

BROAD GOLD ZONES IN AIR-CORE DRILLING OUTLINES EXTENSIVE NEW SHALLOW OXIDE TARGET AT ULYSSES

Drilling on newly-acquired tenement confirms substantial near-surface drill target

Key Points:

- **Air-core drilling has confirmed significant gold mineralisation at the Archduke prospect, located immediately south-east of the 246,000oz Admiral-Clark-Butterfly deposits.**
 - **Drilling has identified strong potential for shallow oxide gold resources, with results including:**
 - **25m @ 1.09g/t gold from 15m 20USAC959**
 - ***Including 10m @ 2.17g/t gold***
 - **15m @ 1.03g/t gold from 40m 20USAC956**
 - ***Including 5m @ 2.40g/t gold***
 - **3m @ 2.05g/t gold from 68m 20USAC934 (EOH)**
 - **19m @ 0.76g/t gold from 51m 20USAC933**
 - ***Including 5m @ 1.88g/t Au from 51m***
 - **19m @ 0.50g/t gold from 39m 20USAC904**
 - **15m @ 0.52g/t gold from 62m 20USAC918**
 - **22m @ 0.58g/t gold from 37m 20USAC930**
 - **+1.5km long oxide zone at Archduke to be tested by Reverse Circulation drilling as part of Resource expansion drilling at the Ulysses Project over the coming 6 to 12 months.**
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Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that it has defined a significant new shallow oxide gold target through initial air-core drilling completed in July 2020 at the Archduke Prospect (Figure 1), part of its recently expanded 100%-owned **Ulysses Gold Project** in Western Australia.

The Archduke prospect was acquired in the first half of 2020 as Genesis commenced the expansion of its strategic footprint, leading ultimately to the transformational acquisition of the Kookynie Project announced in June 2020.

The air-core drilling was completed immediately to the south-east of the Admiral, Clark and Butterfly deposits (Figures 2 and 3), which are estimated to contain Resources totalling 4.6Mt @ 1.7g/t gold for 246,000 ounces (part of the Kookynie acquisition)¹.

This drilling forms part of the Company's early-stage drilling programs to identify prospects that can be moved rapidly into resource development as part of its strategy to develop an expanded standalone gold project at Ulysses.

¹ Refer to Table 2 of this announcement for details of the Resource estimate for the Kookynie tenements

The wide-spaced drilling was completed over 1,000m of strike with significant results including **10m @ 2.17g/t gold in 20USAC959** and **5m @ 2.40g/t gold in 20USAC956** confirming the potential to define initial shallow oxide gold resources at the prospect, prior to possible deeper drilling in future.

The next phase of drilling at Archduke will involve Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling with the aim of defining shallow open pittable resources, with drilling to focus on the 1.5km long target zone highlighted in Figure 3.

This target zone has previously returned a number of encouraging shallow gold intersections (see GMD ASX Release 16 March 2020) from RC drilling to the west of the recent air-core drilling, including:

- **6m @ 10.9g/t Au from 53m**
- **14m @ 4.41g/t Au from 24m**
- **9m @ 4.02g/t Au from 57m**
- **7m @ 3.47g/t Au from 16m**
- **6m @ 2.70g/t Au from 53m**
- **7m @ 1.36g/t Au from 0m**
- **11m @ 1.48g/t Au from 15m**

This historical drilling together with the recent air-core drilling amount to a substantial shallow drill target.

Management Comment

Genesis Managing Director, Michael Fowler, said:

“The success of our early air-core drilling at Archduke validates our acquisition and growth strategy around the Ulysses Project. We have long believed that the best way to add value to what we already have at Ulysses is to acquire more ground in the district, which is highly prospective but massively under-explored.

“This early drilling supports this view and has outlined a very substantial shallow gold target at Archduke that provides a strong opportunity to help grow the current Resources of 1.28 million ounces to underpin a long-life, standalone mining operation at Ulysses.

“Subject to establishing a resource and undertaking economic evaluation, Archduke may potentially form part of the Admiral-Clark-Butterfly mining centre.

“Drilling is continuing at Ulysses with two RC rigs operating and a diamond rig commencing this week. We expect to see a steady flow of results over the coming weeks and months.”

