

EXCEPTIONAL HIGH-GRADE VISIBLE GOLD HIT OUTSIDE CURRENT RESOURCE AT ORIENT WELL

High-grade intercept of 11.00m @ 16.38g/t gold from 109m including 0.35m @ 434g/t gold at the southern end of Orient Well pit is best assay result from the Ulysses Project to date

Key Points:

- 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.
 - High-grade target zone confirmed at southern end of the Orient Well pit with an outstanding intercept of:
 - 11.00m @ 16.38g/t gold from 109m 20USDH177
 - ***Including 4.35m @ 39.9g/t gold from 109m***
 - ***Including 0.35m @ 434g/t gold from 113m***
 - Located ~75m north of 20USRC666, which returned an intercept of 14m @ 6.53g/t gold from 101m including 1m @ 78.92g/t gold.***
 - Significant mineralisation also continues to be intersected outside the current 61,000oz Mineral Resource¹ at Orient Well, as well as broad zones of lower grade mineralisation. New assay results include:
 - 24m @ 1.11g/t gold from 117m 20USRC732
 - ***Including 12m @ 1.55g/t gold from 127m***
 - 41m @ 0.91g/t gold from 83m 20USRC750
 - ***Including 9m @ 2.18g/t gold from 92m***
 - 9m @ 1.23g/t gold from 116m 20USRC751
 - 10m @ 5.57g/t gold from 105m 20USRC752
 - 26m @ 0.50g/t gold from 116m 20USRC753
 - 6m @ 1.39g/t gold from 117m 20USRC754
 - 18m @ 1.14g/t gold from 52m 20USRC756
 - 5m @ 3.14g/t gold from 50m 20USRC757
 - 7m @ 1.15g/t gold from 107m 20USRC757
 - 26.00m @ 0.78g/t gold from 140m 20USDH154
 - 22.50m @ 0.79g/t gold from 142.5m 20USDH155
 - ***Including 6.00m @ 1.98g/t gold from 150m***
 - 41.21m @ 0.59g/t gold from 125.15m 20USDH156
 - ***Including 5.91m @ 1.32g/t gold from 125.15m***
 - 11.00m @ 1.15g/t gold from 127m 20USDH173
 - Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Ulysses Gold Project remains on track for Q1 2021.
 - Significant target zones, including high-grade zones, identified for drill testing in 2021.
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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 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.

Drilling has intersected a significant zone of relatively shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation south of the Orient Well pit which represents an important new high-grade exploration target at Orient Well that requires systematic drill testing.

Hole 20USDH177 intersected **11.00m @ 16.38g/t gold from 109m including 4.35m @ 39.9g/t gold**. This intercept is located ~75m north of hole 20USRC666, which returned an intercept of **14m @ 6.53g/t gold from 101m including 1m @ 78.92g/t gold**.

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 diamond and 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:

“It’s always exciting to see exceptional results like this during what is essentially a resource drill-out phase. Given the presence of visible gold in the samples, we had an idea that this was likely to be a special hole. This outstanding hit is our best-ever intercept across the Ulysses Project.

“The exceptional tenor and grade of the mineralisation shows the strength of the gold system at Orient Well and has opened up a potentially important new area south of the current pit where we could add ounces very quickly if grades like this could be replicated.”

“This area will form an important part of our ongoing drilling campaign at the Ulysses Project.

“It’s also worth noting that many of the new results reported today are outside the current Resource, which bodes well for the impending resource update due next month.”

