Triumph Project Update

Gold System Continues to Expand

- ✓ Bedrock drilling defines new multi-million-ounce intrusion related gold targets across the north of the permit area with potential to substantially increase the near surface gold inventory
- ✓ Follow up **drilling is underway**
- ✓ Shallow **drilling completed across three of the existing mineralised prospects**. Results include:
  - ✓ **Big Hans prospect - 3m @ 10.9g/t Au** from 42m intersected 100m along strike from *18m @ 4.0 g/t Au from surface*[1], gold mineralisation defined over >500m
  - ✓ **Bald Hill prospect - 2m @ 14.8g/t Au** from 43m on new mineralised zone (>100m strike) adjacent to main Bald Hill gold zone
- ✓ Initial metallurgical test work commenced

Tony Schreck, Managing Director of Metal Bank commented:

"The recent bedrock drill programme has identified new kilometre-scale gold anomalies across the northern area of the project, with follow-up drilling already underway. This is a significant step towards unlocking a multi-million-ounce intrusion related gold system at Triumph while continuing to grow our near surface gold resource inventory."

Metal Bank Limited (ASX: MBK) ('Metal Bank', 'MBK' or the 'Company') is pleased to provide the following update on the Triumph gold project in southeast Queensland, Australia.

Bedrock drilling (1,156 holes for 6,181m, ave. depth 5m) completed over structural targets reveals new kilometre-scale gold anomalies across the northern area of the project and extensions to existing high grade gold zones over the southern area. Follow-up drilling of

[1] MBK ASX Release 07 Aug 2017

these new targets is underway which has the potential to significantly increase the gold resource inventory occurring near surface at Triumph.

In addition, gold and multielement geochemistry (from the bedrock data) highlight nine intrusion related gold centres or 'hot spots' interpreted to represent the Au-Cu-Mo intrusive centres with multi-million-ounce gold potential similar to other deposits in Eastern Australia (refer to Figure 1). Each of the interpreted centres are haloed by near surface gold mineralisation which suggests 'leakage' above the interpreted 'hot spot' intrusive centres.

This new data continues to advance the two-pronged exploration strategy of growing the near surface gold resource base associated with the high grade 'leakage' style mineralisation in parallel with locating the large intrusion related gold system/s driving the whole project. Refer to Figure 1 showing the location of the main gold centres identified on the project to date.

Limited surface geochemical data also provides strong support for the new gold targets including rock chip scree/float results up to 255g/t Au on the north-west extension (Bonneville prospect) and a large 'open' soil gold geochemical anomaly 500m long, >100ppm Au in soil contour over the south east extension (Bald Hill East prospect).

This new large-scale target area extending from Bonneville prospect to Bald Hill East prospect has sufficient scale to substantially increase near surface gold inventory on the project and is the focus of the current drilling programme (1,500m).

Shallow RC drilling (36 holes for 1,630m, ave. depth 45m) was also completed across three of the existing mineralised prospects (Big Hans, Bald Hill and Advance) to investigate near surface gold mineralised structures and to extend the strike length of existing zones of gold mineralisation. Latest results include:

- Big Hans prospect - **3m @ 10.9g/t Au** from 42m, 100m along strike from 18m @ 4.0 g/t Au from surface with the mineralised structures now defined over >500m strike.

- Bald Hill prospect - **2m @ 14.8g/t Au** from 43m defining a new mineralised structure with >100m strike adjacent to the main Bald Hill gold mineralisation (>600m strike).

- Advance prospect – Drilling continues to support the near-surface Au-Zn mineralisation (and multiple historical gold mines) to represent the outer halo of an underlying intrusion related gold system expressed in the induced polarization geophysics data as a resistivity low (similar to other large gold deposits).

