6th February 2019

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

First Order Drill Targets Defined At Earaheedy Zinc Project

Highlights

Six First Order Drill Targets Defined

- Detailed infill gravity surveys completed by Rumble have been modelled (gravity inversion modelling) with **six first order drill targets identified.**
    - Importantly, the gravity targets are **located over the main interpreted basement extension fault** and likely represent high to moderate angle fault breccia zones with **high potential to host economic base metal mineralisation**.
    - The gravity targets dip steeply to the southwest **in line with the basement fault zone.**
    - The gravity targets (iso-shells) are **large, up to 1.5km in strike length (EG1) and up to 300m in width**
    - **All six gravity targets are located within the flat lying carbonate unit that hosts the known zinc-lead horizon (from historic drilling)**
    - **Significantly, no historic drill-holes previously intercepted the six first order gravity targets to be drill tested by Rumble**

Scheduled RC/Diamond Drill Program

- Two diamond tails will **drill test the gravity targets EG1 and EG3** with contingency holes for gravity targets EG4 and EG6, **scheduled for March 2019**
- Rumble has EIS **funding up to $100,750** for the drill program.

Target Potential and Style

- Review of historical drilling identified that **thirty-five (35) RC and diamond drill holes** intercepted **zinc mineralisation over an area of 20km by 3.5km** within carbonate rocks that are overlain by granular iron formations (Frere Formation). Examples of intersections:
    - 11.3m @ 4.34% Zn, 0.85% Pb from 150.2m
      Includes 2.3m @ 14.42% Zn, 1.15% Pb from 150.2m
    - 35m @ 1.3% Zn from 208m.
      Includes 6m @ 3.16% Zn from 210.5m.
    - 20m @ 1.86% Zn, 0.56 % Pb from 103m to EOH.
      Includes 7m @ 3.6% Zn, 1.25% Pb from 103m.
    - High-grade silver mineralisation was also intercepted and includes
      4m @ 559 g/t Ag from 257m (18 oz/tonne Ag)
      2m @ 149 g/t Ag from 223m

No historic drill-holes have intercepted the six first order gravity targets

- Rumble is targeting **Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) high-grade zinc deposits** associated with basement faults (high angle breccia fault zones) within flat lying carbonate rocks
- Exploration has shown **similarities to the historical Pillara (Blendevale) Zn-Pb deposit** located in the Lennard Shelf of WA, with a strike of 2km discovered between 80m to 500m below surface for a resource of **20Mt @ 8.3% Zn, 2.5% Pb, 17ppm Ag**[1]

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Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that gravity inversion modelling over the southeast portion of the Earaheedy Zinc Project (E69/3464 – 75 km²) has delineated six first order gravity drill targets. The gravity targets lie directly over inferred northwest trending basement faults/structures. In addition to the modelling, a detailed review of historic drill hole intercepts has been completed which has significantly enhanced the prospectivity. The area of mineralisation occurs over a strike of 20km and is up to 3.5 km in width.

Rumble's Managing Director, Mr Shane Sikora, said: "In line with Rumble's strategy of generating and drill testing a pipeline of exploration projects capable of high-grade world-class discoveries, Rumble is pleased to announce an exciting development at the Earaheedy Zinc Project. As a result of Rumble's systematic drill targetting process, Rumble has identified six first order gravity drill targets at Earaheedy, with priority targets to be immediately tested with the drill-bit.

The six gravity shells are compelling drill targets that potentially represent large, mineralised zinc ore bodies. This interpretation is based on:

- **the widespread Zn and Pb metal distribution surrounding the gravity targets;**
- **the gravity shells highlighting dense areas which could represent mineralisation accumulation;**
- **a review showing that no historic drilling intersected the targets;**
- **the targets are positioned at the same depth of zinc mineralisation identified in historic drilling;**
- **the targets are located over the main interpreted basement extension fault; and**
- **Importantly, modelling determined the dip of gravity targets are in line with the basement fault which could reflect mineralisation intrusion.**

These elements combined, and the large size of the gravity targets (up to 1.5km in strike length and up to 300m in width), provide the potential to host Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) type zinc deposits, Rumble looks forward to drill testing these targets and providing shareholders with a near term opportunity for a significant re-rating that would be expected as a result of any exploration success."

