High-Grade Mineralisation Extended South at Wanganui Main Lode

- **4m at 8.33g/t Au from 18m, including 2m at 15.39g/t Au from 18m (CWRC042) and 2m at 1.27 g/t Au from 25m (CWRC043) extends near-surface Main Lode mineralisation further south**
- **4m at 1.32g/t Au from 71m (CWRC045) extends mineralisation and host structure further below South Pit**
- **Consistent anomalism intersected in several holes drilled to test a magnetic low coincident with the interpreted northern extension of the Main Lode (North Target)**
- **Previously unknown zones of alteration identified in reconnaissance drilling to test several structural targets interpreted from aeromagnetics**

Castle Managing Director, Stephen Stone said **"We are pleased to have confirmed that near-surface mineralisation at Main Lode South Pit continues to the south and to also encounter encouraging anomalism in reconnaissance holes to the north of the North Pit.**

Zones of alteration usually associated with gold mineralisation in the project area were also intersected in holes drilled to investigate several new targets derived from the recent aeromagnetic survey."

Castle Minerals Limited (ASX: CDT) ("Castle" or the "Company") advises that a recently completed 3172m, 48-hole multi-target reverse circulation (RC) programme has extended Main Lode shallow high-grade mineralisation further south at the Company's Wanganui project in the Meekatharra gold mining district of Western Australia (Figs 1 to 4)(JORC Appendix Table 1 and 2).

Drilling to test a magnetic low anomaly immediately south of the Main Lode South Pit returned 4m at 8.33g/t Au from 18m, including 2m at 15.39g/t Au from 18m (CWRC042) and 2m at 1.27g/t Au from 25m (CWRC043).

Other holes drilled under the South Pit were designed to test for depth extensions to mineralisation previously intersected by Castle (refer ASX release 19 August 2020). An intercept of 4m at 1.32g/t Au from 71m (CWRC045) was from one of several holes that also intersected at depth the strong shearing with sericite-pyrite alteration and quartz veins that is usually associated with the mineralised host structure.

Two holes (CWRC054 and CWRC055) to test for the interpreted down-plunge extensions of a high-grade shoot at the shallow Main Lode North Pit, successfully intersected the targeted zone of alteration, confirming the presence of the mineralised structure. However, the relatively low-grade anomalism indicates that the plunge of the high-grade mineralised ore shoot within the host structure is also most likely steeper than interpreted.

Reconnaissance holes, CWRC056-057 and CWRC069-073, drilled on east-west sections approximately 100m apart, were designed to test a 300m north-south trending magnetic low coincident with the interpreted northern extension of the Main Lode, commencing approximately 100m north of the North Pit (North Target).

Castle Minerals Limited

ASX & Media Release

ASX Code: CDT

16 December 2020

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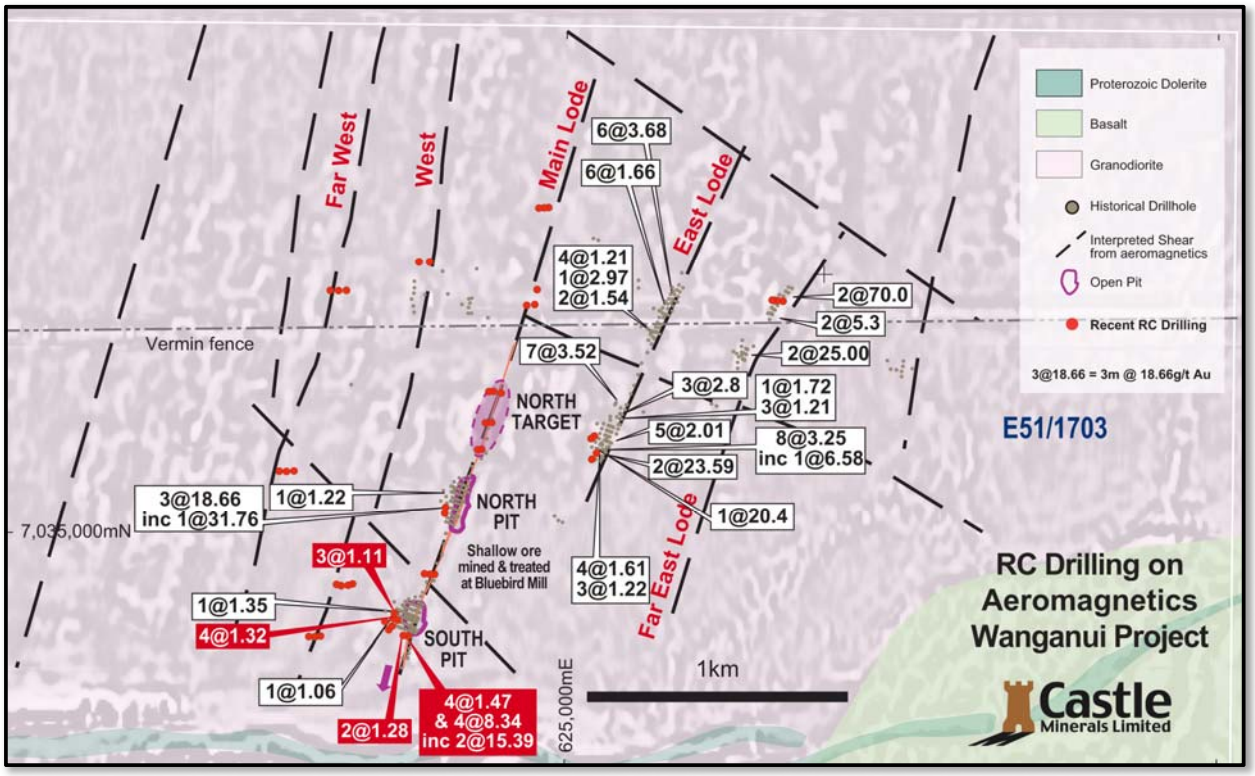
Capital Structure:

