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Ballymore RESOURCES

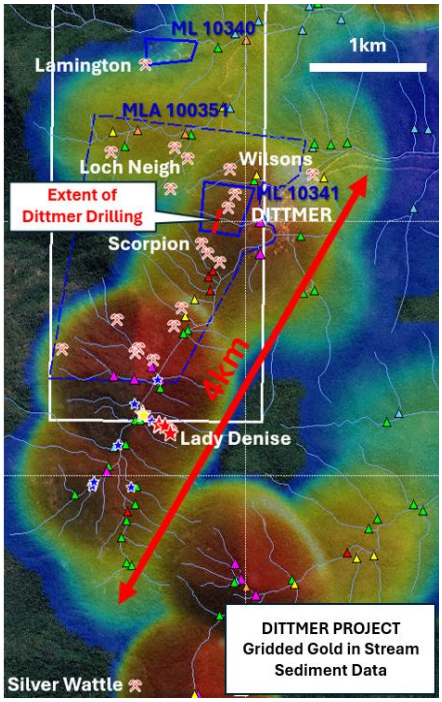
ASX Announcement

8 July 2025

Field work doubles strike length of Dittmer gold corridor.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Field work undertaken south of the historic Dittmer gold mine has recognised significant extensions to the mineralised corridor, doubling its strike length to 4km. Only 300m of the Dittmer fault corridor has been systematically drilled by Ballymore to date.
- Visible gold has been observed in eleven stream sediment samples with assays up to 39g/t Au (2,279ppb repeat). Extensive gold anomalism now extends for 4km with strongest stream anomalies defined south of Dittmer in poorly explored areas.
- Prospecting has located gossanous veining south of the Dittmer mine with significant vein material recognised in creeks draining the Lady Denise and Jim's area, south of Dittmer. Rock chips have reported up to 7.43 g/t Au.
- Anomalous drainages correspond with a large magnetic low, interpreted to be an alteration zone associated with the Dittmer mineralised corridor.
- Preparations underway to ground-check these highly anomalous zones of mineralisation.
- Drilling of Dittmer deep porphyry hole progressing well and further results pending for Dittmer Stage 5 program.



Ballymore Resources (ASX:BMR) has increased its confidence in developing a district play at its flagship Dittmer Project near Proserpine in north Queensland after field work doubled the project's mineralised corridor to 4km.

Highly anomalous rock chip and stream sediment sampling and prospecting has located further veining south of the historic Dittmer mine where drilling over five stages has confirmed a continuous high-grade repetition of the historic orebody which was mined between 1935 & 1951.

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

"The Dittmer project continues to grow in significance. Following on from our recent high-grade intersection (0.4m @ 221.3 g/t Au[1]), we have now commenced our deepest hole to date to test a magnetic anomaly beneath Dittmer mine. In addition, our current field work has generated spectacular assays that support the idea that Dittmer is part of a large shallow high-grade mineralised system that may be 4km long. These exceptional rock chip and stream sediment results have potentially doubled the size of the mineralised system. This area has received little modern exploration, and these results are highly encouraging. Our work at Dittmer continues to point to a major mineralised system".

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

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Dittmer Prospecting and Stream Sediment Sampling

As part of our ongoing assessment of the Dittmer project area, further prospecting and field work has been undertaken with results of stream sediment and rock chip sampling recently received.

A total of 73 stream sediment samples were collected in the greater Dittmer area. Visible gold was observed in 11 samples, primarily in the Lady Denise and Jim's prospect areas. Mineralisation hosts nuggety gold and re-assay of samples does show some variability. 10 samples exceeded 100ppb Au including sample DTSS099, which drains Jim's prospect area and reported a maximum result of **39,827ppb Au** with a repeat assay of 2,279 ppb Au.

