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Dittmer Project: Deep MT survey targeting concealed porphyry copper-gold system.

Highlights:

- **Deep-penetrating ground Magnetotelluric (MT) survey has commenced over the Dittmer Project, targeting a potential porphyry copper-gold system beneath the historic high-grade Dittmer gold mine.**
- **Previous deep drilling intersected strong geological indicators of a porphyry system.**
- **The 2.5km-long survey is funded under the Queensland Government's Collaborative Exploration Initiative (CEI), with Ballymore awarded two grants totalling A$383,000 (plus GST) for potentially transformational geophysical programs at Ruddygore and Dittmer.**
- **MT acquisition is expected to be completed this month, with modelling and processing, inversion and target ranking expected to follow in Q3 2026.**
- **The porphyry program adds a potential large-scale copper-gold exploration opportunity alongside Ballymore's advancing high-grade gold development strategy.**
- **Underground development at the historic Dittmer mine is progressing to establish access for extension drilling as well as trial mining and bulk sampling, scheduled for Q3 2026.**
- **Exploration activities across the wider Queensland portfolio are well funded following the fully subscribed $3.2M Entitlement Offer and $2.0M Share Placement.**

Ballymore Resources Limited (ASX: BMR) has commenced a major government-supported MT survey designed to target a potential porphyry copper-gold system beneath its flagship Dittmer Project. The survey will be integrated with existing drilling, magnetic, geological and structural datasets to support target ranking ahead of any future deep drilling. This program is being advanced in parallel with underground development works at Dittmer, which are designed to provide access for planned resource drilling and bulk sampling of historic mineralised material.

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

"Dittmer is entering a more active phase, with two clearly defined workstreams now advancing in parallel: near-mine evaluation of a historically high-grade gold system and deeper exploration for a potential porphyry-style copper-gold system.

We are advancing the historic high-grade gold mine through underground development, resource drilling and planned bulk sampling, with the objective of defining a maiden Mineral Resource and evaluating a potential pathway back to production. At the same time, our work is evaluating the geological case that the historic mine may form part of a much larger concealed copper-gold system.

While our first deep hole did not intersect the interpreted core of an interpreted porphyry system, it returned alteration, intrusive and breccia features suggestive that it may have drilled peripheral to a concealed hydrothermal system, providing valuable guidance for the next phase of targeting.

This MT survey is designed to take the next step. It allows us to look several kilometres beneath surface and build a much clearer three-dimensional picture of the system before committing to the next phase of deep drilling.

With the MT survey now underway, underground development advancing and approximately 3,000m of resource drilling planned, Ballymore enters the second half of 2026 with multiple potential value catalysts across both the high-grade gold and large-scale copper-gold opportunities at Dittmer."

MT survey targets potential deep porphyry copper-gold system

In 2025, deep drill hole DTDD063 targeted a large pipe-like magnetic feature beneath the historic Dittmer mine. The hole did not intersect the interpreted magnetic core, but encountered strongly altered volcanic rocks, intrusive dykes, shearing and hydrothermal brecciation Ballymore interprets these features as potentially consistent with the peripheral parts of a broader hydrothermal / porphyry-style system and as useful vectors for further targeting.

Importantly, magnetic susceptibility measurements collected from the drill hole were lower than anticipated from the existing magnetic model. This suggests DTDD063 may have passed adjacent to the principal magnetic source and provides a clear rationale for further deep geophysical targeting.

Zonge Geophysics has now commenced the MT survey, which covers an area of 2.5km by 1.0km to 1.7km wide. The survey is designed to provide a deeper resistivity dataset than conventional near-surface geophysical methods and will be integrated with existing drilling, magnetic, geological and structural datasets to assist Ballymore in ranking potential future drill targets. The survey has now underway and is expected to take 3 weeks to complete.

***Figure 1** – Zonge field crew digging in sensors for the Dittmer MT survey*.

Following acquisition, the data will be processed and incorporated into high-resolution 2D and 3D models. These models will be integrated with existing drilling, magnetic, geological and structural datasets to:

- test the interpreted position and geometry of the concealed porphyry system;
- identify potential deep conductive and resistive features associated with alteration and mineralisation;
- refine the geological model developed from DTDD063 and surrounding datasets; and
- rank priority targets for future drill testing.

