

Aircore Drilling Expands Prospective Barimaia Intrusion to +7km of Strike

With diamond drilling at McNabs East extending mineralisation a further 100 metres to the east

Key Points

- Recent aircore drilling has more than doubled the size of the targeted Barimaia granodiorite host intrusion to over 7km of strike, with strong zones of gold anomalism returned from wide-spaced, first-pass drilling including:
 - 41m @ 0.40g/t Au from 35m (to end-of-hole) in 25BAAC238
 - Including 5m @ 1.30g/t Au from 45m
- The aircore drilling highlights a new exciting discovery opportunity along strike from the 2.5km zone of mineralisation already defined at the McNabs and McNabs East Prospects.
- Additionally, wide zones of mineralisation have been returned from the recent 3 hole diamond drilling program at the McNabs East Prospect, extending the mineralisation a further 100m to the east, including:
 - 13.4m @ 1.09g/t Au from 73m 25BADD008
 - 13.0m @ 1.20g/t Au from 102m 25BADD008
 - 4.4m @ 1.56g/t Au from 120.6m 25BADD008
 - 7.0m @ 1.27g/t Au from 60m 25BADD009
 - 22.5m @ 0.76g/t Au from 171.5m 25BADD009
 - Including 7.0m @ 1.46g/t Au from 187m
 - 11.0m @ 1.07g/t Au from 144m 25BADD010
 - 22m @ 0.85g/t Au from 165m 25BADD010
 - Including 10.0m @ 1.24g/t Au from 165m

Upcoming Drilling Program

- Based on the success of the drilling program to date, a new round of drilling has been planned to target a significant expansion to the known mineralisation on the western side of McNabs East which has now been defined over 500m of strike, with drilling to also test across the +200m wide granodiorite intrusion host rock and at depth.
- The new program will also systematically test the host granodiorite intrusion identified by recent aircore drilling in the second half of 2025.

Ordell Minerals Limited (ASX: ORD) (“Ordell” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce further significant assay results from recent diamond and aircore drilling at its Barimaia Gold Project (“Barimaia”), located near Mount Magnet in the Murchison region of Western Australia.

Aircore drilling targeting extensions to the Barimaia granodiorite intrusion has been successful in extending the intrusion to **an interpreted +7km of strike**, with strong zones of gold anomalism returned in the first batch of assays from wide-spaced, first-pass drilling including **41m @ 0.40g/t Au from 35m** (to end-of-hole) in 25BAAC238.

Final assays have also now been received from diamond drilling completed in March and April as part of an ongoing program designed to systematically test the currently defined 2.5km strike extent of gold mineralisation at shallow depths. As a result, a continuous zone of gold mineralisation has now been defined on the western side of the McNabs East Prospect over 500m of strike.

The limited diamond drilling program successfully intersected a number of south-dipping gold mineralised zones on section **585,690E** (see Figures 3 and 4), including;

- **13.4m @ 1.09g/t Au from 73m,**
- **13.0m @ 1.20g/t Au from 102m, and**
- **4.4m @ 1.56g/t Au from 120.6m in 25BADD008.**

and

- **7.0m @ 1.27g/t Au from 60m, and**
- **22.5m @ 0.76g/t Au from 171.5m, including**
 - **7.0m @ 1.46g/t Au from 187m in 25BADD009.**

Drilling 150m further east on section **585,840E** was also successful and returned

- **11m @ 1.07g/t Au from 144m, and**
- **22m @ 0.85g/t Au from 165m, including**
 - **10.0m @ 1.24g/t Au from 165m in 25BADD010.**

Management Comment

Ordell's Managing Director, Michael Fowler, said:

"With final results received from the limited diamond drilling recently completed and initial results from the air-core drilling completed in April, we are beginning to see the broader unfolding potential of the Barimaia project.

"An extensive zone of gold mineralisation has been defined over 500m of strike on the western side of the McNabs East prospect, confirming the emerging open pit potential at Barimaia.

"The next round of drilling will target significant extensions to this mineralisation, with diamond drilling to test the entire +200m width of the intrusion from its southern contact to its northern contact within the surrounding ultramafic rocks.

"Encouragingly, away from the known McNabs and McNabs East prospects at Barimaia, recent aircore drilling has been successful in extending the footprint of the Barimaia granodiorite intrusion, which is the host rock to gold mineralisation identified at the Project to date. The targeted intrusion interpreted from bottom-of-hole logging has more than doubled to over 7km of strike and has opened up a significant new zone of potential mineralisation that now needs to be further drill tested.

"The strongly gold anomalous zones returned from the aircore drilling will be followed up with RC drilling as part of the next phase of drilling targeting potential oxide mineralisation. Further aircore drilling is also planned to test the eastern half of the project following receipt of the pending results."

Recent Drilling Summary

Aircore Drilling

Aircore drilling (AC) was completed in April to the east, north and west of the currently defined Barimaia intrusion, which is the preferred host rock to gold mineralisation across the Barimaia Project. A total of 116 holes (25BAAC210 to 25BAAC325) for 4,539m were drilled at -60° to MGA north, with all holes drilled to blade refusal and hole depths ranging between 1 to 100m deep. The average hole depth was 39m which was greater than anticipated. Aircore drilling was undertaken over the area as a first pass exploration tool to test for the intrusion and gold anomalism under transported cover.

Drilling on the eastern side was completed at 400m to 1,600m line spacings with hole spacing ranging from 50 to 100m along the lines. Drilling on the western side of the project was completed at 400m line spacing by 50m hole spacings.

Based on bottom-of-hole geological logging, the **drilling has extended the targeted Barimaia granodiorite host intrusion an interpreted strike length of over 7km, more than double the previous extent.**

Strong zones of gold anomalism (see Figures 1 and 2) have been returned in the first batch of assays (25BAAC210 to 25BAAC245). Results returned from section 587,600E (700m E of the limit of previous air-core drilling) include **41m @ 0.40g/t Au from 35m (to end of hole) in 25BAAC238** including **5m @ 1.30g/t Au from 45m**. Mineralisation in 25BAAC238 is associated with a highly weathered, foliated felsic intrusion with iron oxide after sulphide.

Hole 25BAAC245 intersected **15m @ 0.23g/t Au from 30m (to end-of-hole)** within a highly weathered, foliated felsic intrusion with iron oxide after sulphide whilst **Hole 25BAAC243** intersected **17m @ 0.21g/t Au from 30m (to end of hole)** with the bottom of hole intersecting pyritic quartz veining within weathered granodiorite.

