

Infill and exploration drilling continues to add value at Bullabulling

New results include 7.8m @ 9.0g/t Au from 15.7m and 19m @ 1.5g/t Au from 172m

Minerals 260 Limited (ASX:MI6) is pleased to report results from the ongoing infill and exploration drilling program at its 100% owned 6.2Moz Bullabulling Gold Project, located 25km south-west of Coolgardie in Western Australia. Results have been received for a further 46 drill holes totalling 11,163m (**Figure 1**).

Results reported in this announcement are from the Phoenix, Bacchus, Kraken and Gibraltar deposits. The results from Gibraltar were incorporated into the July 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), while the results from the other deposits will support an MRE update in mid-CY2027.

Highlights

Better results include:

Phoenix Deposit (74Mt @ 0.95g/t Au for 2,300koz Au)

Infill

- 8m @ 3.0g/t Au from 56m in BBRC0658*
- 5m @ 3.0g/t Au from 234m in BBRD0682*
- 12m @ 1.1g/t Au from 36m in BBRC0688*
- 20m @ 1.2g/t Au from 36m in BBRC0699*
- 11m @ 1.0g/t Au from 44m in BBRC0713*
- 19m @ 1.5g/t Au from 172m in BBRC0716*
- 2m @ 15.6g/t Au from 148m and 14m @ 0.9g/t Au from 172m in BBRC0730*
- 5.5m @ 1.7g/t Au from 55m and 10.5m @ 1.3g/t Au from 118m in BBDD0060*
- 12.1m @ 0.9g/t Au from 86.5m in BBDD0073*
- 17m @ 0.9g/t Au from 112m in BBDD0074*
- 13.1m @ 1.6g/t Au from 67.0m and 3.4m @ 4.9g/t Au from 223m in BBDD0077*, including:
 - 1m @ 13.7g/t Au from 67.4m
 - 0.6m @ 24.2g/t Au from 225.8m
- 7.3m @ 1.5g/t Au from 110m in BBGT013#

Extensional

- 4m @ 4.1g/t Au from 299m in BBRC0654*

Bacchus Deposit (72Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 2,400koz Au)

Infill

- 6m @ 2.8g/t Au from 181m and 7m @ 2.7g/t Au from 240m in BBRC0638*, including:
 - 1m @ 10.7g/t Au from 245m
- 7.8m @ 9.0g/t Au from 15.7m in BBDD0067*, including:
 - 2.1m @ 30.4g/t Au from 17.0m
- 13.0m @ 1.3g/t Au from 44.8m and 1m @ 20.6g/t Au from 75m in BBGT011#

Kraken Deposit (16Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 540koz Au)

Infill

- 12m @ 1.4g/t Au from 178m in BBRC0714*

Extensional

- 2m @ 4.4g/t Au from 163m in BBRC0715*

Gibraltar Deposit (8.5Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 290koz Au)

Extensional

- 6.3m @ 1.7g/t Au from 276.7m, 15m @ 1.3g/t Au from 322m, 16.5m @ 1.7g/t Au from 341 and 3.1m @ 5.4g/t Au from 385.9m in BBRD0705*¹, including:
 - 1m @ 18.1g/t Au from 352m
- 5m @ 2.4g/t Au from 384m in BBRD0637*¹

Drilling continues to:

- Confirm the continuity of mineralisation within the 6.2Moz MRE, as well as extensions beyond the current resource boundaries;
- Intersect thick and high-grade mineralisation within the footwall lodes at the Phoenix and Bacchus deposits;
- Support the upgrade of Inferred Resources to Indicated;
- Enhance the Company's understanding of the structural controls on mineralisation, including the potential for higher-grade trends both within and beyond the current MRE; and
- Identify opportunities for further resource growth.

Drilling at Bullabulling remains focussed on the three key areas of resource growth, regional exploration and production readiness (**Figure 6**).

Five drill rigs are on site, comprising two Reverse Circulation (RC) rigs, one Diamond Drilling (DD) rig, one Aircore (AC) rig and one Water Bore (WB) rig.

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

Management Comment

Minerals 260 Managing Director, Luke McFadyen, said: “These results reflect the systematic infill and extensional drilling undertaken across Bullabulling as we continue to build confidence in the scale, continuity and quality of the 6.2Moz Mineral Resource and test the broader mineralised system.

The results continue to demonstrate strong continuity across the major deposits, with encouraging higher-grade intersections returned at Phoenix and Bacchus and opportunities to extend mineralisation beyond the current Resource.

Our focus is on opportunities to unlock further growth from the broader mineralised system, including the assessment of higher-grade trends within the 6.2Moz MRE, extensions to the existing deposits and near-surface targets across the project area.”

Details

Minerals 260 Limited (“Minerals 260” or the “Company”) (**ASX: MI6**) is pleased to report further results from its 100%-owned, 6.2Moz Bullabulling Gold Project (“Bullabulling” or the “Project”) located 25km south-west of Coolgardie in Western Australia (**Figure 5**).

Assays have been received for 46 drill holes totalling 11,163m with better results shown in Figure 1. 40 holes for 9,183m (~82%) were drilled to support conversion of Inferred to Indicated Resource classification, with the remaining 6 holes for 1,980m (~18%) targeting extensions of the MRE.

Minerals 260 has completed 839 holes for 185,045m since acquiring the Project in April 2025, comprising 82 DD holes for 14,538m, 698 RC holes for 149,680m and 59 RC/DD holes for 20,827m.

See **Appendix 1** for a summary of the results included in this Announcement.

Results in this Announcement are from:

- Infill drilling at the Phoenix, Bacchus and Kraken deposits, supporting the upgrade of Inferred Resources to Indicated;
- Extensional drilling at Phoenix, Bacchus and Kraken, targeting down-dip extensions of the MRE, including high-grade mineralisation associated with the footwall shear zones; and
- Drilling at Gibraltar targeting down-dip extensions.

Phoenix (74Mt @ 0.95g/t Au for 2,300koz Au)

Drilling at Phoenix focused on infill and depth extensions along the western margins of the MRE. Infill drilling continues to demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation across multiple lodes, with results including 8m @ 3.0g/t Au from 56m in BBRC0658, 13.1m @ 1.6g/t Au from 67m and 3.4m @ 4.9g/t Au from 223m in BBDD0077 (**Figure 2**), 20m @ 1.2g/t Au from 36m in BBRC0699 and 19m @ 1.5g/t Au from 172m in BBRC0716.

The results provide further confidence in mineralisation continuity along the western margin of Phoenix and support the ongoing conversion of Inferred Resources to the Indicated classification, while extensional drilling continues to test the mineralised system at depth.

Bacchus (72Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 2,400koz Au)

Drilling at Bacchus focused on infill drilling along with geotechnical and metallurgical drilling intended to support the DFS. Results demonstrate strong mineralisation continuity across multiple lodes, with BBRC0638 intersecting 5m @ 2.9g/t Au from 165m, 6m @ 2.8g/t Au from 181m and 7m @ 2.7g/t Au from 240m (**Figure 3**). BBRC0638 will be extended with a diamond tail to test the footwall shear zone, which hosts consistently high-grade mineralisation.

BBDD0067 returned 7.8m @ 9.0g/t Au from 15.7m, including 2.1m @ 30.4g/t Au from 17m, along the eastern margin of the Bacchus South pit, highlighting the potential for shallow and higher-grade mineralisation in early years of operations.

Drilling a Bacchus is targeting down-dip extensions along the western margin of the MRE, together with the extensions between Bacchus and Kraken.

Gibraltar (8.5Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 290koz Au)

Drilling at Gibraltar focused on down-dip extensions, with these results incorporated into the July 2026 MRE. BBRD0705 returned thick and high-grade mineralisation, including 15m @ 1.3g/t Au from 322m, 16.5m @ 1.7g/t Au from 341m, and 3.1m @ 5.4g/t Au from 385.9m (**Figure 4**).

The next phase of drilling will target strike extensions west of Gibraltar (towards Kraken), where auger drilling has identified gold anomalies coincident with interpreted mineralisation controls that remain poorly drill tested and open along strike (see ASX announcement 4 May 2026).

