TODD RIVER RESOURCES

ASX Announcement
10 July 2018

THICK ZONE OF BASE METAL SULPHIDES IN KEY STEP-OUT HOLE EXPANDS MT HARDY DISCOVERY

12m massive brecciated sulphide interval 120m down-plunge from recent high-grade base metal intercept significantly increases potential of emerging discovery

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Highlights:

- **Thick zone of high-grade base metal mineralisation in a key step-out hole at the EM1 geophysical target confirms the continuity of mineralisation below the discovery hole 18MHRCDDH0031A, which returned:**
    - **25.15m @ 2.4% Cu, 4.0% Zn, 3.1% Pb from 184.0m down-hole, *including* 9.15m @ 4.5% Cu, 7.6% Pb and 8.8% Zn from 200.0m down-hole**
- **The hole, 13MHRCDDH0021A, which was extended from a previous 2013 drilling campaign, intersected several sulphide zones of varying thicknesses from 333m to 371m down-hole, including 12.8m of brecciated massive sulphide from 358-371.3 down-hole.**
- **The sulphides observed in the hole are chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena with pXRF readings presented below.**
- **The lower intersection in hole 13MHRCDDH0021A is the deepest mineralised interval drilled at Mt Hardy to date, some 120m below hole 18MHRCDDH0031A.**
- **Drilling is continuing to determine the geometry and extent of the mineralised zone.**
- **Down-hole geophysical surveying and interpretation of completed holes is continuing, with results to be immediately utilised in targeting drilling down-dip of this outstanding intercept.**

Todd River Resources Limited (ASX: TRT; "Todd River" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that ongoing diamond drilling at its 100%-owned **Mt Hardy Copper-Zinc Project** in the Northern Territory (Figure 1) has intersected additional massive brecciated sulphides **120m down-plunge** (Figure 2) from the discovery intercept, significantly expanding the size and potential of the emerging discovery.

Hole 13MHDDH0021A, which was collared 30m north of the discovery hole 18MHRCDDH031A, was completed recently as part of the ongoing diamond drilling program at Mt Hardy. The hole intersected several intervals of stringer and brecciated massive sulphide **approximately 120m down-plunge** of the intercept in 18MHRCDDH031A (25.15m @ 2.4% Cu, 4.0% Zn, 3.1% Pb from 184.0m down-hole, *including* 9.15m @ 4.5% Cu, 7.6% Pb and 8.8% Zn from 200.0m down-hole – see ASX Announcement, 20 June, 2108).

The main brecciated massive sulphide intersection, from **359m to 371m**, comprises sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite with only very minor pyrrhotite and silica.

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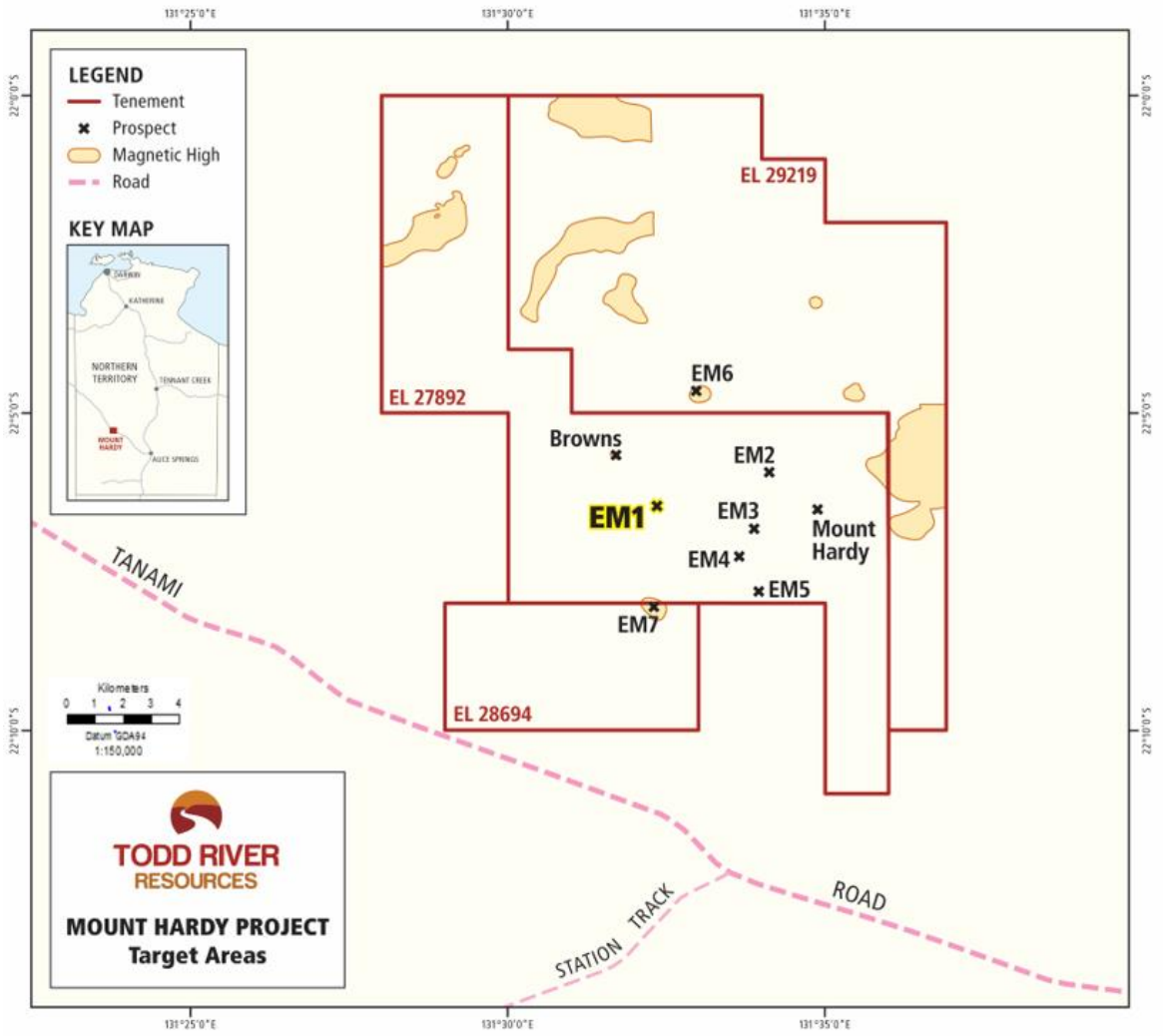
Portable XRF scanning of the core indicates the presence of significant base metal mineralisation in the intersection (see below), and samples have now been submitted for laboratory analysis. Drilling is continuing at Mount Hardy and, as analytical results are received, the Company will update the market accordingly.

