

Bullabulling Gold Project Drilling Results

Minerals 260 intersects 62m @ 1.1g/t Au

Highlights

- Assay results received from the first 19 holes at the Pheonix deposit from Minerals 260's maiden drilling campaign at the **2.3Moz Bullabulling Gold Project**, including:
 - **62m @ 1.1g/t Au from 158m in BBRC0015, including:**
 - 1m @ 4.5g/t Au from 160m
 - 1m @ 6.6g/t Au from 170m and
 - 1m @ 23.9g/t Au from 191m
 - **35m @ 1.3g/t Au from 143m in BBRC0001, including:**
 - 1m @ 5.6g/t Au from 150m; and
 - 1m @ 22.5g/t Au from 170m
 - **17m @ 1.1g/t Au from 205m in BBRC0001, including:**
 - 1m @ 6.93g/t Au from 205m
 - **17m @ 1.0g/t Au from 246m in BBRC0003, including:**
 - 1m @ 5.1g/t Au from 250m
 - **19m @ 1.0g/t Au from 273m in BBRC0009, including:**
 - 1m @ 10.4g/t from 273m
 - **8m @ 2.3g/t Au from 178m in BBRC0011**
 - **1m @ 12.2g/t from 198m in BBRC0016**
- It is anticipated that these intercepts could potentially **extend the depth of the current Phoenix resource**, which contains 930koz at 1.1g/t gold, with further drilling to test the extent of mineralisation at depth.
- **Six drill rigs (four RC and two Diamond) are on site** with assays pending for 51 holes (see Appendix 1 for further details).
- **70 holes have been completed for 15,264m** of drilling (67 RC holes for 14,646m, 1 RC/DD hole for 320m and 2 DD holes for 298m).
- **Bullabulling Gold Project** is 65km from Kalgoorlie-Boulder in WA, and is located within granted Mining Leases.
- **Minerals 260 initially plans to drill ~80,000m targeting multiple resource extension targets at depth and along strike** as well as infill drilling of the existing 2.3 Moz Mineral Resource Estimate to upgrade confidence classifications.

* True widths of mineralisation are estimated at between 85% and 95% of the reported drillhole intercepts

Management Comment

Minerals 260 Managing Director, Luke McFadyen, said: *"This is a fantastic start to our maiden drilling campaign at the Bullabulling Gold Project and validates the upside potential we see at the Project. These are some of the thickest intercepts in the Project's 35-year history – and we are just getting started, with assays pending for a further 51 holes and six rigs on site. In addition to the better intercepts, results have been very consistent for a large-scale resource like Bullabulling. I look forward to updating the market regularly with future results."*

Details

Minerals 260 Limited ("Minerals 260" or the "Company") (**ASX: MI6**) is pleased to report assay results from the first 19 holes (3,826m) completed as part of its maiden drilling program at the 100%-owned Bullabulling Gold Project ("Project") in Western Australia. The Project hosts a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate ("Mineral Resource" or "MRE") of **60Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 2.3Moz of gold** (Indicated and Inferred, refer to **Table 1** for further details).

An updated Mineral Resource Estimate, which will underpin mining studies, is planned to be released in December 2025.

Drillhole BBRC0015 intercepted 62m @ 1.1g/t Au from 158m, including 1m @ 23.9g/t Au from 191m, on the margins of the existing resource pit (**Figure 1**). It is anticipated this intercept will potentially extend the pit at depth, with the down dip extension to be tested by further drilling.

Due to early access, drilling has focused on depth extensions to the Phoenix deposit in the first month. Phoenix is the largest of the deposits at Bullabulling, containing 930koz at 1.1g/t gold. With all planned rigs now on-site and heritage clearance obtained, holes targeting all areas of the exploration strategy can be drilled (**Figure 2**).

