OUTSTANDING NEW HIGH-GRADE GOLD RESULTS AT ULYSSES

Drilling program returns hits of up to 18.37g/t Au, confirming continuity and robustness of upper 200m of the current 760koz 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 new results received since the last update on 22 October 2019 including:**
  - **6m @ 9.28g/t gold from 121m** **19USRC392**
    - ***Including 3m @ 14.36g/t gold***
  - **12m @ 6.39g/t gold from 210m** **19USRC402**
    - ***Including 3m @ 18.37g/t gold***
  - **6.00m @ 5.10g/t gold from 180m** **19USDH118**
    - ***Including 1.40m @ 17.77g/t gold***
  - **10.10m @ 2.45g/t gold from 182.2m** **19USDH120**
    - ***Including 4.81m @ 4.51g/t gold***
  - **9.91m @ 3.67g/t gold from 129.97m** **19USDH124**
    - ***Including 4.58m @ 6.83g/t gold***
  - **4.57m @ 4.52g/t gold from 127.13m** **19USDH123**
  - **1m @ 12.42g/t gold from 123m** **19USRC388**
  - **6m @ 2.79g/t gold from 93m** **19USRC391**
  - **4m @ 3.05g/t gold from 226m** **19USRC401**
  - **3.17m @ 4.36g/t gold from 168.83m** **19USDH119**

  True widths are ~90% to 100% of down-hole lengths
- **Genesis is on track to complete the current ~20,000m drilling program in November to upgrade and extend the top 200m of the Resource in preparation for eventual mining.**
- **Updated Mineral Resource estimate scheduled for Q4, 2019.**

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to report further outstanding high-grade assay results from the ongoing program of in-fill and extensional resource upgrade drilling at its 100%-owned **760,000oz[1] Ulysses Gold Project**, located 30km south of Leonora in WA.

[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 and continues to intersect significant high-grade gold mineralisation.

The latest batch of assays further support and reinforce the initial high-grade results reported over the last two months (see GMD ASX Announcements: 9/09/2019 and 22/10/2019).

Over 20,000m of drilling will be completed in the coming weeks to upgrade the top 200m of the Resource in preparation for mining. Drilling is targeting approximately 1km 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 latest results, Genesis Managing Director, Michael Fowler, said:

> *"The resource upgrade program is now entering its final two weeks and is on track to be completed by the end of November. We are continuing to see very good widths and grades in the upper 200m of the Resource, confirming the continuity, robustness and tenor of the mineralisation within the high-grade shoots.*
>
> *"We expect to deliver an updated Resource before the end of the year which will provide the foundation for ongoing mining studies. Our drilling continues to demonstrate that we have a very robust and high-grade asset at Ulysses with all of the attributes, including a Tier-1 location, that will help us to advance it towards development."*

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 Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (19USRC381 to 402 and 19USDH116 to 124)) completed as part of the drilling.

A total of 22 RC holes for 3,819m and nine diamond holes for 1,661m (including pre-collars) in the reported drilling were completed with an average hole depth of 177m. The results are from holes targeting the upper parts of the Ulysses Mineral Resource (see Figure 1) with the drilling continuing to support the continuity of the higher-grade gold mineralisation.

Hole 19USRC402 returned strong gold mineralisation with a result of 12m @ 6.39g/t gold including 3m @ 18.37g/t gold. This intersection is interpreted to occur within the Ulysses West quartz dolerite, which is one of the favourable host rocks for high-grade gold mineralisation at Ulysses. It occurs on the eastern limit of the intersection of the Ulysses West quartz dolerite and the Ulysses shear, and potentially expands the zone of high-grade mineralisation associated with the Ulysses West shoot.

High-grade gold intersections from the recent holes include:

- **6m @ 9.28g/t gold from 121m** **19USRC392**
  - ***Including 3m @ 14.36g/t gold***
- **12m @ 6.39g/t gold from 210m** **19USRC402**
  - ***Including 3m @ 18.37g/t gold***
- **6.00m @ 5.10g/t gold from 180m** **19USDH118**
  - ***Including 1.40m @ 17.77g/t gold***
- **3.17m @ 4.36g/t gold from 168.83m** **19USDH119**