Importantly, the deeper mineralisation encountered in 18MHDDH0021A is located well below the conductor plate targeted by the hole (Figure 3). The modelled conductor plate coincides with a 3m zone of stringer base metal sulphides from 278.5-281.5m some 60m above the deeper mineralisation.

This is a significant development in terms of the geological context within which the down-hole geophysics has been modelled. It appears that the current modelled plates have picked out the strong conductors generated by thinner stringer zones of sulphide, rather than the thicker deeper brecciated massive sulphide mineralisation. It is possible that this is caused by the dominance of the zinc sulphide – sphalerite – in the deeper sulphides or, less likely, the brecciation breaking up the connectivity of the sulphides.

Figure 4a below shows the narrow stringer sulphide and Figure 4b shows the sphalerite-dominant brecciated massive sulphides from hole 13MHRCDD0021A to illustrate this.

Figure 1 – Mt Hardy Project showing the location of drill target area EM1.



Portable XRF readings for 13MHRCDDH021A

The following intervals are reported based on averaging several (minimum of five readings) pXRF readings taken systematically at 0.5m intervals through the mineralised zones. Analyses were taken on an Olympus Delta Pro unit on GEOCHEM mode with a 60 second read time.

Standards and Blank samples were used to calibrate the results. Details of the sampling are provided in Appendix A and all pXRF results used in the composite intervals below are included in Appendix B.

FROM	TO	INTERVAL	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Combined BM%
278.90	281.75	**2.85m**	**1.7%**	**0.6%**	**6.9%**	**9.2% BM**
		Average of six readings				
341.25	343.40	**2.15m**	**1.4%**	**2.6%**	**14%**	**18% BM**
		Average of five readings				
358.55	371.20	**12.65m**	**0.6%**	**1.6%**	**10%**	**13% BM**
		Average of 30 readings				
		Including:	15 readings for zinc greater than 5%			

All intervals are straight-length averages of systematic readings above a 1% combined base metal cut-off grade. All the three intervals listed above average from 9-18 percent combined base metals content and, if a cut-off grade of 5% was used, the interval and grades would be the same.

All three zones are dominated by zinc (hosted in the mineral sphalerite) with values (see Appendix B) of up to 33% Zn.

All analyses by Olympus portable XRF, Delta Professional. 60 second read time (30/30 sec). Values are point data and not representative of the full intervals quoted in the report text. Representative values for base metals will await the half core sampled laboratory results.

The interval is illustrated in long section in Figure 2. The two intersections (280m and 360m) are plotted on this Figure, and extend from 80m to 100m vertically below the intersections in holes 010/031A. This equates to a down-plunge extent of 120m, significantly extending the known high-grade mineralisation at EM1.

Table 1 – Collar information of the completed holes at Mt Hardy

HOLE_ID	PROSPECT	EASTING (GDA94Z52)	NORTHING (GDA94Z52)	AHD (m ASL)	DEPTH (m)	DIP	AZIMUTH (TRUE)
18MHRCDDH030	EM1	761940	7552963	649	245.9	-47	105
18MHRCDDH031A	EM1	761930	7552912	645	261.4	-47	98
18MHRCDDH032	EM1	761925	7552998	638	315.2	-62	90
18MHRCDDH033	EM2	764996	7554079	632	420.1	-65	115
18MHRCDDH034	EM1	761922	7552913	645	252.6	-58	90
18MHDDH035	EM1	761944	7552867	640	228.3	-48	80
18MHDDH037	EM1	761956	7552837	640	188.8	-45	78
18MHDDH038	EM1	761922	7552977	638	210.0	-74	64
13MHRCDDH021A	EM1	761924	7552975	638	405.2	-73	91

Figure 2 – Oblique Long Projection of part of the EM1 area, covering the mineralisation in holes 010 and 031A and the new down plunge intersections in 021A.

