

ASX Announcement – 26<sup>th</sup> August 2025

## BROAD HIGH GRADE RESOURCE EXTENSION & INFILL RESULTS

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Further Baldock Infill results received confirming and increasing confidence in the existing high-grade resource. Highlights include:
  - 4 metres @ 32g/t gold from 232 metres in DFS066B
  - 7 metres @ 16.8g/t gold from 267 metres in DFS058
  - 13 metres @ 3.4g/t gold from 20 metres in DFS512
  - 7 metres @ 6.3g/t gold from 94 metres in DFS273
  - 6 metres @ 7g/t gold from 78 metres in DFS269
  - 8 metres @ 3.9g/t gold from 24 metres in DFS268
  - 4 metres @ 7.4g/t gold from 207 metres in DFS008
  - 4 metres @ 5.9 g/t gold from 189 metres in DFS305
  - 6 metres at 3.6 g/t gold from 250 metres in DFS059
  - 1 metre at 27 g/t gold from 129 metres in DFS264A
- Initial Baldock extensional drilling results received, potentially extending the 2160 lode a further 160 metres up dip. Highlights include:
  - 14 metres at 11.3 g/t gold from 14m in DFS284
- Exploration drilling advancing with three prospects tested to date. First assay results expected in September.

### Commenting on the results, Geology Manager Todd Hibberd said:

*“The new high-grade infill and resource extension results are very pleasing, particularly the first extensional result of 14 metres at 11.3 g/t gold which highlights the potential of the mineral resource to increase in size as drilling progresses. We are rapidly progressing through the infill program which is approximately 40% complete and then will focus on extensional drilling at Baldock.*

*On the exploration growth work stream, we have now drill tested the first three prospects and are systematically making our way through the Phase 1 drill program. First assays are anticipated in September, and these will be used to inform the Phase 2 drill program, along with the structural interpretation of the high-resolution Aero Mag survey which will also be completed in September”.*

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**Ballard Mining (ASX:BM1)** (“**Ballard**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to provide an update on extensional and infill drilling programs at its Mt Ida Gold Project located 540km northeast of Perth in the Goldfields region of Western Australia (Figure 5). The Mt Ida Gold Project covers 26km of prospective greenstone belt, folded around the Copperfield Granite (Figure 6).

### Baldock Extensional Drilling

During the infill drilling program targeting the 2140 and 2161 lodes, DFS 284 intersected **14 metres at 11.3 g/t gold** from 14 metres. The area surrounding the intersection is not currently in the mineral resource estimate (Figure 1 and 2). The new intersection and historical intersections to the north potentially support the interpretation that the 2160 lode extends to the surface (see Figure 2 showing interpreted extension of 2160 lode as dashed lines). Additional DFS drilling around these intersections is underway with the objective of including this area in the next resource update.

### Further Baldock Infill Drilling Results

The current release of infill results comprises 71 drill holes for 10,456 metres that have been mainly drilled at the northern end of the Baldock zone to convert inferred resources to indicated resources (Figure 1). The infill drilling program is approximately 40% complete. As noted on page 1, the drilling intersected multiple holes with higher grade intersections including:

- 4 metres @ 32g/t gold from 232 metres in DFS066B
- 7 metres @ 16.8g/t gold from 267 metres in DFS058
- 13 metres @ 3.4g/t gold from 20 metres in DFS512
- 7 metres @ 6.3g/t gold from 94 metres in DFS273
- 6 metres @ 7g/t gold from 78 metres in DFS269
- 8 metres @ 3.9g/t gold from 24 metres in DFS268
- 4 metres @ 7.4g/t gold from 207 metres in DFS008
- 4 metres @ 5.9 g/t gold from 189 metres in DFS305
- 6 metres at 3.6 g/t gold from 250 metres in DFS059
- 1 metre at 27 g/t gold from 129 metres in DFS264A

The current infill drilling program is designed to increase the confidence of the existing Mineral Resource at Baldock and aims to upgrade the Resource classification from Inferred to Indicated categories and to increase the overall size of the mineral resource.

The full assay results table is outlined in Appendix B. Drilling continues to confirm and extend the existing mineral resource estimate.

