

Second significant copper-gold zone discovered at Moora

12m @ 1.4% copper and 2.0g/t gold intersected at the Zest prospect

HIGHLIGHTS

- Shallow copper-gold mineralisation intersected in Reverse Circulation (RC) drill-hole MRRC0039 at the newly-named **Zest prospect** (formerly the SEZ/South-East Zone):
 - **12m @ 1.4% Cu and 2.0g/t Au from 72-84m*, including:**
 - **6m @ 2.5% Cu and 3.5g/t Au from 74-80m**
- The mineralisation, which is associated with disseminated to semi-massive chalcopyrite hosted by fine grained dolerite, is open in all directions.
- The intersection is ~50m below an air-core hole (MRAC0072), drilled in early 2021, which intersected 17m @ 0.4g/t Au from 1-17m and 12m @ 0.2% Cu and 0.2g/t Au from 25-37m hosted by oxidized bedrock.
- This latest result follows the recent discovery of high-grade copper-gold mineralisation at the **Mynt prospect**, located ~3.3km to the north-west (see ASX release dated 4th March 2022), where RC drilling (MRRC0040) intersected:
 - **24m @ 1.9% Cu and 0.7g/t Au from 99-123m*, including:**
 - **14m @ 2.9% Cu and 1.1g/t Au from 100-114m; and**
 - **2m @ 5.1% Cu and 1.3g/t Au from 100-102m**
- The Zest and Mynt mineralisation appear to be identical in style with similar geological settings and associated elements including elevated tungsten (up to 0.13% W), bismuth (up to 108ppm Bi) and silver (up to 12g/t Ag).
- Significant copper mineralisation (**2m @ 1.4% Cu from 108-110m**) also intersected in a single RC hole (MRRC0041) drilled into a subtle electromagnetic (EM) anomaly located ~4.1km south south-east of Zest.
- Further significant gold assays received for remaining drill holes completed at the Angepena gold prospect, located ~1.5km south-west of Mynt and 3.8km west north-west of Zest. Latest results include:
 - **MRRC0022 9m @ 2.8g/t Au from 3-12m#, including:**
 - **5m @ 4.7g/t Au from 3-8m**
 - **20m @ 0.9g/t Au from 24-44m#, including:**
 - **4m @ 3.5g/t Au from 32-36m**
- Assays pending for 126 air-core holes drilled across other geochemical anomalies, mainly located on adjacent Koojan JV.
- First-pass and infill geochemical sampling continuing across other parts of Project area, with ~4,000 samples collected so far (assays pending) from a planned 6,000 sample program.

* True width currently estimated at ~75% down-hole width – further drilling required to confirm

True width currently estimated at 30-40% down-hole width – further drilling required to confirm

Minerals 260 Limited (ASX:MI6, “Minerals 260” or “Company”) is pleased to advise that it has discovered a second significant zone of shallow copper-gold mineralisation at its 100%-owned Moora Project, which is located ~150km north-east of Perth in the Julimar Mineral Province of SW Western Australia.

The Company has now received all assays from drilling completed earlier this year, with the results continuing to demonstrate the potential of the Moora Project to host major precious and base metal discoveries.

The drilling completed has discovered two separate copper-gold zones (Mynt and Zest) and a significant gold zone (Angepena), with all mineralised zones remaining open.

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

In January 2022, the Company completed a 37-hole/6,196m diamond core/Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program over four targets:

- Angepena – Drillholes MRDD0001 – 0010, MRRC0015-0036
- Zest (formerly SEZ) – Drillholes MRRC0037-0039
- Mynt (formerly Northern Zone) – Drillhole MRRC0040
- Unnamed – Drillhole MRRC0041

The Angepena, Zest and Mynt prospects are coincident with the Mt Yule Magnetic Anomaly (MYMA), a WNW/ESE trending feature that is 6.8km long and up to 2.2km wide, interpreted to be largely due to mafic/ultramafic rocks obscured by shallow cover (**Figures 2 and 3A**).

The three prospects are also coincident with the margin of a large NNW/SSE trending gravity anomaly that is 10km long and up to 3.3km wide (**Figure 3B**), the northern part of which is coincident with the MYMA. The gravity anomaly is also interpreted to represent mafic/ultramafic rocks, including non-magnetic units which are part of a larger intrusive complex.

The fourth target (Unnamed) is defined by a subtle EM anomaly located on the south-east margin of the gravity anomaly ~4.1km south south-east of Zest (**Figures 3A and 3B**).

Results have previously been reported for 12 holes (MRRD0001-0005, MRRC0015-0021) from the Angepena prospect and the single hole drilled at Mynt – see ASX release dated 4th March 2022.

The latest results include assays for all remaining holes from the program with relevant statistics provided in Appendices 1 and 2.

Zest Prospect (formerly SEZ)

The Zest prospect is coincident with the south-east margin of the MYMA, where an air-core hole, drilled as part of a longer north/south traverse (**Figure 2**), intersected highly anomalous gold and copper values (see highlights) hosted by completely oxidised bedrock.

Two RC holes were drilled to test for the primary source of this anomalism with MRRC0039 (see highlights) intersecting disseminated to semi-massive chalcopyrite hosted by a fine-grained dolerite. Due to the intrusion of a later, barren, granitic pegmatite (**Figure 4**), the total width of the copper-gold zone is not yet known.

The Zest prospect is not coincident with surface anomalism and the air-core drilling was designed to test the effectiveness of the geochemical sampling, which now appears to be dependent on the local regolith and depth of cover. The latest drill results indicate that large parts of the magnetic and gravity anomalies remain untested, substantially enhancing the exploration potential of the Project.

