

Genesis Minerals Limited

ASX Code: GMD

Issued Capital

260.3 million shares

23.7 million options

Current Share Price

\$0.021

Market Capitalisation

\$4.5 million

Board Members

Richard Hill

Chairman

Michael Fowler

Managing Director/CEO

Damian Delaney

Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Major Shareholders

Investmet Limited

Teck Resources Limited

Westoria Fund

Argonaut

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GENESIS COMPLETES DRILLING AT THE LAS OPEÑAS GOLD-BASE METAL PROJECT

Highlights

- **Successful completion of Phase 2 drilling at Las Opeñas maintains the Company's 100% interest in the Project**
- **Significant intervals of the target breccia intersected in 7 of 8 holes**
- **Assay results expected to flow from late July**
- **2,400 metre diamond drill programme finished in 17 days without incident and ahead of schedule**

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) ('Genesis' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce it has completed the 2,400m Phase 2 drill program at the Las Opeñas precious and base-metal epithermal project ("Las Opeñas" or "the Project") located in the pre-cordillera of San Juan Province, Argentina.

The eight-hole drill program (Figure 1) targeted the main known zone of extensive surface gold and base metal mineralisation, coincident with a large breccia system and Induced Polarisation features.

The drilling intersected long, continuous intervals of the target breccia and dacite units that are known to host gold, silver and base metal mineralisation at Las Opeñas.

A summary of drill holes completed are listed in Table 1 with drill locations shown on Figure 1.

The Company anticipates the geological logging and sampling of all drill core should be completed in the next few days with all analytical results expected by mid-August.

Genesis' Managing Director Michael Fowler said, "Although the results are still pending, the logging of the core has strengthened our belief that the Project has the potential to be a substantial gold deposit."

Early in 2014 Genesis renegotiated the Las Opeñas agreement with Teck Argentina Ltd. ("Teck") (see GMD ASX Release dated March 21, 2014). Genesis was to complete a minimum of 2,400m of drilling at Las Opeñas by September 30, 2014. Completion of this program means that Genesis retains its 100% interest in the Project while Teck retains its right to earn-back in to the Project.

