WHITE ROCK Minerals Ltd

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

9 November 2021

16% Copper, 14% Zinc, 20% Lead & 316g/t Silver in rock chip samples at Red Mountain, Alaska.

Key Highlights

- At the recently discovered Kiwi prospect, rock chip assay results from massive sulphide float returned up to **16% copper, 8% zinc and 316g/t silver**.
- At the Kiwi prospect, a fixed loop electromagnetics geophysical survey conducted late in the season has identified a strong and discrete 400 metre long conductor proximal to the high-grade copper rock chip float. The source of the conductivity response is potentially a copper-rich massive sulphide deposit that is drill-ready.
- At the recently discovered Jack Frost prospect, rock chip assay results from massive sulphide float returned up to **14% zinc, 20% lead and 285g/t silver**.

White Rock Minerals Limited (**ASX: WRM; OTCQX:WRMCF**), (**'White Rock'** or 'the **Company**') is pleased to provide shareholders with a significant update of results from prospecting activities conducted during the 2021 field season at the Company's 100% owned Red Mountain VMS and IRGS project. Assay results for rock chip float samples from the recently discovered Kiwi and Jack Frost prospects, located within the Company's newly identified Keevy VMS trend (Figure 3), have **confirmed high-grade copper (up to 16%), zinc (up to 14%) and lead (up to 20%) mineralisation with significant silver (up to 316g/t) and gold (up to 2.8g/t) mineralisation** associated with the massive sulphides.

In addition, processing and modelling of a fixed loop electromagnetics geophysical survey acquired at the Kiwi prospect has identified a strong and discrete 400 metre long conductor, just 150 metres below the surface (Figure 2), proximal to the rock chip float samples, that is now a high priority target for immediate drill testing once field operations recommence in 2022.

Crescat Capital's Geologic and Technical Advisor Dr. Quinton Hennigh commented:

"The White Rock exploration team continue to make what could be significant discoveries along the previously unknown 30-km long Keevy Trend. The exceptionally high-grade nature of recent surface samples indicates this corridor could host multiple VMS deposits of similar high-grade nature to White Rock's nearby Dry Creek and West Tundra Flats deposits. The presence of such high-grade massive sulphide mineralisation at surface, proximal to a significantly strong EM conductor signal, shows the strong potential for discovery at Kiwi. Successful application of effective geophysics at Kiwi illustrates a path to developing multiple new targets for drill testing along the exciting new Keevy Trend."

Figure 1: *Copper-rich massive sulphide (chalcopyrite dominant) from Kiwi prospect (left) and zinc-lead rich massive sulphide (sphalerite & galena dominant) from Jack Frost prospect (right).*

Prospect	Copper %	Zinc %	Lead %	Gold g/t	Silver g/t
Kiwi	**16.2%**	3.7%	1.6%	0.6	**316**
Kiwi	**9.2%**	1.2%	0.7%	1.4	**198**
Kiwi	**5.9%**	**7.1%**	0.5%	**2.7**	70
Kiwi	**3.7%**	**8.0%**	1.4%	1.9	**182**
Kiwi	**3.0%**	0.6%	0.5%	1.4	**131**
Kiwi	1.4%	0.5%	1.5%	0.8	**232**
Kiwi	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0	10
Kiwi	0.9%	**6.5%**	0.2%	0.0	43
Kiwi	0.6%	**10.3%**	1.0%	**2.8**	53
Jack Frost	1.0%	**14.0%**	**17.8%**	0.3	90
Jack Frost	0.1%	**12.8%**	**20.0%**	0.1	**285**
Jack Frost	0.4%	**8.1%**	2.0%	0.0	20
Jack Frost	0.1%	3.3%	1.4%	0.0	6
Jack Frost	0.0%	2.5%	0.9%	0.0	5
Jack Frost	0.0%	2.2%	0.8%	0.0	5
Jack Frost	1.1%	1.8%	**11.5%**	0.1	76
Jack Frost	0.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0	4
Jack Frost	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1	16

Table 1: *Significant assay results for rock chip float at the Kiwi and Jack Frost prospects (refer Figures 5, 6 & 9).*

