

## MAIDEN DRILL PROGRAM AT ADMIRAL DEPOSIT CONFIRMS CONTINUITY OF SHALLOW GOLD MINERALISATION

*Strong initial results from systematic Mineral Resource confirmation drilling support  
historical drill data at the expanded Ulysses Gold Project*

### Key Points:

- Initial Reverse Circulation drilling has confirmed the presence of significant shallow gold mineralisation at the Admiral deposit, part of the recently acquired Kookynie tenements, located south-east of its flagship 867koz Ulysses gold deposit<sup>1</sup>.
- Drilling has confirmed shallow and continuous mineralisation, with results including:
  - 7m @ 1.80g/t gold from 23m 20USRC444
  - 7m @ 2.12g/t gold from 46m 20USRC450
  - 10m @ 3.60g/t gold from 25m 20USRC454
  - 3m @ 5.45g/t Au from 35m 20USRC455
  - 7m @ 1.98g/t gold from 63m 20USRC461
  - 10m @ 1.51g/t gold from 39m 20USRC462
  - 12m @ 2.04g/t gold from 20m 20USRC465
  - 12m @ 1.81g/t gold from 30m 20USRC466
  - 9m @ 2.19g/t Au from 58m 20USRC469
  - 11m @ 4.19g/t gold from 71m 20USRC471
  - 7m @ 2.70g/t gold from 45m 20USRC472
  - 7m @ 2.33g/t gold from 94m 20USRC473
  - 14m @ 1.67g/t gold from 25m 20USRC474
  - 12m @ 2.80g/t gold from 118m 20USRC474
  - 14m @ 3.00g/t gold from 46m 20USRC475
  - 11m @ 3.22g/t gold from 73m 20USRC476
  - 8m @ 2.32g/t gold from 123m 20USRC476
- Drilling has been completed over an area of 400m x 200m immediately east and south of the historical Admiral pit.
- Resource confirmation drilling nearing completion with the next phase of drilling to focus on significantly expanding the known resources.

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that it has received highly encouraging initial results from its maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Admiral deposit (Figure 1), part of its recently expanded 100%-owned **Ulysses Gold Project** in Western Australia.

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Table 1 of this announcement for details of the Resource estimate for the Ulysses Gold Project

The Admiral deposit forms part of the transformational acquisition of the Kookynie tenements announced in June 2020 and is one of a number of deposits that will be systematically drilled out over the coming months.

The results reported in this announcement are from resource confirmation RC drilling (35 holes) completed immediately to the east and south of the Admiral open pit (Figure 2), within the current Admiral Mineral Resource envelope.

The systematic RC drilling has successfully validated the historical drilling data that was used to estimate the Admiral Mineral Resource, which currently stands at **2.78Mt @ 1.7g/t gold for 155,000 ounces<sup>2</sup>**.

Genesis has now completed approximately 95 holes of Resource confirmation drilling at the Admiral, Clark and Butterfly deposit (Figures 1 and 2), which have a combined Mineral Resource of **4.6Mt @ 1.7g/t gold for 246,000 ounces<sup>2</sup>**. Further results will be reported as they are compiled and interpreted.

The Greater Ulysses drilling program, which will continue over the remainder of CY2020, will comprise a combination of Resource definition and expansion drilling along the Ulysses-to-Orient Well corridor (see Figure 1).

Results from this +25,000m drill program will feed into a Feasibility Study on the development of a significant standalone gold operation at Ulysses, with ore to be sourced from a combination of known underground and open pit Resources. Genesis is targeting completion of this Feasibility Study in the first quarter of CY2021.

### **Management Comment**

Genesis Managing Director, Michael Fowler, said:

*“Our maiden drilling program across the newly-acquired Kookynie tenements is off to a great start. The initial phase of RC drilling has validated the historic drilling data on which the current Admiral resource is based – which is a huge tick for the project, confirming the presence of consistent and continuous gold mineralisation within the Mineral Resource envelope.*

*“Importantly, the currently defined Mineral Resource at Admiral is open down-dip on the Admiral shear and along the north-dipping shear running along the northern limit of the current Admiral deposit. We believe there is significant potential to grow the Resource and, with resource confirmation drilling already nearly completed, the next phase of drilling will focus on this exciting potential over the next couple of months.*

