

Quarterly Activities Report



FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

CASH BALANCE	CO-O MINE PRODUCTION	CO-O MINE AISC
Cash at June 2026 quarter end:	Unhedged gold production for the quarter of:	All-In-Sustaining-Costs for the quarter of:
US\$12.2M	11,954 OZ	US\$2,955/OZ

HIGHLIGHTS

CO-O MINE OPERATIONS (40% X64)

(PHYSICALS AND AISC REPORTED ON A 100% BASIS BY PMC)

- **Production:** Gold production decreased to 11,954 ounces in the June 2026 quarter, representing an 8% reduction from 12,939 ounces in the previous quarter.
- **All-In-Sustaining-Costs ("AISC"):** US\$2,955 per ounce (March 2026 qtr: US\$2,374 per ounce). The increase in AISC is primarily a result of the decrease in gold production due to the lower head grade of ore milled compared to the previous quarter.
- **Mill Performance:** Gold recovery reached 96.14%, representing a slight decrease from the March 2026 quarter (96.4%).
- **Mine Development:** Total underground advance reached 4,001 metres of horizontal and vertical development, a 21% decrease on the previous quarter (March 2026 qtr: 5,052 metres).
- **Tigerway Decline:** The original Tigerway drive development contract has reached completion in December 2025. The additional extension work on the level linkages amounted to 1,901 meters. Ore haulage from Tigerway rose by 11%, reaching 63,064 DMT for the quarter (March qtr: 56,726 DMT).
- **Health and Safety:** There are no health and safety issues or concerns to report for the quarter.
- **Underground Resource Drilling:** Total drilling for the quarter was 9,610 metres (March 2026 qtr: 8,480 metres). Key areas and highlights are as follows:
 - Reserve drilling totalled 4,916 metres from 23 drillholes;
 - Resource drilling totalled 4,694 metres from 8 drillholes; and
 - Significant high-grade results returned from the Co-O drilling include: 1.90 metre @ 18.22 g/t gold; 1.85 metre @ 5.80 g/t gold, 1.25 metres @ 12.25 g/t gold, and 1.10m @ 711.71 g/t gold (includes 0.30 metres @ 2,567.80 g/t gold).
- **Co-O Near-mine Exploration:**
 - Royal Crowne Vein ("RCV"): No drilling was conducted during the quarter, with field activities suspended as a precaution in response to flooding conditions (March 2026 quarter: 180 metres). A surface drilling program is scheduled for the next quarter to test the southern strike-length extension and further define the resource potential.

DRUMMOND BASIN EXPLORATION (100% X64)

- **Exploration, Queensland (100% owned):**
 - CQ22 Pty Ltd: The review of priority targets by independent consultants continued throughout the quarter, providing key inputs project prioritization and relinquishment in line with statutory requirements. A field inspection is scheduled early next quarter in the Mt Violet area.
 - All tenement tenures are maintained in full compliance and remain in good standing.

CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL

- Total available cash and cash equivalent was US\$12.2 million at the quarter end (31 March 2026: US\$9.1 million). For the avoidance of doubt, this excludes available cash and gold held in bullion account by the PMHI Group of companies (including PMC) of approximately US\$82.4 million.

CO-O MINE (X64 40%)

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

PRODUCTION (100% BASIS – X64 HAS A 40% INTEREST)

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.

The production statistics for the June 2026 Quarter and the full year, with comparatives, are summarised in Table I below.

TABLE I: PRODUCTION STATISTICS (100% BASIS – X64 HAS A 40% INTEREST)

DESCRIPTION	UNIT	SEP 2025 QUARTER	DEC 2025 QUARTER	MAR 2026 QUARTER	JUN 2026 QUARTER	JUN 2025 QUARTER
Ore Mined	WMT	108,767	86,338	104,002	106,265	92,530
Ore Milled	DMT	104,260	89,076	98,606	106,397	87,065
Head Grade	g/t	2.64	3.61	4.18	3.58	3.53
Recovery	%	95.1	96.4	96.0	96.14	95.6
Gold Produced	ounces	8,625	9,829	12,939	11,954	9,468
Underground Development	metres	6,233	4,211	5,052	4,001	4,497
All-In-Sustaining-Costs	US\$/oz	3,266	2,854	2,374	2,955	2,903
Gold Sold	ounces	9,593 ¹	7,240 ¹	11,671	10,219	11,527
Average Gold Price Received	US\$/oz	3,431 ¹	4,182 ¹	4,858	4,497	3,259

Note:

1. Revised subsequent to release of the September and December 2025 Quarterly Reports.

The Co-O Mine mined 106,265 wet metric tonnes and processed 106,397 dry tonnes of ore at an average head grade of 3.58 g/t, producing 11,954 ounces of gold during the June 2026 quarter. Gold production decreased by 8% compared with the previous quarter, despite higher tonnes processed, reflecting the lower average head grade relative to March 2026.

