Bullabulling Gold Project Study Update
Targeting Production in 2028

Highlights

- All workstreams of the Pre-Feasibility Study underway, targeting first production in CY2028.
- Historical metallurgical test work demonstrates that gold mineralisation at Bullabulling is free milling and Minerals 260 will focus on optimising recoveries with further grind size testing.
- Multiple potential sources of water defined with geophysical surveys planned before drill testing.
- Previous and ongoing environmental studies indicate no likely impediments to permitting.
- Significant resource scale ensures flexibility and optionality for future mine plan and plant size.
- Ongoing 80,000m drill program continues to discover mineralisation at depth and along strike from the current Mineral Resource; Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on track for Q4 CY2025.
- Minerals 260 is in a strong financial position, fully funded for all currently planned drilling and study activities to support a Final Investment Decision in 2027.

Details

Minerals 260 Limited (**"Minerals 260"** or the **"Company**") (**ASX:MI6**) is pleased to provide an update on the Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") for the development of a new, large-scale open pit gold mining operation at its 100%-owned Bullabulling Gold Project ("Bullabulling" or "Project"), located 25km west of Coolgardie in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The Project is a significant near-term gold production opportunity in the Tier-1 mining jurisdiction of Western Australia. After completing the acquisition of the Project in April this year, Minerals 260 immediately commenced an 80,000m in-fill and extensional drilling program and, in parallel, is now progressing pre-feasibility level technical, environmental and commercial studies.

A significant amount of prior data and information exists for Bullabulling, including operational data from the 1990s and a pre-feasibility study completed in 2012 by Bullabulling Gold Limited (ASX: BAB, delisted). Leveraging this existing knowledge has the potential to provide meaningful schedule benefits and improved project value to Minerals 260.

The PFS work program already underway includes:

- Updated metallurgical test work, expanding on historical processing data to optimise recoveries, reagent consumption, grind size, and plant configuration;
- Hydrogeological assessments, including re-establishment of the previously operational bore field;
- Mining studies, including detailed pit designs and scheduling scenarios based on updated cost parameters and resource models;
- Environmental studies and permitting work to support approvals;
- Engineering design to determine the scale of a future processing plant; and
- Infrastructure studies, including power options, camp and tailings storage facility locations.

These workstreams will support the delivery of a PFS in mid-CY2026, followed by a Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS") targeted for completion by Q1 CY2027 (**Figure 1**).

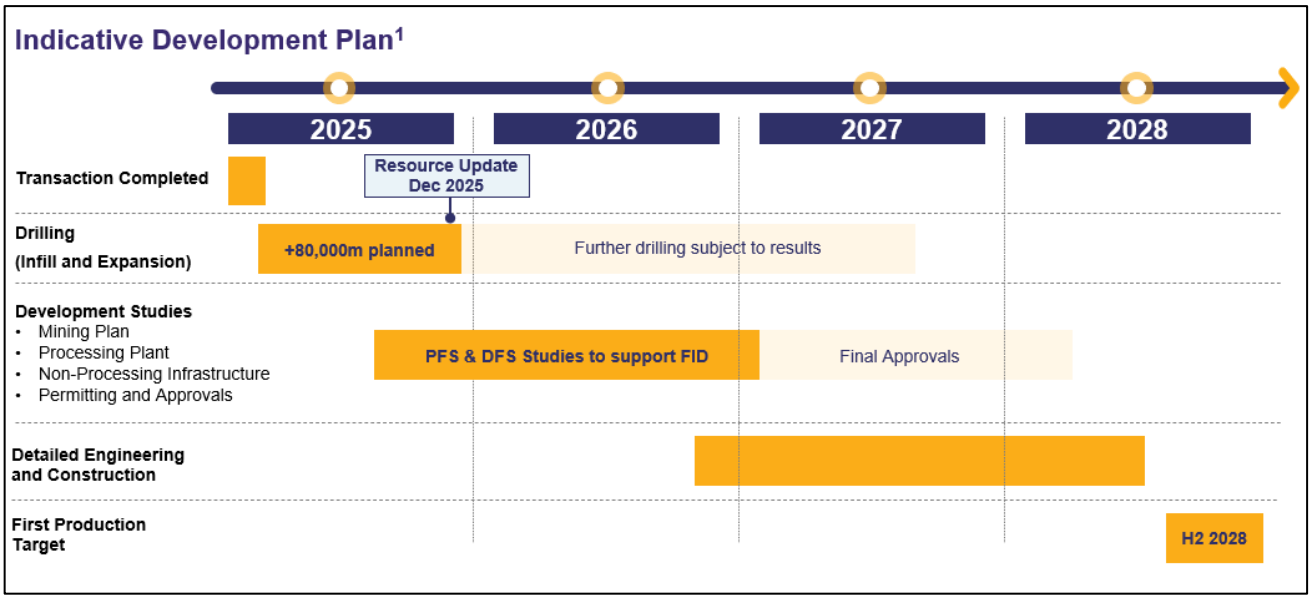

Figure 1: Indicative Development Plan

Note: [1] Timing shown (in calendar years) in the development plan is indicative and may vary subject to outcomes of drilling results, study outcomes and financing.

