26th June 2026

Strong drilling results continue to pave way for Laverton growth

"ASPIRE 500*" strategy further supported by combination of exploration success and acquisition, including the recent completion of the 2.2Moz Magnetic transaction

HIGHLIGHTS

- A$40-50m FY26 exploration budget continues to deliver **outstanding results** which **highlight the scope for strong organic growth at the Laverton operations**
- The latest drilling results include **multiple thick, high-grade intersections at several sources**, **all of which stand to leverage existing infrastructure**, due to their proximity to the existing 3Mtpa Laverton processing plant
- **Studies to expand the processing plant to 4.5-5Mtpa** are **on track for completion ahead of the Strategy Update planned for September 2026**
- The strong drilling results at Laverton follow the recently announced exploration success at Leonora, which is set to drive more organic growth there (see ASX release dated 5th May 2026)
- Genesis' commitment to driving organic growth has resulted in a **meaningful increase in the FY27 exploration budget to A$80-90m**, reflecting:
  - **Recent portfolio-wide drilling success**
  - **Outstanding operating cash generation from operations**
  - **Completion of the "bolt-on" acquisition of the high-grade Magnetic Resources**, which paves the way for value creation by:
    - Upgrading more of the large Resource into Reserves
    - Expanding the Resource into new undrilled areas
    - Displacing higher strip / lower grade Westralia ore in the near-term mine plan

Beasley Creek open pit project

- Genesis' maiden drilling results include **33.9m @ 2.0g/t, 30.5m @ 2.1g/t, 12.4m @ 3.0g/t** and **7.0m @ 4.0g/t**
- The new Genesis results, combined with drilling by previous owners (including **17m @ 9.3g/t, 11m @ 10.6g/t, 12m @ 9.5g/t, 60m @ 1.9g/t, 31m @ 3.5g/t and 42m @ 2.6g/t**[1]) confirm the potential for Beasley Creek to supply significant baseload ore for the Laverton mill
- The deposit remains open along strike and at depth, with strong potential upside to last reported Resources of 430koz @ 2.0g/t and Reserves of 240koz @ 1.7g/t[2]
- Drilling continues, aiming to grow the deposit; The initial success has motivated plans for an additional diamond drilling rig in FY27

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Jupiter open pit mine

- Mining rates at Jupiter have continued to successfully ramp-up (record >151kt ore achieved in May), providing baseload ore supply to the adjacent Laverton mill
- Previously reported drill results successfully extended the shear zones to the north-east, driving a change in focus to testing for further extensions at depth and for eastern extensions along strike
- Results include **34.0m @ 2.4g/t, 40.3m @ 1.7g/t** and **2.0m @ 25.7g/t**
- Drilling will continue with a reverse circulation rig both infilling and aiming to further grow the deposit

Bruno Lewis open pit project

- Bruno Lewis offers scale, shallow mining, low strip ratios and significant quantities of oxide ore that will boost milling productivity
- Drilling has initially focused on the conversion of Resources in the central ~500m by 1km of the deposit down to a maximum 150m depth (average ~50m depth)
- Results include **8m @ 20.2g/t, 23m @ 4.4g/t, 10m @ 8.4g/t, 67m @ 1.2g/t, 21m @ 3.4g/t** and **23m @ 2.9g/t**
- Drilling continues with two rigs - Deposit is open in all directions with a known strike length of +2km and a width of +1,000m
- As previously flagged, mining is targeted to commence in the September quarter 2026

A$639m "bolt-on" acquisition of Magnetic Resources now complete

- Acquisition includes the Lady Julie project with Resources of 2.2Moz @ 1.8g/t[3], providing Genesis with a second high grade undeveloped open pit opportunity; Lady Julie is within 20km of the Laverton mill
- **Uplifts the growth strategy by 25% to "ASPIRE 500*":**
  - Bolsters ongoing studies into expanding the milling capacity at Laverton to 4.5-5.0Mtpa
  - Group milling capacity (Leonora and Laverton) potentially to 8-9Mtpa
- **Including Magnetic, Genesis Resources stand at 21.3Moz and Reserves stand at 5.4Moz**[2]
- Immediate priorities include drilling the highly prospective Chatterbox Trend immediately north of Lady Julie - A rig has arrived on site with drilling imminent
- Further details to be provided in the updated long-term plan set for September 2026

Genesis Executive Chair Raleigh Finlayson said:

"Our Laverton production centre is going from strength to strength, with an extremely strong growth outlook based on a combination of exploration success and acquisition.

"These latest results show we are extending the known mineralisation in multiple places and finding gold in several new areas. Our strike rate with the drill bit is very high and demonstrates the huge opportunity we have to generate strong returns from organic growth.

"This outstanding success rate and the ability it gives us to leverage existing processing infrastructure means we are set to increase our exploration budget significantly in FY27. The superior returns which typically stem from exploration success makes this a compelling investment.

"The combination of the recently completed Magnetic transaction, which delivered us another 2.2Moz in resources in the Laverton area, the inventory we acquired through the earlier Focus deal and the ongoing exploration success gives us an extremely robust growth profile at Laverton.

"This will ensure we can maximise the opportunity we have to grow production and cashflow at Laverton in parallel with our growth strategy at Leonora".

Corporate structure

Ordinary shares on issue:	1,170m
Unquoted securities:	25m
Market capitalisation:	A$6.1b (share price A$5.32)
Cash and equivalents (24th June[4]):	A$483m
Bank debt (24th June):	A$200m
Substantial shareholders:	AustralianSuper Pty Ltd 16.2% State Street Corporation 8.4% Vanguard Group 6.0% Van Eck Associates Corporation 5.8%

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

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* Aspirational goal (not a production target)

1. Drill results extracted from Genesis' ASX announcement1st September 2025 "Drilling results at Laverton and Leonora support strong organic growth";
2. Refer Genesis' ASX announcement 5th May 2026 "Resources total 18.9Moz, including 4.4Moz in Reserves";
3. Refer to Genesis' ASX Announcement 16th February 2026 "Genesis strengthens Laverton inventory and production outlook with recommended offer for Magnetic Resources;
4. Estimated cash balance post completion of the Magnetic transaction (based on consideration of 28,022,259 shares and A$445 million cash).

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 in this report that relates to the Exploration Results for is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Andrew Chirnside, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Chirnside is a full-time employee of the Company and holds securities in the Company. Mr. 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.*
- *The information relevant to Genesis' Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates is extracted from Genesis' ASX announcement created on 5th May 2026 entitled "Resources total 18.9Moz, including 4.4Moz in Reserves" and is available to view on ASX at www.asx.com.au and on the Company's website at www.genesisminerals.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 announcement 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 announcement 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 material modified from the original market announcement.*
- *References in this announcement to "Resources" are to Mineral Resources estimates, and references to "Reserves" are to Ore Resource estimates. Mineral Resources in this announcement 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.

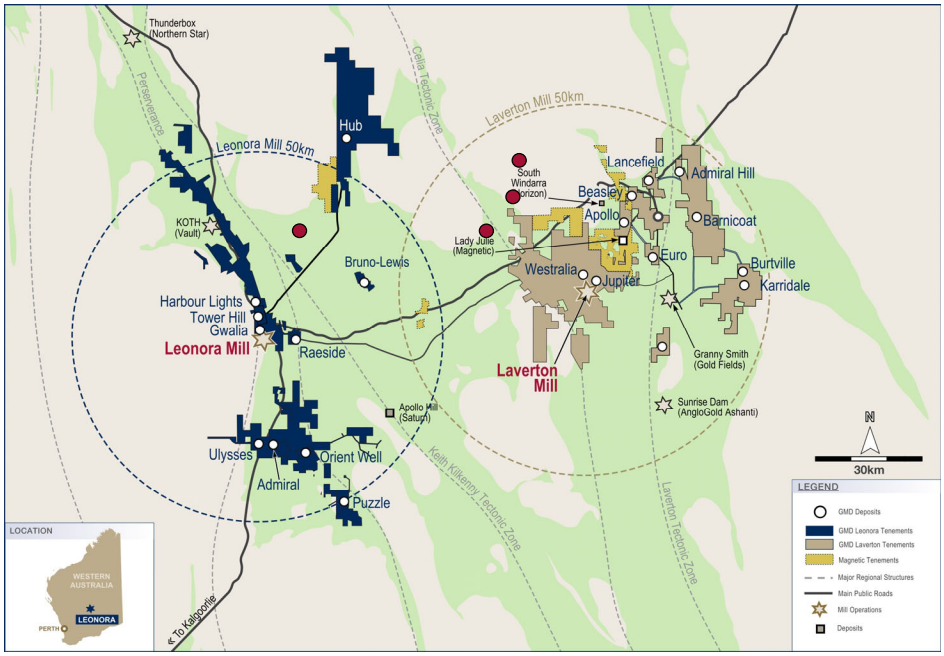
Drilling update - Laverton

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) A$40-50m FY26 exploration budget continues to deliver compelling results.

Genesis' **exclusive focus on the world-class Leonora and Laverton** geological domains ensures **discovery capital is allocated to high impact drilling with a high probability of success**.

At Laverton, the subject of this release, the combination of drill widths and drill grades across multiple deposits point to a strong diversified growth outlook.

Figure 1. High impact / high probability in the prolific Leonora / Laverton District



Deposits featured in this release are highlighted above in red
Recently acquired Magnetic Resources "bolt-on" tenements shown with dashed outlines

All drill targets are near existing mills and infrastructure ensuring **success can be readily monetised**.

Table 1. Greatest hits from Laverton - A wealth of new >50gm drill intercepts

Length (m)	Grade (g/t)	Gram (m)	Deposit
8.0	20.2	162	Bruno Lewis
27.0	4.6	124	Transvaal
23.0	4.4	101	Bruno Lewis
10.0	8.4	84	Bruno Lewis
34.0	2.4	83	Jupiter
67.0	1.2	78	Bruno Lewis
21.0	3.4	71	Bruno Lewis
40.3	1.7	68	Jupiter
33.9	2.0	68	Beasley Creek
23.0	2.9	68	Bruno Lewis
30.5	2.1	64	Beasley Creek
5.0	11.1	55	Transvaal
20.0	2.6	53	Bruno Lewis
2.0	25.7	51	Jupiter

This update follows last month's separate Leonora drill update (refer ASX Announcement 5th May 2026 "Outstanding drill results pave way for more organic growth"). Recent portfolio-wide drilling success will positively inform the Company's FY27 exploration budget as part of the updated long-term plan set for September 2026.

Beasley Creek open pit project

Beasley Creek is a recent addition to Genesis' portfolio following the acquisition of Focus' Laverton project in late FY25 for A$250m cash. The project is located 10km north-west of Laverton and ~30km from Genesis' Laverton mill.

First cab off the rank

Genesis identified Beasley Creek as the initial Chatterbox deposit to focus on given upside potential, building on current Resources of 6.7Mt @ 2.0g/t for 430koz and Reserves 4.5Mt @ 1.7g/t for 240koz

The project's grade credentials are supported by previous mining in the 1980s and early 1990s, extracting 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.

