

IMPRESSIVE RESULTS OF UP TO 44.5g/t FROM MAIDEN AIRCORE DRILLING AT VIKING

High grade Beaker 2 prospect emerging as focus for resource drilling next year

Key points:

- Assays received from recent 71-hole/2,700m aircore drilling program at 100%-owned Viking Gold Project in the Norseman region of WA.
 - Best result of 5m at 44.5g/t gold (16VKAC044) at the Beaker 2 prospect, 40m to the east of shallow high-grade mineralisation intersected in previous drilling (e.g. 5m at 9.3g/t, 3m at 8.2g/t and 2m at 5.7g/t).
 - 1.5km long Beaker 2 anomaly has been extended a further 250m to the north, with the mineralisation remaining open to the north and south.
 - Resource delineation and extensional RC drilling is scheduled to commence in Q1 2017 in parallel with further aircore drilling.
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Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that the recently completed maiden aircore drilling program at the highly prospective 100%-owned **Viking Gold Project**, located near Norseman in Western Australia (see Figure 1), has returned highly encouraging results.

The results included an impressive high-grade intercept of **5m grading 44.5g/t Au** – an outstanding result for early-stage aircore drilling – at the Beaker 2 prospect. The results have confirmed that Beaker 2 represents a priority target for follow-up exploration and resource delineation drilling.

Three target areas were drilled as part of the recently completed program, which comprised a total of 71 aircore holes for 2,700m.

The results overall have confirmed that the Viking Project represents a very attractive discovery opportunity located in the under-explored southern sector of the world-class Albany-Fraser Orogen – a major geological province which also hosts the Tropicana gold deposit and the Nova-Bollinger nickel deposit.

With mining continuing at the Company's Ulysses Gold Project near Leonora up until Christmas, Genesis expects to receive a steady income over the next two months. This will put the Company in a strong position next year to ramp-up exploration at Viking and targeting extensional and growth opportunities at Ulysses.

The next phase of aircore and RC drilling at Viking is anticipated to commence early next year.



Figure 1. Project Location

November 2016 Aircore Drilling Program

Previous exploration at Viking has delineated several advanced gold prospects, including the Beaker 2 and Beaker 4 prospects and Dr Bunsen geochemical anomaly.

The recently completed aircore drilling program consisted of 71 holes for a total of 2,700m of drilling. All three target areas were evaluated to define targets for deeper Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling targeting primary gold mineralisation.

Detailed results of the aircore drilling are presented in this release.

Beaker 2

The Beaker 2 prospect consists of an extensive, wide zone of near-surface oxide mineralisation within a 1.5km long aircore defined gold anomaly (see GMD ASX Release April 8, 2015).

Wide zones (+100m wide) of shallow oxide mineralisation (commencing at approximately 8m below surface) were intersected at Beaker 2 during Genesis' first drilling programs in 2014 including:

- 14VKRC015 8m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 8m
 5m @ 9.3 g/t gold from 26m
- 14VKRC016 2m @ 1.2 g/t gold from 21m
 2m @ 5.7 g/t gold from 44m
- 14VKRC017 1m @ 2.6g/t gold from 10m
 3m @ 1.5 g/t gold from 21m
 3m @ 8.2 g/t gold from 40m
- 14VKRC019 3m @ 0.7g/t gold from 30m

No drilling has been completed since that time.

The standout result from the recent drilling was in hole 16VKAC044, which returned an oxide intercept of 5m at 44.5g/t Au from 50m (see Figure 2). This intercept is located 40m east of the high-grade intercepts reported above. Other significant results from the recent aircore program included:

- 15m at 0.27g/t Au
- 20m at 0.11g/t Au
- 10m at 0.53g/t Au
- 5m at 0.60g/t Au
- 7m at 0.45g/t Au
- 5m at 0.14g/t Au
- 5m at 0.11g/t Au

A full list of the aircore results is provided in Appendix 1.

