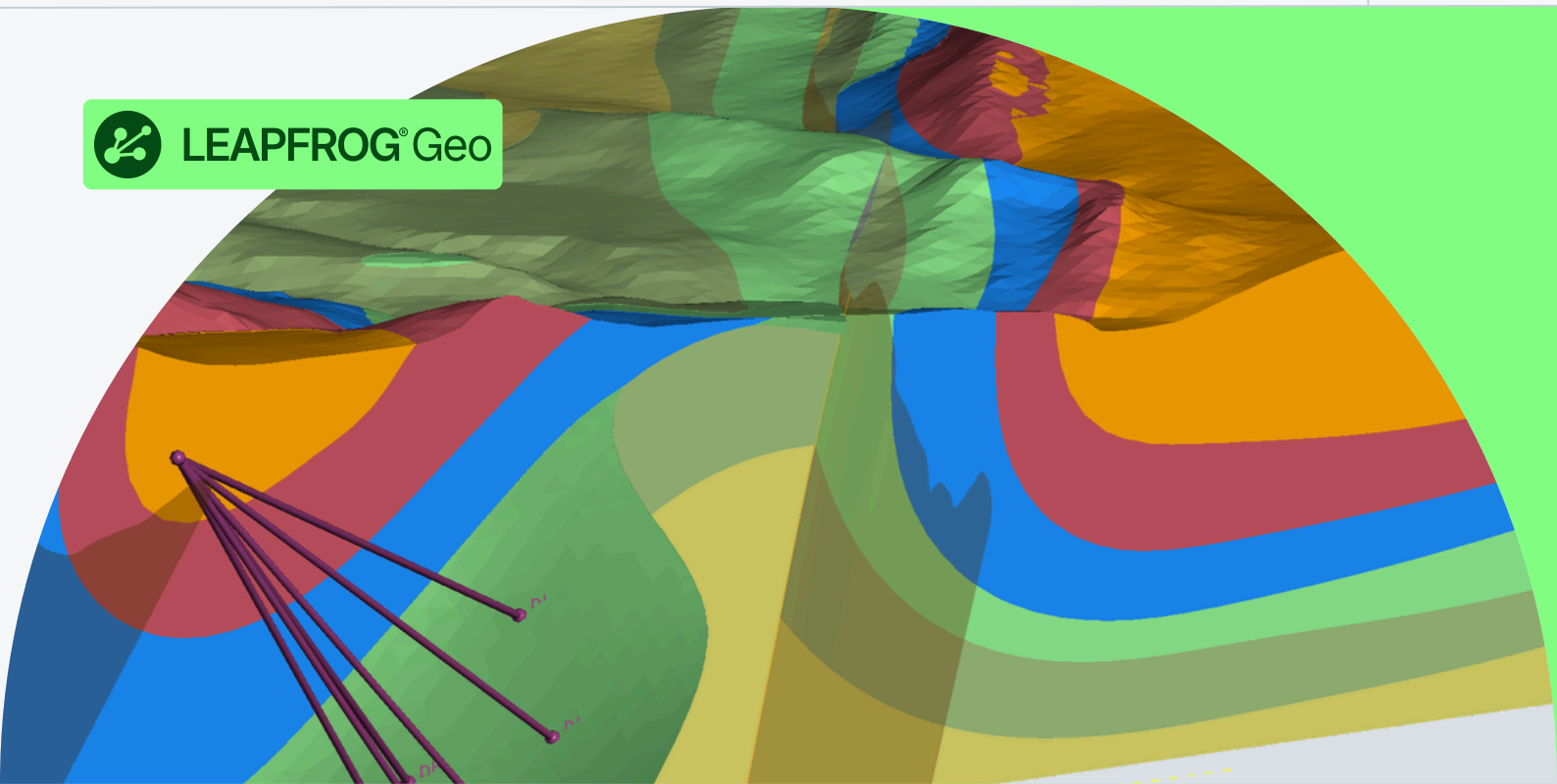
New release

Leapfrog Geo 2026.2

SEEQUENT®



Contents

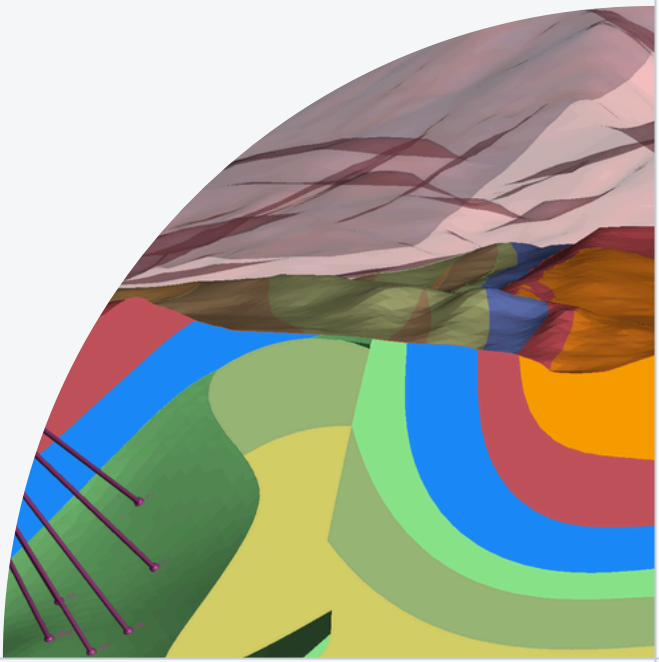
1. Release overview 3

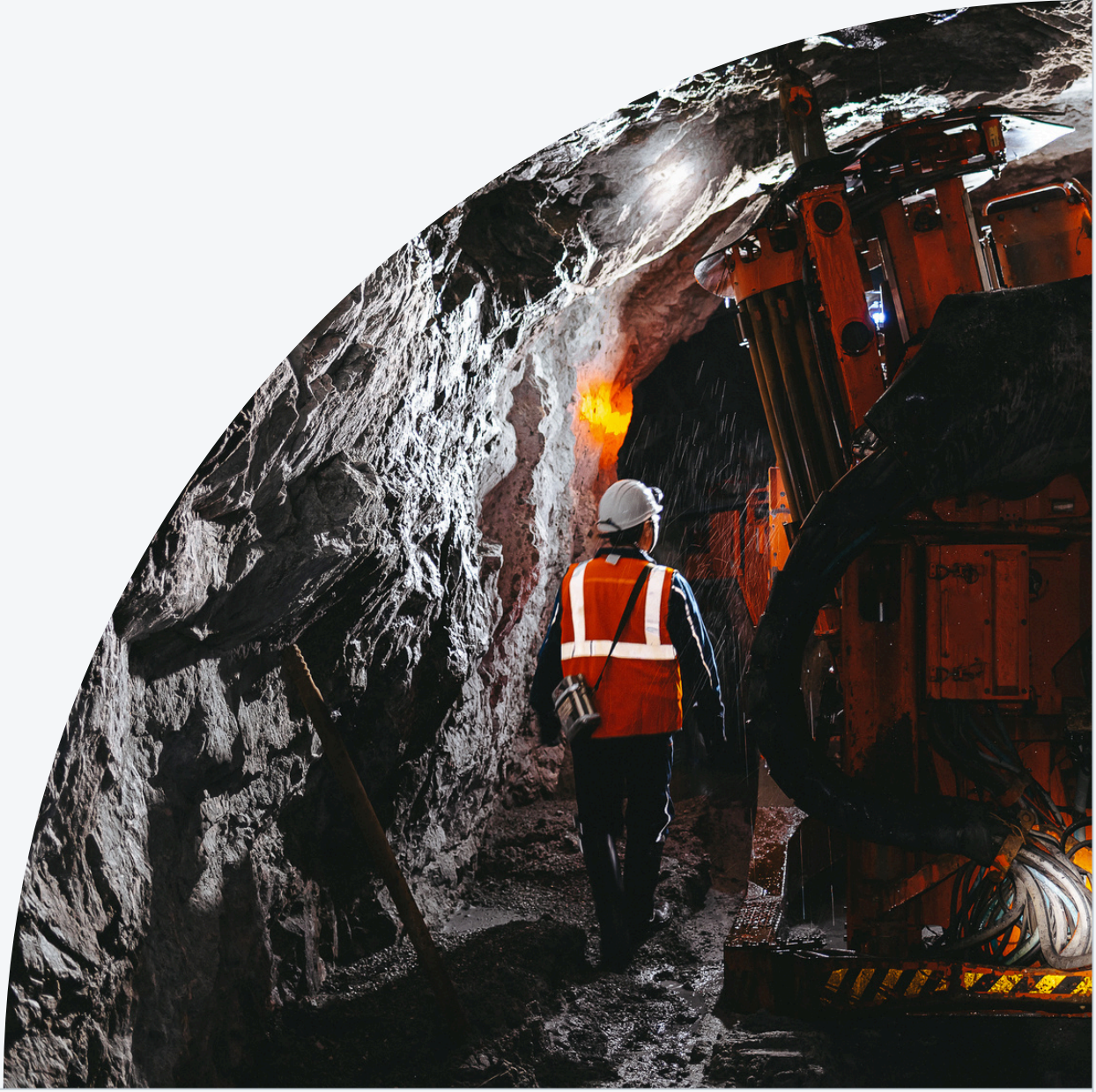
2. Leapfrog 2026.2 highlights 4

2.1. Faster drillhole planning, from target to trace 4
2.1.1. Fan planner: Rapidly design drillhole fans from a single collar location 4
2.1.2. AXIS Connect Integration: Track drilling progress in Leapfrog as it happens 5
2.2. Advanced surface modelling that captures the resolution of your sampling data 6
2.2.1. Vein surface: Build better veins from every sample 6
2.2.2. Advanced stratigraphic modelling: Deliver cleaner, more reliable surfaces grounded in your drilling 6
2.3. Local block modelling updates, globally in sync with Evo's BlockSync 8
2.3.1. Improved support for importing and publishing block models 8
2.3.2. Restrict an update to the area that changed 9
2.3.3. Compare the original and updated model before publishing 9
2.3.4. Subblock infilling and units 10
2.4. Block modelling 11
2.4.1. Evaluate block models on drilling 11

3. What's new in Leapfrog Geo 2026.2 12

3.1. Drilling data 12
3.2. Drillhole planning 12
3.3. Geological modelling and meshes 13
3.4. Geostatistics 14
3.5. Sections 14
3.6. Evo 15





1. Release overview

Leapfrog Geo and Edge 2026.2: Grounded in data, from drilling to block modelling

Building on Leapfrog 2026.1, this release further improves essential workflows helping geologists move from drillhole to geological interpretation, resource model validation and update more easily and in a single software.

Design drilling programs more efficiently, build surfaces that make fuller use of your sampling and logged data, and update block models with clearer control over what changes. Together, these improvements help teams respond faster to new information while maintaining confidence in the models that guide exploration and mining decisions.

2. Leapfrog 2026.2 highlights

2.1. Faster drillhole planning, from target to trace

