

## White Rock hits up to 423g/t gold at Woods Point

### Highlights

- Assays from the McNally's and Dickenson's Reef development drives at Woods Point Gold Project, Victoria return spectacular high-grade gold.
- At McNally's high-grade gold was returned from 10 consecutive faces (with some assays still pending); results include:
  - 0.3m @ **423g/t Au**
  - 0.7m @ 60.4g/t Au
  - 0.3m @ 61.1g/t Au
  - 0.3m @ 35.4g/t Au
  - 0.4m @ 28.2g/t Au
  - 0.4m @ 29.6g/t Au
  - 0.4m @ 25.5g/t Au
  - 0.4m @ 18.6g/t Au
- At Dickenson's two shorter intervals of high-grade gold have been intercepted; results include:
  - 3.3m @ **78.9g/t Au**
  - 0.7m @ 52.2g/t Au
  - 0.8m @ 82.3g/t Au
  - 0.5m @ 222g/t Au
- Focus remains on developing in McNally's and Dickenson's Reefs to provide the medium-term feed for the processing plant.
- Woods Point ramp up to steady state is progressing well and gold production is increasing.

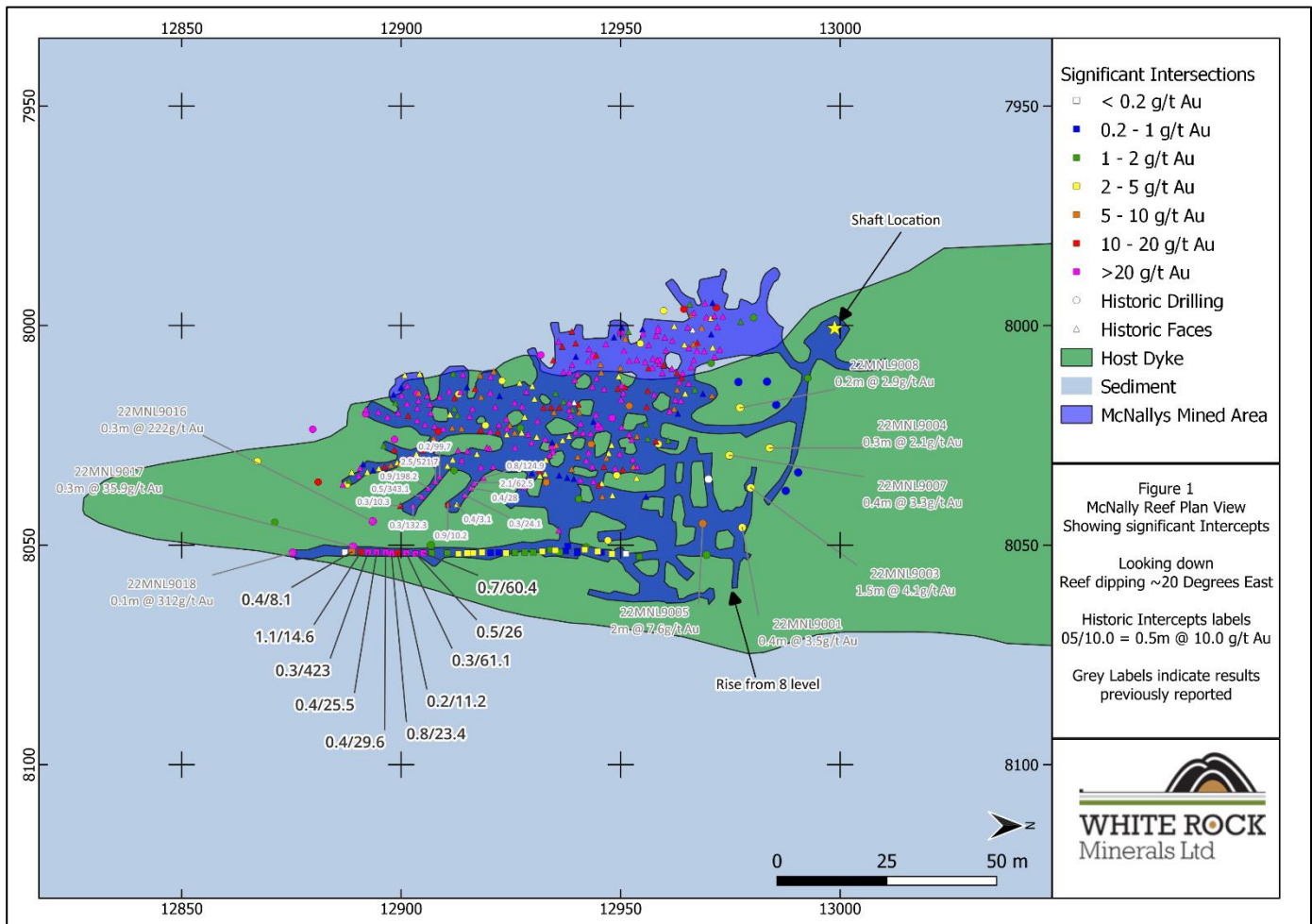
White Rock Minerals Limited (ASX:WRM; OTCQX:WRMCF) (White Rock or the Company) is pleased to provide an update from its Woods Point Gold Project in Victoria, where it has returned more high-grade gold results during underground drive development.

