

## Ordell Consolidates Land Holding Around Goodia Project in Western Australia

Ordell Minerals Limited (ASX:ORD) (“**Ordell**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to announce the acquisition and consolidation of tenements adjacent to the Goodia Project (Figure 1) near Norseman in Western Australia. The expanded Goodia Project represents an early-stage gold and lithium exploration opportunity in the Kalgoorlie-Norseman district.

The new tenements cover some 16 strike kilometres of Archaean greenstone rocks. Together with the Goodia tenements (~180km<sup>2</sup> combined), this gives Ordell over 30 strike kilometres of prospective potential greenstone to evaluate and explore. The expanded Goodia Project is considered underexplored for gold.

Proposed work to be completed in 2025 includes:

- Capturing all historical data into Ordell’s Goodia Project geological and GIS databases;
- Evaluating previous gold, lithium and nickel exploration work undertaken;
- Field verification of surface geochemical anomalism to validate targets and assess the regolith conditions;
- Undertaking infill and extensional surface geochemical sampling where warranted; and
- Conducting reconnaissance aircore (AC) drilling to test geochemical anomalies generated from soil sampling.

Ordell Minerals will issue Shares to the value of \$40,000 to Greatland Gold Plc (LSE:GGP) (or its nominee) at a deemed issue price of \$0.32 per Share to acquire E63/1953, which includes the provision of all exploration data and the assignment of a Heritage Agreement.

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

For more information, visit: [www.ordellminerals.com.au](http://www.ordellminerals.com.au) or please contact:

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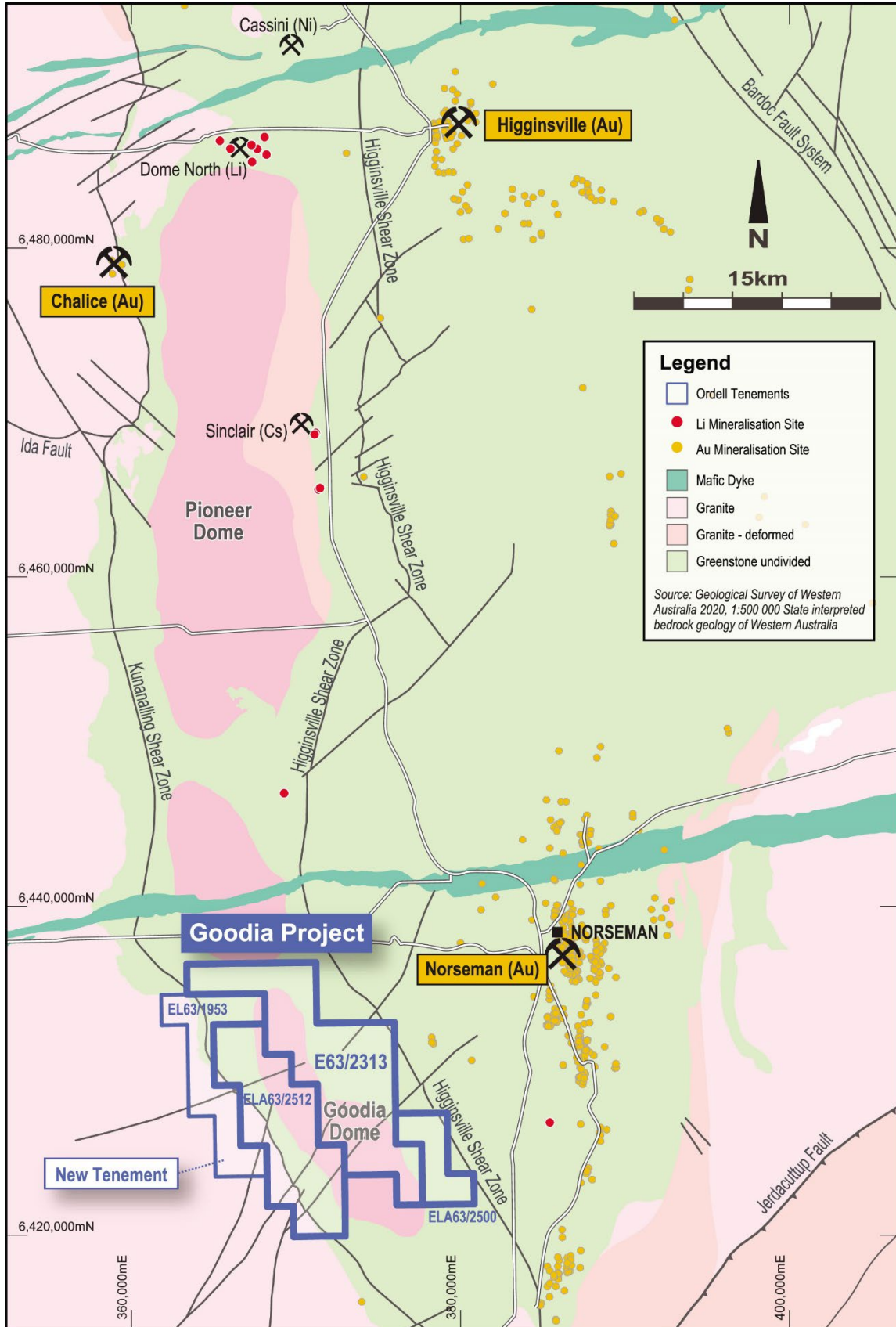


