

NEW SHALLOW INTERCEPTS CONFIRM OPEN PIT POTENTIAL AT ORIENT WELL AS DEEP DRILLING ADVANCES AT ULYSSES

*Potential for shallow high-grade mineralisation continues to emerge 10km east of Ulysses;
Extensional diamond drilling continuing targeting extensions of 760,000oz Resource*

Key Points

Orient Well Drilling Update

- Follow-up drilling at Orient Well NW, 10km east of the Ulysses deposit, confirms a significant zone of shallow gold mineralisation with new assays including:
 - 45m @ 1.77g/t Au from 60m 19USRC345
 - including 20m @ 3.37g/t Au from 85m
 - 15m @ 0.74g/t Au from 120m 19USRC346
 - including 5m @ 1.1g/t Au from 125m
 - 5m @ 1.50g/t Au from 50m 19USRC348
- One metre split analysis of 18USRC302 which previously returned 20m @ 9.10g/t Au from composite sampling, returned
 - 18m @ 12.2g/t Au from 20m 18USRC302
- Results demonstrate the potential to define shallow open pittable Resources outside of the Ulysses Deposit, highlighting the under-explored nature of the broader project with over 4km of strike to explore in the Orient Well NW corridor.
- Follow-up diamond drilling to commence in May targeting a potential emerging high-grade gold shoot position.
- Maiden Mineral Resource for Orient Well NW targeted for inclusion in the Project-wide Mineral Resource update for Ulysses scheduled for Q3 2019.

Ulysses Drilling

- Encouraging new results received from pre-collar RC drilling completed ahead of diamond drilling targeting depth extensions of the main Ulysses Resource:
 - 1m @ 12.4g/t Au from 42m 19USDH068
 - 4m @ 6.92g/t Au from 53m 19USDH071
 - including 1m @ 25.1g/t Au
- Results highlight potential for a new gold mineralised structure north of the Ulysses shear.
- Extensional diamond drilling now in full swing.

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to report encouraging new drilling results from its 100%-owned **Ulysses Gold Project**, located 30km south of Leonora in WA (Figure 6), where it is progressing a multi-pronged exploration program targeting depth extensions of the main 760,000oz Mineral Resource in parallel with an expanding regional exploration campaign.

Results from recent and upcoming drilling will be incorporated in a Q3 2019 Mineral Resource update.

Recent Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling has intersected further significant mineralisation at Orient Well NW (see Figure 1), located 10km east of the 760,000oz Ulysses Mineral Resource, highlighting the potential to delineate shallow Resources in this area which are potentially amenable to extraction via open pit methods.

Meanwhile, RC pre-collar drilling in preparation for deeper diamond drilling targeting the depth extensions of the Ulysses Mineral Resource has intersected a potential new mineralised structure containing high-grade gold in the hanging wall to the Ulysses Shear.

The diamond drilling program is now in full swing targeting down-plunge extensions well beyond the current Mineral Resource envelope.

Genesis Managing Director Michael Fowler said the Company's 2019 exploration program at Ulysses was gaining momentum, with highly encouraging results received from regional exploration at Orient Well NW and deep extensional drilling at Ulysses now well underway.

"The Orient Well area is shaping up as a potentially important source of shallow oxide ore within the broader project area. The drilling completed to date has so far tested just a 250m strike length of a 4km long target zone – highlighting the exciting opportunity that continues to emerge in this area. The results generated to date will be incorporated in a maiden Mineral Resource estimate later this year."

"We are also seeing the potential for a plunging high-grade shoot position at Orient Well which will be further evaluated with diamond drilling this month to help us understand the structural controls on the mineralisation. An extensive air-core program will also commence this month to evaluate the potential along the broader 4km long corridor."

"In the meantime our extensional diamond drilling program continues to forward this month, with drilling targeting down-plunge positions well beyond the 760,000oz Resource envelope. First assays for this program should be available later this month. We have also commenced the process of applying for a Mining Lease for Orient Well NW, which reflects our growing confidence in the potential of the project to move quickly towards development."

