



Multiple visible gold intercepts at Dickenson South Target, Morning Star Gold Mine.

Key Highlights

- Visible gold intersected in multiple adjacent drill holes (21SDS003, 005 & 006) at the Age of Progress Reef at the Dickenson South target, Morning Star underground Gold Mine.
- Visible gold also intersected in drill holes intersecting the Dickenson Reef (21SDS007) and the Whitelaw Reef (21SDS005), also in the Dickenson South target area.
- Significant results (true width) include:
 - **0.4 metres at 29.8g/t gold** from 193.2 metres including **0.2 metres at 51.4g/t** from 193.2 metres (21SDS001) in the **Whitelaw Reef**,
 - **0.6 metres at 21.5g/t gold** from 54.8 metres (21SDS003) in the **Whitelaw Reef**,
 - **0.4 metres at 12.7g/t gold** from 117.7 metres (21SDS005) in the **Exhibition Reef**.
 - **3.7 metres @ 6.1g/t gold** from 59.1 metres including **1.8 metres @ 10.0g/t gold** from 59.5 metres (21SDS006) in the **Age of Progress Reef**.
- Preliminary interpretations suggest over eight reefs with the potential for economic mineralisation extend across the Dickenson South target area, with the first ring of 6 drill holes intersecting 26 reef positions with greater than 1g/t gold, used as an indicator for a reef position of interest.

White Rock Minerals Limited (ASX: WRM; OTCQX:WRMCF), ('White Rock' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an update on surface drilling and initial assay results for the Dickenson South target area at the Morning Star underground Gold Mine.

White Rock's primary objective at the Morning Star Gold Mine is to identify and drill areas of the dyke that have the potential to host multiple high-grade gold quartz reefs that are proximal to existing underground development infrastructure to support a low capital restart of production from multiple reef locations.

The Dickenson South target area is one such primary target with multiple high-grade gold bearing reefs and proximity to surface and existing underground infrastructure (Figure 1).

Surface diamond drilling of the Dickenson South target commenced in late 2021¹. To date, seven diamond drill holes have been completed for 1,466 metres, testing mineralised reefs including the Age of Progress, Stacpoole, Exhibition, Shamrock, Dickenson, and Whitelaw reefs, between surface and Level 6 at the Morning Star Gold Mine.

Six drill holes (21SDS001-006) have been completed on the first section (Ring 1; Figure 2) with visible gold intersected in multiple adjacent drill holes (21SDS003, 005 & 006) testing the Age of Progress Reef, and, also in the Whitelaw Reef (21SDS005).

¹ Refer White Rock Minerals ASX Announcement 26th October 2021 "Second Drill Rig Starts at the Morning Star Gold Mine, Testing High Grade Gold Quartz Reefs at the Dickenson South Target".

