

White Rock intercepts 972 g/t gold in the Gap Zone at the Morning Star Gold Mine, Victoria

Highlights

- White Rock reports continued exploration success from its ongoing underground diamond drilling campaign at the Morning Star Underground Gold Mine, Victoria.
- Continued success in the Gap Zone drilling is highly encouraging, with the first pass drilling phase now completed. Two intercepts have assayed greater than 700 g/t gold, with assay results still to be received from a further eight holes.
- Drill hole 22GZL9016 has returned **0.25 metres @ 972 g/t gold** (31 ounces per tonne of gold) in a quartz reef interval with abundant visible gold from the Achilles Reef in the Gap Zone.



Figure 1: Visible gold within an interval that assayed 0.25 metres at 972g/t gold in diamond drill hole 22GZL9016 testing the Gap Zone at the Morning Star Gold Mine.

- Final screen fire assays for **Gap Zone** drillhole hole 22GZL9013 returned **740g/t gold over a width of 0.4 metres**.
- Drilling continues to return positive grades associated with the **Dickenson South** mining area, supporting White Rock's recent commencement of pre-production mine access activities. Recent results include **31g/t gold over 0.2 metres**.
- Drilling of the **Whitelaw** target area also returns positive results from recent drilling, highlighting the area as a prospective longer term mining target. Recent results include **31.9g/t gold over 1.1 metres**.
- White Rock's recent drilling program has allowed the Company to complete a geological structural review of the deposit, highlighting several underexplored zones of prospectivity close to existing mining infrastructure. This close proximity to infrastructure allows for short to medium-term drill targeting.

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White Rock Minerals Limited (ASX: WRM; OTCQX:WRMCF), ('White Rock' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an update on its in-mine exploration activities at the Morning Star Underground Gold Mine at Woods Point in northeast Victoria.

White Rock holds 660km² of granted Exploration Licences over the Woods Point – Walhalla Geosyncline between Jamieson and Walhalla and two granted Mining Licences (MIN5009 & MIN5299) covering the Morning Star Gold Mine and the Rose of Denmark prospects. The Project is situated approximately 120km east of Melbourne (Figure 2).

