

## OUTSTANDING SHALLOW DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM EMERGING SATELLITE OXIDE DISCOVERY AT ORIENT WELL NW, ULYSSES GOLD PROJECT

*Plus: step-out drilling continues to identify extensions to 760,000oz Mineral Resource*

### Key Points

- Follow-up drilling at Orient Well NW, located 10km east of the Ulysses deposit, confirms a significant zone of shallow oxide gold mineralisation with assays including:
  - 20m @ 9.10g/t Au from 50m 18USRC302
  - 28m @ 0.69g/t Au from 62m 18USRC264
    - including 5m @ 1.52g/t Au from 73m
  - 8m @ 1.80g/t Au from 108m 18USRC265
- Results continue to demonstrate the potential to define Resources outside of the Ulysses Deposit, highlighting the under-explored nature of the broader project.

### *Ulysses Extensional Drilling Update*

- Further encouraging results received from wide-spaced, extensional RC drilling targeting strike extensions to the Ulysses Mineral Resource (7.1Mt @ 3.3g/t gold for 760,400oz<sup>1</sup>).
- Significant new extensional drilling results at Ulysses East, outside of the Resource, include:
  - 10m @ 3.05g/t Au from 102m 18USRC293
  - 5m @ 5.08g/t Au from 75m 18USRC287
- Potential high-grade gold shoot position defined at Ulysses East to be systematically tested at depth.
- Extensional drilling immediately east of the Resource demonstrates that mineralisation continues outside and to the east of the Resource with results including:
  - 4m @ 3.32g/t Au from 218m 18USRC272
  - 5m @ 2.15g/t Au from 167m 18USRC275
  - 4m @ 2.44g/t Au from 150m 18USRC282
- Drilling to recommence at the end of January 2019.

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that it has intersected further significant shallow oxide mineralisation at the Orient Well NW prospect (see Figures 1 to 3), located 10km east of the 760,000oz Ulysses Mineral Resource at its 100%-owned **Ulysses Gold Project**, 30km south of Leonora in WA.

The new results have significantly increased the Company's confidence in the emerging oxide opportunity at Orient Well NW, which is the first satellite prospect to be drilled outside of the existing Resource – which has been the main focus of drilling to date.

<sup>1</sup> Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource of 7.1Mt @ 3.3g/t gold for 760,400oz – refer ASX announcement, 9 October 2018 and Table 2 in this announcement.

The recent drilling at Orient Well NW returned a best result of **20m @ 9.10g/t gold** and a number of wide zones of lower grade mineralisation including **5m @ 1.52g/t gold** within a broader zone of **28m @ 0.69g/t gold** and **8m @ 1.80g/t gold**. The drilling has highlighted 1.5km of highly prospective strike which will be systematically tested for potential open pittable Mineral Resources in the first half of 2019. This mineralised strike remains open.

Meanwhile, further high-grade results have been returned from the ongoing extensional drilling at the main Ulysses Deposit. The latest results continue to highlight the potential for significant extensions to the current Mineral Resource as drilling continues to scope out the broader mineralised system along the Ulysses Shear.

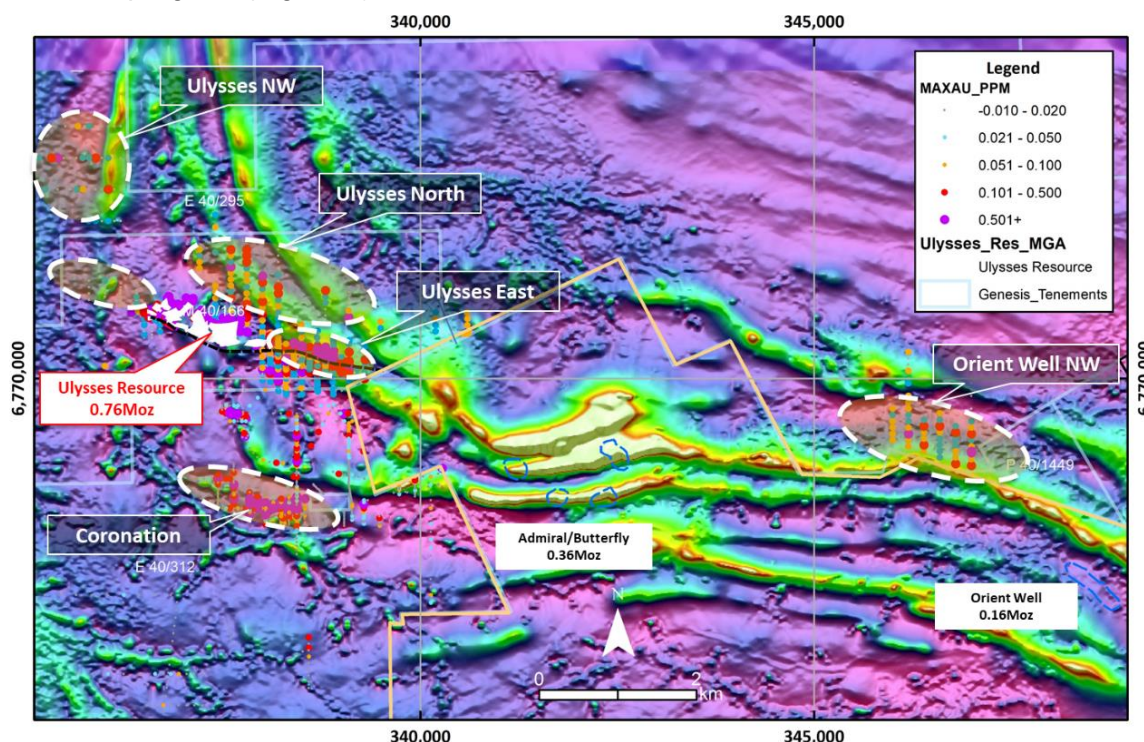
Genesis Managing Director Michael Fowler said: *“The outstanding results generated from shallow RC drilling at Orient Well NW show just how under-explored the broader Ulysses Project is. We have now outlined a very prospective oxide zone which spans a strike length of at least 1.5km. Achieving intercepts such as 20m at 9g/t Au in a completely greenfields position is an outstanding result, and we are really looking forward to drilling out this satellite prospect to a Resource level during the first half of 2019.*

