HIGH-GRADE GOLD HITS CONFIRM GROWTH POTENTIAL AT BUTTERFLY DEPOSIT

High-grade assays including 10.82m @ 5.22g/t gold highlight potential to expand and upgrade the existing Butterfly Resource

Key Points:

- **Drilling confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation at the Butterfly deposit, part of the recently acquired Kookynie tenements located south-east of the Company's flagship 867koz Ulysses gold deposit[1].**
- **Significant assay results include:**
  - **5.17m @ 3.03g/t gold from 121.76m 20USDH149**
  - **10.82m @ 5.22g/t gold from 122.49m 20USDH150**
  - **14m @ 2.09g/t gold from 117m 20USRC515**
  - **14m @ 1.54g/t gold from 150m 20USRC525**
  - **2m @ 15.09g/t gold from 175m 20USRC527**
    - ***Including 1m @ 29.48g/t gold from 175m***
  - **6m @ 2.41g/t gold from 107m 20USRC529**
- **Mineralisation intersected outside of the current Resource envelope, and remains open down-dip and down plunge.**
- **Further high-grade mineralisation intersected at the Admiral deposit, with significant results including:**
  - **2.25m @ 7.35g/t gold from 146.08m 20USDH141**
  - **7.60m @ 4.00g/t gold from 110.7m 20USDH146**
  - **10.50m @ 1.59g/t gold from 66.5m 20USDH147**
  - **7.71m @ 2.16g/t gold from 121.79m 20USDH147**
  - **10.00m @ 5.74g/t gold from 75m 20USDH148**
  - **3m @ 6.06g/t gold from 81m 20USRC566**
  - **10m @ 3.51g/t gold from 30m 20USRC588**
- **Results confirm outstanding potential to grow Mineral Resources in the Admiral-Clark-Butterfly area.**

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that ongoing Resource drilling at its **Ulysses Gold Project** in Western Australia is continuing to deliver outstanding results, confirming the strong potential to expand and upgrade existing Resources within the recently acquired Kookynie group of tenements.

Further highly-encouraging results have been received from initial Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Butterfly deposit and diamond drilling at the Butterfly and Admiral deposits (Figure 1).

[1] Refer to Table 1 of this announcement for details of the Resource estimate for the Ulysses Gold Project

The drilling was designed to confirm and upgrade zones of mineralisation that are included in the current Butterfly and Admiral Mineral Resources, as well as testing potential extensions to the Mineral Resources. Drilling was also completed for metallurgical and geotechnical test work.

The Butterfly and Admiral deposits form part of a cluster of deposits within the Ulysses-to-Orient Well structural corridor, where Genesis is currently undertaking a systematic +35,000m Resource definition and expansion drilling program.

Results from this program will feed into updated Mineral Resource estimates that will underpin the Feasibility Study on the development of a significant standalone gold operation at Ulysses, with ore to be sourced from a combination of known underground and open pit Resources.

Management Comment

Commenting on the latest results, Genesis Managing Director, Michael Fowler, said:

> *"These are highly encouraging results from both the Butterfly and Admiral deposits, which indicate a significant opportunity to expand and upgrade the existing Resources across this area to potentially underpin a single, large open pit mining operation.*
>
> *"Drilling is continuing across the greater Ulysses Project with two RC rigs and a diamond rig operating until Christmas, with planning also well advanced for drilling in early 2021.*
>
> *"We expect to deliver an updated project-wide Mineral Resource in the first quarter of 2021, which will underpin the completion of our feasibility study and provide a solid platform from which to progress the development of a significant new standalone gold mining and processing operation at Ulysses."*

