

Next Phase of Exploration to Enhance the Resource, Explore Regionally and Prepare for Production

Minerals 260 Limited (ASX:MI6) is pleased to outline the exploration strategy for the next phase of potential resource growth at the Company's Bullabulling Gold Project ("**Bullabulling**" or "**Project**"), located 25km west of Coolgardie in Western Australia.

The next phase of exploration will focus on the three key areas of resource growth, regional exploration and production readiness.

Resource Growth

Resource growth drilling will target near-surface mineralisation and strike extensions along geochemical anomalies between Kraken and the recently acquired Endeavour Prospect and north of Dicksons (**Figure 1**). The Company will also continue targeting down-dip extensions of the existing Minerals Resource Estimate (MRE) where mineralisation remains open.

Kraken to Endeavour Corridor

Auger drilling has defined gold anomalies extending ~1km south-east along strike from the Kraken deposit and ~1.1km along strike from the recently acquired Endeavour prospect, as part of the Geko JV (see Appendix 2 and ASX announcement 14 May 2026 for ownership details) (**Figure 3**).

The Endeavour prospect is interpreted to sit along the same structure as the MRE. Historical drilling indicates the presence of multiple stacked mineralised lodes and gold-bearing laterite of a similar tenor to Bullabulling, however drilling has been limited, with an average hole depth of only 74 metres and the deepest intercept just 85m below surface (**Figure 4**).

Historical drilling results include:

- 16m @ 1.3g/t Au from 47m in BSC0098
- 18m @ 1.0g/t Au from 35m in BSC0069
- 7m @ 2.7g/t Au from 47m in ENRC004
- 3m @ 4.9g/t Au from 87m in BSC0066
- 1m @ 29.0g/t Au from 1m in BSC0062

See **Appendix 1** for a full list of historical drill collars and intercepts.

First pass, wide spaced RC drilling is planned between Kraken to Endeavour together with infill drilling at Endeavour. Subject to results, additional drilling will be undertaken to inform a potential MRE at Endeavour.

North Dicksons

Auger drilling has confirmed a coherent ~1km long gold anomaly extending north of the Dicksons deposit, where there is limited historic drilling.

Wide-spaced, RC drilling is planned to test the continuity of mineralisation along strike. In parallel, auger drilling will be completed north and north-east of Dicksons on recently acquired tenure, where the faulted and offset extensions of Bullabulling host rock lithologies and mineralised structures are interpreted to continue (**Figure 5**).

Higher-Grade Trends

Higher-grade trends within the existing MRE have been identified and represent a potential opportunity to enhance the MRE or support early years of production.

This opportunity has emerged through the integration of multiple datasets including drilling data, structural interpretation, pit mapping and historical mining information. Supporting geological observations include:

- **Structural and stratigraphic interpretation** – Improved geological understanding has identified structural and stratigraphic controls associated with higher-grade mineralisation.
- **Grade distribution** – Higher-grade intersections indicate different spatial trends to the broad, lower grade mineralisation domains.
- **Visible gold** – Numerous occurrences of visible gold have been identified.
- **Historical mining information** – Historical pit geometries, mining observations and reports identified localised higher-grade trends at Bacchus and Phoenix.

Regional Exploration

Minerals 260 has commenced regional exploration across its 1,160km² tenure package (**Figure 2**). Large areas remain underexplored despite the favourable geological setting, providing a substantial pipeline of targets. Regional geochemistry, integrated with detailed geological review, historical datasets and geophysical interpretation, will be used to generate and prioritise drill targets, supporting potential long-term growth across the broader Bullabulling Project area.

Production Readiness

A 26,000m grade control program has been completed. The program targeted two areas of the Phoenix deposit scheduled for mining in the early years of production. The program is designed to improve the Company's understanding of short-range grade variability and geological continuity, supporting resource conversion, mine planning and future grade control strategies. Further grade control drilling will be undertaken on a campaign basis over the next two years in the lead-up to the commencement of production.

Management Comment

Minerals 260 Managing Director, Luke McFadyen, said: *"Our drilling program completed over the past 15 months has significantly advanced our understanding of the Bullabulling mineral system, and we will apply that improved understanding across our next phase of exploration and operational readiness. Bullabulling has already demonstrated its significant scale and our focus remains not only on growing the MRE by identifying near surface mineralisation along strike to the north and south, but also exploring the region and preparing for targeted commencement of production in late 2028".*