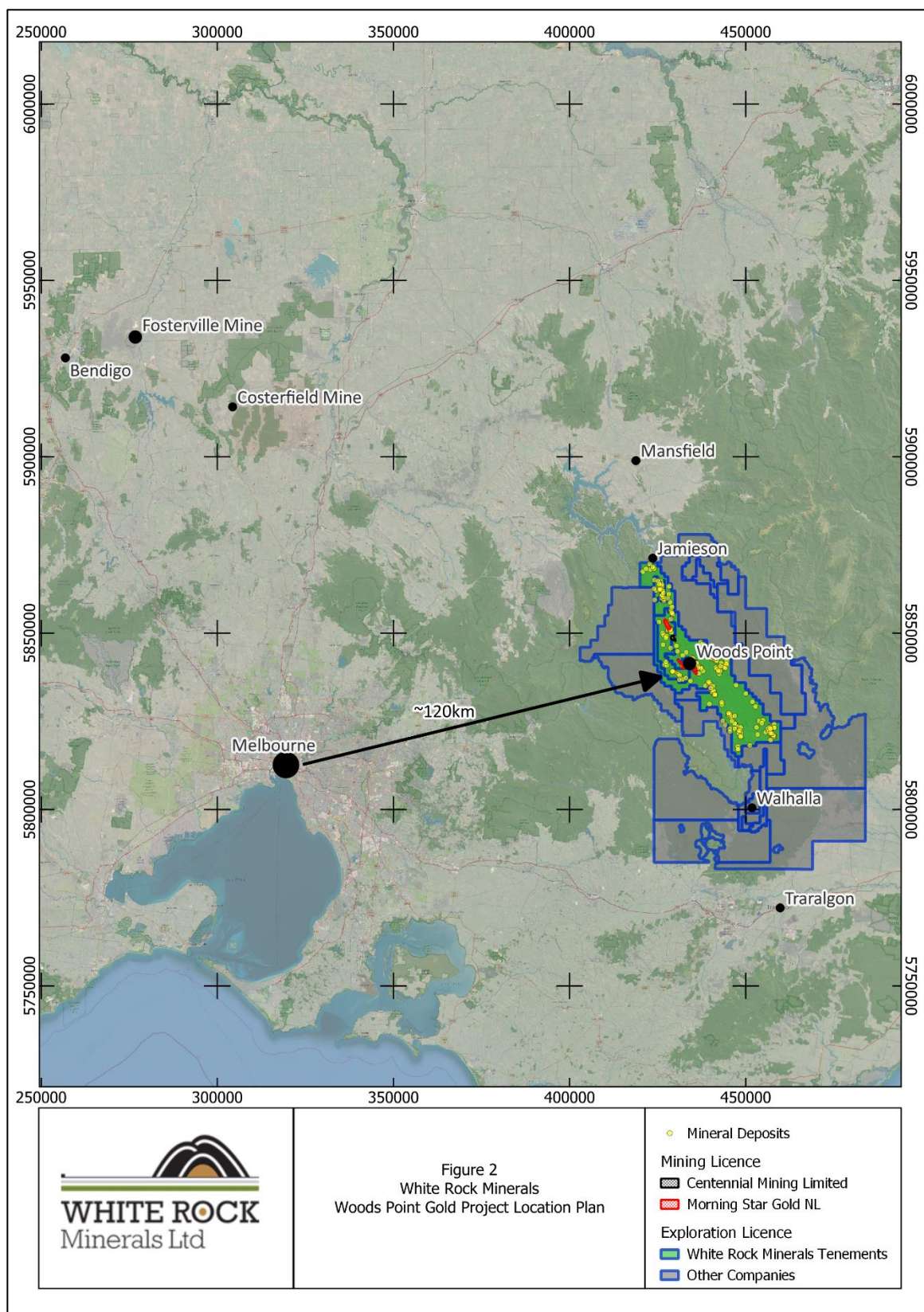


Figure 2: Woods Point Gold Project Location Plan

White Rock has completed a first pass diamond drilling program targeting the Gap Zone at the Morning Star Gold Mine. The Gap Zone represents an under-explored area with 200 metres of vertical extent between areas of historic mining that occurred above 10 Level (>500,000 ounces) and below 14 Level (>300,000 ounces), with historic production¹ of 883,000oz gold at 26.5g/t gold.

This first pass drilling phase of the Gap Zone saw ~5,380 metres in 26 drill holes completed from four drill cuddies located across its 600 metres of horizontal extent.

White Rock has received final assay results from the recent **Dickenson South** and **Whitelaw** drilling programs. Results for 24 diamond drill holes totaling ~3,140m are reported with hole collars and significant intersections summarised in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively.

Highlights include:

1. Gap Zone Target Area

- 1.0m @ 5.3g/t Au from 151.5m (22GZL9016);
- 0.2m @ **972g/t Au** from 278.7m (22GZL9016); and
- 0.3m @ 5.9g/t Au from 253.1m (22GZL9017).

2. Dickenson South Target Area

- 0.2m @ **31.0g/t Au** from 58.1m (22SDS019); and
- 3.4m @ 5.3g/t Au from 62.2m (22SDS020).

3. Whitelaw Target Area

- **1.2m @ 31.9g/t Au** from 63.9m (22KPL9002), including
 - 0.5m @ **68.3g/t Au** from 64.5m;
- 1.2m @ 4.4g/t Au from 77.5m (22KPL9002), including
 - 0.3m @ 12.3g/t Au from 77.5m;
- 0.4m @ **51.7g/t Au** from 47.8m (22KPL9004);
- 0.3m @ **35.3g/t Au** from 68.4m, (22KPL9012);
- 0.1m @ 21.4g/t Au from 80.4m, (22KPL9012); and
- 0.8m @ 10.1g/t Au from 82.3 (22KPL9012), including
 - 0.4m @ **17.1g/t Au** from 82.7m.

White Rock's immediate objective is a low capital cost restart of gold production from multiple reef locations at the Morning Star Underground Gold Mine. The existence of an underground mine with infrastructure already in place (shaft, headframe and winder, dewatering system and off-shaft development) and a gold processing plant already built, offers the Company a quick pathway to gold production.

Interpretation and follow up drill planning has commenced, in support of the advancing underground development and pre-production activities at the Mine. The reported drilling also highlights the potential for further mining areas (Whitelaw) and long-term mine exploration targets within the Gap Zone.

¹ Refer Department of Primary Industries "Walhalla-Woods Point-Tallangalook Special map area geological report, Geoscience Victoria", Geological Survey of Victoria Report 127, 2006.

