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ASX Release | 11 June 2026

Ruddygore Project: Multiple new high-grade shoots at Torpy's expand discovery.

Highlights:

- **Follow-up drilling continues to expand Ballymore's high-grade Torpy's silver-lead-zinc-indium discovery at Ruddygore in North Queensland.**
- **Ten drill holes completed to date have intersected significant sulphide mineralisation and identified four new mineralised shoots beyond the historic Torpy's mine, substantially expanding the discovery footprint.**
- **Strong visual sulphide mineralisation continues to be intersected at shallow depths including:**

  BTPRC017: 9m @ 10% galena and 13% sphalerite from 49m[1] including
  7m @ 13% galena and 17% sphalerite from 49m[1]

  BTPRC018: 18m @ 5% galena and 6% sphalerite from 27m[1] including
  4m @ 9% galena and 16% sphalerite from 27m[1] and
  3m @ 14% galena and 11% sphalerite from 38m[1]

  BTPRC013: 4m @ 14% galena and 8% sphalerite from 45m[1] including
  2m @ 28% galena and 15% sphalerite from 46m[1]

- **Mineralisation remains open, with numerous untested structural targets identified across the broader Torpy's area. Initial assays from the current drilling campaign expected this month.**

Ballymore Resources Limited (ASX: BMR) has intersected additional zones of visually strong massive sulphide mineralisation in its current reverse circulation (RC) drilling campaign at the high-grade Torpy's silver-lead-zinc-indium discovery near Chillagoe in North Queensland.

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

"The current drilling program has confirmed that Torpy's is emerging as a significant new silver-lead-zinc discovery. Importantly, this drilling is demonstrating that Torpy's is not a single isolated mineralised body but includes multiple high-grade shoots across a growing footprint, with mineralisation remaining open while numerous targets are yet to be tested.

"With assays due shortly and the Ruddygore gravity survey expected to provide additional targeting information, we are entering an exciting phase of exploration at Torpy's with multiple opportunities to continue expanding the discovery."

