Further shallow gold intercepts strengthen McNabs East ahead of maiden resource

Resource drilling confirms robust zones of gold mineralisation, with mineralisation commencing just ~10m below surface

Highlights:

- **Further assay results from the recent Reverse Circulation (RC) resource drilling program at McNabs East continue to confirm shallow, robust zones of continuous gold mineralisation, paving the way for a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).**
- **Drilling at the McNabs East Main Zone continues to return significant gold intercepts including:**
  - **46m @ 1.01g/t Au from 32m 26BARC331**
    - **Including 25m @ 1.23g/t Au from 52m**
  - **18m @ 1.13g/t Au from 43m 26BARC441**
  - **9m @ 2.01g/t Au from 10m 26BARC437**
  - **10m @ 1.44g/t Au from 13m 26BARC327**
  - **8m @ 1.95g/t Au from 81m 26BARC380**
  - **8m @ 1.37g/t Au from 25m 26BARC434**
  - **13m @ 1.04g/t Au from 21m 26BARC438**
  - **8m @ 1.51g/t Au from 29m 26BARC439**
  - **8m @ 1.37g/t Au from 30m 26BARC437**
- **Drilling at the McNabs East Northern Zone also returned strong gold intercepts including:**
  - **2m @ 17.47g/t Au from 34m 26BARC422**
    - **1m @ 32.59g/t Au from 34m**
  - **5m @ 3.72g/t Au from 38m 26BARC387**
  - **15m @ 1.08g/t Au from 14m 26BARC386**
  - **15m @ 0.97g/t Au from 63m 26BARC419**
  - **8m @ 1.58g/t Au from 17m 26BARC412**
  - **2m @ 5.53g/t Au from 46m 26BARC428**
- **Results continue to define a substantial zone of shallow gold mineralisation extending over 1,300m of strike at McNabs East with the mineralisation commencing ~10m below surface and remaining open.**
- **The maiden MRE for McNabs East is on track for the December 2026 Quarter, providing a foundation for ongoing assessment of a near-term mining opportunity.**
- **Extensional and discovery drilling to grow the Barimaia Project will continue for the remainder of the year.**
- **Technical studies are ongoing to support a potential near-term development opportunity at Barimaia, with a suitable water source for mining recently identified with strong water flows reported.**

Ordell Minerals Limited (ASX: ORD) ("**Ordell**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report further significant assay results from resource definition and exploration drilling completed at its flagship Barimaia Gold Project ("**Barimaia**"), located near Mount Magnet in the Murchison region of Western Australia.

The results reported in this release are from RC drilling aimed at delivering a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), encompassing the McNabs East Main Zone and Northern Zone (see Figures 1 and 2).

Drilling on section **585,515E** returned wide, shallow zones of gold mineralisation including **46m @ 1.01g/t Au from 32m including 25m @ 1.23g/t Au from 52m (see Figure 3) in 26BARC331**.

Drilling on section **585,465E** returned shallow mineralisation including **9m @ 2.01g/t Au from 10m and 8m @1.37g/t Au from 30m in 26BARC437 and 18m @ 1.13g/t Au from 43m in 26BARC441**.

Drilling at the McNabs East Northern Zone on section 586,160E returned a high-grade intercept of **2m @ 17.47g/t Au from 34m including 1m @ 32.59g/t Au from 34m in 26BARC422.**

Management Comment

Commenting on the latest results, Ordell's Managing Director, Michael Fowler, said:

"In-fill drilling continues to deliver consistently strong results, highlighting the continuity and shallow nature of the gold mineralisation at McNabs East that will form the basis of our maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, with broad intersections returned across the Main Zone and further encouraging results received from the Northern Zone.

"These results provide further confidence as we work towards delivering our maiden Mineral Resource Estimate later in the quarter. This will be an important milestone in assessing the potential for a near-term mining opportunity at McNabs East.

"Further extensional drilling at McNabs East will commence in the second half of November along with follow up drilling of anticipated aircore defined gold targets as we continue to assess the broader growth potential of the Barimaia gold system."

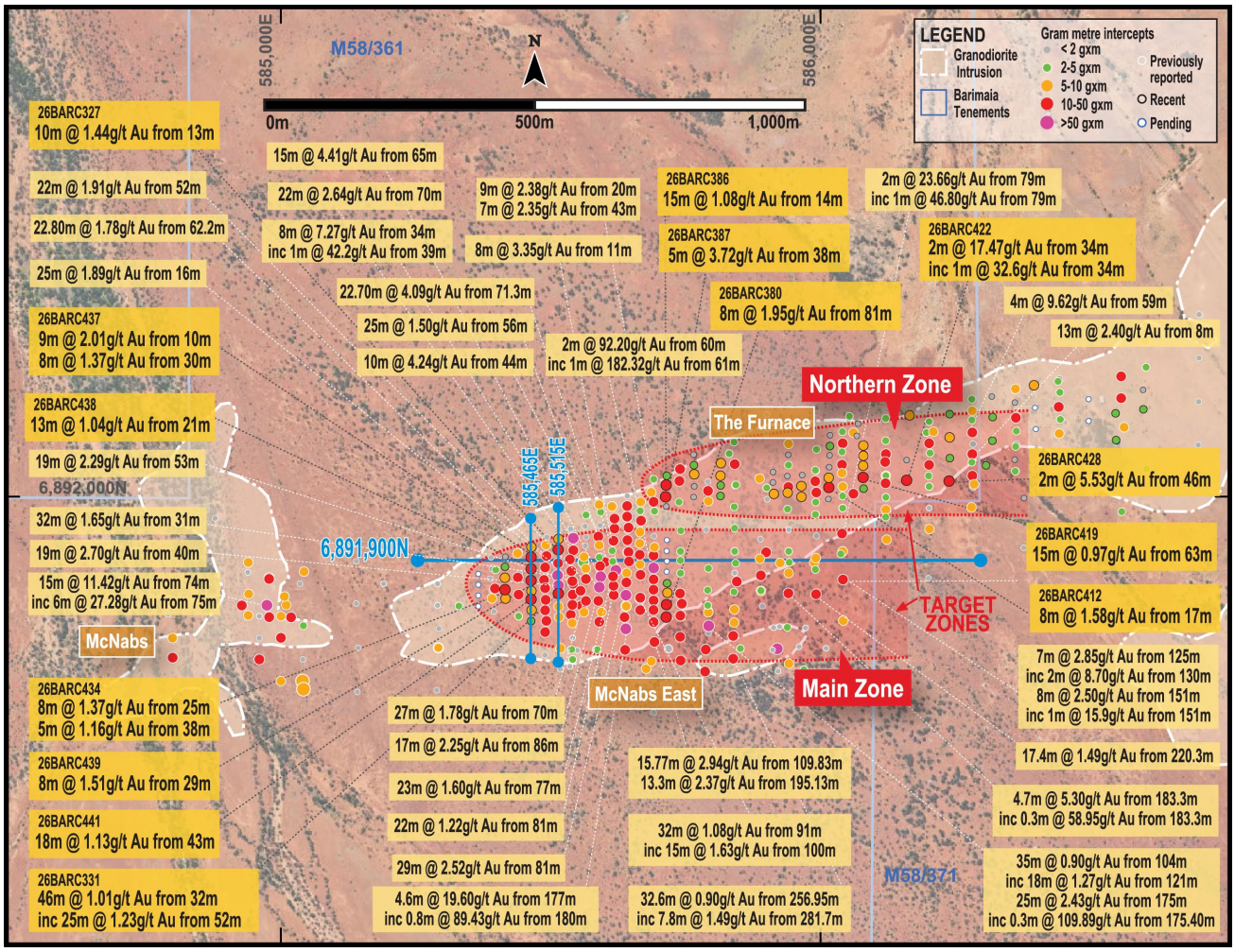


Figure 1. Results from drilling at Barimaia centred on the McNabs East Prospect. Drill intercepts reported in this release are highlighted in dark yellow boxes. The location of the section in Figure 2 is shown by the horizontal light blue line and sections in Figures 3 and 4 as vertical light blue lines.

