



YARINDURY DRILLING UPDATE

Advanced gold and copper explorer, Alice Queen Limited (ASX:AQX) (**Alice Queen** or the **Company**), is pleased to advise that drilling has recommenced at its Yarindury Project (EL8646) in New South Wales.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Three targets have been tested and drilling has recommenced;
- Cover thickness is approximately 60m, substantially less than previously predicted (~200m);
- Molong Belt basement rocks have been intersected in all three holes;
- Petrological and Litho-geochemical studies from the first three holes indicate that the Molong Belt basement rocks intersected are most probably:
 - Late Ordovician in age, which is the specific age of the major porphyry deposits in NSW;
 - The rocks are also of shoshonitic affinity, which is another favorable indicator;
- Five additional targets have been generated and added to the current program for a total of 11 targets (3x drilled, 3x outstanding and 5x additional targets); and
- Target generation work is ongoing and access arrangements continue across all Northern Molong Belt Projects.

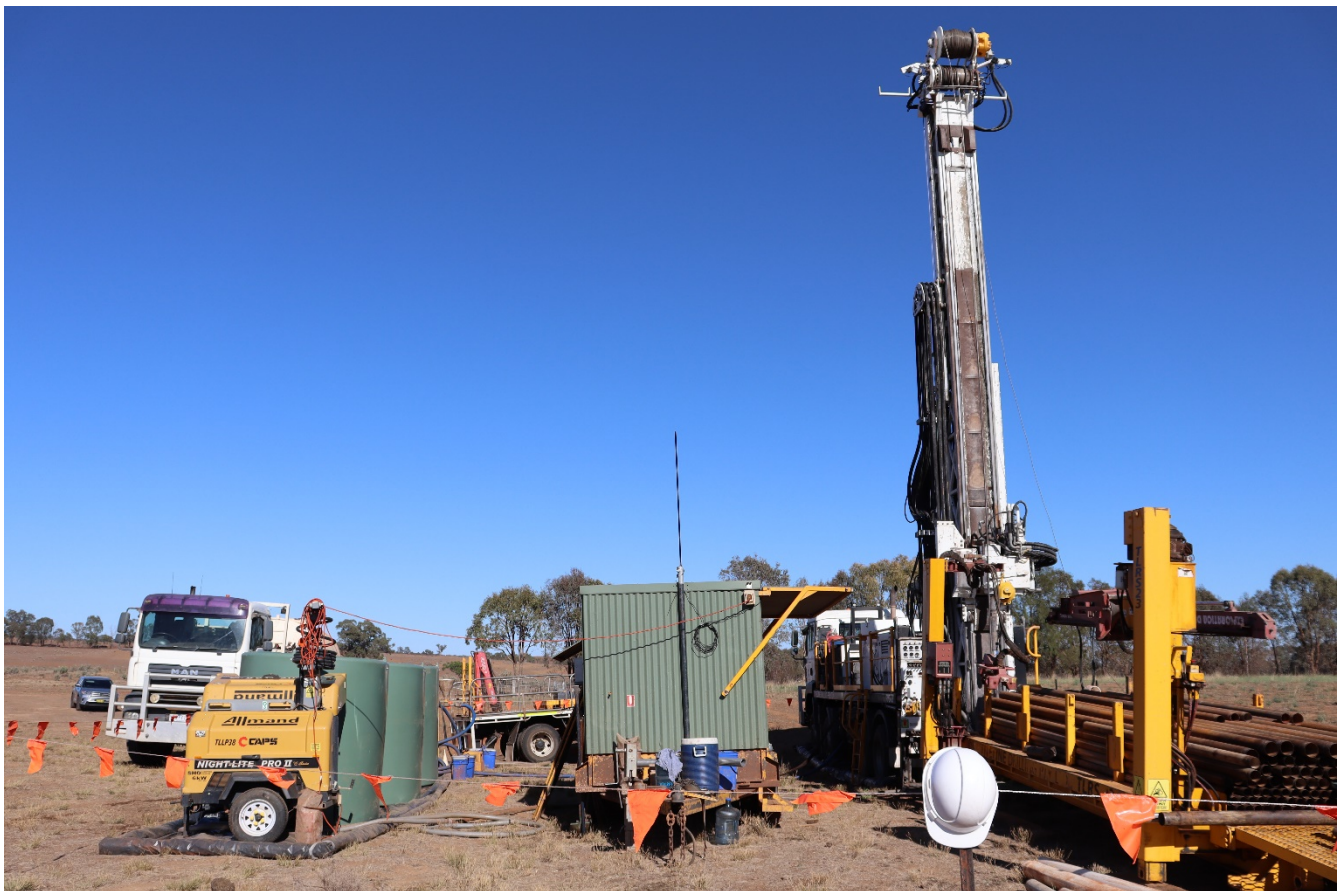


Image 1 - Drill Rig at YDDH005 05/12/19



YARINDURY

The current program has been increased from three holes to at least eight holes (see Figure 1) with eleven targets in total, to test a wide range of basement magnetic features under younger cover in EL8646 (Yarindury). These magnetic features are variously comparable to the magnetic signatures of major porphyry mineralisation at Cadia and North Parkes and to the magnetic character of Alkane's Boda discovery in the adjacent exploration licence to the south.

Alice Queen previously drilled three holes in Yarindury in October this year and is encouraged by the results, which have shown that the cover thickness of around 60m in the area drilled was substantially thinner than anticipated. Whilst no significant mineralisation or porphyry-indicative alteration was intersected in the three holes, it is significant that petrological and litho-geochemical work indicates that the Molong Belt basement rocks intersected are most probably Late Ordovician in age, which is the specific age of the major porphyry deposits in NSW. The rocks are also of shoshonitic affinity, which is another favourable indicator.

