



Further high-grade gold results from drilling at the Morning Star underground Gold Mine

Key Highlights

- The northern extension of the Whitelaw Reef at the Morning Star underground Gold Mine at Woods Point, Victoria, shows good potential for a second significant new mining area.
- This “high-grade” gold target area on the Whitelaw Reef is potentially over 100 metres in strike length and up to 30 metres across strike, centred on an area of limited historic mining and which is close to existing development.
- Recent drill intersection assay results from the Whitelaw Reef include:
 - **4.3 metres at 9.3g/t gold** in 22KPL9002 including **0.3 metres at 68.3g/t gold** (true width).
 - **0.2 metres at 56.6g/t gold** in 22KPL9004 (true width).
- Previous drilling results from the Whitelaw Reef included¹:
 - **0.8 metres at 34.1g/t gold** in 21L7006 including **0.3m at 107g/t gold** (true width).
 - **0.6m at 74.8g/t gold** in MS402 (true width).
- The Whitelaw Reef has a history of high-grade gold production² with 65,421 tonnes at 31.2g/t gold mined for 65,600 ounces reported from mining activities during 1920-1927.

White Rock Minerals Limited (ASX: WRM; OTCQX:WRMCF), (‘White Rock’ or ‘the Company’) is pleased to provide an update on underground drilling and further assay results from the Kenny’s target area at the Morning Star underground Gold Mine in Victoria. The Kenny’s target area includes multiple high-grade gold structures including the Whitelaw Reef, the Upper and Lower Burns Reefs, and the Upper and Lower Campbell Reefs. This target area is located between 6 Level and 9 Level, at the northern end of the dyke where existing development provides access to the Whitelaw Reef and the immediate “high-grade” target area that is currently being assessed for its future mining potential.

During 2022 an underground drilling program comprising 6 holes for 526 metres was completed from 9 Level to provide infill definition of the Whitelaw “high-grade” target area along the eastern edge of the dyke. This program was a follow-up to an earlier program in 2021 where 27 holes for 1,002 metres were completed from 7 Level¹. Together with previous historic drilling and underground face sampling of minor stoping, a “high-grade” gold target area of some 100 metres strike length and up to 30 metres across-strike width has been defined on the Whitelaw Reef. The Whitelaw Reef target area, which contains numerous high-grade drill intercepts (Figure 1 and Table 1), will now undergo a detailed assessment of

¹ Refer ASX Announcement 12th October 2021 “High-grade gold intersections at Woods Point Gold Project”.

² Refer Department of Primary Industries “Walhalla-Woods Point-Tallangalook Special map area geological report, Geoscience Victoria”, Geological Survey of Victoria Report 127, 2006.

its mining potential before being included in any production restart forecasts that include multiple “high-grade” gold target areas that continue to be assessed through the ongoing underground and surface drilling campaign.

Table 1: Significant intersections for underground drilling through the Whitelaw Reef. New results are highlighted in orange. Results for previous underground drill holes completed during 2021 and 2022, and historic drilling (MS holes) with intercepts through the Whitelaw Reef “High-Grade” target area, are provided for overall context, with some drill intercepts being revised to reflect new interpretations and additional assay results.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	True Width	Au (g/t)	Reef
22KPL9002	60.8	65.40	4.60	4.32	9.32	Whitelaw
including	64.55	65.05	0.50	0.32	68.25	Whitelaw
22KPL9004	47.8	48.15	0.35	0.22	56.60	Whitelaw
21L7002	32.10	33.65	1.55	1.00	6.18	Whitelaw
including	32.10	32.50	0.40	0.26	10.20	Whitelaw
21L7006	19.80	20.80	1.00	0.82	34.19	Whitelaw
including	20.15	20.45	0.30	0.25	107.00	Whitelaw
21L7021	26.50	27.20	0.70	0.66	7.39	Whitelaw
including	26.90	27.20	0.30	0.28	15.90	Whitelaw
MS024	20.39	20.77	0.38	0.33	21.90	Whitelaw
MS025	36.27	37.82	1.55	1.00	13.43	Whitelaw
MS402	79.15	80.8	1.65	0.56	74.88	Whitelaw
MS406	76.6	77.85	1.25	1.08	7.19	Whitelaw
MS411	71.8	72.65	0.85	0.74	7.02	Whitelaw

