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ASX Announcement
21 September 2026

BELLEVUE GOLD

Exploration Update and Annual Resource & Reserve Statement

Bellevue Gold Limited (Bellevue or the Company) (ASX: BGL) provides the following exploration update and the annual Resource and Reserve statement for the Company's 100% owned Bellevue Gold Project located in the Goldfields of Western Australia.

Exploration Update

- Exploration drilling will become an important element of the Company's renewed growth strategy, and will substantially increase in FY27 following the addition of an underground rig and the change in focus from almost exclusively grade control to grade control and extensional underground drilling. The annual exploration budget has increased to $25-30 million to support this push to expand Resources and Reserves. Bellevue also aims to define potential new mining areas that could support future production growth at the Bellevue Gold Project.
- Infill drilling at Deacon North has defined new high-grade plunging shoots of mineralisation that have been incorporated into mine planning. Infill drilling continues to delineate these, and additional, zones of high-grade mineralisation. Recent Deacon North results include:
  - **9.3m @ 62.1g/t gold**
  - **4.6m @ 50.3g/t gold**
  - **6.7m @ 23.5g/t gold**
  - **6.4m @ 20.0g/t gold**
  - **4.7m @ 24.0g/t gold**
  - **8.9m @ 31.0g/t gold**
  - **5.2m @ 32.1g/t gold**
  - **5.1m @ 27.4g/t gold**
  - **5.3m @ 21.9g/t gold**
  - **4.1m @ 22.3g/t gold**
- Development of the Southern Belle Decline has established new underground drill platforms that will allow drilling in FY27 to step further south into Tribune South and towards the Southern Belle Position under Lake Miranda.
- Drilling and a downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) survey at Westralia have identified a number of promising anomalies. Additional drilling is planned for the Westralia area to follow up on DHEM results and intersected structures in the FY26 drilling, including the previously reported drilling intersection of 3.4m at 18.45g/t gold.[1]
- Geological interpretation has identified key extension areas to the three main mineralised lodes, which are planned to be tested by exploration drilling to assess their potential to support future mining areas.

Annual Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve Statement

The Resource and Reserve statement for the Bellevue Gold Project incorporates 193,000 metres (m) of underground grade control drilling completed between March 2025 and March 2026. The drilling completed since the last Resource statement was predominantly production drilling rather than expansion drilling. As outlined above, extensional drilling has recommenced at the project and future Resource and Reserve updates will reflect this. The updated Ore Reserve includes ~154,000 ounces (oz) of mined depletion for the 12 months.

[1] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 29 April 2026 and titled 'Quarterly Activities Report'.

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- **Indicated and Inferred Resource of 2.7 million ounces (Moz) at 8.6 grams per tonne (g/t) gold** (FY26: 3.1Moz @ 8.9g/t gold) including an Indicated Resource of 1.6Moz at 9.3g/t gold (FY26: 2.0Moz @ 9.7g/t gold)
- **Probable Ore Reserves of 1.0Moz at 4.5g/t gold** (FY26: 1.3Moz @ 4.7g/t gold)

Mining Contractor Ramp-up

- The transition from Develop Global Limited (Develop) (ASX: DVP) to Barminco Limited (Barminco) (a subsidiary of Perenti Limited (ASX: PRN)) as underground mining contractor was completed on 1 August 2026. During July 2026, Develop progressively demobilised its workforce and equipment in preparation for the handover.
- Since taking operational control, Barminco has progressively ramped up mining activities. The ramp-up has been slower than anticipated due to a combination of workforce availability, equipment commissioning requirements and restricted access to certain planned high-grade stoping areas.
- As a result, gold production for the September 2026 quarter is expected to be approximately 3,000 to 4,000oz less than expected. The impacts of the slower contractor ramp-up are expected to be confined to the September 2026 quarter, with the deferred production expected to be recovered over subsequent quarters.
- Quarter-to-date mined grades have performed to plan. The anticipated production shortfall therefore reflects lower mined and processed volumes during the contractor ramp-up, rather than geological underperformance.
- FY27 production guidance remains unchanged.[2]
- As previously guided, production is expected to benefit progressively from all five mining areas being fully established during FY27, together with an increasing contribution from the high-grade Deacon North mining area in the second half.

[2] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 28 July 2026 and titled 'Quarterly Activities Report'.

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Exploration Update

The Bellevue Gold Project is increasingly displaying the characteristics of a broader mining camp rather than a single isolated orebody. Mining camps are common across the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia and are typically defined by multiple orebodies mined progressively over extended operating lives.

Disciplined brownfields exploration is central to this type of operating environment. At Bellevue, the immediate focus is on extending known orebodies, upgrading existing mineralisation and progressively advancing new mining fronts from established underground infrastructure. With mining now established across the three mineralised lodes of Bellevue, Deacon and Tribune, the Company is targeting continued extensions to these systems, while also advancing secondary mining areas including Viago, Vlad and Marceline.

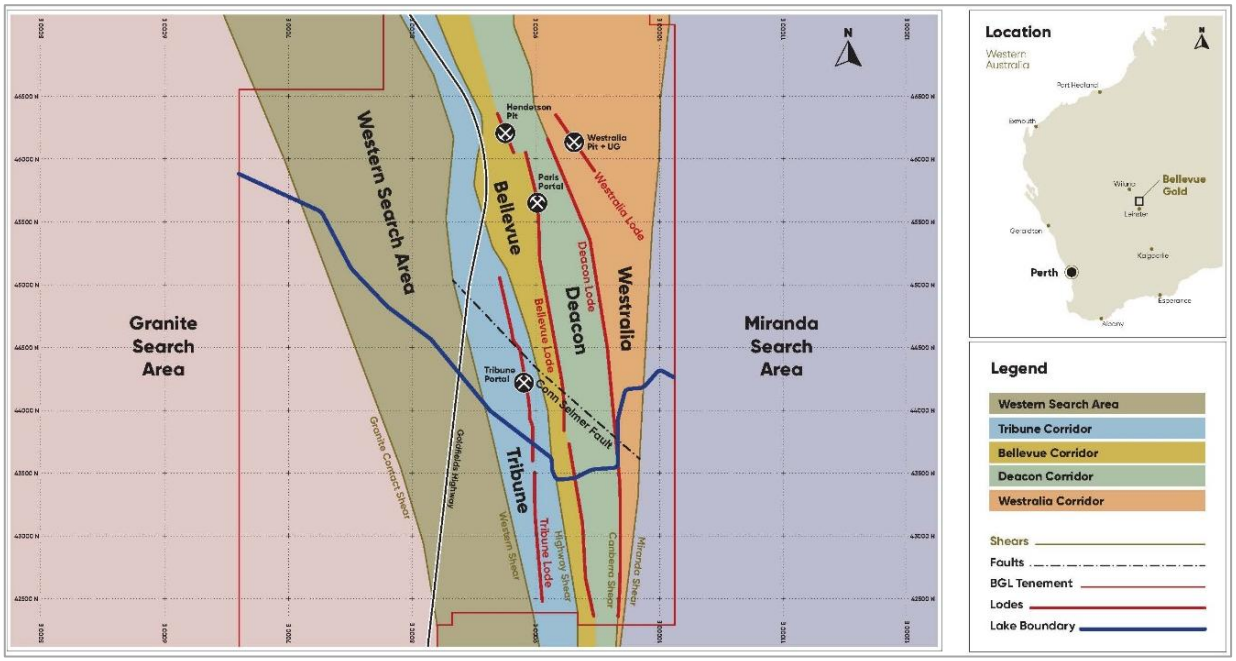

Figure 1: Bellevue Mine Camp and exploration domains.

A further exploration priority is the opening of new search areas capable of supporting additional mining fronts. These include the Westralia area and the western search area. Westralia contains several known mineralised positions, including the historic Westralia underground and Vanguard pit.

The FY27 annual exploration budget has increased to $25-30 million to support this push to expand Resources and Reserves. The budget will support the equivalent of two underground rigs, delivered through shared rig time across the six available underground rigs, plus continued use of the surface rig.

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Drilling moving from grade control to expansion drilling

As outlined in FY26 guidance[3], underground drilling in FY26 was focused on grade control drilling and building a sufficient buffer of grade-control-drilled areas ahead of production.

Grade control and conversion drilling was therefore focused on supporting near-term production areas through most of the year. As the grade control buffer expanded during H1 FY26, drilling priorities were progressively adjusted to increase the proportion of exploration drilling through H2 FY26, using the existing underground drill fleet of five rigs (Figure).