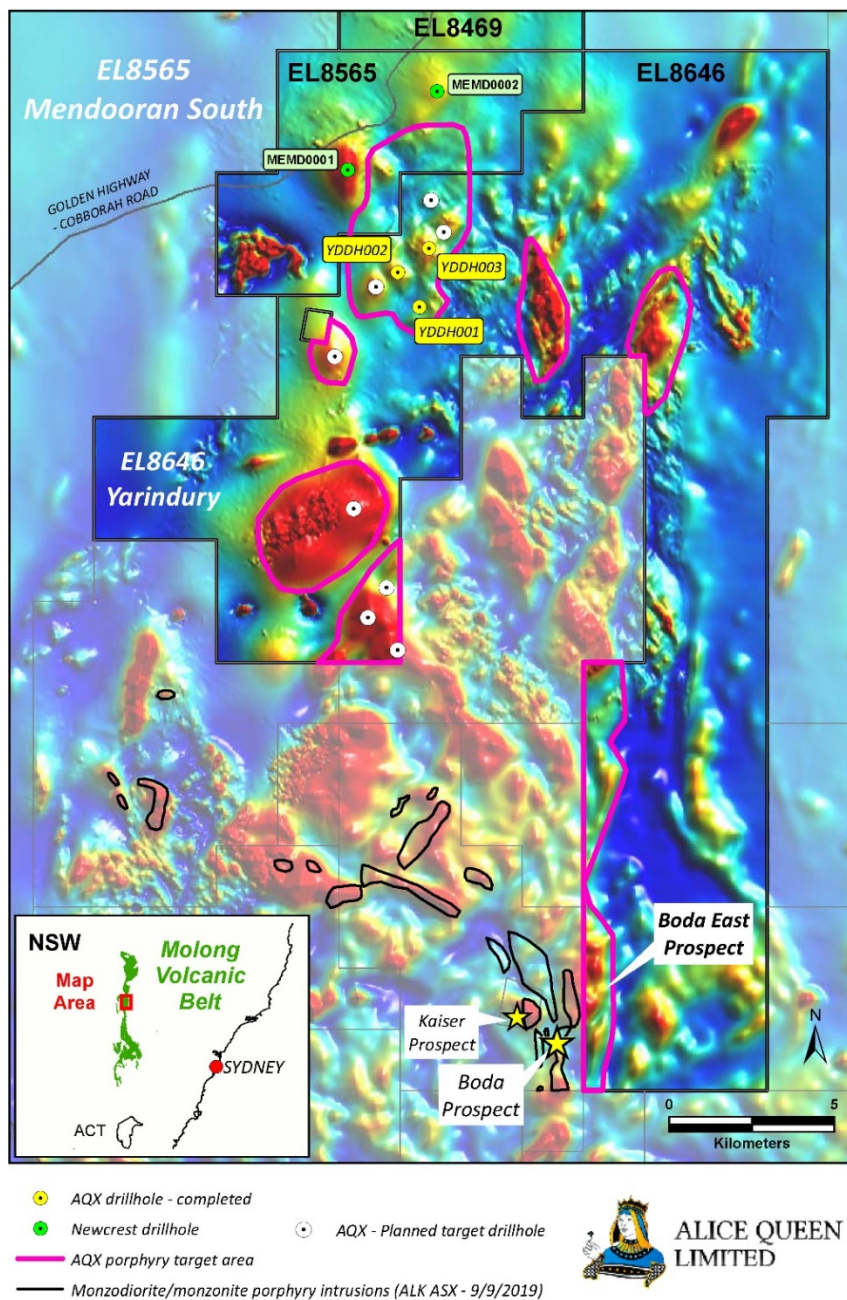


Figure 1 – Yarindury drill program and target areas



NORTHERN MOLONG BELT PORPHYRY PROJECTS

The Northern Molong Belt porphyry projects (Yarindury EL8646, Mendooran EL's 8565, 8469 and 8563), represent approximately 700km² of highly prospective ground of the Molong Belt, north along strike from Cadia and adjacent to the recent Boda discovery by Alkane Resources Limited (see ALK ASX announcement 9 September 2019 and Figure 1).

