

## THICK ZONES OF SHALLOW GOLD MINERALISATION INTERSECTED AT BARIMAIA GOLD PROJECT

*Drilling confirms significant shallow open pit potential near operating Mt Magnet gold mine*

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### Key Points:

- Extensive gold system highlighted from wide-spaced drilling over 1km of strike at the Barimaia Gold Project, located 4km south of Mt Magnet.
- Thick zones of mineralisation intersected with significant results including:
  - 74m @ 0.66g/t Au from 59m 18BARC028
    - including 8m @ 1.44g/t Au from 59m
    - including 7m @ 1.79g/t Au from 77m
    - including 5m @ 2.18g/t Au from 106m
  - 26m @ 1.15g/t Au from 17m 18BARC029
    - including 11m @ 2.21g/t Au from 18m
  - 6m @ 2.56g/t Au from 103m 18BARC029
    - including 1m @ 12.6 from 107m
  - 29m @ 0.84g/t Au from 43m 18BARC031
    - including 8m @ 2.08g/t Au from 63m
  - 28m @ 0.71g/t Au from 90m 18BARC031
    - including 6m @ 1.44g/t Au from 102m
  - 14m @ 0.87g/t Au from 77m 18BARC037
  - 12m @ 1.61g/t Au from 93m 18BARC041
  - 11m @ 1.08g/t Au from 82m 18BARC042
    - including 2m @ 1.38g/t Au from 82m
    - including 2m @ 4.23g/t Au from 90m
  - 3m @ 1.64g/t Au from 104m 18BARC042
  - 17m @ 0.94g/t Au from 51m 18BARC046
    - including 9m @ 1.38g/t Au from 57m
- Drilling confirms that the McNabs and McNabs East Prospects form part of a very large east-west trending bedrock gold system with over 4km of strike to be systematically drill tested.
- Significant emerging shallow open pit potential.
- Genesis now holds a 65% interest in the Project.

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Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that recent drilling has continued to confirm and define a significant shallow gold mineralisation system with strong open pit potential at the strategically located **Barimaia Joint Venture Gold Project** in the Murchison District of WA.

The Company has received results from a 21-hole/2,140m Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program completed late last year which has further significantly enhanced the prospectivity of the project.

The results have defined significant shallow gold mineralisation over 1km of strike, with the wide-spaced drilling focused on the previously identified bedrock gold targets at the McNabs and McNabs East prospects (see Figures 1 and 2).

Wide zones of mineralisation were intersected including **74m @ 0.66g/t Au** in 18BARC028 and **29m @ 0.84g/t Au** and **28m @ 0.71g/t Au** in BARC031 from McNabs. At the McNabs East Prospect, drilling located up to 1km to the east of the McNabs Prospect intersected **12m @ 1.61g/t Au** in 18BARC041 and **17m @ 0.94g/t Au** in 18BARC046.

Although at an early stage of definition and based on wide-spaced drilling, the gold mineralisation at McNabs and McNabs East is considered to occur within the same east-west oriented structural trend.

The drill program was based on a revised geological interpretation which highlighted a distinct east-west trending structural corridor which is noted in the magnetics and supported by mapping of sub-cropping mafic-ultramafic rocks and gold anomalous rock chips of porphyries in the western arm of the Barimaia Creek system to the west of the McNabs Prospect.

Strong gold anomalism from shallow air-core drilling completed in 2016 and 2017 at Barimaia also supports the overall east-west orientation.

