

New intercept of 16m @ 2.8g/t Au confirms scale and potential of Angepena gold prospect at Moora

Latest high-grade intercept highlights prospective lithological contact, with significant untested portions to be targeted in next phase of drilling in November

HIGHLIGHTS

- Further significant gold mineralisation intersected in follow-up Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the **Angepena prospect**, part of the 100%-owned Moora Project in WA:

- ✓ **MRRC0054** **16m @ 2.8g/t Au from 48-64m*, including:**
 - **2m @ 9.8g/t Au from 50-52m and**
 - **3m @ 6.6g/t Au from 54-57m**

- Latest result builds on previous drilling at Angepena which has defined significant gold mineralisation over a strike length of 900m with the system remaining open. Previously reported intersections include:

- ✓ **MRRC0001** **43m @ 1.8g/t Au from 198-241m#, including:**
 - **18m @ 3.9/t Au from 211-229m**

- ✓ **MRRC0017** **2m @ 8.7g/t Au from 147-149m*, including:**
 - **1m @ 16.4/t Au from 147-148m**

- ✓ **MRRC0022** **9m @ 2.8g/t Au from 3-12m*, including:**
 - **5m @ 4.7/t Au from 3-8m**and
13m @ 1.3g/t Au from 30-43m*, including:
 - **4m @ 3.5/t Au from 32-36m**

- Higher grade mineralisation at Angepena appears to be spatially related to a mafic/ultramafic lithological contact which, based on detailed aeromagnetic data, has an irregular shape and is locally orientated parallel to previous drilling, where it is effectively untested.
- Consultant structural geologist, Dr Brett Davis, has been engaged to review all technical data to optimise follow-up drilling at Angepena and other prospects.
- The next phase of drilling at Angepena will be part of a larger 10,000-15,000m, 2-3 rig, RC/diamond core drilling program scheduled to start in mid-November 2022. This program will test 25 targets defined by previous exploration, including the Mynt and Zest prospects, where drilling has already intersected high-grade copper-gold mineralisation (see ASX releases dated 4th March 2022, 19th April 2022 and 11th July 2022).
- Strong cash position (~\$23M at 30 June 2022) ensures Minerals 260 can maintain exploration momentum at Moora and its other projects.

* True width 75-80% of down-hole width

True width 20-30% of down-hole width

Minerals 260 Limited (ASX:MI6, “Minerals 260” or “Company”) advises that further results from follow-up Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling completed in June this year have confirmed the potential for significant gold mineralisation at the Angepena prospect, which is part of the Company's 100%-owned Moora Project located ~150km north-east of Perth in the Julimar Mineral Province of SW Western Australia (**Figure 1**).

The Moora Project forms part of a contiguous, 1,000km² land package which includes the adjacent Koojan JV, where the Company is in joint venture with Lachlan Star Limited (ASX: LSA) and has the right to earn up to 51% equity.

In June 2022, the Company completed a 17-hole/2,945m RC/diamond core drilling program over three targets:

- Zest – Drill-holes MRCC0042–0050, MRRD0051, MRDD0011
- Angepena – Drill-holes MRRC0052–0054
- Moora Gravity Anomaly (MGA) – Drill-holes MRRC0055–0057

Assays were recently received for the Angepena holes and the Zest holes not previously reported but are pending for the MGA holes. Drill statistics for the most recent and previous RC/diamond core drill programs (including significant results) are listed in Appendices 1 and 2.

The three RC holes drilled at Angepena were designed to provide further data on the orientation and controls on gold mineralisation, which has so far been defined over a strike length of 900m with the system remaining open along strike and at depth.

Drilling at Angepena has intersected multiple gold zones hosted by a folded sequence of inter-layered mafic/ultramafic units, with the highest-grade intervals appearing to be localised on a contact between the two rock types (**Figures 2 and 3**).

Further interpretation of aeromagnetic data indicates that this contact is irregular in shape and that some of the previous drilling would not have tested this position because it was oriented parallel to the prospective zone.

A number of priority target zones (**Figure 2**) have been defined for further testing at Angepena, with highly credentialled structural geologist Dr Brett Davis engaged to review the structural setting. This will assist with optimising the targeting of follow-up drilling.

The latest results from Zest include assays from holes drilled east and west of the discovery section with wide zones of anomalous gold and copper intersected (up to 28m @ 0.2g/t Au and 0.3% Cu from 152m and 3m @ 1.2g/t Au from 207m in MRRD0051). All data from Zest will now be reviewed and combined with the planned structural review to target follow up drilling.

Forward Planning

Minerals 260 has now completed extensive exploration work at the Moora and Koojan Projects which, in addition to the advanced Angepena, Zest and Mynt prospects, has resulted in the definition of 22 new targets (**Figure 4**) to be assessed as part of a 10,000 – 15,000m RC/diamond core drilling program scheduled to commence in mid-November 2022.

Up to 4,000m drilling is planned for the Mynt prospect, where significant copper-gold mineralisation (**up to 24m @ 0.7% Cu and 1.9g/t Au from 99m** in MRRC0040) was previously reported prior to the commencement of the 2022 cropping period. All access and ground disturbance permits are in place to complete the proposed drilling.

Management Comments

Minerals 260 Managing Director David Richards said: *"We are very encouraged to see high-grade mineralisation continuing to be intersected in drilling at Angepena. This further reinforces the potential of our 1,000km² land position and why we believe it has the potential for a company-making discovery.*

"Confirmation of the importance of the mafic-ultramafic contact at Angepena, and its role in hosting high-grade gold mineralisation, is an important breakthrough and, together with ongoing structural geological analysis, should help us to focus the next phase of drilling.

