Ballymore RESOURCES

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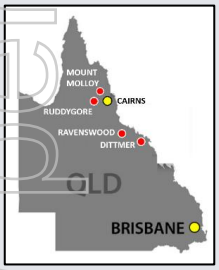

FURTHER BROAD GOLD INTERSECTIONS AT RAVENSWOOD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

Assay results have been received for the Stage 2 Seventy Mile Mount drilling program, confirming the presence of broad intervals of gold mineralisation

Following previous drilling results, including 40m @ 1.06 g/t Au (BSMDD001: 47 – 87m), further broad gold intersections have been received including:

- **BSMRD003: 57m @ 0.24 g/t Au from 23m**
- **BSMRD004: 61m @ 0.23 g/t Au from 23m**

Drilling by Ballymore has extended the mineralised zone at Seventy Mile Mount by over 200m and mineralisation remains open along strike, confirming the presence of a large mineralised system

Initial drilling of King Solomon gold prospect has highlighted the potential for a shallow gold system and reported significant intervals of elevated gold including:

- **BKSRC001: 17m @ 0.61 g/t Au from 45m**

Ballymore Resources Limited ("Ballymore" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that further broad gold intersections have been received from the recently completed drilling programs within the Ravenswood Project, located near Charters Towers in North Queensland.

Follow-up drilling at Seventy Mile Mount targeted the breccia zone recognised by Ballymore with similarities to other mineralised breccias present at Mount Leyshon and Mount Wright, both major gold producers in the local region in the past 30 years. Previous drilling by Ballymore in November 2021 reported **40m @ 1.06 g/t Au** (BSMDD001: 47 – 87m) and further step-out drilling has confirmed broad intervals of gold mineralisation associated with this breccia zone, including **57m @ 0.24 g/t Au** (BSMRD003: 23 – 80m) and **61m @ 0.23 g/t Au** (BSMRD004: 23 – 84m). Drilling also encountered narrow, high grade zones including **2m @ 4.78 g/t Au** (BSMRD003: 215 – 217m). Ballymore is highly encouraged by these results, which confirm the potential of this mineralised breccia to host a significant shallow gold system.

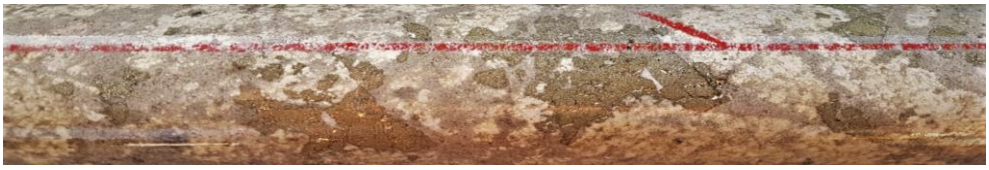

Figure 1 – Example of pyrite breccia infill mineralisation in drill hole BSMRD003 (278.15 – 278.35m)

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In addition to these works at Seventy Mile Mount, initial drilling was completed to test beneath shallow workings in the King Solomon area, some 37km east-northeast of Charters Towers, and has reported a number of shallow intersections such as **17m @ 0.61g/t Au** (BKSRC001: 45–62m), including **9m @ 1.01g/t Au** (BKSRC001: 45–54m). This drilling has demonstrated the potential for this area to host a shallow gold system that will be further investigated in follow up works.

About the Seventy Mile Mount Target

Seventy Mile Mount is located on EPM 18424 and within the highly prospective Mount Leyshon Corridor, approximately 20km south of Charters Towers and 7km east-northeast of the Mount Leyshon gold mine. Ballymore completed its initial drilling program in November 2021 and targeted a second breccia which Ballymore identified on the northern margin of the Seventy Mile Mount main breccia pipe. The surface expression of the second breccia zone is approximately 300m x 50m in area and it remains poorly tested at depth. The initial drill program at Seventy Mile Mount comprised two diamond drill holes for a total of 654m, testing a gap in previous drilling on the targeted breccia. Both holes intersected broad zones of altered breccias similar in style to Mount Leyshon mineralisation. These mineralised breccias were consistent with the geological model developed based on mapping completed by Ballymore.

As reported in the ASX announcement dated 4th March, 2022, assay results have confirmed the presence of broad, shallow zones of gold mineralisation associated with the mapped target breccia. Significant intersections included:

- **40m @ 1.06 g/t Au including 3m @ 9.38 g/t Au (BSMDD001: 47 – 87m)**
- **15m @ 0.55 g/t Au including 5m @ 1.44 g/t Au (BSMDD002: 76 – 91m)**

Ballymore subsequently completed the Stage 2 drilling at Seventy Mile Mount in August, including 3 holes for 1,048.8m. Drilling targeted the down-plunge extension to breccia-hosted gold mineralisation as well as an IP geophysical target under the main breccia pipe. All three holes encountered a number of intervals of brecciated granodiorite infilled with pyrite mineralisation. A number of significant intersections were reported including:

- **57m @ 0.24 g/t Au (BSMRD003: 23 - 80m)**
- **2m @ 4.78 g/t Au (BSMRD003: 215 – 217m)**
- **61m @ 0.23 g/t Au (BSMRD004: 23 – 84m)**

A summary of significant intersections is tabulated below.

Table 1 – Summary of Seventy Mile Mount significant drill results

Cut-Off (Au g/t)	Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
0.1	**BSMRD003**	**23.00**	**80.00**	**57.00**	**0.24**
1.0	Including	26.00	27.00	1.00	2.36
1.0	Including	62.00	64.00	2.00	1.66
0.1	BSMRD003	89.00	92.00	3.00	0.45
0.5	Including	90.00	92.00	2.00	0.68
1.0	BSMRD003	114.00	115.00	1.00	2.62
1.0	**BSMRD003**	**215.00**	**217.00**	**2.00**	**4.78**
0.1	**BSMRD004**	**23.00**	**84.00**	**61.00**	**0.23**
1.0	Including	42.00	43.00	1.00	1.95
1.0	Including	50.00	51.00	1.00	1.66
0.1	BSMRC005	59.00	62.00	3.00	0.35

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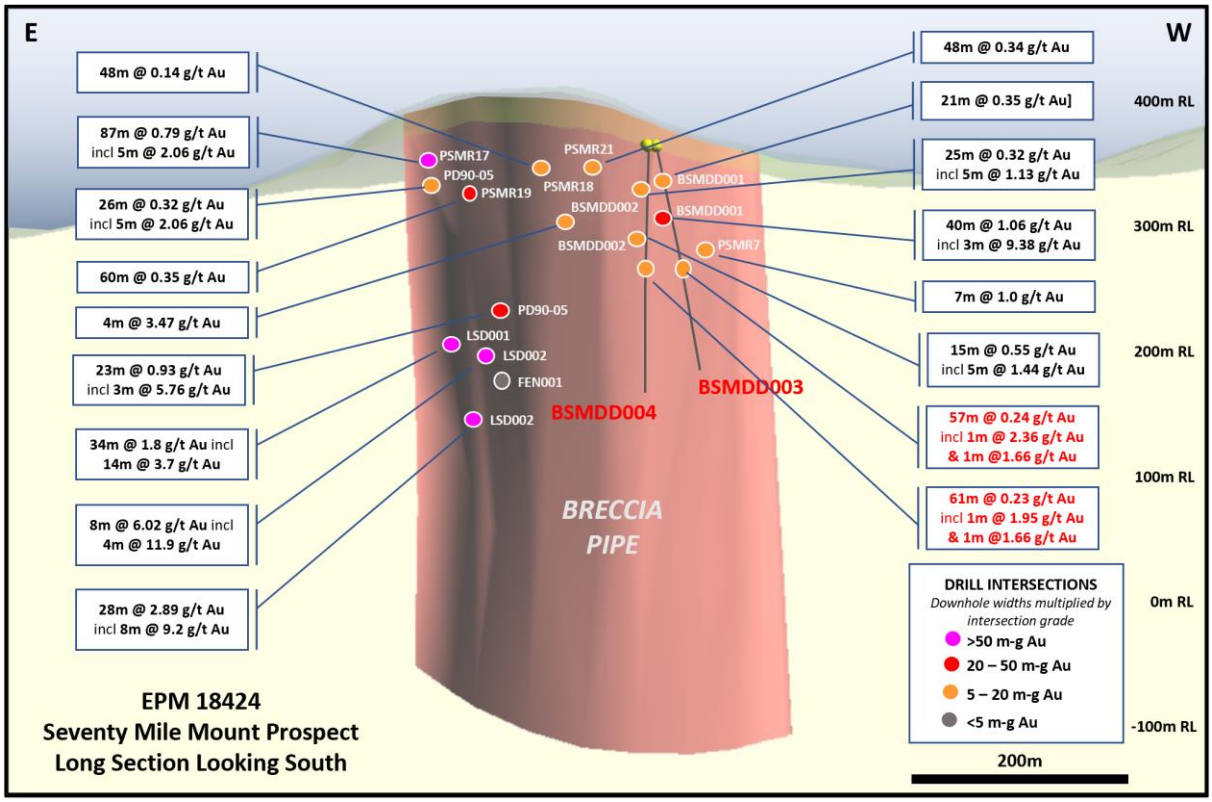

Figure 2 – Long section of the Seventy Mile Mount breccia pipe-hosted gold target looking south with historic drill intersections and results of Ballymore drill holes.

