1 June 2018

EXPLORATION DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS FOR THE CLEVELAND TIN PROJECT

Highlight:

- **Significant tin and zinc mineralisation intersected in drill hole C2115**
  - **12.7m @ 0.15% Sn, 2.04% Zn & 0.14% Cu from 61.3m including 1.5m @ 0.83% Sn, 10.36% Zn & 0.76% Cu from 61.3m**

Elementos Limited (ASX: ELT) ("Elementos" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the receipt of all the outstanding assays from samples collected from the recently completed diamond drilling programme at Cleveland, Tasmania. A total of nineteen (19) diamond drill holes were completed during the programme. Thirteen (13) drill holes were targeted at potential shallow extensions to the existing open cut resource, five (5) were targeted at testing three recently identified ground magnetic anomalies within the mineralised sequence, and one (1) drill hole (C2116) was planned to collect sufficient sample to carry out metallurgical testwork.

Significant intersections from the final assays for the programme, include:

- Drill hole C2109 (Battery Lode) - 0.9m @ 0.48% Sn & 0.08% Cu from 50.7m
- Drill hole C2113 (Henry's & Khaki Lode) - 3.0m @ 2.21% Sn & 0.27% Cu from 75.0m*
- Drill hole C2115 (Khaki Lode) – 12.7m @ 0.15% Sn, 2.04% Zn & 0.14% Cu from 61.3m including 1.5m @ 0.83% Sn, 10.36% Zn & 0.76% Cu from 61.3m

In early 2017 Elementos commenced the first exploration programme to be carried out at Cleveland for over 30 years since the underground mining operation was closed there by Aberfoyle Resources in 1986. The exploration programme is being carried out to determine the potential for extensions to the open cut resource announced to the ASX on 3rd March 2015. Prior to the commencement of the current exploration programme, Elementos had collated all the available historical drill hole and mining data to enable the company to determine a geological resource, which was reported to the ASX on the 4th March 2014.

The current exploration programme commenced with the completion of a ground magnetic survey in 2017. Three anomalies were highlighted from the survey and targeted for drill testing.

**The mineralised interval being reported for drill hole C2113 had poor core recoveries of 16%*

Additional drill targets were generated from gaps in the historical exploration drill data between the modelled top of the mineralisation and the topographical surface.

Drill Hole	GDA94E Zone 55	GDA94N Zone 55	RL	Azimith True	Azimuth Mag	Dip	Total Depth	Target	Results
C2100	365290	5407110	440.5	312	300	-35	68.9	Henry's Lode	No significant mineralisation intersected
C2101	365270	5407097	442.4	312	300	-30	89.7	Henry's Lode	No significant mineralisation intersected
C2102	365045	5406944	407.3	312	300	-15	67.9	Khaki Lode	3.9m @0.49% Sn & 0.15% Cu from 32.1m and 4.5m @ 0.05% Sn & 0.05% Cu from 51m
C2103	365002	5406901	387.0	312	300	-15	47.8	Khaki Lode	No significant mineralisation intersected
C2104	364974	5406855	367.3	312	300	-40	107.7	Khaki Lode	3.9m @ 0.78% Sn & 0.25% Cu from 67.1m
C2105	364974	5406855	367.3	312	300	-5	104.4	Khaki Lode	No significant mineralisation intersected
C2106	365161	5406894	369.6	312	300	-30	60	Hall's Lode	1.0m @ 0.59% Sn & 0.72% Cuu from 44.5m and 0.5m @ 0.49% Sn & 0.05% Cu from 59.5m
C2107	365226	5407048	444.5	312	300	-30	101.2	Henry's Lode	2.0m @ 0.61% Sn & 0.34% Cu from 74.2m
C2108	365187	5406798	320.0	312	300	-45	84.5	Battery Lode	8m @ 0.05% Sn from 57.0m
C2109	365165	5406759	315.0	312	300	-55	97.4	Battery Lode	0.9m @ 0.48% Sn & 0.08% Cu from 50.7m
C2110	365679	5407217	437.5	015	003	-5	79.9	Ground Magnetic Anomaly One	No significant mineralisation intersected
C2111	365625	5407193	434.8	320	308	-25	68.3	Ground Magnetic Anomaly One	No significant mineralisation intersected
C2112	365655	5407200	434.9	010	358	-30	80.5	Ground Magnetic Anomaly One	No significant mineralisation intersected
C2113	365452	5407193	454.9	330	318	-5	98.3	Extension of Henry's and Khaki Lode	3.0m @ 2.21% Sn & 0.27% Cu from 75.0m*
C2114	365348	5407242	520.0	150	138	-55	152.6	Extension of Henry's and Khaki Lode	No significant mineralisation intersected
C2115	365130	5407059	460.0	132	120	-60	74.4	Khaki Lode	12.7m @ 0.15% Sn, 2.04% Zn & 0.14% Cu from 61.3m inc. 1.5m @ 0.83% Sn, 10.36% Zn & 0.76% Cu from 61.3m
C2116	365116	5406965	444.2	336	324	-3	86.3	Khaki Lode	Metallurgical sample. Series of ore lenses from 32.5 - 68.0m
C2117	365225	5407460	385.0	206	194	-38	92.6	Ground Magnetic Anomaly Two	No significant mineralisation intersected
C2118	365439	5407604	401.8	140	128	-31	113.4	Ground Magnetic Anomaly Three	No significant mineralisation intersected

Table 1. Cleveland Diamond Drill Hole Summary Data

The boundaries of the current geological resource have been extended as a consequence of the results from the diamond drilling programme, with particular reference to the Khaki and Henry's Lodes. The immediate programme of work at Cleveland is to determine the changes to the geological resource model and any impact that these changes may have on the design of a potential open cut mining operation.

Metallurgical testwork, to produce a high grade tin concentrate, will be carried out on drill core samples to determine tin recoveries and re-agent consumption rates utilising modern processing techniques that have been developed and refined since the closure of the historical underground mine in 1986. The results from the testwork will be applicable to assessing future open cut and underground operations at Cleveland.

