PENINSULA MINES
LIMITED
ASX: PSM

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 03 July 2018

NEW MAGNETICS HIGHLIGHTS HIGH-GRADE ZINC TARGETS AT ILWEOL

- **Detailed ground magnetics identifies new magnetic anomalies/massive-sulphide targets and doubles the strike length of the Ilweol zinc-lead-copper skarn target from one to two kilometres**
- **The new magnetic anomalies/massive-sulphide targets are located northwest of the one-kilometre zone that includes previous KORES intersections such as 7m @ 14.58% Zn, 1.37% Pb, and 2.12% Cu[D1]**
- **Soil sampling in progress across the new magnetic anomalies to define further diamond drilling targets, planned to drill in conjunction with drilling to follow up the KORES high-grade Zn-Pb-Cu intersections**

Detailed ground magnetics has identified new magnetic anomalies/massive-sulphide targets over a two-kilometre strike length of the mineralised zinc-lead-copper (Zn-Pb-Cu) skarn at Ilweol, located at the southern margin of the highly mineralised Taebaek Basin in eastern South Korea (see inset Figure 1 for location).

High-grade massive Zn-Pb-Cu sulphides are associated with magnetic-highs in the one-kilometre strike length zone of previously identified mineralisation and KORES drilling intersections at Ilweol (see Figure 1, below). The recent ground magnetics has identified similar magnetic highs along extensions of the skarn horizon to the northwest that are now the subject of soil sampling to define drilling targets to locate additional massive Zn-Pb-Cu sulphides in this highly prospective, two-kilometre, zinc-skarn corridor.

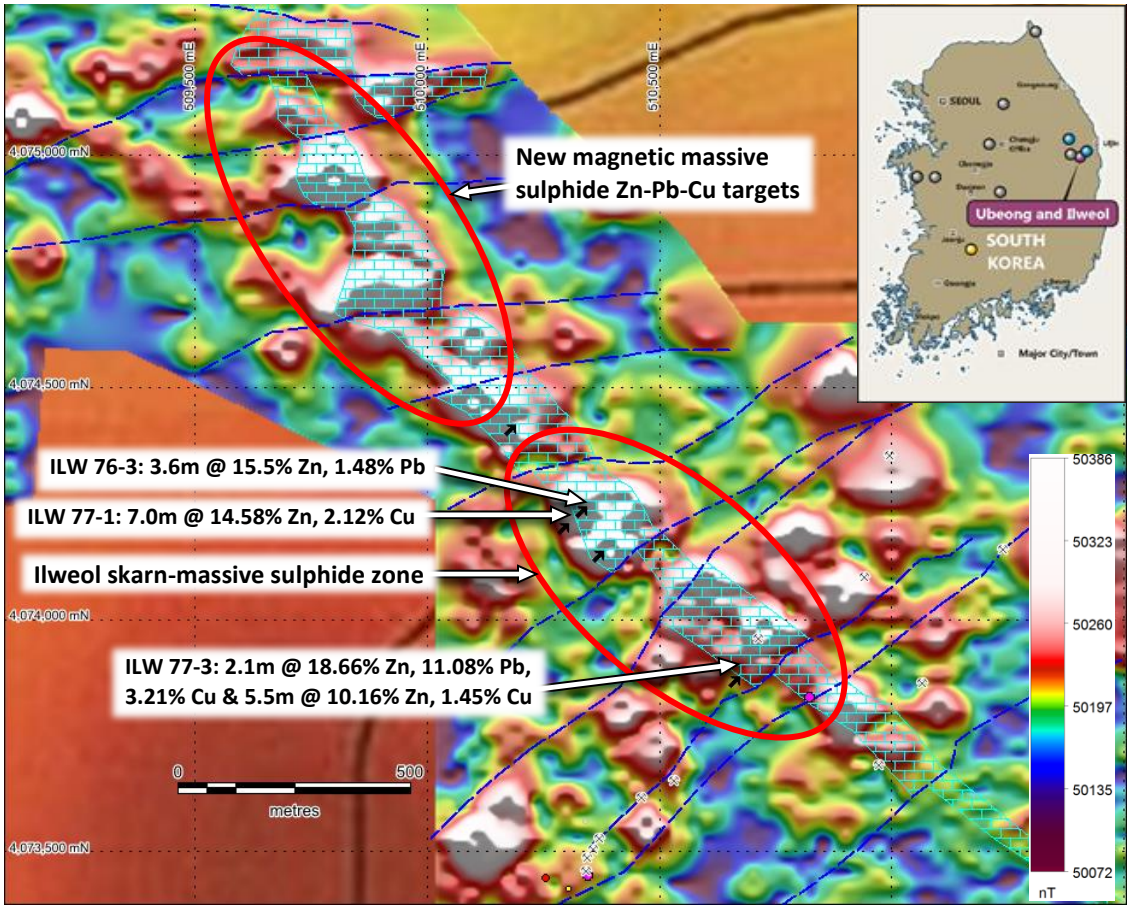

Figure 1: Ilweol ground magnetics (TMI, north shade), skarn-limestone interpretation, KORES drillhole locations[D1]

"The correlation between magnetic anomalies and previous, high-grade, zinc-lead-copper intersections at Ilweol gives us great confidence that these new magnetic anomalies will also be associated with high-grade sulphides.

"We are applying modern exploration techniques to this large and underexplored Zn-Pb-Cu skarn system for the first time, and we now have multiple drilling targets to systematically test in what is effectively a Brownfields target area located within 10km of a producing zinc-lead-zilver mine at Keumho." said Peninsula Mines Managing Director Jon Dugdale.

The detailed ground magnetics has been completed on 100m spaced, north-south oriented, lines, with continuous readings recorded along the lines. Southern Geoscience ("SGC") have processed the data and produced images including the Total Magnetic Intensity ("TMI") north-shaded image shown on Figure 1.

Significant magnetic anomalies are associated with identified massive sulphides intersected in previous KORES drilling[D1] in the main zone of workings to the southeast of the new data, including the following intersections:

- ILW 77-1: **7.0m (4.0m True Width – "TW") @ 14.58% Zn, 1.37% Pb, 2.12% Cu** from 191.9m
- ILW 77-3: **2.1m (1.5m TW) @ 18.66% Zn, 11.08% Pb, 3.21% Cu** from 253.6m
  and **5.5m (4.0m TW) @ 10.16% Zn, 1.61% Pb, 1.45% Cu** from 263.6m
- ILW 76-3: **3.6m (2.5m TW) @ 15.5% Zn, 1.48% Pb** from 181.3m

The new magnetic anomalies to the northwest of these previous high-grade Zn-Pb-Cu intersections (Figure 1) are of similar magnitude to those associated with the massive sulphide intersections and are now the subject of soil sampling programmes to define anomalies for future drill testing.

