TODD RIVER RESOURCES

ASX Announcement
28 August 2017

STOKES YARD MAPPING OUTLINES HIGH-GRADE COPPER, ZINC AND LEAD POTENTIAL

Rock chip sampling returns grades up to 9.72% lead, 8.86% zinc, 2.96% copper and 64g/t silver

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Recent mapping and sampling of the Stokes Yard prospect area in the NT has outlined strong potential for near-surface high-grade copper, zinc and lead mineralisation, with results including:**
  - **Rock sample results including: 9.72% Pb, 8.86% Zn, 2.96% Cu and 64g/t Ag**
  - **Delineation of a 600x400m zinc-copper-lead soil anomaly**
  - **pXRF soil sampling results up to 5,690ppm Zn and 2,531ppm Pb**
  - **Anomalous rock chip samples over a 50x100m area**
- **Further sampling and geophysical programs now planned to define initial drill targets**
- **Ongoing activities at other key projects within Todd River's exploration portfolio include:**
  - **SkyTEM Airborne EM survey over the McArthur River tenure, commenced on 14 August, is now complete. Data processing has commenced prior to modelling and assessment**
  - **RC drilling of EM targets at the Walabanba Project has been completed. Results are currently awaited and down-hole EM surveys are planned**

Todd River Resources Limited (ASX: TRT) is pleased to advise that recent mapping and sampling at the 100%-owned Stokes Yard Project in the Northern Territory has **outlined significant zinc, copper and lead mineralisation at surface.**

Soil sampling has delineated a large new 600x400m zinc-copper- lead soil anomaly, with maximum values of 5,690ppm zinc and 2,531ppm lead. The anomaly area returned 22 samples exceeding 250ppm zinc and 21 samples at greater than 100ppm lead, defining a highly anomalous surface geochemical zone predicted to reflect mineralisation at depth.

Rock chip sampling returned further high-grade results, with maximum grades of:

9.72% Pb, 8.86% Zn, 2.96% Cu, and 64 g/t Ag

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These results reinforce the Stokes Yard Project's outstanding potential for high-grade near-surface polymetallic base metals mineralisation, and the company is now planning additional sampling and geophysical work to define initial drill targets.

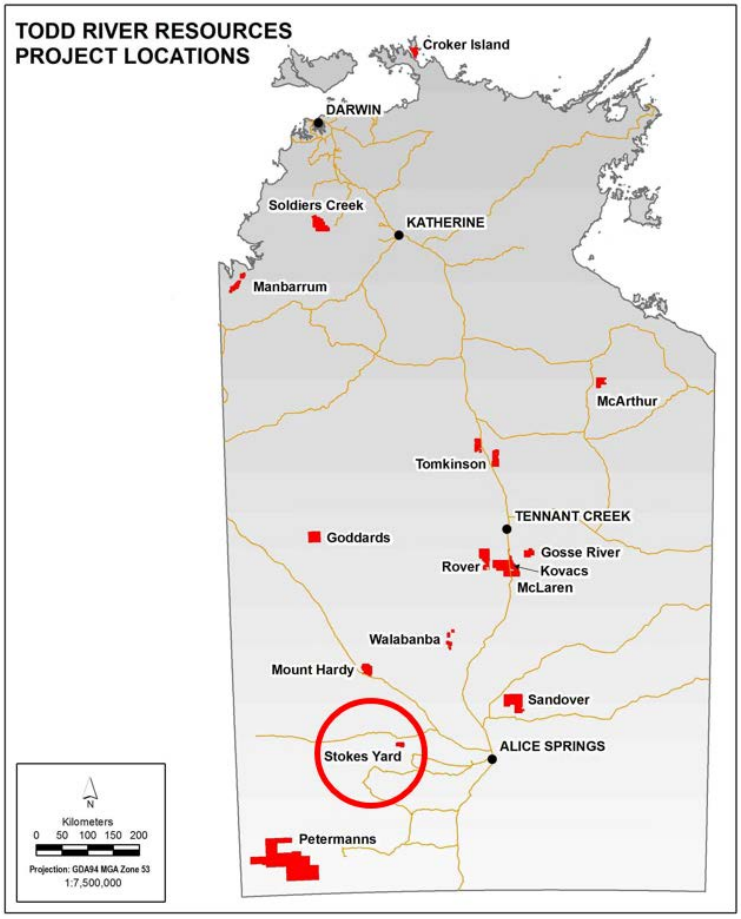

Figure 1 Location of the Stokes Yard project EL 30131.

Stokes Yard – Background and Historical Exploration

The Stokes Yard Project is located 190km west of Alice Springs (Figure 1) and is on Glen Helen pastoral lease. Access from Alice Springs is via the bitumen Larapinta Drive and from there along the formed gravel Haasts Bluff/Papunya Road.

The project comprises one 50.45 sq.km. Exploration License (EL 30131) that was acquired by TNG in mid-2016, and subsequently rolled into Todd River Resources as part of the spin-out and ASX listing.