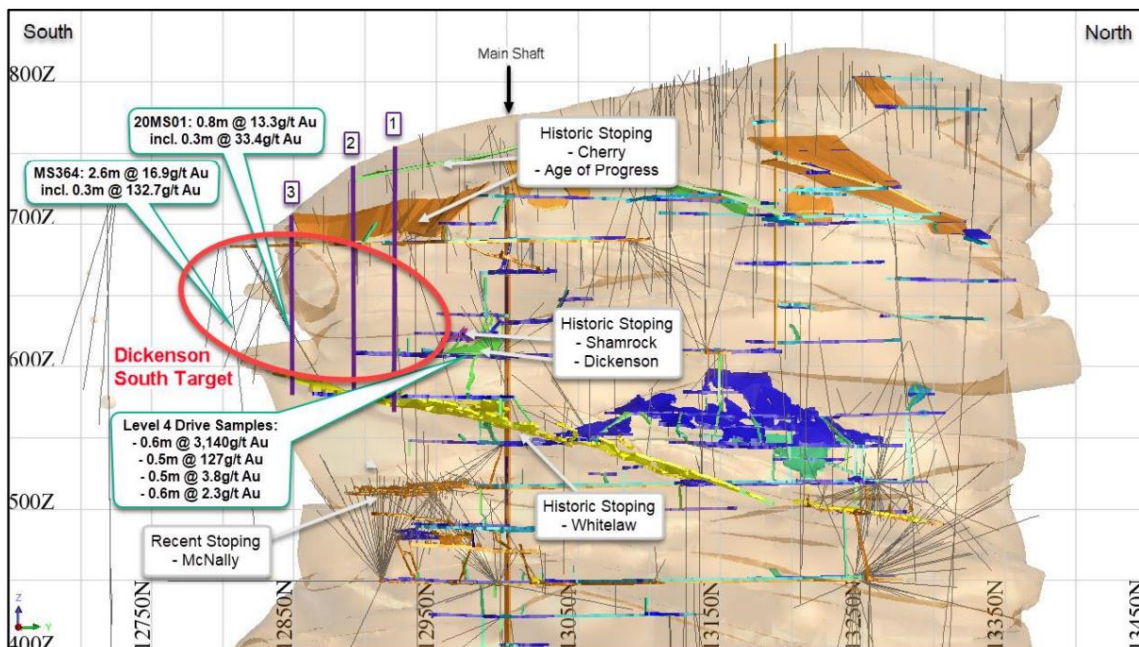


Figure 1: Long section view looking west highlighting the Dickenson South target area, the lack of previous drilling in this area and the planned drilling of 3 drill hole rings (purple) to define the potential for high grade gold within the quartz reefs. The long section view shows the host dyke, historic stoping and mine development and all historic & current drill hole traces.

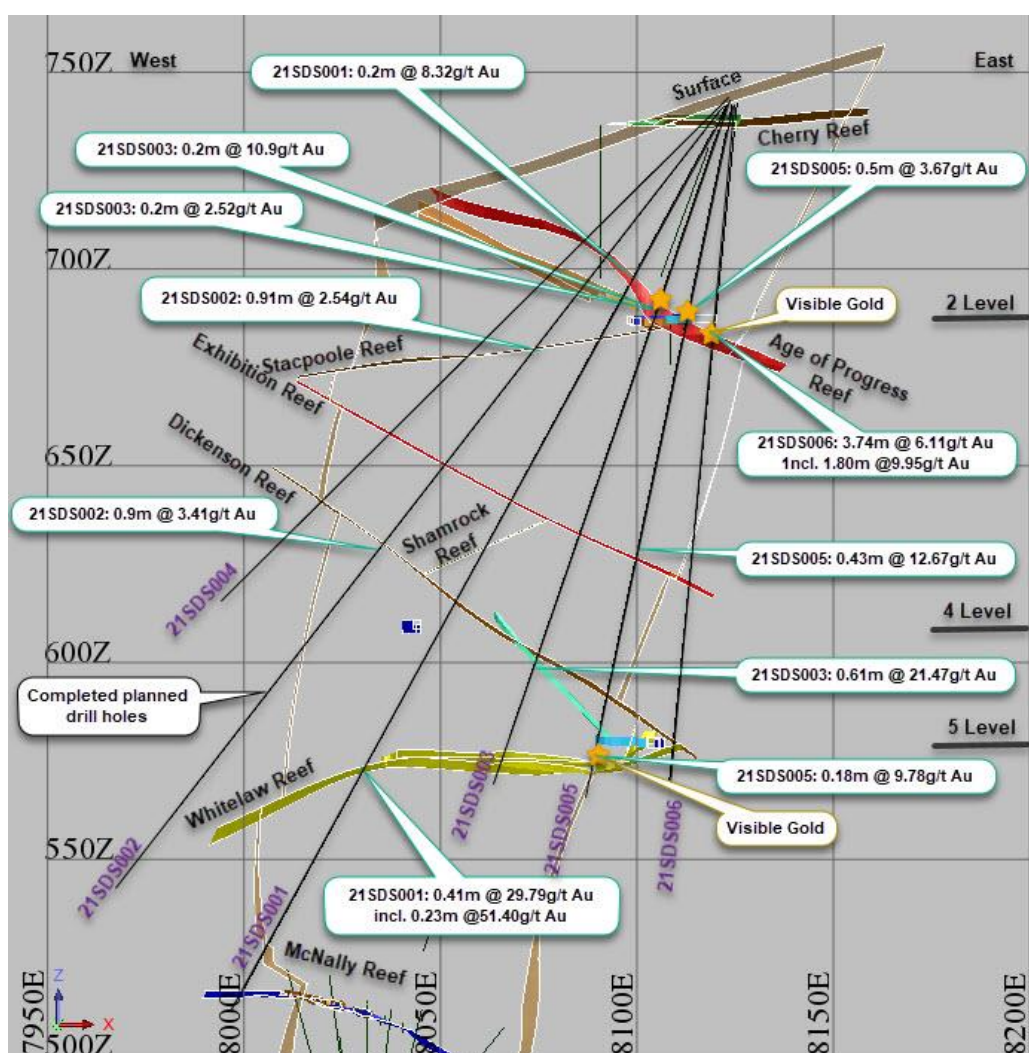


Figure 2: Cross section 12,850mN looking north showing the completed drill holes for Ring 1 at the Dickenson South Target area, significant assay results, location of visible gold intersections and the previous interpretation for the mineralised quartz reef structures including the Age of Progress, Stacpoole, Exhibition, Shamrock, Dickenson, and Whitelaw Reefs.

