ASX Announcement

1 November 2021

Discovery of Maul Vein and Commencement of Drilling at the Way Linggo Gold-Silver Project, Indonesia

Kingsrose Mining Limited (ASX: KRM) ("Kingsrose" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that an exploration drilling programme is due to commence this week at the Way Linggo project, Sumatra, Indonesia (Figure 1). The aim of the drill programme is to explore the Maul Vein, a newly discovered epithermal quartz vein system located 500 metres west of the Talang Santo open pit (Figure 2).

Highlights

- The Maul Vein is a newly discovered, largely concealed, vein breccia system located 500 metres west of the Talang Santo open pit.
- Trenching has intercepted anomalous gold along a 300 metre strike length, within a two to eight metre thick continuous vein that remains open along strike. Significant results include:
    - 4.5 metres at 1.2 g/t gold, including 0.2 metres at 4.7 g/t gold (TR-MV-03)
    - 8.0 metres at 0.6 g/t gold, including 2.0 metres at 1.3 g/t gold (TR-MV-02)
- The vein displays shallow level epithermal vein textures and quartz types, which is indicative of being above the main precious metals interval that may host higher grades at depth (Figure 3).
- The initial drill programme will consist of five diamond drill holes for a total of approximately 800 metres, designed to confirm the vein orientation, continuity, and precious metal content below the weathered sub crop.

Fabian Baker, Kingsrose Managing Director, commented "*The Maul Vein discovery follows several months of boots on the ground exploration and data review that has identified a number of exploration target areas. Initial trenching results have consistently returned elevated gold grades over 300 metres of strike length that remains open where further trenching is ongoing, and we hope to discover higher grade gold and silver in drilling at depth. It is encouraging that the vein is situated in close proximity to the recently announced 240,000 ounce gold Mineral Resource at Talang Santo, an area of the project known to host well developed mineralisation.*

Exploration throughout the Way Linggo Contract of Work continues, and we will look to complete additional drill programmes on other targets where warranted by results."

Maul Vein Description

The Maul Vein is largely concealed by post-mineral alluvial cover and was discovered in a stream bed during regional reconnaissance in Q2 2021. Subsequent excavator trenching has exposed the vein over a strike length of 300 metres and the vein is open along strike to the southeast.

The vein is composed of chalcedonic, colloform and cockade quartz-adularia and vein breccia (Plate 1) and is between two and eight metres thick. The tenor of gold mineralisation is consistent with the shallow

level epithermal textures and quartz types observed and is potentially weakened by weathering, oxidation and leaching.

A review of gold and silver assay data from the past producing Way Linggo and Talang Santo deposits indicates that there is a clear and persistent precious metals interval at depths of between 900 and 1250 metres elevation, where gold and silver concentrations are highest (Figure 3). The Maul Vein is exposed at an elevation of 1270 metres elevation and has demonstrated high grade gold in a narrow interval within TR-MV-03 (0.2 metres at 4.7 g/t gold). This indicates that the Maul Vein at surface represents the upper parts of a potentially larger and higher-grade zone of mineralisation down dip of the surface vein exposure.

Details of the trenches completed on the Maul Vein are shown in Tables 1, 2 and Appendix 2.