Ordinary Shares: 732.5M
Unlisted Options: 35.5M

Results from this step-out drilling to locate the inferred mineralised structure included 2m at 1.02gt Au from 21m (CWRC056) which, when combined with multiple zones of low-grade anomalism observed in CWRC072, provide encouragement as to the prospectivity of the Main Lode away from the area of historical mining.

Twenty-eight holes comprising more reconnaissance-style drilling were designed to test additional linear structures inferred from the recent aeromagnetic survey. Several holes successfully intersected zones of shearing and alteration that elsewhere on the project area are indicative of the presence of a mineralised structure. This will provide a solid basis for follow-up work aimed at vectoring in towards any high-grade mineralisation that may be present.

Fig 1: Plan of recent RC drilling at Wanganui Project



Additional information

The recently flown high-resolution aeromagnetic survey confirmed that known gold mineralisation and shearing at Wanganui is associated with a series of north to north-east trending structurally-controlled linear magnetic lows, possibly representing magnetic destruction or other alteration features within the granodiorite host. Historical mining and drilling data has shown that gold mineralisation is associated with at least four of these linear magnetic low zones. The recent geophysics highlighted extensions to the known Main and East Lode structures as well as identifying two additional parallel structures west of the main lode which were obscured by surface cover.

Planned follow-up work

Castle will review these latest results and refine its structural interpretations to improve ore plunge predictions and the design of a follow-up programme that will also focus on the newly identified zones of encouraging alteration.