The current near-surface priority gold prospects include[2]:

Bald Hill West	-	**15m @ 10.3g/t** Au from 9m
New Constitution	-	**10m @ 26.9g/t Au** from 51m
Advance	-	**3m @ 25g/t Au** from 17m
Super Hans	-	**22m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 12m
Big Hans	-	**18m @ 4.0g/t Au** from surface

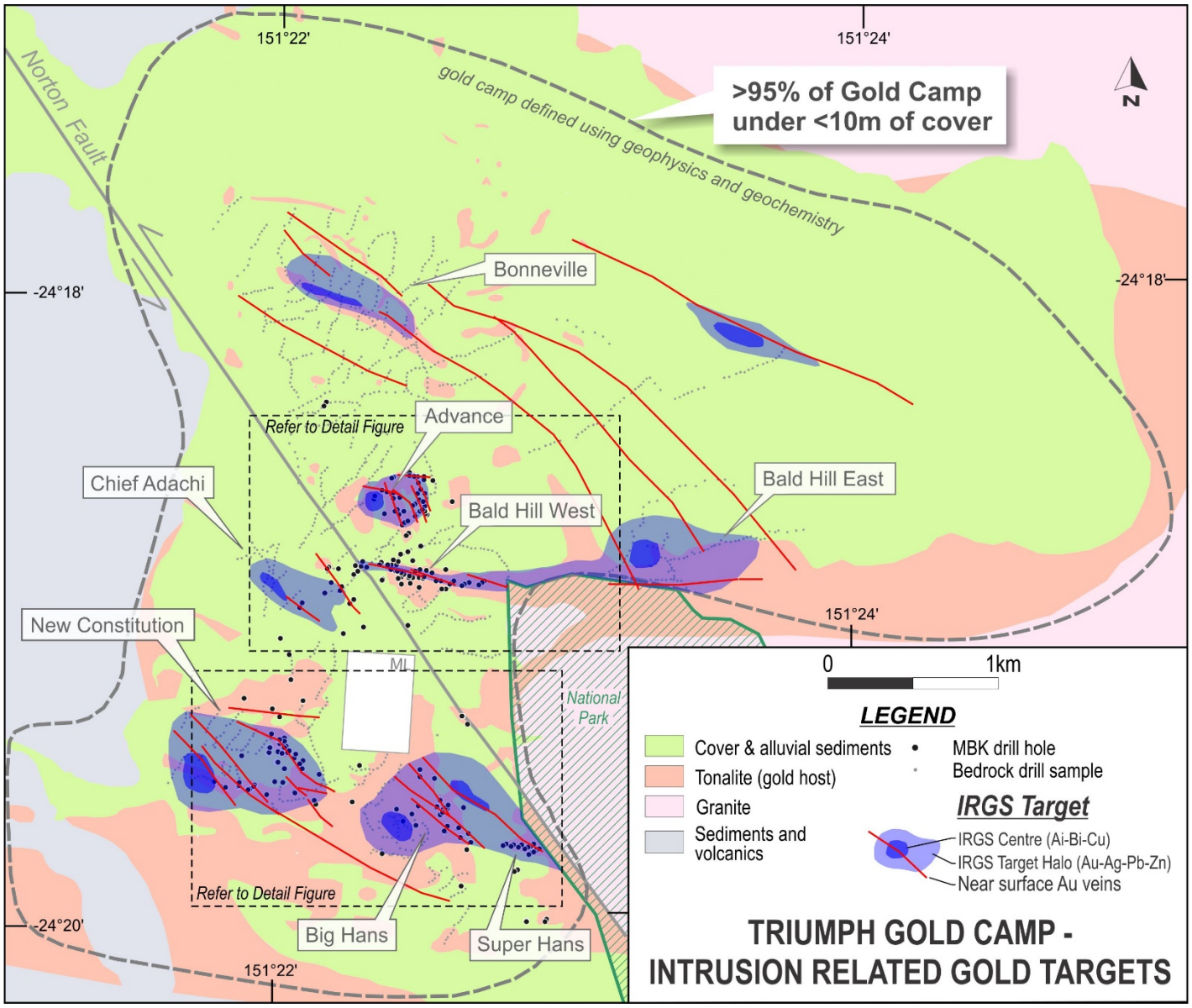

Figure 1: Showing near surface gold targets and intrusion related gold targets defined from latest bedrock drilling and data to date.