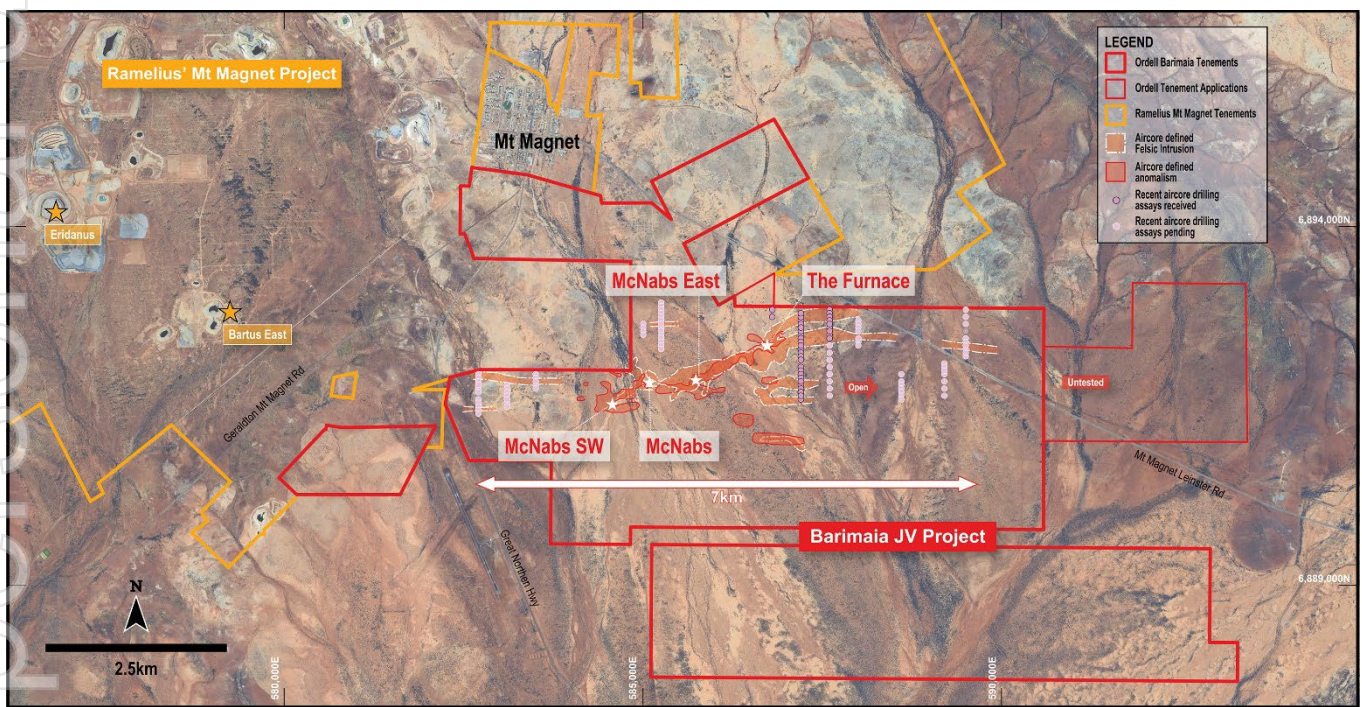


Figure 1. Plan view showing recent aircore drilling highlighting significant strike extent of interpreted Barimaia Intrusion.

Where results have been returned, the regolith profile comprises 5m to 12m of transported cover with the depth of weathering increasing to the east and south.

Within the saprolite, above the interpreted felsic intrusion, a zone of gold depletion is interpreted between the base of transported cover and ~20m to 25m vertical depth.

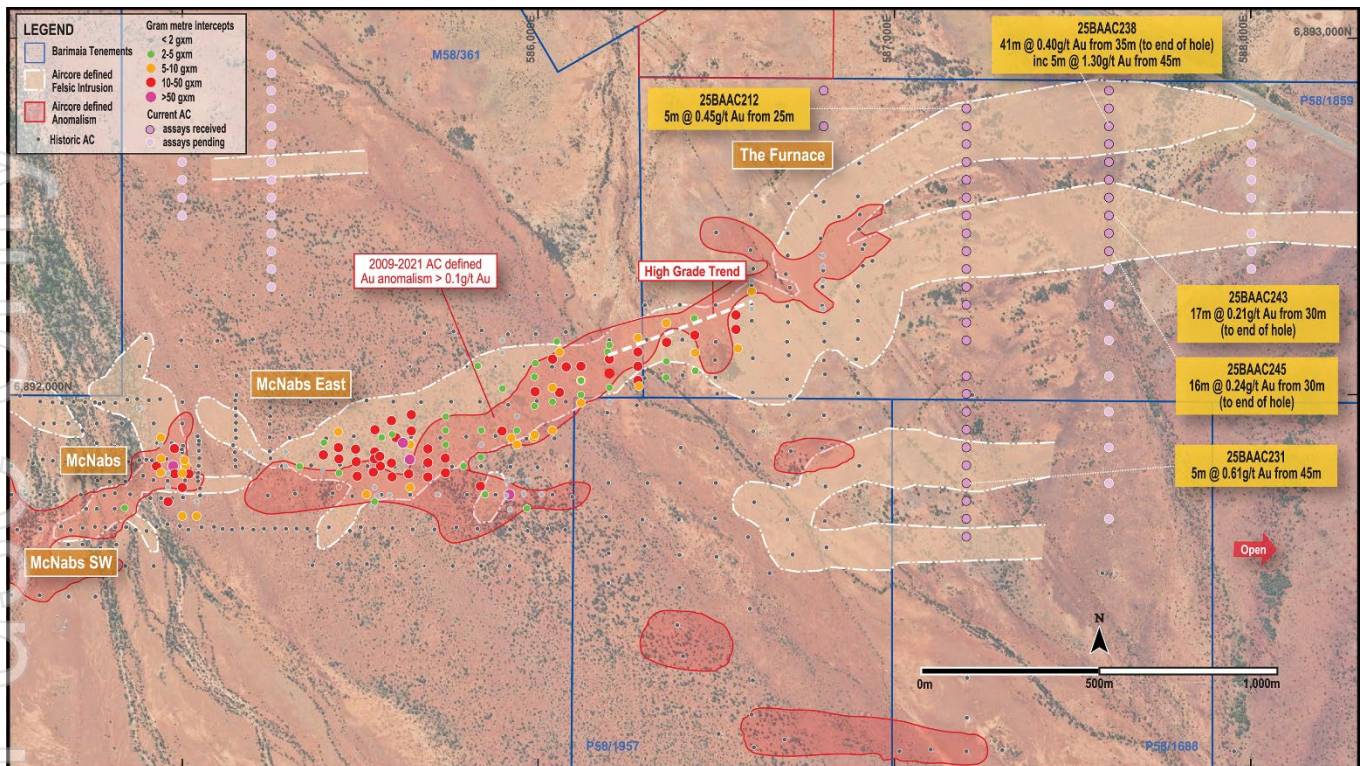


Figure 2. Plan view showing recent aircore drilling intercepts >0.2g/t Au.

Diamond Drilling

Results have been received from the short diamond drilling program (222m) completed in April as part of an ongoing program to systematically test the currently defined 2.5km strike extent of gold mineralisation at Barimaia, with drilling focused on the western side of the McNabs East Prospect.

The results reported in this announcement were from holes 25BADD008 to 25BADD010, with all holes drilled at -60° towards MGA north targeting the western side of the McNabs East Prospect (see Figure 3).

Results from the drilling program are detailed in Table 1 and shown in plan view on Figure 3 and include:

- 13.4m @ 1.09g/t Au from 73m 25BADD008
- 13.0m @ 1.20g/t Au from 102m 25BADD008
- 4.4m @ 1.56g/t Au from 120.6m 25BADD008
- 7.0m @ 1.27g/t Au from 60m 25BADD009
- 7.0m @ 1.08g/t Au from 93m 25BADD009
- 22.5m @ 0.76g/t Au from 171.5m 25BADD009
 - Including 7.0m @ 1.46g/t Au from 187m
- 11m @ 1.07g/t Au from 144m 25BADD010
- 22m @ 0.85g/t Au from 165m 25BADD010
 - Including 10m @ 1.24g/t Au from 165m

Drilling intersected a number of stacked, south-dipping gold mineralised zones on section 585,690E (see Figures 3 and 4) including 13.0m @ 1.20g/t Au from 102m and 4.4m @ 1.56g/t Au from 120.6m in 25BADD008 and 7.0m @ 1.46g/t Au from 187m in 25BADD009.

