

ORIENT WELL DEPOSIT CONTINUES TO GROW IN STATURE WITH OUTSTANDING NEW HIGH-GRADE HITS

High-grade intercept of 14m @ 6.53g/t gold from 101m with assays of up to 1m @ 78.92g/t gold at the southern end of Orient Well pit, outside the current Resource

Key Points:

- Reverse Circulation drilling continues to confirm the potential to upgrade and expand the Orient Well deposit, part of the 1.28Moz Ulysses Gold Project¹ near Leonora in WA.
- Significant high-grade mineralisation intersected outside the current 61,000oz Mineral Resource¹ at Orient Well, as well as broad zones of lower grade mineralisation. New assay results include:
 - 27m @ 0.78g/t gold from 41m 20USRC661
 - Including 10m @ 1.44g/t gold from 41m
 - 20m @ 0.73g/t gold from 25m 20USRC664
 - 22m @ 0.73g/t gold from 49m 20USRC665
 - Including 5m @ 1.17g/t gold from 64m
 - 7m @ 4.02g/t gold from 68m 20USRC666
 - 14m @ 6.53g/t gold from 101m 20USRC666
 - Including 1m @ 78.92g/t gold from 101m
 - 5m @ 3.48g/t gold from 7m 20USRC672
 - 23m @ 1.84g/t gold from 62m 20USRC680
 - 27m @ 2.38g/t gold from 73m 20USRC681
 - 44m @ 1.38g/t gold from 91m 20USRC682
 - 36m @ 0.85g/t gold from 85m 20USRC683
 - Including 9m @ 1.51g/t gold from 85m
 - 29m @ 0.83g/t gold from 98m 20USRC688
 - Including 5m @ 1.64g/t gold from 113m
 - 7m @ 5.22g/t gold from 72m 20USRC692
 - 25m @ 0.61g/t gold from 111m 20USRC692
 - Including 9m @ 1.28g/t gold from 127m
 - 17m @ 0.85g/t gold from 123m 20USRC694
 - Including 5m @ 2.12g/t gold from 130m
 - 7m @ 1.45g/t gold from 91m 20USRC698
 - 12m @ 1.02g/t gold from 136m 20USRC698
 - 9m @ 2.88g/t gold from 88m 20USRC702
 - 6m @ 1.26g/t gold from 128m 20USRC702
 - 13m @ 0.53g/t gold from 86m 20USRC704
 - 26m @ 0.94g/t gold from 95m 20USRC706
 - Including 11m @ 1.38g/t gold from 95m
 - 18m @ 2.00g/t gold from 117m 20USRC708
- Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Ulysses Gold Project on track for Q1 2021.
- Significant target zones identified for drill testing in 2021.
- Further assay results from 2020 drilling expected shortly.

¹ Refer to Tables 1 & 2 of this announcement for details of the Resource estimate for the Ulysses Gold Project and the Kookynie deposits

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to report outstanding new results from ongoing in-fill and extensional resource drilling at the Orient Well deposit, one of the cornerstone deposits at its 100%-owned **Ulysses Gold Project** near Leonora in Western Australia.

The ongoing drill program continues to confirm the strong potential to expand and upgrade existing Resources within the Ulysses Project, including all the deposits within the Kookynie group of tenements acquired last year. New results have been received from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling completed in late 2020 at the Orient Well deposit (Figure 1) and are reported in this announcement.

The drilling completed at Orient Well is part of a large program designed to significantly expand and upgrade the existing 61,000oz Mineral Resource, with results received to date demonstrating strong potential to grow the existing Resource. A number of the results in this release are from areas outside the current Resource.

The results 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:

“The hits just keep coming at Orient Well and the other deposits within the newly acquired Kookynie Group of tenements. The latest batch of assays from Orient Well include some excellent results – including both high-grade hits and many broader zones of strong gold mineralisation. Importantly, many of the new results are outside the existing 61,000oz Resource, and this shows that we have plenty of room to grow this deposit, both as a bulk mining proposition and with strong potential for high-grade zones.”