Ground geophysics (EM and IP) is not possible in the immediate area due to interference from a high-voltage powerline located ~500m to the north.

Follow-up drilling will be planned for later in the year (post-harvest) and will test for dip and strike continuation of the copper-gold mineralisation. This drilling will be part of a larger program including follow-up at other prospects within the Moora and Koojan JV areas.

Angepena

The Angepena prospect is located near the south-eastern margin of the Mt Yule magnetic anomaly, ~3.8km west north-west of Zest (**Figure 2**). Better intersections from past and recent drilling at the prospect include:

- MRRC0001* 43m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 198-241m, including 18m @ 3.9g/t Au from 211-229m
- MRAC0092* 11m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 2-13m, including 5m @ 2.7g/t gold from 4-9m
- MRDD0001* 9m @ 1.1g/t Au from 100-109m, including 3m @ 2.7g/t Au from 102-105m
- MRDD0003* 4m @ 1.3g/t Au from 29-33m, including 1m @ 4.6g/t Au from 32-33m
2.45m @ 5.6g/t Au from 64-66.45m, including 1.45m @ 9.4g/t Au from 65-66.45m
6m @ 1.1g/t Au from 124-130m, including 1.1m @ 5.3g/t Au from 128-129.1m
4.32m @ 2.7g/t Au from 133-137.32m, including 1.61m @ 6.5g/t Au from 135.04-136.65m (and 2.28m @ 4.9g/t Au and 1.4% Co from 135.04-137.32m)
- MRDD0004* 15m @ 0.5g/t Au from 104-119m, including 1m @ 2.2g/t Au from 104-105m
1m @ 2.4g/t Au and 1.5% Cu from 140-141m
2m @ 0.4g/t Au and 1.6% Cu from 162-164m
1m @ 0.1g/t Au and 0.8% Co from 182-183m
- MRDD0005* 4.6m @ 0.8g/t Au and 0.5% Cu from 48 – 52.6m, including 0.6m @ 5.0g/t Au and 2.7% Cu from 51-51.6m
- MRRC0016* 4m @ 1.4g/t Au from 92 – 96m
15m @ 0.6g/t Au from 101 - 116m, including 2m @ 1.3g/t Au from 106 - 108m
- MRRC0018* 10m @ 0.7g/t Au from 10 - 20m, including 4m @ 1.3g/t Au from 13 - 17m
- MRRC0022 9m @ 2.8g/t Au from 3–12m[#], including 5m @ 4.7g/t Au from 3-8m
20m @ 0.9g/t Au from 24–44m[#], including 4m @ 3.5g/t Au from 32-36m

* Previously reported

Gold+copper+cobalt mineralisation has been intersected over a strike length of 900m (**Figure 5**) with the system remaining open along strike and at depth.

The controls on the mineralisation are poorly understood due to the intrusion of multiple post-mineralising, dolerite dykes which have disrupted the host mafic/ultramafic stratigraphy and further drilling will be planned after a comprehensive review of the data.

Unnamed Prospect

A review of airborne and ground EM data defined a subtle anomaly ~4.1km south south-east of Zest coincident with the south-east margin of the large gravity anomaly referred to above (**Figure 3B**).

The anomalous copper results intersected in drilling (see highlights) are associated with chalcopyrite and confirm the metal fertility of the underlying geology. The drill results also indicate that previous geochemical sampling would have been ineffective due to the thickness of transported cover in the local area.

Infill geophysical programs including gravity and IP are being planned to assist with optimising follow up drilling.

Regional Exploration

126 air-core holes have been drilled across a number of previously untested coincident geochemical/geophysical targets located on both the Moora and Koojan JV Projects.

The completed holes are part of a larger 160-180 hole program; however, due to early, unseasonal wet weather and the commencement of cropping activities, the remainder of the planned program will now be completed later in the year after harvesting.

A 6,000-sample geochemical program designed to infill previously identified, partially defined anomalies and assess new areas is ongoing, with ~65% of the samples collected and submitted for assay. Despite the limited effectiveness of geochemical sampling, it is still considered to be a cost-effective exploration technique with the results needing to be combined with other datasets to define drill targets.

Initial assays for the air-core and geochemical samples are expected in May/June 2022.

A review of geophysical data collected late 2021/early 2022, including gravity, aeromagnetism and Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP), is largely complete and is expected to define other targets for follow up by infill geochemistry and/or drilling.

Management Comment

Minerals 260 Managing Director, David Richards, said the results from the Company's first drilling program at Moora since listing last year had confirmed the potential of the project for major discoveries.

"We are very excited by these results. Taking into consideration the scale of the project and the relatively limited nature of the first RC/diamond drill program, we have already discovered two significant zones of copper-gold mineralisation and one large gold zone – an outstanding result in such a short space of time.

"What is even more exciting is that we have intersected mineralisation at the new Zest prospect in an area with no geochemical anomalism, suggesting that large portions of the gravity and magnetic anomalies remain untested.

"In short, we have a large, under-explored project with serious exploration upside. In addition to the known zones at Mynt, Zest and Angepena – which provide obvious vectors for follow-up drilling – there are extensive areas that still need to be tested.

"Information from the recently completed air-core drilling and ongoing geochemical sampling will be combined with data from the gravity, aeromagnetic survey and GAIP surveys already completed to help us prioritise targets for what is expected to be a major new phase of drilling commencing later this year."