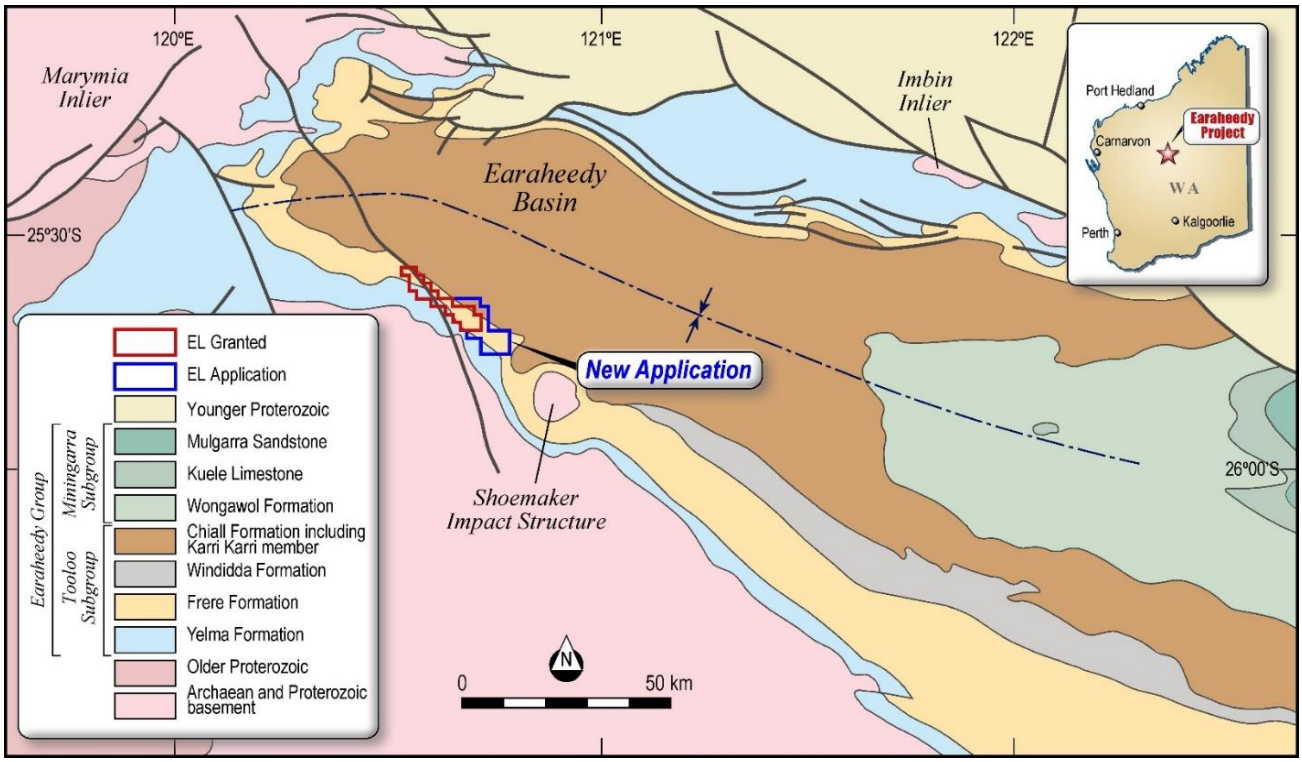

Figure 1. Project Location and Regional Geology – Earaheedy Project

Project Overview

Rumble has an option agreement with Fossil Prospecting Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX Listed Zenith Minerals Ltd – (ASX: ZNC) to acquire a 75% interest in E69/3464. Rumble owns 100% of the contiguous application E69/3543. The Earaheedy Project is located approximately 110km north of Wiluna, Western Australia. Zinc and lead mineralisation with elevated silver is associated with the Navajoh Dolomite Member (also known as the Sweetwaters Well Member) of the Yelma Formation. The Yelma Formation is the lower unit of the 5000m thick Earaheedy Basin (Palaeoproterozoic). Sphalerite, galena, pyrite and marcasite (coarse grain) occurs as stratiform/stratabound ore fill

veins and breccias, dissolution cavity fill, disseminated, stylolitic and fault fill mineralisation styles (Mississippi Valley Type). Broad spaced drilling (completed in the 1990's) defined oxidised and primary Zn-Pb mineralisation (zinc dominant) over a strike of 20km. The mineralisation is associated with a flat lying to shallow northeast dipping laterally continuous dolomite to shale horizon. The initial drill spacing was 5 to 10km. The current drill program spacing is approximately 2km by 1km.

Review of the historic drilling has concluded that approximately half the drill holes did not intercept the target horizon.

A total of 64 drill holes were previously completed within the project area (E69/3464), **with 35 drill holes intercepting the stratiform zinc horizon (including partial end of hole intercepts).** The historic drilling was completed by Renison (RGC) 1991 -1992 and Zenith in 2007 (8 RC holes completed). Rumble is confident that all holes are located accurately and the sampling and assay techniques represent best practice for the period.

Mineralisation has been defined over an area of approximately 20km by up to 3.5km in width and is completely open.