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

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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 190Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 6.2Moz of gold, on granted mining leases and is located within a ~1,187km² tenement package (**Table 1 and Figure 5**).

Table 1 - Bullabulling Mineral Resource Estimate as of July 2026 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	17	0.93	500	5.5	0.94	170	22	0.93	660
Phoenix	62	0.94	1,900	12	1.0	390	74	0.95	2,300
Bacchus	55	1.0	1,800	17	1.1	580	72	1.0	2,400
Kraken	4.8	1.1	170	11	1.1	370	16	1.1	540
Gibraltar	2.3	1.0	77	6.2	1.1	220	8.5	1.1	290
Total	140	0.98	4,400	51	1.0	1,700	190	1.0	6,200

Notes for Table 1:

1. Mineral Resources reported above a cut-off grade of 0.35 g/t Au inside a A\$5,250/oz 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: 8th July 2026.
4. Mineral Resources reported include the Project's maiden Ore Reserves.

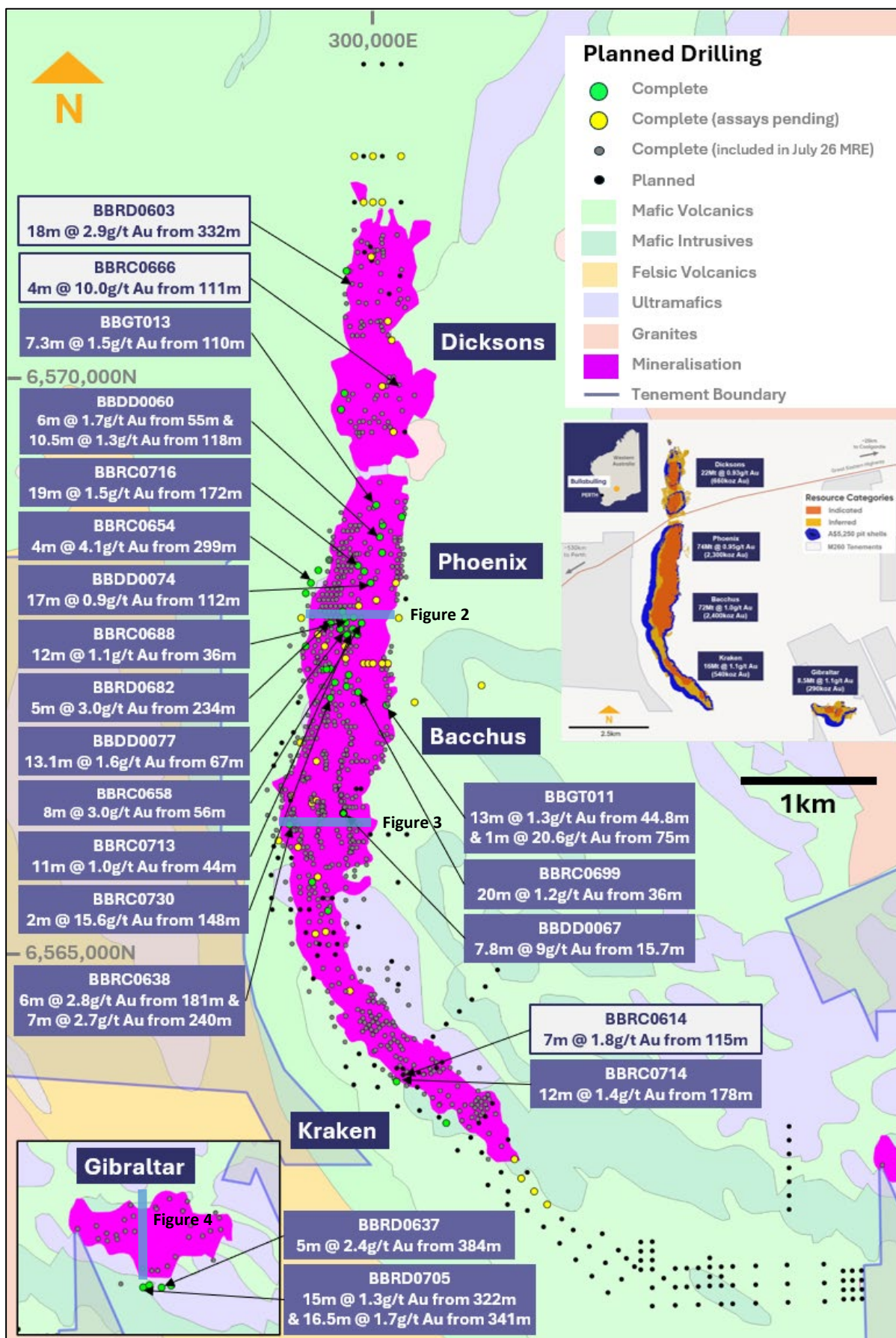


Figure 1 - Completed drilling collar locations with highlighted results (new results in purple boxes)

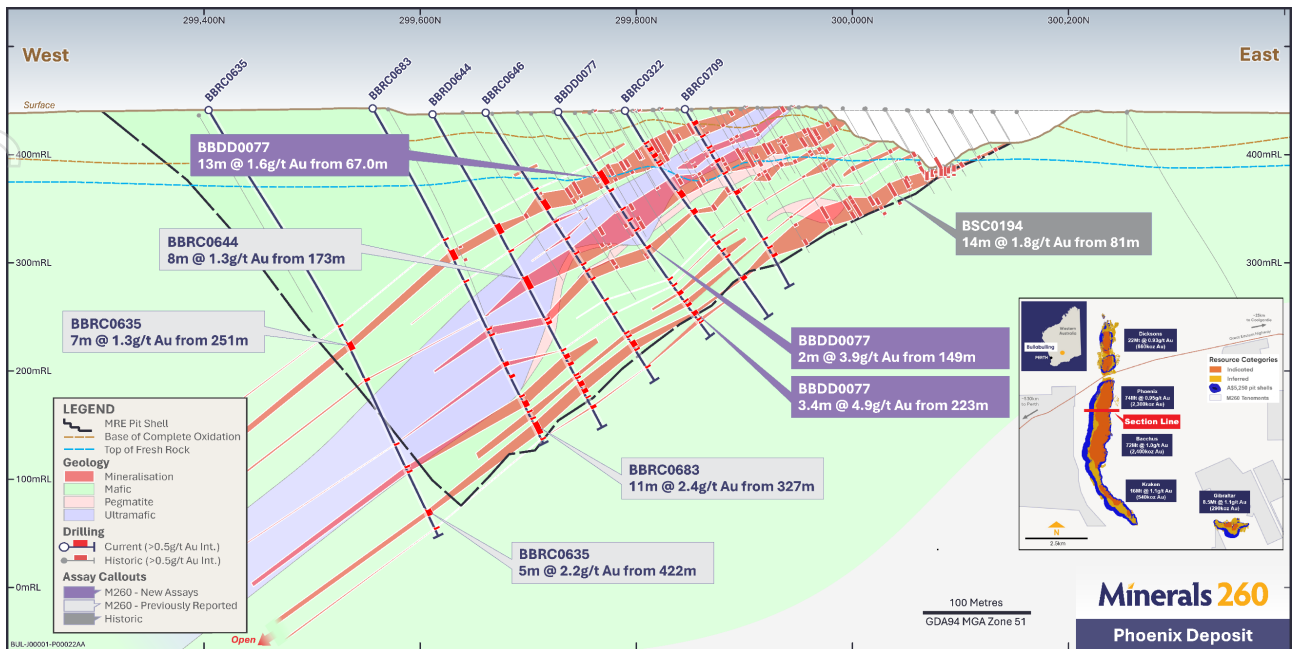


Figure 2 - Section 6567830N showing mineralisation in BBDD0077 infilling the Phoenix MRE pit shell (new results in purple boxes)

