

Drilling returns 74gpt gold hit 300m from existing Resource at Ulysses

Potential new high-grade gold zone revealed

Key Points

- High-grade reef intersected approximately 300m north of the Ulysses Mineral Resource (3.3Mt @ 3g/t gold for 321,000oz¹) near Leonora in WA.
- Outstanding result of 3m @ 26.3g/t gold from 182m, including 1m @ 74.3g/t gold from 183m.
- Potential new zone and style of high-grade gold mineralisation – quartz reef with visible very coarse gold.
- Follow-up drilling now underway.

Resource Infill Drilling Update

- Significant new results also received from infill drilling over 350m strike length beneath the Ulysses pit within the current Ulysses Mineral Resource.
- Results include:
 - 6.30m @ 7.77g/t gold from 170m 18USDH032
 - 12m @ 4.75g/t gold from 127m 18USRC213
 - including 7m @ 7.21g/t gold from 131m
 - 1.95m @ 14.79g/t gold from 168.78m 18USDH037
 - 1.15m @ 17.24g/t gold from 132.87m 18USDH038
 - 4.94m @ 4.57g/t gold from 143.3m 18USDH038
 - 6.57m @ 3.00g/t gold from 140.68m 18USDH035
 - 3.70m @ 7.33g/t gold from 178.15m 18USDH036
- Latest drilling confirms the continuity of extensive high-grade gold mineralisation and will support the Mineral Resource update scheduled for early December quarter 2018.
- Three rigs are operating and will generate strong newsflow over coming weeks and months.

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to advise that it has intersected a high-grade gold reef 300m north of the existing Mineral Resource at its 100%-owned **Ulysses Gold Project**, located 30km south of Leonora in WA.

RC pre-collar drilling returned a high-grade intersection of **1m at 74.3g/t gold from 183m** (see Figure 1). Notably, the mineralisation style is quartz reef with nuggety gold (see Figure 3), meaning it is a different style to that at Ulysses.

The orientation, true width and continuity of the high-grade mineralisation is yet to be determined.

¹ Indicated and Inferred Resource of 3.3Mt at 3.0g/t Au for 321,000oz – refer ASX announcement, 21 February 2018 and Table 2 in this announcement.

As part of the ongoing drilling program to expand and upgrade the Resource at Ulysses, an infill drilling program completed over a 350m strike length beneath the Ulysses pit (see Figure 1) has confirmed extensive high-grade gold mineralisation within the current portion of the Inferred Mineral Resource.

This drilling was designed to provide data to allow a large part of the current Inferred portion of the 321,000oz Mineral Resource between 12,500E and 12,150E to be upgraded to Indicated status in the next update.

Genesis Managing Director Michael Fowler said the latest drilling results continued to highlight the substantial upside at Ulysses.

“These results show the potential we have to continue growing the Resource at Ulysses,” Mr Fowler said.

“The intersection of “blind”, nuggetty high-grade gold mineralisation outside of the current resource extension area and well into the hanging wall of the Ulysses shear is an exciting development.

“While it is too early to know the full significance of this intersection and how extensive it may be, it is highly promising to see a new style of mineralisation in a new area away from the main resource area.

“Also, importantly infill drilling within the Inferred part of the current mineral resource beneath the Ulysses Pit has confirmed extensive, continuous high-grade gold mineralisation. The information generated from this program will be used to support an updated Mineral Resource to be released early in the December quarter.

“We are continuing to systematically drill out the deeper resources to establish the foundations for what we believe can be a significant new stand-alone gold mining and processing operation.”

New Reef

Five metre composite sampling from the 18USDH019 RC pre-collar returned strongly anomalous assays which were followed up with the analyses of 1m split samples which returned a result of **3m @ 26.3g/t gold from 182m** which includes **1m @ 74.3g/t gold from 183m**. This intersection is some 300m north of the Ulysses Mineral Resource approximately 220m up hole from the Ulysses Shear.

Very coarse, nuggetty gold associated with quartz veining was observed when the interval was “panned”(see Figure 3). This style of mineralisation is currently interpreted to be different to the Ulysses lode-style mineralisation intersected along the main Ulysses Shear.

The orientation (dip and strike) of the mineralisation and how extensive it is at this point is unclear. A diamond drill hole “twin” is currently being planned to confirm the orientation and style of mineralisation. Wide spaced drilling as part of the extensional drill program targeting the Ulysses Shear at depth is being completed in the area.

Infill Drilling Results

Results have now been received from the 14hole/2,508m infill drilling program (18USDH030, 18USDH032 – 038, 18USDH040 and 18USRC207, 18USRC213 to 215) that was completed over 350m of strike between approximately 12,500E and 12,150E (see Figures 1 and 2).

The recent infill drilling, together with the drilling completed over the past 9 months beneath the Ulysses pit within the current resource boundary, highlights the excellent continuity of the high-grade gold mineralisation (see Figures 1 and 2) over 500m of strike.



