GENESIS EXPANDS STRATEGIC FOOTPRINT AT ULYSSES WITH ACQUISITION OF PROSPECTIVE NEW TENEMENT

Exploration Licence E40/333 located 6km east of the 867koz[1] Ulysses Project contains a large RAB defined gold anomaly with high-grade historical drill intercepts

Key Points:

- **Genesis acquires 100% of Exploration Licence E40/333, strategically located 6km east of the 867,000oz[1] Ulysses Gold Project.**
- **The tenement is highly prospective but has a fragmented exploration history over the past 30 years, creating a significant opportunity for Genesis.**
- **A large RAB-defined gold anomaly returned outstanding results from shallow, wide-spaced, RC drilling over ~800m of strike in 1996/97, including:**
  - **6m @ 10.9g/t Au from 53m**
  - **14m @ 4.41g/t Au from 24m**
  - **9m @ 4.02g/t Au from 57m**
- **These historical gold results extend over 2km of strike and when combined with strong gold anomalism on the adjoining Genesis owned tenement, gives over 3km of strike potential to follow up.**

Barimaia Gold Project (Murchison Region, WA)

- **Results received from a 2-hole/245m diamond drilling program completed late last year to confirm the interpreted east-west orientation of the controlling mineralised structures.**
- **Results returned are in line with expectations and included 6m @ 2.16g/t Au from 83m (19BADH01) and 13.2m @ 1.05g/t Au from 30.2m (19BADH02) within broad zones of lower grade gold mineralisation.**
- **Follow-up programs of RC and air-core drilling planned to systematically test the top 100m of the McNabs and McNabs East prospects over 1.2km of strike.**

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that it has expanded its strategic footprint at its 100%-owned Ulysses Gold Project in Western Australia following the acquisition of a strategically located and prospective tenement to the south east of the 867,000oz Ulysses Mineral Resource[1].

The acquisition of E40/333, located within a key regional structural corridor that controls gold mineralisation in the district (see Figure 1) for a total consideration of $120,000 in cash, represents an important addition to the Company's exploration pipeline in the district.

Both E40/333 and the Ulysses deposit are located within the "Tampa shear corridor", a broad zone of deformation up to 5km wide that trends east-west through the tenement and the Ulysses Project.

[1] Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource of 8.5Mt @ 3.2g/t gold for 867,000oz – refer to the original ASX announcement dated 19 December 2019 for full details and Table 4 in this report. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of Mineral Resource estimates, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially changed from the original market announcement.

The Tampa shear corridor in the area shown in Figure 1 hosts past production and current resources of over 1.5Moz of gold. The Tampa shear corridor links with the Emu shear zone to the south-east, and swings into a north-south orientation west of Ulysses, merging with the Ockerbury fault zone in the vicinity of Lake Raeside, to the south of the Gwalia mine.

