22 September 2020

KEFI Gold and Copper plc

("KEFI" or the "Company")

Preliminary Economic Assessment Confirms Hawiah as a High Priority Project

KEFI Gold and Copper (AIM: KEFI), the gold exploration and development company with projects in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, is pleased to present the key outcomes of the initial Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") for the Hawiah Project ("Hawiah" or the "Project"), located in Saudi Arabia. This Internal PEA is likely to be the first of several studies as we expand the resource and, in collaboration with our independent consultants, complete the work required for an Independent Preliminary Feasibility Study ("PFS") to support an initial mine development within a district which is considered to have world-class prospectivity.

Highlights of the Initial PEA

- Positive Internal Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") included the following outcomes:
  - confirms Hawiah is a high priority project, with a significant maiden resource of 19.3Mt at 1.9% copper equivalent in-situ (0.9% copper, 0.8% zinc, 0.6g/t gold, 10.3g/t silver), after only seven months of initial drilling;
  - the maiden resource alone potentially supports a production rate of 2 million tonnes per annum for seven years for net operating cash flow of c.$70 million p.a. at current metal prices. After initial and sustaining capital expenditure of c.$222 million and c.$46 million respectively, this would indicate an estimated net cash surplus of over $200 million before financing costs and tax; and
  - clear potential for expansion of resources with further drilling below the currently drilled depth of 350 metres of this structurally consistent tabular structure. A doubling of the resource with material of similar characteristics as the maiden resource would indicate an estimated net cash surplus of over $500 million before financing costs and tax.

The Directors of KEFI-operated Saudi joint-venture company Gold and Minerals Co. Limited ("G&M") have resolved to trigger the KEFI-recommended next stage of the Project, comprising the following:

- deeper drilling targeting with the goal of seeking to double the maiden resource during the next drilling phase;
- infill drilling to upgrade the resource to the indicated category so as to warrant mine planning and estimation of an Ore Reserve;
- staged studies and surveys required for completion of a PFS during 2021; and
- scout drill for a large stockwork zone or "feeder zone" to the massive sulphides which represents a separate and even larger-scale target.

KEFI's operations in Saudi Arabia are conducted through its 34% owned joint-venture company, G&M, where KEFI is the operating partner.

As expected, the PEA outlined the work programme required to advance Hawiah towards development and confirmed the merit of further drilling to expand and upgrade the resource, and in particular to focus on higher-grade zones of mineralisation.

Harry Anagnostaras-Adams, Executive Chairman of KEFI, commented:

> "The positive Hawiah PEA demonstrates how far the Project has advanced after only seven months of initial drilling.
>
> "Hawiah's copper-zinc-gold-silver mineralisation extends over 4km long and we are confident that further drilling will add substantial tonnage to the potential mining inventory. And this is only a small part of the mineralised system we have begun to assess on the Hawiah licence.
>
> "Further drilling at Hawiah has been triggered to commence in Q4 2020 which will target extensions to the current resource and particularly to test for depth extensions of specific higher-grade zones.
>
> "The current size of the known Hawiah mineralisation is limited only by the modest drilling completed so far. The local geology strongly indicates that the Hawiah resource will become much larger. Comparisons with similar deposits in the Arabian-Nubian Shield also indicate strong potential for Hawiah to become a much larger scale orebody.
>
> "The Hawiah discovery already has material value. And our G&M team is excited at the likely opportunity to quickly deliver much higher value by quickly adding to the resource and generally progressing the Hawiah Project, especially when the prices for copper, zinc, gold and silver are all increasing strongly."

The PEA was conducted by the KEFI planning team which is being switched over from the Company's Tulu Kapi project as appropriate, as will the development team in due course when Tulu Kapi moves into operational mode. The KEFI team is supported by internationally recognised specialists in the various disciplines. The PEA included technical analysis, high-level assessments and trade-off studies to determine the likely key components of a potential mine development:

- mine design and mining method – underground mine utilising long-hole open stoping;
- production rate – c. 2 million tonnes per annum for 7 years from the maiden resource and, of course, longer from any additional resource added by the next stage of drilling;
- initial capital expenditure in the order of c.$222 million and, at August 2020 metal prices, annual net revenue in the order of c.$150 million for net operating cash flow of c.$70 million p.a.;
- processing flowsheet – two-stage flotation to produce separate copper and zinc concentrates, with a cyanide leach circuit allowing the production of gold dore from the zinc concentrate and tailings stream; and
- tailing storage facility and required project infrastructure.

Next Steps

Following completion of the PEA, the priorities to advance Hawiah towards development are:

- seeking to double the maiden Mineral Resource through the next drilling phase;
- undertake a metallurgical testwork programme;

- undertake an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment baseline and water resources study;
- report updated PEA results as progress is made, culminating in updates to the PEA financial model prior to commencing a PFS study for a long-life mining operation; and
- extend exploration activities into the surrounding district as licencing warrants.

