Ballymore RESOURCES

ASX Announcement

13 June 2025

Bonanza Dittmer drilling hits 221g/t GOLD.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Stage 5 drilling at the Dittmer Project in north Queensland has delivered the highest-grade gold, silver, and copper intersection to date.
- Drilling continues to validate the Ballymore model in highlighting southern extensions to the historic high-grade mine.
- Hole **DTDD056** intercepted a bonanza quartz sulphide vein, returning:
  - **6.60m @ 13.67g/t Au, 4.4g/t Ag, & 0.18% Cu, including**
  - **2.50m @ 35.63g/t Au, 11.3g/t Ag, & 0.44% Cu, including**
  - **0.40m @ 221.31g/t Au, 70.2g/t Ag, & 2.71% Cu.**
- Hole **DTDD057** encountered a zone of quartz-sulphide veining, returning:
  - **5.90m @ 4.63g/t Au, 2.3g/t Ag, & 0.17% Cu, including**
  - **2.90m @ 8.07g/t Au, 3.8g/t Ag, & 0.27% Cu**
- Stage 5 drilling nearing completion with further results pending. Planning underway to extend the exploration drive to allow underground drilling of the Dittmer lode extensions identified in our 2024 surface campaign.
- A deep diamond drill hole to test porphyry target beneath the historical Dittmer Mine is planned to commence this month. This target is being investigated as the potential source of high-grade mineralisation and is supported by a $250,000 Queenland Government CEI grant.

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

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

"Ballymore has now completed 5 drilling programs at Dittmer and this magnificent intersection of 221.31 g/t Au is one of our best results to date. 61 holes have been drilled, and every hole has intersected the lode-bearing structure, confirming our interpretation of the existence of a continuous high-grade repetition of the orebody that supported the historic Dittmer mine when it operated between 1935 and 1951. Encouragingly, drill holes DTDD056 and 057 appear to be pointing to the prospect of a broadening high-grade shoot, which remains open to the south and at depth.

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Dittmer is one of many historic high-grade operations in the area, and we are now turning our attention to preparations for our first deep hole, targeting the 1200m x 800m pipe-like magnetic anomaly that was identified in our recent magnetics survey 400m below the old Dittmer workings. The deep hole, like the magnetic survey before it, have been funded by Queensland Government CEI grants.

The possibility that this anomaly is the source for the high-grade mineralisation at Dittmer and in the surrounding area is tantalising and could be a company-making discovery. The next few months could shape the future of the Company as we probe the source of this large and highly mineralised system under a backdrop of record gold prices, currently trading above A$5,100/oz".

Dittmer Stage 5 Underground Drilling

The Stage 5 campaign is nearing completion and has continued to demonstrate exceptional grade and continuity of the newly recognised lode structure at Dittmer. 13 holes (DTDD049 – 061) have been completed for a total of 2,648.8m. Previous drill holes in the Stage 5 program have already delivered significant results including:

DTDD053

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

DTDD054

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

And now assay results have been received for drill holes DTDD055 – 057, building on the success of the first six holes of this program. Drill holes DTDD056 and 057 targeted the down-plunge extension of a significant high-grade shoot in the displaced lode and confirms that this high-grade structural shoot plunges to the south, remaining open at depth and appears to be broadening (Figure 1). Further results are awaited for DTDD058, which was a step-out hole completed beyond DTDD057, and has encountered further shearing and quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veining[1]. Assay results for drill holes DTDD055 – 057 have delivered significant results including:

DTDD056

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

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

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DTDD057

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

A summary of significant drill intersections for these holes (DTDD055 – 057) is included in Table 1 below. The current program is focused on infilling and extending mineralisation, with the additional aims of achieving sufficient drill coverage to estimate an initial Mineral Resource for the project as well as completing preliminary mining scoping studies. This area had never been drill-tested prior to Ballymore commencing exploration.

Table 1 *– Summary of DTDD055 – 057 significant assay results.*

Cut-Off (Au g/t)	Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
0.1	**DTDD056**	**139.40**	**146.00**	**6.60**	**13.665**	**4.4**	**0.18**
0.5	Including	139.40	140.40	1.00	0.995	0.3	0.00
0.1	Including	141.35	141.65	0.30	0.177	0.3	0.13
0.1	**And**	**143.50**	**146.00**	**2.50**	**35.633**	**11.4**	**0.44**
1.0	**Including**	**143.50**	**143.90**	**0.40**	**221.306**	**70.2**	**2.71**
0.1	DTDD057	125.45	125.75	0.30	2.222	**282.3**	0.06
0.1	DTDD057	175.00	176.00	1.00	0.151	0.1	0.00
0.5	**DTDD057**	**179.00**	**184.90**	**5.90**	**4.632**	**2.3**	**0.17**
1.0	**Including**	**179.90**	**184.90**	**5.00**	**5.368**	**2.6**	**0.19**
5.0	**Including**	**182.00**	**184.90**	**2.90**	**8.067**	**3.8**	**0.27**
10.0	**Including**	**184.25**	**184.90**	**0.65**	**19.797**	**7.1**	**0.52**
0.1	DTDD055	134.00	135.00	1.00	0.296	0.6	0.05
0.1	DTDD055	138.00	142.00	4.00	0.172	0.3	0.02
1.0	**DTDD055**	**152.40**	**153.40**	**1.00**	**2.276**	**2.2**	**0.09**
0.1	DTDD055	156.50	157.50	1.00	0.176	0.3	0.01
1.0	**DTDD055**	**169.50**	**170.40**	**0.90**	**1.099**	**0.2**	**0.01**
0.1	DTDD055	173.00	174.00	1.00	0.384	0.5	0.02
0.1	DTDD055	186.00	186.50	0.50	0.223	0.3	0.02

DTDD055: targeting a deeper zone down-plunge from DTDD025 (13.1m @ 0.655 g/t Au from 151.1m, including 0.7m @ 5.55 g/t Au from 163.1m). DTDD025 encountered a set of veins that did not fit well with the up-dip intersections of the Displaced Lode, and it has been interpreted that the lode structure in this area may have been displaced by another structure.

