

ULYSSES CONTINUES TO GROW AS STEP-OUT DRILLING SIGNIFICANTLY EXTENDS HIGH- GRADE GOLD MINERALISATION

Major new step-out intercepts up to 280m below the current Resource show Ulysses is continuing to emerge as a substantial high-grade gold system

Key Points:

- Significant new results received from recent drilling targeting extensions up to 280m down-dip of the current Ulysses Mineral Resource (3.3Mt @ 3.0g/t for 321,000oz¹).
- Wide-spaced drilling (+100m x 100m centres) designed to scope out the broader potential of the Ulysses mineralised system at depth continues. Significant new diamond results include:

• 4.23m @ 12.93g/t gold from 347.94m	18USDH028
• 3.72m @ 12.04g/t gold from 343.71m	18USDH029
• 8.25m @ 5.40g/t gold from 299.42m	18USDH022
• 4.47m @ 6.59g/t gold from 278.37m	18USDH024
• 5.95m @ 3.75g/t gold from 363.05m	18USDH014
• 22.07m @ 1.66g/t gold from 282.06m	18USDH021
• 1.42m @ 12.45g/t gold from 293.58m	18USDH025
• 0.69m @ 14.34g/t gold from 323.74m	18USDH013
- Latest drilling confirms the continuity of mineralisation within multiple high-grade shoots.
- In light of the success of the recent step-out drilling, Genesis plans to complete a further 15,000m of drilling over the coming quarter to in-fill the recently drilled area below the resource and target further extensions at depth.
- Three rigs will operate and are expected to generate strong news-flow over the coming weeks and months.
- Updated Mineral Resource estimate now scheduled for early Q4 2018.

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that the ongoing wide-spaced step-out drilling program below the current 321,000oz Mineral Resource at its 100%-owned **Ulysses Gold Project**, located 30km south of Leonora in WA, is continuing to generate excellent results, demonstrating the potential for further significant Resource growth.

Assay results have now been received from recent step-out drilling up to 300m below surface and some 280m down-dip of the current Resource boundary, with the high grades and significant widths encountered providing further evidence that Ulysses is emerging as a significant large-scale gold system with excellent potential to underpin a future standalone gold development.

¹ Indicated and Inferred Resource of 3.3Mt at 3.0g/t Au for 321,000oz – refer ASX announcement, 21 February 2018 and Table 2 in this announcement.

Extensional drilling will continue with three rigs in the September quarter as Genesis continues to target an area extending to a vertical depth of over 400m below the existing shallow open pits, a down-dip extent of over 750m and a strike length of 1.2km.

Drilling will focus on expanding the Ulysses Resource to a vertical depth of well over 400m while also in-filling the recently drilled areas identified outside of the existing resource.

Genesis Managing Director, Michael Fowler, said the latest step-out drilling results at Ulysses amounted to a significant breakthrough for the project.

"We now have clear evidence that the multiple high-grade shoots persist up to 280m down-dip of the current Resource boundary and the mineralisation remains open at depth with no obvious geological reason as to why it will not continue.

"In light of the success of the recent step-out drilling, we have decided to undertake further drilling to pursue the Resource at depth, as well as in-filling the recently drilled areas. We have planned an additional 15,000m of drilling for the September quarter, which should give us a really good idea of the overall potential of the mineralised system.

"That means that we have rescheduled the next Resource update for early in the fourth quarter, rather than mid-year as previously envisaged. That is a direct reflection of the success of our recent drilling and an indication that the Ulysses Project is emerging as a very significant asset for the Company.

"We are really looking forward to seeing where the next round of drilling can take us, and we expect to be able to report a steady stream of news from the project in the weeks and months ahead."

Step-Out Drilling Results

Results have now been received from the first batch of the 2018 diamond holes at Ulysses. High-grade gold mineralisation (see Figures 1 and 2) continues to be encountered in the extensional drilling (18USDH013 – 019 and 18USDH021 to 029) completed as part of the current phase of resource expansion drilling. A total of 5,756m (including pre-collars) in the reported drilling was completed with an average hole depth of 338m.