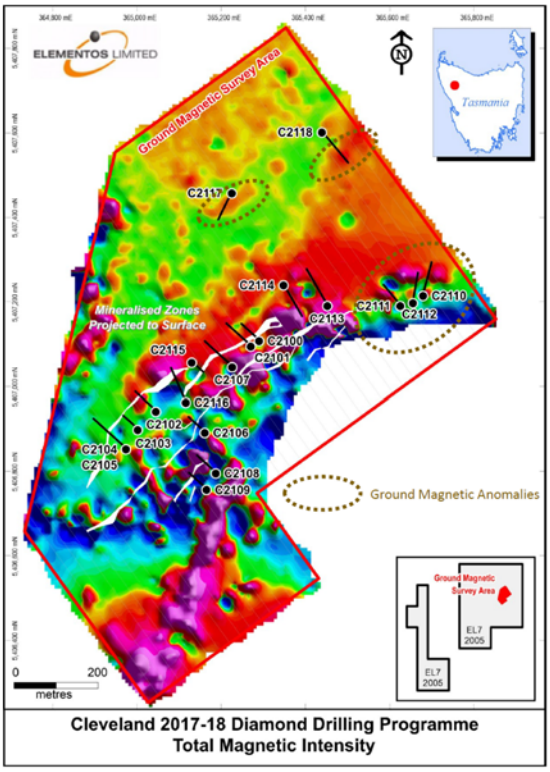

Figure 1. Total Magnetic Intensity - Drill Hole Location

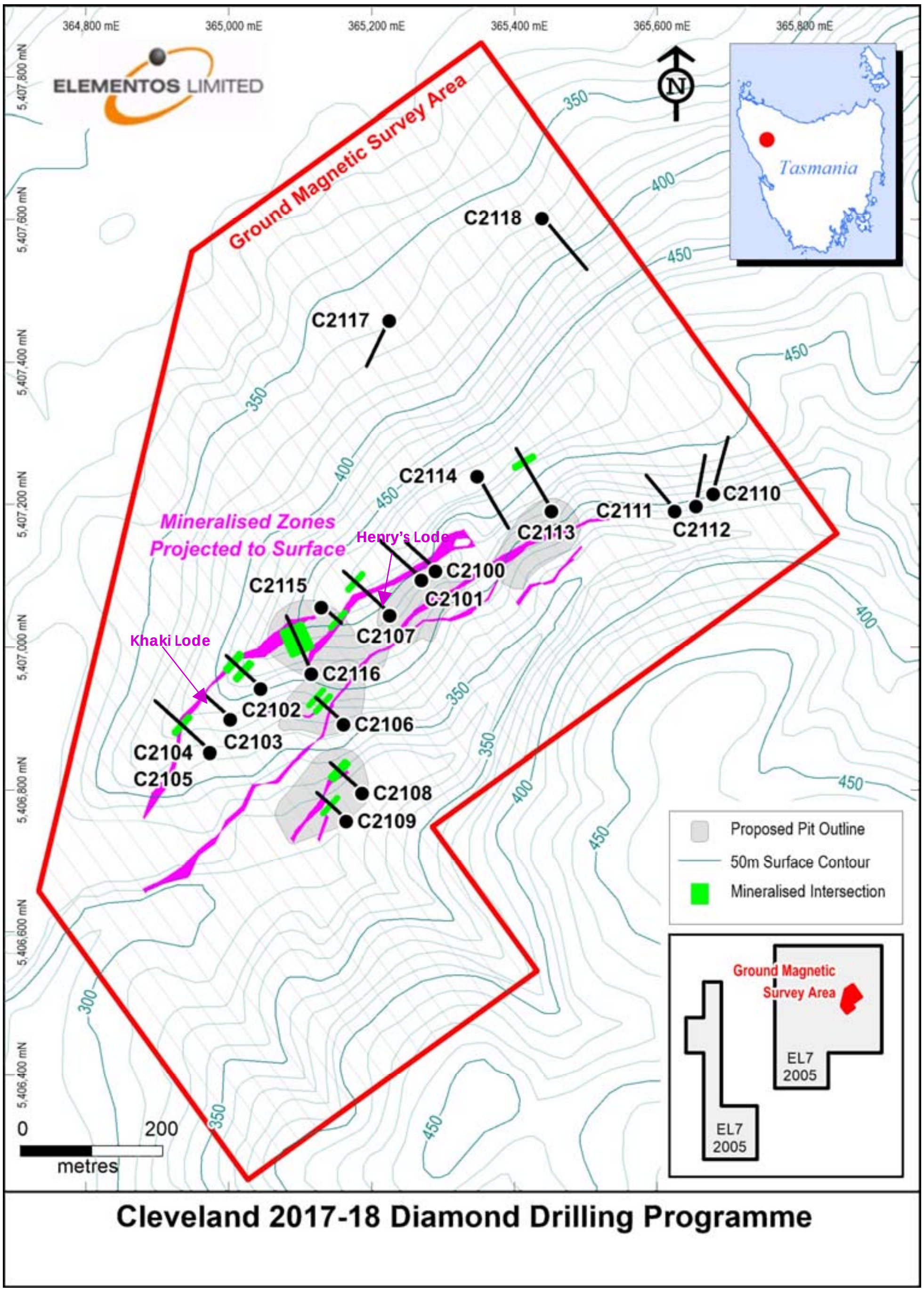

Figure 2. Diamond Drilling Mineralised Intercepts

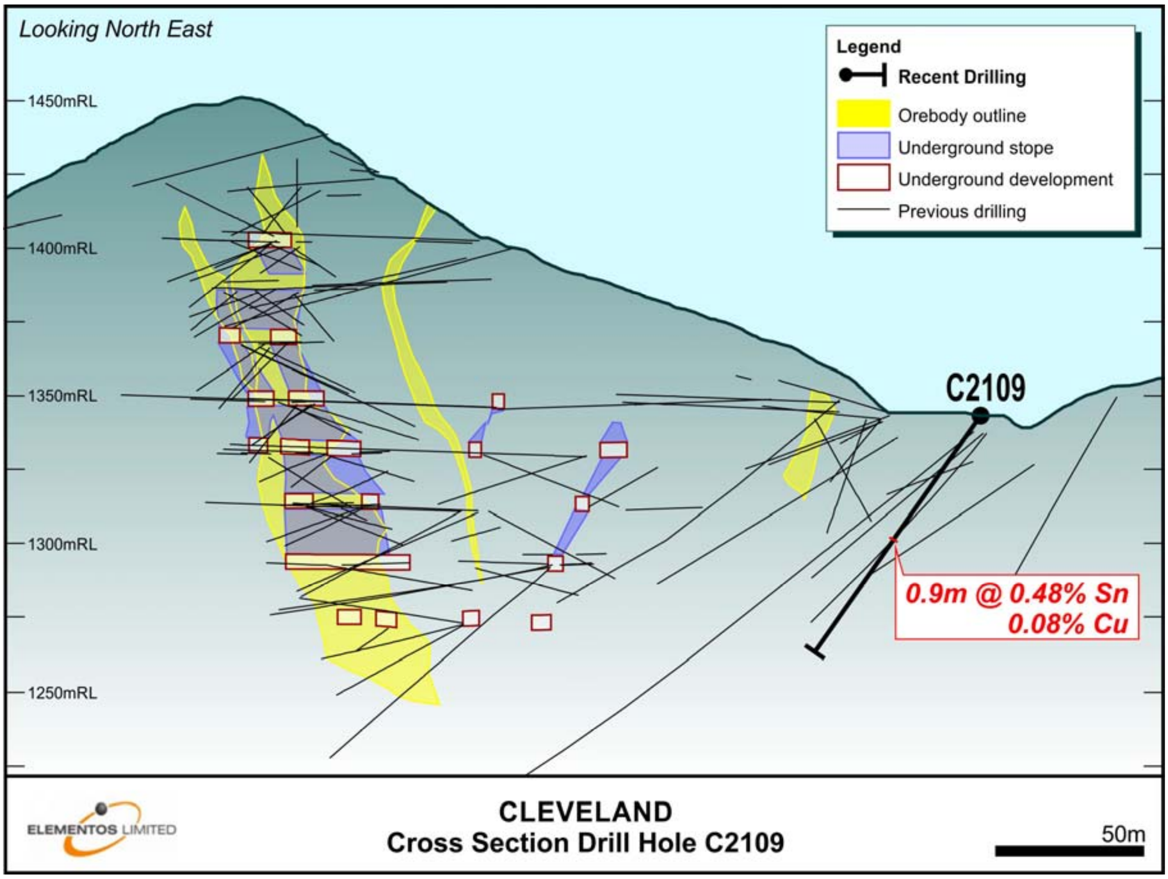

Figure 3. Cross Section Drill Hole C2109

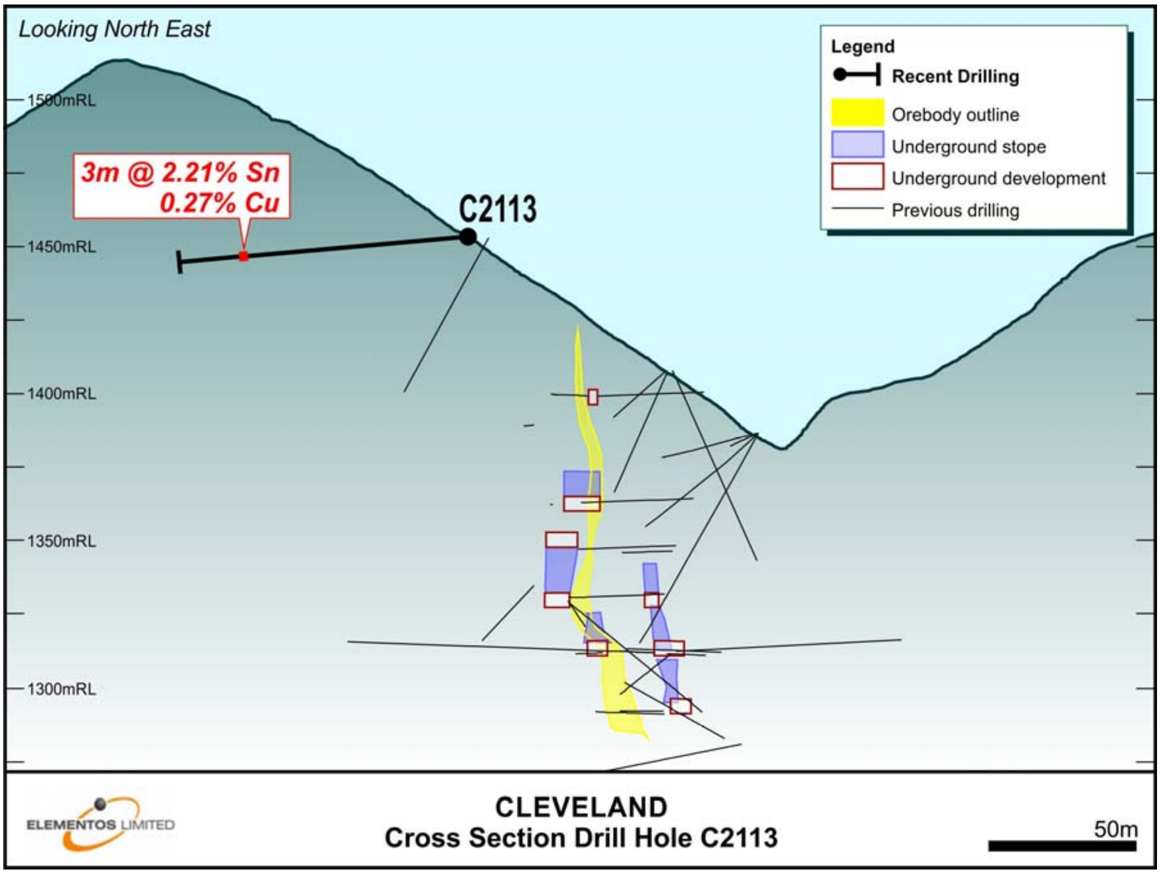

Figure 4. Cross Section Drill Hole C2113

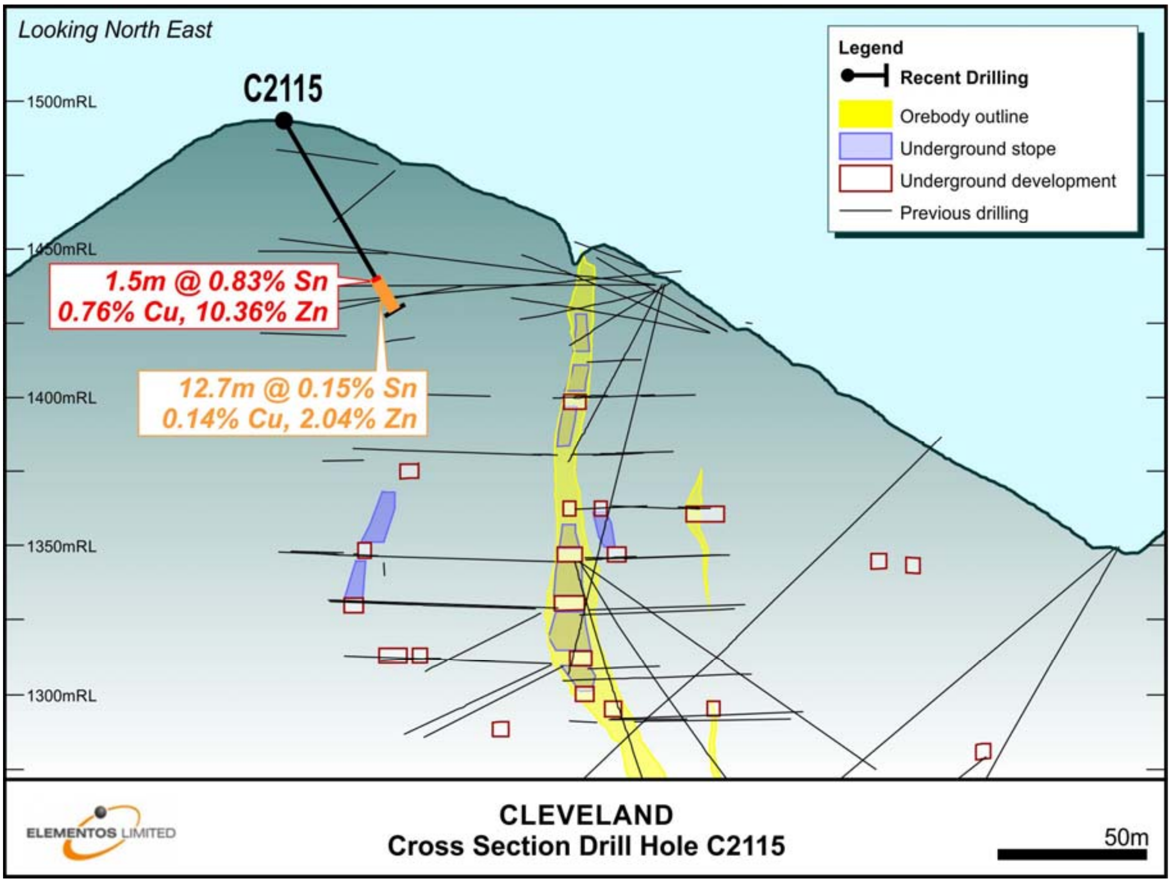

Figure 5. Cross Section Drill Hole C2115

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Forward-looking statements

This document may contain certain forward-looking statements. Such statements are only predictions, based on certain assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the company's control. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expected or implied in any forward-looking statement.

The inclusion of such statements should not be regarded as a representation, warranty or prediction with respect to the accuracy of the underlying assumptions or that any forward-looking statements will be or are likely to be fulfilled. Elementos undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document (subject to securities exchange disclosure requirements).

The information in this document does not take into account the objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any person or organisation. Nothing contained in this document constitutes investment, legal, tax or other advice.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Chris Creagh, who is the Chief Executive Officer for Elementos Limited and a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a full time employee of Elementos and who consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Chris Creagh has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012).

The Australian Securities Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this release.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

Elementos confirms that Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates used in this document were estimated, reported and reviewed in accordance with the guidelines of the Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code) 2012 edition.

Elementos confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve information included in the following announcements:

- "Cleveland Tailings Ore Reserve" released on the 3 August 2015;
- "Cleveland JORC Resource Significantly Expanded" announced to the ASX on 5 March 2014; and
- "Cleveland Open Pit - High-Grade Mineral Resource Defined" announced on 3 March 2015.