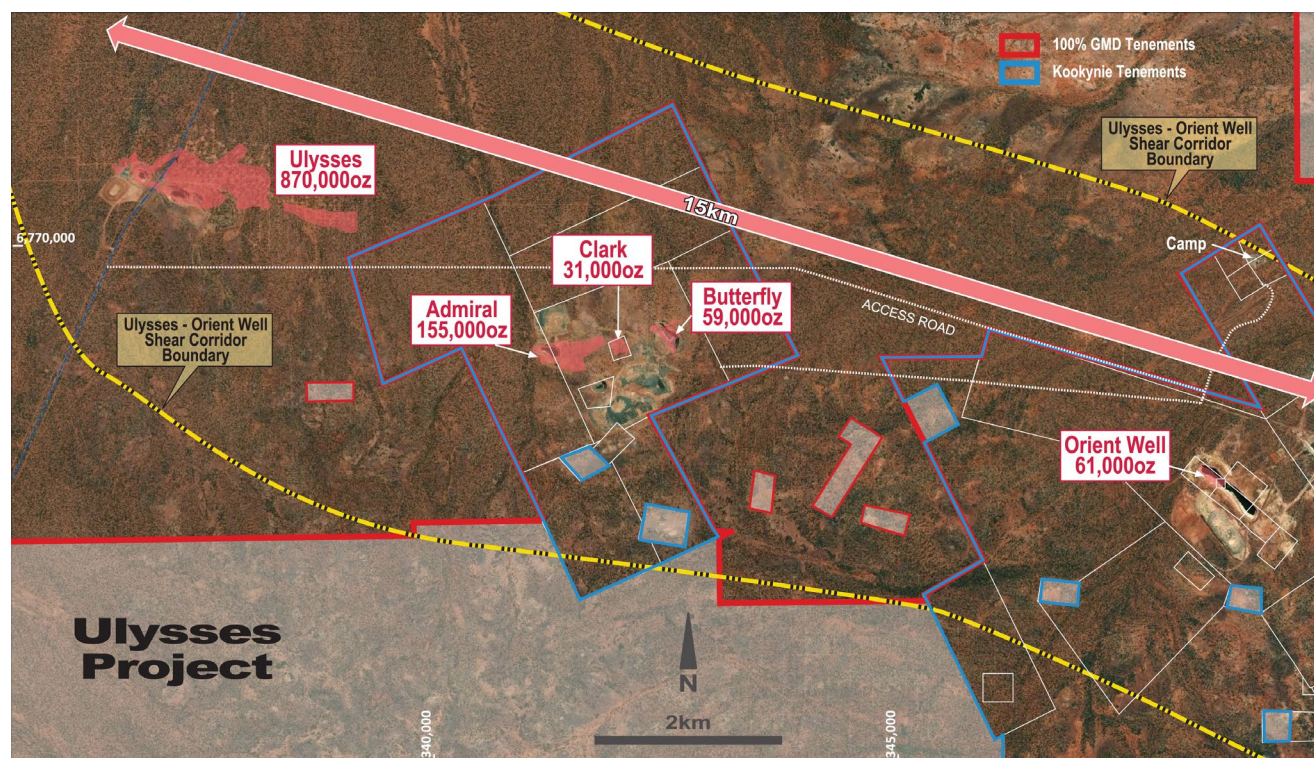
*“Drilling is progressing smoothly, which is a real credit to the exploration team in the field, with well over 120 holes completed over the past two months. With so many samples going into the laboratory, the only brake on news-flow will be assaying of samples and processing of results.*

*“That said, we expect to receive a steady stream of results from both in-fill and extensional drilling across the deposits which should ensure regular news-flow through to the end of the year.*

*“Drilling is continuing at Ulysses with two RC rigs and a diamond rig operating and an air-core rig scheduled to commence drilling this week.”*

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<sup>2</sup> Refer to Table 2 of this announcement for details of the Resource estimate for the Kookynie tenements



**Figure 1. Admiral deposit location within the Ulysses-to-Orient Well structural corridor. Current gold resources highlighted within this corridor.**

### Reverse Circulation Drill Program

The RC program at Admiral consisted of 42 holes for 3,308m (20USRC433 to 485) with drilling focused on an area covering 400m by 200m to the south and east of the Admiral pit within the interpreted Resource boundaries. Drill sections were spaced at 40m to 60m with holes spaced at 20 to 80m along the north-south orientated sections and all holes drilled mostly -60 towards grid south.

Drilling has been designed to intersect both the moderate to shallow north-east dipping Admiral shear and the moderately north-dipping shear zones which are interpreted to run sub-parallel to the lithological contacts.