The tenement area falls within the central eastern portion of Warumpi Province within the Arunta Region of central Australia (Figure 2). Rocks underlying the tenement are medium to high grade metamorphics, of both metavolcanic and metasedimentary origin, including calcsilicates and schists. They form part of the ca. 1600 Ma Iwapataka Metamorphic Complex and Ikuntji Metamorphics, according to recent Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) interpretation.

Previous work on the area is outlined in TNG's ASX Release dated 30 June 2016, with highlights including:

- Historic rock samples from this prospect have returned results up to
  26% Zn, 7.5% Cu, 7.5% Pb and 130ppm Ag
- Rock sampling by the NTGS in the early 2000's returned results including:
  12.2% Pb and 8.8% Zn

Despite these significant results from the Stokes Yard Prospect, the area remained underexplored, with no drill testing or modern exploration techniques conducted in the last 40 years.

Todd River Resources' 2017 Exploration Results

Todd River Resources staff recently completed several days of field work at Stokes Yard, with geological mapping and surface soil and rock chip sampling conducted.

Mapping at 1:1000 scale (Figure 3) was conducted over the prospect area to locate all mineralised outcrops and determine litho-structural controls on the base metal mineralisation observed.

Most outcrop comprises quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss (Figure 4) or amphibolite schist, with minor calcsilicate, quartzite and dolerite noted. Multiple deformation events have resulted in tight and complex folding along NNW/SSE axes. Minor quartz veins found in amphibolites are proximal to mineralisation, without hosting sulphides.

Figure 4. **Gneiss outcrop at Stokes Yard, 100m south of the main workings area.**

Mineralisation is hosted by gossanous, weathered and mylonitic calcsilicate phase lithologies (Figure 5), both actinolite-bearing amphibolite schist and forsteritic marble. Ore minerals seen include: malachite, chrysocolla and brochantite (copper); cerussite (lead); and smithsonite (zinc).

Figure 5. Stokes Yard workings. Rocks displaying green copper minerals in the foreground.

Rock chip sampling results (Figure 6 and Table 1) show anomalous values for zinc, lead and copper on two areas. The main Stokes Yard workings returned 12 rock chip samples exceeding 1% zinc, 11 samples exceeding 1% lead and one sample exceeding 1% copper (Table 1). The eastern area returned zinc values to 0.385% Zn.

Maximum rock sample results were:

- **9.72% Pb**
- **8.86% Zn**
- **2.96% Cu, and**
- **64 g/t Ag**

Soil sampling was completed over a 700x900 metre area at 25x100m spacings, with infill to 25x50m on anomalous areas, for a total of 376 samples (Figure 7). Analysis was by portable XRF (pXRF) on site using an Olympus Delta Professional unit on Geochem Mode reading for 90 seconds. B Horizon soil material was analysed, and a suite of certified standards and blanks were used for QA/QC (see Appendix Two for details).

Cautionary Note. Soil sample results are from an Olympus portable XRF analyser. As such they may not be representative of the whole sample, nor should they be seen as a substitute for lab based chemical analysis.

A 14 sample orientation survey was conducted to compare the pXRF soil data with laboratory ICP analysis for base metals. The orientation line was positioned across both the main and eastern anomaly on line 7,406,300mN, with results for the -1mm 1-2 kg soil samples, taken from the pXRF site, and analysed by ICP method ME-ICP61 comparing favourably with the pXRF data. Results are listed in Table 2, displayed on Figure 8, and can be compared with the pXRF data from Figure 7.

Portable XRF results for zinc (Figure 7) outlined an **anomalous area of 400x600m** (at a 100ppm Zn threshold). Above a 250ppm Zn cut-off, there are two anomalies - the main Stokes Yard workings (covering 250x125m) and the eastern area (measuring 200x75m). The **maximum value for zinc was 5,690ppm Zn, with 22 samples exceeding 250ppm**.

Lead results (Figure 8) match closely with the zinc pattern, having a **maximum value of 2,531ppm Pb and 21 samples at greater than 100ppm Pb** (anomalous threshold 5x background).

Copper anomalism reaches **404ppm Cu** in pXRF soils.

Figures 7 and 8 clearly show that even while the area of old workings and surface evidence of mineralisation (which equates to the areas of anomalous rock chip results) is relatively modest (measuring approximately 100x50m), the area of geochemical anomalism as outlined by the Zn/Pb soil data is very significant (approximately 600x400m).

Full assessment of these results will await further analyses and mineralogical work, however Todd River is now designing further field work and a ground geophysical survey to assist in drill targeting.

Other Exploration Activities Currently Underway

McArthur River Project
The SkyTEM airborne EM survey (see ASX announcement 14 August 2017) is now complete, with data validation and quality control being conducted by the contractor prior to final data delivery to TRT. 3D modelling, interpretation and assessment will then commence immediately and interpretation expected to follow in September.

Mount Hardy Project
Down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys have been completed and are being interpreted by TRT's geophysical consultant

Walabanba Project
Drilling on the EM targets at Walabanba is now complete and assay results will be reported as they come in. DHEM surveys have commenced on these holes.

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28 August 2017

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Competent Person Statement

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 appears.

