BALLARD MINING

ASX Announcement – 15 June 2026

New discovery confirmed at Pluto, north of Baldock

Regional Prospects continue to deliver shallow high-grade results

- **Results at the Pluto prospect, located 6km north of the +1Moz[1] Baldock Resource on the Baldock Thrust include:**
  - **5m at 10.2 g/t Au from 98 metres**
  - **7m at 3.7 g/t Au from 19 metres**
  - **1m at 13.8 g/t Au from 76 metres**
- **Pluto discovery made following proof-of-concept drilling around historical underground workings in late 2025[2]. Results included:**
  - **5m at 9.4 g/t Au from 46 metres**
  - **9m at 2.9 g/t Au from 40 metres**
- **Ayla discovery[3] extended by 200 metres. Results include:**
  - **7m at 2.8 g/t Au from 53 metres**
  - **2m at 5.5 g/t Au from 52 metres**
- **New results at southern end of the Neptune discovery[4] include:**
  - **3m at 5.5 g/t Au from 89 metres**
  - **2m at 3.5 g/t Au from 77 metres**
- **Ballard Fault Zone deposits which include Ayla and Neptune, continue to grow along a 3,700-metre mineralised corridor**
- **Golden Vale deposit continues to expand to the west and north and now extends along a 2,300-metre trend. New results include:**
  - **17m at 1.0 g/t Au from 77 metres**
  - **2m at 6.9 g/t Au from 23 metres**
  - **1m at 11.8 g/t Au from 71 metres**
  - **7m at 1.1 g/t Au from 9 metres**
- **All regional deposits remain open and further drilling planned**

[1] Refer to the ASX Announcement released by Ballard on the 26 February 2026 for further information
[2] Refer to the ASX Announcement released by Ballard on the 15 December 2025 for further information
[3] Refer to the ASX Announcement released by Ballard on the 28 April 2026 for further information
[4] Refer to the ASX Announcement released by Ballard of the 15 September 2025 for further information

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Commenting on Ballard's active Growth program, Managing Director Paul Brennan said:

"We are pleased to confirm Pluto as our third recent regional discovery at Mt Ida, in addition to the previously announced Neptune and Ayla discoveries.

"These latest regional assay results continue to highlight the potential for multiple high-grade open pit ore sources to complement the +1Moz baseload MRE[5] at Baldock."

Ballard Mining (ASX:BM1) ("Ballard" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on recent drilling at its regional prospects at the Mt Ida Gold Project.

Ballard is pursuing a dual stream Resource Growth and Project Development strategy. The Company's focus for CY2026 is Resource Growth at the cornerstone +1 Moz at 3.5 g/t gold Baldock Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)[5] and from satellite feed sources to support a standalone operation.

The Mt Ida Gold Project is located 540km northeast of Perth in the Goldfields region of Western Australia (Figure 1). The Mt Ida Gold Project covers 26km of prospective Greenstone belt, folded around the Copperfield Granite (Figure 2).

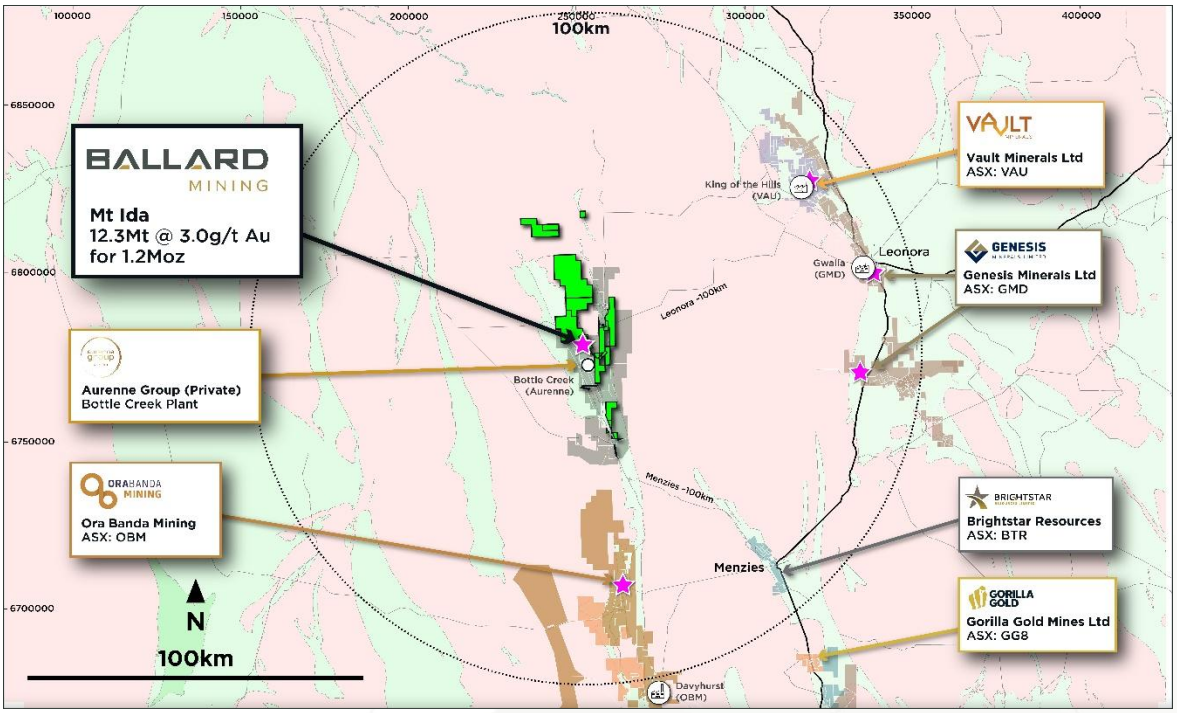

Figure 1 - Ballard's Mt Ida Gold Project, located in Western Australia's Goldfield Region.

During April and May 2026, regional resource growth drilling has been carried out along the Ballard Fault Zone at West Knell (Ayla and Europa prospects), Neptune, and Golden Vale. Drilling along the Baldock Thrust was carried out at Pluto.

Drilling consisted of 131 drill holes for 11,067 metres. Drill results are discussed below. MRE updates for several regional deposits are anticipated in the September Quarter.

[5] Refer to the ASX Announcement released by Ballard on the 26 February 2026 for further information

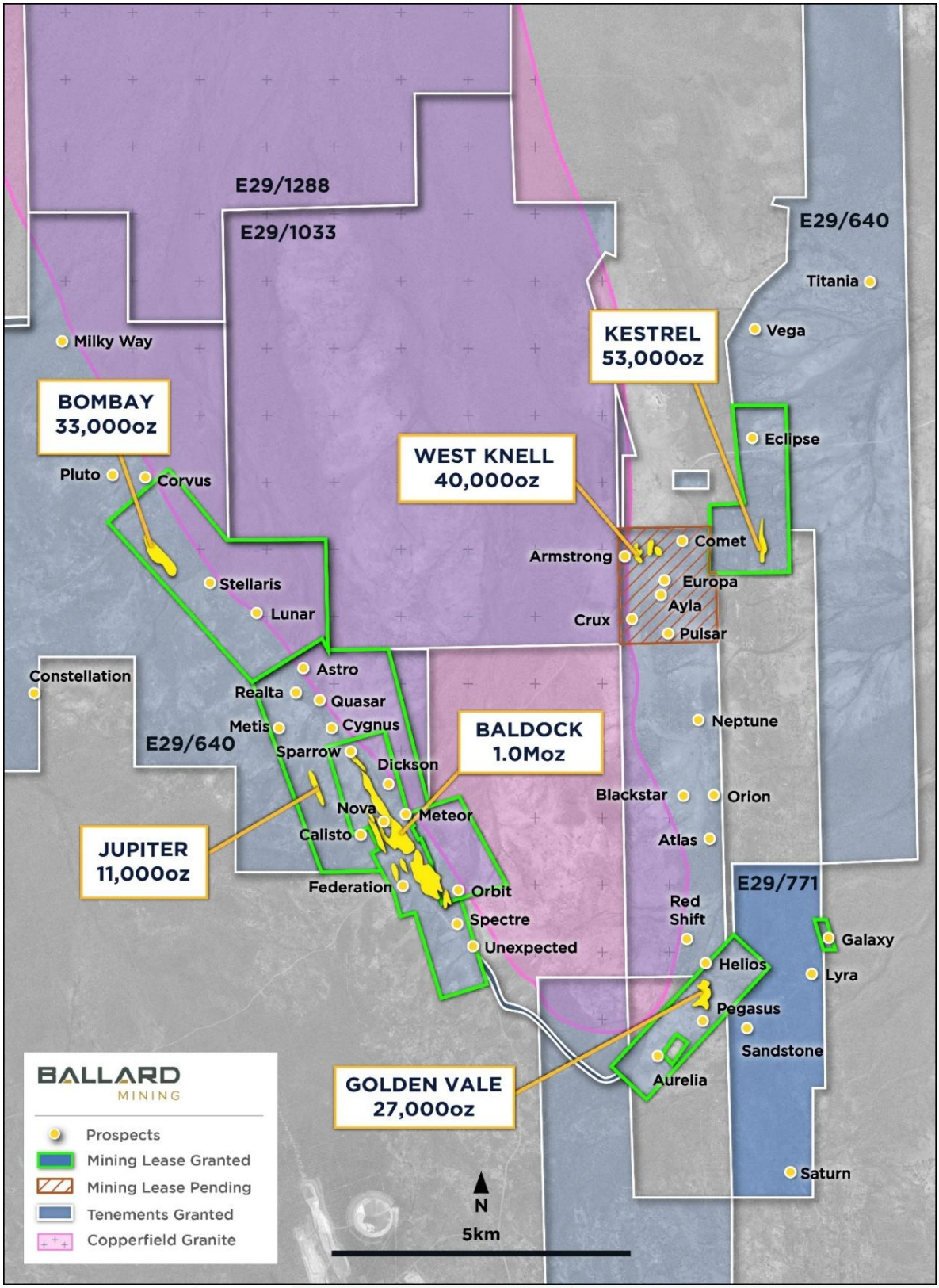

Figure 2 – Mt Ida Project showing Baldock and existing gold resources at regional prospects proximal to the regionally significant Copperfield Granite.