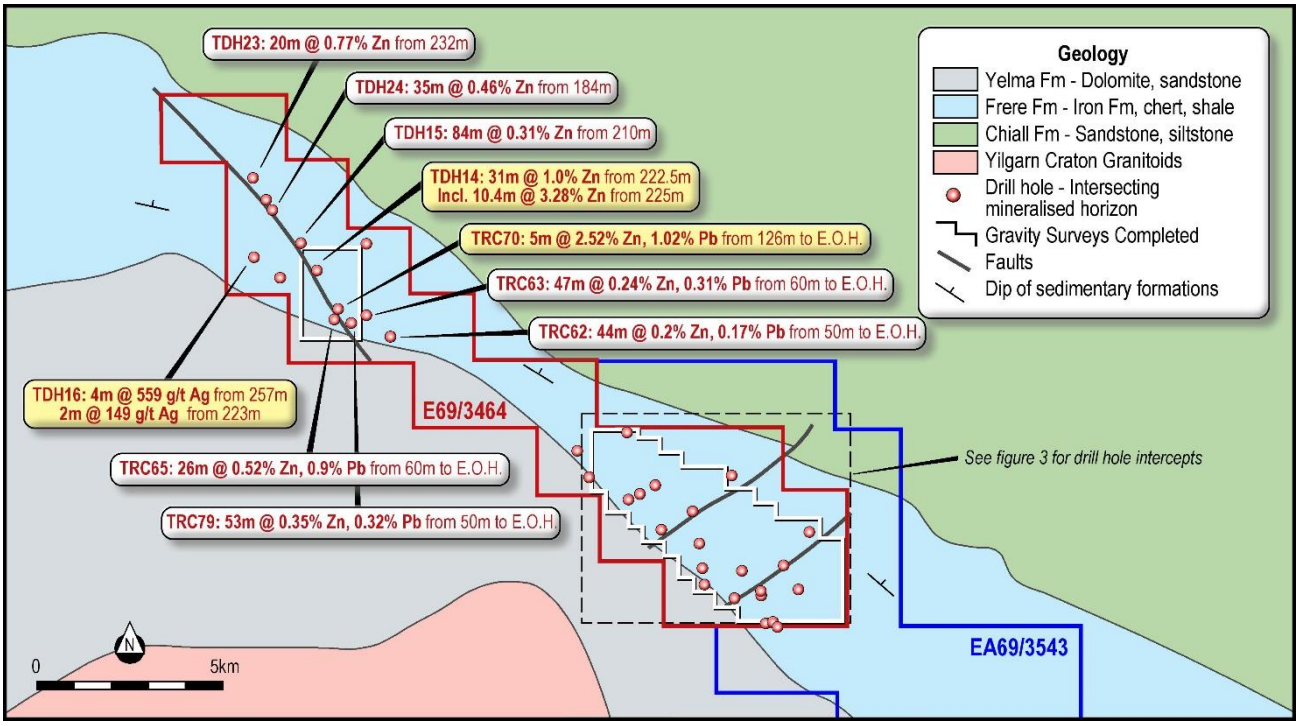

Figure 2. Project Geology and Significant Drill Hole Intercepts (also see figure 3)

Significant Zn and Pb intercepts include:

- TDH4 **– 11.3m** @ **4.34% Zn, 0.85% Pb** from 150.2m including **2.3m** @ **14.42% Zn, 1.15% Pb** from 150.2m
- TDH28 **– 55m** @ **0.87% Zn** from 323m including **11m** @ **1.2% Zn** from 325m and **5m** @ **2.32% Zn** from 354m
- TDH14 **– 31m** @ **1% Zn** from 222.5m including **10.4m** @ **3.28% Zn** from 225m
- TRC70 **– 5m** @ **2.52% Zn** from 126m to EOH
- TRC47 **– 20m** @ **1.86% Zn** from 103m to EOH
- TRC49 **– 6m** @ **1.36% Zn** from 112m to EOH
- NRC09 **– 4m** @ **1.7% Zn** from 127m to EOH

Significant silver (Ag) mineralisation intercepts include:

- TDH16 – **4m** @ **559 g/t Ag (18oz/tonne)** from 257m and **2m** @ **149 g/t Ag** from 223m

Gravity Survey and Targets (Figures 3, 4 and 5)

Two surveys covering an area of 24km² were completed on 100m by 100m and 200m by 100m spacings (1080 stations). The surveys targeted the main basement fault zone (interpreted from aero-magnetics) and the stronger base metal drill-hole intercepts from the historic drilling. Gravity inversion modelling has defined **six (6) first order targets** that occur over the main basement fault structure (Figure 3.). The targets are determined by variations in density contrasts (iso-shells). Targets EG1 to EG6 (see figures 3 & 5) are defined by the 0-200 (0.20 g/cm³) iso-shell.

