

WIDE ZONES OF SHALLOW GOLD MINERALISATION AT ORIENT WELL AS GENESIS EXPANDS DRILL PROGRAM

Highly encouraging results of up to 36m at 2.39g/t Au confirm extensive gold mineralisation over 1.2km of strike and indicate the potential for growth in the current Resource

Key Points:

- Initial Reverse Circulation drilling by Genesis has confirmed the presence of extensive gold mineralisation at the Orient Well deposit, part of the recently acquired Kookynie tenements, located south-east of its flagship 867koz Ulysses gold deposit¹.
- Drilling has confirmed the presence of shallow and continuous mineralisation over a 1.2km strike length, with significant results including:
 - 9m @ 2.18g/t Au from 16m 20USRC538
 - 5m @ 8.24g/t Au from 35m 20USRC539
 - 22m @ 0.74g/t Au from 15m 20USRC540
 - Including 5m @ 2.03g/t Au from 32m
 - 4m @ 3.09g/t Au from 33m 20USRC541
 - 22m @ 1.63g/t Au from 155m 20USRC543
 - 6m @ 1.35g/t Au from 12m 20USRC544
 - 20m @ 2.60g/t Au from 30m 20USRC546
 - 5m @ 3.10g/t Au from 45m 20USRC547
 - 7m @ 1.20g/t Au from 84m 20USRC547
 - 12m @ 1.04g/t Au from 110m 20USRC547
 - 11m @ 1.13g/t Au from 5m 20USRC548
 - 6m @ 3.10g/t Au from 111m 20USRC549
 - 15m @ 1.01g/t Au from 131m 20USRC549
 - 12m @ 0.98g/t Au from 7m 20USRC550
 - Including 5m @ 1.56g/t Au from 13m
 - 8m @ 1.11g/t Au from 107m 20USRC551
 - 13m @ 1.71g/t Au from 124m 20USRC553
 - 11m @ 1.20g/t Au from 82m 20USRC555
 - 5m @ 1.16g/t Au from 20m 20USRC556
 - 5m @ 1.35g/t Au from 35m 20USRC556
 - 10m @ 1.94g/t Au from 92m 20USRC557
 - 36m @ 2.39g/t Au from 81m 20USRC559
 - Including 2m @ 32.10g/t Au from 84m
- Significant mineralisation intersected outside the current Orient Well Mineral Resource envelope (1.5Mt at 1.3g/t for 61,000oz).
- Wide gold intercept of 22m at 1.63g/t from 155m in 20USRC543 highlights the potential for significant mineralisation at depth.
- Following the success of the drilling program at the Greater Ulysses Project over the past three months, Genesis has decided to increase the program by 10,000m (40%) to a total of +35,000m of RC and diamond drilling targeted for completion by year-end.

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

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

The Orient Well deposit is located on the recently-acquired Kookynie tenements, as announced in June 2020, and forms part of a cluster of deposits within the Ulysses-to-Orient Well structural corridor that continue to be systematically drilled out.

The initial drilling at Orient Well was focused on confirming historical drill data that were used to estimate the Orient Well Mineral Resource and also to test zones of mineralisation that had returned strong gold results from historical drilling which are not included in any resource estimates.

Of the 27 holes reported in this announcement, eight are from resource confirmation RC drilling completed within and on the margins of the Orient Well Mineral Resource envelope (Figure 2) and 19 are holes located outside and to the south of the Mineral Resource.

Genesis has now completed approximately 53 holes at the Orient Well deposit (Figures 1 and 2), which has an existing JORC compliant Mineral Resource of **1.5Mt @ 1.3g/t gold for 61,000 ounces²**. A further 20 holes are currently being drilled for a total of 73 holes while further holes are being planned. 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). In light of the success of the drilling program to date, the Company has decided to substantially increase the scale of the program with a further 10,000m of drilling proposed to be completed by the end of 2020.

Results from the now +35,000m 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:

“Orient Well is the third deposit within the recently acquired Kookynie tenements that we have started to systematically drill test. As we found at the Admiral and Clark deposits from the results released in recent weeks, the drilling supports the historical data and validated the information that was used to produce the JORC compliant Mineral Resources. As with the other two deposits, we are also seeing considerable upside from potential extensions of the known mineralisation. In the case of Orient Well, 19 of the 27 holes reported in this announcement are outside of the known Resource envelope – a very exciting development!”