Figure 1. Location of expanded Goodia Project.

**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 and recent drilling highlighting shallow open pit potential.

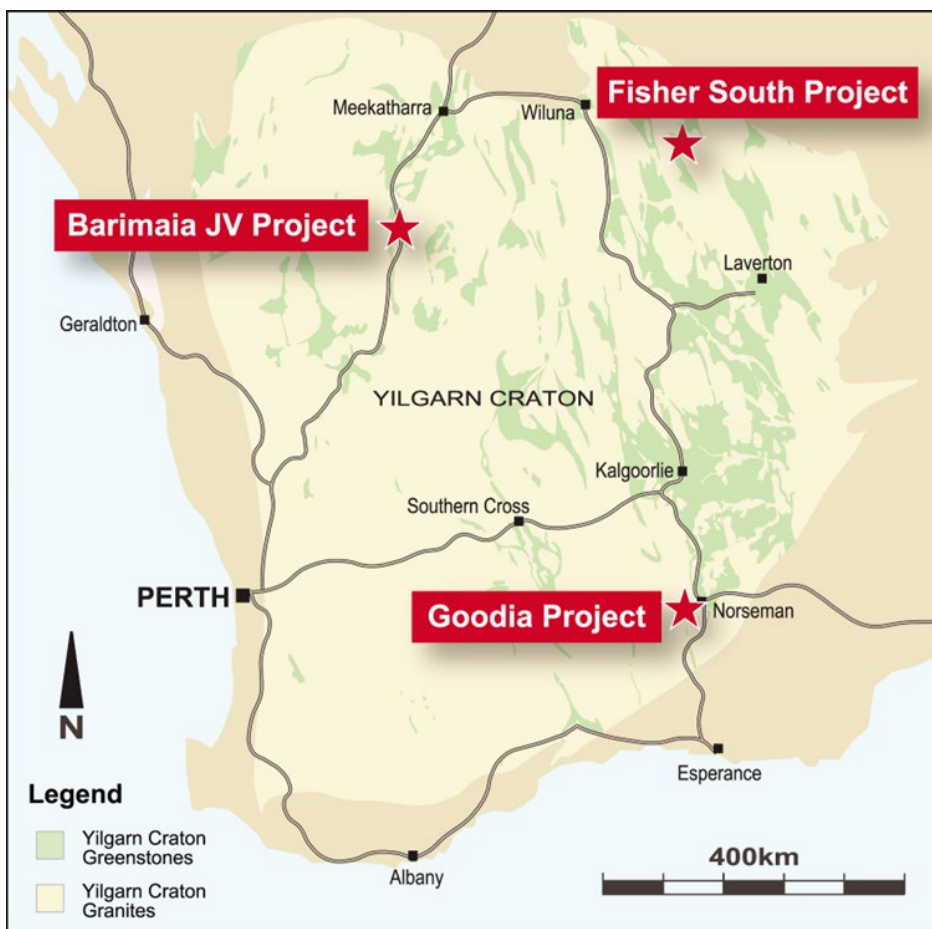


Figure 2. Project locations.

