# 9KM MINERALISED TREND IDENTIFIED
# DRILL TARGET GENERATION AT SAN JOSE MINE

## Highlights

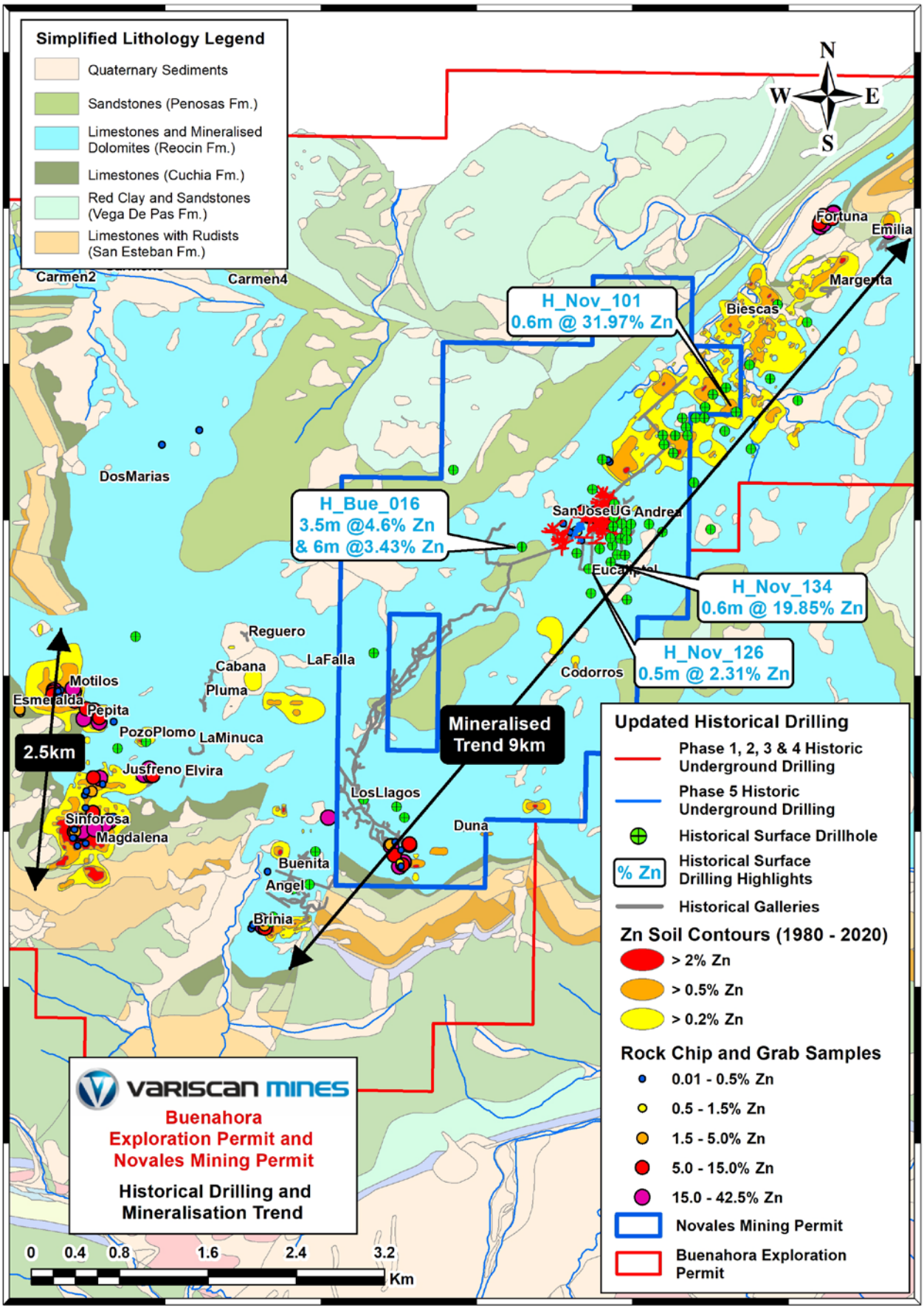
- **A significant 9km mineralised trend has been delineated from contemporary and historical exploration data across both Buenahora exploration and Novales mining permits;**
- **Represents a step change to the Novales-Udias Project with camp scale footprint identified on trend with the historic San Jose-Novales Mine; circa 10km from the world-class Reocín Zinc Mine (62Mt @ 8.7%Zn, 1%Pb)**
- **Historical surface drilling indicating proximal mineralisation to the south and southwest of the San Jose-Novales Mine, a key drill target area for the forthcoming drilling campaign;**
- **Surface drillhole H_Bue_016 indicates zinc mineralisation 300m from the nearest underground drilling with mineralisation at the same elevation as mined stopes in San Jose-Novales Mine;**
- **Further 94 historic drillholes for 4,278m from the San Jose-Novales underground mine collated, 23 (1,849m) of which include downhole data for 3D projection;**
- **102 distinct intervals reporting over 2% Zn and 57 distinct intervals reporting over 10% Zn;**
- **Maiden drilling program to test this highly prospective target area is expected to commence soon.**

**Variscan's Managing Director & CEO, Stewart Dickson said,**

*"Defining a 9km mineralised trend over our licence areas in this high-grade region is a major step forward. By combining multiple data points, we have been able to show the regional scale of the opportunity in Cantabria as well as identify an important drill target area to the south and south west of the San Jose – Novales Mine. We anticipate near-mine extensions and continuation and will be a key area of step-out targeting in the forthcoming drilling campaign.*

*Large areas near-mine and along trend are still open and untested providing significant exploration potential and value upside."*

**Figure 1. Overview of 9km mineralised and historically mined trend across the Buenahora and Novales permits.**



Variscan Mines Limited ("**Variscan**" or the "**Company**" or the "**Group**") (ASX:VAR) is pleased to announce the results of the continued import and analysis of historical data over the Novales-Udias project. An additional 94 historic drillholes for approximately 4,278m have now been included in the expanded dataset which now comprises 426 underground drillhole collars, for approximately 29,902m[1] and 102 surface drillhole collars, totaling approximately 18,870m[2].

## Key Findings and Next Steps

- 9km mineralised trend from new and historic data, dotted with historical mine workings across the Buenahora exploration and Novales mining permits delineates an extensive and highly prospective area for exploration;
- Historical surface drilling projected in 3D shows positive indications of proximal mineralisation to the south and southwest of San Jose underground drilling; these are open and untested areas and expect to be drilled by Variscan;
- Variscan is working to establish the exploited versus in-situ mineralisation in the underground areas, which is progressing with the integration of the 3D laser survey of the underground workings; and
- The expanded historic dataset is being used to:
    - Advance modelling of the Pb and Zn mineralisation; and
    - Definition of refined drill targets for an up-coming drilling programme.

## Extensive 9km mineralised trend spanning across the Buenahora and Novales permits

Figure 1 shows all contemporary and historic exploration data collated on a single map, inclusive of soil sampling, rock grab, rock chip underground drilling, surface drilling and regional geology (at 25k scale from IGME).

This provides a unique geological perspective and supports the interpretation of a 9km mineralised trend within the Reocin Formation in a northeast orientation across both the Buenahora exploration permit and the Novales mining permit.

