GENESIS MINERALS LIMITED

ACN 124 772 041

1st September 2025

Strong drilling results at Laverton and Leonora support strategy to drive organic growth

Genesis has more than doubled its exploration budget in the firm belief that there is substantial value to be unlocked through exploration and inventory growth

HIGHLIGHTS

- Genesis has **more than doubled its exploration budget to A$40-50m for FY26**, up from A$19m spent in FY25
- Commitment reflects **high level of confidence in the organic growth credentials of its Leonora and Laverton assets**
- The increased budget is **already delivering outstanding drilling results** which demonstrate the **strong potential to increase the inventories near the production plants**; This will in turn **further underpin the plant expansion studies now underway**; The latest drilling results include:

Jupiter open pit mine (Laverton)

- Mining has resumed at Jupiter, providing baseload ore supply to the adjacent Laverton mill
- Recent drilling has **successfully extended the shear zones** to the north-east, with results including **69m @ 3.9g/t, 95m @ 1.7g/t** and **44m @ 3.2g/t**
- In addition, **"high grade sweeteners"** have been defined, with results including **9.0m @ 13.8g/t, 18.0m @ 6.6g/t** and **9.0m @ 6.4g/t**; This highlights elevated grades in the planned pit and in future underground mining opportunities
- Drilling will test for more syenite pipes and extensions to shear zones; The **syenite pipes remain open at depth**

Beasley Creek project (Laverton)

- Recent addition to Genesis' portfolio following the acquisition of Focus' Laverton project in late FY25 for A$250m cash
- Drilling by previous owners returned **ample thick, high-grade results indicating the potential for a significant baseload ore supply for the Laverton mill**
- Results include **17m @ 9.3g/t, 11m @ 10.6g/t, 12m @ 9.5g/t, 60m @ 1.9g/t, 31m @ 3.5g/t** and **42m @ 2.6/t**
- The deposit **remains open along strike and at depth**, with **strong potential for growth**
- Current activities include **Genesis' geological re-interpretation / Resource re-estimation** and pit optimisation, ahead of **Genesis' first drilling in the June half 2026**

Gwalia underground mine (Leonora)

- Drilling remains focused on infilling the stoping envelope to FY30 as well as testing for extensions
- Results include **2.7m @ 192.9g/t, 6.6m @ 37.5g/t, 4.7m @ 41.4g/t, 3.7m @ 48.2g/t, 7.0m @ 25.2g/t** and **4.4m @ 39.0g/t**
- Results confirm the **high-grade pedigree of Gwalia's "Heart of Gold"**
- A third rig will be added next quarter; Activities remain focused on infilling the known lodes at depth on the southern margin, as well as **testing for parallel structures in the "Uppers"** closer to surface

Admiral open pit mine (Leonora)

- Recent extensional drilling has been very successful, **increasing the areal extent of current mining activities**
- Shallow results include **17m @ 3.0g/t, 7m @ 4.6g/t, 17m @ 1.8g/t, 16m @ 1.9g/t, 9m @ 3.3g/t** and **11m @ 2.7g/t**
- Extensional drilling is ongoing, aiming to **further coalesce the multiple smaller pits**, as well as **depth extensions across the growing mining area**

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Genesis Managing Director Raleigh Finlayson said:

"Genesis is focused on maximising financial returns and organic growth generates some of the strongest financial returns in mining.

"We have the assets and infrastructure to deliver this and that is why we have doubled our annual exploration budget.

"This investment is already delivering outstanding drilling results which illustrate the immense scope to grow the inventories at both Laverton and Leonora.

"Importantly, the returns on our exploration success are strengthened by the fact that it is unfolding right next to our existing processing plants, enabling us to leverage this infrastructure and evaluate plant expansion(s).

"The exploration success is also consistent with our strategy to de-risk our operations at the same time as growing them by diversifying our ore sources".

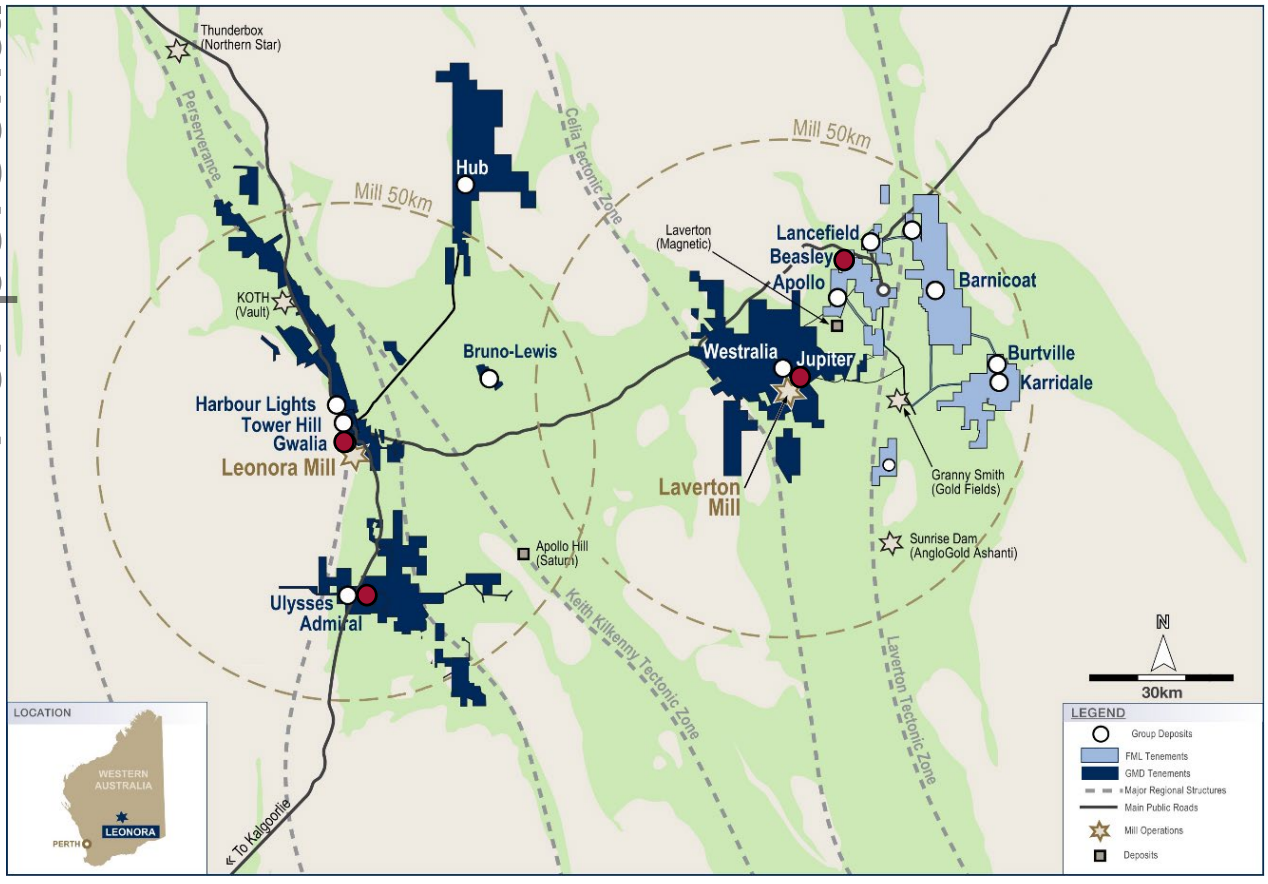
Drilling update

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) has more than doubled its exploration budget to A$40-50m for FY26, up from A$19.0m spent in FY25 and $14.7m in FY24.

The increased budget has already delivered another round of strong drilling results from the prolific Leonora / Laverton District in Western Australia, with recent work focused on the re-started Jupiter open pit mine, the Gwalia underground mine and the Admiral open pit mine.

In addition, Genesis highlights multiple thick, high grade historical drill results at Beasley Creek, part of the recent $250m cash acquisition of Focus' Laverton project.

Figure 1. Dominant position in the prolific Leonora / Laverton District



Deposits featured in this release are highlighted in red, recently acquired Focus Laverton tenements highlighted in blue

Jupiter open pit mine

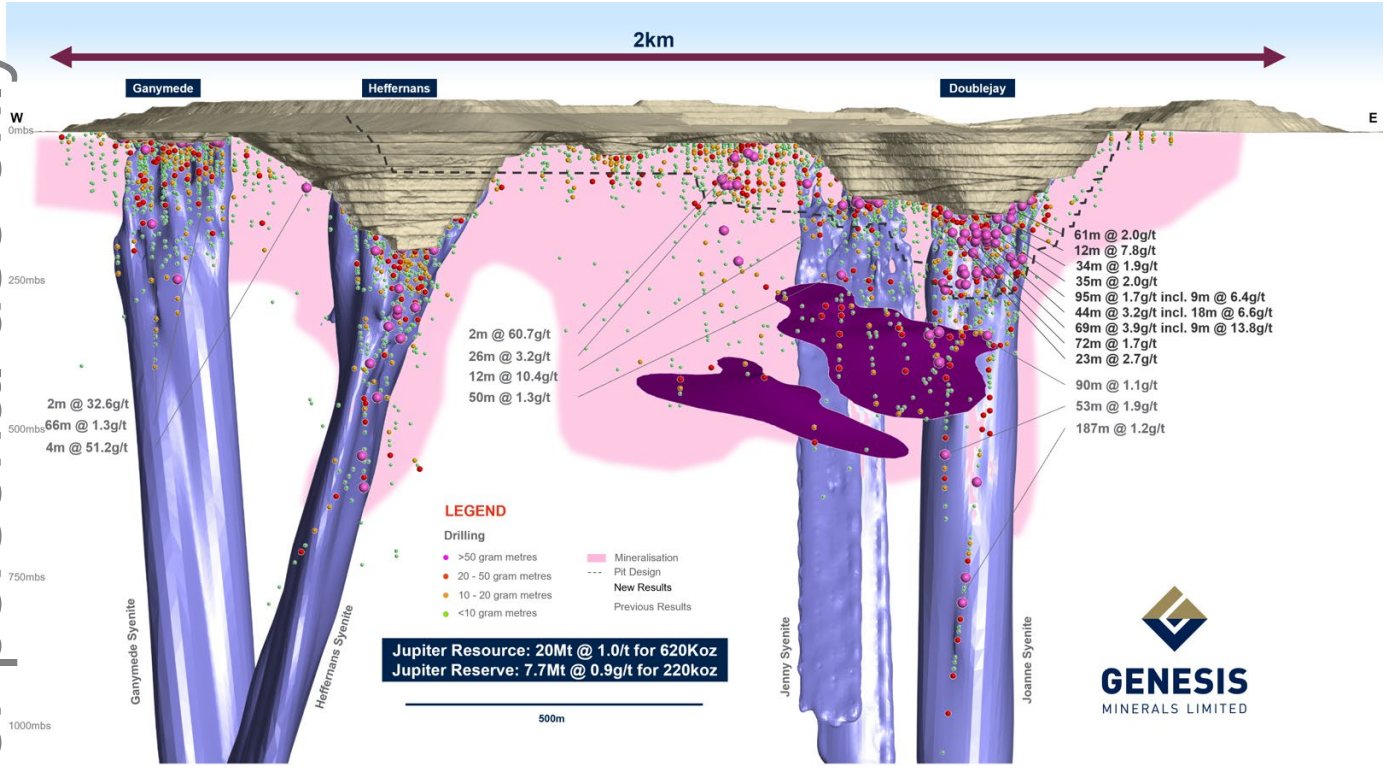
Genesis Mining Services' (GMS) third new fleet recently re-started mining at Jupiter, delivering first ore in July. Jupiter offers baseload ore feed for the adjacent Laverton mill, displacing low grade starter feed from legacy stockpile (June quarter 0.4g/t).