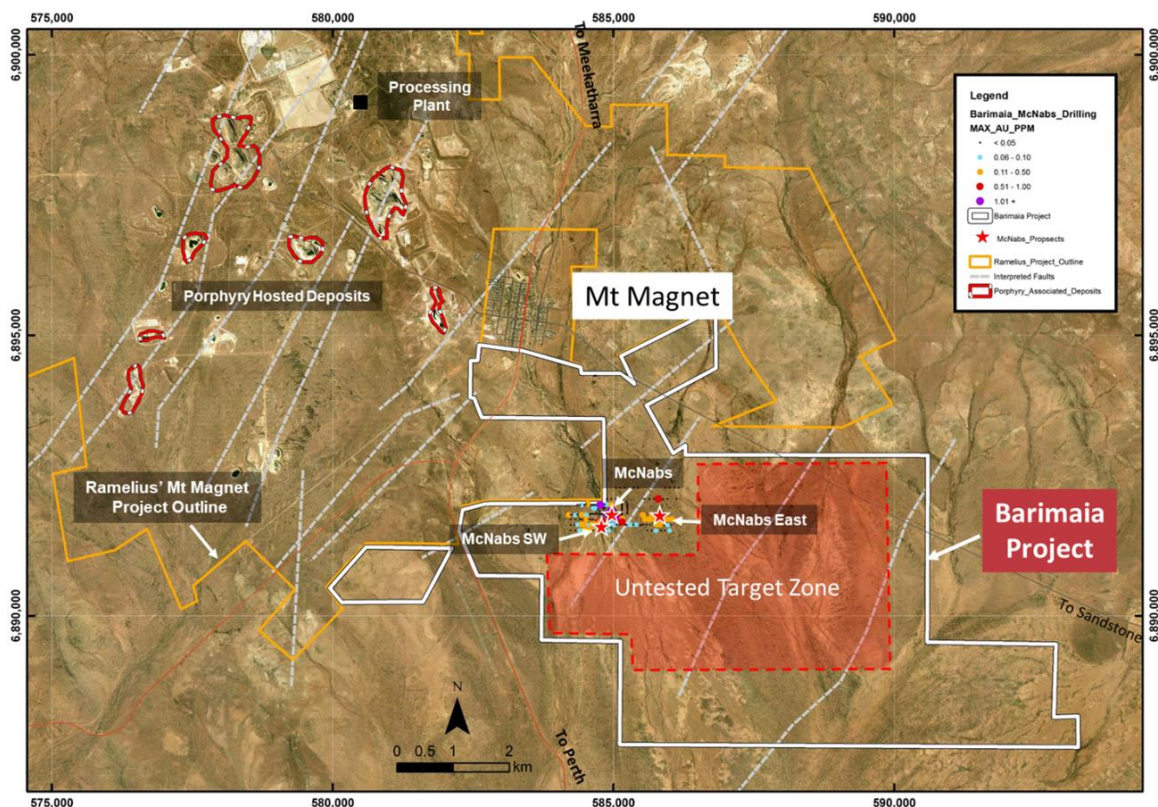
The recent drilling program, which comprised a series of south-oriented RC holes at McNabs and McNabs East, strongly supports the interpreted overall east-west trend of the bedrock mineralisation and now represents a very large bedrock gold target that requires systematic drill testing.

Genesis Managing Director Michael Fowler said: *"We are very encouraged by the potential we now see at Barimaia to define a very large shallow gold system. The application of a new geological interpretation based on an east-west orientation of the controlling structures has allowed us to turn the rig around and deliver some broad zones of gold mineralisation over a very extensive area."*

*"We now see clear potential to define shallow gold resources with strong open pit potential within a 1km long corridor that has been tested with wide-spaced drilling to date. What is particularly exciting is the fact that there is over 4km of strike of the same controlling structure to be systematically drill tested."*

*"Given it's strategic location in a region with proven gold endowment, as highlighted by the nearby Mt Magnet gold mine, Barimaia remains a great growth opportunity for the Company, and we are looking forward to getting back with more drilling this year to allow us to define an initial JORC Mineral Resource while also continuing to test the broader gold trend."*

*"Our focus remains squarely on advancing our flagship Ulysses Gold Project near Leonora as quickly as we can, but this is not a bad second string to have to our bow, and we'll be doing as much as we possibly can to unlock its value for our shareholders."*



**Figure 1: Barimaia Project showing prospect locations. The Barimaia Project (white outline) is adjacent to Ramelius' Mt Magnet Gold Mine.**

## RC Drill Program

Final 1m split results (see Appendix 2 and Figure 2) have been received for the recently completed RC program at Barimaia. The results from the drilling program indicate that a significant gold mineralised system is present at Barimaia.