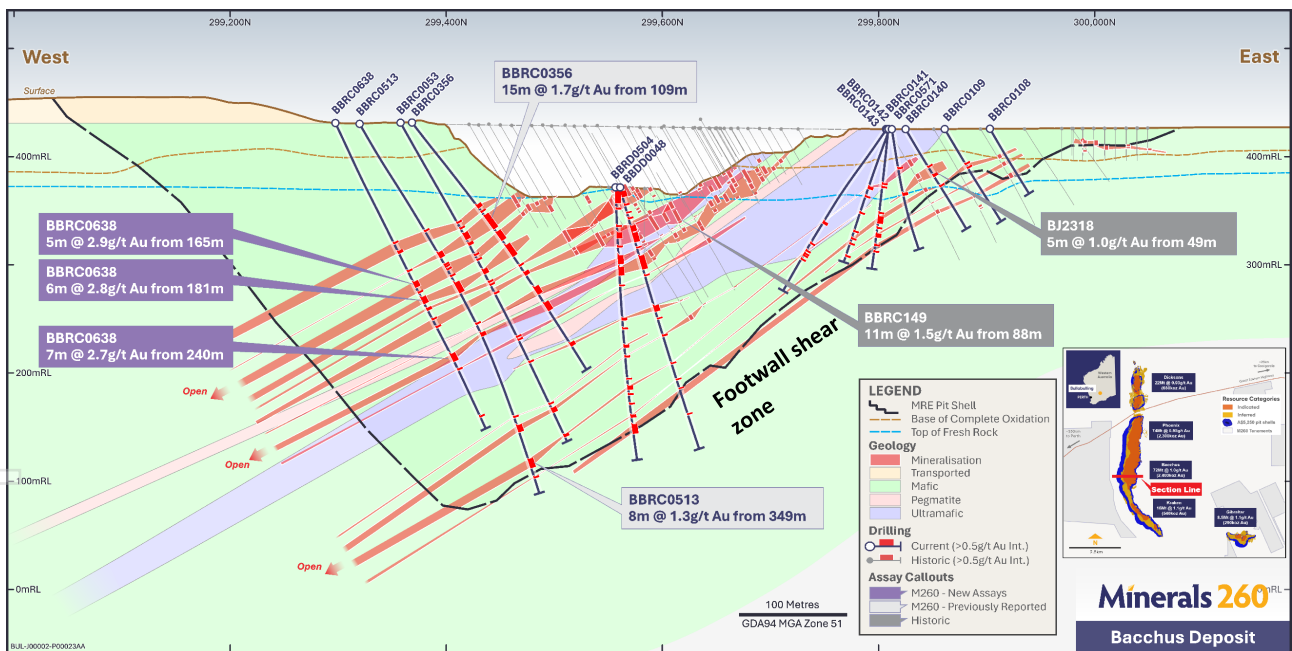


Figure 3 - Section 6566130N in Bacchus showing mineralisation in BBRC0638 infilling the MRE pit shell (new results in purple boxes)

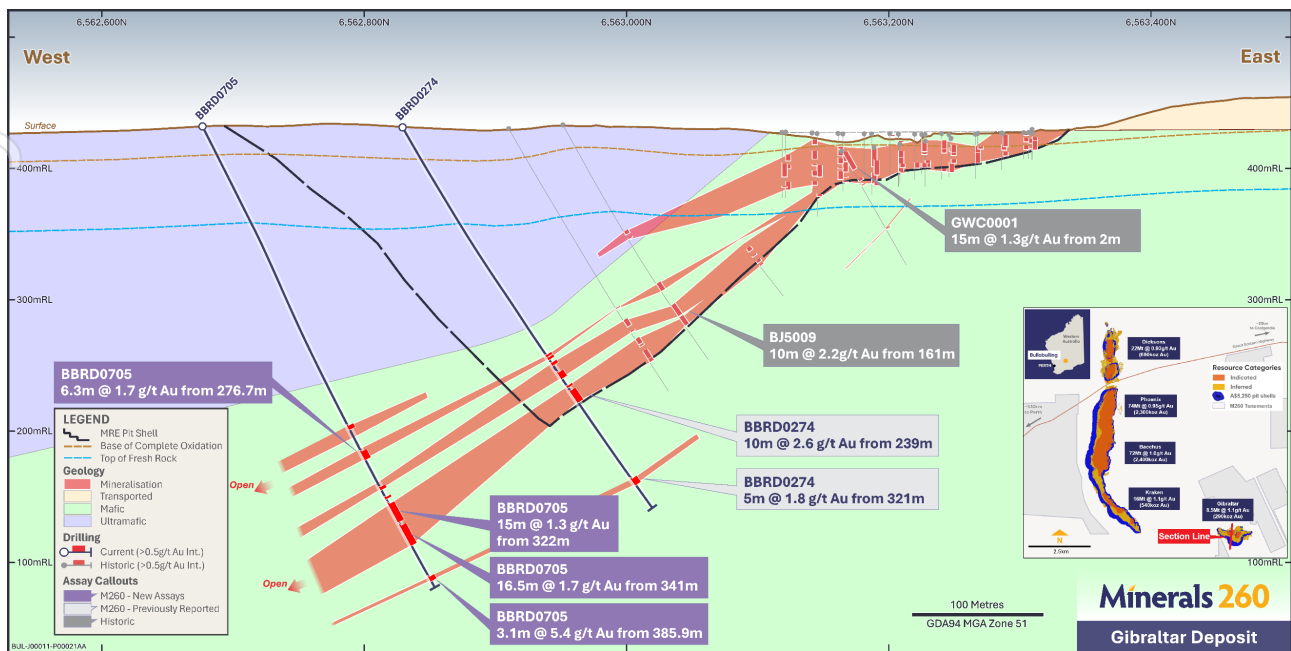


Figure 4 - Section 305010E showing thick and high-grade mineralisation at Gibraltar in drill hole BBRD0705 extending the resource down dip of the MRE pit shell (new results in purple boxes)

