ANNOUNCEMENT

19 September 2017

ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

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ABN: 57 126 634 606

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE

EINASLEIGH PROJECT: Updated 2012 JORC Resource for Chloe and Jackson Deposits

Consolidated Tin Mines Ltd (ACN 126 634 606) (ASX Code: CSD) (**Company**) is pleased to announce an updated 2012 JORC Resource for its Chloe and Jackson Deposits at their Einasleigh Project.

Highlights

- Chloe and Jackson combined JORC 2012 Code compliant Mineral Resource of **3Mt @ 5.3% Zn**
- Resources now include 7 new drill holes drilled in 2015 under the CSD-Wanguo agreement
- Better understanding of the controls on mineralisation at Chloe and Jackson to drive resource extension drilling
- Drilling currently underway at Chloe and Jackson which to date is confirming the extension potential in both deposits

Background

The Chloe-Jackson Prospect is situated within the Einasleigh Project on Exploration Permit for Minerals (EPM) 13072 held by Consolidated Tin Mines Limited (CSD) (Figure 1). The tenement area has historically received periodic exploration with a number of prospective targets yet to be adequately tested with bedrock drilling. Copper Strike Limited (CSE) previously undertook resource definition drilling and resource estimates of the Chloe and Jackson Deposits which were included in the Einasleigh Feasibility Study completed in 2008. As part of its focused exploration strategy CSD is growing Resources at Einasleigh and progressing the discovery of new standalone projects.

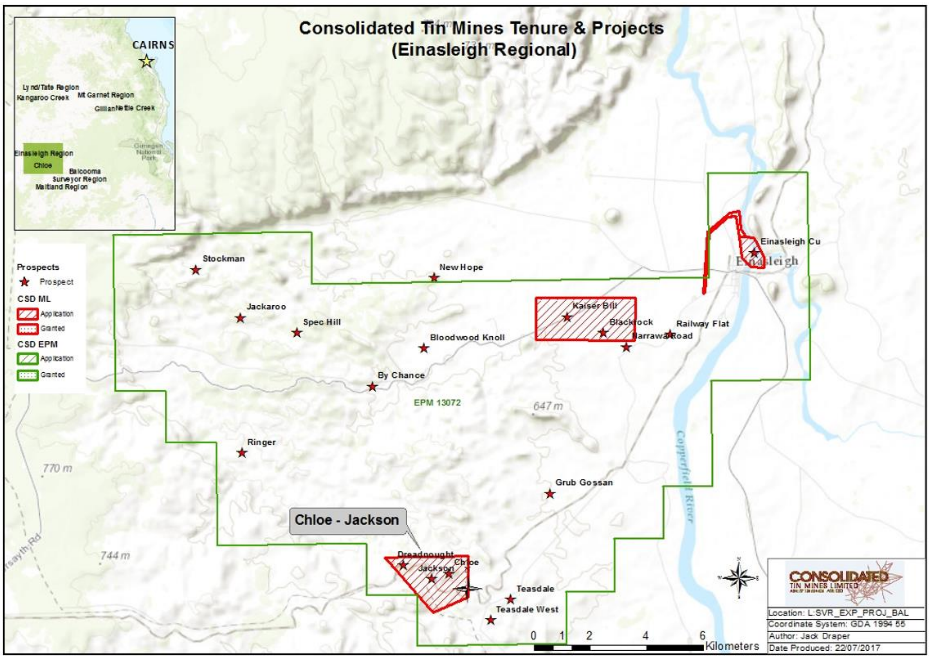

Figure 1: Chloe and Jackson Resource location on EPM13072.

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Resource Update

The 2017 Resource declaration totals **3 Mt at 5.3% Zn** for **158Kt of Zinc**. Resources are quoted above a 3% Zn cut-off and above the 450mRL (approximately 120 – 150 m below surface) as well as above a 5% Zn cut-off below the 450mRL to limit the inventory reported to align with the future prospects of economic open pit and underground extraction respectively.

The resource represents a JORC 2012 Code compliant update from the previously reported Resources which were reported under JORC 2004. The update includes additional drilling undertaken in 2015 which had not previously been incorporated into a resource estimate. Resource details of each deposit and their classification are outlined in **Table 1**.

Mineral Resource Estimate for the Chloe Deposit - June 2017										
Resource Category	Zn% Cut-off	Open Pit Resources - Fresh Mineralisation Only								
		Tonnes (Mt)	Zn Grade (%)	Zn Metal (kt)	Pb Grade (%)	Pb Metal (kt)	Cu Grade (%)	Cu Metal (kt)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Ag Metal (Moz)
Indicated	3%	0.5	4.9	26	2.0	11	0.3	1	42	0.7
Inferred	3%	0.1	4.8	7	1.7	2	0.3	0	41	0.2
Total	3%	0.7	4.9	33	2.0	13	0.3	2	42	0.9
Resource Category	Zn% Cut-off	Underground Resources - Fresh Mineralisation Only								
		Tonnes (Mt)	Zn Grade (%)	Zn Metal (kt)	Pb Grade (%)	Pb Metal (kt)	Cu Grade (%)	Cu Metal (kt)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Ag Metal (Moz)
Indicated	5%	0.3	6.8	18	3.2	9	0.3	1	63	0.5
Inferred	5%	0.5	7.0	38	2.3	12	0.3	2	40	0.7
Total	5%	0.8	6.8	56	3.0	24	0.3	2	47	1.2

Mineral Resource Estimate for the Jackson Deposit - July 2017										
Resource Category	Zn% Cut-off	Open Pit Resources - Fresh Mineralisation Only								
		Tonnes (Mt)	Zn Grade (%)	Zn Metal (kt)	Pb Grade (%)	Pb Metal (kt)	Cu Grade (%)	Cu Metal (kt)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Ag Metal (Moz)
Indicated	3%	0.7	4.2	28	2.1	14	0.1	1	81	1.8
Inferred	3%	0.5	4.3	21	1.6	8	0.1	1	43	0.7
Total	3%	1.1	4.3	49	1.9	22	0.1	2	66	2.4
Resource Category	Zn% Cut-off	Underground Resources - Fresh Mineralisation Only								
		Tonnes (Mt)	Zn Grade (%)	Zn Metal (kt)	Pb Grade (%)	Pb Metal (kt)	Cu Grade (%)	Cu Metal (kt)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Ag Metal (Moz)
Indicated	5%	0.2	5.4	11	1.8	4	0.2	0	44	0.3
Inferred	5%	0.2	5.5	8	1.4	2	0.2	0	62	0.3
Total	5%	0.4	5.5	20	1.6	6	0.2	1	52	0.6

Combined Mineral Resource Estimate for the Chloe & Jackson Deposits - July 2017										
Resource Category	Zn% Cut-off	Combined Open Pit & Underground Resources - Fresh Mineralisation Only								
		Tonnes (Mt)	Zn Grade (%)	Zn Metal (kt)	Pb Grade (%)	Pb Metal (kt)	Cu Grade (%)	Cu Metal (kt)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Ag Metal (Moz)
Indicated	3+5%	1.7	5.0	84	2.2	37	0.2	3	61	3.3
Inferred	3+5%	1.3	5.6	74	1.9	25	0.2	3	44	1.9
TOTAL	**3%+5%**	**3.0**	**5.3**	**158**	**2.0**	**61**	**0.2**	**7**	**53**	**5.2**

Table 1: Chloe and Jackson Resource reported above 3% Zn cut-off and above the 450mRL and above 5% Zn below the 450mRL.

Note: *The preceding statements of Mineral Resources conforms to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures.*

Data validation and geological interpretation were completed by CSD geologists and involved the complete reload of original data files into an industry standard database (DataShed™) which has robust validation and constraints incorporated into it. Industry experts at Mining Plus Pty Ltd were commissioned to build the mineralisation wireframes and generate the grade estimate and Resource tabulation. The previously reported Resources incorporated volumes calculated using sectional interpretation as well as reporting all in-situ Resources. The 2017 model honours the geological controls on mineralisation and forms a robust platform to grow the deposits in the future.

Geology

The base metal deposits in the Einasleigh district which includes the Chloe and Jackson deposits occur within the Proterozoic Georgetown Inlier. In an Australian context, several workers have drawn parallels between the Mt Isa, Broken Hill and Georgetown Inliers, in terms of sequences and mineralisation styles envisaging the "Diamantina Orogen". In this theory, these Inliers were part of one geological terrane during sedimentation, orogenesis and at least some periods of mineralisation.

The Chloe – Stella – Jackson – Young – Dreadnought trend is structurally complex, with multiple generations of folds mapped and a number of orientations of fault structures. The resource lenses are generally thin and in some areas multiple lenses are evident. The Stella prospect is now believed to be part of the Jackson deposit and has been combined for the purposes of this report

Chloe and Jackson have similar alteration and mineralisation assemblages and overprinting relationships. There are at least 4 main groups of mineral assemblages; viz: an outer, usually barren quartz-epidote-zoisite assemblage; a garnet-dominated assemblage usually with pale sphalerite, a pyrrhotite-dominated assemblage usually in the core of the thickest mineralization, and a magnetite-dominated assemblage which appears to be a retrograde and oxidized version of the pyrrhotite mineralization.

The Chloe and Jackson prospects have clear affinities to "Broken Hill-type" deposits. This group, with Broken Hill and Cannington as archetypal representatives, are typically Pb-Zn-Ag deposits hosted by metasedimentary sequences with high metamorphic grade. Some of the other characteristics of "BHT" include garnet alteration, high silver, high fluorine and variable garnet-quartz-pyroxene/pyroxenoidamphibole-calcite/wollastonite-fluorite gangue.

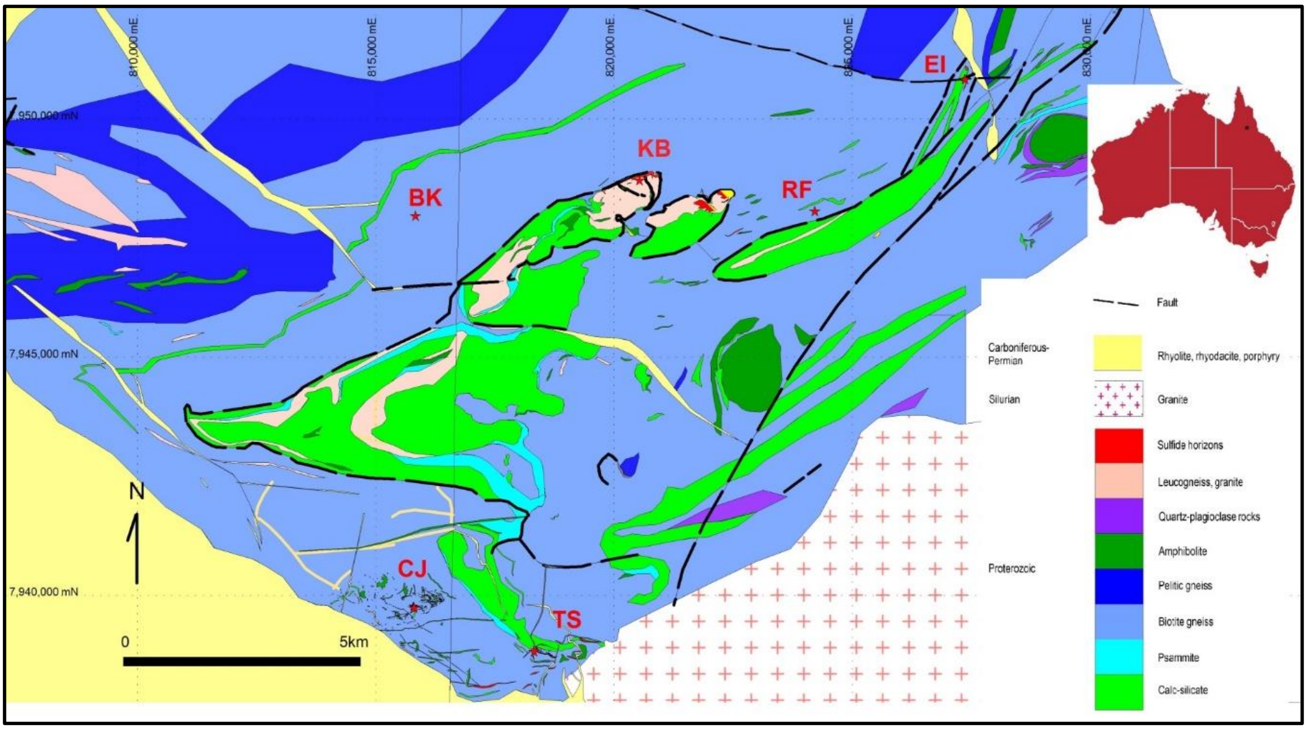

Figure 2: Chloe and Jackson (**CJ**) Resource location on local geology.

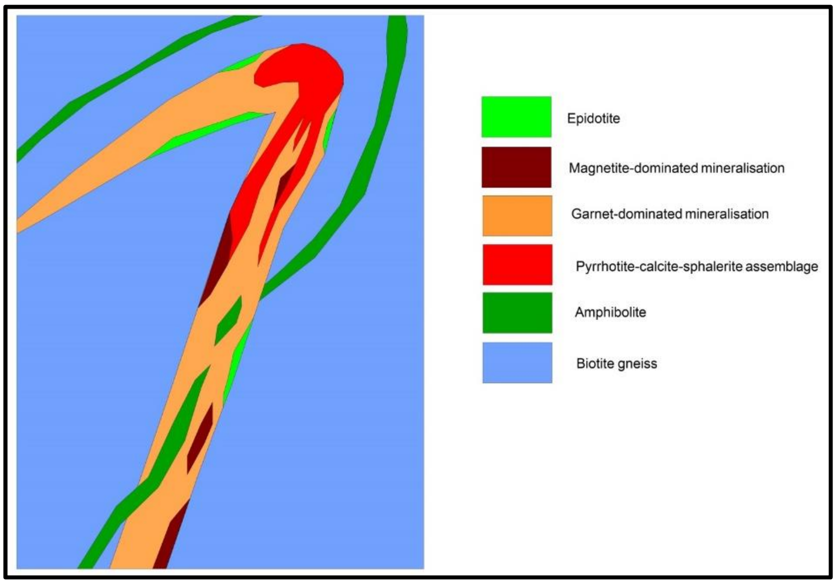

Figure 3: Chloe and Jackson mineralisation model.

