

Bullabulling Gold Project - Drilling Update

Multiple wide intercepts, including 22m @ 3.25g/t, supports existing 2.3Moz resource and deeper drilling confirms continuity of mineralisation at depth

Highlights

Minerals 260's maiden drilling campaign at the **2.3Moz Bullabulling Gold Project** is gaining momentum, with assay results received for a further 55 holes for 12,686m including:

Extensional

- **10m @ 1.3g/t Au from 149m in BBRC0025* (Bacchus), including:**
 - 1m @ 9.1g/t from 152m
- **9m @ 1.2g/t Au from 53m & 8m @ 1.0g/t Au from 70m in BBRC0050* (Kraken)**

Infill

- **17m @ 1.3g/t Au from 170m in BBRC0041* (Bacchus), including:**
 - 1m @ 8.3g/t Au from 173m
- **27m @ 1.6g/t Au from 163m in BBRC0043* (Bacchus), including:**
 - 1m @ 15.0g/t Au from 180m
- **13m @ 4.1g/t Au from 191m in BBRC0044# (Bacchus), including:**
 - 1m @ 23.4g/t Au from 199m

Infill & Extensional

- **22m @ 3.25g/t Au from 162m in BBRC0024* (Bacchus), including:**
 - 8m @ 7.5g/t Au from 176m
- **4m @ 8.28g/t Au from 174m in BBRC0052* (Bacchus)**
- **143 holes have been drilled for 30,367m** (132 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 27,647m, 11 Diamond holes (DD) for 2,400m and 1 RC/DD hole for 320m), with assays reported for 74 holes (see 4 June 2025 ASX announcement) and results for 69 holes are pending.
- Infill drilling results are consistent with historical results and deeper extensional holes have confirmed the **continuity of mineralisation at depth along the entire strike length of the current resource.**
- **Strong potential to extend** the Phoenix (930koz at 1.1g/t Au) and Bacchus (894koz at 1.27g/t Au) deposits at depth.
- **Strike extension drilling** in between Bacchus and Kraken has **confirmed the continuity of mineralisation** between the deposits.
- Updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) remains on track for CYQ4 2025.

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

True widths of mineralisation are estimated at between 70% and 85% of the reported drillhole intercepts

Management Comment

Minerals 260 Managing Director, Luke McFadyen, said: *"The team has made excellent progress in the two-and-a-half months since we commenced drilling at Bullabulling. The 80,000m program is now approximately 40% complete with over 30,000 metres drilled, and our average RC hole depth is 220m, compared to an average RC hole depth previously of just 60m. Our deeper drilling is beginning to support potential growth in the resource as we are finding mineralisation below and along strike from the current resource.*

The results overall have either met or exceeded our expectations. The in-fill drilling is confirming the robustness of the current 2.3Moz Resource and the multiple wide intercepts, including numerous narrower high-grade intervals, which are typical of the Bullabulling style of mineralisation, have highlighted clear opportunities to extend the key Phoenix Deposit at depth while also extending the Kraken Deposit along strike".

Details

Minerals 260 Limited ("Minerals 260" or the "Company") (**ASX: MI6**) is pleased to report assay results from the ongoing drilling program at the Company's 100%-owned Bullabulling Gold Project, 25km west of Coolgardie in Western Australia.

Assays have been received for a further 55 RC holes for 12,686m, comprising infill, depth and strike extension drilling at all deposits within the current MRE.

A total of 143 holes for 30,367m have been completed, out of a planned 80,000m, comprising 11 DD holes for 2,400m, 132 RC holes for 27,647m, and 1 RC/DD hole for 320m (**Figure 1**). See Appendix 1 for a summary of results. Six drill rigs (four RC, two DD) are on site and drilling has commenced at all deposits, including the Gibraltar prospect which is not included in the current MRE.

Drilling continues to support increasing confidence in the existing resource, with infill drilling of footwall mineralisation at the Bacchus deposit intersecting multiple stacked gold lodes, with the deepest lode returning 27m @ 1.6g/t Au from 163m in BBRC0043 and 13m @ 4.1g/t Au from 191m in BBRC0044 (**Figure 2**).

Additional lenses of mineralisation have been intersected outside the pit shell used to constrain the current resource, confirming the geological interpretation and highlighting the potential to increase the resource at depth and along strike. Drilling will continue to test for additional lodes beneath the existing resource pit shells.

Drill hole BBRC0024 on the south-western margin of Bacchus intersected 22m @ 3.25g/t Au from 162m, sitting beneath known mineralisation (**Figure 3**). Multiple other lenses remain poorly defined at depth, with additional drilling planned to test these targets.

Assays from wide spaced, first pass, strike extension drilling between the Bacchus and Kraken deposits have confirmed the continuity of mineralisation between the deposits, with new mineralisation intersected outside of the current resource pit shells (**Figure 4**). Drill hole BBRC0050 intersected 9m @ 1.2g/t Au from 53m and 8m @ 1.0g/t Au from 70m with mineralisation still open at depth (**Figure 6**). Further drilling is planned to infill, step-out and extend targets at Kraken, including testing geophysical and geochemical anomalies.

Other Activities

Auger Drilling

Infill auger drilling at the Gibraltar prospect will commence in July. First pass sampling will be undertaken north of the Gibraltar deposit where no historic surface geochemistry or drilling has been undertaken to date across lithological contacts. Infill sampling will be undertaken to the south to better define drilling targets (**Figure 5**).

Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey (DDIP)

Three DDIP survey lines have been completed over the Bacchus and Kraken deposits to assist with exploration targeting. The survey is designed to detect disseminated sulphides which are potentially associated with gold mineralisation. Results of the survey are yet to be received.

Heritage Survey

A second heritage survey has been completed, with assistance from the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Traditional Owners, clearing access for additional resource and exploration drilling areas, along with existing water infrastructure tenements to support the re-establishment of the bore field. All priority resource and exploration targets have now been surveyed for heritage, with access to all proposed drilling sites cleared.

