MORE THICK, SHALLOW GOLD RESULTS CONTINUE TO DEMONSTRATE GROWTH POTENTIAL AT ORIENT WELL

Highly encouraging assay results of up to 37.2g/t gold confirm strong potential to expand the current Resource and support the decision to extend the current drilling program

Key Points:

- **Reverse Circulation drilling continues to confirm the presence of extensive gold mineralisation at the Orient Well deposit, part of the recently acquired Kookynie tenements, south-east of the Company's flagship 867koz Ulysses gold deposit[1].**
- **Drilling continues to confirm the presence of shallow and continuous mineralisation over a 1.2km strike length, with significant results including:**
  - **12m @ 1.44g/t Au from 85m 20USRC563**
  - **3m @ 13.05g/t Au from 117m 20USRC563**
    - ***Including 1m @ 37.2g/t Au from 117m***
  - **9m @ 1.68g/t Au from 39m 20USRC564**
  - **33m @ 0.76g/t Au from 68m 20USRC567**
    - ***Including 5m @ 1.13g/t Au from 68m***
    - ***Including 5m @ 2.49g/t Au from 96m***
  - **34m @ 0.81g/t Au from 75m 20USRC569**
    - ***Including 10m @ 1.71g/t Au from 84m***
  - **25m @ 0.51g/t Au from 82m 20USRC571**
  - **8m @ 2.92g/t Au from 90m 20USRC577**
  - **5m @ 1.73g/t Au from 107m 20USRC578**
  - **26m @ 0.66g/t Au from 42m 20USRC580**
    - ***Including 5m @ 1.12g/t Au from 51m***
  - **2m @ 3.65g/t Au from 3m 20USRC581**
  - **13m @ 1.44g/t Au from 32m 20USRC581**
  - **14m @ 1.18g/t Au from 33m 20USRC582**
  - **3m @ 10.86g/t Au from 67m 20USRC582**
    - ***Including 1m @ 29.80g/t Au from 68m***
  - **3m @ 1.20g/t Au from 0m 20USRC583**
  - **13m @ 0.98g/t Au from 43m 20USRC583**
    - ***Including 7m @ 1.26g/t Au from 43m***
  - **27m @ 1.00g/t Au from 50m 20USRC584**
    - ***Including 10m @ 1.84g/t Au from 50m***
- **Significant mineralisation continues to be intersected outside the current Orient Well Mineral Resource envelope (1.5Mt at 1.3g/t for 61,000oz)[2].**
- **Following the success of the initial drilling program over the past few months, Genesis will complete a further 75 holes for 9,100m of drilling at Orient Well.**

[1] Refer to Table 1 of this announcement for details of the Resource estimate for the Ulysses Gold Project
[2] Refer to Table 2 of this announcement for details of the Resource estimate for the Kookynie tenements

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that it continues to make excellent progress with its ongoing resource upgrade and extensional drilling program at the recently expanded 100%-owned **Ulysses Gold Project** in Western Australia.

The Company has received further highly encouraging results from the ongoing Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Orient Well deposit (Figure 1), one of several cornerstone deposits currently being targeted as part of a broader +35,000m drilling program currently underway.

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

The drilling reported in this announcement was designed to test zones of mineralisation that are outlined from historical drilling but are not included in the current Mineral Resource estimate.

All of the 19 holes reported in this announcement are located outside and to the south of the Mineral Resource. The majority of these results are shallow and intercepts are located within 75m of surface.

Genesis has now completed approximately 53 holes and reported results for 47 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 ounces**.

A further 75 holes for 9,100m of RC and diamond drilling will be completed prior to Christmas and further results will be reported as results are received, compiled and interpreted. The drilling will allow a Resource to be estimated along the 1.2km of strike.