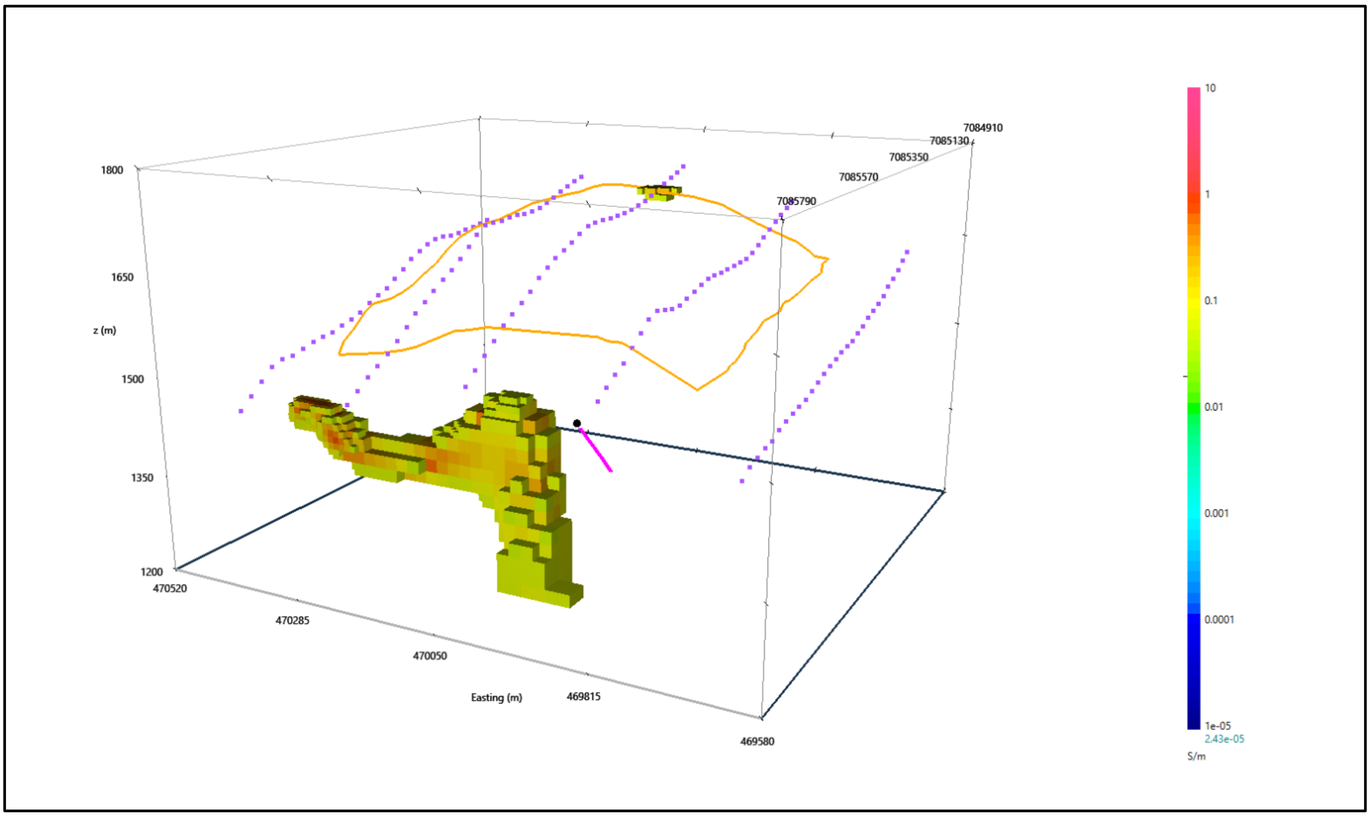

Figure 2: *3D view towards the southeast showing the modelled conductivity target at >0.1 Siemens/metre commencing 100 metres to the east of drill hole KW21-01 (pink trace). The strong conductor strikes east-west, is 400 metres long and dips steeply to the north. The top of the conductor is 150 metres below the surface. Refer figures 6 & 7 for plan view and cross section of the conductor.*

Keevy VMS Trend

The Keevy VMS Trend was first identified in 2021 and White Rock moved quickly to expand its tenement land holding to capture this prospective VMS trend[1]. The Company then commenced exploring this newly identified VMS trend during the 2021 field season after initial prospecting of stream sediment geochemical anomalies and SkyTEM geophysical conductors continued to find surface mineralisation at multiple prospect locations along a 30km long trend (Figure 3).

The discovery of massive sulphide float rich in chalcopyrite (copper sulphide), sphalerite (zinc sulphide) and galena (lead sulphide) at the Kiwi and Jack Frost prospects indicates their potential to host significant mineralisation. Recently received assay results confirm the high-grade mineralisation. At the Kiwi prospect, chalcopyrite-dominant massive sulphide float contains over 16% copper and over 10% zinc (Figure 5). At the Jack Frost prospect, galena and sphalerite dominant massive sulphide float contains up to 20% lead and 14% zinc (Figure 9). Significant rock chip assay results are summarised in Table 1.

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[1] Refer WRM ASX Announcement of 20 July 2021 "*Tenement Expansion Over New VMS Prospects at Red Mountain*"

With the discovery of massive sulphide float at the Kiwi and Jack Frost prospects midway through the 2021 field season, White Rock fast tracked exploration by completing initial scout diamond drilling at the same time as surface geophysics consisting of controlled-source audio-frequency magnetotellurics (CSAMT) and fixed loop electromagnetics (FLEM).