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

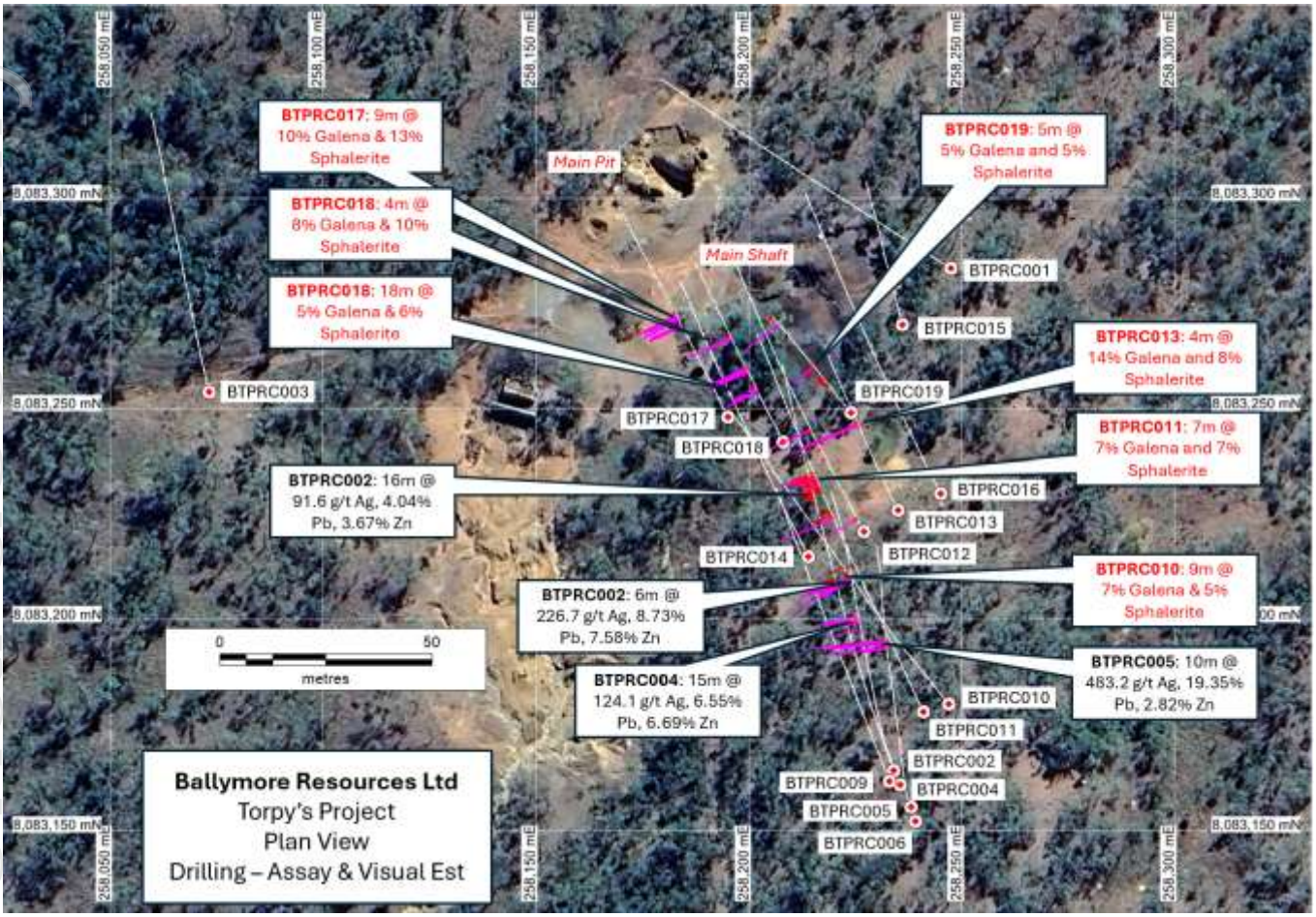

***Figure 1** – Aerial photo of the drill hole location at Torpy's.*

Torpy's discovery continues to grow

The current drilling campaign is building on Ballymore's successful 2025 discovery program, which delivered exceptional 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 current program has completed 10 drill holes (BTPRC010 – 019) for 1,288m to date, and continues to intersect significant massive to semi-massive sulphide mineralisation while expanding the known footprint of the discovery. Recent drilling has targeted potential up-dip extensions of previously identified shoots and has successfully demonstrated continuity of mineralisation while identifying additional mineralised structures beyond the historic mine area.

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

The first two holes of the current program (BTPRC010 & 011) were reported on 22 May 2026[3] and 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 logged as visual estimates included:

BTPRC010 **9m @ 7% galena and 5% sphalerite from 79m[3 & 4] Including**
3m @ 16% galena and 10% sphalerite from 79m[3 & 4]

BTPRC011 **28m @ 4% galena and 3% sphalerite from 106m[3 & 4] including**
5m @ 8% galena and 4% sphalerite from 106m[3 & 4] and
7m @ 7% galena and 7% sphalerite from 124m[3 & 4]

Drilling now suggests the presence of at least five separate mineralised shoots across the Torpy's system, including the original historic shoot. This growing inventory of mineralised structures substantially increases the scale potential of the discovery.

Significant new sulphide intervals logged as visual estimates include:

BTPRC013 **4m @ 14% galena and 8% sphalerite from 45m[4] Including**
2m @ 28% galena and 15% sphalerite from 46m[4]

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

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

BTPRC018 **4m @ 8% galena and 10% sphalerite from 56m[4] Including**
2m @ 15% galena and 18% sphalerite from 56m[4]

BTPRC019 **5m @ 5% galena and 5% sphalerite from 55m[4] Including**
1m @ 20% galena and 15% sphalerite from 55m[4]
Entered stope at 58m and intersected backfill 58 – 60m

A summary of visual estimates per sample is provided in Appendix 3.

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

[4] **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.