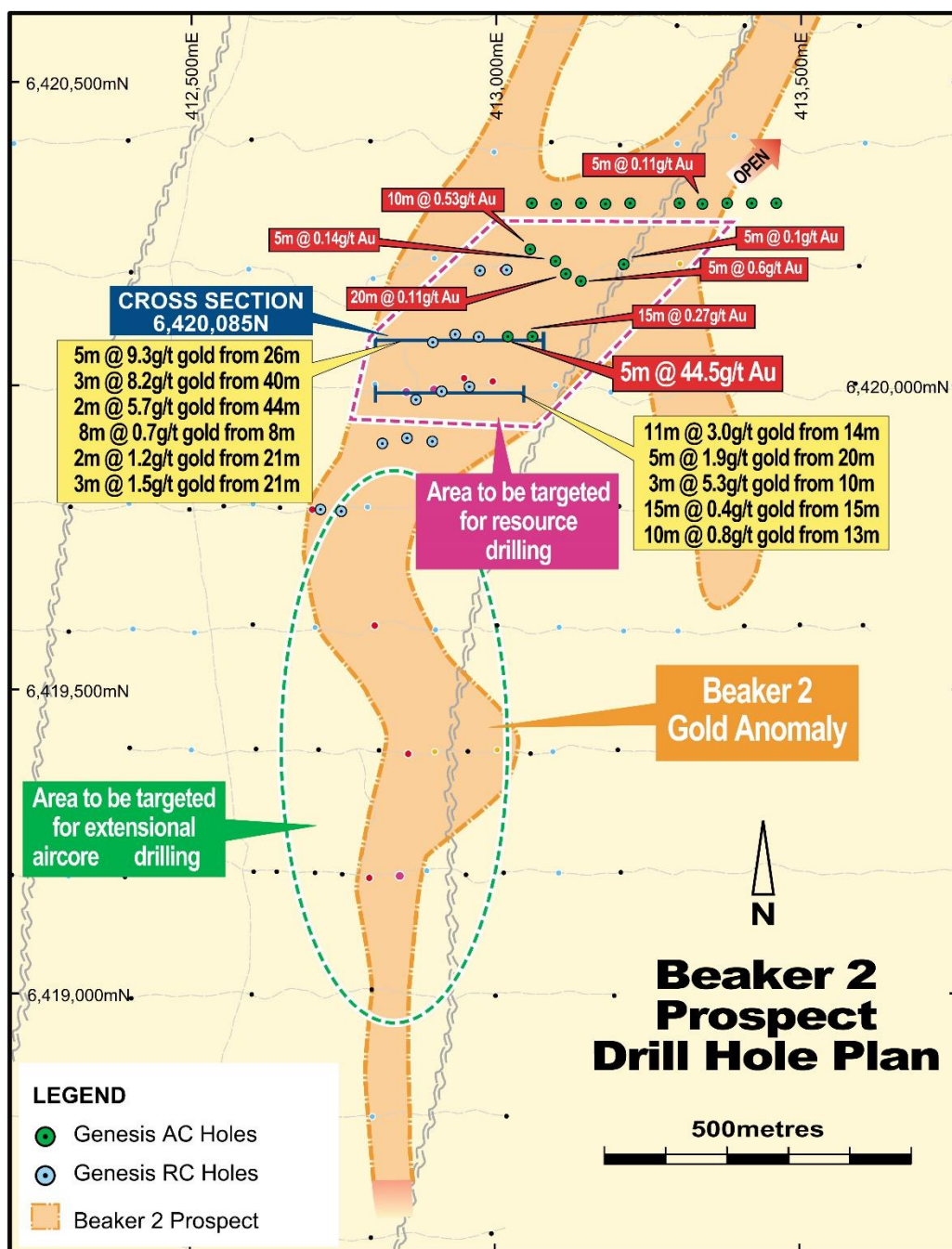


Figure 2. Plan view showing drilling at Beaker 2

The anomalous mineralisation at Beaker 2 has been delineated over a strike length of 1.5km and remains open to the north and south (see Figure 2).

The mineralisation is located within the oxide, weathered saprolite with minor quartz veining observed with iron oxide after sulphide.