The Company also confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Cleveland Mineral Resources and Reserves continue to apply and have not materially changed. Elementos also confirms the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the date of announcement.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES

Open Pit Tin-Copper Mineral Resource (at 0.35% Sn cut-off)					
NOTE: this Open Pit Tin-Copper Mineral Resource is a sub-set of the Total Tin-Copper Mineral Resource noted below					
Category	Tonnage	Sn Grade	Contained Sn	Cu Grade	Contained Cu
Indicated	0.80 Mt	0.81%	6,500t	0.27	2,300t
Inferred	0.01 Mt	0.99%	140t	0.34	50t

Table subject to rounding errors; Sn = tin, Cu = copper

Total Tin-Copper Mineral Resource (at 0.35% Sn cut-off)					
Category	Tonnage	Sn Grade	Contained Sn	Cu Grade	Contained Cu
Indicated	5.00 Mt	0.69%	34,500t	0.28%	14,000t
Inferred	2.44 Mt	0.56%	13,700t	0.19%	4,600t

Table subject to rounding errors; Sn = tin, Cu = copper

Tailings Ore Reserve (at 0% Sn cut-off)					
Category	Tonnage	Sn Grade	Contained Sn	Cu Grade	Contained Cu
Probable	3.7 Mt	0.29%	11,000t	0.13%	5,000t

Table subject to rounding errors; Sn=tin, Cu=copper

Underground Tungsten Mineral Resource (at 0.20% WO_3 cut-off)		
Category	Tonnage	WO_3 Grade
Inferred	4 Mt	0.30%

Table subject to rounding errors; WO_3 = tungsten oxide

This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Diamond Drilling Programme – Cleveland Project, Tasmania

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.*	• NQ diameter drill core, sampled based on intervals determined by the project geologist and cut using a diamond saw to split the core in half. • The tin mineralisation at Cleveland occurs predominantly as cassiterite. The cassiterite is associated with pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, marmatite/sphalerite, chalcopyrite and minor arsenopyrite. The pyrrhotite is magnetic. • Mineralised zones were determined visually
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).*	• An Onram 1000 self propelled track mounted drilling rig was used, drilling NQ standard core. Coring from surface. The Onram 1000 is capable of drilling between +90 degrees to -90 degrees in dip.
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.*	• Each individual drill core run was marked on a core block with metres drilled and metres recovered. Drill core recoveries checked by the project geologist • Overall drill core recovery is 92% • Drill core recovery for C2109 – 50.7 – 51.6m was 100% • Drill core recovery for C2113 – 75.0 – 78.0m was 16% • Drill core recovery for C2115 – 61.3 – 62.8m was 100%
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*	• The total length of each drill hole has been photographed (wet and dry), and geologically and geotechnically logged prior to being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 split using a diamond saw on a 0.5m basis within the mineralised zones, up to 1.0m outside the mineralized zones, between and <1.0m if a geological boundary occurred in the designated sample zone. • Sample selection and marking is carried out by the project geologist • Cutting and sampling is carried out by the project geologist or a suitably qualified and experienced contractor • Half core dried, crushed, pulverized and split by ALS Laboratories, Burnie, Tasmania • No duplicates are taken from the core • Sample weights are between 0.5kg and 3.0kg
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.*	• Total Sn, WO3, Cu and when required, Zn are analysed at ALS Laboratories Burnie, Tasmania using the ME-XRF15d technique. Pb, Zn, Ag, As and soluble Sn are analysed at ALS Laboratories Burnie, Tasmania using the ME-ICP41a technique • Certified reference standards and blanks are submitted with the core samples
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.*	• The data is collected and entered into a database by a qualified geologist • Significant intervals are reviewed by a senior employee prior to sampling • Data is entered into an excel spreadsheet. All data is stored on a local data storage system with a copy on a remote data storage system
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.*	• Drill collars are surveyed by hand held GPS • Grid system is GDA 94 Zone 55. • RL's are MSL plus 1000m • Downhole surveys are collected every 30m using an Ausmine

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Downhole Camera • Drill orientation during set-up is established using a compass and back sight and foresight markers. Dip is determined using a clinometer on the mast
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.*	• Drill intercepts have been reported on a weighted average basis
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.*	• All drill holes were oriented normal to the strike of the known mineralisation and strata at Cleveland. The known mineralisation has sub-vertical dips towards the southeast.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are collected and transported by road by company employees to ALS Burnie
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• n/a

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Ground Magnetic Survey at Cleveland

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.*	• Exploration Licence EL7/2005 centred on the historical Cleveland tin mine in Tasmania. EL7/2005 is held by Rockwell Minerals Pty Ltd, a 100% subsidiary company of Elementos Limited. • The project lies within Forest Tasmania Managed Land

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The current drilling programme is the first drilling campaign to be carried out on the tenement since underground mining activities by Aberfoyle Resources ceased in 1986.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cleveland mineralisation is hydrothermal mineralisation associated with Devonian-Carboniferous granite intrusives, which outcrop within 5 kilometres of the historical workings. Gravity survey data suggests the granite occurs approximately 4km below the historical workings • The host sedimentary rocks were intruded by the Devonian-Carboniferous Meredith Granite. A quartz-porphyry dyke occurs approximately 350m below the land surface. • The tin/copper mineralisation occurs as semi-massive sulphide lenses consisting of pyrrhotite and pyrite with cassiterite with lesser stannite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, quartz, fluorite and carbonates. Sulphide minerals make up approximately 20-30% of the mineralisation. • The semi-massive sulphide lenses have formed by the replacement of carbonate rich sediments and are geologically similar to tin bearing massive to semi-massive sulphide mineralisation at Renison and Mt Bischoff.
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* 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.*	• (see drill hole table below)

Drill Hole	GDA94E Zone 55	GDA94N Zone 55	RL	Azimith True	Dip	Total Depth (m)	Results
C2100	365290	5407110	440.5	312	-35	68.9	No significant mineralisation intersected
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C2104	364974	5406855	367.3	312	-40	107.7	3.9m @ 0.78% Sn & 0.25% Cu from 67.1m
C2105	364974	5406855	367.3	312	-5	104.4	No significant mineralisation intersected
C2106	365161	5406894	369.6	312	-30	60	1.0m @ 0.59% Sn & 0.72% Cuu from 44.5m and 0.5m @ 0.49% Sn & 0.05% Cu from 59.5m
C2107	365226	5407048	444.5	312	-30	101.2	2.0m @ 0.61% Sn & 0.34% Cu from 74.2m
C2108	365187	5406798	320.0	312	-45	84.5	8m @ 0.05% Sn from 57.0m
C2109	365165	5406759	315.0	312	-55	97.4	0.9m @ 0.48% Sn & 0.08% Cu from 50.7m
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C2114	365348	5407242	520.0	150	-55	152.6	No significant mineralisation intersected
C2115	365130	5407059	460.0	132	-60	74.4	12.7m @ 0.15% Sn, 2.04% Zn & 0.14% Cu from 61.3m inc. 1.5m @ 0.83% Sn, 10.36% Zn & 0.76% Cu from 61.3m
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C2118	365439	5407604	401.8	140	-31	113.4	No significant mineralisation intersected