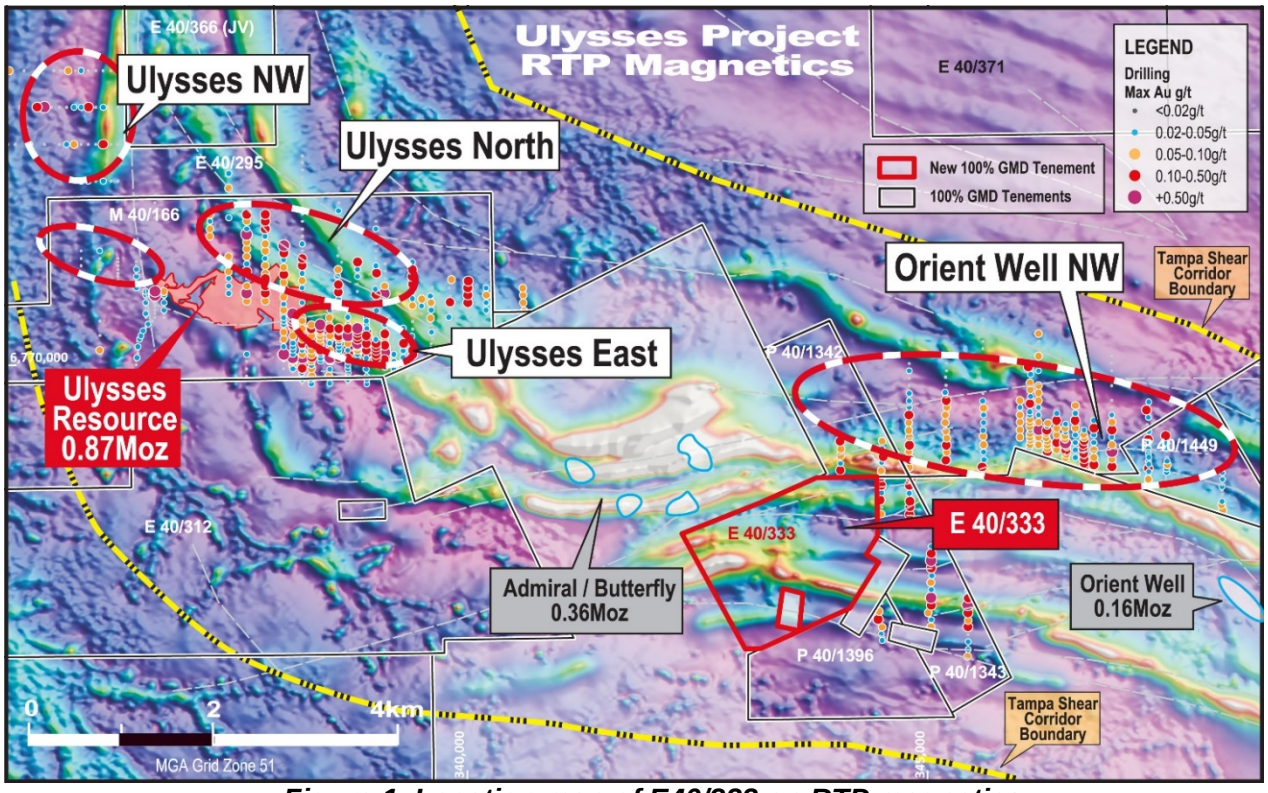

Figure 1. Location map of E40/333 on RTP magnetics.

The tenement has had a fragmented and discontinuous exploration history over the past 30 years, creating a significant exploration and initial open pit discovery opportunity for Genesis.

The exploration drilling dataset has been compiled from WAMEX data and requires further compilation and validation. Field checking has revealed limited drill spoils, however the historical AMG grid pattern on which the majority of the drilling was completed matches with the compiled data.

A significant RAB defined gold anomaly (shown within red dashed area on Figures 2 and 3) and located in the western part of the tenement was followed up with shallow, wide spaced RC drilling on 100m spaced sections over ~800m of strike in 1996 and 1997.

This RC drilling returned a number of encouraging shallow gold intersections including:

- **6m @ 10.9g/t Au from 53m**
- **14m @ 4.41g/t Au from 24m**
- **9m @ 4.02g/t Au from 57m**
- **7m @ 3.47g/t Au from 16m**
- **6m @ 2.70g/t Au from 53m**
- **7m @ 1.36g/t Au from 0m**
- **11m @ 1.48g/t Au from 15m**

Although there is limited understanding on what is controlling primary mineralisation due to most of the drilling having only tested the regolith, structural targets zones within the tenement are considered to be analogous to deposits located immediately to the north of the tenement. These

targets include NE-oriented thrusts dipping approximately 30 degrees and E-W oriented transpressional structures dipping moderately north.

