ARCHER

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ASX Announcement (ASX:**AXE**) 4 March 2019

Final drill results for Blue Hills copper gold project

Highlights

- Final results have been received from recently completed shallow Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Katniss and Hawkeye copper-gold prospect, part of the 100%-owned Archer Blue Hills Copper-gold Project in South Australia.
- Low grade intrusive-style copper-gold mineralisation has been intersected throughout the drilling.
- Higher gold values at Katniss and Hawkeye than at Hood with **4m @ 0.16g/t** from 8m intersected at Hawkeye (hole HYRC 19-01).
- Continued alteration and mineralisation in drilling supportive of Archer's conceptual geological model that the mineralisation is associated with a potentially mineralised intrusive body at depth.
- All drilling data has been collated and is being modelled to identify follow up exploration targets.

Archer Exploration Limited ("Archer", the "Company") (ASX:AXE) is pleased to provide the results from the reverse circulation (RC) drilling program (Program) at the Katniss and Hawkeye prospects, which is part of Archer's Blue Hills Copper-gold Project, located approximately 240 km north of Adelaide, South Australia (see About Blue Hills).

The drilling at Hawkeye and Katniss was targeting a coincident copper-gold in soils anomaly and electromagnetic signature proximal to a modelled intrusion (ASX announcement 28/05/19). Assay results show that Hawkeye and Katniss are more gold rich than Hood indicating that these prospects are located further from the source of the Hood intrusion or are sourced from a separate more gold rich intrusion.

In addition to identifying copper, gold and molybdenum mineralisation, assay results also indicate the presence of pathfinder minerals such as bismuth, tellurium and arsenic (e.g. in the form of pyrite). Whilst relatively low in concentration, the presence of these pathfinder minerals with the gold mineralisation supports Archer's intrusive style mineralisation geological model.

Archer's Executive Chairman, Greg English, said "Our maiden drill program at Blue Hills has been a success with drill holes at Hood, Hawkeye and Katniss supporting our view that the mineralisation at Blue Hills is associated with a large intrusive body at depth".

"The presence of pathfinder minerals at Hawkeye and Katniss is exciting and gives us more confidence that we are on the right track at Blue Hills" said Mr English.

Results and observations

This section contains a summary of the observations of geology from the RC drilling at Hawkeye and Katniss along with a description of the assay results (shown in italics). Figure 1 below shows the location of the drill holes at Hawkeye and Katniss and their respective targets. This round of drilling was targeting the higher grade copper-gold in soils anomalies with none of the modelled or proposed Intrusions being drill tested. The reason for this is that the mineralisation from the Intrusion is usually found closer to surface than the Intrusion itself and this round of drilling was targeting the shallower mineralisation.

