ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

SENSORE
ASX: S3N

NORTH DARLOT RC RESULTS CONFIRM UNTESTED GOLD SYSTEM

KEY POINTS

- RC drilling at North Darlot confirms a new basement gold mineralised system building on recent SensOre air core results
- Results include:
  - 7m @ 1.11g/t Au from 52m including 1m @ 5.13g/t and 14m @ 0.63g/t Au from 68m (22DNRC011) within a broad lower grade intercept of 30m @ 0.56Au from 52m
  - 11m @ 0.41g/t Au from 58m and 10m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 88m (22DNRC012) within a broad lower grade intercept of 45m @ 0.27g/t from 53m
- The results highlight untested potential over a 5km trend over the west of the project (Journey Prospect)
- A follow-up RC and diamond drilling program is planned

Geoscience technology disruptor SensOre Ltd (ASX: S3N) is pleased to announce results from the slimline reverse circulation (SRC) drilling of Yilgarn Exploration Ventures' (YEV) North Darlot property near Leinster in Western Australia's Goldfields region. SensOre's proprietary technology DPT® identified the drill targets at North Darlot.

SensOre Chief Executive Officer Richard Taylor said: *"The drill results indicate we are on to another gold mineral system by utilising our technology. The results suggest an east dip of the mineralised zone, away from the boundary and into our tenement, highlighting the potential of the western part of the tenement."*

North Darlot is a large, under-explored tenement situated in a regional fertile corridor, 25km north of Red 5's > 4 Moz endowed Darlot-Centenary Gold Mine and 45km southeast of Northern Star's > 2Moz endowed Bronzewing operations. YEV (SensOre 60%, Gold Road 40%, previously DGO Gold) is earning an 85% interest in the project held by geologist, Andrew Paterson.

YEV's 2022 air core and SRC program aimed to test the underlying sequence below the transported cover and leached upper saprolite as most of the historical drilling failed to penetrate either the thick transported cover material or the depleted residual regolith and leached bedrock. The 2022 SRC program penetrated through the transported overburden reaching lower saprolite weathering horizon and into fresh rock basement; however, difficulties were still encountered using this drilling technique and some targets were not fully tested.

The western target mineralisation in the Journey Prospect is interpreted to be associated with an Archaean unconformity and late basin margin encountered in 20DNDD001 and a series of felsic and lamprophyre intrusive dykes. Newly returned results at the north of the project, in holes 22DNRC011, 22DNRC012 and 22DNRC013 indicate mineralisation is hosted near a contact between a basalt, intermediate intrusive and foliated volcaniclastics associated with chlorite alteration and quartz veining.

Together, the air core and SRC results highlight the project's potential to host mineralisation over a 5km strike length that remains untested by drilling.

Prior to the current drilling program, SensOre Group exploration on the project consisted of infill gravity geophysics and wide-spaced RC and diamond drilling together with bottom-of-hole sampling of historical drilling (where available). YEV drilling in 2020 consisted of a targeted program designed to test the DPT targets at depth.