*“At the same time, we have now received the remaining results from extensional drilling completed at Ulysses last year following the updated 760,000oz Mineral Resource announcement. The assays have identified step-outs to the mineralisation at Ulysses East and confirmed the presence of a potential new high-grade shoot position which needs to be systematically drill tested at depth.*

*“Drilling will resume at Ulysses at the end of the month, initially with one rig focusing on extensions at Ulysses and drilling out Orient Well NW. We will progressively bring more rigs online as the results begin to flow. Our overall objective is to deliver another upgrade to the Ulysses Mineral Resource by the end of Q2 2019.”*

## **Orient Well NW**

Significant gold mineralisation was identified at Orient Well NW, located 10km east of the Ulysses Mineral Resource, in August 2018 with wide zones of gold mineralisation identified from a first-pass, three-hole RC program (Figure 1).

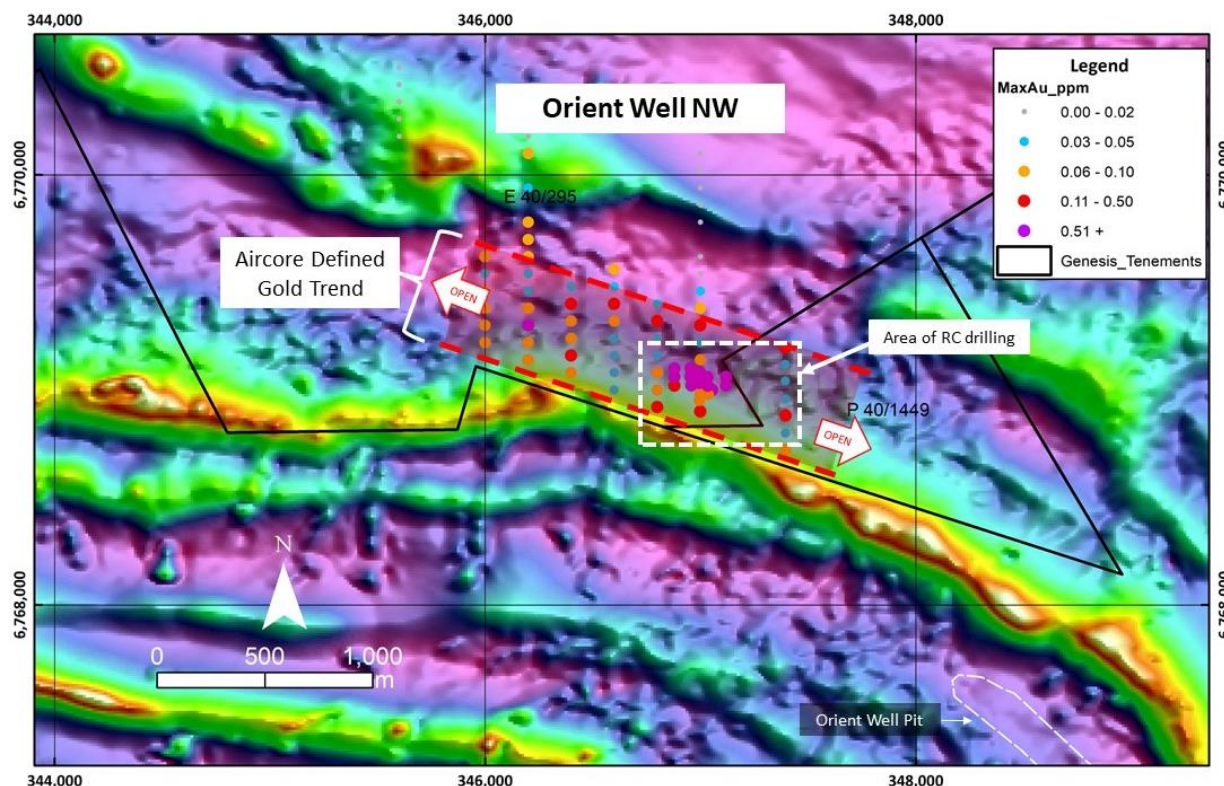


**Figure 1. Orient Well NW location ~10km east of the Ulysses Mineral Resource.**



Follow-up drilling comprising a total of 12 holes (18USRC260 to 265 and 18USRC299 to 304) was designed to confirm the orientation and extent of the gold mineralisation intersected in this initial drilling.

