

MULTIPLE NEW GOLD ZONES IDENTIFIED IN AIRCORE DRILLING AT ULYSSES

KEY POINTS

- Significant new gold zones intersected at Ulysses East and Ulysses West outside of the existing Mineral Resource.
 - Drilling demonstrates the significant potential for resource growth at the Ulysses Project from new discoveries.
 - Planning underway for follow-up drilling.
 - RC drill program completed last week testing interpreted high-grade shoots at depth along the entire Ulysses Resource, assays pending.
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Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) ('Genesis' or the 'Company') is pleased to advise that significant new gold zones at Ulysses East and Ulysses West (see Figure 1) have been identified outside of the existing Mineral Resource base at the Company's 100% owned Ulysses Gold Project ('Ulysses' or the 'Project') located in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The zones were identified in a recent aircore drilling program that was designed to test immediate strike extensions to the Ulysses Mineral Resource which currently stands at 2.1Mt at 2.2g/t Au for 151,000 ounces of gold (*See GMD ASX Release dated February 1, 2016*) and other strongly gold anomalous geochemical and structural targets in the area.

Significant shallow gold intersections from the wide spaced aircore drilling included;

- 10m @ 1.50 g/t gold from 0m in hole 16USAC136
- 5m @ 0.76 g/t gold from 45m in hole 16USAC035
- 8m @ 0.70 g/t gold from 60m in hole 16USAC072
 - includes 3m @ 1.6 g/t gold to the end of hole
- 5m @ 0.56g/t gold from 40m in hole 16USAC057
- 20m @ 0.22g/t gold from 0m in hole 16USAC036

Ulysses East

Aircore drilling targeting shallow mineralisation east of the current Ulysses resource returned 8m @ 0.7g/t gold from 60m (Including 3m @ 1.6g/t gold to the end of hole) in hole 16USAC072 which lies more than 600m along strike from the current Ulysses resource (see Figure 1). Hole 16USAC057 returned 5m @ 0.56g/t gold from 40m in an area of very strong aircore defined gold anomalism located a further 800m to the east.

A significant mineralised corridor over 1.5km in strike has now been identified at Ulysses East, which to date has only been poorly tested and further follow up is planned to evaluate this corridor which has high potential to define resources capable of being mined by open pit methods.

Ulysses West

Significant shallow mineralisation has been intersected at Ulysses West in hole 16USAC136 which returned 10m @ 1.50 g/t gold from 0m. The mineralisation is interpreted to dip to the north, subparallel to the main Ulysses shear zone with hole 16USAC137 (located 40m north of Hole 16USAC136) returning 2m @ 0.53g/t gold from 20m to the end of the hole. This intersection is located ~100m to the WSW of the Ulysses West resource which is planned to be the subject of open pit mining in the second half of 2016.

This area has now been identified as an area of high priority for follow up drilling in the coming months with excellent potential to define additional open pittable resources in the immediate vicinity of the Ulysses West resource.

