WHITE ROCK Minerals Ltd

9 August 2022

White Rock intersects 312g/t and 222g/t gold at the Morning Star Gold Mine, Victoria

Highlights

- White Rock reports ongoing high-grade gold results from recent along strike exploration drilling from the **McNally Reef** at the Morning Star Underground Gold Mine.
- Drillholes 22MNL9016 and 22MNL9018 returned **0.3 metres @ 222g/t gold** and **0.2 metres @ 312g/t gold** respectively from recent extensional diamond drilling targeting the McNally Reef.
- Underground pre-production activities continue, with access development occurring on 4 Level to the Dickenson Reef and on-reef mining on 7 and 8 Level in the McNally Reef (Figure 1).
- White Rock has commenced gold processing plant pre-production commissioning works, with initial gold production remaining on track for Q3 2022.
- Drill results are consistently uncovering high-grade material in previously mined sections of the Morning Star Mine. This is in addition to the initial high-grade intersections identified in the Gap Zone, which has had minimal drilling and not been previously mined.

***Figure 1**: Face photo of the 8 Level McNally Reef from recent underground development*

White Rock Minerals Limited (ASX: WRM; OTCQX:WRMCF), ('White Rock' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an update on its in-mine exploration drilling activities at the Morning Star Underground Gold Mine at Woods Point in northeast Victoria (Figure 3).

White Rock has completed an extensional diamond drilling program along strike from historic McNally Reef mining. The McNally Reef was the focus of the most recent underground mining activity at Morning Star, in production between January and September 2020, which saw approximately 7,600t at a grade of 12.3g/t gold processed through the mill, with an estimated 3,000 ounces recovered. This gold grade puts the Morning Star Gold Mine in the Top Five high-grade gold mines in Australia[1].

White Rock is completing pre-production activities which have included an extensional drilling program targeting the McNally Reef to the north and south along strike of the 2020 mining activity. It completed 18 drillholes for 1,392m of diamond drilling (Figure 2).

Drilling highlights include:-

- 0.3m @ **222g/t** Au from 77.1m (22MNL9016) (true width 0.3m).
- 0.4m @ **35.9g/t** Au from 78.2m (22MNL9017) (true width 0.3m).
- 0.2m @ **312g/t** Au from 88.7m (22MNL0918) (true width 0.1m).