Development activities continued during the period and are advancing across multiple fronts to position the mine for sustained production over the next 2–3 years. Ongoing work includes level development along the eastern, western, and central backbones at L425, L460, and L495, supported by accelerated upgrades to the primary and secondary ventilation systems to accommodate the planned expansion.

Mining on Upper Level 3 is currently focused on remnant pillars. Parallel review and inspection work is underway across other upper levels to identify zones that may be safely and economically extracted at prevailing gold prices, subject to final geotechnical sign-off and integration into the mine schedule.

TIGERWAY DECLINE PROJECT UPDATE (PMC)

Ore haulage from the Tigerway rose by 11%, reaching 63,064 DMT for the quarter (March qtr. 56,726 DMT).

Total development advanced 294 meters for the quarter against a target of 340 meters (86.47%), with progress achieved in the Linkages/Backbone works at Level 495 and Level 530. As of 30 June 2026, cumulative completed development totals 7,932.04 meters (67.68% of the recalculated 11,719.12 meters), comprising 6,030.61 meters for the Tigerway Decline and horizontals and 1,901.43 meters for the Linkages/Backbones. See Table II.

TABLE II: TIGERWAY PROJECT COMPLETED METERAGE AS AT 30 JUNE 2026

DESCRIPTION	PROJECT TO DATE	TARGET METERAGE	ATTAINED
Main Tigerway	6,030.61 m	11,719.12	67.68%
COO-Tigerway Linkages	1,901.43 m		
TOTAL	7,932.04 m		

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT (PMC)

No health, safety and environmental issues were reported by PMC for the quarter.

UNDERGROUND RESOURCE DRILLING (PMC)

Total drilling activity at the Co-O Mine for the June 2026 quarter increased by 13% relative to the March 2026 quarter. Drilled meterage rose from 8,543 m in the March 2026 quarter to 9,610 m in the current quarter, indicating stronger drilling throughput.

Drilling activities during the period focused on two key workstreams. PMC completed 4,916 metres from 23 drillholes to support Ore Reserve development on Levels 6, 12, and 425. Concurrently, resource delineation drilling progressed on Levels 10 and 12, totalling 4,694 m from eight drillholes.

Significant high-grade results returned from the Co-O drilling include: 1.90 metre @ 18.22 g/t gold; 1.85 metre @ 5.80 g/t gold; 1.25 metres @ 12.25 g/t gold; and 1.10m @ 711.71 g/t gold (includes 0.30 metres @ 2,567.80 g/t gold).

TABLE III: CO-O MINE UNDERGROUND DRILL HOLE RESULTS FROM ≥ 2 GRAM-METRE/TONNE GOLD (FOR THE QUARTER ENDED OF 30 JUNE 2026) (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-044	615061	913246	-285	650.10	148	-54	382.30	383.85	1.55	4.70	7.29
							including		1.00	4.37	4.37
									0.55	5.29	2.91
							385.10	386.10	1.00	15.03	15.03
							390.20	391.20	1.00	41.97	41.97
							445.20	445.55	0.35	8.53	2.99
							448.75	449.25	0.50	4.90	2.45
							449.60	450.60	1.00	7.33	7.33
							452.10	452.90	0.80	9.67	7.74
							463.10	463.85	0.75	9.50	7.13
							495.75	497.65	1.90	18.22	34.62
							including		0.90	32.73	29.46