After commencing gold production at Woods Point in October 2022, the Company's ramp up to steady-state gold production remains on track, with the focus being development of the McNally's and Dickenson's Reefs.

On 7 level, McNally's Reef development is advancing, with material extracted through several ore passes and then raised to the surface from 9 level. Driving has been highly productive with development advancing towards the high-grade drill intercept 22MNL9018 (0.1m @ 312g/t Au) to allow the extraction of material surrounding the high-grade results released on 9 August 2022. The site team routinely samples each face and WRM has received further high-grade assays, as shown in Table 1, and Figure 1 below.

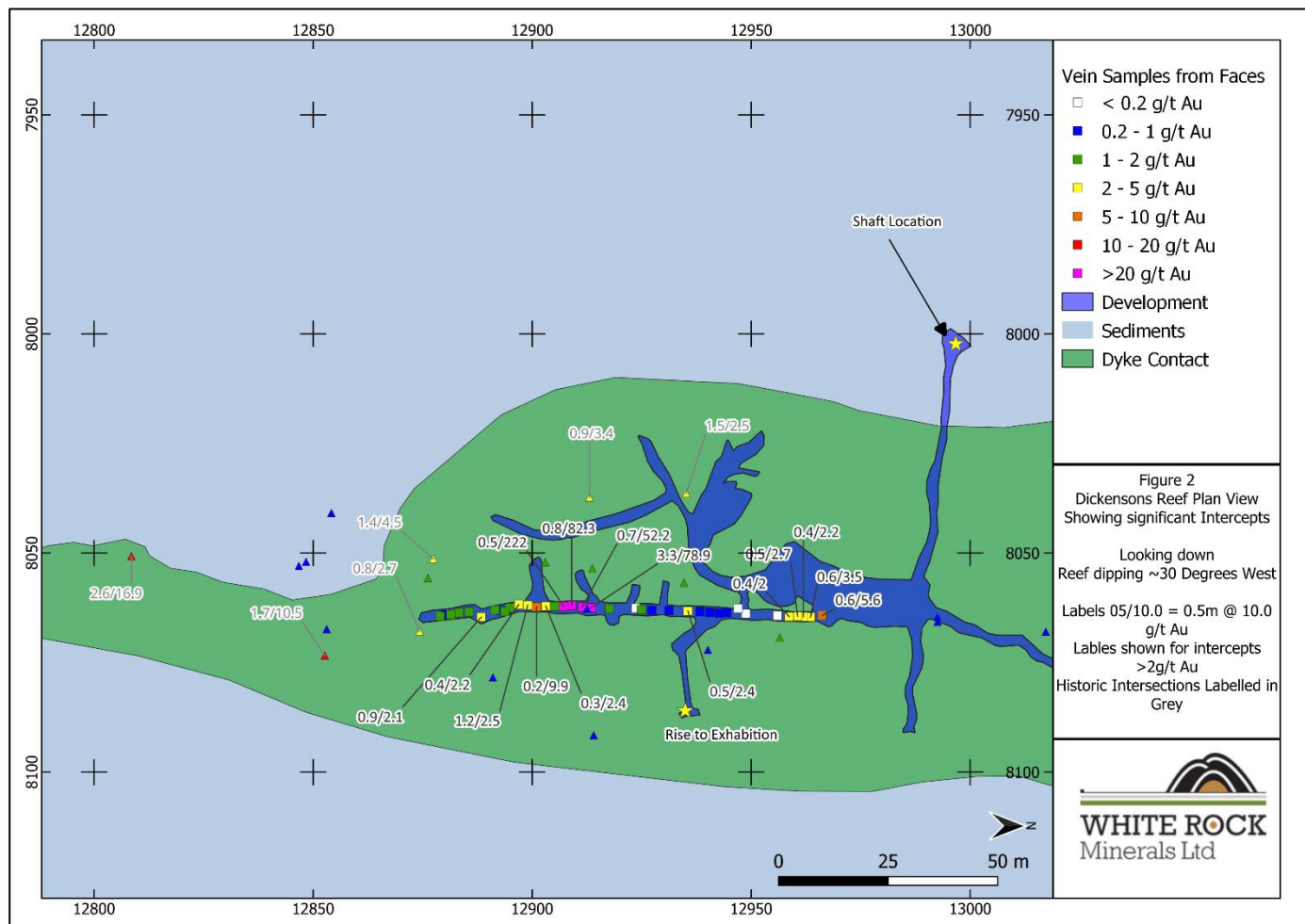
**Executive Director Simon Finnis said:** “We are excited by the latest batch of assays from our Woods Point development, which demonstrate the high-grade material that is hosted there, passed over by previous historical mining. This shows that we are not just a remnant mining operation; these results give us confidence in the drilling program to guide us, and of what is yet to be discovered.”

The McNally’s development drive will continue for ~30m, when the drive is expected to pass through the nose of the dyke into the sediment where gold mineralisation should then cease. White Rock is developing the stopping panel of this very encouraging block and that will be mined and processed in the next month to six weeks.



