

WIDE ZONES OF CONTINUOUS SHALLOW GOLD MINERALISATION IN MAIDEN DRILLING AT CLARK

Highly encouraging results from initial drilling at the Clark deposit, located immediately adjacent to the Admiral deposit on the newly acquired Kookynie tenements

Key Points:

- Reverse Circulation drilling by Genesis has confirmed the presence of extensive gold mineralisation at surface at the Clark deposit, part of the recently acquired Kookynie tenements, located south-east of its flagship 867koz Ulysses gold deposit¹.
- Drilling has confirmed shallow and continuous mineralisation, with results including:
 - 26m @ 2.41g/t gold from 24m 20USRC487
 - 23m @ 0.72g/t gold from 37m 20USRC488
 - Including 6m @ 1.32g/t gold from 50m
 - 30m @ 0.55g/t gold from 0m 20USRC495
 - Including 5m @ 1.06g/t gold from 0m
 - 5m @ 2.55g/t gold from 0m 20USRC496
 - 8m @ 3.47g/t gold from 21m 20USRC496
 - 20m @ 0.83g/t gold from 0m 20USRC500
 - Including 5m @ 1.66g/t gold from 15m
 - 6m @ 1.32g/t gold from 33m 20USRC500
 - 7m @ 2.44g/t gold from 32m 20USRC501
 - 5m @ 2.05g/t gold from 35m 20USRC502
 - 16m @ 1.73g/t gold from 25m 20USRC503
 - 31m @ 1.52g/t gold from 36m 20USRC504
 - 10m @ 1.17g/t gold from 74m 20USRC504
 - 15m @ 0.93g/t gold from 64m 20USRC505
 - Including 7m @ 1.58g/t gold from 64m
 - 25m @ 0.86g/t gold from 5m 20USRC512
 - Including 10m @ 1.10g/t gold from 20m
 - 19m @ 1.94g/t gold from 11m 20USRC514
 - 8m @ 1.73g/t gold from 20m 20USRC516
 - 16m @ 1.85g/t gold from 24m 20USRC518
 - 17m @ 1.28g/t gold from 37m 20USRC520
 - 16m @ 1.86g/t gold from 71m 20USRC522
 - 11m @ 2.94g/t gold from 112m 20USRC524
 - Including 2m @ 14.0g/t gold
- Significantly, the high-grade intercept in 20USRC524 is located approximately 50m down-dip of the current Resource boundary at Clark.

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to report highly encouraging results from the ongoing Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Clark deposit (Figure 1), part of its recently expanded 100%-owned **Ulysses Gold Project** in Western Australia.

¹ Refer to Table 1 of this announcement for details of the Resource estimate for the Ulysses Gold Project

Further significant results have also been received from the adjacent Admiral Deposit, further to the Company's ASX announcement of 15 September 2020.

The Clark and Admiral deposits were included in the transformational acquisition of the Kookynie tenements announced in June 2020, and form part of a cluster of deposits within the Ulysses-to-Orient Well structural corridor that will be systematically drilled out over the coming months.

The results reported in this announcement are from resource confirmation RC drilling (36 holes) completed within and on the margins (except 20USRC524) of the Clark Mineral Resource envelope (Figure 2) and at Admiral, immediately to the south-east of the Admiral open pit (Figure 6) and within the current Admiral Mineral Resource envelope.

RC drilling continues to validate the historical drilling data that was used to estimate the Clark and Admiral Mineral Resources.

Genesis has now completed approximately 95 holes of Resource confirmation drilling at the Admiral, Clark and Butterfly deposits (Figures 1 and 2), which have a combined Mineral Resource of **4.6Mt @ 1.7g/t gold for 246,000 ounces²**. Further results will be reported as they are compiled and interpreted.

The Greater Ulysses drilling program, which will continue over the remainder of CY2020, will comprise a combination of Resource definition and expansion drilling along the Ulysses-to-Orient Well corridor (see Figure 1).

Results from this +25,000m drill program will feed into Mineral Resource estimates that will underpin the expanded Feasibility Study on the development of a significant standalone gold operation at Ulysses, with ore to be sourced from a combination of known underground and open pit Resources. Genesis is targeting completion of this Feasibility Study in the first quarter of CY2021.

Management Comment

Commenting on the latest results, Genesis Managing Director, Michael Fowler, said:

"Our maiden drilling program across the Kookynie tenements is continuing to hit the mark, with a series of impressive shallow gold intercepts in the initial drilling at the 31,000oz Clark deposit supporting and validating the historical drilling data which was used to underpin the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

"As with the Admiral results that we reported earlier this month, the first results from the Clark drilling have clearly established the presence of a consistent zone of shallow and continuous gold mineralisation within the current Mineral Resource envelope.

"It is not often that you see such broad widths of strong gold mineralisation so close to surface in WA, and this gives us additional confidence in the value proposition of the recently acquired Kookynie tenements – particularly given how close they sit to our existing Ulysses Resource base.

"The high-grade intercept returned in hole 20USRC524 strongly supports our interpretation that mineralisation will extend at depth in the Admiral-Clark-Butterfly area. This intercept is about 50m down-dip from the limits of the June 2020 Mineral Resource and still only about 100m below surface, pointing to the substantial exploration upside at these deposits as we begin to step away from the known Mineral Resources.

"Drilling is continuing at Ulysses with two RC rigs, a diamond rig and an air-core rig, while Feasibility work is progressing on schedule."

