WHITE ROCK Minerals Ltd

24 March 2022

Further high-grade gold drill results at the Morning Star Gold Mine reveal another potential new mining area

Key Highlights

- **The Stacpoole Reef at the Morning Star underground Gold Mine at Woods Point, Victoria, shows strong potential to be an additional production area in any restart scenario.**
- **This newly identified area is potentially over 120 metres in strike length and up to 20 metres down-dip**, with significant true widths greater than three metres where the Stacpoole and Age of Progress Reefs merge along the eastern margin of the host dyke.
- This area, centred on an area of limited historic mining, is located at the southern end of the dyke, nearby the existing Morning Star Adit on 2 level, offering quick access once further drilling confirms its prospectivity.
- Significant assay results for the Stacpoole Reef from the current surface drilling campaign include:
  - **3.8 metres at 5.5g/t gold** in 21SDS007 including **0.6 metres at 19.5 g/t gold** (true width).
  - **3.7 metres at 6.1g/t gold** in 21SDS006 including **1.8 metres at 10.0g/t gold** (true width)
  - **5.3 metres at 3.7g/t gold** in 22SAP005 including **0.4 metres at 20.1g/t gold** (true width)

White Rock Minerals Limited (ASX: WRM; OTCQX:WRMCF), ('White Rock' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an update on surface drilling that is targeting the Stacpoole and Age of Progress Reefs within the Dickenson South target area at the Morning Star underground Gold Mine.

The recent drill program has returned multiple high-grade gold intersections through the Stacpoole Reef in a number of contiguous drill holes, providing the Company with confidence that the Stacpoole Reef could form one of multiple production areas in any restart scenario. Following on from high-grade gold drill hole results at the Age of Progress and Whitelaw Reefs (ASX Announcement 18th January 2022), the Dickenson Reef (ASX Announcement 1st March 2022) and the Whitelaw Reef (ASX Announcement 7th March 2022), together with current drilling adjacent to recent mining of the McNally Reef, these four areas are now undergoing mine planning as part of the assessment process ahead of any re-start of underground mining.

Of particular significance, the Stacpoole Reef shows strong potential for a significant "high-grade" zone to exist along the eastern margin of the dyke with high grades (>10g/t) encountered in multiple drill holes (21SDS007, 21SDS006, 22SAP005 & MSA24). The prospective portion of the Stacpoole vein occurs where it merges with the Age of Progress Reef (Figure 3) with several significant true width mineralised intervals greater than three metres, often with a high-grade core greater than 10g/t gold.

Figure 1 highlights where the "high-grade" zone could extend for over 120 metres of strike and up to 20 metres down-dip. The Stacpoole Reef "high-grade" target area includes the following intersections:

- 3.8 metres @ 5.5g/t gold in 21SDS007 including **0.6 metres @ 19.5g/t gold** (true width)
- 3.7 metres @ 6.1g/t gold in 21SDS006 including **1.8 metres @ 10.0g/t gold** (true width)
- 5.3 metres @ 3.7g/t gold in 22SAP005 including **0.4 metres @ 20.1g/t gold** (true width)
- **1.1 metres @ 13.5g/t gold** in MSA24 (true width)

Drilling of the untested southern extension of the Stacpoole Reef (Figure 1) is currently underway while the surface drill rig completes infill drilling on the Dickenson Reef below (Figure 2).

