Ballymore RESOURCES

ASX Announcement

23rd October 2023

Dittmer metallurgical testwork confirms excellent gold, silver and copper recoveries.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Metallurgical test work, completed by independent consultants Core Metallurgy Pty Ltd exceeds expectations for both conventional cyanide leach and flotation process.
    - Cyanide leach results on the backfill ore up to 87.1% Au with further optimisation options available following LeachWELL™ testing showing 99% Au recovery on primary and backfill ore using extreme conditions.
    - Flotation recoveries to cleaner concentrate of 87.9% Au, 91.5% Ag and 85.0% Cu were achieved for primary ore, and 85.4% Au, 78.5% Ag and 47.6% Cu for backfill ore.
- Test work supports a simple and proven flow sheet to process the ore with great flexibility in identifying in-house and third-party processing options for future mine development.
- 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. This demonstrates potential suitability for gravity recovery prior to flotation and/or cyanide leach following further studies.

Ballymore Resources Limited (ASX:BMR) has reported outstanding metallurgical results which support current mine development studies to bring the historic high-grade Dittmer Gold Mine near Prosperine back into production.

The results follow a highly successful Stage 3 drilling program around the mine earlier this year, as well as a recent soil sampling campaign which confirmed a major mineralised system at the Dittmer Gold Project similar in style to Queensland's largest gold mine at Ravenswood.

Ballymore Director of Operations, Mr Andrew Gilbert, said:

"These outstanding metallurgical results are a major step forward in our ongoing efforts to evaluate the re-opening of the Dittmer mine and the exceptional regional prospectivity of the greater area. The results demonstrate that the Dittmer ore is highly suitable for a variety of processing options which provides excellent optionality for potential in-house and toll treatment arrangements.

These recovery rates are crucial metrics in delivering an economically viable project as the Company embarks on the next phase of test work and mine studies. Stage 4 drilling of the underground is planned to further define the Dittmer ore zone within the current mining lease. With good access to underground and skilled mining labour within the team, further underground works are planned from the current portal to access greater areas of the historic workings, reported to contain up to 55,000t of backfill material at 6g/t[1], and support mine design for further exploitation of the newly discovered larger ore zone. This is an exciting time for Ballymore and the region."

Metallurgical Test Work Summary

Sample Establishment and Test Work Program

This initial metallurgical test program was designed and completed by independent metallurgical consultants, Core Metallurgy Pty Ltd, in Brisbane.

Primary ore and backfill ore samples were collected and despatched for metallurgical testing:

- Primary ore sample made up of quarter cut drill core samples from representative ore-zone intervals established from drilling and assays to date (total 39kg). Head characterisation of the primary ore is shown in Appendix 2.
- Backfill sample recovered from accessible stopes within the Dittmer underground workings via underground loader and loaded into sample buckets (total 30kg). Head characterisation of the back fill ore is shown in Appendix 2.

Respective samples were blended to make two composites. Both composites were then stage crushed to below 3.35 mm and split into 1 kg aliquot bags for downstream gravity concentration, flotation and cyanide leach bottle roll test work to determine their gold and other metal recoveries. Head subsamples were also collected and pulverised for assay use. Full head characteristics are shown in Appendix 1.