Every new drillhole can change the understanding of a deposit. Leapfrog 2026.2 helps teams steer the entire lifecycle of planning and drilling holes with the view to maximising ore body knowledge and contributing to better mining decisions. New features throughout the Leapfrog project tree now close the drillhole planning loop; connecting block model validation with targeting and moving quickly from geological targets to an actionable fan design.

Additional improvements and changes related to drilling data and planned drilling workflows in Leapfrog are noted in Section 3 at the end of this document.

2.1.1. Fan planner: Rapidly design drillhole fans from a single collar location

Planning a drillhole fan, whether from surface or underground, has meant building each hole one at a time from the same collar location, which was slow and click intensive. The new fan planner lets you design the entire fan at once.

Pick targets by clicking in the scene or using existing points, such as imported points or polyline points, and Leapfrog builds the holes from the shared collar. To add targets quickly with fewer clicks, use the Alt+D shortcut. As your interpretation changes, you can retarget individual holes or move the collar while the target points stay anchored.

If you expect holes to naturally deviate with lift and/or drift, apply it across the fan and Leapfrog automatically works out the starting dip and azimuth each hole needs to still hit its target. Where one hole needs different deviation values, you can adjust it individually afterwards using the 'Collar & Target' planning mode. Live statistics for hole count, total metres and min/avg/max length help you check the program against budget as you plan.

Planning fan drilling is now significantly faster and easier. Together with the grid planner introduced last release, the fan planner rounds out the toolset for creating hole plans in bulk. Once your fan is planned, publish it to Evo to share it with your team.

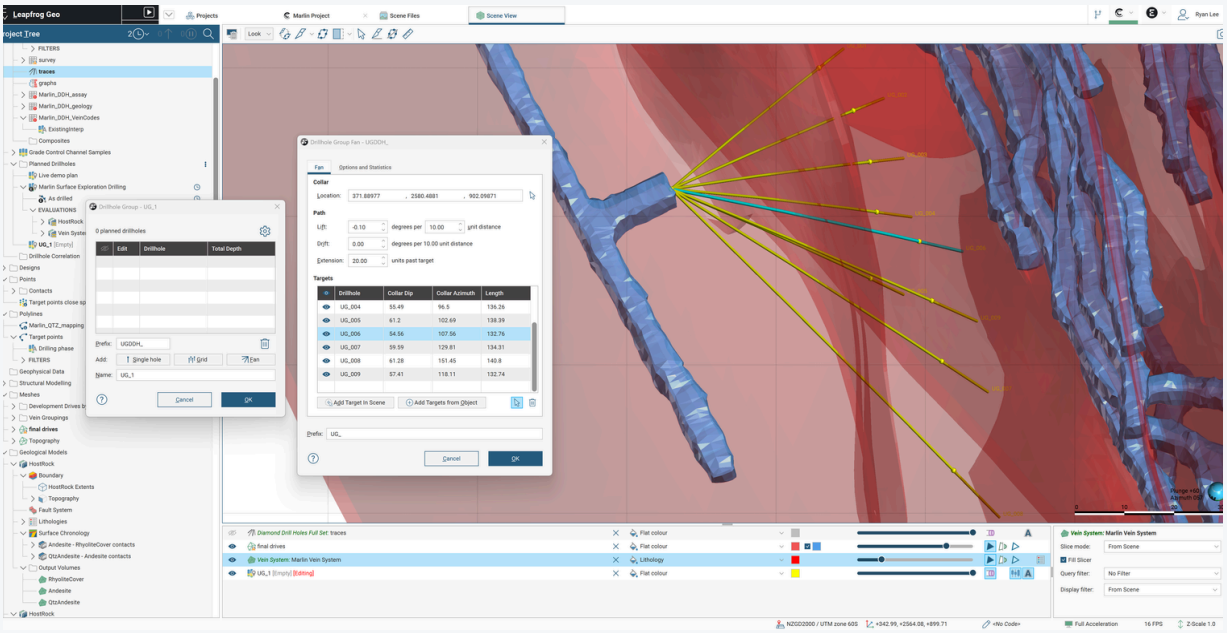


Figure 1. *Planning a fan from an underground development drive. The selected hole is highlighted in the scene and the table while its target point is edited.*

