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East Star Resources PLC
17 February 2025

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East Star Resources Plc

("**East Star**" or the "**Company**")

VMS Copper Drilling Results

Results expected to add tonnes to existing resources and lower strip ratio of open pit development

East Star Resources Plc (LSE:EST), which is exploring for copper and gold in Kazakhstan, is pleased to provide initial drill results from Q4 2024 drilling at the Verkhuba Copper Deposit ("Verkhuba") in the East Region of Kazakhstan. Assays from all 238 core samples taken from three drill holes have been received with several new mineralised zones intersected.

Highlights:

- All holes intersected ore grade mineralisation
- Mineralisation is recorded outside the current modelled ore bodies but within the open pit shell, potentially leading to a Mineral Resource increase
- Intercepts include:

Hole_ID	Intercept
VU_24_DD_007A	0.7m @ 2.94% Cu and 0.17% Zn from 60.1m
	4.0m @ 0.69% Cu from 210.1m including 0.5m @ 2.59% Cu from 211.8m
VU_24_DD_008A	0.6m @ 1.99% Cu from 54.2m
	5.1m @ 1.43% Cu from 170.2m
	0.5m @ 1.63% Cu from 221.5m
VU_24_DD_027A	1.4m @ 2.88% Zn and 0.28% Cu from 172.8m

Alex Walker, East Star CEO, commented:

"We are very pleased with these results, having drilled outside the current resource envelope and intersected numerous ore grade intervals. In the current open pit model, provided by AMC Consulting, these new intersections that were previously classified as waste will now be converted to ore. This supports our view that the ore lenses comprising the current resource model extend further and so additional drilling in these areas will potentially grow the resource and improve the economics.

It is important to note that the three drill holes completed were not targeting the thickest, shallowest or highest-grade portions of the resource and so we look forward to getting the drill rig turning again in Q2 2025."

Further Information

The new intervals were intercepted within the previously modelled open pit shell but outside of East Star's 2024 Verkhuba Mineral Resource Estimate (See Figure 1) The mineralised intervals appear to correlate with the same stratigraphic unit as existing modelled ore bodies, allowing these to join up along strike and therefore these drill results should add tonnes to the existing resources and lower the strip ratio of an open pit development. Holes VU_24_DD_007A and VU_24_DD_008A infilled gaps in the southern part of the deposit to approximately 100m drill spacing. Highlighted intercepts were reported using cut off grades of 0.3% for copper and 0.8% for zinc and limit of 2m maximum consecutive internal waste.

