PENINSULA MINES LIMITED
ABN 56 123 102 974

ASX Announcement

13 September 2016

Peninsula Mines Limited (ASX: PSM)

Focused on Exploration in South Korea
- Graphite and Lithium
- Gold, Silver and Base Metals

Substantial Shareholders

Aurora Minerals Limited	32.0%
Management	10.0%
Perth Select	6.1%
M&S Lynch	6.0%

Shares on Issue: 434.5M

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EXCEPTIONAL ZINC-SILVER-LEAD GRADES FROM NEWLY ACQUIRED UBEONG PROJECT IN SOUTH KOREA

- **High-grade Zinc (Zn) - Silver (Ag) - Lead (Pb) rockchip sample results from workings on massive-sulphide limestone-skarn mineralisation within an area of recent Peninsula tenement applications including:**
  - Historic Adit S#UR3001: **5.41% Zn, 200 g/t Ag, 2.31% Pb**
  - Historic Adit S#UR3002: **12.7% Zn, 669 g/t Ag, 19.1% Pb**
  - Main Zinc Mine S#UR3011: **25.6% Zn, 215 g/t Ag, 1.14% Pb**
- **Additional tenement applications secured covering a 10 km strike length of the highly prospective limestone-skarn unit, directly along strike to the east of the operating Kumho Zinc Mine**

Peninsula Mines Ltd is delighted to announce that it has located very high-grade zinc - silver (+/- lead, copper) mineralisation associated with extensive previous mine workings within its newly acquired Ubeong tenement applications in South Korea (Figure 1).

The high-grade massive sulphide skarn-style mineralisation is associated with a limestone unit that has been mapped for a 12 km strike length, and correlates with a prominent east-west trending magnetic feature likely to be associated with magnetite alteration in the skarn (Figure 1)[D2,D3,D4].

The discovery of this mineralisation is a direct result of follow-up reconnaissance of zinc and arsenic anomalism generated from the recently completed stream sediment survey on the Company's Dongsugok lithium tenements[D1].

Following the location of the substantial workings, and the identification of the limestone-skarn unit that links with the operating Kumho Zinc Mine, a title search identified vacant ground immediately to the west of the initial tenement applications. The Company has subsequently applied for 12 additional blocks, which combined with the previous tenement applications brings the total at the Ubeong Project to 21 blocks.

Consequently, Peninsula has now secured tenement applications over the eastern 10 km of strike of this highly prospective limestone-skarn unit, and the associated magnetic feature, adjoining the operating Kumho Zinc Mine.

The high-grade results are tabulated below in Table 1 (Appendix 1 & 2 lists all sampling details and results), and include dump and float samples as well as in-situ outcrop/channel samples in the vicinity of two historic mine and smelter workings separated by approximately 1km (Figures 1, 2 & 3).

Peninsula Mines CEO Jon Dugdale commented: *"These results are very exciting and demonstrate the potential grades of zinc, silver and other metals associated with the skarn mineralisation identified in the Ubeong area.*

"We have also been able to secure tenement applications over a 10 km strike length of the highly prospective magnetic limestone-skarn horizon, directly along strike from the operating Kumho Zinc Mine.

"South Korea has enjoyed a long history of zinc mining and processing, and there are several zinc refineries in the country, so this latest opportunity fits with our strategy of exploring for mineral commodities which have a positive price outlook and potential off-take in country.

"We now look forward to immediately following up on these very high-grade zinc-silver and other metals results using systematic stream sediment, soil and rock-chip channel sampling."

Table 1: Selected High-grade results from Ubeong Zinc-Silver Project:

Location	SampleID	Type	Description	Width	Ag g/t	Zn%	Pb%	Cu%
Historic Adit	UR3001	CHN	Shear	0.10	**200**	**5.41**	**2.31**	0.04
Historic Adit	UR3002	Dump Grab	Skarn	-	**669**	**12.7**	**19.1**	0.03
Stream Outcrop	UR3003	SPOT	Shear	-	4	**14.9**	0.10	<0.01
Main Zn Workings	UR3008	CHN	Gossan	0.25	52	0.23	0.04	**2.26**
Main Zn Workings	UR3011	Float Grab	Skarn	-	**215**	**25.6**	1.14	0.09
Main Zn Workings	UR3015	Dump Grab	Skarn	-	3	0.46	0.03	0.01

See Appendix 1 & 2 for a full list of results and specific sample location details

Background to the Ubeong Zinc-Silver Project:

Stream sediment sampling, as part of the broader lithium program over the western portion of the Dongsugok Project area[D1], produced highly anomalous zinc results including 1,465ppm Zn and 813 ppm Zn in one drainage and up to 839 ppm Zn in another adjacent area, closer to Mount Ubeong (Figure 1 & Appendix 3).