Drilling

Drilling has been undertaken using Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) methods. Often a combination of RC pre-collars with diamond drill tails (RCDD) has been used. The campaigns of drilling considered for the resource estimation work consists of a number of types and phases including

- Diamond drilling completed by CRA between 1976-1980,
- RC and diamond drilling undertaken by Copper Strike Limited (CSE) between 2006-2008,
- RC and diamond drilling undertaken by Tech Cominco (TEC)
- RC and diamond drilling undertaken by Wanguo International Mining Group (WG) in 2015.

Prospect	Hole Type	Company	No of Holes	Meters Drilled	No. Assay Samples
Chloe	DD	CRA	3	991	5
		CSE	7	736	242
		WG	2	678	8
	RC	CSE	57	5,738	1,322
	RCDD	CSE	36	8,977	1,033
		TEC	1	266	-
Total			**106**	**17,386**	**2,610**

Prospect	Hole Type	Company	No of Holes	Meters Drilled	No. Assay Samples
Jackson	DD	CRA	8	2,110	31
		CSE	10	885	213
		WG	2	459	30
	RC	CSE	59	6,638	1,137
	RCDD	CSE	28	4,910	679
		WG	3	782	64
Total			**110**	**15,784**	**2,154**

Table 2: Chloe and Jackson drilling campaigns

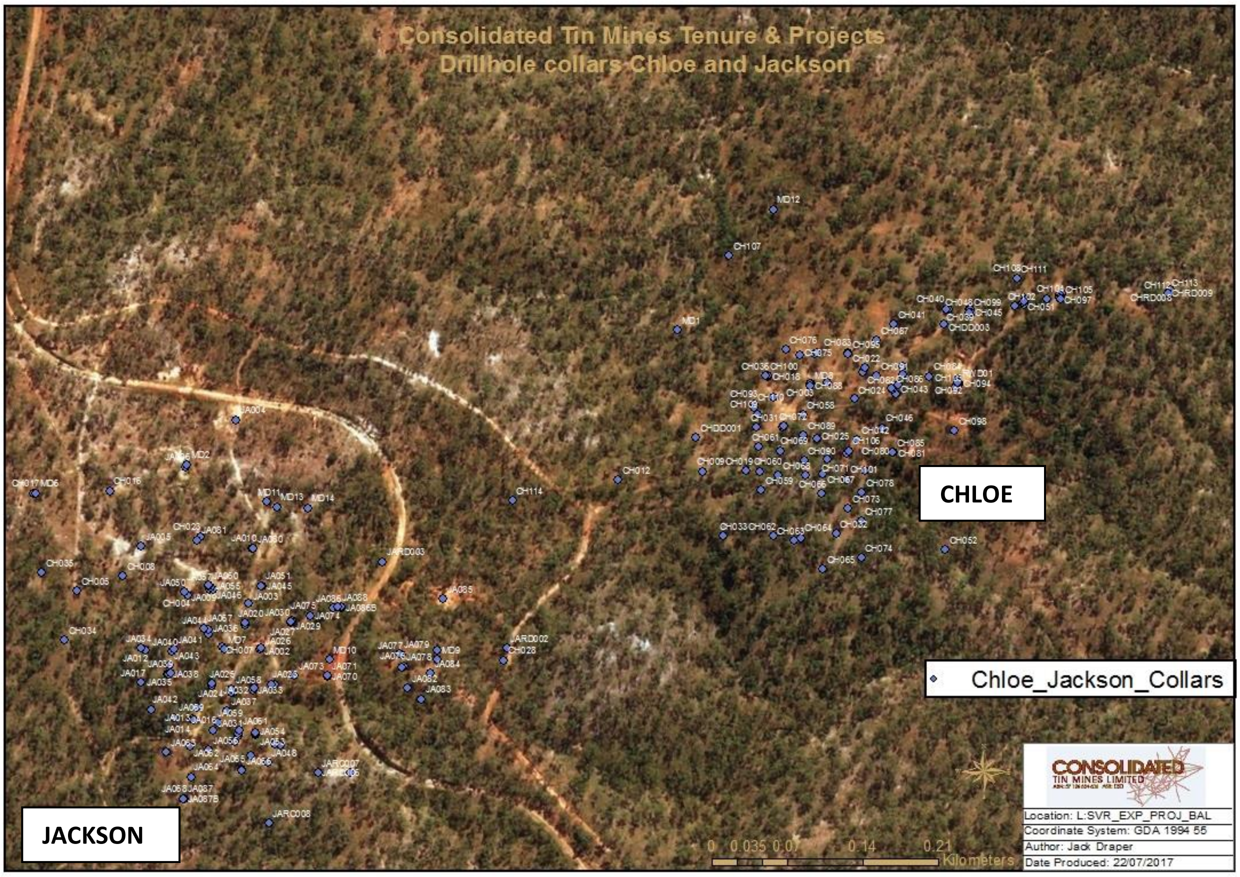

Figure 4: Chloe and Jackson drill hole collar locations.

Drilling and Sampling Techniques

The bulk of the drilling and sampling for the drill holes contained within the resource estimate has been undertaken during the CSE period. Drilling and sampling methods during this period were well documented. RC sampling was undertaken at the rig via a multitier riffle splitter providing a 2-3kg sample. RC samples were taken on 1m intervals and were of high quality with good recovery and no wet samples encountered. Diamond samples for routine analysis were taken predominantly from half NQ core and submitted for assay. Core recovery was excellent with most samples displaying 100% recovery. Holes drilled during the Wanguo campaign followed similar procedures and were of similar quality to those of CSE.

Only intervals visually containing mineralisation were selected for analysis

Assaying

Analyses during the CSE period was completed by ALS Laboratories with routine assays completed using an ICP technique (ME-ICP41) and over-range assays completed using a mixed acid digest for ore grade samples with an ICPAES finish (OG46). Samples collected during the Wanguo period were sent to SGS Laboratories and were also completed using an ICP method (ICP41Q) with over-range assays being analysed using AAS43Q. During both programs quality control samples such as field duplicates, standards and blanks have been routinely inserted into the routine sample stream. Both ALS and SGS insert their own set of internal quality control as per industry standard. All standards and blanks returned within acceptable limits, and field duplicates showed good correlation.

Original assay files have been imported into the database without manipulation.

Mineralisation Domains

The length weighted raw assays for the Chloe and Jackson Deposits have been analysed to identify distinct grade populations within the key elements which can be used during the interpretation and modelling process. For Chloe, inflection points within the Zn dataset were identified at 1%, 3% and 5% Zn, with these grades used as the basis for the interpretation and modelling process. For Jackson, where mineralisation forms a number of sheet like zones the modelling of the Zn mineralisation has been undertaken by digitizing hangingwall and footwall intercepts using a 1% Zn cut-off.

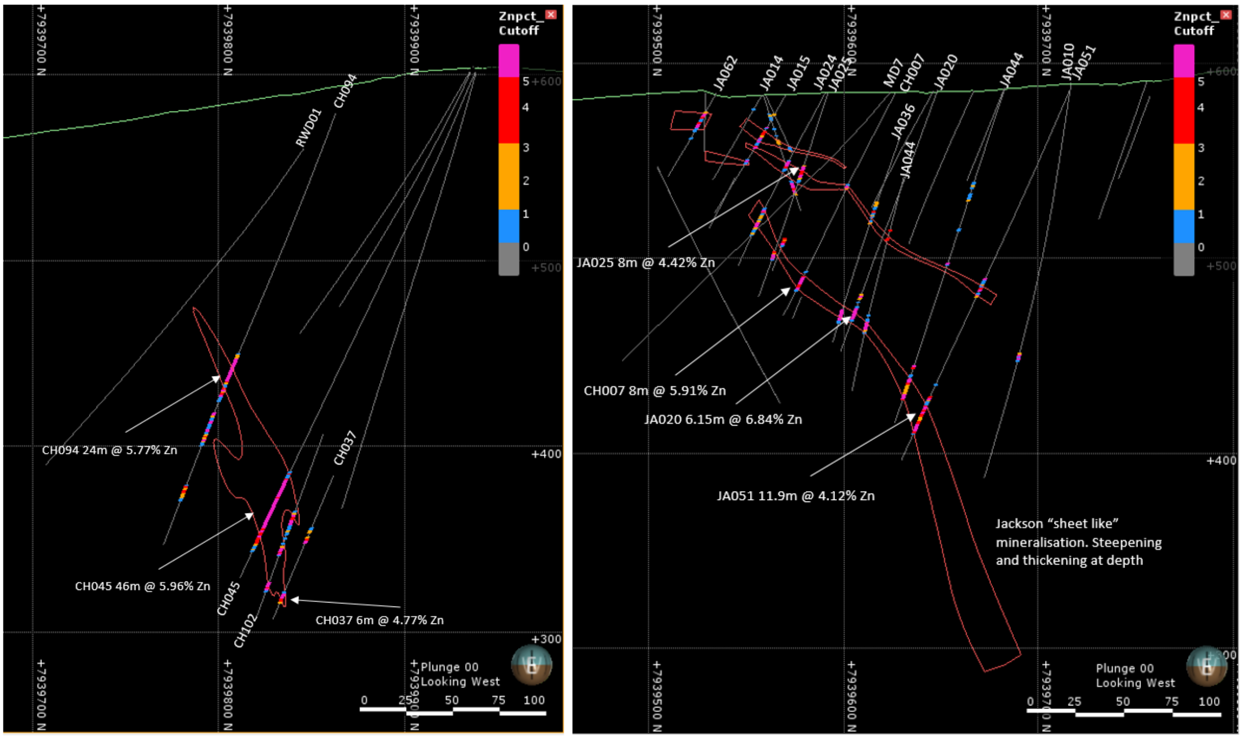

Figure 5: Chloe (left) and Jackson (right) drill hole type sections showing mineralisation wireframes and drill holes

Estimation

Drilling data available as at 4 April 2017 was considered for Resource estimation. Statistical and geostatistical analysis was carried out by Mining Plus on the drill database validated by CSD. Only RC and diamond drilling was used in the estimation. Variography was completed on 1 m downhole composites to model the spatial continuity of the grades within mineralised domains.

Estimation of all elements (Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag, and S) was completed using ordinary kriging (OK) into 25m (X) by 10m (Y) by 10m (Z) parent blocks for Chloe and 50m (X) by 20m (Y) by 10m (Z) for Jackson. These block dimensions were selected following Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA). Very few of the mineralisation domains for the estimated elements (Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu, Au, Fe and S) contained extreme values and hence, have not required top-cutting.

A top-cut has been applied to the un-mineralised samples to negate the influence of un-modelled higher grade samples. Up to three search passes were utilised; the first pass utilised a search ellipse set at half the range of the variogram, the second was set at the range of the domain variogram and the third and final pass used a search ellipse twice the size of the variogram range. For the first and second passes a minimum of 4-6 and maximum of 24 samples composites were used for the estimation.

The resources have been validated visually in section and level plan along with a statistical comparison of the block model grades against the de-clustered composite grades to ensure that the block model is a realistic

representation of the input grades. The de-clustering has been deemed necessary in order for comparison with an OK estimation (which de-clusters during the estimation). No issues material to the reported Mineral Resource have been identified in the validation process.

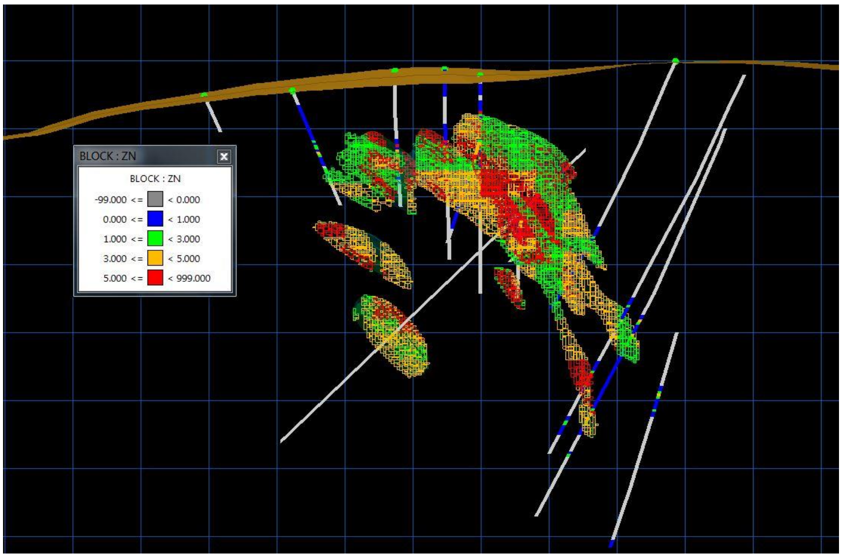

Figure 6: Chloe block model X-Section 816080E looking west showing grade distribution and drill holes

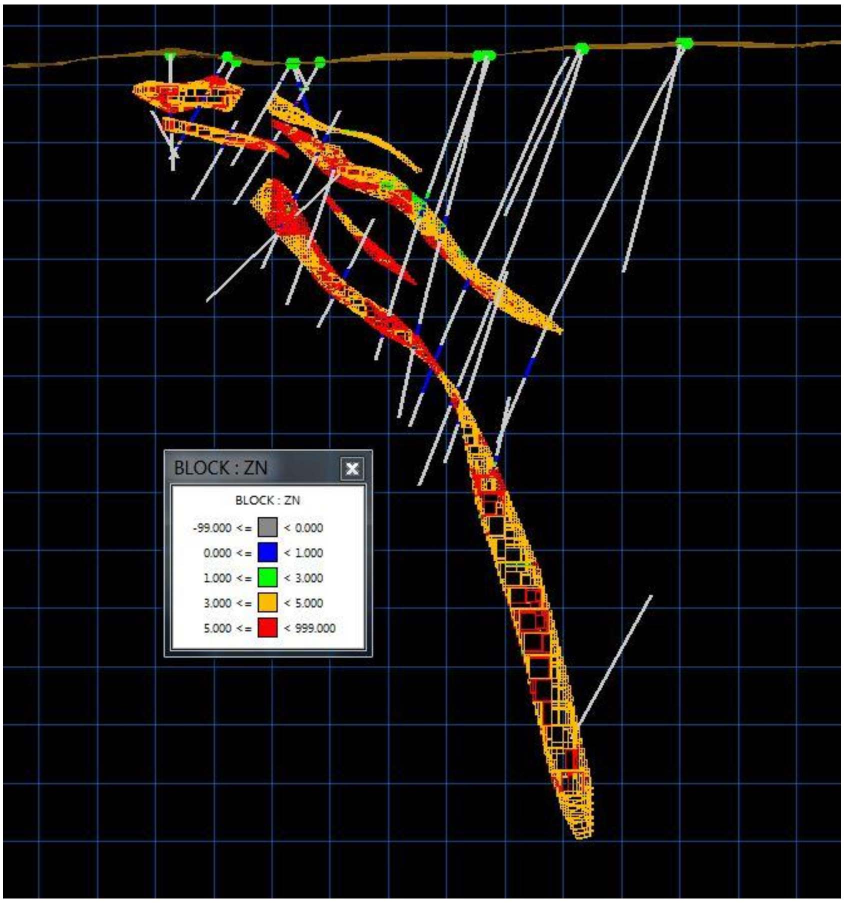

Figure 7: Jackson block model X-Section 815500E looking west showing grade distribution and drill holes

Classification

The Mineral Resource was classified in accordance with JORC 2012, based on the confidence in geological continuity, drill hole spacing and geostatistical measures. The Resource classification was proposed by Mining Plus and reviewed by the CSD Competent Person. The resource classification has been applied to the MRE based on the drill data spacing, grade and geological continuity and data integrity. Indicated Resources are classified where portions of the models are defined by drilling spaced on a 20 m by 20 m pattern and where the confidence in the estimation is considered high (as defined by a slope of regression above 0.6). Portions of the model with a drill density greater than 60 m by 60 m and where variographic parameters have been borrowed from other domains and where the confidence in the estimation is lower have been defined as Inferred Mineral Resources. Areas of the deposit that do not meet these criteria remain Unclassified. No Measured Resources have currently been defined.

