MINING UNDERWAY AT ULYSSES GOLD PROJECT AS DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS GROWTH POTENTIAL

Start of production and cash-flow signals the start of a new phase of growth

Key points:

- **Mining operations now underway at the Ulysses West open pit, at the Ulysses Gold Project near Leonora in WA.**
- **First ore expected to be delivered to the 3.5Mtpa Paddington gold plant by mid-October under the Toll Milling Agreement with Paddington Gold Pty Ltd.**
- **First cash-flow anticipated by mid-November, with the mining operation forecast to generate free cash-flow of ~$6M from the Ulysses West pit.**
- **Sterilisation drilling on the western side of the open pit has returned shallow, high-grade intersections including:**
  - *10m @ 3.2g/t gold from 30m; and*
  - *5m @ 1.74g/t gold from 15m*
- **Drilling will commence shortly to drill out this zone to evaluate the potential to extend the open pit in this area, following the completion of the initial 3-month mining program.**
- **Deep drilling beneath the previously mined Ulysses pit has extended the plunge of the mineralisation by a further 60m down plunge to the north-west, with a best intercept of 2m @ 9.3g/t gold and the mineralisation remaining open at depth.**

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that open pit mining operations are now underway at the Ulysses West open pit, part of the Company's 100%-owned **Ulysses Gold Project** near Leonora in Western Australia after a successful 7-day site establishment period.

The commencement of mining marks a significant milestone for Genesis, signalling the all-important transition to production and cash-flow, which will underpin the Company's next phase of growth and development.

Following approval by shareholders to issue $2.5 million worth shares to Mining Alliance partner, SMS Innovative Mining Pty Ltd ("SMS"), on 22 September, mobilisation commenced immediately and as a result the Ulysses West site has been successfully established in 7 days.

Ore from the Ulysses West open pit will be processed under a Toll Milling Agreement with Paddington Gold Pty Ltd ("Paddington"), with first ore expected to be dispatched to the Paddington Mill by mid-October.

The project is forecast to generate total estimated free cash-flow of ~$6 million from the initial Ulysses West operation (at a gold price of A$1750 per ounce), based on the Feasibility Study completed in August, which was based on a Probable Ore Reserve of 74,000 tonnes at 4.1g/t gold for 9,700 contained ounces[1].

Figure 1 Mining at Ulysses West – Looking West at cleared pit and waste dump area

Figure 2 Mining of top soil at Ulysses West

[1] Refer to the ASX Announcement dated August 9, 2016 for details of the material assumptions underpinning the production target and forecast financial information for Ulysses West. The Company confirms that all the material assumptions underpinning the production target and forecast financial information derived from the production target continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Figure 3 Gold nugget from top soil at Ulysses West

Figure 4 Ulysses West site offices being setup

Drilling and exploration programs

Genesis is also pleased to report positive results from ongoing drilling and exploration programs at the Ulysses Project, with recent results from both sterilisation drilling and deeper resource extension drilling highlighting the growth and expansion potential beyond the initial 3-month mining operation.

Sterilisation Drilling

Sterilisation drilling immediately west of the Ulysses West open pit (see Figure 5 and Appendix 1), has returned positive results for gold mineralisation including high-grade intersections of:

- 10m @ 3.20g/t gold from 30m in 16USRC064;
- 5m @ 1.74g/t gold from 15m in 16USRC061; and
- 10m @ 0.42g/t gold from 20m in 16USRC067.

It appears that the mineralisation intersected in the sterilisation drilling may be associated with an east-west splay off the main Ulysses shear zone, with the mineralisation associated with a weathered mafic schist with goethite after sulphide mineralisation, which is similar to the main zone.

Whilst still at a very early stage, the results are highly encouraging, suggesting there may be potential to extend the current pit at Ulysses West to mine the newly identified zone of gold mineralisation.

Follow-up drilling of this target will commence shortly to extend mineralisation further to the west along the interpreted splay structure, at depth and to the east to attempt to link mineralisation to the current Ulysses West pit with this new zone of mineralisation.