Given the drill spacing, the holes continue to be very successful in meeting their objective of defining significant high-grade gold mineralisation outside of the current Mineral Resource. The results are from recent holes located between 11,900E and 12,600E (~700m of strike) (see Figures 1 and 2).

High-grade gold intersections from the recent 16 diamond holes include:

- 4.23m @ 12.93g/t gold from 347.94m 18USDH028
- 3.72m @ 12.04g/t gold from 343.71m 18USDH029
- 8.25m @ 5.4g/t gold from 299.42m 18USDH022
 - including 2.39m @ 14.24g/t gold from 304.67m
- 4.47m @ 6.59g/t gold from 278.37m 18USDH024
- 5.95m @ 3.75g/t gold from 363.05m 18USDH014
- 22.07m @ 1.66g/t gold from 282.06m 18USDH021
 - including 7.79m @ 2.86g/t gold from 283.58m, and
 - 2.58m @ 4.37g/t gold from 301.55m
- 1.42m @ 12.45g/t gold from 293.58m 18USDH025
- 0.69m @ 14.34g/t gold from 323.74m 18USDH013

Only down-hole lengths are reported. True widths are ~90% to 100% of down-hole lengths.

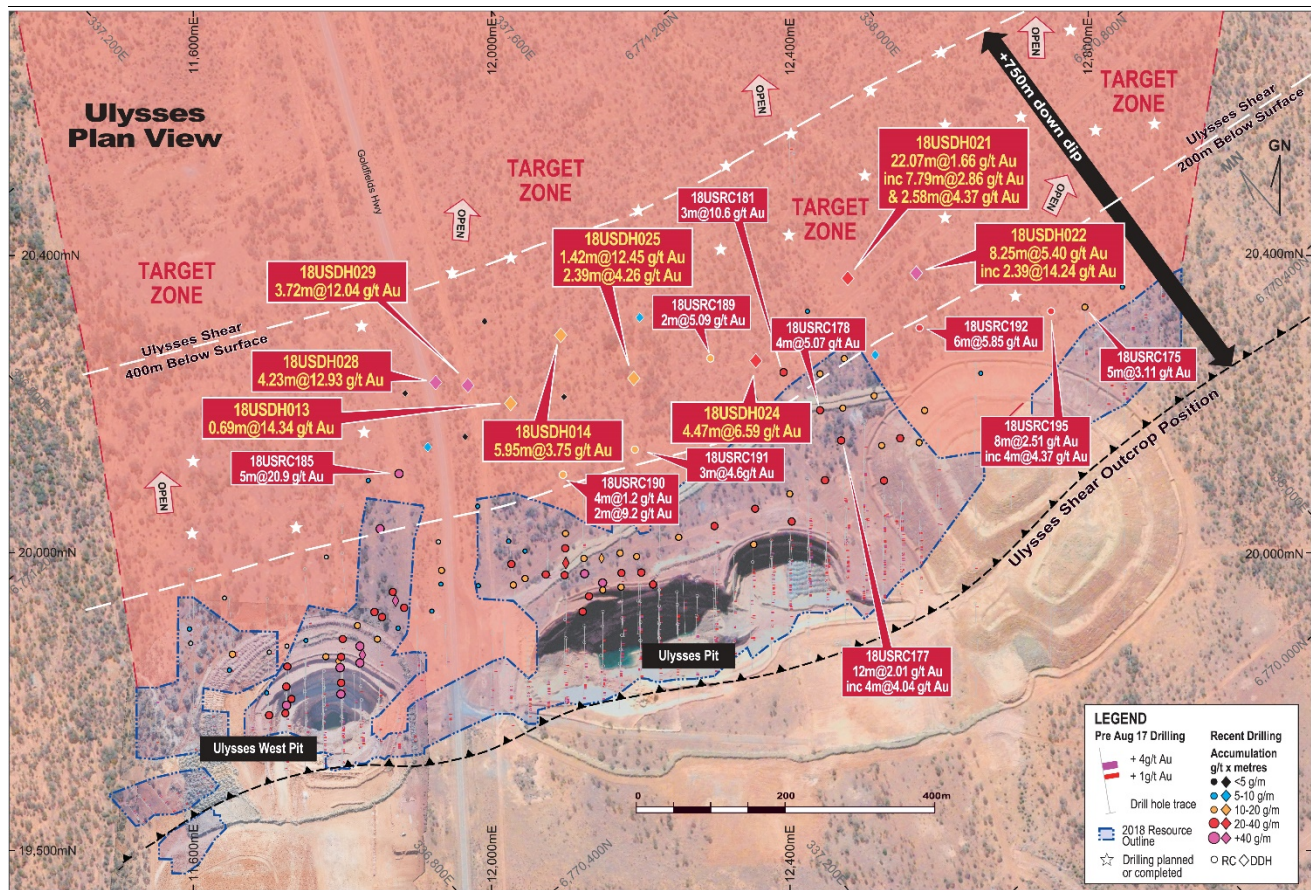