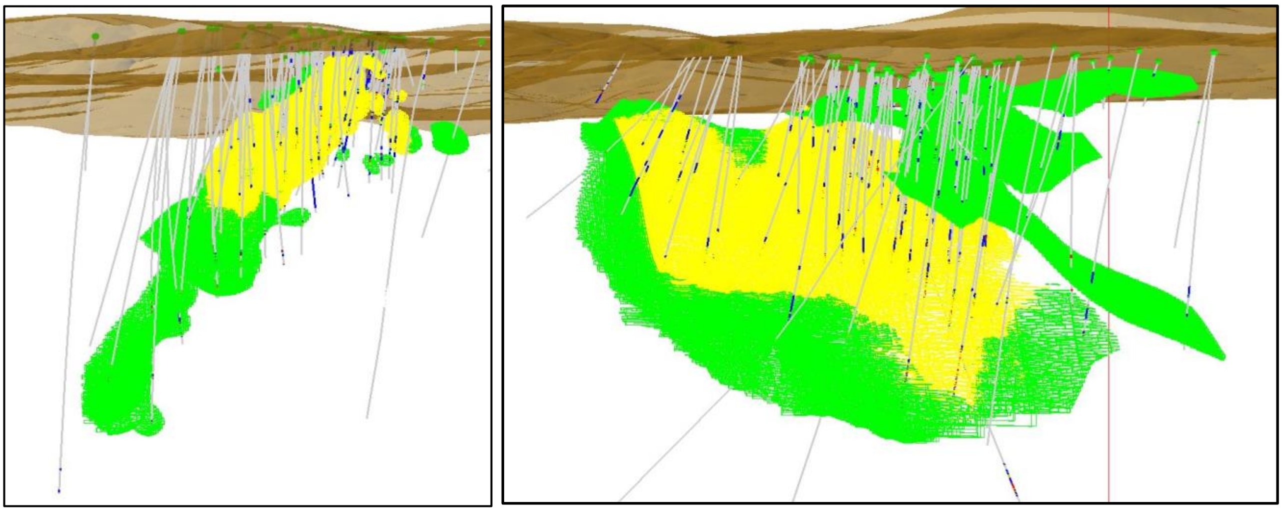

Figure 8: Chloe (left) and Jackson (right) looking south-west showing drill holes and Indicated (yellow) and Inferred (green) blocks within the block model.

Mining Method and cut-off grades

CSD believes the use of 3% and 5% Zn as reporting cut-offs are appropriate for deposits which could potentially be extracted through selective open pit mining and underground mining respectively. Above the 450mRL (approximately 120 – 150 m below surface) has been deemed to be potentially accessible by open cut mining methods. This RL has been used to apply the relative cut-offs for Zn.

Comparison with the previous Resource estimate

The following tabulation represents key changes in the methods or parameters employed in the creation of the updated Resource model.

AREA	2008 Resource	2017 Resource
Drilling	Only RC and diamond drilling used	Only RC and diamond drilling used 7 new drill holes incorporated into the MRE (2 holes in Chloe, 5 holes in Jackson)
Geological Domaining	Sectional interpretation based on selected intervals	For Chloe an indicator approach using structural trends has been utilised For Jackson the creation of hangingwall and footwall surfaces to produce solids have been utilised. Cut-off grades for domaining have been selected following statistical analaysis
Composite/Top-cuts	1m composites No top-cut applied	1m composites No top-cuts deemed necessary within mineralised domains. A top-cut has been applied to the un-mineralised samples to negate the influence of un-modelled higher grade samples
Estimation Method	Simple Kriging and Sectional Interpretation calculation	Ordinary Kriging
Specific Gravity (Fresh)	Assigned 3.53-3.7	Calculated based on a correlation between the bulk density and the combined assays for Zn, Pb, Cu, Fe and S (Average 3.42-3.45)
Constraint applied to reflect possible mining method	Zinc equivalent cut-off grade of 3%	Zinc cut-off grade of 3% above 450mRL and 5% below 450mRL

JORC Resources relied on by the Company and previous published by Kagara Limited ASX Release 25th October 2011 (JORC Code 2004 Edition) is shown below. These Resources were originally extracted from Copper Strike Limited Target Statement released to the ASX on 12 November 2010 and have been reported at a 3% Zinc Equivalent cut-off.

Deposit	Category	Type	Tonnes (Mt)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
Chloe/Jackson/Stella	Indicated	Fresh	3.4	4.7	2.1	0.2	47
Chloe/Jackson/Stella	Inferred	Fresh	1.3	5.1	1.8	0.2	51

The significant changes in the updated 2017 Resources compared to the previously reported Resources are the result of:

- Over estimation of the Chloe resource at depth due to 2D sectional interpretation methods employed for the 2010 Resources
- Change from 3% Zinc Equivalent to a 3% Zinc only cut-off in 2017 for reporting which has effectively increased the cut-off when compared to the 2010 Resources but is considered to align with the future prospects of economic open-cut extraction as required by the JORC Code 2012 Edition.
- Application of a 5% Zinc cut-off to limit the 2017 inventory reported to align with the future prospects of economic underground extraction in line with the JORC Code 2012 Edition.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement and Appendix that relate to data and geological modelling included in Mineral Resource estimates is based on information reviewed by Mr Jason McNamara who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McNamara is a full time employee of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking 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". Mr McNamara consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement and Appendix that relates to grade estimation and Mineral Resource estimates is based on information reviewed by Mr Jason McNamara, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McNamara is a full time employee of Consolidated Tin Mines Limited and has sufficient experience which is 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 Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr McNamara consents to the inclusion in the documents of

the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. This release may include aspirational targets. These targets are based on management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events as of the time of the release of this document. Targets are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are outside the control of Consolidated Tine Mines Limited that could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. Consolidated Tine Mines Limited makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release.

APPENDIX 1

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	• *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.*	• The following report details the historical data, checks, validation and methodology used to generate the updated Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE) for the Chloe and Jackson Deposits. • Data for the Chloe and Jackson deposits have been collected over a number of exploration campaigns by different companies. The majority of the data used for the MRE however has been collected by Copper Strike as outlined in the release in Table 2. • A total of 106 drill holes utilising Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling methods have been completed for a total of 17,386m at the Chloe Deposit. Of this drilling 15,451m (89%) has been completed by Copper Strike (CSE) between 2006 and 2008. • A total of 110 drill holes utilising Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling methods have been completed for a total of 15,784m at the Jackson Deposit. Of this drilling 12,433m (79%) has been completed by Copper Strike between 2006 and 2008.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Holes have been drilled predominantly towards grid south with dips of approximately 60 degrees to optimally intersect the moderate to steeply north dipping east-west striking mineralised zones. • The diamond drill core has been cut longitudinally in half if an NQ hole, or quarter core if of HQ size. Sampling was undertaken at predominantly 1m intervals with a range of 0.5m length to 1.4m length to accommodate changes in geology and mineralisation. Metallurgical samples were taken from half the HQ core samples. • RC chip samples were sampled at 1 m intervals and a 1/8th split using a riffle splitter was taken as a sample for analysis. • Sample intervals are taken only over mineralized intervals with 3-5m of unmineralised material also sampled above and below the interval. Mineralisation is visually identified by the presence of economic minerals. • The drill hole locations have been surveyed up by an external contract surveyor

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		using a DGPS (Differential Global Positioning System). • Downhole surveys were undertaken using a single shot Eastman camera approximately every 30m. • Sub-samples of ~3 kg were sent to the laboratory for assaying. A total of 4,970 samples for the Chloe and Jackson deposits collectively have been sent for analysis. Of these, 4,799 samples (97%) have had analysis performed by ALS Townsville. The remaining samples were analysed at SGS Townsville (2.7%) with 36 samples (<1%) having unknown laboratory status. The samples sent to ALS followed standard ALS crushing and pulverization procedures followed by a 4 acid digest to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. • ALS, SGS laboratories, CSE and SPM inserted QC samples into the routine sample stream to monitor sample quality as per industry best practice.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• The majority of the sampling, surveying, geological logging, sample preparation and analysis undertaken during the CSE exploration period was carried out under the guidance of a detailed Exploration Standards and Procedures Manual (2008) which follows industry standard practices for data collection and validation. The procedures used prior to this exploration are unknown but account for <1% of the data and are therefore not considered material to this report. Exploration undertaken post CSE followed closely the established CSE procedures.
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).*	• RC drilling utilized 6m rods whilst DD drilling uses 3m drill rods. Diamond drilling has employed predominantly 47.6mm diameter NQ2 'standard tube' core drilling methods. RC drilling has been completed using a 5.25 or 5.5 inch diameter face sampling hammer bit. • Diamond drill core was orientated at regular intervals to facilitate structural logging. Core lengths and orientations are checked by trained company personnel (geologist or field technicians).
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.*	• Bulk RC sampled intervals are weighed to provide an indication of recovery. Of the >2,200 weights taken >80% fall within the expected ranges for a 1m interval. Due to the nature of the mineralisation it would be expected that higher grade intervals have higher weights. This is not clearly reflected in the data. • 2 methods of determining core recovery have been undertaken during the various drilling programs at Chloe and Jackson. The first method compares the drilled interval (drill run) against the length of the core returned. The second method compares a one meter interval against the core returned. The second process is thought to provide greater precision in identifying zones of poor recovery. Of the >6,600 recovery measurements taken 98% represent 100% recovery. No relationship between recovery and grade is observed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The use of high quality methods such as RC and diamond drilling as well as the measuring and monitoring of recovery has been employed to maximise recovery.
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.*	• All drill holes have been logged in full and record standard qualitative data such as lithology, alteration, mineralisation, weathering and oxidation. Diamond core was quantitatively logged for geotechnical parameters such as recovery and RQD. Structural data such as faults, fractures and veins are also recorded. • All RC precollar intervals were wet-sieved and stored in chip trays. • All logging was transferred into excel spreadsheet templates at the time of drilling. As part of this resource update these spreadsheets have been imported into a Datashed Database system where validation on logging has been performed. • All diamond core and chip trays (from RC drilling) were photographed in a wet and dry state.
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.*	• Both RC and diamond core samples have been utilised in the Chloe and Jackson Resource. • RC sampling was predominantly undertaken using a multi-tiered riffle splitter attached to the base of the drill rig cyclone and providing a $^1/_8$th spilt ranging from 3-5kg. • Diamond holes were sampled taking a representative ½ core split of the NQ2 diamond drill core or 1/4 core split of the HQ2 diamond drill core. Drill core was cut longitudinally in half using diamond saws just to the side of a centre reference line. Sampling is nominally on 1m intervals but is varied to account for lithological and mineralization contacts with minimum lengths of 0.5m and maximum lengths of 1.4m allowable. Metallurgical samples were taken from ½ HQ2 core on selected intervals. • Field duplicate samples were only applied to the RC sampling and were selected by the geologist, from anywhere within a sampled mineralised interval. These samples, totalling 69, were collected by resplitting the original bulk sample bag. The performance of the 69 RC duplicate samples has been check for the elements estimated within the resource and are within acceptable limits (<+/-3.5%) relative to the mineralization and duplicate method. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the mineralization present at Chloe and Jackson.
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*	• The bulk of the samples (97%) were submitted to ALS Chemex in Townsville followed standard ALS crushing (CRU21) and pulverization (PUL23) procedures then underwent digestion via a 4 acid digest (ME-ICP61s) to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. • All samples were assayed for:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	○ Au Fire assay AA25; ○ 39 elements; Ag Al As Ba Be Bi Ca Cd Co Cr Cu Fe K La Mg Mn Mo Na Ni P Pb Rb S Sb Sr Ti V W Zn; • For > 1% Cu, Pb, Zn and >100ppm Ag, re-assay using OG46 was undertaken. • The remaining samples (3%) were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Townsville and followed standard SGS crushing and pulverization procedures. These samples also underwent digestion via a 4 acid digest to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. Over range elements are re-assayed using an ore grade analytical method. • Sampling techniques, other than drill hole samples already discussed, have not been utilised as part of the resource update. • Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates (only RC samples), commercial pulp blanks and standards. Insertion rates of QC samples was at a rate of 1 every 15 samples. • Performance of standards for monitoring the accuracy, precision and reproducibility of the assay results received from ALS and SGS have been reviewed. The standards generally performed well with results falling within prescribed two standard deviation limits. • The performance of the pulp blanks have been within acceptable limits with no significant evidence of cross contamination identified. • Both ALS and SGS laboratories undertake industry standard QC checks to monitor performance. • No QC data is available for the remaining samples which makes up <1% of the data and is not considered material.
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.*	• Samples were selected by experienced geologists based on the presence of visible mineralization. Significant intersections which are bounded by barren material confirm the visual selection. • To date no twin holes have been drilled at the Chloe or Jackson deposits . • During the 2006-2008 drilling campaign, a suite of mineralised samples were assayed at AMDEL to enable comparison with the ALS assay results. AMDEL assayed for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn by MET1 scheme. Comparison between the labs shows good correlation for Ag and Cu, however AMDEL's reported values for Zn greater than 3% are lower than the ALS results. A similar but less pronounced trend is noted for Pb. • Historical logging data was recorded on paper and then entered into an excel spreadsheet or entered directly into excel. As part of the current resource update all original excel logging spreadsheets and original laboratory assay files have been sourced and imported into the CSD Datashed database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Assay values designated less than detection are assigned a value 0.5 x LTD limit value. Where the assay value is returned as insufficient or no sample then the assay value is set to absent.
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.*	• The drill hole collar locations were surveyed by Ausnorth Consultants based in Cairns using a differential Real Time Kenetic (RTK) GPS to an accuracy of 0.01m. • Drill holes are drilled predominantly (80%) to the south with dips ranging from 50-70 degrees in 85% of hole. 10% of holes have been drilled vertically. Azimuths were initially set up using a compass and the inclination was set up using a clinometer on the drill rig mast. • All drill hole collars have been surveyed in MGA GDA 94 Zone 54. • In 2007 a detailed aerial mapping project was undertaken to develop accurate topographical control over the Chloe and Jackson resource areas. High resolution aerial digital images were taken at 1:11000 scale and cross referenced to ground control points to enable the modelling of surface points to within 250mm of their true elevation. • All planned collar locations are marked in the field using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-2m and RL's are allocated to the drill hole collars by using the detailed DTMs. On completion of drilling holes have been picked up using DGPS. • Downhole surveys have been undertaken predominantly with a single shot Eastman camera.
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.*	• Drillholes in the current program are drilled predominantly on a 20x20m or 40x40m grid spacing in the areas covered by the MRE. • The data density is sufficient to demonstrate grade continuity to support a Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) under the 2012 JORC code. • Intersections reported in this report are interval weighted average composites of smaller sample intervals as is standard practice.
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.*	• The nature and controls on mineralization at the Chloe and Jackson deposits are considered to be well understood in the area of the MRE. Holes are predominantly drilled towards the south at an average dip of 60 degrees to optimally intersect the moderate to steeply north dipping east-west striking mineralised zones. • Based on the current understanding sampling is considered to be unbiased with respect to drill hole orientation versus strike and dip of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody processes for the historical drilling is unknown.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Prior to undertaking the 2008 MRE, IMC consultants carried out a due diligence trip to the Einasleigh Project in March 2008 which included specific visits to the Chloe and Jackson Deposits and a review of the Chloe and Jackson drill core and samples. • No other audits or reviews are known.