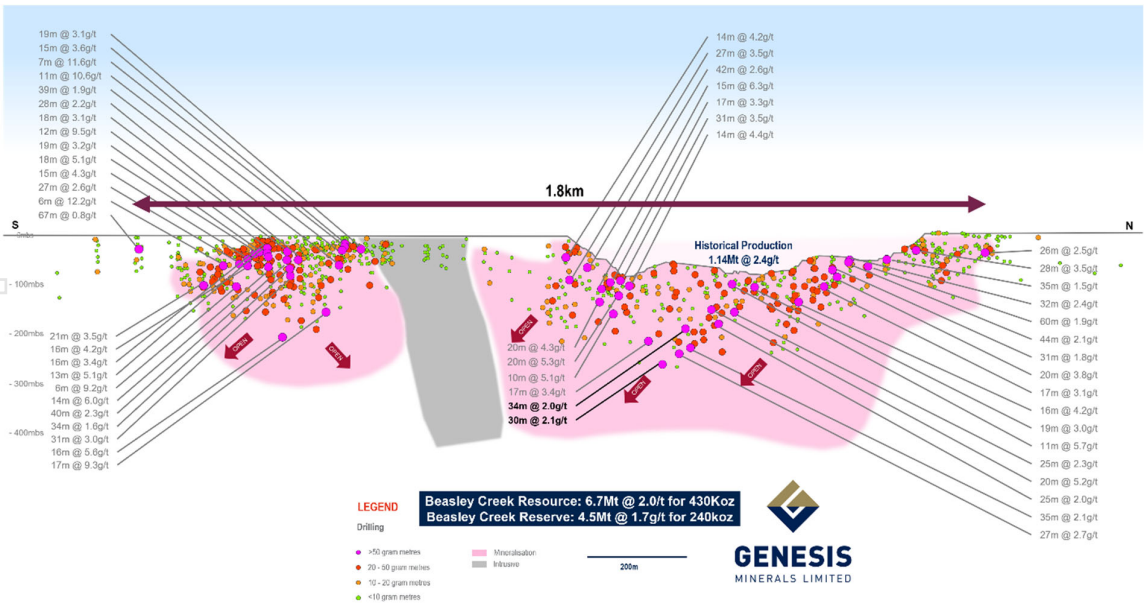
Genesis' initial drilling, including infill drilling of high-grade areas, provides an increased understanding of mineralisation controls at Beasley Creek. New results include:

- **33.9m @ 2.0g/t**
- **30.5m @ 2.1g/t**
- **12.4m @ 3.0g/t**
- **7.0m @ 4.0g/t**

These results highlight the significant thickness of mineralisation as well as the grade potential of the deposit across a significant strike length.

Drilling continues with the aim to add an additional diamond drilling rig in FY27 focusing on growing the deposit.

Figure 2. Beasley long section highlighting drill results



Beasley Creek part of a bigger picture

In totality, Focus Laverton is a large, underexplored project within 30km of the operating Laverton mill.

There are multiple open-pit mining opportunities with maiden Genesis Reserves reported at Karridale, Beasley Creek and Lancefield. Site infrastructure includes 42km of haul roads, workshops and sheds, and a camp.

Exploration upside is significant. Despite significant prospectivity and proximity to multi-million-ounce mines at Granny Smith and Sunrise Dam, the tenure was near dormant for more than a decade under previous ownership.

Jupiter open pit mine

A diamond drill rig has been testing for further extensions at depth, following up previously reported success that extended the deposit to the northeast targeting the Cornwall Shear Zone.

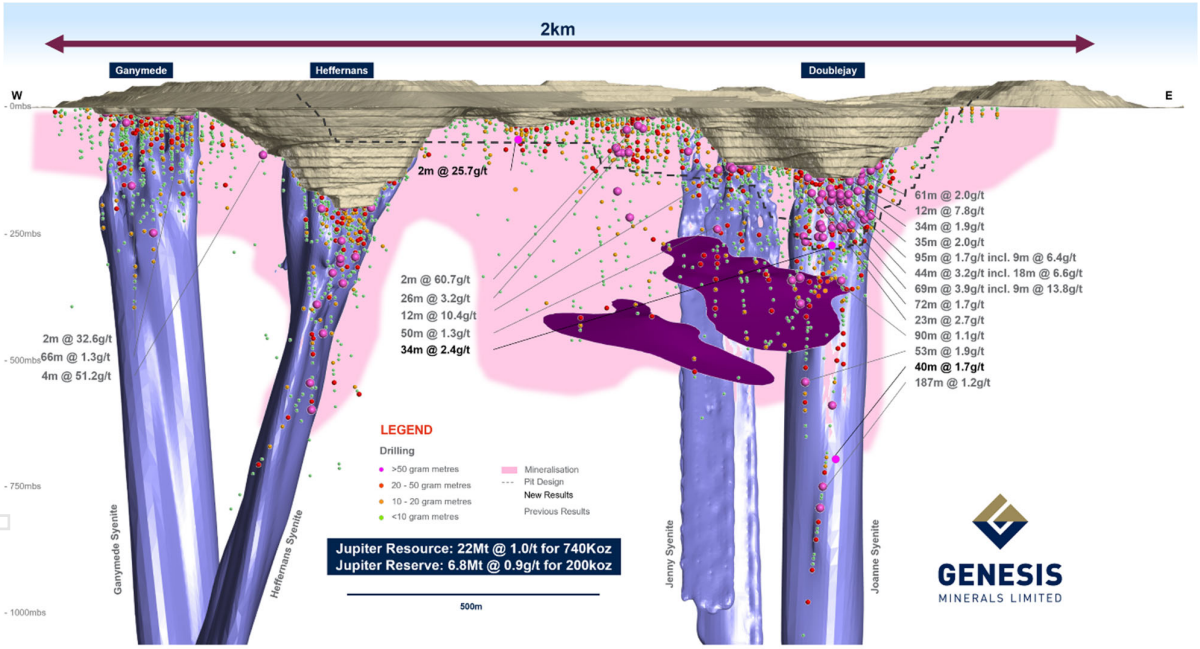
Ongoing success has resulted in a larger, broad spaced program aiming to test for eastern extensions along the strike length of the Jupiter deposit.

Results include:

- **34m @ 2.4g/t**
- **40m @ 1.7g/t**
- **2.0m @ 25.7g/t**
- **29m @ 1.3g/t**
- **21m @ 1.4g/t**
- **8.3m @ 3.2g/t**

Drilling will continue with a reverse circulation rig infilling and aiming to further grow the Resource.

Figure 3. Jupiter long section highlighting drill results



Bruno Lewis open pit project

Drilling has continued at Bruno-Lewis with two reverse circulation rigs targeting conversion of Resources ahead of mining.

Drilling has sought to de-risk areas of the mine plan by decreasing the drillhole spacing, as well as testing for extensions to the system.

Updated interpretation of the data has led to a greater understanding of the mineralisation controls indicating that there are multiple mineralised horizons from supergene down to fresh rock.

Drilling has remained restricted to the top 150m of the deposit ahead of mining however deeper drilling may be planned as the understanding of the deposit grows.

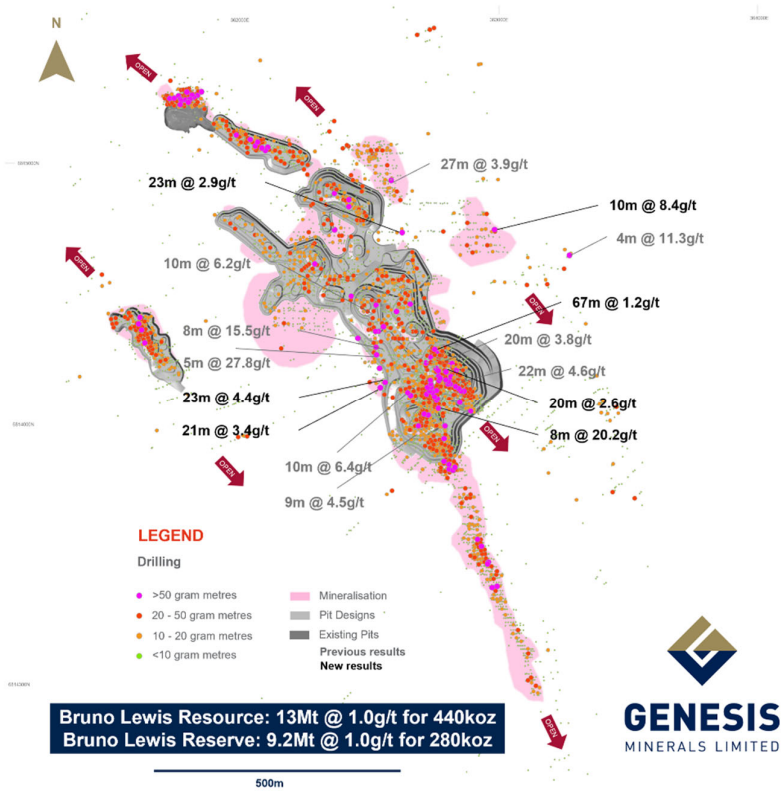
Results include:

- **8m @ 20.2g/t**
- **23m @ 4.4g/t**
- **10m @ 8.4g/t**
- **67m @ 1.2g/t**
- **21m @ 3.4g/t**
- **23m @ 2.9g/t**

Drilling will continue with focus now shifting to extensional opportunities along strike.

Of note, drilling to date has predominantly been contained within the central area of the deposit where mining is scheduled to commence, there is a significantly larger mineralised footprint that is still open in all directions.

Figure 4. Bruno Lewis plan view highlighting drill results



Introducing Lady Julie...

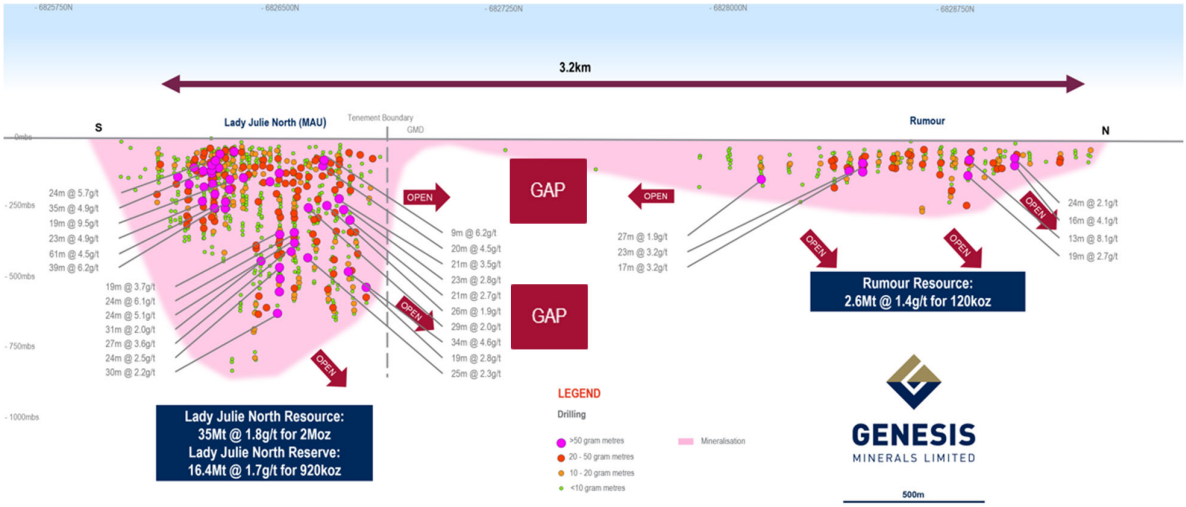
Genesis completed the A$639m "bolt-on" acquisition of Magnetic Resources on the 22nd June 2026.

The acquisition uplifts Genesis' growth strategy by 25% to "ASPIRE 500":

- Bolsters ongoing studies into expanding the milling capacity at Laverton to 4.5-5.0Mtpa
- Group milling capacity (Leonora and Laverton) potentially to 8-9Mtpa

Immediate priorities include drilling the gap between the acquired Magnetic tenure (Lady Julie North) and the Rumour Resource.

Figure 5. Spread the Rumour long section - Tenement boundary now removed



A rig has arrived on site with drilling imminent.

