Shallow, High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Intersected at Barimaia Gold Project

Results from Phase 2 drilling confirm McNabs East as a high-priority target for follow-up exploration, with diamond drilling to commence in November

Key Points:

- **Significant results received from the second phase of shallow Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the McNabs East Prospect at the Barimaia Gold Project in Western Australia, including:**
  - **29m @ 2.52g/t Au from 81m 24BARC083**
    - **Including 1m @ 47.5g/t Au from 107m (visible gold present)**
  - **4m @ 9.62g/t Au from 59m 24BARC102**
    - **Including 1m @ 32.7g/t Au from 60m**
  - **25m @ 1.50g/t Au from 56m 24BARC087**
  - **5m @ 4.61g/t Au from 61m 24BARC104**
    - **Including 1m @ 19.6g/t Au from 64m**
  - **16m @ 1.23g/t Au from 5m 24BARC103**
  - **15m @ 1.24g/t Au from 30m 24BARC079**
  - **2m @ 6.62g/t Au from 42m 24BARC097**
  - **7m @ 1.69g/t Au from 73m 24BARC079**
- **Extensive zone of gold mineralisation now defined at McNabs East at shallow depths (typically <80m vertical) over a strike length of +1,000m and remains open along strike and untested at depth.**
- **The recent shallow drilling at McNabs East was completed on ~100m-spaced sections to continue the first-pass test of the Barimaia felsic intrusion.**
- **Primary mineralisation in the McNabs East area is associated with an interpreted granodiorite intrusion, strongly supporting the potential for Eridanus-style deposits at Barimaia.**
- **Diamond drilling planned for November to obtain structural and lithological data at McNabs East, which will be followed by extensional and in-fill RC drilling in the March 2025 Quarter.**

Ordell Minerals Limited (ASX:ORD) ("**Ordell**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce significant drill results from recent, shallow, wide-spaced Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at its Barimaia Gold Project ("**Barimaia**"), located near Mount Magnet in the Murchison region of Western Australia.

The RC drilling program was completed in September and October 2024 as the second phase of a larger, ongoing program to systematically test at shallow depths (typically < 80m vertical) the currently defined 2.5km strike extent of gold mineralisation at Barimaia.

Results from the program continue to confirm shallow, open pit potential, with coherent zones of gold mineralisation starting to be defined within an extensive gold system that remains untested at depth and remains open along strike.

Drilling completed on section **585,640E** (see Figures 1 and 2) returned significant high-grade gold mineralisation in **24BARC083 (29m @ 2.52g/t Au from 81m)** to the end of the hole (EOH) at 110m.

Visible gold was panned in the interval from 107m to 108m, which returned an intercept of **1m @ 47.5g/t Au**.

Strong gold mineralisation was also returned from **24BARC087 (25m @ 1.50g/t Au from 56m)** on section **585,550E** (see Figures 1 and 3), adjacent to where a robust zone of gold mineralisation was intersected in drilling completed in August 2024 in 24BARC056 (21m @ 1.60g/t Au from 62m) and 24BARC057 (36m @ 0.85g/t Au from 50m). This interpreted flat-lying zone of gold mineralisation is over 80m wide on section.

Drilling completed on the eastern limit of the Phase 2 program on section **586,300E** (see Figures 1 and 5) returned high-grade gold mineralisation in two separate zones, including **4m @ 9.62g/t Au from 59m** in **24BARC102** including **1m @ 32.7g/t Au from 60m**; and **5m @ 4.61g/t Au from 61m** in **24BARC104** including **1m @ 19.6g/t Au from 64m.** Importantly, no RC drilling has been completed east of this line along the interpreted strike of the mineralisation.

Management Comment

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

"Our second drill program at Barimaia has delivered some great results, with wide zones of shallow gold mineralisation intersected within the targeted felsic intrusion host rock. Importantly, a number of high-grade gold results were returned from the program which are open at depth and along strike.

"This shows the potential of the mineralised system, which is beginning to take shape, pointing to significant future growth opportunities as our drilling programs advance.

"We have now completed over 5,000m since we listed on the ASX in July, with the results from this drilling showing clear potential for shallow open pits at Barimaia.

"Our next step is to complete a diamond drilling program in November to help confirm the orientation, lithologies and geometry of the significant mineralisation centred on section 585,550E. This drilling will be followed up by further extensional and in-fill drilling in the coming months."

