Quarterly Activities Report
For the period ended 30 June 2025

CASH BALANCE	CO-O MINE PRODUCTION	CO-O MINE AISC
Cash at June 2025 Quarter end:	Unhedged gold production for the Quarter of:	All-In-Sustaining-Costs for the Quarter of:
US$11.4M	**9,468 oz**	**US$2,903/oz**

Board of Directors:

Debra Bakker
(Non-Executive Chair)

Jonathan Shellabear
(Non-Executive Director)

John DeCooman
(Non-Executive Director)

Ryan Welker
(Non-Executive Director)

Company Secretary:

Karl Schlobohm

Executive Management:

Simon Theobald
(Chief Executive Officer)

Raul C. Villanueva
(President, Philippine Operations)

Nicola Gill
(Chief Financial Officer)

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

Capital Structure:

Ordinary shares: 227,798,076

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HIGHLIGHTS:

Co-O Mine Operations (40% X64)
(Physicals and AISC Reported on a 100% Basis by PMC)

- **Production:** Gold production decreased to 9,468 ounces in the June 2025 Quarter compared to 12,094 ounces in the previous quarter.
- **All-In-Sustaining-Costs ("AISC"):** US$2,903 per ounce (March 2025 Qtr: US$2,006 per ounce) the increase in AISC is primarily a result of the reduction in gold production compared to the previous quarter.
- **Mill Performance:** Gold recovery averaged the same at 95.6% (March 2025 Qtr: 95.6%).
- **Mine Development:** Total underground advance of 4,497 metres of horizontal and vertical development (March 2025 Qtr: 4,871 metres).
- **Tigerway Decline:** Steady progress was made in excavation and support activities this quarter, with a significant 442 metres advanced (March 2025 Qtr: 441 metres). The ongoing Tigerway integration is now connected to underground operations, supporting ore haulage from Levels 11, 12 and 425.
- **Health and Safety:** During the quarter an incident occurred that resulted in two fatalities in April, an underground fire and a rockfall that resulted in two fatalities occurred during June. These incidents did not significantly impact on operational activities or production.
- **Underground Resource Drilling:**

  Total drilling for the Quarter was 7,847 metres (March 2025 Qtr: 9,087 metres).

  Key areas and highlights are as follows:
  - RCV Gold Project drilling totalled 1,477 metres from eight drill drillholes;
  - Reserve drilling totalled 1,253 metres from three drillholes;
  - Resource drilling totalled 5,117 metres from nine drillholes; and
  - Significant high-grade results returned from the Co-O drilling include **2.55 metre @ 36.02 g/t gold; 2.00 metre @ 24.37 g/t gold and 2.30 metres @ 18.50 g/t gold.**
- **Co-O Near-mine Exploration:**
  - **Royal Crowne Vein ("RCV"):** The RCV project has progressed with the completion of eight resource definition drilling aggregating 1,477 metres (March 2025 Qtr: 1,664 metres). Detailed core logging and assaying are progressing.

Drummond Basin Exploration (100% X64)

- **Exploration, Queensland (100% owned):**
  - **CQ22 Pty Ltd:** Independent consultants project review continued during the quarter culminating in on ground field work in late June 2025 on the initial propriety targets. This review will inform project prioritisation.
  - All tenements tenure are current and in good standing.

Corporate and Financial

- Total available cash and cash equivalent was materially unchanged at US$11.4 million at the Quarter end (March 2025 Qtr: US$11.4 million). For the avoidance of doubt, this excludes available cash and gold inventory held by the PMHI Group of companies (including PMC) of US$41M.

Co-O Mine (X64 40%)

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

The operator of the Co-O Mine, Philsaga Mining Corporation Inc ("PMC"), has advised the following physical and cost results for the mine on a 100% basis.

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

The production statistics for the June 2025 quarter and full year with comparatives are summarised in Table I below.

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

DESCRIPTION	UNIT	SEP 2024 QUARTER	DEC 2024 QUARTER	MAR 2025 QUARTER	JUN 2025 QUARTER	2025 FULL YEAR	2024 FULL YEAR
Ore Mined	WMT	88,667	87,934	94,603	**92,530**	**363,734**	380,992
Ore Milled	DMT	82,075	81,991	88,428	**87,065**	**339,559**	344,334
Head Grade	g/t	5.20	5.53	4.37	**3.53**	**4.64**	5.31
Recovery	%	95.7	95.5	95.6	**95.6**	**95.6**	95.5
Gold Produced	ounces	13,123	13,895	12,094	**9,468**	**48,580**	56,948
Underground Development	metres	4,033	4,442	4,871	**4,497**	**17,842**	13,099
All-In-Sustaining-Costs	US$/oz	1,837[1]	1,785[1]	2,006	**2,903**	**2,072**	1,780
Average Gold Price Received	US$/oz	2,475	2,663	2,868	**3,294**	**2,788**	2,045

Note:

1. Revised subsequent to release of the September and December quarterly report.

The Co-O Mine produced 9,468 ounces of gold from 87,065 tonnes of ore during the quarter, at an average grade of 3.53 g/t. This represents a 22% decrease in gold production compared to the previous quarter, which PMC attributes to the need to prioritise long-term mine development.

PMC’s key initiatives aimed at unlocking future production potential include the advancement of extensive horizontal drives into new mining areas, the development of critical backbone infrastructure at lower levels, and the continued integration of underground workings with the Tigerway access.

Development activities are progressing across multiple fronts to position the mine for sustained output over the next 2 to 3 years. This includes level development on the eastern, western, and central backbones at L425, L460, and L495, as well as accelerated work on ventilation systems to support the mine’s expansion. Full integration of the Co-O Mine with the Tigerway is targeted for completion by the end of this calendar year.

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

Ore from the mine was toll-treated by Mindanao Mineral Processing and Refining Corporation (MMPRC), a subsidiary in which the company hold an 80% direct interest.