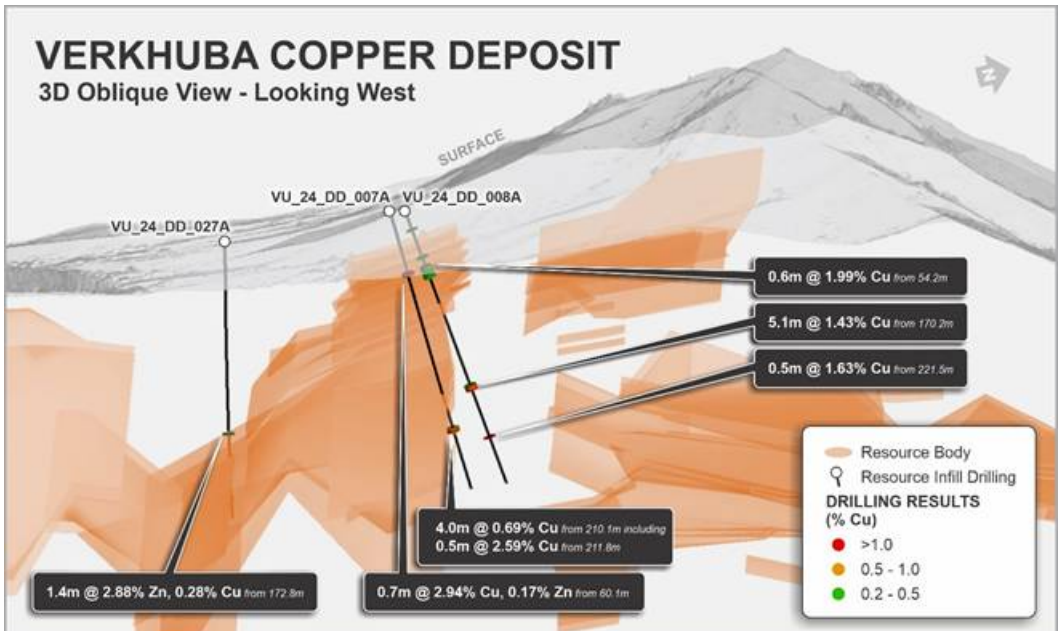

Figure 1: 2024 drilling demonstrating ore in gaps in the current resource envelope

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About East Star Resources Plc

East Star Resources is focused on the discovery and development of copper and gold in Kazakhstan. East Star's management are based permanently on the ground, supported by local expertise. The Company is pursuing three exploration strategies:

- A Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) discovery with a maiden JORC MRE of 20.3Mt @ 1.16% copper, 1.54% zinc and 0.27% lead, in an infrastructure-rich region, amenable to a low capex development
- Copper porphyry and epithermal gold exploration, with multiple opportunities for Tier 1 deposits, supported by an initial 500k grant from BHP Xplor in 2024
- Sediment-hosted copper exploration with Getech where the initial targeting strategy is at no cost to East Star

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The person who arranged for the release of this announcement was Alex Walker, CEO of the Company.

Competent Person Statement

Scientific or technical information in this disclosure related to exploration was reviewed by Dr Tremain Woods, a full-time employee of Discovery Ventures Kazakhstan Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of East Star Resources PLC. Dr Woods is a member in good standing with the Geological Society of South Africa. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the commodity, style of mineralization or type of deposit under consideration and activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person under the JORC code (2012 Edition).

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

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*	• Samples were taken from half drill core through sulphide c • Sampling was conducted through mineralized intervals, wi hanging wall and footwall for intervals larger than 3 meter only the mineralized portion is sampled. • Sample quality is ensured by a structured scheme, includir materials (CRM), and duplicates. • Banks are inserted at the beginning and end of large, miner isolated intervals. • CRMs are inserted at every 50th and 100th sample to moni • Coarse duplicates are taken every 40th and 80th sample, fc 5% of mineralized pulps are sent for external lab analysis. • A total of 191.4 meters of core were sampled, with 216 core blanks, 5 CRMs, and 5 duplicate samples. • Core samples were prepared by ALS Kazgeochemistry LLP, u sieving (<70% passing 2mm), and milling (>85% passing 75

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Samples are analysed using the ME-ICP41 method for routi samples, the ME-OG62 method is used.
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 was conducted using stand HQ sized diamond drilling te • Positive Group Kazakhstan undertook drilling. • Drill core was orientated using a REFLEX Act III orientation tool. vertically were orientated once solid core was intersected. • After drilling was completed, all holes were survey at 50 m inter tool
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.*	• Core recovery was measured by East Star geologists, an average the three completed drill holes. • Through the mineralized intervals, core recovery was 97% and gr • There is no relationship between Cu, Pb or Zn grades and recover • There does not appear to have been any bias due to sample mate
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.*	• East Star geologists undertook core logging. • Quantitative data for mineralization, lithology, structure, alterat logged. • All recovered core was logged and photographed before and afte
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.*	• Half core samples were collected for processing, the remaining h Star's core storage facilities in Verkhuba Village • Samples were crushed into chips; the chips were passed through obtain 500 g samples for milling. Crushed sample duplicates we of crushed samples. • Blank granite material was also inserted into the sample stream during crushing or milling. • ALS laboratories weigh samples before and after sieving, to ensu fractions are met for each 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.*	• Aqua regia is a partial digest method well suited to base metal a internationally recognized and provides precise and accurate ar • Standard assay quality controls are used by the laboratory and evaluate and confirm the assay results. All QA/QC samples repo
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.*	• Significant intersections were confirmed visually by East Star's e verification has been completed to date. • Logged data was inspected by East Star's exploration manager, a made before data was sent to Rock Solid based in Perth, Australi database
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*	• Drill holes were surveyed using Garmin GPSMAP 62S handheld G once all drilling is completed. • Grid system WGS83, UTM44N