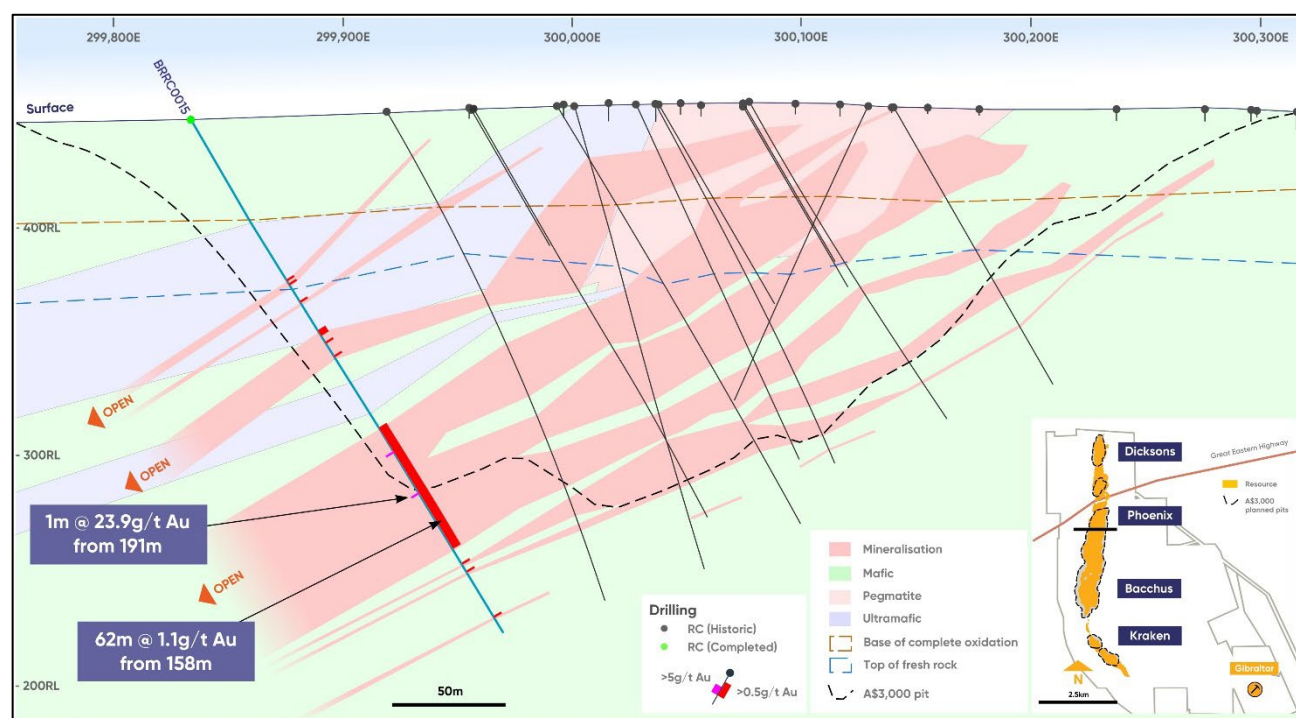


Figure 1 - Section 6568380N showing drilling results from BBRC0015

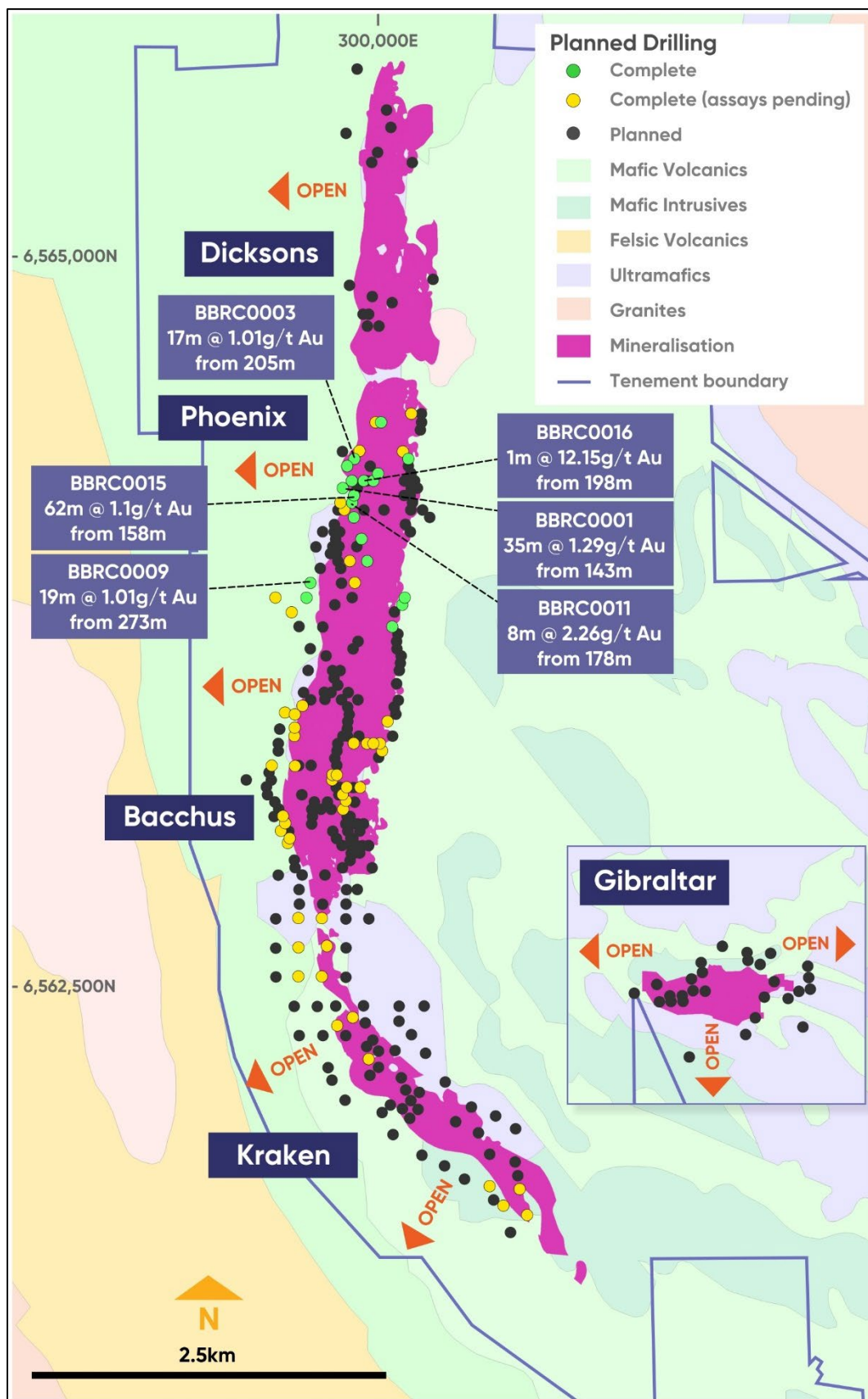


Figure 2 - Planned and completed drilling collar locations

Exploration Strategy

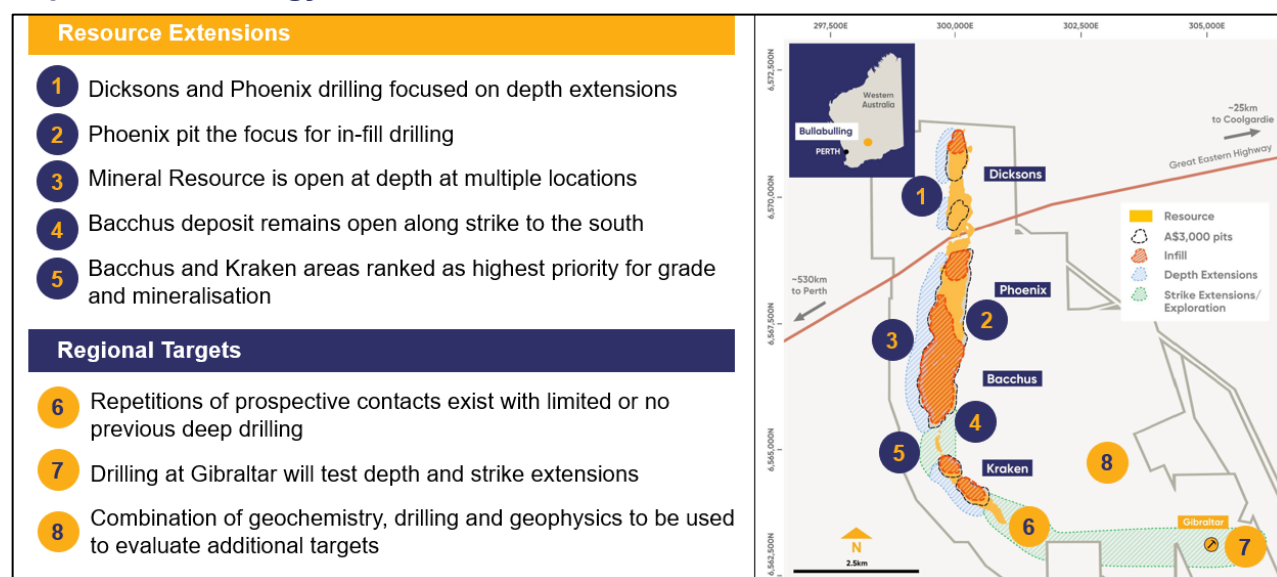


Figure 3 - Bullabulling Gold Project Planned Drilling Areas

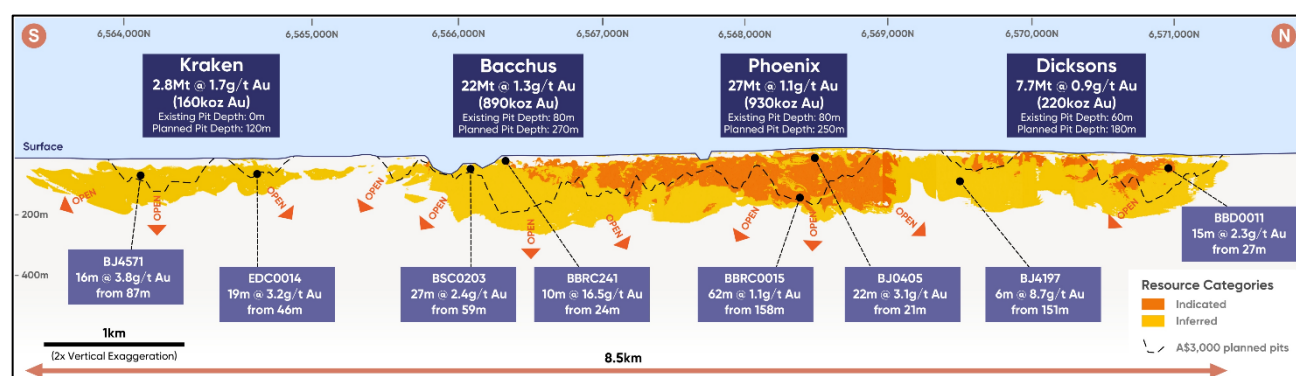


Figure 4 - Bullabulling representative Long-Section showing modelled gold mineralisation

Infill Drilling

Approximately 40% of drilling metres planned are to infill the existing 2.3 Moz resource with the majority of holes located at Bacchus (**Figure 2 and 3**). These holes will target upgrading Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated within the Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) pit shells. Drill spacing will be either 40m x 40m or 50m x 40m, dependent on existing drill spacing.

Strike Extensions

Drilling for strike extensions of the resource will be completed with holes up to 500 metres deep, to confirm the full extent of the mineralisation corridor. Drilling will focus on three high priority areas – (1) between the Bacchus and Kraken deposits (2) from the southern end of Kraken, and (3) Gibraltar (**Figure 5 and 6**).