In addition, a series of shallow angle diamond drill holes are being planned to follow up the previous KORES intersections. These proposed holes are to be drilled from the valley floor, along strike from the main historical adit, or horizontal tunnel, that accessed the lowest historical mining levels at around 150m below the current ridge top. The main adit remains open and is potentially accessible for future development and production.

Commencement of drilling to test these new targets and follow up the KORES intersections is subject to access agreements with local private landholders and availability of a suitable rig to drill long, shallow angle, holes.

Python Drilling Results

Drilling is also being planned to follow up the results of diamond drillhole UBD0005, that intersected a >27m zone from 42m down-hole of massive, breccia and disseminated sulphides[D2], including sphalerite (Zn) and galena (Pb), under the Python Lead-Zinc soil anomaly to the Northwest of the Chilbo workings (see Figure 2).

The results of UBD0005 were slightly higher than indicated by previous hand-held XRF readings[D2] and include an intersection of **9.31m @ 1.17% combined Zn and Pb (0.7% Zn and 0.47% Pb) from 54.14m including 1.03m @ 3.03% Zn, 2.53% Pb from 61.38m** (same zone that included previously reported hand-held XRF results of up to 22.5% Pb and 21.4% Zn from massive galena (Pb) and sphalerite (Zn) sulphides)[D2], as well as **1.1m @ 2.12% Zn including 0.4m @ 4.69% Zn from 42.55m and 0.09m @ 8.8% Zn from 82.05m** (see Appendix 1 & 2).

UBD0005 was drilled from south to north at -45°, completed at 150.26m, and tested the projected position of the magnetic limestone-skarn horizon below the lead-zinc soil anomaly at Python[D2,D5], based on interpretation of detailed ground magnetics imagery[D2] (Figure 2). The drill-hole intersected several massive, fault-breccia and disseminated sulphide zones in a psammitic and pelitic sequence, potentially overlying the targeted skarn-horizon.

A deeper hole (UBD0006) has been planned to test below UBD0005, targeting massive to breccia Zn-Pb-Ag sulphide mineralisation where the mineralised faults are projected to intersect the favourable skarn horizon at depth. Further drilling is currently pending access arrangements into Forestry areas and locating a suitable drilling rig to drill deeper holes.

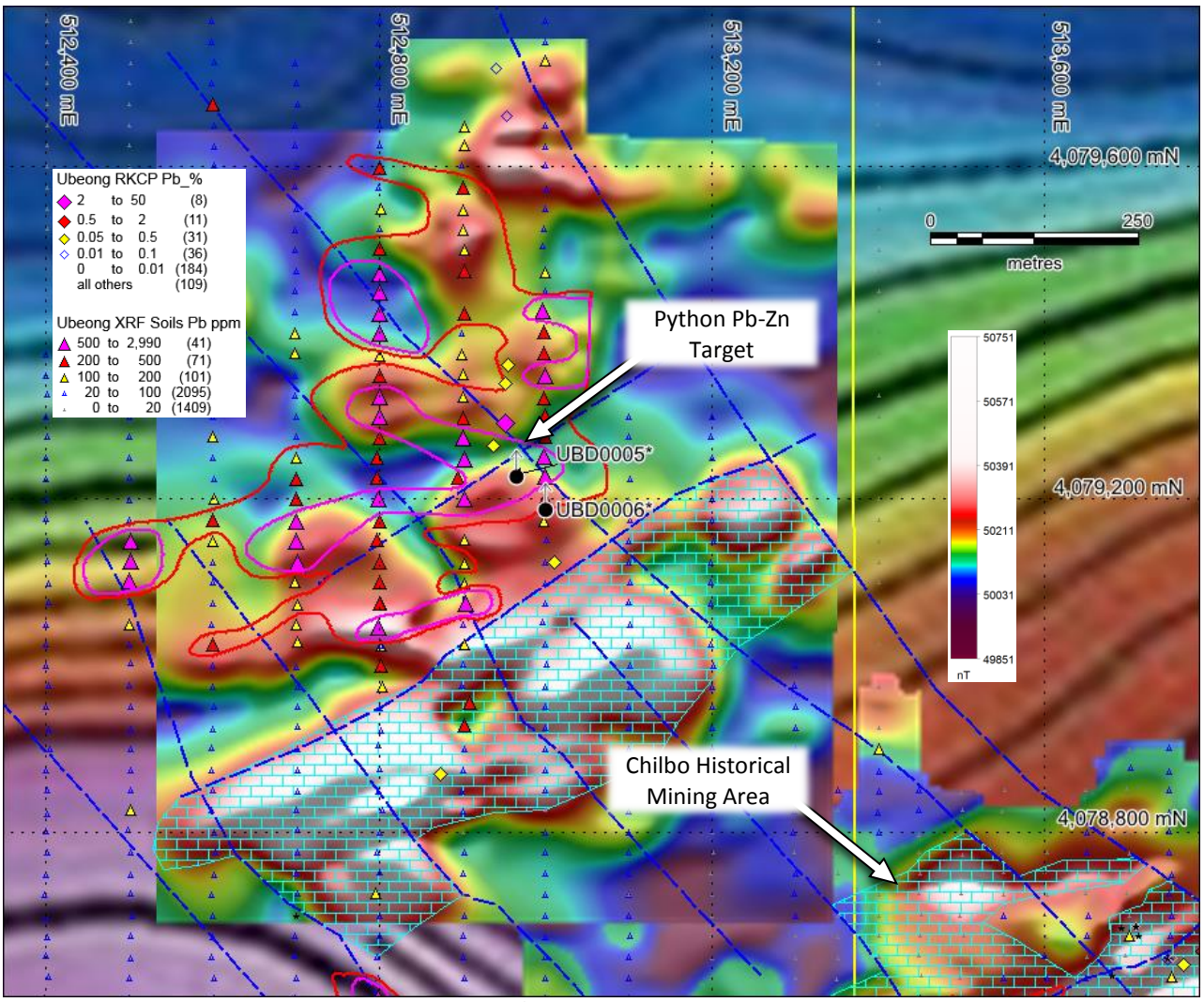

Figure 2: Python Prospect, TMI ground magnetics [D2] with soil and rock chip sample results (Pb) and drill hole locations

Background to the Ubeong Zinc-Lead-Copper Project

At the Ubeong Project, in the highly mineralised Taebaek Basin in eastern South Korea, Peninsula has secured seven granted exploration and mining tenements and applied for multiple tenement applications over a >10km x 10km area of highly prospective limestone-skarn units that include the historical Chilbo mine workings, the new Python target and the historical Ilweol mining area. The tenement package adjoins the operating Keumho Zinc-Lead-Silver Mine (see Figure 3 below).