Ordell is moving forward with its two-pronged strategy to unlock the value of the Barimaia Project, by:

1. Fast-tracking a potential near-term mine development opportunity. This will be progressed through in-fill drilling to underpin the completion of a maiden MRE for the McNabs East Prospect in Q4 2026, followed by mining studies aimed at demonstrating the near-term development opportunity at Barimaia; and
2. Making further discoveries and defining significant extensions to the known mineralisation. This will be achieved through continued extensional and discovery drilling across the Barimaia Project to build scale and define the size of the broader Barimaia gold system over the next 18 months.

Summary of drill-holes reported in this announcement

Results in this announcement are reported for holes 26BARC363 to 26BARC443 and 26BARC326, 26BARC327 and 26BARC331. Results are still pending for holes 26BARC370 to 26BARC373 and 26BARC381 to 26BARC384.

Drilling at the McNabs East Main Zone has been completed at 25m x 20m hole spacings between 585,365E and 585,715E, with vertical coverage ranging from ~50m depth on the western side to ~100m depth on the eastern side.

A full list of results is provided in Table 1 and hole locations are shown on Figures 1 and 2.

McNabs East Prospect

RC drilling at the McNabs East Main Zone on 585,515E (see Figure 3) returned wide shallow zones of gold mineralisation including:

- **46m @ 1.01g/t Au from 32m** **26BARC331**
  - **Including 25m @ 1.23g/t Au from 52m**
- **10m @ 1.44g/t Au from 13m** **26BARC327**

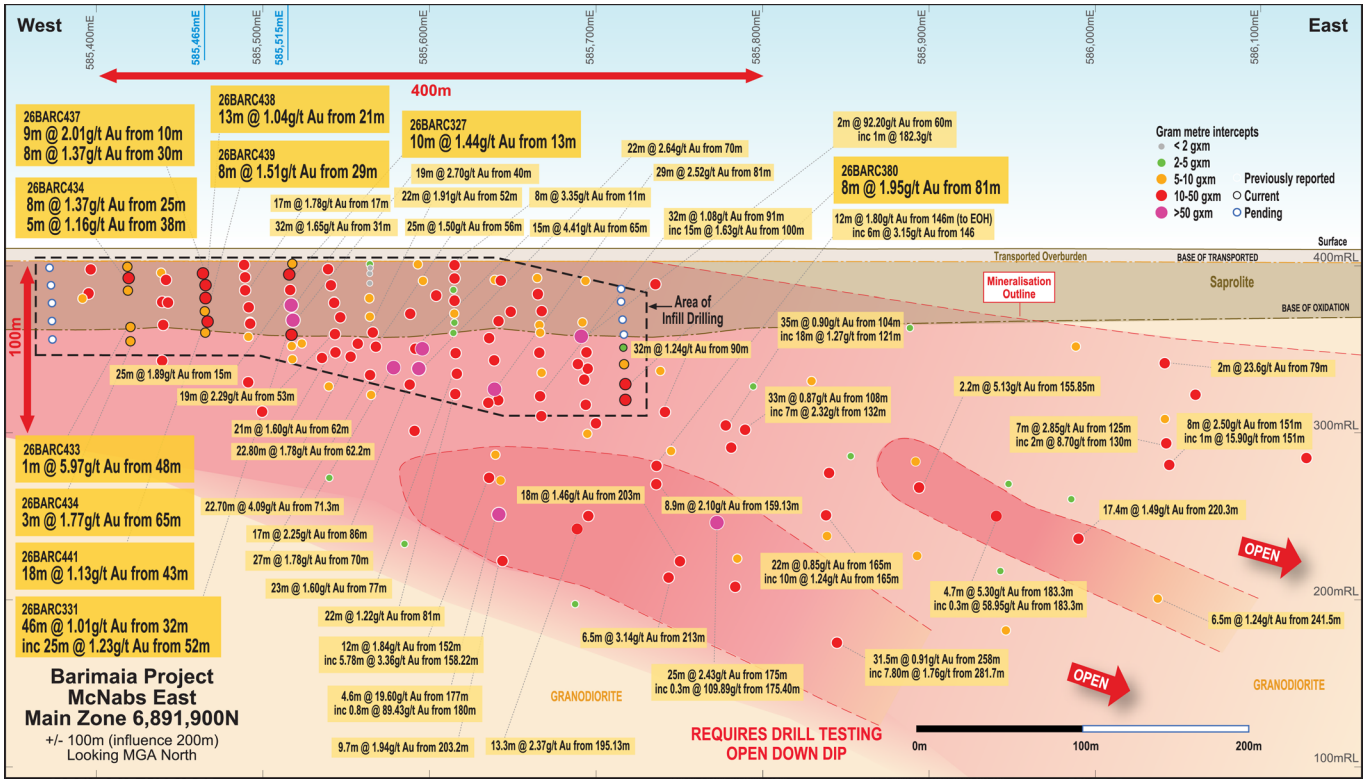


Figure 2. Section 6,891,900N (Main Zone +-100M, 200m influence) showing recent drilling intercepts in darker yellow. Gold mineralisation is open and untested down-dip and down-plunge within the granodiorite. The position of section lines 585,515E and 585,465E (see Figures 3 and 4) are shown on Figure 2 in light blue.

RC drilling at the McNabs East Main Zone on 585,465E (see Figure 4) returned shallow zones of gold mineralisation, including:

- **9m @ 2.01g/t Au from 10m** **26BARC437**
- **8m @ 1.37g/t Au from 30m** **26BARC437**
- **13m @ 1.04g/t Au from 21m** **26BARC438**
- **8m @ 1.51g/t Au from 29m** **26BARC439**
- **18m @ 1.13g/t Au from 43m** **26BARC441**

The mineralisation is interpreted to dip moderately to the south and plunge gently to the east at ~30° (see Figure 2) and is hosted in weakly oxidised to fresh granodiorite.