To boost underground exploration efforts, an additional underground drill rig has been secured and commenced drilling in the September 2026 quarter. For the remainder of the year, this rig is expected to focus primarily on resource definition and exploration targets, supplemented by the equivalent of at least one additional rig drawn from the existing five-rig fleet, with the aim of increasing resource definition and exploration drilling to approximately 30% of total underground drilling metres in FY27.

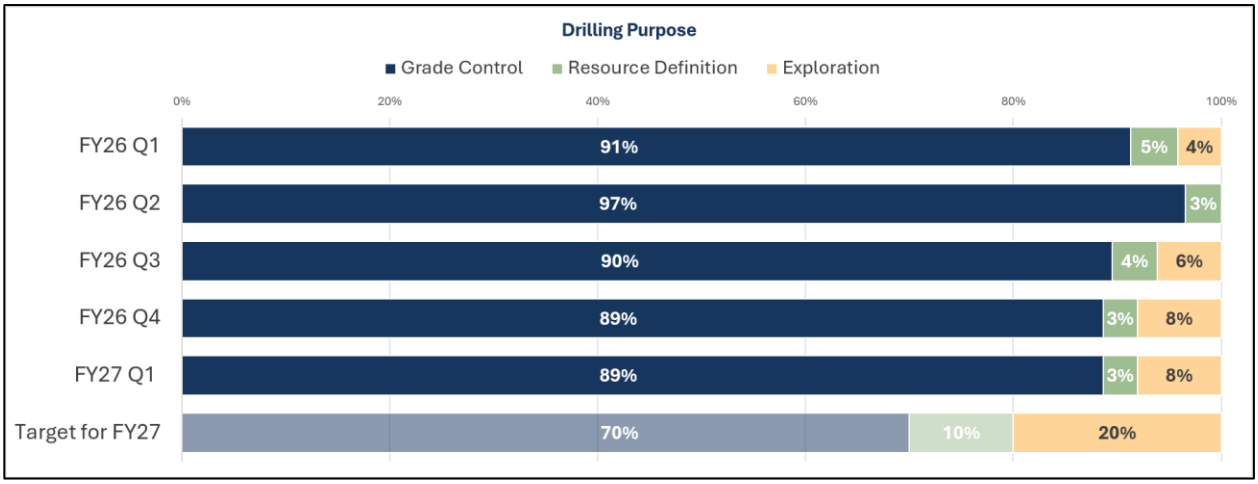

Figure 2: Underground drilling shifting to more resource definition and exploration drilling.

Deacon North high-grade shoots

The broader Deacon area contains multiple high-grade plunging shoots across Deacon Main and Deacon North (Figure 3). The scale and geometry of recently defined shoots at Deacon North are comparable to those defined and mined within the Deacon Main mining area. Given this geometry, detailed mine definition drilling is required to delineate the extent and continuity of individual shoots. Additional high-grade shoots may be defined around existing high-grade intersections in areas currently supported by broader-spaced resource drilling.

[3] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 1 August 2025 and titled 'FY26 guidance and Annual Resource and Reserve Statement'.

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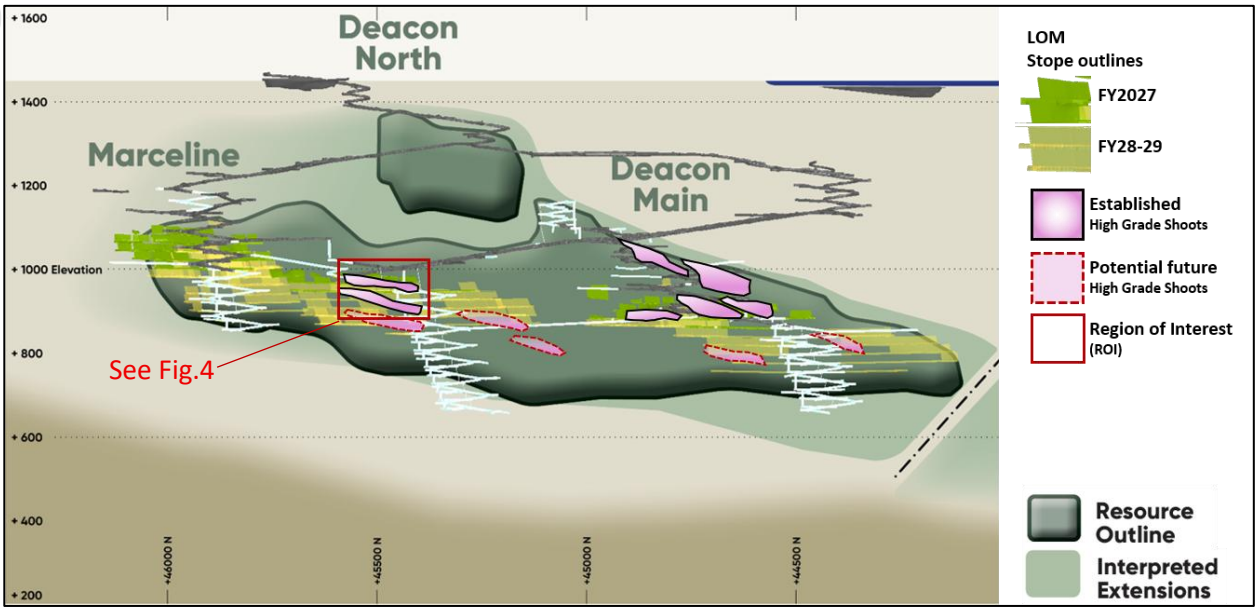

Figure 3: Deacon and Deacon North high-grade shoots.

Infill drilling during H2 FY26 at Deacon North confirms the continuity of high-grade mineralisation within the infilled area shown in Figure 4. The new drilling is showing semi-massive pyrrhotite shoots and high-grade drill results of similar style to the Deacon Main shoots. Deacon North is an important contributor to the FY27 mine schedule.

Recent results include:

- **9.3m @ 62.1g/t gold**
- **4.6m @ 50.3g/t gold**
- **6.7m @ 23.5g/t gold**
- **6.4m @ 20.0g/t gold**
- **4.7m @ 24.0g/t gold**
- **8.9m @ 31.0g/t gold**
- **5.2m @ 32.1g/t gold**
- **5.1m @ 27.4g/t gold**
- **5.3m @ 21.9g/t gold**
- **4.1m @ 22.3g/t gold**

These select intercepts are not intended to be representative of all results and investors should refer to the table at the end of this announcement (Appendix 2) for more detailed results.

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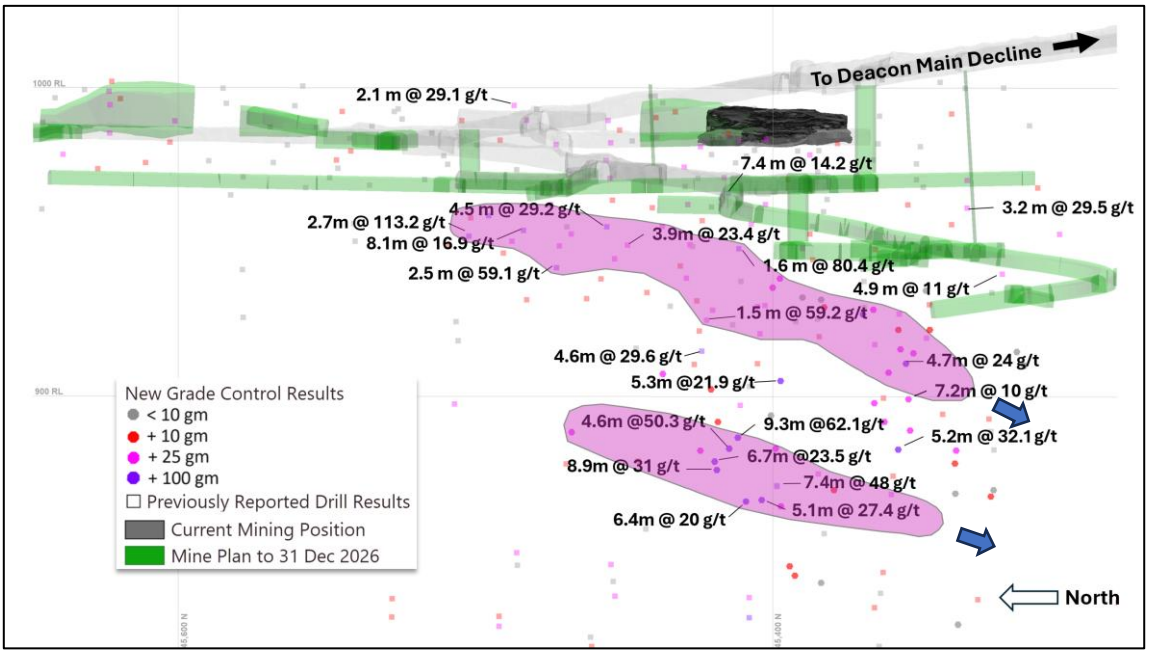

Figure 4: Deacon North high-grade infill results.[4]

Tribune South

As previously reported[5], development of the Southern Belle Decline has established new underground drill platforms, allowing drilling to step south into Tribune South towards the Southern Belle Position. Drilling completed to date has intersected encouraging results including 3.5m at 44.96g/t gold (previously reported)[5]. Drilling is expected to continue advancing south as additional platforms become available.

