

GENESIS STEPS UP DRILLING AT PUZZLE NORTH FOLLOWING FURTHER OUTSTANDING WIDE INTERCEPTS

Significant new intercepts of up to 69m @ 2.59g/t gold from 21m continue to highlight the exceptional growth potential; 7,500m drill program underway

Key Points:

- Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling continues to confirm the potential to grow all key deposits that form part of the 1.6Moz Ulysses Gold Project¹ near Leonora in WA and the exciting opportunity to make new discoveries.
- Further outstanding results received from the Puzzle North discovery, located 700m north of the shallow 59,000oz Puzzle Mineral Resource¹, with significant new shallow intercepts including:
 - 8m @ 6.30g/t Au from 139m 21USRC913
 - 18m @ 1.29g/t Au from 74m 21USRC918
 - 13m @ 0.86g/t Au from 106m 21USRC918
 - 69m @ 2.59g/t Au from 21m 21USRC919
 - Including 8m @ 11.70g/t Au from 78m
 - 27m @ 1.20g/t Au from 121m 21USRC919
 - 25m @ 0.50g/t Au from 5m 21USRC920
 - 20m @ 1.68g/t Au from 100m 21USRC920
 - 25m @ 0.88g/t Au from 40m 21USRC921
 - 5m @ 1.11g/t Au from 0m 21USRC922
 - 5m @ 1.15g/t Au from 60m 21USRC922
 - 27m @ 1.33g/t Au from 83m 21USRC922
- 7,500m drill program to be completed at Puzzle North and Puzzle over the next three months to in-fill and extend the known mineralisation.
- Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth along the granite-greenstone contact.
- Extensive mineralised corridor extending over a 6km strike length along the Puzzle granite-greenstone contact zone requires systematic drill testing.

Further to its announcement of 15 June, Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that it has significantly expanded its planned drilling program at the emerging Puzzle North discovery, part of its 100%-owned **1.6Moz Ulysses Gold Project** in Western Australia, after receiving further exceptional drilling results from the area.

The latest results are from RC drilling completed in May 2021 at Puzzle North (Figure 1), located 700m north of the 59,000oz Puzzle deposit. These new results are from the second half of the May 2021 program and follow on from the significant results reported in June (see ASX announcement, 15 June 2021).

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

The new results continue to highlight the significant upside potential across the Ulysses Project, including the strong potential to make new discoveries. The drilling completed recently at the Puzzle North discovery is part of an ongoing exploration program building on the recently announced Mineral Resource upgrade (see ASX announcement, 29 March 2021).

Management Comment

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

“The Ulysses Project is now moving into a really exciting phase of growth as our exploration drilling advances on multiple fronts. The Puzzle North area in particular has emerged as an exciting new discovery, with wide zones of shallow mineralisation encountered over a significant strike length.

“Drilling re-commenced at Puzzle North last week with both RC and diamond drilling to be completed in enough detail to allow an initial Mineral Resource Estimate as soon as possible. The program has been substantially expanded from 3,000m to 7,500m due to the huge upside we see at Puzzle North and in the broader Puzzle area.

“Our current feasibility work has been delayed due to several issues currently being experienced across the mining industry including contractor and consultant availability, and we now expect to complete the current feasibility work in the next four to eight weeks.”