DTDD055 intersected propylitic altered volcanics that has been crosscut by a number of dolerite and andesite dykes. The hole encountered a shear zone overprinted by a quartz-carbonate vein as well as chalcopyrite-pyrite-carbonate veinlets at 152.4 – 153.4m. Assays reported an intersection of 1.0m @ 2.28 g/t Au & 2.2 g/t Ag (DTDD055: 152.4 – 153.4m). The hole then encountered a highly sheared and fractured interval of andesite with strong propylitic and sericite alteration with increasing pyrite-chalcopyrite-quartz stringer veins and quartz-carbonate stockwork @ 168.5 – 192.7m, including a 1cm quartz-carbonate vein with a reported assay result of 0.9m @ 1.10 g/t Au (DTDD055: 169.5 – 170.4m).

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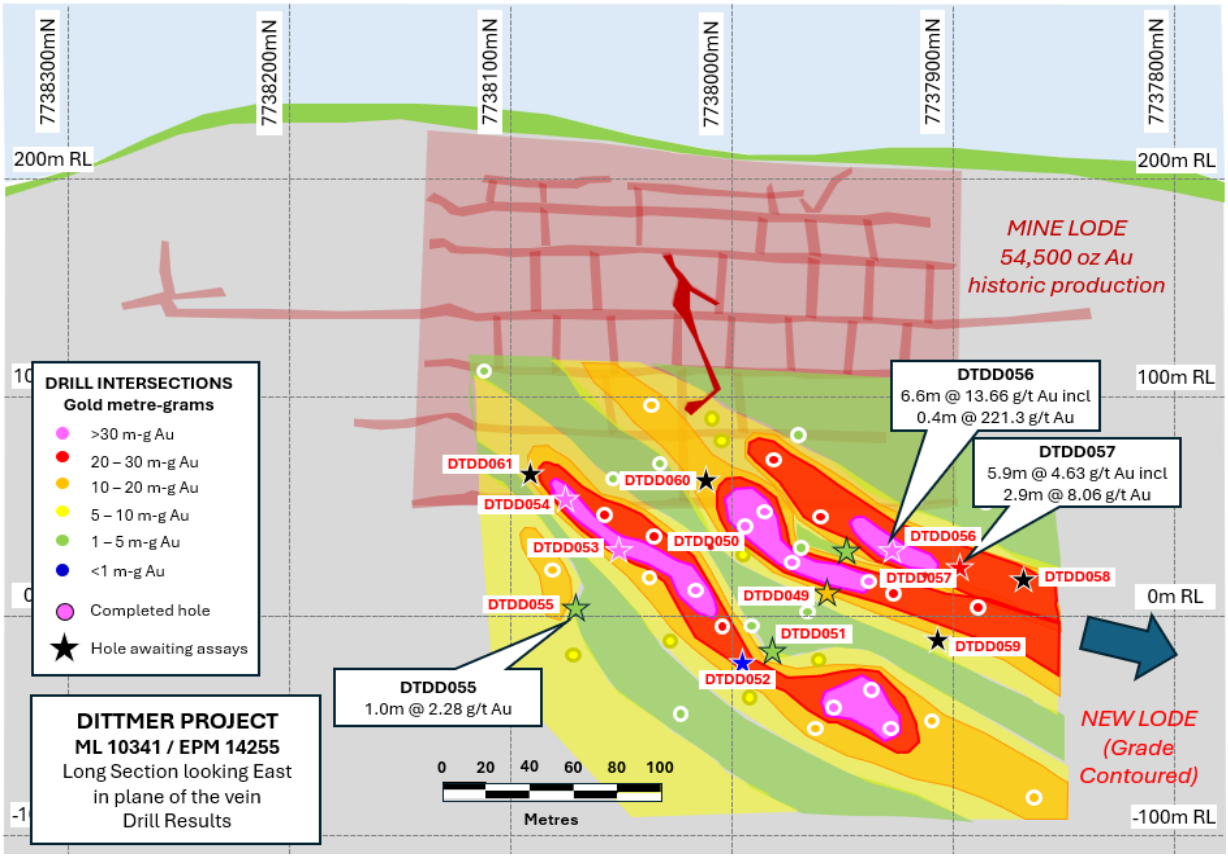

Figure 1 – Long section looking east and rotated perpendicular to the lode with the locations of previous drill holes (dots) and Stage 5 drill holes (stars). Black stars denote holes completed with assays pending. The displaced lode extension is contoured by metre-grams gold.

DTDD056: intersected altered volcanics that were overprinted by intermittent carbonate-laumontite veining. The hole encountered a zone of carbonate veining before intersecting a discrete shear zone hosting a strong 30cm quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite vein with 50-60% pyrite and 10-15% chalcopyrite. This vein reported significant gold-silver-copper grades including **2.50m @ 35.63g/t Au, 11.3g/t Ag, & 0.44% Cu** (DTDD056: 143.5 – 146.0m) and **0.40m @ 221.31g/t Au, 70.2g/t Ag, & 2.71% Cu** (DTDD056: 143.5 – 143.9m).

Figure 2 – The main quartz-carbonate-pyrite-chalcopyrite vein with strong sericite-chlorite selvages of the Displaced Lode mineralisation in DTDD056 (143.5 – 143.9m).