The Company's in country team followed up these highly anomalous stream sediment results and traced smelter slag up-stream to locate the two areas of substantial workings that have been sampled:

i) **Historic Adit;** where both dump and outcrop samples were collected (UR3001 – UR3002). A dump sample UR3002 produced a result of 12.7% Zn, 19.1% Pb, 669 g/t Ag and rock chip sampling of a narrow silicified shear zone produced a result of UR3001: 5.4% Zn, 2.3% Pb, 200 g/t Ag, whilst 430m to the south an outcrop of gossanous intercalated limestone and schist was sampled, UR3003, producing a result of 14.9% Zn.

ii) **Historic Zinc Mine;** where there is evidence of smelting activity (Figure 3) and large historic mine dumps. Dump samples contain massive sulphides including sphalerite (Zn) – galena (Pb) – chalcopyrite (Cu) and other sulphides within a skarn altered calc-silicate assemblage after limestone. A high-grade result was produced from a dump/float sample UR3011 of 25.6% Zn, 215 g/t Ag, and at the top of the ridge a partially excavated gossanous unit (iron rich with evidence of leached sulphides) was located and sampled producing a peak result in UR3008 of 2.26% Cu, 52 g/t Ag (Figure 2). Other leached gossanous outcrops produced lower grade results, possibly due to more intense leaching of the sulphides.

Further stream sediment sampling and reconnaissance is underway in the northwest of the project area, with the objective of locating the source of the anomalous streams sediment sample results of up to 839 ppm Zn, obtained from the original survey (Figure 1) [D1].