“Drilling continues across the greater Ulysses Project, with one RC rig currently on site focusing on extensional drilling. We remain on track to deliver an updated project-wide JORC Mineral Resource in the first quarter of 2021, which will underpin the completion of a 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.”

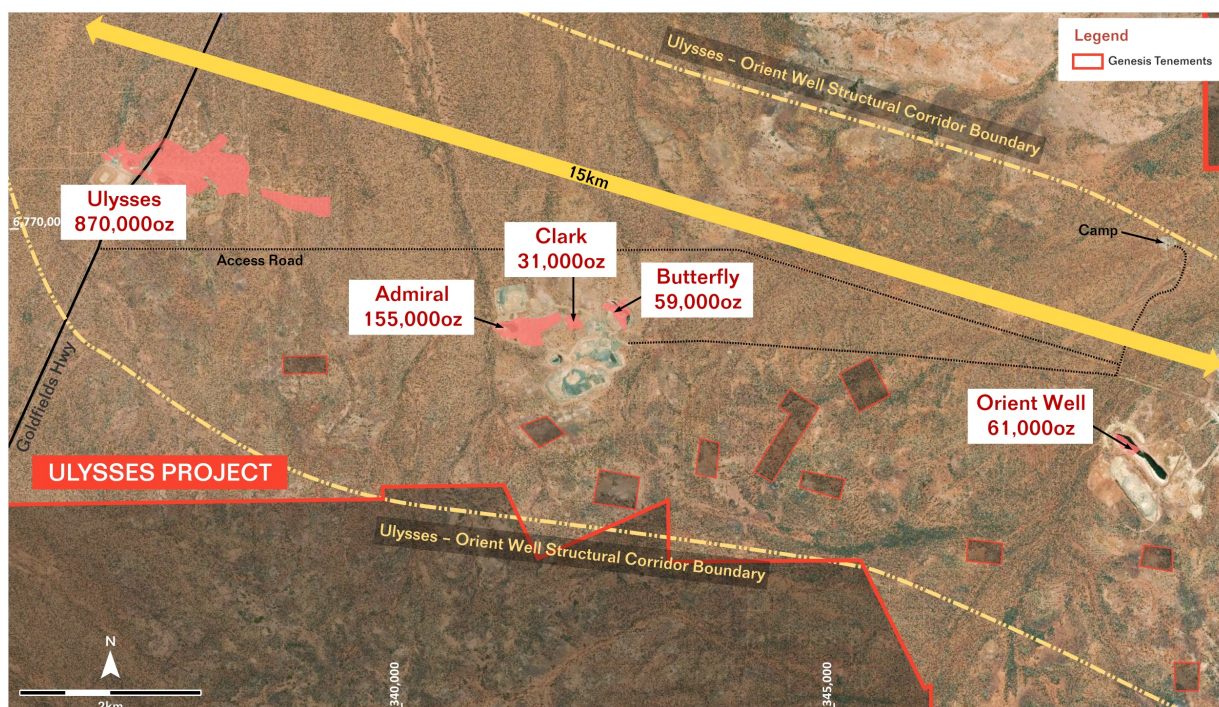


Figure 1. Ulysses-to-Orient Well structural corridor with current gold resources highlighted.

Orient Well Drill Program

The results reported in this announcement are from the ongoing drilling program at Orient Well and comprise 36 RC holes for 3,851m (Orient Well holes drilled within hole sequence 20USRC661 to 708), with the recent drilling forming part of a large program to test over 1.2km of strike.

A number of results reported in this release are from outside the current Resource and are highlighted below in plan view in Figure 2 and in cross-section (local E-W orientated) in Figure 3 and in a schematic long section in Figure 4, with all holes listed in Table 3.

The program was designed to reduce drill sections to 25m to 50m spacings with all holes drilled between -50 and -70 degrees towards local grid west. Drilling was designed to intersect the moderate-NE dipping Orient Well felsic volcanic.