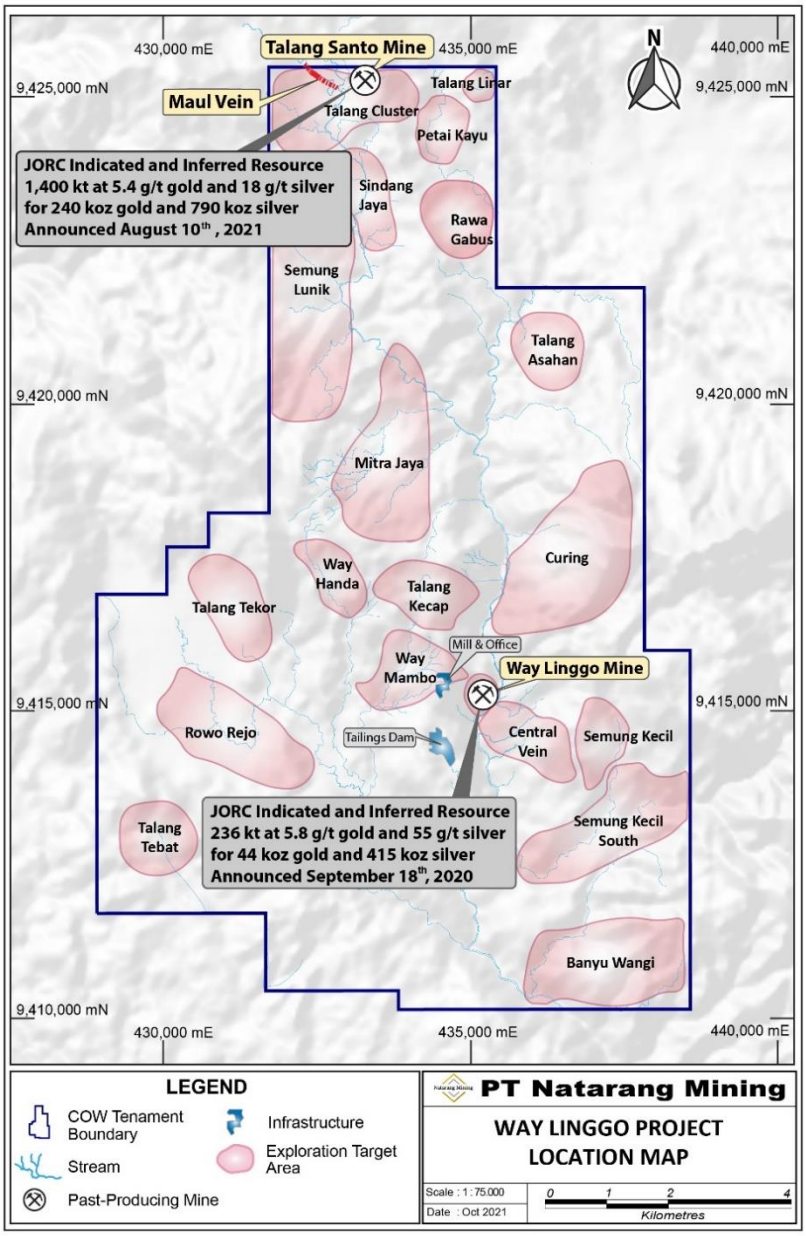

FIGURE 1: Map showing exploration prospects and mines within the Way Linggo project.