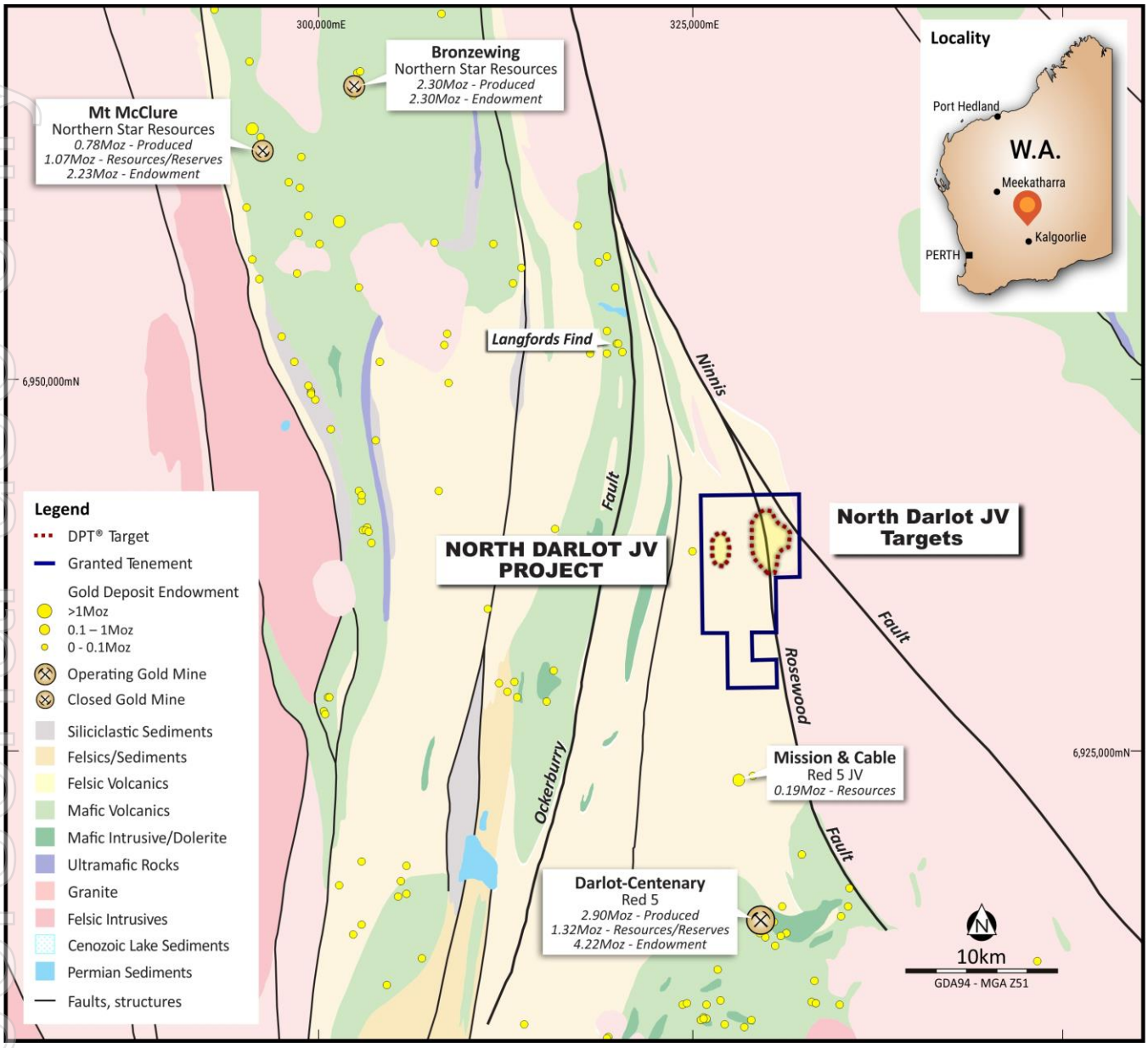

Figure 1: North Darlot project regional geology

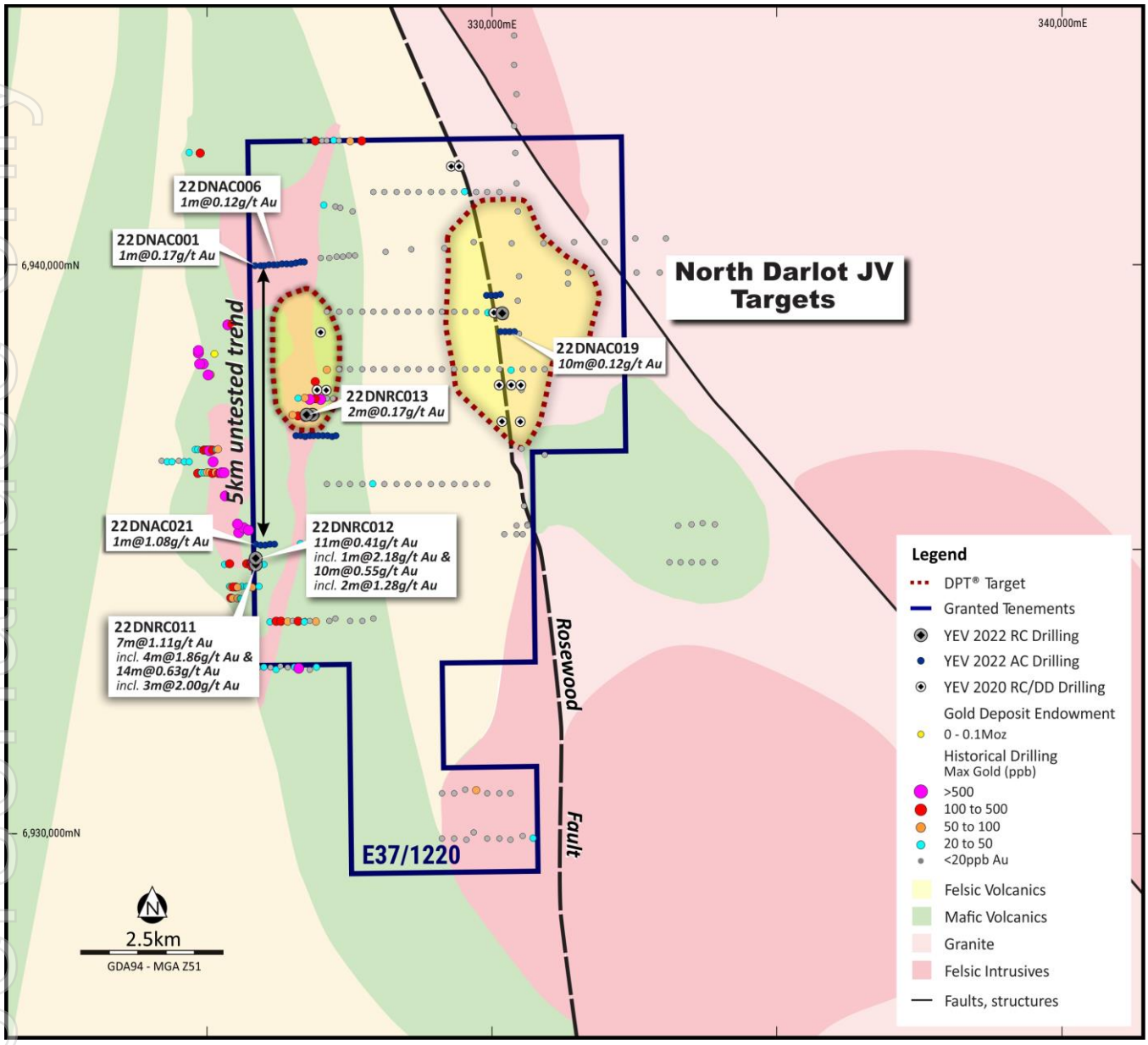

Figure 2: North Darlot project local geology and drilling

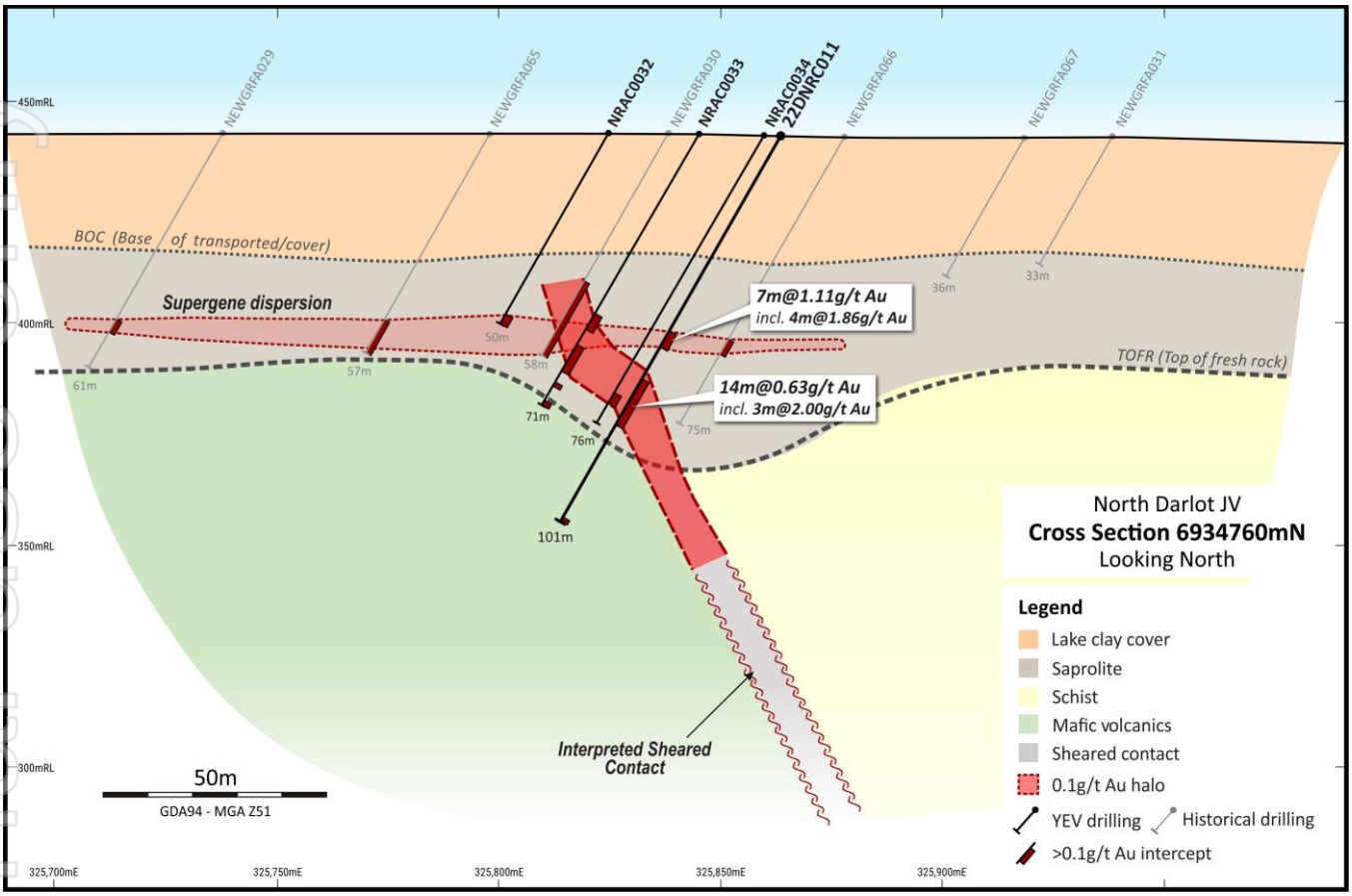

Figure 3: North Darlot project cross section 6934760mN looking north

North Darlot Background

The North Darlot JV project is located 975km northeast of Perth in the Yandal Region of the Yilgarn Block in Western Australia. The North Darlot earn-in agreement was executed on 11 May 2020. To earn its interest, YEV is required to spend $4 million over four years. The agreement covers the northern portion of E37/1220 (21 of 34 graticule blocks totalling 63.7km^2).

For further information on the North Darlot project refer to the Independent Technical Assessment Report (ITAR) (Appendix A to the SensOre Prospectus released by ASX on 9 February 2022), including the North Darlot project overview (ITAR section 6), historical drilling summaries (ITAR Appendix C) and JORC Table (ITAR Appendix J) and S3N's ASX announcement released 22 June 2022.

YEV Background

In 2020, SensOre attracted funding from DGO Gold Limited, recently acquired by Gold Road Resources (ASX:GOR), to explore gold targets generated by SensOre's AI-technology in the Yilgarn region of Western Australia. Under the agreement, SensOre secured a $4 million investment from DGO to acquire a 40% equity interest in SensOre subsidiary YEV. The DGO investment funded YEV exploration activity throughout FY21.

This announcement was approved and authorised for release by the Board of Directors of SensOre.

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ABOUT SENSORE