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource estimation.	
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Some errors were noted in the elevation readings (from 5 - 14 m elevation values of the LIDAR topography survey at the coordina • A drone LIDAR survey was conducted in 2023. The survey conduc drone mounted LIDAR sensor (DJI Zenmuse L1 Lidar on a DJI Matr with a base station (Trimble R12 and Trimble TDL 450 radio mod and the resolution produced was 3.44 cm/pixel. The processed d against control points.
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.*	• Historical drilling was drilled along NW-SE trending lines, the li apart and drill holes were spaced between 100 and 250 m apart • Current drilling aims to infill the spacing to ~120m. • The current drill holes have reduced the spacing within the Ultin April 2024 to ~100m. • Geological distribution is sufficient for inferred resources throu April 2024). Some parts have sufficient spacing to be classified a • Significant intercepts are reported for results from 2024 drilling

Parameter	Report 1	Report 2	R
Element	Cu	Cu	Z
Min Cut-off Grade %	1	0.3%	0
Max Cut-off Grade %	n/a	n/a	n
Min Intercept Length (metres)	n/a	2m	n
Maximum Consecutive Internal Waste (m)	2m	2m	2
Minimum Intercept Grade %	n/a	All (no filter)	A
Co-elements in report	Pb, Zn	Pb, Zn	C

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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Sampling is taken for all intervals with sulphide mineralization. • Sampling adhered to lithological boundaries and additionally th sampled. • The ore body generally dips 30 to 40 to the SW. In some parts of 80. These steeper areas of mineralization are interpreted to be th deformation. • The ore body is cut by steep NE faults, these normal faults are in 20-40 m
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• After samples are cut and bagged, they are sealed with zip ties. S senior geologist to ALS Oskemen. • The samples remained sealed until handed over to the laborator • Samples in the laboratory follow ALS standard procedures to ens
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits were undertaken for this phase of sampling. • The sample methodology was checked and confirmed by the Com 2024)

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 Verkhuba polymetallic deposit is located in the eastern part of exploration license 1795-EL (the "License"). The license was issued to Discovery Ventures Kazakhstan Limited (the "DVK") on 2 July 2022 for initial period of 6 years with a possibility of further five years extension subject to reduction of the license area by 40%. • East Star resources have servitude for exploration from the local Akim (administrative head), the license can be explored under these agreements. • There are no known legal or security impediments to obtaining a mining license
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by*	• Table of previously completed exploration

Principal author, year	Period	Exploration	Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Other parties.