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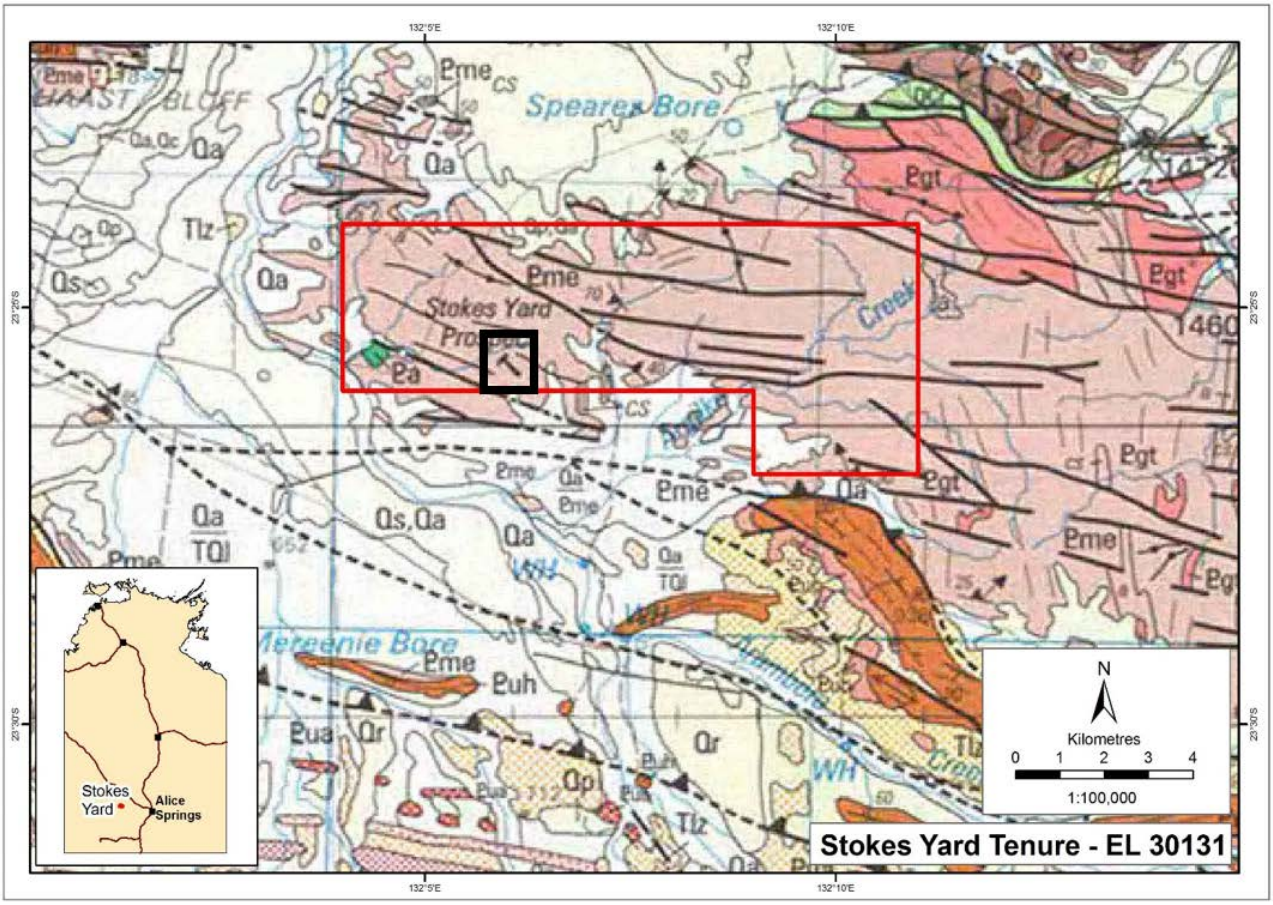


Figure 2. Stokes Yard Project on published 1:250,000 scale geological map, showing the location of the Stokes Yard Prospect and the area of mapping and sampling (black rectangle).

