

ABOUT AURUMIN

Aurumin Limited (ACN 639 427 099) (Aurumin or Company) is an Australian gold exploration company with advanced projects.

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CAPITAL STRUCTURE

- 86.7 million shares
- 13.5 million options

PROJECTS

- Mt Dimer
- Mt Palmer
- Johnson Range
- Karamindie

CONTACT US

T: +61 8 6555 2950

E: admin@aurumin.com.au

W: www.aurumin.com.au

P: PO Box 446, Subiaco WA 6904

ADDITIONAL ASSAY RESULTS UP TO 23.4g/t Au FROM MT DIMER DRILLING

IMPROVES BOTH LIGHTNING AND LO3 RESULTS

Aurumin Limited (ASX: AUN) ("Aurumin" or "the Company") is pleased to announce additional high-grade assays have been received from follow-up sampling, following positive composite sample results, from the July Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at its 100% owned **Mt Dimer Project**, located 120km north-east of Southern Cross in Western Australia. Mt Dimer is a historical high-grade production centre, having produced over 125,000 ounces of gold, including open pit and underground production of 600,000 tonnes @ 6.4 g/t Au.

These **new 1m assays are in addition** to results received and reported in September (See ASX release 01/09/2021). Highlights from the 1m samples include:

Lightning:

- LTRC2106 **6m @ 1.25g/t Au** from 108m
 - incl **1m @ 3.01g/t Au** from 108m
- **LTRC2106 has finished in mineralisation**

LO3:

- L03RC2103 **4.0m @ 3.07/t Au** from 95m
 - incl **1m @ 7.36g/t Au** from 98m
- L03RC2104 **1m @ 23.40g/t Au** from 39m

With all data combined, **updated intercepts from the July drill programme** now include:

Lightning:

- LTRC2106 **10.0m @ 20.22g/t Au** from 104m
 - incl **1.0m @ 153.50g/t Au** from 106m

LO3:

- L03RC2106 **6.0m @ 16.19g/t Au** from 61m
 - incl **1.0m @ 54.80g/t Au** from 62m
- L03RC2104 **3.0m @ 9.83g/t Au** from 39m
 - incl **1.0m @ 23.4g/t Au** from 39m

LIGHTNING DEPOSIT

Lightning is a high-grade unmined deposit at Mt Dimer. Mineralisation consists of multiple narrow high-grade quartz bearing ore shoots plunging steeply to the north, within a northerly trending structure primarily hosted by granite.

The latest 1m results include **6m @ 1.25g/t Au** including **1m @ 3.01g/t Au** in LTRC2106. With these additional results returned, Aurumin’s best intersection drilled to date has increased to **10m @ 20.22g/t Au**, including **1m @ 153.50g/t Au**.

Of note is the additional intervals indicate that **the hole finished in mineralisation** and Aurumin will now look to re-enter the hole in the coming drill programme.

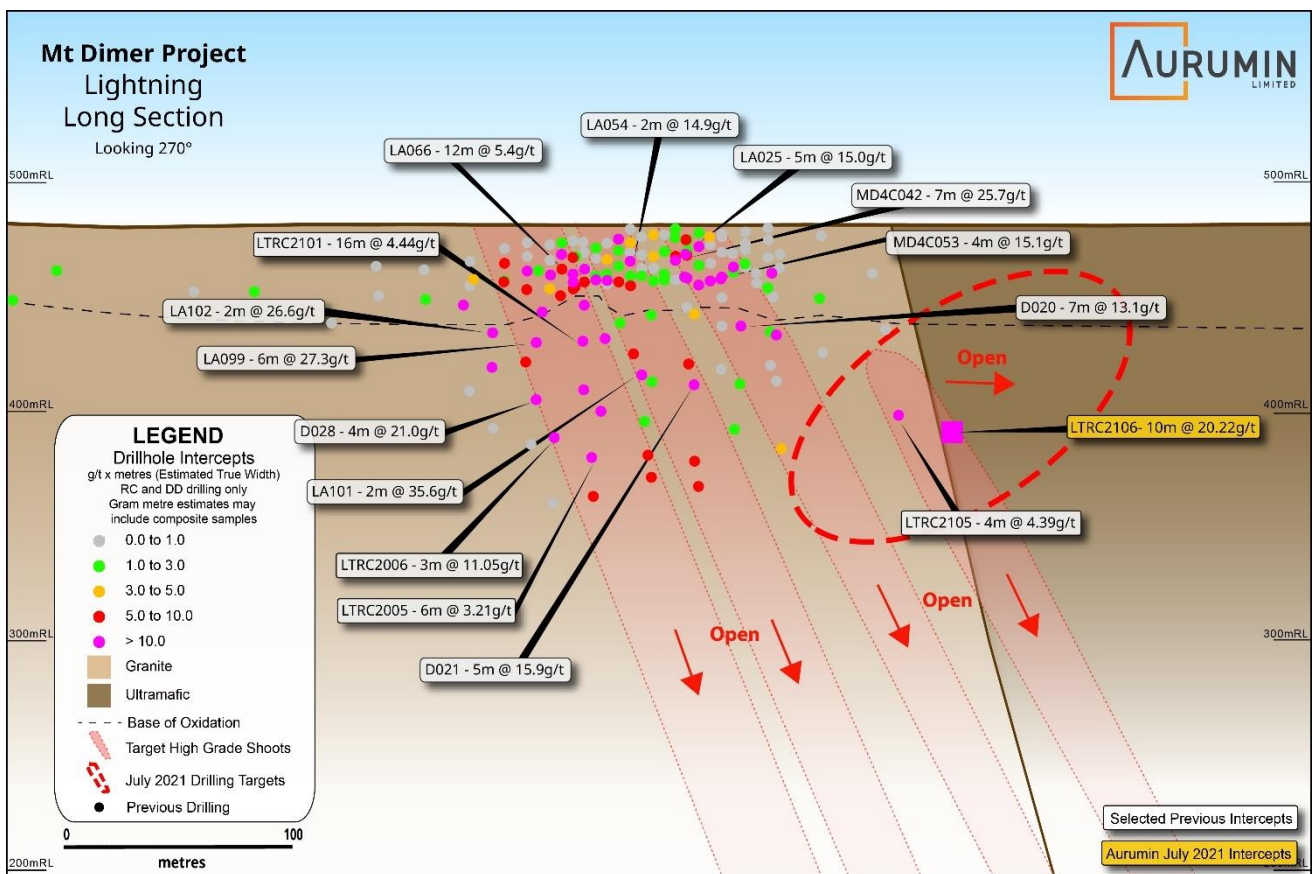


Figure 1 - Mt Dimer Project – Lightning Deposit – Long Section

LO3 DEPOSIT

The LO3 deposit is one of the three LO deposits mined in the mid 1990's at Mt Dimer. It has an open pit of similar scale to LO1 and LO2, however, unlike LO1 and LO2, has limited underground workings. The orebody has not been closed off along strike or below the underground workings and remnant potential exists directly below the open pit.