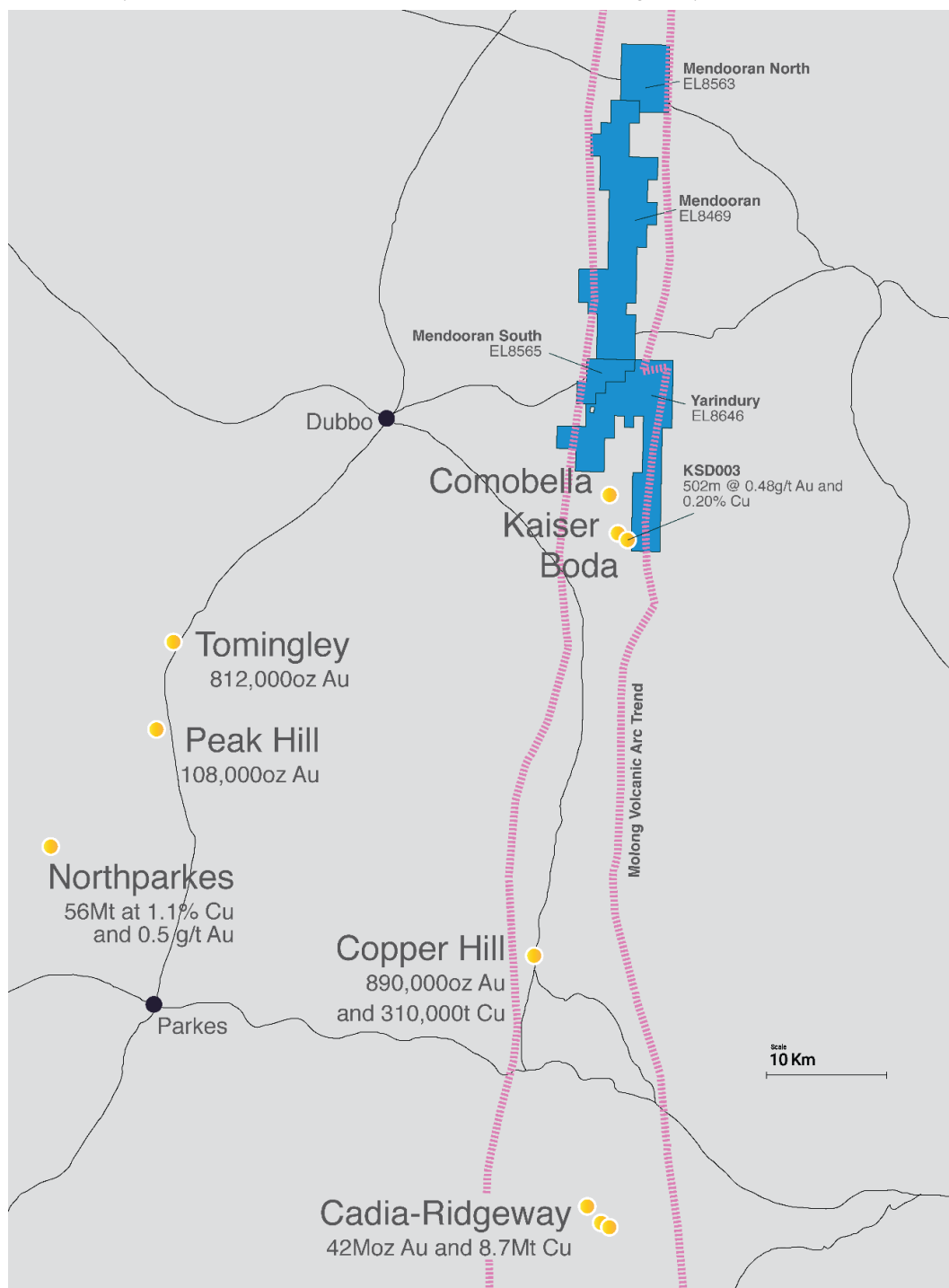


Figure 2 - Northern Molong Belt Projects

Alice Queen's Managing Director, Andrew Buxton, commented, "We are very excited by the unexpectedly shallow cover and the petrological and litho-geochemical results achieved in the first few holes of this program."

"We are now working towards increasing our target inventory across our Northern Molong Belt Projects."



**ALICE QUEEN
LIMITED**

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and target generation is based on information compiled by Mr John Holliday, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Holliday is a consultant to Alice Queen Limited. Mr Holliday has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Holliday consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For and on behalf of the board