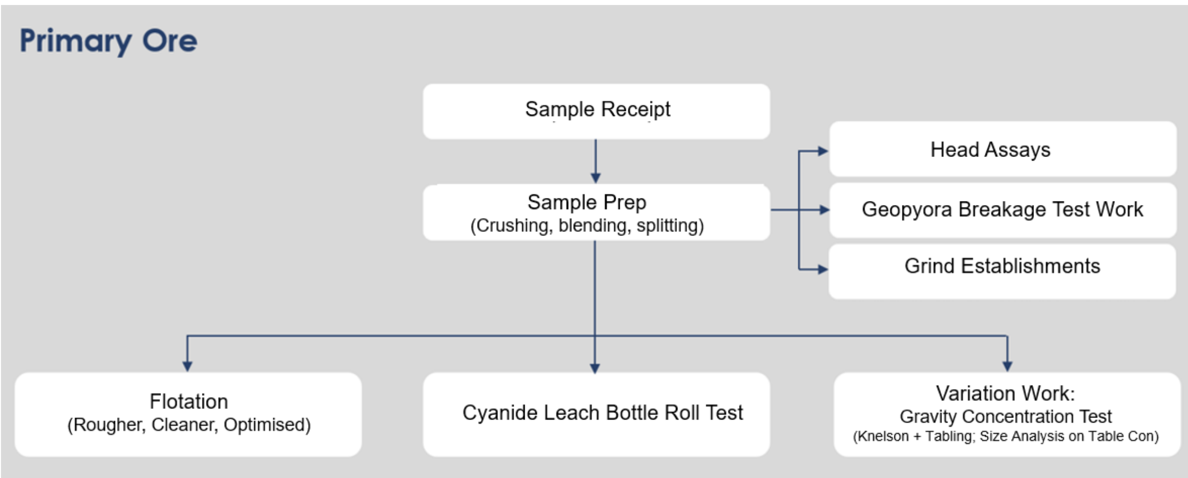


***Figure 1**. Primary Ore Test Work Flow Diagram*

[1] QLD Mining Journal, 1947

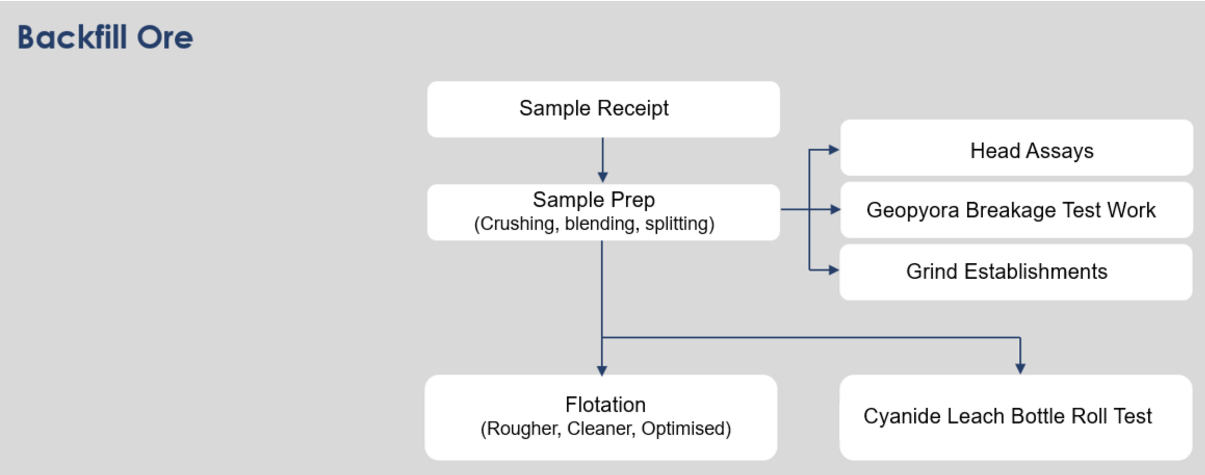


Figure 2. *Backfill Ore Test Work Flow Diagram*

Cyanidation Leaching (CL) Results

Gold recoveries for primary and backfill ores are 79% and 83.8%, respectively after 24 hours of cyanide leaching tests in CL-PO1 and CL-BF1. Cyanide and lime consumption are in line with operating plant levels at 1.0 kg/t NaCN and 1.0 kg/t lime for the primary ore. Initial results demonstrated that gold recovery by cyanide leaching is a successful method. Further test work was conducted on the backfill material under modified conditions to increase gold recovery with CL-BF2 achieving gold recovery of 87.1% (shown in Table 1).

Table 1. *Cyanide Leach Results*

		Recovery (%)	Time (hrs)	NaCN (kg/t)	Lime (kg/t)	Lead Nitrate (kg/t)
Primary Ore	**CL-P01**	79.0	24.0	1.0	1.0	
Backfill Ore	**CL-BF1**	83.8	24.0	1.4	3.8	
	CL-BF2	87.1	48.0	4.2	3.3	0.5

LeachWELL™ testing was conducted on the two head samples to understand the maximum gold recovery under aggressive leach conditions. Gold recovery of 99% was obtained for both composites. Silver indicative extractions are also high and reported 96.7% for primary ore and 72.6% for backfill ore.

Table 2. LeachWELL™ Test Results

Primary Ore	
LeachWELL™ Result	Head sample
Ag Indicative Extraction (%)	96.7
Au Indicative Extraction (%)	99.4
Backfill Ore	
LeachWELL™ Result	Head sample
Ag Indicative Extraction (%)	72.6
Au Indicative Extraction (%)	99.3

Results showed that both gold and silver are recoverable without any further oxidation needed. It also indicates that **cyanidation gold recovery could potentially be increased to over 90% using plant compatible conditions after further testing at increased cyanide consumptions.**

Gold recovery by cyanide leaching has proved to be successful in the preliminary test work completed. Due to limits on the amount of remaining sample it was not possible to conduct further cyanidation test work of the primary ore under modified conditions. Further lab tests will be conducted as additional samples are collected to confirm the optimal gold recovery of the primary ore and potential combination with gravity and flotation recovery methods.

Flotation Results

Three initial rougher flotation tests were conducted on primary ore at a feed particle size of P80 150 µm, 106 µm and 75 µm, respectively. In addition, three parallel rougher flotation tests were conducted on backfill ore at equivalent feed particle sizes.

Best rougher flotation results were achieved at the 75 µm grind size, and subsequently a further six tests under varying conditions were completed at this sizing. A best rougher concentrate recovery of **96.8% Au** recovery was achieved, considering all tests conducted at this grind size.

The additional testing had the further objective of upgrading gold and other metals by reducing the mass pull through addition of a cleaner flotation circuit. Optimised flotation of the primary and backfill ores were conducted to confirm the gold and base metal results from these tests. The gold grade and recovery remained high, and copper and silver grade were improved. For FT-PO6, a gold recovery of 87.9% at a grade of 76.6 g/t was achieved from cleaner concentrate, while for FT-BF6, a gold recovery of 85.4% at a grade of 115.4 g/t was achieved from cleaner concentrate. In all cleaner results the total recovery was lowered as mass pull was reduced and will be the subject of a cost benefit analysis for concentrate haulage and sales as silver and copper recoveries are favourable also.

Testing confirmed that flotation is a highly effective process for recovering gold, copper and silver on both composites with further optimisation options available to be explored. A summary of results is shown in Table 3.

