7m @ 12.7 g/t Au, including 1m @ 69.0g/t Au, intersected at the Bullabulling Gold Project

30,000m drilling program to support an updated Mineral Resource Estimate in mid-2026

Minerals 260 Limited (ASX:MI6) is pleased to report further results from its drilling program at the 4.5Moz Bullabulling Gold Project, located 25km west of Coolgardie in Western Australia. Assays have been received for a further 36 drill holes totalling 9,210m, including:

Bacchus Deposit (46Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 1,600koz Au)

Infill

- **7m @ 12.7g/t Au from 158m in BBRC0483***
  - 1m @ 69.0g/t Au from 160m
- **2m @ 10.3g/t Au from 99m in BBRC0412#**
  - 1m @ 19.3g/t Au from 99m
- **1m @ 8.5g/t Au from 158.6m and 1.5m @ 11.3g/t Au from 190m in BBRD0422*[1]**
- **10m @ 1.4g/t Au from 96m in BBRC0488#**

Phoenix Deposit (57Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 1,800koz Au)

Infill

- **8m @ 1.8g/t Au from 176m and 10m @ 2.8g/t Au from 211m in BBRC0438***
  - 1m @ 12.0g/t Au from 212m

Extensional

- **17m @ 0.8g/t Au from 174m in BBRC0461***

Dicksons Deposit (18Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 610koz Au)

Infill

- **4m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 26m in BBRC0453***
- **8m @ 2.2 g/t Au from 99m in BBRC0487***

Extensional

- **9m @ 1.6g/t Au from 274m in BBRC0460***

- * True widths are estimated at between 85% and 95% of the reported drillhole intercepts
- # True widths are estimated at between 70% and 85% of the reported drillhole intercepts
- [1] Diamond tail results reported only. See previous ASX announcements for RC pre-collar significant intercepts

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Kraken Deposit (8.8Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 340koz Au)

Infill

- **8m @ 1.06g/t Au from 127m in BBRD0444*[1]**
- **15m @ 0.89g/t Au from 156m in BBRC0443***

Drilling at Bullabulling continues to:

- **Consistently return thick and high-grade mineralisation** along the footwall shear zone at Bacchus;
- **Intersect multiple mineralised lenses outside the December 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)**, indicating the potential to increase the MRE both at depth and along strike;
- **Confirm the continuity of mineralisation at depth** along the entire 8.5km strike extent of the MRE;
- **Target extensions of high-grade areas** located beneath or along strike from the MRE, specifically the high-grade areas at Bacchus and between Bacchus and Kraken; and
- **Support confidence in growth in the MRE** and improve the understanding of structural controls of the high-grade mineralisation.

2026 Work Program

- **30,000m drill program commenced** to target depth and strike extensions and infill to support studies and resource conversion. Three rigs (two RC and 1 AC) are on site, with one diamond rig mobilising in February.
- **MRE update planned for mid-CY2026 will incorporate ~60,000m of drilling,** including the above program and ~30,000m completed since the MRE announcement in December 2026.
- Thick and high-grade results received since the MRE in December 2025 **support the strong potential for an increase in the MRE.**
- **Near-resource structural targets to be tested**, exploring for analogues of Bullabulling along parallel structures with similar geology to Bullabulling.
- **Sterilisation drilling for planned mining infrastructure** commenced in late-December and is ongoing.
- **Water exploration has commenced** along the Hannan paleochannel to extend the current bore field for construction and operational water supply.

Table 1 - Drilling Summary Since April 2025

	Holes (RC and DD)	Metres (RC and DD)
Drilled by MI6[2]	561	119,507
Previously reported	520	109,121
Reported in this announcement[3]	36	9,210
Total reported	556	118,331
Assays pending	5	1,176

[2] Two diamond holes were drilled by Norton Goldfields prior to the completion of the transaction.

[3] Number includes diamond tails where RC pre-collars have been previously reported

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Management Comment

Minerals 260 Managing Director, Luke McFadyen, *said: "Results from drilling completed since the MRE announcement in December 2025, together with this new program, support our view that the MRE will continue to grow. The program to be completed over the next few months is designed to increase the resource and upgrade the classification of the MRE, in an update planned for mid-year. The testing of new targets at depth and along strike, as well as structural targets near Bullabulling, reflects the team's growing knowledge of the geology and mineralisation controls at the Project which will continue to create value for shareholders".*

Details

Minerals 260 Limited ("Minerals 260" or the "Company") **(ASX: MI6)** is pleased to report results from its 100%-owned, 4.5Moz Bullabulling Gold Project ("Bullabulling" or the "Project") located 25km west of Coolgardie in Western Australia.

Assays have been received for 36 holes totalling 9,210m with better results shown in **Figure 1**.

A total of 561 holes for 119,507m have been drilled by Minerals 260 since April 2025, comprising 53 DD holes for 10,623m, 491 RC holes for 103,889m, and 17 RC/DD holes for 4,995m **(Table 1)**. See **Appendix 1** for a summary of the results included in this Announcement.

Drilling results in this Announcement are from:

- Infill drilling at the Dicksons, Phoenix, Bacchus and Kraken deposits; and
- Extensional drilling beneath and along strike of the MRE, specifically high-grade zones in the Bacchus footwall shear zone.

Bacchus (46Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 1,600koz Au)

Drilling at the Bacchus Prospect continues to intersect high-grade gold mineralisation, with recent infill results returning grades above the MRE across multiple lodes. Notable new intercepts include:

- 7m at 12.7g/t Au from 158m in hole BBRC0483, including 1m at 69.0g/t Au from 160m **(Figure 2)**
- 2m @ 10.3g/t Au from 99m in BBRC0412, including 1m @ 19.3g/t Au from 99m
- 1m @ 8.5g/t Au from 158.6m and 1.5m @ 11.3g/t Au from 190m in BBRD0422
- 2m @ 5.1g/t Au from 48m in BBRC0482
- 10m @ 1.4g/t Au from 96m in BBRC0488

The next phase of drilling at Bacchus will prioritise infilling shallow lodes and below the historical pits, where access has previously been restricted due to remnant water.

Phoenix (57Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 1,800koz Au)

Drilling at Phoenix is targeting down dip extensions of the MRE pit shell. Broad and stacked zones of mineralisation have been intersected, including 17m @ 0.8g/t Au from 174m in BBRC0461, and 10m @ 0.9g/t Au from 240m in BBRC0457.

Infill drilling intersected 8m @ 1.8g/t Au from 176m and 10m @ 2.8g/t Au from 211m in BBRC0438, including 1m @ 12.0g/t Au from 212m **(Figure 3)**.

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Dicksons (18Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 610koz Au)

Recent drilling at Dicksons focussed on infill and depth extensions beneath the MRE pit shells. BBRC0460 intersected 9m @ 1.6g/t Au from 274m, and BBRC0484 intersected 17m @ 0.8g/t Au from 112m with both holes extending mineralisation at depth.

Significant infill results include BBRC0453 with 4m @ 3.7g/t Au from 26m and BBRC0487 with 8m @ 2.2g/t Au from 99m. Further infill drilling will target the northernmost areas of the resource where limited drilling took place in the 2025 campaign.

Kraken (8.8Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 340koz Au)

Drilling at Kraken continues to show broad zones of mineralisation with infill hole BBRD0444 returning 8m @ 1.1g/t Au from 127m, and BBRC0443 returned 15m @ 0.9g/t Au from 156m.

Additional drilling will target depth extensions to the resource where the MRE is constrained by drilling data.

Planned Drillings

A 30,000m drilling program has commenced and is expected to take 3 months to complete, with the key objectives being:

- **Upgrading** Inferred ounces to Indicated, focussing on shallow mineralisation expected to be mined in the earlier years of production; and
- **Adding resources** where the December 2025 MRE is constrained by drilling data (not economics).

Results from this program will inform an updated MRE planned for mid-CY2026 which will be incorporated into the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) scheduled for release in early-2027.

A Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS), including a declaration of a Maiden Ore Reserve, is on track for release mid-CY2026 and will be based on the MRE announced in December 2025.

In addition to the ongoing drilling and PFS, work is underway to design a drill program to test new targets defined by geochemical surveys and geological/geophysical studies. Further details to be provided in a separate announcement once all data has been received and processed.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Minerals 260 Limited.

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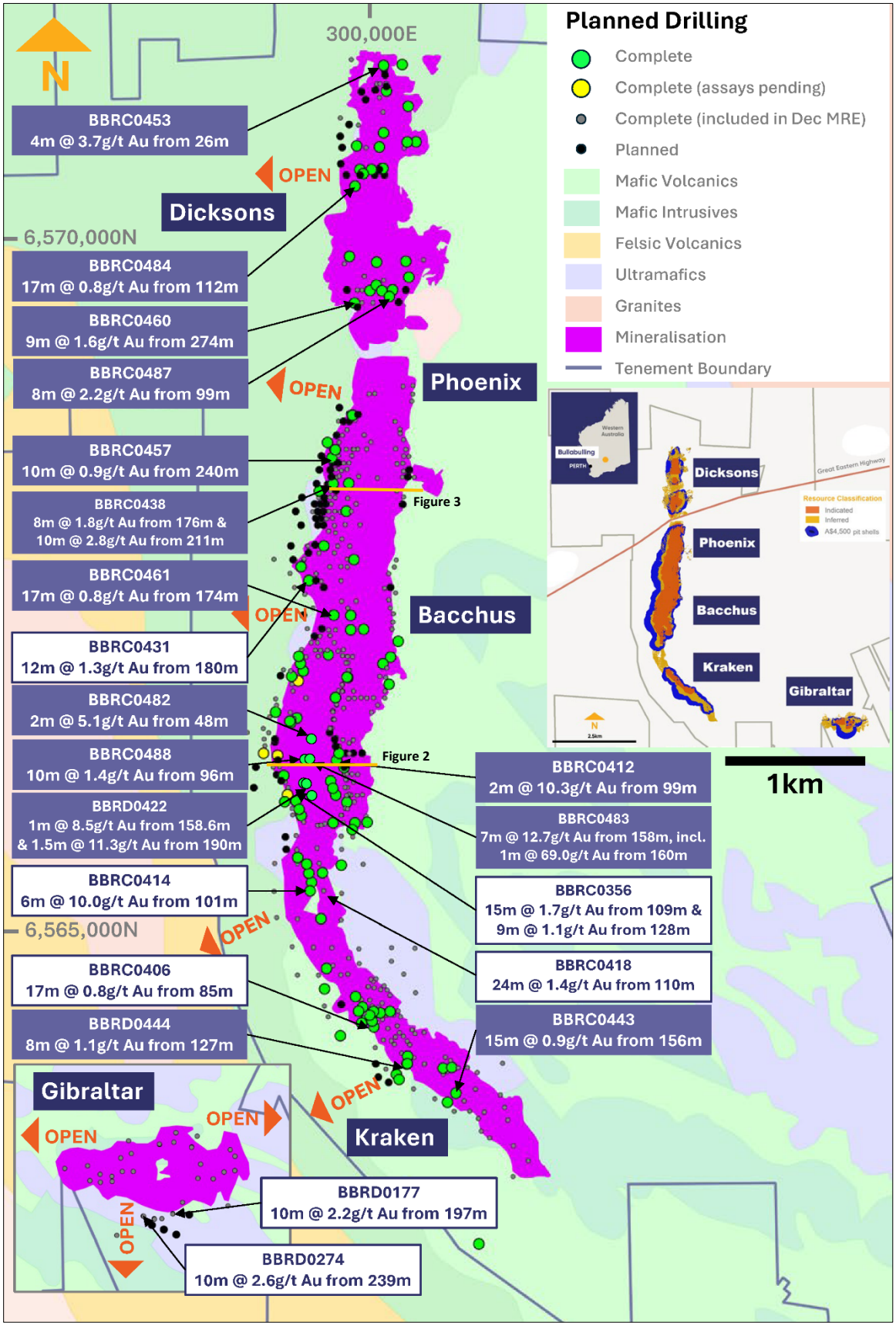

Figure 1 - Completed drilling collar locations with highlighted results (new results in purple boxes)

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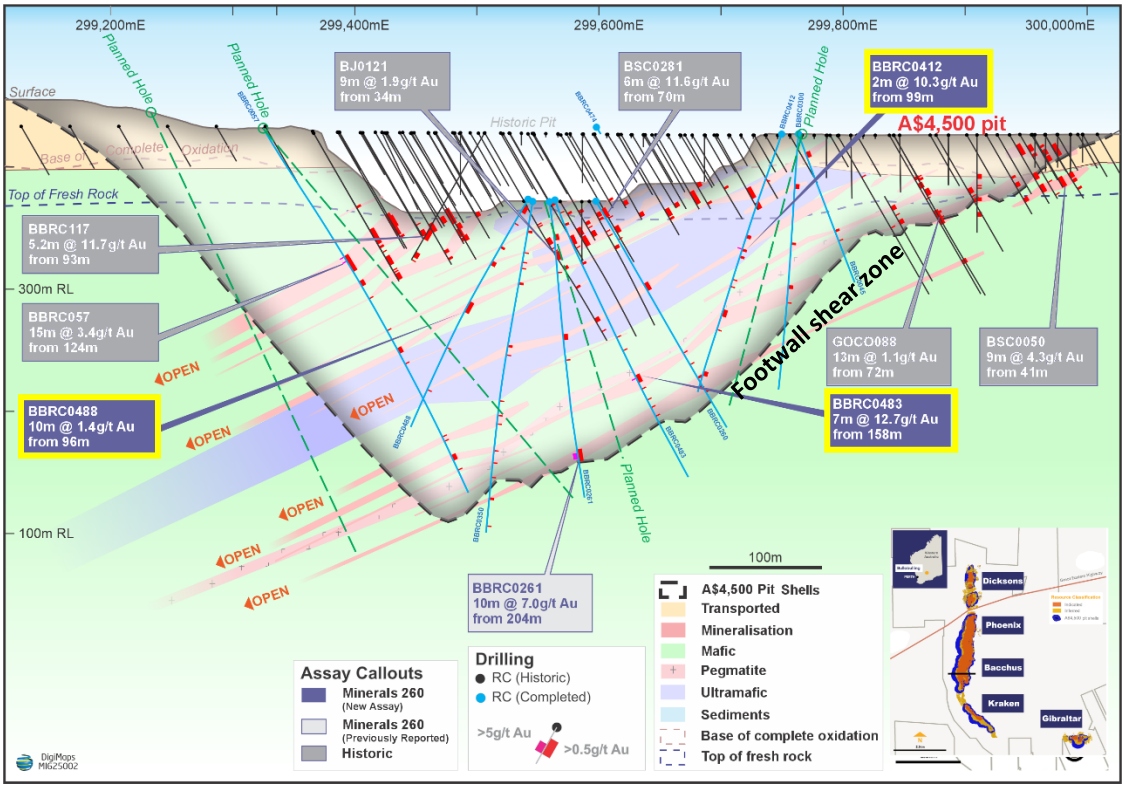

Figure 2 - Section 6566230N showing mineralisation in BBRC0483 and within the Bacchus MRE pit shell (new results with yellow borders)

