

EXCEPTIONAL HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPT FROM DEEPEST HOLE TO DATE AT MT HARDY:

35.54m @ 14.7% Zn, 2.92% Pb, 0.91% Cu

Outstanding intercept extends EM1 discovery a further 90m down-dip and 45m north

Highlights:

- New laboratory assays confirm that key step-out diamond drill hole, MHDD0043, has intersected a zone of thick, high-grade base metal mineralisation:
 - **35.54m @ 14.7% Zn, 2.92% Pb and 0.91% Cu and 59 g/t Ag from 431.54m down-hole, including:**
 - **11.29m @ 22.9% Zn, 3.35% Pb, 1.00% Cu and 58g/t Ag from 443.61m down-hole**
- The thick, high grade intersection in hole MHDD0043 is the deepest and most northern mineralised interval drilled at Mt Hardy to date, extending the mineralisation to 450m depth from surface.
- The intersection, achieved from targeting a down-hole EM plate, further validates the use of down-hole geophysics as a vital exploration tool at Mt Hardy.
- Drilling continues

“Hitting such a thick zone of high-grade, high-tenor base metal mineralisation exactly where the down-hole EM predicted is an outstanding result. This key step-out hole extends the mineralisation to more than 370 metres of continuous dip extent and, importantly, almost 50 metres to the north of our previous drilling. We can now confidently say that the exceptionally high grades and tenor of mineralisation persist to significant depths and further to the north.

“While we await further data from our ongoing moving-loop EM program to the north and south of EM1 and the re-commencement of down-hole EM in new drill-holes, we will continue to test undrilled positions up-dip, down-dip and along strike.” – Todd River CEO Will Dix

Todd River Resources Limited (ASX: TRT; “Todd River” or “the Company”) is pleased to advise that the deepest and northernmost drill hole at its 100%-owned **Mt Hardy Copper-Zinc Project** in the Northern Territory, (MHDD0043 – see ASX announcement, 19 October 2018) has returned **spectacular high-grade assay results as shown in Figure 1.**

The latest assay results confirm that high-grade and high-tenor mineralisation persists to significant depths at the EM1 target, and marks a pivotal moment in the ongoing exploration of the Mt Hardy Project.

Figure 2 shows the project location and Figure 3 the drill collar locations.



The previously reported (*ASX Announcement – 19 October 2018*) portable XRF analysis interval (33.5m @ 12% combined base metal), has been exceeded, in both thickness and grade, in the laboratory ICP analytical results:

From	To	Interval	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	
431.54m	467.08m	35.54m	0.91%	2.92%	14.7%	18.5% Combined Base Metal

This is a length-weighted average of 41 analytical results using a 1.0% combined base metal cut-off grade.