Figure 6. Setting up to drill test the "GAP"

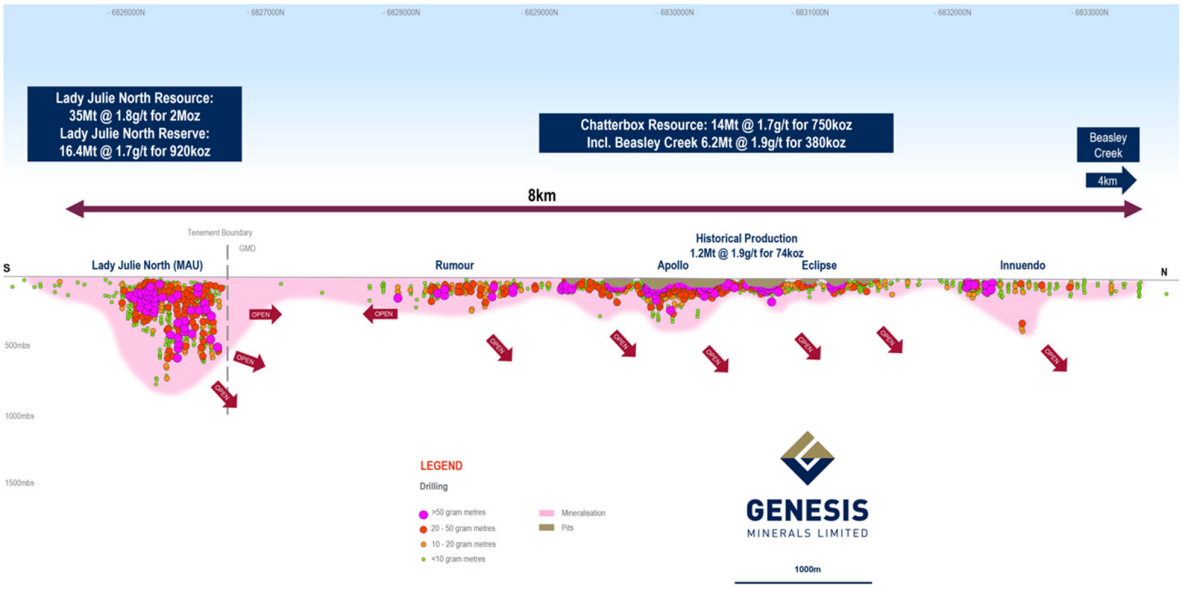
...and the Chatterbox Trend

Zooming out further, and the Chatterbox Trend is a geological structure running from Genesis' Chatterbox deposits in the north, through Genesis' Lady Julie, extending south towards Gold Fields' world class Wallaby mine.

The Chatterbox Trend is one of the most highly prized geological destinations in Western Australia, underexplored despite presenting compelling exploration upside:

- Along strike - For example, the undrilled gap between Lady Julie North and Rumour
- Down dip - Lady Julie open at 800m depth, rest of Chatterbox untested below 300m

Figure 7. Plenty to talk about long section (Lady Julie - Innuendo) - Tenement boundary now removed



APPENDIX 1 – REPORTED DRILL HOLE RESULTS

Beasley Creek Drill 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)
25LGDD0001	434275	6838628	434	-56.8	269.4	250.35					NSI
25LGDD0002	434336	6838718	434	-55.6	271.1	233.1					NSI
25LGDD0004	434050	6837879	431	-61.2	269.5	171.65	64	65.3	1.3	8.53	11.09
and							99.5	111.9	12.4	3.03	37.57
and							129.5	145.1	15.6	1.33	20.75
26LGDD0003	434371	6838838	434	-55.5	267.0	273.5	207.35	241.25	33.9	2.02	68.48
and							243.7	257	13.3	1.14	15.16
26LGDD0006	434452	6838658	433	-59.6	272.7	341.2	307	314	7	4.03	28.21
26LGDD0008	434334	6838987	435	-66.6	255.5	246					NSI
26LGDD0008W1	434334	6838987	435	-67.1	253.3	358.35					NSI
26LGDD0012	434446	6838748	434	-60.3	272.7	372.78	288.65	319.11	30.46	2.09	63.66
26LGDD0013	434490	6838838	434	-60.4	268.4	416.8					NSI
26LGDD0015	434509	6838928	434	-50.3	272.4	496.09					NSI

Bruno Lewis Drill 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)
24BLRC0086	362838	6814390	414	-60.9	269.5	156					NSI
24BLRC0088	362876	6814390	413	-60.5	271.6	114					NSI
24BLRC0089	362895	6814389	413	-60.1	275.2	96					NSI
24BLRC0300	363055	6813879	412	-60.5	273.0	90					NSI
24BLRC0301	363094	6813879	411	-59.8	274.6	90					NSI
24BLRC0302	363153	6813880	410	-59.9	270.2	84					NSI
24BLRC0303	363174	6813880	412	-60.6	273.9	102					NSI
24BLRC0304	363195	6813878	410	-61.0	274.2	114	75	77	2	8.49	16.98
25BLRC0483	362836	6814659	415	-60.5	269.1	90	20	27	7	3.78	26.46
25BLRC0484	362855	6814659	415	-60.8	271.6	90					NSI
25BLRC0485	362876	6814659	414	-60.4	268.6	72					NSI
25BLRC0486	362957	6814660	414	-60.5	269.4	54					NSI
25BLRC0487	362976	6814660	414	-60.7	270.1	54					NSI
25BLRC0488	362996	6814660	414	-60.3	270.5	54					NSI
25BLRC0489	363015	6814660	414	-59.8	269.5	54	21	38	17	1.11	18.87
25BLRC0490	363036	6814660	414	-60.4	271.7	54					NSI
25BLRC0491	362857	6814624	414	-60.4	271.6	72					NSI
25BLRC0492	362875	6814625	414	-59.4	271.3	72	18	30	12	1.22	14.64
25BLRC0493	362916	6814624	414	-59.8	271.9	72					NSI
25BLRC0494	362936	6814625	414	-60.7	269.1	72					NSI
25BLRC0495	362956	6814625	414	-59.9	270.5	72	26	33	7	2.12	14.84
25BLRC0496	362997	6814625	414	-59.9	270.7	54					NSI
25BLRC0497	363017	6814625	414	-60.2	270.9	60					NSI
25BLRC0498	363035	6814625	413	-60.2	270.0	54					NSI

Bruno Lewis Drill 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)
25BLRC0499	363056	6814625	413	-60.3	271.1	42					NSI
25BLRC0500	362676	6814581	415	-60.4	269.6	54	17	19	2	11.12	22.24
25BLRC0502	362715	6814581	414	-60.1	271.0	30					NSI
25BLRC0503	362736	6814580	414	-60.6	271.6	30					NSI
25BLRC0505	362776	6814581	414	-60.5	270.2	114					NSI
25BLRC0506	362796	6814581	414	-60.0	271.2	120					NSI
25BLRC0507	362816	6814581	414	-59.9	270.7	138					NSI
25BLRC0508	362836	6814581	414	-60.3	269.1	162					NSI
25BLRC0509	362855	6814581	414	-60.7	271.2	72					NSI
25BLRC0510	362875	6814581	414	-60.1	272.1	72	24	31	7	2.08	14.56
25BLRC0511	362796	6814550	414	-59.5	269.8	111					NSI
25BLRC0512	362817	6814550	414	-60.0	270.4	72					NSI
25BLRC0513	362835	6814550	414	-60.7	269.1	72					NSI
25BLRC0514	362828	6814534	414	-61.0	267.8	54					NSI
25BLRC0515	362848	6814535	414	-60.7	271.1	54	15	24	9	2.38	21.42
25BLRC0516	362865	6814534	414	-60.4	272.4	54					NSI
25BLRC0517	362917	6814520	414	-60.4	269.8	72	47	49	2	5.25	10.5
25BLRC0518	362958	6814519	414	-60.5	89.5	120	29	39	10	1.28	12.8
25BLRC0519	362879	6814475	414	-60.0	270.3	78					NSI
25BLRC0520	362897	6814475	414	-60.1	269.3	78	24	30	6	6.45	38.7
25BLRC0521	362917	6814475	413	-59.9	271.1	78	53	60	7	2.77	19.39
25BLRC0522	362937	6814475	413	-59.0	272.8	78					NSI
25BLRC0523	362957	6814475	414	-60.6	270.2	72					NSI
25BLRC0524	362977	6814475	414	-59.6	270.1	78					NSI
25BLRC0525	362909	6814439	413	-59.3	270.1	42					NSI
25BLRC0526	362931	6814439	413	-60.3	268.6	42					NSI
25BLRC0530	363008	6814440	413	-60.5	270.8	48					NSI
25BLRC0531	363029	6814439	413	-60.1	270.0	42					NSI
25BLRC0532	363047	6814439	413	-60.5	270.7	42	19	22	3	6.97	20.91
25BLRC0533	363069	6814440	413	-60.9	269.5	42					NSI
25BLRC0534	363088	6814440	412	-60.3	271.5	42					NSI
25BLRC0535	363299	6814379	412	-60.1	273.7	60					NSI
25BLRC0536	363317	6814380	412	-59.1	271.4	54					NSI
25BLRC0537	363337	6814380	412	-60.7	271.0	54					NSI
25BLRC0538	363356	6814380	412	-60.1	270.0	54					NSI
25BLRC0539	363380	6814380	412	-59.5	271.0	54	9	16	7	1.91	13.37
25BLRC0540	363398	6814380	412	-60.6	270.7	54	9	32	23	1.19	27.37
25BLRC0542	363298	6814320	411	-60.8	270.7	42					NSI
25BLRC0543	363318	6814320	411	-60.4	272.2	42					NSI
25BLRC0544	363337	6814320	411	-60.5	272.4	42					NSI
25BLRC0545	363357	6814320	411	-61.0	269.6	42					NSI
25BLRC0546	363377	6814320	411	-60.9	270.9	42	17	34	17	1.03	17.51
25BLRC0547	363398	6814320	411	-60.3	269.7	42	21	29	8	2.1	16.8
25BLRC0548	363437	6814321	411	-60.1	270.3	42	32	42	10	8.37	83.7

