ULYSSES: NEW HIGH-GRADE RESULTS FURTHER STRENGTHEN 760,000oz RESOURCE

Drilling continues to confirm the continuity and robustness of mineralisation within the upper 200m of the Resource

Key Points:

- **Significant new assay results received from ongoing drilling designed to upgrade the current Ulysses Mineral Resource (7.1Mt @ 3.3g/t gold for 760,400oz[1]).**
- **Drilling continuing over a 1km strike length to in-fill and extend the Resource, with significant new results received since the last update on 9 September 2019 including:**
  - **6.00m @ 10.23g/t gold from 154.0m 19USDH113**
    - ***including 2.43m @ 20.33g/t gold***
  - **4.52m @ 9.71g/t gold from 145m 19USDH114**
  - **5.46m @ 10.71g/t gold from 229m 19USDH115**
  - **2.00m @ 28.76g/t gold from 188m 19USDH105**
  - **1.00m @ 33.86g/t gold from 103m 19USDH089**
  - **2.36m @ 9.41g/t gold from 142.64m 19USDH110**
  - **2.00m @ 9.20g/t gold from 179m 19USDH100**
  - **4.25m @ 5.29g/t gold from 240.85m 19USDH084**
  - **2.00m @ 7.42g/t gold from 102m 19USDH091**
  - **12.09m @ 2.31g/t gold from 121.4m 19USDH091**
    - ***including 5.66m @ 3.72g/t gold***
  - **2.50m @ 6.28g/t gold from 149.5m 19USDH108**
  - **2.00m @ 7.24g/t gold from 192.5m 19USDH106**
  - **3.00m @ 6.06g/t gold from 161m 19USDH098**

  True widths are ~90% to 100% of down-hole lengths
- **Genesis plans to complete ~20,000m of drilling by mid-November to upgrade and extend the top 200m of the Resource in preparation for eventual mining.**
- **Three rigs are currently operating as part of the in-fill and extensional drilling program.**
- **Updated Mineral Resource estimate scheduled for Q4, 2019.**

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that it continues to deliver outstanding results from the ongoing program of in-fill and extensional resource upgrade drilling at its 100%-owned **Ulysses Gold Project**, located 30km south of Leonora in WA, with latest drilling intersecting significant high-grade gold mineralisation from within the current 760,000oz Ulysses Mineral Resource[1].

[1] Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource of 7.1Mt @ 3.3g/t gold for 760,000oz – refer ASX announcement, 9 October 2018 and Table 2 in this announcement.

Further assay results from the ongoing drilling program have been received from drilling along the entire strike length of the Resource targeting between the 350mRL to 200mRL, up to 200m below surface. Drilling is targeting areas both within and adjacent to the current Resource boundary.

The latest batch of assays further support and reinforce the initial high-grade results reported on 9 September 2019 (see GMD ASX Announcement: 9/09/2019).

Over 20,000m of drilling will be completed by mid-November to upgrade the top 200m of the Resource in preparation for mining. Drilling will target approximately 1,000m of strike and some 300m of down-dip extent within and adjacent to the current Resource envelope. At Ulysses West, drilling will target ~600m of down-plunge extent.

Commenting on the results, Genesis Managing Director, Michael Fowler, said:

"We continue to make very good progress with the resource upgrade drilling program, with three rigs now operating to in-fill and extend the main 760,000oz Resource at Ulysses. Our initial focus continues to be on upgrading the upper 200m of the Resource, and the initial results have confirmed the continuity, robustness and tenor of the mineralisation within the high-grade shoots – which is an important outcome.

"All of the information from the current program will be combined with recent drilling for inclusion in a Resource upgrade planned for Q4 this year. With three rigs operating, we expect the program to be largely complete by mid-November, with a steady flow of assay results expected in the coming weeks."

Upgrade Drilling Results

Further results have been received from the Resource upgrade drilling program that commenced at Ulysses in August. High-grade gold mineralisation (see Figure 1) was encountered in diamond drilling (19USDH086 to 115) completed as part of the drilling.

