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Ruddygore Project: Torpy's Discovery Continues to Grow as Drilling, Gravity Survey and Field Work Deliver.

Highlights:

- **Follow-up drilling continues to expand Ballymore's high-grade silver-lead-zinc-indium discovery at Torpy's.**
- **Current drilling program has been paused with twenty-two drill holes completed at Torpy's and Little Torpy's targets, reinforcing continuity across a growing mineralised system.**
- **Strong visual sulphide mineralisation continues to be intersected in latest holes, including:**

  BTPRC022: **17m @ 2% galena and 3% sphalerite from 15m[1] including**
  1m @ 10% galena and 15% sphalerite from 16m[1]

  BTPRC030: **22m @ 4% galena and 5% sphalerite from 34m[1] including**
  11m @ 8% galena and 9% sphalerite from 42m[1]

  BTPRC031: **10m @ 6% galena and 8% sphalerite from 66m[1] including**
  3m @ 15% galena and 20% sphalerite from 68m[1]
- **Recently completed gravity survey has highlighted multiple compelling new targets across the broader Ruddygore Project, with three-dimensional modelling now underway to optimise the next phase of drilling. Drilling will resume following completion of modelling.**
- **Field work has discovered more historic workings with rock chips returning up to 288.8g/t silver and 12.46% lead, confirming the mineral system extends beyond current drilling.**
- **Drill assays and gravity modelling results are expected in the coming months, and these will be used to guide follow-up drilling in an exciting period for the project.**

Ballymore Resources Limited (ASX: BMR) continues to build momentum at its Torpy's silver-lead-zinc-indium discovery near Chillagoe in North Queensland, with recent drilling, geophysical surveys and field mapping delivering highly encouraging results and expanding the Company's exploration opportunities across the Ruddygore Project.

The recently completed RC drilling program has intersected further broad intersections of massive to semi-massive sulphide mineralisation, reinforcing the continuity and scale of the Torpy's system. At the same time, the recently completed high-resolution gravity survey has identified numerous new anomalies across the 32km-long Ruddygore mineral corridor. Integration of these results with electromagnetic, magnetic, geochemical and geological datasets is now underway and is expected to generate a portfolio of high-priority drill targets for the next phase of exploration.

[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 estimate logs are subjective in nature and potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

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

"Every phase of drilling continues to reinforce our confidence that Torpy's is developing into a significant silver-lead-zinc discovery. We've consistently intersected broad zones of sulphide mineralisation while expanding the known footprint of the system.

Importantly, the project is now delivering on several fronts. While assays are pending from the latest drilling, our gravity survey has generated numerous compelling new targets across the broader Ruddygore Project that could materially expand the discovery opportunity. Rather than simply continuing to drill the existing discovery, we're taking the opportunity to integrate all of our datasets to prioritise what we believe could be the most prospective targets for the next phase of drilling.

Our field teams are also continuing to identify previously unrecognised historic workings with high-grade silver and lead mineralisation, providing further evidence that Torpy's forms part of a much larger mineralised system.

With drilling assays, final gravity modelling and follow-up drilling all expected over the coming months, we believe Torpy's offers exceptional exploration momentum and multiple opportunities to create further shareholder value."

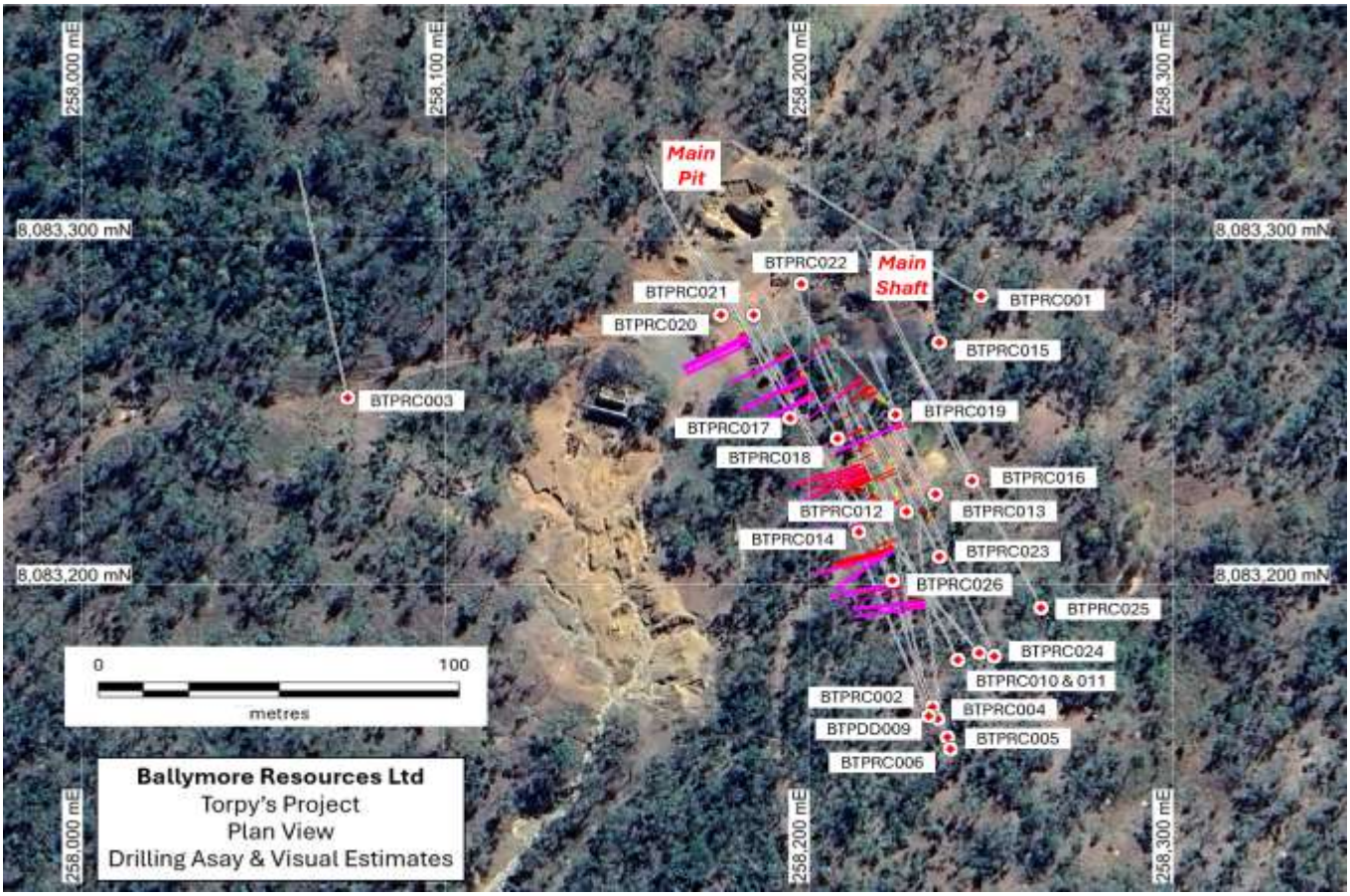

Figure 1 *– Aerial photo of the drill hole location at Torpy's.*

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Torpy's Drilling Continues to Expand the Discovery

The current drilling campaign has successfully completed 22 RC holes (BTPRC010–031) for 2,673 metres and continues to build on Ballymore's successful 2025 discovery program, which returned exceptional high-grade silver-lead-zinc-indium intersections including:

BTPRC005 23m @ 215.6 g/t Ag, 8.55% Pb, 1.99% Zn from 130m[2]., including
10m @ 483.2 g/t Ag, 19.35% Pb, 2.82% Zn & 16.5 g/t In from 131m[2], including
7m @ 650.7 g/t Ag, 25.37% Pb, 3.01% Zn & 14.2 g/t In from 132m[2]

The first ten holes of the current program (BTPRC010 – 019 - reported on 22 May 2026[3] and 11th June 2026[4]) intersected massive to semi-massive sulphide mineralisation, including significant galena (the main ore of lead and a key source of silver) and sphalerite (the main ore of zinc). Significant sulphide intervals have been logged as visual estimates including:

BTPRC017 9m @ 10% galena and 13% sphalerite from 49m[4 & 5] Including
7m @ 13% galena and 17% sphalerite from 49m[4 & 5]

BTPRC018 18m @ 5% galena and 6% sphalerite from 27m[4 & 5] Including
4m @ 9% galena and 16% sphalerite from 27m[4 & 5] And
3m @ 14% galena and 11% sphalerite from 38m[4 & 5]

Another seven holes (BTPRC020 – 026) have now been completed at Torpy's for 830m. Most holes have encountered broad zones of alteration, typically seen on the margins of the mineralised lenses, and a number of holes have intersected massive and semi-massive and vein-hosted galena and sphalerite mineralisation.