Of Importance:

- The six gravity targets sit below the overlying Frere Iron Formation and their **dip length strongly correlates with width of the carbonate formations that host the historic Zn mineralisation (see figure 4).**
- The steep dip of the gravity targets (steep southwest) **also reflect the inferred dip of the underlying basement fault.**
- The depth of the gravity targets gradually deepen to the **southeast in line with the basement fault and dip of the hosting sediments.**
- The gravity targets (EG1 to EG6) **are interpreted to be associated with high angle fault/fault breccias that extend from the basement and are hosted in the main carbonate units.**
- The targets represent bodies defined by density contrasts and these bodies may reflect denser carbonate rich zones or **more significantly (based on the widespread Zn and Pb metal distribution), base metal mineralisation (epigenetic replacement).**
- The gravity targets (iso-shells) are **up to 1.5km in strike length (EG1) and up to 300m in width**.
- Review of the historic drilling has indicated **no drill hole has intercepted any of the gravity targets**.
- **Historic drill holes that are close to the gravity targets** include TDH19 (approximately 250m into the hanging wall of target EG1 - see figure 4) which returned a wide low-grade intercept of 56m @ 0.46% Zn from 209m.

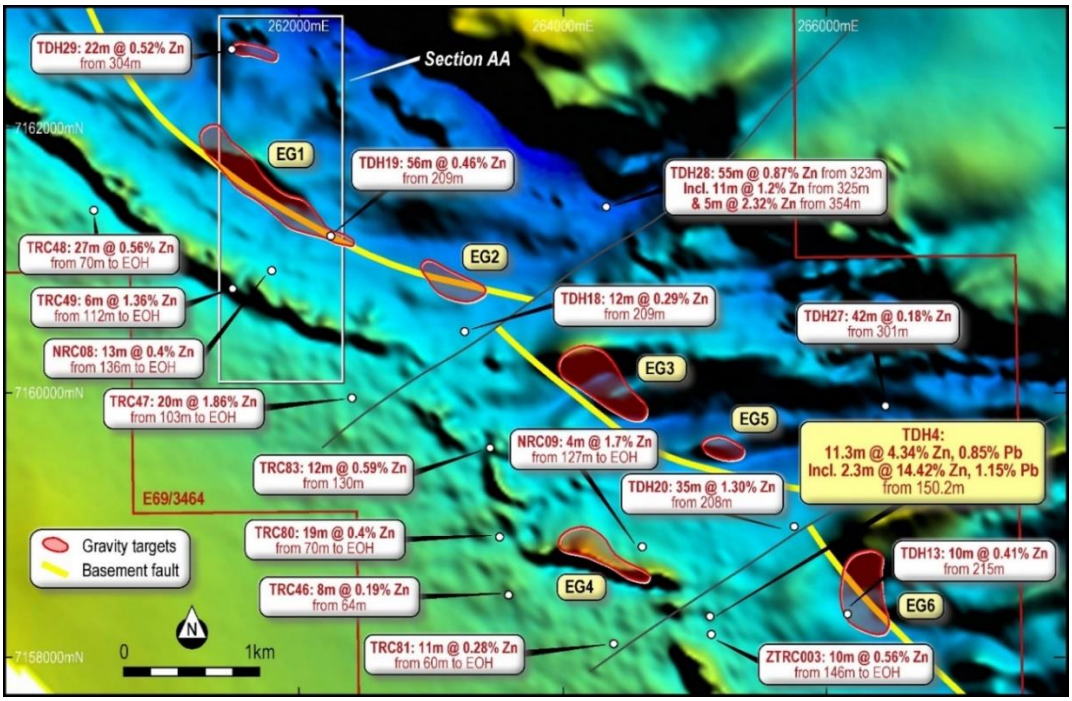

Figure 3. Drill Hole Intercepts with Gravity Targets over TMI Aeromagnetic Plan – Southeast Area

