

18 March 2026

Visible Gold and High-Grade Results Define 5km Gold Corridor at Dittmer.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Large-scale gold system emerging at Dittmer Gold Project, with mineralisation now traced over >5km along the Dittmer corridor
- Visible gold identified in 15 stream sediment samples across the area, highlighted by recent assays returning up to 24,288ppb Au (24.28g/t Au), with the strongest gold anomalies draining Mount Quandong
- Soil sampling defines a coherent trend with increasing gold values toward the Mount Quandong summit, peaking at 144.6ppb Au (0.14 g/t Au)
- Geological mapping identifies silica–clay altered hydrothermal breccias coincident with a 2.6km × 1.9km magnetic low and soil anomalism, highlighting large hydrothermal system
- Significant exploration upside, with only a small portion of the Dittmer corridor systematically drilled to date
- Underground development advancing at Dittmer, supporting Q2 2026 step-out drilling targeting extensions of the Duffer Lode and newly defined corridor targets

Ballymore Resources (ASX:BMR) has significantly expanded the scale and prospectivity of its flagship Dittmer Gold Project near Proserpine in North Queensland.

Recent field work, including stream sediment sampling, soil sampling and prospecting, has extended the Dittmer corridor to over 5km with gold values increasing towards the peak of Mount Quandong. The results reinforce Ballymore’s view that Dittmer forms part of a large, under-explored gold-copper-silver mineralised system.

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

“These results provide compelling evidence that a large-scale gold ± copper system is emerging at Dittmer. We have now traced gold mineralisation over more than 5km, with high-grade results and visible gold pointing to a significant source, particularly in the Mount Quandong area.

Importantly, the most significant anomalies are associated with catchments draining the upper slopes of Mount Quandong, where we have also mapped strongly altered and leached breccias associated with a large magnetic low. Soil sampling also shows a clear increase in gold values toward the summit, suggesting a localised and potentially significant mineralised source.

Underground development at Dittmer is progressing well despite over 800mm of rain falling this year. With drilling planned for Q2 2026, we are well positioned to commence testing of these targets and unlocking the broader potential of the Dittmer corridor. Further field work across the Mount Quandong area is also planned following the wet season.”

Mount Quandong stream sediment results extend Dittmer corridor

Recent field work was designed to assess the southern extent of the Dittmer corridor, a pronounced mineralised trend hosting the Company’s Dittmer Gold Project. Previous work in 2025 identified visible gold in 11 stream sediment samples, primarily in the Lady Denise and Jim’s prospect areas around 3-4km south of the Dittmer Project.

An additional thirty-four stream sediment samples have now been collected 1-2km further south along the eastern flank of Mount Quandong. Significant alluvial mining has occurred historically in this area.

Extremely high-grade gold values have been returned with the best results reported from samples collected from creeks draining the upper slopes of Mount Quandong, suggesting a nearby bedrock source. Visible gold was identified in four samples draining the peak of Mount Quandong. Significant gold assay results reported in this area, include:

- **10 samples >100ppb Au**
- **5 samples >1,000ppb Au**
- A peak result of **24,288ppb Au (24.28g/t Au)** from Gold Creek.

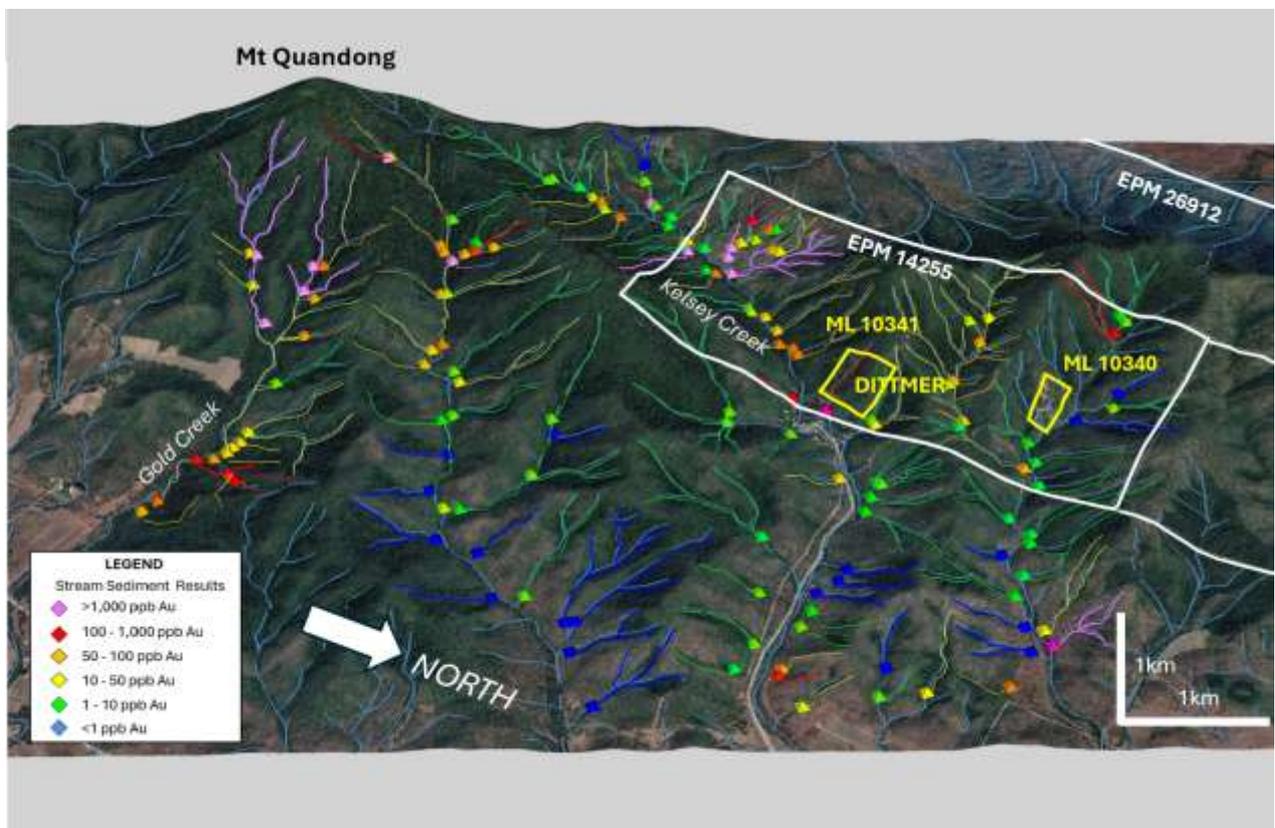


Figure 1 – Oblique view of the Dittmer area, looking west with location of licences and stream sediment sample locations.

The +5km Dittmer corridor has been traced from 1km north of the Dittmer mine to Mount Quandong in the south. It coincides with a large north–south magnetic low (Figure 3), interpreted to represent a demagnetised alteration zone along the north-northeast trending Dittmer fault corridor.