“The wide zone of strong gold mineralisation returned from 20USRC543 at depth clearly supports our interpretation that gold mineralisation will extend at depth. Given the shallow depth of the historical drilling there is substantial exploration upside along the entire 1.8km of strike. Drilling immediately south of the Orient Well open pit has also intersected shallow gold mineralisation over 300m of strike in the area drilled to date – which represents a great opportunity to define immediate oxide open pit Resources.”

“The outstanding success of the program to date more than justifies our decision to expand the program by 40%, or 10,000m to +35,000m. We will soon have four rigs working – two RC rigs, a diamond rig and an air-core rig, which will keep us extremely busy right up until Christmas!”

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

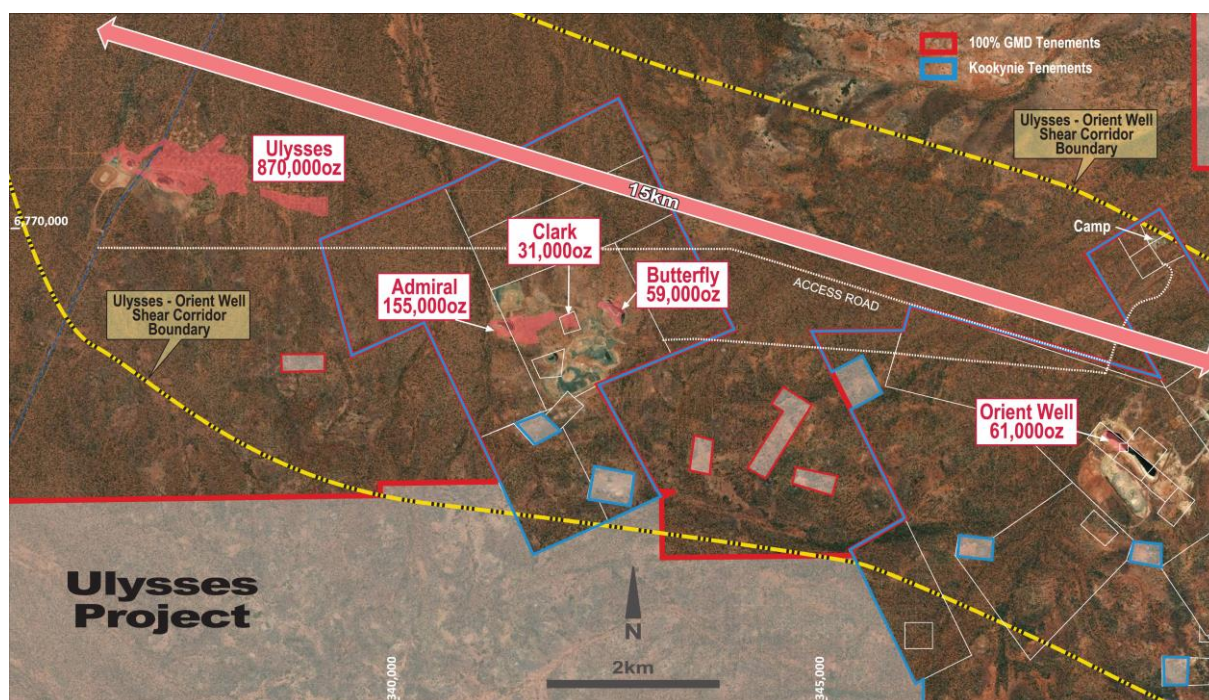


Figure 1. Admiral and Clark deposit locations within the Ulysses-to-Orient Well structural corridor. Current gold resources highlighted within this corridor.

Reverse Circulation Drill Program

The RC program at Orient Well consisted of 53 holes for 6,002m with drilling focused within the interpreted Resource boundaries from the June 2020 Mineral Resource estimate. Drilling has also targeted the area to the south of the current Resource with initial testing over 800m of strike.

Drill sections were spaced at 50m to 100/200m, with holes variably spaced along the local east-west orientated sections and all holes drilled between -50 and -65 degrees towards local grid west. Drilling was designed to intersect the moderate-dipping Orient Well felsic volcanic.