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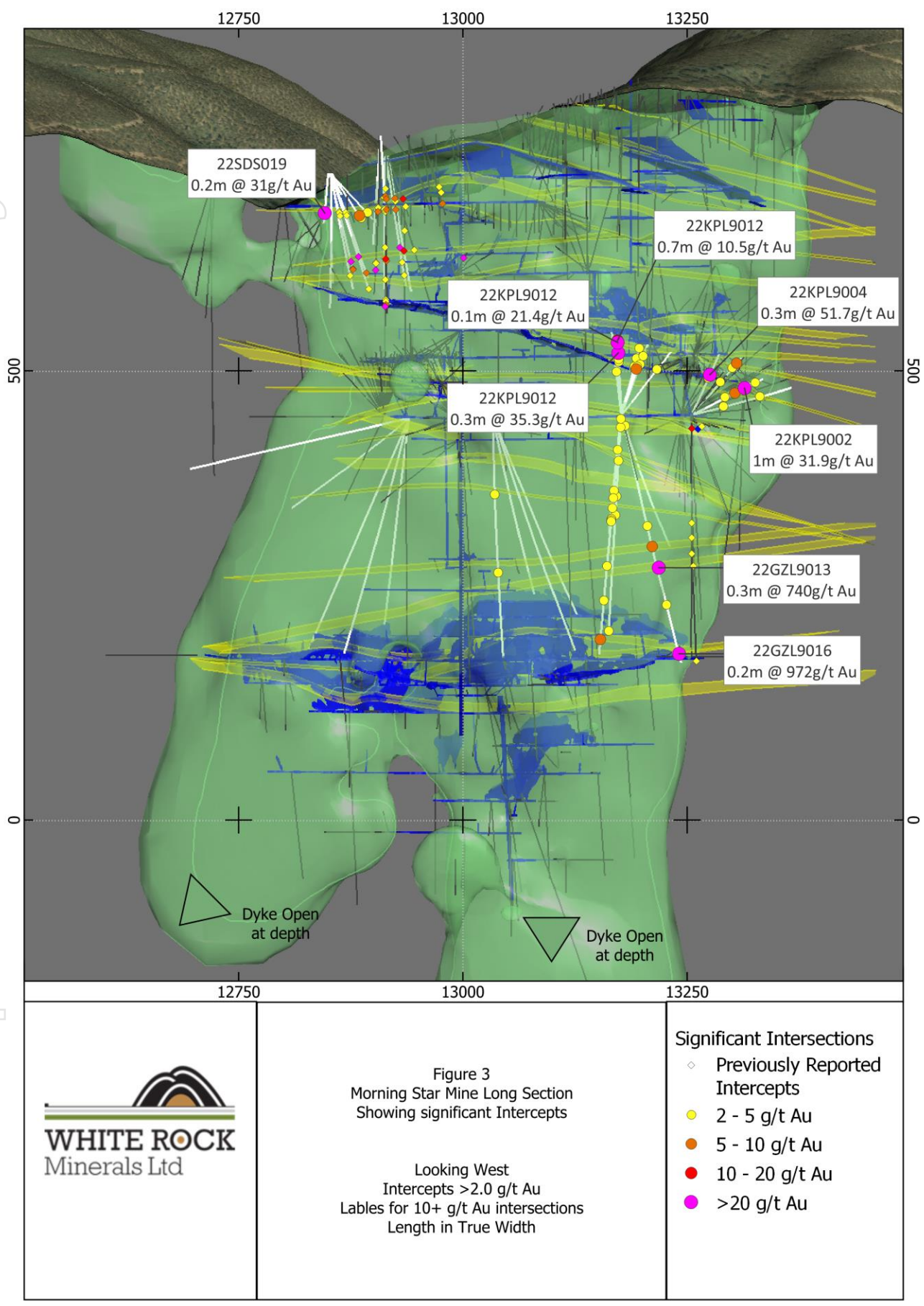


Figure 3: Morning Star underground gold mine long section looking west, showing drilling completed in 2022 to date, with assay results reported within.

Gap Zone drilling results continue to highlight the high gold grade prospectivity of the Morning Star Mine, **now with two 700+g/t gold intersections at depth** (22GZL9013 reported 17 May 2022² & 22GZL9016).

Drill hole 22GZL9016 intersected several veins, with four +2.0g/t Au intersections including **0.25m @ 972g/t gold** and is one of 6 additional Gap Zone holes being reported, all showing prospective economic intersections since the Company's last Gap Zone release². Final Screen Fire results for drill hole 22GZL9013 have been received finalising the results from the initial release² with **0.3m @ 740g/t gold** now recorded.

The continued identification of prospective quartz reefs throughout the Gap Zone has allowed the Company to complete a significant structural review on a deposit scale. The study has highlighted several zones of prospectivity for continued exploration in the Gap Zone and has provided further insight into the development and extent of structures in the upper levels, all in close proximity to existing infrastructure.

Logging and Sampling of the Gap Zone drilling is up to date, with the Company eagerly awaiting further assay results from eight holes.