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All diamond drill hole assay results reported are shown in Appendix 1. • The mineralized intervals reported in the body of this report are stated on a weighted average basis • No bottom or top cut was applied to the aggregates • No metal equivalents have been used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The sections and plans shown in the body of the report display the relationship between the drill hole intercept and the known mineralisation
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.*	• See main body of the report
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.*	• All drill hole assay data used in this report is shown in Appendix 1
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.*	• n/a
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.*	• Drilling is continuing on the infill programme and testing recently defined ground magnetic anomalies • The tin mineralization at Cleveland is associated with pyrrhotite, which is magnetic

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

n/a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• n/a
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	•
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	•
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	•
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	•

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	•
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	•
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	•
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	•
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	•

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	•
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	•
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	•
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	•

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

n/a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• n/a
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	•
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	•
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	•
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.*	•

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	•
Environmen-tal	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	•
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	•
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	•
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.*	•

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	•
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	•
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	•
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	•
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	•
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	•

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	•

Section 5 Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

n/a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Indicator minerals	• *Reports of indicator minerals, such as chemically/physically distinctive garnet, ilmenite, chrome spinel and chrome diopside, should be prepared by a suitably qualified laboratory.*	•
Source of diamonds	• *Details of the form, shape, size and colour of the diamonds and the nature of the source of diamonds (primary or secondary) including the rock type and geological environment.*	•
Sample collection	• *Type of sample, whether outcrop, boulders, drill core, reverse circulation drill cuttings, gravel, stream sediment or soil, and purpose (eg large diameter drilling to establish stones per unit of volume or bulk samples to establish stone size distribution).* • *Sample size, distribution and representivity.*	•

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample treatment	• *Type of facility, treatment rate, and accreditation.* • *Sample size reduction. Bottom screen size, top screen size and re-crush.* • *Processes (dense media separation, grease, X-ray, hand-sorting, etc).* • *Process efficiency, tailings auditing and granulometry.* • *Laboratory used, type of process for micro diamonds and accreditation.*	•
Carat	• *One fifth (0.2) of a gram (often defined as a metric carat or MC).*	•
Sample grade	• *Sample grade in this section of Table 1 is used in the context of carats per units of mass, area or volume.* • *The sample grade above the specified lower cut-off sieve size should be reported as carats per dry metric tonne and/or carats per 100 dry metric tonnes. For alluvial deposits, sample grades quoted in carats per square metre or carats per cubic metre are acceptable if accompanied by a volume to weight basis for calculation.* • *In addition to general requirements to assess volume and density there is a need to relate stone frequency (stones per cubic metre or tonne) to stone size (carats per stone) to derive sample grade (carats per tonne).*	•
Reporting of Exploration Results	• *Complete set of sieve data using a standard progression of sieve sizes per facies. Bulk sampling results, global sample grade per facies. Spatial structure analysis and grade distribution. Stone size and number distribution. Sample head feed and tailings particle granulometry.* • *Sample density determination.* • *Per cent concentrate and undersize per sample.* • *Sample grade with change in bottom cut-off screen size.* • *Adjustments made to size distribution for sample plant performance and performance on a commercial scale.* • *If appropriate or employed, geostatistical techniques applied to model stone size, distribution or frequency from size distribution of exploration diamond samples.* • *The weight of diamonds may only be omitted from the report when the diamonds are considered too small to be of commercial significance. This lower cut-off size should be stated.*	•
Grade estimation for	• *Description of the sample type and the spatial arrangement of drilling or sampling designed for grade estimation.*	•

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
reporting Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves	• *The sample crush size and its relationship to that achievable in a commercial treatment plant.* • *Total number of diamonds greater than the specified and reported lower cut-off sieve size.* • *Total weight of diamonds greater than the specified and reported lower cut-off sieve size.* • *The sample grade above the specified lower cut-off sieve size.*	
Value estimation	• *Valuations should not be reported for samples of diamonds processed using total liberation method, which is commonly used for processing exploration samples.* • *To the extent that such information is not deemed commercially sensitive, Public Reports should include:* o *diamonds quantities by appropriate screen size per facies or depth.* o *details of parcel valued.* o *number of stones, carats, lower size cut-off per facies or depth.* • *The average $/carat and $/tonne value at the selected bottom cut-off should be reported in US Dollars. The value per carat is of critical importance in demonstrating project value.* • *The basis for the price (eg dealer buying price, dealer selling price, etc).* • *An assessment of diamond breakage.*	•
Security and integrity	• *Accredited process audit.* • *Whether samples were sealed after excavation.* • *Valuer location, escort, delivery, cleaning losses, reconciliation with recorded sample carats and number of stones.* • *Core samples washed prior to treatment for micro diamonds.* • *Audit samples treated at alternative facility.* • *Results of tailings checks.* • *Recovery of tracer monitors used in sampling and treatment.* • *Geophysical (logged) density and particle density.* • *Cross validation of sample weights, wet and dry, with hole volume and density, moisture factor.*	•
Classification	• *In addition to general requirements to assess volume and density there is a need to relate stone frequency (stones per cubic metre or tonne) to stone size (carats per stone) to derive grade (carats per tonne). The elements of uncertainty in these estimates should be considered, and classification developed accordingly.*	•