Background

Hawiah is located within the Wadi Bidah Mineral District ("WBMD") in the southwest of the Arabian Shield. The WBMD is a 120-kilometre-long belt which hosts over 20 Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide ("VMS") known occurrences and historic workings for copper and gold.

G&M commenced drilling at Hawiah in September 2019 and quickly confirmed that large-scale VMS style of mineralisation underlies the gossanous ridgeline at surface.

The Hawiah deposit contains three weathering domains: oxide, transitional and fresh. The oxide domain typically shows supergene gold enrichment with minor secondary copper, while certain parts of the transitional domain shows copper enrichment. The fresh mineralised domain appears to be a dominantly pyritic stratiform massive sulphide body containing variable amounts of copper, zinc gold and silver.

Independent consultant SRK Consulting (UK) Ltd ("SRK") was commissioned by the Company to prepare a Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for Hawiah. The maiden MRE totals 19.3Mt at 0.9% copper, 0.8% zinc, 0.6g/t gold and 10.3g/t silver as summarised in the table below, all reported in the Inferred category.

August 2020 Hawiah Mineral Resource

Material Type	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade				Metal Content			
		Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Zn (kt)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Oxide	0.1	0.1	0.03	1.7	3.9	0.1	0.04	7	16
Transitional	2.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	12.0	21	16	45	763
Fresh	17.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	10.1	147	141	297	5,595
Total	**19.3**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**10.3**	**168**	**157**	**349**	**6,373**

Note: *For further information, see KEFI announcement "Maiden Hawiah Resource" dated 19 August 2020.*

The MRE is based on 12,027 metres of diamond drilling completed since September 2019 and is reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, The JORC Code (2012).

The MRE is based on the tabular massive sulphide deposit which has now been confirmed by drilling to extend more than 4km along strike and drilled to maximum depth of only 350 metres below surface. The copper-zinc-gold-silver mineralisation remains open at depth where elevated copper and gold grades have been intersected.

The current drill spacing on the Camp and Crossroads Lodes is approximately 120 to 140 metres with only a few short scout holes have been drilled into the Central Area.

Exploration potential remains significant at depth below all areas. The down-dip continuation of Camp Lode is of particular interest with the deepest two holes, HWD_005 returning 1.27%

copper over a true width of 9 metres and HWD_059 returning 1.55% copper over a true width of 8.7 metres.

Plans for the next phase of the drill programme are focused particularly on the potential extensions of the Camp Lode where drilling results to date have reported grade and thickness increasing significantly at depth. If copper-zinc-gold-silver mineralisation is intercepted in line with expectations this would extend mineralisation to a depth of ~800m vertical depth ("VD"). The increase in copper grade with depth at Camp Lode is particularly exciting, as it may indicate that resources are nearing the source (vent) of the VMS system, an area where higher grade copper mineralisation is typically found.

Further strong resource potential is located below the Central Zone as highlighted by a strong IP/Rho geophysical anomaly. Planned drilling is targeting deeper mineralisation at ~450 metres VD. The Central Zone has only previously tested to 80 metres VD.

Metallurgical testwork has not yet been completed for the Hawiah Project. Based on geological observations, petrographic assessment and similar deposit types/styles located within Saudi Arabia, the conceptual process flowsheet in the PEA includes two-stage flotation to produce separate copper and zinc concentrates, gold recovery by cyanidation of zinc concentrate and flotation tailings.

The Hawiah deposit is suited to underground mining utilising long-hole open stoping with rib and sill pillars for support. External dilution and mining losses ("mining modifying factors") have been assumed for the PEA and applied to the mineral inventory considered for underground mining.

All-in Sustaining Costs ("AISC") associated with underground mining, processing and general & administrative ("G&A") at Hawiah were estimated (based on initial benchmarking) to be $43/tonne for a 2 million tonne per annum operation. Based on limited overall sensitivity of the mining inventory to the Net Smelter Return ("NSR"), a base-case NSR cut-off value of $50/tonne was used to delineate the grade and tonnage in the preliminary mining schedule.

Components of PEA Operating Costs

	$ / Tonne of Ore Processed
Mining	$18
Processing	$13
G&A	$8
Cash Operating Cost	**$39**
Sustaining Capex	$4
All-in Sustaining Cost	**$43**

Note: Freight charges of $113/tonne of concentrate are netted off of revenue.

For the purposes of the PEA, the base case Run-of-Mine ("RoM") mineral inventory was estimated to be 13.8Mt at 0.87% copper, 0.78% zinc, 0.53g/t gold and 9.9g/t silver at a NSR cut-off of US$50/tonne. Sensitivities undertaken on the NSR cut-off value have demonstrated that a relatively high proportion of the maiden Inferred (underground) Mineral Resource of 19.3Mt remains potentially feasible to underground mining after application of long-term metal prices and appropriate mining modifying factors.

The PEA RoM Mineral Inventory represents an early-stage target for development of an Ore Reserve; however, additional drilling and sampling and more detailed, site-specific multi-discipline technical work including a PFS is required to support an Ore Reserve.