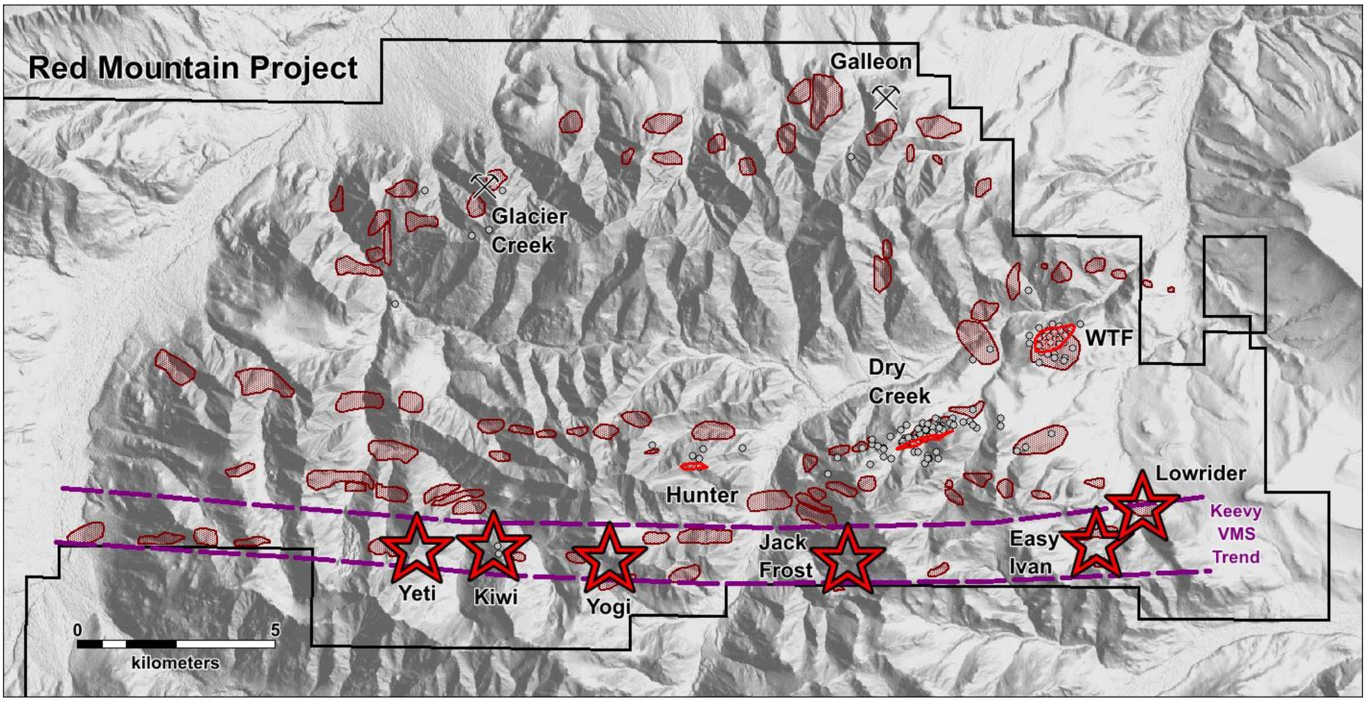

Figure 3: *Red Mountain Project showing the 90 airborne EM conductivity targets (brown polygons), the newly identified Keevy VMS Trend, with new prospect areas (red stars) on a digital terrain image.*

Kiwi VMS Prospect.

The Kiwi prospect is defined by a 2,000 metre long lead-zinc soil anomaly trending east-west (Figure 4) and an offset trend of multiple chalcopyrite-rich massive sulphide boulders to the south, within an altered package of quartz-sericite-pyrite schists that are footwall to a conductive package of carbonaceous schists. Two drill holes were completed to test the bedrock source of the anomalism.

KW21-01 tested the lead-zinc soil anomaly and intersected low-level galena (lead sulphide) and sphalerite (zinc-sulphide) mineralisation in the down-dip position from surface soil anomalism. Assay results are awaited.

KW21-02 tested a deeper position in the stratigraphy, searching for the source of the chalcopyrite-rich massive sulphide float. While no massive sulphide mineralisation was intersected, portable XRF (pXRF) analysis of drill core shows two zones of elevated copper anomalism (Figure 7). Assay results are awaited.

CSAMT resistivity data acquired prior to drilling showed the presence of a conductivity feature beneath the area of soil anomalism and massive sulphide float. The initial interpretation postulated the presence of two discrete conductivity features dipping 45° to the north, parallel to stratigraphy. Forward modelling confirmed the interpretation to be feasible. To better model the presence of the conductor a FLEM survey was completed.

Drilling of KW21-01 concluded prior to forward modelling of the CSAMT data being completed. The drill hole stopped short of the upper conductor. Drilling of KW21-02 was completed subsequent to forward modelling of the CSAMT, with the drill hole extending through the lower conductivity target modelled. No source to the conductivity anomaly was intersected.

Post-season geophysical modelling of the FLEM survey has recently been completed. The model confirms the initial interpretation that there are two discrete conductors, and more importantly has identified a strong conductor along strike to the east of the two drill holes completed (Figure 6). Significantly the discrete conductor is:

- Over 400 metres long striking east-west, dipping steeply to the north.
- Commences from 150 metres below surface.
- Has a strong conductivity thickness of 40 siemens, consistent with the potential to be a response related to chalcopyrite-rich massive sulphide mineralisation.
- Located in a down-dip position along strike to the east from the chalcopyrite-rich massive sulphide boulder train.
- Along strike 100 metres east from anomalous copper within drill hole KW21-02 (Figure 6).

