

NEW AIRCORE RESULTS FURTHER EXPAND SIZE OF SHALLOW GOLD SYSTEM AT BARIMAIA

Wide-spaced drilling hits 2m at 14.27g/t Au and extends mineralised trend to +2km of strike

Key Points:

- Significant extensions to the previously defined gold system highlighted from wide-spaced drilling at the Barimaia JV Gold Project, located 4km south of Mt Magnet.
- Significant high-grade result returned:
 - 2m @ 14.27g/t gold from 25m 19BAAC105
- East-west oriented mineralised trend extended for a further 0.5km and is now drill defined over 2km of strike.
- Shallow mineralisation remains completely open.
- McNabs and McNabs East Prospects are interpreted to form part of a very large east-west trending bedrock gold system with over 4km of strike to be systematically drill tested.
- Shallow open pit potential continues to emerge.
- Further extensional and in-fill drilling planned.
- Major new phase of in-fill, extensional and exploration drilling underway at the Ulysses Gold Project, with two rigs currently operating.

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that recent air-core drilling has further expanded the size and potential of the large shallow gold system identified previously at its strategically located **Barimaia Joint Venture Gold Project** in the Murchison District of WA.

The wide-spaced **24-hole/1,260m aircore** (AC) drilling program, which was completed on a minimum 100m hole spacings in July, has highlighted extensions to the shallow bedrock gold mineralisation identified previously at the McNabs and McNabs East prospects (see Figures 1 and 2).

Significantly, the program returned a best result of **2m @ 14.27g/t gold from 25m** in hole 19BAAC105.

Although still at an early stage of definition, the bedrock gold mineralisation identified previously at McNabs and McNabs East is considered to occur within the same east-west oriented structural trend which has previously been drill defined over 1.5km of strike. The new drilling has now extended this interpreted mineralised trend a further 0.5km east with the east-west mineralised corridor now identified over 2.0km and open to the east and west (see Figures 1 - 4).

The recent drilling program was part of a staged, systematic program targeting extensions to the known mineralisation based on a revised geological interpretation which highlighted a distinct east-west trending structural corridor.

Drilling in late 2018 comprised a series of wide-spaced (drilled on sections 100m to 500m apart) south-oriented RC holes at McNabs and McNabs East, which strongly supported the interpreted overall east-west trend of the bedrock mineralisation. It is also noted in the magnetics and supported by mapping of sub-cropping mafic-ultramafic rocks and gold anomalous rock chips of porphyries in the western arm of the Barimaia Creek system to the west of the McNabs Prospect.

Genesis Managing Director Michael Fowler said: *"The recent limited air-core program, which was carried out as part of our broader systematic approach to exploring this project, has delivered some pleasant surprises – not least of which is a high-grade intercept of 2m at 14.27g/t Au."*

"Overall, the results support our interpretation of an east-west trend to the bedrock gold mineralisation and have extended the shallow gold system further to the east. It now extends over a strike length of more than 2km and presents as an outstanding target for further drilling."

"Given the shallow nature of the mineralisation, its scale and its strategic location in a prolific gold district close to the 6Moz Mt Magnet gold mine, Barimaia continues to present as an outstanding growth opportunity for the Company which we will continue to pursue in parallel with our flagship Ulysses Gold Project."

"I am pleased to report that drilling has resumed at Ulysses, with two rigs now operating to in-fill and extend the main Resource. We also plan to test a number of near-mine exploration targets and to return to Orient Well NW to do some further drilling."

