ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Option Exercised and VMS Potential Identified at Braeside High Grade Zinc - Lead Project

18 April 2017

Highlights - Braeside Zn-Pb-Ag (Au, Cu) Project, Western Australia

- **Rumble exercises option to earn up to 70% in the high-grade Braeside Zn-Pb project after check sampling confirms high-grade mineralisation with grab sample results returning up to:**
  - **8.43% Zn;**
  - **35.69% Pb;**
  - **3.11% Cu;**
  - **91 g/t Ag; and**
  - **0.27 g/t Au.**
- **Litho-geochemistry completed suggests the mineralisation is associated with sub volcanic rhyolitic porphyry (Koongaling Felsic Volcanics) indicating potential for VMS systems capable of hosting large base metal deposits.**
- **Based on the VMS potential, Rumble secured 3 additional exploration licence applications covering the fault structure extension and felsic volcanics to take the total area to over 646 km^2.**
- **The additional exploration licence applications cover over 60km of strike potential with numerous untested Zn, Pb and Cu prospects.**
- **Rumble to fast track systematic exploration targeting a VMS System.**

Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has exercised the option agreement to acquire up to 70% of the historic high grade Braeside Zn-Pb (Ag-Cu-Au) Project ("the Project").

Rumble Managing Director, Shane Sikora, commented:

"Rumble is pleased to announce it will be proceeding with the option to earn the major interest in the high grade zinc- lead Braeside Project. Rumble's due diligence exceeded expectations with the litho-geochemical analysis showing the Project has all the right elements to host a VMS system which would have the capability of hosting a large base metal deposit. Combining the VMS potential with the high grade samples in Zinc-Lead and the limited modern exploration over the 30km mineralised fault structure, Rumble believes it has an exceptional advanced stage Zinc-Lead project with significant upside. Rumble will fast track exploration in a systematic manner to generate first order VMS type targets".

"The Rumble board has had a clear strategy of identifying and reviewing advanced resources projects that are required to pass a stringent list of criteria to ensure the project has a high chance of success. The recent board appointment of the highly successful Brett Keillor as Technical Director of Rumble has ensured these project reviews are based on sound technical analysis. Brett has over 30 years' experience in the mining industry with his expertise in targeting large company making deposits, has been instrumental in discovering 7 significant deposits and has been awarded the AMEC 'Prospector Of The Year' twice".

"Brett was instrumental in identifying and reviewing the Braeside Project and has facilitated introductions to a number of advanced resources projects currently under assessment. Rumble looks forward to keeping their shareholders informed on these exciting developments."

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ASX RTR

Exploration Ground

On the discovery of the VMS potential of the Project Rumble secured 3 additional exploration licence applications covering the fault structure to take the total area to over 646 km^2. There is now over 60km of strike of numerous untested Zn, Pb and Cu prospects along a mineralised fault structured corridor