Figure 2: Plan of RC Drilling Results at Wanganui Main Lode

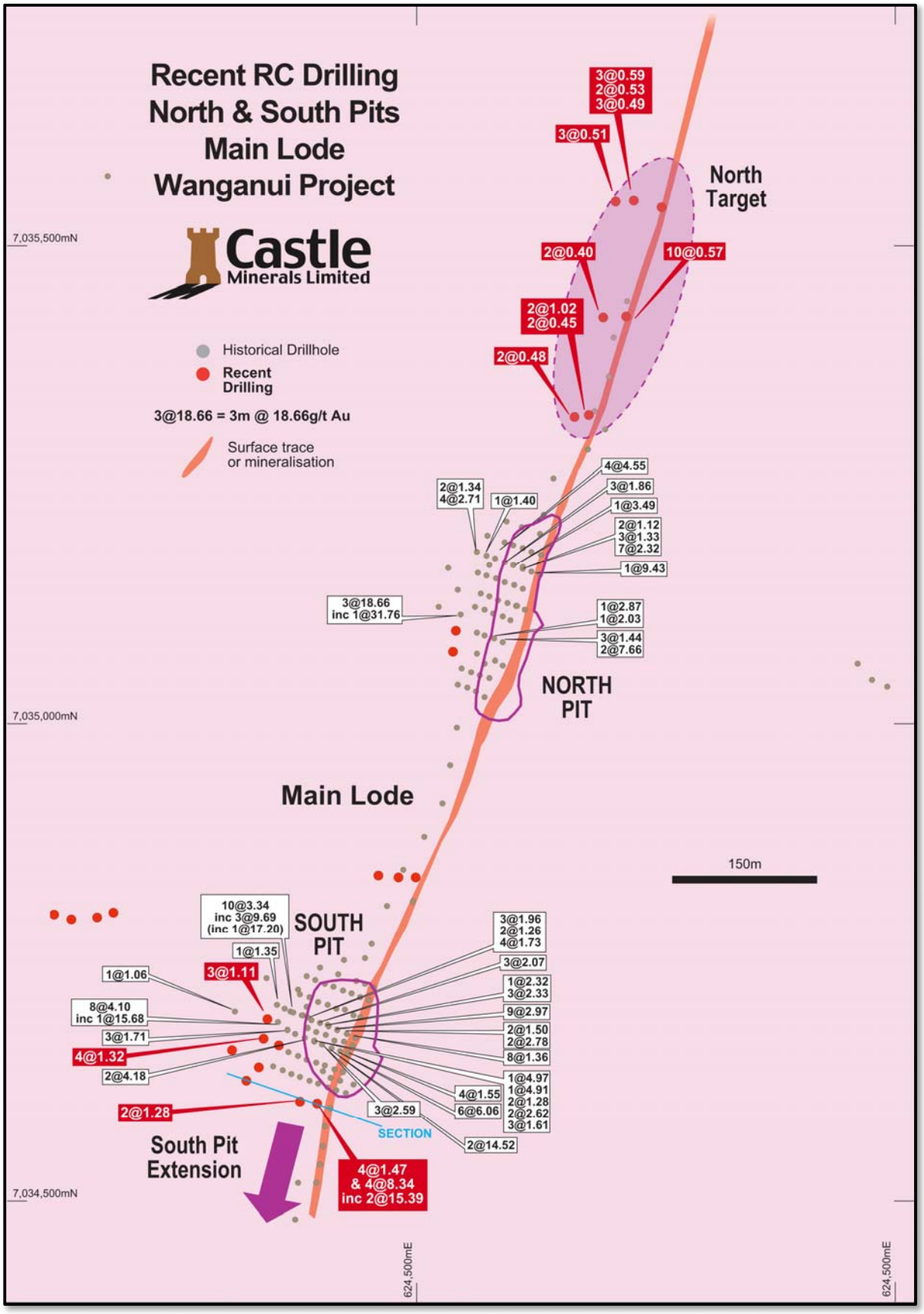
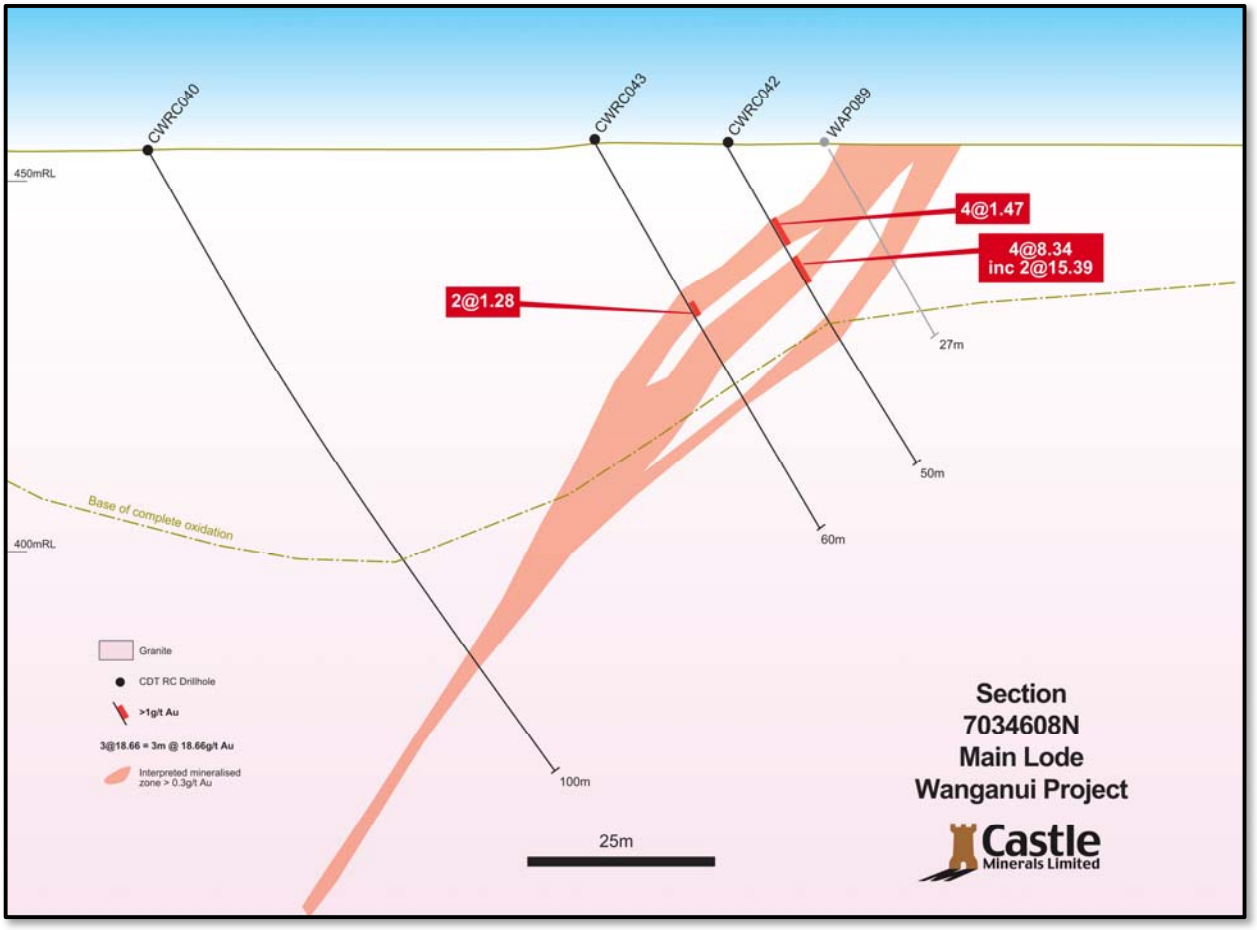


