



Red River Identifies Exciting Exploration Targets at Thalanga

Highlights:

- Review of historic Thalanga exploration database highlights potential to expand known mineralisation
 - Multiple high priority targets were identified in the review, including the following:
 - High grade zinc mineralisation identified at Far East, where the best intercept is 5.7m @ 23.2% Zn Eq. (down hole width)
 - High grade copper intercept of 4.6m @ 4.1% Cu (down hole width) identified in deep drilling below the limit of historical mining in Thalanga East
 - Next steps will involve modelling the known mineralisation in the Thalanga East – Far East high priority exploration area and define drill targets to test and extend the known mineralisation
 - Confirmation that Thalanga Horizon (hosts known mineralisation) is open at depth to the west and east, with multiple intercepts of potentially economic mineralisation which demand follow-up work
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Red River Resources Limited (ASX: RVR) ("Red River" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that a review of the historic Thalanga exploration database has identified a number of additional high priority exploration targets at its Thalanga Zinc Project in central Queensland.

The review has confirmed that the favourable Thalanga Horizon is open at depth to the west and the east, and has highlighted a number of areas for further high priority exploration.

Of particular interest is the Thalanga East to Far East area, where the review highlighted a historic drill hole intercept of **4.6m @ 4.1% Cu** beneath Thalanga East and multiple intercepts of polymetallic zinc rich mineralisation at Far East, with a best intercept of **5.7m @ 23.2% Zn Eq.**

Red River's Managing Director Mel Palancian commented: *"Following the success of our recent drilling at Far West and the subsequent updated Mineral Resource, we decided to carry out a more extensive review of the historical drilling at Thalanga which has produced very exciting results."*

This review has confirmed that Thalanga remnant orebody is open at depth (to the west and east), and has also identified a number of high priority exploration targets, in particular beneath the known mineralisation at Thalanga East and the Far East zone.

The company is currently planning to focus on the Thalanga East – Far East high priority exploration area, model the known mineralisation and design a drill program to extend the known mineralisation."

1. Thalanga Review

In light of the recent increase in the Far West Mineral Resource (refer to ASX release 16 May 2016 “Increase in Far West Mineral Resource of 42% to 1.6Mt”), a review of historical drilling at Thalanga was undertaken to identify other potential extensions of the known mineralisation at Thalanga.

Deep exploration activities at Thalanga have been limited to the Thalanga Deeps Drilling Program, carried out by RGC Exploration September 1996 to August 1997, consisting of 24 holes over the 4km strike length of the Thalanga system. The program was designed to test the down dip/down plunge potential at Thalanga to a depth of 1km.