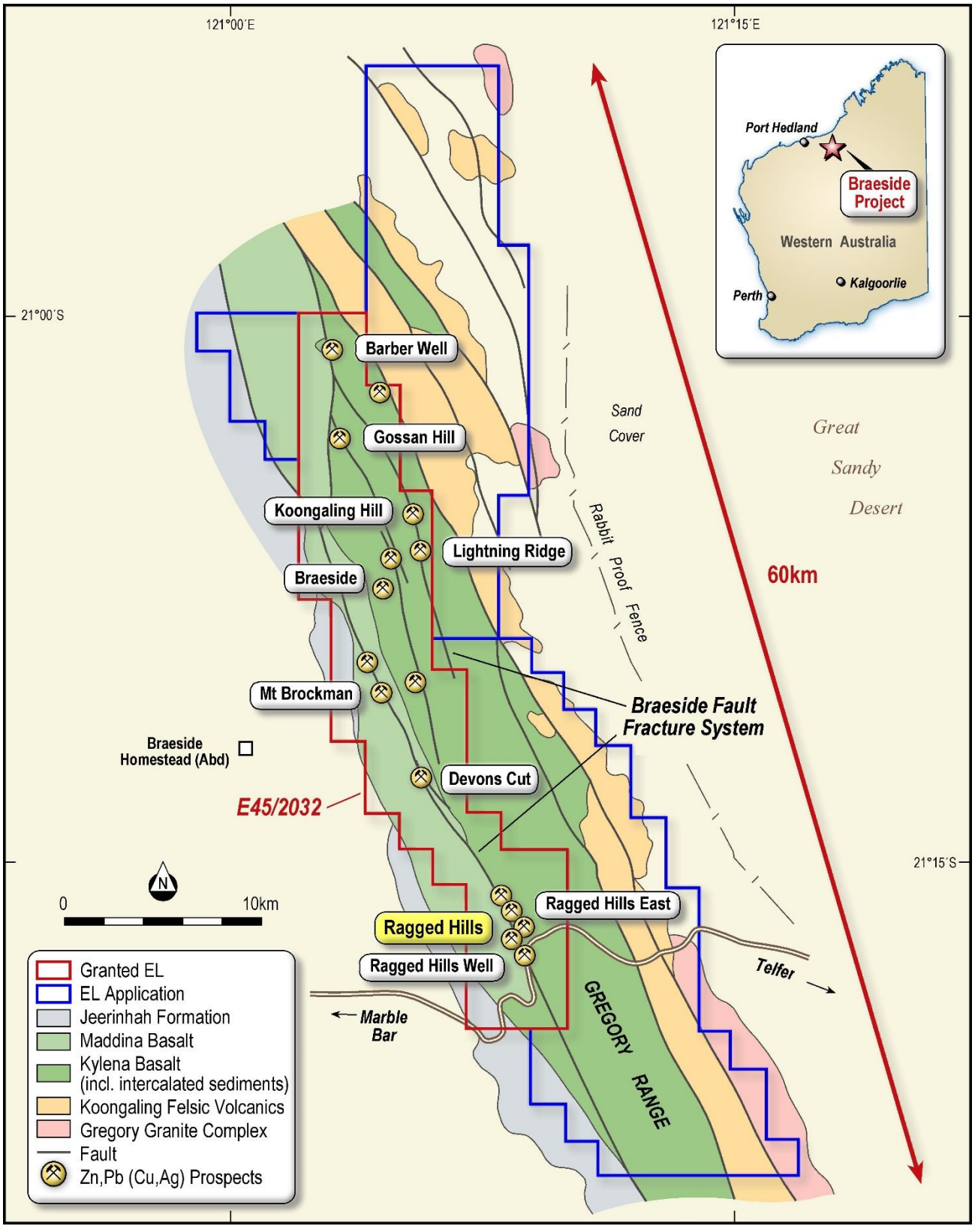

Image 1: Braeside Tenement Area highlighting Fault Fracture System

Due Diligence Completed

Rumble's successful due diligence program included onsite inspection, legal /environmental/native title review, check sampling and litho-geochemistry focused on the Ragged Hills Mine area.

Limited check sampling (17 grab samples) of mineralised structures at the Ragged Hills deposit and general surrounds confirmed the high grade nature of the project with returns high in Zn and Pb values and strongly elevated Ag and Cu. Au is anomalous and is associated with the polymetallic mineralisation at Ragged Hills.

	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
Sample ID	**ppb**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**%**
BRRK001	40	8	381	1.95	7.09
BRRK002	96	88	505	31.54	5.48
BRRK007	116	76	241	26.34	0.08
BRRK008	8	X	192	11.94	0.14
BRRK009	271	91	360	35.69	0.06
BRRK012	23	67	181	14.51	0.11
BRRK013	29	16	759	0.065	8.43
BRRK014	7	35	8	14.88	0.07
BRRK015	42	49	6	23.42	0.05
BRRK017	83	8	31165	1.08	7.17

Table 1. Check Sampling Ragged Hill Mine Area – Select High Grade Zn and Pb Grab Samples.