The follow-up drilling completed late last year has defined a zone of mostly shallow oxide mineralisation **over a strike length of approximately 250m** which remains open both along strike and at depth (Figure 2).



**Figure 2. Plan view of Orient Well NW drill-hole locations. Mineralisation open in all directions. Area of Figure 3 shown as area of RC drilling.**

Drilling returned a significant result of **20m @ 9.10g/t gold from 50m** in 18USRC302, which was drilled grid south on 347,120E (see Figure 3). The intercept was based on 5m composite results with individual 5m intervals comprising 12.3g/t Au, 5.5g/t Au, 14.5g/t Au and 4.0g/t Au. The intersection occurs in saprolitic clays in a deeply weathered profile beneath ~15m of transported cover.

The controls on the primary mineralisation are unclear at this stage with drilling yet to test fresh rock in any detail. However, the mineralisation is interpreted to be associated with a strongly deformed felsic – sedimentary package, which are different host rocks to the mafic dominated sequence at Ulysses.

Significant results (see Figure 3 and Table 1) from the recent drilling at Orient Well NW include:

- **20m @ 9.10g/t Au from 50m**      **18USRC302\***
- **10m @ 0.59g/t Au from 85m**      **18USRC301\***
- **5m @ 0.96g/t Au from 60m**      **18USRC303\***
- **40m @ 0.46g/t Au from 60m**      **18USRC262**
  - *including 7m @ 0.68g/t Au from 60m*
  - *including 17m @ 0.67g/t Au from 83m*
  - *including 8m @ 1.00g/t Au from 87m*
- **1m @ 5.70g/t Au from 115m**      **18USRC262**
- **15m @ 0.71g/t Au from 49m**      **18USRC263**

- including 4m @ 1.24g/t Au from 49m
- including 5m @ 1.02g/t Au from 59m
- 28m @ 0.69g/t Au from 62m 18USRC264
  - including 5m @ 1.52g/t Au from 73m
- 8m @ 1.80g/t Au from 108m 18USRC265

Only down-hole lengths are reported. \* Results are based on 5m composite sampling for 18USRC299 to 304.

The Orient Well NW mineralised corridor represents a significant open pit target.

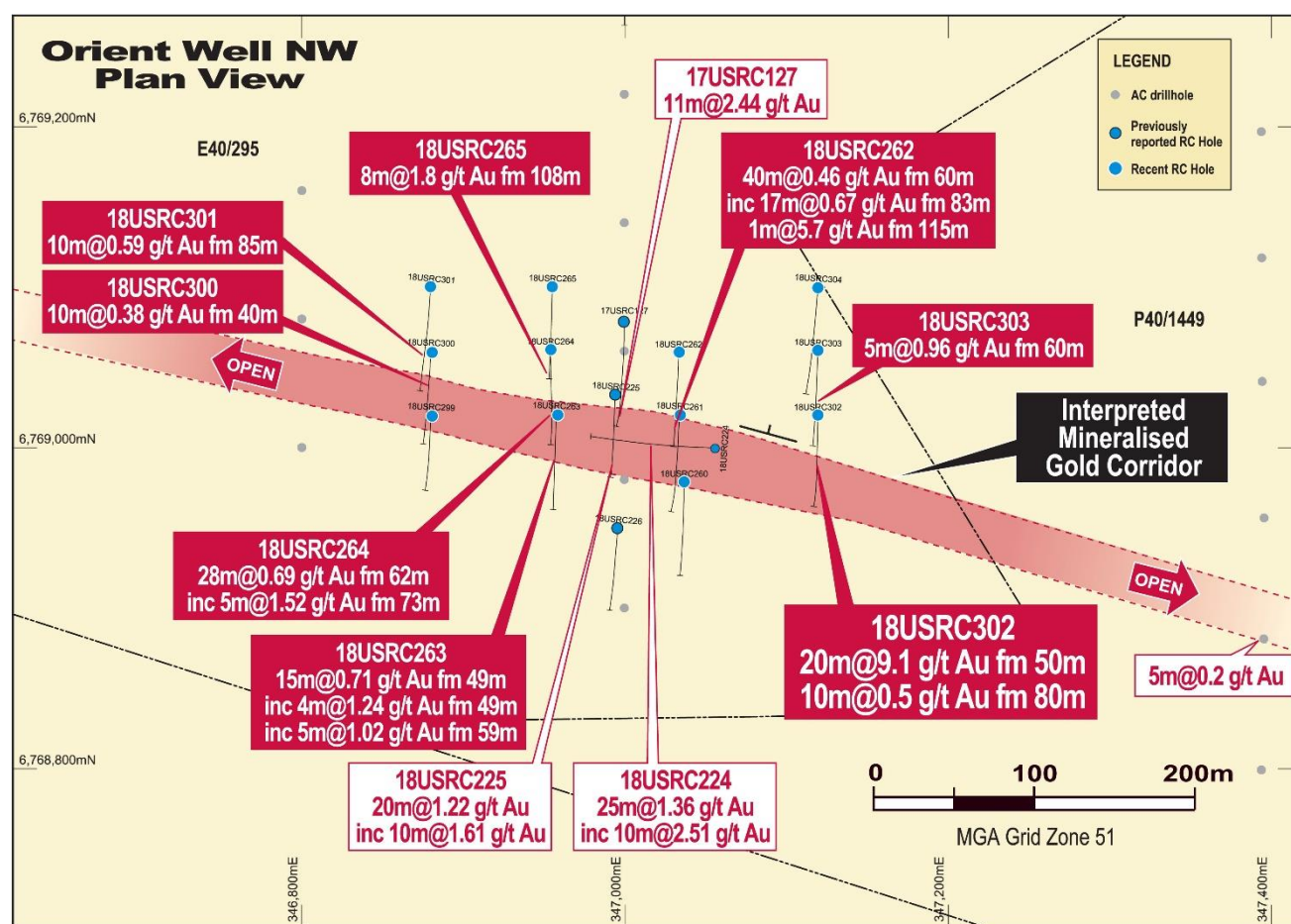


Figure 3. Section 347,000E looking west. Note 18USRC224 has been drilled grid west and collared some 60mE of the section.