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

Competent Person Statement

The Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr David Richards, who is a Competent Person and a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Richards is a full-time employee of the company. Mr Richards has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Richards consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Information in this Report that relates to other Exploration Results for the Moora and Koojan Projects is extracted from Minerals 260 Limited ASX announcement titled "Wide copper-gold zone confirmed at Moora" released on 4 March 2022" which is available on www.minerals260.com.au and Liontown Resources Limited ASX announcement titled "Strong PGE and gold anomalism confirmed at the Koojan JV Project, WA" released on 14 July 2021 which is available on www.ltresources.com.au.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates or production targets or forecast financial information derived from a production target (as applicable) in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statement

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

For further information please contact:

David Richards
Managing Director
T: +61 8 6556 6020
info@minerals260.com.au

Investor Relations:

Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
T: +61 8 9388 1474
nicholas@readcorporate.com.au

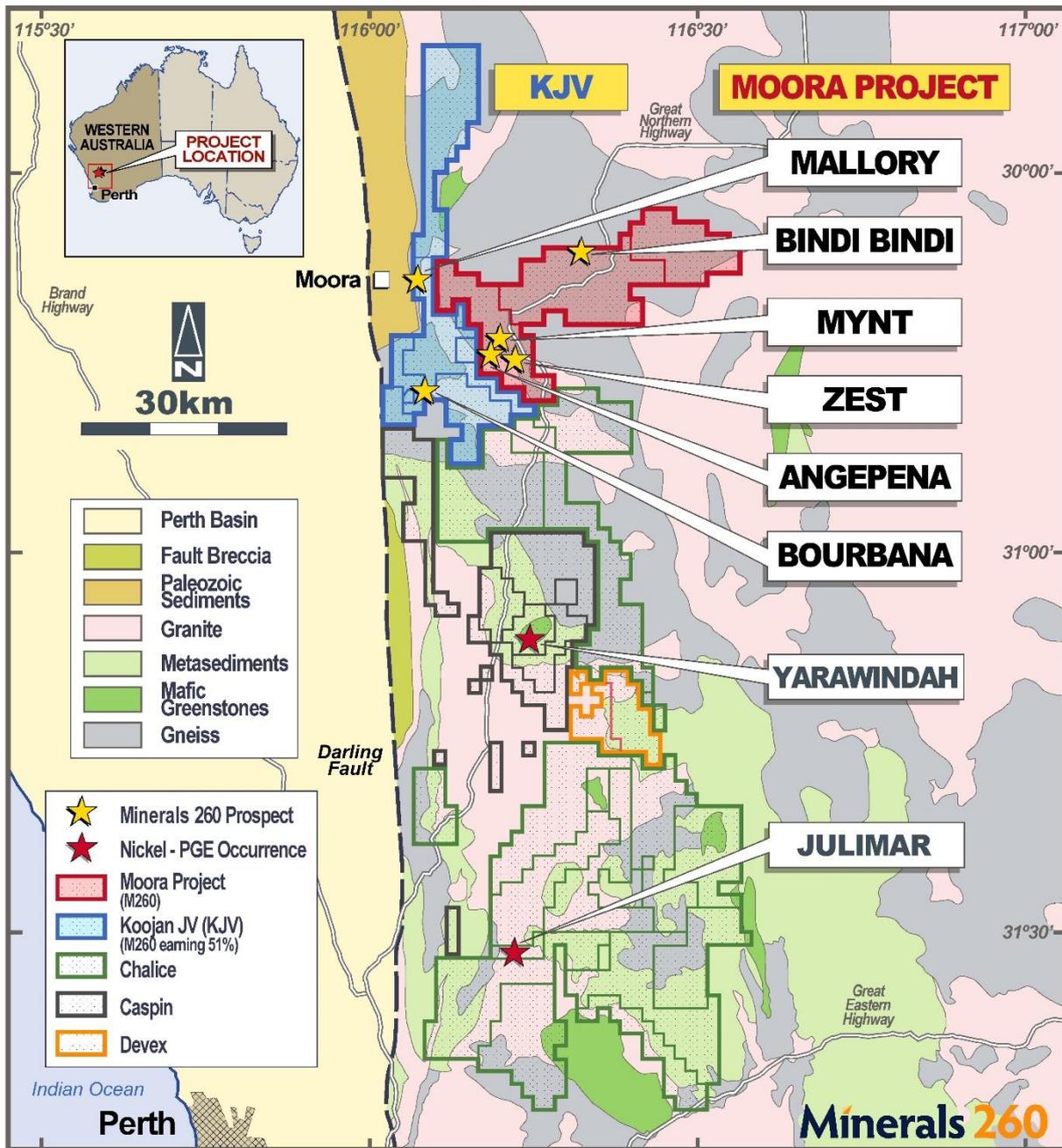


Figure 1: Moora and Koojan JV Projects: Location plan and regional geology.