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DTDD057: In light of the positive intersection in DTDD056, another hole was drilled as a step-out, 40m to the south of DTDD056 and 30m above DTDD015 (2.25m @ 8.68 g/t Au including 0.4m @ 37.62 g/t Au). DTDD057 intersected a sequence of altered volcanics before intersecting a significant, broad zone of shearing and quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veining @ 181.2 – 185.0m that corresponds with the Displaced lode. This interval includes a number of 100mm quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins. This zone reported **5.90m @ 4.63g/t Au, 2.3g/t Ag, & 0.17% Cu** (DTDD057: 179.0 – 184.9m) including **2.90m @ 8.07g/t Au, 3.8g/t Ag, & 0.27% Cu** (DTDD057: 182.0 – 184.9m), including **0.65m @ 19.8 g/t Au, 7.1 g/t Ag & 0.52% Cu** (DTDD057: 184.25 – 184.9m).

Figure 3 – Intersection of the Displaced Lode in DTDD057 including examples of quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veining.

Drilling continues to confirm the high tenor of gold mineralisation in the Duffer Lode fault-extension and appears to be supporting Ballymore's interpretation that higher grade shoots within the lode plunge moderately towards the south.

Ballymore's drilling to date has focused on testing the area adjacent to the old Dittmer workings which is easily accessible from the current underground drive as extended by Ballymore. This area is the most likely starting point for a potential future mining operation. As a result, drilling for a potential initial Mineral Resource here has been prioritised. Due to the narrow, high-grade nature of the mineralisation in the upper parts of Dittmer, significant infill drilling is required to achieve a JORC-compliant Mineral Resource, and this Stage 5 program is working to complete infill as well as extend known high-grade shoots.

Drilling from underground has been undertaken to minimise surface disturbance in steep, heavily vegetated terrain, which dominates the Dittmer area, and has proven to be a cost-effective approach due to the reduction in drill depths and by avoiding the deeply broken and weathered surface rocks. Plans are also underway to develop an additional drive in the near term to provide low-cost underground drilling access to the interpreted southern extension of the deposit, in conjunction with the company's application for an extended Mining lease.

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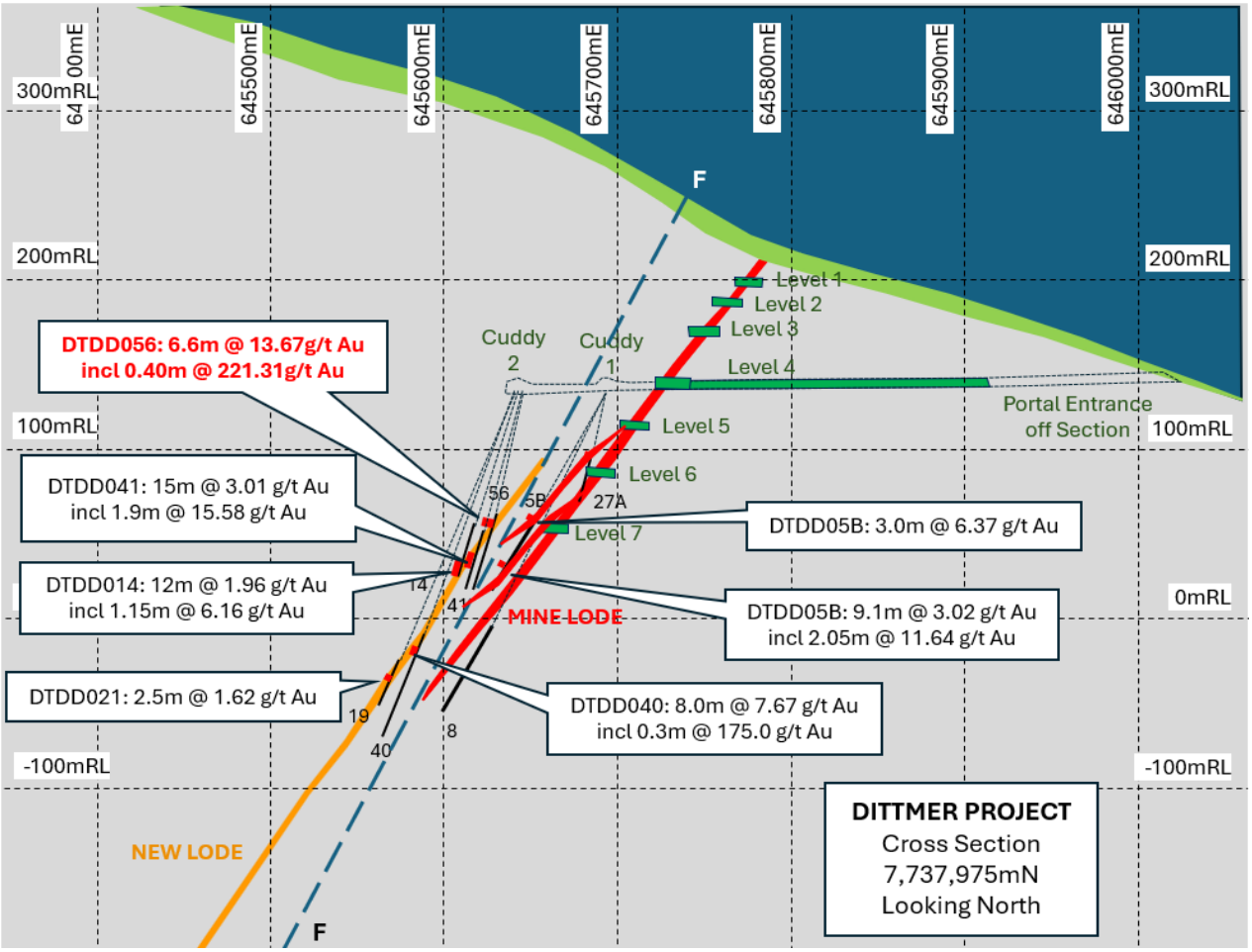

Figure 4 – Dittmer Cross Section 7,737,975mN looking north, showing historic workings (green), historically mined lode (red) and the displaced new lode repetition (orange) and drill traces.