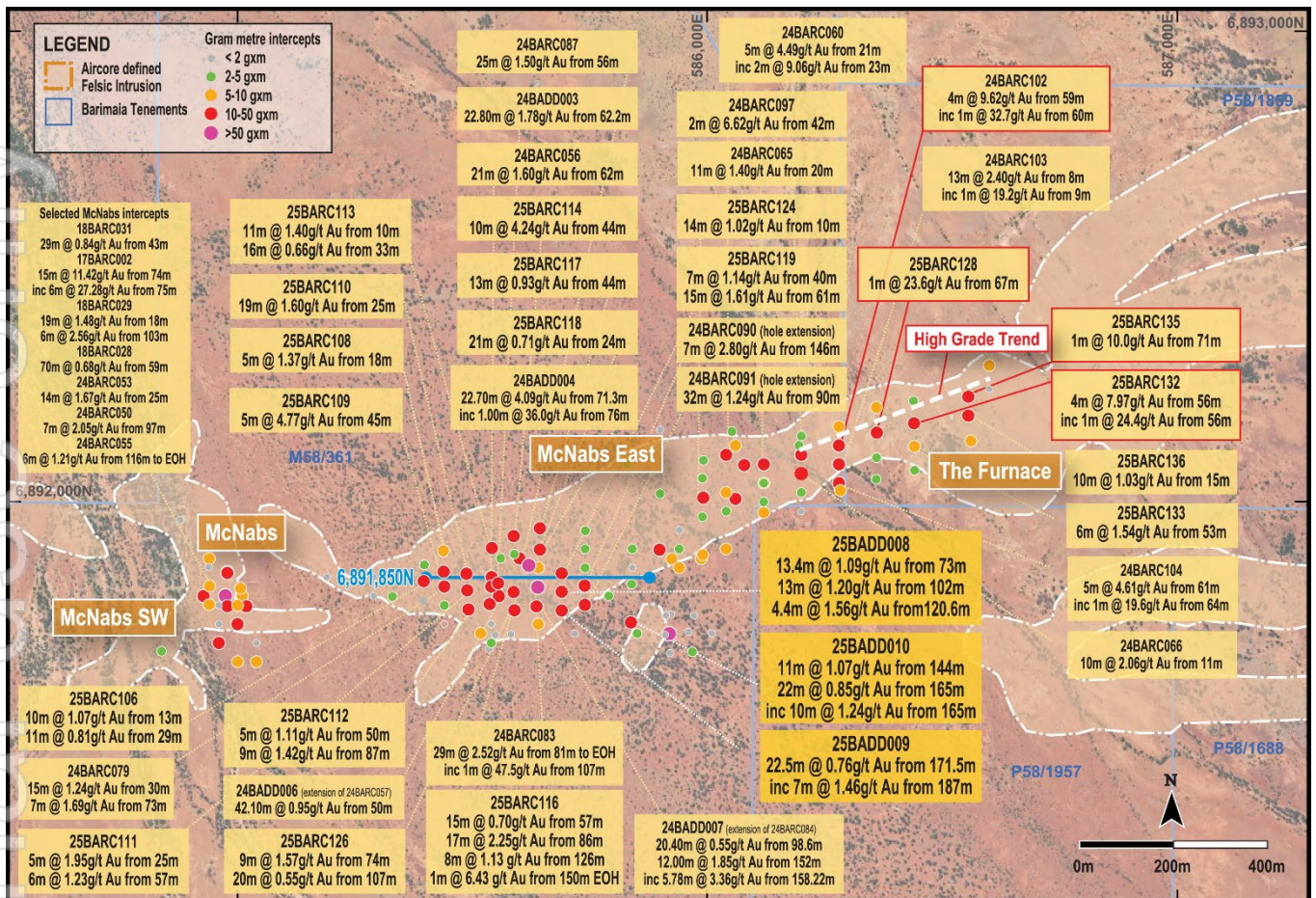


Figure 3. Results from drilling at the McNabs East Prospect at Barimaia. Diamond drilling intercepts reported in this release from April 2025 drilling are highlighted in dark yellow boxes. The location of section line for Figure 4 is shown in blue. The interpreted trend of high-grade gold mineralisation intercepted between McNabs East and The Furnace is shown as a white dashed line. Intercepts with red outlines are interpreted to form part of the ENE high grade trend.

Drilling **150m** further east on section 585,840E returned **22m @ 0.85g/t Au from 165m including 10m @ 1.24g/t Au from 165m**. This mineralisation is adjacent to the southern contact of the granodiorite intrusion with ultramafic rocks and is interpreted to be located in the down-plunge position of the south-dipping wide zone of mineralisation intersected in 24BARC091, which is currently interpreted to be in the hanging wall to (above) the “main zone” mineralisation. Hole 25BADD010 was abandoned due to broken ground.

Drilling on the western side of the McNabs East Prospect has intersected wide zones of shallow gold mineralisation in a number of holes, with the mineralisation hosted by a felsic intrusion (Barimaia Intrusion) which is interpreted to be of granodiorite composition. To date, gold mineralisation has been intersected over a 500m (east-west) by 200m (north-south) strike extent (see Figure 3).

The drilling completed on the western side of the McNabs East Prospect supports an interpretation of a **significant zone of gold mineralisation with at least three stacked zones** which strike ENE and dip to the SSE, with mineralisation overall plunging shallowly to the east and open along strike and untested at depth. The Barimaia granodiorite host rock is interpreted to dip moderately to the SSE in the McNabs East area.

Mineralisation is characterised by moderate sericite and biotite alteration, weak to moderate foliation, disseminated and veinlets of pyrite and quartz pyrite veining/veinlets.

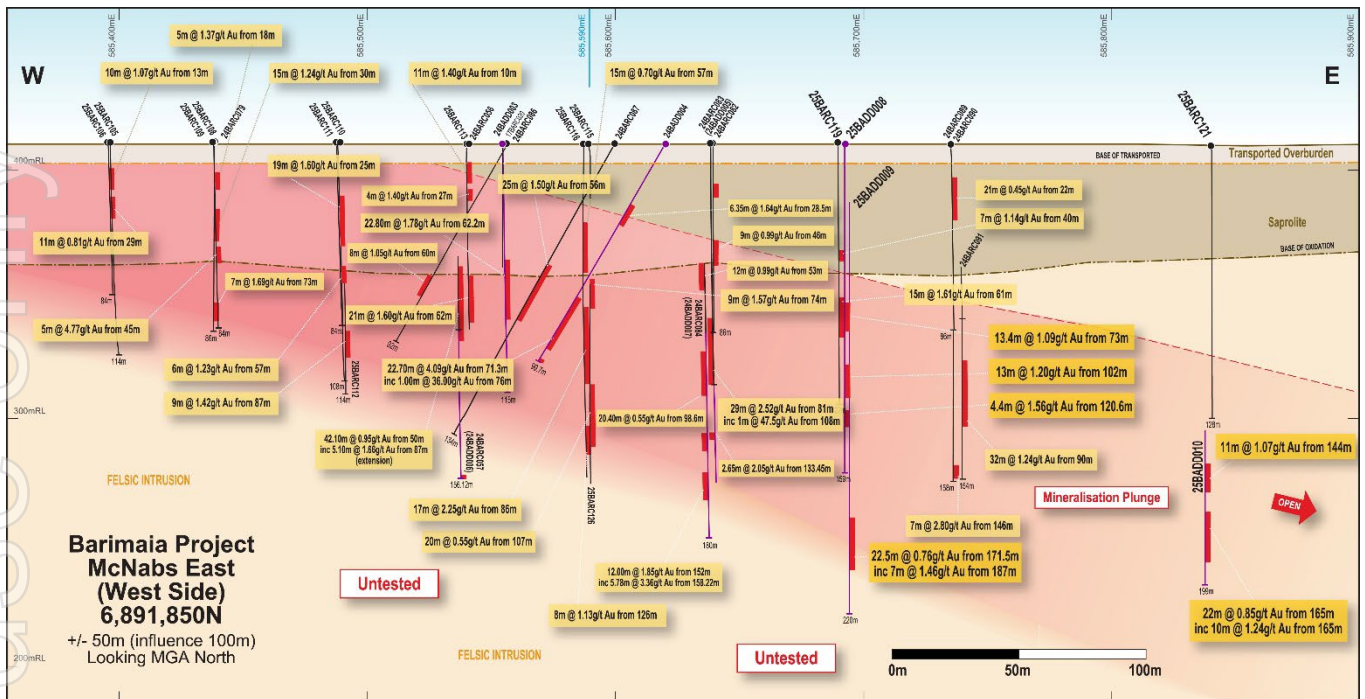


Figure 4. Section 6,891,850N looking north, highlighting a shallow zone of gold mineralisation plunging to the east. April 2025 diamond drill intercepts are highlighted in dark yellow boxes. The section location is shown on Figure 3. Holes 25BADD010, 24BARC090 and 24BARC091 failed to reach target depths due to difficult ground conditions (broken/fractured).

