



31 JANUARY 2025

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

**Quarterly Activities Report
For the Period Ending 30 June 2024**

Ten Sixty Four Limited (Subject to Deed of Company Arrangement) ("Ten Sixty Four" or the "Company"; ASX:X64) provides the Quarterly Activities Report for the period 1 April 2024 to 30 June 2024 as required by ASX Listing Rule 5.1, and which was originally due for lodgement with the ASX by 31 July 2024.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Deed Administrator and the Board of Ten Sixty Four Limited.

Simon Theobald
Chief Executive Officer
Ten Sixty Four Limited

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TEN SIXTY FOUR®

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**THE GOLD
STANDARD**

Quarterly Activities Report

For the period ended 30 June 2024



HIGHLIGHTS:

CASH BALANCE	CO-O PRODUCTION	CO-O AISC
Cash at June 2024 Quarter end: US\$5.5M	Unhedged gold production for the Quarter of: 11,025 oz	All-In-Sustaining-Costs for the Quarter of: US\$2,171/oz

Current Board of Directors:

Debra Bakker
(Non-Executive Chair)

Jonathan Shellabear
(Non-Executive Director)

John DeCooman
(Non-Executive Director)

Current Company Secretary:

Karl Schlobohm

Current Executive Management:

Simon Theobald
(Chief Executive Officer)

Raul C. Villanueva
(President, Philippine Operations)

Nicola Gill
(Chief Financial Officer)

James P. Llorca
(General Manager, Geology & Resources)

Capital Structure:

Ordinary shares: 227,798,076

ASX Listing:

Code: X64

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Co-O Mine Operations (40% X64)

(Physicals and AISC Reported on a 100% Basis by PMC)

- **Production:** 11,025 ounces at an average head grade of 4.67 g/t gold (March 2024 Qtr: 12,817 ounces at 5.05 g/t gold). The lower produced ounces coincided with the lower tonnage production and the expected drop in grade. Manpower has been realigned and refocused to the lower levels to achieve more consistent production.
- **All-In-Sustaining-Costs ("AISC"):** US\$2,171 per ounce (March 2024 Qtr: US\$1,850 per ounce).
- **Mill Performance:** Gold recovery averaged 95.4% (March 2024 Qtr: 95.3%).
- **Mine Development:** Total underground advance of 2,853 metres of horizontal and vertical development (March 2024 Qtr: 2,888 metres).
- **Tigerway Decline:** Excavation and support are progressing well. This quarter achieved a total advance of 352.2 metres (bringing the project to 76.5% complete).
- **Health and Safety:** There are no health and safety issues or concerns to report.
- **Underground Resource Drilling:**

Total drilling for the Quarter was 8,258 metres (March 2024 Qtr: 7,434 metres).

Key areas and highlights are as follows:

- Reserve drilling totalled 1,986 metres from 6 drillholes;
- Resource drilling totalled 6,272 metres from 11 drillholes; and
- Significant high-grade results returned from the drilling include **2.00 metre @ 176.32 g/t gold; 1.00 metre @ 49.70 g/t gold; 1.00 metres @ 27.00 g/t gold; 1.00 metres @ 20.17 g/t gold; 0.65 metres @ 12.13 g/t gold.**

- **Co-O Near-mine Exploration:**

- **Royal Crowne Vein ("RCV"):** The RCV project has progressed with the excavation of a shaft sinking initiative. As of this quarter, the shaft advanced 22 metres reaching -120 metres below surface (122.6 mRL). A cross-cut at -92.8 meters was established to drive towards the first drill cuddy position. It is expected that drilling will commence next Quarter.

Drummond Basin Exploration (100% X64)

- **Exploration, Queensland (100% owned):**
 - **CQ22 Pty Ltd:** Due to corporate (x64) constraints all but essential regulatory work to keep the tenements active has been suspended and the operations placed under care and maintenance.
 - Tenure is current and in good standing.

Corporate and Financial

- Total cash and cash equivalent on metal account decreased to US\$5.5 million at the Quarter end (March 2024 Qtr: US\$5.6 million).

Co-O Mine (X64 40%)

The Company holds a 40% indirect equity interest in the Philippine entities that operate the Co-O Mine and/or are undertaking related exploration projects, via its direct shareholding in Philsaga Management and Holdings Inc ("PMHI") with Philippine local Mr Raul Villanueva holding (either directly or indirectly) the majority interest of 60% in PMHI. PMHI holds 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Philsaga Development Corporation ("PDC"), who holds 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Philsaga Mining Corporation Inc ("PMC"). As a 40% shareholder at the PMHI level, the Company is afforded voting and economic rights in respect of PMHI under Philippine law and PMHI's constitutive documents.

The operator of the Co-O Mine, PMC, has advised the following physical and costs for the mine on a 100% basis.

Production (100% Basis – X64 has a 40% indirect equity interest)

The production statistics for the June 2024 quarter and comparatives for the previous four quarters are summarised in Table I below.

