

# Drilling continues to support strong potential for Resource upgrade at Bullabulling

**New results include 6m @ 14.7 g/t Au and 22m @ 3.0g/t Au**

Minerals 260 Limited (ASX:MI6) is pleased to report further results from ongoing drilling at its 100% owned 4.5Moz Bullabulling Gold Project, located 25km west of Coolgardie in Western Australia.

## Highlights

Recent drilling has focused on infill drilling across the Bacchus, Phoenix, Dicksons and Kraken deposits, targeting conversion of Inferred Resources to Indicated classification in areas expected to support early mine production, as well as extensions of mineralisation at depth and along strike.

Drilling at Bullabulling continues to:

- **Consistently return thick and high-grade mineralisation along the footwall shear zone at Bacchus;**
- **Confirm the continuity of mineralisation within the 4.5Moz Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE),** particularly in areas targeted for early mining;
- **Support the conversion of Inferred Resources** to Indicated classification through ongoing infill drilling;
- **Confirm the continuity of mineralisation at depth** along the entire 8.5km strike extent of the MRE;
- **Intersect multiple mineralised lenses outside the MRE,** supporting the strong potential to increase the MRE both at depth and along strike;
- **Target extensions of high-grade areas** at Bacchus and Phoenix;
- **Improve the understanding of the structural controls on high-grade mineralisation;** and
- **Progress a combined infill and extensional drilling program to support studies, Resource to Reserve conversion and resource growth (Figure 8).**

**Recent auger geochemical results have defined coherent gold anomalies extending beyond the current MRE pit shells,** by several hundred metres in some areas, highlighting strong potential for resource growth along strike at Dicksons, Kraken and Gibraltar (**Figures 5 to 7**).

Nine drill rigs, five Reverse Circulation (RC), three Diamond (DD) and one Aircore (AC), are on site.

Assays have been received for a further 51 drill holes totalling 11,861m, including:

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

### **Infill**

- **7m @ 3.0g/t Au from 238m in BBRD0503#, including:**
  - 0.8m @ 16.1g/t Au from 240.9m
- **8m @ 1.3g/t Au from 349m in BBRC0513\***
- **6m @ 14.7g/t Au from 161m in BBRC0522\***
  - 2m @ 41.9g/t Au from 162m

- 14m @ 1.0g/t Au from 90m and 11m @ 1.1g/t Au from 108m in BBRC0532\*
- 7m @ 9.2g/t Au from 7m, 11m @ 1.5g/t Au from 23m and 8m @ 1.3g/t Au from 176m in BBRC0536\*
- 10m @ 1.0g/t Au from 371m in BBRC0540\*
- 2m @ 13.5g/t Au from 157m and 20m @ 1.3g/t Au from 223m in BBRC0542\*, including:
  - 1m @ 23.7g/t Au from 157m
- 10m @ 2.1g/t Au from 68m in BBRC0558\*
- 5.4m @ 2.8g/t Au from 4.9m in BBDD0055\*

**Extensional**

- 19m @ 1.4g/t Au from 279m in BBRC0510\*, including:
  - 1m @ 13.9g/t Au from 293m

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

**Infill**

- 3m @ 8.9g/t Au from 117m in BBRC0516\*, including:
  - 1m @ 23.8g/t Au from 118m
- 10m @ 2.1g/t Au from 239m in BBRC0517\*, including:
  - 1m @ 10.7g/t Au from 248m
- 12m @ 3.8g/t Au from 179m and 8m @ 1.6g/t Au from 276m in BBRC0524\*
- 2m @ 6.9g/t Au from 128m and 22m @ 3.0g/t Au from 227m in BBRC0526\*, including:
  - 1m @ 13.1g/t Au from 128m
  - 1m @ 40.8g/t Au from 237m
- 9m @ 1.6g/t Au from 225m in BBRC0527\*
- 3m @ 3.4g/t Au from 133m in BBRC0529\*
- 6m @ 1.7g/t Au from 100m in BBRC0530\*
- 7m @ 1.5g/t Au from 179m in BBRC0531\*

**Extensional**

- 8m @ 3.0g/t Au from 269m in BBRC0509\*

- \* 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
- <sup>1</sup> Diamond tail results reported only. See previous ASX announcements for RC pre-collar significant intercepts

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## Management Comment

Minerals 260 Managing Director, Luke McFadyen, said: "Drilling results since the December 2025 MRE continue to demonstrate the consistency and quality of the mineralisation at Bullabulling, with infill programs at Bacchus and Phoenix delivering strong results in line with, and in places exceeding, the current resource model.

Our focus on infill drilling is increasing resource confidence and supporting resource conversion in areas targeted for early production. At the same time, targeted extensional drilling continues to confirm the broader scale of the system and highlights additional upside potential both at depth and along strike along the entire 8.5km ore body. The identification of new gold geochemical anomalies both north and south of the current MRE, including around Gibraltar, further reinforces the growth potential of this already large-scale ore body.

With a growing understanding of the structural geological controls of mineralisation, we are well positioned to deliver a meaningful MRE update and continue advancing Bullabulling towards development."

## 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.

Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS), including the declaration of a Maiden Ore Reserve, remains on track for release in July 2026 and will be based on the 4.5Moz MRE announced in December 2025.

Results from the current drilling program will support an updated MRE planned for August 2026, which will then be incorporated into the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) targeted for release in early-CY2027.

Assays have been received for 51 holes totalling 11,861m with better results shown in **Figure 1**.

A total of 692 holes for 145,062m have been drilled by Minerals 260 since April 2025, comprising 60 DD holes for 11,457m, 611 RC holes for 127,367m, and 21 RC/DD holes for 6,237m. See **Appendix 1** for a summary of the results included in this Announcement.

Drilling results in this Announcement are from:

- Infill drilling at the Phoenix and Bacchus deposits, focused on increasing classification confidence in the MRE and supporting Resource to Reserve conversion; and
- Extensional drilling beneath the MRE at Phoenix and Bacchus, testing the continuity of mineralisation and the extent of high-grade zones within the footwall shear zones.

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

Drilling at Bacchus continues to return consistent high-grade gold mineralisation across multiple lodes. Recent infill drilling has delivered results in line with, and in some cases above, the current MRE grade, reinforcing confidence in the continuity and grade of mineralisation and supporting ongoing Resource to Reserve conversion activities. Better intercepts include:

- 6m @ 14.7g/t Au from 161m, including 2m @ 41.9g/t Au from 162m in BBRC0522 (**Figure 2**)
- 7m @ 9.2g/t Au from 7m, 11m @ 1.5g/t Au from 23m and 8m @ 1.3g/t Au from 176m in BBRC0536
- 2m @ 13.5g/t Au from 157m and 20m @ 1.3g/t Au from 223m, including 1m @ 23.7g/t Au from 157m in BBRC0542

- 14m @ 1.0g/t Au from 90m and 11m @ 1.1g/t Au from 108m in BBRC0532
- 10m @ 2.1g/t Au from 68m in BBRC0558
- 7m @ 3.0g/t Au from 238m, including 0.8m @ 16.1g/t Au from 240.9m in BBRD0503

BBRC0510 intersected 19m @ 1.4g/t Au from 279m, outside the current MRE pit shell, demonstrating the continuity of mineralisation beyond the existing resource limits and highlighting the potential for depth extensions (**Figure 3**).

Drilling at Bacchus is focussing on depth extensions along the western margin of the deposit where mineralisation is still open.

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

Recent drilling at Phoenix has focused on resource infill, with results continuing to demonstrate consistent mineralisation within the deposit. Assays from the 17 completed infill holes have validated the existing MRE, returning grades that are in line with, or exceed, the current model.

These outcomes reinforce confidence in the continuity and predictability of the mineralisation and support the integrity of the geological and grade models. Infill drilling is supporting ongoing resource classification upgrades, while targeted extensional drilling continues to test for additional mineralisation beyond the current resource boundaries.

Better intercepts include:

- 2m @ 6.9g/t Au from 128m and 22m @ 3.0g/t Au from 227m, including 1m @ 13.1g/t Au from 128m and 1m @ 40.8g/t Au from 237m in BBRC0526 (**Figure 4**)
- 12m @ 3.8g/t Au from 179m and 8m @ 1.6g/t Au from 276m in BBRC0524
- 10m @ 2.1g/t Au from 239m, including 1m @ 10.7g/t Au from 248m in BBRC0517
- 3m @ 8.9g/t Au from 117m, including 1m @ 23.8g/t Au from 118m in BBRC0516
- 9m @ 1.6g/t Au from 225m in BBRC0527

### New Extensional Targets

Recent auger geochemical results have defined coherent gold anomalies extending beyond the current MRE pit shells, by several hundred metres in some areas, highlighting strong potential for resource growth along strike at Dicksons, Kraken and Gibraltar (**Figures 5 to 7**). **The anomalies support the presence of mineralised extensions, with elevated auger gold values of up to 566ppb Au at Dicksons, 298ppb Au at Kraken and 1,150ppb Au at Gibraltar.** These trends align with the interpreted controls on mineralisation within the existing resource and indicate the system remains open along strike and laterally across all deposits (north and east at Dicksons, south-east and south-west at Kraken, and north and south at Gibraltar). Several priority targets remain untested by drilling, with follow-up AC and RC programs planned to test these anomalies.