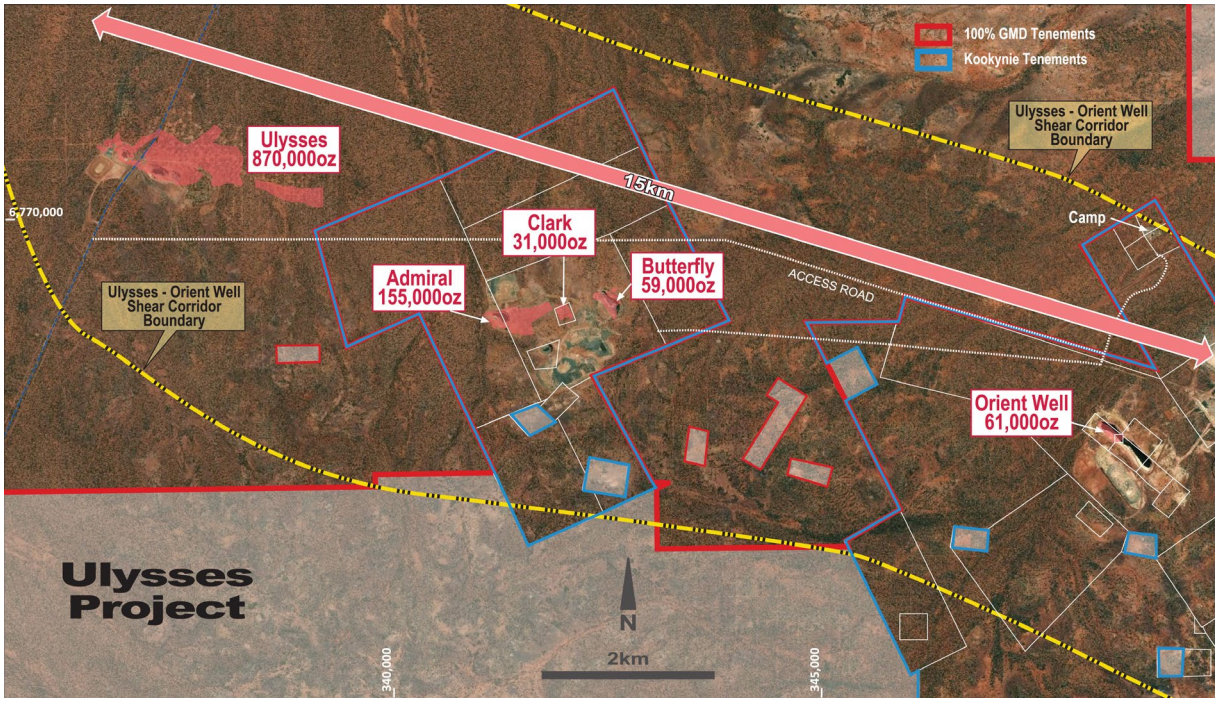

Figure 1. Orient Well deposit location within the Ulysses-to-Orient Well structural corridor. Current gold resources highlighted within this corridor.

Butterfly Drill Program

The drilling program at Butterfly consisted of 12 RC holes for 1,830m (20USRC509 to 529) and three diamond holes for 467m (20USDH140, 20USDH149 and 20USDH150), with drilling focused on an area covering ~300m of strike targeting the Inferred portion of the current Resource and potential extensions.

Holes were mostly drilled towards local grid west (optimal orientation to test the main Butterfly mineralised structure) with some holes drilled vertically. Holes 20USDH149 and 150 were drilled for both metallurgical test work and Resource upgrade purposes.

Results are detailed in Tables 3 and 5 and shown in plan view in Figure 2.

Significant results included:

- **5.17m @ 3.03g/t Au from 121.76m** **20USDH149**
- **10.82m @ 5.22g/t Au from 122.49m** **20USDH150**
- **5m @ 1.34g/t Au from 102m** **20USRC509**
- **6m @ 1.41g/t Au from 112m** **20USRC513**
- **14m @ 2.09g/t Au from 117m** **20USRC515**
- **5m @ 1.26g/t Au from 138m** **20USRC517**
- **6m @ 1.10g/t Au from 113m** **20USRC521**
- **14m @ 1.54g/t Au from 150m** **20USRC525**
- **2m @ 15.09g/t Au from 175m** **20USRC527**
  - ***Including 1m @ 29.48g/t Au from 175m***
- **6m @ 2.41g/t Au from 107m** **20USRC529**