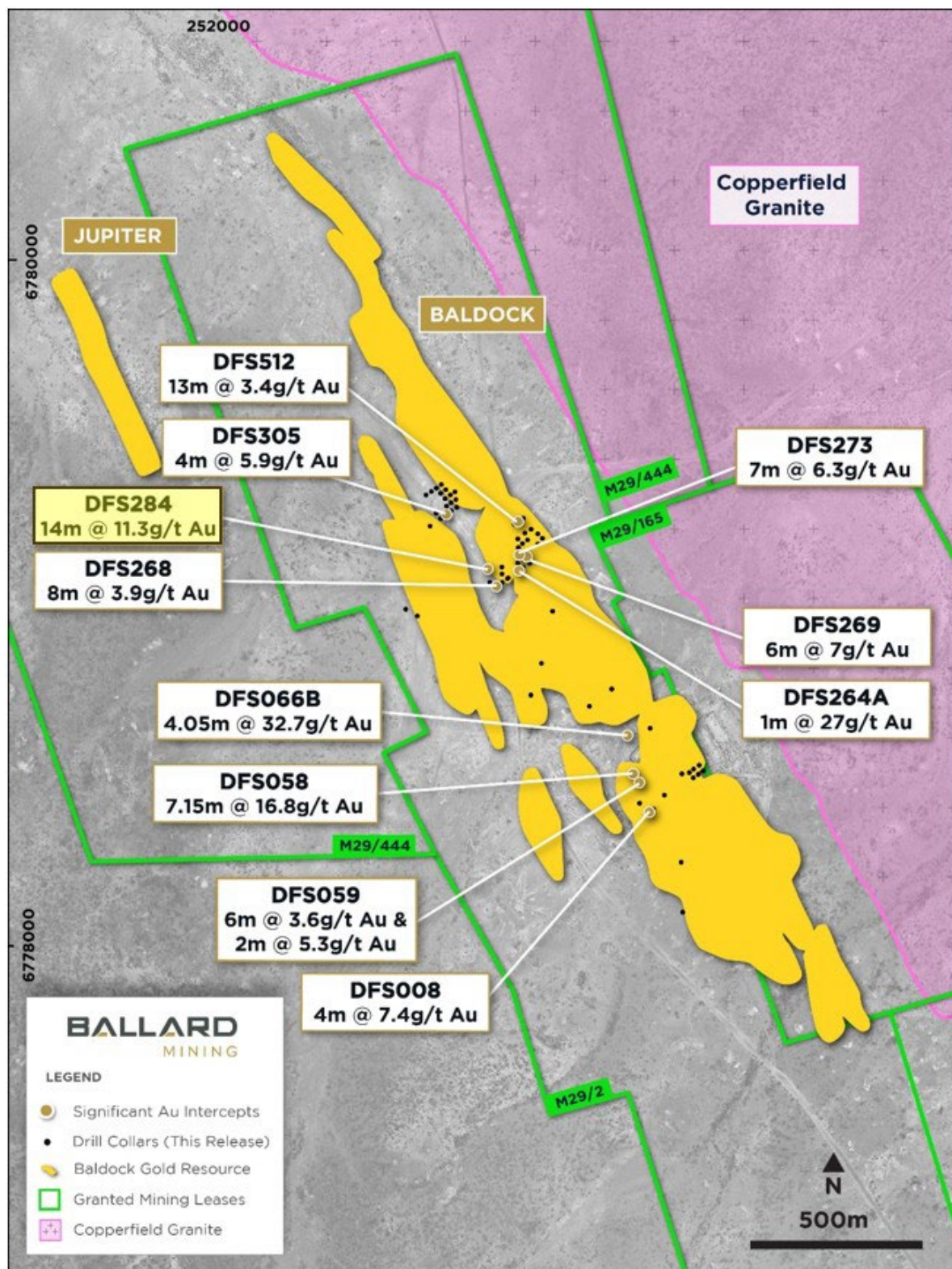


Figure 1 - Baldock infill drilling covered in this ASX release over gold resource area showing selected infill and extensional results

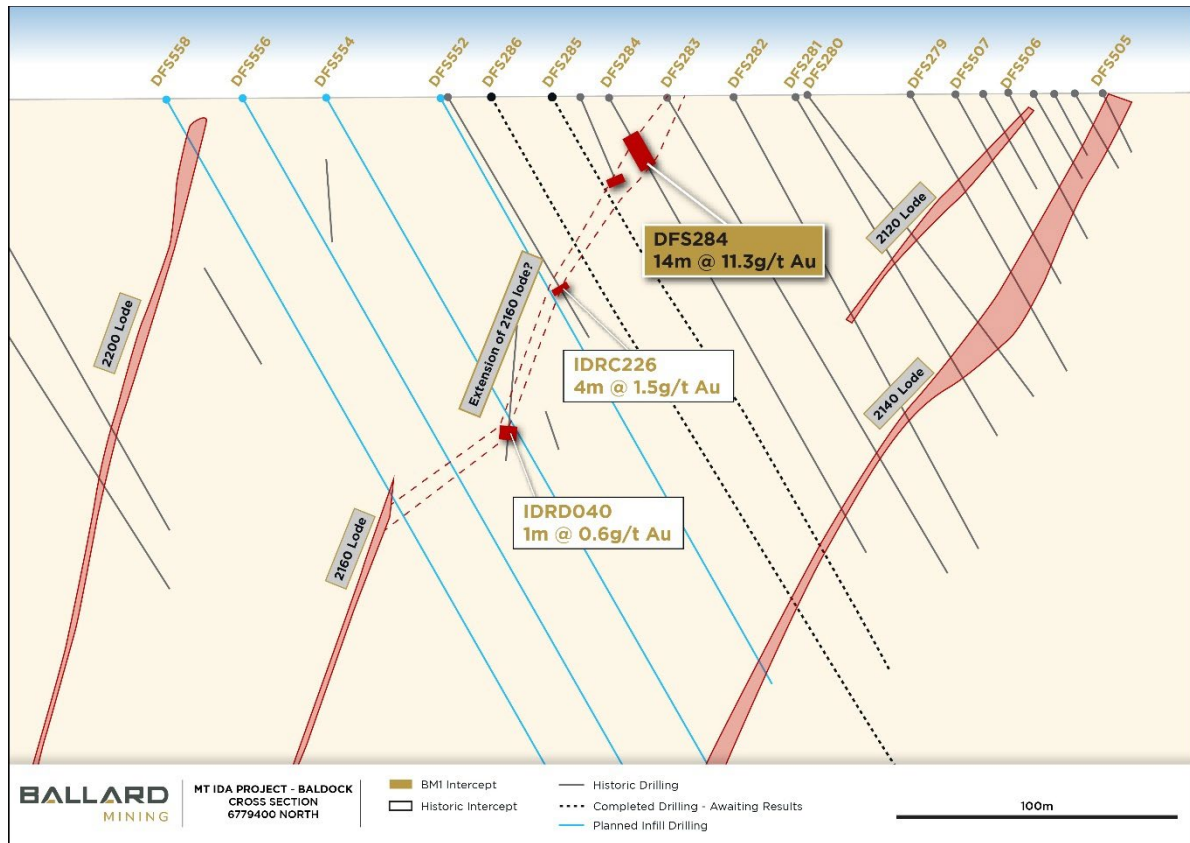


Figure 2 - Cross section of new assay intersection of 14 metres at 11.3 g/t gold, potentially an extension of the 2160 lode



