TODD RIVER RESOURCES

ASX Announcement
7 June 2018

THICK ZONE OF MASSIVE SULPHIDES INTERSECTED AT MOUNT HARDY COPPER-ZINC PROJECT, NT

24m interval of significant base metal sulphide mineralisation in diamond drilling points to significant exploration breakthrough

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Highlights:

- **Thick zone of massive sulphides encountered in diamond hole 18MHRCDDH031A at EM1 target, with portable XRF (pXRF) analysis indicating strong mineralisation.**
- **Broad 24m interval of base metal sulphides from 185m to 209m down-hole includes three narrower zones with higher base metal tenor.**
- **Mineralisation corresponds with interpreted position of the targeted down-hole EM plate.**
- **All holes completed at Mt Hardy to date have hit sulphide mineralisation.**
- **Down-hole geophysics and further diamond drilling planned to follow up the mineralisation intersected to date.**
- **Ongoing strong market conditions and outlook for base metals provide a favourable backdrop for additional drilling at Mount Hardy.**

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 a thick zone of massive sulphides at the EM1 geophysical target.

Hole 18MHRCDDH031A, which was completed recently as part of its ongoing 2018 diamond drilling program at Mt Hardy, has intersected a broad interval of massive sulphides comprising chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite with minor pyrrhotite. Portable XRF scanning of the core indicates significant mineralisation in the intersection, and samples have now been cut and submitted for laboratory analysis.

Commenting on this intersection, Todd River CEO Will Dix said:

"*This is an outstanding result and a great start to our 2018 field season. The Mt Hardy Project has been a priority project since Todd River listed last year, and to achieve such a significant intersection of massive sulphide mineralisation at a relatively early stage of our program is a real win for persistence. A large amount of work has been put in behind the scenes on analysing geophysical data and understanding the geology of the Mt Hardy Project. This hard work has now well and truly paid off – resulting in really well-targeted holes – and the credit for that needs to go to our exploration team.*

"From here, we will be completing down-hole geophysics and planning additional follow-up drilling while we wait for the analytical confirmation of the base metal grades – at which point we will further update the market."

ABN 45 600 308 398
Level 1 282 Rokeby Road Subiaco WA 6008 | PO Box 2019 Subiaco WA 6904
P +61 8 9327 0950 | **F** +61 8 9327 0901 | **E** corporate@trrltd.com.au
www.trrltd.com.au

Summary

Drilling commenced at the Mount Hardy Project in April to test a number of EM plate conductor targets (see ASX Announcement – 26 April 2018).

To date, all Reverse Circulation (RC) pre-collars and four diamond-tailed holes have been completed (see Table 1). One hole has tested the EM plate at the EM2 target area, and three holes have so far been completed at the EM1 target with further drilling planned to follow-up both the intersection in hole 0031A and to test additional targets.