SensOre aims to become the top performing minerals targeting company in the world through the deployment of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) technologies, specifically its Discriminant Predictive Targeting® (DPT®) workflow. SensOre collects all available geological information in a terrane and places it in a multidimensional hypercube or data cube. SensOre's big data approach allows DPT predictive analytics to accurately predict known endowment and generate targets for further discovery.

The SensOre Group has built a tenement portfolio of highly prospective, wholly-owned and joint ventured technology metals tenement packages located in Western Australia. As the capacity of SensOre's AI technologies expand to new terranes and a broader range of commodities, the Company anticipates that new targets will be identified and acquired in Australia and internationally.

SensOre's DPT technology has been developed over many years and involves the application of new computer assisted statistical approaches and ML techniques across the workflow of mineral exploration. The workflow includes data acquisition, data processing, ML training, ML prediction and analysis through DPT. SensOre has acquired numerous data sets and used these to generate mineral system targets. Targets have been analysed and vetted by SensOre's experienced exploration geoscientists. Publicly available data in the form of geophysics, surface geochemical, drilling and geological layers and derivatives have been compiled into a massive data cube covering much of Western Australia. SensOre believes that the combination of big data and ML techniques will provide the next generation of exploration discovery.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Robert Rowe, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is a Registered Professional Geoscientist in the field of Mineral Exploration with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Rowe is a full-time employee and the Chief Operating Officer of SensOre. Mr Rowe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Rowe consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains or may contain certain 'forward-looking statements' and comments about future events, including in relation to SensOre's business, plans and strategies and expected trends in the industry in which SensOre currently operates. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks, assumptions and uncertainties, both general and specific, and there is a risk that such predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not be achieved. Forward-looking statements are based on SensOre's good faith assumptions as to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. A number of important factors could cause SensOre's actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates, targets and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements, and many of these factors are beyond SensOre's control. Forward-looking statements may prove to be incorrect, and circumstances may change, and the contents of this announcement may become outdated as a result. SensOre does not give any assurance that the assumptions will prove to be correct. Readers should note that any past performance is given for illustrative purposes only and should not be relied on as (and is not) an indication of the Company's views on its future financial performance or condition. Past performance of the Company cannot be relied on as an indicator of (and provides no guidance as to) future performance including future share price performance. Except as required by law or regulation, SensOre undertakes no obligation to provide any additional or updated information whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. Nothing in this announcement should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy or sell SensOre securities.