2.1.2. AXIS Connect Integration: Track drilling progress in Leapfrog as it happens

Drilling is expensive, and every decision on the rig depends on the geologist and the driller working from the same, up-to-date information. Too often, hole surveys get imported into Leapfrog only once a hole is finished and the data has been through the drillhole database. By then, it's too late to correct a hole that has drifted off target.

This release completes the Leapfrog and AXIS Connect integration through Seequent Evo, connecting drillhole planning directly to drilling execution. Hole plans published from Leapfrog reach the rig through AXIS Connect. Drillers get the latest versioned plans with geological context, including predicted intercepts from your current model, with no manual exports or file handling.

As-drilled surveys now sync back into Leapfrog in near real-time and appear alongside your geological model and the hole plan. You can see whether a hole is tracking to target while it's still being drilled. Click the hole trace to measure how far it has deviated from plan, and colour survey cones by azimuth, dip or dogleg severity to see how the hole is deviating. If a hole is going off course, you and the driller can decide early whether to continue, redirect or stop.

As-drilled data stays separate from the drillholes you use for modelling. This gives you a quick, live view of drilling progress without first taking the data through your database QA/QC process.

Seequent Evo connects it all. Hole plans created in Leapfrog are shared through Evo, so geologists can collaborate on the same plans. Finalised plans sync through AXIS Connect directly to the driller, and surveys come back as drilling progresses, so everyone stays connected and works from the latest information.

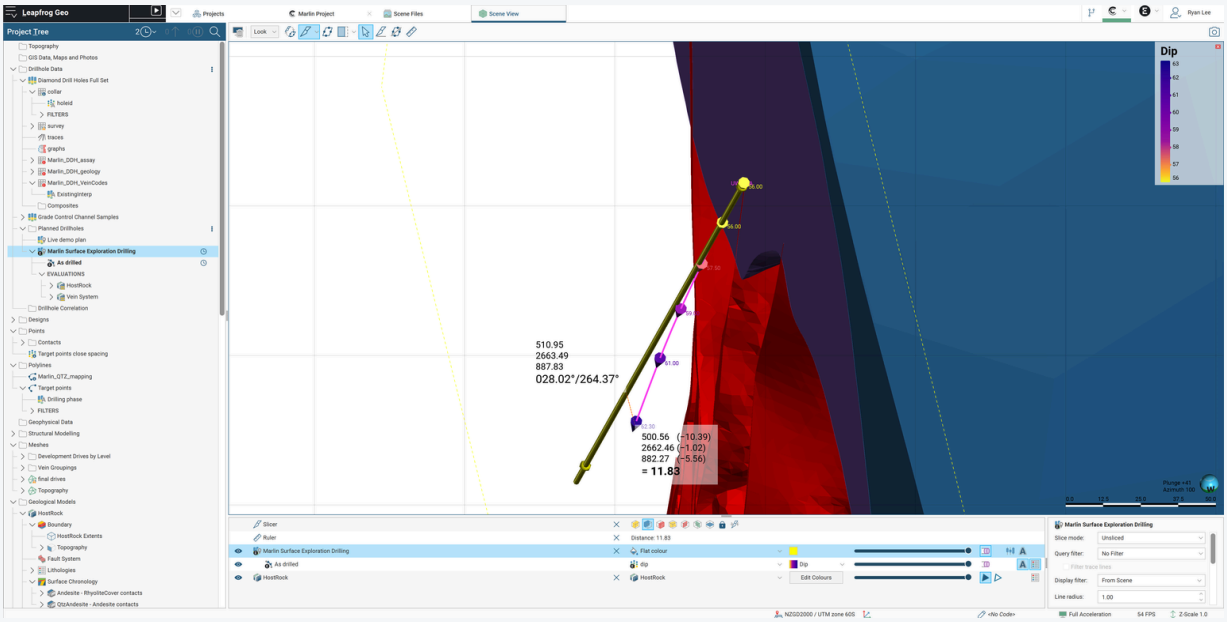


Figure 2. *As-drilled surveys compared against the planned hole, with survey cones coloured by dip and an in-scene ruler measuring the current deviation from plan.*

2.2. Advanced surface modelling that captures the resolution of your sampling data

This release delivers major advancements to geological surfacing across veins and stratified sequences. By incorporating the full resolution of your sampling data, from internal channel samples to partially faulted drillhole intersections, your surfaces stay faithful to what you actually drilled and sampled, reducing manual polyline edits and workarounds.

Leapfrog 2026.2 also includes a range of additional productivity and modelling improvements, are noted in Section 3 at the end of this document.

2.2.1. Vein surface: Build better veins from every sample

This release expands vein modelling beyond hanging-wall and foot-wall contacts, allowing additional contact and interval data to directly influence vein geometry. Geologists can now incorporate information such as channel samples, secondary logged lithologies, and other internal observations to build veins that more accurately reflect the full extent of available data.

Using the new “Add Other Contacts” option, additional contact datasets can be added to an existing vein and classified as “Internal”, either manually or by using “Auto classify internal segments”. These internal points are used to constrain the vein walls, preventing surfaces from cutting through rock known to occur within the vein and ensuring vein geometry better honours observed mineralisation.

The workflow remains transparent and easy to manage. Additional contacts and their associated points are grouped alongside primary vein contacts in the project tree, vein edits can be exported and imported together, and the surfacing dialog clearly identifies which controls are influencing the resulting geometry.

By allowing internal sampling data to contribute directly to vein construction, Leapfrog helps produce more representative vein volumes, better preserves known mineralised zones, and increases confidence in downstream resource estimation.