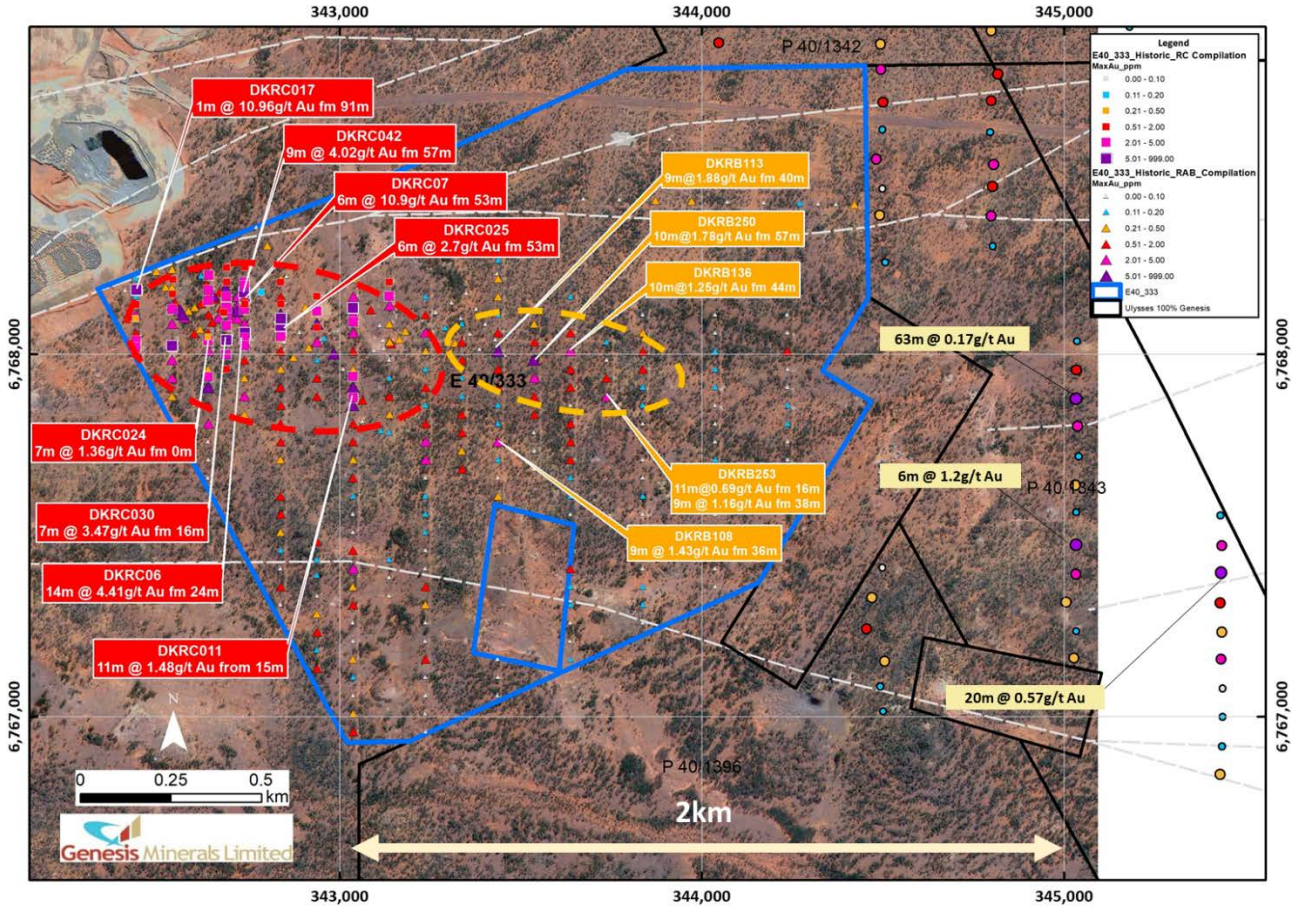

Figure 2. Historic drilling on E40/333 with RAB drilling collars highlighted by triangles and RC collars shown by squares. The red dashed polygon highlights the area which historically returned shallow, significant gold intercepts from RC drilling. RC drilling intercepts highlighted with red boxes.

An anomalous RAB defined gold trend is shown by the orange dashed polygon in Figures 2 and 3 east of the RC drilling with some of the results highlighted in the orange boxes. This very strong RAB defined gold anomalism is over 500m of strike with results including:

- **9m @ 1.88g/t Au from 40m**
- **10m @ 1.78g/t Au from 57m**
- **10m @ 1.25g/t Au from 44m**
- **9m @ 1.16g/t Au from 38m**
- **9m @ 1.43g/t Au from 36m**

There is no evidence that this drilling has been followed up which makes for a highly prospective, shallow drill target from near surface. A number of other zones of strong gold anomalism have been identified from the data compilation.

The results from the historical RC and RAB drilling are considered open with a number of highly prospective drill targets identified with strong potential to define shallow gold mineralisation on the tenement.