Highlights of the latest 1m results include **4.0m @ 3.07/t Au** including **1m @ 7.36g/t Au** in LO3RC2103 and **1m @ 23.4g/t Au** in LO3RC2104.

With the additional 1m results returned for Aurumin's LO3 drilling, LO3RC2104 is now reported as **3m @ 9.83g/t Au** and LO3RC2106 is now reported as **6m @ 16.19g/t Au** including **3m @ 30.31g/t Au**. These results are in the northern and southern extremity of the deposit and highlight the potential for further extensional work in both directions.

Unchanged intersections from the July drilling programme include **8m @ 5.70g/t Au** in LO3RC2107.

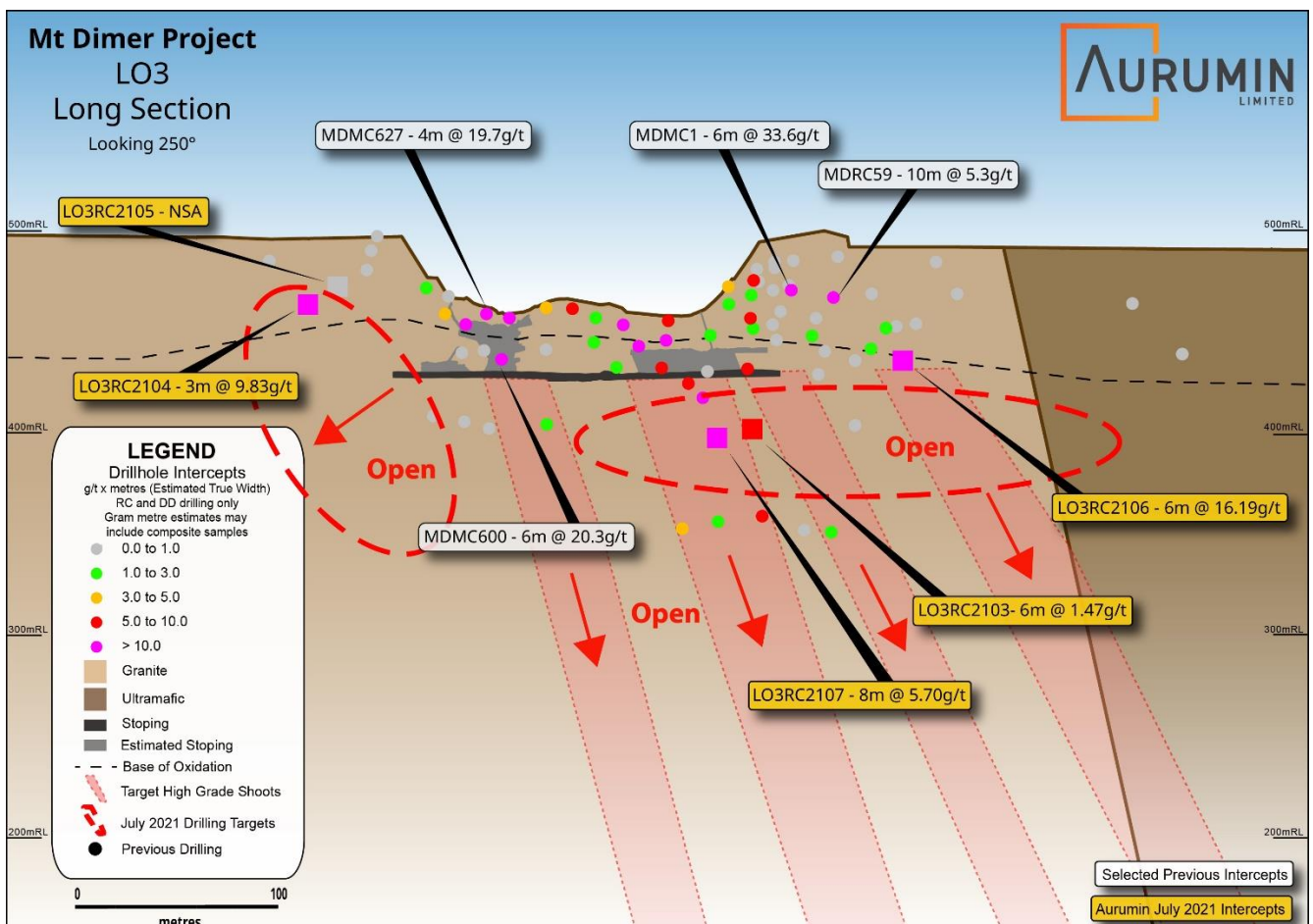


Figure 2 - Mt Dimer Project – LO3 Deposit – Long Section

T12 PROSPECT

The T12 target was previously identified by Aurumin using a SAM survey and first pass drilling. Five holes were drilled in the July programme, to confirm structure and link to previous results.

Recently returned results in TMDRC2104 included **1m @ 0.65g/t Au**.

Drilling during the July programme returned positive results in four of five holes, with the highlights being the broad shallow mineralisation in both TMDRC2102 (**8m @ 2.58g/t Au**) from 22m downhole and TMDRC2101 (**4m @ 2.76g/t Au**) from 15m downhole.

Aurumin has revised the interpretation of the orientation of the structure and will aim to identify additional mineralisation down dip and along strike to confirm T12 as a new deposit in the upcoming drill programme.