The combination of elevated geochemistry, magnetic depletion and the presence of further lode structures points to the corridor being part of a **significant mineralised system**.

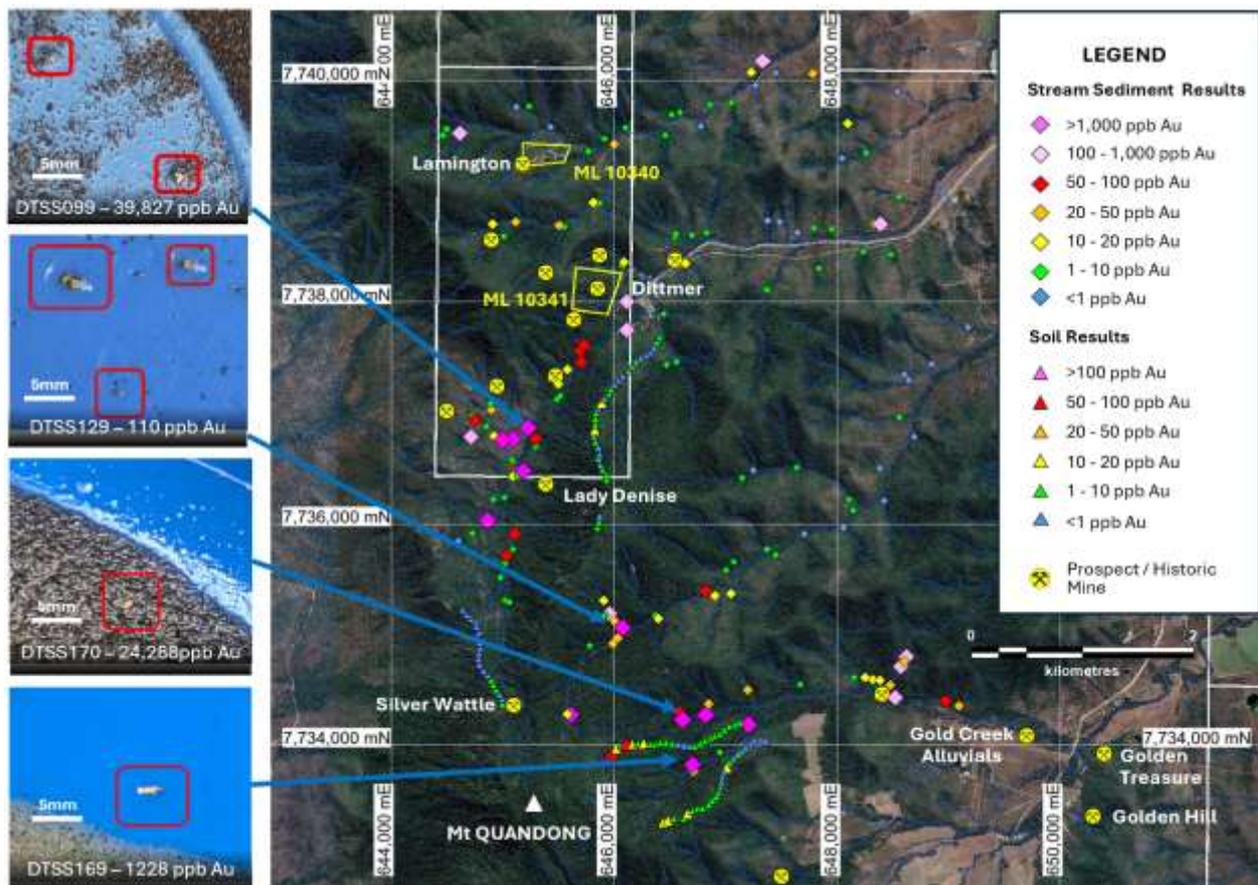


Figure 2 – Dittmer area airphoto image with stream sediment and soil sample locations and examples of visible gold in stream sediment samples.

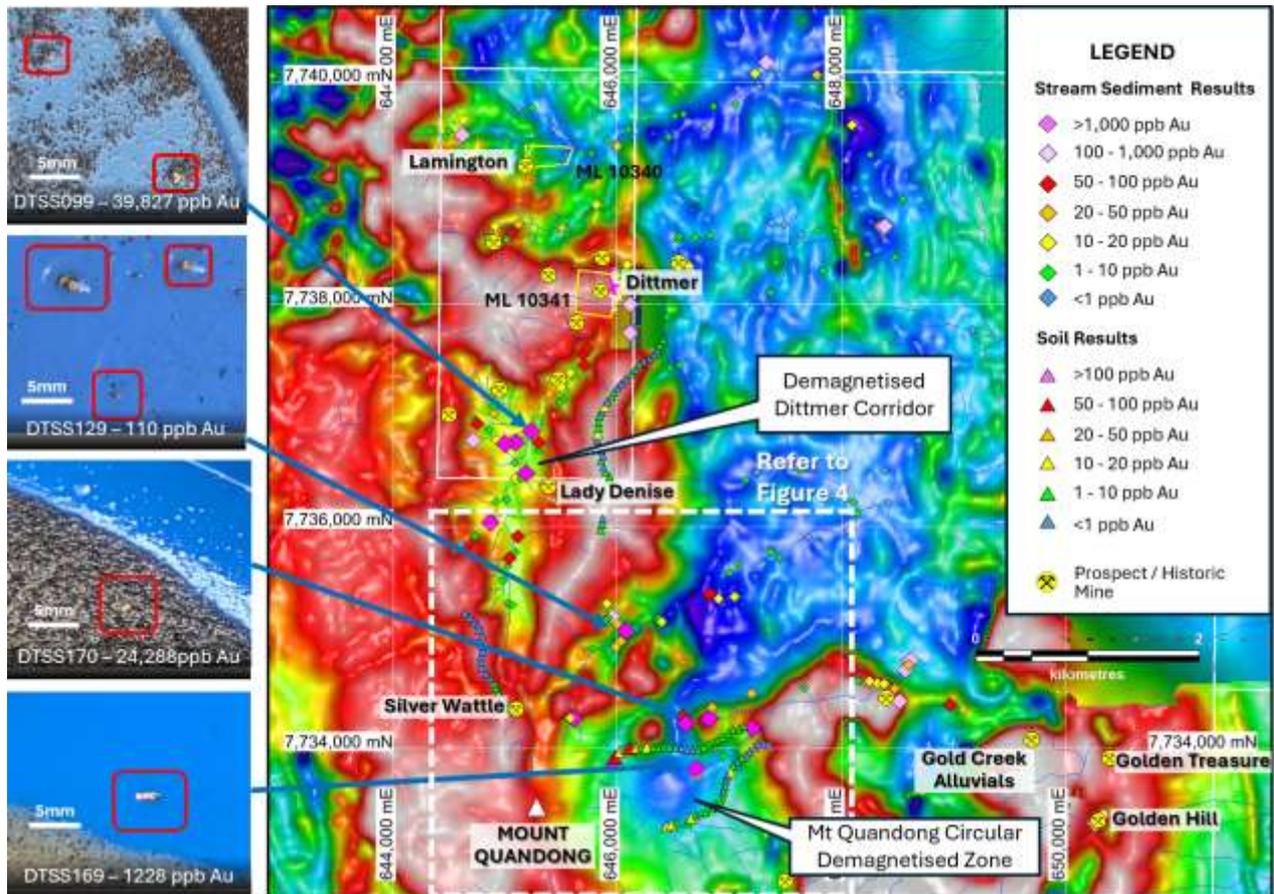


Figure 3 – Dittmer area Reduced to Pole magnetic image with stream sediment and soil sample locations and examples of visible gold in stream sediment samples.