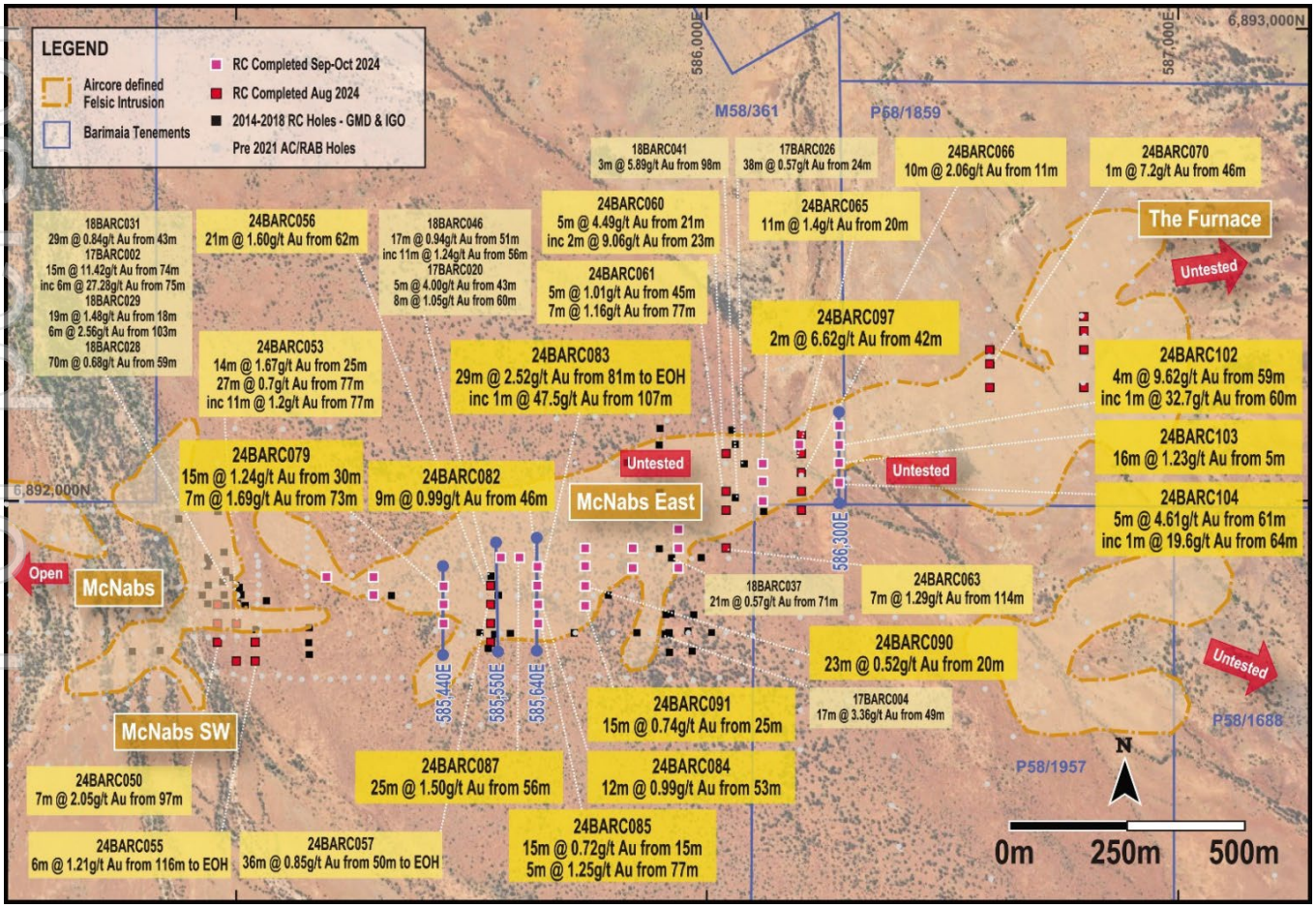

Figure 1. Results from RC drilling at the McNabs East Prospect at Barimaia. September to October 2024 intercepts are highlighted in dark yellow boxes. The location of section lines for Figures 2 to 5 are shown in blue.

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 6).

Eridanus lies approximately 6km north-west of Barimaia and hosts a current Mineral Resource Estimate of 21Mt @ 1.7g/t Au for 1,200,000oz of contained gold[1], with an additional +300,000 ounces of gold already mined from the open pit.

Drilling Summary

The results reported in this announcement are from the Phase 2 drilling program at Barimaia, which comprised 29 holes (24BARC076 to 24BARC104) for 2,588m of RC drilling. The majority of holes were drilled at -60 degrees to MGA north, with hole depths ranging from 80m to 110m with an average hole depth of 89m. Three holes were drilled towards MGA grid west.

A total of 57 holes (24BARC048 to 24BARC104) for 5,238m of drilling have been completed since exploration by Ordell began in late July 2024. All drilling has targeted the interpreted felsic intrusion host rocks which have been defined by previous explorers over 2.5km of strike in an east-to-ENE orientation from west of the McNabs Prospect to east of The Furnace Prospect (see Figure 1).

The Phase 2 drilling program commenced on the west side of the McNabs East Prospect and progressed eastward on sections spaced at approximately 100m apart along the interpreted strike of the targeted felsic intrusion host rock. Holes were generally spaced 40m apart on the north-south orientated sections.

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

- **29m @ 2.52g/t Au from 81m** **24BARC083**
  - **Including 1m @ 47.5g/t Au from 107m**
- **4m @ 9.62g/t Au from 59m** **24BARC102**
  - **Including 1m @ 32.7g/t Au from 60m**
- **25m @ 1.50g/t Au from 56m** **24BARC087**
- **5m @ 4.61g/t Au from 61m** **24BARC104**
  - **Including 1m @ 19.6g/t Au from 64m**
- **16m @ 1.23g/t Au from 5m** **24BARC103**
- **15m @ 1.24g/t Au from 30m** **24BARC079**
- **2m @ 6.62g/t Au from 42m** **24BARC097**
- **7m @ 1.69g/t Au from 73m** **24BARC079**
- **12m @ 0.99g/t Au from 53m** **24BARC084**
- **23m @ 0.52g/t Au from 20m** **24BARC090**
- **15m @ 0.74g/t Au from 25m** **24BARC091**
- **9m @ 0.99g/t Au from 46m** **24BARC082**
- **5m @ 1.25g/t Au from 77m** **24BARC085**

Drilling at the McNabs East Prospect intersected wide zones of shallow gold mineralisation in a number of holes, with mineralisation hosted by a felsic intrusion which is interpreted to be of granodiorite composition.

The identification of an interpreted granodiorite intrusion(s) adjacent to porphyritic felsic units is considered highly encouraging, indicating similar geology to Ramelius Resources' nearby Eridanus deposit.

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

Drilling on section **585,640E** returned **29m @ 2.52g/t Au from 81m** to the end of the hole (EOH at 110m) in **24BARC083** which includes **1m @ 47.5g/t Au from 107m** (see Figures 1 and 2). Visible gold was panned between 100m and 110m.