This presents Variscan with an extensive and elongated area in which to plan exploration activity, and to prioritise exploration targets further in the most prospective areas.

The area directly to the southwest of the San Jose mine (2.7km length) is devoid of exploratory work apart from sporadic historical surface drillholes and the evidence of historical underground workings as extending far as the De Dûna underground workings in the southern part of the Buenahora permit.

Towards Los Llagos the historic galleries curve to the southeast finishing at the De Dûna mine. De Dûna is close to the fold nose of the Novales anticline; the southernmost part and the eastern limb of the anticline is mostly untested for mineralisation and represents a substantive target for new discovery.

[1] This number includes all drillholes in the current underground database with corresponding downhole data, not all these holes have sufficient collar data to plot in 3D and require further verification and corroboration with historical plans
[2] Refer to ASX Announcement of 3 February 2020

## Mine and Regional-Scale Target generation

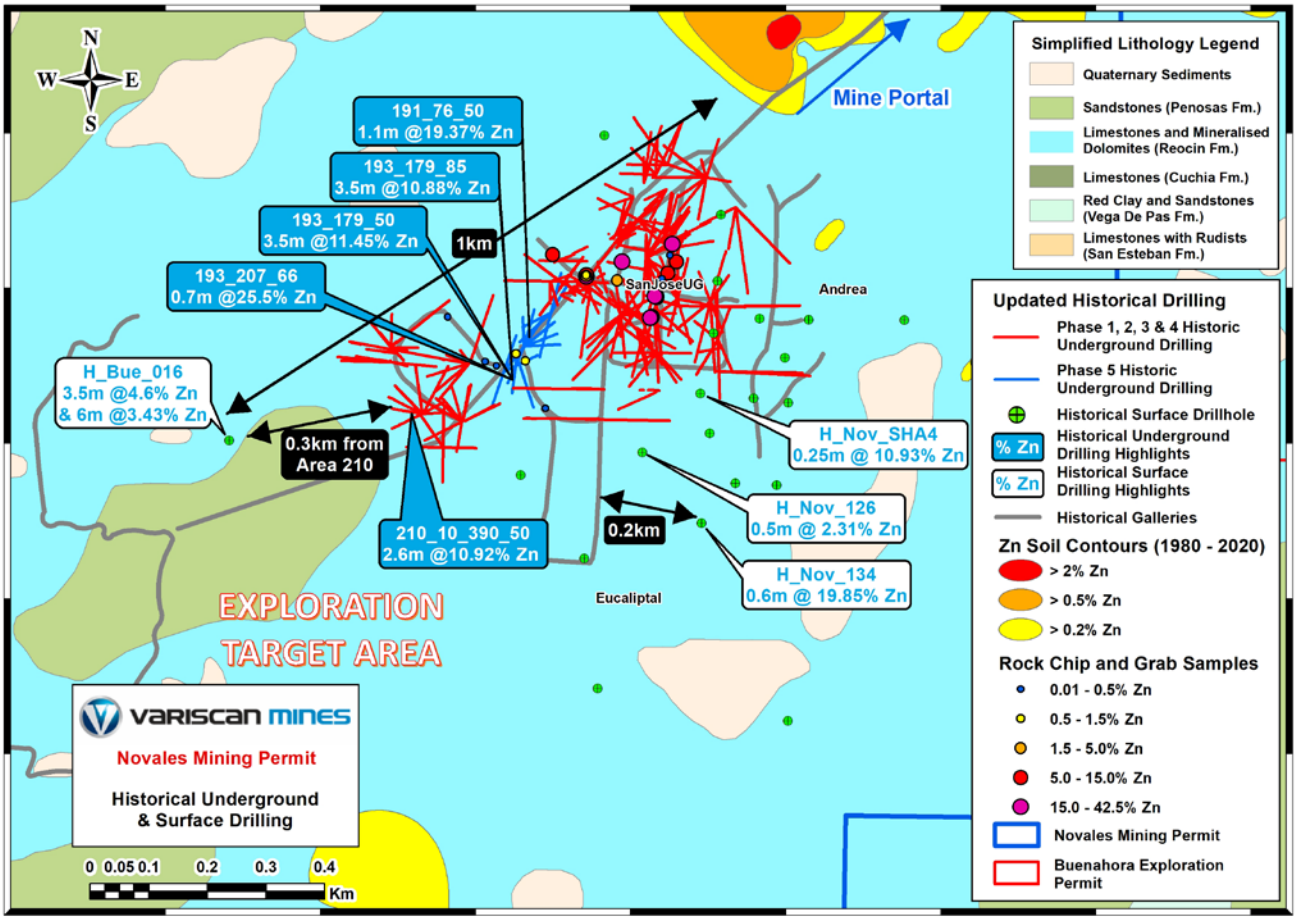
The historical surface drillholes scattered around the San Jose mine area suggest mineralisation is present to the south and southwest of the underground drilling, as indicated by the significant intersections in Figure 2 (**H_Bue_016 and H_Nov_134**).

The historic Udias mine workings are indicated to the southwest of San Jose in Figure 2 and supports the extension of mineralisation along the known trend in this open and untested area of the Novales mining permit.

H_Bue_016 is situated only 300m away from high-grade intersections from underground drillholes (**2.6m @10.92% Zn from hole 210_10_390_50**) in area 210 and **H_Nov_134** reports mineralisation only 200m away from a known drive, and therefore can be drilled from underground.

The locations of drillhole traces for the additional infill drillholes have been plotted in Figure 2 along with the 332 underground drill holes reported previously[3]. Full collar details can be found in Appendix 1.

**Figure 2. Map showing potential drilling target areas to south and south west of San Jose Mine and additional infill drillholes with selected high-grade zinc intersections.**




In Figure 2, the expanded data set shows the drillholes added to the database in blue, situated in the historical mining areas known as 191, 193 and 197 at the San Jose mine. A portion of the database,

[3] Refer ASX Announcements 1April 2020, 16 March 2020, 3 March 2020 and 26 August 2020

predominantly drillholes in phases 1, 2, 3 and 4 (red traces in Figure 2), have been further verified and affords added reliability to the data as they are corroborated by historical georeferenced plans.

From the additional historic underground drillholes, **102** assay intervals, from **19** holes, report zinc mineralisation over **2%**, with **57** intervals (19 holes) reporting over **10% Zn** with a maximum zinc grade of **33.97%**. Summary statistics of the total count of mineralised intervals are presented by grade cut-off in Table 1 for the raw historical assay data for the additional holes added to the database.

**Table 1. Frequency of mineralised drilling intersections distributed by cut-off grade for the 94 additional drillholes**

| Cut-Off Grade | No. of Intersections |
|---|---|
| 0.01% Zn | 133 |
| 2% Zn | 102 |
| 4% Zn | 80 |
| 6% Zn | 74 |
| 8% Zn | 63 |
| 10% Zn | 57 |
| 20% Zn | 13 |

Note: Assay intervals are reported as raw grades without compositing. Assay data are based on historic reports and drill logs and subject to verification. Drill traces (dip and azimuth) have been largely verified; however, ground truthing is still required for some holes that are not aligned with the rest of the drillhole database. Only 23 of the 94 holes added to the database have sufficient data to be projected in 3D with assay data.