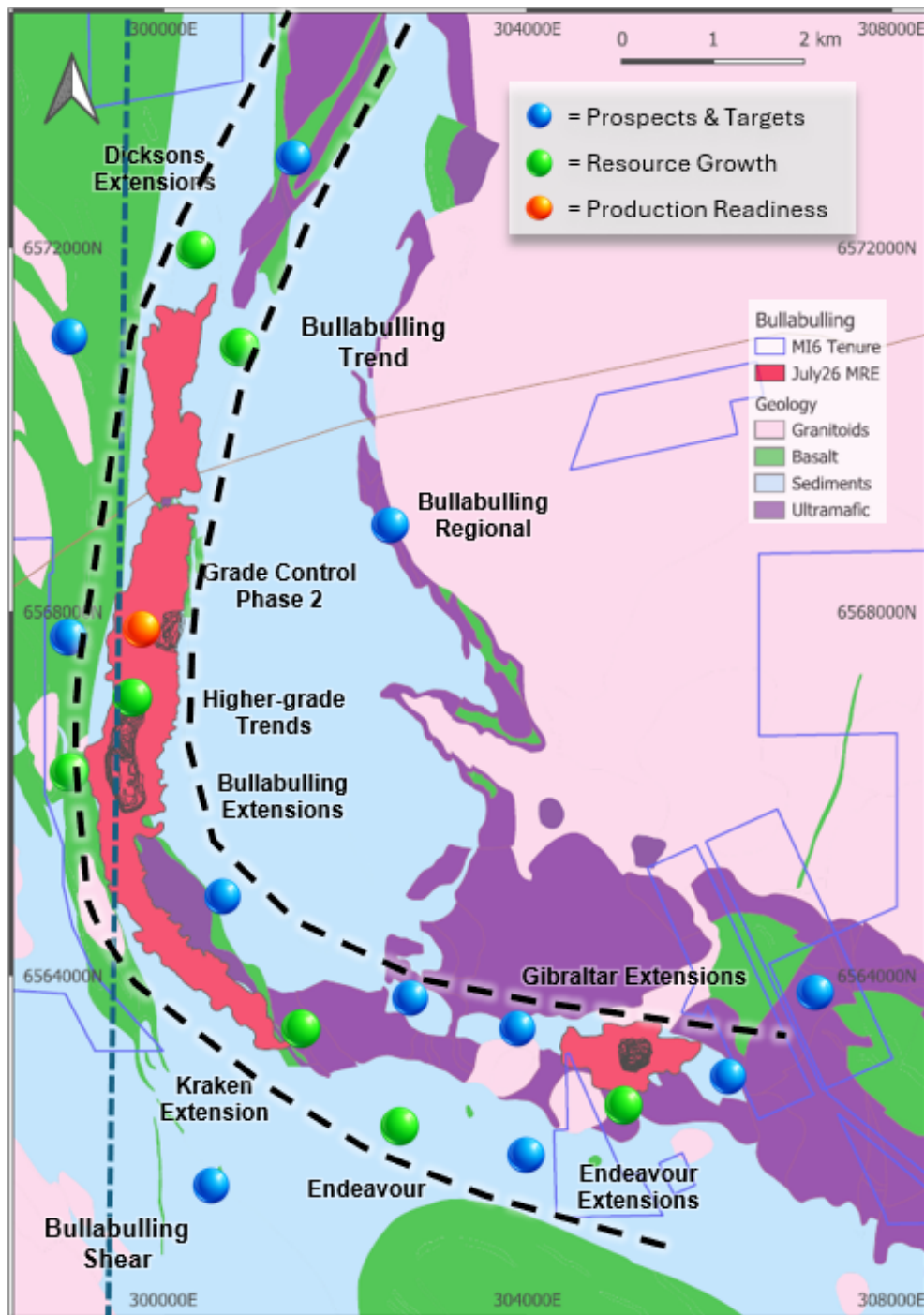


Figure 1. Bullabulling Gold Project Geology and Exploration Prospects

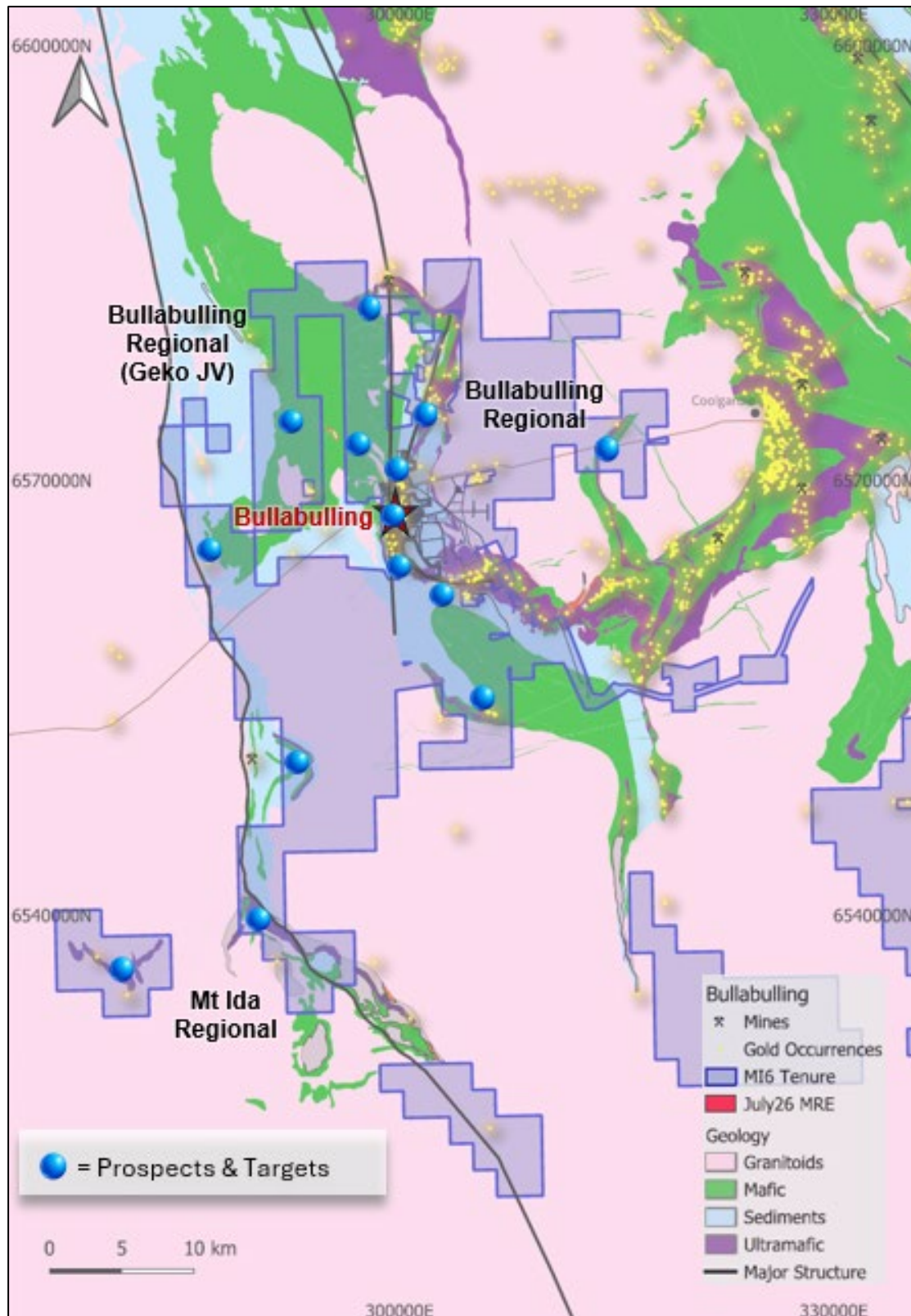


Figure 2. Bullabulling Regional Targets

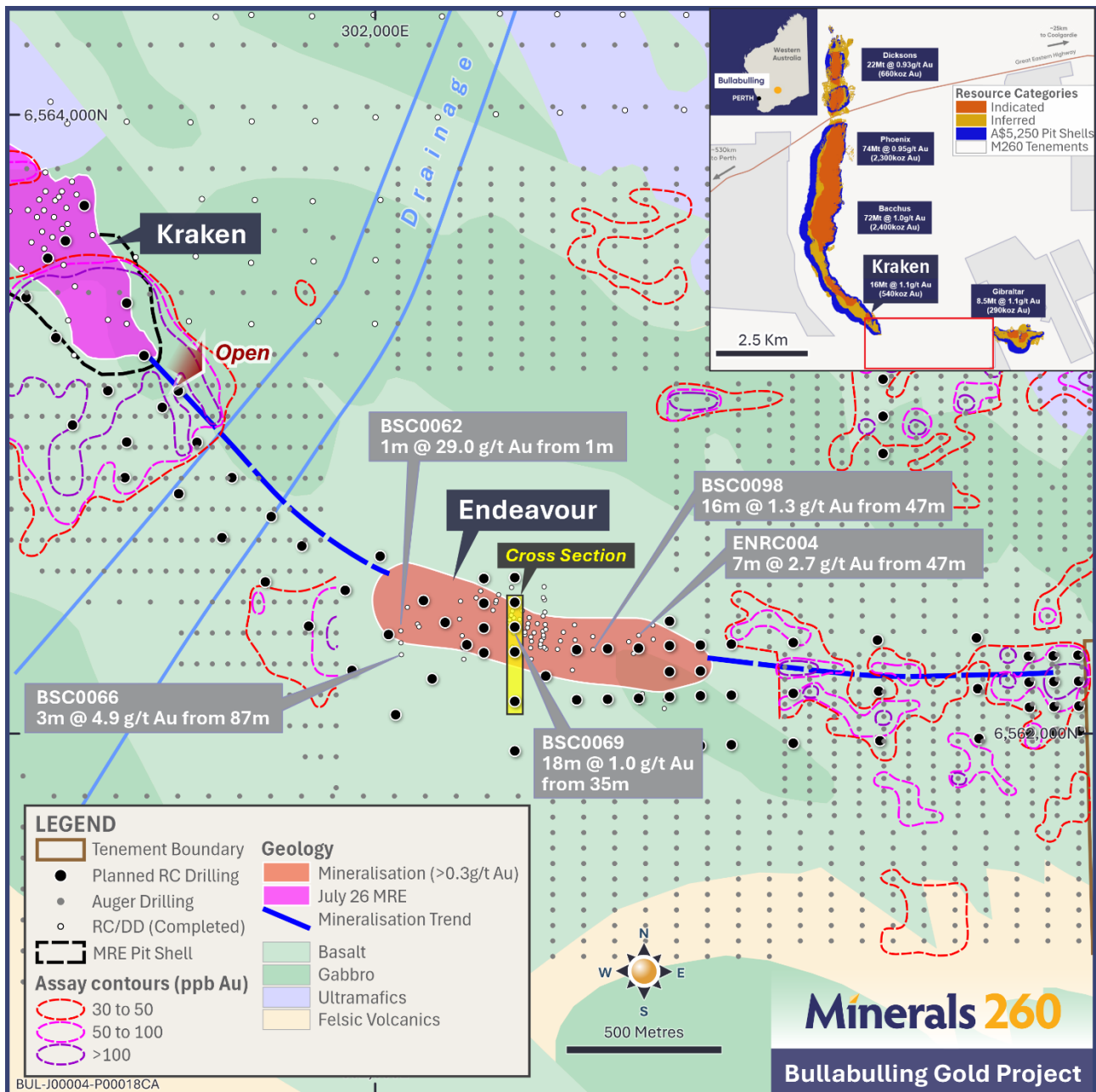