Management Comment

Minerals 260 Managing Director, Luke McFadyen, said:

"The Bullabulling Gold Project has the scale, location, and proximity to existing infrastructure to support a potentially long-life gold operation and we are pleased to have started on our development with the commencement of a PFS. We are leveraging the vast amount of historical information, which gives us a significant benefit for the project design and execution and a tangible advantage for our schedule and costs.

"The commencement of the PFS, in parallel with the ongoing drilling program, sets the stage for a very busy period for the MI6 team, and I look forward to updating investors regularly on our progress."

Metallurgy

Metallurgical test work is a key focus of the PFS. Minerals 260 has reviewed and reinterpreted a significant amount of historical test work conducted during all the periods of previous ownership.

The 2025 metallurgical test program will build on three specific phases of test work performed between 2011 and 2015, **which consistently demonstrated free milling (non-refractory) metallurgical properties throughout all the ore zones comprising the current Mineral Resource.**

Gold mineralisation at Bullabulling is hosted by a sequence of hornblende-rich to quartz-rich amphibolite overlying an ultramafic unit. Other Western Australian gold deposits with amphibolite-facies mineralisation include Karlawinda (Capricorn Metals Ltd, ASX: CMM), Plutonic (Catalyst Metals Ltd, ASX: CYL) and deposits at Southern Cross and Marvel Loch.

Between 1993 and 1998, Resolute Mining Limited (ASX: RSG) produced approximately 180,000 ounces of gold from Bullabulling at the Bacchus, Phoenix and Dicksons open pits (**Figure 2**), as well as laterite scrapes which are located along the north-south trending mine sequence. Open pit mining also occurred at the Gibraltar prospect (**Figure 3**).

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Figure 2: Historical pits, rehabilitated leach pads and waste dumps, tailings storage facility and camp

Figure 3: Gibraltar pit

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Previous test programs have clearly demonstrated the amenability of the current resource to a conventional carbon-in-leach (CIL) process flowsheet, with bottle roll cyanidation tests completed on over 50 representative ore samples from throughout the resource.

Previous test work demonstrated that consistent gold recoveries through the oxide, transitional and fresh zones was a function of grind size and cyanide leach conditions, with various grind sizes between 75 and 150 microns evaluated to reflect typical operating conditions for free milling gold ores.

Optimum gold recoveries at 24-hour residence times and resource grade ranged between 89 - 93% at the grind size of 75 microns, with coarser grind sizes favoured at the time of previous study which reflected the lower gold price at that time. The range of predicted gold recoveries resulting from the 2011-2015 test work programs within the 75-to-106-micron grind range is represented by the shaded area in **Figure 4** and compared to results from comparable Australian gold operations.

Minerals 260's 2025 metallurgical testing program will provide further definition of recovery values at the finer grind sizes, building on the historical test data as shown in **Appendix 1**, allowing plant throughput and gold recovery models to be updated in support of PFS level process design, engineering and economic analysis.

This program will further improve the spatial density of metallurgical data, including comminution properties, cyanidation response, mineralogical analysis and diagnostic assessments of cyanidation residues. Initial results from the program are expected in CYQ4 2025.

Minerals 260 is being supported by leading metallurgical consultant Aidan Giblett, FAusIMM (CP Met), from Black Swan Metallurgy. Aidan has previously worked for or consulted to Newmont, Newcrest, De Grey Mining, OceanaGold, AngloGold Ashanti, LionOre, Spartan Resources and St Barbara.