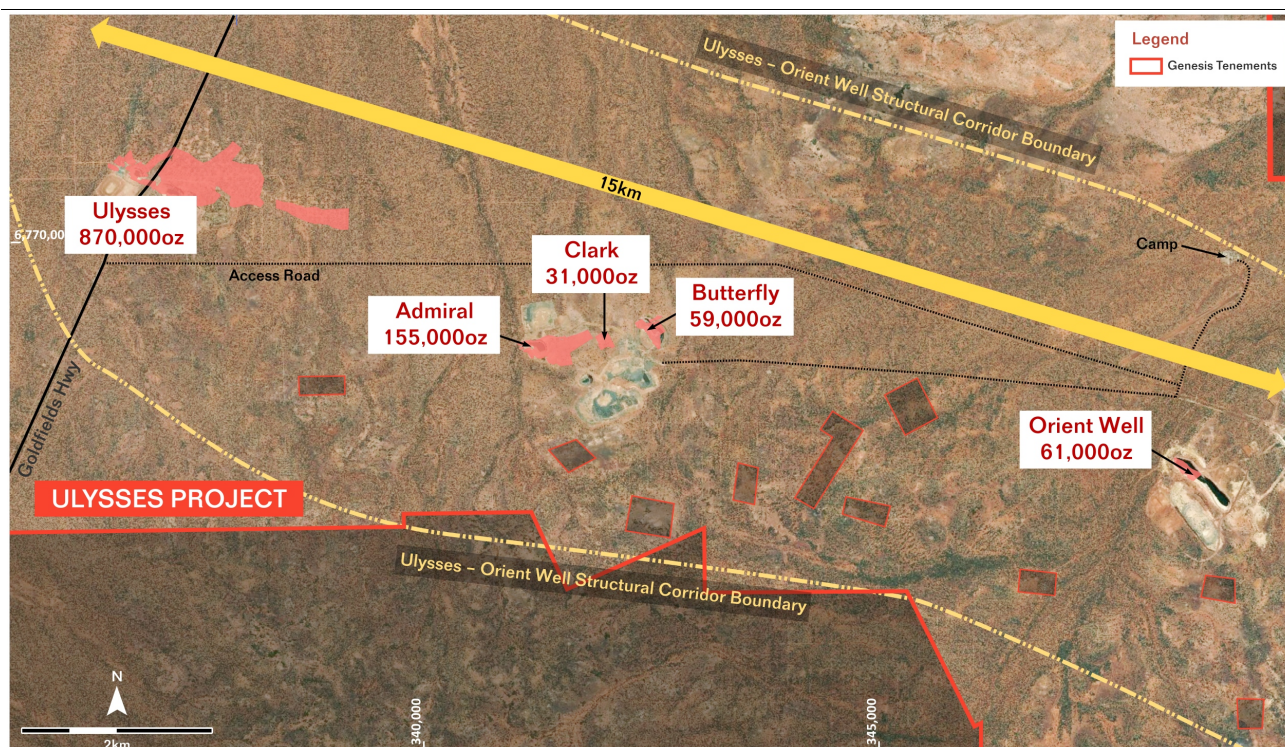


Figure 1. Ulysses-to-Orient Well structural corridor with current gold resources highlighted.

Orient Well Drill Program

The results reported in this announcement are from the ongoing drilling program at Orient Well and comprise 13 RC holes for 1,767m (Orient Well holes drilled within hole sequence 20USRC730 to 759) and 11 diamond holes for 1,817m, with the recent drilling continuing to form 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.

Diamond drilling was for a combination of resource, metallurgical and geotechnical purposes.

A very **high grade intercept was returned from 20USDH177 of 11.00m @ 16.38g/t gold from 109m including 4.35m @ 39.9g/t gold from 109m which included 0.35m @ 434g/t gold.** Visible gold was observed in the core associated with quartz veining.

This intercept is located **~75m north of 20USRC666 that returned an intercept of 14m @ 6.53g/t gold from 101m including 1m @ 78.92g/t gold.** This zone of mineralisation is shown in plan view on Figure 2, in long section view in Figure 4 and in section on Figure 3. 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 (rhyodacite) unit.

