

15th Dec 2020

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Significant Copper and Lead Discovered at Braeside Project

Braeside Project, Pilbara, Western Australia

Camel Hump Cu Prospect – Discovery of wide zones of shallow copper

- Maiden RC drilling program discovers significant near surface copper (visual – oxide copper) in six (6) holes - **up to 40m width – Assays Pending**
- Mineralisation style is considered **volcanogenic (VMS)**

Barker Well Pb-Zn-Ag Prospect – Discovery of Pb breccia pipes

- First batch of assays intersect shallow lead mineralisation. Results include:
 - **6m @ 7.58% Pb, 7.7 g/t Ag from 25m (BRRC141)**
 - **3m @ 14.23% Pb, 1% Zn, 9.3 g/t Ag from 30m (BRRC155)**
 - **3m @ 6.07% Pb, 6.4 g/t Ag from 15m (BRRC150)**

*Intersections are drill hole length
- **Three breccia pipes defined over 750m of strike (completely open)**
- **33 drill holes - Assays pending**

Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) (“Rumble” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide an update on its drilling activities on the Braeside project located in the Pilbara, Western Australia. In the maiden drill program at the Camel Hump Prospect Rumble discovered wide zones (up to 40m wide) of near surface copper interpreted to be VMS mineralisation. At the Barker Well Prospect Rumble has discovered three Pb breccia pipes with high grade Pb mineralisation. Both prospects are open in all directions with assays pending.



Image 1: Camel Hump Prospect – Large Cu Bearing Structure



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Braeside Project – Discovery of Significant Copper and Lead Mineralisation

Five target/prospects were tested by the current RC drilling program at the Braeside Project. All prospects returned strong base metal mineralisation, however, at the Camel Hump and Barker Well Prospects very significant copper and lead mineralisation has been discovered.

- Five (5) targets/prospects tested with shallow RC drilling
- Eighty-one (81) RC drill holes for aggregate of 3710m
- Assay results received for 39 holes (reported in this announcement)
- 42 drill holes at Barker Well and Camel Hump Prospects – **Assays Pending**
- Rumble has EIS (state government) co-funding to \$150,000 for this drill program.

Camel Hump Cu Prospect - Discovery of wide zones of shallow copper mineralisation

The maiden RC drill program (eight drill holes) at the Camel Hump Prospect has been completed with **very significant (visual) oxide copper mineralisation discovered in six (6) shallow RC drill holes with assays pending. Note:** These are the first drill holes into the target region with no previous historic drilling.

Stringer style malachite, azurite, chalcocite and native copper observed over **widths up to 40m** (drill hole length intersection) are associated with intermediate volcanics (siltstone) within andesite. At the base of the siltstone is manganiferous silic altered (sulphidic if fresh) black shale. Structural observations have indicated the copper mineralised volcanoclastic zone pre-dates foliation. Foliation and shearing are at a higher angle to the dip of copper mineralisation and lithology.

The style of mineralisation is considered volcanogenic and likely represents stringer copper sulphide zoning associated with VMS (volcanogenic hosted massive sulphide) type systems.



Image 2: Camel Hump Prospect Drilling – Large Cu Bearing Structure

Barker Well Prospect - Discovery of Pb breccia pipes

Rumble has discovered three (3) Pb breccia pipes defined over 750m which are completely open along strike and at depth by shallow RC Drilling.

The breccias pipes have formed at surface and are composed of massive galena with sphalerite within silica – chlorite – pyrite alteration zones with strong pervasive galena – pyrite - sphalerite haloes. The host rocks are andesitic basalts and volcanoclastics.

First assay results for nineteen (19) RC shallow drill holes included:

- 6m @ 7.58% Pb, 7.7 g/t Ag from 25m (BRRRC141)
- 3m @ 6.07% Pb, 6.4 g/t Ag from 15m (BRRRC142)
- 3m @ 14.23% Pb, 1% Zn, 9.3 g/t Ag from 30m (BRRRC155)

Drill intersections are drill-hole length

Within the Pb mineralised intersections, high-grade metre intersections include **22.3%, 18.3%, 17.1% and 15.5% Pb.**

Assays for a further thirty-three (33) RC drill holes are pending



Image 3: Barker Well Prospect – three (3) Pb breccia pipes defined over 750m

Other prospects that returned strong base metal mineralisation include:

Lightning Ridge

- 3m @ 4.81% Pb, 25.6 g/t Ag from 29m (BRRC129)
- 2m @ 4.7% Pb, 15.7 g/t Ag from 28m (BRRC130)

Gossan East

- 2m @ 3.08% Pb, 1.56% Zn, 6.2 g/t Ag from 22m (BRRC132)
- 3m @ 3.16% Pb, 0.49% Zn, 4.3 g/t Ag from 23m (BRRC134)

Zinc Ridge

Flat zones of sauconite (Zn smectite) anomalism within fresh intermediate tuffs highlights potential for non-sulphide Zn mineralisation with intersections including:

- 8m @ 0.8% Zn from surface (BRRC118)
- 5m @ 0.8% Zn from surface (BRRC119)
- 6m @ 1.0% Zn from 5m (BRRC120)
- 8m @ 0.85% Zn from surface (BRRC122)

Intersections are drillhole length

E45/4368 –Braeside Project (renamed, formally Barramine Project)

Rumble and the vendor have agreed that Rumble has now earned its 70% legal and beneficial title to the asset E45/4368 (excluding the Fe/Mn Rights). This project was previously named the Barramine Project but will now form part of the Braeside Project. **E45/4368 hosts the Camel Hump Prospect.**

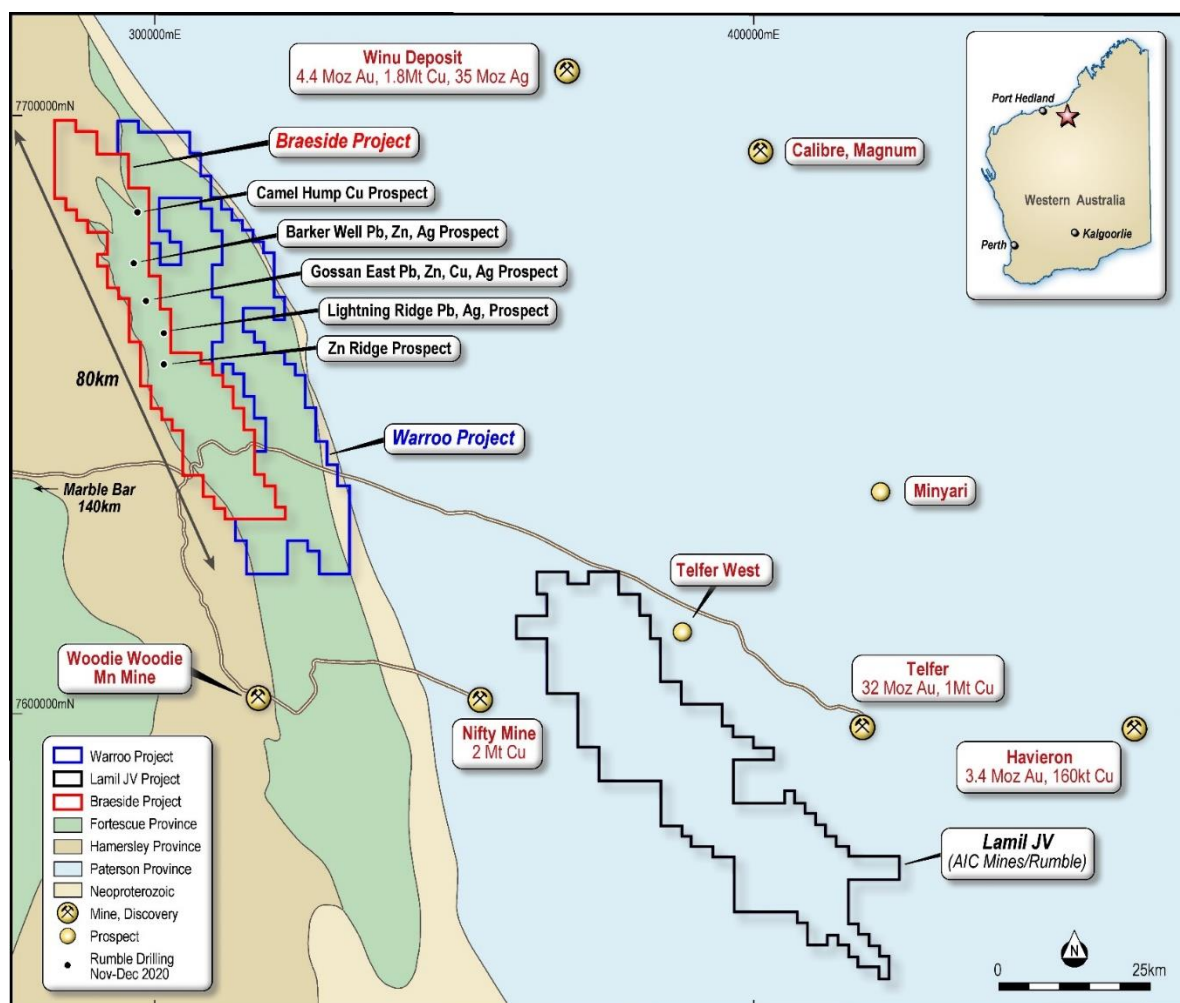


Image 4 – Plan of Rumbles East Pilbara Projects and JV's – Highlights the prospects of the RC Drill Program



Authorisation

This announcement is authorised for release by Shane Sikora, Managing Director of the Company.

-Ends-

For further information visit rumbleresources.com.au or contact enquiries@rumbleresources.com.au.

About Rumble Resources Ltd

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

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Brett Keillor, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Keillor is an employee of Rumble Resources Limited. Mr Keillor has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Keillor consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- RC chip sampling every metre. Cone split with 2kg sample assayed by wet analysis. Wet analysis was multi-element 4 acid digest for base metals and FA 25g for Au. - Duplicates are taken every 20 samples - CRM's and certified blanks every 30 and 50 samples.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.)..	- Drilling completed by Castle Drilling and Harmec Drilling at Braeside. - The RC drilling completed by HARMEC Drilling utilizing a track mounted rig (Edson 3000). The rig specs include a 75mm rod system with 500cfm/530psi compressor. - The RC drilling completed by Castle Drilling utilized an Atlas Copco ROC L8-64 track rig.
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.	- Split RC chips collect from cone splitter. - Visual estimation of sample in bag volume. No undersize bags recorded. Generally shallow holes, no wet samples. - No sample bias due to loss of fine material.
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 RC chips geologically logged by site geologist. Drilling is first pass exploration/reconnaissance. - Individual RC metres logged and library sample collected every metre.