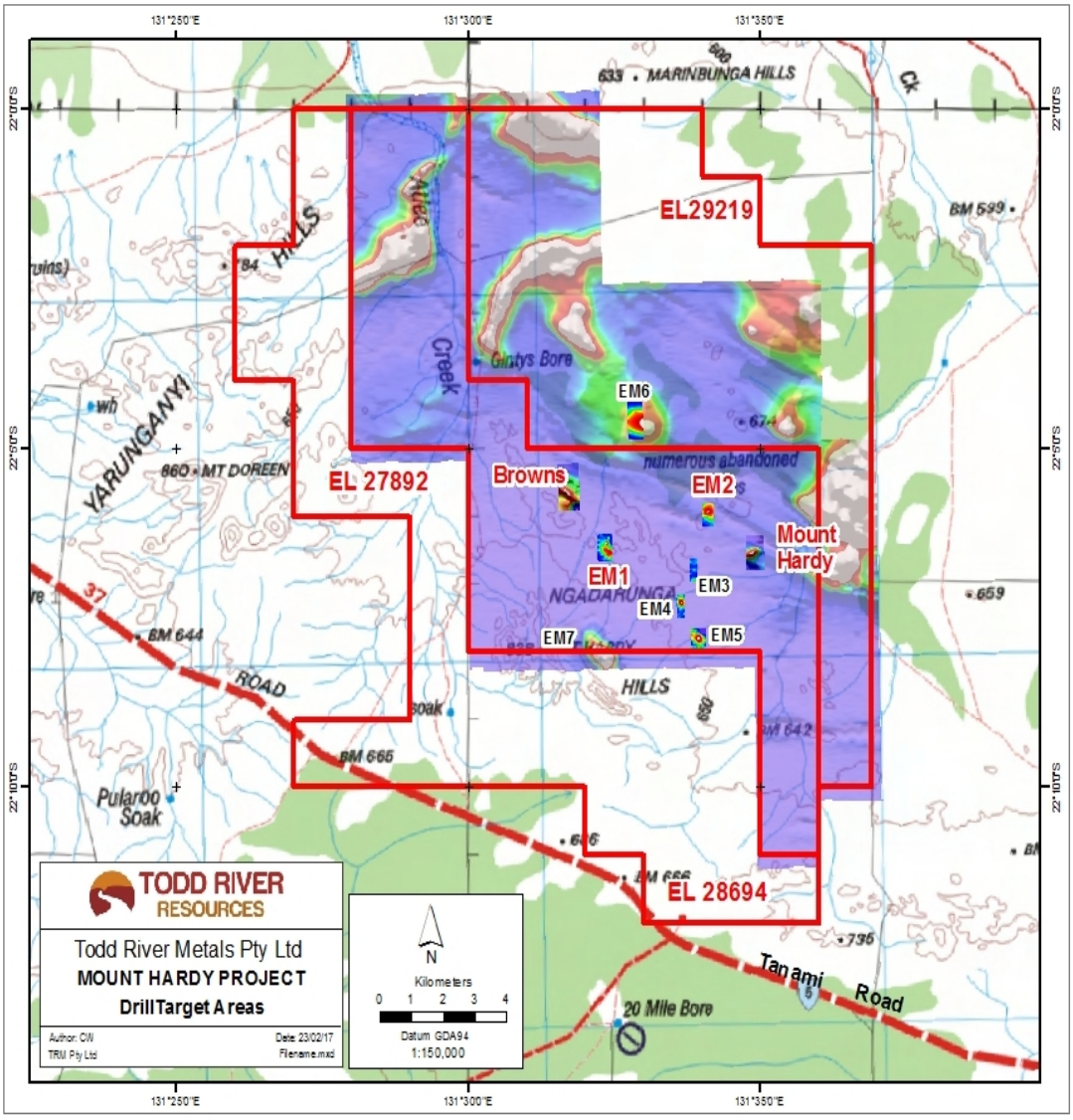


Figure 1 – Mt Hardy Project showing the location of drill target areas EM1 and EM2.

To date a total of 1,241m has been drilled in four holes with 666 samples submitted for assay. Laboratory results for the mineralisation zones noted in the diamond core are awaited, however geological logging of the core intervals and portable-XRF analyses results are available and are discussed in more detail below.

Additional drilling is now being planned along with further DHTEM surveys to help refine the targeting of follow-up drill holes.

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

HOLE_ID	Prospect	EASTING (GDA94Z52)	NORTHING (GDA94Z52)	AHD	DEPTH	DIP	AZIMUTH (True)
18MHRCDDH030	EM1	761940	7552963	638	245.85	-47	105
18MHRCDDH031A	EM1	761930	7552912	638	260	-47	98
18MHRCDDH032	EM1	761923	7553003	638	315.21	-62	90
18MHRCDDH033	EM2	764996	7554083	635	420.1	-65	115

Drilling Program Update

EM1 Prospect

At the EM1 prospect, three holes for 578.4m have been completed to date. Drilling at the EM1 target area has been guided by DHEM interpretation, with several modelled plate conductors being targeted. Previous drilling has successfully outlined base metal sulphide mineralisation associated with vein quartz and structures. Additional positions and conductor plates are still being tested.

Hole 18MHRCDDH031A has just been completed (on 6th June) with preliminary geological logging and portable-XRF results only reported here. Samples will be submitted for analysis by the 8th June, and laboratory results are expected by late June.