² Refer to Table 2 of this announcement for details of the Resource estimate for the Kookynie tenements

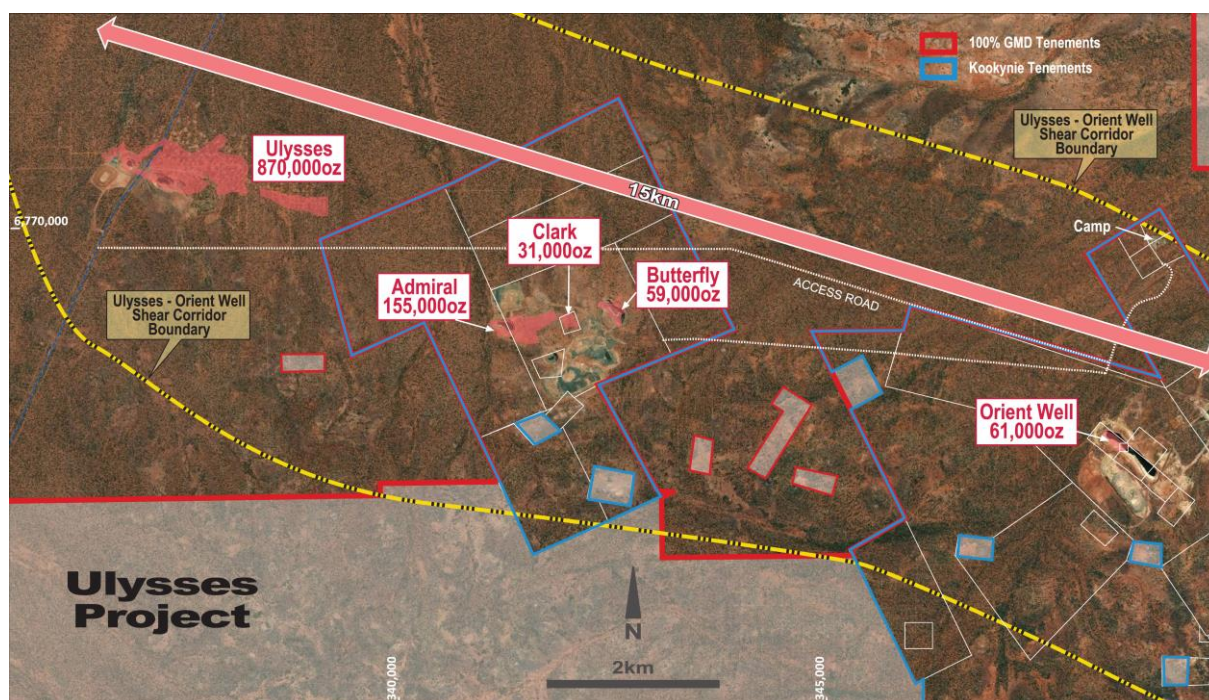


Figure 1. Admiral and Clark deposit locations within the Ulysses-to-Orient Well structural corridor. Current gold resources highlighted within this corridor.

Reverse Circulation Drill Program

The RC program at Clark consisted of 36 holes for 2,615m with drilling focused within the interpreted Resource boundaries from the June 2020 Mineral Resource estimate. Drill sections were spaced at 20m to 60m, with holes spaced at 20 to 80m along the east-west orientated sections and all holes drilled -60 degrees towards local grid west.

Drilling was designed to intersect the moderate to shallow dipping Clark Shear. Further drilling is planned to test the north-dipping east-west trending shear zone that is located north of the Clark Shear.

Results up to 20USRC524 (the first 26 holes at Clark) are reported from the drilling and are highlighted below in plan view in Figure 2 and in cross-section (local E-W orientated) in Figures 3 and 4 with all holes listed in Table 3.

Significant results include:

- **26m @ 2.41g/t gold from 24m** **20USRC487**
- **23m @ 0.72g/t gold from 37m** **20USRC488**
 - **including 6m @ 1.32g/t gold from 50m**
- **30m @ 0.55g/t gold from 0m** **20USRC495**
 - **including 5m @ 1.06g/t gold from 0m**
- **5m @ 2.55g/t gold from 0m** **20USRC496**
- **8m @ 3.47g/t gold from 21m** **20USRC496**
- **20m @ 0.83g/t gold from 0m** **20USRC500**
 - **including 5m @ 1.66g/t gold from 15m**
- **6m @ 1.32g/t gold from 33m** **20USRC500**
- **7m @ 2.44g/t gold from 32m** **20USRC501**
- **5m @ 2.05g/t gold from 35m** **20USRC502**
- **16m @ 1.73g/t gold from 25m** **20USRC503**
- **31m @ 1.52g/t gold from 36m** **20USRC504**

- 10m @ 1.17g/t gold from 74m 20USRC504
- 15m @ 0.93g/t gold from 64m 20USRC505
 - Including 7m @ 1.58g/t gold from 64m
- 25m @ 0.86g/t gold from 5m 20USRC512
 - Including 10m @ 1.10g/t gold from 20m
- 19m @ 1.94g/t gold from 11m 20USRC514
- 8m @ 1.73g/t gold from 20m 20USRC516
- 16m @ 1.85g/t gold from 24m 20USRC518
- 17m @ 1.28g/t gold from 37m 20USRC520
- 16m @ 1.86g/t gold from 71m 20USRC522
- 11m @ 2.94g/t gold from 112m 20USRC524
 - Including 2m @ 14.0g/t gold