Next Steps

Logging and processing of the remaining Stage 5 drill holes continues with further assay results expected in the coming weeks. Furthermore, preparations are well underway for the commencement of the Queensland Government CEI-funded, deep diamond drill hole. This deep hole will test a potential porphyry target identified as a distinct magnetic anomaly beneath the Dittmer mine that we believe could be driving the high-grade, near-surface drilling results.

Ballymore considers that the historic Dittmer mine forms part of a much larger system. Soil sampling by Ballymore in 2023 defined a large geochemical target and highlighted a number of anomalies associated with the main lode structures, including a 2km long soil anomaly on the Dittmer trend, extending beyond the Dittmer mine. Only 300m of this structural corridor has been drill-tested to date and reconnaissance drilling by Ballymore in 2024 confirmed the extension of the Duffer Lode and reported results in DTDD045 up to **4.0m @ 3.57 g/t Au, 5.2 g/t Ag & 0.10% Cu** from 91.7m including **1.7m @ 8.04 g/t Au, 11.2 g/t Ag & 0.20% Cu** from 94m including **0.4m @ 25.31 g/t Au, 31.4 g/t Ag & 0.42% Cu** from 94.6m[2].

[2] Refer to ASX Announcement "Drill results extend Dittmer mineralised zone. Duffer lode rock chips deliver bonanza results up to 807 g/t Au" released 19 September 2024.

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In addition, a number of other anomalies have been identified including a 1.1km long soil anomaly on the Loch Neigh lode structure (500m west of the Dittmer mine), a 0.5km x 0.5km polymetallic anomaly in Wilson's area at the intersection of Dittmer and Loch Neigh structures (north of Dittmer) and a 1.0km northwest trending gold-copper anomaly in Jim's prospect area, south of Dittmer. None of these targets have been the subject of any significant modern exploration.

Mapping and prospecting in the local area has located gossanous vein material around the historic mine as well as along strike, and also on the Loch Neigh lode structure. Additional veining has been located in the Dittmer and Loch Neigh areas and returned outstanding results including **807.7 g/t Au, 225 g/t Ag, 0.34% Cu and 161 ppm Te**[1].

A number of porphyry copper deposits were discovered south of Dittmer by MIM and CRA in the 1970's including the Julivon Creek and Andromache. A significant copper-in-soil anomaly is centred on the historic Dittmer mine and has been interpreted to be indicative of an underlying porphyry copper system. A detailed heliborne magnetic survey was flown over the Dittmer project area in 2024. This survey defined a number of exciting anomalies including a significant 1200m x 800m pipelike magnetic body 400m beneath the historic Dittmer mine[3]. This pipe structure is analogous with several significant copper-gold porphyry deposits in Eastern Australia including Northparkes (3.3Moz gold / 2.9Mt copper) and Ridgeway (1.9Moz gold / 0.31Mt copper).

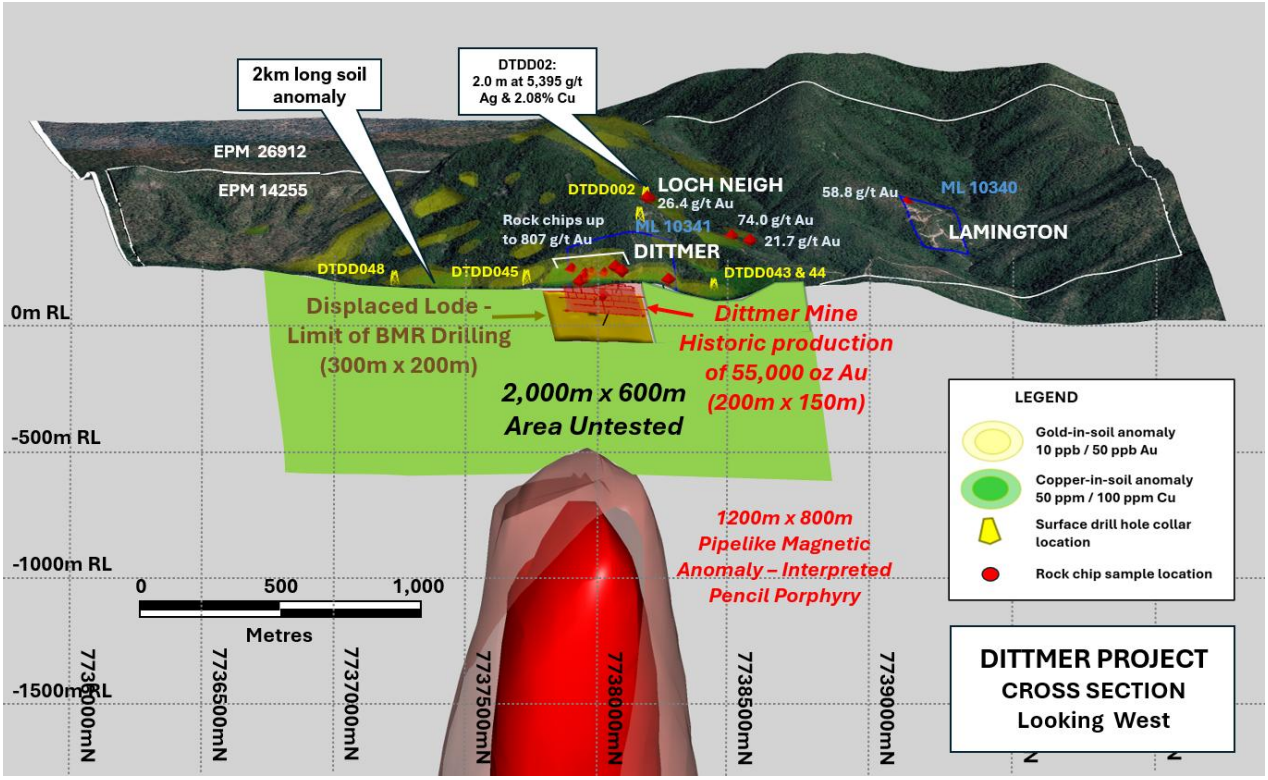

Figure 5 – Cross Section of the Dittmer Project area, looking West, highlighting the location of