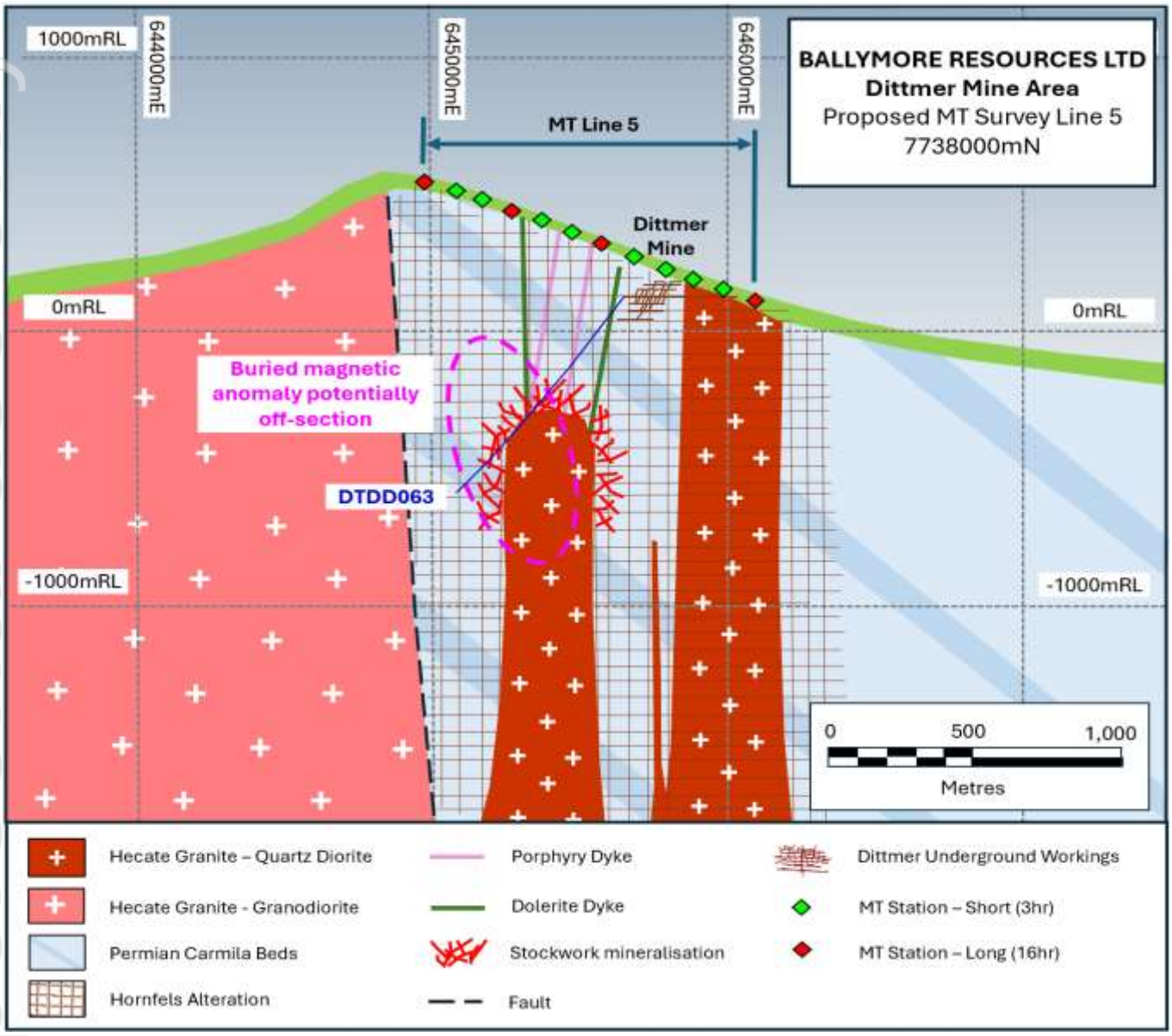

Figure 2 *– Dittmer interpreted cross section 7738000mN with proposed MT survey stations and conceptual target*.

Why the porphyry opportunity is important

Porphyry deposits are among the world's largest sources of copper and gold and can contain hundreds of millions of tonnes of mineralisation. Ballymore interprets that Dittmer may sit above a porphyry system based on geological features, alteration, geochemistry and magnetics. This is why Ballymore considers the deeper porphyry-style potential at Dittmer to be an important exploration opportunity.

This interpretation is further supported by the presence of already recognised porphyry-style copper-gold-molybdenum systems elsewhere in the Dittmer district.

- The Copperhead (formerly Julivon Creek) prospect is located 5km west of the Dittmer Project and is a porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit which occurs over an area of 3km x 1.5km in altered granodiorite.

- Ballymore's Andromache prospect is located approximately 20km south of Dittmer, and hosts altered quartz-feldspar porphyry associated with copper-gold-molybdenum mineralisation. The prospect was initially recognised by MIM during the 1970s and subsequently evaluated in the 1980s by Mineral Resources Development, which constructed a cyanide treatment plant and mined the gold cap. Little subsequent work has been completed to evaluate the copper potential following closure of the mine in 1986.