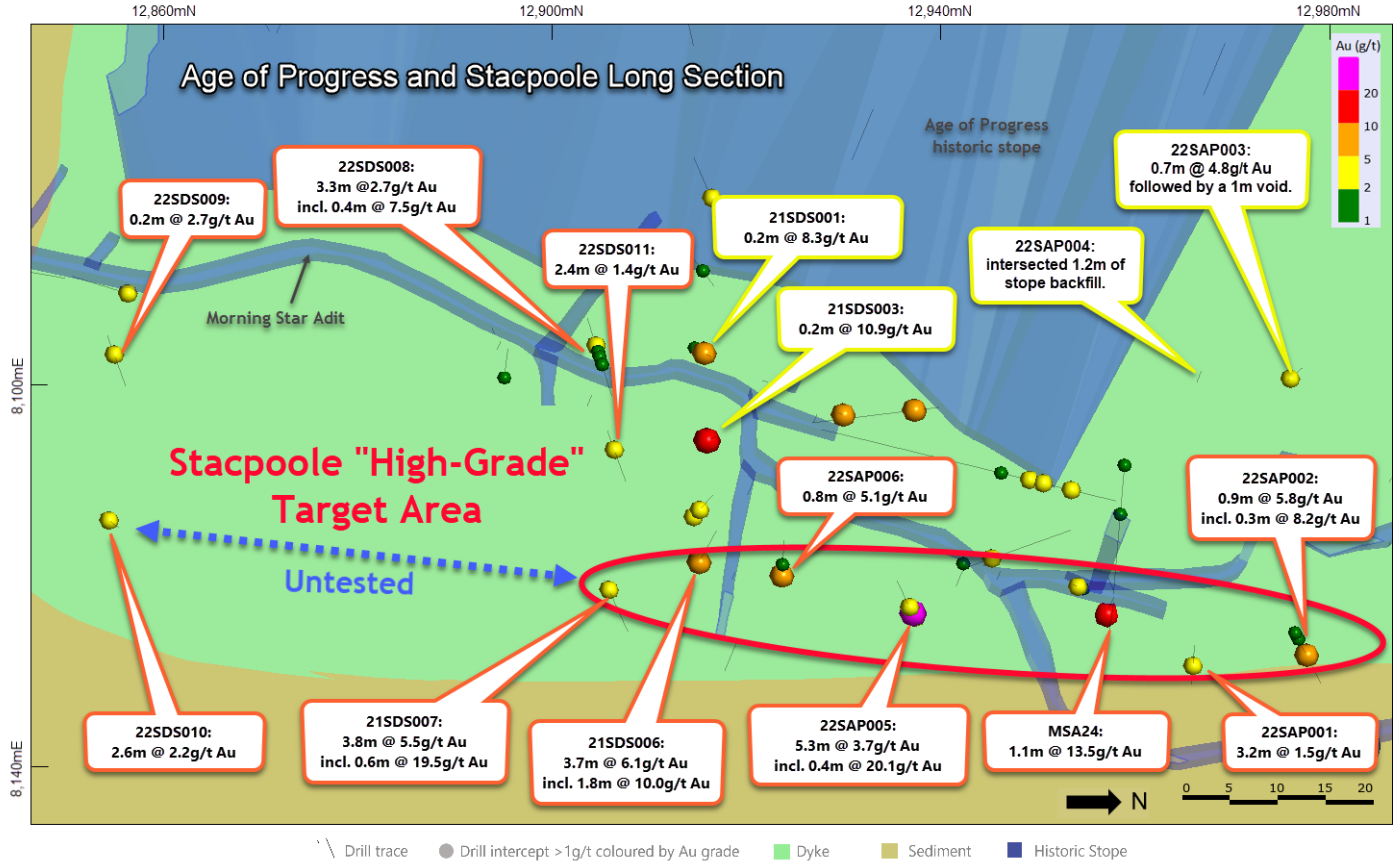


***Figure 1**: Long section view through the Stacpoole Reef showing current and historic true width drill intersection pierce points, the limited historic stoping on the Age of Progress Reef and the potential "high-grade" target area along the eastern edge of the dyke where the Stacpoole and Age of Progress Reef come together (refer Figure 3). Stacpoole Reef intersections outlined in orange and Age of Progress intersections outlined in yellow.*

White Rock's primary objective at the Morning Star underground Gold Mine is a low capital cost restart of production from multiple reef locations. We seek to achieve this by identifying and drilling areas of the dyke with potential to host multiple high-grade gold quartz reefs proximal to existing underground development infrastructure.

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 2).

Surface diamond drilling of the underground Dickenson South target commenced in late 2021[1] with initial results from the first holes reported in January 2022[2] and further results reported earlier in March 2022[3]. To date, 20 diamond drill holes have been completed for 3,147 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.