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 the recently announced expanded +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 continues to shape up as an important growth opportunity for the Company. Importantly, the latest batch of assays are all from drilling well beyond the current 61,000oz Mineral Resource envelope, which bodes well for the potential Resource growth.*
>
> *"The success of our drilling to date has prompted us to extend the program at Orient Well to the tune of a further 9,000m of drilling, as part of the upsized +35,000m program announced recently.*
>
> *"Our team is continuing to do a great job of running the program in an efficient and cost effective manner, notwithstanding the capacity constraints currently being experienced across the WA exploration sector.*
>
> *"The key takeaway message for investors is that our drilling is continuing to verify and upgrade the known Resources on the Kookynie tenements and demonstrate strong potential to expand these Resources when we re-estimate the Mineral Resources early next year."*

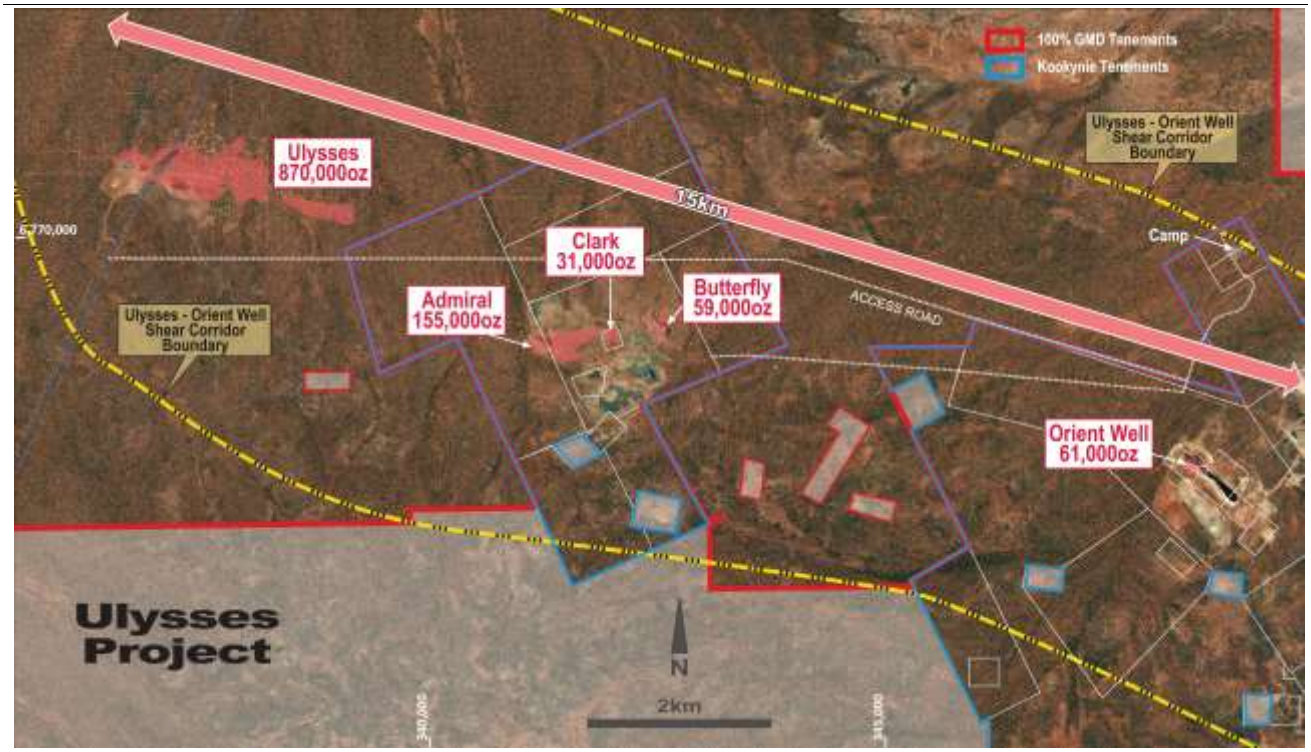

Figure 1. Orient Well deposit location within the Ulysses-to-Orient Well structural corridor. Current gold resources highlighted within this corridor.

Reverse Circulation Drill Program

The total RC program at Orient Well completed to date for which results have been reported has consisted of 47 holes for 5,376m, with drilling focused within the interpreted Mineral Resource boundaries from the June 2020 Mineral Resource Estimate. Recent drilling has targeted the area to the south of the current Resource with initial testing over 800m of strike extent.

Drill sections have been spaced at 50m to 100m, 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 between 20USRC561 and 20USRC584 (19 holes – note some holes in the sequence have been drilled at other deposits) are reported from the drilling and are highlighted below in plan view in Figure 2 and in sample cross-sections (local E-W orientated and 450m apart) in Figures 3 and 4, with all holes listed in Table 3.