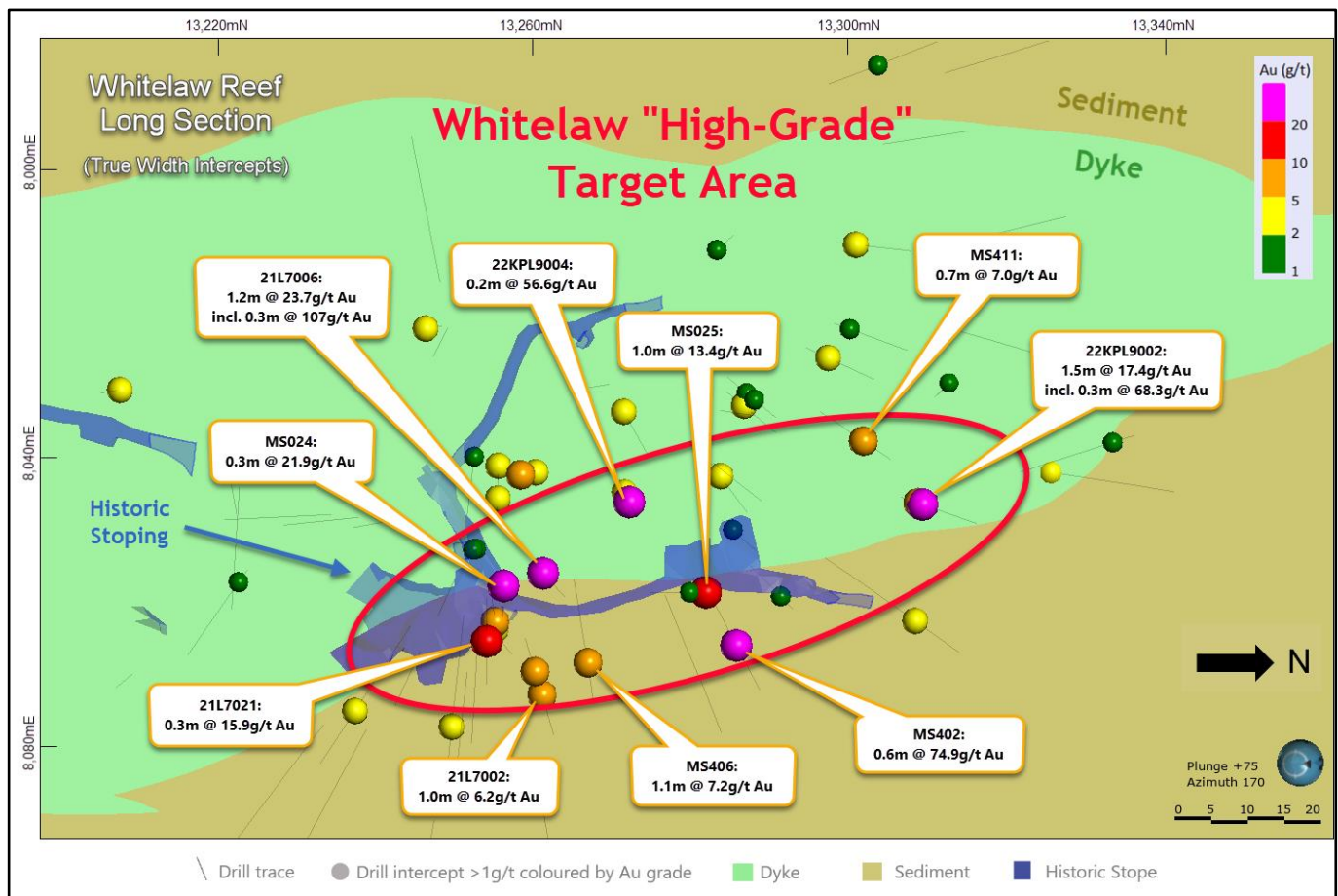


Figure 1: Whitelaw Reef long section plan view showing the Morning Star host dyke (green), historic mining and mine development (blue) and all historic & current drill hole traces with pierce point intersections. The Whitelaw Reef structure extends to the northern margin of the dyke where there has only been limited historic mining. The “high-grade” target area with 100 metres of strike and 30 metres across strike extent is defined by drill intercept pierce points shown.

The underground drill rig has now moved to the southern end of the mine, still on 9 Level, where it is completing definition drilling on extensions to the recently mined McNally Reef with a view to re-commencing mining in the near term (Figure 2). The underground drill rig will then resume drill testing the highly prospective Gap Zone between 10 Level and 14 Level in conjunction with continuing to drill nearer-term production targets above 9 Level as it progresses through different drill sites along 9 Level. While the McNally Reef is being drilled, White Rock will undertake a mining assessment of the Whitelaw Reef to determine whether it can be included in future development and production plans or requires additional drilling to reach a decision point.

In addition to the McNally and Whitelaw Reefs as potential future mining areas for high-grade gold, the surface drill rig has been completing drill holes that will assist in the assessment of near-term development and production potential for a further two working areas close to the Main Shaft; the Age of Progress and Stacpoole Reefs, accessed via 2 Level, and infill drilling on the Dickenson Reef that can be accessed via 4 Level (Figure 2).

These current drill programs potentially deliver four working areas for future mining, dependent on the outcome of an assessment of drilling results for each, providing White Rock with a pathway to recommence mining at:

1. **McNally Reef** extensions where development is in place to commence mining immediately;
2. **Dickenson Reef** where sufficient development is in place to commence mining in the short term;
3. **Stacpoole / Age of Progress Reefs** where development is in place and minor infrastructure requirements will allow mining to commence in the short term; and
4. **Whitelaw Reef** where minor development is required and more substantial infrastructure is needed to enable mining to commence in the mid-term.

While drilling at the Kenny's target area focused on the Whitelaw Reef, the target area also includes the Upper and Lower Burns Reefs, and the Upper and Lower Campbell Reefs. Each of these reefs had some historical exploitation. Drilling has targeted the extensions of these reefs down plunge to the north from areas of historic production, especially along the eastern edge of the dyke where the reefs come closer together.

Assay results have now been received for all holes except the last drill hole 22KPL9006. All drill assays >1g/t gold are provided in Table 3 below.