Complimenting the results previously reported for the first ten holes in the program, complete assay results have now been received for a further seven surface diamond drill holes (22SDS011 and 22SAP001-006). Significant drill intersections from the latest drill holes are summarised in Table 1 below. All drill assays

[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".
[2] Refer White Rock Minerals ASX Announcement 18th January 2022 "Multiple visible gold intercepts in drilling at the Dickenson South Target, Morning Star Gold Mine".
[3] Refer White Rock Minerals ASX Announcement 1st March 2022 "High-grade Gold Drill Results – Morning Star Gold Mine".

>1g/t gold from the current program at the Dickenson South target are provided in Table 3. Assay results are pending for hole 22SDS012a, 013 & 014.

Table 1: *Significant intersections and new intersections through the Stacpoole and Age of Progress Reef's from surface drilling at the Dickenson South target area, drill holes 21SDS001 to 22SDS011 and 22SAP001-006, plus selected historic drill holes in the target area for reference.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	True Width	Au (g/t)	Reef
21SDS001	**52.10**	**52.30**	**0.20**	**0.20**	**8.32**	**Age of Progress**
21SDS003	**53.25**	**53.48**	**0.23**	**0.20**	**10.90**	**Age of Progress**
21SDS006	**59.10**	**62.90**	**3.80**	**3.74**	**6.11**	**Stacpoole**
including	**59.52**	**61.40**	**1.88**	**1.80**	**9.95**	**Stacpoole**
21SDS007	**119.48**	**123.51**	**4.03**	**3.79**	**5.47**	**Stacpoole**
including	**121.07**	**121.75**	**0.68**	**0.64**	**19.45**	**Stacpoole**
22SDS008	**149.00**	**153.72**	**4.72**	**3.34**	**2.73**	**Stacpoole**
Including	**153.15**	**153.72**	**0.57**	**0.40**	**7.46**	**Stacpoole**
22SDS009	57.36	57.55	0.19	0.19	2.67	Stacpoole
22SDS010	51.00	53.85	2.85	2.58	2.24	Stacpoole
22SDS011	136.27	139.41	3.14	2.41	1.39	Stacpoole
22SAP001	74.75	78.00	3.25	3.20	1.54	Stacpoole
22SAP002	**78.13**	**79.08**	**0.95**	**0.93**	**5.80**	**Stacpoole**
22SAP003	67.10	68.80	0.7	0.68	4.83	Age of Progress
22SAP003	74.60	76.45	1.85	1.79	3.17	Stacpoole
22SAP005	**51.50**	**52.10**	**0.60**	**0.58**	**13.60**	**Age of Progress**
22SAP005	58.10	63.45	5.35	5.32	3.71	Stacpoole
including	**61.35**	**61.75**	**0.40**	**0.38**	**20.05**	**Stacpoole**
22SAP006	61.40	62.2	0.80	0.78	5.07	Stacpoole
MSA24	**4.00**	**5.10**	**1.10**	**1.08**	**13.45**	**Stacpoole**

This target area, between surface and 6 Level, contains multiple mineralised reefs within 100 metres of the existing shaft and accessible from multiple levels. These reefs include the Age of Progress, Stacpoole, Exhibition, Shamrock, Dickenson and Whitelaw reefs (Figure 2). **Drilling results have been extremely encouraging with multiple high-grade intersections across various reefs**. These results support the interpretation that there may be an extension of the mineralisation from historic stoping with existing development access near the shaft, through to the southern dyke margin.

A three-dimensional interpretation of the reefs is well advanced (Figure 3) and is being used to inform targets for closer spaced drilling that have the potential to contribute to a near-term production restart without the need for extensive capital works, such as the Stacpoole and Dickenson Reefs.