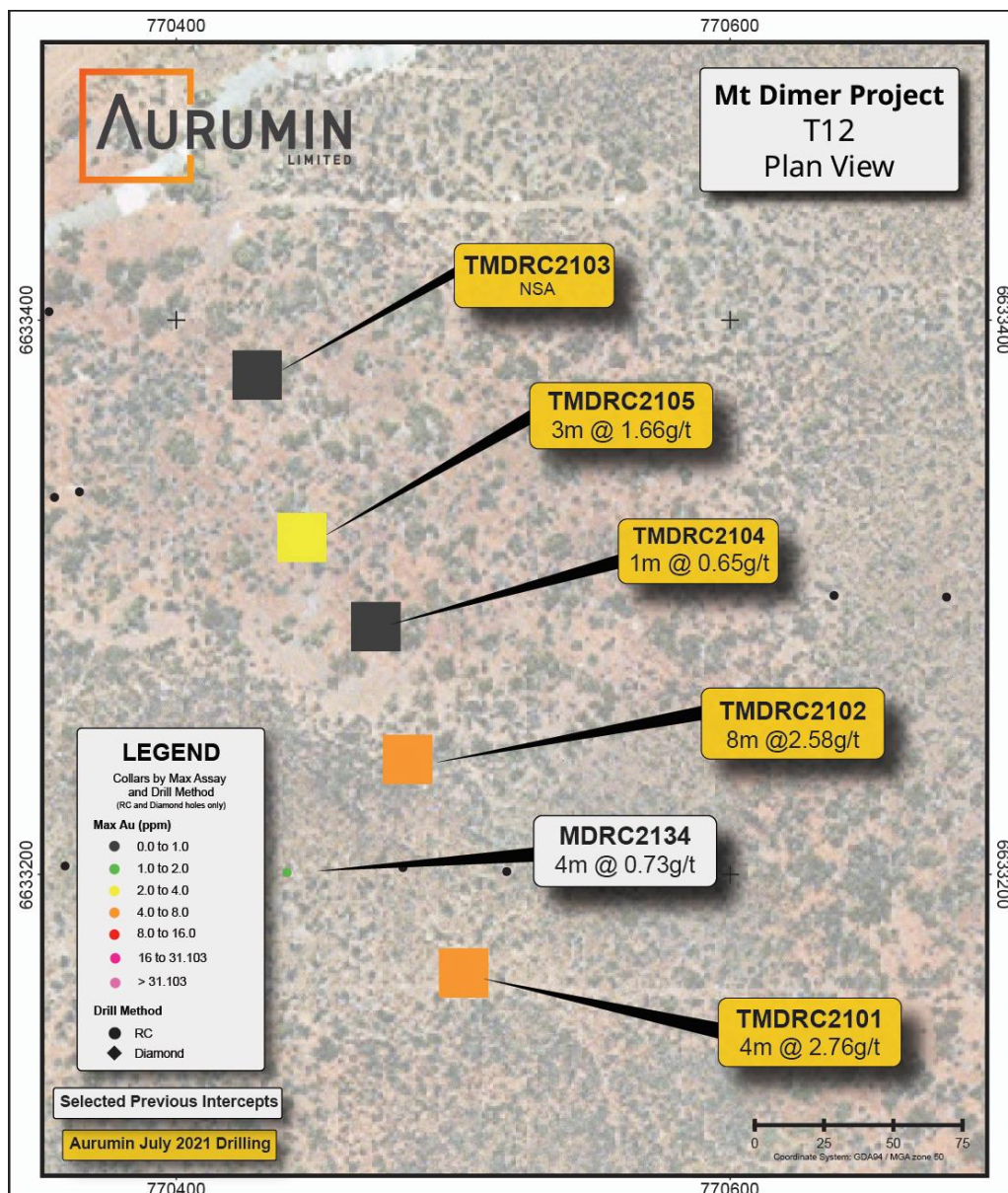


Figure 3 - Mt Dimer Project – T12 Drilling – Plan View

FRODO NORTH (T6)

Four holes were drilled at Frodo North (T6) in the July programme, aiming to identify northerly mineralisation extension from the Frodo open pit.

Drilling returned mixed results, with the highlight being FNRC2101 with **2m @ 11.67g/t Au, including 1m @ 22.00g/t Au**, from 29m down hole.

The highlight of recently returned results was **1m @ 2.26g/t Au** at FNRC2104.