Significant sulphide intervals logged as visual estimates include:

BTPRC022 17m @ 2% galena and 3% sphalerite from 15m[5] Including
1m @ 10% galena and 15% sphalerite from 16m[5]
1m @ 10% galena and 20% sphalerite from 31m[5]

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[2] Refer to ASX Announcement "Torpy's BTPRC005 returns 10m @ 483g/t Silver & 19.3% Lead" dated 14 January 2026

[3] Refer to ASX Announcement "New Drilling Expands High-Grade Torpy's Silver Discovery" dated 22 May 2026

[4] Refer to ASX Announcement "Multiple new high-grade shoots at Torpy's expand discovery" dated 11 June 2026

[5] **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 estimate logs are subjective in nature and potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

BTPRC023 **5m @ 2% galena and 2% sphalerite from 54m[6] Including**

1m @ 6% galena and 5% sphalerite from 57m[6]

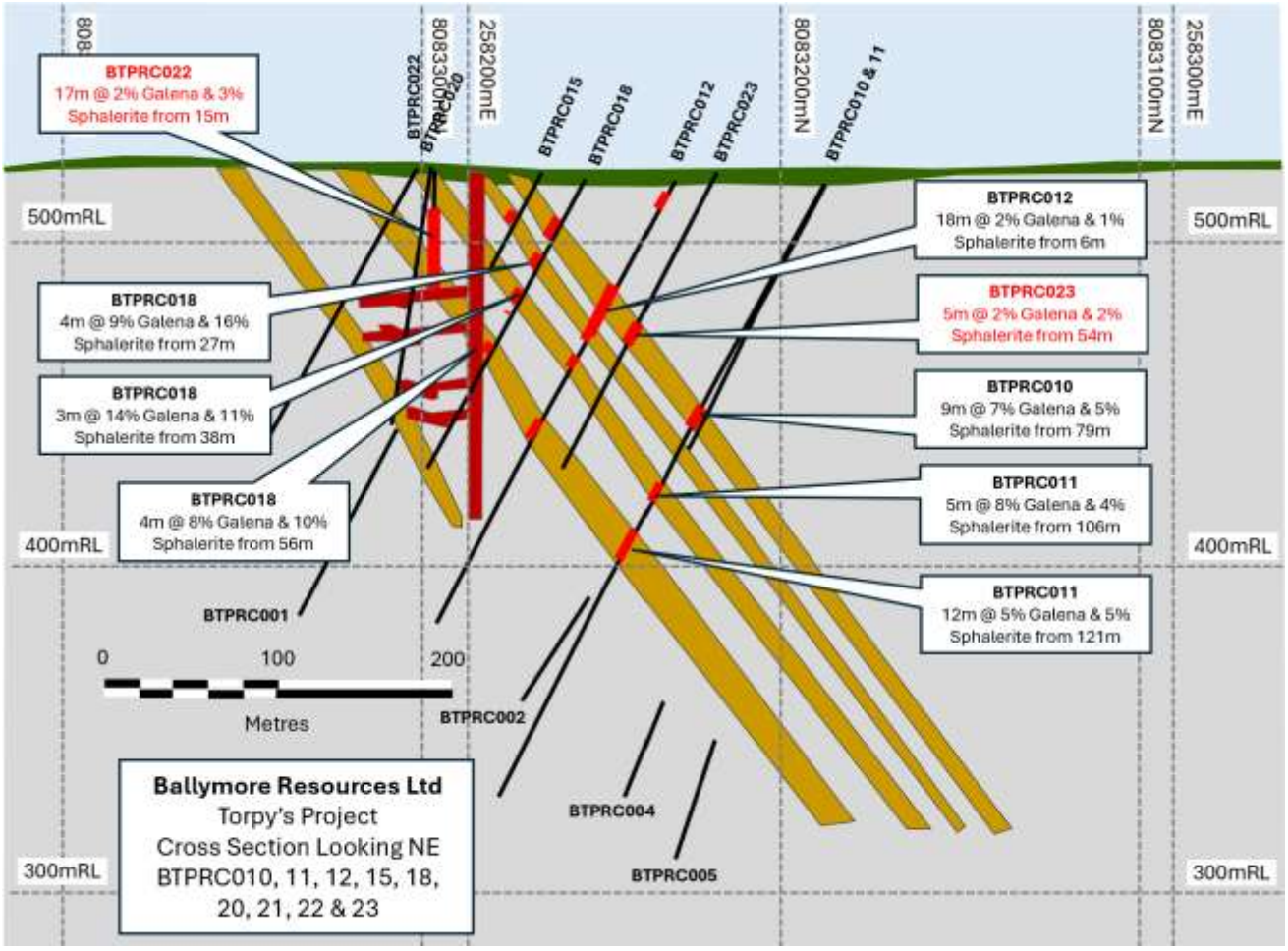

Figure 2 *– Cross section looking northeast at BTPRC011, 012, 015, 018, 020, 021, 022 & 023.*

In addition, five drill holes (BTPRC027 – 031) were completed at Little Torpy's for 543m. Little Torpy's is located 600m south of Torpy's and the first hole completed at Little Torpy's in 2025 intersected a broad interval of massive sulphide mineralisation:

BTPRC007 **30m @ 58.4 g/t Ag, 4.29% Pb & 3.70% Zn from 22m[7], including**

7m @ 65.6 g/t Ag, 5.90% Pb & 4.78% Zn from 23m[7]

6m @ 153.0 g/t Ag, 10.24% Pb & 8.56% Zn from 41m[7] including

1m @ 293.0 g/t Ag, 19.96% Pb & 9.36% Zn from 45m[7]

[6] **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 estimate logs are subjective in nature and potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

[7] Refer to ASX Announcement "Initial Torpy's step out hole confirms potential for a project of significant scale" dated 5 February 2026

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The latest drilling has reported further significant massive and semi-massive sulphide mineralisation intersections including:

BTPRC030 **22m @ 4% galena and 5% sphalerite from 34m[8], including**
11m @ 8% galena and 9% sphalerite from 42m[8]

BTPRC031 **10m @ 6% galena and 8% sphalerite from 66m[8], including**
3m @ 15% galena and 20% sphalerite from 68m[8]