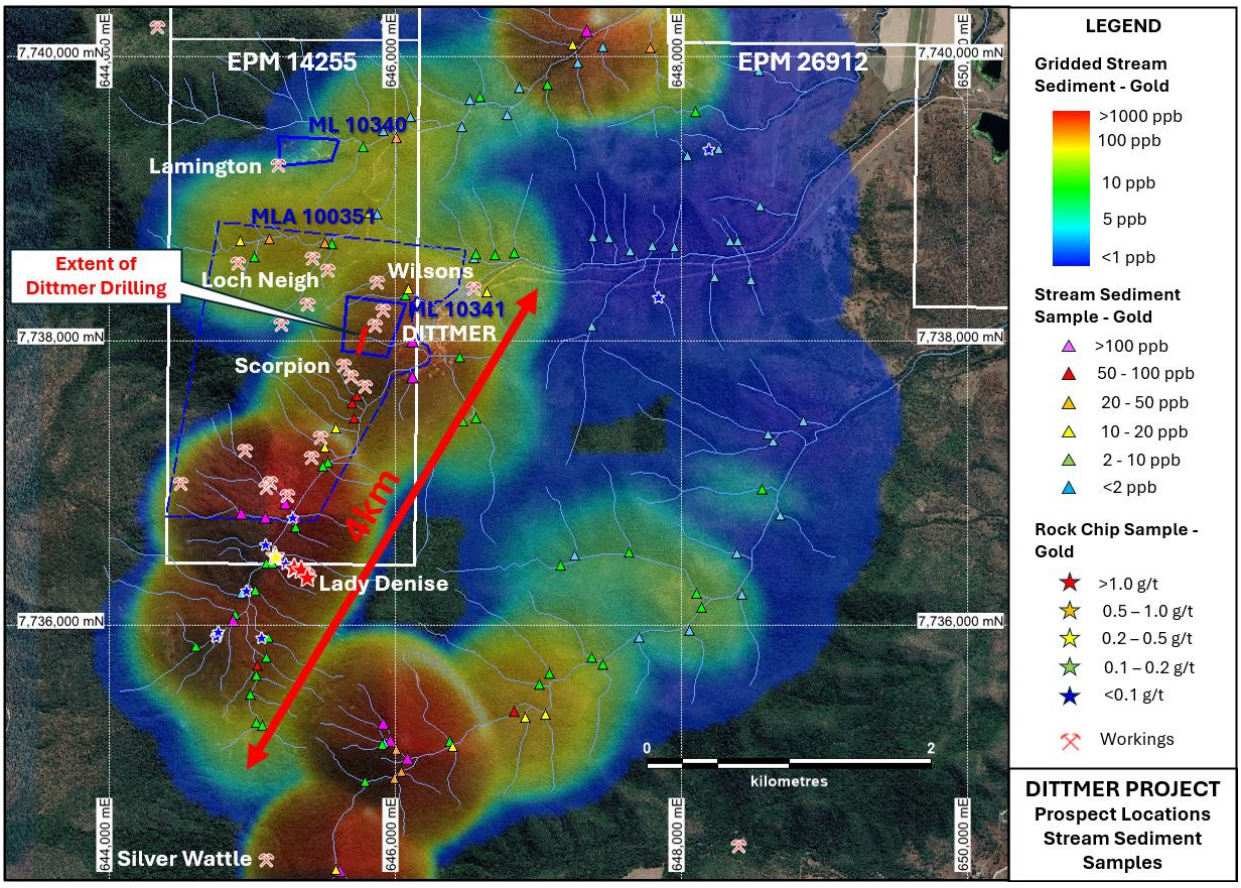

Figure 1 – Dittmer area with location of prospects, stream sediment and rock chip samples and gridded gold-in-stream sediment image showing areas of anomalous gold.

The stream sediment sampling has defined a strong north-northeast trending corridor that extends for over 4km from north of Dittmer mine to the Silver Wattle workings in the south. The strongest stream anomalies occur south of Dittmer in poorly explored areas. In fact, far stronger gold anomalism is noted in the Jim's and Lady Denise area than is reported in creeks draining the Dittmer mine (up to 507 ppb Au) and these new areas have never had any modern exploration.

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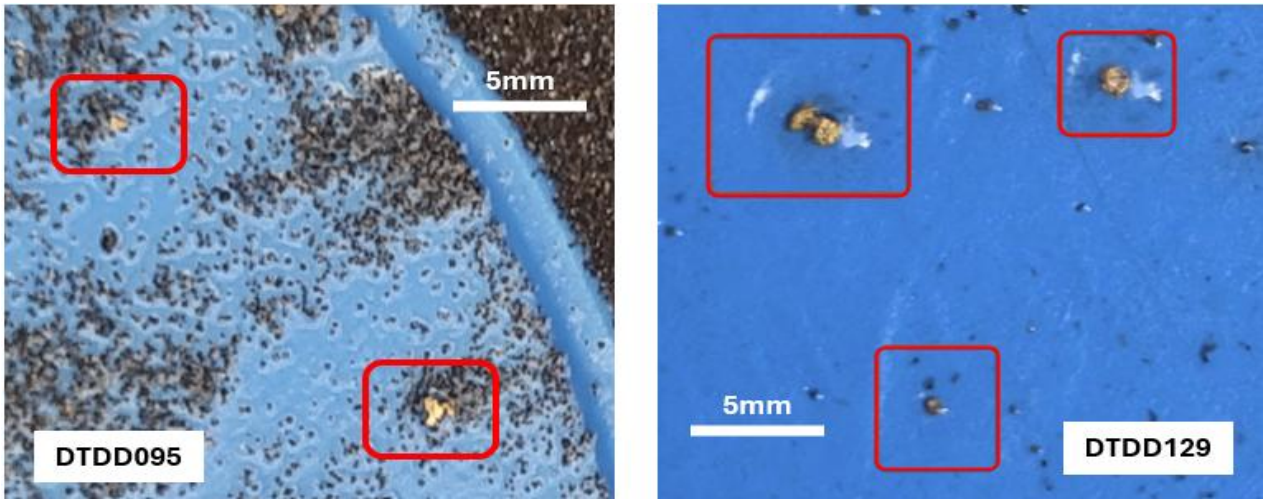