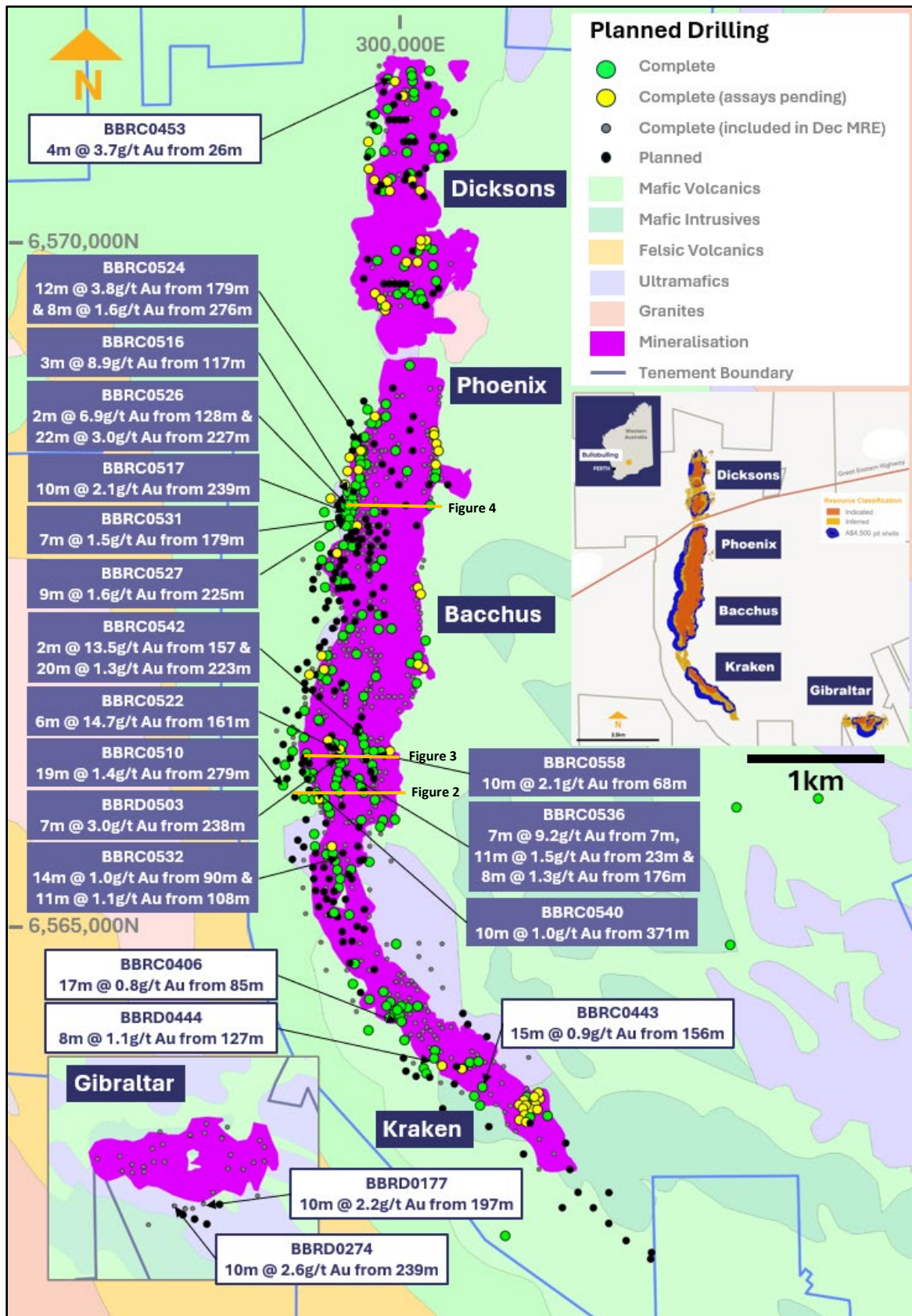


Figure 1 - Completed drilling collar locations with highlighted results (new results in purple boxes)

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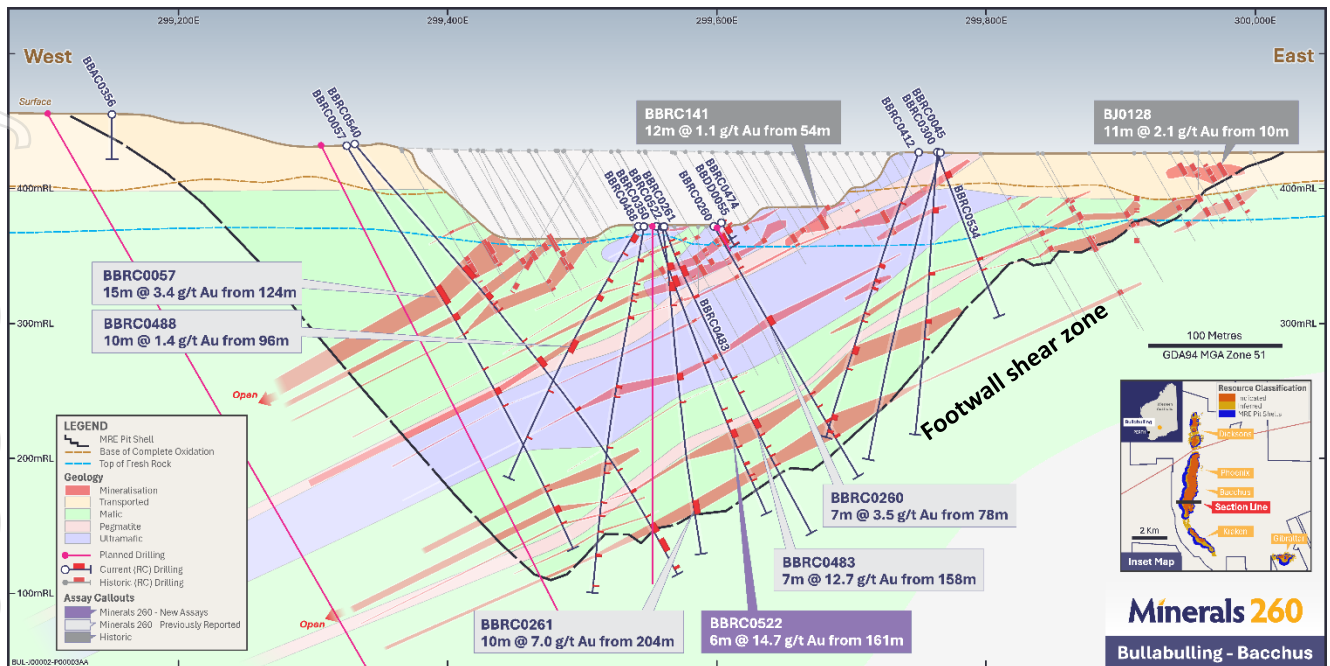


Figure 2 - Section 6566230N showing mineralisation in BBRC0522 within the Bacchus MRE pit shell along with planned drill holes (new results in purple boxes)