Significant base metal sulphide mineralisation was noted between 185m and 210m down-hole (Figure 4). This depth equates to the interpreted position of the EM target plate. This hole was drilled to test this upper plate as well as the up-dip position the good intersection previously reported in hole 13MHRCDDH010 and the surface mineralisation.

Base metal sulphides (sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena) together with pyrrhotite (iron sulphide) comprise massive zones, zones of sulphide breccia, and broad sulphide stringers within the Lander Rock Formation host.

Mineralisation is shown in Figures 2 and 3 below. Figure 3 shows a section of silicified breccia with chalcopyrite- rich sulphides forming the matrix fill material. Sulphides are coarse grained with both sphalerite and galena occurring in cm-sized aggregates. Within the broad 24m interval three zones have higher base metal tenor and, accordingly, higher copper zinc and lead grades.

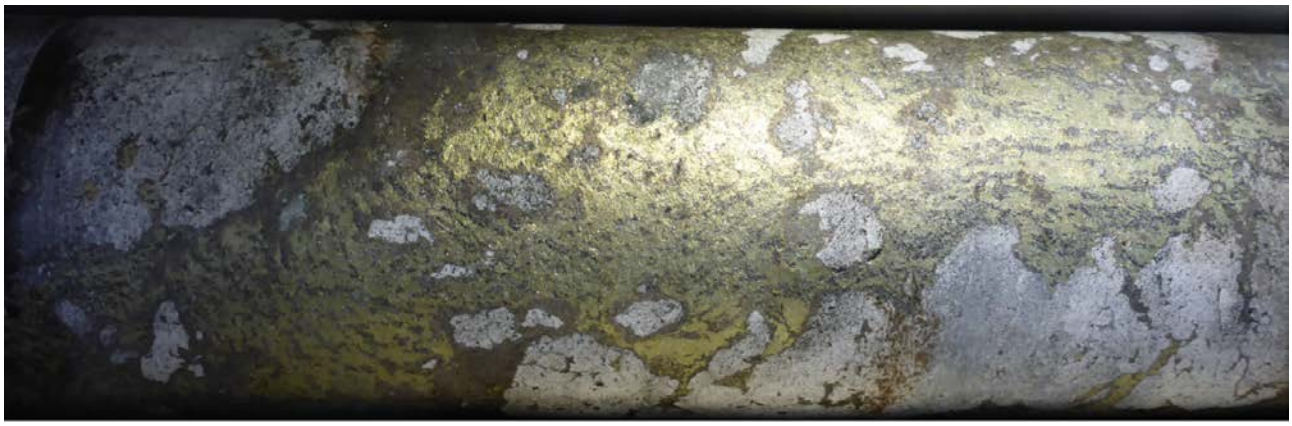
In addition to geological logging, the core was scanned with portable XRF (pXRF), with analyses taken systematically at 1.0m and 0.5m intervals through mineralised zones to assist in screening samples for laboratory analysis and to allow for litho-geochemical interpretation.

PXRF provides a point surface sample and so is not representative of the whole one metre interval sampled for assay, however averaging multiple analyses does provide a guide to what to expect from the laboratory results.

Down-hole electromagnetic geophysical surveying of the hole is expected to be completed in the next two weeks to identify extensions of the sulphide mineralisation and additional drilling to follow up this intersection both down-dip and along strike is currently being planned for immediate commencement.

Figure 2 – Drill core from 18MHRCDDH031A, showing the sulphide mineralisation from 196.8m to 209m depth. Yellow shiny core is chalcopyrite, while darker intervals are sulphide-dominated.

Figure 3 – Close-up of drill core from hole 18MHRCDDH031A showing the chalcopyrite dominated mineralisation at 201.4m to 201.55m depth. Sulphides provide matrix fill to silicified and brecciated country rock. Core diameter is 48mm wide.



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 is outlined in Appendix A and all pXRF results used in the below composite intervals are included in Appendix B.