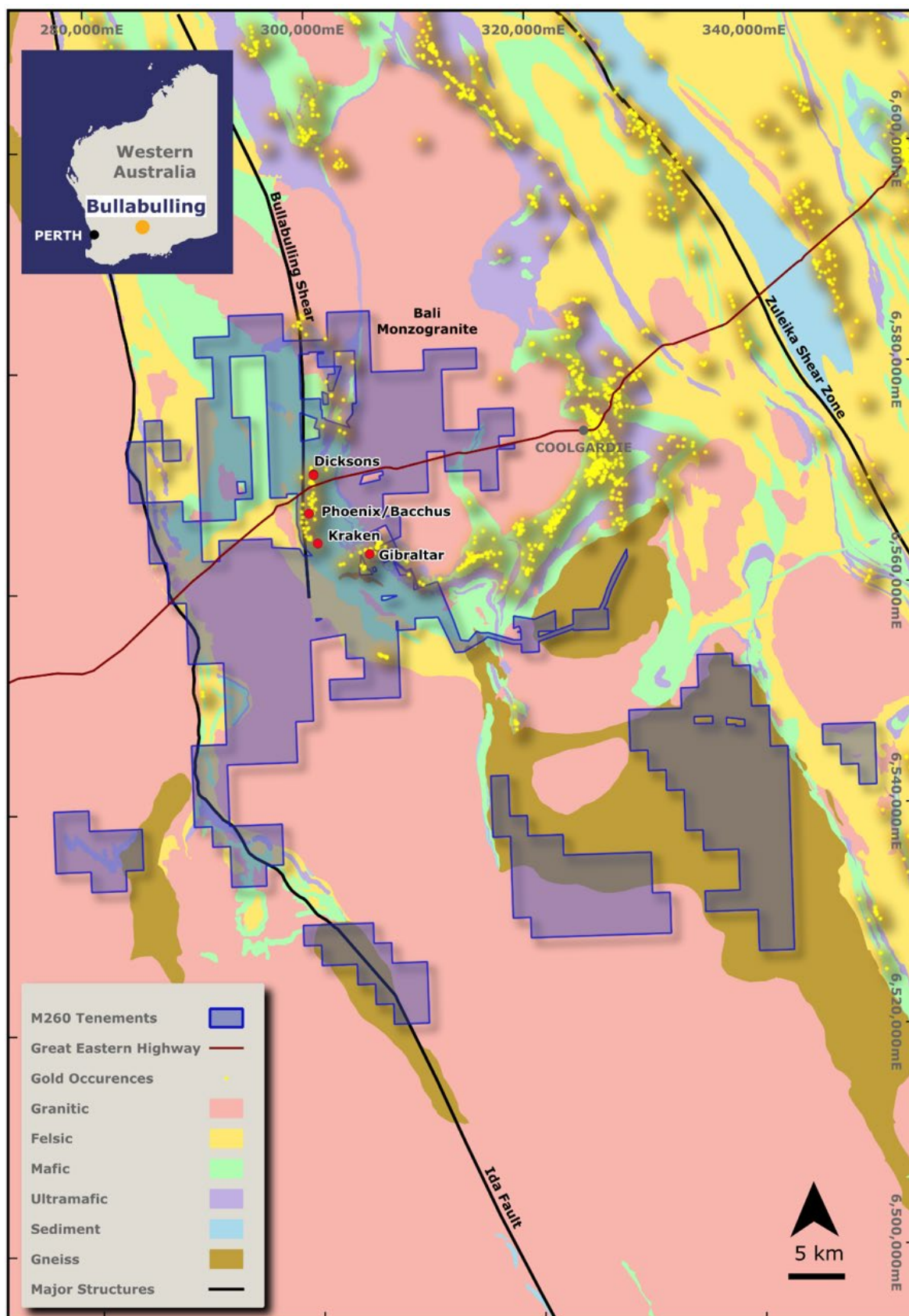


Figure 5 – Bullabulling Gold Project tenements and geology

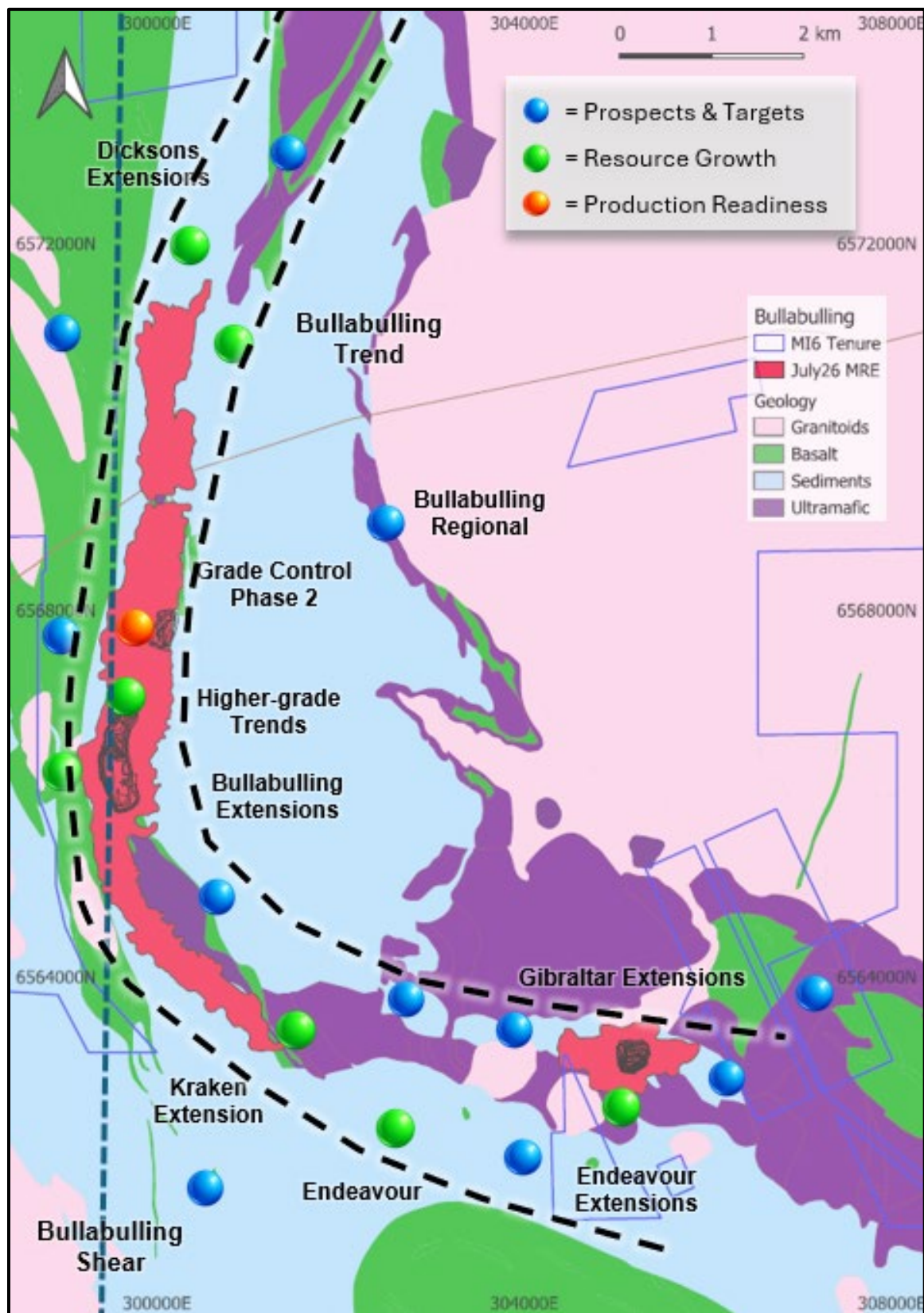


Figure 6 - Bullabulling Gold Project Geology and Exploration Prospects

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results 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 Minerals 260, is entitled to participate in the Company's Employee Securities Incentive Plan, and he 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.

July 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this announcement that relates to the July 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bullabulling Gold Project is extracted from the Minerals 260 Limited ASX announcement titled "Bullabulling Resource Increases to 6.2Moz" dated 8 July 2026. The announcement is available at www.minerals260.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource Estimate in the previous announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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

- "Drilling Supports Bullabulling Resource Upgrade Potential" dated 4 May 2026
- "Bullabulling Drilling Continues to Support Resource Growth" dated 9 June 2026
- "Bullabulling Drilling Extends Gold Mineralisation at Depth" dated 25 June 2026
- "Bullabulling Resource Increases to 6.2Moz" dated 8 July 2026
- "Next Phase of Exploration at Bullabulling Gold Project" dated 3 August 2026

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

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements relating to the Bullabulling Gold Project. 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)
BBRD0009	RC/DD	299541	6567782	449	390.6	-60	90	Assays Pending			
BBRD0306	RC/DD	299529	6566680	398	270	-80	90	Assays Pending			
BBRD0378	RC/DD	299368	6565933	434	336	-62	90	Assays Pending			
BBRD0498*	RC/DD	299436	6567680	442	457	-65	90	372.2	379.1	6.8	0.88
								383	385.0	2	0.86
								390	392	2	0.79
								401	402	1	0.77
								408	409	1	2.06
								421	424	3	0.66
								432.3	433	0.8	0.81
BBRD0538	RC/DD	299493	6566330	364	300	-80	270	Assays Pending			
BBRD0543	RC/DD	299530	6566340	366	246	-76	90	Assays Pending			
BBRD0546	RC/DD	299305	6566382	440	408	-60	90	Assays Pending			
BBRD0636	RC/DD	305253	6562682	427	380	-60	350	302	306.6	4.6	0.77
								311	312	1	0.90
								321.2	322	0.8	1.49
								334	338	4	2.16
BBRD0637	RC/DD	305171	6562666	430	410.6	-62	350	209	210	1	0.77
								223	228	5	0.50
								233	234	1	0.73
								340	343	3	1.00
								349	351	2	1.00
								356	364	8	0.85
								384	389	5	2.38
BBRC0638	RC	299295	6566130	432	316	-65	90	124	125	1	0.69
								133	135	2	1.72
								153	154	1	0.68
								165	170	5	2.89
								175	176	1	0.52
								181	187	6	2.84
								incl. 1m @ 11.7g/t Au from 181m			
								192	194	2	0.61
								203	204	1	0.51
								211	212	1	0.52
								240	247	7	2.72
								incl. 1m @ 10.7g/t Au from 245m			
								255	256	1	0.81
								303	304	1	0.79
BBRC0639	RC	299785	6567885	440	250	-60	90	45	54	9	1.01
								66	67	1	0.8
								79	81	2	1.22
								97	102	5	0.93
								109	111	2	0.89
								154	160	6	0.78
								193	195	2	0.72
BBRC0654	RC	299480	6568230	442	389	-60	90	226	227	1	0.74
								232	233	1	1.11
								262	263	1	0.69
								299	303	4	4.14
								incl. 1m @ 10.2g/t Au from 300m			
								312	313	1	2.35