Table 2 details significant drillhole intersections, where multiple samples are combined, the values are provided as a sample length weighted mean. Full assay details and collar details are provided in the appendices of this announcement.

**Table 2. Selected mineralised intersections from the additional historic underground drillholes**

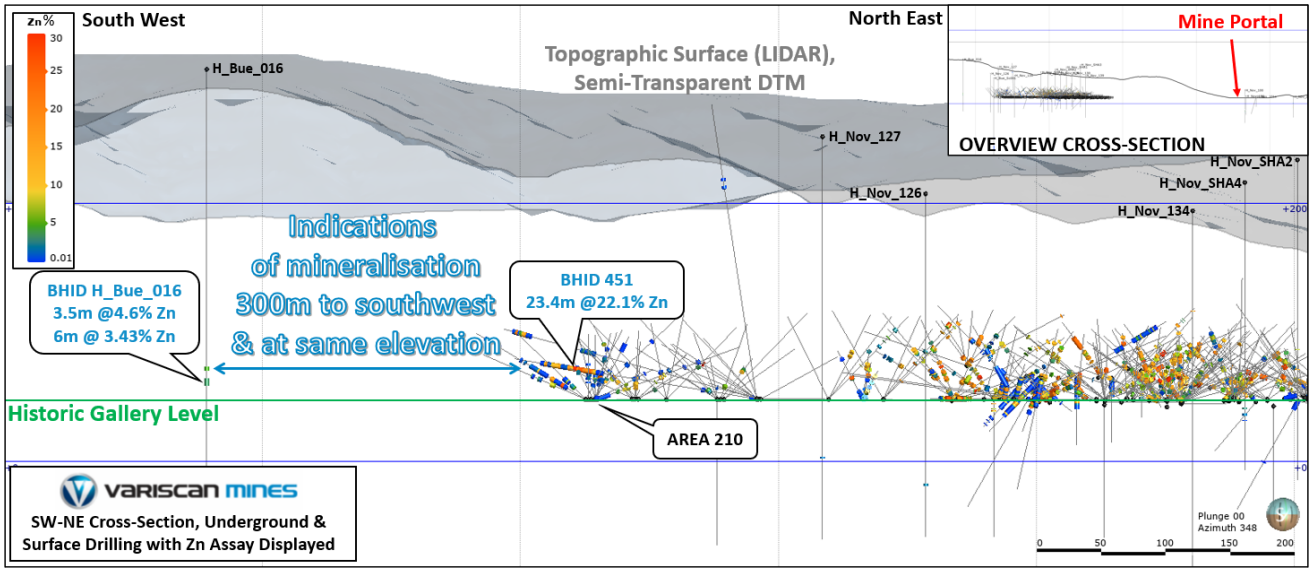
| Drill Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Pb % | Zn % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 184_15_50 | 36.5 | 37.7 | 1.2 | 6.68 | 15.41 |
| 184_15_50 | 58.9 | 68 | 9.1 | 4.36 | 20.45 |
| 184_215_50 | 20 | 22.4 | 2.4 | 0.78 | 15.53 |
| 184_215_70 | 43.4 | 44.4 | 1 | 14.92 | 7.21 |
| 184_251_50 | 31 | 32 | 1 | 9.13 | 16.45 |
| 184_269_50 | 22.25 | 27.35 | 5.1 | 2.03 | 9.69 |
| 184_33_50 | 17.5 | 24.2 | 6.7 | 3.37 | 6.85 |
| 191_56_50 | 78.6 | 82.25 | 3.65 | 0.14 | 22.60 |
| 193_179_85 | 73.9 | 78 | 4.1 | 1.75 | 10.96 |
| 193_207_66 | 31 | 33.1 | 2.1 | 0.78 | 10.75 |

Note: Interval widths reported are the downhole length and are unlikely to reflect true widths owing to the mineralisation style at the project. Full assay details are provided as an appendix to this announcement.

## Surface drillholes provide evidence of continuation of mineralisation in untested area

As shown in Figures 1 and 2, the surface drillhole collars have been plotted in 2D plans in relation to underground drillholes; however, until now, these drillholes have never been plotted in 3D alongside the underground drillholes. Figure 3 shows a long-section through the San Jose Mine with both the surface and underground drillholes plotted together in 3D with all Zn % assays displayed, this provides important spatial context to the mineralised intersections.

**Figure 3. Historic underground and surface drillholes in cross-section view, looking north-west (348°), showing all drillholes accumulated to date with spatial data and Zn grades displayed.**




Note that the Novales-Andrea area has been mined in the past and to date no depletion model has been undertaken to identify potential mineralisation left in-situ. Some drillhole traces (dip and azimuth) are yet to be verified and may be subject to change with ground truthing and cross-referencing with historical plans.

Figure 3 indicates two mineralised intersections from surface drillhole **H_Bue_016** reporting **3.5m @4.6% Zn and 6m @3.43% Zn**. This is situated **300m** to the southwest of the nearest underground drilling showing high-grade zinc mineralisation from area **210**. The elevation of these two wide intersections align well with the mineralisation intersected by the proximal underground drilling, roughly +70m elevation. This indication of southwest extension of Zn mineralisation is highly encouraging for subsequent exploration and is expected to be a target area in the forthcoming drilling campaign. Area **210** is adjacent to an existing drive, and thus has potential to be drilled from underground. Variscan recently had its underground drilling permits approved by the Cantabrian Government[4].

Surface drillholes **H_Nov_126, H_Nov_127 and H_Nov_134** are all located to the south of the San Jose Mine and all report positive indications of mineralisation (shown in callouts from Figure 2), indicative that this area is open and untested to the south as well.

## Looking Ahead

The Company's immediate focus is progressing with preparation for drilling at the San Jose Mine supported by the following near-term activities:

- Integration of the underground 3D laser survey will establish mined ore to allow depletion of geological models and define remaining areas of in-situ mineralisation at the San Jose Mine; and
- Refinement of drill targets to test unmined mineralisation identified.

[4] Refer to ASX Announcement of 2nd September 2020

**ENDS**

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

**For further information:**


| | | |
|---|---|---|
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## Project Summary

The Novales-Udias Project is located in the Basque-Cantabrian Basin, some 30km southwest from the regional capital, Santander. The project is centred around the former producing Novales underground mine with a large surrounding area of exploration opportunities which include a number of satellite underground and surface workings and areas of zinc anomalism identified from recent and historic geochemical surveys which include anomalies up to 2km long and close to 1km wide and up to 17% Zn.

Significantly, the Novales-Udias Project includes a number of granted mining tenements[5].