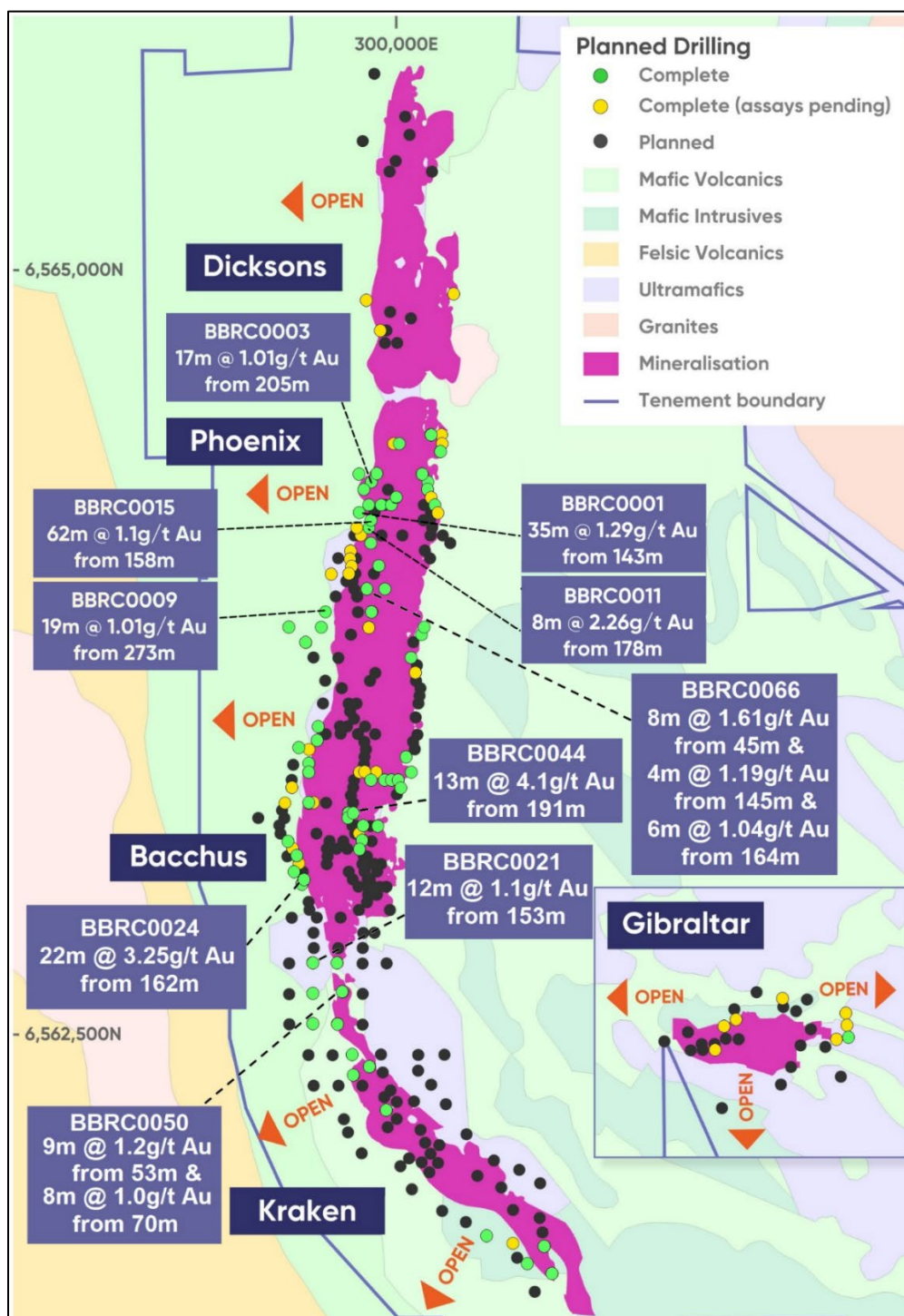


Figure 1 - Planned and completed drilling collar locations

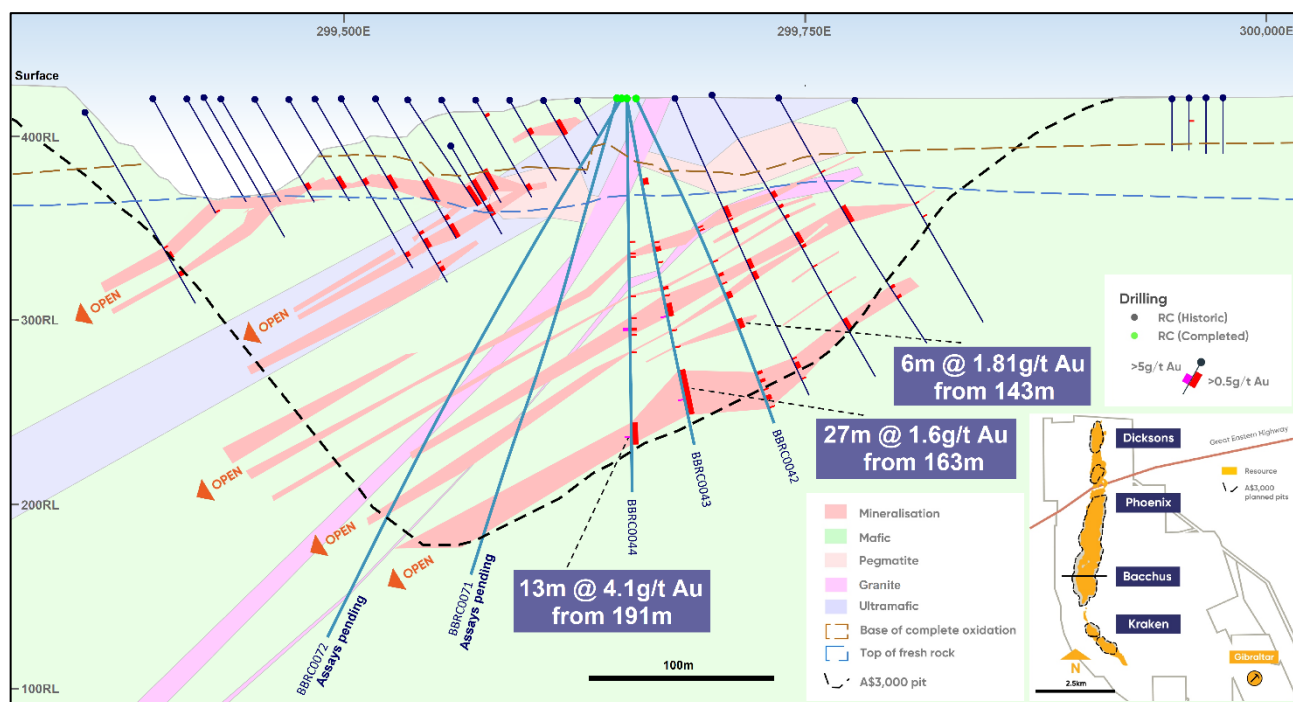


Figure 2 – Section 6566430N showing completed infill drilling