TODD RIVER RESOURCES

ASX Announcement
21 June 2018

OUTSTANDING THICK HIGH-GRADE COPPER AND ZINC INTERCEPT CONFIRMS SIGNIFICANT DISCOVERY AT MOUNT HARDY, NT

Massive sulphide interval in first diamond hole returns 25.15m @ 2.4% Cu and 4% Zn including 9.15m @ 4.5% Cu and 8.8% Zn

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Highlights:

- **Assays confirm the previously reported base metal pXRF readings for hole MHRCDDH0031A at the EM1 target at Mt Hardy, returning:**
  - **25.15m @ 2.4% Cu, 4.0% Zn, 3.1% Pb from 184.0m down-hole, *including*:**
    - **9.15m @ 4.5% Cu, 7.6% Pb and 8.8% Zn from 200.0m down-hole**
- **In addition, 9.5m @ 162 g/t Ag was returned from the zones of massive sulphide mineralisation, most likely associated with the galena in the sulphides.**
- **Significantly, the assay results were ~50% higher than the pXRF readings.**
- **All holes completed at Mt Hardy to date have hit sulphide mineralisation.**
- **Further drilling underway to determine the geometry of the mineralised zone.**
- **Down-hole geophysics due to commence around the end of June, with results to be immediately utilised in targeting drilling down-dip of this outstanding intercept.**

Todd River Resources Limited (ASX: TRT; "Todd River" or "the Company") is pleased to report analytical results for the massive sulphide mineralisation intersected in recently completed diamond drill hole MHRCDDH0031A at its 100%-owned **Mt Hardy Copper-Zinc Project** in the Northern Territory (Figure 1).

In its ASX release of 7 June 2018, the Company advised that 18MHRCDDH031A had intersected a broad interval of massive and stringer mineralisation comprising chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite with minor pyrrhotite and reported the portable XRF readings from these zones.

Analytical results have been received and are shown in Table 1. The overall intersections are substantially higher grade in the laboratory assays compared with the pXRF readings and the assays have also provided precious metal results which returned significant silver values of up to 412.7 g/t (13.3 oz/t) from the intersection.

ABN 45 600 308 398
20/22 Railway 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

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Laboratory results have now been received from drill hole 18MHRCDDH031A. Details of the core sampling are outlined in Appendix A, while all results from the intersections, with all relevant anomalous elements listed, are included in Appendix B. The anomalous intervals are summarised in Table 1. Figure 2 shows the location of the drill hole collars.

The overall broad zone of base metal mineralisation is between 184m and 210m depth. The intersection is not quite perpendicular to the mineralisation, as interpreted from adjacent drilling and the orientation of the DHEM modelled plates. Calculated true thicknesses are ca. 0.8x the drill intersection width, and both drilled and estimated true width intervals are shown on Table 1.

The overall mineralised zone, taken as greater than 1% combined base metal grade (Cu%+ Pb% + Zn%), and including some is 25 metres thick (true thickness exceeding 20 metres. Base metal grades over the full interval (length weighted averages) are 2.4% Cu, 3.1% Pb, and 4.0% Zn. Figure 3 shows the interval and associated grades on the drill core.

Within this zone there are two zones (above a 1% combined base metal cut off and excluding internal dilution zone exceeding two metres in width) that have 11.55 and 9.5 metres thickness and combined base metal grades of 3.9% and 20.9%.

Within the lower of these there are a further two zones where a 5% combined base metal cut off can be used to outline:

4.4 m @ 5.9% Cu, 10.4% Pb and 10.4% Zn (Combined base metal grade 26.7%), and
1.9 m @ 7.4% Cu, 11.9% Pb and 17.6% Zn (Combined base metal grade 36.9%)

Table 1. Drill Hole 18MHRCDDH031A mineralised interval summary analyses values.