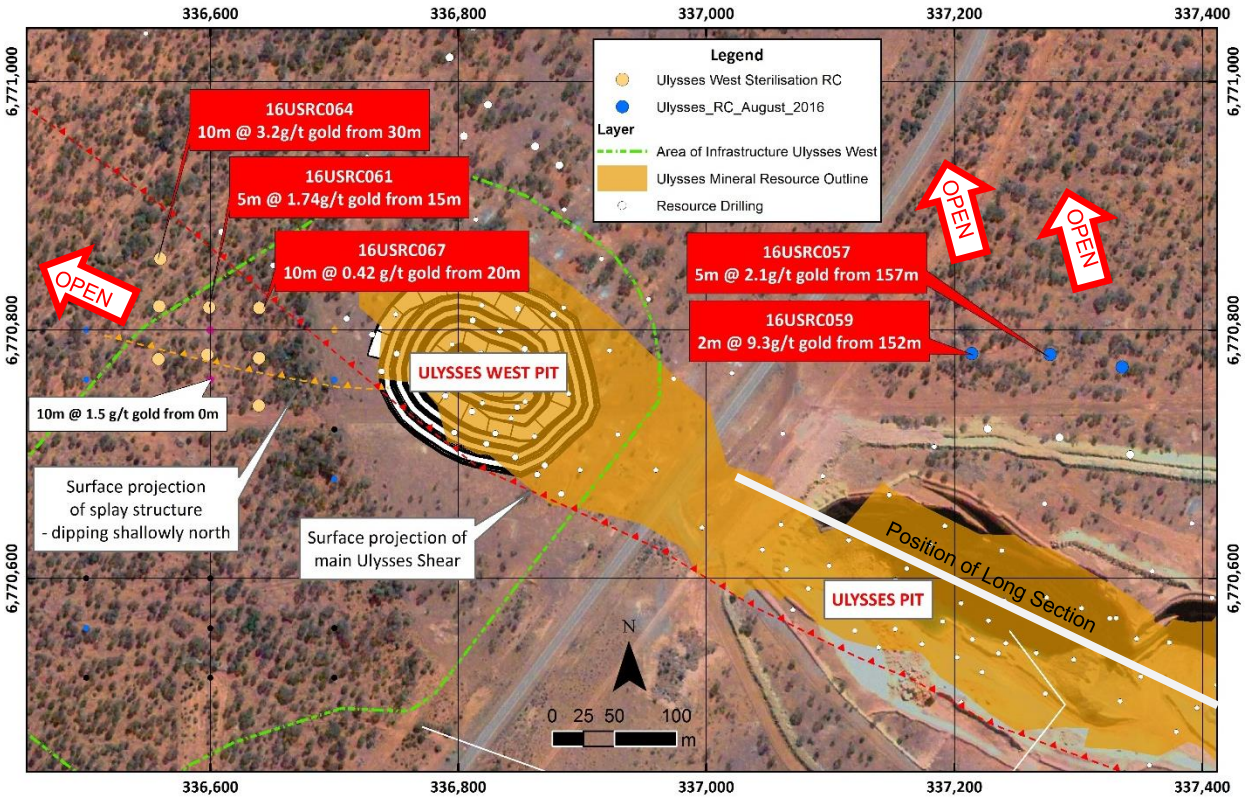

Figure 5 Ulysses plan view showing location of recent drill holes

Exploration Drilling – Ulysses

Three deeper holes (16USRC057 to 16USRC059) were also drilled (see Figure 5) under the previously mined Ulysses main pit in an attempt to trace one of the mineralised shoots identified by recent drilling.

This deeper drilling has successfully extended the plunge of the mineralisation by a further 60m to the north-west, with best intersections of **2m @ 9.3g/t gold from 152m** returned from 16USRC059 and **5m @ 2.1g/t gold from 157m** returned from 16USRC057 (see Figure 6). The mineralisation is hosted in dolerite and is associated with a biotite-pyrite altered shear zone with minor quartz veining. Mineralisation remains completely open at depth.

Further drilling will now be conducted to assess the potential of the Ulysses Deeps.

