ASX Announcement

30 July 2025

Drilling propels Dittmer project into next growth phase

HIGHLIGHTS

- Stage 5 drilling at the Dittmer Project in North Queensland continues to validate the Ballymore model in highlighting southern extensions to the historic high-grade mine. It has delivered the highest-grade gold, silver, and copper intersection to date and is showing potential thickening of the lode structure along strike and at depth.
- Hole **DTDD058** targeted the same high-grade shoot tested previously by DTDD056 and 057, and has intercepted one of the broadest intersections to date, returning:
  - **15.0m @ 2.13 g/t Au & 0.8 g/t Ag, including**
  - **2.10m @ 13.25 g/t Au & 4.1 g/t Ag, including**
  - **0.60m @ 43.09 g/t Au, 13.6 g/t Ag, & 0.57% Cu.**
- Hole **DTDD060** targeted the uppermost section of the lode structure and encountered a narrow quartz-sulphide vein reporting high-grade gold, silver and copper:
  - **0.5m @ 41.28 g/t Au, 128.5 g/t Ag, & 5.63% Cu.**
- The CEI-funded deep porphyry hole has now been completed and is interpreted to have intersected the Duffer Lode 400m below previous drilling as well as a broad zone of fine pyrite-chalcopyrite veining.


DTDD056:
143.5 – 143.8m

Ballymore Resources' (ASX:BMR) Dittmer Project near Proserpine in North Queensland continues to deliver outstanding drilling results, highlighted by another broad zone of gold-copper mineralisation encountered in the project's southern extension. These Stage 5 results are in line with Ballymore's updated exploration model, with mineralisation remaining open along strike and at depth.

Ballymore Managing Director, Mr David A-Izzeddin, said:

"The Stage 5 drilling program at Dittmer is complete and has delivered additional significant results. Drill holes DTDD056 and 057 previously demonstrated the widening of a high-grade shoot[1], plunging towards the south. Drill hole DTDD058 is a further step-out hole, targeting this same zone and has demonstrated that this high-grade shoot persists, reporting further high-grade gold mineralisation open along strike. In addition, drill hole DTDD060 targeted the uppermost part of the lode structure, and it also intersected high-grade gold, silver and copper. Stage 5 has been a resounding success and has demonstrated the remarkable continuity and grade of the mineralisation.

[1] Refer to ASX Announcement "Bonanza Dittmer drilling hits 221g/t GOLD" released 13 June 2025

Preparations are now underway to develop an exploration drive to target extensions to the Duffer Lode towards the south upon grant of the new Mining Lease.

Drilling of the deep porphyry hole, targeting a pipelike magnetic body beneath the Dittmer Mine has also now been completed. Ballymore received a $250,000 Collaborative Exploration Initiative (CEI) grant to drill this hole and it is believed to have intersected the Duffer Lode 400m beneath previous drilling. This result alone has potentially grown the footprint of mineralisation associated with the Duffer Lode substantially. The hole also encountered weak, but extensive pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralisation that may be indicative of a significant larger system at depth. Further work is planned to assess this opportunity upon receipt of final assay data".

Dittmer Stage 5 Underground Drilling

The Stage 5 campaign has been completed, comprising 14 holes (DTDD049 – 062) for 3,152.6m. Each hole has intersected the targeted fault-extension of the Duffer Lode, reporting quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veining[2]. The Stage 5 campaign has continued to demonstrate exceptional grade and continuity of the newly recognised lode structure at Dittmer and most recent drilling has highlighted the potential broadening of the lode towards the south.

Previous drill holes in the Stage 5 program delivered significant results including:

DTDD053

- **2.85m @ 10.55 g/t Au (DTDD053: 133.95 – 136.8m) including**
  0.3m @ 99.8 g/t Au (DTDD053: 136.5 – 136.8m)

DTDD054

- **3.65m @ 11.92 g/t Au (DTDD054: 98.25 – 101.9m) including**
  1.75m @ 24.65 g/t Au (DTDD054: 98.25 – 100m) including
  0.8m @ 48.16 g/t Au (DTDD054: 99.2 – 100m).

DTDD056

- **6.60m @ 13.67g/t Au, 4.4g/t Ag, & 0.18% Cu, including**
  2.50m @ 35.63g/t Au, 11.3g/t Ag, & 0.44% Cu, including
  0.40m @ 221.31g/t Au, 70.2g/t Ag, & 2.71% Cu.

DTDD057

- **5.90m @ 4.63g/t Au, 2.3g/t Ag, & 0.17% Cu, including**
  2.90m @ 8.07g/t Au, 3.8g/t Ag, & 0.27% Cu

[2] Cautionary statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Assay results have now been received for drill holes DTDD058 – 060, building on the success of the first nine holes of this program. DTDD058 was a step out hole beyond DTDD057, after drill holes DTDD056 and 057 targeted the extension of a significant high-grade shoot in the displaced lode and confirmed that this high-grade structural shoot plunges to the south, remaining open at depth and appearing to be broadening (Figure 1). DTDD058 intersected a broadening zone along strike to the south with one of the largest intersections to date.

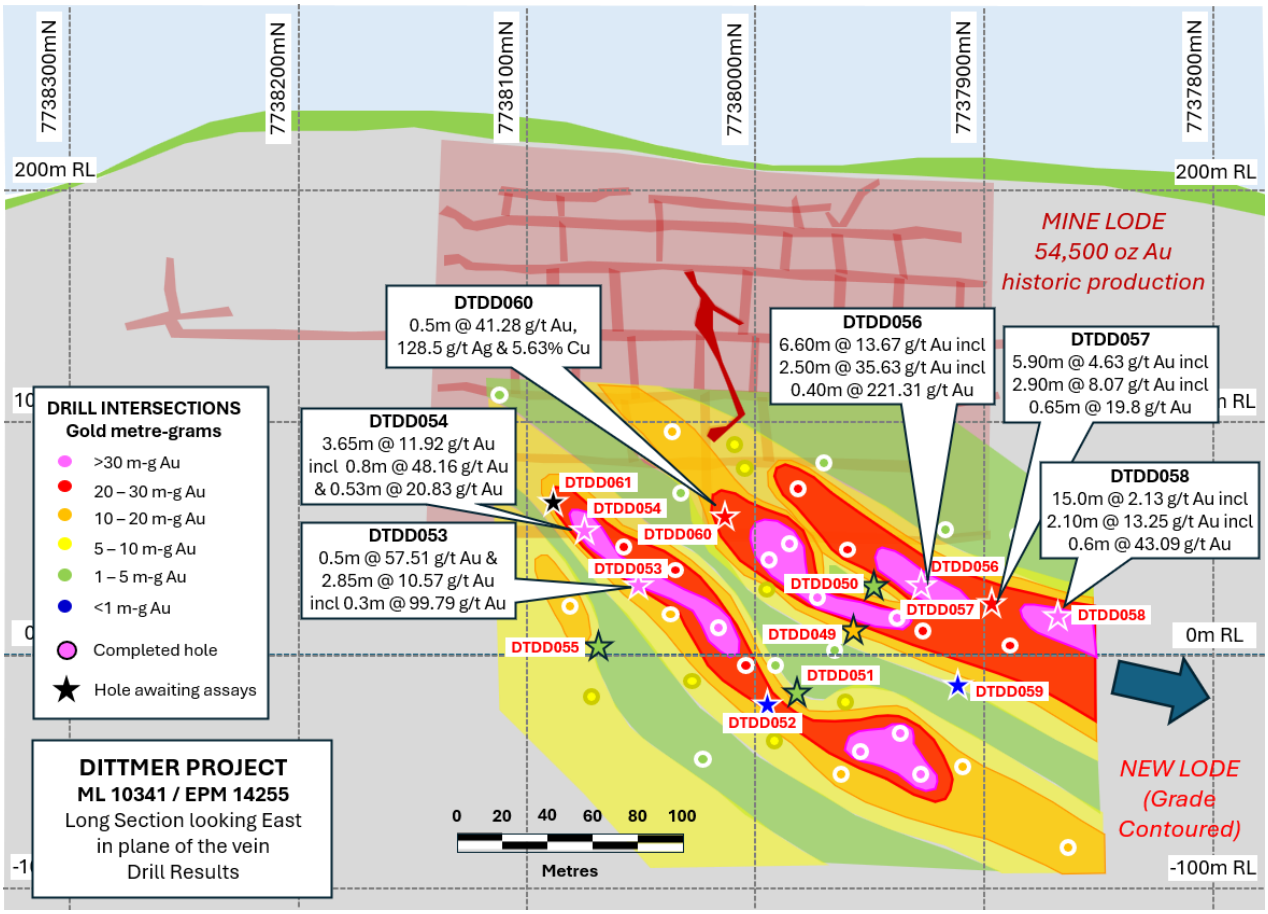

Figure 1 *– Long section looking east and rotated perpendicular to the lode with the locations of previous drill holes (dots) and Stage 5 drill holes (stars). Black stars denote holes completed with assays pending. The displaced lode extension is contoured by metre-grams gold.*

A summary of significant drill intersections for these holes (DTDD058 – 060) is included in Table 1. The Stage 5 program focused on infilling and extending mineralisation, with the additional aims of achieving sufficient drill coverage to estimate an initial Mineral Resource for the project as well as completing preliminary mining scoping studies. This area had never been drill-tested prior to Ballymore commencing exploration.