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,	- Cone split. Shallow drilling and modest ground water – dry samples - Sample weight – 2kg. - Sample collection and preparation consider adequate for reconnaissance drilling. - Appropriate base metal and precious metal OREAS standards and blanks (every 30 and 50m). - Check sampling of select mineralised and non-mineralised



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	assays completed. 2kg sample collected for 300 grams crush and pulverise prep sample
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- All samples assayed by 4 acid digest – considered total digest for base metal mineralisation. Samples assayed by ALS Wangara using their ME ICP61 multi-element package and AA25 (aqua regia) finish for gold - Use of pXRF to control single and composite sampling. Other instruments include magnetic susceptibility meter. - CRM used 30 and 50m intervals include OREAS base metal standards and blanks.
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.	- Drill sample assays internally checked. - No twins completed - Data entry on site and office using standard spreadsheets. Verification completed on database entry. - No adjustment to data.
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.	Drill-hole collars sited by GPS – GDA94 Z51.
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.	- Reconnaissance RC drilling only - Composites were used
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.	- Local prospect mapping delineated the strike and apparent dip of the surface mineralization. - All holes were drilled normal to the perceived surface mineralisation
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Rumble contractors controlled transport and delivery samples.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No review has been completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The Braeside project comprises of Four (4) granted exploration licenses – E45/2032, E45/4368, E45/4873, and E45/4874 and one (1) exploration license application E45/5689. - E45/2032 is Rumble Resources 70% and Maverick Exploration Pty Ltd 30%. The license is granted, in a state of good standing and has no known impediments to operate in the area. - E45/4368 is currently owned by Great Sandy Pty Ltd and Rumble has earned 70% of the tenement - E45/4368 is Rumble Resources 70% and Great Sandy Pty Ltd 30%. The license is granted, in a state of good standing and has no known impediments to operate in the area. - All other exploration (and applications) licenses are 100% Rumble
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Braeside -Target is Zn, Pb, Cu, V and precious metals. Deposit type is conceptual. Porphyry related (including VHMS) polymetallic deposit type and disseminated sediment hosted type.
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.	- Table 1. – Location and survey of RC Drill holes. - Table 2. – Significant drill hole assays - >1000ppm Pb and >1000ppm Zn.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in	Exploration reconnaissance drilling. All assay results are presented as 1m split or 4m composite (collected by spear).