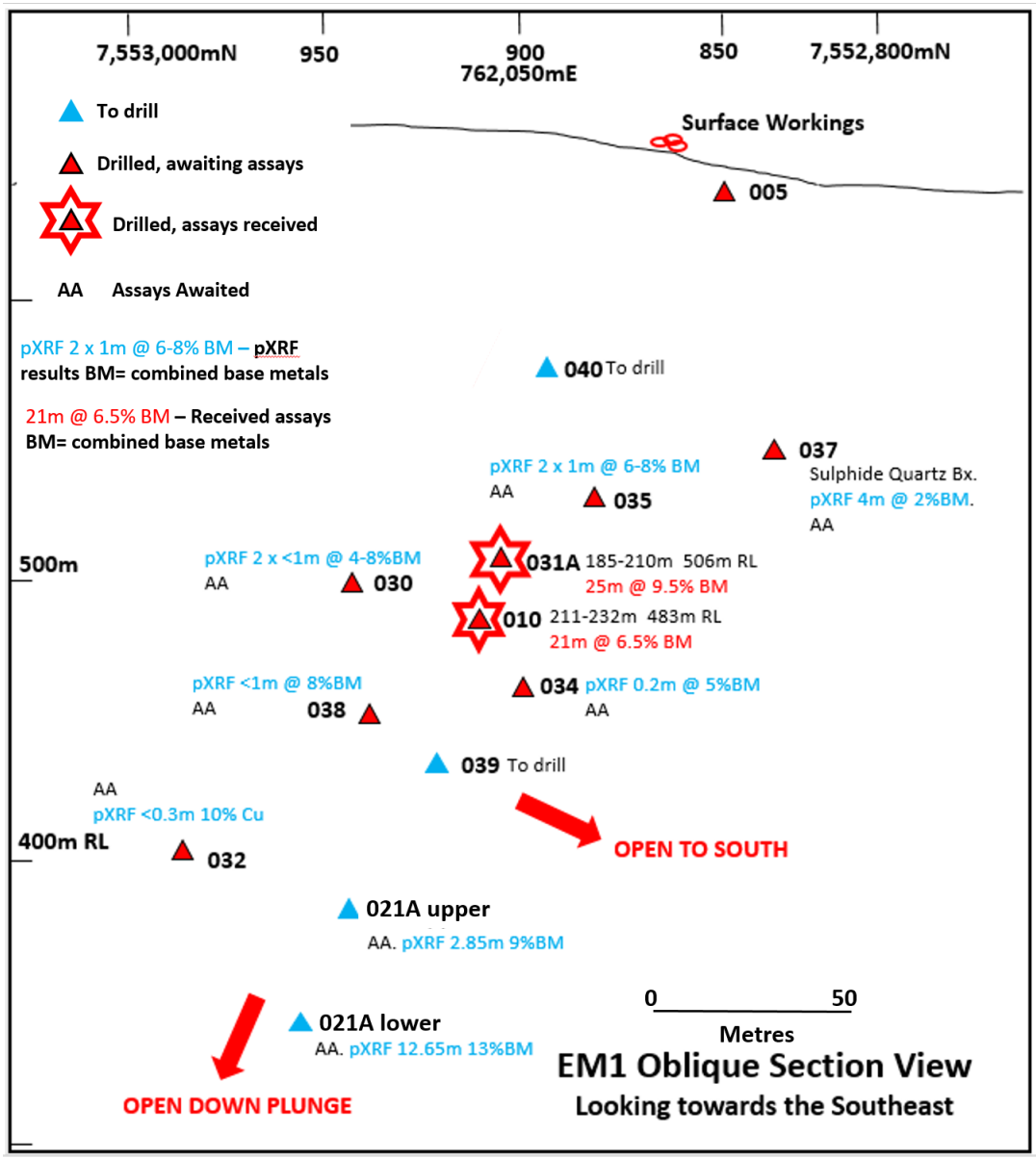


Figure 3 – 3D screen shot showing part of the EM1 area, highlighting the location of the targeted EM plate and mineralisation well below the plate location. EM plates are shown in blue. Grid blocks are 50m laterally x 100m vertically.