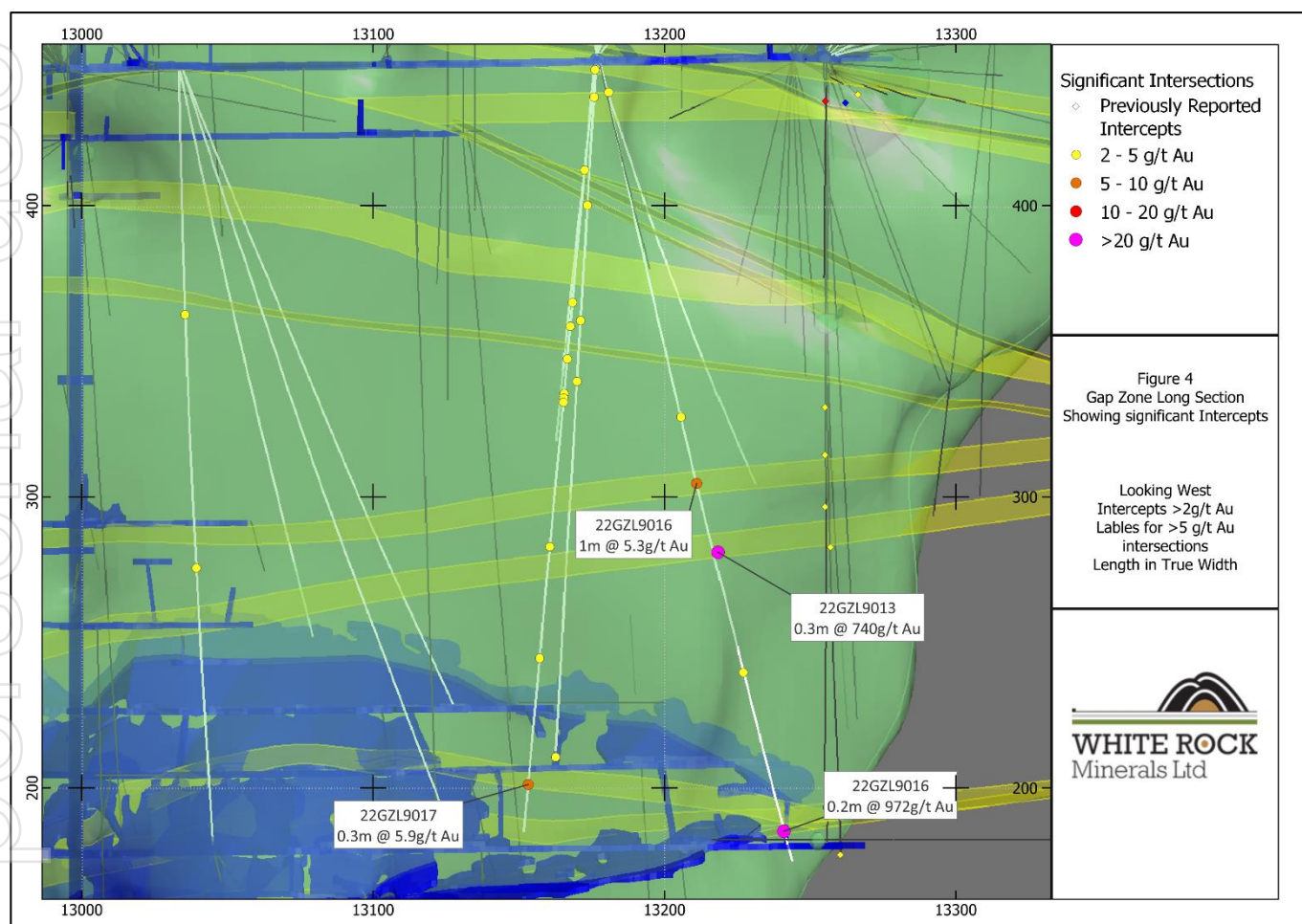


Figure 4: Gap Zone long section, looking west showing significant intersections.

Final results from the **Dickenson South** underground target, drilled from surface, continues to support the Company's decision to commence pre-production work to access this area from 4 Level.

The Surface drilling completed in Q1 2022 targeted zones that are prospective for multiple high grade gold reefs (Dickenson Reef, Exhibition Reef, McNally's Reef, Stacpoole / Age of Progress Reefs, Whitelaw Reef) proximal to existing underground development infrastructure (Figure 5).

² Refer ASX Announcement 17 May 2022 "Significant 621 gram per tonne gold Drill Intercept at the Morning Star Gold Mine".

Drillhole 22SDS022 returned a significant result (**0.2m @ 31g/t Au**) from the Stacpoole Reef, the upper-most reef targeted for future mining from the Dickenson South project area. This result, combined with the previously reported holes^{3, 4, 5} and summarised in the recent release dated 12 July 2022⁶ provides further information guiding the ongoing development and recommencement of mining operations.

Development access to the Dickenson Reef continues to advance, with planning well advanced for the establishment of rise access up to the Exhibition and Stacpoole Reefs.