The Tribune area of interest (Figure 5) represents several years of planned mining. The extensional drilling is designed to define a potential new independent mining area at Tribune South. If the Tribune lode system continues south into the interpreted extension area with a similar tenor of mineralisation, an equivalent area could be resource drilled within approximately 12 months. In the interim, exploration drilling will progressively test these areas on broad spacing as timing and platform availability allows.

[4] For previously reported drilling results from Deacon North refer to the Company's ASX announcements dated 19 May 2026, 27 November 2025, 5 August 2019, 17 December 2019, 24 February 2020, 27 May 2020, 1 October 2020, 18 February 2021, 16 March 2021, 15 April 2021, 23 June 2021, 21 September 2021, 15 February 2022, 5 April 2022, 4 May 2022 and 25 July 2024.
[5] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 16 June 2026 and titled 'Operations on track and drilling commenced at Tribune South'.

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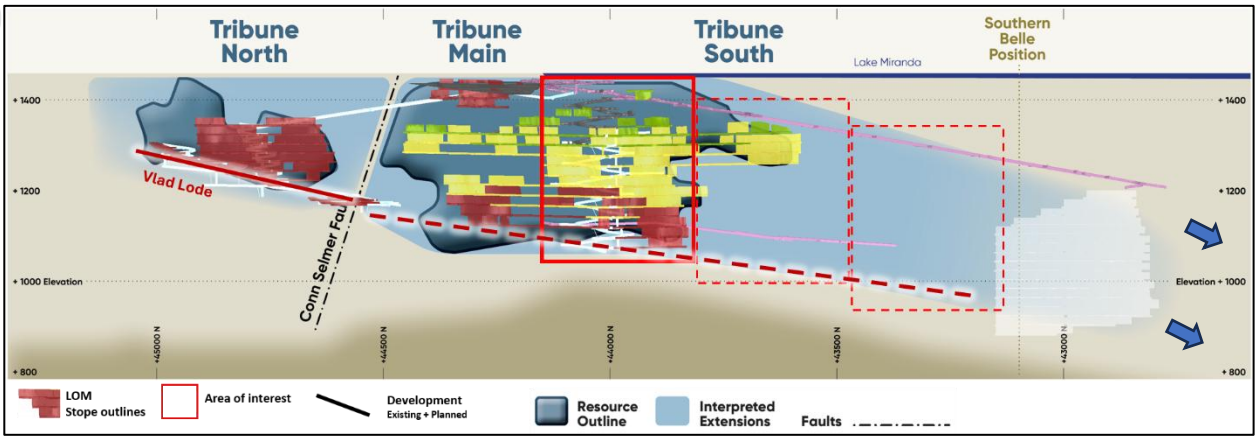

Figure 5: Tribune line of lode mineralisation and target areas.

Early-stage Westralia drilling

Surface drilling within the Westralia Search Area is at an early exploration stage and is focused on identifying new mineralised structures below the historic Westralia underground workings and near the current Marceline mining area.

Approximately 13,000 metres of surface drilling has been completed since drilling recommenced at the start of Q3 FY26. Drilling has intersected mineralisation including 3.44m at 18.45g/t gold located approximately 140 metres east of existing underground development at Marceline[6]. This drilling remains pre-resource in nature and is intended to refine geological understanding and define targets for follow-up drilling.

A downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) survey program is underway to support Bellevue's ongoing exploration targeting, leveraging a geophysical technique that has previously assisted in identifying sulphide-associated gold mineralisation. Figure 6 presents a composite cross section showing the FY26 drill traces and interpreted DHEM survey results. The work has identified several new structures, including a target below the historic Westralia workings that aligns well with the mineralised structure and coincides with a strong DHEM anomaly.

These structures are east dipping and remain largely untested. The Westralia Area offers potential for new high-grade mineralisation located just a short distance from existing underground infrastructure. Westralia will continue to be drill tested from surface and underground in FY27, with downhole EM anomalies set to assist in the targeting of these sulphide rich mineralised trends.

[6] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 29 April 2026 and titled 'Quarterly Activities Report'.

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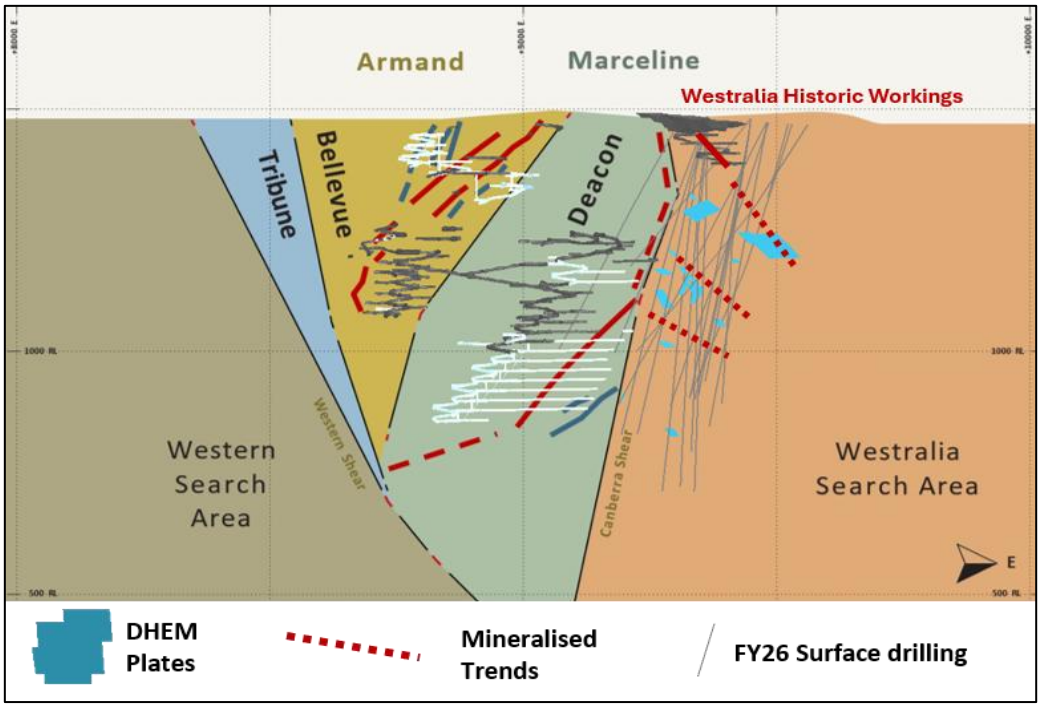

Figure 6: Bellevue schematic cross section showing FY2026 Surface drilling.

Longer term exploration outlook

Exploration will continue to progress as the underground infrastructure develops at the Bellevue Gold Project. The key push for exploration is down plunge of the three known lodes beneath Lake Miranda in an area that cannot be drilled from surface and is consequently largely untested with drilling. As shown in Figures 7-9, in addition to the Tribune Lode outlined above, the Bellevue Lode and the Deacon Lode remain open down plunge. In both cases these positions host DHEM anomalies that remain untested.

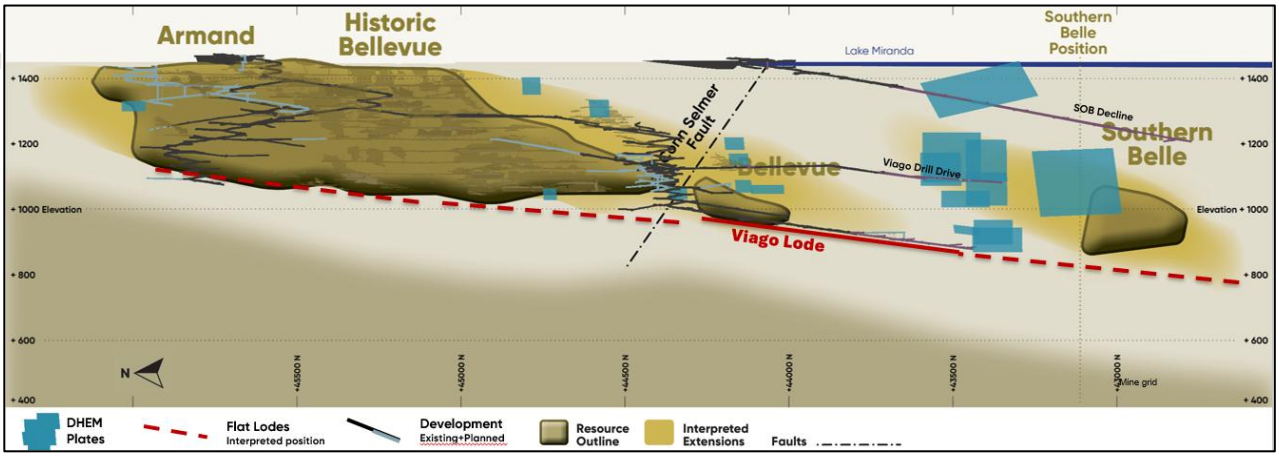

Figure 7: Bellevue line of lode mineralisation and target areas (DHEM plates in blue).

