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STRANDLINE
resources limited
ABN 32 090 603 642

NEW ZIRCON RICH MINERALISATION DRILLED AT MADIMBA EAST

Highlights

- Zircon rich heavy mineral sands intersected with aircore (AC) drilling at the 100% owned **Madimba East** project, near the port town of Mtwara in southern Tanzania;
- Exploration drilling at Madimba East has defined a continuous mineralised zone extending over 2000m of strike, up to 250m wide and up to 9m thick;
- Best drill results at Madimba East include (all from surface):
  - 9.0m @ 4.1% Total heavy minerals (THM),
  - 7.5m @ 5.4% THM,
  - 7.5m @ 4.2% THM, and
  - 7.5m @ 3.9% THM;
- Valuable heavy mineral (VHM) content averaging 80% comprising 67% ilmenite, 9% zircon and 3% rutile;
- Ilmenite averages 55.3% TiO_2 with attractive grainsize average above 100μm;
- Low contaminants - the zircon has low aluminium, titanium, and iron oxide levels, as well as low thorium; and
- Further drilling is required to extend the mineralisation to the south.

Tom Eadie, Managing Director commented *"This new discovery of mineralisation at Madimba East is very exciting. Along with Strandline's Indicated Resources at Tajiri near Tanga in the north, at Fungoni south of Dar es Salaam along the central coast and now at Madimba East near Mtwara in the south, Strandline now has mineralised areas right along the 1000 km long Tanzanian coastline. More exploration is required to turn this immense potential into significant production."*

Company Facts

Strandline Resources (ASX: STA) - Control of emerging country-wide mineral sands play in Tanzania, within one of the world's major producing corridors

Website

www.strandline.com.au

Key projects:

- Tanzanian Heavy Mineral Sands Exploration Projects (100%)
- Coburn Heavy Mineral Sands Project, WA (100%)
- Fowlers Bay Base Metal-Gold Project, SA (100%) – Western Areas Earning In

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Madimba East Drilling Results (100% Strandline)

Following a successful drill programme at the Tajiri Prospects in northern Tanzania that outlined two Indicated Resources and the completion of a Scoping Study on the Indicated Resource at Fungoni near Dar es Salaam, both announced earlier this year, the results from a short drill programme at Madimba East are now available.

Madimba East is located within the Southern Region Project in Tanzania (Figure 1). In early 2016, a maiden aircore (AC) drill programme was undertaken at Madimba East with a single line of drilling completed at Madimba. A total of 73 holes for 1,372.5m of drilling was completed across the project. A new zone of mineralisation has been located which will be the subject of future drill programmes.