One line of aircore drilling (see Figure 3) has been completed on 347,400E which returned a strongly anomalous gold intercept of 5m @ 0.2g/t gold, which is interpreted to be located within the eastern extensions of the WNW/ESE gold mineralised corridor that has been defined by RC drilling.

No RC drilling has taken place to the east of section 347,120E (east of hole 18USRC302) and the area to the east represents a significant drill target with over 300m of strike planned to be drill tested.

There is strong potential to define significant mineralisation along the Aircore-defined gold trend over a strike length of 1.5km. This trend is open along strike and requires further systematic Aircore drilling to define the limits of the anomaly.

### Ulysses East Drilling Results

Results have also been received from 10 wide-spaced RC holes (18USRC284 to 293), drilled at +50m to 100m centres on the Ulysses shear at Ulysses East (see right hand side of Figure 4) testing potential strike and depth extensions to the Ulysses Mineral Resource.

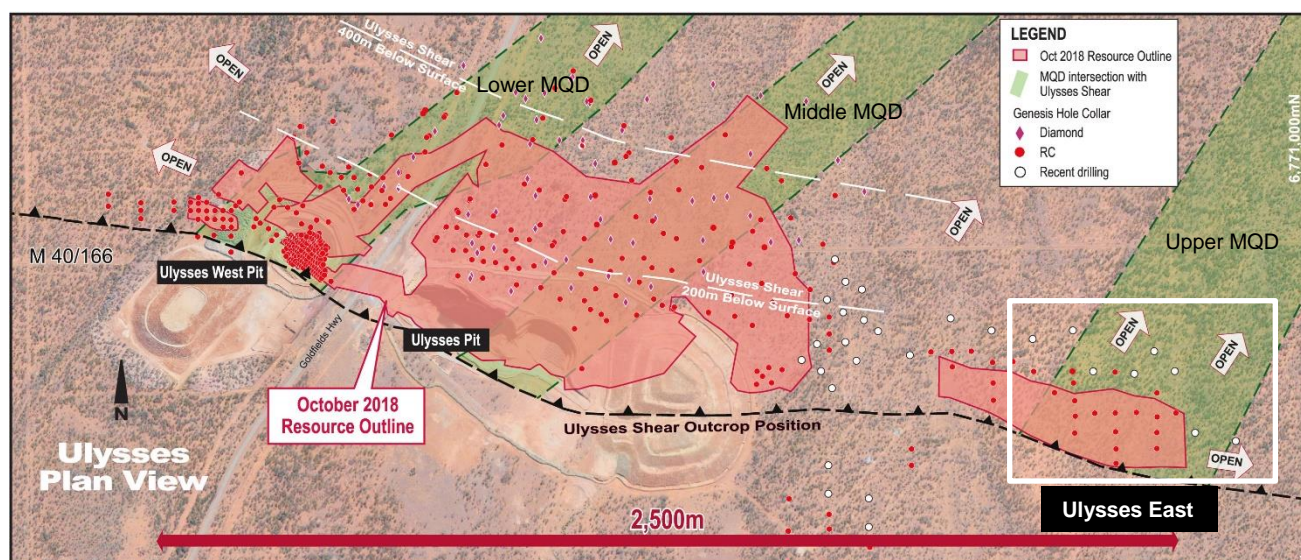


Significant gold mineralisation has been intersected associated with a third dolerite unit (known as the upper MQD) (see Figures 4 and 5).

Hole 18USRC293 drilled at the eastern limit of the upper MQD returned a significant result of **10m @ 3.05g/t Au from 102m** (see Figure 5). Gold mineralisation is hosted by a sheared, biotite – silica altered quartz dolerite with sulphide (dominantly pyrite) content ranging from 2 to 10%.

Drilling at Ulysses East has defined the intersection of the upper MQD unit and the Ulysses Shear over an intersectional strike of ~400m. The intersection of the upper MQD and the Ulysses Shear plunges shallowly to moderately to the north-east (shown in Plan View in Figure 4). The intersection of the Ulysses shear and magnetic, upper MQD represents a significant drill target that will be systematically drill tested in 2019.

The lower and middle MQD units (see Figure 4) host high-grade gold shoots beneath the Ulysses West and Ulysses open pits. These high-grade gold shoots are known to have significant (+800m) down-plunge extents which are open at depth.