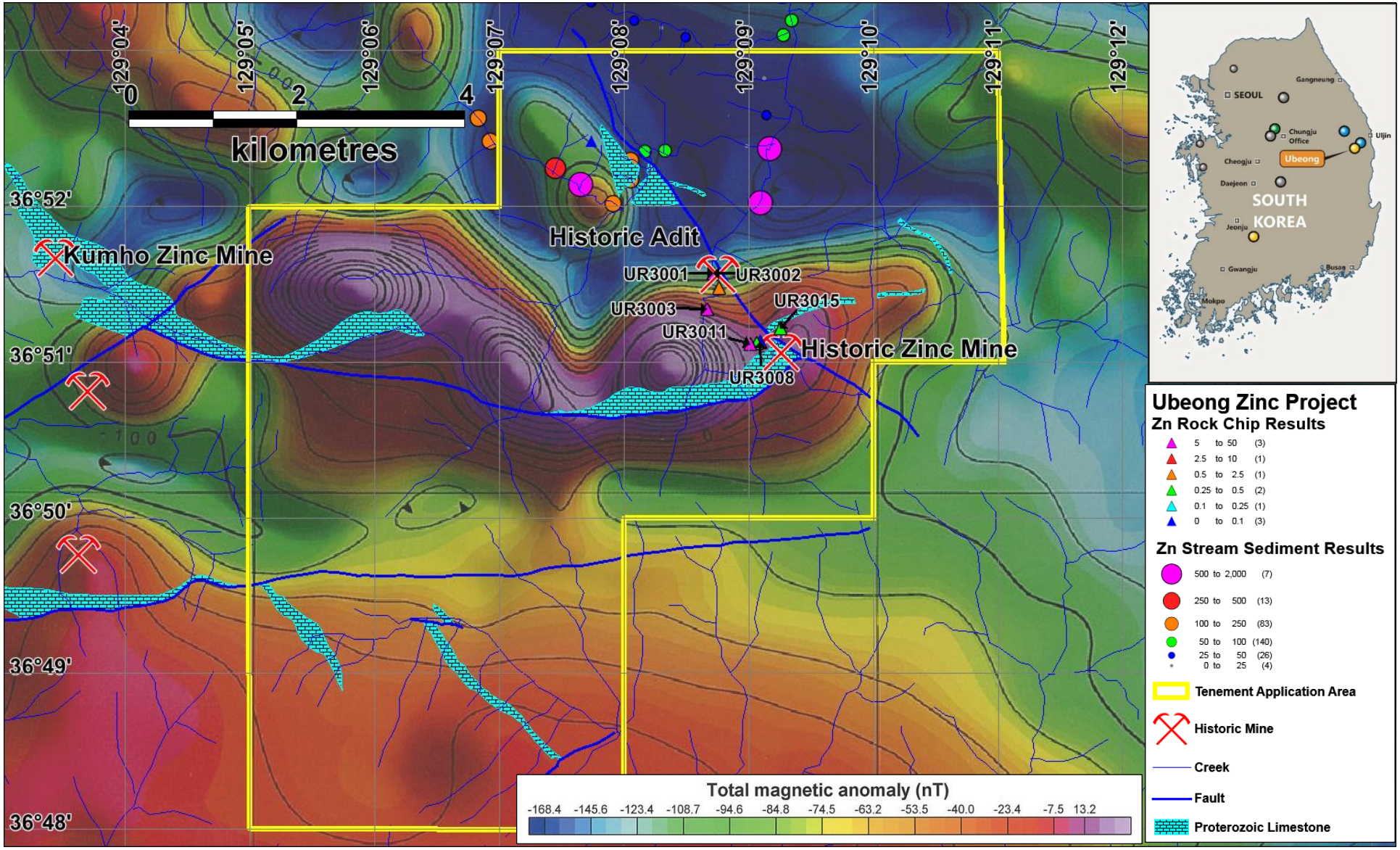

Figure 1: Ubeong Zinc-Silver Project, sample locations, skarn-limestone unit, tenements on the KIGAM Socheon Aeromagnetic image[D2].

The zinc-silver-lead skarn mineralisation that has been sampled is highly magnetic with abundant magnetite and lesser pyrrhotite observed in many of the samples. The magnetic feature is most likely related to skarn alteration of the limestone by granite contact metasomatism, with the granite possibly located on the northern side of the unit (Figure 1).

Both the workings and the adjacent Kumho Zinc Mine occur at apparent breaks in the magnetic skarn-limestone trend. Re-processing of the magnetics and a more detailed survey will be considered to enhance the definition of these breaks that may represent targets for other high-grade shoots of zinc-silver-lead mineralisation. In addition, the high-grade mineralisation sampled to the north of the main zinc workings is associated with east-west trending shear structures that require further investigation.

Immediate follow up of these outstanding initial results will include more systematic stream sediment sampling, follow up rock chip and channel sampling, and ridge and spur soil sampling across the prospective limestone-skarn unit.

Figure 2: Gossanous outcrop about 10 metres above a collapsed adit, the site of sample UR3008.

Figure 3: Slag from zinc smelting, Main Workings, Ubeong Project with close up of the slag from historic smelting site.

JORC Table 2, Sections 1 and 2, details sampling techniques and data and exploration results reporting criteria.

Appendices 1 and 2, contains location and details of the samples collected from the Ubeong area, and the full set of initial sampling analytical results.

Appendix 3 contains details of the stream sediment sample locations and results from the Ubeong area.

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About Peninsula Mines Ltd

Peninsula Mines Ltd (ASX: PSM) is an explorer/developer focussed on developing the outstanding opportunities for mineral discovery within South Korea. The Companies strategy is to focus on mineral commodities which have a positive price outlook and potential off-take in-Country.

The Company has established, and is growing a portfolio of highly prospective graphite, lithium and gold projects in South Korea, that all offer significant exploration potential.

The Company's portfolio of graphite projects, in particular Wolmyeong, Daewon and Yongwon in the centre of South Korea, are being advanced through metallurgical testing and systematic channel sampling with the objective being the generation of a flake-graphite concentrate that is suitable for the production of spherical graphite for Li-Ion battery anode applications.

The initial results of the lithium programme have also been very encouraging and follow up of highly anomalous initial stream sediment sampling results is in progress.

South Korea is also highly prospective for gold and base metals deposits, in particular high-grade epithermal gold deposits and polymetallic zinc-silver (+/- copper, lead, gold) skarns in the east of the country.

Preparations are well advanced to commence drilling of the Company's high-grade gold-silver target at Osu, and the initial high-grade Zinc-Silver (and other metals) results at the Ubeong Project in the east of the country augur well for potential future discoveries.