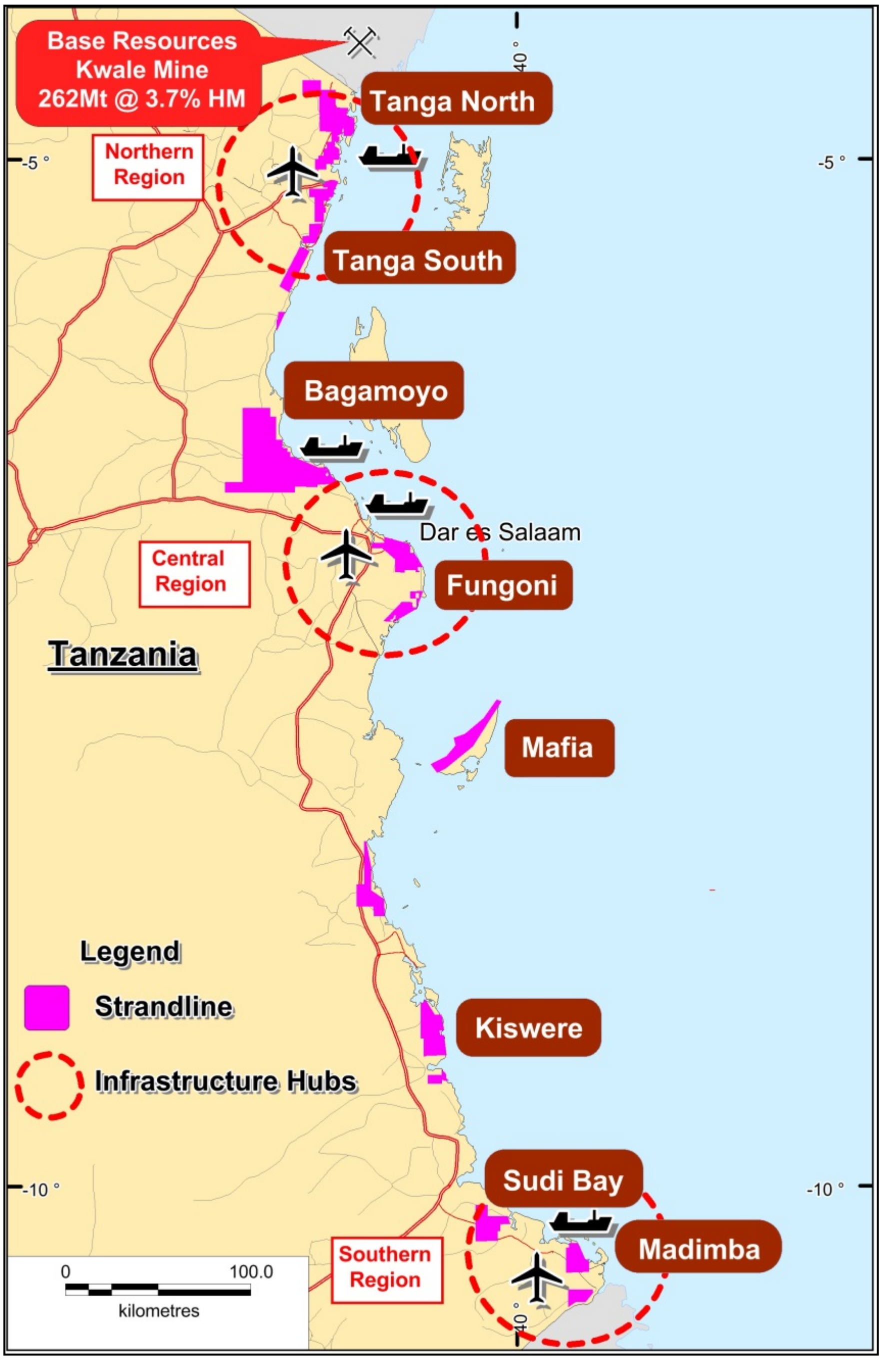

Figure 1. Location Map showing Strandline's tenure along the Tanzanian coast and the location of the Southern Region - Mtwara projects including Madimba East and Madimba

Total heavy mineral (THM) analyses have all been received for the Madimba East AC drill program with the results indicating a zone 300m wide with thicknesses up to 9m. Significant results at Madimba East include (all from surface): 9m @ 4.1% THM, 7.5m @ 5.4% THM, 7.5m @ 4.2% THM and 7.5m @ 3.9% THM.

Excellent valuable heavy mineral (VHM) assemblage results have previously been reported (ASX release 10 March, 2015) from Madimba, which include:

- VHM contents with an average of 80% and low trash (contaminants)
- Ilmenite content of 67% of the assemblage
- Zircon content averaging 9%
- Rutile averaging 3%
- Ilmenite TiO_2 content averages 55.3% with an attractive grainsize average above 100µm
- Typically sub-45µm silts comprise an acceptable 15 to 25% of the mineralisation.

The results to date are very positive with the identification of some key parameters common to existing mineral sand operations including shallow high grade zones with high VHM contents, low trash and low slimes. In addition, the prospects are located less than 20km from well-developed port facilities at Mtwara that has capacity to export containerised high unit value concentrates or sufficient acreage to set up conveyors or other methods of bulk handling concentrate.

Additional drilling is planned to the south of Madimba East prospect targeting an additional 3km of strike which has not been drill tested. Historic surface sample data from the untested zone averaged > 1% THM, which is highly encouraging from an exploration perspective.