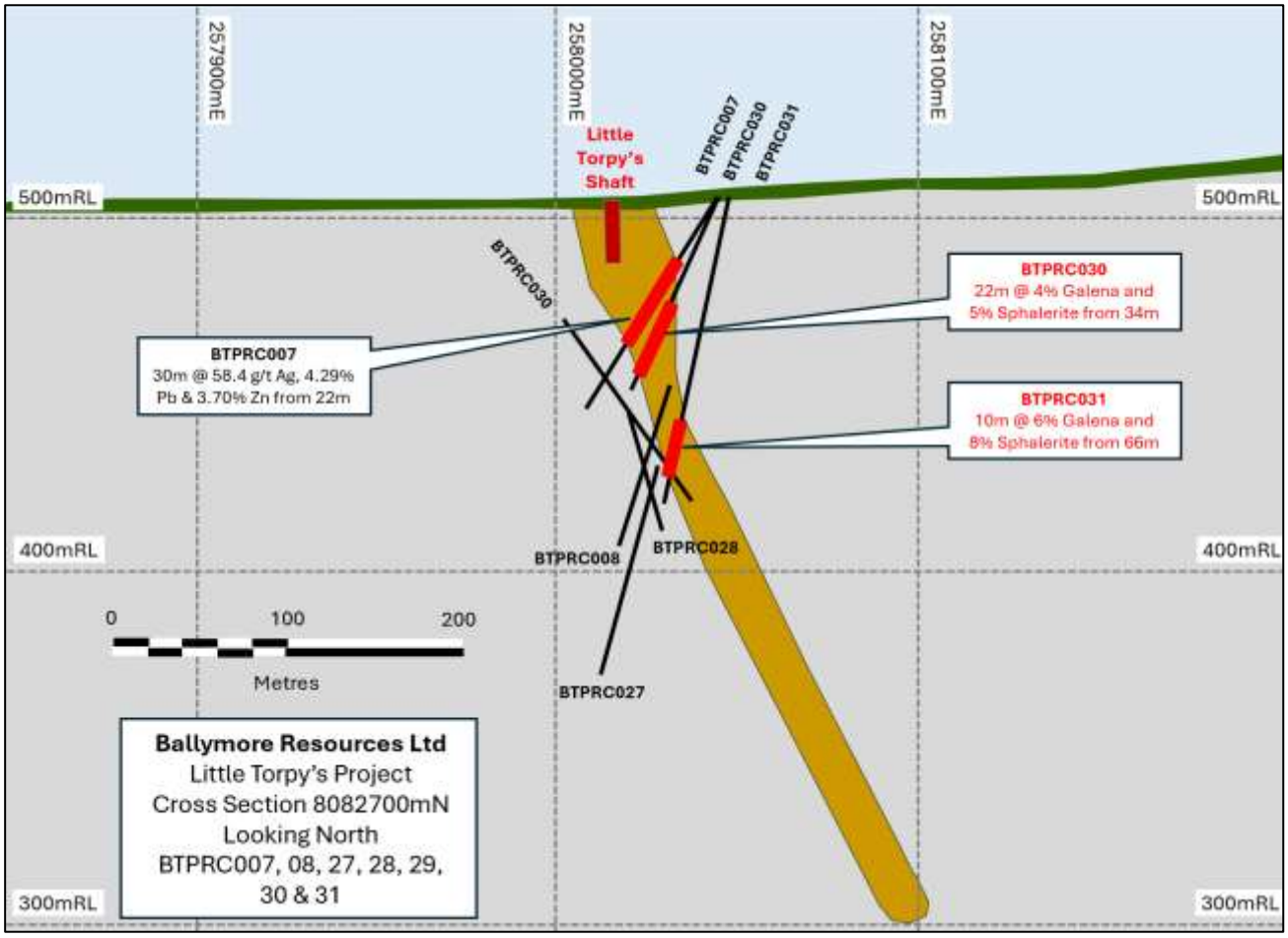

Figure 3 *– Little Torpy's cross section looking north at BTPRC007, 008, 027, 028, 029, 030 & 031.*
A summary of visual estimates per sample is provided in Appendix 3.

These visual estimates continue to support Ballymore's interpretation that Torpy's hosts a robust high-grade silver-lead-zinc system with potential for significant growth.

[8] **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 estimate logs are subjective in nature and potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations

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Field Work Continues to Extend the Mineral System

Ongoing mapping and prospecting continue to identify additional historic workings and previously unrecognised zones of alteration, gossan development and brecciation surrounding Torpy's.

Recent rock chip sampling has returned exceptional grades including:

- **696g/t silver and 79.28% lead from historic Torpy's mine waste.**
- **Up to 288.84g/t silver, 12.46% lead and 4.1g/t indium from newly identified workings**.

These results indicate that mineralisation extends beyond the current drilling area and further support Ballymore's view that Torpy's forms part of a much larger mineralised system.

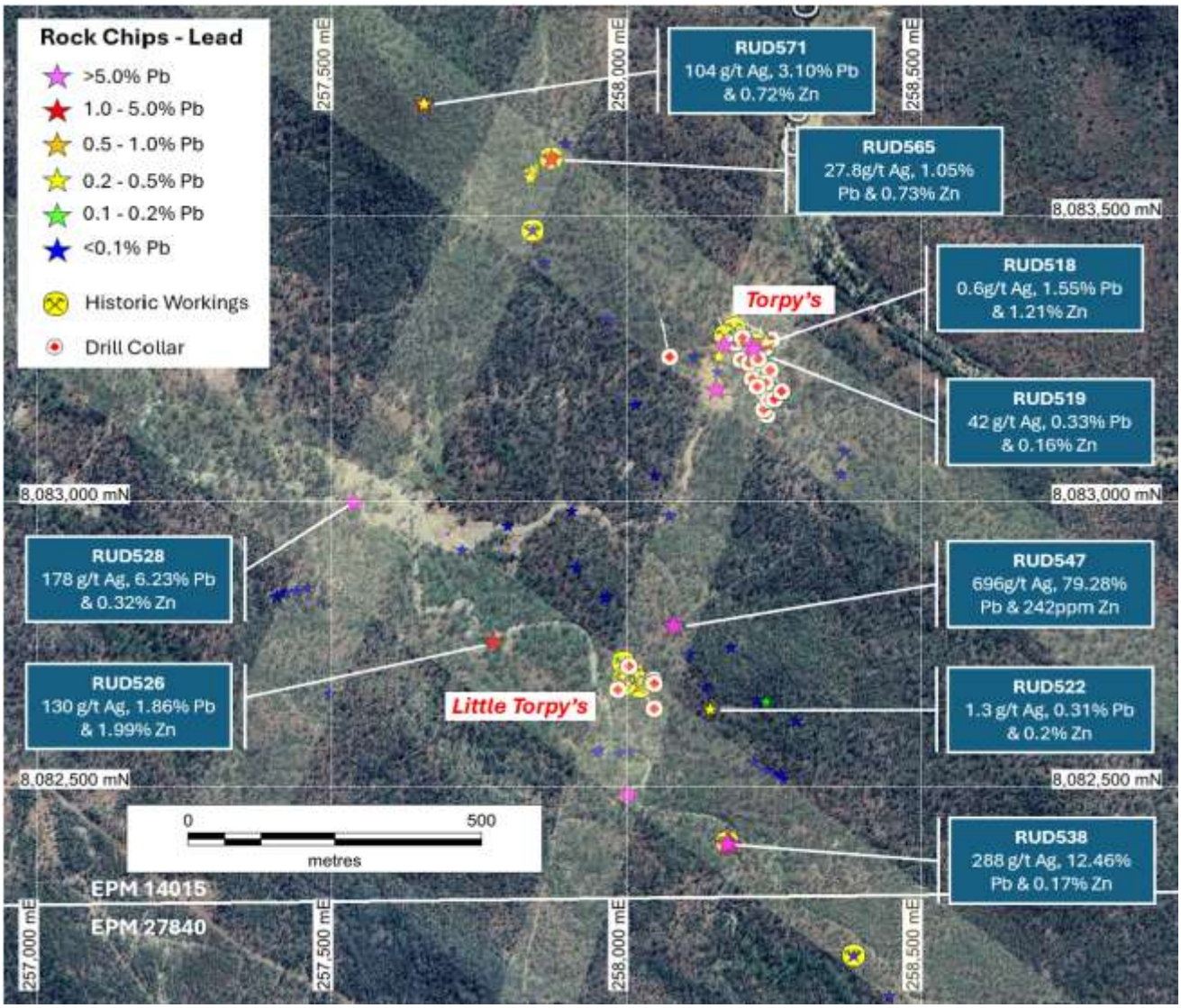

Figure 4 *– Rock chip sample and drill collar locations in the Torpy's area.*

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Figure 5 *– Examples of rock chip samples from the Torpy's area.*

Multiple New Targets Emerging Across Ruddygore

The recently completed gravity survey has highlighted numerous significant gravity anomalies across the Torpy's - Little Torpy's corridor together with additional high-priority targets at MAN03, Eleventh, Armada East and Maniopota.

Rather than immediately commencing further drilling, Ballymore has elected to complete detailed three-dimensional modelling and integrate all available geophysical and geological datasets to optimise drill targeting and maximise the effectiveness of the next exploration campaign.

This work is expected to generate multiple high-confidence drill targets across the broader Ruddygore Project.

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Strong Pipeline of Near-Term Catalysts

Over the coming months Ballymore expects a steady flow of exploration news, including:

- Assay results from the current drilling campaign.
- Further field work.
- Additional testing of newly identified mineralised shoots.
- Final results from the Ruddygore gravity survey.
- Generation of new drill targets across the broader project area.

With drilling continuing to expand the discovery, multiple new gravity targets identified and further drill assays pending, Ballymore believes Torpy's is rapidly emerging as one of Queensland's most exciting new silver-lead-zinc discoveries, with significant scope for further growth across the broader Ruddygore Project.

About Ruddygore Project

The Ruddygore Project is located adjacent to the town of Chillagoe in North Queensland and approximately 150km west of Cairns. It covers an area of 556km^2. Historically, Chillagoe was a significant mining and smelting centre that was most active from 1888 to 1927, prior to further substantial production of gold, copper and silver from the Red Dome mine from 1986 to 1997.

The project area hosts a range of different deposit styles including porphyry copper-gold deposits (e.g., Ruddygore), skarn-hosted copper-gold-lead-zinc skarn deposits (e.g., Red Dome, Mungana, Maniopota), sediment-hosted massive sulphide lead-zinc-silver deposits (e.g., Torpy's), tungsten-molybdenum greisen deposits (Scardon's Top Camp & Bottom Camp) and other intrusive-related gold system (IRGS) deposits (e.g., Kidston). The Project area is poorly explored, and Ballymore is systematically applying modern exploration methods to test these historic mines and new targets with the aim of delineating major gold and base metal deposits.