- **10.10m @ 2.45g/t gold from 182.2m** **19USDH120**
  - ***Including 4.81m @ 4.51g/t gold***
- **11.20m @ 1.01g/t gold from 168.65m** **19USDH121**
- **4.57m @ 4.52g/t gold from 127.13m** **19USDH123**
- **1m @ 12.42g/t gold from 123m** **19USRC388**
- **6m @ 2.79g/t gold from 93m** **19USRC391**
- **4m @ 3.05g/t gold from 226m** **19USRC401**
- **9.91m @ 3.67g/t gold from 129.97m** **19USDH124**
  - ***Including 4.58m @ 6.83g/t gold***

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

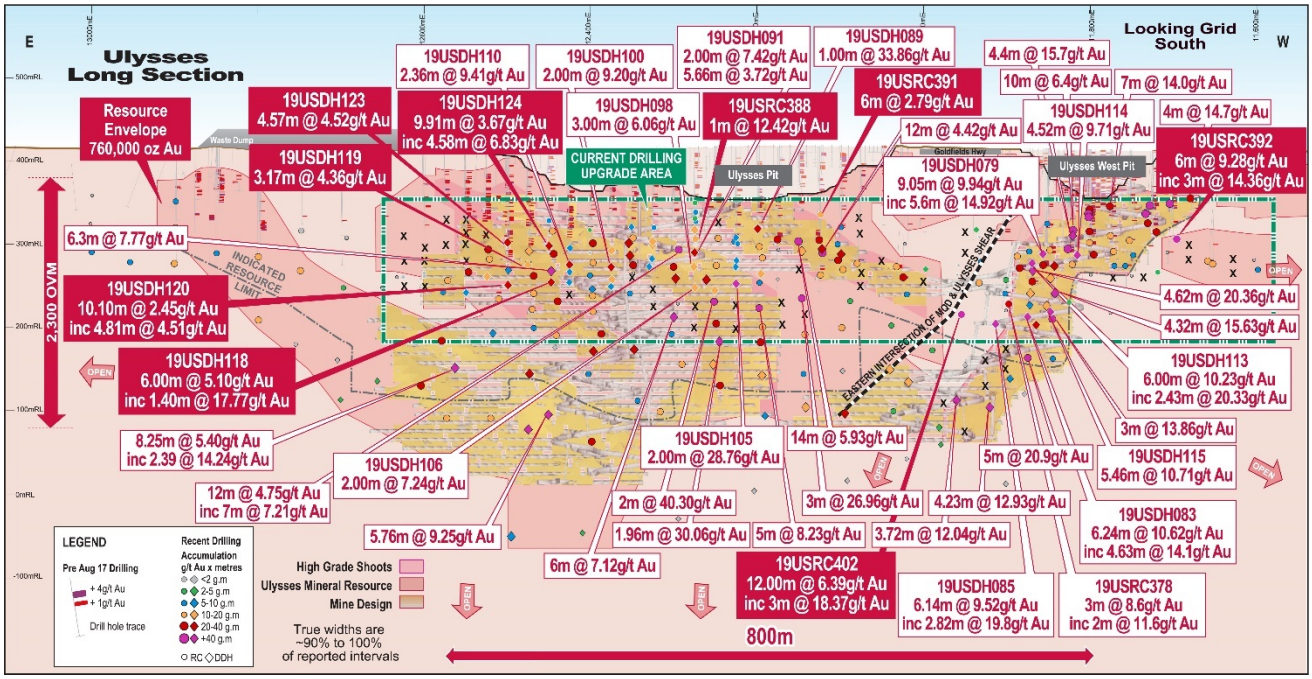

Figure 1. Schematic long section (view looking grid south) showing new drill results in red boxes. Pierce points with white outlines represent recently completed holes. True widths are ~90% to 100% of down-hole lengths. The cross symbols are holes yet to be drilled or have results pending.

A full list of results from the recent RC and 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 (19USRC381 to 402, 19USDH0116 to 124)