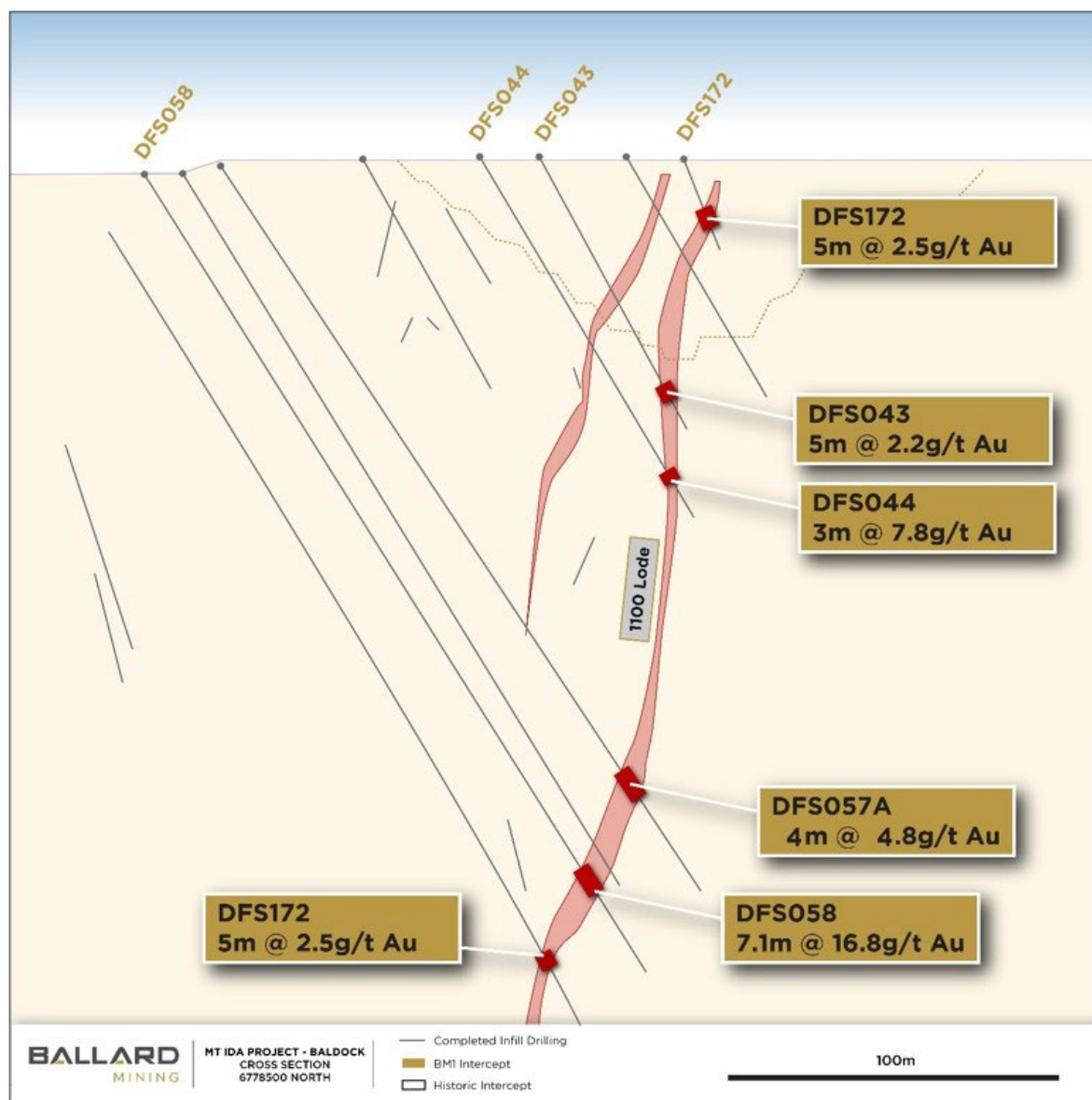


Figure 3 - Cross section of new assay intersection of 7.1 metres at 16.8 g/t gold, within the 1100 lode.

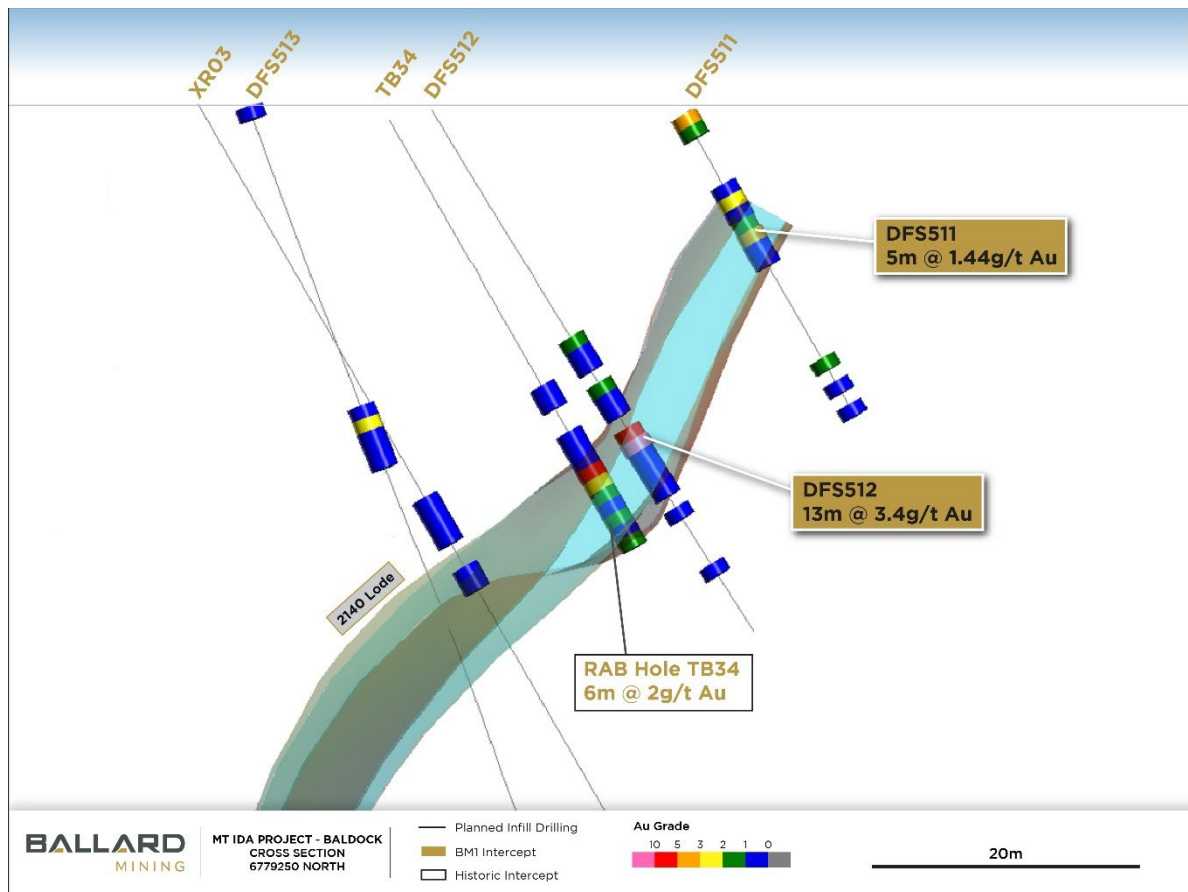


Figure 4 - Cross section of new assay intersection of 13 metres at 3.4 g/t gold, within the 2140 lode

## Mt Ida Exploration Drilling – Growth

The first three of an initial 18 exploration targets have now been drill tested as part of a staged drill program (Figure 6). These 18 prospects are the basis for the first pass Phase 1 exploration program while Phase 2 will focus on follow up drilling from Phase 1 as well as additional targets identified via the detailed structural interpretation of the high-resolution drone mag survey.