**Figure 1 – Development drive at McNally’s as of 23 Feb 2023.**

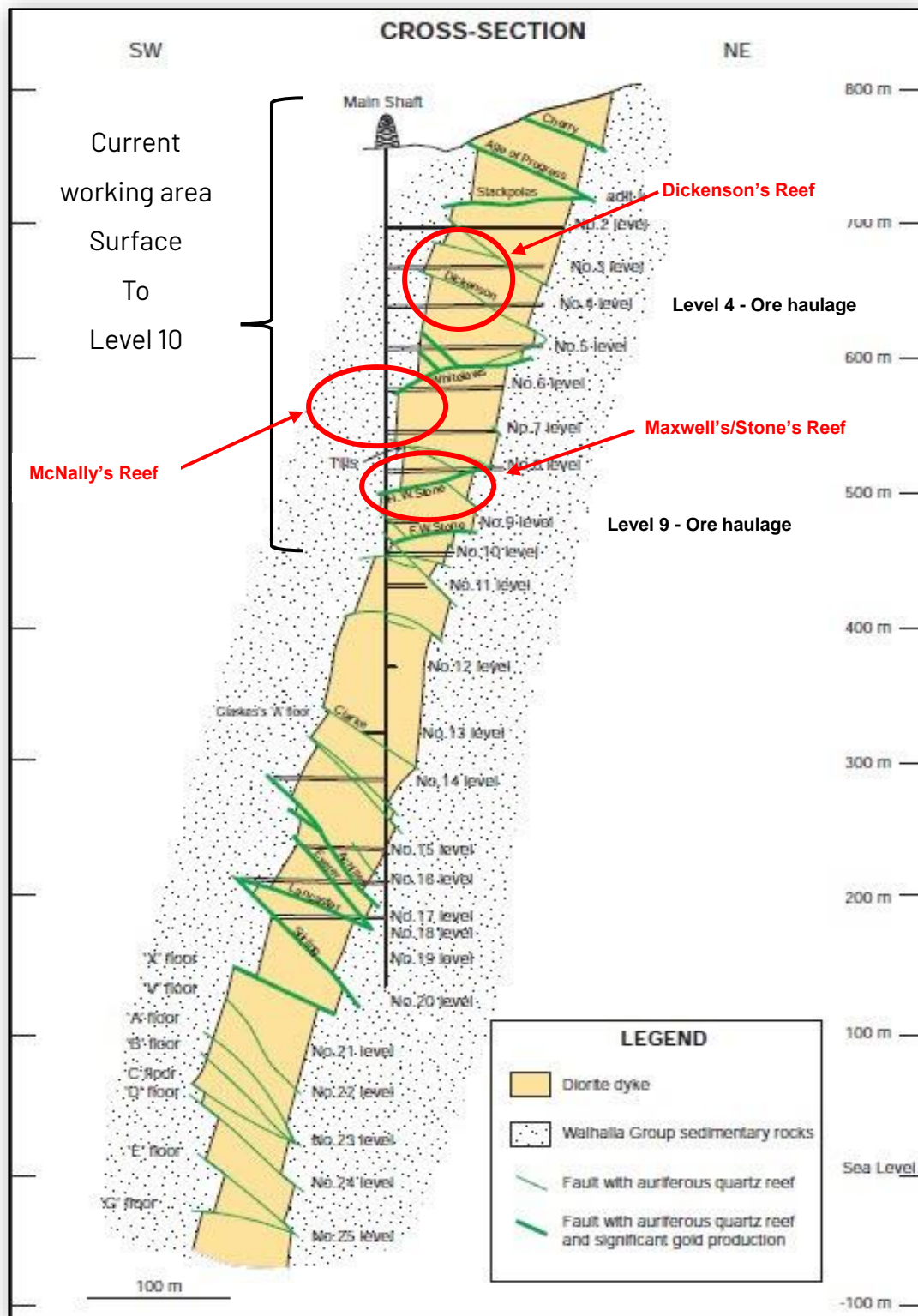
Extraction of material from the face to the ore pass has slowed down progress at Dickenson's on 4 level. However, the addition of a new winch within a fortnight will rectify this issue. Currently, the mine is still 80m away from the high-grade drill intercept in hole MS364 of **2.6m @ 16.9g/t Au**, which includes **0.3m @ 132g/t Au** (AuStar ASX Announcement 27 November 2020). It is anticipated that this point will be reached in approximately 6 weeks. The high-grade gold intercepts at Dickenson's are fewer in number and indicate that we have recently passed through high-grade, but also indicates that the high-grade halo identified by the drilling has not been reached yet; please see Table 2 and Figure 2 below:



**Figure 2 – Development drive at Dickenson's as of 23 Feb 2023.**

The team at the mine have also been extracting material from the Stones/Maxwell's Reef in 8 level sub, which was last mined in 2021. A large sampling program has taken place, but assays have not been received as yet.

Feed for the plant will be largely from McNally's and Maxwell's/Stone's for the next 6-8 weeks with feed from Dickenson's stopes to follow shortly thereafter.