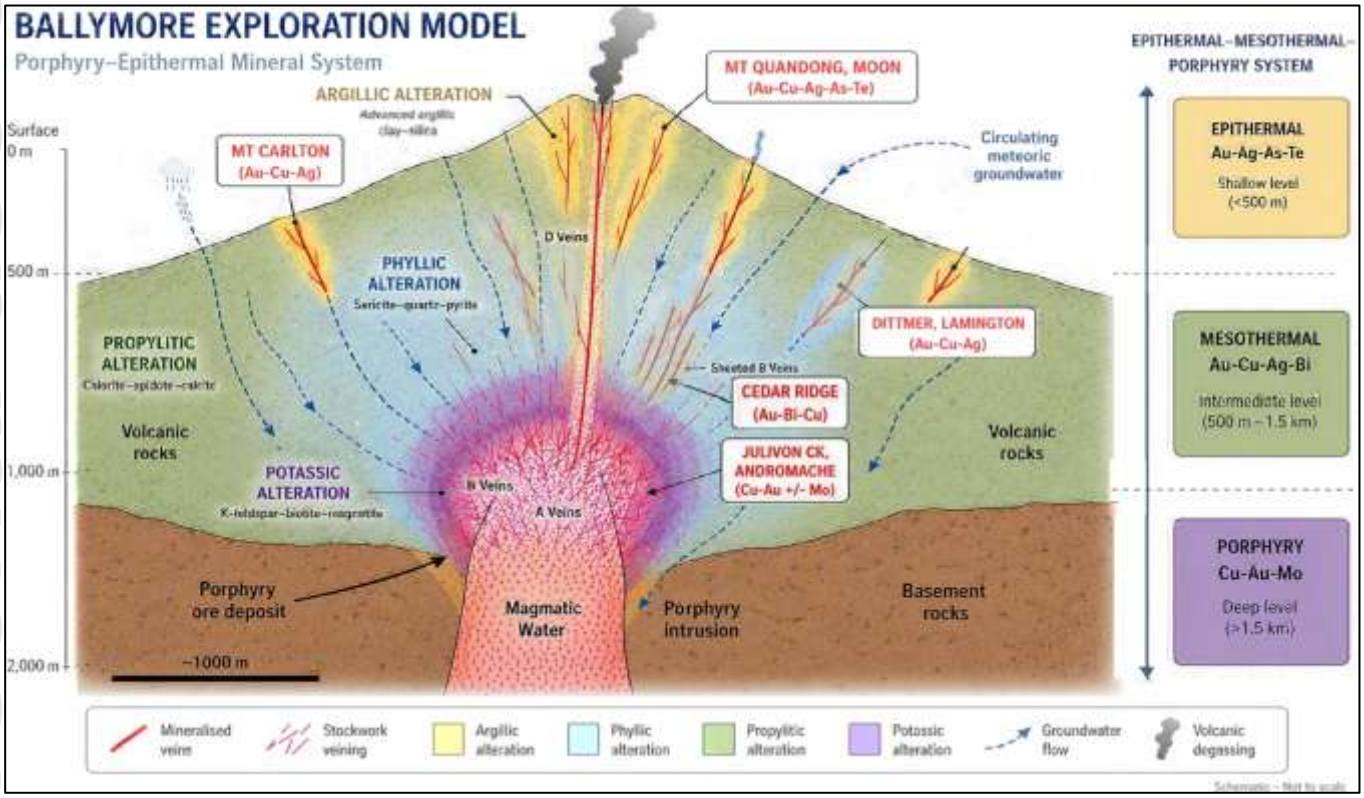

Figure 3 *– Conceptual model of mineralisation styles in the Dittmer Project area*.

Why MT?

Conventional exploration techniques such as induced polarisation (IP) and airborne magnetics can be highly effective for shallower targets but may become less definitive as exploration moves deeper beneath surface and cover.

Magnetotellurics provides Ballymore with a substantially deeper view.

MT is a passive geophysical method that measures naturally occurring variations in the Earth's electric and magnetic fields to map subsurface electrical resistivity. Portable sensors record these natural electromagnetic signals and allow geophysicists to produce a three-dimensional image of the rocks beneath Dittmer, allowing Ballymore to better locate the potential centre of the mineral system before committing to deep drilling. Recent advances in geophysical instrumentation and signal processing have further advanced the application of this tool in mineral exploration and particularly for the detection of deep-seated deposits.

MT has been successfully used to help discover several world-class porphyry copper deposits internationally (e.g. Hugo Dummett mine - part of the Oyu Tolgoi copper-gold deposit in South Gobi, Mongolia), demonstrating its effectiveness for deep exploration.