Planned Activities

The Company has substantial work programs planned for 2026, including:

- July 2026 — Receive and model final Ruddygore gravity data
- July 2026 — Commence Dittmer CEI-funded MT Survey
- Q3 2026: — Complete development of the upgraded 4 level access at Dittmer.
- Q3 2026 — Commence Stage 6 drill program from newly developed southern exploration drive
- Q3 2026 — Dittmer bulk sample recovery
- Q4 2026 — Maiden MRE for Dittmer, pending completion of Stage 6 drill program

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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.

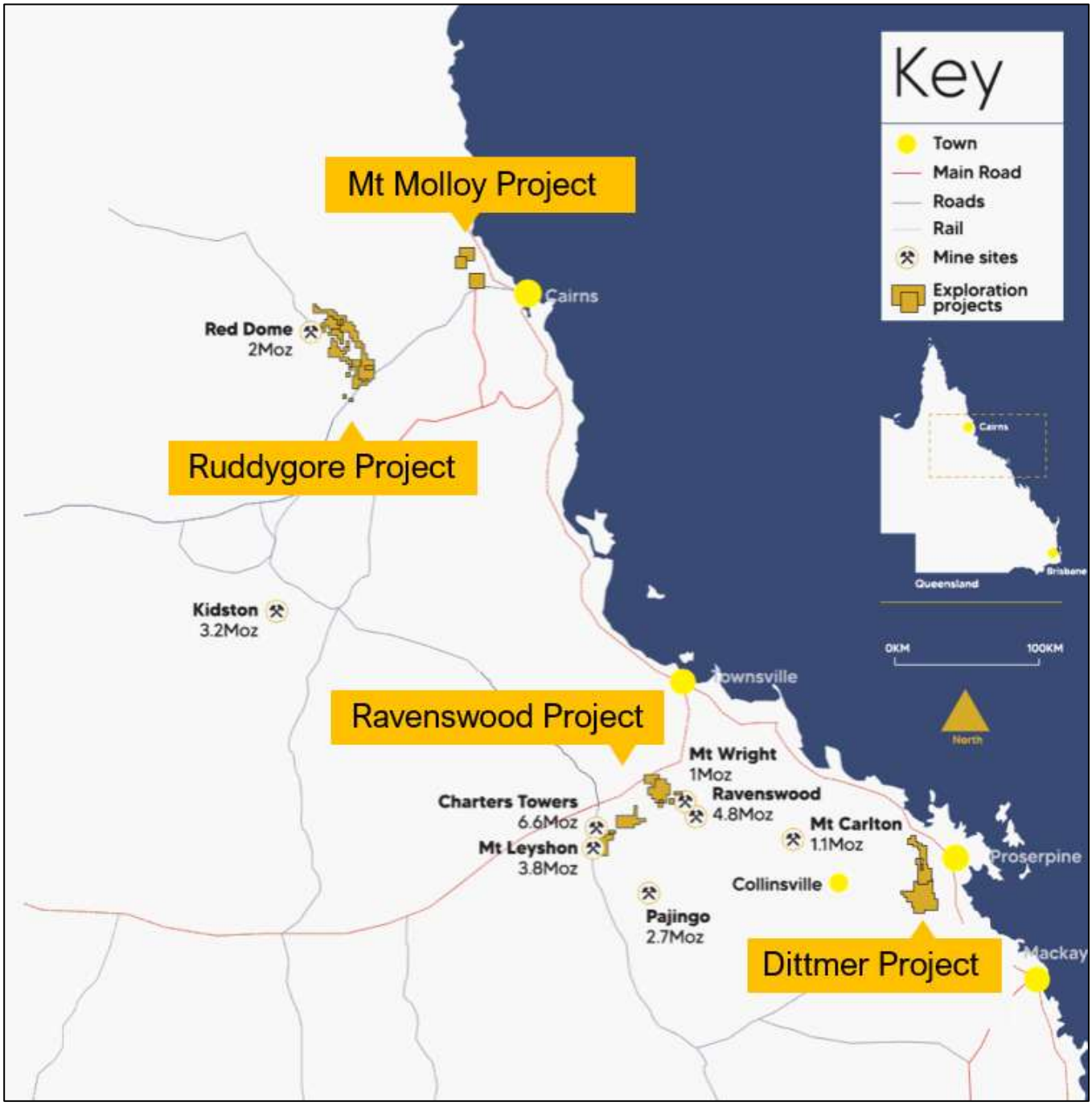
Forward-Looking Statements

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.

Ballymore Resources: Unlocking Queensland's gold and base metals potential.

Ballymore Resources **(ASX:BMR)** is a Queensland-focused exploration and development company advancing a portfolio of gold and base metals projects in some of the state's most prolific mineral belts. The Company's flagship Dittmer Project, located near Proserpine, hosts the historic high-grade Dittmer gold mine and is emerging as a broader gold-copper growth story, with drilling confirming a repeat of the Duffer Lode and ongoing work aimed at supporting a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. Ballymore also holds the Ruddygore, Ravenswood and Mount Molloy projects, providing exposure to multiple advanced exploration targets across gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. With two granted Mining Leases, a large Queensland tenement position and an experienced team with a strong discovery and development track record, Ballymore offers investors leveraged exposure to near-term exploration catalysts and the potential reactivation of a historically high-grade mining asset.



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

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 1900s. Sampling methods have included surface rock chip and trenching, channel samples taken from underground exposures, soil, and stream sediment samples, together with drill hole samples comprising open hole percussion, RC percussion, and diamond core samples. Geochemistry from soil and stream sediment samples is used semi-quantitatively to guide further exploration and is not used for Mineral Resource estimation. The accuracy of rock chip geochemistry is generally high but these samples are spot samples and generally not used in Mineral Resource estimation. The accuracy of trench and channel geochemistry is generally high. These samples are regularly used in Mineral Resource estimation. The quality of open hole percussion drilling is generally low because there is a likelihood of contamination of samples. Consequently, these samples are generally used to guide further exploration and are not used for Mineral Resource estimation. The quality of RC percussion drilling is generally medium – high because the method significantly reduces the potential of contamination, unless there is a lot of groundwater or badly broken ground. Consequently, these samples can be representative of the interval drilled and can be used for Mineral Resource estimation. The quality of diamond coring is generally medium – high because the method is designed to sample the rock mass effectively in most conditions. Consequently, these samples can be representative of the interval drilled and can be used for Mineral Resource estimation. Ballymore stream sediment samples collected were screened to -80# with a 150 g sample collected. Soil samples were collected on a grid pattern. The top 10 cm of cover material was removed and regolith was sieved to -80# with a 150 g sample collected. Rock chip samples were collected from outcrop, subcrop, float material, as well as mullock samples. Ballymore completed a SkyTEM helicopter-borne, time-domain EM survey at Ruddygore. A total of 567.47 line-kms of AEM were flown at 200m spacing in a NE-SW orientation. The SkyTEM312HP system uniquely acquires at transmitter frequencies as low as 12.5Hz, using a high-power square wave form for enhanced resolution, a wide transmitter pulse width for greater target energisation, and long transmitter OFF times for imaging deep and conductive targets. Ballymore completed a semi-regional ground-based gravity survey over a 32-km corridor from south of Chillagoe to Torpy's in 2026, comprising 1,948 gravity stations. The survey was a high-precision GNSS-positioned ground gravity survey completed by Daishsat Geodetic Surveyors. The survey comprised a regional survey on a notional 500m grid across the survey area. In addition, several priority prospects underwent detailed surveying at a notional station spacing of 50m 100m at MAN03, Eleventh and Maniopota and at a station spacing of 50m x 50m at Armada East. At Torpys a detailed survey was completed at a notional 25m x 25m spacing over the mine area within a greater area surveyed at 50m x 50m. The survey was completed using Leica GX1230 Real-Time-Kinematic (RTK) GNSS giving a set out accuracy better than 5cm (where terrain allows).