Drilling by Ballymore, along with check logging of available historic holes and detailed mapping of the area has led to the recognition of a mineralised breccia zone that has potential to host a significant gold deposit. Historic drilling focussed on testing the eastern part of this breccia zone and reported a number of significant drill intersections (Table 2).

Table 2 – Summary of Seventy Mile Mount significant drill results

Cut Off (Au g/t)	Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
0.1	**LSD001**	**184**	**218**	**34**	**1.80**
0.5	**Including**	**186**	**200**	**14**	**3.71**
0.1	LSD002	208	216	8	6.02
1.0	Including	208	212	4	11.94
0.1	**LSD002**	**260**	**288**	**28**	**2.89**
0.5	**Including**	**260**	**268**	**8**	**9.21**
0.1	LSR002	34	76	42	0.43
0.1	LSR002	110	160	50	0.52
0.1	PD90-05	160	183	23	0.93
0.5	Including	161	164	3	5.76
0.1	**PD90-06**	**56**	**114**	**58**	**1.54**
0.5	**Including**	**57**	**61**	**4**	**12.40**
0.1	PD90-06	128	158	30	1.54
1.0	Including	139	140	1	20.60
0.1	PSM3	10	36	26	0.60
0.1	PSM3	72	120	48	0.35
0.1	**PSMR17**	**12**	**99**	**87**	**0.79**
0.5	**Including**	**55**	**60**	**5**	**2.06**
0.1	PSM19	40	100	60	0.35
0.1	PSMR20	20	76	56	0.35
0.1	PSMR21	4	52	48	0.34

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Drilling by Ballymore has targeted the western extension of the breccia zone, which remains relatively undrilled beneath the top 50m. This drilling has extended the known mineralisation by over 200m with mineralisation open along strike to the east and west. Mineralisation is modelled to occur in an arcuate zone of breccia on the northern margin of the Seventy Mile Mount breccia pipe.

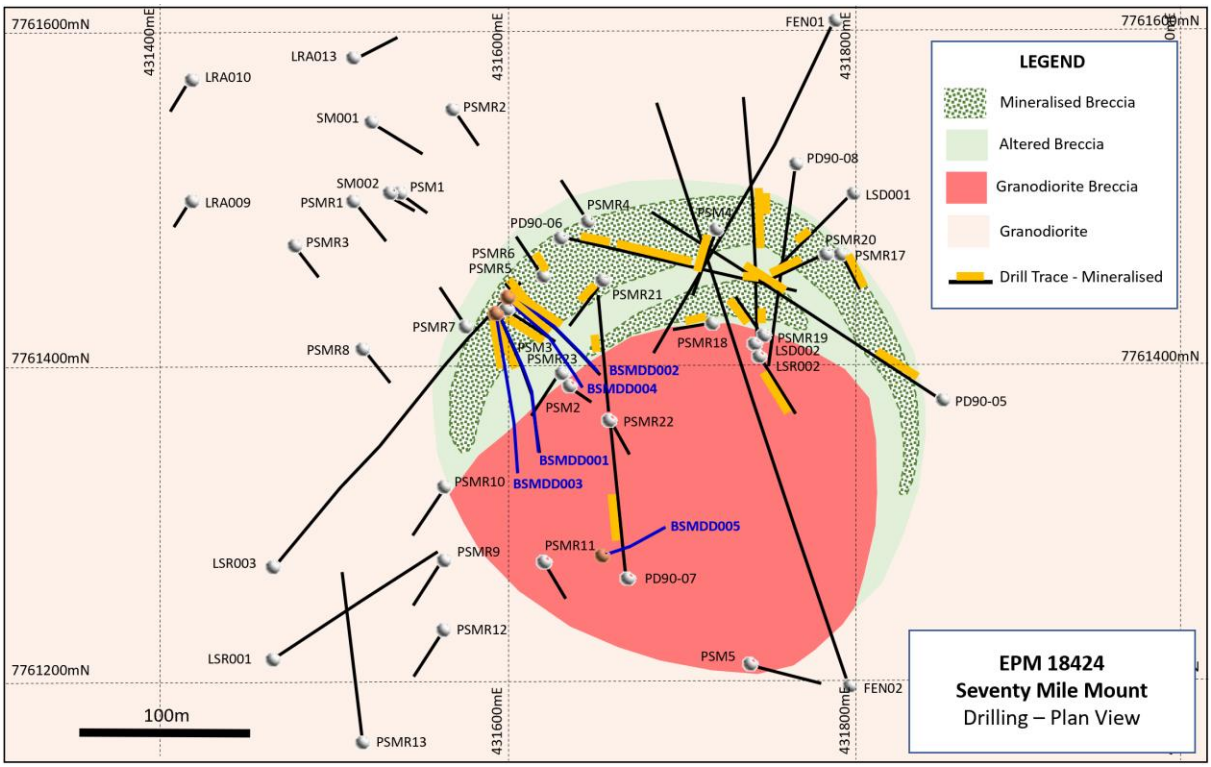

Figure 3 – Plan view of Seventy Mile Mount area with location of mapped breccias and locations of historic and Ballymore drill holes.

In addition, drill hole BSMRC005 was drilled in the southern part of the breccia pipe into the main granodiorite breccia to test a strong chargeability anomaly recognised in an IP survey completed by Ballymore in 2021. The drill hole encountered a number of intervals of pyrite mineralisation which is the likely source of the chargeability anomaly, however gold results were generally subdued in this area, which is located outside the main mineralised breccia zone. The drill hole reported a best intersection of 3m @ 0.35 g/t Au (BSMRC005: 59 – 62m).

About the King Solomon Target

King Solomon is an extensive line of historic gold workings located within EPM 18637, some 37km east-northeast of Charters Towers and 8km southwest of Mingela. In the immediate vicinity of EPM 18637, the most significant mineralisation occurs at the Welcome Breccia and Christian Kruck gold deposits, located 1km north and 4km northwest of EPM 18637 respectively.

King Solomon hosts a series of pits and shafts over an area of 600m x 100m that are associated with a set of steeply dipping shear zones within altered diorite and gabbro. A program of shallow drilling by Metals Exploration Ltd / Gold Mines of Kalgoorlie in 1988 intersected several intervals of moderately to highly anomalous gold, with best intersections including 8m @ 7.69 g/t Au. A summary of significant historic intersections is tabulated below.

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Table 2 – King Solomon Significant Historic Drill Intersections

Cut Off (Au g/t)	Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
0.1	KRC02	30	44	14	1.27
1.0	Including	32	38	6	2.78
0.1	KRC03	28	34	6	4.46
0.1	KRC06	26	34	8	7.69
1.0	Including	26	32	6	10.20
0.1	KRC08	12	50	38	0.63
0.5	Including	42	48	6	2.48
1.0	Including	44	48	4	3.45
0.1	KRC08	78	124	46	0.57
0.5	Including	80	110	30	0.80
1.0	Including	90	100	10	1.37
0.1	KRC11	32	40	8	0.88
1.0	Including	32	34	2	3.25
0.1	KRC12	82	86	4	1.33
1.0	Including	82	84	2	2.50
1.0	KSP04	30	33	3	11.00
1.0	KSP05	0	3	3	4.20

A portable XRF Soil sampling program was completed by Ballymore over a large part of EPM 18637 in 2021-2022 and defined a significant 5,000m long x 500m wide, east-northeast trending Cu-Zn-Fe-Mn soil anomaly (i.e. +20ppm Cu and +30ppm Zn) associated with the historic workings extending from King Solomon and Rose of Allandale in the west, through to a series of unnamed prospects located in the east of EPM 18637. A reverse circulation (RC) drill program was subsequently planned to test the King Solomon area. Four reverse circulation drill holes were completed in August for a total of 550m (i.e. BKSRC001 – BKSRC004) to test for potential extensions to mineralisation recognised in shallow workings.