with mineralisation extending beneath the current Bacchus pit

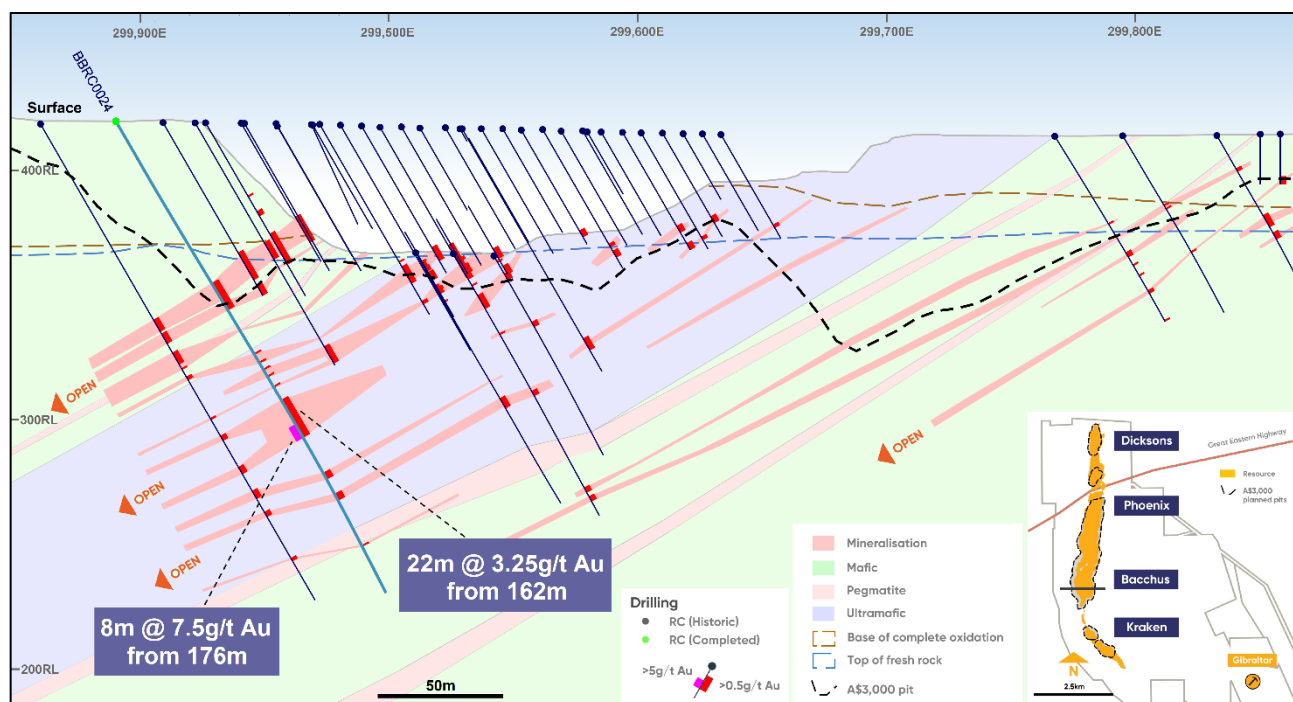


Figure 3 - Section 6566030N showing BBRC0024 with mineralisation beneath the current Bacchus pit