Mineralisation is hosted within the interpreted granodiorite intrusion and is associated with a zone that is variably foliated and altered with disseminated pyrite and quartz veining. Mineralisation is interpreted to dip shallowly to the south on section and potentially links up with the significant zone of mineralisation returned 100m to the west.

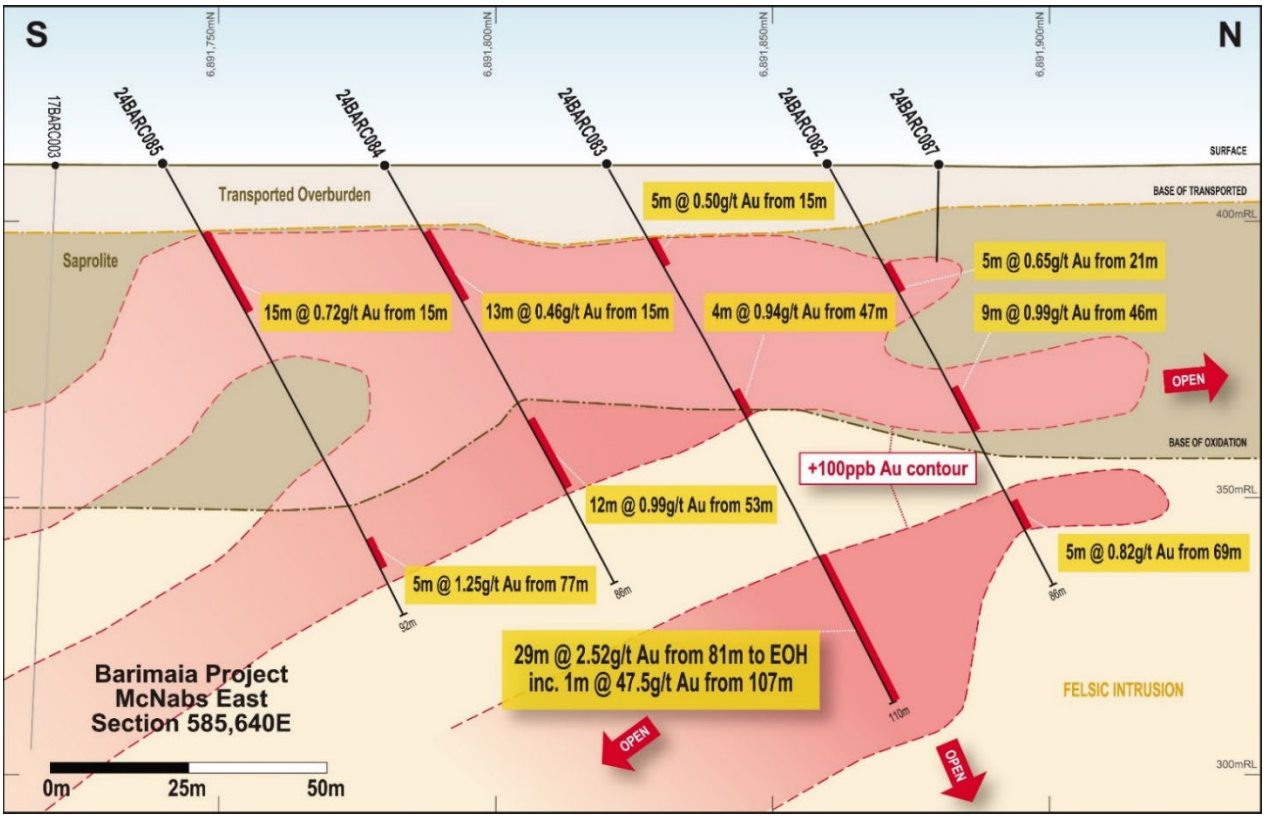

Figure 2. Section 585,640E looking west highlighting high-grade gold mineralisation hosted within the felsic intrusion. September-October 2024 intercepts are highlighted in dark yellow boxes. The section location is shown on Figure 1.

Hole **24BARC087** on section **585,550E** intersected a wide zone of mineralisation returning **25m @ 1.50g/t Au from 56m** within the interpreted granodiorite intrusion. Gold mineralisation is within a zone that is variably foliated and altered with disseminated pyrite and minor quartz veining.

The current interpretation associated with this intercept indicates a zone of gold mineralisation up to 80m wide on section dipping shallowly to the south within the granodiorite (see Figures 1 and 3).

Hole **24BARC079** on section **585,440E** intersected a zone of mineralisation returning **15m @ 1.24g/t Au from 30m** within saprolite (weathered felsic rock) (see Figures 1 and 4).

An intersection of **7m @ 1.69g/t Au from 73m** was returned further down in the hole, hosted within a granodiorite which is variably foliated and altered with disseminated pyrite. This zone of mineralisation is very similar to primary mineralisation intersected on sections 585,640E and 585,550E.

High-grade gold mineralisation was returned in two separate zones on section **586,300E** (see Figures 1 and 5), returning assays of **4m @ 9.62g/t** Au from 59m in 24BARC102 including **1m @ 32.7g/t Au from 60m**; and **5m @ 4.61g/t Au from 61m** in 24BARC104 including **1m @ 19.6g/t Au from 64m** associated with variably foliated felsic rocks which are altered with silica (with quartz veining) sericite and pyrite (up to 2%).

Near-surface mineralisation in 24BARC103 (**16m @ 1.23g/t Au from 5m**) sits within a weakly foliated weathered granite with minor quartz veining.