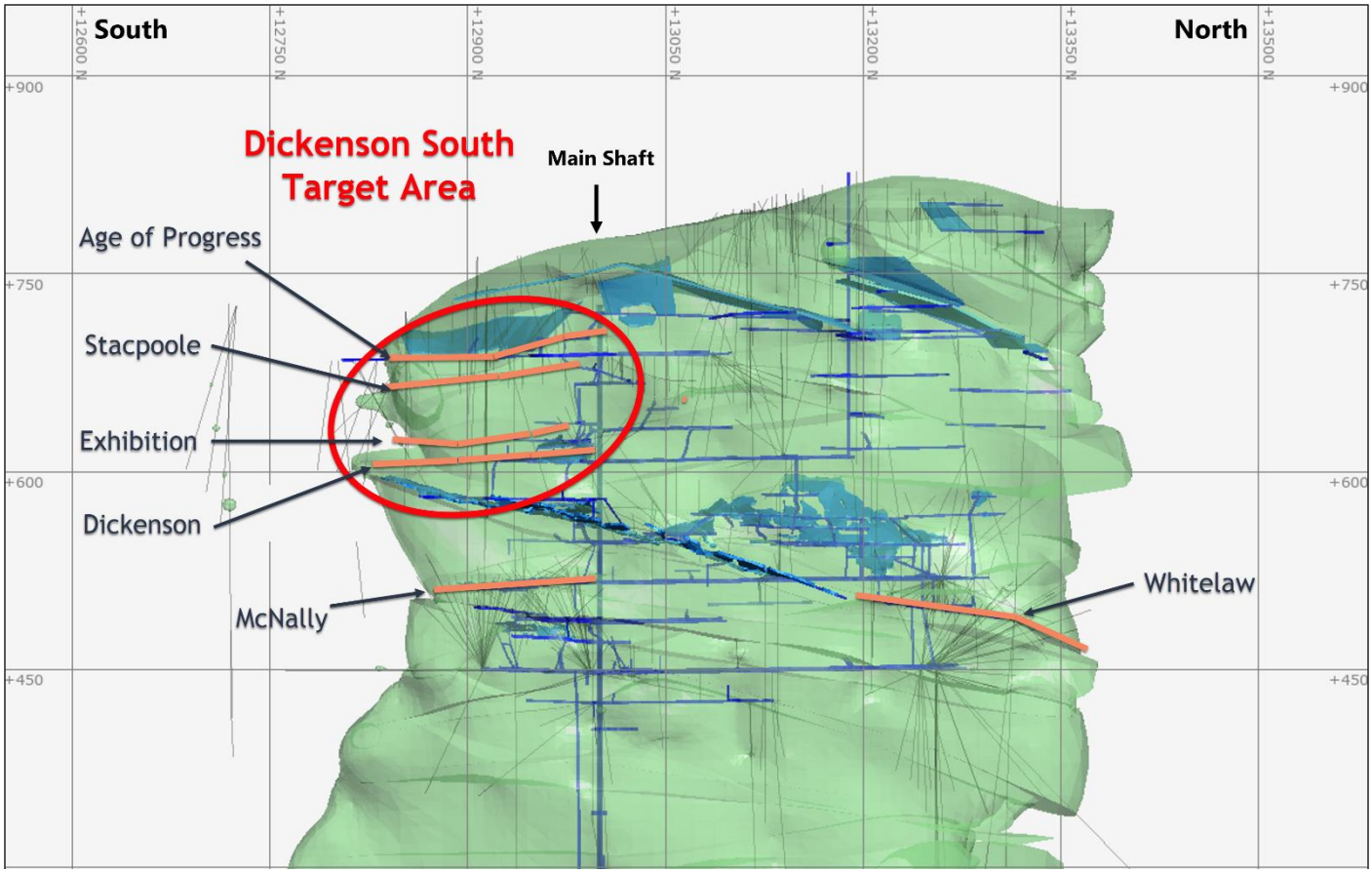


Figure 2: Long section view looking west highlighting the Dickenson South target area. The long section view shows the host dyke, historic stoping and mine development and all drill hole traces, together with the location of the Reefs currently being drill tested as part of the mining restart assessment.

