ASX Announcement

12 July 2022

Kingsrose Reports Near Surface Gold Intercepts at the Maul Vein, Way Linggo Project

Kingsrose Mining Limited (ASX: KRM) ("Kingsrose" or the "Company") is pleased to announce high-grade gold and silver intercepts from four core drill holes totalling 436.1 metres on the Maul Vein target at the Way Linggo project, Indonesia (Figures 1 to 3 and Tables 1 and 2).

Highlights

- Concealed, near surface mineralisation discovered in DDH-608, located up-dip from DDH-603 in the southeastern part of the project area
    - **6.0 metres at 4.3 g/t gold**, 14 g/t silver (from 64.1 metres, DDH-608), including
        - **0.4 metres at 31.3 g/t gold**, 36 g/t silver (from 66.1 metres)
- Good continuity of high grade, shallow mineralisation demonstrated in holes DDH-605 and DDH-606
    - **2.2 metres at 7.9 g/t gold,** 31 g/t silver (from 35.3 metres, DDH-606), including
        - **0.5 metres at 15.1 g/t Au,** 45 g/t silver (from 36.0 metres)
    - **1.6 m at 4.4 g/t gold,** 11 g/t silver (from 32.5 metres, DDH-605), and
    - **0.8 metres at 8.6 g/t gold,** 2 g/t silver (40.4 metres, DDH-605)

Fabian Baker, Kingsrose Managing Director, commented *"Drilling in May and June at the Maul Vein was completed at the request of, and funded by, PT Kreasi Cemerlang Lestari (PTKCL), as part of their due diligence programme as announced on 1 July 2022. The results provide PTKCL with encouraging information regarding the continuity of near surface mineralisation in the central part of the Maul Vein area and have discovered mineralisation under cover in the southeast."*

Maul Vein Drilling Results

Four diamond drill holes totalling 436.1 metres were completed in May and June 2022 (Table 2). These holes were designed to explore for shallow mineralisation in the southeast part of the project area under thin cover, up-dip from deeper intercepts in previous drilling and confirm grade and thickness continuity in the central part of the project area. A total of fourteen holes for 2241.1 metres have now been completed at the Maul Vein target since it's discovery by Kingsrose in 2021.

Drilling at the Maul Vein target has confirmed mineralisation over a strike length of 550 metres and to at least 200 metres below surface. Mineralisation remains open along strike in both directions, and potential remains to discover plunging shoots extending to depth.

TABLE 1: Significant drill intercepts from the May and June 2022 drill program, Maul Vein

Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m) [2]	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Vein Interpretation
DDH-605	32.50	1.60	4.43	11.1	Semung Besar
	40.40	0.75	8.58	2.1	
	86.60	2.60	5.72	4.1	Maul
DDH-606	35.30	2.15	7.88	31.4	Semung Besar
including	*36.00*	*0.50*	*15.13*	*45.0*	
DDH-607	28.60	4.20	1.03	2.1	Semung Besar
	83.70	1.20	1.33	4.5	Maul
DDH-608	64.10	6.00	4.25	14.0	Maul
including	*66.10*	*0.40*	*31.30*	*35.9*	

Notes:
1. Significant intercepts were calculated using a 1.0 g/t gold lower cut-off
2. Downhole interval is reported, due to the early stage of exploration and lack of detailed structural data, it is not possible to estimate true widths

TABLE 2: Drill hole collar data

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Inclination (°)	Azimuth (°)	Length (m)
DDH-605	432662.619	9425302	1263	-50	210	113.2
DDH-606	432583.562	9425371	1265	-50	210	114.6
DDH-607	432543.964	9425395	1265	-60	210	104.8
DDH-608	432808.516	9425170	1272	-60	210	103.5