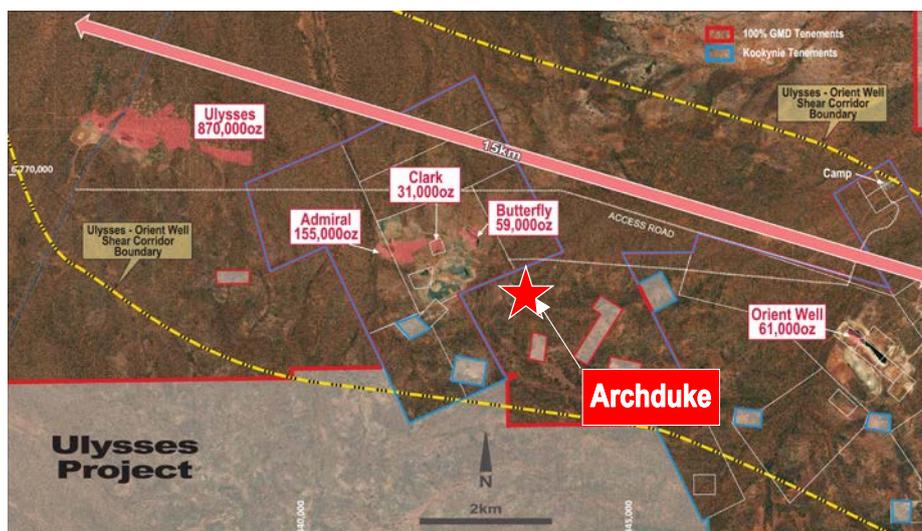


Figure 1. Archduke prospect location within the Ulysses to Orient Well structural corridor. Current gold resources highlighted within this corridor.

Air-core Drill Program

The air-core drill program at Archduke consisted of 54 holes for 3,092m (20USAC888 to 936 and 20USAC956 to 960).

Drilling at Archduke was completed on 200m spaced north-south orientated sections with holes spaced at 40m and 80m along sections. All holes were drilled -60 towards grid south.

Results from drilling are highlighted below and in Figure 3 with all holes listed in Table 3.

Significant results include:

- **25m @ 1.09g/t gold from 15m** **20USAC959**
 - **Including 10m @ 2.17g/t gold**
- **15m @ 1.03g/t gold from 40m** **20USAC956**
 - **Including 5m @ 2.40g/t gold**
- **3m @ 2.05g/t gold from 68m** **20USAC934 (EOH)**
- **19m @ 0.76g/t gold from 51m** **20USAC933**
 - **Including 5m @ 1.88g/t Au from 51m**
- **19m @ 0.50g/t gold from 39m** **20USAC904**
- **15m @ 0.52g/t gold from 62m** **20USAC918**
- **22m @ 0.58g/t gold from 37m** **20USAC930**

The results have highlighted strong gold mineralisation within the saprolitic profile (weathered rocks) over 1km of strike. Mineralisation is hosted within mafic and felsic rock types.



Figure 2. Archduke location with recent aircore drilling. Collar locations highlighted by light blue circles.

The historical RC and RAB drilling and the recent air-core drilling provide for a substantial follow-up drill target (see Figure 3). Resource definition RC drilling is expected to commence at Archduke in the December Quarter of 2020.

Drilling intersected a variably weathered saprolitic profile with base of oxidation up to 80m below surface in parts. Lithologies intersected included variably foliated, east west orientated, dolerites (magnetic in parts), felsic volcanics, basalts and granite.

Although there is limited understanding on what is controlling primary mineralisation due to most of the drilling having only tested the regolith, structural targets zones within the tenement are considered to be analogous to deposits located immediately to the north of the tenement such as Admiral, Clark and Butterfly.