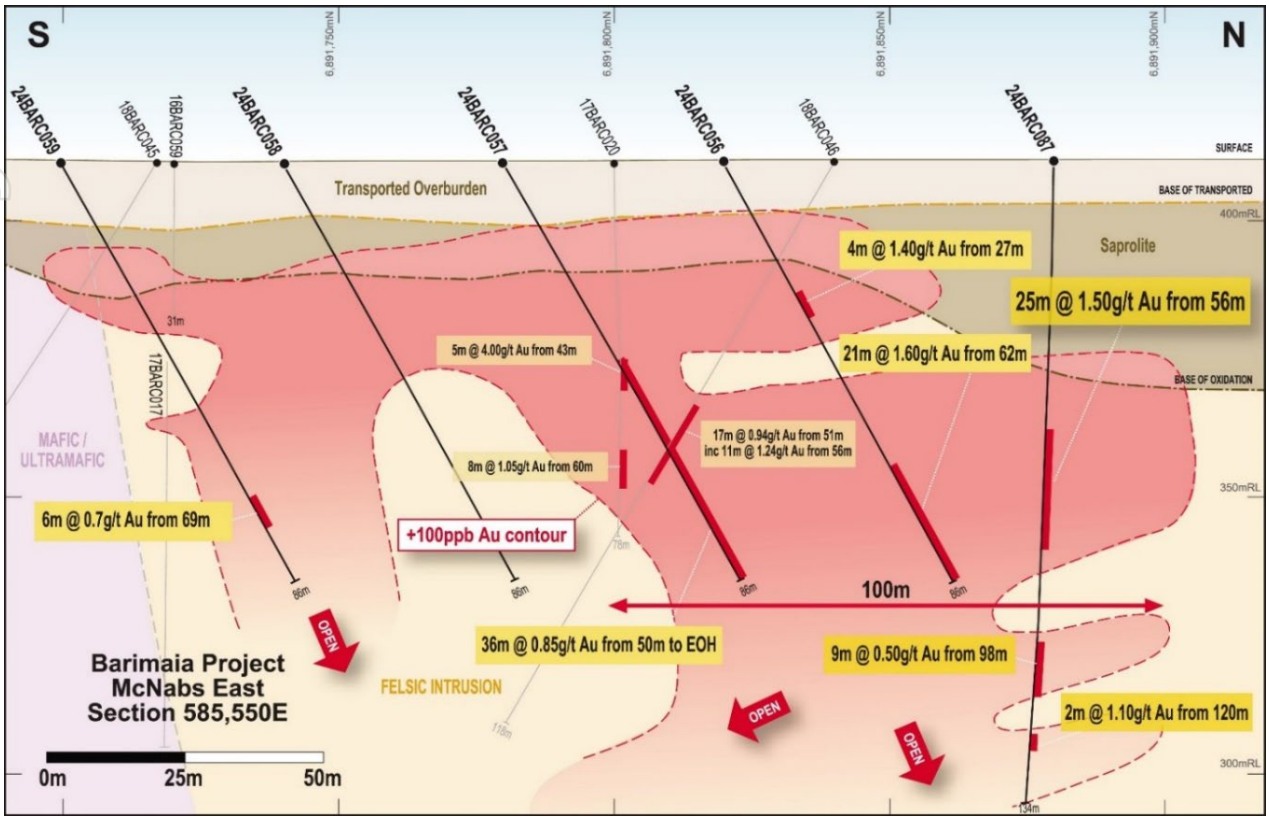

Figure 3. Section 585,550E looking west highlighting a wide, shallow zone of gold mineralisation hosted within the felsic intrusion adjacent to an interpreted ultramafic unit. September - October 2024 intercepts are highlighted in dark yellow boxes, with historical intercepts in pale yellow boxes. The section location is shown on Figure 1.