The Company also expects to release assay results for exploration drilling at the Dickson, Neptune and Pulsar prospects in September.

### Project Background

The Mt Ida Gold Project hosts a JORC 2012-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate totalling 10.3 million tonnes @ 3.3g/t Au for 1.1 million ounces<sup>1</sup> of contained gold. The Baldock deposit, which hosts 930koz @ 4.1g/t<sup>1</sup> forms the basis for future development opportunities at Mt Ida.

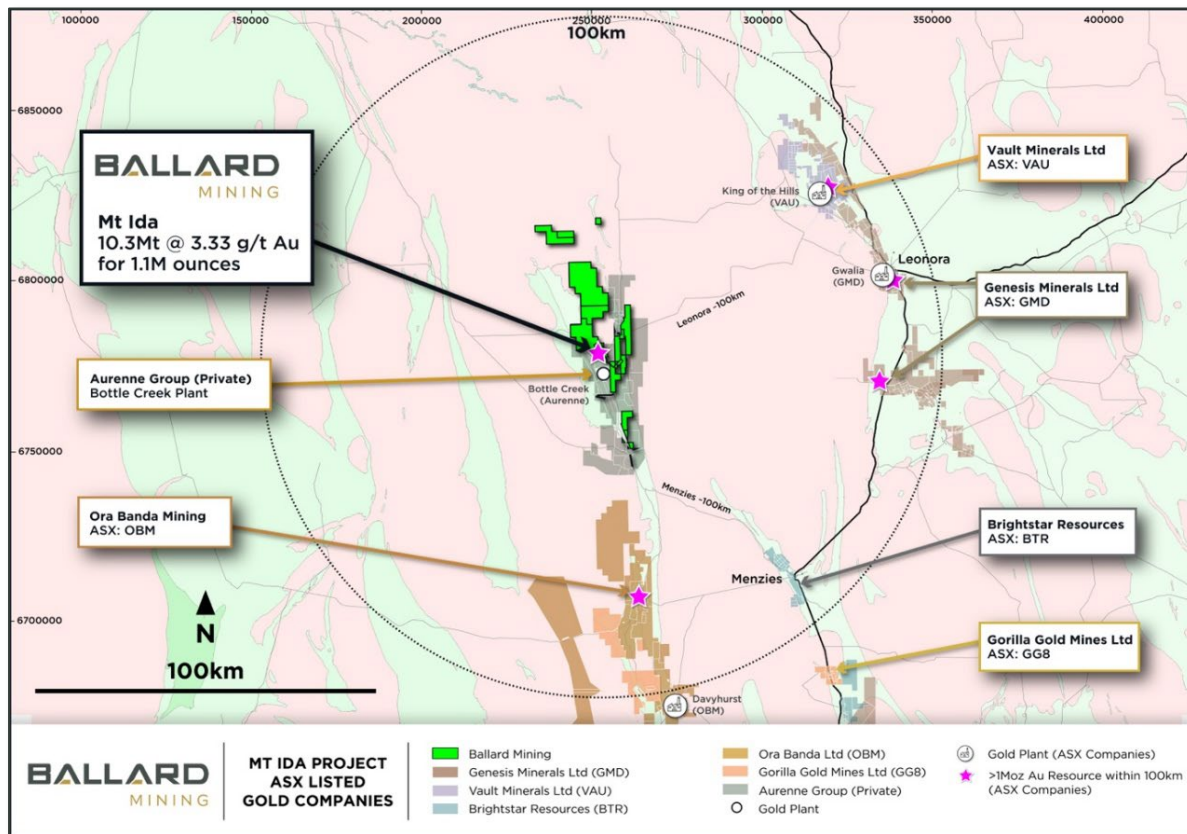


Figure 5 Ballard's Mt Ida Gold Project, located in Western Australia's Goldfield Region.

A 130,000m drill program is underway across the Project, targeting highly prospective and underexplored zones along the 26km strike of both the Baldock Thrust and the Ballard Fault (Figure 6).

The Project includes six granted mining leases and is fully permitted for mining including an approved Mining Proposal, Mine Closure Plan and no Native Title claims currently exist over the tenements.

Mining approvals are in place for both open pit and underground mining at the Baldock deposit. A Works Approval application for up to 1.5Mtpa Processing and Tails Storage has been submitted and is currently under assessment.

<sup>1</sup> Refer to the Ballard IPO Prospectus lodged with ASIC and dated 30 May 2025 (as amended by the Supplementary Prospectus lodged with ASIC and dated 17 June 2025) for further information on the MRE