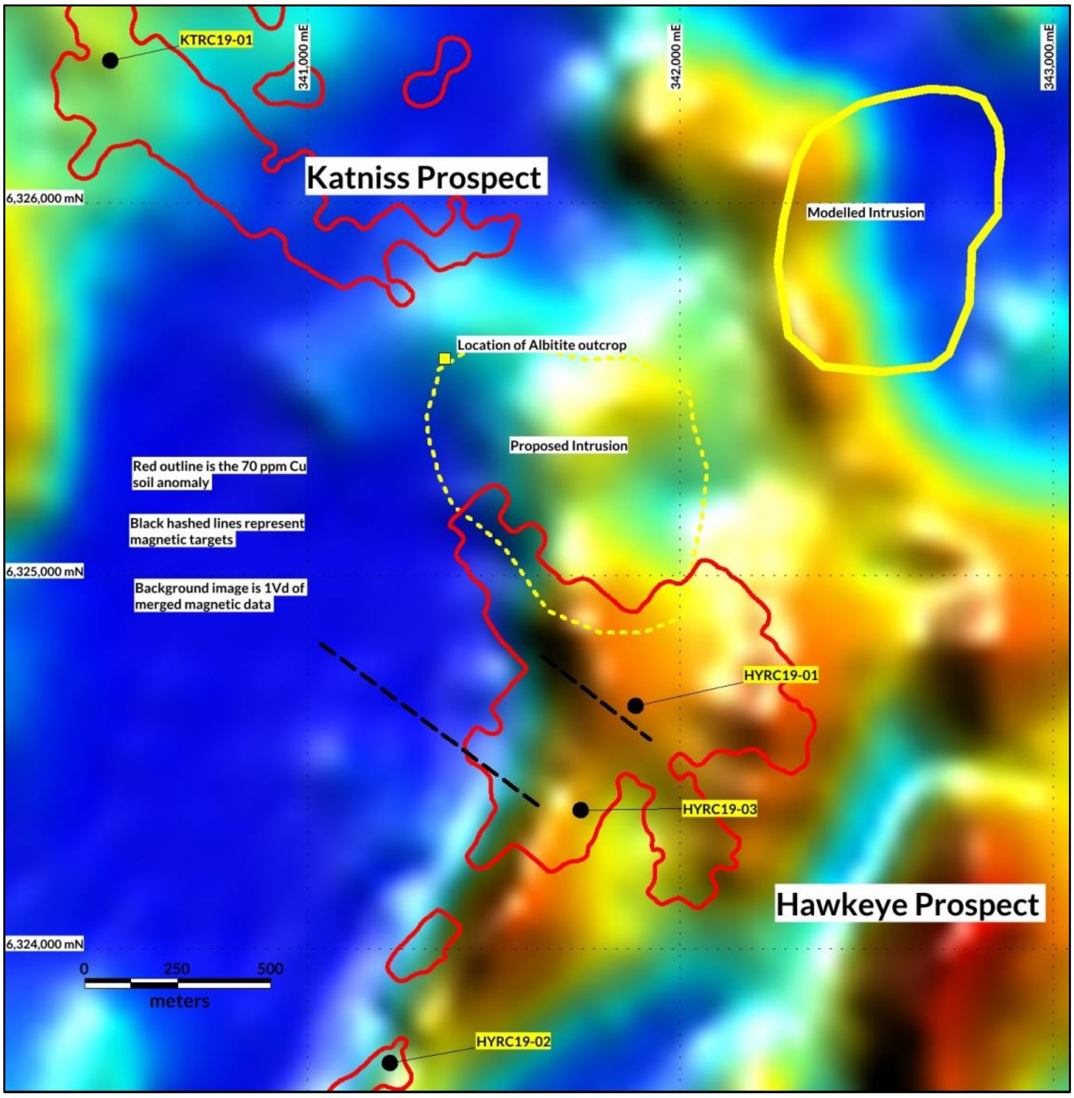

Figure 1. Location of drill holes and targets for Katniss and Hawkeye, 2019 overlaid over electromagnetic image.

Assay results from Hawkeye and Katniss indicate that there is possibly some fractionation across the district, over an area of approximately 8km^2, implying a different intrusive source to the mineralisation at Hood. This widespread fractionation is most likely the reason for Katniss and Hawkeye assay results showing higher gold values than at Hood. The higher gold values at Katniss and Hawkeye could also be the result of these prospects being further from the intrusion that Hood or result from the mineralisation at Hawkeye and Katniss being derived from a separate intrusion. Several intrusions have been modelled in the area (Figure 2) and will be the target of future exploration programs given the success of the current drill program.