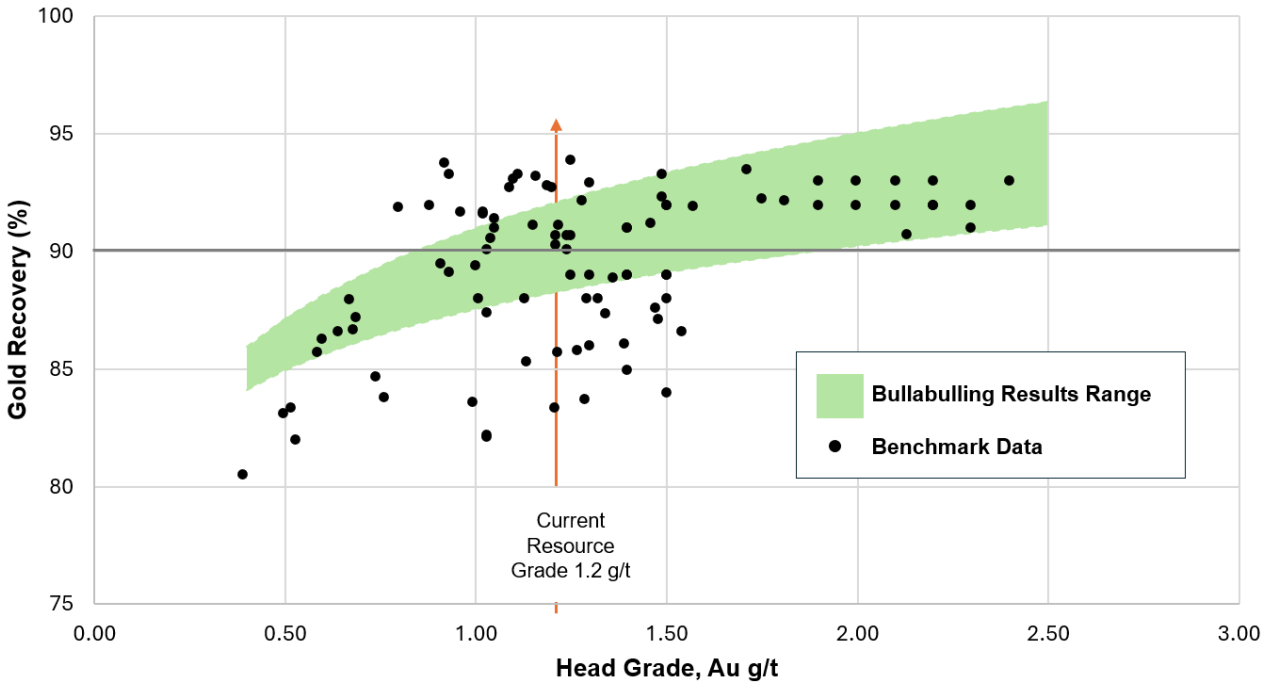

Figure 4: Historical Bullabulling Gold Project carbon in leach recovery results at various grind sizes. Benchmark data includes eleven operating gold mines in Australia between March 2022 and March 2025, complete list and references provided in Appendix 1 and 2 of this announcement.

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Water

Hydrogeology is a critical aspect of Bullabulling's development, and a significant amount of historical work provides a strong foundation for Minerals 260's activities. The Project area is near three major palaeovalleys within the upper reaches of the Roe system, which host alluvial aquifers with demonstrated water yield potential (**Figure 5**).

Borefields were established in the 1990s to supply up to 6,000 kL/day of water for the Bullabulling mine when it was operated by Resolute Mining Limited.

These borefields will be recommissioned and expanded to support the likely increased scale of the future Bullabulling operation. Minerals 260 has commenced a program of hydrogeological test work, including:

- rehabilitation and testing of existing production bores;
- airborne electromagnetic survey to explore for southerly and easterly extensions of the Hannan paleochannel aquifer;
- aircore exploration drilling to determine paleochannel aquifer geometry and the optimum locations for production bores;
- drilling and test-pumping of test-production bores at representative sites along the length of the proposed borefield;
- groundwater modelling and sustainable yield assessment; and
- water quality sampling and analysis for compatibility testing with processing circuits.

Minerals 260 is being supported by Peter de Broekert, from Western Groundwater. Peter has also worked with Northern Star Resources, Gold Fields and Ora Banda Mining.

Geotechnical and Mine Planning

Feasibility level slope design studies for the main pits at the Project have previously been completed. This will be updated to account for the ongoing extensional drilling.

Future pit geometries are expected to follow a conventional layout with the west-dipping ore defining a low angle footwall. Geotechnical investigations will concentrate on the western hanging wall, or high-wall, to safely maximise the overall slope angle to minimise waste extraction volumes and extraction costs.

The existing Bacchus and Phoenix pits extend down within the weathered profile, and Bacchus is the deepest at approximately 70m where fresh rock is exposed. This provides a valuable opportunity to assess rock mass quality and slope performance over time to use as part of the future slope design. Exposures of rock units in existing pits also provides useful confirmation of drill hole information. A geotechnical review of existing pits, dedicated geotechnical drilling and materials testing programs will form the basis for future pit designs.

With mineralisation extending ~10 km north–south, Bullabulling can accommodate multiple, independent mining fronts, providing significant operational flexibility and optionality.

Minerals 260 is being supported by engineering consultants, Entech. Entech has provided engineering services to many gold projects in Australia and internationally.