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)
19USRC381	12,374	20,072	337,462	6,770,611	413.9	136	221.7	-58.8	115	122	7	0.70
							including		120	122	2	1.74
19USRC382	12,224	20,085	337,356	6,770,719	414.3	170	223.6	-61.5	129	132	3	2.02
									153	155	2	2.55
19USRC383	11,887	19,883	336,969	6,770,784	414.8	152	151.9	-57.6	115	116	1	2.81
19USRC384	11,883	19,937	337,001	6,770,828	414.3	173	164.8	-57.9	126	127	1	1.41
19USRC385	12,626	20,335	337,824	6,770,648	412.1	205	220.7	-59.7			0	NSA
19USRC386	12,273	19,990	337,332	6,770,614	415.2	110	220.5	-59.9	79	80	1	4.33
19USRC387	12,274	20,016	337,349	6,770,634	415.0	125	221.4	-60.5	91	93	2	3.95
									102	106	4	1.59
19USRC388	12,273	20,030	337,358	6,770,645	414.8	140	219.3	-64.6	97	99	2	1.52
									123	**124**	**1**	**12.42**
19USRC389	12,323	20,027	337,394	6,770,610	414.5	130	222.8	-61.8	98	99	1	1.74
									110	113	3	2.78
19USRC390	12,451	20,079	337,525	6,770,567	413.4	125	222.0	-60.0	99	106	7	0.92
19USRC391	12,125	19,946	337,191	6,770,677	416.3	120	222.7	-60.0	**93**	**99**	**6**	**2.79**
19USRC392	11,695	19,899	336,833	6,770,921	412.4	140	218.4	-60.0	**121**	**127**	**6**	**9.28**
							including		**121**	**124**	**3**	**14.36**
19USRC393	11,723	20,001	336,921	6,770,980	412.1	190	221.7	-59.9	167	169	2	1.70
19USRC394	11,750	20,010	336,947	6,770,970	412.2	210	219.9	-60.3			0	NSA
19USRC395	12,598	20,332	337,801	6,770,663	412.1	240	219.6	-59.5	172	173	1	1.05
									175	176	1	1.03
19USRC396	12,601	20,287	337,774	6,770,627	412.2	230	223.8	-60.9			0	NSA
19USRC397	12,601	20,263	337,758	6,770,610	412.2	91	221.7	-60.2	Hole abandoned			
19USRC398	12,015	20,027	337,160	6,770,811	414.4	197	256.5	-54.5	168	169	1	1.67
									172	173	1	1.06
19USRC399	12,012	20,058	337,178	6,770,835	414.0	220	255.9	-61.1	170	171	1	1.22
19USRC400	12,020	20,067	337,189	6,770,837	413.9	210	235.8	-62.1	164	165	1	2.31
19USRC401	12,522	20,344	337,752	6,770,722	412.0	248	224.1	-59.6	213	214	1	2.21

									226	**230**	**4**	**3.05**
19USRC402	12,010	20,100	337,203	6,770,869	413.4	257	258.8	-65.1	**210**	**222**	**12**	**6.39**
							including		**213**	**216**	**3**	**18.37**
19USDH116	12,070	20,072	337,231	6,770,808	414.0	183	218.7	-58.9	170.00	171.00	1.00	1.10
19USDH117	12,126	20,040	337,252	6,770,748	414.9	129	223.9	-50.2	To be completed			
19USDH118	12,451	20,248	337,635	6,770,695	412.8	216	221.7	-59.9	**180.00**	**186.00**	**6.00**	**5.10**
							including		**180.60**	**182.00**	**1.40**	**17.77**
19USDH119	12,475	20,219	337,635	6,770,658	412.7	198	225.1	-55.3	**168.83**	**172.00**	**3.17**	**4.36**
19USDH120	12,500	20,274	337,689	6,770,683	412.2	213	220.0	-60.6	**182.20**	**192.30**	**10.10**	**2.45**
							including		**182.88**	**187.69**	**4.81**	**4.51**
19USDH121	12,523	20,259	337,697	6,770,657	412.3	204	220.98	-60.3	168.65	179.85	11.20	1.01
19USDH122	12,548	20,264	337,719	6,770,644	412.3	204	216.75	-59.7	159.48	165.28	5.80	0.44
							including		195.26	196.87	1.61	3.90
19USDH123	12,499	20,147	337,605	6,770,587	412.8	156	226.81	-59.2	**127.13**	**131.70**	**4.57**	**4.52**
19USDH124	12,450	20,143	337,565	6,770,616	413.2	156	217.76	-60.6	**129.97**	**139.88**	**9.91**	**3.67**
							including		**129.97**	**134.55**	**4.58**	**6.83**

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	Reverse circulation holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter.

	sampled wet or dry.	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 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 +/- 0.2m accuracy. Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of development.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	For RC and diamond drilling the hole spacing is variable but generally less than 50m spacings.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the	The RC and diamond drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral

	degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	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 practiced to avoid misleading reporting	All exploration results are reported.

	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.