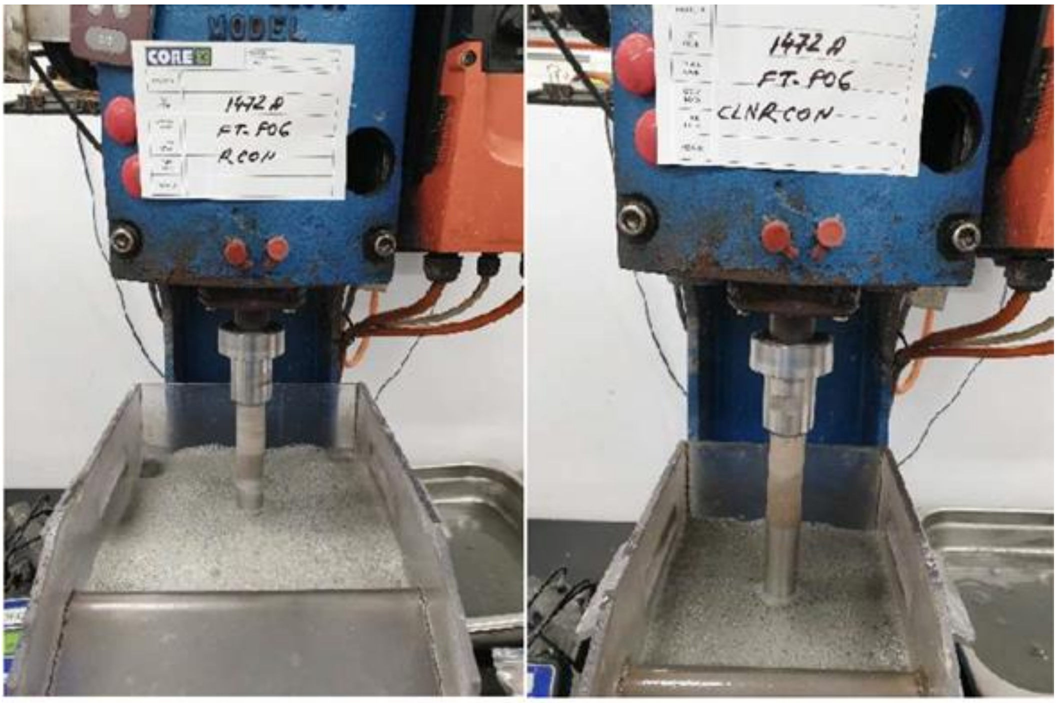


Figure 3. *Optimised Flotation Testing*

Table 3. *Flotation Test Results*

Composite	Test ID	Flotation Type	Stage	Au		Ag		Cu	
				Grade (g/t)	Recovery (%)	Grade (g/t)	Indicative Recovery (%)	Grade (%)	Recovery (%)
Primary Ore	FT - P01	Rougher	Rougher	53.8	78.3	23.8	99.0	1.4	90.3
	FT - P02	Rougher	Rougher	64.2	81.4	28.3	99.0	1.6	93.4
	FT - P03	Rougher	Rougher	55.8	92.8	21.7	86.6	1.4	**96.3**
	FT - P04	Cleaner Flotation	Rougher	49.6	94.0	26.0	93.5	1.5	92.3
	FT - P04		Cleaner	67.8	89.2	35.1	87.9	**2.0**	85.3
	FT - P05	Cleaner Flotation	Rougher	53.0	95.5	24.0	97.4	1.4	91.8
	FT - P05		Cleaner	76.3	90.0	**32.7**	87.0	1.9	80.5
	FT - P06	Cleaner Flotation	Rougher	53.6	**96.8**	18.7	**99.0**	1.2	93.2
	FT - P06		Cleaner	**76.6**	87.9	26.9	91.5	1.8	85.0
Backfill Ore	FT - BF1	Rougher	Rougher	60.6	55.5	23.8	51.5	0.9	51.0
	FT - BF2	Rougher	Rougher	63.2	88.5	26.2	78.1	1.0	59.7
	FT - BF3	Rougher	Rougher	64.2	88.5	22.3	70.6	0.9	57.1
	FT - BF4	Cleaner Flotation	Rougher	39.9	**92.1**	17.0	78.1	0.7	58.2
	FT - BF4		Cleaner	101.1	79.9	37.0	58.4	1.6	45.5
	FT - BF5	Cleaner Flotation	Rougher	43.2	90.0	19.1	**81.1**	0.8	58.2
	FT - BF5		Cleaner	123.2	84.7	42.9	60.1	**1.9**	46.7
	FT - BF6	Cleaner Flotation	Rougher	46.0	90.0	26.0	90.2	0.8	**58.9**
	FT - BF6		Cleaner	**115.4**	85.4	**59.8**	78.5	1.7	47.6

Gravity Concentration

A gravity concentration test program was also conducted to test the suitability of gravity separation for primary ore recovery prior to flotation or cyanide leach. A lab Knelson concentrator was used to produce an initial concentrate which was subsequently treated using tabling methods for further concentration of gold and other valuable minerals.

Results of this process are shown in Table 4

Table 4. Gravity Concentration Test Results

Composite	Test	Au		Ag		Cu	
		Grade (g/t)	Recovery %	Grade (g/t)	Recovery %	Grade (%)	Recovery %
Primary Ore	Knelson Concentrate	83.8	62.9	17.8	46.5	0.7	22.0
	Tabling Concentrate	113.0	32.0	26.1	22.5	0.7	7.9

Plant scale trials will be conducted when access to larger quantities of material is obtained. Flow sheet analysis of results to date are planned with a view to determining suitability of the ore for gravity concentration prior to flotation and/or cyanide leach.

Mine Studies Update

The recent drilling at Dittmer by Ballymore has reported significant results, with high-grade mineralisation encountered within 20m of existing underground access which could reduce development capital costs in any future mining operation.

Following the successful results of the Dittmer drilling programs, mine studies have progressed to assess the potential opportunity for reopening the Dittmer mine. These studies include a Mineral Resource review, metallurgical test work (complete) and geotechnical studies to determine further works required to deliver a Mineral Reserve for mine planning and development. A review of drilling results received to date has defined a number of shallow south-plunging, high grade shoots that warrant further infill drilling. A drilling program has been designed to target these high-grade shoots and better define and enhance these high-grade zones.