Figure 3. Kraken-Endeavour mineralisation trend with proposed drilling (Endeavour is on M15/1791 and 60% owned, in joint venture with Geko Explore Ltd)

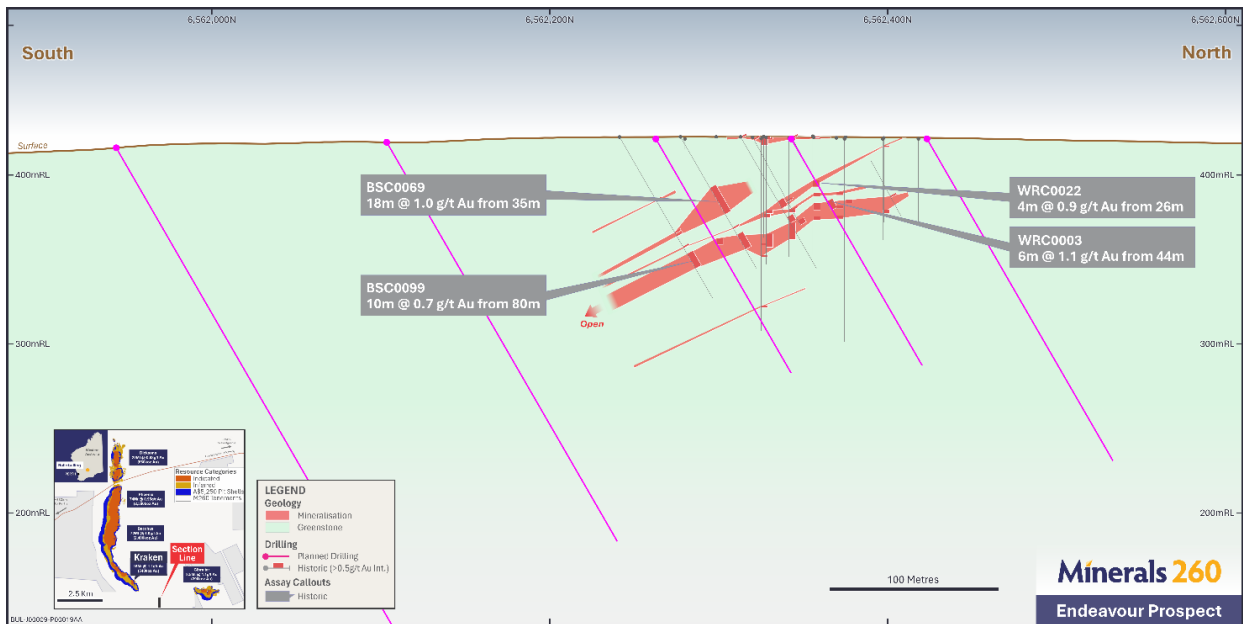


Figure 4. Section 302,500E showing shallow and stacked lodes at the Endeavour prospect