Bruno Lewis Drill 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)
25BLRC0549	363457	6814321	411	-60.4	268.6	42					NSI
25BLRC0550	363257	6814289	411	-60.4	268.6	30					NSI
25BLRC0551	363279	6814289	411	-60.7	269.9	30					NSI
25BLRC0552	363297	6814289	411	-60.1	271.1	30					NSI
25BLRC0553	363318	6814289	411	-60.5	268.8	30					NSI
25BLRC0554	363338	6814289	411	-60.0	266.3	42					NSI
25BLRC0555	363359	6814289	411	-60.3	271.7	42					NSI
25BLRC0556	363376	6814289	411	-60.9	271.6	42					NSI
25BLRC0557	363418	6814289	411	-60.9	272.4	54					NSI
25BLRC0558	363436	6814288	411	-60.4	273.1	54					NSI
25BLRC0559	363456	6814290	411	-60.7	270.8	54					NSI
25BLRC0560	363257	6814231	411	-60.5	270.9	30					NSI
25BLRC0561	363317	6814231	411	-60.2	269.7	30					NSI
25BLRC0562	363338	6814230	411	-60.5	269.6	42	10	24	14	2.12	29.68
25BLRC0563	363358	6814230	411	-60.0	271.8	42	17	26	9	1.73	15.57
25BLRC0564	363376	6814230	411	-60.3	272.2	42					NSI
25BLRC0565	363398	6814229	411	-60.6	271.1	42					NSI
25BLRC0566	363418	6814229	411	-60.2	271.6	42	18	24	6	2.08	12.48
25BLRC0567	363438	6814229	411	-60.2	270.6	42					NSI
25BLRC0568	363458	6814229	411	-60.6	270.3	42					NSI
25BLRC0569	363477	6814228	411	-60.9	269.1	42					NSI
25BLRC0570	362479	6814360	415	-61.4	270.6	48					NSI
25BLRC0571	362498	6814360	415	-60.5	272.6	48					NSI
25BLRC0575	362577	6814360	415	-60.3	273.1	48					NSI
25BLRC0577	362618	6814360	414	-59.8	272.0	48					NSI
25BLRC0578	362638	6814359	414	-59.6	273.5	48					NSI
25BLRC0579	362657	6814360	414	-60.7	269.7	48	23	28	5	2.27	11.35
25BLRC0580	362678	6814360	414	-60.8	269.4	72					NSI
25BLRC0581	362697	6814360	414	-61.2	269.6	30					NSI
25BLRC0582	362559	6814309	415	-59.9	268.8	54					NSI
25BLRC0583	362578	6814310	415	-61.4	271.2	54					NSI
25BLRC0584	362597	6814309	415	-60.7	269.5	42					NSI
25BLRC0585	362617	6814309	414	-60.4	270.8	42					NSI
25BLRC0586	362637	6814309	414	-60.5	270.5	42					NSI
25BLRC0587	362658	6814309	414	-60.2	271.9	42					NSI
25BLRC0588	362677	6814309	414	-60.7	271.1	42	15	25	10	2.5	25
25BLRC0589	362698	6814309	414	-59.7	270.7	42					NSI
25BLRC0590	362718	6814308	414	-61.3	270.2	42					NSI
25BLRC0591	362956	6814310	412	-60.4	270.2	60					NSI
25BLRC0592	362975	6814310	412	-60.0	271.3	60	46	55	9	1.15	10.35
25BLRC0593	362996	6814309	412	-60.5	269.8	60					NSI
25BLRC0594	363015	6814309	412	-60.5	270.7	60					NSI
25BLRC0595	363035	6814309	412	-60.3	271.7	60	18	28	10	1.74	17.4
25BLRC0596	363055	6814308	412	-59.4	271.4	60	10	33	23	2.94	67.62

Bruno Lewis Drill 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)
25BLRC0597	362759	6814295	414	-61.6	268.0	42					NSI
25BLRC0598	362777	6814295	414	-60.3	269.8	42					NSI
25BLRC0599	362580	6814279	415	-61.3	270.7	42					NSI
25BLRC0600	362598	6814279	414	-61.1	273.2	42					NSI
25BLRC0601	362617	6814279	414	-60.2	272.4	54	31	38	7	1.9	13.3
25BLRC0602	362637	6814279	414	-60.8	270.7	54					NSI
25BLRC0603	362658	6814279	414	-59.9	271.2	60	39	57	18	0.8	14.4
25BLRC0604	362677	6814279	414	-60.4	270.0	42	22	30	8	1.35	10.8
25BLRC0605	362698	6814279	414	-59.9	269.2	42					NSI
25BLRC0606	362717	6814279	414	-60.7	269.5	42					NSI
25BLRC0608	362758	6814265	414	-59.6	271.6	42					NSI
25BLRC0609	362778	6814265	414	-59.6	272.0	42					NSI
25BLRC0610	362797	6814264	414	-59.4	270.3	42					NSI
25BLRC0611	362817	6814264	414	-60.1	271.5	42					NSI
25BLRC0612	362839	6814264	414	-59.6	269.9	42					NSI
25BLRC0613	362856	6814264	413	-59.6	270.3	42					NSI
25BLRC0614	362877	6814264	413	-60.5	270.6	42					NSI
25BLRC0615	362898	6814264	413	-60.2	270.1	42					NSI
25BLRC0616	362917	6814263	413	-60.5	272.0	42					NSI
25BLRC0617	362957	6814263	412	-60.2	270.7	42					NSI
25BLRC0618	362978	6814263	412	-60.4	269.6	42					NSI
25BLRC0619	362997	6814262	412	-60.7	271.1	42					NSI
25BLRC0620	363017	6814262	412	-60.7	269.4	42					NSI
25BLRC0621	363037	6814263	412	-60.8	270.4	42					NSI
25BLRC0622	362740	6814230	414	-60.6	269.8	84					NSI
25BLRC0623	362757	6814230	414	-60.3	268.7	42					NSI
25BLRC0624	362777	6814230	414	-60.1	269.0	30					NSI
25BLRC0625	362798	6814231	414	-61.0	268.2	30					NSI
25BLRC0626	362819	6814230	414	-60.2	271.6	30					NSI
25BLRC0627	362838	6814230	413	-61.1	271.0	30					NSI
25BLRC0628	362857	6814230	413	-60.2	270.3	30					NSI
25BLRC0629	362937	6814230	412	-60.5	270.9	30					NSI
25BLRC0630	362957	6814230	412	-59.8	269.1	30					NSI
25BLRC0631	362978	6814230	412	-60.3	270.5	30					NSI
25BLRC0632	362997	6814230	412	-61.8	274.4	30					NSI
25BLRC0633	363018	6814229	412	-60.0	270.0	30					NSI
25BLRC0635	362876	6814200	413	-59.4	269.5	42					NSI
25BLRC0635	362876	6814200	413	-59.4	269.5	42	24	28	4	4.32	17.28
25BLRC0638	362919	6814165	413	-60.7	272.5	30					NSI
25BLRC0639	362938	6814164	412	-60.5	273.2	84	15	18	3	4.66	13.98
and							53	74	21	0.62	13.02
25BLRC0640	362950	6814152	412	-60.4	274.9	84					NSI
25BLRC0641	362970	6814152	412	-59.7	269.8	54					NSI
25BLRC0642	362559	6814037	413	-60.1	271.0	42					NSI

Bruno Lewis Drill 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)
25BLRC0643	362578	6814037	413	-59.5	269.1	42					NSI
25BLRC0644	362598	6814037	413	-59.5	270.0	42					NSI
25BLRC0645	362619	6814037	413	-59.5	270.6	42					NSI
25BLRC0646	362638	6814038	413	-60.0	268.5	30					NSI
25BLRC0647	362658	6814037	413	-60.0	268.4	30					NSI
25BLRC0648	362678	6814037	413	-60.0	268.5	30	8	29	21	0.71	14.91
25BLRC0649	362699	6814037	413	-60.4	270.5	30					NSI
25BLRC0650	362719	6814037	413	-59.9	267.4	30					NSI
25BLRC0651	362740	6814039	413	-60.9	270.3	30					NSI
25BLRC0652	362760	6814039	413	-59.6	269.5	30					NSI
25BLRC0653	362779	6814039	412	-59.8	267.5	30					NSI
25BLRC0655	362459	6813977	413	-60.3	271.3	42					NSI
25BLRC0656	362480	6813977	413	-59.9	270.2	42					NSI
25BLRC0657	362497	6813977	413	-60.4	270.4	42					NSI
25BLRC0658	362517	6813977	413	-59.8	270.6	42					NSI
25BLRC0659	362539	6813977	413	-60.4	272.7	42					NSI
25BLRC0660	362560	6813976	413	-60.5	269.3	42	10	14	4	4.84	19.36
25BLRC0661	362578	6813976	413	-60.1	273.0	42					NSI
25BLRC0662	362598	6813976	413	-60.0	269.9	42					NSI
25BLRC0663	362619	6813976	413	-59.8	271.5	42					NSI
25BLRC0664	362639	6813976	413	-59.6	269.8	39					NSI
25BLRC0665	362658	6813976	412	-59.4	271.0	42					NSI
25BLRC0666	362680	6813976	412	-60.9	268.2	42	6	14	8	2.1	16.8
25BLRC0667	362698	6813976	412	-60.7	266.7	42					NSI
25BLRC0668	362719	6813977	413	-60.0	269.0	42					NSI
25BLRC0669	362739	6813977	412	-60.5	269.0	42					NSI
25BLRC0670	362758	6813977	412	-60.6	271.1	48	6	12	6	2.6	15.6
25BLRC0671	362779	6813977	412	-60.3	270.8	30					NSI
25BLRC0672	362798	6813976	412	-60.2	272.7	30	9	15	6	1.76	10.56
25BLRC0673	362819	6813976	412	-60.6	271.5	30					NSI
25BLRC0674	362837	6813977	412	-60.6	272.0	42					NSI
25BLRC0675	362859	6813976	412	-60.9	273.3	54					NSI
25BLRC0675	362859	6813976	412	-60.9	273.3	54					NSI
25BLRC0676	362878	6813976	412	-60.4	274.1	60					NSI
25BLRC0677	362558	6813902	413	-60.3	271.3	78					NSI
25BLRC0679	362598	6813901	412	-60.6	270.7	42					NSI
25BLRC0680	362639	6813902	413	-59.8	267.8	42					NSI
25BLRC0681	362658	6813902	412	-60.0	269.4	42					NSI
25BLRC0682	362678	6813902	412	-60.1	270.8	42					NSI
25BLRC0683	362698	6813902	412	-60.2	269.0	42					NSI
25BLRC0684	362719	6813902	412	-59.9	268.5	42					NSI
25BLRC0685	362738	6813903	412	-60.2	269.2	42					NSI
25BLRC0686	362759	6813902	412	-60.1	270.2	42	3	11	8	1.56	12.48
25BLRC0687	362778	6813902	412	-59.9	269.3	60					NSI

Bruno Lewis Drill 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)
25BLRC0688	362801	6813900	412	-60.1	269.1	60					NSI
25BLRC0689	362819	6813902	412	-60.4	269.7	60	4	7	3	3.99	11.97
25BLRC0690	362838	6813902	412	-60.0	269.2	60					NSI
25BLRC0691	362855	6814640	414	-59.7	269.5	90					NSI
25BLRC0692	362828	6814534	414	-60.7	252.5	90					NSI
25BLRC0693	362775	6814483	414	-59.8	270.1	102					NSI
25BLRC0694	362795	6814484	414	-60.3	268.5	102	25	35	10	3.4	34
25BLRC0696	362908	6814405	413	-61.1	272.1	90					NSI
25BLRC0697	362826	6814405	414	-61.0	270.5	90					NSI
25BLRC0698	362924	6814374	413	-60.8	270.5	90	42	55	13	1.93	25.09
25BLRC0699	362937	6814360	413	-59.4	270.7	72	22	29	7	1.71	11.97
25BLRC0700	362905	6814344	413	-60.0	268.3	108					NSI
25BLRC0712	363071	6814004	411	-59.6	273.0	102					NSI
25BLRC0713	363071	6813989	411	-60.1	270.0	100					NSI
25BLRC0714	363166	6813987	411	-60.2	271.4	252	62	78	16	1.03	16.48
25BLRC0715	363175	6813962	410	-61.6	271.5	80					NSI
25BLRC0716	363173	6813943	410	-60.7	269.6	114					NSI
25BLRC0717	363194	6813944	410	-60.6	268.9	120					NSI
25BLRC0718	363209	6813944	410	-60.2	267.0	250					NSI
25BLRC0719	363108	6813929	411	-60.3	273.3	84	48	53	5	2.1	10.5
25BLRC0720	363126	6813932	411	-60.2	272.7	90					NSI
25BLRC0721	363148	6813929	410	-59.9	271.7	100					NSI
25BLRC0722	363167	6813929	410	-59.8	268.8	250	185	224	39	0.85	33.15
25BLRC0723	363188	6813929	410	-60.7	269.9	110					NSI
25BLRC0725	363146	6813911	410	-59.9	268.5	97					NSI
25BLRC0726	363165	6813911	410	-59.7	269.1	102					NSI
25BLRC0727	363186	6813911	410	-59.6	270.5	114	24	30	6	4.14	24.84
and							33	38	5	3.67	18.35
25BLRC0728	363205	6813911	410	-60.4	268.7	114					NSI
25BLRC0729	363226	6813912	410	-61.7	273.7	126					NSI
25BLRC0730	363202	6813905	410	-59.6	269.7	252	117	147	30	1.12	33.6
and							169	191	22	0.99	21.78
25BLRC0731	363216	6813878	410	-60.5	271.3	120	72	86	14	0.88	12.32
and							89	110	21	0.51	10.71
25BLRC0732	363234	6813878	410	-60.6	270.3	120					NSI
25BLRC0733	363253	6813878	410	-60.3	269.4	174	124	151	27	0.46	12.42
25BLRC0734	363111	6813865	411	-55.4	270.5	90					NSI
25BLRC0735	363181	6813864	410	-60.0	269.9	102					NSI
25BLRC0736	363199	6813864	409	-60.1	267.9	120	53	76	23	0.68	15.64
and							79	95	16	0.7	11.2
25BLRC0737	363220	6813863	410	-59.3	273.1	150					NSI
25BLRC0738	363240	6813864	410	-60.3	271.1	162					NSI
25BLRC0739	363261	6813865	410	-60.1	273.4	186	55	68	13	0.83	10.79
25BLRC0741	363268	6813842	409	-53.0	270.6	174	48	64	16	0.84	13.44