**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.*

## JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Sampling by previous companies was undertaken using standard industry practices at the time of activity for surface geochemical sampling and drilling.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	All co-ordinates are in UTM grid (GDA94 Z51).
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<p><u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u></p> <p>Surface geochemical samples (508 samples) were collected by digging a 20 to 30cm hole and a 300 to 500g sample collected through a -2mm sieve.</p> <p>Rotary Air Blast (RAB) samples (12 RAB holes ~200m) were collected through a cyclone at 1m intervals down hole and laid out on the ground adjacent to the hole collar. Samples were collected for analysis were composited over 4 m intervals for the entire hole. A scoop was used to collect composite sample of 2 to 3kg in calico bags and the samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories for Au analysis by aqua regia with AAS finish.</p> <p><u>Pangaea Metals Ltd</u></p> <p>Auger drilling was used to collect geochemical samples. The auger drill was mounted on the back of a 4-wheel drive utility. The sample was collected from regolith at a depth of about 0.5m. Approximately 250g of sample was sieved to remove coarse material. Auger samples were assayed by Genalysis Laboratories, Maddington, WA after single stage mix and grind total pulverisation to 80% passing 75 microns. Genalysis' B/ETA method was used (aqua regia digest, graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometer finish).</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	<p><u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u></p> <p>RAB drilling was used to sample the saprolite. Not all holes went to blade refusal.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p><u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u></p> <p>Sample recoveries were not recorded on handwritten drill logs.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p><u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u></p> <p>Sample recoveries were not recorded on handwritten drill logs.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p><u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u></p> <p>No relationship exists.</p>
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	RAB sampling is not considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u> Logging was both quantitative and qualitative.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u> Not applicable.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u> No core was drilled or sampled.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u> RAB holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u> RAB samples were analysed samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories for Au analysis by aqua regia with AAS finish.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u> QAQC controls were not reported.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	<u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u> QAQC controls were not documented.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u> Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of potential mineralisation.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u> The analytical techniques used was a partial digest technique and may not allow total dissolution of gold.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	<u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u> No geophysical tools were used.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u> QAQC controls were not documented.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No significant intersections reported
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes were completed.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u> No documentation of protocols was reported.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments have been made to assay data.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	All historic location data was recorded in AMG coordinates. See figure.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA Zone51 GDA.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of development.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Only one line of RAB drilling was completed.
	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.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	No orientation-based sampling was completed.
	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.
<b>Sample security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<u>Resolute Limited (1998)</u> The measures to ensure sample security are unknown.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	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
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<i>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.</i>	The tenement is E63/1953.  Ordell Minerals Limited is the legal and beneficial owner of 100% of the share capital in Ricochet Romance Pty Ltd (Ricochet) the holder of the tenement.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement is in good standing.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Limited modern day gold exploration had been carried out within the tenement area.  Resolute Limited carried out surface geochemical sampling and a very small RAB program in 1998.  Pangea Metals Ltd carried out auger sampling in 2007.
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The tenement covers 16.5km of strike of greenstone belt sandwiched between batholithic external granitoids to the west, and the internal Goodia Granite body to the east. The greenstone ranges in apparent width between 600m and 3500m.  The greenstone sequence comprises fragments of an ultramafic package hosted in mafic and felsic volcanics and sediments (at least along the eastern margin). Outcrop is limited, and the lithology is based on logged drilling. There is very little magnetic character within the greenstone, other than the ultramafic body located in the south east of the Project.  The regolith has not been assessed in detail. The tenement follows a topographic high (i.e., striking NNW-SSE), falling away to the north east and south west, with a drainage system running down the western edge of the tenement. The high is truncated by a NE-SW trending ridge across the bottom of the tenement. A brief look at the Ternary radiometrics (collected as part of the detailed magnetic dataset) suggests some lateritic cap is preserved locally on the flanks of the ridge, shedding scree down the flanks into sheetwash and alluvium. The peak of the ridge is probably residual but has radiometric character very similar to some of the sheetwash. There are several small areas of subcrop or residual soils located along the NE trending ridge in the southern end of the tenement block.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul>	There are no material drill results.
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	There are no significant results to report.
	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or</i>	No top cuts were applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<i>minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated</i>	
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	No intercepts are reported.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are currently used for reporting of exploration results
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	No relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths can be interpreted due to no drilling having been completed,
<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Appropriate plan is included in this report.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Limited drilling has been completed.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	No meaningful data collected at this early stage of exploration.
<b>Further work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Further work will include systematic infill and extensional geochemical sampling and first pass drilling.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	An appropriate plan is included in this report.