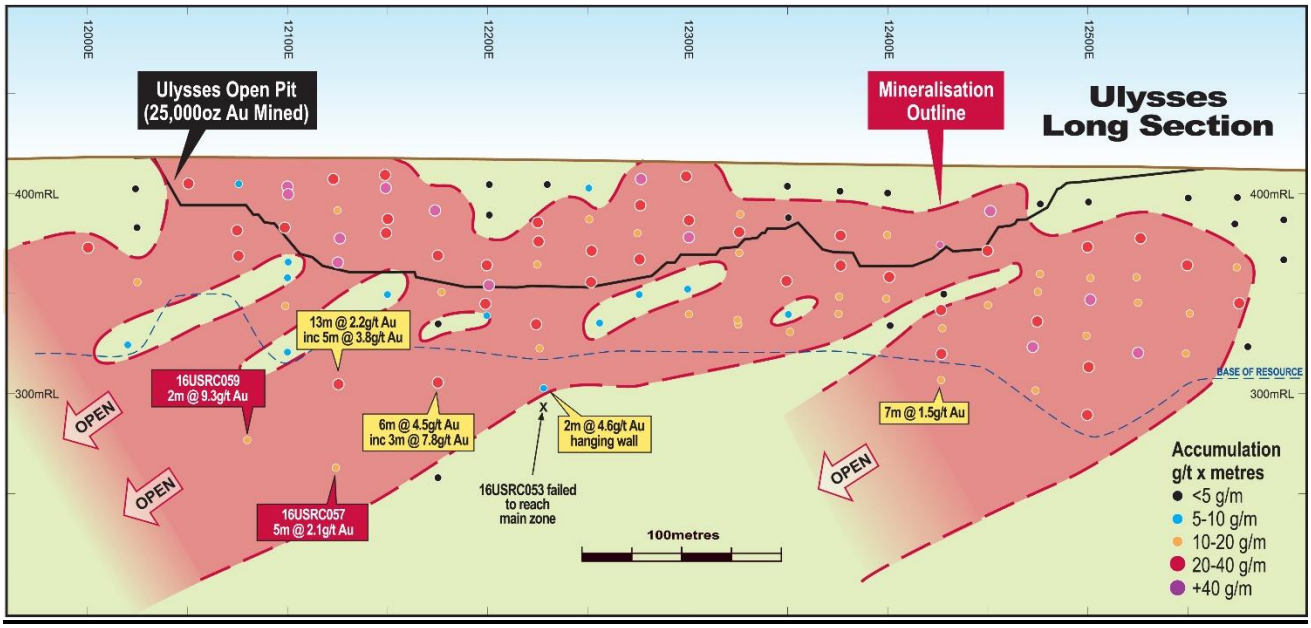

Figure 6 Long section showing results of deep drilling at Ulysses Deeps (local grid looking north – MGA looking NE)

Growth initiatives

The cash-flow generated at Ulysses will underpin the Company's strategy to ramp-up exploration activities both at Ulysses and its highly prospective Viking exploration project, located near Norseman in the Albany-Fraser Province.

The key objectives of the upcoming exploration programs are to:

- Grow the resource inventory at Ulysses and identify additional low-risk open pit mining opportunities which can be pursued in a similar manner to Ulysses West; and
- Make a company-changing gold discovery at either Ulysses or Viking, with the Viking tenements in particular offering outstanding discovery potential in a highly prospective emerging gold province.

This two-pronged strategy should generate significant news-flow for the Company over the coming months, both from the ongoing mining activities and from a multi-pronged exploration campaign across two highly prospective WA gold projects.

Management Comment

Genesis Managing Director Michael Fowler said the Company was delighted to have completed the site establishment in such a short period of time and to have commenced mining at the Ulysses Project.

"This marks a critical milestone in Genesis' history, with Ulysses West expected to deliver strong cash-flow for the Company to help underpin our future growth initiatives," he said.

"Planning is now well advanced for our two key exploration drilling campaigns which will commence at the Ulysses and Viking Projects in October.

"Thanks to the support of our Mining Alliance partner, SMS, we have been able to commence mining operations less than two months after the completion of our Feasibility Study and only 7 days after mobilisation to site. I would like to sincerely congratulate all our staff and contractors for their hard work to achieve this significant milestone," he continued.

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.

The Information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Gary McCrae, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McCrae is a full-time employee of MineComp Pty Ltd. Mr McCrae 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 McCrae 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 Ulysses Ore Reserve Summary – August 2016

Ore Reserve Category	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz
Proved	-	-	-
Probable	74,000	4.1	9,700
Total	**74,000**	**4.1**	**9,700**

Note: Rounding errors may occur

Ulysses Mineral Resource Inclusive of Ore Reserves

Mineral Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au g/t	Au Oz
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	1.62	2.4	122,500
Inferred	0.51	1.8	29,000
Total	**2.13**	**2.2**	**151,500**

Appendix 1: Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements

Some statements in this report regarding estimates or future events are forward looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as “planned”, “expected”, “projected”, “estimated”, “may”, “scheduled”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “potential”, “could”, “nominal”, “conceptual” and similar expressions. Forward looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results, and may cause the Company’s actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in mine development and production, geological, mining and processing technical problems, the inability to obtain any additional mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with mining and third party processing operations, competition for among other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel, incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, changes in commodity prices and exchange rate, currency and interest fluctuations, various events which could disrupt operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions, the demand for and availability of transportation services, the ability to secure adequate financing and management’s ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks. There can be no assurance that forward looking statements will prove to be correct.

This announcement has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code (2012) and the current ASX Listing Rules.