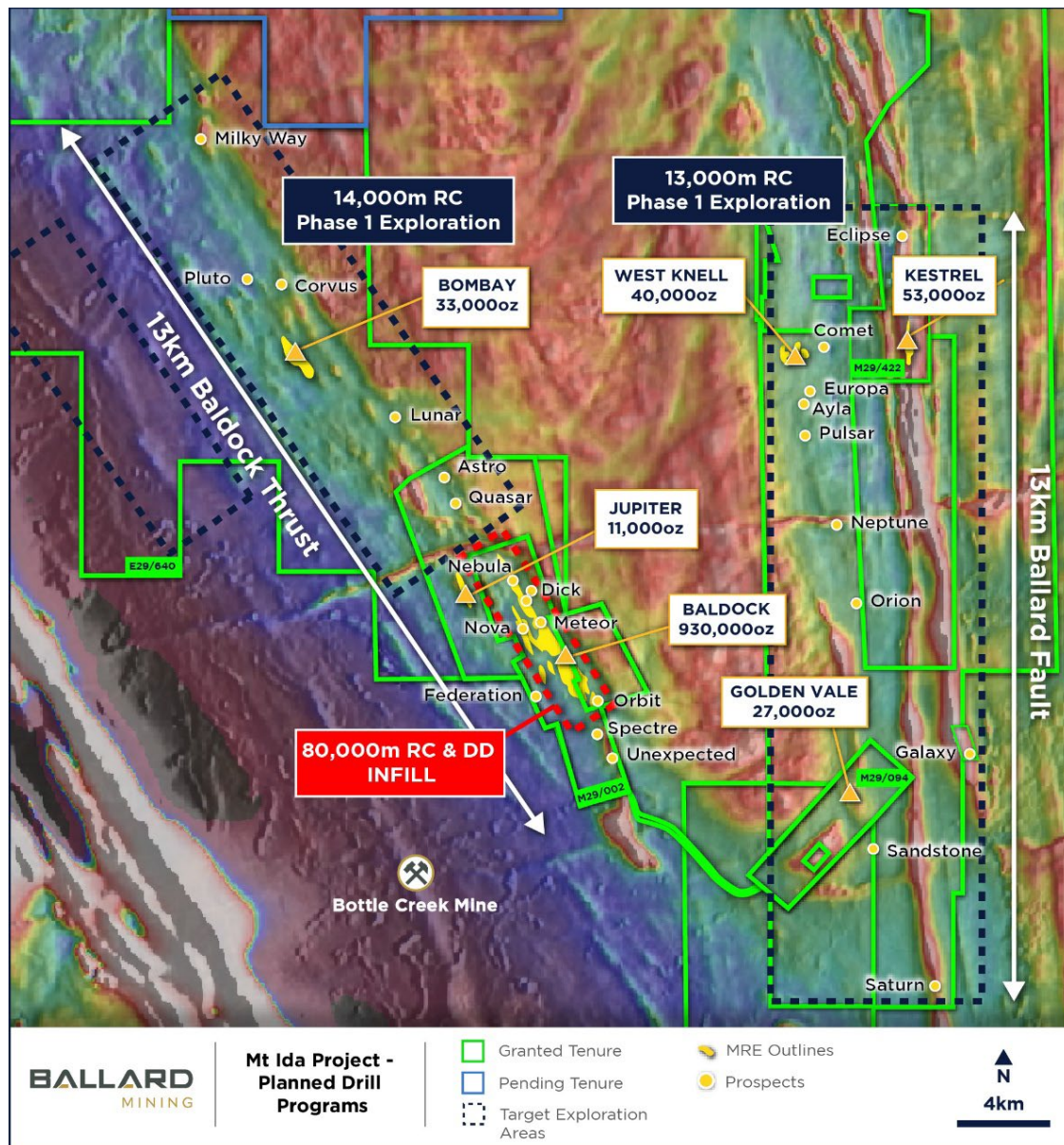


Figure 6 – Mt Ida identified Au prospects with planned infill and Phase 1 exploration programs

-END-

This release is authorised by the Board of Directors of Ballard Mining Limited.

For further information visit our website at [ballardmining.com.au](http://ballardmining.com.au) or contact:

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### About Ballard Mining

Ballard Mining Limited (ASX: BM1) is an exploration and development company focused on advancing its Mt Ida asset towards production. With current JORC compliant resources of 10.3Mt @ 3.3g/Au, strong balance sheet and an experienced team driving the project development, Ballard is pursuing a growth and development strategy.

The Mt Ida Project has high grade gold resources with 93% located on granted mining leases. The main Baldock area has received full open cut and underground mining approvals with a works approval for a 1.5Mtpa processing facility submitted to DWER and under assessment. Ballard is rapidly advancing the Mt Ida project through a strategic plan to increase confidence in the current MRE and also increase the global resource inventory via an aggressive exploration program. All modifying factors will be advanced simultaneously.

### Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon work undertaken by Mr Todd Hibberd, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr. Hibberd has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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' ("**JORC Code**"). Mr. Hibberd consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Past Exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Ballard in accordance with the JORC Code in its Prospectus lodged with ASIC and dated 30 May 2025 (as amended by the Supplementary Prospectus lodged with ASIC and dated 17 June 2025) (the **Prospectus**). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the Prospectus, and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates in the Prospectus continue to apply and have not materially changed. Refer to the Prospectus for further information.

### Disclaimer

This release may include forward-looking and aspirational statements. These statements are based on Ballard management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events as of the time of the release of this announcement. Forward-looking and aspirational statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are outside the control of Ballard, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. Ballard makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward looking or aspirational statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release, except as required by applicable laws and the ASX Listing Rules.

### ***Appendix A: April 2025<sup>2</sup> Mineral Resource Estimate***

Cut off	Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
		(000s)	g/t Au	(000s)	(000s)	g/t Au	(000s)	(000s)	g/t Au	(000s)
Open cut Au 0.5 g/t	Baldock	2,600	4.5	365	1,570	3.6	200	4,120	4.2	563
	Kestrel	-	-	-	940	1.6	48	940	1.6	48
	Golden Vale	-	-	-	496	1.7	27	496	1.7	27
	Bombay	-	-	-	711	1.3	30	711	1.3	30
	West Knell	-	-	-	238	3.3	25	238	3.3	25
	Jupiter	-	-	-	50	1.7	3	50	1.7	3
	Mt Ida Tailings	-	-	-	500	0.5	8	500	0.5	8
Underground Au 1.5 g/t	Baldock	242	4.8	37	2,610	4.0	338	2,850	4.0	368
	Kestrel	-	-	-	80	1.8	5	80	1.8	5
	Bombay	-	-	-	30	3.0	3	30	3.0	3
	West Knell	-	-	-	192	2.4	15	192	2.4	15
	Jupiter	-	-	-	90	2.7	8	90	2.7	8
All	Baldock	2,840	4.5	402	4,220	3.9	532	7,000	4.1	930
	Kestrel	-	-	-	1,000	1.7	53	1,000	1.7	53
	Golden Vale	-	-	-	496	1.7	27	496	1.7	27
	Bombay	-	-	-	740	1.4	33	740	1.4	33
	West Knell	-	-	-	420	2.9	40	420	2.9	40
	Jupiter	-	-	-	140	2.3	11	140	2.3	11
	Mt Ida Tailings	-	-	-	500	0.5	8	500	0.5	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>10,310</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1,102</b>

<sup>2</sup> Refer to the Ballard IPO Prospectus lodged with ASIC and dated 30 May 2025 (as amended by the Supplementary Prospectus lodged with ASIC and dated 17 June 2025) for further information on the MRE