Significant results included:

- 27m @ 0.78g/t Au from 41m 20USRC661
 - Including 10m @ 1.44g/t Au from 41m
- 20m @ 0.73g/t Au from 25m 20USRC664
- 22m @ 0.73g/t Au from 49m 20USRC665
 - Including 5m @ 1.17g/t Au from 64m
- 7m @ 4.02g/t Au from 68m 20USRC666
- 14m @ 6.53g/t Au from 101m 20USRC666
 - Including 1m @ 78.92g/t Au from 101m
- 5m @ 3.48g/t Au from 7m 20USRC672
- 23m @ 1.84g/t Au from 62m 20USRC680
- 27m @ 2.38g/t Au from 73m 20USRC681
- 44m @ 1.38g/t Au from 91m 20USRC682
- 36m @ 0.85g/t Au from 85m 20USRC683
 - Including 9m @ 1.51g/t Au from 85m
- 29m @ 0.83g/t Au from 98m 20USRC688
 - Including 5m @ 1.64g/t Au from 113m
- 7m @ 5.22g/t Au from 72m 20USRC692
- 25m @ 0.61g/t Au from 111m 20USRC692
 - Including 9m @ 1.28g/t Au from 127m
- 17m @ 0.85g/t Au from 123m 20USRC694
 - Including 5m @ 2.12g/t Au from 130m
- 7m @ 1.45g/t Au from 91m 20USRC698
- 12m @ 1.02g/t Au from 136m 20USRC698
- 9m @ 2.88g/t Au from 88m 20USRC702
- 6m @ 1.26g/t Au from 128m 20USRC702
- 13m @ 0.53g/t Au from 86m 20USRC704
- 26m @ 0.94g/t Au from 95m 20USRC706
 - Including 11m @ 1.38g/t Au from 95m
- 18m @ 2.00g/t Au from 117m 20USRC708

20USRC666 returned an intercept of **14m @ 6.53g/t Au from 101m** including **1m @ 78.9g/t Au from 101m** with visible gold noted when panning the 1m interval.

The mineralisation remains open and is a significant drill target (see Figure 4). The high-grade mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, silica and sericite alteration within the felsic volcanic.

Drilling on section 10,900N returned significant and broad zones of mineralisation (see Figure 3) from 20USRC680 (23m @ 1.84g/t Au from 62m), 20USRC681 (27m @ 2.38g/t Au from 73m) and 20USRC682 (44m @ 1.38g/t Au from 91m). This mineralisation remains open and is a significant drill target (see Figure 4).

20USRC545, which was drilled in September 2020, failed to return significant gold mineralisation and intersected only a narrow width of felsic volcanic. Following a round of geological interpretation and 3D modelling in November 2020, the hole was extended a further 60m and has intersected a wide zone of mineralised felsic volcanic – the preferred host rock for gold mineralisation at Orient Well (see Figure 4).