Figure 1. Plan view in local grid showing new intersections from recent diamond drilling in yellow text and 2018 RC in white text. The Ulysses shear dips at ~35 to 30 degrees to the north and for this reason it is visualised best in plan view. Approximate positions at surface – outcrop, 200m below surface and 400m below surface of the Ulysses Main shear are shown. The circles and diamond shapes are pierce point positions (intersection points) on the Ulysses shear or on splays off the main shear. The dark blue outline is the boundary of the 2018 Mineral Resource in plan view. True widths are ~90% to 100% of down-hole lengths.

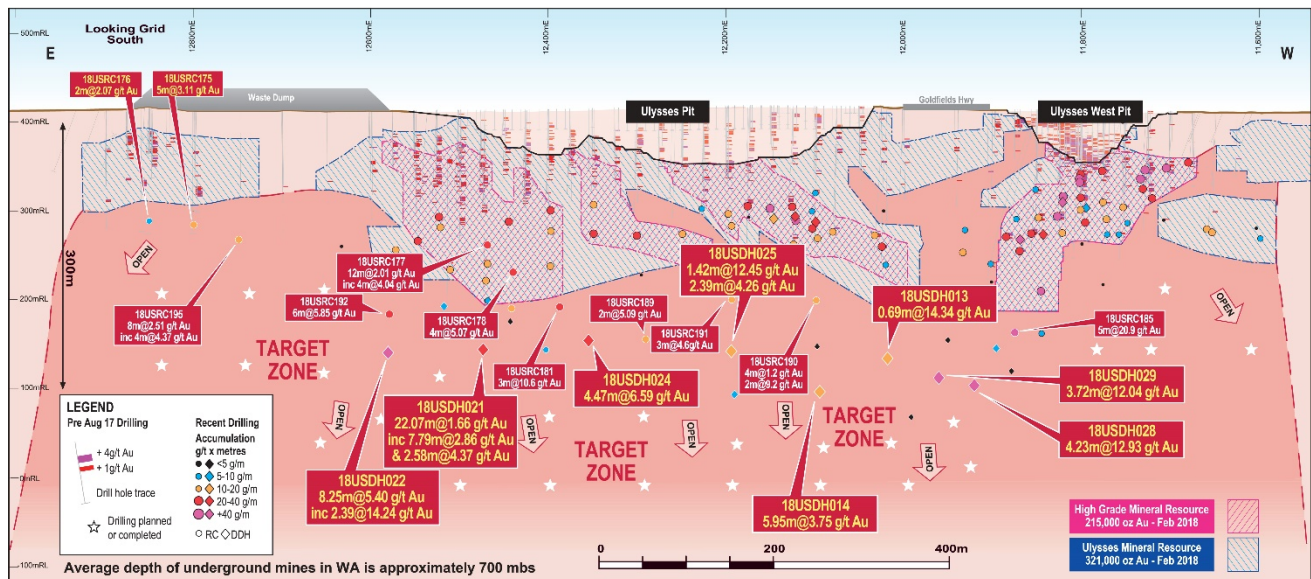


Figure 2. Schematic long section (view looking grid south) showing 2018 drill results outside current Mineral Resource over 1km of strike. White stars are holes planned or have results pending. True widths are ~90% to 100% of down-hole lengths.

A full list of results from the recent diamond holes is provided in Table 1 and locations of the holes are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

The high-grade gold shoots outlined to date at Ulysses are extensive, have significant plunge extents and, importantly, **are all open at depth** – providing significant upside potential for further Resource growth.

