

GENESIS ON TRACK FOR RESOURCE UPGRADE AT ULYSSES GOLD PROJECT FOLLOWING OUTSTANDING RESULTS FROM DEEPER DRILLING

Standout high-grade results up to 20.36g/t confirm extensions below current resource and demonstrate significant plunge extents of three high-grade shoots

Key Points:

- All remaining assays now received from the expanded 10,239m/58-hole resource upgrade and extensional drilling program completed before Christmas, with results strongly reinforcing the potential for a long-term underground mine at Ulysses.
- Standout results from the diamond drilling included:
 - 4.62m @ 20.36g/t gold from 166.60m 17USDH008
 - 4.40m @ 15.7g/t gold from 119.00m 17USDH002
 - 5.23m @ 5.34g/t gold from 141.29m 17USDH006
 - 5.20m @ 5.06g/t gold from 159.80m 17USDH009
 - 9.50m @ 2.25g/t gold from 126.50m 17USDH005
 - 0.50m @ 17.1g/t gold from 127.50m 17USDH010
 - 2.36m @ 6.21g/t gold from 139.00m 17USDH004
- Standout results from the RC drilling included:
 - 3m @ 13.86g/t gold from 238m 17USRC174
 - 15m @ 2.38g/t gold from 125m 17USRC161
 - 8m @ 3.66g/t gold from 140m 17USRC157
 - 3m @ 7.29g/t gold from 165m 17USRC158
 - 4m @ 5.48g/t gold from 128m 17USRC167
 - 3m @ 6.32g/t gold from 133m 17USRC159
 - 8m @ 2.92g/t gold from 97m 17USRC152
 - 3m @ 5.38g/t gold from 178m 17USRC155
 - 2m @ 6.12g/t gold from 197m 17USRC169
- The results correlate very well with previously reported high-grade assays reported late last year from the Ulysses West Shoot and the zone of high-grade mineralisation directly below the Ulysses open pit.
- All three gold shoots drilled to date have significant plunge extents (+320m at Ulysses West, +290m at Ulysses Central and +330m at Ulysses East) but have only been drilled to ~200m below surface and are completely open.
- Work has already commenced on a new Resource which is scheduled to be completed by mid-February.
- Genesis is increasingly confident of the potential to develop a large, standalone underground gold mining and processing operation at Ulysses with a decision on whether to extend the ongoing Feasibility Study to encompass this scenario as the base case to be made after the new resource is complete.
- Drilling will resume in February targeting further extensions of all three gold shoots.

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that work has commenced on an updated Mineral Resource for its 100%-owned **Ulysses Gold Project**, located 30km south of Leonora in WA, with the final batch of assays from the recently completed drilling program confirming the project's scale and significant growth potential.

A total of 58 holes for 10,239m comprising 9,614m of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and 625m of diamond drilling were completed at Ulysses between September and December 2017 as part of the resource in-fill and extensional program being undertaken to evaluate the potential for long-term underground mining.

Results for the first 24 holes were reported towards the end of last year, including a series of impressive high-grade intercepts which confirmed the continuity of the deeper mineralisation below the open pit and current Mineral Resource (Measured, Indicated and Inferred: **2.8Mt at 2.3g/t for 206,400oz of contained gold**).

Results for the final 23 RC holes (17USRC152 to 17USRC174, 4,415m) and 11 diamond holes (17USDH001 to 17USDH002 and 17USDH004 and 17USDH012) have now been returned (see Figures 1 and 2 below) and are consistent with the initial positive results, **confirming the presence of high-grade mineralisation at mineable widths well below and outside of the current Mineral Resource boundaries**.

Genesis Managing Director, Michael Fowler, said:

"The expanded 10,000m drilling program completed just before Christmas has been an overwhelming success. Not only have we consistently intersected high-grade mineralisation below the current Resource, we have also been able to develop a much clearer understanding of the structural controls, geometry and plunge extents of the three main known high-grade shoots.

"Work is already underway on an updated Mineral Resource estimate which is on track to be completed next month based on the drilling completed to date. However, we see clear potential to extend all three shoots well below the current depth of drilling, plus we are starting to see some more shears and structures that are potentially mineralised but haven't yet been drill tested. This shows the project's exciting upside potential.

"The overriding message for shareholders and investors is that Ulysses is continuing to emerge as a high-grade gold system of considerable scale and potential as we drill deeper below the existing open pits – and we have probably only just started to scratch the surface of this potential.