Upcoming Exploration

Exploration over the coming months will include the following and have the objective of:

1. Defining significant extensions (see Figures 5 to 7) to the extensive zone of near-surface gold mineralisation on the western side of McNabs East, with drilling targeting across the entire +200m wide granodiorite intrusion host rock and at depth;
2. Following up the eastern side of McNabs East towards The Furnace (see Figures 5 to 7) targeting extensions to the recently defined shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation; and
3. Following up strongly anomalous gold zones identified by wide-spaced air-core drilling within the near surface (oxide zones).

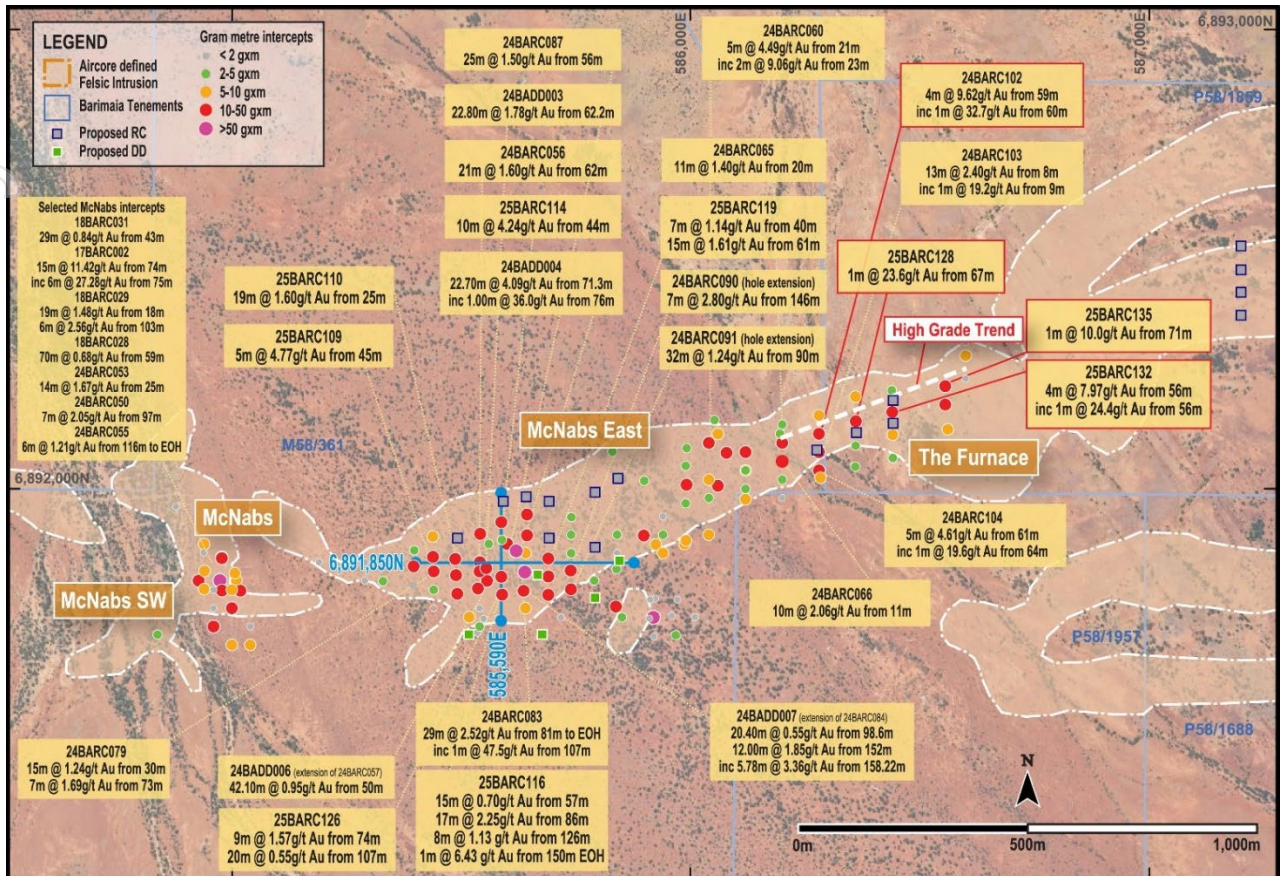


Figure 5. Plan view showing collar locations of planned drilling (diamond collars light green squares and RC collars blue squares). The location of section line for Figures 6 and 7 is shown in blue. The interpreted trend of high-grade gold mineralisation intercepted between McNabs East and The Furnace is shown in a white dashed line.

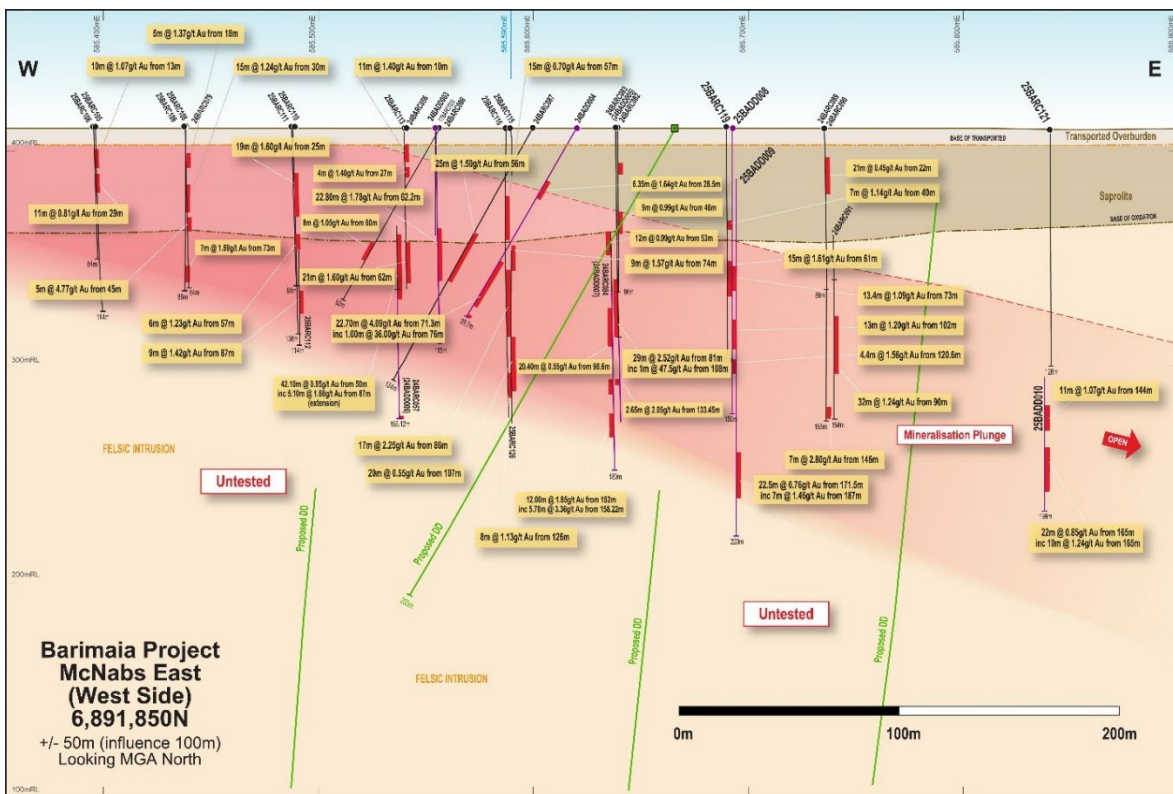


Figure 6. Section 6,891,850N looking north, highlighting a shallow zone of gold mineralisation plunging to the east. The proposed drill traces are shown on the section. The section location is shown on Figure 5. Note holes 25BADD010, 24BARC090 and 24BARC091 failed to reach target depths due to difficult ground conditions (broken/fractured).

