



NEW ZINC MASSIVE SULPHIDE MINERALISATION INTERSECTED AT SAN JOSE MINE

Highlights

- Intense massive sulphide mineralisation intersected in previously untested 168 Trend at the San Jose Mine
- These intersections extend known mineralisation in the 168 Trend, which remains open
- Infill drilling in the centre of Los Caracoles Trend has continued to intersect mineralisation below the main gallery level
- Assay results from first batch of 19 diamond drill holes completed in the Los Caracoles and 168 Trends are pending
- The drill programme is being ramped up, with an additional drill-rig being deployed through another drilling contractor to test step-out targets and extensions
- Phase 2 drilling campaign metreage upsized

Variscan Mines Limited (“Variscan” or the “Company” or the “Group”) (ASX:VAR) is pleased to provide an update on the Phase 2 underground diamond drilling programme at its San Jose Mine, located in Cantabria, northern Spain.

Figure 1. Visual high-grade zinc sulphide mineralisation intersected at the San Jose Mine



Drillhole NOVDDT005, interval shown 1.05 – 1.80 m: high-grade replacement-type zinc ore

Variscan’s Managing Director & CEO, Stewart Dickson said,

“We are pleased with the very strong visual indications of high-grade sulphide mineralisation seen in diamond core produced in our current drill programme. These are extremely encouraging and give us increased confidence that the Phase 2 underground drill campaign will build on the positive outcomes from the drill programme undertaken earlier in the year. Notably the visual logging of the massive sulphide intersections returned from the previously un-tested 168 Trend are exceptionally encouraging.”

Samples from both the 168 Trend and Los Caracoles Trend have been submitted for laboratory assay analysis. We keenly await those results. Meanwhile the ongoing underground drill program is ramping up with a further drill-rig being deployed through an additional drilling contractor tasked with testing step-out targets and extensions. This drilling will specifically test a number of small mine workings that were discovered recently and they present another opportunity to increase the size and scale of mineralisation. We look forward to updating the market on our substantive drill campaign over the months ahead.”

Drilling programme progressing despite some earlier delays

To date, Variscan has completed 28 drillholes for approximately 760 meters of its previously stated minimum amount of 2,000 metres. This has been achieved despite delays that were beyond Variscan’s control and has at times reduced drilling rates. In response to these matters, management action has been taken. With an extra drill-rig now being deployed by an additional drilling contractor, significantly improved drilling rates are anticipated as well as an increase to the total number of metres drilled in the Phase 2 campaign.

Drilling undertaken to date has been focused on infill drilling and testing lower lenses at Los Caracoles Trend and extensional drilling at the previously un-tested 168 Trend. As such, the Phase 2 underground drilling programme is on track to achieve its stated objectives.

Initial exploration findings from current drilling programme are promising

While the current drill programme still has a way to run, it has already revealed:

- Intersections of massive sulphide mineralisation in previously untested 168 Trend in the Central Zone of the San Jose Mine – for example see drillhole NOVDDT003 in Table 1
- Positive visual indications of mineralisation in the lower lenses within the Los Caracoles Trend in the Central Zone – for example see drillhole NOVDD0079 in Table 2

Table 1. Visual estimate of sulfides for hole NOVDDT003 (168 Trend)

INTERVAL (m)			DESCRIPTION OF ORE	VISUAL SULFIDE ESTIMATE		
From	To	Length		Total	sphalerite	galena
3.50	5.10	1.60	Massive, replacement-type ore of fine-grained sphalerite in light-grey dolostone host rock	40%	40%	
5.10	5.80	0.70		15%	15%	
5.80	7.00	1.20		32%	32%	2%
7.00	7.70	0.70	Disseminated sphalerite	5%	5%	

Table 2. Visual estimate of sulfides for hole NOVDD0079 (Los Caracoles Trend)

INTERVAL (m)			DESCRIPTION OF ORE	VISUAL SULFIDE ESTIMATE		
From	To	Length		Total	sphalerite	galena
0.00	0.50	0.50	Banded sphalerite in dolostone	10%	10%	
0.50	2.10	1.60	Grey dolostone			
2.10	2.50	0.40	Banded sphalerite in grey dolostone	25%	25%	
2.50	3.30	0.80		15%	15%	
3.30	4.90	1.60	Dark-grey dolostone			
4.90	5.10	0.20	Banded sphalerite in dolostone	10%	10%	