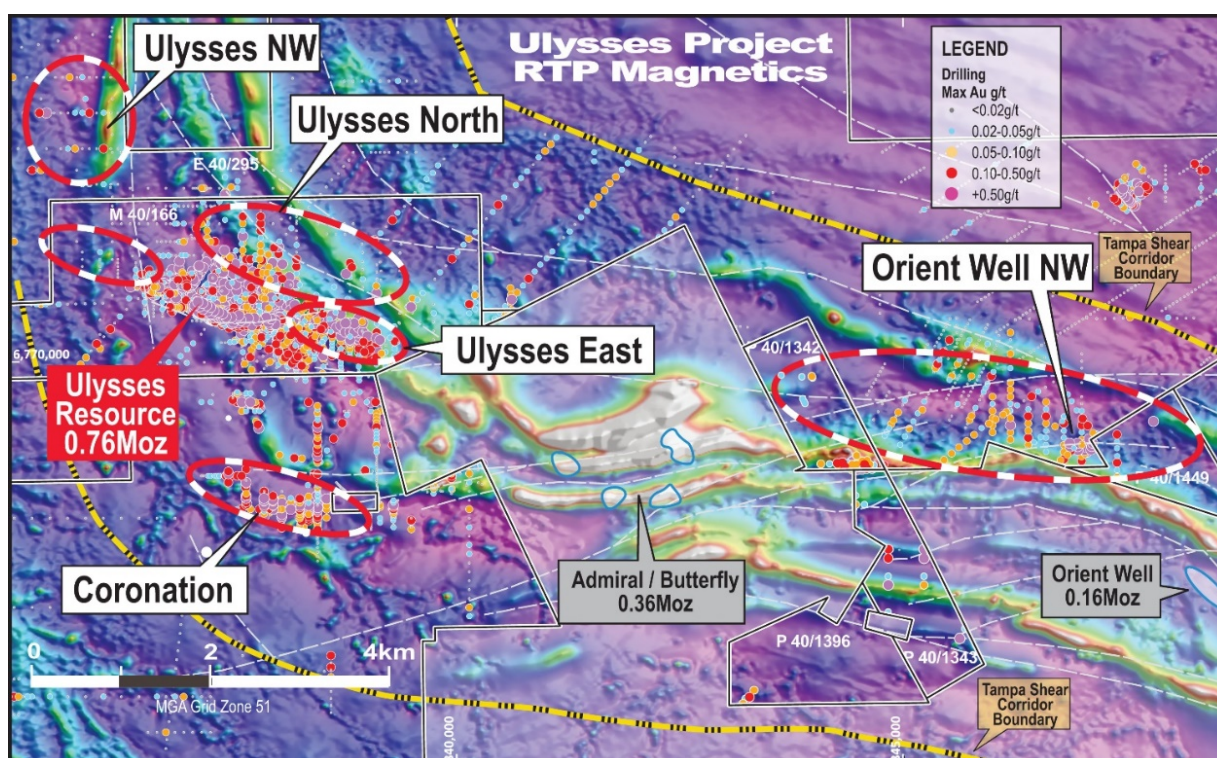


Figure 1. Location plan of Orient Well NW prospect, located 10km east of the Ulysses Resource.

Orient Well Drilling Results

Results have been received from six RC holes (19USRC345 to 350), drilled in the Orient Well NW area to test the potential for open pittable Resources. Intersections from 5m composite sampling of the recent drilling include:

- **45m @ 1.77g/t Au from 60m 19USRC345**
 - **including 20m @ 3.37g/t Au from 85m**
- **15m @ 0.74g/t Au from 120m 19USRC346**
 - **including 5m @ 1.10g/t Au from 125m**
- **5m @ 1.50g/t Au from 50m 19USRC348**

Hole 18USRC302, drilled late in 2018, previously returned an outstanding intercept of **20m @ 9.10g/t Au** from 5m composite sampling. Results from one metre split sampling of this interval has returned a highly significant result of **18m @ 12.20g/t Au from 50m** in highly weathered clay-rich, quartz veined saprolite (oxide zone).