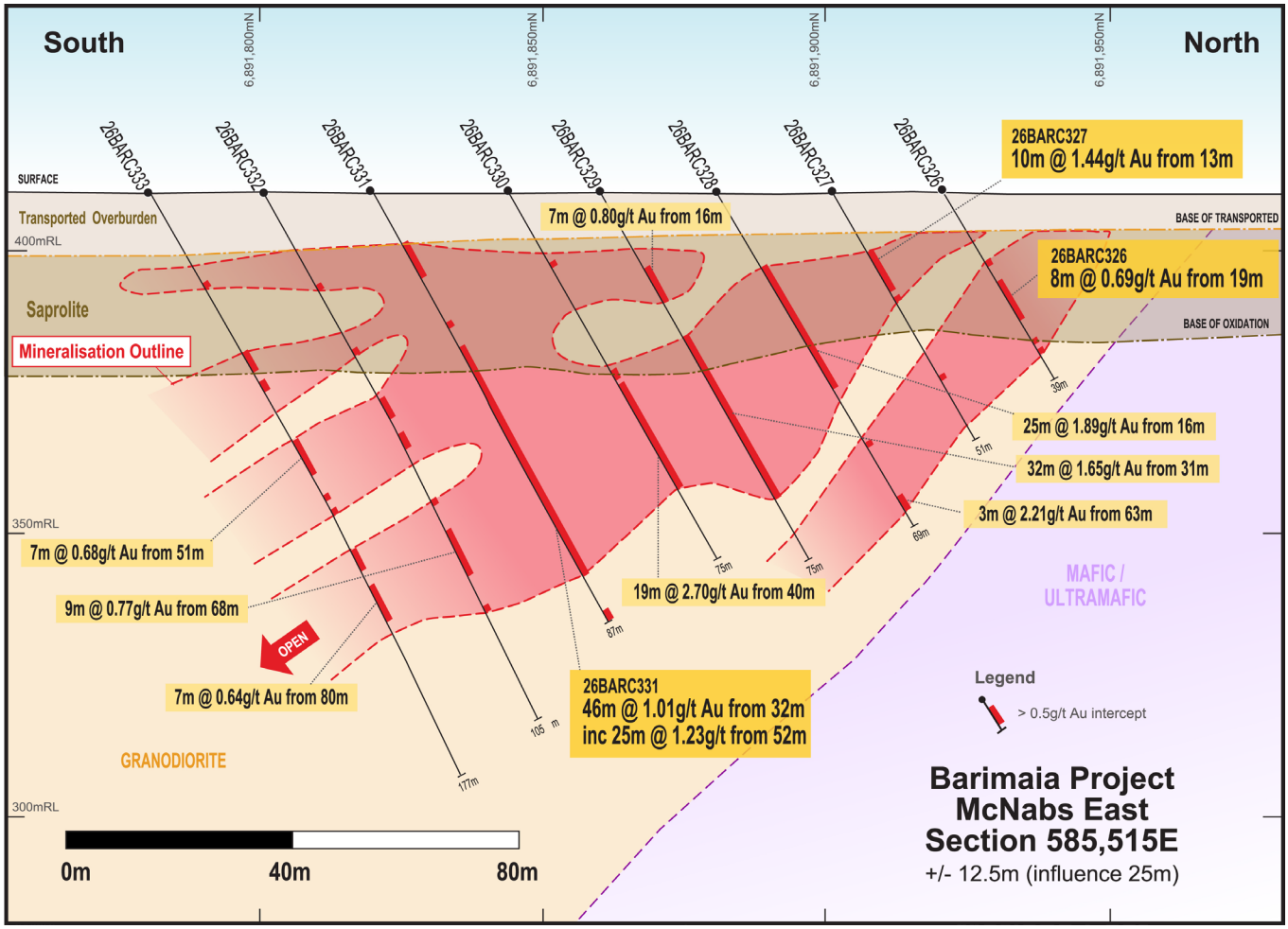


Figure 3. Section 585,515E showing recent drilling intercepts in darker yellow. The section location is shown on Figures 1 and 2.

Drilling at the McNabs East Northern Zone was completed at ~40m x 40m hole spacing with average hole depths of ~60m. Results from drilling at the McNabs East Northern Zone included:

- **2m @ 17.47g/t Au from 34m** **26BARC422**
  - **1m @ 32.59g/t Au from 34m**
- **5m @ 3.72g/t Au from 38m** **26BARC387**
- **15m @ 1.08g/t Au from 14m** **26BARC386**
- **15m @ 0.97g/t Au from 63m** **26BARC419**
- **8m @ 1.58g/t Au from 17m** **26BARC412**
- **2m @ 5.53g/t Au from 46m** **26BARC428**
- **8m @ 1.13g/t Au from 42m** **26BARC403**

Further drilling will be completed in the upcoming RC program to highlight and confirm the continuity of higher-grade zones intersected in recent and previous drilling between 586,100E and 586,300E.

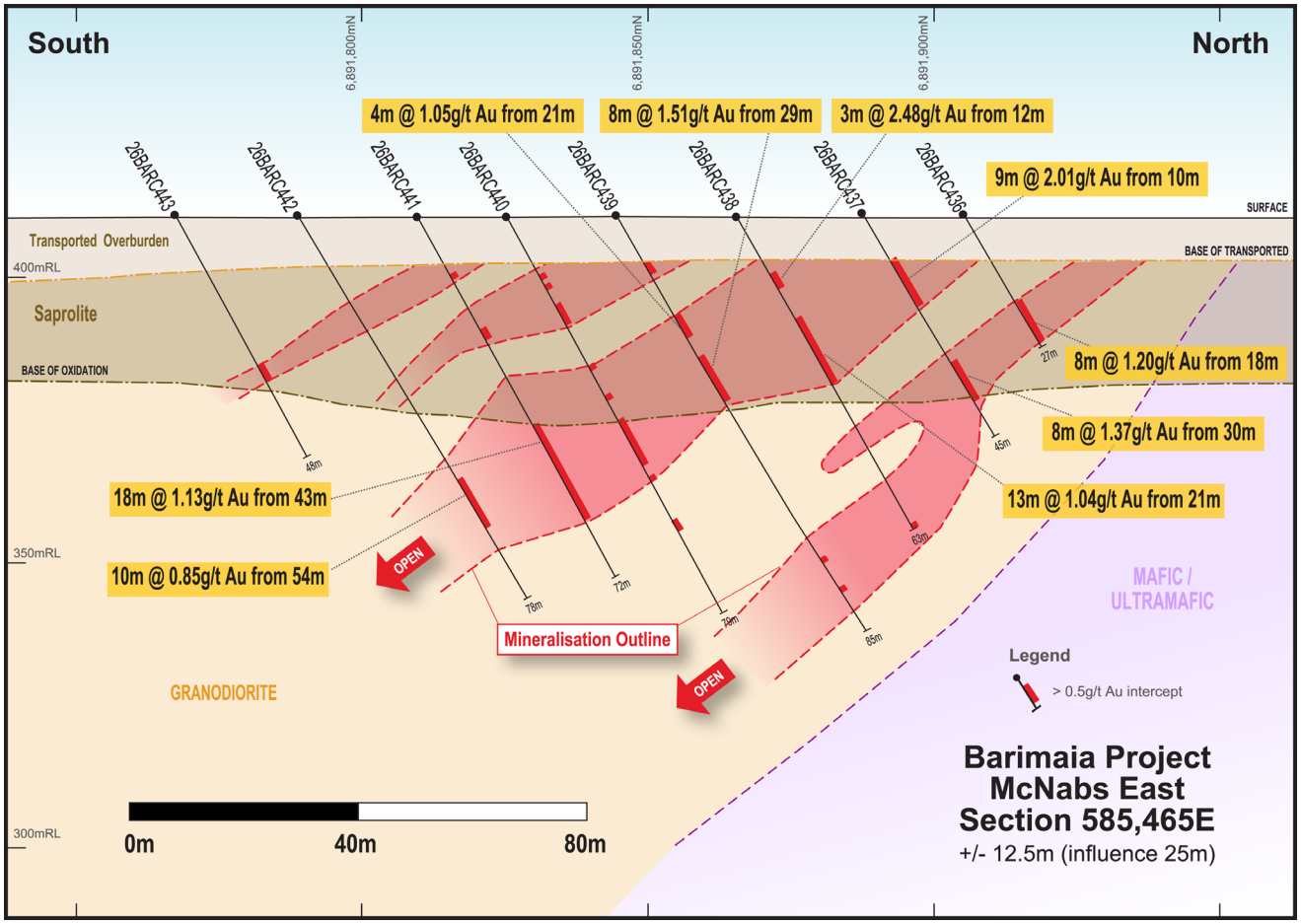


Figure 4. Section 585,465E showing recent drilling intercepts. The section location is shown on Figures 1 and 2.

Pending Results

The results for a 125-hole 6,500m air-core drilling program that was completed in late September targeting the discovery of new, gold-mineralised felsic intrusions along the Barimaia mineralised intrusive system remain pending.

Results for 12 RC holes from the McNabs East in-fill drilling remain pending along with results from a small program of RC drilling that was completed on P58/2051 on the western side of the project testing a zone of quartz veining identified at surface.

Upcoming Work Program

Exploration

Drilling will re-commence in mid-November at Barimaia and will include further extensional drilling at depth at McNabs East testing down-plunge and down-dip extensions of known mineralisation within the granodiorite (see Figure 2). The upcoming drilling will also include follow-up of any new gold anomalies generated from the recently completed air-core drilling.

Mine Technical Studies

Work on technical studies will continue to be advanced on a number of fronts prior to the end of the year, including the completion of diamond drilling to be used for further metallurgical testwork. Water bore drilling during October identified a suitable water source for mining with strong water flows reported.