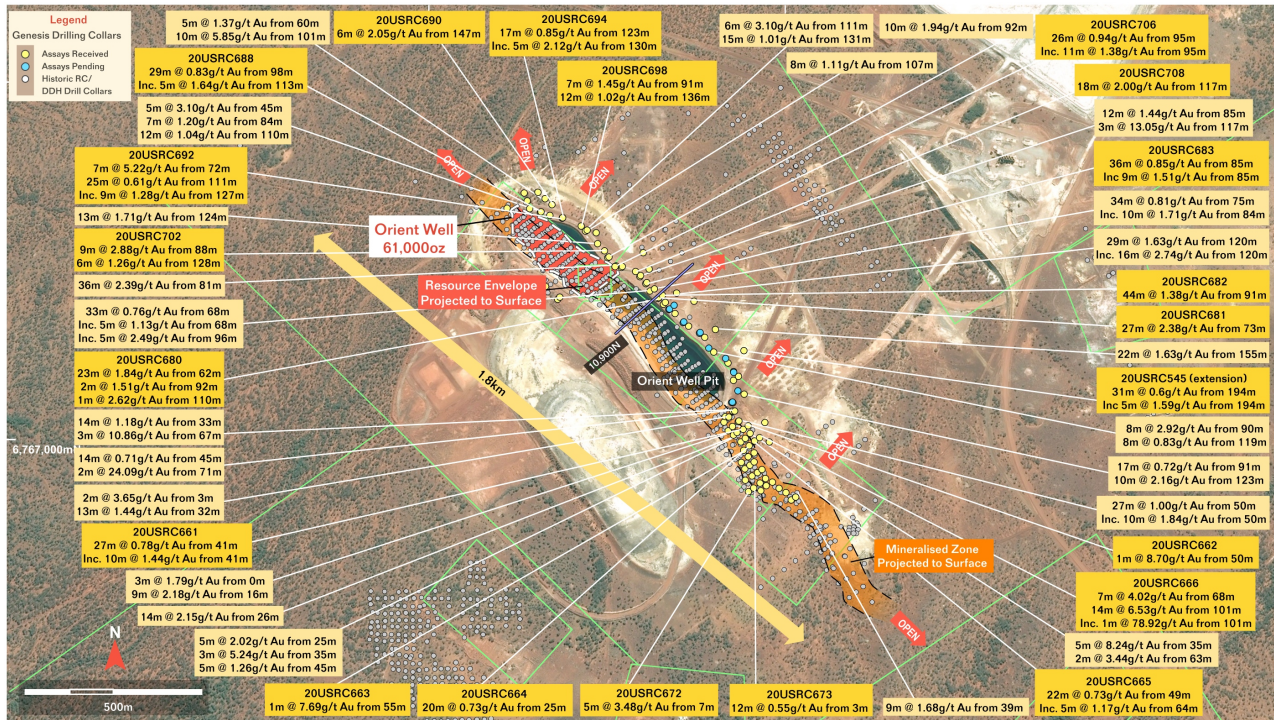


Figure 2. Orient Well drill-hole locations and results. Recent Genesis results shown in dark yellow boxes and previous results in pale yellow boxes. Position of cross-section highlighted.