Complete assay results have been received for five surface diamond drill holes (21SDS001 to 21SDS005), with assay results also received for the top section of drill hole 21SDS006 through the Age of Progress and Stacpooe Reefs. A further 55 samples from the lower half of 21SDS006 are awaiting assay results. Significant drill intersections from the current drill program are summarised in Table 1 below. All drill assays >1g/t gold are provided in Table 3.

Table 1: Significant intersections for surface drilling at Dickenson South target area, drill holes 21SDS001 to 21SDS006. Samples with asterisks (*) have visible gold. Assay results for 21SDS007 with visible gold are awaited.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au g/t)	Reef
21SDS001	52.10	52.30	0.20	0.20	8.32	Age of Progress
21SDS001	193.20	193.78	0.58	0.41	29.79	Whitelaw
Including	193.20	193.53	0.33	0.23	51.40	
21SDS003	53.25	53.48	0.23	0.20	10.90	Age of Progress
21SDS003*	54.79	55.02	0.23	0.20	2.52	Age of Progress
21SDS003	153.45	154.1	0.65	0.61	21.47	Dickenson
21SDS005*	56.41	56.95	0.54	0.50	3.67	Age of Progress
21SDS005	117.70	118.20	0.50	0.43	12.67	Exhibition
21SDS005*	170.10	170.34	0.24	0.18	9.78	Whitelaw
21SDS006*	59.10	62.90	3.80	3.74	6.11	Age of Progress
Including	59.52	61.40	1.88	1.80	9.95	
Assays Pending						
21SDS007*	216.50	216.70	0.20	0.20		Dickenson

The surface diamond drill rig has now moved along strike to the south to continue testing the Dickenson South target with the first drill hole in Ring 2 (21SDS007) also intersecting visible gold in the Dickenson Reef. Figure 3 highlights the distribution of visible gold within one of the quartz veins contained within a 7.8m zone of strong alteration hosting numerous massive / vuggy quartz veins with laminated contacts and arsenopyrite, pyrite and rare boulangerite mineralisation.

Assay results are awaited.

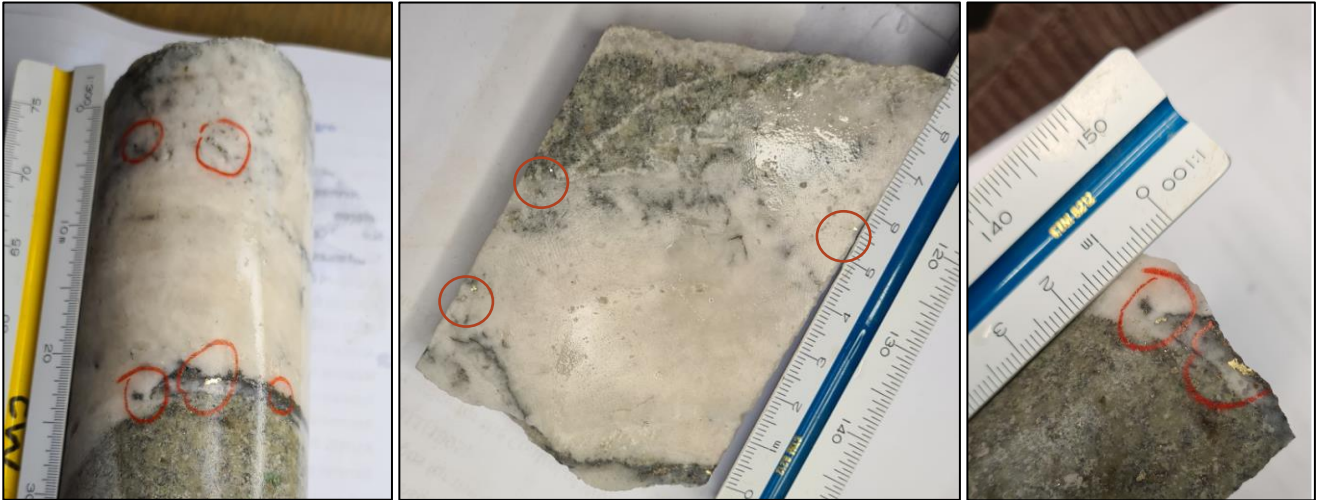


Figure 3: Visible gold (within red circles) in the Dickenson Reef from drill hole 21SDS007 (216.50 to 216.70 metres downhole).