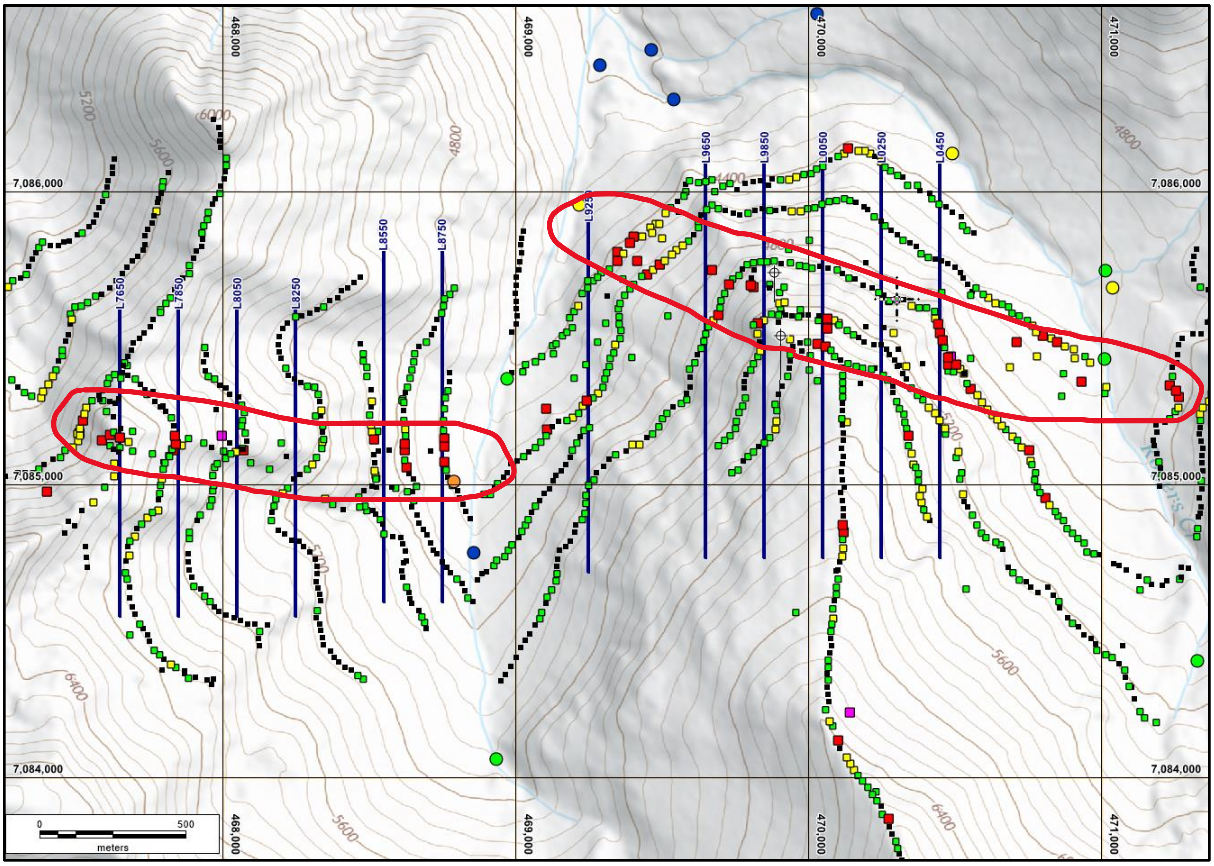

Figure 4: *The Kiwi and Yeti prospects location plan for soil and stream sampling highlighting the base metal anomalism (red outline) and the location of north-south CSAMT geophysical lines (dark blue) on a topographic map.*

