DRILLING OUTLINES EXTENSIVE GOLD MINERALISATION IMMEDIATELY EAST OF 151,000oz ULYSSES DEPOSIT

Large, coherent 1.3km long gold anomaly represents a priority target for follow-up drilling

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Key points:

- **Highly encouraging results from recently completed wide-spaced aircore drilling at the Ulysses Gold Project near Leonora in WA.**
- **Large, coherent gold anomaly at Ulysses East outlined over a 1.3km strike length in an east-west orientation immediately east of the 151,000oz Ulysses Resource.**
- **Two mineralised trends have been defined so far, with closer-spaced aircore drilling to resume shortly to define priority RC drilling targets.**
- **The newly discovered Ulysses East prospect represents an outstanding drill target for the discovery of additional mineralisation at Ulysses outside of the known Mineral Resource.**
- **Follow-up drilling on the western side of the Ulysses West open pit has been successful in defining a continuous mineralised zone over 140m, with intersections including:**
  - *7m @ 3.6g/t Au from 40m (16USRC080)*
  - *3m @ 2.8g/t Au from 38m (16USRC069)*
  - *2m @ 3.9g/t Au from 22m (16USRC070)*
  - *2m @ 4.0g/t Au from 36m (16USRC072)*
  - *2m @ 4.5g/t Au from 33m (16USRC077)*
  - *5m @ 1.5g/t Au from 20m (16USRC071)*
- **Mineralisation remains open to the west, with further RC and aircore drilling required to delineate this zone and evaluate the potential to extend the Ulysses West open pit in this area. Mining is currently underway at Ulysses West.**

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that recently completed drilling programs at its 100%-owned **Ulysses Gold Project** near Leonora in WA have highlighted the potential both for new discoveries and immediate extensions to the existing open pit mining operations.

A recently completed aircore program has delineated an extensive, coherent gold anomaly over a 1.3km strike length immediately to the east of the existing 151,000oz resource inventory. This represents an outstanding target for follow-up drilling, with closer spaced aircore drilling planned to commence within days to define potential targets for RC drilling.

In addition, recent follow-up drilling targeting the newly discovered extensional zone at Ulysses West, where open pit mining operations recently commenced, has been successful in defining a continuous mineralised zone which will be further evaluated for its mining potential.

Current exploration activities are aimed at growing the gold inventory at Ulysses, where Genesis recently commenced mining at the Ulysses West open pit with ore being processed under a Toll

Milling Agreement with Paddington Gold Pty Ltd at the Paddington mill. The cash-flow generated will be utilised to underpin the Company's broader growth ambitions, both at Ulysses and the highly prospective Viking Gold Project near Norseman where drilling is also now underway.

Ulysses East Aircore Results

Genesis has recently completed a program of aircore drilling comprising 75 holes for 4,073 metres of drilling at Ulysses East.

The drilling was completed using 200m spaced traverses and 80m hole spacings. The drill spacing resulted in ~35% coverage of the saprolite (weathered zone) with the depth of the overburden ranging from 5-20m. The recently completed holes are highlighted with a white outline in Figures 1 and 2 below. The coloured holes were completed earlier in the year.

The drilling has outlined a large, coherent gold anomaly extending over a strike length of 1.3km and oriented in an east-west direction, located immediately east of the existing 151,000oz Ulysses Resource and the historical Ulysses open pit.

The drilling has so far defined two mineralised trends. The main southern trend cuts across the WNW trending stratigraphy as defined by a large magnetic high feature (Figure 2) which is coincident with the anomalous zone. Highly anomalous grades of up to 0.98gt Au were returned within this trend (Appendix 2).

A second mineralised trend is starting to develop to the north, with a best result of 5m at 0.95g/t Au defined to date.