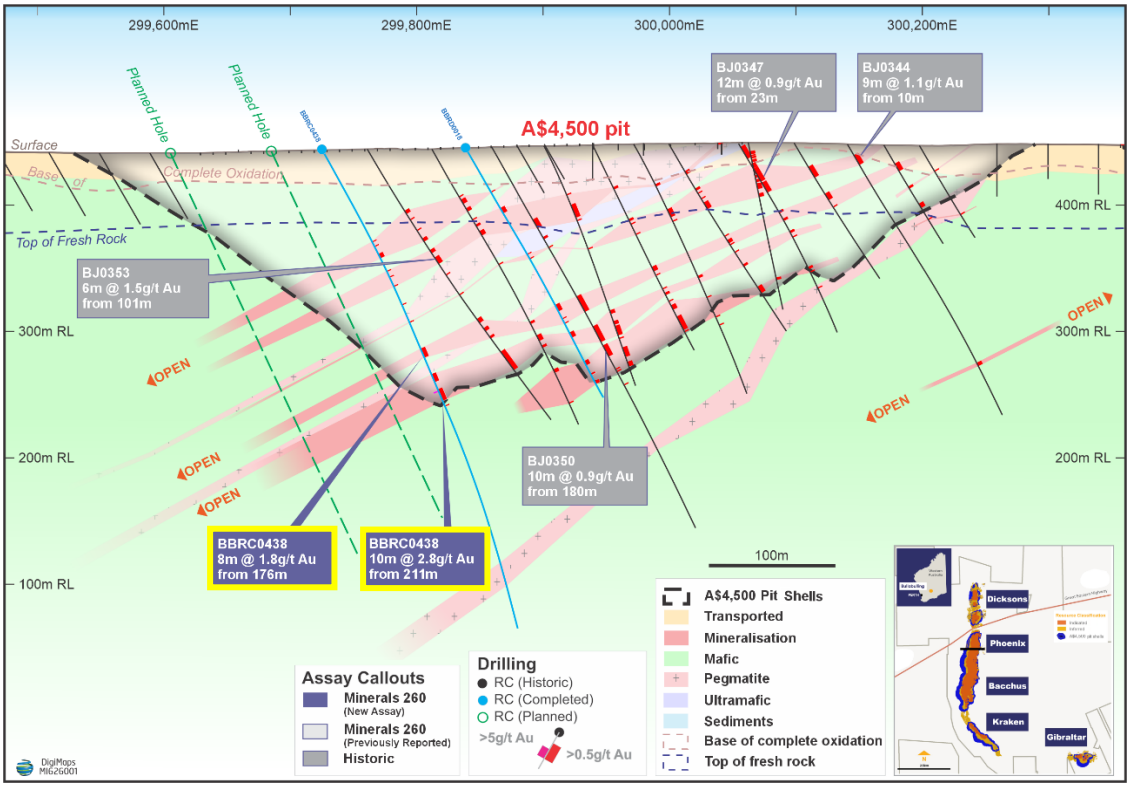

Figure 3 - Section 65668230N showing high-grade mineralisation at Phoenix in drill hole BBRC0438 extending out of the MRE pit shell (new results with yellow borders)

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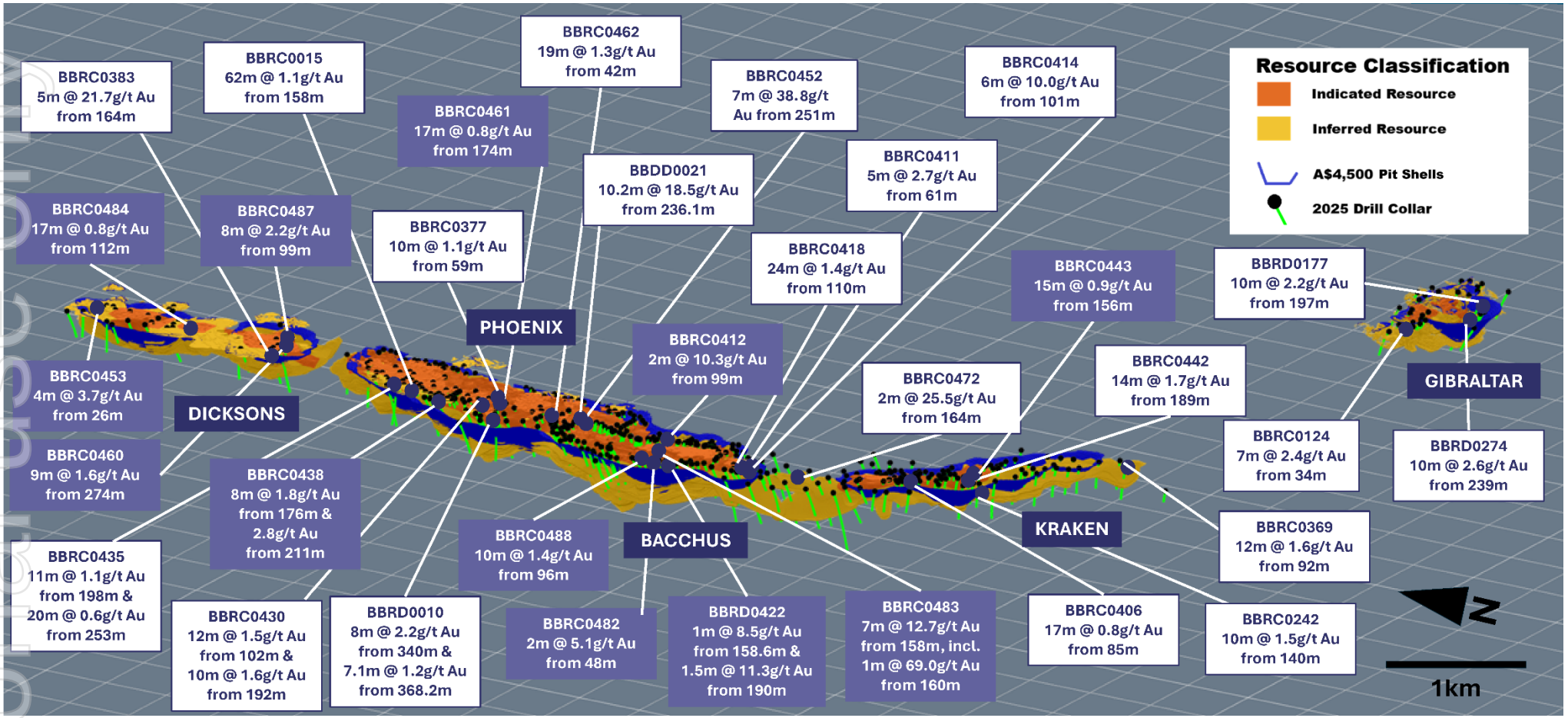

Figure 4 - Bullabulling resource showing key intercepts with completed Minerals 260 drill collars (new results are in purple boxes)

Resource Drilling

1. Dicksons drilling focused on depth extensions and infill
2. Phoenix is open at depth with infill planned up and down dip
3. Infill and depth extensions at Bacchus to grow the resource
4. Depth extensions at Kraken targeting resource growth
5. Gibraltar remains open at depth to the south-west

Exploration Targets

6. Highly anomalous auger results extending north and east of Dicksons
7. Large auger anomalies extending from Kraken
8. Multiple highly anomalous auger anomalies extending from Gibraltar
9. Structural targets interpreted from seismic surveys exploring for Bullabulling analogues

Figure 5 - Bullabulling resource and exploration drilling targets

Bullabulling Gold Project Overview

Bullabulling Gold Project is a potential open pit mining operation located 25km south-west of Coolgardie in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. The Project hosts a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate of 130Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 4.5Moz of gold, on granted mining leases (M15/503, M15/1414, M15/282, M15/554 and M15/552) and is located within a largely contiguous 587sq km tenement package (**Table 2 and 3 and Figure 6**).