JORC CODE[1] 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

The following Table 1 relates to 2022 drilling activities conducted over Yilgarn Exploration Ventures Pty Ltd (YEV) North Darlot Joint Venture tenement E37/1220 (21 of 34 blocks).

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• The air core and slimline reverse circulation (SRC) program completed in March and April 2022 was designed to test SensOre-generated gold targets in the Yilgarn through application of SensOre Ltd proprietary Discriminant Predictive Targeting® (DPT®). The DPT targets are generated by application of machine learning to SensOre's proprietary Data Cube, a compilation of available regional public data sets, including geological maps with enhanced geophysical data and existing geochemical sampling and gold deposit information. The DPT targets were enhanced with the collection of infill ground acquired gravity, infill surface geochemistry and the application of AGLADS® technology to available geochemistry. Holes were drilled at specific locations to test predicted endowed cells in the data cube. Drilling programs to date – 10 RC holes and two diamond holes (in 2020) and 35 air core holes and five SRC holes (in 2022) – were drilled angled (-60°) towards grid direction (270° mag). • Drill hole locations were pegged using handheld GPS units. After drilling, all drill hole locations are picked up using a Garmin GPSMAP 64SX handheld GPS. No air core or SRC holes were down hole surveyed in the 2022 campaign. • All air core recovered samples were collected in 1m intervals and placed on the ground. SRC was completed in a similar way to air core with samples placed on the ground. • All 2022 air core and SRC drilling is sampled on 4m down-hole intervals using a scoop. Initial assays were performed on nominal 4m composites with varied lengths at the end of the hole between 5m and 1m. Composite samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverised in a single stage process to 85% passing 75µm. • All samples were analysed for gold with selected samples analysed for multielements. • Gold platinum palladium by Fire Assay FA003 or gold only by FA001 for the 1m samples. Lead Collection Fire Assay – ICP-MS Nominal 40g charge analysed. Silver used as a secondary collector, Au, Pt, Pd determined with ICP quantification. Nature of the sample and/or lower sample weights may compromise detection limits. Detection limits in ppb or ppm by ICP-MS Au (1) Pt (1) Pd (1) or ppm (0.01) using led collection fire assay AAS. • Silicates and major elements by XRF and trace elements Laser Ablation ICP-MS. • XF100. XRF Analysis. Samples are fused with 12:22 Lithium Borate flux. LOI determined by RTGA. Detection limits in ppm. Fe (100), SiO_2 (100), Al_2O_3 (100), MnO (10), TiO_2 (10), CaO (100), MgO (100), K_2O (10), P (10), S (10), Na_2O (100), Cu (10), Ni (10), Co (10), Cr (10), Pb (10), Zn (10), As (10), Sn (10), Sr (10), Zr (10), Ba (10), V (10), Cl (10). • LA101- Elements determined by LA-ICP-MS. Fused Bead Laser Ablation ICP-MS utilises high productivity robotic fusion technology with state-of-the-art laser ablation and ICP-MS instruments to provide a fully extracted quantitative analysis for all elements. Detection limits are comparable with traditional multi acid digestion methods. The technique offers safety and environmental advantages as there are no acids used in digestion, and it is fast and repeatable. Detection limits in ppm. Ag (0.1), As (0.2), Ba (0.5), Be (0.2), Bi (0.02),

[1] *Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 Edition*, sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for public reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, authored by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Minerals Council of Australia.

