

THICK HIGH-GRADE GOLD HITS CONFIRM POTENTIAL FOR LONG-TERM UNDERGROUND MINE AT ULYSSES PROJECT, WA

Impressive new results including 10m at 6.42g/t confirm significant down-plunge extensions of existing 206,400oz resource. Plus, “wildcat” intercept of 5m at 22.2g/t at Orient Well NW.

Key Points:

- Wide, high-grade intersections encountered in most recent follow-up Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program targeting down-plunge extensions of the existing Ulysses Mineral Resource (2.8Mt at 2.3g/t Au for 206,400oz). Results include:
 - 7m @ 4.69g/t gold from 152m 17USRC120
 - 10m @ 6.42g/t gold from 128m 17USRC121
 - including 2m @ 16.3g/t gold
 - 10m @ 1.70g/t gold from 129m 17USRC122
 - 6m @ 6.06g/t gold from 170m 17USRC123
 - including 2m @ 16.8g/t gold
 - The results correlate with and complement the high-grade results reported in the ASX announcement of 3 July 2017, including:
 - 7m @ 4.11g/t gold from 153m (17USRC119)
 - 4m @ 6.11g/t gold from 177m (17USRC112)
 - 3m @ 1.87g/t gold from 220m and 2m at 3.34g/t Au from 246m (17USRC111)
 - Drilling has now confirmed that the Ulysses West shoot has a plunge extent of over 400m and remains open at depth, highlighting the potential to establish a long-term underground mine at Ulysses.
 - The recently commenced Underground Scoping Study will now be expanded to include all recent drilling, with next steps to include aggressive extensional and in-fill drilling to extend the Ulysses Resource to >200m below surface.
 - A one-off RC hole at the Orient Well NW Prospect has returned an impressive intercept of 5m at 22.2g/t gold from 95m (17USRC127). This is located 10 km to the east of Ulysses and highlights the potential to define a new large mineralised gold system. Immediate follow up drilling is being planned.
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Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to announce that it has confirmed the potential to develop a long-term underground mine at its 100%-owned **Ulysses Gold Project**, located 30km south of Leonora in WA, after receiving further highly encouraging results from deep drilling targeting down-plunge extensions of the existing resource.

The latest phase of drilling, comprising 8 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 1,505m, has reinforced and extended the mineralisation intersected in the deeper drilling reported on 3 July 2017, which confirmed the potential for significant high-grade mineralisation at depth directly below the Ulysses and Ulysses West open pits and the existing 206,400oz Mineral Resource.

Drilling has now confirmed that the Ulysses West shoot has a plunge extent of more than 400 metres and remains open at depth, with the recent drilling continuing to improve the Company's understanding of the geological controls on the high-grade mineralisation.

The new results all sit outside the 206,400oz Mineral Resource and open up a significant untested area to be targeted by further drilling.

Genesis Managing Director Michael Fowler said the two recent deeper drill campaigns at Ulysses amounted to a potential game-changer for the project:

"While our efforts until now have been focused on defining shallow resources capable of extraction via open pit mining campaigns to generate immediate cash-flow, our focus in recent drill programs has turned to the potential for a larger-scale underground mining opportunity."

"The two deeper RC drill campaigns have revealed a much bigger picture, demonstrating that the down-plunge extensions of the existing resource have the potential to develop into a sustainable long-term cash-flow business for the Company."

"While there is still work to do to confirm this, we are very encouraged by the grade and widths of the mineralisation we have intersected at depth – which clearly justify consideration of an underground mine. To this end, we have already commenced an Underground Scoping Study, which will now be expanded to include the latest results."

"We also intend to resume extensional and in-fill drilling to confirm extensions of the resource to ~200m below surface and underpin an upgraded Mineral Resource estimate. Geotechnical drilling will also be carried out to support the underground mining. It is worth bearing in mind that depths of 150-200m currently being targeted are still relatively shallow in terms of underground mining operations particularly when compared to other WA gold mines which average depths of over 700m below surface."