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	- Intersection widths are reported as drill hole length. - Geological and structural exploration used to control drilling. i.e. Best effort to drill normal to target
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.	- Image 1 - Camel Hump Prospect – Large Cu Bearing Structure - Image 2 - Camel Hump Prospect Drilling – Large Cu Bearing Structure - Image 3 - Barker Well Prospect – three (3) Pb breccia pipes defined over 750m - Image 4 - Plan of Rumbles East Pilbara Projects and JV's – Highlights the prospects of the RC Drill Program
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	Exploration reconnaissance drilling – Table 2 highlights all elevated base metal results >1000ppm Pb and >1000ppm 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.	- Additional exploration data collected during drilling includes: - Magnetic susceptibility - XRF
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	- Subject to all assay results, the following geophysics are planned for Braeside. - AEM over Camel Hump - IP over Barker Well



Table 1

Location and Survey of RC Drill Holes

Prospect	Hole_ID	E(GDA94Z51) m	N(GDA94Z51) m	Azi	Dip	Depth (m)
ZINC RIDGE	BRRRC118	301516	7658461		vert	48
ZINC RIDGE	BRRRC119	301519	7658511		vert	40
ZINC RIDGE	BRRRC120	301515	7658545	100	-50	40
ZINC RIDGE	BRRRC121	301503	7658541	100	-50	54
ZINC RIDGE	BRRRC122	301519	7658573		vert	20
ZINC RIDGE	BRRRC123	301516	7658574		vert	20
ZINC RIDGE	BRRRC124	301519	7658679		vert	20
LIGHTNING RIDGE	BRRRC125	302160	7665076	220	-60	40
LIGHTNING RIDGE	BRRRC126	302186	7665061	220	-60	40
LIGHTNING RIDGE	BRRRC127	302195	7665045	220	-60	40
LIGHTNING RIDGE	BRRRC128	302225	7665023	220	-60	27
LIGHTNING RIDGE	BRRRC129	302260	7665008	220	-60	40
LIGHTNING RIDGE	BRRRC130	302293	7664994	220	-60	38
SUGAR RAMOS - Pre-collar	BRRRC131	296991	7666375	220	-50	102
GOSSAN EAST	BRRRC132	299046	7668074	60	-60	36
GOSSAN EAST	BRRRC133	299033	7668085	60	-60	36
GOSSAN EAST	BRRRC134	299020	7668110	60	-60	36
GOSSAN EAST	BRRRC135	299055	7668067	60	-60	24
BARKER WELL - Pre-collar	BRRRC136	297113	7674858	90	-70	66
BARKER WELL	BRRRC137	297338	7674808	90	-50	48
BARKER WELL	BRRRC138	297322	7674873	90	-50	46
BARKER WELL	BRRRC139	297311	7674906	90	-50	40
BARKER WELL	BRRRC140	297294	7674945	90	-50	40
BARKER WELL	BRRRC141	297266	7675050	90	-50	40
BARKER WELL	BRRRC142	297267	7675068	90	-50	30
BARKER WELL	BRRRC143	297259	7675145	90	-50	15
BARKER WELL	BRRRC144	297246	7675144	90	-50	36
BARKER WELL	BRRRC145	297255	7675183	90	-50	12
BARKER WELL	BRRRC146	297243	7675182	90	-50	27
BARKER WELL	BRRRC147	297182	7675502	90	-50	24
BARKER WELL	BRRRC148	297193	7675502	90	-50	30
BARKER WELL	BRRRC149	297203	7675504	90	-50	40
BARKER WELL	BRRRC150	297212	7675501	90	-50	46
BARKER WELL	BRRRC151	297223	7675502	90	-50	24
BARKER WELL	BRRRC152	297242	7675506	90	-50	24
BARKER WELL	BRRRC153	297153	7675507	90	-50	42
BARKER WELL	BRRRC154	297243	7675051	90	-50	72
BARKER WELL	BRRRC155	297315	7674869	90	-50	52

Table 2
Significant drill hole assays - >1000ppm Pb and >1000ppm Zn.

