ASX and Media Release

Tuesday, 15th September 2020

Drill Season Concludes at the Last Chance Gold Target, Alaska

ASX Code: WRM

Issued Securities
Shares: 72.6 million
Options: 5.8 million

Cash on hand (24 July 2020)
$15.7M

Market Cap (14 Sept 2020)
$64.6M at $0.89 per share

Directors & Management
Peter Lester
Non-Executive Chairman

Matthew Gill
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer

Jeremy Gray
Non-Executive Director

Stephen Gorenstein
Non-Executive Director

Shane Turner
Company Secretary

Rohan Worland
Exploration Manager

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Eight diamond drill holes totalling 1,990 metres have been completed over seven weeks of drilling at White Rock's Last Chance Gold Target. Recent snow, cold and wind brought this maiden drill program to a close. Of note, this maiden drill program was completed within nine months of first identification of the large Last Chance gold anomaly in January, without incident or accident, all the while maintaining safe COVID-19 protocols.
- Surface gold anomalies and hydrothermal silica breccia structural targets were drill tested at the Pickle, Sidewinder West, Double Down and Sidewinder Blowout prospects.
- The most visually encouraging intercept encountered is an interval of approximately 56 metres of quartz veining, silica breccia and trace arsenopyrite from 265m downhole in hole LC20-06 at the Sidewinder Blowout target. Assays for this hole are awaited.
- Drill holes generally encountered broad distribution of diffuse quartz veining and silica breccia bodies with variable amounts of arsenopyrite. Significant faulting is evident in places. Overall, zones of silicification, veining and sulphide appear similar to that seen at surface where mineralised rock chip results range between 0.1 and 2.0g/t gold[1].
- Drill holes averaged 250m downhole, with the deepest drilled to a depth of 451m. White Rock had recently initiated deeper drilling, but this was cut short by the end to the drill season. White Rock is encouraged by results to date and sees need for further aggressive drilling in 2021.
- Limited assay results from the first two drill holes at the Pickle prospect confirm sparse low-grade gold mineralisation associated with the hydrothermal silica breccia bodies with up to 0.4g/t gold. Drill assay results for the remaining six drill holes at Pickle, Sidewinder West, Sidewinder Blowout and Double Down are awaited.
- Geology and results from exploration to date support the interpretation that the erosional level at the Last Chance Target is within the upper brittle regime of a very large orogenic and/or Intrusion Related Gold System with potential for more favourable gold deposition at depth.
- Four lines of CSAMT geophysics have also recently been completed across the central gold target area. This data, along with full interpretation of 2020 drill results, will help refine drill targets for the 2021 drill season.

White Rock Minerals Ltd (**"White Rock"** or the **"Company"**) provides an update on its maiden 2020 exploration program at its 100% owned Last Chance Gold Target, Alaska. The Company is exploring for orogenic and/or Intrusion Related Gold System (**IRGS**) mineralisation located within the Tintina Gold Province, host to giant gold deposits including Donlin Creek (45 Moz Au[2]), Fort Knox (13.5 Moz Au[3]) and Pogo (10 Moz Au[4]), all Cretaceous aged IRGS deposits.

The Last Chance gold target was identified in early 2020 upon receipt of analyses from regional stream sediment samples collected in 2019[5]. The Company's maiden exploration program commenced mid-June 2020. Systematic soil sampling undertaken at the beginning

of the 2020 program indicated the presence of a large mineralising system with considerable gold anomalism distributed over a 6km strike and 1.2km width[1]. The strongest gold-arsenic response occurs in a central area of approximately 2km strike from the Sidewinder West target to the Pickle target.

Early season geological reconnaissance identified a series of hydrothermal silica breccia bodies and associated narrow quartz veins associated with gold, arsenic and antinomy anomalism that suggests the Last Chance gold target lies within the upper brittle domain of a large orogenic and/or IRGS. Hydrothermal silica breccia bodies with associated gold-arsenic-antimony anomalism may represent upward leakage of hydrothermal fluids immediately above a zone of more favourable gold deposition. Figure 6 illustrates schematic sections showing the possible orogenic/IRGS structural setting for the Last Chance gold target.