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	No information is available documenting measures to ensure sample representativity for surface sampling methods collected prior to Ballymore. These methods are not used for Mineral Resource estimation. Ballymore collected field duplicates during its soil sampling program to monitor sample representivity. Trench and channel sampling is an established method designed to deliver a representative sample of the interval being sampled. RC drilling is an established method designed to minimise drilling-induced contamination of samples, aimed to deliver a representative sample of the interval being drilled. Diamond drilling is also an established method aimed at collecting representative samples of the interval being drilled.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to 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. Where the main mineralisation is copper, this is measured as a percentage and therefore sampling techniques can be somewhat less rigorous than for gold. At Ruddygore, the main target is copper (Ruddygore Prospect) and silver-lead-zinc-copper-gold (Maniopota and Torpy's Crooked Creek Prospect). Procedures used to manage sampling issues are documented elsewhere in relevant sub-sections of this table.
DRILLING TECHNIQUES	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	A number of drilling programs have been recorded across the Project area. Ballymore had not completed any drilling on the Project at the time of the rock chip sampling. Most drilling was reported to be diamond but is inconsistently documented. Between 1959 and 1995 a total of 54 diamond and percussion drill holes have been completed within the Ruddygore Project area for 4,138.6m. Drilling has focussed on the Ruddygore mine area (26 holes for 1,631m), Maniopota (14 holes for 1,059m), Torpy's Crooked Creek (2 holes for 421.6m) and Metal Creek (12 holes for 1,027m). Ballymore completed six RC / diamond drillholes for 1,799.92m including 621.4m of 5¼" RC and 1,178.52m of HQ triple tube size in 2022. All holes were oriented using an Ace instrument. Ballymore has completed an RC drill program at Torpy's Crooked Creek.
DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	For most programs, no information is available documenting if sample recovery was routinely recorded. MIM (1960) reported core recoveries of typically >95% at Ruddygore, as did Le Nickel (1977) at Torpy's Crooked Creek. No assessment of sample recovery has been made for historic drilling. Sample recovery for Ballymore diamond drilling in 2022 was measured on a per-run basis and generally reported to be greater than 99%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No information is available documenting measures to maximise sample recovery or ensure collection of representative samples.

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Ballymore has utilised triple tube for diamond drilling 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 used to date.
LOGGING	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Most historic drill logs document logging for lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, and veining. No core photography is available. Logging information for historic drilling is possibly adequate to support future Mineral Resource estimation but will be reassessed if required. Ballymore drilling: drill core was logged for lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, and veining, while percussion chips were logged for lithology, alteration and mineralisation, which is deemed to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the lithologies encountered. All core was photographed. Logging information is adequate to support Mineral Resource estimation. Information to support geotechnical studies is available.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of core is mostly qualitative, except for some semi-quantitative logging of sulphide content, quartz veining, RQD, and geotechnical parameters.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Geological logs were completed for all drilled intervals.
SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE PREPARATION	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No information is available on moisture content of non-core samples or how the drilled material was sampled for historic drilling. No details of the laboratory preparation of samples were recorded for historic drilling. It is assumed that sample preparation methods used by all commercial laboratories followed the basic steps of drying, crushing, and pulverising, but details of the amount of the sample crushed and pulverised are not known. Therefore, it is not possible to assess the quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques. Ballymore drilling: Ballymore cut core samples in half or quarter using a diamond saw and where appropriate used geological contacts or mineralisation to define sample intervals.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No information is available on moisture content of non-core samples or how the drilled material was sampled for historic drilling. Ballymore drilling: Sampling was collected via riffle splitting; RC drilling was stopped when water was encountered and holes were switched to diamond core..
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	No details of the laboratory preparation of samples were recorded for historic drilling. It is assumed that sample preparation methods used by all commercial laboratories followed the basic steps of drying, crushing, and pulverising, but details of the amount of the sample crushed and pulverised are not known. Therefore, it is not possible to assess the quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques. Ballymore drilling: Half core was submitted to the laboratory, generally 2 – 3 kg per sample. All of the core was dried, crushed to -6 mm, then pulverised to 85% - 75 µm. This method is considered appropriate for mineralisation that may have visible gold mineralisation.

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No information has been recorded that documents quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples for historic drilling. Ballymore drilling: Drill core samples of cut core were consistently taken from the same side of the orientation line on the core to maintain consistency. All of the sample was crushed and pulverised to maximise sample representativity. Pulverised samples were tested for compliance to grinding specifications at the rate of 1 in 40
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	No information has been recorded for historic drilling that documents measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected. Ballymore drilling: QA/QC procedures included the insertion of quarter core field duplicates at the insertion rate of 1 in 20 samples. Field blanks were also submitted to the laboratory.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No formal assessment has been undertaken to quantify the appropriate sample size required for good quality determination of gold or base metal content, given the nature of the gold and base metal 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.	No information has been recorded that documents the nature, quality, and appropriateness of assaying methods used for any of the drilling programs. Ballymore soil, stream and rock chip samples were analysed at ALS Townsville 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.
	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.	Ballymore used a pXRF instrument for its Ruddygore, Maniopota and Torpy's Crooked Creek soil programs. Soil samples were sieved to -80# and a 150 g sample was collected. Samples were analysed using an Olympus Vanta C Series (TL-WN725N) portable XRF analyser. Samples were analysed for Ag, As, Bi, Ca, Cd, Cl, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr. The pXRF instrument is calibrated and serviced annually, with daily calibration completed as a minimum. At the start of each sampling session, standards are analysed. Sample material remains in storage for analytical re-assay as required. The Ruddygore Dipole-Dipole IP survey completed at Ruddygore prospect by Ballymore in September-October 2021 was undertaken using a GDD Model TX 4 20A/5000W/2400V transmitter and Smartem 16 Channel receiver. Seven 3km lines were surveyed. The northern most traverse was collected using a 50m Dipole-Dipole (Tx & Rx) configuration to an "n" level of n=10. The remaining six traverses were collected using a 100m Dipole-Dipole (Tx & Rx) configuration to an "n" level of n=8. The data is of high quality with strong signal levels resulting in coherent decays and good repeatability. MagSpec flew an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey in 2021 on behalf of Ballymore at 50m line spacing and 50m flight height. Two areas were collected: Chillagoe North and Chillagoe South. The Maniopota EM Survey was completed with the SkyTEM helicopter time-domain AEM system. The SkyTEM312HP system uniquely acquires at transmitter frequencies as low as 12.5Hz, using a high-power square wave form for enhanced resolution, a wide transmitter pulse width for greater target energisation, and long transmitter off times for imaging deep and conductive targets.
	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.	No details of the use of standards or certified reference materials have been reported for historic work. When undertaking pXRF surveys, Ballymore applied its QA/QC procedures and checked standards prior to commencing surveying on a daily basis as well as routinely testing for drift during the day by regularly checking standards.

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 has collated and created a digital database of previous exploration completed at the Project. Ballymore drilling: Primary logging data was recorded digitally onto electronic spread sheets and validated against code tables by the logging geologist. Primary analytical data was received electronically in csv file format and imported directly into an electronic assay register spread sheet. Data validation was conducted by comparing the spreadsheet data against the Certificate of Analysis supplied as a secured pdf file by the laboratory.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to assay data have been made.
LOCATION OF DATA POINTS	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	No details of the accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys) is recorded. Drillhole collar locations were typically based on local grids and the accuracy of drill collars has not been verified to date. Ballymore surface geochemical sampling is surveyed using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. Ballymore surface drilling: Drillhole collar locations were initially set out (and reported) using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. All holes were subsequently surveyed by contract surveyor to a sub-metre accuracy, with data supplied electronically as spreadsheets and pdf files. The azimuth and dip at the start of the hole was recorded using a line of sight Suunto compass and Suunto clinometer by the site geologist. The orientation and dip of drillholes are measured with downhole surveys @ 15 m, 30 m, then every 30 m using a REFLEX single/multi-shot survey tool. End of hole surveys were also taken for each hole. At hole completion, holes were gyro surveyed. Ballymore AEM Survey: The SkyTEM survey was completed with all data located via on-board DGPS.
	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.	Drilling: There is a small amount of drilling to date and the spacing of drillhole data is variable. Maniopota AEM Survey: The AEM survey was flown at 200m spacing in a NE-SW orientation.
	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 drill hole 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.	The majority of previous drill holes were drilled vertically and are not considered to be oriented appropriately to drill across mineralisation. Further drilling is required to establish the optimal orientation of drilling at Ruddygore, Maniopota, and Torpy's Crooked Creek.

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CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Potential exists for sampling bias to have been introduced in the drilling completed to date due to the vertical nature of the drilling.
	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.	It is possible there could be sampling bias due to the orientation of drilling but doe to the lack of drilling to date this has not been ascertained.
SAMPLE SECURITY	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No chain of custody is documented for previous drilling. For Ballymore sampling programs, all work was supervised by company staff. Samples were double bagged, palletised and shrink wrapped at the core shed before dispatch to the laboratory.
AUDITS OR REVIEWS	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Ballymore programs: Internal auditing procedures and reviews were regularly undertaken on sampling techniques, standard operating procedures, and laboratory processes. Derisk has completed a review of the work Ballymore has undertaken.

Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
MINERAL TENEMENT AND LAND TENURE STATUS	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Project tenements comprise EPM 14015, EPM 15047, EPM 15053, and EPM 27840. All licences are 100% held by Ballymore Resources Limited.
	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.	The Ruddygore Mine was mined from 1896 – 1909 by open cut and shaft access to underground. The mine yielded 1,450 tons of copper from 32,750 tons of handpicked ore. The Torpy's Crooked Creek mine operated from 1904 – 1907 and 1912 – 1914. Production figures have not been located for 1904 – 1907 but from 1912 – 1914 the mine yielded 6,000 tons of ore for 84,000 oz silver and 920 tons of lead. The Maniopota mine was mined for lead, zinc, and silver. No production records have been found for the area but it hosts a series of small pits over 1 km strike length. Numerous exploration permits and mining leases have been held over parts and/or all of the Project area. Previous exploration has included geological mapping, soil and rock chip geochemical sampling, airborne and ground geophysics, plus RC and diamond drilling. Major programs included:

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CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ Mount Isa Mines (1959 – 1961) completed magnetic and EM surveys and diamond drilling (9 diamond drillholes for 655 m) at Ruddygore. ▪ Kennecott Exploration Australia (1965 – 1967) completed a geochemical survey over Ruddygore. ▪ Mines Exploration (1966 – 1971) completed geological mapping and channel sampling and drilling (3 holes for 598 m) at Maniopota. ▪ Cyprus Mines Corporation (1969 – 1970) completed mapping, geochemical surveys, IP and magnetic surveys and diamond drilling at Ruddygore (two holes for 182.88 m). ▪ LE Nickel (1976 – 1977) completed mapping and two diamond drillholes at Torpy's Crooked Creek for 421.6 m. ▪ BP Mining Development Australia (1977 – 1978) completed airborne and ground magnetics and radiometrics surveys. ▪ AOG Minerals (1980 – 1982) completed EIP survey, rock and soil sampling, costeaning and drilling at Ruddygore (four drillholes for 469.1 m). ▪ Cyprus Mines Corporation (1986 – 1989) completed open hole percussion drilling around Ruddygore pit (11 holes for 324 m). ▪ Dominion Mining Limited/Stuart Foster (1991 – 1993) completed a ground magnetic survey, channel sampling at Maniopota and RC drilling (11 holes for 461 m). ▪ CRA Exploration (1993 – 1995) completed an EM survey over the Torpy's Mine and drilled 12 holes for 1,027 m at Metal Creek.
GEOLOGY	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The Chillagoe District is situated within the Middle Palaeozoic Hodgkinson Province which is the northernmost part of the Tasmanides in eastern Australia. Ballymore considers that the Ruddygore Project is prospective for large tonnage multi-element deposits including (a) copper-gold porphyry deposits e.g., Ruddygore (b) copper-gold-lead-zinc skarn deposits e.g., Red Dome, Mungana, Maniopota (c) sediment-hosted massive sulphide lead-zinc-silver e.g., Torpy's Crooked Creek, and (d) gold IRGS deposits e.g., Kidston.
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 & 3.

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CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 & 3.
DATA AGGREGATION METHODS	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	The mineralised drill intersections are reported as downhole intervals and were not converted to true widths. 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 as Exploration Results were calculated using different criteria depending on the nature of the mineralisation. For base metal mineralisation 0.1% Zn, 0.5% Zn and 1.0% Zn have been applied for reporting.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated	No reported exploration results. For all previous exploration results refer to ASX releases. The dominant composite length is 1m. No top-cut or capping was applied.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINERALISATION WIDTHS AND INTERCEPT LENGTHS	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Previous drilling was planned on local grid lines and most drill holes were vertical. The limited drilling to date means the relationships between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths is poorly understood.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Ruddygore prospect is a porphyry copper style with veining and brecciation occurring in fine- and medium-grained intrusives that strike north-northwest and are steeply dipping as well as in sub-horizontal fractures. Almost all holes drilled to date were vertical holes, which is not optimal for testing this style of deposit. Maniopota prospect is Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au mineralisation associated with skarn alteration along the contact of the Almaden Granodiorite and the Chillagoe Formation, which varies from north-south to northwest-southeast, typically dipping moderately towards the southwest. All except 1 of the 14 holes have been drilled towards the northeast, which is approximately perpendicular to the target. The orientation and extent of the Torpy's Crooked Creek Pb-Zn-Ag sediment-hosted prospect deposit is poorly understood. Two holes have been drilled, both towards the north-northeast. Further work is required to establish the optimal angle to test the mineralisation.

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CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	The mineralised intercepts generally intersect the interpreted dip of the mineralisation at a high angle but are not true widths.
DIAGRAMS	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to figures contained within this report.
BALANCED REPORTING	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Balanced reporting of Exploration Results is presented within this report.
OTHER SUBSTANTIVE EXPLORATION DATA	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	The Project includes a large amount of exploration data collected by previous companies, including regional stream sediment geochemical data, soil sample and rock chip data, geological mapping data, drilling data, geophysical survey data, and costean data. Much of this data has been captured and validated into a GIS database. Previous mining has been limited and involved very selective mining and hand sorting. No systematic data has been collected to date to assess metallurgy and mining parameters relevant to a modern operation.
FURTHER WORK	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Ballymore plans to conduct surface geological mapping and geochemistry, ground geophysics and drilling across various high-priority target areas over the next two years.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to figures contained within this report.

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APPENDIX 2. TORPY'S DRILL COLLAR AND SURVEY INFORMATION

Company	Target	HoleID	Hole Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (° MGA)	Licence	Year
Ballymore	Torpy's	BTPDD020*	Reverse Circulation	258176	8083278	522	98	-62	335	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Torpy's	BTPRC021*	Reverse Circulation	258185	8083278	522	80	-81	335	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Torpy's	BTPRC022*	Reverse Circulation	258198	8083287	522	36	-90	0	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Torpy's	BTPRC023*	Reverse Circulation	258236	8083208	520	102	-61	333	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Torpy's	BTPRC024*	Reverse Circulation	258251	8083179	520	152	-60	335	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Torpy's	BTPRC025*	Reverse Circulation	258264	8083193	520	182	-60	334	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Torpy's	BTPRC026*	Reverse Circulation	258223	8083201	520	180	-60	331	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Little Torpy's	BTPRC027*	Reverse Circulation	257986	8082669	495	92	-55	70	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Little Torpy's	BTPRC028*	Reverse Circulation	258005	8082711	505	100	-69	139	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Little Torpy's	BTPRC029*	Reverse Circulation	258048	8082636	505	150	-65	326	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Little Torpy's	BTPRC030*	Reverse Circulation	258045	8082680	506	85	-65	245	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Little Torpy's	BTPDD031*	Reverse Circulation	258048	8082680	506	116	-75	234	EPM 14015	2026

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

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APPENDIX 3. TORPY'S DRILL HOLE VISUAL ESTIMATE INFORMATION

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC020	0	1	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC020	1	2	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC020	2	3	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC020	3	4	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC020	4	5	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC020	5	6	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC020	6	7	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC020	7	8	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC020	8	9	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC020	9	10	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		3	
BTPRC020	10	11	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		10	
BTPRC020	11	12	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC020	12	13	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC020	13	14	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC020	14	15	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		3	
BTPRC020	15	16	1	Vein	Greywacke		1	Tr		1	
BTPRC020	16	17	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		2	
BTPRC020	17	18	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC020	18	19	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC020	19	20	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC020	20	21	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		5	
BTPRC020	21	22	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC020	22	23	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC020	23	24	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			

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Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC020	24	25	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC020	25	26	1		Siltstone		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC020	26	27	1		Siltstone		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC020	27	28	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		15	
BTPRC020	28	29	1		Siltstone		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC020	29	30	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC021	10	11	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	11	12	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	12	13	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	13	14	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	14	15	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	15	16	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	16	17	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	17	18	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	18	19	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	19	20	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	20	21	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	21	22	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	22	23	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC021	23	24	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	24	25	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	25	26	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	26	27	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	27	28	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	28	29	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	29	30	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	30	31	1	Vein	Fault Zone			Tr		30	
BTPRC021	31	32	1		Greywacke			Tr			

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Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC021	32	33	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	33	34	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	34	35	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	35	36	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	36	37	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	37	38	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		5	
BTPRC021	38	39	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC021	39	40	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC022	0	1	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC022	1	2	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC022	2	3	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC022	3	4	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC022	4	5	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		30	
BTPRC022	5	6	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC022	6	7	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		20	
BTPRC022	7	8	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC022	8	9	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC022	9	10	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC022	10	11	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC022	11	12	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC022	12	13	1		Siltstone		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC022	13	14	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC022	14	15	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC022	15	16	1	Vein	Greywacke		1	Tr		1	
BTPRC022	16	17	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		10	15			
BTPRC022	17	18	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		3	
BTPRC022	18	19	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC022	19	20	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			