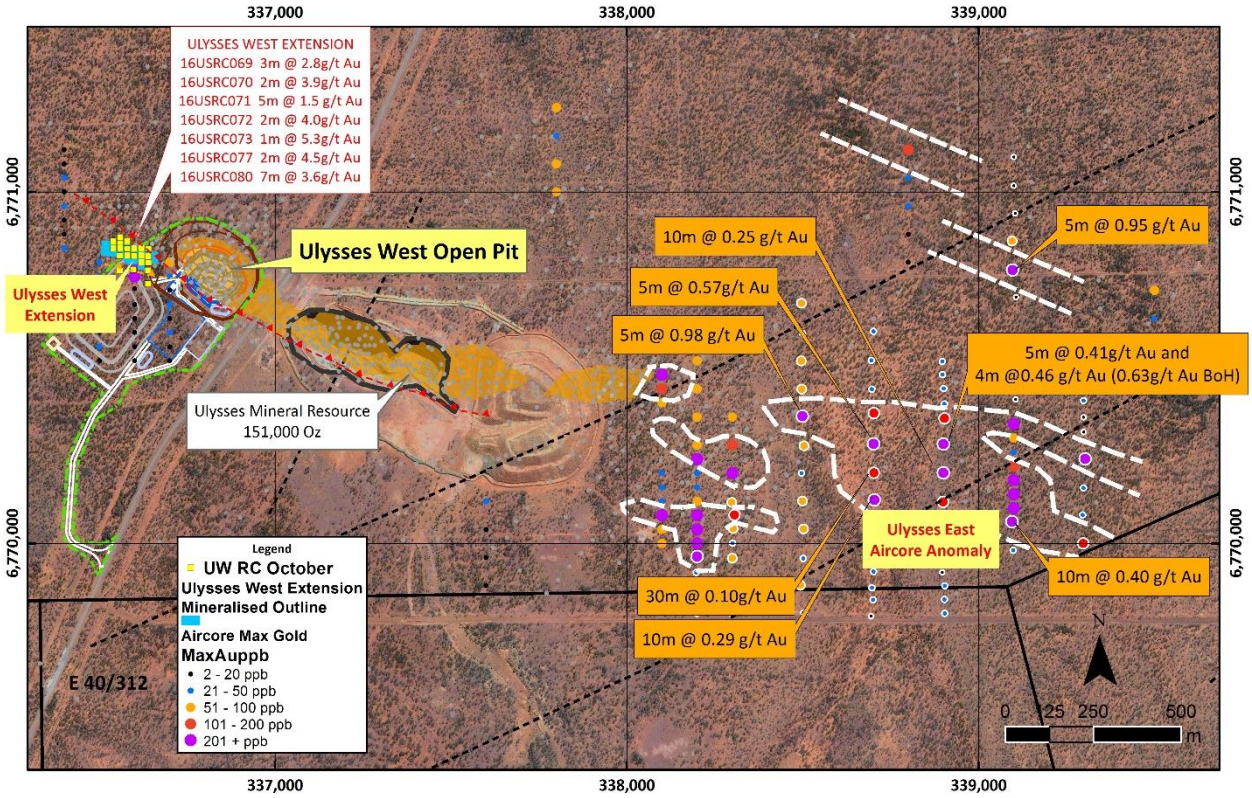

Figure 1 M40/166 aircore and RC drilling. Ulysses East aircore defined gold anomaly highlighted in white >100ppb Au. Recent aircore holes collars highlighted with a white outline. Recent Ulysses West extension collar positions are shown in yellow.

Results are provided in Appendix 2.

The newly defined anomaly represents a high-priority target zone for new gold discoveries in close proximity to the known resources at Ulysses, given its favourable structural location relative to the

WNW trending magnetic dolerite and ENE trending fault zone and the sparsity of historical drilling in this area.

Follow-up drilling will be undertaken using aircore drilling on 100m spaced traverses with 40m hole spacings to define RC drill targets. An aircore rig is scheduled to arrive on site in approximately a week's time.