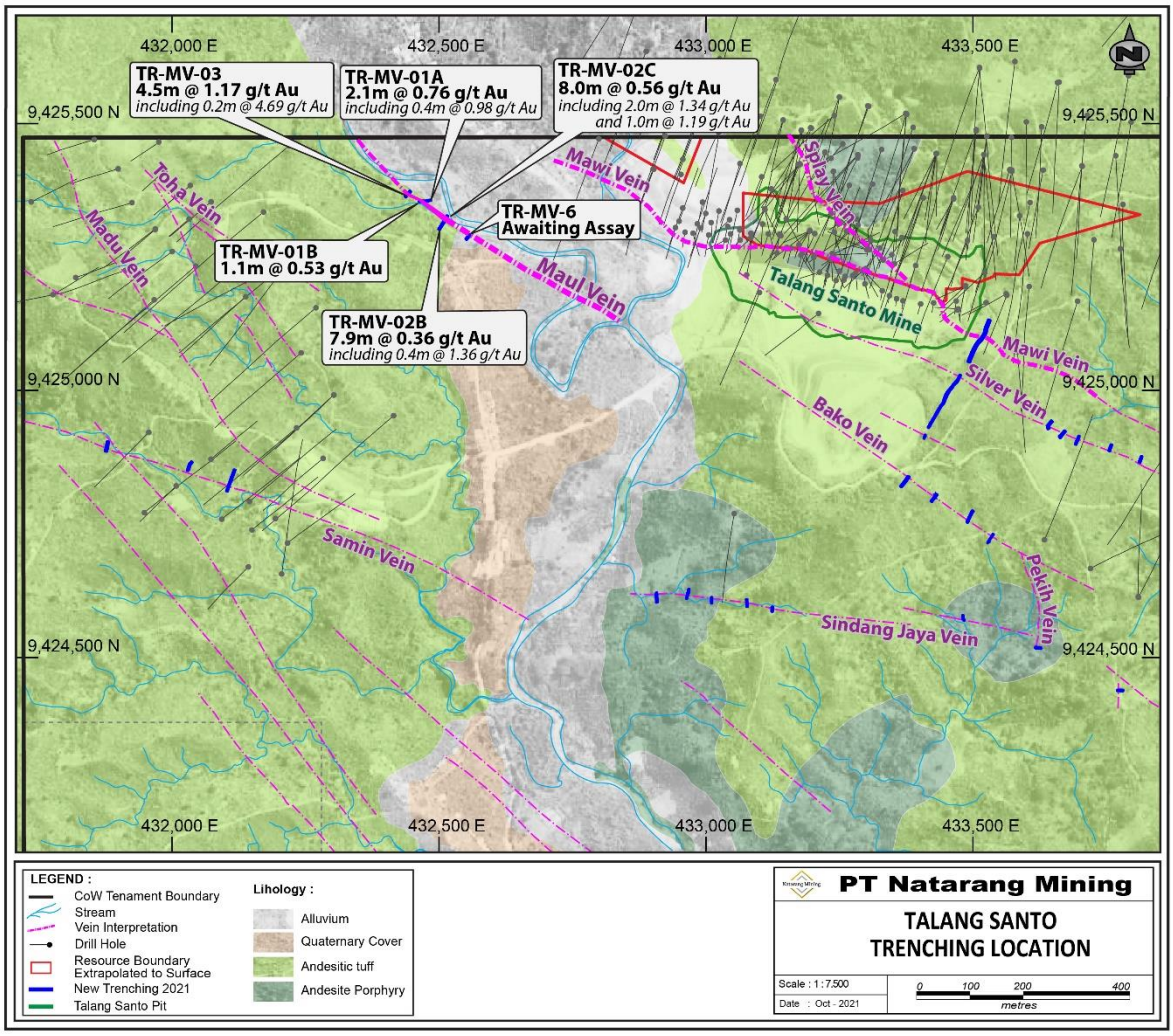

FIGURE 2: Map showing geology and trench locations at the Maul Vein target.