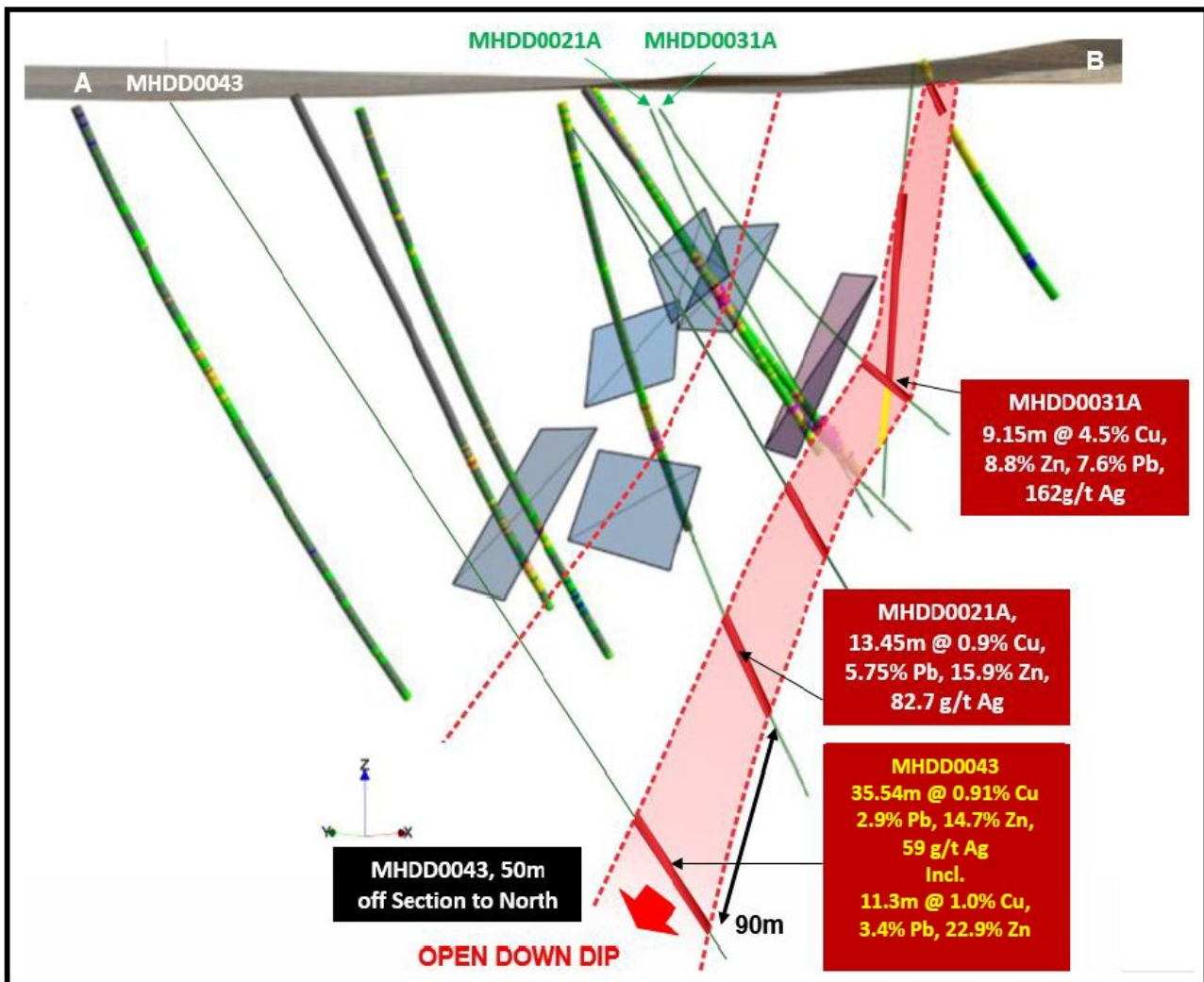


Figure 1 – Oblique Cross-Section looking to the north-east showing the extent and continuity of the mineralisation at the EM1 Prospect.

Copper, which averages 0.91% Cu, is consistently above 0.5% and has a maximum value of 3.41% Cu within a zone of 7.98m above a 1.0% copper cut-off grading 1.71% Cu, 2.87% Pb, and 14.4% Zn.

The higher grade pXRF interval from the 19 October ASX announcement (10.5m @ 23% combined base metals) returned an outstanding intercept in the laboratory assays of 11.29m @ 1.00% Cu, 3.35% Pb, and 22.9% Zn from 433.61m depth, exceeding the pXRF grade.



Using a **5% combined cut-off grade** gives the same result as the interval above, indicating that the 35.54m interval contains **very little low-grade material**.

Several results had **spectacular zinc grades of over 30%**, with an interval of 4.53m returning:

From	To	Interval	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	
440.37m	444.90m	4.53m	0.83%	4.03%	32.1%	36.9% Combined Base Metal

Silver grades in 35.54m interval average **59g/t Ag**. Other anomalous elements include: bismuth (averaging 230ppm Bi) and tin (averaging 42ppm with a maximum value of 132ppm Sn). Gold is anomalous, but not to economic levels, averaging 20ppb Au, against a background of 1-3ppb Au. Arsenic (commonly a deleterious element in metal sulphide concentrates) is very low (average 5ppm As and maximum 34ppm As).

Sulphide mineralogy is simple with sphalerite dominating, galena and chalcopyrite being abundant and only very minor/trace pyrite and pyrrhotite (iron sulphides). The grain size of the base metal sulphide species is relatively coarse, suggesting that flotation recoveries should be reasonable.

A preliminary metallurgical testwork sample is being prepared for grind establishment, quantitative XRD, and flotation testwork (ability to produce separate Cu, Pb and Zn concentrates).