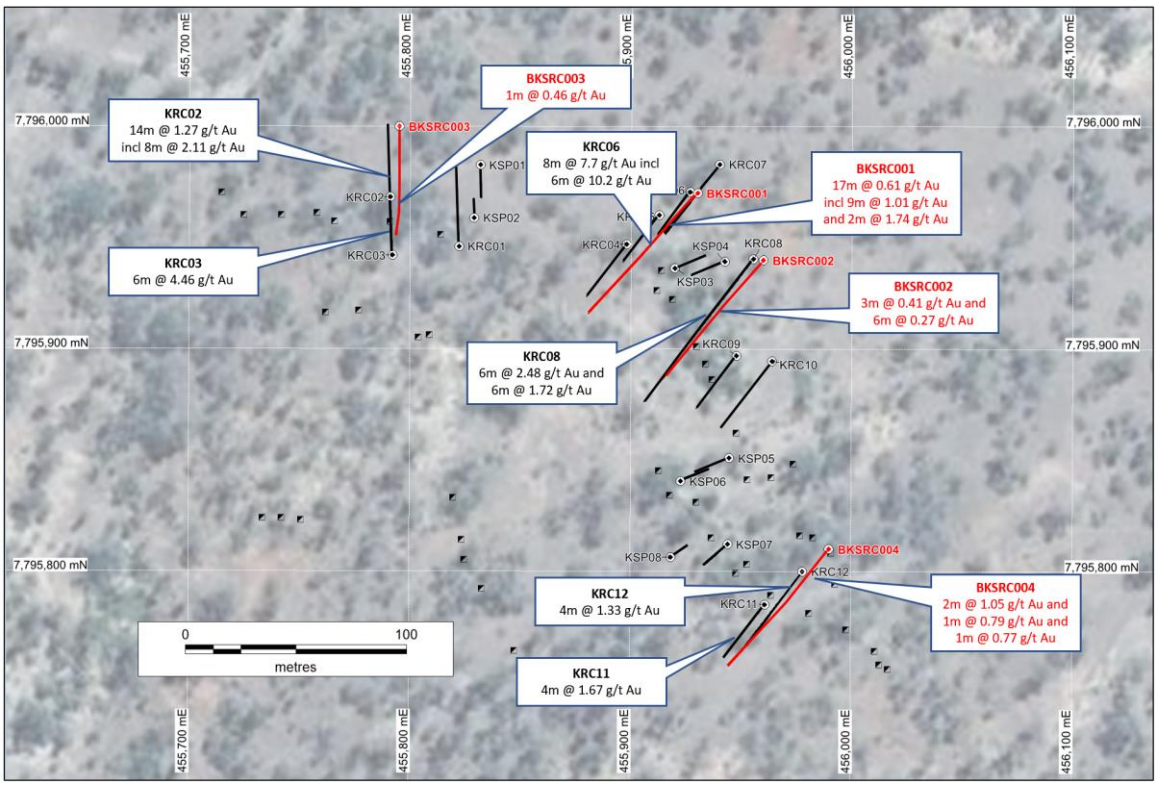

Figure 4 – . Plan view of completed Ballymore drill holes BKSRC001 – 004 and historic drill holes overlain over aerial photo.

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All holes intersected sheared, altered diorite and granodiorite overprinted by quartz and carbonate veining and associated pyrite mineralisation. A number of shallow intersections of gold mineralisation were reported with a best intersection of **17m @ 0.61 g/t Au** (BKSRC001: 45 – 62m), including **9m @ 1.01 g/t Au** (BKSRC001: 45 – 54m).

A summary of significant intersections is tabulated below.

Table 3 – Summary of Ballymore King Solomon significant drill results

Cut Off (Au g/t)	Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
0.1	BKSRC001	45.00	62.00	17.00	0.61
0.5	Including	45.00	54.00	9.00	1.01
1.0	Including	45.00	48.00	3.00	1.37
1.0	And	50.00	52.00	2.00	1.74
0.1	BKSRC002	55.00	58.00	3.00	0.41
0.1	BKSRC002	115.00	121.00	6.00	0.27
0.1	BKSRC004	11.00	13.00	2.00	1.05
1.0	Including	11.00	12.00	1.00	1.87

Ravenswood Project Ongoing Activities

The Ravenswood Project remains a priority project for Ballymore with numerous targets that require evaluation. Key targets include Day Dawn, Seventy Mile Mount, Matthews Pinnacle, Pinnacle Creek with further evaluation of other targets underway.

An IP survey is currently being finalised over the Day Dawn gold-silver prospect on EPM 18426. This target hosts a stacked set of quartz lodes along strike from Hadleigh Castle and Disraeli mines, within the Mount Leyshon Corridor. Previous rock chip sampling has reported bonanza gold-silver results including up to **127.5 g/t Au and 2,770 g/t Ag**. Soil sampling has also highlighted a large **1,400m x 300m gold-lead anomaly** in the Day Dawn – Old Man area, corresponding with an interpreted fault corridor. Pending the results of the IP survey a drilling program is scheduled to test this target in 2023.

Further significant drilling results have been received for the Seventy Mile Mount target, confirming the existence of a significant, breccia-hosted gold deposit. Following the receipt of the latest results, data will be reviewed and modelled and a follow-up drill program will be planned. Substantial broad intervals of gold have already been reported, associated with the mapped breccia zone, including **58m @ 1.54 g/t Au** (PD90-06: 56 – 114m) and **28m @ 2.89 g/t Au** including **8m @ 9.21 g/t Au** (LSD002: 260 – 288m). Potential exists to define a significant shallow Mineral Resource in this area. Other breccia targets in this area, including Matthews Pinnacle and Middle Mount also represent similar breccia targets with geochemical and geophysical targets that remain to be tested.

In addition, a review of the King Solomon target will be completed now that results for the preliminary drill program have been received. The prospect area hosts a series of pits and shafts over an area of 600m x 100m and historic drilling has reported a number of significant shallow intersections including **8m @ 7.69 g/t Au** (KRC06: 26 – 34m). A soil sampling program completed by Ballymore in 2020-21 has defined a significant **5,000m long x 500m wide, east-northeast trending soil anomaly** associated with the historic workings extending from King Solomon and Rose of Allandale in the west, through to a series of unnamed prospects located in the east of EPM 18637. This corridor remains poorly explored and will be reviewed in 2023.

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About Ravenswood Project

The Ravenswood Project is situated in the Charters Towers region in northeast Queensland, approximately 20 - 60km south of Charters Towers. The Ravenswood Project contains numerous prospects, historic drill intersections and geochemical anomalies located within the 17 Moz Charters Towers gold province including Charters Towers vein-hosted gold targets and Mount Leyshon style breccia pipe-hosted targets including the Seventy Mile Mount prospect.

The Project consists of EPM's 18424, 18426, 18637, 25466 and 25467, which comprise a total of 96 sub-blocks and encompass an area of 309km^2. On the 31st October 2019, Ballymore Resources Limited entered into a farm-in agreement and joint venture with ActivEX Limited for the Ravenswood Project with Ballymore Resources earning-in to the tenements. In August 2021 Ballymore earned its initial 51% stake in the project and subsequently acquired the remaining 49% from ActivEX on 18th November 2021.

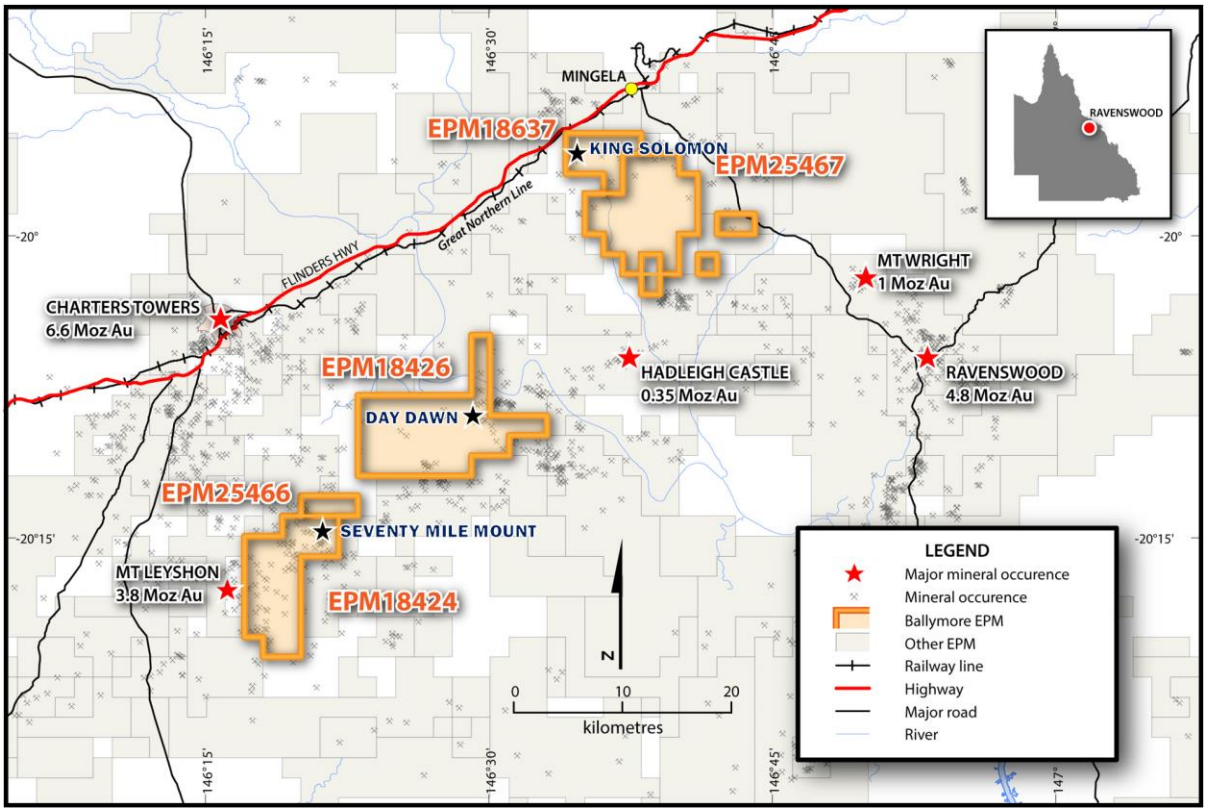

Figure 5 – Ravenswood Project Tenements

Upcoming Works

- Finalise Day Dawn IP Survey (Ravenswood Project)
- Complete mapping and soil sampling at Maniopota (Ruddygore Project)
- Complete Cedar Ridge RC Drilling Program (Dittmer Project)
- Site works are currently underway to develop additional underground drill platforms to complete the Dittmer Resource drilling program (Dittmer Project)