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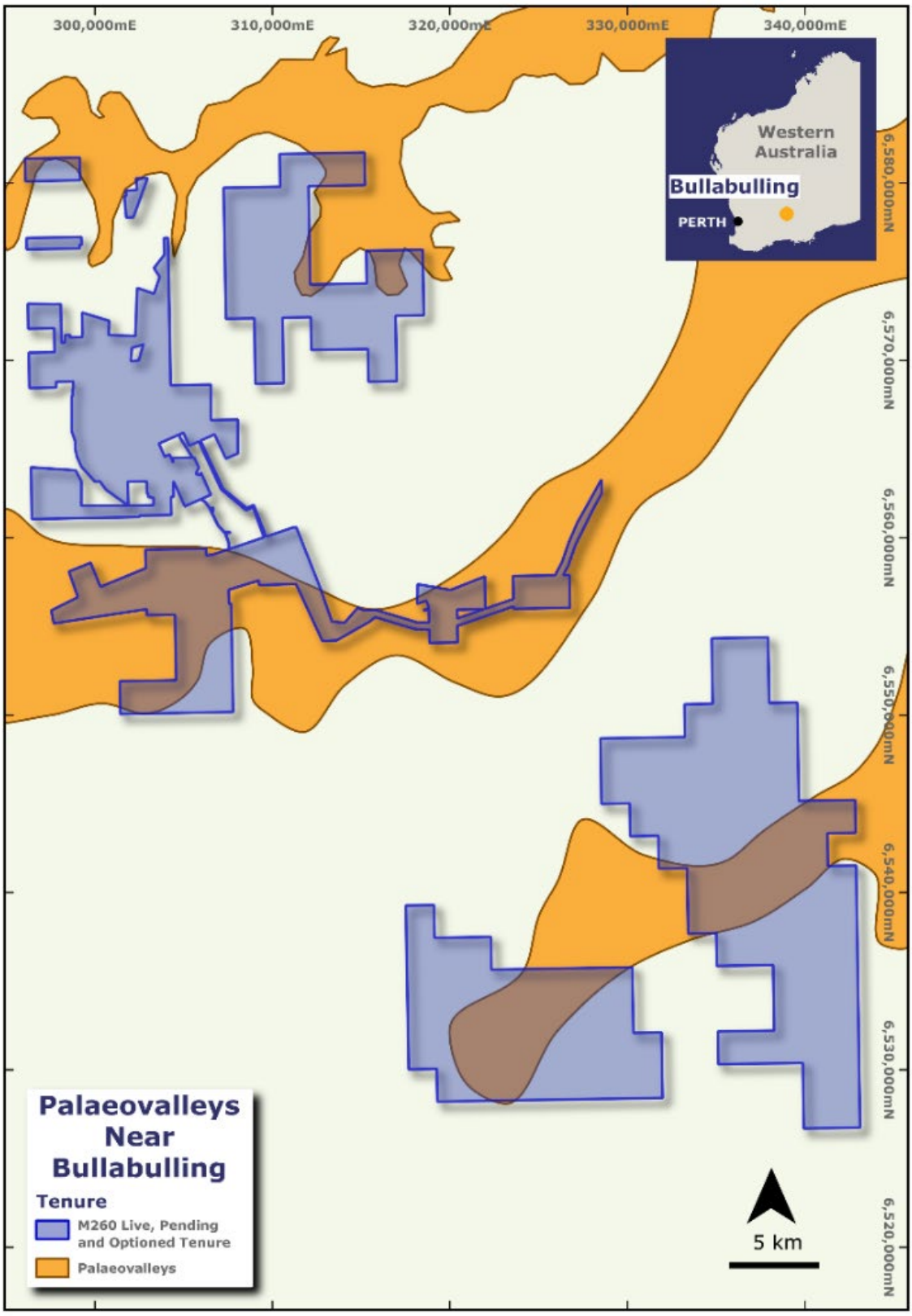

Figure 5: Bullabulling Gold Project and nearby palaeovalleys

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Environment

Bullabulling's significant operational and development history (**Figure 6**), provides an extensive collection of relevant environmental surveys and assessments.

In addition to this, the entire Mineral Resource lies within granted Mining Leases (M15/282, M15/503, M15/552, M15/554, M15/1414), which provides the opportunity for a streamlined permitting pathway.

Completed flora and fauna surveys have confirmed that the Project area:

- does not contain any federally listed threatened ecological communities (TECs);
- has no critical habitat for species listed as endangered or critically endangered under State or Federal Legislation;
- project development is not likely to require referral under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation ("EPBC") Act for either flora or fauna;
- there are no Conservation Reserves;
- there are no Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions ("DBCA") managed or DBCA lands of interest located within the Project area; and
- there are no Environmentally Sensitive Areas located within the Project area.

Further surveys are planned by Minerals 260 to provide the required documentation for approvals submissions in 2026.

Minerals 260 is being supported by environment consultant Rhys Houlihan, from Green Values Australia. Rhys has previously worked for Karara Mining and consulted to several mining companies across Australia.

Figure 6: Current Bullabulling Gold Project site, viewing north-east

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.

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

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

Table 1 – Bullabulling Mineral Resource Estimate as of December 2024

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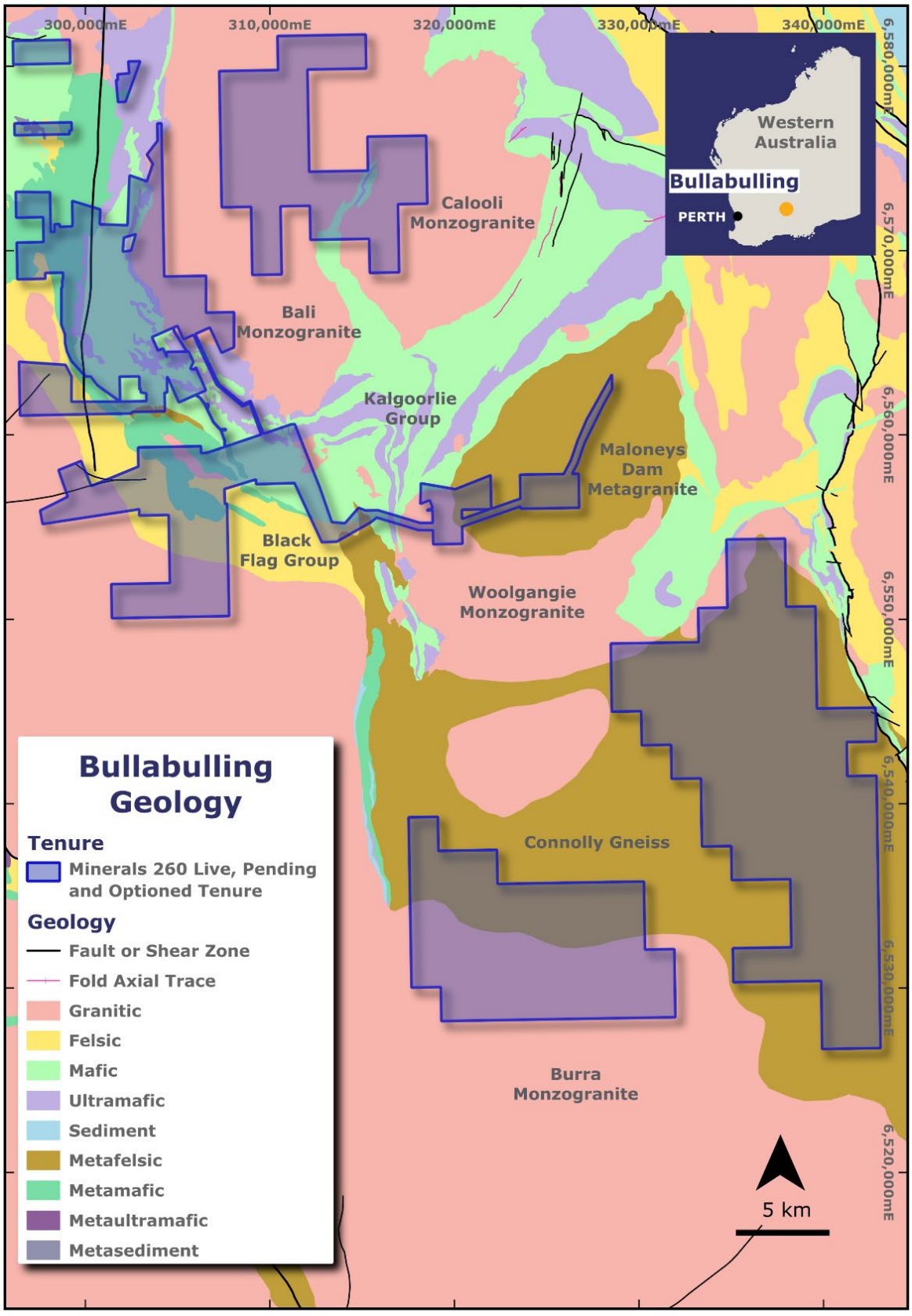