Figure 2 – Examples of small gold nuggets and flake gold recognised in sieved stream sediment samples DTDD095 and DTDD129.

Nineteen rock chip samples were collected from the Dittmer area during the stream sediment sampling and prospecting program. Five samples were collected from the Lady Denise area (2km south of Dittmer) that exceeded 1 g/t gold with a maximum result of 7.43 g/t Au. Other maximum results include 6.35 g/t Ag, 312.9 ppm Bi, 412.5 ppm Cu, 42.58% Fe, 5576 ppm Mn, 382 ppm Pb, 1.65% S, 153.9 ppm Te and 725 ppm Zn. Samples were of sulphide-bearing volcanics and quartz-gossan float material in creeks draining the prospect.

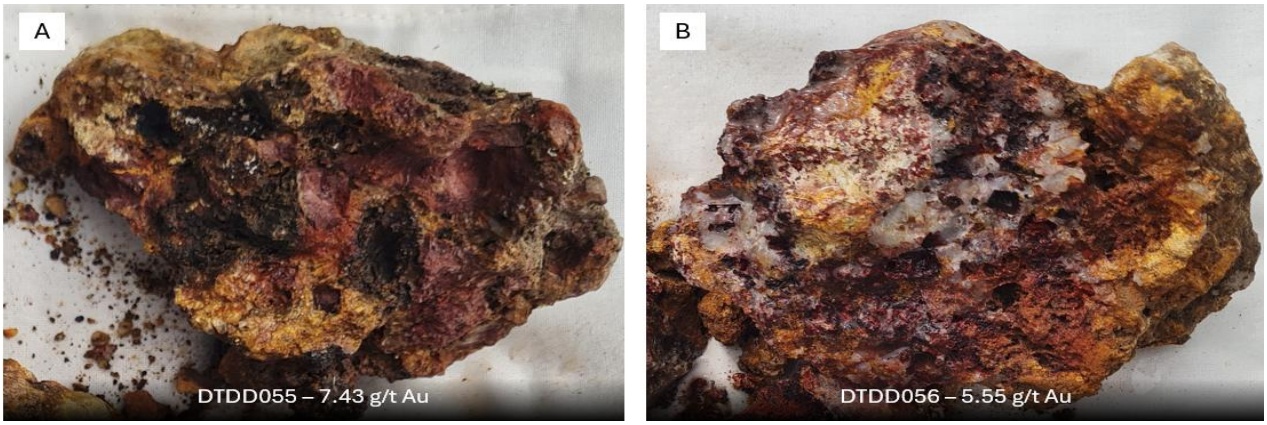

Figure 3 – Examples of rock chip samples collected in the Lady Denise area. (A) DTDD055 - Float sample of strongly clay-altered volcanic with spongey boxworks after ex-sulphides and overprinted by quartz veins grading 7.43 g/t Au; (B) DTDD056 - Float sample of vuggy quartz with ex-sulphide gossan in clay-altered fine-grained granite grading 5.55 g/t Au.

The broad area of anomalous drainages also corresponds with a large north-south trending magnetic low, interpreted to be a demagnetised alteration zone. This magnetic low is believed to be the Dittmer fault corridor. The combination of elevated geochemistry, magnetic depletion and the presence of further lode structures points to this being part of a significant mineralised system.

Preparations are underway to undertake further prospecting and to follow up these highly anomalous drainages south of Dittmer. It is likely that Ballymore will also undertake soil sampling in these areas. To date only 300m of the Dittmer fault corridor has been effectively drilled and this work suggests that it sits within a mineralised corridor that could be 4km long.