Components of PEA Revenue

	Copper	**Zinc**	**Gold**	**Silver**
August 2020 Prices	$6,603/t	$2,315/t	$1,956/oz	$27.5/oz
RoM Grade	0.87%	0.78%	0.53g/t	9.9g/t
Overall Recoveries	87%	85%	69%	69%
Metal in Concentrate and Dore	17ktpa	13ktpa	23koz	436koz
Payable Metal	95.5%	85%	90%	90%
Annual Net Revenue	$79m p.a.	$20m p.a.	$44m p.a.	$11m p.a.
% of Total Revenue	52%	13%	28%	7%

Note: Payable metal percentages are for copper concentrate except zinc in the zinc concentrate. Revenue is based on processing 2Mtpa of ore ($50/tonne NSR Cut-off) and is net of freight charges of $113/tonne of concentrate and typical treatment and refining charges.

Summary of PEA Economics (Base case, August 2020 metal prices)

Ore Processing Rate	2.0Mtpa
Life of Mine	7 years
Average Operating Costs - Annual	$79m p.a.
Revenue - Annual	$153m p.a.
Average All-in Sustaining Costs - Annual	$85m p.a.
Steady-State Net Free Cash Flow – Annual, pre-tax	$67m p.a.
After-tax NPV (8% discount rate)	$96m
After-tax IRR	22%
Pre-production Capital Expenditure	$222m

At this early stage , the potential NPV impact of extending the mine life by adding tonnes to the mining inventory is the key sensitivity to Project economics. As an illustration, the scenario of adding an additional 20Mt at the average grade of the Camp Lode below the 1070m RL elevation is estimated to increase the estimated after-tax NPV from $96 million to $362 million and lifts the unleveraged IRR from 22% to 28% at an 8% discount rate at the same August 2020 prices. The extra mine life would be expected to allow 75% project debt finance and elevate the IRR to over 50% on a leveraged after-tax basis.

However, there is no certainty that the PEA will be realised. Whilst assumptions as regards metallurgical recoveries are based on similar nearby projects, no level of accuracy can be placed on the metallurgical assumptions used at this time pending testing and confirmation. And whilst all estimates are considered “most likely estimates”, the level of accuracy associated with the internal PEA study, in terms of operating and capital cost estimates, is typically +/- 50% accuracy.

VMS Deposits

VMS deposits are major sources of copper-lead-zinc-gold-silver ore bodies. Examples of recent discoveries and developments of large VMS deposits in the Arabian-Nubian Shield include:

- Eritrea - Bisha (Nevsun/Zijin) and Asmara (Sichuan Road and Bridge Mining Investment Development) deposits;
- Sudan - Hassaii (Ariab) deposits; and
- Saudi Arabia - Jabal Sayid (Barrick and Ma'aden) and Al Masane (Al Kobra Mining) deposits.

The Hawiah EL and surrounding under-explored WBMD are considered to be very prospective for copper-gold VMS deposits.

VMS systems often include high-grade, smaller tonnage style of metal deposits, which can make very attractive opportunities for rapid and economically attractive development.

Note: All $ figures refer to US$

Cautionary Statement Regarding Preliminary Nature of the PEA

Readers are cautioned that the PEA summarized in this press release is preliminary in nature and is intended to provide an initial, high-level review of the project's economic potential and design options. The PEA mine plan and economic model includes numerous assumptions and the use of Indicated and Inferred Resources. Indicated and Inferred Resources are considered to be too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves and as such, there is no certainty that the PEA will be realized. Actual results may vary, perhaps materially. The projections, forecasts and estimates presented in the PEA constitute forward-looking statements and readers are urged not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Additional cautionary and forward-looking statement information is detailed at the end of this news release.

Market Abuse Regulation (MAR) Disclosure

Certain information contained in this announcement would have been deemed inside information for the purposes of Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 until the release of this announcement.

Enquiries

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Tomos Bryan and Mr Jeffrey Rayner, respectively Exploration Manager G&M and Exploration Adviser to KEFI, Mr Bryan is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM") and Mr Rayner is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists ("AIG"). Mr Bryan and Mr Rayner are geologists with sufficient relevant experience for Company reporting to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012. Mr Bryan and Mr Rayner consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Hawiah Mineral Resources was announced on 19 August 2020. KEFI confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the above releases and that all material assumptions and technical parameters, underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. KEFI confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Notes to Editor

KEFI Gold and Copper plc

KEFI is focused primarily on the development of the Tulu Kapi Gold Project in Ethiopia and its pipeline of highly prospective exploration projects in the Arabian-Nubian Shield. KEFI targets that production at Tulu Kapi will generate cash flows for capital repayments, further exploration and dividends to shareholders.

KEFI Gold and Copper in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is currently undergoing a remarkable transformation both politically and economically.

The Tulu Kapi gold project in western Ethiopia is being progressed towards development, following a grant of a Mining Licence in April 2015.

