

ASX Announcement

Quarterly Activities Report

For the Quarter Ended 31 December 2013



Genesis Minerals Limited

ASX Code: GMD**Issued Capital**

165.6 million shares
37.2 million options

Current Share Price

\$0.01

Market Capitalisation

\$1.6 million

Board Members

Richard Hill
Chairman

Michael Fowler
Managing Director/CEO

Damian Delaney
Non-Executive Director
Company Secretary

Major Shareholders

Investmet Limited
Argonaut
Wyllie Group Pty Ltd
Westoria Fund

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Genesis Minerals Limited ("Genesis") (ASX GMD) is an Australian-based exploration company focussed on discovering world-class gold and copper deposits in Chile and San Juan Province, Argentina.

Las Opeñas and Poncha Projects, San Juan, Argentina

During the quarter Teck Argentina Ltd. ("Teck") a subsidiary of diversified Canadian miner Teck Resources Limited continued to advance exploration at the Las Opeñas precious and base-metal epithermal project located in the pre-cordillera of San Juan Province, Argentina. Teck are targeting the large, well mineralised breccia system discovered by Genesis drilling during 2012. The current Teck-funded exploration program is part of Teck's commitment to earn-back to 60% of the Las Opeñas Project by spending US\$1.2m on exploration.

The exploration program completed by Teck in 2013 comprised geophysical surveying, geochemical sampling and geological mapping. This work resulted in extensive surface geochemical gold anomalism and an outcropping breccia system being highlighted coincident with strong Induced Polarisation ("IP") chargeability features and resistivity lows. A number of potential target zones have been highlighted from the IP survey for future drill testing, particularly at depth beneath Genesis' past drilling which returned significant results.

A significant follow-up drill program is anticipated in 1H 2014. Genesis continues to discuss with Teck on ways to rapidly advance the drill program at Las Opeñas.

Poncha Project, San Juan, Argentina

No exploration work was completed at Poncha during the quarter.

Cerro Verde Project, Chile

A number of Companies continued to evaluate the Cerro Verde Project in northern Chile during the quarter. Genesis is looking to advance the Project by bringing in a third party to fund the next phase of exploration targeting the high-grade vein system identified at surface.

Project Evaluation

Genesis continues to evaluate a number of advanced and transformational copper and gold opportunities for potential acquisition in South America and Australia. Over 60 projects have been reviewed in the past 6 months with a number of field visits completed.

Genesis has progressed discussions on some projects and expects to make an announcement regarding a transaction on at least one of those projects in the March 2014 quarter.

Corporate

The Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on Thursday November 28, 2013. All resolutions detailed in the Notice of Meeting were passed by the requisite majority on a show of hands at the Meeting.

Michael Fowler

Managing Director

Further Information

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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 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.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA – LAS OPENAS

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 is undertaken using standard industry practices. Sampling was undertaken with diamond drilling. Diamond drill hole samples was selected on geological criteria and sampled on site, before being transported and analysed in Mendoza.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Drill hole co-ordinates are in GK POSGAR94 Zone 2 grid and have been measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ± 4 metres.
	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 used to obtain 1 m to 2m samples based on geological intervals from which 3 kg to 6 kg sample was pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay.
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).	Diamond core was a combination of HQ and NQ2. Drill core was not orientated.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Diamond core recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. No significant core loss issues were identified. Overall recoveries were >95%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous intervals on angle iron racks for orientation and reconciliation against core block markers. Rod and metre counts are routinely carried out by the driller.
	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 has been observed 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.	Geotechnical logging was carried out on diamond core for recovery and RQD. All geological, structural and alteration related observations are stored in the database. 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, colour and other features of core was undertaken on a routine basis. Wet photography of diamond core is undertaken on a tray by tray basis.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter,	Diamond core was cut and sampled systematically at 1