Figure 3: Drill Section 7034608N



Polelle Project

Results from the extensive soil sampling programme over targets at the Polelle project are still awaited. The assay laboratory is dealing with a very large backlog of samples following an enormous surge in exploration drilling in the run up to the Christmas holiday break.

Authorised for release to ASX by the Board of Castle Minerals Limited:

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About Castle Minerals Limited

Castle Minerals is an Australian Stock Exchange (ASX: CDT) listed and Perth, Western Australia headquartered company with interests in several projects in Western Australia and Ghana that are prospective for gold and other minerals.

At the **Wanganui project** (E51/1703, 18.4km^2) 33km south-west of the active Meekatharra mining centre and 15km south-west of the operating Bluebird gold mine, the opportunity is to test for down-plunge and along strike extensions to the existing Main Lode North and South deposits, as well as for other similar structurally controlled targets. The Main Lode mineralisation, including the shallow mined North and South pits, can be intermittently traced for at least 1km, and is one of at least four structurally related mineralised zones.

The **Polelle project** (E51/1843), 162.5km^2), 25km south of Meekatharra and 7km southeast of the operating Bluebird Mine, hosts a mainly obscured and minimally explored greenstone belt. The belt is comprised of a combination of prospective lithological units and major structural features including the Albury Heath shear which hosts the Albury Heath deposit (Inferred Resource of 528,000t at 2.09g/t Au for 35,479oz Au) immediately adjacent to the east boundary of Castle's licence. Aeromagnetics have indicated that the southwest trending Albury Heath shear is traceable onto the Polelle project area for some 7.5km.

The **Beasley Creek** project lies on the northern flanks of the Rocklea Dome in the southern Pilbara. The strategy is to define structurally controlled gold targets within the various Archean sequences. These lie immediately above and below the 16km east-west striking conglomerate horizons which had been the initial focus of exploration by Castle. The sheared granite - greenstone contact and the "Paulsen Gold Mine" type setting within the gabbro/dolerite units that intrude the Hardy Sandstone in the northern part of the project area, are of particular interest.