The maiden diamond drilling program at the Last Chance target commenced 29th July and was completed 12th September with the onset of snow and freezing temperatures. A total of 1,990 metres was completed in eight drill holes (Table 1) across four target areas; Pickle, Sidewinder West, Double Down and Sidewinder Blowout. The maiden drill program targeted a few of the broadest and most strongly developed zones of gold and pathfinder geochemical anomalism identified from surface geochemical sampling to date (Figure 1 & 2).

Initial shallow drilling was designed to provide valuable geological information with which to further interpret the geometry, orientation and relationship of important breccias and veins as well as better understand their full extent underneath talus cover, with talus concealing up to 95% of the core area of gold anomalism. Drilling of deeper holes commenced later in the program shortly before its end. Although not all holes were completed, these deeper holes were designed to explore down plunge along leakage vectors that may be situated above high-grade gold mineralisation sources at depth.

White Rock's Technical Advisor Dr Quinton Hennigh commented:-

"Considering the Last Chance Gold Target started as a stream sediment anomaly earlier this year, our 2020 field season accomplished a lot. Our crews managed to collect sufficient soil sample data to define an enormous gold-arsenic system over a 6km strike and 1.2km width. Geological reconnaissance identified multiple high-level hydrothermal silica breccia bodies distributed throughout the target area in spite of the fact that steep talus slopes conceal up to 95% of the underlying geology. Our first drill holes, generally shallow, focused on areas where we clearly needed more information about the geology, structure, alteration and zonation of the system. We believe we are in the upper brittle regime of a very large orogenic and/or Intrusion Related Gold System.

Drill holes completed in 2020 all encountered variable amounts of quartz veining and/or silica breccia, in places with appreciable arsenopyrite and pyrite. We eagerly await assays from most holes. In the meantime, we will commence integrating geological, geochemical, magnetics and first pass CSAMT data to further interpret the system and plan for our 2021 drill season. We tested only a very small part of this extensive system. There still remains multiple undrilled targets at surface, and we strongly believe that the extensive bodies of silica breccia discovered to date indicate a lot more is happening at depth. This deeper regime will likely be the focus of much of our exploration effort next season."

Details about the maiden 2020 Drill program.

At the **Pickle target,** three diamond drill holes were completed for 455 metres. Drill holes were designed to establish the geometry of the silica hydrothermal breccia mapped at surface where it is up to 50 metres wide. Establishing the breccia orientation would then allow a deep drill hole to be planned to test the potential of a controlling feeder structure at depth. Drilling confirmed that the main breccia strikes north-south. Down plunge to the north the breccia is cut by a wide fault zone interpreted to trend northwest. A deep down plunge hole had been planned but was not able to be drilled due to the onset of winter ending the drill program. This remains a high priority target for the 2021 drill season program.

Assay results for part of LC20-01 & 02 have been received. The breccia is anomalously mineralised with 15.7m @ 0.1g/t Au from 43.4m in LC20-01 with a peak assay result of 1.2m @ 0.35g/Au, and 18.2m @ 0.1g/t Au from 44m in LC20-02 with a peak assay result of 0.7m @ 0.38g/t Au.

At the **Sidewinder West target,** two diamond drill holes, LC20-04 & 08, were completed for 444 metres. Assays are awaited for both holes. The first drill hole, LC20-04, was designed to test a broad structural/stratigraphic package associated with a surface soil anomaly (up to 7.1g/t Au in talus fines at surface) and the most prominent structure

identified from surface reconnaissance that links multiple silica hydrothermal breccias from Sidewinder West to Sidewinder Blowout to Sidewinder Ridge. LC20-04 was drilled to a depth of 291 metres. A seven metre fault zone was intersected approximately 150 metres vertically below the high-grade soil anomalism. The fault zone is dominantly gauge with minor clasts of silica breccia and trace arsenopyrite. Minor zones of silicification, quartz veining, silica breccia and sulphides were intersected elsewhere.