Figure 7 - Bullabulling project tenements and geology

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to metallurgy and metallurgical testwork for the Bullabulling Gold Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and data compiled by Mr Aidan Giblett, (BSc Engineering (Minerals Engineering), who is a Competent Person and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM)(CP). Mr Giblett is engaged as a consultant to the Company through Black Swan Metallurgy. Mr Giblett has sufficient experience with the style of processing response 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 Giblett consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the technical 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.

Information relating to the project and processing assumptions applied for the Mineral Resource Estimate is extracted from the Minerals 260 Limited ASX announcement titled "Re-Compliance Prospectus" dated 28 February 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 announcement and 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.

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Appendix 1 – Bullabulling Project – Metallurgical sample data and results

Table 2 – Bullabulling metallurgical drill hole details

Deposit	Hole ID	Hole Size	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	Test Program & Sample
Phoenix	BJM002	PQ	299874	6567635	437	-70	95	101.26	BJM002, Master Composite (A13283)
Bacchus	BJM003	PQ	300052	6567014	431	-68	268	113.4	BJM003, Master Composite (A13283)
Phoenix	BJM004	PQ	300019	6567538	439	-90	59	101.2	BJM004, Master Composite (A13283)
Phoenix	BJM005	PQ	299989	6567700	415	-60	91	68.1	BJM005, Master Composite (A13283)
Bacchus	BJM006	PQ	299550	6566157	372	-51	270	75	BJM006, Master Composite (A13283)
Bacchus	BJM007	PQ	299584	6566133	370	-90	333	60.51	Master Composite (A13861)
Bacchus	BJM009	PQ	299914	6566638	429	-68	274	145.9	Master Composite (A13861)
Bacchus	BJM010	PQ	299951	6566882	430	-75	270	157.9	Master Composite (A13861)
Bacchus	BJM012	PQ	300064	6566975	431	-67	270	126.2	Oxide, Transition, Fresh (BV3745)
Bacchus	BJM015	PQ	299824	6567087	431	-68	274	83.47	Transition, Fresh (BV3745)
Phoenix	BJM018	PQ	299874	6567356	435	-77	271	97.93	Transition, Fresh (BV3745)
Phoenix	BJM019	PQ	299925	6567433	435	-67	87	156.7	Oxide, Transition, Fresh (BV3745)
Phoenix	BJM020	PQ	299799	6567531	435	-60	90	112.9	Master Composite (A13861)
Phoenix	BJM021	PQ	299806	6567737	440	-61	273	128.01	Master Composite (A13861)
Phoenix	BJM022	PQ	299962	6568069	444	-63	94	139.93	Fresh (BV3745)
Phoenix	BJM024	PQ	300129	6568391	452	-65	272	140.2	Master Composite (A13861)
Phoenix	BJM028	PQ	300074	6568843	458	-60	93	130.9	Master Composite (A13861)
Phoenix	BJM029	PQ	300206	6569033	453	-70	271	104.1	Master Composite (A13861)
Dicksons	BJM031	PQ	299957	6570534	438	-60	92	94.91	Fresh (BV3745)
Phoenix	BJM032	PQ	299995	6570936	435	-60	93	139.74	Transition, Fresh (BV3745)
Phoenix	BJM033	PQ	299982	6570732	437	-61	92	120.2	Fresh (BV3745)
Phoenix	BJM035	PQ	299850	6567981	441	-60	86	170	Oxide, Transition, Fresh (BV3745)
Phoenix	BJM037	PQ	300062	6568233	449	-79	93	135	Oxide, Transition, Fresh (BV3745)
Dicksons	BJM039	PQ	300106	6569659	446	-57	93	74.98	Oxide, Transition (BV3745)
Bacchus	BJM041	PQ	299826	6566582	428	-76	275	174.9	Oxide, Fresh (BV3745)
Phoenix	BJM045	PQ	299890	6567310	435	-76	81	110.2	Transition, Fresh (BV3745)
Phoenix	BJM046	PQ	299826	6567634	437	-72	90	130.9	Oxide, Transition, Fresh (BV3745)
Kraken	BJM047	PQ	299847	6564590	420	-60	87	90	Oxide, Transition (BV3745)
Dicksons	BJM049	PQ	300042	6571206	431	-50	91	135.5	Oxide, Transition, Fresh (BV3745)