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	• *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 MRE has been undertaken on drilling carried out on ML30217 held by CSD Tin Pty Ltd and falls within EPM13072. CSD has purchased all SPM tenures under an Asset Sale Agreement however the transfer of the tenures is yet to take effect, therefore they are still officially registered as being held by Snow Peak Mining. • The Mining lease is subject to an Indigenous Land Use Agreement and the tenement land is subject to the Ewamian People #3 determination area. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The district has an extensive exploration history and the following summary is focused on that work directly related to the Chloe and Jackson areas. Note that the current Chloe and Jackson prospects were historically known as Mount Misery. • In 1975 Otter Exploration acquired the tenement covering the area to explore for base metals. A joint venture with CRAE saw this company explore the area between 1976 and 1982. CRA commenced a literature review and rock chip sampling of known lead-zinc gossans in the southern part of the tenement, particularly at Mt Misery, Dreadnought and Teasdale East. As a result of detailed geological mapping, CRAE concluded that the mineralisation in this area occurred in a complexly folded banded epidote-chlorite-garnet-magnetite quartzite at the one stratigraphic level and may be of syngenetic origin (Onley, 1978, 1979).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• With further reconnaissance, CRAE identified similar horizons and gossans elsewhere in the Einasleigh area and decided its main interest was lead-zinc-silver mineralisation of the Mt Misery type, rather than the copper-rich Kaiser Bill, Teasdale and Teasdale East mineralisation. Mining leases were pegged over the Mt Misery-Dreadnought and Teasdale areas. Detailed mapping, soil geochemistry and diamond drilling were conducted at Mt Misery, Dreadnought and Teasdale West. Mapping and ground magnetics were conducted at Teasdale. This downgraded the area for large deposits, but suggested potential for deposits of up to 10 million tonnes. A resource of 3.65 million tonnes of 2.45% Pb and 5.54% Zn was inferred for Mt Misery (Spencer, 1982). • Much of the focus for exploration was on the Einasleigh mine or in the surrounding area. In 2003 Work completed on the tenements by Teck Cominco Australia focused on various prospects including Kaiser Bill, Einasleigh Copper Mine and Teasdale Cu-Au-Ag prospects and the Railway (formally Mount Misery, now Chloe - Jackson) and Bloodwood Knoll Pb-Zn-Ag prospects (Walters et al., 2004). • Ground magnetic and EM surveys (either moving or fixed-loop) were undertaken at Kaiser Bill, Einasleigh Copper Mine, Teasdale, Railway and Bloodwood Knoll. This work was supplemented by detailed structural mapping and soil geochemistry at all prospects except the Einasleigh Copper Mine. • At Railway (formally Mount Misery, now Chloe - Jackson) one drill hole (RWD01) was designed to test a shallow conductor associated with the eastern gossan zone, but the hole failed to intersect mineralisation, as it appears to have passed through an isoclinal fold hinge above the mineralised horizon. • Between 2006 and June 2008 Copper Strike (CSE) undertook extensive drilling on the Chloe and Jackson Deposits. This data formed the basis for a MRE and contributed to the Einasleigh Copper Project Feasibility Study in June 2009. • In 2015 Consolidated Tin Mines entered into a Farm-in agreement with Hong Kong based mining company Wanguo International Mining Group (Wanguo). Under the terms of this agreement drilling was undertaken on both the Chloe and Jackson deposits for a total of 7 holes.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The base metal deposits in the Einasleigh district (including those of the Chloe – Stella – Jackson – Young – Dreadnaught trend) occur within the Proterozoic Georgetown Inlier. In an Australian context, several workers have drawn parallels between the Mt Isa, Broken Hill and Georgetown Inliers, in terms of sequences and mineralisation styles envisaging the “Diamantina Orogen”. In this theory, these Inliers were part of one geological terrane during sedimentation, orogenesis and at least some periods of mineralisation. • The Chloe – Stella – Jackson – Young – Dreadnought trend is structurally complex,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		with multiple generations of folds mapped and a number of orientations of fault structures. The resource lenses are generally thin and in some areas multiple lenses are evident. Current interpretation identifies Stella to be part of Jackson and as such has been included as part of Jackson. • Chloe and Jackson have similar alteration and mineralisation assemblages and overprinting relationships. • There are at least 4 main groups of mineral assemblages: ○ an outer, usually barren quartz-epidote-zoisite assemblage; ○ a garnet-dominated assemblage usually with pale sphalerite, ○ a pyrrhotite-dominated assemblage usually in the core of the thickest mineralization, ○ a magnetite-dominated assemblage which appears to be a retrograde and oxidized version of the pyrrhotite mineralization. • The Chloe and Jackson prospects have clear affinities to “Broken Hill-type” deposits. This group, with Broken Hill and Cannington as archetypal representatives, are typically Pb-Zn-Ag deposits hosted by metasedimentary sequences with high metamorphic grade. Some of the other characteristics of “BHT” include garnet alteration, high silver, high fluorine and variable garnet-quartz-pyroxene/pyroxenoidamphibole- calcite/wollastonite-fluorite gangue.
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.*	• Refer to diagrams, tables and appendices within the release.
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*	• Grades are reported as down-hole length weighted averages with no top cut applied on the reporting of grades. • Only those intervals deemed to be significant and are presented in this report. Significant intersections are determined by combining sample intervals greater

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	than 2m in width and greater than or equal to a cut-off of 1% Zn, which does not include more than 2m of below cut-off grades. Statistically 1% Zn presents as separate population for the mineralized zone and is considered important in defining mineralization. • No metal equivalent calculations have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The results are reported as downhole lengths only. • Drill holes are drilled perpendicular to the general east-west strike of mineralization in both deposits. Mineralisation at Jackson is interpreted to be "sheet like" moderately dipping near surface then steepening to near vertical at depth. Mineralisation at Chloe is interpreted to be constrained to the axis of a fold which plunges at ~60 degrees to the ESE. Holes have been drilled with a dip predominantly 50-80 degrees. True widths have not been calculated for the intercepts however the volume and grade are reflected in the MRE.
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.*	• Refer to diagrams, tables and appendices within the release.
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.*	• This release contains all results greater than 1% Zn as detailed above. It is considered impractical and not material to report intervals below 1% Zn.
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.*	• Historical geophysical survey data has been undertaken over the deposit areas and have formed the basis for their initial discovery. The historical data is currently being reviewed to assist current exploration plans. • Initial historical testwork undertaken during the CSE Feasibility November 2008 and indicated that the waste rock has low acid forming potential. • RQD and structural logging has been undertaken to assist with future geotechnical criteria. • Preliminary metallurgical testwork was also undertaken during the CSE Feasibility which identified the pyrrhotite ore as having an influence on flotation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		which could be mitigated by blending and specific reagent schemes to achieve target recoveries.
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.*	• The consistency, grade, and potential for extension to the intersections at Chloe and Jackson to date warrants further drilling to extend the mineralisation along strike (East –West) and at depth. This drilling is currently underway.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Original drill hole data including collars, surveys, lithologies, samples and laboratory assay files have been sourced and imported into CSD's Datashed database. Assay data is imported directly from original lab files into Datashed with no prior manipulation of results Datashed has robust validation and constraints incorporated into it to ensure validated data is readily available for fit for purpose use. The database is managed by a database administrator employed by CSD. • The construction and estimation of the Chloe and Jackson resource models have been undertaken by Mining Plus. • A complete drilling database has been supplied by CSD to Mining Plus in the form of Microsoft Access files extracted from a Datashed Database. • Mining Plus has undertaken a high level review of all files for syntax, duplicate values, from and to depth errors and EOH collar depths. • Once loaded into 3D software, Mining Plus has completed a review of all survey data by visually validating all drill hole traces for consistency.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why*	• The CSD Competent Person completed numerous site visits to the Chloe and Jackson deposits in 2017. • While on site the Competent Person has reviewed historical drill core and hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	this is the case.	locations. • Historical data management protocols, density determination methods and diamond drilling and sampling procedures have also been reviewed.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geological information is built out of 106 drill holes within the Chloe deposit and 110 drill holes within the Jackson deposit. • The base of weathering (including partial oxidation) has been modelled using the drill logs with these points used to create an oxidation bounding surface for the deposit – little to no mineralisation is located above this oxidation surface at Chloe whilst a portion of the mineralisation exists inside the oxidised rocks at Jackson. • The data used in the geological model is a combination of diamond core and RC drilling, along with mapped surface exposures of the host lithologies and structures. • Consolidated Tin has confirmed that Zn is to be the primary element of interest during the modelling and estimation process. • The mineralisation is interpreted to be closely associated with strong alteration zones, although the logging of these zones does not appear to have been completed in a consistent enough manner to enable confidence when creating an alteration model. It is recommended that key holes be re-logged to ensure consistency in the alteration coding with the mineralisation interpretation revised based on the logged alteration. • The base metal mineralisation at Chloe has been interpreted to be located within a moderately east plunging, tight to isoclinal fold hinge, thought to have formed post deposition of the sulphide mineralisation. The dominant orientation of the mineralisation appears to be along the axial plane of the fold with a subsidiary trend identified along the southern limb of the fold. The base metal mineralisation extends along both limbs of the fold although it does break up into a number of discontinuous lenses away from the hinge zone. • The base metal mineralisation at Jackson is structurally complex and has been interpreted to be located on either limb of an asymmetric fold. Due to the structural complexity, the deposit comprises generally thin, discontinuous lenses of base metal mineralisation with the northern lenses varying from moderately to steeply NNE dipping, consistent with a complexly folded system. The most continuous mineralisation forms in the footwall to the south and is ESE striking with a dip that