Dittmer advancing on two fronts

The commencement of the MT survey adds a significant large-scale exploration opportunity to an already active development program at Dittmer.

Ballymore is concurrently progressing underground development works to:

- Build a new southern exploration drive to provide multiple underground drill positions targeting the interpreted southern extensions of the fault-displaced Duffer Lode. Underground rather than surface drilling will substantially reduce costs while accelerating resource definition toward a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. Development of the southern access drive is progressing with resource drilling expected to commence in H2 2026. Around 3,000m of drilling is planned in this next phase of resource delineation.
- Enable safer and more efficient bulk sampling and trial mining of significant historic backfill and remnant pillars at the project within a granted mining lease (ML 10341).

Trial mining and bulk sampling progress update

While Ballymore explores for a large copper-gold system at depth, development of the historic Dittmer gold mine continues to advance toward a maiden Mineral Resource and trial mining.

Previous underground sampling by Ballymore has returned high-grade results from historic backfill of up to **81.7g/t Au[1].**

Channel sampling of remnant pillars has also confirmed residual high-grade mineralisation, including:

- Individual samples up to **0.4m @ 207g/t Au, 2.97% Cu and 76g/t Ag[3]**; and
- Channel samples across the lode averaging **104.3g/t Au, 33.5g/t Ag and 1.45% Cu[3]**.

Ballymore plans to recover a bulk sample for processing through a third-party facility. Results from this work are expected to provide important data for ongoing technical and economic evaluation of a potential restart of mining operations at Dittmer. Successful processing of the bulk sample would provide valuable metallurgical and economic information supporting potential mine restart studies.

An acoustic load-out facility has been completed at the portal entrance to enable all-weather loading of mineralised material while minimising disturbance in the local area. Mains power was connected to the site on 15 June 2026, further improving operational readiness.

[1] Refer ASX Announcement dated 29 September 2021 “Initial Results for Dittmer Underground Sampling & Drilling”

Figure 4 *– Photos of the Dittmer mine development. (A) Completed acoustic shed; (B) Portal Shotcreting and Steel Supports*.

Dittmer near term catalysts

July 2026	Complete acquisition of the CEI-supported MT survey.
	Commence processing, inversion and interpretation of MT data.
Q3 2026:	Generate and rank deep porphyry targets from integrated MT, magnetic, drilling and geological datasets.
	Complete development of the upgraded 4 level access and southern exploration drive.
	Commence 3,000m of Stage 6 underground resource drilling from newly developed southern exploration drive.
	Undertake recovery of a bulk sample of historic mineralised material for third-party processing and evaluation.
Q4 2026	Target completion of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Dittmer, subject to successful completion of the Stage 6 drilling program.

Additional field work is also planned across the broader Dittmer corridor, including further evaluation of the Mount Quandong target and other prospective areas identified through Ballymore's regional exploration programs.

Initial drill testing of the Andromache porphyry target, approximately 20km south of the historic Dittmer mine, is also planned as Ballymore continues to assess the broader district-scale copper-gold opportunity.

With multiple exploration, resource growth and development milestones expected over the coming months, Ballymore is positioned to deliver a steady pipeline of news flow while advancing both the high-grade gold opportunity and the district-scale copper-gold discovery potential at Dittmer.

About Dittmer Project

The Dittmer Project is located 20km west of Proserpine and 30km south of Bowen in Northeastern Queensland. It covers an area of 488km^2 and comprises three granted EPMs (EPM 14255, EPM 26912 and EPM 27282), two mining leases (ML 10340 and ML 10341) and a Mining Lease application (MLA 100351).

The broader project area hosts numerous gold and copper targets ranging from historic high-grade gold mines, including the Dittmer Mine and Mount Hector Goldfield, to large-scale porphyry-style copper-gold targets including Andromache. The Dittmer Mine is the largest mine in the district and operated during the 1930 – 50's at a reported gold head grade of 151g/t Au[2]

The Dittmer mine area had not been systematically drill tested before Ballymore acquired the project in 2020. Since that time, Ballymore has completed extensive geological, geochemical, geophysical and drilling programs and identified a fault-displaced repetition of the historically mined high-grade Duffer Lode within approximately 30m of the historic workings.

Regional exploration has also expanded the broader Dittmer gold corridor to more than 5km and generated multiple additional gold and copper-gold targets.

Ballymore is applying modern exploration and development techniques to an historically underexplored district with the objective of advancing the high-grade Dittmer gold opportunity while testing the potential for substantially larger mineral systems across the broader project area.

Approved by the Board of Ballymore Resources Limited.

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[2] DeRisk P2021-25: Independent Geologist Report – Queensland Exploration Assets - Ballymore Resources Ltd

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.