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mud Rotary Pre-collar utilised to produce chip sample of younger cover sediments and diamond drilling was used to produce drill core (HQ3) of targeted volcanics. • Samples submitted for analysis have consisted of half core, with over 96% of sample lengths measuring 1.0 m and three samples ranging between 1.10-1.24m • Drill core was not oriented, and no cutting lines have been drawn since holes are vertical and the volcanics are mostly massive. The cutting plane was randomly oriented, except for where there was a fabric of some sort, in this case, bedding or fault planes. Those intervals are cut perpendicular to the plane where possible. The remaining other half core remains in the core tray for reference material.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core sample intervals are selected by a geologist to honour geological, alteration, mineralisation boundaries but at 1.0m intervals within broad zones. • Only intervals of interest from the drill core were sampled.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All AQX samples have been submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverising to produce a 30g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish and a 0.25g sub-sample for lowest DL multi-element analysis via ICP-MS or ICP-AES.
Drilling techniques	<i>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.).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All three drill holes have been completed using 123mm Mud Rotary Pre-collar with HQ core from near top of estimated target to end of hole (EOH) depths. • All three hole are vertical unoriented • UDR 1200 track mounted multi-purpose drill rig operated by Titeline Drilling Pty Ltd • Rotary Mud drilling – 123mm hole diameter • Diamond drilling - core size HQ3 (Triple tube). Core diameter 61mm, hole diameter 96mm. Dimond tails for YDDH001, YDDH002 and YDDH003 start at 76.4m, 41.8m and 59.9m respectively. • 150mm diameter casing placed at the top of all holes, commonly up to 6m depth. This will remain in the hole but cut off to ~50cm below surface after site rehabilitation is completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery for diamond core for all holes has been measured from drillers run blocks with 100% of the sample intervals recovered > 98%.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core has been reconstructed into continuous runs depths checked against the depths given on the driller's core blocks.
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As core recovery is >98% for the sampled intervals, there is no evidence of sampling bias
Logging	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill core has been measured for recovery by drill run. No intervals of lost core assigned. RQD has not been measured Drill holes have been logged descriptively on paper logs (for Mud rotary drilling - Chip log, and Diamond drilling - Core log) in the field and subsequently transferred to in-house developed Access data management system using a specific set of logging codes to ensure consistency and data validation. PCD cuttings have been logged on a metre by metre basis for lithology and where applicable alteration and mineralisation. Diamond core has been logged for lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation and structure.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging has been qualitative in nature. Some quantitative structural measurements (alpha/dip) of specific features, e.g. faults, banding, bedding etc., have also been taken. Magnetic Susceptibility measured on core and mud chip samples average of 3 readings for 1m interval. 100% of core has been photographed wet, in shade with high resolution/megapixel camera.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire length of the holes has been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All core samples have been sawn in half using auto core saw.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No non-core sampling completed, however 1m bulk samples for the bottom 10m of the mud drilling in holes YDDH001 and YDDH003 were collected in case there were anomalous values in the uppermost core samples from those holes. Samples are stored with the core in Rangott Mineral Exploration's warehouse until decision is made on the holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full sampling preparation has been undertaken at ALS Laboratories in Orange, NSW. Sample preparation process included, weighing of samples, crushing to 70% passing 2 mm sieve; then entire crushed samples was pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. 30g nominal weight is used for fusion and Au by LLD Fire Assay and 0.25g pulps were dissolved in Four Acid "near" total digestion prior to multi-element ICP-MS analysis.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures consist of introduction of certified reference materials in the sample stream - OREAS 22f as blanks and a low-grade porphyry material (OREAS 501c) to check the analytical accuracy; both at a ratio of 1:20.
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No field duplicates or Lab coarse crush duplicates have been inserted.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample size is considered representative to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold value determined by Low Grade Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption finish, ALS method AU-AA21, Detection limits 0.002– 1ppm. For multi-element analysis the ME-MS61L Super Trace method was selected, where a four-acid digest has been undertaken on a 0.25 g sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials, with analysis via ICP-MS + ICP-AES. All finalised assay certificates signed off by qualified assayer. ALS Global Ltd is an ISO certified organisation with industry leading quality protocols. The analytical technique used for gold is considered a total assay technique.
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tools used for analysis.
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry standard Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) including a low-grade porphyry gold grade standard and blank material have been submitted within the sample stream at a frequency of approximately 1 in 20. Quality control data has been plotted on charts with control limits at +/-1σ, +/- 2σ and +/-3σ standard deviations to monitor the level of contamination, accuracy, and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>precision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All QAQC results have been reviewed by the AQX Competent Person who considers the results to be within acceptable limits. Therefore, the assay results presented are considered accurate and correct. ALS internal CRMs and duplicates have also reported prior to release of finalised certificates. All logging and sampling undertaken by or under the supervision of a qualified geologist.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant intersections
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No hole twinning has been undertaken