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		changes from moderately dipping in the upper parts of the deposit to steeply N-dipping at depth. This steepening has caused a thickening of the mineralisation.
		• Due to the multi-element nature of the mineralisation at Chloe and Jackson, element correlation analysis has been undertaken to determine which elements can be grouped together with Zn for modelling purposes and which ones need to be modelled and estimated separately.
		  ○ For Chloe, this analysis indicates that the correlation between the other elements of economic significance, namely Pb, Ag and Cu is adequate to enable estimation inside the primary zinc mineralisation domains. The close correlation of S and Fe in the data and spatially, has resulted in the Fe grades being analysed and estimated inside the S domains.
		  ○ For Jackson, this analysis indicates that the correlation between Zn and Cu, S and Fe is adequate to enable estimation of these elements inside the primary zinc mineralisation domains. Although Ag, Pb and Au show a close correlation with Zn, a number of continuous zones in the upper parts of the deposit have elevated silver and lead grades which have been modelled separately. Both Pb and Au have been analysed and estimated inside the Ag domains.
		• The length weighted raw assays for the Chloe and Jackson Deposits have been analysed to identify distinct grade populations within the key elements which can be used during the interpretation and modelling process,
		• For Chloe, inflection points within the Zn dataset have been identified at 1%, 3% and 5% Zn, with these grades used as the basis for the interpretation and modelling process. For S, the inflection points at 0.6%, 1.6% and 2% S have been used for the modelling.
		• For Chloe, the modelling of the Zn and S mineralisation has been undertaken using the implicit modelling functionality in Leapfrog Geo v3.4. Two structural trends have been used to guide the modelling, with an Indicator approach used to derive nested grade shells for Zn and S. The grade inflection points identified have been used as the basis for the Indicator models with the search ellipses based on preliminary continuity analysis work. The grade shells for both Zn and S have been reviewed by Consolidated Tin to ensure that they correlate with their geological understanding of the deposit.
		• For Jackson, the modelling of the Zn mineralisation has been undertaken by digitizing hangingwall and footwall intercepts using a 1% Zn cut-off in section view using Vulcan V10.0.4 modelling software with these points exported to Leapfrog Geo v3.4. Hangingwall and Footwall meshes using a 5 m resolution have then been created effectively linking continuous zones along strike and down dip with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		these meshes combined to form mineralised solids for each lens of mineralisation. The majority of the Ag mineralisation domains are consistent with the Zn domains; although a number of high grade domains toward the upper part of the deposit have been modelled separately, using the same methodology. The grade shells for both Zn and Ag have been reviewed by Consolidated Tin to ensure that they correlate with their geological understanding of the deposit.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Chloe Deposit mineralisation strikes to the ESE and extends approximately 500 m in this direction, with a ~65° dip to the NNE and dip extents of approximately 600 m. The across strike extents of the mineralisation across the fold limbs is approximately 160 m. • The mineralisation plunges steeply to the ESE, parallel to the fold hinge axis, with the thickest mineralisation located within the fold hinge zone (20 – 35 m true width). The mineralisation on either fold limb is generally thinner with true widths ranging between 2 – 8 m. • The Jackson Deposit mineralisation strikes to the ESE and extends approximately 550 m in this direction, with a vertical extent in excess of 350 m. The across strike extents of the mineralisation from one fold limb to the other is approximately 200 m. • The individual mineralisation lenses generally range in thickness from 2 m to up to 15 – 20 m true thickness. The strike and dip of each lens can show a high degree of variability with the thickest mineralisation occurring in the steeper dipping sections of the deposit.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• Mineral Resource estimation has been completed within Maptek Vulcan V10.0.4 Resource Modelling software. • Ordinary Kriging has been used as the interpolation technique to estimate the Mineral Resource with this method considered appropriate given the nature of mineralisation and mineralisation configuration. • The three dimensional mineralisation wireframes have been imported into Vulcan with these solids used to flag the mid-point of individual samples located in these solids with unique Zn and S domain codes for Chloe and Zn and Ag codes for Jackson. These domain codes have then been used to extract a raw assay file from Vulcan for grade population analysis, as well as analysis of the most appropriate composite length to be used for the estimation. • Analysis of the raw samples within the Zn, S and Ag mineralisation domains indicates that the majority of sample lengths are at or below 1 m, with this length chosen for compositing. The compositing has been undertaken using a 0.1 m residual in Vulcan. The majority of the samples within the Chloe and Jackson Deposits mineralised domains are at the selected composite length.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Geostatistical and continuity analysis have been undertaken utilising Snowden's Supervisor™ V8.7 software. • Composites within the individual mineralised domains have been analysed to ensure that the grade distribution is indicative of a single population with no requirement for additional sub-domaining and to identify any extreme values which could have an undue influence on the estimation of grade within the domain. For domains that have a co-efficient of variation (CV) greater than 1.8, log histograms, log-probability and mean-variance plots have been used to identify if the high CV is due to the influence of extreme values and if so, determine the impact of applying a grade cap (top-cut) to that population. Very few of the mineralisation domains for the estimated elements (Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu, Au, Fe and S) contained extreme values and hence, have not required top-cutting. A top-cut has been applied to the un-mineralised samples to negate the influence of un-modelled higher grade samples. • Grade continuity analysis for Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag and Au has been undertaken in Snowden Supervisor v8.7 software. In Chloe this has been undertaken within the combined mineralised domains for Zn as the individual nested Zn grade domains contained insufficient samples to model the continuity in all three directions. The same process has been adopted for S and Fe continuity modelling inside the combined S mineralised domains above 1.6% S. In Jackson analysis has been undertaken for the main footwall mineralised domain. The thin and generally discontinuous nature of the hangingwall domains has resulted in too few samples being available for successfully analysis of the continuity in all three directions. The variability in orientation of these smaller domains has precluded grouping of the samples within them for continuity analysis. Hence, the variography for the footwall domain has been used for these smaller zones with the variogram and search ellipse rotated along the dominant strike and dip within each domain. • Variograms have been checked to ensure that they are geologically robust with respect to the strike and dip of each domain. • Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) has been undertaken on the Zn and S mineralisation domains in Chloe and Zn and Ag mineralisation domains in Jackson to determine the most appropriate interpolation parameters to apply during the block modelling process. • For Chloe the KNA indicated a parent block size of 25 m (X) by 10 m (Y) by 10 m (Z) be applied to the deposit. The drill hole spacing in the majority of the deposit varies from 20 – 50 m in the X direction and 10 – 20 m in RL – therefore the block size selected is considered appropriate for the drill spacing. In order for effective boundary definition, a sub-block size of 2.5 m (X) by 1.0 m (Y) by 1.0 m (Z) has been used with these sub-cells estimated at the parent block scale. • For Jackson the KNA indicated a parent block size of 50 m (X) by 20 m (Y) by 10

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		m (Z) be applied to the deposit. The drill hole spacing in the deposit ranges from 20 m by 20 m in the better drilled parts of the deposit to 60 m by 60 m in the along strike and down dip extensions of the deposit – therefore the block size selected is considered appropriate for the drill spacing. In order for effective boundary definition, a sub-block size of 2.5 m (X) by 1.0 m (Y) by 0.5 m (Z) has been used with these sub-cells estimated at the parent block scale.
		• No assumption has been made regarding selective mining units.
		• The interpolations have been constrained within the mineralisation wireframes and undertaken in three passes with the mineralisation wireframes utilised as hard-boundaries during the estimation.
		• For Chloe the Zn mineralisation domains have been used to constrain the estimation of Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag and Au, with S and Fe estimated inside the S mineralisation domains.
		• For Jackson the Zn mineralisation domains have been used to constrain the estimation of Zn, Cu, S and Fe with Ag, Pb and Au estimated inside the Ag mineralisation domains.
		• For Chloe estimation of Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu, S and Fe utilized three interpolation passes with each pass using and increased search ellipse size with a decrease in the minimum number of samples required for a block to populate with grade used on subsequent passes:
		  ○ The 1^{st} pass utilized a search ellipse set at half the range of the variogram for each element with the orientation defined by the variography. A minimum of 6 and a maximum of 24 composites have been used during the interpolation with a maximum of two composites for each drill hole.
		  ○ The 2^{nd} pass used a search ellipse set at the range of the variogram search ellipse with the orientation defined by the variography. A minimum of 4 and a maximum of 24 composites have been used during the interpolation with a maximum of two composites for each drill-hole.
		  ○ The 3^{rd} and final pass used a search ellipse twice the size of the variogram ranges with the orientation consistent with the first two passes. A minimum of 2 and a maximum of 24 composites have been used during the interpolation.
		• For Jackson estimation of Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag, Au, Fe and S utilized three interpolation passes with each pass using and increased search ellipse size with a decrease in the minimum number of samples required for a block to populate with grade used on subsequent passes:
		  ○ The 1st pass utilized a search ellipse set at half the range of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		variogram for each element with the orientation defined by the variography. A minimum of 6 and a maximum of 23 composites have been used during the interpolation with a maximum of two composites for each drill hole. ○ The 2nd pass used a search ellipse set at the range of the variogram search ellipse with the orientation defined by the variography. A minimum of 6 and a maximum of 23 composites have been used during the interpolation with a maximum of two composites for each drill-hole. ○ The 3rd and final pass used a search ellipse twice the size of the variogram ranges with the orientation consistent with the first two passes. A minimum of 4 and a maximum of 23 composites have been used during the interpolation. • Grade into the un-mineralised blocks using two interpolation passes and tight search ellipses. • Length weighting has been applied during the estimation of all elements in all domains. • The resources have been validated visually in section and level plan along with a statistical comparison of the block model grades against the de-clustered composite grades to ensure that the block model is a realistic representation of the input grades. The de-clustering has been deemed necessary in order for comparison with an OK estimation (which de-clusters during the estimation). No issues material to the reported Mineral Resource have been identified in the validation process. • No mining has taken place of the Chloe or Jackson Deposits, hence no reconciliation data is available for validation.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Due to the shallowness of the mineralisation, two cut-off grades have been used for reporting of the Mineral Resource Estimate: ○ The mineralisation above the 450mRL (approximately 120 – 150 m below surface) has been deemed to be potentially accessible by open cut mining methods and has been reported at a 3% Zn cut-off grade, ○ The mineralisation below the 450mRL and which may be potentially economically viable via underground mining methods have been reported at a 5% Zn cut-off grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The grades of Pb, Ag and Cu have been reported for those blocks satisfying the Zn depth and cut-off grade requirements, with no zinc equivalence used. • The Chloe and Jackson Mineral Resources have been reported by cut-off grade and Mineral Resource Category.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The mineralisation above the 450mRL (approximately 120 – 150 m below surface) has been deemed to be potentially accessible by open cut mining methods. • The mineralisation below the 450mRL has been deemed to be potentially mineable via underground mining methods. • No other mining assumptions have been used in the estimation of the Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate has been reported for the fresh mineralisation only, as there is no defined processing route for the oxidized material. • Historical metallurgical testing classified two major ore types namely pyrrhotite dominated and garnet-dominated; and a third subordinate magnetite-dominated assemblage. • Historical metallurgical test work indicates good recoveries from garnet-dominated mineralisation, and reasonable recoveries from pyrrhotite-dominated. • The work indicates a satisfactory concentrate grade can be achieved from fresh material.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation.*	• No environmental factors or assumptions have been incorporated into the reporting of the Mineral Resource Estimate for Chloe.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• At a total of 1,189 and 688 bulk density measurements were used for analysis of the Chloe and Jackson Deposits respectively. The 2008 Mineral Resource Report completed by IMC Mining Solutions, states that the bulk density measurements have all been collected using the water immersion method, with the measurement calculated by weighing the dry sample and then immersing the entire sample in water to determine the weight in water. The formula "Bulk Density = (weight in water) / (weight in air) – (weight in water) has then been calculated. No mention has been made of whether the samples were wax coated or plastic wrapped prior to completing the measurements. • A factor has not been applied to account for void spaces or moisture differences. Bulk density values were incorporated into the Mineral Resource model. • At Chloe 27 bulk density samples have been taken in the oxidized portion of the deposit, returning an average bulk density of 2.6 g/cm3, with this value assigned to all oxidised blocks in the block model. As only 4 bulk density measurements have been taken in the oxidized portion of the Jackson deposit, it has been decided to use the oxide bulk density value of 2.6 g/cm3 from the neighbouring Chloe Deposit with this value assigned to all oxidised blocks in the block model. • The relative abundance and composition of the sulphide mineralisation throughout the un-oxidised part the deposit will impact on the bulk density of that material. Analysis has been undertaken to determine a correlation between the bulk density and the combined assays for Zn, Pb, Cu, Fe and S which have been weighted by the atomic weight of each respective element. This produced a correlation of over 80% and 73% between the measured bulk density and this calculation field for Chloe and Jackson respectively. This has been deemed acceptable for deriving a regression between the two, with the block model Zn, Cu, Pb, Fe and S grades used to populate an atomic weight value with this value used to derive the bulk

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		density of each block. • Validation of the de-clustered input bulk density measurements and the block model bulk density values has been undertaken with the block model bulk densities within 2.5% of the input bulk density values within the mineralisation domains for Chloe and within 4.0% of the input bulk density values within the mineralisation domains for Jackson. • Bulk density data are considered appropriate for use in Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.

Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*
		• Classification of the Chloe and Jackson Deposits Mineral Resource estimates are in keeping with the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code as prepared by the Joint Ore Reserve Committee of the AusIMM, AIG and MCA and updated in December 2012). All classifications and terminologies have been adhered to. All directions and recommendations have been followed, in keeping with the spirit of the code.
		• The resource classification has been applied to the MRE based on the drilling data spacing, grade and geological continuity, and data integrity. The resource has been classified on the following basis;
		  ○ No areas of the Mineral Resource satisfied the requirement to be classified as **Measured Mineral Resources**,
		  ○ Portions of the model defined by drilling spaced on a 20 m by 20 m pattern and where the confidence in the estimation is considered high (as defined by a slope of regression above 0.6) have been classified as **Indicated Mineral Resources**,
		  ○ Portions of the model with a drill density greater than 60 m by 60 m, where variographic parameters have been borrowed from other domains and where the confidence in the estimation is lower have been defined as **Inferred Mineral Resources**,
		  ○ Areas of the deposit that do not meet these criteria remain Unclassified.
		• These parameters have been used as a guide to develop classification wireframes digitised on section and checked on level plans. The Resource classification has been assigned inside these solids for the mineralised blocks in order to remove any potential spotted dog classifications for the deposit.
		• Results reflect the Competent Persons' view of the deposits

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No other independent audits or reviews have been undertaken on the Mineral Resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resources as reported are considered global estimates, with additional infill drilling, re-logging and re-interpretation of the geology, alteration and mineralisation required to increase the local scale confidence in the Mineral Resource Estimate.