Table I: Production Statistics (100% Basis – X64 has a 40% interest)

DESCRIPTION	UNIT	JUN 2023 QUARTER	SEP 2023 QUARTER	DEC 2023 QUARTER	MAR 2024 QUARTER	JUN 2024 QUARTER	FY 2024
Ore Mined	WMT	127,217	115,015	92,293	91,287	82,397	380,992
Ore Milled	DMT	114,266	103,462	83,203	82,258	75,415	344,338
Head Grade	g/t	5.44	5.46	5.97	5.05	4.67	5.31
Recovery	%	95.2	95.5	95.9	95.3	95.4	95.53
Gold Produced	ounces	18,925	17,749	15,357	12,817	11,025	56,948
Gold Sold	ounces	28,348	24,573	18,770	11,359	10,407	65,108
Underground Development	metres	4,906	4,263	3,095	2,888	2,853	13,099
All-In-Sustaining-Costs	US\$/oz	1,737	1,647	1,688	1,850	2,171	1,780
Average Gold Price Received	US\$/oz	1,960	1,935	1,976	2,077	2,338	2,036

Co-O Mine produced 11,025 ounces of gold from 75,415 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 4.67 g/t gold, a decrease in ounces produced of 16% from the previous Quarter. The decrease in produced ounces aligned with both reduced tonnage production and an anticipated decline in grade. The decrease in tonnage is also a result from inconsistent underground workforce turnout, while the lower grade was attributed to the depletion of higher-grade blocks mined during the previous two quarters.

Processing Plant (100% Basis – X64 has an 80% direct equity interest)

Ore was toll-treated by Mindanao Mineral Processing and Refining Corporation ("MMPRC"), a subsidiary in which the Company that holds an 80% direct interest and 8% indirect equity interest. Plant throughput for the Quarter was 75,415 dry tonnes at a 4.67 g/t gold grade. Throughput tonnage decreased by 10% compared to the previous Quarter (March 2024 Qtr: 82,258 dry tonnes at 5.05 g/t gold), while the grade decreased by 8%.

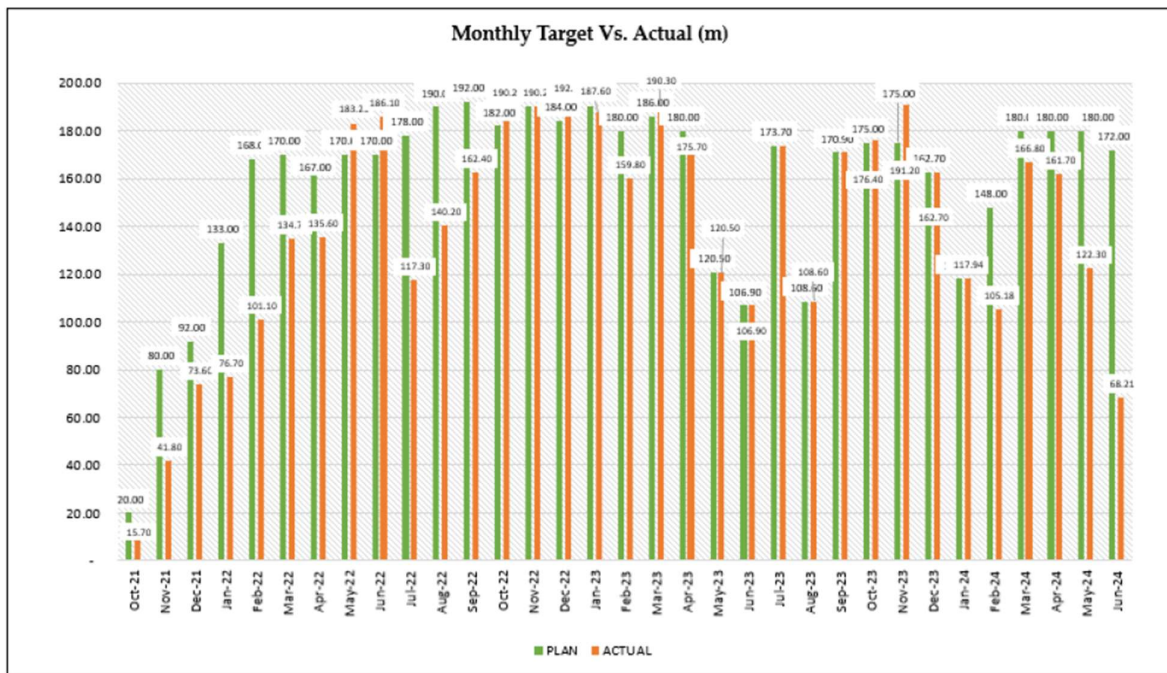
Consistent high gold recoveries continued to be achieved at or above 95% in the Quarter.

Tigerway Decline Project Update (PMC)

PMC reported that excavation and support activities achieved a quarterly progress of 352.2 metres (March 2024 Qtr: 389.9 m), reaching 76.5% completion overall. The monthly Tigerway development meterage is presented in Graph 1.

PMC has advised that the Tigerway Decline Project has incurred a project-to-date expenditure of US\$45.3 million as of 30 June 2024.

The total construction cost for Tigerway and completion timing are currently under review by PMC.



Graph 1: Tigerway monthly meterage advance to 30 June 2024.