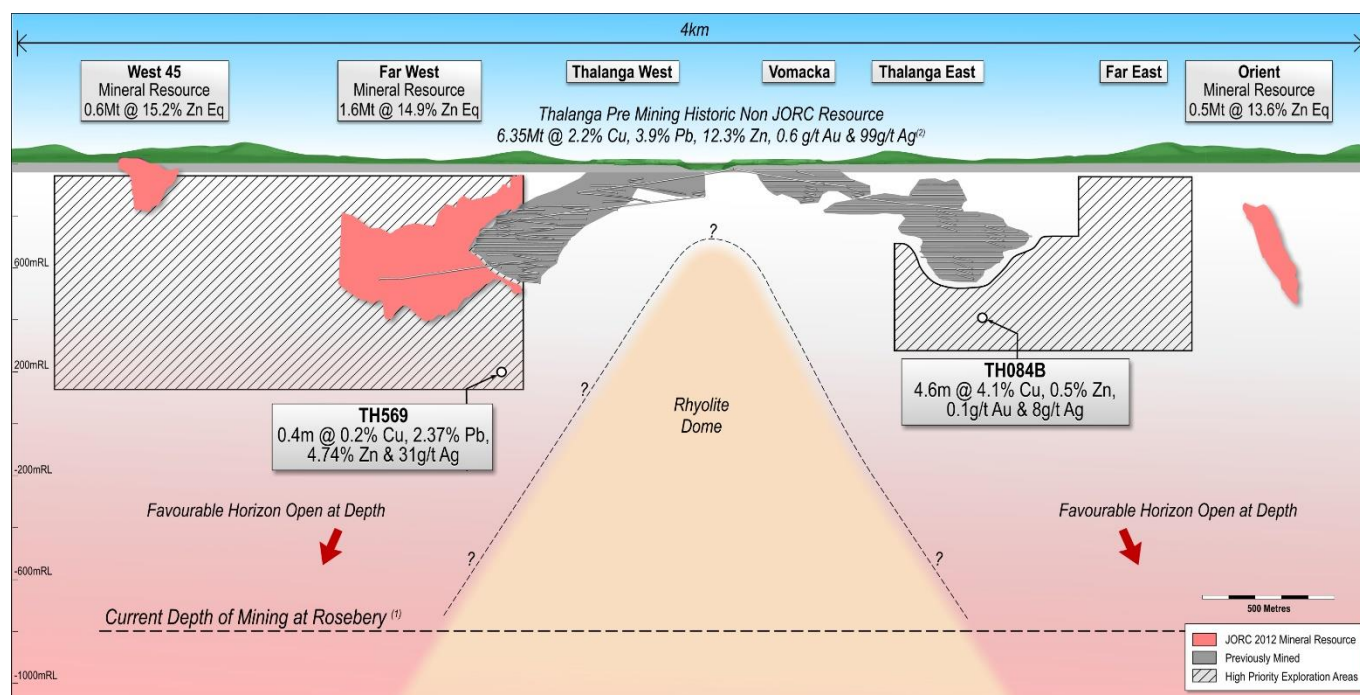
Historical data confirmed that the Thalanga Host Horizon is open at depth, both to the west and east, and also identified two holes, TH569 (Thalanga West) and TH084B (Thalanga East) that intersected mineralisation, but were not followed up. Of particular interest is TH084B which intersected 4.6m @ 4.1% Cu beneath the Thalanga East lens.

Table 1 Thalanga Deep Target Review – Significant Historical Drilling Assay Intervals

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m) ⁽¹⁾	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn Eq (%)
TH084B	619.5m	624.1m	4.6m	4.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1 g/t	8 g/t	14.3%
TH569	1101.4m	1101.8m	0.4m	0.2%	2.4%	4.7%	0.1 g/t	31 g/t	8.4%

(1) Down hole widths reported. True widths are likely to be 60-70% of down hole widths