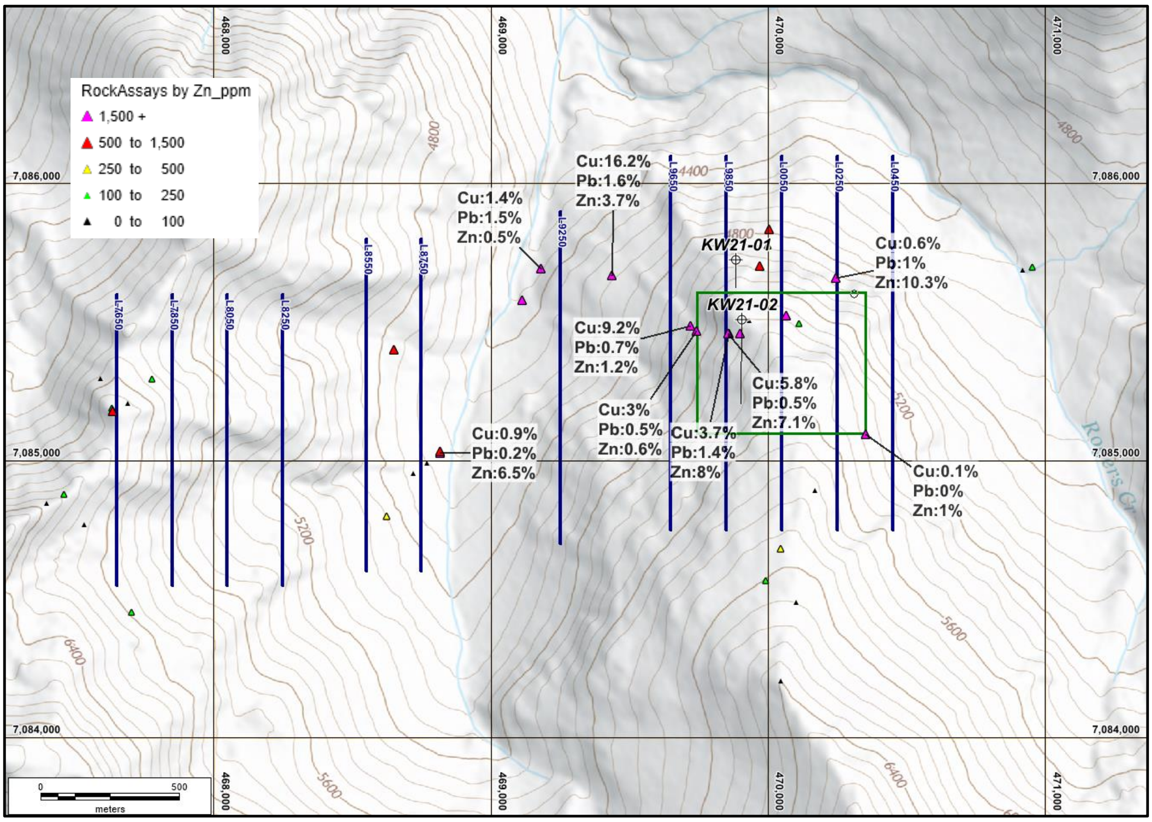

Figure 5: *Kiwi prospect location plan showing assay results for massive sulphide rock samples (float), CSAMT lines (dark blue) and the FLEM loop (green) on a topographic map.*

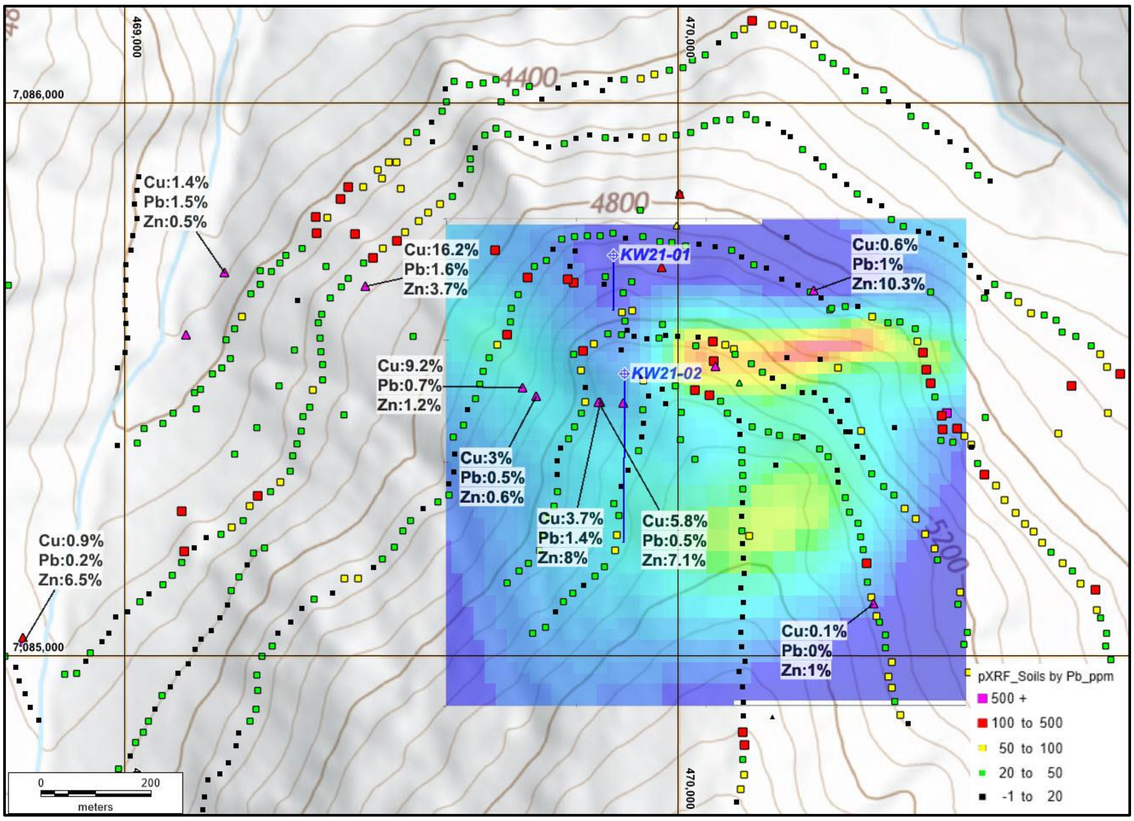

Figure 6: *Depth slice of the Kiwi FLEM conductivity model at 1,350 metres elevation (4,430 feet) showing the strong conductor located east of drill holes KW21-01 & 02 projected vertically to surface, together with the surface location plan of soil lead geochemistry and massive sulphide rock samples (float) on a topographic map with contour elevations annotated in feet.*