"In the meantime, a single RC drill-hole completed to test a zone of anomalism at the Orient Well NW prospect, which lies just to the east of Ulysses along strike, has returned an outstanding intercept of 5m at 22g/t which clearly warrants immediate follow-up. There is excellent potential to delineate additional near-surface ounces in this location which we will test with follow-up drilling in the near future."

"The overall potential at Ulysses is clearly expanding in several areas, and it's clear from our recent drilling that we are dealing with a much larger gold mineralised system than we originally envisaged."

Ulysses RC Drilling Program, August 2017

A total of eight Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 1,505m was drilled at the Ulysses Project in August 2017 with all but one targeted at the Ulysses Resource. This followed up the 9-hole RC program completed in May and reported in the ASX announcement of 3 July 2017.

One hole as part of the recent program was drilled at Orient Well NW to follow up significant aircore (AC) defined mineralisation.

Drilling at Ulysses has continued to target the high-grade shoot which is interpreted to extend beneath the Goldfields Highway at depth from below the Ulysses West pit. It should be noted that there is no restriction on mining beneath the highway.

All assay results have now been received from this latest drilling program, with the results confirming significant down-plunge extensions of the existing Ulysses Mineral Resource (2.8Mt at 2.3g/t Au for 206,400oz).

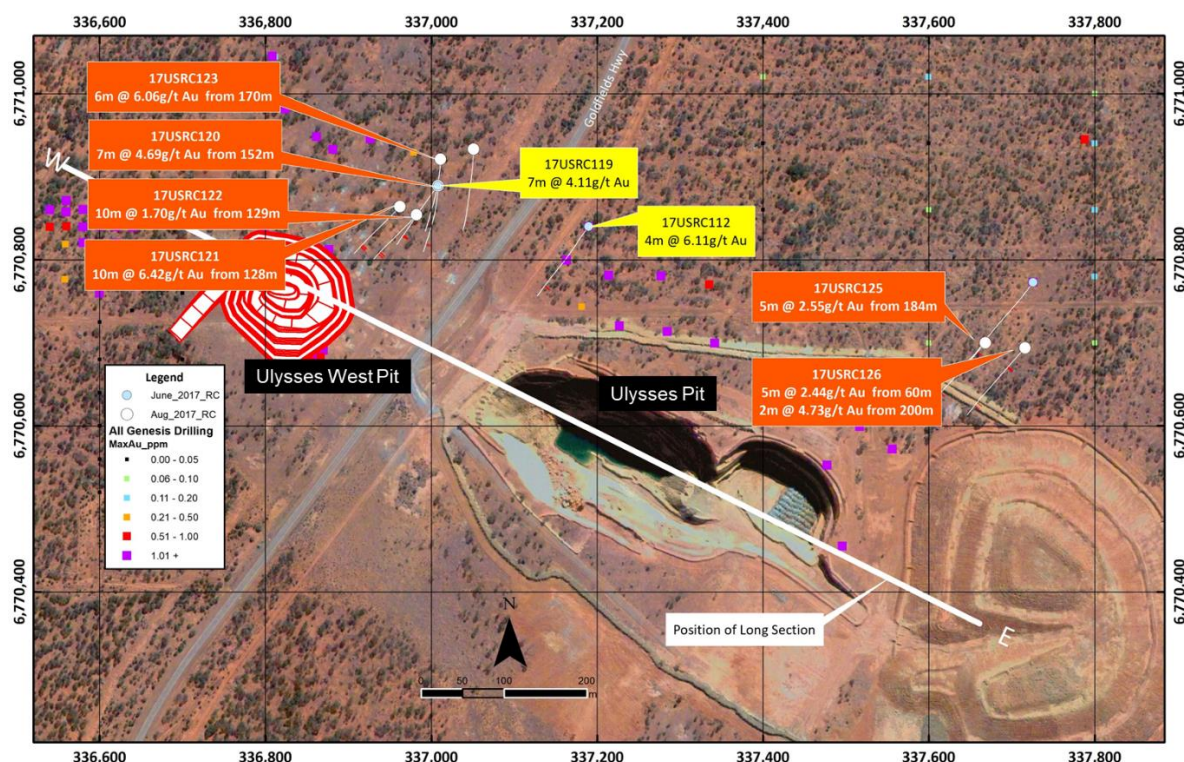


Figure 1. August 2017 RC drill-hole collar positions (white circles). New drill-hole intercepts are shown in orange boxes, with the previously announced 2017 intersections shown in yellow boxes. The position of the Long Section shown in Figures 2 and 3 is highlighted by the white solid line.