Significant results include:

- **12m @ 1.44g/t Au from 85m 20USRC563**
- **3m @ 13.05g/t Au from 117m 20USRC563**
  - ***Including 1m @ 37.2g/t Au from 117m***
- **9m @ 1.68g/t Au from 39m 20USRC564**
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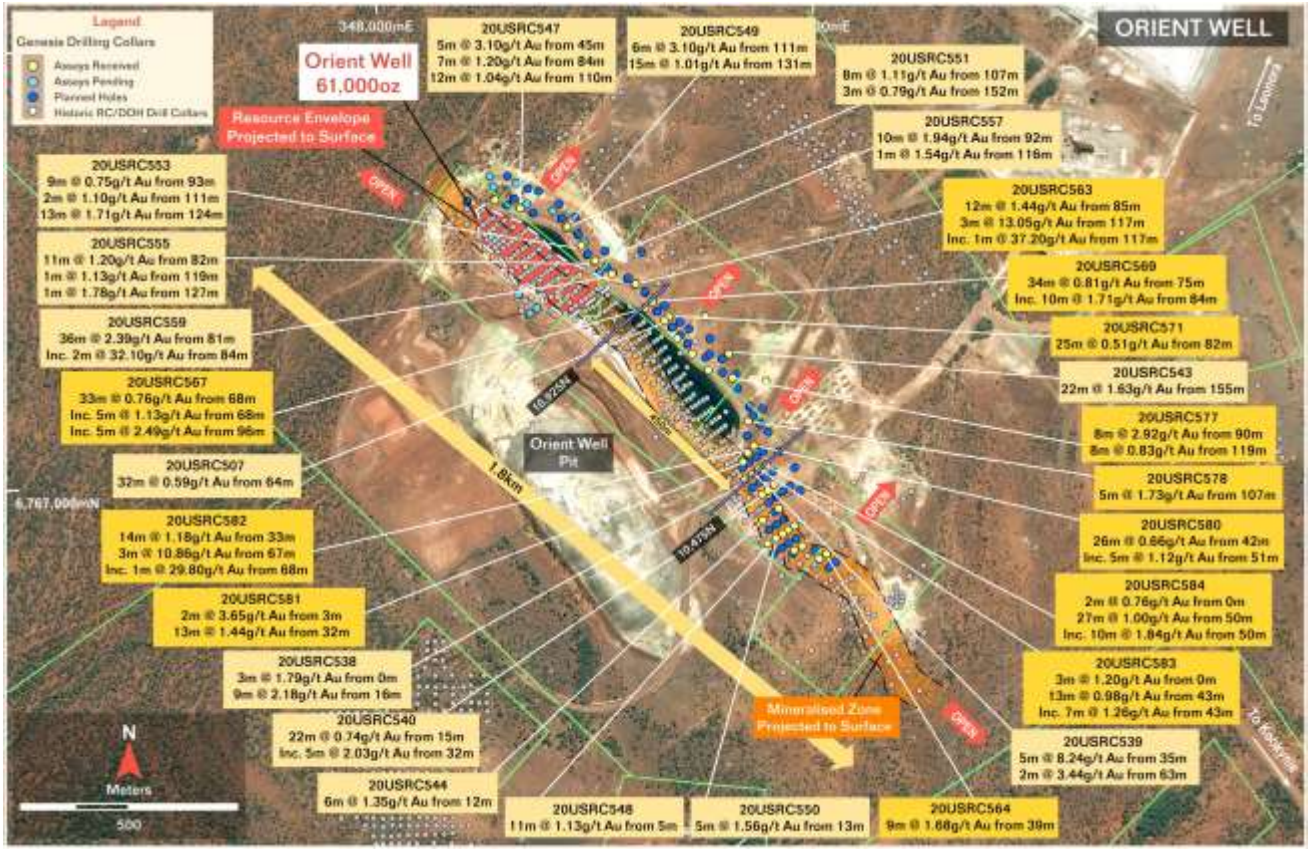

Figure 2. Orient Well hole locations with drilling results. Recent Genesis results in dark yellow and previous results in pale yellow.

Drilling has confirmed the presence of significant mineralisation associated with the Orient Well felsic volcanic host rock, as shown on Section 10,925N (Figure 3) and 10,475N (Figure 4).

The results from the recent drilling have supported the widths and tenor of mineralisation from historical drilling.

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 10,925N and 10,475N (over 450m apart) highlight significant mineralisation dipping moderately to the north-east and remains open at depth along the entire 1.8km of strike.