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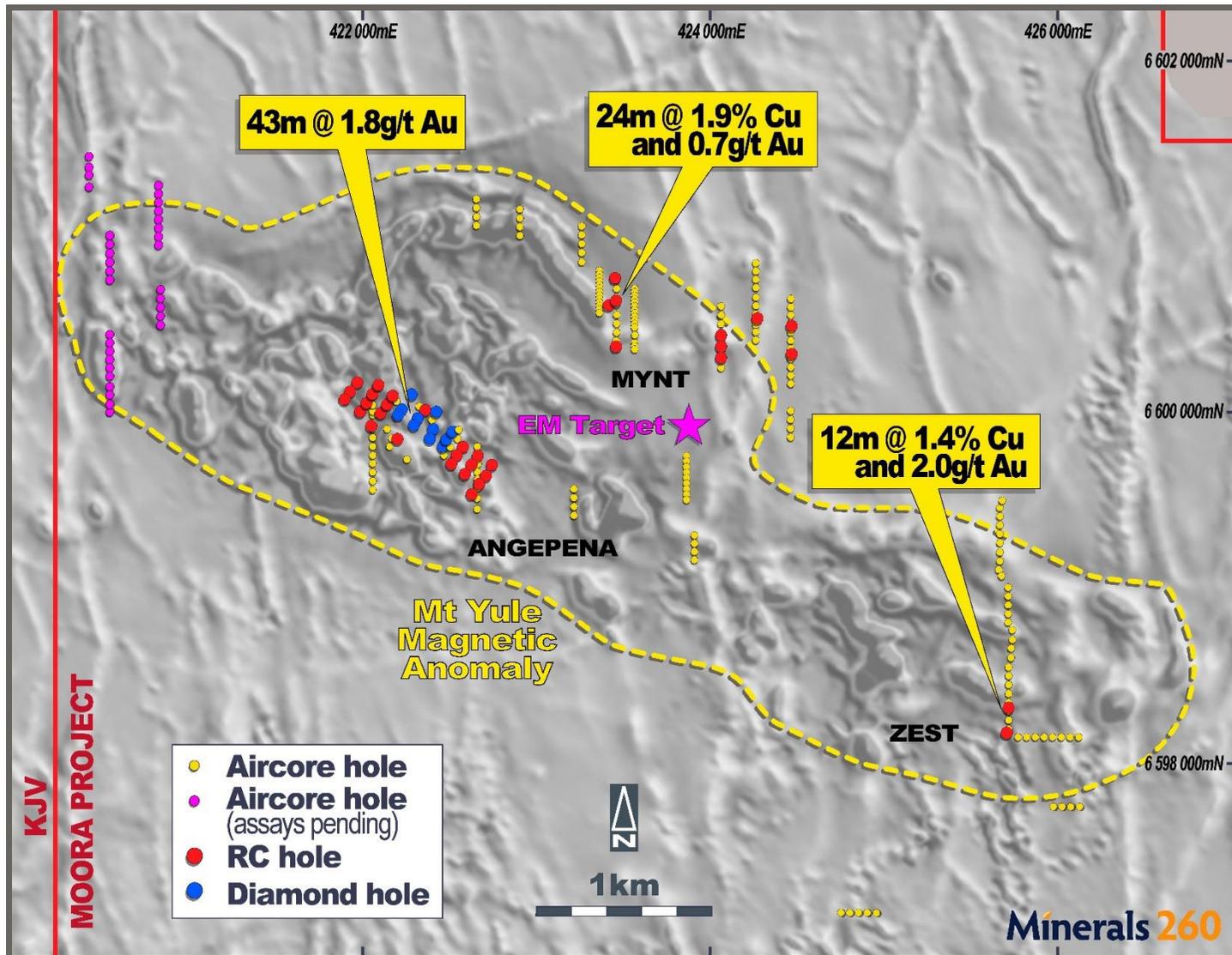


Figure 2: Mt Yule Magnetic Anomaly – Greyscale RTP 1VD image showing drilling status and prospects.

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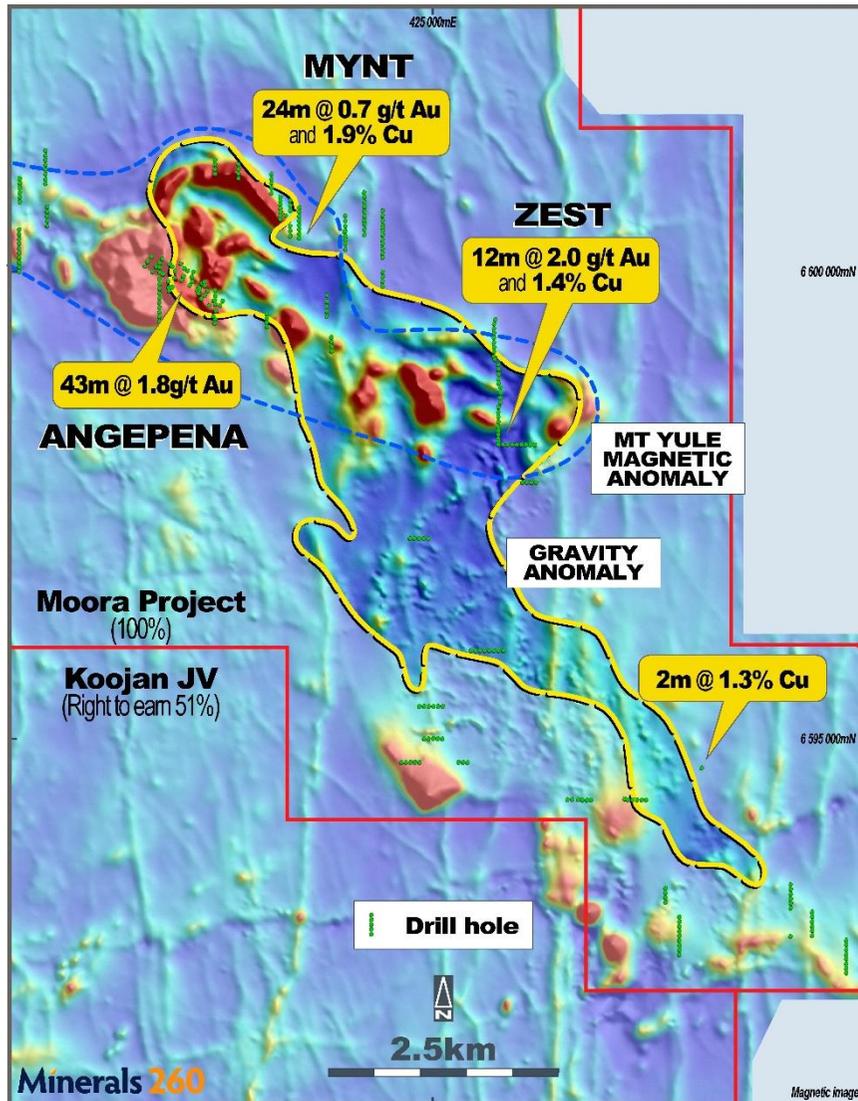