Depth Extensions

Depth extension drilling will comprise approximately 40% of the drilling program with drill holes testing the entirety of the Mineral Resource's existing 8.5km strike, and the Gibraltar mineralisation a further ~5km away.

Drilling will prioritise the Bacchus and Kraken deposits, which have potential for higher grade gold mineralisation above the existing MRE grade (**Figure 5**).

Planned drilling at Dicksons and Phoenix will focus on the depth extensions of the mineralisation along the western flank of the deposits. The Company has also identified the potential for further stacked mineralised lodes within the footwall, and these will also be targeted.

Gibraltar and Regional Exploration

Drilling will also test the immediate depth and strike extensions of the historically mined Gibraltar deposit located in the southeast of the Project with the aim of defining a Mineral Resource. The Gibraltar mineralisation is not currently included in the 2.3Moz Mineral Resource.

Mineralisation in the region appears spatially associated with contacts between ultramafic and mafic units and several of these targets remain untested by deeper RC/DD drilling, including a number where shallow AC/RAB drilling has returned anomalous gold results (**Figure 6**). Reconnaissance drilling is planned to test these targets which are coincident with magnetic highs interpreted to represent ultramafic units. Additional drilling is also being planned to test auger geochemistry anomalies defined proximal to the Mineral Resource.



Figure 5 - Bacchus-Kraken trend with modelled mineralisation (plan projection) and proposed drill collars

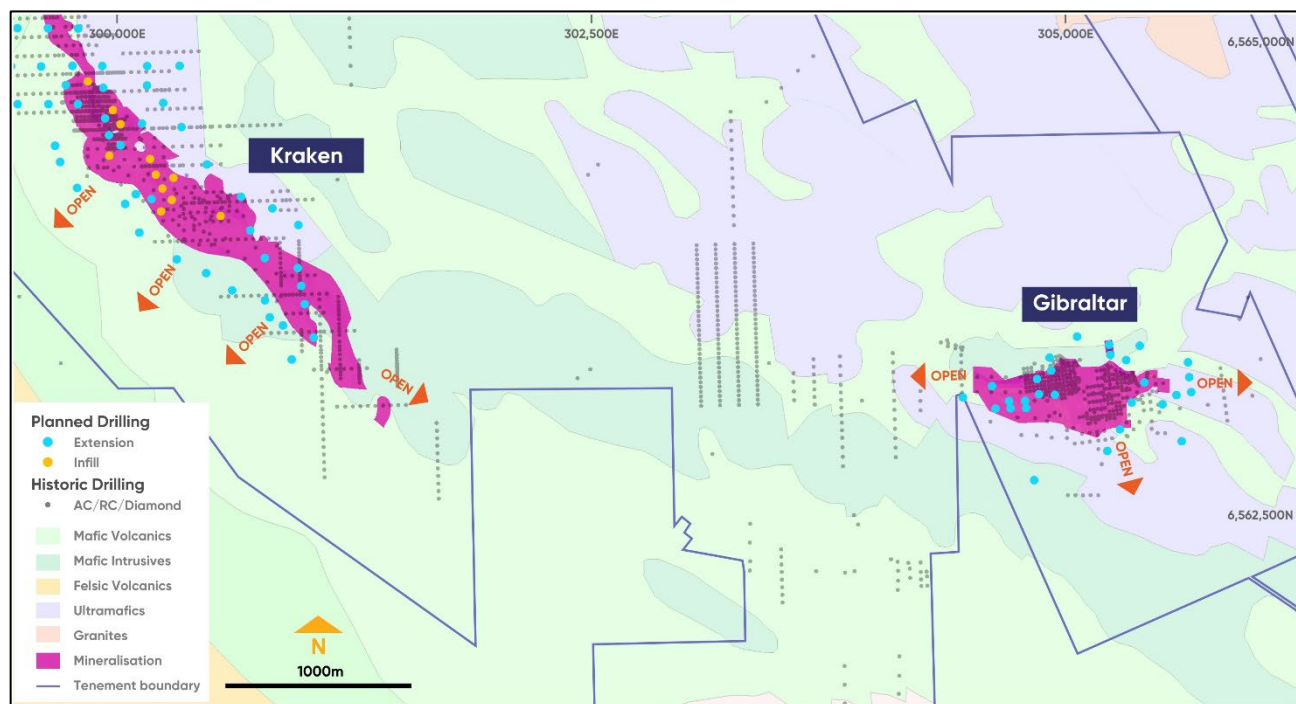


Figure 6 - Kraken–Gibraltar prospect trend with interpreted mineralisation and planned drill collars

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

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Bullabulling Gold Project Overview

Bullabulling presents 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 60Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 2.3Moz of gold (Indicated and Inferred, refer to **Table 1**), on granted mining leases (M15/503, M15/1414, M15/282, M15/554 and M15/552) and is located within a largely contiguous 570sq km tenement package (**Figure 7**).

Bullabulling offers exploration upside, with multiple highly prospective targets at depth and along strike, which could support the plan to grow the Mineral Resource further and will be a focus of exploration drilling by the Company.

