BALLARD MINING

ASX Announcement – 01 April 2026

More Shallow High Grade Regional Results

Targeting additional open pit feed to supplement Baldock

- **Resource extension drilling results from West Knell – Europa on the Ballard Fault**
  - **5 metres at 10.0 g/t gold from 83 metres in WKEX071**
  - **3 metres at 2.8 g/t gold from 185 metres in WKEX067**
  - **3 metres at 2.7 g/t gold from 54 metres in EUEX011**
  - **2 metres at 5.6 g/t gold from 107 metres in EUEX006**
  - **Drilling extends and potentially links mineralisation between West Knell and Europa increasing total strike length to 1,100 metres**
  - **Further results pending and additional drilling planned prior to MRE upgrades**
  - **West Knell has existing Inferred resource of 420kt @ 2.9 g/t for 40,000oz[1]**
- **Ballard's strategy is baseload feed from +1Moz[1] Baldock deposit with additional production uplift from satellite open pits**
  - **West Knell - Europa located 7km from proposed fully permitted central processing facility at Baldock**
  - **West Knell returned 10 metres at 6.4 g/t from 28 metres in February[2]**
  - **Mining Lease applications in progress both for West Knell and Bombay (north of Baldock on the Baldock Thrust)**
- **Awaiting assay results from deeper diamond drilling at Baldock**
  - **Encouraging visual results in the diamond core**

Commenting on Ballard's active Growth program, Managing Director Paul Brennan said:

"We are pleased to report that regional assay results from Mt Ida continue to highlight the potential for multiple open pit ore sources to complement the main Baldock high grade resource.

The visual results from the deeper drilling at Baldock are encouraging, and we eagerly await assay results from ongoing diamond drill programs to confirm gold mineralisation at depths below the current resource outline".

[1] Refer to the ASX Announcement lodged by Ballard on 26 February 2026 for further information
[2] Refer to the ASX Announcement lodged by Ballard on 2 February 2026 for further information

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Ballard Mining (ASX:BM1) ("Ballard" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on progress at the Mt Ida Gold Project, including the recent drilling at its regional prospects.

Ballard is pursuing a dual stream Resource Growth and Project Development strategy and aiming to announce a Maiden Ore Reserve at Baldock mid-year. The Company's focus for CY2026 is Resource Growth to deliver production uplift in addition to Baldock, as well as a longer mine life for a standalone operation.

The Mt Ida Gold Project is located 540km northeast of Perth in the Goldfields region of Western Australia (Figure 1). The Mt Ida Gold Project covers 26km of prospective greenstone belt, folded around the Copperfield Granite (Figure 2).

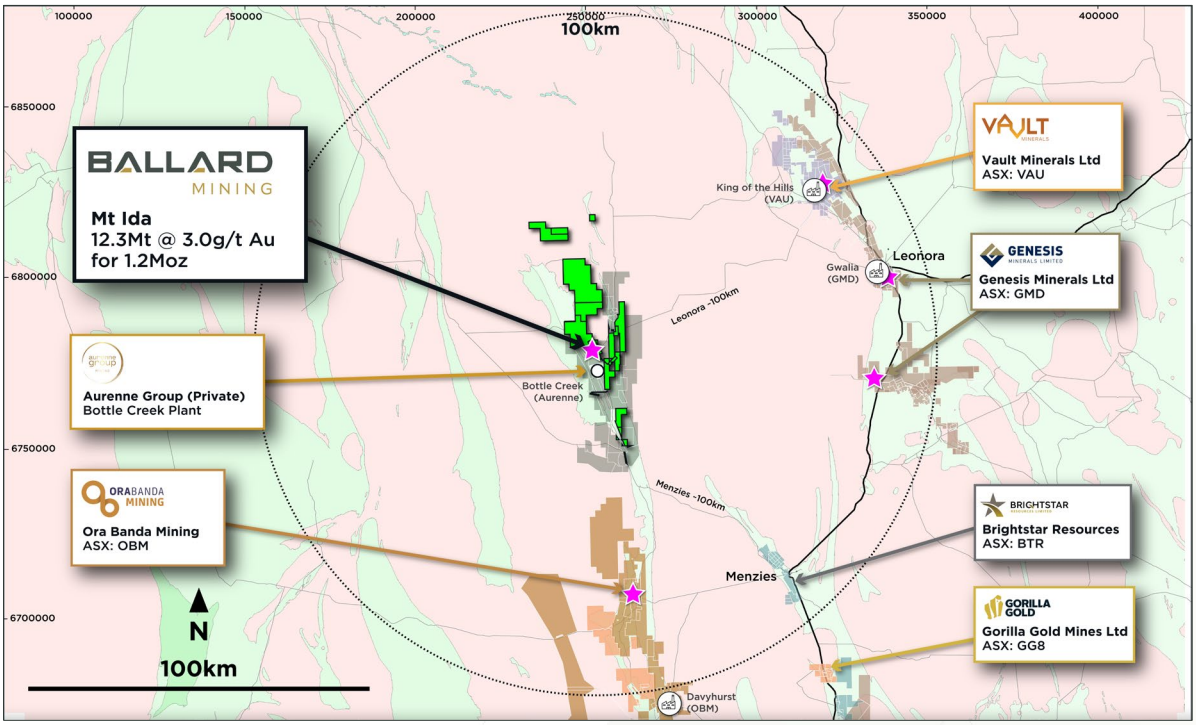

Figure 1 - Ballard's Mt Ida Gold Project, located in Western Australia's Goldfield Region.