The results of the AC drilling are summarised in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

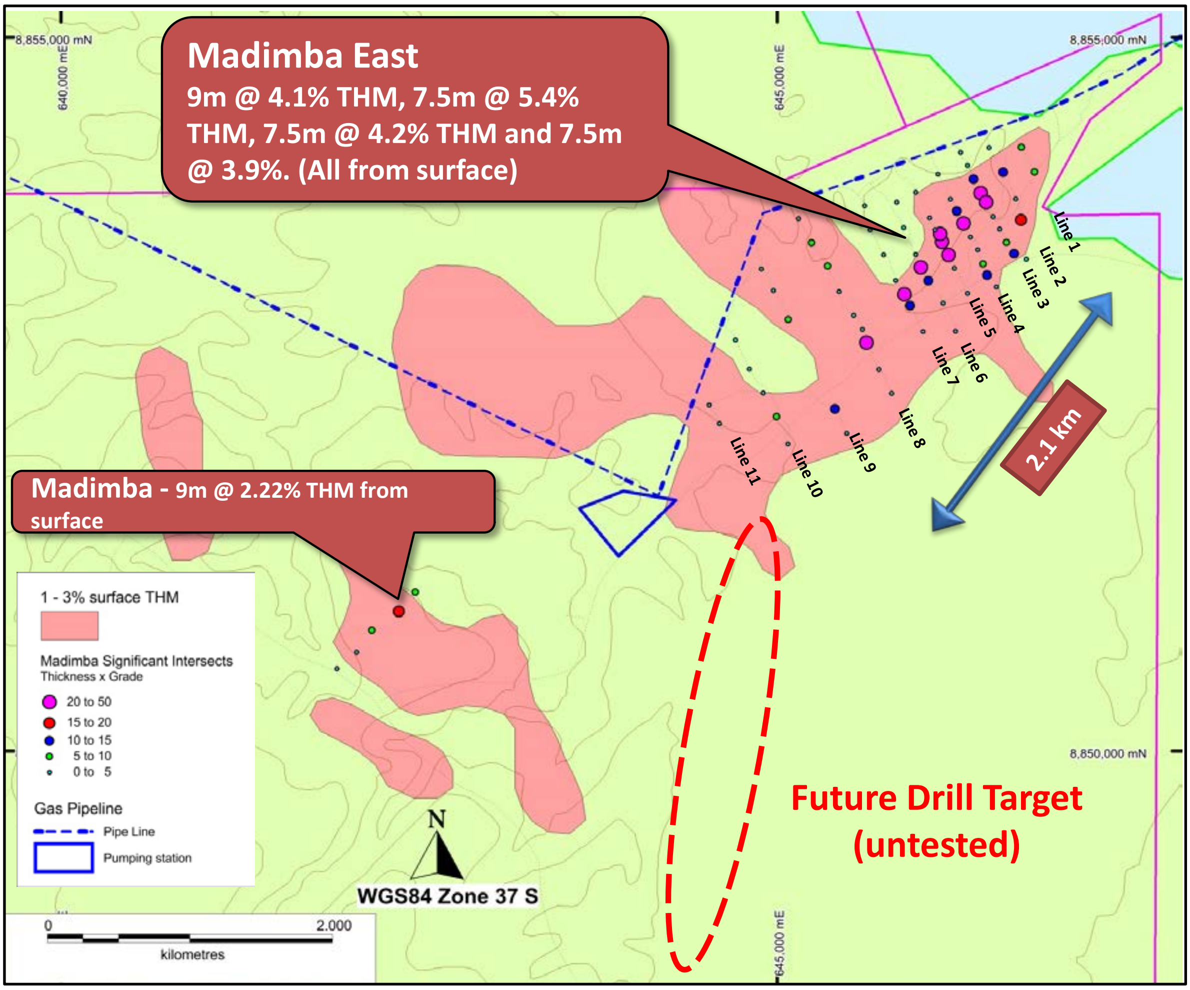

Figure 2. Drill hole location plan for the Madimba prospects, highlighting recent AC drill results and 3km long priority drill target to the south