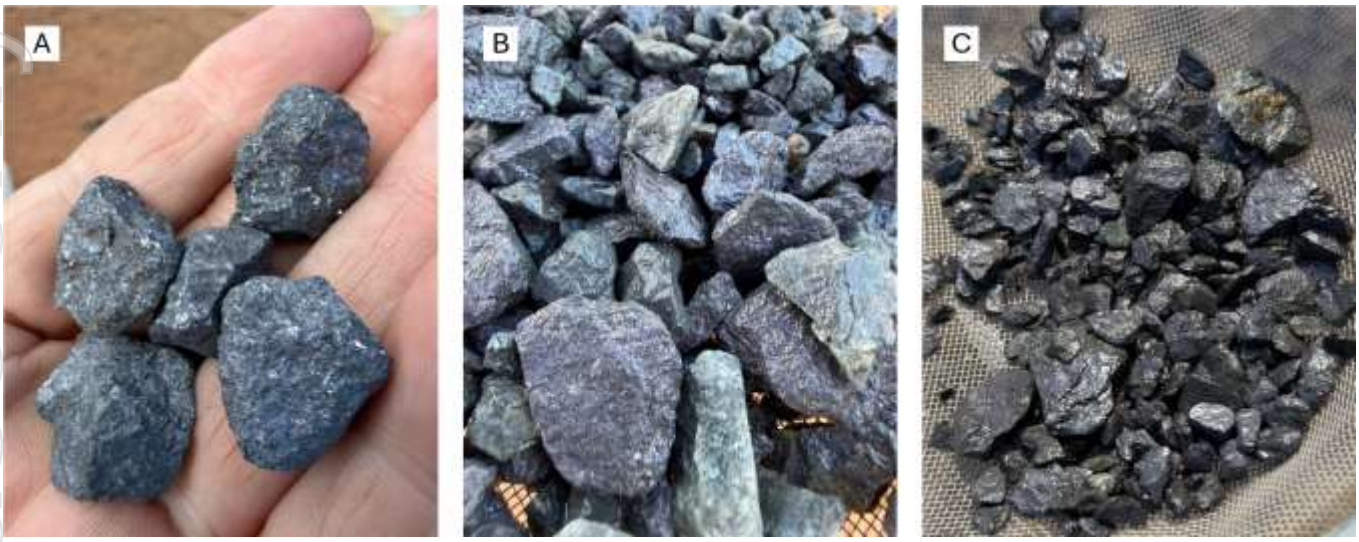

***Figure 2** – Examples of galena and sphalerite mineralisation in current drill holes (A) Percussion chips of massive galena mineralisation from BTPRC017 (49 – 50m); (B) Percussion chip samples with strong galena-sphalerite mineralisation estimated at 15% galena and 20% sphalerite[5] in chlorite-altered sediments from BTPRC017 (49 – 50m); (C) Percussion chip samples with strong galena-sphalerite mineralisation estimated at 15% galena and 25% sphalerite[5] in chlorite-altered sediments from BTPRC018 (27 – 28m).*

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.

Discovery remains open with multiple targets to be tested

Torpy's remains at an early stage of exploration, with mineralisation open in multiple directions and numerous structural targets remaining untested.

The Company expects several important catalysts over the coming months, including:

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

With drilling continuing to expand the footprint of mineralisation, multiple high-grade shoots already identified and assays pending, Ballymore believes Torpy's is rapidly emerging as one of Queensland's most exciting new silver-lead-zinc discoveries within one of Queensland's most productive historic mining districts.

[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.

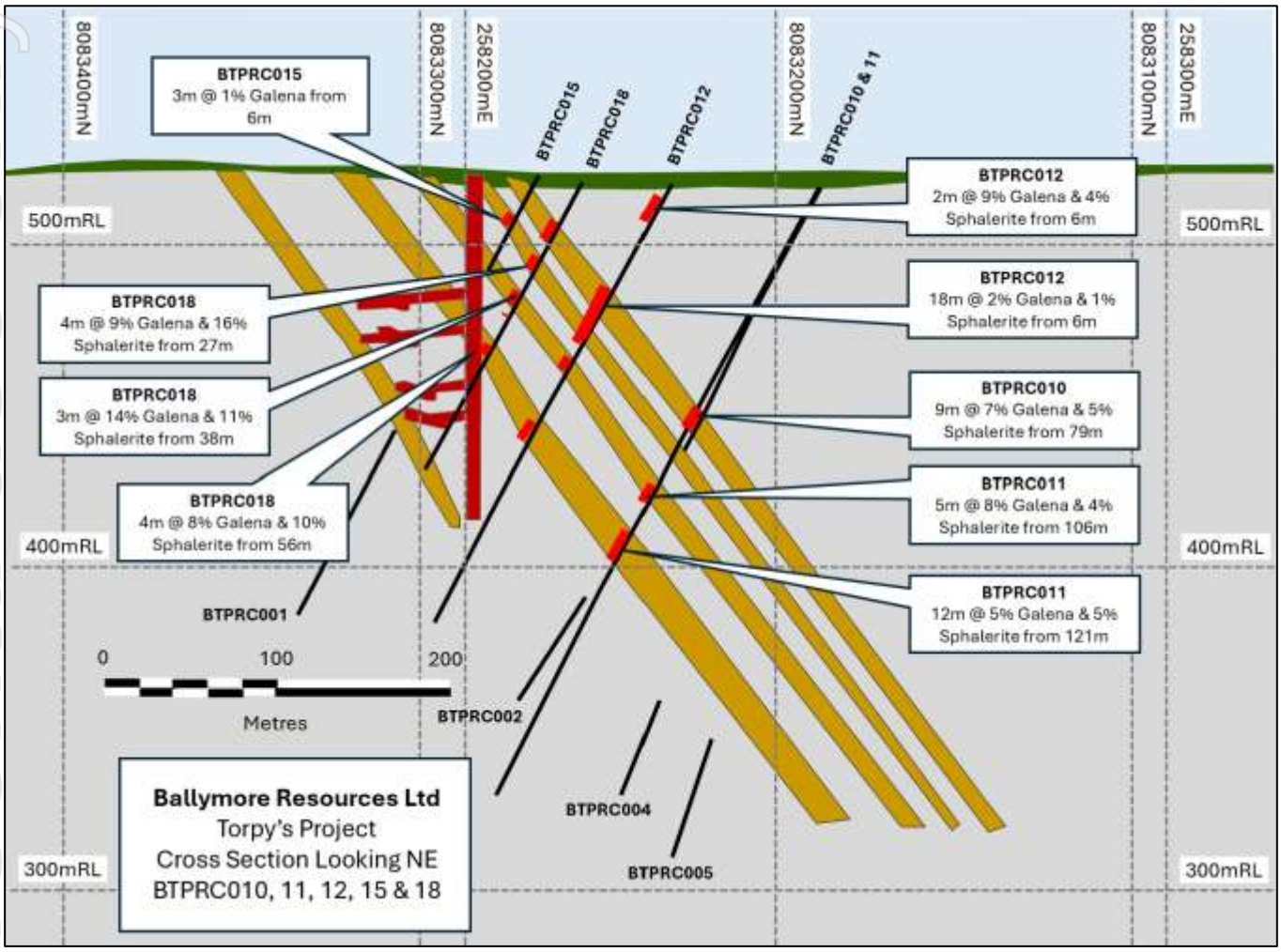

Figure 3 *– Cross section looking northeast at BTPRC011, 012, 015 & 018.*

About Torpy's Discovery

Torpy's is a high-grade silver-lead-zinc-indium discovery located within Ballymore's 100%-owned Ruddygore Project near Chillagoe in North Queensland.