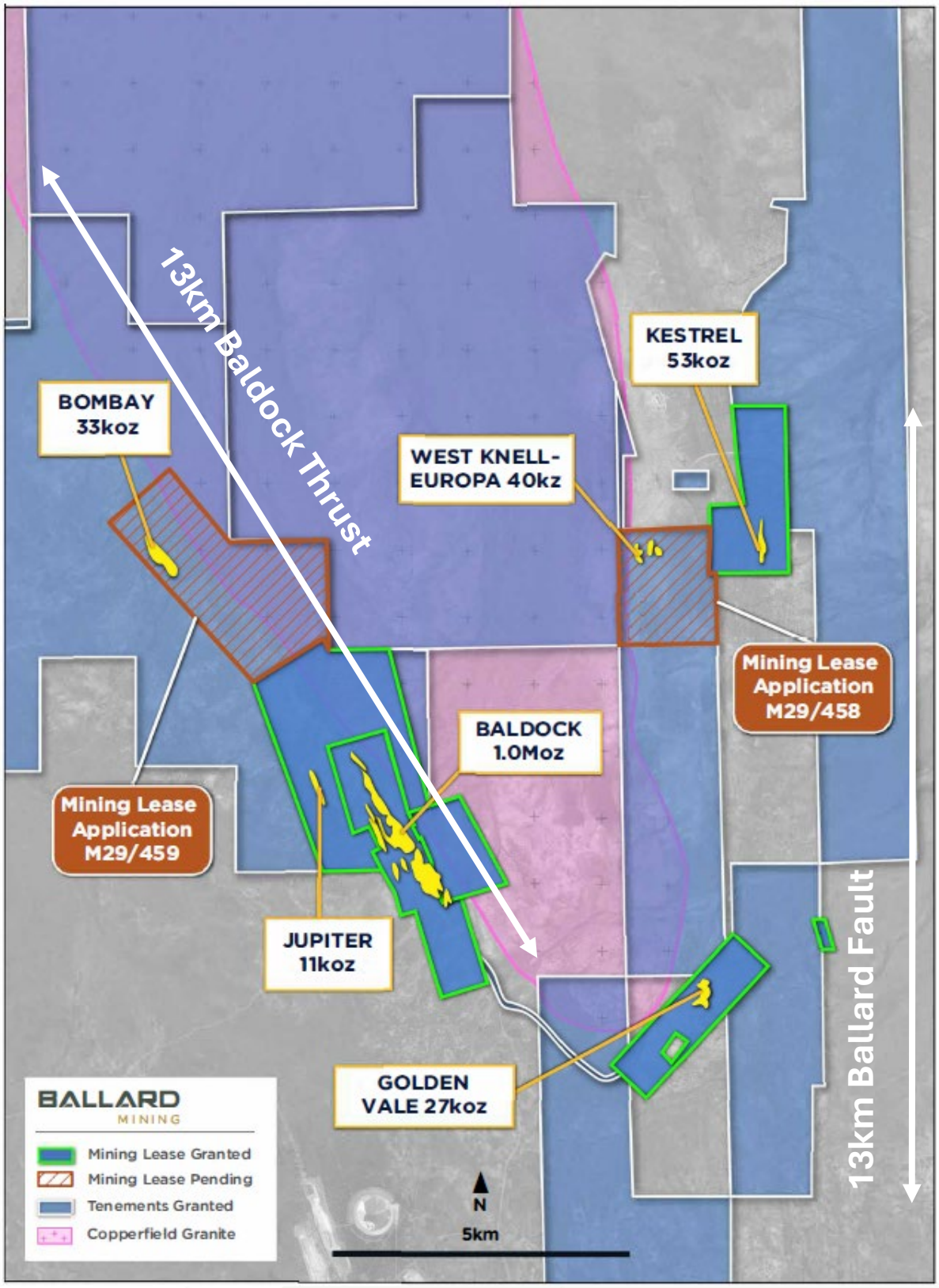

Figure 2 – Mt Ida Project showing Baldock and regional resources

Growth Drilling Update

The Company currently has seven drill rigs operating at Mt Ida – three Diamond Drill (DD), three Reverse Circulation (RC) and one air-core rig. Results from this growth drilling program will inform updated MRE(s) planned for H2CY2026. This will then be used as the basis for the Company's Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS).

One RC rig is completing pre-collars at Baldock, with the DD rigs undertaking deeper holes targeting 350-750m depth (Figure 5).

A second RC rig is drilling the northern extension of Baldock (Nebula prospect) to depths from 100-450m, extending mineralisation to the northwest.

The third RC rig is completing phased drilling programs on the high priority regional exploration prospects. This drilling is deliberately targeting satellite open pit feed for additional production uplift to complement expected baseload feed from Baldock.

The air-core rig is undertaking water exploration for planned additional production bores and reconnaissance drilling across the broader 460km^2 tenement package.

Regional Resource Growth

During March 2026, regional resource growth drilling has been carried out along the Ballard fault zone at West Knell, Europa, and Golden Vale. Further drilling has also been carried out at Astro-Quasar on the Baldock Thrust shear zone. Drilling consisted of 54 drill holes for 6,534 metres. Drill results for West Knell, Europa are discussed below. Golden Vale and Astro – Quasar samples are currently at the laboratory and assays will be reported as they are received.

More high-grade gold intersections at West Knell – Europa

The West Knell deposit currently has an Inferred resource of 420kt at 2.9 g/t gold containing 40koz[3] of gold that occurs as a series of stacked north-south moderately east dipping shear zones comprised of quartz and sulphides within an alteration zone of silica, biotite and chlorite. The host rock is anorthosite, a plagioclase rich differentiated gabbro sill.

The style of mineralisation is strikingly similar to Baldock. The Europa prospect is around 500 metres south of West Knell and consists of similar mineralisation also hosted in anorthosite.