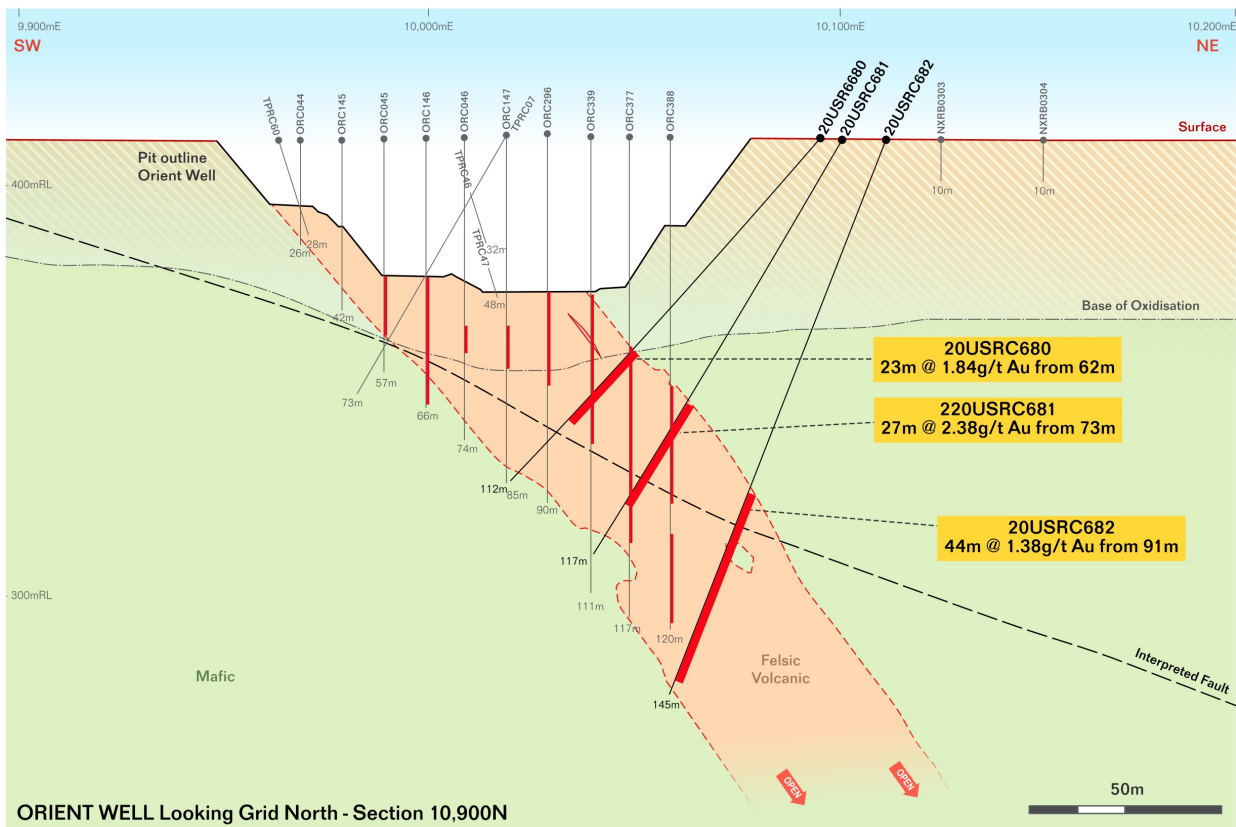


Figure 3. Local section 10,900N looking local grid north. Genesis new drilling intercepts in dark yellow boxes.

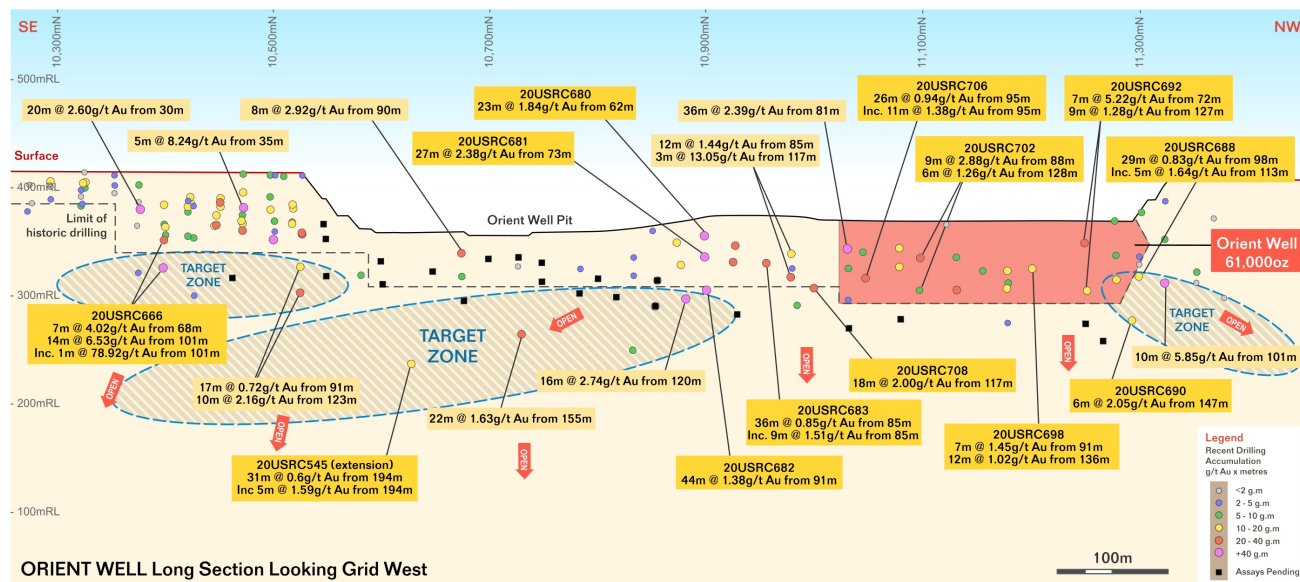


Figure 4. Schematic long section looking local grid west. Genesis' new drilling intercepts in dark yellow boxes and earlier 2020 intercepts in pale yellow boxes. Pending results pierce point position shown as black squares.

Gold mineralisation intersected is hosted within the Orient Well felsic volcanic and is associated with increased quartz veining, silicification, sericite and pyrite content.

The potential plunges of the higher-grade mineralisation within the felsic volcanic host are moderate (~40 degrees) to the north-east and shallow (~25 degrees) to the south-east.

Significant mineralisation remains open at depth along the entire 1.8km of the previously defined strike extent of the felsic volcanic.