A total of 30 holes for 5,357m (including pre-collars) in the reported drilling were completed with an average hole depth of 179m. The results are from holes targeting the upper parts of the Ulysses Mineral Resource (see Figure 1) with the drilling continuing to strongly support the continuity of the higher-grade gold mineralisation. High-grade gold intersections from the recent holes include:

- **6.00m @ 10.23g/t gold from 154.0m** **19USDH113**
  - ***including 2.43m @ 20.33g/t gold***
- **4.52m @ 9.71g/t gold from 145m** **19USDH114**
- **5.46m @ 10.71g/t gold from 229m** **19USDH115**
- **2.00m @ 28.76g/t gold from 188m** **19USDH105**
- **1.00m @ 33.86g/t gold from 103m** **19USDH089**
- **2.36m @ 9.41g/t gold from 142.64m** **19USDH110**
- **2.00m @ 9.20g/t gold from 179m** **19USDH100**
- **4.25m @ 5.29g/t gold from 240.85m** **19USDH084**
- **2.00m @ 7.42g/t gold from 102m** **19USDH091**
- **12.09m @ 2.31g/t gold from 121.4m** **19USDH091**
  - ***including 5.66m @ 3.72g/t gold***
- **2.50m @ 6.28g/t gold from 149.5m** **19USDH108**
- **2.00m @ 7.24g/t gold from 192.5m** **19USDH106**
- **3.00m @ 6.06g/t gold from 161m** **19USDH098**

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

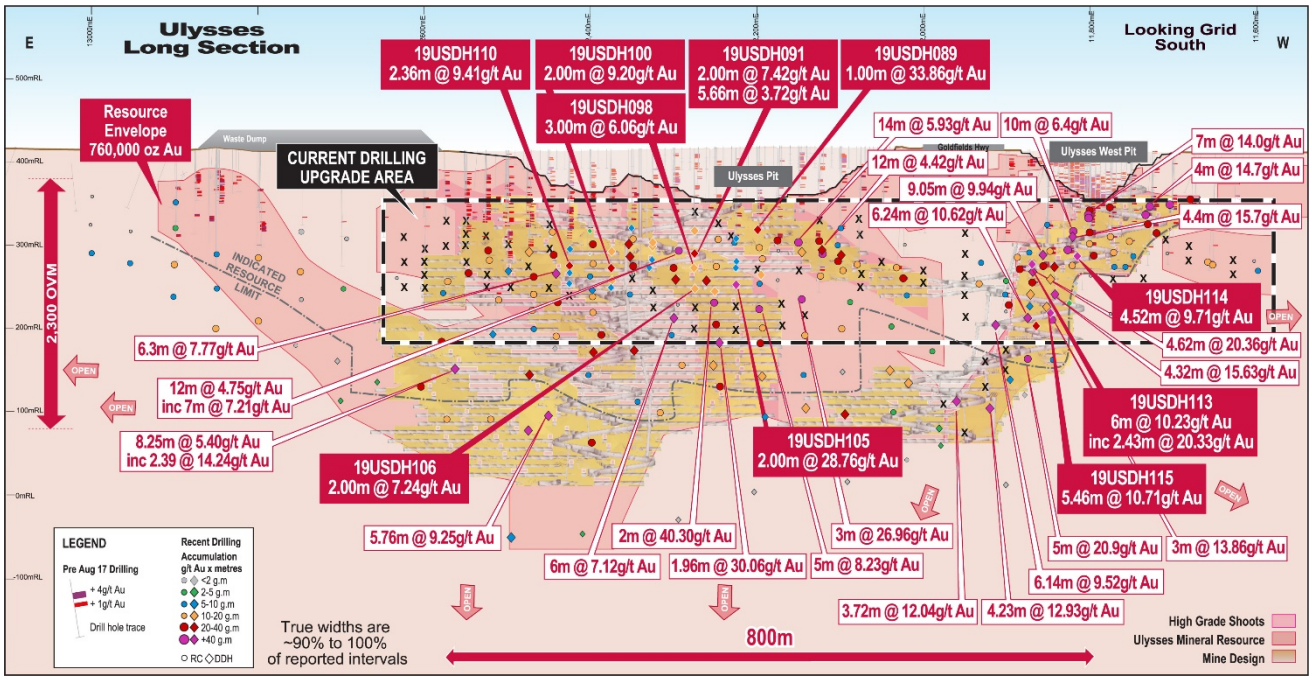

Figure 1. Schematic long section (view looking grid south) showing new drill results. Pierce points with white outlines represent recently completed holes. True widths are ~90% to 100% of down-hole lengths. The cross symbols are holes yet to be drilled or have results pending.