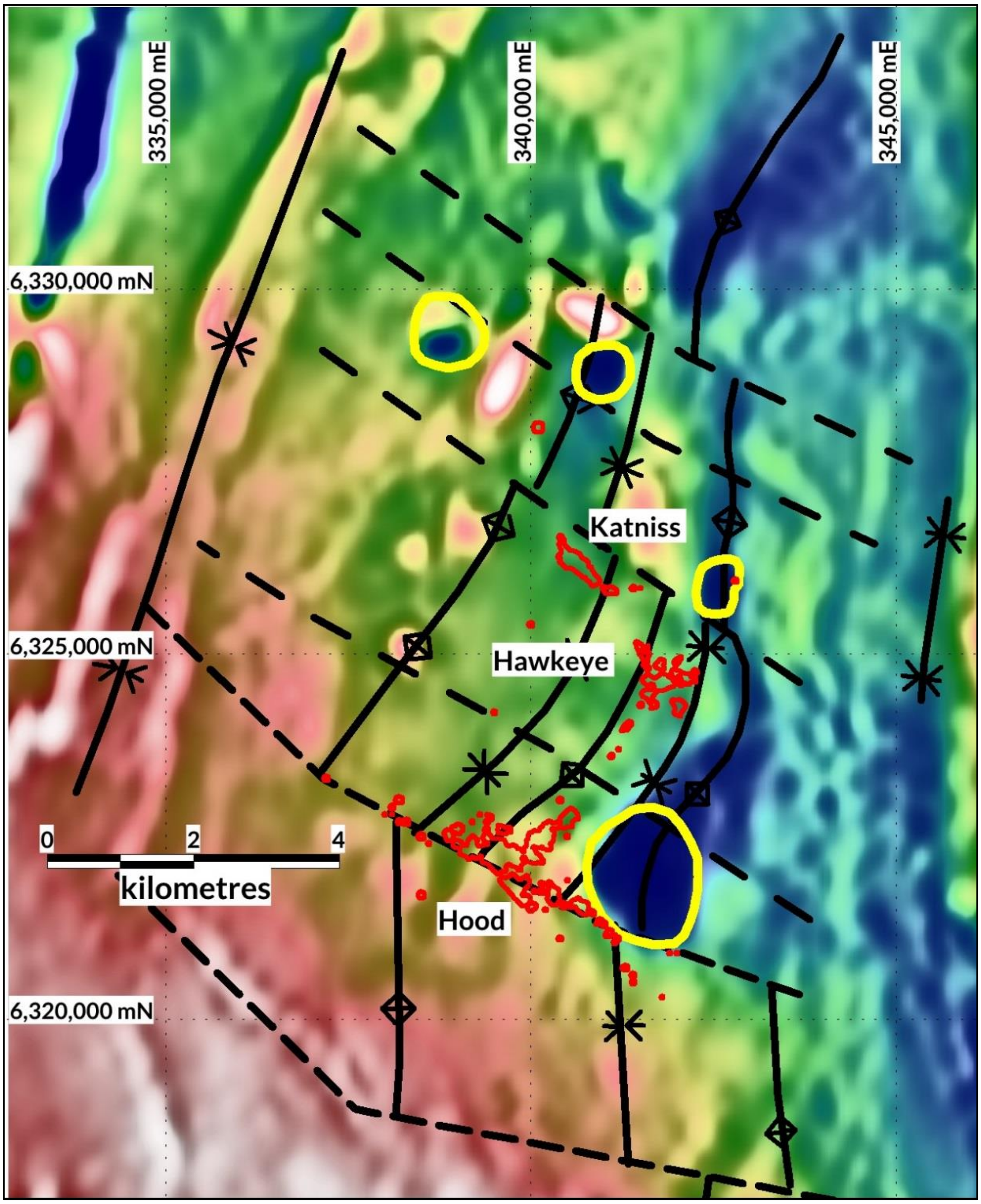

Figure 2. Magnetic image showing the location of modelled intrusions with soil anomalies.

Full results, including assay results, for all holes drilled at Katniss and Hawkeye (holes KTRC19-01, HYRC19-01 to HYRC 19-03) are shown in Table 2 at the end of this announcement.

Drill hole KTRC19-01

This hole was designed to intersect the copper-gold in soils anomaly at right angles and to drill roughly perpendicularly through the stratigraphy with the hole azimuth parallel to the foliation. A highly altered sequence of Tapley Hill Formation (THFm) was intersected from the surface to 26m downhole, after which a sequence of weathered very fine grained sandstone was intersected to 46m. A dolomite unit was intersected from 46m to end of hole at 117m. Interestingly, the results indicated a higher gold than at Hood, indicating a potentially different source of mineralisation.

- 0 to 26m downhole depth - highly oxidised shale with gossanous fragments was observed. Silica content can be seen to increase towards the end of the interval, in places it can be described as a chert.

  Assay results from 16 to 26m show weak gold mineralisation with elevated levels of copper, molybdenum and bismuth.

- 26 to 46m - weathered sandstone. A unit not seen before, reflecting a facies change or a result of alteration, silica content has increased dramatically where some parts of the stratigraphy are chert. A strong silica overprint is also observed, remnant oxidised veinlets are observed. A fault is (strong clay alteration) is seen at 44m downhole.

  Copper and gold mineralisation decreases along this interval with sodium increasing at depth.

- 46to 117m – Dolomite intersected to end of hole with zones of bleaching encountered. Parts of the rock were completely recrystalised with all sedimentary textures obliterated. Strong bleaching is evident in some intervals with qtz-cb-py veinlets also observed in the interval, no chalcopyrite was observed. Chlorite alteration was observed in some intervals. This hole was stopped short of its designed depth as there was little change in the material reporting to the surface.