Figure 1 Thalanga Deeps Long Section

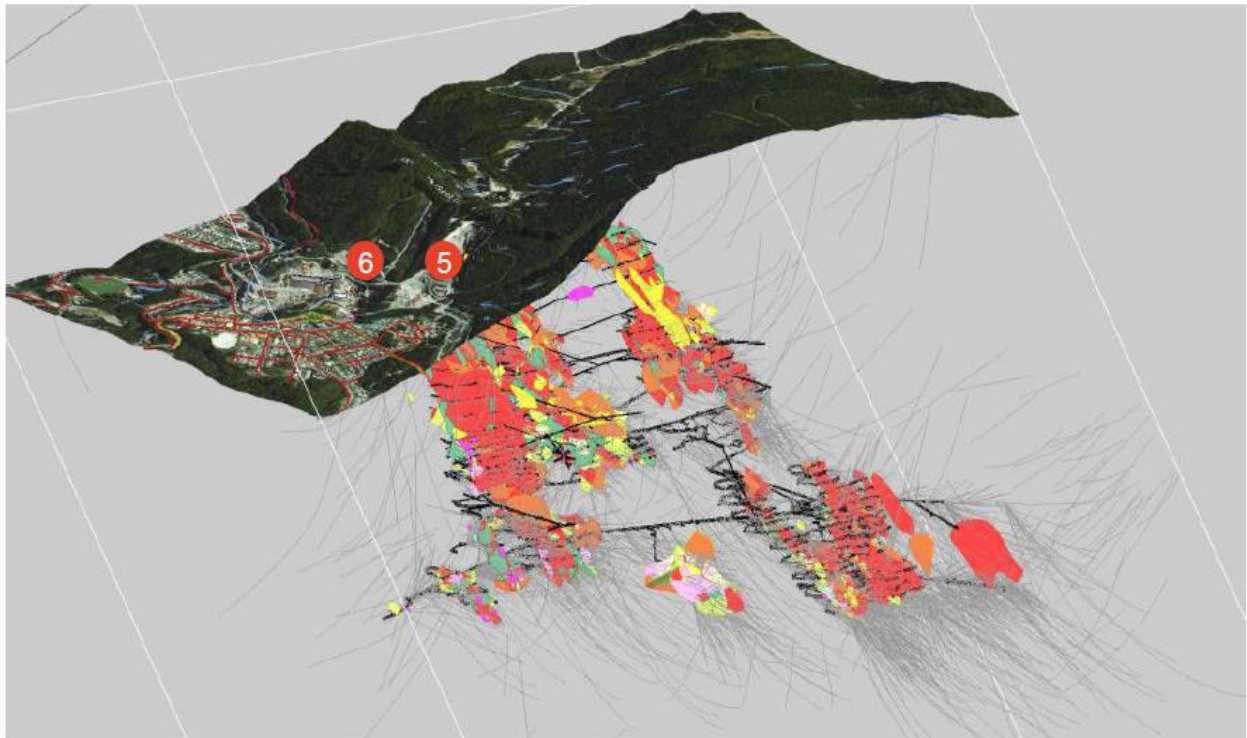


- (1) MMG
 (2) Gregory, P.W., Hartley J.S. and Willis, K.J.A., (1990) Thalanga zinc-lead-copper-silver deposit, in Geology of the Mineral Deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea (Ed. F.E. Hughes), pp. 1527-1537 (The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: Melbourne)

Deep drilling has been successful in locating additional resources at other similar Palaeozoic (Cambro-Ordovician) volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits in Australia such as the world class polymetallic (CuPbZn) Rosebery deposit in Tasmania.

Rosebery has a strike length in excess of 3.5km, a down dip extent in excess of 2km (vertical depth of approximately 1.5km) and dips 45-50 degrees to the East. Rosebery was discovered in 1893 and celebrated 80 years of continuous mining and milling in 2016. The mineralisation at Rosebery consists of multiple stacked lens of polymetallic massive sulphide mineralisation

Figure 2 Rosebery Long Section



Source: MMG Rosebery Overview July 2015

2. Far East

The review also highlighted the potential of the Thalanga Far East area where previous drilling (Figure 3) returned a number of outstanding intercepts.