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Table 3 – Bullabulling metallurgical sample intervals

Test Program	Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Composite	Mass (kg)
A13283	BJM002	71.6	82.45	BJM002, Master Composite	106.95
	BJM003	83.4	84.31	BJM003, Master Composite	13.05
		86.13	95.08		83.85
	BJM004	72.6	76.21	BJM004, Master Composite	54.15
		77.12	80.50		50.7
	BJM005	47.66	54.06	BJM005, Master Composite	96.0
	BJM006	55.17	60.46	BJM006, Master Composite	78.9
		65.50	67.50		30
BV3745	BJM012-OX	32.10	41.00	Oxide Master Composite	33.8
	BJM019-OX	16.00	32.10		48.8
	BJM035-OX	31.44	45.00		71.9
	BJM037-OX	3.00	18.00		61.7
	BJM039-OX	19.00	35.00		66.1
	BJM041-OX	31.00	46.00		66.0
	BJM046-OX	18.33	26.00		48.2
	BJM047-OX	25.00	52.20		77.3
	BJM049-OX	39.20	55.00		91.5
	BJM012-TR	44.20	59.00	Transition Master Composite	76.3
	BJM015-TR	45.30	52.00		41.3
	BJM018-TR	42.80	45.00		12.5
	BJM019-TR	56.60	64.05		31.2
	BJM032-TR	56.14	69.00		49.4
	BJM035-TR	45.00	65.33		39.5
	BJM037-TR	19.00	44.23		149.9
	BJM039-TR	35.00	49.40		41.7
	BJM045-TR	28.00	67.00		146.0
	BJM046-TR	32.00	50.48		48.6
	BJM047-TR	52.20	67.00		46.3
	BJM049-TR	55.00	76.00		135.0
	BJM009-FR	126.17	128.00	Fresh Master Composite	8.5
	BJM010-FR	65.71	66.00		1.5
	BJM012-FR	60.00	102.00		135.4
	BJM015-FR	60.78	61.08		2.6
	BJM018-FR	66.00	68.00		20.3
	BJM019-FR	64.60	138.00		62.0
	BJM022-FR	96.81	104.76		41.0
	BJM024-FR	106.01	115.31		54.0
	BJM031-FR	70.01	77.24		42.5
	BJM031-FR	90.00	90.21		1.8
	BJM032-FR	69.00	138.85		100.8
	BJM033-FR	80.00	82.00		17.8
	BJM035-FR	89.58	162.00		52.1

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Test Program	Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Composite	Mass (kg)
	BJM037-FR	90.00	124.00		58.7
	BJM041-FR	113.00	164.00		66.5
	BJM045-FR	67.64	99.53		31.4
	BJM046-FR	78.00	105.00		104.1
	BJM049-FR	93.00	125.00		78.3
A13861	BJM007	29.88	30.34	Master Composite	7.46
		32.67	33.20		7.30
		37.52	37.90		6.58
		40.48	41.00		9.12
		44.07	44.72		10.20
		48.00	48.61		10.18
		49.12	49.80		10.02
		58.21	58.86		9.74
	BJM009	118.57	119.20		8.56
		123.70	124.20		7.54
		126.40	126.94		8.60
		130.10	130.80		8.98
		131.90	132.47		7.58
	BJM010	126.40	126.70		8.40
		129.88	130.36		6.22
		131.00	131.72		10.48
		136.80	137.42		8.54
		142.54	143.16		9.60
	BJM020	84.20	84.65		4.52
		92.10	92.60		9.76
		93.80	94.43		10.06
		100.06	100.58		5.98
		102.00	102.50		7.62
	BJM021	74.85	75.60		8.50
		79.07	79.80		10.44
		84.64	85.03		7.58
		90.00	90.67		9.26
		92.93	93.56		9.46
		98.45	99.01		8.00
		101.16	101.65		7.96
	BJM024	86.66	87.15		7.66
		91.70	92.42		10.24
		95.43	95.99		8.32
		97.51	98.17		10.50
		101.95	102.55		8.40
		104.00	104.62		8.64
		107.79	108.43		8.78
		112.31	112.83		9.40

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Test Program	Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Composite	Mass (kg)
		115.31	116.00		9.76
	BJM028	100.00	100.67		9.66
		102.83	103.52		10.36
		104.74	105.40		9.32
		110.31	111.00		10.60
		113.81	114.40		8.60
		118.90	119.39		7.44
		120.81	121.40		8.34
	BJM029	67.41	68.08		10.20
		71.00	71.66		9.88
		73.02	73.64		8.86
		79.92	80.57		9.22
		82.27	82.94		9.76
		84.85	85.40		8.64
		89.00	89.50		7.28