Drilling data continues to support the potential for a 150m southern extension of mineralised reefs in the Dickenson South target area between the previously mined high grade reefs systems, close to existing underground development and infrastructure, all the way through to significant historic drill hole intersections² at the southern end of the host dyke (**Error! Reference source not found.**) including:

- **2.6 metres at 16.9g/t gold** including **0.3 metres at 132.7g/t** (MS364)
- **0.8 metres at 13.2g/t gold** including **0.3 metres at 33.4g/t** (20MS01)

Preliminary interpretations suggest over eight reefs with the potential for economic mineralisation extend across the Dickenson South target area, with the first ring of 6 drill holes intersecting 26 reef positions with greater than 1g/t gold, used as an indicator for a reef position of interest.

At least two new reef structures have been identified with a complex array of structures linking the Dickenson, Shamrock, Exhibition and Whitelaw Reefs suggesting the potential for numerous favourable structural positions not defined by historical work. Interpretations are ongoing with quartz reef geometry an important aspect of determining reef positions with the greatest potential for significant economic mineralisation to develop, given the nuggety nature of gold mineralisation.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the board.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Rohan Worland who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a consultant to White Rock Minerals Ltd. Mr Worland 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 Worland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

² Refer AuStar ASX Announcement 23rd November 2020 “Morning Star Mine: Production and Geology Update”.

No New Information or Data

This announcement contains references to exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Contacts

For more information, please contact:

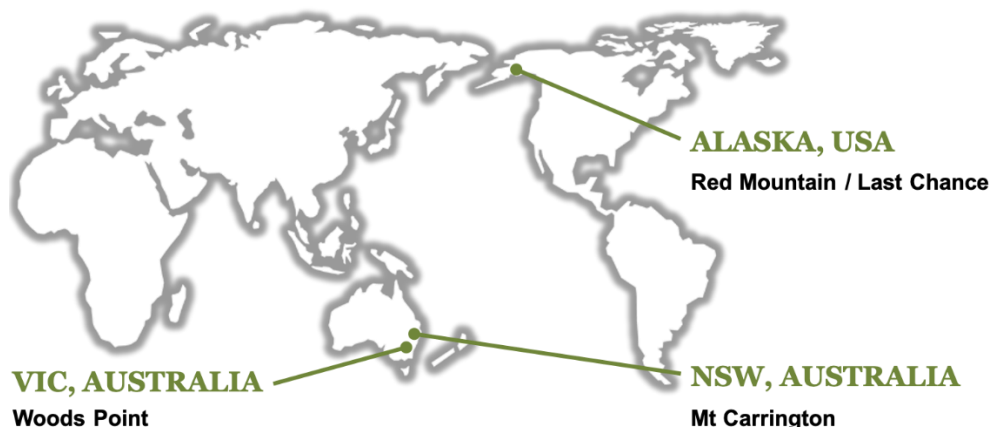
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About White Rock Minerals

White Rock Minerals is an ASX listed explorer and near-stage gold producer with three key assets:

- **Woods Point** – New asset: Victorian gold project. Bringing new strategy and capital to a large-670mkm² exploration land package and high-grade mine (past production >800,000oz @ 26g/t).
- **Red Mountain / Last Chance** – Key Asset: Globally significant zinc–silver VMS polymetallic and IRGS gold project. Alaska – Tier 1 jurisdiction.
- **Mt Carrington** – Near-term Production Asset: JORC resources for gold and silver, on ML with a PFS and existing infrastructure, with the EIS and DFS being advanced by JV partner.



APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

Section 1 Techniques and data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was diamond core. Samples are whole core. Samples are marked up to a maximum width of 50cm in reefs and 1m in dyke. Sample intervals are determined by geological characteristics. Sampling extends to at least 3m either side of the quartz reef including all stockwork and alteration.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling was diamond core from surface producing PQ3 to NQ3 size diamond drill core. Core is triple tube wireline with core orientation using a Longyear True Core Series.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling methods are selected to ensure maximum recovery possible. The maximum core length possible in competent ground is 3m. Core recovery is recorded on digital tablets then transferred to the digital database. A link between sample recovery and grade is not apparent.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond core undergoes geotechnical and geological logging to a level of detail (quantitative and qualitative) sufficient to support use of the data in all categories of Mineral Resource estimation. All core is photographed wet. All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are half core when PQ size and then all HQ-NQ core is whole core. Core samples are submitted to OSLS (Bendigo) and undergo standard industry procedure sample preparation (crush, pulverise and split) appropriate to the sample type and mineralisation style. Full QAQC system is in place for core assays to determine accuracy and precision of assays No field duplicate samples are collected. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • 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. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core samples are submitted to OSLS (Bendigo) for analysis. Au is assayed by technique PE01 (50g by fire assay and AAS finish) and SFA01 (500g or full sample screen fire assay). • Fire assay for Au by technique PE01 is considered total. Screen fire assay by technique SFA01 is considered total. • The nature and quality of the analytical technique is deemed appropriate for the mineralisation style. • Full QAQC system is in place for core sample assays including blanks and standards (relevant certified reference material). Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All assay results are checked and verified by alternative company personnel or independent consultants. Significant assay results prompt a visual review of relevant reference core for validation purposes. • No twin holes are reported. • All drill data is logged on digital tablets and then transferred into the digital database. • All drilling logs are validated by the supervising geologist. • Digital data is filed and stored with routine local and remote backups. • No adjustment to assay data is undertaken.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All surface diamond drill holes are located prior to drilling by a licenced contract surveyor. Completed drill holes are subsequently surveyed by a licenced contract surveyor for collar coordinates (XYZ);(accuracy +/-0.01m), azimuth and dip. • All diamond holes are surveyed downhole via an Axis downhole survey camera at approximately 30m intervals to determine accurate drill trace locations. • All coordinates are quoted in local mine grid with Morning Star Shaft collar point used as the central coordinate at 8000mE and 13000mN. The vertical axis is ASL (m). All bearings are rotated 48 degrees anti-clockwise from true (Grid) north, 60.0 degrees from magnetic north. • Topographic control as surveyed by the licenced surveyor is accurate ($\pm 0.01m$).
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing is variable and appropriate to the geology and to the purpose of sample survey type. • Sample compositing is not applicable in reporting exploration results.
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant orientation based sampling bias is known at this time. • The drill holes may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. • Reported intersections are down-hole intervals. Where there is sufficient geological understanding true width estimates are stated.
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core is sampled on site then secured in bags. • The mine site is securely locked after working hours. • A chain of custody procedure has been designed to maintain sample security.
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews have been completed to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Woods Point Gold Project comprises MIN5009 (Morning Star), MIN5299 (Rose of Denmark), EL6321, EL6364 and ELA6853, located in the State of Victoria, Australia. MIN5009, MIN5299, EL6321 and EL6364 are owned by Morning Star Gold NL, a 95% owned subsidiary of AuStar Gold Limited, which in turn is a 100% owned subsidiary of White Rock Minerals Ltd. ELA6853 is an application in the name of AuStar Gold Limited. All of the Tenements are current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Morning Star gold mine has been intermittently active since 1861, with many owners and operators. Historic production is estimated to be 883,000 ounces gold at 26.5g/t during the period 1861 to 1963. Mining companies associated with production during this period included Morning Star Gold Mining Company prior to 1927 and Gold Mines of Australia between 1932 and 1963. The Rose of Denmark gold mine operated from the early 1860s with the last significant production reported in the 1920s. Total recorded production is 36,000 ounces gold at 11.6g/t.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Woods Point Gold Project lies within the Woods Point – Walhalla Synclinorium structural domain of the Melbourne zone, a northwest-trending belt of tightly folded Early Devonian Walhalla Group sandy turbidites. The domain is bounded by the Enoch’s Point and Howe’s Creek Faults, both possible detachment-related splay structures that may have controlled the intrusion of the Woods Point Dyke Swarm and provided the conduits for gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids. The local structural zone is referred to as the Ross Creek Shear Zone (RSZ). Most gold mineralisation in the Woods Point to Gaffney’s Creek corridor occurs as structurally controlled quartz ladder vein systems hosted by dioritic dyke bulges.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A table of completed drill hole collar information for exploration results presented here is provided below.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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 assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No aggregation methods were used in the reporting of results. Assay results reported are “un-cut”.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralised structures at Morning Star are variable in orientation. All drill results >1g/t gold are reported as downhole intervals for completeness.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>intercept lengths</i>	<p><i>respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where there are significant intersections and the vein orientation is able to be interpreted then true widths are reported.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of the report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and sections showing individual sample locations are included in the report. All results considered significant are reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other relevant and material information has been reported in this and earlier reports.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface diamond drilling at Dickenson South target area is ongoing. Further underground and surface drilling of targets throughout the Morning Star gold mine are planned over the next 6-9 months.