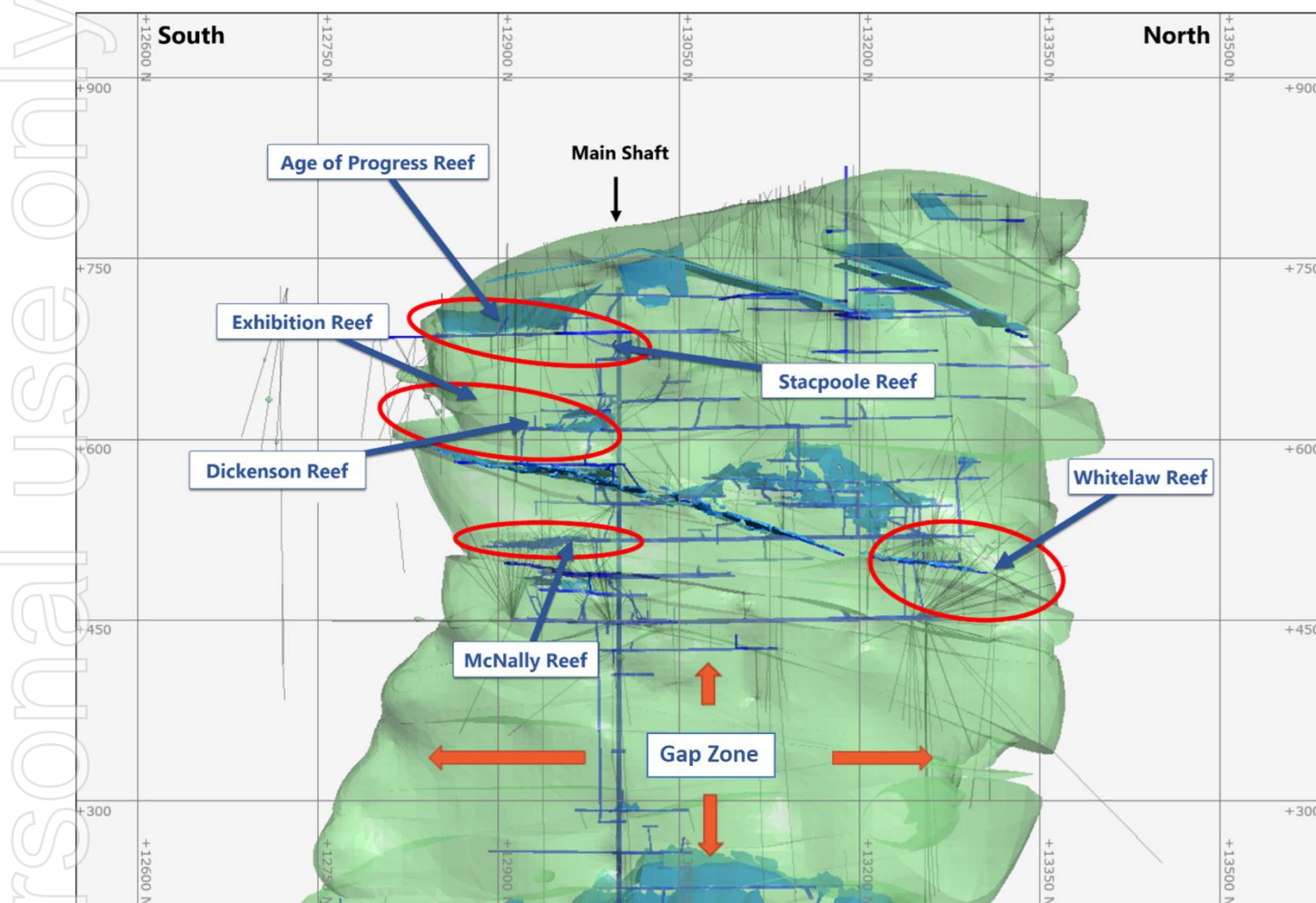


Figure 5: Long section view looking towards the west showing the Morning Star host dyke (green), historic mining and mine development (blue) and all historic & current drill hole traces.

Underground drilling results from 14 holes completed between January to April 2022 targeting the **Whitlaw** project area have also been finalised. The drilling was designed to test the structural setting of the Whitlaw, Kenny's, Campbell and Burns Reefs in the host dyke, with the drilling providing further positive results. Drillholes 22KPL9001 to 22KPL9006 targeted infill drilling along the northern extension of the historic Whitlaw North workings. Drillholes 22KPL9007 to 22KPL9014 targeted the southern extension of mineralisation in a relatively untested region of the reefs to the south of historic mining activities.

Drilling results confirmed the historic drilling to the north and highlighted the prospectivity of the reefs to the south. The Whitlaw project area provides a longer-term prospect for future mining activities and further highlights the opportunities hidden within the Morning Star Gold Mine.

³ Refer ASX Announcement 7 June 2022 "140 gram per tonne intercept at Exhibition Reef Morning Star Gold Mine Victoria".

⁴ Refer ASX Announcement 1 March 2022 "High Grade Drill Results – Morning Star Gold Mine, Vic".

⁵ Refer ASX Announcement 18 January 2022 "Multiple Visible Gold Intersects at Morning Star Gold Mine".

⁶ Refer ASX Announcement 12 July 2022 "Morning Star Gold Mine Readies to Rise Again".