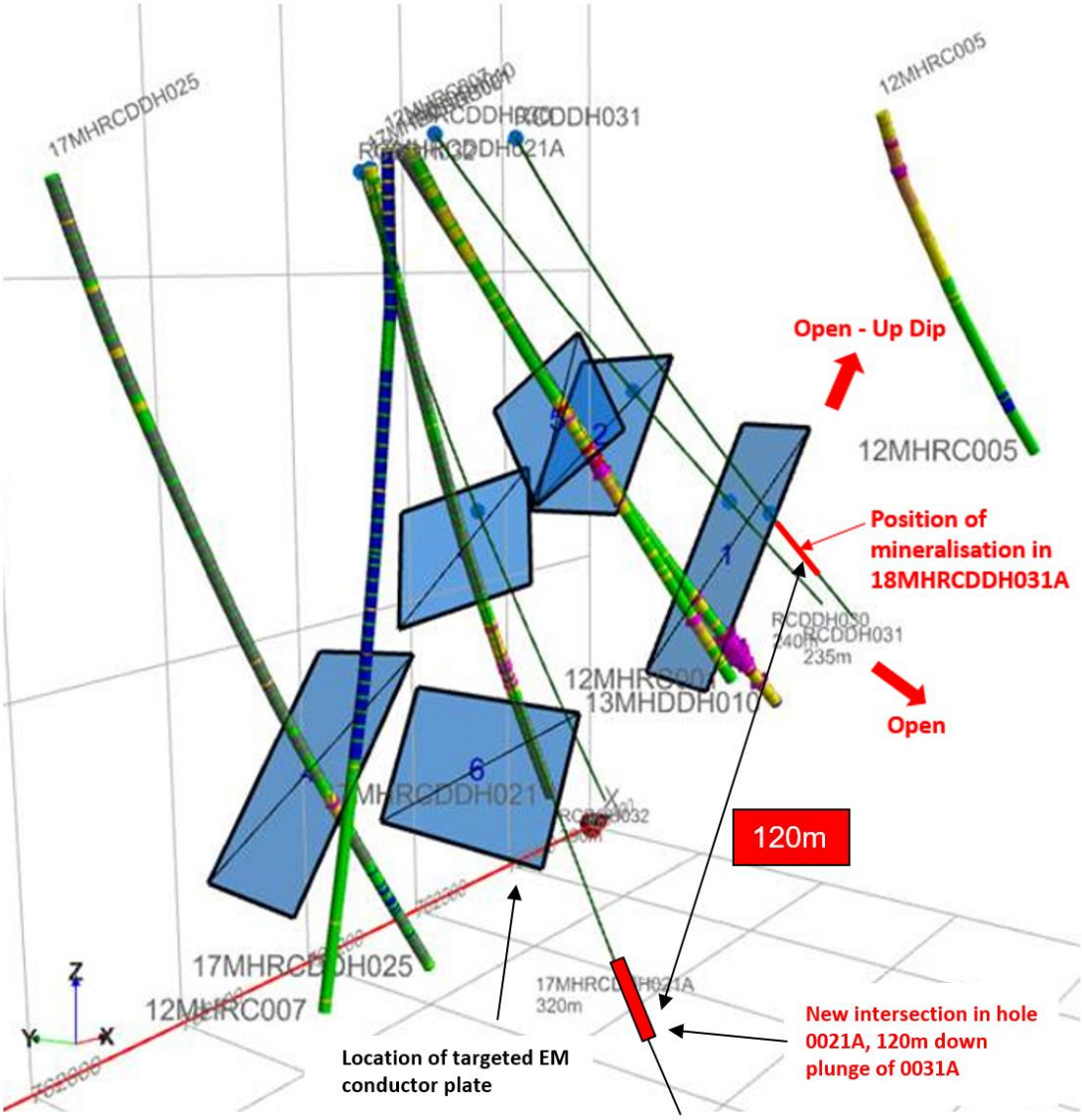


Figure 4a – Stringer sulphides from the upper (more conductive) mineralised zone in 13MHRCDD0021A.

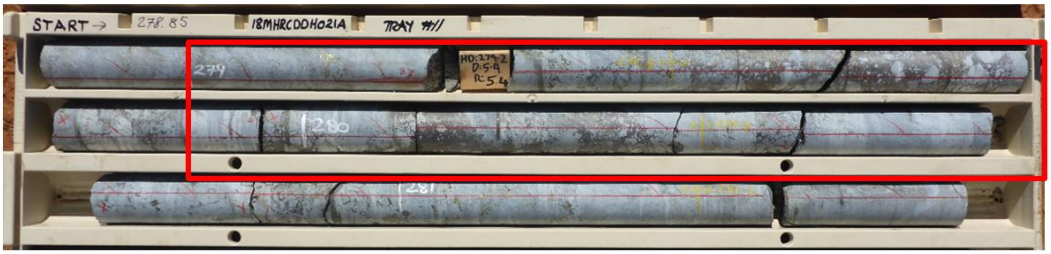
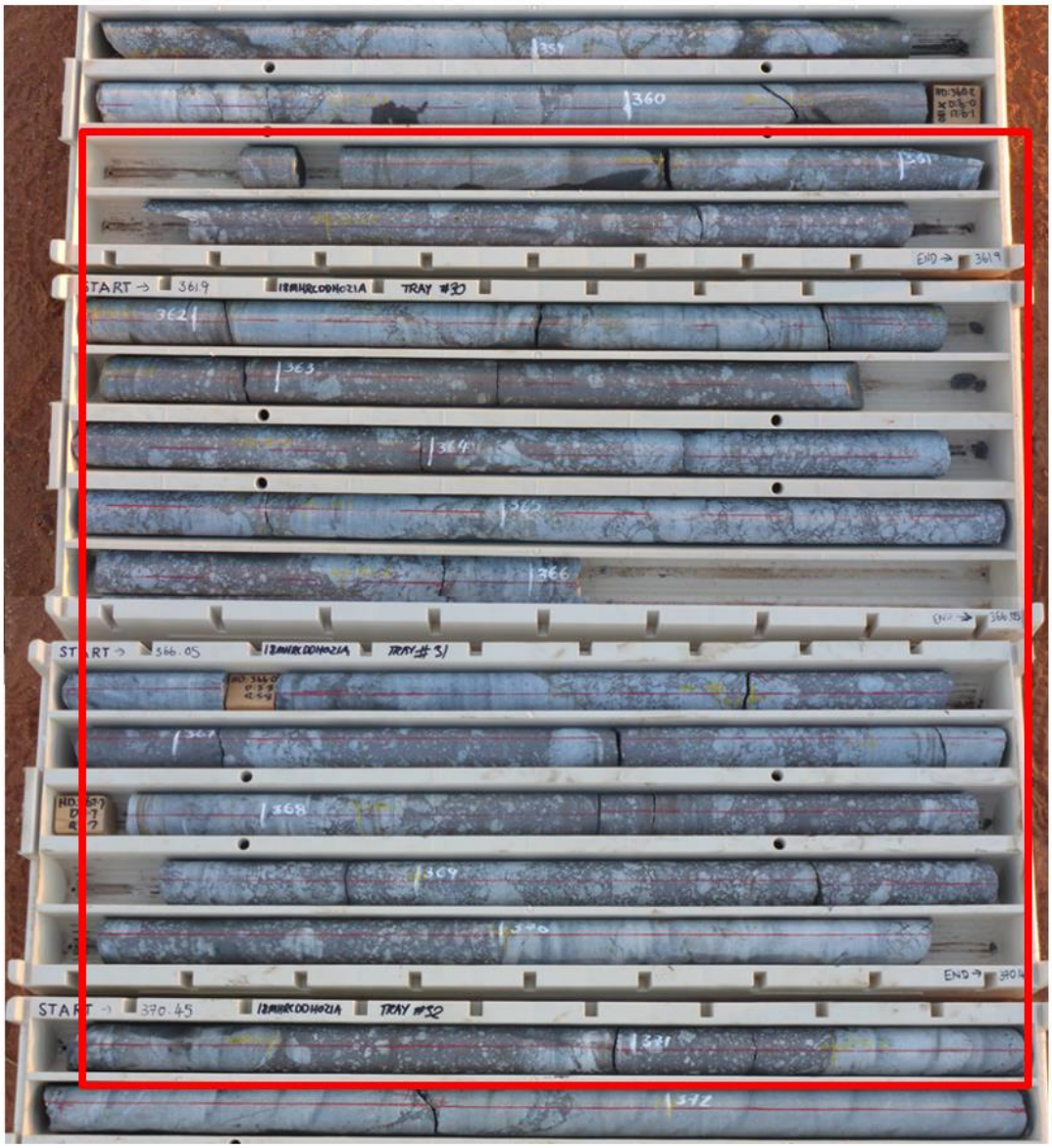