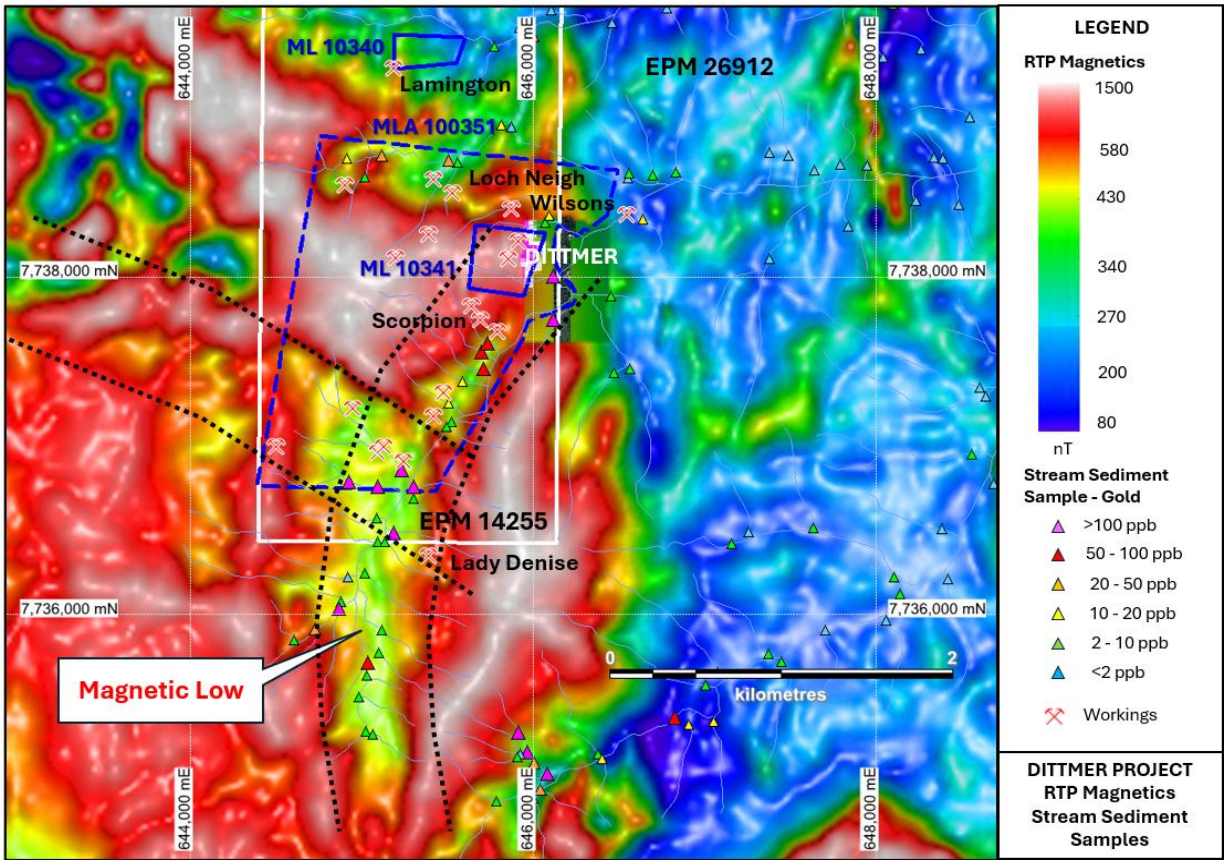

Figure 4 – Reduced to Pole Magnetic image of the Dittmer project area with prospects and stream sediment sample results highlighting the association of gold mineralisation with a significant magnetic low zone south of the Dittmer mine.

Dittmer Drilling Update

The Stage 5 campaign has been completed, and each hole has intersected the targeted fault-extension of the Duffer Lode, reporting quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veining[2]. Results are continuing to be received, and Ballymore recently reported the highest-grade result to date in drill hole DTDD056, which delivered an intersection of **6.60m @ 13.67g/t Au** from 139.4m including **0.4m @ 221.3 g/t Au** from 143.5m[3]. All drill holes in the Stage 5 program have now been logged with selected intervals of drill core cut and submitted to the laboratory. Results for the next batch of samples are expected to be received in the next three weeks.

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

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

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Figure 5 – The main quartz-carbonate-pyrite-chalcopyrite vein with strong sericite-chlorite selvages of the Displaced Lode mineralisation in DTDD056, grading 221.3 g/t Au, 70.2g/t Ag, & 2.71% Cu (143.5 – 143.9m).

With the completion of the Dittmer Stage 5 underground drill program, Ballymore has now commenced drilling of a CEI-funded deep drill hole, targeting a major 1200m x 800m pipe-like magnetic body beneath the historic Dittmer mine which is interpreted to represent an underlying porphyry copper deposit. Drilling is progressing well and has encountered altered volcanic rock units and dykes to date. The hole is expected to be completed in July.

Planned Activities

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

- July 2025 — Receive further Dittmer Stage 5 drill results (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.