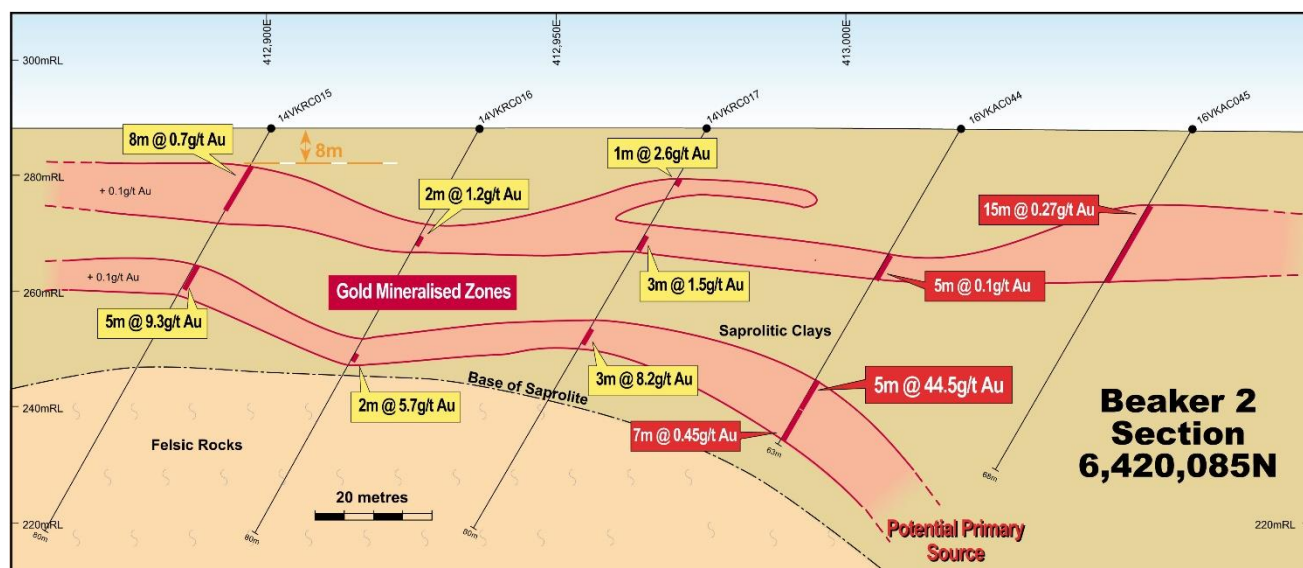


Figure 3. Cross-section showing the mineralisation at Beaker 2

The primary source of this oxide mineralisation is yet to be discovered and remains a high priority drill target at the Viking Project.

Genesis will commence planning for a deeper Reverse Circulation drilling program targeting the central portion of the anomaly (see Figure 2), where the Company believes there is excellent potential to define an initial high-grade resource. This drilling is scheduled to commence in February 2017.

In addition, further aircore drilling will be undertaken to extend the anomaly both to the north and south and evaluate additional locations for resource drilling in 2017.

The location of all three prospects tested by the recent aircore drilling is shown in Figure 4 below.