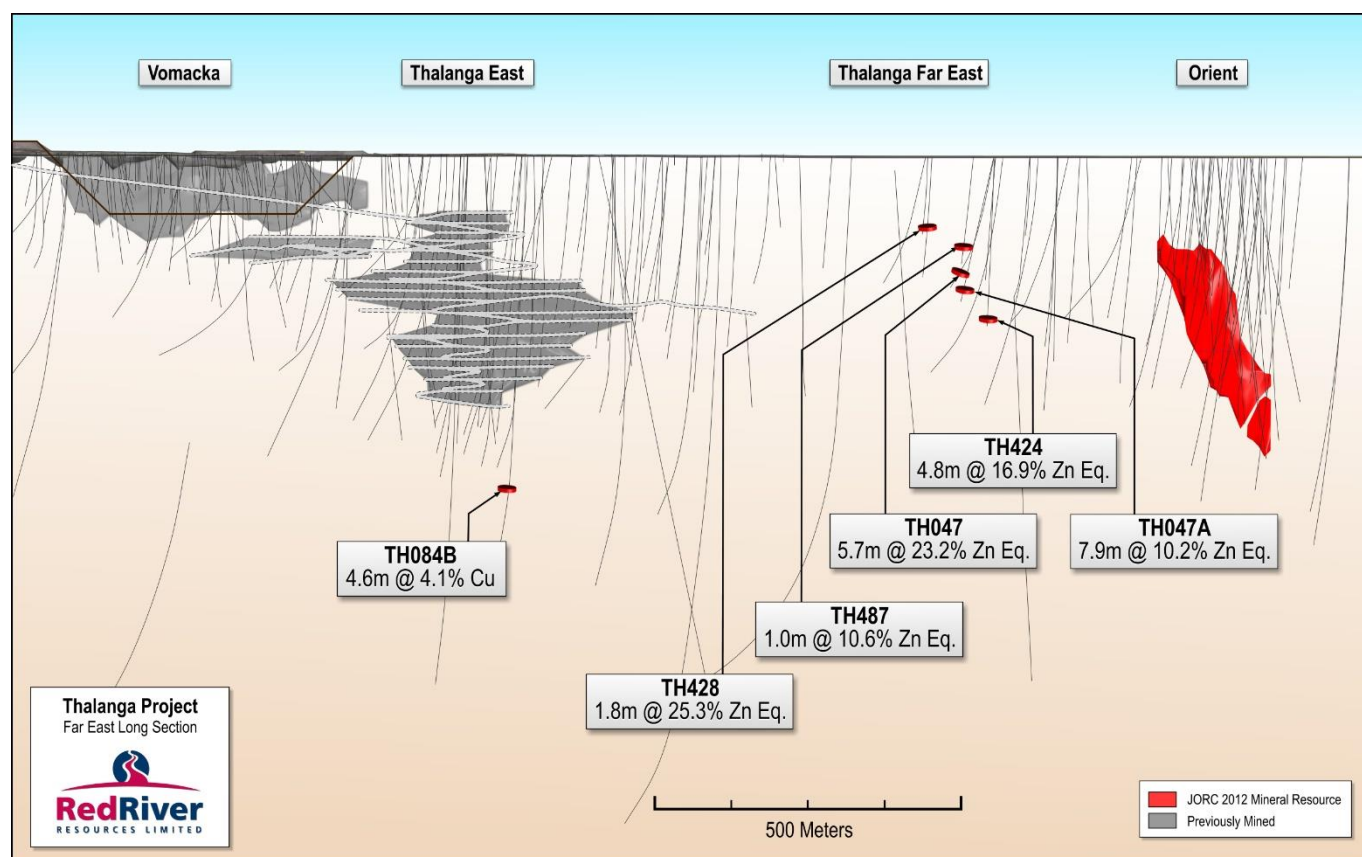
Table 2 Far East – Significant Historical Drilling Assay Intervals

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m) ⁽¹⁾	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn Eq (%)
TH047	217.3m	223.0m	5.7m	1.5%	4.9%	11.6%	0.1 g/t	129 g/t	23.2%
TH047A	230.9m	238.8m	7.9m	2.1%	0.3%	2.5%	0.5 g/t	30 g/t	10.2%
TH424	310.0m	314.8m	4.8m	0.6%	3.5%	9.8%	— ⁽²⁾	120 g/t	16.9%
TH428	137.3m	139.1m	1.8m	0.7%	7.9%	13.3%	0.7 g/t	154 g/t	25.3%
TH487	169.2m	170.2m	1.0m	0.5%	3.6%	3.9%	0.3 g/t	89 g/t	10.6%

(1) Down hole widths reported. True widths are likely to be 60-70% of down hole widths

(2) Not assayed for gold

Figure 3 Far East Long Section



Thalanga Far East is located approximately 250-300m west of the known Mineral Resource (540Kt @ 13.6% Zn Eq.) at the Orient Deposit (refer to Tables 3 & 4 below, and the ASX release “Thalanga Project – Updated Mineral Resource Estimate”, dated 11 February 2015).