Table 1 – Summary of DTDD058 – 060 significant assay results.

Cut-Off (Au g/t)	Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
0.1	**DTDD058**	**214.00**	**229.00**	**15.00**	**2.130**	**0.8**	**0.04**
1.0	**Including**	**217.40**	**219.50**	**2.10**	**13.252**	**4.1**	**0.18**
0.5	And	224.50	229.00	4.50	0.753	0.4	0.03
1.0	Including	224.50	225.40	0.90	2.000	0.5	0.02
0.1	DTDD059	194.60	197.60	3.00	0.222	0.5	0.03
1.0	DTDD060	76.15	76.55	0.4	5.913	8.0	0.19
0.1	DTDD060	87.5	89.4	1.9	0.373	0.1	0.00
1.0	Including	88.8	89.4	0.6	1.099	0.3	0.00
1.0	**DTDD060**	**106.15**	**106.65**	**0.5**	**41.282**	**128.5**	**5.63**

DTDD058: In light of the positive intersection in DTDD056 (**6.60m @ 13.67g/t Au, 4.4g/t Ag, & 0.18% Cu, including 2.50m @ 35.63g/t Au, 11.3g/t Ag, & 0.44% Cu**) and DTDD057 (**5.90m @ 4.63g/t Au, 2.3g/t Ag, & 0.17% Cu including 2.90m @ 8.07g/t Au, 3.8g/t Ag, & 0.27% Cu**), another hole was drilled as a step-out, 40m to the south of DTDD057. DTDD058 intersected a sequence of altered volcanics before intersecting a significant, broad zone of shearing and quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veining at 214.0 – 229.0m that corresponds with the Displaced lode. This interval includes a number of 100mm quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins. This zone reported **15.0m @ 2.13g/t Au & 0.8g/t Ag** (DTDD058: 214.0 – 229.0m) including **2.10m @ 13.25g/t Au & 4.1g/t Ag** (DTDD058: 217.4 – 219.5m). This intersection further supports Ballymore's interpretation that these mineralised shoots are widening down-plunge.

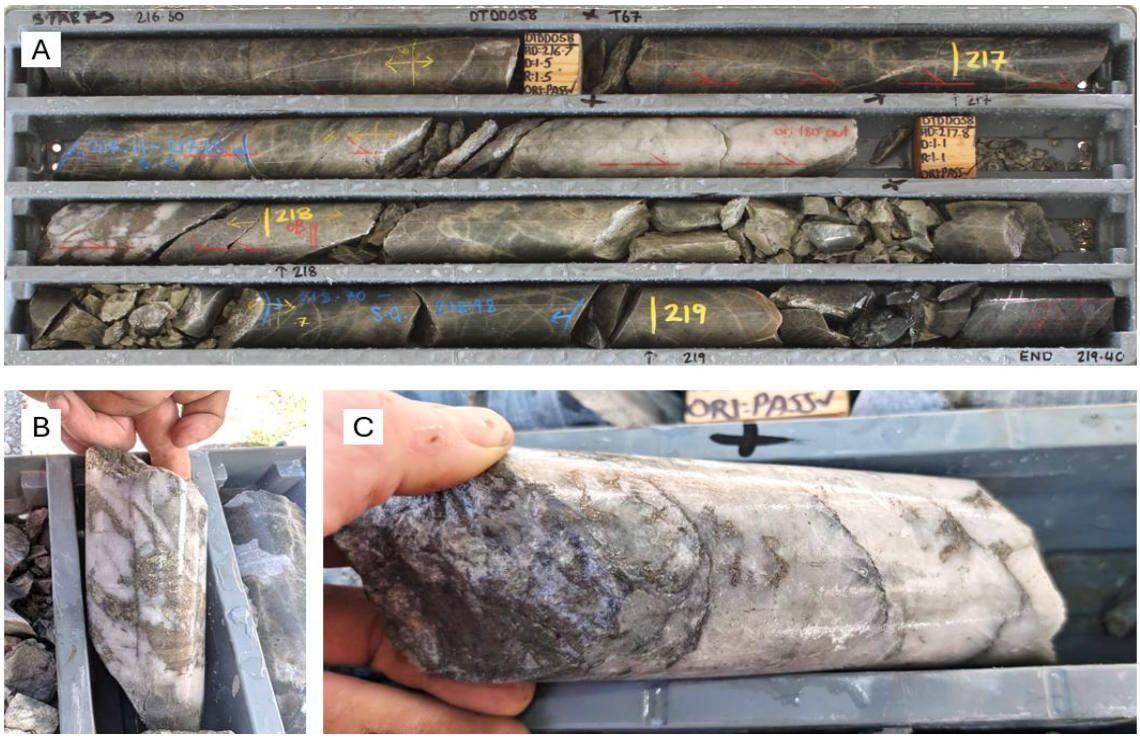

Figure 2 – Mineralisation in drill hole DTDD058. (A) Drill core through the main zone of mineralisation grading 2.10m @ 13.25g/t Au & 4.1g/t Ag (DTDD058: 217.4 – 219.5m); (B) 100mm quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite vein (DTDD058: 217.8 – 217.9m); (C) 200mm quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite vein (DTDD058: 217.5 – 217.7m).