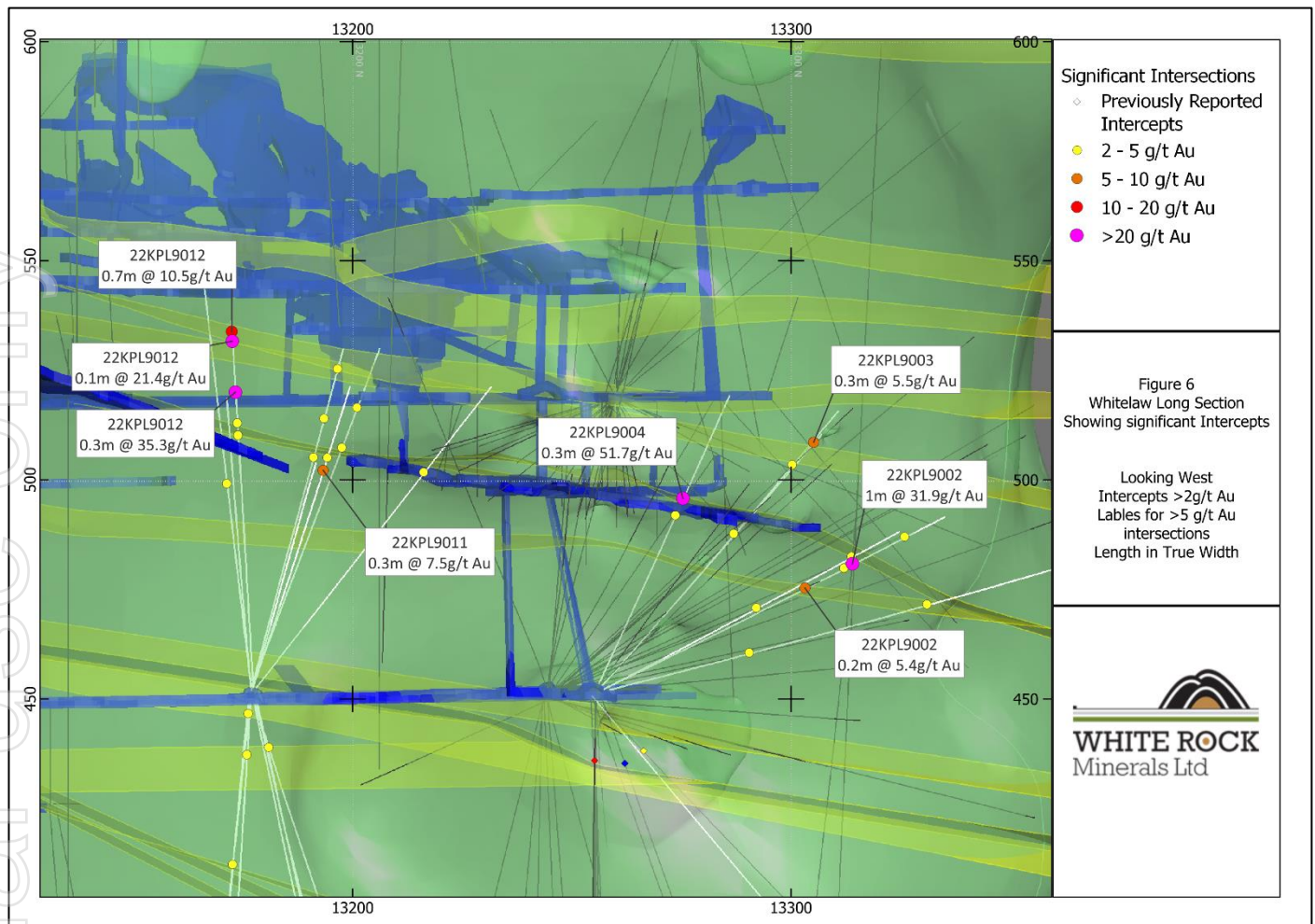


Figure 6: long section showing Whitelaw North drill results.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration 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 which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr 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 and Mineral Resource estimates, 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

For more information, please contact:

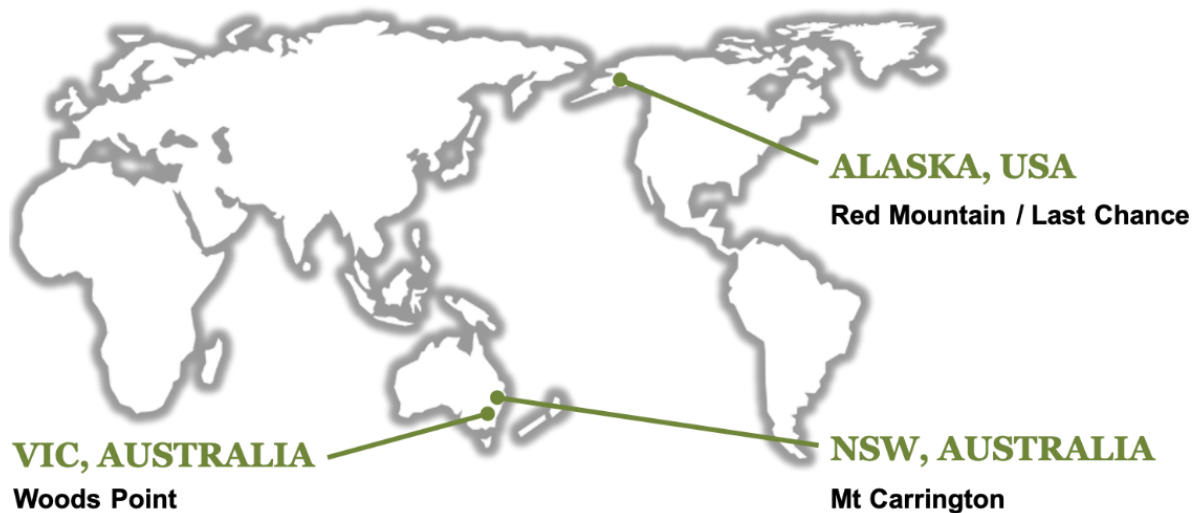
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About White Rock Minerals

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-660km² 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 base⁷ of 21.3Mt @ 8.5% ZnEq⁸ (or 393g/t AgEq⁹) 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 Resource⁷ 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 Equivalent⁸, or 555 g/t Silver Equivalent grade⁹.**
- **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 joint venture agreement.