APPENDIX 1. Significant Drill Intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	SAMPLE	Sn %	Cu %	WO3 %	Zn %	Sn ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Zn %	As ppm	Co ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	W ppm
					ME-XRF15d				ME-ICP41a								
C2102	32.1	32.5	0.4	130036	0.09	0.34	0.01										
C2102	32.5	33.0	0.5	130037	0.75	0.04	0.01		120	10	580		30		<1		
C2102	33.0	33.5	0.5	130038	0.16	0.01	0.01		<50	<10	170		10		1		
C2102	33.5	34.0	0.5	130039	0.58	0.02	0.01		160	<10	400		10		<1		
C2102	34.0	34.5	0.5	130040	0.40	0.03	0.02		70	<10	410		<10		1		
C2102	34.5	35.0	0.5	130041	0.50	0.07	0.03		70	<10	360		50		1		
C2102	35.0	35.5	0.5	130042	0.85	0.07	0.01		80	20	330		40		<1		
C2102	35.5	36.0	0.5	130043	0.53	0.67	0.02		200	30	890		<10		7		
C2102	36.0	37.0	1.0	130044	0.08	0.02	<0.01										
C2102	50.5	51.0	0.5	130060	0.09	0.02	<0.01										
C2102	51.0	51.5	0.5	130061	0.05	0.03	0.01										
C2102	51.5	52.0	0.5	130062	0.05	0.05	0.01										
C2102	52.0	52.5	0.5	130063	0.02	0.11	0.01										
C2102	52.5	53.0	0.5	130064	0.06	0.05	0.01										
C2102	53.0	53.5	0.5	130065	0.02	0.04	0.02										
C2102	53.5	54.0	0.5	130066	0.05	0.03	0.02										
C2102	54.0	54.5	0.5	130067	0.10	0.08	0.01		60	10	1300		6330		2		
C2102	54.5	55.0	0.5	130068	0.15	0.05	0.01		110	<10	1220		1500		2		
C2102	55.0	55.5	0.5	130069	0.04	0.06	0.01										
C2102	64.0	65.0	1.0	130080	0.09	<0.01	<0.01										
C2102	65.0	66.0	1.0	130081	0.01	0.02	0.01										
C2102	66.0	67.0	1.0	130082	<0.01	0.01	<0.01										
C2102	67.0	67.6	0.6	130083	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01										
C2102	67.6	67.9	0.3	130084	<0.01	0.02	<0.01										
C2104	64.5	65.0	0.5	130089	0.09	0.01	0.01										
C2104	65.0	65.5	0.5	130090	0.15	0.02	0.01		<50	<10	70		30		<1		
C2104	65.5	66.0	0.5	130091	0.20	0.11	0.01		170	20	120		630		2		
C2104	66.0	66.5	0.5	130092	0.03	0.01	0.02										
C2104	66.5	67.1	0.6	130093	0.09	0.01	0.02										
C2104	67.1	67.5	0.4	130095	0.57	0.47	0.02		190	10	180		860		9		
C2104	67.5	68.0	0.5	130096	0.80	0.22	0.02		630	20	110		40		5		
C2104	68.0	68.5	0.5	130097	0.68	0.1	0.02		480	<10	100		10		3		
C2104	68.5	69.0	0.5	130098	0.89	0.57	0.03		660	40	220		70		12		
C2104	69.0	69.5	0.5	130099	0.90	0.23	0.02		930	20	130		<10		9		
C2104	69.5	70.0	0.5	130100	0.57	0.09	0.03		400	20	80		40		4		
C2104	70.0	70.5	0.5	130101	1.22	0.23	0.03		850	30	100		50		9		

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	SAMPLE	Sn %	Cu %	WO3 %	Zn %	Sn ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Zn %	As ppm	Co ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	W ppm
					ME-XRF15d				ME-ICP41a								
C2104	70.5	71.0	0.5	130102	0.53	0.13	0.03		300	30	180		1200		5		
C2104	71.0	71.4	0.4	130103	0.13	0.08	0.02		90	<10	240		3240		3		
C2104	71.4	72.0	0.6	130105	0.02	0.05	0.01										
C2104	72.0	73.0	1.0	130106	0.06	0.03	0.01										
C2104	73.0	73.4	0.4	130107	0.32	0.05	0.01		70	<10	650		60		1		
C2105	92.0	93.0	1.0	130127	0.06	0.01	<0.01										
C2105	93.0	94.0	1.0	130128	0.02	0.02	<0.01										
C2105	94.0	95.0	1.0	130129	0.02	0.02	<0.01										
C2106	42.0	43.0	1.0	130109	0.02	0.02	<0.01										
C2106	43.0	43.9	0.9	130110	<0.01	0.03	<0.01										
C2106	43.9	44.5	0.6	130111	<0.01	0.01	<0.01										
C2106	44.5	45.0	0.5	130112	0.79	1.24	<0.01		320	30	840		<10	36	14	13750	100
C2106	45.0	45.5	0.5	130113	0.39	0.06	0.02		50	<10	140		<10	<5	<1	691	300
C2106	45.5	46.0	0.5	130115	0.01	<0.01	<0.01										
C2106	46.0	47.0	1.0	130116	0.02	0.02	<0.01										
C2106	47.0	48.0	1.0	130117	0.01	<0.01	<0.01										
C2106	56.0	57.0	1.0	130118	0.01	0.01	<0.01										
C2106	57.0	57.5	0.5	130119	0.11	0.03	<0.01		60	40	190		220	155	<1	278	<50
C2106	57.5	58.0	0.5	130121	0.06	<0.01	<0.01										
C2106	58.0	58.5	0.5	130122	0.01	0.03	<0.01										
C2106	58.5	59.0	0.5	130123	0.02	0.03	<0.01										
C2106	59.0	59.5	0.5	130124	0.03	0.03	<0.01										
C2106	59.5	60.0	0.5	130125	0.49	0.06	<0.01		70	10	120		<10	20	<1	513	60
C2107	72.0	73.0	1.0	130144	0.08	0.07	<0.01	0.61									
C2107	73.0	74.2	1.2	130145	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	0.14									
C2107	74.2	75.2	1.0	130146	0.22	0.16	<0.01	0.1	50	20	1140		40	20	3	1830	<50
C2107	75.2	76.2	1.0	130147	1.00	0.45	<0.01	0.1	100	50	1160		50	45	7	4920	<50
C2107	76.2	77.0	0.8	130148	0.06	<0.01	<0.01	0.01									
C2107	77.0	78.0	1.0	130149	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01									
C2107	78.0	79.0	1.0	130150	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01									
C2107	79.0	80.0	1.0	130151	0.02	0.01	<0.01	0.01									
C2107	80.0	81.0	1.0	130152	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.1									
C2107	81.0	82.0	1.0	130153	0.05	0.06	<0.01	0.88									
C2107	82.0	83.0	1.0	130154	0.16	0.01	<0.01	0.8	<50	30	8050		20	30	1	205	<50