Criteria	Commentary
	Cd (0.1), Ce (0.02), Co (0.1), Cr (1), Cs (0.01), Cu (2), Dy (0.01), Er (0.01), Eu (0.01), Ga (0.1), Gd (0.01), Ge (0.05), Hf (0.01), Ho (0.01), In (0.05), La (0.01), Lu (0.01), Mn (1), Mo (0.2), Nb (0.01), Nd (0.01), Ni (2), Pb (1), Pr (0.01), Rb (0.05), Re (0.01), Sb (0.1), Sc (0.1), Se* (5), Sm (0.01), Sn (0.2), Sr (0.1), Ta (0.01), Tb (0.01), Te (0.2), Tl (0.2), Th (0.01), Ti (1), Tm (0.01), U (0.01), V (0.1), W (0.5), Y (0.02), Yb (0.01), Zn (5), Zr (0.5).
Drilling techniques	• 2022 air core and SRC drilling was undertaken by Kennedy Drilling using a KDA 250 RC rig with Sullair Rotary Screw 350psi x 1150cfm on-board compressor with an Air Research 900psi x 1400cfm booster. All air core drilling employed the use of a blade bit nominal 85mm diameter drill bit. All SRC drilling employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 135mm diameter drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	• Air core and SRC1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis in the field and addressed in consultation with the drillers to ensure the best representative sample is collected. • All air core and SRC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. The drill system utilises a face sampling hammer and the contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times. Air core and SRC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximise sample recovery. • No study of sample recovery versus grade has been conducted as these are first pass, primary zone drilling programs. The drilling contractor uses drilling techniques designed to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	• All air core and SRC samples are geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation, and any other features that are present. Photographs of AC and SRC chip trays are also taken. • Where required, the logging records the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. The drilling method is designed to maximise sample recovery and representative splitting of samples. The drilling method utilises high pressure air and boosters where required to keep water out of the hole, when possible, to maintain a dry sample. • The air core and SRC samples are sorted, oven dried and the entire sample pulverised in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the analysis. • Air core and SRC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In initial drilling programs, YEV does not insert blanks; however, standards are inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of one standard in every 25 samples. The laboratory uses its own internal standards of two duplicates, two replicates, two standards and one blank per 50 assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • Field duplicate samples were not routinely collected during these early-stage drilling campaigns, however some occasional duplicates were taken during the 1m sample collection. • The sample preparation techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of mineralisation undertaken by an accredited laboratory. • The sample sizes, collection and method are appropriate for the type, style and thickness of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.

Criteria	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The assay method is designed to measure total gold and multielement concentrations in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of the style of gold and base metal mineralisation being explored. The technique involves using a 40g sample charge for gold, platinum and palladium by fire assay. Silver is used as a secondary collector, Au, Pt, Pd determined with ICP quantification. Nature of the sample and/or lower sample weights may compromise detection limits. Detection limits in ppb. Multielement analysis is for 60 elements and was completed by XRF for major elements and by laser ablation ICP-MS on a fused bead for minor elements. • Downhole geophysical tools were not used in these programs to date. • The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has two duplicates, two replicates, one standard and one blank per 50 assays. YEV submitted standard samples every 25th sample but did not submit additional blanks and duplicates for programs to date.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The holes were logged by SensOre Group staff and the sampling, logging, drilling conditions, SRC chips and drill core were reviewed. Chip-tray samples were collected as permanent physical records for audit and validation purposes, and all holes photographed for future reference. SensOre Group Exploration Manager verifies the field sampling and logging regime and the correlation of mineralised zones with assay results and lithology. • No twinned drill holes were drilled in campaigns to date. • Primary data is sent from the field to the SensOre Group Principal Geoscientist – Data & Information Management who imports the data into the industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded using a handheld GPS unit. • No downhole surveys were undertaken in the SRC or air core holes. • All drill hole collars are MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used (drill collar RL) was obtained from handheld GPS and verified using regional SRTM elevation and is adequate for the reporting of initial exploration results.
Data spacing and distribution	• The drill spacing was variable to test target rationale (i.e. predicted mineralised cells from DPT combined with results from detailed gravity geophysical survey, information from previous historical drilling and interpretations). • This report is for the reporting of exploration results derived from early-stage drilling programs. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results are sufficient to support quotation of exploration results and detect any indication of mineralisation. The data is not intended to be used to define mineral resources. • Compositing has been utilised in all drill holes where 4m composite samples were collected by spear sampling of individual 1m sample piles. Subsequent 1m samples were collected from anomalous (~>0.2ppm Au) samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• All drill holes in 2020 and 2022 were drilled -60° to 270° azimuth to test interpreted 70-80° steeply east or west dipping to sub vertical stratigraphy and mineralisation. Geophysical interpretations and information from historical shallow drilling were used to support the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.