Bruno Lewis Drill 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)
and							123	159	36	0.66	23.76
25BLRC0743	363192	6813832	410	-60.3	272.3	132	43	50	7	3.94	27.58
and							57	62	5	3.16	15.8
25BLRC0744	363211	6813833	410	-60.6	269.5	156	63	90	27	0.95	25.65
and							101	115	14	1.03	14.42
25BLRC0745	363232	6813832	409	-59.7	272.5	150	83	150	67	1.17	78.39
25BLRC0746	363269	6813831	409	-60.4	269.6	162	117	139	22	1.05	23.1
25BLRC0747	363173	6813815	410	-59.9	272.1	102					NSI
25BLRC0748	363240	6813817	410	-60.3	271.7	144	78	96	18	2.12	38.16
and							106	128	22	0.91	20.02
25BLRC0749	363259	6813816	410	-60.2	270.9	156	77	92	15	0.91	13.65
and							96	120	24	1.4	33.6
25BLRC0750	363206	6813798	410	-60.1	271.4	120					NSI
25BLRC0751	363229	6813797	410	-60.6	272.1	120	96	114	18	0.94	16.92
25BLRC0752	363279	6813799	410	-60.8	270.7	174	42	65	23	0.54	12.42
and							73	90	17	0.69	11.73
25BLRC0753	363298	6813799	410	-60.3	268.2	169	95	114	19	0.71	13.49
25BLRC0754	363237	6813778	410	-54.4	257.1	114	36	40	4	6.26	25.04
25BLRC0755	363276	6813769	410	-60.2	272.1	150	48	62	14	1.11	15.54
25BLRC0756	363297	6813769	410	-60.8	270.5	150	40	64	24	0.89	21.36
25BLRC0757	363290	6813750	410	-60.5	269.2	156	90	107	17	0.63	10.71
and							111	131	20	2.64	52.8
25BLRC0758	363337	6813750	409	-61.3	259.8	114					NSI
25BLRC0759	363311	6813725	409	-59.4	270.2	132	90	118	28	0.51	14.28
25BLRC0760	363340	6813723	409	-59.8	270.6	144	86	110	24	0.63	15.12
25BLRC0761	363336	6813711	409	-60.1	267.9	132	71	94	23	0.88	20.24
25BLRC0762	363351	6813697	409	-59.5	269.7	138	63	70	7	1.88	13.16
25BLRC0763	363375	6813680	409	-68.3	272.7	78					NSI
25BLRC0764	363374	6813665	409	-69.5	269.8	72					NSI
25BLRC0765	363365	6813649	409	-80.3	270.5	60	21	33	12	0.88	10.56
25BLRC0766	363224	6813596	409	-60.6	271.5	228	59	67	8	20.23	161.84
25BLRC0768	362977	6814424	413	-60.1	270.8	144					NSI
25BLRC0769	362996	6814424	413	-60.4	271.7	54					NSI
25BLRC0771	363035	6814422	413	-60.6	272.0	42					NSI
25BLRC0772	363056	6814423	413	-60.3	270.6	144					NSI
25BLRC0773	363076	6814423	412	-60.4	270.4	42					NSI
25BLRC0774	363096	6814423	412	-60.4	267.8	60					NSI
25BLRC0775	363118	6814424	412	-60.1	269.6	150					NSI
25BLRC0776	363140	6814425	412	-60.1	269.0	66	28	30	2	5	10
25BLRC0777	363179	6814425	412	-59.9	271.4	84					NSI
25BLRC0778	363197	6814425	412	-59.5	271.8	144					NSI
25BLRC0779	363218	6814425	412	-60.2	269.0	156					NSI
25BLRC0780	363238	6814425	412	-60.7	272.6	30					NSI
25BLRC0781	363258	6814425	412	-60.0	268.5	30					NSI

Bruno Lewis Drill 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)
25BLRC0782	363277	6814425	412	-60.6	268.7	30					NSI
25BLRC0796	363076	6814310	412	-60.8	269.7	60					NSI
25BLRC0797	363106	6814311	412	-60.7	271.1	60					NSI
25BLRC0798	363136	6814312	412	-60.7	270.0	60					NSI
25BLRC0799	363165	6814312	412	-60.1	269.8	60					NSI
25BLRC0800	363197	6814312	412	-60.3	272.3	96					NSI
25BLRC0801	363225	6814312	411	-60.9	269.5	96	17	39	22	1.18	25.96
25BLRC0802	362525	6814677	417	-59.7	272.6	30					NSI
25BLRC0803	362542	6814677	417	-60.1	269.8	30	22	29	7	1.48	10.36
25BLRC0804	362561	6814678	417	-59.5	270.0	30					NSI
25BLRC0805	362583	6814677	416	-59.7	272.3	36					NSI
25BLRC0806	362602	6814678	416	-60.9	273.0	30	29	30	1	14	14
25BLRC0807	362622	6814678	416	-59.1	272.3	30					NSI
25BLRC0808	362877	6814674	414	-60.4	269.9	72					NSI
25BLRC0809	362996	6814674	414	-60.8	272.2	78					NSI
25BLRC0810	362998	6814609	414	-60.7	273.4	48					NSI
25BLRC0811	363005	6814596	414	-60.8	269.8	54					NSI
25BLRC0812	363023	6814597	413	-60.4	270.1	54					NSI
25BLRC0813	363029	6814564	413	-60.6	272.5	54					NSI
25BLRC0814	363048	6814535	413	-60.7	273.7	60					NSI
25BLRC0816	362697	6814521	414	-60.5	270.1	30					NSI
25BLRC0817	362717	6814521	414	-60.3	268.8	30					NSI
25BLRC0818	362737	6814520	414	-60.3	270.8	30					NSI
25BLRC0819	362757	6814520	414	-60.5	270.0	42					NSI
25BLRC0820	362777	6814520	414	-58.6	269.4	150	112	121	9	1.42	12.78
25BLRC0821	362817	6814520	414	-60.6	268.4	54					NSI
25BLRC0822	363051	6814506	413	-60.6	269.7	102					NSI
25BLRC0823	362639	6814490	415	-60.5	270.0	30					NSI
25BLRC0824	362658	6814490	415	-59.8	271.1	30					NSI
25BLRC0826	362697	6814490	414	-59.9	271.0	30					NSI
25BLRC0827	362718	6814491	414	-60.3	268.9	30					NSI
25BLRC0828	362919	6814490	413	-60.0	270.8	72	58	70	12	2.11	25.32
25BLRC0829	362937	6814490	413	-60.1	268.8	72					NSI
25BLRC0830	362958	6814491	413	-59.9	268.3	72					NSI
25BLRC0831	363058	6814492	413	-60.0	270.0	60					NSI
25BLRC0832	362628	6814472	415	-61.1	269.0	30					NSI
25BLRC0833	362918	6814460	413	-60.6	270.2	60					NSI
25BLRC0834	362937	6814460	413	-60.2	268.6	60					NSI
25BLRC0837	363076	6814461	413	-60.6	268.2	42					NSI
25BLRC0838	362637	6814455	415	-60.7	269.5	30					NSI
25BLRC0839	362655	6814456	415	-60.2	269.3	30					NSI
25BLRC0840	362676	6814456	414	-60.8	269.5	30					NSI
25BLRC0841	362630	6814438	415	-60.7	271.3	30					NSI
25BLRC0842	362638	6814425	415	-60.6	272.6	30					NSI

Bruno Lewis Drill 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)
25BLRC0843	362656	6814424	414	-60.7	273.0	30					NSI
25BLRC0844	362677	6814423	414	-59.9	271.9	30					NSI
25BLRC0845	362696	6814423	414	-60.6	272.5	30					NSI
25BLRC0846	362716	6814422	414	-60.8	270.2	30					NSI
25BLRC0847	362736	6814422	414	-60.2	269.4	30					NSI
25BLRC0848	362755	6814423	414	-60.6	270.4	30					NSI
25BLRC0849	362651	6814405	415	-60.3	269.2	30					NSI
25BLRC0854	362655	6814389	414	-61.0	269.1	30					NSI
25BLRC0856	362697	6814390	414	-60.6	272.8	42					NSI
25BLRC0864	362650	6814344	414	-60.2	269.9	48					NSI
25BLRC0865	362669	6814344	414	-60.9	269.2	48					NSI
25BLRC0866	362689	6814344	414	-60.1	269.3	48					NSI
25BLRC0867	362618	6814325	414	-59.8	271.5	30					NSI
25BLRC0868	362636	6814324	414	-60.6	271.4	30					NSI
25BLRC0869	362778	6814325	414	-60.0	269.2	30					NSI
25BLRC0871	362819	6814325	413	-60.4	270.6	30					NSI
25BLRC0872	362839	6814324	413	-60.0	270.7	42					NSI
25BLRC0875	362918	6814296	413	-60.9	271.6	54					NSI
25BLRC0882	362599	6814294	415	-59.4	271.3	42					NSI
25BLRC0883	362799	6814295	414	-60.2	269.1	42	7	19	12	2.33	27.96
25BLRC0884	362817	6814295	414	-59.9	270.4	42	29	32	3	7.53	22.59
25BLRC0885	362837	6814295	413	-59.8	271.9	42					NSI
25BLRC0886	362857	6814295	413	-60.7	269.0	42	26	36	10	2.41	24.1
25BLRC0887	362877	6814295	413	-60.6	271.5	42					NSI
25BLRC0888	362898	6814295	413	-62.1	271.3	42					NSI
25BLRC0892	362599	6814265	415	-60.4	268.7	30					NSI
25BLRC0893	362637	6814250	414	-59.3	268.7	54					NSI
25BLRC0894	362657	6814251	414	-60.7	270.4	54					NSI
25BLRC0895	362679	6814250	414	-60.5	272.3	72					NSI
25BLRC0896	362697	6814251	414	-60.3	268.3	78	32	34	2	5.26	10.52
25BLRC0897	362718	6814251	414	-59.4	272.4	96					NSI
25BLRC0904	362709	6814230	414	-59.0	269.3	102					NSI
25BLRC0905	362729	6814215	414	-59.7	269.0	30					NSI
25BLRC0909	362737	6814200	414	-59.8	273.0	102	11	19	8	1.72	13.76
25BLRC0910	362753	6814200	414	-60.8	270.9	42					NSI
25BLRC0911	362744	6814180	414	-60.3	270.5	60					NSI
25BLRC0913	362875	6814136	413	-59.8	268.3	60	49	55	6	3.27	19.62
25BLRC0914	362895	6814136	413	-60.5	268.9	60					NSI
25BLRC0915	362914	6814136	413	-60.3	271.1	60	26	28	2	5.46	10.92
25BLRC0917	362956	6814119	412	-60.1	266.8	42	10	23	13	2.85	37.05
25BLRC0922	362771	6814105	413	-60.7	269.4	72					NSI
25BLRC0923	362791	6814104	413	-60.4	270.6	60					NSI
25BLRC0924	362810	6814105	413	-60.2	269.0	72					NSI
25BLRC0925	362830	6814106	413	-60.6	271.6	60					NSI