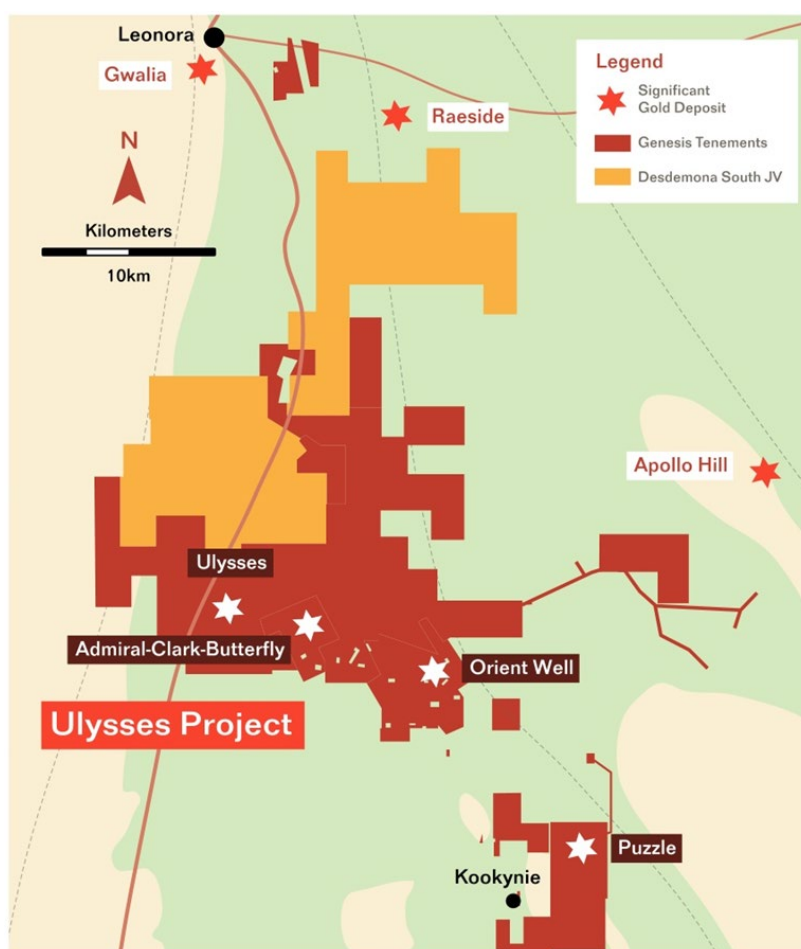


Figure 1. Prospect location plan.

Puzzle North

Drilling at the Puzzle North discovery, which is located ~700m north of the Puzzle deposit, was completed to follow-up highly encouraging results reported in April 2021 (see ASX announcement, 9 April 2021). The follow-up program consisted of 13 RC holes (21USRC910 to 922) and extensions to 21USRC852 and 21USRC855 were completed in May 2021.

Results from the first part of that program were reported in June 2021 (see ASX Announcement 15 June, 2021), with significant broad zones of gold mineralisation reported including:

- **40m @ 2.52g/t Au from 44m** **21USRC911**
- **84m @ 1.98g/t Au from 84m** **21USRC912**
 - **Including 10m @ 6.31g/t Au from 116m**
 - **Including 8m @ 5.94g/t Au from 157m**
- **60m @ 3.03g/t Au from 106m** **21USRC855 (extension)**
 - **Including 8m @ 12.9g/t Au from 126m**

Results reported in this release are from holes 21USRC913 and 21USRC918 to 922 from the follow-up program. The results are shown in plan view in Figures 2 and 4 and in cross-section (local E-W orientated) in Figure 3 with all holes listed in Table 2.

Drilling was completed to both local grid west (250° MGA) and east (070° MGA) with drilling to grid west to locate the granite greenstone contact. Significant shallow gold results include:

- **8m @ 6.30g/t Au from 139m** **21USRC913**
- **1m @ 1.01g/t Au from 20m** **21USRC918**
- **18m @ 1.29g/t Au from 74m** **21USRC918**
- **13m @ 0.86g/t Au from 106m** **21USRC918**
- **69m @ 2.59g/t Au from 21m** **21USRC919**
 - **Including 8m @ 11.70g/t Au from 78m**
- **3m @ 0.90g/t Au from 99m** **21USRC919**
- **27m @ 1.20g/t Au from 121m** **21USRC919**
- **25m @ 0.50g/t Au from 5m** **21USRC920**
- **20m @ 1.68g/t Au from 100m** **21USRC920**
- **5m @ 0.94g/t Au from 15m** **21USRC921**
- **25m @ 0.88g/t Au from 40m** **21USRC921**
- **5m @ 0.60g/t Au from 85m** **21USRC921**
- **7m @ 0.95g/t Au from 98m** **21USRC921**
- **5m @ 1.11g/t Au from 0m** **21USRC922**
- **5m @ 1.15g/t Au from 60m** **21USRC922**
- **27m @ 1.33g/t Au from 83m** **21USRC922**

Gold mineralisation is constrained to the granite immediately adjacent to the moderately east-dipping granite-greenstone contact. Mineralisation is drill defined over ~400m and is interpreted to be best developed within a zone up to 40 to 80m wide, with a north-south orientation and dipping parallel to the granite-greenstone contact.