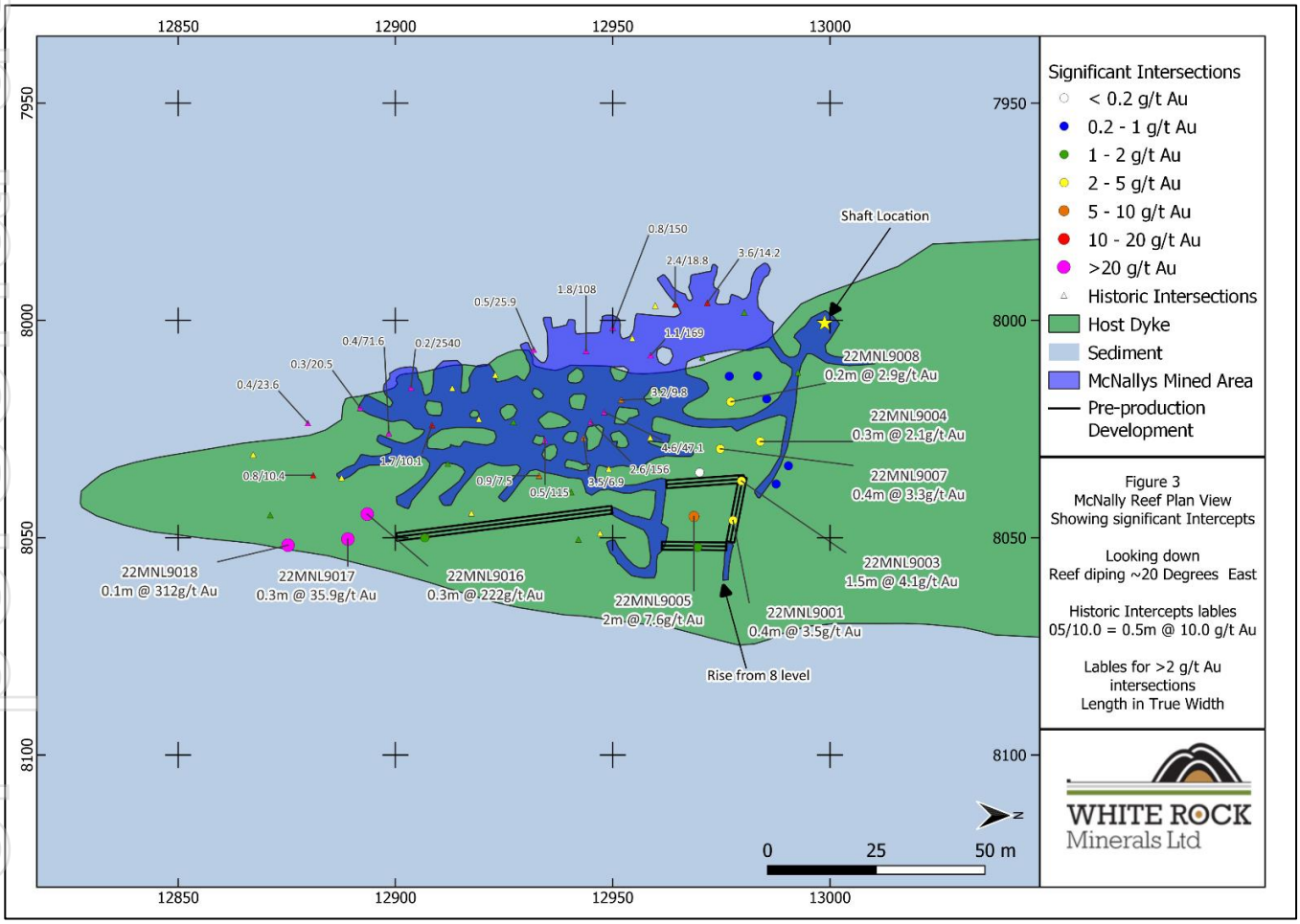

Figure 2: *McNally Reef plan section showing recent and historic drill intercepts and planned and existing Mine development*

This drilling has highlighted a potentially significant high-grade gold zone to the south, close to existing development. On-reef mining of the McNally Reef has already commenced (Figure 1).

[1] 2022 Q1 Aurum Analytics Quarterly Gold Report Final

White Rock's commitment to re-commencing gold production at the Morning Star Underground Gold Mine has seen the commencement of pre-production development at the McNally Reef, with underground development (Figure 1) and rising being conducted. Development has focused on establishing access to the lower (eastern) levels of the McNally Reef on 7 level and 8 Level, material movement infrastructure with strike driving along the reef, and the establishment of access to the Dickenson Reef in the upper Dickenson project area on 4 level.

The mining activities are focused on delivering high grade tonnes to the gold plant for processing, sourced from multiple working faces underground across multiple mining areas. White Rock has identified up to five such mining areas to date.

Narrow vein mining techniques are being employed to reduce the amount of waste rock mined and processed. This ensures that the gold feed grade is as high as possible for the processing plant. Split face firing and benched drive development techniques are being utilised to reduce gold grade dilution, by firing the reef and waste separately. This selective mining technique aims to reduce the amount of waste rock hauled and processed without reducing recovered gold. Material movement and haulage routes are being optimised, with the purchase of additional mining equipment[2] allowing greater flexibility and productivity in materials handling and movement. Multiple mining fronts within multiple mining areas also add flexibility to the mining schedule allowing resources to be deployed and optimised appropriately.

White Rock has commenced gold processing plant pre-production commissioning works with startup commissioning material (low grade) being processed. Optimisation works and process reviews are being undertaken to improve the overall plant performance. Piping, screens and crushing units have all been stripped, refurbished and improved in preparation for upcoming higher-grade material processing.

Initial gold production remains on track for Q3 2022, moving White Rock into the league of gold producers.