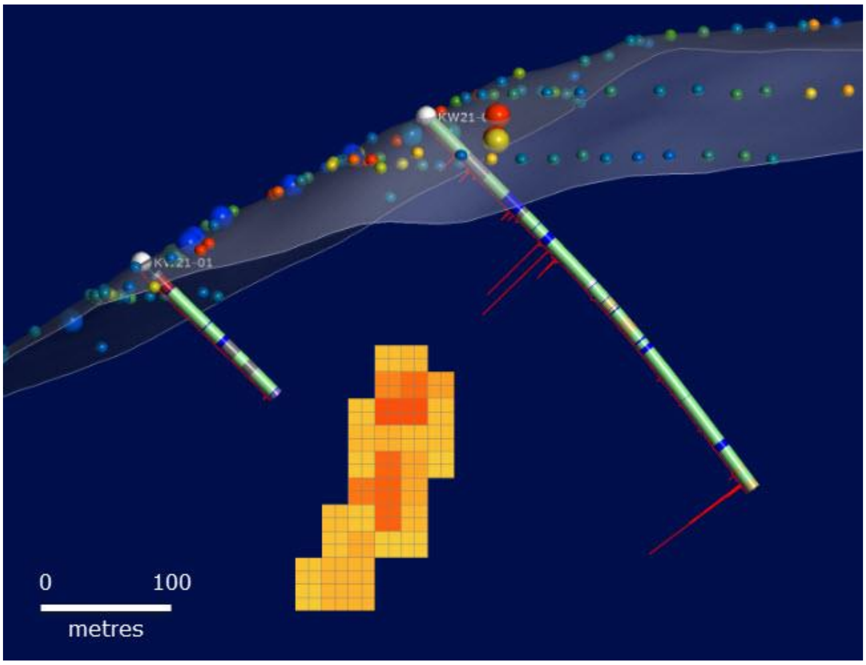

Figure 7: *Cross section looking east showing the two drill holes relative to the discrete modelled conductor 100 metres along strike to the east (refer Figure 6), highlighting copper anomalism (pXRF analysis of spot core; red histogram) within the same interpreted horizon dipping 45° to the north.*

Jack Frost VMS Prospect.

The Jack Frost prospect is defined by a 400-metre-long, west northwest trending lead-zinc soil anomaly (Figure 8), coincident with a trend of exhalite-type altered rock float that includes massive sulphide float that is believed to be near its source. Hangingwall geology to the north comprises a conductive package of carbonaceous schists.

Drill hole JF21-01 was completed to test the bedrock source of the anomalism, intersecting a weak zone of pyrite-sphalerite-galena associated with faulting. No massive sulphide mineralisation was intersected. Assay results are awaited.

Surface geophysics (CSAMT & FLEM) and downhole EM data was acquired. Modelling of the downhole EM identified minor, weak off-hole conductors. Modelling of the FLEM is ongoing.

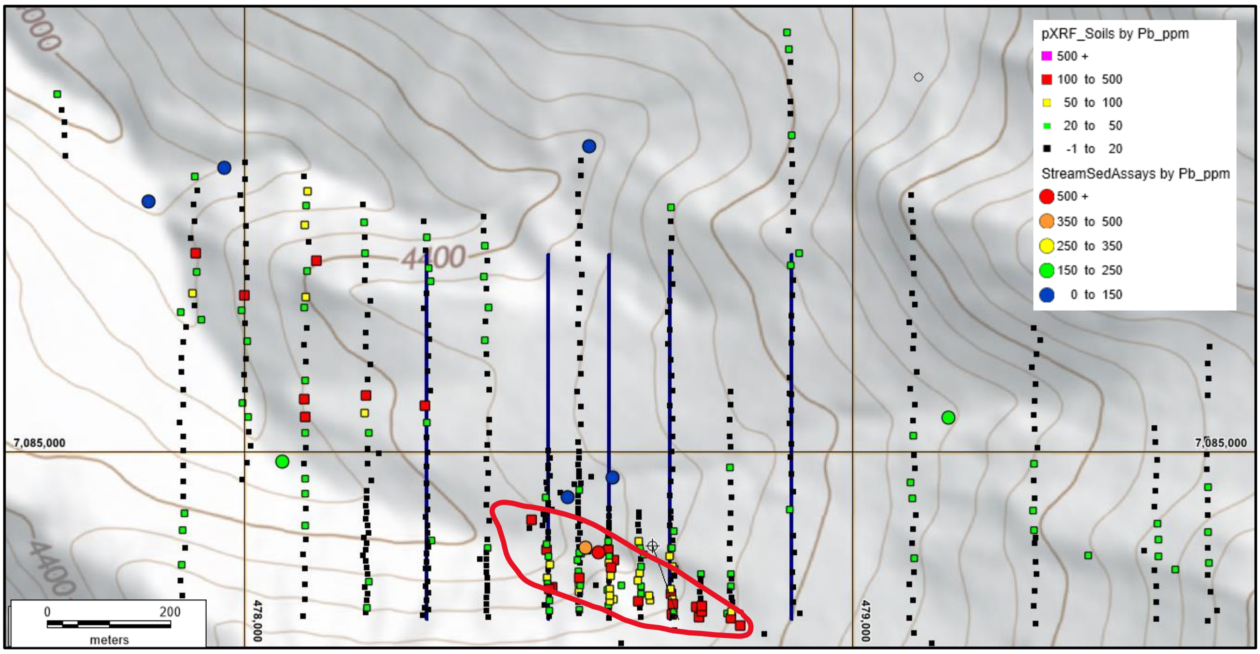

Figure 8: *Jack Frost prospect location plan for soil and stream sampling highlighting the base metal anomalism (red outline).*