This intersection is the deepest drilled to date at EM1 with analytical results available, and compares favourably with the previous deepest hole MHDD0021A (*see ASX Announcement – 2 August 2018*). Hole **MHDD0021A** returned an intersection of:

From	To	Interval	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	
358.55m	372.00m	13.55m	0.90%	5.75%	15.9%	22.6% Combined Base Metal

Hole MHDD0043 returned an intersection more than double the thickness at only slightly lower grade. The intersection is located 90m down-dip (some 70-80m deeper and 40-45m north) from the intersection in hole MHDD0021A (see Figure 4).

Table 1 – Significant base metal laboratory assay intersections from drill hole MHDD0043

Hole	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	SumBM%	%BM*m
MHDD0043	431.54	467.08	35.54	0.91	2.92	14.7	59	18.5	657.5
MHDD0043	443.61	454.9	11.29	1.00	3.35	22.9	58	27.25	307.65
MHDD0043	440.37	444.90	4.53	0.83	4.03	32.1	70	36.96	167.42

Samples are sent to Intertek Laboratories in Alice Springs for sample preparation and then on to their Perth laboratory for digestion by full 4 acid digest with assays read using the ICP technique.

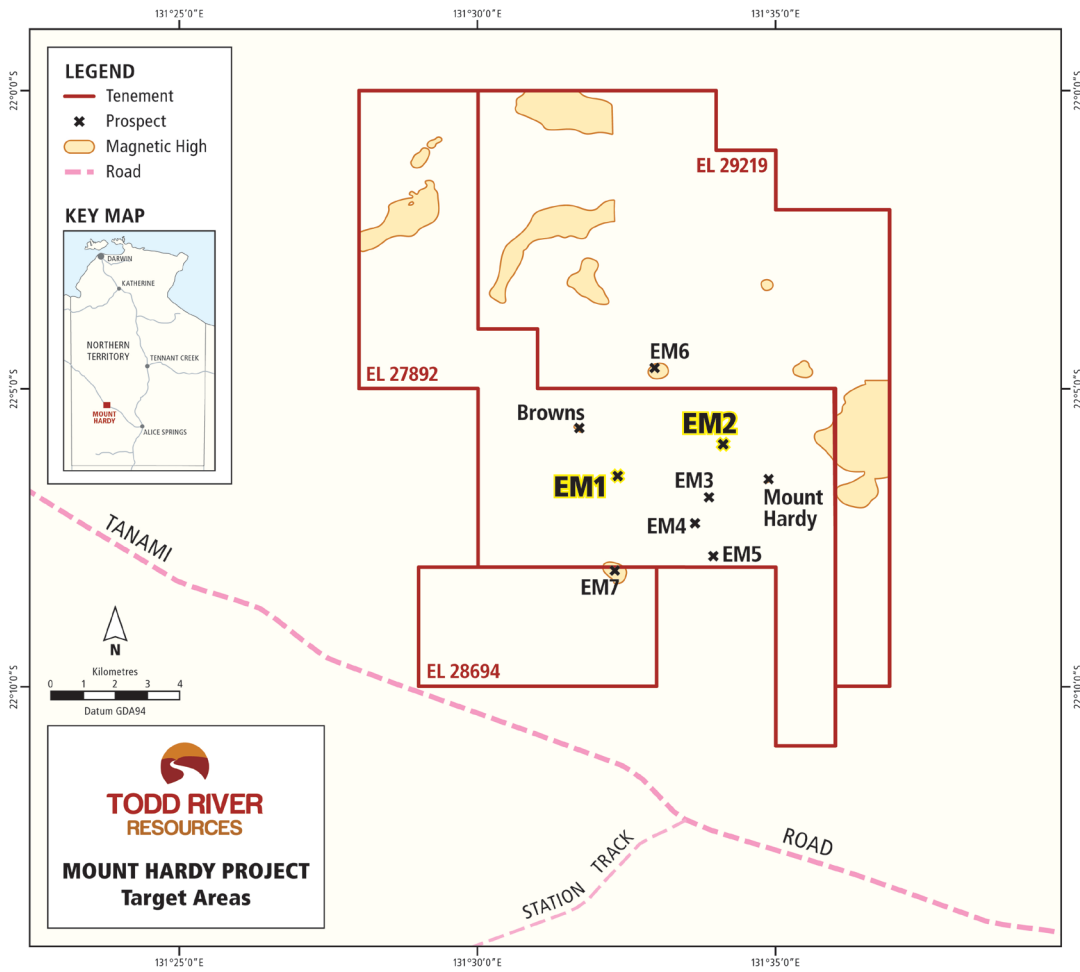


Figure 2 – Mt Hardy Project showing the location of drill target area EM1.