Hole Number	East	North	RL	Depth (metres)	Azim (°)	Dip (°)	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Gold (g/t)	Accumulations (gm*m)
									1.00	5.16	5.16
							618.75	619.75	1.00	2.09	2.09
L10-100E-045	615059	913244	-285	650.10	197	-25	4.25	5.25	1.00	4.13	4.13
							167.95	168.95	1.00	5.15	5.15
							173.40	174.40	1.00	3.96	3.96
L10-100E-046	615058	913245	-285	553.50	212	-21	46.10	47.10	1.00	5.42	5.42
							110.85	111.20	0.35	9.63	3.37
							170.50	171.05	0.55	17.70	9.74
L10-100E-047	615059	913245	-286	650.60	196	-43	115.60	116.60	1.00	15.37	15.37
							131.05	132.05	1.00	3.01	3.01
							285.70	286.45	0.75	2.90	2.18
L10-100E-048	615060	913246	-285	650.20	160	-54	324.05	324.80	0.75	15.23	11.42
							408.55	409.65	1.10	711.71	782.88
							including		0.30	2567.80	770.34
									0.80	15.67	12.54
							410.40	411.30	0.90	24.80	22.32
UNDERGROUND DRILLING - LEVEL 12											
L12-23E-001	614275	913210	-387	450.10	230	0	56.30	57.10	0.80	7.78	6.22
L12-23E-002	614276	913210	-389	130.00	180	1	109.10	109.75	0.65	13.73	8.92
L12-23E-003	614274	913210	-388	170.10	157	0	165.90	166.90	1.00	34.57	34.57
L12-70E-027	614750	913015	-390	497.10	182	-54	78.50	78.95	0.45	17.20	7.74
							489.30	490.30	1.00	2.82	2.82
							493.00	493.95	0.95	2.48	2.36
L12-70E-028	614749	913015	-389	551.10	207	-63	51.00	52.00	1.00	15.83	15.83
UNDERGROUND DRILLING - LEVEL 425											
L425-50E-001	614583	913315	-419	263.10	140	0	11.10	11.55	0.45	4.79	2.16
L425-50E-002	614583	913315	-419	500.10	129	1	3.20	3.50	0.30	11.13	3.34
							455.80	457.65	1.85	5.80	10.73
							including		1.00	2.77	2.77
									0.85	9.37	7.96
							461.00	461.70	0.70	3.47	2.43
L425-50E-003	614583	913316	-419	500.10	119	0	4.80	6.05	1.25	12.25	15.31
							4.80	5.05	0.25	44.30	11.08
							5.05	6.05	1.00	4.24	4.24
							304.30	304.85	0.55	11.30	6.22

NOTES:

- COMPOSITED INTERCEPTS' "ACCUMULATIONS" ARE CALCULATED BY USING THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS:
 - ACCUMULATIONS = GRADE X WIDTH;
 - NO UPPER GOLD GRADE CUT-OFF APPLIED, AND
 - LOWER CUT-OFF GRADE OF 2.0 G/T GOLD ADJUSTED TO THE HIGH GOLD PRICE.
- WIDTHS AND DEPTHS ARE DOWNHOLE MEASUREMENTS, NOT TRUE WIDTHS.
- 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.
- GRID COORDINATES ARE ROUNDED AND BASED ON THE CO-O MINE GRID.
RL IS ELEVATION, ROUNDED IN METRES RELATIVE TO MINE DATUM.