Results up to 20USRC560 (the first 27 holes at Orient Well) 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:

- 9m @ 2.18g/t Au from 16m 20USRC538
- 5m @ 8.24g/t Au from 35m 20USRC539
- 22m @ 0.74g/t Au from 15m 20USRC540
 - including 5m @ 2.03g/t Au from 32m
- 4m @ 3.09g/t Au from 33m 20USRC541
- 22m @ 1.63g/t Au from 155m 20USRC543
- 6m @ 1.35g/t Au from 12m 20USRC544
- 20m @ 2.60g/t Au from 30m 20USRC546
- 5m @ 3.10g/t Au from 45m 20USRC547
- 7m @ 1.20g/t Au from 84m 20USRC547
- 12m @ 1.04g/t Au from 110m 20USRC547
- 11m @ 1.13g/t Au from 5m 20USRC548
- 6m @ 3.10g/t Au from 111m 20USRC549
- 15m @ 1.01g/t Au from 131m 20USRC549

- **12m @ 0.98g/t Au from 7m** **20USRC550**
 - **including 5m @ 1.56g/t Au from 13m**
- **8m @ 1.11g/t Au from 107m** **20USRC551**
- **13m @ 1.71g/t Au from 124m** **20USRC553**
- **11m @ 1.20g/t Au from 82m** **20USRC555**
- **5m @ 1.16g/t Au from 20m** **20USRC556**
- **5m @ 1.35g/t Au from 35m** **20USRC556**
- **10m @ 1.94g/t Au from 92m** **20USRC557**
- **36m @ 2.39g/t Au from 81m** **20USRC559**
 - **including 2m @ 32.10g/t Au from 84m**