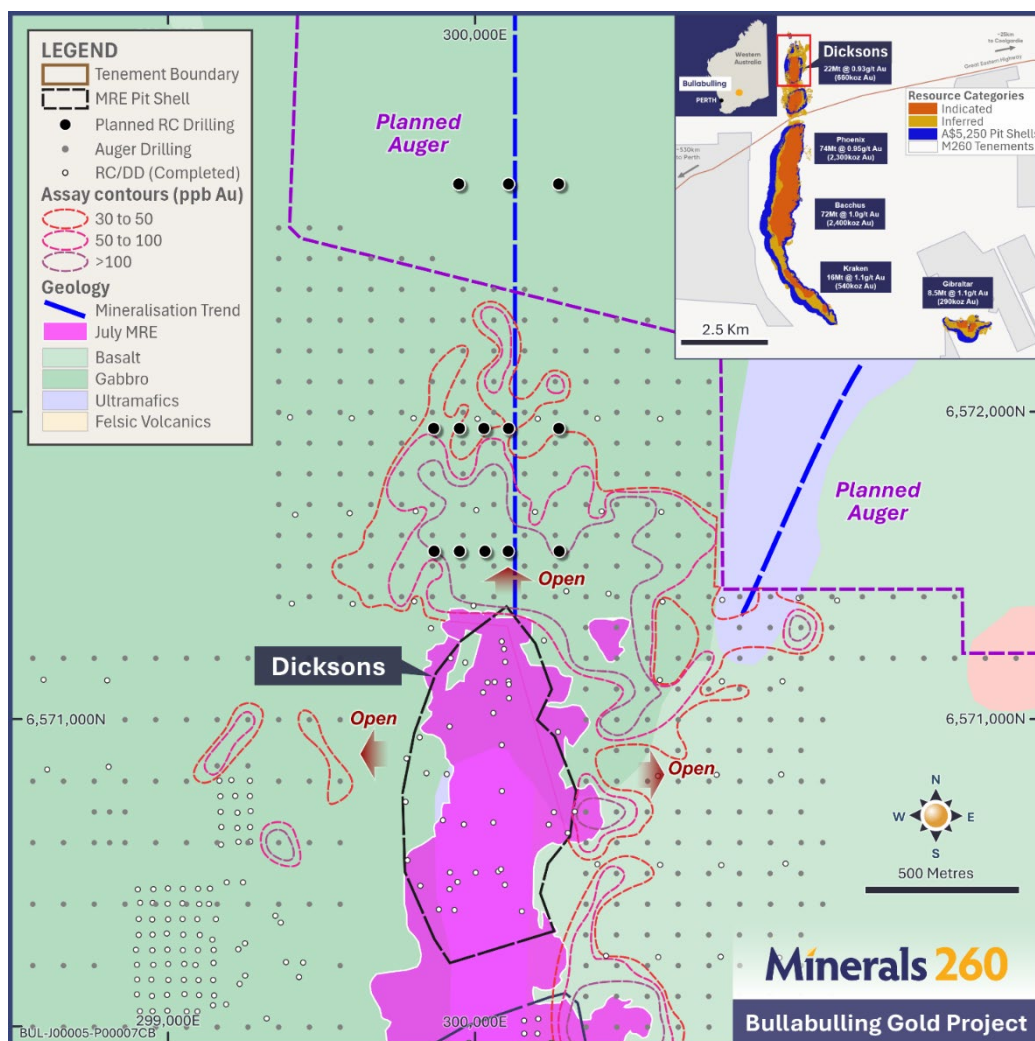


Figure 5. North Dicksons mineralisation trends with planned drilling

Bullabulling Gold Project

Bullabulling Gold Project is a potential open pit mining operation located 25km west of Coolgardie in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. The Project hosts a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate of 190Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 6.2Moz of gold, on granted mining leases and is located within a ~1,160km² tenement package (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Bullabulling MRE by Deposit

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total Resource		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal Au (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal Au (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Metal Au (koz)
Dicksons	17	0.93	500	5.5	0.94	170	22	0.93	660
Phoenix	62	0.94	1,900	12	1.0	390	74	0.95	2,300
Bacchus	55	1.0	1,800	17	1.1	580	72	1.0	2,400
Kraken	4.8	1.1	170	11	1.1	370	16	1.1	540
Gibraltar	2.3	1.0	77	6.2	1.1	220	8.5	1.1	290
Total	140	0.98	4,400	51	1.0	1,700	190	1.0	6,200

Notes for Table 1:

1. Mineral Resources reported above a cut-off grade of 0.35 g/t Au inside a A\$5,250 pit shell.
2. Numerical differences occur due to rounding to two significant figures to reflect the relative uncertainty of a mineral resource estimate.
3. Effective reporting date 8th July 2026.
4. Mineral Resources reported include the Project's maiden Ore Reserves.

Authorisation

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Minerals 260 Limited.

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Competent Persons' Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents, information and data compiled by Mr Matthew Blake, who is a Competent Person and a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Blake is a full-time employee of Minerals 260, is entitled to participate in the Company's Employee Securities Incentive Plan, and he and his associates hold securities in Minerals 260. Mr Blake 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 Blake consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the information and data relating to the Bullabulling Gold Project based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to prior exploration results for the Bullabulling Gold Project is extracted from the following ASX announcement:

- "Drilling Supports Bullabulling Resource Upgrade Potential" dated 4 May 2026.
- "Bullabulling Resource Increases to 6.2Moz" dated 8 July 2026.

This announcement is available at www.minerals260.com.au.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements relating to the Bullabulling Gold Project. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

July 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this Report that relates to the July 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bullabulling Gold Project is extracted from the Minerals 260 Limited ASX announcement titled "Bullabulling Resource Increases to 6.2Moz" dated 8 July 2026. The announcement is available at www.minerals260.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource Estimate in the previous announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements, guidance, forecasts, estimates, prospects, projections or statements in relation to future matters that may involve risks or uncertainties and may involve significant items of subjective judgement and assumptions of future events that may or may not eventuate (Forward Statements).

Forward Statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipates", "estimates", "will", "should", "could", "going", "may", "expects", "plans", "forecast", "target" or similar expressions. Forward Statements including references to updating or upgrading mineral resource estimates, future or near-term production and the general prospectivity of the deposits at the Bullabulling Gold Project (Project), likelihood of permitting the Project and taking a financial investment decision, among other indications, guidance or outlook on future revenues, distributions or financial position and performance or return or growth in underlying investments are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as an indication or guarantee of future performance.

In addition, these Forward Statements are based upon certain assumptions and other important factors that, if untrue, could materially affect the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such information or statements. There can be no assurance that such information or statements will prove to be accurate.

Key assumptions upon which the Company's forward-looking information is based include, without limitation, assumptions regarding the exploration and development activities, receipt of timely approvals and permits, ability to obtain timely finance on reasonable terms when required in the future and contracting for development, construction and commissioning of any future mining operation on terms favourable to the Company, the current and future social, economic and political conditions and any other assumption generally associated with the mining industry. To the extent that certain statements contained in this announcement may constitute 'Forward Statements' or statements about forward looking matters, then the information reflects the Company's (and no other party's) intent, belief or expectations as at the date of this announcement. No independent third party has reviewed the reasonableness of any such statements or assumptions. None of the Company, its related bodies corporate and their respective officers, directors, employees, advisers, partners, affiliates and agents (together, the M16 Parties) represent or warrant that such Forward Statements will be achieved or will prove to be correct or gives any warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, completeness, likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any Forward Statement contained in this announcement.

Forward Statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risk, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, and their respective officers, employees, agents and advisors, that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. Except as required by law or regulation, the Company assumes no obligation to release updates or revisions to Forward Statements to reflect any changes. Recipients should form their own views as to these matters and any assumptions on which any of the Forward Statements are based and not place reliance on such statements.