In relation to the disclosure of visual estimates, the Company cautions that the sulphide abundance should not be considered a proxy or a substitute for laboratory analysis. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

Figure 2. Plan view of Phase 2 drilling conducted to date at the San Jose Mine

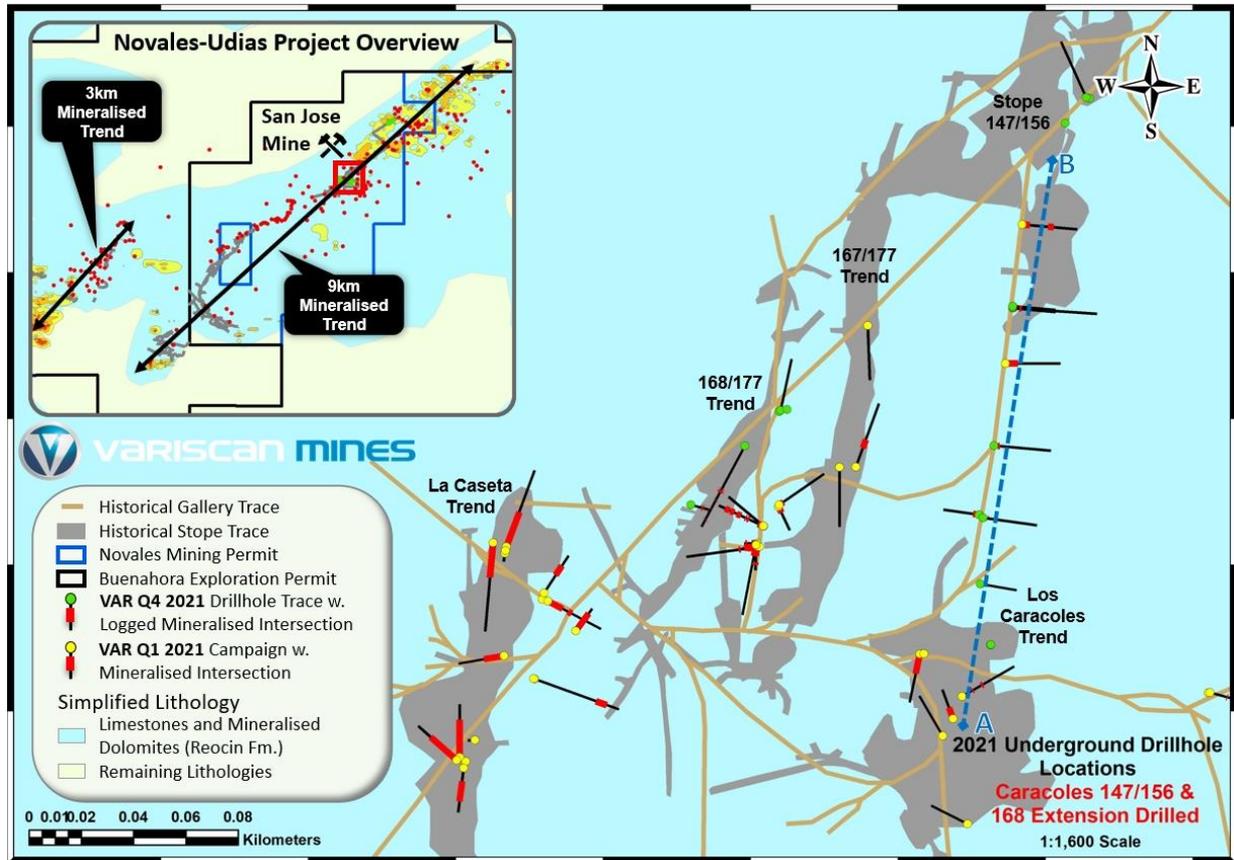


Figure 3. North-South Long Section of ongoing Phase 2 drilling in the Los Caracoles Trend (Also showing certain drilling results from Phase 1 drilling – refer ASX release 4 August 2021)