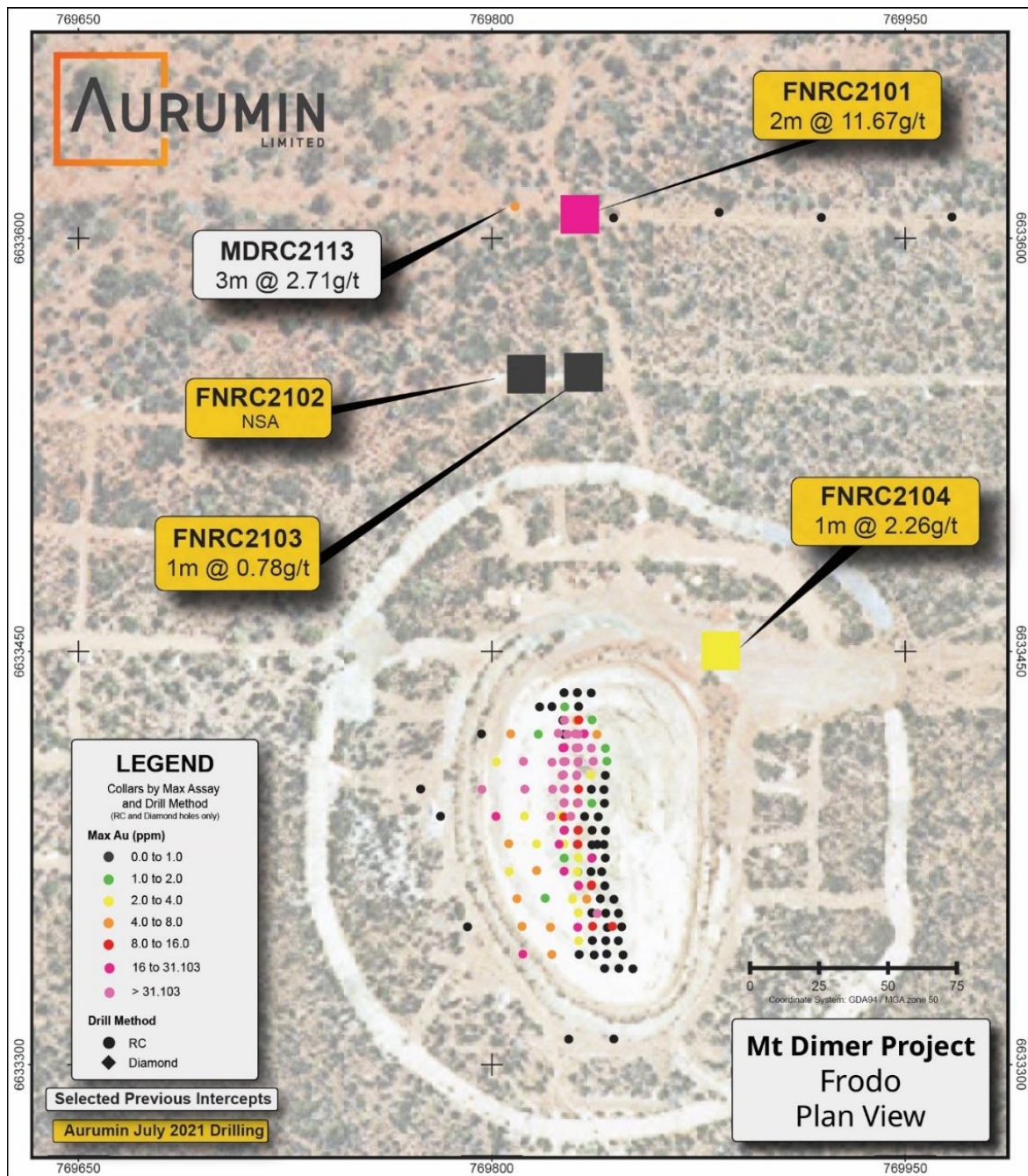


Figure 4 - Mt Dimer Project – Frodo North (T6) Drilling – Plan View

Authorisation for release

The Aurumin Board has authorised this announcement for release.

For further information please contact

Brad Valiukas

Managing Director

T: +61 (8) 6555 2950

E admin@aurumin.com.au

W www.aurumin.com.au

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, data quality and geological interpretations for the Mt Dimer Project is based on information compiled by Peter Aldridge, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of Aurumin Limited. Mr Aldridge 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 Aldridge consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Aurumin Limited

Aurumin Limited is an Australian company, listed on the ASX in December 2020, as a mineral exploration company. The Company has four gold projects including two historical high-grade production centres, Mt Dimer and Mt Palmer:

- Mt Dimer – Over 125,000 ounces of gold produced, including open pit and underground production of approximately 600,000 tonnes @ 6.4 g/t, and a substantial tenure footprint.
- Mt Palmer – Historical open pit and underground production for approximately 158,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 15.9 g/t.

The Company is actively exploring its tenements and will pursue further acquisitions which complement its existing focus and create additional Shareholder value.

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Annexure A – Project Location