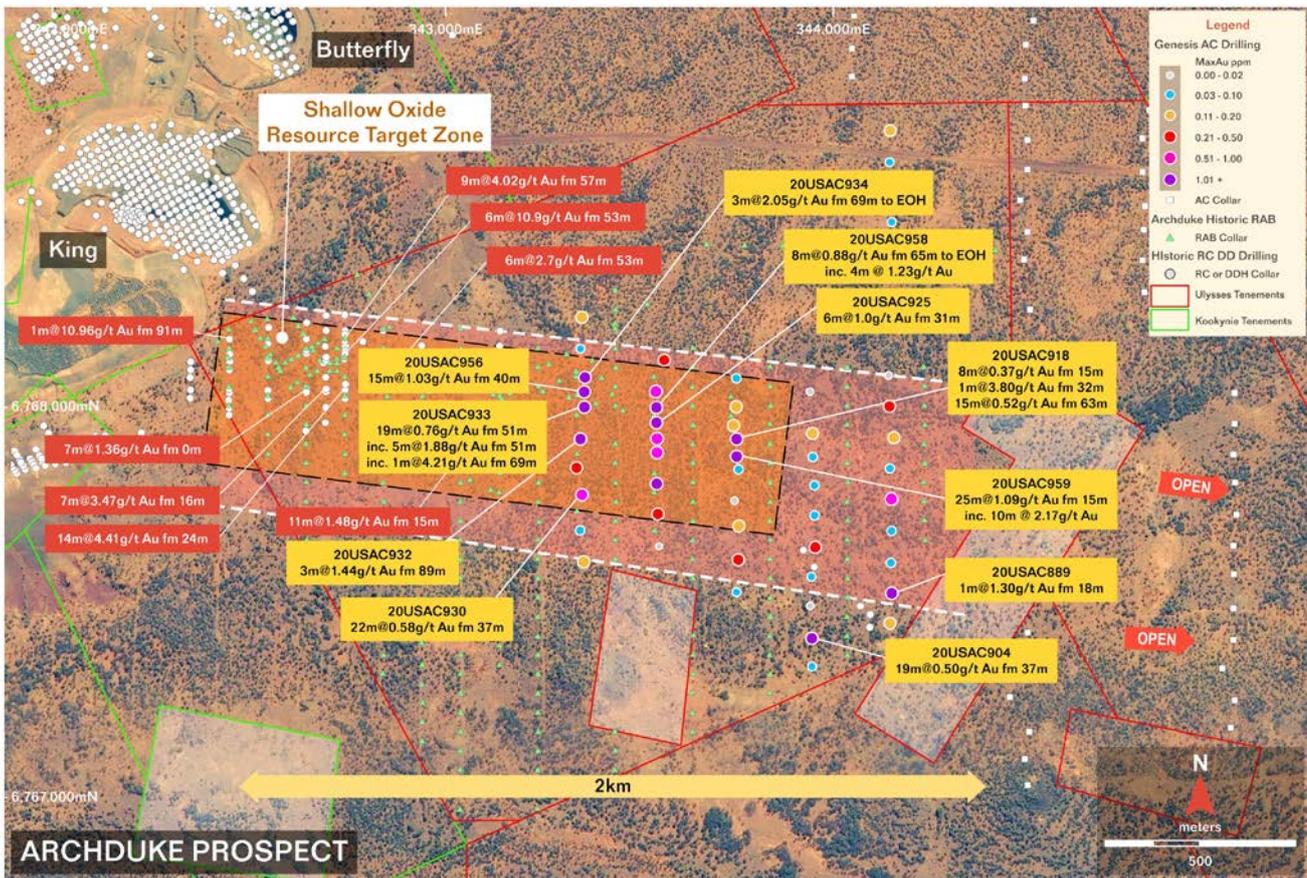


Figure 3. Recent aircore drilling results highlighted in yellow boxes.

A total of 19 holes for 1,542m (20USAC937 to 955) were drilled west of Ulysses. Drilling was completed at 80m and 160m spacing along northing 6,770,959N. A best result of 1m @ 1.82g/t Au from 8m was returned from 20USAC940. Further follow up air core drilling is planned to be completed in this area later in the year.