Principal author, year	Period	Exploration	Results
Yakovlev et al., 1950	1948-1950	Geological mapping	Geological map 1:10,000
Krysova et al., 1954	1953-1954	Geological mapping	Geological map 1:10,000
Yusupov et al., 1956	1956	Geological traverses, core drilling	Potential of oxidation zone
Anoshin et al., 1972	1971-1972	Geological, geochemical survey, shallow prospecting shafts and drilling, ground IP, EM, magnetics, core drilling	Follow-up targets, discovery of new mineralized zones at depth
Rodionov, Gorelova, 1976	1974-1976	Geological traverses, deep drilling	Follow-up targets, prognostic resources
Avdonin et al., 1977	1974-1977	Mapping of Devonian volcanic centres	Follow-up targets, maps of distal and proximal volcanic facies
Nazarov, San'kov, 1986	1982-1986	Geological mapping at scale 1:50,000, ground IP, EM, magnetics, diamond drilling on the anomalies	Prognostic resources
Radchenko et al., 1987	1985-1987	Grid drilling 800-400 x 400-200 m, geochemical sampling, ground IP, EM, magnetics	Follow-up targets, tracing of mineralization
Grigorovich et al., 1990	1986-1988	Infill diamond drilling 200 x 400, 100 x 200, 75 x 100-180 m, underground development (an adit and drives) totalling 3001 m, metallurgical testing	Completion of drilling database of the Verkhuba deposit for follow-up MRE
Ermolaev et al., 1990	1990	Technical economic consideration of Verkhuba deposit	Mineral resource estimate in P_1-C_2 categories (GKZ)
ESR	2023	Exploration Target estimate	Exploration Target estimate report (JORC)
ESR	2024	Drilling of six verification and in-fill holes, topography survey, development of lithological model	MRE report

Geology

- Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.

- Verkhuba is Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposit. Historical reports indicate that the type is felsic bimodal (or Kuroko-type).
- The mineralization is lenticular massive and disseminated sulphides hosted in volcaniclastic units sub horizontal units.
- Mineralisation occurs as a copper rich unit at shallower depths (<150 m) and a zinc-copper unit deeper (~200m)
- The area has seen post depositional deformation in the form of folding and faulting

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

- Drill hole information:

Drillhole Name	X	Y	Z	Dip	Azimuth	Target Depth	Current Depth	Date Started	Date Completed
VU_24_DD007A	603754	5591358	402	-70	340	280	270	11/17/2024	11/29/2024
VU_24_DD008	603661	5591388	466	-65	335	260	110,5	11/04/2024	11/12/2024
VU_24_DD008A	603660	5591397	466	-70	5	260	268,0	12/12/2024	12/19/2024
VU_24_DD027A	603488	5591275	494	-90	0	251	251,0	12/03/2024	12/10/2024

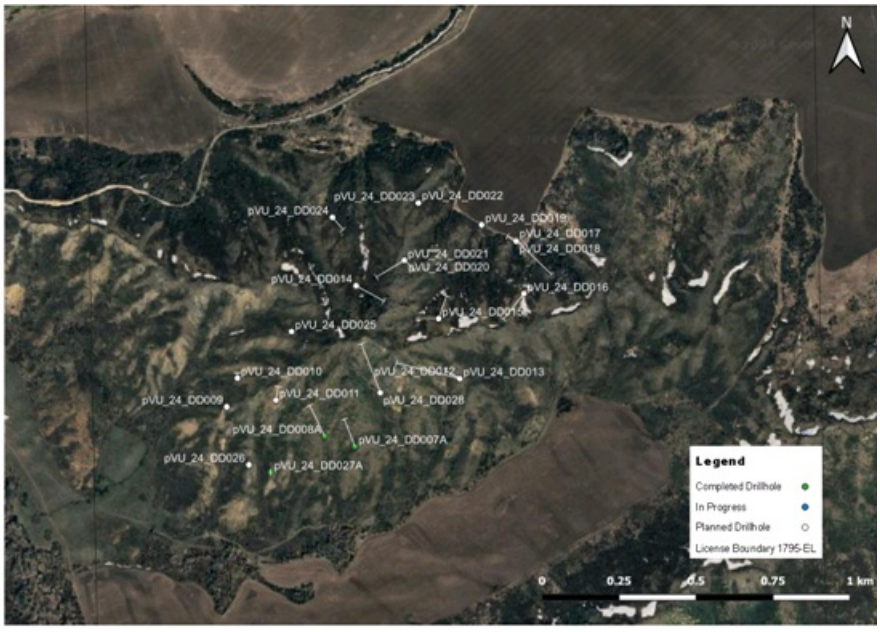
- Significant intercepts:

Hole_ID	Intercept
VU_24_DD_007A	0.7m @ 2.94% Cu and 0.17% Zn from 60.1m
	4.0m @ 0.69% Cu from 210.1m including 0.5m @ 2.59% Cu from 211.8m
VU_24_DD_008A	0.6m @ 1.99% Cu from 54.2m
	5.1m @ 1.43% Cu from 170.2m
	0.5m @ 1.63% Cu from 221.5m
VU_24_DD_027A	1.4m @ 2.88% Zn and 0.28% Cu from 172.8m

- No material information has been excluded from this report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Significant intercepts are reported for results from 2024 drilling using the following parameters: • No metal equivalents are reported. • Results for 32 elements received, but only Cu, Pb Zn is 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The ore bodies are generally concordant to lithology (perpendicular to core axis). At some depths mineralization occurs as steeply dipping veins and veinlets with limited extent (low angles to core axis). • Drill holes were planned at 65 - 70° towards the north to intercept mineralisation at perpendicular angles. Mineralisation is typically sub-horizontal in core indicating that the true thickness is ~90% of the thickness of intervals in core. Therefore, one can assume that intervals thickness are as drilled.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These*	• Relevant diagrams have been included in the body text

Parameter	Report 1	Report 2	Report 3
Element	Cu	Cu	Zn
Min Cut-off Grade %	1	0.3%	0.8%
Max Cut-off Grade %	n/a	n/a	n/a
Min Intercept Length (metres)	n/a	2m	n/a
Maximum Consecutive Internal Waste (m)	2m	2m	2m
Minimum Intercept Grade %	n/a	All (no filter)	All (no filter)
Co-elements in report	Pb, Zn	Pb, Zn	Cu, Pb

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Grades below the cut off parameters have not been reported with these results. However, the mineralization has been noted within East Star's models and will inform future estimates
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.*	• Not applicable
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.*	• The three completed drill holes totalling 789 m of a planned 1,500 m of initial drilling. Should the drilling continue to provide satisfactory results a second phase of 3,000 m of infill drilling is planned. • Map of planned and completed drillholes is included in the body text. 