**Figure 3 – Cross section highlighting the current mining areas**

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

### **Competent Persons Statement**

The information in this report that relates to sampling results is based on information compiled by Mr Owen Greenberger who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a consultant to White Rock Minerals Ltd. Mr Greenberger has sufficient experience 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”. Mr Greenberger consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

### **No New Information or Data**

This announcement contains references to exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

## **Contacts**

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## **WHITE ROCK'S INTERACTIVE INVESTOR HUB**

**<https://investorhub.whiterockminerals.com.au/>**

**Our investor hub is a place to interact with our announcements and updates. You can ask questions and add comments, which our team can respond to where possible.**

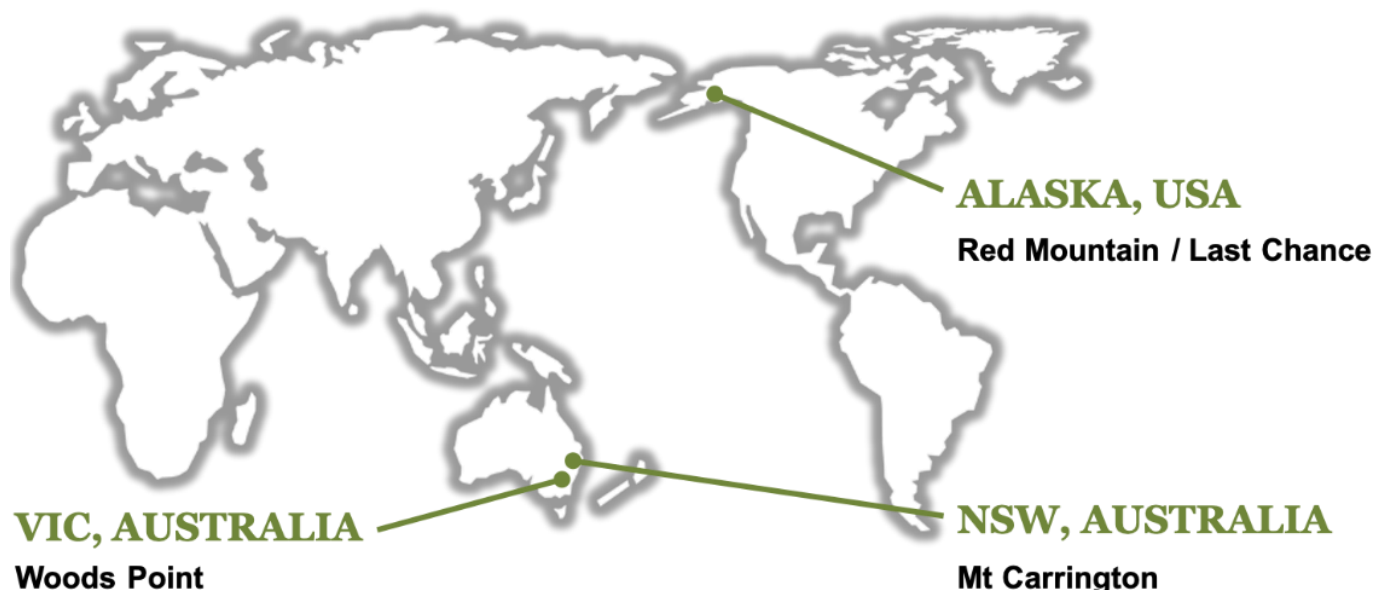
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## About White Rock Minerals

White Rock Minerals is an ASX listed explorer and near-stage gold producer with three key assets:

- **Woods Point** – New asset: Victorian gold project. Bringing new strategy and capital to a large-660km<sup>2</sup> exploration land package and high-grade mine (past production >800,000oz @ 26g/t).
- **Red Mountain / Last Chance** – Key Asset: Globally significant zinc–silver VMS polymetallic and IRGS gold project. Alaska – Tier 1 jurisdiction.  
**Global Resource base<sup>1</sup> of 21.3Mt @ 8.5% ZnEq<sup>2</sup> (or 393g/t AgEq<sup>3</sup>) with 822,000t (1.8B lbs) zinc, 334,000t (0.7B lbs) lead, and 60.9 million ounces silver and 442,000 ounces gold. Including:-**  
**High-grade JORC Resource<sup>1</sup> of 11.6Mt at 134 g/t silver, 5.5% zinc, 2.3% lead and 0.8 g/t gold**  
**(3% Zn cut-off). for a 12.0% Zinc Equivalent<sup>2</sup>, or 555 g/t Silver Equivalent grade<sup>3</sup>.**
- **Mt Carrington** – Near-term Production Asset: JORC resources for gold and silver, on ML with a PFS and existing infrastructure, with the project being advanced by our JV partner under an exploration earn-in and option to joint venture agreement.



1. Refer ASX Announcement 17 February 2022– “Significant Increase in Zinc-Silver Resource, Red Mountain VMS Project, Alaska”
2. ZnEq=Zinc equivalent grade adjusted for recoveries and calculated with the formula (pricing units are detailed below):  
$$\text{ZnEq} = 100 \times [(Zn\% \times 2,425 \times 0.9) + (Pb\% \times 2,072 \times 0.75) + (Cu\% \times 6,614 \times 0.70) + (Ag \times (21/31.1035) \times 0.70) + (Au \times (1,732/31.1035) \times 0.80)] / (2,425 \times 0.9)$$
3. AgEq=Silver equivalent grade adjusted for recoveries and calculated with the formula (pricing units are detailed below):  
$$\text{AgEq} = 100 \times [(Zn\% \times 2,425 \times 0.9) + (Pb\% \times 2,072 \times 0.75) + (Cu\% \times 6,614 \times 0.70) + (Ag \times (21/31.1035) \times 0.70) + (Au \times (1,732/31.1035) \times 0.80)] / ((21/31.1035) \times 0.7)$$

# APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

## Section 1 Techniques and data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results reported are all face samples.</li> <li>Faces were mapped and broken into geological domains by underground geologists.</li> <li>Sampling was conducted with representative samples collected from each geological domain using a hammer and sample bag</li> <li>Sampling lines were vertical along the face to best capture the low angle vein orientation.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Faces were mapped and geological information recorded such as lithology, mineralisation observed and structural mesuments collected where possible and safe with appropriate ground support.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples are submitted to OSLS (Bendigo) and undergo standard industry procedure sample preparation (crush, pulverise and split) appropriate to the sample type and mineralisation style.</li> <li>Full QAQC system is in place for assays to determine accuracy and precision of assays</li> <li>No field duplicate samples are collected.</li> <li>Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>

<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core samples are submitted to OSLS (Bendigo) for analysis. Au is assayed by technique PAAU02 (Photon Assay).</li> <li>Photon assay by technique PAAU02 is considered total.</li> <li>The nature and quality of the analytical technique is deemed appropriate for the mineralisation style.</li> <li>Full QAQC system is in place for core sample assays including blanks and standards (relevant certified reference material). Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All assay results are checked and verified by alternative company personnel or independent consultants. Significant assay results prompt a visual review of relevant reference core for validation purposes.</li> <li>All drill data is logged on paper underground and then transferred into the digital database.</li> <li>Digital data is filed and stored with routine local and remote backups.</li> <li>No adjustment to assay data is undertaken.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Face positions are estimated from distance measurements taken from known underground points.</li> <li>Laser distance measurements are recorded with position estimated from digital software measurements on the surface.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing is variable and appropriate to the geology and to the purpose of sample survey type.</li> <li>Sample compositing is not applicable in reporting exploration results.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No significant orientation based sampling bias is known at this time.</li> <li>Face sampling is conducted vertical to best capture the true width of the low angle veins.</li> <li>Where vertical sampling is not appropriate, the geologist has the option to vary sampling orientation if deemed better suited.</li> <li>No variation of sampling orientation was used in the reported results.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples are transported to surface and remain on site secured in bags</li> <li>The mine site is securely locked after working hours.</li> <li>A chain of custody procedure has been designed to maintain sample security.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits or reviews have been completed to date.</li> </ul>



## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Woods Point Gold Project comprises MIN5009 (Morning Star), MIN5299 (Rose of Denmark), EL6321, EL6364 and ELA6853, located in the State of Victoria, Australia.</li> <li>MIN5009, MIN5299, EL6321 and EL6364 are owned by Morning Star Gold NL, a 95% owned subsidiary of AuStar Gold Limited, which in turn is a 100% owned subsidiary of White Rock Minerals Ltd. ELA6853 is an application in the name of AuStar Gold Limited.</li> <li>All of the Tenements are current and in good standing.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Morning Star gold mine has been intermittently active since 1861, with many owners and operators. Historic production is estimated to be 883,000 ounces gold at 26.5g/t during the period 1861 to 1963. Mining companies associated with production during this period included Morning Star Gold Mining Company prior to 1927 and Gold Mines of Australia between 1932 and 1963.</li> <li>The Rose of Denmark gold mine operated from the early 1860s with the last significant production reported in the 1920s. Total recorded production is 36,000 ounces gold at 11.6g/t.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Woods Point Gold Project lies within the Woods Point – Walhalla Synclinorium structural domain of the Melbourne zone, a northwest-trending belt of tightly folded Early Devonian Walhalla Group sandy turbidites. The domain is bounded by the Enoch's Point and Howe's Creek Faults, both possible detachment-related splay structures that may have controlled the intrusion of the Woods Point Dyke Swarm and provided the conduits for gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids. The local structural zone is referred to as the Ross Creek Shear Zone (RSZ).</li> <li>Most gold mineralisation in the Woods Point to Gaffney's Creek corridor occurs as structurally controlled quartz ladder vein systems hosted by dioritic dyke bulges.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A table of completed Face collar information for exploration results presented here is provided below.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No aggregation methods were used in the reporting of results.</li> <li>Assay results reported are "un-cut".</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mineralised structures at Morning Star are variable in orientation.</li> <li>All results are reported as intervals for completeness.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Intercept lengths</b>	<p><i>nature should be reported.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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 width not known').</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of the report.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maps and sections showing individual sample locations are included in the report.</li> <li>All results considered significant are reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other relevant and material information has been reported in this and earlier reports.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development remains ongoing</li> </ul>

**Table 1 – Vein intersections from face sampling along McNally's South Ore Drive**

Face Number	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Easting	Northing	RI
Face 1	NA				
Face 2	0.3	1.4	8,053	12,954	500
Face 3	0.3	0.2	8,052	12,951	500
Face 4	0.5	2.8	8,052	12,948	498
Face 5	0.2	0.6	8,052	12,946	499
Face 6	0.2	2.5	8,051	12,945	499
Face 7	0.5	3.5	8,051	12,942	499
Face 8	0.2	0.3	8,051	12,940	499
Face 8A	0.2	0.9	8,052	12,940	499
Face 9	0.2	0.6	8,050	12,938	500
Face 9A	0.2	0.5	8,051	12,937	500
Face 10	0.3	1.3	8,052	12,936	500
Face 11	0.2	3.2	8,051	12,935	500
Face 12	0.7	1.8	8,051	12,934	500
Face 13	0.2	3.0	8,051	12,932	500
Face 14	0.3	1.3	8,052	12,930	500
Face 15	0.2	1.4	8,052	12,928	500
Face 16	0.4	1.7	8,052	12,926	500
Face 17	0.2	2.1	8,052	12,924	501
Face 18	0.2	0.9	8,052	12,922	501
Face 19	0.3	0.5	8,052	12,920	501
Face 20	0.1	2.7	8,052	12,918	501
Face 21	0.2	2.2	8,052	12,916	501
Face 22	0.3	3.6	8,052	12,915	501
Face 23	0.3	3.3	8,052	12,913	501
Face 24	0.2	1.4	8,052	12,910	501
Face 26	0.4	1.9	8,052	12,907	501
<b>Face 27</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>8,052</b>	<b>12,905</b>	<b>502</b>
<b>Face 28</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>8,052</b>	<b>12,903</b>	<b>502</b>
<b>Face 29</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>8,052</b>	<b>12,901</b>	<b>504</b>
<b>Face 30</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>8,052</b>	<b>12,899</b>	<b>504</b>
<b>Face 31</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>8,052</b>	<b>12,898</b>	<b>504</b>
<b>Face 32</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>8,052</b>	<b>12,896</b>	<b>502</b>
<b>Face 33</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>8,052</b>	<b>12,894</b>	<b>502</b>
<b>Face 34</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>8,052</b>	<b>12,892</b>	<b>502</b>
Face 35	1.1	14.6	8,052	12,891	502
Face 36	0.4	8.1	8,052	12,889	503
Face 37	0.8	0.1	8,052	12,887	502