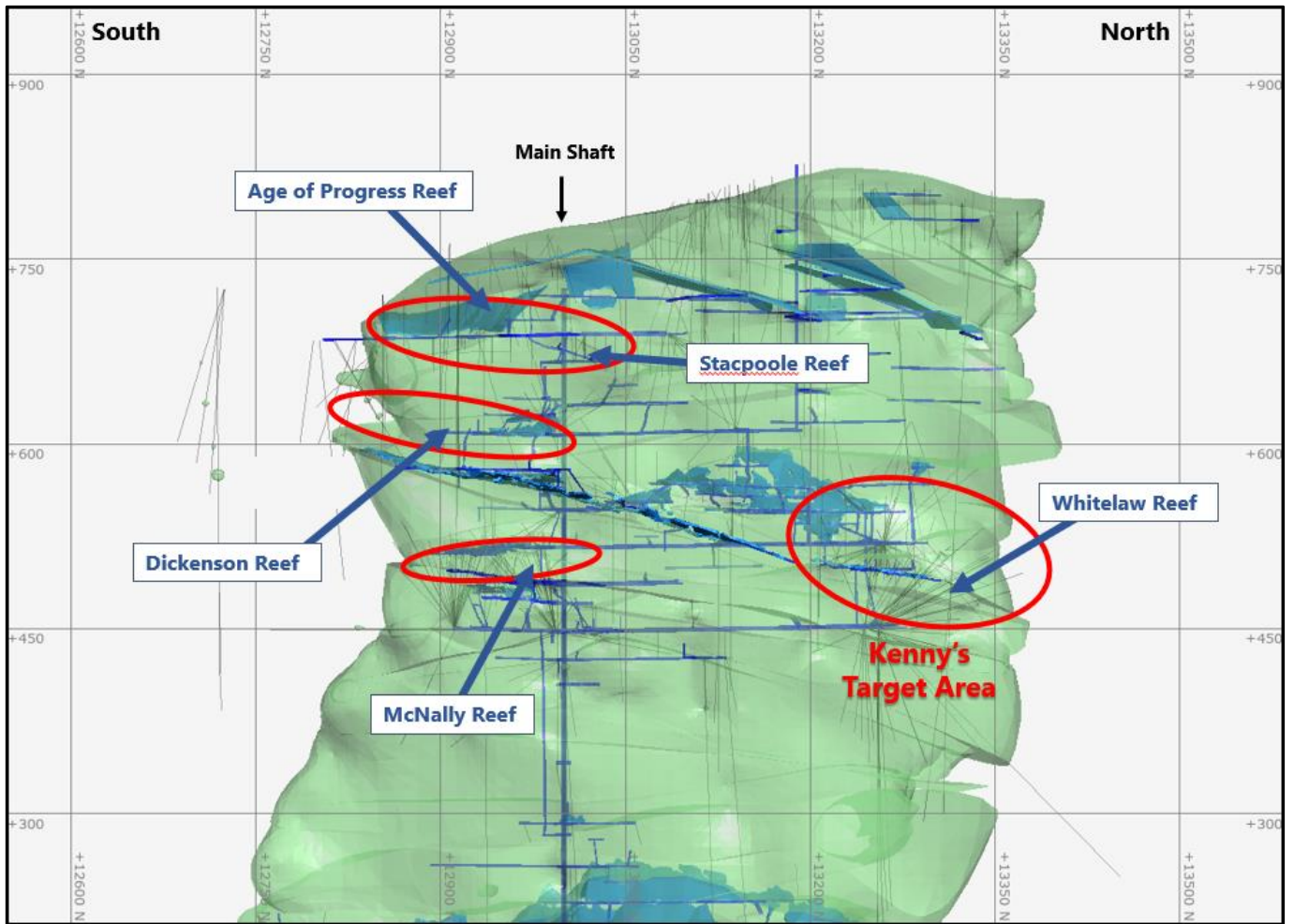


Figure 2: Long section view looking towards the west showing the Morning Star host dyke (green), historic mining and mine development (blue) and all historic & current drill hole traces. The Whitelaw Reef structure extends to the northern margin of the dyke where there has only been limited historic mining.

Table 3: Drill intersections >1.0g/t gold for underground drilling at the Kenny’s target area completed during 2021 and 2022, and historic drilling (MS holes) with intercepts through the Whitelaw Reef “High-Grade” target area. New results are highlighted in orange. Results for previous underground drill holes completed during 2021 and 2022 are provided for overall context, with some drill intercepts being revised to reflect new interpretations and additional assay results.