The material and/or releases referenced in this release are listed below:

D1 Strongly Anomalous Lithium Results from Stream Sediments Survey (31 August 2016)
D2 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.
D3. Kim, O.J., Hong, M.S., Park, H.I. and Kim, K.T., 1963, KIGAM 1:50,000 Samgeunri Geology Sheet.
D4 KIGAM, 1963, 1:50,000 Dogyedong Geology Sheet.

Forward looking Statements

This release 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 release. The forward-looking statements made in this release relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. Peninsula Mines Ltd does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions or updates to these forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or unanticipated events occurring after the date of this presentation except as required by law or by any appropriate regulatory authority.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this release 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 release of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition: Table 2
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	At the Ubeong Project, 21 stream sediment samples were collected as part of the broader lithium targeted programme across Dongsugok Project Area. The earlier orientation survey conducted over the Boam mine area suggested that 40 to 80 mesh (0.18 to 0.4 mm) size fraction was the most suitable fraction for assessing lithium grades. It was this size fraction that was analysed in the case of all 21 Ubeong samples[D1]. The lithium assay results and sampling methodology was summarised in the earlier release and the base and precious metal results for the Ubeong Area are presented in this release and included as Appendix 3. The locations of the sample points are shown in figure 1. As a follow-up to the earlier stream sediment programme, the area to the south of Mt. Ubeong was the subject of reconnaissance in mid-August. During the field traverse, slag was located in the stream found to be draining from a historic base metal skarn mine. During the August field traverse, eleven rock chip samples were collected and submitted for assay. The rock chip samples included a mixture of short channel samples taken across mineralised shear structures and spot or grab samples collected from dumps or float emanating from the historic mine dumps. The rock chip samples were analysed for a suite of elements by NAGROM Laboratory service using ICP and XRF fusion analyses.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The 99 sample orientation survey conducted over the known lithium occurrence at the Boam mine was used as the basis for choosing the size fractions for assay across the balance of the surveyed area. This provided a baseline study. The survey is considered total for lithium but only partial for Sn, W and Mo which are elements known to have dissolution or precipitation issues when dissolved in acids. The rock chip sampling was standard sampling using a geology hammer, mallet and in some cases a chisel. During channel sampling, efforts were made to collect even sized rock fragments across the breadth of the structure at the sampled location.

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
	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 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.	Samples were collected at sites above drainage intersections where sediment was collecting in a natural stream drainage trap. Samples were sieved onsite and 2 size fractions were collected, i.e. <0.4mm and 0.4<1.6mm. After drying in the Company's core cutting shed, samples were dispatched by DHL to Intertek laboratories in the Philippines. Each sample fraction was nominally around 0.5kg wet and 0.35kg when semi-dry. As discussed previously, as part of the orientation survey, the finer fraction was further sieved to provide a <0.18mm fraction, 0.18<0.4mm and 0.4<1.6mm fractions. The orientation survey results indicated that the mid-range 0.18<0.4mm fraction was the best fraction to identify anomalous Li values in stream sediments. This formed the baseline for the subsequent assay work on samples from the Company's other project areas. Rock chip samples were collected in a calico bag and taken using a geology hammer, mallet and/or chisel. Samples were funnelled into the bag using a piece of rubber matting.
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).*	No drilling has been undertaken by the Company and no commentary is being presented here on past drilling results.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling has been undertaken by the Company and no commentary is being presented here on past drilling results.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	No drilling has been undertaken by the Company and no commentary is being presented here on past drilling results.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drilling has been undertaken by the Company and no commentary is being presented here on past drilling results.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All samples were stream sediments sieved at the sample site to provide 2 sample fractions. Subsequent lab based sieving produced 3 sample fractions with the mid fraction (0.18<0.4mm) chosen for analysis. The samples were sieved using industry standard metal sieves. The field sieving was done on wet samples at the creek sample site. The lab sieving was undertaken on oven dried samples. The rock chip samples were jaw crushed post oven drying at the NAGROM Laboratory to a nominal 2mm size fraction. In cases where sample weights exceeded 3kg samples were riffle split with the resultant sample fraction then pulverised using an LM5 pulveriser to 95% passing 75 microns. A 150gm pulverised sub sample was then prepped for analysis.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	In the case of the stream samples, once the appropriate size fraction was obtained through sieving, the entire fraction was then pulverised with a sub sample and selected for acid digest and analysis. The details of the applicable sample preparation have been discussed in subsequent section on page 15. Similarly, in the case of the rock chip analyses, samples were prepped as discussed above. This methodology is considered appropriate for both base and precious metal analyses as well as analyses for a broader range of trace elements. The use of fusion methods XRF and ICP analyses is considered total for all the elements analysed. A 50gm fire assay with an ICP finish was used for the Au analyses.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Similar sample sites were chosen from each creek surveyed. Similar sample volumes were collected from each sample site. The Channel samples are considered representative of the area's samples but the grab and spot rock chip samples were taken purely to provide an indication of the grade of ore historically mined and as such, cannot be considered representative.