Table 2 - Bullabulling Mineral Resource Estimate as of December 2025 by deposit

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total Resource		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal Au (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal Au (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal Au (koz)
Dicksons	12	1.0	390	6.5	1.0	220	18	1.0	610
Phoenix	45	0.98	1,400	12	1.1	400	57	1.0	1,800
Bacchus	32	1.0	1,100	14	1.2	530	46	1.1	1,600
Kraken	2.9	1.2	120	5.9	1.2	220	8.8	1.2	340
Gibraltar	1.7	0.85	47	3.7	1.1	130	5.4	1.0	180
Total	**93**	**1.0**	**3,000**	**42**	**1.1**	**1,500**	**130**	**1.0**	**4,500**

Table 3 - Bullabulling Mineral Resource Estimate as of December 2025 by domain

Domain	Indicated			Inferred			Total Resource		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal Au (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal Au (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal Au (koz)
Oxide	3.1	0.95	96	1.5	0.93	44	4.6	0.94	140
Transitional	23	0.99	720	3.2	1.1	110	26	1.0	830
Fresh	67	1.0	2,200	37	1.1	1,300	104	1.1	3,600
Total	**93**	**1.0**	**3,000**	**42**	**1.1**	**1,500**	**130**	**1.0**	**4,500**

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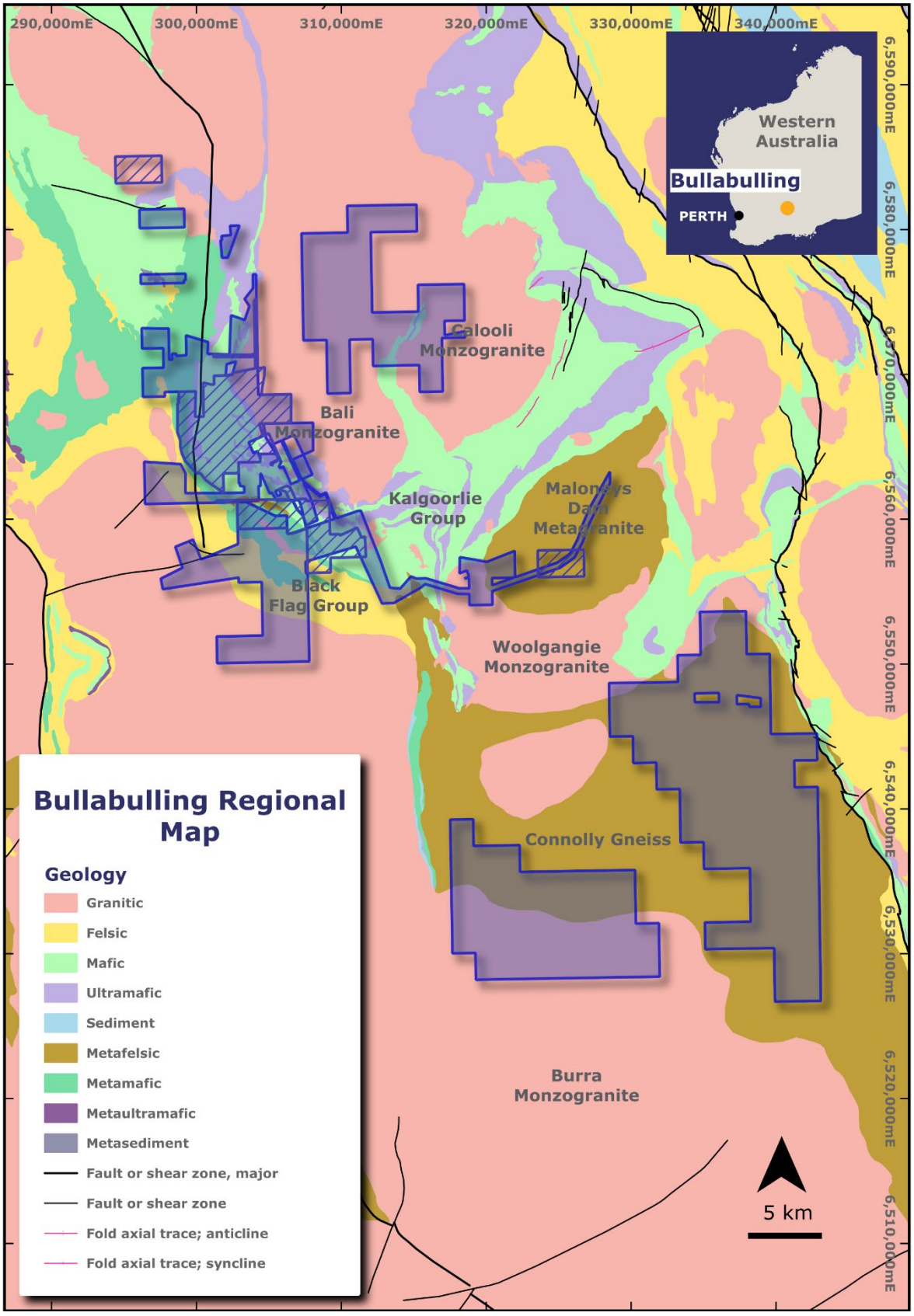

Figure 6: Bullabulling project tenements and geology, showing granted and pending tenure

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for the Bullabulling Gold Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and data compiled by Mr Matthew Blake, who is a Competent Person and a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Blake is a full-time employee of the Minerals 260, is entitled to participate in the Company's Employee Securities Incentive Plan, and his associates hold securities in Minerals 260. Mr Blake has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities 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'. Mr Blake consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the information and data relating to the Bullabulling Gold Project based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bullabulling Gold Project is extracted from the Minerals 260 Limited ASX announcement titled "Bullabulling Gold Project Mineral Resource Doubles to 4.5Moz" dated 1 December 2025.

The information in this announcement that relates to prior Exploration Results and Historical Exploration Results for the Bullabulling Gold Project is extracted from the following ASX announcements:

- "Bullabulling Gold Project Exploration Strategy" dated 12 May 2025
- "Bullabulling Gold Project Drilling Results" dated 4 June 2025
- "Bullabulling Gold Project Drilling Update" dated 7 July 2025
- "Gold discovered along strike and at depth at Bullabulling" dated 4 August 2025
- "High-Grade Intercepts Expand Bullabulling Drill Program" dated 9 September 2025
- "High-Grade Results to Support Bullabulling Resource Upgrade" dated 7 October 2025
- "Bullabulling Gold Project Mineral Resource Doubles to 4.5Moz" dated 1 December 2025
- "High-Grade Gold Continues to be Intersected at Bullabulling" dated 15 December 2025

These announcements are available at www.minerals260.com.au.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements and that in the case of the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bullabulling Gold Project, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements, guidance, forecasts, estimates, prospects, projections or statements in relation to future matters that may involve risks or uncertainties and may involve significant items of subjective judgement and assumptions of future events that may or may not eventuate (Forward Statements).

Forward Statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipates", "estimates", "will", "should", "could", "going", "may", "expects", "plans", "forecast", "target" or similar expressions. Forward Statements including references to updating or upgrading mineral resource estimates, future or near-term production and the general prospectivity of the deposits at the Bullabulling Gold Project (Project), likelihood of permitting the Project and taking a financial investment decision, among other indications, guidance or outlook on future revenues, distributions or financial position and performance or return or growth in underlying investments are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as an indication or guarantee of future performance.

In addition, these Forward Statements are based upon certain assumptions and other important factors that, if untrue, could materially affect the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such information or statements. There can be no assurance that such information or statements will prove to be accurate.

Key assumptions upon which the Company's forward-looking information is based include, without limitation, assumptions regarding the exploration and development activities, receipt of timely approvals and permits, ability to obtain timely finance on reasonable terms when required in the future and contracting for development, construction and commissioning of any future mining operation on terms favourable to the Company, the current and future social, economic and political conditions and any other assumption generally associated with the mining industry. To the extent that certain statements contained in this announcement may constitute 'Forward Statements' or statements about forward looking matters, then the information reflects the Company's (and no other party's) intent, belief or expectations as at the date of this announcement. No independent third party has reviewed the reasonableness of any such statements or assumptions. None of the Company, its related bodies corporate and their respective officers, directors, employees, advisers, partners, affiliates and agents (together, the MI6 Parties) represent or warrant that such Forward Statements will be achieved or will prove to be correct or gives any warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, completeness, likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any Forward Statement contained in this announcement.