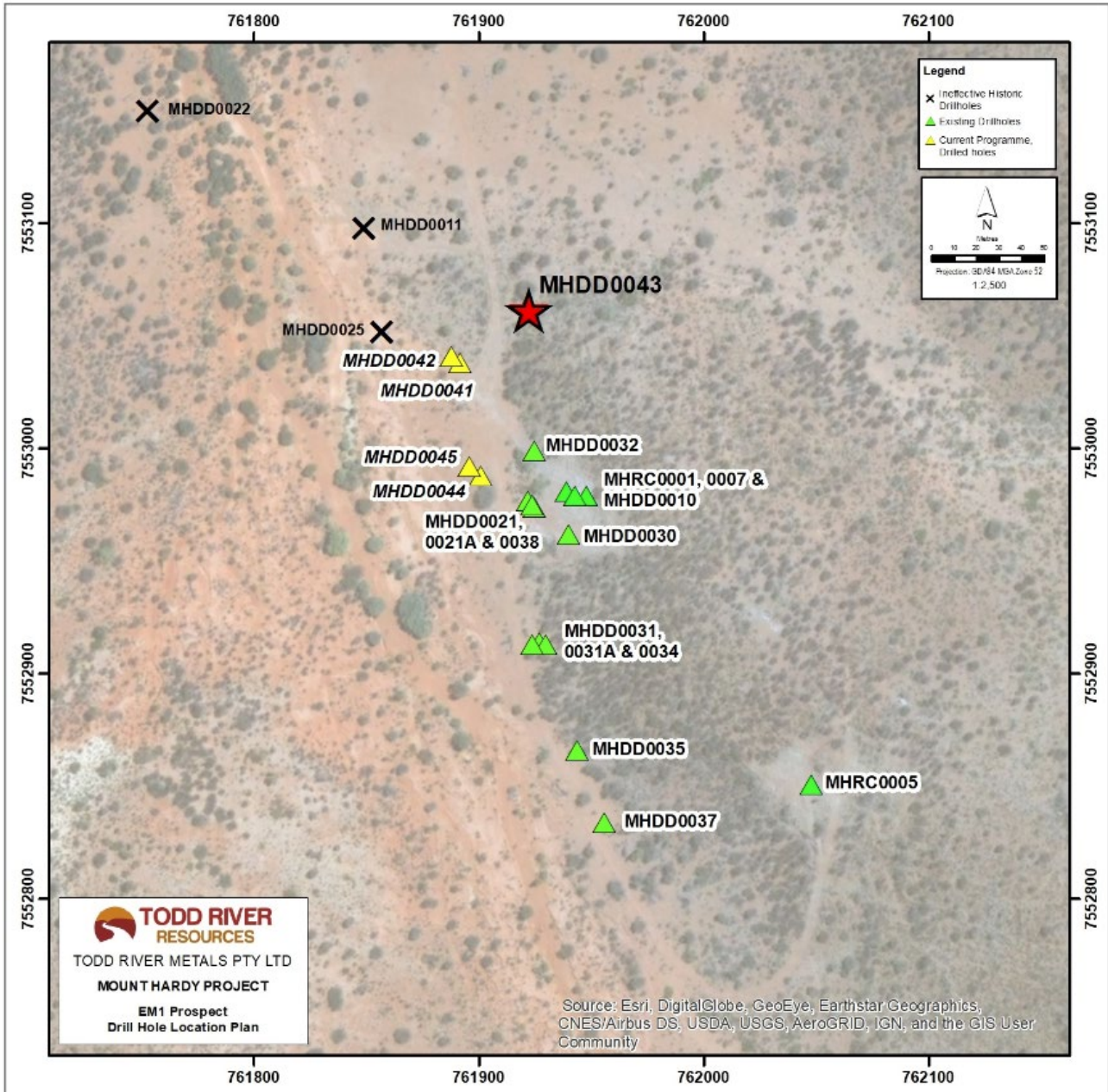


Figure 3 – Drill hole location plan for the EM1 Prospect at Mt Hardy.
Holes MHDD0041 and MHDD0045 are in progress, while RC pre-collars only for MHDD0042 and 0044 are complete.