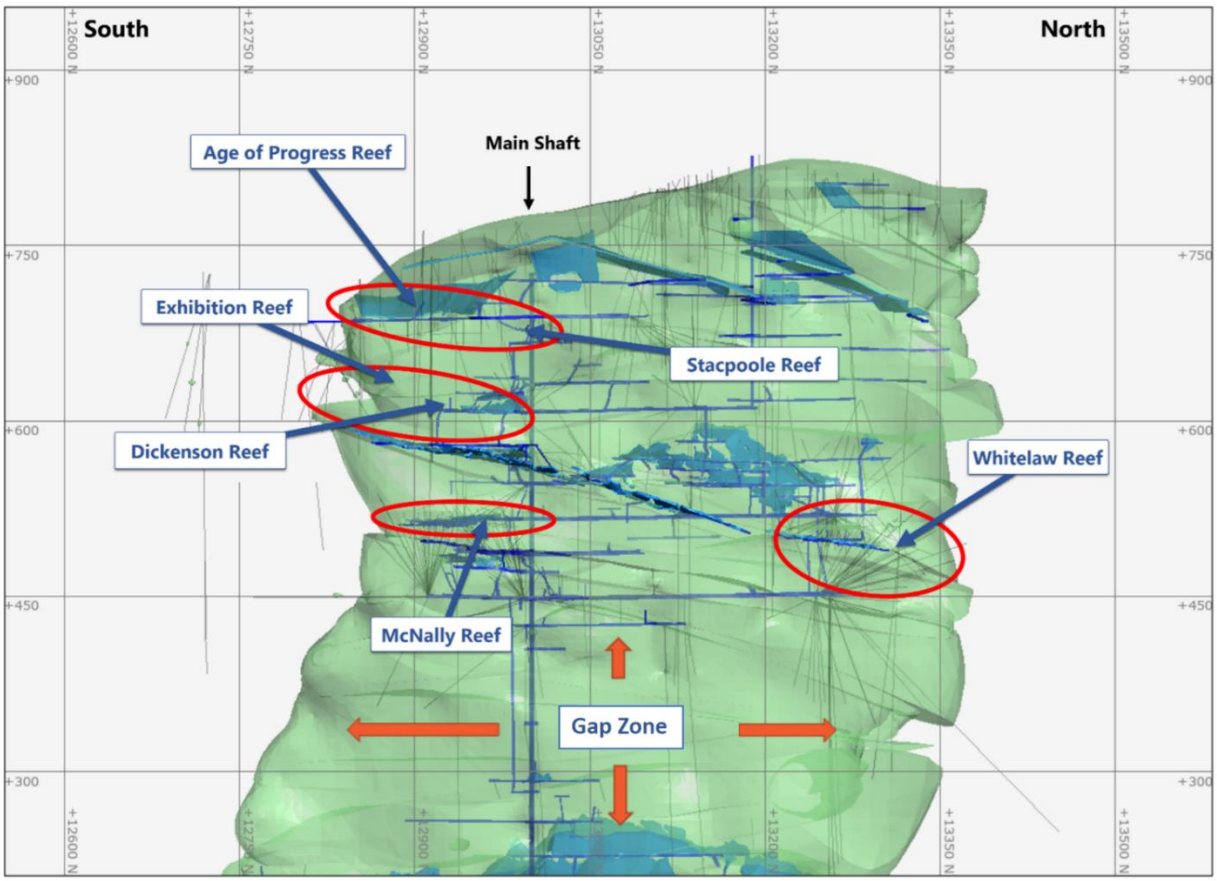

Figure 3: *Long section view looking towards the west showing the Morning Star host dyke (green), historic mining and mine development (blue) and all historic & current drill hole traces.*

[2] White Rock Minerals ASX announcement 12th July 2022 "Morning Star Gold Mine Readies to Rise Again"

The Woods Point Gold Project

White Rock holds 660km^2 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 Mine. The Project is situated approximately 120km east of Melbourne (Figure 4).