Bruno Lewis Drill 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)
25BLRC0926	362850	6814106	413	-59.9	271.2	60					NSI
25BLRC0927	362871	6814107	413	-60.1	268.4	60					NSI
25BLRC0928	362519	6814102	414	-60.7	272.2	30					NSI
25BLRC0929	362536	6814102	414	-59.9	271.1	42					NSI
25BLRC0936	362480	6814075	414	-59.8	273.2	48					NSI
25BLRC0937	362499	6814075	414	-59.9	272.5	48					NSI
25BLRC0938	362519	6814075	414	-60.2	272.5	42					NSI
25BLRC0939	362541	6814075	414	-60.3	269.0	48					NSI
25BLRC0940	362781	6814074	413	-60.9	265.5	60					NSI
25BLRC0942	362700	6814055	413	-60.2	271.0	54					NSI
25BLRC0943	362718	6814055	413	-59.8	269.7	54					NSI
25BLRC0944	362741	6814055	413	-60.7	271.7	72	17	27	10	2.96	29.6
25BLRC0945	362759	6814055	413	-60.3	273.8	54					NSI
25BLRC0946	362799	6814055	413	-60.6	269.9	60					NSI
25BLRC0947	362888	6814054	412	-60.1	269.9	72					NSI
25BLRC0949	362898	6814021	412	-60.2	270.4	60					NSI
25BLRC0950	362599	6814022	413	-60.6	270.1	42					NSI
25BLRC0951	362619	6814023	413	-60.8	269.2	42					NSI
25BLRC0952	362638	6814023	413	-60.7	269.3	42					NSI
25BLRC0953	362659	6814023	413	-61.4	270.9	42					NSI
25BLRC0954	362679	6814022	413	-60.9	270.9	42					NSI
25BLRC0955	362698	6814022	413	-60.7	272.5	42					NSI
25BLRC0956	362717	6814021	413	-60.4	270.9	42					NSI
25BLRC0957	362738	6814021	413	-60.5	272.1	42					NSI
25BLRC0958	362750	6814021	412	-60.7	271.0	30					NSI
25BLRC0959	362770	6814021	412	-60.6	270.9	30					NSI
25BLRC0960	362789	6814020	412	-60.0	272.0	30					NSI
25BLRC0961	362774	6814003	412	-60.3	270.7	30					NSI
25BLRC0962	362794	6814003	412	-60.5	271.7	30					NSI
25BLRC0963	362815	6814003	412	-60.2	272.4	30					NSI
25BLRC0964	362834	6814002	412	-60.3	272.0	42					NSI
25BLRC0965	362854	6814002	412	-60.4	270.9	54					NSI
25BLRC0966	362873	6814001	412	-60.6	272.4	30					NSI
25BLRC0968	362973	6814005	412	-60.3	268.2	60					NSI
25BLRC0985	362898	6813989	412	-60.2	267.0	60					NSI
25BLRC1025	362936	6813908	412	-60.3	272.3	66					NSI
25BLRC1026	362917	6813879	412	-59.8	269.3	42					NSI
25BLRC1027	363075	6813880	411	-60.0	271.5	120	21	28	7	2.48	17.36
and							106	108	2	10.22	20.44
25BLRC1028	363114	6813881	411	-59.9	271.4	72					NSI
25BLRC1029	363132	6813882	411	-59.7	268.6	84					NSI
25BLRC1030	363114	6813816	411	-60.3	271.2	78					NSI
25BLRC1031	363134	6813816	410	-59.9	270.6	84					NSI
25BLRC1032	363128	6813799	410	-59.8	271.5	78					NSI

Bruno Lewis Drill 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)
25BLRC1033	362916	6813786	411	-60.2	269.4	72					NSI
25BLRC1034	362936	6813786	411	-60.7	269.6	72					NSI
25BLRC1035	362955	6813786	411	-60.4	270.7	42	38	42	4	3.9	15.6
25BLRC1036	362977	6813786	411	-60.2	268.5	72					NSI
25BLRC1037	362996	6813786	411	-60.1	270.3	72					NSI
25BLRC1038	363134	6813784	410	-59.7	271.2	72					NSI
25BLRC1039	363194	6813785	409	-59.8	269.3	96					NSI
25BLRC1040	363125	6813768	411	-59.6	270.4	60	35	49	14	1.23	17.22
25BLRC1041	362917	6813767	411	-59.8	268.7	42					NSI
25BLRC1042	362937	6813766	411	-60.1	267.8	42					NSI
25BLRC1043	363056	6813751	411	-59.7	270.3	48					NSI
25BLRC1044	362940	6813739	411	-60.3	268.9	30					NSI
25BLRC1045	362962	6813739	411	-60.6	270.8	30					NSI
25BLRC1046	362953	6813722	411	-59.8	272.7	60					NSI
25BLRC1047	362998	6813724	411	-60.1	269.8	54					NSI
25BLRC1048	362969	6813702	411	-60.1	268.0	60	33	58	25	0.84	21
25BLRC1049	362988	6813702	411	-59.9	274.0	60	17	40	23	4.37	100.51
25BLRC1050	362976	6813684	411	-60.2	268.2	60	26	47	21	3.38	70.98
25BLRC1051	362997	6813685	411	-59.8	268.2	66					NSI
25BLRC1052	362981	6813669	411	-59.7	271.0	78					NSI
25BLRC1053	363001	6813669	411	-59.8	272.5	66					NSI
25BLRC1054	362995	6813654	411	-57.3	271.0	72	33	43	10	3.54	35.4
25BLRC1055	363013	6813654	411	-60.3	272.3	60					NSI
25BLRC1057	363007	6813641	410	-60.4	270.2	54					NSI
25BLRC1058	363026	6813640	411	-60.4	273.3	78	36	48	12	1.96	23.52
26BLRC0850	362319	6814406	417	-60.4	273.3	60					NSI
26BLRC0851	362338	6814409	417	-60.6	271.8	60					NSI
26BLRC0852	362359	6814408	416	-60.6	270.0	60					NSI
26BLRC0853	362379	6814409	416	-60.2	271.4	60					NSI
26BLRC0857	362301	6814380	417	-60.4	269.4	30	16	18	2	5.32	10.64
26BLRC0858	362322	6814378	417	-60.0	270.5	42					NSI
26BLRC0859	362340	6814378	416	-61.0	271.3	42					NSI
26BLRC0860	362381	6814377	416	-60.9	270.6	60					NSI
26BLRC0862	362319	6814347	417	-60.2	270.1	30					NSI
26BLRC0863	362341	6814347	416	-60.6	270.3	30					NSI
26BLRC0971	362538	6813991	413	-60.1	270.9	30					NSI
26BLRC0972	362558	6813992	413	-60.3	269.1	30	15	23	8	1.4	11.2
26BLRC0973	362580	6813992	413	-59.7	269.8	42					NSI
26BLRC0974	362598	6813992	413	-59.8	271.9	42					NSI
26BLRC0975	362618	6813992	413	-60.0	273.9	48					NSI
26BLRC0976	362639	6813992	413	-60.0	270.2	42					NSI
26BLRC0977	362659	6813992	413	-60.1	271.0	42					NSI
26BLRC0978	362678	6813993	413	-59.9	267.0	42					NSI
26BLRC0979	362719	6813993	413	-58.9	272.2	42					NSI

Bruno Lewis Drill 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)
26BLRC0980	362739	6813993	412	-60.0	271.4	30					NSI
26BLRC0981	362759	6813991	412	-60.1	272.6	30					NSI
26BLRC0982	362778	6813991	412	-59.8	271.0	30					NSI
26BLRC0983	362799	6813991	412	-60.1	270.4	30					NSI
26BLRC0984	362818	6813991	412	-60.0	269.8	30					NSI
26BLRC0987	362540	6813962	413	-60.2	269.0	42	10	15	5	3.05	15.25
26BLRC0988	362560	6813962	413	-60.4	271.7	42					NSI
26BLRC0989	362579	6813962	413	-60.1	274.3	48					NSI
26BLRC0991	362619	6813962	413	-59.4	270.6	42					NSI
26BLRC0992	362638	6813961	413	-59.4	273.8	42					NSI
26BLRC0993	362659	6813961	412	-59.8	271.8	48	7	29	22	0.7	15.4
26BLRC0994	362699	6813962	412	-59.4	273.1	42					NSI
26BLRC0995	362720	6813962	412	-60.1	270.6	42					NSI
25BLRC0501	362696	6814581	415	-61.2	269.6	54					NSI
25BLRC0504	362755	6814580	414	-59.9	272.0	30					NSI
25BLRC0527	362949	6814439	413	-60.6	268.6	42					NSI
25BLRC0528	362969	6814439	413	-60.1	268.8	54					NSI
25BLRC0529	362989	6814440	413	-60.5	271.5	54					NSI
25BLRC0541	363278	6814320	411	-59.9	269.9	42					NSI
25BLRC0572	362518	6814360	415	-60.5	270.1	48					NSI
25BLRC0573	362538	6814361	415	-60.6	269.7	48					NSI
25BLRC0574	362559	6814360	415	-60.2	271.6	48					NSI
25BLRC0576	362598	6814360	415	-59.9	272.2	48					NSI
25BLRC0636	362898	6814199	413	-60.3	269.9	42					NSI
25BLRC0637	362899	6814165	413	-60.1	270.0	30					NSI
25BLRC0654	362436	6813977	414	-61.1	268.2	42					NSI
25BLRC0678	362579	6813901	412	-60.2	268.9	42					NSI
25BLRC0767	362961	6814424	413	-60.3	270.6	54					NSI
25BLRC0770	363017	6814423	413	-60.2	272.3	42					NSI
25BLRC0815	362679	6814520	414	-60.0	272.0	30					NSI
25BLRC0825	362678	6814490	414	-60.2	269.7	30					NSI
25BLRC0835	362958	6814460	413	-60.9	271.4	60					NSI
25BLRC0836	362977	6814460	413	-60.2	270.7	60					NSI
25BLRC0855	362677	6814390	414	-60.5	271.6	30					NSI
25BLRC0870	362798	6814325	413	-59.7	268.5	30					NSI
25BLRC0873	362857	6814324	413	-59.4	271.1	30					NSI
25BLRC0890	362561	6814265	415	-59.5	270.9	30					NSI
25BLRC0891	362579	6814265	415	-60.5	268.9	30					NSI
25BLRC0967	362953	6814005	412	-59.9	269.1	30					NSI
25BLRC1056	363034	6813655	411	-59.8	275.7	66					NSI
26BLRC0907	362459	6814201	415	-60.6	268.6	30					NSI