The historic Torpy's mine produced high-grade silver and lead between 1904 and 1914. Historical records between 1912 and 1914 indicate production of approximately 6,000 tonnes of ore grading around 435 g/t silver and 15.3% lead, demonstrating the exceptional grade of the mineralised system.

Despite its mining history, the area has seen very limited modern exploration and had never been systematically tested using Ballymore's current structural model. The Company's work has identified mineralisation associated with the intersection of major fault structures, creating high-grade mineralised shoots that remain largely untested.

Ballymore's drilling since late 2025 has confirmed the presence of significant silver-lead-zinc-indium mineralisation, including:

BTPRC002[6] **6m @ 226.7 g/t Ag, 8.73% Pb, 7.58% Zn & 6.5 g/t In from 87m, including**
3m @ 350.1 g/t Ag, 13.05% Pb, 10.48% Zn & 7.7 g/t In from 87m
16m @ 91.6 g/t Ag, 4.04% Pb, 3.67% Zn & 12.3 g/t In from 125m, including
2m @ 285.1 g/t Ag, 11.74% Pb, 6.05% Zn & 24.7 g/t In from 137m

BTPRC004[7] **15m @ 124.1 g/t Ag, 6.55% Pb, 6.69% Zn & 7.3 g/t In from 101m, including**
1m @ 234.1 g/t Ag, 13.29% Pb, 16.88% Zn & 11.9 g/t In from 103m and
5m @ 280.6 g/t Ag, 15.47% Pb, 11.33% Zn & 12.3 g/t In from 108m

BTPRC005[8]**: 23m @ 215.6 g/t Ag, 8.55% Pb, 1.99% Zn from 130m, including**
10m @ 483.2 g/t Ag, 19.35% Pb, 2.82% Zn & 16.5 g/t In from 131m, including
7m @ 650.7 g/t Ag, 25.37% Pb, 3.01% Zn & 14.2 g/t In from 132m

Recent drilling has expanded the discovery footprint beyond the historic mine area, with multiple mineralised shoots now identified and mineralisation remaining open in several directions.

The broader Torpy's area contains numerous untested structural targets between the current area of activity and the nearby Little Torpy's prospect, located approximately 600m south of the historic mine. Surface sampling at Little Torpy's has returned rock-chip results of up to 287.6 g/t silver, 24.1% lead and 7.3% zinc, highlighting the district-scale exploration potential of the project. The first hole drilled into this target in late 2025 reported further significant silver-lead zinc mineralisation:

BTPRC007[9]**: 30m @ 58.4 g/t Ag, 4.29% Pb & 3.70% Zn from 22m, including**
7m @ 65.6 g/t Ag, 5.90% Pb & 4.78% Zn from 23m, and
6m @ 153.0 g/t Ag, 10.24% Pb & 8.56% Zn from 41m, including
1m @ 293.0 g/t Ag, 19.96% Pb & 9.36% Zn from 45m

[6] ASX Announcement - 4 December 2025 “First assays from Torpy's confirm exceptional Ag-Zn-Pb grades”
[7] ASX Announcement - 15 December 2025 “Torpy’s drilling hints at major find – new zone discovered”
[8] ASX Announcement - 14 January 2026 “Torpy’s BTPRC005 returns 10m @ 483g/t Silver & 19.3% Lead”
[9] ASX Announcement - 6 February 2026 “Initial Torpy's step out hole confirms potential for a project of significant scale”

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:

- June 2026 — Finalise $1.5M placement
- June 2026 — Complete CEI-funded Ruddygore semi-regional gravity geophysics survey
- June 2026 — Complete Torpy's RC drilling program
- 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
- Q3 / 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.