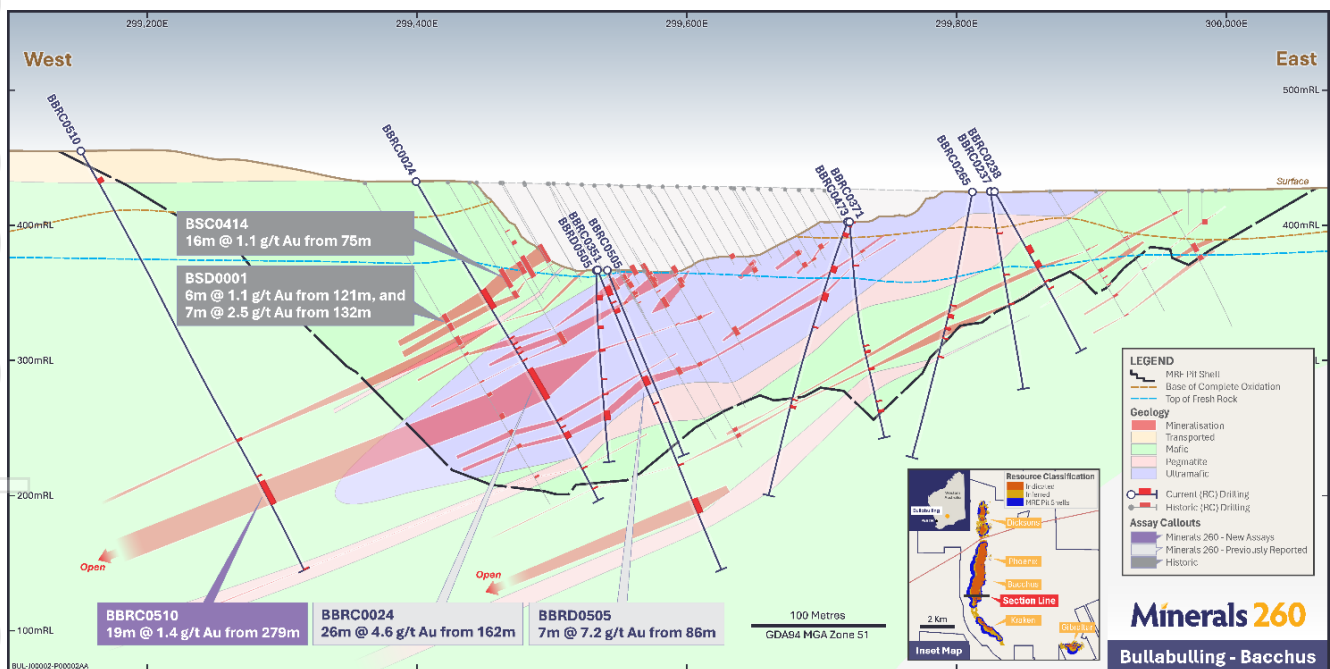


Figure 3 - Section 6566030N showing mineralisation in BBRC0510 outside the Bacchus MRE pit shell (new results in purple boxes)

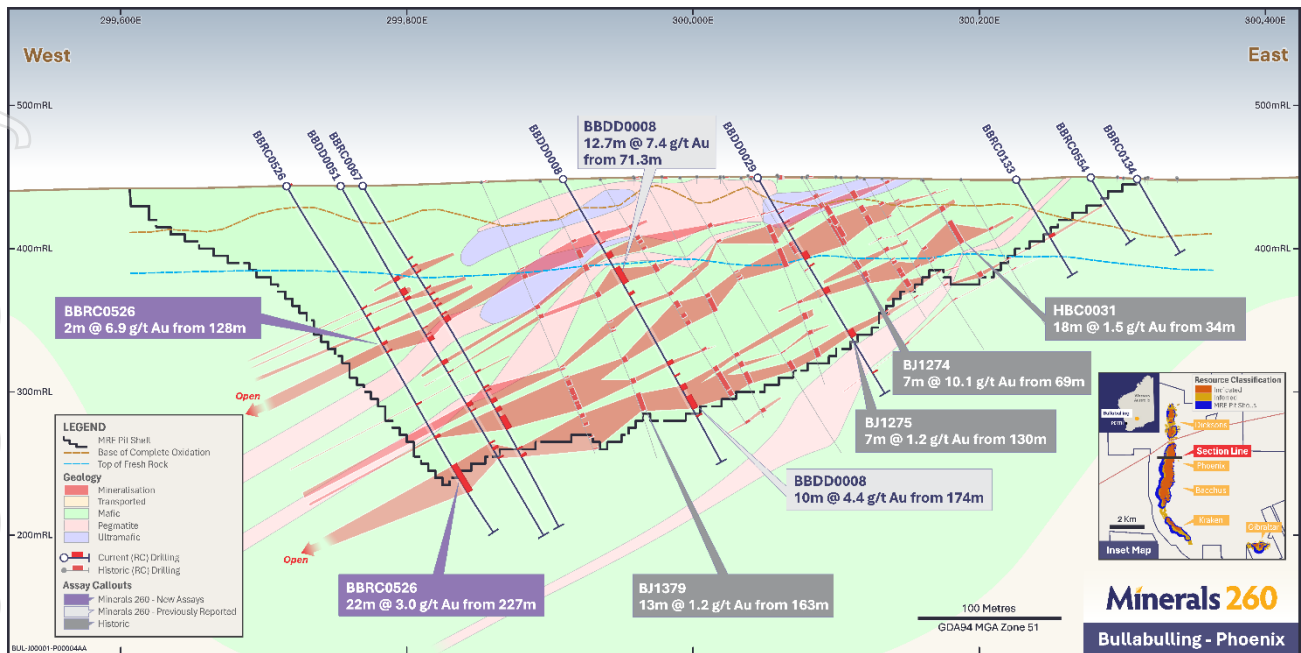


Figure 4 - Section 6568280N showing high-grade mineralisation at Phoenix in drill hole BBRC0526 within the MRE pit shell (new results in purple boxes)

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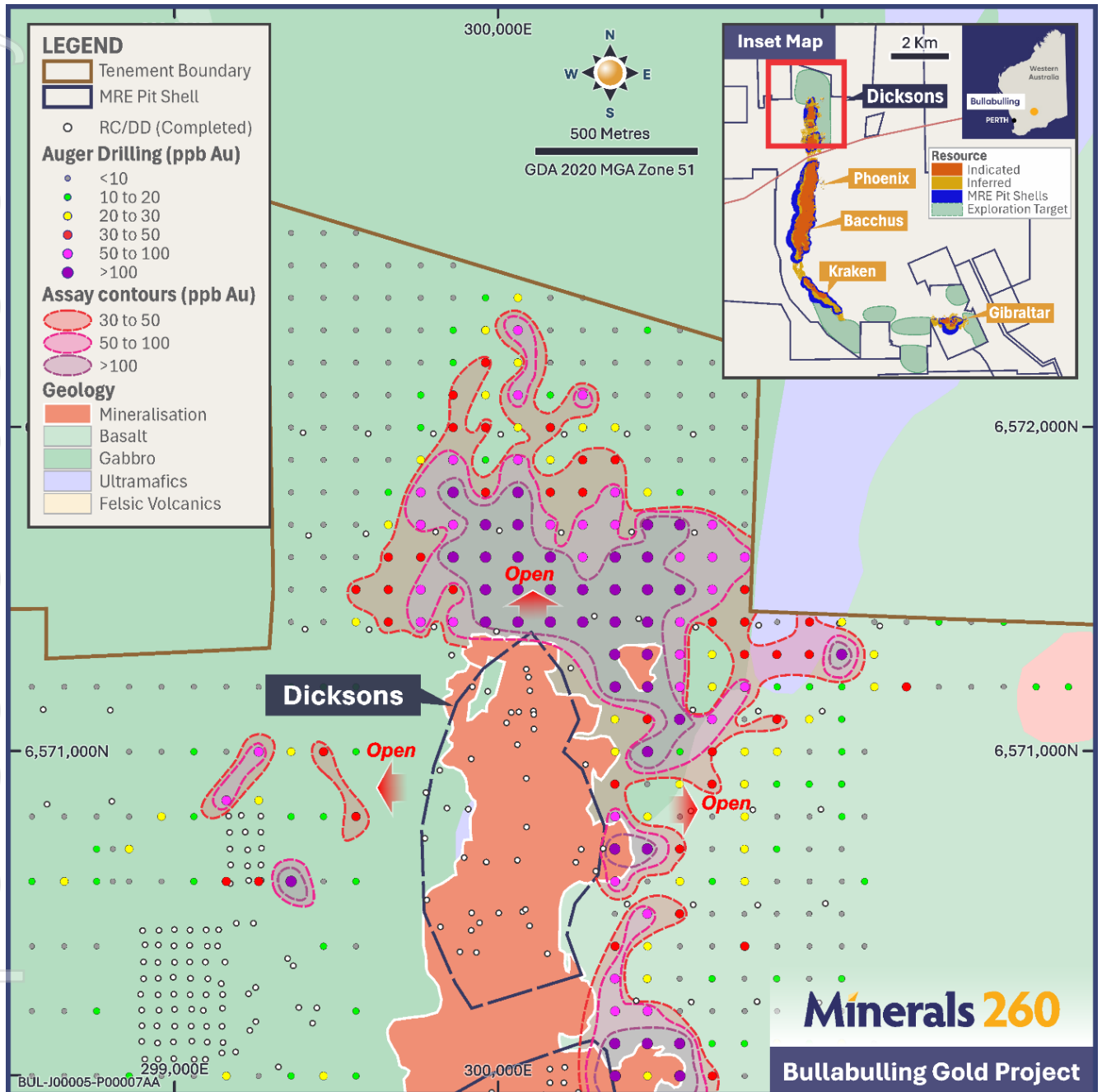


Figure 5 - Dicksons auger gold anomalies extending north and northeast from the resource.