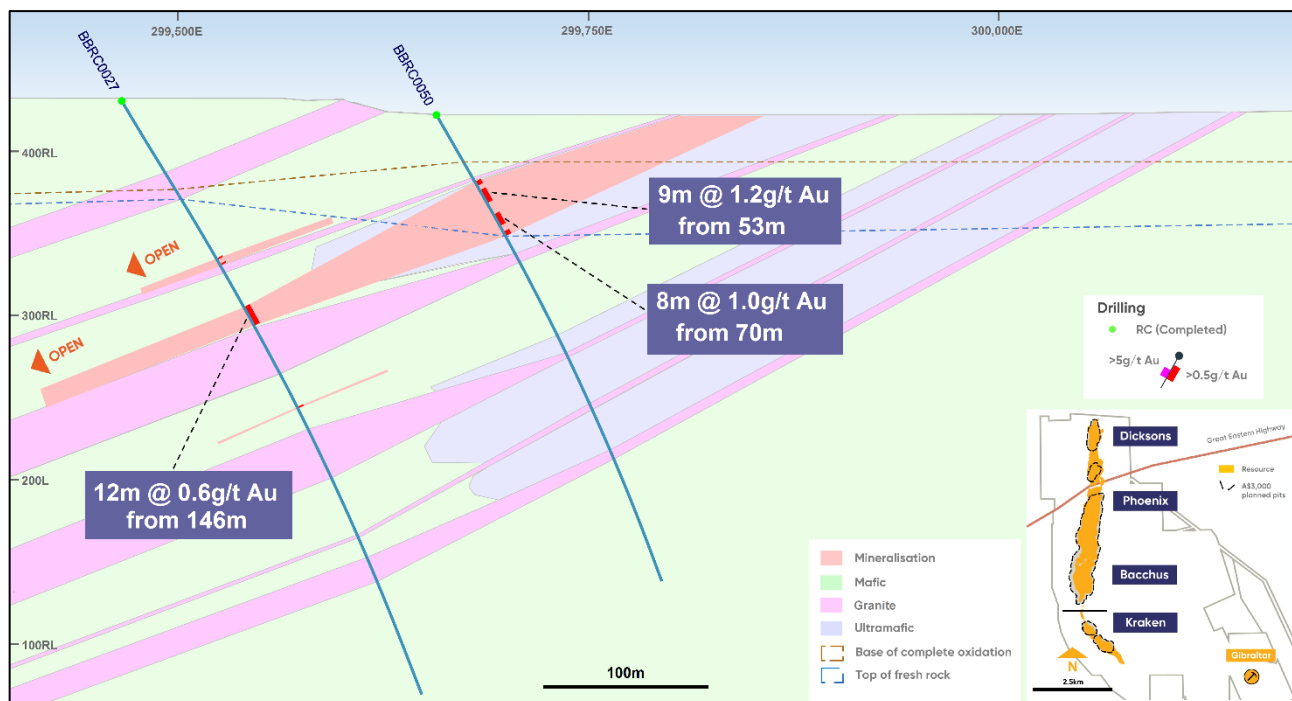


Figure 4 - Section 6565280N showing new strike extension mineralisation at Kraken

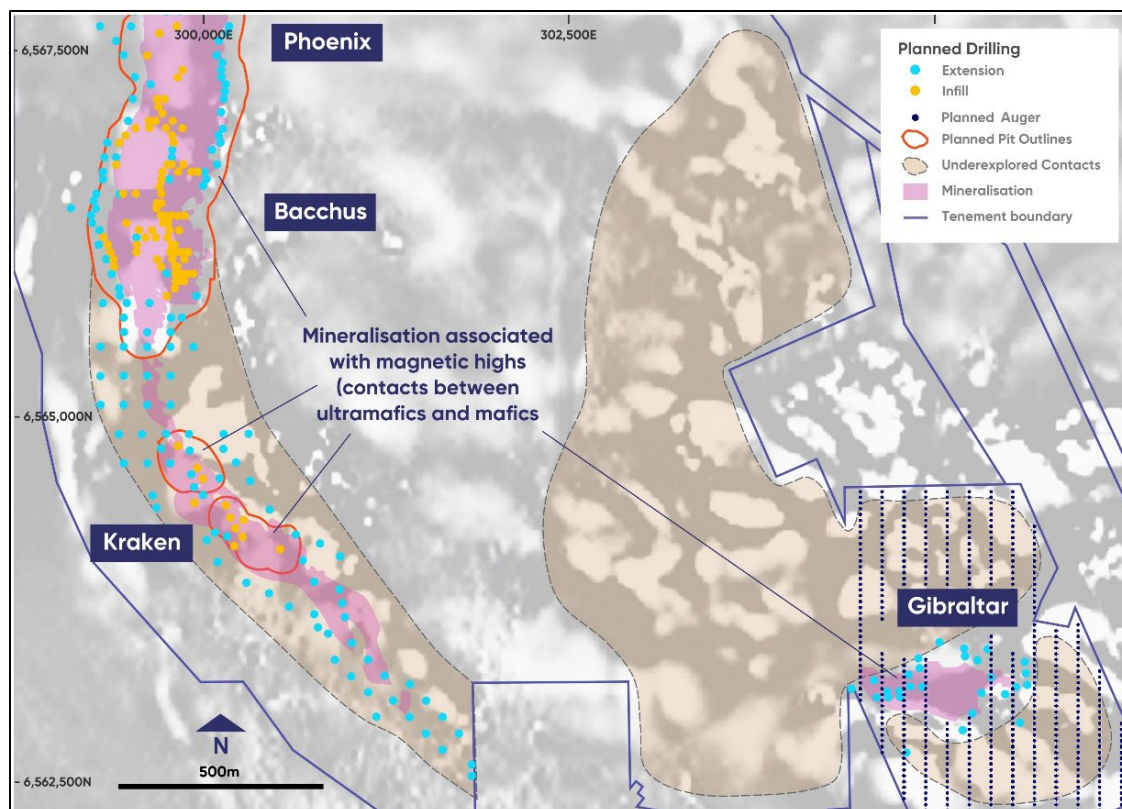


Figure 5 - Aeromagnetic imagery showing untested lithological contacts with planned drilling and auger locations.

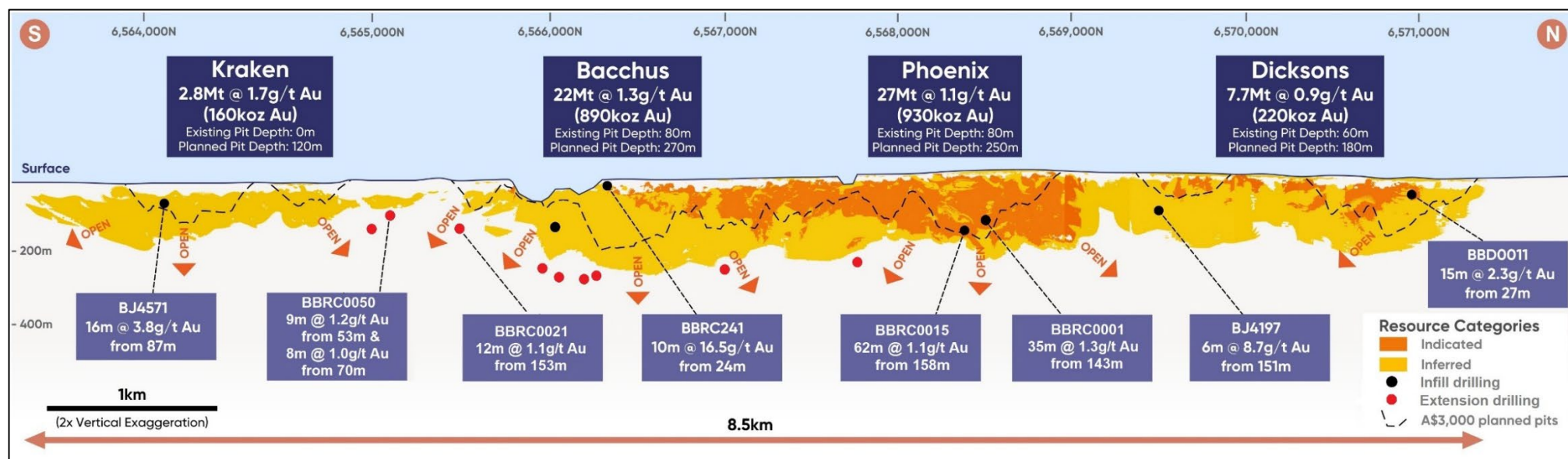


Figure 6 - Long section showing existing resource pit shell and Minerals 260 drilling highlights

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.