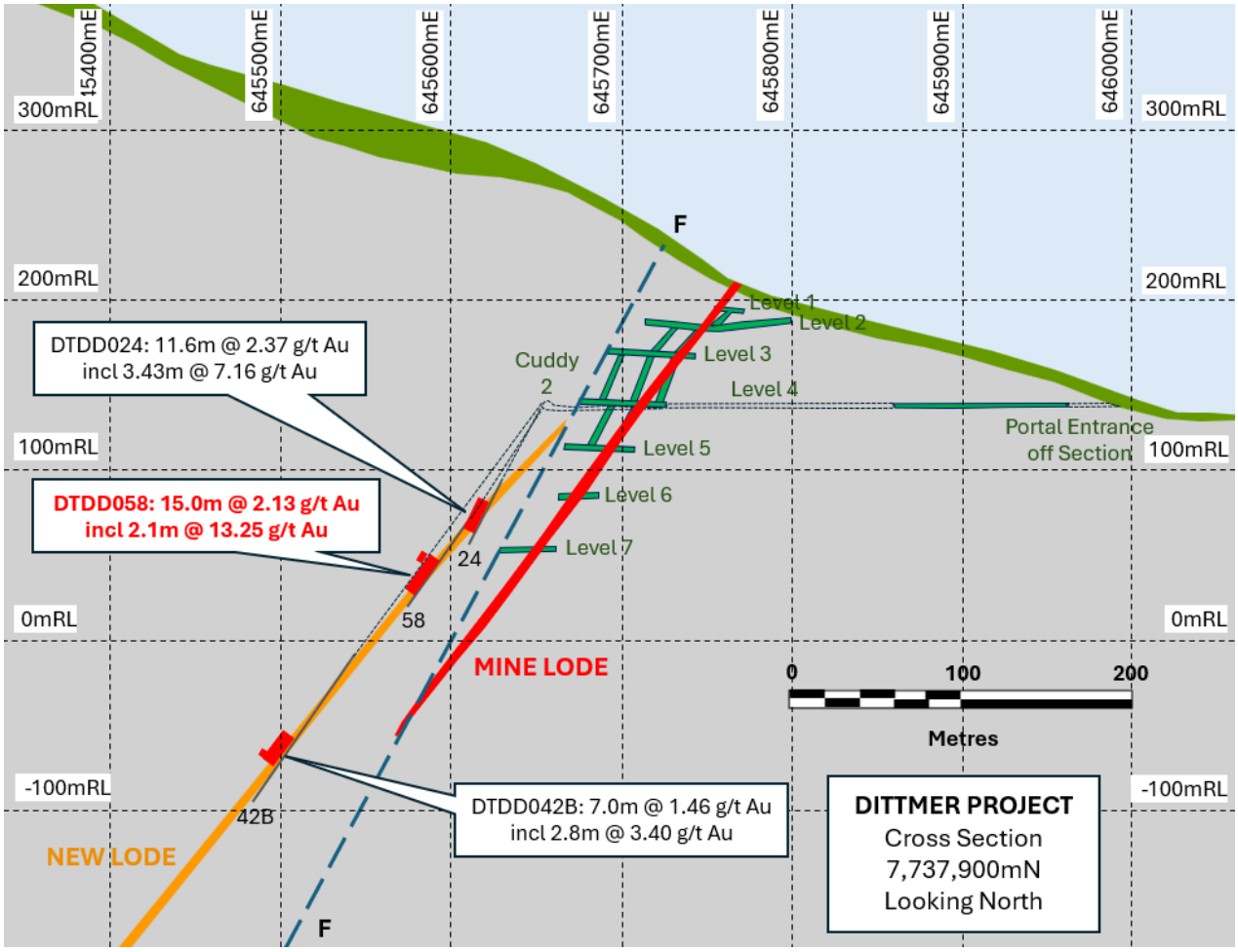

Figure 3 – Dittmer Cross Section 7,737,900mN looking north, showing historic workings (green), the historically mined lode (red) and the displaced new lode repetition (orange) and drill traces.

DTDD059: tested a low-grade zone beneath an interpreted shoot and encountered a set of narrow quartz and pyrite veins at 194.6 – 197.6m and a fault at 196.55 – 196.65m. This zone is interpreted to be a sheared-out lode structure and reported 3.0m @ 0.22 g/t Au (DTDD059: 194.6 – 197.6m).

DTDD060: tested the up-dip extension of a mineralised shoot along strike from DTDD034 (3.0m @ 16.97 g/t Au, 11.2 g/t Ag & 0.89% Cu). DTDD060 intersected a 15cm chalcopyrite-pyrite-quartz vein surrounded by disseminated pyrite in propylitic altered volcanics and reported **0.5m @ 41.28g/t Au, 128.5g/t Ag, & 5.63% Cu** (DTDD060: 106.15 – 106.65m).

***Figure 4** – Intersection of semi-massive chalcopyrite-pyrite-quartz vein in DTDD060 (106.15 – 106.65m).*

Drilling continues to confirm the high tenor of gold mineralisation in the Duffer Lode fault-extension and supports Ballymore's interpretation that higher grade shoots within the lode plunge moderately towards the south. The most recent drill intersection reported for DTDD058 further reinforces our view that the mineralised shoots are thickening down-dip, having reported one of the broadest intersections to date.

Ballymore is preparing to develop a new exploration drive to provide drilling access to the southern extension of the deposit pending the grant of ML 100351 (refer to Figure 5). The initial drill program will test 300m along strike from the current area of drilling, which covers an approximate area of 300m x 200m.

Ballymore applied for new mining lease ML 100351 on 20th July 2023, covering extensions to known mineralisation at its Dittmer Project. As part of the application process, the matter was referred to the Land Court of Queensland. The President of the Land Court of Queensland delivered their decision on 11th July 2025, recommending that the Minister of Mines approve the Mining Lease and the Minister of Environment approve the Environmental Authority[3]. The Court's recommendations will now be considered by the relevant Queensland state ministers with a final decision on the new Mining Lease expected shortly.

Drilling from underground will avoid the requirement to undertake surface disturbance and substantially reduce the drill meterages required to test this target. This initial drill program will comprise 3,000m of drilling and if successful, Ballymore will continue to extend the exploration drive and carry out further step-out drilling incrementally. This approach could rapidly and cost-effectively delineate a broad area of mineralisation.

[3] Refer to ASX Announcement "Land Court of Queensland recommends Dittmer Mining Lease and proposed EA for approval" released 14 July 2025

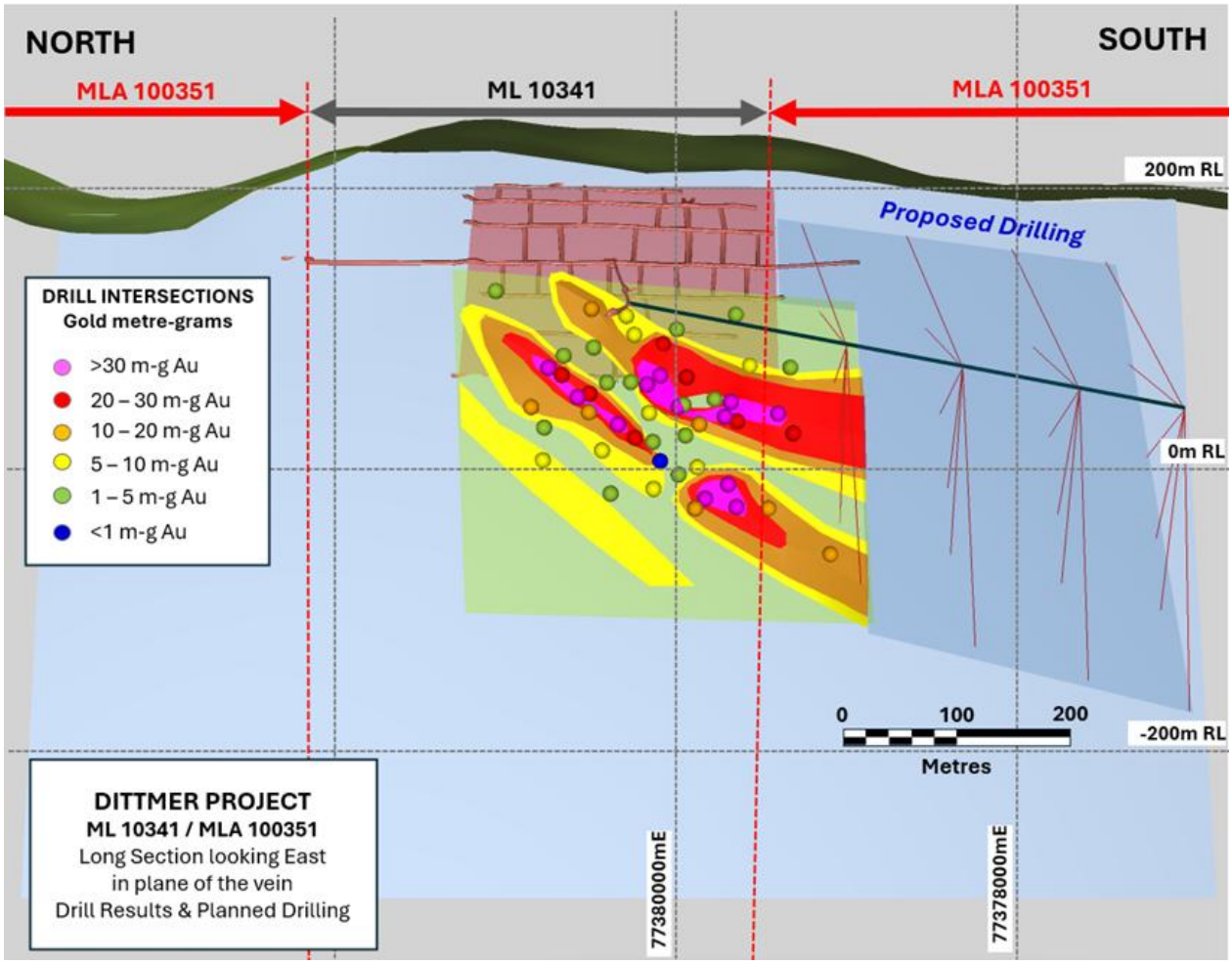

***Figure 5** – Long section of the Dittmer mine area showing the lode structure contoured by drilled metre-grams and the proposed exploration drive and planned drilling.*

Dittmer Deep Drill Hole

The Dittmer deep diamond drill hole has been completed at a depth of 984.3m. Ballymore received a Collaborative Exploration Initiative (CEI) grant from the Queensland State Government for $250,000 (+ $25,000 for GST) to complete the hole. The target was a pipe-like magnetic body that was identified by a high-resolution heli-borne magnetic / radiometric survey flown over the entire Dittmer project area in 2024. This pipelike magnetic target has been interpreted to be a porphyry intrusion.