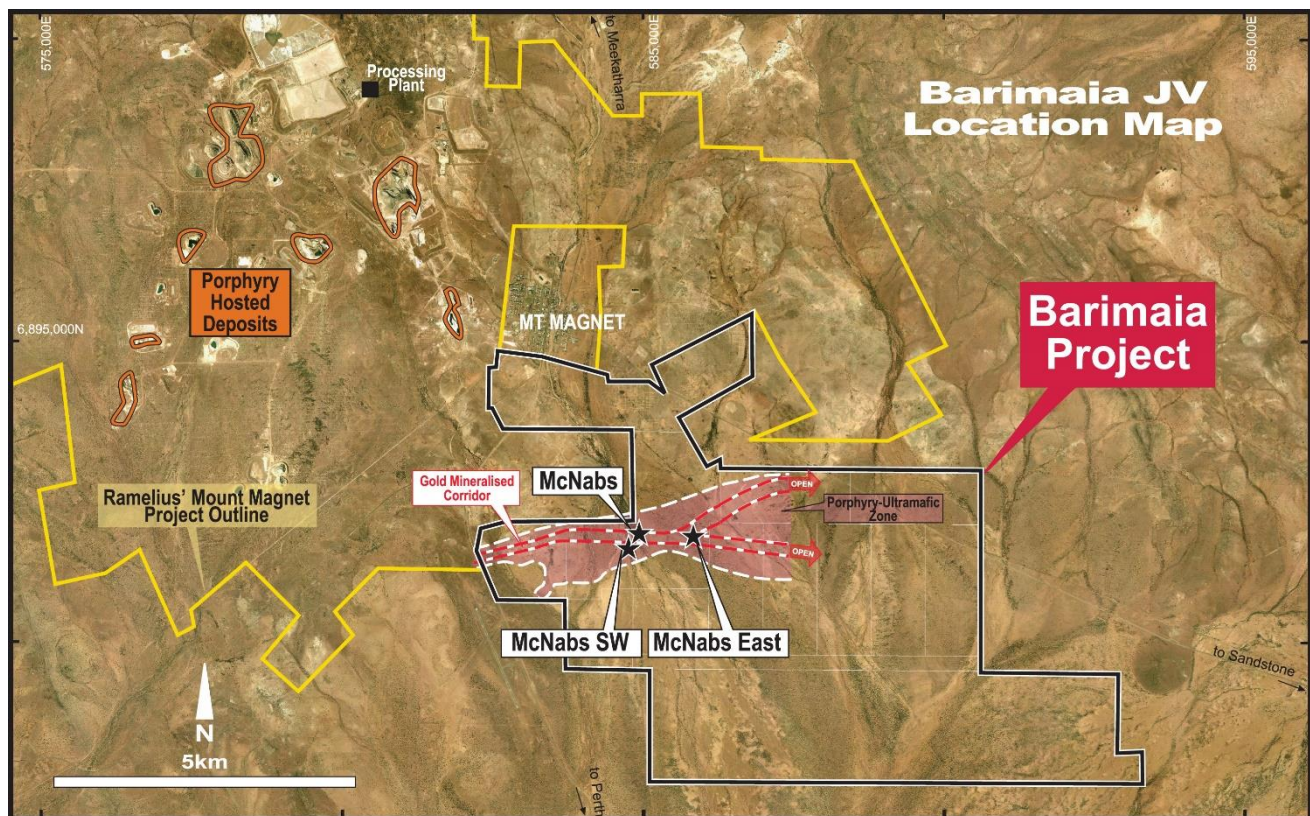


Figure 1: Barimaia Project showing prospect locations. The Barimaia Project is adjacent to Ramelius' Mt Magnet Gold Mine. Target mineralised corridor highlighted.

AC Drill Program

Results (see Appendix 2 and Figure 3) have been received for a recently completed air-core (AC) program at Barimaia. The results from the drilling program have identified significant extensions of the east-west trending gold mineralised system to the east of McNabs East.

The recent drilling comprised a total of 24 holes, with nine holes (19BAAC085 to 19BAAC093) drilled 600m to 1,200m south of the McNabs prospects and a further 15 holes (19BAAC094 to 19BAAC108) drilled to the east of McNabs East targeting extensions to the interpreted E-W trending structural corridor that links McNabs and McNabs East.

One north-south orientated line of air-core drilling was completed on 586,600E about 500m east of McNabs East (see Figure 3). Drilling on this section was completed at 100m hole spacings on the northern part of the line, increasing to 200m for the southern holes.

Hole 19BAAC105 returned a significant intercept of **2m @ 14.27g/t gold from 25m** and is interpreted to be associated with an east-north-east trending arm of the main mineralised corridor (see Figures 2 to 4), associated with a granodiorite. Hole 19BAAC097 returned **5m @ 0.11g/t gold** from 40m some 500m east of McNabs East and is associated with weather and foliated mafic rocks. This zone is interpreted to be open to the east and south-east.