The Company has applied modern exploration techniques for the first time in this highly prospective area including surface rockchip and soil geochemistry, detail magnetics and Induced Polarisation ("IP") geophysics, and now diamond drilling to test multiple, high-grade, zinc-lead-copper (+/- silver, gold) targets.

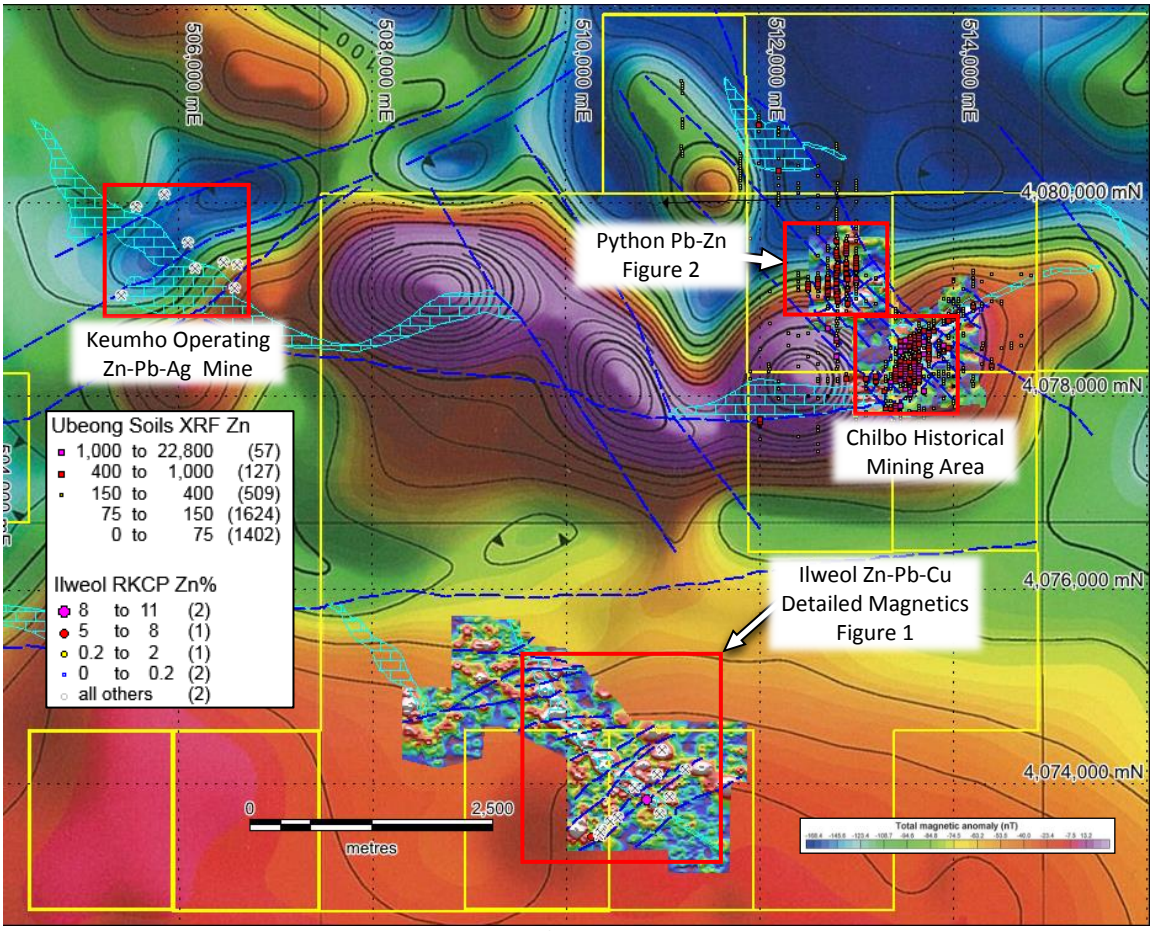

Figure 3: Ubeong Project, TMI ground magnetics[D1,D2] on TMI airborne magnetics image and skarn-limestone geology[D5,D6], with soil and rock chip sample results (Zn), granted tenements and tenement applications area (yellow)

About Peninsula Mines Ltd

Perth-based, ASX listed, Peninsula Mines Ltd (ASX:PSM) has a unique business model in South Korea and a strategy to develop production of in-country mineral commodities that have a positive price outlook and potential for off-take and strategic partnerships with high-tech Korean manufacturers.

Peninsula is primarily focused on advancing a series of flake-graphite projects to supply down-stream spherical graphite to Korea's high-technology Lithium-Ion battery manufacturing market.

Peninsula is also drilling a series of highly prospective zinc-lead-copper targets at Ubeong in eastern South Korea.

ENDS

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Summary list of all previous Peninsula ASX releases referenced in this announcement:

D1 High-Grade Zinc Intersections Identified at Ilweol on the Ubeong Project in South Korea, 15 May 2018
D2 Sulphide Breccia with High-Grade Zinc and Lead Intersected at Python, 21 May 2018
D3 Ilweol Trend High-Grade Zn-Pb-Cu Results, 28 November 2017
D4 Encouraging Zinc-Silver Drilling Results, Identification of Large New Lead-Zinc Target, 5 February 2018
D5 Koo, S,B., Park, Y.S., Lim, M.T., Rim, H.R., Lee, H.I., Sung, N.H., Choi, J,H. and Koo., J.H., 2008, KIGAM 1:100,000 Socheon Aeromagnetic Contour Image.
D6 Kim, O.J., Hong, M.S., Park, H.I. and Kim, K.T., 1963, KIGAM 1:50,000 Samgeunri Geology Sheet and Dogyedong Geology Sheet.
D7 High-grade silver-gold-zinc rockchip results, Ubeong Project, South Korea, 26 April 2017
D8 Three key tenements granted, Ubeong Zinc Project, 28 March 2017
D9 Geoho Geology 2016, A Geological Review of Dogyeodong 72 & Dogyedong 82 for KORES, unpub.
D10High Grade Zinc-Silver Results, 13 September 2016.
For full versions of the Company's releases see Peninsula's website www.peninsulamines.com.au