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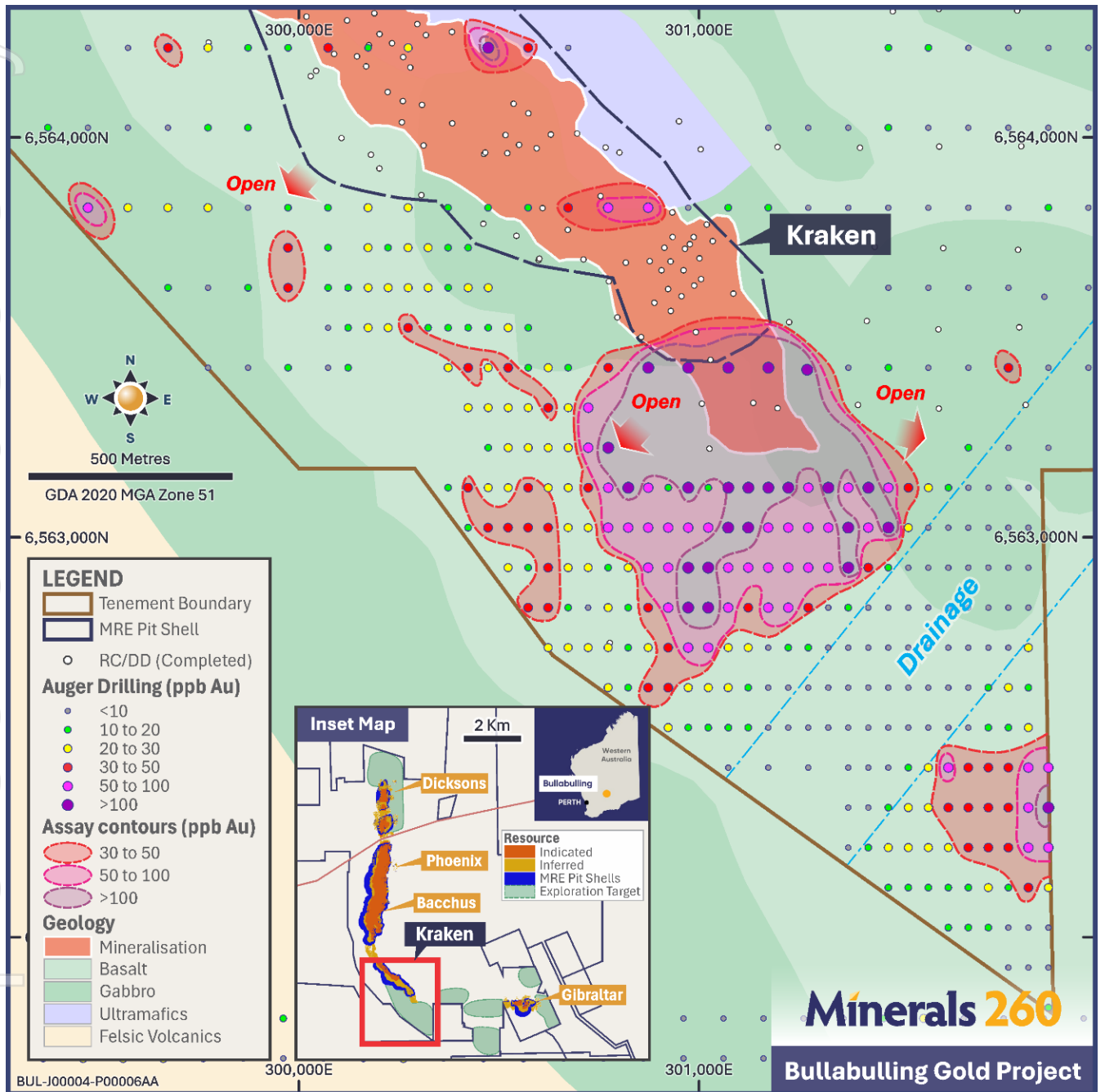


Figure 6 - Large auger gold anomalies extending south and southeast from Kraken

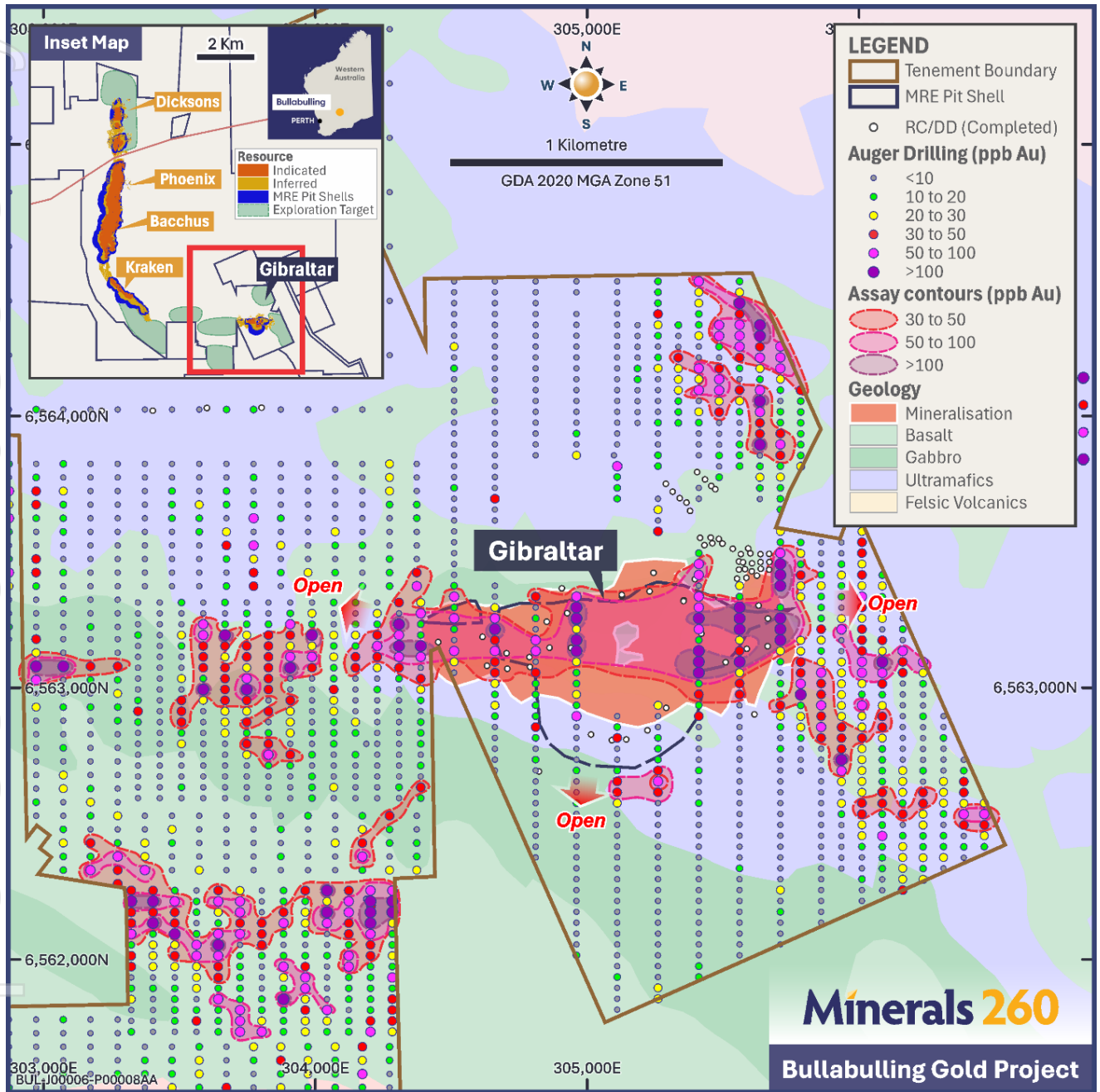
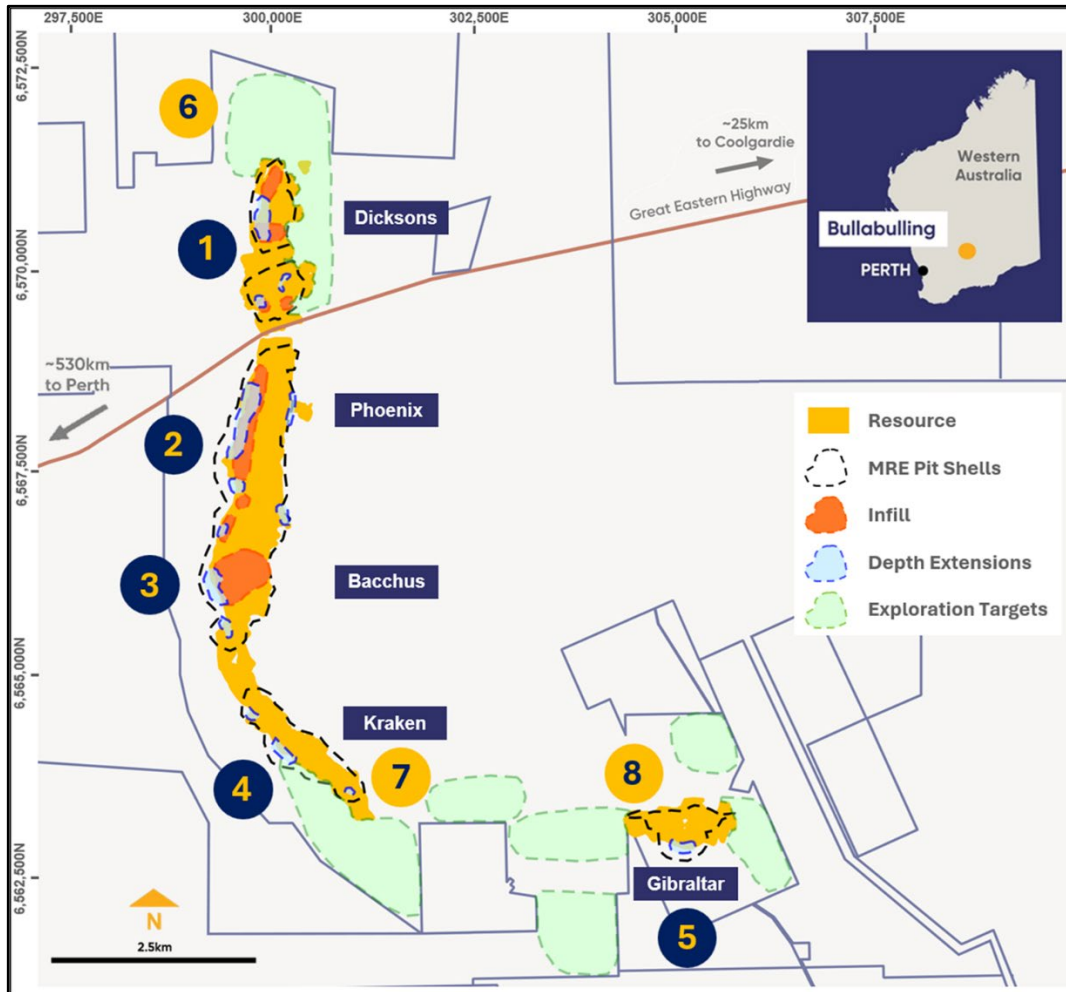