The results continue to expand and confirm the potential of Ulysses to develop into a sustainable long-term cash flow business for Genesis.

Results returned from the recent drilling (see Figure 1) campaign include:

- 7m @ 4.69g/t gold from 152m 17USRC120
- 10m @ 6.42g/t gold from 128m 17USRC121
 - including 2m @ 16.3g/t gold
- 10m @ 1.70g/t gold from 129m 17USRC122
- 6m @ 6.06g/t gold from 170m 17USRC123
 - including 2m @ 16.8g/t gold
- 5m @ 2.55g/t gold from 184m 17USRC125
- 5m @ 2.44g/t gold from 60m 17USRC126
- 2m @ 4.73g/t gold from 200m 17USRC126

The new results correlate with and complement the high-grade results reported in the ASX announcement of 3 July 2017 (from the May drilling campaign), which included:

- 7m @ 4.11g/t gold from 153m (17USRC119)
- 4m @ 6.11g/t gold from 177m (17USRC112)
- 3m @ 1.87g/t gold from 220m and 2m at 3.34g/t Au from 246m (17USRC111)

Drilling has confirmed the Ulysses West shoot now has a plunge extent of over 400m and is open at depth (see Figures 2 and 3). The drilling has also continued to improve the Company's understanding of the geological controls on the high-grade mineralisation.

The recent results indicate that the intersection of **4m @ 6.11g/t gold** returned in 17USRC112 (see GMD ASX release 3 July 2017) forms part of the Ulysses West high-grade shoot. This intersection sits below the eastern side of the Goldfields Highway some 140m east of the recently completed hole 17USRC120 which was drilled from the western side of the highway (see Figures 1 to 3).

The recent intersections are all located outside the current Ulysses Resource (see Figure 2) and open up a large untested area to be targeted by further drilling. The maximum drill hole intersection depth within the Ulysses Mineral Resource is 160m with the average drill hole intersection depth <120m below surface.