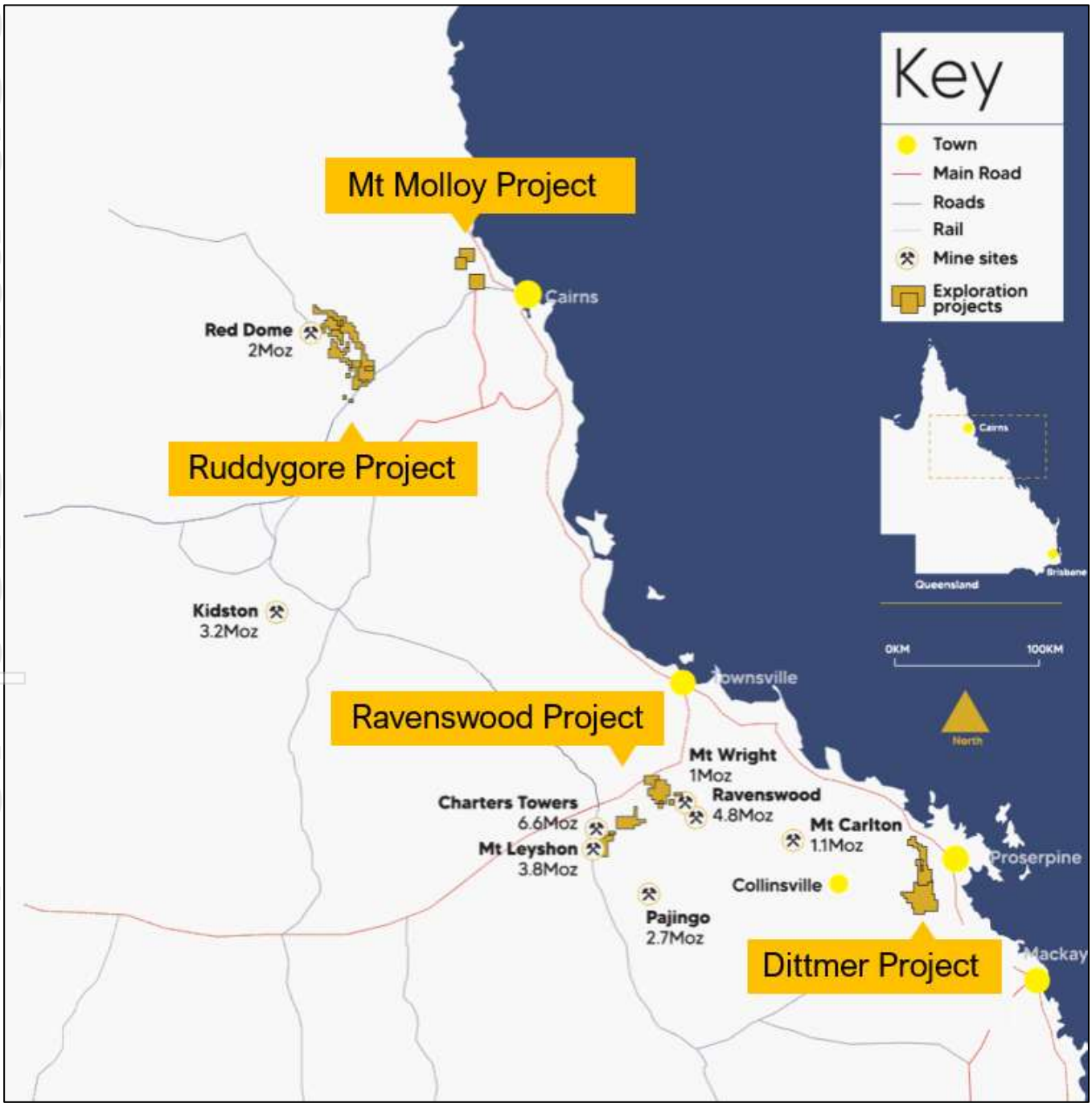
Forward-Looking Statements

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 strong exposure to near-term exploration catalysts and the potential reactivation of a historically high-grade mining asset.