A maiden Mineral Resource Estimate will be completed in Q4 2026.

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 a major shareholder of Ordell with a 7.9% shareholding.

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.

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 5). Eridanus lies ~6km north-west of Barimaia and hosts a current Mineral Resource Estimate of 30Mt @ 1.6g/t Au for 1,500,000oz of contained gold[1], with an additional +300,000 ounces of gold already mined from the open pit.

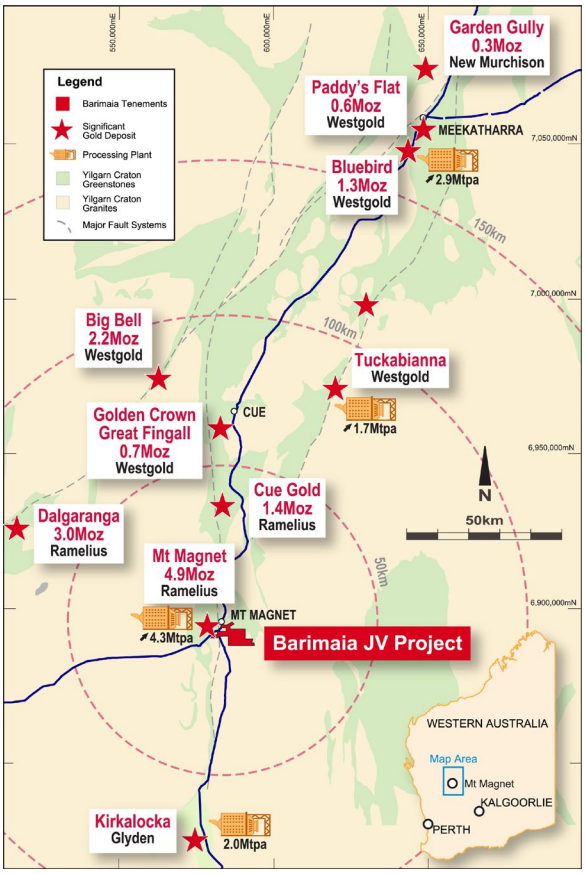


Figure 5. Project location. (see Table 2 for source data for Mineral Resources of Gold Deposits in the Murchison District).

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

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[1] Ramelius Resources ASX Release, 25 August 2026, "2026 Resources and Reserves Statement"

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"
- ASX Release dated 19 May 2025 "Aircore Drilling Expands Prospective Barimaia Intrusion to +7km of Strike"
- ASX Release dated 10 July 2025 "Shallow Gold Mineralisation Intersected on Western Side of McNabs East Prospect"
- ASX Release dated 24 July 2025 "Excellent Metallurgical Results Returned From McNabs East Prospect"
- ASX Release dated 20 August 2025 "Diamond Drilling Expands McNabs East with Wide Intercepts including High Gold Grades"
- ASX Release dated 16 October 2025 "Main zone of mineralisation at McNabs East extended to 700m of strike"
- ASX Release dated 21 January 2026 "Shallow, high-grade gold intersected at McNabs East including bonanza grade hit"
- ASX Release dated 10 February 2026 "More strong zones of consistent shallow gold mineralisation intersected at McNabs East"
- ASX Release dated 29 April 2026 "New high-grade gold mineralisation intersected at Barimaia Gold Project"
- ASX Release dated 17 August 2026 "Major 14,000m Resource Drilling and Exploration Program Underway at Barimaia Gold Project, WA"
- ASX Release dated 17 September 2026 "Wide zones of shallow gold mineralisation returned from McNabs East"
- ASX Release dated 7 October 2026 "McNabs East resource drilling delivers more wide zones of shallow gold mineralisation"

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: Drilling Results for 26BARC326, 26BARC327, 26BARC331 and 26BARC363 to 26BARC443 with results for 8 holes pending in the sequence. All Holes Drilled Within Sequence Are Listed. Intercepts >0.5 are shown.

Hole ID	MGA East 2020	MGA North 2020	mRL	Max Depth	Dip	MGA Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
26BARC326	585,514.6	6,891,920.3	410.9	39	-59.6	1.1	15	16	1	0.96
							19	27	8	0.69
							31	32	1	0.53
							33	34	1	0.68
26BARC327	585,514.2	6,891,900.8	410.9	51	-60.8	0.3	**13**	**23**	**10**	**1.44**
							38	39	1	1.06
26BARC331	585,514.9	6,891,819.2	410.7	87	-59.9	0.1	12	18	6	0.50
							27	28	1	0.67
							32	**78**	**46**	**1.01**
						includes	**52**	**77**	**25**	**1.23**
							85	87	2	1.20
26BARC363	586,318.1	6,892,185.4	409.6	51	-59.7	0.6			0	NSI
26BARC364	586,320.4	6,892,146.6	409.2	75	-59.7	359.2	24	25	1	0.69
							34	35	1	0.63
							42	44	2	0.76
							60	62	2	0.64
26BARC365	586,320.1	6,892,103.5	409.3	87	-60.9	0.9	10	15	5	0.72
							44	45	1	2.10
26BARC366	586,361.2	6,892,173.5	409.4	63	-60.0	0.4	44	45	1	0.76
							50	52	2	0.68
26BARC367	586,361.2	6,892,068.3	409.0	93	-60.6	1.1			0	NSI
26BARC368	586,378.0	6,891,996.9	408.7	145	-60.0	1.0	95	96	1	1.45
26BARC369	586,397.4	6,892,206.0	409.4	51	-59.4	0.9	40	45	5	1.53
							48	51	3	0.90
26BARC370	586,398.7	6,892,163.1	409.2	75	-60.5	2.2	Pending			
26BARC371	586,400.1	6,892,124.8	409.2	99	-60.9	2.2	Pending			
26BARC372	586,498.8	6,892,139.2	409.1	93	-59.9	0.8	Pending			
26BARC373	586,497.9	6,892,179.6	409.2	93	-60.5	2.3	Pending			
26BARC374	586,548.2	6,892,154.5	409.2	153	-59.9	2.0	39	40	1	0.79
							57	58	1	0.70
							61	66	5	0.90
							78	81	3	0.71
							123	124	1	2.04
							136	137	1	0.61
26BARC375	586,548.7	6,892,104.3	408.9	99	-60.1	1.7	59	60	1	0.52
							76	77	1	0.99
							91	95	4	0.64
26BARC376	586,599.4	6,892,198.0	409.4	111	-59.9	358.7			0	0.00
26BARC377	586,599.3	6,892,161.5	409.3	87	-60.8	358.1	36	37	1	0.61
							41	42	1	2.14
26BARC378	585,715.6	6,891,839.2	410.4	111	-60.6	1.6	47	49	2	0.72
							73	75	2	0.57
							78	79	1	0.55
							97	98	1	0.79
26BARC379	585,715.9	6,891,821.4	410.3	123	-60.6	0.1	33	34	1	3.32