The **Success Dome** project is a recent application for an exploration licence in the Ashburton structural corridor and is located midway between the Paulsen's and Ashburton gold deposits. It is prospective for gold and base metals. More locally, Success Dome lies immediately adjacent to the southern margin of the Hamersley Basin and 40km southwest of Castle's Beasley Creek gold project. Major thrust faults and sub-parallel shear zones highlighted in the regional magnetic and gravity data, combined with additional detailed geophysics data from previous explorers, brought this available area to Castle's attention.

In **West Africa**, Castle has a substantial and contiguous tenure position in Ghana's Upper West region. Ghana has a long history of gold exploration and mining with several world-class gold mining operations owned by Tier 1 mining companies. Castle's Ghana licence holdings encompass extensive tracts of highly prospective Birimian geological terrane, the host to many of West Africa's and Ghana's multi-million-ounce gold mines.

Castle also retains a **4% net smelter precious metal royalty** over the adjacent Julie West licence that was sold to Azumah Resources Limited and which comprises a key component of Azumah's Wa Gold Project.

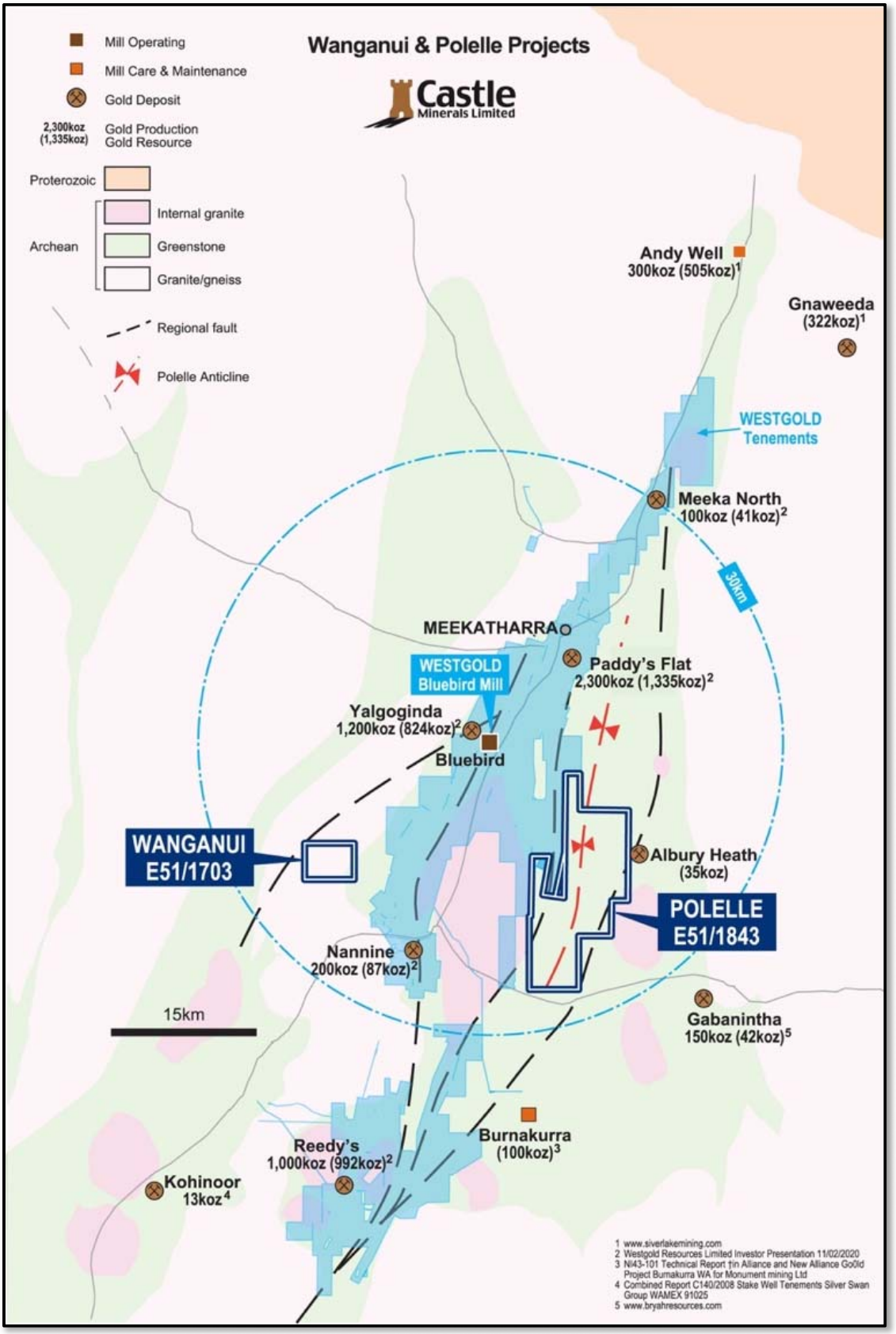
Cautionary Statement

All of Castle's projects in Australia are considered to be of grass roots or of relatively early stage exploration status. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource. No Competent Person has done sufficient work in accordance with JORC Code 2012 to conclusively determine or to estimate in what quantities gold or other minerals are present. It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the information used to identify areas of interest may be reduced when reported under JORC Code 2012.

Forward Looking Statement

Statements regarding Castle's plans, forecasts and projections with respect to its mineral properties and programmes are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that Castle's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can be no assurance that Castle will be able to confirm the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will be successfully developed on any of Castle's mineral properties. The performance of Castle may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company, its Directors, staff or contractors.

Figure 4: Regional position of Wanganui and Polelle projects



Competent Persons Statement

The scientific and technical information in this Report that relates to the geology of the deposits and exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Stephen Stone, who is Managing Director of Castle Minerals Limited. Mr Stone is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and 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 Stone is the Qualified Person overseeing Castle's exploration projects and has reviewed and approved the disclosure of all scientific or technical information contained in this announcement that relates to the geology of the deposits and exploration results.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

Additional details, where applicable, can be found in the releases referenced in this Report and in the following releases lodged by the Company with the ASX:

Date	Headline
25/11/2020	Polelle Project Extended
5/11/2020	RC Drilling Completed at Wanganui
28/10/2020	September 2020 Quarterly Report
14/10/2020	RC Drilling Commences at Wanganui
7/10/2020	Success Dome Application
16/09/2020	2020 Annual Report
27/08/2020	Aeromagnetic Surveys Commence at Wanganui and Polelle Gold Projects
19/08/2020	Drilling Confirms High-Grade Primary Gold Below Shallow Pits at Wanganui

RC DRILLING PROGRAMME RESULTS - DECEMBER 2020

Appendix: *- JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1*

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.	Sampling from Reverse Circulation drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples collected through splitter attached to cyclone. Cyclone and splitter were cleaned regularly during operations. Quantity of sample recovered from cyclone monitored by geologist.
	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.	Each metre interval was geologically logged using a standard code. Industry standard RC drilling with 1m samples collected from a sample splitter Composite samples, collected through interval were no visual indicators of mineralisation were apparent. One metre samples collected through intervals where visual indicators of mineralisation were favourable.
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).	RC drilling using a 5.25 inch down hole hammer and face sampling button bit.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Sample recovery estimated by mass of sample recovered from the cyclone.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Efforts were made to ensure the cyclone was level and cleaned regularly during drilling. Driller paused drilling on metre intervals to allow the hole to clear of sample.