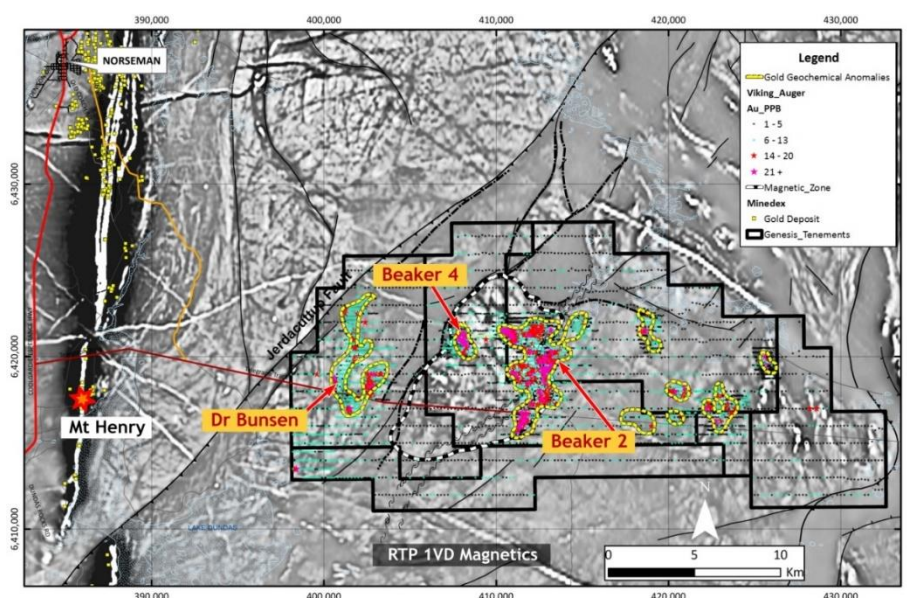


Figure 4. Key prospect locations at the Viking Gold Project

Beaker 4

Shallow RC drilling by Genesis in late 2014 targeted the western mineralised trend at Beaker 4. High-grade gold intersected from this drilling included 7m @ 4.02g/t gold from 31m and 6m @ 6.04g/t gold from 73m (includes 3m @ 11.35g/t Au) (see GMD ASX Release September 9, 2014).

The three-open ended mineralised trends (+2km) were targeted by the recent aircore program, with a best result of 5m @ 0.1g/t gold intersected 400m north of previous drilling (see Figure 5). This drilling has extended the target zone to the north and drilling in 2017 will look for further potential extensions with aircore drilling to the north and south. RC drilling in the new year will target the previously drilled high grade mineralisation at Beaker 4.