Jupiter was last mined in June 2022 when the gold price was ~1/2 today's price of ~A$5,200/oz.

Gold is hosted by sub-vertical syenite pipes plus gently east dipping shear zones. Recent drilling has successfully extended the shear zones to the north-east intersecting additional syenite pipes with results including:

- **69m @ 3.9g/t**
- **95m @ 1.7g/t**
- **44m @ 3.2g/t**

Figure 2. Jupiter long section highlighting drill results



In addition, **"high grade sweeteners"** occur where the syenite pipes and shear zones intersect. This is evidenced by recent results, including:

- **9m @ 13.8g/t**
- **18m @ 6.6g/t**
- **9m @ 6.4g/t**

These intercepts sit within the well-defined Cornwall Shear Zone, a low angle, east dipping shear that is open to the north east.

Future drilling is planned to test for additional syenite pipes and further extensions to the shear zones. The syenite pipes remain open at depth.

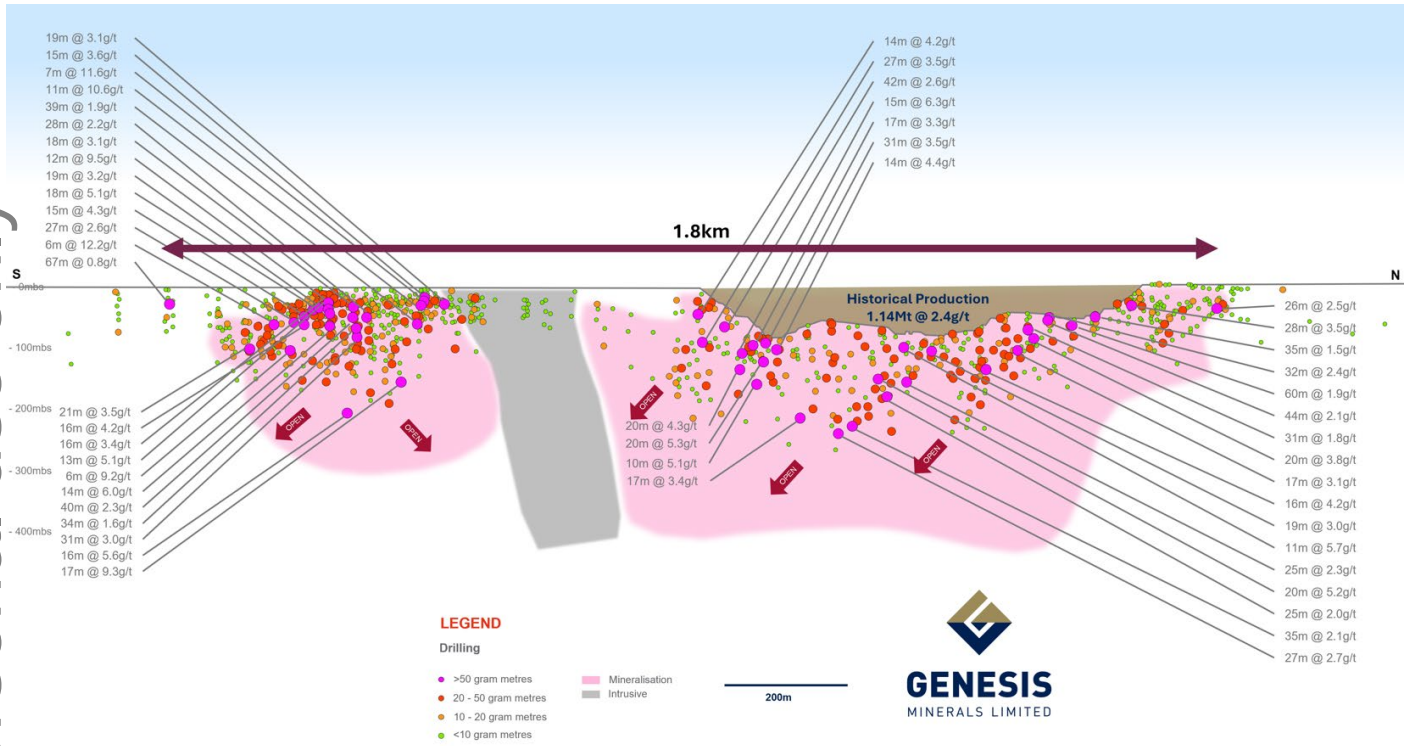
Beasley Creek open pit project

Beasley Creek is located 10km north-west of Laverton and ~30km from Genesis' Laverton mill.

The project was mined by WMC in the 1980s and early 1990s, producing 89koz at an attractive open pit grade of 2.4g/t (refer FML ASX announcement 20th August 2020 "Beasley Creek Mineral Resource Grows by 29%"). Mining last occurred in 1993 to a depth of just ~85m when the gold price was below A$400/oz.

Drilling by previous owners returned numerous thick, high-grade results over 1.8km strike to a depth of less than 250m (Figure 3). This bodes well for significant future baseload ore supply for the Laverton mill.

Figure 3. Beasley long section highlighting drill results



Beasley Creek is a recent addition to Genesis' portfolio following the acquisition of Focus' Laverton project in late FY25 for A$250m cash. To re-cap, the acquisition:

- Added a large-scale gold project (including Beasley Creek) with 4Moz^ Resources[1] within ~30km of Genesis' Laverton mill
- "Bolted-on" more mill feed for Laverton, enabling Tower Hill to be processed at Leonora mill (Tower Hill on track for first ore in FY28)
- With both Laverton and Leonora mills "long ore", studies into staged plant expansion(s) continue
- Bolstered Genesis pro forma Resources and Reserves stand at 18.7Moz (283Mt) and 4.2Moz (67Mt) respectively[2]

The deposit remains open along strike and at depth, with strong potential for extensional success. Current activities include Genesis' geological re-interpretation / Resource re-estimation and pit optimisation, ahead of Genesis first drilling in the June half 2026.

^4Moz Mineral Resource inclusive of a historical JORC 2004 estimate of 4.8Mt at 1.6g/t equating to 240koz contained gold reported by Focus Minerals Limited and announced by Genesis[2]. The Competent Person has not completed sufficient work to classify the historic estimate as mineral resources in accordance with JORC 2012. It is uncertain, following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the historical estimate can be reported as mineral resources in accordance with JORC 2012.

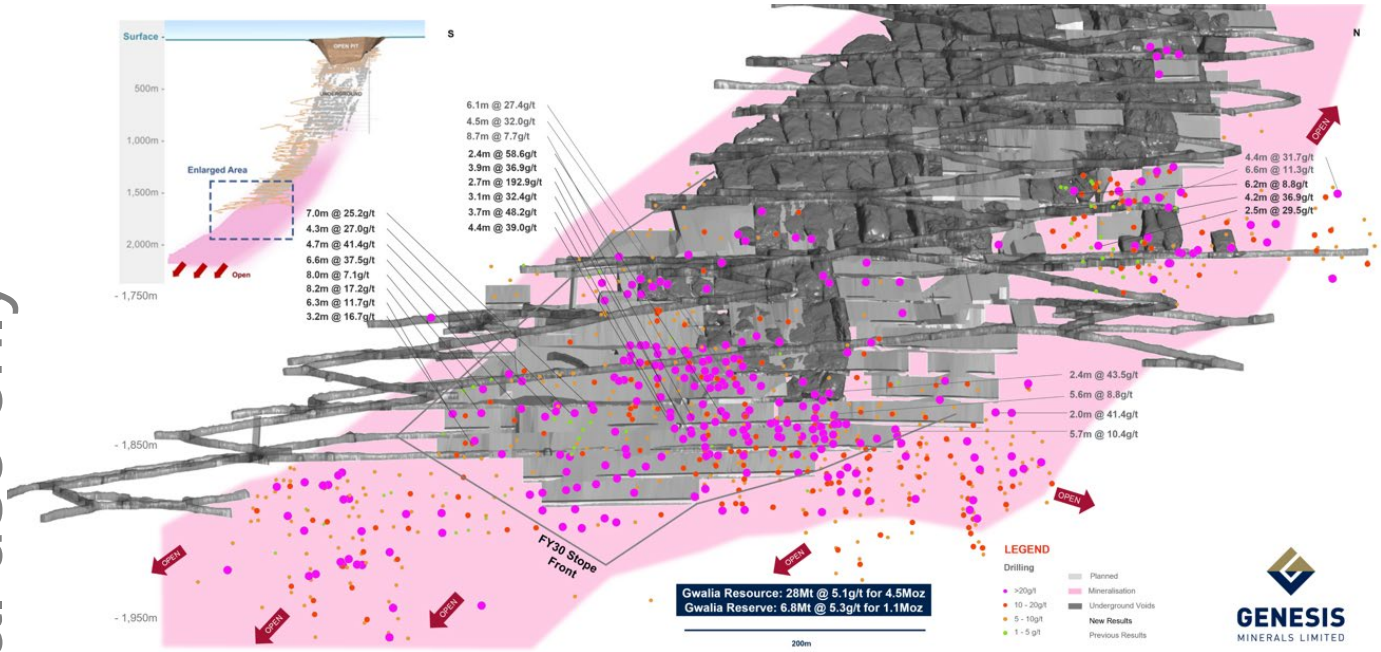
1. ASX announcement 26th May 2025 "Acquisition of Laverton Gold Project";
2. Refer ASX announcement 8th April 2025 "Reserves rise to 3.7Moz, underpinning ASPIRE 400 strategy" for Genesis Resources and Reserves and ASX announcement 26th May 2025 "Acquisition of Laverton Gold Project" for Laverton Gold Project Resources and Reserves respectively.

Gwalia underground mine

At the Gwalia underground mine, 3km south of Leonora, drilling has continued to infill the "Heart of Gold".

Multiple high-grade intercepts were received, underpinning the immediate stoping front as well as continuing to test for lateral extensions to the north.