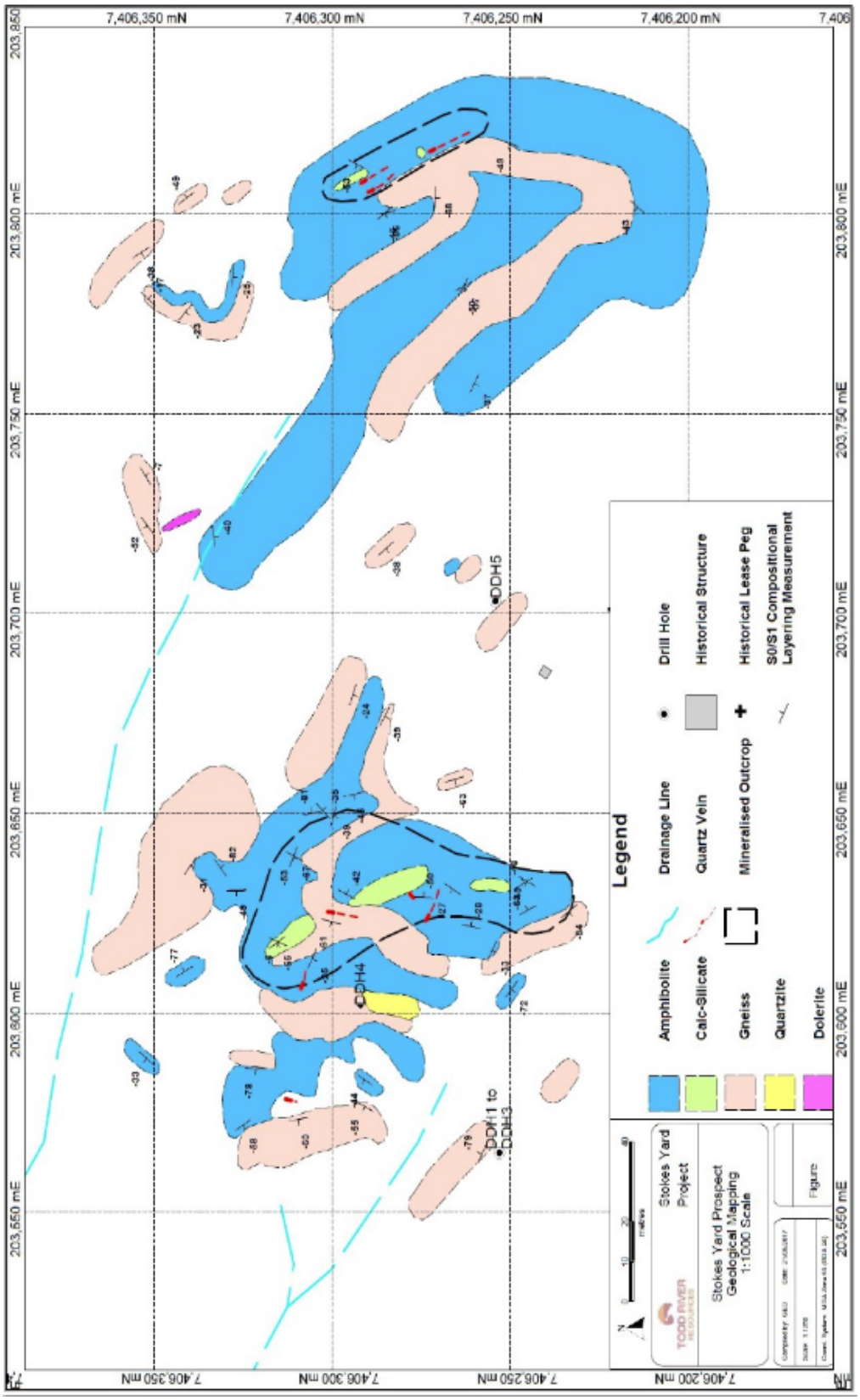
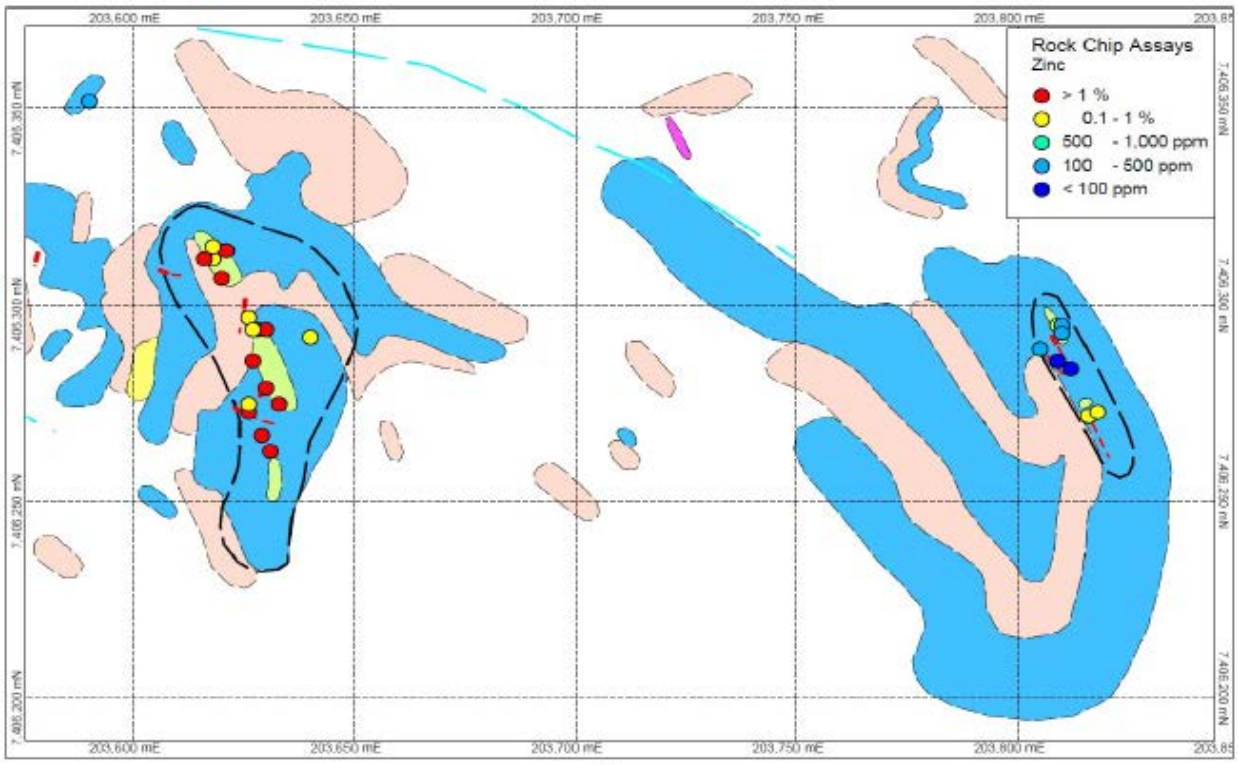