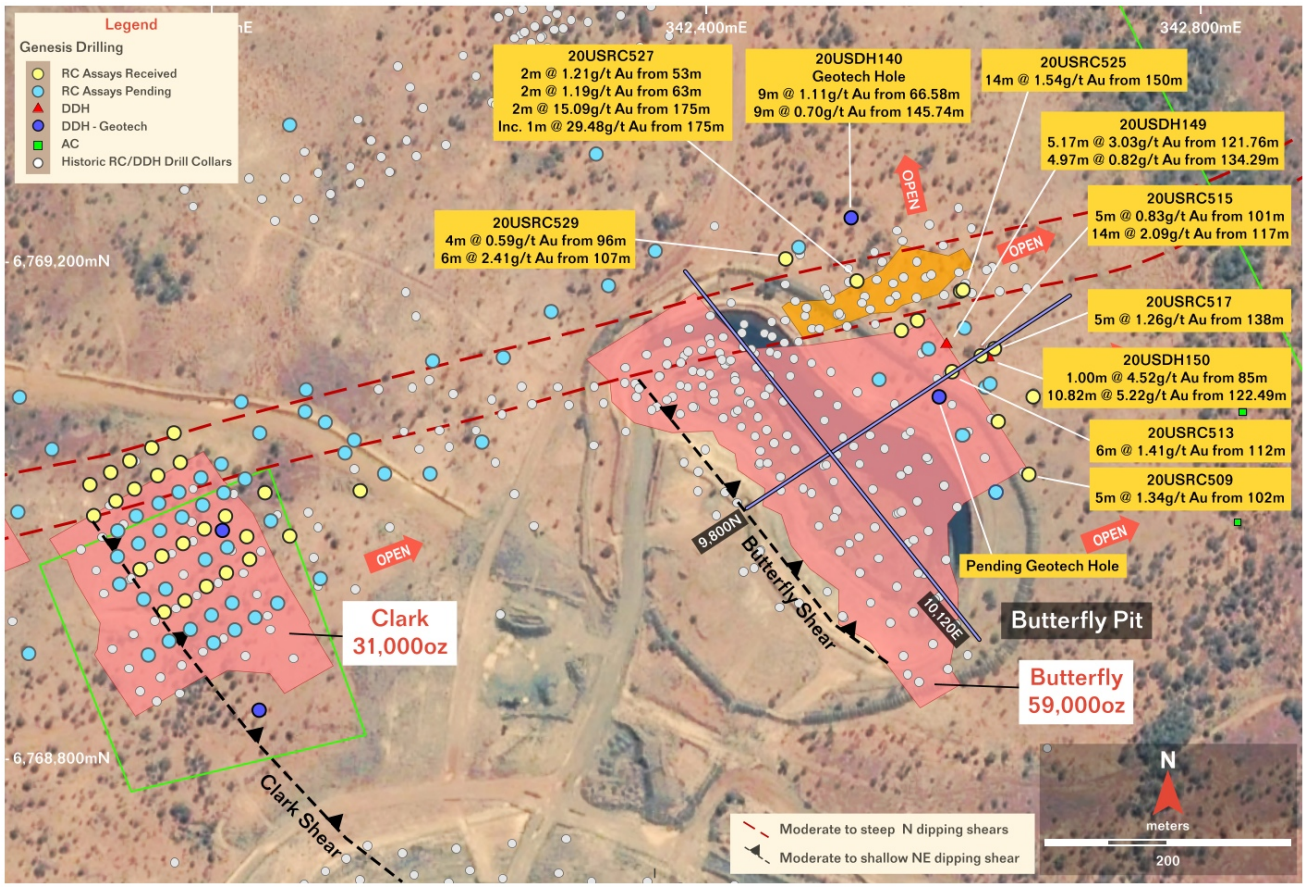

Figure 2. Butterfly drill-hole locations and results. Recent Genesis results shown in dark yellow boxes and previous results in pale yellow dots. Position of cross-sections highlighted.

Drilling has confirmed the presence of strong mineralisation associated with the Butterfly dolerite unit (see Figures 3 and 4) that is also host to significant gold mineralisation at the Admiral and Clark deposits. The mineralised zones are dominated by quartz-albite-biotite+-sercite alteration zones with increased pyrite and quartz veining.

The results from the recent drilling have supported the widths and tenor of mineralisation from historical drilling.

The drilling has highlighted the potential to expand the current Resource both down-dip and down-plunge (see Figures 3 and 4).

Ongoing drilling, to be completed prior to the end of CY2020, is aimed at defining higher-grade zones both inside and outside of the current Resource area, which may be associated with the quartz-rich parts of the dolerite unit.

Hole 20USRC527 returned 2m @ 15.09g/t Au from 175m in the footwall to the main Butterfly mineralisation (see Figure 4). This intercept is located ~ 70m below the main Butterfly mineralisation.

Further drilling is required to define the extent and significance of this intercept.