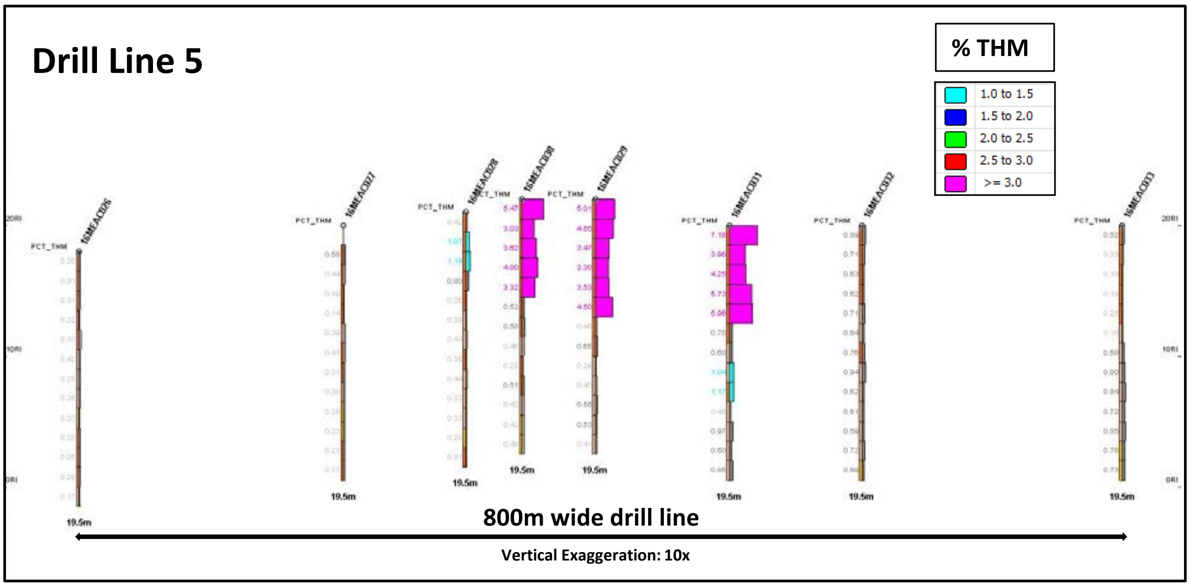

Figure 3. Madimba East 800m wide drill section from Line 5 (refer to drill plan) highlighting shallow high grade heavy mineral sand mineralisation

Figure 4. Field photo of high grade heavy mineral sand slicks at Madimba East

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TANZANIA MINERAL SANDS COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Dr Mark Alvin, a consultant to Strandline and Mr Brendan Cummins, a part time employee of Strandline. Dr Alvin is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Mr Cummins is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and they both have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Alvin and Mr Cummins consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains certain forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside of the control of Strandline. These risks, uncertainties and assumptions include commodity prices, currency fluctuations, economic and financial market conditions, environmental risks and legislative, fiscal or regulatory developments, political risks, project delay, approvals and cost estimates. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those contained in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward looking statements in this announcement reflect the views of Strandline only at the date of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable laws and ASX Listing Rules, Strandline does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward looking statements in this announcement to reflect changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any forward looking statements is based.