For further information:

David A-Izzeddin
Managing Director
daizzeddin@ballymoreres.com

Gareth Quinn
Media and Investor Relations
gareth@republicir.com.au
0417 711 108

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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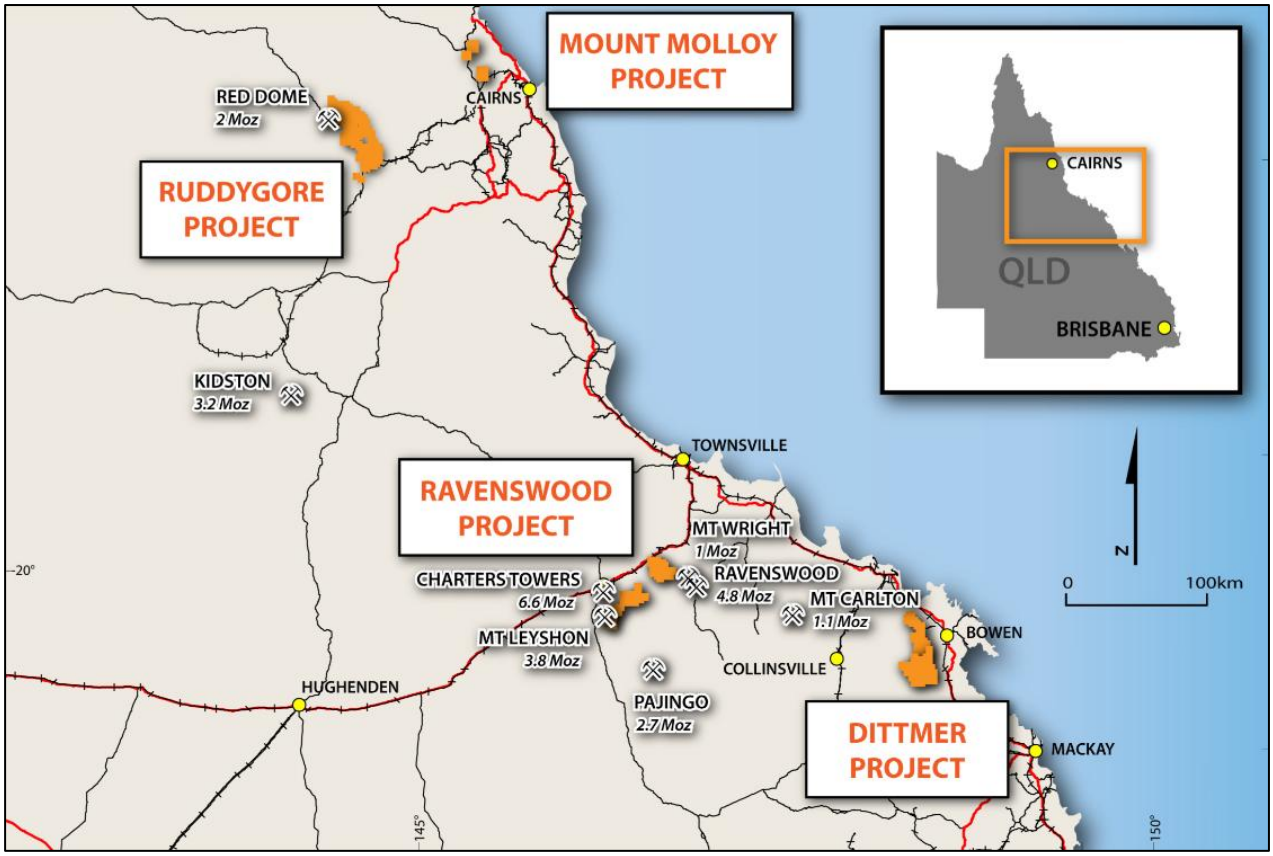
About Ballymore Resources (ASX:BMR)

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

Andrew Greville, Chairman
David A-Izzeddin, Managing Director
Andrew Gilbert, Director – Operations
Nick Jorss, Non-Executive Director

Head Office

Suite 606, Level 6
10 Market St Brisbane QLD 4000
Phone +617 3212 6299
ballymoreresources.com