"While our short-term objective is to evaluate the economics of an underground operation through the Feasibility Study currently underway, we intend to systematically drill out the deeper resources in stages to establish the foundations for what we believe can be a significant new standalone gold mining and processing operation."

Resource In-Fill and Extension Drilling

The resource in-fill and extensional drilling, which commenced in September last year and continued up until the Christmas/New Year break, has targeted the Ulysses Shear which hosts three currently known high-grade gold shoots. The controls on these shoots have now been established through a combination of logging, mapping, structural analysis, and 3D geological modelling.

These high-grade gold shoots are extensive and have significant plunge extents (Ulysses West +320m, Ulysses Central +290m and Ulysses East +330m) and, importantly, are all open at depth having so far only been drilling to <200m below surface (see Figure 2) – providing significant upside potential for further Resource growth.

The drill core has also allowed visual inspection to be undertaken of the shear zones that host gold mineralisation (the mineralised zone is clearly visible for mining), and has provided geotechnical data, geotechnical samples and metallurgical samples which are being utilised in the current Feasibility Study on underground mining at Ulysses.

Standout, high-grade gold intersections from diamond drilling included:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| • 4.62m @ 20.36g/t gold from 166.60m | 17USDH008 |
| • 4.40m @ 15.7g/t gold from 119.00m | 17USDH002 |
| • 5.23m @ 5.34g/t gold from 141.29m | 17USDH006 |
| • 5.20m @ 5.06 g/t gold from 159.80m | 17USDH009 |
| • 9.50m @ 2.25g/t gold from 126.50m | 17USDH005 |
| • 0.50m @ 17.1g/t gold from 127.50m | 17USDH010 |
| • 2.36m @ 6.21g/t gold from 139.00m | 17USDH004 |

The results correlate very well with previously reported high-grade gold mineralisation from drilling into the Ulysses West shoot and the zone of high-grade mineralisation located immediately below the Ulysses Open Pit located between ~12,200E and 12,000E (Ulysses Central shoot) (see Figures 1 and 2).

The drilling confirms that significant zones of high-grade gold mineralisation occurs within the gold mineralised shoots identified to date.

A full list of results from the diamond holes are shown in Table 1 and locations in Figures 1 and 2.

RC Drilling

Further high-grade gold mineralisation has been encountered in the final 23 RC holes completed in December. The holes have been extremely successful in meeting their objective of defining significant high-grade gold mineralisation outside of the current Mineral Resource. The results from the most recent drilling strongly support and complement the results reported in December.

High-grade gold intersections from recent RC drilling include:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| • 3m @ 13.86g/t gold from 238m | 17USRC174 |
| • 15m @ 2.38g/t gold from 125m | 17USRC161 |
| • 8m @ 3.66g/t gold from 140m | 17USRC157 |
| • 3m @ 7.29g/t gold from 165m | 17USRC158 |
| • 4m @ 5.48g/t gold from 128m | 17USRC167 |
| • 3m @ 6.32g/t gold from 133m | 17USRC159 |
| • 8m @ 2.92g/t gold from 97m | 17USRC152 |
| • 3m @ 5.38g/t gold from 178m | 17USRC155 |
| • 2m @ 6.12g/t gold from 197m | 17USRC169 |

Wide-spaced drilling has been successful in intersecting significant mineralisation below the Mineral Resource beneath and to the east of the Ulysses pit (see Figures 1 and 2). The recent holes have clearly outlined the potential to significantly expand the Mineral Resource and the potential to continue to expand the resource with further drilling at depth and along strike.

The holes intersected the mineralised shear at depth within the interpreted positions of the Ulysses East and Central shoots and are outside of the existing resource envelope occurring over 400m of strike between ~12,200mE and ~12,600mE and over ~175m of down-dip extent between approximately the 300mRL and the 200mRL.

A highly significant result of **3m @ 13.86g/t gold** was reported from 17USRC174 (see Figures 1 and 2). This intersection, which is interpreted to form part of the Ulysses West shoot, clearly demonstrates high-grade gold mineralisation occurs at depth at ~200mRL some +320m down plunge of the base of the Ulysses West pit.

A full list of results from the RC holes are shown in Table 2 and locations in Figures 1 and 2.

Geology and Future Drill Targets

The Ulysses Shear is mineralised throughout and hosts three currently known high-grade gold shoots - Ulysses West, Ulysses Central and Ulysses East.