Figure 1. Plan view in local grid showing new intersections from recent diamond and RC drilling in yellow text and previously reported 2018 results in white text. The Ulysses shear dips at ~35 to 30 degrees to the north and for this reason it is visualised best in plan view. Approximate positions at surface – outcrop, 200m below surface and 400m below surface of the Ulysses Main shear are shown. The circles and diamond shapes are pierce point positions (intersection points) on the Ulysses shear or on splays off the main shear. The dark blue outline is the boundary of the 2018 Mineral Resource in plan view. True widths are ~90% to 100% of down-hole lengths.

Intersections from the recent infill holes include:

- 6.30m @ 7.77g/t gold from 170m 18USDH032
- 12m @ 4.75g/t gold from 127m 18USRC213
 - including 7m @ 7.21g/t gold from 131m
- 1.95m @ 14.79g/t gold from 168.78m 18USDH037
- 1.15m @ 17.24g/t gold from 132.87m 18USDH038
- 4.94m @ 4.57g/t gold from 143.3m 18USDH038
- 6.57m @ 3.00g/t gold from 140.68m 18USDH035
 - including 4.87m @ 3.78g/t gold from 140.68m
- 3.70m @ 7.33g/t gold from 178.15m 18USDH036
- 0.78m @ 12.20g/t gold from 207.27m 18USDH030
- 0.80m @ 10.43g/t gold from 168.33m 18USDH033
- 1.78m @ 4.88g/t gold from 92.14m 18USDH040
- 10m @ 1.39g/t gold from 109m 18USRC207
 - including 4m @ 3.18g/t gold from 115m
- 8m @ 1.50g/t gold from 117m 18USRC215
 - including 2m @ 4.45g/t gold from 117m

Only down-hole lengths are reported. True widths are ~90% to 100% of down-hole lengths.

Drilling has now been completed at approximately a 50m x 40m pattern in this area and will allow part of the current Inferred portion of the 321,000oz Mineral Resource below the Ulysses Pit to be upgraded to Indicated status and also potentially expand the high-grade portion within the current Mineral Resource.

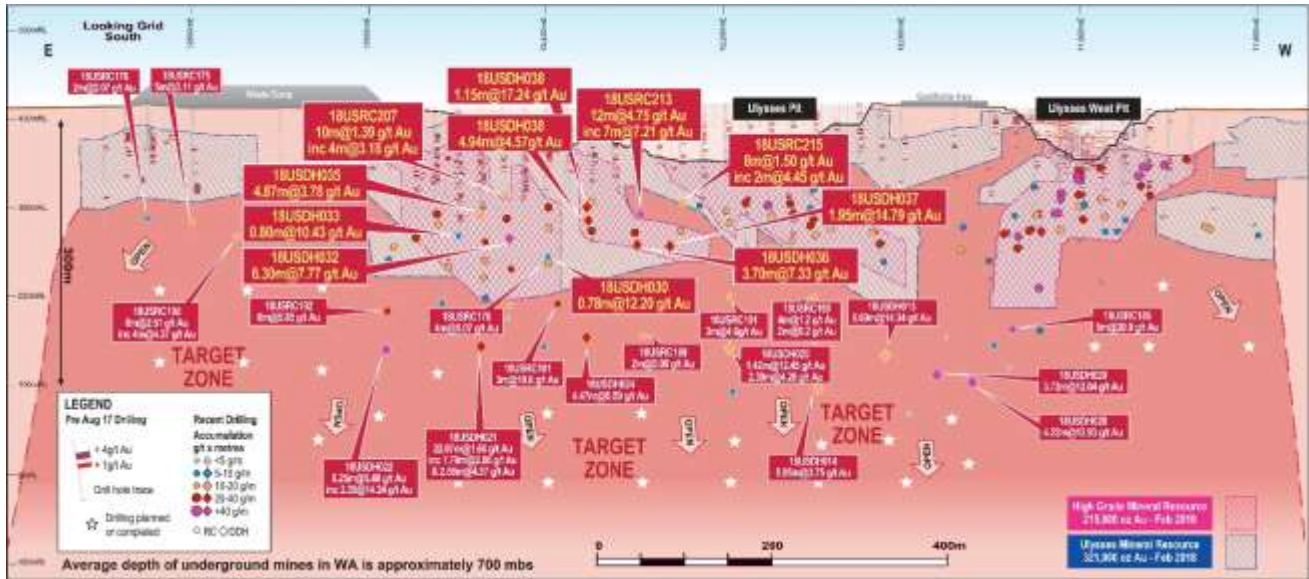


Figure 2. Schematic long section (view looking grid south) showing 2018 drill results outside current Mineral Resource over 1km of strike. White stars are holes planned or have results pending. True widths are ~90% to 100% of down-hole lengths. New intersections from recent diamond and RC drilling in yellow text and previously reported 2018 results in white text.



Figure 3. Gold tail from 18USDH019 183 to 184m.