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag_ppm	Mo_ppm	Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag_ppm	Mo_ppm
BRRC118	0	1	0.01	0.00	1.42	<0.5	4	BRRC133	24	25	0.02	0.27	0.45	0.5	20
BRRC118	1	2	0.01	0.01	0.82	<0.5	5	BRRC133	25	26	0.09	0.35	0.38	2	30
BRRC118	2	3	0.01	0.01	0.66	<0.5	3	BRRC133	26	27	0.20	3.63	0.27	5.6	26
BRRC118	3	4	0.01	0.00	0.57	<0.5	3	BRRC133	5	6	0.07	0.03	0.71	<0.5	4
BRRC118	4	5	0.01	0.00	0.67	<0.5	3	BRRC133	6	7	0.06	0.03	0.63	<0.5	3
BRRC118	5	6	0.01	0.00	0.75	<0.5	2	BRRC134	20	21	0.03	0.36	0.13	<0.5	10
BRRC118	6	7	0.01	0.00	0.81	<0.5	2	BRRC134	23	24	0.32	6.25	0.68	8.4	30
BRRC118	7	8	0.01	0.01	0.70	<0.5	1	BRRC134	24	25	0.25	2.15	0.48	2.8	29
BRRC118	8	9	0.01	0.01	0.37	<0.5	3	BRRC134	25	26	0.10	1.08	0.31	1.8	22
BRRC119	0	1	0.01	0.03	1.07	<0.5	2	BRRC134	26	27	0.92	0.87	0.23	4.1	28
BRRC119	1	2	0.01	0.02	0.72	<0.5	4	BRRC134	27	28	0.54	0.44	0.05	4.1	38
BRRC119	2	3	0.01	0.02	0.43	<0.5	5	BRRC135	8	9	0.02	0.01	1.88	<0.5	2
BRRC119	3	4	0.01	0.01	1.15	<0.5	4	BRRC135	9	10	0.11	0.26	1.28	0.8	4
BRRC119	4	5	0.01	0.01	0.66	<0.5	4	BRRC137	26	27	0.01	0.38	0.03	0.5	8
BRRC119	5	6	0.01	0.00	0.34	<0.5	4	BRRC137	27	28	0.00	0.56	0.03	<0.5	5
BRRC119	6	7	0.01	0.00	0.35	<0.5	3	BRRC137	28	29	0.00	1.28	0.03	0.6	4
BRRC120	5	6	0.01	0.01	0.39	<0.5	4	BRRC137	29	30	0.00	1.92	0.03	1	7
BRRC120	6	7	0.01	0.02	0.91	<0.5	3	BRRC137	31	32	0.00	0.48	0.04	<0.5	7
BRRC120	7	8	0.01	0.01	1.54	<0.5	4	BRRC137	32	33	0.01	0.31	0.05	<0.5	5
BRRC120	8	9	0.01	0.01	0.80	<0.5	4	BRRC138	15	16	0.01	0.96	0.05	0.9	12
BRRC120	9	10	0.01	0.01	0.83	<0.5	4	BRRC138	16	17	0.01	0.79	0.06	1	9
BRRC120	10	11	0.01	0.01	1.46	<0.5	2	BRRC138	28	29	0.01	1.80	0.07	1.1	5
BRRC120	11	12	0.01	0.00	0.80	<0.5	2	BRRC138	31	32	0.00	1.26	0.03	0.6	9
BRRC120	15	16	0.01	0.01	0.32	<0.5	6	BRRC138	32	33	0.00	2.14	0.05	1.1	9
BRRC120	17	18	0.01	0.00	0.66	<0.5	4	BRRC138	33	34	0.00	1.49	0.05	0.6	8