**Table 2 – Vein intersection in Face sampling from Dickenson’s development.**

Face Number	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Easting	Northing	RI
Face 1	0.6	5.6	8,064	12,966	606
Face 2	0.6	3.5	8,065	12,964	606
Face 3	0.4	2.2	8,065	12,962	606
Face 4	0.5	2.7	8,064	12,961	606
Face 5	0.4	2.0	8,065	12,959	606
Face 6	0.1	0.1	8,064	12,956	607
Face 7	N/A	N/A	8,064	12,954	607
Face 8	N/A	N/A	8,064	12,953	607
Face 9	N/A	N/A	8,063	12,951	607
Face 10	0.3	0.1	8,064	12,949	608
Face 11	0.2	0.1	8,063	12,947	607
Face 12	0.3	0.8	8,064	12,944	608
Face 13	0.3	0.7	8,064	12,943	607
Face 14	1.2	1.0	8,064	12,941	608
Face 15	0.6	0.8	8,063	12,938	608
Face 16	0.5	2.4	8,063	12,936	608
Face 17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Face 18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Face 19	1.3	0.8	8,063	12,931	608
Face 20	2.4	1.0	8,063	12,927	608
Face 21	1.1	1.8	8,063	12,925	608
Face 22	1.0	0.1	8,063	12,924	608
Face 23	N/A	N/A	8,063	12,921	609
Face 24	N/A	N/A	8,063	12,920	609
Face 25	0.7	1.6	8,063	12,918	609
<b>Face 26</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>8,062</b>	<b>12,914</b>	<b>609</b>
<b>Face 27</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>8,062</b>	<b>12,911</b>	<b>609</b>
<b>Face 28</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>8,062</b>	<b>12,909</b>	<b>609</b>
<b>Face 29</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>222.0</b>	<b>8,062</b>	<b>12,907</b>	<b>610</b>
Face 30	0.5	1.9	8,062	12,905	610
Face 31	0.3	2.4	8,062	12,903	610
Face 32	0.2	9.9	8,062	12,901	610
Face 33	1.2	2.5	8,062	12,899	611
Face 34	0.4	2.2	8,062	12,897	611
Face 35	0.6	1.5	8,063	12,895	613
Face 36	0.7	1.5	8,063	12,894	613
Face 37	1.0	0.8	8,063	12,893	612
Face 38	0.4	1.5	8,063	12,891	613
Face 39	0.9	2.1	8,065	12,888	613
Face 40	0.4	1.8	8,063	12,886	613
Face 41	0.8	1.7	8,064	12,883	613
Face 42	0.4	1.2	8,064	12,881	613
Face 43	0.9	0.9	8,064	12,880	613
Face 44	0.3	1.5	8,064	12,879	613