Table 1 – Bullabulling Mineral Resource Estimate as of December 2024

By Area	Indicated			Inferred			TOTAL		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces (koz)
NORTH									
Bacchus	8.5	1.2	330	13	1.3	560	22	1.3	890
Dicksons	6.3	0.9	180	1.4	0.9	41	7.7	0.9	220
Phoenix	25	1.1	850	2.0	1.3	82	27	1.1	930
Laterite	-	-	-	1.3	1.1	45	1.3	1.1	45
Pegmatite	-	-	-	0.016	1.1	0.58	0.016	1.1	0.58
Waste	-	-	-	0.084	1.4	3.8	0.084	1.4	3.8
Subtotal North	39	1.1	1,400	18	1.3	730	57	1.1	2,100
SOUTH									
Kraken	-	-	-	2.8	1.7	160	2.8	1.7	160
Laterite	-	-	-	0.048	0.7	1.0	0.048	0.7	1.0
Subtotal South	-	-	-	2.9	1.7	160	2.9	1.7	160
TOTAL	39	1.1	1,400	21	1.3	890	60	1.2	2,300
By Material Type									
NORTH									
Oxide	3.7	1.1	130	1.6	1.1	60	5.3	1.1	189
Transition	11	1.0	350	1.7	1.0	57	12	1.0	410
Primary	25	1.1	880	15	1.3	620	40	1.2	1,500
Subtotal North	39	1.1	1,400	18	1.3	730	57	1.1	2,100
SOUTH									
Oxide	-	-	-	0.34	1.4	15	0.34	1.4	15
Transition	-	-	-	1.1	1.4	50	1.1	1.4	50
Primary	-	-	-	1.4	2.0	91	1.4	2.0	91
Subtotal South	-	-	-	2.9	1.7	160	2.9	1.7	160
TOTAL	39	1.1	1,400	21	1.3	890	60	1.2	2,300

¹ Bullabulling Mineral Resource Estimate (Snowden Optiro, December 2024). 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade and \$3,000 pit shell. Tonnages, grades and ounces have been rounded to two significant figures to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate.

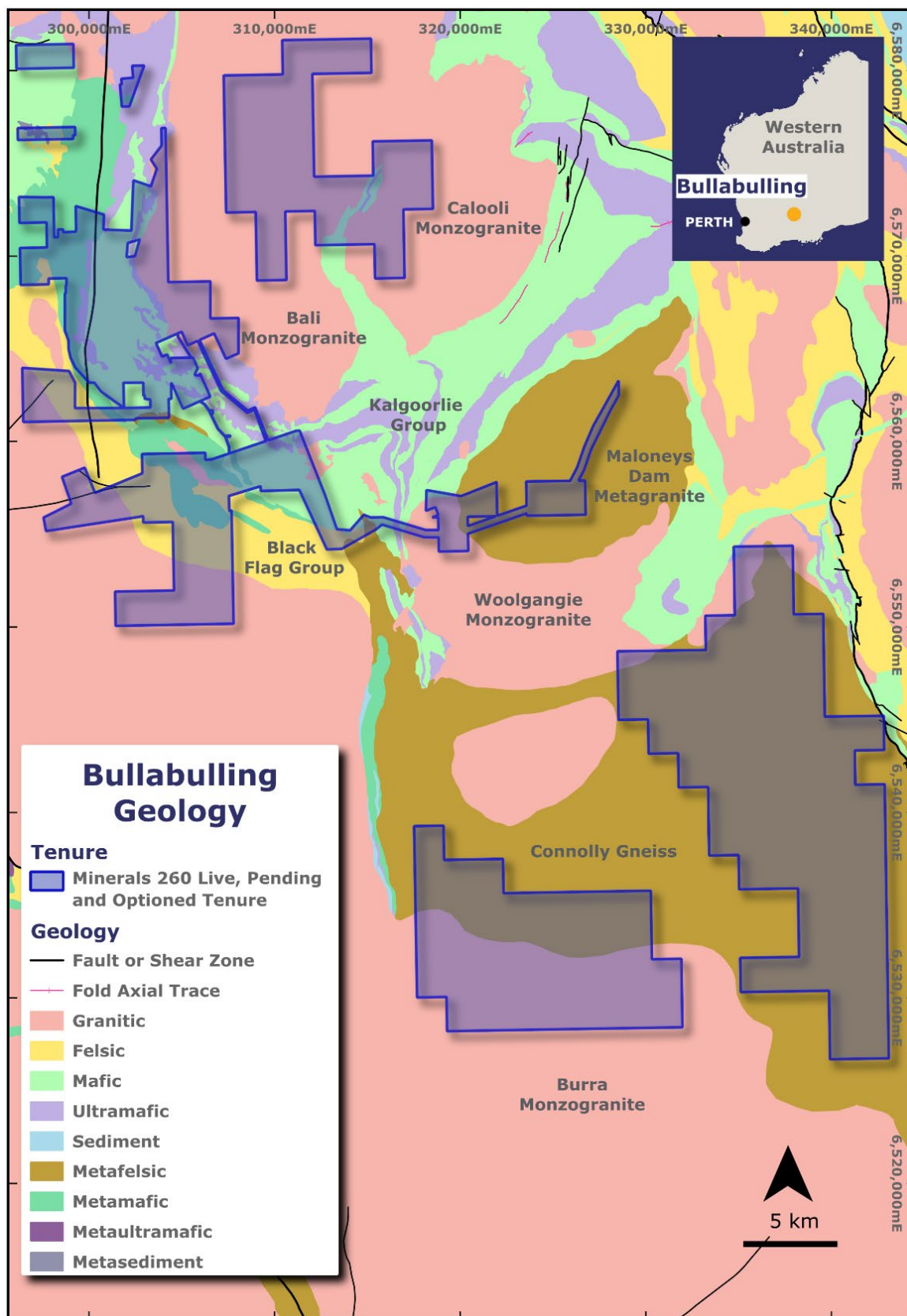


Figure 7 - Bullabulling project tenements and geology

Competent Person Statement

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 "Acquisition of Bullabulling Gold Project" dated 14 January 2025.