Pluto Prospect delivers shallow high grade gold intervals

Recent drilling at the Pluto prospect 6 km north of Baldock has identified two discrete lodes of gold mineralisation associated with quartz and sulphides within an alteration zone of silica, biotite and chlorite. Geology is dominated by mafic amphibolite after pillow basalts and an anorthosite intrusive unit. Alteration is pyrite-silica-biotite +/- pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite.

Mineralisation trends NNW (330 degrees) and dips 40 degrees to the WNW (240 degrees). Mineralisation is also thought to plunge 30 degrees to the SSE based on mapped lineation in the region. The lodes are 1-5 metres wide and higher-grade gold is associated with quartz veining. The deposit is moderately weathered down to 20 metres. Better results in order of increasing depth include:

- 7 metres at 3.7 g/t Au from 19 metres in PTEX009
- 7 metres at 0.9 g/t Au from 36 metres in PTEX011
- 1 metre at 13.9 g/t Au from 76 metres in PTEX012
- 5 metres at 10.2 g/t Au from 98 metres in PTEX028

Mineralisation is open along strike in both directions and at depth. The company is currently undertaking further drilling to extend the deposit.

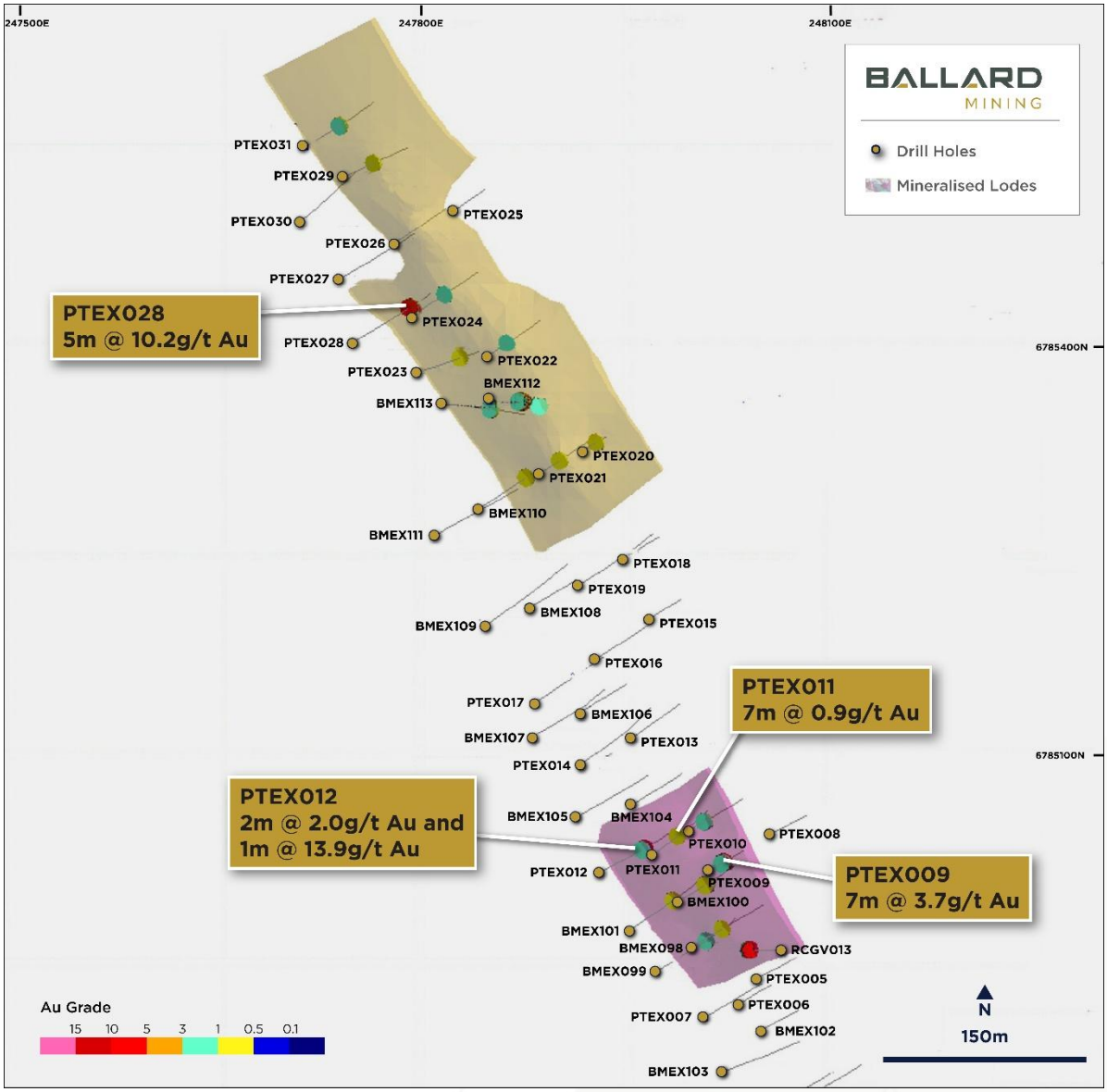

Figure 3. Plan view of the Pluto discovery showing recent drill intersections and interpreted mineralised zones.

Ballard Fault – Exploration Delivering Scale Potential

The extensive mineralisation identified at the regional prospects along the 13-kilometre Ballard Fault Zone has the potential to grow substantially. The Ballard Fault is on the eastern side of the Copperfield Granite, with the Baldock Thrust on the western side.

Drilling has identified significant mineralisation at Kestrel (53koz[6] MRE), West Knell (40koz[6] MRE) and Golden Vale (27koz[6] MRE). Drilling has also identified mineralisation at the Ayla, Europa, Pulsar and Neptune prospects. This highlights the potential 2.3km linkage from West Knell south to Neptune (including Europa, Ayla and Pulsar) and suggests that the entire length of the Ballard Fault Zone may be mineralised (Figure 4).

[6] Refer to the ASX Announcement released by Ballard on the 26 February 2026 for further information

The Company currently has two Reverse Circulation (RC) rigs at the Ballard Fault Zone focused on extensional drilling to rapidly grow near surface Mineral Resources, a strategy which is generating excellent results.

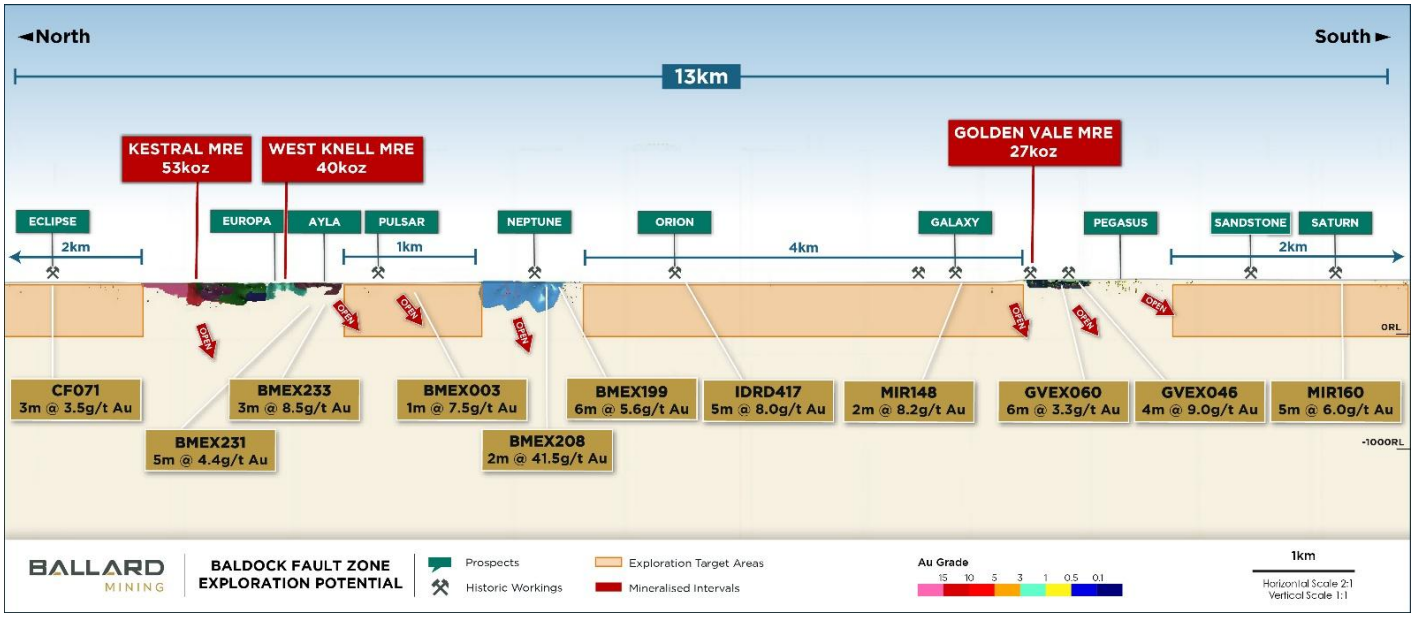

Figure 4. Long section showing the current resources and prospects along the Ballard Fault zone. Note horizontal scale is 2:1 vertical scale for presentation purposes (Refer to Figure 2 for a plan view).

Drilling extends Ayla Discovery to the south along the Ballard Fault

Drilling along the Ballard Fault south of West Knell and North of Neptune has identified multiple shallow high-grade intervals at the Ayla Prospect. Mineralisation occurs as a series of north-south moderately east dipping shear zones comprised of quartz and sulphides within an alteration zone of silica, biotite and chlorite. The host rock is anorthosite, a plagioclase rich differentiated gabbro sill.