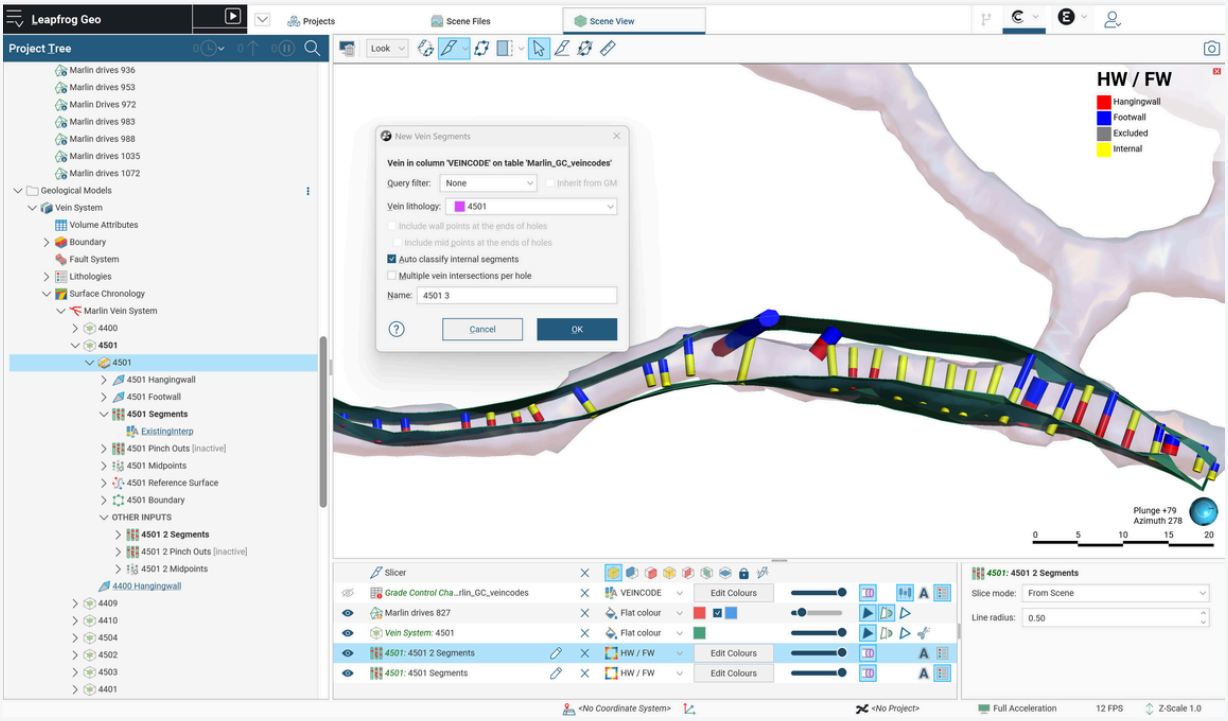


Figure 3. *Internal vein segments auto classified.*

2.2.2. Advanced stratigraphic modelling: Deliver cleaner, more reliable surfaces grounded in your drilling

Building on the Advanced Stratigraphy sequence engine introduced in 2026.1, this release adds workflow improvements that help you get more value from your drilling data, reduce rework, and produce surfaces that better honour geological observations. Getting started with Advanced Stratigraphy is now easier. New Advanced Stratigraphy sequences can be created directly from an existing Basic Stratigraphy, automatically inheriting its ordered lithology list so you can take advantage of advanced stratigraphic modelling without rebuilding your sequence from scratch.

Your stratigraphic surfaces can now better reflect what your drillholes encountered. A new “Surfaces avoid drillhole segments” option, enabled by default for new sequences, prevents modelled surfaces from cutting through logged intervals where a different lithology is present.

In structurally complex or faulted ground, out-of-order intervals no longer cause an entire drillhole to be excluded. Instead, only the invalid interval is removed, allowing the remaining valid sections to continue contributing contacts and thickness statistics. “New Fully valid drillholes” and “Partially valid drillholes” reporting make it easier to understand how much of your drilling data is contributing to the model.

You also have more control over how interpretation influences geometry. Offset surfaces within the Advanced Stratigraphy can now “Prioritise input data points over offset limits”, allowing trusted contacts to be honoured while smoothly blending back to the defined thickness constraints away from drilling.

Missing-contact and pinch-out points can be reviewed individually in the 3D scene and selectively included or excluded from surface generation, with those decisions retained when drillholes are re-logged.

New visualisation tools make it easier to identify trends and diagnose issues. Stratigraphic contact surfaces can now be coloured by thickness-related values to highlight areas of thickening, thinning, or pinch-out.

A new “Contact Younging” view displays younging direction at each contact point, with “Magnitude” used as the default scale, helping identify overturned or inconsistent sequences.

For geostatistical workflows, Advanced Stratigraphy sequences can now be selected directly as top-level inputs to “Variable Orientation”.

By making it easier to get started, honour drilling observations, control how interpretations influence surfaces, and diagnose stratigraphic behaviour, these improvements help you build more geologically realistic stratigraphic models with less manual intervention and greater confidence in the results.

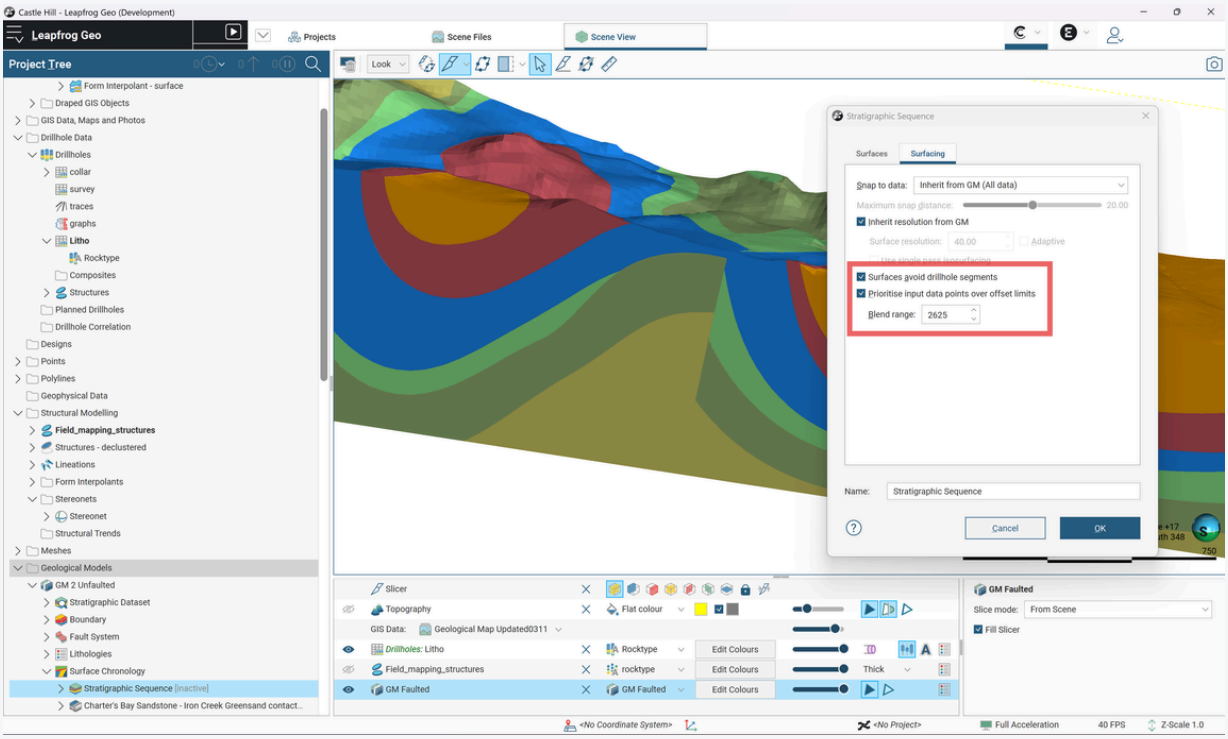


Figure 4. *New surfacing controls in the Advanced Stratigraphy surfacing tab.*

2.3. Local block modelling updates, globally in sync with Evo's BlockSync

Mine and grade-control geologists regularly need to update only a small portion of a large block model as new drilling, mapping or production information becomes available. Leapfrog 2026.2 introduces a redesigned workflow that makes these targeted updates easier to prepare, validate and share, while providing clearer visibility into exactly what will change and where those changes will be applied.