Figure 4. Gwalia long section highlighting drill results



The drill results:

- Demonstrate the high-grade nature of the deposit
- Add further support to Gwalia's Reserve well beyond the FY30 stoping envelope

Since Genesis' previous drilling update in April 2025, 17 >50 gram metre intercepts have been returned. Select results include:

- **2.7m @ 192.9g/t**
- **6.6m @ 37.5g/t**
- **4.7m @ 41.4g/t**

The results also include **significant, high-grade intercepts** that likely **extend the orebody to the north**. These extensional results include **4.2m @ 36.9g/t** and **2.5m @ 29.5g/t**.

Drilling continues with two rigs with a third rig scheduled to commence in the December quarter 2025.

Activities remain focused on infilling the known lodes at depth on the southern margin, as well as starting to test for parallel structures in the "Uppers". The top 1,000m of the mine has seen limited exploration focus since mining ceased in the 1960s and Genesis is targeting potential parallel lodes that are being mined at depth.

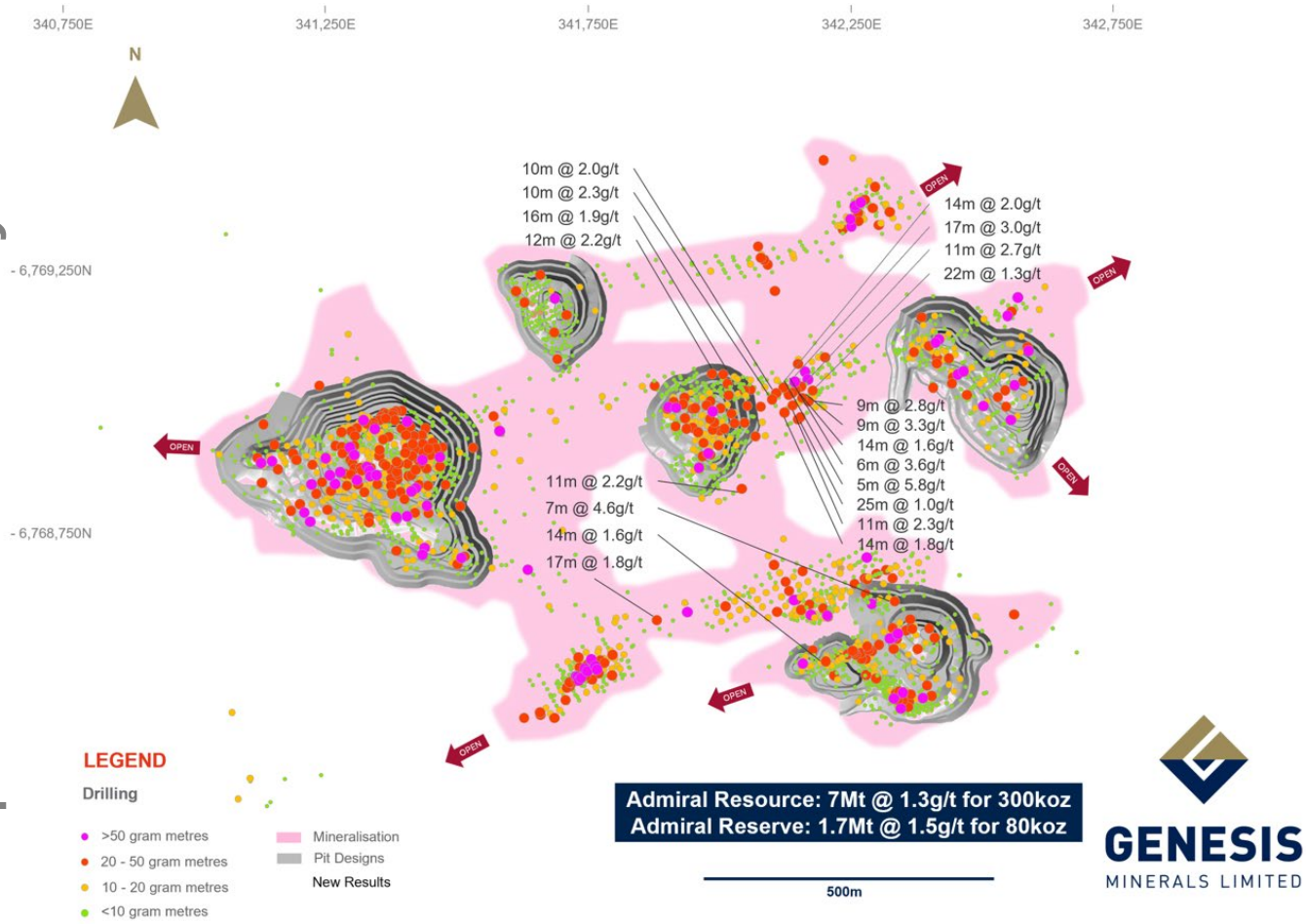
Admiral open pit mine

Over the past months, the focus for drilling shifted from infill to testing for extensions to the mineralisation that could bring additional shallow ounces into the mine plan.

This work has been very successful, returning numerous results that increase the areal extent of current mining activities. Shallow results include **17m @ 3.0g/t, 7m @ 4.6g/t, 17m @ 1.8g/t, 16m @ 1.9g/t, 9m @ 3.3g/t** and **11m @ 2.7g/t**.

These results will be incorporated into an updated Resource model and subsequent mine planning. Mine life extensions proximal to a potential Leonora mill expansion will be highly prized.

Figure 5. Admiral plan view highlighting drill results



These recently identified shallow lateral extensions will increase the mine life and boost fleet utilisation and efficiency.

Extensional drilling is ongoing, aiming to further coalesce the multiple smaller pits in Figure 5. Additional drilling is planned to test for further extensions both laterally and at depth around the smaller pits with the aim of further extending the mine life.

FY26 exploration A$40-50 million

Key opportunities include:

- Upper Gwalia - Testing for parallel mineralisation trends to the historic workings in the top 1,000m of the mine
- Admiral - Testing for near-mine growth opportunities to extend the open pit mine life
- Bruno Lewis - Testing for lateral and depth extensions following up successful previous drilling
- Laverton Gold Project - Maiden drilling in June half 2026 (following Genesis Resource model rebuilds)
- Regional drilling across the greater Leonora and Laverton tenure testing high potential targets

The step-up in spend has resulted from the systematic and rigorous ranking of Genesis' exploration portfolio over the past two years.

Corporate structure

Ordinary shares on issue:	1,130m
Unquoted securities:	38m
Market capitalisation:	A$5.1b (share price A$4.51)
Cash and equivalents (30th June):	A$287m
Bank debt (30th June):	A$100m
Substantial shareholders:	AustralianSuper Pty Ltd 17.6% State Street Corporation 6.9% Van Eck Associates Corporation 6.8% Vanguard Group 5.0%

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

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Forward Looking Statements

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

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

Competent Person Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to:

- *The information relevant to the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates for Genesis' assets (excluding the Focus Laverton assets) is extracted from Genesis' ASX announcement dated 8th April 2025 "Reserves rise to 3.7Moz, underpinning ASPIRE 400 strategy" is available at www.genesisminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.*
- *The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource estimates for the JORC 2012 Focus Laverton assets is extracted from Genesis' ASX announcement 26th May 2025 "Acquisition of Laverton Gold Project" available at www.genesisminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au, and is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Timothy Sanders, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Timothy Sanders is a full-time employee of Genesis Minerals Limited and holds securities in the Company. Mr. Timothy Sanders has sufficient experience 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. Timothy Sanders consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*
- *The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserve estimates for the JORC 2012 Focus Laverton assets is extracted from Genesis' ASX announcement 26th May 2025 "Acquisition of Laverton Gold Project" available at www.genesisminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au, and is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Tristan Sommerford, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Tristan Sommerford is a full-time employee of Genesis Minerals Limited. Mr. Tristan Sommerford 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. Tristan Sommerford consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*
- *The information in this report that relates to the JORC 2004 Mineral Resources for the Laverton Gold Project is based on information compiled by Mr. Timothy Sanders, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Timothy Sanders is a full-time employee of Genesis Minerals Limited and holds securities in the Company. Mr. Timothy Sanders has sufficient experience 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. Timothy Sanders consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*
- *The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Andrew Chirnside, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Andrew Chirnside is a full-time employee of the Company and holds securities in the Company. Mr. Andrew Chirnside has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits 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. Chirnside consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears,*

Each of the market announcements noted above are available on the Company's website at https://genesisminerals.com.au/investor-centre/announcements/ .

References in this Presentation to "Resources" are to Mineral Resources estimates and references to "Reserves" are to Ore Resource estimates. Mineral Resources in this annouuncement are inclusive of Ore Reserves.

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This announcement is not an offer, invitation, solicitation, or other recommendation with respect to the subscription for, purchase or sale of any security, and neither this announcement nor anything in it shall form the basis of any contract or commitment whatsoever.

Appendix 1 - Resource and Reserve estimates*

2025 Mineral Resources

Deposit		Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)
Leonora													
Gwalia Total	JORC 2012	3,700	4.3	520	19,000	5.2	3,200	4,500	5.4	790	28,000	5.1	4,500
Harbour Lights	JORC 2012	-	-	-	13,000	1.7	670	1,200	2.0	73	14,000	1.7	750
Tower Hill Total	JORC 2012	-	-	-	19,000	2.4	1,400	2,100	3.0	200	21,000	2.5	1,600
Ulysses	JORC 2012	1,500	3.8	180	3,600	3.5	400	1,400	3.2	140	6,400	3.5	720
Admiral Group	JORC 2012	-	-	-	4,700	1.4	220	2,300	1.1	83	7,000	1.3	300
Orient Well Group	JORC 2012	-	-	-	3,700	1.1	130	4,300	1.1	160	8,000	1.1	290
Cardinia West Group	JORC 2012	-	-	-	7,200	1.2	270	2,500	1.1	85	9,700	1.1	360
Leonora Other	JORC 2012	160		24	10,000	1.6	530	13,000	1.4	580	23,000	1.5	1,100
Total Leonora		**5,400**	**4.2**	**720**	**80,000**	**2.9**	**6,900**	**31,000**	**2.6**	**2,100**	**120,000**	**2.9**	**9,700**
Laverton													
Westralia Group	JORC 2012	-	-	-	12,000	2.5	940	5,600	2.0	360	17,000	2.3	1,300
Jupiter Group	JORC 2012	-	-	-	12,000	1.0	360	8,900	0.9	270	20,000	1.0	620
Lancefield UG	JORC 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,900	6.3	790	3,900	6.3	790
Karridale	JORC 2012	-	-	-	22,000	1.4	970	5,600	1.2	220	28,000	1.3	1,200
Beasley Creek	JORC 2012	-	-	-	3,700	2.0	240	390	1.6	21	4,100	2.0	260
Laverton Other	JORC 2004/2012	390	1.7	21	23,000	1.5	1,100	18,000	1.1	650	42,000	1.3	1,800
Total Laverton		**390**	**1.7**	**21**	**73,000**	**1.5**	**3,600**	**42,000**	**1.7**	**2,300**	**120,000**	**1.6**	**6,000**
Bardoc													
Aphrodite	JORC 2012	-	-	-	10,000	2.8	930	13,000	1.7	690	23,000	2.2	1,600
Zoroastrian	JORC 2012	-	-	-	4,500	2.4	350	2,500	2.2	180	7,000	2.3	520
Excelsior	JORC 2012	-	-	-	9,600	1.0	310	1,700	0.8	41	11,000	1.0	350
Bardoc Satellite Open Pits	JORC 2012	150	2.2	11	4,300	1.6	220	4,100	1.3	170	8,500	1.5	400
Total Bardoc		**150**	**2.3**	**11**	**29,000**	**2.0**	**1,800**	**21,000**	**1.6**	**1,100**	**50,000**	**1.8**	**2,900**
Group Total		**5,900**	**4.0**	**750**	**180,000**	**2.1**	**12,000**	**94,000**	**1.8**	**5,500**	**280,000**	**2.1**	**18,600**