  Low copper values are observed to the end of the hole as sodium values increase along with visible bleaching.

Drill hole HYRC19-01

This hole was also drilled in an orientation to intersect the copper-gold in soils anomaly and an underlying magnetic feature at right angles. A highly altered sequence of THFm was intersected from the surface to 80m downhole. This was followed by a sequence of dolomite to EOH (111), where ground conditions prevented further drilling. Again, higher gold values (up to 0.16g/t) were observed. The higher gold values indicate a potential different source of mineralisation than that at Hood.

- 0 to 67m downhole depth - oxidised shale was observed with no to little silica overprint of this sequence of THFm (very different to that at Hood, Ygritte and Katniss).

  Copper and gold mineralisation (very low grade) is reported over the interval, no obvious alteration was observed in the rock chips.

- 67 to 80m - THFm. Moderate bleaching observed in places and qtz-cb-su veining present.

  Copper grades, although low increase in this interval along with molybdenum.

- 80 to 111m – Dolomite intersected to end of hole, very little bleaching is observed, trace qtz-cb veinlets are seen, no magnetic minerals are observed. The magnetic response remains undetermined.

  There is no copper or gold mineralisation over this interval.

Drill hole HYRC19-02

Drill hole HYRC19-02 was a short hole designed to test for mineralisation along the basal contact of the THFm. The base of the THFm was not encountered in the short hole drilled, minor chert and qtz-cb veinlets were encountered to the EOH (43m). It appears as though there is no strong leakage along this stratigraphic contact.

- 0 to 43m downhole depth – strongly weathered shale was observed over the interval, some weak silicification was encountered.

  Weak copper mineralisation is reported from 32 to 38m where silicification is reported as increasing over this interval, no other alteration or mineralisation is reported for this hole.

Drill hole HYRC19-03

This hole was drilled in an orientation to intersect the copper-gold in soils anomaly and an underlying demagnetised feature at right angles. A sequence of THFm was intersected from the surface to 58m downhole. This was followed by a sequence of dolomite to EOH (119), where ground conditions prevented further drilling.

- 0 to 22m downhole depth - oxidised shale was observed. There was no to little silica overprint of this sequence of THFm (similar to the top of HYRC19-01).

  No copper or gold mineralisation is reported in this interval.

- 22 to 52m - THFm. Weakly graphitic shale with silicification and associated qtz-cb-py veinlets were observed.

  No copper or gold mineralisation is reported in this interval.

- 52 to 58m – Highly oxidised shale is intersected.

  Weak copper and gold is reported over this interval.

- 58 to 120m – Dolomite intersected to end of hole, very little bleaching is observed, trace qtz-cb-py±cpy veinlets are seen over the entire sequence. This provided encouragement to push the hole on, however the hole had begun collapsing behind the hammer. The hole is left open for further work.

  No copper or gold mineralisation is reported in this interval.

Next Steps

The results from the maiden drill program at Blue Hills has given Archer the confidence to continue exploration at this project. All information from the drill program has been collated and will be integrated with the geophysical and geochemical data and new drill targets modelled. The results of this work will be released in the coming weeks.

- Ends –

For further information, please contact:

Contact Details

Mr Greg English
Executive Chairman

Dr Mohammad Choucair
Chief Executive Officer

Tel: +61 8 8272 3288

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Wade Bollenhagen, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full-time employee of Archer Exploration Limited.

Mr Bollenhagen has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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. Bollenhagen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Blue Hills

Archer's 100% owned Blue Hills copper gold project is part of the larger North Burra project area which covers an area of more than 3,000km^2. Blue Hills is located approximately 240 km north of Adelaide, South Australia and within 50km of the Moomba to Adelaide Gas Pipeline, the Hallet 203 MW gas power station, the trans Australia railway line, Barrier Highway, high voltage power line, known aquifers and the established townships of Peterborough and Jamestown.

Archer has discovered three large gold and copper in soils anomalies at Blue Hills, namely Hood, Hawkeye and Katniss. Regional exploration programs have identified multiple other targets which are yet to be tested by Archer (Figure 3).