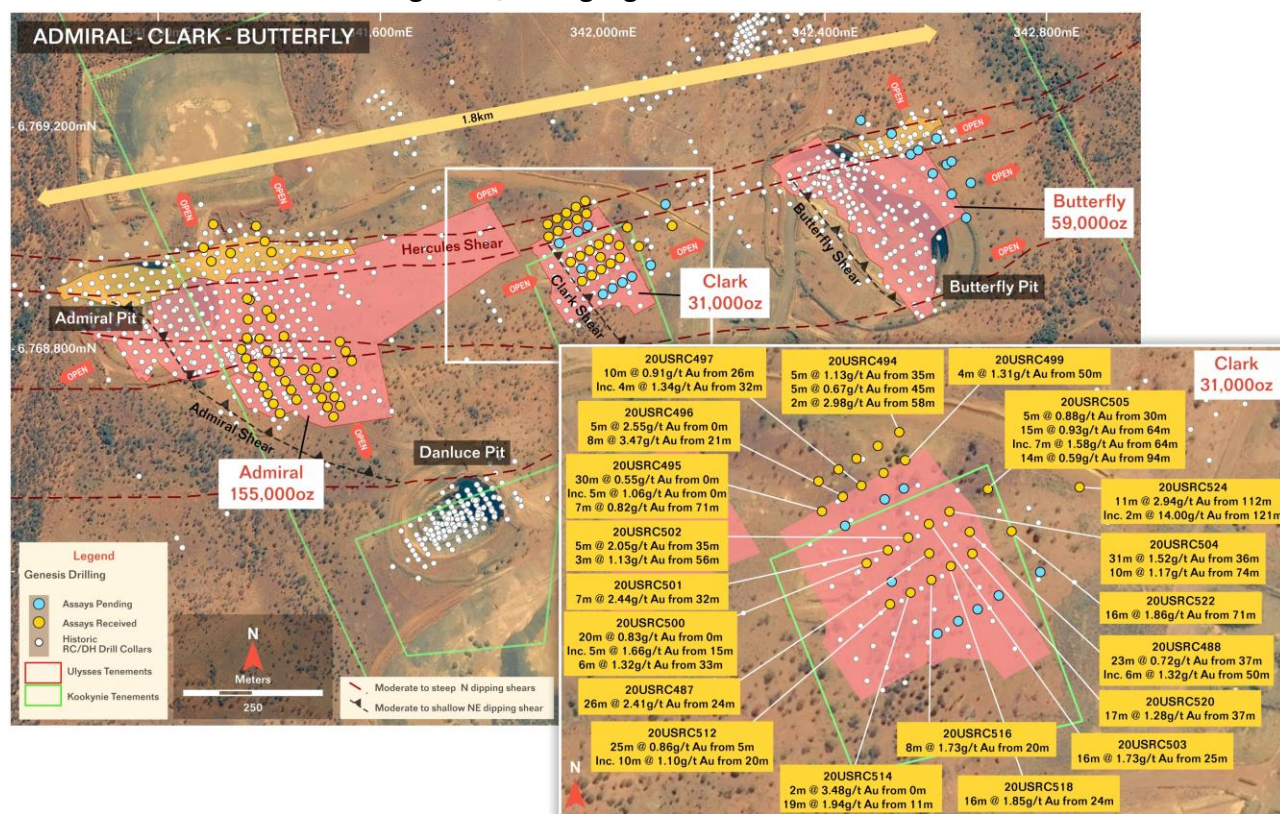


Figure 2. Clark hole locations with drilling results.

Drilling has confirmed the presence of significant mineralisation associated with the Clark Shear, as shown on section 9,965N (Figure 3) and section 10,005N (Figure 4).

The results from the recent drilling have confirmed the widths and tenor of mineralisation, and have validated the historical data used in the Genesis Mineral Resource estimate for the Clark deposit.

Gold mineralisation intersected to date is hosted within the Butterfly dolerite, with the location of the mineralisation controlled by the position of the Clark shear zone. The plunge of the mineralisation is interpreted to be controlled by the intersection of the Clark Shear with the dolerite.

Sections 9,965N and 10,005N highlight significant mineralisation dipping moderate to shallowly to the north-east, where it remains open at depth.

Encouragingly a second zone of mineralisation in the footwall to the main mineralised zone is noted on section 10,005N. This zone has not been systematically drilled and remains a valid target for the Company. Hole 20USRC495 on section 10,065N was extended due to the pervasive sulphide mineralisation logged in the hole and has also intersected mineralisation in the footwall to the main zone, returning 7m @ 0.82g/t gold from 71m.