## Appendix B: Recent Project Data

### Appendix B1: Recent Significant Intercepts reported in this announcement

\* Blank Cu values indicate that Cu assays have not yet been received

Hole ID		From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Copper ppm
DFS007		-	1	1.00	0.52	198
DFS007	and	3	4	1.00	0.51	179
DFS007	and	189	190	1.00	1.77	901
DFS007	and	279	281	2.00	1.15	302
DFS008		-	3	3.00	0.53	290
DFS008	and	207	211	<b>4.00</b>	<b>7.44</b>	7,755
DFS015		-	8	8.00	0.84	346
DFS015	and	61	62	1.00	1.10	48
DFS015	and	64	67	3.00	1.70	19
DFS027		-	4	4.00	0.61	391
DFS027	and	71	72	1.00	1.53	523
DFS058		268	275	<b>7.15</b>	<b>16.78</b>	
DFS058	and	276	277	0.97	1.38	
DFS059		-	6	6.00	0.61	406
DFS059	and	94	95	1.00	5.59	48
DFS059	and	250	256	<b>6.00</b>	<b>3.60</b>	2,095
DFS059	and	260	262	<b>2.00</b>	<b>5.25</b>	1,800
DFS066B		177	178	1.00	0.89	
DFS066B	and	233	237	<b>4.05</b>	<b>32.74</b>	
DFS066B	and	238	239	<b>0.85</b>	<b>11.28</b>	
DFS088		74	76	2.18	1.61	
DFS088		83	84	0.99	0.50	
DFS088		151	154	3.50	1.01	
DFS262		96	97	1.00	6.98	2,020
DFS263		38	41	3.00	1.79	2,636
DFS263	and	121	122	1.00	1.26	510
DFS264A		129	130	<b>1.00</b>	<b>27.00</b>	136
DFS264A	and	139	140	1.00	2.05	160
DFS265		85	87	2.00	0.83	1,295
DFS267		-	4	4.00	0.59	309
DFS268		24	32	<b>8.00</b>	<b>3.91</b>	532
DFS269		78	84	<b>6.00</b>	<b>7.04</b>	988
DFS270		45	47	2.00	1.77	402
DFS270	and	111	112	1.00	4.48	2,970
DFS270	and	129	130	1.00	3.54	409
DFS270	and	134	135	1.00	1.77	692
DFS271		98	99	1.00	0.59	155



Hole ID		From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Copper ppm
DFS273		24	25	1.00	1.36	1,075
DFS273	and	75	76	1.00	1.75	472
DFS273	and	94	101	<b>7.00</b>	<b>6.29</b>	953
DFS284		14	28	<b>14.00</b>	<b>11.35</b>	563
DFS303		60	61	<b>1.00</b>	<b>8.11</b>	608
DFS303	and	151	152	1.00	0.51	499
DFS304		74	76	2.00	0.54	493
DFS304	and	166	172	6.00	1.24	1,222
DFS305		189	193	<b>4.00</b>	<b>5.89</b>	1,810
DFS306		68	69	1.00	1.24	663
DFS306	and	206	207	1.00	1.90	480
DFS306	and	214	215	1.00	2.77	968
DFS306	and	253	254	1.00	1.87	2,240
DFS310		65	67	2.00	0.92	945
DFS310	and	158	159	1.00	7.04	4,750
DFS311		78	79	1.00	0.60	1,205
DFS311	and	192	193	<b>1.00</b>	<b>9.31</b>	4,700
DFS313		113	115	2.00	1.69	602
DFS313	and	272	273	1.00	2.28	455
DFS315		59	60	1.00	0.65	1,255
DFS315	and	154	155	1.00	0.89	210
DFS315	and	159	161	2.00	0.99	436
DFS399		296	297	0.74	1.31	585
DFS399	and	299	299	0.34	19.18	2,070
DFS399	and	335	336	0.88	1.29	3,837
DFS399	and	380	380	0.35	2.86	646
DFS422A		69	70	1.00	0.54	2,970
DFS422A	and	90	91	1.00	1.04	1,395
DFS422A	and	227	228	1.05	3.70	1,749
DFS470		-	7	7.00	1.27	1,679
DFS503		-	1	1.00	1.29	1,080
DFS505		24	25	1.00	0.98	135
DFS506		44	45	1.00	0.94	675
DFS508		-	2	2.00	3.99	
DFS508	and	21	22	1.00	0.80	
DFS509		-	1	1.00	2.36	
DFS509	and	40	43	3.00	0.62	
DFS510		30	32	2.00	1.83	231
DFS511		-	2	2.00	2.25	1,028
DFS511	and	6	12	6.00	1.33	770
DFS511	and	21	22	1.00	1.70	406

Hole ID		From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Copper ppm
DFS512		20	33	<b>13.00</b>	<b>3.43</b>	1,123
DFS513		24	28	4.00	1.38	707
DFS524		-	6	6.00	1.01	1,075
DFS525		-	7	7.00	1.19	716
DFS526		-	7	7.00	1.30	
DFS527		-	6	6.00	1.04	
DFS527	and	35	36	1.00	1.69	
DFS528		-	6	6.00	1.12	
DFS529		-	6	6.00	1.05	440
DFS061	NSI					
DFS266	NSI					
DFS272	NSI					
DFS504	NSI					
DFS507	NSI					

## Appendix B2: Collar Information for holes reported in this announcement

Hole ID	Depth	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip
DFS007	294	253,268	6,778,398	476	54.73	- 60.88
DFS008	246	253,256	6,778,390	475	58.93	- 60.61
DFS015	110	253,300	6,778,439	480	57.00	- 60.97
DFS027	225	253,227	6,778,415	475	55.24	- 60.67
DFS058	309.9	253,209	6,778,501	474	58.23	- 60.34
DFS059	288	253,227	6,778,476	475	60.33	- 62.11
DFS061	120	253,259	6,778,634	472	54.35	- 60.36
DFS066B	255.9	253,193	6,778,613	471	55.42	- 62.07
DFS088	180.7	253,146	6,778,749	470	57.39	- 62.16
DFS090	225.7	253,081	6,778,698	471	55.92	- 54.90
DFS127	160	252,909	6,778,731	471	56.13	- 58.97
DFS144	119	252,941	6,778,823	470	53.53	- 58.51
DFS163	90	252,973	6,778,976	469	56.42	- 59.44
DFS217	110	252,578	6,778,961	471	56.29	- 59.79
DFS229	89	252,544	6,778,982	471	56.20	- 58.80
DFS262	116	252,906	6,779,116	469	56.39	- 60.30
DFS263	134	252,889	6,779,104	469	56.46	- 60.11
DFS264	72	252,877	6,779,095	469	55.20	- 62.16
DFS264A	142	252,875	6,779,094	469	54.79	- 62.81
DFS265	151	252,844	6,779,072	469	53.04	- 54.01
DFS266	50	252,842	6,779,071	469	57.40	- 59.53
DFS267	50	252,826	6,779,060	469	56.10	- 60.25
DFS268	145	252,809	6,779,049	469	55.14	- 60.37