[2] MBK ASX Releases, 20 Jun 2016, 05 Sept 2016, 13 Mar 2018, 13 Feb 2018, 07 Aug 2017

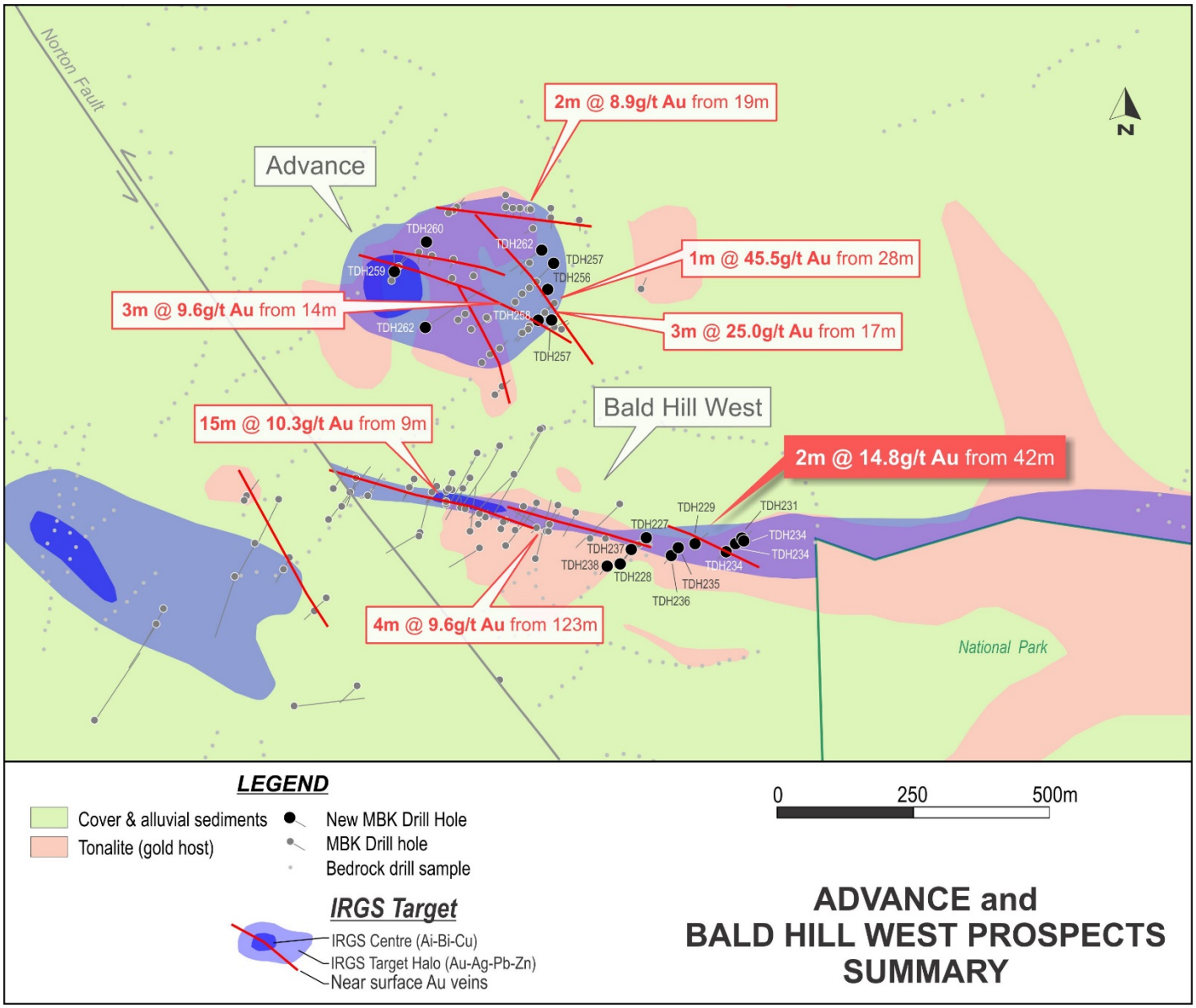

Figure 2: Bald Hill West and Advance prospects showing main gold mineralised structures, bedrock drilling, and latest RC drilling locations with summary gold results. Refer to Figure 1 showing location.