Upcoming Drilling

Drilling re-commenced at the Ulysses Project in early January 2021 with one RC rig currently on site.

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 both at depth and along strike.

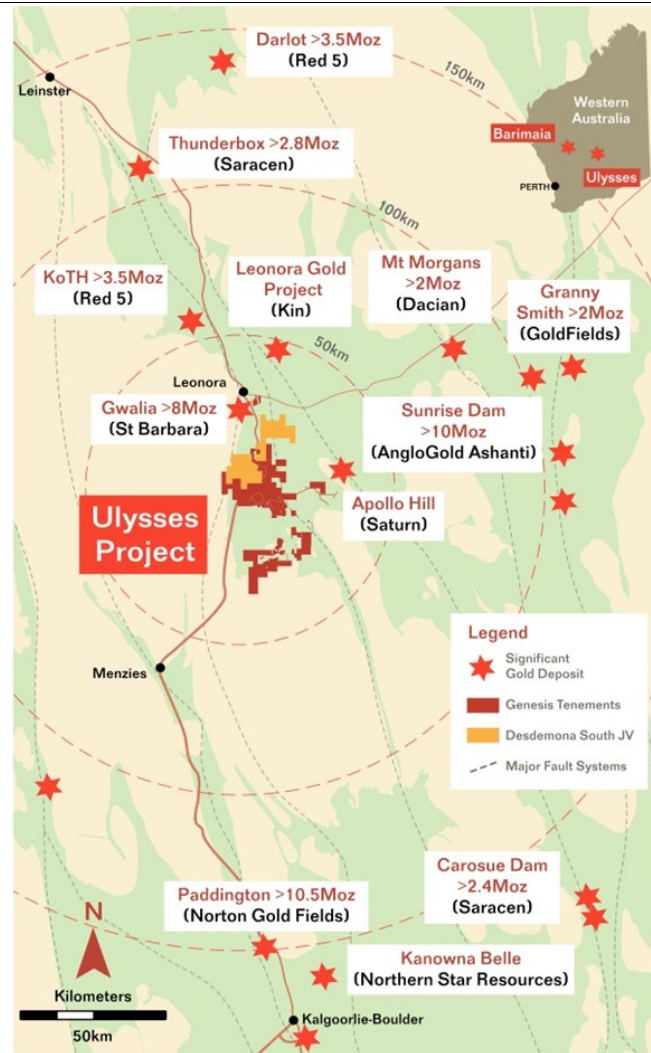


Figure 5. Regional location plan.

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	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 RC Drilling Results 20USRC661 to 708 Orient Well – 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)
20USRC661	348,889	6,767,029	415.0	92	233.55	-60.39	41	68	27	0.78
						including	41	51	10	1.44
20USRC662	348,904	6,767,039	414.7	107	230.55	-58.81	50	51	1	8.70
							60	64	4	0.54
							84	85	1	1.02
20USRC663	348,890	6,766,970	415.5	77	230.13	-59.59	36	38	2	0.84
							55	56	1	7.69
20USRC664	348,907	6,766,983	415.2	112	231.48	-60.63	25	45	20	0.73
20USRC665	348,922	6,766,995	414.9	102	233.27	-60	49	71	22	0.73
						including	64	69	5	1.17
20USRC666	348,937	6,767,006	414.7	127	231.44	-60.64	68	75	7	4.02
							101	115	14	6.53
						including	101	102	1	78.92
20USRC667	348,904	6,766,951	415.4	72	232.82	-60.49	No significant intersection			
20USRC668	348,965	6,766,994	414.6	142	232.04	-50.79	113	122	9	0.41
							130	131	1	1.76
20USRC669	348,894	6,766,915	415.4	67	233.1	-60.04	1	7	6	0.57
20USRC670	348,909	6,766,927	415.4	72	234.38	-59.38	14	17	3	1.37
20USRC671	348,921	6,766,936	415.4	77	229.85	-60.79			0	NSA
20USRC672	348,905	6,766,850	414.7	87	234.34	-60.05	7	12	5	3.48
20USRC673	348,919	6,766,861	414.9	40	231.34	-60.85	3	15	12	0.55
20USRC674	348,937	6,766,875	415.2	47	230.27	-58.24	No significant intersection			
20USRC675	348,954	6,766,887	415.4	57	232.13	-58.82	29	30	1	1.97
20USRC676	348,941	6,766,853	415.4	40	233.52	-58.98	No significant intersection			
20USRC677	348,994	6,766,859	415.4	67	232.93	-60.24	No Significant Intersection			
20USRC678	349,030	6,766,825	415.3	57	233.12	-60.17	No Significant Intersection			
20USRC679	349,041	6,766,833	415.3	67	233.77	-59.84	38	39	1	1.85
20USRC680	348,643	6,767,407	411.4	112	232.64	-48.97	62	85	23	1.84
							92	94	2	1.51
							110	111	1	2.62
20USRC681	348,647	6,767,410	411.4	117	233.76	-60.29	73	100	27	2.38
20USRC682	348,655	6,767,416	411.3	145	235.92	-69.23	91	135	44	1.38
20USRC683	348,609	6,767,451	410.8	127	234.27	-51.52	85	121	36	0.85
						including	85	94	9	1.51
20USRC684	348,611	6,767,453	410.7	142	234.34	-62.6	93	107	14	0.84
20USRC686	348,305	6,767,656	408.5	122	231.54	-50.12	35	45	10	0.80