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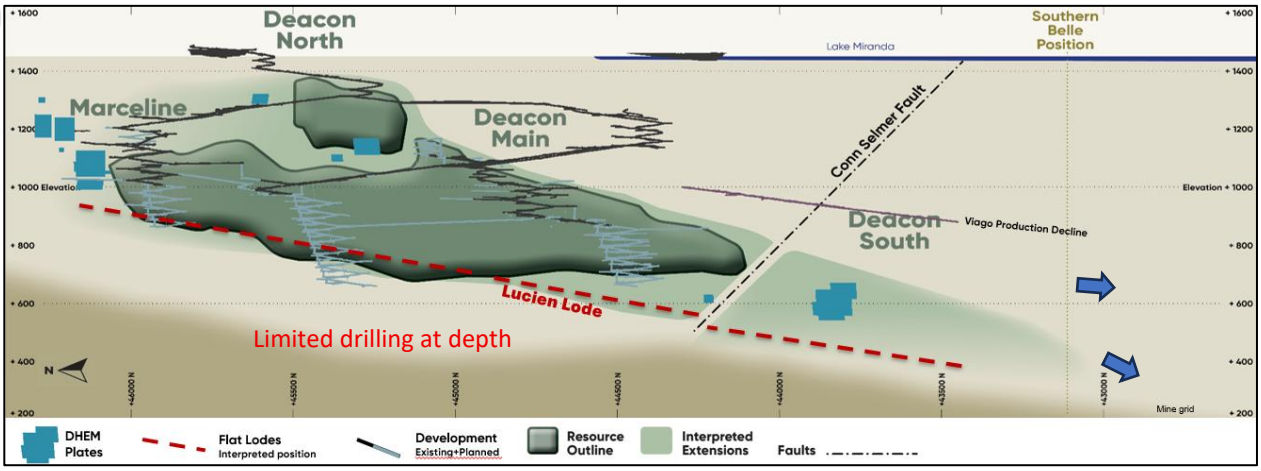

Figure 8: Deacon line of lode mineralisation and target areas (DHEM plates in blue).

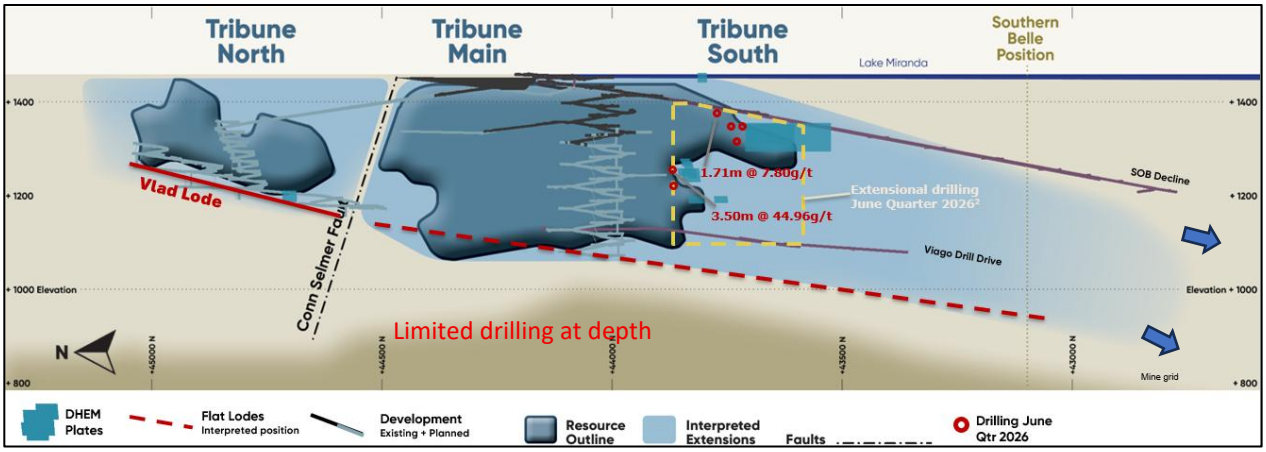

Figure 9: Tribune line of lode mineralisation and target areas (DHEM plates in blue).

Exploration to extend the known orebodies down plunge of the three main lodes will be supported by the progressive advancement of the Southern Belle Decline and Viago Drill Drive. Successful exploration has the potential to support future Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve growth, identify additional mining areas and extend mine life at Bellevue.

In addition to the steeply dipping mineralisation defined at the Bellevue Gold Project, several high-grade, flat-lying lodes have been identified at the base of the steeper lode systems, including Viago at the base of the Bellevue Lode. Further work is planned to better define similar mineralisation at Lucien, located at the base of the Deacon Lode, and Vlad, located at the base of the Tribune Lode.

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FY27 Mineral Resource Statement

An updated Mineral Resource for the Bellevue Gold Project is reported below and is current as at 1 March 2026. The updated Mineral Resource incorporates 193,000m of underground diamond drilling completed since the previous resource.

Table 1: Updated Mineral Resource statement for the Bellevue Gold Project.

Mineral Resource as at 1 March 2026	TONNES (Mt)	GRADE (g/t Au)	CONTAINED OUNCES (Moz)
Indicated Mineral Resource	5.5	9.3	1.6
Inferred Mineral Resource	4.3	7.8	1.1
Total Mineral Resource	**9.8**	**8.6**	**2.7**

Notes: Mineral Resource:
1. as of 1 March 2026.
2. reported above a 2.5g/t lower cut-off.
3. inclusive of Ore Reserves.
4. 100% Bellevue attributable.
5. Figures may not add up due to rounding.

The drilling completed since the last Resource statement comprised definition and grade control drilling, predominantly within areas already classified as Indicated Mineral Resources. As a result, only minor conversion of Inferred material to Indicated has occurred.

In some local areas, closer spaced infill drilling returned results below those indicated by earlier wider spaced drilling, mainly due to variations in ore thickness. During the year, resource modelling methods were refined in grade control and Indicated resource areas to improve local estimation. The combination of changes has resulted in some localised reductions in the Mineral Resource as well as increased confidence in the distribution of mineralisation on a localised scale. The changes are illustrated in Figure 10.

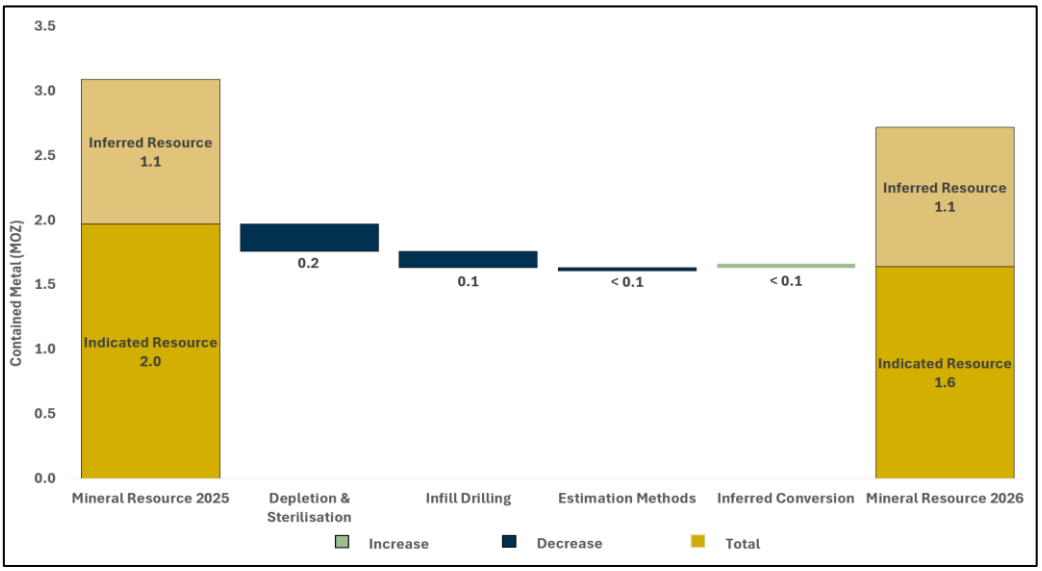

Figure 10: Changes in Mineral Resource year on year.