A second drill hole at Sidewinder West was completed to test for the shallow source to the high-grade soil anomalism from the opposite direction to the first drill hole. LC20-08 drilled directly under a soil sample that assayed 5g/t Au. The drill hole intersected a 1.5m zone of faulting with quartz vein clasts and trace arsenopyrite from 6m downhole.

At **Sidewinder Blowout** two diamond drill holes were completed for 878 metres. The first drill hole, LC20-06, was designed to test a broad structural/stratigraphic package associated with broad gold-arsenic soil anomalism and a breccia body mapped at the intersection of the main Sidewinder fault with a more coherent rhyolite body with the view that this could present a rheology contrast for a more favourable structural trap at depth. LC20-06 intersected the most impressive hydrothermal silica breccia interval of the entire drill program returning 56 metres of quartz veining, silica infill and trace arsenopyrite from 265m downhole. The extent of silicification, brecciation, and arsenopyrite content is similar to that seen at surface. Given this strong intercept of silica and sulphides, a second, steeper hole, LC20-07, was drilled a further 150m down dip. Seven metres of hydrothermal breccia, fault gauge and minor cross-cutting quartz veins with trace arsenopyrite was intersected from 380m downhole. Significant faulting encountered at target depth is interpreted to have displaced the broad hydrothermal silica zone intersected in LC20-06 above. Assay results for LC20-06 & 07 are awaited.

At **Double Down** one diamond drill hole was completed for 213 metres. LC20-05 was designed to test the shallow potential of a mapped hydrothermal breccia with an associated soil geochemical gold-arsenic anomaly extending to the northwest. A narrow zone (6m) of strong silicification, quartz veins and trace arsenopyrite was intersected from 98m downhole. Assay results are awaited.

Multiple surface targets at the 418 trend, Sidewinder Ridge, Trio and Breccia Blowout remain untested (Figure 2). Prior to the onset of snow and freezing temperatures a drill pad was prepared at the 418 target, a 750 long NW-trending gold-arsenic soil anomaly (>100ppb Au) on a south facing talus covered slope with no outcrop exposure. This target is just above the location of the highest stream sediment anomaly (418ppb Au) on the property. Although White Rock had hoped to drill the 418 trend target this season, it will be a first priority in 2021.

Geophysics.

Towards the end of the field season, four lines of a controlled-source audiomagnetotellurics ("CSAMT") geophysical survey were completed across the core of the Last Chance gold target to determine the effectiveness of the technique in mapping resistivity contrasts that could be associated with the mineralising system and thus provide data to refine drill targeting, especially to identify prospective deeper structural zones that could be the source of high level geochemical leakage associated with extensive hydrothermal silica breccias seen at surface. Figure 1 shows the location of CSAMT lines.

Preliminary 2D inversion models show a number of resistivity contrasts interpreted as both structurally and lithologically controlled. Interpretation of the CSAMT data in conjunction with integrating and interpreting magnetic and radiometric airborne survey flown earlier in 2020[7] as well as geological and geochemical data from maiden drill holes will enhance the Company's understanding of the mineralising system in preparation for planning the 2021 drill season.