APPENDIX 2 CHLOE AND JACKSON DRILL HOLE COLLAR DETAILS

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Hole Depth	Grid ID	Survey Method
CH001	RC	816082.150	7939870.640	599.701	102.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH002	RC	816039.880	7939830.030	599.868	80.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH003	RC	816067.240	7939869.400	599.327	95.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH009	RC	815966.120	7939788.810	600.477	64.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH010	RC	816113.970	7939880.550	600.717	130.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH011	RC	816070.510	7939897.100	598.430	184.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH012	RC	815887.640	7939780.820	597.841	46.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH013	RC	816151.546	7939877.814	600.683	178.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH014	RCDDH	816202.819	7939873.985	597.558	249.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH015	RC	816202.283	7939871.278	597.372	220.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH018	RC	816026.545	7939876.193	595.623	160.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH019	RC	816005.982	7939789.086	603.257	60.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH020	RC	816151.399	7939885.319	601.628	219.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH021	RC	816147.716	7939869.103	599.885	154.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH022	RC	816116.132	7939884.603	601.098	166.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH024	RC	816106.648	7939855.874	597.921	118.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH025	RC	816072.622	7939819.259	596.648	50.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH026	RC	816100.123	7939805.282	590.899	64.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH030	RCDDH	816032.170	7939857.250	597.940	102.40	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH031	RC	816016.446	7939829.385	599.116	78.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH032	RC	816089.729	7939730.657	588.917	60.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH033	RC	815985.104	7939728.768	602.409	60.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH036	RC	816026.430	7939877.201	595.601	140.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH037	RCDDH	816263.733	7939949.682	601.043	321.20	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH038	RCDDH	816194.010	7939939.084	604.389	270.40	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH039	RCDDH	816212.703	7939938.429	603.846	288.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH040	RCDDH	816192.267	7939938.940	604.374	272.50	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH041	RCDDH	816142.919	7939924.552	603.656	255.30	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH042	DDH	816109.375	7939817.948	591.469	82.90	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH043	DDH	816145.432	7939860.236	598.897	177.10	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH044	RCDDH	816264.795	7939947.657	600.987	339.30	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH045	RCDDH	816213.796	7939938.257	603.587	303.30	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH046	DDH	816132.051	7939828.821	592.397	156.53	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH047	RCDDH	816263.931	7939942.876	601.080	306.40	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH048	RCDDH	816214.987	7939935.706	603.729	285.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH049	RC	816142.375	7939806.573	587.573	142.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH050	RC	816099.052	7939781.848	589.799	52.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH051	RCDDH	816262.489	7939944.936	601.091	341.10	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH052	RC	816190.878	7939716.172	569.158	160.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH053	RCDDH	816299.142	7939951.913	597.107	399.60	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH054	RCDDH	816298.828	7939953.440	597.164	443.00	MGA94_54	COM
CH055	RC	816061.416	7939784.721	599.805	50.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH056	RC	816060.018	7939797.865	599.536	50.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH057	RC	816059.232	7939820.505	598.493	50.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH058	RC	816059.066	7939841.162	598.939	80.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH059	RC	816020.393	7939771.387	605.519	70.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH060	RC	816018.865	7939788.538	603.851	70.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH061	RC	816017.983	7939811.085	601.081	80.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH062	RC	816031.454	7939728.705	602.662	55.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH063	RC	816050.952	7939724.847	597.813	60.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH064	RC	816056.943	7939727.248	597.483	60.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH065	RC	816077.680	7939698.248	587.020	70.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH066	RC	816075.980	7939768.294	596.258	50.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH067	RC	816077.522	7939786.535	596.808	70.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH068	RC	816036.391	7939784.647	603.851	60.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH069	RC	816038.012	7939807.699	601.381	50.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH070	RCDDH	816072.487	7939898.585	598.622	162.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH071	RC	816082.092	7939799.658	594.462	80.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH072	DDH	816041.516	7939830.423	599.872	68.20	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH073	RC	816100.981	7939754.328	587.487	70.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH074	RC	816112.984	7939708.498	582.263	50.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH075	RCDDH	816056.055	7939896.229	597.452	171.10	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH076	RCDDH	816043.051	7939901.644	596.134	171.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH077	RC	816112.951	7939742.543	584.005	100.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH078	RC	816113.677	7939769.380	584.659	100.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH079	RC	816116.488	7939789.886	585.585	100.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH080	RC	816142.850	7939805.968	587.547	90.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH081	RC	816142.867	7939806.279	587.500	100.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH082	RCDDH	816142.303	7939864.140	599.246	180.60	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH083	RCDDH	816100.570	7939898.914	600.889	189.10	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH084	RCDDH	816176.191	7939876.404	600.339	204.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH085	RCDDH	816142.123	7939806.005	587.554	150.30	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH086	RCDDH	816140.893	7939865.348	599.371	210.40	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH087	RCDDH	816127.211	7939909.760	602.784	215.50	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH088	RCDDH	816066.218	7939869.806	599.326	135.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH089	DDH	816059.455	7939821.780	598.480	50.90	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH090	DDH	816060.159	7939798.546	599.772	40.80	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH091	RCDDH	816127.516	7939877.192	600.566	170.90	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH092	RCDDH	816202.060	7939870.990	597.000	251.30	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH093	RCDDH	816013.386	7939850.965	597.421	120.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH094	RC	816203.386	7939868.750	597.031	270.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH095	DDH	816100.641	7939897.180	600.741	160.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH096	RCDDH	816296.830	7939950.790	597.223	374.50	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH097	RCDDH	816296.388	7939952.588	597.114	461.80	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH098	RC	816199.650	7939826.066	589.205	200.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH099	RCDDH	816213.152	7939935.672	603.688	272.50	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH100	RC	816024.759	7939876.931	595.434	180.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH101	RC	816099.264	7939781.160	589.796	88.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH102	RCDDH	816255.771	7939941.648	601.285	320.60	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH103	RCDDH	816200.263	7939866.808	597.081	260.70	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH104	RCDDH	816296.926	7939948.910	597.153	203.30	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH105	RCDDH	816297.839	7939947.723	597.057	392.40	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH106	RC	816101.418	7939807.896	591.090	100.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH107	RC	815991.130	7939987.980	579.940	28.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH108	RC	816257.184	7939967.707	601.512	230.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH109	RC	816016.828	7939841.447	598.530	61.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH110	RC	816013.906	7939847.838	597.722	25.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH111	RCDDH	816257.157	7939967.055	601.674	183.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH112	DDH	816398.000	7939952.000	590.000	153.20	MGA94_54	GPS
CH113	DDH	816397.000	7939954.000	590.000	525.00	MGA94_54	GPS
CH114	RC	815790.000	7939762.000	590.000	180.00	MGA94_54	GPS
MD1	DDH	815943.020	7939919.500	592.000	297.70	MGA94_54	GPS
MD12	DDH	816032.120	7940031.000	582.099	448.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
MD8	DDH	816066.020	7939868.000	599.000	245.30	MGA94_54	EST
RWD01	RCDDH	816203.030	7939870.500	597.376	266.30	MGA94_54	COM
RWRC02	RC	816202.060	7939870.990	597.376	159.00	MGA94_54	DGPS

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Hole Depth	Grid ID	Survey Method
CH004	RCDDH	815489.384	7939674.111	591.293	173.65	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH005	RC	815387.225	7939677.941	596.797	47.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH007	RC	815521.180	7939626.840	585.494	130.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH008	RC	815429.860	7939691.780	596.088	155.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH016	RCDDH	815417.378	7939770.705	598.785	300.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH017	RCDDH	815347.317	7939768.589	598.955	246.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH023	RC	815501.427	7939728.319	592.566	230.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH027	RC	815720.419	7939622.887	600.630	148.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH028	RC	815782.377	7939613.810	605.386	58.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH029	RC	815570.210	7939591.418	588.389	136.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH034	RC	815375.860	7939632.601	595.168	42.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
CH035	RC	815354.065	7939695.248	594.046	40.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA001	RC	815531.768	7939583.818	585.811	100.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA002	RC	815556.401	7939624.714	586.691	140.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA003	RC	815546.059	7939666.970	586.211	157.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA004	RCDDH	815534.635	7939836.208	598.296	345.30	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA005	RCDDH	815446.396	7939719.399	596.499	252.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA006	RCDDH	815487.326	7939792.943	593.934	300.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA007	RC	815536.207	7939544.151	589.109	64.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA008	RC	815575.416	7939535.085	594.640	70.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA009	RC	815510.228	7939679.197	590.343	178.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA010	RC	815548.785	7939717.899	590.464	214.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA011	RC	815493.968	7939559.840	584.181	106.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA012	RC	815450.987	7939623.024	594.484	118.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA013	RC	815495.452	7939558.853	583.854	96.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA014	DDH	815495.001	7939558.092	583.946	50.90	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA015	DDH	815498.379	7939570.562	584.459	71.90	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA016	DDH	815513.414	7939549.336	585.008	68.80	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA017	RC	815446.448	7939593.116	591.361	79.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA018	RC	815542.439	7939646.232	586.004	140.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA019	DDH	815533.521	7939537.966	589.283	56.80	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA020	RCDDH	815542.808	7939648.209	586.144	144.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA021	RC	815530.232	7939585.805	585.778	110.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA022	RCDDH	815529.770	7939583.800	585.735	108.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA023	RCDDH	815566.946	7939591.775	588.415	111.20	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA024	RC	815511.965	7939590.599	584.883	100.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA025	RCDDH	815512.216	7939592.063	584.907	111.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA026	RCDDH	815558.041	7939624.857	586.925	129.60	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA027	RCDDH	815585.141	7939648.273	589.049	147.70	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA028	DDH	815536.507	7939545.752	588.992	71.72	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA029	RC	815585.678	7939651.103	589.300	172.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA030	RCDDH	815585.194	7939649.624	589.218	149.70	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA031	DDH	815536.734	7939546.269	589.132	81.20	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA032	RC	815550.246	7939586.094	587.077	105.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA033	RC	815550.922	7939587.989	587.320	110.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA034	RC	815446.494	7939625.439	594.867	110.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA035	RC	815470.825	7939601.187	591.335	100.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA036	RCDDH	815509.186	7939638.283	587.211	137.90	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA037	RC	815525.994	7939566.904	585.024	90.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA038	RC	815471.735	7939600.642	591.213	94.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA039	RCDDH	815474.167	7939601.462	591.078	104.90	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA040	RCDDH	815475.395	7939621.879	590.995	105.10	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA041	RCDDH	815476.661	7939623.891	590.930	132.10	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA042	RC	815456.235	7939568.584	588.945	70.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA043	RC	815473.138	7939609.313	591.358	90.00	MGA94_54	DGPS

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Hole Depth	Grid ID	Survey Method
JA044	RC	815509.191	7939641.973	587.436	160.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA045	RCDDH	815558.920	7939682.623	587.375	169.50	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA046	RCDDH	815512.816	7939679.565	590.057	186.40	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA047	RC	815570.810	7939536.041	594.149	90.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA048	RC	815563.741	7939519.037	594.433	60.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA049	RC	815547.536	7939525.662	592.317	60.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA050	RCDDH	815487.161	7939677.204	591.731	192.30	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA051	DDH	815557.560	7939682.809	587.217	189.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA052	RC	815551.996	7939545.100	591.053	80.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA053	RCDDH	815552.272	7939545.865	591.102	50.50	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA054	RCDDH	815552.552	7939546.402	590.848	95.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA055	RCDDH	815511.483	7939681.652	590.165	219.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA056	DDH	815509.315	7939530.770	586.871	51.20	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA057	RCDDH	815508.936	7939682.264	590.296	79.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA058	DDH	815530.100	7939586.769	585.512	113.40	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA059	RC	815517.564	7939556.615	584.836	75.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA060	RCDDH	815508.743	7939683.592	590.171	201.40	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA061	RC	815537.112	7939548.541	588.941	91.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA062	RC	815491.419	7939534.519	584.687	50.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA063	RC	815470.128	7939528.943	584.748	30.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA064	RC	815493.146	7939506.155	587.693	50.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA065	RC	815539.594	7939513.254	592.401	30.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA066	RC	815539.586	7939511.728	592.581	30.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA067	RC	815504.203	7939643.612	587.371	140.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA068	RC	815486.623	7939485.915	586.512	50.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA069	RC	815476.955	7939561.192	586.127	78.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA070	RCDDH	815618.815	7939598.719	594.441	131.40	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA071	RC	815619.037	7939599.703	594.576	139.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA072	RC	815624.279	7939662.794	593.201	190.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA073	RC	815588.803	7939599.823	590.456	120.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA074	RC	815603.587	7939654.784	590.746	170.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA075	RC	815603.473	7939655.418	590.751	190.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA076	RC	815690.181	7939608.828	600.996	178.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA077	RC	815687.680	7939618.770	600.523	190.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA078	RC	815688.261	7939607.644	600.786	150.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA079	RC	815686.069	7939619.740	600.254	184.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA080	RCDDH	815550.357	7939717.066	590.428	296.70	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA081	RCDDH	815498.104	7939725.309	592.602	290.70	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA082	DDH	815692.919	7939588.305	600.928	130.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA083	RC	815705.951	7939578.062	601.871	100.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA084	RC	815714.119	7939601.784	602.847	154.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA085	RC	815726.452	7939670.470	594.647	200.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
JA086	DDH	815632.000	7939662.000	593.000	56.60	MGA94_54	GPS
JA086B	RCDDH	815632.000	7939663.000	593.000	228.20	MGA94_54	GPS
JA087	RCDDH	815486.000	7939486.000	586.500	315.70	MGA94_54	GPS
JA087B	DDH	815486.000	7939486.000	586.500	402.70	MGA94_54	GPS
JA088	RCDDH	815629.000	7939663.000	593.000	237.80	MGA94_54	GPS
MD10	DDH	815621.350	7939614.810	594.805	150.95	MGA94_54	DGPS
MD11	DDH	815562.390	7939760.662	591.775	498.80	MGA94_54	DGPS
MD13	DDH	815572.630	7939755.750	590.591	75.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
MD14	DDH	815600.470	7939754.740	592.306	492.50	MGA94_54	DGPS
MD2	DDH	815489.130	7939794.870	593.868	302.45	MGA94_54	DGPS
MD6	DDH	815348.960	7939768.450	598.959	200.00	MGA94_54	DGPS
MD7	DDH	815523.380	7939624.050	585.413	202.15	MGA94_54	DGPS
MD9	DDH	815721.030	7939614.510	598.000	188.00	MGA94_54	GPS