Hole 19BAAC100 (**5m @ 0.14g/t gold**) and 19BAAC102 (**5m @ 0.17g/t gold**) are located to the south-east of the McNabs Prospects. These holes, together with 17BAAC013 (5m @ 0.26g/t gold), have outlined a saprolite-hosted zone of persistent anomalism over 600m of strike spatially associated with the interpreted position of the granite-greenstone contact.

Further work is required in this area to understand the significance of the anomalism.

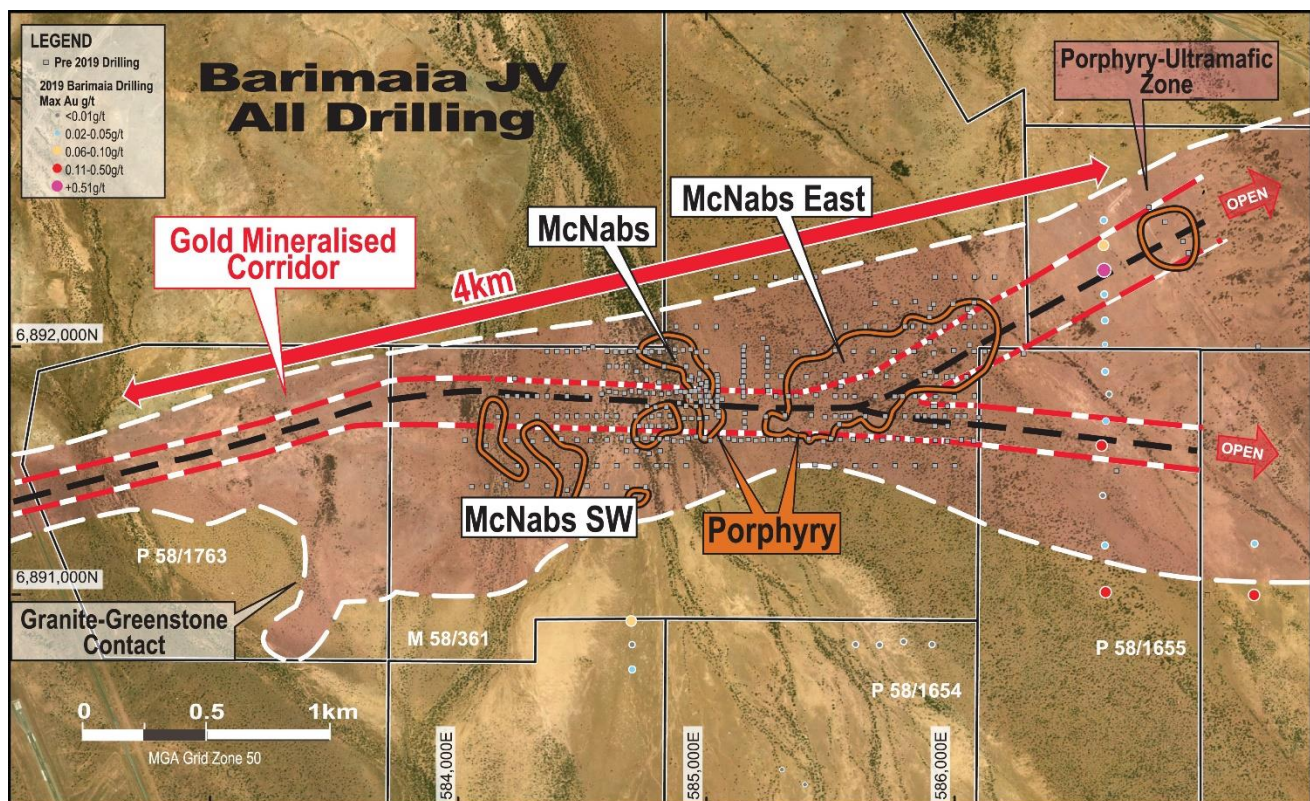


Figure 2: Plan view of the McNabs Prospects and with recently completed Genesis AC holes shown as colour coded circles with white outlines. The east-west trending gold mineralised structural corridor and porphyry-ultramafic rocks is highlighted.