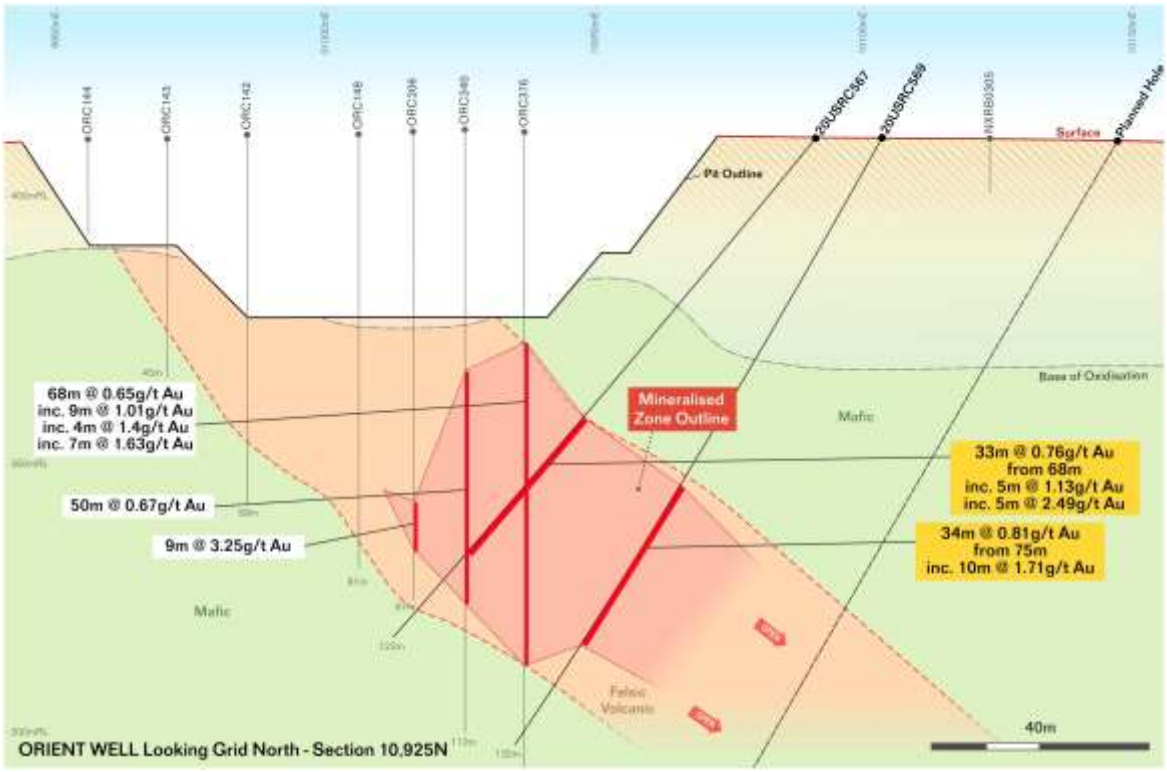

Figure 3. Local Section 10,925N looking local grid north. Genesis drilling (20USRC prefix holes) intercepts in dark yellow boxes and historic intercepts in white boxes.