Figure 4b – Sphalerite-dominated massive breccia sulphides, which form the lower mineralised zone in 13MHRCDD0021A. Core photography from 358.5 to 372.4m.



Down-hole EM Progress

Surveying of the holes drilled so far this year has now been completed. Interpretation of these new results is in progress and will be reported when complete.

Down-hole EM surveying of the new holes, aided by the Company's enhanced understanding of this geological context, will enable the strong conductors generated by the thinner stringer sulphide zones to be filtered out of the dataset and the remaining data to be reviewed to determine other potential zones of low-conductance but thick zones of base metal mineralisation.

Preliminary DHEM data from hole 13MHRCDDH021A is shown in Figure 5. Strong conductors can be seen in the three component channel data from the upper (ca. 280m) and lower (ca. 360m) mineralisation zones.

Management Comment

Commenting on the latest exploration progress at Mt Hardy, Todd River CEO Will Dix said:

> *"This is probably the most exciting hole we have completed to date, with multiple zones of strong base metal mineralisation now encountered some 120m down-plunge of the discovery intercept. This proves the continuity of mineralisation at depth and demonstrates that we have a significant emerging discovery on our hands at Mt Hardy.*
>
> *"We also believe we have made a considerable breakthrough in terms of our understanding of the geological context of this discovery. For some time now we have been trying to reconcile the base metals we are seeing in the holes with existing down-hole and airborne geophysics, but this has proven to be extremely challenging.*
>
> *''It now appears that we may be modelling the upper, thinner zones of mineralisation rather than the thicker base metal-rich sulphides. This opens up the possibility that some of the holes we drilled earlier in this field season may not have been drilled deep enough to properly test the target zones. We are currently reviewing all of these holes in consultation with our geophysicists and will look at a number of extensions to previous holes.*
>
> *"With data from recently completed down-hole EM surveys expected over the coming days, we expect to be able to site further follow-up holes to maximum effect to further evaluate the full scale and potential of this exciting high-grade base metal discovery."*

Will Dix, CEO – Todd River Resources

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Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Exploration Manager Mr Kim Grey B.Sc. and M. Econ. Geol. Mr Grey is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and an employee of Todd River Resources Limited. Mr Grey 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 Grey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appear.