DEPTH	DEPTH	DRILLED	TRUE	Length Weighted Averages of Laboratory Results				
FROM	TO	INTERVAL	THICKNESS	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Comb. BM (%)
The Full Interval								
184.00	209.15	25.15	20.12	**2.4**	**3.1**	**4.0**	**72**	**9.5**
Upper Zone								
184.00	195.55	11.55	9.24	**1.5**	**0.7**	**1.7**	**26**	**3.9**
Lower Zone								
200.00	209.15	9.15	7.32	**4.5**	**7.6**	**8.8**	**163**	**20.9**
Upper High Grade Zone (Above 5% BM Cut off)								
200.00	204.40	4.4	3.52	**5.9**	**10.4**	**10.4**	**264**	**26.7**
Lower High Grade Zone (Above 5% BM Cut off)								
206.40	208.30	1.9	1.52	**7.4**	**11.9**	**17.6**	**164**	**36.9**

Silver grades are also listed on Table 1. The **maximum silver grade, of 413 g/t Ag**, correlates with the best lead and copper grades. Silver likely is found substituted into the galena structure, and so correlates strongly with the high lead values. **Six values exceed 100 g/t Ag** in the lower Zone. The overall interval has a silver grade of 72 g/t Ag, but the upper high grade zone has an average of 264 g/t Ag over 4.4 metres (5 samples).

Commenting on the results, Todd River CEO Will Dix said:

> *"It's exciting to see the final numbers from this drill hole and we were pleasantly surprised by the high-grade silver associated with the sulphides. Having been out in the field last week and seen the drill core first hand, I'm not surprised to see such significant base metal numbers.*
>
> *"From here it's about understanding the distribution and geometry of the mineralisation, and we will utilise our logging and down-hole geophysics to target further drilling. The down-hole EM crew is due on site within the next week and the real-time data they generate will really help us to identify additional mineralisation and optimise the position of our next holes targeting down-dip extensions of this exciting new discovery."*

The Long Projection shown in Figure 4 shows the location of hole MHRCDDH0031A with respect to other holes drilled previously. Follow-up drilling will target both dip and strike extensions of the mineralisation, in particular down-dip where there is a paucity of drilling.

NEXT STEPS

The Company is continuing to drill planned holes at Mt Hardy and will be undertaking down-hole EM surveys on each hole to assist with further targeting. Results of this ongoing work and further drilling will be reported as it becomes available.