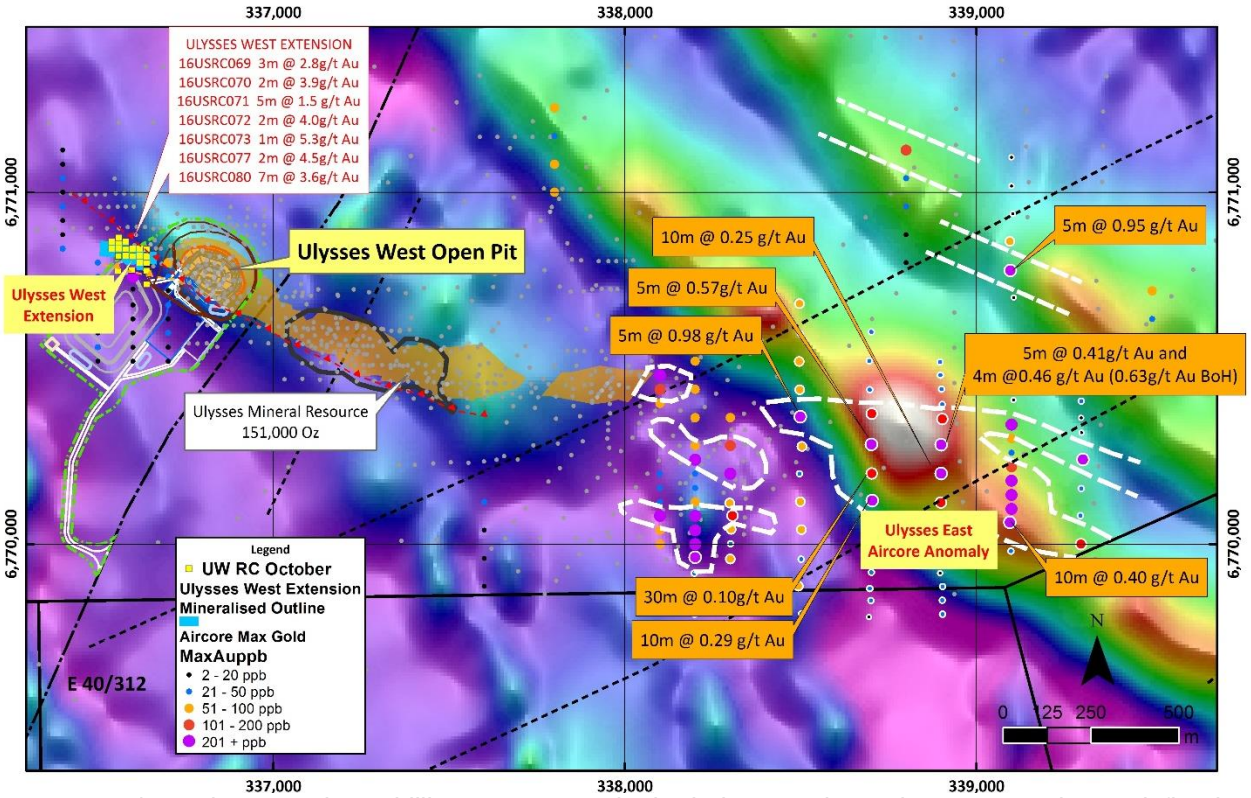

Figure 2 M40/166 aircore and RC drilling on RTP north shaded magnetics. Ulysses East aircore defined gold anomaly defined by dashed white line >100ppb Au. Recent aircore holes collars highlighted with a white outline. Recent Ulysses West extension collar positions are shown in yellow.

Ulysses West Extension

As outlined in the Company's announcement of 3 October 2016, recent drilling immediately west of the Ulysses West open pit returned a series of high-grade intersections including:

- 10m @ 3.2g/t gold from 30m in 16USRC064;
- 5m @ 1.7g/t gold from 15m in 16USRC061; and
- 10m @ 0.42g/t gold from 20m in 16USRC067.

In light of the potential to extend the current pit at Ulysses West, Genesis completed follow-up drilling to extend mineralisation further to the west along the interpreted splay structure, at depth and to the east to attempt to link mineralisation to the current Ulysses West pit with this new zone of mineralisation. Results (Appendix 3) from the recently completed program include:

- 7m @ 3.6g/t Au from 40m (16USRC080)
- 3m @ 2.8g/t Au from 38m (16USRC069)
- 2m @ 3.9g/t Au from 22m (16USRC070)
- 2m @ 4.0g/t Au from 36m (16USRC072)
- 2m @ 4.5g/t Au from 33m (16USRC077)
- 5m @ 1.5g/t Au from 20m (16USRC071)

The drilling has defined a continuous zone of mineralisation (Figure 3) over a strike length of 140m at Ulysses West.