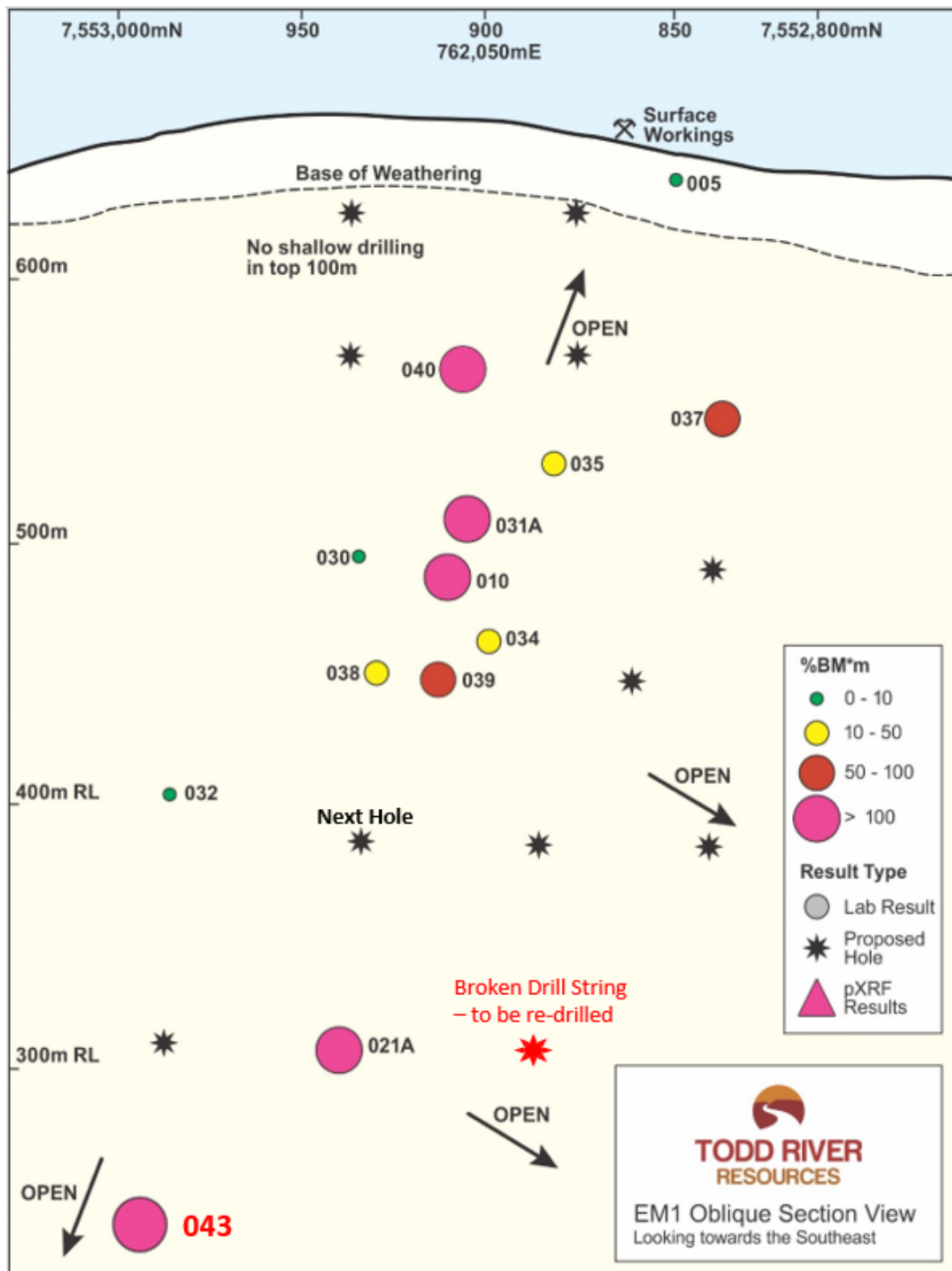


Figure 4 – Oblique Long Projection of the EM1 Prospect showing combined base metal % X Interval thickness. Recent results confirm that mineralisation is open in most directions.