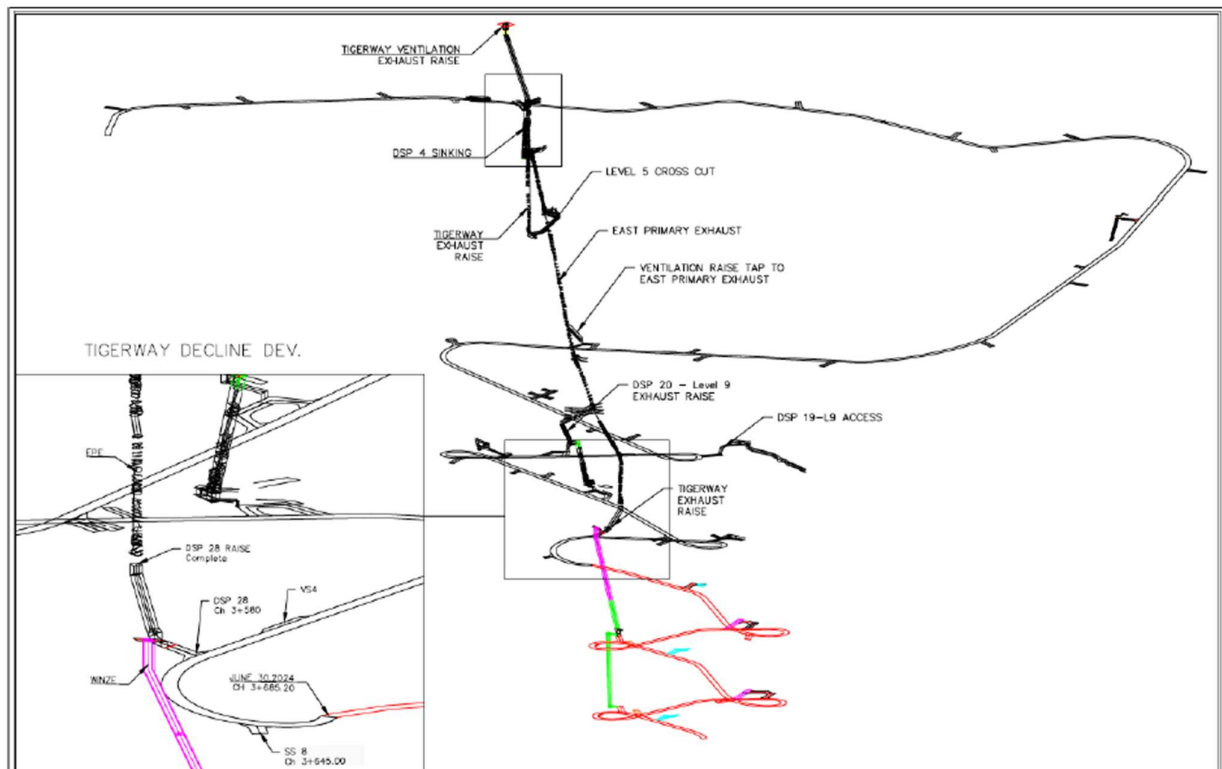


Figure 1: Tigerway Excavation Progress map as of June 2024.

(NOTE: black lines are actual excavation, red lines are planned, and the green line is the completed exhaust ventilation raise that will connect to L-09)

Health, Safety and Environment (PMC)

No environmental or significant safety issues were reported by PMC for the June 2024 quarter.

Co-O Mine continues to maintain a key focus on the environment and safety to protect its employees and contractors.

Underground Resource Drilling (PMC)

Drilling activity for the June 2024 quarter increased by 11% compared to the previous Quarter (8,258 metres vs. 7,424 metres for March 2024). The focus was on developing Ore Reserves at Levels 11 & 12 with 1,986 metres completed in 6 drillholes. Resource delineation drilling targeted Level 10, achieving 6,272 metres drilled across 11 holes.

The drilling campaign has intersected significant high-grade mineralisation, including: 2.00 metre @ 176.32 g/t gold; 1.00 metre @ 49.70 g/t gold; 1.00 metres @ 27.00 g/t gold; 1.00 metres @ 20.17 g/t gold; 0.65 metres @ 12.13 g/t gold.

The underground drilling campaign targeting resource definition below Level 12 (as shown in Figure 2) has yielded positive results. This program aims to increase and upgrade the current Mineral Resource by exploring the depth and strike extensions of the mineralised vein system between Levels 10 and Level 530 (from -300 metres to -530 metres relative level). Significant results obtained during the Quarter are reported in Table II, with accumulations (grade x metres) in the far-right column. Relative positions are shown in the longitudinal sections (Figure 2).

Table II: Co-O Mine underground drill hole results from ≥ 3 gram-metre/tonne gold (for the quarter ended of 30 June 2024) (refer to Appendix A for JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 Report)

Hole Number	East	North	RL	Depth (metres)	Azim (°)	Dip (°)	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Gold (g/t)	Accumulations (gm*m)
UNDERGROUND DRILLING - LEVEL 10											
L10-100E-012	615060	913248	-285	650.10	186	-42	345.55	346.55	1.00	27.00	27.00
							380.95	381.95	1.00	7.33	7.33
L10-100E-013	615060	913246	-286	650.10	176	-64	614.45	615.45	1.00	20.17	20.17
L10-100E-014	615060	913246	-285	650.70	171	-32	373.35	374.35	1.00	8.23	8.23
							446.20	447.20	1.00	6.70	6.70
L10-100E-017	615060	913245	-284	650.10	170	0	210.35	211.00	0.65	12.13	7.88
							249.20	251.20	2.00	176.32	352.64
							including		1.00	302.93	302.93
									1.00	49.70	49.70
L10-72E-046	614774	913247	-286	600.10	143	-45	590.9	591.90	1.00	11.31	11.34
							including		0.25	12.87	3.22
									0.75	10.83	8.12
L10-72E-047	614774	913246	-287	601.10	159	-51	294.25	295.00	0.75	4.41	3.31
UNDERGROUND DRILLING - LEVEL 11											
L11-30E-003	614288	912906	-287	380.00	225	0	173.00	173.65	0.65	8.40	5.46

Notes:

- Composited intercepts' "Accumulations" are calculated by using the following parameters:
 - accumulations = grade x width;
 - no upper gold grade cut-off applied, and
 - lower cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t gold.
- Widths and depths are downhole measurements, not true widths.
- Philisaga Mining Corporation's in-house Laboratory carries out the analysis; inter-laboratory check assays are regularly carried out by an independent accredited commercial laboratory (Intertek Philippines, Manila) during the Quarter.
- Grid coordinates are rounded and based on the Co-O Mine Grid. RL is elevation, rounded in metres relative to Mine Datum.