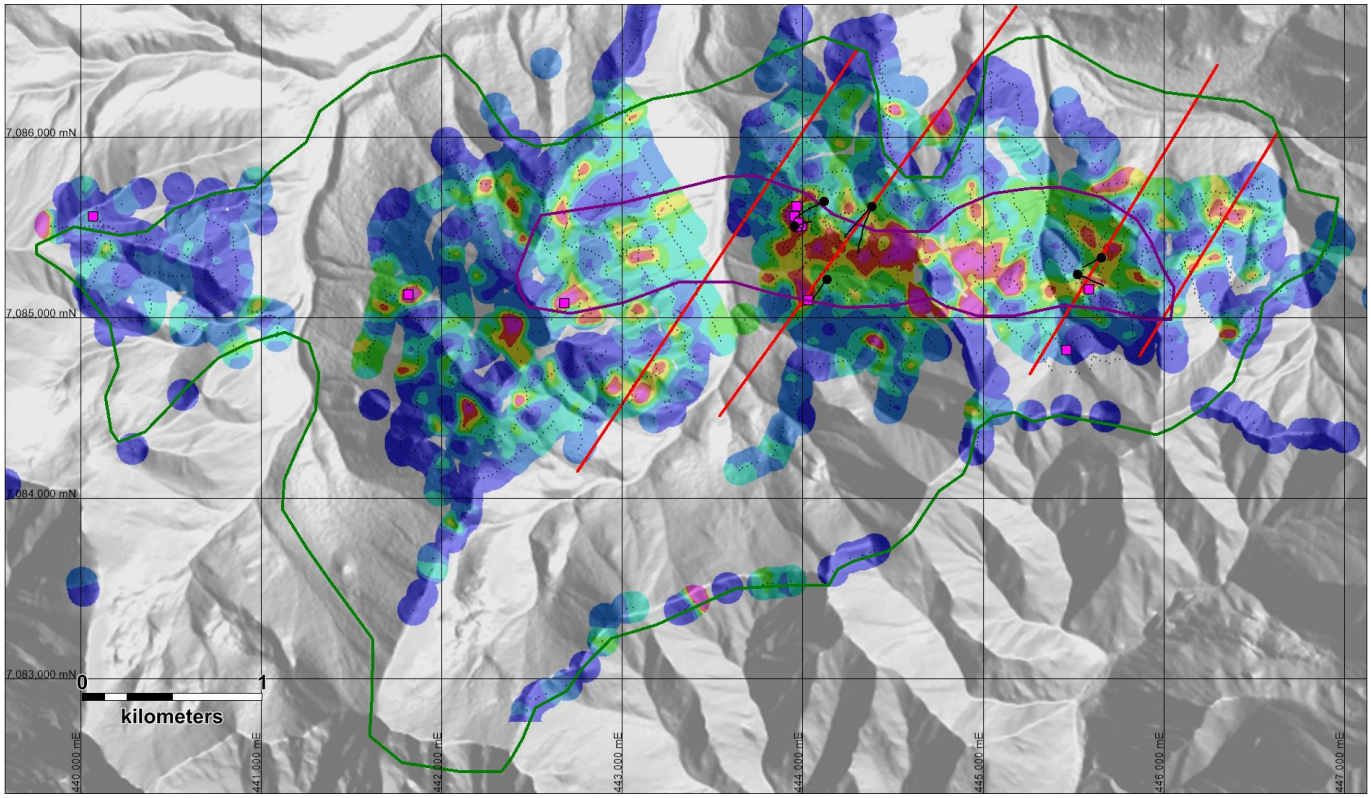

***Figure 1**: Gold-arsenic weighted soil image using laboratory gold assays and pXRF arsenic results for soil samples[6]. Drill collars and traces in black. Completed CSAMT line location in red. The gold-arsenic soil image is generated using the Z-score sum method with equally weighted gold and arsenic values. The image highlights the core area centred on 2km strike of high anomalism, the focus of exploration drill activities, likely to represent the main leakage zone from the deeper target of high-grade gold mineralisation. Soil assay results >1g/t gold as pink squares.*