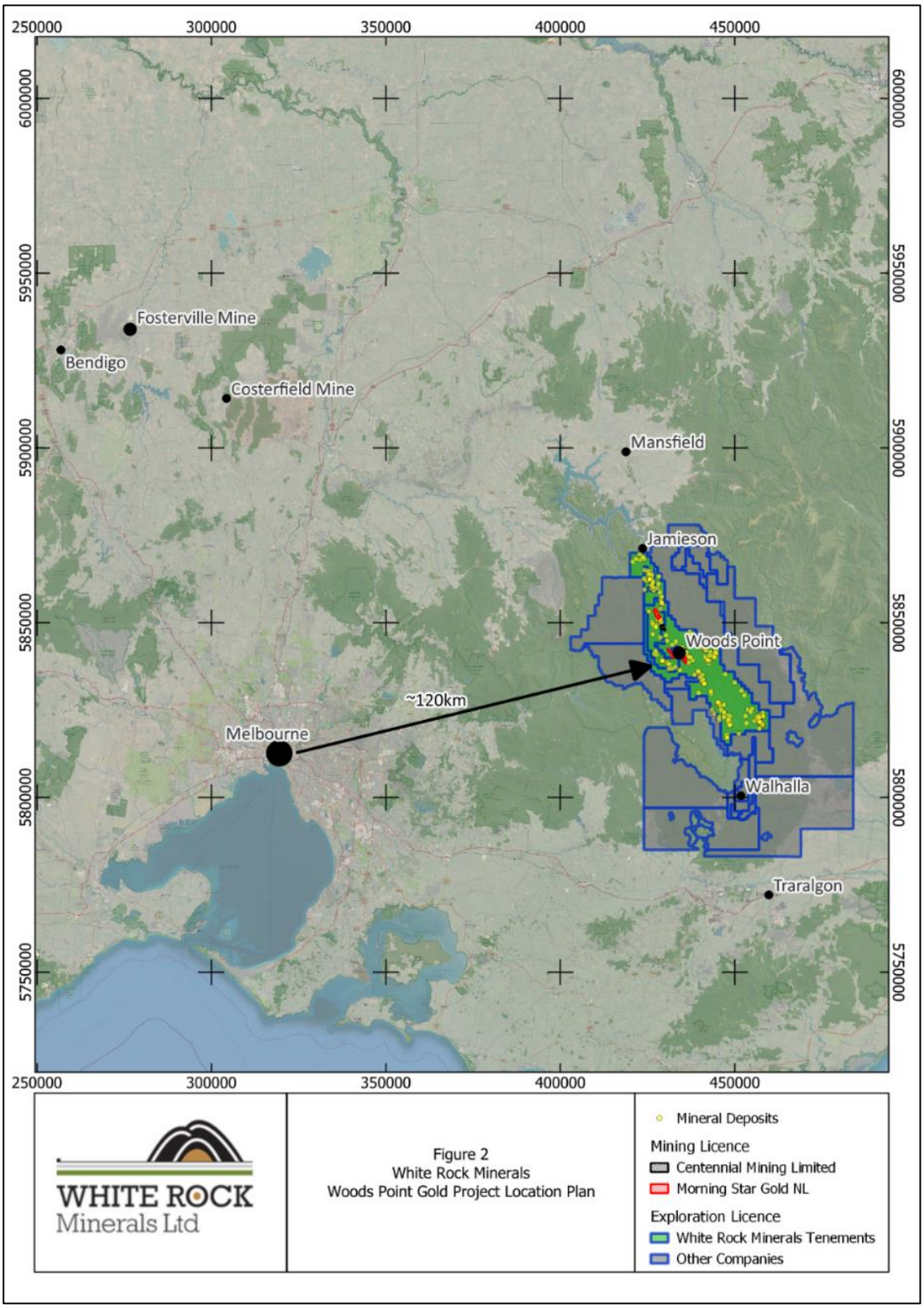

Figure 4: *Woods Point Gold Project Location Plan*

The Woods Point Gold Project is centred on the core area of the Walhalla Synclinorium (Figure 5) that hosts gold mineralisation related to the Woods Point Dyke Swarm.