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

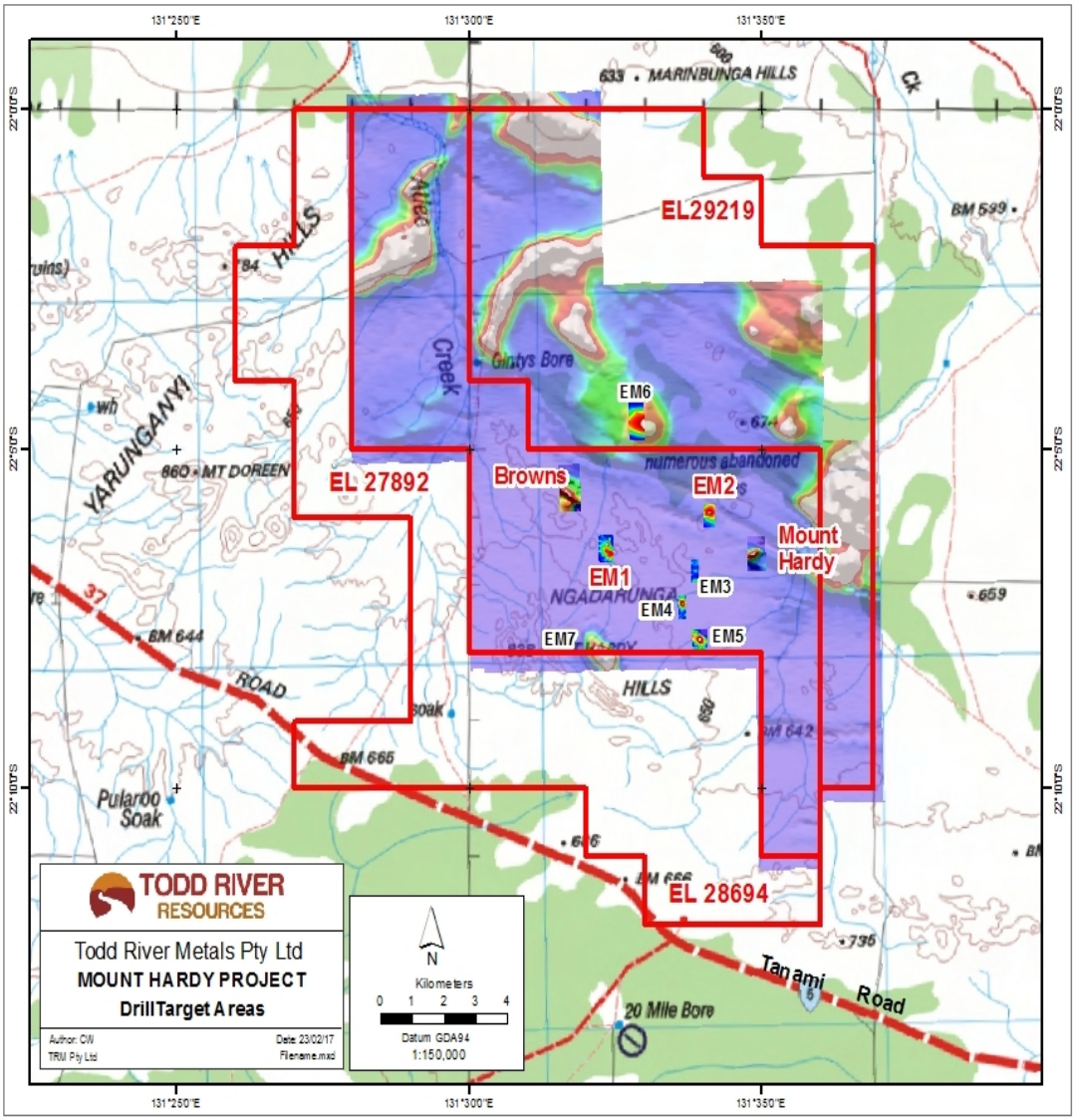


Table 2 – Collar information of the 2018 completed holes at Mt Hardy

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

Figure 2. **Drill hole location plan for the EM1 Prospect at Mount Hardy including planned, in progress and completed drill holes.**