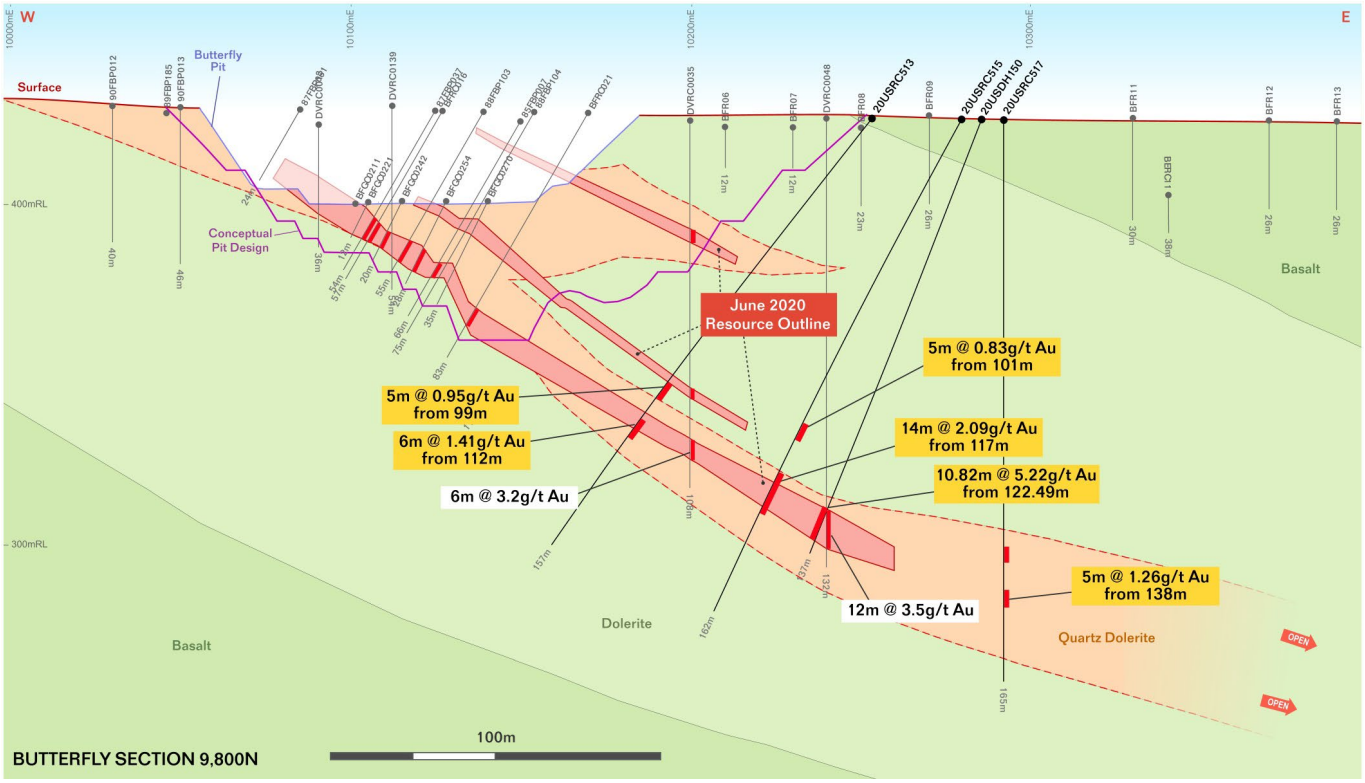

Figure 3. Local Section 9,800N looking local grid north. Genesis drilling (20USRC and 20USDH prefix holes) intercepts in dark yellow boxes and historical intercepts in white boxes.

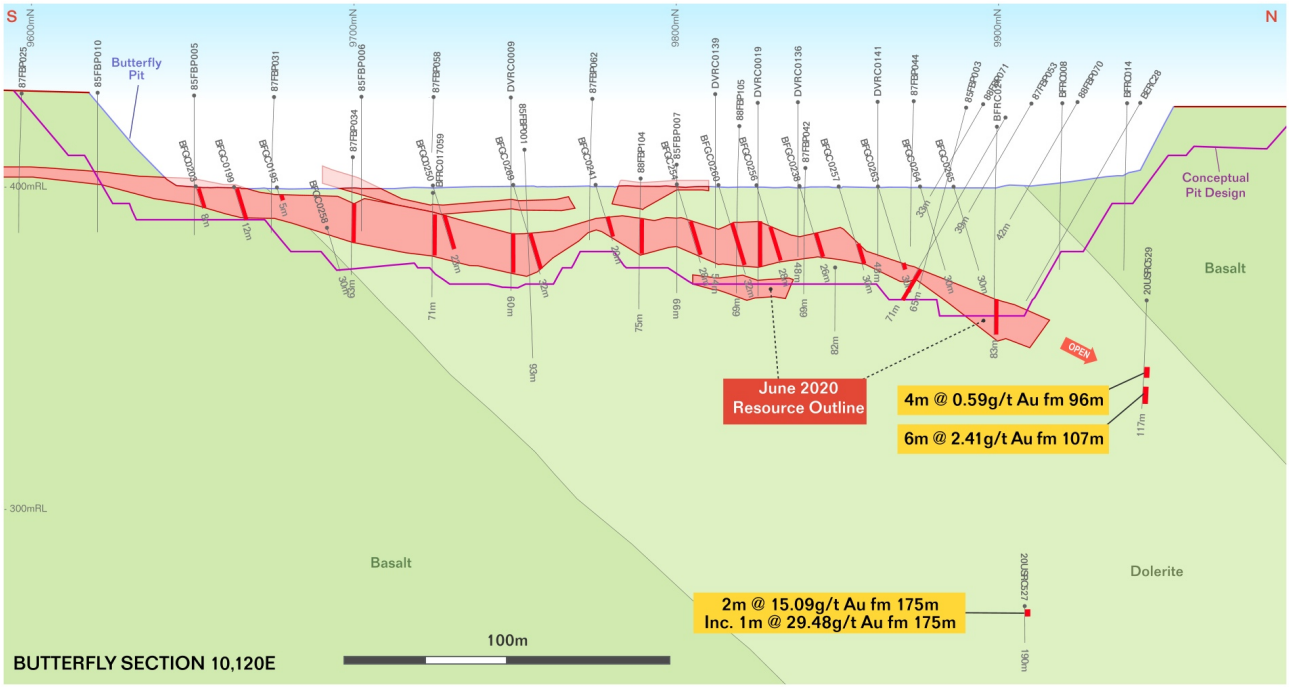

Figure 4. Local section 10,120E looking local grid west. Genesis intercepts in dark yellow boxes.

Admiral Drill Program

The results reported from the ongoing drilling program at Admiral consisted of seven RC holes for 940m (20USRC566 to 589) and five diamond holes (20USDH139, 20USDH141 and 20USDH146 to 148) with drilling focused on an area covering ~300m x 150m targeting both the Indicated and Inferred portions of the current Resource.

Holes were mostly drilled towards local grid south. Holes 20USDH141 and 20USDH146 to 148 were drilled for both metallurgical test work and Resource upgrade purposes. 20USRC566 to 589 were drilled to upgrade the Inferred Resource.