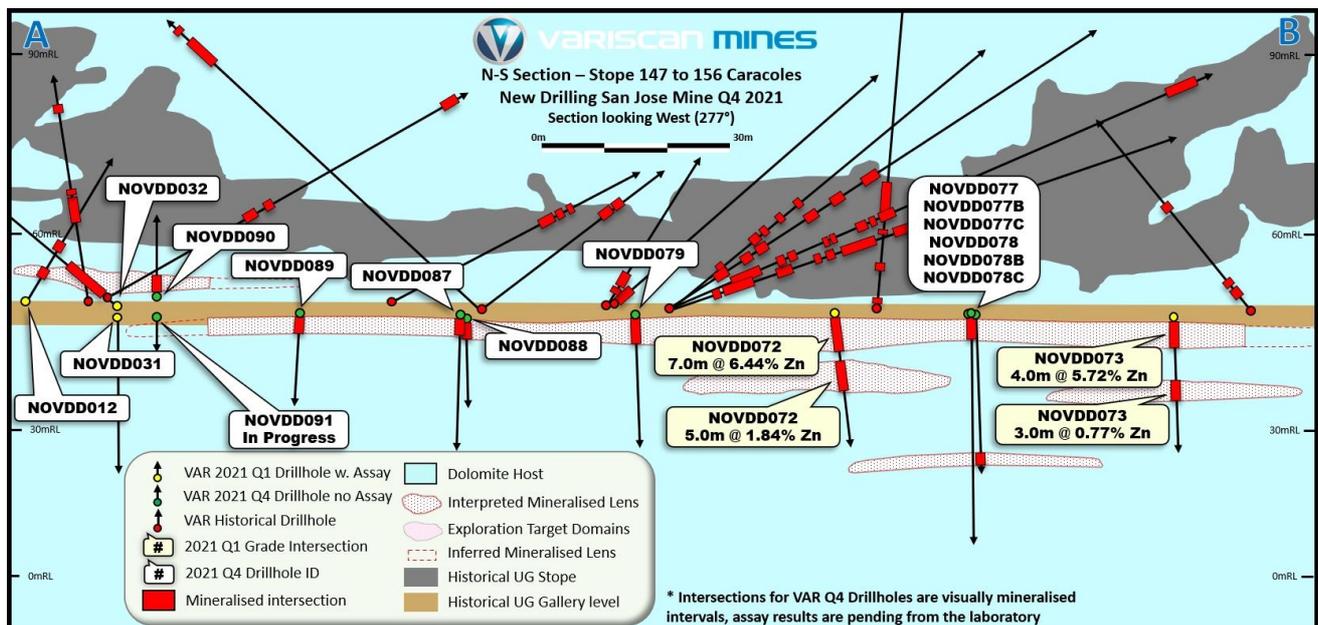
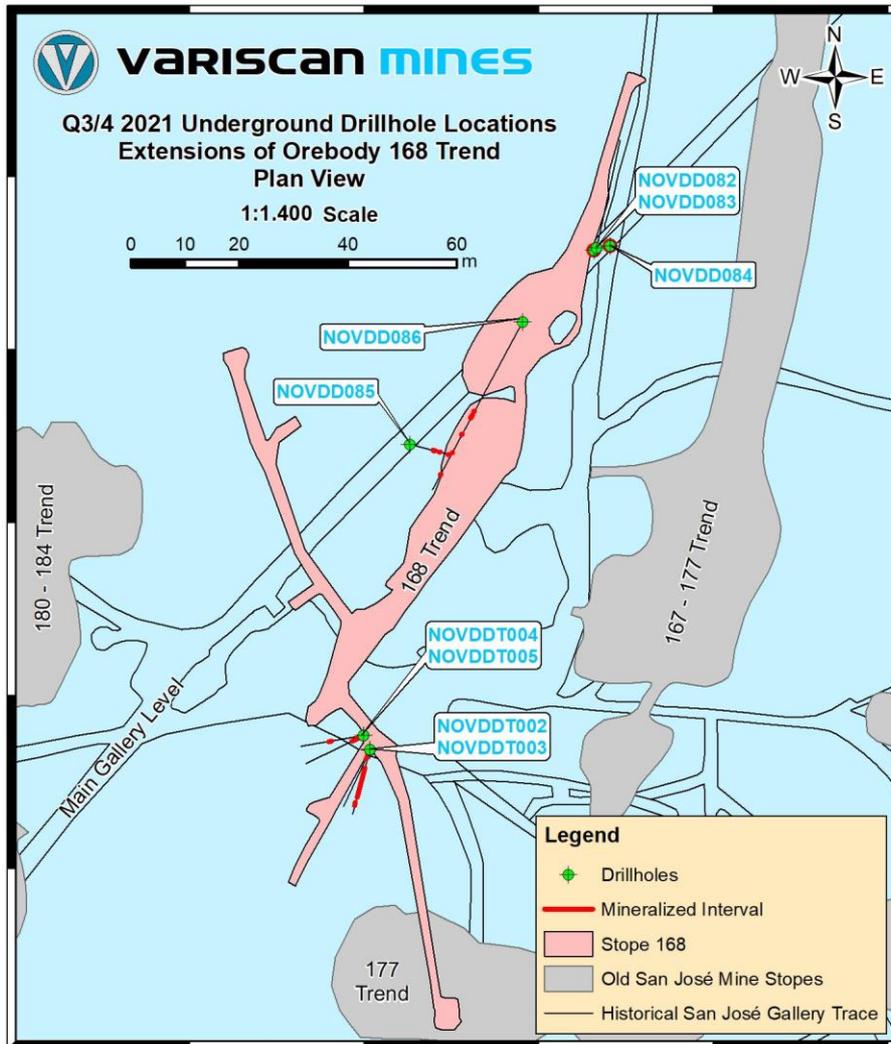