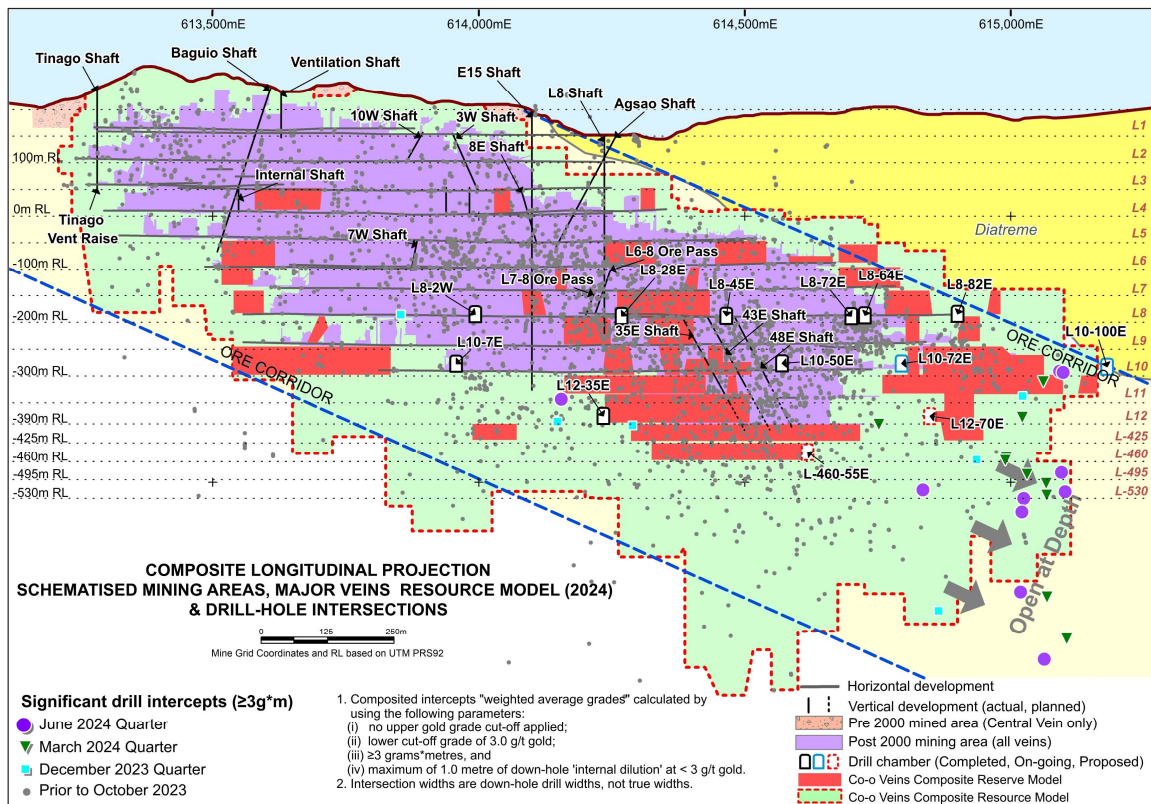


Figure 2: Co-O Mine Longitudinal Projection showing composited mining depletion, vertical development, Mineral Resource limits and significant drill intercept locations (including previously reported)

Royal Crowne Vein Project (PMC) (MPSA 262-2008-XIII PARCEL 2)

The RCV Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources Estimate at 441,000 tonnes at 6.77 g/t Au, equivalent to 96,000 oz of contained gold (*ASX announcement 22 November 2022*). Opportunities exist to expand the mineral endowment through near-mine underground exploration activities.

Vertical shaft excavation progressed 22 meters this quarter, reaching a depth of 120 meters below surface (122.6 mRL). This advancement positions us for the creation of crosscuts leading to drilling cuddies. To facilitate this, shaft sinking has been paused to establish Level 1 (at -92.8 mRL). A crosscut advancing 60m in June, is being excavated at this level to reach the first drilling cuddy location. This strategic shift allows for efficient access to the drilling areas and provides a valuable underground vantage point for exploration activities.

Co-O Mine Financials (Reported by PMC on a 100% Basis – X64 has a 40% interest)

During the June 2024 Quarter, in addition to general mine operating expenditure PMC the operator of the Co-O Mine incurred expenses of:

- US\$1.0 million on exploration expenditure (inclusive of underground exploration) (March 2024 Qtr: US\$0.8 million);
- US\$1.5 million on capital works and associated sustaining capital at the mine (March 2024 Qtr: US\$1.8 million);
- US\$3.5 million on the Tigerway Decline Project (March 2024 Qtr: US\$3.4 million); and
- US\$1.0 million on Co-O Mine general and administrative expenses (March 2024 Qtr: US\$0.9 million).

Co-O Mill (80% X64)

The Company holds an 80% controlling interest in the Co-O Mill through a subsidiary of the Company, Mindanao Mineral Processing and Refining Corporation ("MMPRC") the following physical and costs for the mill are on a 100% basis.

During the June Quarter MMPRC toll treated 75,415 dry tonnes (March 2024 Qtr: 82,258 dry tonnes) of ore from the Co-O Mine.