The drill hole has encountered a sequence of andesitic tuffs and flows that that have been intruded by numerous variably altered dolerite, andesite, trachyte, quartz diorite and feldspar porphyry dykes. The sequence is extensively propylitic (epidote-chlorite-carbonate) altered with intervals of sericite alteration at 324 – 363m, 524 – 591m and 853 – 980m[4]. The hole encountered

[4] Cautionary statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

a zone of narrow (1-10mm) stockwork quartz and pyrite veins at 839 – 862m which is interpreted to represent the down-plunge extension of the Duffer Lode, some 400m below the previous drilling. This represents a significant potential extension of the delineated Duffer Lode.

***Figure 6** – Drill intersection of stockwork quartz and pyrite veins at 839 – 862m which is interpreted to be the down-plunge extension of the Duffer Lode.*

The hole was targeting a magnetic geophysical anomaly and subsequently encountered extensive fine (1-2mm) pyrite +/- chalcopyrite stringer veins, particularly from 854 – 979m[4]. Visual estimates suggest that copper mineralisation is weak.

It is noteworthy that the magnetic susceptibility measurements collected from drill core are lower than expected from the magnetic 3D inversion model. Observed alteration encountered indicates that the hole is likely to be proximal to but on the margins of a large hydrothermal system. As such, the presence of broad alteration as well as strong shearing and localised hydrothermal brecciation, provides strong encouragement for a nearby porphyry copper target.

As part of the CEI proposal, Ballymore will sample the entire hole and analyse for a full 50-element suite. Ballymore will undertake a detailed analysis of the geochemical assay data and magnetic measurement data when received, and determine the next steps, which could entail follow up downhole or surface geophysics surveys and/or further drilling.

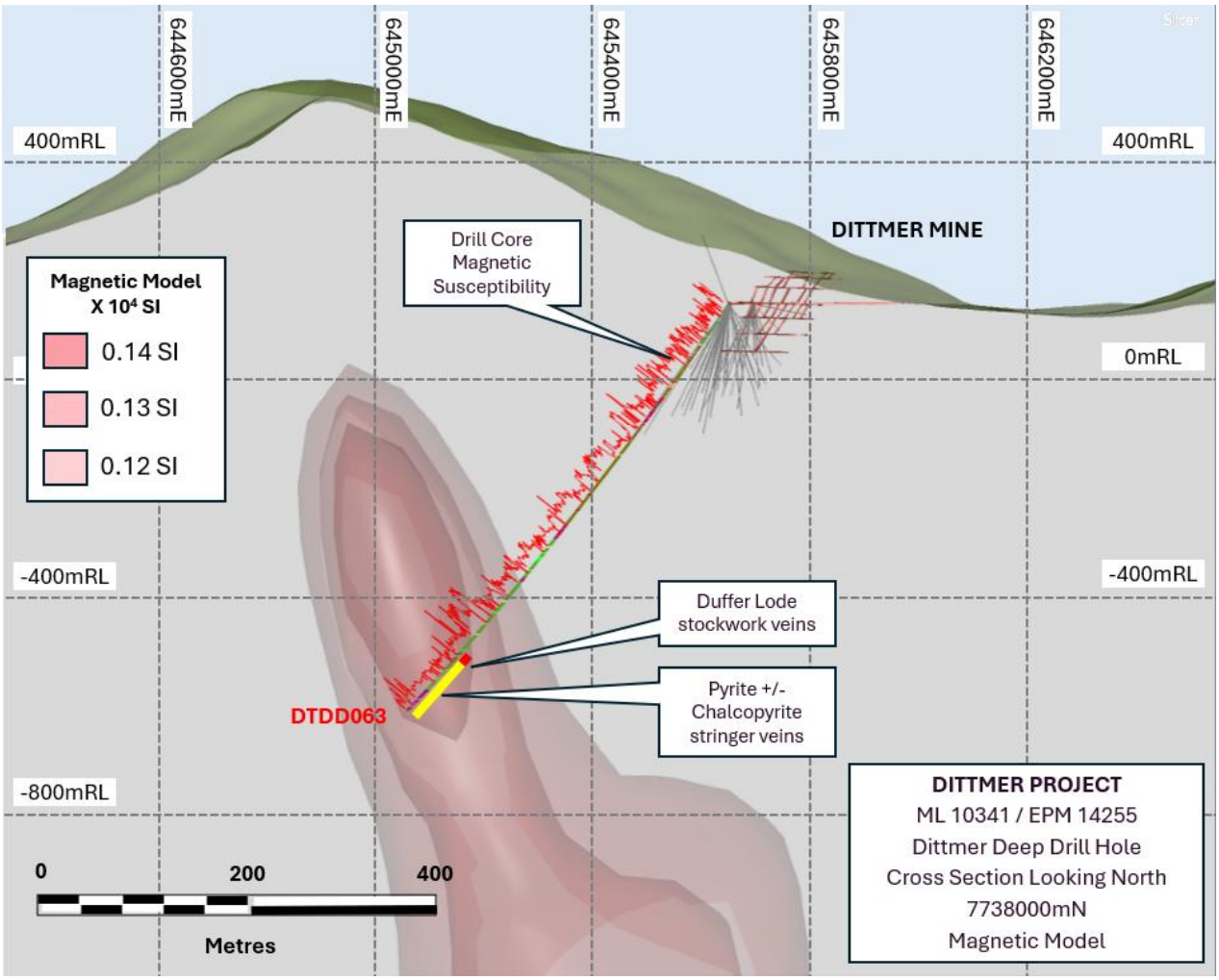

Figure 7 *– Cross section of the Dittmer area and deep drill hole, DTDD063, looking North.*

Planned Activities

The Company is well funded with substantial work programs planned for 2025. Planned works include the following:

- June 2025 — Complete technical review of Maniopota airborne EM survey data (Ruddygore Project)
- August 2025 — Receive further Dittmer Stage 5 drill results (Dittmer Project)
- August 2025 — Commence CEI-funded Andromache IP survey (Dittmer Project)

Approved by the Board of Ballymore Resources Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled or reviewed by Mr David A-Izzeddin. Mr A-Izzeddin is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and is a Director and an employee of the Company. Mr A-Izzeddin has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr A-Izzeddin consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it applies. The Exploration Targets described in this announcement are conceptual in nature and there is insufficient information to establish whether further exploration will result in the determination of Mineral Resources.

Forward-Looking Statements

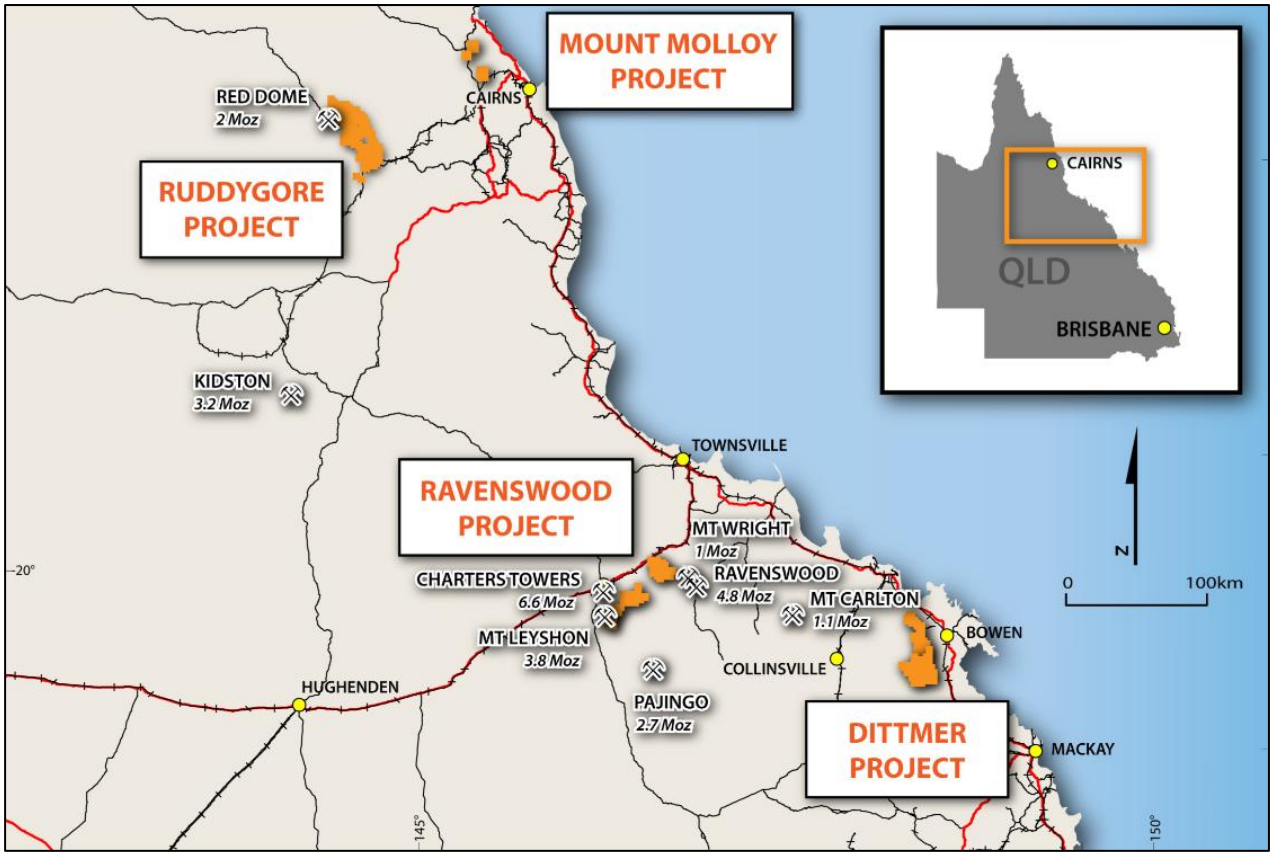
Certain statements made during or in connection with this statement contain or comprise certain forward-looking statements regarding the Company's Mineral Resources, exploration operations and other economic performance and financial conditions as well as general market outlook. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, such expectations are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties which could cause actual values, results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward-looking statements and no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct.

Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, delays or changes in project development, success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, fluctuations in commodity prices and exchange rates and business and operational risk management. Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of the Company, its officers, employees and advisors expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in this statement and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in this statement or any error or omission. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events other than required by the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement.

About Ballymore Resources (ASX:BMR)

Ballymore holds a portfolio of exploration and development projects in prolific Queensland mineral belts that are highly prospective for gold and base metals. These consist of two granted Mining Leases (MLs)and fourteen Exploration Permits over four project areas at Dittmer, Ruddygore, Ravenswood, Mount Molloy. The total area covered by the tenements is 1,456 km^2.

Known deposits in north-east Queensland include Kidston (5 Moz Au), Ravenswood/Mount Wright (5.8 Moz Au), Mount Leyshon (3.8 Moz Au), Red Dome/Mungana (3.2 Moz Au) and Mt Morgan (17 Moz Au and 239 Kt Cu). The deposits occur in a wide range of geological settings including porphyries, breccias, skarns and veins.



Board

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APPENDIX 1. DITTMER – JORC CODE TABLE 1 CHECKLIST OF ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
SAMPLING TECHNIQUES	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	• Exploration has been undertaken at the Project since the early 1960s. Sampling methods have included surface rock chip and trenching, soil, and stream sediment samples, together with channel samples taken from underground exposures and drillhole samples comprising diamond core samples. • Geochemistry from soil and stream sediment samples is used semi-quantitatively to guide further exploration and is not used for Mineral Resource estimation. • The accuracy of rock chip geochemistry is generally high, but these samples are spot samples and generally not used in Mineral Resource estimation. • The accuracy of trench and channel geochemistry is generally high. These samples are regularly used in Mineral Resource estimation. • The quality of RC percussion drilling is generally medium – high because the method significantly reduces the potential of contamination, unless there is a lot of groundwater or badly broken ground. Consequently, these samples can be representative of the interval drilled and can be used for Mineral Resource estimation. • The quality of diamond coring is generally medium – high because the method is designed to sample the rock mass effectively in most conditions. Consequently, these samples can be representative of the interval drilled and can be used for Mineral Resource estimation.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• No information is available or documenting measures to ensure sample representivity for surface sampling methods. These methods are not used for Mineral Resource estimation. • Stream sediment samples were collected at a density of 1 sample per 1 to 3km^2 of catchment area. Field duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1 in 15 and standards and blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. • Rock chip and channel sampling is an established method designed to deliver a representative sample of the interval being sampled. • RC drilling is an established method designed to minimise drilling-induced contamination of samples, aimed to deliver a representative sample of the interval being drilled. Diamond drilling is also an established method aimed at collecting representative samples of the interval being drilled. • Diamond drilling is also an established method aimed at collecting representative samples of the interval being drilled.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Economic gold mineralisation is measured in terms of parts per million and therefore rigorous sampling techniques must be adopted to ensure quantitative, precise measurements of gold concentration. If gold is present as medium – coarse grains, the entire sampling, sub-sampling, and analytical process must be more stringent. • All stream sediment samples were sieved to -1mm in the field and were submitted to Intertek laboratories in Townsville for gold and mutli element analyses utilizing 4-acid digest. • All rock chip samples were 0.5 – 2kg in weight and submitted to Intertek laboratories in Townsville for gold and mutli element analyses utilizing 4-acid digest. • RC drill holes were sampled as individual, 1 m length samples from the rig splitter. Individual metre samples were collected as a 12.5% split collected from the drill rig. Individual RC samples were collected in calico sample bags and grouped into polyweave bags for dispatch (approximately five per bag). • Diamond drill holes were sampled as half core, with sample intervals selected by the BMR Geologist. The samples were sawn longitudinally in half using the onsite core saw.
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).	• Ballymore Surface Diamond Drilling: 2 diamond drillholes in HQ triple tube size were drilled at Dittmer (955.0 m) in 2020. All holes were oriented using an Ace instrument. • Ballymore Underground Drilling: 6 diamond drillholes in NQ2 size were drilled at Dittmer (946.51m) in 2021. Another 4 diamond drillholes in NQ3 size were drilled at Dittmer (539.7m) in 2022. All holes were oriented using an ACT Mk2 instrument. Another 20 diamond drillholes in HQ3 triple tube to date have been completed in 2023 at Dittmer (3261.42m). Another 13 diamond drillholes in HQ3 triple tube were completed in 2024 at Dittmer (2212.2m). Subsequently another 14 drillholes in HQ3 triple tube were completed in 2025 to date. In addition, a deep drill hole has been completed, that was drilled with HQ3 triple tube to 537.9m before being reduced to NQ3 triple tube to EOH (984.3m). All holes were oriented using an ACT Mk2 instrument. • Ballymore Surface RC Drilling: 10 Reverse circulation drill holes completed at Cedar Ridge in 2024 utilising an 8inch open-hole hammer for pre-collar and a 5.5-inch RC hammer for the remainder of the drill hole.
DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Ballymore surface drilling: Sample recovery was measured on a per-run basis and generally reported to be greater than 95%, except where drilling in the upper, weathered, and oxidised zones. However, Ballymore also reported some core loss associated with zones of alteration and mineralisation that could result in potential for sample bias.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Ballymore underground drilling: Sample recovery was measured on a per-run basis and generally reported to be greater than 99%. • Ballymore RC drilling: Bulk sample bags are weighed to monitor recoveries and RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 80% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. No such samples were reported within the significant intercept zones. Moisture categorisation was also recorded.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Ballymore diamond drilling: Used chrome barrels and controlled drilling in broken ground to maximise sample recovery. In addition, triple tube is used to maximise recovery.
	• 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.	• No assessment has been completed to determine if there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade, and whether there is any potential for sample bias associated with the drilling methods used to date.
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.	• Ballymore Diamond drilling: Drill core was logged for lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, and veining, which is deemed to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the lithologies encountered. All core was photographed and geotechnically logged. Logging information is adequate to support Mineral Resource estimation. Information to support geotechnical studies is available.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Ballymore Diamond drilling: Logging of core is mostly qualitative, except for some semi-quantitative logging of sulphide content, quartz veining, RQD, and geotechnical parameters. • Ballymore RC drilling: Logging of chips is mostly qualitative, except for some semi-quantitative logging of sulphide content, quartz veining, alteration.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Ballymore drilling: Geological logs were completed for all drilled intervals.
SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE PREPARATION	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	• Ballymore drilling: Ballymore cut core samples in half or quarter using a diamond saw and where appropriate used geological contacts or mineralisation to define sample intervals.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay, of approximate weight 3 – 5kg. • Sample moisture was monitored, and water is blown out at each rod change prior to resuming drilling. Hole terminated if sample is wet.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Ballymore diamond drilling: Half core was submitted to the laboratory, generally 2 – 3 kg per sample. All of the core was dried, crushed to -6 mm, then pulverised to 85% - 75 µm. This method is considered appropriate for mineralisation that may have visible gold mineralisation. • Ballymore RC drilling: RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay, of approximate weight 3 – 5kg. Samples were dried, crushed to -6 mm, then pulverised to 85% - 75 µm. This method is considered