The Orient Deposit is currently not part of the Thalanga Zinc Project. Red River is planning to undertake a mining study in the near future to assess the economic viability of Orient. The potential to define additional mineralisation at Far East may have a positive impact on the economic viability of Orient.

Table 3 Orient Mineral Resource Estimate

Project	Resource Class	Tonnage (kt)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn Eq. (%)
Orient⁽³⁾	Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Indicated	496	0.9	1.8	7.7	0.2	44	13.4
	Inferred	44	0.8	1.8	10.9	0.2	46	16.2
	Sub Total	540	0.9	1.8	7.9	0.2	44	13.6

Tonnages and grades are rounded. Discrepancies in totals may exist due to rounding.

Zinc equivalent (Zn Eq) has been calculated using the metal selling prices, recoveries and other assumptions contained in Table 4 of this announcement. It is Red River's opinion that all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Zinc equivalent (Zn Eq) calculation parameters are listed in Table 4. The metallurgical recoveries are derived from historical metallurgical recoveries from the Thalanga deposit and test work carried out. The West 45 and Orient deposits are related to and of a similar style of mineralisation to Thalanga and it is therefore appropriate to apply similar recoveries. It is Red River's opinion that all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Table 4 Zinc Equivalent Calculation Factors

Metal	Price	Unit	Recoveries	Zn Eq. Factors
Copper	US\$3.00	US\$/lb	80%	3.3
Lead	US\$0.90	US\$/lb	70%	0.9
Zinc	US\$1.00	US\$/lb	88%	1.0
Gold	US\$1,200	US\$/oz	15%	0.5
Silver	US\$17.00	US\$/oz	65%	0.025

FX Rate: A\$0.85:US\$1

Forward Program

Red River plans to model the known mineralisation in the Thalanga East – Far East high priority exploration area and define drill targets to test and extend the known mineralisation.

Thalanga Zinc Project Background

Red River released a Restart Study (the internal study prepared by Red River to assess the potential restart of the Thalanga Zinc Project) in November 2015, which demonstrated the highly attractive nature of the Project. The Project has a low operating cost, low pre-production capital cost (\$17.2 million), and a short timeline to production (six months).

Annual average production is 21,400 tonnes of zinc, 3,600 tonnes of copper, 5,000 tonnes of lead, 2,000 ounces of gold and 370,000 ounces of silver in concentrate over an initial mine life of five years, and there is outstanding extension potential.

Please refer to ASX release dated 12 November 2015 for further details on the Thalanga Zinc Project Restart Study. Red River confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production target in the ASX release dated 12 November 2015 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Thalanga Zinc Project Restart Study is based on production from three deposits – West 45, Far West and Waterloo. The Thalanga Zinc Project Restart Study is based on low level technical and economic assessments and there is insufficient data to support the estimation of Ore Reserves at Far West and Waterloo, provide assurance of an economic development case at this stage, or provide certainty that the results from the Thalanga Zinc Project Restart Study will be realised. Further, as the production target that forms the basis of the Thalanga Zinc Project Restart Study includes Mineral Resources that are in the Inferred Category and there is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources, there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the production target itself will be realised

On behalf of the Board,

Mel Palancian
Managing Director
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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT – EXPLORATION RESULTS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Tav Bates who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a full time employee of Red River Resources Ltd., and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr Bates consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT – RESOURCES