A number of other significant results were returned including:

- 24m @ 1.11g/t gold from 117m **20USRC732**
 - Including 12m @ 1.55g/t gold from 127m
- 41m @ 0.91g/t gold from 83m **20USRC750**
 - Including 9m @ 2.18g/t gold from 92m
- 9m @ 1.23g/t gold from 116m **20USRC751**
- 10m @ 5.57g/t gold from 105m **20USRC752**
- 26m @ 0.50g/t gold from 116m **20USRC753**
- 6m @ 1.39g/t gold from 117m **20USRC754**
- 18m @ 1.14g/t gold from 52m **20USRC756**
- 5m @ 3.14g/t gold from 50m **20USRC757**
- 7m @ 1.15g/t gold from 107m **20USRC757**
- 26.00m @ 0.78g/t gold from 140m **20USDH154**
- 22.50m @ 0.79g/t gold from 142.5m **20USDH155**
 - Including 6.00m @ 1.98g/t gold from 150m
- 41.21m @ 0.59g/t gold from 125.15m **20USDH156**
 - Including 5.91m @ 1.32g/t gold from 125.15m
- 11.00m @ 1.15g/t gold from 127m **20USDH173**

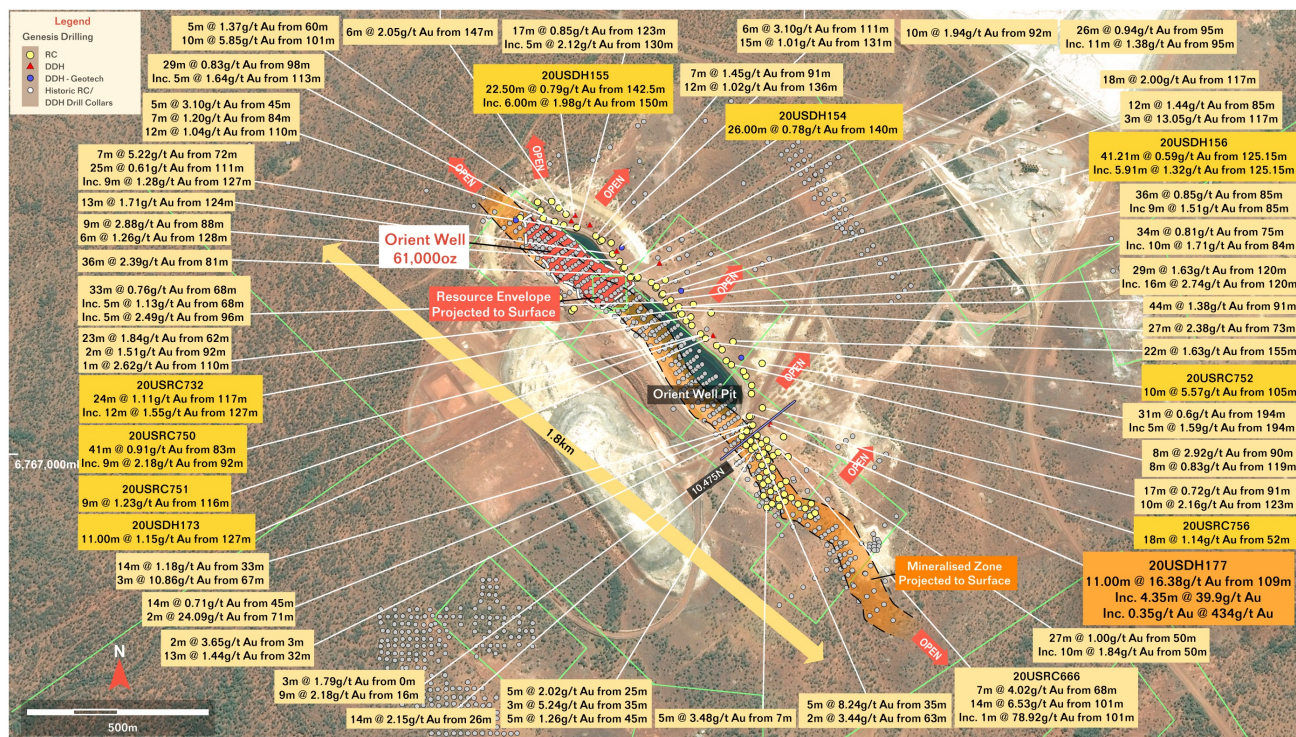


Figure 2. Orient Well drill-hole locations and results. Recent Genesis results shown in dark yellow boxes and previous results in pale yellow boxes. Position of cross-section highlighted.