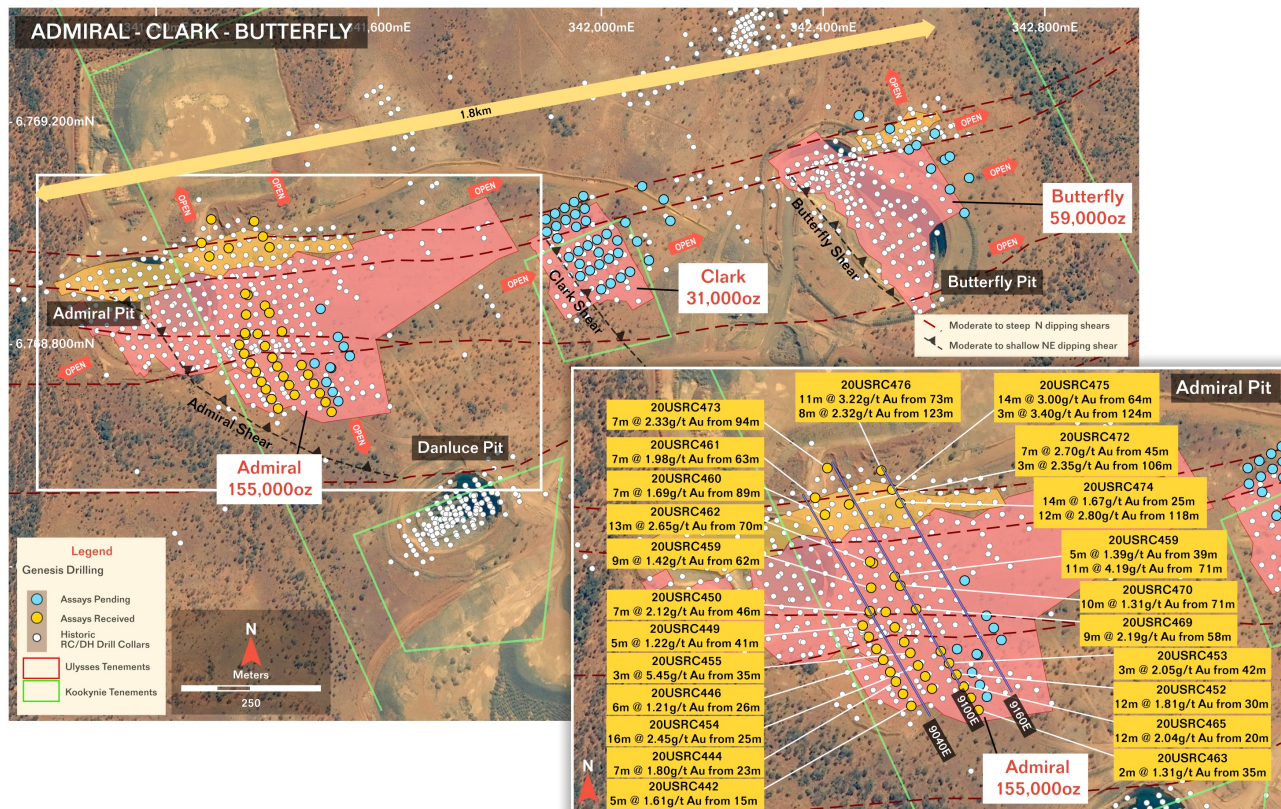
Results up to 20USRC476 are reported from the drilling and are highlighted below in plan view in Figure 2 and in cross-sections (local grid N-S orientated) in Figures 4 to 6 with all holes listed in Table 3.

Significant results include:

- |                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| ○ 7m @ 1.80g/t gold from 23m  | <b>20USRC444</b> |
| ○ 7m @ 2.12g/t gold from 46m  | <b>20USRC450</b> |
| ○ 8m @ 1.36g/t gold from 50m  | <b>20USRC451</b> |
| ○ 10m @ 3.60g/t gold from 25m | <b>20USRC454</b> |
| ○ 3m @ 5.45g/t Au from 35m    | <b>20USRC455</b> |
| ○ 7m @ 1.98g/t gold from 63m  | <b>20USRC461</b> |
| ○ 10m @ 1.51g/t gold from 39m | <b>20USRC462</b> |
| ○ 12m @ 2.04g/t gold from 20m | <b>20USRC465</b> |
| ○ 12m @ 1.81g/t gold from 30m | <b>20USRC466</b> |
| ○ 9m @ 2.19g/t Au from 58m    | <b>20USRC469</b> |
| ○ 11m @ 4.19g/t gold from 71m | <b>20USRC471</b> |



- 7m @ 2.70g/t gold from 45m 20USRC472
- 7m @ 2.33g/t gold from 94m 20USRC473
- 14m @ 1.67g/t gold from 25m 20USRC474
- 12m @ 2.80g/t gold from 118m 20USRC474
- 14m @ 3.00g/t gold from 46m 20USRC475
- 11m @ 3.22g/t gold from 73m 20USRC476
- 8m @ 2.32g/t gold from 123m 20USRC476



**Figure 2. Admiral hole locations with drilling results. Collar locations highlighted by light blue circles. Section locations for Figures 4 to 6 shown in plan.**

Drilling has confirmed the presence of significant mineralisation associated with the Admiral shear, as shown on section 9,040E (Figure 4), section 9,100E (Figure 5) and section 9,160E (Figure 6).

The results from the recent drilling have confirmed the widths and tenor of mineralisation and have validated the historical data used in the Genesis Mineral Resource estimate.

The Admiral Shear cross-cuts all rock types and gold mineralisation occurs in all rock types with the shear extending for over 300m in a north-south orientation and dipping to the north-east where it has been outlined over 700m down-dip.