The significant gold anomalism on E40/333, together with anomalism on P40/1343 owned 100% by Genesis, highlights a structural corridor extending over 3km of strike that warrants follow-up drill testing.

The next steps for this highly prospective mineralised corridor will include further data compilation and validation followed by drill target generation and aircore and RC drilling. The objective is to define open pittable resources.

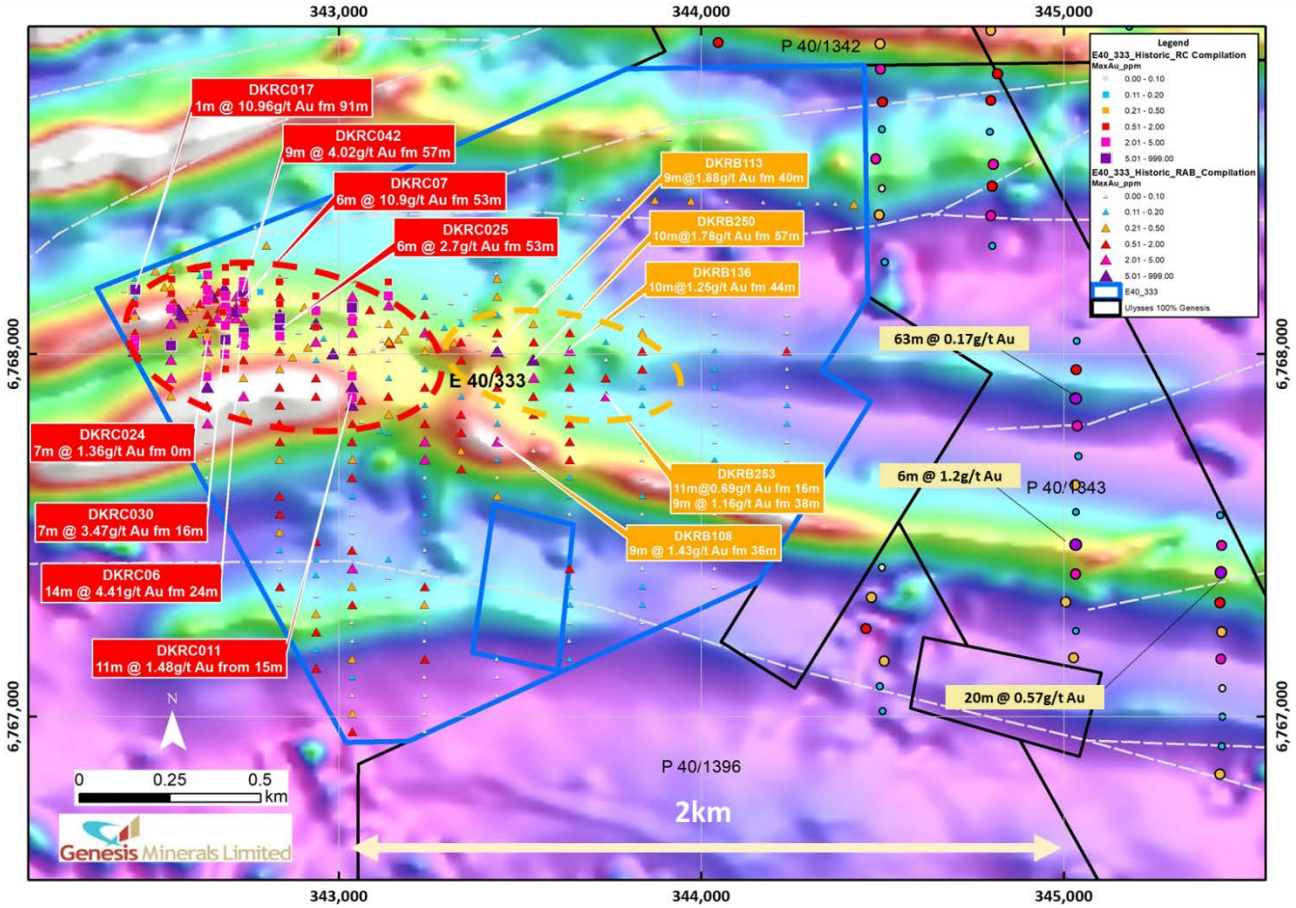

Figure 3. Historic drilling on E40/333 on RTP magnetic image. RAB drilling collars highlighted by triangles and RC collars shown by squares. The red dashed polygon highlights the area which historically returned shallow, significant gold intercepts from RC drilling. RC drilling intercepts highlighted with red boxes.