The Company has now refined contractual terms for project construction and operation. Estimates include open pit gold production of c. 140,000oz pa for a 7-year period. All-in Sustaining Costs (including operating, sustaining capital and closure but not including leasing and other financing charges) remain c. US$800/oz. Tulu Kapi's Ore Reserve estimate totals 15.4Mt at 2.1g/t gold, containing 1.1Moz.

All aspects of the Tulu Kapi (open pit) gold project have been reported in compliance with the JORC Code (2012) and subjected to reviews by appropriate independent experts.

A Preliminary Economic Assessment has been published that indicates the economic attractiveness of mining the underground deposit adjacent to the Tulu Kapi open pit, after the start-up of the open pit and after positive cash flows have begun to repay project debts. An area of over 1,000 square kilometres adjacent to Tulu Kapi has been reserved for exploration by KEFI upon commencement of development, with a view to adding satellite deposits to development and production plans.

KEFI Gold and Copper in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

In 2009, KEFI formed Gold & Minerals Limited ("G&M") in Saudi Arabia with local Saudi partner, ARTAR, to explore for gold and associated metals in the Arabian-Nubian Shield. KEFI has a 34% interest in G&M and is the operating partner.

ARTAR, on behalf of G&M, holds over 16 Exploration Licence (EL) applications pending the introduction of the new Mining Law. ELs are renewable for up to three years and bestow the exclusive right to explore and to obtain a 30-year exploitation (mining) lease within the area.

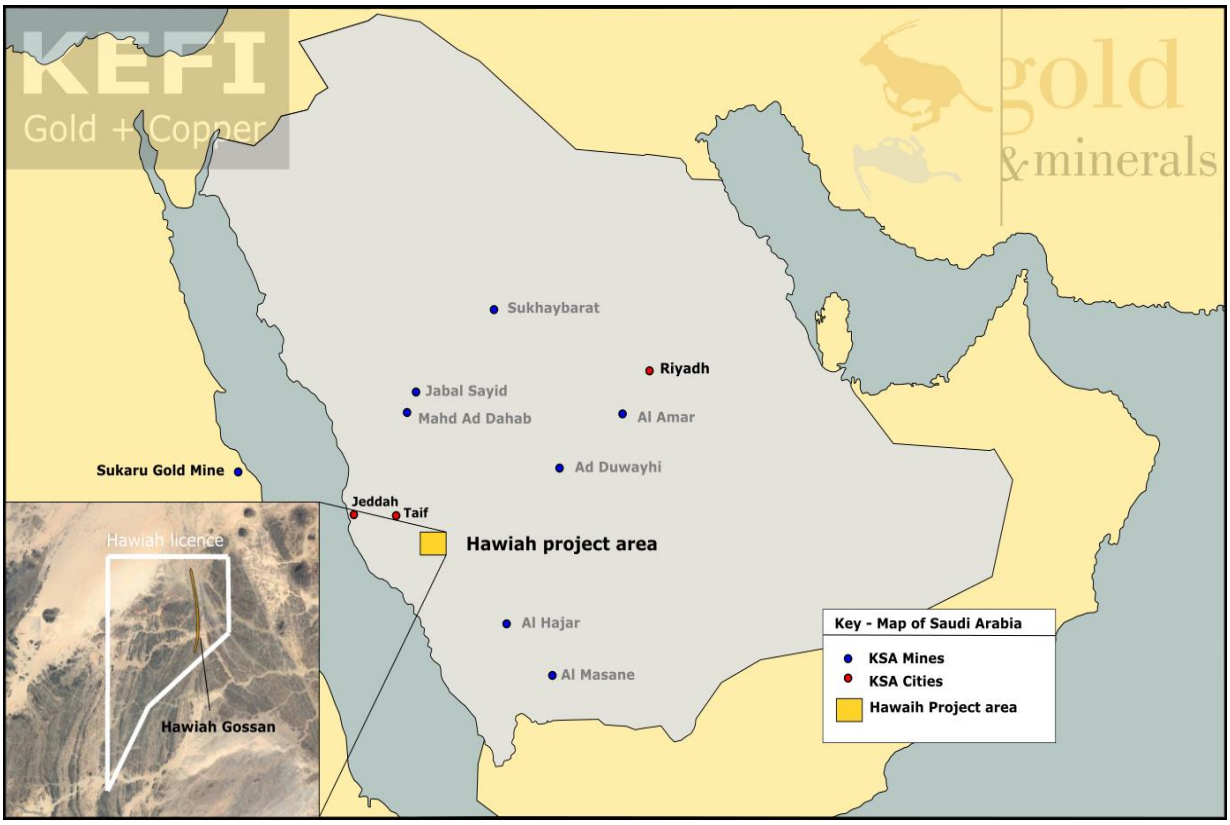
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has announced policies to encourage minerals exploration and development, and KEFI Minerals supports this priority by serving as the technical partner within G&M. ARTAR also serves this government policy as the major partner in G&M, which is one of the early movers in the modern resurgence of the Kingdom's minerals sector.