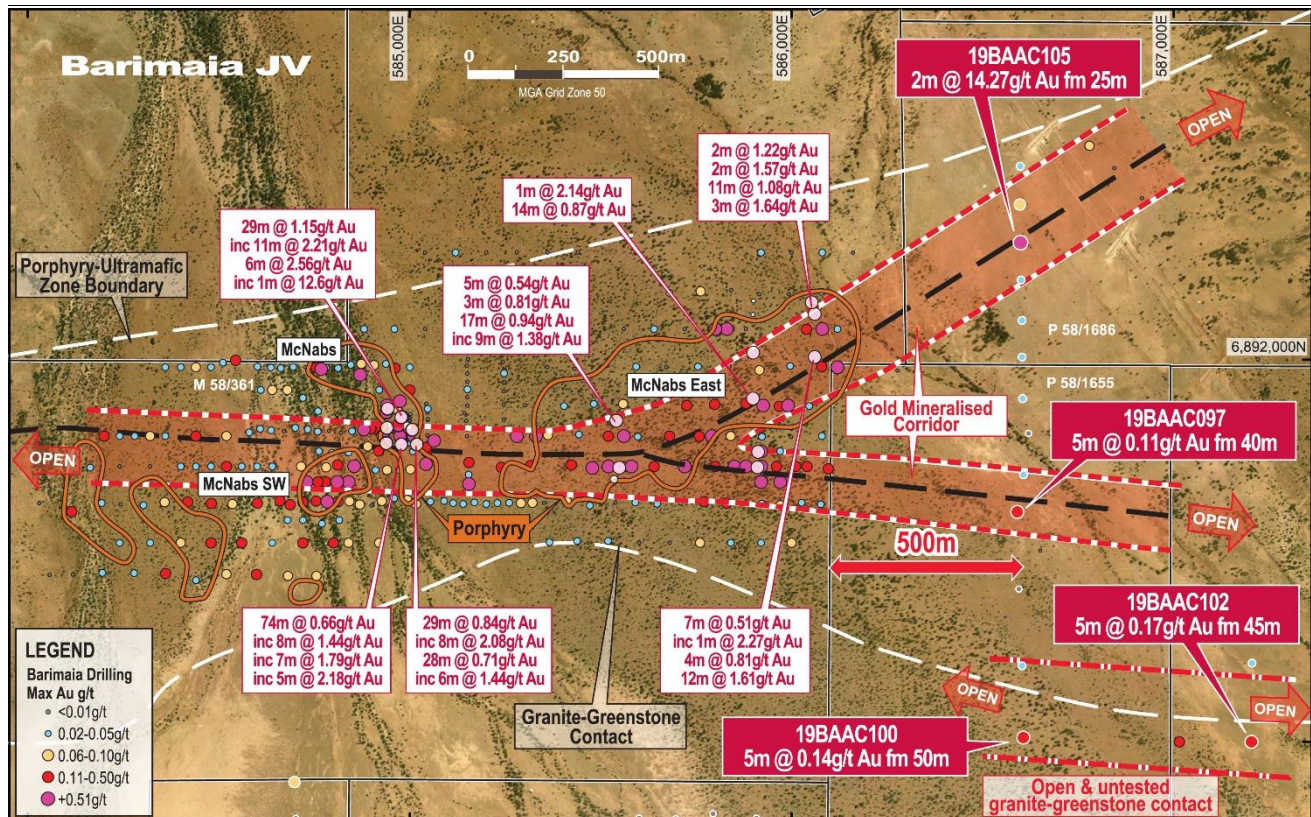


Figure 3: Plan view of the McNabs Prospects and with recently completed Genesis AC holes shown as colour coded circles with white outlines. The east-west trending gold mineralised structural corridor is highlighted. 2018 drilling intercepts (red text) from wide spaced RC drilling with collar locations shown by white circles.

McNabs and McNabs East Drilling Background

The gold mineralisation at McNabs and McNabs East is considered to occur within the same east-west oriented structural trend drill defined over 1.5km of strike. This drilling was a combination of RC and AC. A series of south-oriented wide spaced RC holes drilled in late 2018 at McNabs and McNabs East strongly supported the interpreted overall east-west trend of the bedrock mineralisation.