Soils and magnetics highlight Mount Quandong alteration zone

Following the identification of gold-bearing drainages, a preliminary ridge-and-spur soil sampling program was undertaken in the Mount Quandong – Dittmer area.

A total of 105 soil samples were collected along four ridge lines at ~50m spacing. Results show a clear trend of **increasing gold values upslope** at Mount Quandong, with the highest result of **144.6ppb Au** recorded at the highest sampling point on the mountain.

Field mapping has identified **silica–clay altered hydrothermal breccias** coincident with a **2.6km × 1.9km circular magnetic low** (Figure 4). The breccias are commonly strongly leached and display oxidised boxworks after sulphides, with minor pyrite locally preserved.

A total of 11 rock chip samples were collected, and assay results were generally subdued with maximum results of 1.68 g/t Au, 20.93 g/t Ag, 90.4 ppm As, 509.8 ppm Cu, 13.7 ppm Mo, 0.15% Pb, 493.1 ppm W and 0.14% Zn. Arsenic, molybdenum, tungsten, lead and zinc are typical pathfinder metals associated with hydrothermal gold systems. The strongly leached nature of the rocks suggests the area may represent the leached **upper portion of a larger hydrothermal system**, with potential for stronger mineralisation at depth.

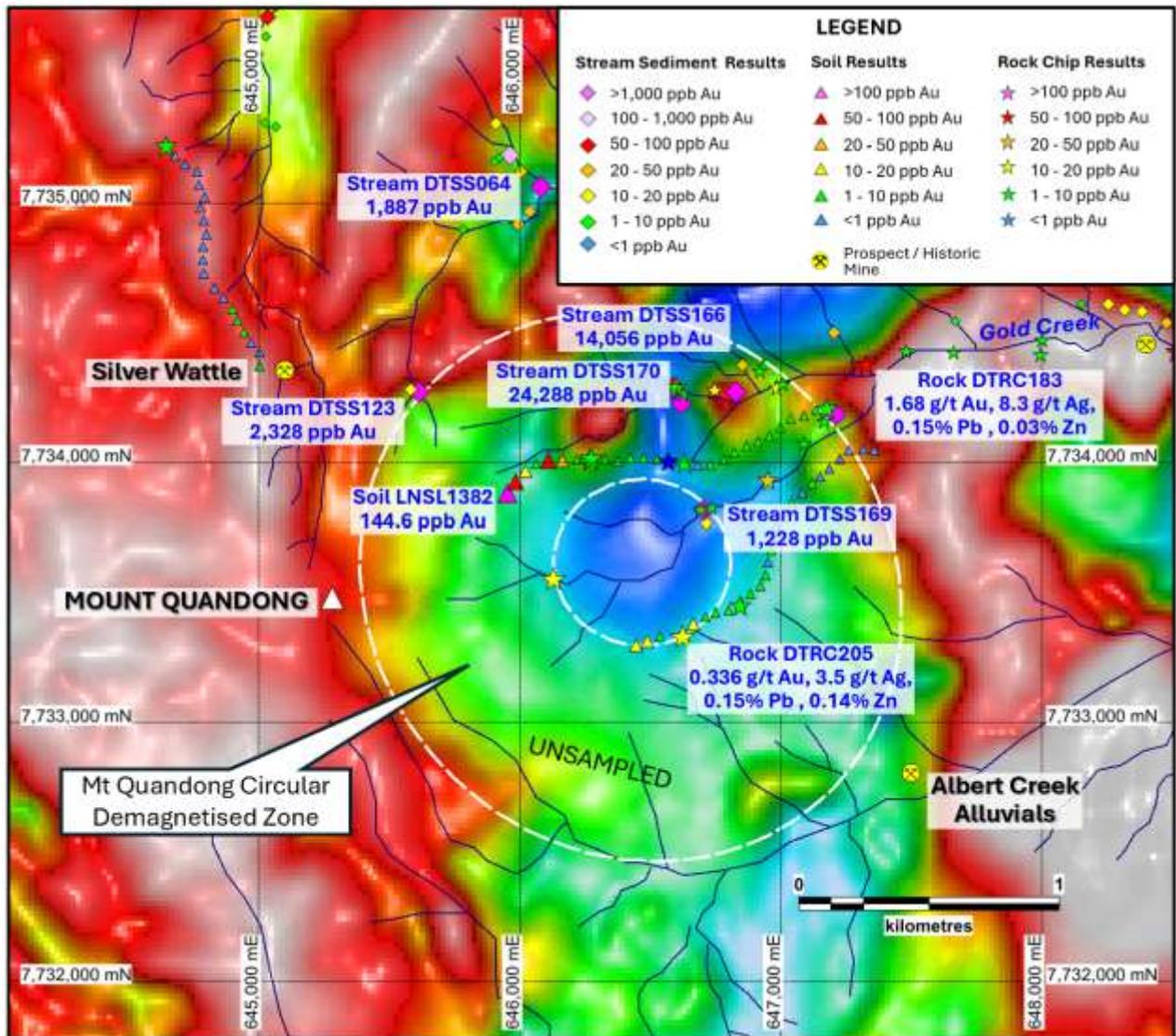


Figure 4 – Close-up Reduced to Pole magnetic image of the Mount Quandong area with stream sediment, soil and rock chip sample locations and the interpreted circular demagnetised zone.



Figure 5 – Examples of hydrothermal breccia samples collected in the Mount Quandong area. (A) DTRC204 - Outcrop of brecciated, strongly clay-silica altered volcanic with spongy boxworks after ex-sulphides; (B) DTRC188 - Sample of brecciated, silica-clay altered volcanic with quartz-hematite and minor pyrite infill.

Next Steps

To date, only a small portion of the Dittmer fault corridor has been systematically drilled with significant programs planned in the coming months. Development of a modern underground portal at the Dittmer Mine is progressing, with completion of the southern access drive expected in Q2 2026. The underground access will enable low-cost step-out drilling to test the southern extension of the Duffer Lode and other structures within the broader Dittmer corridor.

This work is expected to underpin a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) at Dittmer.

Upon completion of the exploration drive, Ballymore will undertake trial mining of high-grade historic backfill and remnant pillars at the Dittmer mine within the granted mining lease.