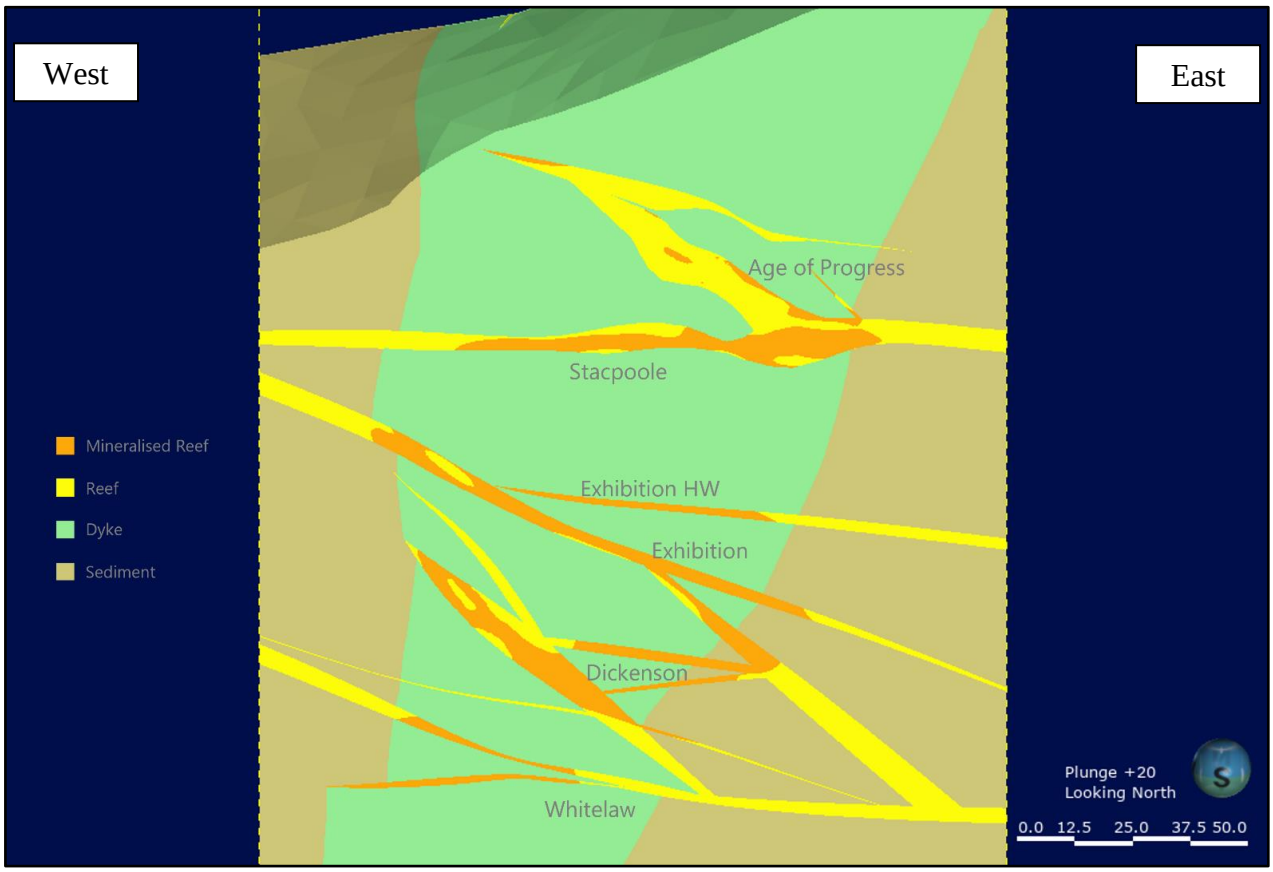


Figure 3: *Schematic cross section ~12,890mN looking north showing the interaction of the various mineralised reefs intersected in drilling as part of a 3D model.*

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.