"We look forward to kicking off this next phase of work, which could be a transformational period for the Company as we follow up the exciting, mineralised trends already identified and test a large number of highly prospective new targets."

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Managing Director, David Richards.

Competent Person Statement

The Information in this report that relates to new Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr David Richards, who is a Competent Person and a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Richards is a full-time employee of the company. Mr Richards 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 Richards consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Information in this Report that relates to other Exploration Results for the Moora and Koojan Projects is extracted from Minerals 260 Limited ASX announcements titled "Multiple gold zones intersected at Moora" released on 3 February 2022, "Wide copper-gold zone confirmed at Moora" released on 4 March 2022, "Second significant copper-gold zone discovered at Moora" released on 19 April 2022 and "Outstanding new intercept of 13m @ 3.3g/t gold confirms significant exploration potential at Moora" released on 11 July 2022, which is available on www.minerals260.com.au and Lontown Resources Limited ASX announcement titled "Strong PGE and gold anomalism confirmed at the Koojan JV Project, WA" released on 14 July 2021 which is available on www.ltresources.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 market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates or production targets or forecast financial information derived from a production target (as applicable) in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

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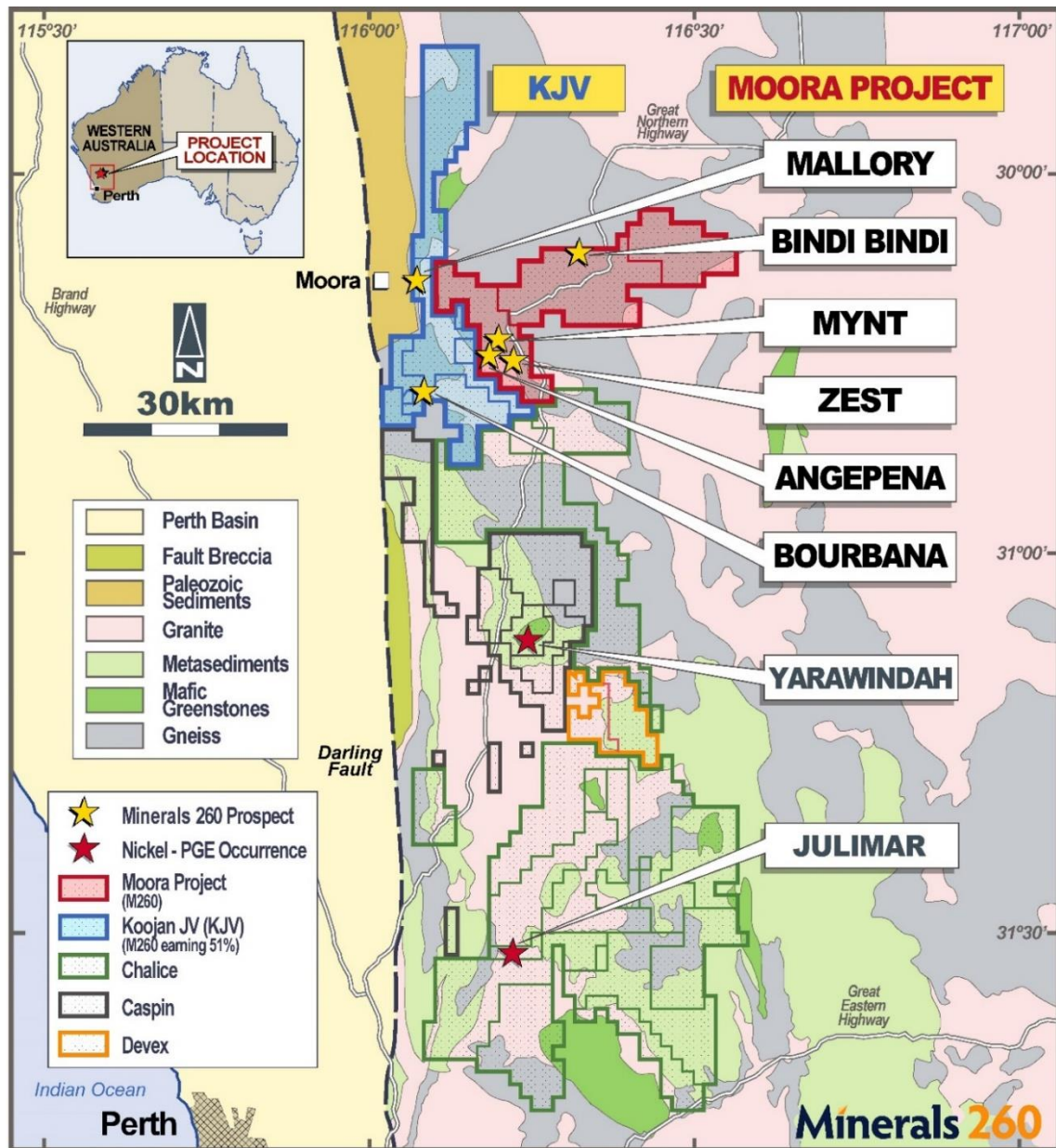


Figure 1: Moora and Koojan JV Projects: Location plan and regional geology.