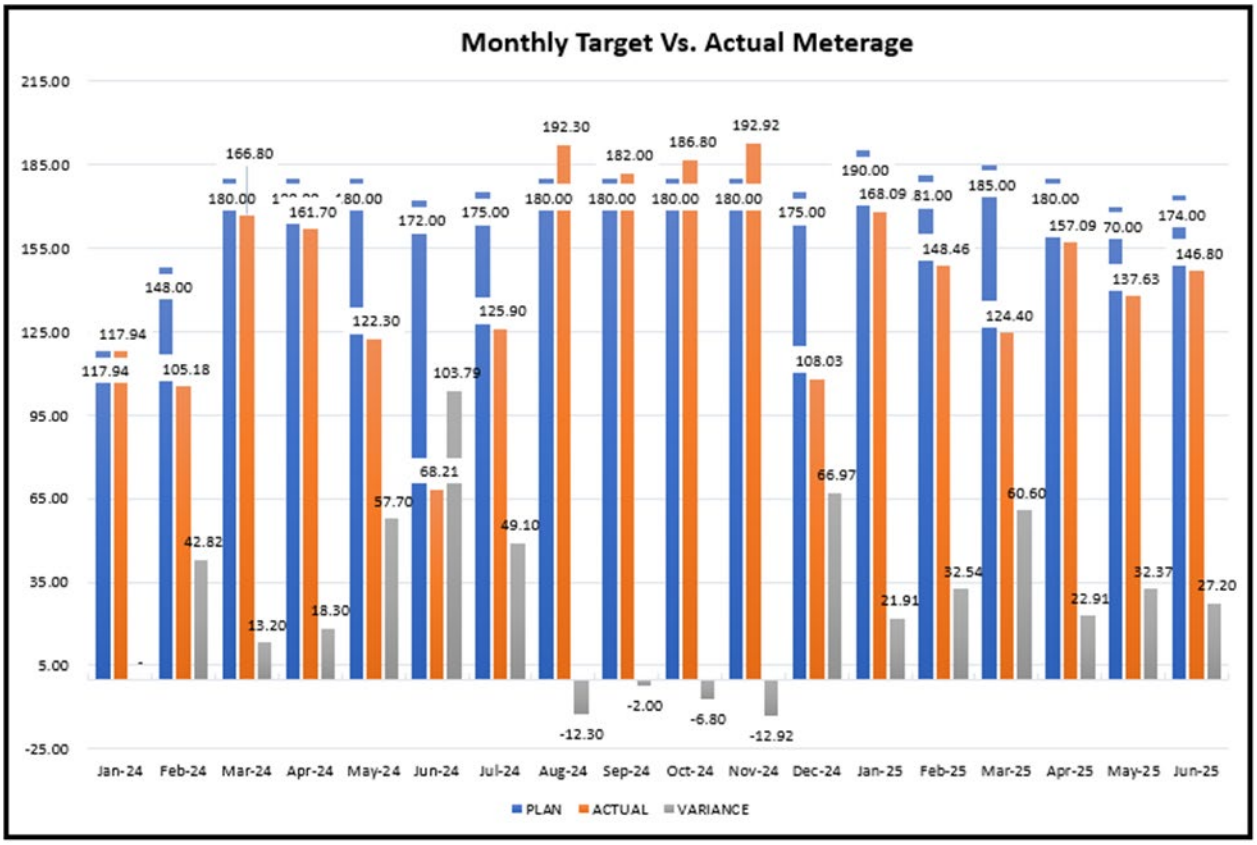
This quarter, the plant processed 87,065 dry tonnes of ore at an average gold grade of 3.53 g/t. This represents a 2% decrease in throughput tonnage compared to the previous quarter (March 2025: 88,428 dry tonnes). Additionally, the gold grade saw a more significant 19% decrease from the previous quarter's 4.37 g/t.

Consistent high gold recoveries continued to be achieved above 95% in the Quarter and full year.

Tigerway Decline Project Update (PMC)

Excavation and support activities progressed by 442 metres this quarter (March 2025: 441 metres) achieving 92.4% overall completion. Monthly Tigerway development progression is detailed in Graph 1.

This quarter saw continued progress in integrating the Tigerway into underground operations. The system is now connected to Levels 09, 10, 11, 12, and 425, with material hauling currently underway on the three lower levels. This key integration will enhance underground access, optimize ore haulage, and deliver significant ventilation improvements, contributing to a safer and more productive mining environment.



Graph 1: Tigerway monthly advancement to 30 June 2025.

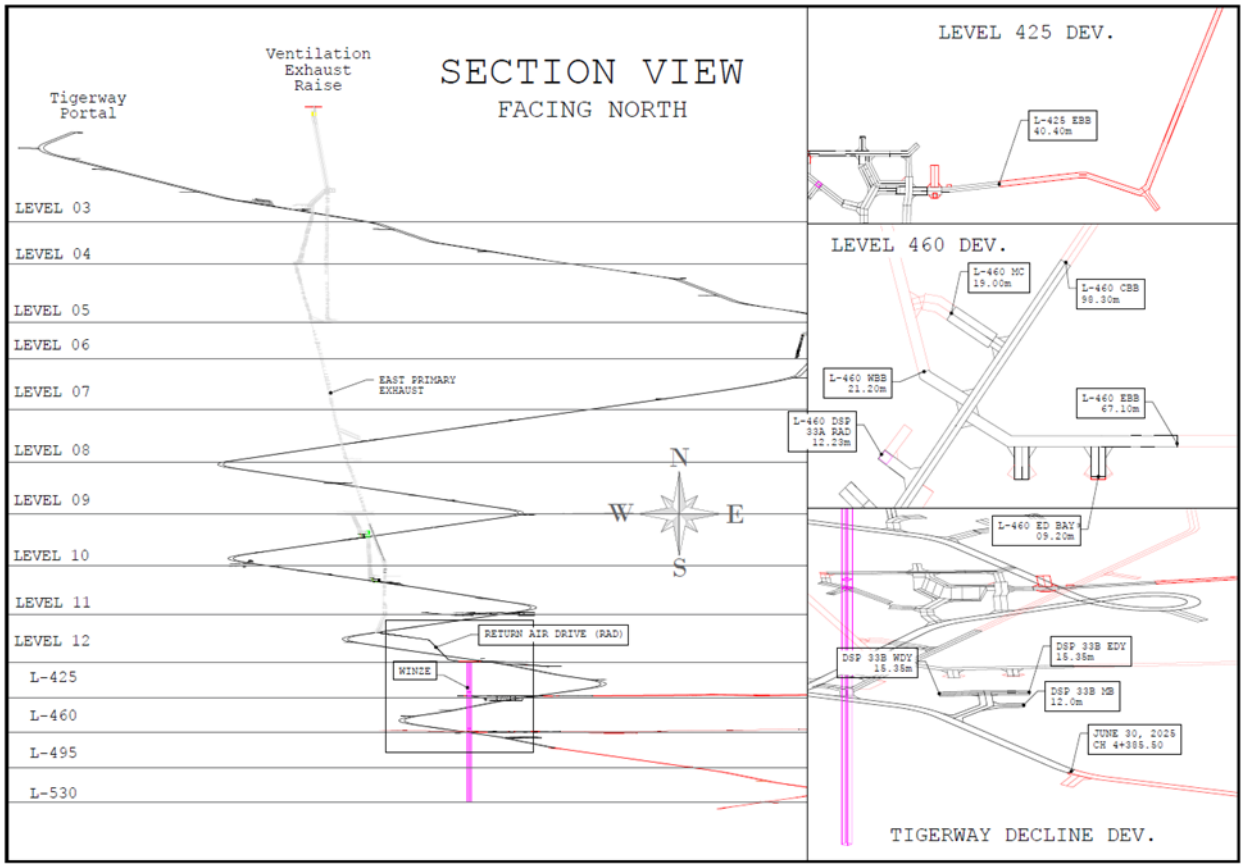


Figure 1: Tigerway Excavation Progress map as of June 2025.
(NOTE: black lines are actual excavation, red lines are planned, and the green line is the completed exhaust ventilation drive)

Health, Safety and Environment (PMC)

No environmental issues were reported by PMC for the quarter; however, there were three significant safety issues reported, which included four fatalities.