New assay results have extended the Ayla deposit a further 200 metres south. The Ayla deposit potentially links to mineralisation at the Pulsar prospect 500m to the south. New results include:

- 7m at 2.8 g/t Au from 53m in BMEX239
- 2m at 5.5 g/t Au from 52m in BMEX240

Previously released results (in order of increasing depth) include:

- 3m at 5.2 g/t Au from 17m and;
- 3m at 8.5 g/t Au from 35m in BMEX233
- 4m at 5.2 g/t Au from 44m in BMEX234
- 3m at 9.3 g/t Au from 60m in BMEX237
- 4m at 3.6 g/t Au from 112m in BMEX235

The better results above are concentrated in one area and are shallow which demonstrates potential for open pit mining. The Company is currently undertaking further drilling. The full assay results table is set out in Appendix B.

New gold intersections extend Neptune Discovery to the south

Recent drilling at the Neptune prospect has identified additional gold mineralisation at the southern end of the prospect. Mineralisation occurs as a series of north-northwest trending moderately east dipping lodes comprised of quartz and sulphides within an alteration zone of silica, biotite and chlorite. The host rock is anorthosite, a plagioclase rich differentiated gabbro sill. Better results include (in order of increasing depth):

- 1 metre at 2.3 g/t Au from 26 metres in BMEX243
- 2 metres at 3.5 g/t Au from 77 metres in BMEX245
- 3 metres at 5.5 g/t Au from 89 metres in BMEX246

The Neptune prospect occurs within a mineralised structural corridor running from West Knell in the north to the south of Neptune covering approximately 3,700 metres of strike (Figure 4-5). Further drilling has been planned between West Knell and Neptune to test potential linkages. The full assay results table is set out in Appendix B.

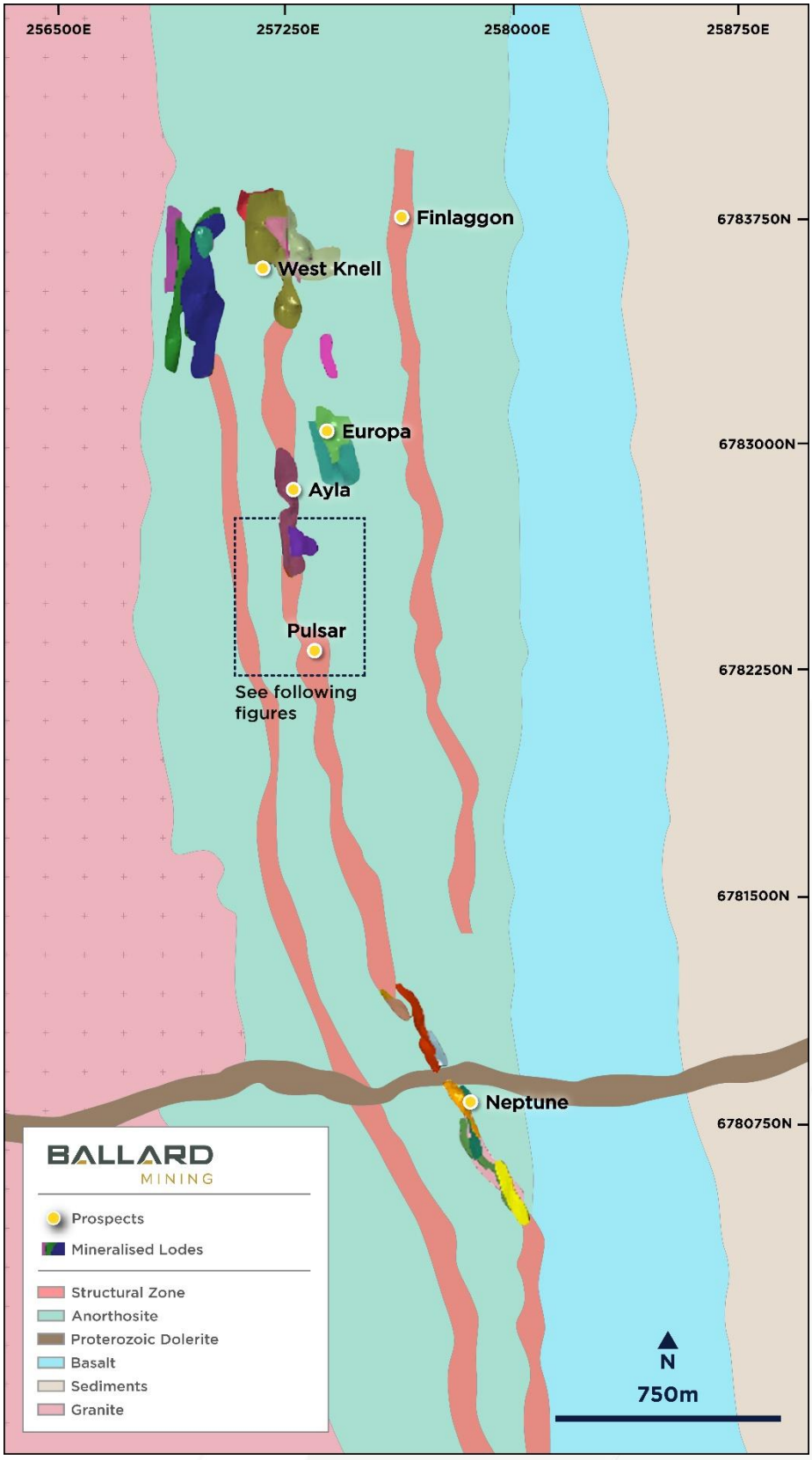

Figure 5. Geology plan showing mineralised lodes from West Knell to Neptune and highlighting the dominant structural zones that link deposits. See inset for Ayla results.

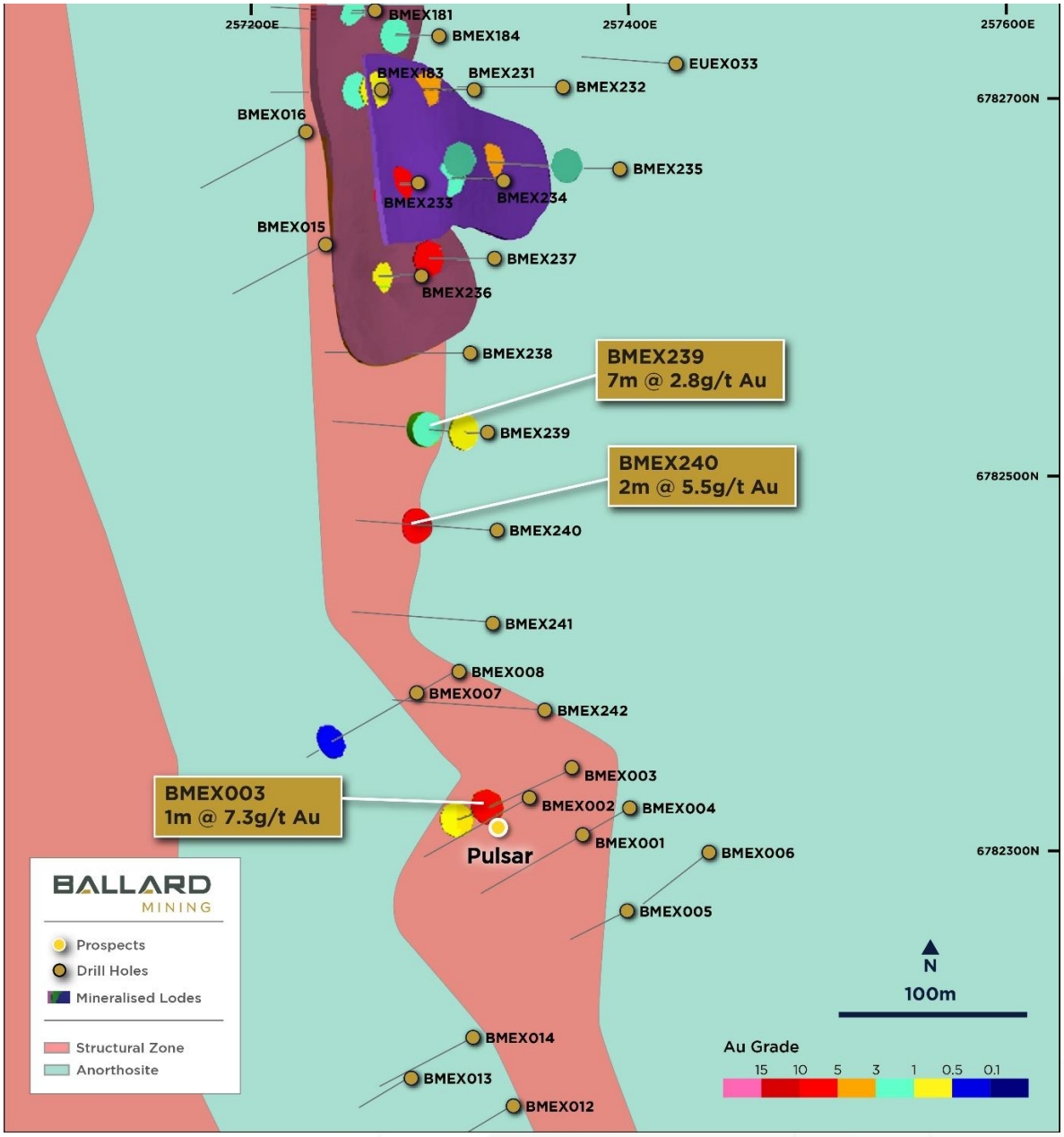

Figure 6. Inset geology plan showing mineralised lodes from Ayla south to Pulsar and highlighting the dominant structural zones that link deposits.