Traditionally, incorporating a local change could require teams to manage copies of the block model or pass updated models between projects, users and systems. This makes it difficult to identify which version was current, understand what had changed or incorporate a local update into the wider model. BlockSync provides a collaborative, versioned block model data layer in Seequent Evo, while Leapfrog Geo and Edge provides an environment for geological modelling, preparing, estimating and reviewing resource and grade control updates.

The improvements in this release focus on key parts of that workflow:

- defining the volume to be updated;
- comparing original and updated block values; and
- handling local updates to sub-blocked and octree models more efficiently.

Additional improvements and changes related to estimation and block modelling workflows in Leapfrog are noted in Section 2.4 and Section 3 at the end of this document.

2.3.1. Improved support for importing and publishing block models

BlockSync, as system of record, keeps each successive version of the block model in Evo. Partial updates made within the larger block model are captured as versions of the parent model. This mitigates the need to exchange the entire block model between the cloud hosted system of record and the user's local machine.

Several features have added to improve the import and publish workflows for handling spatially sub-setting and updating subsets of blocks.

Workflow	Feature	Regular	Octree	Fully sub-blocked
Publish to BlockSync	Apply a query filter to control which blocks are published	Previously possible	Added	Added
Import from BlockSync	Import a spatial subset using one or more volumes	Added	Added	Added
Local update	Define a separate 'update boundary' using one or more volumes or a bounding box	Added	Added	Added
Publish local update	Publish only blocks inside the update boundary while retaining imported values outside it	Added	Added	Added

Sub-blocked models, both fully sub-blocked models and octree models, as well as regular block models now have consistent functionality meaning less confusion and making working with all types of block model geometries an easier user experience.

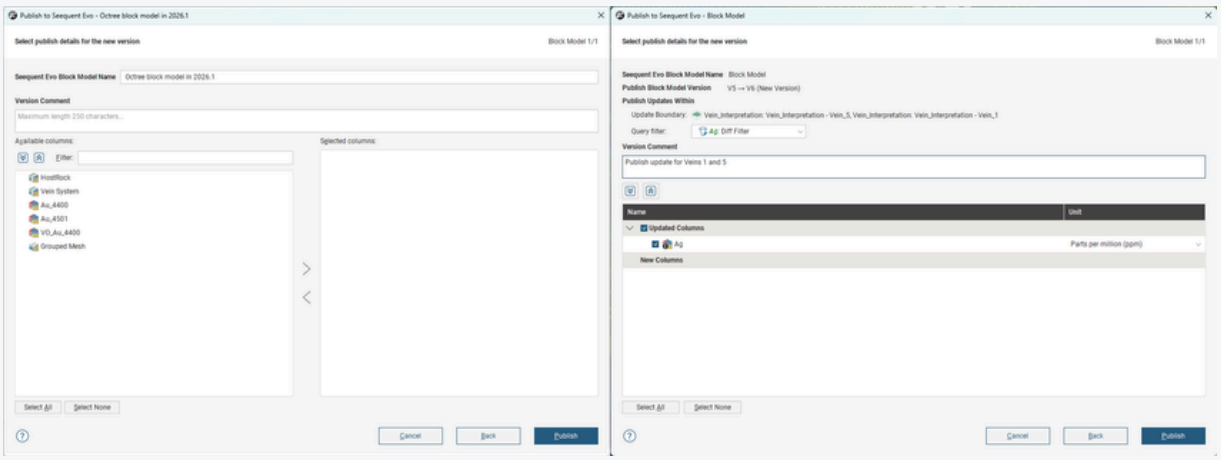


Figure 5. *Publishing an octree block model to BlockSync previously (left) and in LF 2026.2 (right) allows more control for filtering blocks.*

2.3.2. Restrict an update to the area that changed

A block model update can now be limited to a defined volume, multiple volumes (one or more stope volumes or veins, for example) or bounding box. Only blocks within the 'Update Boundary' are considered part of the update, allowing the values outside it to be retained in a streamlined workflow.

This supports workflows where new information affects a specific part of the model rather than the model as a whole. For example, an update boundary can be used to confine changes to a selected drive or vein while leaving the surrounding blocks unchanged. The same approach can support workflows in which different geologists update separate areas of a model.

The update boundary decouples the downloaded region of the block model from the area that will be updated. This reduces the need to treat every local change as a replacement of the complete block model or even the subset of blocks downloaded from BlockSync. For mine and grade-control geologists managing frequent updates, this provides the ability to make local changes quickly while retaining the wider model context.

For update boundaries defined on custom volumes, two filtering modes are available; blocks that intersect the volumes and blocks with centroids inside the volumes. Blocks that intersect the volume is essential for workflows where the estimation is weighted by the proportion of each block that falls within a domain. With centroid-based filtering alone, these workflows required a workaround.