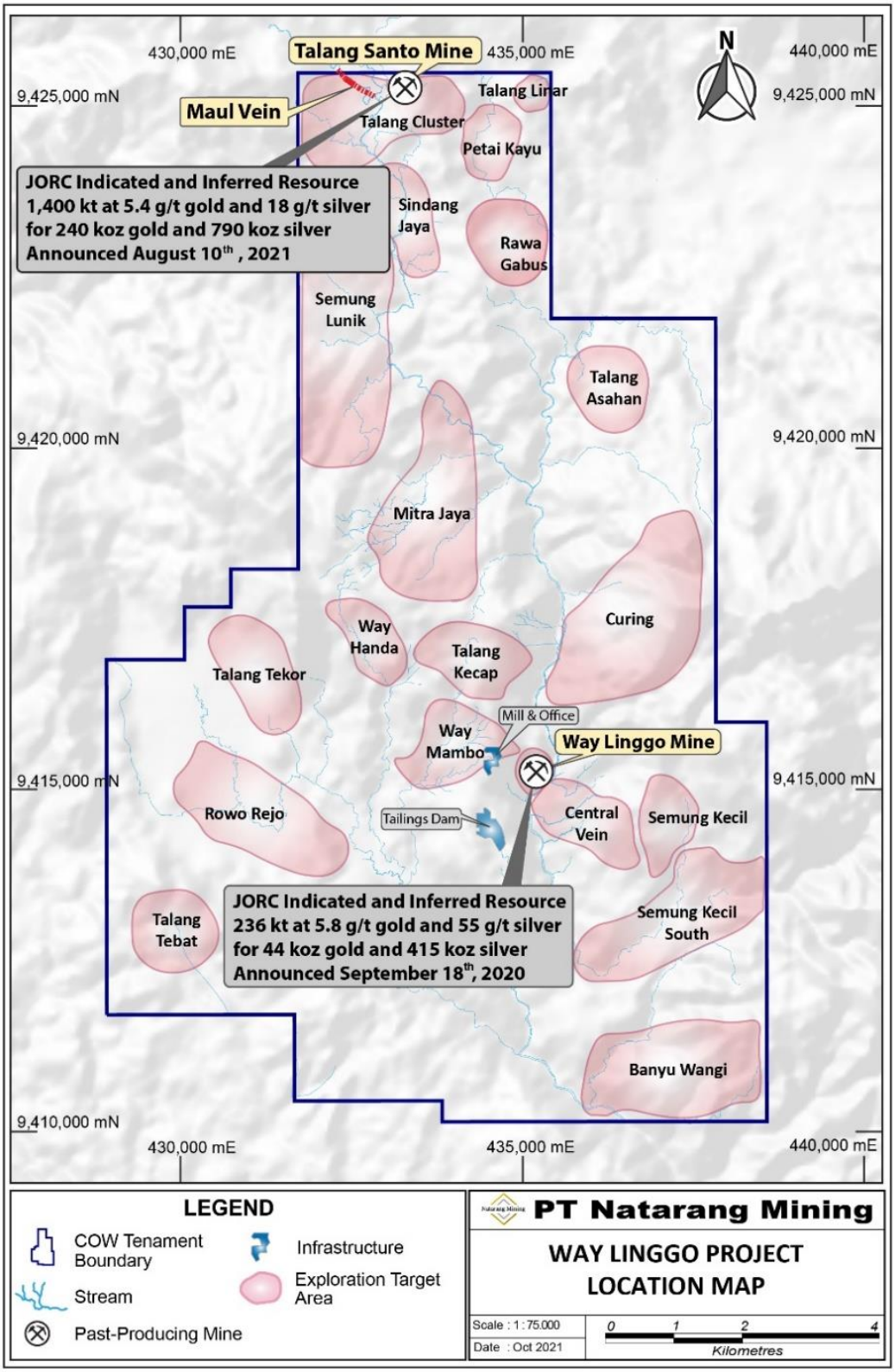

FIGURE 1: Map showing exploration prospects and past-producing mines within the Way Linggo project.

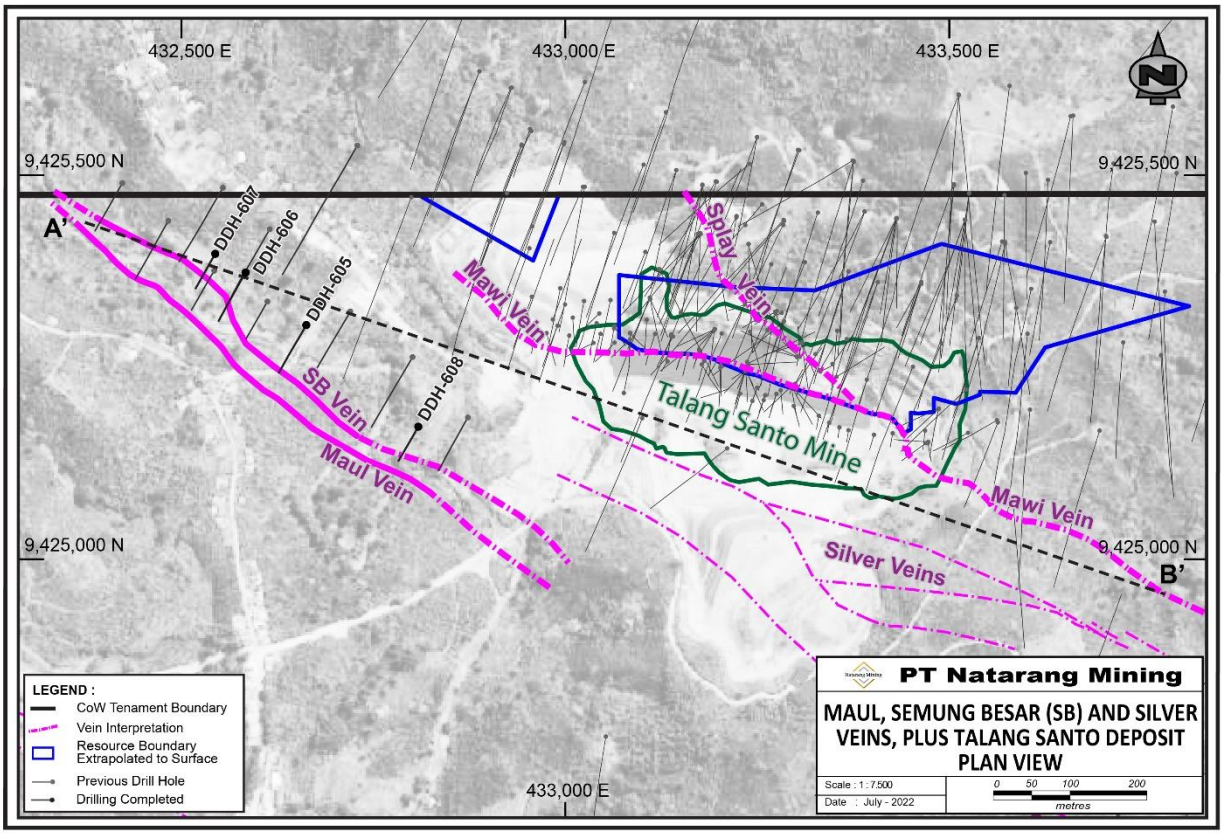

FIGURE 2: Drill collar locations at the Maul and Semung Besar ("SB") veins, located 500 metres west of the Talang Santo mine.