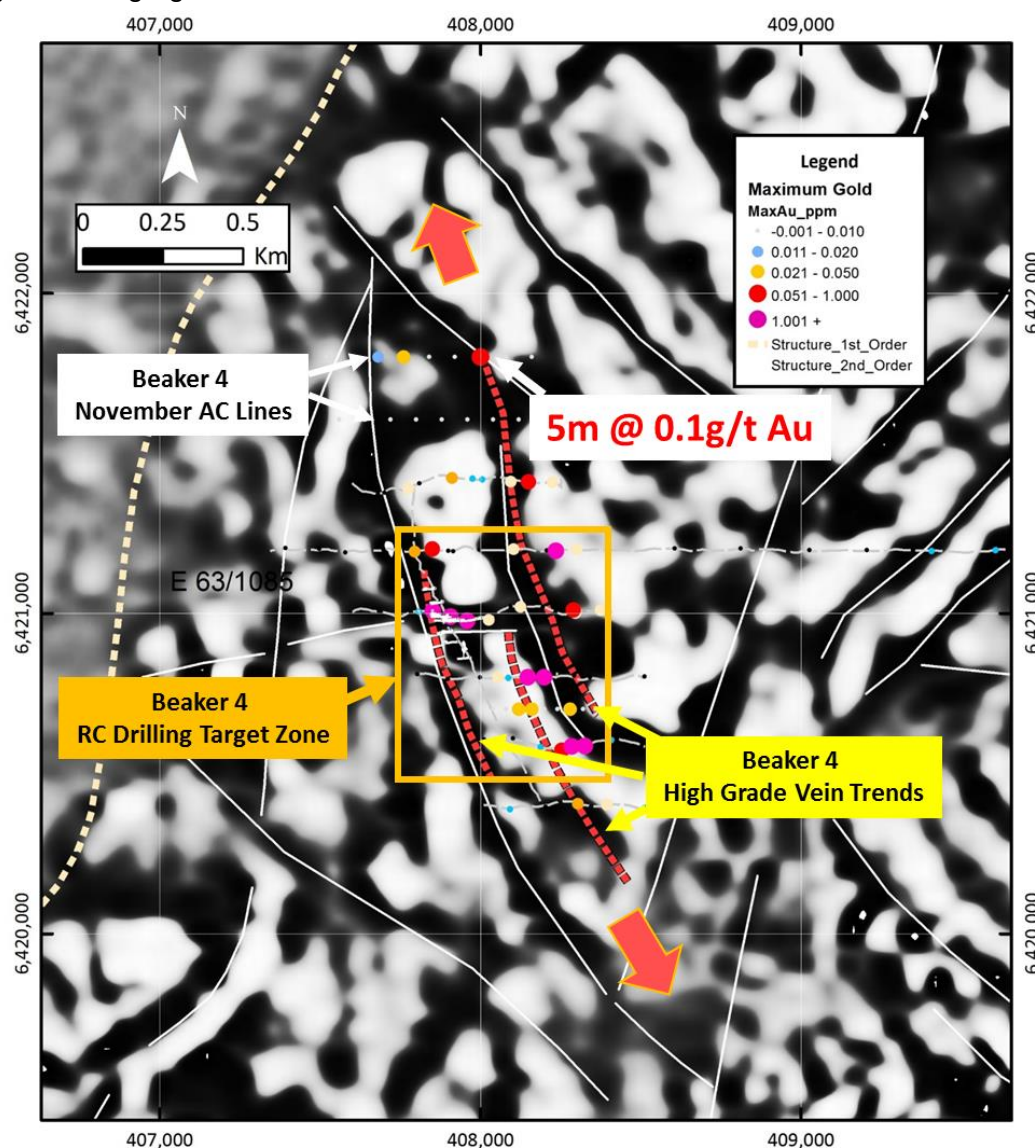


Figure 5. Beaker 4 Plan

Dr Bunsen

Results from aircore drilling at the strike extensive Dr Bunsen anomaly were only weakly anomalous and the results have downgraded the zones drilled in terms of their immediate gold mineralisation potential.

The depth of cover was between 10m and 20m and the drilling was wide-spaced at 400m to 200m section spacing, with holes drilled at 80m to 160m intervals along the sections. Sulphide mineralisation was intersected in three holes but the significance of this is unclear at this stage.

Further evaluation of the results will be undertaken during the Christmas/New Year period.

ENDS

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

Investors:

Michael Fowler

Managing Director

Genesis Minerals Limited

T: +61 8 9322 6178

E: mfowler@genesisminerals.com.au

Media:

Nicholas Read

Read Corporate

T: +61 8 9388 1474

E: nicholas@readcorporate.com.au

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.

This announcement has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code (2012) and the current ASX Listing Rules.

Appendix 1 Significant intersections from AC drilling at Viking >0.1g/t gold

Hole ID	MGA North	MGA East	mRL	Depth (m)	Grid Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
16VKAC029	6,420,226	413,057	290	30	270	-60	15	25	10	0.53
16VKAC030	6,420,205	413,098	290	45	270	-60	10	15	5	0.14
16VKAC031	6,420,186	413,115	290	55	270	-60	10	30	20	0.11
16VKAC032	6,420,173	413,139	290	69	270	-60	20	30	10	0.59
16VKAC033	6,420,198	413,210	290	75	270	-60	25	30	5	0.11
							55	60	5	0.1
16VKAC039	6,420,300	413,340	290	45	270	-60	25	30	5	0.11
16VKAC040	6,420,300	413,380	290	39	270	-60	25	30	5	0.10
16VKAC044	6,420,080	413,020	290	63	270	-60	25	30	5	0.10
							50	55	5	44.5
							55	62	7	0.45
16VKAC045	6,420,080	413,060	290	68	270	-60	15	30	15	0.27
16VKAC052	6,421,800	408,000	290	23	270	-60	10	15	5	0.10

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 air core (AC) drilling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All drilling was angled -60 towards MGA west.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	AC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone by bucket at 1m intervals and laid on the ground in rows of 10m. The 1m bulk samples were sampled with a scoop to generate 5m composite samples of approximately 2.5kg. An additional 1m EOH multi-element sample was taken.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	AC drilling was carried out using a 3½" blade bit to refusal, generally at the fresh rock interface. Drilling was undertaken by Raglan Drilling using a custom-built truck mounted rig.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	AC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each AC sample.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	>95% of AC samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered. Lake clays and sediments were encountered in drilling at Dr Bunsen.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No bias was noted between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	AC sampling is not appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation.
	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 air core (AC).
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Air core holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample	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