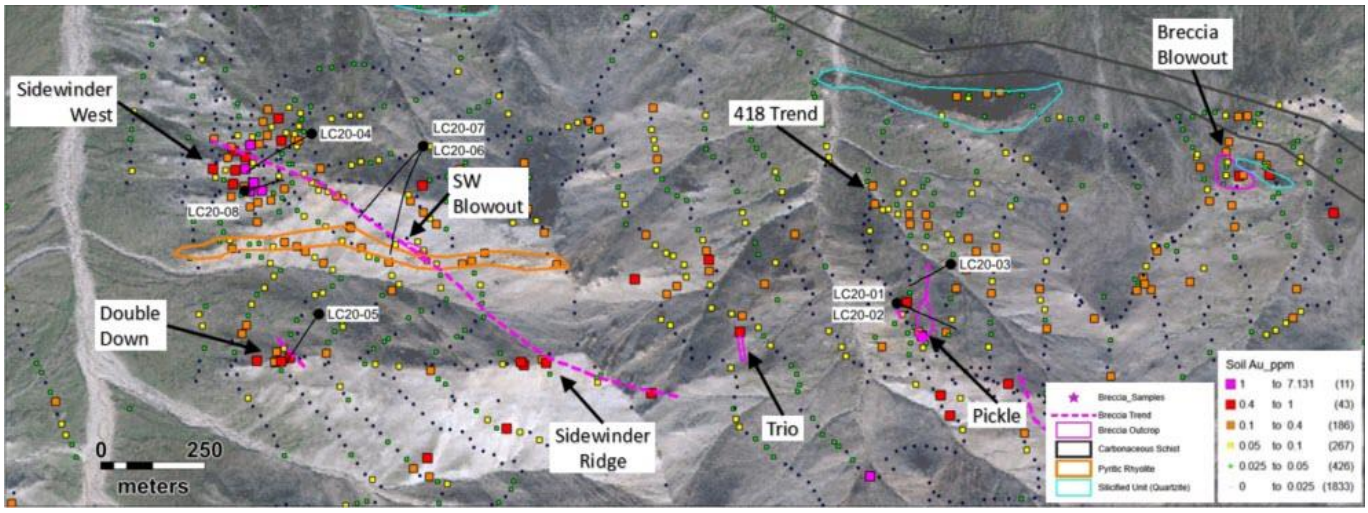

***Figure 2:** Drill holes on gold soil assays results with basic geology from reconnaissance mapping.*

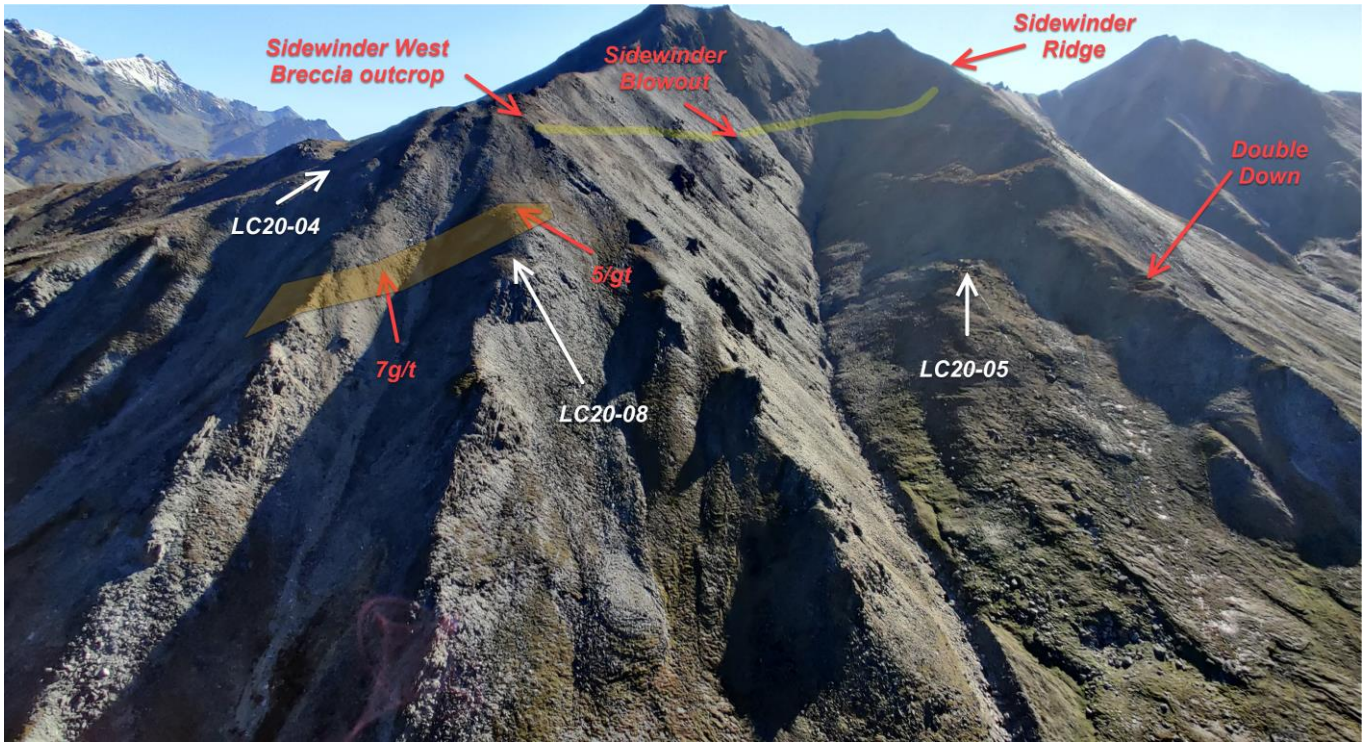

Figure 3: *View looking east towards the Sidewinder trend and the highly anomalous soil cluster including assay results of 5g/t & 7g/t gold, and the location of drill collars within view. Note for scale the drill rig is set-up drilling LC20-05.*

Figure 4: *Drill core from the zone of silicification, quartz veining and brecciation in LC20-06 at Sidewinder Blowout.*

Figure 5: *Drilling LC20-08 at Sidewinder West, targeting the highly anomalous soil cluster including assay results of 5g/t & 7g/t gold. View looking to the northeast.*