**Figure 4. Plan view showing hole locations (white circles with black outline) from recent 2018 drill results. Green shaded zones highlight the surface projections of intersection of quartz dolerite (MQD) units with the Ulysses Shear. The white box highlights the Ulysses East area.**

Hole 18USRC289 returned an intercept of 2m @ 1.12g/t Au. While the intercept is low grade, the gold mineralisation is associated with a 6m wide zone of sheared, biotite altered, pyritic quartz dolerite. This intercept is located approximately 70m below (down hole) of the Ulysses Shear towards the base of the upper MQD unit. 18USRC289 is the only hole into this potential shear zone which will be systematically drill tested in 2019.

Intersections from the recent extensional drilling include:

- |                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| ○ <b>10m @ 3.05g/t Au from 102m</b> | <b>18USRC293</b> |
| ○ <b>5m @ 5.08g/t Au from 75m</b>   | <b>18USRC287</b> |
| ○ <b>1m @ 3.22g/t Au from 211m</b>  | <b>18USRC285</b> |
| ○ <b>3m @ 1.85g/t Au from 170m</b>  | <b>18USRC286</b> |
| ○ <b>4m @ 1.08g/t Au from 182m</b>  | <b>18USRC286</b> |
| ○ <b>6m @ 1.28g/t Au from 149m</b>  | <b>18USRC288</b> |
| ○ <b>2m @ 1.12g/t Au from 203m</b>  | <b>18USRC289</b> |

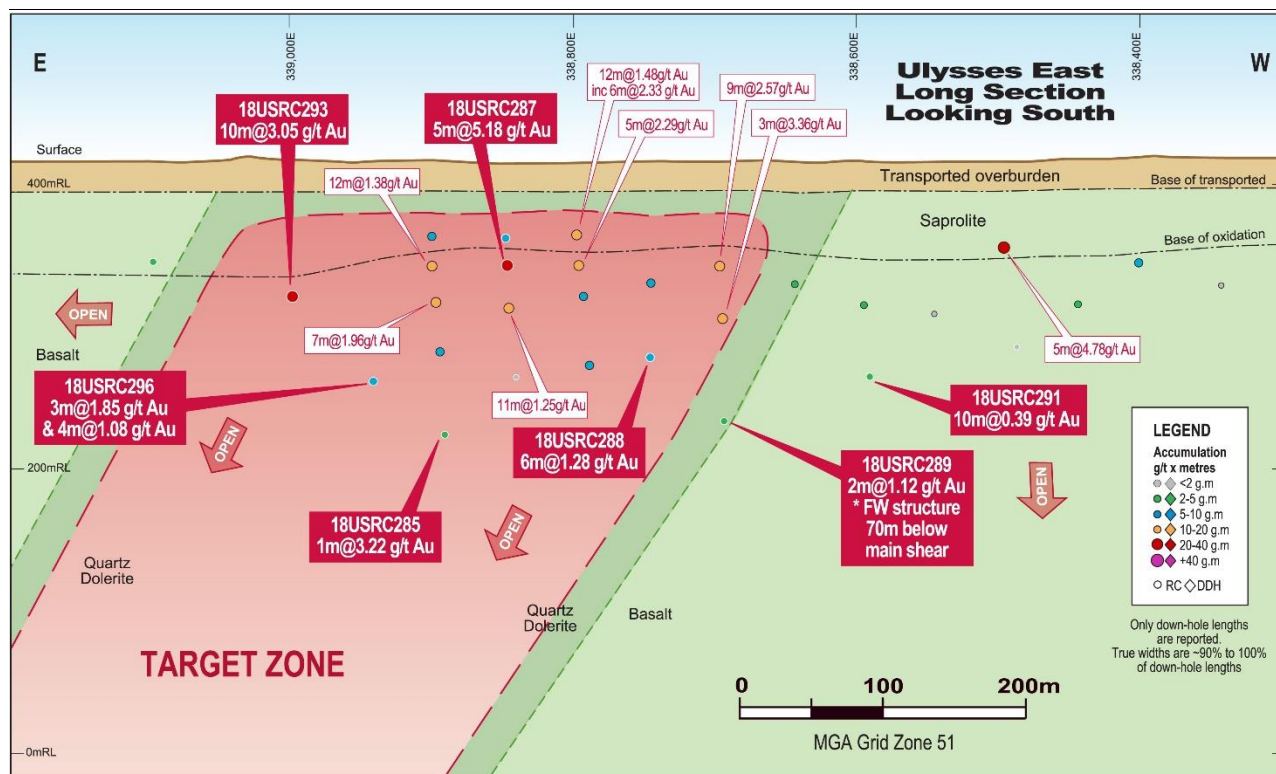


Figure 5. Schematic long section (view looking MGA grid south) showing 2018 drill results outside current Mineral Resource over 1km of strike.

### Ulysses Resource Extensional Drilling Results

Results have now been received from 13 wide-spaced (+50m to 80m centres on Ulysses Shear) RC holes (18USRC270 to 282) testing potential strike extensions to the Ulysses Mineral Resource on the Ulysses Shear to the east of the main resource over approximately 200m of strike.

The results (see Figure 6) from drilling have demonstrated that mineralisation continues outside and to the east of the Resource with mineralisation open along strike and at depth.