*Novales-Udias Project Highlights*

- Near term zinc production opportunity (subject to positive exploratory work)
- Large tenement holding of 68.3 km$^2$ (including a number of granted mining tenements)
- Regional exploration potential for another discovery analogous to Reocin (total past production and remaining resource 62Mt @ 8.7% Zn and 1.0% Pb[6][7])
- Novales Mine is within trucking distance (~ 80km) from the Asturias zinc smelter
- Classic MVT carbonate hosted Zn-Pb deposits
- Historic production of high-grade zinc; average grade reported as ~7% Zn[8]
- Simple mineralogy of sphalerite – galena – calamine
- Mineralisation is strata-bound, epigenetic, lenticular and sub-horizontal
- Reported historic production of super high grade 'bolsas' (mineralised bags) commonly 10-20% Zn and in some instances +30% Zn[9]
- Assay results of recent targeted grab samples taken from within the underground Novales Mine recorded 31.83% Zn and 62.3% Pb[10]
- Access and infrastructure all in place
- Local community and government support due to historic mining activity

[5] Refer to ASX announcement of 29 July 2019
[6] Velasco, F., Herrero, J.M., Yusta, I., Alonso, J.A., Seebold, I. and Leach, D., 2003 - Geology and Geochemistry of the Reocin Zinc-Lead Deposit, Basque-Cantabrian Basin, Northern Spain: in Econ. Geol. v.98, pp. 1371-1396.
[7] Cautionary Statement: references in this announcement to the publicly quoted resource tonnes and grade of the Project are historical and foreign in nature and not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, or the categories of mineralisation as defined in the JORC Code 2012. A competent person has not completed sufficient work to classify the resource estimate as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the foreign/historic resource estimates of mineralisation will be able to be reported as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.
[8] Anecdotal evidence from original Novales miners interviewed during the WAI Due Diligence supported with historical production data from the School of Mines in Torrelavega historical archives.
[9] Anecdotal evidence from original Novales miners interviewed during the WAI Due Diligence. In addition, reports of the super high grade mineralisation are supported with historical production data from the School of Mines in Torrelavega historical archives. (Refer ASX release 29 July 2019)
[10] Refer to ASX Announcement of 19 December 2020

## 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.

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 Mr. Ché Osmond, an employee of Wardell Armstrong International. Mr. Osmond is a Chartered Geologist (CGeol) and Fellow of the Geological Society of London, and European Geologist (EurGeol) of the European Federation of Geologists, 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 December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ('JORC Code'). Mr Osmond consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

## JORC Table 1, Sections 1 and 2 in reference to Historic Underground Drilling at the Novales-San Jose Mine

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Sampling techniques*** | • *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | • The data referenced in this report relates to exploration undertaken by mining companies operating the Project from the 1950's to the late 1990's. This historical data is held at the School of Mines and Energy Engineering at Torrelavega, a faculty of the University of Cantabria. It is understood that all historic drilling was core drilling.<br>• Due to the incomplete nature of the historic drill data and records, including procedures, a comment on the sample representativity or calibration of measurement tools or systems used by historic workers cannot be made. Further comment regarding specific components of the historic drilling is provided in subsequent sections of this table. The data cannot be considered 'industry standard' by modern standards<br>• It has been assumed that all reported assays are representative of technology available at the time, but no reliance has been put on it. |
| ***Drilling techniques*** | • *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | • The historic surface and underground drilling reported here is understood to be all core drilling. No details of the drilling techniques employed have been identified in the historic data. This includes reference to core diameter(s), core orientation methods, nor down hole survey data.<br>• This release relates to all 426 historic underground drill holes (1965 to 1991) collated to date, only 335 of which have been projected in 3D due to minor errors in the database or missing values that require verification with historic maps and sections before plotting in 3D reliably.<br>• This release also relates to 102 historical surface drillholes (1957 to 1983), only 30 of which have sufficient data to be projected in 3D with downhole data (assay only). These holes consist of 57 vertical, 32 inclined and 13 holes with no dip indicated.<br>• No records of the type of drill rig used have been identified. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias* | • No records of core recovery have been identified from the historic data.<br>• Given the absence of core recovery data, it is not possible to assess the potential of a relationship between sample recovery and grade.<br>• The absence of drill recovery data means that reported grades may be subject to either over or underreporting. No assessment or estimation of these effects has been made due to the lack of data. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.* | |
| ***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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Hardcopy geological logs have been digitized for the additional 94 holes within the area. No geotechnical logs have been identified. The drill hole information reported here is not of a sufficient level of detail too support a Mineral Resource Estimation, mining or metallurgical study.<br>• In the absence of detailed data, no comment on whether the logging, where observed, is qualitative or quantitative has be made. No core photography has been identified.<br>• The geological logs have varying degrees of detail. However, basic intervals were digitized. Only 23 of these additional 94 underground holes have basic lithology and sporadic element assay values where intervals have been sampled. Thus all 335 holes plotted in 3D have at least assay or lithology downhole data.<br>• Of the 102-total surface drillholes there are only 39 with assay data and 30 that correspond to holes with dip/depth/azimuth in the collar file. No lithological data was available from historic records to supplement the database during the digitisation process. |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • Historic approach to sampling appears selective, guided by geological observation and no "apparent" waste was sampled.<br>• No details of the sub-sampling or sample preparation techniques have been identified from the historic records, and no supporting sampling procedures have been identified. It is not known whether ¼, ½ or whole core was submitted for analysis.<br>• In the absence this data, and other data related to the sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation, no cannot comment on the appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques has been made.<br>• No evidence of Quality Control procedures nor results have been identified. This includes evidence of field duplicates or other current industry standard quality control procedures, such as Certified Reference Materials and blanks.<br>• In the absence of sample size data, no comment on whether the sample size is appropriate to the grain size of the sampled material has been made. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | • No descriptions of the assaying and laboratory procedures used have been found. It is unknown whether the techniques used are partial or total, nor the laboratory used.<br>• No descriptions of quality control procedures adopted by the laboratory, nor any results of any related Quality Control data, has been identified. No comment can be made on whether acceptable accuracy or precision of results has been established. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Due to the historic nature of the results reported, it has not been possible to verify significant intersections. It is not known whether verification of intersections was undertaken by previous operators at the time of drilling. No remaining core from these programmes have been identified to date, however investigations are ongoing.<br>• The historic data does not include any twinned holes. It is understood that Variscan may consider twinning historic drill holes as part of the companies upcoming exploration plans.<br>• No documentation or records of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols have been identified.<br>• Historic records consist largely of handwritten drill hole summaries. This data was identified and transcribed to Microsoft Excel © and then imported into Leapfrog Geo and Datamine Studio RM for drill hole database validation, significant intersections, and 3D viewing. It is understood that Variscan intend to transfer this data to an industry standard drill hole database during their ongoing exploration of the project.<br>• Given the absence of detailed historical information relating to the assay data, no adjustment to the assay data has been made. The data has been reported as it was recorded in the original documentation. Variscan have no reason to disbelieve the data as presented in the historical logs, however, understand the limitations of the data for use in reliable and classified mineral resource estimations going forward until assay verification has been achieved to a satisfactory standard.<br>• This release relates to all 426 historic underground drill holes collated to date with downhole data, only 335 of which have been projected in 3D due to minor errors in the database or missing values that require verification with historic maps and sections before plotting in 3D reliably. There is a total of 615 holes in the collar file, 366 holes have sufficient XYZ, dip, depth or azimuth data to project in 2D or 3D. However, of the total 504 holes in the downhole file (assay and lithology combined) only 335 of these have corresponding drillhole collar information with all necessary data to plot these holes. Therefore, 335 is the final number plotted in 3D which excludes any drillhole without at least one key data (i.e. dip, azimuth, depth, XYZ) in the database.<br>• Of the 102-total surface drillholes there are only 39 with assay data and 30 that correspond to holes with dip/depth/azimuth in the collar file. No lithological data was available from historic records to supplement the database during the digitisation process. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • The method of recording collar coordinates by the historic operating companies has not been identified. It is noted that much of the drilling was undertaken prior to the ubiquitous use of modern GPS by industry. The accuracy of reported drill hole collars has not been determined. Some historic drill hole collars have been verified in the field, although there are still some holes that require field verification underground in drilling bays.<br>• Collar coordinates relating to the historic drill holes reported were identified in a local grid and transformed to the European Terrestrial Reference System 1989 (ETRS89), an earth-centre, earth-fixed geodetic Cartesian reference frame for GIS work. Thus, 2D maps (Figures) used in this report have been made with ETRS89.<br>• 3D projected data (shows as 2D cross-sections in this press release) have utilised the local mine grid co-ordinates. This was decided to allow more holes to be displayed as not all collars have both XY co-ordinates in Local and ETRS89 format, a |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | transformation was calculated using the collars that have both Local and ETRS89 co-ordinates and was determined as unreliable and requires further investigation. To allow XY co-ordinates to be used for the holes with only ETRS89 co-ordinates a transformation was applied using the QGIS function GDAL Vector Conversion based on a selection of collars which have both Local and ETRS89 co-ordinates, the transformed holes align well with the georeferenced plan "30_26_P1_02" with a 1-2m discrepancy. This is sufficient for this level of study but should be improved significantly in the future by Variscan along with twinned hole verification to provide reliability for a Mineral Resource Estimate using these holes.<br>• Ideally going forward a selection of the historic underground control points (i.e. K-21 found on historic plans) should be surveyed underground with a differential GPS to provide a robust transformation for all local mine grid data into ETRS89 for consistency.<br>• The quality and adequacy of the topographic control on the location of collar points has not been assessed.<br>• Collation and cross-reference of historic map, level plan and log/tabular hardcopy datasets show a reasonable degree of relative geospatial correlation. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • The underground and surface drillholes are not located in a grid pattern, it is considered likely that drillholes were sighted based on accessibility underground.<br>• Underground collars are generally within 30-40 m of each other with numerous holes from each collar in a radial pattern (fanned out from UG drilling bays). The data is very closely spaced due to accessibility underground.<br>• Surface drillholes are sporadically spaced between 50m and 2km in and around the Buenahora exploration permit and the Novales mining permit.<br>• An assessment of the data spacing with regards to its use in the estimation of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve has not been made, as the quality of the drill hole data precludes its use for these estimations.<br>• It is not known whether sample compositing was applied. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.* | • Mineralisation at the project has been reported as following subvertical structures and more commonly as stratiform, sub horizontal and lenticular with lateral and vertical bleeding. Some mineralisation has been reported as faulted and fractured, with a significant influence with the development of karsts. Mineralisation in this setting presents as 'bags' with lenticular form. Due to the irregular and or variable nature of the mineralisation, an estimated of potential bias through orientation of sampling has not been made.<br>• It is unknown if the core sampling in the historic campaigns will have introduced a significant bias.<br>• 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 dipping steeply. |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • No records relating to the sample security have been identified. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been undertaken for the historical records. |

**Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results**

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Mineral tenement and land tenure status*** | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *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.* | • The exploration permit "Buenahora" is held by Variscan Mines.<br>• The author is not aware, at the time of writing this, of any environmental issues that could affect ongoing works within these licences.<br>• The exploitation permit for the Novales-Udias historic mine area is owned by Variscan Mines.<br>• 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*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • The 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).<br>• 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*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The mineralisation at the project is considered a Mississippi Valley Type Lead-Zinc type deposit with associated structural and stratigraphic controlled carbonate dissolution and replacement Lead-Zinc type mineralisation.<br>• Mineralisation at the project has been reported as following subvertical structures and more commonly as stratiform, sub horizontal and lenticular with lateral and vertical bleeding. Some mineralisation has been reported as faulted and fractured, with a significant influence with the development of karsts. Mineralisation in this setting presents as 'bags' with lenticular form. |
| ***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:*<br>o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>o *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>o *down hole length and interception depth*<br>o *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | • The historic underground data relates to 94 historic drill holes drilled between the early 1950s and mid-1980s. However, there may be more data that has not been located yet.<br>• Collar information (easting, northing, elevation, dip, azimuth, EOH) for the 94 drill holes reported is detailed in Appendix 1. Collar information is detailed as it has been identified in historic records. Collar information has not been verified beyond cross-checking with a georeferenced plan called "30_26_P1_02".<br>• No records of specific gravity or density measurements have been identified.<br>• Downhole data (mineralisation intersections >0.01% Zn) are tabulated in the appendices. It is noted that due to the incomplete collar data reported for some drill holes, the precise location of the mineralised intersections cannot be estimated with confidence.<br>• It is noted that some of the drilling was undertaken prior to the cessation of mining activities on the project, and as such some of the mineralisation referenced in this announcement may have been mined out. It is understood that this area will be assessed under the proposed exploration activities which include further assessment of historic mining records and the completion of an underground survey (completed, with results pending) in order to understand the extent of mining activity and to the scale of in-situ mineralisation remaining in those zones. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Data aggregation methods*** | *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Historic drill hole data in this announcement has been reported as it was presented in historic records.<br>• No records relating to the use of weighted averaging techniques, maximum and / or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) has been identified. It is noted that this may be material to the results however no comment in this regard has been made owing to the level of detail of the historic data.<br>• Aggregated intersections stated in Table 1 and Table 2 has only been undertaken for consecutive intervals with reported assay data, these aggregated intersections have been calculated as a weighted average based on the sample lengths.<br>• No metal equivalent grades have been stated. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • Due to the irregular form of the mineralisation style which can range from horizontal and gently dipping stratiform mineralisation to vertical structural mineralisation, and the absence (or records) of orientated core, true widths cannot be reported for the historic drilling.<br>• Therefore, interval widths reported refer to downhole length not true width. |
| ***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.* | • The information in this news release does not refer to a significant discovery however maps and figures have been included to illustrate the location of the results reported.<br>• A surface projection of underground drillhole collars is provided in Figure 1 and Figure 2 which illustrates the relative position of underground drillholes against the previously reported surface drillholes (news Release dated 26 August 2020, 1April 2020, 16 March 2020 and 3 March 2020).<br>• Underground drillhole traces are presented in Figure 1, 2 and 4 with a horizontal projection of the drillhole traces, with an approximate trace of the underground adits as reported in data provided by the state<br>• The positions of underground drillhole collars and downhole traces are projected into 3D space in Figure 3 with downhole Zn intersections. |
| ***Balanced reporting*** | • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | • All drill hole collar data relating to the 94 underground drill holes reported here are tabulated in Appendix 1.<br>• The 94 drill holes represent 7,384m total drilling.<br>• Summary statistics of assay results presented in Table 1 refer to 133 intersections grading over 0.01% Zn which represent all mineralised intersections reported in historic records for this dataset of 23 holes that have all collar data and downhole data.<br>• Table 2 lists composite Zn intersections with a 5% Zn cut-off grade, the values were calculated as a weighted average of the continuous aggregated intersection for each hole separately.<br>• The selected mineralised intervals reported in Tables 1 and 2 should be viewed in context of the full database of mineralised |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | intersections reported in the appendices. |
| ***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.* | • This report relates primarily to the 94 historic underground drill holes reported and 30 surface drillholes.<br>• No other exploration data referenced in this report is considered sufficiently meaningful or material to warrant further reference. |
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Variscan are planning a series of exploration plans to advance the Novales-Udias Project. The exploration plan is likely to include:<br>o Further analysis and interpretation of the historic records.<br>o Interpretation and release of 3D laser scan survey results of the underground workings.<br>o Ground geophysical programmes.<br>o (plan and section capture/cross-reference) ground inspections.<br>o Drill collar/pad GPS pick up.<br>o Location of and re-logging of any available drill core stored at Litoteca Facility, Peñarroya).<br>o Verification check sampling.<br>o Develop initial JORC Exploration Target models for evaluation and future program planning.<br>• Diagrams illustrating the geological interpretations and possible extensions to mineralisation will be provided as appropriate. |