The information in this announcement that relates to Historical Exploration Results for the Bullabulling Gold Project is extracted from the Minerals 260 Limited ASX announcement titled "Bullabulling Gold Project Exploration Strategy" dated 12 May 2025.

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

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

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 company. 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 in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hole ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intercepts	
										Gold (>0.5g/t)	
										Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)
BBRC0001	RC	299900	6568482	431	274	-60	90	31	32	1	2.79
								57	58		0.86
								66	68	2	0.92
								92	94	2	0.66
								143	178	35	1.29
								inc. 1m @ 5.6g/t Au from 150m			
								inc. 1m @ 22.5g/t Au from 170m			
								205	222	17	1.09
								inc. 1m @ 6.93g/t Au from 205m			
								226	227	1	1.48
								243	245	2	0.87
								250	254	4	1.37
BBRC0002	RC	299788	6568583	428	310	-60	90	72	73	1	1.46
								76	77	1	0.5
								80	81	1	1.15
								85	86	1	0.61
								185	186	1	0.68
								189	190	1	3.84
								192	193	1	0.77
								201	205	4	0.91
								218	221	3	1.67
								239	240	1	0.53
								253	254	1	0.52
								255	256	1	0.61
								257	258	1	0.5
								260	262	2	0.85
								269	271	2	0.58
BBRC0003	RC	299826	6568618	427	304	-60	90	273	275	2	0.78
								278	279	1	0.54
								282	283	1	1.23
								79	82	3	0.72
								152	157	5	0.64
								163	164	1	0.86
								182	185	3	1.44
								196	199	3	0.83
								210	211	1	0.5
								215	216	1	0.82
BBRC0004	RC	300027	6568881	434	106	-60	90	238	239	1	0.57
								246	263	17	1.01
								inc. 1m @ 5.1/t Au from 250m			
								286	287	1	0.53
								24	25	1	0.51
								27	28	1	0.52
BBRC0005	RC	300209	6568624	436	60	-60	90	29	30	1	0.6
								66	70	4	2.8
BBRC0006	RC	299998	6568531	433	214	-60	90	83	85	2	0.76
								95	97	2	0.61
								27	30	3	0.92
								26	27	1	0.61
								32	33	1	2.77
								37	38	1	0.52
								55	59	4	0.86
								70	71	1	1.01
								80	81	1	1.06
								112	114	2	1.33
								117	118	1	0.51

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)
								121	122	1	0.5
								133	134	1	0.97
								137	138	1	1.16
								142	143	1	0.54
								147	152	5	1.22
								inc. 1m @ 3.7/t Au from 149m			
								157	158	1	0.5
								166	167	1	0.65
								174	177	3	0.69
								200	201	1	0.79
BBRC0007	RC	299967	6568481	428	76	-60	90	52	53	1	0.85
BBRC0008	RC	299822	6568483	458	292	-60	90	67	68	1	0.56
								92	93	1	0.58
								125	126	1	0.7
								143	146	3	0.61
								175	176	1	0.98
								216	217	1	2.13
								220	221	1	1.32
								225	229	4	0.54
								232	244	12	0.8
								247	249	2	0.71
BBRC0009	RC	299541	6567782	449	346	-60	90	252	253	1	0.63
								257	258	1	0.6
								201	202	1	0.65
								273	292	19	1.01
								inc. 1m @ 10.4/t Au from 273m			
								304	305	1	0.66
								322	326	4	0.6
								338	342	4	0.52
								198	199	1	0.82
								207	208	1	1.13
BBRC0010	RC	299516	6567683	534	308	-60	90	217	218	1	1.97
								221	223	2	0.59
								226	228	2	0.75
								273	275	2	0.76
								304	305	1	0.58
								307	308	1	1.57
								87	89	2	2.2
								105	106	1	0.55
BBRC0011	RC	299829	6568333	418	268	-60	90	157	166	9	0.72
								178	186	8	2.26
								205	208	3	2.04
								210	211	1	0.66
								218	219	1	3.19
								33	34	1	0.88
BBRC0012	RC	300181	6567679	454	70	-70	275	13	15	2	1.35
BBRC0013	RC	300098	6567477	440	76	-60	90	36	38	2	0.53
								40	41	1	0.54
								43	44	1	0.74
								56	57	1	1.09
								63	64	1	0.66
BBRC0014	RC	300171	6567630	449	76	-65	275	No significant assays			
BBRC0015	RC	299834	6568374	427	262	-60	90	82	83	1	1.1
								84	85	1	1.09
								93	94	1	0.5
								108	111	3	1.4
								114	115	1	0.98
								121	122	1	0.72