A potential second orientation may be interpreted normal to the granite-greenstone contact, however more detailed drilling is required to understand and confirm this interpretation.

Gold mineralisation is associated with increased pyrite content and quartz veining within the hematite-sericite altered granite.

The significant mineralisation drilled to date remains open at depth and along strike and has been defined over ~400m of strike. Hole 21USRC922 returned a result of **27m @ 1.33g/t Au from 83m** which clearly demonstrates that mineralisation extends to the north along the granite – greenstone contact.

Drilling has re-commenced at Puzzle North and Puzzle and will continue to target extensions at depth and to the north and south of the Puzzle North prospect. In-fill drilling will also be undertaken to allow a Mineral Resource Estimate to be completed as soon as possible and to better understand the controls on the gold mineralisation. A total of 7,500m of drilling is currently planned with a further expansion of the program expected as results come to hand.

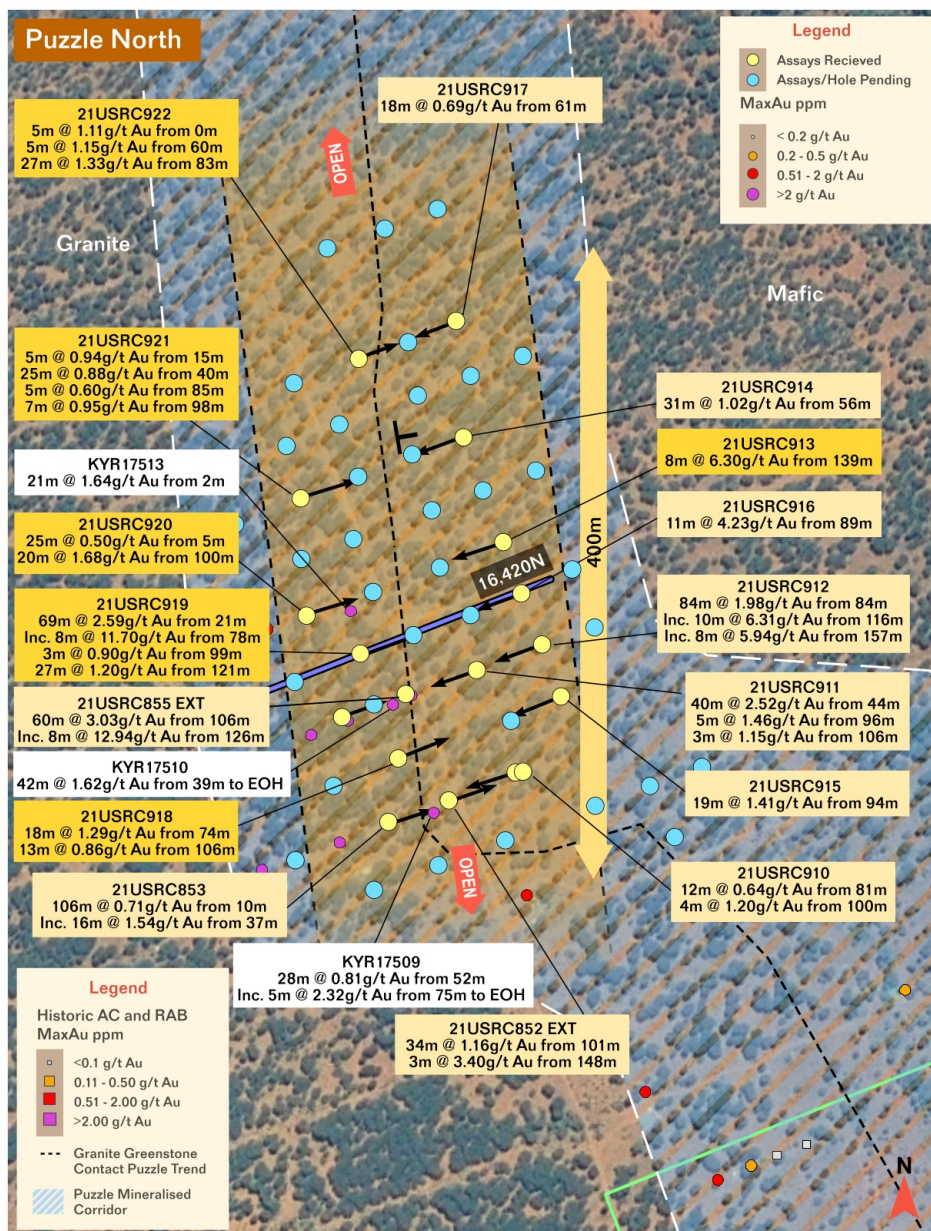


Figure 2. Puzzle North hole locations and results. Recent Genesis results shown in dark yellow boxes, previously reported Genesis drilling in pale yellow boxes and historical results in white boxes. Position of cross-section highlighted.

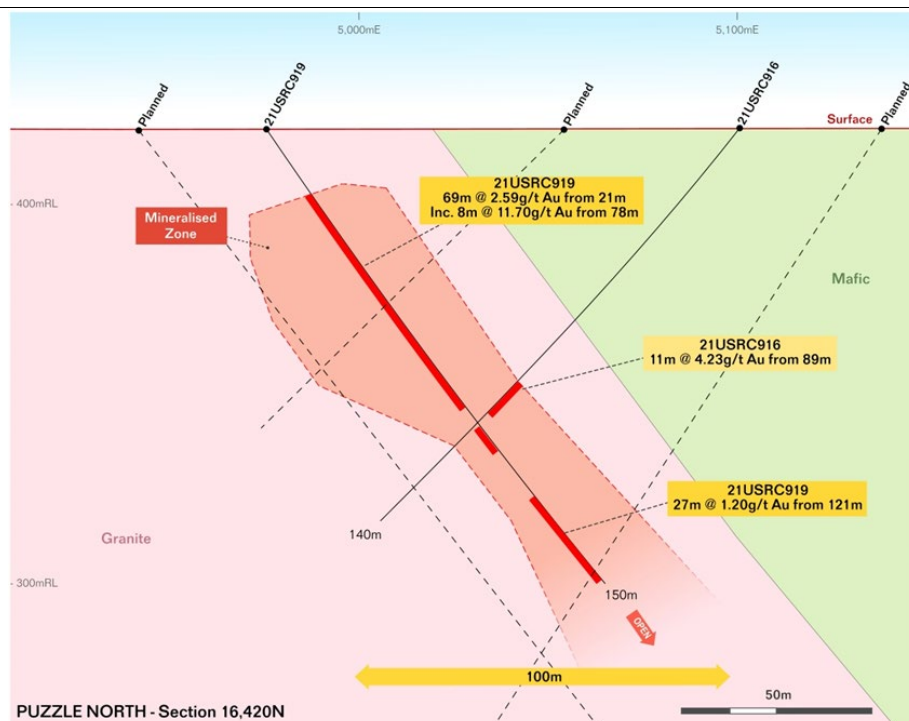


Figure 3. Local section 16,420N looking local grid north. Genesis new drilling intercepts in dark yellow boxes and previously reported Genesis drilling in pale yellow boxes. Planned drill holes shown.