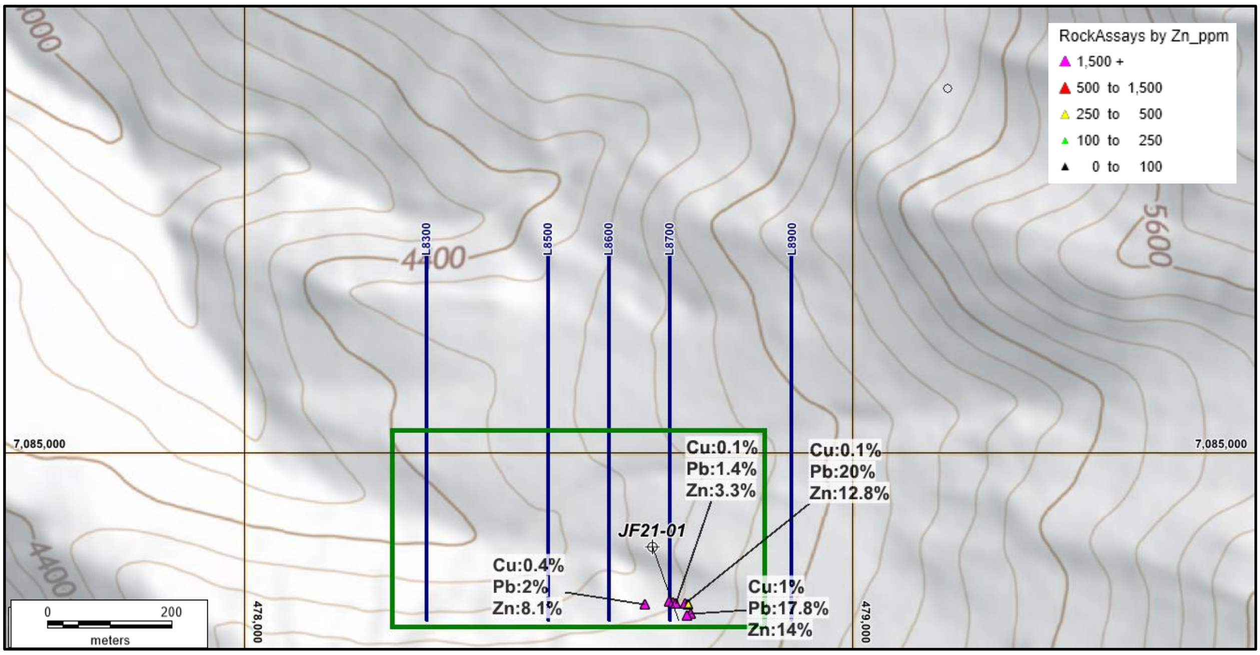

Figure 9: *Jack Frost prospect location plan showing assay results for massive sulphide rock samples (float), CSAMT lines (dark blue) and the FLEM loop (green).*

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 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.

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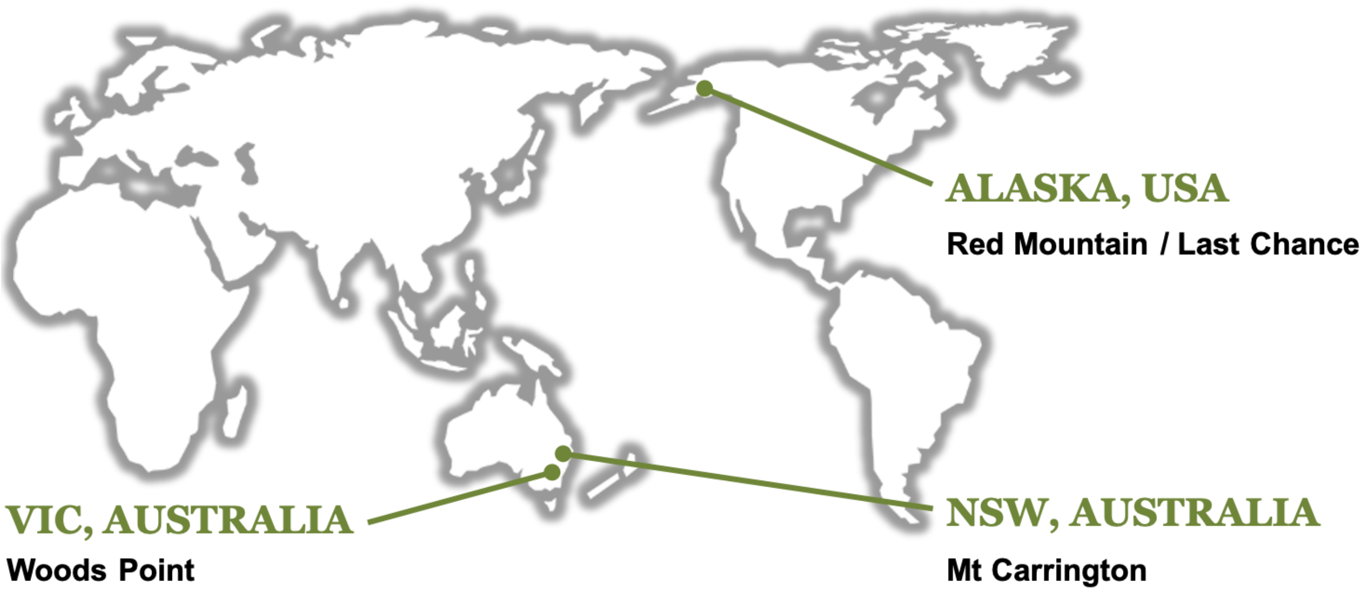
About White Rock Minerals

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 670km^2 exploration land package and high-grade gold 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.
- **Mt Carrington** – Near-term Production Asset: JORC resources for gold and silver, on ML with a PFS and existing infrastructure, with the EIS and DFS being advanced by JV partner.