The current resource drilling at Ulysses has provided a wealth of information on the geological controls of the high-grade mineralisation at the Project. Based on the Company's robust understanding of these high-grade controls, priority areas for further drilling include:

- (1) Extension of the 3 main ore-shoots, all of which are currently drilled to relatively shallow vertical depths, and all of which remain open. The Ulysses West shoot, in particular, is proving highly predictable in location and grade, and there is currently no geological reason why it will weaken at depth.
- (2) The intersection of the Ulysses West shoot and the Ulysses Central shoot. The differing plunges of these shoots suggest that they will merge just beyond the deepest yet intersection on the Ulysses West shoot (17USRC174: 3m @ 13.86g/t).
- (3) Identification and testing of additional Ulysses Central-style shoots. Some isolated drill intercepts from the most recent drilling may belong to as-yet unrecognised shoots of this style.

Next Steps

Key work fronts over the next few weeks through to the end of March 2018 at Ulysses will include:

- Completion of an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Project, which is due to be completed by mid-February 2018.
- Commencement of a further program of resource extension drilling in February as part of a larger staged program to systematically test potential depth extensions to the Ulysses Mineral Resource.
- Completion of the Ulysses Underground Feasibility Study by the end of Q1 2018 to evaluate the technical and economic viability of a long-term underground mining operation.

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.

DRILLING RESULTS TABLES

Table 1. January 2018 Ulysses Project Diamond Drilling Program Results 17USDH001 to 12

Hole ID	Local East	Local North	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Depth (m)	Dip	MGA Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
17USDH001	12,046.4	20,080.6	337,218.4	6,770,830.7	414.0	195.85	-60.0	220.0	179	183	4	1.5
17USDH002	11,826.1	19,924.0	336,949.1	6,770,854.7	413.7	144.45	-58.3	220.6	119	123.4	4.4	15.70
17USDH004	12,147.7	20,058.7	337,281.1	6,770,748.3	414.8	165.92	-60.4	221.1	139	141.36	2.36	6.21
17USDH005	12,124.2	20,023.7	337,240.6	6,770,736.9	415.2	137.74	-59.7	221.3	126.5	136	9.5	2.25
17USDH006	12,099.3	20,033.2	337,227.8	6,770,760.3	414.9	165.85	-60.3	221.9	141.29	146.52	5.23	5.34
17USDH007	11,876.3	20,019.7	337,049.4	6,770,894.9	413.4	192.75	-59.8	178.2				
17USDH008	11,875.7	20,018.3	337,048.0	6,770,894.2	413.4	183.66	-58.0	221.1	166.6	171.22	4.62	20.36
17USDH009	11,846.7	19,997.4	337,012.5	6,770,897.1	413.3	183.8	-58.3	221.7	159.8	165	5.2	5.06
17USDH010	11,800.2	19,919.4	336,926.5	6,770,868.0	413.3	141.45	-58.3	224.5	127.5	128	0.5	17.10
17USDH011	11,850.7	19,945.9	336,982.1	6,770,855.3	413.8	144.6	-69.6	222.8				
17USDH012	12,149.3	19,971.7	337,225.9	6,770,681.1	416.1	126.6	-77.9	222.1	103.22	116.2	12.98	1.04

Note: 17USDH007 geotechnical hole beneath Goldfields highway.
17USDH011 metallurgical hole
17USDH003 not drilled

Table 2. January 2018 Ulysses Project RC Drilling Program Results 17USRC152 to 174.