Results are detailed in Tables 4 and 5 and shown in plan view in Figure 5. Significant results included:

- **3m @ 6.06g/t Au from 81m** **20USRC566**
- **4m @ 2.55g/t Au from 112m** **20USRC570**
- **4m @ 1.72g/t Au from 134m** **20USRC570**
- **5m @ 1.34g/t Au from 119m** **20USRC572**
- **10m @ 1.81g/t Au from 25m** **20USRC574**
- **5m @ 2.27g/t Au from 50m** **20USRC574**
- **5m @ 4.33g/t Au from 80m** **20USRC574**
- **1m @ 7.36g/t Au from 134m** **20USRC574**
- **3m @ 3.34g/t Au from 153m** **20USRC574**
- **10m @ 3.51g/t Au from 30m** **20USRC588**
- **5m @ 1.21g/t Au from 110m** **20USRC589**
- **4m @ 2.09g/t Au from 144.6m** **20USDH139**
- **2.25m @ 7.35g/t Au from 146.08m** **20USDH141**
- **7.60m @ 4.00g/t Au from 110.7m** **20USDH146**
- **10.50m @ 1.59g/t Au from 66.5m** **20USDH147**
- **7.71m @ 2.16g/t Au from 121.79m** **20USDH147**
- **10.00m @ 5.74g/t Au from 75m** **20USDH148**

Drilling continues to confirm the presence of significant mineralisation associated with the Admiral Shear, as shown in Figure 5 in plan view and on section 9,160E (Figure 6).

The results from the recent drilling will allow Genesis to further upgrade parts of the Inferred Resource.

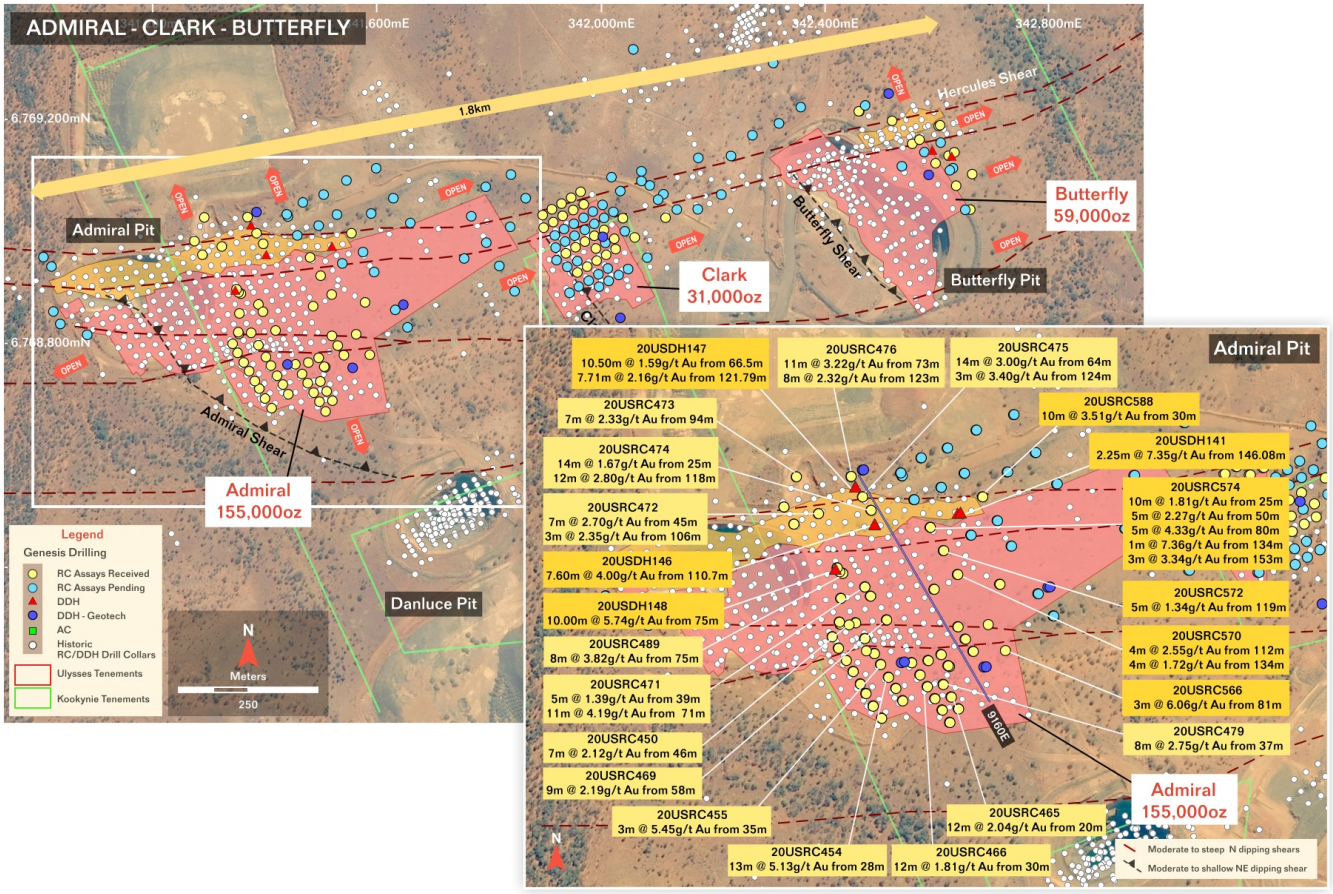

Figure 5. Admiral drill hole locations and results. Recent Genesis results in dark yellow and previous results in pale yellow. Position of cross section 9,160E highlighted.