Barimaia Gold JV Project

In December 2019, Genesis completed a 245m diamond drilling program to test the current structural geological model for the Barimaia Project. Importantly the drilling confirmed the current interpreted east-west orientation of the controlling mineralised structures.

Results (see Figure 4 and 5) returned from the drilling are in line with expectations and included 6m @ 2.16g/t Au from 83m (19BADH01) and 13.2m @ 1.05g/t Au from 30.2m (19BADH02) within broad zones of lower grade gold mineralisation.

Previous Reverse Circulation drilling completed in late 2018 defined significant shallow gold mineralisation over a 1km strike length, centred on the McNabs and McNabs East prospects (see Figure 4). Planning is currently being finalised for an RC drill program to begin systematically testing the top 100m of the McNabs and McNabs East prospects over 1.2km of strike in the first half of 2020 which, if successful, will allow the estimation of an initial Mineral Resource for Barimaia.

Previous air-core drilling completed in July 2019 identified significant extensions of the east-west trending gold mineralised system to the east of McNabs East (see Figure 4). Further aircore drilling is planned to follow up the significant intercept of 2m @ 14.2 g/t gold returned from wide-spaced aircore drilling completed in 2019 over 500m east of McNabs East.

The gold mineralisation at McNabs and McNabs East is considered to occur within the same east-west oriented structural trend.