Figure 7 - Multiple auger gold anomalies extending from Gibraltar

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**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

Figure 8 - Bullabulling resource and exploration drilling targets

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## 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 ~807km<sup>2</sup> tenement package (**Table 1 and 2 and Figure 9**).

Table 1 - 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4,500</b>

Table 2 - 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4,500</b>

### Notes for Table 1 and Table 2:

1. Mineral Resources reported above a cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au inside a A\$4,500 pit shell.
2. Numerical differences occur due to rounding to two significant figures to reflect the relative uncertainty of a mineral resource estimate.
3. Effective reporting date 1st December 2025.

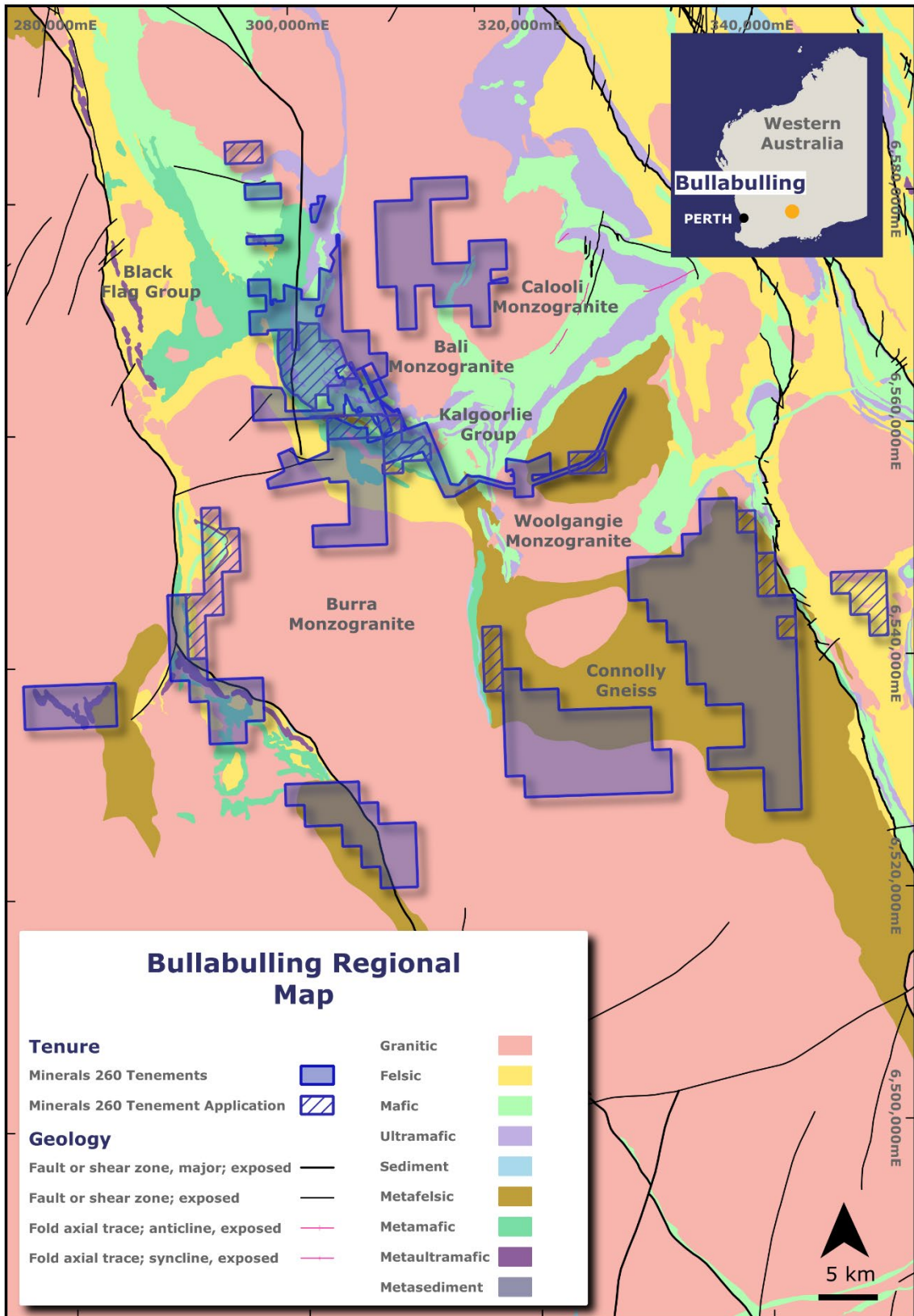


Figure 9 - Bullabulling project tenements and geology, showing granted and pending tenure

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

**For further information please contact:**

Luke McFadyen  
 Managing Director  
 T: +61 8 6556 6020  
[info@minerals260.com.au](mailto:info@minerals260.com.au)

**Investor Relations:**

Nicholas Read  
 Read Corporate  
 T: +61 8 9388 1474  
[nicholas@readcorporate.com.au](mailto:nicholas@readcorporate.com.au)

**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
- "Strong Results and Drilling Recommendations at Bullabulling" dated 16 February 2026
- "Strong Drilling Results, Maiden Reserve and MRE on Track" dated 30 March 2026

These announcements are available at [www.minerals260.com.au](http://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 M16 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.

Appendix 1 – Bullabulling Project – RC and 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)
BBRD0431*	RC/DD	299550	6567530	434	351.7	-65	90	238	239	1	1
								242	249	7	0.60
								259	265	6	0.96
								270.18	275.8	5.62	0.63
								322	323	1	0.87
BBRD0444*	RC/DD	300257	6564034	417	300	-60	45	Assays Pending			
BBRD0503	RC/DD	299573	6566185	372	289	-80	270	200	200.87	0.87	1.06
								213.46	214	0.54	0.79
								228	229	1	0.7
								238	245	7	2.99
								incl. 0.8m @ 16.1g/t Au from 240.9m			
								253	254	1	0.66
BBRD0504	RC/DD	299560	6566130	372	253	-90	0	42	46.6	4.6	1.02
								54	55	1	0.59
								63	70.3	7.3	0.51
								74	81	7	0.85
								90.56	91	0.44	12.20
								incl. 0.4m @ 12.2g/t Au from 90.6m			
								121	122.7	1.7	0.70
								130	131	1	1.62
								146	148	2	3.47
								156	157.1	1.1	1.19
								177	177.5	0.5	1.80
								184	187	3	1.47
								191	192	1	0.66
200	200.88	0.88	12.75								
211	213	2	2.25								
220	228	8	0.87								
BBRD0505	RC/DD	299534	6566028	367	240	-70	90	156	157	1	1.5
								183.65	195	11.35	0.69
BBRC0507	RC	299773	6566280	427	221	-80	270	44	46	2	1.91
								90	96	6	0.53
								106	112	6	0.61
								125	126	1	0.53
								180	181	1	0.63
								185	186	1	0.56
								190	191	1	3.71