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.* • *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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Each 1.5m composite sample is homogenized within the sample bag by rotating the sample bag • A sample of sand, approximately 10gm, is scooped from the sample bag for panning a concentrate to estimate total heavy mineral percentage (THM%) for logging purposes • The same sample mass is used for every pan concentrate sample for THM% estimation • The standard sized sample for visual THM% estimation is to ensure calibration is maintained for consistency in estimation • Aircore drilling was used to obtain the 1.5m composite samples • The large 1.5m composite Aircore drill samples were split down approximately 1kg by riffle splitter for dispatch to the processing laboratory • A sample ledger is kept at the drill rig for recording sample intervals and sample mass recovered, and photographs are taken of samples for each hole for a cross-reference with logging
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).*	• Aircore drilling was used • Aircore drill rods are 3m long with inner tubes for sample return • NQ diameter drill bits and rods were used • Drill holes were all vertical
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.*	• Drill sample recovery is monitored by measuring and recording the total mass of each 1.5m composite sample at the drill rig with a standard spring balance. • While initially collaring the hole, limited sample recovery can occur in the initial 0.0m to 1.5m sample interval • The initial 0.0m to 1.5m sample interval is drilled very slowly in order to achieve optimum sample recovery • At the end of each drill rod, the drill string is cleaned by blowing down with air to remove any clay and silt potentially built up in the sample pipes • The twin-tube aircore drilling technique is known to provide high quality samples from the face of the drill hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The 1.5m aircore composite samples were each logged onto paper field sheets prior to digital entry into an MS Excel spreadsheet. • The aircore samples were logged for lithology, colour, grainsize, rounding, sorting, estimated THM%, estimated Slimes% and any relevant comments - such as slope, vegetation, or cultural activity • A sample of each interval is archived in a chip-tray for future reference • Logging is undertaken with reference to a Drilling Guideline with codes prescribed and guidance on description to ensure consistent and systematic data collection
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.*	• The 1.5m composites drill samples were split with a three tier riffle splitter to reduce sample size • If samples were moist or wet, they were let to dry in a covered warehouse prior to riffle splitting • A total of 900gm to 1300gm of each sample was inserted into tight-woven calico sample bags and sent to the Perth laboratory for analysis • The sample sizes were deemed suitable based on industry experience of the geologists involved and consultation with laboratory staff • Field duplicates of the samples were completed at a frequency of 1 per 25 primary samples • Standard Reference Material samples are inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of 1 per 50 primary samples
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The wet panning provides an estimate of the THM% which is sufficient for the purpose of determining approximate concentrations of THM in the first instance Aircore sample: • The individual 1.5m composite aircore samples were assayed by Western Geolabs in Perth, Western Australia, and is considered the Primary laboratory • The aircore samples were analysed by heavy liquid separation for THM (-1mm to +45µm), Slimes (-45µm), Oversize (+1mm), Float (-1mm to +45µm) and a mass balance check • The laboratory used TBE – with density range between 2.92 and 2.96 g/ml as the dense liquid medium • This is an industry standard technique • Field duplicates of the samples were completed at a frequency of 1 per 25

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		primary samples • Western Geolabs completed its own internal QA/QC checks that included laboratory duplicates every 10th sample prior to the results being released • The density medium was checked every morning and then after every 20 samples by volumetric flask • When each batch of samples is received from the laboratory a check is done on the duplicate and standard samples by an Independent Geologist to ensure they meet QA/QC logic rules regarding failure governed by the Laboratory Procedure • The adopted QA/QC protocols are acceptable for this stage exploratory test work • No test work has been undertaken at a Secondary laboratory but the Company intends to submit check samples to another Laboratory as soon as possible.
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.*	• All results are checked by the Chief Geologist and the Principal Consultant geologist • A process of laboratory data validation using mass balance is undertaken to identify entry errors or questionable data • Field duplicate data (THM/oversize/slime) are plotted against primary sample data to identify potential quality control issues • No adjustment to assay data has been made • The digital assay data is updated into a MS Access master database with a macro query which is appropriate for this stage in the exploration programme • Data is validated to ensure hole depths correlate with sample intervals, sample intervals have the correct thickness, and no sample intervals overlap • The Chief Geologist has visited the laboratory to inspect the sample processing and observe the sample characteristics
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.*	• Down hole surveys for shallow vertical aircore holes are not required. • A handheld GPS was used to identify the positions of the drill holes in the field • The handheld GPS has an accuracy of +/- 5m • The datum used is WGS84 zone 37 • Hole coordinates were given a Universal Transverse Mercator projection

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The accuracy of the locations is sufficient for this stage of exploration
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.*	• Various grid spacing was used in the drill program, including 200m x 100m, and 400m x 200m • The 200m spaced aircore holes are sufficient to provide a moderate degree of confidence in geological models and grade continuity within the holes • Closer spaced drilling (100m) provide a high degree of confidence in geological models and grade continuity between the holes • Each aircore drill sample is a composite of 1.5m of sand intersected in each drill hole
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 aircore drill grid was oriented perpendicular to the strike of mineralization defined by reconnaissance data interpretation • The interpreted strike of the mineralization is sub-parallel to an interpreted palaeo-coastline with an alluvial influence • Drill holes were vertical • The mineralization is generally flat-lying enabling vertical drill holes to adequately test the mineralization • The orientation of the drilling is considered appropriate for testing the lateral and vertical extent of mineralization without any bias
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Aircore samples remained in the custody of Company representatives while they were transported from the field to Dar es Salaam for final packaging and securing • The samples were packaged and a security seal was attached to each sample package • The samples were then exported from Dar es Salaam using Deugro to Perth and delivered directly to the laboratory after quarantine assessment. • The laboratory inspected the packages and did not report tampering of the samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling, assaying and QA/QC procedures have been reviewed by an independent geologist prior to commencement of the drill program