Recent drilling has extended the West Knell mineralisation south and the Europa mineralisation north. It is probable that the two prospects are linked, which would increase the mineralised trend to 1,100 metres (Figure 3). Better results for this drilling include:

- 5 metres at 10.0 g/t gold from 83 metres in WKEX071
- 3 metres at 2.8 g/t gold from 185 metres in WKEX067
- 3 metres at 2.7 g/t gold from 54 metres in EUEX011
- 2 metres at 5.6 g/t gold from 107 metres in EUEX006

The full assay results table is set out in Appendix B.

[3] Refer to the ASX Announcement lodged by Ballard on 26 February 2026 for further information

There are a substantial number of holes awaiting assay results and the Company has also planned further drilling based on the results received in this announcement. Once further drilling is completed the Company will update the Mineral Resource Estimate.

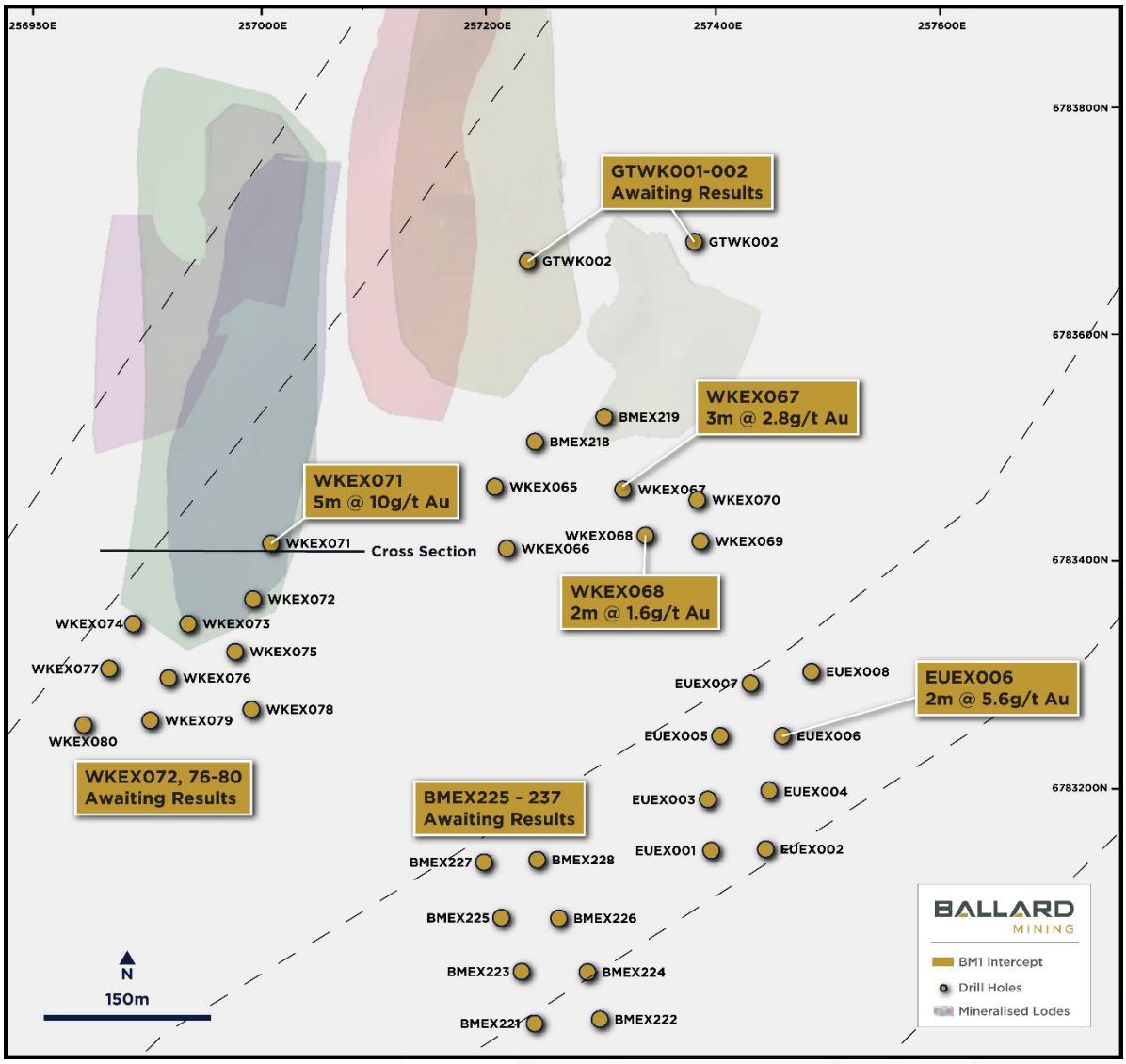

Figure 3 - Plan view of the West Knell and Europa prospect showing drilling results from this announcement