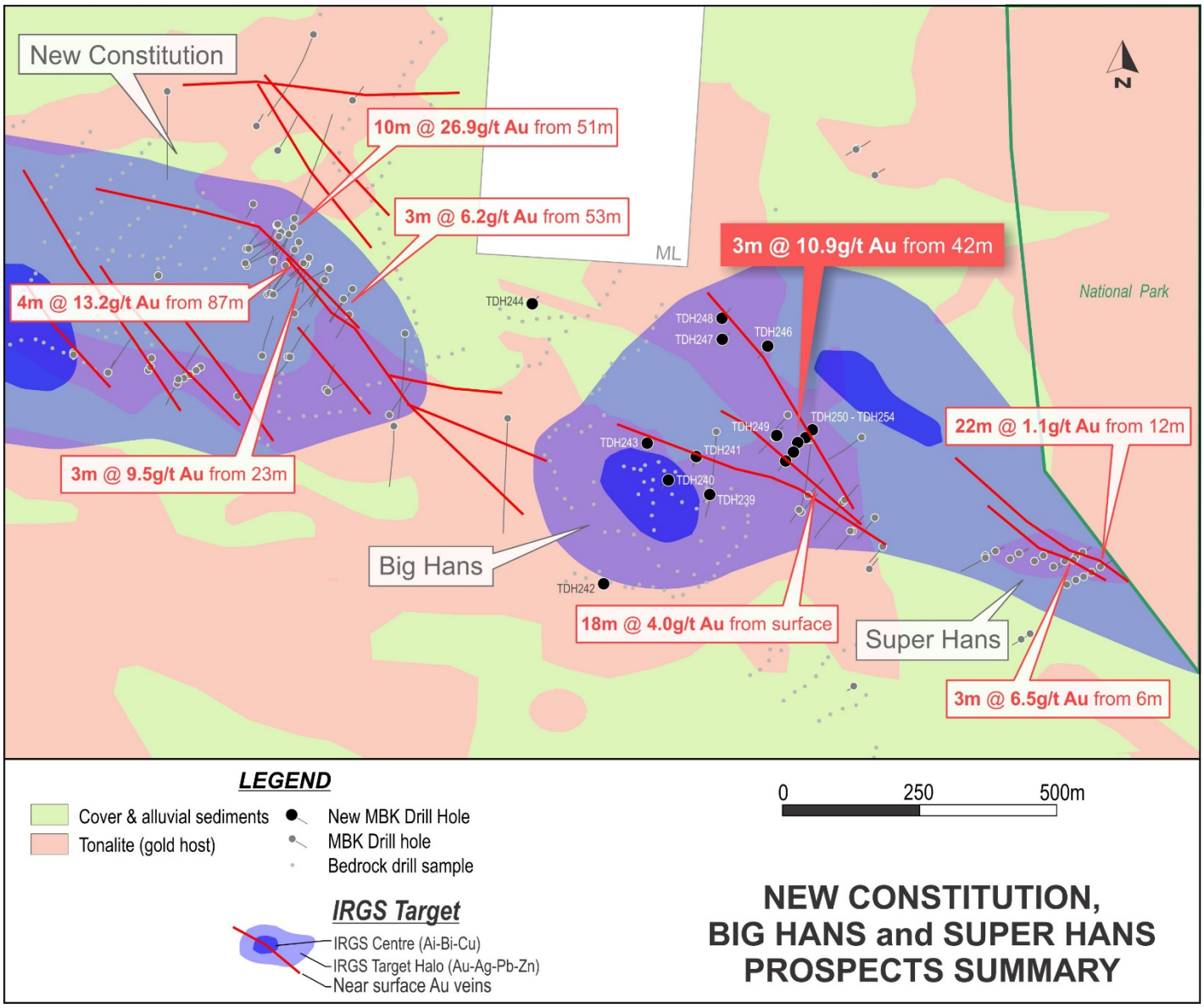

Figure 3: New Constitution, Big Hans, Super Hans prospects showing main gold mineralised structures, bedrock drilling, and latest RC drilling locations with summary gold results. Refer to Figure 1 showing location.