Intersections from the extensional drilling include:

- |                             |                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| ○ 4m @ 3.32g/t Au from 218m | <b>18USRC272</b> |
| ○ 5m @ 2.15g/t Au from 167m | <b>18USRC275</b> |
| ○ 4m @ 2.44g/t Au from 150m | <b>18USRC282</b> |
| ○ 4m @ 2.24g/t Au from 207m | <b>18USRC279</b> |
| ○ 5m @ 1.86g/t Au from 178m | <b>18USRC271</b> |
| ○ 2m @ 3.08g/t Au from 84m  | <b>18USRC273</b> |

*Only down-hole lengths are reported. True widths are ~90% to 100% of down-hole lengths.*

Drilling in 2019 will continue to systematically test potential extensions to the Resource with a focus on expanding the current Resource inventory.

A full list of results from the recent diamond and RC holes is provided in Table 1 and locations of the holes are shown in Figures 4 and 6.



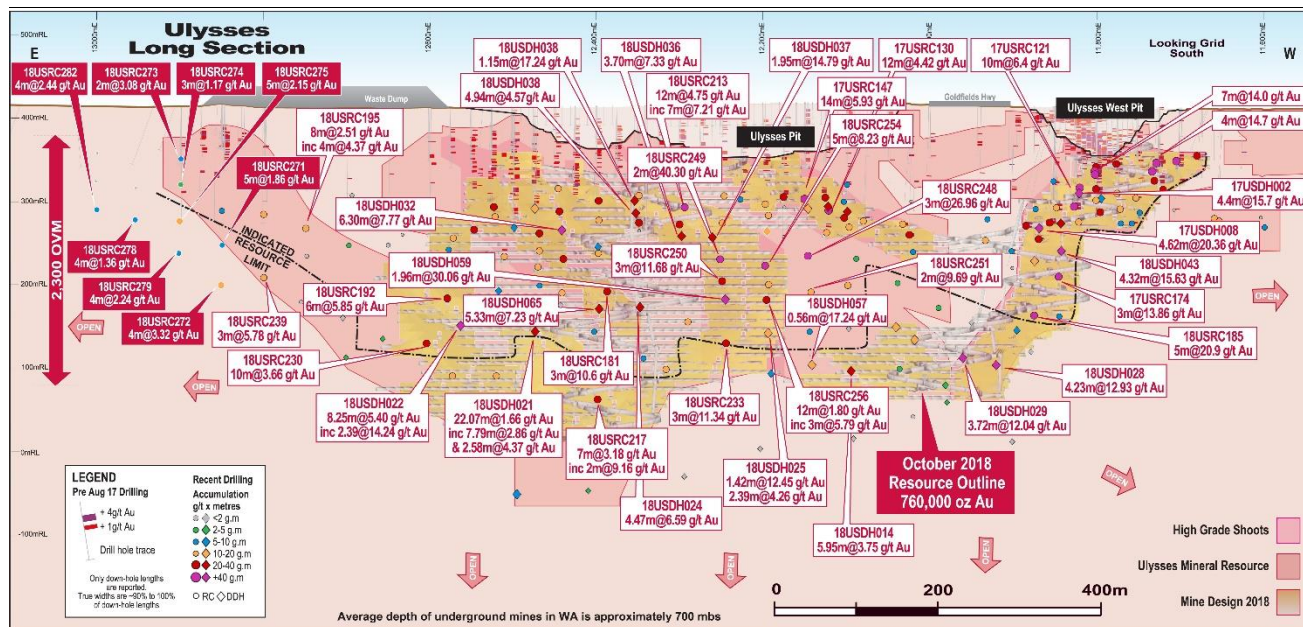


Figure 6. Schematic long section (view looking local grid south on the Ulysses Grid) showing recent drill results outside of the current Mineral Resource. True widths are ~90% to 100% of down-hole lengths. New intersections from recent RC drilling in white text and previously reported 2018 results in red text.

The high-grade gold shoots outlined to date at Ulysses are extensive, have significant plunge extents and, importantly, **are all open at depth** – providing significant upside potential for further Resource growth.

**ENDS**

For further information, visit: [www.genesisminerals.com.au](http://www.genesisminerals.com.au) or please contact

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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.

**DRILLING RESULTS TABLE****Table 1. January 2019 Ulysses Project RC Drilling Program Results for November/December 2018**