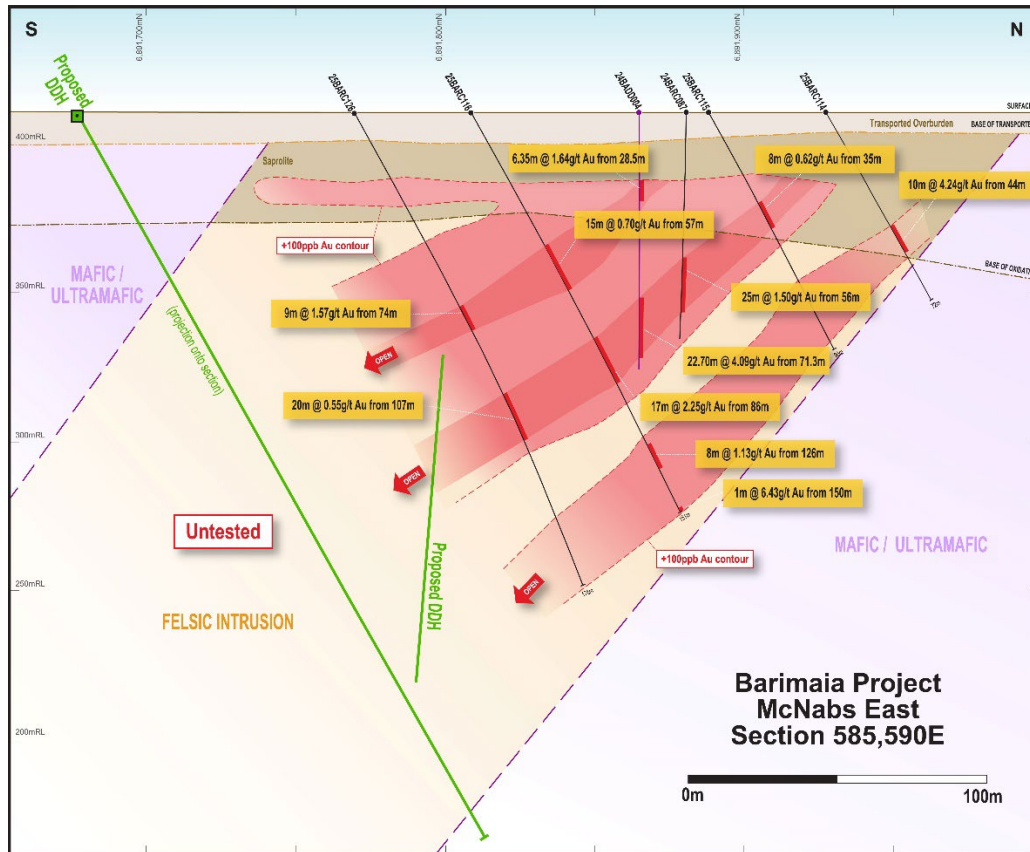


Figure 7. Section 585,590E showing proposed diamond drill hole traces. The felsic intrusion is up to 200m wide however the exact orientation of the contacts is unclear due to the lack of drilling into the contact zones. Note the large area untested by drilling on the southern side of the intrusion at shallow depths.

Background

The Company's flagship Barimaia Gold Project, located in the Murchison region of Western Australia, represents an advanced exploration project with significant historical drilling results.

Ordell acquired its 80.3% interest in Barimaia from Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD), which is now a major shareholder of Ordell with an 8% shareholding. Barimaia was never systematically explored due to Genesis' strategic focus on its assets in the Leonora region.

Barimaia is located in a Tier-1 mining jurisdiction in close proximity to several gold processing plants, lying adjacent to Ramelius Resources' Mt Magnet mill.

Previous exploration by Genesis identified an extensive gold system at Barimaia, with historical RC drilling highlighting shallow open pit potential.

Ordell's exploration at Barimaia is targeting new discoveries of a similar style to the Eridanus deposit, which forms part of Ramelius Resources' (ASX: RMS) Mount Magnet gold mining operations (Figure 8). Eridanus lies ~6km north-west of Barimaia and hosts a current Mineral Resource Estimate of 21Mt @ 1.7g/t Au for 1,200,000oz of contained gold¹, with an additional +300,000 ounces of gold already mined from the open pit.

¹ Ramelius Resources ASX Release, 13 May 2024, "Eridanus Mineral Resource up 64% to 1.2Moz"

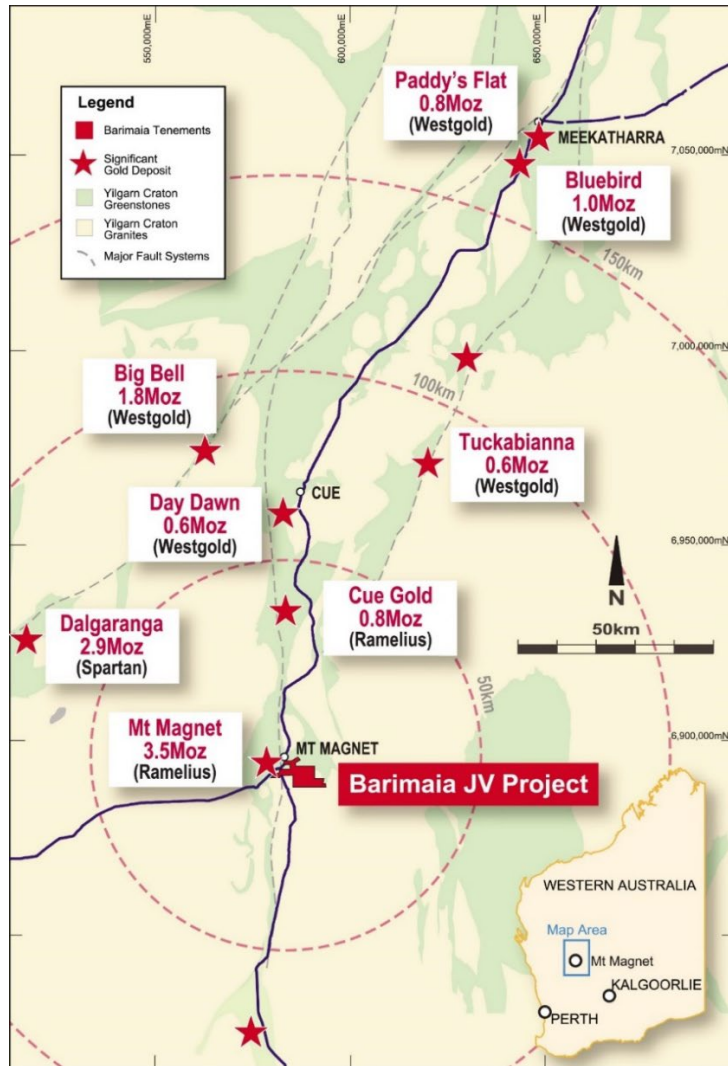


Figure 8. Project location. (see Table 3 for source data for Mineral Resources of Gold Deposits in the Murchison District).