Table 1: Summary of new drill results at Triumph Project

(additional results for this drill programme are presented in MBK ASX release 13 February 2018)

Hole ID	**Significant Results** *(0.5g/t Au cut-off)*
Bald Hill Prospect	
TDH227 - 228	No *significant* results
TDH229	1m @ 0.87g/t Au from 37m **2m @ 14.8 g/t Au from 43m** incl. **1m @ 26.7 g/t Au from 43m**
TDH230	*No significant results*
TDH231	3m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 26m
TDH232	1m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 31m
TDH233	2m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 5m
TDH234	No significant results
TDH235	1m @ 0.6g/t Au from 16m
TDH236 - 238	No significant results
Big Hans prospect	
TDH239	No significant results
TDH240	1m @ 1.0g/t Au from 13m
TDH241 - 243	No significant results
TDH244	1m @ 0.7g/t Au from 18m
TDH245	1m @ 2.2g/t Au from 10m 2m @ 0.8 g/t Au from 19m *(12m @ 0.4g/t Au from 10m using 0.1g/t cut-off)*
TDH246	No significant results
TDH247	1m @ 2.1 g/t Au, 9 g/t Ag, 0.2% Zn from 16m
TDH248	1m @ 0.6g/t Au, 0.2% Zn from 22m **1m @ 4.4 g/t Au, 10 g/t Ag, 0.2% Pb, 1.2% Zn**
TDH249	1m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 12m

TDH250	1m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 30m
TDH251	1m @ 4.7 g/t Au, 9 g/t Ag, 0.1% Pb from 13m 1m @ 0.6 g/t Au, 0.1% Zn from 27m
TDH252	1m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 16m
TDH253	1m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 31m **1m @ 5.4 g/t Au, 15 g/t Ag, 0.4% Zn from 36m** **3m @ 10.9 g/t Au, 13 g/t Ag, 0.2% Zn from 42m** **Incl. 1m @ 27.0 g/t Au, 35 g/t Ag, 0.1% Pb, 0.6% Zn from 43m** *(12m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 36m open using 0.1g/t cut-off)*
TDH254	No significant results
Advance prospect	
TDH255 - 256	No significant results
TDH257	1m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 113m
TDH258 - 260	No significant results
TDH261	2m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 168m 1m @ 4.0 g/t Au, 0.2% Zn from 178m
TDH262	No significant results

Triumph Project – Forward Programme

MBK continues to progress initial mining studies including preliminary metallurgical testing and resource reviews aimed at developing near surface gold resources in parallel with continued exploration aimed at the discovery of a large intrusion related gold system/s.

The Triumph gold camp is an intrusion related gold system of the type encountered in many large systems in Queensland such as Kidston (3.7Moz Au), Mt Leyshon (3.5Moz Au), Ravenswood (3Moz Au) and Mt Wright (1.3Moz Au). Exploration to date by MBK is continuing to define widespread high-grade Au-Ag mineralisation which appears as leakage around and above multiple intrusion related Au-Cu-Mo targets defined on the project.

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About Metal Bank

Metal Bank Limited is an ASX-listed minerals exploration company (ASX: MBK).

Metal Bank's core focus is creating value through a combination of exploration success and quality project acquisition. The company's key projects are the Triumph and Eidsvold Gold projects situated in the northern New England Fold Belt of central Queensland, which also hosts the Cracow (3Moz Au), Mt Rawdon (2Moz Au), Mt Morgan (8Moz Au, 0.4Mt Cu) and Gympie (5Moz Au) gold deposits.