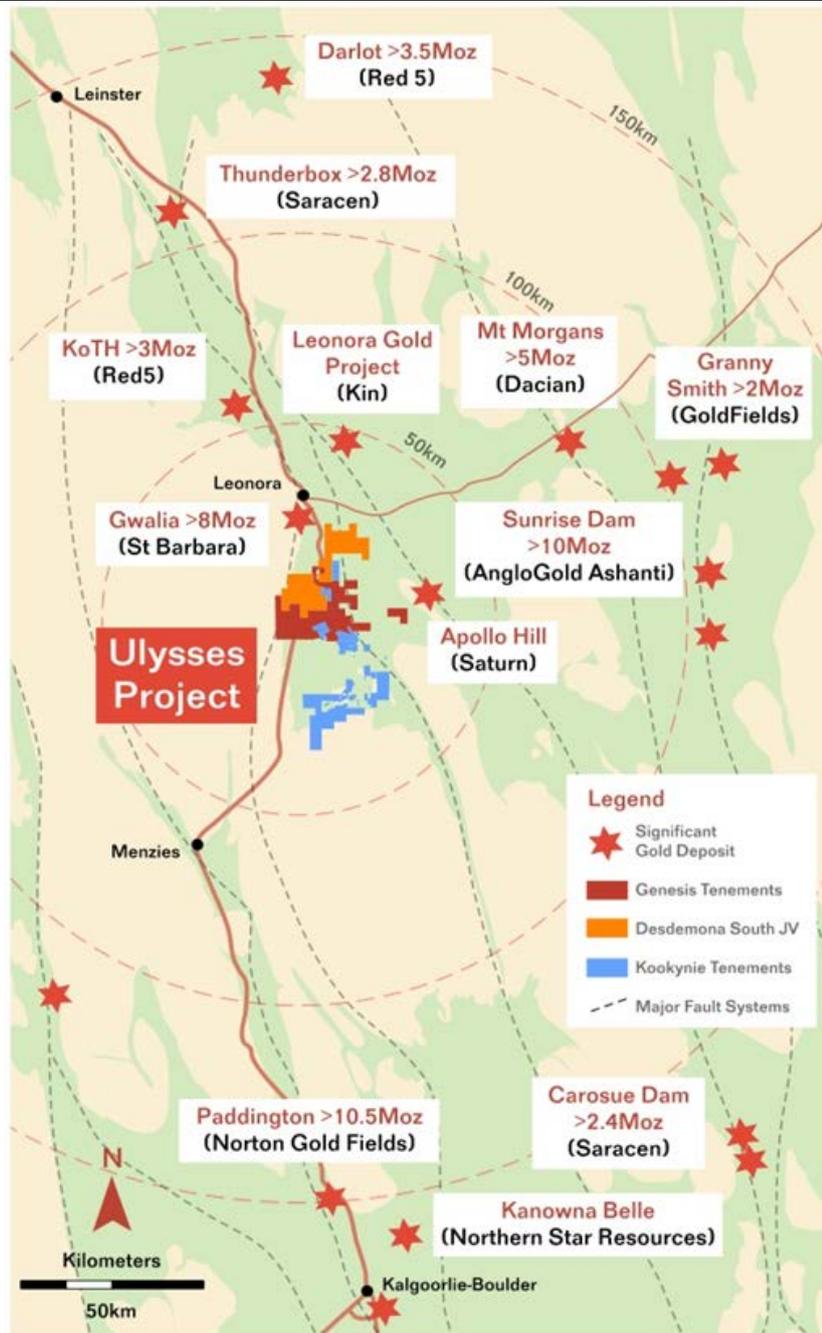


Figure 4. Regional location plan.

This announcement is approved for release by Michael Fowler, Managing Director for Genesis.

ENDS

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COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENTS

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

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

MINERAL RESOURCE TABLE

A summary of the December 2019 Ulysses Mineral Resource is provided in Table 1 and the June 2020 Kookynie tenements Mineral Resource in Table 2.