Health, Safety and Environment (MMPRC)

No environmental issues were reported for the June 2024 quarter.

MMPRC maintains a key focus on safety to protect its employees and contractors.

Co-O Mill Financials (100% Basis – X64 has an 80% interest)

During the June 2024 Quarter, MMPRC the operator of the Co-O Mill incurred expenses of:

- US\$0.2 million on capital works and associated sustaining capital at the mill (March 2024 Qtr: US\$0.1 million); and
- Operating costs of US\$0.8 million (March 2024 Qtr: US\$0.9 million).

Drummond Basin Exploration (100% X64) (Queensland, Australia)

CQ22 Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of X64, holds expansive tenements spanning approximately 5,155 km² in the Drummond Basin, Queensland. These tenements are fully compliant with all regulatory requirements, and the 26 Exploration Permits for Minerals (EPMs) are current and maintain good statutory standing.

Financial Expenditure Report: For the June 2024 Quarter, investment in the Drummond Basin Exploration project amounted to US\$0.1 million similar to that incurred in the March 2024 quarter.

Operational Update: Field exploration activities were temporarily discontinued due to the Company being in administration. We continue critical regulatory work to maintain our exploration tenements. To ensure compliance, we have retained the services of these two senior geologists on a part-time basis for tenement upkeep.

Health, Safety and Environment

There were no health, safety and environmental issues reported for the June 2024 Quarter.

Corporate

Corporate – Financials

On 30 June 2024 the Company directly held available cash of US\$1.8 million (March 2024 Qtr: US\$2.7 million). On a consolidated basis, with the addition of controlled subsidiaries, this amounted to US\$5.5 million (March 2024 Qtr: US\$5.6 million). For the avoidance of doubt, this excludes any cash and gold inventory held by the PMHI Group of companies (including PMC), which are not part of the X64 consolidated group.

Corporate general and administrative expenses of US\$1.0 million (March 2024 Qtr: US\$1.5 million) were incurred during the June 2024 Quarter.

Suspension of Trading

On 28 February 2023 the Company requested a voluntary suspension of its securities in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 17.2. The suspension remains in place.

Restructuring Framework Agreement

On 20 March 2024 the Company announced that it had executed a restructuring framework agreement ("RFA") which sets out certain key terms and processes agreed for achieving a restructuring of certain inter-company commercial, operational and financing arrangements between the Company, Komo Diti, MMPRC and PMC. During the quarter the Company progressed the five (5) definitive agreements to give effect to the transactions contemplated under the RFA.

On 24 June 2024 the Company announced that it has executed an addendum to a land lease in favour of MMPRC in respect to the two parcels of land on which the gold treatment facility operates; and had agreed the final form of the MMPRC Dividend Policy and the Global Intercompany Settlement Deed (Refer ASX Announcement dated 24 June 2024 for more information on the MMPRC Dividend Policy and the Global Intercompany Settlement Deed).

DOCA Status

During the quarter the Company and Deed Administrator continued working towards satisfying the conditions precedent to which the Deed of Company Arrangement ("DOCA") is subject. This included execution of the RFA noted above.

JORC Code 2012 Compliance - Consent of Competent Person

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results has been directed and reviewed by Mr James P Llorca and is based on information compiled by Philsaga Mining Corporation's and CQ22 Pty Ltd technical personnel. Mr Llorca is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Chartered Professional in Geology of the AusIMM.

Mr Llorca is General Manager, Geology and Resources, a full-time employee of Ten Sixty Four Ltd, and is entitled to participate in the Company's incentive plans, details of which are included in Ten Sixty Four Ltd 2022 Remuneration Report. Mr Llorca has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activities for 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)." Mr Llorca consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Except where explicitly stated, this Quarterly Report contains references to prior Exploration Targets and Exploration Results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous ASX announcements by the Company. The Company confirms that it is unaware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant ASX announcements.

DISCLAIMER

This report contains certain forward-looking statements. The words 'anticipate', 'believe', 'expect', 'project', 'forecast', 'estimate', 'likely', 'intend', 'should', 'could', 'may', 'target', 'plan' and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Indications of, and guidance on, future earnings and financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements.

Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Ten Sixty Four, and its officers, employees, agents and associates, which may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements.

Actual results, performance or outcomes may differ materially from any projections and forward-looking statements and the assumptions on which those assumptions are based.

You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, and neither Ten Sixty Four nor any of its directors, employees, servants or agents assume any obligation to update such information.