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)
								325	328	3	0.91
								340	341	1	0.8
								347	349	2	0.61
								352	353	1	0.63
								374	375	1	0.59
								378	382	4	0.59
BBRC0655	RC	299630	6565380	422	203	-60	90	39	40	1	1.49
								58	62	4	0.89
								66	73	7	0.59
								76	77	1	0.7
								95	96	1	1.98
								109	110	1	1.2
BBRC0656	RC	299774	6567930	440	222	-60	90	56	57	1	1.05
								64	66	2	0.75
								86	87	1	0.64
								88	89	1	0.72
								97	98	1	0.58
								106	107	1	0.65
								111	116	5	0.59
								177	178	1	0.71
								185	186	1	0.55
								188	189	1	0.72
								195	196	1	0.87
BBRC0657	RC	300220	6568230	447	203	-60	90	203	207	4	0.58
								Assays pending			
BBRC0658	RC	299921	6567880	445	160	-65	90	41	42	1	0.62
								56	64	8	2.96
								incl. 1m @ 13.3g/t Au from 62m			
								75	76	1	0.55
								82	84	2	0.57
								90	91	1	0.72
								111	117	6	0.88
								131	132	1	1.77
								143	144	1	1.52
BBRC0659	RC	299757	6567980	440	240	-65	90	52	54	2	0.58
								65	68	3	0.62
								75	81	6	0.70
								99	100	1	1.64
								112	113	1	0.96
								135	138	3	1.62
								149	153	4	0.70
								158	159	1	0.64
								161	162	1	0.77
								173	174	1	0.57
BBRD0660*	RC/DD	299790	6570942	435	324.4	-67	90	181	192	11	0.71
								156	157	1	0.50
BBRD0669	RC/DD	299490	6566315	365	120	-60	270	Assays Pending			
BBRD0682	RC/DD	299652	6567880	438	323.2	-80	90	234	239	5	2.97
								incl. 1m @ 11.9g/t Au from 234m			
								257.7	258.0	0.3	1.27
								262	263	1	0.52
								280.8	281.3	0.5	0.60

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)
								288.6	296.5	7.9	1.08
								307	308.7	1.7	0.75
BBRC0688	RC	299795	6567779	441	220	-60	90	36	48	12	1.08
								56	57	1	0.65
								86	87	1	0.54
								91	98	7	0.92
								179	183	4	1.50
								189	191	2	1.86
								196	199	3	1.21
BBRC0689	RC	299776	6567680	438	214	-60	90	Assays Pending			
BBRD0693	RC/DD	299396	6567925	441	450	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0696	RC	299545	6568340	442	390	-60	90	210	211	1	1.90
								235	240	5	0.72
								260	265	5	1.49
								289	290	1	0.52
								303	304	1	0.75
								315	317	2	0.74
								329	337	8	0.64
								348	349	1	0.66
								358	362	4	0.51
								365	366	1	0.73
								379	380	1	0.68
								109	110	1	0.63
BBRC0697	RC	299690	6567365	433	270	-60	90	117	118	1	0.63
								127	129	2	0.87
								140	143	3	0.67
								208	209	1	4.69
BBRC0698	RC	299791	6567330	433	234	-65	90	54	60	6	1.23
								67	68	1	0.60
								93	94	1	0.55
								101	102	1	0.59
								128	129	1	1.03
								169	172	3	0.52
								176	181	5	0.84
								191	192	1	0.59
BBRC0699	RC	299892	6567280	434	204	-60	90	36	56	20	1.16
								60	78	18	0.58
								84	85	1	0.66
								100	103	3	0.53
								107	108	1	0.53
								111	112	1	0.56
								152	153	1	1.01
BBRD0701	RC/DD	299199	6565990	455	460.2	-55	90	Assays pending			
BBRD0702	RC/DD	299436	6568140	440	468.6	-60	90	248	249	1	0.57
								257	258	1	0.69
								260	261	1	0.7
								263	264	1	0.5
								265	266	1	0.59
								292	293	1	0.76
								352	353	1	0.66
								361	362	1	0.51
								364	365	1	0.52

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)
								375	377	2	1.12
								394	395	1	0.5
								Assays pending			
BBRC0703*	RC	299640	6568430	443	312	-80	90	177	185	8	0.78
								190	193	3	0.83
								209	212	3	2.13
								218	219	1	0.75
								223	224	1	0.57
								230	231	1	0.84
								244	245	1	1.85
								279	280	1	0.52
								282	283	1	0.63
								289	290	1	1.36
BBRD0704*	RC/DD	305066	6562685	432	369	-60	353	185.5	186.5	1	1.19
								262	264	2	0.82
								320.0	326	6	1.20
								339.6	344.7	5.1	1.10
								352	357.2	5.1	0.70
BBRD0705*	RC/DD	305013	6562667	430	457.4	-60	350	254.4	257	2.6	0.84
								276.7	283	6.3	1.74
								307.4	309	1.6	1.03
								316.0	317	1	0.86
								322	337	15	1.25
								341	357.5	16.5	1.72
								incl. 1m @ 18.1g/t Au from 352m			
								385.9	389.0	3.1	5.38
BBRC0706	RC	299743	6569738	443	222	-63	90	incl. 1m @ 16.2g/t Au from 388m			
								198	202	4	0.99
								213	215	2	1.11
								219	220	1	1.93
BBRC0707	RC	299772	6569879	442	264	-60	90	108	112	4	0.65
								172	173	1	2.34
								209	210	1	0.62
								211	212	1	0.56
								217	227	10	0.63
								242	243	1	0.66
BBRC0708	RC	299580	6567475	433	253	-60	90	251	258	7	0.93
								162	169	7	0.77
								194	197	3	1.43
								204	205	1	0.50
								214	216	2	1.39
BBRC0709	RC	299844	6567830	442	190	-60	90	230	231	1	0.63
								14	17	3	1.81
								29	30	1	1.03
								41	42	1	0.64
								46	47	1	1.42
								55	57	2	0.73
								69	70	1	0.66
								89	92	3	0.55
								110	111	1	0.78
								140	141	1	0.52
								149	150	1	0.92

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)
								157	159	2	0.79
BBRC0710	RC	299852	6567930	441	192	-60	90	36	37	1	0.67
								44	45	1	0.50
								115	116	1	0.54
								124	133	9	0.50
								140	142	2	0.81
								148	153	5	1.30
								168	170	2	1.02
BBRC0711	RC	300050	6568080	447	102	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0712	RC	299897	6568030	443	174	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0713	RC	299886	6567780	441	162	-60	90	19	20	1	0.54
								26	28	2	0.67
								44	55	11	1.03
								71	78	7	1.24
								84	85	1	0.53
								121	125	4	0.51
								131	135	4	0.60
								141	143	2	0.64
BBRC0714	RC	300225	6563895	416	210	-60	45	164	165	1	0.54
								178	190	12	1.39
BBRC0715	RC	300658	6563534	416	252	-60	45	141	142	1	1.16
								146	147	1	0.77
								163	165	2	4.40
								177	178	1	0.68
BBRC0716	RC	299890	6568380	448	252	-58	90	208	209	1	0.50
								38	45	7	0.63
								85	87	2	2.11
								116	117	1	0.55
								142	148	6	1.18
								156	159	3	1.70
								165	166	1	0.56
								172	191	19	1.47
								incl. 1m @ 10.1g/t Au from 178m			
								208	212	4	0.80
BBRC0717	RC	300383	6567192	436	318	-60	77	216	217	1	0.59
								231	232	1	0.54
								Assays pending			
								Assays pending			
								Assays pending			
								Assays pending			
								Assays pending			
BBRC0720	RC	299491	6565630	436	232	-60	90	39	42	3	0.67
								49	50	1	1.07
								55	56	1	0.59
								66	68	2	0.89
								113	114	1	0.71
								118	119	1	0.71
								126	131	5	0.79
								166	167	1	0.54
BBRC0721	RC	299820	6564683	421	208	-60	90	210	211	1	0.96
BBRC0722	RC	300150	6570505	439	214	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0723	RC	301252	6563220	417	238	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0724	RC	301311	6563053	415	226	-60	45	Assays pending			