Appendix A – Glossary of Technical Terms

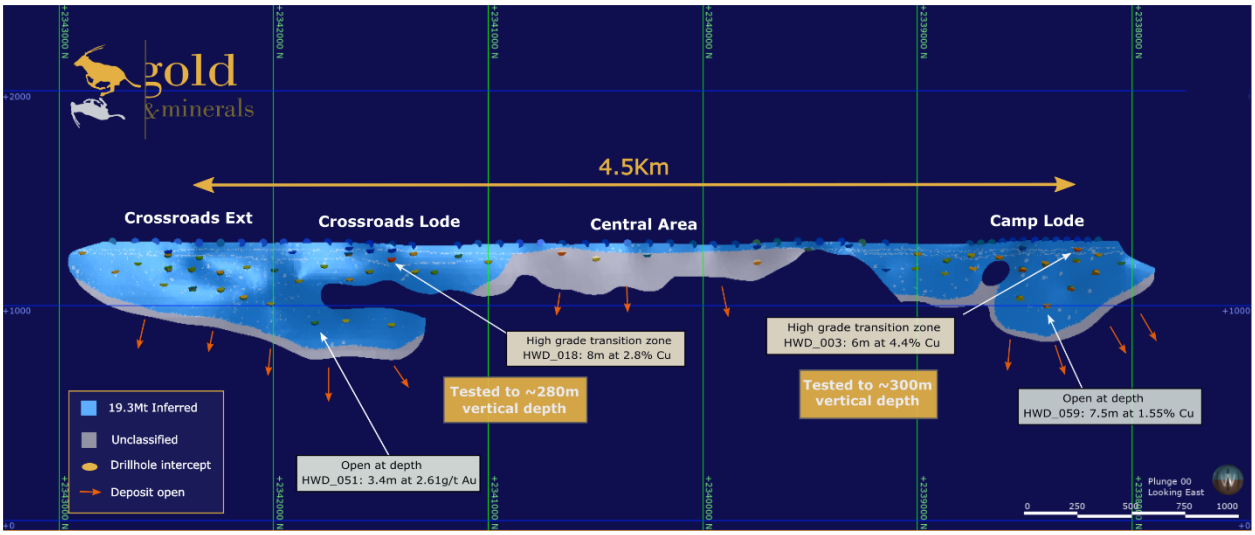
Ag	Silver
AIC	All-in Costs
Arabian-Nubian Shield or ANS	The Arabian-Nubian Shield is a large area of Precambrian rocks in various countries surrounding the Red Sea
ARTAR	Abdul Rahman Saad Al Rashid & Sons Company Limited
Au	Gold
Cu	Copper
g/t	Grams per tonne
Gossan	An iron-bearing weathered product overlying a sulphide deposit
IP	Induced polarisation - a ground-based geophysical survey technique measuring the intensity of an induced electric current, used to identify disseminated sulphide deposits
JORC	Joint Ore Reserves Committee
JORC Code 2012	Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves
Massive sulphide	Rock comprised of more than 40% sulphide minerals
Mt	Million tonnes
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
MRE	Mineral Resource Estimate
NSR	Net Smelter Return
oz	Troy ounce of gold
PEA	Preliminary Economic Assessment
PFS	Pre-Feasibility Study
VMS deposits	Volcanogenic massive sulphides; refers to massive sulphide deposits formed in a volcanic environment with varying base metals (copper, lead and zinc) often with significant additional gold and silver
Zn	Zinc

Appendix B – Diagrams

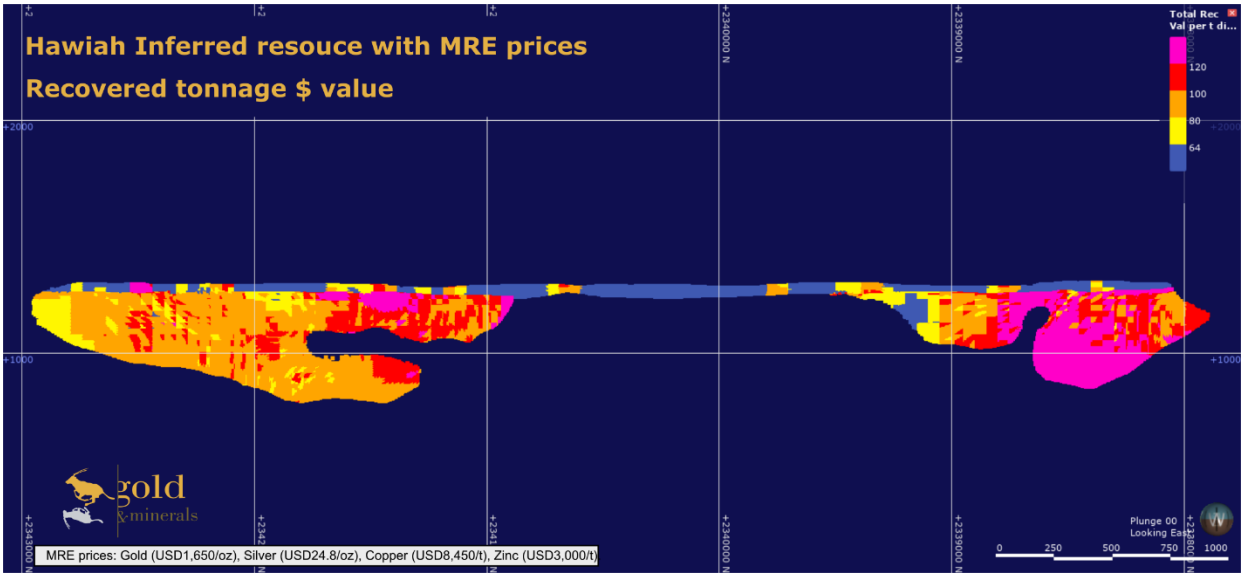
Location of Hawiah Project in Saudi Arabia