Table 2: Drill collar locations details.

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	mRL	Azi ° (Mine)	Dip °	Depth (m)
21SDS001	8123.06	12921.86	741.89	270	-61	260.20
21SDS002	8122.39	12921.82	741.75	270	-52	255.16
21SDS003	8123.04	12921.87	741.87	270	-71	182.50
21SDS004	8121.48	12921.84	741.77	270	-45	155.00
21SDS005	8124.26	12921.88	741.96	270	-78	179.50
21SDS006	8125.49	12921.90	742.06	270	-84	176.40
21SDS007	8201.97	12894.91	753.75	270	-53	257.60

Table 3: Drill intersections >1.0g/t gold for surface drilling at Dickenson South target area, drill holes 21SDS001 to 21SDS006.

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au g/t)	Reef
21SDS001	52.1	52.3	0.2	0.2	8.32	Age of Progress
21SDS001	57.65	58.25	0.6	0.56	1.16	Age of Progress
21SDS001	67.5	68.25	0.75	0.72	1.16	Stacpoole
21SDS001	71.9	73.2	1.3	1.26	1.51	Stacpoole
21SDS001	109.15	109.35	0.2	0.2	1.10	Exhibition
21SDS001	110.1	110.5	0.4	0.28	1.15	Exhibition
21SDS001	116	116.9	0.9	0.81	1.44	Exhibition
21SDS001	138.8	139.05	0.25	0.25	1.39	Dickenson
21SDS001	143.35	143.6	0.25	0.25	1.92	Dickenson
21SDS001	158.35	159	0.65	0.64	3.52	Dickenson
21SDS001	188.05	188.85	0.8	0.75	1.46	Whitelaw
21SDS001	193.2	193.78	0.58	0.41	29.79	Whitelaw
including	193.20	193.53	0.33	0.23	51.40	
21SDS002	78.00	79.00	1.0	0.91	2.54	Stacpoole
21SDS002	127.7	128.5	0.8	0.51	2.31	?
21SDS002	142.8	143.7	0.9	0.9	3.41	Dickenson
21SDS003	53.25	53.48	0.23	0.2	10.9	Age of Progress
21SDS003	54.79	55.02	0.23	0.2	2.52	Age of Progress
21SDS003	66.31	67.21	0.9	0.86	2.26	Stacpoole
21SDS003	101.7	101.95	0.25	0.25	1.58	Exhibition
21SDS003	114.1	114.3	0.2	0.2	1.14	Exhibition
21SDS003	122.65	123	0.35	0.25	1.53	Shamrock
21SDS003	145.75	146.2	0.45	0.42	1.62	Dickenson
21SDS003	153.45	154.1	0.65	0.61	21.47	Dickenson
21SDS003	172.9	173.25	0.35	0.33	4.43	Whitelaw
21SDS004	53.37	53.7	0.33	0.28	2.55	Age of Progress
21SDS004	88.54	89.29	0.75	0.53	1.04	Stacpoole
21SDS005	55.75	57.43	1.68	1.65	1.85	Age of Progress
including	56.41	56.95	0.54	0.5	3.67	
21SDS005	60.57	60.81	0.24	0.24	3.48	Age of Progress
21SDS005	62.75	63.34	0.59	0.59	1.16	Stacpoole
21SDS005	63.73	64.27	0.54	0.54	1.21	Stacpoole
21SDS005	117.7	118.2	0.5	0.43	12.67	Exhibition
21SDS005	130.6	131.05	0.45	0.43	1.44	?
21SDS005	153.45	153.80	0.35	0.34	1.04	Dickenson
21SDS005	164.03	164.77	0.74	0.7	2.91	Whitelaw
21SDS005	166.2	166.4	0.20	0.19	2.31	Whitelaw
21SDS005	170.1	170.34	0.24	0.18	9.78	Whitelaw
21SDS006	49.0	49.36	0.36	0.35	6.29	?
21SDS006	59.10	62.90	3.80	3.74	6.11	Age of Progress
including	59.52	61.40	1.88	1.80	9.95	
21SDS006	64.25	64.43	0.20	0.20	1.08	Stacpoole