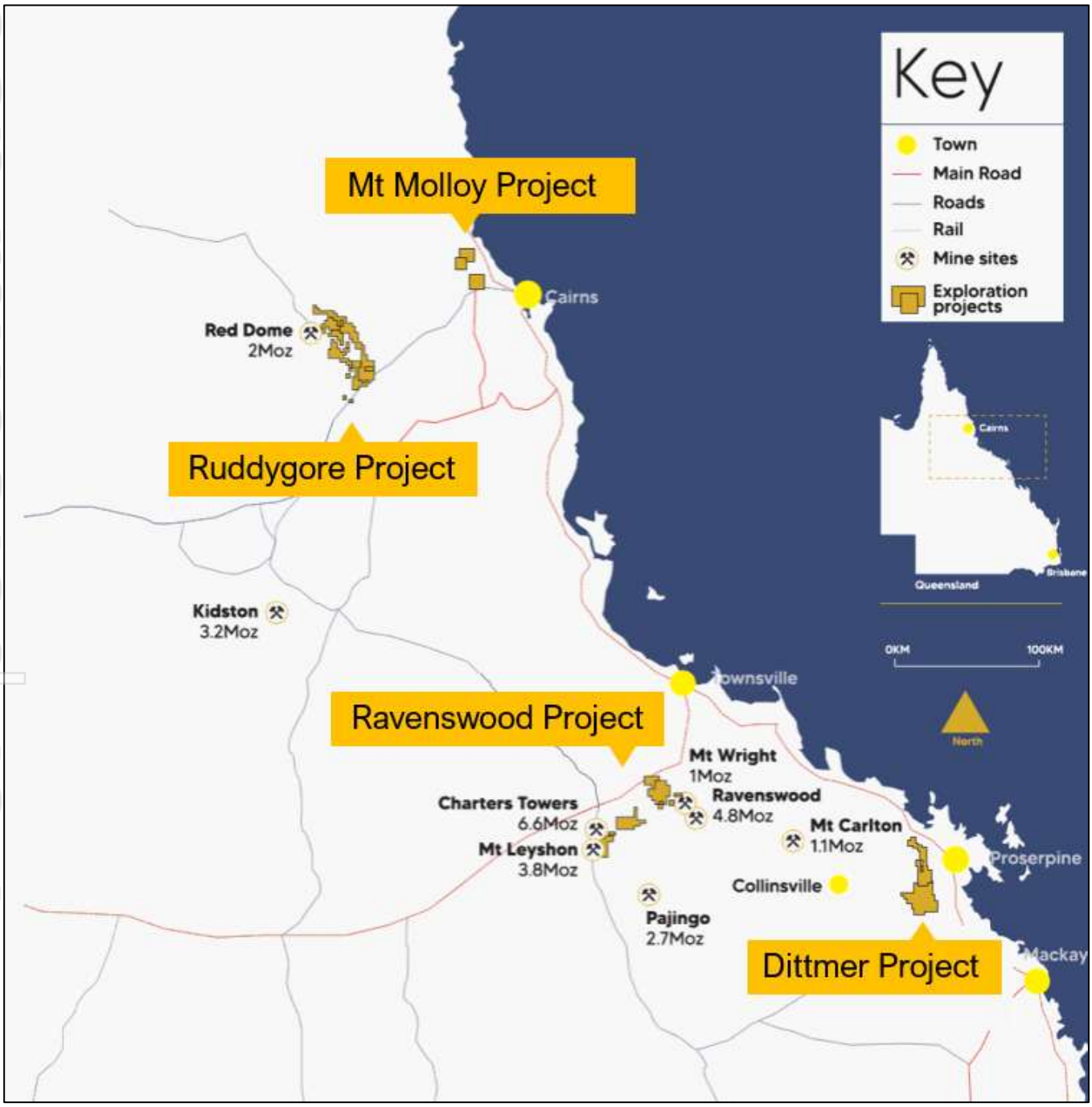
Forward-Looking Statements

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.



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.
	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.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. 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.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.
	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

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.
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.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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. 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	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.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
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: ▪ 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.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ 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.
	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.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
	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.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

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	BTPDD010*	Reverse Circulation	258247	8083180	520	181	-60	320	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Torpy's	BTPRC011*	Reverse Circulation	258241	8083178	520	212	-61	335	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Torpy's	BTPRC012*	Reverse Circulation	258227	8083221	520	152	-61	332	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Torpy's	BTPRC013*	Reverse Circulation	258235	8083226	520	96	-61	334	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Torpy's	BTPRC014*	Reverse Circulation	258214	8083215	520	152	-61	333	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Torpy's	BTPRC015*	Reverse Circulation	258236	8083270	518	72	-60	346	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Torpy's	BTPRC016*	Reverse Circulation	258245	8083230	520	158	-60	333	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Torpy's	BTPRC017*	Reverse Circulation	258195	8083248	520	107	-61	334	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Torpy's	BTPRC018*	Reverse Circulation	258208	8083242	520	98	-61	334	EPM 14015	2026
Ballymore	Torpy's	BTPDD019*	Reverse Circulation	258224	8083249	520	60	-60	321	EPM 14015	2026

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

APPENDIX 3. TORPY'S DRILL HOLE VISUAL ESTIMATE INFORMATION

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC012	0	1	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC012	1	2	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	2	3	1		Greywacke			0.5			
BTPRC012	3	4	1		Greywacke			0.5			
BTPRC012	4	5	1		Greywacke			0.5			
BTPRC012	5	6	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC012	6	7	1	Massive Sulphide	Gossan		15	7			
BTPRC012	7	8	1	Massive Sulphide	Greywacke		2	0.5			
BTPRC012	8	9	1		Greywacke		Tr	0.5			
BTPRC012	9	10	1		Greywacke		0.5	0.5			
BTPRC012	10	11	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC012	11	12	1		Greywacke		Tr	0.5			
BTPRC012	12	13	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		10	
BTPRC012	13	14	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		20	
BTPRC012	14	15	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		2	
BTPRC012	15	16	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		5	
BTPRC012	16	17	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC012	17	18	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	18	19	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	19	20	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	20	21	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC012	21	22	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	22	23	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC012	23	24	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	24	25	1		Greywacke			Tr			