The Walhalla Synclinorium contains 320 primary gold mineral occurrences with recorded production of 5.15 Million ounces of gold[3, 4]. There are three significant deposits that account for 4.4 Million ounces of recorded production: Walhalla (3Moz), Morning Star (900koz) and A1 (500koz).

Woods Point Gold Project Key Highlights[4]

- The Woods Point Gold Project contains:
  - ✓ 197 or 60% of the 320 known historic primary gold mineral occurrences within the Walhalla Synclinorium[3].
  - ✓ 95% of all historic gold production outside of the 3 major deposits (Walhalla, Morning Star & A1)[3].
  - ✓ **73 mineral occurrences with recorded production grades >10g/t gold[3],**
    - ➢ **Including 34 mineral occurrences >30g/t gold, and**
    - ➢ **Including 22 mineral occurrences >60g/t gold.**
  - ✓ **Only 8 gold prospects have public records of previous drilling**[3].
  - ✓ Multiple historic mines with significant production have never been drilled.
  - ✓ The majority of historic gold mining was restricted to levels above the water table, usually less than 100 metres vertically (except for the 3 major deposits: Walhalla, Morning Star & A1).
- White Rock has identified the **Wallaby-Eldorado-Shakespeare** trend as a high priority target with Wallaby ready for drill testing, subject to an approved Work Plan. Approvals for this have commenced.
- Wallaby is a dyke bulge with similar width and quartz reef development to Morning Star and has never been drilled.
- The overall Wallaby-Eldorado-Shakespeare trend extends for over 2,000 metres with the potential for a large dyke host to be defined in multiple dyke bulge positions or as a continuous structure.
- Historic production records[3] indicate 24,000 ounces of gold was produced from the three mines with Eldorado recording production at a grade of 75g/t gold.

[3] Refer GeoScience Victoria, Geoscientific Databases 2010, GIS data of mineral occurrences and boreholes.

[4] White Rock Minerals ASX announcement 17th November 2021 "High Priority Gold Targets at Woods Point Gold Project"