This announcement is approved for release by Michael Fowler, Managing Director for Ordell Minerals Limited.

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ENDS

Competent Person’s Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Fowler, a Competent Person who is a Member of the AusIMM. Michael is a Director and a shareholder of Ordell. He has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Michael consents to the inclusion in the Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The references in this announcement to Exploration Results were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in the following announcements:

- ASX release dated 11 September 2024 “Drilling confirms shallow zones of gold mineralisation at Barimaia Gold Project, WA”
- ASX Release dated 4 November 2024 “Shallow, High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Intersected at Barimaia Gold Project”
- ASX release dated 14 January 2025 “High-Grade Gold Returned in First Diamond Drill Program at Barimaia Gold Project, WA”
- ASX Release dated 2 April 2025 “Further Shallow, High Grade Gold Mineralisation Intersected at Barimaia Gold Project, WA”
- ASX Release dated 16 April 2025 “New Zone of Shallow, High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Intersected at Barimaia”

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports and that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original reports.

Table 1: Diamond Drilling Results 25BADD008 to 010 – All Holes Drilled Within Sequence Are Listed with intercepts > 0.5g/t Au.

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Max Depth (m)	Dip	MGA Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
25BADD008	585,690	6,891,810	410.4	159	-61.14	1.88	73.00	86.40	13.4	1.09
							102.00	115.00	13.0	1.20
							120.60	125.00	4.4	1.56
25BADD009	585,690	6,891,769	410.2	219.49	-60.09	0.66	60.00	67.00	7.0	1.27
							79.00	88.00	9.0	0.93
							93.00	100.00	7.0	1.08
							111.00	116.00	5.0	0.84
							130.00	133.00	3.0	1.86
							139.29	144.00	4.7	1.16
						171.50	194.00	22.5	0.76	
						includes	187.00	194.00	7.0	1.46
25BADD010	585,838	6,891,740	409.7	199	-61.05	2.02	144.00	155.00	11.0	1.07
							165.00	187.00	22.0	0.86
							includes	165.00	175.00	10.0

NSA – No significant intercept

Table 2: Aircore Drilling Results 25BAAC210 to 245 – All Holes Drilled Within Sequence Are Listed. Intercepts > 0.05g/t Au.

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Max Depth (m)	Dip	MGA Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
25BAAC210	586,800	6,892,850	410.0	60	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC211	586,800	6,892,750	410.0	72	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC212	587,200	6,892,800	420.0	53	-60	0.0	25	30	5	0.45
25BAAC213	587,200	6,892,750	420.0	63	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC214	587,200	6,892,700	420.0	60	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC215	587,200	6,892,650	420.0	56	-60	0.0				NSA

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Max Depth (m)	Dip	MGA Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
25BAAC216	587,200	6,892,600	410.0	72	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC217	587,200	6,892,500	410.0	13	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC218	587,200	6,892,450	410.0	12	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC219	587,200	6,892,400	410.0	10	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC220	587,200	6,892,350	410.0	7	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC221	587,200	6,892,300	410.0	10	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC222	587,200	6,892,250	410.0	10	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC223	587,200	6,892,200	410.0	4	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC224	587,200	6,892,150	410.0	9	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC225	587,200	6,892,050	410.0	35	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC226	587,200	6,892,000	410.0	12	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC227	587,200	6,891,950	410.0	36	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC228	587,200	6,891,900	410.0	56	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC229	587,200	6,891,850	410.0	62	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC230	587,200	6,891,800	410.0	69	-60	0.0	65	68	3	0.06
25BAAC231	587,200	6,891,750	410.0	83	-60	0.0	45	50	5	0.61
25BAAC232	587,200	6,891,700	410.0	93	-60	0.0	30	35	5	0.13
25BAAC233	587,200	6,891,650	410.0	48	-60	0.0	45	47	2	0.05
25BAAC234	587,200	6,891,600	410.0	57	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC235	587,200	6,892,550	410.0	45	-60	0.0	30	35	5	0.06
25BAAC236	587,600	6,892,850	410.0	60	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC237	587,600	6,892,800	410.0	79	-60	0.0				NSA
25BAAC238	587,600	6,892,750	410.0	76	-60	0.0	35	76	41	0.40
						Includes	45	50	5	1.30
25BAAC239	587,600	6,892,700	410.0	59	-60	0.0	30	40	10	0.23
							55	59	4	0.07
25BAAC240	587,600	6,892,650	410.0	83	-60	0.0	25	35	10	0.09
							50	65	15	0.07
25BAAC241	587,600	6,892,600	410.0	61	-60	0.0	30	45	15	0.08
							55	61	6	0.10
25BAAC242	587,600	6,892,550	410.0	59	-60	0.0	25	30	5	0.06
							40	45	5	0.06
							58	59	1	0.10
25BAAC243	587,600	6,892,500	410.0	47	-60	0.0	30	47	17	0.21
25BAAC244	587,600	6,892,450	410.0	80	-60	0.0	30	35	5	0.10
							55	60	5	0.07
25BAAC245	587,600	6,892,400	410.0	45	-60	0.0	30	45	15	0.23

NSA – No significant intercept

Table 3: Mineral Resources of Gold Deposits in the Murchison District.

Mineral Resources									
Deposit	Measured and Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Au Ounces (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Au Ounces (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Au Ounces (Moz)
Mt Magnet ¹	48.0	1.7	2.67	17.0	1.6	0.87	65.0	1.7	3.50
Cue Gold ¹	6.0	2.6	0.50	5.3	1.8	0.31	10.0	2.0	0.81
Dalgaranga ²	10.6	6.3	2.16	5.3	4.1	0.70	15.9	5.6	2.86
Big Bell ³	12.0	3.2	1.25	5.9	3.1	0.59	17.9	3.2	1.84
Paddy Flat ³	11.0	1.7	0.61	2.6	1.9	0.16	13.6	1.8	0.77
Tuckabianna ³	3.7	2.8	0.34	2.9	2.6	0.24	6.6	2.7	0.58
Bluebird ³	4.7	3.1	0.46	6.0	2.6	0.49	10.7	2.8	0.96
Day Dawn ^{3,4}	1.9	5.4	0.34	1.8	4.35	0.26	3.8	4.9	0.59

1. Ramelius Resources ASX Release, 2 September 2024, "Resources And Reserves Statement 2024"

2. Spartan Resources ASX Release, 2 December 2024, "High-Grade Resource Hits 2.37Moz @ 8.7g/T As Pepper Soars 99% To 873,400oz @ 10.3g/T"