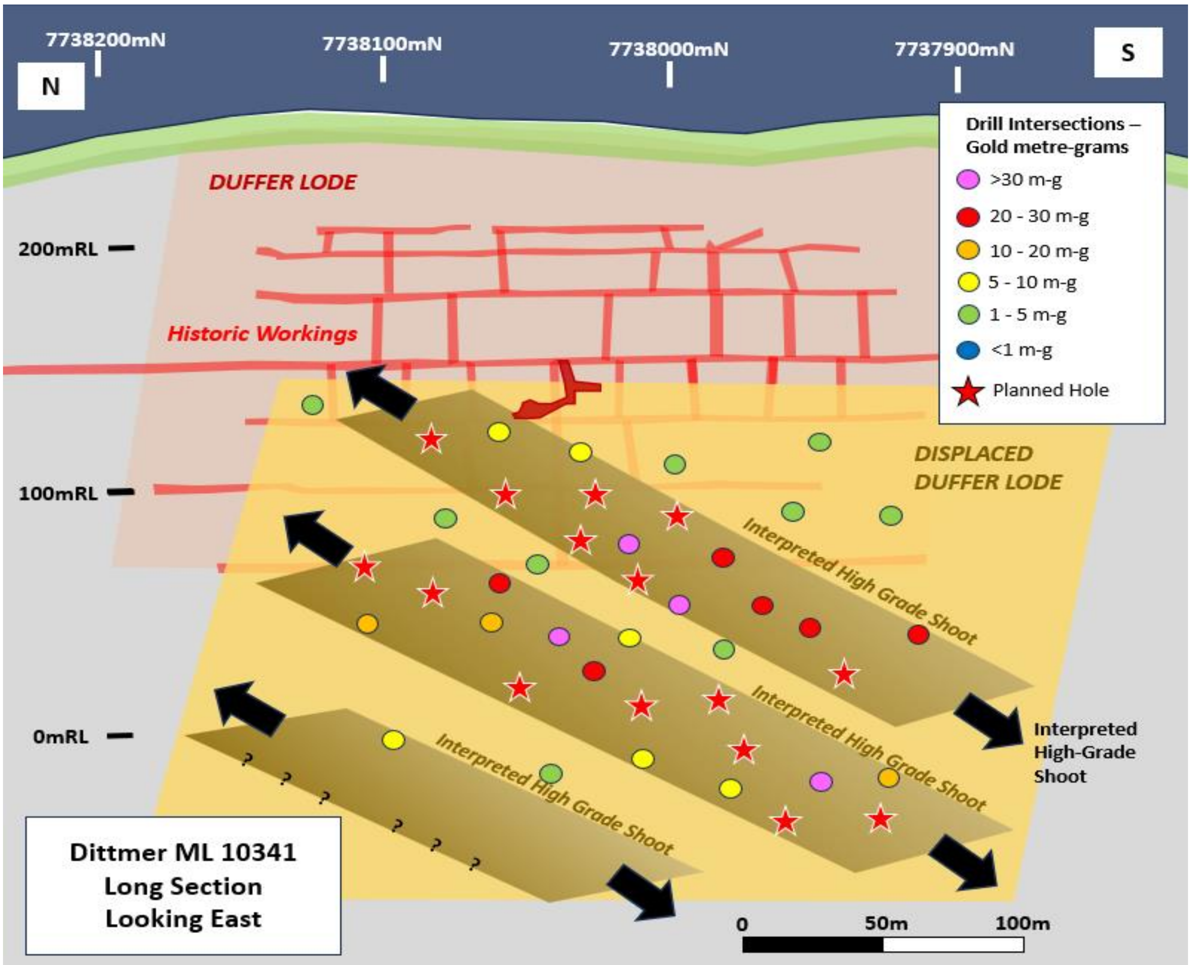


Figure 4. *Dittmer long section, looking east, showing interpreted high-grade shoots and proposed infill drilling.*

In addition, an application was submitted to the Department of Resources on 20th July 2023 for the Dittmer Extended Mining Lease (MLA 100351) covering the greater Dittmer area, many of the historic workings and the extensive soil anomaly recently reported (See ASX Announcement 16th October 2024).

About Dittmer Project

The Dittmer Project is located 20km west of Proserpine, North Queensland, and includes two granted mining leases and three exploration licences covering an area of 513km^2. The Dittmer Project hosts the historic Dittmer mine, which is the largest mine in the district and was previously cited as one of Australia's highest-grade gold mines, producing over 54,000 Oz of gold to between 1935 and 1951 at an average mined grade of **151.1g/t Au 66.8g/t Ag and 2.8% Cu**.

The Dittmer mine had never been drill-tested prior to Ballymore drilling it in 2020. In 2021, the historic underground mine workings at Dittmer were refurbished by Ballymore and a drilling platform was developed on level 4 (surface adit) to substantially reduce drill hole depths, saving time and cost. To date, 28 holes have been completed by Ballymore for 5,703m. Drilling has determined that the original mined Duffer lode was displaced with a previously unrecognised repetition located within 20m of the historic workings in the Dittmer Mine.

Results have demonstrated excellent continuity of the newly recognised, displaced lode with all 28 holes intersecting gold mineralisation, and the mineralised lode remains open in all directions and is broadening at depth. Highlight intercepts include:

- **DTDD009:** **4.3m @ 29.0 g/t Au, 11g/t Ag & 0.81% Cu** including **2.25m @ 54.9 g/t Au, 21 g/t Ag and 1.5% Cu** including **0.5m @ 171.8 g/t Au, 56.4 g/t Ag & 5.28% Cu**
- **DTDD019:** **3.85m @ 26.04 g/t Au, 1.9 g/t Ag & 0.11% Cu** including **2.0m @ 49.60 g/t Au, 3.1 g/t Ag & 0.17% Cu**
- **DTDD022:** **4.3m @ 10.68 g/t Au, 1.9 g/t Ag & 0.12% Cu** including **0.35m @ 129.43 g/t Au, 17.8 g/t Ag & 1.24% Cu**

Figure 5. *Drill core from drill hold DTDD009 showing quartz-chalcopyrite vein material grading 171.8g/t Au, 56.4 g/t Ag and 5.28% Cu*

The Dittmer Project area hosts numerous shallow historic workings which remain poorly explored and have never been drill tested, much like Dittmer. Significant field programs are currently underway to better understand and define the greater mineralised system.