Jupiter Drill 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)
25JUDD0882	424074	6813083	403	-57.5	267.7	627.8	183	217	34	2.43	82.62
and							232	261	29	1.32	38.28
and							433	442.8	9.8	1.31	12.84
and							445	471	26	0.82	21.32
and							541	572	31	0.67	20.77
and							595	597	2	8.99	17.98
25JUDD0932	424075	6813083	403	-61.8	265.8	639.8	226	246	20	1.23	24.6
and							268	292.61	24.61	0.99	24.36
and							424.7	439	14.3	1.48	21.16
and							569	609.31	40.31	1.69	68.12
and							612	616	4	4.27	17.08
25JUDD0933	424070	6813136	402	-55.1	267.7	375	180.25	190.06	9.81	2.67	26.19
and							295	303.27	8.27	3.24	26.79
and							332	351.76	19.76	0.84	16.6
25JUDD0934	424071	6813136	401	-60.2	267.4	285.5	178	193	15	1.92	28.8
and							196	217.12	21.12	1.44	30.41
DBJ_5350_0019	423919	6812813	414			276					NSI
DBJ_5350_0020	423921	6812813	414			240	193	201	8	2.23	17.84
DBJ_5350_0031	423809	6812558	402			210					NSI
DBJ_CSZ_0001	423835	6812651	406			180	157	171	14	1.35	18.9
DBJ_CSZ_0002	423826	6812492	402			180	58	60	2	25.72	51.44
and							143	150	7	1.51	10.57
DBJ_CSZ_0003	423823	6812425	399			180					NSI
DJ14RD_350_001	423678	6812626	358			140					NSI
DJ14RD_350_002	423672	6812625	358			110					NSI
DJ14RD_350_005	423641	6812686	358			140	45	48	3	5.29	15.87
DJ14RD_350_007	423802	6812807	350			290					NSI
DJ14RD_350_016	423842	6812957	346			120					NSI
DJ14RD_350_017	423835	6812956	346			170					NSI
DJ14RD_350_018	423677	6813131	348			240					NSI
DJ14RD_350_019	423678	6813137	347			180	2	29	27	0.78	21.06
DJ14RD_350_020	423678	6813152	346			230	0	13	13	1.04	13.52
DJ14RD_350_021	423677	6813158	346			180					NSI

APPENDIX 2 - JORC TABLE 1s

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Beasley Creek

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 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 core is HQ (63.5mm) or NQ (47.6mm) sized core, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30m for Diamond Drilling core. • Reverse circulation (RC) chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals. • All sampling methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. • Genesis core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50 g sub sample for analysis by Fire Assay (**FA**)/Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (**AAS**). • Historical Aircore (**AC**), Rotary Air Blast (**RAB**), RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 208 diamond holes (DDH), 946 rRC holes and 49 diamond holes collared from surface have RC pre-collars (RCD). In addition, large numbers of regional RAB , aAC blast-hole (BH) and have been completed but excluded from the estimation due to lower sample quality. • DDH typically used NQ (47.6mm) and HQ (63.5mm) sized core (triple tubes where required). • Core was oriented using industry standard orientation tools. • Drill holes were down hole surveyed by either north seeking gyro within the rods or by electronic multi-shot in open holes. A minority of older generation RC and DDH's have an unknown survey type, concentrated in areas which are mostly mined out. • RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sampling recoveries have not previously been recorded. • Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Poor core recovery in ore zone encountered by previous owners have been mitigated by employing triple-tubing through oxide-laden ore zone. Average core recovery is 99% in GMD diamond drill holes, with <10% core loss in key mineralised intersects • Poor recovery with up to 30% core loss in mineralised intervals likely negatively biased historical diamond drill intersection grade calculation as they were assigned a grade of 0.0g/t. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, Rock Quality Designation, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. • Core is photographed in both dry and wet state. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
		• All diamond drillholes and exploration RC holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. • Historic diamond drilling has been half core sampled. • All exploration and RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. • Historic AC, RAB and RC drilling was sampled using spear, grab, riffle and unknown methods. • RC samples were typically taken at 1m intervals. Half core was sampled on largely 1m intervals based on geological boundaries. • The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 85% passing 75µm. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling. • All subsampling activities are carried out by a commercial laboratory and are satisfactory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC chip samples, and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 40g or 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. • Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, and unknown methods. • No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation. • Quality control (**QC**) included insertion of 1 commercial standard every 20 samples for diamond core and 1 blank for every 50 samples. The regularity of field duplicate insertion was not recorded. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits and are passed or failed prior to import to SQL database. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 85% passing 75µm. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Sample pulp residues were submitted to an umpire laboratory to ensure accuracy. • QAQC results indicate that pulveriser bowls were adequately cleaned between samples, that analysis of gold was sound and re-analysis of pulps showed acceptable repeatability with no bias. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel. • Primary data is collated in a set of excel file templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure Datashed database with inbuilt validation functions. • Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Genesis Datashed database. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation. Non positive values have been set to half lower detection limit (0.005 ppm) unless the value specifically matches a laboratory error reporting code (e.g., for insufficient sample and/or destroyed sample).
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.*	• Recent drill holes were surveyed using a Real Time Kinetic (RTK) GPS system. • Recent drillholes have been down hole surveyed gyroscopically.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historical drill holes have been downhole surveyed by a combination of single and multi-shot cameras. • All data has been translated into MGA94_51 if drillholes surveys and collar coordinates were originally recorded on a local grid. • Post-mined topographic surface has been constructed from drone flyover in 2026, which validates well against historic drill collars where the collar locations are unmined.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing is variable ranging from 20x20m historical grade-control RC holes inside the mined pit out to >100m on the fringes of the deposit. • Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied. • Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. • Some historic RAB and RC sampling was composited into 3-4m samples with areas of interest re-sampled to 1m intervals. It is unknown at what threshold this occurred. • Some historic DDH sampling was completed >1m intervals, predominantly outside of the ore zones.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. • No significant sampling bias is occurring due to orientation of drilling relative to mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Genesis geological staff. • Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. • Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been documented for historic sampling techniques, but the data have been reviewed by checking historic logging files with database records. • All data has been reviewed by a Competent Person who is satisfied that the data is sound and suitable for resource estimation. • Since Genesis acquired the deposit an internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Beasley Creek

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Beasley Creek and Beasley Creek South deposits are located on tenement M38/49 and is 100% owned by Genesis Minerals Limited. • Native title interests over the tenements are by the Nyalpa Pirniku group. • The tenement is in good standing at the time of reporting.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration activities have been undertaken by numerous companies, though primarily by Western Mining Corporation, Metex Resources and Crescent Gold NL.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gold mineralisation is epigenetic and stratabound, hosted in severely weathered sedimentary polymictic breccia up to 60 m thick within the Beasley Shear Zone • Mineralised sedimentary package is bordered to the hanging wall and foot wall by tholeiitic basalt, with a schistose, talc-carbonate-alter ultramafic unit further overlying the mafic units. • The mine sequence strikes north-south and dips 45-65° towards east, and is variably cross-cut by felsic intrusives • Stratigraphy is folded with the antiformal fold axis plunging steeply south, exerting strong control on

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
		mineralisation • A generally SW-NE trending Proterozoic dyke separates Beasley Creek and Beasley Creek South by approximately 200m • Mineralization is characterized by abundant disseminated sulfides within polymictic breccia with strong ferruginisation • Regolith profile locally draws down along mineralised horizon to vertical depths more than 200m, such that significant drillhole intersects at depth often appears goethitic and hematitic clay-altered
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 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 drill hole results is included in this release in Appendix 1.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied. • Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.5m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. • Where stand out higher grade zones exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher-grade interval is reported also. • There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A cross section is included with this release to demonstrate intercepts.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data has been identified
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further resource definition and exploration drill holes are planned.

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Jupiter

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Jupiter

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 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 diamond core is NQ (50.6mm) sized core, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30m for DD core. • RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals. • All sampling methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. • Genesis core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50 g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 121 diamond holes (DDH), 11,897 reverse circulation holes and 65 diamond holes collared from surface have RC pre-collars (RCD). In addition, large number of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) holes have been completed but excluded from the estimation due to lower sample quality. • DDH typically used NQ (47.6mm) and HQ (63.5mm) sized core (standard double tubes). • Surface drill core was orientated using a Reflex orientation tool. • RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sampling recoveries are recorded in the database as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate; no historic recoveries have been recorded. • Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Recoveries average >98%. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC drilling. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal. • Recovery information for historic holes is unavailable, although this data largely impacts the mined out portions of the project and is not material to the resource estimate
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. • Core is photographed in both dry and wet state. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. • All diamond drillholes and exploration RC holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. • Historic diamond drilling has been half core sampled. • All exploration and RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Historic AC, RAB and RC drilling was sampled using spear, grab, riffle and unknown methods. • RC samples were typically taken at 1m intervals. Half core was sampled on largely 1m intervals based on geological boundaries. • The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 85% passing 75µm. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling. • All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are satisfactory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC chip samples, and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. • Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, and unknown methods. • No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation at Jupiter. • QC included insertion of 4 commercial standards per submission batch (4 commercial standards every 50 samples for diamond core), insertion of field duplicates every 40m and 2 blank control samples for every 100 samples. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits and are passed or failed prior to import to SQL database. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 85% passing 75µm. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Sample pulp residues were submitted to an umpire laboratory to ensure accuracy. • QAQC results indicate that pulveriser bowls were adequately cleaned between samples, that analysis of gold was sound and re-analysis of pulps showed acceptable repeatability with no bias. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel. • Primary data is collated in a set of excel file templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure Datashed database with inbuilt validation functions. • Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Genesis Datashed database. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation. Non positive values have been set to half lower detection limit (0.005ppm).
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Recent drill holes were surveyed using a Real Time Kinetic (RTK) GPS system. • Historical collars were located and verified by mine surveyors using RTK GPS survey equipment. • Recent drillholes have been down hole surveyed gyroscopically. • Historical drill holes have been downhole surveyed by a combination of single and multi-shot cameras. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51 grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• Average data spacing of between 40m N-S by 40m E-W (up to 80m by 120m) is available for the bulk of the Jupiter Resource. • In areas of grade control, the drill spacing is at 10m by 10m and 10m by 8m (X by Y), which has informed the MRE.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied. • Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. • Some historic RAB and RC sampling was composited into 3-4m samples with areas of interest re-sampled to 1m intervals. It is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. • No significant sampling bias is occurring due to orientation of drilling in regard to mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are prepared on site under supervision of company geological staff. • Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. • Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All data has been reviewed by a Competent Person who is satisfied that the data is sound and suitable for resource estimation. • Regular reviews of RC and DD sampling techniques are completed by Senior Geologists at the time of activities. • Since Genesis acquired the deposit an internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Jupiter

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Jupiter deposit is located on Mining Lease 39/236 and is 100% owned by Genesis Minerals Limited. • The tenement is in good standing at the time of reporting.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Open pit mining occurred at Jupiter (Doublejay – Jenny, Joanne and Potato Patch open pits) in the 1990s. • Other companies to have explored the deposit area include Whim Creek Consolidated NL, Dominion Mining, Plutonic Resources, Homestake Gold, Placer Pty Ltd, Barrick Gold Corporation, Croesus Mining NL, Metex Resources NL, Delta Gold, and Range River Gold. • 175,000 ounces of gold was mined from two open pits called the Jenny and Joanne pits (collectively now termed the Doublejay pits) during the period 1994-1996. • High-grade ore was trucked to the Westralia plant, while the Dump Leach was established from low-grade mineralisation claiming to have a grade range of 0.4g/t – 1.5g/t. The ore blocks were defined by grade control drilling, and the mining of ore was supervised by production geologists. • Since then, Dacian solely has drilled and sampled the Jupiter deposit.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Jupiter is an Archean syenite related, lode gold style deposit. The material mined incorporates stacked, gently east-dipping mafic lodes, syenite stocks, and felsic porphyry intrusives. • The Jupiter deposit is interpreted to comprise structurally controlled mesothermal gold mineralisation related to syenite intrusions within altered basalt. Most mineralisation is associated with large, shallow, east-dipping shears, most significantly developed where these shears crosscut syenite intrusions or the altered basalt proximal to the syenite intrusions. Within and partially

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
		projecting only a short distance out of the Joanne syenite pipe, three carbonatite dykes have been modelled. These are weakly mineralised compared with the Joanne syenite pipe. • On the north side of the Heffernans pipe, a skin-like syenite dyke or radial intrusion has formed with a distinct, relatively consistent band of sericite-hematite-altered basalt separating it from the main pipe by approximately 5m – 10m. • A deposit-scale, shallow east-dipping structure known as the Cornwall Shear Zone (CSZ) transects all geology, which is most highly mineralised in its intersection of the major syenite pipes. Although the tenor decreases distally from the syenite pipes, the CSZ still presents itself as a higher-grade feature and mineralisation target. Several CSZ-parallel mineralisation lodes in the hanging wall above the CSZ have been mined with some success, although these are largely depleted through mining. The CSZ is clearly defined in the Joanne, Jenny, and Heffernans pipes, and through some Saddle Zone dykes, but becomes gradually less distinct elsewhere, with no clear boundary to its extents.
Drill Hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 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 drill hole results is included in this release at Appendix 1.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied. • Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.5m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. • Where stand out higher grade zones exist with in the broader mineralised zone, the higher-grade interval is reported also. • There are no metal equivalents reported in this release.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Previous announcements included sufficient detail to clearly illustrate the geometry of the mineralisation and the recent drilling. All results are reported as downhole lengths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A long section is included in this release to demonstrate the drillhole intercepts.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results from previous campaigns have been reported, irrespective of success or not.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No substantive data acquisition has been completed in recent times.