Hole_ID	Local East	Local North	NAT East	NAT_North	NAT_RL	Max Depth	MGA Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
18USRC260	20,717.1	25,052.1	347,040.0	6,768,980.0	410.0	120	180.0	-60.4				NSA
18USRC261	20,691.1	25,082.5	347,040.0	6,769,020.0	410.0	120	182.7	-59.8	24	26	2	0.39
									54	58	4	0.63
									74	75	1	0.67
18USRC262	20,938.9	25,346.7	347,040.0	6,769,060.0	410.0	120	180.3	-59.7	60	100	40.	0.46
								including	60	67	7	0.68
								including	83	100	17	0.67
								including	87	95	8	1.00
									115.	116	1	5.70
18USRC263	20,630.3	25,030.6	346,960.0	6,769,020.0	410.0	120	181.9	-60.3	28	29	1	0.67
									49	64	15	0.71
								including	49	53	4	1.24
								including	59	64	5	1.02
18USRC264	20,604.3	25,061.0	346,960.0	6,769,060.0	410.0	120	180.2	-61.0	62	90	28	0.69
								including	73	78	5	1.52
18USRC265	20,578.3	25,091.4	346,960.0	6,769,100.0	410.0	120	181.2	-60.1	63	65	2	0.57
									108.	116	8	1.80
18USRC270	12,796.4	20,584.7	338,116.0	6,770,727.0	410.0	270	219.4	-73.8	264	266	2	1.91
18USRC271	12,850.0	20,500.4	338,102.0	6,770,628.0	410.0	210	220.7	-61.5	178	183	5	1.86
18USRC272	12,850.4	20,559.9	338,141.0	6,770,673.0	410.0	240	222.3	-73.4	218	222	4	3.32
18USRC273	12,899.8	20,340.4	338,036.0	6,770,474.0	410.0	110	224.0	-59.0	84	86	2	3.08
18USRC274	12,900.3	20,399.9	338,075.0	6,770,519.0	410.0	135	219.3	-59.1	111	114	3	1.17
18USRC275	12,901.1	20,500.6	338,141.0	6,770,595.0	410.0	180	221.7	-60.8	167	172	5	2.15
18USRC276	12,950.0	20,355.6	338,084.0	6,770,453.0	410.0	100	222.2	-60.8				NSA
18USRC277	12,949.6	20,450.0	338,145.0	6,770,525.0	410.0	140	222.1	-58.8	127	128	1	0.84
18USRC278	12,950.2	20,520.1	338,191.0	6,770,578.0	410.0	180	220.4	-58.9	61	62	1	4.98
									162	166	4	1.36
18USRC279	12,900.1	20,569.5	338,185.0	6,770,648.0	410.0	220	220.8	-63.5	207	211	4	2.24
18USRC280	13,000.2	20,344.6	338,115.0	6,770,412.0	410.0	90	223.7	-60.4				NSA
18USRC281	12,999.8	20,429.7	338,170.0	6,770,477.0	410.0	130	219.9	-61.7	98	99	1	1.36
18USRC282	13,000.2	20,524.7	338,232.0	6,770,549.0	410.0	180	217.6	-58.9	150	154	4	2.44
18USRC284	13,199.8	20,695.4	338,494.6	6,770,549.1	413.9	180	183.0	-61.4	145	146	1	0.49
18USRC285	13,540.0	20,921.3	338,900.0	6,770,500.0	410.0	230	183.2	-59.2	211	212	1	3.22
18USRC286	13,610.5	20,915.8	338,950.0	6,770,450.0	410.0	200	179.8	-59.9	170	173	3	1.85
									182	186	4	1.08
18USRC287	13,537.7	20,847.0	338,850.0	6,770,445.0	410.0	236	183.1	-58.3	75	80	5	5.08
									167	168	1	1.08
18USRC288	13,458.4	20,785.9	338,750.0	6,770,450.0	410.0	200	180.7	-59.8	69	74	5	0.47
									149	155	6	1.28
18USRC289	13,420.3	20,753.4	338,700.0	6,770,450.0	410.0	220	180.4	-58.8	203	205	2	1.12
18USRC290	13,107.8	20,657.4	338,400.0	6,770,580.0	410.0	180	178.3	-61.8				NSA
18USRC291	13,292.3	20,749.3	338,600.0	6,770,530.0	410.0	188	182.8	-60.6	167	177	10	0.39
18USRC292	13,090.2	20,524.0	338,300.0	6,770,490.0	410.0	120	180.0	-59.6				NSA
18USRC293	13,745.9	20,834.2	339,000.0	6,770,300.0	415.0	150	181.1	-61.0	102	112	10	3.05



18USRC294	13,834.9	20,883.9	339,100.0	6,770,280.0	410.0	140	179.0	-61.9	120	122	2	1.11
18USRC295	13,286.9	20,139.7	338,200.0	6,770,070.0	410.0	120	184.1	-61.2	85	86	1	0.73
18USRC296	13,241.5	20,192.9	338,200.0	6,770,140.0	410.0	150	182.7	-60.9				NSA
18USRC297	13,158.9	20,135.6	338,100.0	6,770,150.0	410.0	110	180.8	-60.8				NSA
18USRC298	13,113.5	20,188.8	338,100.0	6,770,220.0	410.0	150	181.2	-60.2				NSA
18USRC299	20,569.4	24,978.6	346,880.0	6,769,020.0	410.0	100	181.3	-60.7				NSA
18USRC300	20,543.4	25,009.0	346,880.0	6,769,060.0	410.0	120	181.0	-61.2	40	50	10	0.38
18USRC301	20,517.5	25,039.4	346,880.0	6,769,100.0	410.0	140	183.9	-61.1	85	95	10	0.59
18USRC302	20,751.9	25,134.5	347,120.0	6,769,020.0	410.0	120	178.8	-60.7	50	70	20	9.10
18USRC303	20,725.9	25,164.9	347,120.0	6,769,060.0	410.0	120	180.8	-61.1	60	65	5	0.96
18USRC304	20,700.0	25,195.3	347,120.0	6,769,100.0	410.0	146	182.4	-60.9	0	0		NSA

Intercepts from holes 18USRC299 to 305 are based on 5m composite samples. 1m split samples will be submitted for analyses.