Sections 9,100E and 9,160E highlight significant mineralisation dipping moderately to the north, where it remains open at depth.



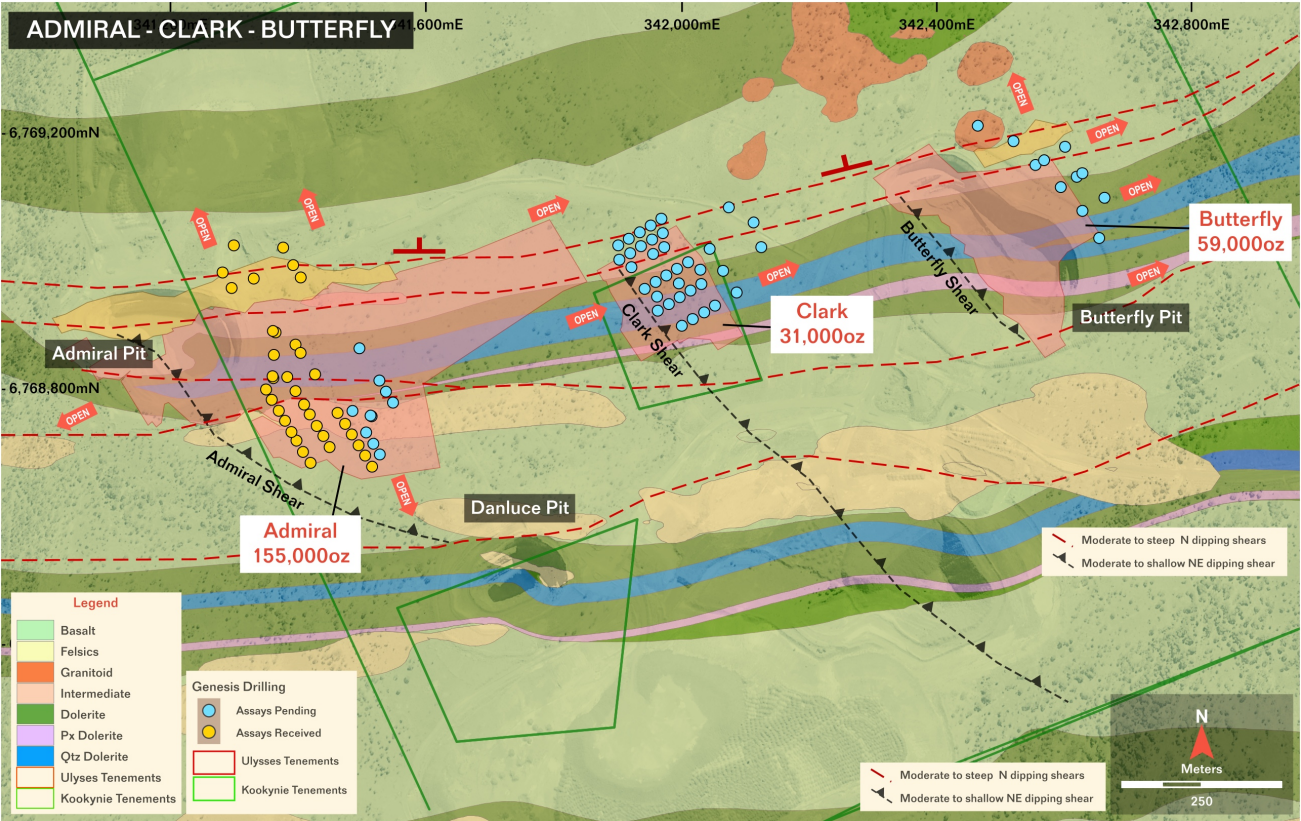


Figure 3. Recent Admiral hole locations on simplified geology.