Figure 3A: Magnetic Image and drill hole plan

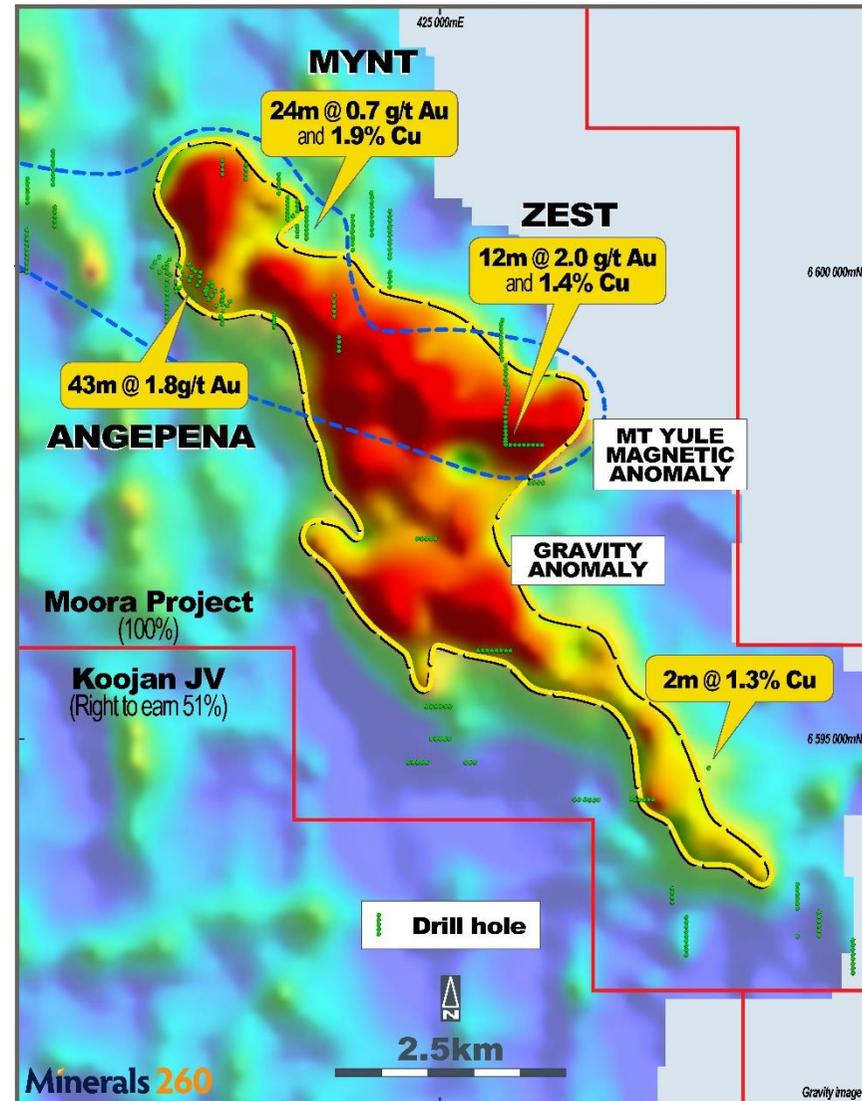


Figure 3B: Gravity image and drill hole plan

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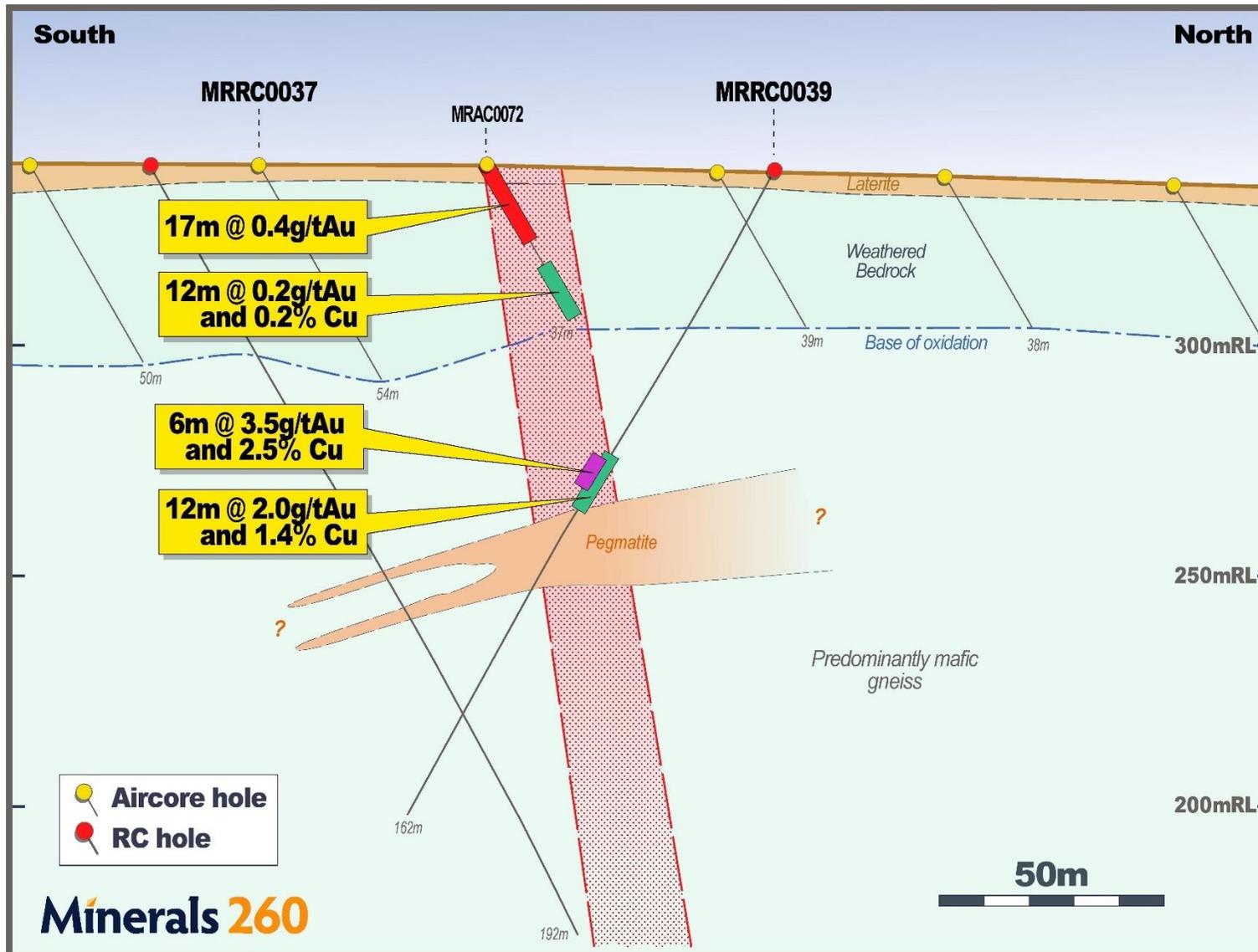