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Table 4 – Bullabulling ore composite leach testwork results

Test Program	Sample	Test ID	Grind Size (µm)	% Solids w/w	Lead Nitrate Addition (kg/t)	Gravity Recovery	Oxygen/Air Sparging	NaCN Initial (ppm)	Head Au (g/t)	Residue Au (g/t)	Leach Time (Hours)	Extraction (Au %)
A13283	BJM002	HS25168	75	40	0.25	Yes	Oxygen	1000	0.54	0.06	48	88.9%
	BJM003	HS25169	75	40	0.25	Yes	Oxygen	1000	2.51	0.06	48	97.6%
	BJM004	HS25170	75	40	0.25	Yes	Oxygen	1000	2.37	0.07	48	97.0%
	BJM005	HS25171	75	40	0.25	Yes	Oxygen	1000	0.94	0.05	48	94.7%
	BJM006	HS25172	75	40	0.25	Yes	Oxygen	1000	1.54	0.10	48	93.5%
	Master Composite	HS24605	75	40	0.25	No	Oxygen	1000	1.02	0.07	48	93.1%
		HS24606	75	40	0.25	Yes	Oxygen	1000	1.09	0.07	48	93.6%
A13861	Master Composite	JS1037	75	50	-	Yes	Air	1000	0.91	0.08	48	91.2%
BV3745	Fresh Master Composite	3745/03-04	75	40	-	Yes	Oxygen	500	1.29	0.11	48	92.1%
		3745/03-05	75	40	-	Yes	Air	500	0.84	0.11	48	90.9%
		3745/03-06	75	40	0.10	Yes	Oxygen	500	1.19	0.11	48	90.7%
		3745/03-07	75	40	0.20	Yes	Oxygen	500	1.17	0.10	48	91.9%
		3745/03-08	75	40	0.40	Yes	Oxygen	500	1.11	0.09	48	92.1%
	Transition Master Composite	3745/02-04	75	40	-	Yes	Oxygen	500	0.89	0.04	48	95.5%
		3745/02-05	75	40	-	Yes	Air	500	0.73	0.04	48	94.5%
		3745/02-06	75	40	0.10	Yes	Oxygen	500	0.66	0.04	48	94.7%
		3745/02-07	75	40	0.20	Yes	Oxygen	500	0.71	0.05	48	93.7%
		3745/02-08	75	40	0.40	Yes	Oxygen	500	0.72	0.05	48	93.7%
		3745/02-11	75	40	0.20	Yes	Air	500	0.72	0.06	24	92.4%
	Oxide Master Composite	3745/01-04	75	40	-	Yes	Oxygen	500	1.67	0.10	48	94.3%
		3745/01-05	75	40	-	Yes	Air	500	1.49	0.12	48	91.9%
		3745/01-06	75	40	0.10	Yes	Oxygen	500	1.54	0.11	48	92.9%
		3745/01-07	75	40	0.20	Yes	Oxygen	500	1.64	0.1	48	93.9%
		3745/01-08	75	40	0.40	Yes	Oxygen	500	1.44	0.11	48	92.7%

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Appendix 2: References for Processing Gold Grade-Recovery Benchmarking used in Figure 4

- Beacon Minerals Limited, March 2023 Quarterly Report (26th April 2023)
- Beacon Minerals Limited, March 2024 Quarterly Report (30th April 2024)
- Beacon Minerals Limited, March 2025 Quarterly Report (28th April 2025)
- Capricorn Metals Ltd, Activities Report December 2022 Quarter (30th January 2023)
- Capricorn Metals Ltd, March 2024 Quarterly Production Update (5th April 2024)
- Capricorn Metals Ltd, December 2024 Quarterly Production Update (7th January 2025)
- Capricorn Metals Ltd, March 2025 Quarterly Production Update (7th April 2025)
- Evolution Mining Limited, Quarterly Report December 2022
- Evolution Mining Limited, Quarterly Report December 2023 (17th January 2024)
- Evolution Mining Limited, Quarterly Report December 2024 (22nd January 2025)
- Genesis Minerals Limited, Quarterly Report – June 2023 (31st July 2023)
- Genesis Minerals Limited, Quarterly Report – December 2023 (24th January 2024)
- Genesis Minerals Limited, Quarterly Report – December 2024 (16th January 2025)
- Gold Road Resources, December 2023 Quarterly Report (29th January 2024)
- Gold Road Resources, December 2024 Quarterly Report (29th January 2025)
- Gold Road Resources, March 2025 Quarterly Report (28th April 2025)
- Northern Star Resources Limited, Quarterly Report December 2022 (19th January 2023)
- Northern Star Resources Limited, Quarterly Report December 2023 (24th January 2024)
- Northern Star Resources Limited, Quarterly Report December 2024 (21 January 2025)
- Ora Banda Mining, June 2022 Quarterly Activities Report (27th July 2022)
- Ora Banda Mining, December 2022 Quarterly Activities Report (31st January 2023)
- Ora Banda Mining, June 2023 Quarterly Activities Report (25th July 2023)
- Ora Banda Mining, June 2024 Quarterly Activities Report (23rd July 2024)
- Red 5 Limited, March 2024 Quarterly Report (24 April 2024)
- Regis Resources Ltd, Quarterly Report to 31 March 2024 (24th April 2024)
- Regis Resources Ltd, Quarterly Report to 31 December 2024 (23rd January 2025)
- St Barbara Quarterly Report Q4 June 2022
- Vault Minerals, September 2024 Quarterly Activities Report (28th October 2024)
- Vault Minerals, March 2025 Quarterly Activities Report (29th April 2025)