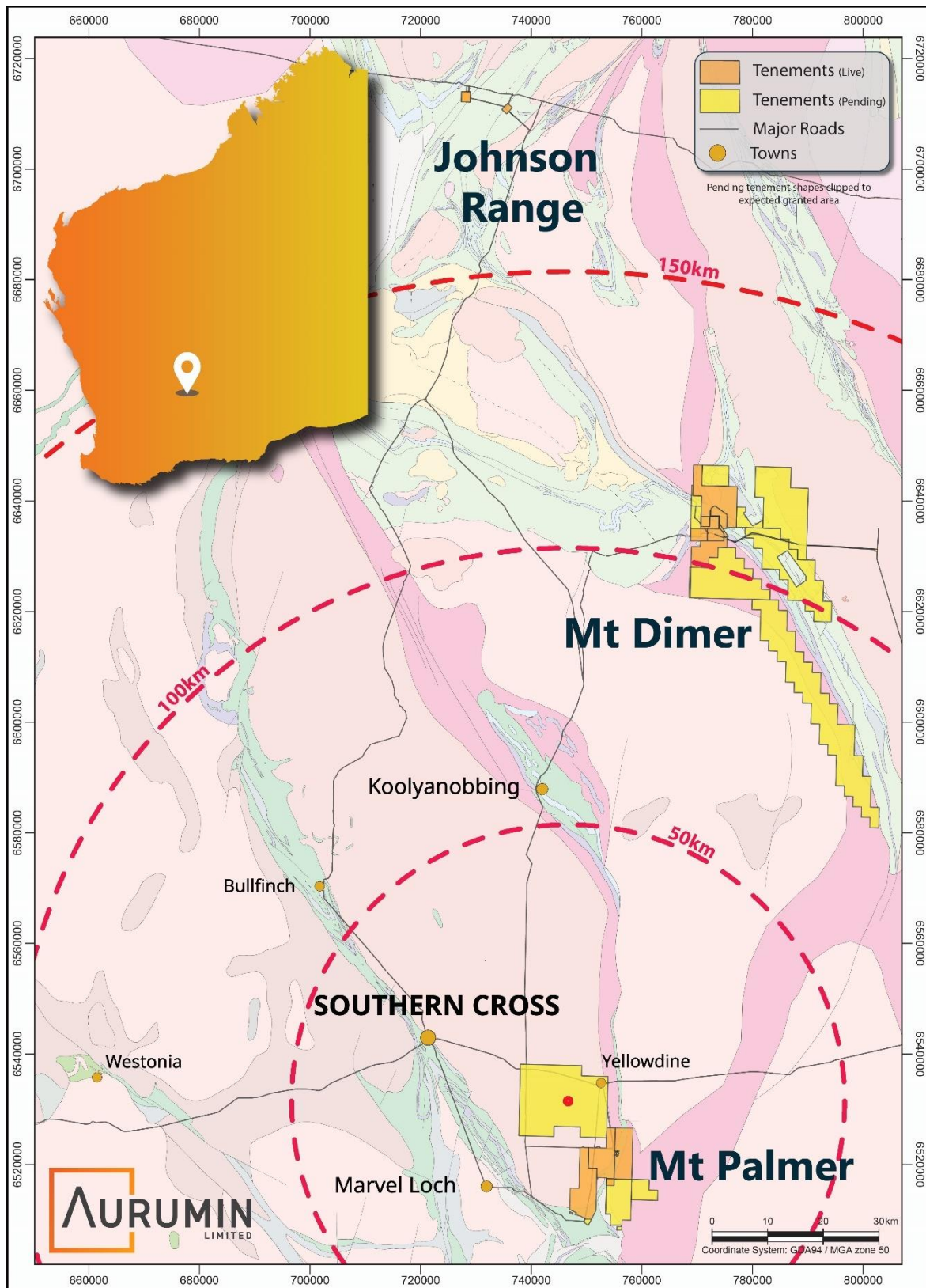


Figure 5 - Mt Dimer and other Aurumin Projects – Location Map

Annexure B – Mt Dimer – Historical Production Area

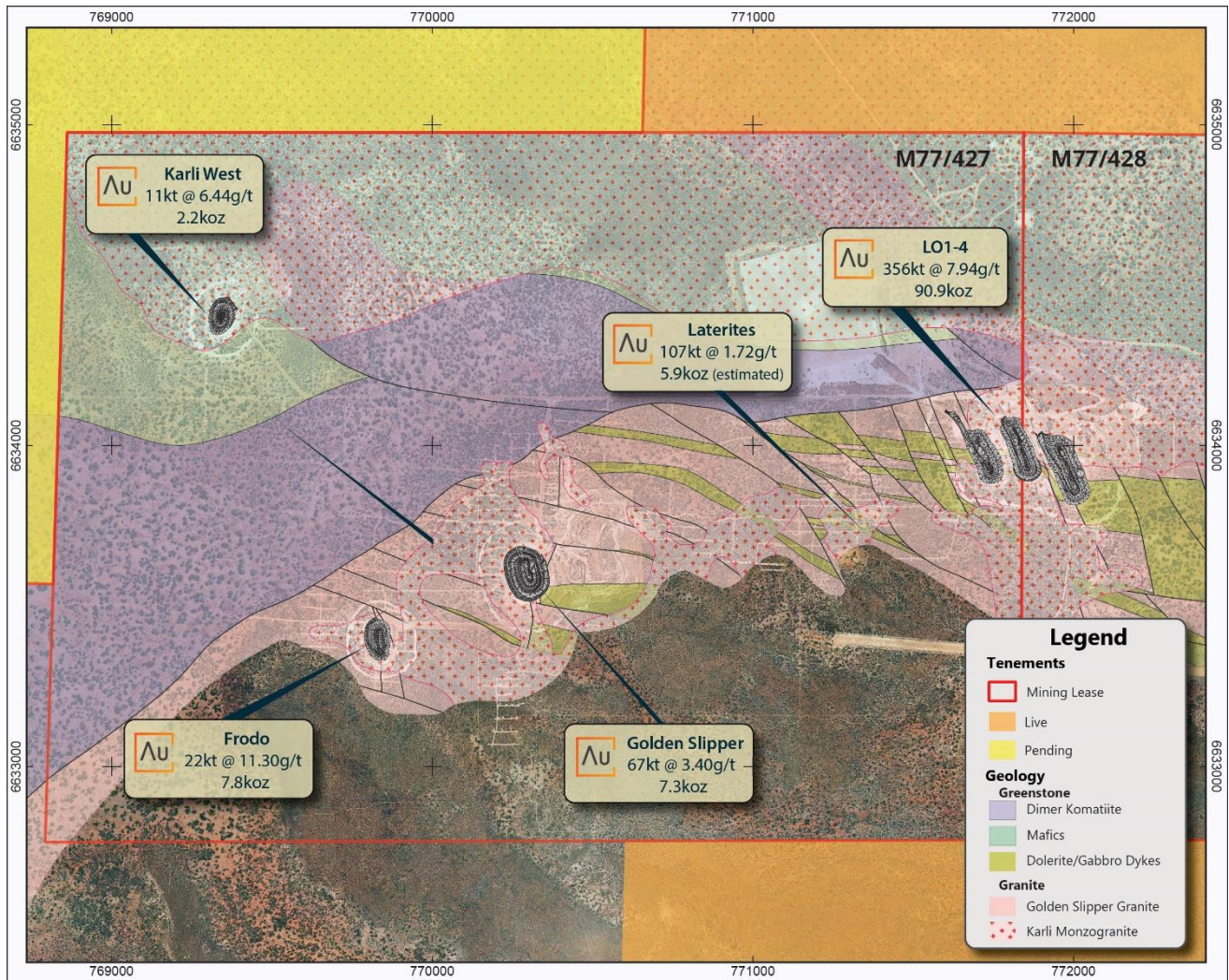


Figure 6 - Mt Dimer Project – Historical Production Area with Historical Gold Production.