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.

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

* 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.

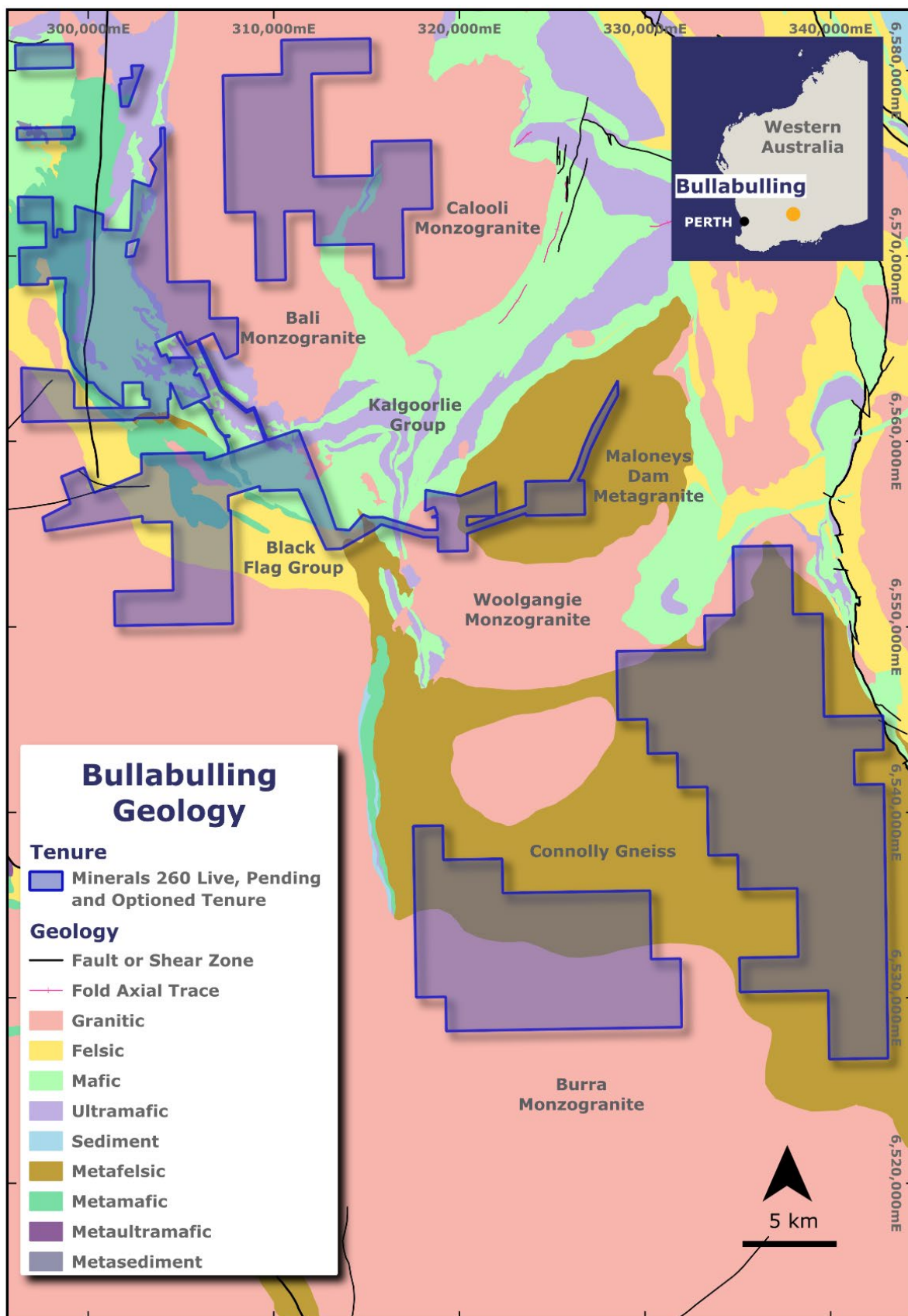


Figure 7 - Bullabulling project tenements and geology

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to 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.

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 prior Exploration Results for the Bullabulling Gold Project is extracted from the following ASX announcements:

- "Bullabulling Gold Project Exploration Strategy" dated 12 May 2025
- "Bullabulling Gold Project Drilling Results" dated 4 June 2025