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Economic gold mineralisation is measured in terms of parts per million and therefore rigorous sampling techniques must be adopted to ensure quantitative, precise measurements of gold concentration. If gold is present as medium – coarse grains, the entire sampling, sub-sampling, and analytical process must be more stringent. • All stream sediment samples were sieved to -1mm in the field and were submitted to Intertek laboratories in Townsville for gold and mutli element analyses utilizing 4-acid digest. • All rock chip samples were 0.5 – 2kg in weight and submitted to Intertek laboratories in Townsville for gold and mutli element analyses utilizing 4-acid digest. • RC drill holes were sampled as individual, 1 m length samples from the rig splitter. Individual metre samples were collected as a 12.5% split collected from the drill rig. Individual RC samples were collected in calico sample bags and grouped into polyweave bags for dispatch (approximately five per bag). • Diamond drill holes were sampled as half core, with sample intervals selected by the BMR Geologist. The samples were sawn longitudinally in half using the onsite core saw.
DRILLING TECHNIQUES	• Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Ballymore Surface Diamond Drilling: 2 diamond drillholes in HQ triple tube size were drilled at Dittmer (955.0 m) in 2020. All holes were oriented using an Ace instrument. • Ballymore Underground Drilling: 6 diamond drillholes in NQ2 size were drilled at Dittmer (946.51m) in 2021. Another 4 diamond drillholes in NQ3 size were drilled at Dittmer (539.7m) in 2022. All holes were oriented using an ACT Mk2 instrument. Another 20 diamond drillholes in HQ3 triple tube to date have been completed in 2023 at Dittmer (3261.42m). 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

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

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

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

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

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

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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 ML 10340, ML 10341, EPM 14255, EPM 26912 and EPM 27282. All licences are 100% held by Ballymore Resources Ltd.
	• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• All tenements are in good standing.
EXPLORATION DONE BY OTHER PARTIES	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• ML 10341 contains the Dittmer Mine, which worked the Duffer Lode from 1935 to 1951 and again from 1968 to 1970 to produce some 54,500 oz Au. • Previous exploration across the EPMs includes stream sediment sampling, geological mapping, soil sampling and geophysical surveys. The main exploration companies active in the area were CRA Exploration, St. Joseph Phelps Dodge Exploration, Carpentaria Exploration Co, Mines Administration, Buddha Gold Mines in joint venture with Homestake Gold, and Loch Neigh Gold.
GEOLOGY	• Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	• The Dittmer district is dominated by three main tectonostratigraphic sequences – Carboniferous intrusives, Permian volcanics and sediments, and Cretaceous intrusives. • Mineralisation is considered to be of IRGS style, with deposits often formed in structurally active areas where large crustal steep faults are intersected by other structures to produce active dilatant sites and deep plumbing systems during periods of intrusion and hydrothermal activity.
DRILL HOLE INFORMATION	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: – Easting and northing of the drill hole collar. – Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar. – Dip and azimuth of the hole. – Down hole length and interception depth. – Hole length.	• N/A
	• 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.	• N/A
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.

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CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are reported.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINERALISATION WIDTHS AND INTERCEPT LENGTHS	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• No local grid has been applied. The Duffer Lode at Dittmer strikes roughly north-south. The Cedar Ridge veins strike north-northwest.
	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• Drillholes were generally oriented perpendicular to the strike of the shear zone and veins and angled in order to intersect the moderately dipping mineralised zones at a high angle.
	• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The mineralised intercepts generally intersect the interpreted dip of the mineralisation at a high angle but are not true widths.
DIAGRAMS	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Refer to figures contained within this report.
BALANCED REPORTING	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Balanced reporting of Exploration Results is presented within this report.
OTHER SUBSTANTIVE EXPLORATION DATA	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• The Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies, including regional stream sediment geochemical data, soil sample and rock chip data, geological mapping data, drilling data, geophysical survey data, and costean data. Much of this data has been captured and validated into a GIS database. • Previous mining has been limited and involved very selective mining and hand sorting. No systematic data has historically been collected to assess metallurgy and mining parameters relevant to a modern operation. • Metallurgical tests of selected mineralised drill core and stope backfill material from the Dittmer mine, including cyanide leach testwork, floatation testwork and gravity concentration tests were conducted by Ballymore in 2023. Cyanide leach testing work produced positive results ranging between 79% and 99%. Rougher flotation tests have reported positive results of 87.9% Au, 91.5% Ag and 85.0% Cu. Gravity concentration test work has also shown promise with gold recovery of 32.0% in Knelson and tabling concentration with an upgrade from 9.1g/t to 113.0g/t for the primary ore. • Further metallurgical work is warranted.
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 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING INFORMATION