Forward Statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risk, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, and their respective officers, employees, agents and advisors, that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. Except as required by law or regulation, the Company assumes no obligation to release updates or revisions to Forward Statements to reflect any changes. Recipients should form their own views as to these matters and any assumptions on which any of the Forward Statements are based and not place reliance on such statements.

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Appendix 1 – Bullabulling Project – RC & DD Drill Hole Statistics

Hole_ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intercepts	
										Gold (>0.5g/t)	
										Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)
BBRD0382*	RC/DD	299920	6570500	438	348	-60	90	229.8	230.3	0.5	0.95
								242.7	243.2	0.5	0.62
								245.3	245.7	0.3	0.73
								251.0	251.8	0.8	1.12
								313	314	1	0.62
								325.3	326.0	0.7	1.23
								340	341	1	0.53
								346.7	347.5	0.8	2.19
BBRC0412	RC	299752	6566230	428	222	-71	270	39	40	1	0.69
								87	90	3	0.53
								99	101	2	10.33
								incl. 1m @ 19.3g/t Au from 99m			
								105	107	2	0.63
								125	126	1	2.35
								131	132	1	0.78
								151	157	6	0.85
								168	169	1	6.21
								204	208	4	1.01
								216	218	2	0.72
BBRD0422*	RC/DD	299546	6566079	369	214	-80	90	158.6	159.6	1	8.53
								incl. 0.5m @ 16.3g/t Au from 158.6m			
								169.5	170	0.5	2.72
								173.95	174.65	0.7	0.59
								190	191.5	1.5	11.34
								incl. 1m @ 16.1g/t Au from 190m			
								211	212	1	0.79
BBRC0436	RC	299684	6568528	447	384	-60	87	153	154	1	1.72
								207	208	1	0.63
								215	216	1	1.46
								233	234	1	0.71
								290	291	1	1.02
								293	294	1	0.58
								296	297	1	0.52
								298	299	1	0.60
								304	305	1	1.72
								315	321	6	0.66
								333	334	1	1.27
								340	342	2	0.74
BBRC0438	RC	299725	6568230	444	411	-60	87	83	84	1	0.79
								87	88	1	0.51
								94	98	4	0.51
								109	110	1	0.68
								114	115	1	0.78
								122	123	1	0.92
								138	139	1	0.79
								153	154	1	1.39
								176	184	8	1.78
								198	205	7	0.50
								211	221	10	2.84
								incl. 1m @ 12.0g/t Au from 212m			
								225	226	1	1.16
BBRC0443	RC	300605	6563815	417	208	-60	45	125	130	5	1.06
								156	171	15	0.89
								179	182	3	0.71
BBRD0444	RC/DD	300257	6564034	417	191	-60	45	118	119	1	0.66
								127	135	8	1.06
BBRC0453	RC	300106	6571250	430	180	-60	90	26	30	4	3.67
								148	152	4	0.91

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Hole_ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intercepts	
										Gold (>0.5g/t)	
										Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)
BBRC0454	RC	300040	6569830	448	222	-60	90	1	2	1	0.64
								43	44	1	0.5
								56	57	1	0.8
								59	60	1	0.93
								73	77	4	0.53
								99	103	4	1.75
								117	119	2	0.88
								132	133	1	1.06
								183	184	1	0.88
								191	200	9	0.88
								211	212	1	1.33
BBRC0455	RC	300250	6569830	448	228	-60	90	86	96	10	0.53
								107	108	1	2.09
								115	116	1	0.75
BBRC0456	RC	300275	6569727	446	222	-85	270	30	34	4	0.63
								65	66	1	0.63
								69	70	1	0.78
								90	92	2	1.13
								123	124	1	1.91
								142	143	1	0.67
BBRC0457	RC	299717	6568420	445	366	-65	90	117	118	1	0.51
								143	144	1	3.32
								161	163	2	0.68
								181	183	2	0.65
								240	250	10	0.85
								254	256	2	0.73
								268	269	1	2.28
								280	284	4	0.53
BBRC0458	RC	300230	6571255	435	246	-60	90	88	93	5	0.90
								134	135	1	1.52
								180	181	1	1.52
BBRC0459	RC	300269	6570954	438	216	-60	90	55	57	2	0.72
								65	66	1	0.66
								91	92	1	0.68
								96	97	1	3.38
								139	140	1	3.06
BBRC0460	RC	299880	6569536	446	354	-65	89	101	109	8	1.07
								144	145	1	0.68
								225	226	1	3.46
								232	237	5	1.27
								242	243	1	0.90
								261	262	1	2.02
								274	283	9	1.64
								300	301	1	0.50
								324	325	1	0.92
BBRC0461	RC	299730	6567279	432	252	-60	90	51	52	1	0.50
								77	79	2	0.93
								91	96	5	0.58
								99	100	1	0.56
								104	105	1	2.74
								148	156	8	0.97
								165	166	1	1.48
								174	191	17	0.81
								195	200	5	1.09
								204	205	1	2.53
BBRC0475	RC	299824	6565926	421	232	-59	271	82	86	4	1.32
								90	94	4	1.25
								142	146	4	0.73
								165	166	1	1.23

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Hole_ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intercepts	
										Gold (>0.5g/t)	
										Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)
								180	182	2	1.59
BBRC0477	RC	299804	6566177	425	234	-75	271	46	51	5	1.5
								57	59	2	0.59
								63	64	1	2.32
								79	80	1	0.58
								83	90	7	0.57
								101	102	1	0.53
								110	111	1	1.26
								115	117	2	0.95
BBRC0479	RC	299742	6566683	429	216	-85	94	38	42	4	0.77
								56	58	2	1.53
								104	110	6	0.53
								122	126	4	1.15
								134	138	4	0.50
								147	148	1	1.06
								155	162	7	1.17
								182	190	8	0.87
BBRC0480	RC	299909	6564417	420	150	-60	44	No significant results			
BBRC0482	RC	299574	6566282	373	252	-75	89	13	15	2	0.92
								23	34	11	0.76
								42	43	1	0.81
								48	50	2	5.10
								61	62	1	0.52
								144	146	2	0.80
								154	156	2	1.99
								175	179	4	2.22
								184	188	4	0.68
BBRC0483	RC	299564	6566237	373	252	-70	91	11	12	1	0.98
								21	23	2	1.31
								32	40	8	1.23
								56	58	2	0.76
								123	124	1	0.57
								135	136	1	0.71
								158	165	7	12.66
								incl. 1m @ 69.0g/t Au from 160m			
								170	171	1	1.00
								180	181	1	1.20
								187	188	1	0.54
								195	196	1	1.10
BBRC0484	RC	299883	6570380	439	252	-60	90	44	48	4	0.54
								97	98	1	0.66
								103	104	1	0.51
								112	129	17	0.80
								203	204	1	0.57
BBRC0485	RC	299844	6569872	443	204	-60	90	135	137	2	0.88
								147	148	1	0.67
								152	153	1	3.82
								159	160	1	0.50
								161	162	1	0.70
								167	176	9	0.85
								180	181	1	0.68
								187	189	2	1.24
BBRC0486	RC	300031	6569666	448	252	-60	90	37	42	5	1.08
								113	114	1	0.86
								119	120	1	0.68
								128	129	1	0.52
								139	140	1	1.04
								144	151	7	0.66
								161	166	5	0.85