**Appendix 1. Full Collar details of 94 historic underground drill-holes that have been added to the database or verified, only 23 of these drillholes have sufficient data at this stage to be plotted in 3D, with possibility for expansion going forward using historical logs, maps and sections.**

| BHID | East_Local | North_Local | RL | Azimuth | Dip | Depth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 308 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 357 | | 59.25 |
| 310 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 8 | | 78.75 |
| 311 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 8 | | 65.4 |
| 128 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 17 | | 81.75 |
| 298 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 162 | | 77.9 |
| 299 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 169 | | 76.4 |
| 300 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 174 | | 71 |
| 301 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 185 | | 60.65 |
| 125 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 192 | | 73.65 |
| 303 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 208 | | 79.75 |
| 302 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 208 | | 68.5 |
| 305 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 225 | | 56.1 |
| 307 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 225 | | 95.05 |
| 308 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 225 | | 82.55 |
| 143 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 235 | | 60 |
| 130 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 291 | | 71.3 |
| 136 | 26437.03568 | 13888.93637 | | 308 | | 71.4 |
| 128 | 26468.64131 | 13574.62895 | | 90 | | |
| 208 | 26468.64131 | 13574.62895 | | 22 | | 100.22 |
| 209 | 26468.64131 | 13574.62895 | | 25 | | 92.88 |
| 210 | 26468.64131 | 13574.62895 | | 25 | | 75.35 |
| 211 | 26468.64131 | 13574.62895 | | 69 | | 106.1 |
| 212 | 26287.99827 | 13856.30173 | | 113 | | 87.65 |
| 289 | 26447.84177 | 13672.32333 | | 161 | | 83.55 |
| 291 | 26447.84177 | 13672.32333 | | 0 | | 62.2 |
| 290 | 26447.84177 | 13672.32333 | | 0 | | 77.85 |
| 292 | 26447.84177 | 13672.32333 | | 13 | | 85.3 |
| 297 | 26468.28549 | 13579.49938 | | 220 | | 96.95 |
| 287 | 26468.28549 | 13579.49938 | | 191 | | 73.2 |
| 183 | 26464.67034 | 13598.57716 | | 33 | | 101.8 |
| 286 | 26464.67034 | 13598.57716 | | 175 | | 113.4 |
| 296 | 26464.67034 | 13598.57716 | | 175 | | 104.7 |
| 285 | 26464.67034 | 13598.57716 | | 126 | | 78.86 |
| 266 | 26166.73772 | 13734.09517 | | 35 | | 103.65 |
| 267 | 26166.73772 | 13734.09517 | | 35 | | 77.65 |
| 268 | 26166.73772 | 13734.09517 | | 40 | | 96.8 |
| 269 | 26166.73772 | 13734.09517 | | 58 | | 98.95 |
| 79 | 26173.67749 | 13733.10455 | | 184 | | 113.8 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71 | 26173.67749 | 13733.10455 | | 162 | | 118.75 |
| 239 | 26184.70072 | 13718.2392 | | 355 | | |
| 235 | 26184.70072 | 13718.2392 | | 17 | | 107.3 |
| 237 | 26184.70072 | 13718.2392 | | 18 | | 115.8 |
| 265 | 26184.70072 | 13718.2392 | | 17 | | 66.1 |
| 238 | 26184.70072 | 13718.2392 | | 18 | | 109.8 |
| 234 | 26184.70072 | 13718.2392 | | 30 | | 110.05 |
| 138 | 26184.70072 | 13718.2392 | | 36 | | 91.75 |
| 233 | 26184.70072 | 13718.2392 | | 43 | | 96.5 |
| 334 | 26184.70072 | 13718.2392 | | 51 | | 88.35 |
| 338 | 26184.70072 | 13718.2392 | | 82 | | 77.1 |
| 337 | 26184.70072 | 13718.2392 | | 90 | | 104.1 |
| 341 | 26184.70072 | 13718.2392 | | 101 | | 98.35 |
| 200_140_56 | 26086.38383 | 13539.55795 | | 127 | | 84.3 |
| 207 | 26196.02583 | 13704.51763 | | 128 | | 94.85 |
| 101 | 26391.2 | 13681 | 48.4 | 111 | | 65.15 |
| 102 | 26391.2 | 13681 | 48.4 | 108 | | 64.9 |
| 103 | 26391.2 | 13681 | 48.4 | 108 | | 67.58 |
| 356 | 26263.45859 | 13636.15866 | | 137 | | |
| 354 | 26327.86348 | 13637.575 | | 78 | | |
| 353 | 26327.86348 | 13637.575 | | 109 | | |
| 351 | 26327.86348 | 13637.575 | | 95 | | |
| 352 | 26327.86348 | 13637.575 | | 91 | | |
| 358 | 26263.45859 | 13636.15866 | | 118 | | 87 |
| 84 | 26172.78903 | 13559.63313 | | 140 | | 116.6 |
| 86 | 26172.78903 | 13559.63313 | | 68 | | 115.55 |
| 70 | 26172.78903 | 13559.63313 | | 90 | | 87.1 |
| 72 | 26172.78903 | 13559.63313 | | 271 | | 107.05 |
| 184_15_50 | 26175.82449 | 13654.47272 | 48.5 | 13.5 | 45 | 98 |
| 184_215_50 | 26175.82449 | 13654.47272 | 48.5 | 193.5 | 45 | 86.5 |
| 184_215_70 | 26175.82449 | 13654.47272 | 48.5 | 193.5 | 27 | 87 |
| 184_251_50 | 26175.82449 | 13654.47272 | 48.5 | 225.9 | 45 | 93.5 |
| 375 | 26200.34687 | 13706.78337 | | 218 | | 89.15 |
| 184_251_70 | 26175.82449 | 13654.47272 | 48.5 | 225.9 | 27 | 82 |
| 184_269_50 | 26175.82449 | 13654.47272 | 48.5 | 242.1 | 45 | 76.5 |
| 184_33_50 | 26175.82449 | 13654.47272 | 48.5 | 29.7 | 45 | 71 |
| 191_16_50 | 26131.27405 | 13596.69326 | 48 | 14.4 | 45 | 91.5 |
| 191_226_50 | 26131.27405 | 13596.69326 | 48 | 203.4 | 45 | 97 |
| 191_36_50 | 26131.27405 | 13596.69326 | 48 | 32.4 | 45 | 77.5 |
| 191_396_100 | 26131.27405 | 13596.69326 | 48 | 356.4 | 0 | 50 |
| 191_56_50 | 26131.27405 | 13596.69326 | 48 | 50.4 | 45 | 93.5 |
| 191_76_50 | 26131.27405 | 13596.69326 | 48 | 68.4 | 45 | 85.5 |
| 191_96_50 | 26131.27405 | 13596.69326 | 48 | 86.4 | 45 | 87 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 193_135_64 | 26118.7989 | 13579.76201 | | 121.5 | 32.4 | 95 |
| 193_179_50 | 26118.7989 | 13579.76201 | 48 | 161.1 | 45 | 55 |
| 193_179_67 | 26118.7989 | 13579.76201 | 48 | 161.1 | 29.7 | 59 |
| 193_179_85 | 26118.7989 | 13579.76201 | 48 | 161.1 | 13.5 | 94.5 |
| 193_179_98 | 26118.7989 | 13579.76201 | 48 | 161.1 | 1.8 | 24 |
| 193_207_66 | 26118.7989 | 13579.76201 | 48 | 186.3 | 30.6 | 74 |
| 196_115_56 | 26100.04786 | 13555.21884 | | 103.5 | 39.6 | 41 |
| 197_20_50 | 26097.12985 | 13552.68527 | 48 | 18 | 45 | 93 |
| 197_220_50 | 26097.12985 | 13552.68527 | 48 | 198 | 45 | 91.5 |
| 197_40_50 | 26097.12985 | 13552.68527 | 48 | 37.8 | 45 | 91 |
| 197_70_50 | 26097.12985 | 13552.68527 | 48 | 63 | 45 | 90.5 |
| 203_140_44 | 26073.71513 | 13522.86348 | 48.27 | 126 | 50.4 | 90.5 |
| 203_140_67 | 26055.87999 | 13499.17393 | 48.27 | 126 | 29.7 | 87 |