Hole ID	MGA East 2020	MGA North 2020	mRL	Max Depth	Dip	MGA Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
							97	103	6	0.72
26BARC380	585,715.0	6,891,798.6	410.3	123	-60.4	1.6	68	73	5	1.00
							81	**89**	**8**	**1.95**
							96	98	2	0.73
							106	107	1	1.95
							111	112	1	0.89
26BARC381	585,715.8	6,891,918.7	410.5	39	-60.1	0.4	Pending			
26BARC382	585,714.8	6,891,898.4	410.5	51	-60.7	0.4	Pending			
26BARC383	585,714.9	6,891,879.6	410.4	75	-60.3	1.1	Pending			
26BARC384	585,714.8	6,891,859.7	410.3	93	-60.4	0.7	Pending			
26BARC385	585,715.4	6,892,038.0	410.7	39	-60.1	1.5	15	20	5	0.50
26BARC386	585,714.8	6,892,020.4	410.7	51	-60.6	1.0	**14**	**29**	**15**	**1.08**
							40	44	4	1.44
							48	51	3	0.78
26BARC387	585,714.0	6,891,999.5	410.6	69	-60.7	1.8	**38**	**43**	**5**	**3.72**
26BARC388	585,714.9	6,891,980.9	410.6	69	-60.5	355.0	42	43	1	0.94
26BARC389	585,765.4	6,892,077.1	410.6	27	-60.4	0.6			0	NSI
26BARC390	585,765.2	6,892,058.5	410.6	33	-60.0	0.5	10	14	4	1.08
							22	27	5	0.79
26BARC391	585,765.6	6,892,041.0	410.6	39	-60.5	1.2	16	20	4	1.44
26BARC392	585,766.7	6,892,018.4	410.5	39	-60.0	3.1	24	25	1	0.68
26BARC393	585,765.4	6,891,999.1	410.5	57	-59.8	359.6	53	54	1	1.13
26BARC394	585,815.7	6,892,060.5	410.5	45	-60.5	0.3	16	20	4	0.55
							21	23	2	3.71
							37	38	1	3.38
26BARC395	585,815.5	6,892,037.9	410.5	45	-60.5	359.8	12	16	4	1.31
							39	45	6	0.89
26BARC396	585,815.7	6,892,020.0	410.5	57	-59.0	1.1	21	25	4	0.84
							31	32	1	0.66
26BARC397	585,815.4	6,891,999.9	410.5	69	-60.3	0.2	51	56	5	0.68
26BARC398	585,912.7	6,892,044.4	410.0	39	-60.4	1.0			0	NSI
26BARC399	585,912.9	6,892,025.3	410.0	45	-60.2	1.2			0	NSI
26BARC400	585,914.7	6,892,003.9	410.0	57	-60.6	0.1	**25**	**29**	**4**	**2.36**
							33	34	1	0.92
							38	42	4	0.66
26BARC401	585,940.6	6,892,077.3	409.8	51	-60.4	1.5	21	22	1	1.43
26BARC402	585,939.7	6,892,037.1	409.8	57	-60.4	358.8	12	13	1	0.61
							39	40	1	1.27
26BARC403	585,939.9	6,892,006.8	409.8	69	-60.6	1.9	12	16	4	0.65
							16	19	3	1.08
							23	24	1	0.63
							34	35	1	0.64
							42	**50**	**8**	**1.13**
26BARC404	585,967.0	6,892,039.5	409.7	51	-60.5	2.8	12	13	1	0.57
							23	24	1	0.62
							32	33	1	0.70

Hole ID	MGA East 2020	MGA North 2020	mRL	Max Depth	Dip	MGA Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
26BARC405	585,966.0	6,892,018.8	409.7	69	-60.2	1.0	4	19	15	0.57
							25	27	2	0.77
							30	33	3	0.56
							51	57	6	0.75
26BARC406	585,965.5	6,891,998.6	409.7	87	-60.3	1.8	16	22	6	0.91
							61	62	1	0.52
							67	68	1	1.24
26BARC407	586,018.4	6,892,113.9	409.6	33	-60.3	0.9			0	NSI
26BARC408	586,018.2	6,892,093.6	409.6	39	-60.0	1.7	10	15	5	0.68
26BARC409	586,017.0	6,892,076.0	409.6	45	-60.2	359.0			0	NSI
26BARC410	586,017.1	6,892,053.6	409.6	57	-59.9	1.2	17	18	1	0.53
							47	48	1	1.09
26BARC411	586,016.5	6,892,034.3	409.5	75	-60.0	0.7	10	11	1	0.75
							14	15	1	0.70
							26	30	4	0.60
							49	61	12	0.58
							74	75	1	2.68
26BARC412	586,016.1	6,892,016.2	409.5	87	-59.3	0.7	**17**	**25**	**8**	**1.58**
							36	37	1	0.58
							39	40	1	0.50
							41	42	1	0.53
							45	50	5	0.68
							73	76	3	0.54
26BARC413	586,015.5	6,891,994.7	409.5	51	-60.5	1.0	13	15	2	0.64
							17	18	1	0.55
							43	45	2	0.64
							48	49	1	0.59
26BARC414	586,070.6	6,892,134.5	409.4	39	-60.3	19.3	33	34	1	0.86
26BARC415	586,068.0	6,892,111.9	409.4	51	-60.0	22.8			0	NSI
26BARC416	586,080.1	6,892,094.7	409.4	69	-60.2	0.4	15	20	5	1.65
26BARC417	586,079.8	6,892,074.9	409.4	75	-59.1	0.0	40	41	1	1.43
							45	47	2	2.96
26BARC418	586,079.5	6,892,056.9	409.3	75	-60.6	1.0	22	29	7	0.92
							42	46	4	0.68
							56	58	2	0.86
							60	61	1	0.62
							64	68	4	0.80
26BARC419	586,079.2	6,892,035.0	409.3	81	-60.1	359.7	50	51	1	0.64
							58	59	1	1.00
							63	**78**	**15**	**0.97**
26BARC420	586,080.9	6,892,013.9	409.3	81	-60.1	357.6	17	21	4	0.55
							70	71	1	0.79
							75	76	1	0.93
							80	81	1	0.89
26BARC421	586,160.8	6,892,067.0	409.3	63	-60.2	359.9			0	NSI
26BARC422	586,161.5	6,892,029.6	409.2	63	-60.4	0.1	**34**	**36**	**2**	**17.47**

Hole ID	MGA East 2020	MGA North 2020	mRL	Max Depth	Dip	MGA Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
						including	**34**	**35**	**1**	**32.59**
							41	42	1	0.82
							44	45	1	0.57
							48	49	1	0.71
							53	54	1	0.65
26BARC423	586,165.8	6,892,150.4	409.3	63	-60.0	358.2	35	36	1	0.54
							40	42	2	3.14
26BARC424	586,240.3	6,892,187.9	409.7	39	-60.3	0.8			0	NSI
26BARC425	586,240.1	6,892,151.7	409.5	63	-60.5	0.6	10	12	2	1.85
							17	18	1	1.74
26BARC426	586,240.2	6,892,109.1	409.2	87	-60.5	359.4	32	37	5	1.13
							49	50	1	0.71
26BARC427	586,240.3	6,892,070.5	408.8	93	-60.6	1.9	5	6	1	0.54
							24	26	2	2.20
							40	42	2	1.84
							69	70	1	0.88
							73	75	2	0.61
26BARC428	586,238.7	6,892,028.1	408.6	99	-60.5	358.4	31	33	2	0.52
							35	36	1	0.63
							46	**48**	**2**	**5.53**
							74	75	1	2.89
							89	90	1	0.54
							97	98	1	1.98
26BARC429	586,308.1	6,892,057.3	409.0	93	-55.2	17.4	41	42	1	0.90
							47	48	1	0.54
							83	88	5	0.68
26BARC430	585,714.2	6,891,775.6	410.2	123	-59.9	359.5	68	70	2	0.99
							73	74	1	1.45
							79	82	3	0.85
							87	88	1	2.34
							91	92	1	0.79
							95	104	9	1.04
							117	118	1	1.36
							122	123	1	0.59
26BARC431	585,416.0	6,891,887.4	411.2	27	-60.2	0.2	19	20	1	0.59
26BARC432	585,415.8	6,891,868.9	411.0	45	-60.2	0.4	13	14	1	0.52
							31	33	2	1.49
26BARC433	585,415.4	6,891,849.6	411.1	63	-60.4	0.6	10	16	6	0.50
							22	23	1	1.80
							48	49	1	5.97
							57	58	1	1.00
26BARC434	585,415.2	6,891,826.5	411.0	69	-60.3	0.8	17	20	3	1.30
							25	**33**	**8**	**1.37**
							38	43	5	1.16
							47	49	2	1.21
							65	68	3	1.77