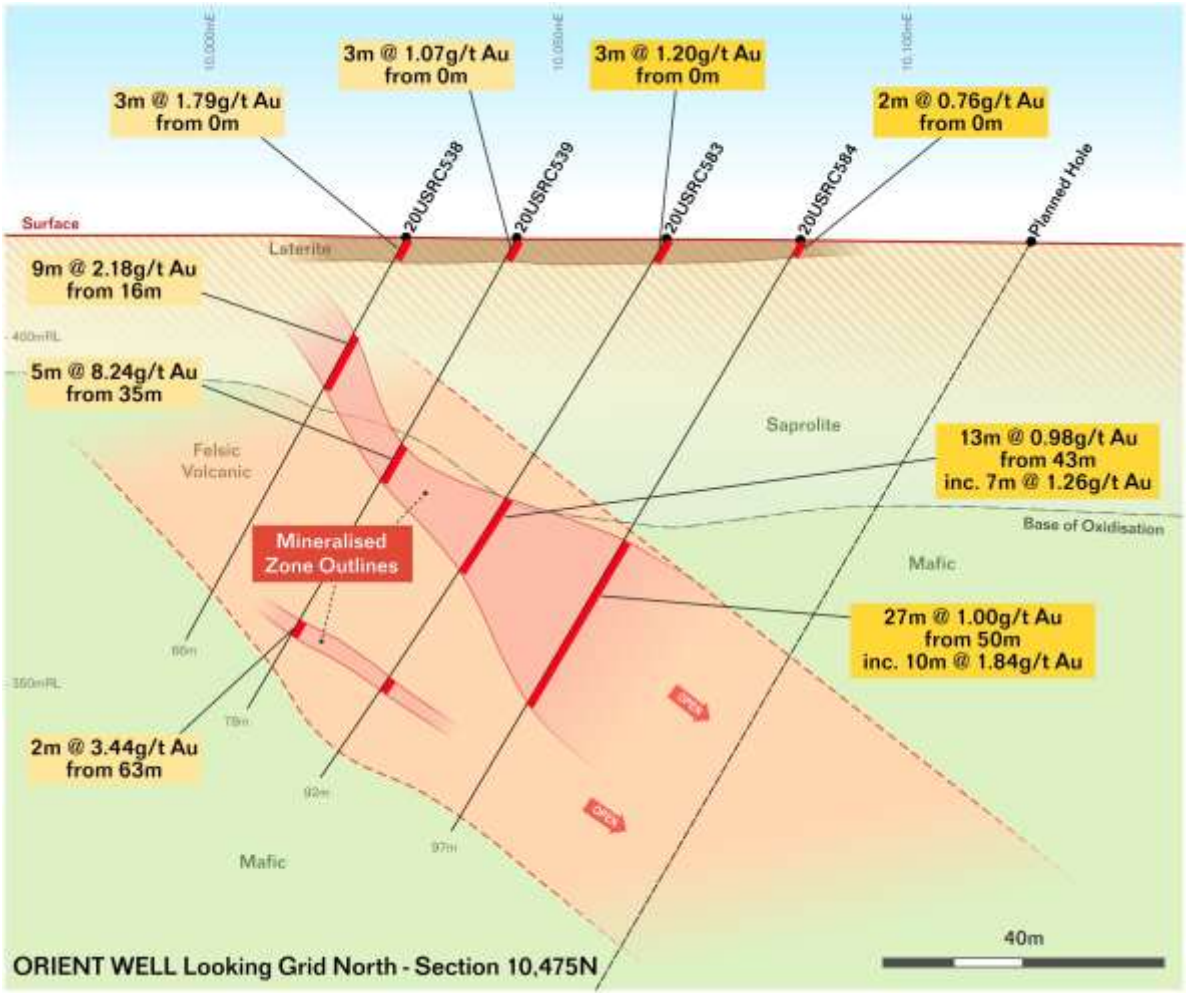

Figure 4. Local section 10,475N looking local grid north. Genesis new drilling intercepts in dark yellow boxes and recent results in pale yellow boxes.

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.