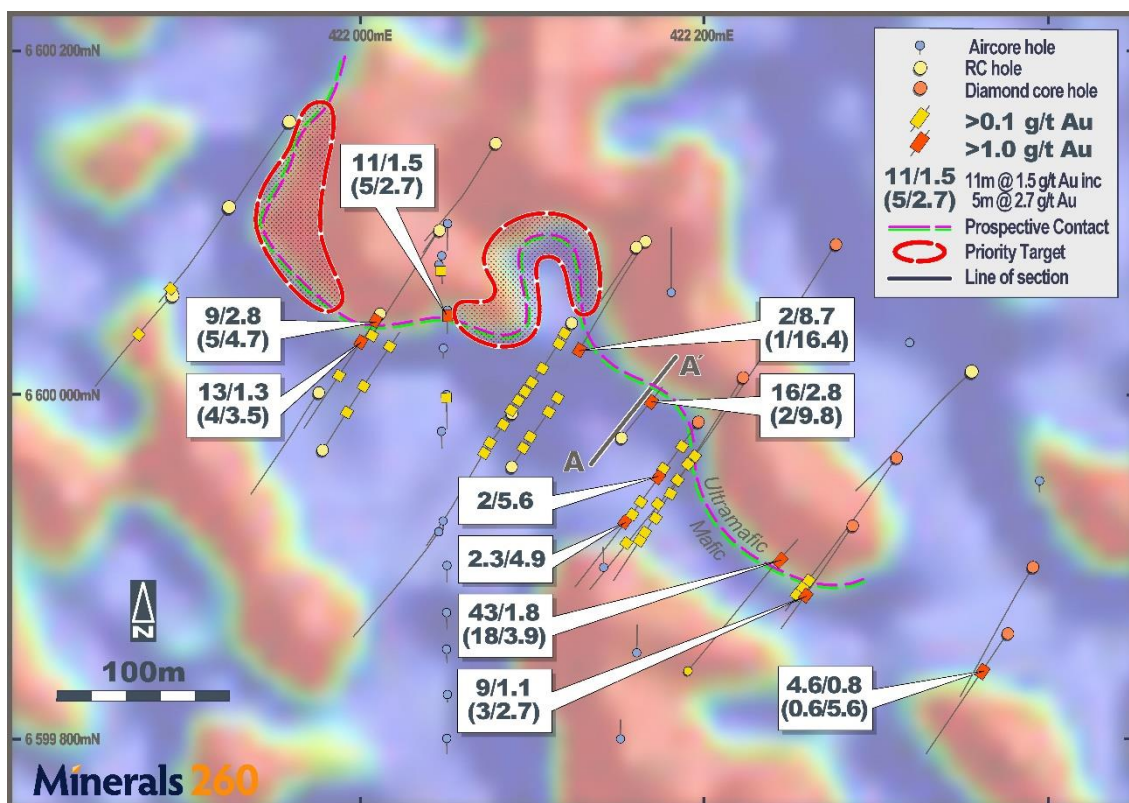


Figure 2: Angepena Prospect: Drill hole plan on RTP 2VD image showing better intersections relative to prospective mafic/ultramafic contact.

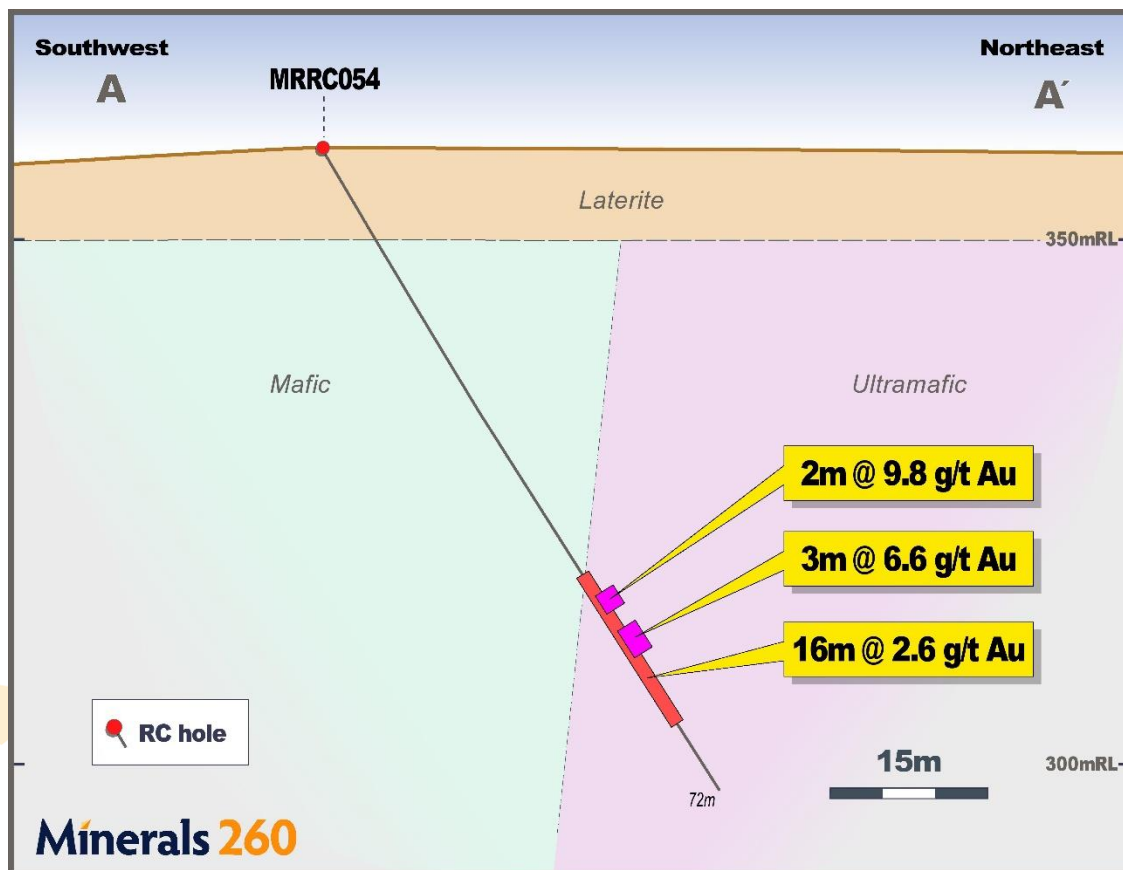


Figure 3: Moora Project: Angepena Prospect/Drill section MRRC0054 (see Figure 2 for location).