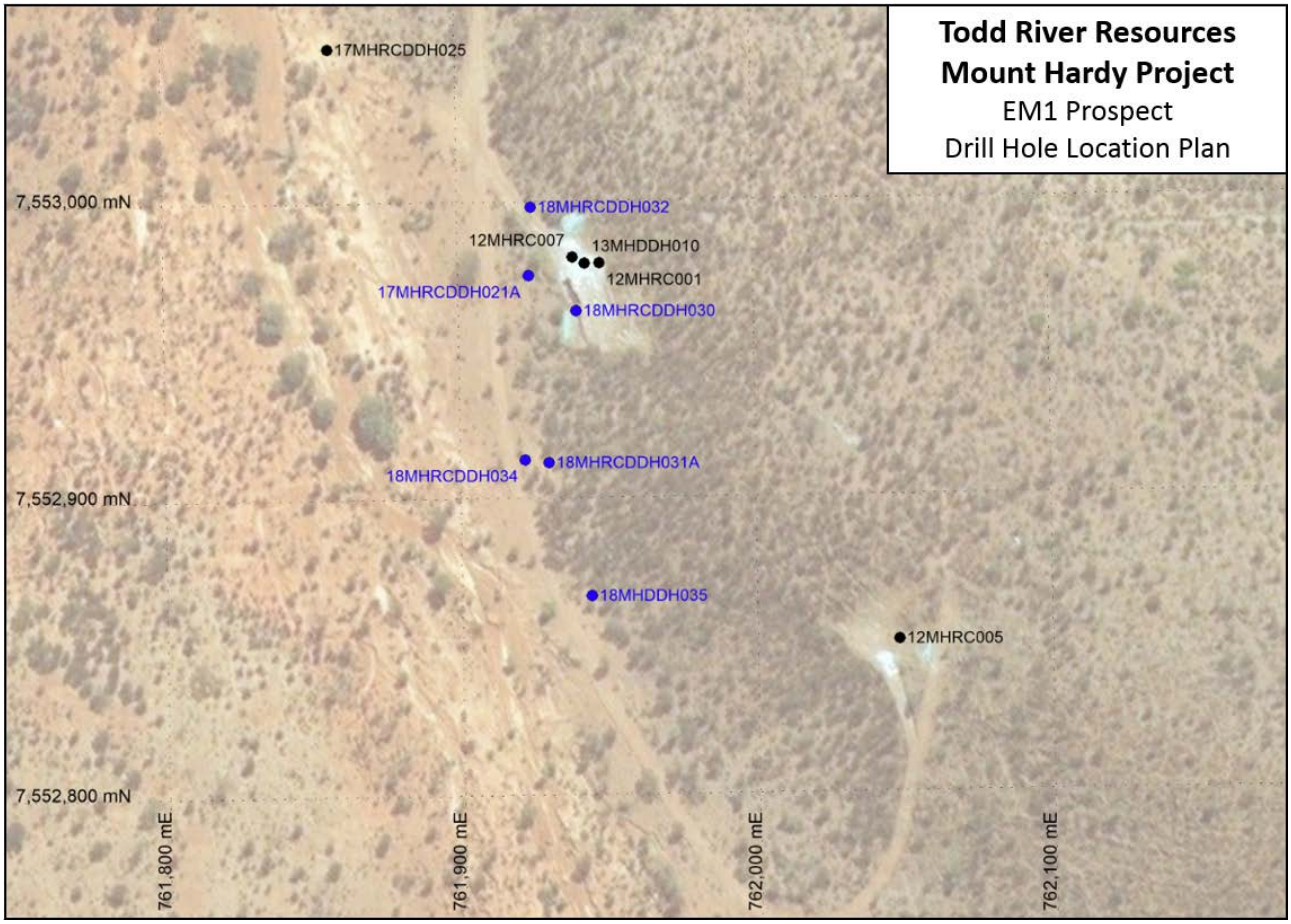


Figure 3. **Drill core from 18MHRCDDH031A, showing the sulphide mineralisation from 196.8m to 209m depth. Laboratory analyses for copper, lead and zinc annotated.**