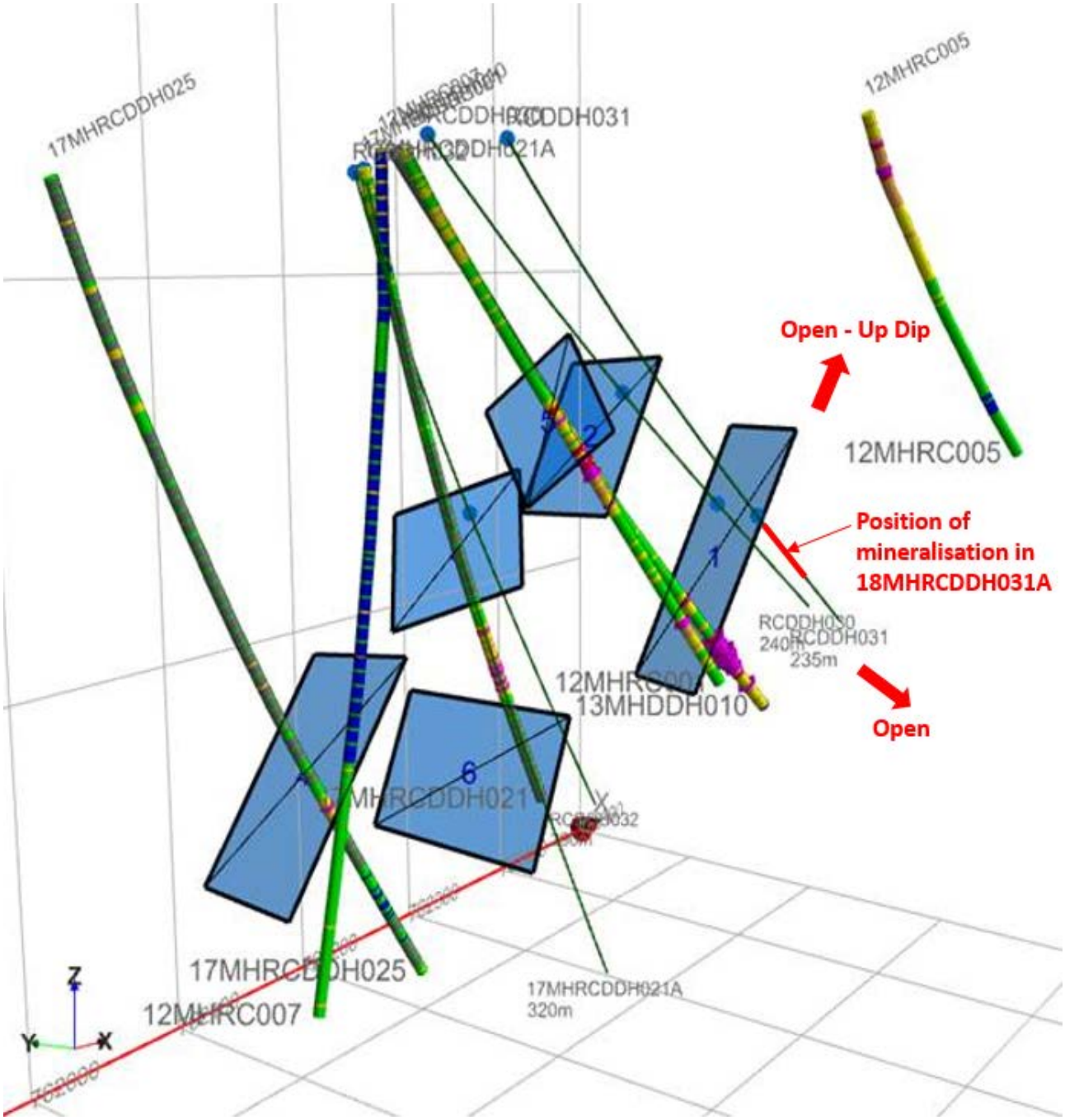
HOLE ID	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Combined BM%
The full interval:							
18MHRCDDH031A	**185.5**	**209.5**	**24.0m**	**2.0%**	**0.9%**	**2.4%**	**5.3% BM**
				Based on averaging 49 pXRF readings			
Upper zone							
18MHRCDDH031A	185.5	194.5	9.0m	1.0%	0.3%	1.1%	2.4% BM
Lower zone							
18MHRCDDH031A	200.5	208.5	8.0m	4.6%	2.3%	5.8%	12.7% BM
Within the upper zone one high grade interval can be split out:							
18MHRCDDH031A	185.5	187.5	2.0m	3.0%	0.7%	2.6%	6.3% BM
Within the lower zone two high grade intervals can be split out:							
18MHRCDDH031A	**200.5**	**204.0**	**3.5m**	**6.8%**	**3.4%**	**7.9%**	**18.1% BM**
18MHRCDDH031A	**206.5**	**208.5**	**2.0m**	**4.8%**	**2.2%**	**6.8%**	**13.8% BM**