Figure 4: Zest Prospect – Drill Section 425675E (see Figure 2 for location).

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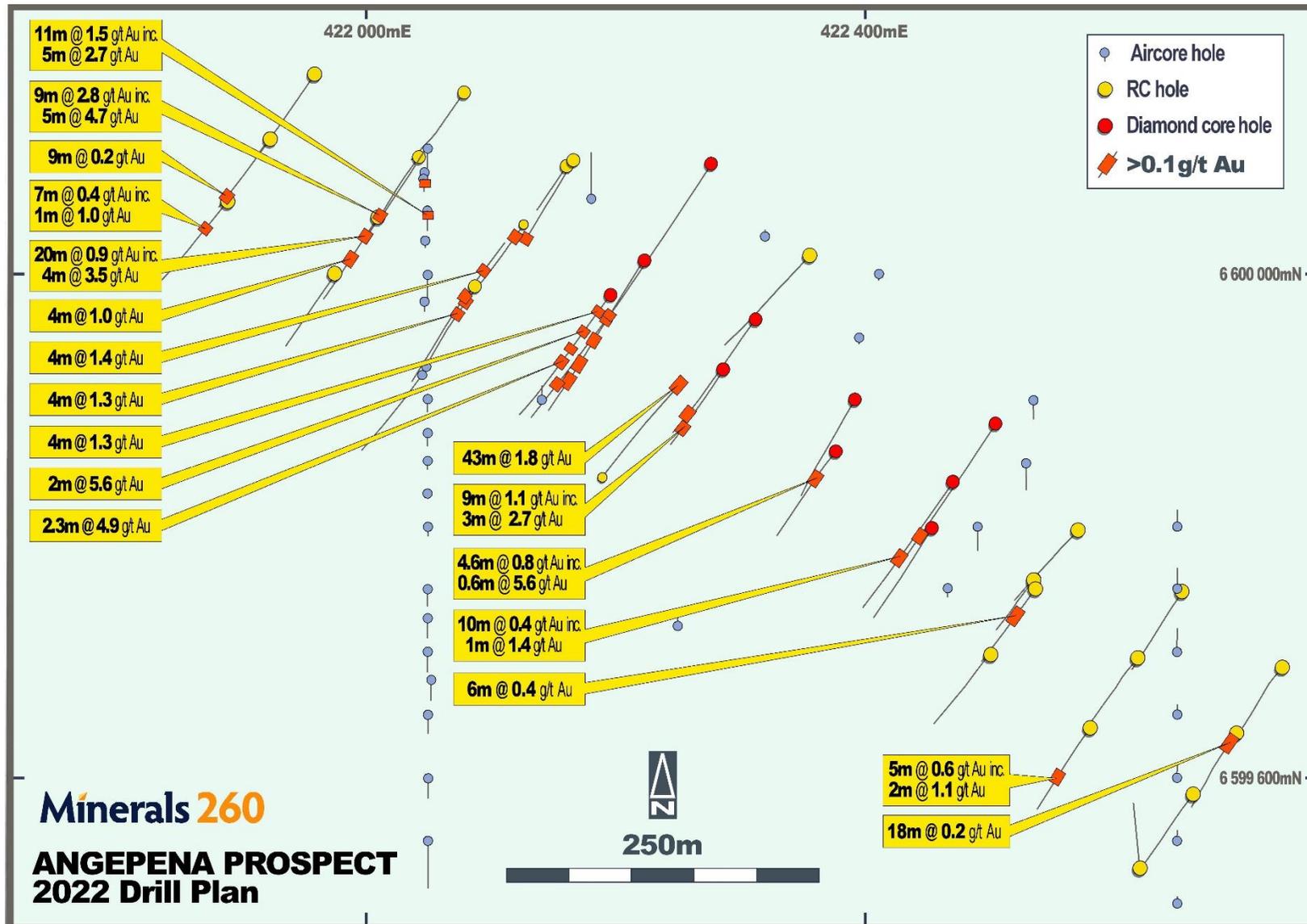