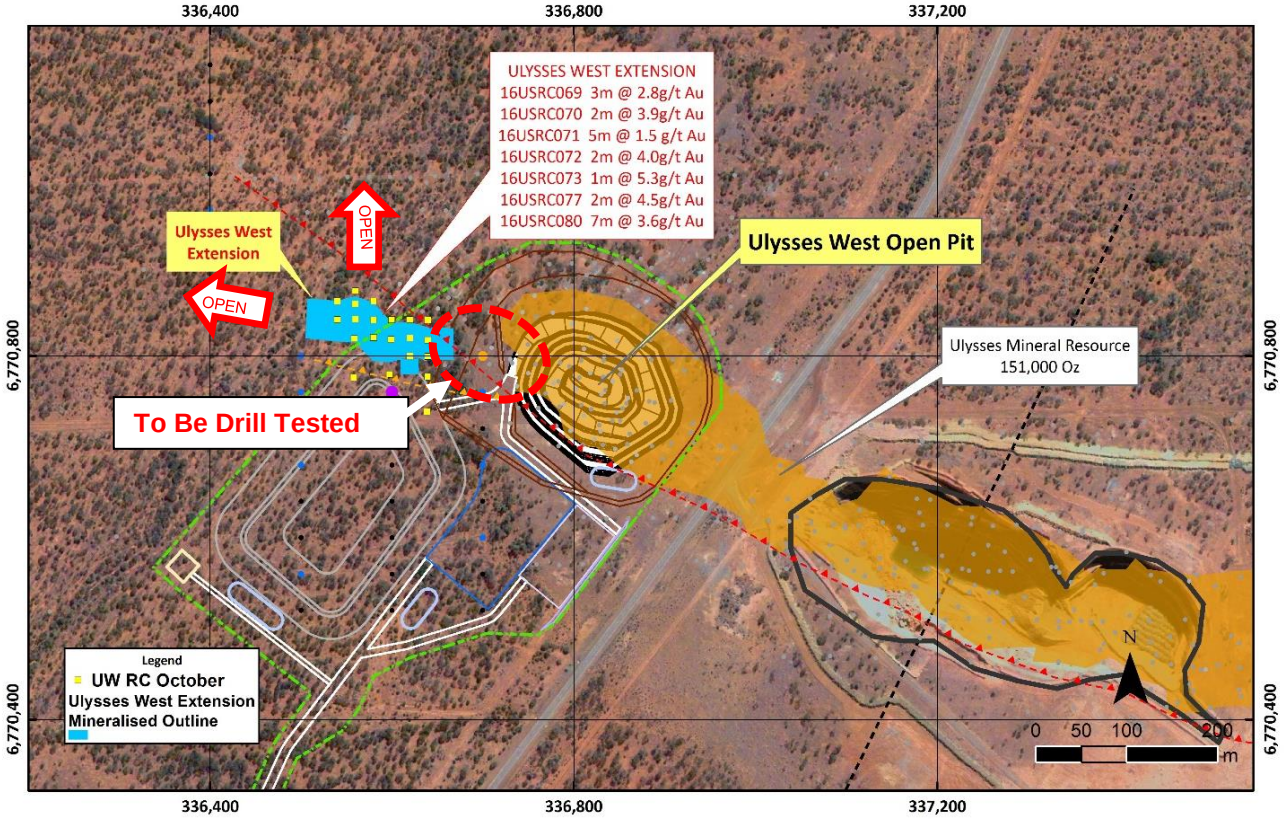

Figure 3 Recent Ulysses West extension collar positions. Light blue polygon outline mineralised trend open to the west and at depth.