Litho-geochemistry (whole rock analysis) involved assaying proximal and distal wall rock alteration to the main sulphide-silica veins at the Ragged Hills deposit. Unaltered country rock was analysed for background reference. Approximately 4km east of the Ragged Hill deposit, relatively fresh outcrops of porphyritic rhyolite (Koongaling Felsic Volcanics) was analysed (whole rock) to ascertain type and fertility.

Exploration Model

Litho-geochemistry and check sampling conducted by Rumble has highlighted that the base metal mineralisation has a strong association with sub volcanic porphyritic rhyolites of the Koongaling Felsic Volcanic sequence that lies immediately east of the Braeside Fault system. Litho-geochemistry analysis of the porphyritic rhyolites (calc-alkaline type) indicate the rocks correlate with FIIIa type rhyolites which are considered prospective for VMS deposits. Wall rock alteration geochemistry associated with the known base metal mineralisation at the Ragged Hills Zn Pb Ag deposit returned strong Na, Ca depletion with strong K, Ba, Sn and Al addition. The litho-geochemistry indicates the base metal mineralisation and associated Braeside Fault Fracture system potentially represents a feeder fracture/fault network to underlying sub volcanic porphyritic rhyolites.

Age dating by the Geological Survey of Western Australia supports potential bimodal volcanism with the Koongaling Felsic Volcanics returning an age of 2760 +/- 10 Ma. The host rocks to the base metal mineralisation (Kylena Basalt) has an age of 2760 +/- 30 Ma. Pb age dating of the mineralised basalts hosting galena is the same age as the Koongaling Felsics Volcanics.

The exploration model supports the potential for VMS mineralisation associated with underlying sub volcanic porphyritic rhyolite. At the Ragged Hills deposit, the mineralised feeders are relatively deep indicating the potential VMS sub seafloor deposition level has been stripped off (erosion or tectonic). However, there is potential for high grade Zn Pb Ag pipe like deposits located at feeder fault intersections.

Further north of the Ragged Hills deposit area and along the Braeside Fault fracture system (within the project area), volcaniclastic and shale lithologies have been mapped and may represent palaeo-seafloor positions that have potential to develop VMS deposits.