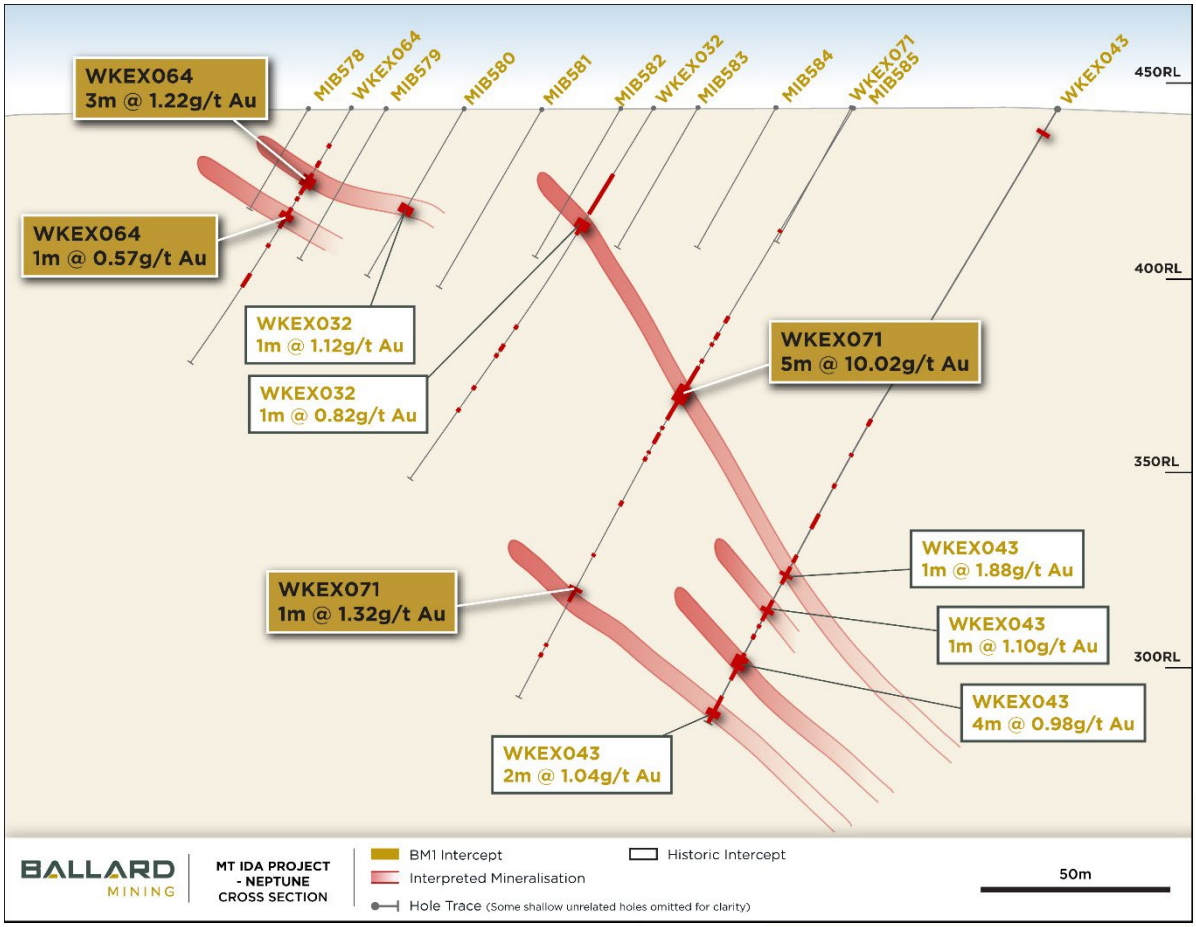

Figure 4 - Cross section along WKEX071 showing mineralised zones and new intersections

Baldock Extensional Drilling

Baldock drilling is targeting the 350 – 750m panel below the existing +1Moz[4] Resource which has been drilled to an Indicated resource category for the top 350m (Figure 5). The Indicated Resource within the top 350m is 669koz at 3.7 g/t[4].

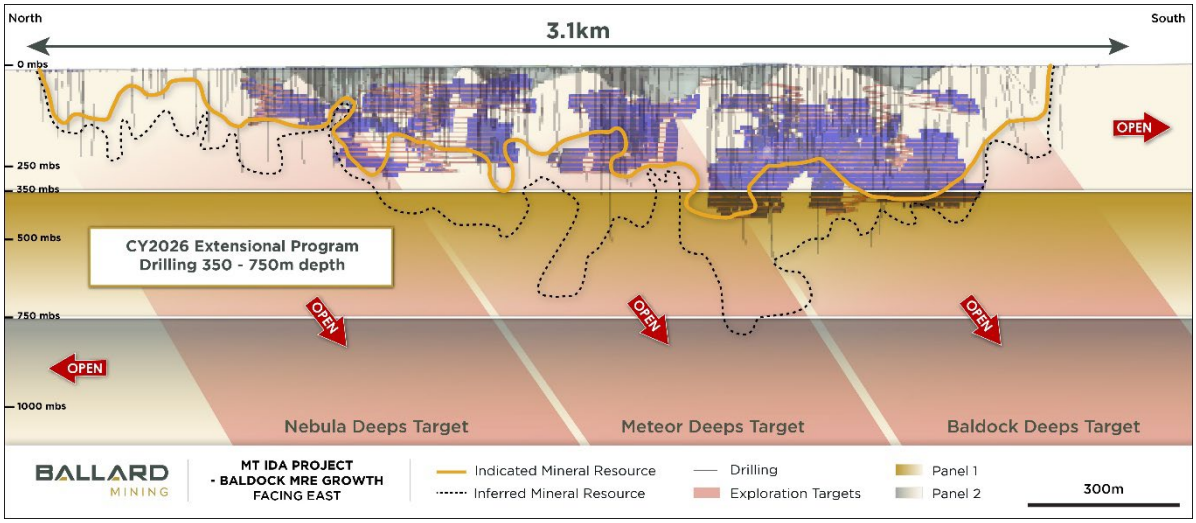

Figure 5 - Long section of the Baldock Mineral resource showing mineral resources and preliminary open pit (grey) and underground (blue) mining designs that were used to inform the infill drilling program

The Company is currently awaiting assay results but can confirm that drilling over the last month has continued to intersect mineralised zones that are typical of the Baldock deposit, containing visible sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) and quartz (Figure 6).