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)
BBRC0725	RC	301423	6562940	413	292	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0726	RC	301536	6562826	413	208	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0730	RC	299650	6567230	430	246	-56	90	136	138	2	0.68
								148	150	2	15.58
								incl. 1m @ 30.5g/t Au from 149m			
								160	161	1	0.62
								172	186	14	0.94
								192	193	1	3.62
								206	209	3	0.93
BBRC0731	RC	299617	6567480	433	258	-60	90	122	124	2	1.47
								140	141	1	0.66
								146	151	5	1.44
								157	158	1	0.50
								188	189	1	0.53
								190	191	1	0.62
								220	221	1	1.35
								257	258	1	0.85
BBRC0732	RC	299783	6567574	436	221	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0733	RC	299600	6567680	436	300	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0734	RC	299540	6565675	427	252	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0735	RC	300100	6569940	447	312	-70	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0736	RC	300198	6569543	450	252	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0737	RC	300005	6571066	433	150	-78	105	Assays pending			
BBRC0738	RC	300183	6570340	438	60	-70	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0739	RC	299939	6571540	432	162	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0740	RC	299520	6565179	432	252	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0741	RC	300020	6571540	432	264	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0742	RC	300101	6571540	432	216	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0743	RC	300265	6571940	431	156	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0744	RC	300020	6571940	429	312	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0745	RC	299859	6571940	429	216	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBDD0060	DD	300080	6568630	460	160	-60	90	33	34	1	2.06
								55	60.5	5.5	1.74
								inc. 0.7m @ 10.2 g/t Au from 56.6m			
								70.8	71.6	0.8	0.61
								98	103	5	0.89
								108	112	4	1.86
								118	128.5	10.5	1.33
BBDD0066	DD	299657	6567480	433	279.5	-60	90	49	50	1	0.83
								58	61	3	0.85
								79	80	1	0.51
								97	100.3	3.3	1.87
								114.4	116	1.6	0.95
								120	123	3	0.51
								124.8	132	7.3	0.55
								148	149.1	1.1	0.59
								164	166	2	1.34
								173	175	2	0.79
								180	181	1	0.56
								191	192	1	0.89
								196	196.8	0.8	0.67
								231	232	1	0.71

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)
BBDD0067	DD	299763	6566232	427	24.4	-70	90	15.7	23.5	7.8	8.99
								inc. 2.1m @ 30.4 g/t Au from 17.0m			
BBDD0068	DD	299579	6566284	373	16	-90	90	4.9	5.5	0.6	1.10
								12	15	3	1.22
BBDD0070	DD	299810	6567430	434	60	-60	90	39	47	8	1.04
								54	55	1	0.58
BBDD0071	DD	300000	6568230	448	150	-60	90	28	29.8	1.8	3.10
								42	44	2	1.40
								52	59	7	0.62
								83	84	1	0.86
								85	86	1	0.52
								89	94	5	0.51
								110	119	9	0.64
								133.9	135	1.1	0.76
								137	137.8	0.8	0.65
								143	143.7	0.7	0.84
BBDD0072	DD	299945	6568330	450	165	-60	90	57	61	4	0.76
								66.4	69.4	3.1	0.93
								78.7	84.7	6	0.61
								88	88.4	0.4	6.81
								106	111	5	0.89
								115	116	1	1.11
								120.7	121.4	0.7	1.48
								151	156	5	0.59
BBDD0073	DD	300105	6568730	460	100	-60	90	18	19	1	1.41
								34	36	2	0.73
								41	45	4	1.68
								69	70.8	1.8	0.92
								75	78	3	0.51
								82.5	83.1	0.6	0.56
								86.5	98.6	12.1	0.86
BBDD0074	DD	300100	6568492	454	135	-60	90	33	33.4	0.4	4.30
								37	45	8	0.95
								57	59	2	0.99
								63	66.2	3.2	0.94
								81.1	85	3.9	2.23
								94	96.1	2.1	1.92
								100	101	1	0.78
								107	108	1	0.70
BBDD0075	DD	300965	6567339	443	351	-60	77	Assays Pending			
BBDD0076	DD	299731	6567830	440	10.7	-55	90	Assays Pending			
BBDD0077	DD	299735	6567830	440	250.5	-55	90	67.0	80	13.1	1.63
								inc. 1.0m @ 13.7 g/t Au from 67.4m			
								86.5	87.8	1.3	0.77
								107	108	1	0.85
								119	120	1	0.52
								130	131	1	0.80
								149	151	2	3.85
								185	186	1	0.70
								192	193	1	5.21
								inc. 0.3m @ 15.9 g/t Au from 192m			

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)
								200	203	3	0.59
								210	211	1	0.53
								214	216	2	0.60
								223	226.4	3.4	4.94
								inc. 0.6m @ 24.2 g/t Au from 225.8m			
								231.0	232	1	1.37
								234.7	235	0.3	0.63
BBGT009*	DD	300245	6567925	442	150.5	-55	224.3	Assays Pending			
BBGT011	DD	300138	6567169	434	180	-55	334	12	13	1	4.65
								44.8	57.8	13.0	1.34
								inc. 0.6m @ 19.9 g/t Au from 44.8m			
								75	76	1	20.60
								inc. 1.0m @ 20.6 g/t Au from 75.0m			
								80.9	86	5.1	0.53
								88	88.5	0.5	0.95
BBGT012	DD	300271	6568804	454	160.2	-55	228	64.5	70.7	6.2	0.55
BBGT013	DD	300049	6568908	456	150	-55	188	65	66	1	3.17
								70	78.7	8.7	0.55
								93	98	5	0.51
								103	106	3	1.37
								110	117.3	7.3	1.46
								125	126.5	1.5	1.01
								133.5	138.9	5.4	0.63
STDD001	DD	300150	6567530	438	51	-60	90	Assays Pending			
STDD002	DD	300100	6567530	440	70.5	-60	90	Assays Pending			
STDD004	DD	300020	6567530	439	110	-60	90	Assays Pending			
STDD005	DD	299980	6567530	437	126	-60	90	Assays Pending			
STDD006	DD	299940	6567530	436	140	-60	90	Assays Pending			