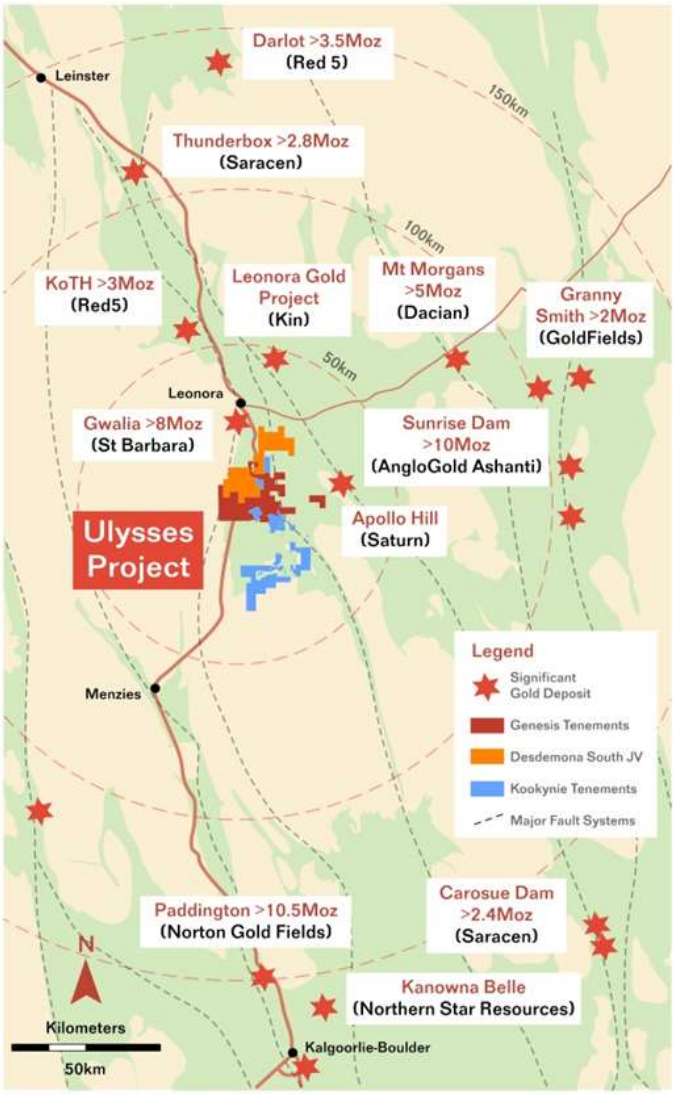

Figure 5. Regional location plan.

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 Mt	**Au g/t**	**Au Oz**	**Tonnes Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Au Oz**	**Tonnes Mt**	**Au g/t**	**Au 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 20USRC561 to 584 for Orient Well – All Holes Reported.

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Max Depth (m)	MGA Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
20USRC561	348,542.1	6,767,498.7	410.26	137	230	-60	91	103	12	0.62
							128	132	4	0.67
20USRC562	349,014.1	6,766,847.1	415.34	60	230	-60	40	45	5	0.44
20USRC563	348,591.2	6,767,471.1	410.49	137	230	**-60**	**85**	**97**	**12**	**1.44**
							117	**120**	**3**	**13.05**
						including	**117**	**118**	**1**	**37.20**
20USRC564	349,029.8	6,766,858.9	415.38	60	230	**-60**	**39**	**48**	**9**	**1.68**
20USRC565	348,594.1	6,767,473.7	410.43	142	230	-60	95	98	3	0.84
							118	120	2	1.84
							129	136	7	0.65
20USRC567	348,621.5	6,767,428.0	411.06	122	230	-50	**68**	**101**	**33**	**0.76**
						including	**68**	**73**	**5**	**1.13**
							96	**101**	**5**	**2.49**
20USRC569	348,633.0	6,767,433.0	411	132	230	-60	**75**	**109**	**34**	**0.81**
						including	**84**	**94**	**10**	**1.71**
20USRC571	348,671.0	6,767,399.0	411	137	230	-60	**82**	**107**	**25**	**0.51**
20USRC573	348,689.0	6,767,350.0	412	132	230	-50	90	103	13	0.37
							114	121	7	0.34
20USRC575	348,732.0	6,767,327.1	411.98	137	230	-50	98	100	2	0.54
							109	112	3	1.05
20USRC576	348,777.7	6,767,294.3	412.05	132	230	-50	109	110	1	0.63
20USRC577	348,803.6	6,767,252.2	412.42	142	230	-60	**90**	**98**	**8**	**2.92**
							119	127	8	0.83
20USRC578	348,861.2	6,767,170.3	413.19	132	230	-60	**107**	**112**	**5**	**1.73**
20USRC579	348,862.1	6,767,105.9	414.3	112	230	-60	58	69	11	0.78
						including	**58**	**61**	**3**	**1.96**
20USRC580	348,852.7	6,767,086.0	414.42	97	238	-58	**42**	**68**	**26**	**0.66**
						including	**51**	**56**	**5**	**1.12**
20USRC581	348,838.3	6,767,067.3	414.51	77	254	-50	**3**	**5**	**2**	**3.65**
							32	**45**	**13**	**1.44**
20USRC582	348,841.0	6,767,068.4	414.57	82	260	-55	**33**	**47**	**14**	**1.18**
							67	**70**	**3**	**10.86**
						including	**68**	**69**	**1**	**29.80**
20USRC583	348,875.4	6,767,050.4	414.75	92	230	-60	**0**	**3**	**3**	**1.20**
							43	**56**	**13**	**0.98**
						including	**43**	**50**	**7**	**1.26**

							75	76	1	1.11
20USRC584	348,878.0	6,767,052.5	414.83	97	230	-60	0	2	2	0.76
							50	**77**	**27**	**1.00**
						including	**50**	**60**	**10**	**1.84**

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.	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 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 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 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 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 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 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: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length.	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as 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 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.