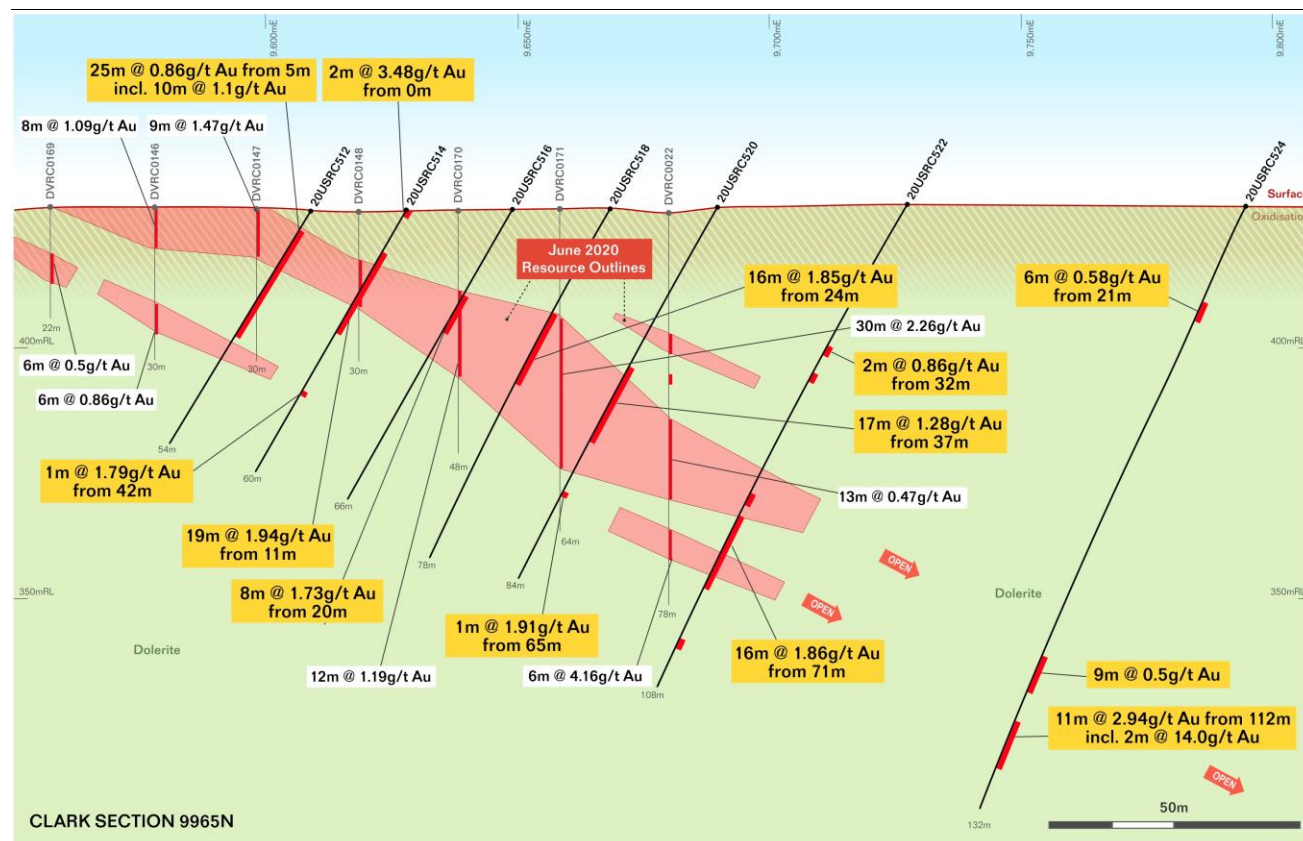


Figure 3. Section 9,965N looking local grid north. Genesis drilling (20USRC prefix holes) intercepts in yellow boxes and historic intercepts in white boxes. June 2020 resource outline highlighted by the red shaded area. The intercept of 11m @ 2.94g/t gold in 20USRC524 is ~200m down dip from the surface outcrop position.

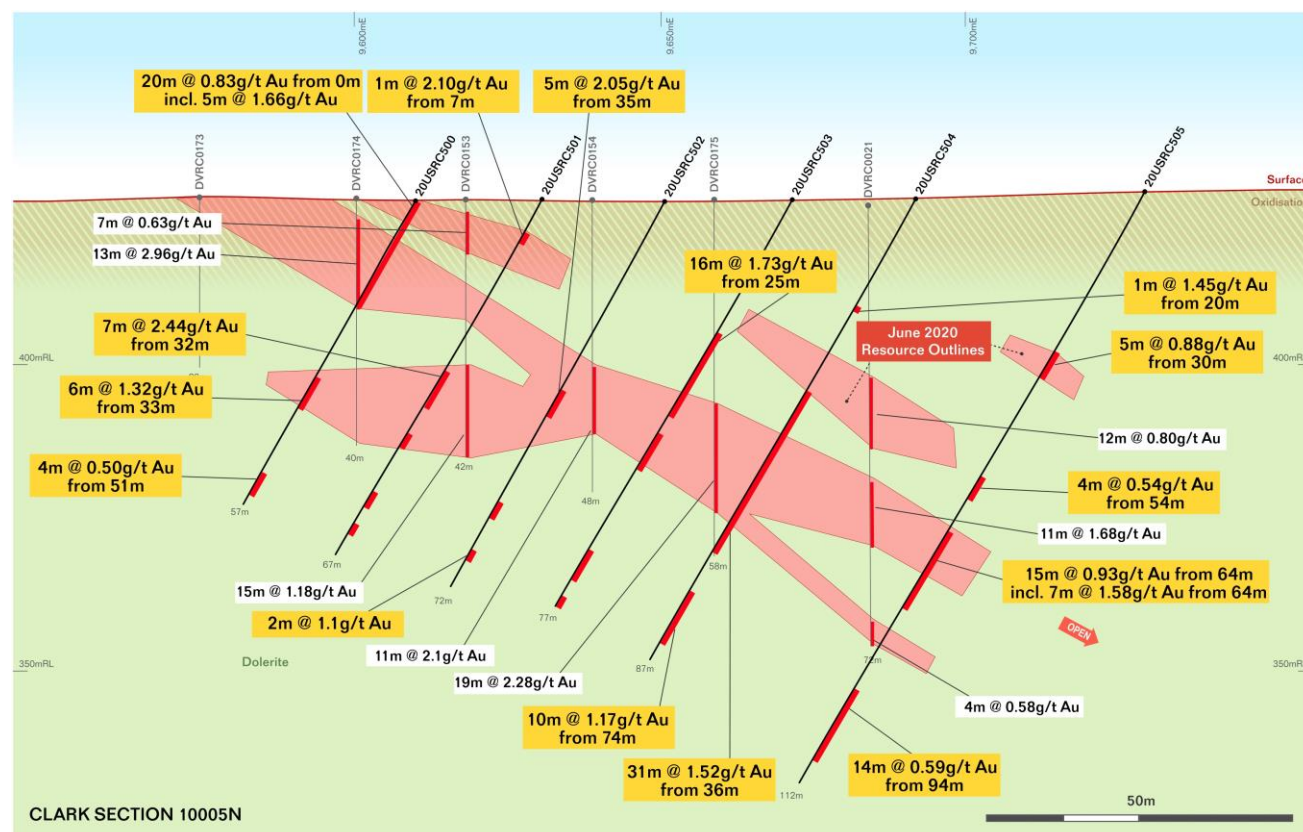


Figure 4. Section 10,005N looking local grid north. Genesis drilling (20USRC prefix holes) intercepts in yellow boxes and historic intercepts in white boxes. June 2020 resource outline highlighted by the red shaded area.