BRRC120	20	21	0.00	0.03	0.59	<0.5	10	BRRC138	33	34	0.00	1.00	0.04	<0.5	7
BRRC120	21	22	0.01	0.02	0.95	<0.5	7	BRRC138	34	35	0.00	0.73	0.03	<0.5	9
BRRC120	22	23	0.01	0.02	1.17	<0.5	4	BRRC138	35	36	0.01	2.35	0.04	1.1	11
BRRC120	23	24	0.01	0.01	0.41	<0.5	4	BRRC138	36	37	0.00	2.43	0.04	1.1	11
BRRC120	27	28	0.00	0.01	0.32	<0.5	4	BRRC138	37	38	0.00	0.62	0.03	<0.5	7
BRRC122	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.49	<0.5	2	BRRC138	38	39	0.00	0.55	0.03	<0.5	6
BRRC122	1	2	0.01	0.00	0.56	<0.5	4	BRRC138	39	40	0.01	0.39	0.02	<0.5	6
BRRC122	2	3	0.01	0.00	0.86	<0.5	4	BRRC139	12	13	0.01	1.47	0.03	1.5	20
BRRC122	3	4	0.01	0.00	0.99	<0.5	2	BRRC139	13	14	0.00	2.23	0.03	2.1	25
BRRC122	4	5	0.01	0.01	1.70	<0.5	2	BRRC139	14	15	0.06	2.06	0.03	2	23
BRRC122	5	6	0.01	0.01	0.90	<0.5	2	BRRC139	15	16	0.06	2.20	0.03	2	25
BRRC122	6	7	0.01	0.00	0.70	<0.5	2	BRRC139	18	19	0.01	2.44	0.02	2.2	10
BRRC122	7	8	0.01	0.00	0.58	<0.5	3	BRRC140	23	24	0.03	0.58	0.03	1.3	6
BRRC122	8	9	0.01	0.00	0.49	<0.5	2	BRRC140	24	25	0.02	2.49	0.10	2.9	13
BRRC125	7	8	0.06	2.11	0.17	2.8	2	BRRC140	25	26	0.01	0.89	0.05	1	8
BRRC125	8	9	0.03	0.32	0.13	<0.5	1	BRRC140	29	30	0.00	0.77	0.05	0.5	4
BRRC125	11	12	0.06	1.33	0.14	11.1	3	BRRC140	30	31	0.01	0.60	0.03	0.6	13
BRRC125	15	16	1.04	2.45	0.36	55	7	BRRC141	21	22	0.10	0.67	0.02	3.1	11
BRRC125	16	17	0.31	1.64	0.24	19.6	3	BRRC141	24	25	0.02	0.42	0.01	1.3	13
BRRC126	31	32	0.05	0.54	0.04	1.2	2	BRRC141	25	26	0.02	17.10	0.62	17.9	30
BRRC126	32	33	0.08	1.94	0.05	3.1	1	BRRC141	26	27	0.05	15.50	0.84	13.8	30
BRRC127	1	2	0.08	3.66	0.04	6.2	6	BRRC141	27	28	0.00	4.98	0.09	5.9	27
BRRC127	5	6	0.02	0.34	0.07	0.7	10	BRRC141	28	29	0.00	0.96	0.05	1.2	9
BRRC127	9	10	0.07	1.51	0.38	21.8	3	BRRC141	29	30	0.00	2.22	0.06	2.4	4
BRRC128	16	17	0.16	0.83	0.06	2.1	4	BRRC141	30	31	0.01	4.69	0.09	4.8	15
BRRC128	17	18	0.10	1.06	0.10	7.2	4	BRRC142	9	10	0.03	0.40	0.09	1.7	12