Annexure C – Lightning and Golden Slipper Plan View

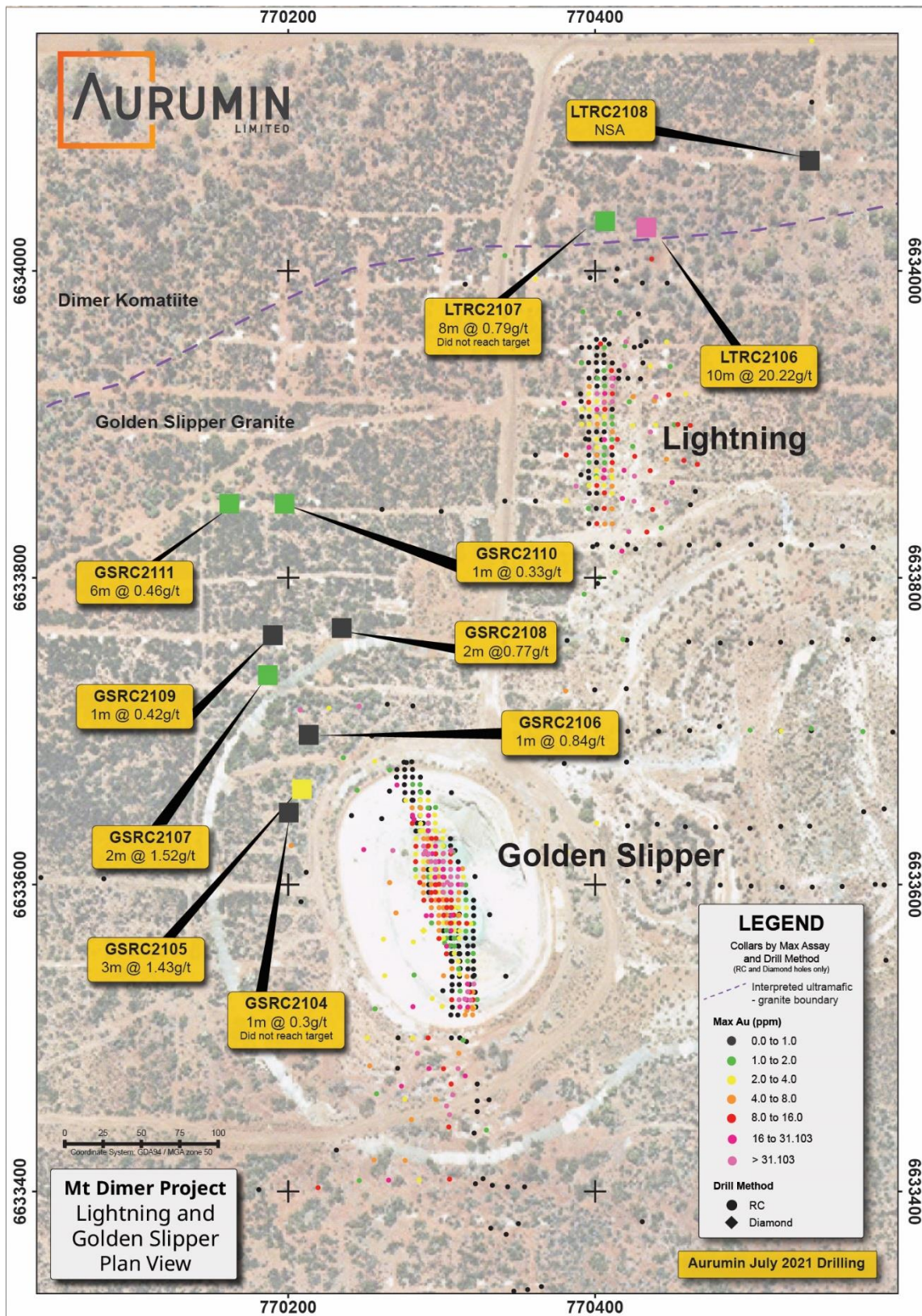


Figure 7 - Mt Dimer Project – Lightning and Golden Slipper Drilling – Plan View.

Annexure D – LO3 Plan View

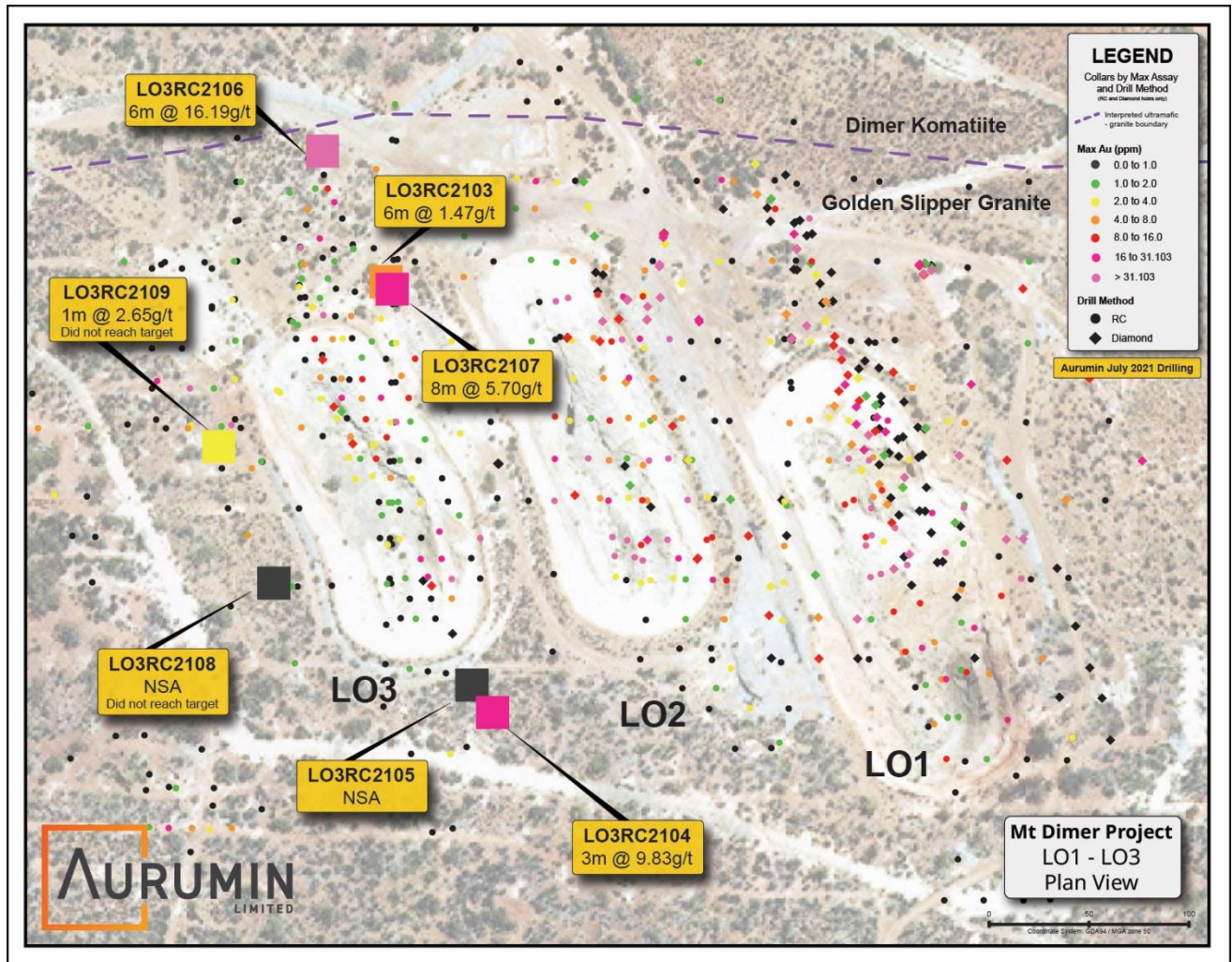


Figure 8 - Mt Dimer Project – LO3 Drilling – Plan View.