With the azimuth of the majority of the holes changed to MGA south, it should be noted that significantly wider zones of gold mineralisation have been intersected compared to west-orientated holes in the same area.

## McNabs Prospect

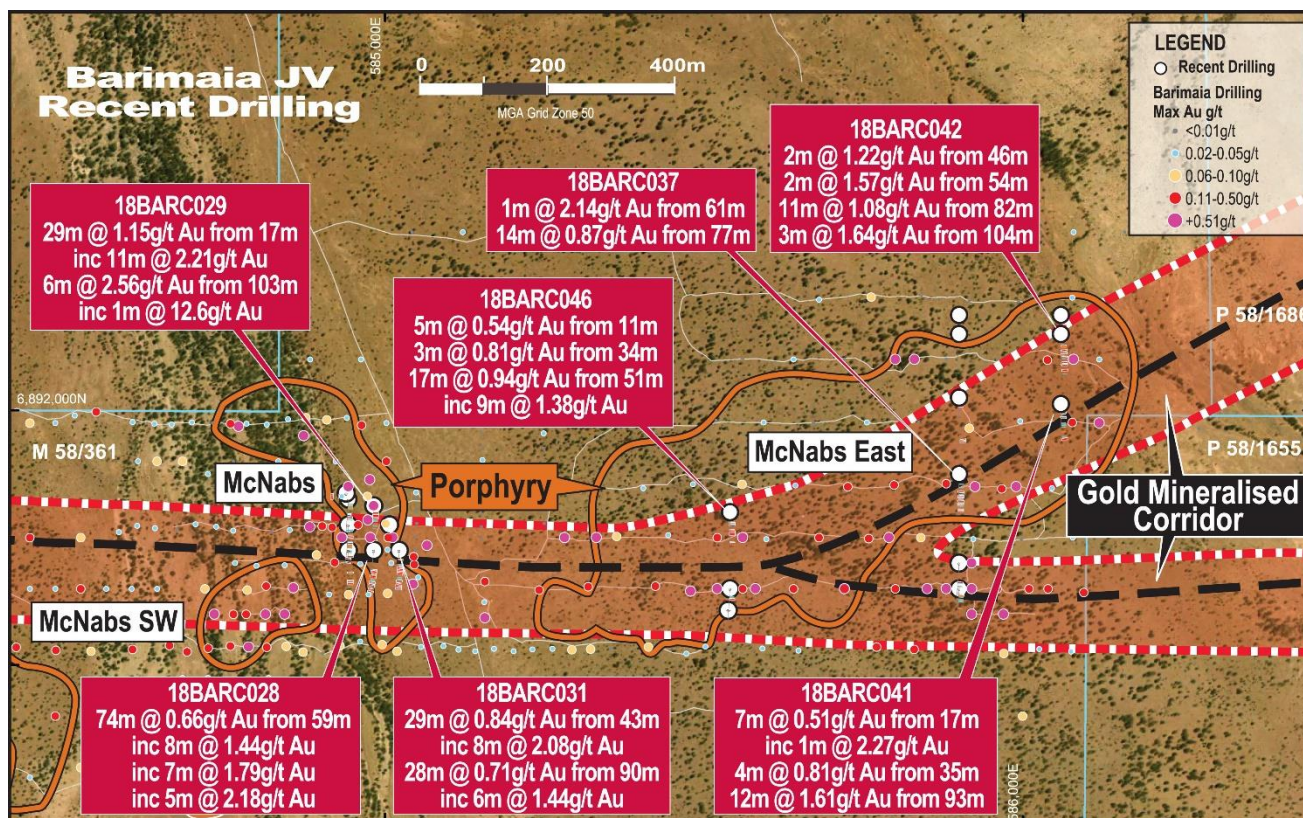
The recent drilling at the McNabs Prospect comprised eight holes with six holes drilled to the south to target the interpreted E-W trending structural corridor that links McNabs and McNabs East.