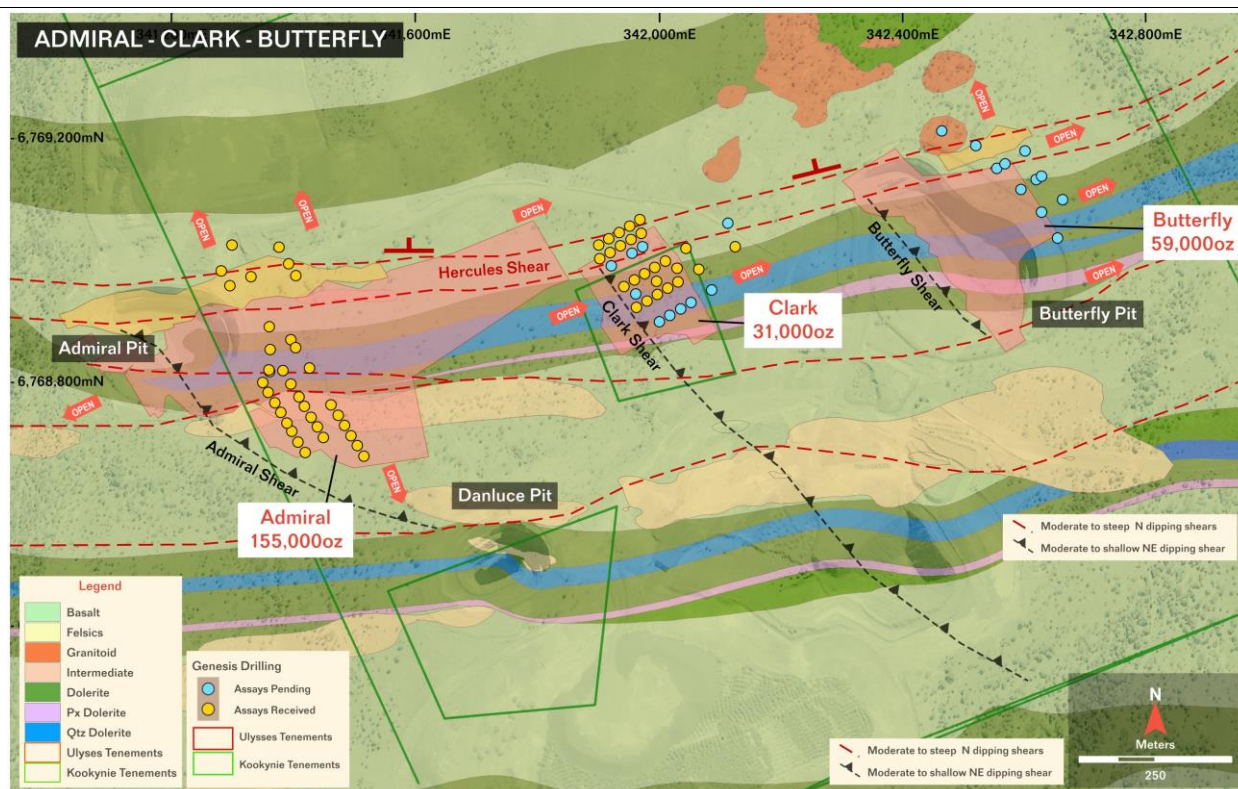


Figure 5. Recent hole locations on simplified geology.

Results from the final holes at Admiral have been returned and include:

- **8m @ 3.82g/t gold from 75m** **20USRC489**
- **8m @ 2.75g/t gold from 37m** **20USRC479**

Results are highlighted below in plan view in Figure 6 with all holes listed in Table 3.

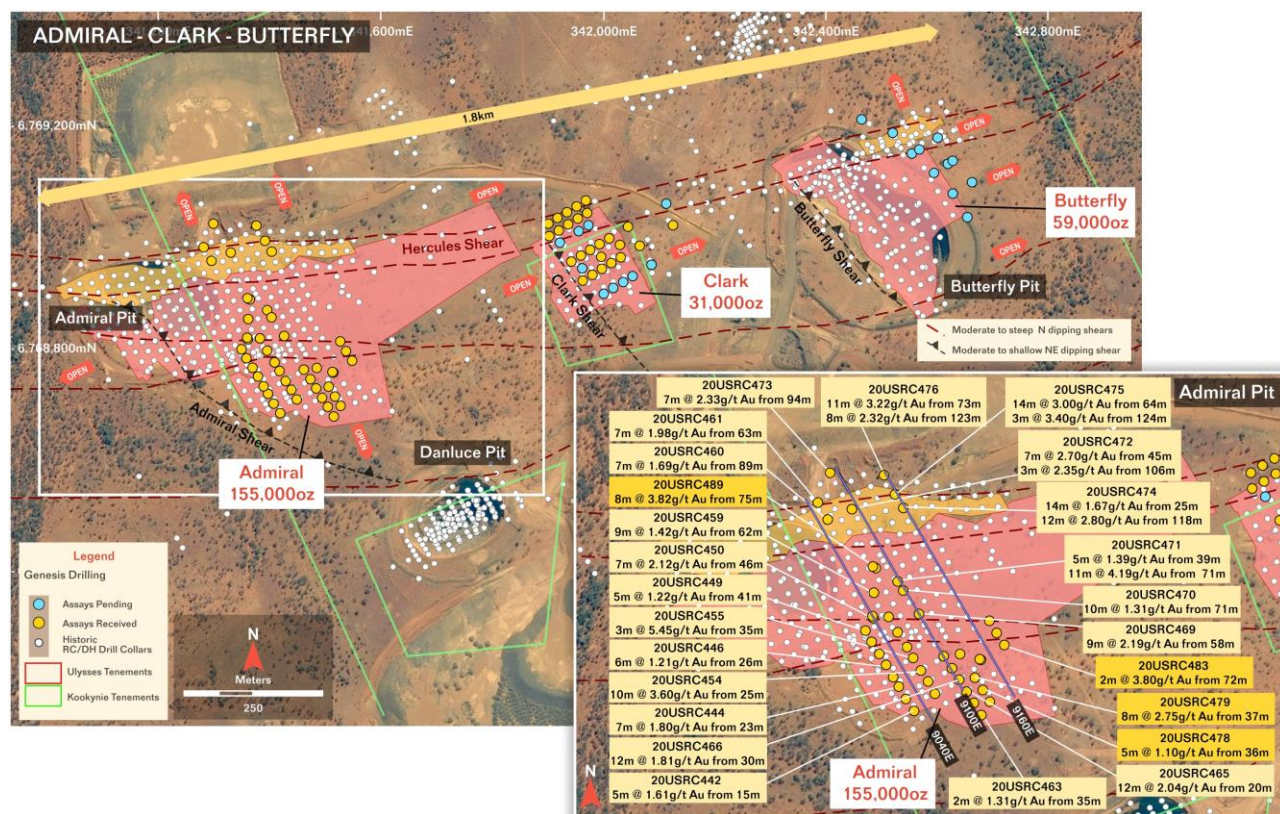


Figure 6. Admiral hole locations with drilling results. Recent results highlighted in dark yellow boxes.

Upcoming Drilling Admiral-Clark-Butterfly

A large program of Resource extension drilling will continue over the next couple of months along the Admiral-to-Butterfly trend.

The objective of this drilling is to expand the current Resources and outline new Resources with the potential to be captured in one large open pit. Drilling will target the north-east dipping Admiral, Clark and Butterfly Shears together with north-dipping shear zones running along key lithological contacts, particularly the Hercules shear.

Figure 7 highlights the planned RC and diamond drilling.