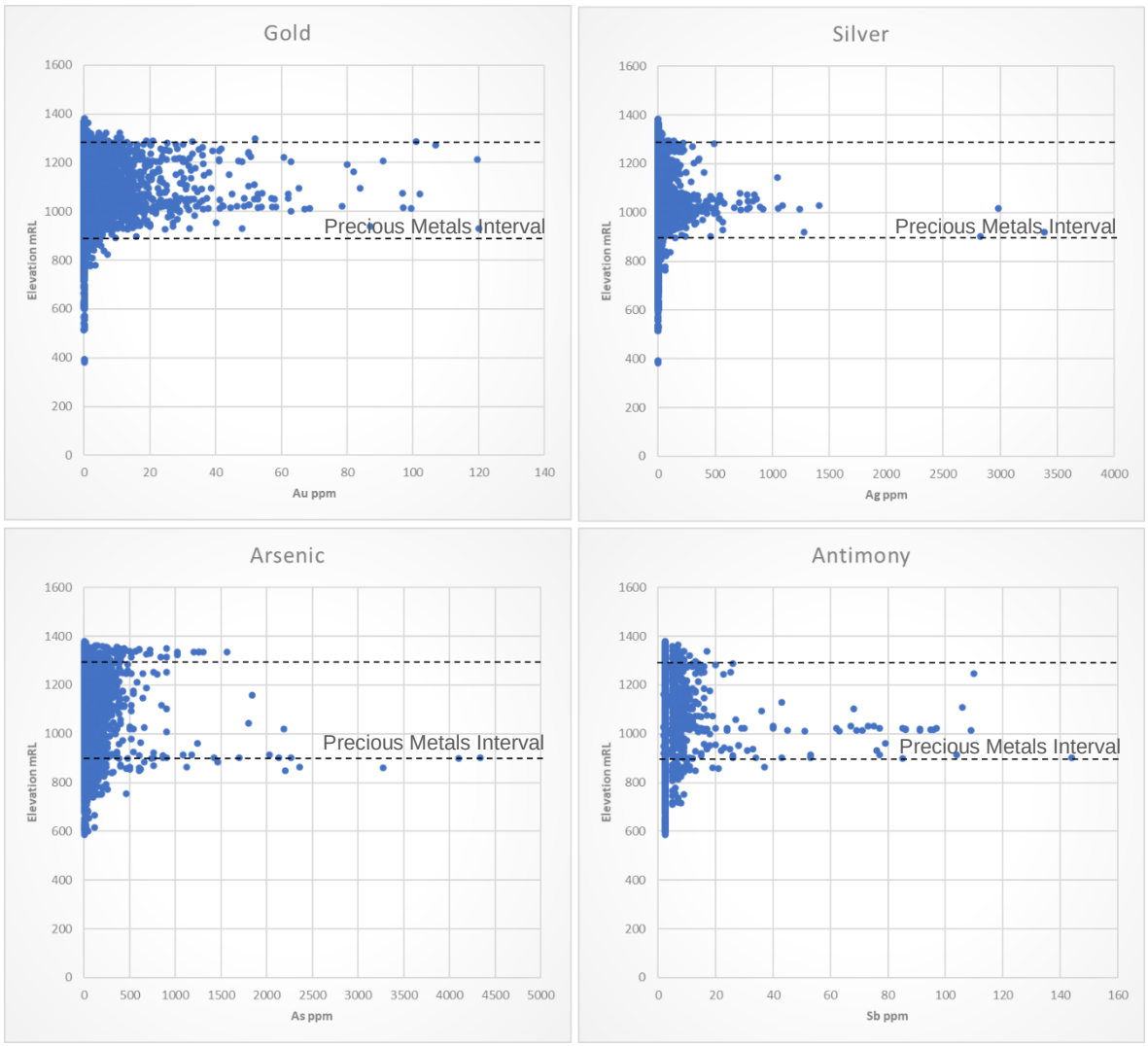

FIGURE 3: Charts showing vertical distribution of precious and pathfinder metals in drilling assay data at Way Linggo. High grade gold and silver are well defined as occurring between 1250 and 900 metres elevation. Arsenic is anomalous at the upper and lower parts of the precious metals interval and elevated antimony typically occurs near the base of the precious metals interval. The Maul Vein is exposed at an elevation of 1270 metres and is inferred to potentially lie immediately above the main precious metals interval.

PLATE 1: Example of vein type and texture from the Maul Vein, showing fragments of country rock cemented by cockade and colloform, chalcedonic quartz-adularia. These textures and mineralogy are indicative of shallow levels within the epithermal system.

TABLE 1: Significant trench intercepts, Maul Vein.

Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Apparent thickness (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
TR-MV-01A	**6.30**	**8.35**	**2.05**	**0.8**	**1.5**
Including	*7.96*	*8.35*	*0.39*	*1.0*	*0.9*
TR-MV-01B	**13.10**	**14.15**	**1.05**	**0.5**	**0.6**
TR-MV-02B	**4.80**	**12.70**	**7.90**	**0.4**	**3.5**
Including	*12.30*	*12.70*	*0.40*	*1.4*	*2.4*
TR-MV-02C	**1.00**	**9.00**	**8.00**	**0.6**	**5.5**
Including	*1.00*	*3.00*	*2.00*	*1.3*	*16.0*
Including	*8.00*	*9.00*	*1.00*	*1.2*	*2.4*
TR-MV-03	**4.60**	**9.10**	**4.50**	**1.2**	**2.6**
Including	*8.50*	*8.70*	*0.20*	*4.7*	*3.4*

Notes:
1. Significant intercepts were calculated using a 0.3 g/t gold lower cut-off with less than 2 metres consecutive internal dilution
2. Due to the early stage of exploration and lack of detailed structural data, it is not possible to estimate true widths

TABLE 2: Trench collar data, Maul Vein

Trench ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Length (m)
TR-MV-01A	432,463	9,425,352	1,263	74	22.7
TR-MV-01B	432,485	9,425,354	1,263	230	23.3
TR-MV-02A	432,507	9,425,311	1,278	240	11.0
TR-MV-02B	432,508	9,425,311	1,264	60	15.4
TR-MV-02C	432,512	9,425,316	1,264	60	9.0
TR-MV-03	432,441	9,425,370	1,257	40	13.5

-ENDS-

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This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by the Board.

For further information regarding the Company and its projects please visit www.kingsrosemining.com

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Dr Michael Andrews, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Director and Substantial Shareholder of Kingsrose Mining Limited. Dr Andrews has sufficient experience that 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 Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Dr Andrews consents to the inclusion in this report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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APPENDIX 1