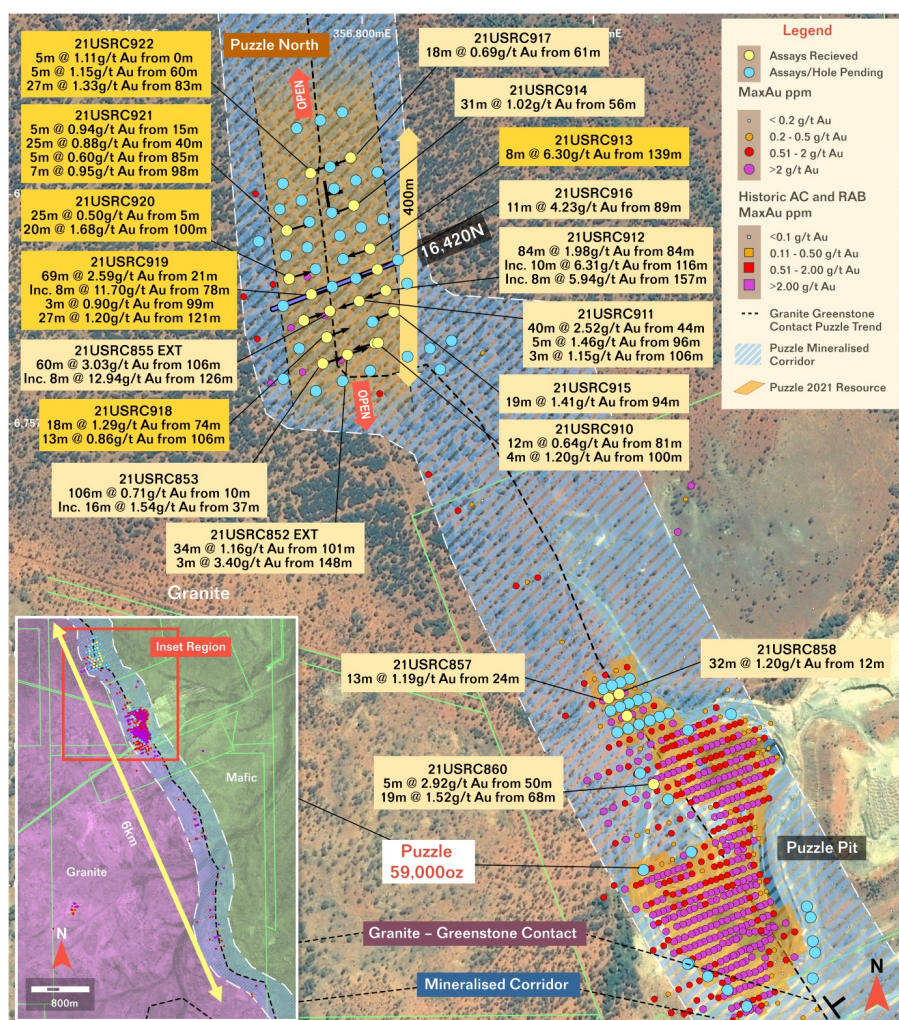


Figure 4. Puzzle and Puzzle North hole locations and results. Recent Genesis results shown in dark yellow boxes and previously reported Genesis drilling in pale yellow boxes. Position of cross-section highlighted.

Granite-Greenstone Contact

The granite-greenstone contact (see Figures 2 to 4) that controls the location of the new Puzzle North discovery and the Puzzle deposit is interpreted to extend over 6km of strike. No significant drilling has been completed along this corridor for nearly 20 years.

This extensive mineralised corridor represents a very large target for the discovery of new gold deposits. Exploration in 2021 along this corridor outside of the Puzzle and Puzzle North areas will include geological mapping, geophysical surveying and air-core drilling which will be followed up by RC drilling as required.

Ulysses Project Upcoming Drilling

Ongoing drilling planned to be completed in the September quarter will include:

- RC and diamond drilling targeting the potential Admiral deeps high-grade lodes;
- RC and diamond drilling to extend and in-fill the Puzzle North discovery and extensions and upgrading of the Puzzle Resource;
- Extensions to the Orient Well March 2021 Resource at depth and along strike;
- New discoveries within the Orient Well mine environment targeting repetitions of the felsic volcanic host rock;
- Extensions to the March 2021 Admiral, Clark, Butterfly, King and Butterfly North Resources; and
- New discoveries within the Admiral-Clark-Butterfly mine environment.