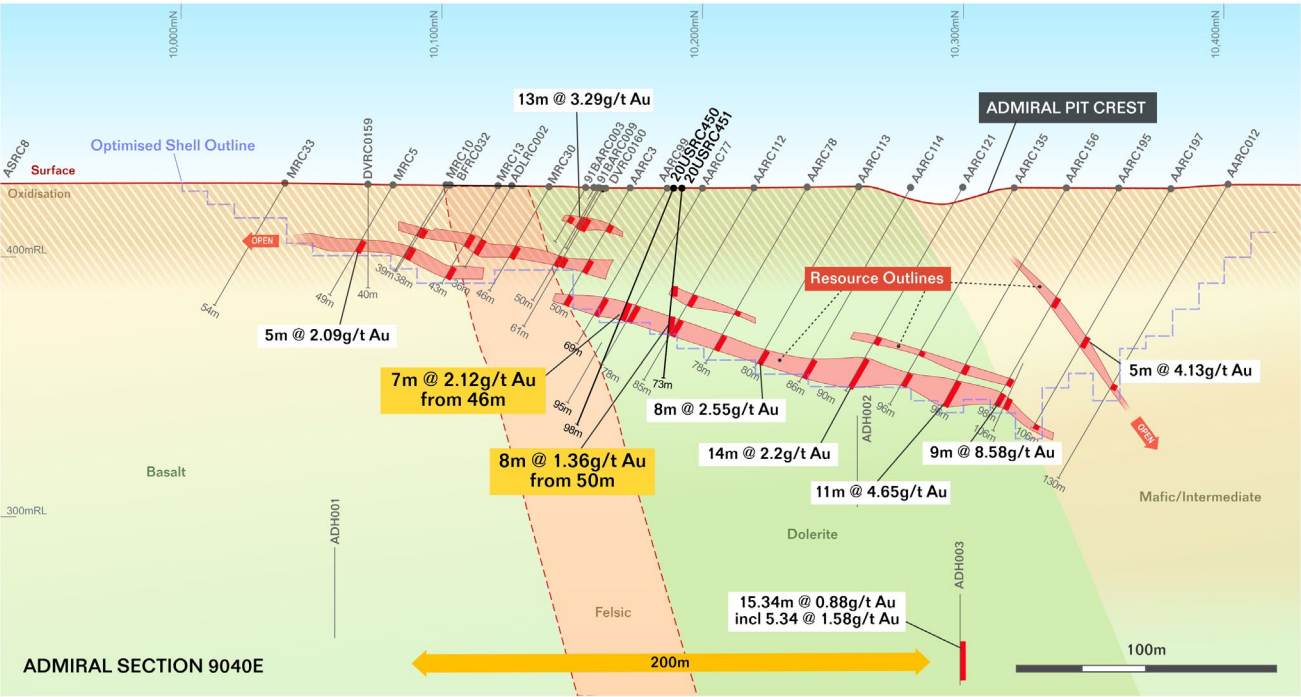


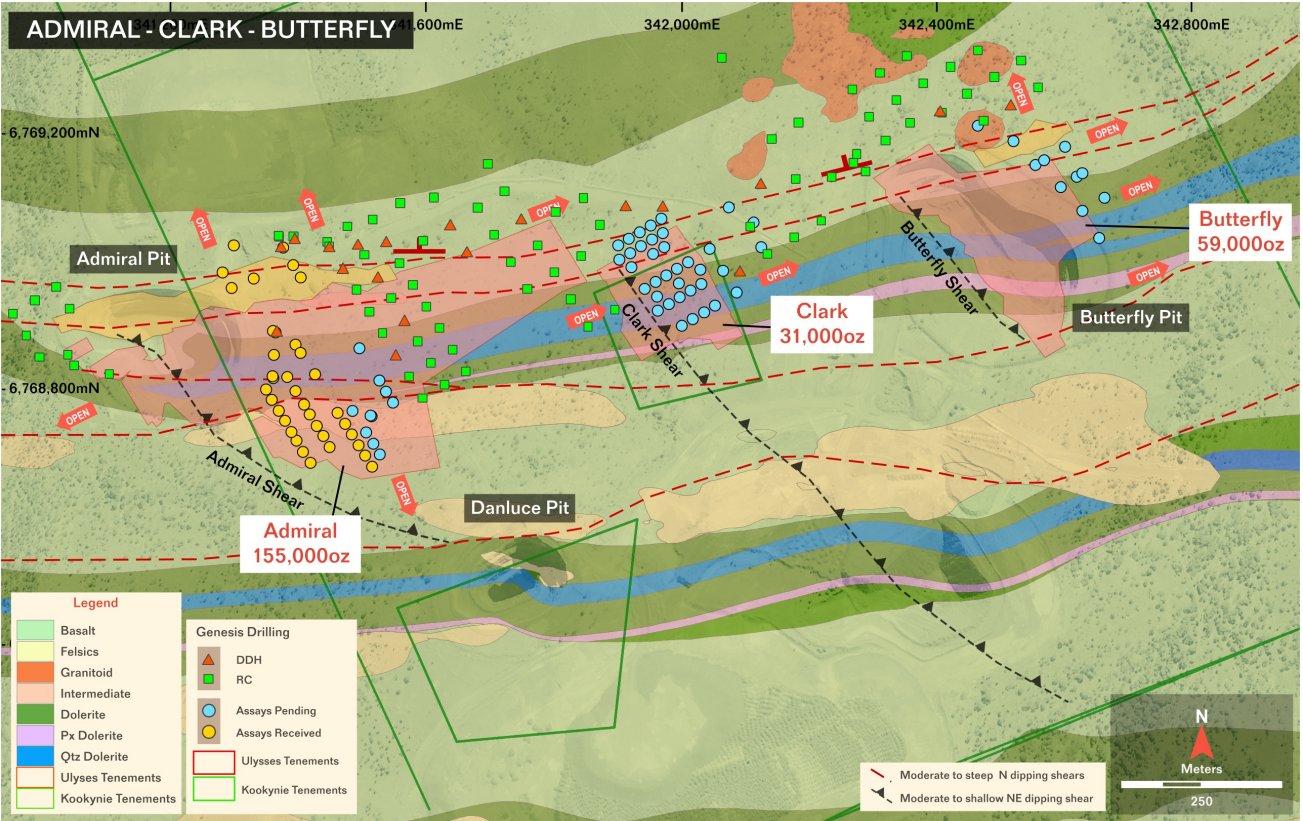
Figure 4. Section 9,040E looking local grid west. Recent intercepts in yellow boxes.