1. On 26 April 2025, a fatal incident occurred at the Co-O Mine, resulting in the tragic deaths of two security contractors.
   According to PMC, the individuals were exposed to blasting fumes during the afternoon of 26 April. An internal investigation has not yet established why the contractors were present in the blast-affected area. Despite being aware of the scheduled blast and having more than a year of experience at the site, it has been reported that they did not respond to the standard blasting warnings issued prior to the event.

   Following the exposure, both individuals were instructed by their security supervisors to attend the Philsaga Mining Hospital for medical evaluation. However, they declined immediate treatment and returned to their residences. It was confirmed that both sought medical assistance later that evening.

2. On 9 June 2025 PMC reported a fire underground at Level 9. The fire was contained and an investigation into the root cause is ongoing. Activities at levels 11, 12 and 425 and the Tigerway were not impacted.

3. On 20 June 2025, a fatal incident occurred at the Co-O Mine, resulting in the tragic deaths of two underground miners.
   Two contract workers were fatally injured while undertaking maintenance work underground at Level 12 of the mine. The Philippine Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) was immediately notified, and a full investigation is currently underway.
   Preliminary findings indicate that the workers were crushed by a rockfall while repairing underground timber supports. At the time of the incident, three workers were present in the area. One individual was pushed clear of the debris and was able to exit the area to seek assistance. The other two workers were subsequently located and pronounced deceased.

Underground Resource Drilling (PMC)

Total drilling activity for the June 2025 quarter, encompassing both the Co-O Mine and RCV Project, saw a 14% reduction compared to the previous quarter. Drilling meters decreased from 9,087 in March 2025 to 7,847 in June 2025.

During this period, efforts primarily centred on two key drilling activities. We completed 1,253 meters across three drillholes specifically for Ore Reserve development at Level 11. Simultaneously, resource delineation drilling advanced on Levels 10, 12, and 425, encompassing 5,117 meters over nine drillholes.

The Co-O Mine drilling campaign has intersected significant high-grade results including 2.55 metre @ 36.02 g/t gold; 2.00 metre @ 24.37 g/t gold and 2.30 metres @ 18.50 g/t gold.

The underground drilling campaign, designed to define resources below Levels 10, 12, and 425 (depicted in Figure 2), has delivered promising results. This strategic program is crucial for expanding and improving our Mineral Resource, as it systematically explores the depth and lateral extensions of the mineralized vein system within the -300 meters to -530 meters relative level interval (Levels 10 to 530). For a detailed breakdown of the significant results from the quarter, including calculated accumulations (grade x meters), please consult Table II. The precise relative positions of these results are visually presented in the longitudinal sections of Figure 2.

Table II: **Co-O Mine underground drill hole results from ≥ 3 gram-metre/tonne gold (for the quarter ended of 30 June 2025)** *(refer to Appendix A for JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 Report)*

Hole Number	East	North	RL	Depth (metres)	Azim (°)	Dip (°)	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Gold (g/t)	Accumulations (gm*m)
UNDERGROUND DRILLING - LEVEL 10											
L10-100E-028	615060	913246	-285	650.10	156	-43	427.8	430.10	2.30	18.50	42.55
							including		1.00	7.90	7.90
									0.50	62.03	31.02
									0.80	4.55	3.64
							432.70	434.70	2.00	24.37	48.74
							including		1.00	33.63	33.63
									1.00	15.10	15.10
L10-100E-029	615060	913247	-285	650.10	142	-60	147.85	148.15	0.30	11.77	3.53
							152.60	152.90	0.30	10.57	3.17
							584.05	584.25	0.20	62.57	12.51
UNDERGROUND DRILLING - LEVEL 11											
L11-90E-001	614919	913017	-337	550.50	104	0	83.10	83.65	0.55	11.07	6.09
							168.40	168.70	0.30	18.37	5.51
							170.95	173.50	2.55	36.02	91.85
							including		0.45	15.43	6.94
									0.30	14.07	4.22
									1.00	56.23	56.23
									0.80	30.57	24.46
L11-90E-002	614917	913021	-337	550.10	27	1	42.45	43.45	1.00	5.60	5.60
UNDERGROUND DRILLING - LEVEL 12											
L12-70E-009	614751	913016	-389	553.40	132	-73	347.00	347.95	0.95	4.43	4.21
L12-70E-010	614750	913015	-389	550.40	157	-74	73.10	74.10	1.00	4.03	4.03
L12-70E-011	614750	913015	-389	550.10	173	-53	288.10	288.95	0.85	4.37	3.71
							381.25	382.25	1.00	5.06	5.06

Notes:

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

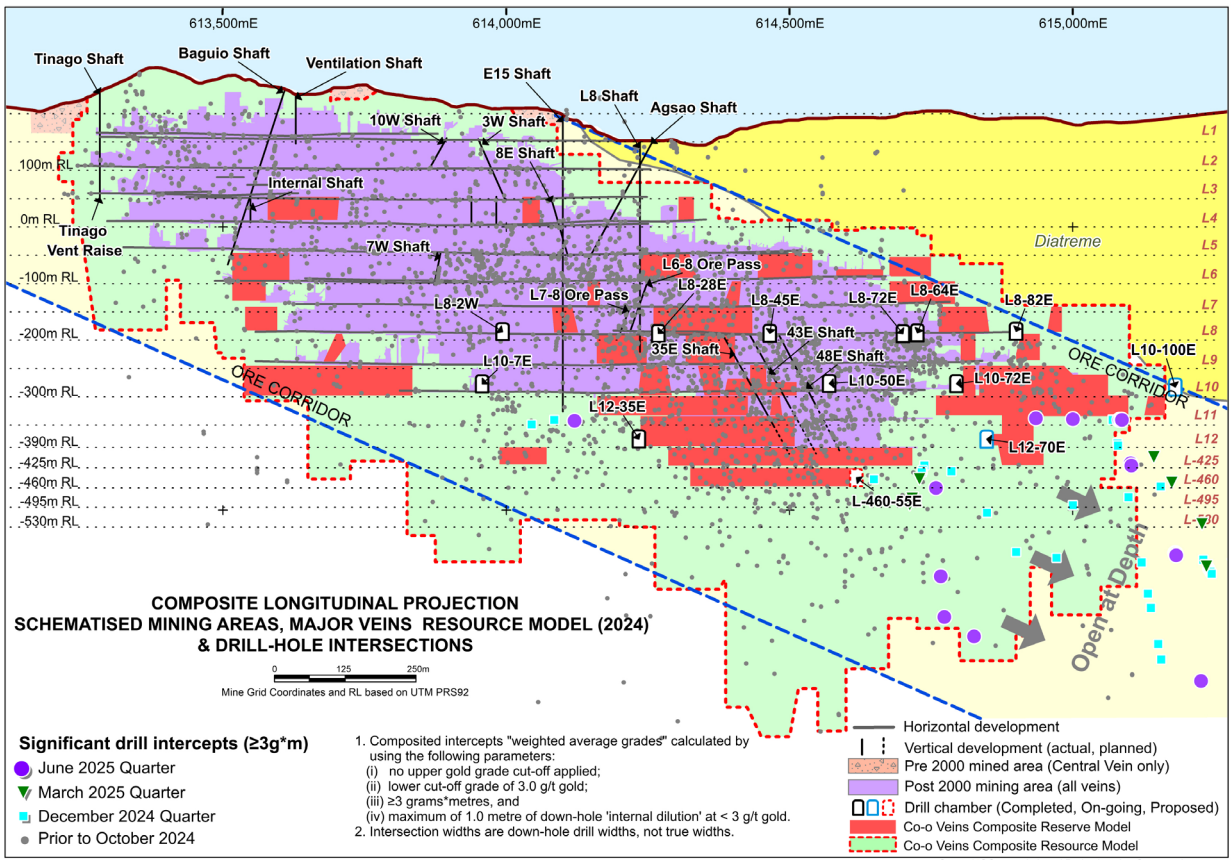


Figure 2: Co-O Mine Longitudinal Projection showing composited mining depletion, vertical development, Mineral Resource limits and significant drill intercept locations (including previously reported)

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

The underground resource definition drilling program made significant progress this quarter, completing eight drillholes totalling 1,477 meters. This campaign aims to expand the current Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources Estimate of 441,000 tonnes at 6.77 g/t Au (containing 96,000 ounces of gold), last announced on November 22, 2022. Detailed core logging and assaying are currently underway. Table III below presents the significant drill intercepts for the quarter. The precise relative positions of these results are visually presented in the longitudinal sections of Figure 3.

Table III: **RCV Project drill hole results from ≥ 1 gram/tonne gold for the quarter ended of 30 June 2025**
(refer to Appendix A for JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 Report)

Hole Number	East	North	RL	Depth (metres)	Azim (°)	Dip (°)	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Gold (g/t)	Accumulations (gm*m)
UNDERGROUND DRILLING - LEVEL 1											
PL01-21S-010	613020	915657	133	251.05	40	-21	45.50	46.20	0.70	3.67	2.57
							78.85	79.30	0.45	2.24	1.01
PL01-21S-011	613021	915655	133	200.20	67	-26	52.00	52.90	0.90	3.69	3.32
							63.10	64.20	1.10	2.59	2.85
							including		0.60	1.87	1.12
									0.50	3.45	1.73
PL01-21S-012	613021	915653	132	200.60	106	-26	9.30	9.60	0.30	5.00	1.50
							39.85	40.25	0.40	5.28	2.11
							53.40	54.40	1.00	1.32	1.32
							67.40	67.80	0.40	3.90	1.56
PL01-21S-013	613020	915652	133	250.10	134	-18	80.20	81.00	0.80	44.37	35.50
							82.30	83.30	1.00	1.79	1.79
							85.85	86.55	0.70	2.18	1.53
							177.50	178.50	1.00	1.19	1.19

Hole Number	East	North	RL	Depth (metres)	Azim (°)	Dip (°)	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Gold (g/t)	Accumulations (gm*m)
PL01-21S-014	613020	915650	133	250.65	149	-12	112.05	114.05	2.00	1.85	3.70
							including		1.00	1.86	1.86
									1.00	1.84	1.84
							126.05	127.00	0.95	0.95	0.90
							including		0.70	2.80	1.96
									0.25	5.87	1.47
							131.55	132.55	1.00	1.44	1.44
PL01-21S-015	613019	915650	133	250.50	157	-11	28.05	29.05	1.00	1.86	1.86
							78.20	80.70	2.50	7.13	17.83
							including		1.00	9.57	9.57
									1.00	5.41	5.41
									0.50	5.67	2.83
							92.10	93.05	0.95	2.07	1.97
							113.05	113.60	0.55	2.01	1.11
							125.10	126.10	1.00	3.32	3.32
							128.10	129.10	1.00	5.08	5.08
							146.10	146.55	0.45	2.99	1.35
PL01-21S-016	613018	915657	132	150.50	20	-29	71.05	72.05	1.00	2.14	2.14
							74.60	75.35	0.75	1.50	1.13

Notes:

1. Gold grades reported are ≥1.0 g/t
2. Widths and depths are downhole measurements, not true widths.
3. Philsaga Mining Corporation's in-house Laboratory carries out the analysis; inter-laboratory check assays are regularly carried out by an independent accredited commercial laboratory (Intertek Philippines, Manila) during the Quarter.
4. Grid coordinates are rounded and based on the Co-O Mine Grid. RL is elevation, rounded in metres relative to Mine Datum.