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Hole_ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intercepts Gold (>0.5g/t) Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)
								170	173	3	1.74
								187	193	6	0.74
								202	203	1	0.61
								210	211	1	0.69
								220	221	1	1.04
								243	244	1	0.93
BBRC0487	RC	300123	6569585	451	222	-60	90	31	37	6	0.56
								99	107	8	2.19
								152	157	5	0.61
								165	166	1	0.87
								178	179	1	0.51
								205	207	2	0.87
BBRC0488	RC	299542	6566231	374	210	-60	270	6	12	6	0.80
								22	23	1	1.14
								44	46	2	0.83
								58	62	4	1.49
								96	106	10	1.39
								138	139	1	1.28
								176	177	1	0.83
BBRC0489	RC	299473	6566803	430	348	-58	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0490	RC	299222	6566280	449	264	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0491	RC	299324	6566265	432	112	-75	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0500	RC	299538	6566327	366	220	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0501	RC	299395	6565980	432	232	-50	90	Assays pending			
BBWX001	RC	300079	6569104	451	304	-90	296	28	29	1	0.81
								54	55	1	0.55
								63	68	5	0.50
								82	83	1	0.62
								93	94	1	0.91
								111	112	1	0.98
								114	115	1	0.75
								125	126	1	0.6
								132	133	1	1.33
								245	246	1	0.56
BBWX002	RC	299732	6568484	446	304	-90	13	162	163	1	1.14
								177	178	1	0.61
								182	186	4	0.71
								194	196	2	0.74
BBWX003	RC	299905	6568820	454	298	-90	100	45	46	1	1.24
								57	58	1	0.56
								76	79	3	3.22
								91	92	1	0.54
								167	173	6	0.96
								195	196	1	0.57
								272	276	4	0.5
								280	281	1	0.62
								293	294	1	0.73
BBWX004	RC	299460	6567480	434	298	-90	213	228	232	4	0.51
								265	266	1	3.89
								297	298	1	0.75
BBWX005	RC	299920	6571200	431	196	-90	294	3	4	1	1.44
								168	170	2	1.38
BBWX006	RC	299820	6570942	433	232	-90	127	No significant assays			
BBWX007	RC	299978	6569945	433	298	-90	59	42	43	1	1.39
								82	86	4	0.57
								96	110	14	1.11
								114	115	1	0.5
								129	131	2	0.97
								136	137	1	1.36

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Hole_ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intercepts Gold (>0.5g/t) Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)
BBWX008	RC	299980	6564870	420	197	-90	0	No significant assays			
BBWX009	RC	299525	6565100	427	208	-90	0	156	157	1	0.55
								177	189	12	0.77
BBWX010	RC	299217	6566430	447	409	-90	0	369	370	1	0.79
								375	376	1	0.83
								381	382	1	0.86
BBWX011	RC	300041	6564167	418	259	-90	0	166	167	1	3.19
								177	179	2	0.71
								188	191	3	0.92
								196	200	4	1.10
								211	212	1	1.11
								222	225	3	2.22
BBWX012	RC	300595	6563689	417	298	-90	0	144	148	4	0.55
BBWX013	RC	301088	6563613	420	221	-90	0	No significant assays			
BBWX014	RC	300300	6570625	438	262	-90	0	64	66	2	0.675
BBWX015	RC	300249	6569951	444	298	-90	0	64	66	2	0.81
								119	120	1	0.71
								124	125	1	2.16
								229	238	9	0.57

**Diamond tail results reported only. See previous announcements for RC pre-collar results.*

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Appendix 2 – Bullabulling Project – JORC Code 2012 Table 1 Criteria

The table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for the Bullabulling Project and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code, 2012).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The Bullabulling Mineral Resource estimate is based on 158 diamond core holes (DD and RC_DD of NQ, HQ and PQ diameter) for a total of 23,728 m and 5,909 RC drillholes (5.5" face sampling hammer) for a total of 415,018m, drilled between 1985 and 2025 by various companies. This is a subset of the project database which comprises approximately 12,500 holes for a total of 620,000m, including AC, RAB and auger holes which were only utilised for geological interpretation where appropriate data was available. Approximately 75% of the holes used for estimation were drilled pre-2010 **Minerals 260 Limited** RC samples were collected by the metre from the drill rig in calico bags via a cone splitter with a bulk coarse reject sample collected in buckets and poured on the ground. 2–5 kg samples were collected from each metre of RC drilling with samples typically dry. Rock chips for logging were obtained by sieving a large scoop from each bag. Washed chips were placed into appropriately labelled chip trays. Cyclones regularly cleaned to remove hung-up clays and avoid cross-sample contamination. The coarse reject samples were weighed in small campaigns only, and the weight recorded in an Excel spreadsheet which was later entered into the database. Calico weights are recorded at the laboratory. Diamond core (HQ, NQ and PQ) sampled in intervals of ~1.0 m (with a minimum of 0.3 m) where possible, otherwise intervals less than 1.0 m selected based on geological boundaries. Drill core samples were typically half HQ and NQ. PQ core was reserved for metallurgical sampling. Samples of approximately 10 cm length were selected by the geologist and subject to bulk density measurements using the water displacement method. The core was cut in half parallel to the orientation mark, with one half retained and the other half sent to the laboratory for analysis. For RC and DD samples, entire samples were oven dried for 24 hours, weighed and pulverised with 85% <75µm. If the primary sample was larger than 3 kg it was split prior to pulverising. A 50 g charge is collected and subject to fire assay (Au-AA26) and analysed for gold using atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS). Portable x-ray fluorescence (pXRF) determinations were performed to verify litho-geochemistry only using a Olympus Vanta portable analyser, which was regularly calibrated. All collars are initially collected via handheld GPS, with a surveyor to be commissioned to collect final coordinates via a differential global positioning system (GPS) (accuracy ±0.1 m). **Bullabulling Gold Limited (Bullabulling Gold)** Sampling techniques are as per Minerals 260, other than the below: RC samples coarse reject sample collected in plastic mining