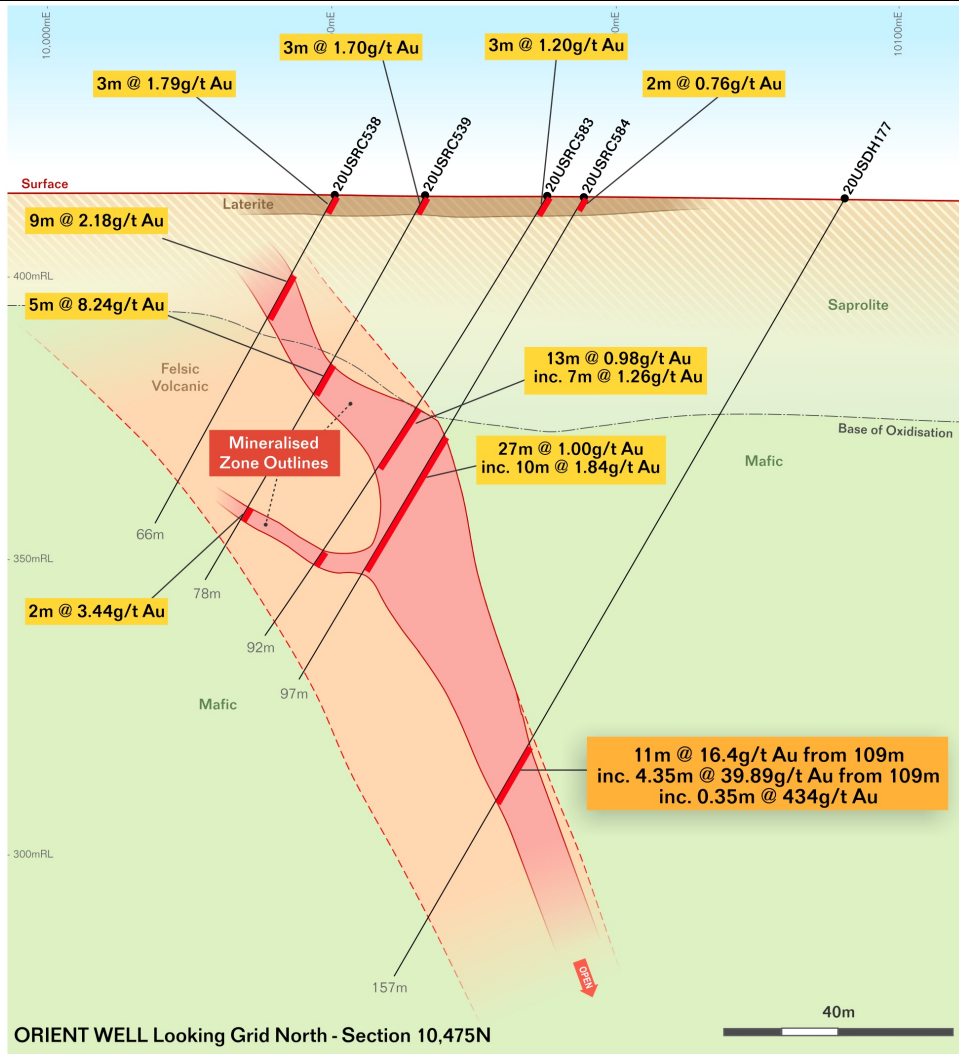


Figure 3. Local section 10,475N looking local grid north. Genesis new drilling intercepts in dark yellow boxes.