Genesis Minerals Limited has concluded it has a reasonable basis for providing the forward looking statements included in this announcement. The Company advises that the Feasibility Study results, Production Target and Forecast Financial Information contained in this announcement are based on a Probable Ore Reserve. The announcement dated August 9, 2016 contains details of the Mining Alliance and capital raising which provides the Company with sufficient funding to commence mining at Ulysses West.

Appendix 1 Significant intersections in local grid and MGA from RC drilling at Ulysses

Hole ID	Local East	Local North	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Depth (m)	Local Grid Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
16USRC057	12,125	20,080	337,277.2	6,770,780.3	414.4	190	180	-60	157	162	5	2.1
16USRC058	12,175	20,110	337,335.3	6,770,770.3	414.1	190	180	-60	174	176	2	0.48
16USRC059	12,075	20,040	337,213.9	6,770,781.1	414.7	172	180	-60	152	154	2	9.3
16USRC060			336,597.5	6,770,780.0	412.4	40	180	-60	10	15	5	0.3
16USRC061			336,599.2	6,770,818.2	412.1	60	180	-60	15	20	5	1.74
									25	35	10	0.23
16USRC062			336,558.1	6,770,776.6	412.3	40	180	-60	10	15	5	0.24
									20	25	5	0.3
16USRC063			336,558.7	6,770,819.0	412	40	180	-60	5	10	5	0.28
									25	30	5	0.15
16USRC064			336,559.6	6,770,857.4	411.7	40	180	-60	30	40	10	3.2
16USRC065			336,639.1	6,770,739.0	412.5	40	180	-60				NSI
16USRC066			336,639.3	6,770,777.4	412.2	40	180	-60				NSI
16USRC067			336,639.5	6,770,817.7	411.8	40	180	-60	20	30	10	0.43

Intercepts from 16USRC060 to 067 formed by 5m composite samples. One metre splits have been submitted for analysis.

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.	Sampling was undertaken using standard industry practices with reverse circulation (RC) drilling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Holes were generally angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 2 to 3 kg was dried, crushed and pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter at 1m intervals to obtain an analytical sample. Five metre composite spear samples were collected for each hole outside of the known mineralised zones. 1m samples were submitted to the laboratory for areas of known mineralisation or anomalism. For the sterilisation drilling 16USRCS060 to 067 5m composites were submitted to the laboratory.
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.
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 majority of samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No bias was noted between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	The detail of logging is considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken at 1m intervals.
	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 Reverse Circulation (RC).
	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.	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 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.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Analytical samples were analysed through Intertek Genalysis in Perth. All RC samples were analysed by 50g Fire Assay.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to estimate mineral or element percentages.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	In addition to Genesis' standards, duplicates and blanks, Intertek Genalysis incorporated laboratory QAQC including standards, blanks and repeats as a standard procedure. Certified reference materials that are relevant to the type and style of mineralisation targeted were inserted at regular intervals. Results from certified reference material highlight that sample assay values are accurate. Duplicate analysis of samples showed the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The Managing Director of Genesis and an independent consultant verified significant intercepts.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Logging of data was completed in the field with logging data entered using a Toughbook with a standardised excel template with drop down fields.
	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. Collar locations were planned and pegged using a handheld Garmin GPS with reference to known collar positions in the field. At the completion of the program the collar locations surveyed with Rover pole shots using a Leica Captivate RTK GPS (+/-0.1m).
	Specification of the grid system used.	Both the MGA Zone51 GDA grid and the Ulysses local grid (magnetic north 40.5°) are used.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole collar RL's are +/- 0.1m accuracy. Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of development.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	For RC drilling the hole spacing is mostly 50m (E-W) by 80m (N-S) for the Ulysses Deeps (16USRC057 to 059) and 40m x 40m spacing for the 16USRC060 to 067.
	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 drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been	No compositing has been applied.

	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 grid south or to optimize the intersection angle with the interpreted structures.
	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 deposit is located within Mining Lease M40/166 which is owned by Ulysses Mining Pty Ltd. 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.	Ulysses is an orogenic, lode-style deposit hosted within mafic rocks of the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt Gold mineralisation occurs within a strong zone of shearing and biotite-sericite-pyrite alteration typically 5-10m true width. The shear zone strikes east-west and dips 30-40^{o} to the north.
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: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length.	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Appendix 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	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release.

	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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').	Drill holes (16USRC057 to 059) are angled to local grid south which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend. Only down hole lengths are reported. Drill holes (16USRC060 to 067) are angled to MGA grid south 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 rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	A mining operation has commenced 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 of the currently defined resource.

	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.