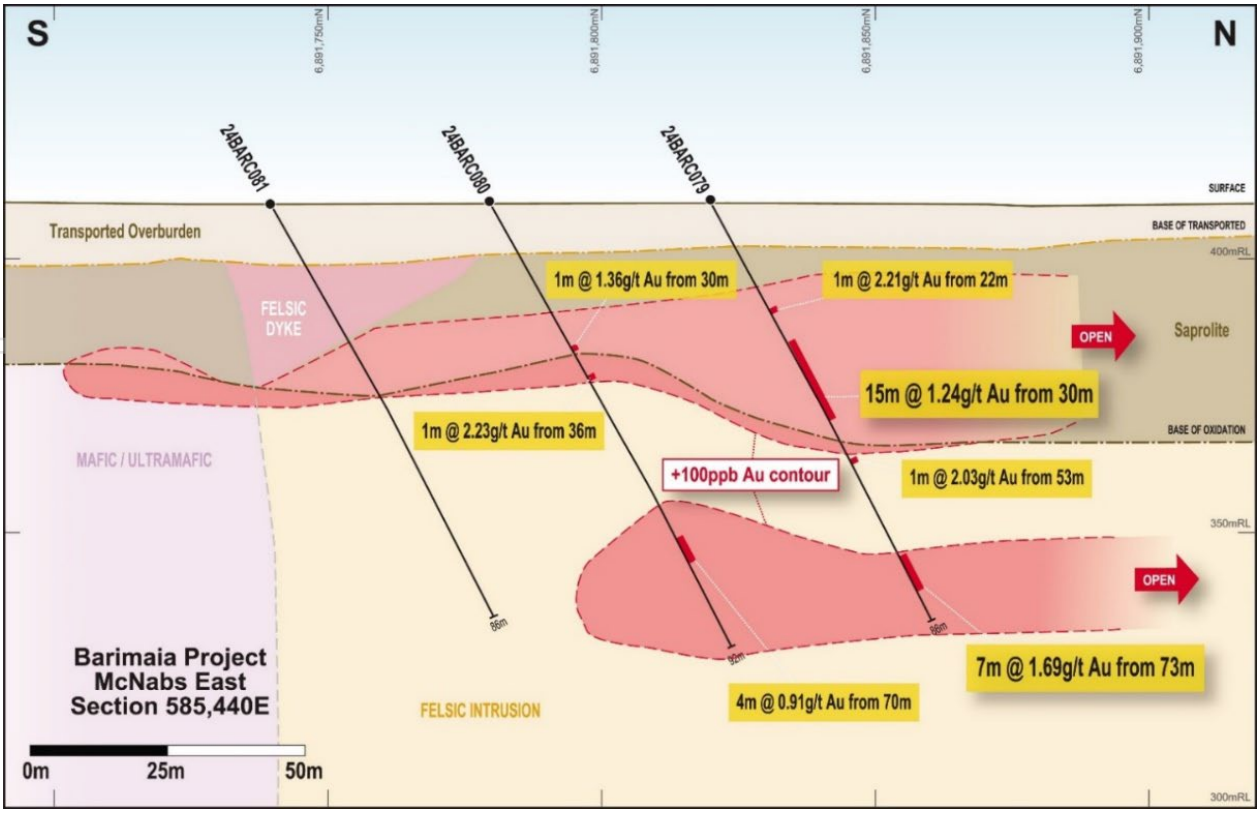

Figure 4. Section 585,440E looking west highlighting a wide, shallow zone of gold mineralisation hosted within the weather felsic intrusion adjacent to an interpreted mafic/ultramafic unit. September-October 2024 intercepts are highlighted in dark yellow boxes. The section location is shown on Figure 1.

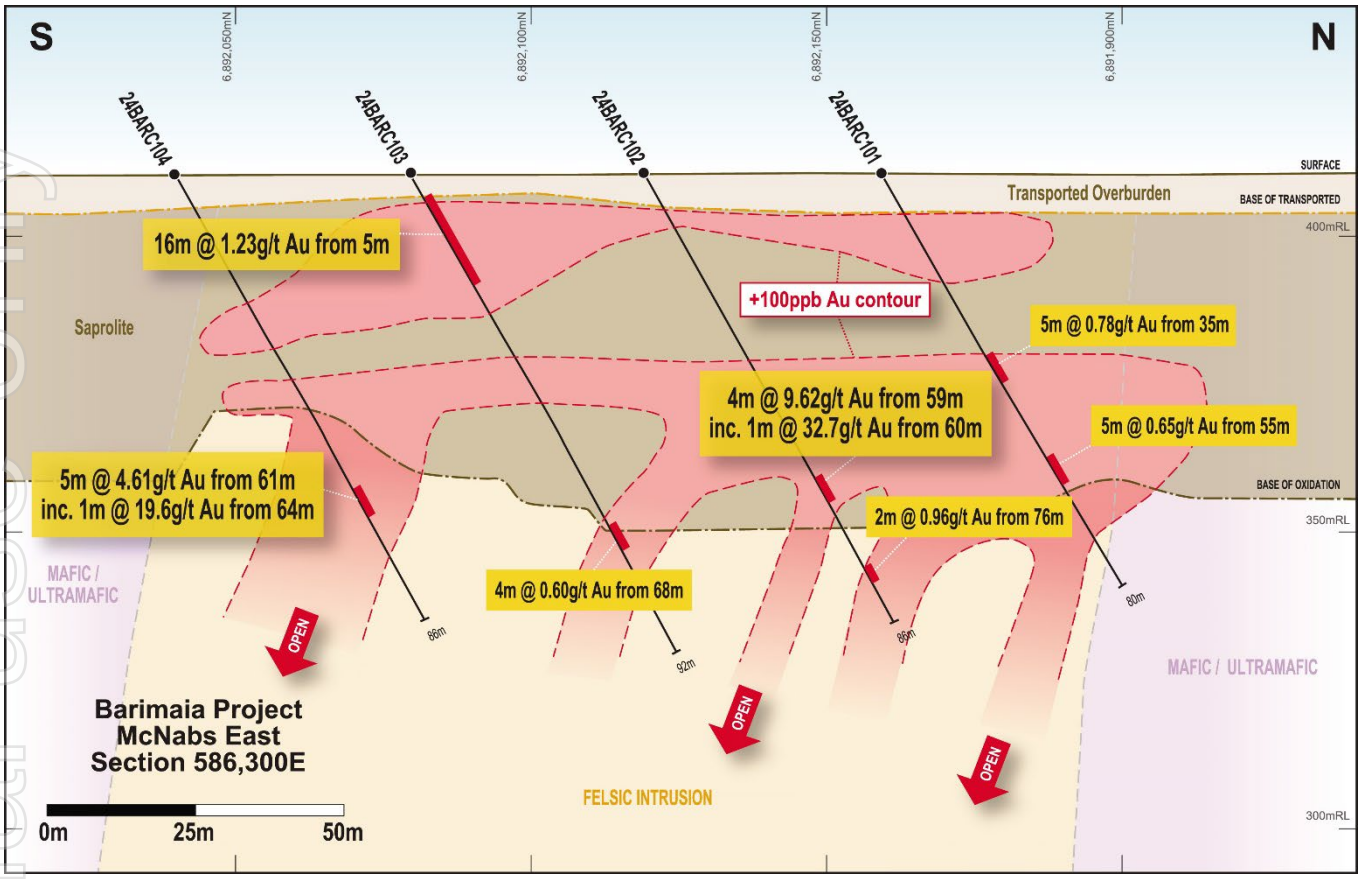

Figure 5. Section 586,300E looking west highlighting high grade gold results within the felsic intrusion. September-October 2024 intercepts are highlighted in dark yellow boxes. The section location is shown on Figure 1.