The information in this report that relates to the estimation and reporting of the Orient Resource is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Stuart Hutchin who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of Mining One Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr Hutchin 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'.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This report presents historical drilling data collected by Pennaroya Australia Pty Ltd & Pancontinental Resources Pty Ltd during the period 1980 to 1997 Drilling data consists of Diamond Core drilling, undertaken using Industry Standard procedures for the era.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling techniques consisted of a combination of HQ and NQ2 sized diamond core drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery was measured by trained company field technicians Sample loss is negligible
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were logged to a level of detail that would support mineral resource estimation. Qualitative logging includes lithology, alteration and textures Quantitative logging includes mineral percentages All holes were logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample intervals ranged from 0.2m – 1.5m in length and were selected based on geological boundaries Samples consisted of half core, sawn on site QAQC consisted of company standards being inserted within the sampling stream as well as in-house Laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates. Sample sizes are appropriate for the grainsize and style of mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories, Charters Towers Analysis consisted of a four acid digest and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) Ag, Cu, Pb, & Zn, a 50g Fire Assay for Au. Selected samples were also assayed for Ti, Ba, Zr, Mo & Y using XRF. QAQC consisted of company standards being inserted within the sampling stream as well as in-house Laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections were validated against geological logs by company geologists. Primary assay data has been transcribed from original laboratory reports
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill collars have been surveyed with a DGPS Drilling was conducted on a local grid system and later transformed to MGA94 Zone 55 coordinate system Hole Coordinates presented within Appendix 1 are MGA94 Zone 55 Topographic control is based on a detailed Digital Terrain Model
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole spacing varies This report does not present any Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimation No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the host lithologies The orientation of the drilling is designed to not bias sampling Downhole surveying was completed on average every 30m
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample security measures are unknown
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews of sampling techniques are available

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was conducted on ML1531 ML1531 is held by Cromarty Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Red River Resources Ltd ML1531 forms part of Red River's 100% owned Thalanga Zinc Project No Native Title exists over ML1531
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Exploration was carried out by Pennaroya Australia Pty Ltd & Pancontinental Resources Pty Ltd. This included geochemical sampling, geophysics & drilling
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration model is Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) base metal mineralisation The regional geological setting is the Mt Windsor Volcanic Sub-province, consisting of Cambro-Ordovician marine volcanic and volcano-sedimentary sequences
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, including, easting and northing, elevation or RL, dip and azimuth, down hole length, interception depth and hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Appendix 1 – Drill Hole Details See Appendix 2 – Drill Hole Assay Details
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interval length weighted assay results are reported Significant Intercepts generally reflect intercepts of over 5% Zn Equivalent The Zn Equivalent formula utilised is: $Zn\% + (Cu\% \times 3.3) + (Pb\% \times 0.9) + (Au \text{ ppm} \times 0.5) + (Ag \text{ ppm} \times 0.025)$
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation is interpreted to be steeply dipping Drill holes have been angled to intercept the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. Down hole intercepts are reported. True widths are likely to be 60-70% of the down-hole widths.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 plans and sections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to plans and sections within report
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes within the prospect area are included within the figures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location of all significant intersections are identified on the figures
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material data is reported
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further drilling is currently being designed to test for extensions to the mineralisation reported

Appendix 1. Drill Hole Details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	m RL	Dip	Azimuth	Final Depth
TH047	373485	7750720	317	-66.5	185.8	254.0
TH047A	373485	7750720	317	-66.5	185.8	259.0
TH084B	372757	7750481	319	-78.0	166.8	715.0
TH424	373463	7750771	317	-60.0	159.8	319.0
TH428	373391	7750668	317	-57.0	157.8	148.0
TH487	373454	7750705	316	-60.0	159.8	198.4
TH569	371118	7751225	335	-60.0	205.8	1143.0