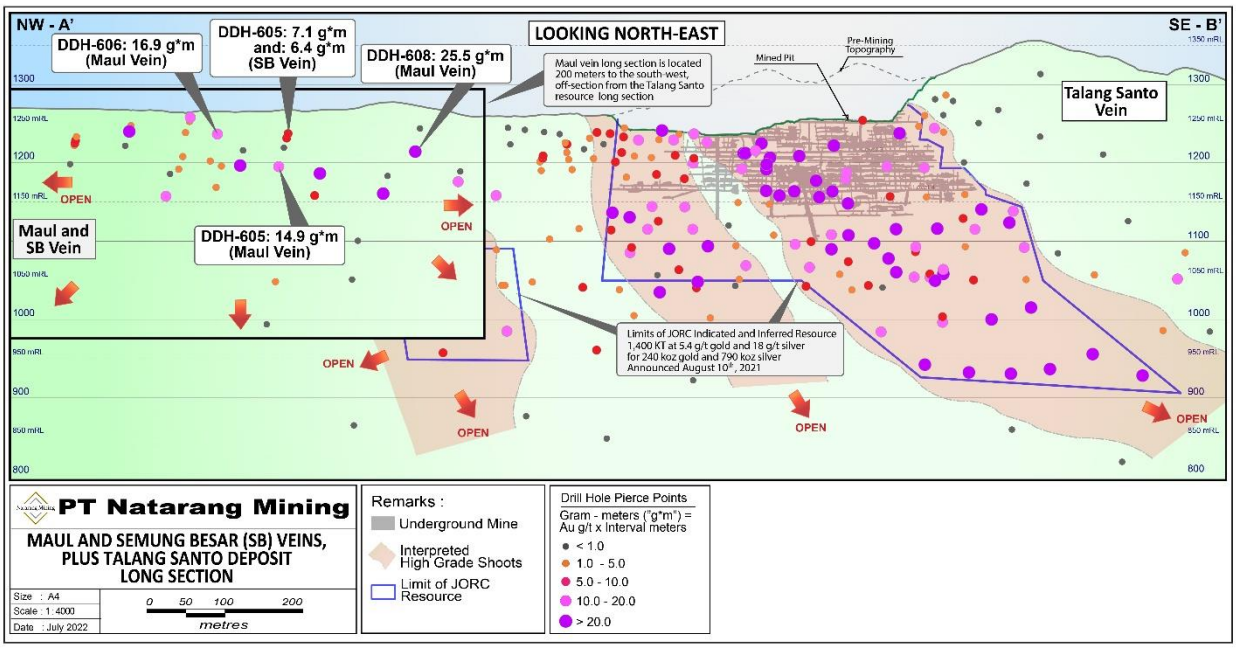

FIGURE 3: Long section showing the Maul Vein relative to the Talang Santo Mineral Resource and mine.

-ENDS-

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This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by Fabian Baker, Managing Director.

For further information regarding the Company and its projects please visit www.kingsrosemining.com

About Kingsrose Mining Limited

Kingsrose Mining Limited is a leading ESG-conscious and technically proficient mineral exploration company listed on the ASX. In 2021 the Company commenced a discovery-focused strategy, targeting the acquisition and exploration of Tier-1 mineral deposits, that resulted in the acquisition of the Penikat and Porsanger PGE-Nickel-Copper projects in Finland and Norway respectively. The Company previously operated the Way Linggo mine in Indonesia, having produced over 200koz gold and 1.5MOz silver, and is currently assessing opportunities for the divestment of this project.

Forward-looking statements

This announcement includes forward-looking statements, including forward looking statements relating to the future operation of the Company. These forward-looking statements are based on the Company's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward-looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. The Company makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this announcement to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of this announcement.

You are strongly cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, particularly in light of the current economic climate and the significant volatility, uncertainty and disruption caused by COVID-19.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Andrew Tunningley, who is a Member and Chartered Professional (Geology) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is Head of Exploration for Kingsrose Mining Limited. Mr Tunningley has sufficient experience that 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 Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Mr Tunningley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific 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 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	• This Table 1 relates to sampling by diamond drilling, soil auger, rock chip and channel sampling. • Diamond drilling and channel sampling sample intervals are designed to honor geological boundaries. • Core is aligned and measured by tape, referenced to downhole core blocks. • Diamond drilling and Channel sampling are completed to industry standard using various sampling intervals (0.1m to 1.5m) domained by geological constraints (e.g. Rock types, veining and alteration/sulphidation). • Rock chip samples are collected by hand using a rock hammer with multiple pieces of rock collected at one location for each sample. • Channel samples are collected by hand using a rock hammer with multiple pieces of rock collected from left to right across the channel sample interval. • Soil Samples are collected by hand drilling with an auger to the C-horizon. Only C-horizon material is sampled. • Soil, Rock chip and Channel sample locations are picked up by a handheld GPS with tape and bearing measurements used where required. Sample rock types and alteration were recorded where the rock and alteration was identifiable. • Soil, Rock chip and Channel samples are collected directly from the rock. Samples were collected damp with natural moisture. • Soil, Rock chip and Channel samples are inherently variable and do not accurately represent the average grade of the surrounding rock. Soil, Rock chip and Channel samples are used as a non- quantitative guide for assessing prospectivity hence are regarded as suitable for this purpose.
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).	• Diamond drill core. Several core sizes are used: NQ (47.6mm nominal core diameter). HQ (63.5mm nominal core diameter). PQ (85.0mm nominal core diameter). • Core is not orientated.
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	• Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage of measured core against downhole drilled intervals. Achieved ≈90% recoveries. • Standard drilling practice used to ensure maximum core recoveries. • A documented relationship between core recoveries and grade has not yet been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	established although core loss occurred in some of the high-grade intersections due to the friable nature of the vein material. • Rock chip and channel sampling is taken from an in-situ outcrop or trench into a sample bag using a standard geological hammer according to typical industry practice. • Soil sampling is taken from the in-situ soil C-horizon with hand drill auger according to typical industry practice.
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.	• Core logging is conducted by PT. Natarang Mining ("PTNM") geologists, who delineate intervals on geological, structural, alteration and/or mineralogical boundaries, to industry standard. • Core logging is qualitative and all core is photographed. Rock types, veining and alteration/sulphidation are all recorded. • 100% of drill core is logged. • Soil Rock Chip and Channel sampling is conducted by PTNM geologists, logging is qualitative and all Rock Chip and Channel sampling is photographed. Rock types, veining and alteration/sulphidation are all recorded. • 100% of Soil, Rock Chip and Channel sampling is logged.
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 cut by diamond saw and half core used for sampling, the remaining half is archived. For gouge, soft and friable core a manual knife (or similar device) is used to approximately halve the core. • Rock chip samples are collected by hand using a rock hammer with multiple pieces of rock collected at one location for each sample. Samples were collected damp with natural moisture. • Channel samples are nominally chipped horizontally from left to right across the outcrop or trench, subset by geological features. Sample collection is manual via a geological hammer. Samples were collected damp with natural moisture. • Soil samples are collected by manual hand drill auger to the in-situ soil C-horizon. Samples were collected damp with natural moisture. • Diamond drilling, Rock chip and Channel samples are crushed and pulverised to create a 30g charge for fire assay lead collection followed by flame atomic adsorption spectrometry. Analysis for silver is via gamma ray spectrometry. • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is typical for mineralisation of this type and is deemed adequate. • Duplicate samples are not routinely sampled. • The Competent Person is not aware of any work taken to maximise the representivity of the sample. • The sample size far exceeds the grain size of the precious metals, which are generally microscopic. Sample sizes are appropriate.
Quality of assay data and	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	• Gold concentration in diamond drilling, soil, rock chip and channel samples is determined by fire assay: fusion with lead collection, aqua regia prill digestion, followed by atomic absorption