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

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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)
BBRC0020	RC	299846	6567779	441	406	-60	90	46	47	1	0.55
								52	69	17	0.68
								74	77	3	0.7
								90	91	1	1.36
								102	103	1	0.71
								147	148	1	0.57
								149	155	6	0.51
								159	163	4	0.62
BBRC0021	RC	299466	6565482	432	277	-60	90	95	96	1	1.3
								104	107	3	0.85
								143	146	3	1.2
								153	165	12	1.1
								inc. 1m @ 5.9/t Au from 163m			
								168	169	1	0.56
								177	178	1	0.94
								181	185	4	0.62
								189	192	3	0.56
								241	242	1	2.09
BBRC0022	RC	299838	6564801	420	88	-60	45	255	258	3	1.16
								263	264	1	1.44
BBRC0023	RC	299929	6564501	419	160	-60	43	55	56	1	0.55
								59	60	1	0.72
BBRC0024	RC	299399	6566032	432	272	-60	90	83	86	3	1.1
								99	102	3	0.59
								94	110	16	0.66
								135	136	1	1.03
								140	141	1	0.5
								144	145	1	0.57
								148	149	1	0.7
								154	155	1	0.7
								162	184	22	3.25
								inc. 8m @ 7.5/t Au from 176m			
BBRC0025	RC	299338	6566184	431	370	-60	90	204	208	4	0.75
								216	220	4	0.92
								245	246	1	0.63
								78	79	1	0.72
								111	112	1	0.59
								123	127	4	3.06
								inc. 1m @ 9.0/t Au from 125m			
								149	159	10	1.27
								inc. 1m @ 9.1/t Au from 152m			
								163	164	1	0.5
								192	194	2	0.9
								278	279	1	0.89
								299	300	1	0.66
								304	305	1	0.72
BBRC0026	RC	299628	6565083	427	34	-60	90	308	310	2	1.81
								337	341	4	0.65
BBRC0027	RC	299465	6565283	431	406	-60	90	345	346	1	7.2
								352	356	4	2.29
								inc. 1m @ 7.6/t Au from 354m			
BBRC0028	RC	299467	6565082	427	394	-60	90	No significant results			
								112	113	1	0.61
								116	117	1	0.58
BBRC0028	RC	299467	6565082	427	394	-60	90	146	159	12	0.59
								215	216	1	0.67
BBRC0028	RC	299467	6565082	427	394	-60	90	177	178	1	4.15

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)
								189	190	1	0.56
BBRC0029	RC	299624	6565484	424	257	-60	90	41	42	1	0.59
								45	46	1	0.61
								50	56	6	0.58
								63	65	2	0.69
								72	73	1	0.91
								76	77	1	0.85
								124	125	1	0.8
BBRD0030	RC/DD	299436	6566531	428	320	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0031	RC	299298	6567683	441	316	-60	90	219	220	1	1.07
								312	313	1	0.5
BBRC0032	RC	299413	6567581	442	391	-60	90	262	263	1	0.93
								268	270	2	1.71
								278	279	1	0.58
								284	285	1	0.67
								293	295	2	0.94
								349	350	1	2.9
								354	356	2	0.83
BBRC0033	RC	299434	6566731	431	306	-65	90	52	56	4	0.74
								77	78	1	0.72
								89	94	5	1.15
								100	101	1	0.65
								121	129	8	0.81
								212	213	1	0.61
								225	226	1	1.82
								230	231	1	1.12
								246	247	1	0.89
								256	260	4	0.75
BBRC0034	RC	299427	6566779	432	354	-65	90	302	303	3	1.47
								136	138	2	1
								268	269	1	0.65
								276	277	1	0.72
BBRC0035	RC	299490	6566930	431	184	-65	90	294	296	2	0.97
								95	96	1	0.54
								97	98	1	1.12
								124	128	4	0.58
BBRC0036	RC	299267	6566544	433	401	-60	90	132	134	2	1.1
								358	360	2	0.75
BBRC0037	RC	300174	6568679	461	100	-60	90	39	40	1	0.87
								42	43	1	1.54
								84	88	4	0.81
BBRC0038	RC	299837	6566675	429	172	-60	90	44	45	1	0.6
								54	55	1	1.18
								87	91	4	1.14
								94	101	7	0.72
								127	133	6	1.65
BBRC0039	RC	299968	6566679	429	106	-60	90	inc. 1m @ 4.6/t Au from 128m			
BBRC0040	RC	299716	6566461	428	189	-65	73	85	89	4	1.56
								43	44	1	1.23
								51	52	1	1.13
								60	61	1	0.5
								64	65	1	1.76
								69	70	1	1.24
								75	76	1	0.59
								85	86	1	5.14
								92	93	1	0.66
								117	120	3	1.14
								123	124	1	0.59
								131	132	1	3.13

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)
								140	141	1	0.87
								145	146	1	1.13
								168	169	1	1.5
								177	180	3	1.04
BBRC0041	RC	299707	6566458	428	202	-70	75	65	66	1	0.53
								87	88	1	1.86
								100	101	1	0.54
								102	103	1	0.5
								138	139	1	1.28
								170	187	17	1.25
								inc. 1m @ 8.3/t Au from 173m			
								84	85	1	0.59
BBRC0042	RC	299705	6566434	428	208	-65	90	86	87	1	1.16
								106	107	1	0.79
								114	116	2	2.91
								120	121	1	1.45
								126	130	4	1.52
								143	149	6	1.81
								176	178	2	0.66
								181	183	2	0.96
								187	188	1	0.83
								191	194	3	1.88
								198	199	1	1.43
BBRC0043	RC	299700	6566434	428	208	-80	85	48	52	4	0.53
								86	87	1	0.79
								89	92	3	0.82
								98	99	1	0.65
								113	115	2	1.66
								118	119	1	0.59
								123	131	8	1.32
								inc. 1m @ 6.1/t Au from 130m			
								139	140	1	0.83
								149	150	1	0.83
BBRC0044	RC	299700	6566434	428	232	-90	0	163	190	27	1.63
								inc. 1m @ 15.0/t Au from 180m			
								84	85	1	1.14
								91	92	1	0.51
								93	94	1	0.52
								116	117	1	1.1
								129	130	1	0.95
								135	137	2	7.28
								inc. 1m @ 14.1/t Au from 135m			
								139	140	1	1
BBRC0045	RC	299764	6566232	427	130	-70	90	149	150	1	0.98
								191	204	13	4.11
								inc. 1m @ 23.4/t Au from 199m			
								16	20	4	4.11
BBRC0046	RC	299773	6566280	427	160	-70	270	84	86	2	0.57
								93	94	1	0.57
								32	33	1	0.62
								41	42	1	0.5
								47	48	1	1.04
								58	59	1	3.35
								71	72	1	0.89
								84	85	1	2.38
BBRC0047	RC	299788	6566286	428	178	-70	90	91	92	1	0.61
								141	142	1	0.98
								63	64	1	1.93
								73	74	1	0.56