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC012	25	26	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	26	27	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	27	28	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	28	29	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC012	29	30	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC012	30	31	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	31	32	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	32	33	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	33	34	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			2
BTPRC012	34	35	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	35	36	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			1
BTPRC012	36	37	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			2
BTPRC012	37	38	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	0.5		5	10
BTPRC012	38	39	1	Vein	Greywacke		1	2		2	
BTPRC012	39	40	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		2	2			
BTPRC012	40	41	1	Vein	Greywacke		0.5	1			2
BTPRC012	41	42	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	0.5		1	1
BTPRC012	42	43	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		15	
BTPRC012	43	44	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	0.5		20	
BTPRC012	44	45	1	Massive Sulphide	Greywacke		2	1.5		4	
BTPRC012	45	46	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	0.5		35	
BTPRC012	46	47	1	Massive Sulphide	Greywacke		Tr	0.5		1	
BTPRC012	47	48	1	Massive Sulphide	Greywacke		0.5	0.5			
BTPRC012	48	49	1	Massive Sulphide	Calc-silicate		2	2		2	
BTPRC012	49	50	1	Vein	Greywacke		0.5	0.5		15	
BTPRC012	50	51	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC012	51	52	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC012	52	53	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC012	53	54	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC012	54	55	1	Massive Sulphide	Greywacke	1	3	1		1	
BTPRC012	55	56	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide	5	20	2			
BTPRC012	56	57	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC012	57	58	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC012	58	59	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		40	
BTPRC012	59	60	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		5	
BTPRC012	60	61	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	61	62	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		10	
BTPRC012	62	63	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC012	63	64	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		10	
BTPRC012	64	65	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC012	65	66	1	Vein	Greywacke		1	3		1	
BTPRC012	66	67	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		10	
BTPRC012	67	68	1		Greywacke			2			
BTPRC012	68	69	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	69	70	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC012	70	71	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		10	
BTPRC012	71	72	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		10	
BTPRC012	72	73	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			1
BTPRC012	73	74	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	74	75	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	75	76	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC012	76	77	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC012	77	78	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	78	79	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC012	79	80	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC012	80	81	1		Greywacke			Tr			

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC012	81	82	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	82	83	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC012	83	84	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		4	
BTPRC012	84	85	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		10	
BTPRC012	85	86	1	Vein	Greywacke		2	2		1	
BTPRC012	86	87	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC012	87	88	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC012	88	89	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC012	89	90	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC013	30	31	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		8	
BTPRC013	31	32	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC013	32	33	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC013	33	34	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC013	34	35	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC013	35	36	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC013	36	37	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			1
BTPRC013	37	38	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC013	38	39	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			1
BTPRC013	39	40	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC013	40	41	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		2	
BTPRC013	41	42	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		2	
BTPRC013	42	43	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		2	
BTPRC013	43	44	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		2	
BTPRC013	44	45	1	Disseminated	Shale		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC013	45	46	1	Disseminated	Shale		1	2			
BTPRC013	46	47	1	Disseminated	Shale		30	10			
BTPRC013	47	48	1	Disseminated	Shale		25	20			
BTPRC013	48	49	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		1	0.5			

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC013	49	50	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC013	50	51	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC013	51	52	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC013	52	53	1	Vein	Greywacke						
BTPRC013	53	54	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC013	54	55	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC013	55	56	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC013	56	57	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC013	57	58	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC013	58	59	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC013	59	60	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC014	60	61	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC014	61	62	1	Vein	Greywacke					1	
BTPRC014	62	63	1	Vein	Greywacke					1	
BTPRC014	63	64	1	Vein	Greywacke					1	1
BTPRC014	64	65	1	Vein	Greywacke					1	
BTPRC014	65	66	1	Vein	Greywacke					1	
BTPRC014	66	67	1	Vein	Greywacke					1	
BTPRC014	67	68	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC014	68	69	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		30	
BTPRC014	69	70	1	Vein	Greywacke			0.5		2	1
BTPRC014	70	71	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC014	71	72	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC014	72	73	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC014	73	74	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		3	
BTPRC014	74	75	1	Massive Sulphide	Greywacke			0.5		7	2
BTPRC014	75	76	1	Massive Sulphide	Greywacke			2		7	2
BTPRC014	76	77	1	Vein	Greywacke			0.5		1	

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC014	77	78	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC014	78	79	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC014	79	80	1	Vein	Greywacke			0.5		2	3
BTPRC014	80	81	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC014	81	82	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC014	82	83	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC014	83	84	1	Vein	Greywacke					1	
BTPRC014	84	85	1	Vein	Greywacke					1	
BTPRC014	85	86	1	Vein	Greywacke					1	
BTPRC014	86	87	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC014	87	88	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC014	88	89	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC014	89	90	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC015	0	1	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC015	1	2	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC015	2	3	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	3	4	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	4	5	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	5	6	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC015	6	7	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	7	8	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	8	9	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	9	10	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	10	11	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	11	12	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	12	13	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		2	
BTPRC015	13	14	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC015	14	15	1	Disseminated	Clay		Tr	Tr			