APPENDIX 3 CHLOE AND JACKSON COLLAR SURVEYS

Hole_ID	Depth	Dip	MGA94_54 Azimuth
CH001	0	-65	169.5
CH002	0	-60	169.5
CH003	0	-54	168.5
CH009	0	-60	168.5
CH010	0	-60	186.5
CH011	0	-70	164.5
CH012	0	-60	166.5
CH013	0	-65	180
CH014	0	-73	180
CH015	0	-75	199.5
CH018	0	-72	170
CH019	0	-60	168.5
CH020	0	-75	180
CH021	0	-60	176.5
CH022	0	-75	177.5
CH024	0	-60	174.5
CH025	0	-60	211.5
CH026	0	-65	231.5
CH030	0	-60	166.5
CH031	0	-60	171.5
CH032	0	-60	316.5
CH033	0	-60	346.5
CH036	0	-60	166.5
CH037	0	-70	180
CH038	0	-70	176.5
CH039	0	-74	169.5
CH040	0	-70	194.5
CH041	0	-75	177.5
CH042	0	-75	256.5
CH043	0	-55	180.5
CH044	0	-70	170
CH045	0	-65	160.5
CH046	0	-90	6.5
CH047	0	-60	170
CH048	0	-58	160
CH049	0	-90	6.5
CH050	0	-90	6.5
CH051	0	-65	164.5
CH052	0	-65	270
CH053	0	-62	153.5
CH054	0	-70	151.5
CH055	0	-55	171.5
CH056	0	-60	175.5
CH057	0	-65	175.5
CH058	0	-66	180
CH059	0	-61	177.5
CH060	0	-60	180
CH061	0	-60	180
CH062	0	-80	348.5
CH063	0	-57	346.5
CH064	0	-61	12.5
CH065	0	-60	322.5
CH066	0	-90	6.5
CH067	0	-90	6.5
CH068	0	-60	185.5
CH069	0	-60	184.5
CH070	0	-63	164.5
CH071	0	-90	360
CH072	0	-60	180
CH073	0	-90	6.5
CH074	0	-60	316.5
CH075	0	-75	175.5
CH076	0	-65	180
CH077	0	-90	6.5
CH078	0	-90	6.5
CH079	0	-90	6.5
CH080	0	-76	175.5
CH081	0	-68	176.5
CH082	0	-67	175.5
CH083	0	-75	181.5
CH084	0	-73	187.5
CH085	0	-63	176.5
CH086	0	-62	174.5
CH087	0	-69	174.5
CH088	0	-67	177.5
CH089	0	-65	180
CH090	0	-90	0
CH091	0	-74	194.5
CH092	0	-64	182.5
CH093	0	-70	174.5
CH094	0	-70	157.5
CH095	0	-66	178.5
CH096	0	-66	165
CH097	0	-76	165
CH098	0	-60	200.5
CH099	0	-68	176.5
CH100	0	-72	186.5
CH101	0	-90	186.5
CH102	0	-63	183
CH103	0	-63	173.5
CH104	0	-66	162
CH105	0	-60	160
CH106	0	-90	6.5
CH107	0	-90	6.5
CH108	0	-90	6.5
CH109	0	-90	6.5
CH110	0	-90	6.5
CH111	0	-73	164.5
CH112	0	-75	171.5
CH113	0	-75	166.5
CH114	0	-60	156.5
MD1	0	-52	171.5
MD12	0	-60	166.5
MD8	0	-48	166.5
RWD01	0	-55	173
RWRC02	0	-65	202.5

Hole_ID	Depth	Dip	MGA94_54 Azimuth
CH004	0	-57	198.5
CH005	0	-57	198.5
CH007	0	-60	198.5
CH008	0	-57	198
CH016	0	-60	186.5
CH017	0	-65	190
CH023	0	-60	184.5
CH027	0	-60	101.5
CH028	0	-60	101.5
CH029	0	-60	180.5
CH034	0	-60	6.5
CH035	0	-60	174.5
JA001	0	-60	186.5
JA002	0	-65	186.5
JA003	0	-65	180
JA004	0	-60	186.5
JA005	0	-60	180
JA006	0	-60	186.5
JA007	0	-60	180
JA008	0	-60	180
JA009	0	-60	186.5
JA010	0	-67	186.5
JA011	0	-60	325
JA012	0	-60	150.5
JA013	0	-70	330
JA014	0	-60	189.5
JA015	0	-60	193
JA016	0	-60	193.5
JA017	0	-60	193.5
JA018	0	-60	193.5
JA019	0	-48	193
JA020	0	-70	193
JA021	0	-77	193
JA022	0	-65	193
JA023	0	-79	193
JA024	0	-60	189
JA025	0	-72	189
JA026	0	-76	193
JA027	0	-60	193
JA028	0	-60	193
JA029	0	-76	193
JA030	0	-69	191.5
JA031	0	-75	191.5
JA032	0	-60	196.5
JA033	0	-70	196.5
JA034	0	-65	186.5
JA035	0	-63	197
JA036	0	-69	180
JA037	0	-60	193
JA038	0	-57	176.5
JA039	0	-68	159.5
JA040	0	-75	192.5
JA041	0	-68	162.5
JA042	0	-74	189.5
JA043	0	-65	193

Hole_ID	Depth	Dip	MGA94_54 Azimuth
JA044	0	-77	174.5
JA045	0	-68	179
JA046	0	-74	176
JA047	0	-90	0
JA048	0	-60	197.5
JA049	0	-60	193
JA050	0	-69	196.5
JA051	0	-70	199
JA052	0	-60	193
JA053	0	-79	193
JA054	0	-79	193
JA055	0	-79	170
JA056	0	-60	196.5
JA057	0	-66	180
JA058	0	-84	200.5
JA059	0	-65	193
JA060	0	-72	200
JA061	0	-82	193
JA062	0	-60	193
JA063	0	-90	6.5
JA064	0	-90	6.5
JA065	0	-90	6.5
JA066	0	-60	215.5
JA067	0	-69	209
JA068	0	-60	13.5
JA069	0	-70	207.5
JA070	0	-60	193
JA071	0	-80	193
JA072	0	-67	187.5
JA073	0	-74	193
JA074	0	-63	193
JA075	0	-75	189.5
JA076	0	-60	165.5
JA077	0	-80	162.5
JA078	0	-55	186.5
JA079	0	-75	186.5
JA080	0	-80	141
JA081	0	-75	149.5
JA082	0	-50	186.5
JA083	0	-55	154.5
JA084	0	-60	154.5
JA085	0	-60	171.5
JA086	0	-55	161.5
JA086B	0	-65	161.5
JA087	0	-65	356.5
JA087B	0	-65	356.5
JA088	18	-82.5	134
MD10	0	-50	166.5
MD11	0	-55	121.5
MD13	0	-70	196.5
MD14	0	-70	166.5
MD2	0	-51	207.5
MD6	0	-51	196.5
MD7	0	-50	196.5
MD9	0	-50	121.5

APPENDIX 4 CHLOE AND JACKSON SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

Chloe Significant Intercepts							
Hole_ID	From	To	Width	Zn%	Cu %	Pb %	Ag ppm
CH001	71.00	77.00	6.00	3.25	0.22	0.88	18
CH001	82.00	85.00	3.00	5.27	0.25	0.06	2
CH001	88.00	94.00	6.00	4.48	0.25	3.78	80
CH002	20.00	34.00	14.00	3.11	0.25	1.11	24
CH002	47.00	51.00	4.00	2.01	0.51	0.01	3
CH003	60.00	76.00	16.00	6.11	0.30	2.56	54
CH003	79.00	83.00	4.00	5.74	0.26	4.44	84
CH009	49.00	51.00	2.00	4.56	0.16	0.03	0
CH010	91.00	119.00	28.00	3.67	0.25	1.18	22
CH011	102.00	104.00	2.00	3.06	0.15	1.45	26
CH011	108.00	114.00	6.00	3.18	0.16	0.60	17
CH011	139.00	146.00	7.00	3.79	0.11	2.70	82
CH013	132.00	155.00	23.00	4.46	0.19	2.63	83
CH014	160.67	168.53	7.86	3.77	0.16	1.68	46
CH014	172.00	174.00	2.00	3.58	0.12	0.81	56
CH015	173.00	202.00	29.00	5.52	0.22	2.61	55
CH018	127.00	129.00	2.00	1.90	0.07	0.73	9
CH018	132.00	138.00	6.00	3.83	0.11	1.64	18
CH020	159.00	169.00	10.00	1.79	0.12	0.53	11
CH020	175.00	184.00	9.00	5.58	0.19	2.27	27
CH020	188.00	195.00	7.00	3.84	0.20	2.15	51
CH021	117.00	137.00	20.00	3.68	0.15	1.54	35
CH021	140.00	148.00	8.00	4.86	0.25	1.94	29
CH022	135.00	139.00	4.00	2.33	0.35	0.69	32
CH022	143.00	148.00	5.00	3.54	0.30	1.00	29
CH024	70.00	88.00	18.00	4.79	0.27	2.51	60
CH024	93.00	106.00	13.00	4.16	0.22	2.45	47
CH025	20.00	43.00	23.00	5.39	0.33	2.11	52
CH026	22.00	46.00	24.00	3.30	0.22	1.25	22
CH030	41.00	50.00	9.00	2.12	0.22	0.64	17
CH030	68.20	76.40	8.20	4.41	0.12	2.21	60
CH031	13.00	15.00	2.00	1.40	0.06	0.28	15
CH031	69.00	71.00	2.00	4.06	0.17	1.64	20
CH032	21.00	28.00	7.00	2.22	0.11	1.10	16
CH032	33.00	35.00	2.00	1.73	0.03	0.39	11
CH036	58.00	61.00	3.00	2.72	0.04	1.58	19
CH036	94.00	97.00	3.00	3.74	0.21	1.52	23
CH036	102.00	105.00	3.00	2.22	0.06	1.14	17
CH037	268.50	276.50	8.00	2.91	0.17	0.95	20
CH037	306.00	312.00	6.00	4.77	0.22	1.59	40
CH038	228.00	232.00	4.00	1.87	0.31	0.60	19
CH038	238.00	241.00	3.00	2.91	0.20	0.16	5
CH039	257.00	272.00	15.00	2.39	0.25	0.77	27
CH040	256.90	260.10	3.20	3.26	0.29	2.10	46
CH041	215.00	222.00	7.00	1.89	0.18	0.71	16
CH042	37.00	46.60	9.60	5.36	0.26	1.49	29
CH042	49.40	68.00	18.60	5.37	0.23	3.30	59
CH043	103.00	112.00	9.00	3.02	0.25	1.16	28
CH043	119.00	121.00	2.00	2.87	0.08	1.16	50
CH043	158.00	163.70	5.70	3.25	0.13	2.00	21
CH044	308.00	326.00	18.00	3.61	0.22	1.32	21
CH045	241.00	287.00	46.00	5.96	0.23	2.53	38
CH046	96.00	148.76	52.76	4.82	0.26	1.85	26
CH047	246.80	249.40	2.60	0.97	0.14	0.10	3
CH047	258.40	274.70	16.30	5.48	0.18	1.67	49
CH048	247.00	250.00	3.00	1.77	0.08	0.79	12
CH048	254.00	265.00	11.00	5.83	0.36	2.71	52
CH049	74.00	88.00	14.00	4.94	0.31	2.01	34
CH049	95.00	97.00	2.00	5.00	0.13	2.47	85
CH049	103.00	105.00	2.00	4.02	0.18	2.42	32
CH049	108.00	122.00	14.00	4.79	0.17	2.69	74
CH050	26.00	34.00	8.00	2.41	0.25	0.38	14
CH050	37.00	44.00	7.00	5.24	0.16	2.78	49
CH051	277.30	288.90	11.60	4.03	0.17	1.50	19
CH051	292.10	298.40	6.30	6.31	0.17	2.94	31
CH051	311.30	314.60	3.30	4.07	0.14	2.98	126
CH051	317.00	322.70	5.70	4.19	0.31	0.26	14
CH054	394.20	417.80	23.60	7.95	0.39	3.16	55
CH056	19.00	29.00	10.00	5.46	0.32	0.59	33
CH057	18.00	41.00	23.00	5.50	0.29	1.74	28
CH058	35.00	37.00	2.00	2.06	0.15	0.56	11
CH058	43.00	48.00	5.00	3.80	0.15	1.42	22
CH058	58.00	62.00	4.00	7.55	0.31	2.73	50
CH059	7.00	14.00	7.00	1.64	0.33	2.09	27
CH059	34.00	37.00	3.00	5.97	0.28	0.03	3
CH061	31.00	33.00	2.00	3.41	0.19	1.25	29
CH066	27.00	37.00	10.00	6.78	0.20	0.62	22
CH067	26.00	38.00	12.00	4.92	0.26	3.18	71
CH068	27.00	30.00	3.00	1.90	0.04	0.05	2