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		appropriate for mineralisation that may have visible gold mineralisation. • Ballymore Underground Channel Sampling: Samples were collected from underground exposures across the mapped lode. Generally, 2 – 3 kg samples were collected and despatched to the laboratory. All samples were dried, crushed to -6 mm, then pulverised to 85% - 75 µm. This method is considered appropriate for mineralisation that may have visible gold mineralisation.
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Ballymore diamond drilling: Drill core samples of cut core were consistently taken from the same side of the orientation line on the core to maintain consistency. All of the sample was crushed and pulverised to maximise sample representativity. Pulverised samples were tested for compliance to grinding specifications at the rate of 1 in 40. • Ballymore RC drilling: RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay, of approximate weight 3 – 5kg. All of the sample was crushed and pulverised to maximise sample representativity. Pulverised samples were tested for compliance to grinding specifications at the rate of 1 in 40. • Ballymore Underground Channel Sampling: A diamond saw was used to cut a slot across the designated sample zone and ensure uniform sampling of the zone. All of the sample was crushed and pulverised to maximise sample representativity. Pulverised samples were tested for compliance to grinding specifications at the rate of 1 in 40.
	• 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.	• Ballymore diamond drilling: QA/QC procedures included the insertion of quarter core field duplicates at the insertion rate of 1 in 20 samples. Field blanks were also submitted to the laboratory. • Ballymore RC drilling: QA/QC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates at the insertion rate of 1 in 20 samples. Field blanks were also submitted to the laboratory. • Ballymore underground channel sampling: Field blanks were submitted to the laboratory • Ballymore soil sampling: Field duplicates were submitted to the laboratory.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• No formal assessment has been undertaken to quantify the appropriate sample size required for good quality determination of gold content, given the nature of the gold 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.	• Ballymore 2021 drilling and channel sampling: ALS Townsville Laboratory was used. Gold assays were analysed with a 50 g charge used for fire assay with an ICP-AES determination. Over range gold samples (>10 ppm) were re-analysed by fire assay and gravimetric finish. In addition, a 0.25 g charge was taken for analysis for 48 elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li,

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr) utilising a four-acid digest with an ICP-MS determination. Any over range Cu (>10000 ppm) and Ag (>100 ppm) was re-analysed using a standard Ore Grade method utilising a four-acid digest producing a volumetrically precise digest analysed with an ICP-AES finish for high detection limits. The fire assay method for gold using either a 30 g or 50 g charge is an appropriate assay method and is normally considered a total assay method, except where gold grain size is very coarse. ● Ballymore 2022, 2023 & 2024 drilling: Intertek Townsville Laboratory was used. Gold assays were analysed with a 50 g charge used for fire assay with an ICP-AES determination. In addition, a 0.25 g charge was taken for analysis for 48 elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr) utilising a four-acid digest with an ICP-MS determination. Any over range Cu (>10000 ppm) was re-analysed using a standard Ore Grade method utilising a four-acid digest producing a volumetrically precise digest analysed with an ICP-AES finish for high detection limits. The fire assay method for gold using either a 30 g or 50 g charge is an appropriate assay method and is normally considered a total assay method, except where gold grain size is very coarse. ● Ballymore rock chip samples were analysed at ALS Townsville or Intertek using a multi-element suite by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS finish. For most elements, this is considered as a total analysis. Gold was analysed with a 50 g charge used for fire assay with an ICP-AES determination. Normally the gold analysis would be considered a total analysis. ● Ballymore soil samples were analysed at Intertek Townsville using a multi-element suite by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS finish. For most elements, this is considered as a total analysis. ● Ballymore stream sediment samples were analysed at Intertek Townsville using a multi-element suite by 4-acid digestion and ICP-MS finish. Gold was analysed via fire assay. For most elements, this is considered as a total analysis.
	● 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.	● No geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments have been used to date to determine chemical composition at a semi-quantitative level of accuracy.
	● 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.	● Ballymore drilling: In addition to blanks and field duplicates, commercial CRMs of low grade to high grade gold ore material were prepared and certified for Au, Ag and Cu by Ore Research & Exploration Services Pty Ltd. These were incorporated into the sampling stream to

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		achieve an overall insertion rate of 1 duplicate, blank or CRM for every 10 core samples. ● Ballymore Channel Sampling: In addition to blanks, commercial CRMs of low grade to high grade gold ore material were prepared and certified for Au, Ag and Cu by Ore Research & Exploration Services Pty Ltd. These were incorporated into the sampling stream to achieve an overall insertion rate of 1 blank or CRM for every 10 core samples as a minimum. ● Ballymore Stream Sediment Sampling: In addition to blanks, commercial CRMs were prepared and certified for Au, Ag and Cu by Ore Research & Exploration Services Pty Ltd. These were incorporated into the sampling stream to achieve an overall insertion rate of 1 blank or CRM for every 20 core samples as a minimum. ● Company staff routinely monitor QA/QC results and liaise with the laboratory if any dubious results are reported.
VERIFICATION OF SAMPLING AND ASSAYING	● The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	● It has not been possible to independently verify significant intersections to date.
	● The use of twinned holes.	● There has been no use of twinned holes to date.
	● Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	● Ballymore drilling: Primary logging data was recorded digitally onto electronic spread sheets and validated against code tables by the logging geologist. Primary analytical data was received electronically in csv file format and imported directly into an electronic assay register spread sheet. Data validation was conducted by comparing the spreadsheet data against the Certificate of Analysis supplied as a secured pdf file by the laboratory.
	● Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	● No adjustments to assay data have been made.
LOCATION OF DATA POINTS	● Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	● Underground workings: Ballymore employed a contract surveyor to survey underground workings and channel sample locations to sub-metre accuracy. ● Ballymore surface drilling: Drillhole collar locations were initially set out (and reported) using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. All holes were subsequently surveyed by contract surveyor to a sub-metre accuracy, with data supplied electronically as spreadsheets and pdf files. The azimuth and dip at the start of the hole was recorded using a line of sight Suunto compass and Suunto clinometer by the site geologist. The orientation and dip of drillholes are measured with downhole surveys @ 15 m, 30 m, then every 30 m using a REFLEX single/multi-shot survey tool. End of hole surveys were also taken for each hole. At hole completion, all holes were gyro surveyed. Ballymore also employed a contract surveyor to survey the drillhole collars to sub-metre accuracy. ● Ballymore underground drilling: Drillhole collar locations and planned azimuth were initially set out with a surveyor marking front and back sights. Upon completion, all underground drill holes were subsequently surveyed by contract surveyor to a sub-metre accuracy, with data