Additional field work is also planned to further evaluate the Mount Quandong target and other prospective areas along the Dittmer corridor following the wet season. Initial drill testing of the Andromache porphyry target, 20km south of Dittmer is also planned.

Planned Activities

The Company has substantial work programs planned for 2026. Planned works include the following:

- March 2026 Receive assay results for Seventy Mile Mount drilling
- March 2026 Resume drilling at Torpy's, Maniopota & Ruddygore (Ruddygore Project)
- Q1 2026: Complete development of the upgraded 4 level access at Dittmer.
- Q2 2026 Commence Stage 6 drill program from newly developed southern exploration drive
- Q2 2026 Dittmer bulk sample recovery
- Q2 2026 Initial drilling of Andromache porphyry target
- Q3 2026 Maiden MRE for Dittmer, pending completion of Stage 6 drill program

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

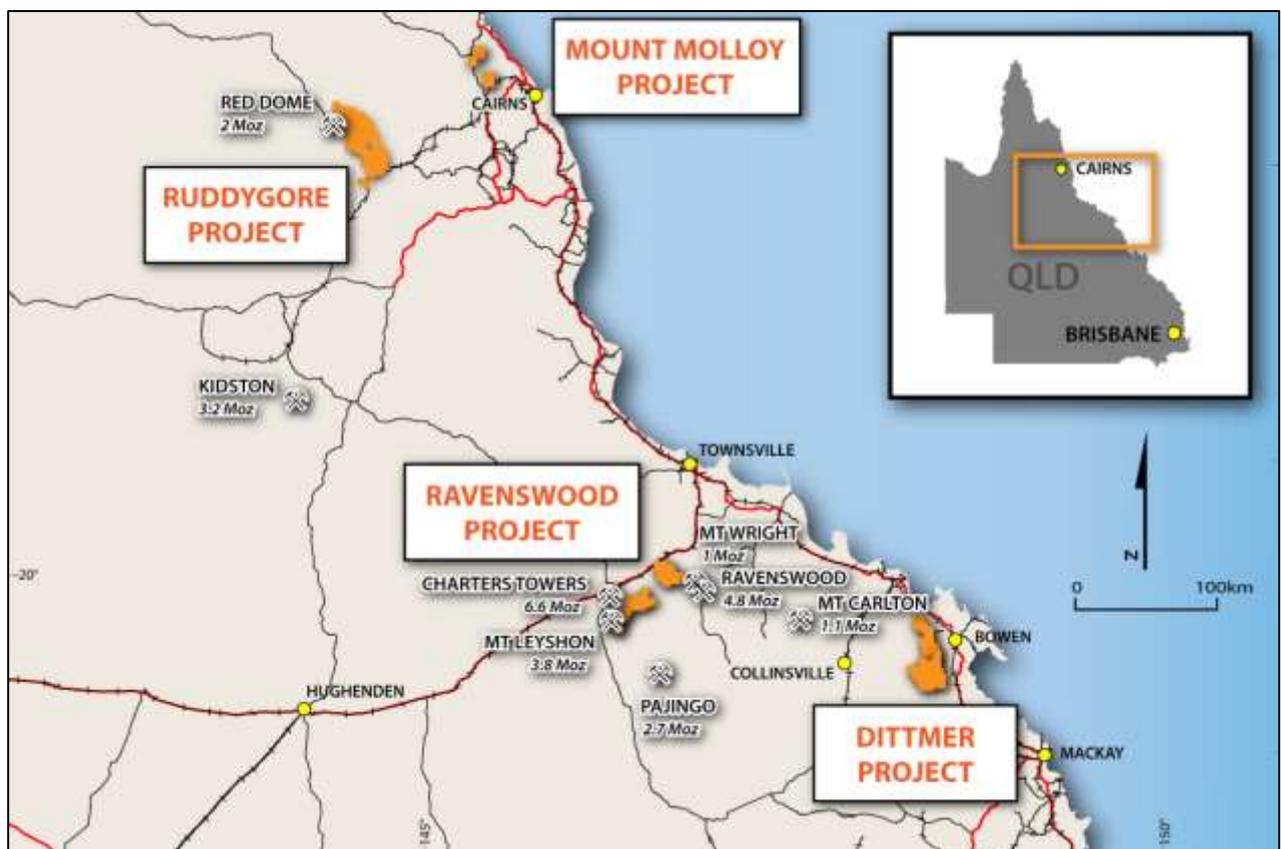
Certain statements made during or in connection with this statement contain or comprise certain forward-looking statements regarding the Company's Mineral Resources, exploration operations and other economic performance and financial conditions as well as general market outlook. Although the Company 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 km².

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
<p>SAMPLING TECHNIQUES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3km² 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>DRILLING TECHNIQUES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. 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.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p>have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</p>	
LOGGING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. Ballymore drilling: Geological logs were completed for all drilled intervals.
SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE PREPARATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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 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. 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 representivity. 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 representivity. Pulverised samples were tested for compliance to grinding specifications at the rate of 1 in 40.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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.
<p>QUALITY OF ASSAY DATA AND LABORATORY TESTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, 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, 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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments have been used to date to determine chemical composition at a semi-quantitative level of accuracy. A dipole-dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) survey completed at Andromache prospect by Australian Geophysical Services Pty Ltd (AGS) in August 2025 utilising a GDD Model TX 4 20A/5000W/2400V transmitter and associated generator and a SmartEM 16 Channel receiver. Five lines completed for 8.5 line-kilometres. 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 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.
<p>VERIFICATION OF SAMPLING AND ASSAYING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has not been possible to independently verify significant intersections to date. There has been no use of twinned holes to date. 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. No adjustments to assay data have been made.
<p>LOCATION OF DATA POINTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 supplied electronically as spreadsheets and pdf files. The azimuth and dip at the start of the

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Specification of the grid system used. ● Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ballymore stream sediment, soil and rock chip samples are located using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. ● The co-ordinate system used is MGA94 zone 55 Datum. ● Quality of the surface topographic control data is poor and is currently reliant on public domain data.
<p>DATA SPACING AND DISTRIBUTION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● 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. ● 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.
<p>ORIENTATION OF DATA IN RELATION TO GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. ● If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced in drilling completed.
<p>SAMPLE SECURITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.
<p>AUDITS OR REVIEWS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project tenements comprise ML 10340, ML 10341, EPM 14255, EPM 26912 and EPM 27282. All licences are 100% held by Ballymore Resources Ltd.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All tenements are in good standing.
EXPLORATION DONE BY OTHER PARTIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Appendix 2.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Appendix 2.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralised drill intersections are reported as downhole intervals and were not converted to true widths. True widths may be up to 50% less than drill intersections pending confirmation of mineralisation geometry.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
DATA AGGREGATION METHODS	grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No capping of high grades was performed in the aggregation process.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metal equivalents are reported.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINERALISATION WIDTHS AND INTERCEPT LENGTHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No local grid has been applied. The Duffer Lode at Dittmer strikes roughly north-south. The Cedar Ridge veins strike north-northwest.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralised intercepts generally intersect the interpreted dip of the mineralisation at a high angle but are not true widths.
DIAGRAMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figures contained within this report.
BALANCED REPORTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balanced reporting of Exploration Results is presented within this report.
OTHER SUBSTANTIVE EXPLORATION DATA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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,

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further metallurgical work is warranted.
FURTHER WORK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Refer to figures contained within this report.