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

The high-grade gold shoots outlined to date at Ulysses are extensive, have significant plunge extents and, importantly, **are all open at depth** – providing significant upside potential for further Resource growth.

Extensional and infill drilling is continuing to systematically test potential depth and strike extensions to the Ulysses Mineral Resource.

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 TABLE**Table 1. July 2018 Ulysses Project Diamond and RC Drilling Program Results for 18USDH030, 18USDH032 to 038, 18USDH040 and 18USRC207, 18USRC213 to 215. NB. Holes 18USDH020 to 029 have been previously reported.**

Hole ID	Local East	Local North	MGA East	MGA North	MGA RL	Depth	MGA Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
18USDH019	12,023.1	20,500.2	337,473.1	6,771,164.9	409.9	456.7	239.8	-57.4	182	185	3	26.3
									183	184	1	74.3
18USDH030	12,397.7	20,288.8	337,620.6	6,770,760.9	412.8	240.8	218.8	-57.7	191.58	192.49	0.91	3.04
									207.27	208.05	0.78	12.20
18USDH031	12,404.5	20,188.8	337,561.0	6,770,680.4	413.3		219.9	-55.8	Not drilled			
18USDH032	12,447.9	20,214.8	337,610.8	6,770,672.0	413.3	204.6	220.0	-57.4	170.00	176.30	6.30	7.77
18USDH033	12,500.3	20,236.3	337,664.6	6,770,654.3	412.4	198.7	220.9	-57.4	168.33	169.13	0.80	10.43
18USDH034	12,574.1	20,347.0	337,792.6	6,770,690.5	411.9	249.8	220.4	-57.3	NSI			
18USDH035	12,478.2	20,167.4	337,603.0	6,770,616.3	413.0	177.9	222.6	-58.9	140.68	147.25	6.57	3.00
							including		140.68	145.55	4.87	3.78
18USDH036	12,299.9	20,152.0	337,457.5	6,770,720.4	413.9	192.9	223.3	-59.1	178.15	181.85	3.70	7.33
18USDH037	12,265.8	20,114.6	337,407.2	6,770,714.1	414.0	189.9	219.6	-64.9	168.78	170.73	1.95	14.79
18USDH038	12,353.6	20,107.4	337,469.3	6,770,651.6	414.2	165.8	219.6	-60.1	132.87	134.02	1.15	17.24
									143.30	148.24	4.94	4.57
18USDH039	12,247.5	20,006.1	337,322.9	6,770,643.5	415.3	132.9	218.0	-60.3	Results Pending			
18USDH040	12,151.8	19,964.4	337,223.0	6,770,673.9	416.1	114.9	222.5	-60.4	92.14	93.92	1.78	4.88
									100.23	104.60	4.37	2.46
18USRC207	12,451.6	20,106.4	337,543.3	6,770,587.2	413.3	140.0	225.4	-59.9	109	119	10	1.39
							including		115	119	4	3.18
18USRC213	12,296.3	20,060.1	337,395.1	6,770,652.8	414.5	150.0	222.6	-65.7	127	139	12	4.75
							including		131	138	7	7.21
18USRC214	12,347.0	20,189.3	337,517.5	6,770,718.2	413.9	200.0	220.0	-60.7	165	170	5	0.65
18USRC215	12,247.6	20,027.0	337,336.5	6,770,659.3	415.1	150.0	220.9	-63.2	117	125	8	1.50
							including		117	119	2	4.45

MINERAL RESOURCE TABLE**Table 2: Ulysses Gold Deposit February 2018 Mineral Resource (0.75g/t Cut-off)**

Type	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Au Ounces
HG Shoots	21,000	5.1	785,000	5.0	420,000	6.3	1,225,000	5.5	215,000
Shear Zone	11,000	2.4	1,026,000	1.6	1,029,000	1.6	2,067,000	1.6	105,700
Total	33,000	4.2	1,811,000	3.1	1,449,000	3.0	3,292,000	3.0	320,700

NB. Rounding errors may occur

Full details of the Mineral Resource estimate are provided in the Company's ASX announcement dated 21 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.	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. 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 -60 towards grid south except when targeting beneath the Goldfields Highway.
	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.	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 (pre collar) was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using a custom-built truck mounted rig. Diamond Drilling was undertaken by Westralian Diamond Drillers 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.
	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. Core recovery was consistently above 99%.
	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 for RC drilling and diamond drilling Photography of RC chip trays and diamond core is 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.	Core samples were cut in half using core saw in Leonora. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays.

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.	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- 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 RC and diamond 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. 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 and diamond 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 +/- 0.1m accuracy. Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of development.
	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	For RC and diamond drilling the hole spacing is mostly 50m (E-W) by 80/40m (N-S).

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 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 are adjusted when 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 five 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. 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 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.

		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.
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: <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 Table 1.
	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 1m 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 90 to 100% of downhole lengths. All drill holes are angled to be approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plans are included in this release.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All exploration results are reported.
Other substantive	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including	A mining operation has recently been completed at Ulysses West

exploration data	(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.	
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.