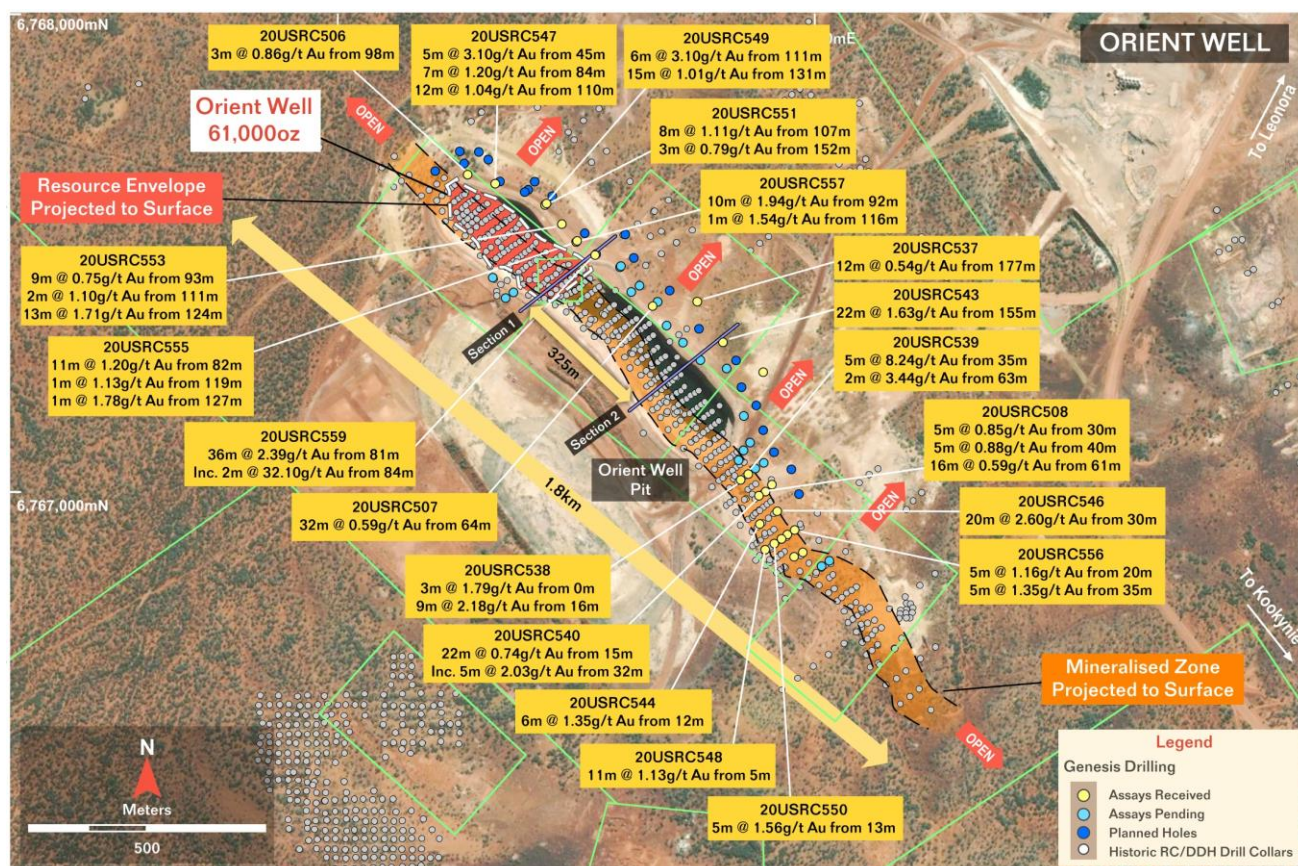


Figure 2. Orient Well hole locations with drilling results.

Drilling has confirmed the presence of significant mineralisation associated with the Orient Well felsic volcanic host rock, as shown on Section 1 (Figure 3) and Section 2 (Figure 4).

The results from the recent drilling have supported the widths and tenor of mineralisation from historical drilling, and have to date validated the historical data used in the Genesis Mineral Resource estimate for the Orient Well deposit.

Gold mineralisation intersected is hosted within the Orient Well felsic volcanic and is associated with increased quartz veining, silicification and pyrite content. The mineralisation, albeit from limited drilling, appears to be preferentially located adjacent to the hanging wall and footwall lithological contacts. The plunge of the mineralisation within the felsic volcanic host is unclear at the current drill spacing and geological understanding. Sections 1 and 2 highlight significant mineralisation dipping moderately to the north-east and remains open at depth along the entire 1.6km of strike.

Of significance, hole 20USRC543 (Figure 4) returned **22m @ 1.63g/t Au from 155m**, highlighting significant mineralisation 70m down-dip of historical drilling within the Orient Well felsic volcanic. Drilling immediately south of the open pit returned **5m @ 8.24g/t Au from 35m in 20USRC539** and **20m @ 2.60g/t Au from 30m in 20USRC546**, which highlights the strong potential to define a shallow Resource in this area.