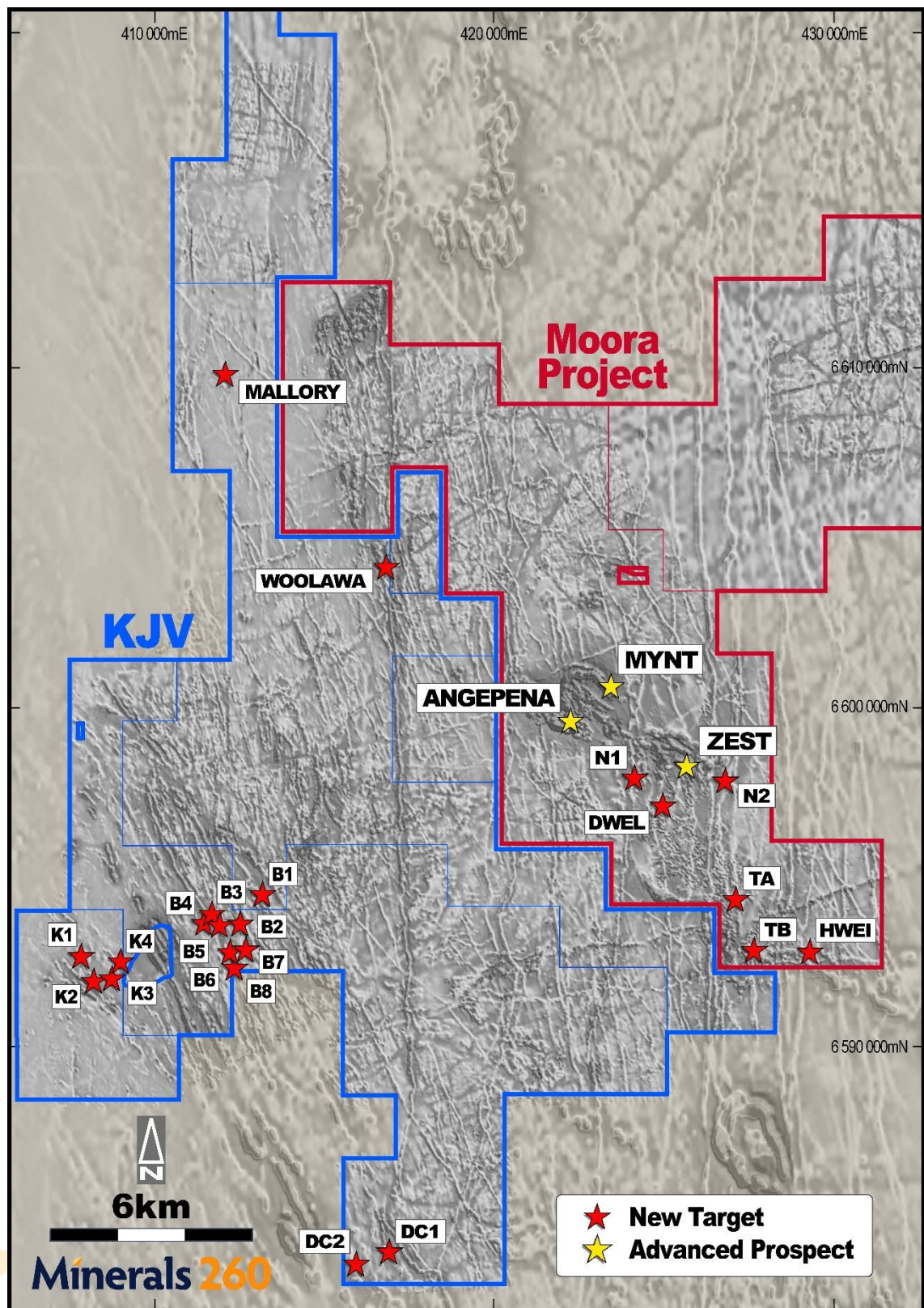


Figure 4: Moora/Koojan Projects – 2022/2023 Drill Targets

Appendix 1 – Moora Project– RC Drill Hole Statistics

Hole_ID	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intercepts			
									Gold (>0.1g/t)		Copper (>0.1%)	
									Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Interval (m)	Grade (%)
MRRC0001	422190	6599839	300	246	-59	39	198	241	43*	1.8		
							inc. 18m @ 3.9g/t Au from 211m and 2m @ 21.2g/t Au from 222m					
MRRC0002	422355	6600014	300	224	-60	225	No significant assays					
MRRC0003	422620	6599527	300	102	-59	353						
MRRC0004	423456	6600628	300	150	-59	360	0	20			20	0.1
MRRC0005	423446	6600764	300	117	-60	180	24	32			8	0.2
MRRC0006	423448	6600425	300	120	-60	360	No significant assays					
MRRC0007	423451	6600374	300	120	-59	360	48	56	8	0.9	8	0.1
							inc. 2m @ 2.8g/t Au and 0.1% Cu from 48m					
MRRC0008	424047	6600425	300	123	-60	358	27	39	12	1.1		
							inc. 2m @ 3.6g/t Au from 34m					
							92	95	3	0.3	3	0.2
MRRC0009	424050	6600374	300	123	-60	356	10	12	2	0.8	2	0.3
							19	20	1	1.3		
							32	34	2	0.6		
							37	49	12	0.7	12	0.3
							inc. 6m @ 1.1g/t Au and 0.4% Cu from 41m					
MRRC0010	424052	6600325	300	117	-60	360	22	25	3	0.3		
MRRC0011	424250	6600525	300	117	-60	178	No significant assays					
MRRC0012	424450	6600325	300	117	-60	359						
MRRC0013	424450	6600475	300	150	-60	178	114	117	3	0.3	3	0.9
							inc. 2m @ 0.3g/t Au and 1.3% Cu from 115m					
							133	138	5	0.4	5	0.6
							inc. 1m @ 0.9g/t Au and 1.2% Cu from 135m					
MRRC0014	424450	6600475	300	120	-60	358	60	62	2	0.8	2	0.3
MRRC0015	422158	6600089	307	84	-60	215	Hole Abandoned					
MRRC0016	422127	6600042	305	150	-57	213	1	12	11	0.3	11	0.1
							inc. 1m @ 1.3g/t Au and 0.2% Cu from 11m					
							61	66	5	0.4	5	0.8
							inc. 3m @ 0.5g/t Au and 1.1% Cu from 61m					
							79	88	9	0.2	9	0.1
							92	96	4	1.4	4	0.2
							inc. 2m @ 2.1g/t Au and 0.3% Cu from 93m					
							101	116	15	0.6	15	0.1
inc. 1m @ 1.5g/t Au from 103m												
inc. 2m @ 1.3g/t Au and 0.1% Cu from 106m												
MRRC0017	422165	6600088	308	150	-58	214	147	149	2	8.7		
							inc. 1m @ 16.4g/t Au from 147m					
MRRC0018	422087	6599992	304	180	-51	217	0	6	6	0.7		
							inc. 2m @ 1.6g/t Au from 1m					
							10	20	10	0.7		
							inc. 4m @ 1.3g/t Au from 13m					
MRRC0019	422078	6600147	301	150	-55	213	No significant assays					
MRRC0020	422046	6600097	300	30	-55	212	Hole Abandoned					
MRRC0021	422043	6600094	300	150	-60	213	13	16	3	0.5	3	0.1
							40	48	8	0.3		
							inc. 1m @ 1.2g/t Au from 40m					
							120	128	8	0.5		
							inc. 1m @ 1.2g/t Au from 126m					
							145	150	5	0.7		
inc. 2m @ 1.2g/t Au from 147m												