[3] Refer to "Magnetic survey identifies significant new gold-copper target underneath high-grade Dittmer mineralisation" released 8 October 2024

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Historically, the Dittmer mine exploited an area of 200m x 150m and produced nearly 55,000 oz gold. Since commencing work in the area, Ballymore has recognised the faulted extension of the historic lode and drilled out this extension adjacent to the mine over an area of 300m x 200m. In addition, fieldwork completed by the Company has recognised significant mineralisation beyond the historic mine and indicated that the mineralised corridor extends for at least 2km. This corridor, along with various other potential mineralised corridors, remains poorly tested by drilling and has the potential to host s significant shallow deposit.

In light of the positive results of recent field and drilling programs by Ballymore, the Company is planning to extend the exploration drive at Dittmer to allow underground drilling of the Dittmer lode extensions identified in our 2024 surface campaign. In addition, Ballymore is preparing to commence a deep diamond drill hole to test porphyry target beneath the historical Dittmer Mine this month. This target is being investigated as the potential source of high-grade mineralisation and is supported by a $250,000 Queenland Government CEI grant.

Planned Activities

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

- June 2025 — Receive further Dittmer Stage 5 drill results (Dittmer Project)
- June 2025 — Complete technical review of Maniopota airborne EM survey data (Ruddygore Project)
- June 2025 — Commence CEI-funded Dittmer deep drill hole (Dittmer Project)
- July 2025 — Commence of CEI-funded Andromache IP survey (Dittmer Project)
- July/August 2025 — Complete Dittmer deep porphyry drill hole (Dittmer Project)
- July 2025 — Noosa Mining Investor Conference

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.

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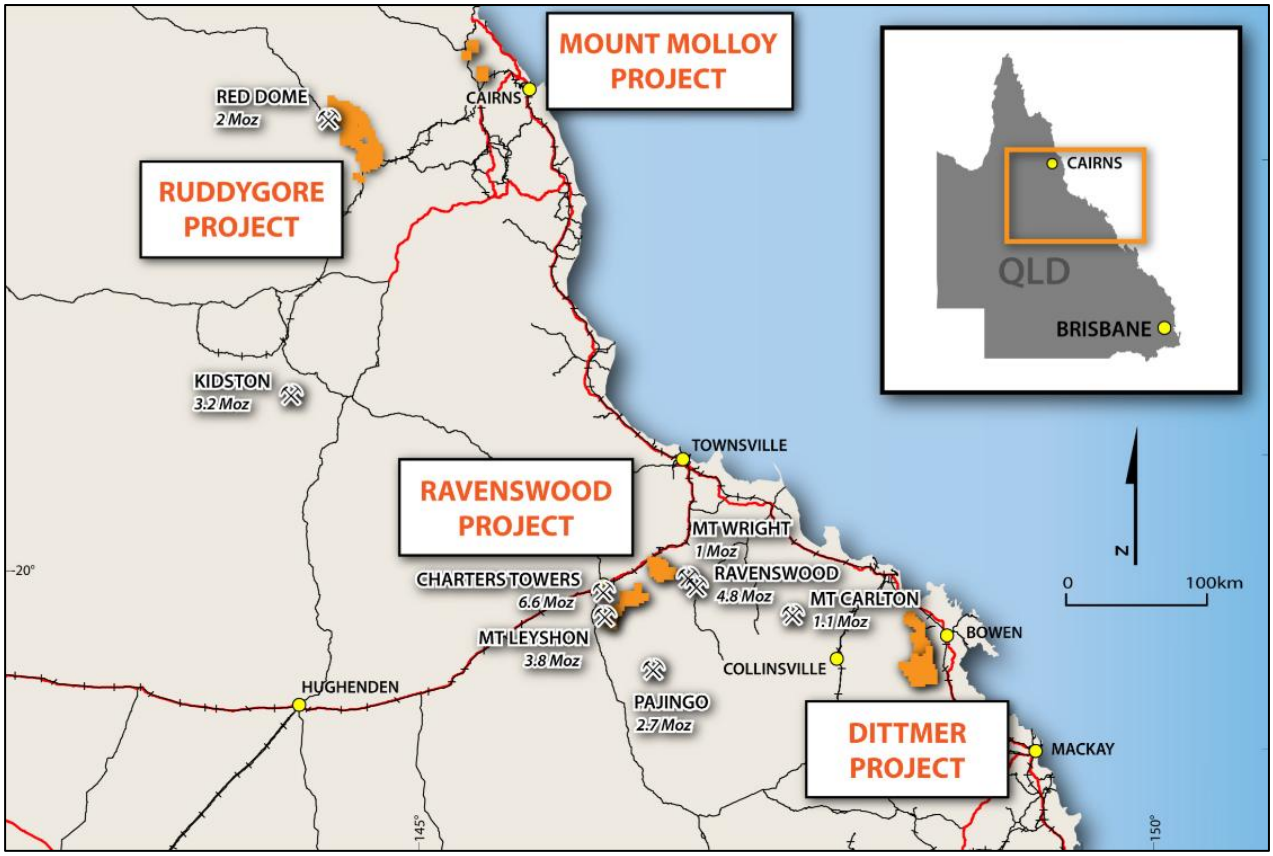
About Ballymore Resources (ASX:BMR)