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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
SAMPLING TECHNIQUES	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Exploration has been undertaken at the Project since the early 1960s. Sampling methods have included surface rock chip and trenching, soil, and stream sediment samples, together with channel samples taken from underground exposures and drillhole samples comprising diamond core samples. Geochemistry from soil and stream sediment samples is used semi-quantitatively to guide further exploration and is not used for Mineral Resource estimation. The accuracy of rock chip geochemistry is generally high, but these samples are spot samples and generally not used in Mineral Resource estimation. The accuracy of trench and channel geochemistry is generally high. These samples are regularly used in Mineral Resource estimation. The quality of RC percussion drilling is generally medium – high because the method significantly reduces the potential of contamination, unless there is a lot of groundwater or badly broken ground. Consequently, these samples can be representative of the interval drilled and can be used for Mineral Resource estimation. The quality of diamond coring is generally medium – high because the method is designed to sample the rock mass effectively in most conditions. Consequently, these samples can be representative of the interval drilled and can be used for Mineral Resource estimation.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	No information is available or documenting measures to ensure sample representivity for surface sampling methods. These methods are not used for Mineral Resource estimation. Stream sediment samples were collected at a density of 1 sample per 1 to 3km^2 of catchment area. Field duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1 in 15 and standards and blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Rock chip and channel sampling is an established method designed to deliver a representative sample of the interval being sampled. RC drilling is an established method designed to minimise drilling-induced contamination of samples, aimed to deliver a representative sample of the interval being drilled. Diamond drilling is also an established method aimed at collecting representative samples of the interval being drilled. Diamond drilling is also an established method aimed at collecting representative samples of the interval being drilled.
	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	Economic gold mineralisation is measured in terms of parts per million and therefore rigorous sampling techniques must be adopted to ensure quantitative, precise measurements of gold concentration. If gold is present as medium – coarse grains, the entire sampling, sub-sampling, and analytical process must be more stringent. • All stream sediment samples were sieved to -1mm in the field and were submitted to Intertek laboratories in Townsville for gold and mutli element analyses utilizing 4-acid digest. • All rock chip samples were 0.5 – 2kg in weight and submitted to Intertek laboratories in Townsville for gold and mutli element analyses utilizing 4-acid digest.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	RC drill holes were sampled as individual, 1 m length samples from the rig splitter. Individual metre samples were collected as a 12.5% split collected from the drill rig. Individual RC samples were collected in calico sample bags and grouped into polyweave bags for dispatch (approximately five per bag). Diamond drill holes were sampled as half core, with sample intervals selected by the BMR Geologist. The samples were sawn longitudinally in half using the onsite core saw.
DRILLING TECHNIQUES	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Ballymore Surface Diamond Drilling: 2 diamond drillholes in HQ triple tube size were drilled at Dittmer (955.0 m) in 2020. All holes were oriented using an Ace instrument. Ballymore Underground Drilling: 6 diamond drillholes in NQ2 size were drilled at Dittmer (946.51m) in 2021. Another 4 diamond drillholes in NQ3 size were drilled at Dittmer (539.7m) in 2022. All holes were oriented using an ACT Mk2 instrument. Another 20 diamond drillholes in HQ3 triple tube to date have been completed in 2023 at Dittmer (3261.42m). Another 13 diamond drillholes in HQ3 triple tube were completed in 2024 at Dittmer (2212.2m). Subsequently another 14 drillholes in HQ3 triple tube were completed in 2025 to date. In addition, a deep drill hole has been completed, that was drilled with HQ3 triple tube to 537.9m before being reduced to NQ3 triple tube to EOH (984.3m). All holes were oriented using an ACT Mk2 instrument. Ballymore Surface RC Drilling: 10 Reverse circulation drill holes completed at Cedar Ridge in 2024 utilising an 8inch open-hole hammer for pre-collar and a 5.5-inch RC hammer for the remainder of the drill hole.
DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Ballymore surface drilling: Sample recovery was measured on a per-run basis and generally reported to be greater than 95%, except where drilling in the upper, weathered, and oxidised zones. However, Ballymore also reported some core loss associated with zones of alteration and mineralisation that could result in potential for sample bias. Ballymore underground drilling: Sample recovery was measured on a per-run basis and generally reported to be greater than 99%. Ballymore RC drilling: Bulk sample bags are weighed to monitor recoveries and RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 80% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. No such samples were reported within the significant intercept zones. Moisture categorisation was also recorded.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Ballymore diamond drilling: Used chrome barrels and controlled drilling in broken ground to maximise sample recovery. In addition, triple tube is used to maximise recovery.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No assessment has been completed to determine if there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade, and whether there is any potential for sample bias associated with the drilling methods used to date.