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 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 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	• This Table 1 relates to sampling by diamond drilling, soil auger, rock chip and channel sampling. • Diamond drilling and channel sampling sample intervals are designed to honour geological boundaries. • Core is aligned and measured by tape, referenced to downhole core blocks. • Diamond drilling and Channel sampling are completed to industry standard using various sampling intervals (0.1m to 1.5m) domained by geological constraints (e.g. Rock types, veining and alteration/sulphidation). • Rock chip samples are collected by hand using a rock hammer with multiple pieces of rock collected at one location for each sample. • Channel samples are collected by hand using a rock hammer with multiple pieces of rock collected from left to right across the channel sample interval. • Soil Samples are collected by hand drilling with an auger to the C-horizon. Only C-horizon material is sampled. • Soil, Rock chip and Channel sample locations are picked up by a handheld GPS with tape and bearing measurements used where required. Sample rock types and alteration were recorded where the rock and alteration was identifiable. • Soil, Rock chip and Channel samples are collected directly from the rock. Samples were collected damp with natural moisture. • Soil, Rock chip and Channel samples are inherently variable and do not accurately represent the average grade of the surrounding rock. Soil, Rock chip and Channel samples are used as a non- quantitative guide for assessing prospectivity hence are regarded as suitable for this purpose.
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).	• Diamond drill core. Several core sizes are used: NQ (47.6mm nominal core diameter). HQ (63.5mm nominal core diameter). PQ (85.0mm nominal core diameter). • Core is not orientated.
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	• Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage of measured core against downhole drilled intervals. Achieved ≈90% recoveries. • Standard drilling practice used to ensure maximum core recoveries. • A documented relationship between core recoveries and grade has not yet been established although core loss occurred in some of the high-grade intersections due to the friable nature of the vein material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Rock chip and channel sampling is taken from an in-situ outcrop or trench into a sample bag using a standard geological hammer according to typical industry practice. • Soil sampling is taken from the in-situ soil C-horizon with hand drill auger according to typical industry practice.
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.	• Core logging is conducted by PT. Natarang Mining ("PTNM") geologists, who delineate intervals on geological, structural, alteration and/or mineralogical boundaries, to industry standard. • Core logging is qualitative and all core is photographed. Rock types, veining and alteration/sulphidation are all recorded. • 100% of drill core is logged. • Soil Rock Chip and Channel sampling is conducted by PTNM geologists, logging is qualitative and all Rock Chip and Channel sampling is photographed. Rock types, veining and alteration/sulphidation are all recorded. • 100% of Soil, Rock Chip and Channel sampling is logged.
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.	• Core is cut by diamond saw and half core used for sampling, the remaining half is archived. For gouge, soft and friable core a manual knife (or similar device) is used to approximately halve the core. • Rock chip samples are collected by hand using a rock hammer with multiple pieces of rock collected at one location for each sample. Samples were collected damp with natural moisture. • Channel samples are nominally chipped horizontally from left to right across the outcrop or trench, subset by geological features. Sample collection is manual via a geological hammer. Samples were collected damp with natural moisture. • Soil samples are collected by manual hand drill auger to the in-situ soil C-horizon. Samples were collected damp with natural moisture. • Diamond drilling, Rock chip and Channel samples are crushed and pulverised to create a 30g charge for fire assay lead collection followed by flame atomic adsorption spectrometry. Analysis for silver is via gamma ray spectrometry. • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is typical for mineralisation of this type and is deemed adequate. • Duplicate samples are not routinely sampled. • The Competent Person is not aware of any work taken to maximise the representivity of the sample. • The sample size far exceeds the grain size of the precious metals, which are generally microscopic. Sample sizes are appropriate.
Quality of assay data and	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	• Gold concentration in diamond drilling, soil, rock chip and channel samples is determined by fire assay: fusion with lead collection, aqua regia prill digestion, followed by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	• 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.	Analysis for silver in diamond drilling is acid digestion of sample pulp followed by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICPOES). - Gold and silver concentrations in historical Rock chip samples was determined by aqua regia digestion with an AAS finish. Analysis is considered total for fire assay and near total for all other assay types of both silver and gold. Accordingly, no treatment (i.e. factoring or similar) has been performed to the raw assay to allow for incomplete digestion, if any. • Geophysical tools etc are not applicable to this report. None used. • The QAQC protocols used include the following: • Commercial blanks are used at an incidence of 1 per fire assay batch, with a batch consisting of a maximum of 42 samples and a minimum of 20 samples. • Commercial standards are used at an incidence of 2 per fire assay batch, with a batch consisting of a maximum of 42 samples and a minimum of 20 samples. • Drill core coarse duplicates and drill core pulp duplicates are chosen to represent the general resource gold grade distribution and approximately 5% total sent for re-assay at Pt Geoservices laboratory. • Drill core coarse duplicates are sent to an external laboratory, PT Intertek Utama Services, at an incidence of 1 in 25 samples. • Regular QAQC data reviews have established sample assay accuracy and a lack of bias.
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.	• Significant intersections were reviewed by senior exploration geology managers from PTNM and by Kingsrose Mining Limited (“KRM”) personnel. • Twinned holes have not been used to date. • Data is manually checked by PTNM staff geologists prior to input into excel for transfer to MS Access and SQL databases. Data is also electronically checked in 3-dimesional software and appropriate exploration/mining validation software. The main SQL back end database is password controlled with access limited to key senior staff only. • Hard copies of Diamond core sampling, Soil, Rock chip and channel sampling, log sheets, surveys and assay results are stored on site. • No adjustment is made to any assay data.
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.	• Drillhole collars are surveyed using industry standard survey techniques and equipment. • Drillholes have been downhole surveyed with digital downhole camera at average 50 metre intervals. • Soil, rock chip and channel sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS. Elevation values were in AHD RL and values recorded within the database. Expected accuracy is + or – 5m for easting, northing and 10m for elevation coordinates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Channel samples are georeferenced by the geologist using the assistance of handheld GPS sample collar pickups and where necessary tape measure and bearing. • The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system is used. No local grid system is used for exploration data. • For general use remote sensing data and airborne radar data with the incorporation of local scale topographic surfaces, collected by the site survey team, is used.
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.	• Exploration result data spacing can be highly variable, as little as 5m and up to 100m. • Data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation and classifications applied. • Sampling is based on geological intervals. Compositing is not applied until estimation stage
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.	• The orientation of the vein system is known, and drilling intercept angles are generally of suitable orientation to the vein system to provide unbiased sampling results. • Channel samples are collected perpendicular to the strike of mineralised structures. • Rockchip samples are collected from individual points within a mineralised structure. • Soil samples are collected on lines across the known mineralised trend to reduce bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples retrieved from drilling are stored securely in a locked facility patrolled by onsite security. Samples are then logged, cut and stored in numbered sample bags for transported by PTNM employees to the ISO17025 accredited PT. Geoservices Geo-assay Jakarta Laboratory. • Samples retrieved from soil, rock chip and channel sampling are stored securely in a locked facility patrolled by onsite security. Samples are logged in the field then stored in numbered sample bags for transported by PTNM employees to the ISO17025 accredited PT. Geoservices Geo-assay Jakarta Laboratory
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• PTNM has worked with various independent consultants to design its drilling and sampling methodologies and continually reviews and improves its processes and procedures