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

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



Board

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	sub-sampling, and analytical process must be more stringent. • RC drill holes were sampled as individual, 1 m length samples from the rig splitter. Individual metre samples were collected as a 12.5% split collected from the drill rig. Individual RC samples were collected in calico sample bags and grouped into polyweave bags for dispatch (approximately five per bag). • Diamond drill holes were sampled as half core, with sample intervals selected by the BMR Geologist. The samples were sawn longitudinally in half using the onsite core saw.
DRILLING TECHNIQUES	• Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Ballymore Surface Diamond Drilling: 2 diamond drillholes in HQ triple tube size were drilled at Dittmer (955.0 m) in 2020. All holes were oriented using an Ace instrument. • Ballymore Underground Drilling: 6 diamond drillholes in NQ2 size were drilled at Dittmer (946.51m) in 2021. Another 4 diamond drillholes in NQ3 size were drilled at Dittmer (539.7m) in 2022. All holes were oriented using an ACT Mk2 instrument. Another 20 diamond drillholes in HQ3 triple tube to date have been completed in 2023 at Dittmer (3261.42m). Subsequently another 13 diamond drillholes in HQ3 triple tube to date have been completed in 2024 at Dittmer (2212.2m). 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 5.5inch RC hammer for the remainder of the drill hole.
DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Ballymore surface drilling: Sample recovery was measured on a per-run basis and generally reported to be greater than 95%, except where drilling in the upper, weathered, and oxidised zones. However, Ballymore also reported some core loss associated with zones of alteration and mineralisation that could result in potential for sample bias. • Ballymore underground drilling: Sample recovery was measured on a per-run basis and generally reported to be greater than 99%. • Ballymore RC drilling: Bulk sample bags are weighed to monitor recoveries and RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 80% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. No such samples were reported within the significant intercept zones. Moisture categorisation was also recorded.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Ballymore diamond drilling: Used chrome barrels and controlled drilling in broken ground to maximise sample recovery. In addition, triple tube is used to maximise recovery.
	• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias	• No assessment has been completed to determine if there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade, and whether there

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	is any potential for sample bias associated with the drilling methods used to date.
LOGGING	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	• Ballymore Diamond drilling: Drill core was logged for lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, and veining, which is deemed to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the lithologies encountered. All core was photographed and geotechnically logged. Logging information is adequate to support Mineral Resource estimation. Information to support geotechnical studies is available.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Ballymore Diamond drilling: Logging of core is mostly qualitative, except for some semi-quantitative logging of sulphide content, quartz veining, RQD, and geotechnical parameters. • Ballymore RC drilling: Logging of chips is mostly qualitative, except for some semi-quantitative logging of sulphide content, quartz veining, alteration.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Ballymore drilling: Geological logs were completed for all drilled intervals.
SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE PREPARATION	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	• Ballymore drilling: Ballymore cut core samples in half or quarter using a diamond saw and where appropriate used geological contacts or mineralisation to define sample intervals.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay, of approximate weight 3 – 5kg. • Sample moisture was monitored, and water is blown out at each rod change prior to resuming drilling. Hole terminated if sample is wet.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Ballymore diamond drilling: Half core was submitted to the laboratory, generally 2 – 3 kg per sample. All of the core was dried, crushed to -6 mm, then pulverised to 85% - 75 µm. This method is considered appropriate for mineralisation that may have visible gold mineralisation. • Ballymore RC drilling: RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay, of approximate weight 3 – 5kg. Samples were dried, crushed to -6 mm, then pulverised to 85% - 75 µm. This method is considered appropriate for mineralisation that may have visible gold mineralisation. • Ballymore Underground Channel Sampling: Samples were collected from underground exposures across the mapped lode. Generally, 2 – 3 kg samples were collected and despatched to the laboratory. All samples were dried, crushed to -6 mm, then pulverised to 85% - 75 µm. This method is considered appropriate for mineralisation that may have visible gold mineralisation.
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Ballymore diamond drilling: Drill core samples of cut core were consistently taken from the same side of the orientation line on the core to maintain consistency. All of the sample was crushed and pulverised to maximise sample representativity. Pulverised samples were tested for compliance to grinding specifications at the rate of 1 in 40.

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Ballymore RC drilling: RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay, of approximate weight 3 – 5kg. All of the sample was crushed and pulverised to maximise sample representativity. Pulverised samples were tested for compliance to grinding specifications at the rate of 1 in 40. • Ballymore Underground Channel Sampling: A diamond saw was used to cut a slot across the designated sample zone and ensure uniform sampling of the zone. All of the sample was crushed and pulverised to maximise sample representativity. Pulverised samples were tested for compliance to grinding specifications at the rate of 1 in 40.
	• Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	• Ballymore diamond drilling: QA/QC procedures included the insertion of quarter core field duplicates at the insertion rate of 1 in 20 samples. Field blanks were also submitted to the laboratory. • Ballymore RC drilling: QA/QC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates at the insertion rate of 1 in 20 samples. Field blanks were also submitted to the laboratory. • Ballymore underground channel sampling: Field blanks were submitted to the laboratory • Ballymore soil sampling: Field duplicates were submitted to the laboratory.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• No formal assessment has been undertaken to quantify the appropriate sample size required for good quality determination of gold content, given the nature of the gold mineralisation.
QUALITY OF ASSAY DATA AND LABORATORY TESTS	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	• Ballymore 2021 drilling and channel sampling: ALS Townsville Laboratory was used. Gold assays were analysed with a 50 g charge used for fire assay with an ICP-AES determination. Over range gold samples (>10 ppm) were re-analysed by fire assay and gravimetric finish. In addition, a 0.25 g charge was taken for analysis for 48 elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr) utilising a four-acid digest with an ICP-MS determination. Any over range Cu (>10000 ppm) and Ag (>100 ppm) was re-analysed using a standard Ore Grade method utilising a four-acid digest producing a volumetrically precise digest analysed with an ICP-AES finish for high detection limits. The fire assay method for gold using either a 30 g or 50 g charge is an appropriate assay method and is normally considered a total assay method, except where gold grain size is very coarse. • Ballymore 2022, 2023 & 2024 drilling: Intertek Townsville Laboratory was used. Gold assays were analysed with a 50 g charge used for fire assay with an ICP-AES determination. In addition, a 0.25 g charge was taken for analysis for 48 elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb,