Table 1 December 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate 0.75g/t Cut-off above 200mRL, 2.0g/t Below 200mRL

Domain	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
HG Shoots	0.66	6.0	0.89	6.5	0.19	8.2	1.73	6.5	360,600
Shear Zone	0.14	1.3	3.20	2.2	1.88	3.2	5.21	2.5	426,100
Ulysses East			0.53	1.8	1.00	1.6	1.53	1.6	80,500
Total	0.80	5.2	4.61	3.0	3.07	3.0	8.48	3.2	867,200

December 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate 2.0g/t Global Cut-off									
Type	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Total	0.66	6.0	2.42	4.4	1.70	4.1	4.78	4.5	695,900

Table 2 June 2020 Mineral Resource Estimate Kookynie

0.5g/t Au Cut-off, Depleted for Historical Mining									
Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Au	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au
	Mt	g/t	Oz	Mt	g/t	Oz	Mt	g/t	Oz
Butterfly	0.54	1.7	30,000	0.52	1.7	29,000	1.06	1.7	59,000
Admiral	1.40	2.0	89,000	1.38	1.5	66,000	2.78	1.7	155,000
Clark	0.40	1.4	18,000	0.35	1.2	13,000	0.75	1.3	31,000
Orion/Sapphire	-	-	-	0.69	2.2	48,000	0.69	2.2	48,000
Puzzle	1.00	1.1	36,000	0.72	1.0	23,000	1.73	1.1	59,000
Orient Well	-	-	-	1.51	1.3	61,000	1.51	1.3	61,000
Total	3.35	1.6	174,000	5.18	1.4	240,000	8.53	1.5	414,000

NB. Rounding errors may occur

Full details of the Ulysses Mineral Resource estimate are provided in the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 December 2019 titled "Ulysses Mineral Resource Update". Full details of the Kookynie Mineral Resource estimate are provided in the Company's ASX announcement dated 24 June 2020 titled "Transformational Acquisition of the Kookynie Gold Project".

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements dated 19 December 2019 and 24 June 2020 and the Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimates in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially changed from the original market announcements.

Table 3: Aircore drill results >0.1g/t gold for 20USAC888 to 960.

Hole_ID	NAT_East	NAT_North	NAT_RL	Max_Depth	MGA Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
20USAC888	344,149	6,767,437	430	15	180	-60	0	5	5	0.13
20USAC889	344,152	6,767,515	430	19	180	-60	17	18	1	1.29
20USAC890	344,149	6,767,594	430	7	180	-60				NSA
20USAC891	344,154	6,767,677	430	29	180	-60				NSA
20USAC892	344,150	6,767,761	430	43	180	-60	37	41	4	0.25
20USAC893	344,146	6,767,839	430	87	180	-60				NSA
20USAC894	344,158	6,767,920	430	59	180	-60	42	44	2	0.15
							58	59	1	0.14
20USAC895	344,146	6,768,001	430	59	180	-60	58	59	1	0.22
20USAC896	344,144	6,768,082	430	42	180	-60				NSA
20USAC897	344,151	6,768,238	430	50	180	-60				NSA
20USAC898	344,141	6,768,398	430	77	180	-60				NSA
20USAC899	344,151	6,768,482	430	75	180	-60				NSA
20USAC900	344,152	6,768,557	430	66	180	-60	1	2	1	0.18
20USAC901	344,146	6,768,638	430	63	180	-60				NSA
20USAC902	344,147	6,768,720	430	73	180	-60				NSA
20USAC903	343,945	6,767,324	430	39	180	-60				NSA
20USAC904	343,946	6,767,396	430	68	180	-60	28	29	1	1.35
							39	58	19	0.50
20USAC905	343,940	6,767,482	430	23	180	-60				NSA
20USAC906	343,944	6,767,558	430	25	180	-60				NSA
20USAC907	343,954	6,767,635	430	24	180	-60	15	17	2	0.68
20USAC908	343,951	6,767,718	430	34	180	-60				NSA
20USAC909	343,953	6,767,796	430	47	180	-60				NSA
20USAC910	343,949	6,767,870	430	83	180	-60	73	75	2	0.15
20USAC911	343,947	6,767,930	430	50	180	-60	38	41	3	1.44
20USAC912	343,940	6,768,040	430	15	180	-60				NSA
20USAC913	343,749	6,767,517	430	47	180	-60				NSA
20USAC914	343,755	6,767,601	430	47	180	-60	17	19	2	0.34
20USAC915	343,756	6,767,690	430	38	180	-60	22	24	2	0.33
20USAC916	343,745	6,767,756	430	47	180	-60				NSA
20USAC917	343,757	6,767,838	430	38	180	-60				NSA
20USAC918	343,750	6,767,918	430	88	180	-60	15	23	8	0.37
							32	33	1	3.80
							62	77	15	0.52
20USAC919	343,749	6,768,000	430	88	180	-60	2	4	2	0.29