Air-core drilling is continuing targeting the Ulysses to Orient Well mine corridor outside of the known resource areas as well as the Desdemona South JV area.

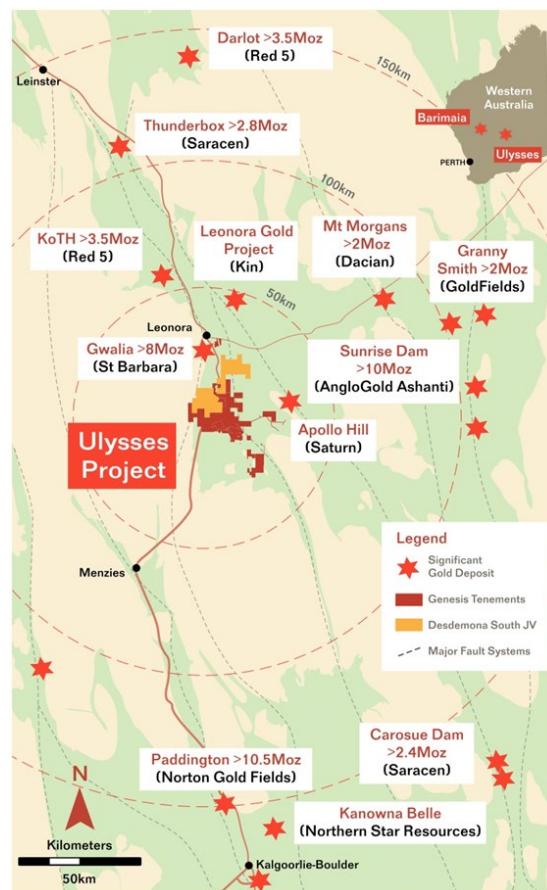


Figure 5. Regional location plan.

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

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

Media:

Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
T: +61 8 9388 1474

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 March 2021 Ulysses Mineral Resource is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: March 2021 Resource Estimate 0.5g/t Cut off above 280mRL 2g/t Below 280mRL

Deposit	C O G g/t	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes T	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes T	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes T	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes T	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Ulysses													
High Grade	2.0	658,000	6.1	129,000	908,000	6.3	184,000	188,000	8.2	50,000	1,754,000	6.4	363,000
Shear		137,000	1.3	6,000	2,911,000	2.4	221,000	1,765,000	3.2	183,000	4,813,000	2.6	410,000
Ulysses East					522,000	1.8	29,000	653,000	1.7	36,000	1,175,000	1.7	65,000
Sub Total		795,000	5.3	135,000	4,341,000	3.1	434,000	2,607,000	3.2	269,000	7,743,000	3.4	838,000
ABC													
Admiral	0.5				1,783,000	2.0	112,000	1,671,000	1.4	73,000	3,453,000	1.7	185,000
Clark	0.5				757,000	1.2	30,000	946,000	1.2	35,000	1,703,000	1.2	65,000
Butterfly	0.5				857,000	2.0	55,000	779,000	1.4	35,000	1,636,000	1.7	89,000
Butterfly North	0.5							623,000	1.4	28,000	623,000	1.4	28,000
King	0.5				1,305,000	1.0	42,000	591,000	1.0	20,000	1,896,000	1.0	62,000
Danluce	0.5							958,000	0.9	28,000	958,000	0.9	28,000
Historic Stockpiles								80,000	1.1	3,000	80,000	1.1	3,000
Sub Total					4,702,000	1.6	238,000	5,649,000	1.2	221,000	10,351,000	1.4	459,000
Orient Well													
Orient Well	0.5				3,605,000	1.1	123,000	1,833,000	1.1	66,000	5,438,000	1.1	189,000
OW Laterites	0.3				142,000	0.6	3,000	177,000	0.7	4,000	319,000	0.7	7,000
Orient Well East	0.5							457,000	1.3	19,000	457,000	1.3	19,000
Orient Well NW	0.5							603,000	1.2	23,000	603,000	1.2	23,000
Double J	0.3				434,000	0.7	10,000	25,000	0.5	400	459,000	0.7	10,000
Sub Total					4,180,000	1.0	136,000	3,094,000	1.1	112,000	7,274,000	1.1	247,000
Kookynie													
Puzzle	0.5				1,002,000	1.1	36,000	725,000	1.0	23,000	1,727,000	1.1	59,000
Historic Stockpile					175,000	0.7	4,000				175,000	0.7	4,000
Sub Total					1,177,000	1.1	40,000	725,000	1.0	23,000	1,902,000	1.0	63,000
Project Total		795,000	5.3	135,000	14,400,000	1.8	849,000	12,075,000	1.6	625,000	27,270,000	1.8	1,608,000