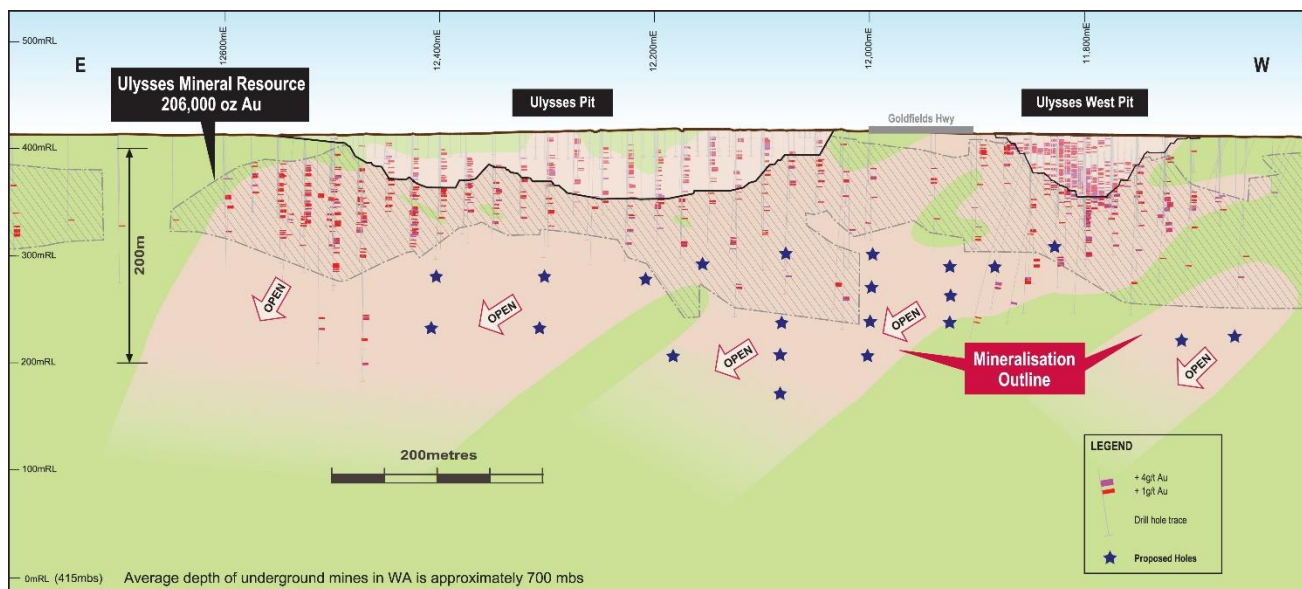


Figure 2. Long Section of the Ulysses Mineral Resource, with the current Mineral Resource highlighted and proposed drill-holes shown as blue stars. Looking south.

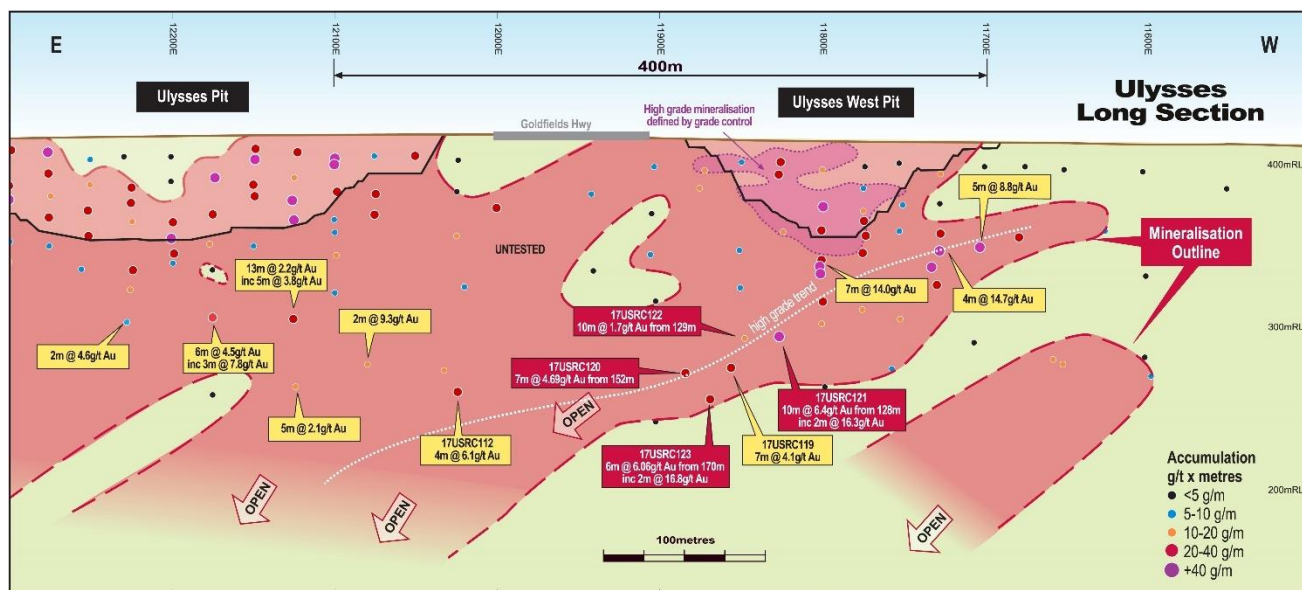


Figure 3. Long Section highlighting the Ulysses West high-grade shoot – looking south.

A full list of results from the August 2017 drill campaign is provided in Appendix 1.