Forty pre-collars have been cleared for deeper diamond holes designed to test Baldock to 750 metres vertical. Approximately half these holes have a second hole (wedge) drilled from the same collar position. To date, sixteen pre-collar and two diamond tails have been completed at Baldock.

Cautionary Statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest

[4] Refer to the ASX Announcement lodged by Ballard on 26 February 2026 for further information

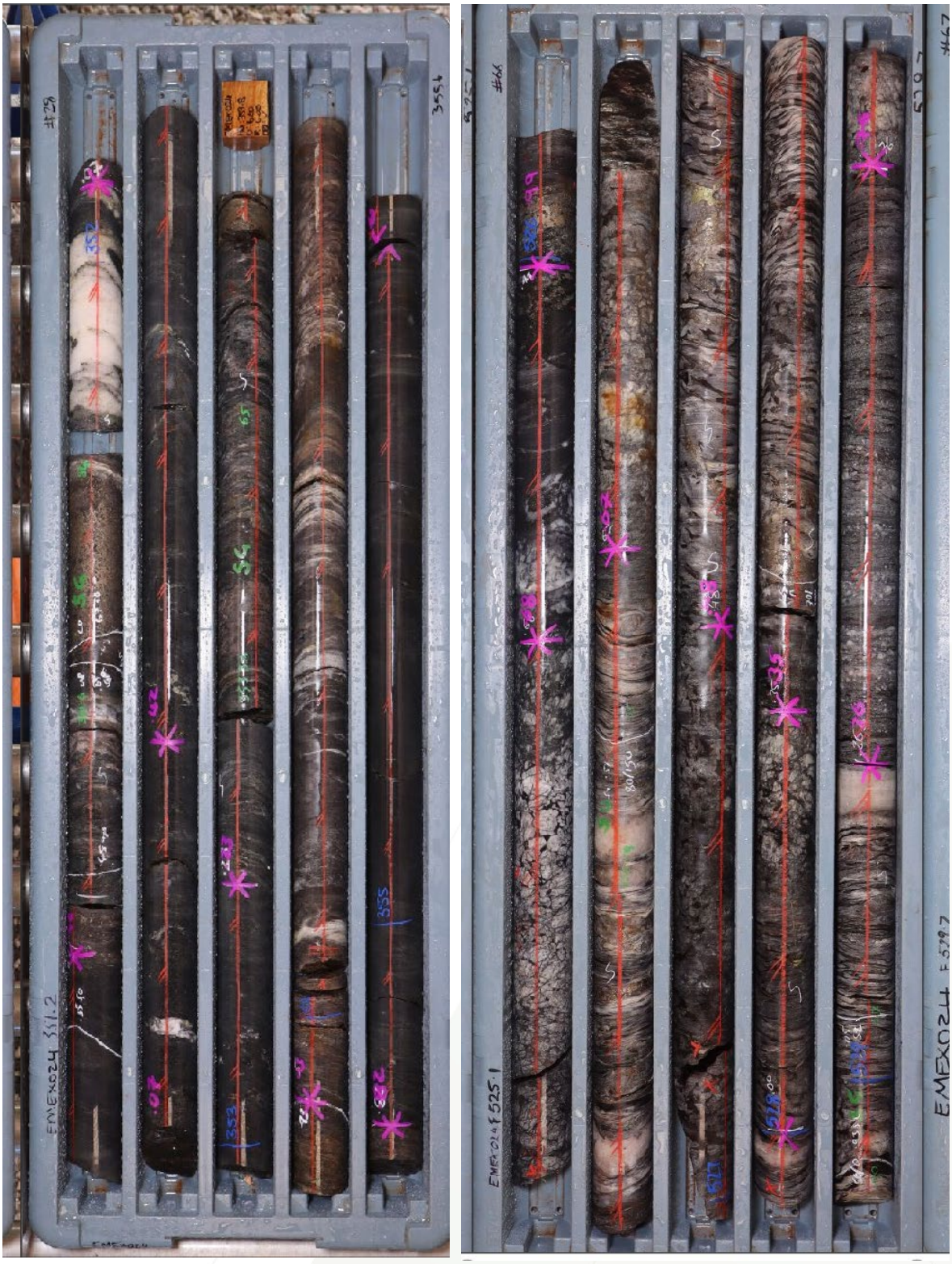

Figure 6 - Core photo left from EMEX024: 351- 355 metres showing mineralised zone containing quartz and sulphides within intensely sheared anorthosite. Core photo right from EMEX024: 525- 529.7 metres showing mineralised zone containing quartz and sulphides within sheared plagioclase rich anorthosite

Project Background

The Mt Ida Gold Project hosts a JORC 2012-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate totalling 12.2 million tonnes @ 3.0 g/t Au for 1.2 million ounces[5] of contained gold (Inferred and Indicated). The Baldock deposit, which hosts 1.0Moz @ 3.5 g/t[5] forms the basis for initial development opportunities at Mt Ida.

The Project includes six granted mining leases and is fully permitted for mining including an approved Mining Proposal, Mine Closure Plan and Native Vegetation Clearing Permit.

Mining approvals are in place for both open pit and underground mining at the Baldock deposit. A Works Approval for up to 2.0 Mtpa Processing and Tailings Storage Facility has been received as well as granted 3.7 GL/yr water abstraction licences.

-END-

This release is authorised by the Board of Directors of Ballard Mining Limited.

For further information visit our website at ballardmining.com.au or contact:

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TIM MANNERS
Executive Director

[5] Refer to the ASX Announcement lodged by Ballard on 26 February 2026 for further information

About Ballard Mining

Ballard Mining Limited (ASX: BM1) is an exploration and development company focused on advancing its Mt Ida asset towards production. With current JORC compliant resources of 12.2Mt @ 3.0 g/t Au, strong balance sheet and an experienced team driving the project development, Ballard is pursuing a growth and development strategy.