18USRC345, drilled 40m west of 18USRC302, returned **20m @ 3.37g/t Au from 85m** (see Figure 2 and 3) in quartz veined highly weathered clay-rich saprolite after felsic rocks.

Results from the drilling indicate the potential for a north-westerly plunge to the high-grade gold mineralisation intersected in 18USRC302 and 19USRC345 on the north-dipping structure(s) that controls mineralisation in the area.

Mineralisation in the area is interpreted to have an overall east-west orientation.

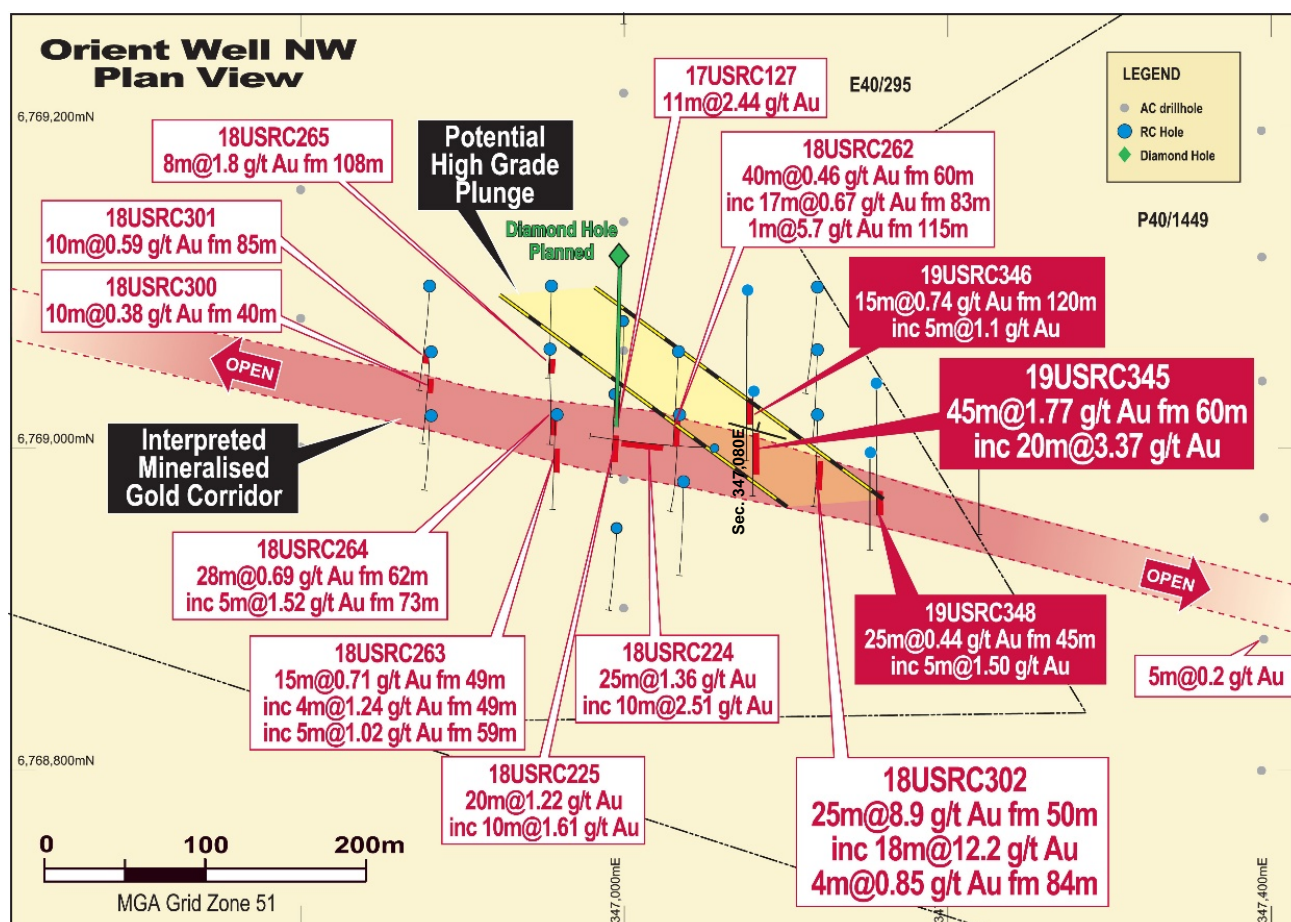


Figure 2. Orient Well NW prospect plan view showing drill intercepts.

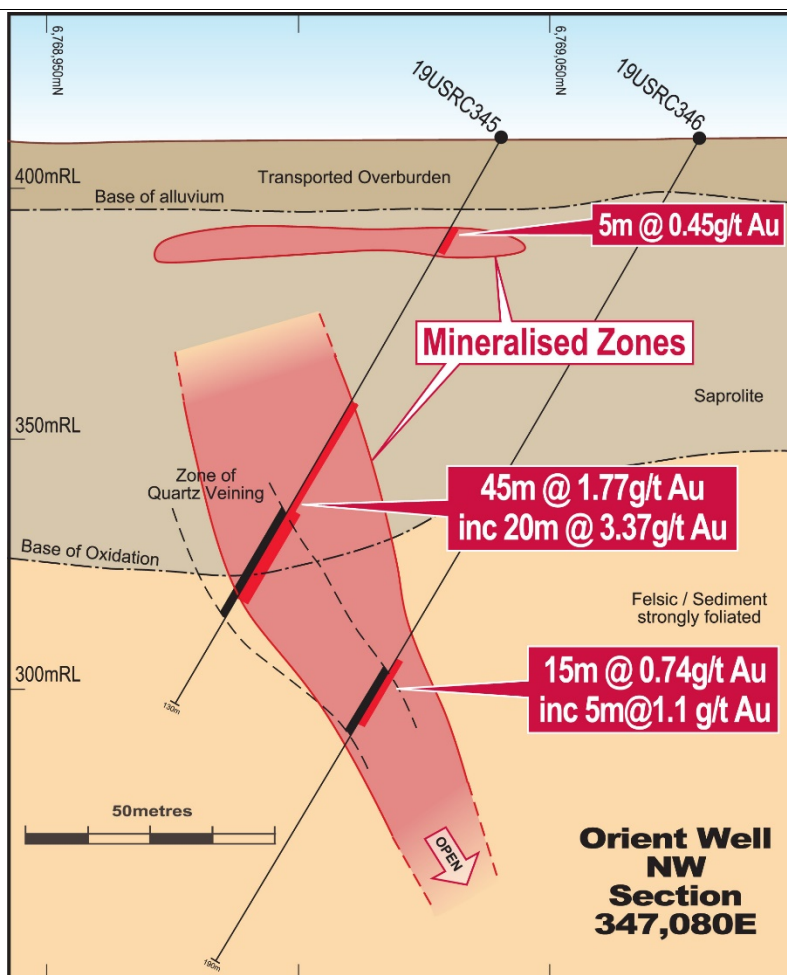


Figure 3. Section 347,080E looking west – see Figure 2 for location.

Ulysses Drilling Results

RC drilling undertaken as pre-collars to the diamond drilling program targeting depth extensions of the main Ulysses Resource has returned encouraging results including:

- 1m @ 12.4g/t Au from 42m 19USDH068
- 4m @ 6.92g/t Au from 53m 19USDH071
- including 1m @ 25.1g/t Au

The results highlight the potential for a new gold mineralised structure in the Ulysses North area (see Figure 1) that may dip and strike in a similar orientation to the Ulysses shear, which hosts significant gold mineralisation.

The results are shown in plan view on Figure 4 and in section on Figure 5.