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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)
BBRC0509	RC	299454	6568030	442	333	-60	90	223	224	1	0.84
								229	230	1	0.62
								244	245	1	0.98
								269	277	8	3.02
								302	303	1	0.54
								317	318	1	4.20
BBRC0510	RC	299152	6566031	455	352	-60	90	24	28	4	0.88
								243	245	2	4.69
								274	275	1	0.51
								279	298	19	1.44
								<b>incl. 1m @ 13.9g/t Au from 293m</b>			
								351	352	1	0.59
BBRC0512	RC	299350	6566081	432	277	-60	90	87	88	1	0.63
								109	110	1	0.50
								115	117	2	0.80
								124	128	4	0.73
								132	133	1	0.53
								135	136	1	0.50
								141	145	4	0.65
								151	152	1	0.56
								157	158	1	2.03
								172	173	1	0.56
								176	177	1	0.91
								179	180	1	0.52
								187	190	3	0.72
								197	199	2	0.82
								206	207	1	0.53
								214	215	1	0.50
220	221	1	0.81								
252	253	1	0.65								
255	256	1	0.53								
BBRC0513	RC	299317	6566125	431	382	-60	90	116	117	1	1.06
								140	145	5	1.01
								152	153	1	0.57
								154	155	1	0.53
								157	158	1	0.57
								164	165	1	0.63
171	182	11	0.57								

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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)
								214	215	1	0.78
								224	227	3	1.81
								307	308	1	1.04
								316	322	6	0.51
								349	357	8	1.33
								366	367	1	0.55
BBRC0514	RC	299653	6568029	440	280	-60	90	96	100	4	0.57
								119	121	2	2.42
								135	136	1	5.10
								142	143	1	1.86
								149	152	3	0.73
								179	182	3	0.73
								199	200	1	0.61
								218	223	5	0.95
								240	253	13	0.76
								270	272	2	0.86
BBRC0515	RC	299613	6568029	439	310	-60	90	128	129	1	0.86
								132	133	1	0.94
								146	147	1	6.37
								184	186	2	1.98
								192	194	2	0.79
								201	202	1	0.61
								212	214	2	0.76
								249	250	1	0.72
								267	268	1	0.55
								270	281	11	0.51
								293	294	1	0.81
305	306	1	1.21								
BBRC0516	RC	299685	6568225	443	249	-65	90	110	112	2	0.87
								117	120	3	8.85
								<b>incl. 1m @ 23.8g/t Au from 118m</b>			
								124	125	1	1.50
								137	138	1	0.51
								146	150	4	1.55
								158	159	1	1.20
								173	181	8	0.67
								193	195	2	1.70
								208	209	1	9.86

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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)
BBRC0517	RC	299660	6568130	441	305	-60	90	237	249	12	0.58
								104	105	1	0.62
								111	115	4	0.57
								129	131	2	1.20
								139	143	4	0.73
								184	187	3	0.76
								210	212	2	1.24
								239	249	10	2.12
								<b>incl. 1m @ 10.7g/t Au from 248m</b>			
								254	255	1	0.53
257	258	1	0.5								
BBRC0518	RC	299590	6567126	432	274	-60	90	133	135	2	0.59
								177	178	1	0.54
								187	188	1	1.11
								209	216	7	0.64
								245	247	2	0.64
								264	265	1	1.4
BBRC0519	RC	299608	6567520	434	305	-65	90	85	87	2	0.65
								152	155	3	1.43
								169	174	5	1.36
								187	190	3	2.16
								194	195	1	0.59
								205	209	4	0.82
								214	215	1	4.75
								219	222	3	0.87
								228	236	8	0.72
								245	246	1	0.56
								248	249	1	0.51
								256	257	1	2.45
								273	277	4	0.96
288	291	3	0.71								
BBRC0521	RC	299380	6565675	433	268	-60	90	92	96	4	1.12
								136	141	5	0.75
								146	148	2	1.00
								179	180	1	0.85
								202	204	2	3.91
								240	241	1	0.50
246	248	2	1.26								

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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)
BBRC0522	RC	299555	6566230	372	228	-75	90	255	256	1	1.14
								16	17	1	0.72
								31	34	3	0.79
								39	47	8	0.83
								107	108	1	0.78
								144	145	1	0.50
								153	155	2	0.97
								161	167	6	14.71
								<b>incl. 2m @ 41.9g/t Au from 162m</b>			
								174	175	1	1.04
								187	189	2	1.09
								197	198	1	0.93
								201	202	1	0.63
BBRC0523	RC	299799	6568681	451	342	-60	90	107	108	1	1.07
								126	127	1	0.69
								149	151	2	0.72
								170	180	10	0.82
								198	199	1	0.64
								211	216	5	0.55
								227	228	1	0.53
								249	250	1	3.68
								259	268	9	0.50
								272	275	3	1.05
								288	289	1	0.54
311	312	1	7.11								
BBRC0524	RC	299750	6568580	447	329	-60	90	121	122	1	0.93
								147	148	1	0.82
								179	191	12	3.75
								201	206	5	0.50
								237	238	1	0.88
								242	245	3	0.83
								261	266	5	0.73
								276	284	8	1.55
								291	304	13	0.58
BBRC0525	RC	299720	6568380	444	324	-60	90	109	110	1	0.53
								111	112	1	0.63
								114	116	2	0.55
								134	135	1	0.61

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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)
								144	145	1	0.88
								218	234	16	0.54
								255	256	1	0.55
								259	260	1	0.61
								264	265	1	1.89
BBRC0526	RC	299713	6568280	444	282	-60	90	0	1	1	0.51
								100	101	1	0.78
								106	107	1	0.50
								117	119	2	0.70
								128	130	2	6.89
								<b>incl. 1m @ 13.1g/t Au from 128m</b>			
								135	136	1	1.14
								177	178	1	0.73
								203	205	2	1.41
								227	249	22	3.04
								<b>incl. 1m @ 40.8g/t Au from 237m</b>			
								BBRC0527	RC	299637	6567980
113	115	2	0.63								
118	119	1	0.52								
122	123	1	0.69								
127	128	1	0.51								
130	133	3	0.55								
137	139	2	1.45								
151	155	4	0.68								
181	182	1	0.80								
185	187	2	0.54								
198	199	1	1.00								
225	234	9	1.63								
238	243	5	1.39								
249	250	1	0.88								
260	263	3	0.73								
275	276	1	0.75								
278	279	1	0.72								
BBRC0528	RC	299654	6567930	438	288	-65	90	86	87	1	1.62
								101	102	1	0.77
								108	109	1	0.75
								121	122	1	0.72
								125	131	6	0.54

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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)
								191	192	1	0.71
								197	199	2	0.60
								237	246	9	0.55
								257	267	10	0.54
BBRC0529	RC	299614	6567930	438	304	-65	90	106	107	1	0.63
								126	128	2	0.61
								133	136	3	3.44
								149	150	1	0.63
								206	211	5	0.63
								232	233	1	0.79
								238	239	1	0.70
								248	252	4	0.64
								260	261	1	0.76
								268	269	1	5.15
BBRC0530	RC	299672	6568083	441	282	-60	90	100	106	6	1.69
								115	116	1	0.53
								121	125	4	1.73
								134	135	1	0.59
								163	164	1	0.52
								178	188	10	0.62
								199	203	4	0.60
								212	215	3	1.11
								223	226	3	0.69
								232	233	1	6.63
BBRC0531	RC	299592	6568083	439	266	-60	90	148	151	3	0.56
								159	161	2	0.69
								179	186	7	1.52
								195	196	1	0.95
								245	247	2	0.76
BBRC0532	RC	299517	6565535	435	204	-60	90	80	81	1	0.52
								90	104	14	0.96
								108	119	11	1.05
								129	133	4	0.57
								139	143	4	0.65
								154	155	1	1.47
BBRC0533	RC	299345	6566841	434	312	-60	90	Assays pending			

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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)
BBRC0534	RC	299766	6566230	427	234	-75	270	Assays pending			
BBRC0535	RC	299386	6565585	433	314	-60	90	114	118	4	0.62
								139	140	1	0.94
								155	156	1	1.52
								195	197	2	0.74
								201	213	12	0.59
								217	220	3	0.97
								279	283	4	2.27
								297	301	4	1.49
BBRC0536	RC	299581	6566258	374	210	-50	75	7	14	7	9.23
								incl. 1m @ 58.3g/t Au from 7m			
								18	19	1	0.67
								23	34	11	1.46
								42	46	4	0.81
								65	66	1	4.62
								84	85	1	1.28
								116	117	1	0.80
								129	130	1	1.79
								140	142	2	0.67
								146	154	8	0.55
								176	184	8	1.28
								191	192	1	0.73
BBRC0537	RC	299568	6566296	374	222	-80	110	Assays pending			
BBRC0538	RC	299493	6566330	364	150	-80	270	2	3	1	0.53
								50	51	1	0.75
								142	147	5	1.02
BBRC0539	RC	299640	6568430	444	378	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0540	RC	299325	6566230	432	400	-50	90	122	133	11	0.73
								148	153	5	0.73
								157	158	1	0.63
								163	164	1	0.72
								192	193	1	1.08
								209	217	8	0.96
								256	258	2	0.94
								311	312	1	3.31
								329	331	2	2.63
								351	352	1	0.70
358	365	7	1.11								