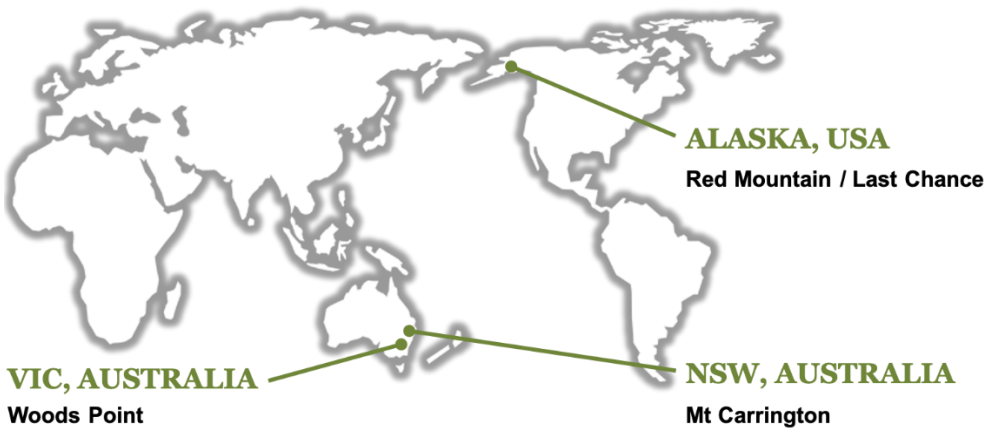
No New Information or Data

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.

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-660km^2 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	• *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.*	• Drilling was diamond core. • Samples are half core when PQ size and 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	• *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).*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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.

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.* • *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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 (±0.01m).
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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	• *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.*
	• *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.*
		• A table of completed drill hole collar information for exploration results presented here is provided below.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• No aggregation methods were used in the reporting of results. • Assay results reported are "un-cut".
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with*	• 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	*respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• Where there are significant intersections and the vein orientation is able to be interpreted then true widths are reported.
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.*	• Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of the 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.*	• Maps and sections showing individual sample locations are included in the report. • All results considered significant are reported.
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.*	• Other relevant and material information has been reported in this and earlier reports.
Further work	• *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.*	• 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 (*estimated).*

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	mRL	Azi ° (Mine)	Dip °	Depth (m)
21SDS001	8123.20	12914.12	740.20	270	-61	260.20
21SDS002	8122.64	12914.13	740.44	270. 6	-52.6	255.16
21SDS003	8122.82	12914.15	740.14	270.1	-71.7	182.50
21SDS004	8122.09	12914.13	740.51	270.2	-44.9	155.00
21SDS005	8123.40	12914.19	740.16	271.8	-78	179.50
21SDS006	8121.85	12914.17	740.19	274.8	-84.1	176.40
21SDS007	8203.84	12907.15	762.76	269.8	-45.3	257.60
22SDS008	8202.80	12907.07	762.82	269.1	-33.8	216.50
22SDS009	8134.77	12852.95	720.95	273.5	-44.5	181.11
22SDS010	8135.64	12852.97	720.83	270.6	-60.9	173.60
22SDS011	8135.64	12907.95	762.84	273.8	-38.7	142.60
22SDS012A*	8121	12914	740	284.2	-63.4	163.20
22SDS013*	8122	12914	740	292.4	-68.4	164.20
22SDS014*	8122	12914	740	269.6	-64.8	164.40
22SAP001	8139.1	12953.91	760.53	318.3	-78.8	83.40
22SAP002	8139.63	12954.72	760.55	332.6	-70.7	91.10
22SAP003	8137.68	12953.33	760.41	303.3	-54.3	80.36
22SAP004	8156.78	12922.79	762.31	310.7	-44.1	74.00
22SAP005	8124.8	12916.57	740.46	350.1	-70.9	71.40
22SAP006*	8123	12914	740	327.4	-79.2	74.50

Table 3: *Drill intersections >1.0g/t gold for surface drilling at Dickenson South target area, drill holes 21SDS001 to 22SDS011, 22SAP001 to 22SAP006, plus selected historic drill holes in the target area for reference.*