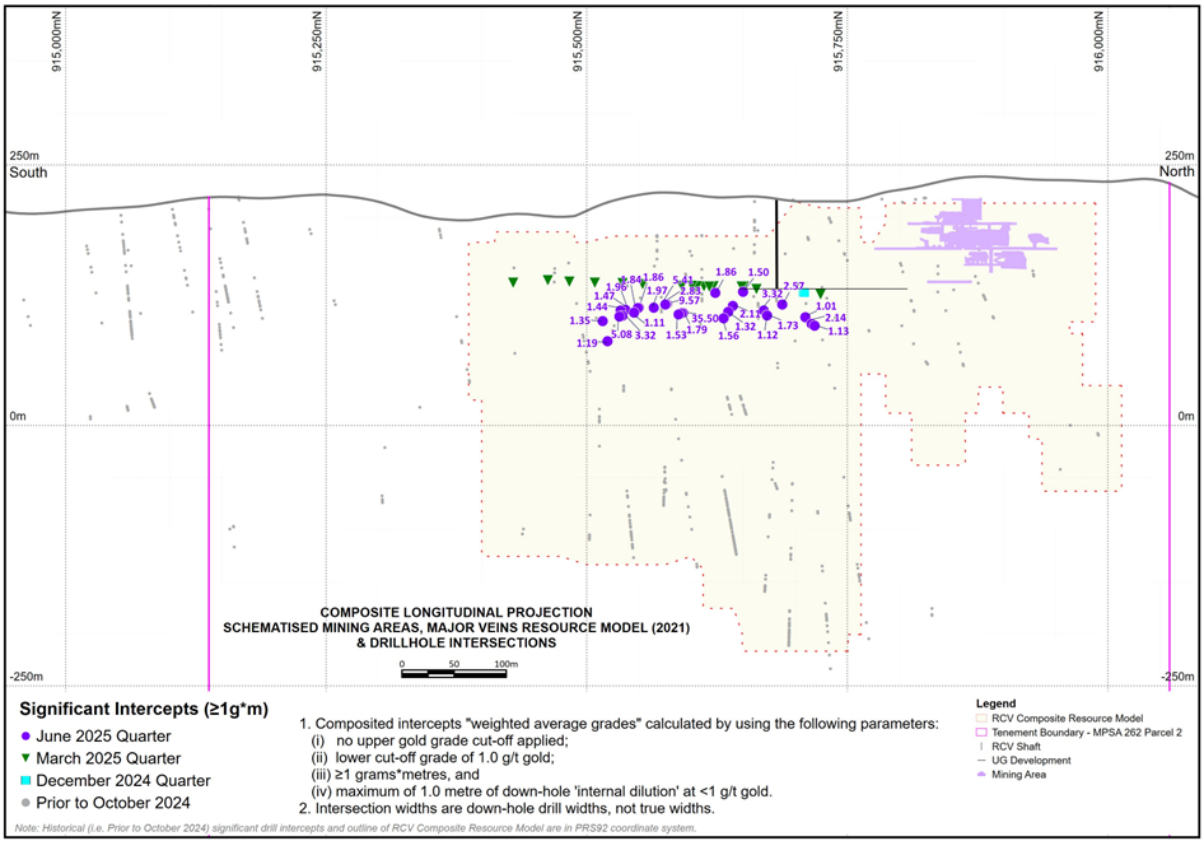


Figure 3: RCV Project Longitudinal Projection showing composited vertical development, Mineral Resource limits and significant drill intercept locations (including previously reported)

Co-O Mine Production Guidance for Fiscal Year 2026

Following the completion of PMC's management budget and production review, the guidance for fiscal year 2025 is 35,000 to 45,000 ounces of gold production at an All-In Sustaining Cost (AISC) of US$2,550 to US$2,850 per ounce.

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

During the June 2025 Quarter, in addition to general mine operating expenditure PMC the operator of the Co-O Mine incurred expenses of:

- US$0.7 million on capital works and associated sustaining capital at the mine (March 2025 Qtr: US$0.6 million);
- US$2.5 million on the Tigerway Decline Project (March 2025 Qtr: US$2.9 million); and
- US$1.7 million on Co-O Mine general and administrative expenses (March 2025 Qtr: US$1.3 million).

Co-O Mill (80% X64)

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

During the June 2025 Quarter, MMPRC toll-treated 87,065 dry tonnes of ore from the Co-O Mine, representing a 2% decrease compared to the previous quarter (88,428 dry tonnes). The ore exhibited a head grade of 3.53 g/t gold, resulting in the production of 9,468 ounces of gold with a plant recovery of 95.6%.

Health, Safety and Environment (MMPRC)

No environmental or safety issues were reported for MMPRC for the June 2025 quarter.

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

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

During the June 2025 Quarter, MMPRC the operator of the Co-O Mill incurred expenses of:

- US$0.1 million on capital works and associated sustaining capital at the mill (March 2025 Qtr: US$0.2 million); and
- Operating costs of US$0.9 million (March 2025 Qtr: US$0.8 million).

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

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

Financial Expenditure Report: For the June 2025 Quarter, investment in the Drummond Basin Exploration project amounted to US$0.1 million during the June 2025 quarter (March 2025 Qtr: US$0.1 million).

Operational Update: In late June 2025, field exploration activities recommenced across several priority targets. This initiative forms part of an independent review designed to assess project prioritisation within the broader tenement package. The initial fieldwork successfully identified two key areas that warrant detailed follow-up field exploration, with the objective of defining drill targets.

Regulatory and compliance activities continued throughout the quarter to ensure all tenements remain in good standing.

Health, Safety and Environment

There were no health, safety and environmental issues reported for the June 2025 Quarter.

Corporate

Corporate – Financials

On 30 June 2025 the Company directly held available cash of US$8.8 million (March 2025 Qtr: US$9.5 million). On a consolidated basis, with the addition of controlled subsidiaries, this amounted to US$11.4 million (March 2025 Qtr: US$11.4 million). For the avoidance of doubt, this excludes available cash and gold inventory held by the PMHI Group of companies (including PMC) of US$41M.

Corporate general and administrative expenses of US$0.7 million (March 2025 Qtr: US$0.9 million) were incurred during the June 2025 Quarter.

On 3 June 2025, the Company announced the relocation of its registered office and principal place of business, following the successful release from and termination of its previous office lease in West Perth. This strategic move forms part of the Company's broader cost optimisation initiatives and is expected to result in annual savings of approximately US$100,000 and released the restricted funds attributable to the bank guarantee lodged against the West Perth property.

Appointment to the Board

On 15 April 2025, the Company announced the appointment of Mr Ryan Welker as a Non-Executive Director. Mr Welker is a director and major shareholder of Vitrinite Pty Ltd, a substantial shareholder of the Company. He was also one of the original founders of the Drummond Basin Gold Project, which was acquired by the Company in February 2022 and is now 100% owned.

In addition to his role with the Company, Mr Welker serves as Chair of Mindanao Mineral Processing and Refining Corporation (Philippines) and holds directorships with Komo Diti Traders Ltd (Hong Kong) and Philsaga Management and Holdings Inc (Philippines).

Re-listing Process

During the quarter, the Company submitted a request to the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") seeking in-principle advice regarding its suitability for relisting. Specifically, the Company sought confirmation that, subject to the resolution of outstanding audit issues, there would be no concerns preventing reinstatement to official quotation.

In response, the ASX advised that it would not consider the submission until the audit matters are fully resolved and the reissued Financial Statements are lodged.

The Company continues to prioritise the resolution of these historical outstanding audit issues with its auditor and the auditor of PMC as soon as possible. Work has also commenced in respect of the audit of the Company's FY25 accounts.

Once the audit matters are finalised, the Company expects the ASX will review the submission and provide further feedback. It is important to note that any decision regarding reinstatement remains at the sole discretion of the ASX.

Please refer to the website for frequently asked questions in relation to the delisting at https://www.x64.gold/investors/shareholder-faqs.