Hole ID	MGA East 2020	MGA North 2020	mRL	Max Depth	Dip	MGA Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
26BARC435	585,416.5	6,891,809.9	411.0	69	-59.8	358.1	14	15	1	0.63
							25	29	4	1.00
							35	36	1	1.36
							39	40	1	2.35
							50	51	1	1.05
							54	56	2	0.91
							59	60	1	0.52
							65	66	1	0.51
26BARC436	585,464.7	6,891,905.1	411.0	27	-59.6	2.5	18	26	8	1.20
26BARC437	585,464.4	6,891,887.6	411.0	45	-60.2	358.8	**10**	**19**	**9**	**2.01**
							30	**38**	**8**	**1.37**
26BARC438	585,464.3	6,891,865.4	410.9	63	-60.3	1.6	12	15	3	2.48
							21	**34**	**13**	**1.04**
							62	63	1	2.39
26BARC439	585,464.1	6,891,844.2	410.9	85	-60.3	0.9	10	12	2	1.00
							21	25	4	1.05
							29	**37**	**8**	**1.51**
							70	72	2	1.74
							76	77	1	1.06
26BARC440	585,465.2	6,891,825.0	410.8	79	-61.0	359.7	12	15	3	0.52
							18	22	4	0.67
							30	33	3	0.63
							36	37	1	1.10
							41	44	3	0.95
							48	53	5	0.59
							62	63	1	0.57
26BARC441	585,465.3	6,891,809.5	410.8	72	-60.2	359.7	12	13	1	0.85
							23	25	2	1.59
							32	33	1	0.51
							35	36	1	0.99
							43	**61**	**18**	**1.13**
26BARC442	585,464.8	6,891,788.6	410.7	78	-59.2	1.8	54	64	10	0.85
							67	68	1	0.71
26BARC443	585,464.0	6,891,767.2	410.7	48	-60.7	3.9	30	33	3	0.76

NSI – No intercept >0.5g/t Au
Maximum internal dilution 3m

Table 2: 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]	71.0	1.5	3.47	29.0	1.5	1.40	99.0	1.5	4.90
Cue Gold[1]	7.4	2.3	0.54	22.0	1.2	0.87	30.0	1.5	1.40
Dalgaranga[1]	16.8	4.7	2.52	6.6	2.4	0.50	24.0	4.0	3.00
Big Bell[2]	16.2	2.7	1.39	9.0	2.9	0.85	25.2	2.8	2.24
Paddy's Flat[2]	7.5	2.0	0.48	2.4	2.0	0.15	9.9	2.0	0.63
Tuckabianna[2]	5.5	1.3	0.23	1.6	2.6	0.14	7.1	1.6	0.39
Bluebird[2]	9.5	3.0	0.90	6.5	2.5	0.53	16.0	2.8	1.43
Day Dawn[2 3]	2.8	4.4	0.40	3.2	3.0	0.31	6.0	3.6	0.71

1. Ramelius Resources ASX Release, 25 August 2026, "2026 Resources and Reserves Statement"
2. Westgold ASX Release, 20 August 2026, "2026 Mineral Resource Estimate And Ore Reserves"
3. Westgold - Day Dawn includes Great Fingall and Golden Crown

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>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.

Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.

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</td><td>Sampling by Ordell Minerals Limited (Ordell) was undertaken using standard industry practices with diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation drilling (RC) and aircore drilling (AC). All sampling is undertaken by Ordell staff or personnel contracted to Ordell.

Sampling by previous companies was undertaken using standard industry practices with diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) drilling, RAB and air core (AC) by previous operators.

<table>
<tr><th>Company</th><th>Years</th><th>Drilling Method</th><th>HoleIDs</th><th>Number of Holes</th><th>Metres</th></tr>
<tr><td>IGO</td><td>2009-2014</td><td>AC</td><td>BAAC001-BAAC175</td><td>106</td><td>2,406</td></tr>
<tr><td>IGO</td><td>2014</td><td>RC</td><td>BARC001-BARC008</td><td>8</td><td>764</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallo</td><td>2016</td><td>AC</td><td>16BAC001-16BAC068</td><td>45</td><td>1,519</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallo</td><td>2016</td><td>RAB</td><td>16BRB001-16BRB019</td><td>19</td><td>405</td></tr>
<tr><td>Genesis</td><td>2017-2018</td><td>RC</td><td>17BARC001-18BARC047</td><td>47</td><td>5062</td></tr>
<tr><td>Genesis</td><td>2019</td><td>DD</td><td>19BADD001-19BADD002</td><td>2</td><td>245</td></tr>
<tr><td>Genesis</td><td>2017-2021</td><td>AC</td><td>21BAAC001-21BAAC202</td><td>184</td><td>6,118</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ordell</td><td>2024-2026</td><td>DD</td><td>24BADD003-26BADD047</td><td>43</td><td>9,761</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ordell</td><td>2024-2026</td><td>RC</td><td>24BARC048-26BARC444</td><td>370</td><td>32,427</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ordell</td><td>2025-2026</td><td>AC</td><td>25BAAC210-26BAAC530</td><td>197</td><td>9,847</td></tr>
</table>

<u>Ordell</u>

DD was completed using HQ and NQ drill bits with the majority of drilling using HQ. For all DD drilling, half core samples vary in length because the sample intervals are defined by the lithological and mineralisation boundaries. Core was cut in half for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured intervals.

RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected into a pre-numbered calico bag from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. One metre analytical samples for assaying range from 2.5 - 3.5kg. The remaining bulk sample was laid on the ground at 1m intervals mostly in rows of 20m. The pre-numbered calico bag was placed on the 1m bulk pile of the same interval prior to collection for submission to the laboratory.

In holes where mafic, ultramafic, or interpreted unmineralised granodiorite/felsic lithologies were intersected 5m composite samples were collected for those lithologies. All transported overburden was composite sampled.

Where 5m-composite samples were collected they were formed by using a clean metal scoop and sampling each individual metre (from bulk sample) to make up a 5m-composite (eg. 25m to 30m) with each 5m-composites ranging from 2 to 3kg. The 5m-composite sample was submitted to the laboratory.

If the 5m-composite sample when assayed returned gold anomalism >0.1g/t gold the one metre splits were collected from the field for anomalous intervals and submitted to the laboratory for analysis.

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 sample was taken for multi element analysis.

<u>Genesis (Metallo)</u>

DD 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.

RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected into a pre-numbered calico bag from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. One metre analytical samples for assaying ranged from 2.5 - 3.5kg. The remaining bulk sample for each individual metre interval was collected in large green plastic bags (labelled with interval) and sequentially laid on the ground at 1m intervals in rows of 20m. The 1m analytical sample that was collected in the pre-numbered calico bag was placed on top of the large green bag from the same interval.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
		Due to the early stage of exploration at the time of drilling 5m-composite samples were collected over the entire length of the hole. The composite samples (eg. 0m – 5m, 5m to 10m ...) were formed by using a "PVC spear" where spear samples were collected from the green bag for each individual metre to make up a 5m-composite with each 5m-composite ranging from 2 to 3kg. The 5m- composite sample was submitted to the laboratory. If the 5m-composite sample when assayed returned gold anomalism >0.1g/t gold the one metre splits were collected from the field for anomalous intervals and submitted to the laboratory for analysis. 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. <u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u> Independence Group used RC and AC drilling to obtain 1m samples from which analytical samples were formed with composite sample intervals of 4m and 1m bottom of hole samples. Metallo Pty Ltd used AC and RAB drilling to obtain 1m samples from which analytical samples were formed with sample intervals ranging from 1 to 4m.
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).*	<u>Ordell</u> DD was undertaken by Precision Exploration Drilling, K-Drill and Terra Drilling using HQ2 or NQ3 size core. Drill core was orientated at the end of each core run. RC face sampling drilling was completed using a 5.5" drill bit. Drilling was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using custom-built truck mounted rigs. AC drilling was carried out using a 3½" blade bit to refusal, generally at the fresh rock interface. Drilling was undertaken by Gyro Drilling and Seismic Drilling using custom-built truck mounted rigs. <u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u> RC drilling used a face sampling bit. Conventional equipment was used for RAB and AC drilling. <u>Genesis (Metallo)</u> DDH was undertaken by Terra Drilling using HQ2 or NQ3. 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. 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.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	<u>Ordell</u> DD core recovery was measured and recorded in the geological logging process. Core sample recovery is determined by measuring the length of recovered core (after reorientation of core) against the recorded depth. Recovery or loss is recorded in the database. RC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content (wet, dry, moist) and sample recovery is recorded for each RC 1m sample interval and recorded in the database AC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each AC sample. <u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u> Recoveries from historical drilling are not documented but drilling conditions, recoveries and sample size were reported to be of an acceptable standard. <u>Genesis (Metallo)</u> DDH core recovery was measured and recorded in a database. RC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC sample.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
		AC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each AC sample.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Ordell DD core recovery was good overall. Core was reconstructed and orientated where possible prior to marking an orientation line or "cut line" if the core could not be orientated. Sampling was consistently taken from one half of the core based on the orientation line or "cut line". Near-surface conditions (the top 25 m – 30 m) are generally characterised by very poor to poor rock quality, with RQD values generally close to 0%, indicating highly fractured or weathered rock mass due to the Alluvium and Oxide conditions. Rock quality improves with depth, with moderate rock quality observed at approximately 30 m – 50 m depth (median RQD values – Fair). Below approximately 50 m, the rock mass quality increases significantly, with RQD values predominantly exceeding 70% – 90%, indicating Good to Excellent rock quality that persists to the maximum investigated depth of approximately 180 m. Where intervals of broken core were encountered and recorded in the geological database The RC samples were dry with good recoveries (>90%) and limited ground water was encountered in shallow drilling (<90m). Ground water increases in some holes at depths >90m. Where water was encountered in the outside return it was recorded in geological logging process. In areas where significant water was expected diamond drilling was utilised below depths of ~120m down hole. >95% of AC samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered. Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo) Recoveries from historical drilling are not documented but drilling conditions, recoveries and sample size were reported to be good. Genesis (Metallo) DD core recovery was considered to be very good. RQD values predominantly exceeded 70% – 90% The RC samples were reported to be dry and very limited ground water was encountered with most holes <100m deep. >95% of AC 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.	Ordell No bias was observed between sample recovery and grade. Previous explorers reported no bias 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.*	Ordell The detail of logging is considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation for the DD and RC drilling completed by Ordell. All holes and metres were logged in full. Geological logging for both RC and diamond samples was undertaken by a Ordell geologist or Ordell contractor during drilling and is considered appropriately detailed for this phase of exploration. Geological data for both RC and diamond drill samples is logged according to the Ordell Geology Codes. This includes logging regolith, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structural features. Where required the logging recorded the abundance of particular minerals (mainly sulphide) or the intensity of alteration using defined ranges. Geological logging is governed by Ordell's internal geological protocols and procedures document to ensure consistency between loggers. Rock quality designation (RQD) plus alpha and beta angles of structures were collected from diamond drill core. Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
		The detail of logging is considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation for the RC drilling. Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken at 1m intervals for RC drilling. Genesis (Metallo) The detail of logging is considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation for the DDH and RC drilling completed by Genesis.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Ordell Logging of RC and diamond core samples is primarily qualitative in nature and is closely governed by Ordell's geological protocols and procedures. Transported cover and regolith types were also defined in drill sample logging. The logging is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration. All drill core is photographed dry and wet before cutting and sampling is undertaken for analysis. Core photos are labelled and archived on Ordell's Exploration Computer Drive. All RC chip trays are photographed and labelled and archived on Ordell's Exploration Computer Drive. Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo) Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken. Genesis (Metallo) 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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Ordell RC drillhole samples are logged from surface to the end of hole (EOH) in detail with chip samples collected for every metre in chip trays for archive and future reference. Geological events (Key Marker Horizons) such as bottom of transported cover, base of complete oxidation, water table, and top of fresh rock are also recorded. Diamond core is logged in full and visual sulphide percentage estimates are recorded in logs.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Ordell Where drilling was completed using DD, half core was sampled except for duplicate samples where quarter core was sampled. Remaining core is stored in core trays and securely stacked and bound and stored on site. Genesis (Metallo) Where drilling was completed using DD half core was sampled except for duplicate samples where quarter core was taken.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Ordell RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected directly from the rig-mounted cyclone/cone splitter and laid out with the relevant ground dumped sample. The one metre samples are collected in pre-numbered clean calico bags. Air core holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected in a plastic bucket via a cyclone and laid out on the ground. Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo) RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter. AC holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone. Genesis (Metallo) Reverse circulation holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter. Air core holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Ordell DD and RC samples for Crysos PhotonAssay™ (PhotonAssay) were analysed at an independent laboratory Intertek Genalysis in Perth. Samples were dried at approximately 105°C. A Boyd crusher crushed samples to ~2mm in preparation for analysis. The nature and quality of the sample preparation technique is considered appropriate. 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. Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo) All samples from Metallo and Independence Group were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth. 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). 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. Genesis (Metallo) DD 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). 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).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Ordell Ordell submitted standards and blanks into the DD and RC sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's and blanks were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-20 samples. The CRM's used by Ordell are sourced from OREAS and are of a range of gold grade and matrix types that are aligned to the geology. Field duplicate samples were collected and submitted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-20 samples. Ordell's independent Database Manager regularly evaluates and reports the QAQC data together with Ordell personnel. Appropriate CRM material and Control Blanks are also inserted and assessed by Intertek for internal laboratory QAQC. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
		Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo) 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. Genesis (Metallo) 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.
	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.	Ordell Sampling was carried out using Ordell's protocols and QAQC procedures. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals for all drilling methods. Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo) 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. Genesis (Metallo) Sampling was carried out using Genesis' protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	RC and DD analytical 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.*	Ordell Laboratory assaying for all sample types is undertaken by Intertek, an ISO 9001 certified laboratory. Ordell DD and RC samples (from 24BARC066 onwards) have been analysed by Chrysos 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. RC analytical samples from 24BARC048 to24BARC065 were assayed for gold by the lead collection Fire Assay technique which uses a 50g charge with an ICP-MS finish and is considered to provide near total gold recovery. Following acquisition of the Barimaia Project, Ordell Minerals transitioned from conventional fire assay to PhotonAssay™ for gold analysis. Samples from an initial fire assay batch (2327.0/2419634) were subsequently re-assayed using PhotonAssay™ (2327.0/2413978) to assess agreement between the analytical methods. A total of 227 valid assay pairs were compared, demonstrating excellent overall correlation (R^2 = 0.988). Mean gold grades were 0.865 ppm for PhotonAssay™ and 0.892 ppm for fire assay, representing a small negative PhotonAssay™ bias of approximately 3.0%. The scatter between the two methods across the grade range tested, including higher-grade samples. Approximately 87.7% of assay pairs returned a half absolute relative difference within ±20%. While some individual samples exhibit greater variability, the results indicate good overall comparability between PhotonAssay™ and conventional fire assay, supporting the transition to PhotonAssay™ for the Barimaia drilling programs. The analytical techniques used by previous explorers approach total dissolution of gold. Ordell AC samples underwent Aqua-Regia digest and may not present values showing total dissolution of gold.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF	Ordell