Appendix 2. Assay Details

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Zn Eq. %
TH047	139	212	73.00	No Significant Assays					
TH047	212	213	1.00	1.41	0.82	0.15	35	0.01	6.42
TH047	213	213.7	0.70	0.53	0.01	0.12	2	0.01	1.93
TH047	213.7	214	0.30	1.42	0.09	0.22	11	0.01	5.26
TH047	214	215	1.00	1.13	0.05	0.60	7	0.01	4.55
TH047	215	216	1.00	0.28	0.07	0.69	5	0.01	1.80
TH047	216	216.7	0.70	0.63	0.01	0.17	2	0.01	2.31
TH047	216.7	217	0.30	0.45	0.01	0.13	2	0.01	1.67
TH047	217	217.3	0.30	1.61	0.01	0.50	7	0.01	6.00
TH047	217.3	218	0.70	1.39	3.27	12.20	87	0.01	21.91
TH047	218	219	1.00	1.40	1.78	6.75	74	0.01	14.82
TH047	219	219.3	0.30	0.78	3.32	8.85	74	0.01	16.26
TH047	219.3	220	0.70	2.32	12.80	25.30	318	0.01	52.43
TH047	220	220.3	0.30	2.81	8.90	30.10	312	0.01	55.18
TH047	220.3	221	0.70	0.71	0.34	0.71	36	0.28	4.26
TH047	221	221.4	0.40	0.38	0.68	0.62	16	0.24	2.89
TH047	221.4	222	0.60	3.25	8.00	16.80	174	0.01	39.08
TH047	222	223	1.00	0.79	5.40	9.70	116	0.01	20.07
TH047	223	224	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.52	2	2.00	0.78
TH047	224	225	1.00	0.01	0.02	0.10	1	0.01	0.18
TH047A	192	226	34.00	No Significant Assays					
TH047A	226	227	1.00	0.41	0.16	0.18	15	0.07	2.05
TH047A	227	228	1.00	0.64	0.53	0.97	26	0.15	4.21
TH047A	228	229	1.00	0.21	0.52	2.32	24	0.09	4.08
TH047A	229	230	1.00	0.08	0.42	0.85	13	0.05	1.82
TH047A	230	230.9	0.90	0.46	0.26	1.24	18	0.11	3.44
TH047A	230.9	231.8	0.90	2.66	0.22	13.00	25	0.62	22.60
TH047A	231.8	232.6	0.80	0.75	0.25	1.23	29	0.28	4.66
TH047A	232.6	233.6	1.00	5.74	0.09	0.79	33	1.00	20.64
TH047A	233.6	234.4	0.80	2.12	1.46	4.96	120	0.94	16.27
TH047A	234.4	236	1.60	1.56	0.09	0.34	20	0.44	6.07
TH047A	236	237	1.00	0.86	0.10	0.57	10	0.21	3.75
TH047A	237	238.4	1.40	0.80	0.09	0.30	8	0.23	3.22
TH047A	238.4	238.8	0.40	4.52	0.05	0.42	19	0.52	15.86
TH047A	238.8	240.6	1.80	0.45	0.03	0.27	6	0.15	1.93
TH047A	240.6	241.5	0.90	0.03	0.17	0.36	26	0.20	1.26