Hole ID	Local East	Local North	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Depth (m)	MGA Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
17USRC152	12,123.8	19,950.1	337,192.4	6,770,681.2	416.3	120	224.4	-73.0	97	105	8	2.92
17USRC153	12,025.6	20,022.8	337,165.0	6,770,800.3	414.6	190	253.8	-60.5	163	166	3	2.40
17USRC154	12,174.0	19,985.6	337,253.7	6,770,675.6	415.8	121	221.4	-70.5	94	102	8	0.97
									109	115	6	2.05
17USRC155	12,576.3	20,230.8	337,718.8	6,770,600.8	412.3	195	220.9	-61.4	138	143	5	1.10
									178	181	3	5.38
17USRC156	12,524.7	20,217.8	337,671.1	6,770,624.4	412.5	180	218.9	-60.0	150	153	3	3.37
17USRC157	12,448.8	20,164.1	337,578.6	6,770,632.9	413.2	170	223.7	-60.7	140	148	8	3.66
17USRC158	12,349.9	20,149.2	337,493.7	6,770,685.8	414.1	181	220.1	-55.2	165	168	3	7.29
17USRC159	12,201.8	20,042.1	337,311.5	6,770,700.5	415.0	151	220.6	-58.4	133	136	3	6.32
17USRC160	12,400.5	20,144.7	337,529.2	6,770,649.5	413.6	169	221.4	-62.7	135	140	5	1.19
									152	155	3	1.77
17USRC161	12,518.2	20,161.3	337,629.5	6,770,585.7	412.9	152	214.8	-58.9	125	140	15	2.38
									137	139	2	8.04
17USRC162	12,025.3	20,111.6	337,222.4	6,770,868.0	413.5	220	222.6	-75.4	205	210	5	0.57
17USRC163	12,096.9	20,064.0	337,246.0	6,770,785.3	414.5	170	221.3	-69.0	155	163	8	2.08
17USRC164	12,649.2	20,278.5	337,805.2	6,770,589.7	412.5	230	218.2	-60.7	151	156	5	0.51
17USRC165	12,300.2	20,219.2	337,501.3	6,770,771.3	413.6	230	218.8	-60.2	205	206	1	1.75
17USRC166	12,350.2	20,069.2	337,441.9	6,770,624.7	414.1	145	221.0	-61.6	121	127	6	2.70
17USRC167	12,398.3	20,104.9	337,501.8	6,770,620.7	413.7	140	221.0	-61.6	128	132	4	5.48
17USRC168	12,575.8	20,235.9	337,721.7	6,770,605.0	412.3	200	221.8	-74.9	168	170	2	4.32
17USRC169	12,401.2	20,243.1	337,593.7	6,770,723.9	413.1	225	223.2	-62.8	197	199	2	6.12
17USRC170	12,646.8	20,280.1	337,804.4	6,770,592.5	412.4	235	219.3	-75.5	144	145	1	3.33
17USRC171	11,778.3	20,105.4	337,030.6	6,771,023.7	411.7	246	221.6	-61.3	213	214	1	2.07
17USRC172	11,850.0	20,164.1	337,123.2	6,771,021.8	411.7	235	223.6	-59.9	Failed to reach target zone			
17USRC173	11,867.3	20,127.8	337,112.9	6,770,982.9	412.3	250	203.3	-59.9	224	228	4	0.70
17USRC174	11,847.1	20,157.1	337,116.5	6,771,018.3	411.8	260	220.6	-60.8	238	241	3	13.88

MINERAL RESOURCE TABLE**Table 3: Ulysses Gold Deposit – May 2017 Mineral Resource (0.75g/t Cut-off)**

Type	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes t	Au Cut g/t	Tonnes t	Au Cut g/t	Tonnes t	Au Cut g/t	Tonnes t	Au Cut g/t	Cut Ounces
Oxide	7,000	2.0	176,000	1.7	79,000	1.5	262,000	1.6	13,800
Transition	8,000	2.6	392,000	1.8	172,000	1.7	573,000	1.8	32,900
Fresh	10,000	5.3	1,285,000	2.7	674,000	2.2	1,968,000	2.5	159,700
Total	26,000	3.4	1,853,000	2.4	924,000	2.0	2,803,000	2.3	206,400

NB. Rounding errors may occur

Full details of the Mineral Resource estimate are provided in the Company's ASX announcement dated 8 May 2017.

An updated Mineral Resource based on the 10,000-metre drill program recently completed is currently under preparation and is expected to be completed by mid-February 2018.

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. All diamond drill holes (DDH) were selectively sampled based on geological logging. The diamond core is oriented, logged geologically and marked up at a maximum sample interval of 1.0m constrained by geological boundaries.
	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 -60 towards grid south.
	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 drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 2 to 3 kg was dried, crushed and pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter at 1m intervals to obtain an analytical sample. Five metre composite spear samples were collected for each hole outside of the known mineralised zones. 1m samples were submitted to the laboratory for areas of known mineralisation or anomalism. Diamond drilling was completed using a HQ or NQ drilling bit for all diamond holes. Core selected from geological observation was cut in half for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured geological intervals. All RC and DDH 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 using a custom-built truck mounted rig. Diamond Drilling was undertaken by Orlando Drilling using HQ2 or NQ3 size for drilling sampling and assay.
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. Core recoveries were determined for every drill run completed using 3 and 6m core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered for every "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. Almost 100% recoveries were achieved in the diamond drilling program.
	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 and diamond 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 at 1m intervals for RC drilling. Photography of diamond core is undertaken (both wet and dry) prior to cutting and sampling.
	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.	Core samples were cut in half using an AI Monte diamond saw in Kalgoorlie. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays.
	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 and diamond 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 both the RC and diamond sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-40 samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sampling was carried out using Genesis' protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals for both drilling methods.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Analytical samples were analysed through Intertek Genalysis in Perth. All RC samples were analysed by 50g Fire Assay.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to estimate mineral or element percentages.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	In addition to Genesis' standards, duplicates and blanks, Intertek Genalysis incorporated laboratory QAQC including standards, blanks and repeats as a standard procedure. Certified reference materials that are relevant to the type and style of mineralisation targeted were inserted at regular intervals. Results from certified reference material highlight that sample assay values are accurate. Duplicate analysis of samples showed the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The Managing Director of Genesis and an independent consultant verified significant intercepts.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Logging of data was completed in the field with logging data entered using a Toughbook with a standardised excel template with drop down fields. Data is stored in a custom designed database maintained by an external DB consultant.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	All maps and sample locations are in MGA Zone51 GDA grid and have been measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±2 metres. The Ulysses 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 Ulysses local grid (GN 40.5 magnetic)
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole collar RL's are +/- 2m accuracy. Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of development.
Data spacing	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration	For RC and diamond drilling the hole spacing is mostly 50/25m (E-W) by