Appendix 1 – Endeavour RC Drill Hole Statistics

Hole_ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intercepts	
										Gold (>0.1g/t)	
										Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)
86RGB012	RC	302938	6562110	416	40	-60	20	No significant result			
86RGB013	RC	302934	6562082	416	60	-60	20	22	24	2	0.58
86RGB014	RC	302863	6562129	416	40	-60	20	No significant result			
86RGB015	RC	302855	6562100	416	60	-60	20	No significant result			
BSC0062	RC	302083	6562332	416	90	-60	0	1	2	1	29.0
								76	77	1	2.92
BSC0066	RC	302083	6562294	416	90	-60	0	54	56	2	0.55
								87	90	3	4.93
BSC0067	RC	302084	6562256	416	90	-60	0	2	3	1	1.62
								44	45	1	1.25
								63	64	1	0.60
BSC0068	RC	302503	6562313	423	90	-60	0	0	1	1	0.52
								44	49	5	0.69
								55	59	4	1.28
BSC0069	RC	302502	6562277	423	90	-60	0	35	53	18	0.96
								62	63	1	1.21
								67	77	10	0.62
BSC0094	RC	302281	6562317	419	90	-60	0	0	3	3	0.63
								60	61	1	1.45
BSC0095	RC	302283	6562279	419	66	-60	0	No significant result			
BSC0096	RC	302286	6562241	418	90	-60	0	No significant result			
BSC0097	RC	302703	6562314	427	90	-60	0	43	46	3	15.5
								58	60	2	0.77
BSC0098	RC	302704	6562272	427	90	-60	0	47	63	16	1.27
								78	79	1	0.69
BSC0099	RC	302504	6562241	423	110	-60	0	43	44	1	0.58
								65	66	1	0.53
								67	68	1	0.52
								75	76	1	2.92
								80	90	10	0.73
BSC0104	RC	302283	6562281	419	90	-60	180	47	48	1	0.73
								72	74	2	1.82
BSC0565	RC	302546	6562475	421	70	-60	0	No significant result			
BSC0566	RC	302547	6562433	422	70	-60	0	No significant result			
BSC0567	RC	302548	6562393	423	70	-60	0	No significant result			
BSC0568	RC	302549	6562353	423	90	-60	0	0	2	2	0.96
								39	40	1	3.42
BSC0569	RC	302543	6562311	423	93	-60	0	0	1	1	0.52
								41	54	13	0.67
								59	60	1	0.63
								63	64	1	1.29
BSC0570	RC	302551	6562274	424	84	-60	0	42	43	1	2.98
								50	51	1	1.06
								57	59	2	0.96
								65	66	1	0.90
ENRC001	RC	302137	6562354	417	96	-90	0	1	2	1	0.57
								50	55	5	5.14
								63	64	1	0.51
								78	79	1	1.41
ENRC002	RC	302141	6562346	417	120	-90	0	83	84	1	0.68
								2	5	3	0.77
								52	60	8	2.35
								86	87	1	1.27
								99	100	1	1.86
ENRC003	RC	302104	6562409	416	96	-90	0	119	120	1	0.54
								1	9	8	0.63
								46	59	13	2.28
ENRC004	RC	302819	6562297	421	90	-90	0	90	92	2	3.15
								24	26	2	0.74
								39	40	1	2.07
ENRC005	RC	302835	6562259	420	144	-90	0	47	54	7	2.71
								35	36	1	0.73

Hole_ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intercepts	
										Gold (>0.1g/t)	
										Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)
								43	44	1	0.92
								49	55	6	0.63
								61	67	6	2.48
								82	83	1	0.58
ENRC006	RC	302852	6562318	420	78	-90	0	35	39	4	4.59
								47	48	1	0.61
ENRC007	RC	302897	6562351	421	90	-90	0	8	13	5	1.03
								25	26	1	1.07
								38	39	1	3.93
ENRC008	RC	302898	6562305	420	102	-90	0	25	26	1	0.94
								32	33	1	0.64
								75	77	2	1.18
ENRC009	RC	302543	6562440	422	90	-90	0	18	19	1	1.62
ENRC010	RC	302542	6562380	423	84	-90	0	0	1	1	0.64
								18	19	1	3.83
								48	49	1	3.56
ENRC011	RC	302542	6562331	423	80	-90	0	1	2	1	0.51
								18	19	1	3.77
								29	30	1	0.65
								34	35	1	0.64
								42	43	1	0.75
ENRC012	RC	302546	6562279	424	102	-90	0	48	49	1	1.32
								18	19	1	1.43
								37	38	1	0.68
								48	49	1	3.89
ENRC013	RC	302644	6562352	425	84	-90	0	53	64	11	0.6
								0	1	1	0.59
								18	19	1	0.69
ENRC014	RC	302646	6562303	426	66	-90	0	78	79	1	1.42
								0	2	2	0.63
								18	19	1	0.7
								41	48	7	1.19
ENRC015	RC	302642	6562259	425	96	-90	0	56	61	5	0.83
								18	19	1	3.87
								40	66	26	0.76
								43	49	6	1.21
								52	56	4	0.81
								59	60	1	0.53
ENRC016	RC	302637	6562206	421	96	-90	0	62	66	4	1.44
								78	79	1	1.46
								41	42	1	0.69
								45	46	1	0.93
ENRC017	RC	302441	6562473	421	102	-90	0	69	74	5	0.56
								79	86	7	0.68
								48	49	1	1.32
ENRC018	RC	302276	6562428	419	90	-90	0	55	57	2	0.72
								2	3	1	0.63
								48	49	1	1.33
								70	72	2	1.1
								75	76	1	1.02
								79	80	1	4.02
ENRC019	RC	302447	6562374	421	120	-90	0	83	88	5	1.25
								48	49	1	1.41
								78	79	1	3.66
ENRC020	RC	302448	6562325	422	114	-90	0	0	4	4	0.81
								48	49	1	1.35
								62	63	1	2.40
								69	70	1	0.64
								78	79	1	0.58
ENRC021	RC	302443	6562280	421	6	-90	0	99	100	1	0.75
ENRC022	RC	302272	6562371	419	84	-90	0	No assays			
								2	3	1	0.54
WRC0001	RC	302537	6562301	423	48	-60	0	79	83	4	0.95
								41	48	7	0.52