The Mt Ida Project has high grade gold resources with 93% located on granted mining leases. The main Baldock area has received full open cut and underground mining approvals with a Works Approval for up to 2.0 Mtpa Processing Plant and Tailings Storage Facility. Ballard is rapidly advancing the Mt Ida Project through a dual stream plan to increase confidence in the current MRE and increase the global resource inventory via an aggressive exploration program. All modifying factors will be advanced simultaneously.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon work undertaken by Mr Todd Hibberd, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr. Hibberd has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("**JORC Code**"). Mr. Hibberd consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources for the Baldock gold deposit at the Mt Ida Gold Project was prepared by Michael Andrew an employee of Snowden Optiro. Mr Andrew is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Membership No. 111172) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Andrew consents to the inclusion of the information in the release in the form and context in which it appears.

Past Exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Ballard in accordance with the JORC Code in its Prospectus lodged with ASIC and dated 30 May 2025 (as amended by the Supplementary Prospectus lodged with ASIC and dated 17 June 2025) (the **Prospectus**).

Disclaimer

This release may include forward-looking and aspirational statements. These statements are based on Ballard management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events as of the time of the release of this announcement. Forward-looking and aspirational statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are outside the control of Ballard, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. Ballard makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward looking or aspirational statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release, except as required by applicable laws and the ASX Listing Rules.

Appendix A: Ballard Global Mineral Resource Estimate (February 2026)

Cutoff	Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	Ounces (000s)
Open cut 0.5g/t Au	Baldock	2,916	3.9	362	395	2.6	33	3,311	3.7	395
	Kestrel	-	-	-	940	1.6	48	940	1.6	48
	Golden Vale	-	-	-	496	1.7	27	496	1.7	27
	Bombay				711	1.3	30	711	1.3	30
	West Knell				238	3.3	25	238	3.3	25
	Jupiter				50	1.7	3	50	1.7	3
	Tailings	-	-	-	500	0.5	8	500	0.5	8
Underground 1.5g/t Au	Baldock	2,658	3.6	307	2,992	3.2	304	5,651	3.4	610
	Kestrel	-	-	-	80	1.8	5	80	1.8	5
	Bombay				30	3	3	30	3	3
	West Knell				192	2.4	15	192	2.4	15
	Jupiter				90	2.7	8	90	2.7	8
All	Baldock	5,574	3.7	669	3,388	3.1	337	8,962	3.5	1,006
	Kestrel	-	-		1,000	1.7	53	1,000	1.7	53
	Golden Vale	-	-	-	496	1.7	27	496	1.7	27
	Bombay				740	1.4	33	740	1.4	33
	West Knell				420	2.9	40	420	2.9	40
	Jupiter				140	2.3	11	140	2.3	11
	Tailings				500	0.5	8	500	0.5	8
	Total	**5,574**	**3.7**	**669**	**6,684**	**2.4**	**509**	**12,258**	**3.0**	**1,178**

Notes:

- *Open pit resources are reported within optimised pit shells based on A$4,500 per ounce gold price and reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade.*
- *Underground resources are reported below optimised pits and constrained within mineralised domains in optimised mineable shapes at 1.5g/t gold cut-off grade.*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence.*
- *Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.*

Appendix B: Recent Project Data

Appendix B1: Recent Exploration Significant Intercepts reported in this announcement

* Intersections reported about 0.5 g/t with a maximum of 2 metres of internal dilution
* NSI values indicate that No Significant Intersection was identified

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Lode
WKEX071	83	88	5	10.02	West Knell
EUEX006	107	109	2	5.64	Europa
WKEX067	185	188	3	2.82	West Knell
EUEX011	54	57	3	2.69	Europa
EUEX010	118	119	1	2.47	Europa
EUEX008	80	81	1	1.72	Europa
EUEX011	48	49	1	1.64	Europa
WKEX068	158	160	2	1.6	West Knell
WKEX071	142	143	1	1.32	West Knell
WKEX074	41	42	1	1.14	West Knell
EUEX012	82	86	4	1.08	Europa
EUEX008	86	87	1	0.87	Europa
EUEX007	91	92	1	0.72	Europa
EUEX009	54	55	1	0.69	Europa
EUEX002	130	131	1	0.66	Europa
EUEX006	115	116	1	0.63	Europa
EUEX009	58	59	1	0.54	Europa
EUEX001				NSI	Europa
EUEX003				NSI	Europa
EUEX004				NSI	Europa
EUEX005				NSI	Europa
WKEX075				NSI	West Knell