2025 Ore Reserves

Project	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (000's)
Leonora									
Gwalia	310	5.6	56	6,400	5.3	1,100	6,800	5.3	1,100
Tower Hill	-	-	-	15,000	2.0	1,000	15,000	2.0	1,000
Admiral Group	-	-	-	1,700	1.5	80	1,700	1.5	80
Orient Well Group	-	-	-	3,900	1.2	150	3,900	1.2	150
Ulysses Open Pit	820	2.6	69	620	1.9	38	1,400	2.3	110
Ulysses Underground	450	4.1	59	1,600	3.6	180	2,000	3.7	240
Bruno Lewis	-	-	-	5,000	1.0	170	5,000	1.0	170
Redcliffe Group	150	4.0	19	1,000	2.7	87	1,200	2.8	110
Total Leonora	**1,700**	**3.7**	**200**	**36,000**	**2.4**	**2,800**	**37,000**	**2.5**	**3,000**
Laverton									
Jupiter Group	-	-	-	7,700	0.9	220	7,700	0.9	220
Westralia Group	-	-	-	8,200	1.4	370	8,200	1.4	370
Lancefield Open Pit	-	-	-	800	1.6	41	800	1.6	41
Karridale	-	-	-	9,300	1.0	310	9,300	1.0	310
Beasley Creek	-	-	-	3,500	1.8	200	3,500	1.8	200
Total Laverton	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30,000**	**1.2**	**1,100**	**30,000**	**1.2**	**1,100**
Bardoc									
Zoroastrian	-	-	-	790	3.8	97	790	3.8	97
Total Bardoc	**-**	**-**	**-**	**790**	**3.8**	**97**	**790**	**3.8**	**97**
Grand Total	**1,700**	**3.7**	**200**	**66,000**	**1.9**	**4,000**	**68,000**	**1.9**	**4,200**

All figures reported to two significant figures. Rounding errors may occur. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves. Rounding may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade and contained metal content.

**Source: GMD ASX announcement 8th April 2025 "Reserves rise to 3.7Moz, underpinning ASPIRE 400 strategy" and GMD ASX announcement 26th May 2025 "Acquisition of Laverton Gold Project".*

Appendix 2 – Drill Results

Jupiter drilling results + 10 gram metres											
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram metres (g*m)
25JURC0881	423739	6812760	379	-59.3	268.9	150					NSI
25JURC0882	423740	6812750	379	-74.9	270.7	120					NSI
25JURC0883	423711	6812721	379	-76.0	266.6	144					NSI
25JURC0884	423771	6812719	398	-73.6	269.9	156					NSI
25JURC0885	423770	6812719	398	-65.0	270.0	144					NSI
25JURC0886	423764	6812700	396	-79.4	275.4	150	114.00	123.00	9.00	1.37	12.33
25JURC0887	423763	6812699	396	-70.2	268.5	141					NSI
25JURC0888	423759	6812679	395	-77.3	269.1	132					NSI
25JURC0889	423758	6812679	395	-67.0	270.0	132	108.00	115.00	7.00	2.48	17.37
25JURC0890	423898	6813160	320	-64.3	90.5	90					NSI
25JURC0891	423897	6813160	320	-55.3	89.1	96	36.00	49.00	13.00	2.30	29.95
and							53.00	59.00	6.00	1.85	11.07
25JURC0892	423930	6813021	336	-79.2	272.1	126	74.00	86.00	12.00	1.11	13.35
25JURC0893	423935	6813021	335	-88.7	310.0	114	87.00	96.00	9.00	1.88	16.93
25JURC0894	423938	6813021	335	-78.5	88.2	138	120.00	127.00	7.00	2.49	17.41
25JURC0895	423939	6813028	335	-67.5	71.4	132					NSI
25JURC0896	423943	6813029	335	-79.9	51.0	126	95.00	118.00	23.00	2.73	62.78
25JURC0897	423941	6813031	334	-82.0	339.8	132					NSI
25JURC0898	423950	6813060	332	-79.8	90.4	108					NSI
25JURC0899	423958	6813060	331	-75.2	89.8	120					NSI
25JURC0900	423958	6813080	330	-79.2	86.8	150	81.00	125.00	44.00	3.21	141.24
including							87.00	105.00	18.00	6.60	118.73
25JURC0901	423958	6813080	330	-89.0	305.5	192	79.00	148.00	69.00	3.92	270.61
including							103.00	112.00	9.00	13.80	124.20
and							151.00	170.00	19.00	1.68	31.89
and							173.00	192.00	19.00	2.08	39.54
25JURC0902	423943	6813080	330	-75.0	273.2	162					NSI
25JURC0903	423947	6813100	328	-80.3	272.6	90	58.00	74.00	16.00	1.07	17.18
25JURC0904	423957	6813100	328	-81.3	90.0	186	15.00	39.00	24.00	0.87	20.97
and							56.00	151.00	95.00	1.71	162.12
including							81.00	90.00	9.00	6.40	57.60
25JURC0905	423957	6813099	328	-70.5	93.1	144	53.00	66.00	13.00	1.54	20.07
and							94.00	101.00	7.00	3.59	25.12
25JURC0906	423959	6813104	328	-54.4	51.7	162	109.00	120.00	11.00	1.08	11.85
25JURC0907	423945	6813121	326	-79.9	280.2	150	18.00	29.00	11.00	0.96	10.59
and							39.00	51.00	12.00	1.17	14.09
25JURC0908	423956	6813118	326	-89.0	74.2	120	21.00	34.00	13.00	0.86	11.15
and							67.00	79.00	12.00	7.84	94.06
25JURC0909	423957	6813118	326	-77.0	90.8	132	83.00	118.00	35.00	1.95	68.42
25JURC0910	423954	6813133	325	-54.3	50.8	150	103.00	126.00	23.00	1.52	35.04
25JURC0911	423946	6813139	325	-82.3	87.7	96	20.00	81.00	61.00	1.97	120.42
25JURC0912	423947	6813139	325	-70.4	95.8	132	79.00	113.00	34.00	1.94	65.85
25JURC0913	423937	6813140	324	-89.0	19.5	114					NSI
25JURC0914	423936	6813140	324	-71.0	273.3	90	59.00	67.00	8.00	2.36	18.88
25JURC0915	423943	6813152	324	-53.8	54.8	150	90.00	112.00	22.00	0.74	16.19
25JURC0916	423928	6813161	323	-65.9	93.1	102	46.00	61.00	15.00	2.66	39.97
25JURC0917	423922	6813173	322	-54.8	52.9	150					NSI
25JURC0918	423899	6813180	320	-69.0	90.3	90					NSI
25JURC0919	423909	6813180	321	-64.0	88.9	46					NSI
25JURC0919A	423910	6813180	321	-63.9	90.6	108					NSI
25JURC0920	423911	6813180	321	-54.6	91.3	114					NSI
25JURC0921	423902	6813187	320	-52.8	51.1	150	55.00	61.00	6.00	1.85	11.10
25JURC0922	423909	6813182	321	-60.0	66.8	138	73.00	85.00	12.00	2.63	31.54
and							107.00	130.00	23.00	0.53	12.08
25JURC0923	423885	6813200	320	-75.3	88.7	90					NSI
25JURC0924	423886	6813200	320	-58.8	90.7	96					NSI
25JURC0925	423913	6813000	338	-88.0	77.0	114	1.00	8.00	7.00	2.90	20.27
25JURC0926	423924	6813003	337	-81.6	89.0	120					NSI
25JURC0927	423925	6813003	337	-70.4	91.8	138					NSI
25JURC0928	423906	6812982	340	-85.0	87.8	128					NSI
25JURC0929	423907	6812982	340	-74.0	88.7	144					NSI
25JURC0930	423907	6812982	340	-66.7	88.9	156					NSI
25JURC0931	423952	6813057	332	-89.0	316.2	180	81.00	153.00	72.00	1.73	124.81