**Appendix 2. Table of All Mineralised Intersections (+0.01 Zn) for all 23 additional historical drillholes of the total 94 added to the database that include downhole data and all collar information for 3D plotting.**

| HoleID | From | To | length (m) | Pb % | Zn % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 184_15_50 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 0.04 | 16.35 |
| 184_15_50 | 16.5 | 17 | 0.5 | 2.32 | 18.13 |
| 184_15_50 | 17 | 18.8 | 1.8 | 2.32 | 18.13 |
| 184_15_50 | 36.5 | 37 | 0.5 | 6.68 | 15.41 |
| 184_15_50 | 37 | 37.5 | 0.5 | 6.68 | 15.41 |
| 184_15_50 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 0.2 | 6.68 | 15.41 |
| 184_15_50 | 41.35 | 43 | 1.65 | 0.09 | 20 |
| 184_15_50 | 58.9 | 62 | 3.1 | 4.36 | 20.45 |
| 184_15_50 | 62 | 65 | 3 | 4.36 | 20.45 |
| 184_15_50 | 65 | 68 | 3 | 4.36 | 20.45 |
| 184_215_50 | 20 | 21 | 1 | 1.71 | 14.95 |
| 184_215_50 | 21 | 21.6 | 0.6 | 0.08 | 6.56 |
| 184_215_50 | 21.6 | 22.4 | 0.8 | 0.13 | 22.97 |
| 184_215_50 | 23 | 23.5 | 0.5 | 1.09 | 17.14 |
| 184_215_50 | 26.4 | 26.9 | 0.5 | 8.5 | 17.75 |
| 184_215_50 | 26.9 | 27.7 | 0.8 | 5.91 | 5.96 |
| 184_215_50 | 28.5 | 30.35 | 1.85 | 12.82 | 18.35 |
| 184_215_50 | 34.85 | 35.4 | 0.55 | 0.78 | 27.35 |
| 184_215_50 | 39 | 40.25 | 1.25 |  | 16.29 |
| 184_215_50 | 51.7 | 52 | 0.3 |  | 3.16 |
| 184_215_50 | 53.1 | 53.2 | 0.1 | 1.18 | 13.86 |
| 184_215_50 | 53.8 | 54 | 0.2 |  | 4.38 |
| 184_215_50 | 54.65 | 54.75 | 0.1 | 4.13 | 14.83 |
| 184_215_50 | 61 | 61.3 | 0.3 |  | 3.16 |
| 184_215_70 | 8.5 | 9.35 | 0.85 | 0.04 | 2.18 |
| 184_215_70 | 39.15 | 40.1 | 0.95 |  | 2.66 |
| 184_215_70 | 43.4 | 43.55 | 0.15 | 0.69 | 12.57 |
| 184_215_70 | 43.55 | 43.8 | 0.25 | 0.23 | 0.12 |
| 184_215_70 | 43.8 | 44.4 | 0.6 | 24.6 | 8.83 |
| 184_215_70 | 45.5 | 46.75 | 1.25 |  | 0.24 |
| 184_215_70 | 63.7 | 64 | 0.3 |  | 7.5 |
| 184_215_70 | 76.3 | 76.7 | 0.4 |  | 2.18 |
| 184_215_70 | 78.1 | 78.2 | 0.1 |  | 7.37 |
| 184_215_70 | 80.1 | 80.7 | 0.6 | 0.28 | 9.67 |
| 184_215_70 | 82.85 | 84.35 | 1.5 | 1.58 | 11.6 |
| 184_251_50 | 6.25 | 7.75 | 1.5 | 0.13 | 2.85 |
| 184_251_50 | 7.75 | 9.3 | 1.55 | 0.04 | 9.06 |
| 184_251_50 | 21.5 | 23.5 | 2 | 2.92 | 19.68 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 184_251_50 | 25.5 | 25.8 | 0.3 | 2.79 | 12.69 |
| 184_251_50 | 27.35 | 28.5 | 1.15 | 2.97 | 13.34 |
| 184_251_50 | 31 | 32 | 1 | 9.13 | 16.45 |
| 184_251_70 | 54 | 54.4 | 0.4 | 2.15 | 12.77 |
| 184_251_70 | 55.5 | 56.5 | 1 | 7.71 | 13.93 |
| 184_251_70 | 65.1 | 66.1 | 1 | | 2.46 |
| 184_251_70 | 66.95 | 67.15 | 0.2 | | 1.64 |
| 184_251_70 | 68.7 | 69 | 0.3 | | 1.88 |
| 184_251_70 | 71.9 | 72.5 | 0.6 | | 1.17 |
| 184_269_50 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | | 11.13 |
| 184_269_50 | 1 | 1.6 | 0.6 | | 14.06 |
| 184_269_50 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 1.1 | | 12.89 |
| 184_269_50 | 4.75 | 5.4 | 0.65 | | 12.31 |
| 184_269_50 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 0.2 | | 26.49 |
| 184_269_50 | 21.5 | 21.6 | 0.1 | | 27.07 |
| 184_269_50 | 22.25 | 24 | 1.75 | 0 | 12.31 |
| 184_269_50 | 24 | 25.3 | 1.3 | 0.74 | 18.99 |
| 184_269_50 | 26.5 | 27.35 | 0.85 | 0.7 | 3.75 |
| 184_33_50 | 17.5 | 19.5 | 2 | 0.24 | 6.51 |
| 184_33_50 | 19.5 | 21.5 | 2 | 8.29 | 7 |
| 184_33_50 | 21.5 | 24.2 | 2.7 | 2.04 | 7 |
| 184_33_50 | 56 | 56.7 | 0.7 | | 1.77 |
| 184_33_50 | 57.3 | 57.5 | 0.2 | | 2.54 |
| 184_33_50 | 60.8 | 61 | 0.2 | | 0.38 |
| 184_33_50 | 67.5 | 68.6 | 1.1 | 0.02 | 2.28 |
| 184_33_50 | 69.2 | 69.6 | 0.4 | 0.04 | 4.18 |
| 191_56_50 | 38.7 | 39.2 | 0.5 | 6.86 | 22.65 |
| 191_56_50 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 0.3 | 0.17 | 2.62 |