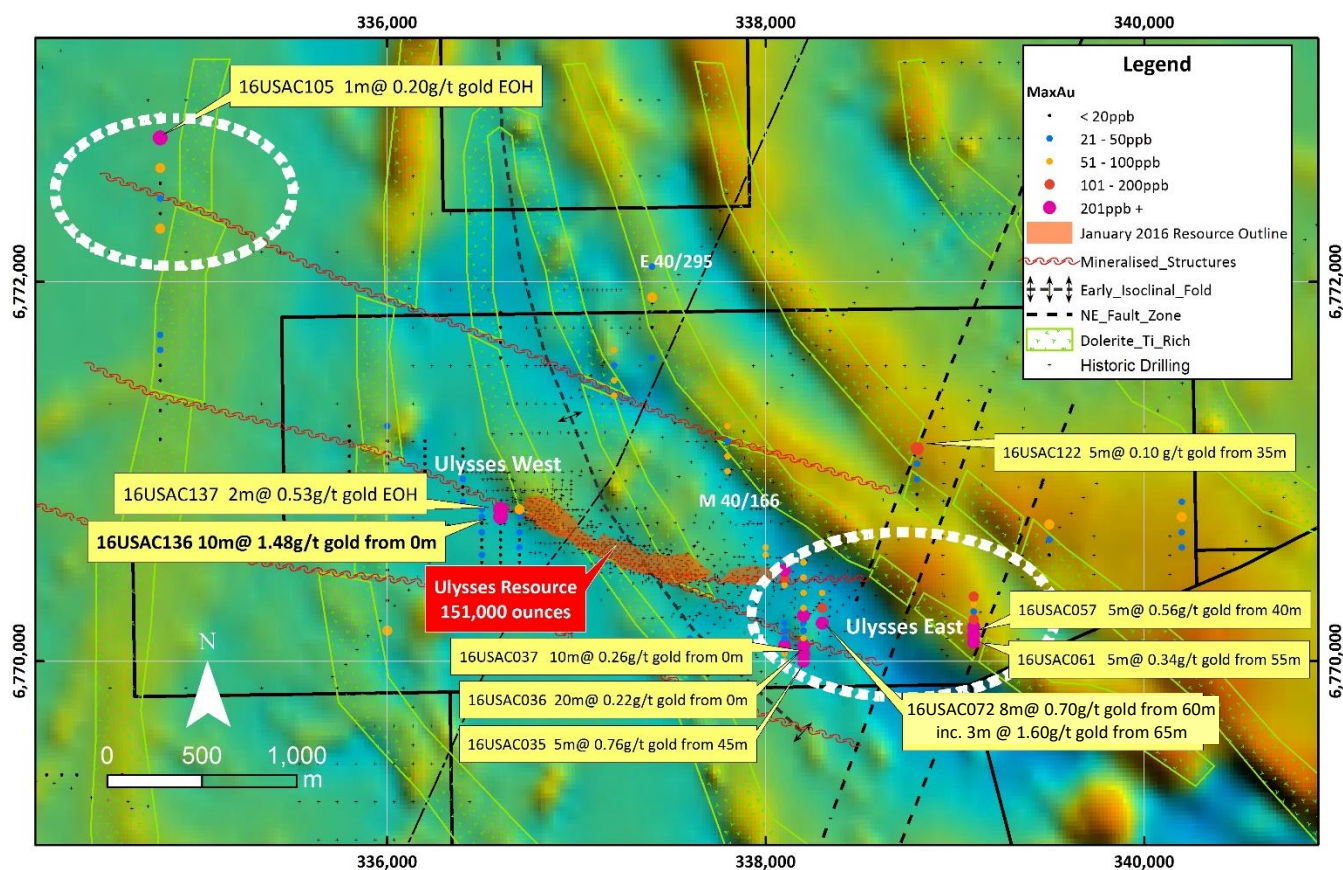


Figure 1 Drill results from recent aircore drilling at Ulysses.

Hole 16USAC105 located ~2.5km north west of the Ulysses Resource returned 1m @ 0.2g/t gold at the bottom of the hole. This intersection opens up a significant area of untested greenstone belt that requires follow up drilling.

RC Drilling

A 1,200m program of RC drilling was completed last week at Ulysses. This program continued to test the interpreted down plunge extents of the north plunging high-grade gold shoots along the entire Ulysses Resource including following up the recently returned 2m @ 9.0g/t gold located 80m outside of the Ulysses Resource boundary at Ulysses West (See GMD ASX Release dated May 9, 2016). All of the drilling completed targeted zones 40 to 80m outside of the current resource.

Follow up drilling

Planning is well advanced to follow up these recent results which will initially involve systematic aircore drilling at Ulysses East over 2km of strike and a combination of aircore and RC drilling at Ulysses West.

Genesis' Managing Director, Mr Michael Fowler said, the first drilling completed at Ulysses away from the known resource in the past 15 years has been a great success, confirming the potential of the project.