Appendix 1 (cont.)– Moora Project– RC Drill Hole Statistics

Hole_ID	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intercepts			
									Gold (>0.1g/t)		Copper (>0.1%)	
									Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Interval (m)	Grade (%)
MRRC0022	422010	6600047	300	150	-58	211	3	12	9	2.8		
							inc. 5m @ 4.7g/t Au from 3m					
							30	43	13	1.3		
							inc. 4m @ 3.5g/t Au from 32m					
							46	52	6	0.2		
							79	96	20	0.3		
MRRC0023	421975	6600001	300	150	-56	212	inc. 4m @ 1.0g/t Au from 76m					
							No significant assays					
MRRC0024	421890	6600059	300	150	-56	220	28	48	2	0.1		
							50	57	7	0.4		
MRRC0025	421923	6600109	300	150	-60	213	inc. 1m @ 1.0g/t Au from 56m					
							116	125	9	0.2		
MRRC0026	421958	6600159	300	96	-61	212	No significant assays					
MRRC0027	422500	6599700	314	150	-60	216	No significant assays					
MRRC0028	422535	6599758	317	150	-61	215	40	46	6	0.4		
MRRC0029	422570	6599798	318	150	-59	221	28	32	4	0.2		
							124	128	4	0.3		
MRRC0030	422580	6599641	318	156	-60	213	91	96	5	0.6	5	0.3
							inc. 2m @ 1.1g/t Au and 0.6% Cu from 92m					
MRRC0031	422618	6599697	320	150	-61	214	No significant assays					
MRRC0032	422653	6599747	320	150	-61	212	20	24	4	0.3		
MRRC0033	422662	6599588	320	150	-61	213	No significant assays					
MRRC0034	422697	6599637	321	150	-62	211	2	20	18	0.2		
MRRC0035	422733	6599689	320	150	-61	212	No significant assays					
MRRC0036	422045	6599920	298	150	-60	215	No significant assays					
MRRC0037	425696	6598176	339	192	-72	359	138	139	1	0.3	1	0.4
							143	144	1	0.1	1	0.8
							148	152	4	0	4	0.3
MRRC0038	425701	6598319	338	42	-77	180	Hole Abandoned					
MRRC0039	425697	6598313	338	162	-60	180	72	84	12	2	12	1.4
							inc. 6m @ 3.5g/t Au and 2.5% Cu from 74m					
MRRC0040	423400	6600601	313	186	-61	42	140	152			12	0.2
							99	123	24	0.7	24	1.9
MRRC0041	427897	6594698	298	234	-60	270	inc. 14m @ 1.1g/t Au and 2.9% Cu from 100m					
							106	111			5	0.6
MRRC0042	425691	6598269	343	120	-60	180	inc. 2m @ 1.3% Cu from 108m					
							2	6	4	0.6		
							inc. 1m @ 1.1g/t Au from 3m					
							10	16	6	0.3		
							21	37	16	0.2		
							52	58	6	0.1		
MRRC0043	425691	6598355	339	210	-61	178	102	103	1	1.2	1	0.3
							127	140	13	3.3	13	0.2
MRRC0044	425774	6598274	340	150	-60	211	inc. 1m @ 16.7g/t Au and 1.6% Cu from 130m and					
							inc. 1m @ 16.9g/t Au and 0.4% Cu from 137m					
MRRC0045	425774	6598274	340	150	-60	211	No significant assays					
MRRC0046	425796	6598309	338	120	-60	212	5	11	6	0.5		
							inc. 1m @ 1.2g/t Au from 7m					
MRRC0047	425600	6598351	343	210	-60	215	No significant assays					
MRRC0048	425618	6598382	340	126	-59	215	No significant assays					
MRRC0048	425789	6598355	336	204	-59	177	5	9	4	0.3		