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.*	• Soil samples are taken from within 200mm below surface. • Soil samples are analysed using a handheld Olympus Vanta XRF analyser, calibrated in "Soil" mode. • Rock chip samples are grab samples. • Rock chip samples are submitted to ALS (Fairbanks) or Bureau Veritas (Fairbanks) for preparation and analysis. • All 2021 drilling was diamond core from surface. • Sampling is at 0.2 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 2021 drilling was diamond core from surface using a combination PQ, HQ3, NQ3 and BQ. HQ3 and NQ3 core is triple tube.
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.*	• Soil samples do not undergo any sample preparation prior to analysis by handheld XRF. • Core is split in half by core saw and sampled except for BQ core which is sampled whole. • Rock chip and core samples are submitted to ALS (Fairbanks) or Bureau Veritas (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 soil, rock chip and core assays to determine accuracy and precision of assays • Field duplicate samples are collected for soil samples. • No field duplicate samples are collected for rock chip or drill core samples. • 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.*	• Soil samples are analysed with a handheld Olympus Vanta XRF analyser on "Soil" mode, using three beams, each with 10 second duration to give a total analysing time of 30 seconds. Results are considered to be near-total. The handheld XRF is calibrated in "Soil" mode. • Field duplicate samples are analysed with the handheld pXRF. No other quality control samples are inserted in the soil samples analysed by handheld XRF. Acceptable levels of accuracy have been established through validation of handheld XRF analyses with laboratory assays of historical soils. • Rock chip and core samples are submitted to ALS (Fairbanks) or Bureau Veritas (Fairbanks) for analysis. • At ALS Au is assayed by technique Au-AA25 (30g by fire assay and AAS finish). Multi-element suite of 48 elements 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. Further over limit samples for Zn>30% are assayed by technique Zn-VOL50. • At Bureau Veritas Au is assayed by technique FA430 (30g by fire assay and AAS finish). Multi-element suite of 45 elements is assayed by technique MA200 (0.25g charge by four acid digest and ICP-MS finish). Over limit samples for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn are assayed by technique MA404 (four acid digest and AAS finish) to provide accurate and precise results for the target element. • Fire assay for Au is considered total. Multi-element assay four acid digest 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 rock chip and core sample assays by ALS and Bureau Veritas 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. • Surface sample information is documented in digital field notebooks and subsequently merged into the digital database. • 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. • Handheld XRF results for soil samples are downloaded directly from the handheld XRF and merged into the database. • Assay results from ALS and Bureau Veritas for rock chip and core samples are downloaded directly from ALS or Bureau Veritas and merged into the database. • 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.*	• Soil and rock chip sample locations are collected using a handheld GPS (accuracy +/- 5m). • All soil and rock chip sample locations are recorded in Longitude/Latitude (WGS84). • 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 (NAD27 for Alaska Zone 6 datum).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Mineralisation is dominantly orientated parallel to bedding. • 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.*	• Soil samples are collected in plastic bags in the field and analysed at camp using the handheld XRF. • Soil and rock chips samples delivered to ALS or Bureau Veritas from the field camp are secured in bags with a security seal that is verified on receipt by ALS or Bureau Veritas using a chain of custody form. • Core is cut and sampled on site then secured in bags with a security seal that is verified on receipt by ALS or Bureau Veritas 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.*	• The Red Mountain Project comprises 1,327 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 a final cash payment of 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. • All of the Tenements are current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Red Mountain project 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"), Grayd Resource Corporation ("Grayd") and Atna Resources Ltd ("Atna"). • All historical work has been reviewed, appraised and integrated into a database. A selection of historic core has been resampled for QAQC purposes. Data is of sufficient quality, relevance and applicability.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") mineralisation located in the Bonnifield District, located in the western extension of the Yukon Tanana terrane. • Intrusion related gold system ("IRGS") mineralisation located in the Bonnifield District, located in the Tintina Gold Province. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.
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').*	• Not applicable as the results being reported do not relate to widths or intercept lengths of mineralisation.
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*	• The 2021 field season has ended. Further work will be assessed once all results are received ahead of planning for the 2022 field

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	season.

Prospect	HoleID	East NAD27	North NAD27	RL metres	Azimuth True	Dip	Depth metres	Depth feet
Kiwi	KW21-01	470000	7085580	1530	180	-45	143.3	470
Kiwi	KW21-02	470020	7085365	1637	180	-45	374.6	1229
Jack Frost	JF21-01	478786	7084700	1405	160	-45	182.9	600