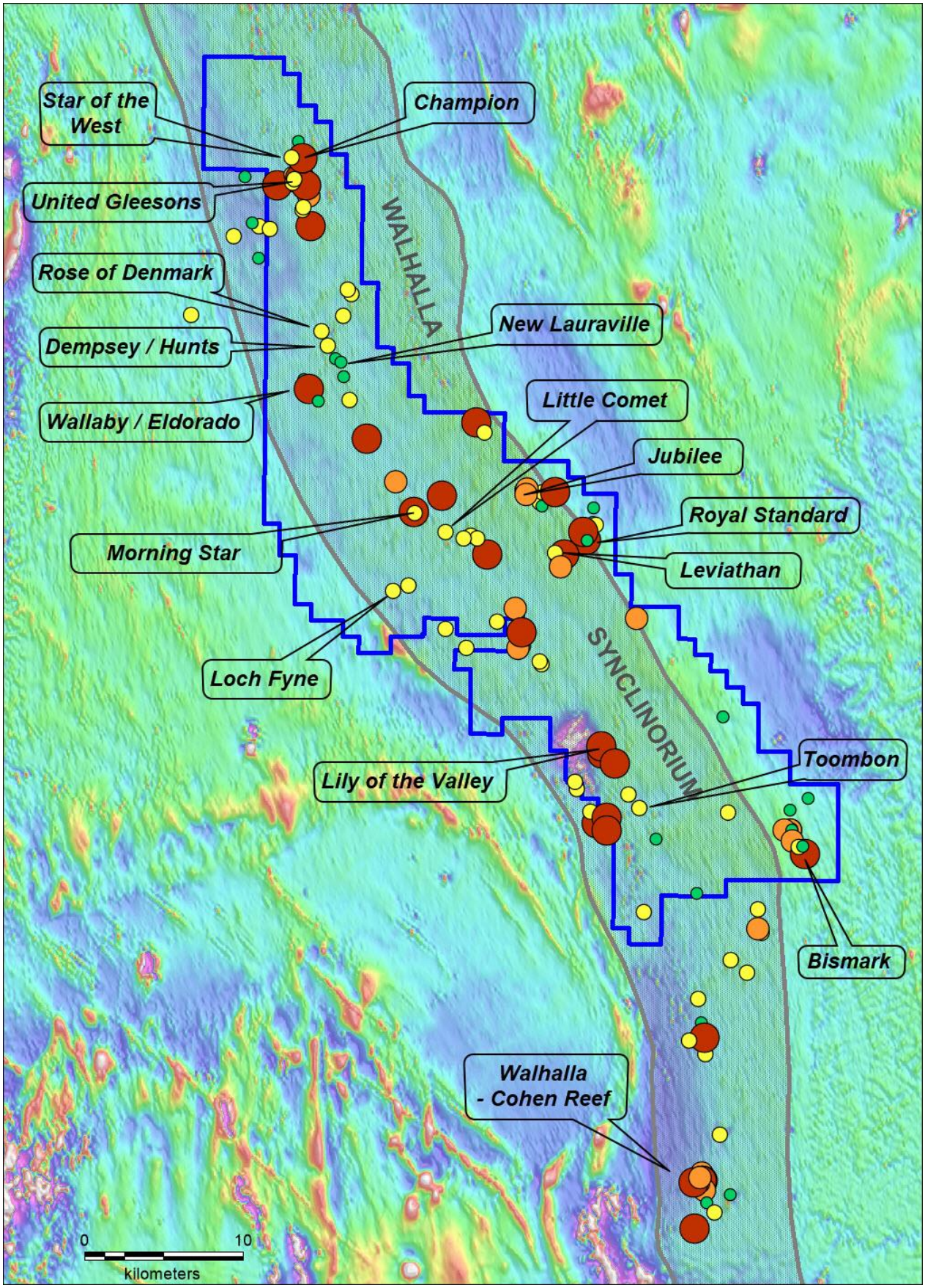

Figure 5: *Residual magnetic image (RTP) showing the distribution of gold mineral occurrences by gold grade in relation to the outline of White Rock's tenement holding (blue) and the Walhalla Synclinorium, host rock sequence to the majority of gold deposits in the area.*

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.

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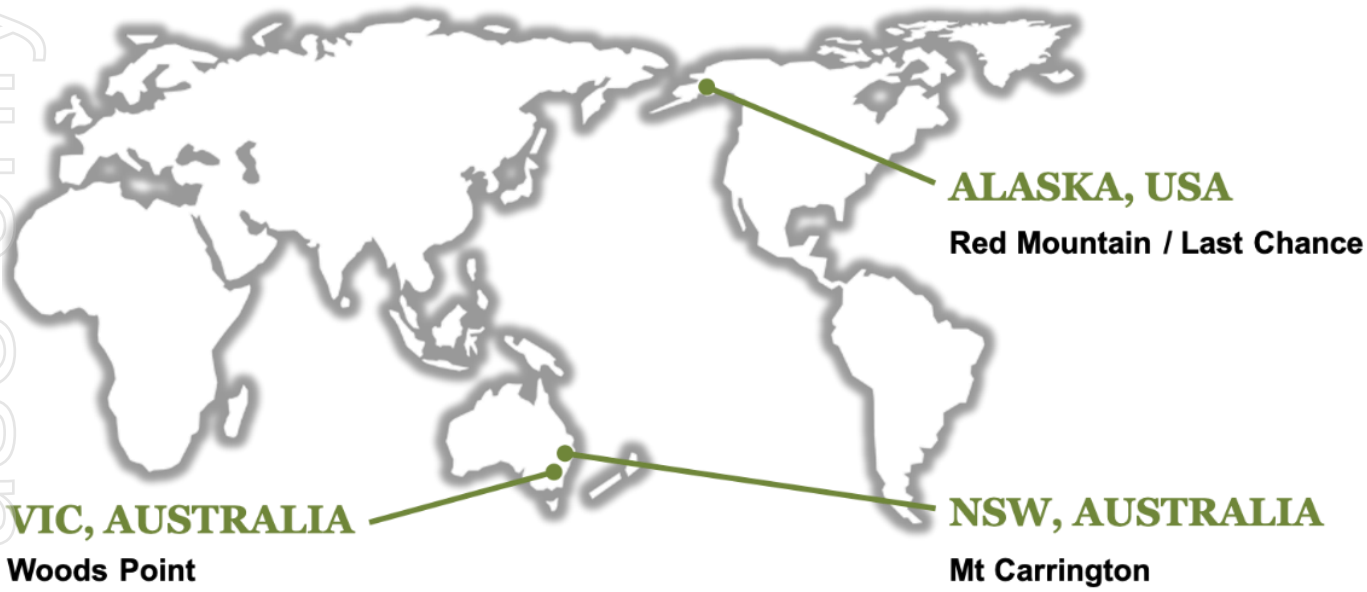
About White Rock Minerals