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Reef
22KPL9001	11.90	12.26	0.36	0.10	1.58	-
22KPL9001	33.11	33.39	0.28	0.09	2.36	-
22KPL9001	75.25	75.80	0.55	0.32	3.85	Whitelaw
22KPL9002	50.15	50.45	0.30	0.19	1.72	Tills
22KPL9002	51.90	52.45	0.55	0.30	3.21	Tills
22KPL9002	60.80	65.40	4.60	4.32	9.32	Whitelaw
including	64.55	65.05	0.50	0.32	68.25	Whitelaw
22KPL9002	77.55	78.75	1.20	0.85	4.38	Lower Campbell
including	77.55	77.85	0.30	0.21	11.85	Lower Campbell
22KPL9003	46.25	47.10	0.85	0.74	1.09	Tills
22KPL9003	51.67	52.04	0.37	0.35	1.04	Whitelaw
22KPL9003	64.64	65.13	0.49	0.42	1.09	Lower Campbell
22KPL9003	76.56	77.85	1.29	0.86	2.20	Upper Campbell
22KPL9004	28.2	28.65	0.45	0.42	1.09	Tills
22KPL9004	43.4	43.8	0.40	0.31	3.00	Whitelaw
22KPL9004	47.8	48.15	0.35	0.22	56.60	Whitelaw
22KPL9004	63.6	63.85	0.25	0.24	1.77	Lower Campbell
22KPL9005	42.75	43.05	0.30	0.23	2.36	Tills
22KPL9005	52.1	52.4	0.30	0.19	1.51	-
22KPL9005	55.7	56.05	0.35	0.32	1.10	-
22KPL9005	69.9	70.45	0.55	0.48	3.76	Whitelaw
22KPL9005	71.85	72.25	0.40	0.35	1.21	Lower Campbell
21L7002	28.00	29.05	1.05	0.67	6.45	Whitelaw
21L7002	32.10	33.65	1.55	1.00	6.18	Whitelaw
including	32.10	32.50	0.40	0.26	10.20	Whitelaw
21L7003	23.55	23.9	0.35	0.20	1.45	Upper Campbell
21L7004	25.46	26.15	0.69	0.49	1.90	Lower Burns
21L7004	30.30	31.11	0.81	0.67	3.92	Lower Burns
21L7005	12.87	13.20	0.33	0.27	1.71	Lower Burns
21L7005	20.00	20.96	0.96	0.08	1.34	Lower Burns
21L7006	16.20	16.70	0.50	0.36	6.00	Whitelaw
21L7006	19.80	20.80	1.00	0.82	34.19	Whitelaw
including	20.15	20.45	0.30	0.25	107.00	Whitelaw
21L7006	25.30	26.3	1.00	0.91	1.90	Whitelaw
21L7007	6.91	8.00	1.09	0.55	21.75	Lower Campbell
including	7.50	8.00	0.50	0.25	42.00	Lower Campbell
21L7008	14.22	14.50	0.28	0.23	320.00	Lower Burns
21L7009	10.25	10.65	0.40	0.36	1.63	Lower Burns
21L7009	35.85	36.00	0.15	0.11	3.02	Upper Burns
21L7009	38.00	38.90	0.90	0.69	1.52	Upper Burns