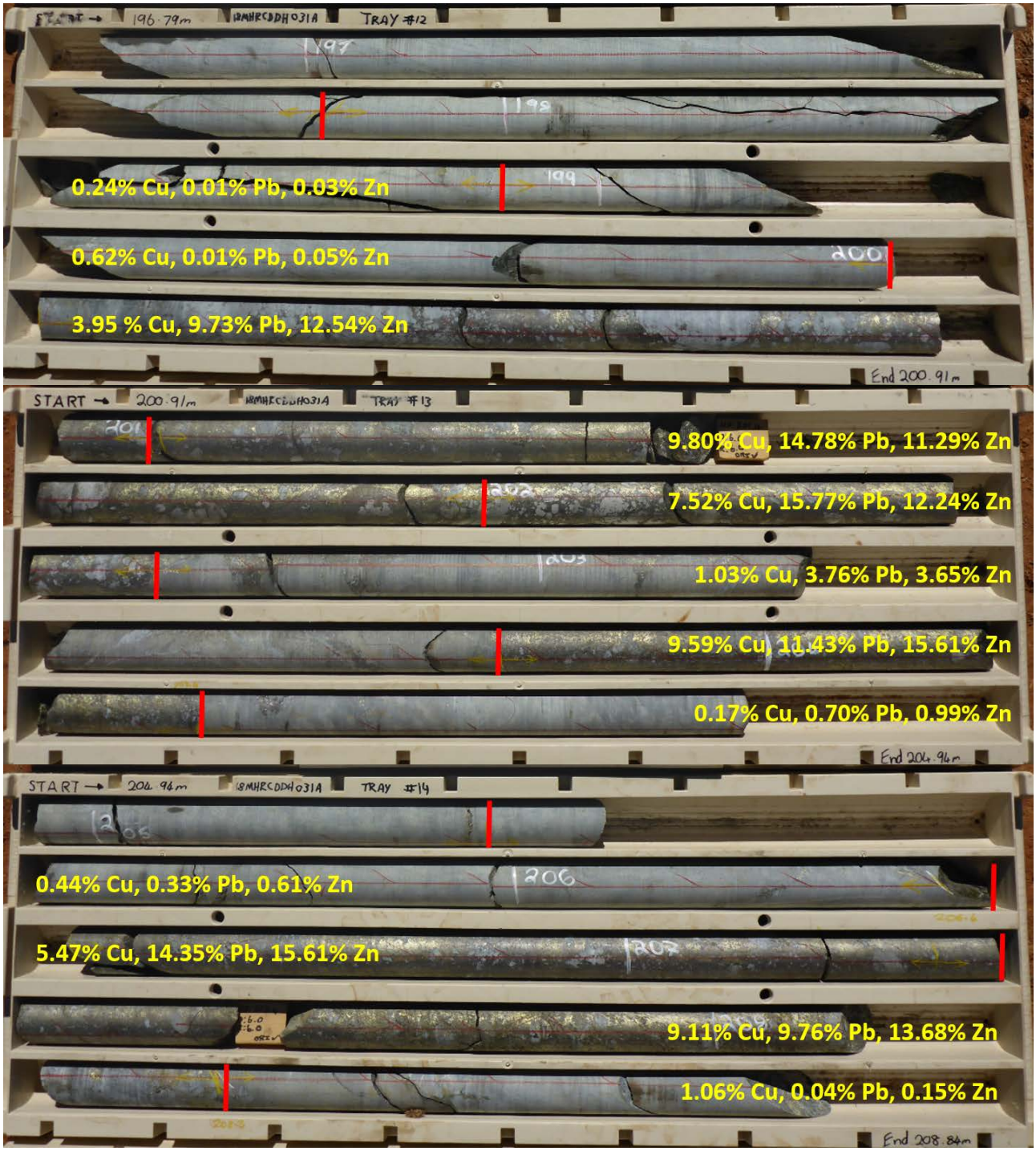
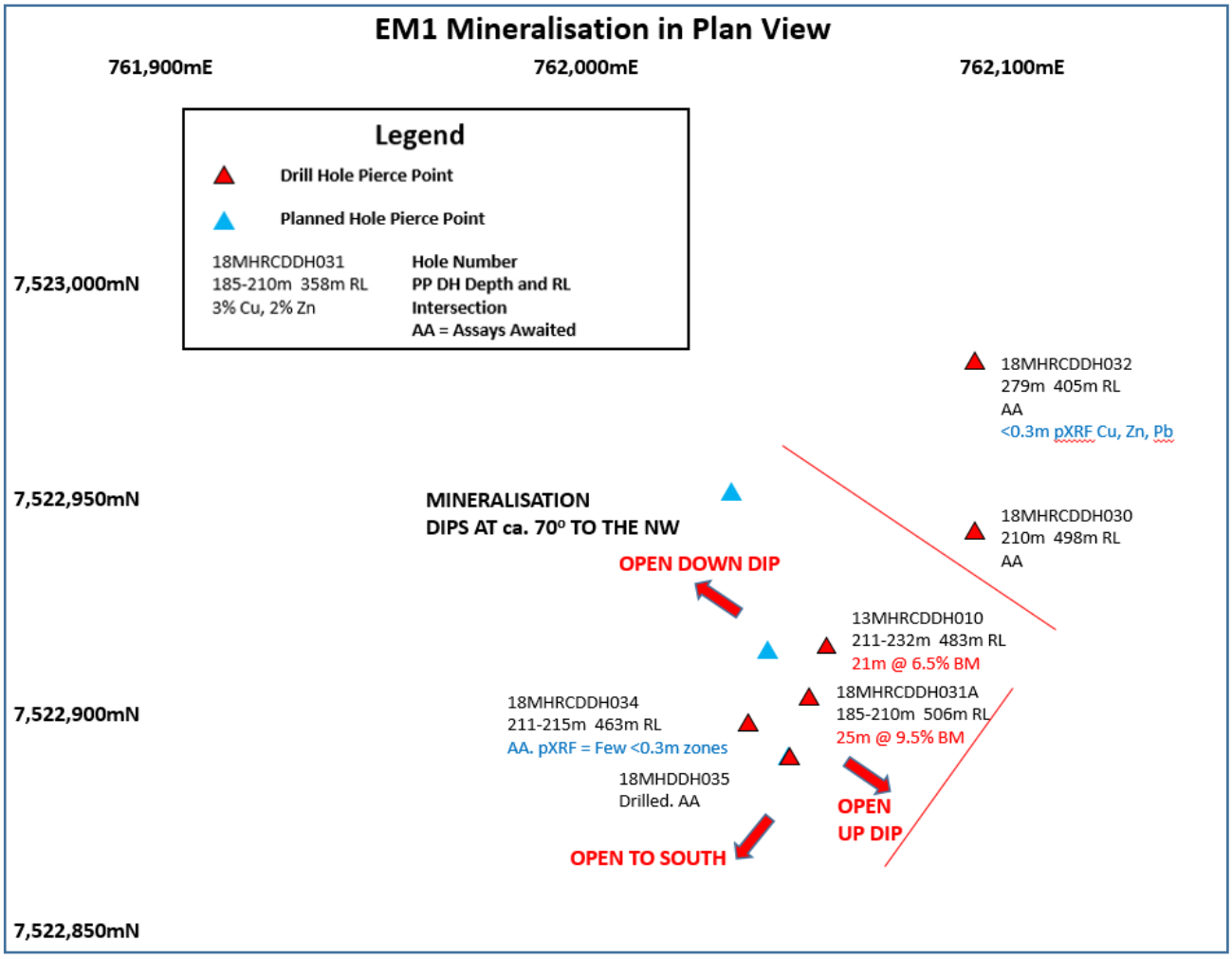