Appendix B2: Collar Information for holes reported in this announcement

Hole ID	Depth	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip	Prospect
ASEX001	95	251004	6781860	455	53	-60	Astro
ASEX002	149	250971	6781837	455	56	-61	Astro
ASEX003	101	250897	6781997	455	53	-59	Astro
ASEX004	161	250863	6781962	455	52	-61	Astro
ASEX005	131	250826	6782067	456	53	-60	Astro
ASEX006	167	250791	6782032	456	52	-60	Astro
ASEX007	143	251229	6781478	456	52	-60	Astro
ASEX008	89	251337	6781339	459	53	-60	Astro
BMEX220	137	257335	6782944	447	269	-56	Europa
BMEX221	77	257246	6782993	444	271	-55	Europa
BMEX222	101	257296	6782993	447	270	-56	Europa
BMEX223	83	257236	6783043	446	272	-56	Europa
BMEX224	113	257293	6783041	446	272	-55	Europa
BMEX225	77	257293	6783041	446	270	-55	Europa
BMEX226	83	257266	6783087	446	271	-56	Europa
BMEX227	65	257200	6783135	445	272	-55	Europa
BMEX228	83	257250	6783135	446	272	-55	Europa
BMEX229	95	257341	6782800	448	275	-56	Europa
BMEX230	101	257345	6782758	448	272	-56	Europa
BMEX231	83	257319	6782704	449	271	-56	Europa
BMEX232	101	257369	6782704	449	272	-56	Europa
BMEX233	83	257292	6782653	450	269	-55	Europa
BMEX234	83	257334	6782656	449	271	-56	Europa
BMEX235	143	257397	6782661	450	271	-55	Europa
BMEX236	65	257292	6782606	451	266	-55	Europa
BMEX237	83	257336	6782616	451	271	-56	Europa
EUEX001	65	257401	6783148	447	269	-55	Europa
EUEX002	161	257451	6783148	447	274	-56	Europa
EUEX003	65	257397	6783193	447	272	-56	Europa
EUEX004	161	257450	6783198	447	272	-56	Europa
EUEX005	89	257410	6783250	447	271	-56	Europa
EUEX006	161	257464	6783247	447	272	-55	Europa
EUEX007	107	257431	6783295	446	273	-55	Europa
EUEX008	191	257481	6783295	447	272	-56	Europa
EUEX009	113	257439	6782926	447	271	-56	Europa
EUEX010	161	257495	6782937	449	272	-56	Europa
EUEX011	101	257443	6782887	448	269	-56	Europa
EUEX012	161	257494	6782885	449	270	-56	Europa
EUEX013	77	257432	6782837	448	270	-56	Europa
EUEX014	125	257484	6782833	449	274	-55	Europa

Hole ID	Depth	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip	Prospect
WKEX067	215	257319	6783466	445	262	-61	West Knell
WKEX068	179	257340	6783420	445	271	-60	West Knell
WKEX069	245	257390	6783420	445	272	-61	West Knell
WKEX070	215	257387	6783458	445	273	-61	West Knell
WKEX071	173	257012	6783418	444	269	-60	West Knell
WKEX072	161	256989	6783373	444	269	-60	West Knell
WKEX073	119	256940	6783350	444	270	-60	West Knell
WKEX074	59	256890	6783350	444	268	-60	West Knell
WKEX075	167	256981	6783323	444	271	-61	West Knell
WKEX076	143	256920	6783304	445	272	-60	West Knell
WKEX077	77	256870	6783304	445	268	-60	West Knell
WKEX078	167	256994	6783274	445	272	-61	West Knell
WKEX079	113	256901	6783256	445	269	-60	West Knell
WKEX080	71	256851	6783256	445	270	-60	West Knell

Appendix C: JORC Code, 2012 Edition

The following table provides a summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used for the reporting of the Mt Ida Gold Project Mineral Resource in accordance with the Table 1 checklist in *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition) on an 'if not, why not' basis.

JORC Table 1: Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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*	• Gold sampling activities carried out by Ballard Mining at the Mt Ida Project include reverse circulation (RC)and diamond (DD) drilling. • RC samples were collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig; DD sampling was carried out to lithological/alteration domain with lengths between 0.3-1.1m • Limited historical data has been supplied, historic sampling has been carried out by Delta Lithium, Hammill Resources, International Goldfields, La Mancha Resources, Eastern Goldfields and Ora Banda Mining, Hawk Resources and has included RC, DD, rotary air blast (RAB) drilling, rock chip and soil sampling. • Sampling of historic RC has been carried out via riffle split for 1m sampling, and scoop or spear sampling for 4m composites, historic RAB drilling was sampled via spear into 4m composites • Historic core has been cut and sampled to geological intervals • These methods of sampling are considered appropriate for this style of exploration • No records are available on the exact methodology of historic rock chip / grab /soil sampling • It is assumed that these were collected and assayed using industry standard practices

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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).*	• RC Drilling has been carried out by Orlando Drilling, Frontline Drilling, TopDrill & PXD, RC drilling utilised an Explorac 220RC rig, T66 Schramm RC Rig with a 143 mm face sampling hammer bit, DD drilling was completed by a truck mounted Sandvik DE820 and a KWL 1500 and has been a combination of PQ2, HQ2 and NQ2 diameter. • Diamond tails average 200-300m depth • Historic drilling has been completed by various companies including Kennedy Drilling, Wallis Drilling, Ausdrill and unnamed contractors • Historic DD drilling was NQ sized core • It is assumed industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised for all historic drilling
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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.*	• Sample condition is recorded for every RC drill metre including noting the presence of water or minimal sample return, inspections of rigs were carried out daily • Recovery on diamond core is recorded by measuring the core metre by metre • Limited sample recovery and condition information has been supplied or found for historic drilling
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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Quantitative and qualitative geological logging of drillholes adheres to company policy and includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering • Diamond core logging records lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, veining, RQD, SG and structural data • All RC chip trays, and drill core are photographed • A complete quantitative and qualitative logging suite was supplied for historic drilling including lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining and weathering • It is unknown if all historic core was oriented, limited geotechnical logging has been supplied • No historic core or chip photography has been supplied • Historic comments on logging are very useful in to verify geological details between lithologies. • Logging is of a level suitable to support Mineral resource estimates and subsequent mining studies