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	• 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.	spectrometry (AAS). Analysis for silver in diamond drilling is acid digestion of sample pulp followed by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICPOES). - Gold and silver concentrations in historical Rock chip samples was determined by aqua regia digestion with an AAS finish. Analysis is considered total for fire assay and near total for all other assay types of both silver and gold. Accordingly, no treatment (i.e. factoring or similar) has been performed to the raw assay to allow for incomplete digestion, if any. • Geophysical tools etc are not applicable to this report. None used. • The QAQC protocols used include the following: • Commercial blanks are used at an incidence of 1 per fire assay batch, with a batch consisting of a maximum of 42 samples and a minimum of 20 samples. • Commercial standards are used at an incidence of 2 per fire assay batch, with a batch consisting of a maximum of 42 samples and a minimum of 20 samples. • Drill core coarse duplicates and drill core pulp duplicates are chosen to represent the general resource gold grade distribution and approximately 5% total sent for re-assay at Pt Geoservices laboratory. • Drill core coarse duplicates are sent to an external laboratory, PT Intertek Utama Services, at an incidence of 1 in 25 samples. • Regular QAQC data reviews have established sample assay accuracy and a lack of bias.
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.	• Significant intersections were reviewed by senior exploration geology managers from PTNM and by Kingsrose Mining Limited (“KRM”) personnel. • Twinned holes have not been used to date. • Data is manually checked by PTNM staff geologists prior to input into excel for transfer to MS Access and SQL databases. Data is also electronically checked in 3-dimesional software and appropriate exploration/mining validation software. The main SQL back end database is password controlled with access limited to key senior staff only. • Hard copies of Diamond core sampling, Soil, Rock chip and channel sampling, log sheets, surveys and assay results are stored on site. • No adjustment is made to any assay data.
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.	• Drillhole collars are surveyed using industry standard survey techniques and equipment. • Drillholes have been downhole surveyed with digital downhole camera at average 50 metre intervals. • Soil, rock chip and channel sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS. Elevation values were in AHD RL and values recorded within the database. Expected accuracy is + or – 5m for easting, northing and 10m for elevation coordinates. • Channel samples are georeferenced by the geologist using the assistance of handheld GPS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample collar pickups and where necessary tape measure and bearing. • The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system is used. No local grid system is used for exploration data. • For general use remote sensing data and airborne radar data with the incorporation of local scale topographic surfaces, collected by the site survey team, is used.
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.	• Exploration result data spacing can be highly variable, as little as 5m and up to 100m. • Data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation and classifications applied. • Sampling is based on geological intervals. Compositing is not applied until estimation stage
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.	• The orientation of the vein system is known, and drilling intercept angles are generally of suitable orientation to the vein system to provide unbiased sampling results. • Channel samples are collected perpendicular to the strike of mineralised structures. • Rockchip samples are collected from individual points within a mineralised structure. • Soil samples are collected on lines across the known mineralised trend to reduce bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples retrieved from drilling are stored securely in a locked facility patrolled by onsite security. Samples are then logged, cut and stored in numbered sample bags for transported by PTNM employees to the ISO17025 accredited PT. Geoservices Geo-assay Jakarta Laboratory. • Samples retrieved from soil, rock chip and channel sampling are stored securely in a locked facility patrolled by onsite security. Samples are logged in the field then stored in numbered sample bags for transported by PTNM employees to the ISO17025 accredited PT. Geoservices Geo-assay Jakarta Laboratory
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• PTNM has worked with various independent consultants to design its drilling and sampling methodologies and continually reviews and improves its processes and procedures

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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.	• Tenure is occasioned via a fourth generation Contract of Work (CoW) held by PTNM. PTNM is 85 per cent owned by KRM with the remaining 15 per cent interest held by an Indonesian national. The mine, mill and camp area were established within a mixed agricultural and protected forest setting. With the suspension of mining operations the mill has been placed on care and maintenance. Standard Indonesian divestment provisions exist against the COW. KRM is obliged to pay royalties to various parties on its production, including government royalties of 3.75 per cent and 3.25 per cent of gold and silver bullion values, respectively. The corporate structure, divestment provisions and royalty obligation are described in detail in the company's annual report. • The COW is currently valid till 2034, with an option to apply for two extension periods of ten years each, subject to meeting certain requirements under the mining law. The mine was recently operating. The mill was recently operating. Community relations are cordial. There are no known impediments to continued operation.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• All exploration at the Way Linggo Project has been completed by PTNM.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Way Linggo project lies in the trans Sumatran fault fore-arc to intra-arc and is classified as low sulphidation epithermal quartz vein gold and silver deposits. • The Maul Vein is a >550 metre long zone of two sub-parallel low sulphidation epithermal, fault hosted vein zones. Each vein varies between 1 and 5 metres apparent thickness, striking WNW-ESE and dipping between 60° and 75° NE. The two veins (Maul and Semung Besar) are approximately 25 metres apart. Drilling has shown the veins extend to at least 200 metres below surface and are open in all directions. • Veins are composed of chalcedonic, banded and brecciated quartz in the near surface levels, with weak ginguro banding and a greater proportion of crystalline banded quartz observed in deeper intercepts. • Host rocks comprise andesitic volcanics, which are partially unconformably overlain by late, post mineral colluvial and alluvial material which completely obscures the Semung Besar vein. • Moderate chlorite, silica, clay and hematite alteration occurs as a selvedge to the mineralised veins.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration	• See Tables 1 and 2, and Appendix 2 of the news release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.	• Gold and silver grades for reported intervals summarised in Table 1 are calculated by interval length weighted averaging. • Metal Equivalent grades are not 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').	• Intervals reported here are downhole lengths. True widths are not known. • The geometry of the Maul Vein system is known and drill hole are oriented approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised system
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.	• Included as figures 1 to 3 within the news release.
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.	• See Table 1 and Appendix 2
Other substantive	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported	• No other exploration information is being presented in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	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.	
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 Company is seeking divestment opportunities for Way Linggo and this recent exploration success highlights the potential of the project area. The Company shall keep the market informed of any developments with respect to this process in due course in accordance with its continuous disclosure obligations • Diagrams showing open areas are shown in Figures 2 and 3.