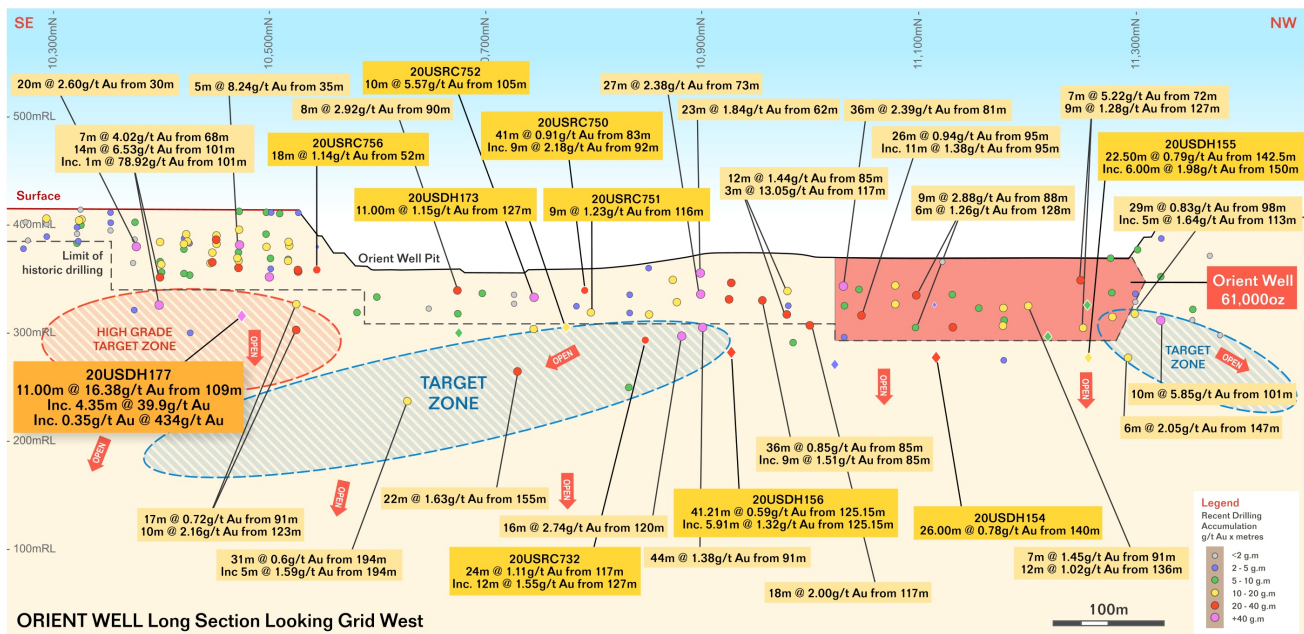


Figure 4. Schematic long section looking local grid west. Genesis' new drilling intercepts in dark yellow boxes and earlier 2020 intercepts in pale yellow boxes.

Gold mineralisation intersected is hosted within the Orient Well felsic volcanic (rhyodacite) and is associated with increased quartz veining, silicification, sericite and pyrite content. The rhyodacite is currently interpreted to be sub volcanic intrusion.

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



Figure 5. Visible gold at 113.10m down hole in 20USDH177

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 and to systematically test the high-grade mineralisation recently outlined.

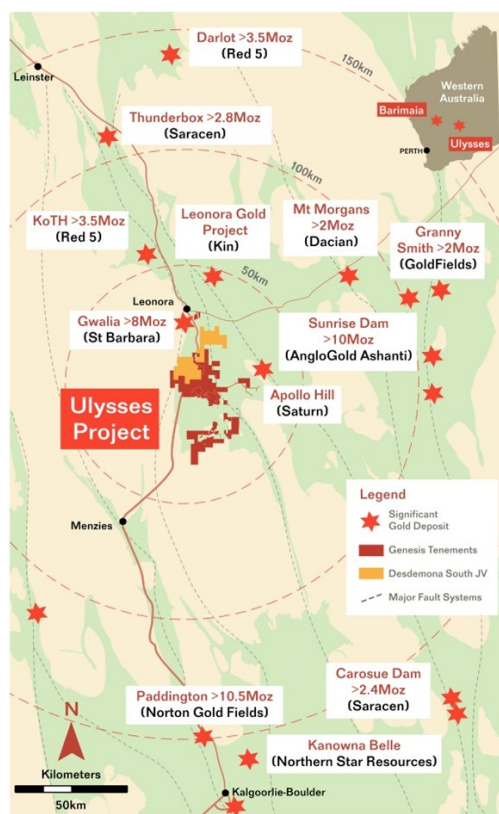


Figure 6. Regional location plan.