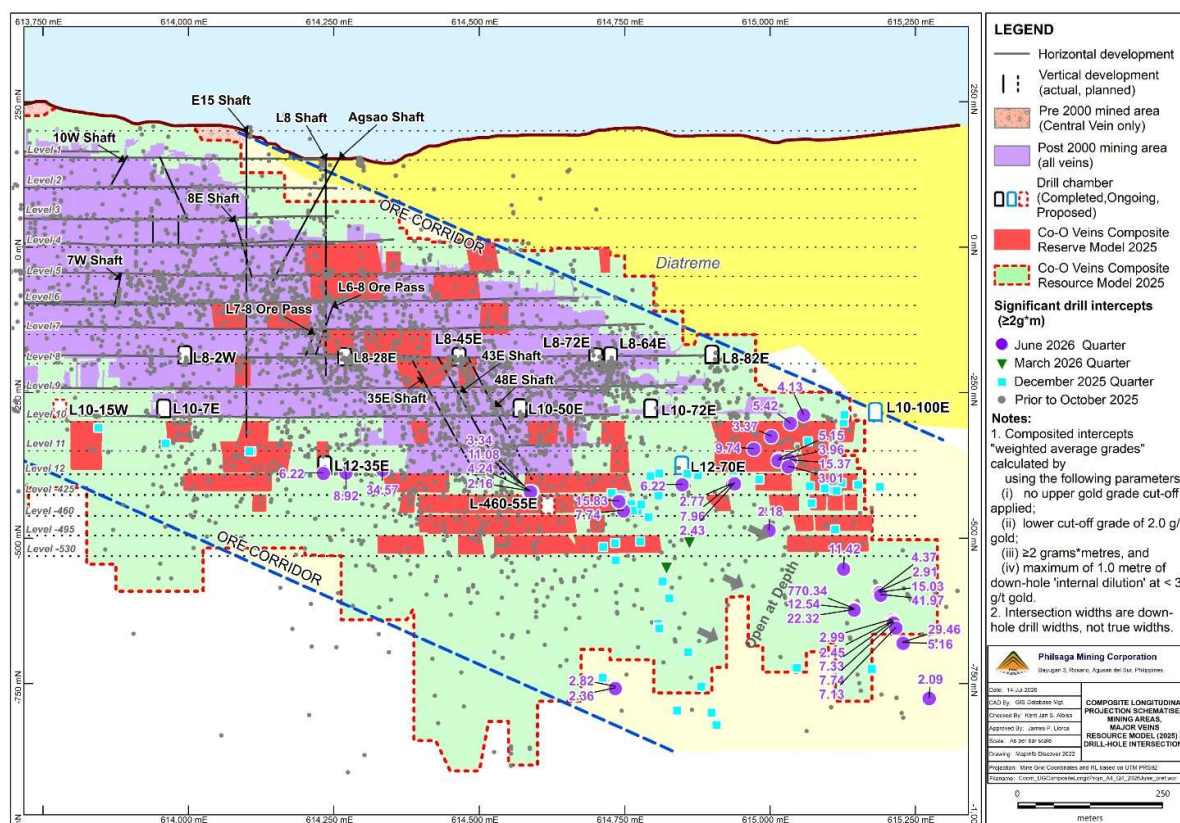


FIGURE 1: CO-O MINE LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION SHOWING COMPOSITED MINING DEPLETION, VERTICAL DEVELOPMENT, MINERAL RESOURCE LIMITS AND SIGNIFICANT DRILL INTERCEPT LOCATIONS (INCLUDING PREVIOUSLY REPORTED)

ROYAL CROWNE VEIN PROJECT (PMC) (MPSA 262-2008-XIII PARCEL 2)

No drilling was undertaken during the quarter. Field activities were suspended as a precautionary measure in response to flooding conditions, with no impact on previously reported Mineral Resource estimates (March 2026 quarter: 180 metres drilled). A surface drilling program is planned for the next quarter to evaluate the southern strike-length extension, with the objective of improving geological continuity and informing future resource classification.

CO-O MILL (100% X64)

The Company holds the Co-O Mill through its subsidiary, Mindanao Mineral Processing and Refining Corporation ("MMPRC").

In the June 2026 quarter, MMPRC toll-treated 106,397 dry tonnes of ore sourced from the Co-O Mine, representing an 8% increase in throughput relative to the March 2026 quarter. The ore processed averaged a head grade of 3.58 g/t Au, from which the plant produced 11,954 ounces of gold. A metallurgical recovery of 96% was achieved, consistent with historical performance and indicative of stable plant operation, effective reagent management, and no material changes in metallurgical response over the period.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT (MMPRC)

No environmental or safety issues were reported for MMPRC for the June 2026 quarter.

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

On 8 June 2026, a moment magnitude (Mw) 7.8 earthquake occurred offshore Sarangani, southern Mindanao, Philippines, at approximately 07:37 PhST. This event is the strongest earthquake to hit the Philippines since the 1976 Moro Gulf earthquake. No damage or material impact at the mill site has been reported.

MMPRC, in coordination with PMC and the PMC-MMPRC Foundation, Inc., and under the framework of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), extended financial assistance to communities impacted by the June 2026 earthquake, specifically in one area that suffered the most serious damage – the Municipality of Glan, Province of Sarangani, Island of Mindanao. While Glan is not a host or neighbouring barangay of the Co-O Project area, the companies decided to extend urgent assistance and support to the earthquake victims who have been suffering from lack of proper housing, medicine, food and water supply for several weeks after the earthquake.

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.

The technical team, together with independent consultants, continued the systematic review of all exploration projects throughout the quarter to refine target prioritisation and ensure alignment with current geological understanding. The outcomes of this work will form the basis for ranking prospects and for the planned relinquishment of non-prospective tenement areas, consistent with statutory requirements and ongoing tenure-management obligations.

An independent consultant geologist is scheduled to undertake a field inspection of the Mt Violet area early next quarter to validate existing interpretations, assess prospectivity, and provide additional inputs to the prioritisation and relinquishment process.

Financial Expenditure Report: For the June 2026 quarter, investment in the Drummond Basin Exploration project amounted to US\$0.1 million (March 2026 qtr: US\$0.2 million).

Operational Update: The initial project assessment by an independent review designed to assess project prioritisation within the broader tenement package was completed during the quarter. This review identified key areas warranting detailed follow-up field exploration to define drill targets.

This review also underpins the Company's statutory obligation to relinquish tenement areas in the first quarter of the next fiscal year, ensuring that all decisions are informed by a diligent and defensible assessment of the portfolio.

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 2026 quarter.