*Drilling results included in the July 2026 MRE

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

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <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>	The Bullabulling Mineral Resource estimate is based on 137 diamond core holes (NQ, HQ and PQ diameter) for a total of 20,302.3m, 76 RC pre-collars with diamond tails for 22,025.7m, and 6,020 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes (5.5" face-sampling hammer) for a total of 465,841.6m, drilled between 1985 and 2026 by various companies. This is a subset of the project database which comprises approximately 12,850 holes for a total of 698,000m, including AC, RAB and auger holes which were only utilised for geological interpretation where appropriate data was available. Approximately 65% of the holes used for estimation were drilled pre-2010 Minerals 260 Limited RC samples were collected by the metre from the drill rig in calico bags via a cone splitter with a bulk coarse reject sample collected in buckets and poured on the ground. 2–5 kg samples were collected from each metre of RC drilling with samples typically dry. Rock chips for logging were obtained by sieving a large scoop from each bag. Washed chips were placed into appropriately labelled chip trays. Cyclones regularly cleaned to remove hung-up clays and avoid cross-sample contamination. The coarse reject samples were weighed in small campaigns only, and the weight recorded in an Excel spreadsheet which was later entered into the database. Calico weights are recorded at the laboratory. Diamond core (HQ, NQ and PQ) sampled in intervals of ~1.0 m (with a minimum of 0.3 m) where possible, otherwise intervals less than 1.0 m selected based on geological boundaries. Drill core samples were typically half HQ and NQ. PQ core was reserved for metallurgical sampling. Samples of approximately 10 cm length were selected by the geologist and subject to bulk density measurements using the water displacement method. The core was cut in half parallel to the orientation mark, with one half retained and the other half sent to the laboratory for analysis. AC samples were collected by the metre in their entirety from the drill rig in calico bags. 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. 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. For RC, AC, DD and Auger samples, entire samples were oven dried for 24 hours, weighed and pulverised with 85% <75µm. If the primary sample was larger than 3 kg it was split prior to pulverising. A 50 g charge is collected and subject to fire assay (Au-AA26) and analysed for gold using atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS). Portable x-ray fluorescence (pXRF) determinations were performed to verify litho-geochemistry only using an Olympus Vanta portable analyser, which was regularly calibrated. All collars are initially collected via handheld GPS, with a surveyor to be commissioned to collect final coordinates via a differential global positioning system (GPS) (accuracy ±0.1 m).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Bullabulling Gold Limited (Bullabulling Gold) Sampling techniques are as per Minerals 260, other than the below: RC samples coarse reject sample collected in plastic mining bags. The coarse reject samples were weighed, and the weight recorded in a field book which was later entered into the database. Magnetic susceptibility was measured using a model KT-10 portable magnetic susceptibility metre with readings taken at 1 m intervals. Portable x-ray fluorescence (pXRF) determinations were performed to verify litho-geochemistry only using a PAS XL3t 950s GOLDD+ portable analyser, which was regularly calibrated. All collars surveyed by Fugro Spatial Solutions or ABIMS by differential global positioning system (GPS) (accuracy ± 0.1 m). Historical (pre-2000) Similar sampling practices with a riffle splitter utilised for RC sampling. No information is available on the sample preparation practices. Gold analysis was by a mixture of methods (fire assay and acid digest, acid digest only and bottle roll), followed by AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	<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>	Drilling techniques from 1974 to 2026 includes: Aircore (AC) – standard 3.5" AC drill bit Rotary air blast (RAB) – standard 4.25" drill bit RC – 5.5" with face sampling hammer NQ2 DD core, standard tube HQ3 DD core, standard tube PQ3 DD core, standard tube. Auger – standard 3.5" auger drill bit AC and RAB holes were used to inform geological interpretations only in the resource estimate where appropriate data was available, or sterilisation programs. The drilling was typically aligned at -60° to the east, which is appropriate given the strike and dip of the mineralisation. The bulk of the drilling is RC with DD holes completed for bulk density determinations and metallurgical testing. Holes were drilled on a nominal 35 m x 75 m grid spacing historically, with 40m x 40m by Minerals 260. RC drillholes range in depth from 1 m to 348 m, averaging 59 m. Bullabulling Gold DD holes range in depth from 136 m to 573.5 m, averaging 355 m. DD holes were drilled directly from surface or from base of RC pre-collars. All Bullabulling Gold, DD core was oriented where possible using an ACT REFLEX (ACT II RD) tool. All Minerals 260 DD core is oriented with an Axis orientation tool. It is unknown how historical drill core was oriented and is assumed to be to industry standards.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	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). Analysis of historical results yielded an average recovery of 97%. For DD core, recovery was measured and recorded for every metre in Micromine Field Marshal software (Bullabulling Gold) or validated Excel logging software (M260 2025) and GeoBank (M260 2026 onwards). Diamond core recoveries averaged 99% for historical core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	There is no recovery information available for the historical drilling. Minerals 260 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. 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.
	<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>	No relationship between sample recovery and grade was noted.
Logging	<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>	For RC and AC drilling, geological logging was undertaken on chip samples at 1 m intervals with lithology, oxidation strength, mineralogy, grainsize, texture, colour, vein infill and percentage, metal sulphide percentage and alteration type and strength recorded. Geological logging, structural measurements, rock-quality designation (RQD) and recovery measurements were carried out on DD core. DD core was photographed wet and dry. Basic geology and colour logs were collected for auger samples. XRF determinations of lithophile elements nickel and chromium were utilised to confirm the visual identification of ultramafic or komatiitic units (Bullabulling Gold only).
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	The logging was quantitative, based on visual field estimates
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes were logged from start to finish and all logging was done with sufficient detail to meet the requirements of resource estimation and mining studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	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.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	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 samples was collected for some AC programs. Auger samples were hand sieved with ~100g of the -2mm component collected in brown paper geochemistry bags.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Sample preparation followed industry best practice standards and was conducted by internationally recognised laboratories including ALS (2025-current), Amdel, Jinning, Genalysis (2010-2014) and A.C.E. Laboratories Kalgoorlie and Broken Hill Minerals Southern Cross laboratory (pre-2010). Sample preparation included oven drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to 80% passing 75 µm.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1 in 20 on average. A proportion of pulp duplicates were re- submitted for assay and then assayed by an umpire laboratory. Subsampling is performed during the preparation stage according to the laboratory's internal protocols.
	<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>	Measures taken to ensure representative drill samples included: Regular cleaning of cyclones and sampling equipment to prevent contamination Statistical comparison of field and laboratory duplicates, standards and blanks Statistical comparison of anomalous composite assays versus average of follow up 1 m assays.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Historical All Bullabulling Gold field data was manually collected, entered into Micromine Field Marshall software, validated in Micromine, and loaded into a commercial database (GBIS). All electronic data was routinely backed up. Data was exported as csv files for processing by several different software packages. No information is available on the historical data management and is assumed to be done to industry standards. Minerals 260 Data is collected and entered into validated Excel spreadsheets (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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	There was no requirement to adjust assay data.
Location of data points	<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> <i>Specification of the grid system used</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</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. Bullabulling Gold All collars were surveyed by Fugro Spatial Solutions or ABIMS by differential GPS (accuracy $\pm 0.1\text{m}$). A campaign of differential GPS surveys of surviving historical collars was undertaken by Fugro and results compared with the inherited database. Results indicated that the location data for historical drilling is accurate. Almost all drilling was subject to gyroscopic survey. No downhole surveys were undertaken on vertical holes. From January 2011 to April 2014, continuous downhole surveys were performed mainly in-rod by gyroscopic technique on the bulk of RC drillholes (85%). A proportion (13%) were surveyed down open hole. 24 holes where downhole surveys were unable to be performed relied on collar survey data for downhole traces. Historical Very few of the historical RC drillholes have downhole surveys and therefore rely on collar information. Historical DD holes have downhole survey information based on Eastman camera surveys, with minimal hole deviation noted. Collar surveys were completed by Spectrum Surveys and Datum Surveys using an unknown survey instrument. Coordinates were resurveyed to ensure accuracy, with Datum Survey data given preference, where available. Minerals 260 All AC, RC and DD collars are initially surveyed with handheld GPS (accuracy $\pm 5\text{m}$), 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. Auger coordinates are surveyed with handheld GPS (accuracy $\pm 5\text{m}$) in GDA94/MGA only. Downhole surveys for all holes are conducted with a True North Seeking Gyro, which is regularly calibrated.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Historical Drilling of the main 7 km north-south Bullabulling mineralised trend was completed along a set of east-west trending sections. The section spacing typically ranges from 20 m x 20 m apart to 35 m x 75 m apart. Preliminary drilling of the northwest-southeast oriented portion of the mineralised trend over a strike length of 2 km was undertaken on east-west