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About Ballymore Resources

Ballymore Resources Limited is a minerals exploration company committed to the acquisition, identification, and delineation of new resource projects through active exploration. The Ballymore portfolio is focussed on copper, gold and critical mineral projects, with substantial tenement packages in north Queensland. Ballymore has four project areas at Dittmer, Ruddygore, Ravenswood and Mount Molloy. These consist of two granted Mining Leases (MLs), thirteen granted Exploration Permits for Minerals (EPMs) covering an area of 1,461 km^2.

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 information compiled or reviewed by Mr David A-Izzeddin. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these Company Announcements and in the case of reported Mineral Resources, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. 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.

Exploration Results & Exploration Target

Ballymore confirms that Exploration Results and Exploration Targets used in this document were estimated, reported and reviewed in accordance with the guidelines of the Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code) 2012 edition. Ballymore confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results or Exploration Target information included in the following announcements:

*1 - Ballymore Prospectus released on 1 September 2021

*2 – "Acquisition of 100% of Ravenswood Project" released on 18 November 2021

*3 – "Seventy Mile Mount Drilling and CEI Hole Completed" released on 14 December 2021

*4 - "Drilling Confirms Large Gold System In Ravenswood Project" released on 4 March 2022

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.

APPENDIX 1. BALLYMORE RAVENSWOOD DRILL COLLAR INFORMATION

Hole	Target	EPM	East*	North*	RL	Tdepth	Dip	Azimuth
BSMRD003	Seventy Mile Mount	EPM 18424	431595	7761439	363	429.67	-68	159
BSMRD004	Seventy Mile Mount	EPM 18424	431600	7761445	364	419.13	-68	144
BSMRC005	Seventy Mile Mount	EPM 18424	431679	7761237	352	200	-75	70
BKSRC001	King Solomon	EPM 18637	455929	7795970	289	150	-60	220
BKSRC002	King Solomon	EPM 18637	455959	7795941	287	150	-60	220
BKSRC003	King Solomon	EPM 18637	455796	7796002	292	100	-60	180
BKSRC004	King Solomon	EPM 18637	455993	7795813	290	150	-60	220

* Projection: GDA94, Zone 55

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APPENDIX 2. RAVENSWOOD – 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 1950s. Sampling methods have included surface rock chip and trenching, soil, and stream sediment samples, together with drillhole samples comprising open hole percussion, RC percussion, and 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 open hole percussion drilling is generally low because there is a likelihood of contamination of samples. Consequently, these samples are generally used to guide further exploration and are not used for 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. • Ballymore rock chip samples were collected from outcrop, subcrop, float material, as well as mullock samples.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• No information is available documenting measures to ensure sample representivity for surface sampling methods. These methods are not used for Mineral Resource estimation. • Trench 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.
	• 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	• 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-

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	sampling, and analytical process must be more stringent. Where the main mineralisation is copper, this is measured as a percentage and therefore sampling techniques can be somewhat less rigorous than for gold. • At Ravenswood, gold can be visible and therefore there are inherent sampling problems. Procedures used to manage this problem are documented elsewhere in relevant sub-sections of this table.
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).	• Numerous drilling programs have been recorded across the Project area since the 1980s comprising mostly RC and diamond drilling. • Most drilling is inconsistently documented and therefore details on hole sizes, bit types and other drilling parameters are sparse. • Ballymore completed 3 diamond drillholes in HQ triple tube size (1,145.81m) in 2021. All holes were oriented using an Ace instrument.
DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• For most programs, no information is available documenting if sample recovery was routinely recorded. Aberfoyle (1980s) reported sample recoveries of typically >85% in percussion drillholes. • No assessment of historic sample recovery has been made. • Sample recovery for Ballymore drilling in 2021 was measured on a per-run basis and generally reported to be greater than 99%
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• No information is available documenting measures to maximise sample recovery or ensure collection of representative samples.
	• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• 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 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.	• Most historic drill logs document logging for lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, and veining. No core photography is available. • Logging information for historic holes are possibly adequate to support future Mineral Resource estimation but will be reassessed if required. • Ballymore 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. 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.	• Logging of core is mostly qualitative, except for some semi-quantitative logging of sulphide content, quartz veining, RQD, and geotechnical parameters.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• 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.	• Different companies used different sampling intervals that ranged from a nominal minimum of 1 m to a nominal maximum of 4 m. Not all drilled intervals were sampled. • No information is available on whether the historic core was cut or split or the size of the core samples submitted for analysis.

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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.	• No information is available on moisture content of historic percussion samples. • Limited information is reported for subsampling of percussion chips. Some companies report the use of cyclones at rigs and/or spearing of sample intervals to collect a sample for laboratory analysis. • Ballymore has not completed any percussion drilling
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Limited details of the laboratory preparation of samples were recorded for historic drilling. It is assumed that sample preparation methods used by all commercial laboratories followed the basic steps of drying, crushing, and pulverising, but details of the amount of the sample crushed and pulverised are not known. Therefore, it is not possible to assess the quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques. • Ballymore 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.
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Limited information has been recorded that documents quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples in historic drilling. • Ballymore 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.
	• 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.	• No information has been recorded that documents measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected in historic drilling. • Ballymore 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.
	• 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.	• Limited detailed information has been recorded that documents the nature, quality, and appropriateness of assaying methods used for any of the historic drilling programs. Where gold was analysed, it was undertaken by aqua regia digest and AAS finish, or more generally by fire assay method. Where other elements were analysed, earlier programs tended to analyse for a limited suite e.g., Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag. Some later programs used a large multi-element suite analysed by ICP. • Ballymore drilling and rock chip samples were analysed at ALS Townsville and 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.

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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.
	• 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.	• In 2015 ActivEX completed a pXRF soil survey over the King Solomon – Rose of Allandale workings on EPM 18637. 1,117 readings acquired on north-south traverses spaced 50 m apart with a nominal reading interval of 100 – 200 m. The survey was carried out using a Niton XL3t-950 handheld XRF analyser on 'Soil' mode, using three filters, each with 30 second duration to give a total analysing time of 90 seconds. • Soil samples were prepared by scuffing a 10 cm2 area to remove any light vegetation and immediate top soil. The instrument was then used to analyse the area directly. The analyser window was checked for any foreign contaminant between samples. Niton XL3t-950 handhelds are able to detect 34 elements on 'Soil' mode, using three filters, each with 30 second duration (Ag, As, Au, Ba, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Pd, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Te, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr).
	• 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.	• Limited details of the use of standards or certified reference materials have been reported for historic drilling. • Ballymore drilling: In addition to blanks and field duplicates, 4 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.
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 for historic drilling.
	• 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 has collated and created a digital database of previous exploration completed at the Project. • 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.	• No details of the accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys) is recorded. Drillhole collar locations were typically based on local grids and the accuracy of drill collars has not been verified to date. • Ballymore surface geochemical sampling is surveyed using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. • 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

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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, holes were gyro surveyed.
	• 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 topographic control data is poor and is currently reliant on public domain data.
DATA SPACING AND DISTRIBUTION	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• There is a relatively small amount of drilling to date at Seventy Mile Mount, Matthews Pinnacle, Puddler Creek, Day Dawn, Radical, Cockfields, Lighthorse, Just In Time, Westgate, Matthews South, Rishton Sands and Red Dust prospects. 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.	• Some sample compositing was carried out on site within some of the percussion drilling e.g., Aurora Gold (1993) composited the 1 m RC drillhole samples into 4 m composites for initial analysis, and Rishton Gold (1996) composited the 1 m RC drillhole samples into 3 m composites. • 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.	• Previous drillholes were generally sited to intersect interpreted mineralised zones at a high angle, however, only limited drilling has been completed to date and further drilling will be required to establish the optimal orientation. • 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.	• No chain of custody is documented for previous drilling. • For Ballymore sampling programs, all work was supervised by company staff. Samples were double bagged, palletised and shrink wrapped at the core shed before dispatch to the laboratory.
AUDITS OR REVIEWS	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Ballymore programs: Internal auditing procedures and reviews were regularly undertaken on sampling techniques, standard operating procedures, and laboratory processes. • Derisk has completed a review of the work Ballymore has undertaken.