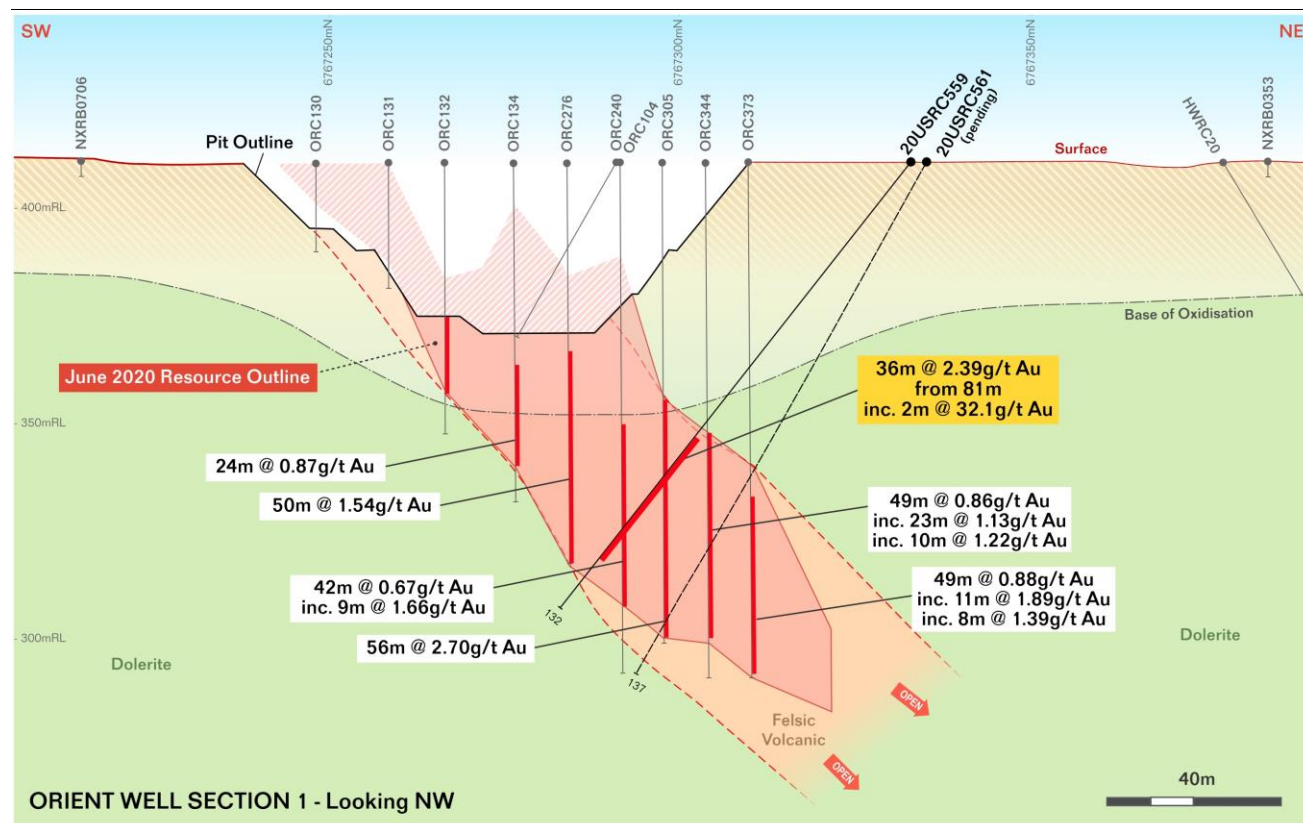


Figure 3. Section 1 looking NW. Genesis drilling (20USRC prefix holes) intercepts in yellow boxes and historic intercepts in white boxes. June 2020 resource highlighted by the red shaded area³.