LOGGING	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Ballymore Diamond drilling: Drill core was logged for lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, and veining, which is deemed to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the lithologies encountered. All core was photographed and geotechnically logged. Logging information is adequate to support Mineral Resource estimation. Information to support geotechnical studies is available.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Ballymore Diamond drilling: Logging of core is mostly qualitative, except for some semi-quantitative logging of sulphide content, quartz veining, RQD, and geotechnical parameters. Ballymore RC drilling: Logging of chips is mostly qualitative, except for some semi-quantitative logging of sulphide content, quartz veining, alteration.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Ballymore drilling: Geological logs were completed for all drilled intervals.
SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE PREPARATION	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Ballymore drilling: Ballymore cut core samples in half or quarter using a diamond saw and where appropriate used geological contacts or mineralisation to define sample intervals.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay, of approximate weight 3 – 5kg. Sample moisture was monitored, and water is blown out at each rod change prior to resuming drilling. Hole terminated if sample is wet.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Ballymore diamond drilling: Half core was submitted to the laboratory, generally 2 – 3 kg per sample. All of the core was dried, crushed to -6 mm, then pulverised to 85% - 75 µm. This method is considered appropriate for mineralisation that may have visible gold mineralisation. Ballymore RC drilling: RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay, of approximate weight 3 – 5kg. Samples were dried, crushed to -6 mm, then pulverised to 85% - 75 µm. This method is considered appropriate for mineralisation that may have visible gold mineralisation. Ballymore Underground Channel Sampling: Samples were collected from underground exposures across the mapped lode. Generally, 2 – 3 kg samples were collected and despatched to the laboratory. All samples were dried, crushed to -6 mm, then pulverised to 85% - 75 µm. This method is considered appropriate for mineralisation that may have visible gold mineralisation.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Ballymore diamond drilling: Drill core samples of cut core were consistently taken from the same side of the orientation line on the core to maintain consistency. All of the sample was crushed and pulverised to maximise sample representativity. Pulverised samples were tested for compliance to grinding specifications at the rate of 1 in 40. Ballymore RC drilling: RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a sample for assay, of approximate weight 3 – 5kg. All of the sample was crushed and pulverised to maximise sample representativity. Pulverised samples were tested for compliance to grinding specifications at the rate of 1 in 40. Ballymore Underground Channel Sampling: A diamond saw was used to cut a slot across the designated sample zone and ensure uniform sampling of the zone. All of the sample was crushed and pulverised to maximise sample representativity. Pulverised samples were tested for compliance to grinding specifications at the rate of 1 in 40.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Ballymore diamond drilling: QA/QC procedures included the insertion of quarter core field duplicates at the insertion rate of 1 in 20 samples. Field blanks were also submitted to the laboratory. Ballymore RC drilling: QA/QC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates at the insertion rate of 1 in 20 samples. Field blanks were also submitted to the laboratory. Ballymore underground channel sampling: Field blanks were submitted to the laboratory Ballymore soil sampling: Field duplicates were submitted to the laboratory.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No formal assessment has been undertaken to quantify the appropriate sample size required for good quality determination of gold content, given the nature of the gold mineralisation.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
QUALITY OF ASSAY DATA AND LABORATORY TESTS	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Ballymore 2021 drilling and channel sampling: ALS Townsville Laboratory was used. Gold assays were analysed with a 50 g charge used for fire assay with an ICP-AES determination. Over range gold samples (>10 ppm) were re-analysed by fire assay and gravimetric finish. In addition, a 0.25 g charge was taken for analysis for 48 elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr) utilising a four-acid digest with an ICP-MS determination. Any over range Cu (>10000 ppm) and Ag (>100 ppm) was re-analysed using a standard Ore Grade method utilising a four-acid digest producing a volumetrically precise digest analysed with an ICP-AES finish for high detection limits. The fire assay method for gold using either a 30 g or 50 g charge is an appropriate assay method and is normally considered a total assay method, except where gold grain size is very coarse. Ballymore 2022, 2023 & 2024 drilling: Intertek Townsville Laboratory was used. Gold assays were analysed with a 50 g charge used for fire assay with an ICP-AES determination. In addition, a 0.25 g charge was taken for analysis for 48 elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr) utilising a four-acid digest with an ICP-MS determination. Any over range Cu (>10000 ppm) was re-analysed using a standard Ore Grade method utilising a four-acid digest producing a volumetrically precise digest analysed with an ICP-AES finish for high detection limits. The fire assay method for gold using either a 30 g or 50 g charge is an appropriate assay method and is normally considered a total assay method, except where gold grain size is very coarse. Ballymore rock chip samples were analysed at ALS Townsville or Intertek using a multi-element suite by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS finish. For most elements, this is considered as a total analysis. Gold was analysed with a 50 g charge used for fire assay with an ICP-AES determination. Normally the gold analysis would be considered a total analysis. Ballymore soil samples were analysed at Intertek Townsville using a multi-element suite by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS finish. For most elements, this is considered as a total analysis. • Ballymore stream sediment samples were analysed at Intertek Townsville using a multi-element suite by 4-acid digestion and ICP-MS finish. Gold was analysed via fire assay. For most elements, this is considered as a total analysis.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• No geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments have been used to date to determine chemical composition at a semi-quantitative level of accuracy. • An 8,051 line-kilometre, low level heli-borne gradient magnetic and radiometric survey was flown by New Resolution Geophysics (NRG™) using the company's Xplorer™ system in 2024 covering our entire Dittmer Project area. • A dipole-dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) survey completed at Andromache prospect by Australian Geophysical Services Pty Ltd (AGS) in August 2025 utilising a GDD Model TX 4 20A/5000W/2400V transmitter and associated generator and a SmartEM 16 Channel receiver. Five lines completed for 8.5 line-kilometres. • A ground Magnetotelluric survey was undertaken by Zonge Geophysics, covering an area of 2.5km by 1.0km to 1.7km wide and comprising comprise 7 pseudo lines for a total of 9.5 line km over the historic Dittmer mine area.