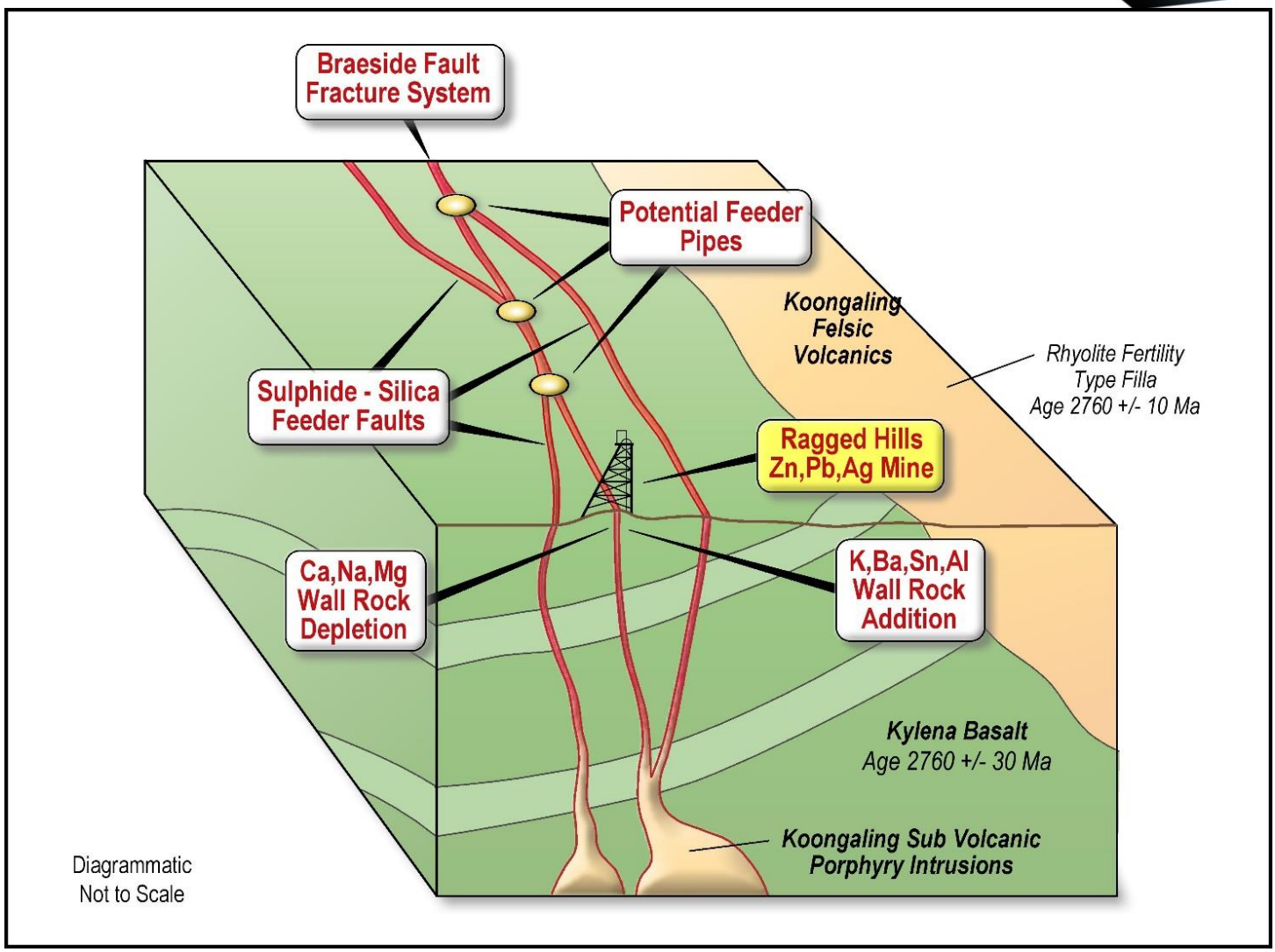

Image 2: Exploration Model for the Ragged Hills Mine area. Porphyry related Massive Sulphides associated with feeder zones –Bimodal VMS Potential.

Exploration Process

Rumbles technical team has developed a program to systematically explore the Braeside Project with an objective to generate first order VMS targets using proven exploration techniques. Rumble will fast track exploration in stages outlined below:

Stage 1: Regional soil geochemistry (multielement) to cover E45/2032 – team ready to be mobilised.

Stage 2: Airborne VTEM over the regional geochemical base metal trends.

Stage 3: Infill geochemistry over conductors (generated by VTEM) to rank targets.

Stage 4: Ground TEM surveys over the conductors (targets) with appropriate surface geochemistry to delineate potential massive sulphide positions.

Stage 5: Drill test conductive plates.

About The Braeside Project

The Braeside Project (E45/2032, ELA45/4872, ELA45/4873 & ELA45/4874) is located in the northern Gregory Ranges, 129 kilometres east of Marble Bar with access to the main Telfer mine road for a total area of over 646 km^2.

The Project hosts the Braeside Zn-Pb-Ag mining district which includes the Ragged Hills mining centre (discovered in 1901) and numerous small mines along a major structure known as the Braeside Fault zone. The historic mines were operating from 1925 to 1967. The Braeside Fault Fracture system contains high grade poly-metallic mineralisation over 30km of strike with dominant galena and associated sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Mineralisation at the Ragged Hills Mine is up to 4.2m wide in steep dipping fault/shears. Mineralised breccia/stockworking up to 50m in width is reported at Gossan Hill. Historic artisanal mining focused on massive galena shoots (up to 1.5m in width) within the mineralised zones.