Upcoming Activities

- Completion of further Dittmer field works and geophysical surveys to better delineate regional potential (Dittmer Project)
- Completion of Stage 4 underground infill drilling at Dittmer to develop mineral resource (Dittmer Project)
- Complete drilling at Cedar Ridge (Dittmer Extended Project)
- Complete drilling at Day Dawn (Ravenswood Project)

Approved by the Board of Ballymore Resources Limited.

For further information:

David A-Izzeddin
Technical Director
daizzeddin@ballymoreres.com

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

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr David A-Izzeddin. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these Company Announcements and in the case of reported Mineral Resources, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. Mr A-Izzeddin is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and is a Director and an employee of the Company. Mr A-Izzeddin has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr A-Izzeddin consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it applies. The Exploration Targets described in this announcement are conceptual in nature and there is insufficient information to establish whether further exploration will result in the determination of Mineral Resources.

Forward-Looking Statements

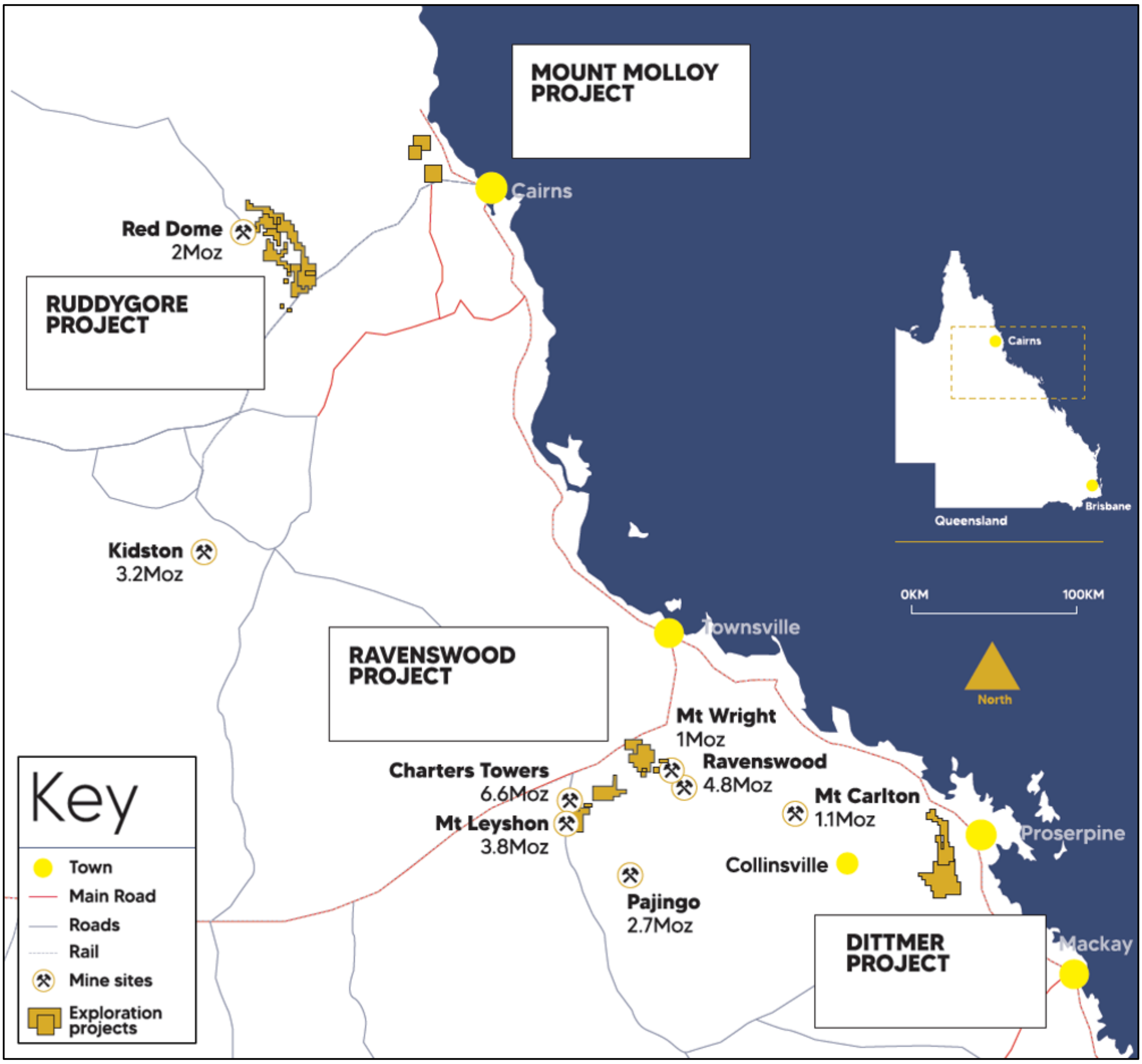
Certain statements made during or in connection with this statement contain or comprise certain forward-looking statements regarding the Company's Mineral Resources, exploration operations and other economic performance and financial conditions as well as general market outlook. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, such expectations are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties which could cause actual values, results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward-looking statements and no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct.

Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, delays or changes in project development, success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, fluctuations in commodity prices and exchange rates and business and operational risk management. Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of the Company, its officers, employees and advisors expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in this statement and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in this statement or any error or omission. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events other than required by the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement.

About Ballymore Resources (ASX:BMR)

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

Known deposits in Northeast 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 (7.8 Moz Au and 374 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, Technical 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

APPENDIX 1 – METALLURGICAL COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

+61 7 3637 8115
36 Corunna St, Albion QLD 4010
AUSTRALIA
info@coreresources.com.au
ABN: 65 139 438 323

Competent Person's Consent Form

Pursuant to the requirements of ASX Listing Rules 5.6, 5.22 and 5.24 and Clause 9 of the JORC Code 2012 Edition
(Written Consent Statement)

Report name: ASX Release: Dittmer Metallurgical Testing Results

Company Name: Ballymore Resources Pty Ltd

Deposit: Dittmer Project, Central Queensland

Date: 23rd October 2023

Statement

I, Carla Kaboth, confirm that I am the Competent Person for the information in the report that relates to the Dittmer Project Metallurgical Testwork and:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition).
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having five years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.
- I am an employee of Core Metallurgy Pty. Ltd.
- I have disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between myself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest.
- I verify that the Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relating to metallurgical testwork results.

Ballymore RESOURCES

CORE

+61 7 3637 8115
36 Corunna St, Albion QLD 4010
AUSTRALIA
info@coreresources.com.au
ABN: 65 139 438 323

Consent

I consent to the release of the Report and this Consent Statement by the directors of:

Ballymore Resources Pty Ltd

Signature of Competent Person:	[signature]
Date:	23rd October 2023
Professional Membership:	FAusIMM(CP)
Membership Number:	111430

Signature of Witness:	[signature]
Witness Name:	Harry Tin-Heng King

APPENDIX 2 – HEAD CHARACTERISTICS OF METALLURGICAL SAMPLES

Head Characterisation
Primary Ore and Back Fill Ore

Project No.	1472A	**Sample**	Primary Ore and Back Fill Ore
Project Name	Ballymore Resources scoping testwork	**Date**	28/06/2023
Client	Ballymore Resources	**Sign Off**	Di Liu

Elemental ICP Scan

	Primary Ore	Back Fill Ore	
Ag	< 3	3.2	ppm
Al	5.58	5.2	%
As	< 63	< 63	ppm
Ba	414	318	ppm
Be	< 2	< 2	ppm
Bi	< 25	< 25	ppm
Ca	2.76	1.84	%
Cd	< 3	< 3	ppm
Co	31.2	15	ppm
Cr	88	22.3	ppm
Fe	6.78	5.04	%
Ga	< 63	< 63	ppm
Ge	< 63	< 63	ppm
K	1.46	1.24	%
La	7.6	10.2	ppm
Li	< 125	< 125	ppm
Mg	1.37	0.992	%
Mn	0.11	0.0957	%
Mo	< 7	< 7	ppm
Na	0.856	2.24	%
Ni	31.9	< 13	ppm
Pb	< 63	< 63	ppm
Sb	< 25	< 25	ppm
Sc	18.4	17.9	ppm
Se	< 63	< 63	ppm
Sn	< 25	< 25	ppm
Sr	113	208	ppm
Te	< 250	< 250	ppm
Th	< 250	< 250	ppm
Ti	0.328	0.42	%
Tl	< 250	< 250	ppm
U	< 63	< 63	ppm
V	106	77	ppm
W	< 25	< 25	ppm
Zn	78.6	93.7	ppm
Zr	32.2	30.9	ppm

Specific Gravity

	Primary Ore	Back Fill Ore
SG	2.7	2.6

Gold Grade

	Method	Units	Primary Ore	Back Fill Ore
Au	Aqua Regia	g/t	6.88	5.56
Au (dupl.)	Aqua Regia	g/t	6.78	4.96
Au (Average)	Aqua Regia	g/t	6.83	5.26
Au	Fire Assay	g/t	8.01	3.88
Au (dupl.)	Fire Assay	g/t	10.2	5.05
Au (Average)	Fire Assay	g/t	9.11	4.47

Sequential Copper

	Primary Ore	Back Fill Ore
	%	%
Total Cu	0.15	0.08
Hot Acid Soluble (HAS) Cu	0.00	0.05
Cyanide Soluble (CNS) Cu	0.01	0.01
Residual (RES) Cu	0.14	0.02

Sulphur Speciation

		Primary Ore	Back Fill Ore
Total Sulphur	%	3.8	0.7
Sulphide Sulphur	%	3.7	0.4
Sulphate Sulphur	%	0.03	0.3
Elemental Sulphur	ppm	<100	<100

XRD - Mineralogical Analysis

	Primary Ore	Back Fill Ore
Mineral	%	%
Quartz	39	28.2
Albite-Ca	13.8	40.1
Muscovite-2M	24.6	14.4
Actinolite	2.6	5.3
Clinochlore-1M	9.6	6.5
Pyrite	4.4	0.5
Chalcopyrite	0.9	0.4
Calcite	3.8	0.9
Gypsum	0.6	1.4
Magnetite	0.6	2.1
Talc	0.1	0.2

APPENDIX 3. 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.	• Core Resources in Brisbane, Queensland undertook the metallurgical testwork for Ballymore Resources Ltd. Standard metallurgical investigative test work, consistent with good industry practice was carried out the be metallurgical laboratory • Sample composite for the primary ore sample was collected from quarter cut drill core from previously assayed ore zone intervals and is considered a representative sample of potential mining widths and composition • Sample composite for the backfill material was collected from a backfilled stope at "4 Level South" where historic mining took place in the Dittmer underground. Sample was retrieved with an underground loader and loaded into buckets for laboratory sampling. • 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 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 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# and -2 mm 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 from Golden Treasure (EPM 26912), Cedar Ridge (EPM 27282) and Andromache (EPM 27282). The top 10 cm of cover material was removed, and regolith was sieved to -2mm with a 150 g sample collected from Dittmer (EPM 14255) and La Di Da (EPM 26912). Rock chip samples were collected from outcrop, subcrop, float material, as well as mullock samples.