Figure 5: Angepena Prospect – Drill hole plan showing better intersections

Appendix 1 – Moora Project– RC Drill Hole Statistics

Hole_ID	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intercepts					
									Gold (>0.1g/t)		Copper (>0.1%)			
									Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Interval (m)	Grade (%)		
MRRC0001	422190	6599839	300	246	-59	39	198	241	43*	1.7				
							inc. 18m @ 3.9g/t Au from 211m and 2m @ 21.2g/t Au from 222m							
MRRC0002	422355	6600014	300	224	-60	225	No significant assays							
MRRC0003	422620	6599527	300	102	-59	353	No significant assays							
MRRC0004	423456	6600628	300	150	-59	360	0	20			20	0.1		
MRRC0005	423446	6600764	300	117	-60	180	24	32			8	0.2		
MRRC0006	423448	6600425	300	120	-60	360	No significant assays							
MRRC0007	423451	6600374	300	120	-59	360	48	56	8	0.9	8	0.1		
							inc. 2m @ 2.8g/t Au and 0.1% Cu from 48m							
MRRC0008	424047	6600425	300	123	-60	358	27	39	12	1.1				
							inc. 2m @ 3.6g/t Au from 34m							
							92	95	3	0.3	3	0.2		
MRRC0009	424050	6600374	300	123	-60	356	10	12	2	0.8	2	0.3		
							19	20	1	1.3				
							32	34	2	0.6				
							37	49	12	0.7	12	0.3		
							inc. 6m @ 1.1g/t Au and 0.4% Cu from 41m							
MRRC0010	424052	6600325	300	117	-60	360	22	25	3	0.3				
MRRC0011	424250	6600525	300	117	-60	178	No significant assays							
MRRC0012	424450	6600325	300	117	-60	359	No significant assays							
MRRC0013	424450	6600475	300	150	-60	178	114	117	3	0.3	3	0.9		
							inc. 2m @ 0.3g/t Au and 1.3% Cu from 115m							
							133	138	5	0.4	5	0.6		
MRRC0014	424450	6600475	300	120	-60	358	inc. 1m @ 0.9g/t Au and 1.2% Cu from 135m							
							60	62	2	0.8	2	0.3		
MRRC0015	422158	6600089	307	84	-60	215	Hole Abandoned							
MRRC0016	422127	6600042	305	150	-57	213	1	12	11	0.3	11	0.1		
							inc. 1m @ 1.3g/t Au and 0.2% Cu from 11m							
							20	24	4	0.6				
							61	66	5	0.4	5	0.6		
							inc. 3m @ 0.5g/t Au and 1.3% Cu from 61m							
							79	88	9	0.2	9	0.1		
							92	96	4	1.4	4	0.2		
							inc. 2m @ 2.1g/t Au and 0.3% Cu from 93m							
							101	116	15	0.6	15	0.1		
							inc. 1m @ 1.5g/t Au from 103m							
inc. 2m @ 1.3g/t Au and 0.1% Cu from 106m														
MRRC0017	422165	6600088	308	150	-58	214	144	150	6	0.8				
MRRC0018	422087	6599992	304	180	-51	217	0	6	6	0.7				
							inc. 2m @ 1.6g/t Au from 1m							
							10	20	10	0.7				
inc. 4m @ 1.3g/t Au from 13m														
MRRC0019	422078	6600147	301	150	-55	213	No significant assays							
MRRC0020	422046	6600097	300	30	-55	212	Hole Abandoned							
MRRC0021	422043	6600094	300	150	-60	213	13	16	3	0.5	3	0.1		
							40	48	8	0.3				
							inc. 1m @ 1.2g/t Au from 40m							
							120	128	8	0.5				
							inc. 1m @ 1.2g/t Au from 126m							
144	150	6	0.6											