Criteria	Commentary
Sample security	• Air core and SRC samples were packed in bulk bags, secured with cable ties, and transported from the field by SensOre Group personnel to either Leonora where McMahon Burnett Transport transported the samples directly to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth or transported directly to Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie. • The laboratory checks the physically received samples against a YEV generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	• Historical data acquisition is managed, processed and stored by SensOre Group data staff in Perth. • No external or third-party audits or reviews have been completed.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The results reported in this announcement are on granted exploration licence E37/1220 (21 of 34 blocks) held by a third party individual. YEV is earning 85% of the tenement through an earn-in agreement. The third party individual is not related to the SensOre Group. • The tenement is believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide and to assist YEV's exploration activities. YEV has downloaded and ingested all historical exploration data relevant to the tenement to assist in exploration programs. • Previous parties have completed soil geochemical surveys, RAB or air core drilling, RC drilling, diamond drilling and geophysical data collection and interpretations. • Previous exploration on the project has been carried out by Barrick, Encounter, Newcrest, Newmont, and Placer from the early 1980s to date. • Exploration by Newcrest (Wamex Report No. 42961 and 63105) consisted of 1-2km spaced lines with 200m spaced air core holes over the eastern predicted mineral system target. A weak but coherent +3km long 20-40ppb gold anomaly was defined coincident with the Rosewood Fault. • The western predicted DPT target was explored by Newcrest/Placer and Barrick Gold (Wamex Report No. 65290) and contains RAB/air core holes. • Exploration by Encounter completed air core drilling in 2008 (Wamex Report No. 82396). Weak gold and silver anomalism was defined. • No historical drilling information will be used in resource or reserve calculations.
Geology	• North Darlot is prospective for orogenic style Archaean gold mineralisation. There are no historical mine workings within the area of tenure forming the earn-in agreement.

Drill hole information	• The drill holes reported in SensOre Group announcements have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections, are reported in SensOre Group announcements.
	  ○ Easting and northing are in MGA94 Zone 51.
	  ○ RL is AHD.
	  ○ Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area.
	  ○ Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace.
	  ○ Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole as measured along the drill trace.
	• No results have been excluded from this report.

Criteria	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• No high-grade cuts have been applied to assay results. Air core and SRC assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay. Diamond drill results are reported to the closest 10cm sampling interval. • Intersections are reported as anomalous if the interval is at least 4m wide at a grade greater than the Mean plus twice the Standard Deviation for a selection of elements. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The intersection width is measured down the hole trace; it may not represent the true width. • The geometry of any mineralisation is not known at this stage. • All drill results within SensOre Group announcements are downhole intervals only.
Diagrams	• Figures pertinent to the exploration stage of the project are included in SensOre Group reports and announcements. • A drill hole location plan is attached to or contained within SensOre Group announcements.
Balanced reporting	• The accompanying document is a balanced report. • All drill holes completed are included in the results tables in each SensOre Group announcement per drilling programs.
Other substantive exploration data	• Reference to other relevant exploration data is contained in SensOre Group announcements including geophysical images, geological plans and interpretations.
Further work	• Future exploration is dependent on further review of the current drilling results.

ANNEXURE

Table1a: Significant intercepts for drilling completed at North Darlot

Hole ID	Year	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (Au ppm)	Intercept	Cut Off (ppm)
22DNAC001	2022	10	11	1	0.16	1m @ 0.16 ppm	0.1
22DNAC001	2022	34	35	1	0.17	1m @ 0.17 ppm	0.1
22DNAC006	2022	35	36	1	0.12	1m @ 0.12 ppm	0.1
22DNAC018	2022	64	68	4	0.14	4m @ 0.14 ppm	0.1
22DNAC019	2022	62	72	10	0.12	10m @ 0.12 ppm	0.1
22DNAC021	2022	48	49	1	0.11	1m @ 0.11 ppm	0.1
22DNAC021	2022	53	54	1	1.08	1m @ 1.08 ppm	1
22DNRC011	2022	52	82	30	0.56	30m @ 0.56 ppm	0.1*
22DNRC011	2022	52	59	7	1.11	7m @ 1.11 ppm	0.1
inc.		52	56	4	1.86	4m @ 1.86 ppm	1
inc.		52	53	1	5.13	1m @ 5.13 ppm	2
22DNRC011	2022	68	82	14	0.63	14m @ 0.63 ppm	0.1
22DNRC011	2022	71	74	3	2	3m @ 2.00 ppm	1
22DNRC011	2022	100	101	1	0.15	1m @ 0.15 ppm	0.1
22DNRC012	2022	53	98 (EOH)	45	0.27	45m @ 0.27 ppm	0.1*
22DNRC012	2022	53	55	2	0.16	2m @ 0.16 ppm	0.1
22DNRC012	2022	58	69	11	0.41	11m @ 0.41 ppm	0.1
inc.		65	66	1	2.18	1m @ 2.18 ppm	1
22DNRC012	2022	72	76	4	0.33	4m @ 0.33 ppm	0.1
22DNRC012	2022	88	98 (EOH)	10	0.55	10m @ 0.55 ppm	0.1
inc.		91	93	2	1.28	2m @ 1.28 ppm	1
22DNRC013	2022	133	135	2	0.17	2m @ 0.17 ppm	0.1
22DNAC001	2022	10	11	1	0.16	1m @ 0.16 ppm	0.1

*note: significant included internal dilution (greater than 2m at less than 0.1ppm Au).