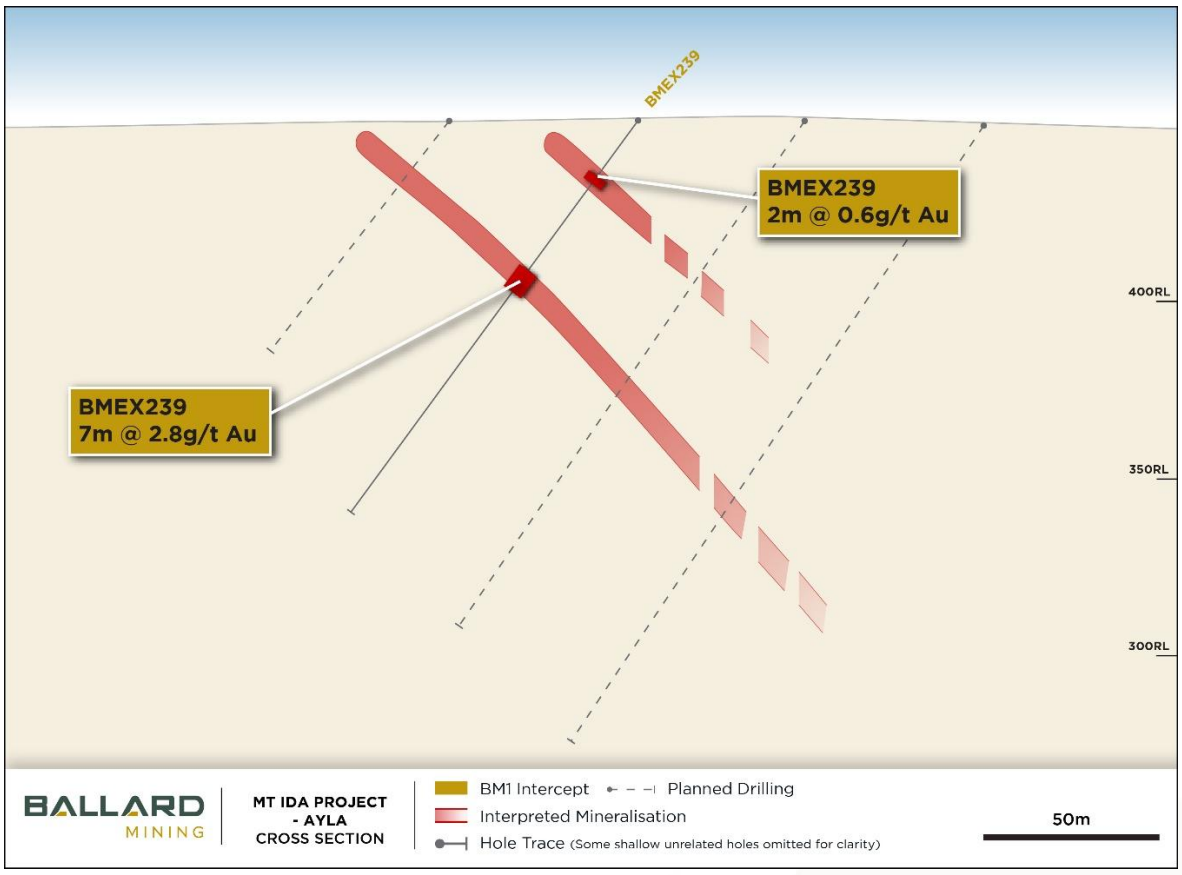

Figure 7. Cross section south of Ayla deposit showing mineralised intervals and planned new drilling.

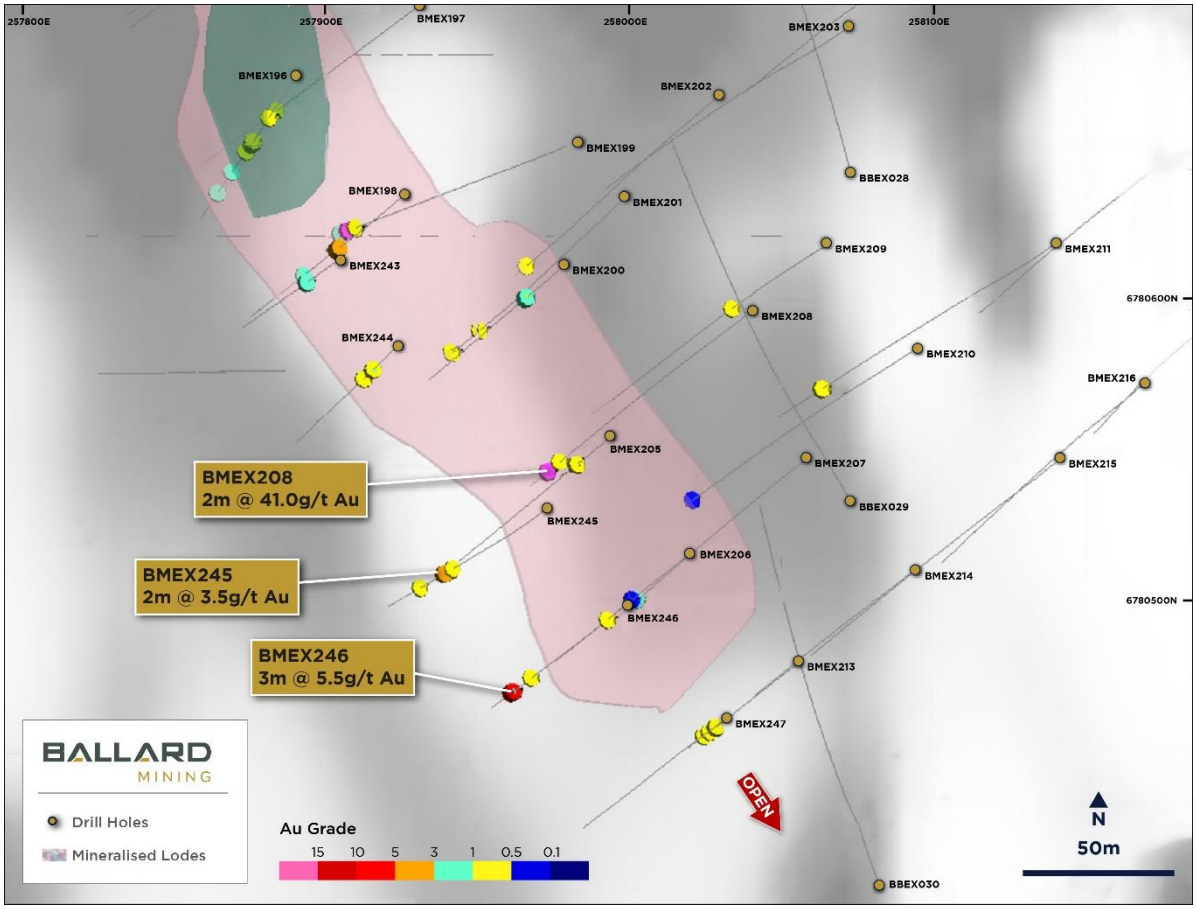

Figure 8. Drilling plan showing high grade intervals at the southern end of Neptune.

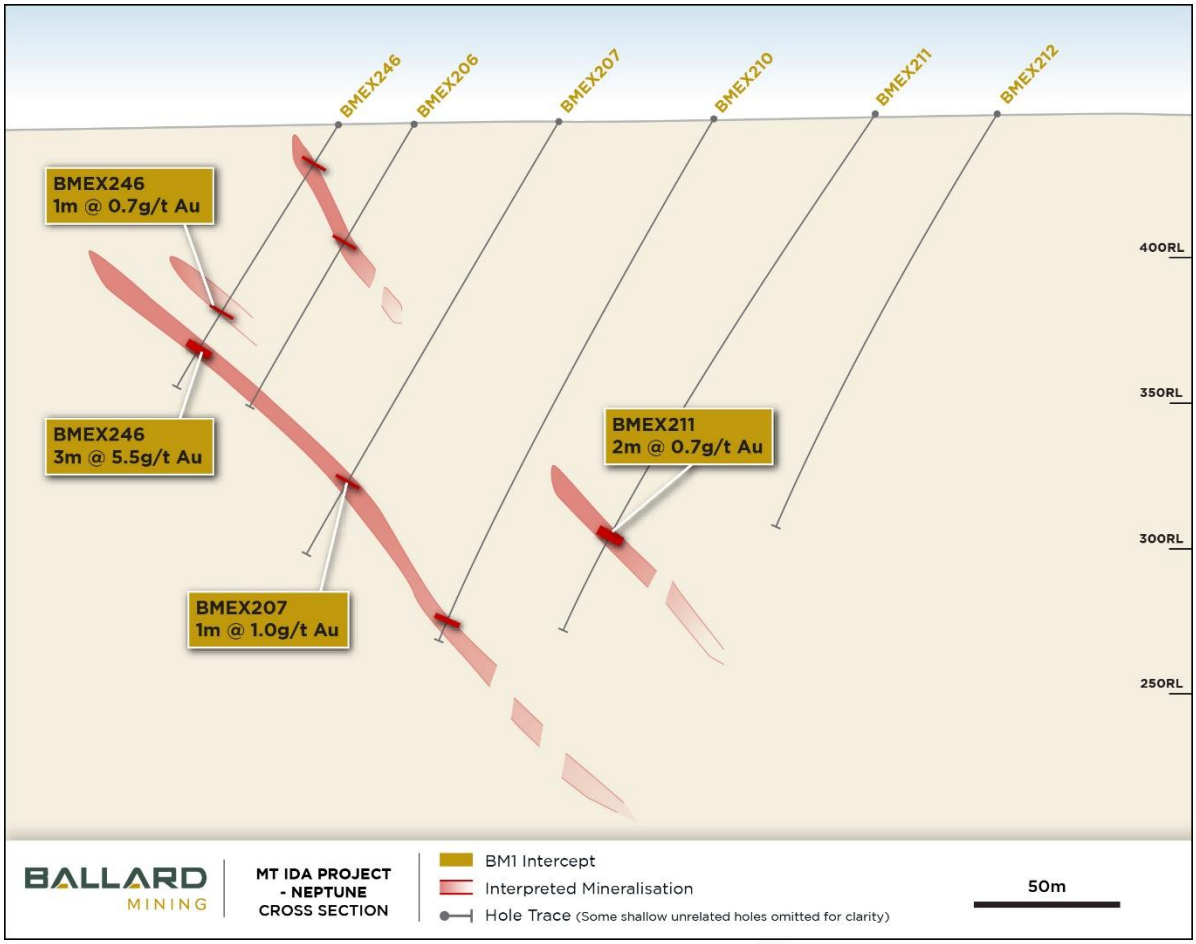

Figure 9. Cross section showing high grade intervals at the southern end of Neptune.