Forward Looking Statements

This report contains certain forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on Peninsula Mines Ltd's current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Peninsula Mines Ltd operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Peninsula Mines Ltd's future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates" "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the control of Peninsula Mines Ltd, are difficult to predict and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements. Peninsula Mines Ltd cautions shareholders and prospective shareholders not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect the view of Peninsula Mines Ltd only as of the date of this report. The forward-looking statements made in this report relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. Peninsula Mines Ltd does not undertake any obligation to report publicly any revisions or updates to these forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or unanticipated events occurring after the date of this report except as required by law or by any appropriate regulatory authority.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Daniel Noonan, a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Noonan is an Executive Director of the Company.
Mr Noonan 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 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Noonan consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.
The information in this release that relates to Geophysical Results and Interpretations is based on information compiled by Karen Gilgallon, Principal Geophysicist at Southern Geoscience Consultants. Karen Gilgallon is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and 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 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Karen Gilgallon has previously consented to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition: Table 1
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The known details of the past Korean Mineral Promotion Corporation (KMPC), now KORES sampling was discussed in the earlier release on the 15 May 2018[D1]. The details of the company's previous hand-held Niton Gold XRF spot XRF readings taken at 10cm intervals along the drill core from UBD0005 were discussed in the earlier release on 21 May 2018[D2]. The reading points were marked up with a crayon and then read for 60 seconds. The reading number and matching interval were noted in a notebook and later transcribed into an excel spreadsheet and matched with the downloaded data from the XRF unit. The analysis results for all the drill core samples included within this release were half cored using the Company's core cutting facility at Sotae-myeon. The core was transported from the Ubeong field site to Sotae by a hydraulically dampened truck to minimise the risk of damage to the core during transport. The core was unloaded at the Sotae core yard where a cut line was marked on the core with green crayon and then the core was cut and sampled. The half core with the bottom of hole orientation line was kept as a permanent geological record of each sampled interval. Each cut sample was placed in a pre-marked calico bag then dried in the Company's oven before packing in cartons for dispatch via FedEx to ALS Perth for analysis. The full list of analyses are tabulated in Appendix 2 and selected intervals are reported in the text of this release.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Routinely within every batch of 20 core samples a sample blank (located after a sample expected to return anomalous values) is included along with one Certified Reference Sample. The lab routinely under takes its own QA/QC procedures to date no core repeats have been analysed nor any samples submitted to another laboratory for cross checking. This is not considered an issue at this early stage of the projects exploration.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples	Following logging, spot XRF analysis and photography, the selected sample intervals were half cored using the Company's custom-built diamond bladed brick saw. The samples range in weight from 0.2kg to 3.4kg with the bulk of the samples between 1 and 3kg in weight.

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
	from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	All sampling was undertaken by company personnel on intervals selected for sampling by company geologists. After core cutting, samples were placed in pre-labelled calico bags. Samples were then packed in cartons nominally 10 samples per carton. The packed samples were then dispatched via FedEx directly to ALS Laboratory in Perth, Western Australia. All sample preparation was undertaken by ALS using sample preparation method Prep-31B. The half core samples were jaw crushed until 70% of the sample was reduced to <2mm grains. The sample was then riffle split to generate a 1kg sub-sample which was then pulverised until 85% of the sample passed 75 microns (ALS code PUL-32). A 50g sub-sample of the pulverised material was then prepared for fire assay and analysis by ICP-AES, method Au-ICP22. A sub-sample of the pulverised material was then analysed for 34 element range of elements using method ME-ICP61a + Sn (Appendix 2). The sub-sample was subjected to a 4-acid digest prior to ICP-AES analysis. Apart from the hand-held XRF readings, no laboratory analyses have been undertaken on the drill core and all comments on grades are based on the hand-held, spot, XRF readings and visual estimates of sulphide type and content.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. 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).*	The recently completed hole UBD0005 was drilled using a track mounted core rig fitted with a Q3 (50mm diameter) drill string. A 3m long triple tube core barrel is standardly used for Q3 drilling. The drill core was orientated at the drill rig using a pair of Devicore_BBT orientation tools, hired from Devico Norway. These were run at the backend of the core barrel assembly and generate a top or bottom of hole orientation which was marked each drill run in red crayon. In the case of all the company's drill holes bottom of hole was marked at the drill site by a Company geologist who was onsite for every drill run. Hole UBD0005 was directionally surveyed at nominal 18m intervals using a Reflex EZ-shot down hole magnetic survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	The core recovery from hole UBD0005 was very good with some core loss due to core grinding mainly associated with bit failures or failures of the core lifter. All samples were half core cut with a company geologist marking the cut line for the sampler with the aim of preserving the bottom of hole orientation line for each sampled interval. The

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
	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.	cut line was marked by removing and fitting core together in a V-rail to ensure consistent sample selection for cutting.
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.*	To date only the first 85m of hole UBD0005 has not been logged in detail this includes all the zones of mineralisation that were selected for sampling. The sulphide mineralisation visually examined and geologically logged in detail (lithology, alteration and degree of oxidation details as well as relative mineral and sulphide abundances etc.), in addition each logged interval was geotechnically logged and regular orientated structural measurements were recorded for lithological contacts, bedding and foliation and for the orientation of fractures and faults. All the logging was completed to an appropriate standard and level of detail; such that the data from the hole could be included in any future Mineral Resource estimation. The logging was both quantitative and qualitative in nature. All drill intervals are photographed wet and dry after logging prior to core cutting. All the drill core was logged and any core loss was noted in both the lithological and geotechnical logging tables.
	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.*	Post the hand-held XRF analyses selected mineralised intervals were marked up for core cutting. The core was removed from the core tray and a green crayon was used to mark a line for core cutting using the company's diamond balladed core cutting saw. The half core with the bottom of hole orientation line was retained as a permanent geological record while the other half of the sampled interval was bagged in a prelabelled calico bag.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All the sampling discussed in this release relates to drill core samples. The core from hole UBD0005 was cut in half with a diamond saw. As stated previously there are no details available on how the KMPC drill core samples were collected[D1].
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The diamond sawn half core sampling practice is the default industry standard and is considered adequate given the homogeneous nature of the base metal mineralisation and the lack of elevated Au in any of the samples. Similarly, the sample preparation methodology is considered sound again given the nature of the target base metal mineralisation and low levels of gold. The blank check samples included after samples expected

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
		to return high values for Pb and Zn indicate the presence of very low level (<100ppm) cross-sample contamination may be present with respect to Zn values for samples immediately following higher grade samples.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All core was replaced in the core tray after cutting and all sampling was undertaken by a company geologist. The geology team made every effort to ensure that samples were always taken from the same half of the core with particular attention paid to ensure continuity of sampling across adjacent core boxes. The aim being to preserve the bottom of hole orientation line within the core box of retained half core sample. In the case of the drill core samples standard QA/QC practices have also been applied with certified reference material and blank samples included for analysis after samples that visually have higher grades to allow assessment of the laboratories sample prep procedures. The 2018 core analyses were undertaken by ALS Perth, an Internationally Accredited Laboratory. In the past, KMPC now KORES have performed all their analytical work at their own laboratory in Seoul. The selected spot hand held XRF analyses at 10cm intervals were undertaken to help guide in the selection of intervals for core cutting and full assay in Perth.
	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.	All drill core samples have been half cored with the cut line marked in green crayon approximately 1cm around the core circumference from the bottom of hole mark. The top half of the core was then sent for analysis to preserve the bottom half of the core. This methodology provides a consistent sample but may result in some bias in terms of where lithological contacts lie spatially. At this point in time no samples have been sent to a second lab for check assaying nor have quarter core repeat samples been included as part of sample analyses. By taking XRF measurements at the same point on the core and at 10cm intervals regardless of where the best mineralisation may be visible in the core helps to minimise any sampling bias during the XRF analysis process. All zones with elevated base metal XRF results were sawn in half with the base of hole core piece kept as a permanent record to