Significant results (see Figure 3) from this drilling in late 2018 at McNabs and McNabs East are summarised below and include:

- **74m @ 0.66g/t Au from 59m 18BARC028**
 - including 8m @ 1.44g/t Au from 59m
 - including 7m @ 1.79g/t Au from 77m
 - including 5m @ 2.18g/t Au from 106m
- **26m @ 1.15g/t Au from 17m 18BARC029**
 - including 11m @ 2.21g/t Au from 18m
- **6m @ 2.56g/t Au from 103m 18BARC029**
 - including 1m @ 12.6 from 107m
- **14m @ 0.60g/t Au from 30m 18BARC030**
- **29m @ 0.84g/t Au from 43m 18BARC031**
 - including 8m @ 2.08g/t Au from 63m
- **28m @ 0.71g/t Au from 90m 18BARC031**
 - including 6m @ 1.44g/t Au from 102m
- **13m @ 0.52g/t Au from 94m 18BARC032**

- 14m @ 0.87g/t Au from 77m 18BARC037
- 12m @ 1.61g/t Au from 93m 18BARC041
- 11m @ 1.08g/t Au from 82m 18BARC042
 - including 2m @ 1.38g/t Au from 82m
 - including 2m @ 4.23g/t Au from 90m
- 3m @ 1.64g/t Au from 104m 18BARC042
- 17m @ 0.94g/t Au from 51m 18BARC046
 - including 9m @ 1.38g/t Au from 57m

Figure 3 above shows the location of the 2018 RC holes, the drill-defined porphyry bodies at 50m below surface and the bedrock gold mineralised corridor drill target zones, which extend for over 1.5km on Figure 2 and are open and untested along strike.

The current interpretation indicates that the currently drilled porphyries link up at depth to form one body.

Previous drilling at McNabs by Genesis was all orientated to the west with the aim of intersecting mineralised trends/structures striking in a more north-south orientation.

Drilling by Genesis in 2017 at McNabs returned intercepts including **9m at 18.8g/t Au from 75m** at the McNabs prospect and **17m at 3.36g/t Au from 49m** at the McNabs East prospect¹.