The Braeside Fault Fracture system and associated mineralisation are hosted in Fortescue Group mafic volcanics and volcaniclastics (Maddina Basalt and the Kylena Basalt). The Koongaling Felsic Volcanics sequence is the same age as the Kylena Basalt (bimodal) and lies further east.

Significant high grade historical grab sampling were reported in Rumble's announcement on 20 March 2017, including results of up to **18.9% Zn, 79% Pb, 11.64% Cu, 325 g/t Ag and 13 g/t Au** with numerous untested Zn, Pb and Cu prospects along 30km of strike. Refer Annexure A of this announcement (subsequent to the JORC tables) for further details on these historical results.

Very little modern exploration has been completed with only 6 known drill holes between 1928 and 1951.

Image 3: Historic Ragged Hills Mine with Fault Structure

Key Commercial Terms of the Braeside Binding Option Agreement

As a result of exercising the option, Rumble agrees to acquire 70% of the title and interest in the Braeside Project based on the below Terms:

a. RTR to expend A$1,500,000 on exploration over a period of 3 years from the execution of the option to earn 70%.
b. RTR to expend A$200,000 before it can withdraw from the earn-in agreement.
c. Rumble to pay Maverick Exploration Pty Ltd A$30,000 on exercising the option.
d. Maverick Exploration Pty Ltd is free carried to decision to mine (after BFS).
e. Following the completion of a BFS and decision to mine, Maverick Exploration Pty Ltd can either elect to contribute to ongoing project development or dilute to a 1.5% NSR.

About Rumble Resources Ltd

Rumble Resources Ltd is an Australian based exploration company, officially admitted to the ASX on the 1st July 2011. Rumble was established with the aim of adding significant value to its current gold and base metal assets and will continue to look at mineral acquisition opportunities both in Australia and abroad.

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statement

The information in this report that relates to historic exploration results was collected from DMP reports submitted by government agencies and previous explorers. Rumble has not completed the historical data or the verification process**.** As sufficient work has not yet been done to verify the historical exploration results, investors are cautioned against placing undue reliance on them.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Darryl Mapleson, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Mapleson is an employee of BMGS who is a consultant of Rumble Resources Limited. Mr Mapleson has sufficient experience 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 Mapleson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data by Rumble Resources

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.*	Sampling completed by Rumble. • Rock chip sampling – Ragged Hills mine area and surrounds.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Samples taken of in situ mineralisation and wall rock alteration (proximal and distal)
	• *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.*	
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.)..*	• Not applicable as no drilling completed.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Not applicable as no drilling completed.
	• *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.*	
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*	• Not applicable as no drilling completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections 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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling completed.
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.*	• Seventeen (17) grab samples were assayed by Intertek Genalysis Labs, Maddington. Method was 4 acid digest and analysed by ICP and OE. 33 elements tested. Au was assayed as a 25g charge using a agua regia digest and anaylsied by MS. • Nine (9) channel grab samples were assayed by Intertek Genalysis Labs, Maddington. Whole rock analysis was completed by lithium metaborate fusion and analysed by ICP and OE. LOI was completed by TGA.
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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling completed.
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.*	• Both grab and channel grab sampling was located by hand held GPS using GDA94 Z51 as datum.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Not applicable as no drilling completed.

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.*	• Grab sampling was completed in situ in association with the known historic base metal mineralization system at the Ragged Hills Pb – Zn deposit. .
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Directly sent to Lab in appropriate tied polywoven and calico bags
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Initial check sample of historic grab samples

Section 2 – Reporting of Historic Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The project comprises of a single granted exploration licence – E45/2032. • The licence is currently granted and before the announced option, 100% owned by Maverick Exploration Pty Ltd. • The licence is granted, in a state of good standing and have no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All data presented in this release is of historical nature.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Unknown deposit style, current assessment and data collection will aid in determining style.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Drill hole location data is incomplete
		• A select drill hole intercept as defined by Bulletin 15 is presented to highlight metal association and likely indicative grade.
		• No exclusion of information.