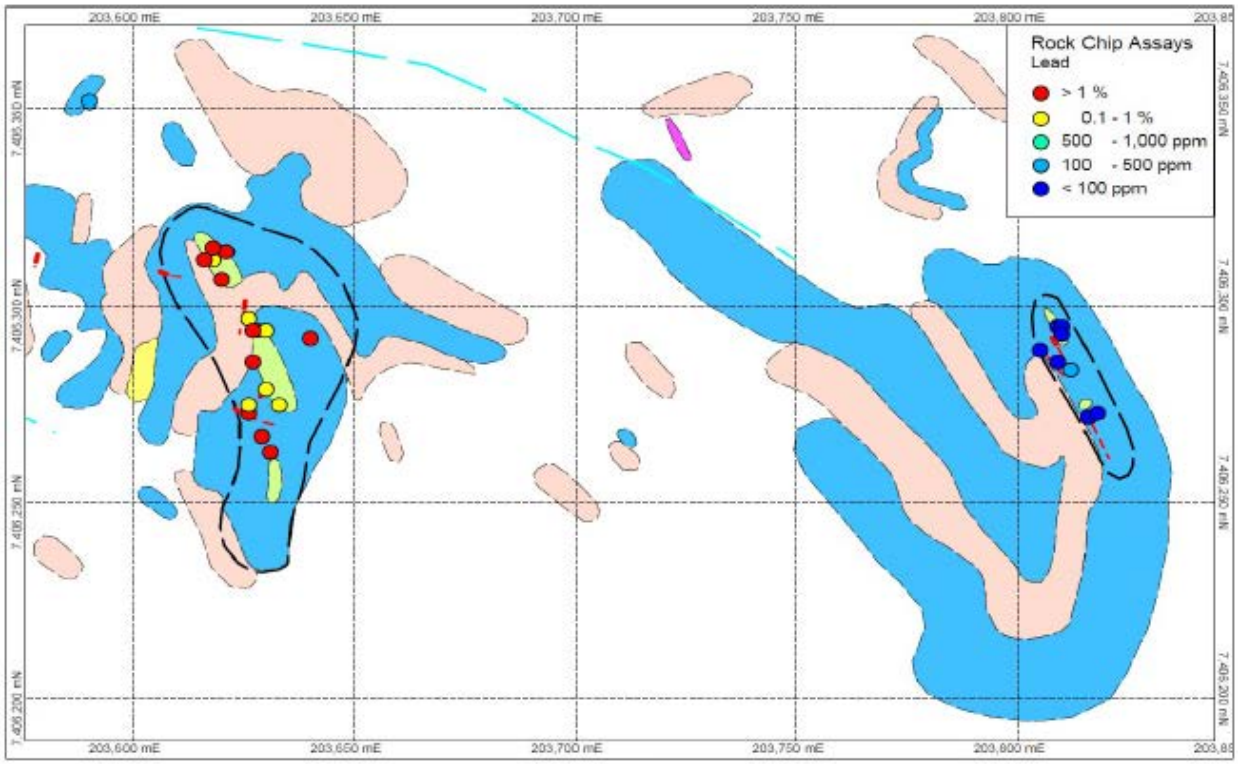