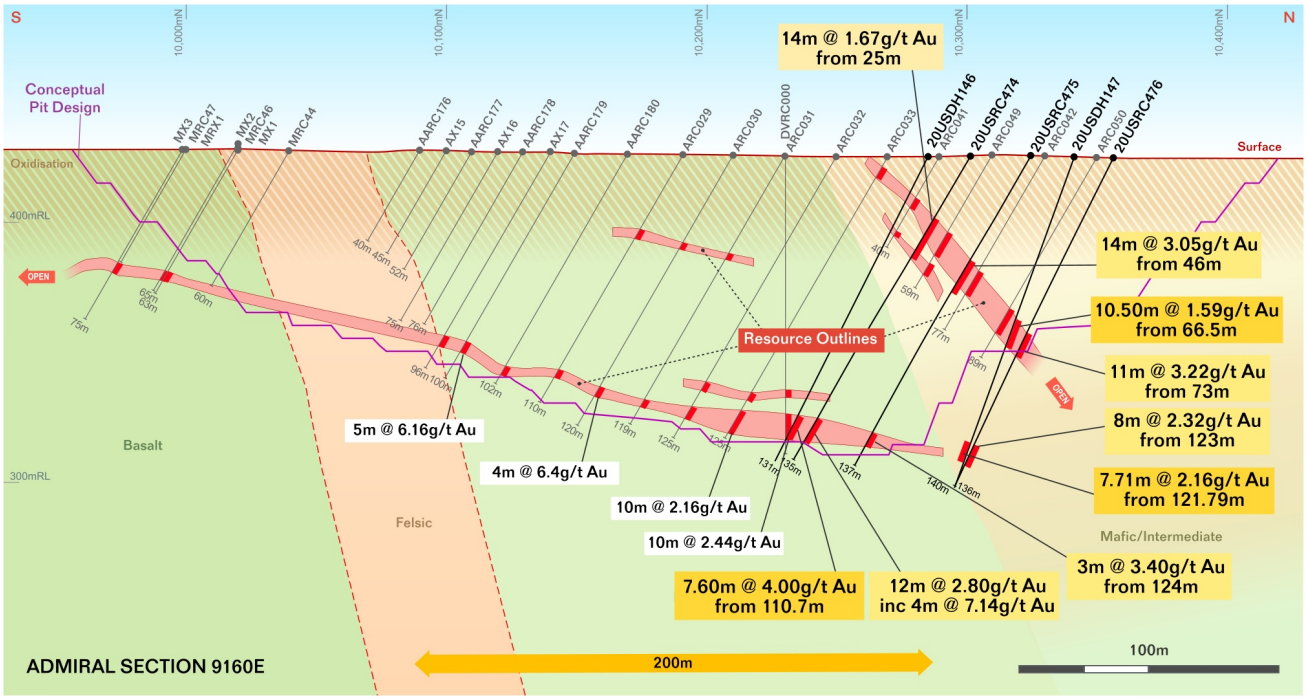

Figure 6. Local Section 9,160E looking local grid west. Genesis drilling (20USDH prefix holes) intercepts in dark yellow boxes, previously-released Genesis drilling in lighter yellow boxes and historical intercepts in white boxes.

Upcoming Drilling

The drilling program will continue until the Christmas break and restart in January 2021.

The objective of the current drilling along the Admiral-to-Butterfly trend is to expand the current Resources and outline new Resources with the potential to be captured in one large open pit.

Drilling in 2021 will continue to target the north-east dipping Admiral, Clark and Butterfly Shears together with north-dipping shear zones running along key lithological contacts, particularly the Hercules Shear.

A major drilling program is also planned at Orient Well in 2021 aimed at expanding the current Resource at depth and along strike.