Figure 4. **Plan view of part of the EM1 area, covering the mineralisation in holes 010 and 031A. Showing the high grade zone is open to the south and both up and down dip.**



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.

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

Todd River's extensive base metal portfolio includes the large Manbarrum Zinc Project, the Mount Hardy Copper-Zinc Project, the 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.	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.
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.	CRM Standard samples and Blank samples inserted into the sequence at 1 in 25 and 1 in 50 samples respectively. 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	Standards were GBM399-7, GBM399-2, and GBM908-10 – low, medium and high grade for base metal respectively. Blank GLG312-2 was used.

	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.	Results for the standards and the blank were acceptable, and no calibration factors have been applied. All samples were 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. Given the above QA/QC work the results are 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. The calculated true thicknesses for the results reported here are shown in Table 1 – 0.8 times the drilled width.
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 28694 and EL 29219 held by Todd River Metals Pty Ltd, which is wholly -owned by Todd 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. In 2017 Todd River completed one drilling program and has reported results in several ASX releases

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	Five holes have been completed to date in 2018 at Mount Hardy. Hole location details are shown in Table 2 and Figure 2. Interval and grade values reported here have been determined from length weighted averages of multiple laboratory results by ICP method. All laboratory analyses are reported in Appendix B.
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.	Length weighted grade averaging has been used in Table 1. No maximum or minimum cuts applied. Cut off grades of 1% and 5% total combined base metal content (Cu+Pb+Zn) was used. A maximum of 2 metres of internal waste has been allowed.
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 of the 031A/010 zone is defined as a plane dipping at 68 degrees towards 313. Expected true thickness is ca. 80% of the drill/intersection 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.	Drilling is shown on Figures 2 and 4.
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 analytical results are 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 drilling to date 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 - Laboratory Sample Analysis Results