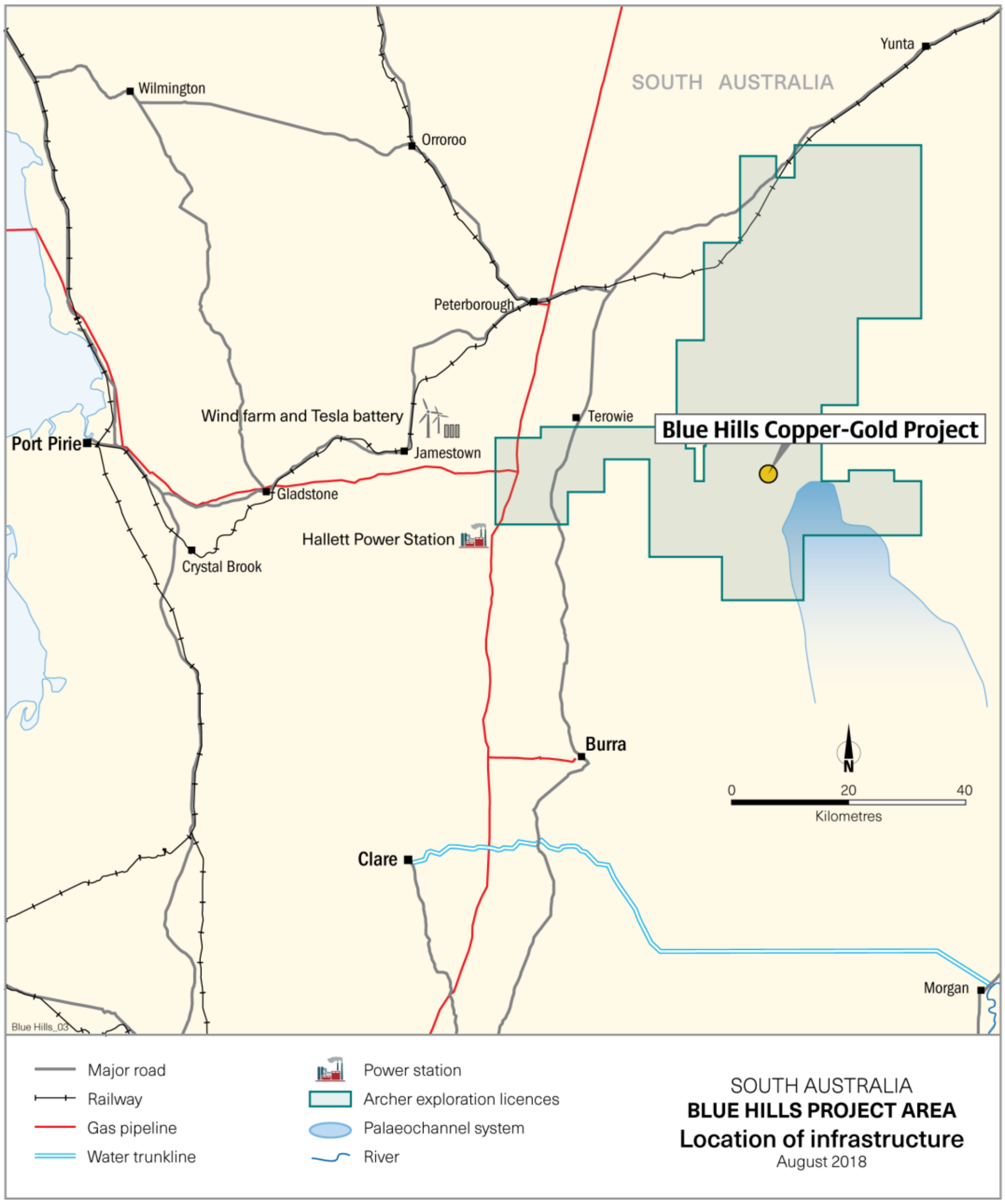

Figure 3. The Blue Hills Project Area and the location of infrastructure and the Archer exploration licences.