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
	instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Analyses using pXRF are undertaken on selected holes.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Ordell As per Ordell's RC drilling procedures, field Duplicates are taken on site for samples using the same method as the Original sample. Field Duplicates for diamond core samples were taken on site as quarter core samples cut from the half core designated as the Original sample. In addition to Ordell's standards, duplicates and blanks, Intertek Genalysis incorporate laboratory QAQC including standards, blanks and repeats as a standard procedure. Analysis of QAQC and Duplicate samples inserted by the Company is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. Certified reference materials that are relevant to the type and style of mineralisation targeted were inserted at regular intervals. Analysis of the PhotonAssay™ CRM results identified a consistent negative bias across all five OREAS standards, ranging from -1.35% to -3.61%. Field duplicate results exhibit variability between original and duplicate gold assays, particularly within mineralised intervals. For duplicate pairs with a mean grade of at least 0.10 ppm Au, the median relative percent difference (RPD) was 30.3%, with approximately 50% of pairs exceeding 30% RPD. Duplicate scatter plots indicate moderate to strong correlation for RC samples but greater variability in the diamond core duplicate population. Quantile-quantile plots indicate broadly comparable grade distributions for original and duplicate samples, although individual high-grade discrepancies are evident. The observed variability is consistent with heterogeneous gold distribution. Genesis (Metallo) 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 demonstrate 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.*	A Director of Ordell Minerals Limited and Exploration Geologists verified the significant intercepts. No independent verification occurred.
	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.	Ordell Logging of data was completed in the field by Ordell personnel (staff and contractors) with geological logging and sampling data entered into standardised pre-defined MS Excel template with drop down fields using a Toughbook laptop. Validation measures are built into the Excel log sheets. Field data is backed up daily with logs stored in a designated field data Folder on Ordell's SharePoint in Microsoft 365 Field data is first verified by senior Ordell geologists and then sent electronically to Ordell's Consultant Database Manager. The Database Manager undertakes further data validation and integrity checks prior to and during import into a centralised Microsoft SQL Server relational geological database. Database integrity is maintained through enforced primary and foreign key relationships, database triggers, data type validation and constraints. These controls maintain referential integrity, prevent duplicate or invalid records, enforce data validation rules and minimise the risk of inconsistent data being entered. The

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
		database is maintained by the consultant Database Manager, with additional backup copies stored online and on an external hard drive. Laboratory data is provided electronically to the Company and Ordell's Database Manager and is validated and imported by Ordell's Database Manager into the Master Database. Data is supplied by Intertek as ASCII text file spreadsheets and PDF certificates signed by the relevant laboratory manager. The subsequent validated and compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats (MS Access and Micromine™) for use by Ordell's geologists. <u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u> Primary data documentation was not provided to Genesis but data provided was well organized and securely stored in a relational database; <u>Genesis (Metallo)</u> 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.
	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 MGA2020 Zone50 GDA grid and have been measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±2 metres. Collar locations were planned and pegged using a handheld Garmin GPS with reference to known collar positions in the field. The majority of RC and DD holes have been picked up post drilling by a licenced surveyor Heyhoe Surveys based in Geraldton. Heyhoe use a Trimble R10-2 survey-grade GNSS receiver with a Trimble TSC5 controller running Trimble Access for drill collar pickup. Heyhoe use a Smartnet Australia subscription, utilising a fixed GPS base located near Mount Magnet Airport over Standard Survey Mark SSMKirk271, with checks to other Standard Survey Marks close to the project. The expected accuracies are +/-20mm horizontal and +/-30mm vertical relative to survey control. Downhole surveys were conducted by trained drilling contractor personnel immediately after the completion of every RC hole using a REFLEX, North Seeking survey tool referenced to True North. For the diamond holes an OmniX 42 North seeking gyro tool was used.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA Zone50 GDA2020.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of development.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	DDH and RC drill spacing is variable with hole spacings ranging from 25m x 20m to 40m x 40m. AC drilling is on a nominal grid of 100m x 100m in the McNabs and McNabs East areas increasing to 400m x 100m to the north, south and east.
	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 current data spacing is sufficient to confirm both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of a Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Some RC samples have been composited in the field. If the composite sample when assayed is mineralised (>0.1g/t Au) then 1m split samples are collected for the composite interval and submitted for analysis.
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.*	<u>Ordell</u> DD and RC holes were generally angled to MGA grid north targeting the ENE trending granodiorite intrusion the host to gold mineralisation. <u>Previous Explorers</u>

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
		RC holes were generally angled to MGA grid west or MGA grid south. The MGA grid west holes were targeting potential NW to NE trending structures. AC Holes were generally angled to MGA grid north or vertical.
	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.	The current understanding of the McNabs East Prospect suggests that current drill orientation has not introduced any preferential sampling bias. Further work is required to determine the optimum drill angle, and it is likely that several drill directions may be required to adequately test all the potential mineralised structural orientations.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Ordell Chain of sample custody is maintained by Ordell personnel. Samples were collected into calico bags which were then secured in numbered polywoven bags at the drill site. These polyweave bags were inserted into Bulka bags and then transported by Ordell personnel directly to a secure storage yard in Mount Magnet. The Bulka bags were transported by Toll IPEC from Mount Magnet to Intertek in Perth. These facilities have lockable yards to maintain security prior to sample processing. Sample submission documents accompany the samples at each stage and are emailed directly to the laboratory managers. Samples are checked by Intertek to confirm receipt of all samples. If a discrepancy is noted, this is reported by the laboratory to Ordell. Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo) Sample security measures are not known. Genesis (Metallo) 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.*	Internal reviews by experienced senior geologists of sampling techniques and data confirm that sampling has been conducted to industry standards. No external audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were completed.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Certified Person Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>The Project comprises tenements:
<table><tr><th>Tenement ID</th><th>Tenement ID</th></tr><tr><td>E58/574
M58/361
M58/371
P58/1956
P58/2026
P58/2030
P58/2031
P58/2032
P58/2035
P58/2039</td><td>P58/2040
P58/2041
P58/2042
P58/2051
P58/2052
P58/2076
P58/2077
P58/2080</td></tr></table>
Ordell Minerals Limited is the legal and beneficial owner of 100% of the share capital in Metallo Resources Pty Ltd (Metallo).

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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>The tenements are in good standing.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>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.

<u>Independence Group – 2009</u>

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.

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.

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.

Following the return of the tenements McNab decided to follow-up the anomalous water bore (MMWC005) 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.

<u>Independence Group – 2013 to 2015</u>

The project was once again submitted to IGO for review in late 2013 who subsequently reacquired the Project under a new JV arrangement.

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.

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.

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.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Certified Person Commentary
		Metallo 2016 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 were deemed ready for follow-up RC drilling while McNabs East required additional AC drilling to refine the targets. Genesis Minerals Limited – 2017 to 2023 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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. 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 cross cutting features. The structural interpretation is largely taken from magnetics, however the low magnetic contrast between lithologies and transported cover makes confirmation difficult. 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.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this report.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Certified Person Commentary
	○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this report.
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 generally from 1m samples.
	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 internal dilution of 3m 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.
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 report.
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 significant exploration results are reported and all drill holes listed.
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 Testwork Metallurgical samples were collected from 115 sample jars containing ~2mm crushed material previously used for Photon analysis. The samples were composited by ALS Metallurgy (ALS) in Balcatta to form two litho-type master composites – transitional and primary. Gravity-recoverable gold was assessed before the cyanide leach test. For the gravity test, a 5kg sub-sample was ground to 80% passing 212µm and fed through a 3"

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Certified Person Commentary
	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	laboratory Knelson concentrator (single pass). The Knelson concentrate was subsequently amalgamated to recover the free gold. The gravity tailings were then ground to 80% passing ("P80") 106µm and P80 53µm for direct cyanidation testwork. The key findings of the testwork on the master composites were: • The gravity gold component in both master composites were similar and significant at 35-40% of the feed gold. Further, the overall extractions were excellent at both grind size targets, confirming the samples tested were free milling and do not require fine grinding to achieve suitable levels of recovery; • The gold leach kinetics were fast for both composites, with the majority of the gold leaching in the first 2-4 hours; • The calculated head grades were comparable with the metallurgical head assays (See Table 2) considering the amount of gravity gold in the sample; and • The sodium cyanide and lime consumptions were low for both samples. Both master composite samples were tested to determine their hardness with both showing medium hardness.
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 report.