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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)
								371	381	10	1.00
								394	396	2	0.82
BBRC0541	RC	299643	6567181	432	274	-60	90	108	114	6	0.75
								132	134	2	5.52
								166	170	4	0.53
								174	175	1	0.71
								195	202	7	0.51
								214	215	1	0.57
								228	230	2	1.70
								101	109	8	0.73
BBRC0542	RC	299700	6566430	428	277	-80	270	119	121	2	2.55
								126	143	17	0.58
								157	159	2	13.52
								<b>incl. 1m @ 23.7g/t Au from 157m</b>			
								185	186	1	1.32
								214	215	1	0.60
								223	243	20	1.34
								15	20	5	0.83
BBRC0543	RC	299530	6566340	366	124	-76	90	32	33	1	1.26
								45	46	1	1.07
								51	53	2	1.41
								110	111	1	4.05
								131	134	3	0.95
								125	126	1	0.65
BBRC0544	RC	299804	6566180	426	317	-55	270	146	148	2	0.61
								184	185	1	0.72
								189	192	3	0.74
								203	204	1	0.57
								236	238	2	1.845
								Assays pending			
BBRC0545	RC	299547	6567730	444	353	-60	90	148	151	3	1.206667
								156	157	1	0.64
BBRC0546	RC	299305	6566382	440	178	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0547	RC	299704	6568340	444	304	-60	95	Assays pending			
BBRC0548	RC	299720	6568480	445	371	-58	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0549	RC	299605	6568230	441	352	-65	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0550	RC	300110	6571100	434	160	-60	90	2	3	1	0.59
								48	49	1	0.88
								111	112	1	3.28

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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)
								119	120	1	0.51
BBRC0551	RC	300100	6571183	430	106	-60	90	39	40	1	0.75
BBRC0552	RC	300095	6571222	429	106	-55	90	No significant results			
BBRC0554	RC	300265	6568280	449	52	-60	90	No significant results			
BBRC0555	RC	300228	6568080	444	22	-60	90	No significant results			
BBRC0556	RC	299869	6566281	426	100	-60	90	4	5	1	0.68
								56	57	1	0.79
								62	67	5	1.53
BBRC0557	RC	299744	6566330	428	190	-85	90	69	70	1	0.51
								75	76	1	0.51
								96	101	5	1.81
								105	108	3	4.67
								155	156	1	0.50
								167	168	1	2.59
BBRC0558	RC	299815	6566281	427	124	-60	90	52	54	2	1.08
								68	78	10	2.08
								84	85	1	0.68
								88	90	2	0.89
BBRC0559	RC	300182	6566891	441	25	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0560	RC	299694	6567930	439	263	-65	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0561	RC	299870	6569586	445	154	-55	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0562	RC	299900	6569507	446	130	-80	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0563	RC	299971	6571182	434	184	-55	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0564	RC	299904	6569538	446	130	-65	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0565	RC	300136	6569860	446	64	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0566	RC	300160	6569980	445	58	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0567	RC	300200	6570020	444	34	-67	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0568	RC	300160	6570020	444	52	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0569	RC	299933	6570380	439	137	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0570	RC	299452	6566879	430	108	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0571	RC	299810	6566130	425	114	-80	90	36	37	1	1.36
								60	62	2	2.05
BBRC0572	RC	300169	6569585	450	54	-60	90	1	2	1	0.60
								15	16	1	0.80
BBRC0573	RC	300095	6570460	434	118	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0574	RC	300258	6568621	455	52	-65	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0575	RC	300258	6568596	456	52	-63	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0576	RC	301032	6563740	419	82	-60	55	Assays pending			

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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)
BBRC0577	RC	301000	6563695	418	100	-50	40	Assays pending			
BBRC0578	RC	300960	6563665	418	124	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0579	RC	300056	6569860	447	112	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0580	RC	300936	6563752	417	102	-60	45	37	38	1	0.58
								44	45	1	0.51
								47	48	1	0.58
								83	84	1	0.6
BBRC0581	RC	300915	6563727	417	110	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0582	RC	300879	6563694	417	120	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0583	RC	301021	6563782	418	60	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0584	RC	300992	6563752	418	84	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0585	RC	300930	6563690	417	114	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0586	RC	300465	6563960	416	36	-67	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0587	RC	300461	6563956	416	222	-65	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0588	RC	300908	6563667	417	138	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0589	RC	300920	6563620	417	150	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0590	RC	300275	6568530	455	40	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0591	RC	300290	6568478	453	40	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0592	RC	300270	6568378	451	52	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0593	RC	300140	6567480	438	52	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0594	RC	299414	6565930	436	10	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0595	RC	299414	6565930	436	208	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0596	RC	299305	6565935	450	280	-60	90	183	187	4	0.83
								259	260	1	1.27
BBRC0597	RC	299435	6566980	436	353	-66	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0598	RC	300141	6566916	433	125	-60	75	Assays pending			
BBRC0599	RC	300160	6567430	438	65	-85	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0600	RC	299625	6568330	442	336	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0601	RC	299500	6568130	440	300	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0610	RC	300881	6563583	416	162	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0611	RC	301014	6563660	420	108	-55	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0612	RC	300959	6563601	417	144	-60	45	28	29	1	0.92
								46	47	1	1.9
								55	56	1	0.56
BBRC0613	RC	300931	6563568	417	150	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0614	RC	300316	6563980	415	150	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0615	RC	299509	6565585	435	180	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0620	RC	300154	6570384	436	76	-67	90	Assays pending			

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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)
BBRC0621	RC	299915	6570451	439	160	-67	80	Assays pending			
BBRC0622	RC	300030	6571075	433	124	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0623	RC	299776	6570740	436	214	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0624	RC	299780	6570541	437	184	-65	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0625	RC	299820	6570460	438	214	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0626	RC	299825	6569630	445	353	-65	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0640	RC	299934	6566281	426	65	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0641	RC	299481	6566360	364	7	-65	270	Assays pending			
BBRC0642	RC	299825	6568730	452	133	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBDD0055	DD	299600	6566230	371	20	-60	90	0	0.7	0.7	4.61
								<b>inc. 0.3m @ 10.1 g/t Au from 0.4m</b>			
								4.9	10.3	5.4	2.76
								<b>inc. 0.4m @ 16.6 g/t Au from 6.1m</b>			
								18.7	19.31	0.61	1.41
BBDD0056	DD	299575	6566280	373	18	-60	90	Metallurgical Hole			
BBDD0057	DD	299770	6566280	427	26	-60	270	Metallurgical Hole			
BBDD0058	DD	299975	6568480	453	204	-60	90	53.0	54.1	1.05	1.79
								97.9	100.0	2.08	1.88
								113.0	114.0	1	1.04
								125.5	130.0	4.55	0.72
								134.0	146.5	12.5	0.88
								151.0	154.0	3	1.50
								170.0	182.0	12	0.72
								193.0	194.0	1	1.16
BBDD0059	DD	300060	6568330	452	146	-60	90	Metallurgical Hole			
BBGT007	DD	299656	6567325	434	200.4	-55	33	Geotech Hole			
BBGT008	DD	299477	6565854	432	219.6	-55	2	Geotech Hole			

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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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Approximately 75% of the holes used for estimation were drilled pre-2010</p> <p><b>Minerals 260 Limited</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>AC samples were collected by the metre in their entirety from the drill rig in calico bags.</p> <p>1–5 kg samples were collected from each metre of AC drilling with samples typically dry. Rock chips for logging were obtained by inspecting the calico bags. Washed chips were placed into appropriately labelled chip trays.</p> <p>Auger samples were collected at the bottom of each hole, typically at 1.5 m below surface, at blade refusal, or upon identification of a regolith colour change. Samples were hand-sieved, and approximately 100 g of the -2 mm fraction was collected and submitted in brown paper geochemistry bags.</p> <p>For RC, AC,DD and Auger samples, entire samples were oven dried for 24 hours, weighed and pulverised with 85% &lt;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).</p> <p>Portable x-ray fluorescence (pXRF) determinations were</p>