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
	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.	No field duplicate samples have been collected at this point in time from the Ubeong Project. This is not considered material at this early project evaluation stage. No sample splits have been analysed other than those routinely analysed by the laboratory as part of their own internal QA/QC process.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size is considered adequate for a stream sediment survey and the size fraction was selected after analysis of the baseline survey over a known lithium deposit. Similarly, the size of the rock chip samples is considered appropriate for the style of sampling undertaken.
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.*	All samples are stream sediment samples collected using a trowel and -1.6mm and -0.4mm sieves and collection dish. The wet field sample was then collected in a pre-labelled zip lock plastic bag. Thereafter, the samples were transported by Company personnel to the Company's secure core shed and office facility at Sotae-myeon and semi-dried in the core cutting shed (sea container) using an electric blanket and gas heater. Once dry (after 2 to 3 weeks), samples were dispatched to Interek laboratories in the Philippines through DHL global forwarding. The samples were packed in Styrofoam boxes wrapped in cardboard. Samples were then further dried, sieved and prepped at the lab prior to analysis. The samples were logged into the Intertek system upon arrival at the Cupang laboratory. Samples were dried overnight at 60^{o}C. Once dry, in the case of 21 samples, the finer <0.4mm fraction was sieved to produce a <0.18mm and 0.18<0.4mm fraction for analysis with the finer reject fraction retained. The sieved fraction was then pulverised ready for sub-sampling and analysis. A 10gm sub sample of the pulverised material from the 21 samples analysed was selected for digest using an Aqua regia dissolution. The final aliquot was then analysed using a mixture of ICP-OES or ICP-MS. Results are summarised in Appendix 1 & 2). The Li analyses can be considered near total but the Sn, W and Mo assays should only be considered partial.

		In the case of the rock chip samples, these were dried at 105°C upon receipt by the lab. The samples were then prepped and pulverised as discussed above. The 0.8gm subsample was then prepared for analysis via heating to 1050°C using 8gm sodium peroxide as the flux agent. The samples were then analysed using a Perkin Elmer NexION unit for ICP-MS analyses or a Thermo iCAP 6000 unit for ICP-OES analyses. A 50gm charge was prepared for fire assay for all the Au analyses. A 0.8gm sub-sample was prepped using 8gm of lithium metaborate flux and W, Mo and Sn analyses were undertaken using a Panalytical Axios XRF.
	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. 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 recently 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.
	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.	The Company has not included any blank or CRM samples with these analyses. The Company has relied solely on the standard repeat and CRM protocols undertaken by Intertek on the analyses of these samples. No repeats other than those involving size fraction analysis as part of the orientation survey have been undertaken at this time. The company has relied on the laboratories' own internal QA/QC procedures for quality control with these analyses. This is considered adequate given that none of the analyses disclosed or discussed in this release are intended for use in any future mineral resource estimation.

Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The stream sediment survey was undertaken to initially confirm the results of earlier KIGAM work and to further refine the earlier survey work to more fully focus the survey to identify areas for follow-up reconnaissance. Various Company personnel have reviewed the results. There are no significant intercepts in the 21-point stream sediment survey. The channel samples are single isolated samples and no weighted averages have been calculated using these assays. 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.	No drilling has been undertaken by the Company and no commentary is being presented here on past drilling results.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Assay results are stored in an Excel database. All results are checked by the responsible geologist on entry to the database. The Company's data is stored in an excel database and routinely transferred to the Perth Head Office.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The data presented in the Appendices is raw laboratory data. No adjustments have been made to the data.
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.*	No drilling has been undertaken by the Company and no commentary is being presented here on past drilling results. The sample locations have been recorded using a hand held Garmin GPS60CSx. The accuracy of this unit at most sample sites was +/- 10m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All sample sites were surveyed in the UTM WGS84 zone 52N coordinate system or WGS 84 Latitudes and Longitudes.
	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.*	It is not anticipated that any of these data would be used to compile any form of Mineral Resource and the data are purely acquired as part of the overall reconnaissance evaluation of the project.
	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 sampling to date is not intended for the use in any future resource estimation that may be undertaken.