Appendix 1 (cont.)– Moora Project– RC Drill Hole Statistics

Hole_ID	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intercepts			
									Gold (>0.1g/t)		Copper (>0.1%)	
									Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Interval (m)	Grade (%)
MRRC0049	425692	6598394	338	203	-60	177	1	6	5	0.2		
							26	35			9	0.1
							117	118	1	0.4	0.1	0.2
							154	155	1	0.4	1	0.2
							193	196	3	0.2		
MRRC0050	425797	6598331	337	192	-60	180	3	9	6	0.2		
							25	26	1	0.5		
							36	40	4	0.3	4	0.1
							52	70			18	0.3
MRRD0051	425681	6598334	341	259	-60	215	inc. 2m @ 1.2% Cu from 52m and					
							inc. 1m @ 0.7% Cu from 56m					
							123	128	5	0.2	5	0.1
							132	140	8	0.2	8	0.1
							152	180	28	0.2	28	0.3
							207	210	3	1.2		
							inc. 1m @ 3.5g/t Au and 0.3% Cu from 209m					
MRRC0052	421981	6599971	298	180	-60	31	56	64	8	0.3		
							84	92	8	0.2		
							152	156	4	0.2		
							0	3	3	0.4		
MRRC0053	422086	6599961	304	107	-60	32	28	40	12	0.4		
							inc. 2m @ 1.2g/t Au from 34m					
							44	56	12	0.2		
							inc. 1m @ 1.0g/t Au from 44m					
							71	78	7	0.2		
							82	89	7	0.3		
							103	107	4	0.6		
MRRC0054	422153	6599978	298	72	-60	37	0	2	2	0.3		
							14	16	2	0.2		
							20	22	2	0.3		
							24	27	3	0.2		
							48	64	16	2.8		
							inc. 2m @ 9.8g/t Au from 50m					
MRRC0055	427767	6593687	351	180	-59.9	232.25	inc. 3m @ 6.6g/t Au from 54m					
							Assays pending					
MRRC0056	427890	6593761	337	180	-59	240.33						
MRRC0057	428030	6593971	323	204	-60.5	48.68						

* True thicknesses: unless otherwise indicated 75-80% for holes drilled towards SW, 20-30% for holes drilled towards NE

* True thicknesses: **MRRC0039** and **MRRC0043** ~75% of downhole intersection

* True thicknesses: **MRRC0040** 85 -90% of downhole intersection

Appendix 2 – Moora Project– Diamond Core Drill Hole Statistics

Hole_ID	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intercepts		
									Interval (m)	Au >0.1 (g/t)	Cu >0.1%
MRDD0001	422286	6599923	308	142	-61	215	100	115	15	0.7	-
									inc. 9m @ 1.1g/t Au from 100m and 3m @ 2.7g/t from 102m		
MRDD0002	422311	6599963	310	217	-60	212	172	189	17	0.4	-
									inc. 3m @ 1.0g/t Au from 172m		
MRDD0003	422196	6599984	308	228	-60	215	1	3.1	2.1	0.3	-
							16	19	3	0.3	0.2
							29	33	4	1.3	0.1
							inc. 1m @ 4.6g/t Au and 0.1% Cu from 32m				
							64	66.45	2.45	5.6	-
							inc. 1.45m @ 9.4g/t Au from 65m				
							110	111.83	1.83	3.1	0.3
							inc. 1.0m @ 5.5g/t Au and 0.3% Cu from 110m				
							124	130	6	1.1	-
							inc. 1.1m @ 5.3g/t Au from 128m				
							133	137.32	4.32	2.7	-
inc. 1.61m @ 6.5g/t Au from 135.04m											
MRDD0004	422222	6600010	310	271	-60	215	158	159	1	0.3	0.9
							61	62	1	0.8	-
							104	119	15	0.5	0.2
									inc. 1m @ 2.2g/t Au and 0.3% Cu from 104m		
									inc. 1m @ 1.2g/t Au and 0.5% Cu from 117m		
							129	142	13	0.4	0.3
									inc. 1m @ 2.4g/t Au and 1.5% Cu from 140m		
							162	164	2	0.4	1.6
							187	189	2	0.4	0.3
							201	202	1	0.2	0.7
							209	210	1	0.5	0.7
211	212	1	0.9	-							
MRDD0005	422376	6599861	311	163	-60	216	48	52.6	4.6	0.8	0.5
									inc. 0.6m @ 5.0g/t Au and 2.7% Cu from 51m		
MRDD0006	422391	6599900	314	180	-60	214	107.84	110	2.16	0.2	0.4
MRDD0007	422470	6599835	319	240	-60	213	137.9	148	10.1	0.4	0.3
									inc. 0.55m @ 1.0g/t Au and 1.3% Cu from 51m		
									inc. 1m @ 1.4g/t Au and 1.1% Cu from 51m		
MRDD0008	422276	6600087	315	420	-55	216	206	211	5	0.3	0.1
							312	314	2	0.5	0.2
MRDD0009	422504	6599880	321	265	-59	215	49.33	50	0.77	0.2	0.6
							59	69	10	0.3	0.1
							186	187	1	0.1	1.5
							200	213	13	0.3	0.5
							inc. 1.27m @ 0.3g/t Au and 1.4% Cu from 51m				
MRDD0010	422453	6599797	316	159	-59	215	No Significant Assays				
MRDD0011	425694	6598310	339	228	-61	179	2	8.15	6.15	0.3	
							28	36	8	0.2	
							68.5	77	8.5	3.1	
									inc. 2.9m @ 7.2g/t Au and 0.3% Cu from 70.9m		
							212	215	3	0.4	