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Appendix 3 – 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	*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.*	**Bullabulling Gold Limited** Historical PQ diamond core samples were collected to create composites and conduct metallurgical test work. Mineralised zones were identified using a combination of data analysis, existing assay results from nearby twin holes, pXRF (portable X-ray fluorescence) scans, and visual inspection through geological logging.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	Samples selected for metallurgical testing were taken from mineralised zones across the deposit that best represented the range of ore types identified at the time. The intervals chosen for testing were determined by evaluating existing assay data from twin holes, XRF scanning, and geological logging to confirm visible mineralisation.
	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.	Mineralisation was recognised by the presence of sulphides within the mafic and ultramafic host rock. For diamond core samples, selection of intervals was based on a qualitative assessment of geology and sulphide content, in conjunction with XRF scan results and existing assays from adjacent twin holes. No deleterious elements of significance have been observed.
Drilling techniques	*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).*	Diamond drilling utilised PQ core (85 mm diameter. Triple tube drilling was employed from surface level down to competent bedrock, after which standard tube drilling was used. Core orientation was performed using an ACT Reflex (ACT III RD) tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recoveries for Bullabulling Gold's DD core recovery was measured and recorded for every metre in Micromine Field Marshal software. Diamond core recoveries averaged 99% for historical core.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	There is no recovery information available for the historical drilling.
	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.	No relationship between sample recovery and grade was noted.
Logging	*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.*	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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The logging was quantitative, based on visual field estimates

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	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	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	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. Metallurgical PQ diamond core was used either whole or half core for metallurgical testing at BV and ALS laboratories.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Diamond core only.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation followed industry best practice standards and was conducted by internationally recognised laboratories including ALS and BV laboratories. Sample preparation included oven drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to 80% passing 75 µm.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Not applicable to metallurgical samples.
	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.	In all cases the entire length of core has been sampled and assayed as a single interval.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Drill sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought and the nature of the drilling program.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Assay and laboratory procedures were selected following a review of techniques provided by internationally certified laboratories. Samples at ALS facilities were assayed for gold by the fire assay method (50 g charge 0.01 g/t Au detection limit). 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.
	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.	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.
	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	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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Intersections were peer reviewed in-house.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All Bullabulling Gold field data was manually collected, entered into Micromine Field Marshall software, validated in Micromine, and loaded into a commercial database (GBIS). All electronic data was routinely backed up. Data was exported as csv files for processing by several different software packages.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No information is available on the historical data management and is assumed to be done to industry standards.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There was no requirement to adjust assay data.
Location of data points	*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.* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	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 ±0.1m). A campaign of differential GPS surveys of surviving historical collars was undertaken by Fugro and results compared with the inherited database. Results indicated that the location data for historical drilling is accurate. 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.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Metallurgical samples were selected from across the entire Bullabulling deposit to reflect the overall ore body.
	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.	Not applicable. No drilling results are being disclosed, and no Mineral Resource Estimate is included in this report. Samples for metallurgical testing were obtained from drill holes distributed across the deposit. Metallurgical samples were composited from continuous sections of drill core, as outlined above.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Historical** No sample compositing was applied to historical drilling. Metallurgical samples at were composited based on test requirements, including deposit, weathering type (oxide, transition, fresh), or master composites comprised of mixed sample types for representative ore feed.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drilling was angled typically at -60° to -70° to achieve the most representative intersections through mineralisation.
	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.	Drilling is typically oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the geology and no bias is envisaged. No sampling bias was observed.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**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.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		quality of the quality control samples submitted by Bullabulling Gold improved.

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 Licenses (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 Licenses (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 km^2 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.
	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.	All granted licences are currently in good standing.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • 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. A substantial volume of historical metallurgical testwork has been performed on the Bullabulling resource including programs at ALS Metallurgy (2011,2012) and Bureau Veritas Minerals (2015) evaluating samples from the Bacchus, Phoenix, Dickson’s and Kraken deposits. The resulting testwork database includes SMC Test and Bond ball mill work index values for over 40 samples, and more than 50 samples tested for gravity/cyanidation response. The mineralisation has been demonstrated to be free milling and amenable to conventional comminution and cyanidation processes. Laboratory scale cyanide leach testing has demonstrated gold recoveries of 89-93% to be achievable at finer (75 µm) grind size, with gold recoveries decreasing at coarser grind sizes within the range tested (up to 150 µm).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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.*	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. Metallurgical results are reported as received.
	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.	Shorter intercepts with higher grades have been reported provided the grade (g/t Au) x thickness (m) is equal or greater than 1.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	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*	Refer to Figures in body of the announcement.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 historic metallurgical diamond drilling details 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 and metallurgical data is reported in this announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Mineral 260' has the following activities planned for 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

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