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		supplied electronically as spreadsheets and pdf files. The azimuth and dip at the start of the hole was using a REFLEX single/multi-shot survey tool and verified by the site geologist. The orientation and dip of drillholes are measured with downhole surveys @ 15 m, 30 m, then every 30 m using a REFLEX single/multi-shot survey tool. End of hole surveys were also taken for each hole. At hole completion, all holes were gyro surveyed. • Ballymore stream sediment, soil and rock chip samples are located using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 5m.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• The co-ordinate system used is MGA94 zone 55 Datum.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Quality of the surface topographic control data is poor and is currently reliant on public domain data.
DATA SPACING AND DISTRIBUTION	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• The Dittmer mine or Cedar Ridge prospect has not been previously drilled and the initial Ballymore drillholes were sited to test beneath historic workings and not conducted in a regular grid type pattern. • The steep terrain has also impacted the siting of drill sites at Dittmer. • The spacing of drillhole data is variable.
	• 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.	• There are no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. • There is insufficient drill spacing to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing was carried out on site. • For reporting purposes, some drillhole assay results have been composited together to report contiguous zones of mineralisation.
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.	• Drillholes were oriented to intersect the interpreted mineralisation zones as oblique (perpendicular) as possible. Orientated drill core collected by Ballymore has confirmed the orientation of drilling. • To the extent known, drilling is assumed to be unbiased.
	• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced in drilling completed.
SAMPLE SECURITY	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Ballymore drilling: Drilling and sampling was supervised and undertaken by company staff. Samples were double bagged, palletised and shrink wrapped at the core shed before dispatch to the laboratory by Ballymore staff. • Ballymore underground channel and rock chip sampling: Sampling was supervised and undertaken by company staff. Samples were double bagged, palletised and shrink wrapped at site before dispatch to the laboratory by Ballymore staff.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
AUDITS OR REVIEWS	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Ballymore drilling: Internal auditing procedures and reviews were regularly undertaken on sampling techniques, standard operating procedures, and laboratory processes.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
MINERAL TENEMENT AND LAND TENURE STATUS	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	• The Project tenements comprise ML 10340, ML 10341, EPM 14255, EPM 26912 and EPM 27282. All licences are 100% held by Ballymore Resources Ltd.
	• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• All tenements are in good standing.
EXPLORATION DONE BY OTHER PARTIES	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• ML 10341 contains the Dittmer Mine, which worked the Duffer Lode from 1935 to 1951 and again from 1968 to 1970 to produce some 54,500 oz Au. • Previous exploration across the EPMs includes stream sediment sampling, geological mapping, soil sampling and geophysical surveys. The main exploration companies active in the area were CRA Exploration, St. Joseph Phelps Dodge Exploration, Carpentaria Exploration Co, Mines Administration, Buddha Gold Mines in joint venture with Homestake Gold, and Loch Neigh Gold.
GEOLOGY	• Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	• The Dittmer district is dominated by three main tectonostratigraphic sequences – Carboniferous intrusives, Permian volcanics and sediments, and Cretaceous intrusives. • Mineralisation is considered to be of IRGS style, with deposits often formed in structurally active areas where large crustal steep faults are intersected by other structures to produce active dilatant sites and deep plumbing systems during periods of intrusion and hydrothermal activity.
DRILL HOLE INFORMATION	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: – Easting and northing of the drill hole collar. – Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar. – Dip and azimuth of the hole. – Down hole length and interception depth. – Hole length.	• Refer to Appendix 2.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Refer to Appendix 2.
DATA AGGREGATION METHODS	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of	• The mineralised drill intersections are reported as downhole intervals and were not converted to true widths. True widths may be up to 50% less

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	than drill intersections pending confirmation of mineralisation geometry. ● No capping of high grades was performed in the aggregation process.
	● Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	● The drill intercepts reported were calculated using a 0.1, 0.5, 1.0 and 10.0 g/t Au cut-off grade. Gold grade for the intercept was calculated as a weighted average grade. Up to 2 m (down hole) of internal waste (< 0.5 g/t Au) was included in some cases.
	● The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	● No metal equivalents are reported.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINERALISATION WIDTHS AND INTERCEPT LENGTHS	● These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	● No local grid has been applied. The Duffer Lode at Dittmer strikes roughly north-south. The Cedar Ridge veins strike north-northwest.
	● If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	● Drillholes were generally oriented perpendicular to the strike of the shear zone and veins and angled in order to intersect the moderately dipping mineralised zones at a high angle.
	● If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	● The mineralised intercepts generally intersect the interpreted dip of the mineralisation at a high angle but are not true widths.
DIAGRAMS	● Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	● Refer to figures contained within this report.
BALANCED REPORTING	● Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	● Balanced reporting of Exploration Results is presented within this report.
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.	● The Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies, including regional stream sediment geochemical data, soil sample and rock chip data, geological mapping data, drilling data, geophysical survey data, and costean data. Much of this data has been captured and validated into a GIS database. ● Previous mining has been limited and involved very selective mining and hand sorting. No systematic data has historically been collected to assess metallurgy and mining parameters relevant to a modern operation. ● Metallurgical tests of selected mineralised drill core and stope backfill material from the Dittmer mine, including cyanide leach testwork, floatation testwork and gravity concentration tests were conducted by Ballymore in 2023. Cyanide leach testing work produced positive results ranging between 79% and 99%. Rougher flotation tests have reported positive results of 87.9% Au, 91.5% Ag and 85.0% Cu. Gravity concentration test work has also shown promise with gold recovery of 32.0% in Knelson and tabling concentration with an upgrade from 9.1g/t to 113.0g/t for the primary ore. ● Further metallurgical work is warranted.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
FURTHER WORK	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• Ballymore plans to conduct surface geological mapping and geochemistry, geophysics surveys and drilling across various high-priority target areas over the next two years. In addition, the Company will continue to refurbish and dewater the Dittmer mine and assess options to recommence production.
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Refer to figures contained within this report.

APPENDIX 2. DITTMER STAGE 5 DRILL COLLAR AND SURVEY INFORMATION

Company	Target	HoleID	Hole Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (° MGA)	Licence	Year
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTDD049*	Diamond	645649	7738084	139	200.6	-54	195	ML 10341	2025
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTDD050*	Diamond	645649	7738084	139	220	-44	191	ML 10341	2025
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTDD051*	Diamond	645649	7738084	139	234.5	-66	219	ML 10341	2025
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTDD052*	Diamond	645649	7738084	139	250.5	-72	217	ML 10341	2025
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTDD053*	Diamond	645649	7738084	139	167.9	-68	62	ML 10341	2025
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTDD054*	Diamond	645649	7738084	139	157	-46	61	ML 10341	2025
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTDD055*	Diamond	645649	7738084	139	211.3	-62	30	ML 10341	2025
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTDD056*	Diamond	645649	7738084	139	236.5	-39	193	ML 10341	2025
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTDD057*	Diamond	645649	7738084	139	210.9	-35	197	ML 10341	2025
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTDD058*	Diamond	645649	7738084	139	240.7	-32	200	ML 10341	2025
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTDD059*	Diamond	645649	7738084	139	226.2	-44	205	ML 10341	2025
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTDD060*	Diamond	645649	7738084	139	144	-55	130	ML 10341	2025
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTDD061*	Diamond	645649	7738084	139	148.7	-31	57	ML 10341	2025
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTDD062*	Diamond	645649	7738084	139	503.8	-59	256	ML 10341	2025
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTDD063*	Diamond	645649	7738084	139	984.3	-52	243	ML 10341	2025

* Drill hole collar location estimated and yet to be picked up by surveyor

APPENDIX 3. DRILL HOLE DTDD063 VISUAL MINERAL ESTIMATES

HoleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Quartz (%)	Carbonate (%)	Pyrite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Laumontite (%)	Sericite (%)	Chlorite (%)
DTDD063	320	321.6	1.6	0	1	0	0	5	0	10
DTDD063	321.6	322.6	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	10
DTDD063	322.6	323.2	0.6	0	1	0	0	3	0	10
DTDD063	323.2	324.2	1	0	3	0	0	7	0	0
DTDD063	324.2	325.2	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0
DTDD063	325.2	326.2	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0
DTDD063	326.2	327	0.8	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
DTDD063	327	328	1	0	2	0	0	5	2	0
DTDD063	328	329	1	0	2	3	0	5	0	0
DTDD063	329	330	1	0	1	0	0	5	2	0
DTDD063	330	331	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
DTDD063	331	332	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
DTDD063	332	333	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
DTDD063	333	334	1	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
DTDD063	334	335	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
DTDD063	335	336	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	336	337	1	0	1	2	0	1	5	0
DTDD063	337	338	1	0	1	2	0	1	5	0
DTDD063	338	339	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
DTDD063	339	340	1	0	2	0	0	3	5	0
DTDD063	340	341	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
DTDD063	341	342	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	342	343	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
DTDD063	343	344	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
DTDD063	344	345	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	345	346	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	346	347	1	0	1	0	0	3	5	0
DTDD063	347	348	1	0	1	0	0	2	5	0
DTDD063	348	349	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
DTDD063	349	350	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	350	351	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	351	352	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	352	353	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
DTDD063	353	354	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
DTDD063	354	355	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	355	356.7	1.7	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
DTDD063	356.7	358	1.3	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	358	359	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	359	360	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	360	361	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	5
DTDD063	361	362	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0

HoleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Quartz (%)	Carbonate (%)	Pyrite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Laumontite (%)	Sericite (%)	Chlorite (%)
DTDD063	362	363	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	363	364	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	364	365	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
DTDD063	365	366	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	366	367	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	5
DTDD063	367	368	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	0
DTDD063	368	369	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	369	370	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	520	521	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	521	522	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	522	523	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	523	523.6	0.6	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	523.6	524.6	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	10
DTDD063	524.6	526	1.4	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
DTDD063	526	527	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
DTDD063	527	528	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
DTDD063	528	529	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
DTDD063	529	530	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
DTDD063	530	530.9	0.9	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
DTDD063	530.9	532	1.1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
DTDD063	532	533	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	5
DTDD063	533	534	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	5
DTDD063	534	535	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
DTDD063	535	536	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
DTDD063	536	537	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
DTDD063	537	538	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
DTDD063	538	539	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
DTDD063	539	540	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	540	541	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	541	542	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	542	543	1	0	1	0	0	7	5	2
DTDD063	543	544	1	0	1	0	0	2	5	2
DTDD063	544	545	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	545	546	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	546	547	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	547	548	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	548	549	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	549	550.52	1.52	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	550.52	551.52	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	551.52	552.4	0.88	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	552.4	554	1.6	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	554	555	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	555	556	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
DTDD063	556	557	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0

HoleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Quartz (%)	Carbonate (%)	Pyrite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Laumontite (%)	Sericite (%)	Chlorite (%)
DTDD063	557	557.9	0.9	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	557.9	559	1.1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	559	560.4	1.4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	560.4	562	1.6	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	562	563	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	563	564	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	564	565	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	565	566	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	566	567	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	567	568	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	568	569	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	569	570	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	570	571	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
DTDD063	571	572	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
DTDD063	572	573	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
DTDD063	573	574	1	0	1	1	0	2	5	2
DTDD063	574	575	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	575	576.6	1.6	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
DTDD063	576.6	576.6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
DTDD063	576.6	577.6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
DTDD063	577.6	578.6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
DTDD063	578.6	579.6	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	10
DTDD063	579.6	580.1	0.5	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
DTDD063	580.1	581	0.9	0	1	5	0	0	10	10
DTDD063	581	582	1	0	1	2	0	0	10	10
DTDD063	582	583	1	0	1	1	0	0	10	10
DTDD063	583	584	1	0	1	1	0	0	10	10
DTDD063	584	585	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
DTDD063	585	586	1	0	1	0	0	4	5	0
DTDD063	586	587	1	0	1	0	0	7	10	0
DTDD063	587	588	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
DTDD063	588	589	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
DTDD063	589	590	1	0	1	0	0	2	5	0
DTDD063	590	591.34	1.34	0	1	0	0	3	5	0
DTDD063	591.34	592.4	1.06	0	1	0	0	2	0	10
DTDD063	592.4	594	1.6	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	594	595	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	595	596	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	596	597	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
DTDD063	597	598	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	598	599	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	599	600	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	829.5	830.5	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
DTDD063	830.5	831.5	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0

HoleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Quartz (%)	Carbonate (%)	Pyrite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Laumontite (%)	Sericite (%)	Chlorite (%)
DTDD063	831.5	832.5	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0
DTDD063	832.5	833.4	0.9	0	2	1	0	2	0	0
DTDD063	833.4	834.5	1.1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
DTDD063	834.5	835.3	0.8	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	835.3	836.3	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
DTDD063	836.3	837.3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	837.3	838.3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	838.3	839.3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
DTDD063	839.3	840	0.7	1	3	2	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	840	841	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	841	842	1	0	4	1	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	842	843	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	843	843.8	0.8	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	843.8	844.7	0.9	0	3	1	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	844.7	845.3	0.6	0	4	1	0	0	0	10
DTDD063	845.3	846	0.7	0	1	0	0	2	0	20
DTDD063	846	847	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	20
DTDD063	847	848	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	848	849	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	849	850	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	850	851.1	1.1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
DTDD063	851.1	852	0.9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	852	853.2	1.2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	853.2	854.2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
DTDD063	854.2	855	0.8	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
DTDD063	855	856	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	856	856.7	0.7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	856.7	857.7	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
DTDD063	857.7	858.9	1.2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	858.9	859.5	0.6	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	859.5	860.3	0.8	0	1	5	0	1	0	5
DTDD063	860.3	861.6	1.3	0	1	5	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	861.6	862.6	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	862.6	863.6	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	863.6	864.6	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	864.6	865.2	0.6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	865.2	866	0.8	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
DTDD063	866	867	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	867	868	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	868	869	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	869	870	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	870	871	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	871	872	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	872	873	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

HoleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Quartz (%)	Carbonate (%)	Pyrite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Laumontite (%)	Sericite (%)	Chlorite (%)
DTDD063	873	874	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	874	875	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	875	876	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	876	877	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	877	878.5	1.5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	878.5	879.6	1.1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	879.6	880.4	0.8	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
DTDD063	880.4	881.2	0.8	1	1	1	2	0	2	0
DTDD063	881.2	882.6	1.4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	882.6	883.5	0.9	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
DTDD063	883.5	884.5	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	10
DTDD063	884.5	885.7	1.2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	885.7	886.5	0.8	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
DTDD063	886.5	887	0.5	0	1	1	1	0	0	10
DTDD063	887	888	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	888	889	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
DTDD063	889	890	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	890	891	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	891	891.8	0.8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	891.8	892.4	0.6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	892.4	893.05	0.65	0	1	1	0	0	0	20
DTDD063	893.05	894	0.95	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	894	895	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
DTDD063	895	896	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	896	896.7	0.7	0	1	2	0	0	0	20
DTDD063	896.7	897.4	0.7	0	1	2	0	0	0	5
DTDD063	897.4	898	0.6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	898	899	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	899	900	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	900	901	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	901	901.8	0.8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	901.8	902.7	0.9	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	902.7	903.5	0.8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	903.5	904.5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	904.5	905.5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	905.5	906.5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	906.5	907.5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	907.5	908.5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	908.5	909.9	1.4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	909.9	911.1	1.2	1	0	4	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	911.1	912	0.9	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	912	913	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	913	913.8	0.8	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	913.8	914.7	0.9	2	0	1	0	0	0	0

HoleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Quartz (%)	Carbonate (%)	Pyrite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Laumontite (%)	Sericite (%)	Chlorite (%)
DTDD063	914.7	915.5	0.8	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	915.5	916.2	0.7	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	916.2	917	0.8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	917	918	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	918	919	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	919	920	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	920	290.9	-629.1	1	0	2	0	0	0	10
DTDD063	290.9	921.7	630.8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	921.7	923	1.3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	923	924	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	924	925	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	925	926	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	926	927	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	927	928	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	928	929	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	929	930	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	930	931	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	931	932	1	1	1	2	0	0	10	10
DTDD063	932	933	1	1	1	2	0	0	10	10
DTDD063	933	934	1	1	1	2	0	0	10	10
DTDD063	934	934.8	0.8	1	1	2	0	0	10	10
DTDD063	934.8	935.4	0.6	1	1	2	0	0	10	10
DTDD063	935.4	936	0.6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	936	937	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	937	938	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	938	939	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	939	940	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	940	941	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	941	942	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	942	943	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	943	944	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	944	945	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	945	946	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0
DTDD063	946	947	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	947	948	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	948	949	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	949	950	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	950	951	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	951	952.1	1.1	0	1	1	0	0	10	5
DTDD063	952.1	953	0.9	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	953	954.4	1.4	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	954.4	955.7	1.3	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
DTDD063	955.7	956.4	0.7	0	5	1	0	1	0	5
DTDD063	956.4	957	0.6	0	2	0	0	1	0	0

HoleID	From	To	Interval (m)	Quartz (%)	Carbonate (%)	Pyrite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Laumontite (%)	Sericite (%)	Chlorite (%)
DTDD063	957	958	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	958	959	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	959	960	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	960	961	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	961	962.3	1.3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
DTDD063	962.3	963	0.7	0	5	1	0	10	0	5
DTDD063	963	964.15	1.15	0	0	3	0	3	0	5
DTDD063	964.15	965.2	1.05	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
DTDD063	965.2	966.2	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
DTDD063	966.2	967.3	1.1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
DTDD063	967.3	968	0.7	2	10	2	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	968	969	1	2	10	4	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	969	970	1	1	5	2	0	0	1	0
DTDD063	970	970.8	0.8	0	1	1	0	0	0	10
DTDD063	970.8	971.5	0.7	0	2	2	0	2	5	0
DTDD063	971.5	972.3	0.8	0	1	1	0	0	0	10
DTDD063	972.3	973	0.7	2	1	1	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	973	974	1	2	1	1	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	974	975	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	975	976	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	976	977	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	977	978	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	978	979.2	1.2	1	1	1	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	979.2	980.5	1.3	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
DTDD063	980.5	981	0.5	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
DTDD063	981	981.5	0.5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	981.5	982.5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DTDD063	982.5	983.8	1.3	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
DTDD063	983.8	984.3	0.5	0	0	1	0	0	0	10