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
		preserve the core orientation line and the other half sent to ALS Perth for assay.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Diamond drill core is globally accepted as the best style of drill sample for the acquisition of geological and geotechnical detail as well as providing a quality spatial sample for analysis. The XRF data is non-destructive point analysis at regular intervals down the drill core. The XRF unit only analyses a small window <1cm in diameter.
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.*	The core from UBD0005 was prepped and assayed by ALS Perth. The sample preparation and analysis methodology are considered adequate for the style mineralisation seen at the Ubeong Project. The ICP analyses after a straight acid digest are total for all elements other than Ba, Cr, Ga, Nb, Rb, S, Sn, Ti, W and Y. The previous XRF analyses were purely point readings to aid in the selection of core intervals for assay. The XRF data should only be considered as providing an indication of the potential grade of the drill interval sampled. At best it is a partial analysis.
	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 derivations, etc.	The release includes a portion of the Socheon 1:100,000 Total Magnetic Airborne Magnetic Imagery (Figure 3)[D5]. The Company purchased this image along with other images produced by the Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources (KIGAM) as part of the country wide aeromagnetic atlas (Published Dec 2008). The Company has received permission from KIGAM management permitting the use of the KIGAM magnetic images in its ASX announcements, shareholder communications and corporate presentations. The magnetic survey was undertaken by KIGAM using a Geometrics G-813 Proton Magnetometer. The flight lines were flown East-West at a 1 km line spacing with North-South tie lines flown at a 5 km spacing. The flight altitude for the survey was 100-200m above ground level. The data processing involved setting the data level at 300m above mean sea level by upward/downward continuation. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) was used to assist with the removal of total magnetic anomaly. The KIGAM colour total magnetic contour maps are printed at 1:100,000 scale and referenced using the Bessel ellipsoid and the Tokyo datum with latitude and longitude coordinate marked.

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
		The Ilweol and Python ground magnetics survey was completed using a Geometrics G857 Proton Magnetometer on north-south orientated survey lines spaced 100m apart, with 5m station intervals along the survey lines. Station positions were recorded using a hand-held Garmin GPS (+/- 5m accuracy). Figures 1, 2 and 3 show a portion of the ground magnetic survey conducted by the Peninsula field team under the remote supervision of Southern Geosciences whom processed the field data received daily by email.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	No blanks or CRM samples were analysed during the spot XRF readings undertaken on hole UBD0005. The Company included certified standards, blanks within each batch of 20 samples. As yet no repeat check sampling has been undertaken other than the laboratories own internal repeat sampling. The results of the CRM analyses for Au, Ag and Pb were all within acceptable tolerances but there was a consistent slight under call (2 to 3% difference) in the Zn values but still within 2 standard deviations of the expected mean value for the specified CRM. Ground magnetic data and GPS locations have been transferred electronically on a daily basis to independent geophysical consultants Southern Geoscience Consultants for QA/QC and processing.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All reported intercepts have been confirmed by one or more of the Company's geologists. None of the results reported or commented upon in this release have been independently checked by non-Company personnel. This is not considered material at this early reconnaissance stage of the project's evaluation.
	The use of twinned holes.	This is the company's first phase of drilling at the Ubeong Project and at this stage no holes have been twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The company's drill holes are logged into an excel base drill log with the data routinely transferred to Perth for entry into the main company database. The Company's XRF data is stored in an excel database and routinely transferred to the Perth Head Office.

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The data presented in the Appendices is drill hole location data and a tabulation of the core assay results for all 34 elements analysed for.
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.*	Hole UBD0005 was surveyed with the company's recently purchased Reflex EZ-shot survey tool. There was no indication of any significant level of magnetic interference during the survey and the results are considered more than adequate to spatially locate the drill hole. The drill hole collar was surveyed by an independent contract surveyor using a DGPS unit.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Ground Magnetic Survey data are recorded in WGS84, UTM zone 52N coordinate system. Similarly, all the company's drill data and surface geological and sample data is compiled in the WGS84, UTM zone 52N coordinate system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The National Geographic Information Institute (NGII) has 1:5,000 scale digital contour data for the entire country.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Company's drilling and data compilation has been undertaken to a standard that would allow for it to be used in any future Mineral Resource estimate but at the point in time it is impossible to say whether any of the hole data would be used in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.
	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.	The Company's drilling and data compilation has been undertaken to a standard that would allow for it to be used in any future Mineral Resource estimate but at the point in time it is impossible to say whether any of the hole data would be used in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been undertaken. Several of the drill core samples have been aggregated together to generate length weighted averages of significant intercepts in each case the original raw assays have been reported in the Appendix 2.
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.*	The holes were drilled in an effort to minimise any sampling bias but within the limitations of existing drill access tracks. The Company's drilling and data compilation has been undertaken to a standard that would allow for it to be used in any future Mineral Resource estimate but at the point in time it is impossible to say whether any of the hole data would be used in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
		The structural orientation data being generated from this first phase of drilling will be used to help design future drill holes at the Python prospect.
	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.	At this early stage of the drill hole data evaluation it looks like the main brecciated mineralised zone associated with the fault structures dips steeply to the south-east and that the initial drill hole and follow-up hole have been designed to intersect this structure at a high angle. In places mineralisation is also developed along the local bedding foliation. In the initial planning of the Python Prospect drilling hole UBD0005 was sited based on trends seen in both the ground magnetics and in the soil anomaly contouring (Figure 2).
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The XRF data is downloaded directly from the instrument to a text file and then matched in an excel spreadsheet with the measured depths via the recorded reading number. This excel data is then transferred electronically to the Perth office. The core from the Python drilling programme was reviewed and orientated at the drill site then transferred to the Company's Ubeong office for detailed logging before then being trucked to the secure Sotae core shed for cutting and subsequent storage. All half core samples were taken in prelabelled calico bags and once dry packed into cardboard cartons nominally 6 to 10 samples per box depending on ample weight. The samples were then collected directly from the secure core shed by the local FedEx agent and transferred to the FedEx warehouse for dispatch to ALS Perth. Samples being drill core passed easily through customs and were held in secure area at the ALS laboratory. The samples upon receipt are sorted to ensure that all the samples in the assay job had been received and matched the consignment details supplied through online sample submission and email to ALS. After sorting, the samples are stacked on trolleys, dried overnight at 65^{o}C and then weighed. Safe custody of the samples is ensured through systematic tracking of samples through all stages from the time samples are received to instrumental reading of the final sample aliquot.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been undertaken of the XRF procedure at this stage. The ALS Malaga, Perth laboratory has not been audited by company personnel at this point in time.