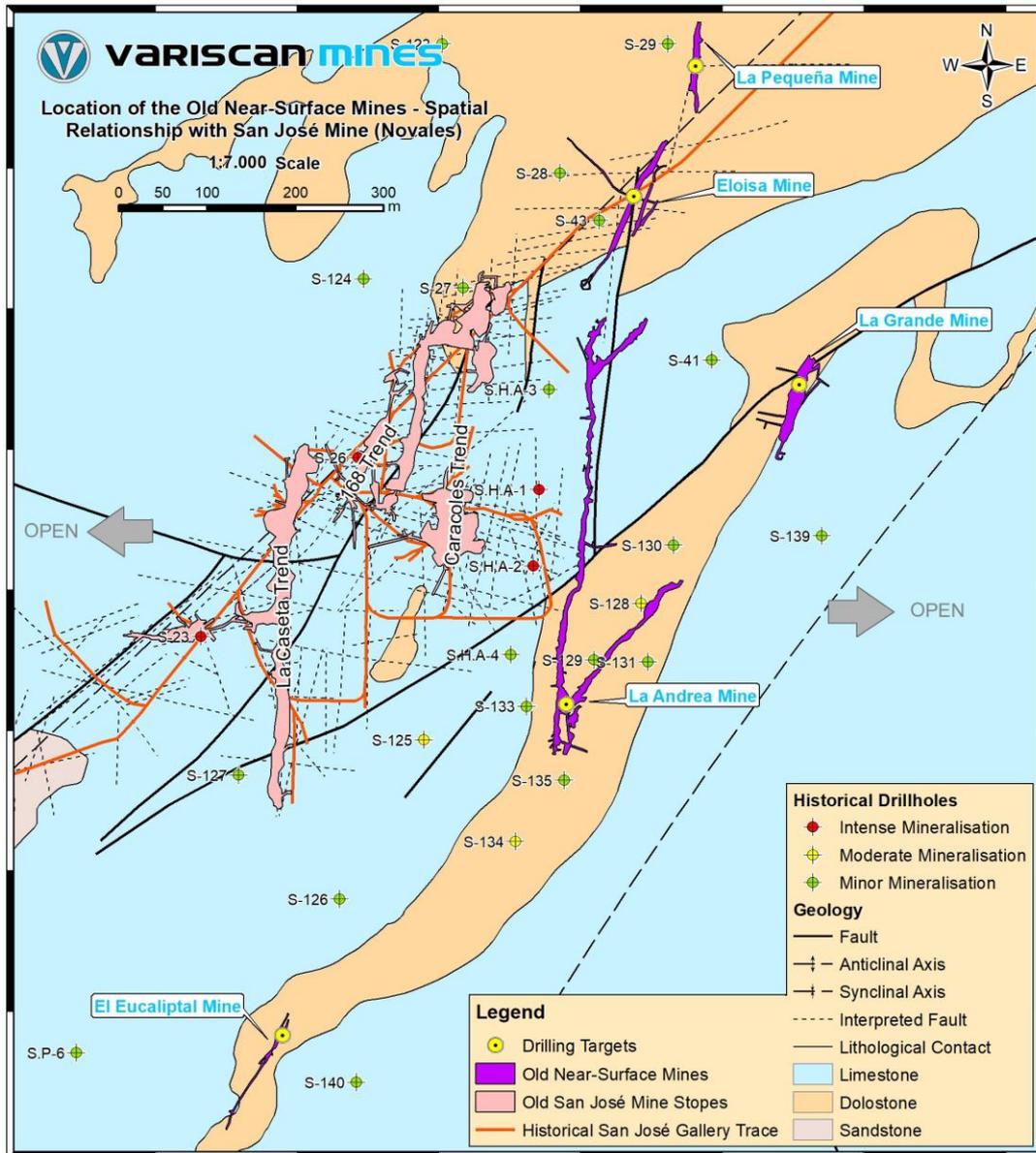
Figure 4. Plan view of ongoing Phase 2 drilling conducted in the 168 Trend