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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 EPM 18424, EPM 18426, EPM 18637, EPM 25466, and EPM 25467. • Ballymore earned its initial 51% stake in the project and subsequently acquired the remaining 49% from ActivEX on 18th November 2021.
	• 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.	• Numerous exploration permits and mining leases have been held over parts and/or all of the Project area. Previous exploration has included geological mapping, soil and rock chip geochemical sampling, airborne and ground geophysics, plus RC and diamond drilling. Major programs included: ○ Aberfoyle Exploration (1983 – 1985) completed an IP survey, VLF EM survey, horizontal loop EM, geological mapping, soil sampling, petrology, ground magnetic survey, panned concentrate samples, percussion drilling around Seventy Mile Mount and Middle Mount (5 holes for 586 m). ○ Pajingo Gold Mine/Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc (1985 – 1988) completed reconnaissance and detailed mapping, prospecting, costeaning, rock chip sampling, drilling at Cockfields and Seventy Mile Creek (19 holes for 449.5 m). ○ Aurora Gold Limited/North Queensland Resources/Newmont Holdings /BHP Minerals (1981 – 1994) completed work including photogeological interpretation, rock chip sampling, stream sediment sampling, soil sampling, geological mapping, percussion drilling (9 holes for 394 m), magnetic susceptibility traverses, metallurgical testwork, engineering studies, resource estimates, ore reserves. Key prospects explored within the Ravenswood project included Day Dawn, Radical, Cornishman and Alfonso. ○ Pan Australian Mining (1982 – 1992) completed airborne magnetics/radiometrics, geological mapping, aerial photography, BCL stream sediment sampling, prospecting, rock chip sampling, gridding, ground magnetics, trenching and percussion drilling at Lighthorse and Just In Time (11 holes for 321.5 m). ○ Esso Australia (1983 – 1985) completed stream sediment sampling, mapping, literature review, aerial photography, re-interpretation of stream sediment data, petrology, trenching at Matthew Pinnacle, Matthews South and Westgate (30 trenches for 1,164 m), RC drilling at Westgate, Puddler Creek, Pinnacle Creek, and Matthews Pinnacle (13 holes for 682 m) and diamond drilling at Westgate and Pinnacle Creek (4 holes for 239 m). ○ Mount Leyshon Gold Mines (1991 – 2009) completed geological mapping, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, aerial photography, ground magnetic survey, gravity survey, 3D pole – dipole IP survey, RAB drilling, RC drilling, diamond drilling at Puddler Creek, Seventy Mile Mount, Matthews Pinnacle (145 holes for 14,568.77 m). ○ Rishton Gold (1995 – 2008) completed desktop studies, literature review, ground reconnaissance, geological mapping, ground magnetics survey, gridding, soil sampling, rock chip sampling, aircore

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CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		bedrock drilling at Rishton Sands (57 holes for 1,140 m). ○ Union Oil Development Corporation (1988 – 1989) reviewed multispectral data, completed reconnaissance and grid mapping at Mt Cornishman, rock chip sampling, stream sediment sampling, acquisition of aeromagnetic and radiometric data, RC drilling at Red Dust (15 holes for 630 m).
GEOLOGY	● Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	● The Ravenswood Project is located within the Ravenswood Batholith in the Mount Windsor Subprovince of the Charters Towers Province, within the Thomson Orogen, part of the northern Tasman Fold Belt System. ● Ballymore considers that the Project is prospective for: ○ Devonian intrusive-hosted mesothermal gold veins e.g., Charters Towers Goldfield. ○ Carboniferous intrusive-hosted mesothermal gold veins e.g., Ravenswood Goldfield. ○ Early Permian breccia-hosted gold systems e.g., Mount Leyshon, Mount Wright, Welcome Breccia. ○ Late Palaeozoic low sulphidation epithermal gold veins e.g., Pajingo group. ○ Cambrian polymetallic volcanic-hosted massive sulphides e.g., Mount Windsor deposits.
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 1 & 3.
	● 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 1 & 3.
DATA AGGREGATION METHODS	● In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	● The mineralised drill intersections are reported as downhole intervals and were not converted to true widths. Where gold repeats were recorded, the average of all the samples was used. True widths may be up to 50% less 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 g/t Au cut-off grade. Gold grade for the intercept was calculated as a weighted average grade. Up to 5 m (down hole) of internal waste (< 0.1 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.	● Overall, previous drilling orientation and sampling was generally as perpendicular to the mineralisation targets as practicable.
	● If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	● The geometry of the various drill targets has generally been established through mapping and most mineralisation is typically hosted in sub-

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		vertical veining and breccia bodies. Nevertheless, further work is required to establish the optimal angle to test the mineralisation.
	• 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 a large amount of 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. Limited systematic data has been collected to date to assess metallurgy and mining parameters relevant to a modern operation.
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, and drilling across various high-priority target areas over the next two years.
	• 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.

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APPENDIX 3. RAVENSWOOD HISTORIC DRILLING

Company	Target	HoleID	Hole Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (° Mag)	Licence	Year
Aberfoyle Exploration	Seventy Mile Mount	PSM1	Percussion	431,427	7,761,333	323	80	-60	132	3466	1984
Aberfoyle Exploration	Seventy Mile Mount	PSM2	Percussion	431,521	7,761,216	327	76	-60	132	3466	1984
Aberfoyle Exploration	Seventy Mile Mount	PSM3	Percussion	431,485	7,761,265	319	136	-60	130	3466	1984
Aberfoyle Exploration	Seventy Mile Mount	PSM4	Percussion	431,611	7,761,311	359	136	-60	170	3466	1984
Aberfoyle Exploration	Seventy Mile Mount	PSM5	Percussion	431,633	7,761,029	313	158	-60	120	3466	1984
Aurora Gold	Cornishman Prospect	CM001	Reverse Circulation	441,980	7,773,031	245	66	-60	340	9471	1993
Aurora Gold	Day Dawn Workings	DDRC001	Reverse Circulation	446,896	7,772,831	235	48	-60	55	4333	1993
Aurora Gold	Day Dawn - Boatswains	DDRC002	Reverse Circulation	447,057	7,772,747	230	40	-60	30	4333	1993
Aurora Gold	Day Dawn Workings	DDRC003	Reverse Circulation	446,804	7,772,970	241	43	-60	60	4333	1993
Aurora Gold	Day Dawn Workings	DDRC004	Reverse Circulation	446,774	7,773,026	241	50	-60	60	4333	1993
Aurora Gold	Radical	RARC001	Reverse Circulation	443,990	7,771,422	259	33	-60	0	5960	1993
Aurora Gold	Radical	RARC002	Reverse Circulation	444,072	7,771,411	260	27	-60	0	5960	1993
Aurora Gold	Radical	RARC003	Reverse Circulation	444,100	7,771,405	261	33	-60	0	5960	1993
Aurora Gold	Radical	RARC004	Reverse Circulation	444,102	7,771,425	261	54	-60	0	5960	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	MMRC001	Reverse Circulation	431,038	7,761,113	340	336	-60	155	4229	1999
Pajingo Gold Mine	Cockfields	CR0001	Reverse Circulation	440,066	7,769,448	273	20	-60	225	4015	1985
Pajingo Gold Mine	Cockfields	CR0002	Reverse Circulation	440,060	7,769,437	272	19	-60	225	4015	1985
Pajingo Gold Mine	Cockfields	CR0003	Reverse Circulation	440,024	7,769,462	272	32	-60	225	4015	1985
Pajingo Gold Mine	Cockfields	CR0004	Reverse Circulation	440,123	7,769,394	272	20	-60	225	4015	1985
Pajingo Gold Mine	Cockfields	CR0005	Reverse Circulation	440,146	7,769,363	272	20	-60	225	4015	1985
Pajingo Gold Mine	Cockfields	CR0006	Reverse Circulation	439,973	7,769,720	279	27	-60	225	4015	1985
Pajingo Gold Mine	Cockfields	CR0007	Reverse Circulation	439,714	7,770,751	264	32	-60	265	4015	1985
Pajingo Gold Mine	Cockfields	CR0008	Reverse Circulation	439,711	7,770,684	266	22	-60	277	4015	1985
Pajingo Gold Mine	Cockfields	CR0009	Reverse Circulation	439,711	7,770,615	268	21.5	-60	97	4015	1985