Upcoming Exploration

Exploration at Barimaia over the next six months will include:

a) A short diamond drilling program to be completed in November to confirm the orientation and geometry of the mineralisation and controlling structures at McNabs East;
b) In-fill and extensional RC drilling, with drilling to be planned on completion and interpretation of the results from the diamond drilling program;
c) Further first-pass RC drilling in the areas highlighted on Figure 1 (untested), particularly in the area east of 586,300E where very shallow air-core drilling was completed in 2019 and 2021; and
d) Air-core drilling further to the east and the north of the currently defined mineralisation at the McNabs Prospect.

Recent RC drilling by Ordell has shown that significant mineralisation is hosted within the felsic intrusion, outside of the areas where anomalous mineralisation (>100ppb Au) was returned in historical air-core drilling. In a number of areas, the air-core drilling failed to penetrate more than 5m below the base of the transported overburden due to the stripped saprolite profile. This is the case to the east of section 586,300E, where the majority of holes that intersected the felsic intrusion were <10m deep.

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, 70km from Spartan Resources' Dalgaranga mill and 80km from Westgold Resources' Tuckabianna mill.

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

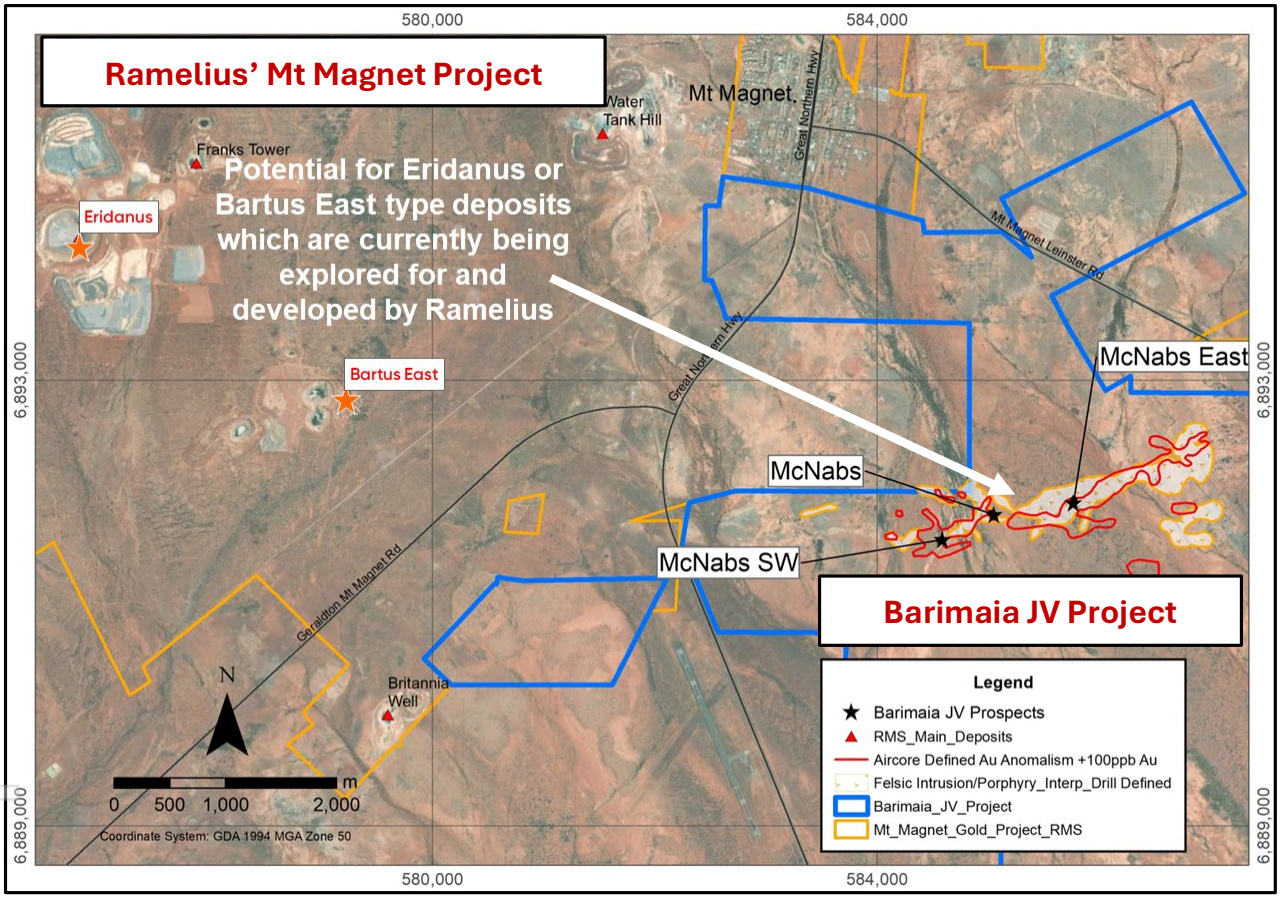

Figure 6. Prospect locations.