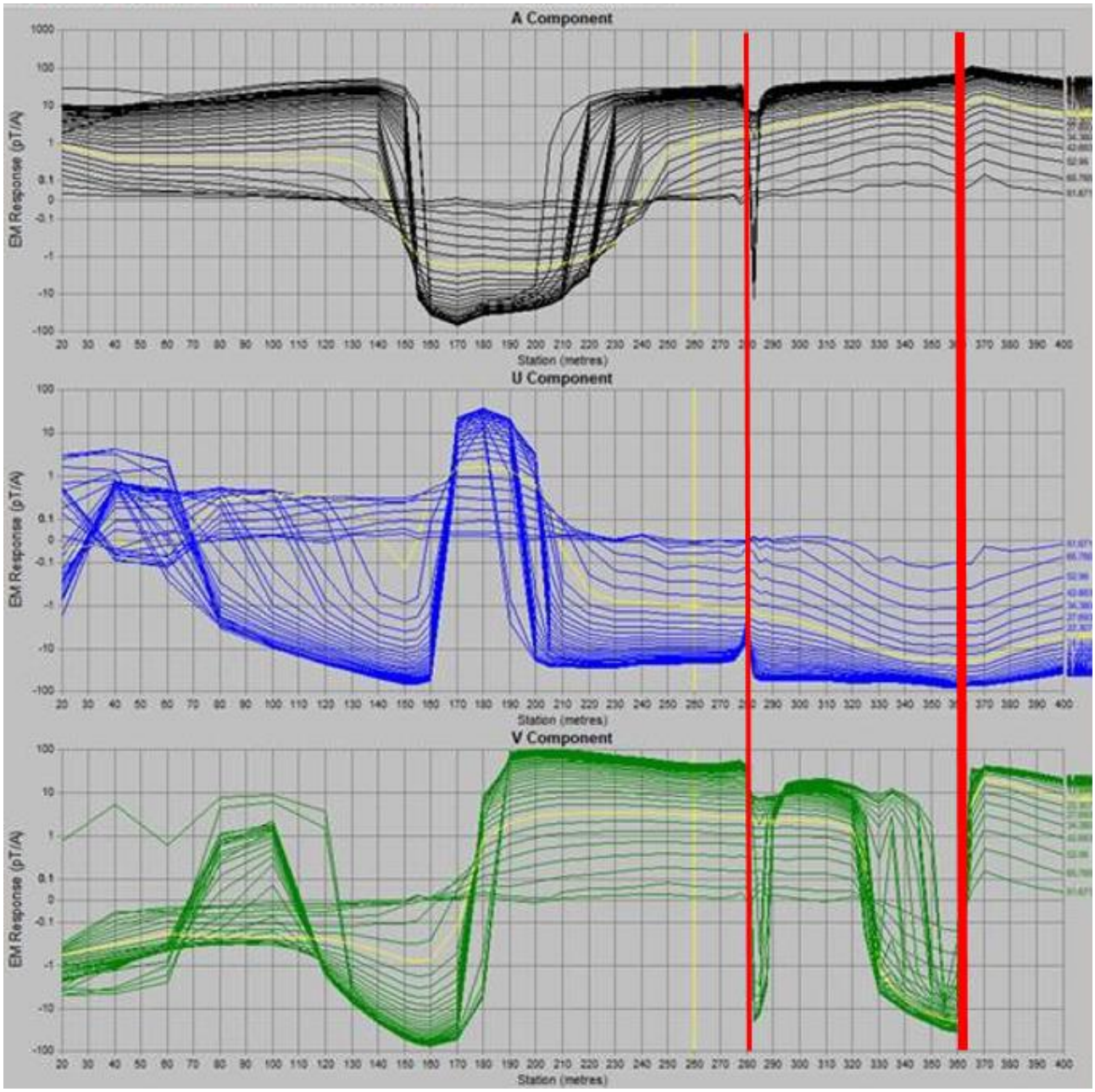
About Todd River Resources

Todd River Resources (ASX: TRT) is an Australian-based resources company that holds a large, highly prospective zinc and base metals exploration portfolio in the Northern Territory. The Company, which was formerly a subsidiary of ASX-listed strategic metals company TNG Ltd (ASX: TNG), was spun-out of TNG in 2016 to advance and develop TNG's significant portfolio of non-core base metal assets.

With a successful recent capital raise, strong management team and tight capital structure, Todd River is well placed to pursue exploration activities across its exploration portfolio, which are aimed at establishing the Company as a leading force in Australian zinc exploration and development.

Todd River's extensive base metal portfolio includes the large Manbarrum Zinc Project, the Mount Hardy Copper-Zinc Project, the Rover Copper-Gold Project and the McArthur Copper-Zinc Project, as well as a number of other exploration projects covering base metals and other commodities.

Figure 5 – Hole 13MHRCDDH021A DHEM data. Three component readings from surface (LHS) to EOH. The depth of the upper (stronger signal) and lower (weaker, more subtle signal) mineralised zones are marked in red.



Appendix A JORC Table One – Section One. Sampling Techniques and Data
Mount Hardy Drilling – Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling – pXRF Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were taken from the rotary splitter mounted on the rig cyclone. Diamond drill samples were half core cut and sampled on 1m intervals. All samples from 2018 drilling have been submitted to Genalysis/Intertek Laboratories for industry standard preparation (whole sample crushed to >85% <75um) and analysis by both ICP for base metals and Fire Assay for precious metals. Portable XRF results eported here are taken from whole core analyses at 0.5m intervals.
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).	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling of pre-collars with NQ sized diamond drill tails. Most intervals has been oriented, except where broken ground in encountered.
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.	Average of >90% recovery in all intervals. No issues of fines loss were observed. No issues relating to preferential loss/gain of grade material have been noted.
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.	RC chips and core was geologically logged for lithology, mineralogy, colour, weathering, alteration, structure and mineralisation. All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Portable XRF analyses reported here are taken with CRM Standard samples and Blanks samples inserted into the sequence at 1 in 25 and 1 in 50 samples respectively. Results reported here are averages of multiple pXRF analyses to give a reasonable representative result. All RC holes were sampled from the rotating splitter under the drill cyclone, taking a 2-4kg split from the bulk 15-25kg 1m interval. All sampled core was sawn and half core submitted. The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice, with oven drying of samples prior to coarse crushing and pulverization (to >85% passing 75 microns) of the entire sample Field duplicates have been taken every 50th sample. Further sampling (second half, lab umpire assay) will be conducted if it is considered necessary. The sample size (2-5 kg) is considered to be adequate for the material and grainsize being

		sampled and the style of mineralisation being drilled
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Portable XRF results reported here are taken with an Olympus Delta Pro unit (2014) with a 60 second read time (30 seconds beam 1 and 30 seconds beam 2) in GEOCHEM mode. Three certified base metal standards and a certified blank sample were analysed during pXRF sampling, at a rate of 1 in 25 samples. Standards were GBM399-7, GBM399-2, and GBM908-10 – low, medium and high grade for base metal respectively. Blank GLG312-2 was used. pXRF results for the standards and the blank were acceptable, and no calibration factors have been applied. All samples are to be analysed at Genalysis Intertek by ICP technique, lab codes 4A/OE33 and FA25/OE04. The four acid digest for the ICP data is considered a "total" result. Base metal standards and Blanks were inserted into the laboratory batch, results are awaited. Given the above QA/QC work the pXRF soil data is considered to be a total result for the base metals reported (Cu, Pb, Zn), and to have acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
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.	Sampling was conducted by the field geologist and verified by the Exploration Manager on site prior to cutting/dispatch. All data was entered into standardized spreadsheets on field laptops and uploaded into the company database. No adjustments have been made to the primary assay data
Locations 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.	All drilling collars were located up using a standard GPS unit with accuracy of ca. 5m for Easting, Northing and RL All coordinate data for the Mount Hardy project are in MGA_GDA94 Zone 52.
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.	At this early stage of exploration hole spacings vary as dictated by target size and position. No compositing has been applied to the exploration results. Sampling was of an exploratory and reconnaissance nature and spacings are insufficient to establish continuity or define 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.	Drilling intersections at Mount Hardy vary in the relationship to the mineralisation orientation. All holes were designed to give the best possible (as close to perpendicular) intersection, however most drilled prospects only have a few holes and so the orientation is not well defined. In practise the intersections are at worst oriented at 45 degrees to the plane of the mineralisation (when it is known).
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All core and samples were under company supervision at all times prior to delivering to Genalysis/Intertek laboratories in Alice Springs

Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No sampling audits have been conducted at Mount Hardy

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Mount Hardy prospects are located on tenements EL 27892, EL EL 29219 held by Todd River Metals Pty Ltd, which is wholly-owned River Resources Limited. All tenements are in good standing with no know impediments
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Between 2012 and 2016 significant work was conducted by TNG Limited, and has been reported to the ASX in several ASX Releases (Mentioned in the text). In 2017 Todd River completed one drilling program and has reported results in several ASX releases (such as
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Exploration at Mount Hardy conducted by Todd River Resources has aimed to identify structurally controlled base metal mineralisation, similar to that already outlined at Mount Hardy and elsewhere in the Arunta at Jervois or Barrow Creek. Both areas are underlain by the Paleoproterozoic Lander Rock Beds schists and gneisses and have been intruded by Mesoproterozoic granites and are cut be major shear zones.
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 collar ○ Elevation of RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill collar ○ Dip and azimuth of the hole ○ Down hole length and interception depth ○ Hole length	Three holes have been completed to date in 2018 at Mount Hardy. Hole location details are shown in Table 1. Interval and grade values reported here have been determined from averages of multiple portable XRF results and so approach a representative result. Laboratory analyses will be reported as available.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No grade results are reported here. No maximum or minimum cuts applied.
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').	Orientation not well defined. Expected true thickness ca. 60-80% or drill/intercept interval.
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.	Detailed diagrams and sectional views of the mineralisation will await final laboratory results ASX release in late June - July 2018.
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.	Portable XRF results are reported here. ALL data used is included in Appendix B.

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 substantial new information is available other than that reported above.
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.	Samples from the EM2 drilling have been submitted for analysis and will be reported when available. Drilling will continue at EM1 at Mount Hardy over the coming few weeks, with sample submission and analytical results reported as available.

Appendix B
Portable XRF Sample Results

Hole ID	DEPTH	S_ppm	Cu_ppm	Zn_ppm	Pb_ppm	Sum_BM%
18MHDDH021A	267.5	0	87	41	21	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	268.5	0	0	73	33	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	269.5	0	0	30	19	0.00%
18MHDDH021A	270.5	10033	23281	1071	266	2.46%
18MHDDH021A	271.5	0	0	30	50	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	272.5	0	0	33	61	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	273.5	0	0	72	45	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	274.5	0	0	53	33	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	275.5	0	0	304	50	0.04%
18MHDDH021A	276.5	0	0	40	24	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	277.5	0	0	43	50	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	277.95	0	0	98	90	0.02%
18MHDDH021A	278.5	490	499	112	63	0.07%
18MHDDH021A	278.95	15459	22268	1346	160	2.38%
18MHDDH021A	279.5	154167	49940	236587	26602	31.31%
18MHDDH021A	279.95	47220	11322	33824	5182	5.03%
18MHDDH021A	280.5	72433	14828	106806	1039	12.27%
18MHDDH021A	280.95	12452	3030	1494	4303	0.88%
18MHDDH021A	281.5	11535	0	33873	46	3.39%
18MHDDH021A	281.95	0	0	138	256	0.04%
18MHDDH021A	282.5	0	0	103	429	0.05%
18MHDDH021A	282.95	0	0	68	60	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	283.5	0	0	53	50	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	284.5	0	0	63	251	0.03%
18MHDDH021A	285.5	0	0	98	29	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	286.5	0	0	108	111	0.02%
18MHDDH021A	287.5	0	0	83	127	0.02%
18MHDDH021A	288.5	0	0	80	45	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	289.5	0	0	56	15	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	330.5	0	0	43	41	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	331.5	0	0	39	71	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	332.5	0	0	51	34	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	333.5	0	0	0	15	0.00%
18MHDDH021A	333.95	0	0	23	143	0.02%
18MHDDH021A	334.5	0	0	59	322	0.04%
18MHDDH021A	334.95	124859	15796	116371	82197	21.44%
18MHDDH021A	335.5	1514	360	140	607	0.11%
18MHDDH021A	335.95	0	65	264	1952	0.23%
18MHDDH021A	336.2	22538	12228	1108	2047	1.54%
18MHDDH021A	336.5	645	137	183	1110	0.14%
18MHDDH021A	337.5	0	0	83	291	0.04%
18MHDDH021A	338.5	0	0	48	102	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	339.5	0	0	41	33	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	339.95	0	0	46	22	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	340.5	0	0	22	54	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	340.95	759	0	138	179	0.03%
18MHDDH021A	341.5	219220	39068	382000	1269	42.23%
18MHDDH021A	341.95	297	0	79	120	0.02%
18MHDDH021A	342.5	131416	30957	104288	30032	16.53%
18MHDDH021A	342.95	2670	114	964	1918	0.30%
18MHDDH021A	343.3	196910	1038	229696	96776	32.75%
18MHDDH021A	343.5	331	0	90	313	0.04%