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 RC Drilling Results 20USRC730 to 759 and 20USDH150 to 177 for 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)
20USRC730	348,675	6,767,375	411.7	100	230.19	-47.64	64.00	72.00	8	0.69
20USRC731	348,677	6,767,377	411.7	140	234.91	-62.95	85.00	96.00	11	0.67
							117.00	127.00	10	0.82
20USRC732	348,690	6,767,387	411.6	154	231.85	-69.69	117.00	141.00	24	1.11
						including	127.00	139.00	12	1.55
20USRC750	348,716	6,767,338	411.9	135	234.69	-50.01	83.00	124.00	41	0.91
						including	92.00	101.00	9	2.18
20USRC751	348,718	6,767,339	411.9	137	235.09	-62.64	88.00	92.00	4	0.64
							116.00	125.00	9	1.23
20USRC752	348,762	6,767,306	412.1	147	234.39	-50.72	105.00	115.00	10	5.57
20USRC753	348,763	6,767,307	412.1	147	234.72	-60.97	116.00	142.00	26	0.50
20USRC754	348,787	6,767,266	412.3	137	232.43	-50.63	117.00	123.00	6	1.39
20USRC755	348,853	6,767,112	414.2	107	250.23	-49.65	41.00	43.00	2	1.70
20USRC756	348,855	6,767,112	414.2	107	243.6	-60.07	52.00	70.00	18	1.14
20USRC757	348,859	6,767,196	412.0	152	233.22	-50.91	50.00	55.00	5	3.14
							107.00	114.00	7	1.15
20USRC758	348,859	6,767,197	413.0	152	233.09	-60.59	116.00	126.00	10	0.80
20USRC759	348,835	6,767,236	412.8	152	234.35	-52.71	106.00	107.00	1	1.16
20USDH151	348,355	6,767,657	408.3	151.42	-49.82	231.74	100.00	107.00	7.00	0.50
							125.58	135.71	10.13	0.66
20USDH152	348,407	6,767,646	408.0	157.16	-49.54	232.94	142.63	151.84	9.21	0.94
20USDH153	348,482	6,767,573	409.8	156.28	-50.29	231.36	102.00	108.95	6.95	0.64
20USDH154	348,495	6,767,582	409.6	174.50	-65.3	228.86	140.00	166.00	26.00	0.78
20USDH155	348,366	6,767,673	408.2	180.06	-59.9	230.3	142.50	165.00	22.50	0.79
						including	150.00	156.00	6.00	1.98
20USDH156	348,664	6,767,462	410.6	181.27	-60.4	230.3	125.15	166.36	41.21	0.59
						including	125.15	131.06	5.91	1.32
20USDH157	348,199	6,767,658	407.6	130.75	-60.8	142		Geotech	0.00	0.00
20USDH172	348,603	6,767,538	410.2	183.46	-60.97	231.11	162.00	163.00	1.00	0.87
20USDH173	348,753	6,767,336	411.9	174.27	-60.93	228.87	105.00	114.00	9.00	0.68
					-60.66	230.98	127.00	138.00	11.00	1.15
20USDH174	348,833	6,767,274	412.5	171.29	-58.64	227.01	138.55	149.21	10.66	0.57
20USDH177	348,915	6,767,087	414.2	156.59	-60.49	230	109.00	120.00	11.00	16.38
						including	109.00	113.35	4.35	39.89
						including	113.00	113.35	0.35	434.65

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/Clark - All resource drilling was angled towards local grid west (~240 degrees MGA). Hercules Shear – Majority of holes angled towards local grid south (~150 degrees MGA). Orient Well – Majority of holes angled towards local grid west (~230 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. RC samples were fully pulverized at the lab 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. Core recovery was consistently above 99% in fresh rock and variable in oxide and transitional material.
	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.	Half core was sampled except for duplicate samples where quarter core was taken.
	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 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 RC 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 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 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 measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±0.5 metres. The Admiral-Butterfly local grid is used for drill hole planning. Collar locations were pegged using a handheld Garmin GPS with reference to known collar positions in the field. At the completion of the RC 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 Admiral-Butterfly 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 drilling the collar spacing is mostly 20m x 20m/40m.

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 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 generally angled to local grid south (150 magnetic).
	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 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.
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 	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Table 3.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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	<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 100% 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.