BRRC128	18	19	0.08	1.20	0.16	7.2	5	BRRC142	10	11	0.01	0.44	0.05	1.3	10
BRRC129	15	16	0.11	5.54	0.06	21.3	2	BRRC142	11	12	0.00	0.70	0.04	0.5	6
BRRC129	16	17	0.12	0.79	0.06	2.5	5	BRRC142	12	13	0.00	0.96	0.07	1	13
BRRC129	21	22	0.07	0.82	0.06	6.5	3	BRRC142	13	14	0.09	1.36	0.06	3.8	11
BRRC129	25	26	0.01	1.66	0.05	2.8	1	BRRC142	14	15	0.14	0.88	0.02	4.1	19
BRRC129	29	30	0.06	5.20	0.07	20.9	21	BRRC142	15	16	0.02	6.63	0.32	6	2
BRRC129	30	31	0.10	6.61	0.02	37.2	5	BRRC142	16	17	0.05	8.54	0.50	8.5	6
BRRC129	31	32	0.03	2.63	0.06	18.6	3	BRRC142	17	18	0.16	3.03	0.25	4.6	6
BRRC129	32	33	0.03	0.37	0.04	2.4	4	BRRC142	18	19	0.14	0.91	0.08	2	12
BRRC130	27	28	0.16	0.57	0.06	5.5	4	BRRC143	0	1	0.02	1.10	0.07	1.3	1
BRRC130	28	29	0.20	7.15	0.03	39.1	8	BRRC143	1	2	0.02	2.52	0.09	3	2
BRRC130	29	30	0.15	2.24	0.06	14.2	6	BRRC143	2	3	0.03	0.60	0.04	1.1	4
BRRC132	8	9	0.01	0.01	0.35	<0.5	3	BRRC143	3	4	0.04	0.44	0.02	1	3
BRRC132	18	19	0.17	0.47	1.20	1.8	33	BRRC143	4	5	0.03	0.55	0.04	0.8	8
BRRC132	19	20	0.20	0.29	2.02	1.7	29	BRRC143	5	6	0.00	0.82	0.05	1	15
BRRC132	20	21	0.12	0.13	0.48	1.2	30	BRRC143	6	7	0.02	1.92	0.03	2.1	7
BRRC132	22	23	0.14	5.43	1.39	7.1	29	BRRC143	7	8	0.02	1.02	0.03	0.9	4
BRRC132	23	24	0.23	0.72	1.73	5.3	50	BRRC144	17	18	0.05	0.43	0.03	3.6	15
BRRC132	24	25	0.04	0.76	0.24	0.7	17	BRRC144	17	18	0.05	0.36	0.02	3.7	14
BRRC132	25	26	0.03	1.47	0.18	0.8	13	BRRC144	18	19	0.05	2.66	0.15	3.3	6
BRRC132	25	26	0.03	1.60	0.21	1	15	BRRC144	19	20	0.01	1.04	0.05	1.1	11
BRRC132	26	27	0.05	1.53	0.18	1.5	21	BRRC144	21	22	0.02	0.63	0.02	1.1	15
BRRC133	4	8	0.04	0.03	0.37	<0.5	3	BRRC144	22	23	0.02	0.76	0.03	0.7	3
BRRC133	20	21	0.09	0.09	1.13	0.5	17	BRRC144	23	24	0.02	0.50	0.03	0.6	1
BRRC133	21	22	0.13	0.29	0.61	0.9	43	BRRC144	24	25	0.02	0.79	0.02	2.2	3
BRRC133	22	23	0.19	0.77	2.06	6.2	34	BRRC144	25	26	0.00	4.12	0.03	5.5	2
BRRC133	23	24	0.22	0.32	0.40	3.1	31	BRRC144	26	27	0.00	1.91	0.03	2.4	1