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.*	• No averaging of drill assay results reported • No aggregate intercepts reported • No metal equivalents reported
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').*	• Historical drill holes seem to have been design to best test near vertical mineralization. • Select intercept is considered true width as reported in Bulletin 15.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and*	• Refer Image 1 contained in body of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	announcement. • Image of the historic Ragged Hills Pb, Zn, Ag mine which lies within the project. • Refer Image 2 contained in body of announcement. • Diagrammatic image based on the GSWA mapping show project area with known prospects.
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.*	• Only assay data verified from Government report and submitted Open File reporting used.
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.*	• Data collection and validation is still in progress
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.*	• Due diligence as part of the option agreement is ongoing

Annexure A

Historic grab sampling conducted within the Project area includes three surveys completed in 1987, 1990 and 1993. Very high grade base metal and gold reported in 1987 is interpreted to be associated with a line of workings west of the main Ragged Hills mine area. A total of seventy seven (77) grab samples returned Zn up to 18.9% (17 samples > 1% Zn), Pb up to 79% (35 samples >10% Pb), Cu up to 11.64% (22 samples >1% Cu), Ag up to 325 g/t (44 samples > 20 g/t Ag) and Au up to 13 g/t (12 samples >1 g/t Au). The Company is conducting further due diligence on the assay results from 1987 and considers the grab samples likely to represent ore samples from old workings.

In 1990 and 1993 regional grab sampling throughout the Braeside Project area was completed by helicopter and ground traverses. A total of one hundred and sixty eight (168) grab samples were collected over a broad area and very high grade results include Zn up to 8.1% (2 samples > 1% Zn), Pb up to 69.3% (11 samples >10% Pb), Cu up to 7.5% (11 samples > 1% Cu), Ag up to 112 g/t (9 samples > 20 g/t Ag) and only traces of Au. It is important to note that the focus of the samples in 1990 and 1993 were to find gold prospects.

Table 1 – Braeside Project - Significant Historical Assays– Analabs – November 1987

Sample Number	Cu	Zn	Ag	Au	Pb
Units	**Results in Ppm unless otherwise specified**				
3990	1.50%	340	21.5	1.720	560
3992	5.00%	405	42.5	0.425	260
3993	9.60%	2400	65.0	7.830	465
3994	1.50%	295	25.5	0.583	85
3995	4.30%	455	31.5	0.242	165
3996	3.10%	270	21.0	0.458	820
3997	2.40%	195	20.0	3.050	4700
3998	9.61%	1025	14.1	1.26	490
3999	4.50%	1800	13.0	1.17	305
4000	10.89%	825	7.0	1.73	500
4001	4.50%	460	23.5	3.200	0.97%
4003	4.70%	425	8.0	0.458	2900
4004	2.20%	220	19.5	13.00	835
4005	8000	340	6.0	2.48	585
4006	7400	210	15.0	0.975	1700
4007	6.00%	1350	7.0	0.167	1050
4008	4000	2.60%	11.5	0.533	28.70%
4009	1700	1900	165.0	0.117	58.30%
4010	2200	1.60%	175.0	0.333	54.30%
4011	4100	640	325.0	0.225	44.70%
4012	6400	1095	6.5	0.367	1.10%
4013	4.20%	1100	140.0	0.292	600
4014	3.10%	395	24.5	7.33	1090
4015	2.30%	515	38.0	0.100	110
4020	1.30%	60	-	-	0.78%
4022	280	235	210.00	0.267	26.85%
4023	555	120	105.00	0.04	37.25%
4024	500	130	275.00	0.108	39.80%