Next Steps

In light of the strong results generated by the deeper drilling at Ulysses, Genesis will expand the recently commenced Underground Scoping Study to include all recent drilling.

Next steps for the Project include:

- Systematic and phased extensional and in-fill drilling to extend the Ulysses Resource to >200m below surface. This drilling, which is planned to commence in September will give a clearer understanding of the geometry of the high-grade gold shoots developed at Ulysses;
- Updating of Ulysses Mineral Resource;
- Expansion of underground mining study; and
- Geotechnical drilling to support the underground mining study and provide data for preliminary modelling to estimate potential dilution, to determine crown pillar requirements and appropriate ground support standards.

Orient Well NW

A one-off RC hole at the Orient Well NW prospect to follow up a zone of anomalous gold intersected in previous aircore drilling (Figure 4) has returned an outstanding intercept of **5m @ 22.2g/t gold** from 95m and 20m @ 0.43g/t Au from 100m in 17USRC127.

The intersections highlight the significant potential to define a large, gold mineralised system at Orient Well NW. Mineralisation is hosted within a highly weathered and foliated felsic unit with quartz veining and iron oxide after sulphide.

The style of mineralisation has similarities to the Orient Well deposit located about 2km to the SE of 17USRC127. The orientation and geometry of the mineralisation in 17USRC127 is unclear but a NW trend to the overall strike of the mineralisation is interpreted. The Orient Well NW prospect sits in a similar structural position to Ulysses.

Follow-up drilling is planned to commence within the next month.

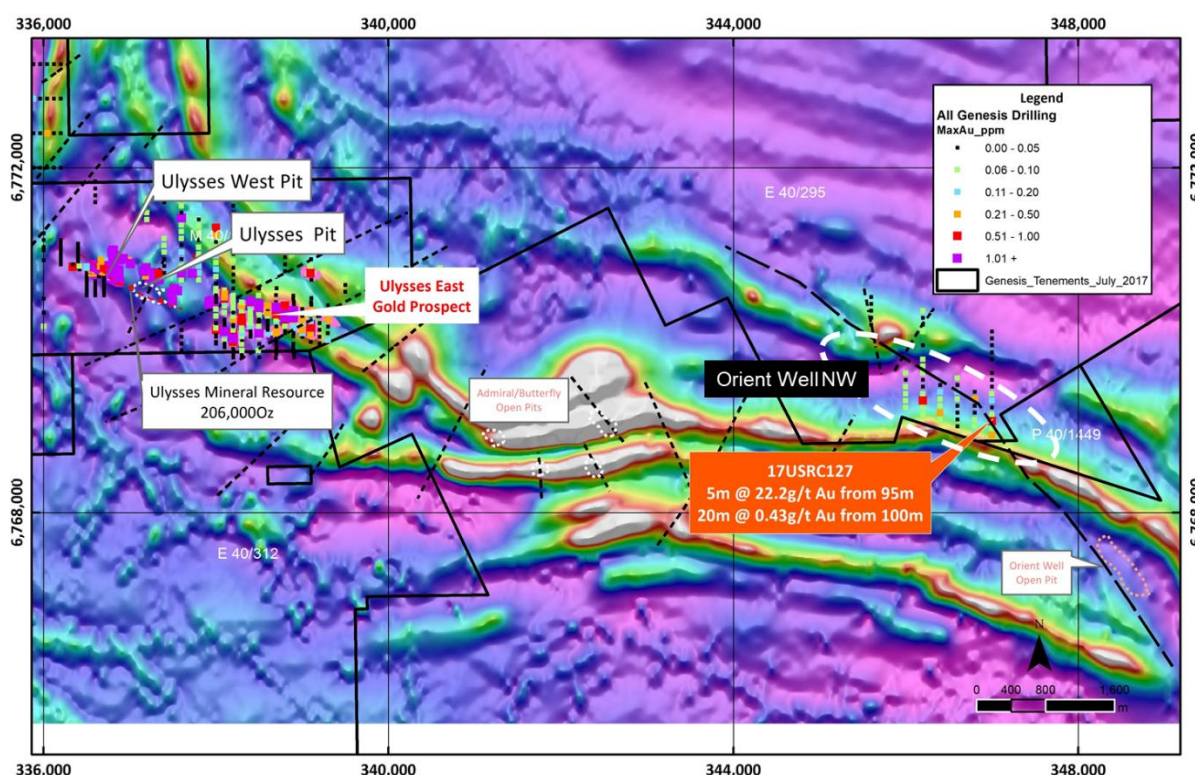


Figure 4. Location of the Orient Well NW prospect. 17USRC127 is the only RC hole drilled to date at the prospect.