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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.	• Tenure is occasioned via a fourth generation Contract of Work (CoW) held by PTNM. PTNM is 85 per cent owned by KRM with the remaining 15 per cent interest held by an Indonesian national. The mine, mill and camp area were established within a mixed agricultural and protected forest setting. With the suspension of mining operations the mill has been placed on care and maintenance. Standard Indonesian divestment provisions exist against the COW. KRM is obliged to pay royalties to various parties on its production, including government royalties of 3.75 per cent and 3.25 per cent of gold and silver bullion values respectively. The corporate structure, divestment provisions and royalty obligation are described in detail in the company's annual report. • The COW is currently valid till 2034, with an option to apply for two extension periods of ten years each, subject to meeting certain requirements under the mining law. The mine was recently operating. The mill was recently operating. Community relations are cordial. There are no known impediments to continued operation.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• All exploration at the Way Linggo Project has been completed by PTNM.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Talang Santo lies in the trans Sumatran fault fore-arc to intra-arc and is classified as low sulphidation epithermal quartz vein gold and silver deposits.
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.	• No new drillhole information is being presented in this release
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade	• Significant intercepts are reported as weighted averages. • Intervals grater than 1m thick and 0.3 g/t gold were considered significant

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • 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 'down hole length, true width not known').	• No new drillhole information is being presented in this release.
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 1 and 2.
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.	• No new drillhole information is being presented in this release.
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.	• No new drillhole information is being presented in this release.
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.	• Trenching and mapping of the newly identified exploration targets is ongoing.

APPENDIX 2

MAUL VEIN TRENCH ASSAY DATA

Trench ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
TR-MV-01A	RCH174963	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.02	1.1
TR-MV-01A	RCH174964	0.50	0.97	0.47	0.01	0.3
TR-MV-01A	NS1_TRMV1	0.97	2.37	1.40		
TR-MV-01A	RCH174965	2.37	3.09	0.72	-0.01	0.3
TR-MV-01A	RCH174966	3.09	3.33	0.24	0.03	0.4
TR-MV-01A	RCH174967	3.33	3.61	0.28	0.03	0.5
TR-MV-01A	RCH174968	3.61	4.16	0.55	0.03	0.6
TR-MV-01A	RCH174969	4.16	4.38	0.22	0.03	0.3
TR-MV-01A	RCH174970	4.38	4.79	0.41	0.04	0.4
TR-MV-01A	RCH174971	4.79	5.25	0.46	0.07	0.5
TR-MV-01A	RCH174972	5.25	5.96	0.71	0.05	0.3
TR-MV-01A	RCH174973	5.96	6.30	0.34	0.03	0.2
TR-MV-01A	RCH174974	6.30	6.83	0.53	0.90	2.9
TR-MV-01A	RCH174975	6.83	7.03	0.20	0.69	0.9
TR-MV-01A	RCH174976	7.03	7.38	0.35	0.49	1.0
TR-MV-01A	RCH174977	7.38	7.96	0.58	0.67	1.0
TR-MV-01A	RCH174978	7.96	8.35	0.39	0.98	0.9
TR-MV-01A	RCH174979	8.35	8.65	0.30	0.22	15.0
TR-MV-01A	RCH174980	8.65	9.10	0.45	0.02	0.2
TR-MV-01A	RCH174981	9.10	9.82	0.72	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01A	RCH174982	9.82	10.55	0.73	-0.01	0.3
TR-MV-01A	NS2_TRMV1	10.55	13.28	2.73		
TR-MV-01A	RCH174983	13.28	13.91	0.63	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01A	RCH174984	13.91	14.60	0.69	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01A	RCH174985	14.60	15.36	0.76	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01A	RCH174986	15.36	15.89	0.53	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01A	RCH174987	15.89	16.96	1.07	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01A	RCH174988	16.96	17.59	0.63	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01A	RCH174989	17.59	18.45	0.86	0.02	-0.2
TR-MV-01A	RCH174990	18.45	19.34	0.89	-0.01	-0.2