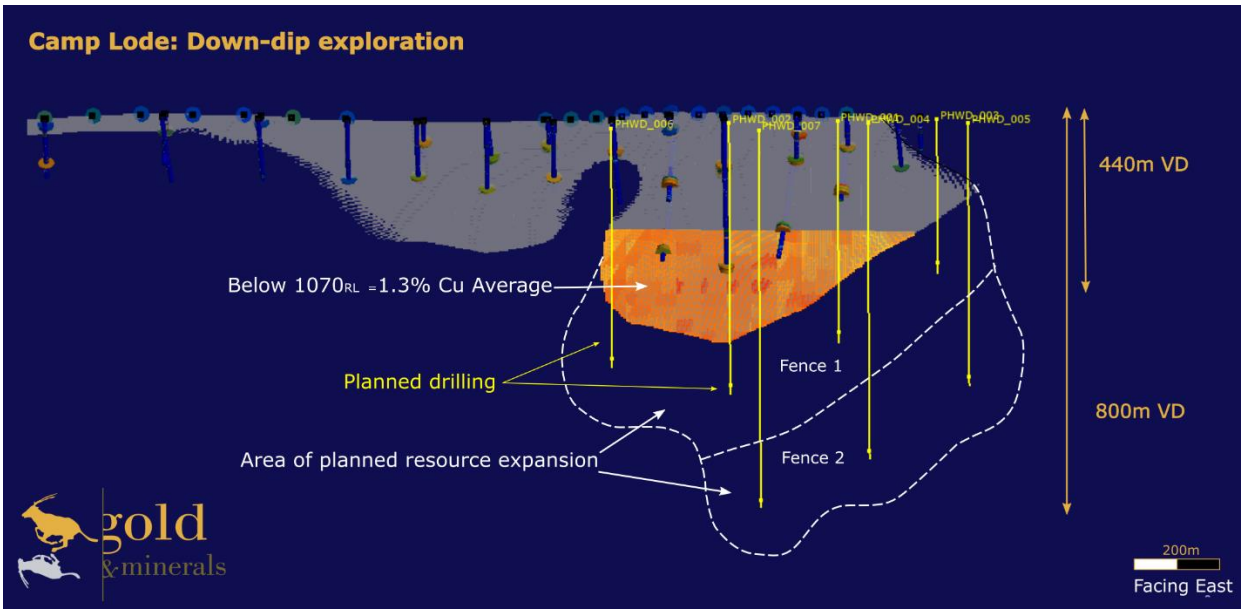
Hawiah Long Section showing Key Drilling Results and Lodes



Hawiah Long Section showing Recovered Value per Tonne



Long Section showing Planned Drilling and Resource Potential below current Camp Lode Mineral Resource