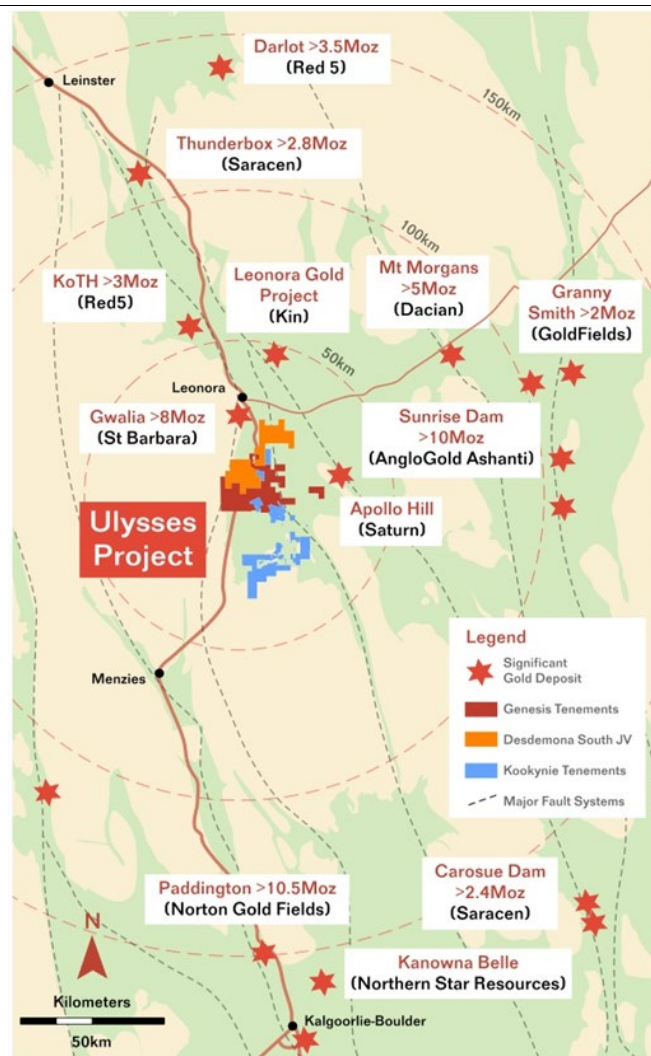
A large program of Resource extension drilling is planned to be completed over the next couple of months along the Admiral-to-Butterfly trend.

Figure 7 highlights the planned RC and diamond drilling.





**Figure 7. Planned drilling. RC drilling highlighted by green squares and diamond holes by red triangles.**



**Figure 8. Regional location plan.**

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

**ENDS**

For further information, visit: [www.genesisminerals.com.au](http://www.genesisminerals.com.au) or please contact

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## COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENTS

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Michael Fowler who is a full-time employee of the Company, a shareholder of Genesis Minerals Limited and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Fowler has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Fowler consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*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.

## MINERAL RESOURCE TABLE

A summary of the December 2019 Ulysses Mineral Resource is provided in Table 1 and the June 2020 Kookynie tenements Mineral Resource in Table 2.

Table 1 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>867,200</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.78</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>695,900</b>

Table 2 June 2020 Mineral Resource Estimate Kookynie

0.5g/t Au Cut-off, Depleted for Historical Mining									
Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Au	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au
	Mt	g/t	Oz	Mt	g/t	Oz	Mt	g/t	Oz
<b>Butterfly</b>	0.54	1.7	30,000	0.52	1.7	29,000	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>59,000</b>
<b>Admiral</b>	1.40	2.0	89,000	1.38	1.5	66,000	<b>2.78</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>155,000</b>
<b>Clark</b>	0.40	1.4	18,000	0.35	1.2	13,000	<b>0.75</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>31,000</b>
<b>Orion/Sapphire</b>	-	-	-	0.69	2.2	48,000	<b>0.69</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>48,000</b>
<b>Puzzle</b>	1.00	1.1	36,000	0.72	1.0	23,000	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>59,000</b>
<b>Orient Well</b>	-	-	-	1.51	1.3	61,000	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>61,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>174,000</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>8.53</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>414,000</b>

### NB. Rounding errors may occur

Full details of the Ulysses Mineral Resource estimate are provided in the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 December 2019 titled "Ulysses Mineral Resource Update". Full details of the Kookynie Mineral Resource estimate are provided in the Company's ASX announcement dated 24 June 2020 titled "Transformational Acquisition of the Kookynie Gold Project".