20USAC920	343,750	6,768,075	430	75	180	-60				NSA
20USAC921	343,550	6,767,636	430	32	180	-60				NSA
20USAC922	343,546	6,767,722	430	53	180	-60				NSA
20USAC923	343,543	6,767,801	430	62	180	-60	2	5	3	0.15
							57	59	2	1.01
20USAC924	343,542	6,767,881	430	70	180	-60	45	49	4	0.43
					180	-60	65	67	2	0.33
20USAC925	343,541	6,767,956	430	91	180	-60	0	1	1	0.25
							30	34	4	0.72
							50	52	2	1.64
							60	66	6	0.22
							73	75	2	0.48
20USAC926	343,543	6,768,041	430	78	180	-60	55	59	4	0.28
20USAC927	343,563	6,768,122	430	65	180	-60	61	65	4	0.70
20USAC928	343,356	6,767,597	430	65	180	-60	51	53	2	0.43
20USAC929	343,347	6,767,678	430	50	180	-60			0	NSA
20USAC930	343,350	6,767,770	430	69	180	-60	0	3	3	0.15
							8	9	1	0.40
							37	59	22	0.58
20USAC931	343,336	6,767,842	430	87	180	-60	0	5	5	0.16
							25	30	5	0.33
							42	45	3	1.04
							50	53	3	0.94
							71	74	3	0.38
20USAC932	343,347	6,767,918	430	100	180	-60	89	92	3	1.44
20USAC933	343,357	6,768,000	430	86	180	-60	51	70	19	0.76
						including	51	56	5	1.88
						including	69	70	1	4.21
20USAC934	343,358	6,768,076	430	72	180	-60	68	71	3	2.05
20USAC935	343,347	6,768,151	430	57	180	-60				NSA
20USAC936	343,350	6,768,234	430	36	180	-60	0	3	3	0.13
20USAC937	333,125	6,770,965	430	31	270	-60				NSA
20USAC938	333,283	6,770,959	430	52	270	-60				NSA
20USAC939	333,455	6,770,960	430	97	270	-60				NSA
20USAC940	333,599	6,770,962	430	71	270	-60	8	9	1	1.82
20USAC941	333,759	6,770,967	430	96	270	-60				NSA
20USAC942	333,914	6,770,955	430	90	270	-60				NSA
20USAC943	334,075	6,770,959	430	77	270	-60				NSA
20USAC944	334,245	6,770,958	430	84	270	-60				NSA
20USAC945	334,401	6,770,963	430	83	270	-60				NSA
20USAC946	334,551	6,770,951	430	48	270	-60				NSA
20USAC947	334,712	6,770,959	430	63	270	-60				NSA
20USAC948	334,879	6,770,970	430	84	270	-60				NSA
20USAC949	335,036	6,770,960	430	86	270	-60				NSA
20USAC950	335,198	6,770,956	430	86	270	-60				NSA
20USAC951	335,353	6,770,963	430	87	270	-60				NSA
20USAC952	335,514	6,770,961	430	113	270	-60	112	113	1	0.15
20USAC953	335,679	6,770,955	430	130	270	-60	101	102	1	0.30

31 August 2020

Genesis Minerals Limited

20USAC954	335,833	6,770,957	430	87	270	-60				NSA
20USAC955	343,355	6,767,963	430	77	180	-60				NSA
20USAC956	343,352	6,768,036	430	98	180	-60	15	20	5	0.18
							40	55	15	1.03
							75	95	20	0.35
20USAC957	343,543	6,767,918	430	62	180	-60	30	50	20	0.34
20USAC958	343,543	6,767,999	430	73	180	-60	65	73	8	0.88
20USAC959	343,748	6,767,872	430	67	180	-60	15	40	25	1.09
						including	20	30	10	2.17
20USAC960	343,742	6,767,952	430	79	180	-60	50	70	20	0.12