	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.	It is unknown at this stage whether there is a relationship between sample weight and grade in RC drilling.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resources	Drill chips were logged in detail over the entire hole at 1m intervals. Colour, lithology, degree of oxidation and water table depth etc were recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging was qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The entire hole was geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	For intervals visually accessed as mineralised, the 1m sample split from the cyclone was collected for analysis. For intervals assessed as unmineralised, a composite sample was collected from the bulk sample piles using a PVC spear.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The entre sample was sent to the laboratory and pulverised to 85% passing 75# which is considered satisfactory for the sample medium.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Certified reference blank and analytical standards were inserted into the sample stream during field operations at a rate of 1 every 25 samples. A review of these results by the Competent person concluded the results were within acceptable tolerances
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	No field duplicates were collected.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Samples weighing approximately 2kg - 3kg were collected, which is an industry standard considered appropriate for homogenised distribution and grain size of the material sampled. A number of higher grade results were returned from the current programme suggesting there may be coarse gold present which will require additional sampling to verify.
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.	The analytical technique used was fire-assay with an atomic-absorption finish (FA50/AAS) which is industry standard for gold. This is generally considered to be a total digestion.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations	None.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Field QA/QC procedures included the insertion of blanks and CRM at a rate of 1 to 25.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The significant intersections for the current drilling were verified by senior company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field data including collar, survey, geology and sample intervals was all recorded as hard copies. Data was transferred to digital form on standard Excel templates for entry into the Project database. The company retains the hard copy data on file.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	The collar locations of all holes were located using a hand-held GPS (accurate to ±5m).
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA 94 zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The surface is generally flat. There has not been a topographical survey over the site.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Collar locations were selected and plotted relative to historic drill holes. Collars were typically spaced 20m apart and no collar was located closer than 12m from the nearest historic drill hole.
	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.	RC drilling detailed in this report is from a number of prosects in the Wanganui Project. Some of the targets were identified from interpretation of the high-resolution aeromagnetic survey and had not been previously tested. Further drilling would be required before a Resource Estimation could be undertaken.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The majority of the drill intersections released are based on metre sample intervals. A minor number of intersections contain composite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		samples. These are annotated with an asterix *.
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.	Drilling was orientated parallel to most historic drill holes and perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation.
	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 orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data based on the interpreted mineralised structures.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were delivered to the freight company depot by site personnel for transport to the laboratory. Samples submission sheets were sent separately to the laboratory and checked off once the samples were received used to track the progress of every batch of samples.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No independent auditing of the sampling procedures and data has been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Project area is located approximately 35km south-west of Meekatharra in the Northern Goldfields, Western Australia. The tenement (E51/1703) is wholly owned by Castle Minerals. There is a 1% gross royalty payable on future minerals production from the tenement
	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 tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Considerable small scale exploration and mining activity was conducted in the area in the first half of the 20th century. Historical records indicate that early prospectors mined