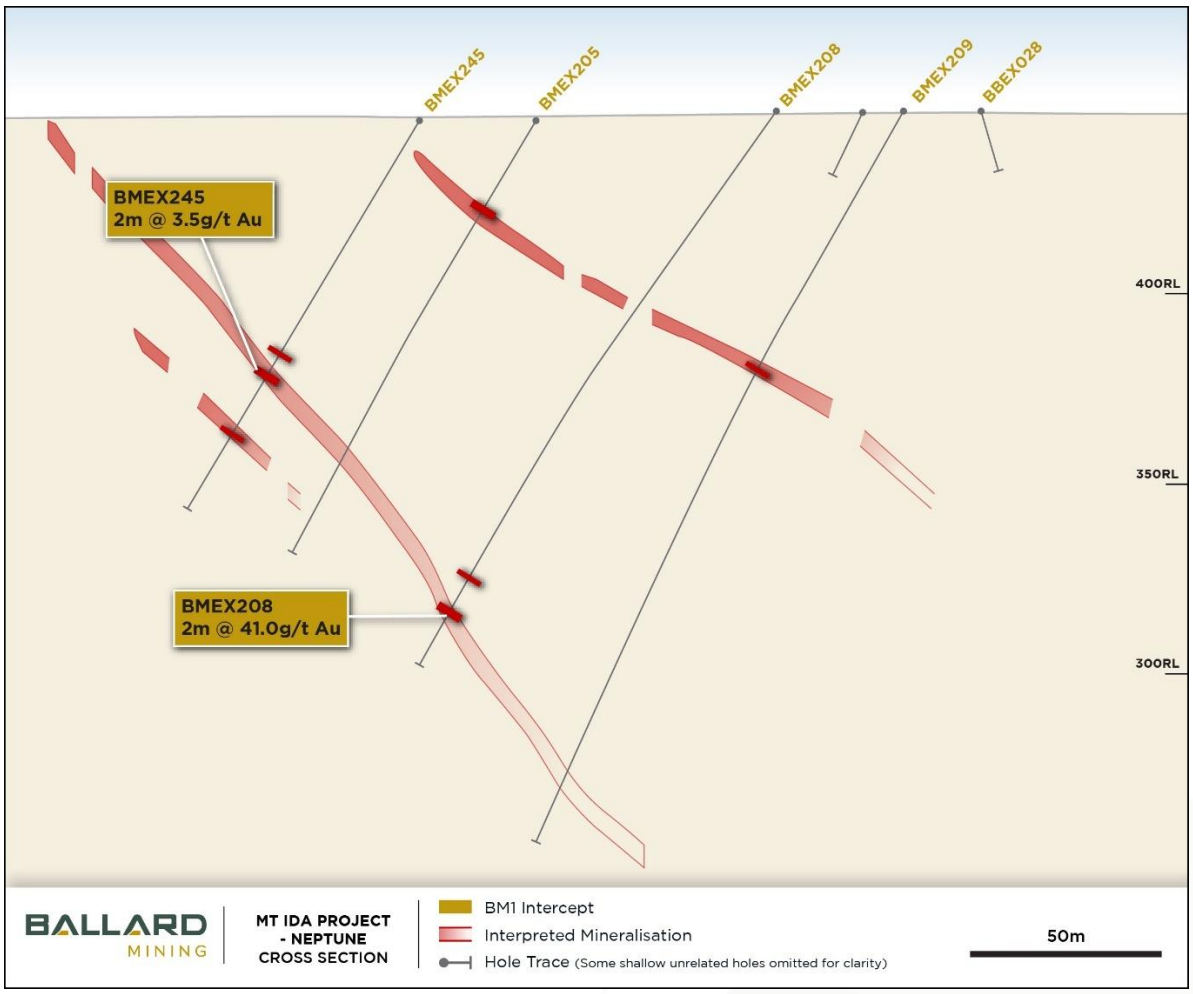

Figure 10. Cross section showing high grade intervals at the southern end of Neptune.

Multiple shallow wide gold intersections expand Golden Vale deposit

Further south on the Ballard Fault, the Golden Vale deposit has an existing Inferred resource of 27koz[7] and has previously produced ~13koz[8] (62kt at 6 g/t gold) from historical mining. Mineralisation in the pit occurs as a series of shallow southeast dipping quartz lodes in basaltic amphibolite immediately adjacent to the contact with the Ballard Fault Zone.

The Company has now completed four phases of drilling at Golden Vale in 2026 with the initial phases identifying substantial mineralisation[9]. Phase three drilling at the Golden Vale prospect has identified additional shallow gold mineralisation that extends the mineralised envelope 650 metres southwest and west and has potential for open pit mining. Better results include (in order of increasing depth):

- 2 metres at 3.3 g/t Au from surface in GVEX082
- 1 metre at 7.4 g/t Au from surface in GVEX089
- 7 metres at 1.1 g/t Au from 9m in GVEX066

[7] Refer to the ASX Announcement released by Ballard on 26 February 2026 for further information
[8] Refer to the Ballard IPO Prospectus lodged with ASIC and dated 30 May 2025 (as amended by the Supplementary Prospectus lodged with ASIC and dated 17 June 2025) for further information
[9] Refer to the ASX Announcement released by Ballard on 11 March 2026 for further information

- 2 metres at 6.9 g/t Au from 23m in GVEX087
- 1 metre at 11.8 g/t Au from 71m in GVEX081
- 17 metres at 1.0 g/t Au from 77m in GVEX049

Phase four drilling results are expected shortly. The Company is encouraged by the recent drilling and has scheduled additional drilling programs to extend the deposit to the southwest and to the north. The full assay results table is set out in Appendix B.

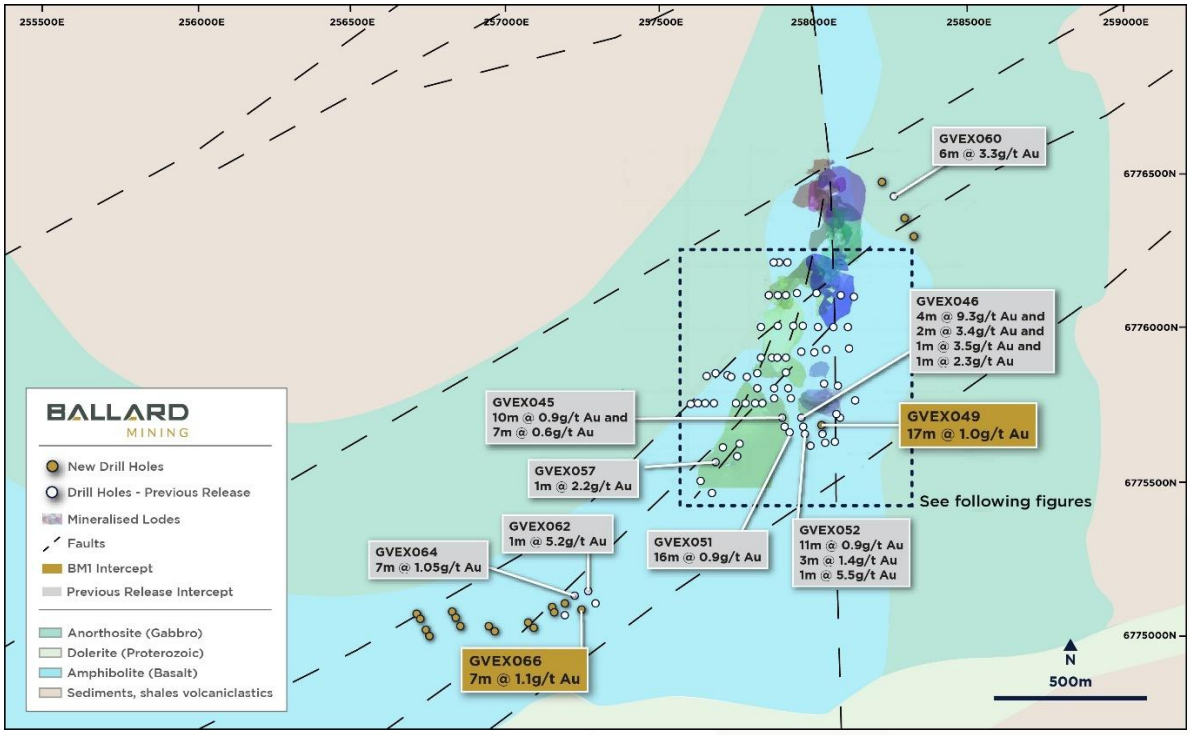

Figure 11. Golden Vale geological plan showing recent drilling and significant assay intersections.