HOLE_ID	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	SAMPLE_ID	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Cu	Cu	Fe	Pb	Pb	Pb	S	S	Zn	Zn	Zn
	(metres)	(metres)	(metres)	UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%
				DL	0.05	0.5	0.01	0.5	10	0.001	0.01	0.5	50	0.001	0.05	0.01	1	10	0.001
				TECHNIQUE	4A/MS	4A/MS	4A/MS	4A/MS	4AH/OE	Combined	4A/MS	4A/MS	4AH/OE	Combined	4A/MS	4AH/OE	4A/MS	4AH/OE	Combined
18MHRCDDH031A	151.00	152.00	1.00	MH181105	0.1	2.1	0	4		0.00%	2.34	45		0.00%	0.27		65		0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	152.00	153.00	1.00	MH181106	0.3	1.4	1	26		0.00%	2.07	183		0.02%	0.22		218		0.02%
18MHRCDDH031A	153.00	154.00	1.00	MH181107	0.3	3.4	0	26		0.00%	1.98	150		0.01%	0.15		265		0.03%
18MHRCDDH031A	154.00	155.00	1.00	MH181108	0.4	7.8	1	193		0.02%	3.29	234		0.02%	0.35		1955		0.20%
18MHRCDDH031A	155.00	156.00	1.00	MH181109	6.3	3.9	17	1683		0.17%	3.65	3195		0.32%	1.02		5052		0.51%
18MHRCDDH031A	156.00	157.00	1.00	MH181110	0.9	3.3	2	243		0.02%	3	776		0.08%	0.39		1998		0.20%
18MHRCDDH031A	157.00	158.00	1.00	MH181111	0.2	2.7	0	51		0.01%	2.49	314		0.03%	0.13		133		0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	158.00	159.00	1.00	MH181112	0.6	13.5	1	159		0.02%	2.44	349		0.03%	0.19		443		0.04%
18MHRCDDH031A	159.00	160.00	1.00	MH181113	6.9	3.3	16	2946		0.29%	3.33	2907		0.29%	2.05		11693		1.17%
18MHRCDDH031A	160.00	161.00	1.00	MH181114	11.3	5.5	28	2431		0.24%	3.49	6059		0.61%	2.29		14783		1.48%
18MHRCDDH031A	161.00	162.00	1.00	MH181115	0.1	3.1	0	13		0.00%	2.77	131		0.01%	0.09		123		0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	162.00	163.00	1.00	MH181116	0.1	6	0	12		0.00%	2.46	108		0.01%	0.16		90		0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	167.00	168.00	1.00	MH181117	0.1	2.6	0	15		0.00%	1.99	54		0.01%	0.14		69		0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	172.00	173.00	1.00	MH181118	0.1	5.9	0	34		0.00%	3.54	32		0.00%	0.15		64		0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	177.00	178.00	1.00	MH181119	0.2	0.8	1	21		0.00%	2.03	122		0.01%	0.17		227		0.02%
18MHRCDDH031A	182.00	183.00	1.00	MH181120	0.1	1.4	0	4		0.00%	2.12	94		0.01%	0.14		84		0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	183.00	184.00	1.00	MH181121	X	2.1	0	11		0.00%	2.21	38		0.00%	0.14		94		0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	184.00	185.00	1.00	MH181122	31.1	3.2	121	7632		0.76%	4	9261		0.93%	5.08		33986		3.40%
18MHRCDDH031A	185.00	186.00	1.00	MH181123	14.6	16.4	43	3414	3484	0.35%	4.67	6073	6514	0.65%	2.69		16632	18362	1.84%
18MHRCDDH031A	186.00	186.60	0.60	MH181124	47.4	1.7	145	3706	3730	0.37%	6.52	>10000	21035	2.10%	4.47		36711	37095	3.71%
18MHRCDDH031A	186.60	187.70	1.10	MH181126	26.2	0.6	13	28724	29034	2.90%	6.81	2106	2172	0.22%	4.98		6883	7215	0.72%
18MHRCDDH031A	187.70	188.80	1.10	MH181127	20.9	0.7	7	26821		2.68%	7.5	1174		0.12%	4.43		4754		0.48%
18MHRCDDH031A	188.80	189.80	1.00	MH181128	2.1	0.9	2	2501		0.25%	3.18	462		0.05%	1.16		842		0.08%
18MHRCDDH031A	189.80	190.70	0.90	MH181129	0.6	1.5	1	592		0.06%	1.11	228		0.02%	0.24		157		0.02%
18MHRCDDH031A	190.70	191.45	0.75	MH181130	19.3	2	28	12992	12690	1.27%	3.92	3811	3908	0.39%	4.21		14228	14986	1.50%