Appendix 2 – Drilling Data

Maul Vein Assay Data

Hole ID	Down-Hole From (m)	Down-Hole To (m)	Down-Hole Interval	Sample ID	Au g/t (uncut)	Ag g/t (uncut)
DDH-605	28.1	29.1	1.0	DC185242	0.04	0.2
DDH-605	29.1	29.6	0.5	DC185243	0.35	1.2
DDH-605	29.6	30.5	0.9	DC185244	0.02	0.5
DDH-605	30.5	31.5	1.0	DC185245	0.01	0.2
DDH-605	31.5	32.5	1.0	DC185246	0.03	0.7
DDH-605	32.5	33.0	0.5	DC185247	3.58	12.5
DDH-605	33.0	33.6	0.6	DC185248	3.56	7.2
DDH-605	33.6	34.1	0.5	DC185249	6.33	14.5
DDH-605	34.1	34.3	0.2	DC185250	0.61	21.6
DDH-605	34.3	34.7	0.5	DC185251	0.83	2.8
DDH-605	34.7	35.5	0.8	DC185252	0.12	4.0
DDH-605	35.5	35.7	0.2	DC185253	0.38	3.4
DDH-605	35.7	36.7	1.0	DC185254	0.19	3.8
DDH-605	36.7	37.7	1.0	DC185255	0.74	2.7
DDH-605	37.7	38.7	1.0	DC185256	0.44	2.8
DDH-605	38.7	39.7	1.0	DC185257	0.39	2.5
DDH-605	39.7	40.4	0.7	DC185258	0.60	2.5
DDH-605	40.4	41.2	0.8	DC185259	8.58	2.1
DDH-605	41.2	42.2	1.0	DC185260	0.89	1.5
DDH-605	42.2	43.0	0.9	DC185261	0.05	0.2
DDH-605	43.0	44.0	1.0	DC185262	0.05	0.2
DDH-605	44.0	45.0	1.0	DC185263	0.04	0.2
DDH-605	45.0	45.8	0.8	DC185264	0.03	0.2
DDH-605	45.8	46.8	1.0	DC185265	0.04	-0.2
DDH-605	46.8	47.7	0.9	DC185266	0.03	0.2
DDH-605	47.7	48.7	1.0	DC185267	0.02	0.2
DDH-605	48.7	49.7	1.0	DC185268	0.02	-0.2
DDH-605	49.7	50.7	1.0	DC185269	0.03	0.2
DDH-605	50.7	51.7	1.0	DC185270	0.04	0.2
DDH-605	51.7	52.7	1.0	DC185271	0.03	0.4
DDH-605	52.7	53.7	1.0	DC185272	0.03	0.5
DDH-605	53.7	54.3	0.6	DC185273	0.02	0.2
DDH-605	54.3	55.2	0.9	DC185274	0.02	0.5

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Hole ID	Down-Hole From (m)	Down-Hole To (m)	Down-Hole Interval	Sample ID	Au g/t (uncut)	Ag g/t (uncut)
DDH-605	55.2	55.4	0.2	DC185275	0.02	0.5
DDH-605	55.4	56.0	0.6	DC185276	0.08	1.4
DDH-605	56.0	56.6	0.6	DC185277	0.04	0.9
DDH-605	56.6	57.2	0.6	DC185278	0.02	0.3
DDH-605	57.2	57.5	0.3	DC185279	0.03	0.6
DDH-605	57.5	58.0	0.5	DC185280	0.02	0.4
DDH-605	58.0	58.4	0.4	DC185281	0.03	0.8
DDH-605	58.4	59.2	0.8	DC185282	0.03	0.7
DDH-605	59.2	60.2	1.0	DC185283	0.02	0.4
DDH-605	60.2	61.2	1.0	DC185284	-0.01	0.2
DDH-605	66.0	67.0	1.0	DC185285	-0.01	0.2
DDH-605	67.0	68.0	1.0	DC185286	0.01	0.2
DDH-605	68.0	69.0	1.0	DC185287	-0.01	0.2
DDH-605	69.0	70.0	1.0	DC185288	-0.01	-0.2
DDH-605	70.0	71.0	1.0	DC185289	0.01	-0.2
DDH-605	71.0	71.7	0.7	DC185290	-0.01	-0.2
DDH-605	71.7	72.3	0.7	DC185291	-0.01	-0.2
DDH-605	72.3	73.0	0.7	DC185292	0.06	0.4
DDH-605	73.0	74.0	1.0	DC185293	0.03	0.2
DDH-605	74.0	75.0	1.0	DC185294	0.14	0.6
DDH-605	75.0	76.0	1.0	DC185295	0.03	0.3
DDH-605	76.0	77.0	1.0	DC185296	0.01	-0.2
DDH-605	77.0	78.0	1.0	DC185297	0.12	0.3
DDH-605	78.0	79.0	1.0	DC185298	0.05	1.2
DDH-605	79.0	80.0	1.0	DC185299	0.02	0.4
DDH-605	80.0	81.0	1.0	DC185300	0.01	0.2
DDH-605	81.0	81.8	0.8	DC185301	0.03	1.2
DDH-605	81.8	82.6	0.8	DC185302	0.01	0.2
DDH-605	82.6	83.6	1.0	DC185303	-0.01	-0.2
DDH-605	83.6	84.6	1.0	DC185304	0.03	0.4
DDH-605	84.6	85.6	1.0	DC185305	0.01	0.3
DDH-605	85.6	86.6	1.0	DC185306	0.06	0.2
DDH-605	86.6	87.3	0.7	DC185307	5.65	4.0
DDH-605	87.3	88.3	1.0	DC185308	6.18	3.4
DDH-605	88.3	89.2	0.9	DC185309	5.27	4.8
DDH-605	89.2	90.0	0.8	DC185310	0.12	1.6
DDH-605	90.0	90.5	0.5	DC185311	0.18	2.6
DDH-605	90.5	91.0	0.6	DC185312	0.08	3.5
DDH-605	91.0	91.5	0.5	DC185313	0.02	2.4
DDH-605	91.5	92.0	0.5	DC185314	0.06	0.4