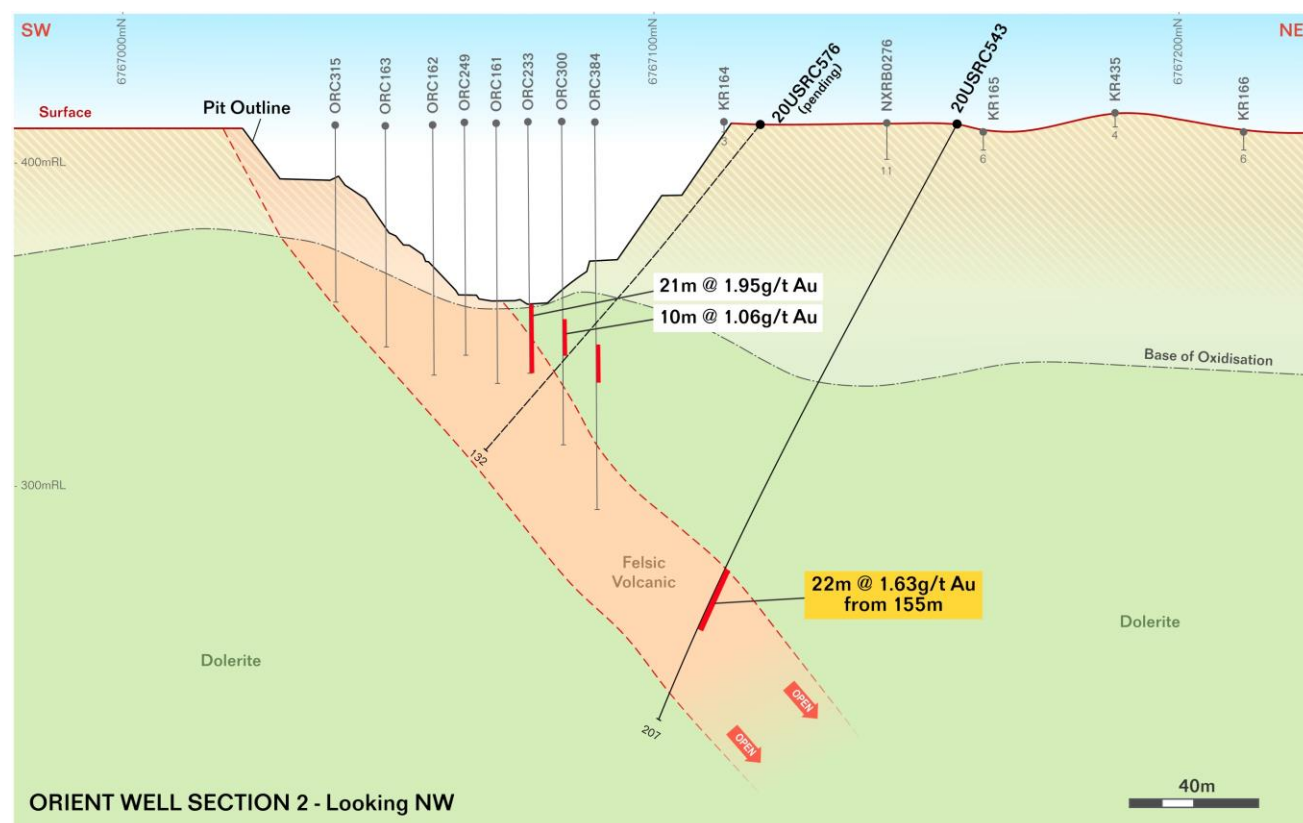


Figure 4. Section 2 looking NW. Genesis drilling (20USRC prefix holes) intercepts in yellow boxes and historic intercepts in white boxes³.

³ Refer to the ASX announcement dated 24 June 2020 titled "Transformational Acquisition of the Kookynie Gold Project" for full details of the historical drill results for Orient Well.

Upcoming Drilling

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

The objective of this drilling at Admiral-to-Butterfly trend 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.

Drilling at Orient Well will continue to expand the current Resource at depth and along strike with a large drill program to be completed.

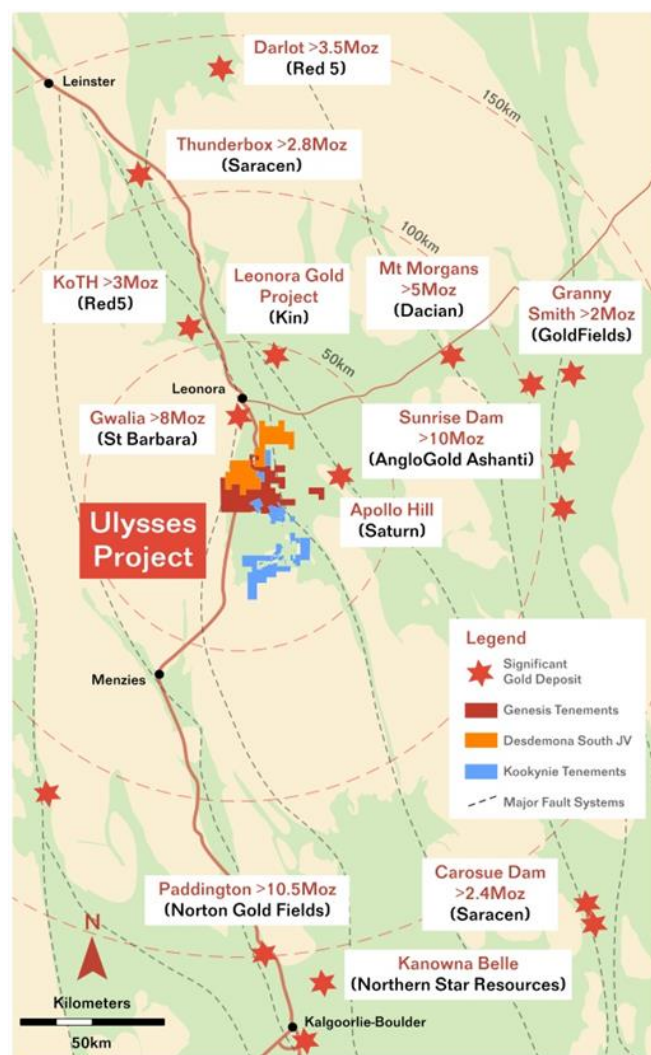


Figure 5. Regional location plan.