Table 2 – Collar information of the recently commenced holes at Mt Hardy.

HOLE_ID	PROSPECT	EASTING (GDA94Z52)	NORTHING (GDA94Z52)	AHD (m)	DEPTH	DIP	AZI_TRUE
MHDD0041	EM1	761892	7553038	642	drilling	-59	113.0
MHDD0042	EM1	761888	7553041	642	RC only	-77	111.0
MHDD0043	EM1	761922	7553064	642	519.5	-72	112.0
MHDD0044	EM1	761901	7552988	642	RC only	-63	113.0
MHDD0045	EM1	761896	7552992	642	blocked	-72	112.0

Next Steps at Mt Hardy

Drilling will continue through November and early December at EM1 as planned in line with the Phase 2 program announced in September. Down-hole geophysics will be completed in two campaigns with the first due to commence later this week and the second in early December.

In addition, GAP geophysics is completing a tightly constrained Moving Loop EM survey (MLTEM) along strike both north towards the Browns Prospect (where previous drilling intersected 13m @ 1.17% Cu and 1.9% Zn in 2013) and south from EM1.

The survey lines have been planned orthogonal to the geology to maximise the coupling achieved during the survey. Figure 5 shows the proposed survey outline and priority survey areas. This survey is planned to identify any additional targets for drilling in the first quarter of 2019.

Following the completion of the phase 2 program before Christmas, additional drilling will be planned and will commence in early 2019.

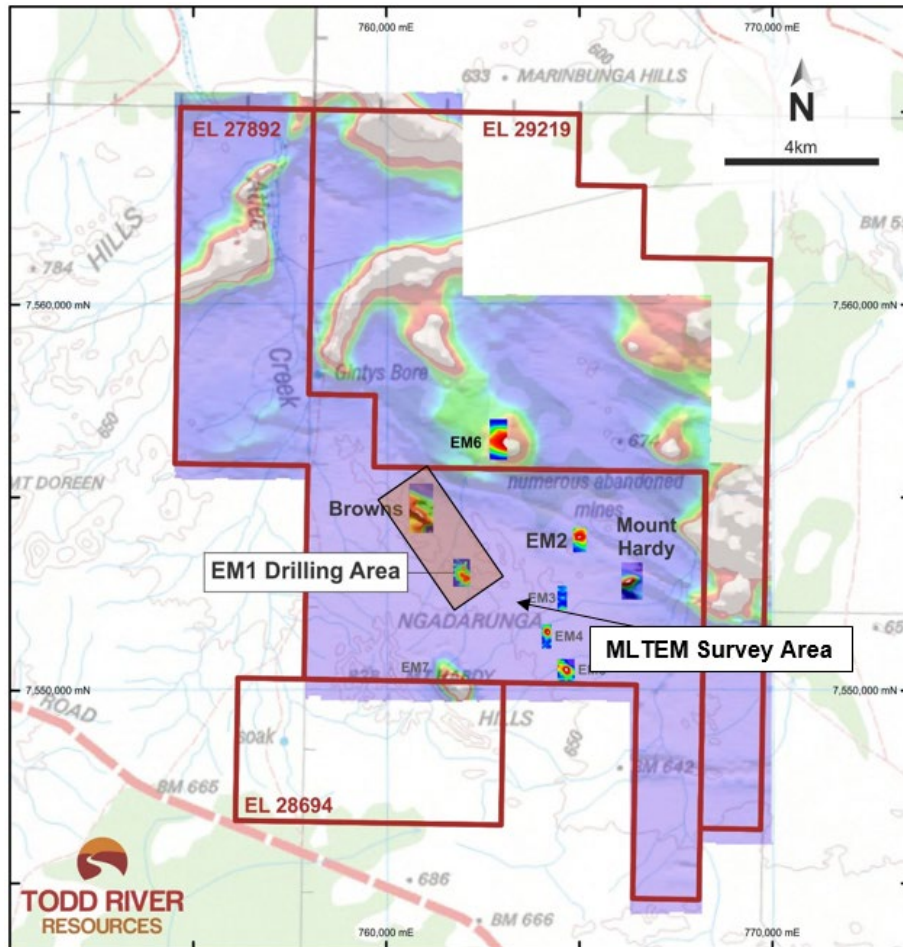


Figure 5 – Underlying airborne TEM data with new survey area for detailed Moving Loop ground geophysical survey to be completed before the end of the field campaign.