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Company	Target	HoleID	Hole Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (° Mag)	Licence	Year
Pajingo Gold Mine	Cockfields	CR0010	Reverse Circulation	439,750	7,770,466	274	33	-60	277	4015	1985
Pajingo Gold Mine	Cockfields	CR0011	Reverse Circulation	439,780	7,770,468	273	20	-60	97	4015	1985
Pajingo Gold Mine	Cockfields	CR0012	Reverse Circulation	439,524	7,770,307	272	33	-60	45	4015	1985
Pajingo Gold Mine	Cockfields	CR0013	Reverse Circulation	442,231	7,766,625	278	9	-60	359	4015	1985
Pajingo Gold Mine	Cockfields	CR0014	Reverse Circulation	442,230	7,766,635	279	9	-60	359	4015	1985
Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc	Seventy Mile Creek	CR0031	Reverse Circulation	435,688	7,768,511	280	30	-60	165	4015	1987
Battle Mountain (Australia)	Seventy Mile Creek	CR0033	Reverse Circulation	435,800	7,768,704	273	28	-60	165	4015	1987
Battle Mountain (Australia)	Seventy Mile Creek	CR0034	Reverse Circulation	435,761	7,768,704	275	24	-60	165	4015	1987
Battle Mountain (Australia)	Seventy Mile Creek	SM1	Trench	435,897	7,768,568	276	25	0	350	4015	1987
Battle Mountain (Australia)	Seventy Mile Creek	SM2	Trench	435,736	7,768,588	275	25	0	350	4015	1987
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GS1	Reverse Circulation	425,443	7,755,772	366	84	-45	119	10144	1991
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GS2	Reverse Circulation	425,440	7,755,746	366	74.9	-52	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GS3	Reverse Circulation	425,429	7,755,742	372	86.6	-55	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GS4	Reverse Circulation	425,332	7,755,826	385	179.3	-75	126	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP10	Reverse Circulation	425,455	7,755,706	372	38	-57	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP11	Reverse Circulation	425,420	7,755,737	372	106	-54	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP12	Reverse Circulation	425,468	7,755,722	361	35	-52	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP13	Reverse Circulation	425,450	7,755,738	367	70	-51	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP14	Reverse Circulation	425,431	7,755,755	371	105	-51	126	10144	1993

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Company	Target	HoleID	Hole Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (° Mag)	Licence	Year
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP15	Reverse Circulation	425,476	7,755,810	357	100	-59	124	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP16	Reverse Circulation	425,492	7,755,795	353	75	-59	124	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP17	Reverse Circulation	425,508	7,755,781	353	50	-60	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP18	Reverse Circulation	425,496	7,755,759	354	40	-51	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP19	Reverse Circulation	425,478	7,755,775	358	70	-51	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP2	Reverse Circulation	425,505	7,755,821	351	80	-60	129	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP20	Reverse Circulation	425,459	7,755,791	365	110	-51	124	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP21	Reverse Circulation	425,486	7,755,833	357	100	-61	123	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP22	Reverse Circulation	425,470	7,755,749	360	50	-48	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP23	Reverse Circulation	425,434	7,755,779	365	100	-53	123	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP24	Reverse Circulation	425,459	7,755,730	367	55	-51	124	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP25	Reverse Circulation	425,442	7,755,690	372	34	-51	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP26	Reverse Circulation	425,422	7,755,709	376	70	-51	124	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP27	Reverse Circulation	425,523	7,755,832	347	50	-49	124	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP28	Reverse Circulation	425,504	7,755,849	349	85	-49	123	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP29	Reverse Circulation	425,657	7,755,782	344	60	-44	266	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP3	Reverse Circulation	425,478	7,755,788	358	80	-60	129	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP30	Reverse Circulation	425,635	7,755,757	343	60	-43	265	10144	1993

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Company	Target	HoleID	Hole Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (° Mag)	Licence	Year
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP31	Reverse Circulation	425,432	7,755,699	376	50	-51	126	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP32	Reverse Circulation	425,413	7,755,718	372	80	-51	126	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP33	Reverse Circulation	425,430	7,755,675	381	35	-54	124	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP34	Reverse Circulation	425,412	7,755,691	376	70	-54	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP35	Reverse Circulation	425,418	7,755,660	381	35	-54	124	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP36	Reverse Circulation	425,409	7,755,668	381	50	-54	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP37	Reverse Circulation	425,447	7,755,713	367	50	-54	128	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP38	Reverse Circulation	425,429	7,755,728	372	80	-56	126	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP39	Reverse Circulation	425,445	7,755,701	372	45	-54	127	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP4	Reverse Circulation	425,438	7,755,721	367	80	-60	129	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP40	Reverse Circulation	425,435	7,755,710	372	60	-54	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP41	Reverse Circulation	425,426	7,755,718	372	75	-55	126	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP42	Reverse Circulation	425,457	7,755,717	367	45	-55	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP43	Reverse Circulation	425,448	7,755,726	367	60	-54	124	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP44	Reverse Circulation	425,438	7,755,734	367	75	-55	128	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP45	Reverse Circulation	425,470	7,755,734	361	45	-55	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP46	Reverse Circulation	425,460	7,755,743	367	60	-54	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP47	Reverse Circulation	425,450	7,755,751	366	75	-55	125	10144	1993

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Company	Target	HoleID	Hole Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (° Mag)	Licence	Year
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP48	Reverse Circulation	425,500	7,755,788	353	60	-59	127	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP49	Reverse Circulation	425,484	7,755,802	358	80	-59	124	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP5	Reverse Circulation	425,485	7,755,905	349	52	-55	89	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP50	Reverse Circulation	425,497	7,755,774	354	50	-59	128	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP51	Reverse Circulation	425,489	7,755,781	358	70	-59	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP52	Reverse Circulation	425,433	7,755,686	376	45	-54	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP53	Reverse Circulation	425,424	7,755,694	376	60	-54	126	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP54	Reverse Circulation	425,414	7,755,703	376	75	-54	127	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP55	Reverse Circulation	425,408	7,755,734	372	80	-55	129	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP56	Reverse Circulation	425,476	7,755,672	365	55	-79	305	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP57	Reverse Circulation	425,432	7,755,767	371	100	-54	127	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP58	Reverse Circulation	425,401	7,755,752	378	80	-55	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP59	Reverse Circulation	425,411	7,755,771	371	120	-51	126	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP6	Reverse Circulation	425,509	7,755,903	347	66	-55	87	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP60	Reverse Circulation	425,377	7,755,772	378	140	-75	125	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP61	Reverse Circulation	425,398	7,755,796	379	80	-51	128	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP62	Reverse Circulation	425,490	7,755,688	363	55	-79	305	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP63	Reverse Circulation	425,424	7,755,774	371	75	-65	125	10144	1994

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Company	Target	HoleID	Hole Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (° Mag)	Licence	Year
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP64	Reverse Circulation	425,395	7,755,798	379	95	-64	126	10144	1994
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP65	Reverse Circulation	425,420	7,755,792	373	80	-65	125	10144	1994
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP66	Reverse Circulation	425,402	7,755,766	378	85	-64	124	10144	1994
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP67	Reverse Circulation	425,526	7,755,802	349	28	-67	125	10144	1994
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP68	Reverse Circulation	425,507	7,755,799	353	35	-65	125	10144	1994
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP69	Reverse Circulation	425,523	7,755,819	347	35	-64	126	10144	1994
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP7	Reverse Circulation	425,518	7,755,809	351	33	-60	120	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP70	Reverse Circulation	425,437	7,755,810	364	80	-64	123	10144	1994
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP71	Reverse Circulation	425,413	7,755,814	372	90	-64	124	10144	1994
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP72	Reverse Circulation	425,389	7,755,820	378	100	-61	125	10144	1994
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP73	Reverse Circulation	425,381	7,755,747	378	75	-64	123	10144	1994
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP74	Reverse Circulation	425,466	7,755,769	360	55	-62	124	10144	1994
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP75	Reverse Circulation	425,376	7,755,831	378	90	-60	124	10144	1994
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP76	Reverse Circulation	425,402	7,755,809	378	95	-62	124	10144	1994
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP77	Reverse Circulation	425,376	7,755,802	379	100	-64	123	10144	1994
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP8	Reverse Circulation	425,563	7,755,842	345	51	-60	122	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	GSP9	Reverse Circulation	425,540	7,755,861	346	90	-60	122	10144	1993
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LXR011	Reverse Circulation	425,728	7,754,875	344	100	-60	45	10144	1999