* True thicknesses: 60 - 70% for holes drilled towards SW

Appendix 3 – Moora– JORC Code 2012 Table 1 Criteria

The table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for the Moora 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	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>Sub-surface samples have been collected by aircore (AC), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core drilling techniques (see below).</p> <p>Drillholes are oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralised trend except where limited access necessitates otherwise.</p> <p>Soil samples collected from 0.1 -1m depth with 200-500g, - 2mm material collected for assay.</p> <hr/> <p>AC and RC samples are collected by the metre from the drill rig cyclone in calico bags and a bulk sample in plastic mining bags.</p> <p>4m composite samples collected via spear sampling of 1m bulk samples.</p> <p>1m samples retained for future analyses if 4m composites return anomalous assays.</p> <p>Samples typically dry.</p> <p>Cyclones regularly cleaned to remove hung-up clays and avoid cross-sample contamination.</p> <p>Diamond core sampled in intervals of ~1m (up to 2m) where possible, otherwise intervals less than 1 m selected based on geological boundaries.</p> <p>Entire sample pulverised.</p> <p>Mixed 4 acid digest.</p> <p>Samples assayed at Bureau Veritas in Perth, WA</p> <p>Au, Pt, Pd (FA003),</p> <p>Cr, Fe, Mg, S, Ti (MA101)</p> <p>As, Bi, Co, Cu, Ni, Te, Zn (MA102)</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<p>Drilling techniques used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aircore – standard 3.5" aircore drill bit. ○ Reverse Circulation (RC/5.5") with a face sampling hammer ○ NQ2 Diamond Core, standard tube <p>Diamond core holes drilled directly from surface or from bottom of RC pre-collars. Core orientation provided by an ACT REFLEX (ACT II RD) tool.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	<p>Sample recoveries for AC and RC drilling are visually estimated and recorded for each metre.</p> <p>For diamond core the recovery is measured and recorded for every metre.</p> <hr/> <p>AC and RC drill collars are sealed to prevent sample loss and holes are normally drilled dry to prevent poor recoveries and contamination caused by water ingress. Wet intervals are noted in case of unusual results.</p>

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		For diamond core loss, core blocks inserted in sections where core loss has occurred. This has then been written on the block and recorded during the logging process and with detailed photography of dry and 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>	None 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>	All AC and RC drillholes are logged on 1 m intervals and the following observations recorded: Recovery, quality (i.e. degree of contamination), wet/dry, hardness, colour, grain size, texture, mineralogy, lithology, structure type and intensity, vein type and %, and alteration assemblage. Diamond core is logged in its entirety as per detailed geological description listed above. Geotechnical logging completed for the entire hole.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes are logged from start to finish.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Half core submitted for assaying following sawing with diamond core blade. Remaining half core stored as a library sample. Density measurements, if required, will be taken on half core samples using the Archimedes method.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Non-core samples are collected as 1 metre samples and then composited to 4m by tube/spear sampling. Samples are typically dry.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Sample preparation follows industry best practice standards and is conducted by internationally recognised laboratories, i.e. Oven drying, jaw crushing and pulverising so that 85% passes -75microns.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Duplicates, standards and blanks inserted approximately every 25 samples. Review of lab standards
	<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 for drill samples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> regular cleaning of cyclones and sampling equipment to prevent contamination; statistical comparison of duplicate, standards and blanks Statistical comparison of anomalous composite assays versus average of follow up 1m assays. Entire sample submitted for assay.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The drill sample size (2-3kg) submitted to laboratory is 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 have been selected following a review of techniques provided by internationally certified laboratories. Samples are submitted for multi-element analyses by Bureau Veritas fire assay and aqua-regia techniques following mixed-acid digest.