3. Westgold ASX Release, 23 September 2024, "2024 Mineral Resource Estimate And Ore Reserves (Updated)"

4. Westgold - Day Dawn includes Great Fingall and Golden Crown

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Sampling by Ordell Minerals was undertaken using standard industry practices with diamond drilling (DDH), reverse circulation drilling (RC) and aircore drilling (AC).</p> <p>Sampling by previous companies was undertaken using standard industry practices with diamond drilling (DDH), reverse circulation (RC) drilling, RAB and air core (AC) by previous operators.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>All co-ordinates are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z50) and drill hole collars have been surveyed by hand held GPS and DGPS for the majority of DDH and RC holes.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>DDH was completed using a HQ and 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.</p> <p>RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 1m analytical sample ranges from a typical 2.5 - 3.5kg.</p> <p>AC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone by bucket at 1m intervals and laid on the ground in rows of 10m. The 1m bulk samples were sampled with a scoop to generate 5m composite samples of approximately 2.5kg. An additional 1m EOH multi-element sample was taken.</p> <p><u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u></p> <p>Independence Group used RC and aircore drilling to obtain 1m samples from which analytical samples were formed with composite sample intervals of 4m and 1m bottom of hole samples.</p> <p>Metallo Pty Ltd used aircore and RAB drilling to obtain 1m samples from which analytical samples were formed with sample intervals ranging from 1 to 4m.</p> <p><u>Genesis (Metallo)</u></p> <p>DDH was completed using a HQ and 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 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.</p> <p>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 from which 2 to 3 kg was dried, crushed and pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. One metre split samples were then collected and submitted to the laboratory for areas of known mineralisation or anomalism generally over 0.1g/t gold.</p> <p>AC samples were collected from a rig mounted cyclone by bucket at 1m intervals and laid on the ground in rows of 10m. The 1m bulk samples were sampled with a scoop to generate 5m composite samples of approximately 2.5kg. An additional 1m EOH multi-element sample was taken.</p>
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>DDH was undertaken by Precision Exploration Drilling using HQ2 or NQ3 size drill bits.</p> <p>RC face sampling drilling was completed using a 5.5" drill bit. Drilling was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using a custom-built truck mounted rig.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
		<p>AC drilling was carried out using a 3½” blade bit to refusal, generally at the fresh rock interface. Drilling was undertaken by Gyro Drilling using a custom-built truck mounted rig.</p> <p><u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u></p> <p>RC drilling used a face sampling bit. Conventional equipment was used for RAB and AC drilling.</p> <p><u>Genesis (Metallo)</u></p> <p>DDH was undertaken by Terra Drilling using HQ2 or NQ3 size for drill sampling and assay.</p> <p>RC face sampling drilling was completed using a 5.5” drill bit with drilling was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using a custom-built truck mounted rig.</p> <p>AC drilling was carried out using a 3½” blade bit to refusal, generally at the fresh rock interface. Drilling was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using a custom-built truck mounted rig.</p>
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>DDH core recovery was measured.</p> <p>RC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC 1m sample.</p> <p>AC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each AC sample.</p> <p><u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u></p> <p>Recoveries from historical drilling are not documented but drilling conditions, recoveries and sample size were reported to be good.</p> <p><u>Genesis (Metallo)</u></p> <p>DDH core recovery was measured.</p> <p>RC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC sample.</p> <p>AC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each AC sample.</p>
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>DDH core recovery was considered to be good.</p> <p>The RC samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered in shallow drilling (<100m). Ground water increased at depth.</p> <p>>95% of AC samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered.</p> <p><u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u></p> <p>Recoveries from historical drilling are not documented but drilling conditions, recoveries and sample size were reported to be good.</p> <p><u>Genesis (Metallo)</u></p> <p>DDH core recovery was considered to be very good.</p> <p>The RC samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered.</p> <p>>95% of AC samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered.</p>
	<p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether</i></p>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p>

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	<i>sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No bias was noted between sample recovery and grade. Previous explorers reported no bias between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>The detail of logging is considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation for the DDH and RC drilling completed by Ordell.</p> <p>Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken at 1m intervals for RC drilling.</p> <p><u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u></p> <p>The detail of logging is considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation for the RC drilling however AC and RAB sampling is not appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <p>Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken at 1m intervals for RC drilling.</p> <p><u>Genesis (Metallo)</u></p> <p>The detail of logging is considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation for the DDH and RC drilling completed by Genesis.</p> <p>AC sampling is not considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>Detailed logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken. Photography of diamond core is undertaken during the logging process. Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken at 1m intervals for RC and AC drilling. Photography of chip trays was completed.</p> <p><u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u></p> <p>Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken.</p> <p><u>Genesis (Metallo)</u></p> <p>Detailed logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken. Photography of diamond core is undertaken during the logging process. Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken at 1m intervals for RC drilling. Photography of chip trays was completed.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>All drill holes were logged in full.</p> <p>Historically all drill holes were logged in full.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>Where drilling was completed using DDH, half core was sampled except for duplicate samples where quarter core was taken.</p> <p><u>Genesis (Metallo)</u></p> <p>Where drilling was completed using DDH half core was sampled except for duplicate samples where quarter core was taken.</p>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>Reverse circulation holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter.</p> <p>Air core holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone.</p> <p><u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u></p>

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		<p>RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter.</p> <p>AC holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone.</p> <p><u>Genesis (Metallo)</u></p> <p>Reverse circulation holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter.</p> <p>Air core holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone.</p>
	<p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>DDH and RC samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth. Samples were dried at approximately 105°C. A Boyd crusher crushed samples to ~3mm in preparation for analysis. The sample preparation technique is considered appropriate.</p> <p>AC samples were collected as 5m composites and 1m bottom of hole samples. Samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth following preparation in Perth. 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 (25g) and underwent Aqua-Regia digest and were analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (aMS) with a 1ppb gold detection limit. Bottom of hole samples had a Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Tubes. The samples were analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry.</p> <p><u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u></p> <p>All samples from Metallo and Independence Group were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth.</p> <p>RC 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).</p> <p>AC and RAB samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth. 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 (25g) and underwent analysis by aqua regia (method AR25/aMS) with a 1ppb gold detection limit.</p> <p><u>Genesis (Metallo)</u></p> <p>DDH and RC samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth following preparation in Perth. 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).</p> <p>AC samples were collected as 5m composites and 1m bottom of hole samples. Samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth following preparation in Perth. 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 aqua regia and fire assay (method FA50/OE04).</p>

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	<p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>Ordell submitted standards and blanks into the DDH and RC sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's and blanks were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-40 samples. Field duplicate samples were submitted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-20 samples.</p> <p><u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u></p> <p>Both Metallo and Independence Group submitted standards and blanks into their sample sequences as part of the QAQC process. The analytical technique used approaches total dissolution of gold and partial (AR). No QAQC issues were reported.</p> <p><u>Genesis (Metallo)</u></p> <p>Genesis submitted standards and blanks into the sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-40 samples.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>Sampling was carried out using Ordell's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals for all drilling methods.</p> <p><u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u></p> <p>Both Metallo and Independence Group submitted standards and blanks into their sample sequences as part of the QAQC process. The analytical technique used approaches total dissolution of gold and partial (AR). No QAQC issues were reported.</p> <p><u>Genesis (Metallo)</u></p> <p>Sampling was carried out using Genesis' protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals.</p>
	<p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>Ordell DDH and RC samples have been analysed by Chrysol PhotonAssay™ at Intertek laboratory in Perth. Samples for PhotonAssay™ are dried at 105°C and then crushed to 3mm. A rotary splitter is then used to collect a 500g subsample, which is placed in the single use PhotonAssay™ jar. The jar is then fed into the Photon analyser with gold reported at detection limits of 0.02ppm to 350ppm.</p> <p>The analytical techniques used by previous explorers approaches total dissolution of gold.</p> <p>Ordell AC samples underwent Aqua-Regia digest and may not allow total dissolution of gold.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>pXRF analyses is undertaken on selected holes.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>In addition to Ordell's 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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
		<p>are accurate. Duplicate analysis of samples showed the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.</p> <p><u>Genesis (Metallo)</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Results from certified reference material highlight that sample assay values are accurate.</p> <p>Duplicate analysis of samples showed the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	A Director of Ordell Minerals Limited verified the significant intercepts. No independent verification occurred.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes were completed.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u></p> <p>Primary data documentation was not provided to Genesis but data provided was well organized and securely stored in a relational database;</p> <p><u>Genesis (Metallo)</u></p> <p>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 was stored in a custom designed database maintained by an external DB consultant.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	<p>All maps and sample locations are in MGA Zone50 GDA grid and have been measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±2 metres.</p> <p>Collar locations were planned and pegged using a handheld Garmin GPS with reference to known collar positions in the field.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	MGA Zone50 GDA.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Drill hole collar RL's are +/- 2m accuracy. Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of development.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p>DDH and RC drill spacing is variable with sections ranging from 40m to 100m apart.</p> <p>AC drilling is on a nominal grid of 100m x 100m in the McNabs area increasing to 400m x 100m to the south and east.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	The current data spacing is not sufficient to confirm both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible</i>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>DDH and RC holes were generally angled to MGA grid north.</p>

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to geological structure	<i>structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<p><u>Previous Explorers</u></p> <p>RC holes were generally angled to MGA grid west or MGA grid south. Holes were generally angled to MGA grid north or vertical.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	No orientation-based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p><u>Ordell</u></p> <p>Chain of custody was managed by Ordell. There were no issues.</p> <p><u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u></p> <p>Sample security measures are not known.</p> <p><u>Genesis (Metallo)</u></p> <p>Chain of custody was managed by Genesis. No issues were reported.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were completed.