The results are from an area that has previously only been tested by wide-spaced air-core drilling some 800m north-west of the Ulysses shear.

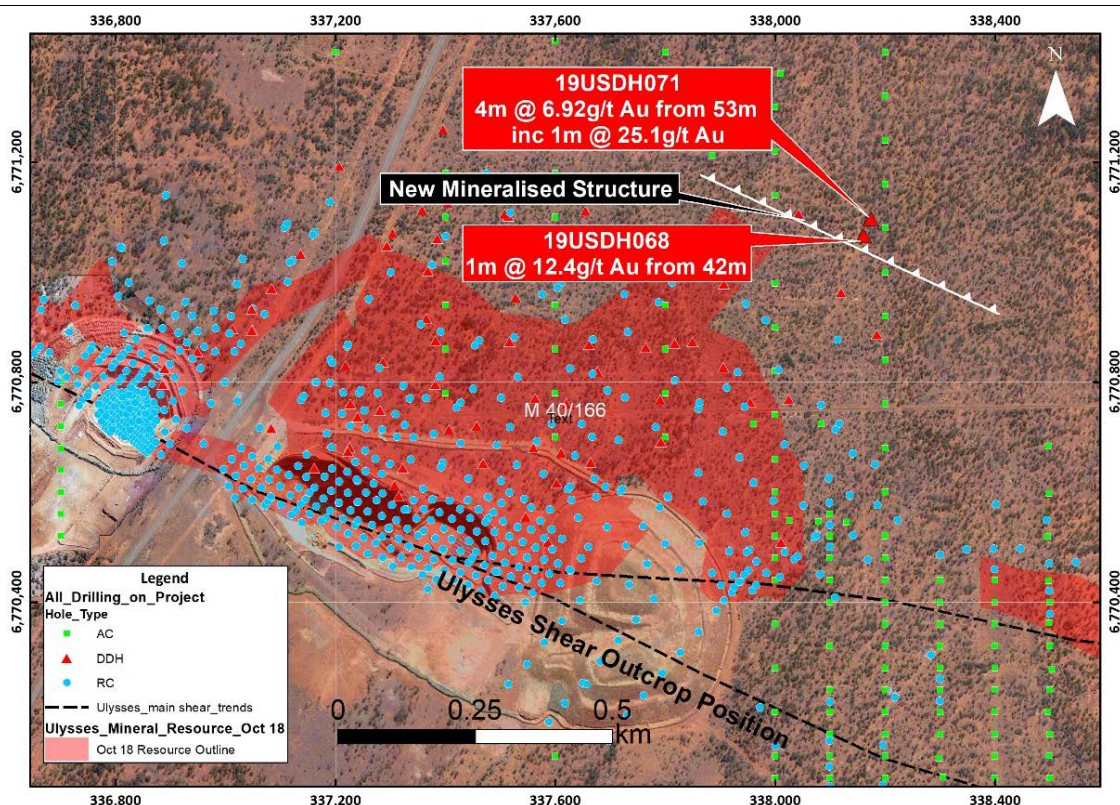


Figure 4. Schematic plan view showing Ulysses hanging wall results.