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)
								158	220	62	1.09
								inc. 1m @ 4.5/t Au from 160m			
								inc. 1m @ 6.6/t Au from 170m			
								inc. 1m @ 23.9/t Au from 191m			
								227	228	1	1
								231	232	1	0.72
								254	255	1	0.59
BBRC0016	RC	299765	6568436	451	346	-60	90	93	94	1	1
								121	122	1	0.76
								129	132	3	0.84
								136	137	1	0.64
								155	156	1	0.55
								166	167	1	0.64
								168	169	1	1.39
								172	173	1	0.63
								198	199	1	12.15
								213	214	1	0.7
								229	232	3	0.66
								235	249	14	1.03
								255	256	1	1.04
BBRC0017	RC	299892	6568087	454	118	-60	90	266	267	1	0.6
								47	48	1	1.75
								97	98	1	0.71
BBRC0018	RC	299845	6568241	455	166	-60	90	100	102	2	0.8
								56	60	4	0.81
								97	98	1	0.58
								101	102	1	0.72
								143	149	6	0.55
BBRC0019	RC	299920	6567932	452	154	-60	90	155	156	1	1.01
								159	160	1	0.5
								29	30	1	1.12
								33	34	1	0.57
								58	60	2	5.6
								inc. 1m @ 10.5/t Au from 58m			
								103	105	2	1.4
								122	123	1	0.9
BBRC0020	RC	299846	6567779	448	406	-60	90	125	126	1	0.61
								Assays pending			
BBRC0021	RC	299462	6565480	433	277	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0022	RC	299839	6564803	450	88	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0023	RC	299935	6564504	418	160	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0024	RC	299397	6566030	452	272	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0025	RC	299342	6566184	412	370	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0026	RC	299630	6565083	427	34	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0027	RC	299469	6565282	436	406	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0028	RC	299471	6565083	421	394	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0029	RC	299624	6565480	424	257	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRD0030	RC/DD	299435	6566526	430	320	-60	90	Assays pending (RC pre-collar only)			
BBRC0031	RC	299299	6567685	451	316	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0032	RC	299415	6567584	450	391	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0033	RC	299437	6566732	419	340	-65	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0034	RC	299427	6566780	421	354	-65	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0035	RC	299491	6566932	434	184	-65	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0037	RC	300174	6568681	466	100	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0038	RC	299838	6566676	434	172	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0039	RC	299968	6566681	366	106	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0040	RC	299716	6566462	414	189	-65	75	Assays pending			
BBRC0041	RC	299709	6566461	414	202	-70	75	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)
BBRC0042	RC	299705	6566438	428	208	-65	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0043	RC	299703	6566433	414	208	-80	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0044	RC	299701	6566433	414	232	-90	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0045	RC	299764	6566235	425	130	-70	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0046	RC	299772	6566284	414	160	-70	270			Assays pending	
BBRC0047	RC	299792	6566286	427	178	-70	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0048	RC	299873	6566376	430	136	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0049	RC	299796	6566376	433	154	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0050	RC	299657	6565288	430	316	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0051*	RC	299390	6565998	436	22	-70	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0052	RC	299390	6565998	436	340	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0053	RC	299359	6566126	427	333	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0054	RC	299348	6566077	427	352	-70	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0060	RC	299925	6566684	434	130	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0061	RC	299728	6564748	366	269	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0062	RC	300235	6568938	459	76	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0063	RC	299988	6568880	459	64	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0064	RC	299887	6568693	473	266	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0065	RC	299745	6568330	418	293	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0066	RC	299809	6567930	441	214	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0070	RC	299705	6566461	426	365	-60	275			Assays pending	
BBRC0071	RC	299689	6566430	428	294	-75	270			Assays pending	
BBRC0080	RC	300060	6566838	444	102	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0081	RC	300045	6566626	424	78	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0082	RC	300038	6566714	470	78	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0083	RC	300856	6563500	414	282	-60	45			Assays pending	
BBRC0084	RC	301030	6563442	420	264	-60	45			Assays pending	
BBRC0085	RC	300978	6563624	419	258	-60	45			Assays pending	
BBDD0001	DD	299435	6566526	430	142.1	-60	90			N/A (Metallurgical hole)	
BBDD0002	DD	299767	6566330	428	156.3	-70	90			Assays pending	