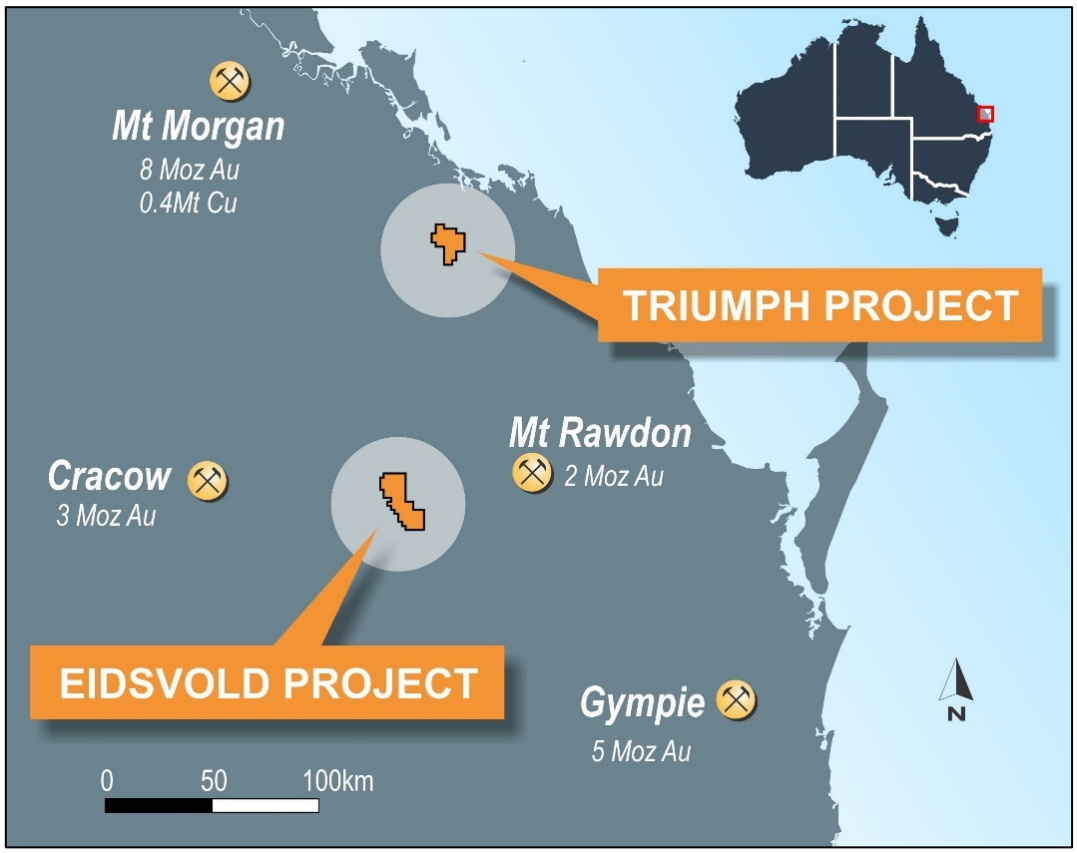

Figure 4: Location of Triumph and Eidsvold projects

The company has an experienced Board and management team that brings regional knowledge, expertise in early stage exploration and development, relevant experience in the mid cap ASX-listed resource sector and a focus on sound corporate governance.

Board of Directors and Management	Registered Office
Inés Scotland (Non-Executive Chairman) Tony Schreck (Managing Director) Guy Robertson (Executive Director) Sue-Ann Higgins (Company Secretary) Trevor Wright (Exploration Manager)	Metal Bank Limited Suite 506, Level 5 50 Clarence Street Sydney NSW 2000 AUSTRALIA Phone: +61 2 9078 7669 Email: info@metalbank.com.au www.metalbank.com.au **Share Registry** Advanced Share Registry Services 110 Stirling Highway Nedlands WA 6009 AUSTRALIA Phone: +61 8 9389 8033 Facsimile: +61 8 9262 3723 www.advancedshare.com.au Please direct all shareholding enquiries to the share registry.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Tony Schreck, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Schreck is an employee of the Company. Mr Schreck 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 Schreck consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it applies.

The Exploration Targets described in this report are conceptual in nature and there is insufficient information to establish whether further exploration will result in the determination of Mineral Resources. Any resources referred to in this report are not based on estimations of Ore Reserves or Mineral Resources made in accordance with the JORC Code and caution should be exercised in any external technical or economic evaluation.