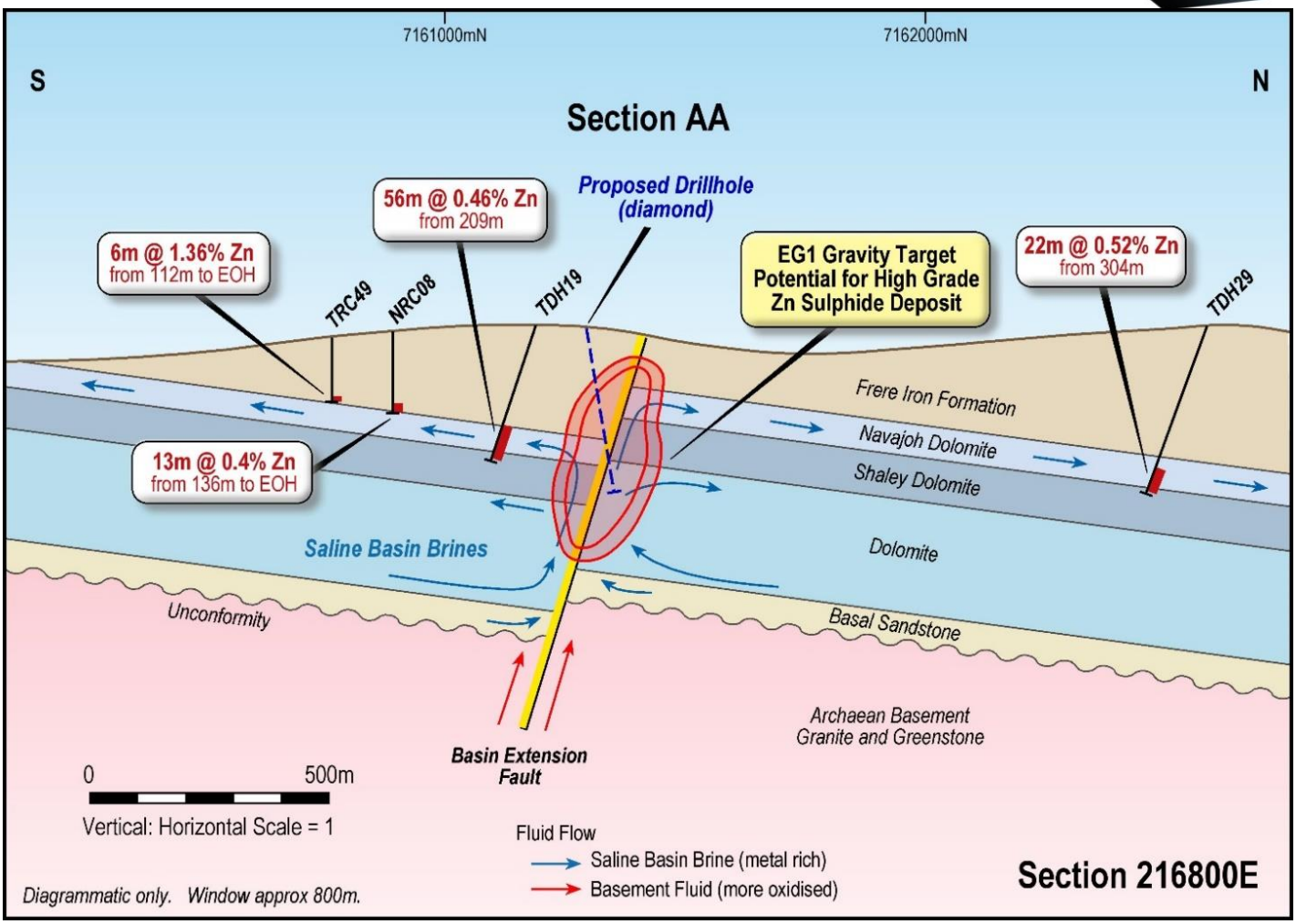

Figure 4 - Section AA (**see Figure 3 for location of target**) – Mineralisation Model and Proposed Target