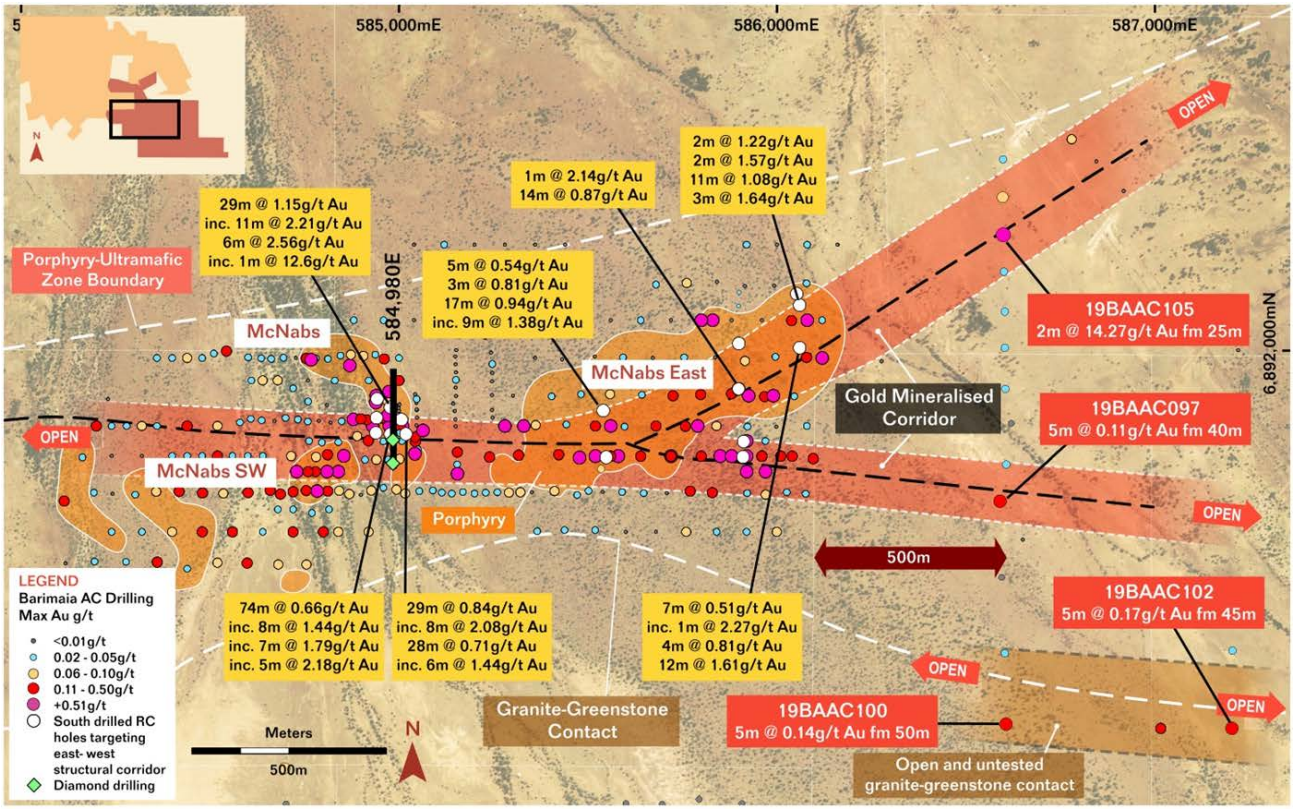

Figure 4. Plan view of the McNabs Prospects and AC holes shown as colour coded circles with white outlines. The east-west trending gold mineralised structural corridor is highlighted. 2018 drilling intercepts (yellow boxes) from wide spaced RC drilling with collar locations shown by white circles. Diamond hole collar positions shown by pale green diamonds.

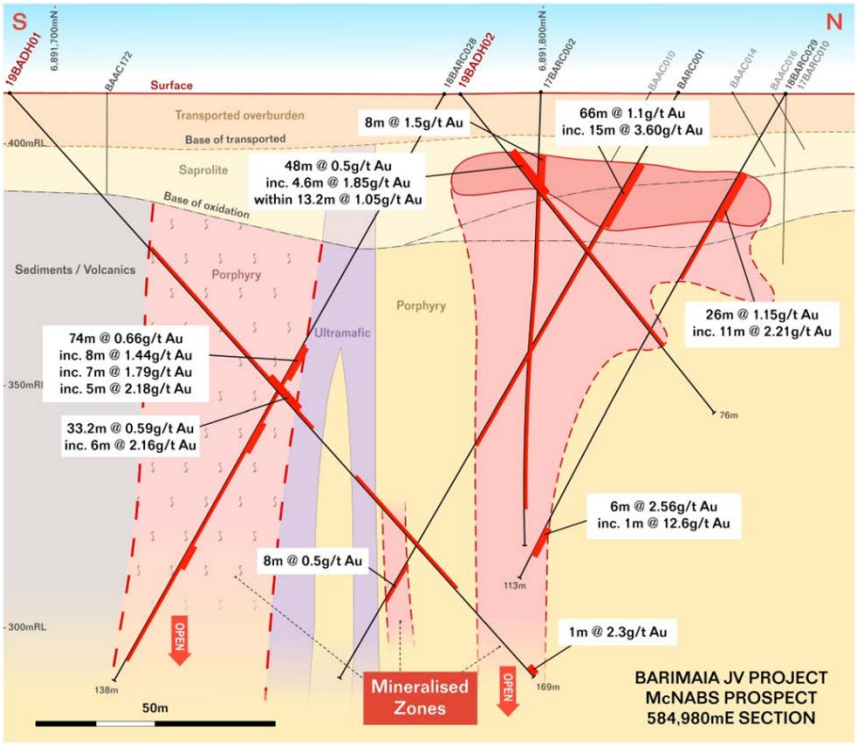

Figure 5. Cross section of the McNabs Prospects

This announcement is approved for release by Michael Fowler, Managing Director for Genesis.

ENDS

For further information, visit: www.genesisminerals.com.au or please contact

Investors:
Michael Fowler
Managing Director
Genesis Minerals Limited
T: +61 8 9322 6178

Media:
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate

T: +61 8 9388 1474

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.