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Company	Target	HoleID	Hole Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (° Mag)	Licence	Year
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	MLRC1021	Reverse Circulation	425,377	7,756,015	373	204	-60	172	10144	1999
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	MLRC1022	Reverse Circulation	425,341	7,755,822	385	124	-60	315	10144	1999
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	MLRC1023	Reverse Circulation	425,344	7,755,819	385	234	-55	262	10144	1999
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	MLRC1044	Reverse Circulation	425,530	7,755,770	348	120	-60	115	10144	1999
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	MLRC980	Reverse Circulation	425,341	7,755,768	393	426	-53	245	10144	1999
Pan Australian Mining	Lighthorse	LHP001	Percussion	432,972	7,759,398	291	33	-60	170	4229	1988
Pan Australian Mining	Lighthorse	LHP002	Percussion	432,905	7,759,372	288	33	-60	190	4229	1988
Pan Australian Mining	Lighthorse	LHP003	Percussion	432,907	7,759,390	288	57	-60	190	4229	1988
City Resources	Matthews Pinnacle	MP125	Reverse Circulation	429,517	7,760,394	336	96	-60	170	4229	1987
City Resources	Matthews Pinnacle	MP126	Reverse Circulation	429,518	7,760,344	344	84	-60	170	4229	1987
City Resources	Pinnacle Creek	MP127	Diamond	428,377	7,760,029	317	99	-60	210	4229	1987
City Resources	Pinnacle Creek	MP128	Diamond	428,336	7,760,023	318	79.5	-60	210	4229	1987
City Resources	Pinnacle Creek	MP129	Reverse Circulation	428,326	7,760,069	319	108	-60	210	4229	1987
City Resources	Seventy Mile Mount	SM001	Reverse Circulation	431,412	7,761,377	320	130	-60	130	4229	1987
City Resources	Seventy Mile Mount	SM002	Diamond	431,419	7,761,333	323	81	-60	130	4229	1987
Esso Australia	Westgate	MP001	Diamond	429,909	7,757,829	290	93	-60	90	4229	1986
Esso Australia	Pinnacle Creek	MP002	Diamond	428,337	7,759,984	320	54.2	-60	210	4229	1986
Esso Australia	Pinnacle Creek	MP003	Diamond	428,424	7,759,919	320	29.3	-60	210	4229	1986
Esso Australia	Pinnacle Creek	MP004	Diamond	428,440	7,759,945	319	62.5	-60	210	4229	1986
Esso Australia	Westgate	MP111	Reverse Circulation	429,933	7,757,835	289	42	-60	90	4229	1986
Esso Australia	Westgate	MP112	Reverse Circulation	429,939	7,757,810	289	42	-60	90	4229	1986
Esso Australia	Puddler Creek	MP113	Reverse Circulation	429,129	7,758,774	313	48	-60	70	4229	1986

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Esso Australia	Puddler Creek	MP114	Reverse Circulation	429,018	7,758,936	308	60	-60	25	4229	1986
Esso Australia	Pinnacle Creek	MP115	Reverse Circulation	428,356	7,759,954	322	30	-60	210	4229	1986
Esso Australia	Pinnacle Creek	MP116	Reverse Circulation	428,357	7,759,969	320	60	-60	210	4229	1986
Esso Australia	Pinnacle Creek	MP118	Reverse Circulation	428,448	7,759,894	322	42	-60	210	4229	1986
Esso Australia	Pinnacle Creek	MP119	Reverse Circulation	428,599	7,759,812	320	42	-60	230	4229	1986
Esso Australia	Matthews Pinnacle	MP120	Reverse Circulation	429,517	7,760,284	364	80	-60	170	4229	1986
Esso Australia	Matthews Pinnacle	MP121	Reverse Circulation	429,483	7,760,543	320	80	-60	90	4229	1986
Esso Australia	Matthews Pinnacle	MP122	Reverse Circulation	429,466	7,760,773	316	60	-60	130	4229	1986
Esso Australia	Matthews Pinnacle	MP123	Reverse Circulation	429,445	7,760,845	318	54	-60	75	4229	1986
Esso Australia	Matthews Pinnacle	MP124	Reverse Circulation	429,676	7,760,785	315	42	-60	55	4229	1986
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Matthews Pinnacle	LMD001	Reverse Circulation	429,509	7,759,975	331	262.05	-51	188	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Matthews Pinnacle	LMD002	Reverse Circulation	429,506	7,759,973	331	349	-50	263	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LMR001	Reverse Circulation	429,104	7,758,864	309	108	-58	11	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LMR002	Reverse Circulation	429,197	7,758,924	309	153	-64	14	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LMR003	Reverse Circulation	429,564	7,758,921	305	153	-63	5	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LMR004	Reverse Circulation	429,636	7,758,653	313	153	-64	1	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LMR005	Reverse Circulation	428,389	7,758,375	305	153	-60	180	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LMR006	Reverse Circulation	428,379	7,758,331	302	140	-60	180	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LMR007	Reverse Circulation	428,437	7,758,151	305	153.05	-79	182	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LMR008	Reverse Circulation	428,434	7,758,102	306	150	-61	173	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LMR009	Reverse Circulation	428,706	7,758,229	312	153.3	-61	85	4229	1998

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Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LMR010	Reverse Circulation	428,800	7,757,508	298	81	-90	0	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LMR011	Reverse Circulation	429,383	7,758,949	303	150	-60	0	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Matthews Pinnacle	LMR013	Reverse Circulation	429,601	7,760,242	372	225	-50	180	4229	2000
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Matthews Pinnacle	LMR014	Reverse Circulation	429,600	7,759,847	321	370	-45	352	4229	2000
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Matthews Pinnacle	LMR015	Reverse Circulation	429,597	7,759,968	329	272	-45	352	4229	2000
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA001	Reverse Circulation	432,150	7,761,438	315	39	-60	75	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA002	Reverse Circulation	431,500	7,760,358	292	72	-60	200	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA003	Reverse Circulation	431,440	7,760,278	292	67	-60	140	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA004	Reverse Circulation	431,320	7,759,988	292	81	-60	90	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA005	Reverse Circulation	431,240	7,759,768	293	54	-60	180	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA006	Reverse Circulation	431,360	7,760,088	288	37	-60	90	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA007	Reverse Circulation	431,410	7,760,163	288	12	-90	0	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA008	Reverse Circulation	431,280	7,759,898	297	9	-60	180	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA009	Reverse Circulation	431,300	7,761,333	314	55	-60	180	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA010	Reverse Circulation	431,300	7,761,408	316	63	-60	180	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA011	Reverse Circulation	431,300	7,761,508	323	61	-60	360	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA012	Reverse Circulation	431,300	7,761,483	321	61	-60	360	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA013	Reverse Circulation	431,400	7,761,418	321	73	-60	90	4229	1998

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Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA014	Reverse Circulation	431,500	7,761,533	334	52	-60	180	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA015	Reverse Circulation	431,500	7,761,508	334	55	-60	180	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA016	Reverse Circulation	430,850	7,761,273	322	61	-60	360	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA017	Reverse Circulation	430,800	7,761,298	320	49	-60	360	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA018	Reverse Circulation	430,750	7,761,273	317	49	-60	360	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LRA019	Reverse Circulation	430,300	7,761,328	323	61	-60	90	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Matthews Pinnacle	LRA020	Reverse Circulation	430,300	7,760,358	303	61	-60	262	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Matthews Pinnacle	LRA021	Reverse Circulation	428,930	7,761,008	324	37	-60	225	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Matthews Pinnacle	LRA022	Reverse Circulation	428,860	7,760,908	325	67	-90	0	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Matthews Pinnacle	LRA023	Reverse Circulation	428,790	7,760,843	327	49	-60	45	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Matthews Pinnacle	LRA024	Reverse Circulation	428,730	7,760,768	327	52	-60	45	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Matthews Pinnacle	LRA025	Reverse Circulation	428,650	7,760,728	324	57	-60	20	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Matthews Pinnacle	LRA026	Reverse Circulation	429,200	7,760,258	324	60	-60	90	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Matthews Pinnacle	LRA027	Reverse Circulation	429,400	7,760,258	353	70	-60	90	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LSD001	Reverse Circulation	431,697	7,761,332	392	340.17	-70	174	4229	1998
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LSD002	Reverse Circulation	431,633	7,761,242	353	496	-80	59	4229	1999
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LSR001	Reverse Circulation	431,347	7,761,042	323	284	-60	82	4229	1999
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LSR002	Reverse Circulation	431,635	7,761,235	345	172	-60	142	4229	1999