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sections. From January 2013, infill drilling of the northwest-southeast oriented trend along the Kraken areas was completed on northeast-southwest trending sections orthogonal to the mineralised trend. Section spacing was maintained at 35 m x 75 m. Areas were classified as Indicated where there is infill drilling at 20–40 m along strike and 20 m on section and where the geological and grade continuity are robust. Areas with drill spacing 40–80 m along strike and/or along section were classified as Inferred. All laterite material was set to Inferred as the drilling is predominantly historical. Minerals 260 Infill and step out drilling is conducted at 40m along section and 40 to 50m along strike. Exploration holes are completed on an 160 x 160m spacing initially, with infill holes drilled pending results.
	<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>	The section spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity necessary to support the resource classifications applied. The spacing of holes is considered of sufficient density to provide an "Indicated" or "Inferred" classification under the JORC Code (2012).
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Historical No sample compositing was applied to historical drilling. Minerals 260 For intervals deemed to have a low potential of mineralisation based on surrounding data, samples are composited to 4m samples with the 1m samples retained. Samples are scooped off the drill pad and placed into a calico. If results are anomalous, the 1m samples are sent for analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Historical Bullabulling Gold's RC and DD core samples were collected from drill site and delivered by the company to either to ALS or Amdel in Kalgoorlie following standard chain of custody procedures. Core prepared for metallurgical testwork was stored at site and then freighted to ALS' metallurgical facility in Perth. Pulp samples are boxed and stored at site in locked sea containers. There is no available information on the historical sample security which is assumed to be done to industry standards. Minerals 260 RC, 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.
Audits or reviews	<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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Bullabulling Project comprises: The following tenements 100%-owned by Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd (BOPL) and Minerals 260 Holdings Pty Ltd, which are wholly owned subsidiaries of Minerals 260 Limited: 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). 14 Exploration Licence Applications (E15/2112, E15/2150, E15/2156, E15/2165, E15/2168, E15/2170, E15/2172, E15/2176, E15/2182, E15/2183, E15/2184, E15/2185, E15/2186, E15/2187). 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). 25 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, L15/499, L15/503, L15/505, L15/507, L15/509, L15/511). 17 Miscellaneous Licence Applications (L15/510, 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, L15/539). 15 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, P15/7011, P15/7012). 5 Prospecting Licence Applications (P15/6971, P15/6972, P15/6973, P15/6993, P15/7010). The 26 Prospecting Licences subject to an option agreement are held by Belararox Limited (P15/6427, P15/6474 to P15/6492, P15/6559 to P15/6564). The following tenements held by Bullabulling Operations No. 2 Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Minerals 260, in Joint Venture with Geko Explore Pty Ltd: 80% owned: 2 granted Mining Licences (M15/467, M15/1083). 7 granted Exploration Licences (E15/1561, E15/1569, E15/1591, E15/1606, E15/1607, E15/2087, E15/2107). 9 granted Prospecting Licences (P15/6930, P15/6931, P15/6932, P15/6933, P15/6934, P15/6935, P15/6936, P15/6937, P15/6938). 60% owned: 1 granted Exploration Licence (E15/1612). 9 granted Mining Licences (M15/59, M15/549, M15/826, M15/901, M15/1035, M15/1260, M15/1454, M15/1791, M15/1807). 7 granted Prospecting Licences (P15/6363, P15/6375, P15/6376, P15/6939, P15/6940, P15/6941, P15/6877). The tenement package forms a largely contiguous, 1,187 km² area located ~65 km southwest of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. Several tenements are subject to royalties: 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). Vox Royalty Australia Pty Ltd – A\$10/fine ounce (or fine ounce equivalent) of gold produced (post the first 100,000 ounces produced) on M15/503 and M15/1414. The Bullabulling Project is largely contained within the Bullabulling Pastoral Lease owned by Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd. An Access and Compensation Deed has been executed with Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd providing permission to access to the Bullabulling Pastoral Lease. Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd, Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Minerals 260 Holdings Pty Ltd have a Native Title Land Use Agreement in place.
	<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.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Ownership of the Bullabulling Project has changed several times since initial exploration work in the early 1970s. The major work phases included: Western Mining Corporation from 1974 to 1982: 150 RC holes were drilled to the north of the current Phoenix pit. Valiant Consolidated Ltd and Hill Minerals NL joint venture in 1985. Work included magnetic surveys, soil sampling and RC and RAB drilling which led to the discovery of the Bacchus deposit. Central Kalgoorlie Gold Mines NL explored the area north and south of the Great Eastern Highway at the same time focusing on the laterite gold mineralisation. Drilling confirmed the presence of lateritic and primary mineralisation and the existence of the Phoenix deposit. Samantha Gold NL purchased the project in 1993. The drilling database at the time consisted of 6,500 auger, RAB, AC, RC and DD holes. Samantha continued RC drilling focusing on the Bacchus and Phoenix areas. Samantha Gold became Resolute Samantha Limited and then Resolute Limited in 1996. Open pit mining commenced in 1995 and focused on the Bacchus and Phoenix areas. Small pits were also developed in the Hobbit and Dicksons areas exploiting supergene mineralisation. In 2002, Jervois Mining Limited acquired the project from Resolute and commenced a small heap leach operation. Jervois Mining Limited sold the project to Auzex Resources Limited in February 2010. Ongoing exploration was carried out under a joint venture with GGG Resources Plc. By February 2012, 696 holes (mostly RC) totalling 114,259 m had been drilled. Bullabulling Gold Limited was formed in April 2012 following GGG Resources purchase of Auzex Resources 50% interest in the project. A further 69 holes for 10,816 m of mostly RC drilling had been completed by April 2013 including resource updates in 2012 and 2013 and a prefeasibility study in 2013. In September 2014, Norton Gold Fields ("Norton") completed a takeover of Bullabulling Gold who in turn was acquired by Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd in May 2015. Additional exploration and metallurgical drilling and testwork was completed along with a Mineral Resource update, mining studies and environmental surveys.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Bullabulling project is located within the Coolgardie Domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane in the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The greenstone sequences within Coolgardie Domain are bounded by the Zuleika Shear to the east and the Ida Fault to the west. The Kunanalling Shear Zone passes through the middle of the domain. The domain comprises a series of north-south striking mafic, ultramafic, felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks which are extensively metamorphosed from multiple deformation phases ranging from greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism. The stratigraphy is generally dipping 30–40° to the west and is cut by numerous pegmatite/aplite dykes and sills. Variations in dip occur due to folding and occasional faulting. Gold mineralisation is hosted in a continuous sequence of amphibolite which strikes over approximately 8 km. The amphibolites range from hornblende-rich to quartz-rich and overlie an ultramafic basement. The Bullabulling trend is typified by a network of ductile high strain zones and folds that broadly parallel the stratigraphy and are the result of multiple deformation events. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		structures have allowed fluid flow into the amphibolite sequence resulting in the deposition and remobilisation of gold.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length.	Provided in Appendix 1
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Drilling assays have been composited using a weighted average of gold grades, with a 0.5g/t Au cut-off. No top cuts have been applied to grades. The resource cut-off is 0.35g/t Au. Shorter intercepts with higher grades have been reported provided the grade (g/t Au) x thickness (m) is equal or greater than 1. N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The Bullabulling mineralisation parallels the stratigraphy where it dips at between 15° and 60° towards the west, averaging around 30°. Southeast of Kraken, the mineralisation is oriented about an open fold with the stratigraphy and strikes northwest-southeast with mineralisation dipping between 30° and 45° to the southwest. Drilling has been completed perpendicular to mineralisation with most holes orientated to the east and dipping at -60°. The true thickness of mineralisation is estimated at between 85% and 95% of the reported drillhole intercepts, unless otherwise stated.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures in body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All RC and diamond drilling results by Minerals 260 for the Bullabulling project have been reported in Appendix 1.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All other substantive exploration data is reported in this announcement.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Mineral 260 has the following activities planned for 2026:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• RC and DD infill and extensional drilling at main deposit areas. • Initial testing of regional targets. • Sterilisation drilling • Water bore drilling. • Geotechnical and metallurgical drilling and testwork. • Heritage and environmental surveys. • Auger drilling