APPENDIX 2. MOUNT QUANDONG STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE INFORMATION

Sample ID	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	RL	EPM	Sample Type	Prospect	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	S (%)	Zn (ppm)
DTSS134	644469	7739508	315	EPM 14255	-1mm Sed	Devils Gully	0.19	8.6	2	0.22	10.7	5.68	0.3	11.4	0.05	45
DTSS135	644498	7739566	306	EPM 14255	-1mm Sed	Devils Gully	-0.05	7.6	4	0.21	4.3	6.45	0.4	12.6	0.07	45
DTSS136	644619	7739527	282	EPM 14255	-1mm Sed	Devils Gully	0.05	8.1	182	0.22	5.5	6.12	0.3	11.9	-0.05	47
DTSS137	645124	7739762	233	EPM 14255	-1mm Sed	Devils Gully	-0.05	5	-1	0.1	6.6	4.57	0.6	10.2	-0.05	63
DTSS138	645239	7739774	201	EPM 14255	-1mm Sed	Devils Gully	-0.05	6.7	5	0.38	6.7	5.77	0.6	13.2	-0.05	76
DTSS139	645430	7739580	176	EPM 14255	-1mm Sed	Devils Gully	-0.05	7.6	-1	0.28	12.5	6.61	0.4	17.4	-0.05	100
DTSS140					BLANK		-0.05	2.7	-1	0.02	1.7	0.42	0.4	2.6	-0.05	4
DTSS141	648318	7734590	105	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.09	14.9	11	0.18	16.4	3.12	1	31.2	-0.05	64
DTSS142	648149	7734610	113	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.13	14.9	9	0.24	18.6	3.98	0.7	50.6	-0.05	91
DTSS143	648254	7734612	112	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.1	31.2	14	0.22	19.9	3.44	1.5	38.3	-0.05	58
DTSS144	648382	7734584	102	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.07	25.1	13	0.21	28.1	3.08	2.1	28.6	-0.05	62
DTSS145	646825	7734271	171	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.23	15.5	8855	0.45	32.4	5.39	0.7	49.7	-0.05	135
DTSS146	646587	7734297	208	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.24	21.3	63	0.65	25.1	4.15	0.9	78.8	-0.05	166
DTSS147	646950	7733933	171	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.16	22.2	8	0.37	18.7	4.17	0.7	77.5	-0.05	173
DTSS148	646851	7734375	145	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.31	9.3	25	1.27	34.2	3.61	0.8	101.5	0.09	223
DTSS149	648570	7734710	135	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.13	71.1	343	0.31	17.3	2.71	1.2	42.3	-0.05	73
DTSS150	648622	7734798	146	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.27	104.9	197	0.55	27.3	4.66	1	30.7	-0.05	111
DTSS151					STD - OREAS261		0.23	20.9	46	0.66	64.5	4.25	0.6	37.9	0.11	144
DTSS152	644715	7736779	213	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Kelsey Creek	0.07	2	376	0.13	13.4	4.17	1.6	14.9	-0.05	28
DTSS153	644731	7736969	226	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Kelsey Creek	0.25	2.4	2	0.12	7.7	4.28	2	14.8	-0.05	23
DTSS154	644746	7736927	221	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Kelsey Creek	0.06	2.3	62	0.11	14.7	3.02	1.4	14.1	-0.05	24
DTSS155	644857	7736870	201	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Kelsey Creek	0.09	2.6	6	0.16	11	3.98	1.7	15.7	-0.05	24
DTSS156	644997	7736743	181	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Kelsey Creek	0.14	2.6	1369	0.27	17.2	5.44	2.2	17.1	-0.05	35
DTSS157	644899	7737020	202	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Kelsey Creek	0.08	3.3	31	0.16	9.3	4.11	2.3	17.6	-0.05	30
DTSS158	644895	7737076	203	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Kelsey Creek	0.05	2.1	9	0.16	9	2.87	1.5	13.8	0.08	26
DTSS159					STD - OREAS261		0.17	14.9	14	0.6	45.9	4.27	0.5	33.5	0.08	137
DTSS160	648971	7734400	98	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.22	10.2	70	0.1	8.6	3.5	1.2	24.4	-0.05	73
DTSS161	649091	7734353	92	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.29	65.1	21	0.15	16.5	3.91	3	44.3	-0.05	112
DTSS162	648476	7734540	113	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.16	58.8	32	0.35	40.7	4.33	3.2	27.6	-0.05	120
DTSS163	648605	7734753	134	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.46	105.9	47	0.37	30.8	4.15	1.3	37.3	-0.05	159
DTSS164	647668	7734547	148	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.12	3.9	4	0.2	22.5	2.37	0.9	31.5	0.09	96
DTSS165	647203	7734501	165	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.26	10.6	33	0.35	22.3	3.84	0.6	101.3	-0.05	149
DTSS166	647208	7734184	142	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	8.74	22	14056	0.37	20.8	4.12	0.8	73.2	-0.05	166
DTSS167					BLANK		-0.05	2.4	-1	0.01	1.6	0.45	0.4	2.8	-0.05	5
DTSS168	646714	7733767	203	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.15	28	13	0.32	20.7	4.53	0.8	75.6	-0.05	187
DTSS169	646705	7733818	212	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.21	20.2	1228	0.49	15.5	3.53	0.8	59.2	-0.05	127
DTSS170	646617	7734229	208	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.5	12.6	24288	0.65	26.4	5.01	0.7	32.5	-0.05	110
DTSS171	648523	7734432	95	EPM 26912	-1mm Sed	Gold Creek	0.15	24.5	160	0.55	20.1	4.61	1.1	77.2	-0.05	123
DTSS172	646705	7733818	212	EPM 26912	DUP - DTSS169	Gold Creek	0.29	20.1	2708	0.44	15.5	3.59	0.8	60.3	-0.05	128
DTSS173					STD - OREAS261		0.24	21.4	46	0.67	63.9	4.22	0.5	38.2	0.11	143
DTSS174	648318	7734590	105	EPM 26912	DUP - DTSS141	Gold Creek	0.09	14.6	9	0.17	16.1	3.14	1	30.4	-0.05	65
DTSS175	644746	7736927	221	EPM 26912	DUP - DTSS154	Gold Creek	0.06	2.3	5	0.12	14.7	3.24	1.5	14.5	-0.05	24
DTSS176	648971	7734400	98	EPM 26912	DUP - DTSS160	Gold Creek	0.2	10.3	10	0.1	8.5	3.54	1.3	23.8	-0.05	73