Table 1 E40/333 Significant RAB Results

Hole_ID	MGA East	MGA North	NAT RL	Max Depth	Dip	MGA Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
DKRB108	343437	6767758	430	51	-60	180	36	45	9	1.43
DKRB113	343,437	6,768,008	430	77	-60	180	40	51	11	1.63
DKRB136	343,638	6,768,008	430	77	-60	180	44	54	10.	1.25
DKRB250	343,537	6,767,983	430	71	-60	180	57	67	10	1.78
DKRB253	343,738	6,767,883	430	56	-60	180	16	27	11	0.69
							38	47	9	1.16

Table 2 E40/333 Significant RC Results

Hole_ID	MGA East	MGA North	NAT RL	Max Depth	Dip	MGA Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
DKRC06	342,738	6,768,059	433.64	100	-60	180	24	38	14	4.41
DKRC07	342,738	6,768,157	432.08	112	-60	180	53	59	6	10.95
DKRC11	343,038	6,767,879	434.42	100	-60	180	15	26	11	1.48
DKRC17	342,438	6,768,177	432.23	100	-60	180	91	92	1	10.90
DKRC24	342,637	6,768,036	432.87	100	-60	180	0	7	7	1.36
DKRC25	342,837	6,768,078	431.7	100	-60	180	53	59	6	2.70
DKRC30	342,687	6,768,038	433.96	101	-60	180	16	23	7	3.47
DKRC42	342,736	6,768,170	431.98	80	-60	180	57	66	9	4.02

Table 3. Barimaia December Diamond Drilling Results

Hole_ID	MGA East	MGA North	NAT RL	Max Depth	Dip	MGA Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
19BADH001	584,980	6,891,690	420	169.11	-49.0	0.0	57.78	91	33.22	0.59
						including	*83.00*	*89*	*6.00*	*2.16*
19BADH002	584,980	6,891,790	420	76.22	-49.0	359.0	13	61	48.00	0.50
						including	*30.20*	*43*	*13.20*	*1.05*
						including	*30.20*	*35*	*4.60*	*1.85*

MINERAL RESOURCE TABLE

A summary of the December 2019 Ulysses Mineral Resource is provided in Table 4 below:

Table 4 December 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate 0.75g/t Cut-off above 200mRL, 2.0g/t Below 200mRL

	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Domain	**Tonnes Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Tonnes Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Tonnes Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Tonnes Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Au Ounces**
HG Shoots	0.66	6.0	0.89	6.5	0.19	8.2	1.73	6.5	360,600
Shear Zone	0.14	1.3	3.20	2.2	1.88	3.2	5.21	2.5	426,100
Ulysses East			0.53	1.8	1.00	1.6	1.53	1.6	80,500
Total	**0.80**	**5.2**	**4.61**	**3.0**	**3.07**	**3.0**	**8.48**	**3.2**	**867,200**

December 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate 2.0g/t Global Cut-off									
	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Type	**Tonnes Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Tonnes Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Tonnes Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Tonnes Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Au Ounces**
Total	**0.66**	**6.0**	**2.42**	**4.4**	**1.70**	**4.1**	**4.78**	**4.5**	**695,900**

NB. Rounding errors may occur

Full details of the Mineral Resource estimate are provided in the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 December 2019.

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data E40/333

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.	The drill hole sampling has been carried out on in the area covered by E40/333 in the 1990's. Reverse Circulation (RC) and rotary air blast sampling was completed to industry standard at the time.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All co-ordinates are converted to UTM grid (GDA94 Z51) and drill hole collars are estimated by converting local grid coordinates into GDA94 Zone 51 using WAMEX data and therefore are estimated to have a +-5/10m accuracy.
	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.	Details of historical RAB and RC sampling techniques are not clearly reported in the historical data although a combination of single metre and composite samples were collected at <3kg using cyclone and riffle splitters. A combination of fire assay and aqua regia was used for gold analysis.
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).	Historical drilling used a combination of RAB and RC techniques and produced cut and air blasted samples and not core.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Details of historical RAB and RC drilling sample recoveries are not clearly reported in the historical data.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No information on sample recoveries has been recorded.
	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 relationship can be determined at this time.
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.	This is not applicable although drill chip samples have not been logged to a level to support any future Mineral Resource estimation, mining or metallurgical studies.
	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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Historical logs indicate all relevant intersections were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core has been drilled.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	This information is not reported in the historical data and as such these details are unknown.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample	Historical data suggests that sample types and preparation was appropriate for the period of collection and consistent with industry