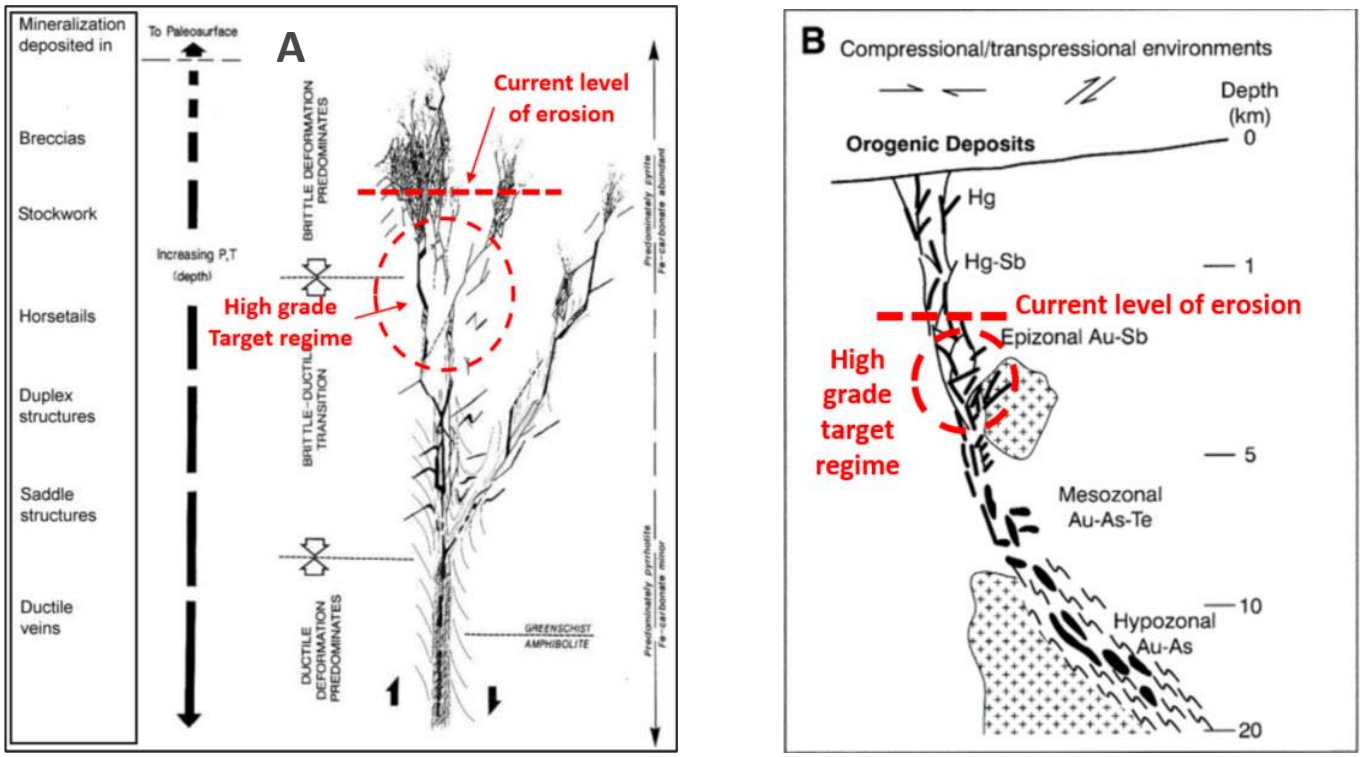

Figure 6: *Schematic sections showing the postulated high-grade target regime within an orogenic/IRGS setting, the zonation of (A) the host structural manifestation and (B) associated geochemical signatures, with depth. The current level of erosion suggests the upper brittle breccia position with high level Au-As-Sb above or distal to an intrusive source is exposed at surface above the targeted high-grade regime.*

[1] Refer ASX Announcement 22nd July 2020 "Exploration Update: Last Chance Gold Target, Alaska".

[2] Total Reserve and Resource gold ounces; NovaGold Resources Inc., NI43-101 Report, Updated Feasibility Study (amended) 20 January 2012

[3] Combined production and remaining Resource gold ounces for Fort Knox – True North; Production figures from Special Report 74, State of Alaska's Mineral Industry 2018, DNR, DGGS; Resource figures from Kinross Gold Corporation 2018 Mineral Resource Statement inclusive of Reserves, News Release dated 13 February 2019.

[4] *Combined production and remaining Resource gold ounces; Production figures from Special Report 74, State of Alaska's Mineral Industry 2018, DNR, DGGS; Resource figures from Northern Star Resources Limited June 2019 Mineral Resource Statement inclusive of Reserves, 2019 Annual Report.*

[5] *Refer ASX Announcement 28th January 2020 "Large Gold Anomaly Discovered, Tintina Gold Province, Alaska".*

[6] *Refer ASX Announcement 26th August 2020 "Mid-season Exploration Update: Last Chance Gold Target, Alaska".*

[7] *Refer ASX Announcement 10th August 2020 "Airborne Geophysics Completed at the Last Chance Gold Target, Alaska".*

This release is authorised by the Board of White Rock Minerals Ltd.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Rohan Worland who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a consultant to White Rock Minerals Ltd. Mr Worland 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 Worland 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.