"We look forward to continuing drilling in the immediate area of the recent intersections and in the broader tenement package where there is strong potential to make new discoveries", he added.

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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.

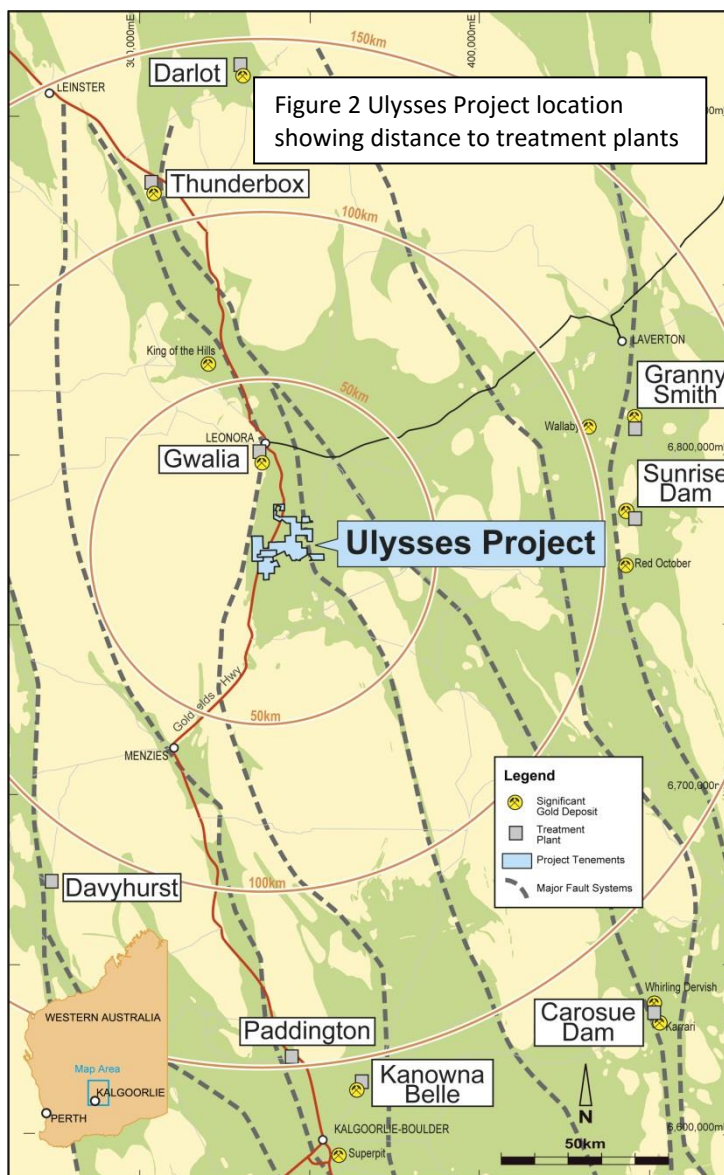
Ulysses Project Background

Ulysses is centred about 30km south of Leonora and 200km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 2). The Project comprises a granted mining lease and two granted exploration licences.

Ulysses is located in the minerals rich and highly prospective Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. It is located 30km south of the Sons of Gwalia (6Moz of Production and 1.8Moz Reserve) mine and along strike of Orient Well and Kookynie mine camps which have produced over 0.7Moz. It is close to world leading mining infrastructure which will allow toll treatment of ore from Ulysses. The Project contains a shallow JORC 2012 compliant resource of 151,000 ounces of gold (see *GMD ASX Release dated February 1, 2016*).

The Ulysses Deposit was mined by Sons of Gwalia in 2002 producing 266,358 t @ 2.92 g/t Au for 24,985 Oz Au. Ore was treated at the Gwalia Treatment plant. St Barbara Limited acquired the project in April 2004 as part of the purchase of the Sons of Gwalia Gold Division.