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements dated 19 December 2019 and 24 June 2020 and the Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimates

in the market announcements 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 announcements.

Table 3 RC Drilling Results 20USRC442 to 476.

Hole ID	Local East	Local North	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Max Depth (m)	MGA Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
20USRC442	9,020	10,045	341,419.8	6,768,677.9	428.2	48	150.0	-60.0	15	20	5	1.61
20USRC443	9,020	10,065	341,408.2	6,768,695.5	428.0	43	150.0	-60.0	20	25	5	0.76
20USRC444	9,020	10,085	341,398.3	6,768,712.8	427.7	48	150.0	-60.0	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.80</b>
20USRC445	9,020	10,102	341,390.5	6,768,726.7	427.5	48	150.0	-60.0	25	27	2	2.77
20USRC446	9,020	10,121	341,380.6	6,768,742.9	427.1	48	150.0	-60.0	26	32	6	1.21
20USRC447	9,020	10,140	341,370.3	6,768,758.9	426.7	53	150.0	-60.0	35	39	4	0.42
20USRC448	9,020	10,160	341,359.7	6,768,776.4	426.8	50	150.0	-60.0	11	25	14	0.38
20USRC449	9,020	10,180	341,350.0	6,768,792.2	426.4	55	150.0	-60.0	30	31	1	1.23
									41	46	5	1.22
20USRC450	9,040	10,200	341,361.9	6,768,810.6	426.2	98	150.0	-60.0	15	20	5	0.76
									34	36	2	1.99
									<b>46</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.12</b>
20USRC451	9,040	10,200	341,360.4	6,768,813.3	426.2	73	150.0	-60.0	41	43	2	3.35
									<b>50</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.36</b>
20USRC452	9,060	10,051	341,450.3	6,768,703.0	427.5	38	150.0	-60.0	27	28	1	1.08
20USRC453	9,060	10,071	341,439.8	6,768,719.7	427.3	38	150.0	-60.0	No significant intercept			
20USRC454	9,060	10,090	341,429.9	6,768,736.1	427.1	43	150.0	-60.0	<b>25</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3.60</b>
									38	41	3	1.01
20USRC455	9,060	10,110	341,419.1	6,768,753.9	426.9	53	150.0	-60.0	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5.45</b>
20USRC456	9,060	10,130	341,409.9	6,768,769.4	426.9	58	150.0	-60.0	30	45	15	0.51
									50	54	4	1.14
20USRC457	9,060	10,153	341,396.9	6,768,790.6	426.4	63	150.0	-60.0	No significant intercept			
20USRC458	9,060	10,180	341,384.0	6,768,812.8	426.1	77	150.0	-60.0	5	10	5	0.59
							150.0	-60.0	57	60	3	1.52
20USRC459	9,060	10,220	341,362.9	6,768,847.5	426.0	77	150.0	-60.0	40	45	5	0.59
							150.0	-60.0	<b>62</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.42</b>
20USRC460	9,060	10,340	341,296.2	6,768,951.9	426.2	112	150.0	-60.0	<b>89</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.69</b>
20USRC461	9,060	10,373	341,282.2	6,768,976.1	426.0	107	150.0	-60.0	<b>63</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.98</b>
20USRC462	9,080	10,250	341,360.9	6,768,884.6	425.5	92	150.0	-60.0	<b>39</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.51</b>
							150.0	-60.0	82	84	2	2.25
20USRC463	9,100	9,990	341,516.8	6,768,672.4	427.8	47	150.0	-60.0	35	37	2	1.31
20USRC464	9,100	10,010	341,505.5	6,768,689.6	427.6	45	150.0	-60.0	No significant intercept			
20USRC465	9,100	10,030	341,495.1	6,768,705.5	427.1	50	150.0	-60.0	17	19	2	0.57
							150.0	-60.0	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2.04</b>
20USRC466	9,100	10,050	341,484.7	6,768,722.5	427.1	50	150.0	-60.0	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.81</b>
20USRC467	9,100	10,070	341,474.6	6,768,739.4	426.8	55	150.0	-60.0	42	45	3	2.05
20USRC468	9,100	10,090	341,463.0	6,768,756.6	426.5	60	150.0	-60.0			0	
20USRC469	9,100	10,160	341,427.2	6,768,817.0	425.9	80	150.0	-60.0	<b>58</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2.19</b>
20USRC470	9,100	10,200	341,404.8	6,768,850.9	425.7	90	150.0	-60.0	<b>71</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.31</b>
20USRC471	9,100	10,220	341,396.1	6,768,864.1	425.6	90	150.0	-60.0	<b>39</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.85</b>
									39	44	5	1.39
									<b>71</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4.19</b>