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole logging was completed on field data entry spreadsheets then transferred to Access based data management system by the Company's GIS database geologist. All field data have been entered in the company's database using a specific set of logging codes to ensure consistency with verification protocols in place. All sampling and analytical data has been stored in an in-house developed Access data management system, All data has been maintained, validated, and managed by administrative geologist, Analytical results received from the lab have been loaded directly into the database with no manual transcription of these results undertaken, Original lab certificates have been stored electronically.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustment to assay data has been undertaken. Below detection limit data presented as 1/10th of the lower detection limit of the method and over the detection limit results presented as the upper detection limit of the method
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars X and Y have been set with handheld GPS meter (+/-3 m) and surveyed post-drilling with a differential GPS meter (~10cm); No downhole surveys
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All locations recorded using GDA94/MGA UTM Zone 55.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-drilling collar RLs with differential GPS (~10cm).
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes are selectively sampled with intervals of interest at the geologist's discretion, e.g. stronger alteration (Ep-Ch-CO₃) or of specific alteration (e.g. carbonate spotting) or contrasting lithologies (e.g. intrusive).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This spacing is not deemed adequate for use in a Mineral Resource Estimate. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vertical holes are considered adequate for testing the targets.
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's not considered to be the case and therefore not reported.
Sample security	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples have been selected by a qualified and experienced geologist. • All samples have been packed in calico bags immediately after cutting. • All samples have been stored in a secure shed, prior to transporting. • Sample bags have been loaded and transported to ALS Facility, Orange by Rangott Mineral Exploration staff with a company vehicle secured by cargo net, then unloaded directly in Lab's receipt area. Sample submission was documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email.
Audits or reviews	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the limited duration of the programme no external or third-party contractor has undertaken any audit or review of these procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p><i>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.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration activities across EL 8646 were undertaken by Monzonite Metals Pty Ltd, which is a subsidiary of Alice Queen Ltd and operates the company's tenement portfolio in NSW. Monzonite Metals Pty Ltd is the 100% undivided and unencumbered owner of EL 8646 covering the Yarindury Project. EL 8646 was initially granted to Monzonite Metals Pty Ltd on 12 September 2017 for a period of 2 years. Subsequently an application to seek extension for additional 6 years was submitted by the Company on 12 September 2019. The status of the tenement as of the time of this report is "Pending Renewal" Monzonite Metals Pty Ltd/AQX knows of no impediment to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A small number of previous exploration drill holes to Molong Volcanic Belt basement were drilled in the project area by AngloGold and MIM/Millennium. Some of the holes intersected anomalous mineralisation or altered intrusions. The holes have been useful as guides to thickness of cover, and to defining potentially prospective and non-prospective parts of the project area.
Geology	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area is located in the northern extension of the Molong Volcanic Belt (MVB) with the licence centred across an area where the MVB begins to be masked and overlapped by younger cover sediments as it trends further north. The MVB represents one of four belts of the Ordovician to early Silurian Macquarie Arc, an intra-oceanic island arc developed along part of the boundary between the Australian and proto-Pacific plates. Its importance for mineral prospectivity is signified by the occurrence of the massive Cadia porphyry gold copper deposit within MVB rocks located 150km to the south. Ordovician lithologies in the project area are ascribed to the Late Ordovician Oakdale Formation (1:100 000 / 1:250 000 map sheets) of the Cabonne Group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>(Morgan et al, 1999). The formation is characterised by co-magmatic intermediate to mafic (often shoshonitic) intrusive and extrusive volcanics, volcanoclastics and sedimentary successions. The formation is interpreted to be deposited on the flanks of a submerged volcanic chain – the Macquarie Volcanic Arc. There is expert petrographic evidence that the rocks intersected in this reported drilling are probably stage 4 (i.e. early-Silurian to late Ordovician) shoshonitic andesitic rocks of the Macquarie Arc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permian and Triassic sediments of the Gunnedah Basin begin to unconformably onlap the volcanic successions of the Lachlan Orogen just north of the Comabella Cu-Au prospect and deepen to the north. These are in turn overlain by sequences of the Surat Basin sediments (Jurassic Sediments). • Thin Quaternary alluvial cover and limited Cenozoic volcanics have also been interpreted across the project area.
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> <hr/> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collar attributes have been summarised in table 1 of this ASX release. • Drill hole fire assay (FAA) gold results presented in table 2 of this ASX release <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drill hole information data has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No weighting average has been applied No top cutting of assays has been applied. For display and statistical purposes, below detection limit assays are set to 10% of the detection limit, e.g. if Au <0.002g/t, Au value is set to 0.0002g/t.
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sample aggregation is being reported
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metal equivalents are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable at this stage
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable at this stage
	<i>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').</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down holes lengths only reported for drill data. True width has not been estimated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill collar locations, sample and assay results, samples weights, are presented in Figure 1, Table 1, Table 2, •
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assays for all samples have been returned and included in this report • No assay currently pending
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other exploration results which have not previously been reported, are material to this report.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work is described in the ASX release preceding this table.