Restructuring Framework Agreement

The Restructuring Framework Agreement, executed in March 2024, provided the framework for the simplification of the capital structure of MMPRC, subject to certain conditions.

Subsequent to quarter end, but significantly progressed and materially agreed prior, the Company and PMC agreed to the simplification of the MMPRC corporate structure and the redemption of shares held by PMC. The redemption contract is expected to be executed and notarised in August.

Under the agreement, MMPRC has committed and PMC has agreed to redeem the preference shares. The redemption price is based on the par value of the shares and requires payment of all outstanding dividends due to PMC at the redemption date (expected to be 15 August 2025). No cash payment will be made and the redemption will be credited to the outstanding loan owed by PMC.

This is a significant outcome and results in MMPRC, the owner of the Co-O Mill, being a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

Toll Milling Agreement

On 18 July 2025, MMPRC and PMC executed an addendum to the Tolling Milling Agreement, now effective to 30 June 2028, which provides for an increase in the tolling fee from 1 January 2026 to US$21/tonne (currently US$20/tonne) and a minimum quarterly tolling fee of US$2,250,000.

JORC Code 2012 Compliance - Consent of Competent Person

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

Mr Llorca is General Manager, Geology and Resources, a full-time employee of Ten Sixty Fout Ltd, and is entitled to participate in the Company's incentive plans, details of which are included in Ten Sixty Four Ltd 2023 Remuneration Report. Mr Llorca has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activities for which he is undertaking to qualify as a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC)." Mr Llorca consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