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 specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• A combination of 4m composite samples and individual metre samples were submitted due to alteration and proximity to alteration observed by the geologist during geological interpretation. • Sampling was guided by Archer's protocols as the program was exploratory in nature. Certified standards were submitted by the company during analyses. • All samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Adelaide for preparation and forwarded to Peth for multi-element analyses. • All samples are crushed using LM2 mill to -4 mm and pulverised to nominal 80% passing -75 µm.
Drilling Techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).	• The drill type is a Reverse Circulation (RC) with a 5.25 inch face sampling hammer bit. The samples are collected after passing through a 2 tier splitter attached underneath the mounted cyclone. The drill company was B&T Lehmann Drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• No assessment of recoveries was documented. • All efforts were made to ensure that the sample was representative. • No relationship is believed to exist, but no work has been done to confirm this.
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 samples were geologically logged, as the hole collars were never accurately surveyed (a hand-held GPS was used) no data can be used for mineral resource estimation. • Logging was qualitative and quantitative, i.e. percentages of vein material and host rock were estimated as well as noted.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• All drilling was Reverse Circulation (RC), with a face sampling hammer bit. • All samples were riffle split on a 2-tiered splitter, except for those that are wet, these were speared in the bag, by laying it on the side and taking a cross cutting representative sample. • Some samples have been wet as the volume of water is considered to be significant. • Initial samples submitted for assay are composites, this material is collected from the individual split sample. Some single metre samples were sent to the laboratory for analyses and are reported. • No additional quality control measures were taken for the sample submission. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Certified standards were used in the assessment of the analyses. • Analyses was by ALS Perth using their ME-MS61 technique for multi-elements. • The laboratory uses their own certified standards during analyses. • AU-TL43 was the technique used for gold detection.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• No verification of sampling, no use of twinned holes. • Data is exploratory in nature and exists as excel spread sheets. • No data adjustment.
Location of Data Points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• MGA94 Zone 54 grid coordinate system is used. • A hand-held GPS was used to identify the sample location • Quality and adequacy is appropriate for this level of exploration
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.	• There is no pattern to the sampling, the spacing is random, the location of the holes was determined by the land surface as no clearing was undertaken for the drill rig so many sites were unsuitable to drill. Some of these may have produced different results to the one being reported, some of the more significant electro-magnetic responses have not yet been drill tested. • Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity for future drill planning, but not for resource reporting. • The size of the system being explored is extremely large and 3 5.25inch holes are very much an early indicator at best. Considerable area remains untested.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• It is unknown whether the drill holes have interested the mineralisation in a perpendicular manner. The mineralised horizon is obscured by a veneer of transported material, from observations of the strike of outcrop it was believed that the mineralised structure was being drilled perpendicularly. • Bedding in the area dips to the SE (about 30°), there is a high angle foliation to this in places (striking NNE) in places. The soil anomaly at Katniss and at Hawkeye are orthogonal to the direction being drilled. • It is believed there is no bias has been introduced.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• It is assumed that best practices were undertaken at the time • All residual sample material (pulps) are stored securely.
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• None undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.	• Tenement status confirmed on SARIG. • All work being reported is from EL 6000 (owned by SA Exploration Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of AXE). • The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous exploration has been for diamonds amongst the numerous kimberlites present.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The mineralisation was initially interpreted to be strataform, however field evidence indicates that it was emplaced by hydrothermal fluids. • Significant sodic alteration is being identified in the field and in thin section. The nature of this is developing, but is believed to be the edge of a larger system.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drillhole 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 – Downhole 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.	Refer to announcement to which this document is attached, in particular tables titled: • "Summary of drill hole information" • "Summary of drilling results"
Data Aggregation Methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.	• Composite (4m) and single (1m) intervals are being reported, the individual samples comprising the composites have been collected and will be submitted for assay.
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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	• All assay intervals are down hole length, the true width not known. • Geometry is not precisely known as out crops are obscured by cover, bedding dips 30^{o} to SE and foliation in the area is high angle to this (orthogonal). • Down hole intercepts are reported. True widths are likely to be 60-70% of the down hole widths.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• See main body of 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.	• The reporting is considered to be balanced.
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.	• Albitite dykes have been identified in the area. These findings support the presence of intrusion events.
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	• 50 mm casing has been placed for future down hole geophysical testing as well as deepening with diamond drilling.