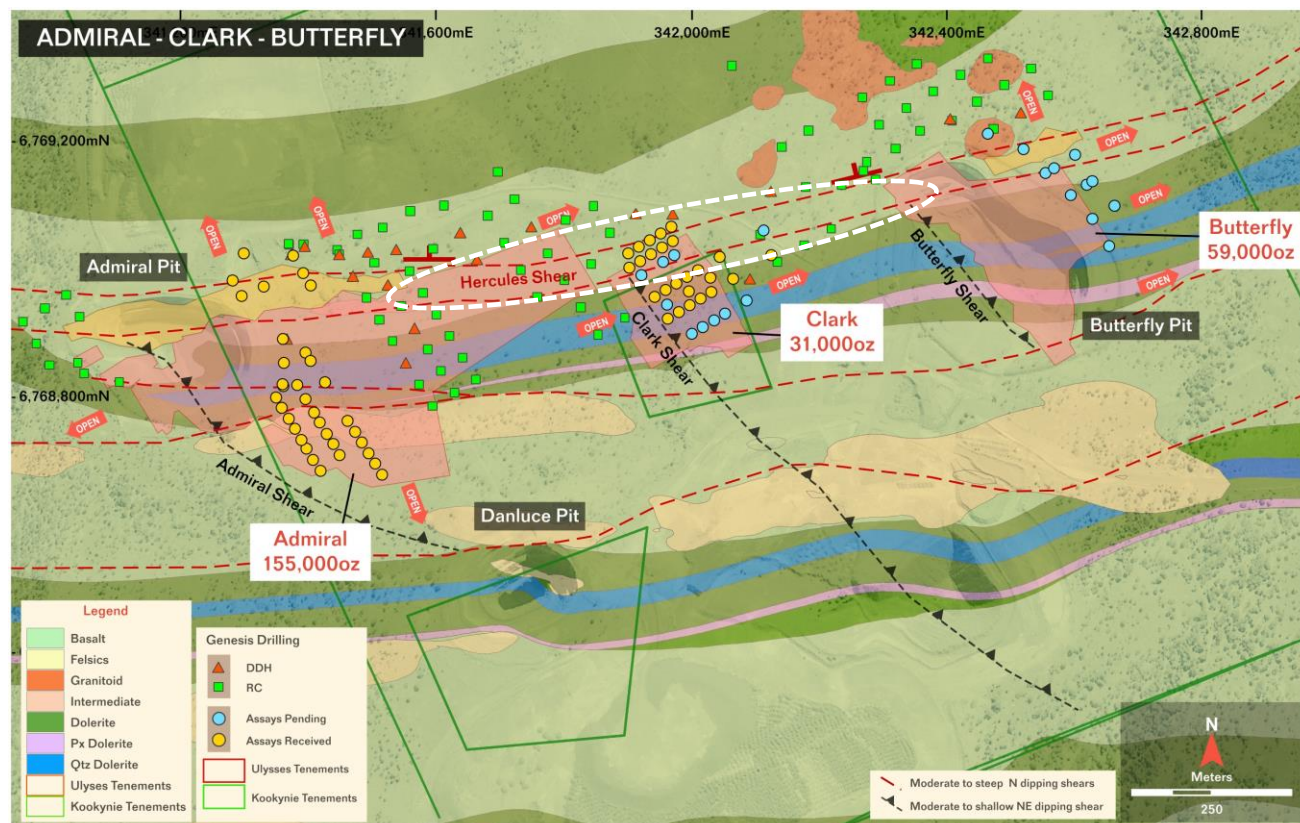


Figure 7. Planned drilling. RC drilling highlighted by green squares and diamond holes by red triangles. Shallow resource drilling to be focused on the Hercules shear in the area within the white polygon.

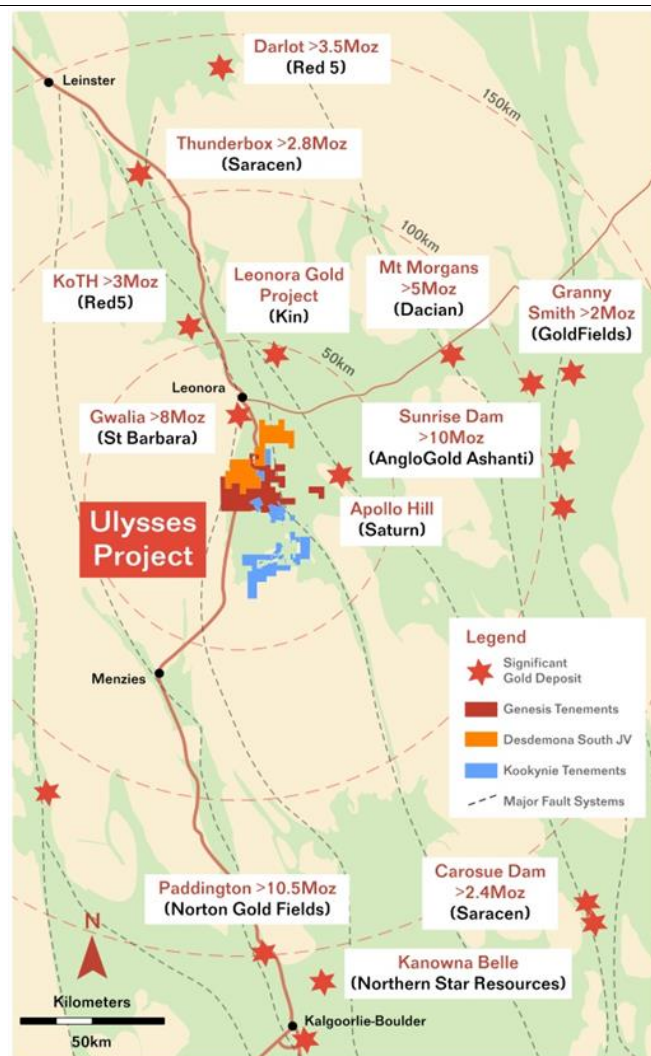


Figure 8. Regional location plan.

This announcement is approved for release by Michael Fowler, Managing Director for Genesis.