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)
								79	80	1	0.52
								82	83	1	0.57
								86	89	3	1.98
								97	98	1	0.63
								106	107	1	0.66
BBRC0048	RC	299871	6566375	429	136	-60	90	30	34	4	1.67
BBRC0049	RC	299795	6566377	428	154	-60	90	54	58	4	2.06
								72	74	2	0.79
								76	77	1	2.81
								82	85	3	0.98
								97	98	1	0.58
								138	139	1	0.87
								141	142	1	11.9
BBRC0050	RC	299657	6565286	422	316	-60	91	47	50	3	0.8
								53	62	9	1.18
								70	78	8	1.01
								82	85	3	0.6
BBRC0051	RC	299389	6565996	431	22	-70	90	No significant results			
BBRC0052	RC	299390	6565996	431	340	-60	91	90	91	1	2.95
								102	112	10	0.56
								118	119	1	0.52
								138	142	4	0.51
								168	169	1	0.56
								174	178	4	8.28
								182	186	4	0.61
								238	239	1	3.53
								244	245	1	0.84
								297	302	5	0.69
BBRC0053	RC	299358	6566125	432	333	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0054	RC	299348	6566077	431	352	-70	90	121	124	3	0.62
								131	138	7	1.08
								141	146	5	1.11
								150	151	1	0.58
								154	156	2	3.45
								inc. 1m @ 5.9/t Au from 155m			
								161	166	5	0.68
								170	171	1	0.68
								177	181	4	0.76
								206	207	1	1.5
								213	214	1	0.62
								218	219	1	0.81
								223	225	2	0.62
								270	271	1	1.01
								285	286	1	1.09
								310	311	1	1.17
								314	316	2	11.16
								inc. 1m @ 20.4/t Au from 314m			
								334	228	4	1.53
								344	345	1	0.61
BBRC0055	RC	299366	6566884	433	346	-60	90	0	2	2	0.69
								126	127	1	1.49
								174	180	6	0.71
								200	204	4	1.49
								247	248	1	0.78
								254	255	1	3.1
								287	290	3	0.6
								296	297	1	0.88
								300	302	2	1.32
								323	324	1	1.24

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)
								333	334	1	1.9
BBRC0056	RC	299331	6566265	432	359	-60	90	114	115	1	0.75
								119	130	11	0.88
								140	143	3	10.46
								inc. 1m @ 29.2/t Au from 140m			
								146	147	1	1.09
								151	152	1	0.57
								154	160	6	1.21
								272	273	1	0.66
								310	316	6	1.34
								331	332	1	2.08
								346	349	3	0.92
BBRC0057	RC	299329	6566233	429	343	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0058	RC	299808	6569822	445	243	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0059	RC	299902	6569630	445	334	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0060	RC	299926	6566682	429	130	-60	90	80	84	4	0.52
								90	91	1	0.79
								93	95	2	2.09
								107	108	1	1.06
								112	115	3	8.78
								inc. 1m @ 23.1/t Au from 112m			
BBRC0061	RC	299724	6564747	422	269	-60	90	56	64	8	0.55
								76	77	1	0.79
								87	88	1	0.7
								92	93	1	0.52
								95	96	1	1.05
								98	99	1	1.25
								119	120	1	0.93
BBRC0062	RC	300231	6568934	454	76	-60	90	122	123	1	0.5
								24	28	4	0.73
								64	65	1	0.73
								69	71	2	6.23
								inc. 1m @ 11.9/t Au from 69m			
								75	76	1	0.5
BBRC0063	RC	299986	6568879	455	64	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0064	RC	299884	6568690	452	266	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0065	RC	299745	6568331	444	293	-60	90	86	87	1	0.94
								93	94	1	5.93
								105	106	1	2.84
								109	111	2	0.69
								126	127	1	1.11
								167	168	1	0.56
								192	194	2	0.78
								213	214	1	0.51
								225	227	2	2.57
								233	242	9	0.83
								246	249	3	0.65
								257	259	2	0.56
BBRC0066	RC	299812	6567935	441	214	-60	90	35	37	2	0.68
								40	41	1	2.91
								45	53	8	1.61
								80	82	2	0.56
								87	89	2	1.04
								94	97	3	0.63
								104	106	2	1.01
								145	149	4	1.19
								164	170	6	1.04
								177	178	1	0.69
								186	187	1	0.85

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)
BBRC0067	RC	299769	6568285	444	275	-60	90	60	61	1	0.85
								66	67	1	0.62
								71	72	1	0.6
								84	85	1	0.63
								89	90	1	0.94
								94	95	1	0.72
								98	99	1	0.52
								105	106	1	0.59
								108	112	4	0.75
								152	153	1	0.76
								164	165	1	0.78
								167	168	1	0.66
								174	177	3	1.28
								181	184	3	0.78
								188	191	3	1.39
								194	198	4	0.76
								213	214	1	0.76
BBRC0068	RC	299763	6568683	450	340	-60	90	218	220	2	0.61
								140	141	1	0.8
								146	147	1	0.65
								201	203	2	1.11
								220	221	1	0.57
								223	224	1	0.67
								265	269	4	0.75
								272	280	8	0.77
								288	291	3	0.53
								297	298	1	0.89
BBRC0069	RC	300294	6568828	453	40	-60	90	307	310	3	1.19
								332	336	4	0.52
BBRC0070	RC	299702	6566460	428	365	-60	275	No significant results			
								143	147	4	0.62
								156	157	1	0.8
								159	160	1	0.53
								168	169	1	0.53
								190	192	2	0.98
								211	212	1	1.55
								247	248	1	0.99
								255	262	7	1.05
BBRC0071	RC	299694	6566431	428	294	-75	270	348	349	1	1.81
BBRC0072	RC	299697	6566435	428	366	-60	270	Assays pending			
BBRC0073	RC	300099	6566730	432	64	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0074	RC	299497	6567032	432	336	-60	90	40	48	8	0.98
								238	242	4	0.61
BBRC0075	RC	299320	6566632	419	372	-60	90	278	290	12	0.91
BBRC0076	RC	300126	6567393	437	66	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0077	RC	299746	6567876	454	246	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0078	RC	299873	6566733	415	172	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0079	RC	299792	6566736	433	208	-90	0	Assays pending			
BBRC0080	RC	300060	6566838	444	102	-60	90	47	53	6	1.28
								82	86	4	1.23
BBRC0081	RC	300045	6566626	424	78	-60	90	51	52	1	0.85
BBRC0082	RC	300038	6566714	470	78	-60	90	58	62	4	0.67
								69	70	1	1.29
BBRC0083	RC	300856	6563500	414	282	-60	45	87	88	1	3.28
BBRC0084	RC	301030	6563442	420	264	-60	45	34	38	4	1.63
								78	79	1	1.89
								96	97	1	0.56
BBRC0085	RC	300978	6563624	419	258	-60	45	35	36	1	0.59