The mineralisation remains open to the west, at depth and further drilling is required to join the Ulysses West pit with this new zone. This newly defined zone may represent the main Ulysses mineralised structure (which hosts the 151,000 ounce Mineral Resource to the east) as it trends further west and may indicate historical drilling has failed to adequately test this structure.

Further aircore and RC drilling will be undertaken in the near future to fully delineate this zone in order to determine its amenability for mining following the completion of the current open pit mining program.

Management Comment

Genesis Managing Director Michael Fowler said the results of both recently completed drilling programs clearly demonstrated the significant exploration upside and growth potential at Ulysses.

“Our corporate strategy is to build on the early cash-flows generated by the initial Ulysses West open pit by targeting potential ‘near-mine’ growth opportunities and new discovery opportunities – both at Ulysses and at our highly prospective Viking Project, where drilling is also underway.

“The recent aircore program at Ulysses East has generated some very exciting results, delineating a large, coherent gold anomaly which ticks all the boxes as an early-stage exploration target. Given its proximity to the existing resource, its structural location and the lack of drilling in this area, it represents an outstanding opportunity to make a new discovery.

“Meanwhile, the drilling at Ulysses West has also built on the encouraging initial results, delineating a 140m long zone of mineralisation which could potentially be the focus of a second mining campaign commencing in the New Year. More drilling is required to fully evaluate this potential, and that will be undertaken in the near future.”

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.

The Information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Gary McCrae, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McCrae is a full-time employee of MineComp Pty Ltd. Mr McCrae 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 McCrae consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1 Ulysses Ore Reserve Summary – August 2016

Ore Reserve Category	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Proved	-	-	-
Probable	74,000	4.1	9,700
Total	**74,000**	**4.1**	**9,700**

Note: Rounding errors may occur

Ulysses Mineral Resource Inclusive of Ore Reserves

Mineral Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au g/t	Au Oz
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	1.62	2.4	122,500
Inferred	0.51	1.8	29,000
Total	**2.13**	**2.2**	**151,500**

Appendix 1: Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements

Some statements in this report regarding estimates or future events are forward looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as “planned”, “expected”, “projected”, “estimated”, “may”, “scheduled”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “potential”, “could”, “nominal”, “conceptual” and similar expressions. Forward looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results, and may cause the Company’s actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in mine development and production, geological, mining and processing technical problems, the inability to obtain any additional mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with mining and third party processing operations, competition for among other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel, incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, changes in commodity prices and exchange rate, currency and interest fluctuations, various events which could disrupt operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions, the demand for and availability of transportation services, the ability to secure adequate financing and management’s ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks. There can be no assurance that forward looking statements will prove to be correct.

This announcement has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code (2012) and the current ASX Listing Rules.

Appendix 2 Significant intersections from AC drilling at Ulysses

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Depth (m)	Grid Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
16USAC144	338,200	6,769,963	431	29	180	-60	0	5	5	0.28
16USAC151	338,306	6,770,081	431	33	180	-60	0	5	5	0.12
16USAC160	338,499	6,770,362	421	72	180	-60	55	60	5	0.98
16USAC173	338,704	6,770,124	428	77	180	-60	40	50	10	0.29
16USAC174	338,702	6,770,201	429	77	180	-60	45	76	31	0.11
16USAC175	338,702	6,770,284	424	76	180	-60	45	50	5	0.57
16USAC176	338,703	6,770,370	425	71	180	-60	65	70	5	0.13
16USAC185	338,899	6,770,118	423	81	180	-60	35	40	5	0.12
					180	-60	65	75	10	0.12
16USAC186	338,900	6,770,201	430	76	180	-60	55	65	10	0.25
16USAC187	338,900	6,770,283	430	74	180	-60	55	60	5	0.41
					180	-60	70	74	4	0.46
16USAC188	338,903	6,770,355	426	42	180	-60	41	42	1	0.11
16USAC192	339,095	6,770,062	432	80	180	-60	35	45	10	0.41
16USAC196	339,097	6,770,778	426	56	180	-60	50	55	5	0.95
16USAC205	339,298	6,770,000	428	83	180	-60	50	55	5	0.11
					180	-60	65	70	5	0.10
16USAC208	339,303	6,770,241	426	59	180	-60	35	40	5	0.22