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Zn Eq.%
TH084B	611	612	1.0	0.03	0.06	0.07	1	0.01	0.25
TH084B	612	613	1.0	0.6	0.03	0.47	3	0.01	2.55
TH084B	613	614	1.0	0.84	0.04	0.19	2	0.04	3.05
TH084B	614	615	1.0	1.64	0.01	0.12	4	0.06	5.64
TH084B	615	616	1.0	0.53	0.01	0.3	1	0.01	2.08
TH084B	616	617	1.0	2.31	0.01	0.09	4	0.01	7.82
TH084B	617	618	1.0	0.12	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.44
TH084B	618	619	1.0	0.74	0.01	0.24	3	0.01	2.77
TH084B	619	619.5	0.5	0.33	0.01	0.33	1	0.01	1.45
TH084B	619.5	620.5	1.0	10.6	0.03	0.83	22	0.27	36.39
TH084B	620.5	620.9	0.4	1.4	0.01	0.4	5	0.03	5.15
TH084B	620.9	622	1.1	0.22	0.01	0.24	1	0.01	1
TH084B	622	623	1.0	1.53	0.01	0.51	3	0.01	5.64
TH084B	623	623.8	0.8	0.07	0.01	0.03	1	0.01	0.3
TH084B	623.8	624.1	0.3	19.3	0.01	0.72	27	0.11	65.09
TH084B	624.1	625	0.9	0.69	0.01	0.39	3	0.01	2.75
TH084B	626.8	627	0.2	0	0.01	0.04	1	0.01	0.08
TH084B	642.5	643	0.5	0	0.01	0.05	1	0.01	0.08
TH084B	657.6	658	0.4	0	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.05
TH084B	681	681.6	0.6	0	0.03	0.02	1	0.01	0.09
TH084B	689.7	689.9	0.2	0	0	0.01	1	0.01	0.04
TH424	305	305.8	0.80	0.12	0.01	0.06	2.00		0.52
TH424	305.8	307.2	1.40	0.82	0.08	0.79	14.00		3.92
TH424	307.2	310	2.80	0.06	0.02	1.07	4.00		1.39
TH424	310	311	1.00	1.18	0.86	3.31	87.00		10.15
TH424	311	312.1	1.10	0.45	4.77	11.12	137.00		20.32
TH424	312.1	313	0.90	0.23	2.54	7.63	123.00		13.75
TH424	313	314.2	1.20	0.60	5.39	18.87	147.00		29.38
TH424	314.2	314.8	0.60	0.35	3.33	3.27	82.00		9.47
TH428	127	128	1.00	0.08	0.67	1.01	32.00	0.16	2.68
TH428	128	129	1.00	0.15	1.71	1.93	64.00	0.36	5.56
TH428	129	130	1.00	0.65	0.72	0.59	60.00	0.53	4.88
TH428	130	131.4	1.40	0.75	0.98	1.04	115.00	0.73	7.27
TH428	131.4	132	0.60	0.07	1.26	3.70	59.00	0.22	6.54
TH428	132	133	1.00	0.05	0.18	1.23	4.00	0.05	1.66
TH428	135	136.2	1.20	0.03	0.03	0.18	1.00	0.01	0.33
TH428	136.2	137.3	1.10	0.02	0.03	0.35	1.00	0.01	0.47
TH428	137.3	137.6	0.30	2.08	0.07	5.59	14.00	0.30	12.87
TH428	137.6	138.8	1.20	0.18	11.00	18.50	210.00	0.68	34.24
TH428	138.8	139.1	0.30	1.41	3.24	0.44	71.00	0.88	9.78
TH428	139.1	140	0.90	0.26	0.57	0.30	13.00	0.08	2.00

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Zn Eq. %
TH487	165.4	166.2	0.80	0.39	0.06	0.59	8.00	0.08	2.13
TH487	166.2	166.6	0.40	0.27	0.06	0.31	7.00	0.10	1.43
TH487	166.6	167.6	1.00	0.41	0.20	0.18	20.00	0.16	2.21
TH487	167.6	168.6	1.00	1.13	0.22	0.30	18.00	0.22	4.68
TH487	168.6	169.2	0.60	0.43	0.56	1.28	25.00	0.22	3.83
TH487	169.2	170.2	1.00	0.49	3.58	3.92	89.00	0.34	10.98
TH487	170.2	175.6	5.40	No Significant Assays					
TH569	0	1090	1090	No Significant Assays					
TH569	1090	1091	1	0.01	0	0.02	1	0.01	0.07
TH569	1101.4	1101.8	0.4	0.22	2.37	4.74	31	0.12	8.37
TH569	1106	1107	1	0.01	0.01	0.19	2	0.01	0.27
TH569	1107	1108	1	0.04	0.21	0.43	42	0.10	1.8
TH569	1114	1115.2	1.2	0.00	0.00	0.01	1	0.01	0.05