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Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	LSR003	Reverse Circulation	431,347	7,761,100	318	486.4	-51	52	4229	1999
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LXR013	Reverse Circulation	425,422	7,752,923	324	102	-60	262	4229	1999
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LXR016	Reverse Circulation	427,188	7,759,031	321	51	-55	47	4229	2000
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LXR017	Reverse Circulation	427,331	7,759,205	324	90	-55	47	4229	2000
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LXR018	Reverse Circulation	427,370	7,759,238	324	90	-55	47	4229	2000
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LXR019	Reverse Circulation	427,098	7,759,242	324	90	-55	47	4229	2000
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LXR020	Reverse Circulation	427,196	7,759,328	321	90	-55	47	4229	2000
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LXR021	Reverse Circulation	427,235	7,759,354	323	90	-55	47	4229	2000
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LXR022	Reverse Circulation	427,270	7,759,383	326	90	-55	47	4229	2000
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Puddler Creek	LXR023	Reverse Circulation	427,184	7,758,748	315	50	-55	47	4229	2000
Mount Leyshon Gold Mines	Seventy Mile Mount	MMRC001	Reverse Circulation	431,038	7,761,113	340	336	-50	172	4229	1999
Pan Australian Mining	Puddler Creek	PDP001	Percussion	431,944	7,760,112	291	39	-60	137	4229	1988
Pan Australian Mining	Puddler Creek	PDP002	Percussion	431,964	7,760,104	292	39	-60	183	4229	1988
Pan Australian Mining	Puddler Creek	PDP003	Percussion	431,964	7,760,113	291	60	-60	290	4229	1988
Pan Australian Mining	Puddler Creek	PDP004	Percussion	431,940	7,760,122	291	51	-60	140	4229	1988
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA039	Bedrock	445,400	7,771,008	255	12	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA040	Bedrock	445,300	7,771,008	257	21	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA041	Bedrock	445,200	7,771,008	259	19	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA042	Bedrock	445,100	7,771,008	264	24	-90	350	10585	1996

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Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA043	Bedrock	445,000	7,771,008	270	36	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA044	Bedrock	444,900	7,771,008	269	34	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA124	Bedrock	444,700	7,771,008	265	24	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA125	Bedrock	444,800	7,771,008	268	34	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	McPhersons	MPA001	Bedrock	448,090	7,769,358	257	12	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	McPhersons	MPA002	Bedrock	448,145	7,769,343	259	12	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	McPhersons	MPA003	Bedrock	448,200	7,769,328	259	12	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	McPhersons	MPA004	Bedrock	448,255	7,769,313	260	16	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	McPhersons	MPA005	Bedrock	448,310	7,769,298	262	14	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	McPhersons	MPA006	Bedrock	448,365	7,769,283	262	15	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	McPhersons	MPA007	Bedrock	448,420	7,769,268	261	21	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	McPhersons	MPA008	Bedrock	448,475	7,769,253	263	19	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	McPhersons	MPA009	Bedrock	448,530	7,769,238	263	12	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA018	Bedrock	450,800	7,772,008	249	20	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA019	Bedrock	450,700	7,772,008	244	12	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA020	Bedrock	450,600	7,772,008	242	14	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA021	Bedrock	450,500	7,772,008	247	12	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA022	Bedrock	450,400	7,772,008	248	13	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA030	Bedrock	450,270	7,772,008	248	17	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA031	Bedrock	450,280	7,771,958	250	14	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA032	Bedrock	450,500	7,771,408	262	11	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA033	Bedrock	450,500	7,771,208	267	10	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA034	Bedrock	450,400	7,771,208	274	4	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA035	Bedrock	450,300	7,771,208	280	12	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA036	Bedrock	450,200	7,771,208	280	27	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA037	Bedrock	450,100	7,771,208	279	27	-90	350	10585	1996

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Company	Target	HoleID	Hole Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (° Mag)	Licence	Year
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA038	Bedrock	450,000	7,771,208	278	33	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Workings	RSA045	Bedrock	449,200	7,770,973	252	8	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Workings	RSA046	Bedrock	449,200	7,771,023	252	9	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Workings	RSA047	Bedrock	449,200	7,771,073	252	13	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Workings	RSA048	Bedrock	449,200	7,771,123	249	15	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Workings	RSA049	Bedrock	449,200	7,771,173	255	10	-90	350	10585	1996
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA103	Bedrock	450,400	7,771,808	256	15	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA104	Bedrock	450,500	7,771,808	256	16	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA105	Bedrock	450,600	7,771,808	248	15	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA106	Bedrock	450,800	7,771,808	250	15	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA107	Bedrock	450,330	7,771,808	258	31	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA108	Bedrock	450,200	7,771,808	258	17	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA109	Bedrock	450,700	7,771,808	246	13	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA110	Bedrock	450,500	7,771,608	257	25	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA111	Bedrock	450,600	7,771,608	254	18	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA112	Bedrock	450,700	7,771,608	251	25	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA113	Bedrock	450,400	7,771,608	262	26	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA114	Bedrock	450,300	7,771,608	264	36	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA115	Bedrock	450,200	7,771,608	265	33	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA116	Bedrock	450,100	7,771,608	263	25	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA117	Bedrock	450,600	7,771,408	254	16	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA118	Bedrock	450,400	7,771,408	268	22	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA119	Bedrock	450,300	7,771,408	271	24	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA120	Bedrock	450,200	7,771,408	272	38	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA121	Bedrock	450,100	7,771,408	271	39	-90	350	10585	1997
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA122	Bedrock	450,000	7,771,408	275	34	-90	350	10585	1997

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Company	Target	HoleID	Hole Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (° Mag)	Licence	Year
Rishton (Gold)	Rishton Sands	RSA123	Bedrock	449,900	7,771,208	273	39	-90	350	10585	1997
Union Oil Developme nt Corp	Red Dust	RD001	Percussion	446,447	7,771,037	236	30	-55	17	4528	1988
Union Oil Developme nt Corp	Red Dust	RD002	Percussion	446,457	7,771,048	238	30	-57	17	4528	1988
Union Oil Developme nt Corp	Red Dust	RD003	Percussion	446,438	7,771,028	237	53	-55	17	4528	1988
Union Oil Developme nt Corp	Red Dust	RD004	Percussion	446,423	7,771,092	237	28	-55	17	4528	1988
Union Oil Developme nt Corp	Red Dust	RD005	Percussion	446,402	7,771,073	238	30	-55	17	4528	1988
Union Oil Developme nt Corp	Red Dust	RD006	Percussion	446,468	7,770,976	239	38	-55	17	4528	1988
Union Oil Developme nt Corp	Red Dust	RD007	Percussion	446,490	7,770,957	241	20	-55	17	4528	1988
Union Oil Developme nt Corp	Red Dust	RD008	Percussion	446,421	7,771,051	238	26	-55	17	4528	1988
Union Oil Developme nt Corp	Red Dust	RD009	Percussion	446,367	7,771,120	240	30	-55	17	4528	1988
Union Oil Developme nt Corp	Red Dust	RD010	Percussion	446,233	7,771,148	240	40	-55	17	4528	1988
Union Oil Developme nt Corp	Red Dust	RD011	Percussion	446,198	7,771,104	241	30	-55	17	4528	1988
Union Oil Developme nt Corp	Red Dust	RD012	Percussion	446,507	7,771,015	239	20	-55	17	4528	1988
Union Oil Developme nt Corp	Red Dust	RD013	Percussion	446,445	7,770,996	236	70	-60	17	4528	1988
Union Oil Developme nt Corp	Red Dust	RD014	Percussion	446,398	7,771,029	239	93	-60	17	4528	1988
Union Oil Developme nt Corp	Red Dust	RD015	Percussion	446,380	7,771,052	237	92	-60	17	4528	1988
Newcrest Operations	Seventy Mile Mount	FEN001	RC / Diamond	431,808	7,761,602	351	383	-47	191	10203	2004
Newcrest Operations	Seventy Mile Mount	FEN002	RC / Diamond	431,811	7,761,181	330	471	-55	349	10203	2004
Newcrest Operations	Gold & Black	FEN003	RC / Diamond	430,720	7,761,511	311	450.3	-55	180	10203	2004

Company	Target	HoleID	Hole Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (° Mag)	Licence	Year
Newcrest Operations	Middle Mount	FEN004	RC / Diamond	431,355	7,761,248	314	450	-50	211	10203	2004
Newcrest Operations	Black Knight	FEN005	RC / Diamond	429,682	7,759,881	324	867.6	-55	165	10203	2004
Newcrest Operations	Breccia Knoll	FEN006	RC / Diamond	430,115	7,760,743	312	410.8	-55	160	10203	2004
Newcrest Operations	Matthews Pinnacle	FEN007	RC / Diamond	429,646	7,760,107	348	627.6	-61	172	10203	2005
Newcrest Operations	Matthews Pinnacle	FEN008	RC / Diamond	429,726	7,760,549	314	657.6	-53	172	10203	2005
Newcrest Operations	Matthews Pinnacle	FEN009	RC / Diamond	429,137	7,759,621	304	702.4	-50	58	10203	2005
Newcrest Operations	Matthews Pinnacle	FEN010	RC / Diamond	429,690	7,758,942	302	1116.6	-51	4	10203	2005
Newcrest Operations	Matthews Pinnacle	FEN011	RC / Diamond	430,116	7,760,379	306	786	-50	152	10203	2007
Ballymore Resources	Seventy Mile Mount	BSMDD001	Diamond	431595	7761439	363	351.04	-60	120	18424	2021
Ballymore Resources	Seventy Mile Mount	BSMDD002	Diamond	431600	7761445	364	303	-60	140	18424	2021
Ballymore Resources	Matthews Pinnacle	BMPDD001	Diamond	429680	7759880	324	491.77	-60	265	18424	2021

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