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.	• Metallurgical primary ore sample was composited from diamond core quarter cut from previously assayed ore zone intervals. • Metallurgical backfill ore sample was collected from historic mining locations at the Dittmer mine site and is representative of material used for this purpose on site. • 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. • 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.
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 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. Subsequently another 20 diamond drillholes in HQ3 triple tube to date have been completed in 2023 at Dittmer (3261.42m). All holes were oriented using an ACT Mk2 instrument.
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%.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Ballymore drilling: Used chrome barrels and controlled drilling in broken ground to maximise sample recovery.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	● 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 drilling: Drill core was logged for lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, and veining, which is deemed to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the lithologies encountered. All core was photographed. Logging information is adequate to support Mineral Resource estimation. Information to support geotechnical studies is available.
	● Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	● Ballymore drilling: 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.	● 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. ● Metallurgical samples were composited from quarter core samples at selected ore zone intervals and individually bagged for laboratory analysis ● Sampling of backfill material was completed with the use of mechanical extraction, and then subsampling into separate containers for laboratory analysis. Samples were generally broken and contained large quantities of coarse and fine material and allowed for no sample bias due to the visual nature of the material.
	● If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	● No non-core drilling has been undertaken. ● Backfill sampling was conducted in-situ of the historic workings. Material was generally moist in nature due to the presence of groundwater.
	● For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	● Metallurgical testing utilised quarter cut core samples from previously assayed drill hole intervals for primary ore composite. Each sample was generally 1-2kg in weight and a total composite of 39kg was submitted to Core resources for sample prep appropriate for the nature of the material ● Metallurgical testing of the backfill sample was extracted form the in-situ location underground and loaded into plastic buckets and sent to Core resources for sample preparation appropriate for the nature of the works. A total composite of 30kg was submitted for testing. ● 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. ● 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

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 -80# Stream Sediment and Soil Sampling: Generally, 100 – 200 g samples were collected and despatched to the laboratory. All samples were dried prior to analysis. This method is considered appropriate for mineralisation that may have visible gold mineralisation. ● Ballymore -2mm Stream Sediment and Soil Sampling: Generally, 100 – 200 g samples were collected and despatched to the laboratory. All samples were dried, then pulverised to 85% - 75 µm. This method is considered appropriate for mineralisation that may have visible gold mineralisation. ● Ballymore Rock Chip Sampling: Generally 2 – 3 kg samples were collected and despatched to the laboratory. All samples were dried, crushed to -6 mm, then pulverised to 85% - 75 µm. This method is considered appropriate for mineralisation that may have visible gold mineralisation.
	● Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	● Metallurgical testing for primary ore utilised the remaining half of previously assayed core samples as detailed below. Samples were subsequently cut into quarter core samples and consistently taken from the same side of the core sample. All of the individual samples were crushed and pulverised to maximise sample representativity and blended to create a master composite sample. Subsequently 1kg aliquots were split from the master sample composite and utilised for downstream testing. ● Metallurgical testing for backfill ore utilised 30kg of material extracted from the historic mine location. All of the collected material was crushed and pulverised to maximise sample representativity and blended to create a master composite sample. Subsequently 1kg aliquots were split from the master sample composite and utilised for downstream testing. ● 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. ● 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.	● Metallurgical testing of primary ore was conducted on previously assayed ore zone intervals collected in accordance with Ballymore QA/QC procedures. This core was subsequently quarter cored and submitted for testwork.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Metallurgical testing of backfill ore was conducted on material extracted from a historic backfilled stope accessed from underground on 4 level South. Material is considered to represent backfill material in that location. • 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. • Ballymore underground channel sampling: Field blanks were submitted to the laboratory. • Ballymore soil sampling: QA/QC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates at the insertion rate of 1 in 20 samples.
	• 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.	• Metallurgical samples were taken by Core resources in Brisbane who collected the required samples for appropriate assay in various stages of the test program. The primary and backfill ore samples were characterised for; Multi-elemental analysis including gold (by aqua regia digest and fire assay methods), and other target elements, Sulphur speciation, Copper speciation, QXRD and Specific gravity. Assays were conducted by third parties where required with sufficient qualifications in the methods used. • Ballymore 2021 drilling, rock chip and channel sampling: ALS Townsville Laboratory was used. Gold assays were analysed with a 50 g charge used for fire assay with an ICP-AES determination. Over range gold samples (>10 ppm) were re-analysed by fire assay and gravimetric finish. In addition, a 0.25 g charge was taken for analysis for 48 elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr) utilising a four-acid digest with an ICP-MS determination. Any over range Cu (>10000 ppm) and Ag (>100 ppm) was re-analysed using a standard Ore Grade method utilising a four-acid digest producing a volumetrically precise digest analysed with an ICP-AES finish for high detection limits. The fire assay method for gold using either a 30 g or 50 g charge is an appropriate assay method and is normally considered a total assay method, except where gold grain size is very coarse. • Ballymore 2022 & 2023 drilling and rock chip sampling: 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