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
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.*	On 27th April 2017, MDS covering the historic Chilbo mine workings blocks Hyeondong 59, 60 and 69 were accepted and the Company was formally granted the exploration rights for up to 7 years over these three titles[D7,D8]. In addition, in mid-June 2017, the MDS field survey was completed over blocks Hyeondong 70 and 78 and MDS reports have been filed with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) for the grant of these blocks. On the 25th August 2017, the company was formally granted title for exploration over these 2 blocks[D8]. On the 1st May 2018 a field inspection was completed by the Ministry staff of the adjoining Hyeondong 68 title and formal notification of grant of tenure over this block was received earlier this month and the Company has 60 days in which to pay the applicable stamp duty tax to finalise the formal grant process this will be completed in the first week of July. The Python prospect lies entirely on block Hyeondong 69. The Company's wholly owned Korean subsidiary SMCL, was granted tenure over Dogyedong 72 tenement that covers the main Ilweol prospects on the 27th September 2017. An MDS report was filed over block Dogyedong 82 on 27th December and the Company was formerly granted title over the tenement on 15 March 2018. The company has additional applications valid until November 2018 over surrounding blocks Dogyedong 62 (site of the historic processing plant), Dogyedong 61, 71, 81, 91 and 92 as part of the broader suite of applications held as part of the Ubeong Project tenement applications. The KMPC drilling discussed in this release took place on the Dogyedong 72, 81 and 82 titles. Efforts are underway to locate outcropping mineralisation on the adjoining tenement block Dogyedong 81 that hosts the NW extension of the target Ilweol skarn structure. This is required to facilitate the formal grant of the title. While block Dogyedong 91 covers a second skarn limestone horizon where the recently completed ground magnetic survey has identified a significant magnetic high of similar tenure to those defined along the main Ilweol skarn limestone structure. Exploration rights are granted by commodity for tenement blocks defined by the GRS080 grid system over 1x1 minute graticule blocks.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with	The Company has been granted tenure for blocks Hyeondong 59, 60, 68, 69, 70 and 78 as well as blocks Dogyedong 72 and

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
	any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	82 for up to 7 years. Following the successful filing of the MDS, the applicant has up to 1 year to file a Prospecting Application (PA). The PA report details the planned exploration activities to be completed over the tenement during the subsequent 3-year prospecting period. This includes the completion of a minimum quantum of geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys or drilling as defined under the Mines Act. Provided that at least 50% of the statutory requirement is completed within the initial 3-year prospecting period, the tenement holder is entitled to apply for an additional 3-year extension to facilitate the completion of the specified exploration programme. A Prospecting Report must then be submitted to the Ministry at the completion of the exploration programme. An additional element was added to the process in early 2017 when the Ministry decreed that a tenement holder must include details of the defined Mineral Resource with any application for extension to an Exploration Right or for the grant of a full Mining Right. There are minimum Resources requirements that must now be met at each stage of the application process. The tenement holder must then submit a Mine Planning Application (MPA) to the local Government Authority who will, if the MPA is approved, grant tenure for mining for a period of 20 years subject to statutory requirements as set out under the terms of the MPA approval. The applicant holding a Mining Right can apply for extensions provided all statutory requirements have been met over the life of the mine.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	KIGAM has completed high level reconnaissance surveys across the country and specifically across the Socheon 1:50,000 sheet that includes both the Chilbo and Ilweol prospects. These surveys included airborne geophysics[D5], regional scale stream sediment surveys and large scale regional geological mapping[D6]. The Company has no records of the past production from any of the historic mines in the district. As discussed in the earlier release on 15 May 2018, KMPC (now KORES) completed a 900m, 3-hole drill programmes between May and July 1976. In 1977 a follow-up 800m. 3-hole programme was also undertaken between July and October 1977[D1]. The 2016, KORES commissioned review of the Ilweol project included the compilation of a geological map showing the extent of some but not all of the known historic Ilweol workings[D9]. KORES also commissioned an IP survey with irregularly spaced line profile data collected along SW-NE trending ridge lines. The mine and processing facility was

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
		commissioned during the Japanese occupation of Korea in 1939 and operations continued intermittently until 1976 when the mine shut.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geological target is skarn associated zinc, lead, copper, gold and silver mineralisation. The limited rock chip assay results and soil sampling results reported previously by the company indicate that there is potential in the area for zinc, lead, copper, gold and silver[D4,D10].
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduce 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*	A tabulation of location details for hole UBD0005 and the proposed drill hole UBD0006 are included as Appendix 1. The XRF analyses were purely point readings to help in the selection of intervals for assay[D2]. The half core assay data is tabulated in Appendix 2.
	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.	All available assay data has been disclosed in this release or earlier releases. The company has been unable to source the raw data from the KORES 2016 IP survey but the printed sectional profiles are being reviewed by SGS consultants.
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.*	The images in this release relate to rock chip and soil samples collected by company personnel as part of a broader follow-up of earlier stream sediment surveys over the Ubeong Project area. The results of the sampling work have been discussed in detail in numerous prior releases[D4, D10]. The results of selected samples from a mineralised zone in hole UBD0005 have been length weighted averaged but the original raw data results are included as part of Appendix 2. None of the grades have been cut.

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
	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.	Several intercepts have been aggregated to produce length weighted averages. The spot XRF readings do not represent anything but an approximation for the grade at a specific point along the drill core but when sufficient XRF results are averaged over a chosen interval they provide a reasonable approximation for the level of base metal mineralisation within any selected interval.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent vales have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The broad zone of sulphide mineralisation from 54.14m to 69.76m, is characterised by disseminated sulphide blebs, sulphide veinlets, layered sulphides and breccia matrix fill sulphides see Figure 1 in the earlier release from 21 May 2018. The metasediment sequence is folded and disrupted by cross-cutting faults. The detailed logging completed thus far suggests that the mineralisation is associated with steep south-easterly dipping feeder fault structures with local bleeding of mineralising fluids out along bedding planes of the metasedimentary package being cut by the fault structures. Due to the folded nature of the metasedimentary sequence it is difficult to determine the true width of the lower grade mineralised zone between the fault structures. The fault related intercepts are likely to be narrow around a quarter of the down hole width.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The drill hole UBD0005 has intersected steep (75°) SE dipping fault structures at around a 60° angle but slightly obliquely as the faults dip towards the SE (120°). The width of the zone of low grade mineralisation between the faults is more difficult to determine due to the folding and relative offsets.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The intercepts discussed in the body of the release should be viewed as down hole widths but the true width of the broader mineralised zone is less than the down hole width and the fault related zones will be substantially narrower than the down hole width. Unfortunately key orientation data was not recovered from within many of the key fault structures s=due to the broken nature of the core and difficulties faced in recovering core from the core lifter.