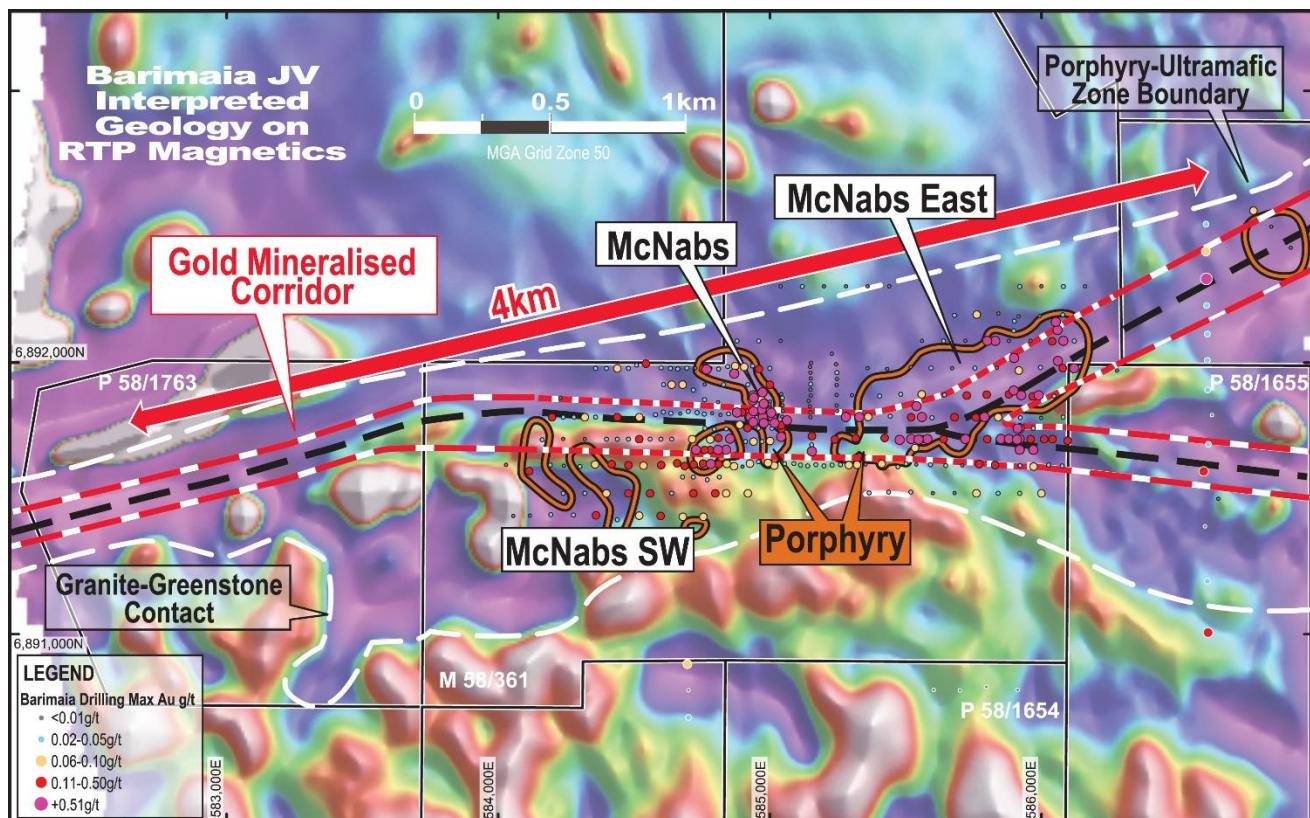


Figure 4: RTP magnetics showing interpreted porphyry – ultramafic corridor and interpreted east-west gold target zone. Magnetic lows show a reasonable correlation to the mapped porphyries from drilling and also highlights the east-west structural corridor.

¹ Refer to the GMD ASX Announcement dated 21 August 2017 for full details of the exploration results.

Future Activities

Planned activities for the remainder of 2019 at Barimaia may include:

- Further systematic air-core drilling to test the area east, west and south of the currently identified bedrock gold targets to extend the mineralised system which is open in all directions;
- Diamond drilling to confirm the current structural model; and
- RC drilling to systematically test the +1.5km of E-W striking bedrock gold targets associated with the McNabs Prospects.

The McNabs Prospects area is entirely under shallow cover and comprises significant gold mineralisation associated with porphyry bodies intruding an ultramafic dominated volcano-sedimentary package.

The prospect geology and mineralisation has strong similarities (including geochemical signature being anomalous in Au-Bi-Te-Pb-W-Ag) with the nearby porphyry-hosted, structurally controlled gold deposits of Ramelius Resources Limited.

Barimaia Joint Venture Terms

The **Barimaia Joint Venture Gold Project** is subject to a Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement (Mt Magnet JV), under which Genesis has now earned an initial 65% interest in the project by spending \$750,000.

Following satisfaction of this initial earn-in Genesis has elected to form a joint venture.

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.

Appendix 1: Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements

Some statements in this report regarding estimates or future events are forward looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results, and may cause the Company's actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in mine development and production, geological, mining and processing technical problems, the inability to obtain any additional mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with mining and third party processing operations, competition for among other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel, incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, changes in commodity prices and exchange rate, currency and interest fluctuations, various events which could disrupt operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions, the demand for and availability of transportation services, the ability to secure adequate financing and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks. There can be no assurance that forward looking statements will prove to be correct.

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

Appendix 2: List of aircore holes completed. Anomalous results >0.05g/t gold (50ppb Au) listed.