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Hole ID	Down-Hole From (m)	Down-Hole To (m)	Down-Hole Interval	Sample ID	Au g/t (uncut)	Ag g/t (uncut)
DDH-605	92.0	92.9	0.9	DC185315	0.03	1.8
DDH-605	92.9	93.2	0.3	DC185316	0.01	0.7
DDH-605	93.2	93.6	0.4	DC185317	0.04	2.4
DDH-605	93.6	94.0	0.4	DC185318	0.11	1.6
DDH-605	94.0	94.4	0.4	DC185319	0.25	3.1
DDH-605	94.4	94.7	0.3	DC185320	0.20	2.1
DDH-605	94.7	95.5	0.8	DC185321	0.08	1.6
DDH-605	95.5	95.7	0.3	DC185322	0.13	3.2
DDH-605	95.7	96.0	0.3	DC185323	0.11	6.7
DDH-605	96.0	96.2	0.2	DC185324	0.06	4.6
DDH-605	96.2	96.7	0.5	DC185325	0.07	2.5
DDH-605	96.7	97.7	1.0	DC185326	0.04	2.0
DDH-605	97.7	98.7	1.0	DC185327	0.01	3.2
DDH-605	98.7	99.2	0.5	DC185328	0.02	0.4
DDH-605	99.2	100.1	0.9	DC185329	-0.01	0.5
DDH-605	100.1	100.7	0.6	DC185330	0.01	0.4
DDH-605	100.7	101.5	0.8	DC185331	0.02	0.7
DDH-605	101.5	102.3	0.8	DC185332	0.02	0.5
DDH-605	102.3	103.3	1.0	DC185333	0.03	0.4
DDH-605	103.3	104.3	1.0	DC185334	-0.01	0.8
DDH-605	104.3	104.5	0.3	DC185335	0.06	5.7
DDH-605	104.5	105.5	1.0	DC185336	-0.01	2.0
DDH-605	105.5	106.5	1.0	DC185337	-0.01	0.4
DDH-605	106.5	107.5	1.0	DC185338	-0.01	0.2
DDH-605	107.5	108.5	1.0	DC185339	-0.01	-0.2
DDH-606	9.3	10.3	1.0	DC185340	-0.01	-0.2
DDH-606	10.3	11.0	0.8	DC185341	0.01	-0.2
DDH-606	11.0	12.0	1.0	DC185342	-0.01	-0.2
DDH-606	31.0	32.0	1.0	DC185343	0.04	0.3
DDH-606	32.0	32.1	0.2	DC185344	0.44	0.3
DDH-606	32.1	33.1	1.0	DC185345	0.06	-0.2
DDH-606	33.1	33.8	0.7	DC185346	0.24	0.4
DDH-606	33.8	34.5	0.7	DC185347	-0.01	0.3
DDH-606	34.5	35.3	0.8	DC185348	0.21	1.1
DDH-606	35.3	35.7	0.4	DC185349	8.72	31.7
DDH-606	35.7	36.0	0.3	DC185350	9.52	71.0
DDH-606	36.0	36.5	0.5	DC185351	15.13	45.0
DDH-606	36.5	36.8	0.3	DC185352	6.98	17.5
DDH-606	36.8	37.5	0.7	DC185353	1.46	8.9
DDH-606	37.5	38.3	0.8	DC185354	0.21	0.8

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Hole ID	Down-Hole From (m)	Down-Hole To (m)	Down-Hole Interval	Sample ID	Au g/t (uncut)	Ag g/t (uncut)
DDH-606	38.3	39.1	0.9	DC185355	0.09	0.7
DDH-606	39.1	40.1	1.0	DC185356	0.28	8.2
DDH-606	40.1	41.1	1.0	DC185357	0.14	1.7
DDH-606	41.1	42.1	1.0	DC185358	0.04	0.6
DDH-606	42.1	43.1	1.0	DC185359	0.02	0.3
DDH-606	43.1	44.1	1.0	DC185360	0.02	0.3
DDH-606	44.1	44.8	0.7	DC185361	-0.01	0.3
DDH-606	44.8	45.6	0.8	DC185362	-0.01	-0.2
DDH-606	45.6	45.9	0.4	DC185363	0.01	-0.2
DDH-606	45.9	46.9	1.0	DC185364	0.02	0.2
DDH-606	46.9	47.8	0.9	DC185365	0.03	0.2
DDH-606	47.8	48.6	0.8	DC185366	-0.01	0.2
DDH-606	48.6	49.4	0.8	DC185367	-0.01	0.3
DDH-606	49.4	50.4	1.0	DC185368	0.03	0.2
DDH-606	50.4	51.4	1.0	DC185369	0.03	-0.2
DDH-606	51.4	52.4	1.0	DC185370	0.01	-0.2
DDH-606	61.2	62.2	1.0	DC185371	0.01	0.2
DDH-606	62.2	63.2	1.0	DC185372	0.02	0.2
DDH-606	63.2	63.8	0.6	DC185373	0.02	-0.2
DDH-606	63.8	64.8	1.0	DC185374	0.01	0.2
DDH-606	64.8	65.8	1.0	DC185375	0.01	-0.2
DDH-606	65.8	66.8	1.0	DC185376	0.03	0.4
DDH-606	66.8	67.8	1.0	DC185377	0.02	0.2
DDH-606	67.8	68.8	1.0	DC185378	0.02	-0.2
DDH-606	68.8	69.8	1.0	DC185379	0.02	-0.2
DDH-606	74.3	75.3	1.0	DC185380	0.01	-0.2
DDH-606	75.3	76.3	1.0	DC185381	0.01	-0.2
DDH-606	76.3	77.3	1.0	DC185382	0.02	-0.2
DDH-606	77.3	78.3	1.0	DC185383	0.02	-0.2
DDH-606	78.3	79.3	1.0	DC185384	0.02	-0.2
DDH-606	79.3	79.7	0.4	DC185385	0.25	5.9
DDH-606	79.7	80.1	0.5	DC185386	1.68	2.5
DDH-606	80.1	80.9	0.8	DC185387	0.07	0.6
DDH-606	80.9	81.2	0.3	DC185388	0.19	0.6
DDH-606	81.2	81.8	0.6	DC185389	0.94	2.3
DDH-606	81.8	82.2	0.4	DC185390	0.37	2.2
DDH-606	82.2	82.6	0.5	DC185391	0.12	2.1
DDH-606	82.6	83.1	0.5	DC185392	0.09	1.8
DDH-606	83.1	83.6	0.5	DC185393	0.06	1.4
DDH-606	83.6	84.0	0.5	DC185394	0.08	1.1