Company	Target	Sample	Sample Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Au1 (ppb)	Au2_Rpt (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS052	1mm Stream Sed	648848	7737436	309	-1		0.06	10.4	15.2	83
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS053	1mm Stream Sed	648643	7737292	317	-1		0.07	17.4	29.4	79
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS054	1mm Stream Sed	648605	7737343	327	-1		0.05	11.7	24.9	72
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS055	1mm Stream Sed	648561	7736952	329	3		-0.05	28.2	27.5	88
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS056	1mm Stream Sed	648689	7736775	336	-1		0.05	12	17.1	85
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS057	1mm Stream Sed	648385	7736508	366	-1		0.07	15.5	21.7	60
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS058	1mm Stream Sed	648418	7736212	381	-1		0.09	20.6	25.8	94
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS059	1mm Stream Sed	647155	7736419	662	3		0.11	26.2	20.5	89
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS060	1mm Stream Sed	647256	7736489	638	-1		0.1	19.3	18.4	73
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS061	1mm Stream Sed	647634	7736514	504	4		0.05	20.9	21.5	85
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS062	1mm Stream Sed	645993	7734920	640	31		0.08	19.5	35.5	112
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS063	1mm Stream Sed	646039	7734968	575	31		0.08	17.1	27.2	109
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS064	1mm Stream Sed	646082	7735063	583	1887		0.12	18.8	22.7	99
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS065	1mm Stream Sed	646378	7735179	541	6		-0.05	20.7	18.4	76
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS066	1mm Stream Sed	646403	7735145	542	19		0.26	32	44.8	142
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS067	1mm Stream Sed	646828	7735393	509	58		0.1	19.8	28.6	99
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS068	1mm Stream Sed	646909	7735352	526	13		0.22	17.3	69.5	129
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS069	1mm Stream Sed	647050	7735369	499	17		0.15	23.8	56.8	105
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS070	1mm Stream Sed	647009	7735582	476	4		0.1	20.3	26.8	83
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS071	1mm Stream Sed	647078	7735662	476	9		0.1	22.8	29.2	94
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS072	1mm Stream Sed	647371	7735772	438	3		0.06	18.8	16.4	77
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS073	1mm Stream Sed	647447	7735724	421	2		0.08	18.1	19.9	76
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS074	1mm Stream Sed	647706	7735912	414	-1		0.07	21.1	22	81
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS075	1mm Stream Sed	648058	7735965	395	-1		-0.05	26.5	12.1	53
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS076	1mm Stream Sed	648142	7736122	372	7		0.09	21.7	22.9	84
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS077	1mm Stream Sed	648106	7736223	383	2		0.09	25.1	18.3	78
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS078	1mm Stream Sed	645025	7735311	261	4	3	0.08	9.1	17	46
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS079	1mm Stream Sed	645066	7735294	282	3	6	0.1	22	17.6	81
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS080	1mm Stream Sed	644984	7735513	255	1	2	0.06	5.9	17.9	47
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS081	1mm Stream Sed	645028	7735644	246	7	5	-0.05	8.1	13.3	48
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS082	1mm Stream Sed	645036	7735718	208	52	55	2.14	8.3	17.8	52
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS083	1mm Stream Sed	645097	7735774	221	7	6	0.06	11.9	25.2	84
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS084	1mm Stream Sed	645114	7735912	223	58	2	0.08	18.6	14.8	87
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS085	1mm Stream Sed	644880	7736076	208	3	3	-0.05	3.6	16.3	35
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS086	1mm Stream Sed	644868	7736036	210	1379	973	0.07	6.7	16.2	27
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS087	1mm Stream Sed	644921	7736225	200	1	1	0.15	6.6	22.5	41
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS088	1mm Stream Sed	645017	7736245	195	2	2	0.06	5.7	13.8	41
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS090	1mm Stream Sed	645094	7736433	204	11	6	0.06	6.6	15.9	46
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS091	1mm Stream Sed	645136	7736431	193	3	5	0.11	20	17.1	60
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS092	1mm Stream Sed	645188	7736485	185	3688	570	0.16	20.1	13.2	71