	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	None of the assay results have been composited. All the stream data is point data. The bulk of the rock chip assays can also be considered point data with the exception of two narrow channel samples.
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 survey is a regional based survey aimed at identifying anomalous drainage areas. This regional survey proved successful in identifying an area with anomalous base metal values. The rock chip sampling programme is the first stage of follow-up of the successful stream sediment survey.
	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.	No drilling has been undertaken by the Company and no commentary is being presented here on past drilling results.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All stream sediment samples were collected into pre-labelled zip lock plastic bags. The specific details of each sample and sample site were recorded into a field traverse sheets and later transferred to an Excel spreadsheet. Samples were packed in styrofoam boxes reinforced by wrapping with cardboard and dispatched by DHL Global Forwarding to Intertek Laboratories in the Philippines after a 2 or 3 week drying process at the Company's secure core yard facility. On arrival in Philippines, samples were held by customs for three to fifteen days before release to the laboratory staff. The laboratory conducts its own internal auditing of the sample processing procedures to maintain sample security and minimise the risks of sample contamination or swapping during the analytical process. The rock chip samples were organised and packed at the Company's secure core yard facility at Sotae-myeon. The samples were then packed in cardboard cartons and shipped to NAGROM Laboratory, Kelmscott, Perth using DHL Global Forwarding. The samples routinely took 4 to 7 days in transit from Korea until clearing customs in Perth and delivery to the laboratory. DHL online tracking allows for the parcels to be tracked throughout their transit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The Intertek laboratory in Cupang has not been audited by Company personnel. This is not considered material at this stage of the project evaluation process. Sampling techniques and practices and assay methodology are periodically reviewed as part of the overall aim for continuous improvement in the Company's sampling protocol. The NAGROM Laboratory, Kelmscott has been visited by Company personnel and meets full international standards. NAGROM is internationally recognised particularly in the field of metallurgical evaluations.

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition: Table 2

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC – Code of 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.*	SMCL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Peninsula initially filed 2 applications over a prospective pegamatite outcrop proximal to Mt. Ubeong. These applications were renewed on 17 June 2016. The Company has until 14 December 2016 to complete a Mineral Deposit Survey reports (MDS) survey across titles Hyeongdong 68 and 78. In addition, Hyeongdong blocks 48, 49, 58, 59, 69 were applied for on the 17 August 2016 and Hyeongdong blocks 60 and 70 on 18 August 2016. The Company has until 13th and 14th February respectively to file MDS surveys over these additional blocks. Further, on the 9 September 2016, the Company filed 12 additional applications including 6 more Hyeongdong blocks and 6 adjacent Dogyedong blocks. The Company will have until 8 March 2017 to complete MDS surveys over these 12 additional blocks. Exploration rights are granted by commodity for tenement blocks defined by the GRS080 grid system over 1x1 minute graticule blocks. The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) reviews the MDS and if satisfied, will issue an exploration right.

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
	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 Company has been granted tenure for 6 months and is required to submit an MDS report for each of the 21 applied tenements prior to the end of the 6 month application period. If the MDS report is accepted by the Ministry, the Company will be granted Mining rights over the applied tenement for a further 3 years. Following the successful filing of the MDS, the applicant is required to file a Prospecting Application (PA). The PA report details the planned exploration activities to be completed over the tenement during the 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. 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.*	The Company has presented and commented upon all past exploration work in the area that the Company is currently aware of. The Company is currently searching for historical mine records and past Korea Resources Corporation (KORES) or historic Korea Mineral Promotion Corporation (KMPC) reports on the Ubeong Project. All the exploration work by KIGAM has been undertaken as high level reconnaissance surveys including: airborne geophysics, regional scale stream sediment surveys and large scale regional geological mapping[1,2]. The presence of scattered pieces of drill core at the Ubeong Zinc Project mine site indicates that some limited drilling was undertaken historically. As yet, the Company has been unsuccessful in locating any historic records pertaining to this work. The Company has no records of the past production from any of the historic mines in the district.