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
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.*	Figure 1 shows the Ilweol prospect area on the recently completed ground magnetics along with the mapped surface expression of the Ilweol skarn limestone and historic KMPC drill hole locations and key intercepts. The significant magnetic highs correlate well with high grade intercepts possibly reflecting a strong pyrrhotite association. Figure 2 shows the Python prospect area on the ground magnetics along with the contoured Pb soil geochemistry and rock chip sample locations at Python. Along with the location of hole UBD0005 and the proposed deeper hole UBD0006. Figure 3 shows the broader Ubeong project area and localised areas of ground magnetics on the KIGAM 1:50,000 scale Socheon sheet airborne magnetic image along with the Company's tenement holdings and location of passed sol sampling points.
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.*	The detailed hole collar location for UBD0005 and the planned location for hole UBD0006, and designed dip and azimuth details is summarised in Appendix 1. A table of assay results from hole UBD0005 are included as 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 contaminating substances.*	The reader is directed to the Company's early releases which included rockchip samples from the Python prospect, collected from workings and outcrops to the north and south of the UBD0005 collar[D10]. To date the company has completed reconnaissance stream sediment survey in the area, limited follow-up rock chip sampling and a detailed soil sampling survey on north – south oriented, 100m spaced lines at 25m sample points along each north-south line, with XRF readings of samples previously reported[D4]. A ground magnetics survey has covered the central core area of the Python prospect (see imagery Figure 2).
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	The Company plans to complete detailed geological mapping on the Python tenement. Additional drilling is planned once access to the area can be re-established.

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Figure 1 shows the approximate locations of the historic Ilweol drill holes based all the data the Company has available to it. The drill holes are shown on the recently acquired ground magnetics data image with the surface trend of the skarn limestone horizon interpreted and superimposed over the magnetics. Figure 2 shows Python soil sampling results (Pb) which have been contoured and demonstrate the northeast – southwest trend of the potential mineralisation and immediate extensions to be targeted. Figure 3 also shows all of the granted blocks and applications at the Ubeong Project, including Hyeondong 69, that contains the Python prospect as well as magnetics imagery, soil and rockchip sampling data and tenement locations. The limestone – skarn units and the fault structures intersecting those units have been interpreted and highlight the northwest trending corridor of interpreted mineralised structures at Chilbo and Python. A cross section view has not yet been compiled. The model is that the mineralised brecciated fault structures were conduits for high grade Pb and Zn mineralisation. The target zone is the intersection of these high grade feeder structures at depth with the chilbo skarn limestone unit that underlies the younger metasedimentary cover.

Appendix 1: Details of Python Diamond Drilling

HoleID	Easting	Northing	mRL	Hole Depth	Dip°	Azimuth°
UBD0005	512966mE	4079225mN	595.7	150.26m	-45	359
UBD0006*	513000mE	4079164mN	597	0m to date	-45	359

*Collar coordinates for hole UBD0006 have been surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS unit. Down hole survey have not yet been completed and the dip and azimuth details are based on design only.

Appendix 2: Diamond drill core assay results from Python Prospect, Ubeong

Sample ID	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	S ppm	S%	Zn ppm	Al ppm	As ppm	Au ppb	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm
UBD0005-0001	UBD0005	28.02	28.86	2	10	240	11500		1010	57600	60	3	70	<10	<20	2400	<10	<10	20	2.53	<50
UBD0005-0002	UBD0005	28.86	28.96	44	50	4430	99200		22200	42700	180	35	<50	<10	<20	2500	50	<10	<10	9.51	<50
UBD0005-0003	UBD0005	28.96	30.17	4	40	720	9800		1340	67900	130	9	330	<10	<20	1700	<10	10	60	4.73	<50
UBD0005-0004	UBD0005	30.17	31.10	2	60	220	9600		1570	82900	<50	5	550	<10	<20	2000	10	20	80	6.36	<50
UBD0005-0005	UBD0005	31.10	32.10	2	160	80	6800		3140	37000	60	8	140	<10	<20	1000	10	10	40	3.26	<50
UBD0005-0006	UBD0005	41.00	42.00	2	30	310	21000		1330	70000	80	26	400	<10	<20	2000	<10	20	70	6.04	<50
UBD0005-0007	UBD0005	42.00	42.55	9	40	2320	18400		1890	47300	<50	8	280	<10	<20	1200	<10	10	60	4.00	<50
UBD0005-0008	UBD0005	42.55	42.95	58	100	14600	>100000	13.65	46900	44600	520	108	50	<10	<20	2300	200	20	100	12.35	<50
UBD0005-0010	UBD0005	42.95	43.65	7	100	1450	57600		6440	73900	170	15	160	<10	<20	4000	20	20	120	10.25	<50
UBD0005-0011	UBD0005	43.65	44.65	5	40	800	10900		1570	25600	80	33	60	<10	<20	1100	<10	<10	40	3.31	<50
UBD0005-0012	UBD0005	54.14	55.10	39	520	9330	>100000	14.20	14100	34400	<50	31	<50	<10	<20	2900	40	20	20	21.10	<50
UBD0005-0013	UBD0005	55.10	56.10	<1	40	90	4100		330	82600	100	3	600	<10	<20	1200	<10	10	100	3.83	<50
UBD0005-0014	UBD0005	56.10	57.10	2	70	100	9100		240	74300	<50	3	430	<10	<20	2200	<10	10	90	3.94	<50
UBD0005-0015	UBD0005	57.10	57.92	2	100	140	10800		150	75700	<50	20	520	<10	<20	3100	<10	20	90	3.34	<50
UBD0005-0016	UBD0005	57.92	58.60	4	60	270	30700		1790	54100	120	13	260	<10	<20	13000	10	10	50	5.14	<50
UBD0005-0017	UBD0005	58.60	59.78	5	60	530	10000		1620	62000	<50	8	370	<10	<20	1100	<10	10	70	4.38	<50
UBD0005-0018	UBD0005	59.78	60.72	3	40	460	18100		1280	46600	60	11	250	<10	<20	1400	<10	10	60	3.63	<50
UBD0005-0019	UBD0005	60.72	61.00	33	80	6580	>100000	11.60	25800	26100	240	63	80	<10	<20	9800	80	10	40	9.15	<50
UBD0005-0021	UBD0005	61.00	61.38	6	20	900	23300		4830	26200	90	13	90	<10	<20	1600	10	<10	40	2.28	<50
UBD0005-0022	UBD0005	61.38	62.41	71	160	25300	>100000	11.40	30300	30200	1110	81	120	<10	<20	22400	120	<10	40	10.05	<50
UBD0005-0024	UBD0005	62.41	63.45	13	140	4840	>100000	21.70	6340	20300	80	12	50	<10	<20	1100	10	10	30	22.90	<50
UBD0005-0025	UBD0005	63.45	64.45	2	30	710	11900		670	33700	<50	3	130	<10	<20	1300	<10	<10	50	2.63	<50
UBD0005-0026	UBD0005	64.45	65.45	1	10	160	1700		180	33300	<50	1	120	<10	<20	5100	<10	<10	50	2.03	<50
UBD0005-0027	UBD0005	65.45	66.45	<1	10	50	1000		100	34000	<50	1	110	<10	<20	7100	<10	10	40	1.69	<50
UBD0005-0028	UBD0005	66.45	67.25	<1	10	130	3000		260	41400	<50	1	250	<10	<20	3000	<10	<10	50	2.34	<50
UBD0005-0029	UBD0005	67.25	68.00	7	80	1450	14600		5980	26300	620	7	90	<10	<20	3800	20	<10	40	2.74	<50
UBD0005-0030	UBD0005	68.00	69.32	<1	10	180	1400		390	32100	<50	1	120	<10	<20	4900	<10	10	40	1.73	<50
UBD0005-0031	UBD0005	69.32	69.76	11	170	1020	74800		10600	63700	2710	37	60	<10	<20	4500	40	30	130	10.15	<50
UBD0005-0032	UBD0005	82.05	82.14	22	650	450	>100000	13.85	88100	44600	17550	44	290	<10	<20	5400	460	10	40	13.75	<50