	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.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Ballymore Stream Sediment Sampling: In addition to blanks, commercial CRMs were prepared and certified for Au, Ag and Cu by Ore Research & Exploration Services Pty Ltd. These were incorporated into the sampling stream to achieve an overall insertion rate of 1 blank or CRM for every 20 core samples as a minimum. Company staff routinely monitor QA/QC results and liaise with the laboratory if any dubious results are reported.
VERIFICATION OF SAMPLING AND ASSAYING	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	It has not been possible to independently verify significant intersections to date.
	The use of twinned holes.	There has been no use of twinned holes to date.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Ballymore drilling: Primary logging data was recorded digitally onto electronic spread sheets and validated against code tables by the logging geologist. Primary analytical data was received electronically in csv file format and imported directly into an electronic assay register spread sheet. Data validation was conducted by comparing the spreadsheet data against the Certificate of Analysis supplied as a secured pdf file by the laboratory.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to assay data have been made.
LOCATION OF DATA POINTS	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Underground workings: Ballymore employed a contract surveyor to survey underground workings and channel sample locations to sub-metre accuracy. Ballymore surface drilling: Drillhole collar locations were initially set out (and reported) using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. All holes were subsequently surveyed by contract surveyor to a sub-metre accuracy, with data supplied electronically as spreadsheets and pdf files. The azimuth and dip at the start of the hole was recorded using a line of sight Suunto compass and Suunto clinometer by the site geologist. The orientation and dip of drillholes are measured with downhole surveys @ 15 m, 30 m, then every 30 m using a REFLEX single/multi-shot survey tool. End of hole surveys were also taken for each hole. At hole completion, all holes were gyro surveyed. Ballymore also employed a contract surveyor to survey the drillhole collars to sub-metre accuracy. Ballymore underground drilling: Drillhole collar locations and planned azimuth were initially set out with a surveyor marking front and back sights. Upon completion, all underground drill holes were subsequently surveyed by contract surveyor to a sub-metre accuracy, with data supplied electronically as spreadsheets and pdf files. The azimuth and dip at the start of the hole was using a REFLEX single/multi-shot survey tool and verified by the site geologist. The orientation and dip of drillholes are measured with downhole surveys @ 15 m, 30 m, then every 30 m using a REFLEX single/multi-shot survey tool. End of hole surveys were also taken for each hole. At hole completion, all holes were gyro surveyed. • Ballymore stream sediment, soil and rock chip samples are located using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 5m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The co-ordinate system used is MGA94 zone 55 Datum.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Quality of the surface topographic control data is poor and is currently reliant on public domain data.
DATA SPACING AND DISTRIBUTION	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The Dittmer mine or Cedar Ridge prospect has not been previously drilled and the initial Ballymore drillholes were sited to test beneath historic workings and not conducted in a regular grid type pattern. The steep terrain has also impacted the siting of drill sites at Dittmer. The spacing of drillhole data is variable.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource	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.

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

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.	Not applicable.
	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.	Not applicable
DATA AGGREGATION METHODS	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	The mineralised drill intersections are reported as downhole intervals and were not converted to true widths. True widths may be up to 50% less than drill intersections pending confirmation of mineralisation geometry. No capping of high grades was performed in the aggregation process.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	The drill intercepts reported were calculated using a 0.1, 0.5, 1.0 and 10.0 g/t Au cut-off grade. Gold grade for the intercept was calculated as a weighted average grade. Up to 2 m (down hole) of internal waste (< 0.5 g/t Au) was included in some cases.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are reported.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINERALISATION WIDTHS AND INTERCEPT LENGTHS	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	No local grid has been applied. The Duffer Lode at Dittmer strikes roughly north-south. The Cedar Ridge veins strike north-northwest.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Drillholes were generally oriented perpendicular to the strike of the shear zone and veins and angled in order to intersect the moderately dipping mineralised zones at a high angle.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	The mineralised intercepts generally intersect the interpreted dip of the mineralisation at a high angle but are not true widths.

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