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The Board considers that the changes presented do not represent a material change to the Mineral Resource, including for the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 5.8. This assessment takes into account that the net movement, excluding depletion associated with production, is approximately 6% since the Mineral Resource was last reported.

FY27 Ore Reserve Statement

Total project Ore Reserves have been updated to **1.0Moz @ 4.5g/t** gold.

An updated Ore Reserve for the Bellevue Gold Project is reported below and is current as at 1 March 2026. The updated Ore Reserve is based on the updated Mineral Resource and incorporates the changes discussed in the Mineral Resource update, together with mining depletion incurred since the previous Ore Reserve statement (1 March 2025 - 1 March 2026).

Table 2: Updated Ore Reserve statement for the Bellevue Gold Project.

Ore Reserve as at 1 March 2026	TONNES (Mt)	GRADE (g/t Au)	CONTAINED OUNCES (Moz)
Proved UG Ore Reserve	-	-	-
Probable UG Ore Reserve	6.8	4.5	1.0
Stockpiles & GIC (Probable)	<0.1	6.3	<0.1
Total Ore Reserve	**6.8**	**4.5**	**1.0**

Notes: Ore Reserves:

1. as of 1 March 2026.
2. reported using a A$3,250/oz gold price basis for cut-off grade calculations & assessment.
3. Ounces represent contained metal and do not include allowances for processing losses.
4. 100% Bellevue attributable.
5. Figures may not add up due to rounding.
6. Open pit reserves have been excluded as not material.

The Ore Reserve cut-off grades and economic evaluation have been prepared using a gold price of A$3,250/oz (previously A$2,750/oz), reflecting the gold price environment observed over the past 12 months. Operating costs for the cut-off grades have been aligned with current costs, resulting in marginal increases to stope and development cut-off grades compared to the previous Reserve. The resulting combination of changes from depletion and model changes has led to reductions in the Ore Reserve, as shown in Figure 11.

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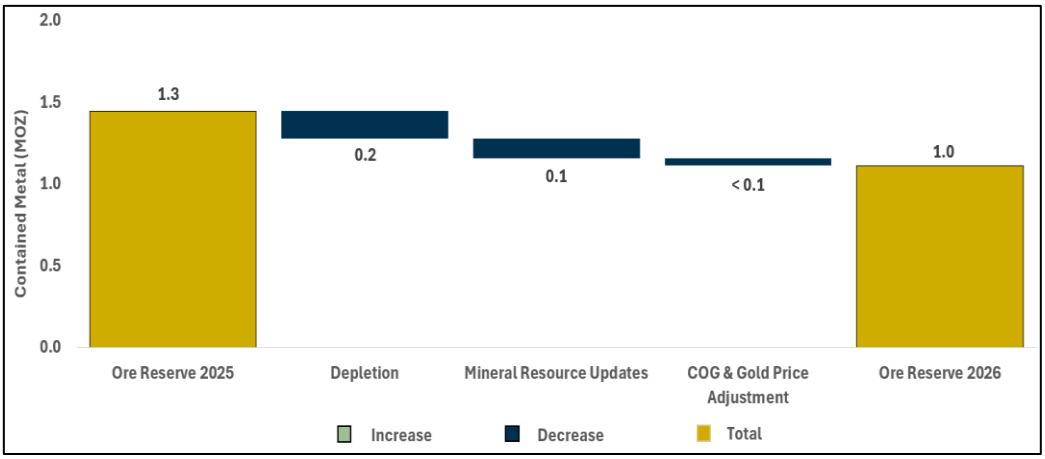

Figure 11: Changes in Ore Reserve year on year.

The Board considers that the changes presented do not represent a material change to Ore Reserve, including for the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 5.8. This assessment takes into account that the net movement, excluding depletion associated with production, is approximately 8% since the Ore Reserve was last reported.

For further information regarding Bellevue Gold Limited please visit the ASX platform (ASX: BGL) or the Company's website www.bellevuegold.com.au.

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End Notes, Competent Persons' Statements and JORC Compliance Statements

Information in this announcement that relates to new exploration results at the Bellevue Gold Project is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Shaun Hackett. Mr Hackett is a full-time employee of Bellevue Gold Limited and a Competent Person for the reporting of exploration results. Mr Hackett holds securities in Bellevue Gold Limited. Mr Hackett is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hackett has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Hackett has reviewed this announcement and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources at the Bellevue Gold Project is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Shaun Hackett. Mr Hackett is a full-time employee of Bellevue Gold Limited and a Competent Person for the reporting of Mineral Resource estimates. Mr Hackett holds securities in Bellevue Gold Limited. Mr Hackett is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hackett has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Hackett has reviewed this announcement and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Information in this announcement that relates to Ore Reserves at the Bellevue Gold Project is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Nick Sutherland. Mr Sutherland is a full-time employee of Bellevue Gold Limited and a Competent Person for the reporting of Ore Reserve estimates. Mr Sutherland holds securities in Bellevue Gold Limited. Mr Sutherland is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sutherland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Sutherland has reviewed this announcement and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

For full details of previously announced exploration results in this announcement, refer to the ASX announcement that is referenced against the relevant exploration results. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX announcements.

Disclaimer

This announcement has been prepared by the Company based on information from its own and third-party sources available at the date of this announcement and is not a disclosure document. No party other than the Company has authorised or caused the issue, lodgement, submission, despatch or provision of this announcement, or takes any responsibility for, or makes or purports to make any statements, representations or undertakings in this announcement. Except for any liability that cannot be excluded by law, the Company and its related bodies corporate, directors, employees, servants, advisers and agents disclaim and accept no responsibility or liability for any expenses, losses, damages or costs incurred by any recipient or reader of this announcement relating in any way to this announcement including, without limitation, the information contained in or provided in connection with it, any errors or omissions from it however caused, lack of accuracy, completeness, currency or reliability or a recipient of this

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Summary information

This announcement contains summary information about the Company and its subsidiaries (together, the Bellevue Group) and the activities of the Bellevue Group, which is current as at the date of this announcement, unless otherwise indicated. This announcement does not purport to contain all the information that a prospective investor may require in connection with any potential investment in the Company. It should be read in conjunction with, and full review made of, the Company's disclosures and releases lodged with the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and available at www.asx.com.au. Each recipient must make their own independent assessment of the Company before acquiring any shares in the Company.

All dollar values are in Australian dollars (A$ or AUD) unless otherwise stated.

Forward-looking information

This announcement contains forward-looking statements. Wherever possible, words such as 'intends', 'expects', 'scheduled', 'estimates', 'anticipates', 'believes', and similar expressions or statements that certain actions, events or results 'may', 'could', 'would', 'might' or 'will' be taken, occur or be achieved, have been used to identify these forward-looking statements, but not always. Although the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement reflect management's current beliefs based upon information currently available to management and based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot be certain that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. A number of factors could cause events and achievements to differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. These factors should be considered carefully and prospective investors should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements necessarily involve significant known and unknown risks, assumptions and uncertainties that may cause the Company's actual results, events, prospects and opportunities to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Although the Company has attempted to identify important risks and factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors and risks that cause actions, events or results not to be anticipated, estimated or intended, including those risks discussed in the Company's ASX announcements (including in Appendix B titled 'Key Risks' of the investor presentation released to the ASX on 14 April 2025) and other public filings. There can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, prospective investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Any forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this announcement, and the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances, unless otherwise required by law. This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections regarding:

- estimated Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves;
- planned production and operating costs profiles, including life of mine plans and associated projections or targets in respect of production outlook;
- planned capital requirements; and

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- planned strategies and corporate objectives.

Such forward-looking statements/projections are estimates for illustrative purposes only and should not be relied upon. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. The forward-looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. The Company does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projections based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws.

Forward-looking All-In Sustaining Cost estimates have been prepared on a real basis at a project level (i.e. not adjusted for possible future inflation and do not include the effects of corporate costs) and FY27 guidance assumes a gold price of A$5,700/oz for determining the value of royalties. Certain mining related costs are considered expansionary as part of accessing new mining areas or non-recurring in nature and allocated to non-sustaining capital and are not included in All-In Sustaining Costs.