Previous drilling at McNabs by Genesis was all orientated to the west with the aim of intersecting mineralised trends/structures striking in a more north-south orientation.

Holes 18BARC028 and 18BARC030 were drilled to the south on the southern limit of the McNabs Prospect. Wide zones of mineralisation (see Figures 2 and 3) were intersected including 74m @ 0.66g/t Au (including 8m @ 1.44g/t Au, 7m @ 1.79g/t Au and 5m @ 2.18g/t Au) in 18BARC028 and 29m @ 0.84g/t Au (including 8m @ 2.08g/t Au) and 28m @ 0.71g/t Au (including 6m @ 1.44g/t Au) in BARC031 from McNabs.

These holes were targeting the distinct E-W trending structural corridor noted in the magnetics (Figure 4) and supported by mapping of sub-cropping mafic-ultramafic rocks and gold anomalous rock chips of porphyries in the western arm of the Barimaia Creek system. The trend is coincident with the southern margins of currently defined porphyries. The McNabs and McNabs East Prospects are obscured by 5m to 12m of transported cover.



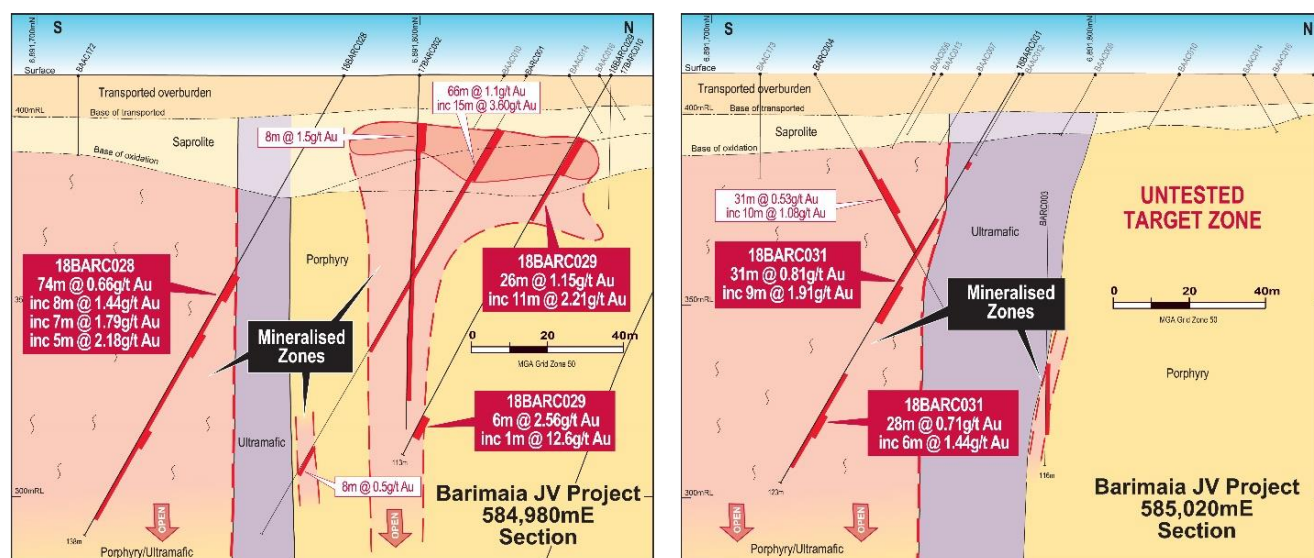


**Figure 2: Plan view of the McNabs Prospects and recently completed Genesis RC holes (white circles with black outlines). East-west trending gold mineralised structural corridor highlighted.**

Figure 2 above shows the location of the recent RC holes, the drill-defined porphyry bodies at 50m below surface and the bedrock gold mineralised corridor drill target zones, which extend for over 1.5km on Figure 2 and are open and untested along strike.