Appendix 1: Assays Results

Hole_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Cu_pct	Pb_pct	Zn_pct	Notes
VU_24_DD_007A	0	10.2				not assayed
VU_24_DD_007A	10.2	16				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_007A	16	17	0.175	0.0004	0.011	HCORE
VU_24_DD_007A	17	20.6				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_007A	20.6	21.6	0.137	0.0006	0.0585	HCORE
VU_24_DD_007A	21.6	28.1				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_007A	28.1	38				not assayed
VU_24_DD_007A	38	42				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_007A	42	43	0.166	0.0009	0.037	HCORE
VU_24_DD_007A	43	48.5				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_007A	48.5	58.1				not assayed
VU_24_DD_007A	58.1	60.1				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_007A	60.1	60.8	2.94	0.0647	0.173	HCORE
VU_24_DD_007A	60.8	61.5	0.265	0.0908	0.253	HCORE
VU_24_DD_007A	61.5	74.2				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_007A	74.2	74.9	0.1975	0.0004	0.0483	HCORE
VU_24_DD_007A	74.9	80.5				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_007A	80.5	81.3	0.129	0.0004	0.0297	HCORE
VU_24_DD_007A	81.3	84.2				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_007A	84.2	186.5				not assayed
VU_24_DD_007A	186.5	189				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_007A	189	203.2				not assayed
VU_24_DD_007A	203.2	210.1				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_007A	210.1	211	0.908	0.0006	0.0238	HCORE
VU_24_DD_007A	211	211.8				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_007A	211.8	212.3	2.59	0.001	0.0385	HCORE
VU_24_DD_007A	212.3	213.1				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_007A	213.1	214.1	0.621	0.0004	0.0229	HCORE
VU_24_DD_007A	214.1	218.4				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_007A	218.4	270				not assayed
VU_24_DD_008A	0	14.4				not assayed
VU_24_DD_008A	14.4	15.9				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	15.9	16.9				not assayed
VU_24_DD_008A	16.9	17.4				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	17.4	18	0.286	0.0003	0.0078	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	18	18.5				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	18.5	38.9				not assayed
VU_24_DD_008A	38.9	40.4				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	40.4	43.8				no data
VU_24_DD_008A	43.8	44.3				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	44.3	44.9	0.317	0.0003	0.0146	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	44.9	45.4	0.106	0.0003	0.0225	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	45.4	51.5				not assayed
VU_24_DD_008A	51.5	53.5				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	53.5	54.2	0.304	0.0003	0.0249	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	54.2	54.8	1.985	0.0011	0.0247	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	54.8	55.7	0.259	0.0003	0.0102	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	55.7	57.2				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	57.2	58	0.275	0.0002	0.0093	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	58	59				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	59	60.5	0.1215	0.0002	0.0108	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	60.5	61.5	0.41	0.0003	0.0115	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	61.5	62	0.1365	0.0002	0.0089	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	62	62.5	0.1175	0.0002	0.0089	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	62.5	63.5	0.264	0.0002	0.008	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	63.5	64.4	0.225	-0.0002	0.0083	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	64.4	67.4				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	67.4	69.7				not assayed
VU_24_DD_008A	69.7	71.1				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	71.1	72	0.125	0.0003	0.0095	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	72	72.5				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	72.5	78.3				not assayed
VU_24_DD_008A	78.3	87				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	87	129.8				not assayed
VU_24_DD_008A	129.8	130.3				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	130.3	131.7				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	131.7	141.7				not assayed
VU_24_DD_008A	141.7	145.6				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	145.6	146.2	0.1975	0.0005	0.0113	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	146.2	152				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	152	166.1				not assayed
VU_24_DD_008A	166.1	170.2				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	170.2	170.8	0.306	0.0133	0.026	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	170.8	172	1.02	0.0074	0.0484	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	172	173.1	0.965	0.0081	0.0374	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	173.1	174.2	2.42	0.0062	0.0621	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	174.2	175.3	1.97	0.0051	0.0834	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	175.3	177.3				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	177.3	203.5				not assayed
VU_24_DD_008A	203.5	205.5				no significant intercept

Hole_ID	Depth_From	Depth_To	Cu_pct	Pb_pct	Zn_pct	Notes
VU_24_DD_008A	205.3	214.3				no data
VU_24_DD_008A	214.3	215.6				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	215.6	216.1	0.119	0.0004	0.0167	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	216.1	221				not assayed
VU_24_DD_008A	221	221.5				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	221.5	222	1.63	0.0027	0.0206	HCORE
VU_24_DD_008A	222	222.5				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_008A	222.5	268				not assayed
VU_24_DD_027A	0	47.9				not assayed
VU_24_DD_027A	47.9	49.5				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_027A	49.5	73.2				not assayed
VU_24_DD_027A	73.2	98				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_027A	98	105				not assayed
VU_24_DD_027A	105	111.9				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_027A	111.9	164.5				not assayed
VU_24_DD_027A	164.5	166.2				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_027A	166.2	172.3				not assayed
VU_24_DD_027A	172.3	172.8				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_027A	172.8	173.5	0.273	0.0112	3.59	HCORE
VU_24_DD_027A	173.5	174.2	0.278	0.0042	2.16	HCORE
VU_24_DD_027A	174.2	174.8				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_027A	174.8	185.3				not assayed
VU_24_DD_027A	185.3	188				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_027A	188	194.5				not assayed
VU_24_DD_027A	194.5	196.9				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_027A	196.9	221.8				not assayed
VU_24_DD_027A	221.8	228				no significant intercept
VU_24_DD_027A	228	251				not assayed

END

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