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APPENDIX 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Diamond Drilling was used to obtain core samples which were then crushed and sub-sampled to produce a 500g sample for PhotonAssay analysis.
Drilling Techniques	An underground diamond drill rig from a reputable contractor was used for diamond coring at NQ core size (45.1mm). The core was orientated using a Reflex Ez-Ori tool.
Drill Sample Recovery	Diamond core recovery was estimated as a percentage of the drilled interval, with fresh rock routinely achieving 100% recovery.
Logging	All core is geologically logged, recording lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, and weathering in a qualitative, descriptive manner. Dry and wet photographs are taken of all core samples.
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	Core intervals are selected for sampling based on geological logging. Each sample is collected at lengths between 0.3m and 1.0m. Samples are sent to an accredited laboratory where they are dried, crushed so that 90% passes through a 3 to 3.15mm screen, linear split, and a nominal 500g subsample is taken. The sample sizes used are suitable for this style of gold mineralisation and follow industry standards for evaluating gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	Assaying and laboratory procedures used are NATA certified techniques for gold. Samples were prepared and assayed at NATA accredited SGS lab in Kalgoorlie. The 500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay along with quality control samples including BGL selected certified reference materials, and blanks.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	Reported drill results were recorded by Bellevue's geologists and subsequently validated by the Chief Geologist. Data from logging and laboratory results are transferred digitally to the BGL drillhole database using standardized and consistent formats. No drillholes were twinned. There were no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of Data Points	Drillhole collar locations in underground workings are surveyed using a total station instrument. Surveys are tied to the site mine grid and established survey control network. Collar positions are recorded with survey accuracy consistent with mine survey standards. Downhole surveying was conducted using a north-seeking gyroscope tool, with directional readings recorded at 30m intervals.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Drilling for Indicated Mineral Resources is targeted to achieve a nominal 40m by 40m spacing of drillholes within the plane of the target mineralisation.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Drillholes have been designed to intersect the primary structures at near-perpendicular angles however fan drilling from underground drill platforms results in some variation in intersection angles. Minimal bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample Security	Samples were placed in sealed bags at the mine and transported by dedicated road transport to the laboratory's sample receiving area in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or Reviews	No audits or reviews completed of the sampling for the reported program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	All reported resources are within mining leases M26/24 and M26/25. Golden Spur Resources, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bellevue Gold Limited owns the tenements 100%. Native Title Agreement (NTA) is with the Tjiwarl Native Title holders. There are no known issues affecting the security of title or impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Given the active mining status of the area, previous exploration undertaken by other parties is considered to provide limited additional context to this announcement. A small portion of inferred resources rely on drill holes that predate 2018 when recent drilling began. These resources are limited to the old Bellevue mining areas and Southern Belle.
Geology	The Bellevue gold deposit is hosted by the partly tholeiitic meta-basalts of the Mount Goode Basalts in an area of faulting, shearing and dilation to form a shear hosted lode style quartz/basalt breccia.
Drill hole information	Applicable drill hole information is set out in the tables in Appendix 2.
Data aggregation	Reported intervals have been selected on the basis of mineralised interpretations for the main lode for the purpose of grade control modelling and are therefore not selected on a grade basis.
Relationship between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	Drillholes have been designed to intersect the primary structures at near-perpendicular angles however fan drilling from underground drill platforms results in some variation in intersection angles. Minimal bias is considered to have been introduced to mineralisation widths.

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Criteria	Commentary
Diagrams	Additional diagrams are not considered material to an understanding of the results reported in this announcement
Balanced reporting	All interpreted main lode intersections are for the area reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys are used to identify conductive targets associated with sulphide mineralisation and guide further extension drilling.
Further Work	Bellevue is currently actively mining the mining areas that have been grade control drilled and continuing to drill into inferred and pre-resource areas to upgrade resources.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	Geological, sampling and survey data are captured using standardised templates incorporating lookup tables and validation rules. Data are stored within the Company's acQuire database where import and validation checks are undertaken to identify transcription, coding and survey errors. Exported data are subjected to additional verification within mining software prior to use in Mineral Resource estimation.
Site visits	The Competent Person visits site on a regular basis and is actively involved in all Geology processes
Geological interpretation	Confidence in the geological interpretation is considered moderate to high. The main lodes display consistent geometry and continuity at the deposit scale; however, local variations in thickness and morphology occur due to pinching, swelling and local folding. These features have been interpreted using the available data and are considered appropriately represented in the geological model. The geological interpretation is based on geological logging of the surface and underground diamond drilling and mapping of the underground development. The interpretation assumes continuity of the main mineralised lodes between drill sections and incorporates local variations associated with secondary structures where supported by geological evidence. Alternative geological interpretations may exist in areas of structural complexity. These interpretations are assessed and updated as new drilling and underground mapping data are collected and incorporated into the geological model. The geological interpretation is used to define mineralised domains that control grade estimation. Continuity of geology and grade is controlled by the geometry and continuity of the principal mineralised lodes. Local variations in lode thickness, grade distribution and structural complexity, including the influence of secondary structures, may affect continuity at a local scale. These are considered at the time resource classification is applied.
Dimensions	The Mineral Resource footprint has overall dimensions of approximately 4,000m (north) by 800m (east) and has been interpreted to extend to 800m depth below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	Mineral Resources were estimated using a combination of Categorical Indicator Kriging (CIK), Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Simple Kriging (SK), selected according to data spacing, sample support and the continuity characteristics of individual domains. One currently inactive area carries an estimate using Inverse Distance (ID). The mineralised lode interpretations discussed above were used to constrain compositing, variography and grade interpolation. High-grade outliers were assessed on a domain-by-domain basis and controlled with a combination of the application of the CIK process, high yield restrictions and/or top caps (mostly in the 98-99th percentile of the data range). Interpolation parameters, including search ellipses and sample requirements, were derived from the geometry of the mineralised lodes and variogram continuity. Extrapolation beyond areas supported by drilling was limited and considered during Resource classification. Gold grades were estimated into a block model sub-celled to accurately represent the interpreted mineralised wireframes. The model uses parent block dimensions of 5mE × 10mN × 5mRL, which are considered appropriate for the scale and geometry of mineralisation and are capable of representing mining selectivity in areas of close-spaced drilling. At broader drill spacings, the effects of grade smoothing associated with the estimation methodology reduce the effective selectivity that can be represented by the model. Validation comprised visual and statistical comparison of block estimates with input drill hole data, including global grade comparisons, swath plots, section reviews. Local validation was undertaken through comparison of estimated grades with drilling and development exposures at a mining scale. Where mining has occurred, the estimate has been assessed against production reconciliation data and demonstrates acceptable correlation for the intended level of resource classification and reporting.

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Criteria	Commentary
	A standard software suite utilised in the process includes Sequent Leapfrog for interpretation, Datamine Supervisor for data analysis, Maptek Vulcan for block modelling and estimation.
Moisture	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	Mineral Resources are reported above a 2.5 g/t Au cut-off grade (undiluted), which is considered reasonable given the 1.4g/t to 2.0g/t diluted cut-off grades for Reserve assessment.
Mining factors or assumptions	Underground stoping is the assumed mining method using either selective stoping or bulk stoping methods. The Mineral Resource is reported on an undiluted basis, with no minimum mining width applied. Pillars and unmined areas left behind where the mining front has passed are excluded from the Mineral Resource as sterilised material, except where future recovery is considered possible in areas where paste fill is planned to be introduced, including Deacon Main and Deacon North.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	No metallurgical recovery is applied to the resource. Metallurgical test work and operating performance indicate the mineralisation is amenable to conventional CIL processing, with an average recovery of approximately 95%
Environmental factors or assumptions	It has been assumed that current or similar operational approaches, protocols and facilities applied to environmental factors continue for the duration of the project life.
Bulk density	Density measurements are routinely collected on site from competent diamond core using the industry-standard submersion method. Density measurements are taken for both ore and waste material. Samples generally comprise 0.5 to 1.5 kg of fresh competent core. Given the consistent density values across the deposit, average densities are assigned on a domain-by-domain basis for mineralised zones and waste lithologies, assuming fresh rock conditions. Dry bulk density is applied to the Mineral Resource estimate.
Classification	The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on geological confidence, data quality, drill spacing, confidence in the mineralised domain interpretation and continuity of grade and geology. Indicated Mineral Resources are generally supported by drill spacing of approximately 40m by 40m or closer within the plane of mineralisation. Inferred Mineral Resources are generally supported by broader drill spacing, typically up to approximately 80m by 80m within the plane of mineralisation, where geological continuity can be reasonably interpreted. Areas informed predominantly by historic drilling, or where confidence in the geological interpretation is lower, have been retained as Inferred Mineral Resources. All care has been taken to account for relevant factors influencing the mineral resource estimate. Confidence in the predicted tonnes and grade estimated in the model is high. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	External consultants have reviewed or provided advice on selected components of the Mineral Resource estimation process; however, no holistic independent review of the Mineral Resource estimate was undertaken during the reporting period. Mineral Resource estimates are internally reviewed by the Company Principal Resource Geologist and Chief Geologist.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	The relative accuracy and confidence of the mineral resource model estimate is assessed on a qualitative basis and is reflected in the assigned Mineral Resource classifications. The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. Mineral Resources are reconciled monthly against grade control models and 'mine claim' production figures. Results show reasonable correlation with production and are used to inform ongoing geological interpretation, estimation improvements and resource classification.