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		bags. The coarse reject samples were weighed, and the weight recorded in a field book which was later entered into the database. Magnetic susceptibility was measured using a model KT-10 portable magnetic susceptibility metre with readings taken at 1 m intervals. Portable x-ray fluorescence (pXRF) determinations were performed to verify litho-geochemistry only using a PAS XL3t 950s GOLDD+ portable analyser, which was regularly calibrated. All collars surveyed by Fugro Spatial Solutions or ABIMS by differential global positioning system (GPS) (accuracy ±0.1 m). **Historical (pre-2000)** Similar sampling practices with a riffle splitter utilised for RC sampling. No information is available on the sample preparation practices. Gold analysis was by a mixture of methods (fire assay and acid digest, acid digest only and bottle roll), followed by AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling techniques from 1974 to 2025 includes: Aircore (AC) – standard 3.5" AC drill bit Rotary air blast (RAB) – standard 4.25" drill bit RC – 5.5" with face sampling hammer NQ2 DD core, standard tube HQ3 DD core, standard tube PQ3 DD core, standard tube. AC and RAB holes were used to inform geological interpretations only in the resource estimate where appropriate data was available, or sterilisation programs. The drilling was typically aligned at -60° to the east, which is appropriate given the strike and dip of the mineralisation. The bulk of the drilling is RC with DD holes completed for bulk density determinations and metallurgical testing. Holes were drilled on a nominal 35 m x 75 m grid spacing historically, with 40m x 40m by Minerals 260. RC drillholes range in depth from 1 m to 348 m, averaging 59 m. Bullabulling Gold DD holes range in depth from 136 m to 573.5 m, averaging 355 m. DD holes were drilled directly from surface or from base of RC pre-collars. All Bullabulling Gold, DD core was oriented where possible using an ACT REFLEX (ACT II RD) tool. All Minerals 260 DD core is oriented with an Axis orientation tool It is unknown how historical drill core was oriented and is assumed to be to industry standards.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recoveries for Bullabulling Gold's and Minerals 260's RC drilling is visually estimated and recorded for each metre in Micromine Field Marshal (Bullabulling Gold) and validated Excel logging software (Minerals 260). Analysis of historical results yielded an average recovery of 97%. For DD core, recovery was measured and recorded for every metre in Micromine Field Marshal software (Bullabulling Gold) or validated Excel sheets (Minerals 260). Diamond core recoveries averaged 99% for historical core.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	There is no recovery information available for the historical drilling. **Minerals 260** RC drill collars were sealed to prevent sample loss and holes were normally drilled dry to prevent poor recoveries and contamination caused by water ingress. For DD drillholes, core blocks were inserted in sections where core loss has occurred. This was recorded on the block and during the logging process and with photography of wet core.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship between sample recovery and grade was noted.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	For RC and AC drilling, geological logging was undertaken on chip samples at 1 m intervals with lithology, oxidation strength, mineralogy, grainsize, texture, colour, vein infill and percentage, metal sulphide percentage and alteration type and strength recorded. Geological logging, structural measurements, rock-quality designation (RQD) and recovery measurements were carried out on DD core. DD core was photographed wet and dry. XRF determinations of lithophile elements nickel and chromium were utilised to confirm the visual identification of ultramafic or komatiitic units (Bullabulling Gold only).
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The logging was quantitative, based on visual field estimates
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged from start to finish and all logging was done with sufficient detail to meet the requirements of resource estimation and mining studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	DD core sample lengths were adjusted so that they did not cross lithological boundaries with ~1 m sample intervals ideally used. Samples are collected from half core cut using an onsite diamond saw. The remaining half core was stored as a library sample.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Non-core samples were collected as 1 m samples. RC and AC samples were collected using a cone splitter (Bullabulling Gold and Minerals 260) or riffle splitter (historical) to cut the sample stream and produce a 2–5 kg sample.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation followed industry best practice standards and was conducted by internationally recognised laboratories including ALS (2025-current), Amdel, Jinning, Genalysis (2010-2014) and A.C.E. Laboratories Kalgoorlie and Broken Hill Minerals Southern Cross laboratory (pre-2010). Sample preparation included oven drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to 80% passing 75 µm.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1 in 20 on average. A proportion of pulp duplicates were re- submitted for assay and then assayed by an umpire laboratory. Subsampling is performed during the preparation stage according to the laboratory's internal protocols.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Measures taken to ensure representative drill samples included: Regular cleaning of cyclones and sampling equipment to prevent contamination Statistical comparison of field and laboratory duplicates, standards and blanks Statistical comparison of anomalous composite assays versus average of follow up 1 m assays.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The entire sample (2–5 kg) was submitted to the laboratory consistent with industry standards.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Assay and laboratory procedures were selected following a review of techniques provided by internationally certified laboratories. **Historical** Pre-1994 samples were analysed for gold at A.C.E. Laboratories using a 24-hour bottle roll cyanide extraction technique with an AAS finish. Residues of all samples with solution reads greater than 0.4 g/t Au were assayed by Genalysis using the fire assay/AAS technique. Post-1994, samples were sent to Broken Hill Minerals Southern Cross laboratory who used an acid digest/AAS technique with a 0.01 g/t Au detection limit. **Bullabulling Gold** From June 2010 to December 2012, samples were assayed for gold at ALS facilities by the fire assay method (50 g charge 0.01 g/t Au detection limit). RC samples from five pre-collars in the first DD drilling program (June to August 2010) were assayed at ALS using by fire assay (30 g charge 0.002 g/t Au detection limit) and half core samples by fire assay (30 g charge 0.01 g/t Au detection limit). Solutions from samples assaying >10 g/t Au were diluted and reanalysed using method Au-DIL (Au overlimit by dilution). The final gold assay was selected in priority of Au-DIL then 50 g charge then 30 g charge. From January 2013 to April 2014, samples were assayed for gold at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie laboratory using a 40 g charge (0.01 g/t Au detection limit). The assay techniques used are total. **Minerals 260** From April 2025, samples were assayed for gold at ALS facilities by the fire assay method (50 g charge 0.01 g/t Au detection limit), with ME-ICP61 and four acid digest for 34 elements: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Bullabulling Gold performed XRF determinations to verify litho-geochemistry using a PAS XL3t 950s GOLDD+ handheld XRF (pXRF). The pXRF readings were not representative of grade intervals and are not reported. Minerals 260 use an Olympus Vanta pXRF to assist with litho-geochemistry. The pXRF readings were not representative of grade intervals and are not reported.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established	**Historical** Bullabulling Gold inserted field duplicates at a rate of 1 in 20 samples on average. A proportion of pulp duplicates were re-submitted for assay including assay by an umpire laboratory. Laboratory standards checked for accuracy and precision. No information is available on the historical quality control procedures and is assumed to be done to industry standards. **Minerals 260** QAQC samples are inserted 1:10 samples, with a combination of blanks, certified reference materials and field duplicates. QAQC results are analysed monthly to ensure there is no bias in samples.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Intersections were peer reviewed in-house.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	**Historical** All Bullabulling Gold field data was manually collected, entered into Micromine Field Marshall software, validated in Micromine, and loaded into a commercial database (GBIS). All electronic data was routinely backed up. Data was exported as csv files for processing by several different software packages. No information is available on the historical data management and is assumed to be done to industry standards. **Minerals 260** Data is collected and entered into validated Excel spreadsheets, validated in Micromine, and loaded into an MX Deposit database where additional checks are performed by an external contractor. Data is exported as an Access database to use in various software packages.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There was no requirement to adjust assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The local mine grid was based on AMG Zone 51 coordinates up until 2014. From 2015 onwards GDA94/MGA Zone 51 was used including for the resource estimate. Nominal RLs based on regional topographic datasets were used initially; however, these were updated as differential GPS coordinates were collected. **Bullabulling Gold** All collars were surveyed by Fugro Spatial Solutions or ABIMS by differential GPS (accuracy ±0.1m). A campaign of differential GPS surveys of surviving historical collars was undertaken by Fugro and results compared with the inherited database. Results indicated that the location data for historical drilling is accurate. Almost all drilling was subject to gyroscopic survey. No downhole surveys were undertaken on vertical holes. From January 2011 to April 2014, continuous downhole surveys were performed mainly in-rod by gyroscopic technique on the bulk of RC drillholes (85%). A proportion (13%) were surveyed down open hole. 24 holes where downhole surveys were unable to be performed relied on collar survey data for downhole traces. **Historical** Very few of the historical RC drillholes have downhole surveys and therefore rely on collar information. Historical DD holes have downhole survey information based on Eastman camera surveys, with minimal hole deviation noted. Collar surveys were completed by Spectrum Surveys and Datum Surveys using an unknown survey instrument. Coordinates were resurveyed to ensure accuracy, with Datum Survey data given preference, where available. **Minerals 260** All collars are initially surveyed with handheld GPS (accuracy ± 5m), with all drill collars to be picked up by an external surveyor using a differential GPS. Coordinates are collected in GDA94/MGA Zone 51. Downhole surveys for all holes are conducted with a True North Seeking Gyro, which is regularly calibrated.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Historical** Drilling of the main 7 km north-south Bullabulling mineralised trend was completed along a set of east-west trending sections. The section spacing typically ranges from 20 m x 20 m apart to 35 m x 75 m apart. Preliminary drilling of the northwest-southeast oriented portion of the mineralised trend over a strike length of 2 km was undertaken on east-west sections. From January 2013, infill drilling of the northwest-southeast oriented trend along the Kraken areas was completed on northeast-southwest trending sections orthogonal to the mineralised trend. Section spacing was maintained at 35 m x 75 m. Areas were classified as Indicated where there is infill drilling at 20–40 m along strike and 20 m on section and where the geological and grade continuity are robust. Areas with drill spacing 40–80 m along strike and/or along section were classified as Inferred. All laterite material was set to Inferred as the drilling is predominantly historical. **Minerals 260** Infill and step out drilling is conducted at 40m along section and 40 to 50m along strike. Exploration holes are completed on an 160 x 160m spacing initially, with infill holes drilled pending results.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The section spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity necessary to support the resource classifications applied. The spacing of holes is considered of sufficient density to provide an "Indicated" or "Inferred" classification under the JORC Code (2012).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Historical** No sample compositing was applied to historical drilling. **Minerals 260** For intervals deemed to have a low potential of mineralisation based on surrounding data, samples are composited to 4m samples with the 1m samples retained. Samples are scooped off the drill pad and placed into a calico. If results are anomalous, the 1m samples are sent for analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drilling was angled typically at -60° to achieve the most representative intersections through mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Drilling is typically oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the geology and no bias is envisaged. No sampling bias was observed.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Historical** Bullabulling Gold's RC and DD core samples were collected from drill site and delivered by the company to either to ALS or Amdel in Kalgoorlie following standard chain of custody procedures. Core prepared for metallurgical testwork was stored at site and then freighted to ALS' metallurgical facility in Perth. Pulp samples are boxed and stored at site in locked sea containers. There is no available information on the historical sample security which is assumed to be done to industry standards. **Minerals 260** RC and DD core samples were collected from drill site and delivered by freight company to ALS in Perth following standard chain of custody procedures.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	In late 2011, a review of the ALS assay data was undertaken by contractor RSC who made a number of recommendations to improve laboratory practices. Following the review, the quality of the quality control samples submitted by Bullabulling Gold improved. In March 2025, an audit of ALS, Perth was conducted by Minerals 260 geologists to view laboratory practices and cleanliness. No issues were observed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Bullabulling Project comprises 11 granted Mining Leases (M15/1414, M15/282, M15/483, M15/503, M15/529, M15/552, M15/554, M15/1878, M15/1879, M15/1880, M15/1881). 1 Mining Lease application (M15/1939). 7 granted Exploration Licenses (E15/1392, E15/1485, E15/2111, E15/2113, E15/2114, E15/2117, E15/2118). 3 Exploration Licence Applications (E15/2112, E15/2150, E15/2156). 17 granted General Purpose Leases (G15/30, G15/31, G15/32, G15/33, G15/34, G15/35, G15/36, G15/37, G15/38, G15/39, G15/40, G15/41, G15/42, G15/44, G15/45, G15/47, G15/49). 19 granted Miscellaneous Licences (L15/156, L15/157, L15/158, L15/196, L15/206, L15/218, L15/222, L15/328, L15/330, L15/331, L15/332, L15/333, L15/334, L15/335, L15/336, L15/339, L15/357, L15/358, L15/359). 4 Miscellaneous License Applications (L15/499, L15/503, L15/505, L15/507, L15/509, L15/510, L15/511). 12 granted Prospecting Licenses (P15/6208, P15/6209, P15/6210, P15/6211, P15/6212, P15/6213, P15/6618, P15/6762, P15/6763, P15/6764, P15/6788, P15/6789). 7 Prospecting Licence Applications (P15/6971, P15/6972, P15/6973, P15/6993, P15/7010, P15/7011, P15/7012). 26 Prospecting Licences subject to an option agreement (P15/6427, P15/6474 to P15/6492, P15/6559 to P15/6264. The tenement package forms a contiguous, 587 km^2 area located ~65 km southwest of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. The 26 Prospecting Licences subject to an option agreement are held by Belararox Limited All other tenements are 100%-owned by Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd (BOPL) and Minerals 260 Holdings Pty Ltd, which are wholly owned subsidiaries of Minerals 260 Limited. Several tenements are subject to royalties: Franco Nevada Australia Pty Ltd – 1% gross royalty on all gold produced from M15/282, M15/552 and M15/554 Vox Royalty Australia Pty Ltd – A$10/fine ounce (or fine ounce equivalent) of gold produced (post the first 100,000 ounces produced) on M15/503 and M15/1414. The Bullabulling Project is largely contained within the Bullabulling Pastoral Lease owned by Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd. Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd has agreed to transfer the Bullabulling Pastoral Lease to Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd. Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd is the beneficial holder of the Bullabulling Pastoral Lease. An Access and Compensation Deed has been executed with Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd providing permission to access to the Bullabulling Pastoral Lease on completion of the transfer Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd and Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd has a Native Title Land Use Agreement in place.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	All granted licences are currently in good standing.