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		The assay techniques used are total.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	<p>An Olympus Vanta M Series Handheld XRF (pXRF) machine was used to assist geologists with mineral and lithology identification, in particular observed sulphides. A read time of 30 seconds was utilised, 15 second each for the first and second beams.</p> <p>The pXRF calibration was checked daily against a known standard. PXRF readings are only used to assist with sampling and logging and are not reported.</p>
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established</i>	<p>Regular insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates every 25 samples.</p> <p>Lab standards checked for accuracy and precision.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Intersections peer reviewed in house.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	None drilled.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>All field data is manually collected, entered into excel spreadsheets, validated and loaded into an Access database.</p> <p>Electronic data is stored on the Perth server. Data is exported from Access for processing by different software packages.</p> <p>All electronic data is routinely backed up.</p> <p>No hard copy data is retained.</p>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	None required
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>	All samples collected are located using a handheld GPS.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used</i>	The grid system used is GDA94 Zone 50
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Nominal RLs based on regional topographic datasets are used initially; however, these will be updated if DGPS coordinates are collected.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<p>Drilling Angepena – Holes ~50m apart on lines ~100m apart.</p> <p>Other targets - Variable due to first pass testing of geochemical or geophysical anomalies</p> <p>See diagrams in report.</p> <p>Soils First pass sampling collected on 200x200m, 400x400m and 800x800m grid spacing with density of sampling dependent on perceived prospectivity.</p> <p>Infill sampling collected on 50m x50m, 100m x 50m and 200x50m grids depending complexity of anomaly.</p>
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	MRE not being prepared.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	AC and RC drill samples collected as 4m composites which are composited from 1 m intervals. 1 m samples submitted for assay where composite or pXRF results are considered significant.

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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 is typically oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of geology and no bias is envisaged.
	<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>	None observed.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Senior company personnel supervise all sampling and transport to assay laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	None completed.

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>	<p>The Moora Project comprises 3 granted exploration licences (E70/5217, E70/5286 and E70/5287). The tenement package forms a contiguous, 467km² area located ~150km NNE of Perth, Western Australia.</p> <p>All ELs are held by ERL (Aust) Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Minerals 260 Limited (MI6).</p> <p>MI6 has agreed to pay Armada Exploration Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$1,000,000 cash; and a 0.5% NSR <p>if it discovers an economic mineral deposit and makes a decision to mine within the above tenements.</p> <p>The Koojan JV Project area totals ~550km² and comprises five granted Exploration Licences (ELs 70/5312, 70/5337, 70/5429, 70/5450 and 70/5515), and one application for a Prospecting Licence (PL 70/1743).</p> <p>All tenements are 100%-owned by Coobaloo Minerals Pty Ltd, which is owned 75% by Lachlan Star Limited (ASX: LSA) and 25% by private group Wavetime Nominees Pty Ltd.</p> <p>Minerals 260 (MI6) through its wholly owned subsidiary, ERL (Aust) Pty Ltd, has the right to earn 30% equity in the Project by spending \$1,500,000 on in-ground exploration over 5 years and up to 51% equity if it spends \$4,000,000 within the same period. During the June 22 Quarter, MI6 met the minimum expenditure commitment under the JV Agreement of \$500,000.</p> <p>MI6 will manage exploration during the earn-in phase after which a JV committee will be established to operate the Project.</p> <p>Wavetime will be 25% free-carried until completion of a BFS after which it will have the right to contribute pro-rata or convert to a 2% NSR.</p> <p>The Moora and Koojan Projects are largely underlain by freehold properties used for broad acre cropping and livestock rearing. MI6 and Coobaloo have negotiated access agreements the properties where fieldwork has been competed and is in discussions with other landowners.</p> <p>ERL and Coobaloo have signed Heritage Agreements with the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council Aboriginal Council who act on behalf of the Yued Agreement Group.</p>

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	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Previous exploration for magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide mineralisation has been carried out over the central part of the Moora Project area by Poseidon NL (1968), Palladium Resources (1999 – 2001) and Washington Resources (2004 – 2009).</p> <p>This work included geophysical surveys, surface geochemistry and shallow drilling. Anomalous Ni±Cu±PGE±Au was defined within the shallow, weathered regolith.</p> <p>There has been no drill testing of the primary, unoxidised bedrock prior to M16 commencing work.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Moora Project area is located within the >3Ga age Western Gneiss Terrain of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of southwest Western Australia.</p> <p>The prospective mafic/ultramafic bodies lie within the highly deformed Jimperding Metamorphic Belt which locally comprises high grade metamorphic rocks of quartz feldspar composition with some amphibolite schist and minor banded iron formation. The Belt is up to 70 kilometres wide and bounded to the west by the Darling Fault (and Perth Basin) and to the east by younger Archaean rocks. Regionally the geological trend is north-westerly with moderate to steep north-easterly dips.</p> <p>NNE and NNW trending, Proterozoic dolerite dykes also intrude the geological sequence.</p> <p>Outcrops are rare and bedrock geology is largely obscured by lateritic duricrust and saprolitic weathering. The clearing of farmland and related agricultural practices have further contributed to the masking of the bedrock.</p> <p>The intrusive mafic/ultramafic units are interpreted to form concordant igneous complexes at least 50m thick; however, the true dimensions are difficult to determine due to the limited outcrop.</p>
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	See diagrams and appendices in attached report.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	See Appendices referred to above.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated</i>	See Appendices referred to above.

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	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.	None reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>At Angepena, true thicknesses estimated to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75-80% of down hole length for holes drilled towards SW; and 20-30% of down hole length for holes drilled towards NE. <p>At Mynt true thicknesses estimated to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85-90% of down hole length <p>At Zest true thicknesses estimated to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75-80% of down hole length
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.	See Figures in body of report
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.	Results for all sampling reported are shown on diagrams included in the ASX report.
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 meaningful and material data reported
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process and interpret pending assays from drilling programs. Structural geological review of all technical data. Extend GAIP coverage at Mynt. 10,000 – 15,000m RC/diamond core drilling program. <p>The exploration work will be staged with programs modified and updated subject to progress results.</p>