Appendix 2 Cont.

Sample ID	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	K ppm	La ppm	Mg ppm	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na ppm	Ni ppm	P ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti ppm	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm
UBD0005-0001	UBD0005	28.02	28.86	34000	<50	3200	4180	<10	700	<10	870	<50	<10	40	20	<50	<500	<50	<50	<10	<50
UBD0005-0002	UBD0005	28.86	28.96	23000	<50	2700	2270	<10	<500	10	960	50	<10	70	30	<50	<500	<50	<50	<10	<50
UBD0005-0003	UBD0005	28.96	30.17	31000	<50	5500	11600	<10	1000	20	450	<50	10	40	30	<50	2200	<50	<50	60	<50
UBD0005-0004	UBD0005	30.17	31.10	34000	<50	7700	7930	<10	1800	40	340	<50	10	30	30	<50	3100	<50	<50	80	<50
UBD0005-0005	UBD0005	31.10	32.10	16000	<50	3900	5180	<10	500	10	160	<50	<10	<10	10	<50	1500	<50	<50	20	<50
UBD0005-0006	UBD0005	41.00	42.00	30000	<50	6000	14000	<10	1000	30	320	<50	10	40	20	<50	3300	<50	<50	60	<50
UBD0005-0007	UBD0005	42.00	42.55	19000	<50	3400	5850	<10	700	20	320	<50	10	70	30	<50	2400	<50	<50	50	<50
UBD0005-0008	UBD0005	42.55	42.95	22000	<50	4600	3560	10	<500	20	660	60	10	160	80	<50	3400	<50	<50	110	<50
UBD0005-0010	UBD0005	42.95	43.65	32000	<50	8000	18900	<10	<500	30	1100	50	20	90	170	<50	4400	<50	<50	150	<50
UBD0005-0011	UBD0005	43.65	44.65	12000	<50	3100	8050	<10	<500	10	170	<50	<10	30	10	<50	1500	<50	<50	20	<50
UBD0005-0012	UBD0005	54.14	55.10	13000	<50	11900	56400	<10	<500	20	220	50	10	190	10	<50	1100	<50	<50	30	<50
UBD0005-0013	UBD0005	55.10	56.10	30000	<50	9700	6890	10	2100	50	250	<50	10	10	30	<50	3500	<50	<50	160	<50
UBD0005-0014	UBD0005	56.10	57.10	26000	<50	10200	3130	<10	1900	40	300	<50	10	10	30	<50	2900	<50	<50	90	<50
UBD0005-0015	UBD0005	57.10	57.92	33000	<50	7200	3520	10	1900	60	320	<50	10	10	30	<50	3500	<50	<50	160	<50
UBD0005-0016	UBD0005	57.92	58.60	22000	<50	7000	8710	10	1100	30	200	<50	10	40	50	<50	2100	<50	<50	60	<50
UBD0005-0017	UBD0005	58.60	59.78	25000	<50	5000	6830	<10	1500	30	210	<50	10	40	20	<50	2400	<50	<50	80	<50
UBD0005-0018	UBD0005	59.78	60.72	20000	<50	3400	2140	<10	1000	20	170	<50	10	50	30	<50	2100	<50	<50	50	<50
UBD0005-0019	UBD0005	60.72	61.00	12000	<50	1400	810	<10	<500	10	70	140	<10	70	50	<50	1100	<50	<50	20	<50
UBD0005-0021	UBD0005	61.00	61.38	15000	<50	1600	420	<10	<500	<10	60	<50	<10	60	20	<50	1400	<50	<50	20	<50
UBD0005-0022	UBD0005	61.38	62.41	14000	<50	2800	2440	<10	500	10	190	180	<10	100	90	<50	1100	<50	<50	40	<50
UBD0005-0024	UBD0005	62.41	63.45	9000	<50	2300	1750	<10	<500	20	280	60	<10	80	10	<50	900	<50	<50	20	<50
UBD0005-0025	UBD0005	63.45	64.45	17000	<50	3700	2880	<10	<500	10	150	<50	<10	40	20	<50	1700	<50	<50	30	<50
UBD0005-0026	UBD0005	64.45	65.45	16000	<50	5700	3770	<10	<500	<10	150	<50	<10	20	30	<50	2000	<50	<50	30	<50
UBD0005-0027	UBD0005	65.45	66.45	13000	<50	5400	2360	<10	900	10	140	<50	<10	<10	30	<50	1600	<50	<50	20	<50
UBD0005-0028	UBD0005	66.45	67.25	21000	<50	4900	4360	<10	1700	10	180	<50	10	20	20	<50	2300	<50	<50	30	<50
UBD0005-0029	UBD0005	67.25	68.00	12000	<50	3700	3700	<10	<500	10	160	<50	<10	10	10	<50	1600	<50	<50	20	<50
UBD0005-0030	UBD0005	68.00	69.32	14000	<50	4900	4230	<10	<500	10	250	<50	<10	20	30	<50	2000	<50	<50	20	<50

Sample ID	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	K ppm	La ppm	Mg ppm	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na ppm	Ni ppm	P ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti ppm	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm
UBD0005-0031	UBD0005	69.32	69.76	26000	<50	7600	28100	<10	<500	40	1060	<50	10	90	30	<50	4000	<50	<50	130	<50
UBD0005-0032	UBD0005	82.05	82.14	22000	<50	6100	15500	<10	<500	20	170	200	10	30	20	<50	2200	<50	<50	40	<50