| 191_56_50 | 51 | 53 | 2 | | 2.26 |
| 191_56_50 | 72.8 | 73.3 | 0.5 | 0.65 | 13.23 |
| 191_56_50 | 78.6 | 79.4 | 0.8 | 0.07 | 5.56 |
| 191_56_50 | 79.4 | 80.7 | 1.3 | 0 | 24.56 |
| 191_56_50 | 80.7 | 81.2 | 0.5 | 0.56 | 20.86 |
| 191_56_50 | 81.2 | 82.25 | 1.05 | 0.15 | 33.97 |
| 191_56_50 | 82.85 | 83 | 0.15 | | 16.69 |
| 191_76_50 | 19.4 | 20.5 | 1.1 | 2.86 | 19.37 |
| 191_76_50 | 44.4 | 45 | 0.6 | | 7.7 |
| 191_76_50 | 49.2 | 49.45 | 0.25 | 0.35 | 8.44 |
| 191_76_50 | 55 | 57.3 | 2.3 | 4.48 | 15.27 |
| 191_76_50 | 74.3 | 74.5 | 0.2 | 0.59 | 12.04 |
| 191_76_50 | 78.5 | 79.2 | 0.7 | 1.35 | 6.54 |
| 191_96_50 | 53.35 | 55.1 | 1.75 | 3.46 | 5.47 |
| 191_96_50 | 82.1 | 83.9 | 1.8 | 0.68 | 17.03 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 193_135_64 | 14 | 14.55 | 0.55 | 0.03 | 13.09 |
| 193_135_64 | 49.8 | 51 | 1.2 | 0.01 | 0.13 |
| 193_135_64 | 55.4 | 61.1 | 5.7 | 2.52 | 12.91 |
| 193_135_64 | 73 | 74 | 1 | 0.45 | 8.87 |
| 193_135_64 | 75.5 | 76.1 | 0.6 | 0.14 | 3.82 |
| 193_135_64 | 82.3 | 82.9 | 0.6 | 0.11 | 3.76 |
| 193_179_50 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.06 | 0.63 |
| 193_179_50 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 0.02 | 0.69 |
| 193_179_50 | 33.2 | 34.3 | 1.1 | 1.13 | 14.62 |
| 193_179_50 | 35.4 | 39 | 3.6 | 0.73 | 11.45 |
| 193_179_50 | 51.8 | 52.1 | 0.3 | 0.08 | 2.26 |
| 193_179_50 | 52.3 | 52.7 | 0.4 | 0.03 | 2.44 |
| 193_179_67 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.02 | 0.88 |
| 193_179_67 | 15.5 | 16 | 0.5 | 0.07 | 1.13 |
| 193_179_67 | 29.5 | 31 | 1.5 | 0.07 | 0.06 |
| 193_179_67 | 35.5 | 36.7 | 1.2 | 0.87 | 11.54 |
| 193_179_67 | 37 | 38.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 24.6 |
| 193_179_67 | 46 | 46.6 | 0.6 | 0.04 | 6.9 |
| 193_179_85 | 3.05 | 3.35 | 0.3 | 0.09 | 1.63 |
| 193_179_85 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 1.9 | 0.02 | 0.75 |
| 193_179_85 | 7 | 7.5 | 0.5 | 0.03 | 1.38 |
| 193_179_85 | 14 | 14.4 | 0.4 | 0.09 | 1.94 |
| 193_179_85 | 15 | 15.3 | 0.3 | 0.03 | 0.5 |
| 193_179_85 | 22.5 | 27 | 4.5 | 0.09 | 6.38 |
| 193_179_85 | 28.3 | 31.6 | 3.3 | 0.07 | 11.26 |
| 193_179_85 | 40.6 | 41 | 0.4 | 0.01 | 0.12 |
| 193_179_85 | 55 | 56.1 | 1.1 | 0.02 | 2.56 |
| 193_179_85 | 73.9 | 74.5 | 0.6 | 1.66 | 11.45 |
| 193_179_85 | 74.5 | 78 | 3.5 | 1.76 | 10.88 |
| 193_179_98 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 | | 1.48 |
| 193_179_98 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0.02 | 1.97 |
| 193_179_98 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 0.04 | 2.03 |
| 193_179_98 | 7 | 7.5 | 0.5 | 0.02 | 0.86 |
| 193_179_98 | 8 | 8.5 | 0.5 | 0.01 | 1.54 |
| 193_179_98 | 12.6 | 14.4 | 1.8 | | 1.35 |
| 193_179_98 | 17.5 | 18.4 | 0.9 | 0.02 | 0.43 |
| 193_207_66 | 2 | 2.8 | 0.8 | | 0.5 |
| 193_207_66 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 0.01 | 0.38 |
| 193_207_66 | 7 | 8 | 1 | | 0.44 |
| 193_207_66 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 0.6 | | 0.44 |
| 193_207_66 | 31 | 32 | 1 | 0.47 | 3.45 |
| 193_207_66 | 32 | 32.4 | 0.4 | 0.37 | 3.2 |
| 193_207_66 | 32.4 | 33.1 | 0.7 | 1.46 | 25.5 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 193_207_66 | 60.4 | 61.3 | 0.9 | | 0.06 |
| 196_115_56 | 16.6 | 17.7 | 1.1 | | 8.96 |
| 197_20_50 | 46.25 | 47.8 | 1.55 | 2.4 | 12.12 |
| 197_20_50 | 50.5 | 52.3 | 1.8 | 8.18 | 10.83 |
| 197_70_50 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 7.45 |
| 197_70_50 | 56.9 | 58.6 | 1.7 | 0.04 | 1.86 |
| 197_70_50 | 63.1 | 63.25 | 0.15 | | 3.85 |
| 197_70_50 | 67.5 | 68 | 0.5 | 0.03 | 4.97 |
| 197_70_50 | 74.3 | 77 | 2.7 | | 2.48 |