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)
								88	90	2	2.17
BBRC0086	RC	300774	6563640	416	306	-60	45	Assays pending			
BBRC0087	RC	300601	6563697	411	324	-60	45	133	137	4	1.79
								inc. 1m @ 5.6/t Au from 133m			
								140	141	1	0.66
								176	177	1	3.05
BBRC0088	RC	299716	6564874	435	312	-60	90	7	8	1	0.51
BBRC0089	RC	305678	6563163	352	192	-60	350	Assays pending			
BBRC0090	RC	300301	6568878	453	52	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0091	RC	300301	6568939	454	34	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0092	RC	300250	6568478	455	64	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0093	RC	300235	6568548	459	60	-60	90	5	6	1	1.73
								32	34	2	1.78
BBRC0094	RC	300211	6568595	462	88	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0095	RC	299708	6568176	409	298	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0096	RC	299703	6568129	440	286	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0097	RC	299703	6568087	450	244	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0098	RC	299695	6568029	439	256	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0099	RC	299579	6568027	439	305	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0100	RC	299795	6566734	424	184	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0101	RC	299766	6566737	434	328	-60	270	Assays pending			
BBRC0102	RC	304860	6563148	427	100	-60	350	Assays pending			
BBRC0103	RC	304790	6563079	426	148	-60	350	Assays pending			
BBRC0104	RC	304784	6563115	426	124	-60	350	Assays pending			
BBRC0105	RC	304700	6563130	427	130	-60	350	Assays pending			
BBRC0106	RC	304613	6563193	423	88	-60	350	Assays pending			
BBRC0107	RC	304822	6562697	428	216	-60	350	Assays pending			
BBRC0108	RC	299903	6566130	426	70	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0109	RC	299863	6566130	426	100	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0110	RC	300382	6569860	446	310	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0111	RC	300239	6570660	438	212	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0112	RC	299857	6568030	443	196	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0113	RC	299736	6568030	441	244	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0114	RC	299676	6567980	440	268	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0115	RC	299729	6567930	440	244	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0116	RC	300223	6568380	451	82	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0117	RC	300183	6568380	451	106	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0120	RC	305666	6563262	430	228	-60	350	Assays pending			
BBRC0121	RC	305634	6563306	434	258	-60	350	Assays pending			
BBRC0122	RC	304852	6563246	428	186	-60	170	Assays pending			
BBRC0123	RC	304930	6563276	427	48	-60	350	Assays pending			
BBRC0124	RC	304852	6263243	425	78	-60	350	Assays pending			
BBRC0125	RC	305239	6563426	438	126	-60	350	Assays pending			
BBRC0126	RC	305392	6563404	424	144	-60	350	Assays pending			
BBRC0127	RC	305590	6563150	441	144	-60	350	Assays pending			
BBRC0128	RC	305615	6562900	423	246	-60	350	Assays pending			
BBRC0129	RC	305353	6563321	424	120	-60	170	Assays pending			
BBRC0130	RC	300117	6567580	439	65	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0131	RC	300272	6568430	452	41	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0132	RC	300232	6568430	453	71	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0133	RC	300228	6568280	449	77	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0134	RC	300308	6568280	450	251	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0135	RC	299620	6568130	441	322	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0136	RC	299740	6568130	442	244	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0137	RC	300135	6567330	435	48	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0138	RC	300155	6567230	434	57	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0139	RC	299743	6567180	432	208	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0140	RC	299823	6566130	426	108	-60	90	Assays pending			
BBRC0141	RC	299814	6566132	425	130	-70	270	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)
BBRC0142	RC	299813	6566132	425	178	-55	270			Assays pending	
BBRC0143	RC	299811	6566127	425	130	-85	270			Assays pending	
BBRC0170	RC	305353	6563321	424	126	-60	350			Assays pending	
BBRC0171	RC	305290	6562929	428	186	-60	350			Assays pending	
BBRC0172	RC	299790	6566780	430	216	-85	270			Assays pending	
BBRC0173	RC	299791	6566780	430	343	-60	270			Assays pending	
BBRC0174	RC	300002	6566580	429	54	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBRC0175	RC	299749	6566633	428	204	-85	270			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	
BBDD0003	DD	299418	6566877	433	320.9	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBDD0004	DD	299952	6569730	446	330.6	-57	90			Assays pending	
BBDD0005	DD	300010	6569540	448	291.8	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBDD0006	DD	299863	6568480	451	240.7	-60	90			N/A (Metallurgical hole)	
BBDD0007	DD	299826	6567683	438	198.7	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBDD0008	DD	299907	6568280	448	225.8	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBDD0009	DD	299862	6568430	449	243.9	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBDD0010	DD	300177	6568480	455	89.1	-60	90			Assays pending	
BBDD0011	DD	299930	6569540	447	160.6	-60	90			Assays pending	

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	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Bullabulling Project comprises 11 granted Mining Leases (M15/1414, M15/282, M15/483, M15/503, M15/529, M15/552, M15/554, M15/1878, M15/1879, M15/1880, M15/1881). 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	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Ownership of the Bullabulling Project has changed several times since initial exploration work in the early 1970s. The major work phases included: • Western Mining Corporation from 1974 to 1982: 150 RC holes were drilled to the north of the current Phoenix pit.

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		- 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, 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.

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' 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. • Auger drilling • DDIP Surveys