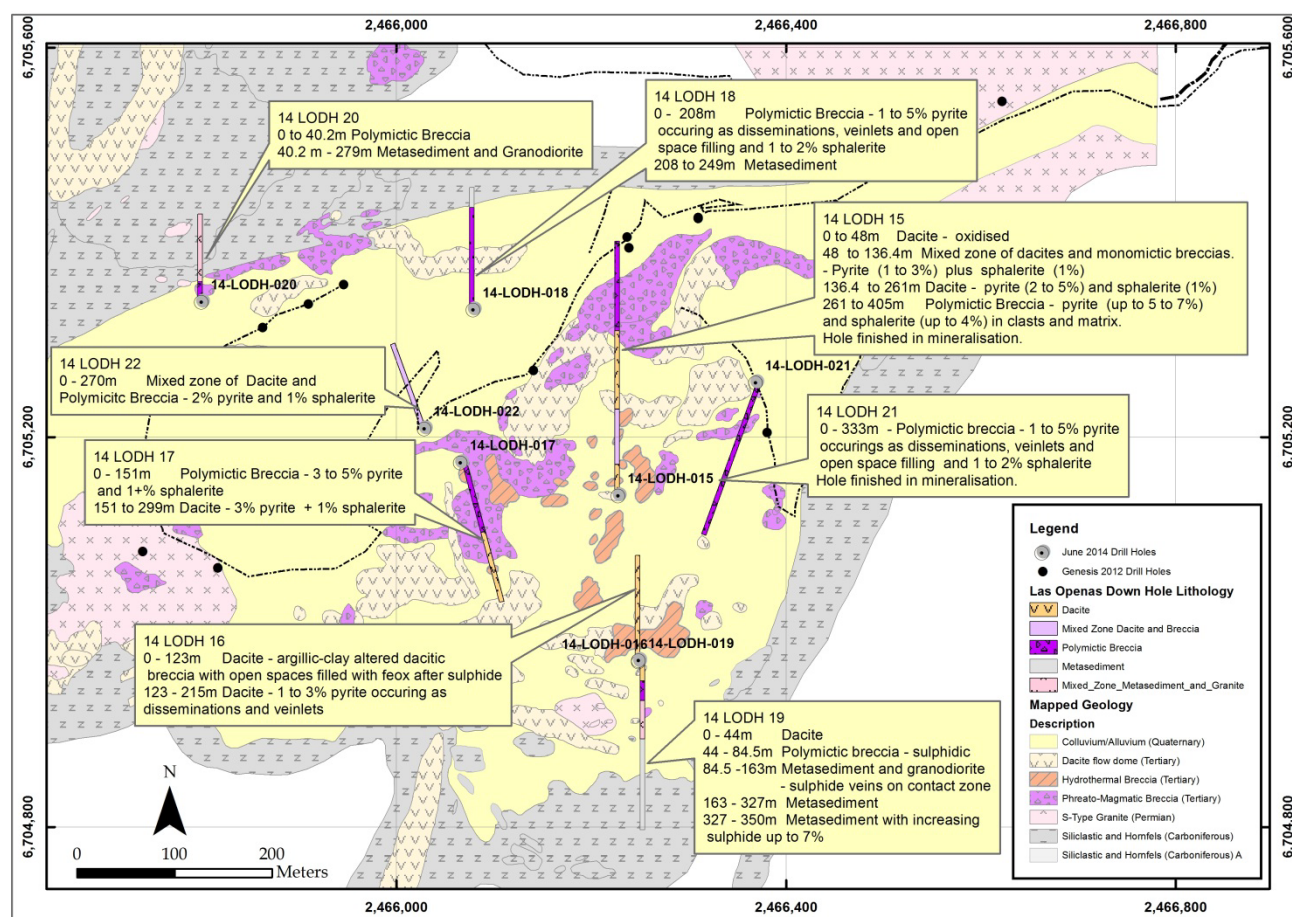


Figure 1 Drill hole locations and lithology types

Table 1 Las Opeñas Drill Holes Completed June 2014

Hole ID	East	North	mRL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Date Start	Date End
14-LODH-015	2,466,229	6,705,141	3,429	0°	- 50°	405	14/06/2014	17/06/2014
14-LODH-016	2,466,250	6,704,971	3,435	0°	- 60°	215	17/06/2014	18/06/2014
14-LODH-017	2,466,067	6,705,175	3,394	165°	- 60°	299	19/06/2014	20/06/2014
14-LODH-018	2,466,080	6,705,332	3,370	0°	- 60°	249	20/06/2014	22/06/2014
14-LODH-019	2,466,250	6,704,972	3,431	180°	- 60°	350	22/06/2014	1/07/2014
14-LODH-020	2,465,801	6,705,340	3,478	0°	- 60°	279	24/06/2014	26/06/2014
14-LODH-021	2,466,370	6,705,257	3,370	200°	- 60°	333	27/06/2014	29/06/2014
14-LODH-022	2,466,030	6,705,210	3,370	340°	- 70°	270	29/06/2014	1/07/2014
						2,400		