APPENDIX 3. MOUNT QUANDONG SOIL SAMPLE INFORMATION

Sample ID	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	RL	EPM	Sample Type	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	S (%)	Zn (ppm)
LNSL1354	644790	7734731	362	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	-0.1	-0.02	0.56	0.09	3.32	2.999	0.52	9.6	-0.05	43
LNSL1355	644786	7734783	374	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	-0.1	0.02	0.65	0.06	3.28	2.635	0.41	9.5	-0.05	32.5
LNSL1356	644786	7734834	375	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.2	-0.02	0.74	0.11	3.42	2.586	0.47	11.7	-0.05	46
LNSL1357	644798	7734882	375	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.4	0.03	0.85	0.09	3.37	2.656	0.59	13.6	-0.05	52.7
LNSL1358	644790	7734934	368	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.3	0.03	0.96	0.08	3.21	2.644	0.48	10.8	-0.05	41.7
LNSL1359	644776	7734983	355	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	-0.1	0.02	0.5	0.06	2.67	1.736	0.41	6.6	-0.05	22.2
LNSL1360	644792	7735026	346	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.2	-0.02	0.63	0.1	3.37	2.866	0.5	12.8	-0.05	51.6
LNSL1361	644771	7735074	347	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.1	-0.02	0.44	0.08	3.22	2.854	0.4	8.1	-0.05	46
LNSL1362	644764	7735122	349	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	-0.1	0.02	0.72	0.11	3.51	3.157	0.59	10	-0.05	41.2
LNSL1363	644717	7735153	327	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	-0.1	0.02	0.62	0.07	3.95	2.242	0.53	8.3	-0.05	26.5
LNSL1364	644680	7735185	324	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.3	-0.02	0.66	0.07	2.91	2.57	0.44	6.3	-0.05	23.6
LNSL1365	644644	7735225	328	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	-0.1	-0.02	0.57	0.08	3.02	2.508	0.38	8.6	-0.05	29.5
LNSL1366	645003	7734374	504	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	1	0.03	1.07	0.07	17.78	3.42	0.29	6.3	-0.05	37.7
LNSL1367	645003	7734425	493	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.3	0.02	1.99	0.15	11.99	3.131	0.27	7.6	-0.05	33.6
LNSL1368	644972	7734463	455	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	-0.1	0.03	1.25	0.08	10.38	3.252	0.24	8.7	-0.05	57.1
LNSL1369	644943	7734505	429	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	3	0.03	2.01	0.1	7.03	2.632	0.43	11.7	-0.05	38.8
LNSL1370	644918	7734549	401	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	7.9	0.02	0.95	0.18	9.88	1.588	0.45	21.6	-0.05	34
LNSL1371	644899	7734594	390	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	1.4	0.03	1.21	0.12	11.45	2.574	0.43	6	-0.05	24.8
LNSL1372	644866	7734636	372	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	-0.1	0.02	1.08	0.08	4.32	2.739	0.39	9.4	-0.05	28.7
LNSL1373	644829	7734675	351	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	-0.1	-0.02	0.59	0.06	2.9	2.348	0.44	8.2	-0.05	25.7
LNSL1374	646821	7734039	227	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	3.1	0.06	6.27	0.18	10.79	2.426	0.5	35	-0.05	51.9
LNSL1375	646867	7734064	223	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	2.8	0.06	8.68	0.18	14.25	2.555	0.7	26.9	-0.05	33.8
LNSL1376	646910	7734081	221	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	1.7	0.13	6.89	0.18	10.38	3.289	0.53	23.6	-0.05	60.8
LNSL1377	646954	7734104	201	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	3.7	0.07	8.38	0.16	11.24	2.538	0.49	58.3	-0.05	63.2
LNSL1378	646997	7734138	200	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	2.5	0.09	9.12	0.22	9.19	2.637	0.65	33.3	-0.05	67.8
LNSL1379	647037	7734171	178	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	2.3	0.12	3.78	0.57	19.24	4.464	0.49	73	-0.05	71.7
LNSL1380	647088	7734182	167	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	2.4	0.04	2.94	0.17	9.92	3.243	0.39	16.7	-0.05	47.5
LNSL1381	647133	7734205	157	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	1.6	0.09	2.83	0.22	11.12	2.315	0.43	24.4	-0.05	47.7
LNSL1382	645956	7733884	499	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	144.6	0.16	14.41	1.23	36.26	3.308	0.82	54.5	-0.05	144.9
LNSL1383	645984	7733926	477	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	62.8	0.16	22.35	0.99	26.75	3.473	0.49	50.3	-0.05	145.8
LNSL1384	646024	7733969	443	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	11.4	0.11	12.91	0.15	14.68	1.805	0.44	14.9	-0.05	69.6
LNSL1385	646064	7733996	428	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	3.6	0.08	10.43	0.15	13.29	2.128	0.36	17.3	-0.05	68.9
LNSL1386	646111	7734010	400	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	54.9	0.09	63.43	0.58	17.73	2.425	0.39	22.7	-0.05	90.3
LNSL1387	646164	7734010	384	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	22.9	0.13	6.48	0.18	14.38	1.554	0.49	34.7	-0.05	84.4
LNSL1388	646220	7734013	369	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	1.6	0.08	4.44	0.22	6.44	0.983	0.51	16.8	-0.05	23.5
LNSL1389	646270	7734017	345	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	16.4	0.06	8.3	0.37	7.31	3.725	0.99	6.1	-0.05	40.2
LNSL1389a	646325	7734011	325	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	3.3	0.05	2.11	0.14	17.57	3.656	0.79	9.5	-0.05	32
LNSL1390	646373	7734007	316	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	1.4	0.04	1.68	0.11	21.27	2.773	0.46	13.4	-0.05	99
LNSL1391	646421	7734019	310	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	3.6	0.05	2.84	0.19	20.38	2.836	0.99	17.5	-0.05	66.5
LNSL1392	646471	7734020	307	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	2.1	0.17	2.83	0.16	68.54	5.508	0.38	14.7	-0.05	78.4
LNSL1393	646526	7734016	284	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	4.2	0.16	5.13	1.57	41.68	4.406	0.56	32.9	-0.05	119.4
LNSL1394	646578	7734008	270	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.6	0.02	2.15	0.75	3.67	6.427	4.05	3.3	-0.05	4.2
LNSL1395	646631	7733996	262	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.6	-0.02	0.99	0.44	5.11	2.787	8.97	3	-0.05	2.8
LNSL1396	646679	7733989	256	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.7	0.04	2.7	0.21	9.46	2.508	0.98	23.5	-0.05	64.2
LNSL1397	646729	7733992	240	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	1.1	0.04	1.96	0.29	10.3	3.035	2.21	16	-0.05	54.4
LNSL1398	646779	7734013	230	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	3	0.06	4.6	0.3	14.85	2.963	0.54	23.4	-0.05	69
LNSL1399	646444	7733298	440	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	11.7	0.1	28.27	0.29	30.25	3.982	0.8	96	-0.05	148.9
LNSL1400	646487	7733317	425	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	10.1	0.15	18.25	0.06	75.42	5.952	0.51	61	-0.05	182
LNSL1401	646536	7733335	424	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	6.1	0.11	20.02	0.17	18.72	2.986	0.4	60.2	-0.05	125.4
LNSL1402	646628	7733334	406	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	5.3	0.11	8.88	0.11	16.93	2.532	0.34	162.6	-0.05	194
LNSL1403	647317	7734052	154	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.7	0.03	2.46	0.22	18.52	2.981	0.58	12	-0.05	35.6
LNSL1404	647260	7734048	164	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.2	0.02	1.88	0.13	2.38	2.105	0.44	7.4	-0.05	23
LNSL1405	647227	7734014	172	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.6	0.02	1.6	0.29	9.93	2.457	0.43	14.2	-0.05	35.6
LNSL1406	647185	7733977	177	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.7	0.03	1.81	0.36	12.7	2.522	0.39	34.9	-0.05	53.7
LNSL1407	647151	7733947	179	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.2	0.03	2.52	0.47	13.51	2.272	0.47	13.7	-0.05	49.8
LNSL1408	647117	7733920	191	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	1	0.04	0.87	0.35	11.71	3.006	0.51	11.5	-0.05	32.2
LNSL1409	647080	7733884	203	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.2	0.05	1.4	0.77	14.17	3.202	0.55	14.5	-0.05	50.4
LNSL1410	647041	7733847	207	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	1.1	0.07	2.89	0.59	17.4	3.39	0.45	24	-0.05	93.4
LNSL1411	647015	7733798	238	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	19.6	0.04	4.23	0.63	13.11	2.543	0.39	20.2	-0.05	84.8
LNSL1412	646981	7733759	255	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.6	0.08	1.95	0.6	14.8	2.3	0.53	12.7	-0.05	64.5
LNSL1413	646972	7733712	262	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.3	0.14	5.21	1.42	32.52	2.878	0.72	43.7	-0.05	140.2
LNSL1414	646962	7733666	289	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	1.4	0.09	1.83	1.95	33.2	3.392	1.23	28.1	-0.05	110.1
LNSL1415	646950	7733620	300	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	-0.1	0.11	3.29	1.28	20.35	1.799	0.46	37.8	-0.05	106.8
LNSL1416	646939	7733571	320	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	2.5	0.14	4.43	1.27	33.92	3.438	0.62	168.3	-0.05	187.6
LNSL1417	646921	7733529	326	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	2.3	0.32	12.59	2.31	25.97	3.706	0.49	98.6	-0.05	175.3
LNSL1418	646885	7733498	340	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	1	0.66	25.29	1.29	26.37	1.997	0.55	209.6	-0.05	131.9
LNSL1419	646849	7733462	344	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	2.2	0.14	10.85	0.25	13.52	2.575	0.49	101.1	-0.05	106.5
LNSL1420	647358	7734049	152	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.3	0.04	0.86	0.32	12.52	1.978	0.48	8.6	-0.05	38.4