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^2 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[5] *of* **21.3Mt @ 8.5% ZnEq**[6] **(or 393g/t AgEq**[7]**)** 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[5] *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**[6]**, or 555 g/t Silver Equivalent grade**[7].
- **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.



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

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Techniques and data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• 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	• *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).*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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 (±0.01m).
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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). • 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	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• A table of completed drill hole collar information for exploration results presented here is provided below.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• No aggregation methods were used in the reporting of results. • Assay results reported are "un-cut".
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration*	• Mineralised structures at Morning Star are variable in orientation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All drill results >1g/t gold are reported as downhole intervals for completeness. • Where there are significant intersections and the vein orientation is able to be interpreted then true widths are reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Maps and sections showing individual sample locations are included in the report. • All results considered significant are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Other relevant and material information has been reported in this and earlier reports.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• 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)
22MNL9001	8017	12992	450	59	116	75.3
22MNL9002	8017	12992	450	50	121	76.6
22MNL9003	8017	12993	450	66	123	75.2
22MNL9004	8017	12993	450	77	129	75
22MNL9005	8017	12992	451	55	129	76.6
22MNL9006	8017	12993	450	62	137	76.5
22MNL9007	8017	12993	450	70	145	75.2
22MNL9008	8016	12992	451	77	171	79.6
22MNL9009	8016	12993	450	83	166	78.1
22MNL9010	8016	12992	451	76	191	81.2
22MNL9011	8017	12992	451	81	199	81.3
22MNL9012	8016	12993	450	67	103	69.3
22MNL9013	8016	12992	450	74	96	73.9
22MNL9014	8017	12993	450	81	79	9.2
22MNL9015	8019	12939	452	50	138	80.8
22MNL9016	8019	12939	452	47	151	88.3
22MNL9017	8019	12939	452	41	149	118
22MNL9018	8019	12938	452	38	149	99.2

Table 2: *Drill intersections for Underground drilling from McNally Reef*

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au g/t	Reef
22MNL9001	62.2	62.6	0.4	0.4	3.5	McNally
22MNL9002	64.4	64.7	0.3	0.3	1.6	McNally
22MNL9003	59.9	61.5	1.6	1.5	4.1	McNally
22MNL9004	61.5	61.8	0.3	0.3	2.1	McNally
22MNL9005	62.5	64.6	2.1	2	7.6	McNally
22MNL9006	58.9	59.1	0.2	0.2	NSI	McNally
22MNL9007	62.8	63.2	0.4	0.4	3.3	McNally
22MNL9008	65.5	65.7	0.2	0.2	2.9	McNally
22MNL9009	61.6	64	2.4	2.4	0.5	McNally
22MNL9010	66.3	67.7	1.4	1.3	0.8	McNally
22MNL9011	64.6	67	2.4	2.4	0.5	McNally
22MNL9012	56.9	57.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	McNally
22MNL9013	64	64.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	McNally
22MNL9015	69.2	69.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	McNally
22MNL9016	**77.1**	**77.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**222**	**McNally**
22MNL9017	**78.2**	**78.6**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**35.9**	**McNally**
22MNL9018	**88.7**	**88.9**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**312**	**McNally**