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 2021 soil sampling: analysed at ALS Townsville. 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. 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 and 2023 soil sampling: Analysed at Intertek Townsville Laboratory. Gold assays were analysed with a 50 g charge used for fire assay with an ICP-MS determination. In addition, a 0.25 g charge was taken for analysis for 52 elements (Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr) utilising an aqua regia digest with an ICP-MS determination. 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.
	● For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	● No geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments have been used to date to determine chemical composition at a semi-quantitative level of accuracy.
	● Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	● Ballymore drilling: In addition to blanks and field duplicates, commercial CRMs of low grade to high grade gold ore material were prepared and certified for Au, Ag and Cu by Ore Research & Exploration Services Pty Ltd. These were incorporated into the sampling stream to achieve an overall insertion rate of 1 duplicate, blank or CRM for every 10 core samples. ● Ballymore Channel Sampling: In addition to blanks, commercial CRMs of low grade to high grade gold ore material were prepared and certified for Au, Ag and Cu by Ore Research & Exploration Services Pty Ltd. These were incorporated into the sampling stream to achieve an overall insertion rate of 1 blank or CRM for every 10 core samples as a minimum. ● Ballymore Soil Sampling: Commercial CRMs of low-grade gold ore material were prepared and certified for Au by Ore Research & Exploration Services Pty Ltd. These were incorporated into the sampling stream to achieve an overall insertion rate of 1 CRM for every 20 core samples as a minimum.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Company staff routinely monitored QA/QC results and liaised with the laboratory if any dubious results were 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. This includes backfill sampling from historic stopes. • Ballymore surface drilling: Drillhole collar locations were initially set out (and reported) using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. All holes were subsequently surveyed by contract surveyor to a sub-metre accuracy, with data supplied electronically as spreadsheets and pdf files. The azimuth and dip at the start of the hole was recorded using a line of sight Suunto compass and Suunto clinometer by the site geologist. The orientation and dip of drillholes are measured with downhole surveys @ 15 m, 30 m, then every 30 m using a REFLEX single/multi-shot survey tool. End of hole surveys were also taken for each hole. At hole completion, all holes were gyro surveyed. Ballymore also employed a contract surveyor to survey the drillhole collars to sub-metre accuracy. • Ballymore underground drilling: Drillhole collar locations and planned azimuth were initially set out with a surveyor marking front and back sights. Upon completion, all underground drill holes were subsequently surveyed by contract surveyor to a sub-metre accuracy, with data supplied electronically as spreadsheets and pdf files. The azimuth and dip at the start of the hole was using a REFLEX single/multi-shot survey tool and verified by the site geologist. The orientation and dip of drillholes are measured with downhole surveys @ 15 m, 30 m, then every 30 m using a REFLEX single/multi-shot survey tool. End of hole surveys were also taken for each hole. At hole completion, all holes were gyro surveyed. • Soil sample locations are located by handheld GPS receiver to an accuracy 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 for reporting of Exploration Results.	• The Dittmer mine has not been previously drilled and the initial Ballymore drillholes were

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
DATA SPACING AND DISTRIBUTION		sited to test beneath historic workings and not conducted in a regular grid type pattern. The steep terrain also impacted the siting of drill sites. ● The spacing of drillhole data is variable. ● The soil samples at Dittmer were taken on east-west orientated lines spaced 100m apart with individual samples taken on a n
	● 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.	● For metallurgical testing all samples were composited to form a master sample for the various types. These were subsequently separated in 1kg aliquots for subsequent test work. ● 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.	● Backfill sampling was conducted within historic stope locations which are on the main lode structure from historic mining operations. ● Drilling - 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. ● Surface soil sampling – sampling completed on grid basis. The grids are designed to sample across the interpreted zones at a high angle.
	● 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 or sampling 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, rock chip and soil sampling: Sampling was supervised and undertaken by company staff. Samples were double bagged, palletised and shrink wrapped at site before dispatch to the laboratory by Ballymore staff.
AUDITS OR REVIEWS	● The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	● Ballymore drilling: Internal auditing procedures and reviews were regularly undertaken on sampling techniques, standard operating procedures, and laboratory processes.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
MINERAL TENEMENT AND LAND TENURE STATUS	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	• The Project tenements comprise ML 10340, ML 10341, EPM 14255, EPM 26912 and EPM 27282. All licences are 100% held by Ballymore Resources Ltd.
	• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• All tenements are in good standing.
EXPLORATION DONE BY OTHER PARTIES	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• ML 10341 contains the Dittmer Mine, which worked the Duffer Lode from 1935 to 1951 and again from 1968 to 1970 to produce some 54,500 oz Au. • Previous exploration across the EPMs includes stream sediment sampling, geological mapping, soil sampling and geophysical surveys. The main exploration companies active in the area were CRA Exploration, St. Joseph Phelps Dodge Exploration, Carpentaria Exploration Co, Mines Administration, Buddha Gold Mines in joint venture with Homestake Gold, and Loch Neigh Gold.
GEOLOGY	• Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	• The Dittmer district is dominated by three main tectonostratigraphic sequences – Carboniferous intrusives, Permian volcanics and sediments, and Cretaceous intrusives. • Mineralisation is considered to be of IRGS style, with deposits often formed in structurally active areas where large crustal steep faults are intersected by other structures to produce active dilatant sites and deep plumbing systems during periods of intrusion and hydrothermal activity.
DRILL HOLE INFORMATION	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: – Easting and northing of the drill hole collar. – Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar. – Dip and azimuth of the hole. – Down hole length and interception depth. – Hole length.	• Refer to Appendix 2.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Refer to Appendix 2.
DATA AGGREGATION METHODS	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	• The mineralised drill intersections are reported as downhole intervals and were not converted to true widths. True widths may be up to 50% less than drill intersections pending confirmation of mineralisation geometry. • No capping of high grades was performed in the aggregation process.
	• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	• The drill intercepts reported were calculated using a 0.1, 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.

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.
	• 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 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 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, geophysics surveys and drilling across various high-priority target areas over the next two years. In addition, the Company will 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.