Hole_ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Intercepts	
										Gold (>0.1g/t)	
										Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)
WRC0002	RC	302534	6562281	423	60	-60	0	54	58	4	0.85
WRC0003	RC	302492	6562343	422	50	-60	0	0	1	1	0.97
								44	50	6	1.08
WRC0004	RC	302484	6562320	422	60	-60	0	1	2	1	0.56
								43	44	1	0.54
								49	50	1	4.65
								57	60	3	0.78
WRC0005	RC	302440	6562383	421	53	-60	0	0	2	2	0.62
								39	40	1	0.50
WRC0006	RC	302431	6562360	421	60	-60	0	0	3	3	0.71
								45	46	1	1.13
								57	58	1	1.30
WRC0007	RC	302389	6562423	421	50	-60	0	0	2	2	1.08
								32	33	1	1.54
								40	41	1	0.53
WRC0008	RC	302381	6562399	420	60	-60	0	0	2	2	1.08
WRC0009	RC	302341	6562461	420	50	-60	0	0	3	3	0.76
WRC0010	RC	302326	6562439	420	50	-60	0	No significant result			
WRC0011	RC	302399	6562449	421	75	-90	0	0	1	1	0.80
WRC0012	RC	302391	6562430	421	75	-90	0	0	1	1	0.90
WRC0013	RC	302450	6562418	421	50	-90	0	No significant result			
WRC0014	RC	302443	6562397	421	60	-90	0	4	5	1	1.06
								42	44	2	0.84
WRC0015	RC	302434	6562368	421	70	-90	0	0	1	1	0.98
								48	52	4	0.66
								60	62	2	1.20
WRC0016	RC	302475	6562398	422	50	-90	0	No significant result			
WRC0017	RC	302467	6562370	422	60	-90	0	32	34	2	0.77
								40	42	2	0.56
								46	48	2	1.16
WRC0018	RC	302458	6562342	422	70	-90	0	0	1	1	0.53
								42	44	2	0.79
								50	60	10	0.60
WRC0019	RC	302498	6562375	422	55	-90	0	37	39	2	0.85
WRC0020	RC	302494	6562356	422	64	-90	0	0	1	1	1.11
								33	35	2	0.61
								39	43	4	1.10
								47	49	2	0.61
WRC0021	RC	302483	6562328	422	75	-90	0	0	1	1	0.78
								43	45	2	0.61
								57	65	8	0.77
WRC0022	RC	302524	6562356	423	70	-90	0	0	1	1	0.78
								26	30	4	0.89
WRC0023	RC	302513	6562327	423	60	-90	0	0	1	1	0.59
WRC0024	RC	302505	6562299	423	70	-90	0	46	48	2	1.02
WRC0025	RC	302551	6562337	424	70	-90	0	60	64	4	0.58
								0	1	1	0.64
								28	30	2	0.65
WRC0026	RC	302543	6562318	423	60	-90	0	38	48	10	0.63
								0	1	1	0.65
								40	42	2	1.68
WRC0027	RC	302534	6562289	423	64	-90	0	48	50	2	0.92
								58	62	4	0.50
								0	1	1	1.24
WRC0028	RC	302608	6562328	425	50	-90	0	0	1	1	0.76
								26	28	2	0.66
								34	38	4	0.69
WRC0029	RC	302599	6562300	425	60	-90	0	0	1	1	1.09
								34	36	2	0.69
								52	58	6	0.70
WRC0030	RC	302589	6562273	425	70	-90	0	No significant result			

Appendix 2 – Bullabulling Gold Project – JORC Code 2012 Table 1 Criteria

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

The table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for the Bullabulling Gold 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).

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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> <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.</i> <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>	Bullabulling Gold Limited ("Bullabulling Gold") & Golden Eagle Mining <i>(Drilling data relating to Golden Eagle Mining has been summarised from A-file reports – 94551, 99052, 10946)</i> RC samples were collected by the metre from the drill rig in calico bags via a cone splitter with a bulk coarse reject sample collected in buckets and poured on the ground. 2–5 kg samples were collected from each metre of RC drilling with samples typically dry. Rock chips for logging were obtained by sieving a large scoop from each bag. Washed chips were placed into appropriately labelled chip trays. Cyclones regularly cleaned to remove hung-up clays and avoid cross-sample contamination. The coarse reject samples were weighed in small campaigns only, and the weight recorded in an Excel spreadsheet which was later entered into the database. Calico weights are recorded at the laboratory. For RC samples, entire samples were oven dried for 24 hours, weighed and pulverised with 85% <75µm. If the primary sample was larger than 3 kg it was split prior to pulverising. A 50 g charge is collected and subject to fire assay (Au-AA26) and analysed for gold using atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) with a detection limit of 0.001 g/t. All collars surveyed by Fugro Spatial Solutions, ABIMS or Kingston Surveys, Kalgoorlie by differential global positioning system (GPS) (accuracy ±0.1m). Historical (pre-2000) Similar sampling practices with a riffle splitter utilised for RC sampling. No information is available on the sample preparation practices. Gold analysis was by a mixture of methods (fire assay and acid digest, acid digest only and bottle roll), followed by AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	<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>	Drilling techniques from 1974 to 2026 includes: RC – 5.5" with face sampling hammer The drilling was typically aligned at -60° to the south, which is appropriate given the strike and dip of the mineralisation. Holes were drilled on a nominal 20m x 60m to 40 x 200m grid spacing historically. Historical RC drillholes range in depth from 6 m to 144m, averaging 74m.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures 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>	Sample recoveries for Bullabulling Gold's and Golden Eagle Mining RC drilling is visually estimated and recorded for each metre in Micromine Field Marshal (Bullabulling Gold) and Excel logging software (Golden Eagle Mining). There is no recovery information available for the historical drilling. No relationship between sample recovery and grade was 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>	For RC drilling, geological logging was undertaken on chip samples at 1 m intervals with lithology, oxidation strength, mineralogy, grainsize, texture, colour, vein infill and percentage, metal sulphide percentage and alteration type and strength recorded.