## MINERAL RESOURCE TABLE

A summary of the October 2018 Ulysses Mineral Resource is provided in Table 2 below:

**Table 2. October 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate 0.75g/t Cut-off above 200mRL, 2.0g/t Below 200mRL**

Type	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Oxide	6,000	2.1	143,000	1.6	146,000	1.6	<b>295,000</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>15,200</b>
Transition	6,000	3.1	364,000	1.9	234,000	1.6	<b>604,000</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>34,700</b>
Fresh	21,000	5.0	3,647,000	3.7	2,551,000	3.3	<b>6,220,000</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>710,500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4,154,000</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2,932,000</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>7,119,000</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>760,400</b>

### October 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate 2.0g/t Global Cut-off

Type	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Oxide	4,000	2.5	26,000	2.8	22,000	2.2	<b>51,000</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4,200</b>
Transition	5,000	3.3	114,000	3.1	20,000	2.2	<b>138,000</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>13,400</b>
Fresh	21,000	5.0	2,323,000	5.2	1,605,000	4.3	<b>3,949,000</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>610,800</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2,463,000</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1,647,000</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4,139,000</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>628,400</b>

### October 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate High Grade Shoots

Type	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Au Ounces
<b>HG Shoots</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1,398,000</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>187,000</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1,606,000</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>356,100</b>

**NB. Rounding errors may occur**

Full details of the Mineral Resource estimate are provided in the Company's ASX announcement dated 9 October 2018.

**JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	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. All drilling was angled -60 towards grid south except when targeting beneath the Goldfields Highway.
	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.	All 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.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	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 (pre collar) was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using a custom-built truck mounted rig.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	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.
<b>Logging</b>	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	The detail of logging is considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation for the RC and Diamond drilling.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken for RC drilling and diamond drilling Photography of RC chip trays is undertaken during the logging process.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core samples.
	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. USRC299 to 305 were spear sampled at 5m intervals. 1m split intervals will be submitted and analysed during January.

	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	RC and diamond 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 both the RC and diamond sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's were inserted 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.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	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.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	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.
<b>Location of data points</b>	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 Ulysses 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 an 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 Ulysses local grid (GN 40.5 magnetic)
	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.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	For RC drilling the hole spacing is mostly 50 to 100m (E-W) by 50/80m (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.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	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 Ulysses local grid south (220.5 magnetic) and 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.
<b>Sample security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody was managed by Genesis. No issues were reported.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	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
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	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 Ulysses deposit is located within Mining Lease M40/166 which is owned by Ulysses Mining Pty Ltd a 100% owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited.</p> <p>Orient Well NW is located within E40/295 which is owned by Ulysses Mining Pty Ltd a 100% owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited.</p> <p>The Mining Lease was granted for a term of 21 years and expires 28 January 2022.</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.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>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.</p> <p>The project was acquired by St Barbara Limited ("SMB") in 2004. SBM work was limited to resource modelling and geological review.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>The Ulysses gold deposit is developed within a WNW-striking, 35° NNE-dipping shear zone (Ulysses Shear), which has sinistral strike-slip kinematics. The Ulysses Shear cuts at low angle through the entirely mafic stratigraphy, which is slightly more NW-striking, and dips 30° to the NE. The most distinctive features of the stratigraphy are a pair of titanomagnetite-rich quartz dolerite sills (Western Quartz Dolerite and Eastern Quartz Dolerite).</p> <p>The Ulysses Shear has a highly predictable geometry and is mineralised throughout the deposit area. Typical mineralised intervals consist of biotite-albite-carbonate-pyrite-pyrrhotite lode-style alteration, with 1-20% quartz-sulphide veining. Highest-grade intervals are associated with intense albite-sulphide replacement of the shear fabric.</p> <p>Though mineralised throughout, the Ulysses Shear hosts five currently known high-grade shoots, the controls on which have been established through mapping, structural analysis, and 3D geological modelling. The Ulysses West shoot, mined in the Ulysses West open pit, is controlled by the intersection of the Ulysses Shear with the Western Quartz Dolerite. This intersectional shoot has a strike length of ~150 m, plunges 35° to the NE.</p> <p>The Ulysses East shoot, mined in the eastern end of the main Ulysses open pit, is controlled by the intersection of the Ulysses Shear with the Eastern Quartz Dolerite. The intersectional geometries here are complicated by the Ulysses Shear splitting into a series of sub-parallel structures. This has the effect of creating a series of stacked intersectional ore-shoots, each of which plunge 30° to the NE. The main part of the Ulysses East shoot has a strike length of ~200m.</p> <p>The Ulysses Central shoot, mined in the western end of the main Ulysses open pit, is hosted in ordinary dolerite and pillow basalt (not quartz dolerite). Its location is controlled by the intersection of the Ulysses Shear with a hangingwall splay shear, which creates a grade-tonnage blowout</p>

		<p>plunging 30° to the north, parallel to the merge-point of the two structures. This shoot has a strike length of ~100 m.</p> <p>Orient Well NW is associated with a deeply weather profile above a strongly foliated felsic and sedimentary sequence.</p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<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"> <li>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>o dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>o down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>o hole length.</li> </ul>	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Table 1.
	<p>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.</p>	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p>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</p>	No top cuts were applied. Intercepts results were formed from weighted averages.
	<p>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.</p>	Maximum of 2m internal dilution was included.
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	No metal equivalent values are currently used for reporting of exploration results
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<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 90 to 100% of downhole lengths for Ulysses.</p> <p>All drill holes are angled to be approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.</p>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<p>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.</p>	Appropriate plans are included in this release.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<p>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.</p>	All exploration results are reported.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<p>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;</p>	A mining operation has recently been completed at Ulysses West

	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
<b>Further work</b>	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.