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	NAT_R L	Max Depth	Dip	MGA Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
19BAAC085	585,601	6,890,801	410	71	-90.0					NSA
19BAAC086	585,697	6,890,799	410	76	-90.0					NSA
19BAAC087	585,794	6,890,812	410	76	-90.0					NSA
19BAAC088	585,908	6,890,801	410	77	-90.0					NSA
19BAAC089	585,305	6,890,297	410	71	-90.0					NSA
19BAAC090	585,397	6,890,237	410	68	-90.0					NSA
19BAAC091	584,698	6,890,895	410	63	-90.0		60	62	2.00	0.09
19BAAC092	584,702	6,890,800	410	70	-90.0					NSA
19BAAC093	584,702	6,890,700	410	68	-90.0					NSA
19BAAC094	586,604	6,891,898	410	22	-60.0	0.0				NSA
19BAAC095	586,620	6,891,807	410	22	-60.0	0.0				NSA
19BAAC096	586,607	6,891,699	410	29	-60.0	0.0				NSA
19BAAC097	586,590	6,891,601	410	53	-60.0	0.0	40	45	5.00	0.11
19BAAC098	586,595	6,891,400	410	45	-60.0	0.0				NSA
19BAAC099	586,603	6,891,199	410	68	-60.0	0.0				NSA
19BAAC100	586,606	6,891,011	410	64	-60.0	0.0	50	55	5.00	0.14
19BAAC101	587,205	6,891,206	410	96	-60.0	0.0				NSA
19BAAC102	587,203	6,891,000	410	101	-60.0	0.0	45	50	5.00	0.17
19BAAC103	586,598	6,892,506	410	34	-60.0	0.0				NSA
19BAAC104	586,597	6,892,406	410	37	-60.0	0.0	30	33	3.00	0.06
19BAAC105	586,599	6,892,306	410	28	-60.0	0.0	25	27	2.00	14.27
19BAAC106	586,600	6,892,208	410	6	-60.0	0.0				NSA
19BAAC107	586,603	6,892,103	410	7	-60.0	0.0				NSA
19BAAC108	586,603	6,892,007	410	10	-60.0	0.0				NSA

NSA – no significant assay, low level anomalism (<50ppb Au)

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.	The majority of drilling was angled -60 towards grid MGA north with the remainder vertical.
	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 Challenge Drilling using a custom-built truck mounted rig.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	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.
	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 is not 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, regolith and veining was undertaken in appropriate detail.
	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 aircore (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 preparation technique.	AC samples were collected as 5m composites and 1m bottom of hole samples. Samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth following preparation in Perth. 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 aqua regia and fire assay (method FA50/OE04).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Genesis submitted standards and blanks into the sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-40 samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sampling was carried out using Genesis' protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals (1 in 20).
	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 AC samples were analysed by aqua regia and 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 Zone50 GDA grid and have been measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±2 metres. Collar locations were planned and pegged using a handheld Garmin GPS with reference to known collar positions in the field.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA Zone50 GDA.
	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 AC drilling the hole spacing is variable. See Figures in the report for locations of collars.
	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 current data spacing is not sufficient to confirm 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 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 MGA grid north.
	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 staff and contractors. 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 comprises tenements: P 58/1460 P 58/1461 P 58/1464 P 58/1465 P 58/1468 P 58/1469 P 58/1471 P 58/1472 P 58/1654 P 58/1655 P58/1686 P58/1687 P58/1688 P58/1689 P58/1690 P58/1691 P58/1692 E58/497 M58/361 The Barimaia Project is subject to a simple Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement (Mt Magnet JV), under which Metallo has earned an initial 65% interest in the project and has elected to form a JV.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The tenements were previously held in a joint venture between Independence Group and local prospectors.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Project is dominated by late granites to the south, with ultramafic-mafic lithologies to the north and felsic volcanics and sediments (BIF) the west. The granite contact is poorly defined and drilling at McNabs shows the contact to be further south than interpreted on 250,000 GSWA geology maps, indicating prospective greenstone lithologies to be more extensive and adding to the overall prospectivity of the area. Structurally the Project is dominated by a series of NW trending structural corridors and lesser NE trending Boogardie Break (an important control to the majority of mineralisation in the Mt Magnet District) corridors with minor cross cutting features. The structural interpretation is largely taken from magnetics, however the low magnetic contrast between lithologies and transported cover makes confirmation difficult. A recent interpretation indicates the overall mineralised trend is east-west aligned with the granite – greenstone contact to the south. The gold mineralisation and alteration style identified to date comprises disseminated porphyry associated mineralisation, where gold is hosted within silica-sericite-pyrite altered quartz-feldspar porphyry bodies. This style of mineralisation is less common than the typical BIF hosted mineralisation of the Mt Magnet District.
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: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length.	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Appendix 2.
	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 various size field composite samples.
	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 north which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend. Some holes were drilled vertical in areas of increased cover.
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.	No meaningful data collected at this early stage of exploration.
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.