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

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1

Section 1 Techniques and data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was diamond core. Samples are half core when PQ size and whole core for all HQ-NQ core. Samples are marked up to a maximum width of 50cm in reefs and 1m in dyke. Sample intervals are determined by geological characteristics. Sampling extends at least 3m either side of the quartz reef including all stockwork and alteration.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling was diamond core from underground producing NQ2 size diamond drill core. Core is oriented using a Longyear True Core Series.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling methods are selected to ensure maximum recovery possible. The maximum core length possible in competent ground is 3m. Core recovery is recorded on digital tablets then transferred to the digital database. A link between sample recovery and grade is not apparent.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond core undergoes geotechnical and geological logging to a level of detail (quantitative and qualitative) sufficient to support use of the data in all categories of Mineral Resource estimation. All core is photographed wet. All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are whole core for all NQ core. Core 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. Full QAQC system is in place for core assays to determine accuracy and precision of assays No field duplicate samples are collected. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core samples are submitted to OSLS (Bendigo) for analysis. Au is assayed by technique PE01 (50g by fire assay and AAS finish), SFA01 (screen fire assay) and PAAU02 (Photon Assay). Fire assay for Au by technique PE01 is considered total. Screen fire assay by technique SFA01 is considered total. Photon assay by technique PAAU02 is considered total. The nature and quality of the analytical technique is deemed appropriate for the mineralisation style. 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. No twin holes are reported. All drill data is logged on digital tablets and then transferred into the digital database. All drilling logs are validated by the supervising geologist. Digital data is filed and stored with routine local and remote backups. No adjustment to assay data is undertaken.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All surface diamond drill holes are located prior to drilling by a licenced contract surveyor. All underground diamond drill holes are located prior to drilling by tape and compass from underground survey points. All completed drill holes are subsequently surveyed by a licenced contract surveyor for collar coordinates (XYZ);(accuracy +/-0.01m), azimuth and dip. All diamond holes are surveyed downhole via an Axis downhole survey camera at approximately 30m intervals to determine accurate drill trace locations. All coordinates are quoted in local mine grid with Morning Star Shaft collar point used as the central coordinate at 8000mE and 13000mN. The vertical axis is ASL (m). All bearings are rotated 48 degrees anti-clockwise from true (Grid) north, 60.0 degrees from magnetic north. Topographic control as surveyed by the licenced surveyor is accurate ($\pm 0.01m$).
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing is variable and appropriate to the geology and to the purpose of sample survey type. Sample compositing is not applicable in reporting exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant orientation based sampling bias is known at this time. The drill holes may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. Reported intersections are down-hole intervals. Where there is sufficient geological understanding true width estimates are stated.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core is sampled on site then secured in bags. The mine site is securely locked after working hours. A chain of custody procedure has been designed to maintain sample security.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been completed to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Woods Point Gold Project comprises MIN5009 (Morning Star), MIN5299 (Rose of Denmark), EL6321, EL6364 and ELA6853, located in the State of Victoria, Australia. 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. All of the Tenements are current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 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. 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.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Woods Point Gold Project lies within the Woods Point – Walhalla Synclorium 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). 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.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A table of completed drill hole collar information for exploration results presented here is provided below.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No aggregation methods were used in the reporting of results. Assay results reported are "un-cut".
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralised structures at Morning Star are variable in orientation. All drill results >1g/t gold are reported as downhole intervals for completeness.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Intercept lengths	<p>respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where there are significant intersections and the vein orientation is able to be interpreted then true widths are reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and sections showing individual sample locations are included in the report. All results considered significant are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other relevant and material information has been reported in this and earlier reports.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground diamond drilling at the Gap Zone target area is ongoing. Further underground and surface drilling of targets throughout the Morning Star gold mine are planned over the next 6-9 months.



Table 1: Drill collar locations details.

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	mRL	Dip	Mine Azimuth	Depth (m)
22GZL9014	8,045	13,178	449	-49	291	195.8
22GZL9015	8,046	13,177	449	-70	261	258.2
22GZL9016	8,046	13,178	449	-73	317	289.6
22GZL9017	8,046	13,176	449	-79	241	269.8
22GZL9018	8,045	13,176	449	-52	262	168.1
22GZL9019	8,035	13,035	447	-71	333	274.3
22GZL9020	8,034	13,033	447	-81	277	270.1
22KPL9001	8,032	13,258	452	0	0	113.2
22KPL9002	8,032	13,257	453	26	12	88.7
22KPL9003	8,033	13,257	453	45	27	82.5
22KPL9004	8,032	13,256	454	61	34	75
22KPL9005	8,033	13,257	452	25	25	83.9
22KPL9006	8,032	13,257	453	48	1	82.9
22KPL9007	8,048	13,178	453	46	37	95.6
22KPL9008	8,048	13,177	453	66	53	84.2
22KPL9009	8,047	13,177	453	69	8	82.7
22KPL9010	8,049	13,177	453	49	72	67.9
22KPL9011	8,048	13,177	453	55	62	84.1
22KPL9012	8,047	13,177	453	78	107	85.5
22KPL9013	8,048	13,177	453	62	100	74.9
22KPL9014	8,047	13,177	452	82	149	97.8
22SDS019	8,139	12,850	721	-51	264	71.4
22SDS020	8,141	12,854	721	-49	318	70.2
22SDS021	8,140	12,853	721	-44	332	74

Table 2: Drill intersections >2.0g/t gold for underground drilling at Gap Zone, Whitelaw North and Dickenson South Project area