Annexure 1

Table 1: Summary of drill hole information at Katniss and Hawkeye

The following table provides information on RC drilling results undertaken by Archer in February 2019 in relation to the Program at Hood.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Final Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
KTRC19-01	340471	6326380	294	117	-60	211
HYRC19-01	341880	6324650	260	111	-60	220
HYRC19-02	341221	6323693	279	43	-60	306
HYRC19-03	341733	6324371	260	120	-60	240

Table 2: Summary of drilling results

Hole ID	from	to	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Na (%)
KTRC19-01	0	4	0.007	60.5	3.27	1.16
KTRC19-01	4	8	0.005	69.8	2.46	1.15
KTRC19-01	8	12	0.009	95.6	2.34	1.28
KTRC19-01	12	16	0.008	138	1.69	1.41
KTRC19-01	16	20	0.012	401	2.17	1.01
KTRC19-01	20	23	0.066	525	1.81	0.52
KTRC19-01	23	24	0.028	743	2.48	0.22
KTRC19-01	24	25	0.02	1630	9.18	0.34
KTRC19-01	25	28	0.014	463	1.84	0.85
KTRC19-01	28	29	0.011	76.8	0.47	1.35
KTRC19-01	29	32	0.006	74.2	0.55	1.71
KTRC19-01	32	36	0.004	48.7	0.66	1.52
KTRC19-01	36	40	0.003	65.3	0.75	1.47
KTRC19-01	40	44	0.003	70.6	0.84	1.38
KTRC19-01	44	48	0.004	58.3	0.7	1.56
KTRC19-01	48	52	0.009	61	1.33	2.08
KTRC19-01	52	56	0.002	27.2	1.23	2.2
KTRC19-01	56	58	0.001	36	1.11	1.69
KTRC19-01	58	59	0.001	36.1	0.95	1.76
KTRC19-01	59	60	0.002	308	1.01	1.7
KTRC19-01	60	63	0.003	176.5	1.32	1.92
KTRC19-01	63	64	0.004	122	1.71	1.67
KTRC19-01	64	65	0.003	283	0.99	1.64
KTRC19-01	65	67	0.001	30.4	0.63	1.91
KTRC19-01	67	68	0.001	85.1	0.47	1.25
KTRC19-01	68	72	0.001	27	0.56	1.48
KTRC19-01	72	73	0.002	10.2	1.51	1.67

Hole ID	from	to	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Na (%)
KTRC19-01	73	76	0.004	98.5	1.51	1.3
KTRC19-01	76	80	0.003	100.5	2.61	1.27
KTRC19-01	80	84	0.001	47.6	1.04	1.9
KTRC19-01	84	88	0.001	39.3	0.42	1.68
KTRC19-01	88	92	0.002	79.7	0.56	2.05
KTRC19-01	92	96	0.003	26.7	2.19	2.42
KTRC19-01	96	100	0.003	68.3	1.62	2.22
KTRC19-01	100	104	0.002	45.3	0.65	1.98
KTRC19-01	104	108	0.001	37.4	0.61	1.95
KTRC19-01	108	112	0.01	15.5	0.8	2.91
KTRC19-01	112	116	0.009	36.4	1.1	3.44
KTRC19-01	116	117	0.003	99.6	0.73	1.73
HDRC19-03	36	40	0.004	373	2.9	2.35
HYRC19-01	0	4	0.075	189.5	2.78	1.12
HYRC19-01	4	8	0.038	150	3.36	1.46
HYRC19-01	8	12	0.158	230	2.87	0.76
HYRC19-01	12	15	0.023	179.5	2.7	0.4
HYRC19-01	15	16	0.025	188	4.18	0.18
HYRC19-01	16	20	0.008	145.5	2.27	1.26
HYRC19-01	20	24	0.005	140	2.96	1.65
HYRC19-01	24	28	<0.001	113.5	2.94	1.36
HYRC19-01	28	32	0.001	135.5	2.49	1.17
HYRC19-01	32	36	<0.001	96.9	2.9	0.83
HYRC19-01	36	40	<0.001	182	5.13	0.18
HYRC19-01	40	44	<0.001	194.5	3.77	0.62
HYRC19-01	44	48	0.001	277	3.72	0.17
HYRC19-01	48	52	<0.001	333	4.09	0.1
HYRC19-01	52	56	<0.001	148.5	3.74	0.3
HYRC19-01	56	60	<0.001	168	3.86	0.1
HYRC19-01	60	64	<0.001	140.5	3.5	0.09
HYRC19-01	64	68	<0.001	171.5	2.93	0.09
HYRC19-01	68	72	0.001	290	2.27	0.09
HYRC19-01	72	73	0.004	197	1.81	0.09
HYRC19-01	73	74	0.007	367	2.65	0.09
HYRC19-01	74	75	0.002	479	4.46	0.08
HYRC19-01	75	76	0.005	738	34.5	0.13
HYRC19-01	76	77	0.003	478	17.2	0.3
HYRC19-01	77	78	0.002	279	10.8	0.6
HYRC19-01	78	79	0.002	361	11.6	0.84
HYRC19-01	79	83	<0.001	106	1.68	1.18
HYRC19-01	83	87	0.001	108	3.04	1.58
HYRC19-01	87	91	<0.001	32.9	0.92	1.67