Trench ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
TR-MV-01A	RCH174991	19.34	20.14	0.80	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01A	RCH174992	20.14	21.11	0.97	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01A	RCH174993	21.11	21.81	0.70	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01A	RCH174994	21.81	22.68	0.87	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH174995	0.00	0.27	0.27	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH174996	0.27	0.78	0.51	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH174997	0.78	1.66	0.88	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH174998	1.66	2.30	0.64	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH174999	2.30	2.99	0.69	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH175000	2.99	3.68	0.69	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH175001	3.68	4.47	0.79	0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH175002	4.47	5.38	0.91	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH175003	5.38	6.16	0.78	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH175004	6.16	6.86	0.70	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH175005	6.86	7.72	0.86	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH175006	7.72	8.80	1.08	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH175007	8.80	9.34	0.54	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH175008	9.34	10.03	0.69	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH175009	10.03	10.70	0.67	-0.01	1.5
TR-MV-01B	RCH175010	10.70	11.44	0.74	-0.01	0.5
TR-MV-01B	RCH175011	11.44	12.31	0.87	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH175012	12.31	12.72	0.41	-0.01	3.1
TR-MV-01B	RCH175013	12.72	13.12	0.40	0.28	0.8
TR-MV-01B	RCH175014	13.12	13.85	0.73	0.41	0.5
TR-MV-01B	RCH175015	13.85	14.15	0.30	0.81	0.8
TR-MV-01B	RCH175016	14.15	14.83	0.68	0.11	0.7
TR-MV-01B	RCH175017	14.83	15.33	0.50	0.05	0.7
TR-MV-01B	RCH175018	15.33	15.93	0.60	0.16	3.8
TR-MV-01B	RCH175019	15.93	16.57	0.64	0.01	0.4
TR-MV-01B	RCH175020	16.57	17.11	0.54	-0.01	0.4
TR-MV-01B	RCH175021	17.11	17.53	0.42	0.01	0.5
TR-MV-01B	RCH175022	17.53	18.18	0.65	0.02	0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH175023	18.18	18.55	0.37	-0.01	0.3