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

JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Cardinia Group

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 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 diamond core is NQ2 or HQ3 sized core, sampled to 1m intervals or geological boundaries where necessary and cut into half core or quarter core longitudinally. The upper or right-hand side of the core is routinely submitted for sample analysis, with each one metre of half core providing between 2.5 – 3kg of material as an assay sample. Minimum sample length is 0.30m for DD core. Some historical core is 0.2m in length. • RC chips are cone or riffle split and sampled into 1m intervals. • All sampling methods are used to produce representative sample of less than 3kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. • Genesis core and chip samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50 g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • Historical AC, RAB, RC and diamond sampling was carried out to industry standard at that time. Analysis methods include fire assay and unspecified methods. On occasion, initial assaying may have been carried out via Aqua Regia digest and AAS/ICP finish. Anomalous samples were subsequently re-assayed by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. • Multi element analysis was also conducted on approximately 10% of samples, predominantly through ore zones. This was conducted via a 4-acid digest with ICP-MS/OES determination for a 48-element suite. • All rock chip samples were taken using a pick. The samples are taken from outcrop where possible. Samples are also taken from in situ float material or waste rock around historic workings, where outcrop is not present. Care is taken to ensure all samples are representative of the medium being sampled. For example, if a 1m sediment unit is being sampled, a channel sample will be taken across the entire unit.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill holes used in the estimate include 45 diamond holes (DDH), 5,502 reverse circulation holes and 3 diamond holes collared from surface have RC pre-collars (RCD). In addition, large number of regional RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and air-core (AC) holes have been completed but excluded from the estimation due to lower sample quality. • DDH typically used NQ (45-48mm) and HQ (61-64mm) sized core (standard double tubes). Drill core is retrieved from the inner tubes and placed in plastic core trays and each core run depth recorded onto core marker blocks and placed at the end of each run in the tray. • Core orientation was obtained for each core run where possible, using electronic core orientation tools (e.g. Reflex EZ-ACT) and the 'bottom of core' marked accordingly. • Drill holes were down hole surveyed by either north seeking gyro within the rods or by electronic multi-shot in open holes. Independent programs of downhole deviation

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
		surveying were also carried out to validate previous surveys. These programs utilised either electronic continuous logging survey tool (AusLog A698 deviation tool) or gyroscopic survey equipment. Less than 10% of holes were surveyed down hole using a Reflex Single Shot camera. • RC holes used mainly 5½" reverse circulation face sampling hammers.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sampling recoveries are recorded in the database as a percentage based on a visual weight estimate; historic sample recovery information for RC, AC, and RAB drilling is limited. • Diamond core recovery percentages calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals are logged and recorded in the database. Historic recoveries average >80%, with more recent DDH recoveries exceeding 95%. When poor ground conditions were anticipated, a triple tube drilling configuration was utilised to maximize core recovery. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC and DDH drilling. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries due to the competent nature of the ground meaning loss of material is minimal. However, recovery is generally less in the thick oxide blanket.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of RC chips and diamond drill core records lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. • Core is photographed in both dry and wet state. Only a portion of historic DDH photography is available. • All RC chips are photographed since Genesis ownership. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. • All diamond drillholes and exploration RC holes are logged in full. • Diamond drillholes completed for geotechnical purposes were independently logged for structural data by geotechnical consultants. • All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the Datashed database. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All drill core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw. Samples are always collected from the same side. • Historic diamond drilling has been half core or quarter core sampled. • All exploration and RC samples are cone or riffle split. Occasional wet samples are encountered; increased air capacity is routinely used to aid in keeping the sample dry when water is encountered. • Historic AC, RAB and RC drilling was sampled using spear, grab, riffle and unknown methods. • RC samples were typically taken at 1m intervals. Half core was sampled on largely 1m intervals based on geological boundaries. • The sample preparation of diamond core and RC chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 85% passing 75µm. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling. • All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are satisfactory. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC chip samples, and diamond core are analysed by external laboratories using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. • Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, and unknown methods. In the initial exploration stages, Aqua Regia digest with AAS/ICP finish, was generally used as a first pass detection method, with follow up analysis by Fire Assay fusion and AAS/ICP finish. This was a common practice at the time. Mineralised intervals were subsequently Fire Assayed (using 30, 40 or 50 gram catchweights) with AAS/ICP finish. • No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation at Bruno-Lewis. • QC included insertion of 5 commercial standards per submission batch (5 commercial standards every 100 samples for RC), insertion of field duplicates every 25m and 2 blank control samples for every 100 samples. These are not identifiable to the laboratory. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits and are passed or failed prior to import to SQL database. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data is reported monthly. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grindsize of 85% passing 75µm. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Sample pulp residues were submitted to an umpire laboratory to ensure accuracy. • QAQC results indicate that pulveriser bowls were adequately cleaned between samples, that analysis of gold was sound and re-analysis of pulps showed acceptable repeatability with no bias. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders. • Regular laboratory site visits and audits have been conducted since April 2018 on an annual basis.
Verification of sampling and assay	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts are verified by the Geology Manager and corporate personnel. • Primary data is collated in a set of excel file templates utilising lookup codes. This data is forwarded to the Database Administrator for entry into a secure Datashed database with inbuilt validation functions. • Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before entry into the Genesis Datashed database. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for resource estimation. Non positive values have been set to either absent or half lower detection limit (0.005ppm). • Areas without twinned holes illustrate a drill density that is considered sufficient to enable comparison with surrounding historic information. No material difference of a negative nature exists between historical drilling information and Genesis drilling information.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Recent drill holes were surveyed using a Real Time Kinetic (RTK) GPS system. Location data was collected in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system. • Historical collars were located and verified by mine surveyors using RTK GPS survey equipment. • Recent drillholes have been down hole surveyed gyroscopically. • Historical drill holes have been downhole surveyed by a combination of single and multi-shot cameras. • Several local grids were established and used by previous project owners. During the 1990s, Sons of Gwalia transformed the surface survey data firstly to AMG and subsequently to MGA (GDA94 zone51). • Previous owners recognised errors in the collar co-ordinates resulting from transformations and as a result,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
		a significant number of holes were resurveyed and a new MGA grid transformation generated. Historical collars have been validated against the original local grid co-ordinates and independently transformed to MGA co-ordinates and checked against the database. MGA co-ordinates were checked against the surveyor's reports.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Average data spacing of between 20m N-S by 20m E-W (up to 40m by 40m) is available for the bulk of the Bruno-Lewis Resource. • Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC classifications applied. • Sample compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. • Some historic RAB and RC sampling was composited into 3-4m samples with areas of interest re-sampled to 1m intervals. It is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are positioned to achieve optimum intersection angles to the ore zone as are practicable. • No significant sampling bias is occurring due to orientation of drilling regarding mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are prepared on site under supervision of Genesis geological staff. • Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into secured cages and collected by the laboratory personnel. • Sample submissions are documented via laboratory tracking systems and assays are returned via email.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Historical data was reviewed and extensively validated by both Gensis and previous owners during project acquisition, including cross-checking data against original hard copy records where available. • All data has been reviewed by a Competent Person who is satisfied that the data is sound and suitable for resource estimation. • Since Genesis acquired the deposit an internal review of companywide sampling methodologies was conducted to create the current sampling and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Cardinia Group

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Cardinia Group (consisting of Bruno-Lewis and Kyte) Project is located 25-30km NE of Leonora within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the Northeastern Goldfields. • The Bruno-Lewis and Kyte deposits include granted mining tenements M37/86 (expiry 21/12/2028), M37/227 (expiry 17/07/2031), M37/277 (expiry 10/04/2032), M37/300 (expiry 21/10/2032), M37/428 (expiry 03/02/2036) and M37/646 (expiry 27/06/2027). All tenements are renewable for further periods of 21 years. Genesis purchased the tenements from Navigator Mining Pty Ltd in 2023 under an Asset Sale Agreement. The following royalty payment may be applicable to the Bruno and Kyte deposit: • Vox Royalty in respect of M37/86 (purchased off Gloucester Coal Ltd in November 2022) - 1% of the quarterly gross value of sales for gold ounces produced, more than 10,000 ounces. • There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the outlined current resource areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1985 and prior to 2014 include: Thames Mining NL 1985; Mt Eden Gold Mines

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
		(Aust) NL (also Tarmoola Aust Pty Ltd) 1986-2003; Centenary International Mining Ltd 1986-1988, 1991-1992; Metana Minerals NL 1986-1989; Sons of Gwalia Ltd 1989, 1992-2004; Pacmin Mining Corporation 1998-2001, and Navigator Resources Ltd 2004-2014. • In 2009 Navigator commissioned Runge Limited to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Bruno, Lewis, and Kyte deposits. Runge reported a JORC 2004 compliant Mineral Resource estimate, at a cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au, totalling 4.34Mt @ 1.2g/t Au (169,700oz Au) for Bruno, Lewis and Kyte. • A trial pit (Bruno) was mined by Navigator in 2010, and a 'test parcel' of ore was extracted and transported firstly to Sons of Gwalia's processing plant in Leonora, and finally to Navigator's processing plant located at Bronzewing, where approximately 100,000 tonnes were processed at an average head grade of 2.33g/t au (7,493oz Au).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cardinia Project area is in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km trending NNW across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. • The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned within the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ) a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastics and sediment sequences in the west and Archaean mafic volcanics in the east. Proterozoic dolerite dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence. • Mineralisation at Bruno-Lewis is hosted within supergene blankets in the laterite and saprolite zones of the heavily weathered oxide horizon. Primary 'potassic' lodes were recognised by previous owners and appear to be NW trending lodes, with an abundance of quartz veining and elevated sulphides. Supergene mineralisation appears to be more developed within the mafic stratigraphy and often shows a spatial relationship with NW trending felsic dykes.

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

Data Aggregation Methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All significant intercepts have been length weighted with a minimum Au grade of 1ppm. No high grade cut off has been applied. • Intercepts are aggregated with minimum width of 0.5m and maximum width of 3m for internal dilution. • 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').*	• The orientation, true width, and geometry of mineralised zones have been primarily determined by interpretation of historical drilling and continued investigation and verification of Genesis drilling. • Drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths.

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