Figure 3. Geological map of the Stokes Yard prospect area, highlighting the areas of mineralised outcrop.



Zinc



Lead

Figure 6. Rock chip sampling locations on geological mapping, with zinc (upper) and lead (lower) rock chip results plotted.

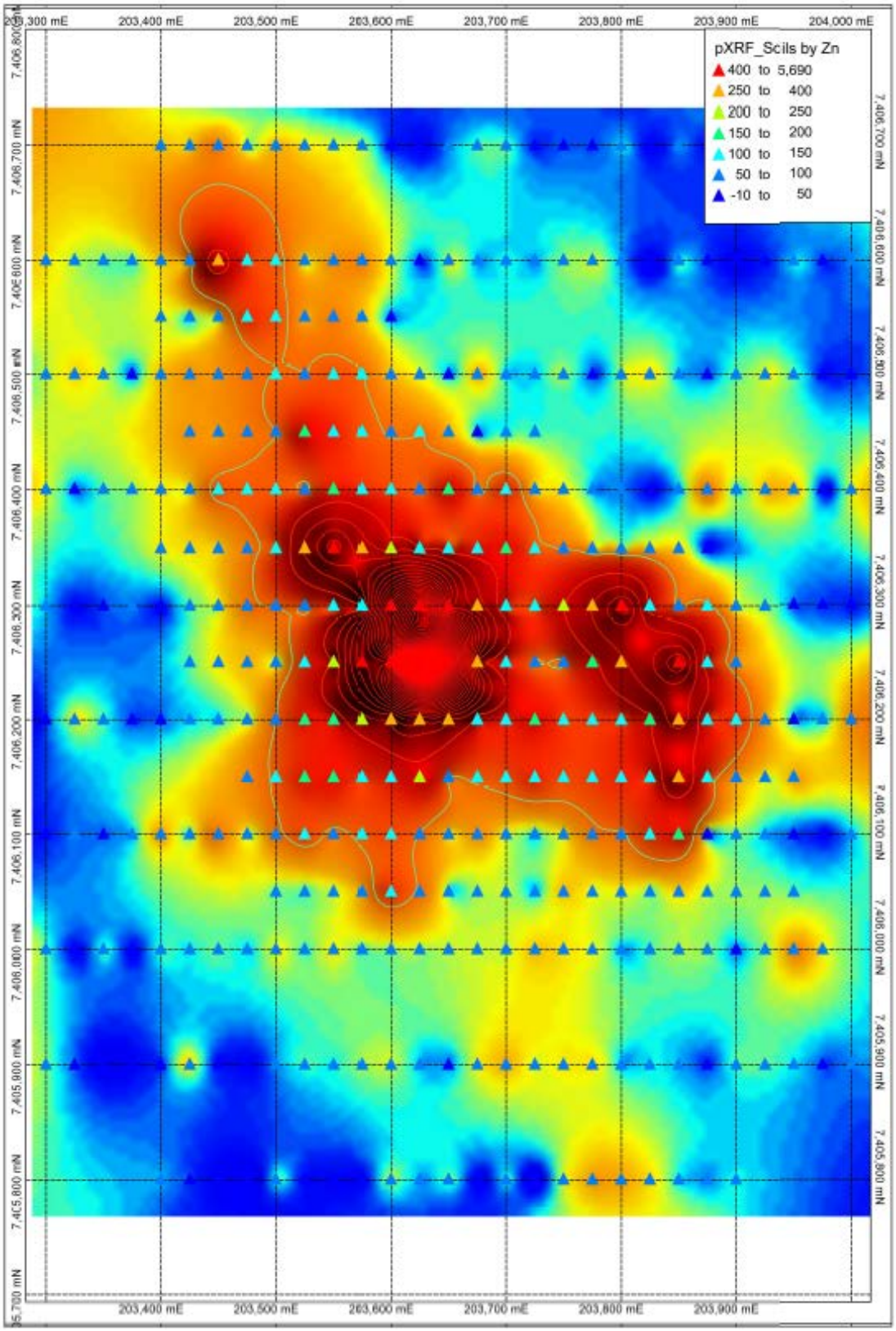


Figure 7. Portable XRF soil sampling over the Stokes Yard area, showing zinc results on imaged zinc background.