APPENDIX A

Co-O Mine - JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 report

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond (DD) core and stope face channel samples are the two main sample types. Diamond (DD) core samples: Half core samples for DD core sizes, NQ and HQ. Stope and Development samples: Stope face channel samples are taken over stope widths of 1.5 to 3m, for both waste and mineralised material. DD drilling is carried out according to industry standards to obtain drill core samples, which are split longitudinally in half along the core axis using a diamond saw. Half core samples are then taken at 1m intervals or at lithological boundary contacts (if >20cm), whichever is least. The sample is crushed with a 1kg split taken for pulverisation to obtain four (4) 250g pulp samples. A 30g charge is taken from one of the 250g pulp packets for fire assay gold analysis. The remaining pulp samples are retained in a secure storage for future reference.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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"> For underground drilling, larger rigs (i.e. LM-55 and Diamec U6, U6DH-APC), collar holes using HQ/HQ3 drill bits (core Ø 61mm/63mm) until ground conditions require casing off, then reduce to NQ/NQ3 drill bits (core Ø 45mm/47mm). For the smaller portable rigs (GD-55 and modified LM-55), drill holes are collared using HQ/HQ3 drill bits (core Ø 61mm/63mm) until ground conditions require casing off, then reduce to NQ/NQ3 drill bits (core Ø 45mm/47mm). Previous small rigs were Ingetrol and XU-200, with the holes collared using TT46 or LTK60 drill bits (core diameters 35mm and 44mm, respectively) and continued coring to target depth. Drill core orientation was done using the Reflex EZ-MarkTM (mechanical type front-end orientation tool) but was terminated in 2016. Down-hole surveys were measured using Reflex EZ-Shot (magnetic single shot) until 2016 and was replaced by Devico DeviFlex (non-magnetic multi-shot). Surface holes, drillholes are collared with PQ3 drill bits (core Ø 83mm) until competent bedrock. Depending on ground conditions, the holes are then completed using either HQ3 or NQ3 drill bits.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measure taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each core run, the total core length is measured, and the recovery is calculated against the drilled length. Recovery averaged better than 95%, which is considered acceptable by industry standards. Sample recovery is maximised by monitoring and adjusting drilling parameters (e.g. mud mix, drill bit series, rotation speed). Core sample integrity is maintained using triple-tube coring system. No known relationship has been observed to date between sample recovery and grade. Core recovery is high being >95%. No sampling bias has been observed.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core samples have been logged geologically and geotechnically to a level of sufficient detail to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies. Lithology, mineralisation, alteration, oxidation, sulphide mineralogy, RQD, fracture density, core recovery is recorded by geologists, then entered a digital database and validated. Qualitative logging is carried out on all drill cores. More detailed quantitative logging is carried out for all zones of interest, such as in mineralised zones. Since July 2010, all drill core has been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		photographed. The drill core obtained prior to July 2010 has a limited photographic record.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether Quarter, half or call core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except for TT46 drill core, all drill core is sawn longitudinally in half along the core axis using a diamond saw to predetermined intervals for sampling. Cutting is carried out using a diamond saw with the core resting in a specifically designed cradle to ensure straight and accurate cutting. No non-core drill hole sampling has been carried out for this report. Development and stope samples are taken as rock chips by channel sampling of the mining face according to geological boundaries. The sample preparation techniques are up to industry standards. The sample preparation procedure employed follows volume and grain size reduction protocols (-200 mesh) to ensure that a representative aliquot sample is taken for analysis. Grain-size checks for crushing and pulverising are undertaken routinely. For PQ/PQ3, HQ/HQ3, NQ/NQ3 and LTK60 core, the remaining half core is retained for reference. The TT46 drill core is the whole core sampled. Core sample submission sizes vary between 2-5kg depending on core size, sampling interval, and recovery. The assay sample sizes are considered appropriate for the mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <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> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill core and stope face samples from the mine are submitted to Philsaga Mining Corporation's (PMC) Assay Laboratory at the mill site. Samples are prepared and assayed in the laboratory. Gold is assayed by the fire assay method, an industry-standard commonly employed for gold deposits. It is a total-extraction method and belongs to the ore-grade category. Two assay variants are used based on gold content: the FA30-AAS for Au grades < 5g/t, and FA30-GRAV for Au grades > 5g/t. Both sample preparation and analytical procedures are of industry standards applicable to gold deposits. A QAQC system has been put in place in the PMC Assay Laboratory since 2006. It has been maintained and continually improved up to the present. The quality control system utilises certified reference materials (CRMs) for accuracy determination at a frequency of 1:60 to 1:25. For precision, duplicate assays are undertaken at 1:20 to 1:10 frequency. Blanks are determined at 1:50 or 1 per batch. Samples assayed with lead button weights outside the accepted range of >25 to <35 grams, are re-assayed after adjustment of the flux. Inter-laboratory check assays with an independent accredited commercial laboratory (Intertek Philippines, Manila) are undertaken at a frequency of 1 per Quarter. Compatibility of assay methods with the external laboratory is ensured to minimise variances due to method differences. The QAQC assessment showed that the CRMs inserted for each batch of samples, had accuracy within the acceptable tolerance levels. Duplicate assays returned assays within $\pm 20\%$ MPRD for FY2023. Replicate assays of CRMs, showed good precision within < 10% at 95% confidence level, which is within acceptable limits for gold analysis. Intermittent analytical biases were shown but were well within the accepted tolerance limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual inspections to validate mineralisation with assay results has occurred on a regular basis. Independent and alternative company personnel on a regular basis verify significant mineralised intersections. All drilling is diamond drilling, and no twinning of holes has been undertaken. Most drilling is proximal to mine development and intersections are continually being validated by the advancing mine workings. Geological logging of drill core and drilling statistics are handwritten and transferred to a digital database. Original logs are filed and stored in a secure office. Laboratory results are received as hardcopy and in digital form. Hardcopies are kept onsite. Digital data is imported and validated into dedicated mining software programs. The digital database is backed up on a regular basis, and copies are kept onsite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitably qualified surveyors and/or experienced personnel, using total station survey equipment locate all drillhole collars. Coordinates are located with respect to Survey Control Stations (SCS) established within the project area and underground. • A local mine grid system, which was adapted from the Philippine Reference System of 1992 (PRS92), is used. • Topographic and underground survey control is maintained using located SCS, which are located relative to the national network of geodetic control points within 10km of the project area. The Company's SCS was audited by independent licensed surveyors (Land Surveys of Perth, Western Australia) in April 2015, and they found no gross errors in the survey data. Land Surveys have since provided independent services to assist mine survey to establish and maintain SCS to a high standard, as the mine deepens. Accuracy is appropriate for the purposes of mine control.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to 2015, surface exploration drillholes were located initially on a 50m and 100m grid spacing, and for resource definition drilling the sectional spacing is at least 50m with 25m sectional spacing for underground holes. Since 2015, resource drilling is conducted from underground with minimum intercept spacing for the major veins of 40m x 40m for Indicated and 80m x 80m for Inferred categories. • Sufficient drilling and underground face sampling have been completed to support Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures. • Sample compositing has not been applied to exploration data for the purposes of reporting.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralisation is hosted within narrow, typically <2m wide quartz veins. Orientations of the veins are typically E-W, with variations from NE-SW to NW-SE, with dips varying from flat-lying to steep dipping to the north. Surface drillholes were drilled towards the S and vary in dip (-45° to -60°). Underground drill holes are orientated in various directions and dips, depending on rig access to intersect the various mineralised veins at different locations within the mining area. • Due to the nature of this style of mineralisation and the limited underground access for drilling, drilling may not always intersect the mineralisation or structures at an optimum angle, however this is not considered to be material. A good understanding of the deposit geometry has been developed through mining, such that any sampling bias is recognised and accounted for in the interpretation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling is supervised by Philsaga mine geologists and exploration personnel. All samples are retrieved from the drill site at the first opportunity and taken to a secure compound where the core is geologically logged, photographed and sampled. Samples are collected in tagged plastic bags and stored in a lockable room prior to transportation to the laboratory. The samples are transported to the laboratory using in-house contractor's (Bastareche Trucking Services) vehicles and accompanied by company personnel.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In August 2018, Intertek Testing Services Phils, Inc. conducted and reported on an independent review of available QA/QC data. There were procedural issues identified by the audit that were immediately rectified. There has been no independent laboratory audit during the COVID 19 pandemic years but is scheduled to resume mid-Quarter next FY. The Laboratory is compliant to ISO 14001:2015 as part of the Company's (i.e. PMC & MMPRC) accreditation. A follow up independent audit by a third party is scheduled in between August to October 2023. Since October 2016, the Philsaga laboratory was visited several times by Mr JP Llorca. As of 2016, the Company has conducted its own QAQC using Acquire database management software. This work is carried out on-site by Philsaga GIS personnel who are trained and experienced in QAQC protocols. The accuracy of the gold determinations was within the tolerance limits for both PMC laboratory and the independent checking laboratory. The precision of assay is better for the independent laboratory and as such, where diamond drilling assays exist for both laboratories, results from the independent laboratory have been used, in preference to PMC assays, for Mineral Resource estimation. Sampling techniques and database management is to industry standard.