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Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC022	20	21	1		Greywacke		Tr	1			
BTPRC022	21	22	1	Massive Sulphide	Greywacke		2	5		1	
BTPRC022	22	23	1	Massive Sulphide	Greywacke		2	10		1	
BTPRC022	23	24	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC022	24	25	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC022	25	26	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC022	26	27	1	Vein	Fault Zone		Tr	5		1	
BTPRC022	27	28	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC022	28	29	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC022	29	30	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		2	
BTPRC022	30	31	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		4	
BTPRC022	31	32	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		10	20			
BTPRC023	50	51	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC023	51	52	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC023	52	53	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC023	53	54	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC023	54	55	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC023	55	56	1	Massive Sulphide	Greywacke		2	Tr		1	
BTPRC023	56	57	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	1		3	
BTPRC023	57	58	1	Massive Sulphide	Greywacke		5	5			
BTPRC023	58	59	1		Greywacke		1	1			
BTPRC023	59	60	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC023	60	61	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC023	61	62	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC023	62	63	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC023	63	64	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC023	64	65	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC023	65	66	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			

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Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC023	66	67	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC023	67	68	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC023	68	69	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC023	69	70	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC024	80	81	1	Vein	Greywacke					1	
BTPRC024	81	82	1		Shale			Tr			
BTPRC024	82	83	1	Vein	Shale			Tr		1	
BTPRC024	83	84	1		Shale		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC024	84	85	1	Vein	Shale			Tr		1	
BTPRC024	85	86	1	Vein	Shale	3	Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC024	86	87	1		Shale	4		Tr			
BTPRC024	87	88	1	Vein	Shale	2	Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC024	88	89	1	Vein	Shale	2	Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC024	89	90	1	Vein	Shale	3	1	Tr		1	
BTPRC024	90	91	1	Vein	Shale	2	Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC024	91	92	1	Vein	Shale	2	Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC024	92	93	1	Vein	Shale	2		Tr			
BTPRC024	93	94	1	Disseminated	Shale	1	Tr	Tr			
BTPRC024	94	95	1	Vein	Shale	1	1	Tr			
BTPRC024	95	96	1	Vein	Greywacke	1	Tr	Tr			
BTPRC024	96	97	1	Vein	Shale	3	Tr	Tr			
BTPRC024	97	98	1	Vein	Greywacke	1				3	
BTPRC024	98	99	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC024	99	100	1	Vein	Greywacke					1	
BTPRC024	100	101	1	Vein	Greywacke					1	
BTPRC024	101	102	1	Vein	Shale					1	
BTPRC024	102	103	1	Vein	Shale			Tr		1	
BTPRC024	103	104	1		Shale			Tr			

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Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC024	104	105	1		Shale		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC024	105	106	1	Vein	Shale		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC024	106	107	1	Vein	Shale		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC024	107	108	1	Vein	Shale		Tr			1	
BTPRC024	108	109	1	Vein	Shale					1	
BTPRC024	109	110	1	Vein	Greywacke					1	
BTPRC025	140	141	1		Siltstone						
BTPRC025	141	142	1		Siltstone						
BTPRC025	142	143	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			1			
BTPRC025	143	144	1	Vein	Siltstone						1
BTPRC025	144	145	1	Vein	Siltstone						1
BTPRC025	145	146	1		Siltstone						
BTPRC025	146	147	1		Siltstone						
BTPRC025	147	148	1		Siltstone						
BTPRC025	148	149	1	Vein	Siltstone					1	1
BTPRC025	149	150	1	Vein	Siltstone					1	1
BTPRC026	80	81	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		3	
BTPRC026	81	82	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		3	
BTPRC026	82	83	1	Vein	Greywacke					2	
BTPRC026	83	84	1	Vein	Greywacke					3	
BTPRC026	84	85	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		2	
BTPRC026	85	86	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		2	
BTPRC026	86	87	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	1		2	
BTPRC026	87	88	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		2	
BTPRC026	88	89	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		4	
BTPRC026	89	90	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		2	
BTPRC026	90	91	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC026	91	92	1		Greywacke			Tr			

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Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC026	92	93	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		2	
BTPRC026	93	94	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		2	
BTPRC026	94	95	1	Vein	Greywacke					2	
BTPRC026	95	96	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC026	96	97	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC026	97	98	1	Vein	Greywacke					1	
BTPRC026	98	99	1	Vein	Greywacke					3	
BTPRC026	99	100	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC027	50	51	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		4	
BTPRC027	51	52	1	Vein	Greywacke					3	
BTPRC027	52	53	1	Vein	Greywacke					2	
BTPRC027	53	54	1		Shale						
BTPRC027	54	55	1	Vein	Shale			Tr			
BTPRC027	55	56	1	Vein	Shale					3	
BTPRC027	56	57	1	Vein	Greywacke					3	
BTPRC027	57	58	1		Shale						
BTPRC027	58	59	1		Shale						
BTPRC027	59	60	1		Shale						
BTPRC027	60	61	1		Shale						
BTPRC027	61	62	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC027	62	63	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC027	63	64	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC027	64	65	1		Shale						
BTPRC027	65	66	1		Shale						
BTPRC027	66	67	1		Shale						
BTPRC027	67	68	1		Shale						
BTPRC027	68	69	1		Shale						
BTPRC027	69	70	1		Shale						

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Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC028	0	1	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC028	1	2	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC028	2	3	1		Shale						
BTPRC028	3	4	1		Sandstone						
BTPRC028	4	5	1	Disseminated	Sandstone			2			
BTPRC028	5	6	1	Disseminated	Sandstone			Tr			
BTPRC028	6	7	1	Disseminated	Sandstone			Tr			
BTPRC028	7	8	1	Disseminated	Sandstone			Tr			
BTPRC028	8	9	1	Disseminated	Sandstone			Tr			
BTPRC028	9	10	1	Disseminated	Sandstone			Tr			
BTPRC028	10	11	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC028	11	12	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC028	12	13	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC028	13	14	1		Shale			Tr			
BTPRC028	14	15	1		Shale			Tr			
BTPRC028	15	16	1		Shale			Tr			
BTPRC028	16	17	1		Shale			Tr			
BTPRC028	17	18	1		Shale			Tr			
BTPRC028	18	19	1		Sandstone			Tr			
BTPRC028	19	20	1		Sandstone			Tr			
BTPRC028	20	21	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC028	21	22	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC028	22	23	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC028	23	24	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC028	24	25	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC028	25	26	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC028	26	27	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC028	27	28	1		Greywacke			Tr			

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Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC028	28	29	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC028	29	30	1		Shale		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC029	60	61	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC029	61	62	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC029	62	63	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC029	63	64	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC029	64	65	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC029	65	66	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC029	66	67	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC029	67	68	1	Vein	Rhyolite		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC029	68	69	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC029	69	70	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC029	70	71	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC029	71	72	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC029	72	73	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC029	73	74	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC029	74	75	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC029	75	76	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC029	76	77	1	Vein	Greywacke		1	1			
BTPRC029	77	78	1	Vein	Greywacke		1	1			
BTPRC029	78	79	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC029	79	80	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC030	30	31	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC030	31	32	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC030	32	33	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC030	33	34	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC030	34	35	1		Greywacke		1	1			
BTPRC030	35	36	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			

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Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC030	36	37	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC030	37	38	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC030	38	39	1	Vein	Greywacke		2	3			
BTPRC030	39	40	1	Vein	Greywacke		2	2			
BTPRC030	40	41	1		Greywacke		1	1			
BTPRC030	41	42	1		Greywacke		1	1			
BTPRC030	42	43	1	Vein	Greywacke		3	5			
BTPRC030	43	44	1	Vein	Greywacke		5	7			
BTPRC030	44	45	1	Vein	Greywacke		7	6			
BTPRC030	45	46	1	Vein	Greywacke		3	2			
BTPRC030	46	47	1	Vein	Greywacke		2	2			
BTPRC030	47	48	1	Vein	Greywacke		5	10			
BTPRC030	48	49	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		10	10			
BTPRC030	49	50	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		10	12			
BTPRC030	50	51	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		10	10			
BTPRC030	51	52	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		10	15			
BTPRC030	52	53	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		10	15			
BTPRC030	53	54	1	Vein	Greywacke		1	Tr			
BTPRC030	54	55	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC030	55	56	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC030	56	57	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC030	57	58	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC030	58	59	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC030	59	60	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC031	50	51	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC031	51	52	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC031	52	53	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC031	53	54	1		Greywacke						