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Section 4 – Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	The Mineral Resources used as the basis for this Ore Reserve is the reported Bellevue Gold Project Resource dated March 2026. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.
Site Visits	Site visits have been undertaken by the competent person.
Study Status	Life of mine planning with an associated economic model has been used to assess the Mineral Resource. This planning is informed by current operational considerations, design guidelines and detailed budget modelling of operating and capital costs. The mine designs combined with economic and technical analysis and consideration of other modifying factors were completed to a level of detail typically expected of a preliminary feasibility study or higher. Bellevue is a currently operating mine, with experience in open pit and underground mining since CY2023. The mine planning from which the Reserve estimate is developed is based on detailed engineering and budgeting to a pre-feasibility study level or better. Only the economic portion of the Resource model informs the Reserve estimate.
Cut-off Parameters	Cut-off grade parameters for determining underground ore were based on the forward-looking Budget Cost model which uses costs from existing contractors on site, and includes future capital expenditure. A gold price of A$3,250/oz was used for this cut-off grade estimation. The final underground cut-off grades used for design and analysis were: • Stoping cut-off grade – 2.0/t Au; and • Ore development – 1.4g/t Au.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	**The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).** Cut-off grades and geotechnical parameters were used as an input to identify potential stope shapes using Stope Optimiser (SO) software. Detailed underground mine designs were then carried out on the deposit incorporating the optimisation results, and these were used as the basis of the Ore Reserve estimate. Modifying factors were applied to the design and a mine plan was subsequently scheduled. This mine plan was evaluated with a detailed financial model to ensure that the Ore Reserve is economically viable at the forecast commodity price of $AUD3,250/oz. **The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.** Ore Reserve material is planned to be mined using underground methods. For the sub-vertical lodes (Deacon Main, Deacon North, Marceline, Tribune, Tribune North & Armand) where ore footwall contact dips > 45°, a top-down longhole stoping method with selective paste fill for void support was applied. Vertical sub-level intervals of 20 m (floor to floor), and 22.5m for the Tribune orebody, were applied to provide good drill and blast control. For the Viago, Viago North & Vlad sub-horizontal areas, a longhole open stoping methodology has been adopted with additional dilution being mined on the footwall in order to get the broken material to rill to the floor for bogging. Centre to centre drive spacing for the sub-horizontal mining area has been set at a maximum of 25m, and a minimum footwall angle of 37° has been used. This method is currently in use at the Viago mining area. The mining methods were selected based on a detailed analysis having regard for orebody geometry and geotechnical advice. Diesel powered trucks and loaders will be used for materials handling. Diesel-electric jumbo drill rigs will be used for development and ground support installation, and diesel-electric longhole rigs used for production drilling. Ore will be hauled directly to the processing plant run-of-mine (ROM) pad by the underground trucking fleet. Mullock will be disposed of on a surface waste dump proximal to the portal. The mining methods chosen are well-known and widely used in the local mining industry and production rates and costing can be predicted with a suitable degree of accuracy. The Bellevue lodes are accessed through an existing portal in the Paris pit. The Tribune, Tribune North and Vlad lodes are accessed through a separate portal from the existing Tribune Boxcut. **The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.** Design parameters vary between areas of the underground mine. Sub-vertical Stoping is generally based on 20m sublevels with stope strike of up to 40m used to limit to a stable hydraulic radius. The Tribune mining area uses a

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Criteria	Commentary
	22.5m floor to floor sublevel spacing. This method is currently in operation. Paste fill will be used in the UG mine to fill selected mining areas to ensure life of mine geotechnical stability. Cost and design allowance for grade control activities have been allowed for in the detailed financial model. **The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).** The Mineral Resource models used for stope optimisation were those detailed previously. **The mining dilution factors used.** Dilution is included in the mine stope designs and largely accounts for the geometry of the resource, mining method and the constraints of the equipment being utilised. A further dilution factor is then applied to account for over-break. A dilution factor of 10% has been applied to all longhole stopes (sub vertical and sub horizontal), this is applied on top of the minimum mining width. An additional 3% dilution has been applied to stopes mining adjacent to paste fill. This is applied on top of the 10% dilution factor for the stoping unit. A dilution factor of 10% has been applied to all lateral development based on actual mine performance. **The mining recovery factors used.** Sub-vertical stopes and sub-horizontal stopes have a mining recovery of 97% applied based on actual stoping performance for FY26. A 100% mining recovery factor has been applied to development. **Any minimum mining widths used.** A minimum mining width of 1.8m (true width) has been applied to longhole stopes. **The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.** Designed stopes with greater than 50% inferred blocks are excluded from the reported Reserve, including Indicated material within these stoping blocks. Stope designs with greater than 50% Measured and Indicated material that include Inferred material are included within the Reserve where the grade of the stope would be above the stoping COG without the inclusion of Inferred material. This makes up approximately 1.6% of the declared ounces. Inferred material that will be mined to access higher confidence areas is not included in revenue calculations or the Reserve. The Ore Reserve is technically and economically viable without the inclusion of Inferred Mineral Resource material. **The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.** All mining, processing and support infrastructure is considered on the basis of the current operating status for the Bellevue Gold Mine. An allowance for future sustaining capital has been included in the economic assessment of the Reserve.
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	Ore is being treated at the 1.35Mtpa processing plant on site using a conventional CIL process. The processing technology is well established and widely used in the mining jurisdiction. Bellevue ore was previously successfully treated using a similar methodology during the previous 1985 to 1997 site operation, and has been treated through the on-site processing plant since November 2023. Metallurgical test-work was completed by ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd, JK Tech Pty Ltd, Gekko System Pty Ltd and Fremantle Metallurgy Pty Ltd under the direction of Mr Nathan Stoitis of Extreme Metallurgy Pty Ltd. The results were supplied to the process engineers GR Engineering Services (GRES) for process plant design. Test work was undertaken on the four lodes that geologically characterise the Project – Bellevue, Deacon, Tribune and Viago. The average recovery used for the overall ore Reserve is 95% which is in line with recent plant performance. No deleterious elements are expected to be encountered based on metallurgical test work.
Environmental	The mining and associated site infrastructure areas that will be disturbed have been covered by baseline environmental and heritage studies with project permitting in place. The waste rock storage area has been designed with suitable storage capacity and water shedding capabilities. The waste rock mass has been tested for acid forming potential. The lithotypes are not acid generating.

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Criteria	Commentary
	The tailings storage facility is located to the northeast of the Project area and consists of an in-pit tailings storage facility as well as an integrated waste landform tailings storage facility (currently in use). The tailings will be Potentially Acid Forming (PAF). All permits for mining and processing activities are in place. The Competent Person is not aware of any reason why additional required permitting will not be granted within a reasonable time frame to allow mining to continue.
Infrastructure	Infrastructure currently exists at the site suitable for mining and processing. The site is located 40 km north of the township of Leinster. Access from Leinster to site is via the gazetted and sealed all-weather Goldfields Highway. The Bellevue airport is an all-weather airstrip and has the capacity to service the mine. Labour will be sourced from Perth on a fly in-fly out basis. Process and service water will mainly be sourced from existing pit storage and from groundwater removed from mining operations. Fresh water will be sourced from a borefield located approximately 8 km to the north of the proposed process plant (still within the Project granted mining leases).
Costs	Underground mine capital costs are based on contracted costs from the underground mining contract. Costing for major infrastructure items not included in the contractor quotes was sourced from vendors. Mining operating costs were sourced from the schedule of rates from the existing mining contractor. Operating costs for the processing plant were estimated from a first principles forward looking budget. No allowance has been made for the content of deleterious elements. Single commodity pricing for gold only was applied, using a long-term gold price of A$3,250 per ounce. The Competent Person considers this to be an appropriate commodity price assumption. Internal forecasts are used for exchange rate assumptions. There is no material spend that is exposed to exchange rates. The operating costs have made allowance for transportation charges within the pricing of consumables, reagents and supplies. Transport charges for the product (gold doré) have been allowed but are not material for the operation. Typical Western Australian gold doré treatment and refining charges, and payabilities have been allowed. A Western Australian State Government royalty of 2.5% was applied. Additional third-party royalties were also applied based on existing agreements.
Revenue Factors	Forecasts for head grade delivered to the plant were based on detailed mine plans and mining factors. Revenue was based on realistic commodity price and exchange rate data and single commodity pricing for gold only, using a gold price of A$3,250 per ounce. Refining charges were based on supplier quotes. Royalties were based on existing agreements. No other revenue adjustment factors were applicable. The assumed gold price is based on relevant gold market characteristics and exchange rate forecasts and is commensurate with current industry peer benchmarks.
Market Assessment	Not applicable as gold doré from the mine is to be sold to customers at spot price. No industrial minerals are being produced.
Economic	The Ore Reserve estimate is based on a financial evaluation prepared at both a budget and Feasibility Study level of accuracy. Mining operations, processing, transportation, sustaining capital, and contingencies, have been scheduled and evaluated to generate a full life of mine financial model. Cost inputs have generally been sourced from contractors or vendors. The NPV of the Project is positive at the assumed commodity price. The use of conservative assumptions and margins provides resilience against fluctuations in the key determinants of the Reserve's economic viability.
Social	Agreements are in place and are current with all key stakeholders.