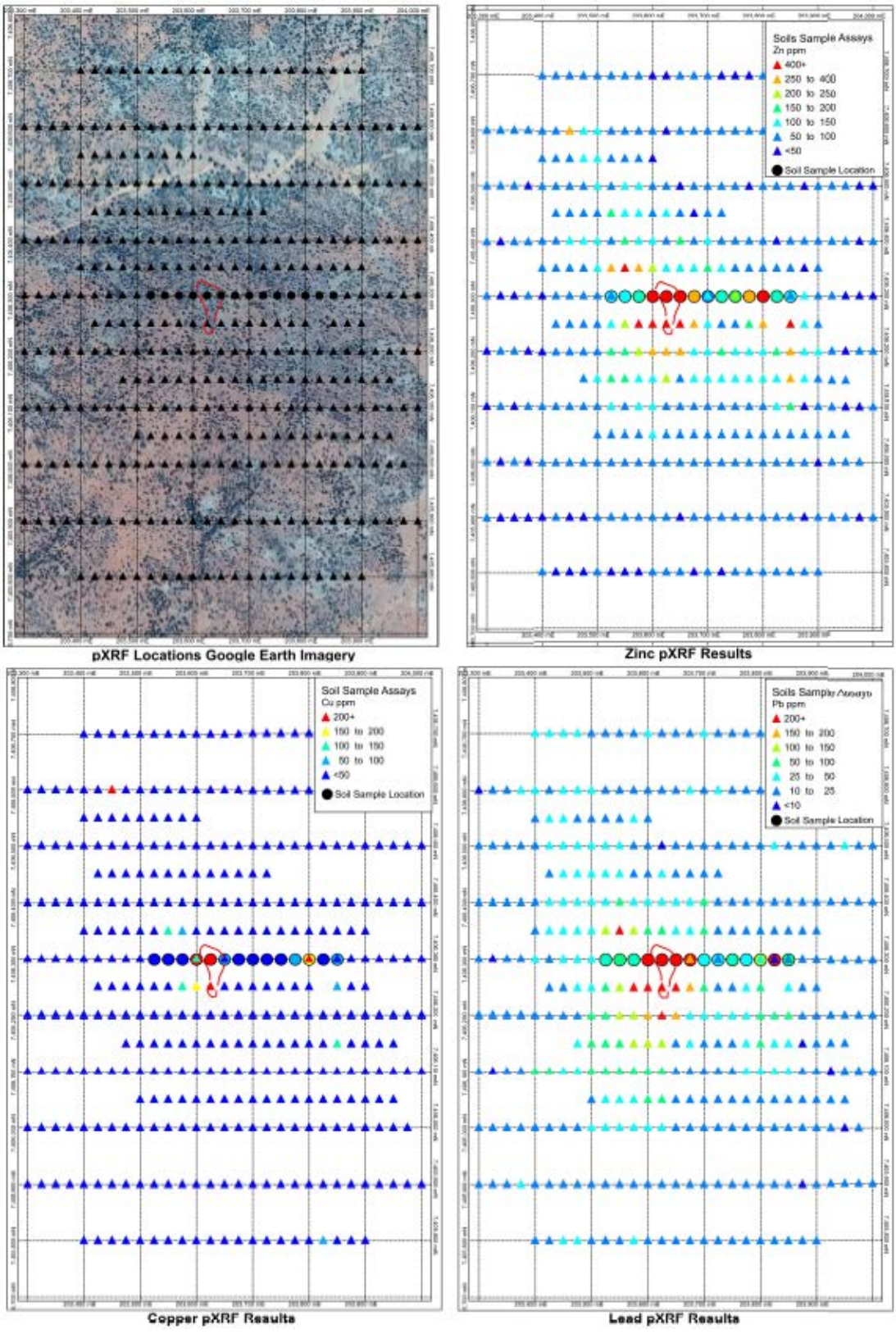


Figure 8. Portable XRF soil sampling over the Stokes Yard area, showing zinc (upper right), copper (lower left) and lead (lower right) results. Red outline is the mapped extent of the mineralised rocks and historic workings.

Table 1. Stokes Yard Rock Chip laboratory assay results for copper (Cu), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn) and silver (Ag) by ALS method ME-ICP61).

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Cu_%	Pb_%	Zn_%	Ag_ppm
SY16001	203619	7406314	0.040	0.954	3.000	18
SY16002	203618	7406312	0.105	0.120	0.309	3
SY16003	203621	7406314	0.244	2.130	4.230	35
SY16004	203628	7406294	0.186	1.545	2.900	23
SY16005	203618	7406315	0.346	2.270	0.856	46
SY16006	203620	7406307	0.142	5.500	1.730	40
SY16007	203616	7406312	0.298	1.040	2.950	32
SY16108	203809	7406295	0.003	0.002	0.385	-0.5
SY16109	203810	7406295	0.001	0.003	0.012	-0.5
SY16110	203810	7406293	0.001	0.001	0.032	-0.5
SY16111	203812	7406284	0.032	0.003	0.044	-0.5
SY16112	203812	7406284	0.134	0.014	0.009	0.9
SY16113	203809	7406286	0.003	0.001	0.002	-0.5
SY16114	203805	7406289	0.077	0.005	0.016	-0.5
SY16115	203816	7406272	0.002	0.002	0.155	-0.5
SY16116	203818	7406273	0.001	0.002	0.168	-0.5
SY16117	203626	7406273	2.960	1.590	2.960	39
SY16118	203631	7406263	0.210	8.690	7.600	64.1
SY16119	203629	7406267	0.039	9.720	3.230	50.8
SY16120	203626	7406275	0.030	0.214	0.454	-0.5
SY16121	203630	7406279	0.258	0.756	4.850	5.4
SY16122	203627	7406286	0.270	4.600	6.810	22.6
SY16123	203630	7406294	0.007	0.445	1.385	3.6
SY16124	203626	7406297	0.351	0.192	0.183	23.8
SY16125	203627	7406294	0.264	1.150	0.808	28.2
SY16126	203590	7406352	0.002	0.012	0.044	-0.5
SY16127	203640	7406292	0.018	6.070	0.629	56.2
SY16128	203633	7406275	0.040	0.828	8.860	6

Table 2. Stokes Yard Orientation Soil Sampling laboratory assay results for copper (Cu), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn) and silver (Ag) by ALS method ME-ICP61).