The current interpretation indicates that the currently drilled porphyries link up at depth to form one body.

Shallow mineralisation was intersected in 18BARC029 which returned 26m @ 1.15g/t Au from 17m including 11m @ 2.21g/t Au (see Figure 3). Significant mineralisation on section 584,980E is over 100m wide.



**Figure 3: Sections 584,980E and 585,020E at McNabs showing wide zones of gold mineralisation.**

Significant results (see Figures 2 and 3 and Appendix 2) from the recent drilling at McNabs are summarised below and include:

- **74m @ 0.66g/t Au from 59m 18BARC028**
  - *including 8m @ 1.44g/t Au from 59m*
  - *including 7m @ 1.79g/t Au from 77m*
  - *including 5m @ 2.18g/t Au from 106m*
- **26m @ 1.15g/t Au from 17m 18BARC029**
  - *including 11m @ 2.21g/t Au from 18m*
- **6m @ 2.56g/t Au from 103m 18BARC029**
  - *including 1m @ 12.6 from 107m*
- **14m @ 0.60g/t Au from 30m 18BARC030**
- **29m @ 0.84g/t Au from 43m 18BARC031**
  - *including 8m @ 2.08g/t Au from 63m*
- **28m @ 0.71g/t Au from 90m 18BARC031**
  - *including 6m @ 1.44g/t Au from 102m*
- **13m @ 0.52g/t Au from 94m 18BARC032**

Gold mineralisation is associated with variably deformed porphyry that is variably silica dominate and sericite and pyrite-altered. Gold mineralisation is preferably located adjacent to ultramafic contacts. 18BARC028 and 18BARC030 show a zone of increased foliation.

Drilling by Genesis in 2017 at McNabs returned intercepts including 9m at 18.8g/t Au from 75m at the McNabs prospect and 17m at 3.36g/t Au from 49m at the McNabs East prospect<sup>1</sup>.

### **McNabs East Prospect**

A total of 12 holes were drilled (see Figure 2) to the south at McNabs East targeting the interpreted E-W trending structural corridor which is associated with the southern edge of the McNabs East porphyry body. Drilling was undertaken on three wide-spaced sections 585,540E, 585,900E and 586,060E over 520m of strike with holes on section ranging from 40m to 120m apart.

18BARC046 drilled on 585,540E some 500m east of McNabs returned 17m @ 0.94g/t Au from 51m including 9m @ 1.38g/t Au. 18BARC037 drilled a further 360m east on 585,900E returned 14m @ 0.87g/t Au from 77m including 6m @ 1.37g/t Au. Holes 18BARC042 and 18BARC041 returned wide zones of mineralisation and were drilled a further 160m east with 18BARC041 returning 12m @ 1.61g/t Au from 93m.