A full list of results from the recent diamond holes is provided in Table 1 and the locations of the pierce points of the new holes are shown in Figure 1.

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. Ulysses Project Drilling Program Results (19USDH084, 19USDH086 to 115)

Hole ID	Local East	Local North	MGA East	MGA North	MGA RL	Depth	MGA Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
19USDH084	11,855	20,166	337,128	6,771,020	415.0	258	213.9	-56.5	240.85	245.1	4.25	5.29
19USDH086	11,825	20,020	337,011	6,770,928	413.0	198	223.2	-59.0				NSA
19USDH087	11,825	20,056	337,035	6,770,956	412.6	216	224.8	-58.4	194.85	195.9	1.00	1.21
19USDH088	11,825	20,088	337,054	6,770,980	412.2	222	217.5	-58.9	210.00	213.0	3.00	1.19
19USDH089	12,203	19,979	337,271	6,770,652	415.8	129	218.4	-70.6	88.00	90.0	2.00	2.41
									103.00	104.0	1.00	33.86
19USDH090	12,224	20,001	337,302	6,770,655	415.5	123	222.7	-72.8	92.62	93.5	0.88	1.87
									112.74	114.4	1.63	3.92
19USDH091	12,272	20,040	337,363	6,770,653	414.7	144	218.5	-72.2	102	104	2	7.42
									112.76	114.50	1.74	2.52
									121.40	133.49	12.09	2.31
							including		127.83	133.49	5.66	3.72
19USDH092	12,324	20,083	337,431	6,770,653	414.0	153	222.0	-66.8	125	127	2	7.42
									143.25	144.25	1.00	7.63
19USDH093	12,322	20,053	337,410	6,770,631	414.4	138	222.6	-59.9	111.75	112.75	1.00	4.19
									124.00	130.62	6.62	2.12
19USDH094	12,348	20,036	337,419	6,770,601	414.3	120	221.3	-60.4	95.10	95.60	0.50	10.53
									100.55	103.50	2.95	1.50
									109.90	110.55	0.65	8.45
19USDH095	12,397	20,079	337,484	6,770,602	413.6	129	221.2	-58.9	96.00	97.00	1.00	1.72
									113.00	113.66	0.66	3.55
19USDH096	12,398	20,122	337,512	6,770,634	413.7	159	219.8	-61.7	140.00	140.50	0.50	1.03
19USDH097	12,423	20,131	337,538	6,770,624	413.3	159	220.9	-59.8	136.50	137.35	0.85	11.17
									144.65	146.70	2.05	3.87
19USDH098	12,273	20,104	337,406	6,770,701	414.0	180	218.4	-70.6	151.00	153.00	2.00	1.18
									161.00	164.00	3.00	6.06
19USDH099	12,324	20,163	337,483	6,770,713	414.0	198	217.0	-60.1	161.34	162.00	0.66	8.54
19USDH100	12,373	20,185	337,535	6,770,698	413.8	198	220.6	-59.5	155.00	159.00	4.00	1.06
									179.00	181.00	2.00	9.20

19USDH101	12,374	20,207	337,549	6,770,714	413.6	204	223.4	-58.9	155.00	168.00	13.00	1.60
									189.00	191.00	2.00	3.83
19USDH102	12,422	20,211	337,589	6,770,686	413.3	192	224.4	-59.6	168.00	168.45	0.45	16.10
									178.43	179.00	0.57	6.03
									184.00	184.53	0.53	12.87
19USDH103	12,213	20,118	337,369	6,770,751	414.0	189	214.4	-58.7	165.00	169.00	4.00	1.13
19USDH104	12,249	20,165	337,427	6,770,763	413.5	210	222.9	-60.1	196.40	198.50	2.10	6.13
19USDH105	12,223	20,150	337,398	6,770,768	413.7	198	220.1	-59.7	188.00	190.00	2.00	28.76
19USDH106	12,274	20,171	337,450	6,770,752	413.6	204	220.9	-60.2	192.50	194.50	2.00	7.24
19USDH107	12,297	20,192	337,481	6,770,752	413.8	207	220.0	-57.3	175.00	180.00	5.00	1.31
									196.10	196.60	0.50	2.82
19USDH108	12,373	20,127	337,497	6,770,654	414.0	162	219.4	-67.9	131.00	133.00	2.00	5.20
									149.50	152.00	2.50	6.28
19USDH109	12,373	20,105	337,483	6,770,637	413.9	150	223.8	-59.0	128.00	129.30	1.30	6.70
19USDH110	12,424	20,141	337,545	6,770,632	413.3	159	216.4	-70.6	142.64	145.00	2.36	9.41
19USDH111	12,325	20,145	337,472	6,770,699	414.1	180	219.9	-55.6	172.00	173.00	1.00	1.28
19USDH113	11,869	19,999	337,031	6,770,884	413.5	167	221.0	-59.6	154.00	160.00	6.00	10.23
							including		155.92	158.35	2.43	20.33
19USDH114	11,797	19,960	336,951	6,770,901	413.0	161	209.7	-57.9	145.00	149.52	4.52	9.71
19USDH115	11,836	20,135	337,094	6,771,009	411.8	243	215.7	-57.1	229.00	234.46	5.46	10.71