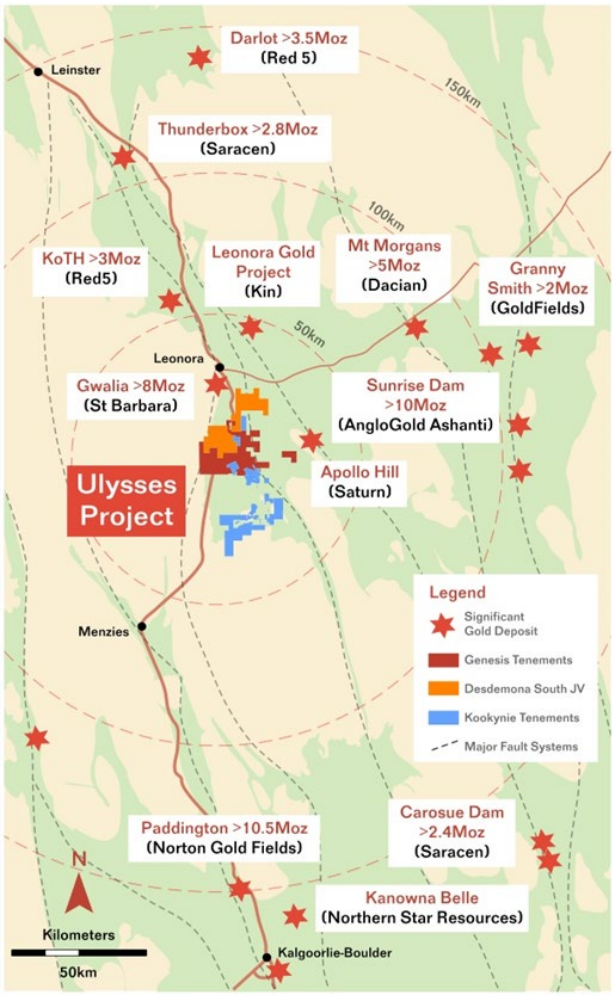

Figure 7. Regional location plan.

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

	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Domain	**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									
	Measured		**Indicated**		**Inferred**		**Total**		
Type	**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 Mt	**Au g/t**	**Au Oz**	**Tonnes Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Au Oz**	**Tonnes Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Au 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	36000	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 RC Drilling Results 20USRC509 to 529 for Butterfly – All Holes Drilled Within Sequence Are Listed.

Hole_ID	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Max Depth (m)	MGA Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
20USRC509	342,660.7	6,769,029.7	425.9	122	236.67	-50.53	102	107	5	1.34
20USRC510	342,636.3	6,769,072.4	425.6	152	238.84	-60.05	42	46	4	0.57
							70	75	5	0.47
							101	108	7	0.70
20USRC511	342,664.7	6,769,092.6	425.0	157	0	-90	62	65	3	0.43
							147	148	1	1.09
20USRC513	342,599.2	6,769,112.1	425.2	157	242.75	-51.51	99	104	5	0.95
							112	**118**	**6**	**1.41**
20USRC515	342,622.3	6,769,125.0	425.0	162	240.7	-61.43	101	106	5	0.83
							117	**131**	**14**	**2.09**
20USRC517	342,633.2	6,769,130.9	424.8	165	0	-90	129	134	5	0.45
							138	143	5	1.26
20USRC519	342,558.2	6,769,145.6	425.0	142	241.45	-51.18	No Significant Intercept			
20USRC521	342,571.0	6,769,153.7	424.9	142	235.34	-60.67	84	85	1	3.88
							113	119	6	1.10
20USRC523	342,605.7	6,769,177.6	424.4	152	242.23	-60.26	112	113	1	1.06
							141	142	1	2.22
20USRC525	342,607.7	6,769,178.5	424.3	172	0	-90	**150**	**164**	**14**	**1.54**
20USRC527	342,521.9	6,769,185.7	424.7	190	243.32	-60.67	53	55	2	1.21
							63	65	2	1.19
							175	**177**	**2**	**15.09**
						including	**175**	**176**	**1**	**29.48**
20USRC529	342,464.4	6,769,203.6	424.8	117	235.56	-50.6	96	100	4	0.59
							107	**113**	**6**	**2.41**

Table4 RC Drilling Results 20USRC566 to 589 for Admiral – All Holes Drilled Within Sequence Are Listed.

Hole_ID	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Max Depth (m)	MGA Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
20USRC566	341592.92	6768775.24	428.98	124	149.8	-59.59	**81**	**84**	**3**	**6.06**
20USRC568	341569.8	6768810.49	428.03	114	146.28	-61.19	91	93	2	1.00
20USRC570	341526.91	6768880.54	426.33	144	148.22	-60.2	112	116	4	2.55
							134	138	4	1.72
20USRC572	341506.27	6768913.45	425.78	150	151.76	-60.8	119	124	5	1.34
20USRC574	341488.75	6768946.14	425.28	161	146.61	-60.45	**25**	**35**	**10**	**1.81**
							50	**55**	**5**	**2.27**
							80	**85**	**5**	**4.33**

							134	135	1	7.36
							153	**156**	**3**	**3.34**
20USRC588	341560.98	6768988.3	426.08	97	145.01	-65.13	**30**	**40**	**10**	**3.51**
20USRC589	341585.68	6768866.77	427.18	150	152.42	-60.55	0	5	5	0.54
							110	115	5	1.21

Table5 Diamond Drilling Results 20USDH139 to 150 – All Holes Drilled Within Sequence Are Listed.