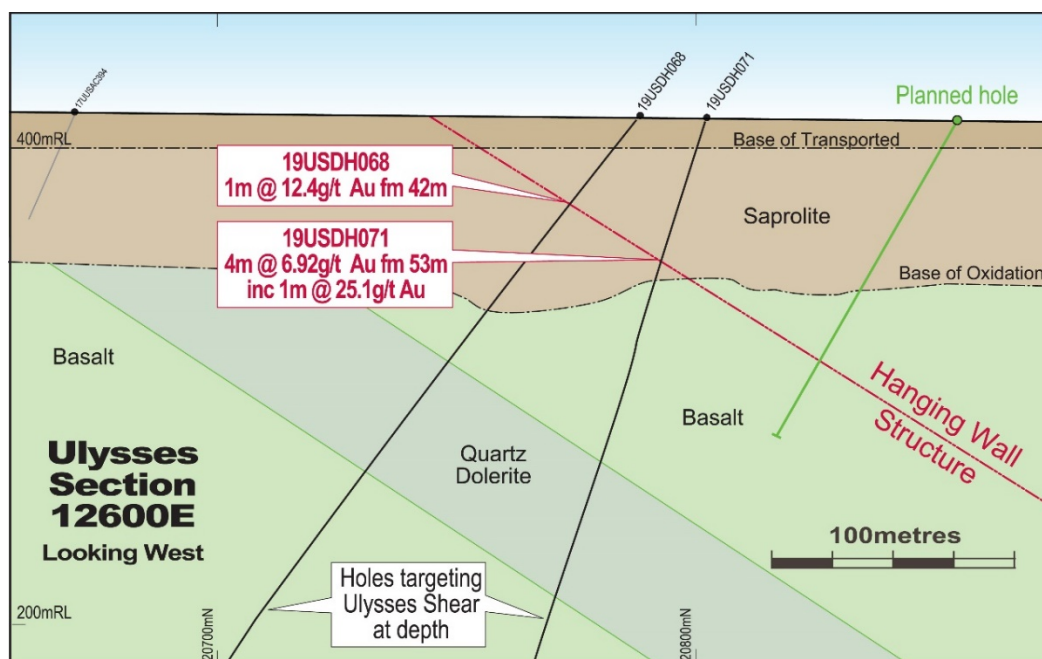


Figure 5. Section 12,600E showing new hanging wall structure.

Upcoming Drilling

A diamond hole is planned to test the interpreted high-grade plunge of the mineralisation during May in the area tested by RC drilling to date at Orient Well NW, as well as further RC drilling to test the strike extents of mineralisation.

A program of air-core drilling will commence in June to test the 4km of the interpreted structural corridor which has the potential to host significant high-grade gold mineralisation.

Diamond drilling will continue during May testing the depth extensions of the Ulysses Mineral Resource.

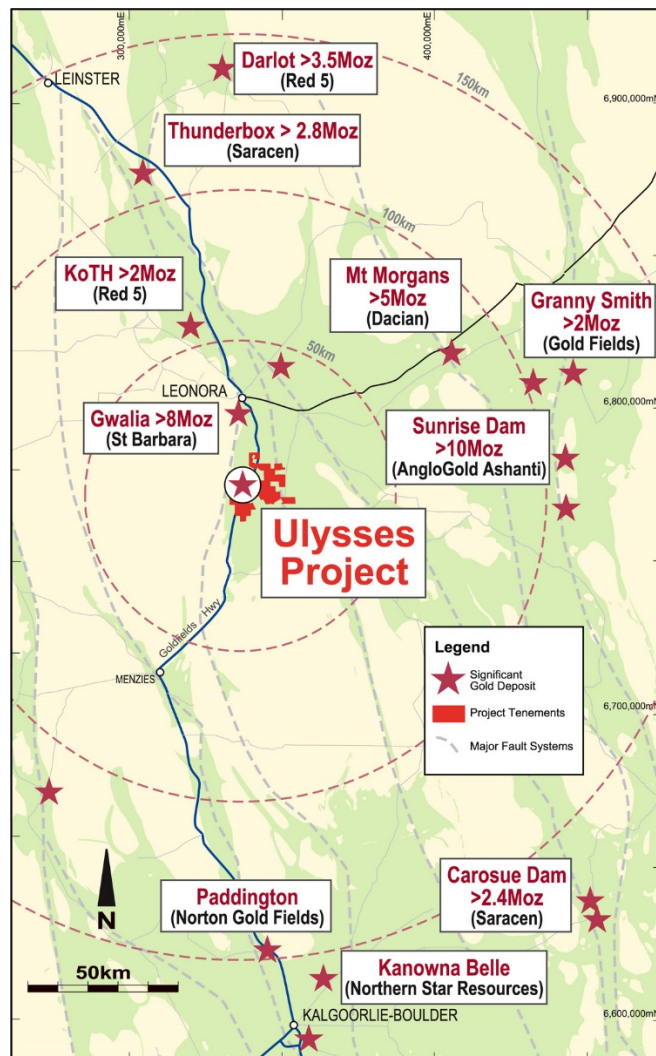


Figure 6. Project Location

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.