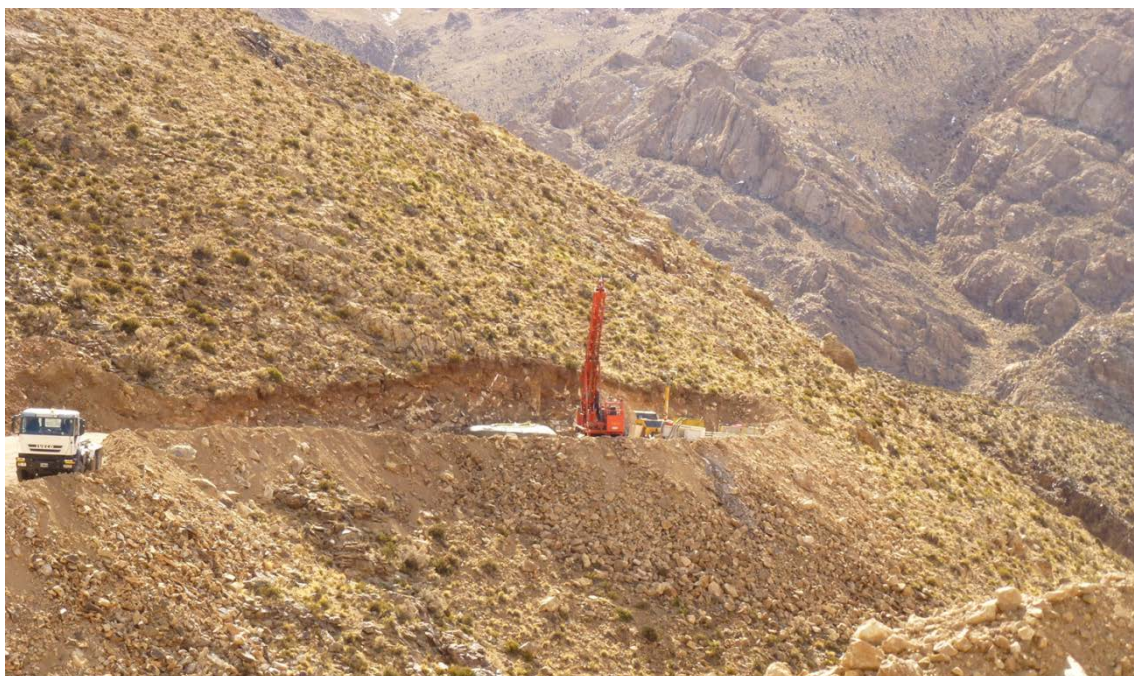


Figure 2. Drilling 14 LODH 018



Figure 3. 14 LODH 017 - Example of mineralised polymictic breccia

For 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 Opeñas

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Sampling is being undertaken using standard industry practices. Sampling was undertaken using diamond core drilling. Samples from drill core are being selected on geological criteria and sampled on site. Samples are derived from drill core that has been geologically logged and marked up for analytical sampling by the responsible logging geologist. Sample intervals are generally one or two metres in length with each end of the sample run marked directly on to the drill core. The drill core is then cut in half by a field technician using a diamond saw, and a half core sample collected in plastic bag before being sealed and transported for analyses in Mendoza.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Sampling is being carried out under Genesis' protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	<i>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.</i>	Diamond drill core is cut in half for sampling and half core samples submitted for assay. Sample lengths are generally measured to one or two metres and generate a half-core sample weighing approximately 3 to 6 kg per sample. Samples are crushed to a finer fraction (70% <2mm) and then pulverised to produce a 50g sample for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Diamond core is HQ in size. Drill core was not orientated to allow for structural readings.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Diamond core recoveries are being logged and recorded in the field and later updated in the geological database. No significant core loss issues have been identified. Overall recoveries are >98%. The Drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed. Three metre core barrels were used. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every three metre "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	No Assay results have been received. No significant sample loss has occurred.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been</i>	Geotechnical logging is currently being carried out on

	<i>geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	diamond core for recovery and RQD. All geological, structural, mineralisation and alteration related observations are stored in the Genesis geological database. The detail of logging is considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, colour and other features of core is being undertaken on a routine basis. Wet photography of diamond core is undertaken on a tray by tray basis. Logging is qualitative and semi quantitative in nature.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes are being logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Diamond core was cut and sampled systematically at 1 or 2m intervals based on geological logging. A diamond core saw was used to cut the core and half core intervals were submitted for analysis. Quarter core is being submitted for duplicate QAQC sampling.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not applicable - core drilling
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Sample preparation was by ALS in Mendoza by dry pulverisation to 85% passing 75 micron. The sample preparation was appropriate.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference standards (1 in 50), duplicates (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 40) at appropriate intervals.
	<i>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.</i>	Sampling is being carried out using Genesis' protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples are routinely being submitted will be checked against originals.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Analytical samples will be 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.
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical tools were used to estimate mineral or element percentages. It is anticipated alteration logging will be completed on receipt of assays.
	<i>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.</i>	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 being inserted at regular intervals.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No analytical results have yet been received.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes were completed. Exploration of the project is at an early stage.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Hard copy logging was completed at site with logging data entered into excel templates at the field camp and validated.

	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assays have been received.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid system used is the GK POSGAR94 Zone 2 grid
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Drill hole RL's are ± 10 to 30m due to steep topography.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Variable drill hole spacings were used to complete a first pass test of some targets.
	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No assays have been received.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	No orientation based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody is being managed by Genesis and its consultant PetraGold. Samples are stored on site and transported to ALS in Mendoza, Argentina by a licenced carrier. On arrival at ALS samples are being stored in a locked yard before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis using ALS's tracking system.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the Preceding group apply also to this group)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	All holes were within cataeo 1249-T-05 and mina Las Opeñas 1. Genesis will commit to the funding and completion of a minimum of 2,400m of drilling at Las Opeñas by September 30, 2014 (the "Phase 2 Drilling"). During this period Genesis will retain its 100% interest in the property pursuant to its existing option agreement with Teck Argentina (the "Underlying Agreement"). Upon completion of the Phase 2 Drilling, Teck will then have 60 days to deliver notice to Genesis of its election to exercise its back-in right to earn-back a 60% interest in the property (the "Back-in Right"). Provided that Teck elects to exercise the Back-in Right, Teck shall earn-back a 60% interest in the property if it incurs Expenditures on the property equal to four times Genesis' total Expenditures incurred on the property to

		the date of Teck's election, multiplied by 60%, to a maximum of US\$3,600,000, less Teck's Expenditures incurred in 2013 and less US\$250,000, being the amount of the Teck Placement. Such Expenditures are to be completed within 24 months of the Back-in Right election notice with a minimum Expenditure of \$US1,000,000 to be completed within 12 months of the Back-in Right election notice. Teck shall retain the 2% NSR as contemplated by the Underlying Agreement as amended, which NSR shall be extinguished should Teck exercise the Back-in Right and earn a 60% interest. 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. 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.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement is in good standing and a valid environmental approval to explore is in force.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Teck Argentina completed first pass mapping a rock chip sampling between 2005 and 2007. No historical drilling has taken place. Genesis completed a 14 hole 1,500m diamond drilling program in 2012.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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	<i>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:</i> - o <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> - o <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> - o <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> - o <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> - o <i>hole length.</i>	Drill holes completed are tabulated in Table 1 with locations shown in Figure 1. No assay results have been received to date.
	<i>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.</i>	No assay results have been received to date.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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</i>	No assay results have been received to date..
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of</i>	No assay results have been received to date.

	<i>low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are currently used for reporting of exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	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. No assay results have been received to date.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Drill holes completed are shown in Figure 1.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	No assay results have been received.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	See Genesis ASX release dated October 27, 2013 for information regarding induced polarisation survey completed at the project.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Further work will be dependent on assay results but will likely include both large scale step and drilling and systematic wide spaced testing of breccia system.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Diagrams showing potential extensions will be included in next ASX release following receipt of results.