Chloe Significant Intercepts							
Hole_ID	From	To	Width	Zn%	Cu %	Pb %	Ag ppm
CH069	40.00	43.00	3.00	5.42	0.18	1.20	65
CH070	105.50	109.00	3.50	2.62	0.15	0.50	15
CH070	127.00	134.00	7.00	5.13	0.18	5.32	175
CH070	148.00	150.00	2.00	2.55	0.17	0.11	4
CH071	13.00	26.00	13.00	5.84	0.21	2.62	48
CH071	34.00	46.00	12.00	5.16	0.21	2.60	31
CH072	18.00	22.00	4.00	2.16	0.34	0.57	14
CH072	25.00	33.00	8.00	5.10	0.40	1.75	33
CH072	48.00	50.00	2.00	7.13	0.55	0.11	11
CH073	19.00	46.00	27.00	4.18	0.20	2.69	49
CH073	59.00	65.00	6.00	4.50	0.11	2.86	69
CH075	89.00	92.00	3.00	3.18	0.13	0.37	8
CH075	142.00	150.00	8.00	5.72	0.23	2.48	29
CH075	156.20	159.20	3.00	2.75	0.07	1.03	11
CH076	88.00	92.00	4.00	2.30	0.16	0.50	12
CH076	140.00	142.00	2.00	3.90	0.20	0.54	9
CH076	147.00	151.00	4.00	3.91	0.23	0.98	12
CH078	35.00	60.00	25.00	4.87	0.41	1.43	37
CH079	42.00	65.00	23.00	4.25	0.29	1.72	33
CH080	69.00	83.00	14.00	2.80	0.25	0.91	24
CH081	74.00	77.00	3.00	4.24	0.43	1.50	38
CH081	88.00	100.00	12.00	1.83	0.15	0.83	27
CH082	121.10	148.20	27.10	4.50	0.22	2.36	71
CH083	127.50	130.50	3.00	2.00	0.23	0.25	4
CH084	148.10	166.80	18.70	5.19	0.26	2.52	59
CH085	71.80	82.80	11.00	3.09	0.27	0.77	15
CH086	111.90	125.90	14.00	4.62	0.21	1.83	37
CH086	136.80	142.60	5.80	6.09	0.43	2.78	28
CH087	154.00	160.00	6.00	2.96	0.22	1.09	30
CH087	195.40	197.40	2.00	4.92	0.08	1.75	49
CH088	64.00	76.10	12.10	3.27	0.23	1.09	23
CH088	86.80	93.00	6.20	5.76	0.27	2.08	57
CH089	17.30	43.60	26.30	4.25	0.24	1.69	26
CH090	2.00	5.00	3.00	1.30	0.21	0.35	53
CH090	26.90	36.00	9.10	6.13	0.25	3.56	93
CH091	107.20	113.40	6.20	2.86	0.17	0.89	17
CH091	122.30	124.40	2.10	5.58	0.18	4.89	48
CH091	134.40	140.40	6.00	4.66	0.11	0.94	53
CH091	161.80	164.40	2.60	3.55	0.18	1.20	21
CH092	131.20	149.70	18.50	2.99	0.37	1.11	23
CH092	155.50	163.50	8.00	4.28	0.21	0.71	25
CH092	176.90	187.90	11.00	3.93	0.38	1.18	30
CH093	61.00	64.60	3.60	3.63	0.25	2.26	19
CH093	91.80	94.00	2.20	6.95	0.29	3.63	46
CH093	96.50	105.50	9.00	3.97	0.13	1.68	20
CH094	160.00	184.00	24.00	5.77	0.25	1.98	35
CH094	193.00	200.00	7.00	4.06	0.09	2.39	73
CH094	203.00	211.00	8.00	4.39	0.16	2.13	72
CH094	236.00	243.00	7.00	2.58	0.18	1.10	30
CH095	110.30	117.30	7.00	2.74	0.23	0.86	19
CH095	135.40	142.40	7.00	6.03	0.13	1.54	63
CH096	313.70	323.40	9.70	3.90	0.23	1.37	25
CH096	347.00	354.40	7.40	6.17	0.20	0.03	3
CH097	393.80	397.00	3.20	1.73	0.17	0.42	16
CH097	446.90	451.40	4.50	2.93	0.23	0.83	25
CH099	210.00	252.00	42.00	6.19	0.22	3.15	56
CH100	66.00	71.00	5.00	2.09	0.08	0.59	19
CH100	120.00	129.00	9.00	3.19	0.06	1.85	9
CH101	26.00	45.00	19.00	3.29	0.20	1.32	22
CH102	259.50	266.60	7.10	5.11	0.32	1.91	42
CH102	278.70	304.30	25.60	5.02	0.26	1.76	19
CH103	136.00	171.00	35.00	2.93	0.29	0.87	18
CH103	187.00	195.00	8.00	3.61	0.11	0.56	25
CH103	207.00	213.00	6.00	3.15	0.31	1.09	30
CH105	318.10	347.00	28.90	7.39	0.32	1.54	23
CH105	355.50	359.40	3.90	3.44	0.18	0.01	2
CH106	29.00	32.00	3.00	1.66	0.28	0.05	3
CH106	37.00	52.00	15.00	5.55	0.27	2.12	43
CH106	56.00	58.00	2.00	5.28	0.18	3.71	102
CH106	70.00	84.00	14.00	6.24	0.20	3.08	65
CHDD001	48.40	50.40	2.00	3.16	0.06	1.63	9
CHDD002	214.70	263.10	48.40	5.72	0.18	2.18	36
CHDD003	227.85	235.00	7.15	2.90	0.21	0.93	20
CHDD003	264.50	268.75	4.25	4.59	0.19	1.25	51
MD1	137.52	138.52	1.00	2.10	0.04	1.50	7
MD12	293.90	294.30	0.40	2.70	0.06	0.80	8
MD8	52.70	145.30	92.60	5.92	0.28	2.06	43
RWRC02	137.00	147.00	10.00	3.47	0.12	0.93	22

Jackson Significant Intercepts							
Hole_ID	From	To	Width	Zn%	Cu %	Pb %	Ag ppm
CH004	104.00	107.00	3.00	2.95	0.08	2.35	44
CH005	12.00	16.00	4.00	5.43	0.18	2.80	106
CH007	55.00	57.00	2.00	3.69	0.19	2.43	83
CH007	107.00	115.00	8.00	5.91	0.08	2.84	87
CH008	37.00	39.00	2.00	2.42	0.08	0.39	32
CH008	74.00	76.00	2.00	3.35	0.11	2.77	144
CH016	205.00	207.00	2.00	3.32	0.15	0.74	36
CH016	225.00	227.00	2.00	2.82	0.08	0.40	14
CH016	250.00	252.00	2.00	4.64	0.05	1.49	67
CH017	199.15	201.55	2.40	1.05	0.04	0.35	6
CH017	218.00	221.00	3.00	6.23	0.30	1.17	57
CH023	203.00	217.00	14.00	4.05	0.09	1.87	58
CH028	47.00	50.00	3.00	4.39	0.18	1.77	31
CH029	84.00	89.00	5.00	5.24	0.12	2.46	80
CH035	14.00	19.00	5.00	2.17	0.09	0.86	17
JA001	72.00	87.00	15.00	6.39	0.13	5.31	194
JA002	100.00	106.00	6.00	5.32	0.10	3.66	159
JA003	138.00	144.00	6.00	4.94	0.18	3.33	95
JA004	216.60	243.10	26.50	3.03	0.14	1.07	12
JA006	195.50	196.10	0.60	2.07	0.06	0.06	1
JA006	246.70	249.70	3.00	3.62	0.10	0.97	50
JA007	29.00	39.00	10.00	5.06	0.15	3.29	81
JA007	46.00	56.00	10.00	5.18	0.09	7.31	104
JA008	58.00	62.00	4.00	3.22	0.04	1.13	45
JA009	106.00	108.00	2.00	5.05	0.18	1.43	88
JA010	111.00	122.00	11.00	2.58	0.07	0.51	28
JA010	178.00	199.00	21.00	4.29	0.22	2.00	29
JA011	53.00	62.00	9.00	5.96	0.27	3.33	68
JA011	72.00	80.00	8.00	2.66	0.10	0.46	13
JA011	84.00	98.00	14.00	7.46	0.22	2.58	61
JA012	27.00	53.00	26.00	2.28	0.06	0.59	27
JA012	78.00	86.00	8.00	5.69	0.16	3.75	78
JA013	24.00	27.00	3.00	2.02	0.09	0.93	32
JA013	48.00	55.00	7.00	5.47	0.26	3.16	65
JA013	79.00	93.00	14.00	3.20	0.10	1.76	55
JA015	12.00	13.00	1.00	1.86	0.06	0.35	11
JA015	22.50	33.00	10.50	3.45	0.15	1.92	47
JA016	35.80	41.00	5.20	4.80	0.25	0.58	26
JA017	10.00	13.00	3.00	4.75	0.17	2.83	103
JA017	25.00	28.00	3.00	3.68	0.18	1.63	62
JA018	82.00	84.00	2.00	4.86	0.15	0.13	8
JA018	113.00	115.00	2.00	3.65	0.06	2.16	113
JA020	112.23	115.50	3.27	3.08	0.03	1.09	44
JA020	119.95	126.10	6.15	6.84	0.24	3.35	206
JA021	84.00	87.00	3.00	4.62	0.06	1.81	36
JA021	92.00	97.00	5.00	4.17	0.14	3.10	106
JA022	75.45	87.63	12.18	6.05	0.12	5.12	173
JA023	84.00	93.30	9.30	4.80	0.13	2.96	120
JA024	40.00	44.00	4.00	5.28	0.18	3.27	48
JA024	68.00	82.00	14.00	2.24	0.09	0.89	38
JA025	39.00	47.00	8.00	4.42	0.15	2.53	37
JA025	86.04	90.25	4.21	5.78	0.11	2.50	83
JA026	108.40	113.80	5.40	6.19	0.12	4.49	202
JA027	124.45	134.00	9.55	3.14	0.08	1.84	75
JA028	30.00	39.00	9.00	5.32	0.12	3.36	86
JA028	46.60	55.20	8.60	7.15	0.14	7.04	141
JA029	150.00	162.00	12.00	3.50	0.13	1.15	22
JA030	134.65	141.45	6.80	5.86	0.16	3.15	154
JA031	59.40	67.70	8.30	6.02	0.17	5.47	154
JA032	89.00	98.00	9.00	3.40	0.15	1.74	76
JA033	90.00	92.00	2.00	2.44	0.09	0.53	29
JA033	97.00	99.00	2.00	2.24	0.13	0.80	59
JA034	28.00	33.00	5.00	2.83	0.12	1.95	97
JA034	50.00	52.00	2.00	3.42	0.13	2.79	54
JA035	7.00	15.00	8.00	4.29	0.13	1.83	96
JA036	62.00	70.00	8.00	1.82	0.09	0.48	21
JA036	120.00	126.10	6.10	6.67	0.17	5.34	210
JA037	29.00	34.00	5.00	7.23	0.22	4.76	143
JA038	9.00	13.00	4.00	2.00	0.15	3.71	158
JA038	34.00	36.00	2.00	2.68	0.11	1.40	44
JA039	29.00	36.00	7.00	3.04	0.07	1.67	39
JA039	58.00	67.00	9.00	4.63	0.17	2.50	60
JA039	73.70	77.50	3.80	6.83	0.10	3.27	92
JA039	86.36	91.05	4.69	4.83	0.10	3.45	99

Jackson Significant Intercepts							
Hole_ID	From	To	Width	Zn%	Cu %	Pb %	Ag ppm
JA040	2.00	4.00	2.00	1.76	0.05	0.31	8
JA040	7.00	12.00	5.00	3.34	0.07	0.97	50
JA040	16.00	21.00	5.00	2.77	0.11	1.64	80
JA040	52.00	55.00	3.00	5.34	0.12	2.05	36
JA040	75.74	78.90	3.16	5.78	0.16	3.47	50
JA040	89.80	93.90	4.10	7.66	0.24	3.91	99
JA041	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.28	0.03	0.04	2
JA041	8.00	19.00	11.00	2.89	0.10	0.73	39
JA041	49.00	51.00	2.00	4.05	0.09	1.52	29
JA041	72.00	75.00	3.00	6.03	0.19	2.73	22
JA041	90.00	96.00	6.00	6.07	0.13	2.63	85
JA041	104.00	106.00	2.00	5.17	0.06	1.08	22
JA041	111.00	113.90	2.90	5.10	0.10	2.63	91
JA042	15.00	17.00	2.00	3.66	0.23	1.79	68
JA043	12.00	15.00	3.00	3.26	0.08	0.75	45
JA044	79.00	81.00	2.00	4.00	0.11	2.16	90
JA044	124.00	129.00	5.00	7.01	0.14	2.15	134
JA045	153.10	165.15	12.05	5.63	0.20	2.46	40
JA046	105.00	106.00	1.00	3.39	0.04	1.79	28
JA046	159.80	166.50	6.70	4.80	0.15	1.36	58
JA047	66.00	71.00	5.00	4.62	0.13	1.12	69
JA049	28.00	32.00	4.00	3.55	0.05	0.22	6
JA049	45.00	47.00	2.00	1.94	0.08	0.65	27
JA050	87.00	89.00	2.00	2.90	0.13	1.88	37
JA050	127.00	129.00	2.00	6.24	0.10	3.37	56
JA050	144.00	147.00	3.00	6.74	0.10	3.98	92
JA051	157.80	169.70	11.90	4.12	0.11	1.75	30
JA052	58.00	66.00	8.00	3.54	0.09	2.73	101
JA054	66.30	80.20	13.90	5.40	0.16	2.90	117
JA055	181.00	204.00	23.00	4.56	0.12	1.68	13
JA056	9.60	18.50	8.90	7.04	0.30	4.04	135
JA056	22.00	24.40	2.40	5.16	0.22	4.89	163
JA056	33.00	38.10	5.10	4.94	0.10	3.53	116
JA058	95.00	102.00	7.00	3.00	0.08	1.31	76
JA060	157.10	161.10	4.00	4.21	0.16	2.74	168
JA061	59.00	65.00	6.00	4.64	0.07	1.61	53
JA062	11.00	21.00	10.00	4.72	0.15	2.69	70
JA064	18.00	25.00	7.00	3.84	0.13	1.73	58
JA064	28.00	33.00	5.00	5.44	0.20	2.93	60
JA067	81.00	86.00	5.00	5.08	0.15	1.57	44
JA067	96.00	98.00	2.00	4.32	0.09	0.02	2
JA067	118.00	129.00	11.00	4.33	0.10	2.24	86
JA069	14.00	17.00	3.00	7.08	0.19	3.44	49
JA070	107.00	112.60	5.60	4.40	0.16	1.92	104
JA071	122.00	129.00	7.00	4.55	0.04	0.74	31
JA072	162.00	170.00	8.00	4.62	0.21	1.31	59
JA073	98.00	111.00	13.00	4.75	0.16	3.23	174
JA074	139.00	147.00	8.00	5.09	0.12	2.34	129
JA075	152.00	162.00	10.00	4.32	0.12	1.42	37
JA076	117.00	139.00	22.00	2.57	0.12	0.60	29
JA077	158.00	175.00	17.00	3.88	0.12	1.36	52
JA078	113.00	130.00	17.00	2.57	0.09	0.39	18
JA079	149.00	152.00	3.00	2.69	0.13	0.32	21
JA080	142.00	146.00	4.00	4.04	0.10	1.59	15
JA080	240.20	248.60	8.40	2.80	0.14	1.92	103
JA080	251.00	255.10	4.10	3.95	0.14	1.15	84
JA080	258.10	273.60	15.50	3.47	0.13	0.08	4
JA081	233.00	263.40	30.40	4.67	0.22	1.46	72
JA082	89.30	112.20	22.90	2.48	0.09	1.18	63
JA083	89.00	95.00	6.00	3.57	0.23	1.25	41
JA084	110.00	126.00	16.00	2.17	0.07	0.85	21
JA085	179.00	192.00	13.00	2.64	0.11	1.47	51
JA086B	159.00	174.00	15.00	4.14	0.13	1.69	32
JA087B	360.00	366.00	6.00	1.37	0.08	0.17	7
JA087B	370.80	383.00	12.20	4.74	0.34	1.78	36
JA088	200.00	202.00	2.00	2.25	0.18	0.21	16
JA088	205.00	212.00	7.00	3.25	0.14	0.80	55
MD10	123.25	131.65	8.40	4.75	0.19	0.25	16
MD11	267.50	271.60	4.10	3.40	0.23	3.20	78
MD14	238.30	244.60	6.30	3.78	0.12	1.07	48
MD2	205.20	262.40	57.20	6.67	0.00	3.47	157
MD6	69.25	70.50	1.25	1.40	0.01	0.50	13
MD7	46.46	103.75	57.29	5.89	0.14	3.23	82
MD9	106.70	108.85	2.15	6.07	0.16	2.70	36