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Hole ID	Down-Hole From (m)	Down-Hole To (m)	Down-Hole Interval	Sample ID	Au g/t (uncut)	Ag g/t (uncut)
DDH-606	84.0	84.2	0.2	DC185395	0.26	2.0
DDH-606	84.2	84.9	0.7	DC185396	0.10	2.4
DDH-606	84.9	85.3	0.4	DC185397	0.03	2.8
DDH-606	85.3	85.6	0.3	DC185398	0.03	1.0
DDH-606	85.6	86.3	0.7	DC185399	0.01	4.2
DDH-606	86.3	87.0	0.8	DC185400	-0.01	1.1
DDH-606	87.0	88.0	1.0	DC185401	0.02	2.4
DDH-606	88.0	88.3	0.3	DC185402	0.09	8.3
DDH-606	88.3	88.7	0.4	DC185403	0.03	2.3
DDH-606	88.7	89.1	0.4	DC185404	0.02	0.6
DDH-606	89.1	89.7	0.7	DC185405	0.02	0.8
DDH-606	89.7	90.2	0.5	DC185406	0.03	0.6
DDH-606	90.2	90.7	0.5	DC185407	0.02	1.1
DDH-606	90.7	91.5	0.9	DC185408	-0.01	0.4
DDH-606	91.5	92.1	0.6	DC185409	0.04	1.4
DDH-606	92.1	93.1	1.0	DC185410	-0.01	0.6
DDH-606	93.1	94.1	1.0	DC185411	0.01	0.2
DDH-606	97.1	98.1	1.0	DC185412	-0.01	-0.2
DDH-606	98.1	98.5	0.4	DC185413	0.03	0.5
DDH-606	98.5	99.5	1.0	DC185414	-0.01	-0.2
DDH-606	109.3	110.3	1.0	DC185415	-0.01	0.2
DDH-606	110.3	111.1	0.8	DC185416	-0.01	0.3
DDH-606	111.1	112.1	1.0	DC185417	0.02	0.7
DDH-606	112.1	112.5	0.4	DC185418	0.05	0.2
DDH-606	112.5	113.5	1.0	DC185419	0.06	0.2
DDH-606	113.5	114.5	1.0	DC185420	0.04	-0.2
DDH-607	26.6	27.6	1.0	DC185421	0.02	0.2
DDH-607	27.6	28.6	1.0	DC185422	0.02	-0.2
DDH-607	28.6	29.3	0.7	DC185423	1.67	2.9
DDH-607	29.3	29.7	0.4	DC185424	0.39	0.8
DDH-607	29.7	30.6	0.9	DC185425	1.40	4.0
DDH-607	30.6	31.4	0.8	DC185426	0.13	0.9
DDH-607	31.4	31.9	0.5	DC185427	0.55	1.3
DDH-607	31.9	32.5	0.7	DC185428	1.43	1.8
DDH-607	32.5	32.8	0.3	DC185429	1.53	1.8
DDH-607	32.8	33.8	1.0	DC185430	0.11	0.3
DDH-607	33.8	34.7	0.9	DC185431	0.14	0.3
DDH-607	34.7	35.7	1.0	DC185432	0.04	0.3
DDH-607	35.7	36.7	1.0	DC185433	0.36	0.3
DDH-607	36.7	37.7	1.0	DC185434	0.10	-0.2

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Hole ID	Down-Hole From (m)	Down-Hole To (m)	Down-Hole Interval	Sample ID	Au g/t (uncut)	Ag g/t (uncut)
DDH-607	37.7	38.2	0.5	DC185435	0.15	0.3
DDH-607	38.2	38.7	0.5	DC185436	0.04	0.3
DDH-607	38.7	39.4	0.7	DC185437	0.25	0.4
DDH-607	39.4	39.8	0.4	DC185438	0.59	0.6
DDH-607	39.8	40.2	0.4	DC185439	0.08	0.6
DDH-607	40.2	41.0	0.8	DC185440	0.18	0.4
DDH-607	41.0	41.3	0.3	DC185441	0.12	0.3
DDH-607	41.3	42.2	0.9	DC185442	0.22	0.4
DDH-607	42.2	43.0	0.8	DC185443	0.02	0.3
DDH-607	43.0	43.7	0.7	DC185444	0.05	0.3
DDH-607	43.7	44.5	0.8	DC185445	0.16	0.4
DDH-607	44.5	45.5	1.0	DC185446	0.03	-0.2
DDH-607	45.5	46.5	1.0	DC185447	-0.01	0.2
DDH-607	46.5	47.5	1.0	DC185448	0.02	0.3
DDH-607	47.5	48.5	1.0	DC185449	0.06	0.3
DDH-607	48.5	49.5	1.0	DC185450	0.15	0.3
DDH-607	49.5	50.5	1.0	DC185451	0.01	0.2
DDH-607	50.5	51.5	1.0	DC185452	0.02	-0.2
DDH-607	51.5	52.5	1.0	DC185453	-0.01	1.7
DDH-607	52.5	53.5	1.0	DC185454	0.01	0.5
DDH-607	53.5	54.5	1.0	DC185455	0.02	-0.2
DDH-607	54.5	55.5	1.0	DC185456	0.01	-0.2
DDH-607	55.5	56.5	1.0	DC185457	0.05	0.4
DDH-607	56.5	57.5	1.0	DC185458	0.02	-0.2
DDH-607	57.5	58.5	1.0	DC185459	0.02	1.1
DDH-607	58.5	59.5	1.0	DC185460	0.02	0.4
DDH-607	59.5	60.5	1.0	DC185461	-0.01	0.3
DDH-607	60.5	61.5	1.0	DC185462	0.03	0.4
DDH-607	61.5	62.5	1.0	DC185463	0.04	0.2
DDH-607	62.5	63.5	1.0	DC185464	0.04	0.2
DDH-607	63.5	64.5	1.0	DC185465	0.09	0.2
DDH-607	81.0	82.0	1.0	DC185466	-0.01	-0.2
DDH-607	82.0	83.0	1.0	DC185467	-0.01	-0.2
DDH-607	83.0	83.7	0.7	DC185468	-0.01	-0.2
DDH-607	83.7	84.1	0.4	DC185469	1.92	9.9
DDH-607	84.1	84.5	0.5	DC185470	1.00	2.3
DDH-607	84.5	84.9	0.4	DC185471	1.17	2.2
DDH-607	84.9	85.4	0.5	DC185472	0.21	3.7
DDH-607	85.4	85.7	0.4	DC185473	0.11	6.3
DDH-607	85.7	86.1	0.4	DC185474	0.03	2.0