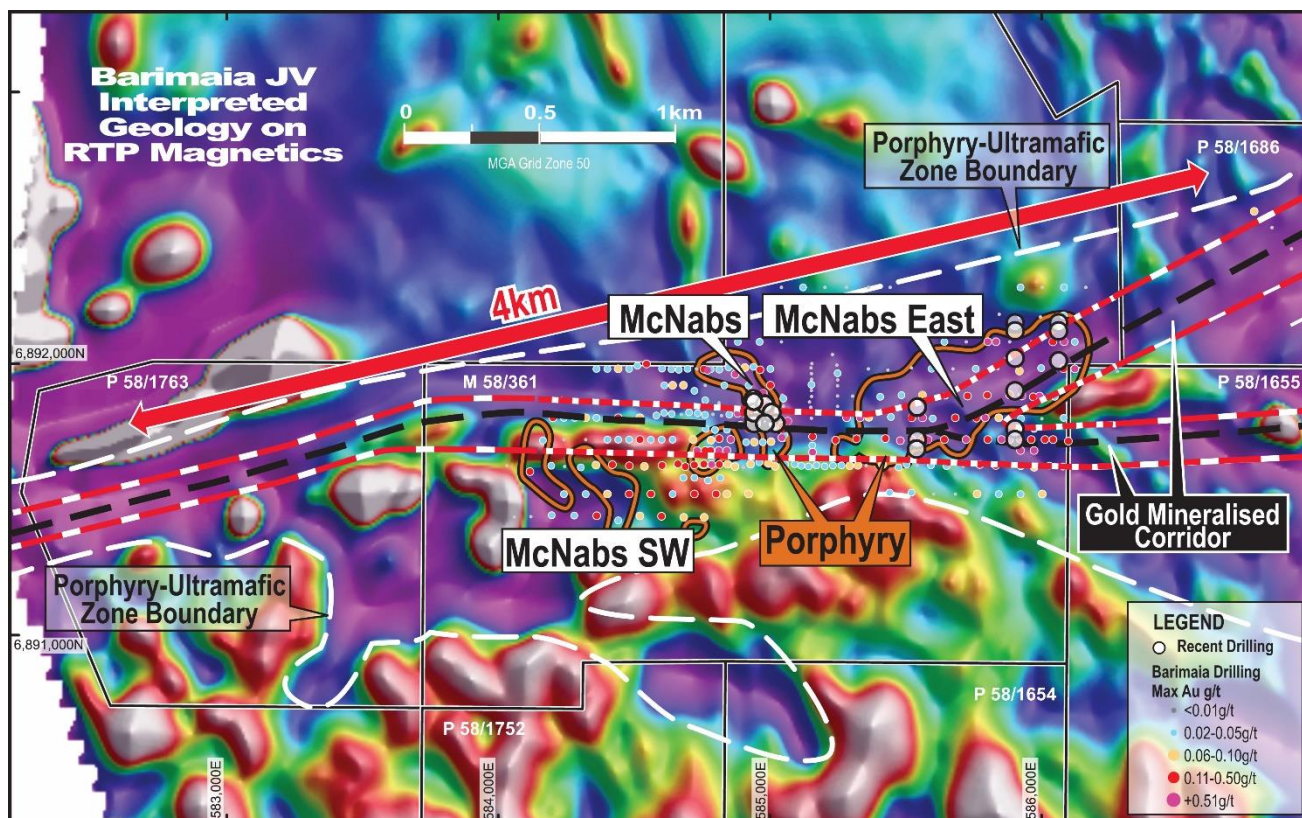
The results confirm the interpreted east-west trend to the mineralisation in this area which is untested to the east.

Significant results (see Figure 2 and Appendix 2) from the recent drilling at McNabs East are summarised below and include:

- **14m @ 0.87g/t Au from 77m 18BARC037**
- **12m @ 1.61g/t Au from 93m 18BARC041**
- **11m @ 1.08g/t Au from 82m 18BARC042**
  - *including 2m @ 1.38g/t Au from 82m*
  - *including 2m @ 4.23g/t Au from 90m*
- **3m @ 1.64g/t Au from 104m 18BARC042**
- **17m @ 0.94g/t Au from 51m 18BARC046**
  - *including 9m @ 1.38g/t Au from 57m*

<sup>1</sup> Refer to the GMD ASX Announcement dated 21 August 2017 for full details of the exploration results.





**Figure 4: RTP magnetics showing interpreted porphyry – ultramafic corridor and interpreted east-west gold target zone. Magnetic lows show a reasonable correlation to the mapped porphyries from drilling and also highlights the east-west structural corridor. While the overall mineralised trend is interpreted to be east-west there are also interpreted to be a number of NE to NW trending structure covered by the project which may influence the development of gold mineralisation.**

## Future Activities

Planned activities in 2019 at Barimaia include:

- Diamond drilling to confirm the current structural model;
- RC drilling to systematically test the +1km of E-W striking bedrock gold targets associated with the McNabs Prospects; and
- A systematic Aircore drilling program to test the area east, west and south of the currently identified bedrock gold targets to extend the mineralised system which is open in all directions.