Annexure E – Karli West Plan View

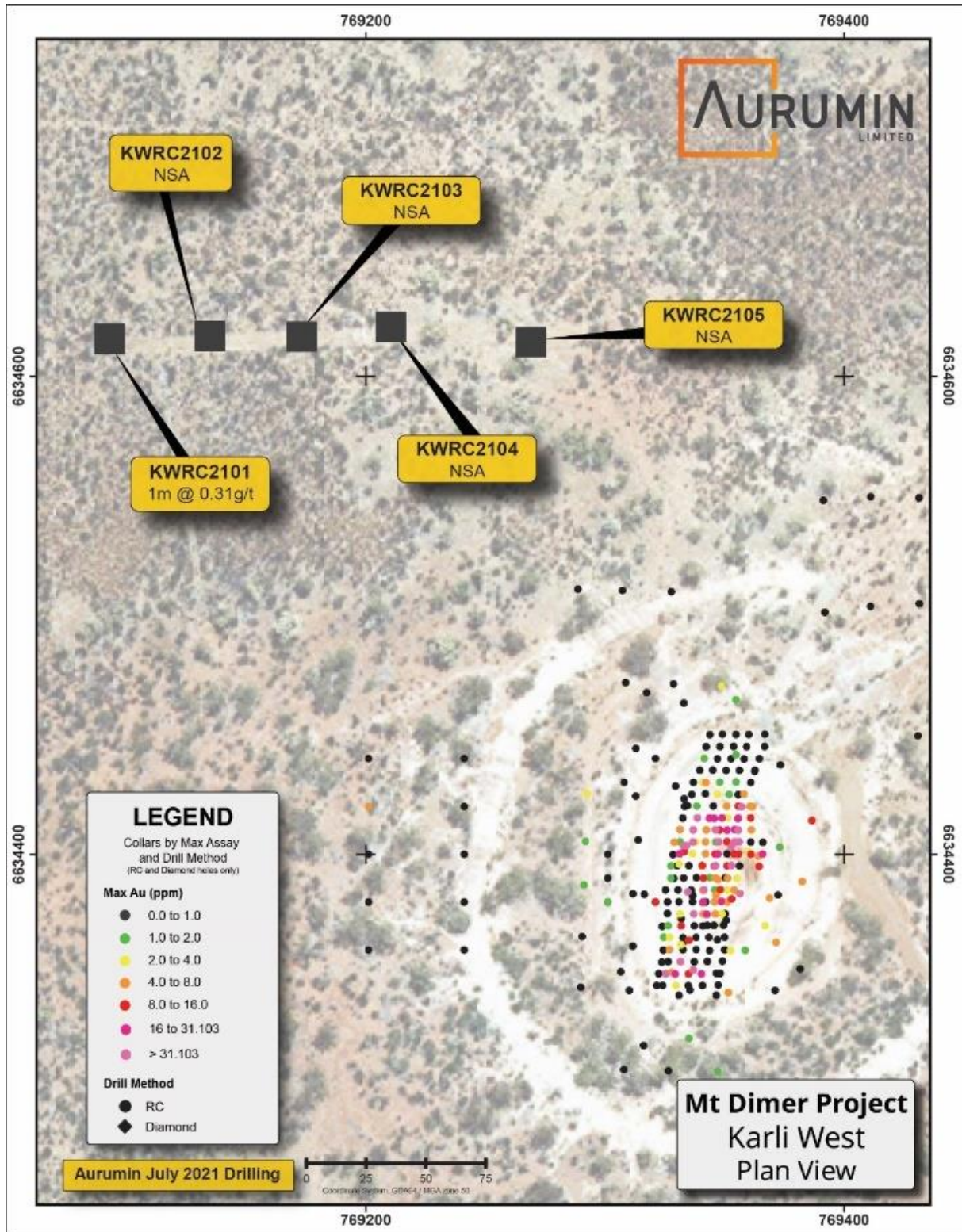


Figure 9 - Mt Dimer Project – Karli West Drilling – Plan View.

Annexure E - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Mt Dimer Project Area – Reported July 2021 Drilling Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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"> Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples were collected as 1m intervals and 4m composites. The 1m samples were collected from a cone splitter via the cyclone directly into pre-numbered calico bags, creating a nominal 2.5kg sample. Samples were also placed on the ground in sequence at 1m intervals and used for geological logging and for composite sampling. The 4m composite samples were collected from the 1m sample interval sample piles using a PVC spear to create a sample of approximately 1.5-3.5kg. The composite samples were collected to provide assay coverage over an entire hole length and to help identify mineralised zones where the original 1m samples were not selected to be submitted for analysis. Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories for drying and pulverising to produce a 50g sample for fire assay gold analysis. Selected samples were submitted for a 0.25g sample for ICP-AES multi-element analysis.
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"> RC Drilling using Hydco RC70 mounted on an 8x4 Mitsubishi truck with onboard auxiliary air 1800 cfm by 700psi and Hurricane 900x600 Hurricane booster. Drilling was conducted using a 5¼ inch face sampling hammer. Holes were surveyed downhole using an Axis Champ Gyro survey tool.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery of drill cutting material was estimated from sample bag and reject pile size and recorded at the time of drilling and stored in Aurumin's database. Recoveries were considered adequate. The cyclone was regularly checked and cleaned.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Based on the sampling method and sample weight no bias in the 1m sampling process has been identified. For composite sampling care was taken to ensure the same sample size from each 1m pile was collected to ensure a representative sample was collected.
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 drilling was geologically logged by a geologist at the time of drilling. Logging was qualitative in nature. All holes are geologically logged in full. Geotechnical logging has not been carried out.
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"> Composite samples were created using a PVC spear to collect sample from the reject 1m intervals. These were placed into pre-numbered calico bags and submitted to ALS laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Most samples were dry with some moisture present at depth in some holes. Sample preparation for drill samples involved drying the whole sample, pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g sample charge was then used for the fire assay and a 0.25g sample was used for the multi-element analysis. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of material 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assaying and laboratory procedures used are appropriate for the material tested. A 50g sample charge was used for the fire assay (AAS finish); the detection limit is 0.01ppm. This is considered an estimation of total gold content. A 0.25g sample was used for the multi-element analysis (4 Acid digestion with ICP-AES finish). This method is considered a partial estimation of (or 'near-total') metal content for most analytes. Aurumin QAQC procedures collect field duplicates and insert certified reference materials (CRMs). Standards were inserted at a rate of 1:20 while blanks were inserted at 1:50. Laboratory CRMs and repeats have been assessed and used to assess laboratory reproducibility and accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>have been established.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No geophysical tools were used in determining element concentrations.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections have not been independently verified. Twinned holes are not considered necessary at this stage. Field data were collected digitally into Maxgeo's LogChief logging software at the time of logging. Logging data was validated by geological staff and then imported into the Aurumin database. All data is stored by Aurumin and backed up to a cloud-based storage system. The database is tended by a single database administrator. No adjustments were introduced to the analytical data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) instrument was used to survey drillhole locations. Downhole surveys were collected using an Axis Champ Gyro tool. The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing of holes reported is variable according to target. Data density is appropriately indicated in the presentation with all collar positions shown in the plan provided. No Resources or Ore Reserve estimations are presented.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation at Mt Dimer is thought to largely strike between 340- 015°. Dips are generally steep (65-85°), predominantly to the east with some dipping to the west. To accurately sample this, where possible, drillholes were oriented across the interpreted mineralised bodies, perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation. Holes were given a design dip of -60°. Where this was not possible due to difficulties of access owing to the existing open pits, alternate orientations were employed to achieve the target position. No sampling bias from the orientation of the drilling is believed to exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calico bags were placed in polyweave bags, collected from the rig and placed in bulka bags before being transported directly to ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie.
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 listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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"> Drilling was located on granted tenement M77/0427. This tenement is wholly owned by Aurumin. The project is located in the Yilgarn Shire, approximately 100 kilometres north-east of Southern Cross in Western Australia. No impediments are known at the time of reporting.
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 Mt Dimer Gold Project area was first actively explored by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) in the late 1980s to early 1990s. Glengold Holdings Pty Ltd (GLN) explored the area in 1993-1994 before Tectonic Resources NL (TEC) took over the project in 1994. Maher Mining Contractors Pty Ltd (MMC) then conducted minor exploration between 2001-2002. From 2002-2016 Vector Resources (VEC) explored the project area. Golden Iron Resources/Aurumin has been the sole operator of the project since 2016. Previous exploration was assessed in the Independent Geological Report by Sahara Natural Resources and published in the Aurumin prospectus.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold at Mt Dimer is primarily hosted in quartz veins and shears with the majority striking between 340-015°. The mineralised zone is surrounded by sulphide altered shears. Mineralisation is hosted within a granitic body, with east-west trending mafic dykes also present. Mineralised zones range from sub metre to over 5m and wall rock alteration is minimal, with 5-10cm potassic alteration halos noted. Some lateritic and supergene mineralisation is also present. The deposit itself lies within the southern portion of the Archaean Marda-Diemals Greenstone Belt, within the Yilgarn Block of Western Australia. The majority of the discovered mineralisation in the project area sits just south