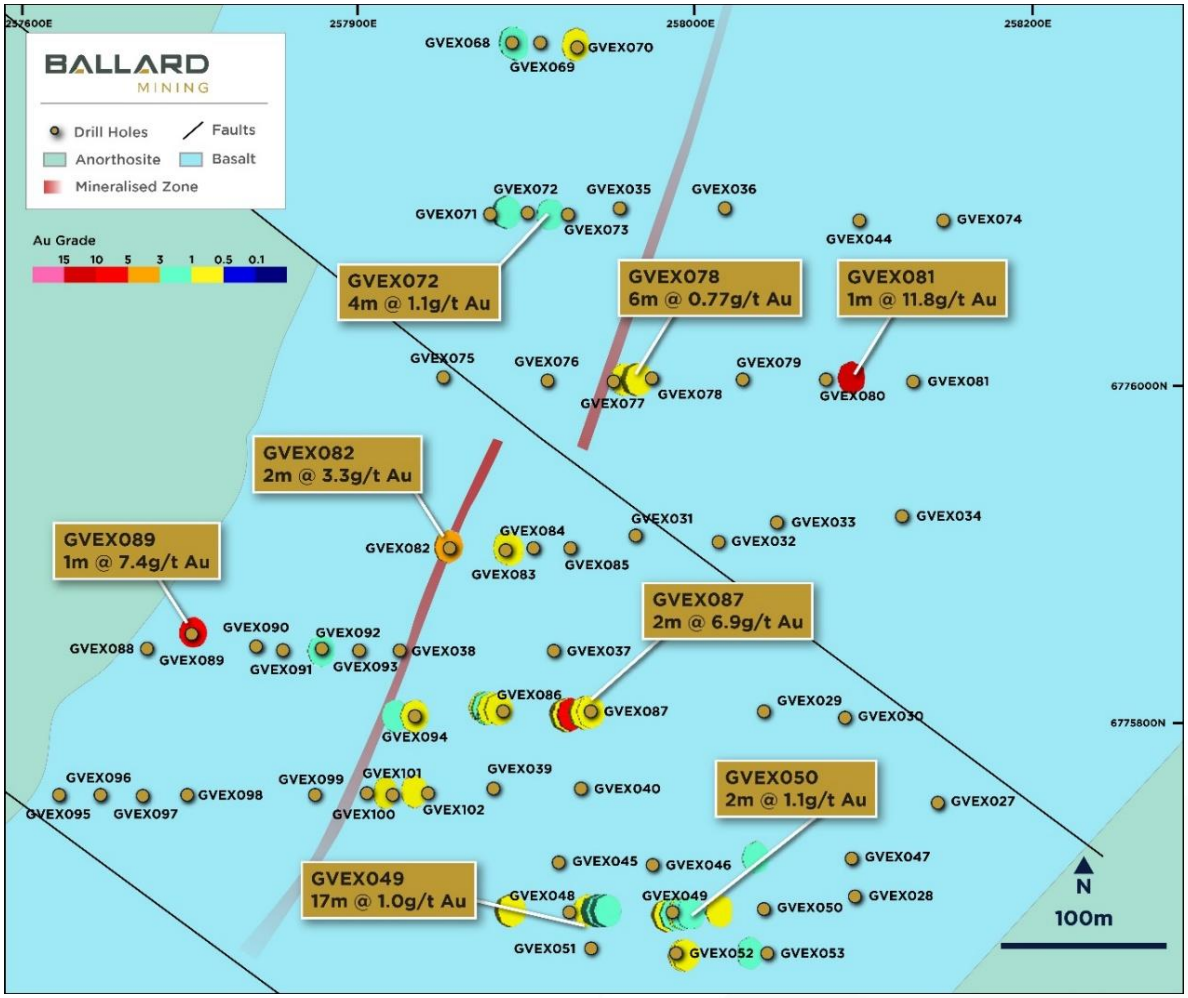

Figure 12. Golden Vale inset plan showing multiple shallow wide drill intersections that extend the mineralised envelope 650 metres southwest of the current Mineral Resource.

Project Background

The Mt Ida Gold Project hosts a JORC 2012-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate totalling 12.2 million tonnes @ 3.0 g/t Au for 1.2 million ounces[10] of contained gold (Indicated and Inferred). The Baldock deposit, which hosts +1.0Moz @ 3.5 g/t[10], forms the basis for initial development opportunities at Mt Ida.

The Project includes six granted Mining Leases and is fully permitted for mining including an approved Mining Proposal, Mine Closure Plan and Native Vegetation Clearing Permit.

Mining approvals are in place for both open pit and underground mining at the Baldock deposit. A Works Approval for up to 2.0 Mtpa Processing and Tailings Storage Facility has been received as well as granted 3.7 GL/yr water abstraction licences.

-END-

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

For further information visit our website at ballardmining.com.au or contact:

PAUL BRENNAN
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TIM MANNERS
Executive Director

[10] Refer to the ASX Announcement lodged by Ballard on 26 February 2026 for further information

About Ballard Mining

Ballard Mining Limited (ASX: BM1) is an exploration and development company focused on advancing its Mt Ida asset towards production. With current JORC compliant resources of 12.2Mt @ 3.0 g/t Au, a strong balance sheet and an experienced team driving the project development, Ballard is pursuing a growth and development strategy.

The Mt Ida Project has high grade gold resources with 93% located on granted mining leases. The main Baldock area has received full open cut and underground mining approvals with a Works Approval for up to 2.0 Mtpa Processing Plant and Tailings Storage Facility. Ballard is rapidly advancing the Mt Ida Project through a dual stream plan to increase confidence in the current MRE and increase the global resource inventory via an aggressive exploration program. All modifying factors will be advanced simultaneously.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based upon work undertaken by Mr Todd Hibberd, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr. Hibberd has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("**JORC Code**"). Mr. Hibberd consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources for the Baldock gold deposit at the Mt Ida Gold Project have been previously prepared and disclosed by Ballard in accordance with the JORC Code. Refer ASX Announcement released by Ballard on the 26 February 2026 for further information.

Past Exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Ballard in accordance with the JORC Code in its Prospectus lodged with ASIC and dated 30 May 2025 (as amended by the Supplementary Prospectus lodged with ASIC and dated 17 June 2025) (the **Prospectus**).

Disclaimer

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

Appendix A: Ballard Global Mineral Resource Estimate (February 2026)

Cutoff	Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (000s)	Grade g/t Au	Ounces (000s)
Open cut 0.5g/t Au	Baldock	2,916	3.9	362	395	2.6	33	3,311	3.7	395
	Kestrel	-	-	-	940	1.6	48	940	1.6	48
	Golden Vale	-	-	-	496	1.7	27	496	1.7	27
	Bombay				711	1.3	30	711	1.3	30
	West Knell				238	3.3	25	238	3.3	25
	Jupiter				50	1.7	3	50	1.7	3
	Tailings	-	-	-	500	0.5	8	500	0.5	8
Underground 1.5g/t Au	Baldock	2,658	3.6	307	2,992	3.2	304	5,651	3.4	610
	Kestrel	-	-	-	80	1.8	5	80	1.8	5
	Bombay				30	3	3	30	3	3
	West Knell				192	2.4	15	192	2.4	15
	Jupiter				90	2.7	8	90	2.7	8
All	Baldock	5,574	3.7	669	3,388	3.1	337	8,962	3.5	1,006
	Kestrel	-	-		1,000	1.7	53	1,000	1.7	53
	Golden Vale	-	-	-	496	1.7	27	496	1.7	27
	Bombay				740	1.4	33	740	1.4	33
	West Knell				420	2.9	40	420	2.9	40
	Jupiter				140	2.3	11	140	2.3	11
	Tailings				500	0.5	8	500	0.5	8
	Total	**5,574**	**3.7**	**669**	**6,684**	**2.4**	**509**	**12,258**	**3.0**	**1,178**

Notes:

- *Open pit resources are reported within optimised pit shells based on A$4,500 per ounce gold price and reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade.*
- *Underground resources are reported below optimised pits and constrained within mineralised domains in optimised mineable shapes at 1.5g/t gold cut-off grade.*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence.*
- *Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.*

Appendix B: Recent Project Data

Appendix B1: Recent Exploration Significant Intercepts reported in this announcement

* Intersections reported about 0.5 g/t with a maximum of 2 metres of internal dilution
* NSI values indicate that No Significant Intersection was identified

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Lode
ASEX001	33	34	1	1.46	Astro
ASEX001	**57**	**58**	**1**	**4.14**	**Astro**
ASEX007	89	90	1	0.55	Astro
BMEX235	112	116	4	3.6	Ayla
BMEX236	40	41	1	0.96	Ayla
BMEX239	**53**	**60**	**7**	**2.82**	**Ayla**
BMEX243	26	27	1	2.32	Neptune
BMEX244	21	22	1	1.03	Neptune
BMEX244	30	31	1	0.58	Neptune
BMEX245	71	72	1	0.62	Neptune
BMEX245	77	79	2	3.5	Neptune
BMEX245	95	96	1	0.57	Neptune
BMEX246	15	16	1	0.53	Neptune
BMEX246	75	76	1	0.72	Neptune
BMEX246	89	92	3	5.5	Neptune
GVEX047	116	117	1	1.16	Golden Vale
GVEX048	72	77	5	0.72	Golden Vale
GVEX049	48	52	4	0.58	Golden Vale
GVEX049	**77**	**94**	**17**	**1.0**	**Golden Vale**
GVEX049	103	104	1	0.67	Golden Vale
GVEX050	54	55	1	0.61	Golden Vale
GVEX050	88	89	1	1.98	Golden Vale
GVEX050	96	100	4	0.78	Golden Vale
GVEX050	107	109	2	1.12	Golden Vale
GVEX050	115	119	4	0.66	Golden Vale
GVEX065	34	36	2	0.83	Golden Vale
GVEX065	40	44	4	0.55	Golden Vale
GVEX066	**9**	**16**	**7**	**1.1**	**Golden Vale**
GVEX066	23	24	1	0.51	Golden Vale
GVEX068	**0**	**2**	**2**	**2.1**	**Golden Vale**
GVEX069	30	31	1	2.23	Golden Vale
GVEX070	0	1	1	0.63	Golden Vale
GVEX072	23	27	4	1.06	Golden Vale
GVEX073	23	24	1	1.15	Golden Vale
GVEX078	22	28	6	0.77	Golden Vale
GVEX078	39	40	1	0.56	Golden Vale