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr) utilising a four-acid digest with an ICP-MS determination. Any over range Cu (>10000 ppm) was re-analysed using a standard Ore Grade method utilising a four-acid digest producing a volumetrically precise digest analysed with an ICP-AES finish for high detection limits. The fire assay method for gold using either a 30 g or 50 g charge is an appropriate assay method and is normally considered a total assay method, except where gold grain size is very coarse. • Ballymore rock chip samples were analysed at ALS Townsville or Intertek using a multi-element suite by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS finish. For most elements, this is considered as a total analysis. Gold was analysed with a 50 g charge used for fire assay with an ICP-AES determination. Normally the gold analysis would be considered a total analysis. • Ballymore soil samples were analysed at Intertek Townsville using a multi-element suite by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS finish. For most elements, this is considered as a total analysis.
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• No geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments have been used to date to determine chemical composition at a semi-quantitative level of accuracy.
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Ballymore drilling: In addition to blanks and field duplicates, commercial CRMs of low grade to high grade gold ore material were prepared and certified for Au, Ag and Cu by Ore Research & Exploration Services Pty Ltd. These were incorporated into the sampling stream to 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. • Company staff routinely monitor QA/QC results and liaise with the laboratory if any dubious results are reported.
VERIFICATION OF SAMPLING AND ASSAYING	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• It has not been possible to independently verify significant intersections to date.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• There has been no use of twinned holes to date.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Ballymore drilling: Primary logging data was recorded digitally onto electronic spread sheets and validated against code tables by the logging geologist. Primary analytical data was received electronically in csv file format and imported directly into an electronic assay register spread sheet. Data validation was conducted by comparing the spreadsheet data

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		against the Certificate of Analysis supplied as a secured pdf file by the laboratory.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments to assay data have been made.
LOCATION OF DATA POINTS	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	• Underground workings: Ballymore employed a contract surveyor to survey underground workings and channel sample locations to sub-metre accuracy. • Ballymore surface drilling: Drillhole collar locations were initially set out (and reported) using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. All holes were subsequently surveyed by contract surveyor to a sub-metre accuracy, with data supplied electronically as spreadsheets and pdf files. The azimuth and dip at the start of the hole was recorded using a line of sight Suunto compass and Suunto clinometer by the site geologist. The orientation and dip of drillholes are measured with downhole surveys @ 15 m, 30 m, then every 30 m using a REFLEX single/multi-shot survey tool. End of hole surveys were also taken for each hole. At hole completion, all holes were gyro surveyed. Ballymore also employed a contract surveyor to survey the drillhole collars to sub-metre accuracy. • Ballymore underground drilling: Drillhole collar locations and planned azimuth were initially set out with a surveyor marking front and back sights. Upon completion, all underground drill holes were subsequently surveyed by contract surveyor to a sub-metre accuracy, with data supplied electronically as spreadsheets and pdf files. The azimuth and dip at the start of the hole was using a REFLEX single/multi-shot survey tool and verified by the site geologist. The orientation and dip of drillholes are measured with downhole surveys @ 15 m, 30 m, then every 30 m using a REFLEX single/multi-shot survey tool. End of hole surveys were also taken for each hole. At hole completion, all holes were gyro surveyed.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• The co-ordinate system used is MGA94 zone 55 Datum.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Quality of the surface topographic control data is poor and is currently reliant on public domain data.
DATA SPACING AND DISTRIBUTION	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• The Dittmer mine or Cedar Ridge prospect has not been previously drilled and the initial Ballymore drillholes were sited to test beneath historic workings and not conducted in a regular grid type pattern. • The steep terrain has also impacted the siting of drill sites at Dittmer. • The spacing of drillhole data is variable.
	• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• There are no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. • There is insufficient drill spacing to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.

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	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing was carried out on site. • For reporting purposes, some drillhole assay results have been composited together to report contiguous zones of mineralisation.
ORIENTATION OF DATA IN RELATION TO GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• Drillholes were oriented to intersect the interpreted mineralisation zones as oblique (perpendicular) as possible. Orientated drill core collected by Ballymore has confirmed the orientation of drilling. • To the extent known, drilling is assumed to be unbiased.
	• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced in drilling completed.
SAMPLE SECURITY	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Ballymore drilling: Drilling and sampling was supervised and undertaken by company staff. Samples were double bagged, palletised and shrink wrapped at the core shed before dispatch to the laboratory by Ballymore staff. • Ballymore underground channel and rock chip sampling: Sampling was supervised and undertaken by company staff. Samples were double bagged, palletised and shrink wrapped at site before dispatch to the laboratory by Ballymore staff.
AUDITS OR REVIEWS	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Ballymore drilling: Internal auditing procedures and reviews were regularly undertaken on sampling techniques, standard operating procedures, and laboratory processes.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
MINERAL TENEMENT AND LAND TENURE STATUS	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	• The Project tenements comprise ML 10340, ML 10341, EPM 14255, EPM 26912 and EPM 27282. All licences are 100% held by Ballymore Resources Ltd.
	• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• All tenements are in good standing.
EXPLORATION DONE BY OTHER PARTIES	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• ML 10341 contains the Dittmer Mine, which worked the Duffer Lode from 1935 to 1951 and again from 1968 to 1970 to produce some 54,500 oz Au. • Previous exploration across the EPMs includes stream sediment sampling, geological mapping, soil sampling and geophysical surveys. The main exploration companies active in the area were CRA Exploration, St. Joseph Phelps Dodge Exploration, Carpentaria Exploration Co, Mines Administration, Buddha Gold Mines in joint venture with Homestake Gold, and Loch Neigh Gold.
GEOLOGY	• Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	• The Dittmer district is dominated by three main tectonostratigraphic sequences – Carboniferous