Will Dix, CEO
Todd River Resources

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Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Exploration Manager Mr Kim Grey B.Sc. and M. Econ. Geol. Mr Grey is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and an employee of Todd River Resources Limited. Mr Grey has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of



deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Grey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appear.

About Todd River Resources

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

With a 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 Mount Hardy Copper-Zinc Project which includes the EM1 base metal discovery, the large Manbarrum Zinc Project, the Rover Copper-Gold Project and the McArthur Copper-Zinc Project, as well as a number of other early stage 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 – assay 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.
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.	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 50 th 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.	Three certified base metal standards and a certified blank sample were analysed during 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. Results for the standards and the blank



	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.	were acceptable, and no calibration factors have been applied. All samples reported here have been analysed at Genalysis Intertek by ICP technique, lab codes 4A/MS60 and FA25/MS. The four acid digest for the ICP data is considered a "total" result. Base metal standards and Blanks were inserted into the laboratory batch. Analytical results for the standards and the blank were acceptable, and no calibration factors have been applied.
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 as so few holes have been drilled 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 Em1 prospect at Mount Hardy is located on tenement EL 27892 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 and early 2018 Todd River completed two



		drilling programs 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 by 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 commenced in the current program at Mount Hardy. Hole location details are shown in Table 2. Interval and grade values reported here have been determined from length weighted averages of multiple results
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 averaging has been used in the reporting of intervals in this release. No maximum or minimum cuts have been applied. All assay data is provided.
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% of 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.	See Figures 2 and 3.
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 assay information 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.	Drilling will continue at EM1 at Mount Hardy over the coming few weeks, with sample submission and analytical results reported as available.



Appendix B
Analytical results from drill hole MHDD0043 at Mount Hardy.