and distribution	Results.	40/20m (N-S).
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The RC and diamond 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 Ulysses local grid south (220.5 magnetic). Some hole azimuths were adjusted to allow drilling under the highway.
	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 Ulysses deposit is located within Mining Lease M40/166 which is owned by Ulysses Mining Pty Ltd a 100% owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. The Mining Lease was granted for a term of 21 years and expires 28 January 2022.
	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 tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The tenement was previously held in a joint venture between Sons of Gwalia Limited ("SWG") and Dalrymple Resources NL. The majority of drilling was completed by SWG between 1999 and 2001. The project was acquired by St Barbara Limited ("SMB") in 2004. SBM work was limited to resource modelling and geological review.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Ulysses gold deposit is developed within a WNW-striking, 35° NNE-dipping shear zone (Ulysses Shear), which has sinistral strike-slip kinematics. The Ulysses Shear cuts at low angle through the entirely mafic stratigraphy, which is slightly more NW-striking, and dips 30° to the NE. The most distinctive features of the stratigraphy are a pair of titanomagnetite-rich quartz dolerite sills (Western Quartz Dolerite and Eastern Quartz Dolerite). The Ulysses Shear has a highly predictable geometry and is mineralised throughout the deposit area. Typical mineralised intervals consist of biotite-albite-carbonate-pyrite-pyrrhotite lode-style alteration, with 1-20% quartz-sulphide veining. Highest-grade intervals are associated with intense albite-sulphide replacement of the shear fabric. Though mineralised throughout, the Ulysses Shear hosts three currently known high-grade shoots, the controls on which have been established through mapping, structural analysis, and 3D geological modelling. The Ulysses West shoot, mined in the Ulysses West open pit, is controlled by the intersection of the Ulysses Shear with the Western Quartz Dolerite. This intersectional shoot has a strike length of ~150 m, plunges 35° to the NE, and has currently been intercepted to +320m down-plunge (200 metres below surface). The Ulysses East shoot, mined in the eastern end of the main Ulysses open pit, is controlled by the intersection of the Ulysses Shear with the Eastern Quartz Dolerite. The intersectional geometries here are complicated by the Ulysses Shear splitting into a series of sub-parallel structures. This has the effect of creating a series of stacked

		<p>intersectional ore-shoots, each of which plunge 30° to the NE. The main part of the Ulysses East shoot has a strike length of ~200m and has currently been intercepted to +330 m down-plunge (190 metres below surface).</p> <p>The Ulysses Central shoot, mined in the western end of the main Ulysses open pit, is hosted in ordinary dolerite and pillow basalt (not quartz dolerite). Its location is controlled by the intersection of the Ulysses Shear with a hangingwall splay shear, which creates a grade-tonnage blowout plunging 30° to the north, parallel to the merge-point of the two structures. This shoot has a strike length of ~100 m and has currently been intercepted to +290 m down plunge (180 metres below surface).</p>
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. 	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Tables 1 and 2.
	<p>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.</p>	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release.
Data aggregation methods	<p>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</p>	No top cuts were applied. Intercepts results were formed from weighted averages.
	<p>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.</p>	Maximum of 1m internal dilution was included.
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	No metal equivalent values are currently used for reporting of exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>Only down hole lengths are reported. Intercepts are ~90 to 100% of true widths.</p> <p>All drill holes are angled to be approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	Appropriate plans are included in this release.
Balanced	<p>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable,</p>	All exploration results are reported.

reporting	representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.	A mining operation has recently been completed at Ulysses West
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.