NB. Rounding discrepancies may occur

Full details of the Ulysses Mineral Resource estimate are provided in the Company's ASX announcement dated 29 March 2021 titled "Ulysses Mineral Resource Increases to 1.6 Million Ounces Following Continued Drilling Success".

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 29 March 2021 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 2 RC Drilling Results – All Holes Drilled Within Sequences Are Listed.
Puzzle North 21USRC913, 21USRC918 to 922.**

Hole_ID	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Max Depth (m)	MGA Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
21USRC913	356,814	6,757,508	420.0	177	250.73	-55.22	139	147	8	6.30
21USRC918	356,739	6,757,352	420.0	150	69.17	-60.26	20	21	1	1.01
							74	92	18	1.29
							106	119	13	0.86
21USRC919	356,711	6,757,427	420.0	150	71.15	-55.34	21	90	69	2.59
						including	78	86	8	11.70
							99	102	3	0.90
							121	148	27	1.20
21USRC920	356,673	6,757,455	420.0	130	71.8	-60.7	5	30	25	*0.50
							100	120	20	1.68
21USRC921	356,668	6,757,539	420.0	130	71.85	-48.99	15	20	5	*0.94
							40	65	25	*0.88
							85	90	5	0.60
							98	105	7	0.95
21USRC922	356,710	6,757,640	415.0	120	69.57	-64.6	0	5	5	*1.11
							60	65	5	*1.15
							83	110	27	1.33

*Intercept formed from 5m composite samples in full or in combination with 1m split intervals.

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. Puzzle – The majority of drilling was angled towards local grid east (~70° MGA) and local grid west (250° MGA)
	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.	RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 1m sample ranges from a typical 2.5 - 3.5kg. All RC analytical samples were fully pulverized at an independent laboratory 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.
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	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core sampling completed.

sample preparation	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.	Samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth following preparation in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried at approximately 105°C. A Boyd crusher crushes the samples to ~10mm. The resulting material is then passed to a LM5 mill and ground to a nominal 85% passing of 75µm. The milled pulps are 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 and diamond sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's and blanks were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-40 samples. Duplicate samples were submitted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-20 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 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.	pXRF analyses were undertaken on selected holes.
	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. The Puzzle local grid is used for drill hole planning and collar locations are pegged in MGA coordinates. Collar locations were pegged using a handheld Garmin GPS with reference to known collar positions in the field. At the completion of the 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 the Puzzle 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 for reporting of Exploration Results.	For RC drilling the hole spacing is variable with collar locations shown.

Data spacing and distribution	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 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.
	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 targeted normal to the Puzzle granite greenstone contact.
	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. Puzzle and Puzzle North deposits are located on M40/164 and 136. Royalties are payable on M40/164 including a capped 1% NSR to A&C Mining and \$1/t of ore to Vox Royalty. Royalties are payable on M40/136 including a capped 1% NSR to A&C Mining, \$1/t of ore to Vox Royalty, 1.25% NSR to MC Mining and 1.25% NSR to H Beaver.
	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 entire Ulysses Project. Several phases of mining and processing operations.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Ulysses 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. Mineralisation at Puzzle is associated with an east dipping granite – greenstone contact.
Drill hole information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Table 2.

	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.	
	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 4m 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 at Puzzle are yet to be determined.
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	Further work will include systematic infill and extensional drilling.

	depth extensions or large-scale step-out 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.