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

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.	All diamond drill holes (DDH) were selectively sampled based on geological logging. The diamond core is oriented, logged geologically and marked up at a maximum sample interval of 1.0m constrained by geological boundaries.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Holes were generally angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. 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.	Diamond drilling was completed using a HQ or NQ drilling bit for all diamond holes. Core selected from geological observation was cut in half for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured geological intervals. All RC and DDH 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. RC Drilling including pre collars was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using a custom-built truck mounted rig. Diamond Drilling was undertaken by Terra Drilling using HQ2 or NQ3 size for drilling sampling and assay.
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. Core recovery was consistently above 99%.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No bias was noted between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	The detail of logging is considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation for the RC 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 and diamond core 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.	Half core was sampled except for duplicate samples where quarter core was taken.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Reverse circulation holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter.

		Core samples were cut in half using core saw in Leonora. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays.
	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-40 samples. Duplicate samples were submitted 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 and diamond samples were analysed by 50g Fire Assay.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to estimate mineral or element percentages.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	In addition to Genesis' standards, duplicates and blanks, Intertek Genalysis incorporated laboratory QAQC including standards, blanks and repeats as a standard procedure. Certified reference materials that are relevant to the type and style of mineralisation targeted were inserted at regular intervals. Results from certified reference material highlight that sample assay values are accurate. Duplicate analysis of samples showed the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The Managing Director of Genesis and an independent consultant verified significant intercepts.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Logging of data was completed in the field with logging data entered using a Toughbook with a standardised excel template with drop down fields. Data is stored in a custom designed database maintained by an external DB consultant.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	All maps and sample locations are in MGA Zone51 GDA grid and have been measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±2 metres. 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 the RC and diamond 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 for reporting of Exploration Results.	For RC and diamond drilling the hole spacing is variable but generally less than 25m to 50m spacings.

Data spacing and distribution	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The RC and diamond drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Holes were generally angled to Ulysses local grid south (220.5 magnetic). Some hole azimuths were adjusted to allow drilling under the highway.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody was managed by Genesis. No issues were reported.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were completed.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The 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.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The tenement was previously held in a joint venture between Sons of Gwalia Limited ("SWG") and Dalrymple Resources NL. The majority of drilling was completed by SWG between 1999 and 2001. The project was acquired by St Barbara Limited ("SMB") in 2004. SBM work was limited to resource modelling and geological review.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	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 titano-magnetite-rich quartz dolerite sills. The Ulysses Shear has a highly predictable geometry and is mineralised throughout the deposit area. Typical mineralised intervals consist of biotite-silica-albite-carbonate-pyrite-pyrrhotite lode-style alteration, with 1-20% quartz-sulphide veining. Highest-grade intervals are associated with intense silica-albite-sulphide replacement of the shear fabric. Though mineralised throughout, the Ulysses Shear hosts three 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, and has currently been intercepted to +400m down-plunge (250 metres below surface). 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 and has

		currently been intercepted to +380 m down-plunge (240 metres below surface). 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 plunging 30° to the north, parallel to the merge-point of the two structures. This shoot has a strike length of ~100 m and has currently been intercepted to +290 m down plunge (180 metres below surface).
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: 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.	No internal dilution was included.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are currently used for reporting of exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Only down hole lengths are reported. True widths are 90 to 100% of downhole lengths. All drill holes are angled to be approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plans are included in this release.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be	All exploration results are reported.

	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	A mining operation has been completed at Ulysses West
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further work will include systematic infill and extensional drilling.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Appropriate plans are included in this release.