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 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 (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.	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. • Drill holes were sited to test geophysical targets/surface geochemical targets as well as previous drilling results • 1m samples were assayed in alteration or 4m composites in unaltered rock. • 4m composite RC samples were manually split by a riffle splitter and the splitter cleaned after each interval with a compressed air gun. • RC samples were submitted to the laboratory and sample preparation consisted of the drying of the sample, the entire sample being crushed to 70% passing 6mm and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns in a ring and puck pulveriser. RC samples are assayed for gold by 50g fire assay with AAS finish. Multielement analysis is completed using an ICPAES analysis. • Rock chip samples shown may represent float or outcrop grab samples. • Bedrock drilling was undertaken a open hole hammer with the bulk samples collected into buckets and the bottom of hole sample collected via spear sampling of the bucket
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.).	• RC drilling technique using a 5.5" face sampling RC hammer. • Bedrock drilling was undertaken using a open hole 4.75" hammer
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.	• For RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 80% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. Very few samples were recorded with recoveries of less than 80%. No wet RC samples were recovered. • No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and grade. • Bedrock drilling samples recoveries were all >80% and no water was encountered in the shallow holes (average depth 5m)
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.	• Geological logging was carried out on all RC chips. This included lithology, alteration, sulphide percentages and vein percentages. • Geological logging of alteration type, alteration intensity, vein type and textures, % of veining, and sulphide composition. • All RC chip trays are photographed. • All drill holes are logged in full. • All bedrock drilling holes were geological logged with bottom of hole rock chips collected in chip trays.
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.	• 1m primary RC samples were obtained using a cyclone mounted 87.5%:12.5% riffle splitter. Compressed air was used to clean the splitter after each drill rod. • 4m composite RC samples obtained by manually splitting 1m primary samples with a standalone 87.5%:12.5% riffle splitter. • Duplicated samples were collected in visual ore zones and at a frequency of at least 1 in 20. • QAQC samples (standards / blanks) were submitted at a frequency of at least 1 in 20. Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the Exploration Manager to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. Sample sizes and preparation techniques are considered appropriate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Bedrock drilling samples were collected from the bottom of hole 1m sample. Blank samples were used as QA/QC for the programme as part of the low level detection analysis, • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the nature of mineralisation within the project area. Duplicate RC sampling concentrated on potentially mineralised intervals.
Quality of 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.	• RC samples were assayed using 50g fire assay for gold which is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Fire assay is considered total assay for gold. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments have been used to determine assay results for any elements. • Monitoring of results of blanks and standards is conducted regularly. QAQC data is reviewed for bias prior to inclusion in any subsequent Mineral Resource estimate. • Au assays were completed as fire assay analysis and screen fire analysis will be contemplated on a suite of high grade samples at the end of the drill programme. • For the bedrock drilling low level detection gold and multielement analysis was completed
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 are routinely monitored through review of drill chip and by site visits by the Exploration Manager. • Data is verified and checked in Micromine software. • No drill holes have been twinned. • Primary data is collected via 'toughbook' laptops in the field in self-validating data entry forms. Data is subsequently uploaded into a corporate database for further validation/checking and data management. All original files are stored as a digital record. • No adjustments have been applied to assay data. • The assay laboratory is requested to re-split and re-assay high grade intervals as part of our verification where any concern on results is present with results reported in the relevant table.
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.	• Drill hole collar locations are initially set out (and reported) using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. All holes are pegged and will be accurately surveyed via RTK-DGPS at a later date. • Down hole surveys are completed using a "Pathfinder" or "EZ-Shot" digital survey system at a maximum interval of 30m. Measurements are taken either on a pull back from the RC hammer at the mid point of a non magnetic stainless steel rod or completed as open hole surveys following hole completion. • All drilling is conducted on MGA94 Zone 56 grid system. • A topographic survey of the project area has not been conducted. • Bedrock drill holes were picked up using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. None of these holes are planned for detailed survey pickup.
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.	• The drill holes were sited to test surface geochemical and structural targets and not conducted in a regular grid type pattern. • The current drill hole spacing in some locations is of sufficient density to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource. A mineral resource estimate will be considered once further drilling is completed. • No sample compositing has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Bedrock drilling is a geochemical sampling technique of the basement rock below the shallow cover sediments and will not be used in a resource. RC drilling is completed across bedrock geochemical anomalies and these results may be used to form resources.
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 drill holes were orientated in order to intersect the interpreted mineralisation zones as oblique (perpendicular) as possible. • Diamond drilling information is required to make the assessment on the best orientation of drilling to intersect the mineralisation at this time. • Bedrock drilling traverses was generally completed on traverses 100m to 1000m apart using the detailed airborne magnetics to identify prospective target structures . Bedrock holes along the traverses were spaced at 25m or 50m.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags on site and transported to the laboratory at regular intervals by MBK staff.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The sampling techniques are regularly reviewed.