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Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC031	54	55	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC031	55	56	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC031	56	57	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC031	57	58	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC031	58	59	1		Greywacke		Tr	1			
BTPRC031	59	60	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC031	60	61	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC031	61	62	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC031	62	63	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC031	63	64	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC031	64	65	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC031	65	66	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC031	66	67	1	Vein	Greywacke		2	3			
BTPRC031	67	68	1	Vein	Greywacke		4	3			
BTPRC031	68	69	1	Massive Sulphide	Greywacke		10	20			
BTPRC031	69	70	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		20	20			
BTPRC031	70	71	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		20	25			
BTPRC031	71	72	1	Vein	Greywacke		4	4			
BTPRC031	72	73	1	Vein	Greywacke		2	2			
BTPRC031	73	74	1	Vein	Greywacke		2	1			
BTPRC031	74	75	1		Greywacke		1	1			
BTPRC031	75	76	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC031	76	77	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC031	77	78	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC031	78	79	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC031	79	80	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			

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APPENDIX 4. TORPY'S ROCK CHIP SAMPLE INFORMATION

Sample ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	EPM	Sample Type	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	In (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
RUD516	257,897	8,083,628	551	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	0.11	33.4	19.5	0.09	84.1	103
RUD517	257,898	8,083,628	552	EPM 14015	Float	0.007	4.03	259.9	27.8	0.27	722.4	331
RUD518	258,239	8,083,280	525	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	0.022	0.61	153.3	776.1	31.48	15501	12108
RUD519	258,238	8,083,281	526	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	42.46	35.1	89.1	0.21	3319.9	1660
RUD520	258,238	8,082,650	524	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	29.77	28.2	7.4	0.2	1684.5	1120
RUD521	258,177	8,082,744	522	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	3.25	11.9	21.6	0.06	678.1	424
RUD522	258,142	8,082,636	511	EPM 14015	Float	0.047	1.37		7.9	0.82	3113.1	2033
RUD523	258,134	8,082,673	516	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	0.69	451.2	7.6	0.05	170.3	57
RUD524	258,107	8,082,733	517	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	0.024	0.82	998.7	4.3	0.03	95.8	117
RUD525	257,800	8,082,957	507	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	0.59	481.2	17.7	0.1	635.7	694
RUD526	257,775	8,082,756	506	EPM 14015	Float	0.01	130.15	65.7	180.4	5.46	18669	19974
RUD527	257,722	8,082,914	502	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	0.22	35	24.5	0.22	64.7	399
RUD528	257,537	8,083,000	501	EPM 14015	Wash	0.038	178.23	192.8	340.3	15.69	62334	3260
RUD529	257,498	8,082,662	520	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	0.073	0.57	3945.6	11	0.04	119.9	78
RUD530	257,407	8,082,833	513	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	0.019	0.19	8945.9	16.8	0.01	28.3	95
RUD531	257,423	8,082,841	514	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	0.021	0.36	1992	25.8	0.04	120.3	190
RUD532	257,441	8,082,843	517	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	0.044	0.09	165.2	5.4	0.02	16.3	13
RUD533	257,459	8,082,849	517	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	0.072	0.11	1769.8	18.3	0.02	26.9	105
RUD534	257,955	8,082,564	508	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	0.005	0.2	195.8	154.9	0.04	101.7	195
RUD535	257,950	8,082,560	509	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	0.006	1.2	86.3	113.2	0.05	265.9	96
RUD536	257,988	8,082,557	509	EPM 14015	Float	-0.005	0.3	128	15.6	0.05	33.6	331
RUD537	258,004	8,082,562	509	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	0.18	142.9	28.9	0.06	38.5	135
RUD538	258,171	8,082,401	510	EPM 14015	Mullock	0.024	288.84	132.3	474.8	4.1	124632	1706
RUD539	258,015	8,083,170	522	EPM 14015	Float	0.013	2.1	888.6	14.2	0.04	308.9	23
RUD540	258,048	8,083,047	518	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	1.55	18	39.7	0.11	331.1	189
RUD541	258,072	8,082,974	512	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	0.031	3.24	570.1	52.7	0.02	240.5	60

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Sample ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	EPM	Sample Type	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	In (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
RUD542	257,916	8,082,884	521	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	0.29	26.3	10.2	0.03	65.5	42
RUD543	257,968	8,082,834	525	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	0.47	26.4	9.9	0.09	209.9	354
RUD544	257,964	8,082,830	517	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	0.28	22.2	10.7	0.05	129.2	81
RUD545	258,371	8,083,088	524	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	0.14	0.29		26.4	0.08	46.2	43
RUD546	258,365	8,083,048	523	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	0.038	0.44	2295.1	17.3	0.01	10.9	4
RUD547	258,080	8,082,784	536	EPM 14015	Mullock	0.02	696	5.1	17.8	0.05	792886	242
RUD548	258,289	8,082,615	534	EPM 14015	Float	-0.005	0.32	9.8	2.4	0.12	450.1	491
RUD549	258,254	8,082,521	524	EPM 14015	Sub Crop	-0.005	0.34	1054.6	5.6	-0.01	115.4	42
RUD550	258,239	8,082,528	521	EPM 14015	Sub Crop	-0.005	0.34	14.9	12.2	0.03	317.4	639
RUD551	258,266	8,082,512	520	EPM 14015	Float	-0.005	0.41	7	3.9	0.06	27.5	90
RUD552	258,217	8,082,543	520	EPM 14015	Sub Crop	-0.005	0.31	8.2	11.7	0.02	174.1	131
RUD553	258,263	8,082,520	521	EPM 14015	Float	-0.005	0.3	11.9	7.7	0.06	23.3	88
RUD554	258,386	8,082,204	517	EPM 14015	Mullock	0.024	3.67	1058.1	68.1	1.06	187.9	1694
RUD555	258,447	8,082,133	517	EPM 14015	Float	0.042	0.85	355.7	5.5	0.01	15.1	9
RUD556	258,466	8,082,099	517	EPM 14015	Float	0.01	0.22	224.1	3.6	0.01	9.6	5
RUD557	258,582	8,082,032	521	EPM 14015	Float	-0.005	0.09	11	7	0.12	35	95
RUD558	258,090	8,084,285	511	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	0.18	13.7	29.5	0.2	33.3	114
RUD559	258,120	8,084,541	541	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	0.17	2.9	4.4	0.02	38.3	62
RUD560	258,120	8,084,161	512	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	0.006	0.26	68.6	23	0.04	127.5	103
RUD561	258,044	8,084,141	516	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	0.17	211	16.5	0.05	25.3	66
RUD562	258,002	8,084,126	517	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	0.007	0.12	354.5	15.8	0.04	19.8	69
RUD563	258,133	8,084,165	512	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	0.06	242.2	16.7	0.05	56.2	50
RUD564	257,938	8,084,124	523	EPM 14015	Rock Chip	-0.005	-0.05	397.2	7.4	0.04	50.1	17
RUD565	257,874	8,083,602	536	EPM 14015	Mullock	0.01	27.82	2317.8	5394.7	1.53	10559	7393
RUD566	257,842	8,083,475	527	EPM 14015	Mullock	0.388	12.5	2212.6	96.2	0.06	233.5	71
RUD567	257,842	8,083,475	528	EPM 14015	Mullock	-0.005	0.14	985.2	7.2	-0.01	100.9	78
RUD568	257,842	8,083,475	528	EPM 14015	Mullock	0.009	0.66	137.3	64	0.05	124.1	92
RUD569	257,862	8,083,418	534	EPM 14015	Float	0.041	0.18	25	2.6	-0.01	10.1	10

Sample ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	EPM	Sample Type	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	In (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
RUD570	257,658	8,083,699	577	EPM 14015	Lag	-0.005	0.91	24.4	1352.6	4.05	10305	4440
RUD571	257,658	8,083,695	576	EPM 14015	Lag	0.062	104.24	24.2	3575.1	1.93	31048	7236
RUD572	257,658	8,083,698	577	EPM 14015	Lag	0.006	53.96	17.4	313.4	1.98	4519.3	1059
RUD573	257,847	8,083,582	542	EPM 14015	Float	-0.005	19.92	4381.2	2090.5	0.19	4625.8	7263
RUD574	257,844	8,083,580	543	EPM 14015	Float	-0.005	3.7	525.7	167.4	0.12	1760.5	329
RUD575	257,840	8,083,577	543	EPM 14015	Float	-0.005	16.27	4628.3	1205.9	2.69	6837.3	988
RUD576	257,841	8,083,581	543	EPM 14015	Float	0.016	20.37	2100.5	981.4	1.03	2965.9	812
RUD577	257,838	8,083,569	543	EPM 14015	Float	-0.005	31.32	1793.3	1213.5	5.09	3974.2	2173

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