techniques and sample preparation	half or all core taken.	or 2m intervals based on geological logging. A diamond core saw was used to cut the core and selected half core intervals were submitted for analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable - core drilling
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation was by ALS in Mendoza by dry pulverisation to 85% passing 75 micron. The sample preparation was appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involved the use of certified reference standards (1 in 50) , duplicates (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 40) at appropriate intervals.
	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 are 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 ALS in Mendoza. All samples were analysed by 50g Fire Assay (Au-AA24) and for a suite of 35 Elements by ICP – AES (ME – ICP41). Ore grade Pb, Zn and Ag samples were reanalysed by AAS.
	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, ALS incorporate 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 are 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 and an independent consultant verified significant intercepts.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed. Exploration of the project is at an early stage.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Hard copy logging of data was completed in the field with logging data entered into excel templates at the field camp and validated.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were 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 GK POSGAR94 Zone 2 grid and have been measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ± 4 metres. Down hole surveys were undertaken for all diamond holes utilising a down hole Reflex EZ Track instrument. Surveying was completed at intervals varying between 25 and 50m. Drill hole dips vary.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid system used is the GK POSGAR94 Zone 2 grid

	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole RL's are +-10 to 30m due to steep topography.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Variable drill hole spacings were used to complete a first pass test of some targets.
	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 mineralisation has not yet been demonstrated to have sufficient continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves under the classification 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.	The precise dip and strike of the mineralisation is not yet known and it is unclear at this stage whether any sampling has a set bias.
	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 and its consultants. Samples were stored on site and transported to ALS in Mendoza, Argentina by a licenced carrier. On arrival at ALS samples were stored in a locked yard before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis using ALS's tracking system.
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.

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.	<p>All holes were within cataeo 1249-T-05.</p> <p>The Las Opeñas Agreement with Teck required Genesis to undertake work expenditures on the Project totalling US\$500,000 with a commitment to complete 1,500m of drilling on the Project by March 30, 2013.</p> <p>Genesis earned a 100% interest in December 2012 to Teck's rights and interest in and to the Project subject to a Back-in Right and NSR royalty. Genesis issued 500,000 Genesis shares to Teck in March, 2013. Teck elected to exercise their right to Earn Back in to a 60% interest in the Las Opeñas Project in February 2013. Teck must incur expenditures equal to four times Genesis' expenditures multiplied by the percentage interest Teck is earning back (60%), to a maximum of \$1.2 million.</p> <p>Upon completion of the Earn-back by Teck a Joint Venture Company shall be formed to explore and, if warranted, develop the Project with the parties' Joint Venture interests being 60% Teck and 40% Genesis.</p> <p>The Las Opeñas Project is located in San Juan Province, 200km northwest of the regional capital San Juan City and about 40km northwest of the town of Rodeo in the eastern foothills of the Andes, at elevations of between 2,800m and 3,500m above sea level. Infrastructure in the area is good. Access to the Project is gained via good paved and gravel roads from Rodeo.</p>
	The security of the tenure held at the time of	The tenement is in good standing and a valid

	reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	environmental approval to explore is in force.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Teck Argentina completed first pass mapping a rock chip sampling between 2005 and 2007. No historical drilling has taken place.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Genesis is exploring for intermediate sulphidation epithermal systems. These systems typically have high-grade, narrow, sulphide-only veins within haloes of lower grade gold-silver-base metal mineralisation. This style of mineralisation commonly has strong base-metal mineralisation and large vertical extent.
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 all diamond drill results have been included in previous announcements to the ASX. See Genesis ASX release dated December 17, 2012 for initial reporting and tabulation of results.
	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 all significant diamond results at Las Opeñas have been included in previous ASX announcements.
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.	A maximum of 2m of 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').	An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are yet to be determined and the true width of the intercepts are not yet known. 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 view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See Genesis ASX releases dated December 17, 2012 and October 27, 2013.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting	All drill results were reported.

	of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting 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.	See Genesis ASX release dated October 27, 2013 for information regarding induced polarisation survey completed at the project.
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 both large scale step and drilling and systematic wide spaced testing of breccia system.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See Genesis ASX releases dated December 17, 2012 and October 27, 2013.