Hole ID	from	to	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Na (%)
HYRC19-01	91	95	0.001	58.5	1.22	1.52
HYRC19-01	95	99	0.002	61.6	0.68	1.26
HYRC19-01	99	103	<0.001	30.2	0.7	1.22
HYRC19-01	103	107	0.001	48.1	0.7	0.9
HYRC19-01	107	111	<0.001	30.2	0.92	1.22
HYRC19-02	0	4	<0.001	145.5	3.57	1.34
HYRC19-02	4	8	<0.001	205	3.52	1.94
HYRC19-02	8	12	0.001	172	2.86	2.3
HYRC19-02	12	16	0.001	164.5	3.21	2.09
HYRC19-02	16	20	0.001	176.5	2.21	1.53
HYRC19-02	20	24	0.001	190.5	2.11	2.56
HYRC19-02	24	28	0.001	210	1.77	1.75
HYRC19-02	28	32	0.001	176.5	1.63	0.34
HYRC19-02	32	36	0.005	227	2.03	0.17
HYRC19-02	36	37	0.005	321	2.16	0.13
HYRC19-02	37	38	0.008	334	7.01	0.16
HYRC19-02	38	42	0.003	189	1.73	0.16
HYRC19-02	42	43	0.002	83.3	0.94	0.2
HYRC19-03	0	4	0.005	63	2.62	1.11
HYRC19-03	4	8	0.007	71.1	2.4	0.78
HYRC19-03	8	12	0.006	77.3	2.72	0.94
HYRC19-03	12	16	0.001	53	2.32	1.12
HYRC19-03	16	20	<0.001	81.9	2.61	1.18
HYRC19-03	20	24	0.001	92.6	2.45	0.9
HYRC19-03	24	28	<0.001	79.2	3.67	1.09
HYRC19-03	28	32	<0.001	74.1	3.96	1.06
HYRC19-03	32	36	<0.001	55.7	3.63	0.98
HYRC19-03	36	40	<0.001	80.6	3.22	0.98
HYRC19-03	40	44	<0.001	80.6	3.43	1.14
HYRC19-03	44	48	<0.001	93.5	3.67	0.98
HYRC19-03	48	52	<0.001	69.6	2.89	0.43
HYRC19-03	52	56	<0.001	121.5	1.28	0.1
HYRC19-03	56	58	0.009	158.5	2.39	0.09
HYRC19-03	58	60	0.012	154	2.68	0.38
HYRC19-03	60	64	0.001	40.7	0.58	1.4
HYRC19-03	64	68	0.001	167	0.38	1.26
HYRC19-03	68	72	<0.001	26.9	0.26	1.48
HYRC19-03	72	76	<0.001	30.1	0.31	1.43
HYRC19-03	76	80	<0.001	18	0.34	1.5
HYRC19-03	80	84	<0.001	39.2	0.42	1.75
HYRC19-03	84	87	0.001	55.7	0.47	1.55
HYRC19-03	87	88	0.003	133	0.55	0.94

Hole ID	from	to	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Na (%)
HYRC19-03	88	92	0.001	48.3	0.55	1.55
HYRC19-03	92	96	<0.001	16.5	0.28	1.18
HYRC19-03	96	100	0.001	68.1	0.42	1.35
HYRC19-03	100	104	<0.001	40.3	0.23	1.33
HYRC19-03	104	108	<0.001	14	0.22	1.31
HYRC19-03	108	111	<0.001	11.6	0.24	1.29
HYRC19-03	111	112	0.001	37.2	0.33	1.37
HYRC19-03	112	114	<0.001	17.1	0.33	1.28
HYRC19-03	114	115	<0.001	18.2	0.34	1.18
HYRC19-03	115	118	0.001	58	1.08	1.33
HYRC19-03	118	120	0.001	23.2	0.36	1.45