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Reef
21L7010	9.00	10.00	1.00	0.50	2.58	Lower Campbell
21L7010	24.00	25.00	1.00		1.73	-
21L7010	28.80	29.30	0.50	0.38	1.51	Whitelaw
21L7010	33.20	33.60	0.40	0.31	2.00	Whitelaw
21L7012	31.90	32.75	0.85	0.55	2.36	Lower Campbell
21L7012	34.85	35.50	0.65	0.01	9.08	Lower Campbell
21L7012	43.85	56.10	12.25	4.19	12.53	Lower Campbell
including	44.15	44.45	0.30	0.10	24.20	Lower Campbell
and	44.45	44.75	0.30	0.10	75.40	Lower Campbell
and	45.10	45.40	0.30	0.10	59.50	Lower Campbell
and	52.60	53.20	0.60	0.21	66.40	Lower Campbell
and	55.45	56.10	0.65	0.22	60.60	Lower Campbell
21L7014	31.50	32.50	1.00	0.50	5.20	Lower Campbell
21L7014	53.25	53.55	0.30	0.19	1.17	Whitelaw
21L7015	19.50	20.15	0.65	0.42	1.38	Lower Campbell
21L7016	13.20	13.50	0.30	0.21	2.00	Lower Campbell
21L7016	34.80	35.10	0.30	0.26	1.30	Whitelaw
21L7016	38.30	38.80	0.50	0.35	3.64	Whitelaw
21L7018	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.09	7.39	Upper Campbell
including	0.30	0.65	0.35	0.03	16.30	Upper Campbell
21L7019	40.60	41.20	0.60	0.42	4.29	Whitelaw
21L7020	26.25	28.50	2.25	2.10	1.34	Whitelaw
including	26.25	26.55	0.30	0.29	6.13	Whitelaw
21L7021	8.27	10.50	2.23	1.28	11.56	Lower Campbell
including	9.35	9.80	0.45	0.26	46.40	Lower Campbell
21L7021	26.50	27.20	0.70	0.66	7.39	Whitelaw
including	26.90	27.20	0.30	0.28	15.90	Whitelaw
21L7022	30.85	31.65	0.80	0.75	1.29	Whitelaw
21L7022	34.60	34.95	0.35	0.33	3.09	Whitelaw
21L7023	12.60	13.20	0.60	0.43	1.49	Lower Campbell
21L7023	31.20	31.50	0.30	0.29	3.26	Whitelaw
21L7024	13.90	14.20	0.30	0.26	17.55	Upper Campbell
21L7026	22.45	23.00	0.55	0.28	2.81	Lower Burns
MS024	20.39	20.77	0.38	0.33	21.90	Whitelaw
MS025	36.27	37.82	1.55	1.00	13.43	Whitelaw
MS402	79.15	80.8	1.65	0.56	74.88	Whitelaw
MS406	76.6	77.85	1.25	1.08	7.19	Whitelaw
MS411	71.8	72.65	0.85	0.74	7.02	Whitelaw

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.

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.

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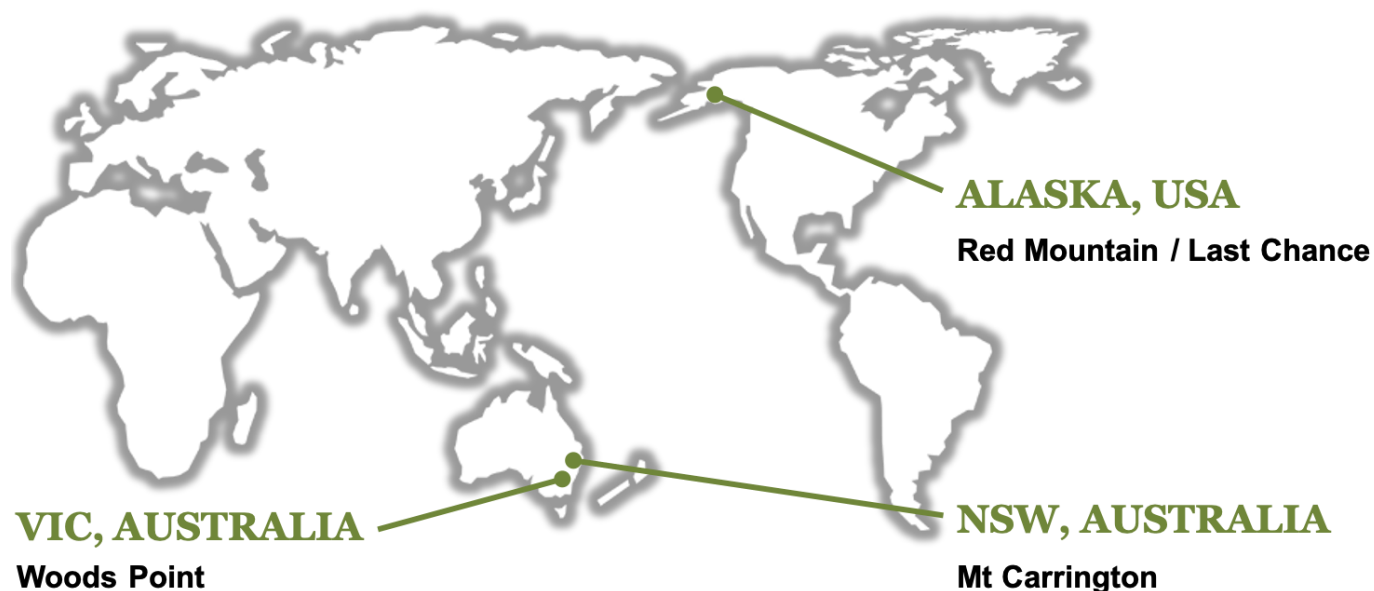
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About White Rock Minerals