	preparation technique.	standards at the time.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	This information is not routinely reported in the historical data and as such these details are unknown.
	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.	This information is not routinely reported in the historical data and as such these details are unknown.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Historical data suggests that sample size was appropriate and consistent with industry standards.
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.	Commentary on historical data suggests that sample analysis was appropriate for the period of collection and consistent industry standards for with total digestion of soluble gold at the time.
	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.	This information is not reported in the historical data and as such these details are unknown.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Drilling results noted in this report are historical and have only been verified through consistency of historical reporting.
	The use of twinned holes.	There are no twinned holes identified in the historic data.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Drilling results noted in this report are historical and compiled from open file WAMEX data and the data entry and verification procedures at the time are not documented.
	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.	This information is not reported in the historical data and as such these details are unknown.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Pre 2000 drill holes are in local and AMG grid co-ordinates which have been converted as an estimate into UTM grid (GDA94 Z51).
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No accurate topographic control exists on reported historical drill holes.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Variable drill hole spacings were used in historical drilling with drill traverses generally spaced between 400m and 100m apart. Drill hole spacings on traverse lines varied from 100m to 40m with some holes drilled at 20m spacings at select prospects.
	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.	Historic data does not demonstrate 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 drilled -60 degrees to magnetic south.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key	No orientation based sampling bias is known at this time.

	mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	This information is not reported in the historical data and as such these details are unknown.
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 – E40/333

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.	Genesis Minerals Limited through its subsidiary Ulysses Mining Pty Ltd has entered into a Sale and Purchase agreement with Nex Metals to acquire 100% of the tenement free of any encumbrance. E40/333 is subject to the standard WA state royalty agreement.
	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.	RAB and RC drilling programs by Consolidated Gold were completed on the area covered by E40/333 (previously M40/99 and 110), Diamond Ventures previously held the area covered by E40/333 in the early 2000's
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Project area overlies Archaean basalts and felsic volcanics intruded by sill-like bodies of mafic rocks. Mafic lavas, rhyolites and dacites predominate in the sequence, with dolerites and gabbros being the dominant intrusions. The regolith and transported cover is variable across the tenement. Structural controls on gold mineralisation are unclear but extensive zones of gold in regolith are noted.
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.	All relevant and known historical drill hole information has previously been reported through open file reporting by previous explorers. Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Table 1 and 2 and within the figures in the release.
	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.	Drill hole locations have been shown in the figures associated with this report.
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 cut-off has been applied to any sampling results. All intervals have been reported as historically depicted and length weighted.
	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 cut-off has been applied to any sampling results.

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been reported. All intervals are down hole with a minimum width of one metre and are not true widths. True widths are unknown.
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 not known at this time.
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.	The complete database of historical drilling data is currently not available This data is systematically being compiled and converted although the drilling coverage is restrictive in area and of limited effectiveness. As such, this historical drilling is deemed immaterial and not price sensitive to this announcement.
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.	No new drill data is reported in this release. All drill data is historical in nature and available in open file WAMEX reports. All material results from geochemical and geophysical surveys and drilling related to these prospects has been reported or disclosed previously via open file reporting by previous explorers.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Work will include first pass testing of a number of the targets highlighted in this report.
	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.

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - Barimaia

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 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.	All drilling was angled -50 towards grid MGA grid north.
	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 and 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 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).	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.	Core recovery was measured.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core recovery was considered to be very good.
	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 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. Photography of 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.	Drilling was completed using Diamond Drilling (DDH). 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.	Diamond drilling completed.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality	Diamond samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth following

	and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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. 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.
	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 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 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 grid used.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole collar RL's are +/- 2m accuracy. Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of development.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drilling is considered wide spaced at with holes spaced between 40 and 240m apart.
	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 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.

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 MGA grid north.
	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 - Barimaia

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 Project comprises tenements: 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 The Barimaia Project is subject to a Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement (Mt Magnet JV). Genesis through its 100% owned entity Metallo currently holds a 65% interest in the project and has elected to form a JV.
	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 Independence Group and local prospectors.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	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. 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. 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.
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 3.
	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 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
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. All drill holes are angled to MGA grid north which is 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 of Exploration Results.	All exploration results are reported.
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	No meaningful data collected at this early stage of exploration.

	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.