This target area is located beneath alluvial cover, with the potential for structurally controlled porphyry-hosted gold mineralisation within an ultramafic dominated volcano-sedimentary package (see Figure 4). This area remains untested by drilling, and the Company will embark on a drilling program to test the full extent of the volcano-sedimentary package.

The McNabs Prospects area is entirely under shallow cover and comprises significant gold mineralisation associated with porphyry bodies intruding an ultramafic dominated volcano-sedimentary package.

The prospect geology and mineralisation has strong similarities (including geochemical signature being anomalous in Au-Bi-Te-Pb-W-Ag) with the nearby porphyry-hosted gold deposits of Ramelius Resources Limited.

## **Barimaia Joint Venture Terms**

The **Barimaia Joint Venture Gold Project** is subject to a Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement (Mt Magnet JV), under which Genesis has now earned an initial 65% interest in the project by spending \$750,000 on exploration over three years.

Following satisfaction of this initial 65% earn-in, the Project Vendor may elect to form a Joint Venture. If the Project Vendor does not elect to form a JV, Genesis may elect to form the JV or continue sole funding exploration, and earn a further 15% interest by spending \$1 million on exploration over a further two years (amounting to \$1.75M in expenditure over five years to earn an 80% interest).

**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.*

## 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: Gold Intersections 18BARC028 to 47**

Hole_ID	MGA East	MGA North	NAT RL	Max Depth	Dip	MGA Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
18BARC028	584,980	6,891,780	480	138	-60.8	184.2	59	133	74.00	0.66
						including	59	67	8.00	1.44
						including	77	84	7.00	1.79
						including	106	111	5.00	2.18
18BARC029	584,980	6,891,850	480	113	-61.0	182.3	17	43	26.00	1.15
						including	18	29	11.00	2.21
							103	109	6.00	2.56
						including	107	108	1.00	12.60
18BARC030	585,005	6,891,820	480	133	-50.5	273.8	30	44	14.00	0.60
18BARC031	585,020	6,891,780	480	123	-60.3	181.7	43	72	29.00	0.84
						including	63	71	8.00	2.08
							90	118	28.00	0.71
						including	102	108	6.00	1.44
18BARC032	584,940	6,891,780	480	118	-60.6	180.6	15	17	2.00	0.46
							68	69	1.00	0.59
							94	107	13.00	0.52
18BARC033	584,940	6,891,820	480	118	-60.8	180.8	12	13	1.00	2.79
							23	28	5.00	0.39
							33	35	2.00	1.52
							58	68	10.00	0.24
							95	102	7.00	0.36
							111	112	1.00	1.03
18BARC034	584,940	6,891,860	480	118	-60.4	181.0	21	34	13.00	0.22
							68	72	4.00	0.34
18BARC035	585,900	6,891,720	480	78	-59.9	183.3	18	23	5.00	0.45
18BARC036	585,900	6,891,760	480	113	-60.0	183.1	55	57	2.00	0.77
18BARC037	585,900	6,891,900	480	118	-59.9	180.2	61	62	1.00	2.14
							77	91	14.00	0.87
						including	85	91	6.00	1.37
18BARC038	585,900	6,892,020	480	128	-59.7	181.6	14	18	4.00	0.48
							121	123	2.00	0.50
18BARC039	585,900	6,892,120	480	108	-59.4	182.8				NSA
18BARC040	585,900	6,892,150	480	78	-60.1	180.6				NSA
18BARC041	586,060	6,892,010	480	108	-59.4	179.9	17	24	7.00	0.51
						including	21	22	1.00	2.27
							35	39	4.00	0.81
							93	105	12.00	1.61
18BARC042	586,060	6,892,120	480	118	-60.5	179.1	15	18	3.00	0.83
							32	40	8.00	0.32
							46	48	2.00	1.22
							54	56	2.00	1.57
							82	93	11	1.08
						including	82	84	2.00	1.38
						including	90	92	2.00	4.23
							104	107	3.00	1.64