* Hole abandoned

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

The table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for the Aston 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 5,530 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes for 335,717 m, 74 diamond core (DD) drillholes for 8,107 m and 27 RC pre-collars with DD tails (RC_DD) for 3,668 m drilled between 1985 and 2023 by various companies. Drilling by Minerals 260 post-dates the resource estimate. Minerals 260 Limited RC samples were collected by the metre from the drill rig in calico bags via a cone splitter with a bulk coarse reject sample collected in buckets and poured on the ground. 2–5 kg samples were collected from each metre of RC drilling with samples typically dry. Rock chips for logging were obtained by sieving a large scoop from each bag. Washed chips were placed into appropriately labelled chip trays. Cyclones regularly cleaned to remove hung-up clays and avoid cross-sample contamination. The coarse reject samples were weighed in small campaigns only, and the weight recorded in an Excel spreadsheet which was later entered into the database. Calico weights are recorded at the laboratory. Diamond core (HQ, NQ and PQ) sampled in intervals of ~1.0 m (with a minimum of 0.3 m) where possible, otherwise intervals less than 1.0 m selected based on geological boundaries. Drill core samples were typically half HQ and NQ. PQ core was reserved for metallurgical sampling. Samples of approximately 10 cm length were selected by the geologist and subject to bulk density measurements using the water displacement method. The core was cut in half parallel to the orientation mark, with one half retained and the other half sent to the laboratory for analysis. For RC and DD samples, entire samples were oven dried for 24 hours, weighed and pulverised with 85% <75µm. If the primary sample was larger than 3 kg it was split prior to pulverising. A 50 g charge is collected and subject to fire assay (Au-AA26) and analysed for gold using atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS). Portable x-ray fluorescence (pXRF) determinations were performed to verify litho-geochemistry only using a Olympus Vanta portable analyser, which was regularly calibrated. All collars are initially collected via handheld GPS, with a surveyor to be commissioned to collect final coordinates via a differential global positioning system (GPS) (accuracy ±0.1 m). Bullabulling Gold Limited (Bullabulling Gold) Sampling techniques are as per Minerals 260, other than the below: RC samples coarse reject sample collected in plastic mining 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 meter with readings taken at 1 m intervals. Portable x-ray fluorescence (pXRF) determinations were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 2025 includes: • Aircore (AC) – standard 3.5" AC drill bit • Rotary air blast (RAB) – standard 4.25" drill bit • RC – 5.5" with face sampling hammer • NQ2 DD core, standard tube • HQ3 DD core, standard tube • PQ3 DD core, standard tube. AC and RAB holes were used to inform geological interpretations only in the resource estimate where appropriate data was available. 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 drilling is visually estimated and recorded for each metre in Micromine Field Marshal (Bullabulling Gold) and validated Excel logging software (Minerals 260). Analysis of historical results yielded an average recovery of 97%. For DD core, recovery was measured and recorded for every metre in Micromine Field Marshal software (Bullabulling Gold) or validated Excel sheets (Minerals 260). Diamond core recoveries averaged 99% for historical core.
	<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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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. Geological logging, structural measurements, rock-quality designation (RQD) and recovery measurements were carried out on DD core. DD core was photographed wet and dry. XRF determinations of lithophile elements nickel and chromium were utilised to confirm the visual identification of ultramafic or komatiitic units (Bullabulling Gold only).
	<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 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.
	<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.
	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		software packages. No information is available on the historical data management and is assumed to be done to industry standards. Minerals 260 Data is collected and entered into validated Excel spreadsheets, validated in Micromine, and loaded into an MX Deposit database where additional checks are performed by an external contractor. Data is exported as an Access database to use in various software packages.
	<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 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. 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
	<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 and DD core 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	<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). 2 granted Exploration Licences (E15/1392 & E15/1485). 6 Exploration Licence Applications (E15/2111, E15/2112, E15/2113, E15/2114, E15/2117, E15/2118). 16 granted General Purpose Leases (G15/47, 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). 1 General Purpose Lease Application (G15/49). 18 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, L15/358, L15/357). 1 Miscellaneous License Application (L15/359). 7 granted Prospecting Licences (P15/6062, P15/6208, P15/6209, P15/6210, P15/6211, P15/6212, P15/6213). 3 Prospecting Licence Applications (P15/6971, P15/6972, P15/6973). 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, ~570 km² area located ~65 km southwest of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. The 26 Prospecting Licences subject to an option agreement are held by Belararox Limited (P15/6427, P15/6474, P15/6475, P15/6476, P15/6477, P15/6478, P15/6479, P15/6480, P15/6481, P15/6482, P15/6483, P15/6484, P15/6485, P15/6486, P15/6487, P15/6488, P15/6489, P15/6490, P15/6491, P15/6492, P15/6559, P15/6560, P15/6561, P15/6562, P15/6563 and P15/6564). All other tenements are 100%-owned by Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd (BOPL), Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd and Minerals 260 Holdings Pty Ltd, which are wholly owned subsidiaries of Minerals 260 Limited. Several tenements are subject to royalties: • Franco Nevada Australia Pty Ltd – 1% gross royalty on all gold produced from M15/282, M15/552 and M15/554 • Vox Royalty Australia Pty Ltd – A\$10/fine ounce (or fine ounce equivalent) of gold produced (post the first 100,000 ounces produced) on M15/503 and M15/1414. The Bullabulling Project is largely contained within the Bullabulling Pastoral Lease owned by Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd. Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd has agreed to transfer the Bullabulling Pastoral Lease to Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd. Subject to obtaining relevant approvals, Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd is the beneficial holder of the Bullabulling Pastoral Lease. An Access and Compensation Deed has been executed with Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd providing permission to access to the Bullabulling Pastoral Lease on completion of the transfer Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd and Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd has a Native Title Land Use Agreement in place. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- 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 structures have allowed fluid flow into the amphibolite sequence resulting in the deposition and remobilisation of gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 0.5g/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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Mineral 260 ¹ has the following activities planned for 2025: • RC and DD infill and extensional drilling at main deposit areas. • Initial testing of regional targets. • Water bore drilling. • Geotechnical and metallurgical drilling and testwork. • Heritage and environmental surveys.