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Reef
<u>22GZL9013</u>	<u>191.9</u>	<u>192.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>A-Floor</u>
22GZL9014	13	13.9	0.9	0.9	3.7	Till Lower
22GZL9015	12.4	12.7	0.3	0.3	2.0	Till Lower
22GZL9015	51.8	52.6	0.8	0.8	4.0	Stones
22GZL9015	93.4	95.7	2.3	2.2	2.6	Below Stones
22GZL9015	116.8	117.1	0.3	0.3	2.2	Unknown
22GZL9015	255.9	256.3	0.4	0.4	2.4	Achilles
22GZL9016	127.5	128.3	0.8	0.8	2.7	Unknown
22GZL9016	151.5	152.5	1.0	1.0	5.3	Clarke
22GZL9016	220.7	221	0.3	0.3	3.7	A-Floor
<u>22GZL9016</u>	<u>278.7</u>	<u>278.9</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>972</u>	<u>Achilles</u>
22GZL9017	83.5	84.5	1.0	1.0	3.1	Below Stones
22GZL9017	92.3	92.4	0.1	0.1	3.5	Below Stones
22GZL9017	103.5	104.1	0.6	0.6	2.2	375rl Flat
22GZL9017	115.7	116.2	0.5	0.5	2.2	375rl Flat
22GZL9017	117.4	117.7	0.3	0.3	2.9	Unknown
22GZL9017	118.9	119.1	0.2	0.2	2.5	Unknown
22GZL9017	169.6	169.8	0.2	0.2	2.6	Clarke
22GZL9017	208.8	208.9	0.1	0.1	2.4	A-Floor
22GZL9017	253.1	253.4	0.3	0.3	5.9	Unknown
22GZL9018	3	3.4	0.4	0.4	2.1	Till Lower
22GZL9018	46	48.4	2.4	2.3	3.3	Stones
22GZL9020	47.6	51.9	4.3	4.1	1.9	Below Stones
22GZL9020	85.6	86	0.4	0.4	2.9	375rl Flat
22GZL9020	173.9	174.2	0.3	0.3	4.2	Clarke
22KPL9001	33.1	33.4	0.3	0.3	2.3	Unknown
22KPL9001	75.3	75.8	0.5	0.4	3.7	Till Upper
22KPL9002	51.9	52.2	0.3	0.2	5.4	Till Upper
22KPL9002	62	62.5	0.5	0.4	4.0	Kenny's
<u>22KPL9002</u>	<u>63.9</u>	<u>65.1</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>31.9</u>	<u>Kenny's</u>
<u>Including</u>	<u>64.6</u>	<u>65.1</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>65.2</u>	
22KPL9002	77.6	78.8	1.2	1.0	4.4	Unknown
Including	77.6	77.9	0.3	0.2	12.3	
22KPL9003	77.5	77.9	0.4	0.3	5.5	Campbells
22KPL9004	43.4	43.8	0.4	0.3	3.0	Kenny's

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Reef
<u>22KPL9004</u>	<u>47.8</u>	<u>48.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>51.7</u>	<u>Whitelaw</u>
22KPL9005	42.8	43.1	0.3	0.2	2.4	Till Upper
22KPL9005	69.9	70.5	0.6	0.5	3.9	Kenny's
22KPL9006	45.5	46	0.5	0.4	2.3	Kenny's
22KPL9006	66.2	66.6	0.4	0.3	2.0	Till Lower
22KPL9007	67.5	68.6	1.1	0.9	2.3	Kenny's
22KPL9008	56.5	57.4	0.9	0.8	2.3	Kenny's
22KPL9008	66.2	67.1	0.9	0.8	3.2	Whitelaw
22KPL9008	78.8	79.2	0.4	0.3	2.3	Kenny's
22KPL9009	57.7	58.7	1	0.9	4.2	Kenny's
22KPL9009	67.9	68.1	0.2	0.2	2.2	Whitelaw
22KPL9010			0	0	NSI	
22KPL9011	60.1	60.5	0.4	0.3	7.5	Kenny's
22KPL9011	63.3	64.4	1.1	0.9	2.6	Whitelaw
22KPL9012	57.8	59.2	1.4	1.2	3.0	Kenny's
22KPL9012	61	61.7	0.7	0.6	2.6	Kenny's
<u>22KPL9012</u>	<u>68.4</u>	<u>68.7</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>35.3</u>	<u>Whitelaw</u>
<u>22KPL9012</u>	<u>80.4</u>	<u>80.5</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>Campbells</u>
<u>22KPL9012</u>	<u>82.3</u>	<u>83.1</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>Campbells</u>
<u>including</u>	<u>82.7</u>	<u>83.1</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>17.1</u>	
22KPL9013	62.7	63.4	0.7	0.6	2.0	Kenny's
22KPL9014	47.4	47.7	0.3	0.3	4.2	Till
22KPL9014	59.7	62	2.3	2.0	1.9	Kenny's
22SDS019	55.6	56	0.4	0.4	2.3	Stacpoole
<u>22SDS019</u>	<u>58.1</u>	<u>58.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>31.0</u>	<u>Stacpoole</u>
22SDS020	62.2	65.6	3.4	2.7	5.3	Stacpoole
22SDS020	66.7	68.5	1.8	1.4	3.9	Stacpoole
22SDS021	63.6	64	0.4	0.4	2.5	Stacpoole