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ag_ppm
SY16130	203850	7406300	246	62	56	128
SY16131	203825	7406300	594	48	370	176
SY16132	203800	7406300	1791	164	137	1490
SY16133	203775	7406300	404	98	42	264
SY16134	203750	7406300	274	39	51	184
SY16135	203725	7406300	237	29	33	175
SY16136	203700	7406300	146	15	32	99
SY16137	203675	7406300	607	45	213	349
SY16138	203650	7406300	1254	90	351	813
SY16139	203625	7406300	5613	443	1700	3470
SY16140	203600	7406300	3128	203	825	2100
SY16141	203575	7406300	256	35	61	160
SY16142	203550	7406300	252	34	76	142
SY16143	203525	7406300	191	30	54	107

Appendix One - JORC Table One - Sampling Techniques and Data

Stokes Yard Rock Chip Sampling

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.	2-3kg rock chip samples. All samples have been submitted to ALS Laboratories for industry standard preparation (whole sample crushed to >85% <75um) and analysis by ME-ICP61 (multi-element ICP) for a broad element suite.
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).	Not relevant
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.	Not relevant
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.	Rock chips were geologically logged for lithology, mineralogy, colour, weathering, alteration, structure and mineralisation.
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.	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. The sample size (2-5 kg) is considered to be adequate for the material and grainsize being sampled and the style of mineralisation being assessed.
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.	All samples reported here were analysed at ALS in Perth by technique ME-ICp61 (considered a “total” digest result). Certified base metal standards were inserted into the laboratory batch, results were acceptable.

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 prior to dispatch. All data was entered into standardized spreadsheets on field laptops and uploaded into the company Access 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 sampling locations were located up using a standard GPS unit to an accuracy of ca. 3-5m for Easting, Northing and RL. All coordinate data for the Stokes Yard 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.	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.	Samples were point sampled and so do not relate to the orientation of the mineralisation noted.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were under company supervision at all times prior to delivering to ALS 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 the Stokes Yard project to date.

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 Stokes Yard Project is located on tenement EL 30131 held by Todd River Metals Pty Ltd, which is wholly-owned subsidiary of Todd River Resources Limited. The tenement is in good standing with no know impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	All significant previous work is outlined in NTGS open file reports and in TNG ASX release dated 30 June 2016, with all work conducted by TRT reported herein.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	There is insufficient information to define the style of base metals mineralisation noted from the Stokes Yard prospect at this stage (given the weathered outcrop and significant deformation and metamorphism noted).
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	Not relevant

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 aggregation or averaging was conducted on the data reported here.
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').	The true orientation (dip and strike) of the mineralisation noted at surface is not known, however as all data is point data no widths are reported.
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.	See Figure 6.
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.	See Table 1 for comprehensive assay listings.
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.	Mineralogical work is continuing, and further sampling may be required prior to drill testing.

Appendix Two - JORC Table One - Sampling Techniques and Data

Stokes Yard Portable XRF Soil Sampling

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.	B-horizon material was analysed by an Olympus Delta Professional portable XRF unit in the field. Sample sites were determined by GPS position. No sample preparation was conducted other than removing the A-horizon organic surface layer (up to 1 cm thick).
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).	Not relevant
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.	Not relevant
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.	Soil sampling sites were described briefly for: regolith type and lithology (if seen). All logging was qualitative.
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.	All pXRF soil samples were of dry soil material dominated by fines (silt and clay material). No sub sampling was conducted. No field duplicate readings were taken. An orientation soil sampling line was sampled over the pXRF line on northing 7,406,300mN, for 14 samples. Results of the 1-2kg -1mm fraction were analysed by ALS ME-ICP61 technique (as for rock results described above) with the pXRF and ICP data comparing favorably. Data is shown on Figures 7 and 8. Given the sample medium and the results of the orientation survey the pXRF sample material is considered appropriate for the grain size and representative of the material sampled.
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.	The Olympus Delta Professional pXRF unit was on GEOCHEM Mode with a 90 second read time (60 seconds beam 1 and 30 seconds beam 2). Three certified base metal standards and a certified blank sample were analysed during pXRF soil sampling, at a rate of 1 in 16

	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.	samples (24 standard analyses over 376 soil results). 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. Two certified standard samples were inserted into the batch of rocks (28) and soils (14) submitted to ALS for ICP analysis (ME-ICP61). Results for these standards were acceptable. 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 senior field assistant, under the supervision of the Senior Geologist. All data was entered into standardized spreadsheets on field laptops and uploaded into the company Access 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 sampling locations were located up using a standard GPS unit to an accuracy of ca. 3-5m for Easting, Northing and RL. All coordinate data for the Stokes Yard 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.	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.	Samples were point sampled and so do not relate to the orientation of the mineralisation noted.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not relevant.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	See above note on the orientation soil line. No sampling audits have been conducted at the Stokes Yard project to date.

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 Stokes Yard Project is located on tenement EL 30131 held by Todd River Metals Pty Ltd, which is wholly-owned subsidiary of Todd River Resources Limited. The tenement is in good standing with no know impediments.

Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	All significant previous work is outlined in NTGS open file reports and in TNG ASX release dated 30 June 2016, with all work conducted by TRT reported herein.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	There is insufficient information to define the style of base metals mineralisation noted from the Stokes Yard prospect at this stage (given the weathered outcrop and significant deformation and metamorphism noted).
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	Not relevant
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 aggregation or averaging was conducted on the data reported here.
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').	The true orientation (dip and strike) of the mineralisation noted at surface is not known, however as all data is point data no widths are reported.
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.	See Figures 7 and 8.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All results plotted on Figures 7 and 8. See Table 2 for full assay listings of orientation sampling ICP data.
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.	Mineralogical work is continuing, and further sampling may be required prior to drill testing.