HoleID	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	57.65	58.25	0.60	0.56	1.16	Age of Progress
21SDS001	67.50	68.25	0.75	0.72	1.16	-
21SDS001	71.90	73.20	1.30	1.26	1.51	Stacpoole
21SDS002	78.00	79.00	1.00	0.91	2.54	Stacpoole
21SDS002	127.7	128.5	0.80	0.51	2.31	-
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	66.31	67.21	0.90	0.86	2.26	Stacpoole
21SDS004	53.37	53.70	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	0.50	3.67	Age of Progress
21SDS005	60.57	60.81	0.24	0.24	3.48	Stacpoole
21SDS005	62.75	63.34	0.59	0.59	1.16	Stacpoole
21SDS005	63.73	64.27	0.54	0.54	1.21	Stacpoole
21SDS006	49.00	49.36	0.36	0.35	6.29	Age of Progress
21SDS006	**59.10**	**62.90**	**3.80**	**3.74**	**6.11**	**Stacpoole**
including	**59.52**	**61.40**	**1.88**	**1.80**	**9.95**	**Stacpoole**
21SDS006	64.25	64.43	0.20	0.20	1.08	Stacpoole
21SDS007	114.81	115.36	0.55	0.52	2.18	Age of Progress
21SDS007	118.68	119.48	0.8	1.03	1.03	Stacpoole
21SDS007	**119.48**	**123.51**	**4.03**	**3.79**	**5.47**	**Stacpoole**
including	**121.07**	**121.75**	**0.68**	**0.64**	**19.45**	**Stacpoole**
21SDS007	123.68	125.05	1.37	1.29	1.98	Age of Progress
21SDS007	128.19	128.50	0.31	0.29	1.61	Age of Progress
22SDS008	64.20	64.40	0.20	0.19	1.13	-
22SDS008	126.50	127.16	0.66	0.65	1.26	Age of Progress
22SDS008	128.21	128.52	0.31	0.31	1.45	Age of Progress
22SDS008	129.21	129.57	0.36	0.35	1.75	Age of Progress
22SDS008	130.38	130.72	0.34	0.32	2.06	Age of Progress
22SDS008	**149.00**	**153.72**	**4.72**	**3.34**	**2.73**	**Stacpoole**
Including	**153.15**	**153.72**	**0.57**	**0.40**	**7.46**	**Stacpoole**
22SDS009	57.36	57.55	0.19	0.19	2.67	Stacpoole
22SDS010	51.00	53.85	2.85	2.58	2.24	Stacpoole
22SDS010	55.95	56.30	0.35	0.32	2.69	Stacpoole
22SDS010	150.30	150.98	0.68	0.56	1.88	-
22SDS010	155.60	156.30	0.70	0.67	1.40	-
22SDS011	111.81	112.11	0.30	0.28	1.22	Age of Progress
22SDS011	127.44	128.2	0.76	0.71	1.57	Age of Progress
22SDS011	136.27	139.41	3.14	2.41	1.39	Stacpoole
22SAP001	74.75	78.00	3.25	3.20	1.54	Stacpoole
22SAP002	68.48	68.75	0.27	0.24	1.02	Age of Progress
22SAP002	71.20	71.45	0.25	0.22	2.00	Age of Progress
22SAP002	**78.13**	**79.08**	**0.95**	**0.93**	**5.80**	**Stacpoole**
including	**78.70**	**79.08**	**0.38**	**0.34**	**8.23**	**Stacpoole**
22SAP003	67.10	68.80	0.7	0.68	4.83	Age of Progress

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au g/t)	Reef
22SAP003	74.60	76.45	1.85	1.79	3.17	Stacpoole
22SAP005	**51.50**	**52.10**	**0.60**	**0.58**	**13.60**	**Age of Progress**
22SAP005	58.10	63.45	5.35	5.32	3.71	Stacpoole
including	**61.35**	**61.75**	**0.40**	**0.38**	**20.05**	**Stacpoole**
22SAP006	57.15	58.35	1.20	1.17	1.87	Age of Progress
22SAP006	61.40	62.2	0.80	0.78	5.07	Stacpoole
including	**61.85**	**62.2**	**0.35**	**0.33**	**7.27**	**Stacpoole**
22SAP006	65.30	67.20	1.60	1.58	1.85	Stacpoole
MSA24	**4.00**	**5.10**	**1.10**	**1.08**	**13.45**	**Stacpoole**