Beasley Creek drilling results +50 gram metres

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram metres (g*m)
18BSDD002	434336	6838875	435	39.9	268.5	206.8	197.0	217.0	20.0	5.21	104.1
18BSDD006	434258	6838589	434	48.2	258.1	234.2	159.0	179.0	20.0	5.35	106.9
18BSDD014	434262	6838586	433	41.2	269.5	214.8	178.0	188.3	10.3	5.11	52.6
18BSDD016	434274	6838696	435	40.7	265.4	199.4	158.0	172.0	14.0	4.44	62.2
18BSRC008	434027	6837842	431	45.5	289.7	151.0	106.0	127.0	21.0	3.45	72.5
19BSDD007	434010	6839072	433	42.8	266.3	219.1	115.6	135.2	19.6	3.83	75.2
19BSDD013	434007	6839071	433	50.8	337.4	211.6	132.5	149.3	16.8	3.09	51.9
19BSDD015	434027	6839039	430	51.7	337.5	244.2	175.5	191.0	15.5	4.24	65.7
19BSDD017	434318	6838941	435	50.7	337.4	205.0	160.0	179.0	19.0	2.98	56.6
19BSDD024	434154	6838546	435	42.6	274.4	195.1	159.6	174.8	15.2	6.29	95.4
19BSDD040	434319	6838943	435	45.0	220.0	195.7	166.0	176.6	10.6	5.67	60.1
19BSDD058	433927	6838130	433	60.3	312.0	43.6	28.0	34.5	6.5	11.64	75.6
19BSDD061	433918	6838018	432	60.0	311.6	79.8	30.0	48.0	18.0	3.09	55.5
19BSDD063	433919	6837960	432	43.0	280.0	78.3	31.0	50.0	19.0	3.16	60.0
19BSDD072	433938	6837938	431	38.9	264.8	79.9	51.0	66.2	15.2	4.27	65.0
19BSDD073	433929	6837978	433	39.3	264.4	72.5	45.3	58.0	12.7	5.12	65.0
19BSDD074	433997	6837913	432	39.5	264.0	133.9	115.0	121.2	6.2	9.23	57.2
19BSDD080	433938	6837890	432	61.5	293.4	85.9	64.9	71.0	6.1	12.24	74.7
19BSRC016	434024	6838540	435	68.5	310.0	150.0	54.0	68.0	14.0	4.23	59.2
19BSRC026	433933	6839281	436	66.5	309.3	126.0	23.0	51.0	28.0	3.47	97.2
19BSRD006	434342	6838880	435	57.9	272.6	226.9	177.0	202.0	25.0	2.29	57.3
19BSRD008	434155	6838545	434	57.4	272.5	179.0	150.0	170.0	20.0	4.28	85.6
20BSDD065	434283	6838761	436	55.8	272.9	276.7	214.0	249.0	35.0	2.11	74.0
20BSRD005	434166	6837992	433	57.9	271.9	262.3	245.0	260.9	15.9	5.64	89.7
20BSRD010	434092	6838079	432	56.6	271.6	198.5	168.0	185.0	17.0	9.28	157.7
20BSRD012	434336	6839015	436	50.4	308.3	334.7	32.0	40.0	8.0	10.11	80.8
21BSDD002	434279	6838688	437	48.2	307.4	232.0	210.0	227.0	17.0	3.42	58.1
21BSDD007	434372	6838872	437	46.6	308.0	262.9	208.0	233.0	25.0	2.04	50.9
BCD021	434379	6838778	434	41.3	279.6	313.0	253.0	280.0	27.0	2.72	73.4
BCP0085	434118	6839138	437	60.0	270.0	80.0	48.0	80.0	32.0	2.36	75.4
BCP0108	434198	6839098	437	61.6	272.1	116.0	75.0	106.0	31.0	1.82	56.6
BCP0144	434117	6838659	437	44.0	295.6	123.0	106.0	123.0	17.0	3.32	56.5
BCP0240	434058	6838579	435	61.3	263.8	120.0	93.0	120.0	27.0	3.45	93.2
BCP0271	434016	6838618	431	49.9	324.8	99.0	57.0	99.0	42.0	2.57	107.9
BCP0403	434118	6838673	403	46.0	271.3	80.0	47.0	78.0	31.0	3.48	107.9
BCP0415	434073	6839138	403	56.1	298.7	45.0	1.0	45.0	44.0	2.08	91.5
BCP0419	434050	6839178	402	55.1	299.2	60.0	0.0	60.0	60.0	1.90	113.8
BCP0426	433978	6838118	431	52.4	297.8	90.0	45.0	84.0	39.0	1.94	75.5
BCP0431	433938	6837918	431	52.5	298.2	80.0	53.0	80.0	27.0	2.59	70.0
BCP0487	433938	6838039	431	48.8	310.3	90.0	42.0	70.0	28.0	2.15	60.3
BCP0526	433896	6837718	431	48.5	324.3	110.0	0.0	67.0	67.0	0.77	51.6
BCP0536	433964	6838019	431	47.8	324.0	100.0	60.0	94.0	34.0	1.57	53.5
BCRC021	433917	6837954	431	49.1	6.9	80.0	33.0	51.0	18.0	5.08	91.4
BCRC047	433918	6837978	430	49.0	35.1	104.0	37.0	53.0	16.0	3.42	54.7
BCRC050	433938	6837938	430	49.9	31.2	90.0	57.0	73.0	16.0	4.20	67.3
BCRC057	433918	6838018	430	50.0	22.6	78.0	37.0	77.0	40.0	2.25	90.1
BCRC060	433978	6838018	430	49.0	22.8	107.0	74.0	105.0	31.0	3.04	94.1
BCRC086	433918	6838133	431	62.5	74.2	50.0	16.0	31.0	15.0	3.62	54.3
CPGC400128	433926	6838128	431	72.4	118.4	42.0	29.0	40.0	11.0	10.61	116.7
CPGC400144	433970	6838162	431	89.2	154.6	42.0	22.0	41.0	19.0	3.12	59.3
CPRC016	433907	6837979	431	51.8	251.3	60.0	25.0	37.0	12.0	9.53	114.4
CPRC025	433948	6837979	431	59.6	261.7	96.0	65.0	79.0	14.0	6.05	84.7
CPRC026	433927	6837979	431	59.8	262.1	72.0	42.0	58.0	16.0	4.22	67.4
EXRC003	433540	6839440	434	57.0	276.8	80.0	29.0	55.0	26.0	2.46	64.1

Gwalia drilling results + 20 gram metres

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram metres (g*m)
UGD3510	339263	6798738	-1284	15.8	248.0	162.0					NSI
UGD3511	339263	6798738	-1284	11.2	259.5	170.9	89.15	96.00	6.85	2.94	20.16
and							149.50	153.30	3.80	8.30	31.52
UGD3512	339263	6798738	-1284	8.0	246.2	141.0	69.77	75.80	6.03	4.02	24.23
and							88.77	95.00	6.23	8.82	54.92
UGD3513	339263	6798738	-1284	3.4	255.0	154.0					NSI
UGD3514	339604	6798302	-1407	-31.8	252.9	115.0	52.50	55.00	2.50	29.51	73.79
UGD3515	339604	6798302	-1407	-48.7	269.9	110.0					NSI

Gwalia drilling results + 20 gram metres

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram metres (g*m)
UGD3516	339604	6798302	-1407	12.5	238.2	155.0	101.30	103.20	1.90	18.24	34.66
and							121.75	128.00	6.25	15.02	93.85
UGD3517	339594	6798264	-1411	3.9	236.8	140.0	103.87	109.21	5.34	12.89	68.83
UGD3518	339594	6798264	-1411	-3.1	244.3	150.0	65.84	75.00	9.16	2.41	22.08
UGD3519	339593	6798264	-1411	-10.2	229.6	110.1	78.00	82.20	4.20	7.46	31.33
UGD3520	339594	6798264	-1411	-15.4	241.7	130.1	55.9	70.9	15.00	1.38	20.75
UGD3521	339585	6798234	-1413	-27.1	225.8	99.2	58.65	68.9	10.25	2.12	21.71
UGD3522	339585	6798234	-1413	-43.3	235.7	115.1			0.00		NSI
UGD3687	339585	6798234	-1414	-11.8	266.0	192.2	172.20	172.60	0.40	192.00	76.80
and							181.15	183.50	2.35	58.59	137.68
UGD3688	339578	6798205	-1416	-18.6	266.2	180.1	163.30	166.00	2.70	192.90	520.83
and							170.90	174.00	3.10	32.40	100.44
UGD3689	339578	6798205	-1417	-12.0	259.9	192.4	173.30	177.00	3.70	48.20	178.34
and							180.60	185.00	4.40	39.00	171.60
UGD3690	339569	6798171	-1420	-8.9	263.3	270.0	177.50	182.41	4.91	8.91	43.73
UGD3691	339560	6798142	-1423	-8.7	258.1	214.9					NSI
UGD3692A	339560	6798142	-1424	-17.7	258.7	205.1	144.30	148.40	4.10	7.59	31.14
and							150.75	151.65	0.90	33.88	30.49
and							164.25	170.00	5.75	37.16	213.64
UGD3693	339560	6798142	-1424	-8.9	265.2	256.8	177.00	183.95	6.95	25.20	175.14
and							245.00	246.00	1.00	24.42	24.42
UGD3694	339560	6798142	-1424	-8.8	259.4	260.0	175.75	180.00	4.25	27.00	114.75
and							244.00	244.57	0.57	36.09	20.57
UGD3695	339560	6798142	-1424	-17.7	259.9	237.1					NSI
UGD3696	339560	6798142	-1424	-8.8	263.8	220.1	175.80	180.50	4.70	41.40	194.59
UGD3697	339560	6798142	-1424	-16.8	261.2	155.2					NSI
UGD3698	339569	6798171	-1420	-7.6	266.5	250.1	162.40	169.00	6.60	37.45	247.15
UGD3699	339560	6798142	-1423	0.5	266.9	199.9	167.55	168.00	0.45	94.50	42.52
							172.00	180.00	8.00	7.11	56.86
UGD3700	339560	6798142	-1424	-6.8	266.5	250.1	154.50	162.65	8.15	17.18	140.04
							167.15	169.00	1.85	27.95	51.71
UGD3701	339560	6798142	-1424	-16.3	263.3	165.0	141.00	144.15	3.15	16.66	52.49
							149.00	156.00	7.00	5.30	37.09
UGD3702	338660	6799384	-684	-0.4	261.1	200.0					NSI
UGD3703	338660	6799384	-684	-7.0	261.2	245.1	158.50	168.50	10.00	4.85	48.53
UGD3704	338660	6799384	-684	-0.4	255.3	173.9					NSI
UGD3705	338660	6799385	-685	-8.1	255.4	253.0	143.15	149.48	6.33	11.65	73.76
							152.10	153.19	1.09	26.10	28.45
							205.00	206.00	1.00	26.70	26.70
UGD3706	338660	6799385	-684	-7.9	249.7	190.0	145.65	155.00	9.35	2.19	20.48

Admiral drilling results + 10 gram metres

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram metres (g*m)
25USRC1620	342487	6768464	430	88.0	287.5	148					NSI
25USRC1645	341935	6768684	431	60.0	154.5	144					NSI
25USRC1646	341931	6768630	432	89.0	283.6	114	73.00	78.00	5.00	2.26	11.30
25USRC1647	342010	6768611	432	89.0	293.4	78					NSI
25USRC1648	342027	6768645	432	89.0	203.8	90	61.00	75.00	14.00	0.82	11.43
25USRC1649	341969	6768590	433	89.0	228.4	72					NSI
25USRC1650	341969	6768621	432	89.0	304.0	120					NSI
25USRC1651	341984	6768635	432	89.0	147.7	120					NSI
25USRC1652	342169	6768624	433	89.0	279.1	66					NSI
25USRC1653	342169	6768600	433	89.0	318.1	96	23.00	28.00	5.00	2.16	10.79
25USRC1654	342192	6768619	433	88.0	138.9	102					NSI
25USRC1655	342220	6768620	433	89.0	251.2	102					NSI
25USRC1656	342247	6768519	433	50.0	122.9	102					NSI
25USRC1657	342248	6768515	433	49.1	147.1	102					NSI
25USRC1658	342124	6768679	433	59.3	152.8	126					NSI
25USRC1659	342133	6768656	433	60.4	154.2	114	34.00	42.00	8.00	1.54	12.32
25USRC1660	342098	6768636	433	60.7	156.4	108					NSI
25USRC1661	341876	6768595	432	89.0	110.5	102	1.00	18.00	17.00	1.84	31.27
and							29.00	38.00	9.00	5.40	48.58
25USRC1662	341876	6768561	432	89.0	156.0	72					NSI
25USRC1663	341899	6768569	433	89.0	193.2	96					NSI
25USRC1664	341831	6768550	431	90.0	359.6	102					NSI
25USRC1665	341831	6768570	431	89.0	64.7	96					NSI