Core for these two interval scan be seen in Figure 2.

As indicated above, the entire zone of mineralisation averages around 5% combined base metals (Cu+Pb+Zn) over 24m. Within this there are two zones that have grades in excess of 10% combined base metals over 3.5 and 2.0 metre intervals. It should be noted that these portable XRF values are preliminary

and laboratory base and precious metal results for ½ cut core will be available and reported with a few weeks.

Figure 4– Oblique view of EM1 drilling highlighting the position of the 18MHRCDDH0031A intersection and potential extensions that will be targeted by further drilling.



The first hole, **18MHRCDDH032**, was completed in late May with core processing and sampling undertaken shortly thereafter. The hole was designed to test both a moderate strength plate at 140m and the down-plunge position below hole 13MHRCDDH010, which returned 21.0 m @ 0.5% Cu, 4.4% Zn, 1.9% Pb, and 36 g/t Ag (see TNG ASX Announcement – 20 May 2013).

Visual thin stringers of sulphide mineralisation were logged from 133-150 m, 163-178m and 278-289m. The mineral assemblage contains predominantly pyrrhotite with chalcopyrite and subordinate sphalerite also present.

The sulphide intersection between 133-150m is correlated with the moderate strength plate. The mineralisation from 278-28m depth is likely to be the extension below hole 13MHRCDDH010.

Holes **18MHRCDDH030** and **18MHRCDDH032** were drilled in the last fortnight. Both returned only modest sulphide zones.

EM2 Prospect

At the EM2 Prospect, 2018 drilling has been targeted to test a strong conductor plate outlined by interpretation of down-hole EM surveys from 2017 drilling. A conductor with over 1000 Siemens conductance was interpreted from hole 17MHRCDDH025 (see ASX Announcement – 13 September 2017).

Hole **18MHRCDDH033** was recently completed at EM2, with core logged and samples dispatched to the laboratory for analysis. Results are awaited.

Based on geological logging, sulphide zones were seen at around 324m and 357m to 361m depth.

Both intervals have sulphides in thin (less than 0.3m) stringers with semi-massive and breccia fill textures. Sulphides present include pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and galena, with minor chalcopyrite and pyrite. Sphalerite (zinc sulphide) comprises up to 60% of the stringers, and together with pyrrhotite, make up more than 90% of the sulphide assemblage.

Sulphides are associated with quartz stringer veins, silicification and narrow potassic alteration zones (K-rich micas and sericite) within the Lander Rock Formation host sequence.

Initial review of the drill core suggests that this mineralisation is of a similar style to that seen in previous EM1 drilling, albeit less well-developed.

The zone at 357m depth is interpreted to be the target plate position, which was modelled at 350m. This point is 40m from the plate centroid and 150m distant from hole 17MHRCDH029.

Drilling to test other positions at the EM1 Prospect will continue for the next few weeks.

Analyses from the diamond tails should be received progressively from mid-June through July, and will be reported as they become available.

Will Dix, CEO – Todd River Resources

Enquiries:
Will Dix, CEO + 61 (0) 8 9327 0950

Nicholas Read
Read Corporate + 61 (0) 8 9388 1474

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 was formerly a subsidiary of ASX-listed strategic metals company TNG Ltd (ASX: TNG), and was spun-out of TNG in 2016 to advance and develop TNG's significant portfolio of non-core base metals assets.