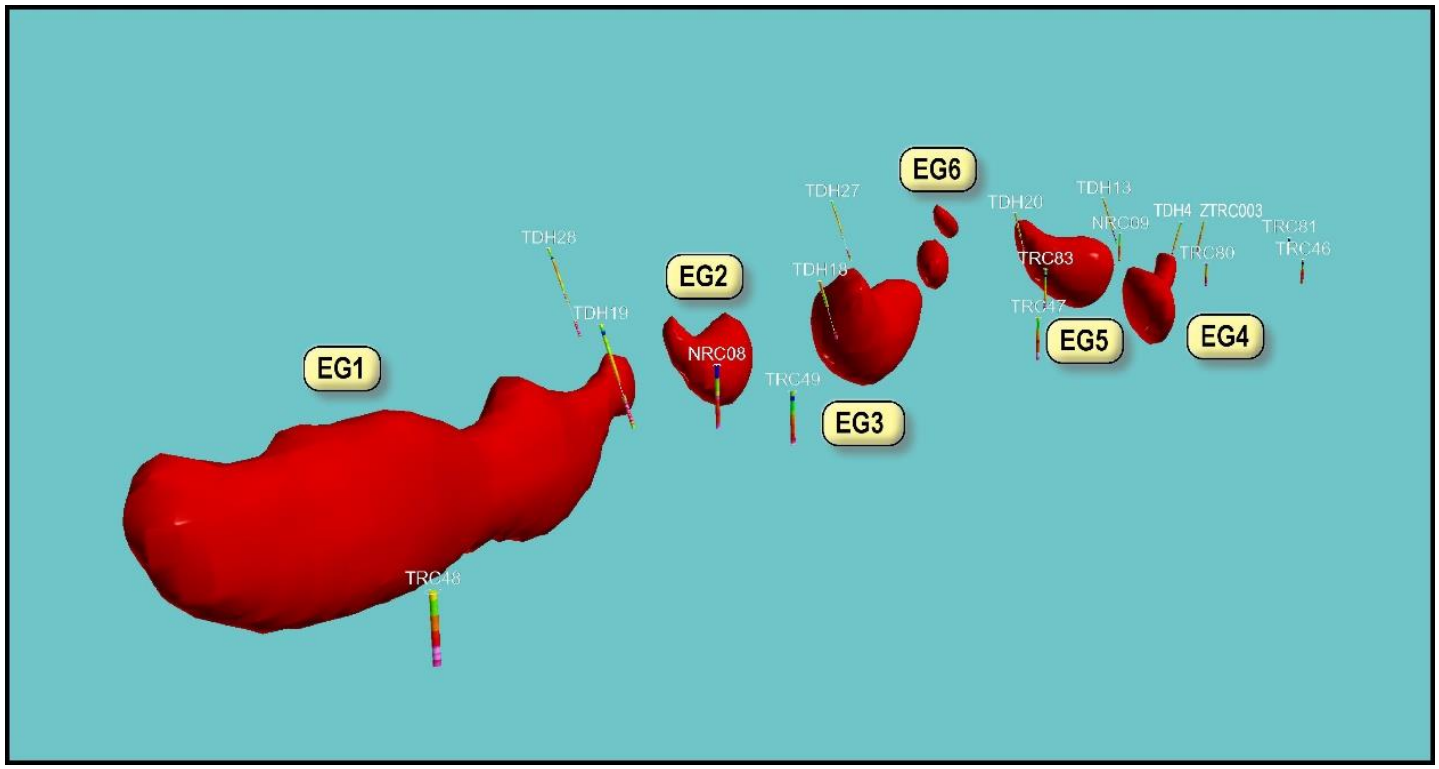

Figure 5 - 3D Image of Gravity Targets (Isoshells) highlighting historic drill holes not intersecting gravity shells– (See figure 3 for locations)

Target Potential and Style

The target style for the Earaheedy Zn project is considered Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) with economic sphalerite – galena mineralisation hosted in high to moderate angle fault/fault breccia.

Widespread flat lying carbonate replacement by low grade Zn and Pb sulphides has been delineated by historic drilling at Earaheedy. The area of flat lying mineralisation is very significant (20km by 3.5km) indicating extensive metal input and is completely open along strike and down dip. The historic drilling is wide spaced and has not tested the zone within the carbonates overlying the main basement fault.

Previous work by Rumble has highlighted strong metal zonation Zn:Pb ratios paralleling the basement fault (refer to ASX Announcement 12/10/2017 – Option Agreement to acquire Earaheedy Zinc Project). **Metal zonation is characteristic of MVT deposits in the Devonian Lennard Shelf of Western Australia** and has proven to be a useful vector to aid in delineating high-grade faults mineralisation.

The exploration completed to date at the Earaheedy Project has shown similarities to the historical Pillara (Blendevale) Zn-Pb deposit located in the Lennard Shelf of Western Australia (previously mined by BHP and Billiton from 1987 at Cadjebut, continued by Western Metals until 2003 and Teck/Xstrata between 2006 and 2008). The Pillara deposit occurred over a strike of 2 km and was located 80 to 500m below surface. The geological resource was **20Mt @ 8.3% Zn, 2.5% Pb, 17ppm Ag (based on 3% cutoff)[1].** The deposit produced **10.3Mt @ 6.9% Zn and 2.3% Pb.** Of note, the discovery drill-hole (**8m @ 8.9% Zn, 3.5% Pb below 210m)[1]**.

Proposed Diamond Drilling

Rumble has scheduled a drilling program to test the significant first order drill targets in March 2019.

Two diamond tails will drill gravity targets EG1 and EG3 with contingency holes for gravity targets EG4 and EG6. The expectation is for 100m pre-collars with diamond tails up to 300m.

Figure 4 highlights the proposed diamond drill hole into target EG1.

Rumble has received EIS (co-funding) funding approval ($100,750) for this diamond drilling program.

- ENDS –

References:

1. Murphy G C 1990 - Lennard Shelf Lead-Zinc deposits: in Hughes F E (Ed.), 1990 Geology of the Mineral Deposits of Australia & Papua New Guinea The AusIMM, Melbourne Mono 14, v2 pp 1103-1109

About Rumble Resources Ltd

Rumble Resources Ltd is an Australian based exploration company, officially admitted to the ASX on the 1st July 2011. Rumble was established with the aim of adding significant value to its current gold and base metal assets and will continue to look at mineral acquisition opportunities both in Australia and abroad.