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Hole ID	Down-Hole From (m)	Down-Hole To (m)	Down-Hole Interval	Sample ID	Au g/t (uncut)	Ag g/t (uncut)
DDH-607	86.1	86.7	0.6	DC185475	0.04	2.4
DDH-607	86.7	87.4	0.7	DC185476	0.06	3.8
DDH-607	87.4	88.3	0.9	DC185477	0.02	4.1
DDH-607	88.3	88.8	0.6	DC185478	0.02	2.8
DDH-607	88.8	89.6	0.8	DC185479	0.04	2.8
DDH-607	89.6	90.0	0.5	DC185480	0.01	4.6
DDH-607	90.0	90.5	0.5	DC185481	0.02	2.5
DDH-607	90.5	91.2	0.7	DC185482	0.02	1.7
DDH-607	91.2	92.0	0.8	DC185483	0.70	-0.2
DDH-607	92.0	92.8	0.9	DC185484	0.38	28.2
DDH-607	92.8	93.4	0.6	DC185485	0.02	1.0
DDH-607	93.4	94.4	1.0	DC185486	-0.01	0.4
DDH-607	94.4	95.4	1.0	DC185487	-0.01	-0.2
DDH-608	31.8	32.8	1.0	DC185488	-0.01	0.3
DDH-608	32.8	33.2	0.4	DC185489	-0.01	1.4
DDH-608	33.2	33.9	0.7	DC185490	0.02	1.0
DDH-608	33.9	34.4	0.5	DC185491	0.03	1.2
DDH-608	34.4	35.4	1.0	DC185492	0.01	0.4
DDH-608	62.1	63.1	1.0	DC185493	0.02	-0.2
DDH-608	63.1	64.1	1.0	DC185494	0.70	1.7
DDH-608	64.1	64.8	0.7	DC185495	2.81	28.4
DDH-608	64.8	65.2	0.5	DC185496	3.76	23.4
DDH-608	65.2	65.7	0.5	DC185497	8.52	14.2
DDH-608	65.7	66.1	0.4	DC185498	31.30	35.9
DDH-608	66.1	66.5	0.4	DC185499	1.69	6.4
DDH-608	66.5	67.0	0.5	DC185500	0.05	7.2
DDH-608	67.0	67.3	0.3	DC185951	0.10	3.9
DDH-608	67.3	67.5	0.2	DC185952	0.06	6.8
DDH-608	67.5	68.2	0.7	DC185953	1.84	7.7
DDH-608	68.2	68.5	0.3	DC185954	3.40	14.1
DDH-608	68.5	68.9	0.4	DC185955	0.49	5.2
DDH-608	68.9	69.3	0.4	DC185956	2.15	8.8
DDH-608	69.3	69.9	0.6	DC185957	1.20	8.8
DDH-608	69.9	70.1	0.2	DC185958	1.94	22.3
DDH-608	70.1	70.7	0.6	DC185959	0.04	10.0
DDH-608	70.7	71.3	0.6	DC185960	0.04	6.6
DDH-608	71.3	71.7	0.4	DC185961	0.05	6.0
DDH-608	71.7	72.6	0.9	DC185962	0.13	2.8
DDH-608	72.6	73.4	0.8	DC185963	0.02	2.2
DDH-608	73.4	74.2	0.9	DC185964	-0.01	1.0

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Hole ID	Down-Hole From (m)	Down-Hole To (m)	Down-Hole Interval	Sample ID	Au g/t (uncut)	Ag g/t (uncut)
DDH-608	74.2	75.2	1.0	DC185965	0.03	0.9
DDH-608	75.2	76.1	0.9	DC185966	0.02	1.9
DDH-608	76.1	77.1	1.0	DC185967	-0.01	0.5
DDH-608	77.1	78.1	1.0	DC185968	-0.01	0.5
DDH-608	78.1	79.1	1.0	DC185969	0.02	1.2
DDH-608	79.1	80.1	1.0	DC185970	0.02	1.0
DDH-608	80.1	81.0	1.0	DC185971	0.04	3.9
DDH-608	81.0	82.0	1.0	DC185972	0.01	3.0
DDH-608	82.0	83.0	1.0	DC185973	-0.01	1.9
DDH-608	83.0	83.6	0.6	DC185974	0.01	2.6
DDH-608	83.6	84.0	0.4	DC185975	0.04	5.8
DDH-608	84.0	84.4	0.5	DC185976	0.01	1.5
DDH-608	84.4	85.2	0.8	DC185977	0.02	1.7
DDH-608	85.2	85.6	0.4	DC185978	0.05	15.2
DDH-608	85.6	86.1	0.5	DC185979	0.74	141.0
DDH-608	86.1	86.6	0.5	DC185980	0.33	46.2
DDH-608	86.6	87.5	1.0	DC185981	0.05	6.2
DDH-608	87.5	88.5	1.0	DC185982	-0.01	1.0
DDH-608	88.5	89.5	1.0	DC185983	-0.01	0.8
DDH-608	89.5	90.5	1.0	DC185984	-0.01	0.3