No exploration had been completed on M40/166 since mining was completed in 2002 and no significant exploration has occurred on the surrounding exploration licences since 2004. Numerous high priority exploration targets remain at the Project.



Appendix 1 Significant intersections in MGA coordinates from AC drilling at Ulysses

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Depth	Grid Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Gold (g/t)
16USAC035	338,200	6,770,000	415	54	180	-60	0	10	10	0.14
							45	50	5	0.76
							50	53	3	0.2
16USAC036	338,200	6,770,040	415	43	180	-60	0	20	20	0.22
16USAC037	338,200	6,770,080	415	44	180	-60	0	10	10	0.26
16USAC041	338,200	6,770,240	415	67	180	-60	0	10	10	0.12
							45	50	5	0.29
16USAC056	339,100	6,770,100	415	78	180	-60	30	35	5	0.24
16USAC057	339,100	6,770,180	415	77	180	-60	40	45	5	0.56
							76	77	1	0.42
16USAC060	339,100	6,770,340	415	75	180	-60	60	65	5	0.16
16USAC061	339,100	6,770,140	415	74	180	-60	55	60	5	0.34
16USAC062	339,100	6,770,220	415	69	180	-60	55	60	5	0.14
16USAC065	338,100	6,770,080	415	52	180	-60	0	5	5	0.14
							45	51	6	0.20
16USAC070	338,100	6,770,440	415	74	180	-60	45	50	5	0.11
16USAC071	338,100	6,770,480	415	65	180	-60	50	55	5	0.30
16USAC072	338,300	6,770,200	415	68	180	-60	60	68	8	0.7
						inc	65	68	3	1.6
16USAC073	338,300	6,770,280	415	69	180	-60	0	5	5	0.11
							60	68	8	0.12
16USAC075	336,000	6,770,160	415	70	180	-60	45	50	5	0.10
16USAC105	334,800	6,772,760	415	65	180	-60	64	65	1	0.20
16USAC122	338,800	6,771,120	415	68	180	-60	35	40	5	0.10
16USAC136	336,600	6,770,760	415	20	180	-60	0	10	10	1.50
16USAC137	336,600	6,770,800	415	22	180	-60	20	22	2	0.53

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 aircore (AC) drilling. Lines were spaced 200 to 800m apart holes along lines 40 to 160m apart. 137 AC holes for a total of 6,983m were drilled.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Holes were angled to grid south.
	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.	AC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone by bucket at 1m intervals and laid on the ground in rows of 10m. The 1m bulk samples were sampled with a scoop to generate 5m composite samples of approximately 2.5kg. An additional 1m EOH multi-element sample was taken.
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).	AC drilling was carried out using a 3½" blade bit to refusal, generally at the fresh rock interface. Drilling was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using a custom built truck mounted rig.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	AC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each AC sample.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Approximately 84% of samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered. Lake lays and sediments were encountered in drilling to the west of the Ulysses Resource.
	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.	AC sampling is not appropriate for mineral resource estimation and is considered a qualitative sampling technique.
	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 aircore (AC).
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Aircore hole were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone.
	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 (25g) and underwent analysis by aqua regia (method AR25/aMS) with a 1ppb gold detection limit.
	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 were picked up using a hand held Garmin GPS ± 2 m accuracy.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA Zone51 GDA grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole collar RL's are ± 2 m accuracy. Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of development.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	For AC drilling the hole spacing is mostly 800 to 200m (E-W) by 40 to 80m (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 Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing is not sufficient to establish any geological or grade continuity.
	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 south.
	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. Drilling was also completed on E40/295.
	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 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° 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: - 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 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 Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated	No top cuts were applied. Intercepts results were formed from weighted averages.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	No internal dilution was included.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are currently used for reporting of exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Drill holes are angled to MGA south which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend. Only down hole lengths are reported.
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	Appropriate plans are included in this release.

	view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 study is currently being undertaken.
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 anomalous zones defined by aircore 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.