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statement

The information in this report that relates to historic exploration results was collected from DMP reports submitted by government agencies and previous explorers. Rumble has not completed the historical data or the verification process. As sufficient work has not yet been done to verify the historical exploration results, investors are cautioned against placing undue reliance on them.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Brett Keillor, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Keillor is an employee of Rumble Resources Limited. Mr Keillor 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 Keillor consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*
	• *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.*
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		• Historic Drill Assays
		• Within Project area E69/3464 a total of 64 historic holes completed
		  ○ 42 RC drill holes
		  ○ 22 Diamond tails
		• Total metres completed – 10,834
		• For RC Drilling – composites routinely collected.
		• For RC Pre-collar sampling – composites taken
		• For Diamond Drilling – 1 and 2 m sections cut and assayed. With visible mineralisation, assays taken of sulphide limits.
		• Sample duplicates not known.

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.)..*	• Historic Drilling • Renison (RGC) completed the RC and diamond drilling 1991 – 1992. Zenith completed 8 RC holes in 2007. • RC – 5.5in hammer • RC precollar – roller bit and/or RC hammer • Diamond Core – NQ and HQ core orientation not known
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.*	• Historic Drilling • Recovery methods not known.
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.*	• Historic Drilling • Standard geological logging of RC and diamond drilling. Considered exploration style. No resource definition completed
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*	• Historic Drilling • Sub sampling techniques unknown • Quality control procedures not known

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	

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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• Historic Drilling
		• RC and RC pre-collars and diamond tails report the following elements assayed.
		  ○ Ag, As, Ba, Cu, Mn, Pb, Zn, S, Ca, Fe
		  ○ ALS laboratories used techniques IC587 and PM219
		• The use of standards, blanks and duplicates not known

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.*	• Historic Drilling • Significant intercepts reported by previous explorers. • Review of drilling assay data by Rumble utilised weighted average techniques if applicable.
Location 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.*	• Historic Drilling • Historic drilling collar cords converted to GDA94 ○ Detailed elevation terrain model correlates with WA Gov RGB topographic images. i.e. historic drill holes located on imagery match the GDA94 datum
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.*	• Historic Drilling • Drill hole spacing was exploration based and over a large area (2km by 1km grid)
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Historic Drilling ○ GSWA mapping and geological interpretation of flat lying sediments indicate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	• *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 is normal to flat lying mineralisation – true width
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not known
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not known

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 project comprises of a granted exploration licence – E69/3464 and a pending exploration licence – ELA69/3543 • E69/3464 is currently owned by Fossil Prospecting Pty Ltd. Rumble Resources has an option agreement to acquire 75% of the licence over 2 years. • E69/3464 is granted, in a state of good standing and has no known impediments to operate in the area. • ELA69/3543 is pending and is owned by Rumble Resources 100%.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical drill hole information for this report was obtained from Zenith Minerals Ltd (holding company of Fossil Prospecting Ltd) and Zinc Company Aust. ○ Details of the information within this report are documented in the announcement released 12/10/2017 – Option Agreement to Acquire Earaheedy Zinc Project.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Deposit type is MVT (Mississippi Valley Type). The geological setting is carbonate hosted. The style is stratiform replacement and fault breccia massive sulphides.

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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• The updated historic drill hole location and intercept table is attached as Table 1.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such*	• A cut off of 0.15% Zn has been used to highlight mineralised trends.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Review of the geology and drill hole intercepts indicate the reported intercepts are true width.
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.*	• Figure - 1 Project Location and Regional Geology – Earaheedy Project. • Figure 2 – Project Geology and Significant Drill Hole Intercepts (also see figure 3.) • Figure 3 – Drill Hole Intercepts with Gravity Targets over TMI Aeromagnetic Plan – Southeast Area. • Figure 4 – Section AA (see figure3) Mineralisation Model and Proposed Target. • Figure 5. – 3D Image of Gravity Targets (Isoshells)
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.*	
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.*	• Two surveys completed by Haines Geophysics in December 2017 and September 2018. The final survey grid spacing is 100m by 100m and 200m by 100m comprising of 1080 stations. • The gravity survey has been tied in to the regional gravity grid. • Terrain corrections have been completed to optimize accuracy of results. • Gravity Inversion modelling was completed by Armada Exploration Services.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Diamond Drilling (pre-collars with tails) is planned to test at least two of the gravity targets with contingency for a further two holes. It is estimated each hole depth will be 400-450m.

Table 1.