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

Hole_ID	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intercepts			
									Gold (>0.1g/t)		Copper (>0.1%)	
									Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Interval (m)	Grade (%)
MRRC0022	422010	6600047	300	150	-58	211	3	12	9	2.8		
							inc. 5m @ 4.7g/t Au from 3m					
							24	44	20	0.9		
							inc. 4m @ 3.5g/t Au from 32m					
							46	52	6	0.2		
						79	96	20	0.3			
						inc. 4m @ 1.0g/t Au from 76m						
MRRC0023	421975	6600001	300	150	-56	212	No significant assays					
MRRC0024	421890	6600059	300	150	-56	220	28	48	2	0.1		
							50	57	7	0.4		
						inc. 1m @ 1.0g/t Au from 56m						
MRRC0025	421923	6600109	300	150	-60	213	116	125	9	0.2		
MRRC0026	421958	6600159	300	96	-61	212	No significant assays					
MRRC0027	422500	6599700	314	150	-60	216	No significant assays					
MRRC0028	422535	6599758	317	150	-61	215	40	46	6	0.4		
MRRC0029	422570	6599798	318	150	-59	221	28	32	4	0.2		
							124	128	4	0.3		
MRRC0030	422580	6599641	318	156	-60	213	91	96	5	0.6	5	0.3
							inc. 2m @ 1.1g/t Au and 0.6% Cu from 92m					
MRRC0031	422618	6599697	320	150	-61	214	No significant assays					
MRRC0032	422653	6599747	320	150	-61	212	20	24	4	0.3		
MRRC0033	422662	6599588	320	150	-61	213	No significant assays					
MRRC0034	422697	6599637	321	150	-62	211	2	20	18	0.2		
MRRC0035	422733	6599689	320	150	-61	212	No significant assays					
MRRC0036	422045	6599920	298	150	-60	215	No significant assays					
MRRC0037	425696	6598176	339	192	-72	359	138	139	1	0.3	1	0.4
							143	144	1	0.1	1	0.8
							148	152	4	0	4	0.3
MRRC0038	425701	6598319	338	42	-77	180	Hole Abandoned					
MRRC0039	425697	6598313	338	162	-60	180	72	84	12	2	12	1.4
							inc. 6m @ 3.5g/t Au and 2.5% Cu from 74m					
							140	152			12	0.2
MRRC0040	423400	6600601	313	186	-61	42	99	123	24	0.7	24	1.9
							inc. 14m @ 1.1g/t Au and 2.9% Cu from 100m					
MRRC0041	427897	6594698	298	234	-60	270	106	111			5	0.6
							inc. 2m @ 1.3% Cu from 108m					

* True thicknesses: unless otherwise indicated 60 - 70% for holes drilled towards SW, 10 -20% for holes drilled towards NE

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

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

Appendix 2 – Moora Project– Diamond Core Drill Hole Statistics

Diamond Core Drilling

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

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

Appendix 3 – Moora– JORC Code 2012 Table 1 Criteria

The table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for the Moora Project and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code, 2012).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Drilling is typically oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of geology and no bias is envisaged.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	None observed.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Senior company personnel supervise all sampling and transport to assay laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	None completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	<p>The Moora Project comprises 3 granted exploration licences (E70/5217, E70/5286 and E70/5287). The tenement package forms a contiguous, 467km² area located ~150km NNE of Perth, Western Australia.</p> <p>All ELs are held by ERL (Aust) Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Minerals 260 Limited (MI6).</p> <p>MI6 has agreed to pay Armada Exploration Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$1,000,000 cash; and a 0.5% NSR <p>if it discovers an economic mineral deposit and makes a decision to mine within the above tenements.</p> <p>The Moora Project is largely underlain by freehold properties used for broad acre cropping and livestock rearing. MI6 has negotiated access agreements over 14 of the larger properties which cover the main geophysical anomalies and is in discussions with other landowners.</p> <p>ERL has signed a Heritage Agreement with the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council Aboriginal Council who act on behalf of the Yued Agreement Group.</p>
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Previous exploration for magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide mineralisation has been carried out over the central part of the Moora Project area by Poseidon NL (1968), Palladium Resources (1999 – 2001) and Washington Resources (2004 – 2009).</p> <p>This work included geophysical surveys, surface geochemistry and shallow drilling. Anomalous Ni±Cu±PGE±Au was defined within the shallow, weathered regolith.</p> <p>There has been no drill testing of the primary, unoxidised bedrock prior to MI6 commencing work.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Moora Project area is located within the >3Ga age Western Gneiss Terrain of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of southwest Western Australia.</p> <p>The prospective mafic/ultramafic bodies lie within the highly deformed Jimperding Metamorphic Belt which locally comprises high grade metamorphic rocks of quartz feldspar composition with some amphibolite schist and minor banded</p>

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		<p>iron formation. The Belt is up to 70 kilometres wide and bounded to the west by the Darling Fault (and Perth Basin) and to the east by younger Archaean rocks. Regionally the geological trend is north-westerly with moderate to steep north-easterly dips.</p> <p>NNE and NNW trending, Proterozoic dolerite dykes also intrude the geological sequence.</p> <p>Outcrops are rare and bedrock geology is largely obscured by lateritic duricrust and saprolitic weathering. The clearing of farmland and related agricultural practices have further contributed to the masking of the bedrock.</p> <p>The intrusive mafic/ultramafic units are interpreted to form concordant igneous complexes at least 50m thick; however, the true dimensions are difficult to determine due to the limited outcrop.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <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. 	<p>See diagrams and appendices in attached report.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p>	<p>See Appendices referred to above.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>See Appendices referred to above.</p>
	<p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>None reported</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	<p>At Angepena, true thicknesses estimated to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 -70% of down hole length for holes drilled towards SW; and 10 - 20% of down hole length for holes drilled towards NE. <p>At Mynt true thicknesses estimated to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85 -90% of down hole length <p>At Zest true thicknesses estimated to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% of down hole length
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>See Figures in body of report</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<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>	Results for all sampling reported are shown on diagrams included in the ASX report.
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	All meaningful and material data reported
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan follow up RC/DD drilling at Mynt, Zest and Angepena • Plan follow up of geophysical targets • Process and interpret aircore drill assays once received; and • Complete geochemical sampling program. <p>The exploration work will be staged with programs modified and updated subject to progress results.</p>