Programme to drill-test recently discovered step-out trends expanded

Variscan is also pleased to announce that it is commencing drill-testing of step-out mineral trends and extensions. These are found in small near-surface workings which Variscan identified in Q3 2021 (refer ASX announcement 3 September 2021). This step-out drilling will run simultaneously with the underground drilling in the Main Zone of the San Jose Mine.

Figure 5. Plan view illustrating step-out mineral trends in old near-surface mines to be drill-tested



Looking Ahead

Variscan’s immediate focus is progressing with:

- underground drilling at the San Jose Mine
- underground drilling of step-out targets in old near-surface mines
- returning assay results as soon as possible for market reporting.

Additionally, the Company will be advancing a number of follow-on activities and deliverables including:

- A geophysical survey of surface drill targets over the Buenahora license area
- Delivery of pending municipal approvals to undertake surface drilling covering the Buenahora license area
- In support of the above activities, the delivery of associated environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) initiatives.

ENDS

This announcement has been authorised for issue by Mr Stewart Dickson, Managing Director & CEO, Variscan Mines Limited.

For further information:

Variscan Mines Limited

Stewart Dickson

T : +44 (0) 7799 694195

E : stewart.dickson@variscan.com.au

Notes

Variscan Mines Limited (ASX:VAR) is a growth oriented, natural resources company focused on the acquisition, exploration and development of high-quality strategic mineral projects. The Company has compiled a portfolio of high-impact base-metal interests in Spain, Chile and Australia. Its primary focus is the development of its advanced zinc projects in Spain.

The Company's name is derived from the Variscan orogeny, which was a geologic mountain building event caused by Late Paleozoic continental collision between Euramerica (Laurussia) and Gondwana to form the supercontinent of Pangea.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to technical information about the Novales-Udias project is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled and reviewed by Dr. Mike Mlynarczyk, Principal of the Redstone Exploration Services, a geological consultancy acting as an external consultant for Variscan Mines. Dr. Mlynarczyk is a Professional Geologist (PGeo) of the Institute of Geologists of Ireland, and European Geologist (EurGeol) of the European Federation of Geologists, as well as Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG). With over 10 years of full-time exploration experience in MVT-style zinc-lead systems in several of the world's leading MVT provinces, Dr. Mlynarczyk has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ('JORC Code'). Dr. Mlynarczyk consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this document that relates to previous exploration results was prepared pre-2012 JORC code. It is the opinion of Variscan that the exploration data is reliable. Although some of the data is incomplete, nothing has come to the attention of Variscan that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historic exploration.