Sample ID	Easting (MCA94)	Northing (MCA94)	RL	EPM	Sample Type	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	S (%)	Zn (ppm)
LNSL1421	646665	7733382	396	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	13.5	0.11	27.33	0.22	24.54	3.324	0.87	183	-0.05	182.5
LNSL1422	646710	7733408	388	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	2.8	0.08	6.48	0.1	8.67	0.644	0.65	252.2	-0.05	79.4
LNSL1423	646750	7733426	381	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	3.1	0.05	7.37	0.17	15.31	2.595	0.45	74.5	-0.05	99.2
LNSL1424	646797	7733434	361	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	2.3	0.05	1.95	0.06	5.32	3.023	0.7	61.1	-0.05	76.7
LNSL1425	645853	7735974	517	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	1.7	0.04	2.41	0.09	16.44	4.747	0.47	7.6	-0.05	67
LNSL1426	645868	7736026	538	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	1.5	-0.02	1.44	0.2	10.55	5.473	0.45	5.9	0.06	38
LNSL1427	645872	7736076	544	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.8	-0.02	2.36	0.06	13.21	5.351	0.52	8	0.06	26.1
LNSL1428	645938	7736404	565	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	1.3	0.04	2.27	0.1	25.5	3.39	0.44	6.9	0.07	66.3
LNSL1429	645938	7736450	547	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	5.8	0.03	3.55	0.56	17.01	3.448	0.44	5.3	-0.05	33.8
LNSL1430	645900	7736492	526	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	2.8	0.05	2.9	0.24	31.66	4.177	0.42	11.2	-0.05	49.4
LNSL1431	645882	7736540	514	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	0.4	0.04	2.61	0.13	8.33	2.888	0.47	8.3	0.05	43.8
LNSL1432	645860	7736593	495	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	1.9	0.04	2.34	0.19	20.58	2.834	0.47	10.4	0.06	21.6
LNSL1433	645872	7736640	477	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	0.7	0.03	2.2	0.11	7.65	2.226	0.57	9.4	-0.05	12.1
LNSL1434	645857	7736688	459	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	0.8	0.03	1.63	0.08	11.15	3.201	0.44	9.8	0.06	52
LNSL1435	645836	7736736	428	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	1.2	0.02	1.73	0.13	11.85	3.314	0.37	5.9	-0.05	26
LNSL1436	645823	7736784	413	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	0.5	0.04	1.61	0.13	15.78	2.861	0.32	9	-0.05	29.2
LNSL1437	645827	7736838	391	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	12.3	0.03	2.3	0.12	8.64	3.662	0.4	7	-0.05	12.4
LNSL1438	645836	7736888	366	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	3.5	0.08	2.09	0.16	11.55	2.832	0.43	5.5	-0.05	10.9
LNSL1439	645838	7736942	364	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	4.8	0.03	2.75	0.16	9.91	2.66	0.41	8.1	-0.05	7.9
LNSL1440	645839	7736994	344	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	1.7	0.03	2.03	0.12	8.9	3.001	0.49	7.4	-0.05	12.2
LNSL1441	645862	7737040	340	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	0.9	0.02	1.28	0.09	5.63	2.352	0.4	5.2	-0.05	11.7
LNSL1442	645888	7737085	337	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	11.2	0.03	1.51	0.16	8.45	3.413	0.44	6.8	-0.05	7.4
LNSL1443	645915	7737128	335	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	0.5	0.02	1.76	0.32	5.59	2.359	0.4	6.2	-0.05	11.4
LNSL1444	645954	7737174	325	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	1.2	0.03	1.85	0.27	4.13	3.16	0.39	8.6	-0.05	10
LNSL1445	645974	7737210	315	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	1.9	0.03	2.21	0.1	12.84	4.832	0.37	10.9	-0.05	17.9
LNSL1446	646002	7737256	306	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	0.3	-0.02	3.56	0.3	6.19	2.296	0.38	7.5	-0.05	16.9
LNSL1447	646039	7737292	297	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	0.6	0.03	4.49	0.15	4.35	2.86	0.37	9.8	-0.05	12
LNSL1448	646077	7737329	286	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	0.7	0.08	3.79	0.16	14.91	4.807	0.6	16.8	-0.05	21.9
LNSL1448a	646133	7737379	275	EPM 14255	-1mm Soil	3.3	0.04	3.59	0.55	26.87	3.344	0.42	15.9	-0.05	21.1
LNSL1449	646165	7737418	261	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.5	0.03	1.93	0.17	4.22	2.81	0.35	8.7	-0.05	22.4
LNSL1450	646196	7737460	251	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	2.2	0.05	3.36	0.38	16.62	3.737	0.38	11.6	-0.05	42.7
LNSL1451	646243	7737491	242	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.3	0.04	2.08	0.12	3.7	3.566	0.55	10	-0.05	25
LNSL1452	646293	7737515	222	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	-0.1	0.03	2.24	0.13	7.67	3.479	0.45	10.5	-0.05	43.8
LNSL1453	646329	7737551	210	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.6	0.06	3.9	0.26	12.8	3.172	0.42	18.9	-0.05	42.7
LNSL1454	646363	7737586	195	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	0.8	0.05	3.64	0.21	12.98	3.67	0.44	20.8	-0.05	46.4
LNSL1455	646384	7737635	170	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	3.6	0.08	2.61	0.48	13.46	3.145	0.43	24.7	-0.05	38.6
LNSL1456	646411	7737679	148	EPM 26912	-1mm Soil	2	0.1	2.59	0.16	16.74	3.411	0.41	14	-0.05	24