Trench ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
TR-MV-01B	RCH175024	18.55	18.87	0.32	-0.01	0.3
TR-MV-01B	RCH175025	18.87	19.06	0.19	-0.01	0.7
TR-MV-01B	RCH175026	19.06	19.43	0.37	-0.01	0.3
TR-MV-01B	RCH175027	19.43	19.81	0.38	-0.01	0.3
TR-MV-01B	RCH175028	19.81	19.99	0.18	-0.01	0.2
TR-MV-01B	RCH175029	19.99	20.18	0.19	-0.01	0.4
TR-MV-01B	RCH175030	20.18	20.52	0.34	-0.01	0.3
TR-MV-01B	RCH175031	20.52	21.02	0.50	-0.01	0.8
TR-MV-01B	RCH175032	21.02	22.02	1.00	-0.01	0.5
TR-MV-01B	RCH175033	22.02	22.18	0.16	0.01	0.3
TR-MV-01B	RCH175034	22.18	23.27	1.09	0.04	1.5
TR-MV-02A	RCH175502	0.00	2.00	2.00	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-02A	RCH175503	2.00	4.00	2.00	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-02A	RCH175504	4.00	6.00	2.00	0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-02A	RCH175505	6.00	7.00	1.00	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-02A	RCH175506	7.00	8.00	1.00	-0.01	0.2
TR-MV-02A	RCH175507	8.00	9.00	1.00	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-02A	RCH175508	9.00	10.00	1.00	0.04	-0.2
TR-MV-02A	RCH175509	10.00	11.00	1.00	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-02B	RCH175521	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.02	0.7
TR-MV-02B	RCH175522	0.60	1.60	1.00	-0.01	0.8
TR-MV-02B	RCH175523	1.60	2.60	1.00	0.01	0.8
TR-MV-02B	RCH175524	2.60	3.60	1.00	-0.01	0.8
TR-MV-02B	RCH175525	3.60	4.80	1.20	0.13	2.4
TR-MV-02B	RCH175526	4.80	5.60	0.80	0.35	7.6
TR-MV-02B	RCH175527	5.60	6.60	1.00	0.78	5.5
TR-MV-02B	RCH175528	6.60	7.00	0.40	0.10	1.9
TR-MV-02B	RCH175529	7.00	7.60	0.60	0.12	7.8
TR-MV-02B	RCH175530	7.60	8.00	0.40	0.32	2.7
TR-MV-02B	RCH175531	8.00	8.40	0.40	0.04	0.5
TR-MV-02B	RCH175532	8.40	8.75	0.35	0.37	3.0
TR-MV-02B	RCH175533	8.75	9.20	0.45	0.05	0.6
TR-MV-02B	RCH175534	9.20	9.70	0.50	0.75	5.1

Trench ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
TR-MV-02B	RCH175535	9.70	10.00	0.30	0.22	1.3
TR-MV-02B	RCH175536	10.00	11.00	1.00	0.23	1.7
TR-MV-02B	RCH175537	11.00	11.40	0.40	0.05	0.9
TR-MV-02B	RCH175538	11.40	11.70	0.30	0.08	3.4
TR-MV-02B	RCH175539	11.70	12.30	0.60	0.14	2.1
TR-MV-02B	RCH175540	12.30	12.70	0.40	1.36	2.4
TR-MV-02B	RCH175541	12.70	12.90	0.20	0.08	9.7
TR-MV-02B	RCH175542	12.90	13.60	0.70	-0.01	1.7
TR-MV-02B	RCH175543	13.60	14.20	0.60	-0.01	0.3
TR-MV-02B	RCH175544	14.20	15.40	1.20	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-02C	RCH175511	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.13	2.3
TR-MV-02C	RCH175512	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.71	20.0
TR-MV-02C	RCH175513	2.00	3.00	1.00	0.97	12.0
TR-MV-02C	RCH175514	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.13	4.6
TR-MV-02C	RCH175515	4.00	5.00	1.00	0.05	0.5
TR-MV-02C	RCH175516	5.00	6.00	1.00	0.29	2.4
TR-MV-02C	RCH175517	6.00	7.00	1.00	0.11	0.8
TR-MV-02C	RCH175518	7.00	8.00	1.00	0.06	1.5
TR-MV-02C	RCH175519	8.00	9.00	1.00	1.19	2.4
TR-MV-03	RCH175545	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-03	RCH175546	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-03	RCH175547	2.00	3.00	1.00	0.01	0.2
TR-MV-03	RCH175548	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.09	0.2
TR-MV-03	RCH175549	4.00	4.60	0.60	-0.01	-0.2
TR-MV-03	RCH175550	4.60	4.90	0.30	0.67	0.4
TR-MV-03	RCH175551	4.90	5.30	0.40	0.11	-0.2
TR-MV-03	RCH175552	5.30	5.60	0.30	0.57	1.2
TR-MV-03	RCH175553	5.60	6.30	0.70	1.25	0.9
TR-MV-03	RCH175554	6.30	7.00	0.70	0.62	0.8
TR-MV-03	RCH175555	7.00	7.50	0.50	2.01	1.4
TR-MV-03	RCH175556	7.50	8.50	1.00	1.01	1.2
TR-MV-03	RCH175557	8.50	8.70	0.20	4.69	3.4
TR-MV-03	RCH175558	8.70	9.10	0.40	1.42	19.0

Trench ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
TR-MV-03	RCH175559	9.10	9.70	0.60	0.03	1.0
TR-MV-03	RCH175560	9.70	10.70	1.00	0.04	3.7
TR-MV-03	RCH175561	10.70	10.90	0.20	0.17	5.0
TR-MV-03	RCH175562	10.90	11.90	1.00	-0.01	0.7
TR-MV-03	RCH175563	11.90	12.50	0.60	-0.01	1.8
TR-MV-03	RCH175564	12.50	13.50	1.00	-0.01	-0.2