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling 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.*	• All 2020 drilling was diamond core from surface. • Sampling is at 0.3 to 1.5m intervals for mineralisation. Sample intervals are determined by geological characteristics. • Core is split in half by core saw for external laboratory preparation and analysis. • Based on the distribution of mineralisation the core sample size is considered adequate for representative sampling.
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 2020 drilling was diamond core from surface. All drill holes were collared with PQ from surface then drilled with HQ3 and NQ3. HQ3 and NQ3 core is triple tube wireline with core orientation using a Reflex ACTIII RD tool.
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 5 feet (1.53m). • Core recovery is recorded on paper drill logs 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 and dry. • 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.*	• Core is split in half by core saw and sampled. • Core samples are submitted to ALS (Fairbanks) and undergo standard industry procedure sample preparation (crush, pulverise and split) appropriate to the sample type and mineralisation style. • Core is cut to achieve non-biased samples. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 ALS (Fairbanks) for analysis. Au is assayed by technique Au-AA25 (30g by fire assay and AAS finish). Multi-element suite of 48 elements including Ag is assayed by technique ME-MS61 (1g charge by four acid digest and ICP-MS finish). Over limit samples for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn are assayed by technique OG62 (0.5g charge by four acid digest and ICP-AES or AAS finish) to provide accurate and precise results for the target element. • Fire assay for Au by technique Au-AA25 is considered total. Multi-element assay by technique ME-MS61 and OG62 are considered near-total for all but the most resistive minerals (not of relevance). • 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 onto paper logs and subsequently entered into the digital database. • All drilling logs are validated by the supervising geologist. • All hard copy data is filed and stored. 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 diamond drill holes are surveyed by handheld GPS in the first instance. Drill holes are subsequently surveyed using an RTK-DGPS for surface position (XYZ) of collars (accuracy ±0.1m). • Topographic control is provided by a high resolution IFSAR DEM (high resolution radar digital elevation model) acquired in 2015. Accuracy of the DEM is ±2m. Subsequent surveying by RTK-DGPS supersedes the IFSAR DEM. • All diamond holes are surveyed downhole via a singleshot camera at approximately 30m intervals to determine accurate drill trace locations. • There is no magnetic interference with respect to downhole surveys. • All coordinates are quoted in UTM (WGS84 for Northern Hemisphere Zone 6 datum).
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 and not true widths. Where there is sufficient geological understanding true width estimates are stated.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core is cut and sampled on site then secured in bags with a security seal that is verified on receipt by ALS using a chain of custody form.
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.*	• 1,269 mining and leasehold locations in the State of Alaska ('the Tenements'). • The Tenements are owned by White Rock (RM) Inc., a 100% owned subsidiary of Atlas Resources Pty Ltd, which in turn is a 100% owned subsidiary of White Rock Minerals Ltd. • A portion of the Tenements are subject to an agreement with Metallogeny Inc, that requires US$75,000 due June 15, 2021 and US$450,000 due December 31, 2021. The agreement also includes a net smelter return royalty payment to Metallogeny Inc. of 2% NSR with the option to reduce this to 1% NSR for US$1,000,000. The Last Chance gold target, the subject of this exploration program, is not subject to the Metallogeny agreement. • All of the Tenements are current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Last Chance gold target, the subject of this exploration program, has no known historic exploration. • Elsewhere in the Red Mountain project there has seen significant exploration conducted by Resource Associates of Alaska Inc. ("RAA"), Getty Mining Company ("Getty"), Phelps Dodge Corporation ("Phelps Dodge"), Houston Oil and Minerals Exploration Company ("HOMEX"), Inmet Mining Corporation ("Inmet"), Grayd Resource Corporation ("Grayd") and Atna Resources Ltd ("Atna").
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Intrusion related gold system ("IRGS") mineralisation located in the Bonnifield District, located in the Tintina Gold Province. • Volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") mineralisation located in the Bonnifield District, located in the western extension of the Yukon Tanana terrane. • The regional geology consists of an east-west trending schist belt of Precambrian and Palaeozoic meta-sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The schist is intruded by Cretaceous granitic rocks along with Tertiary dikes and plugs of intermediate to mafic composition. Tertiary and Quaternary sedimentary rocks with coal bearing horizons cover portions of the older rocks. The VMS mineralisation is most commonly located in the upper portions of the Totatlanika Schist and the Wood River assemblage, which are of Carboniferous to Devonian age. IRGS mineralisation is locally associated with Cretaceous granitic rocks typical of major deposits within the Tintina Gold Province.

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 all 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*	• No aggregation methods were used in the reporting of results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation is related to quartz veins, silica hydrothermal breccias and fault zones. Oriented core has determined that there are two main orientations: strike north-northwest with steep east dip and strike east-west parallel to foliation with moderate to steep north dip.
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 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.*	• The 2020 field season has finished. Follow-up programs for the 2021 field program will be planned in the coming months.

Prospect	HoleID	East WGS84	North WGS84	RL metres	Azimuth True	Dip	Depth metres
Pickle	LC20-01	445523	7085238	1536	110	-45	60.7
Pickle	LC20-02	445523	7085237	1536	110	-45	217
Pickle	LC20-03	445654	7085331	1499	245	-50	177.1
Sidewinder West	LC20-04	444116	7085644	1558	240	-45	291.4
Double Down	LC20-05	444133	7085212	1511	215	-45	213.4
Sidewinder Blowout	LC20-06	444384	7085614	1587	205	-45	426.7
Sidewinder Blowout	LC20-07	444384	7085614	1587	225	-55	451.1
Sidewinder West	LC20-08	443955	7085507	1497	75	-45	152.4