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JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Project comprises tenements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P58/1687 P58/1688 P58/1689 P58/1690 P58/1691 P58/1751 P58/1752 P58/1762 P58/1763 P58/1764 P58/1765 P58/1859 P58/1956 P58/1957 E58/574 M58/361 MLA58/371 PLA58/2030 PLA58/2031 PLA58/2032 <p>Ordell Minerals Limited is the legal and beneficial owner of 100% of the share capital in Metallo Resources Pty Ltd (Metallo).</p> <p>Metallo is a party to the Mt Magnet Joint Venture Agreement (Barimaia JV) dated 29 November 2019 (JV Agreement) and currently holds an 80.3% equity in the JV.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<p>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.</p> <p>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</p>	<p>The tenements are in good standing.</p> <p>Limited modern day gold exploration had been carried out within the Project area prior to 2009 due to the area being largely covered by transported material and being regarded by previous explorers as being largely underlain by non-prospective granites.</p> <p><u>Independence Group – 2009</u></p> <p>In February 2009, Ralph McNab, a prospector based in Mt Magnet, submitted to IGO the assay results from a Water Corporation water bore completed 18 months before on historic P58/1461. The water bore was located 5km SSE of the town of Mt Magnet. This hole MMWC05 (vertical hole to 98m) returned 48m @ 0.18g/t Au from 36m with a peak gold intercept of 4m @ 0.72 g/t Au.</p> <p>On receipt of the data from McNab, IGO reviewed the area, including resampling the Water Corporation bore which led to IGO entering into a Joint Venture with McNab to explore the area.</p> <p>A total of 39 AC drill holes were drilled by IGO in September 2009, with the objective of testing the extent of the mineralisation along the interpreted strike (then NE). However, the drilling failed to delineate any significant gold mineralisation and IGO decided to drop the JV with the tenement holders.</p> <p>Following the return of the tenements McNab decided to follow-up the anomalous water bore (MMWC05) with deeper reverse circulation (RC) holes. Results from the follow up holes replicated anomalism and also intersected higher grade and widths of gold anomalism (11m @ 1g/t Au). Mineralisation was noted to be hosted in sulphidic felsic porphyry but also present within the hanging wall ultramafic schists. The footwall was described as a granite and did not contain any mineralisation.</p> <p><u>Independence Group – 2013 to 2015</u></p> <p>The project was once again submitted to IGO for review in late 2013 who subsequently reacquired the Project under a new JV arrangement.</p>

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		<p>IGO completed a multi-element RC sample pulp re-assaying program in March 2014 which highlighted a strong geochemical association of Au, Bi, Te, Pb, W and Ag. This element association was noted to be similar to the nearby Quasar Gold deposit at Ramelius' Mt Magnet Gold Project.</p> <p>IGO completed an AC drilling program in December 2014 to follow up on the previous RC programme and to identify new regional targets. A total of 76 AC holes were completed with further significant gold intersections returned from both within and on the contacts of porphyry intrusions with the enclosing ultramafic units.</p> <p>During mid-2015, IGO suddenly withdrew from the JV citing difficult market conditions and a refocus of exploration activities away from gold due to the announcement of their takeover of Sirius Resources. IGO surrendered or divested a number of early-stage gold projects at that time.</p> <p><u>Metallo 2016</u></p> <p>In late 2015 the Project owners engaged consultants to undertake a technical review of the Project with the aim of drawing conclusions on remnant prospectivity and, if warranted, recommendations for future exploration programs. Following the review, 68 AC holes for 2,033m and 19 RAB holes for 403m were drilled in June 2016 at the McNabs, McNabs SW and McNabs East. The completed geological reviews and drilling program at McNabs successfully extended the known gold anomalism to an area of 1.5km x 0.5km with mineralisation at the time considered open in many areas. Twenty-one holes returned gold intersections greater than 0.1g/t Au. The McNabs Central and McNabs SW Prospects (Figure 5) were deemed ready for follow-up RC drilling while McNabs East required additional AC drilling to refine the targets.</p> <p><u>Genesis Minerals Limited – 2017 to 2023</u></p> <p>Genesis Minerals acquired Metallo Resources in 2017 and following the acquisition completed reconnaissance mapping, a data review as well as RC and AC drill programs from mid-2017 to 2021.</p> <p>A total of 209 AC holes for 3391m, 47 RC holes for 5,062m and 2 diamond holes for 245m were drilled. Drilling confirmed the presence of extensive porphyry intrusions hosting broad, low-grade, disseminated gold mineralisation with localised high-grade zones.</p> <p>Initial RC drilling in 2017 by Genesis was completed at the McNabs, McNabs SW and McNabs East together with AC drilling which expanded and defined the McNabs East area. The AC drilling program defined a coherent, east west trending +0.1g/t Au anomaly over +1km associated with a felsic porphyry intrusion(s) within mafic to ultramafic units. All of the 2017 RC drill holes were drilled MGA grid west.</p> <p>A very wide spaced test of the 2017 AC defined gold anomalism was completed in 2018 with RC drilling. The majority of the 2018 RC holes were drilled MGA grid south orthogonal to the interpreted gold mineralised felsic porphyry intrusions defined by AC drilling.</p> <p>Further AC drilling was completed in 2019 and 2021. The 2019 drilling continued to define anomalous gold mineralisation further to the east of McNabs East and also test areas to the south to define the granite greenstone contact. AC drilling in 2021 further expanded gold anomalism within the main felsic intrusion to the east of McNabs East.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The geology of the Project is dominated by late granites to the south, with ultramafic-mafic lithologies to the north and felsic volcanics and sediments (BIF) the west. The granite contact is poorly defined and drilling at McNabs shows the contact to be further south than interpreted on 250,000 GSWA geology maps, indicating prospective greenstone lithologies to be more extensive and adding to the overall prospectivity of the area.</p> <p>Structurally the Project is dominated by a series of NW trending structural corridors and lesser NE trending Boogardie Break (an important control to the majority of mineralisation in the Mt Magnet District) corridors with minor</p>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
		<p>cross cutting features. The structural interpretation is largely taken from magnetics, however the low magnetic contrast between lithologies and transported cover makes confirmation difficult.</p> <p>The gold mineralisation and alteration style identified to date comprises felsic intrusion(s) associated mineralisation, where gold is hosted within silica-sericite-pyrite altered felsic bodies. This style of mineralisation is less common than the typical BIF hosted mineralisation of the Mt Magnet District.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> 	<p>Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this report.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this report.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>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</i></p>	<p>No top cuts were applied. Intercepts results were formed from 1m samples.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Maximum internal dilution of 3m was included.</p>
	<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>No metal equivalent values are currently used for reporting of exploration results</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	<p>Only down hole lengths are reported.</p> <p>Down hole length, true width not known.</p>
Diagrams	<p><i>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</i></p>	<p>Appropriate plans are included in this report.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
	<i>drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All significant exploration results are reported and all drill holes listed.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	No meaningful data collected at this early stage of exploration.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Further work will include systematic infill and extensional drilling.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Appropriate plans are included in this report.