Extensional drilling is continuing to systematically test potential depth and strike extensions to the Ulysses Mineral Resource.

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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.

DRILLING RESULTS TABLE**Table 1. June 2018 Ulysses Project Diamond Drilling Program Results 18USDH013 – 019 and 18USDH021 to 029)**

Hole ID	Local East	Local North	MGA East	MGA North	MGA RL	Depth	MGA Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
18USDH013	12,023.9	20,363.9	337,385.2	6,771,060.7	411.0	339.7	223.6	-56.4	323.74	324.43	0.69	14.34
18USDH014	12,096.2	20,479.2	337,515.1	6,771,101.4	410.1	390.8	224.0	-56.0	363.05	369.00	5.95	3.75
18USDH015	12,098.4	20,361.9	337,440.6	6,771,010.8	411.2	330.8	221.9	-58.0	180	190	10.00	0.18
									215	225	10.00	0.37
									299.35	299.9	0.55	1.81
18USDH016	12,441.1	20,460.4	337,765.1	6,770,863.2	411.2	321.5	223.0	-56.0	273.75	274.35	0.60	1.67
									288.4	289.4	1.00	1.99
18USDH017	11,802.8	20,348.3	337,207.0	6,771,192.5	410.3	381.6	185.7	-57.2	243.1	243.45	0.35	2.71
									297.88	298.5	0.62	1.17
18USDH018	12,199.1	20,480.2	337,594.0	6,771,035.3	410.5	393.7	221.8	-56.7	342	343.36	1.36	3.70
									368.25	368.85	0.60	2.21
18USDH019	12,023.1	20,500.2	337,473.1	6,771,164.9	409.9	456.7	239.8	-57.4	405.94	406.6	0.66	2.78
18USDH020	12,023.1	20,493.1	337,468.5	6,771,159.5	410.0	74.0	220.0	-60.0	Hole Abandoned			
18USDH021	12,476.8	20,500.1	337,818.0	6,770,870.1	411.1	333.7	223.8	-56.3	282.06	304.13	22.07	1.66
									283.58	291.37	7.79	2.86
									301.55	304.13	2.58	4.37
18USDH022	12,572.2	20,524.7	337,906.5	6,770,826.9	411.7	330.7	224.1	-56.5	299.42	307.67	8.25	5.40
									304.67	307.06	2.39	14.24
18USDH023	12,523.1	20,404.6	337,791.3	6,770,767.5	411.6	330.9	226.4	-56.5	256.2	257	0.80	5.65
18USDH024	12,358.9	20,397.0	337,661.5	6,770,868.3	411.7	303.1	222.9	-56.5	278.37	282.84	4.47	6.59
18USDH025	12,201.8	20,375.7	337,528.2	6,770,954.2	411.5	321.8	227.7	-57.2	293.58	295	1.42	12.45
									302.92	305.31	2.39	4.26
18USDH026	11,955.6	20,318.8	337,304.0	6,771,070.8	411.1	348.7	244.1	-53.4	289.34	291.24	1.90	3.25
									327.16	328.02	0.86	5.55
18USDH027	11,962.6	20,294.7	337,293.7	6,771,047.9	411.2	327.9	228.3	-59.9	299.82	300.33	0.51	1.03
18USDH028	11,941.4	20,382.2	337,334.4	6,771,128.3	410.4	391.0	231.1	-56.1	347.94	352.17	4.23	12.93
18USDH029	11,969.9	20,385.8	337,358.3	6,771,112.4	410.5	379.4	222.2	-56.8	343.71	347.43	3.72	12.04

MINERAL RESOURCE TABLE**Table 2: Ulysses Gold Deposit February 2018 Mineral Resource (0.75g/t Cut-off)**

Type	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Au Ounces
HG Shoots	21,000	5.1	785,000	5.0	420,000	6.3	1,225,000	5.5	215,000
Shear Zone	11,000	2.4	1,026,000	1.6	1,029,000	1.6	2,067,000	1.6	105,700
Total	33,000	4.2	1,811,000	3.1	1,449,000	3.0	3,292,000	3.0	320,700

NB. Rounding errors may occur

Full details of the Mineral Resource estimate are provided in the Company's ASX announcement dated 21 February 2018.