Hole_ID	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Max Depth (m)	MGA Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
20USDH139	341,391.0	6,769,029.0	425.0	159	150.55	-49.96	**144.60**	**149.00**	**4.40**	**2.09**
20USDH140	342,517.0	6,769,238.0	424.0	187	148.66	-60.26	66.58	75.70	9.12	1.11
							145.74	154.80	9.06	0.70
20USDH141	341,526.0	6,768,966.0	425.5	155	147.2	-62	**146.08**	**148.33**	**2.25**	**7.35**
20USDH146	341,408.5	6,768,951.6	424.9	131	149.55	-63.41	**110.70**	**118.30**	**7.60**	**4.00**
20USDH147	341,381.6	6,769,004.2	424.8	136	148.74	-70.53	**66.50**	**77.00**	**10.50**	**1.59**
							121.79	**129.50**	**7.71**	**2.16**
20USDH148	341,353.5	6,768,889.1	425.6	89	148.95	-80.34	**75.00**	**85.00**	**10.00**	**5.74**
20USDH149	342,594.5	6,769,136.2	424.9	143	239.83	-68.55	**121.76**	**126.93**	**5.17**	**3.03**
							134.29	139.26	4.97	0.82
20USDH150	342,628.8	6,769,125.6	424.9	137	239.8	-68.63	85.00	86.00	1.00	4.52
							122.49	**133.31**	**10.82**	**5.22**

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 reverse circulation (RC) drilling). All diamond drill holes (DDH) were selectively sampled based on geological logging. The diamond core is oriented, logged geologically and marked up at a maximum sample interval of 1.0m constrained by geological boundaries.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Holes were generally angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. Butterfly - All resource drilling was angled towards local grid west (~240 degrees MGA) or vertical. Admiral – The majority of resource drilling was angled towards local grid south (~150 degrees MGA)
	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.	Diamond drilling was completed using a PQ, HQ or NQ drilling bit for all diamond holes. Core selected from geological observation was cut in half for sampling, with a half core sample sent for analysis at measured geological intervals. RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 1m sample ranges from a typical 2.5 - 3.5kg. All RC and DDH analytical samples were fully pulverized at an independent laboratory to -75 microns, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with ICP-MS finish for Au.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	RC face sampling drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit. Drilling was undertaken by Challenge Drilling and Swick Drilling using custom-built truck mounted rigs. Diamond Drilling was undertaken by Terra Drilling.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC sample.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The RC samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered. Core recovery was consistently above 99% in fresh rock and variable in oxide and transitional material.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No 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.	The detail of logging is considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation for the RC and diamond drilling.
	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 for RC drilling. Photography of RC chip trays and diamond core trays and magnetic susceptibility reading are undertaken during the logging process.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Half core was sampled except for duplicate samples where quarter core was taken. For metallurgical PQ holes quarter core was sampled.

sample preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Reverse circulation holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth following preparation in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried at approximately 105°C. A Boyd crusher crushes the samples to ~10mm. The resulting material is then passed to a LM5 mill and ground to a nominal 85% passing of 75µm. The milled pulps are 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 RC and diamond sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's and blanks were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-40 samples. Duplicate samples were submitted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-20 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 for both drilling methods.
	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 samples were analysed by 50g 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 of Genesis and an independent consultant verified significant intercepts.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes of Genesis drilling was 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. The Admiral-Butterfly local grid is used for drill hole planning and collar locations are pegged in MGA coordinates. Collar locations were pegged using a handheld Garmin GPS with reference to known collar positions in the field. At the completion of the RC and diamond program the collar locations are surveyed with Rover pole shots using a Leica Captivate RTK GPS (+/-0.1m).
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA Zone51 GDA grid used and Butterfly - Admiral local grid. .
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole collar RL's are +/- 0.1m accuracy. Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of development.
	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	For RC and drilling the hole spacing is variable with collar locations shown.

Data spacing and distribution	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 RC and diamond drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Holes were targeted normal to the mineralised structures.
	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. 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.	The Kookynie Gold Project is located over a 60km strike length of the Melita Greenstones on granted mining and exploration licenses with associated miscellaneous licenses. The Orient Well deposit is located on M40/289, M40290, M40/291 and M40/20. The Admiral/Clark and Butterfly deposits are located on Mining Leases M40/101, M40/110, and M40/3.
	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.	The majority of drilling was carried out by previous operators including A&C, Kookynie Resources, Consolidated Gold Mines, Melita Mining, Diamond Ventures, Dominion Mining and Forrest Gold. Exploration has been ongoing since the 1980's across the Kookynie Project. Several phases of mining and processing operations.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kookynie Gold Project is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna belt of the Eastern Goldfields terrane. Host rocks in the region are primarily metasedimentary and metavolcanic lithologies of the Melita greenstones. Gold mineralisation is developed within structures encompassing a range of orientations and deformation styles. The Admiral, Butterfly and Clark deposits occur as a series of mineralised structures forming two main orientations within a mafic package of basalt, dolerite and gabbro lithologies. The majority of gold mineralisation is hosted in a set of veins and related alteration haloes broadly parallel to the shallow ENE dipping Admiral, Clark and Butterfly Shear zones. At Admiral and Butterfly, gold mineralisation is also developed in the steep north dipping, east-west trending Hercules Shear. At Orient Well gold mineralisation is hosted by a quartz veined rhyolite.
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	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Table 3.

	○ 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.	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release.
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 top cuts were applied. Intercepts results were formed from weighted averages.
	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.	Maximum of 2m internal dilution was included.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are currently used for reporting of exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Only down hole lengths are reported. True widths are 80 to 95% of downhole lengths. All drill holes are angled to be approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	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 exploration results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No mining has taken place recently.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further work will include systematic infill and extensional drilling.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future	Appropriate plans are included in this release.

	drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	