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		high grade outcropping veins and recovered approximately 1049oz Au. St Barbara Ltd conducted more extensive exploration activities across much of the tenement from the late 1980's to the early 2000's. Exploration in this era included extensive soil surveys on a 40x100m grid and a number of RC drill programs for a total of over 200 collars and nearly 7000m of drilling. Two small pits, excavated and mined in 2002 by St Barbara and referred to as North Pit and South Pit, recovered another 5700oz of gold. A small number of drill holes, drilled by various prospectors, were also drilled in the vicinity of an area of old, early-mid 20th century workings known as Queenslander Lode and in the Eastern portion of the tenement around an early 20th century working currently referred to as Chinaman's. Historical drilling is notably shallow in most areas and intended to intersect mineralised structures at depths of no more than 20m. Drilling in the vicinity of the two pits has intersected mineralised structures at depths of not greater than 50m. A brief reconnaissance survey was conducted by Castle Minerals in late June 2020. Several samples were collected and assayed from the Wanganui tenement including the North and South Pits and most of the early 20th century workings on the tenement.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Wanganui licence largely resides on a Granadiorite/Tonalite pluton to the immediate west of the Meekatharra-Wydgee Greenstone Belt. The tenement is traversed by multiple, SSW-NNE trending, high angle, Quartz/Mylonite shears that have (from previous exploration and mining activities) demonstrated a capacity for localized, high to very high grade mesothermal lode mineralisation. Soil analysis has also demonstrated considerable potential for commercial grades of placer gold in association with these high angle, primary gold bearing structures.
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:	All relevant information is presented in Tables 1 and 2 and in the body of the ASX release text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
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.	Intercepts tabulated in Table 1 are based on a lower cut off of 0.3g/t Au and a maximum internal dilution of 1m < 0.3g/t Au No top assay cut was applied.
	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.	Individual high grade results are included in Table 1.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not relevant.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	All holes were drilled perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of known mineralised structures.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with 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	All holes were drilled perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of known mineralised structures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to figures in body of main text.
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.	Results for all holes drilled in the current program are provided in Table 2. Holes that did not return assay vales above 0.3 g/t Au are labeled NSI (No Significant Intersection).
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.	All relevant and material exploration data has been referred to in the body of the text or on accompanying figures. Previous exploration at Wanganui (E51/1703) has included RC Drilling, auger drilling and soil sampling. Most of this work was undertaken by St Barbara Ltd in the late 1980's through to the early 2000's. A small number of shallow holes have been drilled at various sites on the tenement by other private mining companies and prospectors.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	The company has completed a detailed low-level, high resolution aeromagnetic survey over the project. Detailed structural and 3D modeling of drill results will be undertaken to assist further drill targeting.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to diagrams in main body of ASX release text.