JORC Table 1, Sections 1 and 2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 representativity 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling being reported has been sampled with industry best practice methods (diamond drilled core cut along its length to produce half core) and samples were sent to the accredited ALS Seville laboratory for analysis. The samples are considered representative and include waste intervals on the periphery of mineralised intersections. It is assumed that the equipment used was calibrated correctly as per the internal SOP's at ALS. The new drillholes reported are located in the central part of the San Jose Mine, they consist of underground diamond drillholes and were sampled as half core from 30cm to 1m sample length with at least a single 1m sample either side to cover the periphery of the mineralised intersection. The assay results of the first 19 holes that were sampled are still pending. The analytical method used by ALS is Zn-OG62h for Zinc and Pb-OG62h for Lead, as well as Zn-AA07 for non-sulphide ('oxide') zinc. These are considered appropriate for the deposit type. Details of any historical drilling referenced in this document can be found in prior ASX press releases by Variscan Mines from the following dates: 3rd Feb 2020, 3rd March 2020, 16th March 2020 and 1st April 2020 on the website www.variscanmines.com.au
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new drillholes referred to in this press release are underground diamond drillholes (core) completed using an Atlas Copco Diamec 252 rig and a Hilti portable drill, both at a core diameter of 40.7mm (BQTK). These new holes have not employed oriented core methods. Details of any historical drilling referenced in this document can be found in prior ASX press releases by Variscan Mines from the following dates: 3rd Feb 2020, 3rd March 2020, 16th March 2020 and 1st April 2020 on the website www.variscanmines.com.au
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery for these drillholes have been typically high >90% as observed by drillers and geologists, this data has been formally recorded for all drillholes at this time, as it forms part of the detailed logging. The lowest recovery recorded for an entire drillhole to date is 83.3% mean recovery; however, this is anomalous compared to the other holes with logged recovery thus far. No other methods have been used to maximise sample recovery; however, with recovery >90% reported for most holes detailed in this release the methods currently employed appear sufficient. The relationship between sample recovery and grade has not been assessed thus far. Details of any historical drilling referenced in this document can be found in prior ASX press releases by Variscan Mines from the following dates: 3rd Feb 2020, 3rd March 2020, 16th March 2020 and 1st April 2020 on the website www.variscanmines.com.au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed geological and geotechnical logging has been carried out for all drillholes. Currently there is sufficient geotechnical and geological logging data to support a Mineral Resource estimate. However, mining studies and metallurgical testwork are still required. • Total percentage of holes that have been logged for lithology, veins, alteration, and mineralisation is 100% and the total percentage of new drillholes that has detailed recovery and geotechnical logging is 100% at this stage (based on all logs available). All drillholes were photographed before and after cutting core. • Details of any historical drilling referenced in this document can be found in prior ASX press releases by Variscan Mines from the following dates: 3rd Feb 2020, 3rd March 2020, 16th March 2020 and 1st April 2020 on the website www.variscanmines.com.au
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 representativity 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New drillholes have been sampled using reasonable industry procedures for logging (of mineralisation), sampling and QAQC for this project. • Samples were selected by geologists for these new drillholes based on logging of mineralised intervals, core was cut using a rotary diamond saw along the long axis in halves. Samples were preferred at 1m lengths, although they were permitted flexibility from 30cm to 1.2m sample lengths typically where geological boundaries exist. In the Variscan SOP for sampling drillholes it was stated that a minimum of three samples were taken for any mineralised intersection, the first sample will encompass the mineralised zone and the other two samples will be selected either side to ensure waste intervals were sampled to define the boundaries of mineralisation. Additionally, when a separate geological zone or rubble or broken core begins, a new sample will be taken and when solid core resumes the next samples will be selected. In zones of poor recovery <50% the default sample interval will be the drillers depth markers. The nature and quality of sampling techniques are considered appropriate for this deposit and drilling type. • All half