Appendix 3 Significant intersections from RC drilling at Ulysses

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Depth (m)	Grid Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
16USRC069	336,640.0	6,770,839.5	411.6	50	180	-60	38	41	3	2.9
16USRC070	336,620.1	6,770,800.0	412.2	30	180	-60	20	25	5	1.5
16USRC071	336,619.9	6,770,819.8	412.0	40	180	-60	22	24	2	3.9
16USRC072	336,619.9	6,770,839.8	411.8	58	180	-60	36	38	2	4.0
16USRC073	336,599.8	6,770,840.1	411.8	52	180	-60	25	26	1	1.0
							35	36	1	5.3
16USRC074	336,560.0	6,770,871.4	412.0	56	180	-60	42	43	1	0.8
							45	46	1	1.0
16USRC077	336,540.1	6,770,860.1	412.0	50	180	-60	33	35	2	4.5
16USRC078	336,580.0	6,770,820.4	412.0	40	180	-60	16	19	3	1.0
							29	30	1	1.2
16USRC079	336,579.8	6,770,839.5	411.9	40	180	-60	34	36	2	1.7
							41	42	1	2.4
16USRC080	336,579.9	6,770,860.3	411.5	60	180	-60	40	47	7	3.6

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 and air core (AC).
	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. All drilling was angled -60 towards MGA south.
	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 drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 2 to 3 kg was dried, crushed and pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter at 1m intervals to obtain an analytical sample. Five metre composite spear samples were collected for each hole outside of the known mineralised zones. 1m samples were submitted to the laboratory for areas of known mineralisation or anomalism. AC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone by bucket at 1m intervals and laid on the ground in rows of 10m. The 1m bulk samples were sampled with a scoop to generate 5m composite samples of approximately 2.5kg. An additional 1m EOH multi-element sample was taken.
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. AC drilling was carried out using a 3½" blade bit to refusal, generally at the fresh rock interface. Drilling was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using a custom-built truck mounted rig.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC sample. AC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each AC sample.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The RC samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered. >95% of AC samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered. Lake clays and sediments were encountered in drilling to the east of the Ulysses Resource.
	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. AC sampling is not appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken at 1m intervals for RC drilling. .
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling	If core, whether cut or sawn and	Drilling was completed using Reverse Circulation (RC) and Air core

techniques and sample preparation	whether quarter, half or all core taken.	(AC).
	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. Air core holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone.
	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). 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 (25g) and underwent analysis by aqua regia (method AR25/aMS) with a 1ppb gold detection limit.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Genesis submitted standards and blanks into the sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-40 samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sampling was carried out using Genesis' protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals.
	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 RC 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.
	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 ±2 metres. Collar locations were planned and 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 surveyed with Rover pole shots using a Leica Captivate RTK GPS (+/-0.1m).

	Specification of the grid system used.	Both the MGA Zone51 GDA grid and the Ulysses local grid (magnetic north 40.5°) are used.
	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 drilling the hole spacing is mostly 20m (E-W) by 20m (N-S).
	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 MGA grid south.
	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 deposit is located within Mining Lease M40/166 which is owned by Ulysses Mining Pty Ltd. The Mining Lease was granted for a term of 21 years and expires 28 January 2022.
	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 tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The tenement was previously held in a joint venture between Sons of Gwalia Limited ("SWG") and Dalrymple Resources NL. The majority of drilling was completed by SWG between 1999 and 2001. The project was acquired by St Barbara Limited ("SMB") in 2004. SBM work was limited to resource modelling and geological review.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Ulysses is an orogenic, lode-style deposit hosted within mafic rocks of the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt Gold mineralisation at Ulysses West occurs within a strong zone of shearing and biotite-sericite-pyrite alteration typically 5-10m true width. The shear zone strikes east-west and dips 30-40^{o} to the north.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length.	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Appendix 2 and 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.	No 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. All drill holes are angled to MGA grid south which is 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.	A mining operation has commenced at Ulysses West
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.