	preparation technique.	circuit, a modified and automated Boyd crusher crushes the samples to –2mm. The resulting material is then passed to a series of modified LM5 pulverisers and ground to a nominal 85% passing of 75µm. The milled pulps were weighed out (25g) and underwent analysis by aqua regia (method AR25/aMS) with a 1ppb gold detection limit.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Genesis submitted standards and blanks into the sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-40 samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sampling was carried out using Genesis' protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Analytical samples were analysed through Intertek Genalysis in Perth.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to estimate mineral or element percentages.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	In addition to Genesis' standards, duplicates and blanks, Intertek Genalysis incorporated laboratory QAQC including standards, blanks and repeats as a standard procedure. Certified reference materials that are relevant to the type and style of mineralisation targeted were inserted at regular intervals. Results from certified reference material highlight that sample assay values are accurate. Duplicate analysis of samples showed the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The Managing Director of Genesis and an independent consultant verified significant intercepts.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Logging of data was completed in the field with logging data entered using a Toughbook with a standardised excel template with drop down fields.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	All maps and sample locations are in MGA Zone51 GDA grid and have been measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±2 metres.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA Zone51 GDA grid.
	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.	AC drilling 400 to 200m section spacing with holes drilled at 160 to 40 along sections.
	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 AC drilling has not 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 to geological	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is	Holes were generally angled to MGA grid west.

structure	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 project covers an area of about 550km² and is centred on an area approximately 35km south east of Norseman, approximately 170 km south-southeast of Kalgoorlie within the Dundas Mineral Field of Western Australia. Unallocated Crown land underlies the northern and western margins of the area with the majority of the area corresponding to land designated as the Dundas Nature Reserve (36957). Access to the project area from Kalgoorlie is via the sealed Celebration and Kambalda roads to the Coolgardie–Esperance Highway to Norseman. The preferred access into the project is east along the old Telegraph Track, 18km south of Norseman via the Coolgardie–Esperance Highway. AngloGold Ashanti has the right to a deferred payment of \$2 per Measured or Indicated (JORC 2012) Resource ounce defined on or partially on the Tenement Area as quoted in the first public announcement of a Measured or Indicated Resource on or partially on the Tenement Area. A royalty equal to 1.25% of the Net Smelter Return generated from the sale of any gold produced from the Tenement Area, after commercial production of 25 000 ounces is payable. The Project comprises exploration licences E63/1085, E63/1086, E63/1196 and E63/1198.
	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. A Conservation Management Plan is in place and approved by the Department of Parks and Wildlife. Environmental flora surveys are required before ground disturbing activities are completed. Heritage agreements are in place. In December 2012, a Native Title determination was made recognising "Native title exists in relation to the land and waters within the area of the Ngadju Trial Area proceeding". All of the tenements are within the Ngadju determination.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	AngloGold Ashanti completed the following activities between 2007 and 2013: • Compilation and review of historical exploration • Compilation of regional geological and regolith maps • First-pass and follow-up/infill auger sampling • Field mapping and rock-chip sampling • Airborne Magnetic survey completed at regional 200 m line spacing and smaller prospect areas surveyed at 50 m or 100 m line spacing • Airborne Electromagnetic survey completed over the Beaker prospect • Interpretation of geophysical and geochemical datasets Drilling at the Beaker prospect
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Viking Project tenements overlie favourable lithologies including Archaean remnants within the Northern Foreland of the AFO (ie the Norseman Greenstone Belt). Mineralisation discovered is associated with narrow quartz sulphide veins as well oxide mineralisation at the base of saprolite
Drill hole	A summary of all information material to	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this

Information	the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - o easting and northing of the drill hole collar - o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - o dip and azimuth of the hole - o down hole length and interception depth - o hole length.	release as Appendix 1.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated	No top cuts were applied. Intercepts results were formed from weighted averages.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	No internal dilution was included.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are currently used for reporting of exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Only down hole lengths are reported. All drill holes are angled to MGA grid south which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.
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.	Only exploration drilling has been completed.

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.