ENDS

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COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENTS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Michael Fowler who is a full-time employee of the Company, a shareholder of Genesis Minerals Limited and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Fowler has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Fowler consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Payne, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Payne

is a full-time employee of Payne Geological Services and is a shareholder of Genesis Minerals Limited. Mr Payne has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Payne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

MINERAL RESOURCE TABLE

A summary of the December 2019 Ulysses Mineral Resource is provided in Table 1 and the June 2020 Kookynie tenements Mineral Resource in Table 2.

Table 1 December 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate 0.75g/t Cut-off above 200mRL, 2.0g/t Below 200mRL

	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Domain	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
HG Shoots	0.66	6.0	0.89	6.5	0.19	8.2	1.73	6.5	360,600
Shear Zone	0.14	1.3	3.20	2.2	1.88	3.2	5.21	2.5	426,100
Ulysses East			0.53	1.8	1.00	1.6	1.53	1.6	80,500
Total	0.80	5.2	4.61	3.0	3.07	3.0	8.48	3.2	867,200

December 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate 2.0g/t Global Cut-off									
	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Type	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Total	0.66	6.0	2.42	4.4	1.70	4.1	4.78	4.5	695,900

Table 2 June 2020 Mineral Resource Estimate Kookynie

0.5g/t Au Cut-off, Depleted for Historical Mining									
Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes	Au	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au
	Mt	g/t	Oz	Mt	g/t	Oz	Mt	g/t	Oz
Butterfly	0.54	1.7	30,000	0.52	1.7	29,000	1.06	1.7	59,000
Admiral	1.40	2.0	89,000	1.38	1.5	66,000	2.78	1.7	155,000
Clark	0.40	1.4	18,000	0.35	1.2	13,000	0.75	1.3	31,000
Orion/Sapphire	-	-	-	0.69	2.2	48,000	0.69	2.2	48,000
Puzzle	1.00	1.1	36,000	0.72	1.0	23,000	1.73	1.1	59,000
Orient Well	-	-	-	1.51	1.3	61,000	1.51	1.3	61,000
Total	3.35	1.6	174,000	5.18	1.4	240,000	8.53	1.5	414,000

NB. Rounding errors may occur

Full details of the Ulysses Mineral Resource estimate are provided in the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 December 2019 titled "Ulysses Mineral Resource Update". Full details of the Kookynie Mineral Resource estimate are provided in the Company's ASX announcement dated 24 June 2020 titled "Transformational Acquisition of the Kookynie Gold Project".

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements dated 19 December 2019 and 24 June 2020 and the Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimates

in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially changed from the original market announcements.

Table 3 RC Drilling Results 20USRC477 to 524 for Admiral and Clark.

Hole ID	Local East	Local North	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Max Depth (m)	MGA Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
20USRC477	9,120	10,000	341,527.4	6,768,691.6	427.4	55	150	-60	No Significant Intercept			
20USRC478	9,120	10,020	341,517.1	6,768,708.6	427.4	55	150	-60	30	41	11	0.70
								<i>including</i>	36	41	5	1.10
20USRC479	9,120	10,040	341,506.2	6,768,726.1	427.1	55	150	-60	37	45	8	2.75
20USRC480	9,120	10,080	341,485.0	6,768,759.8	426.7	65	150	-60	51	52	1	1.06
20USRC481	9,140	10,060	341,512.7	6,768,752.7	427.1	67	150	-60	51	58	7	0.99
20USRC482	9,140	10,080	341,512.6	6,768,752.7	427.2	77	150	-60	69	70	1	1.15
20USRC483	9,180	10,060	341,547.4	6,768,774.5	427.9	82	150	-60	63	64	1	0.51
									72	74	2	3.80
20USRC484	9,180	10,080	341,537.1	6,768,790.6	427.7	92	150	-60	70	78	8	0.51
20USRC485	9,180	10,100	341,526.5	6,768,807.9	427.2	97	150	-60	82	84	2	0.67
20USRC486	9,180	10,160	341,494.3	6,768,860.1	426.2	115	150	-60	100	102	2	0.58
20USRC487	9,660	9,985	341,994.8	6,768,960.9	427.1	50	240	-60	24	50	26	2.41
20USRC488	9,700	9,985	342,028.5	6,768,979.2	427.5	62	240	-60	37	60	23	0.72
								<i>including</i>	50	56	6	1.32
20USRC489	9,080	10,250	341,358.3	6,768,889.2	425.5	157	150	-80	40	41	1	2.45
									75	83	8	3.82
20USRC490	9,610	10,085	341,901.7	6,769,021.4	426.7	57	240	-60	0	5	5	0.86
									23	25	2	1.13
20USRC491	9,630	10,085	341,918.6	6,769,031.3	426.5	47	240	-60	No Significant Intercept			
20USRC492	9,650	10,085	341,934.2	6,769,040.5	426.0	52	240	-60	35	40	5	0.53
									42	43	1	0.75
20USRC493	9,670	10,085	341,951.6	6,769,050.9	425.8	57	240	-60	28	33	5	0.47
									50	52	2	2.54
20USRC494	9,690	10,085	341,969.9	6,769,062.8	425.8	97	240	-60	35	40	5	1.13
									45	50	5	0.67
									58	60	2	2.98
20USRC495	9,600	10,065	341,904.9	6,768,996.4	427.1	102	240	-60	0	30	30	0.55
								<i>including</i>	0	5	5	1.06
									71	78	7	0.82
20USRC496	9,620	10,065	341,922.4	6,769,008.2	427.0	57	240	-60	0	5	5	2.55
									21	29	8	3.47
20USRC497	9,640	10,065	341,937.8	6,769,017.8	426.4	62	240	-60	26	36	10	0.91
								<i>including</i>	32	36	4	1.34
20USRC498	9,660	10,065	341,956.6	6,769,028.6	426.0	67	240	-60	36	45	9	0.62
20USRC499	9,680	10,065	341,974.5	6,769,039.1	425.9	77	240	-60	50	54	4	1.31
20USRC500	9,610	10,005	341,942.3	6,768,953.0	426.7	57	240	-60	0	20	20	0.83
								<i>including</i>	15	20	5	1.66
									33	39	6	1.32
20USRC501	9,630	10,005	341,960.1	6,768,963.5	426.7	67	240	-60	32	39	7	2.44
20USRC502	9,650	10,005	341,977.0	6,768,973.8	426.5	72	240	-60	35	40	5	2.05
									56	59	3	1.13
									65	67	2	1.10