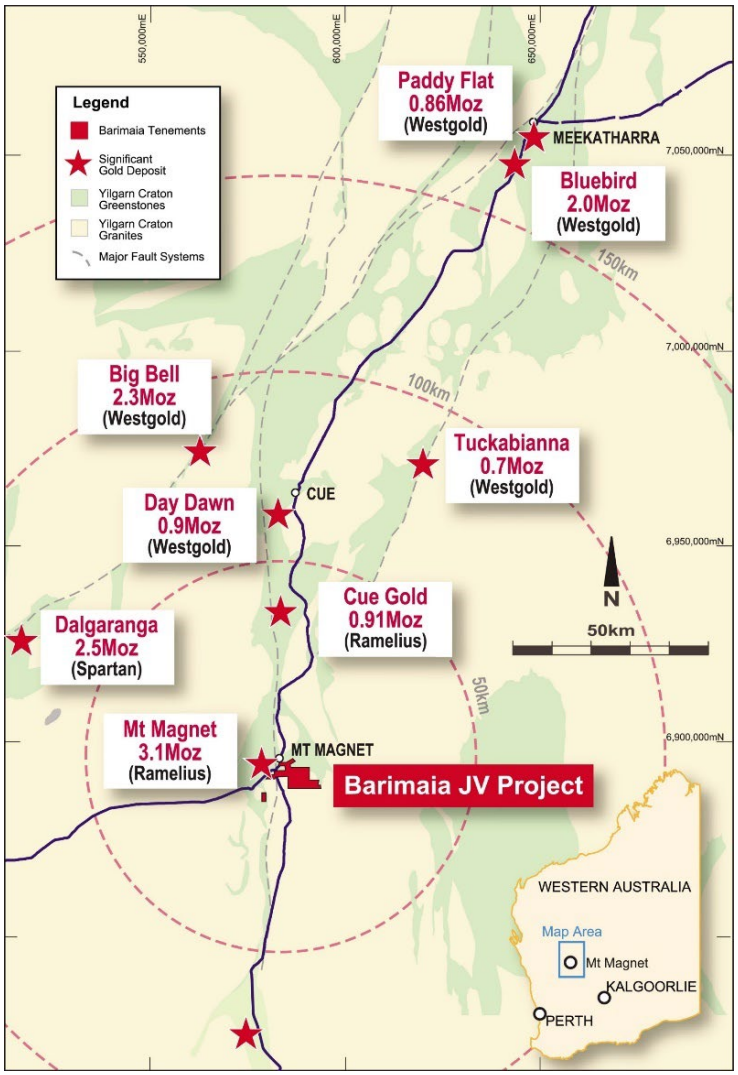

Figure 7. Project location. (see Table 2 for source data for Mineral Resources of Gold Deposits in the Murchison District).

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

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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 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 announcement:

- ASX release dated 11 September 2024 "Drilling confirms shallow zones of gold mineralisation at Barimaia Gold Project, WA"

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 RC Drilling Results– All Holes Drilled Within Sequence Are Listed.

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Max Depth (m)	Dip	MGA Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
24BARC076	585,190	6,891,840	410.0	84	-60	359.96				NSA
24BARC077	585,290	6,891,840	410.0	86	-60	0.51				NSA
24BARC078	585,290	6,891,800	410.0	86	-60	358.24				NSA
24BARC079	585,440	6,891,820	410.0	86	-60	0.07	22	23	1	2.21
							30	**45**	**15**	**1.24**
							53	54	1	2.03
							73	**80**	**7**	**1.69**
24BARC080	585,440	6,891,780	410.0	92	-60	359.7	30	31	1	1.36
							36	37	1	2.23
							62	64	2	0.55
							70	74	4	0.91
24BARC081	585,440	6,891,740	410.0	86	-60	2.52				NSA
24BARC082	585,640	6,891,860	410.0	86	-60	0.12	21	26	5	0.65
							46	55	9	0.99
							69	74	5	0.82
24BARC083	585,640	6,891,820	410.0	110	-60	359.7	15	20	5	0.50
							47	51	4	0.94
							81	89	8	0.56
							81	**110**	**29**	**2.52**
						includes	**107**	**108**	**1**	**47.53**
24BARC084	585,640	6,891,780	410.0	86	-60	359.61	15	28	13	0.46
							32	33	1	0.68
							53	65	12	0.99
24BARC085	585,640	6,891,740	410.0	92	-60	1.28	15	30	15	0.72
							77	82	5	1.25
24BARC086	585,560	6,891,880	410.0	92	-60	267.5	14	19	5	0.75
							39	40	1	1.22
							46	47	1	1.10
							84	85	1	3.26
24BARC087	585,600	6,891,880	410.0	134	-60	269.16	48	49	1	0.93
							56	**81**	**25**	**1.50**
							98	107	9	0.50
							120	122	2	1.10
24BARC088	585,740	6,891,900	410.0	92	-60	2.15	54	55	1	0.65
							81	84	3	0.57
24BARC089	585,740	6,891,860	410.0	80	-60	2.52			0	NSA
24BARC090	585,740	6,891,820	410.0	86	-60	2.25	20	43	23	0.52
							54	56	2	0.52
							58	59	1	1.06
24BARC091	585,740	6,891,780	410.0	80	-60	0.09	25	40	15	0.74
							76	78	2	0.80
24BARC092	585,840	6,891,900	410.0	98	-61	358.14	23	25	2	1.07
24BARC093	585,840	6,891,860	410.0	80	-60	0.39	40	45	5	1.16