18MHRCDDH031A	191.45	192.55	1.10	MH181131	28.5	88	34	20454	20383	2.04%	8.2	4107	4195	0.42%	4.02		5453	5703	0.57%
18MHRCDDH031A	192.55	193.55	1.00	MH181132	54.3	1.4	97	>50000	52815	5.28%	15.57	>10000	11841	1.18%	>10.00	10.54	33119	34101	3.41%
18MHRCDDH031A	193.55	194.40	0.85	MH181133	29.2	10.5	98	2368	2377	0.24%	5.71	>10000	13272	1.33%	3.74		34912	36344	3.63%
18MHRCDDH031A	194.40	195.55	1.15	MH181134	37.5	629	111	6409		0.64%	8.54	>10000	13995	1.40%	4.6		18349		1.83%
18MHRCDDH031A	195.55	196.70	1.15	MH181135	1.3	89.1	3	1147		0.11%	2.89	315		0.03%	0.31		344		0.03%
18MHRCDDH031A	196.70	197.80	1.10	MH181136	3.8	50.1	1	5440		0.54%	2.88	111		0.01%	0.97		224		0.02%
18MHRCDDH031A	197.80	198.90	1.10	MH181137	1.2	12.2	1	2439		0.24%	3.38	75		0.01%	0.52		315		0.03%
18MHRCDDH031A	198.90	200.00	1.10	MH181138	5.0	15.4	1	6188		0.62%	4.12	76		0.01%	1.01		535		0.05%
18MHRCDDH031A	200.00	201.00	1.00	MH181139	275.0	10.7	854	37163	39542	3.95%	10.86	>10000	97287	9.73%	>10.00	13.74	>50000	125419	12.54%
18MHRCDDH031A	201.00	202.00	1.00	MH181140	412.7	6.1	1168	>50000	98045	9.80%	20.18	>10000	147760	14.78%	>10.00	17.8	>50000	112896	11.29%
18MHRCDDH031A	202.00	202.60	0.60	MH181141	409.3	4.8	1253	>50000	75226	7.52%	20.86	>10000	157650	15.77%	>10.00	20.14	>50000	122382	12.24%
18MHRCDDH031A	202.60	203.73	1.13	MH181142	84.5	34	226	10010	10282	1.03%	6.29	>10000	37597	3.76%	4.25		34909	36534	3.65%
18MHRCDDH031A	203.73	204.40	0.67	MH181143	201.7	3182.9	413	>50000	95872	9.59%	19.83	>10000	114294	11.43%	>10.00	19.02	>50000	156109	15.61%
18MHRCDDH031A	204.40	205.40	1.00	MH181144	11.0	48.5	25	1719	1715	0.17%	3	6731	7025	0.70%	0.96		9095	9863	0.99%
18MHRCDDH031A	205.40	206.40	1.00	MH181145	5.0	49	6	4569	4405	0.44%	3.86	3203	3289	0.33%	1.29		5601	6053	0.61%
18MHRCDDH031A	206.40	207.30	0.90	MH181146	189.1	1186	361	49240	54693	5.47%	18.73	>10000	143545	14.35%	>10.00	22.22	>50000	220513	22.05%
18MHRCDDH031A	207.30	208.30	1.00	MH181147	142.3	353.6	250	>50000	91086	9.11%	18.35	>10000	97590	9.76%	>10.00	22.02	>50000	136813	13.68%
18MHRCDDH031A	208.30	209.15	0.85	MH181148	4.7	10.6	1	10926	10581	1.06%	3.88	300	440	0.04%	1.33		1279	1494	0.15%
18MHRCDDH031A	209.15	210.10	0.95	MH181149	0.7	4.3	1	264	253	0.03%	2.46	497	528	0.05%	0.05		376	401	0.04%
18MHRCDDH031A	210.10	211.00	0.90	MH181151	0.5	5.1	1	125		0.01%	2.52	549		0.05%	X		207		0.02%
18MHRCDDH031A	211.00	212.00	1.00	MH181152	0.2	1.4	0	42		0.00%	2.48	332		0.03%	X		175		0.02%
18MHRCDDH031A	212.00	213.20	1.20	MH181153	0.1	3.4	0	43		0.00%	2.76	93		0.01%	X		135		0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	213.20	214.30	1.10	MH181154	0.5	3.9	0	551		0.06%	2.96	80		0.01%	0.06		150		0.02%
18MHRCDDH031A	214.30	215.20	0.90	MH181155	0.2	0.9	0	38		0.00%	0.81	220		0.02%	X		54		0.01%
18MHRCDDH031A	215.20	216.00	0.80	MH181156	X	0.7	0	11		0.00%	0.4	205		0.02%	X		21		0.00%
18MHRCDDH031A	216.00	217.00	1.00	MH181157	0.1	0.5	0	17		0.00%	0.46	124		0.01%	X		23		0.00%
18MHRCDDH031A	217.00	218.00	1.00	MH181158	1.1	0.6	3	144		0.01%	0.73	416		0.04%	X		442		0.04%

Analysis by ICP technique with Intertek scheme 4A/MS60 (ICP Mass spectrometry for a 60 element suite) for all samples and then 18 high grade samples by 4AH/OE for Cu, Pb, and Zn only to ore grades. Prep scheme SP13, also Au by FA25/MS.