Section 2. Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Co-O mine is operated under Mineral Production Sharing Agreements ("MPSA") MPSAs 262-2008-XIII and 299-2009-XIII, which covers a total of 4,739 hectares. Aside from the prescribed gross royalties payable to the Philippine government (2%) and the Indigenous People (1%), no other royalties are payable on production from any mining activities within the MPSA. All the Company tenements are kept current and compliant with all statutory requirements.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Co-O mine was initially developed in 1989 by Banahaw Mining and Development Corporation ("BMDC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Musselbrook Energy and Mines Pty Ltd. The operation closed in 1991 and was placed on 'care and maintenance' until its purchase by PMC in 2000. PMC recommissioned the Co-O mine and began small-scale mining operations. Medusa Mining Ltd ("MML") listed on the ASX in December 2003, and in December 2006, completed the acquisition of its relevant interests in the Co-O mine and other assets including the mill and numerous tenements and joint ventures. MML, through PMC, has since been actively exploring the Co-O tenements. Medusa Mining Ltd ("MML") changed its name last 10 May 2022 to Ten Sixty Four Limited ("X64").
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Co-O deposit is an intermediate sulphidation, epithermal gold (+Ag ±Cu±Pb±Zn) vein system. The deposit is in the Eastern Mindanao volcano-plutonic belt of the Philippines.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easting and northing of the drill hole collar Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar Dip and azimuth of the hole Down hole length and interception depth Hole length If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not distract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed information concerning the drill holes forming the basis of this Mineral Resource estimate is not included in this report because the data set is too large, and the information has been previously publicly reported. The information is not material in the context of this report and its exclusion does not detract from the understanding of this report. For the sake of completeness, the following background information is provided in relation to the drill holes. Easting, northing and RL of the drillhole collars are in both the local mine grid, PRS92 and UTM WGS84 Zone 51 coordinates. Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. For example, a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees, as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. Magnetic North <-1° west of True North. Down hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of a mineralised intersection as measured along the drill trace.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 result, the procedure used for 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No top cutting of assays is done for the reporting of exploration results. Short lengths of high-grade assays are included within composited intercepts. Metal equivalent values are not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most drilling is oriented orthogonal to the known orientation of mineralisation. However, the intersection length is measured down the hole trace and may not be the true width. The orientation of the veins is typically E-W, with variations from NE-SW to NW-SE with dips varying from flat-lying to steep to the north. Surface drillholes are orientated towards the S and vary in dip (-45° to -60°). Underground drill holes are orientated in various directions and dips, depending on rig access to intersect the various mineralised veins at different locations within the mining area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill results are downhole intervals due to the variable orientation of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A longitudinal section is included, showing the locations of significant assay results (Figure 2). Tabulated intercepts are not included as they have been previously reported.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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"> Significant intercepts have previously been reported for all DD drillholes that form the basis of the Mineral Resource estimate. Less significant intercepts have not been reported since the drilling is carried out within the mine environs.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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"> No other substantive exploration data has been acquired or considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions of depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling area, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent drilling focused on the eastern geological limits of GHV from Levels 11 to 14 the northern veins indicate favourable mineralisation. Mineralisation is still open to the east, and at depth. Underground exploration and development drilling will continue to test for extensions along strike and at depth to the Co-O vein system.