Company	Target	Sample	Sample Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Au1 (ppb)	Au2_Rpt (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS093	1mm Stream Sed	645089	7736574	185	1	6	0.06	9	22.6	32
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS095	1mm Stream Sed	645092	7736761	180	1470	6110	0.1	6.6	17.6	34
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS096	1mm Stream Sed	644924	7736786	205	12	166	-0.05	4.6	8.8	25
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS097	1mm Stream Sed	645302	7736691	202	2	3	-0.05	12	13.7	63
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS098	1mm Stream Sed	645301	7736760	202	53	222	0.1	24.6	22.1	80
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS099	1mm Stream Sed	645230	7736856	175	39827	2279	0.18	4.6	13.6	21
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS100	1mm Stream Sed	647782	7740063	103	49	31	0.14	16.9	14.8	61
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS101	1mm Stream Sed	648543	7739903	93	-1	-1	-0.05	7.6	13.5	61
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS102	1mm Stream Sed	648097	7739612	126	10	2	-0.05	19.7	17.8	70
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS103	1mm Stream Sed	648260	7739349	122	3	-1	0.05	16.5	18.4	75
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS105	1mm Stream Sed	648044	7739302	142	-1	-1	-0.05	24.3	15.1	66
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS106	1mm Stream Sed	648550	7738946	95	8	-1	0.06	9.9	9.9	65
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS107	1mm Stream Sed	648338	7738706	105	33	-1	0.07	10.2	14.2	65
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS108	1mm Stream Sed	648392	7738703	100	152	-1	-0.05	18.6	14.6	72
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS109	1mm Stream Sed	648483	7738430	105	1	-1	0.08	11.2	14.9	105
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS110	1mm Stream Sed	648234	7738452	124	3	-1	-0.05	27.6	18.2	77
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS111	1mm Stream Sed	647839	7738302	137	3	-1	-0.05	22.4	19.3	88
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS112	1mm Stream Sed	647951	7738661	106	4	-1	0.06	50.2	14.3	70
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS113	1mm Stream Sed	647792	7738665	108	2	-1	0.06	17.9	17.5	57
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS114	1mm Stream Sed	647641	7738630	110	-1	-1	0.08	10.5	14.2	51
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS115	1mm Stream Sed	647489	7738720	126	-1	-1	0.08	12.1	13.3	65
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS116	1mm Stream Sed	647379	7738733	134	-1	-1	-0.05	29.6	11	68
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS117	1mm Stream Sed	647375	7738107	119	1	-1	-0.05	18.1	16.6	77
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS123	1mm Stream Sed	645614	7734271	454	2328	2687	0.09	15.8	25.4	98
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS124	1mm Stream Sed	645583	7734281	510	15	18	0.18	13.2	40.5	134
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS125	1mm Stream Sed	645784	7734900	237	3	3	-0.05	11.9	11.5	76
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS126	1mm Stream Sed	644607	7735850	294	-1	3	0.12	9.9	22.6	47
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS127	1mm Stream Sed	644729	7735915	248	4	36	0.08	8.1	20.9	51
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS128	1mm Stream Sed	645912	7735308	288	18	807	0.07	17.2	15.5	99
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS129	1mm Stream Sed	645963	7735186	277	110	135	0.14	16.8	27.9	87
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS131	1mm Stream Sed	645923	7735175	256	1	1	0.09	15.4	11.8	79
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS132	1mm Stream Sed	645904	7735162	258	2	3	0.1	57.5	14.1	81
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTSS133	1mm Stream Sed	646006	7735123	233	21	23	0.13	17	28.8	99

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APPENDIX 3. DITTMER ROCK CHIP SAMPLING INFORMATION

Company	Target	Sample	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	EPM	Prospect	Sample Type	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC149	645161	7736500	180	EPM 14255	Lady Denise	Float	4.783	2.87	29.1	37.5	21
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC150	645156	7736497	183	EPM 14255	Lady Denise	Float	0.092	0.65	41.6	14.7	12
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC151	645170	7736482	185	EPM 14255	Lady Denise	Float	0.468	1.17	30.3	30.8	18
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC152	645231	7736445	198	EPM 14255	Lady Denise	Float	0.026	0.38	12.6	17.1	9
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC153	645293	7736406	209	EPM 26912	Lady Denise	Float	1.917	0.56	10.6	13.5	9
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC154	645295	7736408	209	EPM 26912	Lady Denise	Float	0.547	0.25	8.6	6.7	7
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC155	645297	7736410	209	EPM 26912	Lady Denise	Float	7.438	1.75	93.3	44.7	29
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC156	645345	7736398	223	EPM 26912	Lady Denise	Float	5.551	1.11	8.6	14.2	8
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC157	645380	7736334	247	EPM 26912	Lady Denise	Float	0.042	0.78	33.3	4.9	6
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC158	645388	7736344	246	EPM 26912	Lady Denise	Float	4.43	6.35	412.5	124.8	16
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC159	645063	7735922	214	EPM 26912	Kesley Creek	Float	0.014	0.2	42.6	11.2	58
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC160	644959	7736250	190	EPM 26912	Kesley Creek	Float	-0.001	-0.05	5.4	9.2	26
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC161	645089	7736572	184	EPM 14255	Kesley Creek	Float	0.005	-0.05	5.4	18.6	29
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC162	645281	7736763	194	EPM 14255	Kesley Creek	Float	0.032	0.66	12.2	382.1	50
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC163	648192	7739355	121	EPM 26912	Mill Area	Float	-0.001	-0.05	3.6	20.5	725
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC164	647837	7738314	135	EPM 26912	Mill Area	Float	-0.001	0.07	19.1	21.3	46
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC165	644749	7735939	243	EPM 26912	Kelsey Creek	Float	-0.001	0.24	5.2	67.3	146
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC166	644748	7735927	246	EPM 26912	Kelsey Creek	Float	-0.001	0.09	3.4	3.1	6
Ballymore	Dittmer	DTRC167	644760	7735963	232	EPM 26912	Kelsey Creek	Float	0.044	0.48	338.7	9.9	63

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