							99	107	8	0.82
20USRC688	348,307	6,767,657	408.5	132	229.11	-59.49	82	84	2	1.06
							98	127	29	0.83
						including	113	118	5	1.64
20USRC690	348,339	6,767,678	408.0	157	227.88	-61.07	98	102	4	0.80
							123	125	2	0.79
							147	153	6	2.05
20USRC692	348,368	6,767,637	409.1	142	231.62	-51.48	72	79	7	5.22
							111	136	25	0.61
						including	127	136	9	1.28
20USRC694	348,370	6,767,639	409.2	147	232.5	-60.59	81	86	5	0.60
							123	140	17	0.85
						including	130	135	5	2.12
20USRC696	348,297	6,767,712	410.0	137	233.75	-70.55	93	94	1	1.78
							100	102	2	0.87
							119	120	1	1.85
20USRC698	348,422	6,767,616	409.5	157	232.14	-51.25	91	98	7	1.45
							136	148	12	1.02
20USRC700	348,465	6,767,596	409.5	162	230.21	-50.51	107	116	9	0.76
							130	134	4	0.68
							142	151	9	0.43
20USRC702	348,489	6,767,544	409.8	142	228.27	-53.14	55	60	5	0.70
							88	97	9	2.88
							128	134	6	1.26
20USRC704	348,519	6,767,499	410.2	127	229.84	-48.65	86	99	13	0.53
							115	117	2	1.75
20USRC706	348,522	6,767,502	410.2	132	232.15	-60.51	95	121	26	0.94
						including	95	106	11	1.38
20USRC708	348,579	6,767,484	410.3	142	233.15	-53.93	117	135	18	2.00

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).
	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.
	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.	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 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.
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.
	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 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 sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core sampled..
	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 and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	For RC and drilling the hole spacing is variable with collar locations shown.
	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 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.	<p>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.</p> <p>The Orient Well deposit is located on M40/289, M40290, M40/291 and M40/20.</p> <p>The Admiral/Clark and Butterfly deposits are located on Mining Leases M40/101, M40/110, and M40/3.</p>
	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.	<p>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.</p> <p>Exploration has been ongoing since the 1980's across the Kookynie Project. Several phases of mining and processing operations.</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>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.</p> <p>Gold mineralisation is developed within structures encompassing a range of orientations and deformation styles.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>At Admiral and Butterfly, gold mineralisation is also developed in the steep north dipping, east-west trending Hercules Shear.</p> <p>At Orient Well gold mineralisation is hosted by a quartz veined rhyolite.</p>
Drill hole information	<p>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:</p> <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. 	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Table 3.

	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 3m 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	<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>	<p>Only down hole lengths are reported. True widths are 80 to 95% of downhole lengths.</p> <p>All drill holes are angled to be approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.</p>
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 drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Appropriate plans are included in this release.