CORPORATE

CORPORATE – FINANCIALS

On 30 June 2026 the Company directly held available cash of US\$5.3 million (31 March 2026: US\$5.4 million). On a consolidated basis, including controlled subsidiaries, this amounted to US\$12.2 million (31 March 2026: US\$9.1 million). For the avoidance of doubt, this excludes available cash and gold held in bullion account by the PMHI Group of companies (including PMC) of approximately US\$82.4 million.

The Financial Report for the half year ended 31 December 2025 was released on 29 May 2026. The Company acknowledges the challenges experienced in completing the reporting process and is working closely with its Australian and Philippine auditors to address the underlying issues. A number of initiatives are being implemented to enhance reporting processes, strengthen coordination across jurisdictions and reduce the risk of similar delays affecting future reporting deadlines. The Board and management remain focused on ensuring that the Company's financial reporting obligations are met in a timely manner.

LISTING STRATEGY UPDATE

During the June 2026 quarter, the Company continued to consider its next steps, including evaluating alternative listing options. This assessment is focused on identifying a pathway that best supports the Company's asset base and strategic objectives.

PMC LOAN REPAYMENT

On 22 June 2026 the Company announced that US\$2.7 million had been received from PMC as per the Memorandum of Agreement between MMPRC and PMC executed on 9 January 2025 ("MOA"). Following the application of the initial repayments and agreed dividend offset, the current outstanding balance of the intercompany loan is approximately US\$120 million as at 30 June 2026.

The MOA provides for repayment of this balance through scheduled quarterly amortisation instalments and includes a cash sweep mechanism whereby excess cash above US\$25 million, as determined by PMC, may be applied toward additional repayments, capped at the equivalent of the relevant quarterly amortisation amount.

The next scheduled quarterly repayment and cash sweep assessment is expected in the September 2026 quarter, and payment due on 21 September 2026.

The Company is considering appropriate capital management strategies, including the potential return of funds to shareholders, subject to its financial position and funding requirements.

PHILIPPINE LEGAL DISPUTE

As also announced on 22 June 2026, the Regional Trial Court of Davao City issued decisions in proceedings involving Mr Joseph Mahusay and Mr Raul Villanueva. The Court dismissed the injunction applications and confirmed Mr Villanueva as the appropriate controlling shareholder and President of PMHI.

These decisions are consistent with the Company's previously disclosed position that Mr Villanueva is the appropriate controlling shareholder and President of PMHI pending final determination of the underlying ownership dispute. The Company considers these decisions reinforce the legal validity of the current PMHI leadership and governance structure and to support the continuation of existing operations at the Co-O Mine and related Philippine businesses.

The Company has been advised that the parties have lodged an appeal under Philippine law. The Company will continue to monitor the proceedings and will provide further updates should any material developments arise.

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 the General Manager, Geology and Resources, and a full-time employee of Ten Sixty Four Ltd. He is entitled to participate in the Company's incentive plans, as outlined in the Ten Sixty Four Ltd 2023 Remuneration Report. Mr Llorca has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation, the types of deposits under consideration, and the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Llorca consents to the inclusion of the information in this report 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.

Unless otherwise stated, all financial figures in this report are unaudited and based on management's internal accounting records. These figures have not been reviewed or audited by the Company's external auditors and may be subject to change. The financial information is provided to assist shareholders and investors in understanding the Company's operations and performance for the period, and should be read in conjunction with Ten Sixty Four's most recent audited financial statements and accompanying notes.

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 mineralization that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was 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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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 material.	- 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. - 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE 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. - 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 QA/QC 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 $\pm 20\%$ MPRD for FY2016. Replicate assays of CRMs showed good precision within < 10% at 95% confidence level, which is within acceptable limits for gold analysis. Intermittent analytical biases were shown but were well within the accepted tolerance limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- 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.	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)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	• Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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 laboratory. The samples are transported using in-house contractor's (Bastareche Trucking Services) vehicles and accompanied by company personnel to the laboratory.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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 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 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 from 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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 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 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').	- Most of the drilling is oriented approximately orthogonal to the known orientation of mineralization. However, the intersection length is measured down the hole trace and may not be the true width. - The orientation of the veins is typically E-W, with variations from NE-SW to NW-SE with dips varying from flat-lying to steep to the North. Surface drillholes are 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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 2026)

NAME	TENEMENT ID	REGISTERED HOLDER	COMPANY'S INTEREST ⁽¹⁾	ROYALTY ⁽²⁾	AREA ⁽³⁾ (HECTARES)
Co-O Mine	MPSA 262-2008-XIII ⁽⁴⁾ Parcels I 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 2026)

NAME	TENEMENT ID	REGISTERED	COMPANY'S	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)	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