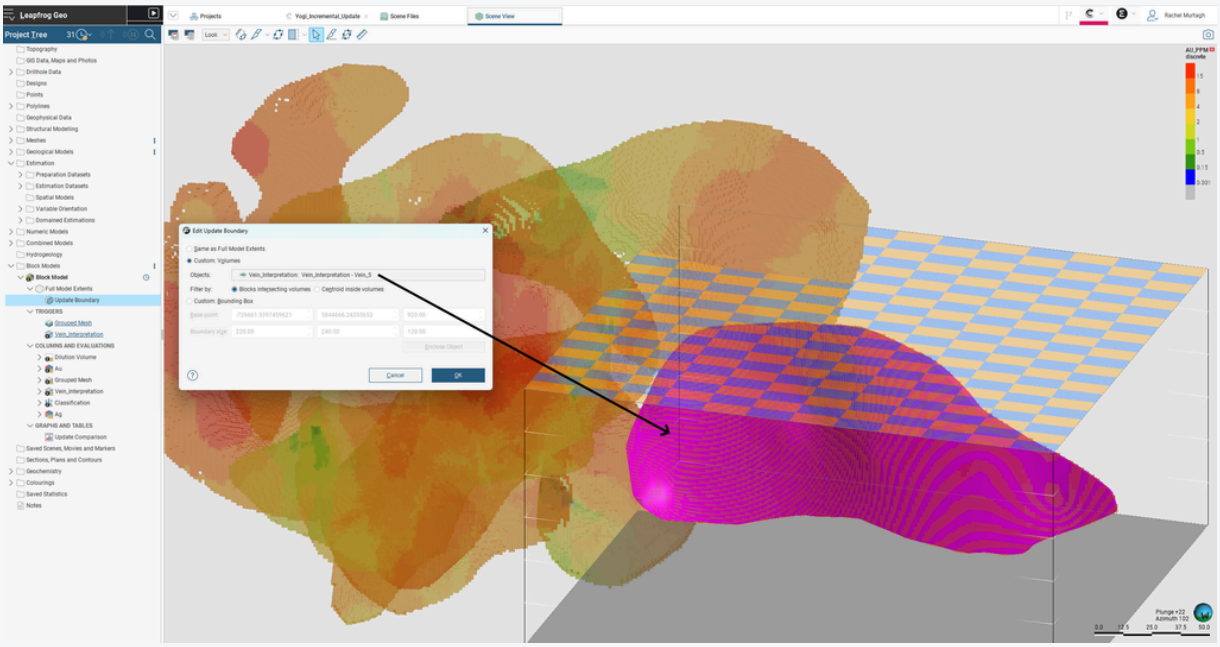


Figure 6. *Set an "Update Boundary" to match the extent of the imported blocks, a custom volume or a custom bounding box.*

2.3.3. Compare the original and updated model before publishing

The update workflow now provides views of the original (latest version stored in BlockSync), updated (local to the project) and differences (absolute values as well as percentage difference). This allows users to inspect the existing block values, the proposed changes and the quantified impact on the resource model before the update is published.

The comparison provides the ability to interrogate the changes both visually and statistically. Instead of relying only on the final updated result, users can examine the effect of the update within Leapfrog prior to publishing results to BlockSync.

The original-value column is also available for use in graphs, statistics and reports. This allows the original values to be included when analysing and documenting an update, alongside the updated values and differences.

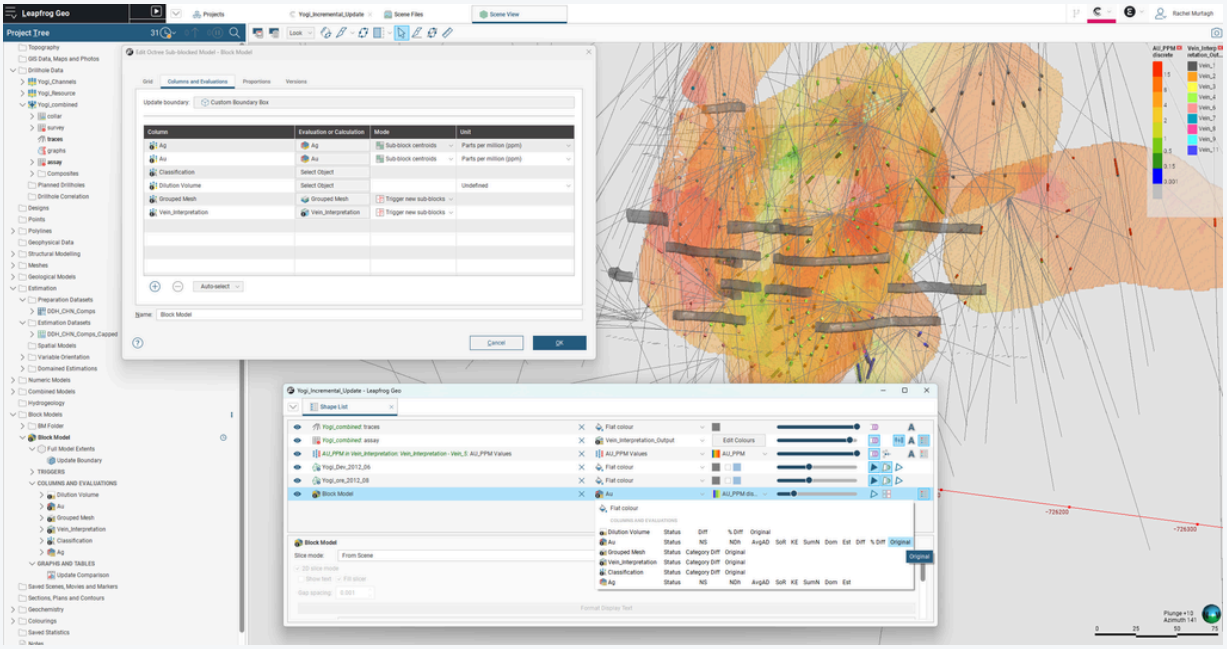


Figure 7. *Once BlockSync columns are linked to a local evaluation or calculation, use the shapelist display options to visualise the local values, difference in values, percentage difference in values or the original BlockSync values.*

2.3.4. Subblock infilling and units

When geological models, domains, or other meshes used to define block model geometry are updated, the resulting changes can impact boundaries reflected in the block model. This necessitates updating the block model geometry to improve boundary definition. In these cases, BlockSync automatically creates the required sub-blocks and infills any missing geometry and values to maintain a complete and valid block model which reflects the updated underlying meshes geometries. This capability underpins the new volume-based subset and update workflows, allowing geologists to safely apply updates that affect only part of a block model while preserving the surrounding model context.

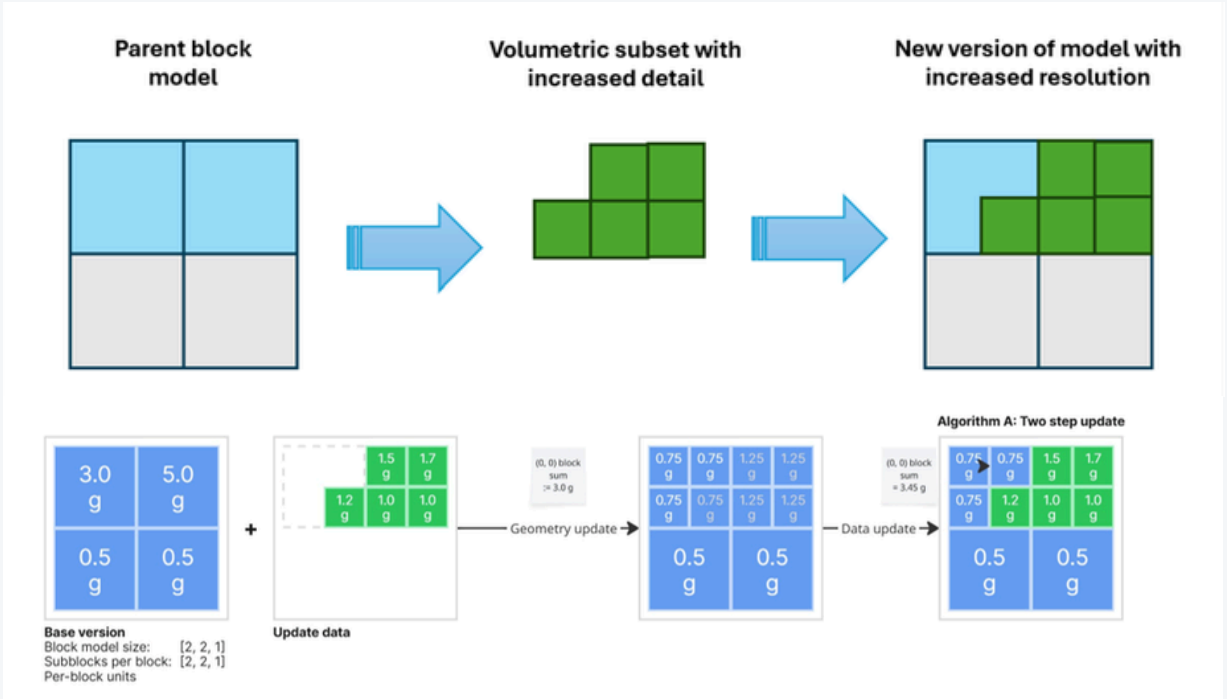


Figure 8. *When an update intersects part of a parent block, BlockSync creates the necessary sub-blocks within the model's existing grid definition. It then derives values for the sub-blocks that were not explicitly supplied by the user, using the values in the previous version.*

As mentioned, BlockSync determines appropriate values for every sub-block derived. The algorithm used varies depending on the geometry type and unit type.