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	mRL	Max Depth (m)	Dip	MGA Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
							71	72	1	1.04
24BARC094	585,940	6,891,940	410.0	80	-60	358.86	10	15	5	1.12
24BARC095	585,940	6,891,900	410.0	86	-60	358.98	17	19	2	0.61
24BARC096	585,940	6,891,860	410.0	86	-60	358.46	38	40	2	2.65
24BARC097	586,120	6,892,080	410.0	86	-60	359.22	10	15	5	0.69
							25	27	2	1.98
							42	**44**	**2**	**6.62**
							70	71	1	1.68
24BARC098	586,120	6,892,040	410.0	86	-60	356.88	33	39	6	0.93
							45	49	4	1.06
24BARC099	586,120	6,892,000	410.0	86	-60	359.73	75	80	5	0.55
24BARC100	586,195	6,892,120	410.0	98	-60	269.67	90	93	3	0.89
24BARC101	586,280	6,892,160	410.0	80	-60	0.18	16	17	1	0.63
							35	40	5	0.78
							55	60	5	0.65
24BARC102	586,280	6,892,120	410.0	86	-60	359.63	47	48	1	0.69
							59	**63**	**4**	**9.62**
						includes	***60***	***61***	***1***	***32.72***
							76	78	2	0.96
24BARC103	586,280	6,892,080	410.0	92	-59	359.94	5	21	16	1.23
							43	44	1	0.73
							68	72	4	0.60
							75	76	1	0.50
24BARC104	586,280	6,892,040	410.0	86	-60	359.2	45	46	1	0.77
							48	49	1	0.67
							61	66	5	4.61
						includes	***64***	***65***	***1***	***19.64***

NSA – No significant intercept

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]	44.400	1.6	2.300	15.000	1.6	0.780	60.000	1.6	3.100
Cue Gold[2]	5.800	2.5	0.460	6.000	2.3	0.450	12.000	2.4	0.910
Dalgaranga[3]	8.700	4.9	1.392	7.440	4.5	1.089	16.130	4.8	2.482
Big Bell[4]	15.415	3.2	1.573	8.942	2.7	0.785	24.357	3.0	2.358
Paddy Flat[4]	11.627	1.9	0.713	2.415	1.9	0.144	14.042	1.9	0.857
Tuckabianna[4]	7.940	1.8	0.449	2.899	2.6	0.245	10.839	2.0	0.694
Bluebird[4]	13.579	2.3	0.984	16.204	2.6	1.055	29.783	2.1	2.039
Day Dawn[4]	3.834	4.6	0.565	2.339	2.6	0.322	6.173	4.5	0.887

1. Ramelius Resources ASX Release, 14 September 2023, "Resources and Reserves Statement 2023"
2. Ramelius Resources ASX Release, 12 March 2024, "Ramelius Delivers 10 Year Mine Plan at Mt Magnet"
3. Spartan Resources ASX Release, 23 July 2024, "High-grade Focus Delivers 2.48moz @ 4.79g/T – 47% Increase In Ounces And 91% In Grade "
4. Westgold ASX Release, 11 September 2023, "Westgold 2023 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves"

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Certified Person Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sampling by Ordell Minerals was undertaken using standard industry practices with reverse circulation (RC). 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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All co-ordinates are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z50) and drill hole collars have been surveyed by hand held GPS and DGPS for RC holes.
	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.	Ordell RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 1m sample ranges from a typical 2.5 - 3.5kg. Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo) 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. 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. Genesis (Metallo) 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. 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. 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.
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).*	Ordell RC face sampling drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit. Drilling was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using a custom-built truck mounted. Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo) RC drilling used a face sampling bit. Conventional equipment was used for RAB and AC drilling. Genesis (Metallo) DDH was undertaken by Terra Drilling using HQ2 or NQ3 size for drilling sampling and assay. RC face sampling drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit with drilling was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using a custom-built truck mounted rig.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Certified Person Commentary
		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.*	Ordell RC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC sample. 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) DDH core recovery was measured. RC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC sample. 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 The RC 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) DDH core recovery was considered to be very good. The RC samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered. >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 noted 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 RC and diamond drilling. Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo) 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. 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. AC sampling is not considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Certified Person Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Ordell Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken for RC drilling. Photography of RC chip trays and are undertaken during the logging process. 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 All drill holes were logged in full. Historically all drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Ordell No core was taken. Genesis (Metallo) Where drilling was completed using DDH 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 Reverse circulation holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter. 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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Ordell Samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth. Samples were dried at approximately 105°C. A Boyd crusher crushes the samples to ~3mm in preparation for analysis. The sample preparation technique is considered appropriate. 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%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
		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) 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). 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 RC sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's and blanks were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-40 samples. Duplicate samples were submitted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-20 samples. 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 as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals for both 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.	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 Ordell samples 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

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Certified Person Commentary
		the Photon analyser with gold reported at detection limits of 0.02ppm to 350ppm. The analytical techniques used by previous explorers approaches total dissolution of gold.
	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.	Ordell pXRF analyses were 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 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 are accurate. Duplicate analysis of samples showed the precision of samples is within acceptable limits. 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 highlight that sample assay values are accurate. Duplicate analysis of samples showed the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	A Director of Ordell Minerals Limited 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 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. Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo) Primary data documentation was not provided to Genesis but data provided was well organized and securely stored in a relational database; Genesis (Metallo) 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 MGA 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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA Zone50 GDA.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole collar RL's are +/- 2m accuracy. Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of development.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Certified Person Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	For RC drilling the hole spacing is variable with sections ranging from 40m to 100m apart. 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.
	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 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.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Ordell RC holes were generally angled to MGA grid north. Previous Explorers RC holes were generally angled to MGA grid west or MGA grid south. 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.	No orientation-based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	<u>Ordell</u> Chain of custody was managed by Ordell. There were no issues. <u>Pre Genesis (IGO and Metallo)</u> Sample security measures are not known. <u>Genesis (Metallo)</u> Chain of custody was managed by Genesis. No issues were reported.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were completed.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Certified Person Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Project comprises tenements: 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 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.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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,

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Certified Person Commentary
		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. <u>Metallo 2016</u> 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. <u>Genesis Minerals Limited – 2017 to 2023</u> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
		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* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this report.
	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 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. Down hole length, true width not known.
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.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Certified Person Commentary
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 test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No meaningful data collected at this early stage of exploration.
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.