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		intrusives, Permian volcanics and sediments, and Cretaceous intrusives. • Mineralisation is considered to be of IRGS style, with deposits often formed in structurally active areas where large crustal steep faults are intersected by other structures to produce active dilatant sites and deep plumbing systems during periods of intrusion and hydrothermal activity.
DRILL HOLE INFORMATION	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: – Easting and northing of the drill hole collar. – Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar. – Dip and azimuth of the hole. – Down hole length and interception depth. – Hole length.	• Refer to Appendix 2.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Refer to Appendix 2.
DATA AGGREGATION METHODS	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of 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. 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, 0.5, 1.0 and 10.0 g/t Au cut-off grade. Gold grade for the intercept was calculated as a weighted average grade. Up to 2 m (down hole) of internal waste (< 0.5 g/t Au) was included in some cases.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are reported.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINERALISATION WIDTHS AND INTERCEPT LENGTHS	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• No local grid has been applied. The Duffer Lode at Dittmer strikes roughly north-south. The Cedar Ridge veins strike north-northwest.
	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• Drillholes were generally oriented perpendicular to the strike of the shear zone and veins and angled in order to intersect the moderately dipping mineralised zones at a high angle.
	• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The mineralised intercepts generally intersect the interpreted dip of the mineralisation at a high angle but are not true widths.
DIAGRAMS	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Refer to figures contained within this report.
BALANCED REPORTING	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Balanced reporting of Exploration Results is presented within this report.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
OTHER SUBSTANTIVE EXPLORATION DATA	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• The Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies, including regional stream sediment geochemical data, soil sample and rock chip data, geological mapping data, drilling data, geophysical survey data, and costean data. Much of this data has been captured and validated into a GIS database. • Previous mining has been limited and involved very selective mining and hand sorting. No systematic data has historically been collected to assess metallurgy and mining parameters relevant to a modern operation. • Metallurgical tests of selected mineralised drill core and stope backfill material from the Dittmer mine, including cyanide leach testwork, floatation testwork and gravity concentration tests were conducted by Ballymore in 2023. Cyanide leach testing work produced positive results ranging between 79% and 99%. Rougher flotation tests have reported positive results of 87.9% Au, 91.5% Ag and 85.0% Cu. Gravity concentration test work has also shown promise with gold recovery of 32.0% in Knelson and tabling concentration with an upgrade from 9.1g/t to 113.0g/t for the primary ore. • Further metallurgical work is warranted.
FURTHER WORK	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• Ballymore plans to conduct surface geological mapping and geochemistry, geophysics surveys and drilling across various high-priority target areas over the next two years. In addition, the Company will continue to refurbish and dewater the Dittmer mine and assess options to recommence production.
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Refer to figures contained within this report.

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APPENDIX 2. DITTMER STAGE 5 DRILL COLLAR AND SURVEY INFORMATION

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

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

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APPENDIX 3. DITTMER AREA ROCK CHIP HIGHLIGHTS

Sample	East (MGA94_55)	North (MGA94_55)	RL	EPM	Prospect	Sample Type	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
DITUG073	645746	7738036	116	ML10341	Dittmer	Channel	35.8	14.65	29.9	4010	11.55	5.7	37
DT_RC_2204_0011	645485	7738560	235	EPM 14255	Horseshoe	Float	74	16.45	1810	1090	17.55	139	178
DT_RC_2204_0012	645516	7738623	223	EPM 14255	Horseshoe	Float	21.7	46.4	291	800	22.3	639	168
DT_RC_2204_0015	645878	7738087	241	EPM 14255	Duffer	Float	99.7	37.8	119.5	852	11.9	113	92
DT_RC_2204_0016	645937	7738249	215	EPM 14255	Young Crusader	Float	40.2	10.3	29.3	1575	21.6	29.2	174
LDD_003	647261	7740257	106	EPM 26912	La Di Da	Float	71.145	3.68	36.2	186.6	36.08	5.4	67
DTRC112	646012	7738430	167	EPM 14255	Wilsons	Float	25.329	63.81	3188.47	4157.8	10.67	467.8	15
DTRC125	645848	7737986	190	ML10341	Duffer	Float	103.014	91.99	55.4	7158	25.36	26.8	52
DTRC126	645829	7738070	244	EPM 14255	Duffer	Mullock	232.522	124.17	457.23	2317.3	17.27	77.9	43
DTRC128	645784	7737990	211	EPM 14255	Duffer	Float	53.53	29.18	24.94	813	5.61	2.5	60
DTRC129	645787	7737966	209	EPM 14255	Duffer	Float	159.638	37.17	50.11	413.3	4.49	3.7	10
DTRC130	645748	7737923	220	EPM 14255	Duffer	Float	99.558	73.26	203.81	1711.5	19.41	9.7	28
DTRC132	645813	7737960	202	EPM 14255	Duffer	Float	40.283	12.27	205.13	230.8	4.11	75.7	11
DTRC133	645831	7737934	196	EPM 14255	Duffer	Float	116.782	30.91	115.31	378.1	4.25	15.7	21
DTRC134	645824	7737939	196	EPM 14255	Duffer	Mullock	807.677	224.98	262.15	3366.8	22.93	12.2	90
DTRC139	645410	7738270	380	EPM 14255	Loch Neigh	Float	26.676	7.66	538.09	1130.7	28.8	128.9	53
DTRC143	645815	7738033	214	EPM 14255	Duffer	Float	224.702	310.89	4065.02	2063	30.71	413.4	103
DTRC144	645832	7738071	244	EPM 14255	Duffer	Float	114.117	52.88	133.98	2313.5	22.38	282.6	29
DTRC146	645414	7738263	380	EPM 14255	Loch Neigh	Outcrop	26.243	11.05	414.32	1033.9	24.07	339.3	138

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