Table1b: Summary of 2022 North Darlot drill collars

Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth	Grid	East	North	Dip	Azi	RL (m)	Assays
22DNAC001	AC	41	MGA94_51	325839	6939996	-60	270	454	In Table 1a above
22DNAC002	AC	30	MGA94_51	325931	6939998	-60	270	459	NSR
22DNAC003	AC	36	MGA94_51	326001	6940004	-60	270	449	NSR
22DNAC004	AC	34	MGA94_51	326082	6940011	-60	270	459	NSR
22DNAC005	AC	36	MGA94_51	326165	6940020	-60	270	453	NSR
22DNAC006	AC	59	MGA94_51	326237	6940022	-60	270	459	In Table 1a above
22DNAC007	AC	37	MGA94_51	326319	6940033	-60	270	451	NSR
22DNAC008	AC	50	MGA94_51	326404	6940039	-60	270	468	NSR
22DNAC009	AC	53	MGA94_51	326479	6940042	-60	270	449	NSR
22DNAC010	AC	80	MGA94_51	326556	6940055	-60	270	444	NSR
22DNAC011	AC	83	MGA94_51	326639	6940070	-60	270	449	NSR
22DNAC012	AC	80	MGA94_51	326706	6940063	-60	270	445	NSR

Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth	Grid	East	North	Dip	Azi	RL (m)	Assays
22DNAC013	AC	68	MGA94_51	329911	6939477	-60	270	420	NSR
22DNAC014	AC	46	MGA94_51	329996	6939482	-60	270	438	NSR
22DNAC015	AC	63	MGA94_51	330078	6939481	-60	270	447	NSR
22DNAC016	AC	43	MGA94_51	330155	6939485	-60	270	441	NSR
22DNAC017	AC	59	MGA94_51	330164	6938837	-60	270	451	NSR
22DNAC018	AC	72	MGA94_51	330238	6938840	-60	270	444	NSR
22DNAC019	AC	73	MGA94_51	330320	6938839	-60	270	444	In Table 1a above
22DNAC020	AC	83	MGA94_51	330400	6938840	-60	270	453	NSR
22DNAC021	AC	54	MGA94_51	325854	6935083	-60	270	439	In Table 1a above
22DNAC022	AC	75	MGA94_51	325937	6935079	-60	270	438	NSR
22DNAC023	AC	44	MGA94_51	326017	6935081	-60	270	440	NSR
22DNAC024	AC	50	MGA94_51	326097	6935084	-60	270	440	NSR
22DNAC025	AC	63	MGA94_51	326175	6935089	-60	270	437	NSR
22DNAC026	AC	56	MGA94_51	326560	6937001	-60	270	444	NSR
22DNAC027	AC	89	MGA94_51	326641	6937006	-60	270	445	NSR
22DNAC028	AC	104	MGA94_51	326716	6936999	-60	270	448	NSR
22DNAC029	AC	90	MGA94_51	326799	6937002	-60	270	446	NSR
22DNAC030	AC	80	MGA94_51	326881	6937001	-60	270	440	NSR
22DNAC031	AC	104	MGA94_51	326959	6937001	-60	270	439	NSR
22DNAC032	AC	94	MGA94_51	327041	6937003	-60	270	432	NSR
22DNAC033	AC	90	MGA94_51	327115	6937005	-60	270	460	NSR
22DNAC034	AC	105	MGA94_51	327199	6936999	-60	270	448	NSR
22DNAC035	AC	98	MGA94_51	327270	6937007	-60	270	444	NSR
22DNRC011	RC	101	MGA94_51	325864	6934760	-60	270	444	In Table 1a above
22DNRC012	RC	98	MGA94_51	325866	6934842	-60	270	442	In Table 1a above
22DNRC013	RC	152	MGA94_51	326741	6937366	-60	270	444	In Table 1a above
22DNRC014	RC	150	MGA94_51	326862	6937362	-60	270	443	NSR
22DNRC015	RC	80	MGA94_51	330198	6939157	-60	270	449	NSR

End of Table 1