4025	1100	90	300.00	0.133	31.35%
4026	190	85	142.50	0.058	54.00%
4027	3800	4.90%	75.00	0.25	50.00%
4028	2900	15.80%	67.50	0.383	41.00%
4029	2650	1.10%	260.00	0.467	63.00%
4030	690	1.30%	70.00	2.02	60.00%
4031	2100	1.00%	97.0	0.233	40.00%
4032	4300	1.00%	48.5	0.15	23.00%
4033	2100	9000	17.0	0.108	11.15%
4034	2200	7.80%	27.0	0.050	15.60%
4035	1150	1.10%	36.5	0.032	52.00%
4036	260	470	36.0	0.032	34.20%
4037	4800	700	7.0	0.017	5900
4038	7500	2100	6.5	0.025	5.28%
4039	150	2.00%	31.5	0.075	52.00%
4040	380	3000	30.5	0.058	49.00%
4041	305	3600	43.0	0.058	55.00%
4042	340	3000	20.0	0.04	22.55%
4043	300	435	177.5	0.100	79.00%
4044	170	300	92.5	0.117	57.00%
4045	280	865	90.0	0.075	40.50%
4046	145	30	55.00	0.025	16.90%
4047	60	1300	32.5	0.117	16.90%
4048	125	535	38.5	1.02	28.90%
4049	275	90	70.00	0.083	14.00%
4050	205	350	160.00	0.183	68.00%
4051	90	10.70%	157.50	0.040	64.00%
4052	325	2900	285.00	0.242	25.20%
4053	290	8.90%	17.5	0.075	46.00%
4054	75	1030	8.0	0.075	9700
4055	180	1.20%	7.0	0.017	1.08%
4056	310	11.50%	36.5	0.083	30.90%
4057	4400	18.90%	31.0	0.300	8.25%
4058	130	1.00%	1.5	0.017	6700
4063	10.63%	45	-	0.05	120
4064	7.80%	40	-	0.017	120
4065	11.64%	55	-	0.05	100
4066	7.80%	60	-	0.017	185

Table 2 Braeside Project - Significant Historical Samples – Sheen Analytical Services – May 1990

Sample Number	Au F	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
Units	**Ppm**	**Ppm**	**Ppm**	**Ppm**	**Ppm**
Detection	**0.01**	**1**	**10**	**1**	**1**
RHRC-3	0.02	230	8.7%	1300	12
RHRC-4A	0.03	360	17.5%	7900	39
RHRC-13	<0.01	7.5%	9000	4900	9
RHRC-14	0.01	1.9%	2300	1.7%	7
RHRC-16	0.02	86	8.3%	2700	28
RHRC-19	0.04	240	1.4%	8.1%	6
RHRC-24	<0.01	670	10.2%	99	18
RHRC-30	<0.01	71	5.7%	1000	19
RHRC-30	<0.01	73	5.7%	980	19
RHRC-42	<0.01	8100	360	280	<1
RHRC-52	0.01	2.6%	4.5%	1600	13
RHRC-53	0.04	5.4%	6500	2700	8
RHRC-54	<0.01	120	7.4%	590	16
RHRC-55	<0.01	110	7.8%	1500	19

Table 3 Braeside Project - Significant Historical Samples – Multilab Analytical Services – May 1993

Element	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
Units	**Ppm**	**Ppm**	**Ppm**	**Ppm**	**Ppm**
Det.Lim	**0.01**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**1**
004	0.06	6.64%	20	16	1
010	<0.01	2.81%	85	100	1
043	0.08	778	51.4%	61	112
045	<0.01	614	1.00%	230	2
054	0.02	349	2.13%	6080	3
057	0.03	321	12.1%	2140	17
064	0.05	2.85%	775	313	6
067	0.09	3.64%	90	898	<1
068	0.01	5.28%	490	370	8
070	0.02	1180	17.6%	2850	15
071	<0.01	2.52%	6130	682	24
086	0.01	2.15%	465	40	<1
087	<0.01	3210	2.04%	22	3
088	0.02	337	12.1%	628	16
092	<0.01	248	5.25%	1580	12
093	0.06	44	69.3%	30	88
095	<0.01	106	1.38%	908	3
101	0.03	153	18.9%	206	40
102	0.01	512	12.5%	55	23
103	0.02	85	34.1%	839	49
110	0.04	125	13.6%	759	54