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Sampling was undertaken using standard industry practices with air core (AC) drilling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The majority of drilling was angled -60 towards grid MGA south on E40/333 with the remainder -60 towards grid MGA west on M40/166 and E40/295.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	AC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone by bucket at 1m intervals and laid on the ground in rows of 10m. The 1m bulk samples were sampled with a scoop to generate 5m composite samples of approximately 2.5kg. An additional 1m end of hole multi-element sample was taken. Composite samples >100ppb gold were resampled at 1m intervals.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	AC drilling was carried out using a 3½" blade bit to refusal, generally at the fresh rock interface. Drilling was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using a custom-built truck mounted rig.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	AC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each AC sample.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	>98% of AC samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No bias was noted between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	AC is not considered a suitable drilling technique to support a Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken in appropriate detail.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core drilling was undertaken.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Air core holes were sampled dry at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	AC samples were collected as 5m composites and 1m bottom of hole samples. Samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth following preparation in Perth. Samples were dried at approximately 120°C with the sample then being presented to a robotic circuit. In the robotic circuit, a

		modified and automated Boyd crusher crushes the samples to –2mm. The resulting material is then passed to a series of modified LM5 pulverisers and ground to a nominal 85% passing of 75µm. The milled pulps were weighed out (50g) and underwent analysis by fire assay (method FA50/OE04).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Genesis submitted standards and blanks into the sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-40 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.	Sampling was carried out using Genesis' protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals (1 in 20).
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
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.	Analytical samples were analysed through Intertek Genalysis in Perth. All AC samples were analysed by Fire Assay.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to estimate mineral or element percentages.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	In addition to Genesis' standards, duplicates and blanks, Intertek Genalysis incorporated laboratory QAQC including standards, blanks and repeats as a standard procedure. Certified reference materials that are relevant to the type and style of mineralisation targeted were inserted at regular intervals. Results from certified reference material highlight that sample assay values are accurate. Duplicate analysis of samples showed the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The Managing Director and Exploration Manager of Genesis verified significant intercepts.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Logging of data was completed in the field with logging data entered using a Toughbook with a standardised excel template with drop down fields. Data is stored in a custom designed database maintained by an external DB consultant.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	All maps and sample locations are in MGA Zone51 GDA grid and have been surveyed by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±2 metres (X-Y). Collar locations were planned and pegged using a handheld Garmin GPS with reference to known collar positions in the field.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA Zone51 GDA.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole collar RL's are +/- 2m accuracy. Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of development.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	For AC drilling the hole spacing is variable. See Figures in the report for locations of collars.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The current data spacing is not sufficient to confirm both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible	Holes were generally angled to MGA grid south.

to geological structure	structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody was managed by Genesis staff and contractors. No issues were reported.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were completed.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Genesis Minerals Limited through its subsidiary Ulysses Mining Pty Ltd owns 100% of E40/333, M40/166 and E40/245. All tenements are subject to the standard WA state royalty agreement.
	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 tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	RAB and RC drilling programs by Consolidated Gold were completed on the area covered by E40/333 (previously M40/99 and 110) in 1997 and 1998. Diamond Ventures previously held the area covered by E40/333 in the early 2000's and completed a small RAB drilling program.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Project area overlies Archaean basalts and felsic volcanics intruded by dolerites. The regolith and transported cover is variable across the tenement. Structural controls on gold mineralisation are unclear but extensive zones of gold in regolith are noted.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	All relevant and known historical drill hole information has previously been reported through open file reporting by previous explorers. Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Table 3 within the figures in the release.
	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.	Drill hole locations have been shown in the figures associated with this report.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated	No cut-off has been applied to any sampling results. All intervals have been reported as historically depicted and length weighted.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	No cut-off has been applied to any sampling results.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been reported. All intervals are down hole with a minimum width of one metre and are not true widths. True widths are unknown.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	Only down hole lengths are reported. True widths are not known at this time.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plans are included in this release.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All drill holes have been included in this release.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	<p>All historical drill data is available in open file WAMEX reports.</p> <p>All material results from geochemical and geophysical surveys and drilling related to these prospects has been reported or disclosed previously via open file reporting by previous explorers.</p>
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Work will include first pass RC testing of a number of the targets highlighted in this report.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Appropriate plans are included in this release.