Historic Drill Hole Location and Intercept

Hole_ID	E	N	Elev	Depth	Azi	Dip	Intercept - 0.15% Zn cutoff	From (m)	Intercept Ag
NRC08	261792	7160924	554	149	0	-90	15m @ 0.44% Zn, 0.1% Pb EOH	136	
NRC09	264603	7158837	554	131	0	-90	**4m @ 1.7% Zn, 0.55% Pb EOH**	127	
NRC12	252040	7166824	564	154	180	-70	4m @ 0.17% Zn, 0.13% Pb EOH	154	
TDH1	265572	7157319	556	451	333	-70	14m @ 0.61% Zn, 0.1% Pb	118	
TDH13	266156	7158330	609	282.5	220	-71	2m @ 0.75% Zn	215	
TDH14	253023	7167000	571	396	238.1	-70	**9m @ 3.54% Zn, 0.58% Pb**	222.5	
TDH15	252592	7167761	610	349	258.1	-70	10m @ 0.41% Zn, 0.11% Pb	210	
							15m @ 0.44% Zn, 0.1% Pb	225	
							25m @ 0.45% Zn, 0.91% Pb	248	
TDH16	251340	7167369	580	286	178.1	-70	12m @ 0.17% Zn, 0.33% Pb	189	**2m @ 149 g/t Ag from 223m**
							10m @ 0.38% Zn, 0.1% Pb	215	**4m @ 559 g/t Ag from 257m**
TDH17	260117	7162098	547	157.1	218.1	-75	2m @ 1.71% Zn, 0.1% Pb	134	
TDH18	263258	7160459	548	224.9	148.1	-70	10m @ 0.32% Zn,	109.4	
TDH19	262239	7161187	585	280	218.1	-70	5m @ 0.83% Zn, 0.16% Pb	209	
							22m @ 0.63% Zn,	217	
							10m @ 0.47% Zn	255	
TDH20	265753	7158991	565	259	148.1	-70	**6m @ 3.9% Zn, 1.02% Pb**	216.5	
							16m @ 1% Zn, 0.12% Pb	225	
TDH23	251290	7169546	585	355	210.1	-70	20m @ 0.77% Zn, 0.12% Pb	232	
TDH24	251797	7168688	590	308.7	198.1	-75	35m @ 0.46% Zn, 0.1% Pb	184	
TDH27	266441	7159893	590	367	218.1	-70	12m @ 0.28% Zn,	305	
TDH28	264336	7161411	568	394	208.1	-70	**12m @ 1.16% Zn, 0.1% Pb**	324	
							38m @ 0.86% Zn, 0.1% Pb	340	
TDH29	261487	7162612	573	370	218.1	-70	22m @ 0.51% Zn,	304	
TDH3	265457	7157450	555	188.5	327.5	-60	**3m @ 2.62% Zn, 0.31% Pb**	149	
TDH30	251626	7168949	590	319	298.1	-70	6m @ 0.73% Zn	218	
TDH4	265117	7158305	554	192.5	332	-69	**7.3m @ 6.12% Zn, 0 77% Pb**	150.2	
TRC26	265287	7157396	551	129	0	-90	15m @ 0.44% Zn,	114	
TRC46	263590	7158471	540	95	0	-90	4m @ 0.26% Zn, 0.13% Pb	66	
TRC47	262401	7159956	539	123	360	-90	**11m @ 2.66% Zn, 0.84% Pb**	103	
TRC48	260457	7161380	543	97	360	-90	27m @ 0.56% Zn, 0.19% Pb EOH	70	
TRC49	261514	7160787	547	118	360	-90	12m @ 0.71% Zn, 0.11% Pb EOH	106	
TRC62	255049	7165226	535	90	360	-90	24m @ 0.21% Zn, 0.15% Pb	56	
TRC63	254388	7165803	544	107	360	-90	47m @ 0.2% Zn, 0.31% Pb	62	
TRC65	253502	7165671	542	86	360	-90	26m @ 0.52% Zn, 0.9% Pb	50	
TRC70	253608	7165973	549	131	360	-90	**5m @ 2.52% Zn, 1.02% Pb EOH**	126	
TRC79	253980	7165598	543	103	360	-90	53m @ 0.36% Zn, 0.32% Pb EOH	50	
TRC80	263523	7158912	541	89	0	-90	13m @ 0.66% Zn, 0.28% Pb	72	
TRC81	264386	7158100	544	71	0	-90	4m @ 0.55% Zn, 0.21% Pb	62	
TRC83	263452	7159583	544	154	0	-90	22m @ 0.53% Zn, 0.11% Pb	120	
ZTRC003	265124	7158175	555	156	1	-78	8m @ 0.84% Zn, 0.68% Pb EOH	148	
TDH25	254371	7167755	568	394	198.1	-70	6m @ 0.29% Zn,	277	
	Datum	GDA94 Z51							