For categorical data, no calculation is required. The previous parent value is carried forward into the derived sub-blocks. The same applies to relative numeric properties whose value does not scale with block size. Absolute properties behave differently because their parent block value remains the same while sub-block values scale with volume. For example, when a parent block is subdivided, newly created sub-blocks in the unaffected portion should retain the parent block value (i.e. a mean grade of 3.0 g should remain 3.0 g and should not be scaled to 0.75 g). For mass, volume and absolute value columns, BlockSync distributes the previous parent total across the derived sub-block geometry. Where the user supplies a new value for a sub-block, that value takes precedence.

Therefore, unit selection is a prerequisite and user interactions have been added to several dialogs in Leapfrog to support unit definition. This establishes consistent units across BlockSync and Leapfrog and alleviates the need to re-enter units in reports and graphs, for example, within Leapfrog itself.

2.4. Block modelling

2.4.1. Evaluate block models on drilling

Evaluate block model columns directly onto drillholes and planned drillholes to compare model predictions with observed and planned drilling. Resource geologists can compare model predictions against drilling assays to assess model performance and to investigate local differences. For planned drillholes, evaluation provides an early view of what the model predicts along proposed drill paths, helping guide drill targeting, identify opportunities to reduce uncertainty, and design more effective drilling programs. By connecting drilling and model validation, this feature improves confidence, transparency, and decision-making throughout the resource modelling workflow. Evaluated results are now managed in a dedicated Evaluated Columns category for a more streamlined experience.

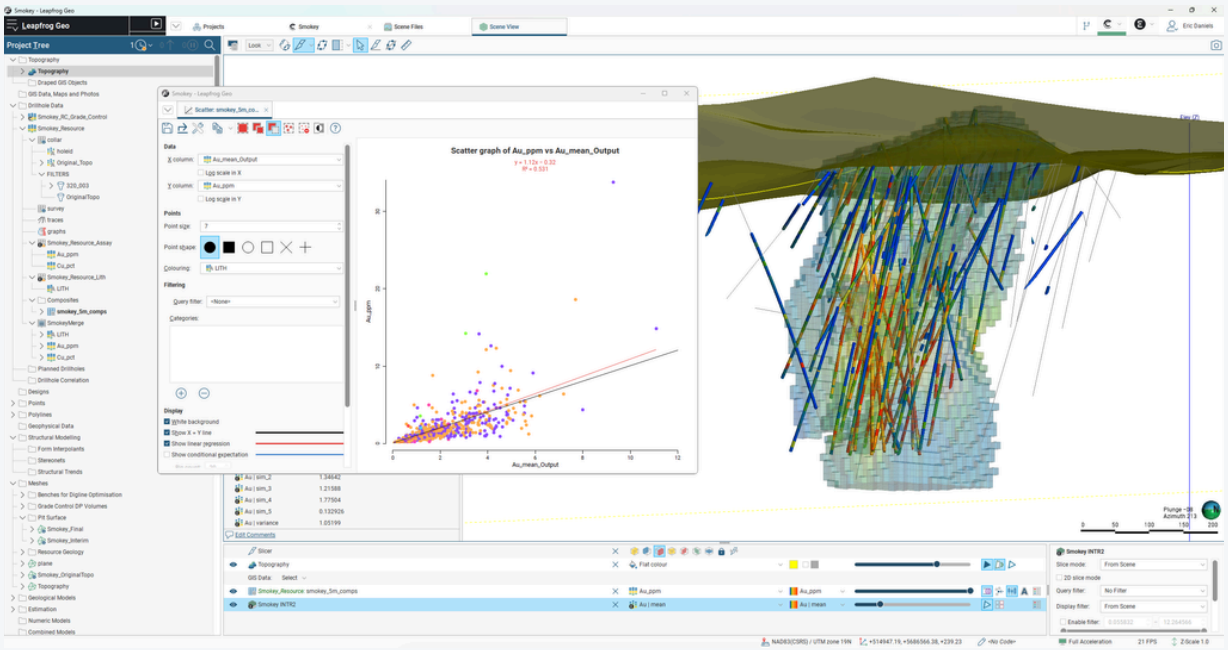


Figure 9. *Block model values can now be evaluated on to drillholes and planned drilholes, enabling a variety of workflows to validate and interrogate your block model estimates and simulations.*

3. What's new in Leapfrog Geo 2026.2

3.1. Drilling data

Feature	What's changed
Drillholes	
Evaluate block model on drilling data	Evaluate numeric and category block model columns onto interval tables, merged tables and composites. You can compare estimates directly against the source data, and the values dynamically update as the block model changes.
Evaluated columns are now grouped in the project tree	Drillhole evaluated columns now sit under Evaluated Columns, separate from regular columns, with icons identifying their source model.
Evaluate numeric interval values onto points and structures	Evaluate numeric interval table columns onto downhole points, survey points, and structural data. With this you can, for example, colour structures on a stereonet by the grade of the surrounding assay interval. The Evaluated Category Column menu is now called Evaluated Intervals Column.
Create RGB to hex colour calculations on more point types	The RGB to Hex Colour option is now also available for calculations on interval midpoints and downhole points.
Additional Weighting Column for Economic Composites	Use an optional numeric weighting column, such as density or specific gravity, from any interval table when creating Economic Composites to account for differences in material mass.
Imago link	
Imago workspaces are now optional in the link settings	Leave Workspace blank to view drillhole imagery across your entire Imago subscription, including imagery stored across multiple workspaces.

3.2. Drillhole planning

Feature	What's changed
Drillhole planning	
Fan planner: Rapidly design drillhole fans from a single collar location	Plan a fan of holes to several targets from one collar location, on surface or underground. Pick and adjust targets directly in the scene, move the collar without losing targets, and apply lift and drift across the fan. Live statistics show hole count, total metres and hole lengths as you plan.
Evaluate block model on planned drillholes	Evaluate numeric and category block model columns onto planned drillholes to see the estimated grades and domains along each planned hole. The values dynamically update when the block model or the hole plan changes.
Reload drilling campaigns from Evo	Reload Drilling-Campaign geoscience objects from Evo to bring the latest version into your Leapfrog project.