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 license to operate in the area.*	• The exploration work was completed on tenements that are 100% owned by the Company in Tanzania or are able to be acquired for 100% ownership • All granted tenements have a four year term • Drilling was completed on granted PL 9970/2014 • Traditional landowners and village Chiefs of the affected villages were supportive of the drilling program • Compensation was paid to local landowners and villagers who lost crops due to drilling activities.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration work was completed by Tanganyika Gold in 1998–1999 • The Company has obtained the hardcopy reports and maps in relation to this historic exploration • The historic data comprises surface sampling, limited Aircore and hand auger drilling and mapping • The historic results are not reported under JORC 2012 • The historic exploration work included THM analysis and mineral assemblage characterization studies mentioned in this release
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Two types of heavy mineral sand deposit styles are possible in Tanzania 1. Thin but high grade strandlines which may be related to marine or fluvial/alluvial influences 2. Large but lower grade deposits related to windblown sands • The coastline of Tanzania is not well known for massive dunal systems such as those developed in Mozambique, however some dunes are known to occur and cannot be discounted as an exploration model. Palaeo strandlines are more likely and will be related to ancient shorelines or terraces in a marine or fluvial setting. In Tanzania three terraces have been documented and include the Mtoni terrace (1-5m ASL), Tanga (20-40m ASL) and Sakura Terrace (40 to 60m ASL). Strandline mineral sand accumulations related to massive storm events are thought to be preserved at these terraces above the current sea level.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	• At the Madimba there are 173 aircore drill holes that have THM%, Slime% and Oversize%, comprising 1372.5m. Maximum hole depth was 33m and minimum hole depth was 12m, with an average of 18m depth. • All holes at Madimba were drilled vertically • Refer to Appendix 2 for drill collar information and assay results • Drill results listed as NSR failed to detect THM grades greater than 1% THM

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	
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 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 presented as aggregate intervals show average grade calculated from the sum of assay data divided by the number of assays. • A cut of 1% THM was used and the intersects allow 1 interval of material < 1% THM to be included in the calculation.
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').*	• Vertical aircore holes are thought to represent close to true thicknesses of the mineralization since it is generally horizontal • Downhole widths are reported
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.*	• Figures and plans are displayed in the main text
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.*	• In addition to significant high grade intercepts, non-significant assay data (NSR) is also presented in Appendix 2.
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*	• No other material exploration information has been gathered by Strandline resources. • Historic information for the Madimba project has shown the Ti content of the ilmenite to average 55.7% TiO_2. The VHM of samples contain up to 16% combined rutile and zircon

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	contaminating substances.	
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.*	• Additional AC drilling is planned to further enhance confidence levels of mineralisation • Mineral assemblage analysis will be undertaken on a number of suitable composite HM samples to determine valuable heavy mineral content • Bulk TiO2 and contaminant test work will also be undertaken • Satellite image acquisition and LIDAR radar imaging is also being considered, in addition to airborne geophysical surveys