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	SAMPLE	Sn %	Cu %	WO3 %	Zn %	Sn ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Zn %	As ppm	Co ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	W ppm
					ME-XRF15d				ME-ICP41a								
C2108	58.0	59.0	1.0	130161	0.02	<0.01	<0.01										
C2108	59.0	59.5	0.5	130163	0.02	<0.01	<0.01										
C2108	59.5	60.0	0.5	130164	0.05	0.18	<0.01										
C2108	60.0	60.5	0.5	130165	0.16	0.4	<0.01		190	20	210		50	76	6	4480	<50
C2108	60.5	61.0	0.5	130166	0.12	0.45	<0.01		120	40	320		40	135	7	4790	<50
C2108	61.0	61.5	0.5	130167	0.02	0.43	<0.01										
C2108	61.5	62.0	0.5	130168	0.06	0.54	<0.01										
C2108	62.0	62.5	0.5	130169	0.06	0.54	<0.01										
C2108	62.5	63.0	0.5	130170	0.06	0.13	<0.01										
C2108	63.0	63.5	0.5	130171	0.02	0.01	<0.01										
C2108	63.5	64.0	0.5	130172	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01										
C2108	64.0	65.0	1.0	130174	0.09	<0.01	<0.01										
C2109	48.0	49.0	1.0	130176	0.04	0.02	<0.01										
C2109	49.0	50.0	1.0	130177	0.01	0.02	<0.01										
C2109	50.0	50.7	0.7	130178	0.02	0.04	<0.01										
C2109	50.7	51.2	0.5	130180	0.68	0.14	<0.01		50	10	500		10	31			
C2109	51.2	51.6	0.4	130181	0.28	0.01	<0.01		<50	<10	160		10	10			
C2109	51.6	52.6	1.0	130183	0.01	0.03	<0.01										
C2109	52.6	53.6	1.0	130184	0.02	<0.01	<0.01										
C2113	68.0	69.0	1.0	130192	0.02	0.38	<0.01										
C2113	69.0	70.0	1.0	130193	0.03	0.06	<0.01										
C2113	70.0	75.0	5.0	130194	0.09	0.03	<0.01										
C2113	75.0	78.0	3.0	130195	2.21	0.27	<0.01		330	90	860		1690	22			
C2113	78.0	79.0	1.0	130196	0.02	0.41	<0.01										
C2113	79.0	80.0	1.0	130197	0.03	1.35	<0.01										
C2115	59.0	60.0	1.0	130251	0.02	0.01	<0.01										
C2115	60.0	61.3	1.3	130252	<0.01	0.02	<0.01										
C2115	61.3	61.8	0.5	130254	0.09	1.29	0.01	18.35									
C2115	61.8	62.3	0.5	130255	1.44	0.63	0.01	8.34	<50	50	82900	8.35	30	57			
C2115	62.3	62.8	0.5	130256	0.95	0.37	0.01	4.4	80	10	43500		760	40			
C2115	62.8	64.0	1.2	130258	0.03	0.02	<0.01	0.75									
C2115	64.0	65.0	1.0	130259	0.18	0.16	0.01	2.6	<50	30	25700		130	48			
C2115	65.0	66.0	1.0	130260	0.05	0.09	<0.01	1.95									
C2115	66.0	67.0	1.0	130261	0.05	0.02	<0.01	0.17									
C2115	67.0	68.0	1.0	130262	0.05	0.06	<0.01	0.6									
C2115	68.0	69.0	1.0	130263	0.04	0.01	<0.01	0.14									

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	SAMPLE	Sn %	Cu %	WO3 %	Zn %	Sn ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Zn %	As ppm	Co ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	W ppm
					ME-XRF15d				ME-ICP41a								
C2115	69.0	70.0	1.0	130264	0.06	<0.01	<0.01	0.58									
C2115	70.0	71.0	1.0	130265	0.09	0.09	<0.01	2.72									
C2115	71.0	72.0	1.0	130266	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	0.29									
C2115	72.0	73.0	1.0	130267	0.04	0.06	<0.01	0.32									
C2115	73.0	74.0	1.0	130268	0.02	0.12	<0.01	0.15									
C2118	78.0	79.0	1.0	130269	0.02	0.03	<0.01										
C2118	79.0	80.0	1.0	130270	0.01	<0.01	<0.01										
C2118	80.0	81.0	1.0	130271	0.03	0.01	<0.01										
C2118	81.0	82.0	1.0	130272	0.02	0.01	<0.01										
C2118	82.0	83.0	1.0	130273	0.02	0.01	<0.01										
C2118	83.0	84.0	1.0	130274	0.02	0.03	<0.01										
C2118	84.0	85.0	1.0	130275	0.02	0.02	<0.01										
C2118	85.0	86.0	1.0	130276	0.03	0.02	<0.01										

*Note – only samples that contained 0.1% Sn or greater were analysed for soluble Sn, Pb, Zn, Ag and As