	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	The logging was quantitative, based on visual field estimates
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes were logged from start to finish and all logging was done with sufficient detail to meet the requirements of resource estimation and mining studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No diamond core results are reported.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Non-core samples were collected as 1m samples. RC samples were collected using a cone splitter (Bullabulling Gold) or riffle splitter (historical) to cut the sample stream and produce a 2–5 kg sample.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Sample preparation followed industry best practice standards and was conducted by internationally recognised laboratories including ALS (2025-current), Amdel, Jinning, Genalysis (2010-2015) and A.C.E. Laboratories Kalgoorlie and Broken Hill Minerals Southern Cross laboratory (pre-2010). Sample preparation included oven drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to 80% passing 75 µm.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1 in 20 on average. A proportion of pulp duplicates were re-submitted for assay and then assayed by an umpire laboratory. Subsampling is performed during the preparation stage according to the laboratory's internal protocols.
	<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>	No information was recorded for historic sampling.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The entire sample (2–5 kg) was submitted to the laboratory 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 were selected following a review of techniques provided by internationally certified laboratories. Historical Pre-1994 samples were analysed for gold at A.C.E. Laboratories using a 24-hour bottle roll cyanide extraction technique with an AAS finish. Residues of all samples with solution reads greater than 0.4 g/t Au were assayed by Genalysis using the fire assay/AAS technique. Post-1994, samples were sent to Broken Hill Minerals Southern Cross laboratory who used an acid digest/AAS technique with a 0.01 g/t Au detection limit. Bullabulling Gold From June 2010 to December 2012, samples were assayed for gold at ALS facilities by the fire assay method (50 g charge 0.01 g/t Au detection limit). RC samples from five pre-collars in the first DD drilling program (June to August 2010) were assayed at ALS using by fire assay (30 g charge 0.002 g/t Au detection limit) and half core samples by fire assay (30 g charge 0.01 g/t Au detection limit). Solutions from samples assaying >10 g/t Au were diluted and reanalysed using method Au-DIL (Au overlimit by dilution). The final gold assay was selected in priority of Au-DIL then 50 g charge then 30 g charge. From January 2013 to April 2014, samples were assayed for gold at the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie laboratory using a 40 g charge (0.01 g/t Au detection limit). The assay techniques used are total. Golden Eagle Mining Samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratories in Perth with AAS finish on 50g charge (detection limit of 1 ppb) Bullabulling Gold performed XRF determinations to verify litho-geochemistry using a PAS XL3t 950s GOLDD+ handheld XRF (pXRF). The pXRF readings were not representative of grade intervals and are not reported.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading</i>	

	times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	<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>	Historical Bullabulling Gold & Golden Eagle Mining inserted field duplicates at a rate of 1 in 20 samples on average. A proportion of pulp duplicates were re-submitted for assay including assay by an umpire laboratory. Laboratory standards checked for accuracy and precision. No information is available on the historical quality control procedures and is assumed to be done to industry standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Intersections were peer reviewed in-house.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twin holes are reported
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Historical All Bullabulling Gold field data was manually collected, entered into Micromine Field Marshall software, validated in Micromine, and loaded into a commercial database (GBIS). All electronic data was routinely backed up. Data was exported as csv files for processing by several different software packages. No information is available on the historical data management and is assumed to be done to industry standards. Golden Eagle used Excel spreadsheets to record logging data. No other information has been provided but is assumed to be done to industry standards.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	There was no requirement to adjust assay data.
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> <i>Specification of the grid system used</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The local mine grid was based on AMG Zone 51 coordinates up until 2014. From 2015 onwards GDA94/MGA Zone 51 was used including for the resource estimate. Nominal RLs based on regional topographic datasets were used initially; however, these were updated as differential GPS coordinates were collected. Bullabulling Gold All collars were surveyed by Fugro Spatial Solutions or ABIMS by differential GPS (accuracy $\pm 0.1\text{m}$). A campaign of differential GPS surveys of surviving historical collars was undertaken by Fugro and results compared with the inherited database. Results indicated that the location data for historical drilling is accurate. Almost all drilling was subject to gyroscopic survey. No downhole surveys were undertaken on vertical holes. From January 2011 to April 2014, continuous downhole surveys were performed mainly in-rod by gyroscopic technique on the bulk of RC drillholes (85%). A proportion (13%) were surveyed down open hole. 24 holes where downhole surveys were unable to be performed relied on collar survey data for downhole traces. Golden Eagle Mining Surveyed by a licensed survey company Kingston Surveys, Kalgoorlie. Downhole surveys were completed, however no information is available on technique. Historical Very few of the historical RC drillholes have downhole surveys and therefore rely on collar information. Historical DD holes have downhole survey information based on Eastman camera surveys, with minimal hole deviation noted. Collar surveys were completed by Spectrum Surveys and Datum Surveys using an unknown survey instrument. Coordinates were resurveyed to ensure accuracy, with Datum Survey data given preference, where available.

Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Historical & Golden Eagle Mining Drilling spacing varies from 20-4200 m along strike and 20 to 60m on section and where the geological and grade continuity are robust.
	<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>	N/A
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing was applied to historical drilling.
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 was angled typically at -60° to achieve the most representative intersections through mineralisation.
	<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>	Drilling is typically oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the geology and no bias is envisaged. No sampling bias was observed.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Historical Bullabulling Gold's RC samples were collected from drill site and delivered by the company to either to ALS or Amdel in Kalgoorlie following standard chain of custody procedures. Core prepared for metallurgical testwork was stored at site and then freighted to ALS' metallurgical facility in Perth. Pulp samples are boxed and stored at site in locked sea containers. There is no available information on the historical sample security which is assumed to be done to industry standards.
		Golden Eagle Mining Golden Eagle Mining's RC samples were collected from drill site and delivered by the company to Genalysis Laboratories, Perth.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	In late 2011, a review of the ALS assay data was undertaken by contractor RSC who made a number of recommendations to improve laboratory practices. Following the review, the quality of the quality control samples submitted by Bullabulling Gold improved.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Bullabulling Project comprises of: The following tenements 100%-owned by Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd (BOPL) and Minerals 260 Holdings Pty Ltd, which are wholly owned subsidiaries of Minerals 260 Limited: 11 granted Mining Leases (M15/1414, M15/282, M15/483, M15/503, M15/529, M15/552, M15/554, M15/1878, M15/1879, M15/1880, M15/1881). 1 Mining Lease application (M15/1939). 9 granted Exploration Licences (E15/1392, E15/1485, E15/1798, E15/1831, E15/2111, E15/2113, E15/2114, E15/2117, E15/2118). 14 Exploration Licence Applications (E15/2112, E15/2150, E15/2156, E15/2165, E15/2168, E15/2170, E15/2172, E15/2176, E15/2182, E15/2183, E15/2184, E15/2185, E15/2186, E15/2187). 17 granted General Purpose Leases (G15/30, G15/31, G15/32, G15/33, G15/34, G15/35, G15/36, G15/37, G15/38, G15/39, G15/40, G15/41, G15/42, G15/44, G15/45, G15/47, G15/49). 25 granted Miscellaneous Licences (L15/156, L15/157, L15/158, L15/196, L15/206, L15/218, L15/222, L15/328, L15/330, L15/331, L15/332, L15/333, L15/334, L15/335, L15/336, L15/339, L15/357, L15/358, L15/359, L15/499, L15/503, L15/505, L15/507, L15/509, L15/511). 17 Miscellaneous License Applications (L15/510, L15/512, L15/513, L15/514, L15/515, L15/516, L15/517, L15/518, L15/519, L15/520, L15/521, L15/522, L15/528, L15/529, L15/530, L15/531, L15/539). 13 granted Prospecting Licences