core samples are sent directly to ALS Seville laboratory for preparation and subsequent analysis according to industry standards crushing, pulverizing and splitting prior to sample analysis. • Sample sizes taken for the drilling reported are considered suitable for the deposit type and style of mineralisation at this stage of exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the new drilling reported the sampling is considered partial as half core remains. The laboratory is accredited (ALS Seville) and the techniques for Zn/Pb (Zn-OG62h and Pb-OG62h) are considered suitable for the elements in question. • No handheld or downhole geophysics data were collected during this campaign. • QAQC Procedures adopted for this batch of drilling results include eighteen total QAQC samples inserted into the sample stream (total 145 drillhole samples, not including QAQC). These included one high-grade CRM (OREAS 134B) inserted into the mineralised zone, six medium grade CRM (OREAS 133A) and five low grade CRM (OREAS 130) inserted in between waste rock or barren samples, and three pulp blanks (lab blank). Also, internal duplicates were requested to ALS for three mineralised samples and these sample ID's were indicated to the laboratory. The results of lab assay analysis are pending. Additional interpretation will be carried out once the assay data is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and precision have been established.	available from the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical processes are being supervised by senior ALS staff experienced in mineral assaying. The new diamond drillholes are located in the main mineralised corridors of the San Jose underground mine and in one of the stopes above the main gallery level. Some of them are nearby existing historical drillholes, however, they cannot be considered twinned holes at this stage. Twinned holes have been planned during the ongoing drilling campaign, however, these have yet to be drilled. Primary data for the ongoing drilling, which started in Q3 2021 is currently stored in excel and the assay certifications and final assay results are still pending release by ALS Seville.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole collars from the present are being surveyed using the Nortop Ingenieros S.L.U Total Station determined points and using an 'all-in-one' laser disto device (incorporating digital compass, clinometer and distance meter) placed on a 4kg tripod to avoid movements and a topographic rod (with bubble level) to mark the position of the Nortop points. Checks have been made with a Brunton compass to verify that there are no measurements errors. Several checks were made with Nortop points bases) obtaining the same results. These are considered relatively accurate. Surface topography was provided by CNIG (IGN) as topographic contours at 25k scale, the contours were used to generate a digital terrain model in 3D after transformation to the local mine grid to conform to the majority of drillhole data in Leapfrog Geo and Datamine StudioRM. It is considered satisfactory for these purposes.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reported drillholes have been drilled in a fence or fan pattern from drilling pads underground. These holes have been drilled in various orientations (the majority downward) and their spacing varies significantly. At this stage there is sufficient distribution of drillholes to support geological and grade continuity for the main San Jose mine area. However, the smaller peripheral zones require further exploration to improve geological confidence in interpretation. Assay data for the new drillholes are pending release by the ALS lab in Seville.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation at the project occurs as stratabound, sub-horizontal and lenticular, following sub-vertical trends, and with lateral and vertical extensions with a significant control by steeply-dipping feeder fault zones. Mineralisation in this setting presents as 'bags' (pods) with sub-horizontal lenticular form. Due to the irregular and/or variable nature of the mineralisation, an estimate of potential bias through orientation of sampling has not been made. While the location of mineralisation centres on the Novales trend follows a broad NNE strike, the orientation of distinct orebodies on this trend is understood to be irregular and highly variable both in terms of strike and dip. UG drilling is often radial in nature, and no comment can be made on the orientation of drilling in respect of mineralisation orientation. Surface drilling is often vertical and/or dipping steeply. New drillholes have been oriented at a variety of orientations both drilling above and below (positive and negative dips) from the main gallery level at present, similar to those drilled historically to intersect mineralised lenses and corridors above and below the main gallery level. These orientations are considered appropriate for the geometry of this mostly lenticular MVT mineralisation at San Jose. The results of these holes are not