20USRC472	9,100	10,340	341,331.1	6,768,967.5	425.7	120	150.0	-60.0	<b>45</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.70</b>
							150.0	-60.0	106	109	3	2.35
20USRC473	9,100	10,400	341,299.6	6,769,019.2	425.2	142	150.0	-60.0	<b>94</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.33</b>
									118	123	5	0.58
20USRC474	9,160	10,300	341,404.8	6,768,968.9	425.4	135	150.0	-60.0	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1.67</b>
									<b>118</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2.80</b>
20USRC475	9,160	10,320	341,392.9	6,768,988.8	425.4	137	150.0	-60.0	<b>46</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3.00</b>
									124	127	3	3.40
20USRC476	9,160	10,355	341,377.0	6,769,016.2	424.7	140	150.0	-60.0	<b>73</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3.22</b>
									<b>123</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.32</b>

**JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Sampling was undertaken using standard industry practices with reverse circulation (RC) drilling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Holes were generally angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. All drilling was angled towards local grid south (150 degrees).
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	All RC samples were fully pulverized at the lab to -75 microns, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with ICP-MS finish for Au.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	RC face sampling drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit. Drilling was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using a custom-built truck mounted rig.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC sample.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The RC samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No bias was noted between sample recovery and grade.
<b>Logging</b>	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	The detail of logging is considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation for the RC drilling.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken for RC drilling. Photography of RC chip trays and magnetic susceptibility reading are undertaken during the logging process.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core samples.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Reverse circulation holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter.



	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	RC 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 the RC sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-40 samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sampling was carried out using Genesis' protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals 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.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Analytical samples were analysed through Intertek Genalysis in Perth. All RC samples were analysed by 50g Fire Assay.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to estimate mineral or element percentages.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	In addition to Genesis' standards, duplicates and blanks, Intertek Genalysis incorporated laboratory QAQC including standards, blanks and repeats as a standard procedure. Certified reference materials that are relevant to the type and style of mineralisation targeted were inserted at regular intervals.  Results from certified reference material highlight that sample assay values are accurate.  Duplicate analysis of samples showed the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The Managing Director of Genesis and an independent consultant verified significant intercepts.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Logging of data was completed in the field with logging data entered using a Toughbook with a standardised excel template with drop down fields. Data is stored in a custom designed database maintained by an external DB consultant.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data.
<b>Location of data points</b>	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	All maps and sample locations are in MGA Zone51 GDA grid and have been measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±0.5 metres. The Admiral-Butterfly 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 Admiral-Butterfly local grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole collar RL's are +/- 2m accuracy. Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of development.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	For RC drilling the hole spacing is mostly 40/60m (E-W) by 20/40m (N-S).
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and	The RC drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.

	Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Holes were generally angled to Admiral-Butterfly local grid south (150 magnetic).
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation-based sampling bias is known at this time.
<b>Sample security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody was managed by Genesis. No issues were reported.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were completed.

### JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Kookynie Gold Project is located over a 60km strike length of the Melita Greenstones on granted mining and exploration licenses with associated miscellaneous licenses.  The Orient Well deposit is located on M40/289 and M40/20.  The Admiral/Clark and Butterfly deposits are located on Mining Leases M40/101, M40/110, and M40/3.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The majority of drilling was carried out by previous operators including A&C, Kookynie Resources, Consolidated Gold Mines, Melita Mining, Diamond Ventures, Dominion Mining and Forrest Gold;  Exploration has been ongoing since the 1980's across the Kookynie Project. Several phases of mining and processing operations;
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kookynie Gold Project is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna belt of the Eastern Goldfields terrane. Host rocks in the region are primarily metasedimentary and metavolcanic lithologies of the Melita greenstones;  Gold mineralisation is developed within structures encompassing a range of orientations and deformation styles;  The Admiral, Butterfly and Clark deposits occur as a series of mineralised structures forming two main orientations within a mafic package of basalt, dolerite and gabbro lithologies. The majority of gold mineralisation is hosted in a set of veins and related alteration haloes broadly parallel to the shallow ENE dipping Admiral Shear zone;  At Admiral and Butterfly, gold mineralisation is also developed in the steep north dipping, east-west trending Basalt Shear;
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>o dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>o down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>o hole length.</li> </ul>	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.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated	No top cuts were applied. Intercepts results were formed from weighted averages.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Maximum of 1m 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
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	<p>Only down hole lengths are reported. True widths are 80 to 90% of downhole lengths.</p> <p>All drill holes are angled to be approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.</p>
<b>Diagrams</b>	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plans are included in this release.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All exploration results are reported.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No mining has taken place recently.
<b>Further work</b>	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further work will include systematic infill and extensional drilling.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Appropriate plans are included in this release.