18BARC043	586,060	6,892,150	480	68	-59.5	176.4	24	30	6.00	0.59
18BARC044	585,537	6,891,686	480	63	-59.6	179.6				NSA
18BARC045	585,540	6,891,720	450	63	-59.5	184.4	27	30	3.00	0.49
18BARC046	585,540	6,891,840	480	118	-60.1	181.4	11	16	5.00	0.54
							23	30	7.00	0.30
							34	37	3.00	0.81
							51	68	17.00	0.94
						including	57	66	9.00	1.38
18BARC047	584,937	6,891,870	480	118	-69.7	270.8				NSA

NSA – no significant assay

Reported significant gold assay intersections are constrained using a 0.2 g/t Au lower cut for the 1m downhole intervals with up to 2m of internal dilution.

**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.	The majority of drilling was angled -60 towards grid 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 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 from which 2 to 3 kg was dried, crushed and pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay.  1m samples were then collected and submitted to the laboratory for areas of known mineralisation or anomalism generally over 0.1g/t gold.  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.
<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 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 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 at 1m intervals for RC drilling.
	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.	Drilling was completed using Reverse Circulation (RC).
	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.	RC samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth following preparation in Perth. 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 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.
<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 Zone50 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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA Zone50 GDA.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole collar RL's are +/- 2m 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 variable. See Figure 2 for locations of collars.
	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 current data spacing is not sufficient to confirm 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 MGA grid west.
	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 Project comprises tenements:</p> <p>P 58/1460 P 58/1461 P 58/1464 P 58/1465 P 58/1468 P 58/1469 P 58/1471 P 58/1472 P 58/1654 P 58/1655 P58/1686 P58/1687 P58/1688 P58/1689 P58/1690 P58/1691 P58/1692 E58/497 M58/361</p> <p>The Barimaia Project is subject to a simple Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement (Mt Magnet JV), under which Metallo is earning an initial 65% interest in the project by spending \$750,000 on exploration over three years. Metallo has now earned a 65% interest.</p> <p>Following satisfaction of this initial 65% earn-in, the vendor may elect to form a Joint Venture. If the Vendor does not elect to form a JV, Metallo may elect to form the JV or continue sole funding exploration, and earn a further 15% interest by spending \$1 million on exploration over a further two years (amounting to \$1.75M in expenditure over five years to earn an 80% interest).</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.	The tenements were previously held in a joint venture between Independence Group and local prospectors.
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>The geology of the Project is dominated by late granites to the south, with ultramafic-mafic lithologies to the north and felsic volcanics and sediments (BIF) the west. The granite contact is poorly defined and drilling at McNabs shows the contact to be further south than interpreted on 250,000 GSWA geology maps, indicating prospective greenstone lithologies to be more extensive and adding to the overall prospectivity of the area.</p> <p>Structurally the Project is dominated by a series of NW trending structural corridors and lesser NE trending Boogardie Break (an important control to the majority of mineralisation in the Mt Magnet District) corridors with minor cross cutting features. The structural interpretation is largely taken from magnetics, however the low magnetic contrast between lithologies and transported cover makes confirmation difficult.</p> <p>The gold mineralisation and alteration style identified to date comprises disseminated porphyry associated mineralisation, where gold is hosted within silica-sericite-pyrite altered quartz-feldspar porphyry bodies. This style of mineralisation is less common than the typical BIF hosted mineralisation of the Mt Magnet District.</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>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul>	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Appendix 2.



	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.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	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 1m samples..
	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 internal dilution of 3m 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
<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.</p> <p>All drill holes are angled to MGA grid west which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.</p>
<b>Diagrams</b>	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.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	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.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	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 meaningful data collected at this early stage of exploration.
<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.