20USRC503	9,670	10,005	341,994.3	6,768,985.7	426.8	77	240	-60	25	41	16	1.73
									44	51	7	0.36
									66	72	6	0.44
									75	77	2	0.38
20USRC504	9,690	10,005	342,011.6	6,768,996.1	426.9	87	240	-60	20	21	1	1.45
									36	67	31	1.52
									74	84	10	1.17
20USRC505	9,730	10,005	342,043.9	6,769,014.9	427.98	112	240	-60	30	35	5	0.88
									54	58	4	0.54
									64	79	15	0.93
								<i>including</i>	64	71	7	1.58
									94	108	14	0.59
20USRC512	9,610	9,965	341,962.1	6,768,918.7	427.3	54	240	-60	5	30	25	0.86
								<i>including</i>	20	30	10	1.10
									52	53	1	0.63
20USRC514	9,630	9,965	341,978.8	6,768,927.7	427.4	60	240	-60	0	2	2	3.48
									11	30	19	1.94
									42	43	1	1.79
									53	59	6	0.33
20USRC516	9,650	9,965	341,996.3	6,768,939.1	427.4	66	240	-60	20	28	8	1.73
20USRC518	9,670	9,965	342,012.5	6,768,950.2	427.7	78	240	-60	24	40	16	1.85
20USRC520	9,690	9,965	342,030.9	6,768,961.0	428.0	84	240	-60	37	54	17	1.28
20USRC522	9,730	9,965	342,063.5	6,768,979.8	428.4	108	240	-60	71	87	16	1.86
20USRC524	9,800	9,965	342,120.5	6,769,016.5	428.4	132	240	-60	21	27	6	0.58
									97	106	9	0.50
									112	123	11	2.94
								<i>including</i>	121	123	2	14.00

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 reverse circulation (RC) drilling).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Holes were generally angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. All drilling was angled towards local grid west (240 degrees magnetic).
	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.	All RC samples were fully pulverized at the lab to -75 microns, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with ICP-MS finish for Au.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	RC face sampling drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit. Drilling was undertaken by Challenge Drilling and Swick Drilling using custom-built truck mounted rigs.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC sample.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The RC samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No bias was noted between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	The detail of logging is considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation for the RC drilling.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken for RC drilling. Photography of RC chip trays and magnetic susceptibility reading are undertaken during the logging process.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core samples.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Reverse circulation holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter.

	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	RC samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth following preparation in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried at approximately 120°C with the sample then being presented to a robotic circuit. In the robotic circuit, a modified and automated Boyd crusher crushes the samples to – 2mm. The resulting material is then passed to a series of modified LM5 pulverisers and ground to a nominal 85% passing of 75µm. The milled pulps were weighed out (50g) and underwent analysis by fire assay (method FA50/OE04).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Genesis submitted standards and blanks into the RC sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-40 samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sampling was carried out using Genesis' protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals for both drilling methods.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Analytical samples were analysed through Intertek Genalysis in Perth. All RC samples were analysed by 50g Fire Assay.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to estimate mineral or element percentages.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	In addition to Genesis' standards, duplicates and blanks, Intertek Genalysis incorporated laboratory QAQC including standards, blanks and repeats as a standard procedure. Certified reference materials that are relevant to the type and style of mineralisation targeted were inserted at regular intervals. Results from certified reference material highlight that sample assay values are accurate. Duplicate analysis of samples showed the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The Managing Director of Genesis and an independent consultant verified significant intercepts.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Logging of data was completed in the field with logging data entered using a Toughbook with a standardised excel template with drop down fields. Data is stored in a custom designed database maintained by an external DB consultant.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	All maps and sample locations are in MGA Zone51 GDA grid and have been measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±0.5 metres. The Admiral-Butterfly local grid is used for drill hole planning. Collar locations were pegged using a handheld Garmin GPS with reference to known collar positions in the field. At the completion of the RC program the collar locations are surveyed with Rover pole shots using a Leica Captivate RTK GPS (+/-0.1m).
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA Zone51 GDA grid used and Admiral-Butterfly local 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.	For RC drilling the hole spacing is mostly 40/60m (E-W) by 20/40m (N-S).
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and	The RC drilling has 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.

	Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	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 Admiral-Butterfly local grid west (~240 magnetic).
	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 Kookynie Gold Project is located over a 60km strike length of the Melita Greenstones on granted mining and exploration licenses with associated miscellaneous licenses. The Orient Well deposit is located on M40/289 and M40/20. The Admiral/Clark and Butterfly deposits are located on Mining Leases M40/101, M40/110, and M40/3.
	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 majority of drilling was carried out by previous operators including A&C, Kookynie Resources, Consolidated Gold Mines, Melita Mining, Diamond Ventures, Dominion Mining and Forrest Gold. Exploration has been ongoing since the 1980's across the Kookynie Project. Several phases of mining and processing operations.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kookynie Gold Project is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna belt of the Eastern Goldfields terrane. Host rocks in the region are primarily metasedimentary and metavolcanic lithologies of the Melita greenstones. Gold mineralisation is developed within structures encompassing a range of orientations and deformation styles. The Admiral, Butterfly and Clark deposits occur as a series of mineralised structures forming two main orientations within a mafic package of basalt, dolerite and gabbro lithologies. The majority of gold mineralisation is hosted in a set of veins and related alteration haloes broadly parallel to the shallow ENE dipping Admiral, Clark and Butterfly Shear zones. At Admiral and Butterfly, gold mineralisation is also developed in the steep north dipping, east-west trending Hercules Shear.
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: - o easting and northing of the drill hole collar - o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - o dip and azimuth of the hole - o down hole length and interception depth - o hole length.	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Table 3.

	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.	Maximum of 2m 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. True widths are 80 to 100% of downhole lengths. All drill holes are angled to be 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.	No mining has taken place recently.
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.