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>yet available (assays pending).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In some cases where new holes have been oriented vertically both above and below the main gallery, the sample interval lengths within the sub-horizontal lenticular morphology of the mineralisation is considered to be representative of true thickness and is not considered to include a sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are securely stored at the locked on-site core shed and were handed directly to a courier for transport to ALS Seville. Samples were logged and collected on site under supervision of the responsible Variscan geologist.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No detailed 3rd party audits have taken place regarding the sampling techniques for new drillholes.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration permit “Buenahora” is held by Variscan Mines. The author is not aware, at the time of writing this, of any environmental issues that could affect ongoing works within these licences. The exploitation permit for the Novales-Udias historic mine area is owned by Variscan Mines. The author is not aware, at the time of writing this, of any issues with tenure or permission to operate in this region.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historical data referenced in this report refer to exploration undertaken by historic mining companies operating the Project from the 1950’s to the mid 1980’s. The previous workers include Hispanibal and Asturiana de Zinc (previously a subsidiary of Xstrata / Glencore). The historic data referenced in this report and undertaken by the historic workers is held at the School of Mines and Energy Engineering at Torrelavega, a faculty of the University of Cantabria.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation at the project is considered a Mississippi Valley Type Lead-Zinc type deposit with associated structural- and stratigraphy-controlled carbonate dissolution and replacement Lead-Zinc type mineralisation. Mineralisation at the project occurs as stratiform, sub-horizontal and lenticular, following sub-vertical trends, and with lateral and vertical extensions, with a significant control by steeply-dipping feeder faults. Mineralisation in this setting presents as ‘bags’ (pods) with sub-horizontal lenticular form.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In total, 28 underground drillholes have been completed to date in this second drilling campaign of Variscan Mines started in Q3 202. This press release only presents selected visual mineral estimates for some of the 19 drillholes, for which drill core has been submitted to ALS Lab in Seville, with assay results still pending. Drill core from subsequent holes is currently being processed. No information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p><i>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</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay results for this first batch of diamond drill holes are still pending release by the ALS Lab in Seville.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drillholes have typically been inclined upwards from the main drive (positive dip) in a fan pattern from single and multiple bays to intersect sub horizontal mineralised lenses present at the San Jose mine. These angles vary significantly, and it is expected that mineralisation is encountered at oblique angles and therefore cannot represent true thickness unless drilled vertically upwards/downwards into a lens directly above or below the main drive level. Recent drillholes have been drilled both vertically downwards (-90° dip) and inclined at varied dips and azimuths' in between to target mineralisation above and below the main drive level. Where vertical holes have been drilled by Variscan, it is considered these most closely represent true thickness of the sub-horizontal lenticular mineralisation.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information in this news release refers to a discovery both above and below the main gallery level. Maps and figures have been included to illustrate the location of the drilling reported. Figure 2 provides an overview map of the San Jose mine area at a scale of 1:1,600 with stopes, drive and new drillholes shown with a background of simplified 25k IGME geology. The inset map here indicates the relative position of the frame within the Variscan Mines Ltd licence polygons. Figure 3 shows a cross-section (A-B) of the Caracoles area in the E of San Jose Mine indicating new drillholes and interpreted mineralisation based on visual estimates. Figure 4 provides a plan view of the 168 Stope above the main gallery level, with new step out drillholes and interpreted mineralisation based on visual estimates. Figure 5 provides an overview map of the San Jose mine area at a scale of 1:7,000 with the adjacent old near-surface zinc mines to the east, which will be the location of upcoming exploration drilling, testing for underlying ore lenses.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of any historical drilling referenced in this document can be found in prior ASX press releases by Variscan Mines from the following dates: 3rd Feb 2020, 3rd March 2020, 16th March 2020 and 1st April 2020 on the website

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	www.variscanmines.com.au <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New drillhole assay results are pending release by the ALS Lab
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of any historical drilling referenced in this document can be found in prior ASX press releases by Variscan Mines from the following dates: 3rd Feb 2020, 3rd March 2020, 16th March 2020 and 1st April 2020 on the website www.variscanmines.com.au No other exploration data referenced in this report is considered sufficiently meaningful or material to warrant further reference.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variscan have exploration plans to advance the Novales-Udias Project. The exploration plan is likely to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling campaign from surface to test step out extensions Drilling campaign underground to test: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensions of mineralised lenses Follow up underground drilling to test: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vertical extensions new lower lying lenses infill mineralised lenses Diagrams illustrating the geological interpretations and possible extensions to mineralisation have been provided