Appendix 2 – Drill Collar Information and Assay Results

HOLE_ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	DIP	EOH_M	DRILL HOLE INTERSECTS	PROSPECT
16MEAC001	646797	8853940	13	-90	19.5	4.5m @ 1.62% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC002	646887	8853768	19	-90	18	3m @ 2.89% THM from 1.5m	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC003	646794	8853432	23	-90	18	7.5m @ 2.51% THM from 1.5m	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC004	646757	8853579	33	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC005	646670	8853765	24	-90	19.5	9m @ 1.40% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC006	646570	8853939	19	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC007	646370	8853904	18	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC008	646419	8853814	23	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC009	646462	8853717	22	-90	19.5	6m @ 1.82% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC010	646512	8853618	25	-90	19.5	**7.5m @ 3.32% THM from surface**	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC011	646549	8853553	26	-90	33	**7.5m @ 3.35% THM from 1.5m**	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC012	646598	8853454	33	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC013	646644	8853367	16	-90	19.5	3m @ 1.38% THM from 3m	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC014	646692	8853272	18	-90	19.5	4.5m @ 1.60% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC015	646746	8853195	17	-90	19.5	6m @ 1.85% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC016	646829	8853156	18	-90	16.5	1.5m @ 1.27% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC017	646620	8852963	23	-90	19.5	4.5m @ 1.11% THM from 9m	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC018	646557	8853045	26	-90	19.5	9m @ 1.44% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC019	646528	8853122	24	-90	19.5	4.5m @ 1.66% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC020	646491	8853222	22	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC021	646440	8853311	15	-90	19.5	1.5m @ 1.06% THM from 12m	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC022	646391	8853406	24	-90	19.5	9m @ 2.26% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC023	646345	8853491	21	-90	19.5	7.5m @ 1.85% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC024	646300	8853575	25	-90	19.5	3m @ 1.16% THM from 1.5m	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC025	646213	8853752	21	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC026	646059	8853625	27	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC027	646154	8853447	26	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC028	646192	8853362	31	-90	19.5	3m @ 1.13% THM from 1.5m	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC029	646241	8853276	19	-90	19.5	**9m @ 4.08% THM from surface**	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC030	646228	8853332	19	-90	19.5	**7.5m @ 3.89% THM from surface**	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC031	646286	8853184	23	-90	19.5	**7.5m @ 5.42% THM from surface**	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC032	646328	8853092	20	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC033	646420	8852916	21	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC034	646336	8852652	28	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC035	646249	8852848	25	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC036	646146	8853006	20	-90	24	6m @ 2.48% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC037	646059	8853188	19	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC038	646094	8853098	29	-90	19.5	**9m @ 3.77% THM from surface**	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC039	645975	8853378	26	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC040	645926	8853555	28	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC041	645701	8853530	19	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC042	645739	8853362	15	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST

16MEAC043	645833	8853186	28	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC044	645917	8853007	23	-90	19.5	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC045	645980	8852910	27	-90	19.5	**7.5m @ 4.19% THM from surface**	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC046	646021	8852831	31	-90	19.5	6m @ 2.05% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC047	646110	8852648	27	-90	18	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC048	645891	8852216	29	-90	18	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC049	645801	8852385	26	-90	18	3m @ 1.57% THM from 9m	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC050	645715	8852571	32	-90	18	7.5m @ 2.78% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC051	645685	8852664	28	-90	12	4.5m @ 1.10% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC052	645624	8852765	25	-90	18	1.5m @ 1.01% THM from 3m	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC053	645523	8852930	22	-90	18	4.5m @ 1.07% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC054	645443	8853107	20	-90	18	4.5m @ 1.68% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC055	645331	8853270	17	-90	18	4.5m @ 1.30% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC056	645241	8853442	25	-90	15	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC057	644980	8853086	25	-90	15	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC058	645065	8852937	29	-90	18	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC059	645168	8852732	29	-90	18	4.5m @ 2.07% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC060	644801	8852591	23	-90	18	3m @ 1.05% THM from 10.5m	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC061	644897	8852386	20	-90	15	1.5m @ 1.51% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC062	644993	8852218	24	-90	18	3m @ 1.18% THM from 6m	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC063	644617	8852134	30	-90	18	1.5m @ 1.24% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC064	644688	8852005	29	-90	15	1.5m @ 1.28% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC065	645087	8852054	23	-90	18	4.5m @ 1.84% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC066	645166	8851862	18	-90	13.5	1.5m @ 1.07% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC067	645494	8852106	30	-90	18	6m @ 1.84% THM from surface	MADIMBA EAST
16MEAC068	645576	8851935	23	-90	18	NSR	MADIMBA EAST
16MMAC069	642020	8850288	45	-90	18	NSR	MADIMBA MAIN
16MMAC070	642156	8850403	48	-90	18	3m @ 1.22% THM from 9m	MADIMBA MAIN
16MMAC071	642263	8850555	59	-90	18	9m @ 1.09% THM from surface	MADIMBA MAIN
16MMAC072	642452	8850689	56	-90	18	9m @ 2.22% THM from surface	MADIMBA MAIN
16MMAC073	642567	8850822	40	-90	18	7.5m @ 1.26% THM from surface	MADIMBA MAIN