Admiral drilling results + 10 gram metres											
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram metres (g*m)
25USRC1721	341111	6768453	426	60.3	216.4	102	63.00	72.00	9.00	1.34	12.08
25USRC1722	341077	6768407	426	50.5	219.0	144					NSI
25USRC1723	341065	6768302	427	60.6	217.8	138					NSI
25USRC1724	341124	6768385	427	60.8	216.0	162					NSI
25USRC1725	341107	6768272	428	49.5	216.0	150	3.00	16.00	13.00	0.88	11.49
25USRC1726	341136	6768315	428	60.3	217.5	102	26.00	36.00	10.00	1.10	11.00
25USRC1727	341192	6768396	428	60.4	219.0	144					NSI
25USRC1728	341171	6768274	429	50.5	214.9	144					NSI
25USRC1729	341206	6768327	429	60.4	216.0	102					NSI
25USRC1730	341225	6768267	429	54.3	215.7	150					NSI
25USRC1731	341277	6768338	430	60.5	217.8	102					NSI
25USDD0001	342341	6768704	431	70.5	248.4	394.8	64.05	73.77	9.72	1.32	12.88
and							93.60	102.00	8.40	1.39	11.72
and							220.38	225.62	5.24	3.81	19.95
25USDD0002	341756	6768616	430	58.0	157.5	299.63	76.00	79.00	3.00	4.08	12.23
25USDD0003	342375	6769268	424	60.1	170.7	456.8	338.47	342.27	3.80	2.66	10.12
25USDD0004	342065	6769190	425	59.7	180.9	416.82					NSI
25USDD0005	342223	6769291	424	57.7	349.2	174.39	59.37	64.76	5.39	3.69	19.86
25USRC1666	341934	6768566	435	89.0	132.5	60					NSI
25USRC1667	341973	6768636	434	90.0	359.6	126					NSI
25USRC1668	341992	6768667	433	74.7	152.6	120					NSI
25USRC1669	342020	6768697	432	59.8	153.3	132					NSI
25USRC1674	342176	6769016	427	60.4	239.7	168	23.00	28.00	5.00	2.81	14.04
and							135.00	149.00	14.00	1.78	24.98
25USRC1675	342192	6769025	427	60.6	241.1	186	124.00	134.00	10.00	1.13	11.25
and							153.00	164.00	11.00	2.34	25.69
25USRC1676	342211	6769036	427	60.6	242.9	222	165.00	174.00	9.00	3.29	29.64
25USRC1677	342229	6769046	427	60.8	238.0	198	175.00	184.00	9.00	2.75	24.79
25USRC1678	342246	6769056	427	60.4	241.5	198	174.00	196.00	22.00	1.35	29.61
25USRC1679	342184	6769044	427	60.6	242.2	186	149.00	155.00	6.00	3.63	21.80
and							158.00	163.00	5.00	5.82	29.12
25USRC1680	342207	6769057	427	59.9	241.5	204	32.00	46.00	14.00	0.86	12.03
and							161.00	175.00	14.00	1.63	22.83
25USRC1681	342231	6769071	427	60.2	240.7	216	0.00	5.00	5.00	2.06	10.31
and							177.00	188.00	11.00	2.73	30.08
25USRC1682	342253	6769083	427	60.5	237.2	150					NSI
25USRC1683	342148	6769046	427	65.5	240.2	180	33.00	44.00	11.00	1.12	12.33
and							115.00	123.00	8.00	1.28	10.25
and							135.00	151.00	16.00	1.88	30.06
25USRC1684	342167	6769057	426	65.0	241.3	168	146.00	160.00	14.00	2.00	28.02
25USRC1685	342186	6769067	426	65.5	240.0	198	154.00	171.00	17.00	2.98	50.58
25USRC1686	342229	6769094	426	65.4	240.3	150					NSI
25USRC1687	342256	6769111	426	65.2	240.8	160	39.00	51.00	12.00	1.15	13.83
25USRC1688	342265	6769067	428	59.8	241.7	144					NSI
25USRC1689	342005	6768822	430	59.0	241.7	54	27.00	35.00	8.00	2.38	19.04
25USRC1690	342020	6768831	430	59.8	242.1	60					NSI
25USRC1691	342041	6768844	430	58.8	240.9	72					NSI
25USRC1692	342060	6768855	430	60.1	239.6	84	60.00	71.00	11.00	2.19	24.12
25USRC1693	342080	6768867	430	60.0	242.0	90					NSI
25USRC1694	342126	6768947	429	60.3	239.1	132					NSI
25USRC1695	341876	6769070	426	60.8	148.6	90					NSI
25USRC1696	341891	6769079	426	60.7	150.1	108					NSI
25USRC1697	341930	6769085	426	60.6	147.5	156					NSI
25USRC1698	341955	6769085	426	60.1	149.1	168	70.00	82.00	12.00	2.17	26.00
25USRC1699	342103	6768928	429	59.8	239.2	102					NSI
25USRC1700	342056	6768877	430	60.0	243.1	88					NSI
25USRC1701	342078	6768887	430	59.3	238.0	90					NSI
25USRC1702	342127	6768893	432	59.3	239.6	120					NSI
25USRC1703	342153	6768910	432	59.2	237.6	144					NSI
25USRC1704	342177	6768924	432	68.4	240.2	160					NSI
25USRC1705	342176	6768924	432	60.3	239.6	150					NSI
25USRC1706	342127	6768917	432	58.8	237.7	120					NSI
25USRC1707	342149	6768930	431	59.6	239.5	132					NSI
25USRC1708	342172	6768940	432	59.0	241.9	132					NSI
25USRC1708A	342171	6768942	432	59.2	237.9	150					NSI
25USRC1709	342146	6768972	429	74.5	240.7	162					NSI
25USRC1710	342081	6768866	430	76.9	239.6	100					NSI
25USRC1711	341814	6769035	426	59.5	118.3	80					NSI

Admiral drilling results + 10 gram metres											
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram metres (g*m)
25USRC1712	341816	6769063	427	60.7	152.3	72					NSI
25USRC1713	341823	6769071	427	60.2	151.1	80					NSI
25USRC1714	342141	6769041	428	61.5	236.9	160	130.00	140.00	10.00	2.30	23.01
25USRC1715	342000	6769087	426	59.5	150.4	174	93.00	98.00	5.00	2.56	12.81
and							160.00	173.00	13.00	1.05	13.64
25USRC1716	341975	6769087	426	60.5	149.2	160	77.00	87.00	10.00	2.05	20.47
25USRC1717	341872	6769064	426	60.4	180.9	72					NSI
25USRC1718	342214	6769021	428	59.9	235.1	192	93.00	115.00	22.00	0.59	12.89
and							154.00	179.00	25.00	1.00	25.04
25USRC1719	342070	6769088	427	60.6	200.9	144	101.00	108.00	7.00	2.58	18.05
25USRC1720	342052	6769110	426	59.4	181.0	108					NSI

Appendix 3 - JORC TABLE 1s

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Jupiter

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jupiter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC chips are cone split and sampled into 1m intervals. • All sampling methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3 kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3 kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. • Genesis core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50 g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. • All samples are weighed upon arrival at the laboratory and periodically checked to ensure sample weights are consistent.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. • RC chip trays are photographed in wet state. • All RC holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All exploration and RC samples are cone split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. • RC samples are taken at 1m intervals. • The sample preparation of RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 85% passing 75 microns. • All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are satisfactory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC chip samples are analysed by external laboratories using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. • QC included insertion of 1 commercial standards per 20 samples, insertion of field duplicates every 40 samples and 2 blank control samples for every 100 samples. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits and are passed or failed prior to import to SQL database. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 85% passing 75 microns.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Sample pulp residues were submitted to an umpire laboratory to ensure accuracy. • QAQC results indicate that pulveriser bowls were adequately cleaned between samples, that analysis of gold was sound and re-analysis of pulps showed acceptable repeatability with no bias. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel. • Primary data is collected in Log Chief logging software. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure Datashed database with inbuilt validation functions. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation. Non positive values have been set to half lower detection limit (0.005 ppm).
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Recent drill holes were surveyed using a DGPS system. • Recent drillholes have been down hole surveyed gyroscopically. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51 grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Average data spacing of between 25m N-S by 25m E-W. • Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied. • Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. • No significant sampling bias is occurring due to orientation of drilling in regard to mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are prepared on site under supervision of company geological staff. • Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. • Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All data has been reviewed by a Competent Person who is satisfied that the data is sound and suitable for resource estimation. • Regular reviews of RC sampling techniques are completed by Senior Geologists at the time of activities.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jupiter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Jupiter deposit is located on Mining Lease 39/236 and is 100% owned by Genesis Minerals Limited. • The tenement is in good standing at the time of reporting.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Open pit mining occurred at Jupiter (Doublejay – Jenny, Joanne and Potato Patch open pits) in the 1990's. • Other companies to have explored the deposit area include Whim Creek Consolidated NL, Dominion Mining, Plutonic Resources, Homestake Gold, Placer Pty Ltd, Barrick Gold Corporation, Croesus Mining NL, Metex Resources NL, Delta Gold, and Range River Gold. • 175,000 ounces of gold was mined from two open pits called the Jenny and Joanne pits (collectively now termed the Doublejay pits) during the period 1994-1996.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• High-grade ore was trucked to the Westralia plant, while the Dump Leach was established from low-grade mineralisation claiming to have a grade range of 0.4 g/t – 1.5 g /t. The ore blocks were defined by grade control drilling, and the mining of ore was supervised by production geologists. • Since then, Dacian solely has drilled and sampled the Jupiter deposit.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Jupiter is an Archean syenite related, lode gold style deposit. The material mined incorporates stacked, gently east-dipping mafic lodes, syenite stocks, and felsic porphyry intrusives. • The Jupiter deposit is interpreted to comprise structurally controlled mesothermal gold mineralisation related to syenite intrusions within altered basalt. Most mineralisation is associated with large, shallow, east-dipping shears, most significantly developed where these shears crosscut syenite intrusions or the altered basalt proximal to the syenite intrusions. Within and partially projecting only a short distance out of the Joanne syenite pipe, three carbonatite dykes have been modelled. These are weakly mineralised compared with the Joanne syenite pipe. • On the north side of the Heffernans pipe, a skin-like syenite dyke or radial intrusion has formed with a distinct, relatively consistent band of sericite-hematite-altered basalt separating it from the main pipe by approximately 5 m – 10 m. • A deposit-scale, shallow east-dipping structure known as the Cornwall Shear Zone (CSZ) transects all geology, which is most highly mineralised in its intersection of the major syenite pipes. Although the tenor decreases distally from the syenite pipes, the CSZ still presents itself as a higher-grade feature and mineralisation target. Several CSZ-parallel mineralisation lodes in the hanging wall above the CSZ have been mined with some success, although these are largely depleted through mining. The CSZ is clearly defined in the Joanne, Jenny, and Heffernans pipes, and through some Saddle Zone dykes, but becomes gradually less distinct elsewhere, with no clear boundary to its extents.

Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	

Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts were applied. A nominal cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au was applied with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed; • High grade mineralised intervals internal to broader zones of lower grade mineralisation are reported as included intervals; • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drillholes are designed to intersect the Cornwall Shear Zone as perpendicular as possible. Given the nature of the vertical syenite pipes that host mineralisation, extended intercepts are encountered when drilling down a pipe. Scissored holes are used to determine true thickness. All results reported in this release are downhole lengths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A long section of the deposit is included to demonstrate the nature of the deposit.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All drillhole details are included in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration work other than that reported has been carried out.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Mining is currently being conducted at Jupiter and it is expected that ongoing work will be done to test for extensions of the deposit.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Beasley Creek

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Beasley Creek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	***Focus Minerals RC Sampling*** • RC percussion drill chips were collected through a cone splitter from the drill rig. The bulk sample from drilling was placed in neat rows directly on the ground (not bagged) with the nominal 2-3kg calico split sub-sample placed on top of the corresponding pile. • RC chips were passed through a cone splitter to achieve a nominal sample weight of approximately 3kg. The splitter was levelled at the beginning of each hole. Geological logging defined whether a sample was to be submitted as a 1m cone split sample or a 4m spear composite sample. Split samples (1m) were transferred to sample numbered calico bags for submission to the laboratory. Composite samples were spear sampled using a scoop to obtain a small representative sample and deposited into numbered sample bags. ***Focus Minerals Diamond Sampling*** • Diamond core was sampled across geologically identified zones of mineralisation, the sample widths varied between a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.2m with material on either side sampled to capture the entire mineralised zone. • The diamond core was marked up for sampling by the supervising geologist during the core logging process, with sample intervals determined by the presence of lithology, alteration and where applicable core loss. The core was cut in half using a core saw and the same half of the core (RHS looking downhole) was routinely sent to the laboratory for analysis. Some soft core was sampled half by using a bolster, and some fractured quartz core were cut in half by using manual diamond core saw to ensure half core was sampled. • A small number of whole core samples where routinely collected for bulk density analysis. These samples were submitted to the same lab for gold analysis after bulk density measurement. ***WMC Sampling*** • RC samples were collected in plastic bags in 1m intervals. • Diamond core was sampled at 1m intervals or on geological contacts. ***Metex Sampling*** • Diamond core was halved by core saw or hand split when too friable. Individual 1m samples of 1/2 core were submitted for assay.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	***Focus Minerals Drilling*** • RC drilling was conducted using a 5 3/8inch face sampling hammer for RC drilling. • At hole completion, downhole surveys for RC holes were completed at a 10m interval by using True North Seeking Gyro tool. • At hole completion diamond holes were survey using a single shot tool at a range of intervals between 20m and 50m, averaging 30m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Diamond drill holes with dips less than 50 degrees were collared from surface to a predetermined depth using a rock roller bit. • Where possible on holes with dips more than 50 degrees an RC pre-collar was completed to improve drilling efficiency. • All pre-collars were cased off and the diamond component of the drill hole completed using HQ3 (producing 63mm core diameter) equipment. • Wherever core conditions and hole orientation would allow, drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using the electronic ACT III Tool. ***WMC Drilling*** • It has been reported by Metex that RC holes were drilled with conventional crossover subs. • Some of the later diamond holes had pre-collars, otherwise it was diamond core from surface and HQ and NQ coring. ***Metex Drilling*** • Diamond holes had an RC pre-collar and then cored to end of hole.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	***Focus Minerals Drilling*** • RC sample recovery was recorded by a visual estimate during the logging process. • DD sample recovery was measured and calculated (core loss) during the logging process. DD core had generally reasonable recovery <10% core loss in and around mineralisation. Some holes had more than 30% core loss. Where this core loss was experienced around HG and VHG it likely had a material impact on reported calculated intersection grade as all core loss in reported intersections was fully diluted and assigned a grade of 0.0g/t Au. ***WMC Drilling*** • Sample recovery was not recorded ***Metex Drilling*** • Recorded <10% core loss in diamond core and mostly excellent sample recovery in RC drilling.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	***Focus Minerals Drilling*** • All RC samples were geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure, texture and any other notable features that are present. All data is entered directly into validating digital software directly. • All core samples were oriented where possible, marked into metre intervals and compared to the depth measurements on the core blocks. Any loss of core was noted and recorded in the drilling database. • All diamond core was logged for structure, geology and geotechnical data using the same system as that for RC. • Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. • The logging information was transferred into the company's drilling database once the log was complete. • Diamond core was photographed one core tray at a time using a standardised photography jig. RC chip trays are routinely photographed. • The entire length of all holes is geologically logged, except for rock roller diamond pre-collars, which produce no sample. ***WMC Drilling*** • RC samples were logged to record colour, grain size, occasional weathering, structural fabric and rock type. • Diamond core was logged to lithological boundaries, recording rock type, structure, texture, alteration and veining. The pre-collar drill cuttings do not appear to have been logged. ***Metex Drilling*** • RC and DD were logged for: Colour, Weathering, structural Fabric, Alteration Veining, Mineralisation and lithology

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	***Focus Minerals Drilling*** • All samples were collected in a pre-numbered calico bag bearing a unique sample ID. • At the assay laboratory, all samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm using a jaw crusher (core samples only) and weighed. Samples in excess of 3kg in weight were riffle split to achieve a maximum 3kg sample weight before being pulverized to 90% passing 75µm. • Gold analysis was by 40g Fire Assay with an AAS Finish. • Jinning Testing & Inspection completed the assay testing, with sample preparation completed in Kalgoorlie or Perth and analysis completed in Perth and Kalgoorlie. • The assay laboratories' sample preparation procedures follow industry best practice, with techniques and practices that are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Pulp duplicates were taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories' discretion. • QAQC checks involved inserting standards 1:20 samples (with minimum 3 standards every submission). Duplicate samples for RC were achieved by producing 2 samples for each metre one hole every 20th hole drilled and submitting all produced samples. The remaining bulk sample was also bagged to plastic bags for retention and further checks. Diamond core field duplicates were not taken. • Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist and senior field staff, to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. • The sample sizes were appropriate for the type, style and consistency of mineralisation encountered during this phase of exploration. ***WMC Drilling*** • RC samples were collected as 1m samples and submitted to the WMC Windarra laboratory for Au analysis by fire assay. • Diamond core was submitted as 1m samples or to geological contact to the Windarra laboratory for fire assay. ***Metex Drilling*** • RC was collected into plastic bags in 1m intervals. All dry sample were riffle split to return a representative split sample for analysis. Any wet/Moist samples where 50mm PVC spear sampled. • Diamond drilling was ½ core sampled to geological intervals and generally 1m intervals. • All Au Analysis was completed at were submitted to Amdel Kalgoorlie for 50g Fire Assay for Au
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	***Focus Minerals Drilling*** • The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used for assay determination. • The QA/QC process described above was sufficient to establish acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. All results from assay standards and duplicates were scrutinised to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances and where they didn't further analysis was conducted as appropriate. • Umpire samples are collected on a routine basis will be submitted to independent ISO certified labs in 2020 • Additional bulk mineralised RC samples have also been collected and retained for follow up QAQC, metallurgical and sample characterisation purposes. ***WMC Drilling*** • Notwithstanding the lack of information on WMC laboratory techniques, the assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The fire assay technique was designed to measure total gold in the sample. ***Metex Drilling*** • An appropriate assay method and laboratory procedures were used for the style of mineralisation. Metex reported frequent inspections of the drill rig cyclone and splitter whilst drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Duplicates were taken at a frequency of approx. one in thirty. Laboratory replicates were also reported, and results monitored.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	***Focus Minerals Drilling*** • Significant intervals were visually inspected by company geologists to correlate assay results to logged mineralisation. Consultants were not used for this process. • Primary logging data is sent in digital format to the company's Database Administrator (DBA) as often as was practicable. The DBA imports the data into an acQuire database, with assay results merged into the database upon receipt from the laboratory. Once loaded, data was extracted for verification by the geologist in charge of the project.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	***Focus Minerals Drilling*** • Drill collars are surveyed after completion using a DGPS instrument. Where possible, all drill core was oriented by the drilling contractor using an ACT III electronic system. • A True North Seeking Gyro for RC end of holes surveys or a Reflex single shot camera for diamond drilling was used for "single shot" surveys whilst advancing drilling. • All coordinates and bearings use the MGA94 Zone 51 grid system. • Focus Minerals utilises Landgate sourced regional topographic maps and contours as well as internally produced survey pick-ups produced by the mining survey teams utilising DGPS base station instruments. • After completion, the drill hole locations were picked up by DGPS with accuracy of +/-20cm. WMC Drilling • Holes were surveyed by WMC survey staff in local mine grid Metex Drilling • Holes were surveyed by a consultant survey company. Diamond core holes were downhole surveyed by an Eastman single shot camera.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Beasley Creek drill spacing approximates 40m x 20m • Spacing is deemed to be appropriate for the type of mineralisation • Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was designed based on known/developing geological models, field mapping, verified historical data, cross-sectional and long-sectional interpretation. • Where achievable, drill holes were oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, with dip optimised for drill capabilities and the dip of the ore body. Please note this was not always possible in the NW part of the pit where relatively complex mineralisation has been intersected in the footwall of the Beasley Creek Shear. • True widths have not been calculated for reported intersections. However, drill orientation was wherever possible consistently optimised to approximate true width of mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	***Focus Minerals Drilling*** • All samples were reconciled against the sample submission with any omissions or variations reported to Focus Minerals. • All samples were bagged in a tied numbered calico bag. The bags were placed into green plastic bags and cable tied before depositing into sample cages. Sample cages were routinely delivered directly from site to the Kalgoorlie laboratories by Focus Minerals personnel and or freight contractors. ***WMC Drilling and Metex Drilling*** • sample security is not recorded.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No new results are being reported in this report, a review of historical data and reports has been conducted by Genesis staff.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Surface and underground diamond core is primarily NQ (50.6mm) sized core, sampled to max 1.1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3 kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30 m for DD core. • RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals. • All sampling methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3 kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3 kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. • Genesis core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • Visible gold is sometimes encountered in underground drill core. • Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All drilling reported in this release is diamond drilling in NQ2 diameter, standard tube, using underground electric drill rigs. • Diamond core is oriented using Reflex ACT II/III Orientation tool. Some historic diamond drill core appears to have been oriented by unknown methods.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average >95%. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles (where core is oriented). • Core is photographed in wet state after logging and prior to sampling. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. • All diamond drillholes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All drill core is cut in half onsite using Almonte automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. • The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 85% passing 75 microns. • All subsampling activities are carried out by Bureau Veritas and are satisfactory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC chip samples, and diamond core are analysed by Bureau Veritas using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. • No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation at Gwalia. • Certified reference material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into every drillhole at a rate 1:20 for underground RD or GC drilling. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits and are passed or failed prior to import to SQL database. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 85% passing 75 microns.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• The laboratory performs a number of internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks which are also being reported to the client for review. Ongoing QAQC data analysis demonstrates sufficient accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel. • Several surface drill holes have been twinned (+/-1m) by underground GC holes (at point of intersecting ore zones) and have verified original assay and survey data. • Primary data is collated in Log Chief logging software. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure Datashed database with inbuilt validation functions. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. Non positive values have been set to half lower detection limit (0.005 ppm).
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All underground drillhole collars are picked up by company surveyors using a Leica TS15i (total station) with an expected accuracy of +/-2mm. • Downhole surveys are currently being carried out using the DeviFlex RAPID continuous in-rod survey instrument taking readings every 5 seconds, In and Out runs and reported in 3m intervals, survey accuracy +-3:1000. • A local mine grid is used for daily purposes that is then converted to MGA94_51
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal spacing for exploration drilling is 60m x 80m • Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied. • Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. • The majority of the drillholes are drilled from the hanging wall side in drill angles as perpendicular as possible across the width of the mineralized structures. • No significant sampling bias is occurring due to orientation of drilling in regards to mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Genesis geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by a contractor logistics company which delivers the samples to the laboratory. • Sample submissions are documented and sent to laboratory supervisors personnel in digital form via email. • On receival at the laboratory the samples are checked and documented by the lab personnel in laboratory tracking systems and acknowledged to the client. Any discrepancies to the original submission document are investigated. • Upon completion of the assaying the results are reported by the laboratory supervisors to nominated geology group email address via email.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Gwalia