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Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Ownership of the Bullabulling Project has changed several times since initial exploration work in the early 1970s. The major work phases included: Western Mining Corporation from 1974 to 1982: 150 RC holes were drilled to the north of the current Phoenix pit. Valiant Consolidated Ltd and Hill Minerals NL joint venture in 1985. Work included magnetic surveys, soil sampling and RC and RAB drilling which led to the discovery of the Bacchus deposit. Central Kalgoorlie Gold Mines NL explored the area north and south of the Great Eastern Highway at the same time focusing on the laterite gold mineralisation. Drilling confirmed the presence of lateritic and primary mineralisation and the existence of the Phoenix deposit. Samantha Gold NL purchased the project in 1993. The drilling database at the time consisted of 6,500 auger, RAB, AC, RC and DD holes. Samantha continued RC drilling focusing on the Bacchus and Phoenix areas. Samantha Gold became Resolute Samantha Limited and then Resolute Limited in 1996. Open pit mining commenced in 1995 and focused on the Bacchus and Phoenix areas. Small pits were also developed in the Hobbit and Dicksons areas exploiting supergene mineralisation. In 2002, Jervois Mining Limited acquired the project from Resolute and commenced a small heap leach operation. Jervois Mining Limited sold the project to Auzex Resources Limited in February 2010. Ongoing exploration was carried out under a joint venture with GGG Resources Plc. By February 2012, 696 holes (mostly RC) totalling 114,259 m had been drilled. Bullabulling Gold Limited was formed in April 2012 following GGG Resources purchase of Auzex Resources 50% interest in the project. A further 69 holes for 10,816 m of mostly RC drilling had been completed by April 2013 including resource updates in 2012 and 2013 and a prefeasibility study in 2013. In September 2014, Norton Gold Fields ("Norton") completed a takeover of Bullabulling Gold who in turn was acquired by Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd in May 2015. Additional exploration and metallurgical drilling and testwork was completed along with a Mineral Resource update, mining studies and environmental surveys.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Bullabulling project is located within the Coolgardie Domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane in the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The greenstone sequences within Coolgardie Domain are bounded by the Zuleika Shear to the east and the Ida Fault to the west. The Kunanalling Shear Zone passes through the middle of the domain. The domain comprises a series of north-south striking mafic, ultramafic, felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks which are extensively metamorphosed from multiple deformation phases ranging from greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism. The stratigraphy is generally dipping 30–40° to the west and is cut by numerous pegmatite/aplite dykes and sills. Variations in dip occur due to folding and occasional faulting. Gold mineralisation is hosted in a continuous sequence of amphibolite which strikes over approximately 8 km. The amphibolites range from hornblende-rich to quartz-rich and overlie an ultramafic basement. The Bullabulling trend is typified by a network of ductile high strain zones and folds that broadly parallel the stratigraphy and are the result of multiple deformation events. The structures have allowed fluid flow into the amphibolite

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		sequence resulting in the deposition and remobilisation of gold.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	Provided in Appendix 1
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Drilling assays have been composited using a weighted average of gold grades, with a 0.5g/t Au cut-off. No top cuts have been applied to grades. The resource cut-off is 0.4g/t Au.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Shorter intercepts with higher grades have been reported provided the grade (g/t Au) x thickness (m) is equal or greater than 1.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The Bullabulling mineralisation parallels the stratigraphy where it dips at between 15° and 60° towards the west, averaging around 30°. Southeast of Kraken, the mineralisation is oriented about an open fold with the stratigraphy and strikes northwest-southeast with mineralisation dipping between 30° and 45° to the southwest. Drilling has been completed perpendicular to mineralisation with most holes orientated to the east and dipping at -60°. The true thickness of mineralisation is estimated at between 85% and 95% of the reported drillhole intercepts, unless otherwise stated.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All RC and diamond drilling results by Minerals 260 for the Bullabulling project have been reported in Appendix 1.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and*	All other substantive exploration data is reported in this announcement.

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	rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Mineral 260' has the following activities planned for 2025: • RC and DD infill and extensional drilling at main deposit areas. • Initial testing of regional targets. • Sterilisation drilling • Water bore drilling. • Geotechnical and metallurgical drilling and testwork. • Heritage and environmental surveys. • Auger drilling

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