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	36000	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 20USRC506 to 508 and 20USRC537 to 560 for Orient Well.

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Max Depth (m)	MGA Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
20USRC506	348,273.9	6,767,665.0	408.1	112	232	-70	98	101	3	0.86
20USRC507	348,660.0	6,767,391.0	411.0	112	232	-70	64	96	32	0.59
20USRC508	348,896.5	6,767,003.2	415.3	97	232	-60	61	77	16	0.59
							30	35	5	0.85
							40	45	5	0.88
20USRC537	348,753.0	6,767,399.0	412.0	210	230	-60	177	189	12	0.54
20USRC538	348,844.0	6,767,028.0	415.0	66	232	-60	0	3	3	1.79
							16	25	9	2.18
20USRC539	348,860.0	6,767,040.0	415.0	78	231	-61	35	40	5	8.24
							63	65	2	3.44
20USRC540	348,882.3	6,766,994.4	415.5	78	230	-61	15	37	22	0.74
						<i>including</i>	32	37	5	2.03
20USRC541	341,957.5	6,769,006.4	426.1	67	230	-60	33	37	4	3.09
							51	63	12	0.41
20USRC542	348,909.4	6,767,017.4	415.0	102	230	-60	30	35	5	0.68
							64	76	12	0.49
20USRC543	348,808.0	6,767,315.0	412.0	207	230	-60	155	177	22	1.63
20USRC544	348,883.8	6,766,935.5	415.6	78	230	-60	12	18	6	1.35
20USRC545	348,891.0	6,767,253.0	413.0	192	230	-60	1	3	2	2.98
							135	136	1	0.88
20USRC546	348,921.1	6,766,962.3	415.3	96	230	-60	30	50	20	2.60
20USRC547	348,332.1	6,767,646.3	408.6	137	230	-51	45	50	5	3.10
							84	91	7	1.20
							110	122	12	1.04
20USRC548	348,896.2	6,766,882.6	415.2	48	230	-50	0	1	1	0.56
							5	16	11	1.13
20USRC549	348,434.9	6,767,600.9	409.5	152	230	-50	111	117	6	3.10
							131	146	15	1.01
20USRC550	348,914.3	6,766,894.6	415.4	60	230	-60	7	19	12	0.98
						<i>including</i>	13	18	5	1.56
20USRC551	348,438.5	6,767,603.9	409.7	167	230	-60	107	115	8	1.11
							152	155	3	0.79
20USRC552	348,930.3	6,766,904.1	415.4	78	230	-60	15	20	5	0.83
							34	38	4	1.00
20USRC553	348,469.3	6,767,565.3	409.7	157	230	-50	93	102	9	0.75
							111	113	2	1.10

							124	137	13	1.71
20USRC554	348,942.4	6,766,913.4	415.4	84	230	-60	32	38	6	0.80
20USRC555	348,499.4	6,767,524.5	410.0	137	230	-50	82	93	11	1.20
							119	120	1	1.13
							127	128	1	1.78
20USRC556	348,957.2	6,766,923.0	415.4	102	230	-60	20	25	5	1.16
							35	40	5	1.35
20USRC557	348,501.9	6,767,526.5	410.1	142	230	-60	92	102	10	1.94
							116	117	1	1.54
20USRC558	348,956.1	6,766,867.1	415.5	60	230	-60	No significant assays			
20USRC559	348,539.2	6,767,496.3	410.3	132	230	-50	81	117	36	2.39
						<i>including</i>	84	86	2	32.10
20USRC560	348,973.3	6,766,877.0	415.6	102	230	-60	42	44	2	2.41

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 (230 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 of Genesis drilling was 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 Orient Well local grid .
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole collar RL's are +/- 0.1m 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 variably spaced on 50/100m (N-S) spaced sections.
	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 MGA 229 (~230 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, M40290, M40/291 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. At Orient Well gold mineralisation is hosted by a quartz veined rhyolite.
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	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Table 3.

	hole length. 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 90% 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.