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Lode
GVEX081	**71**	**72**	**1**	**11.8**	**Golden Vale**
GVEX082	**0**	**2**	**2**	**3.3**	**Golden Vale**
GVEX083	0	1	1	0.69	Golden Vale
GVEX084	27	28	1	0.58	Golden Vale
GVEX086	8	9	1	0.87	Golden Vale
GVEX086	16	17	1	0.52	Golden Vale
GVEX086	23	27	4	0.76	Golden Vale
GVEX087	0	1	1	0.54	Golden Vale
GVEX087	8	11	3	0.72	Golden Vale
GVEX087	**23**	**25**	**2**	**6.9**	**Golden Vale**
GVEX087	30	33	3	1	Golden Vale
GVEX089	0	1	1	7.4	Golden Vale
GVEX092	0	1	1	2.66	Golden Vale
GVEX094	0	1	1	0.75	Golden Vale
GVEX094	23	24	1	1.11	Golden Vale
GVEX101	10	11	1	0.82	Golden Vale
GVEX102	20	21	1	0.62	Golden Vale
GVEX103	8	11	3	0.96	Golden Vale
GVEX104	15	17	2	0.78	Golden Vale
GVEX104	**24**	**25**	**1**	**3.09**	**Golden Vale**
GVEX118	73	74	1	0.83	Golden Vale
PTEX009	**19**	**26**	**7**	**3.7**	**Pluto**
PTEX009	31	32	1	0.79	Pluto
PTEX010	27	29	2	0.97	Pluto
PTEX011	**36**	**43**	**7**	**0.9**	**Pluto**
PTEX012	65	66	1	0.54	Pluto
PTEX012	**70**	**72**	**2**	**1.99**	**Pluto**
PTEX012	76	77	1	13.9	Pluto
PTEX019	56	60	4	0.93	Pluto
PTEX020	24	25	1	0.52	Pluto
PTEX021	36	38	2	0.81	Pluto
PTEX022	**33**	**34**	**1**	**3**	**Pluto**
PTEX022	40	41	1	0.62	Pluto
PTEX023	77	78	1	0.51	Pluto
PTEX024	57	58	1	1.25	Pluto
PTEX028	**98**	**103**	**5**	**10.2**	**Pluto**
PTEX029	42	44	2	0.74	Pluto
PTEX031	53	56	3	0.61	Pluto
RSEX003	31	32	1	0.74	Red Shift
ASEX002				NSI	Astro
ASEX003				NSI	Astro

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Lode
ASEX004				NSI	Astro
ASEX005				NSI	Astro
ASEX006				NSI	Astro
ASEX008				NSI	Astro
BMEX237				NSI	Ayla
EUEX025				NSI	Europa
EUEX026				NSI	Europa
EUEX027				NSI	Europa
EUEX028				NSI	Europa
EUEX029				NSI	Europa
EUEX030				NSI	Europa
EUEX031				NSI	Europa
EUEX032				NSI	Europa
EUEX033				NSI	Europa
GVEX071				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX074				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX075				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX076				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX077				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX079				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX080				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX085				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX088				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX090				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX091				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX093				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX095				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX096				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX097				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX098				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX099				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX100				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX106				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX107				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX108				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX109				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX110				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX111				NSI	Golden vale
GVEX117				NSI	Golden vale
PTEX001				NSI	Pluto
PTEX002				NSI	Pluto

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold g/t	Lode
PTEX003				NSI	Pluto
PTEX004				NSI	Pluto
PTEX005				NSI	Pluto
PTEX006				NSI	Pluto
PTEX007				NSI	Pluto
PTEX008				NSI	Pluto
PTEX013				NSI	Pluto
PTEX014				NSI	Pluto
PTEX015				NSI	Pluto
PTEX016				NSI	Pluto
PTEX017				NSI	Pluto
PTEX018				NSI	Pluto
PTEX025				NSI	Pluto
PTEX026				NSI	Pluto
PTEX027				NSI	Pluto
PTEX030				NSI	Pluto
RSEX002				NSI	Red Shift

BALLARD MINING

Appendix B2: Collar Information for holes reported in this announcement

Hole ID	Depth	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip
BMEX222	101	257,296	6,782,993	447	270	-56
BMEX223	83	257,236	6,783,043	446	272	-56
BMEX225	77	257,293	6,783,041	446	270	-55
BMEX226	83	257,266	6,783,087	446	271	-56
BMEX227	65	257,200	6,783,135	445	272	-55
BMEX228	83	257,250	6,783,135	446	272	-55
BMEX229	95	257,341	6,782,800	448	275	-56
BMEX230	101	257,345	6,782,758	448	272	-56
BMEX231	83	257,319	6,782,704	449	271	-56
BMEX232	101	257,369	6,782,704	449	272	-56
BMEX233	83	257,292	6,782,653	450	269	-55
BMEX234	83	257,334	6,782,656	449	271	-56
BMEX235	143	257,397	6,782,661	450	271	-55
BMEX236	65	257,292	6,782,606	451	266	-55
BMEX238	132	257,316	6,782,564	451	270	-55
BMEX239	138	257,327	6,782,523	451	273	-55
BMEX240	132	257,330	6,782,470	451	275	-55
BMEX241	132	257,328	6,782,421	451	275	-55
BMEX242	132	257,356	6,782,375	451	273	-55
BMEX243	77	257,907	6,780,617	446	233	-60
BMEX244	95	257,925	6,780,591	446	225	-60
BMEX245	119	257,976	6,780,537	446	233	-61
BMEX246	107	258,003	6,780,502	446	230	-60
EUEX025	96	257,311	6,783,139	446	271	-55
EUEX026	84	257,315	6,783,190	446	273	-55
EUEX027	84	257,315	6,783,235	446	272	-55
EUEX028	84	257,311	6,783,288	445	271	-55
EUEX029	138	257,478	6,783,339	446	270	-60
EUEX030	150	257,485	6,783,385	446	271	-59
EUEX031	138	257,500	6,783,435	446	269	-60
EUEX032	102	257,424	6,782,785	448	271	-60
EUEX033	102	257,427	6,782,717	449	274	-60
GVEX045	89	257,920	6,775,716	470	271	-61
GVEX046	101	257,977	6,775,715	471	274	-60
GVEX047	149	258,094	6,775,719	469	272	-60
GVEX048	77	257,926	6,775,688	470	270	-61
GVEX049	113	257,986	6,775,688	470	271	-61
GVEX050	137	258,041	6,775,689	469	267	-61
GVEX051	95	257,938	6,775,666	470	269	-60
GVEX052	137	257,991	6,775,662	470	269	-60
GVEX053	119	258,044	6,775,663	469	270	-61

Hole ID	Depth	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip
GVEX054	101	257,780	6,775,632	468	302	-51
GVEX055	101	257,773	6,775,596	468	300	-50
GVEX056	53	257,727	6,775,623	467	303	-61
GVEX057	47	257,702	6,775,572	469	330	-61
GVEX058	47	257,661	6,775,512	470	331	-61
GVEX059	89	257,692	6,775,472	471	332	-51
GVEX060	197	258,268	6,776,417	462	270	-56
GVEX061	191	258,268	6,776,417	462	272	-56
GVEX062	53	257,302	6,775,164	474	330	-60
GVEX063	125	257,324	6,775,127	473	332	-55
GVEX064	59	257,261	6,775,149	475	330	-60
GVEX065	149	257,286	6,775,107	474	333	-56
GVEX066	53	257,286	6,775,107	474	334	-60
GVEX067	113	257,231	6,775,090	476	331	-56
GVEX068	30	257,896	6,776,208	463	272	-51
GVEX069	36	257,908	6,776,208	462	271	-61
GVEX070	42	257,933	6,776,208	463	273	-60
GVEX071	30	257,878	6,776,104	465	274	-60
GVEX072	42	257,903	6,776,104	465	274	-60
GVEX073	54	257,928	6,776,104	465	272	-60
GVEX074	90	258,146	6,776,097	464	276	-60
GVEX075	18	257,853	6,776,004	468	276	-59
GVEX076	30	257,903	6,776,004	469	273	-60
GVEX077	54	257,953	6,776,004	468	272	-60
GVEX078	66	257,978	6,776,004	467	272	-59
GVEX079	42	258,028	6,776,004	466	274	-59
GVEX080	60	258,078	6,776,004	465	272	-59
GVEX081	72	258,128	6,776,004	465	272	-60
GVEX082	12	257,853	6,775,904	470	271	-60
GVEX083	24	257,887	6,775,904	471	267	-49
GVEX084	36	257,903	6,775,904	471	268	-60
GVEX085	48	257,928	6,775,904	470	268	-60
GVEX086	42	257,889	6,775,809	473	276	-60
GVEX087	66	257,939	6,775,809	471	264	-60
GVEX088	36	257,680	6,775,844	466	265	-60
GVEX089	48	257,707	6,775,854	467	272	-60
GVEX090	72	257,744	6,775,848	468	272	-51
GVEX091	54	257,755	6,775,844	468	272	-60
GVEX092	66	257,839	6,775,809	471	272	-59
GVEX093	66	257,805	6,775,844	469	272	-60
GVEX094	30	257,839	6,775,809	471	271	-59
GVEX095	24	257,625	6,775,759	467	270	-60
GVEX096	36	257,650	6,775,759	467	269	-60