DISCLAIMER

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX A

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

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handled 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 mineralization 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverized to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond (DD) core and stope face channel samples are the two main sample types. Diamond (DD) core samples: Half core samples for DD core sizes, NQ and HQ. • Stope and Development samples: Stope face channel samples are taken over stope widths of 1.5 to 3m, for both waste and mineralised material. • DD drilling is carried out to industry standard to obtain drill core samples, which are split longitudinally in half along the core axis using a diamond saw. Half core samples are then taken at 1m intervals or at lithological boundary contacts (if >20cm), whichever is least. The sample is crushed with a 1kg split taken for pulverization to obtain four (4) 250g pulp samples. A 30g charge is taken from one of the 250g pulp packets for fire assay gold analysis. The remaining pulp samples are retained in a secure storage for future reference.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• For underground drilling, larger rigs (i.e. LM-55 and Diamec U6, U6DH-APC/Diamec Smart 6), collar holes using HQ/HQ3 drill bits (core Ø 61mm/63mm) until ground conditions require casing off, then reduce to NQ/NQ3 drill bits (core Ø 45mm/47mm). • For special cases, Diamec Smart 6 is collared using PQ/PQ3 drill bits (core Ø 85mm/83mm) until 10m for collar casing off, then reduce to HQ/HQ3 drill bits (core Ø 61mm/63mm) until ground conditions require casing off, then reduce to NQ/NQ3 drill bits (core Ø 45mm/47mm). • For the smaller portable rigs (Diamec 232, TDM-30, GD-55, and Diamec PHC 4), drillholes are collared using NTW (core diameter Ø 56mm), NQ/NQ3 (core Ø 45mm/47mm) and HQ/HQ3 (core Ø 61mm/63mm) until hole termination. • Previous small rigs were Ingetrol and XU-200, with the holes collared using TT46 or LTK60 drill bits (core diameters 35mm and 44mm respectively) and continue coring to target depth. • Drill core orientation is measured using the Ezy-Mark™ (magnetic single shot) and DeviFlex (non-magnetic multi-shot) front end core orientation tool. • Down-hole surveys were measured using Reflex EZ-Shot (magnetic single shot) until 2016 and was replaced by Devico DeviFlex (non-magnetic multi-shot). Not until May 2022, it was damaged and replaced by Reflex EZ-Trac (magnetic multi-shot). By 2023, it was replaced again by electronic Champ Magshot (magnetic multi-shot). Same year, August 2023, it was again replaced by a new Reflex EZ-Trac (gravimetric and magnetic single/multi-shot, using Imdex ruggedized tablet) up until present. • For surface holes, drillholes are collared using PQ3 drill bits (core Ø 83mm) until competent bedrock. The holes are then completed using either HQ3 or NQ3 drill bits depending on ground conditions.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measure taken to maximize 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*	• For each core run, total core length is measured with the recovery calculated against drilled length. Recovery averaged better than 95%, which is considered acceptable by industry standards. • Sample recovery was maximised by monitoring and adjusting drilling parameters (e.g. mud mix, drill bit series, rotation speed). Core sample integrity was maintained using triple tube coring system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material.	• No known relationship has been observed to date between sample recovery and grade. Core recovery is high being >95%. No sampling bias has been observed.
Logging	• *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.*	• Core samples have been logged geologically and geotechnically to a level of sufficient detail to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies. Lithology, mineralisation, alteration, oxidation, sulphide mineralogy, RQD, fracture density, core recovery is recorded by geologists, then entered into a digital database and validated. • Qualitative logging is carried out on all drill core. More detailed quantitative logging is carried out for all zones of interest, such as in mineralised zones. Since July 2010, all drill core has been photographed. The drill core obtained prior to July 2010 has a limited photographic record.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or call 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 maximize 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.*	• Except for TT46 drill core, all drill core is sawn longitudinally in half along the core axis using a diamond saw to predetermined intervals for sampling. Cutting is carried out using a diamond saw with the core resting in a specifically designed cradle to ensure straight and accurate cutting. • No non-core drillhole sampling has been carried out for the purposes of this report. • Development and stope samples are taken as rock chips by channel sampling of the mining face according to geological boundaries. • The sample preparation techniques are to industry standard. • The sample preparation procedure employed follows volume and grain size reduction protocols (-200 mesh) to ensure that a representative aliquot sample is taken for analysis. Grain-size checks for crushing and pulverizing are undertaken routinely. • For PQ/PQ3, HQ/HQ3, NQ/NQ3 and LTK60 core, the remaining half core is retained for reference. The TT46 drill core is whole core sampled. • Core sample submission sizes vary between 2-5kg depending on core size, sampling interval, and recovery. The assay sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
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.* • *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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All drill core and stope face samples from the mine are submitted to Philsaga Mining Corporation's (PMC) Assay Laboratory, located at the mill site. Samples are prepared and assayed in the laboratory. Gold is assayed by the fire assay method, an industry standard commonly employed for gold deposits. It is a total-extraction method and of ore-grade category. Two assay variants are used based on gold content: the FA30-AAS for Au grades < 5g/t, and FA30-GRAV for Au grades > 5g/t. Both sample preparation and analytical procedures are of industry standards applicable to gold deposits. • A QAQC system has been put in place in the PMC Assay Laboratory since 2006. It has been maintained and continually improved up to the present. The quality control system essentially, utilises certified reference materials (CRMs) for accuracy determination at a frequency of 1:60 to 1:25. For precision, duplicate assays are undertaken at 1:20 to 1:10 frequency. Blanks are determined at 1:50 or 1 per batch. Samples assayed with lead button weights outside the accepted range of >25 to <35 grams, are re-assayed after adjustment of the flux. • Inter-laboratory check assays with an independent accredited commercial laboratory (Intertek Philippines, Manila) are undertaken at a frequency of 1 per quarter. Compatibility of assay methods with the external laboratory is ensured to minimize variances due to method differences. • The QAQC assessment showed that the CRMs inserted for each batch of samples, generally had accuracy within the acceptable tolerance levels. Duplicate assays generally returned assays within ±20% MPRD for FY2016. Replicate assays of CRMs showed good precision within < 10% at 95% confidence level, which is within acceptable limits for gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		analysis. Intermittent analytical biases were shown but were well within the accepted tolerance limits.
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.*	• Visual inspections to validate mineralisation with assay results has occurred on a regular basis. Independent and alternative company personnel on a regular basis verify significant mineralised intersections. • All drilling is diamond drilling, and no twinning of holes has been undertaken. The majority of drilling is proximal to mine development and intersections are continually being validated by the advancing Mine workings. • Geological logging of drill core and drilling statistics are handwritten and transferred to a digital database. Original logs are filed and stored in a secure office. Laboratory results are received as hardcopy and in digital form. Hardcopies are kept onsite. Digital data is imported into dedicated mining software programs and validated. The digital database is backed up on a regular basis with copies kept onsite.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.*	• Suitably qualified surveyors and/or experienced personnel, using total station survey equipment locate all drillhole collars. Coordinates are located with respect to Survey Control Stations (SCS) established within the project area and underground. • A local mine grid system is used which has been adapted from the Philippine Reference System of 1992 (PRS92). • Topographic and underground survey control is maintained using located SCS, which are located relative to the national network of geodetic control points within 10km of the project area. The Company's SCS were audited by independent licensed surveyors (Land Surveys of Perth, Western Australia) in April 2015, and they found no gross errors with the survey data. Land Surveys have since provided independent services to assist mine survey to establish and maintain SCS to a high standard, as the mine deepens. Accuracy is considered to be appropriate for the purposes of mine control.
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.*	• Prior to 2015, surface exploration drillholes were located initially on a 50m and 100m grid spacing, and for resource definition drilling the sectional spacing is at least 50m with 25m sectional spacing for underground holes. Since 2015, resource drilling is conducted wholly from underground with minimum intercept spacing for the major veins of 40m x 40m for Indicated and 80m x 80m for Inferred categories. • Sufficient drilling and underground face sampling have been completed to support Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures. • Sample compositing has not been applied to exploration data for the purposes of reporting.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Mineralisation is hosted within narrow, typically <2m wide quartz veins. Orientations of the veins are typically E-W, with variations from NE-SW to NW-SE, with dips varying from flat-lying to steep dipping to the North. Surface drillholes were generally drilled towards the South and vary in dip (-45° to -60°). Underground drillholes are orientated in various directions and dips, depending on rig access to intersect the various mineralised veins at different locations within the mining area. • Due to the nature of this style of mineralisation and the limited underground access for drilling, drilling may not always intersect the mineralisation or structures at an optimum angle, however this is not considered to be material. A good understanding of the deposit geometry has been developed through mining such that it is considered that any sampling bias is recognised and accounted for in the interpretation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drilling is supervised by PMC mine geologists and exploration personnel. All samples are retrieved from the drill site at the first opportunity and taken to a secure compound where the core is geologically logged, photographed, and sampled. Samples are collected in tagged plastic bags and stored in a lockable room prior to transportation to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory. The samples are transported using in-house contractor's (Bastareche Trucking Services) vehicles and accompanied by company personnel to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• In August 2018, Intertek Testing Services Phils, Inc. conducted and reported on an independent review of available QA/QC data. There were procedural issues identified by the audit that were immediately rectified. • A certified independent external auditor, Intertek Testing Services Philippines, Inc., conducted a reassessment audit of the onsite assay laboratory's analytical operations from March 18 to 21, 2025. The audit reviewed various aspects of laboratory performance, including quality assurance, quality control, document control, personnel competency, pre-examination protocols, sample submission, sample reception and preparation, test methods and analytical procedures, as well as selected safety practices. • The Laboratory is compliant to ISO 14001:2015 as part of the Company's (i.e. PMC & MMPRC) accreditation. • Since October 2016, the PMC laboratory was visited several times by Mr JP Llorca. As of 2016, the Company conducts its own QAQC using the Acquire database management software. This work is carried out on site by PMC GIS personnel trained and experienced in QAQC protocols. It is internally reported on a weekly basis. • The accuracy of the gold determinations was predominantly within the tolerance limits for both PMC laboratory and the independent checking laboratory. The precision of assay is better for the independent laboratory and as such, where diamond drilling assays exist for both laboratories, results from the independent laboratory have been used, in preference to PMC assays, for Mineral Resource estimation. • Sampling techniques and database management is to industry standard. • In 2024, SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd conducted a comprehensive review of the Co-O Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves as part of an Independent Technical Assessment Report. SRK concluded that the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves were appropriately prepared by qualified professionals, using suitable data, and reported in accordance with the reporting standards of the JORC Code (2012).

Section 2. Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Co-O mine is operated under Mineral Production Sharing Agreements ("MPSA") MPSAs 262-2008-XIII and 299-2009-XIII, which covers a total of 4,739 hectares. • Aside from the prescribed gross royalties' payable to the Philippine government (2%) and the Indigenous People (1%), no other royalties are payable on production from any mining activities within the MPSA. • All the tenements are kept current and compliant with all statutory requirements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Co-O mine was originally developed in 1989 by Banahaw Mining and Development Corporation ("BMDC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Musselbrook Energy and Mines Pty Ltd. The operation closed in 1991 and was placed on 'care and maintenance' until its purchase by PMC in 2000. PMC recommissioned the Co-O mine and began small-scale mining operations. • Medusa Mining Ltd ("MML") listed on the ASX in December 2003, and in December 2006, completed the acquisition of it its relevant interest in the Co-O mine and other assets including the mill and numerous tenements and joint ventures. MML, through PMC, has since been actively exploring the Co-O tenements. • Medusa Mining Ltd (''MML) changed its name last 10th of May 2022 to **Ten Sixty Four Limited (''X64'')**. • X64 was delisted on 3 March 2025 and removed from the Official List on the ASX in accordance with the ASX's policy regarding long-term suspended entities.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style mineralisation.*	• The Co-O deposit is an intermediate sulphidation, epithermal gold (+Ag ±Cu±Pb±Zn) vein system. The deposit is located in the Eastern Mindanao volcano-plutonic belt of the Philippines.

Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:*
	  ○ *Easting and northing of the drillhole collar*
	  ○ *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar*
	  ○ *Dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *Down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *Hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not distract form the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Detailed information in relation to the drillholes forming the basis of this Mineral Resource estimate is not included in this report on the basis that the data set is too large, and the information has been previously publicly reported. The information is not material in the context of this report and its exclusion does not detract from the understanding of this report. For the sake of completeness, the following background information is provided in relation to the drillholes.
		• Easting, northing and RL of the drillhole collars are in both the local mine grid, PRS92 and UTM WGS84 Zone 51 coordinates.
		• Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. For example, a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees, as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. Magnetic North <-1° West of True North.
		• Down hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of a mineralised intersection as measured along the drill trace.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade result, the procedure used for aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No top cutting of assays is done for the reporting of exploration results. • Short lengths of high-grade assays are included within composited intercepts. • Metal equivalent values are not reported.
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The majority of drilling is oriented approximately orthogonal to the known orientation of mineralization. However, the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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').*	intersection length is measured down the hole trace and may not be the true width. • The orientation of the veins is typically E-W, with variations from NE-SW to NW-SE with dips varying from flat-lying to steep to the North. Surface drillholes are generally orientated towards the S and vary in dip (-45° to -60°). Underground drillholes are orientated in various directions and dips, depending on rig access to intersect the various mineralised veins at different locations within the mining area. • Underground exploration through drilling and underground development to the east revealed several north-south trending vein structures. These findings necessitated re-evaluation and subsequent adjustments to the resource estimations. • All drill results are downhole intervals due to the variable orientation of the mineralisation.
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 limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A longitudinal section is included showing significant assay results locations. Tabulated intercepts are not included as they have been regularly reported in the Quarterly reports.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Significant intercepts have previously been reported for all DD drillholes that form the basis of the Mineral Resource estimate. Less significant intercepts have not been reported since the drilling is carried out within the mine environs.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• No other substantive exploration data has been acquired or considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions of depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling area, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Recent drilling focused on the eastern geological limits of DPV, JV and GHV from Levels 11 to 530. The northern veins indicate favourable mineralization. • Mineralisation is still open to the East, and at depth. Underground exploration and development drilling will continue to test for extensions along strike and at depth to the Co-O vein system. • Additional drilling program has been designed to take off from the TigerWay Decline. This will give more flexibility in positioning drillholes to target mineralisation extensions at depth.

APPENDIX B: Philippine Tenements

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

All tenements are current and in good standing.

Tenement Schedule (as of 30 June 2025)

Name	Tenement ID	Registered Holder	Company's Interest [1]	Royalty [2]	Area [3] (hectares)
Co-O Mine	MPSA 262-2008-XIII[4] Parcels 1 to IV	PMC	40%	-	4,738
Co-O Regional	EXPA 255[5] (APSA 00012-XIII)	BMMRC	40%	-	340
	EXPA 253[5] (APSA 00098-XIII)	Philcord	40%	1% NPI	507
Corplex	EXPA 254[5] (APSA 00077-XIII)	Corplex	40%	4% GSR	810

Notes:

1. The Company's interest in the tenements is held through indirect equity interests in the companies holding those tenements, or beneficial interest, through various subsidiaries of PMHI. The Company's interest remains unchanged from that reported for the previous quarter.
2. Royalties are those payable to registered holders. This does not include the prescribed royalties payable to the Philippine government and the Indigenous people of Bunawan, Agusan del Sur.
3. The tenure area remains unchanged from that reported for the previously quarter.
4. MPSA 299-2008-XIII as previously reported separately had been consolidated to MPSA 262-2008-XIII.
5. APSA were converted to EXPA in compliance to DAO 2021-25.

ABBREVIATIONS:

Tenement Types

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

Registered Holders

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

Royalty

GSR	Gross Smelter Royalty
NPI	Net Profit Interest

APPENDIX C: Queensland, Australia Tenements

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

Tenement Schedule (as of 30 June 2025)

Name	Tenement ID	Registered Holder	Company's Interest (1)	Royalty (2)	Sub-Blocks (3)
Douglas Creek	EPM 26346	CQ22	100%	-	100
Scotties Creek (Monteagle)	EPM 27074	CQ22	100%	-	50
Mt Wilkin	EPM 27076	CQ22	100%	-	88
Theresa Creek	EPM 27079	CQ22	100%	-	78
Drummond Range	EPM 27083	CQ22	100%	-	100
Prairie	EPM 27084	CQ22	100%	-	38
Langton Edge	EPM 27090	CQ22	100%	-	97
Spring Creek	EPM 27100	CQ22	100%	-	11
Bathampton (Alpha/ Expedition Dam)	EPM 27103	CQ22	100%	-	31
Pumpkin Hill	EPM 27110	CQ22	100%	-	49
Undara Downs	EPM 27112	CQ22	100%	-	83
Tomahawk	EPM 27119	CQ22	100%	-	86
Bijingo (Nivram)	EPM 27319	CQ22	100%	-	93
Brolga	EPM 27318	CQ22	100%	-	100
Fletcher	EPM 27320	CQ22	100%	-	68
Yackadoo	EPM 27321	CQ22	100%	-	80
Gemini	EPM 27322	CQ22	100%	-	25
Redrock	EPM 27323	CQ22	100%	-	99
Pigeon Peak	EPM 27330	CQ22	100%	-	27
Black Peak	EPM 27333	CQ22	100%	-	32
Mt McLaren	EPM 27690	CQ22	100%	-	8
Native Bee	EPM 27702	CQ22	100%	-	60
Monteagle South	EPM 27703	CQ22	100%	-	65
Comstock	EPM 27706	CQ22	100%	-	95
Ladlode	EPM 27714	CQ22	100%	-	63
Mt. Violet	EPM 28559	CQ22	100%	-	60
				TOTAL	1,686

Notes:

1. The Company's interest in the tenements is held thru indirect equity interests in CQ22 Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The Company's interest remains unchanged from the previous quarter.
2. No Royalties are payable aside from the prescribed royalties' payable to the Queensland government.
3. The Queensland Department of Mines and Energy utilises a grid system to describe exploration tenures. Each subblock covers an area of one minute of latitude by one minute of longitude. The area of each subblock across the tenure varies between 315 to 320 hectares. Area of the tenure remains unchanged from the previous quarter.

ABBREVIATIONS:

Tenement Types

EPM Exploration Permit for Minerals

Registered Holders

CQ22 CQ22 Pty Ltd