ENDS

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

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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.

Appendix 1 August 2017 Ulysses Project RC Drilling Program Results 17USRC120 to 127

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Depth (m)	Grid Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
17USRC120	337,008	6,770,889	410	180	180	-60	152	159	7	4.69
17USRC121	336,962	6,770,864	410	160	220	-60	128	138	10	6.42
						inc	130	132	2	16.30
17USRC122	336,982	6,770,854	410	155	220	-60	0	5	5	0.76
							129	139	10	1.70
17USRC123	337,011	6,770,921	410	195	180	-60	170	176	6	6.06
						inc	172	174	2	16.80
17USRC124	337,051	6,770,933	410	211	180	-60	189	190	1	2.33
							194	195	1	1.15
17USRC125	337,668	6,770,700	410	218	220	-60	184	189	5	2.55
17USRC126	337,716	6,770,694	410	236	220	-58	60	65	5	2.44
							189	191	2	1.14
							200	202	2	4.73
17USRC127	347,000	6,769,080	410	150	180	-60	85	95	10	0.23
							95	100	5	22.2
							100	120	20	0.43

Appendix 2: Ulysses Gold Deposit – May 2017 Mineral Resource (0.75g/t Cut-off)

Type	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes t	Au Cut g/t	Tonnes t	Au Cut g/t	Tonnes t	Au Cut g/t	Tonnes t	Au Cut g/t	Cut Ounces
Oxide	7,000	2.0	176,000	1.7	79,000	1.5	262,000	1.6	13,800
Transition	8,000	2.6	392,000	1.8	172,000	1.7	573,000	1.8	32,900
Fresh	10,000	5.3	1,285,000	2.7	674,000	2.2	1,968,000	2.5	159,700
Total	26,000	3.4	1,853,000	2.4	924,000	2.0	2,803,000	2.3	206,400

NB. Rounding errors may occur

Full details of the Mineral Resource estimate are provided in the Company's ASX announcement dated 8 May 2017.

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. All drilling was angled -60 towards 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.	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.
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. 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.	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.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	The detail of logging is considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation for the RC 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 at 1m intervals for RC drilling.
	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.	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 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. Data is stored in a custom designed database maintained by an external DB consultant.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	All maps and sample locations are in MGA Zone51 GDA grid and have been measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±2 metres. The Ulysses local grid is used for drill hole planning. Collar locations were planned and pegged using a handheld Garmin GPS with reference to known collar positions in the field. At the completion of the RC program the collar locations are surveyed with Rover pole shots using a Leica Captivate RTK GPS (+/-0.1m).
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA Zone51 GDA grid used and Ulysses local grid (GN 40.5)
	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.	For RC drilling the hole spacing is mostly 50m (E-W) by 40m (N-S). 17USRC125 to 127 are selectively located.
	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 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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible	Holes were generally angled to both MGA grid south and Ulysses local grid south (220.5).

to geological structure	structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody was managed by Genesis. No issues were reported.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were completed.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Ulysses deposit is located within Mining Lease M40/166 which is owned by Ulysses Mining Pty Ltd a 100% owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. The Mining Lease was granted for a term of 21 years and expires 28 January 2022.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The 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 at Ulysses West 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	No internal dilution was included.

	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	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	<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.</p> <p>All drill holes are angled to be approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.</p>
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 recently been completed at Ulysses West
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further work will include systematic infill and extensional drilling.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Appropriate plans are included in this release.