Table 1 Drill hole collar locations

Hole_ID	UTM_North ing	UTM_Easting	RL (m)	TN Azimuth	Dip	Length	Drill_Type	Core _Size	UTM_Datum	UTM_ Zone
YDDH001	6433446	687396.6	349.8	0	-90	123.1	123mm Mud Rotary Pre-collared to 76.4m, HQ core b/w 76.4 to 123.1m	HQ	GDA94	55
YDDH002	6434528	686855.1	364.6	0	-90	123.1	123mm Mud Rotary Pre-collared to 41.8m, HQ core b/w 41.8m to 123.1m	HQ	GDA94	55
YDDH003	6435231	687678.4	335.9	0	-90	108.2	123mm Mud Rotary Pre-collared to 59.9m, HQ core b/w 59.9 to 108.2m	HQ	GDA94	55

Table 2 Drill hole Au (FA) and Cu assays

Hole ID	Sample No	From	To	Interval	Sample, kg	Au, ppm	Cu, ppm
YDDH001	41042	81.00	82.00	1.00	3.98	0.004	174.50
YDDH001	41043	82.00	83.00	1.00	3.26	0.003	197.00
YDDH001	41044	83.00	84.00	1.00	3.26	0.004	162.00
YDDH001	41045	84.00	85.00	1.00	3.94	0.004	149.00
YDDH001	41046	85.00	86.00	1.00	3.66	0.004	125.50
YDDH001	41047	90.00	91.00	1.00	3.88	0.002	121.00
YDDH001	41048	91.00	92.00	1.00	3.40	0.004	166.50
YDDH001	41049	92.00	93.00	1.00	3.18	0.005	156.50
YDDH001	41051	93.00	94.00	1.00	3.28	0.004	130.50
YDDH001	41052	94.00	95.00	1.00	3.40	0.006	91.70
YDDH001	41053	98.00	99.00	1.00	3.70	0.003	61.50
YDDH001	41054	99.00	100.00	1.00	3.42	0.005	102.00
YDDH001	41055	100.00	101.00	1.00	3.34	0.004	98.50
YDDH001	41056	107.00	108.00	1.00	4.20	0.005	79.90
YDDH001	41057	108.00	109.00	1.00	3.82	0.004	81.90
YDDH001	41058	118.00	119.00	1.00	4.04	0.005	129.50
YDDH001	41059	119.00	120.00	1.00	3.88	0.011	115.00
YDDH001	41060	120.00	121.00	1.00	3.62	0.006	126.50
YDDH002	41002	82.00	83.00	1.00	3.42	0.004	133.00
YDDH002	41003	85.00	86.00	1.00	3.92	0.003	85.90
YDDH002	41004	86.00	87.00	1.00	3.96	0.003	30.30
YDDH002	41005	91.00	92.00	1.00	3.60	0.003	65.20
YDDH002	41006	92.00	93.00	1.00	3.42	0.004	75.70
YDDH002	41007	93.00	94.00	1.00	3.40	0.003	74.40
YDDH002	41008	94.00	95.00	1.00	3.70	0.004	60.70
YDDH002	41010	98.00	99.00	1.00	3.66	0.003	91.90
YDDH002	41011	99.00	100.00	1.00	3.70	0.004	94.00
YDDH002	41012	100.00	101.00	1.00	3.68	0.002	90.40
YDDH002	41013	118.76	120.00	1.24	4.54	0.005	135.00
YDDH002	41014	120.00	121.00	1.00	4.34	0.005	116.00
YDDH002	41015	121.00	122.00	1.00	3.96	0.005	115.50
YDDH002	41016	122.00	123.10	1.10	3.52	0.006	119.50
YDDH003	41017	59.90	61.00	1.10	3.98	0.004	121.00
YDDH003	41018	61.00	62.00	1.00	3.38	0.002	84.20
YDDH003	41019	62.00	63.00	1.00	3.50	0.004	84.80
YDDH003	41021	63.00	64.00	1.00	3.94	0.003	82.10
YDDH003	41022	64.00	65.00	1.00	3.66	0.004	89.00
YDDH003	41023	65.00	66.00	1.00	3.44	0.004	124.50
YDDH003	41024	66.00	67.00	1.00	3.24	0.004	179.00
YDDH003	41025	67.00	68.00	1.00	3.42	0.000	112.50
YDDH003	41026	68.00	69.00	1.00	3.58	0.003	155.00
YDDH003	41027	69.00	70.00	1.00	3.02	0.004	128.50
YDDH003	41028	70.00	71.00	1.00	3.84	0.006	143.00
YDDH003	41030	71.00	72.00	1.00	4.04	0.005	134.50
YDDH003	41031	72.00	73.00	1.00	3.68	0.004	129.00
YDDH003	41032	73.00	74.00	1.00	3.66	0.005	133.00
YDDH003	41033	79.00	80.00	1.00	4.08	0.007	131.50
YDDH003	41034	84.00	85.00	1.00	3.60	0.007	119.50
YDDH003	41035	89.00	90.00	1.00	3.78	0.009	106.00
YDDH003	41036	94.00	95.00	1.00	3.88	0.007	110.50

Hole ID	Sample No	From	To	Interval	Sample, kg	Au, ppm	Cu, ppm
YDDH003	41037	102.00	103.00	1.00	3.46	0.009	112.50
YDDH003	41038	103.00	104.00	1.00	4.00	0.008	130.00
YDDH003	41039	104.00	105.00	1.00	3.90	0.006	111.00
YDDH003	41040	105.00	106.00	1.00	4.14	0.003	129.50