3.3. Geological modelling and meshes

Feature	What's changed
Geological modelling	
Use internal contact data to constrain veins	Add additional contact data to veins using Add Other Contacts, then manually or automatically classify internal segments to prevent vein walls from cutting through known internal rock.
Create Advanced Stratigraphy from Basic Stratigraphy	Create an Advanced Stratigraphy sequence directly from an existing Basic Stratigraphy, inheriting its ordered lithology list.
Prevent surfaces cutting through drillholes with Advanced Stratigraphy	Prevent stratigraphic surfaces from cutting through logged drillhole intervals using the new Surfaces avoid drillhole segments option.
Prioritise contact in offset surfaces with Advanced Stratigraphy	Prioritise contact points over thickness limits when generating stratigraphic offset surfaces.
View contact younging direction and Magnitude	View younging direction at every contact point in an Advanced Stratigraphy sequence, with vectors scaled by magnitude by default.
Colour advanced stratigraphic surfaces based on thickness	Colour stratigraphic contact surfaces by thickness-related distance values, applied automatically where a lower contact exists.
Retain valid intervals from partially valid drillholes with Advanced Stratigraphy	Exclude only out-of-order intervals while retaining valid sections of each drillhole, with separate counts for fully and partially valid drillholes.
Filter missing and pinched out points for a surface in an advanced stratigraphic sequence	Include or exclude individual missing-contact and pinch-out points from surface generation, with selections retained when drillholes are re-logged.
Multi-select fault chronology reordering	Select and reorder multiple faults at once in the geological model fault chronology, making complex fault networks easier to manage.
Better CSG point location error naming	Identify surface chronology CSG build errors more easily with points named by their full geological model, fault block, and chronology path, while keeping the error dialog open as you navigate the scene and project tree.
Structural modelling	
Bulk polarity editor	Select multiple structural disks in the scene using stroke selection, then set, invert, or flip their polarity in bulk, with full undo and redo support.

3.4. Geostatistics

Feature	What's changed
Estimation	
Define outlier restriction by distance or percentage	Set outlier restriction as custom distances along each ellipsoid axis, as well as a percentage of the search ellipsoid. This lets the restriction volume have a different shape from your search, for example to match your block or stope size, or use the same distance across multiple passes. Distances also show in the parameter report and the estimation changelog.
Select Advanced Stratigraphy sequences for Variable Orientation	Select Advanced Stratigraphy sequences directly from the Stratigraphic Sequence option in a Variable Orientation, without using Other Mesh.
Estimation ellipsoid scene shape is easier to find on a copied estimator with a new domain	Ellipsoids are now located at the centre of a new domain that has been copied, even if the domain is located elsewhere.
Block model user interface changes	Block models (except variable z) have an updated right-click menu and evaluations tab. “Triggers and Evaluations” is now “Columns and Evaluations”. In 2026.2 (right) an additional unit column has been added.
Set units on block model columns	Assign a unit to any numeric block model column in the Columns and Evaluations tab. Leapfrog suggests one based on the column name. Units show in scene details and statistics graphs, and are selected automatically in resource reports. In Leapfrog Geo, units also carry through when you publish to and import from Evo.
Track estimation dataset changes in the changelog	The estimation changelog now records changes to estimation dataset settings and parameters, so you can see how a dataset has changed over time.
Declustering Values columns removed	The Declustering Values columns have been removed from Data Preparation, estimation datasets and domained estimators. Declustering weights are not affected.
Capping improvements in Data Preparation	Several improvements to capping: • Filter the scene to show capped or uncapped values from the Capping tab. • Capping graphs now show the cap value beside the capping line, including in copied graphs. • Interrogate Estimator labels values as Capped when the estimation dataset uses capping. • The Capping Comparison table's "No. cap" column is renamed "Samples capped".
Faster variable orientation estimation	Neighbourhood searches for estimators that use variable orientation are now faster, especially with highly anisotropic search ellipsoids.

3.5. Sections

Feature	What's changed
Sections	
Multi-object editing	Update formatting and display settings across multiple section objects at once.

3.6. Evo

Feature	What's changed
Drilling	
Track drilling progress with AXIS Connect	Send hole plans from Leapfrog to the drill rig through AXIS Connect, and see as-drilled surveys appear in your project in near real-time. Compare each hole against its plan as it's drilled, measure deviation from target, and colour survey cones by azimuth, dip or dogleg severity.
Folders	
Publish Evo objects into folders from Leapfrog	Create folders from Leapfrog when publishing objects to Evo and access them in your Evo workspace; imports remain in a flat list until further improvement.
Sections	
Surface evaluation on sections now publish to Evo	Preserve surface types when publishing cross sections to PLAXIS.
BlockSync	
One place to manage block model columns	The separate Mapping and Evaluations flows are now combined into one flow and one dialog tab “Columns and Evaluations”. When a local evaluation is mapped to a downloaded column, the evaluation is automatically added to the block model.
Compare original BlockSync values with local updates	Each mapped BlockSync column now has an Original sub-column with the values last loaded from Evo. You can use it in the scene, statistics, graphs, swath plots and resource reports.
Display full model extents outline in the scene on import and reload	Shows the full block model extents in the scene during import and reload, even when you choose a spatial subset.
Single-object boundaries with live preview	Boundaries now display as one scene object, with a live preview of the selected volumes during import, reload and boundary updates.
New difference column to highlight categorical changes	A new "Category Diff" column shows which blocks have a different category value in your local model than in the last BlockSync reload. You can use it in the scene, filters, calculations and reports.
Simpler definition view for BlockSync models	A read-only definition view for imported and BlockSync models, plus a new Versions tab for reloading from Evo.
Separate update boundary for BlockSync models	Set an Update Boundary that limits where local evaluations replace imported Evo values, separate from the Spatial Extents loaded from Evo. When you publish, only blocks inside the update boundary are sent to Evo. Outside it, the imported values are kept.
Coordinate reference system support for Evo block models	Block models published to Evo now include the project's coordinate reference system (CRS). When you import, Leapfrog warns you if the block model's CRS doesn't match your project, as it already does for other geoscience objects.
Publish and import block model colourmaps with Evo	Colourmaps on block model columns are now published to Evo and applied again when you import or reload. Imported colourmaps are stored in the Evo Colourmaps folder under shared colourmaps.

Column groups for BlockSync block models	Keep large BlockSync models organised with column groups from Evo. Related columns, such as simulation outputs, stay grouped together in the import dialog, project tree, scene and statistics, so you can find what you need quickly without scrolling through long flat lists. Further work is planned to extend the grouped column behaviour, to kriged estimate outputs, for example.
Fewer restrictions on fully sub-blocked BlockSync models	Fully sub-blocked models now work more like regular block models with BlockSync. You can choose which columns to import and publish, and use a query filter when publishing to Evo.
Conditional Simulation	
Improved post-processing options	Choose up to five quantiles, add probability-above-cut-off and mean-above-cut-off outputs for up to five cut-offs, and set how many simulations to download.
Grouped simulation outputs and units	Outputs are now published in a group named after the simulation, instead of long "|"-separated column names. You can also set a unit on new simulations so results carry the right units into reports.