Table 2 - Table of intercepts - Recent RC drilling

(Intercepts listed comprise a lower cut-off of 0.3g/t Au and a maximum internal dilution of 1m less than 0.3g/t Au)

COLLAR ID	Lode /Pit	EAST	NORTH	RL	DEPTH (m)	DIP	AZI-MUTH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t Au
CWRC040	South	624322	7034626	455	100	-61	113				NSI
CWRC041	South	624307	7034658	454	114	-60	115	99	104	5	0.50
CWRC042	South	624396	7034602	472	50	-60	115	12	16	4	1.47*
								18	22	4	8.34
								18	20	2	15.39
CWRC043	South	624378	7034604	458	60	-60	115	25	27	2	1.28
								29	31	2	0.72
CWRC044	South	624335	7034640	449	90	-60	114				NSI
CWRC045	South	624340	7034670	465	90	-61	112	71	75	4	1.32
CWRC046	South	624356	7034663	457	90	-58	113	64	65	1	0.67
CWRC047	South	624344	7034690	456	100	-61		74	76	2	0.99
							11	78	81	3	1.11
CWRC048	Main	624499	7034839	458	60	-54	92				NSI
CWRC049	Main	624481	7034839	457	60	-60	88				NSI
CWRC050	Main	624460	703484	456	60	-60	91				NSI
CWRC051	Exp	623900	7034238	453	60	-60	93				NSI
CWRC052	Exp	623928	7035237	453	60	-61	90				NSI
CWRC053	Exp	623957	7035239	459	63	-60	91				NSI
CWRC054	North	624538	7035075	447	90	-60	113				NSI
CWRC055	North	624541	7035097	456	90	-61	116	39	40	1	0.49
CWRC056	Main	624680	7035323	460	45	-60	94	21	23	2	1.02
								28	30	2	0.45
CWRC057	Main	624665	7035321	459	65	-60	95	36	38	2	0.48
CWRC058	East	625105	7035284	459	75	-61	113				NSI
CWRC059	East	625123	7035308	463	70	-60	112	25	30	5	0.65
CWRC060	East	625102	7035364	466	75	-61	113	60	67	7	0.66
CWRC061	East	625115	7035374	465	75	-60	116	51	62	11	0.71
CWRC062	West	624059	7034602	456	60	-60	93				NSI
CWRC063	West	624038	7034599	455	60	-60	91				NSI
CWRC064	West	624014	7034600	455	60	-60	94				NSI
CWRC065	West	624183	7034802	453	70	-57	90				NSI
CWRC066	West	624166	7034797	452	60	-61	90				NSI
CWRC067	West	624139	7034795	456	60	-60	93				NSI
CWRC068	West	624121	7034800	455	60	-60	90				NSI
CWRC069	Main	624719	7035426	462	44	-60	93	21	31	10	0.57
CWRC070	Main	624695	7035425	461	60	-60	90	47	49	2	0.40
CWRC071	Main	624756	7035540	458	40	-60	93				NSI
CWRC072	Main	624727	7035547	454	60	-61	93	40	43	3	0.59
								48	50	2	0.53
								53	56	3	0.41
CWRC073	Main	624708	7035546	458	60	-61	94	57	60	3	0.51
CWRC074	Far West	624159	7035938	459	60	-60	93	20	24	4	0.34*
CWRC075	Far West	624129	7035937	459	60	-60	95				NSI
CWRC076	Far West	624097	7035938	457	60	-60	94				NSI
CWRC077	Queens	624439	7036049	456	60	-60	92				NSI
CWRC078	Queens	624480	7036049	458	60	-60	92				NSI
CWRC079	Main	624939	7036259	460	60	-60	93	7	8	1	0.72
CWRC080	Main	624922	7036258	464	60	-60	90				NSI
CWRC081	Main	624901	7036257	463	60	-59	86				NSI
CWRC082	Exp	624894	7035941	461	60	-59	95				NSI
CWRC083	Exp	624885	7035883	460	63	-60	92				NSI

COLLAR ID	Lode /Pit	EAST	NORTH	RL	DEPTH (m)	DIP	AZI-MUTH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t Au
CWRC084	Exp	624854	7035880	459	60	-59	80				NSI
CWRC085	Far East	625842	7035896	467	29						Abandoned
CWRC086	Far East	625820	7035898	468	74	-63	93				NSI
CWRC087	Far East	625800	7035900	462	70	-61	94				NSI

- NSI: No significant intercept
- 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off and maximum internal dilution of 1m < 0.3g/t Au
- * denotes composite sample included
- Intervals shown are not an estimate of true width