Todd River Resources recently completed a successful $6 million IPO at 20c and its shares commenced trading on the ASX on 6 April 2017. With a strong cash position, 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 Stokes Yard Zinc Project and the McArthur Copper-Zinc project, as well as a number of other exploration projects covering base metals and other commodities.

Appendix A JORC Table One – Section One. Sampling Techniques and Data
Mount Hardy Drilling – Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling – Visual and 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: o Easting and northing of the drill collar o Elevation of RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill collar o Dip and azimuth of the hole o Down hole length and interception depth o 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	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Combined BM (%)
18MHRCDDH031A	180.5	0	64	75	0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	181.5	0	57	30	0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	183.5	0	40	23	0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	184.0	0	64	31	0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	184.5	0	66	31	0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	185.0	0	108	37	0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	185.5	59361	12633	5687	7.8%
18MHRCDDH031A	186.0	26611	111234	17758	15.6%
18MHRCDDH031A	186.5	3280	2304	12511	1.8%
18MHRCDDH031A	187.0	9627	407	99	1.0%
18MHRCDDH031A	187.5	50865	1660	176	5.3%
18MHRCDDH031A	188.0	5865	679	512	0.71%
18MHRCDDH031A	188.5	4315	260	371	0.49%
18MHRCDDH031A	189.0	644	120	288	0.11%
18MHRCDDH031A	189.5	0	39	140	0.02%
18MHRCDDH031A	190.0	557	204	70	0.08%
18MHRCDDH031A	190.5	0	19	57	0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	191.0	0	47	429	0.05%
18MHRCDDH031A	191.5	1502	2089	2343	0.59%
18MHRCDDH031A	192.0	11988	10500	1548	2.4%
18MHRCDDH031A	192.5	7545	256	72	0.8%
18MHRCDDH031A	193.0	12390	11580	2438	2.6%
18MHRCDDH031A	193.5	227	1484	654	0.2%
18MHRCDDH031A	194.0	990	44201	1653	4.7%
18MHRCDDH031A	194.5	360	4707	6225	1.1%
18MHRCDDH031A	195.0	0	206	81	0.03%

Hole ID	DEPTH	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Combined BM (%)
18MHRCDDH031A	195.5	123	68	26	0.02%
18MHRCDDH031A	196.0	585	52	39	0.07%
18MHRCDDH031A	196.5	0	94	19	0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	197.0	251	85	27	0.04%
18MHRCDDH031A	197.5	5676	67	10	0.58%
18MHRCDDH031A	198.0	103	107	22	0.02%
18MHRCDDH031A	198.5	0	81	23	0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	199.0	70	90	30	0.02%
18MHRCDDH031A	199.5	0	108	23	0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	200.0	390	119	335	0.08%
18MHRCDDH031A	200.5	166190	137144	55765	35.9%
18MHRCDDH031A	201.0	133451	158073	64562	35.6%
18MHRCDDH031A	201.5	114202	133834	56480	30.5%
18MHRCDDH031A	202.0	21749	12267	4609	3.9%
18MHRCDDH031A	202.5	27489	55124	51520	13.4%
18MHRCDDH031A	203.0	439	524	318	0.1%
18MHRCDDH031A	203.5	4045	43621	12881	6.1%
18MHRCDDH031A	204.0	79732	95703	33785	20.9%
18MHRCDDH031A	204.5	0	133	182	0.03%
18MHRCDDH031A	205.0	171	1613	367	0.22%
18MHRCDDH031A	205.5	518	240	353	0.11%
18MHRCDDH031A	206.0	97	232	1140	0.15%
18MHRCDDH031A	206.5	22622	71800	13846	10.8%
18MHRCDDH031A	207.0	12890	67397	22876	10.3%
18MHRCDDH031A	207.5	173382	164086	63629	40.1%
18MHRCDDH031A	208.0	17612	34565	12634	6.5%
18MHRCDDH031A	208.5	14843	2681	243	1.8%
18MHRCDDH031A	209.0	0	64	120	0.0%
18MHRCDDH031A	209.5	10335	405	27	1.1%
18MHRCDDH031A	210.0	0	66	71	0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	210.5	0	52	51	0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	211.5	0	95	392	0.05%