	(P15/6208, P15/6209, P15/6210, P15/6211, P15/6212, P15/6213, P15/6381, P15/6618, P15/6762, P15/6763, P15/6764, P15/6788, P15/6789). 7 Prospecting Licence Applications (P15/6971, P15/6972, P15/6973, P15/6993, P15/7010, P15/7011, P15/7012). The 26 Prospecting Licences subject to an option agreement are held by Belararox Limited (P15/6427, P15/6474 to P15/6492, P15/6559 to P15/6264). The following tenements held by Bullabulling Operations No. 2 Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Minerals 260, in Joint Venture with Geko Explore Pty Ltd: 80% owned: 2 granted Mining Licences (M15/467, M15/1083). 7 granted Exploration Licences (E15/1561, E15/1569, E15/1591, E15/1606, E15/1607, E15/2087, E15/2107). 9 Prospecting Licence Applications (P15/6930, P15/6931, P15/6932, P15/6933, P15/6934, P15/6935, P15/6936, P15/6937, P15/6938). 60% owned: 1 granted Exploration Licence (E15/1612). 9 granted Mining Licences (M15/59, M15/549, M15/826, M15/901, M15/1035, M15/1260, M15/1454, M15/1791, M15/1807, 3 granted Prospecting Licences (P15/6363, P15/6375, P15/6376). 4 Prospecting Licence Applications (P15/6877, P15/6939, P15/6940, P15/6941). The tenement package forms a largely contiguous, 1,160km² area located ~65 km southwest of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. Several tenements are subject to royalties: Franco Nevada Australia Pty Ltd – 2.45% gross royalty on all gold produced within a 2.5km buffer around G15/45, M15/282, M15/483, M15/503, M15/529, M15/552, M15/554, M15/1414 and M15/1879 (see ASX announcement dated 23 Feb 2026 for more information). Vox Royalty Australia Pty Ltd – A\$10/fine ounce (or fine ounce equivalent) of gold produced (post the first 100,000 ounces produced) on M15/503 and M15/1414. The Bullabulling Project is largely contained within the Bullabulling Pastoral Lease owned by Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd. The Bullabulling Pastoral Lease is held by Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd. An Access and Compensation Deed has been executed with Norton Gold Fields Pty Ltd providing permission to access to the Bullabulling Pastoral Lease on completion of the transfer Bullabulling Operations Pty Ltd and Bullabulling Gold Pty Ltd has a Native Title Land Use Agreement in place.
	<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 granted licences are currently in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> Ownership of the Bullabulling Project has changed several times since initial exploration work in the early 1970s. The major work phases included: Western Mining Corporation from 1974 to 1982: 150 RC holes were drilled to the north of the current Phoenix pit. Valiant Consolidated Ltd and Hill Minerals NL joint venture in 1985. Work included magnetic surveys, soil sampling and RC and RAB drilling which led to the discovery of the Bacchus deposit. Central Kalgoorlie Gold Mines NL explored the area north and south of the Great Eastern Highway at the same time focusing on the laterite gold mineralisation. Drilling confirmed the presence of lateritic and primary mineralisation and the existence of the Phoenix deposit. Samantha Gold NL purchased the project in 1993. The drilling database at the time consisted of 6,500 auger, RAB, AC, RC and DD holes. Samantha continued RC drilling focusing on the Bacchus and Phoenix areas. Samantha Gold became Resolute Samantha Limited and then Resolute Limited in 1996.

		Open pit mining commenced in 1995 and focused on the Bacchus and Phoenix areas. Small pits were also developed in the Hobbit and Dicksons areas exploiting supergene mineralisation. In 2002, Jervois Mining Limited acquired the project from Resolute and commenced a small heap leach operation. Jervois Mining Limited sold the project to Auzex Resources Limited in February 2010. Ongoing exploration was carried out under a joint venture with GGG Resources Plc. By February 2012, 696 holes (mostly RC) totalling 114,259 m had been drilled. Bullabulling Gold Limited was formed in April 2012 following GGG Resources purchase of Auzex Resources 50% interest in the project. A further 69 holes for 10,816 m of mostly RC drilling had been completed by April 2013 including resource updates in 2012 and 2013 and a prefeasibility study in 2013. In September 2014, Norton Gold Fields ("Norton") completed a takeover of Bullabulling Gold who in turn was acquired by Zijin Mining Group Co. Ltd in May 2015. Additional exploration and metallurgical drilling and testwork was completed along with a Mineral Resource update, mining studies and environmental surveys.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Bullabulling project is located within the Coolgardie Domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane in the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The greenstone sequences within Coolgardie Domain are bounded by the Zuleika Shear to the east and the Ida Fault to the west. The Kunanalling Shear Zone passes through the middle of the domain. The domain comprises a series of north-south striking mafic, ultramafic, felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks which are extensively metamorphosed from multiple deformation phases ranging from greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism. The stratigraphy is generally dipping 30–40° to the west and is cut by numerous pegmatite/aplite dykes and sills. Variations in dip occur due to folding and occasional faulting. Gold mineralisation is hosted in a continuous sequence of amphibolite which strikes over approximately 8 km. The amphibolites range from hornblende-rich to quartz-rich and overlie an ultramafic basement. The Bullabulling trend is typified by a network of ductile high strain zones and folds that broadly parallel the stratigraphy and are the result of multiple deformation events. The structures have allowed fluid flow into the amphibolite sequence resulting in the deposition and remobilisation of gold.
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	Provided in Appendix 1
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated</i>	Drilling assays have been composited using a weighted average of gold grades, with a 0.5g/t Au cut-off. No top cuts have been applied to grades. The resource cut-off is 0.4g/t Au. Shorter intercepts with higher grades have been reported provided the grade (g/t Au) x thickness (m) is equal or greater than 1.

	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.	N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The Bullabulling mineralisation parallels the stratigraphy where it dips at between 15° and 60° towards the west, averaging around 30°. Southeast of Kraken, the mineralisation is oriented about an open fold with the stratigraphy and strikes northwest-southeast with mineralisation dipping between 30° and 45° to the southwest. Drilling has been completed perpendicular to mineralisation with most holes orientated to the east and dipping at -60°. The true thickness of mineralisation is estimated at between 85% and 95% of the reported drillhole intercepts, unless otherwise stated.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to Figures in body of the announcement
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All historic RC and diamond drilling results for the Endeavour Prospect have been reported in Appendix 1.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater; geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All other substantive exploration data is reported in this announcement.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Mineral 260 has the following activities planned for 2026: • RC and DD infill and extensional drilling at main deposit areas. • Initial testing of regional targets. • Sterilisation drilling • Water bore drilling. • Metallurgical drilling and test work. • Heritage and environmental surveys. • Auger drilling • Project development activities • Stakeholder engagement and approvals submissions