Hawiah Project - Summary of Drilling Assay Results to August 2020

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Estimated true width (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Lode / area	Mineralisation style
HWD_001	741255.51	2338502.41	1301.44	200.40	151	167	16	8	1.20	0.51	0.51	9.10	Camp Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_002b	741198.59	2338509.94	1298.33	60.00	37.35	40	2.65	2	2.49	0.11	1.92	17.79	Camp Lode	Transition
HWD_003	741128.7	2338254.28	1301.77	60.25	38.65	47	8.79	6	4.40	1.50	0.65	15.60	Camp Lode	Transition
HWD_004	741309.52	2338260.87	1296.1	350.5	263.3	264.3	1	0.75	0.63	0.92	0.25	26.40	Camp Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_004	741309.52	2338260.87	1296.1	350.5	269	284	15	10.8	0.92	0.37	0.53	6.92	Camp Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_005	741410.53	2338499.37	1293.07	389.55	358.58	371	12.42	9	1.27	1.12	0.66	14.13	Camp Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_006	741259.01	2339321.86	1296.25	40	14.2	19.9	5.7	4	0.06	0.09	3.09	5.70	Central Zone	Oxide
HWD_006	741259.01	2339321.86	1296.25	40	25.55	26.3	0.75	0.5	1.80	0.14	0.02	0.50	Central Zone	Oxide
HWD_007	741240.64	2339511.3	1300.11	54.9	16.3	21.25	4.95	3.5	0.09	0.10	0.08	2.74	Central Zone	Oxide
HWD_007	741240.64	2339511.3	1300.11	54.9	39.55	44.3	4.75	3	1.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	Central Zone	Oxide
HWD_008	741233.42	2339749.21	1290.62	44.55	12.15	16.05	3.9	3	0.18	0.25	3.90	5.90	Central Zone	Oxide
HWD_008	741233.42	2339749.21	1290.62	44.55	18.05	20.05	2	1.5	0.07	0.07	0.42	10.00	Central Zone	Oxide
HWD_009	741179.76	2339750.92	1290.31	150.2	100	102.38	2.38	2	0.58	3.60	0.70	18.10	Central Zone	Massive sulphide
HWD_009	741179.76	2339750.92	1290.31	150.2	109.65	111.85	2.2	2	1.71	2.55	0.60	12.20	Central Zone	Massive sulphide
HWD_010	741178.72	2339517.5	1297.66	175.55	88	90	2	1	0.17	0.01	0.10	0.60	Central Zone	No Mineralisation
HWD_011	741216.08	2338752.28	1289.18	102.95	58	72	14	11.5	0.66	2.48	0.70	11.20	Camp Lode	Transition
HWD_012	741229.76	2338999.43	1287.94	101.55	49.74	57.5	7.8	6.2	1.13	0.45	0.10	5.70	Camp Lode	Transition
HWD_013	741192.09	2339327	1292.88	160.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Zone	No Mineralisation
HWD_014	741300.37	2339513.97	1297.25	121.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Zone	No Mineralisation
HWD_015	741183.92	2339012.64	1287.55	148.85	129.4	133.85	4.45	4.04	1.24	0.47	0.19	5.83	Camp Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_016	741078.93	2338012.84	1300.15	86.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Camp Lode	No Mineralisation
HWD_017	741148.87	2340660.92	1289.17	71.45	51.32	54.15	2.83	2.2	2.52	0.58	1.57	29.17	Central Zone	Transition
HWD_018	741013.33	2341452.8	1280.34	106.05	73	85.65	12.65	8	2.77	0.14	0.83	13.62	Crossroads Lode	Transition
HWD_019	741010.31	2341651.32	1290.16	84.80	51.72	61.55	9.83	6.4	1.69	0.04	0.82	13.57	Crossroads Lode	Transition
HWD_020	740973.82	2341915.64	1292.63	79.85	51	51.52	0.52	0.5	0.02	0.03	0.78	8.10	Crossroads Lode	Transition
HWD_020	740973.82	2341915.64	1292.63	79.85	54	62	8	5	0.06	0.40	0.10	0.00	Crossroads Lode	Transition
HWD_021	741029.46	2341552.85	1287.09	52.55	29.35	32.55	3.2	2	0.00	0.00	0.12	15.40	Crossroads Lode	Oxide
HWD_021	741029.46	2341552.85	1287.09	52.55	36.65	41.3	4.65	3	0.02	0.05	1.10	13.20	Crossroads Lode	Oxide
HWD_022	741041.18	2341449.67	1281.96	47.35	23.35	31.3	7.95	7	0.02	0.01	3.80	58.50	Crossroads Lode	Oxide
HWD_023	741029.2	2341649.9	1291.52	55.15	23.55	29.55	6	4.5	0.02	0.03	2.88	18.40	Crossroads Lode	Oxide
HWD_024	741082.18	2341142.39	1280.59	86.45	55.7	60.45	4.75	3	0.40	1.14	0.54	12.67	Crossroads Lode	Transition
HWD_025	740977.61	2341551.5	1284.2	170.7	137.15	146	8.85	5.74	0.66	1.28	0.67	14.04	Crossroads Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_026	740933.278	2341753.616	1290.881	170.7	133	137	4	3.2	0.72	0.76	0.43	10.68	Crossroads Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_027	740905.472	2342342.794	1292.148	105.05	79.7	87.4	7.7	4.4	0.37	1.55	0.81	12.11	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_028	740810.373	2342892.133	1298.345	75.2	60.55	63.05	2.5	1.15	0.70	0.03	0.27	4.86	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_029	741174.941	2340261.05	1291.422	89.95	67.7	68.4	0.7	0.5	0.18	0.08	1.17	4.70	Central Zone	Transition
HWD_030	741133.016	2338739.589	1288.046	179.55	137	141.4	4.4	3	0.68	2.49	0.92	11.45	Camp Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_031	741094.272	2338157.761	1302.308	86.15	66.54	74.77	8.23	4.5	0.85	1.08	0.50	11.97	Camp Lode	Transition
HWD_032	741087.515	2338258.193	1300.19	126.1	96.65	105.05	8.4	5.15	1.42	0.15	0.39	6.50	Camp Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_033	741100.473	2338402.451	1297.921	149.5	110	139	29	19.1	1.00	0.39	0.48	7.39	Camp Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_034	741020.791	2338059.529	1301.06	137.35	124.15	127.15	3	2.15	0.33	1.84	0.50	12.74	Camp Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_035	741157.801	2338624.954	1289.762	200.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Camp Lode	No Mineralisation
HWD_036	741199.511	2338871.878	1286.608	113.6	83.5	95.7	12.2	7.45	0.57	1.10	0.29	6.65	Camp Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_037	740982.459	2341350.682	1280.621	170.55	150.4	160.08	9.68	5.8	0.47	1.88	0.61	10.28	Crossroads Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_038	741187.459	2338623.612	1290.605	91.5	73.1	82.1	9	7	1.56	0.75	0.70	12.28	Camp Lode	Transition