Table 2 Continued

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag_ppm	Mo_ppm
BRRC144	27	28	0.00	0.37	0.03	<0.5	1
BRRC144	28	29	0.00	0.34	0.04	<0.5	3
BRRC144	29	30	0.01	0.36	0.03	<0.5	1
BRRC145	8	9	0.03	1.42	0.03	0.7	2
BRRC147	11	12	0.02	0.31	0.18	<0.5	2
BRRC147	14	15	0.01	0.29	0.40	<0.5	2
BRRC147	15	16	0.09	0.27	0.31	<0.5	10
BRRC148	20	21	0.02	0.85	0.03	1.2	3
BRRC148	21	22	0.02	0.88	0.01	1.2	4
BRRC148	22	23	0.01	0.94	0.01	1.2	2
BRRC148	22	23	0.01	0.93	0.01	1.1	2
BRRC148	23	24	0.02	1.02	0.02	1.6	6
BRRC148	24	25	0.06	0.74	0.02	1.4	6
BRRC148	25	26	0.04	1.09	0.02	1.4	4
BRRC149	8	9	0.01	1.86	0.05	1.6	6
BRRC149	9	10	0.01	0.65	0.06	0.9	4
BRRC149	10	11	0.01	0.49	0.10	0.6	3
BRRC149	11	12	0.01	0.61	0.07	0.7	2
BRRC149	12	13	0.01	1.59	0.05	1.2	3
BRRC149	13	14	0.00	0.74	0.04	0.7	3
BRRC149	13	14	0.00	0.75	0.05	0.7	2
BRRC149	19	20	0.01	0.52	0.02	<0.5	4
BRRC149	20	21	0.01	0.45	0.02	0.6	3
BRRC149	21	22	0.01	0.67	0.03	0.5	1
BRRC149	26	27	0.01	2.93	0.05	2.3	14
BRRC149	27	28	0.01	1.56	0.03	1.3	2
BRRC149	28	29	0.01	1.63	0.04	1.7	2
BRRC149	29	30	0.00	1.64	0.03	1.6	2
BRRC149	30	31	0.00	0.78	0.02	1.8	2
BRRC149	31	32	0.01	0.33	0.03	1	2
BRRC149	35	36	0.00	0.33	0.04	<0.5	3
BRRC149	36	37	0.00	0.41	0.02	<0.5	3
BRRC149	37	38	0.02	0.35	0.02	<0.5	2
BRRC150	2	3	0.03	1.31	0.01	1.1	8
BRRC150	3	4	0.05	2.48	0.01	1.7	17
BRRC150	4	5	0.07	1.54	0.01	1.3	8
BRRC150	5	6	0.04	1.26	0.01	1	10
BRRC150	6	7	0.03	0.77	0.01	0.6	7
BRRC150	10	11	0.01	0.32	0.02	<0.5	3
BRRC150	10	11	0.01	0.38	0.02	<0.5	2
BRRC150	11	12	0.01	0.81	0.02	0.6	4
BRRC150	12	13	0.01	0.83	0.02	0.5	3
BRRC150	19	20	0.01	0.79	0.02	0.7	2
BRRC150	20	21	0.00	1.90	0.02	1.4	3
BRRC150	25	26	0.01	1.05	0.04	1	1
BRRC150	26	27	0.00	2.92	0.07	2.6	34
BRRC150	27	28	0.00	2.55	0.09	2.4	23
BRRC150	28	29	0.00	1.68	0.07	1.6	6
BRRC150	29	30	0.00	5.39	0.03	4.7	45
BRRC150	30	31	0.00	3.16	0.03	2.9	4
BRRC150	31	32	0.00	0.78	0.03	0.9	3
BRRC150	31	32	0.00	0.76	0.03	1	3
BRRC150	32	33	0.00	2.38	0.05	2	4
BRRC150	33	34	0.00	1.77	0.03	1.5	2
BRRC150	35	36	0.01	0.31	0.02	<0.5	2
BRRC150	36	37	0.01	0.71	0.01	0.6	3
BRRC150	37	38	0.01	0.69	0.02	0.6	4
BRRC150	40	41	0.04	1.09	0.13	1.6	4
BRRC150	41	42	0.01	1.40	0.02	1.8	7
BRRC151	4	5	0.01	1.11	0.01	0.7	3
BRRC151	5	6	0.01	1.94	0.01	1.1	3
BRRC151	6	7	0.02	0.80	0.01	0.6	2
BRRC151	7	8	0.01	0.86	0.01	0.7	3
BRRC151	9	10	0.00	1.67	0.01	1.5	4
BRRC151	12	13	0.01	0.44	0.02	<0.5	2
BRRC151	16	17	0.01	0.41	0.02	0.5	2
BRRC152	6	7	0.00	0.64	0.01	<0.5	4
BRRC152	7	8	0.01	0.31	0.02	<0.5	3
BRRC153	29	30	0.00	0.39	0.04	0.8	3
BRRC153	31	32	0.01	0.36	0.04	2.2	6
BRRC154	57	58	0.01	2.00	0.06	2.5	35
BRRC154	62	63	0.01	0.36	0.02	0.5	14
BRRC154	67	68	0.01	0.31	0.02	<0.5	5
BRRC155	30	31	0.01	22.30	1.46	14.2	106
BRRC155	31	32	0.01	18.30	1.29	12.1	110
BRRC155	32	33	0.00	2.08	0.13	1.6	18
BRRC155	33	34	0.01	0.41	0.03	0.5	6
BRRC155	34	35	0.00	0.63	0.05	0.5	6
BRRC155	35	36	0.01	1.17	0.10	0.9	7
BRRC155	36	37	0.01	0.61	0.06	0.5	5
BRRC155	39	40	0.01	2.12	0.06	1.5	16
BRRC155	40	41	0.02	1.83	0.05	1.4	15
BRRC155	41	42	0.02	0.47	0.04	<0.5	4
BRRC155	43	44	0.01	1.27	0.04	0.9	6