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC015	15	16	1	Disseminated	Clay		1	Tr			
BTPRC015	16	17	1	Disseminated	Clay		0.5	Tr			
BTPRC015	17	18	1	Vein	Greywacke		0.5	Tr			
BTPRC015	18	19	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC015	19	20	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC015	20	21	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC015	21	22	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC015	22	23	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	23	24	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC015	24	25	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC015	25	26	1	Vein	Greywacke			0.5			
BTPRC015	26	27	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	27	28	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC015	28	29	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	29	30	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	30	31	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	0.5			
BTPRC015	31	32	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	32	33	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	33	34	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC015	34	35	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	35	36	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	36	37	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	0.5	3		
BTPRC015	37	38	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			1	3		
BTPRC015	38	39	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC015	39	40	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC016	50	51	1		Shale						
BTPRC016	51	52	1		Shale						
BTPRC016	52	53	1		Shale						

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC016	53	54	1	Vein	Shale					2	
BTPRC016	54	55	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC016	55	56	1	Vein	Shale						1
BTPRC016	56	57	1	Vein	Shale						1
BTPRC016	57	58	1		Shale						
BTPRC016	58	59	1		Shale						
BTPRC016	59	60	1		Shale						
BTPRC016	60	61	1		Shale						
BTPRC016	61	62	1	Vein	Shale						
BTPRC016	62	63	1	Disseminated	Shale		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC016	63	64	1	Disseminated	Shale		1	2			
BTPRC016	64	65	1	Disseminated	Shale			Tr			
BTPRC016	65	66	1		Shale						
BTPRC016	66	67	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC016	67	68	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC016	68	69	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC016	69	70	1	Vein	Greywacke					1	
BTPRC016	70	71	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC016	71	72	1	Vein	Greywacke					2	
BTPRC016	72	73	1		Shale						
BTPRC016	73	74	1		Shale						
BTPRC016	74	75	1	Vein	Greywacke					5	
BTPRC016	75	76	1	Vein	Greywacke						1
BTPRC016	76	77	1	Vein	Shale					1	1
BTPRC016	77	78	1		Shale						
BTPRC016	78	79	1	Disseminated	Shale	1					
BTPRC016	79	80	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC016	80	81	1	Vein	Greywacke	1					

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC016	81	82	1	Vein	Greywacke	1					
BTPRC016	82	83	1	Vein	Greywacke	1					
BTPRC016	83	84	1	Vein	Greywacke	1					1
BTPRC016	84	85	1	Vein	Greywacke	1					1
BTPRC016	85	86	1	Vein	Greywacke	1				1	1
BTPRC016	86	87	1	Vein	Greywacke	1					1
BTPRC016	87	88	1	Vein	Greywacke	1					
BTPRC016	88	89	1	Vein	Shale	1					
BTPRC016	89	90	1	Vein	Greywacke	1					
BTPRC016	90	91	1	Vein	Greywacke	1					
BTPRC016	91	92	1	Vein	Greywacke	1					
BTPRC016	92	93	1	Vein	Greywacke	1					
BTPRC016	93	94	1	Vein	Greywacke	1					
BTPRC016	94	95	1	Vein	Greywacke	1					
BTPRC016	95	96	1	Vein	Greywacke	1					
BTPRC016	96	97	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC016	97	98	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC016	98	99	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		2	
BTPRC016	99	100	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		3	
BTPRC016	100	101	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		3	
BTPRC016	101	102	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		3	
BTPRC016	102	103	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC016	103	104	1	Vein	Greywacke			0.5		1	
BTPRC016	104	105	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC016	105	106	1		Fault						
BTPRC016	106	107	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC016	107	108	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC016	108	109	1		Greywacke						