Hole ID	DEPTH	S_ppm	Cu_ppm	Zn_ppm	Pb_ppm	Sum_BM%
18MHDDH021A	344.5	0	0	49	177	0.02%
18MHDDH021A	345.5	0	0	43	48	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	346.5	0	0	59	26	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	347.5	0	0	59	16	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	348.5	0	0	35	19	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	349.5	0	0	44	26	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	350.5	0	0	56	21	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	351.5	0	0	60	30	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	352.5	0	0	171	419	0.06%
18MHDDH021A	353.5	0	0	82	253	0.03%
18MHDDH021A	354.5	0	0	92	41	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	355.2	4753	5805	180	116	0.61%
18MHDDH021A	355.5	0	0	91	57	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	356.5	0	0	72	7	0.01%
18MHDDH021A	356.95	0	214	231	280	0.07%
18MHDDH021A	357.5	0	0	224	40	0.03%
18MHDDH021A	357.95	0	0	172	130	0.03%
18MHDDH021A	358.5	404	605	272	1197	0.21%
18MHDDH021A	358.6	44049	0	51752	6769	5.85%
18MHDDH021A	358.95	148778	63378	120025	8369	19.18%
18MHDDH021A	359.5	8522	5011	7397	1142	1.36%
18MHDDH021A	359.95	2628	974	2713	1105	0.48%
18MHDDH021A	360.5	9986	6355	14164	3809	2.43%
18MHDDH021A	360.95	122135	20903	113364	11063	14.53%
18MHDDH021A	361.5	184256	1648	188714	45027	23.54%
18MHDDH021A	361.95	20601	1002	27171	3213	3.14%
18MHDDH021A	362.5	11709	4342	9132	2034	1.55%
18MHDDH021A	362.95	228640	8673	256886	67290	33.28%
18MHDDH021A	363.5	190731	10270	218388	23265	25.19%
18MHDDH021A	363.95	158700	1328	148411	30661	18.04%
18MHDDH021A	364.5	74092	6344	60847	1586	6.88%
18MHDDH021A	364.95	59401	0	82647	8410	9.11%
18MHDDH021A	365.5	184710	0	250863	19969	27.08%
18MHDDH021A	365.95	5956	875	2417	804	0.41%
18MHDDH021A	366.5	4054	3513	1273	216	0.50%
18MHDDH021A	366.95	234124	4309	338453	39481	38.22%
18MHDDH021A	367.5	192528	1015	248954	44683	29.47%
18MHDDH021A	367.95	5064	78	741	1156	0.20%
18MHDDH021A	368.5	12341	924	8275	2131	1.13%
18MHDDH021A	368.55	155925	0	198081	22836	22.09%
18MHDDH021A	368.95	114993	15375	108557	29960	15.39%
18MHDDH021A	369.5	115541	6270	103959	17323	12.76%
18MHDDH021A	369.95	100779	4046	44472	31114	7.96%
18MHDDH021A	370.05	8227	0	4340	123	0.45%
18MHDDH021A	370.5	2614	0	274	128	0.04%
18MHDDH021A	370.65	141302	2923	163029	18347	18.43%
18MHDDH021A	370.95	172015	3735	208824	19893	23.25%
18MHDDH021A	371.15	154878	2276	193978	18269	21.45%
18MHDDH021A	371.2	3507	0	104	100	0.02%

Hole ID	DEPTH	S_ppm	Cu_ppm	Zn_ppm	Pb_ppm	Sum_BM%
18MHDDH021A	371.95	2668	0	305	712	**0.10%**
18MHDDH021A	372.5	3763	1890	1484	2014	**0.54%**
18MHDDH021A	372.95	811	0	131	76	**0.02%**
18MHDDH021A	373.5	1092	0	109	699	**0.08%**
18MHDDH021A	373.95	14587	4223	5731	5183	**1.51%**
18MHDDH021A	374.5	268	0	62	236	**0.03%**
18MHDDH021A	374.95	331	0	388	507	**0.09%**
18MHDDH021A	375.5	0	0	69	169	**0.02%**
18MHDDH021A	375.8	228558	7591	292413	46154	**34.62%**
18MHDDH021A	376.5	0	0	39	28	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	377.5	0	0	34	20	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	378.5	0	0	174	554	**0.07%**
18MHDDH021A	379.5	0	0	38	29	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	380.5	0	0	28	9	**0.00%**
18MHDDH021A	381.5	0	0	43	6	**0.00%**
18MHDDH021A	382.5	0	0	38	30	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	382.95	28512	0	25	15933	**1.60%**
18MHDDH021A	383.5	0	0	32	27	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	384.5	0	0	32	29	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	385.5	0	0	36	21	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	386.5	0	0	68	44	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	387.5	0	0	230	360	**0.06%**
18MHDDH021A	388.5	0	0	138	179	**0.03%**
18MHDDH021A	389.5	0	0	71	129	**0.02%**
18MHDDH021A	390.5	0	53	271	126	**0.05%**
18MHDDH021A	391.5	0	0	67	40	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	392.5	0	0	67	76	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	393.5	0	0	43	83	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	394.5	0	0	58	65	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	395.5	0	0	88	81	**0.02%**
18MHDDH021A	396.5	0	0	50	32	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	398.5	0	0	92	140	**0.02%**
18MHDDH021A	398.8	3155	0	4977	1286	**0.63%**
18MHDDH021A	399.5	0	0	48	64	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	400.3	12711	0	25516	7763	**3.33%**
18MHDDH021A	400.5	0	0	36	57	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	401.5	0	0	44	88	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	402.5	0	0	71	59	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	403.5	0	0	66	50	**0.01%**
18MHDDH021A	404.5	0	0	63	161	**0.02%**

End of Hole

Note: **All analyses by Olympus portable XRF, Delta Professional. 60 second read time (30/30 sec). Values are point data and not representative of the full intervals quoted in the report text. Representative values for base metals will await the half core sampled laboratory results.**