DRILLING RESULTS TABLE

Table 1. May 2019 Ulysses Project Drilling

Hole_ID	Local East	Local North	NAT East	NAT_North	NAT_RL	Max Depth (m)	MGA Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
19USRC345	20,709	25,124	347,080	6,769,040	410.0	130	180	-60	60	105	45	1.77
							including		85	105	20	3.37
19USRC346	20,683	25,154	347,080	6,769,080	410.0	190	180	-60	120	135	15	0.74
							including		125	130	5	1.10
19USRC347	20,765	25,119	347,120	6,768,980	410.0	100	180	-60				NSA
19USRC348	20,795	25,145	347,160	6,769,000	410.0	120	180	-60	50	55	5	1.50
19USRC349	20,769	25,176	347,160	6,769,040	410.0	160	180	-60				NSA
19USRC350	20,839	25,156	347,200	6,768,980	410.0	107	180	-60				NSA
19USDH068	12,602	20,873	338,156	6,771,072	410.5	399	220	-55	42	43	1	12.40
19USDH071	12,600	20,903	338,173	6,771,097	410.3	399	220	-70	53	57	4	6.92
							including		55	56	1	25.10

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	295,000	1.6	15,200
Transition	6,000	3.1	364,000	1.9	234,000	1.6	604,000	1.8	34,700
Fresh	21,000	5.0	3,647,000	3.7	2,551,000	3.3	6,220,000	3.6	710,500
Total	33,000	4.1	4,154,000	3.5	2,932,000	3.0	7,119,000	3.3	760,400

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	51,000	2.5	4,200
Transition	5,000	3.3	114,000	3.1	20,000	2.2	138,000	3.0	13,400
Fresh	21,000	5.0	2,323,000	5.2	1,605,000	4.3	3,949,000	4.8	610,800
Total	29,000	4.4	2,463,000	5.0	1,647,000	4.3	4,139,000	4.7	628,400

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
HG Shoots	21,000	5.2	1,398,000	6.4	187,000	10.8	1,606,000	6.9	356,100

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 - Ulysses

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Sampling was undertaken using standard industry practices with reverse circulation (RC) drilling).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Holes were generally angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	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.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	RC face sampling drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit. Drilling (pre collar) 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.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The RC samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No bias was noted between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	The detail of logging is considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation.
	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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	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.

	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.
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. Data is stored in a custom designed database maintained by an external DB consultant.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	All maps and sample locations are in MGA Zone51 GDA grid. The Ulysses local grid is used for drill hole planning and the Ulysses resource area. 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.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	For RC drilling the hole spacing is mostly 40 to 100m (E-W) by 40/80m (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	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.

	Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	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 Ulysses local grid south (220.5 magnetic) or 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 - Ulysses

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 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. The Mining Lease was granted for a term of 21 years and expires 28 January 2022. Orient Well NW is located within E40/295 and P40/1449 which is owned by Ulysses Mining Pty Ltd a 100% owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The 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.	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). 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. 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. 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. 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

		<p>dolerite). Its location is controlled by the intersection of the Ulysses Shear with a hangingwall splay shear, which creates a grade-tonnage blowout 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. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. 	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Table 1.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated	No top cuts were applied. Intercepts results were formed from weighted averages.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Maximum of 2m internal dilution was included.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are currently used for reporting of exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	<p>Only down hole lengths are reported. True widths are 90 to 100% of downhole lengths for Ulysses and 60 to 70% for Orient Well NW.</p> <p>All drill holes are angled to be approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.</p>
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plans are included in this release.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All exploration results are reported.
Other substantive	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological	A mining operation has recently been completed at Ulysses West

exploration data	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.	
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.