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC016	109	110	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC017	40	41	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC017	41	42	1		Greywacke						
BTPRC017	42	43	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		3	
BTPRC017	43	44	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC017	44	45	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		7	
BTPRC017	45	46	1	Vein	Greywacke					3	
BTPRC017	46	47	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC017	47	48	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC017	48	49	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC017	49	50	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		15	20			
BTPRC017	50	51	1	Massive Sulphide	Greywacke	Tr	15	20			
BTPRC017	51	52	1	Disseminated	Greywacke	Tr	0.5	0.5			
BTPRC017	52	53	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		15	20			
BTPRC017	53	54	1	Massive Sulphide	Greywacke		10	15			
BTPRC017	54	55	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		15	20			
BTPRC017	55	56	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		20	20			
BTPRC017	56	57	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		1	1			
BTPRC017	57	58	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		1	1			
BTPRC017	58	59	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	59	60	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	60	61	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	61	62	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	62	63	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	63	64	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	64	65	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	65	66	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	66	67	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC017	67	68	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	68	69	1	Disseminated	Siltstone		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	69	70	1	Disseminated	Siltstone		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	70	71	1	Disseminated	Siltstone		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	71	72	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	72	73	1	Disseminated	Siltstone		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	73	74	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	74	75	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	75	76	1	Disseminated	Siltstone		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC017	76	77	1	Disseminated	Siltstone			Tr			
BTPRC017	77	78	1	Disseminated	Siltstone			Tr			
BTPRC017	78	79	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC017	79	80	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC018	20	21	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC018	21	22	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC018	22	23	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC018	23	24	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		10	
BTPRC018	24	25	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC018	25	26	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC018	26	27	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		3	
BTPRC018	27	28	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		15	25			
BTPRC018	28	29	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		10	20			
BTPRC018	29	30	1	Massive Sulphide	Greywacke		10	10			
BTPRC018	30	31	1	Vein	Greywacke		2	10		1	
BTPRC018	31	32	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	32	33	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	33	34	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC018	34	35	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC018	35	36	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	36	37	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC018	37	38	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		5	3			
BTPRC018	38	39	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		15	5			
BTPRC018	39	40	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		20	25			
BTPRC018	40	41	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		15	10		1	
BTPRC018	41	42	1	Vein	Greywacke		1	1		1	
BTPRC018	42	43	1	Vein	Greywacke		0.5	Tr		1	
BTPRC018	43	44	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		5	
BTPRC018	44	45	1	Vein	Greywacke		1	0.5			
BTPRC018	45	46	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	46	47	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	47	48	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	48	49	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	49	50	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	50	51	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	51	52	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	52	53	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	53	54	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		7	
BTPRC018	54	55	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		5	
BTPRC018	55	56	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	56	57	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		10	10			
BTPRC018	57	58	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		20	25			
BTPRC018	58	59	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		2	2			
BTPRC018	59	60	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		0.5	1			
BTPRC018	60	61	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	61	62	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		3	
BTPRC018	62	63	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC018	63	64	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	64	65	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	65	66	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	66	67	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC018	67	68	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC018	68	69	1		Siltstone			Tr			
BTPRC018	69	70	1		Siltstone			Tr			
BTPRC019	0	1	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC019	1	2	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		10	
BTPRC019	2	3	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC019	3	4	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC019	4	5	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC019	5	6	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC019	6	7	1		Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC019	7	8	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		5	
BTPRC019	8	9	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		7	
BTPRC019	9	10	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		1	
BTPRC019	10	11	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC019	11	12	1		Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC019	12	13	1		Greywacke		0.5	0.5			
BTPRC019	13	14	1		Greywacke		0.5	Tr			
BTPRC019	14	15	1		Greywacke		0.5	Tr			
BTPRC019	15	16	1		Greywacke		1	Tr			
BTPRC019	16	17	1		Greywacke		1	Tr			
BTPRC019	17	18	1		Greywacke		2	Tr			
BTPRC019	18	19	1		Greywacke		1	Tr			
BTPRC019	19	20	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		0.5	Tr			
BTPRC019	20	21	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		2	0.5			

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC019	21	22	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		5	10		5	
BTPRC019	22	23	1	Vein	Siltstone		2	3		10	
BTPRC019	23	24	1	Vein	Siltstone		Tr	Tr		10	
BTPRC019	24	25	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		30	
BTPRC019	25	26	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr		3	
BTPRC019	26	27	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC019	27	28	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		4	5		1	
BTPRC019	28	29	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		10	10		1	
BTPRC019	29	30	1	Disseminated	Siltstone		3	2			
BTPRC019	30	31	1	Disseminated	Siltstone		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC019	31	32	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC019	32	33	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC019	33	34	1	Vein	Siltstone			Tr		10	
BTPRC019	34	35	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		3	
BTPRC019	35	36	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC019	36	37	1	Vein	Siltstone		Tr	Tr		3	
BTPRC019	37	38	1		Siltstone						
BTPRC019	38	39	1	Disseminated	Siltstone			Tr			
BTPRC019	39	40	1	Disseminated	Siltstone			Tr			
BTPRC019	40	41	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC019	41	42	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		15	
BTPRC019	42	43	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		5	
BTPRC019	43	44	1	Vein	Greywacke			Tr		1	
BTPRC019	44	45	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC019	45	46	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC019	46	47	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC019	47	48	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC019	48	49	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Mineralisation Style	Rock Type	Pyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Quartz (%)	Calcite (%)
BTPRC019	49	50	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	0.5			
BTPRC019	50	51	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC019	51	52	1	Disseminated	Greywacke			Tr			
BTPRC019	52	53	1	Vein	Greywacke	1	Tr	Tr			
BTPRC019	53	54	1	Vein	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC019	54	55	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC019	55	56	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		20	15			
BTPRC019	56	57	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	Tr			
BTPRC019	57	58	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		1	2			
BTPRC019	58	59	1	Disseminated	Greywacke		Tr	0.5			
BTPRC019	59	60	1	Massive Sulphide	Massive Sulphide		3	5			