APPENDIX 4. MOUNT QUANDONG ROCK CHIP SAMPLE INFORMATION

Sample ID	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	RL	EPM	Prospect	Sample Type	Ag (g/t)	As (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	S (%)	Zn (ppm)
DTRC176	648515	7734429	96	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	20.93	5.8	1.084	1.2	263.2	1.82	1.6	3262.4	-0.05	71
DTRC177	646624	7734266	201	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	0.15	1.7	0.006	0.45	4.6	3.34	7.5	14.7	1.23	7
DTRC178	646596	7734293	209	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	4.31	4.8	0.551	1.09	88.4	5.86	2.4	1082	0.12	155
DTRC179	646590	7734294	209	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	-0.05	1.8	0.007	0.22	6.3	3.46	3.3	8.6	-0.05	8
DTRC180	646746	7734282	178	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	7.71	5.7	0.281	0.35	68.6	3.09	11.5	86.5	1.36	65
DTRC181	646984	7734292	155	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	2.01	41.5	0.226	7.49	67.4	7.13	2.8	360.4	0.13	35
DTRC182	647005	7734302	153	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	0.55	90.4	0.054	1.46	82.4	4.27	1.9	24.8	-0.05	23
DTRC183	647326	7734380	133	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	8.31	49.4	1.68	0.1	125.3	1.95	0.8	1476.9	-0.05	275
DTRC184	647662	7734427	120	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	0.09	1.7	0.091	0.4	3.9	4.52	1.6	10.4	-0.05	10
DTRC185	646733	7733828	209	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	-0.05	10.6	0.009	1.62	4.5	4.01	6.8	6.3	-0.05	10
DTRC186	646693	7733821	214	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	-0.05	2.6	0.018	0.39	3.6	2.29	8.6	8.5	-0.05	8
DTRC187	646949	7733933	174	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	13.91	36.1	0.742	25.69	112.8	3.5	3.9	5703	0.17	381
DTRC188	647088	7734074	151	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	0.15	2.7	0.01	0.7	5.7	2.71	84.8	45	1.36	7
DTRC189	647167	7734158	151	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	-0.05	1	0.003	0.23	4	2.89	1.6	6.8	-0.05	8
DTRC190	647480	7734432	124	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	0.08	1.6	0.001	0.12	5.5	4.65	3.8	19.1	0.76	15
DTRC191	648000	7734473	110	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	0.06	4.9	0.003	0.08	3.6	3.53	2.4	4.5	-0.05	15
DTRC192	648551	7734349	96	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	8.81	17.1	0.061	11.46	39.1	4.69	1.2	2007.3	1.09	105
DTRC193	646917	7734355	156	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	0.17	4.4	0.019	1.28	2.1	4.49	2.4	15.4	0.07	12
DTRC194	647995	7734416	121	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	0.12	10.8	0.002	1.16	4.3	3.69	6.9	19.7	-0.05	9
DTRC195	644697	7736772	220	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	11.82	1.7	0.01	11.53	323.3	1.21	2.2	347.9	-0.05	54
DTRC196	644724	7736778	215	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	5.5	1.1	0.001	7.03	509.8	0.79	1	494.9	-0.05	347
DTRC197	644905	7737035	204	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	2.72	2.9	0.005	0.23	18.1	1.14	2.3	59	-0.05	87
DTRC198	644645	7735223	340	EPM 26912	Mt Quandong	Float	0.4	1.7	0.004	1.01	48.5	1.3	1.8	7.9	-0.05	29
DTRC199	647174	7734210	153	EPM 26912	Mt Quandong	Float	-0.05	8	0.006	1.04	3.9	3.76	5.9	13.2	-0.05	14
DTRC200	646128	7733555	364	EPM 26912	Mt Quandong	Float	1.66	80.3	0.135	1.91	7.9	1.93	1	232.4	0.07	18
DTRC201	646269	7734008	339	EPM 26912	Mt Quandong	Float	-0.05	2.5	0.077	0.31	2.8	3.39	3.5	5.3	-0.05	10
DTRC202	646273	7734018	333	EPM 26912	Mt Quandong	Float	-0.05	3.7	0.004	0.24	2.8	2.63	5.4	4.3	-0.05	9
DTRC203	646565	7734007	306	EPM 26912	Mt Quandong	Float	-0.05	1.4	-0.001	0.57	15.8	4.22	2.7	20.1	-0.05	8
DTRC204	646630	7734000	279	EPM 26912	Mt Quandong	Outcrop	-0.05	1	0.005	0.56	4.9	3.8	13.7	6.2	-0.05	8
DTRC205	646624	7733333	440	EPM 26912	Mt Quandong	Float	3.56	44.4	0.336	0.16	63.9	3.4	0.2	1538	-0.05	1404
DTRC206	646843	7733452	361	EPM 26912	Mt Quandong	Float	0.27	7.6	0.003	0.5	15.5	3.36	0.2	33.4	-0.05	202
DTRC207	646404	7737788	127	EPM 26912	Gold Creek	Float	0.05	3.9	-0.001	0.53	12.6	4.77	1.2	19	-0.05	20
DTRC208	646336	7737702	153	EPM 26912	Mt Quandong	Mullock	0.13	5.8	0.002	0.29	14.8	4.83	0.8	11.8	-0.05	72