Hole ID	Depth	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip
GVEX097	42	257,675	6,775,759	467	267	-60
GVEX098	48	257,700	6,775,759	467	271	-60
GVEX099	48	257,775	6,775,761	468	273	-60
GVEX100	54	257,800	6,775,761	469	271	-60
GVEX101	60	257,835	6,775,761	469	271	-50
GVEX102	60	257,850	6,775,761	470	271	-59
GVEX103	54	257,177	6,775,105	477	329	-59
GVEX104	84	257,185	6,775,092	477	329	-59
GVEX106	84	257,123	6,775,042	474	330	-60
GVEX107	53	256,981	6,775,045	470	325	-59
GVEX108	83	257,001	6,775,029	471	324	-59
GVEX109	65	256,863	6,775,089	469	330	-60
GVEX110	65	256,871	6,775,074	469	330	-60
GVEX111	65	256,888	6,775,043	469	331	-60
GVEX117	185	258,236	6,776,464	462	267	-55
PTEX003	101	248,081	6,784,848	444	60	-60
PTEX004	131	248,045	6,784,836	444	63	-60
PTEX005	53	248,046	6,784,936	444	62	-60
PTEX006	59	248,033	6,784,918	444	60	-61
PTEX007	101	248,008	6,784,908	444	60	-60
PTEX008	59	248,057	6,785,043	446	63	-60
PTEX009	59	248,011	6,785,016	446	61	-60
PTEX010	101	247,995	6,785,045	446	61	-61
PTEX011	101	247,970	6,785,027	445	53	-60
PTEX012	149	247,931	6,785,014	444	62	-61
PTEX013	89	247,953	6,785,112	443	55	-60
PTEX014	150	247,917	6,785,094	443	55	-60
PTEX015	60	247,965	6,785,200	442	59	-60
PTEX016	100	247,927	6,785,171	441	57	-60
PTEX017	120	247,882	6,785,138	442	58	-59
PTEX018	66	247,946	6,785,244	441	60	-60
PTEX019	132	247,914	6,785,225	441	58	-60
PTEX020	42	247,917	6,785,324	440	61	-60
PTEX021	96	247,885	6,785,307	440	58	-61
PTEX022	90	247,848	6,785,394	439	59	-60
PTEX023	114	247,796	6,785,382	439	73	-66
PTEX024	114	247,791	6,785,423	439	58	-60
PTEX025	60	247,822	6,785,500	438	58	-60
PTEX026	90	247,780	6,785,478	438	58	-60
PTEX027	132	247,738	6,785,450	438	59	-60
PTEX028	144	247,749	6,785,404	439	59	-61
PTEX029	90	247,741	6,785,525	438	66	-56
PTEX030	132	247,710	6,785,492	438	52	-60

Hole ID	Depth	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip
PTEX031	114	247,714	6,785,548	438	59	-59
RSEX001	53	258,439	6,777,765	454	301	-60
RSEX002	53	258,448	6,777,568	457	302	-61
RSEX003	53	258,438	6,777,362	457	299	-61

Appendix C: JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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

JORC Table 1: Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	• Gold sampling activities carried out by Ballard Mining at the Mt Ida Project include reverse circulation (RC)and diamond (DD) drilling. • RC samples were collected from a static cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig; DD sampling was carried out to lithological/alteration domain with lengths between 0.3-1.1m • Limited historical data has been supplied, historic sampling has been carried out by Delta Lithium, Hammill Resources, International Goldfields, La Mancha Resources, Eastern Goldfields and Ora Banda Mining, Hawk Resources and has included RC, DD, rotary air blast (RAB) drilling, rock chip and soil sampling. • Sampling of historic RC has been carried out via riffle split for 1m sampling, and scoop or spear sampling for 4m composites, historic RAB drilling was sampled via spear into 4m composites • Historic core has been cut and sampled to geological intervals • These methods of sampling are considered appropriate for this style of exploration • No records are available on the exact methodology of historic rock chip / grab /soil sampling • It is assumed that these were collected and assayed using industry standard practices

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC Drilling has been carried out by Orlando Drilling, Frontline Drilling, TopDrill & PXD, RC drilling utilised an Explorac 220RC rig, T66 Schramm RC Rig with a 143 mm face sampling hammer bit, DD drilling was completed by a truck mounted Sandvik DE820 and a KWL 1500 and has been a combination of PQ2, HQ2 and NQ2 diameter. • Diamond tails average 200-300m depth • Historic drilling has been completed by various companies including Kennedy Drilling, Wallis Drilling, Ausdrill and unnamed contractors • Historic DD drilling was NQ sized core • It is assumed industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised for all historic drilling
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample condition is recorded for every RC drill metre including noting the presence of water or minimal sample return, inspections of rigs were carried out daily • Recovery on diamond core is recorded by measuring the core metre by metre • Limited sample recovery and condition information has been supplied or found for historic drilling
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Quantitative and qualitative geological logging of drillholes adheres to company policy and includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering • Diamond core logging records lithology, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, veining, RQD, SG and structural data • All RC chip trays, and drill core are photographed • A complete quantitative and qualitative logging suite was supplied for historic drilling including lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining and weathering • It is unknown if all historic core was oriented, limited geotechnical logging has been supplied • No historic core or chip photography has been supplied • Historic comments on logging are very useful in to verify geological details between lithologies. • Logging is of a level suitable to support Mineral resource estimates and subsequent mining studies

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• DD sampling is undertaken by lithological/alteration domain to a maximum of 1.1m and a minimum of 0.3m. Core is cut in half with one half sent to the lab and one half retained in the core tray • Occasional wet RC samples are encountered; extra cleaning of the splitter was carried out afterward • Should over 6 samples in a row be wet, the hole will be abandoned if it is aimed to be used in an MRE, with the intention of Diamond tailing it to retain sample quality. • RC and DD samples have been analysed for Au by 50g fire assay in the past by ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS, and via photon assay by ALS • Samples analysed by via fire assay at ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS were dried, crushed and pulverised to 80% passing 75 microns before undergoing a selected peroxide fusion digest or 4 acid digest with ICPMS finish or fire assay with ICPMS finish • Samples are now analysed via photon assay at ALS dried, crushed and pulverised to 80% passing 75 microns with 500g of material utilised for the analysis • An ICP finish is completed post-Photon to determine values of other analytes ie Cu, As, S etc) • RC duplicate field samples were carried out at a rate of 1:20 and were sampled directly from the splitter on the rig. These were submitted for the same assay process as the primary samples and the laboratory are unaware of such submissions • The sampling methodology allows for select manual duplicates of known graded zones to improve QAQC • Historic chip sampling methods include single metre riffle split and 4m composites that were either scoop or spear sampled, while historic core was cut onsite and half core sampled • Historic samples were analysed at LLAS, Genalysis and unspecified laboratories • Historic Au analysis techniques generally included crushing, splitting if required, and pulverisation, with aqua regia or fire assay with AAS finish used to determine concentration

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 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.* *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.*	• Samples have been analysed by external laboratories utilising industry standard methods • The assay methods utilised by ALS, Nagrom, NAL and SGS for RC chip and core sampling allow for total dissolution of the sample where required • Photon assay is a non-destructive total analysis technique • Standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 in RC and DD sampling, All QAQC analyses were within tolerance • QAQC reviews are completed on a monthly basis with any fails being investigated thoroughly in conjunction with the lab. • All historic samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by industry standard techniques and methods • Limited historic QAQC data has been supplied, industry standard best practice is assumed
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• Significant intercepts have been reviewed by senior personnel • No specific twinned holes have been completed, but drilling has verified historic drilling intervals • Primary data is collected via excel templates and third-party logging software with inbuilt validation functions, the data is forwarded to the Database administrator for entry into a secure SQL database. Historic data was supplied in various formats and has been validated as much as practicable • No adjustments to assay data have been made • Data entry, verification and storage protocols remain unknown for historic operators
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	• MGA94 zone 51 grid coordinate system is used • Current drilling collars have been pegged using a DGPS unit, all collars will be surveyed upon program completion by an independent third party • All infill drill holes are pegged using a DGPS for maximum accuracy • Downhole surveys are completed by the drilling contractors using a true north seeking gyro instrument, AC drillholes did not have downhole surveys carried out • Topography has been surveyed by recent operators. Collar elevations are consistent with surrounding holes and the natural surface elevation • Historic collars are recorded as being picked up by DGPS, GPS or unknown methods and utilised the MGA94 zone 51 coordinate system • Historic downhole surveys were completed by north seeking gyro, Eastman single shot and multi shot downhole camera

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

JORC Table 1; Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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*	• Drilling and sampling activities have been carried on M29/02, M29/165 and E29/640, M29/444, M29/422, E29/771 and M29/94 • The tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has a long history of gold and base metals exploration and mining, with gold being discovered in the district in the 1890s. Numerous generations of exploration and mining have been completed including activities such as drilling,

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		geophysics and geochemical sampling throughout the tenure
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Ida project is located within the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia within the Mt Ida/Ularring greenstone belt • Locally the Kurrajong Antiform dominates the regional structure at Mount Ida, a south-southeast trending, tight isoclinal fold that plunges at a low angle to the south. The Antiform is comprised of a layered greenstone sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks • Late stage granitoids and pegmatites intrude the sequence • These later stage pegmatites intrude through the pre-exiting Gold lodes and other stratigraphy. • The intrusion of this Granitoid resulted in the greenstone sequence being overturned with the Western sequence dipping to the West and the Eastern limb dipping to the East. • Gold mineralisation has been identified in a number of styles, primarily being shear hosted structures with sulphide development +/- Quartz. • These mineralised shears often form along the plane of weakness between lithology contacts however can also form independent of any contacts which are likely later stage reactivations. • The Mt Ida Project has a structural complex history with a number of deformational events.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A list of the drill hole coordinates; orientations and metrics are provided in the Appendix when applicable
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of*	• No metal equivalents are used • Significant intercepts are calculated with a cut-off grade of 0.5 ppm Au

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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 geometry is reasonably well understood while the mineralisation is drilled perpendicular in most cases • There are still some variations in the mineralisation making exact calculations of true width difficult in most cases at present • If an intercept is drilled obliquely and thickness is not representative, this will be stated in the announcement / figure.
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.*	• Figures are included in the Prospectus, presentation or 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 new or unreported drill collars, and significant intercepts are generally reported in an Appendix when applicable. • A review of the Mt Ida database has been completed, and all historical drill intercepts and surface samples have been included in the announcement " ASX Mt Ida Drill Program Underway dated 22nd July 2025".
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.*	• Extensive metallurgical test programs have been completed with results being reported to the ASX previously. • Two phases of Geotechnical analysis have been completed for both OP and UG mining methods.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including*	• Drilling has been ongoing at Mt Ida with RC and diamond rigs completing infill and exploration on Au lodes.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	