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Gwalia deposit is located on tenements M37/0025, M37/0333 and M37/0849 and is 100% owned by Genesis Minerals Limited. • Genesis pays a 1.5% royalty on all minerals produced from the tenements to the International Royalty Corporation. • Native title interests over the tenements are by the Darlot group. • The historical Gwalia townsite is located to the north of the existing Gwalia open pit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Discovered in 1896, the Sons of Gwalia ore body was mined by underground methods until 1963, when the mine had reached a vertical depth of 1,075m at the 32 level. • In 1983 Sons of Gwalia Ltd, (SGW) acquired the leases over the mine, and commenced open pit mining soon after in 1984. Mining by open pit methods continued until January 1999 with the pit extending to 280m vertical depth. Underground mining, largely of remnant ore, commenced at the completion of open cut mining and ceased in September 2003 at a vertical depth of 375m. • Initial exploratory drilling of the Gwalia Deeps ore body was subsequently undertaken between March 1986 and May 1989 as a jointly funded project by WMC and SGW. Four deep diamond drill holes and two wedge holes were drilled between 1,200m – 1,400m vertical depth. • Western Mining Corporation, (WMC) first investigated the possibility of testing resource extensions below 1,075mbs in 1965, (Parbo, 1965), however the economics did not support the exploration proposal. • In 1998, SGW began phase I of the Gwalia Deeps drilling program, (Quinney & Culpan, 1998). This consisted of two parent holes (GWDD5 and GWDD6) and 5 daughter holes (GWDD6A – E), targeting mineralisation between 1,200m – 1,300m vertical depth. • SGW commenced a phase II program in 2000, completing a further four parent holes GWDD7 – GWDD10 and a further 5 daughter holes. • The mine was acquired by SBM in March 2005 with further deep drilling, targeting resource extensions below 1,075mbs, commencing later the same year and continuing through until early 2007. • Drilling targeting resource extensions below 1,600mbs to 2,000mbs commenced in August 2010 and was completed in July 2011. Due to the success of these programs further drilling was completed between November 2011 and March 2012 aimed at infilling and extending the South Gwalia Series (SGS) and South West Branch (SWB) resources below 1600mbs (Evans, 2012).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Sons of Gwalia deposit lies in the central portion of the Norseman-Wiluna Archaean Greenstone Belt. The greenstone belt here comprises an arcuate, low strain mafic-ultramafic succession folded around the eastern and northern margin of the Raeside Batholith. • Locally, the deposit lies in the Gwalia Domain which Witt, (1997) defines as bound by the Mount George Shear Zone to the east, the Sons of Gwalia Shear Zone to the west and south and the Clifford Fault to the north. • The Sons of Gwalia mineralised zone strikes 15 degrees east of true north over a distance of 500m and plunges 45 degrees to the southeast. The mineralised zone consists of several stepped or en echelon style foliation parallel lodes disposed in plan in a "horse-shoe" shape with the limbs converging at the southern end. The mineralised zone and individual lodes dip east at 35 to 45 degrees and are conformable with the foliation of the Mine Sequence mafic schists. • The individual lodes are a few metres to tens of metres thick defined by simple planar envelopes extensive along strike and down plunge. Gold mineralisation at Gwalia is associated with a proximal potassic alteration assemblage and pyritic, quartz-rich, laminated veins generally with low sulphide content. • The most consistent and clearest correlation of gold grade at all levels and in all lodes is with recrystallized quartz abundance. Sulphide mineralization (mostly pyrite, more rare pyrrhotite) may present in the lodes in disseminated or vein accumulated form but elevated gold grades are often seen even in low-sulphide zones. Trace disseminated sulphides (mainly pyrite) occur outside the lodes as a component of more distal alteration assemblages.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• A full table of drill hole details is included in this report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied. • Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.3m and maximum width of 2m for internal dilution. • Where stand out higher grade zone exist within the broader mineralised zone, the higher-grade interval is reported also. • There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drillholes are designed to intersect the ore body as perpendicular is practically achievable. All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Long section view of results has been included in this report.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No substantive data acquisition has been completed in recent times.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Gwalia is currently in mine production stage and extensional exploration at this time is under review. • Resource Definition drilling for extensional testing is being conducted on ongoing basis as part of the normal GC and infill drilling strategies.

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Admiral Group

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The majority of drill holes are Reverse Circulation (RC) with face sampling hammer; • Diamond cored holes were completed mostly with NQ and HQ sized equipment and a standard tube.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Limited records of sample recovery in historical drilling were located for RC drill samples; • Drill core recovery was determined from physical core measurements; • Genesis RC and DD drilling reported excellent sample recoveries; • There is no indication of a relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Company geologists logged in detail each hole at the time of drilling; • All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure; • RC, AC and RAB drilling was logged for various geological attributes; • All drill holes were logged in full; • Core and RC chips have been photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Genesis RC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter in one metre intervals; • For historic RC and DD drill programs, samples were assayed at commercial laboratories in Western Australia; • Genesis samples were assayed at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried and a 1kg split was pulverized to 80% passing 75 microns; • No QAQC reports have been located for the historic drilling data; • Genesis drilling included extensive QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation; • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Historic samples were submitted to commercial independent laboratories in Western Australia; • Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised; Au was analysed by 30g, 40g or 50g Fire assay fusion technique with AAS finish. The techniques are considered quantitative in nature; • Historical AC, RAB, RC, and diamond sampling was conducted in accordance with industry standards at the time; however, specific details on the QAQC procedures, sampling protocols, and assay methodologies for some historical datasets are not available. Where possible, historical data has been validated against more recent drilling results, but potential inconsistencies in sampling, logging, or analytical procedures could impact the confidence level of resource estimation in these areas. As a precaution, historical data has been assigned a lower confidence classification unless it has been verified by recent drilling. • For Genesis drilling, analysis was by fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth; • The analytical technique used approaches total dissolution of gold in most circumstances; • Genesis drilling included extensive QAQC protocols including blanks, standards and duplicates. Results were satisfactory and supported the use of the data in resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Visual verification of significant intersections has been carried out by the Competent Person. The mineralisation is visually distinct and scan logging of 7 diamond holes confirmed the thickness and approximate tenor of mineralisation; • Multiple phases of drilling have confirmed the overall grade and distribution of mineralisation; • Primary data documentation is electronic with appropriate verification and validation; • Data is well organized and securely stored in a relational database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historic drill hole collars were surveyed in local mine co-ordinates or AMG 84 coordinates using a total station. All co-ordinates have been transformed to MGA94 Zone 51 coordinates for the resource estimate; • The majority of historic holes did not have down hole surveys;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		• Hole deviation has been assessed for all Genesis holes from an in-hole gyroscopic tool; • Detailed topographic surveys have been carried out to show the extent of open pit mining. End of Mine surveys support the recent topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• All resources were defined with 25m by 25m or closer spaced RC holes for the upper portions of the resource; • The deeper parts have been defined at variable spacing of 50 to 80m centres; • The drilling has demonstrated sufficient geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resources, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code; • Samples used in the Mineral Resource were based largely on 1m samples without compositing. Compositing of DD holes was required to provide equal support during estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation and therefore the sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zones; • The majority of deposits are aligned with well defined structural orientations and drilling is oriented to generally intersect at a high angle to the mineralisation; • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Genesis samples were carefully identified and bagged on site for collection and transport by commercial transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Reviews by independent consultants have been carried out at different times throughout the history of the project with satisfactory results reported; • All work was carried out by reputable companies using industry standard methods.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Admiral Group

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

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Leonora Gold Project is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna belt of the Eastern Goldfields terrane. Host rocks in the region are primarily metasedimentary and metavolcanic lithologies of the Melita greenstones; • Gold mineralisation is developed within structures encompassing a range of orientations and deformation styles; • The Admiral, Butterfly, Clark, Danluce and King mineralisation is mainly hosted within multiple shallowly (30°) east dipping zones which strikes broadly north/south over a distance of 400m, with higher grades restricted to the magnetic dolerite sill (Main Zone). Mineralisation is also well developed in a steep north dipping shear zone which is part of the more extensive East/West striking Hercules shear, with mineralisation identified over 2km of strike; • Mineralisation within the dolerite is related to quartz albite- biotite alteration haloes surrounding narrow vein sets broadly parallel to the shallow ENE dipping Admiral, Butterfly and Clark shear zones. Mineralisation is typically 3 to 10m wide with gold grades ranging between • 2.0 and 5.0g/t Au; • Mineralisation within the Basalt or Hercules Shear is hosted within highly foliated basalt with intense quartz/carbonate/sericite alteration and associated sulphides. Mineralisation is typically 5 to 12m wide with gold grades ranging between 1.0 and 5.0g/t Au. • Mineralisation at Butterfly North is related to a quartz/pyrite stockwork within a granite host where the Butterfly shear intersects the granite.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A full table of drillholes is included with this report.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All reported assay intervals have been length weighted. No top cuts were applied. A nominal cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au was applied with up to 2m of internal dilution allowed; • High grade mineralised intervals internal to broader zones of lower grade mineralisation are reported as included intervals; • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation; • Due to the multiple orientation of structures, drilling is not always perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation and in those cases true widths are less than downhole widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view images are included that best demonstrate the nature of mineralisation and drill hole locations.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All drillholes have been reported in this report.

Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Extensive early stage exploration has been conducted by previous operators including RAB drilling and geochemical sampling. The results have not been used in the Mineral Resource Estimate; • Various programs of metallurgical, geotechnical and groundwater testing have been completed as part of the permitting process for the different phases of mining at the project.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Substantial exploration and resource extension programs are planned by Genesis to increase confidence in the defined Mineral Resources and to discover additional deposits of gold mineralisation.