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.	All diamond drill holes (DDH) were selectively sampled based on geological logging. The diamond core is oriented, logged geologically and marked up at a maximum sample interval of 1.0m constrained by geological boundaries.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Holes were generally angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. All drilling was angled -60 towards grid south except when targeting beneath the Goldfields Highway.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Diamond drilling was completed using a HQ or NQ drilling bit for all diamond holes. Core selected from geological observation was cut in half for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured geological intervals. All RC and DDH samples were fully pulverized at the lab to -75 microns, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with ICP-MS finish for Au.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	RC face sampling drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit. Drilling (pre collar) was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using a custom-built truck mounted rig. Diamond Drilling was undertaken by Westralian Diamond Drillers using HQ2 or NQ3 size for drilling sampling and assay
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	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. Core recovery was consistently above 99%.
	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 for RC drilling and diamond drilling Photography of RC chip trays and diamond core is undertaken during the logging process.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether	Reverse circulation holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter.

	sampled wet or dry.	Core samples were cut in half using core saw in Leonora. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	RC and diamond 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 both the RC and diamond 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.
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 and diamond 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 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 magnetic)
	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 and diamond drilling the hole spacing is mostly 200/100m (E-W) by 120/80m (N-S).
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the	The RC and diamond drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral

	degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Holes were generally angled to Ulysses local grid south (220.5 magnetic). Some hole azimuths were adjusted to allow drilling under the highway.
	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 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.	The Ulysses gold deposit is developed within a WNW-striking, 35° NNE-dipping shear zone (Ulysses Shear), which has sinistral strike-slip kinematics. The Ulysses Shear cuts at low angle through the entirely mafic stratigraphy, which is slightly more NW-striking, and dips 30° to the NE. The most distinctive features of the stratigraphy are a pair of titanomagnetite-rich quartz dolerite sills (Western Quartz Dolerite and Eastern Quartz Dolerite). The Ulysses Shear has a highly predictable geometry and is mineralised throughout the deposit area. Typical mineralised intervals consist of biotite-albite-carbonate-pyrite-pyrrhotite lode-style alteration, with 1-20% quartz-sulphide veining. Highest-grade intervals are associated with intense albite-sulphide replacement of the shear fabric. Though mineralised throughout, the Ulysses Shear hosts three currently known high-grade shoots, the controls on which have been established through mapping, structural analysis, and 3D geological modelling. The Ulysses West shoot, mined in the Ulysses West open pit, is controlled by the intersection of the Ulysses Shear with the Western Quartz Dolerite. This intersectional shoot has a strike length of ~150 m, plunges 35° to the NE, and has currently been intercepted to +400m down-plunge (250 metres below surface). The Ulysses East shoot, mined in the eastern end of the main Ulysses open pit, is controlled by the intersection of the Ulysses Shear with the Eastern Quartz Dolerite. The intersectional geometries here are complicated by the Ulysses Shear splitting into a series of sub-parallel structures. This has the effect of creating a series of stacked intersectional ore-shoots, each of which plunge 30° to the NE. The main part of the Ulysses East shoot has a strike length of ~200m and has currently been intercepted to +380 m down-plunge (240 metres below

		<p>surface).</p> <p>The Ulysses Central shoot, mined in the western end of the main Ulysses open pit, is hosted in ordinary dolerite and pillow basalt (not quartz dolerite). Its location is controlled by the intersection of the Ulysses Shear with a hangingwall splay shear, which creates a grade-tonnage blowout plunging 30° to the north, parallel to the merge-point of the two structures. This shoot has a strike length of ~100 m and has currently been intercepted to +290 m down plunge (180 metres below surface).</p>
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <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 Table 1.
	<p>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.</p>	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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</p>	No top cuts were applied. Intercepts results were formed from weighted averages.
	<p>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.</p>	Maximum of 1m internal dilution was included.
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	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. True widths are 90 to 100% of downhole lengths.</p> <p>All drill holes are angled to be approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	Appropriate plans are included in this release.
Balanced reporting	<p>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</p>	All exploration results are reported.

	of Exploration Results.	
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.