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>of a structurally complex contact between ultramafic units to the north and a granitic unit to the south.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcrop is limited within the area.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A drill hole information summary for drilling associated with the announcement is available in Annexures. • All RC and DD drilling is included in the Plan View map; shallow auger, RAB and AC holes are omitted as they are considered unrepresentative of mineralisation present.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For reported intersections, where duplicates and/or repeats exist for a sample they have been used to calculate the average for a sample point. • For long section gram metre calculations no averaging or weighting has been applied to historical data; data relating to Aurumin drilling has used duplicates and/or repeats where available to calculate the average for a sample point • No top cuts have been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of drill holes intersect the mineralised bodies orthogonally, or close to orthogonally to the of the body. • New drilling intercepts have been reported as downhole width weighted average grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>width not known</i>).	
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"> Refer to figures in body for spatial context of drilling.
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"> All relevant data to results discussed is included on plan view maps and section maps where applicable, including holes with no significant assays.
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"> No other material is considered material for this presentation.
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"> Step out drilling is planned Further reconnaissance drilling programmes planned to test high priority target areas. Compiling and reinterpretation of geological and geophysical datasets.

Annexure F – Drillhole Table*

Deposit or Prospect	Hole #	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (GDA94)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Interval From (m)	Interval To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Hole Type
Frodo North	FNRC2103	769833	6633549	476	-60	91	60	17	18	1	0.78	RC
Frodo North	FNRC2104	769883	6633448	477	-59	273	132	4	5	1	0.28	RC
Frodo North							and	45	46	1	0.42	RC
Frodo North							and	63	64	1	2.26	RC
Golden Slipper	GSRC2106	770213	6633696	480	-56	83	120	3	6	3	0.61	RC
Golden Slipper	GSRC2107	770184	6633734	479	-57	89	132	3	5	2	0.55	RC
Golden Slipper							and	82	83	1	1.00	RC
Golden Slipper							and	117	119	2	1.52	RC
Golden Slipper	GSRC2108	770233	6633765	480	-55	94	42	4	6	2	0.77	RC
Golden Slipper	GSRC2109	770190	6633761	479	-55	91	108	5	6	1	0.80	RC
Golden Slipper							and	40	41	1	0.28	RC
Golden Slipper	GSRC2110	770197	6633846	480	-56	93	78	6	8	2	0.86	RC
Golden Slipper	GSRC2111	770161	6633847	479	-56	93	120	7	13	6	0.46	RC
Karli Northwest	KWRC2101	769092	6634614	474	-61	268	78	75	76	1	0.31	RC
LO3	LO3RC2103	771736	6634063	495	-70	243	108	79	82	3	1.07	RC
LO3							and		90	6	1.47	RC
LO3	LO3RC2103	771736	6634063	495	-70	243	and	95	99	4	3.07	RC
							including	98	99	1	7.36	
LO3	LO3RC2104	771791	6633848	498	-61	247	72	39	42	3	9.83	RC
							including	39	40	1	23.40	
LO3	LO3RC2106	771706	6634127	494	-64	248	108	1	2	1	0.75	RC
LO3							and	4	5	1	0.39	RC
LO3	LO3RC2106	771706	6634127	494	-64	248	108	61	67	6	16.19	RC
							including	62	65	3	30.31	
							including	62	63	1	54.80	
LO3	LO3RC2106	771706	6634127	494	-64	248	108	79	80	1	0.57	RC
LO3	LO3RC2109	771652	6633979	497	-55	51	138	0	5	5	0.88	RC
LO3							and	8	9	1	2.65	RC
Lightning	LTRC2106	770431	6634026	482	-59	270	114	42	44	2	0.56	RC
Lightning							and	73	76	3	0.56	RC
Lightning							and	104	114	10	20.22	RC
							including	105	107	2	92.41	
							including	106	107	1	153.50	
Lightning	LTRC2107	770406	6634031	482	-60	274	72	29	37	8	0.79	RC
Lightning							and	40	52	12	0.46	RC
Lightning	LTRC2108	770539	6634071	484	-59	276	78	42	45	3	0.31	RC
Lightning							and	47	48	1	0.43	RC
T12	TMDRC2104	770469	6633286	488	-59	85	54	48	49	1	0.65	RC

*Intercepts include new results and results release previously (see ASX announcement 01/09/2021) 0.25g/t cut-off and allowing 1m internal waste.