APPENDIX B: Philippine Tenements

The Company's interest in the Philippine tenements is held through an indirect equity interest.

All tenements are current and in good standing.

Tenement Schedule (as of 30 June 2024)

Name	Tenement ID	Registered Holder	Company's Interest ⁽¹⁾	Royalty ⁽²⁾	Area ⁽³⁾ (hectares)
Co-O Mine	MPSA 262-2008-XIII	PMC	40%	-	2,539
	MPSA 299-2009-XIII	PMC	40%	-	2,200
Co-O Regional	APSA 00012-XIII	BMMRC	40%	-	340
	APSA 00098-XIII	Philcord	40%	1% NPI	507
Saugon	EPA 00069-XIII ⁽⁴⁾	Phsamed	40%	-	2,540
Corplex	APSA 00077-XIII	Corplex	40%	4% GSR	810

Notes:

1. The Company's interest in the tenements is held through indirect equity interests in the companies holding those tenements, or beneficial interest, through various subsidiaries of PMHI (e.g., PDC, PMC). The Company's interest remains unchanged from 31 March 2024.
2. Royalties are those payable to registered holders. This does not include the prescribed royalties payable to the Philippine government and the indigenous people of Bunawan, Agusan del Sur.
3. The tenure area remains unchanged from that reported on 31 March 2024.
4. The project was relinquished in August 2022; relinquishment of the area reduction is pending approval and confirmation by MGB. Meanwhile, EPA 00087-XIII was acknowledged by MGB and removed from their registry in December 2023.

ABBREVIATIONS:

Tenement Types

APSA	Application for Mineral Production Sharing Agreement
EPA	Application for Exploration Permit
MPSA	Granted Mineral Production Sharing Agreement

Registered Holders

BMMRC	Base Metals Mineral & Resources Corporation
Corplex	Corplex Resources Incorporated
PMC	Philsaga Mining Corporation
Philcord	Mindanao Philcord Mining Corporation
Phsamed	Phsamed Mining Corporation

Royalty

GSR	Gross Smelter Royalty
NPI	Net Profit Interest

APPENDIX C: Queensland, Australia Tenements

The Company's tenement in the Drummond Basin in Queensland, held by CQ22 Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of X64. All the Exploration Permit – Minerals (EPM) are compliant, current and in good statutory standing.

Tenement Schedule (as of 30 June 2024)

Name	Tenement ID	Registered Holder	Company's Interest ⁽¹⁾	Royalty ⁽²⁾	Sub-Blocks ⁽³⁾
Douglas Creek	EPM 26346	CQ22	100%	-	100
Scotties Creek (Monteagle)	EPM 27074	CQ22	100%	-	50
Mt Wilkin	EPM 27076	CQ22	100%	-	88
Theresa Creek	EPM 27079	CQ22	100%	-	78
Drummond Range	EPM 27083	CQ22	100%	-	100
Prairie	EPM 27084	CQ22	100%	-	38
Langton Edge	EPM 27090	CQ22	100%	-	97
Spring Creek	EPM 27100	CQ22	100%	-	11
Bathampton (Alpha/ Expedition Dam)	EPM 27103	CQ22	100%	-	31
Pumpkin Hill	EPM 27110	CQ22	100%	-	49
Undara Downs	EPM 27112	CQ22	100%	-	83
Tomahawk	EPM 27119	CQ22	100%	-	86
Bijingo (Nivram)	EPM 27319	CQ22	100%	-	93
Brolga	EPM 27318	CQ22	100%	-	100
Fletcher	EPM 27320	CQ22	100%	-	68
Yackadoo	EPM 27321	CQ22	100%	-	80
Gemini	EPM 27322	CQ22	100%	-	25
Redrock	EPM 27323	CQ22	100%	-	99
Pigeon Peak	EPM 27330	CQ22	100%	-	27
Black Peak	EPM 27333	CQ22	100%	-	32
Mt McLaren	EPM 27690	CQ22	100%	-	8
Native Bee	EPM 27702	CQ22	100%	-	60
Monteagle South	EPM 27703	CQ22	100%	-	65
Comstock	EPM 27706	CQ22	100%	-	95
Ladlode	EPM 27714	CQ22	100%	-	63
Mt. Violet (Application)	EPM 28559 ⁽⁴⁾	CQ22	n/a	-	n/a
				TOTAL	1,626

Notes:

1. The Company's interest in the tenements is held thru indirect equity interests in CQ22 Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The Company's interest remains unchanged from 31 March 2024.
2. No Royalties are payable aside from the prescribed royalties¹ payable to the Queensland government.
3. The Queensland Department of Mines and Energy utilises a grid system to describe exploration tenures. Each subblock covers an area of one minute of latitude by one minute of longitude. The area of each subblock across the tenure varies between 315 to 320 hectares. Area of the tenure remains unchanged from 31 March 2024.
4. Application for EPM 28559 was lodged on 24 June 2022, the tenement was granted 16 December 2024.

ABBREVIATIONS:

Tenement Types

EPM Exploration Permit for Minerals

Registered Holders

CQ22 CQ22 Pty Ltd