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.	• The Triumph project is within EPM18486 and EPM19343, both 100% owned by Roar Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Metal Bank Limited. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. • ML80035 (covering an area of 0.2km^2) is located within the project area and is excluded from the Metal Bank tenure. • Exploration is prohibited within a small area of Category B environmentally protected area as well as a National Park shown in Figure 1. The current approved Environmental Authority (EA) allows for advanced exploration activities to occur up to the National Park (NP) boundary.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• No pre-Metal Bank Limited drilling has occurred at the Advance prospect. • Historical Exploration data and production records were compiled via open file reports accessible via the QLD Geological Survey QDEX system (notably Ball. L.C. 1906. Report on the Norton Goldfields, Queensland Geological Survey Publication 208). • All rock chip data shown was collected by Roar Resources Pty Ltd (100% subsidiary of Metal Bank Limited)
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• EPM18486 and EPM19343 overlaps the Calliope and Miriam Vale 1:100,000 map sheets.

		• The style of mineralisation intersected is intrusion related gold mineralisation within the northern New England Orogen.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	• Refer Table 2
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.	• Unless specified otherwise, a nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off has been applied incorporating up to 2m of internal dilution below the reporting cut-off grade to highlight zones of gold mineralisation. Refer Table 1. • High grade gold intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. A nominal 10g/t Au cut-off has been applied to reporting high-grade gold intervals contained within broader zones of mineralisation. These are routinely specified in the summary results tables. • No metal equivalent values have been used for reporting exploration 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The geometry of the mineralisation is not known in enough detail to determine the true width of the mineralisation. • Refer Table 1.
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.	• Refer to figures contained within this 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.	• All results are presented in figures and tables contained within this report.
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.	• No other material data collected by Metal Bank Limited is presented in this report.
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.	• Further drilling is warranted and will be planned at all current priority targets and on bedrock geochemical anomalies defined.

Table 2: Drill Hole Details

Hole_ID	GDA94_E	GDA94_N	Dip	Depth_m	Type	Prospect
TDH227	335296.3	7309887	-50	35	RC	Bald Hill
TDH228	335247.5	7309840	-50	34	RC	Bald Hill
TDH229	335385.1	7309876	-50	51	RC	Bald Hill
TDH230	335353.9	7309867	-50	34	RC	Bald Hill
TDH231	335475.7	7309884	-50	33	RC	Bald Hill
TDH232	335472.4	7309885	-50	36	RC	Bald Hill
TDH233	335459	7309875	-50	41	RC	Bald Hill
TDH234	335442.1	7309862	-50	30	RC	Bald Hill
TDH235	335354.5	7309868	-50	24	RC	Bald Hill
TDH236	335341.1	7309855	-50	30	RC	Bald Hill
TDH237	335270.7	7309865	-50	32	RC	Bald Hill
TDH238	335224.6	7309836	-50	33	RC	Bald Hill
TDH239	335074	7308464	-50	30	RC	Big Hans
TDH240	334997	7308490	-50	36	RC	Big Hans
TDH241	335049	7308532	-50	30	RC	Big Hans
TDH242	334879	7308299	-50	30	RC	Big Hans
TDH243	334959	7308557	-50	15	RC	Big Hans
TDH244	334747	7308814	-50	30	RC	Big Hans
TDH245	334959	7308557	-50	27	RC	Big Hans
TDH246	335180	7308737	-50	45	RC	Big Hans
TDH247	335099	7308748	-50	27	RC	Big Hans
TDH248	335097	7308788	-50	39	RC	Big Hans
TDH249	335196	7308572	-50	33	RC	Big Hans
TDH250	335214	7308524	-50	36	RC	Big Hans
TDH251	335250	7308567	-50	33	RC	Big Hans
TDH252	335227	7308541	-50	30	RC	Big Hans
TDH253	335236	7308558	-50	49	RC	Big Hans
TDH254	335262	7308582	-50	31	RC	Big Hans
TDH255	335124	7310287	-50	24	RC	Advance
TDH256	335115	7310344	-50	27	RC	Advance
TDH257	335125	7310391	-50	120	RC	Advance
TDH258	335096.5	7310286	-50	66	RC	Advance
TDH259	334834	7310377	-50	69	RC	Advance
TDH260	334892	7310431	-50	66	RC	Advance
TDH261	334891	7310274	-50	201	RC	Advance
TDH262	335103	7310416	-50	123	RC	Advance