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DD sampling is undertaken by lithological/alteration domain to a maximum of 1.1m and a minimum of 0.3m. Core is cut in half with one half sent to the lab and one half retained in the core tray • Occasional wet RC samples are encountered; extra cleaning of the splitter was carried out afterward • Should over 6 samples in a row be wet, the hole will be abandoned if it is aimed to be used in an MRE, with the intention of Diamond tailing it to retain sample quality. • RC and DD samples have been analysed for Au by 50g fire assay in the past by ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS, and via photon assay by ALS • Samples analysed by via fire assay at ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS were dried, crushed and pulverised to 80% passing 75 microns before undergoing a selected peroxide fusion digest or 4 acid digest with ICPMS finish or fire assay with ICPMS finish • Samples are now analysed via photon assay at ALS dried, crushed and pulverised to 80% passing 75 microns with 500g of material utilised for the analysis • An ICP finish is completed post-Photon to determine values of other analytes ie Cu, As, S etc) • RC duplicate field samples were carried out at a rate of 1:20 and were sampled directly from the splitter on the rig. These were submitted for the same assay process as the primary samples and the laboratory are unaware of such submissions • The sampling methodology allows for select manual duplicates of known graded zones to improve QAQC • Historic chip sampling methods include single metre riffle split and 4m composites that were either scoop or spear sampled, while historic core was cut onsite and half core sampled • Historic samples were analysed at LLAS, Genalysis and unspecified laboratories • Historic Au analysis techniques generally included crushing, splitting if required, and pulverisation, with aqua regia or fire assay with AAS finish used to determine concentration

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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. 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.* *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.*	• Samples have been analysed by external laboratories utilising industry standard methods • The assay methods utilised by ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS for RC chip and core sampling allow for total dissolution of the sample where required • Photon assay is a non-destructive total analysis technique • Standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 in RC and DD sampling, All QAQC analyses were within tolerance • QAQC reviews are completed on a monthly basis with any fails being investigated thoroughly in conjunction with the lab. • All historic samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods • Limited historic QAQC data has been supplied, industry standard best practice is assumed
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• Significant intercepts have been reviewed by senior personnel • No specific twinned holes have been completed, but drilling has verified historic drilling intervals • Primary data is collected via excel templates and third-party logging software with inbuilt validation functions, the data is forwarded to the Database administrator for entry into a secure SQL database. Historic data was supplied in various formats and has been validated as much as practicable • No adjustments to assay data have been made • Data entry, verification and storage protocols remain unknown for historic operators
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*	• MGA94 zone 51 grid coordinate system is used • Current drilling collars have been pegged using a DGPS unit, all collars will be surveyed upon program completion by an independent third party • All infill drill holes are pegged using a DGPS for maximum accuracy • Downhole surveys are completed by the drilling contractors using a true north seeking gyro instrument, AC drillholes did not have downhole surveys carried out • Topography has been surveyed by recent operators. Collar elevations are consistent with surrounding holes and the natural surface elevation • Historic collars are recorded as being picked up by DGPS, GPS or unknown methods and utilised the MGA94 zone 51 coordinate system • Historic downhole surveys were completed by north seeking gyro, Eastman single shot and multi shot downhole camera

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing is variable throughout the program area • Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of exploration • Sample compositing has not been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 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*	• Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the regional trend of the mineralisation previously drilled at the project; drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised • Some drillholes previously targeting Lithium mineralisation were not optimal for the Gold but this has been taken into account for modelling and statistics • Where intercepts are not perpendicular, this will be illustrated in the announcement /figures
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Samples are prepared onsite under supervision of Ballard Mining staff and transported by a third party directly to the laboratory • Historic sample security measures are unknown
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• None carried out

JORC Table 1; Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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*	• Drilling and sampling activities have been carried on M29/02, M29/165 and E29/640, M29/444, M29/422, E29/771 and M29/94 • The tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has a long history of gold and base metals exploration and mining, with gold being discovered in the district in the 1890s. Numerous generations of exploration and mining have been completed including activities such as drilling,

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		geophysics and geochemical sampling throughout the tenure
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Ida project is located within the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia within the Mt Ida/Ularring greenstone belt • Locally the Kurrajong Antiform dominates the regional structure at Mount Ida, a south-southeast trending, tight isoclinal fold that plunges at a low angle to the south. The Antiform is comprised of a layered greenstone sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks • Late stage granitoids and pegmatites intrude the sequence • These later stage pegmatites intrude through the pre-exiting Gold lodes and other stratigraphy. • The intrusion of this Granitoid resulted in the greenstone sequence being overturned with the Western sequence dipping to the West and the Eastern limb dipping to the East. • Gold mineralisation has been identified in a number of styles, primarily being shear hosted structures with sulphide development +/- Quartz. • These mineralised shears often form along the plane of weakness between lithology contacts however can also form independent of any contacts which are likely later stage reactivations. • The Mt Ida Project has a structural complex history with a number of deformational events.
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. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A list of the drill hole coordinates; orientations and metrics are provided in the Appendix when applicable
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. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of*	• No metal equivalents are used • Significant intercepts are calculated with a cut-off grade of 0.5 ppm Au

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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 geometry is reasonably well understood while the mineralisation is drilled perpendicular in most cases • There are still some variations in the mineralisation making exact calculations of true width difficult in most cases at present • If an intercept is drilled obliquely and thickness is not representative, this will be stated in the announcement / figure.
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.*	• Figures are included in the Prospectus, presentation or 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 new or unreported drill collars, and significant intercepts are generally reported in an Appendix when applicable. • A review of the Mt Ida database has been completed, and all historical drill intercepts and surface samples have been included in the announcement " ASX Mt Ida Drill Program Underway dated 22nd July 2025".
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Extensive metallurgical test programs have been completed with results being reported to the ASX previously. • Two phases of Geotechnical analysis have been completed for both OP and UG mining methods.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including*	• Drilling has been ongoing at Mt Ida with RC and diamond rigs completing infill and exploration on Au lodes.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	