Hole ID	Depth	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip
DFS269	114	252,898	6,779,135	469	53.86	- 60.07
DFS270	144	252,872	6,779,116	469	53.49	- 65.85
DFS271	228	252,826	6,779,085	470	54.20	- 59.98
DFS272	202	252,790	6,779,060	470	54.39	- 60.91
DFS273	132	252,876	6,779,140	470	54.15	- 60.77
DFS274	156	252,875	6,779,139	469	53.74	- 69.59
DFS275	156	252,825	6,779,105	470	54.98	- 60.50
DFS279	114	252,873	6,779,161	469	54.67	- 62.46
DFS284	140	252,784	6,779,098	470	53.37	- 60.32
DFS303	200	252,694	6,779,280	469	53.63	- 60.79
DFS304	221	252,678	6,779,269	469	55.85	- 60.43
DFS305	230	252,663	6,779,258	469	55.27	- 59.13
DFS306	281	252,647	6,779,247	469	53.89	- 60.85
DFS308	101	252,615	6,779,224	469	55.83	- 60.14
DFS309	186	252,691	6,779,302	469	52.05	- 61.07
DFS310	215	252,677	6,779,292	469	55.36	- 60.42
DFS311	237	252,663	6,779,283	469	55.46	- 60.67
DFS313	293	252,632	6,779,262	469	58.58	- 59.51
DFS314	178	252,688	6,779,324	469	55.25	- 60.46
DFS315	162	252,674	6,779,315	469	54.47	- 59.86
DFS316	216	252,659	6,779,304	469	54.96	- 60.82
DFS321	202	252,661	6,779,330	468	53.76	- 60.65
DFS322	220	252,646	6,779,320	469	54.65	- 60.16
DFS323	70	252,646	6,779,320	469	54.28	- 60.92
DFS325	132	252,648	6,779,345	468	55.84	- 60.36
DFS326	186	252,634	6,779,335	468	55.23	- 59.98
DFS327	234	252,619	6,779,325	469	54.63	- 60.99
DFS328	240	252,604	6,779,315	469	51.13	- 59.12
DFS399	387.1	253,354	6,778,098	475	56.11	- 60.86
DFS422A	236.6	253,349	6,778,243	474	58.69	- 60.04
DFS470	40	253,351	6,778,502	478	56.83	- 59.91
DFS503	25	252,944	6,779,188	469	55.78	- 60.26
DFS504	47	252,930	6,779,171	469	30.06	- 59.48
DFS505	26	252,930	6,779,201	469	31.98	- 59.03
DFS506	60	252,900	6,779,183	469	53.61	- 59.92
DFS507	66	252,885	6,779,173	469	54.85	- 59.99
DFS508	31	252,910	6,779,215	469	54.27	- 60.09
DFS509	53	252,893	6,779,204	469	56.21	- 59.44
DFS510	79	252,872	6,779,187	470	55.98	- 60.10
DFS511	26	252,888	6,779,247	469	55.29	- 59.33
DFS512	46	252,873	6,779,236	469	53.47	- 58.70
DFS513	78	252,862	6,779,229	470	54.63	- 70.12
DFS524	42	253,402	6,778,526	476	56.15	- 60.67



Hole ID	Depth	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip
DFS525	62	253,386	6,778,515	479	56.75	- 60.43
DFS526	90	253,373	6,778,505	480	55.99	- 60.21
DFS527	38	253,414	6,778,510	480	58.30	- 60.34
DFS528	61	253,399	6,778,500	477	55.80	- 60.98
DFS529	90	253,385	6,778,490	479	55.06	- 60.72

### Appendix C: JORC Code, 2012 Edition

The following table provides a summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used for the reporting of the Mt Ida Lithium Project Mineral Resource in accordance with the Table 1 checklist in *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition) on an 'if not, why not' basis.

JORC Table 1: Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<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. 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. 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gold sampling activities carried out by Ballard Mining at the Mt Ida Project include reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drilling.</li> <li>RC samples were collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig; DD sampling was carried out to lithological/alteration domain with lengths between 0.3-1.1m</li> <li>Limited historical data has been supplied, historic sampling has been carried out by Delta Lithium, Hammill Resources, International Goldfields, La Mancha Resources, Eastern Goldfields and Ora Banda Mining, Hawk Resources and has included RC, DD, rotary air blast (RAB) drilling, rock chip and soil sampling.</li> <li>Sampling of historic RC has been carried out via riffle split for 1m sampling, and scoop or spear sampling for 4m composites, historic RAB drilling was sampled via spear into 4m composites</li> <li>Historic core has been cut and sampled to geological intervals</li> <li>These methods of sampling are considered to be appropriate for this style of exploration</li> <li>No records are available on the exact methodology of historic rock chip / grab / soil sampling</li> <li>It is assumed that these were collected and assayed using industry standard practices</li> </ul>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC Drilling has been carried out by Orlando Drilling, Frontline Drilling &amp; PXD, RC drilling utilised an Explorac 220RC rig, T66 Schramm RC Rig with a 143 mm face sampling hammer bit, DD drilling was completed by a truck mounted Sandvik DE820 and a KWL 1500 and has been a combination of PQ2, HQ2 and NQ2 diameter.</li> <li>Diamond tails average 200-300m depth</li> <li>Historic drilling has been completed by various companies including Kennedy Drilling, Wallis Drilling, Ausdrill and unnamed contractors</li> <li>Historic DD drilling was NQ sized core</li> <li>It is assumed industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised for all historic drilling</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample condition is recorded for every RC drill metre including noting the presence of water or minimal sample return, inspections of rigs were carried out daily</li> <li>Recovery on diamond core is recorded by measuring the core metre by metre</li> <li>Limited sample recovery and condition information has been supplied or found for historic drilling</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantitative and qualitative geological logging of drillholes adheres to company policy and includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering</li> <li>Diamond core logging records lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, veining, RQD, SG and structural data</li> <li>All RC chip trays, and drill core are photographed in full</li> <li>A complete quantitative and qualitative logging suite was supplied for historic drilling including lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining and weathering</li> <li>It is unknown if all historic core was oriented, limited geotechnical logging has been supplied</li> <li>No historic core or chip photography has been supplied</li> <li>Historic comments on logging are very useful in to verify geological details between lithologies.</li> <li>Logging is of a level suitable to support Mineral resource estimates and subsequent mining studies</li> </ul>



Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DD sampling is undertaken by lithological/alteration domain to a maximum of 1.1m and a minimum of 0.3m. Core is cut in half with one half sent to the lab and one half retained in the core tray</li> <li>Occasional wet RC samples are encountered; extra cleaning of the splitter was carried out afterward</li> <li>Should over 6 samples in a row be wet, the hole will be abandoned if it is aimed to be used in an MRE, with the intention of Diamond tailing it to retain sample quality.</li> <li>RC and DD samples have been analysed for Au by 50g fire assay in the past by ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS, and via photon assay by ALS</li> <li>Samples analysed by via fire assay at ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS were dried, crushed and pulverised to 80% passing 75 microns before undergoing a selected peroxide fusion digest or 4 acid digest with ICPMS finish or fire assay with ICPMS finish</li> <li>Samples are now analysed via photon assay at ALS are dried and crushed to 3mm with 500g of material utilised for the analysis</li> <li>An ICP finish is completed post-Photon to determine values of other analytes ie Cu, As, S etc)</li> <li>Ballard have recently amended the Photon methodology to carry out analysis on Pulverised material rather than crushed material, studies suggest the results are comparable.</li> <li>RC duplicate field samples were carried out at a rate of 1:20 and were sampled directly from the splitter on the rig. These were submitted for the same assay process as the primary samples and the laboratory are unaware of such submissions</li> <li>The sampling methodology allows for select manual duplicates of known graded zones to improve QAQC</li> <li>Historic chip sampling methods include single metre riffle split and 4m composites that were either scoop or spear sampled, while historic core was cut onsite and half core sampled</li> <li>Historic samples were analysed at LLAS, Genalysis and unspecified laboratories</li> <li>Historic Au analysis techniques generally included crushing, splitting if required, and pulverisation, with aqua regia or fire assay with AAS finish used to determine concentration</li> </ul>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 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> <p><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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples have been analysed by external laboratories utilising industry standard methods</li> <li>The assay methods utilised by ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS for RC chip and core sampling allow for total dissolution of the sample where required</li> <li>Photon assay is a non-destructive total analysis technique</li> <li>Standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 in RC and DD sampling, All QAQC analyses were within tolerance</li> <li>QAQC reviews are completed on a monthly basis with any fails being investigated thoroughly in conjunction with the lab.</li> <li>All historic samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods</li> <li>Limited historic QAQC data has been supplied, industry standard best practice is assumed</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant intercepts have been reviewed by senior personnel</li> <li>No specific twinned holes have been completed, but drilling has verified historic drilling intervals</li> <li>Primary data is collected via excel templates and third-party logging software with inbuilt validation functions, the data is forwarded to the Database administrator for entry into a secure SQL database. Historic data was supplied in various formats and has been validated as much as practicable</li> <li>No adjustments to assay data have been made</li> <li>Data entry, verification and storage protocols remain unknown for historic operators</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<p><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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MGA94 zone 51 grid coordinate system is used</li> <li>Current drilling collars have been pegged using a DGPS unit, all collars will be surveyed upon program completion by an independent third party</li> <li>All infill drill holes are pegged using a DGPS for maximum accuracy</li> <li>Downhole surveys are completed by the drilling contractors using a true north seeking gyro instrument, AC drillholes did not have downhole surveys carried out</li> <li>Topography has been surveyed by recent operators. Collar elevations are consistent with surrounding holes and the natural surface elevation</li> <li>Historic collars are recorded as being picked up by DGPS, GPS or unknown methods and utilised the MGA94 zone 51 coordinate system</li> <li>Historic downhole surveys were completed by north seeking gyro, Eastman single shot and multi shot downhole camera</li> </ul>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill hole spacing is variable throughout the program area</li> <li>• Spacing is considered appropriate for this style of exploration</li> <li>• Sample compositing has not been applied</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the regional trend of the mineralisation previously drilled at the project; drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias to sampling techniques utilised</li> <li>• Some drillholes previously targeting Lithium mineralisation were not optimal for the Gold but this has been taken into account for modelling and statistics</li> <li>• Where intercepts are not perpendicular, this will be illustrated in the announcement /figures</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples are prepared onsite under supervision of Ballard Mining staff and transported by a third party directly to the laboratory</li> <li>• Historic sample security measures are unknown</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None carried out</li> </ul>



### JORC Table 1; Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling and sampling activities have been carried on M29/2, M29/165 and E29/640, M29/444, M29/422, E29/771 and M29/94</li> <li>The tenements are in good standing</li> <li>There are no heritage issues</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area has a long history of gold and base metals exploration and mining, with gold being discovered in the district in the 1890s. Numerous generations of exploration and mining have been completed including activities such as drilling, geophysics and geochemical sampling throughout the tenure</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mt Ida project is located within the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia within the Mt Ida/Ularring greenstone belt</li> <li>Locally the Kurrajong Antiform dominates the regional structure at Mount Ida, a south-southeast trending, tight isoclinal fold that plunges at a low angle to the south. The Antiform is comprised of a layered greenstone sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks</li> <li>Late stage granitoids and pegmatites intrude the sequence</li> <li>These later stage pegmatites intrude through the pre-existing Gold lodes and other stratigraphy.</li> <li>The intrusion of this Granitoid resulted in the greenstone sequence being overturned with the Western sequence dipping to the West and the Eastern limb dipping to the East.</li> <li>Gold mineralisation has been identified in a number of styles, primarily being shear hosted structures with sulphide development +/- Quartz.</li> <li>These mineralised shears often form along the plane of weakness between lithology contacts however can also form independent of any contacts which are likely later stage reactivations.</li> <li>The Mt Ida Project has a structural complex history with a number of deformational events.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	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. If the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A list of the drill hole coordinates, orientations and metrics are provided in the Appendix when applicable</li> </ul>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<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. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No metal equivalents are used</li> <li>• Significant intercepts are calculated with a cut-off grade of 0.5 ppm Au</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<i>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').</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The geometry is reasonably well understood while the mineralisation is drilled perpendicular in most cases</li> <li>• There are still some variations in the mineralisation making exact calculations of true width difficult in most cases at present</li> <li>• If an intercept is drilled obliquely and thickness is not representative, this will be stated in the announcement / figure.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figures are included in the Prospectus, presentation or announcement</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All new or unreported drill collars, and significant intercepts are generally reported in an Appendix when applicable.</li> <li>• A review of the Mt Ida database has been completed, and all historical drill intercepts and surface samples have been included in the announcement " ASX Mt Ida Drill Program Underway dated 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2025".</li> </ul>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive metallurgical test programs have been completed with results being reported to the ASX previously.</li> <li>• Two phases of Geotechnical analysis have been completed for both OP and UG mining methods.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling has been ongoing at Mt Ida with an RC rig completing infill and minor exploration on Au lodes as part of a loan facility from Delta Lithium</li> <li>• Two additional rigs are now on site also drilling both infill and regionally.</li> </ul>