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		<p>performed to verify litho-geochemistry only using a Olympus Vanta portable analyser, which was regularly calibrated.</p> <p>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).</p> <p><b>Bullabulling Gold Limited (Bullabulling Gold)</b></p> <p>Sampling techniques are as per Minerals 260, other than the below:</p> <p>RC samples coarse reject sample collected in plastic mining bags. The coarse reject samples were weighed, and the weight recorded in a field book which was later entered into the database.</p> <p>Magnetic susceptibility was measured using a model KT-10 portable magnetic susceptibility metre with readings taken at 1 m intervals.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>All collars surveyed by Fugro Spatial Solutions or ABIMS by differential global positioning system (GPS) (accuracy ±0.1 m).</p> <p><b>Historical (pre-2000)</b></p> <p>Similar sampling practices with a riffle splitter utilised for RC sampling.</p> <p>No information is available on the sample preparation practices.</p> <p>Gold analysis was by a mixture of methods (fire assay and acid digest, acid digest only and bottle roll), followed by AAS finish.</p>
<p><b>Drilling techniques</b></p>	<p><i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<p>Drilling techniques from 1974 to 2026 includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aircore (AC) – standard 3.5" AC drill bit</li> <li>Rotary air blast (RAB) – standard 4.25" drill bit</li> <li>RC – 5.5" with face sampling hammer</li> <li>NQ2 DD core, standard tube</li> <li>HQ3 DD core, standard tube</li> <li>PQ3 DD core, standard tube.</li> <li>Auger – standard 3.5" auger drill bit</li> </ul> <p>AC and RAB holes were used to inform geological interpretations only in the resource estimate where appropriate data was available, or sterilisation programs.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>Sample recoveries for Bullabulling Gold's and Minerals 260's RC/AC drilling is visually estimated and recorded for each metre in Micromine Field Marshal (Bullabulling Gold), validated Excel logging software (M260 2025) and GeoBank (M260 2026 onwards).</p> <p>Analysis of historical results yielded an average recovery of 97%.</p> <p>For DD core, recovery was measured and recorded for every metre in Micromine Field Marshal software (Bullabulling Gold) or validated Excel logging software (M260 2025) and GeoBank (M260 2026 onwards).</p> <p>Diamond core recoveries averaged 99% for historical core.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>There is no recovery information available for the historical drilling.</p> <p><b>Minerals 260</b></p> <p>RC/AC drill collars were sealed to prevent sample loss and holes were normally drilled dry to prevent poor recoveries and contamination caused by water ingress.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	<p>No relationship between sample recovery and grade was noted.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	<p>For RC and AC drilling, geological logging was undertaken on chip samples at 1 m intervals with lithology, oxidation strength, mineralogy, grain size, texture, colour, vein infill and percentage, metal sulphide percentage and alteration type and strength recorded.</p> <p>Geological logging, structural measurements, rock-quality designation (RQD) and recovery measurements were carried out on DD core. DD core was photographed wet and dry.</p> <p>Basic geology and colour logs were collected for auger samples.</p> <p>XRF determinations of lithophile elements nickel and chromium were utilised to confirm the visual identification of ultramafic or komatiitic units (Bullabulling Gold only).</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<p>The logging was quantitative, based on visual field estimates</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<p>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.</p>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<p>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. The entire sample was collected for some AC programs.</p> <p>Auger samples were hand sieved with ~100g of the -2mm component collected in brown paper geochemistry bags.</p>

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	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<p>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).</p> <p>Sample preparation included oven drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to 80% passing 75 µm.</p>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Subsampling is performed during the preparation stage according to the laboratory's internal protocols.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	<p>Measures taken to ensure representative drill samples included:</p> <p>Regular cleaning of cyclones and sampling equipment to prevent contamination</p> <p>Statistical comparison of field and laboratory duplicates, standards and blanks</p> <p>Statistical comparison of anomalous composite assays versus average of follow up 1 m assays.</p>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<p>The entire sample (2–5 kg) was submitted to the laboratory consistent with industry standards.</p>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p>Assay and laboratory procedures were selected following a review of techniques provided by internationally certified laboratories.</p> <p><b>Historical</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Bullbulling Gold</b></p> <p>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).</p> <p>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 &gt;10 g/t Au were diluted and reanalysed using method Au-DIL (Au overlimit by dilution).</p> <p>The final gold assay was selected in priority of Au-DIL then 50 g charge then 30 g charge.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>The assay techniques used are total.</p> <p><b>Minerals 260</b></p> <p>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:</p> <p>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, U, V, W, Zn.</p>

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	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established</i>	<p><b>Historical</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>No information is available on the historical quality control procedures and is assumed to be done to industry standards.</p> <p><b>Minerals 260</b></p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Intersections were peer reviewed in-house.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twin holes were drilled.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p><b>Historical</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>No information is available on the historical data management and is assumed to be done to industry standards.</p> <p><b>Minerals 260</b></p> <p>Data is collected and entered into validated Excel spreadsheets (2025) and Geobank (2026 onwards), validated in Micromine, and loaded into an DataShed database where additional checks are performed by an external contractor. Data is exported as an Access database to use in various software packages.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	There was no requirement to adjust assay data.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used</i>	<b>Bullabulling Gold</b>
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Almost all drilling was subject to gyroscopic survey. No downhole surveys were undertaken on vertical holes.</p> <p>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</p>

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		<p>downhole surveys were unable to be performed relied on collar survey data for downhole traces.</p> <p><b>Historical</b></p> <p>Very few of the historical RC drillholes have downhole surveys and therefore rely on collar information.</p> <p>Historical DD holes have downhole survey information based on Eastman camera surveys, with minimal hole deviation noted.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Minerals 260</b></p> <p>All AC, RC and DD 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 and GDA2020/MGA Zone 51.</p> <p>Auger coordinates are surveyed with handheld GPS (accuracy ± 5m) in GDA94/MGA only.</p> <p>Downhole surveys for all holes are conducted with a True North Seeking Gyro, which is regularly calibrated.</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p><b>Historical</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Minerals 260</b></p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>The section spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity necessary to support the resource classifications applied.</p> <p>The spacing of holes is considered of sufficient density to provide an “Indicated” or “Inferred” classification under the JORC Code (2012).</p>
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<p><b>Historical</b></p> <p>No sample compositing was applied to historical drilling.</p> <p><b>Minerals 260</b></p> <p>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.</p>

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<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Drilling was angled typically at -60° to achieve the most representative intersections through mineralisation. Drilling of historic mining infrastructure was vertical.
	<i>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.</i>	Drilling is typically oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the geology and no bias is envisaged. No sampling bias was observed.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<b>Historical</b> 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.  <b>Minerals 260</b> RC, AC, DD and auger samples were collected from drill site and delivered by freight company to ALS in Perth following standard chain of custody procedures.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>  <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	The 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). 9 granted Exploration Licences (E15/1392, E15/1485, E15/1798, E15/1831, E15/2111, E15/2113, E15/2114, E15/2117, E15/2118). 9 Exploration Licence Applications (E15/2112, E15/2148, E15/2150, E15/2156, E15/2165, E15/2168, E15/2170, E15/2172, E15/2176). 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). 22 Miscellaneous License Applications (L15/499, L15/503, L15/505, L15/507, L15/509, L15/510, L15/511, L15/512, L15/513, L15/514, L15/515, L15/516, L15/517, L15/518, L15/519, L15/520, L15/521, L15/522, L15/528, L15/529, L15/530, L15/531). 13 granted Prospecting Licences (P15/6208, P15/6209, P15/6210, P15/6211, P15/6212, P15/6213, P15/6381, 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, 807 km <sup>2</sup> area

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		<p>located ~65 km southwest of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.</p> <p>The 26 Prospecting Licences subject to an option agreement are held by Belararox Limited</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Several tenements are subject to royalties:</p> <p>Franco Nevada Australia Pty Ltd – 2.45% gross royalty on all gold produced within a 2.5km buffer around G15/45, M15/282, M15/483, M15/503, M15/529, M15/552, M15/554, M15/1414 and M15/1879 (see ASX announcement dated 23 Feb 2026 for more information).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd and Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd has a Native Title Land Use Agreement in place.</p>
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	All granted licences are currently in good standing.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Ownership of the Bullabulling Project has changed several times since initial exploration work in the early 1970s. The major work phases included:</p> <p>Western Mining Corporation from 1974 to 1982: 150 RC holes were drilled to the north of the current Phoenix pit.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In 2002, Jervois Mining Limited acquired the project from Resolute and commenced a small heap leach operation.</p> <p>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.</p>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Bullabulling project is located within the Coolgardie Domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane in the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 sequence resulting in the deposition and remobilisation of gold.</p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li><i>hole length.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Provided in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Shorter intercepts with higher grades have been reported provided the grade (g/t Au) x thickness (m) is equal or greater than 1.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	N/A
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Drilling has been completed perpendicular to mineralisation with most holes orientated to the east and dipping at -60°.</p> <p>The true thickness of mineralisation is estimated at between 85% and 95% of the reported drillhole intercepts, unless otherwise stated.</p>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to Figures in body of the announcement.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p>All RC and diamond drilling results by Minerals 260 for the Bullabulling project have been reported in Appendix 1.</p> <p>All AC drilling results by Minerals 260 for the Bullabulling project have been reported in Appendix 2.</p>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	All other substantive exploration data is reported in this announcement.
<b>Further work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	<p>Mineral 260' has the following activities planned for 2026:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC and DD infill and extensional drilling at main deposit areas.</li> <li>• Initial testing of regional targets.</li> <li>• Sterilisation drilling</li> <li>• Waste dump drilling</li> <li>• Water bore drilling.</li> <li>• Geotechnical and metallurgical drilling and testwork.</li> <li>• Heritage and environmental surveys.</li> <li>• Auger drilling</li> </ul>

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