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-660km² 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 for all HQ-NQ 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 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 producing HQ to NQ size diamond drill core.
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 whole core for all HQ-NQ 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.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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.
Location of data points	<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. All underground diamond drill holes are located prior to drilling by tape and compass from underground survey points. All 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 ($\pm 0.01m$).
Data spacing and distribution	<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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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.
Sample security	<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.
Audits or reviews	<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
intercept lengths	<p>respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<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.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and sections showing individual sample locations are included in the report. All results considered significant are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other relevant and material information has been reported in this and earlier reports.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 location details. Those marked with an asterix (*) not yet surveyed.

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	mRL	Azi ° (Mine)	Dip °	Depth (m)
21L7001	8047.17	13259.22	518.27	66	-29	56.1
21L7002	8047.18	13259.22	518.04	66	-42	40.36
21L7003	8047.17	13259.22	518.49	66	-18	30.6
21L7004	8047.18	13259.22	518.74	66	0	38.43
21L7005	8047.18	13259.22	519.14	66	+24	49.89
21L7006	8047.02	13259.15	517.83	66	-63	28.65
21L7007	8046.96	13259.13	519.65	66	-53	13.4
21L7008	8046.96	13259.13	519.65	66	+53	45.84
21L7009	8046.96	13259.13	519.65	66	+43	44.15
21L7010	8046.96	13259.13	519.65	66	-53	41.97
21L7011	8046.14	13259.1	517.9	126.9	-45	25.59
21L7012	8047.47	13258.17	518.7	128.98	-10.4	65.05
21L7013	8047.53	13258.16	518.32	127.82	-12.12	4.20
21L7014	8047.45	13258.53	518.54	121.35	-13.87	68.1
21L7015	8047.4	13258.61	517.99	120.8	-25.85	33.25
21L7016	8047.33	13258.37	517.9	120.8	-27.15	49.45
21L7017	8046	13259	519	115	+50	13.75
21L7018	8047.1	13259.24	519	115	0	8.42
21L7019	8047.1	13259.24	519	103	-20	61.48
21L7020	8047.2	13259.24	519	91	-55	30.1
21L7021	8047.21	13259.24	517.24	91	-47	36.2
21L7022	8047.17	13259.24	518.3	91	-30	40.5
21L7023	8046.78	13259.48	517.89	91	-39	42
21L7024	8046.87	13259.43	520.01	91	+26	25.25
21L7025	8047.37	13261.21	518.45	45	-15	27
21L7026	8047.27	13261.15	519.15	45	0	26.7
21L7027*	8047	13261	520	45	+45	55
22KPL9001*	8032	13254	451	6	+14	113.24
22KPL9002*	8032	13254	451	12	+26	88.73
22KPL9003*	8032	13254	451	27	+45	82.5
22KPL9004*	8032	13254	451	34	+61	75
22KPL9005*	8032	13254	451	25	+25	83.91
22KPL9006*	8032	13254	451	13	+49	82.85