HOLE_ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL	SAMPLE NUMBER	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
MHDD0043	422.00	423.20	1.20	MH182812	0.6	0.01%	0.04%	0.02%
MHDD0043	423.20	424.40	1.20	MH182813	36.4	0.39%	1.13%	8.69%
MHDD0043	424.40	425.50	1.10	MH182814	0.7	0.01%	0.05%	0.07%
MHDD0043	425.50	426.50	1.00	MH182815	4.0	0.17%	0.09%	0.11%
MHDD0043	426.50	427.50	1.00	MH182816	0.9	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
MHDD0043	427.50	428.50	1.00	MH182817	1.2	0.08%	0.09%	0.17%
MHDD0043	428.50	429.60	1.10	MH182818	26.1	0.15%	1.04%	2.08%
MHDD0043	429.60	430.60	1.00	MH182819	1.8	0.06%	0.07%	0.29%
MHDD0043	430.60	431.54	0.94	MH182820	4.3	0.14%	0.18%	0.36%
MHDD0043	431.54	432.20	0.66	MH182821	54.5	0.47%	1.92%	7.90%
MHDD0043	432.20	433.61	1.41	MH182822	23.2	0.22%	0.58%	0.50%
MHDD0043	433.61	434.10	0.49	MH182823	6.4	0.19%	0.27%	2.94%
MHDD0043	434.10	435.20	1.10	MH182824	96.7	0.55%	4.68%	28.69%
MHDD0043	435.20	436.20	1.00	MH182826	24.8	0.58%	0.76%	1.20%
MHDD0043	436.20	437.30	1.10	MH182827	34.5	1.16%	1.60%	21.14%
MHDD0043	437.30	438.45	1.15	MH182828	69.9	1.17%	3.79%	16.76%
MHDD0043	438.45	439.54	1.09	MH182829	98.8	2.27%	4.43%	25.02%
MHDD0043	439.54	440.37	0.83	MH182830	10.5	0.50%	0.57%	4.05%
MHDD0043	440.37	441.00	0.63	MH182831	38.6	0.48%	2.20%	32.53%
MHDD0043	441.00	442.00	1.00	MH182832	88.8	0.87%	4.74%	31.49%
MHDD0043	442.00	443.00	1.00	MH182833	79.0	0.89%	4.61%	32.22%
MHDD0043	443.00	444.00	1.00	MH182834	76.3	0.87%	4.42%	32.44%
MHDD0043	444.00	444.90	0.90	MH182835	66.3	0.92%	3.47%	31.73%
MHDD0043	444.90	445.90	1.00	MH182836	25.9	0.27%	1.44%	7.55%
MHDD0043	445.90	446.56	0.66	MH182837	15.3	0.33%	0.76%	5.85%
MHDD0043	446.56	447.20	0.64	MH182838	115.8	0.20%	2.03%	4.95%
MHDD0043	447.20	447.70	0.50	MH182839	157.8	0.30%	8.63%	17.61%
MHDD0043	447.70	448.22	0.52	MH182840	1.7	0.05%	0.11%	0.39%
MHDD0043	448.22	448.88	0.66	MH182841	194.7	0.22%	10.09%	25.26%
MHDD0043	448.88	450.06	1.18	MH182842	36.4	0.33%	1.64%	1.29%
MHDD0043	450.06	451.10	1.04	MH182843	71.0	0.43%	3.99%	13.95%
MHDD0043	451.10	451.96	0.86	MH182844	34.1	0.40%	2.10%	5.59%
MHDD0043	451.96	452.68	0.72	MH182845	30.8	0.92%	1.83%	6.04%
MHDD0043	452.68	453.12	0.44	MH182846	82.3	0.52%	4.16%	4.52%
MHDD0043	453.12	454.40	1.28	MH182847	35.1	0.28%	2.26%	5.70%
MHDD0043	454.40	455.18	0.78	MH182848	62.6	1.76%	3.01%	19.54%
MHDD0043	455.18	455.93	0.75	MH182849	69.2	1.61%	3.69%	23.30%
MHDD0043	455.93	457.00	1.07	MH182851	36.1	0.53%	2.10%	8.79%
MHDD0043	457.00	457.44	0.44	MH182852	83.9	0.44%	5.25%	22.05%
MHDD0043	457.44	458.40	0.96	MH182853	81.0	0.42%	3.40%	6.49%
MHDD0043	458.40	459.10	0.70	MH182854	40.8	0.83%	2.96%	23.25%
MHDD0043	459.10	460.00	0.90	MH182855	91.2	1.83%	3.81%	18.35%
MHDD0043	460.00	461.00	1.00	MH182856	66.4	1.54%	3.87%	21.99%
MHDD0043	461.00	462.00	1.00	MH182857	52.2	1.56%	3.00%	18.58%
MHDD0043	462.00	463.10	1.10	MH182858	55.5	1.58%	3.92%	21.89%
MHDD0043	463.10	464.07	0.97	MH182859	5.2	0.11%	0.25%	0.25%
MHDD0043	464.07	464.62	0.55	MH182861	99.2	2.11%	3.70%	15.40%
MHDD0043	464.62	465.65	1.03	MH182862	100.9	3.41%	3.12%	9.27%
MHDD0043	465.65	466.33	0.68	MH182863	14.5	1.08%	0.38%	2.39%
MHDD0043	466.33	467.08	0.75	MH182864	59.8	2.17%	3.39%	18.01%
MHDD0043	467.08	467.97	0.89	MH182865	11.2	0.06%	0.49%	0.25%
MHDD0043	467.97	468.62	0.65	MH182866	4.7	0.12%	0.26%	0.25%
MHDD0043	468.62	469.55	0.93	MH182867	20.3	0.18%	0.61%	0.52%
MHDD0043	469.55	470.00	0.45	MH182868	50.2	0.41%	2.73%	2.07%
MHDD0043	470.00	470.63	0.63	MH182869	0.8	0.01%	0.11%	0.04%
MHDD0043	470.63	471.62	0.99	MH182870	5.1	0.05%	0.39%	0.43%
MHDD0043	471.62	472.36	0.74	MH182871	0.1	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%
MHDD0043	472.36	473.06	0.70	MH182872	7.3	0.27%	0.04%	0.02%