HWD_039	740909.616	2341997.829	1289.921	164.5	146	153.45	7.45	4.6	0.43	1.30	0.68	15.07	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_040	740839.42	2341450.467	1281.437	485.5	457.32	464.54	7.22	5.1	0.80	0.65	0.70	10.79	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_041	740861.87	2342249.56	1292.2	185.5	161	173.3	12.3	9.3	0.59	0.94	0.68	10.24	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_042	740829.65	2342498.19	1295.12	167.5	134.1	153.4	19.3	13.5	0.66	0.82	0.66	12.79	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_043	740771.608	2342741.936	1295.432	180.2	161.95	164.9	2.95	2	1.09	0.14	0.27	8.29	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_044	740736.411	2343000.116	1299.461	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Crossroads Ext	No Mineralisation
HWD_045	740932.343	2341645.213	1287.394	205.5	188.7	193.3	4.6	2.2	0.58	1.78	0.57	18.77	Crossroads Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_046	740812.688	2342630.94	1294.715	137.5	116.5	119.49	2.99	2	0.59	0.31	0.38	5.51	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_047	740760.419	2342501.226	1291.429	240.5	226	229.77	3.77	2.7	0.81	0.56	0.61	11.02	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_048	740817.817	2341654.021	1281.576	468.50	437.7	439.3	1.6	0.77	0.80	0.42	0.38	8.62	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_049	740788.094	2342251.352	1288.827	272.5	252.25	263.8	11.55	9.4	0.54	0.74	0.67	8.54	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_050	740902.459	2342122.701	1292.43	155.5	135.35	138.9	3.55	2.57	0.55	1.07	0.58	13.65	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_051	740818.423	2341804.95	1284.931	458.50	429.7	431.15	1.45	1.14	0.59	0.54	4.12	23.5	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_051	740818.423	2341804.95	1284.931	458.50	433	436.25	3.25	2.26	0.23	1.83	3.33	13.38	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_052	741055.095	2341350.077	1297.991	65.5	38.4	46.5	8.1	4.9	1.30	0.04	0.76	9.31	Crossroads Lode	Transition
HWD_053	741015.05	2341253.201	1280.777	164.50	142.45	151.7	9.25	5.2	0.52	1.48	0.56	12.04	Crossroads Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_054	741080.924	2340999.661	1285.201	113.5	95.14	100.43	5.29	3.59	0.66	1.77	0.46	10.84	Crossroads Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_055	740885.415	2341880.46	1285.883	218.50	194	200.4	6.4	3.28	1.12	0.31	0.28	6.53	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_056	741137.778	2340499.159	1290.799	110.5	89.32	92	2.68	1.7	0.87	1.60	1.09	14.74	Central Zone	Massive sulphide
HWD_057	741161.97	2339150.104	1290.189	165.50	150.23	150.83	0.6	0.42	0.1	2.23	0.3	2.9	Central Zone	Massive sulphide
HWD_058	741146.738	2338873.968	1288.336	175.50	157.46	161.5	4.04	3.5	0.87	0.34	0.22	4.50	Camp Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_059	741000.06	2338400.284	1295.362	350.50	321.3	335.85	14.55	8.7	1.55	1.03	0.36	11.80	Camp Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_060	741215.135	2338157.5	1301.089	200.40	171	186	15	8.3	1.60	0.41	0.36	5.71	Camp Lode	Massive sulphide
HWD_061B	740852.899	2342380.147	1292.106	165.10	135.23	149.62	14.39	11	0.50	0.86	0.71	9.01	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_062	740874.038	2342492.777	1296.333	92.50	65	77.2	12.2	8.4	0.38	0.84	0.68	7.80	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_063	740801.141	2342124.647	1286.852	317.50	288	299.6	11.6	8.2	0.49	1.03	0.68	7.8	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_064	740773.695	2342381.723	1291.013	272.50	244	255.25	11.25	8.7	0.85	1.34	0.63	13.93	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide
HWD_065	740947.475	2341452.836	1280.533	386.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Crossroads Ext	No Mineralisation
HWD_066	740927.131	2341345.383	1280.987	350.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Crossroads Lode	No Mineralisation
HWD_067	740889.352	2342494.21	1296.609	76.5	47.5	60.5	13	7.2	0.13	0.10	7.78	18.85	Crossroads Ext	Oxide
HWD_068	741177.922	2341757.745	1287.571	365.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Crossroads Ext	No Mineralisation
HWD_069	740825.606	2341996.034	1287.368	350.5	325.7	335.25	9.55	4.6	0.49	1.35	0.72	14.97	Crossroads Ext	Massive sulphide