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Criteria	Commentary
Other	No uncontrolled, material naturally occurring risks have been identified. Major risks to the operation are identified in a whole of mine risk assessment which is reviewed every six months, or if there is a change in conditions on site. The tenements are all current and held in good standing. All necessary Government approvals have been received for the Bellevue mining operations.
Classification	Ore Reserves classifications are derived from the underlying Resource model classifications – i.e., Measured Resource material is converted to either Proved or Probable Reserves, with Indicated Resource material converting to Probable Reserve. The Probable Ore Reserve is based on that portion of the Mineral Resource within the mine designs that may be economically extracted and includes an allowance for dilution and ore loss. The results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit. There is no Measured Resource material contained within the Mineral Resources.
Audits or Reviews	There have been no external reviews of this Ore Reserve Estimate.
Discussion of Relative Accuracy/Confidence	The design, schedule, and financial model, on which the Ore Reserve is based has been completed to both a budget and FS standard, with a corresponding level of confidence. All modifying factors have been applied to designed mining shapes on a global scale. In the opinion of the Competent Person, the modifying factors and cost assumptions used in generating this Ore Reserve estimate are reasonable, and that both cost and production projections are supported by current production costs and data.

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APPENDIX 2

Deacon North mine definition drilling

HOLEID	EAST	NORTH	RL	Total Depth	AZIMUTH	DIP
DDUG4018	9084	45434	1000	162	148	-55
DDUG4055	9056	45322	1013	206	26	-55
DDUG4056	9055	45322	1013	203	28	-52
DDUG4080	9083	45439	1000	204	22	-62
DDUG4081	9084	45439	1000	188	34	-57
DDUG4082	9084	45439	1000	195	35	-67
DDUG4209	9010	45304	1014	299	26	-36
DDUG4210	9011	45303	1014	300	24	-37
DDUG4212	9011	45303	1014	239	26	-41
DDUG4213	9010	45304	1014	315	20	-40
DDUG4214	9010	45304	1014	300	24	-43
DDUG4215	9011	45303	1014	251	18	-42
DDUG4216	9011	45302	1014	245	22	-45
DDUG4217	9010	45304	1014	300	19	-44
DDUG4218	9011	45302	1014	243	29	-49
DDUG4219	9011	45302	1014	246	26	-51
DDUG4220	9011	45302	1014	228	32	-53
DDUG4221	9011	45302	1014	231	28	-55
DDUG4222	9011	45302	1014	233	26	-57
DDUG4223	9011	45302	1014	243	17	-55
DDUG4224	9011	45302	1014	234	24	-59
DDUG4341	9011	45303	1014	314	12	-41
DDUG4342	9011	45303	1014	312	10	-46
DDUG4343	9011	45302	1014	308	6	-50
DDUG4344	9010	45303	1014	308	15	-48
DDUG4345	9010	45303	1014	260	9	-53
DDUG4346	9010	45303	1014	281	18	-35
DDUG4347	9010	45303	1014	281	15	-36
DDUG4348	9010	45303	1014	281	15	-40
DDUG4349	9010	45303	1014	309	12	-44
DDUG4350	9010	45303	1014	302	8	-48
DDUG4352	9010	45303	1014	264	13	-51
DDUG4471	9010	45303	1014	245	16	-30
DDUG4472	9010	45303	1014	245	15	-33
DDUG4473	9010	45303	1014	305	12	-33
DDUG4474	9010	45303	1014	299	9	-35
DDUG4475	9010	45303	1014	245	8	-36
DDUG4476	9010	45303	1014	269	11	-37
DDUG4477	9010	45303	1014	254	21	-32
DDUG4478	9011	45303	1014	236	27	-30
DDUG4479	9010	45303	1014	251	25	-32
DDUG4480	9010	45303	1014	242	22	-36
DDUG4481	9010	45303	1014	233	32	-31
DDUG4482	9010	45303	1014	242	31	-34
DDUG4483	9010	45303	1014	228	37	-32
DDUG4484	9010	45303	1014	233	33	-36
DDUG4485	9010	45303	1014	239	31	-37
DDUG4634	9010	45303	1014	278	11	-28

Note: Numbers have been rounded to the nearest integer.

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Drilling Results

HOLEID	*Intercept*	*Depth From*	*Reporting*
DDUG4213	5.1m @ 27.4 g/t	200.3	Significant Intercept
DDUG4341	6.4m @ 20.0 g/t	211.5	Significant Intercept
DDUG4344	5.2m @ 32.1 g/t	196.5	Significant Intercept
DDUG4346	9.3m @ 62.1 g/t	213.6	Significant Intercept
DDUG4347	4.6m @ 50.3 g/t	218.3	Significant Intercept
DDUG4349	4.1m @ 22.3 g/t	202.6	Significant Intercept
DDUG4475	6.7m @ 23.5 g/t	224.6	Significant Intercept
DDUG4476	8.9m @ 31.0 g/t	221.3	Significant Intercept
DDUG4478	5.3m @ 21.9 g/t	199.7	Significant Intercept
DDUG4485	4.7m @ 24.0 g/t	183.3	Significant Intercept
DDUG4210	10.0m @ 4.9 g/t	190	Ore Shoot Intercept
DDUG4348	5.4m @ 8.9 g/t	205.7	Ore Shoot Intercept
DDUG4473	5.9m @ 5.3 g/t	225.8	Ore Shoot Intercept
DDUG4474	3.0m @ 18.7 g/t	230	Ore Shoot Intercept
DDUG4480	5.7m @ 7.5 g/t	203.8	Ore Shoot Intercept
DDUG4481	5.7m @ 6.2 g/t	186.4	Ore Shoot Intercept
DDUG4482	5.1m @ 17.4 g/t	186.9	Ore Shoot Intercept
DDUG4484	4.9m @ 9.3 g/t	181.9	Ore Shoot Intercept
DDUG4018	4.5m @ 6.8 g/t	94.5	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4055	2.3m @ 1.9 g/t	156	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4056	5.0m @ 1.9 g/t	136.7	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4080	3.9m @ 7.5 g/t	79.7	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4081	1.6m @ 6.0 g/t	93.6	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4082	1.4m @ 7.8 g/t	61	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4209	4.8m @ 4.5 g/t	196.2	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4212	7.2m @ 10 g/t	186.9	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4214	5.3m @ 8.5 g/t	189.3	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4215	9.3m @ 8.4 g/t	197	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4216	5.5m @ 11.2 g/t	190.9	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4217	2.5m @ 21.0 g/t	197.8	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4218	4.4m @ 10.6 g/t	179.8	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4219	2.8m @ 8.8 g/t	184.6	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4220	1.5m @ 2.0 g/t	148	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4221	1.2m @ 3.7 g/t	183.7	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4222	1.4m @ 15.7 g/t	185.3	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4223	2.5m @ 1.3 g/t	195.3	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4224	1.3m @ 3.0 g/t	206.3	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4342	4.1m @ 13.1 g/t	206	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4343	2.2m @ 5.8 g/t	214.8	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4345	1.2m @ 6.8 g/t	256.8	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4350	5.1m @ 4.2 g/t	211.6	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4352	2.5m @ 3.0 g/t	202	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4471	3.7m @ 8.7 g/t	222.2	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4472	5.1m @ 4.6 g/t	220.8	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4477	3.8m @ 3.3 g/t	212.6	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4479	3.3m @ 2.8 g/t	200.7	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4483	5.7m @ 4.1 g/t	179.3	Supporting Intercept
DDUG4634	7.5m @ 9.3 g/t	245.5	Supporting Intercept