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geological target is skarn associated polymetallic zinc and silver mineralisation. The limited rock chip assay results indicate that there is potential in the area for zinc, lead, copper, silver, tin stibnite and tungsten mineralisation. The Proterozoic limestone at the former mine site has undergone intense skarn metasomatic alteration most likely associated with a blind intrusive body. Typical calc-silicate skarn alteration minerals such as hedenbergite and epidote were observed in rock chip samples. The intense magnetite and pyrrhotite mineralisation is typical of many other Korean skarn deposits. The intense magnetic high sympathetically tracking the mapped limestone unit is interpreted to reflect strong magnetite and pyrrhotite mineralisation associated with skarnification of the limestone. The Kumho mine to the west of the Ubeong Project was discovered during the Japanese occupation of Korea and initially mined as a manganese bearing skarn deposit. Subsequently, copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold mineralisation was discovered at depth in the 1940s. The Kumho mine has operated intermittently since 1930s with mining activities ceasing at times due to declining metal prices. The mine is currently active and is reportedly operating at around a 6% zinc head grade.
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*	There is evidence of historic drilling at the main historic mine site with minor scattered pieces of HQ and AQ core observed. The Company is yet to locate any historic drilling or mining records. All relevant stream sediment location details and results are included herewith as Appendix 3. All rock chip results, location details and descriptions are included herewith as Appendices 1 & 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.	No comments are being made on drilling results.
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.*	No weightings or averaging has been applied to the data. All the data presented in this release is raw data. The image in this release relate to stream sediment and rock chip samples collected by Company personnel as part of a broader follow-up stream sediment survey over the Ubeong Project area.

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.	The data has not been aggregated.
	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 assay results being commented upon are all stream sediment point data assays.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No drilling has been undertaken or commented upon in this release.
	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').	No drilling or assaying has been undertaken and no drilling or assay results have been reported or commented upon.
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 illustrates the location of the Ubeong Project tenements and presents the stream sediment survey and rock chip assay results for Zn. The KIGAM Socheon aeromagnetic image has been used as an underlying base to the figure and highlights the strong coincident magnetic high attributed to the skarnification of the host limestone unit within the Ubeong Project area. Figure 2 shows the location of the gossanous outcrop from which sample UR3008 was taken and from which, an elevated Cu assay of 2.3% was obtained in a channel sample. Figure 3 shows a historic slag dump from the onsite processing of the polymetallic ore.
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 full list of all the base and precious metal assays obtained from both the stream sediment and rock chip sample assaying is included as Appendices I to III. The sample data points are displayed in figure 1.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All base metal data considered relevant and material has been included in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
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 tenement scale geological mapping and rock chip sampling across each project. In addition, infill stream sediment sampling is underway to help focus exploration across the newly acquired tenement blocks. A ridge and spur soil sampling programme is also planned to further refine base and precious metal targets. A more detailed magnetic survey may also be undertaken to help refine drill targets.
	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 outlines the strong magnetic high coincident with the mapped limestone unit. This is considered a strong target for along strike repeats of skarn polymetallic mineralisation already identified within the Ubeong Project area.

Appendix 1 – Location and sample description details for the initial rock chip sampling, Ubeong Project

SampleID	Easting	Northing	mRL	Location	Type	Geology	Description
UR3001	512952	4079291	605	Adit	Outcrop	Shear	Sheared quartzite/schist contact: mt, py, sp, cp & gl
UR3002	512952	4079291	607	Adit	Dump	Skarn	HG dump sp, gl, cp, py, bn, lm, go, cy & qz
UR3003	512873	4078869	620	Stream bank	Outcrop	Shear	Chloritic schist interbedded lm, go, qz meta- limestone
UR3004	513010	4079125	622	Zinc Mine	Grab	Slag	Slag boulder on track
UR3005	513469	4078453	749	Zinc Mine	Dump	Skarn	ROM pad HG apy, cpy
UR3008	513510	4078477	765	Zinc Mine	Outcrop	Gossan	Gossan lm & mn
UR3009	513508	4078488	780	Zinc Mine	Outcrop	Gossan	Gossan lm, mn, cy, py, apy & po
UR3010	513466	4078465	746	Zinc Mine	Dump	Skarn	Skarn hd, apy, cpy, po & mt
UR3011	513382	4078457	709	Zinc Mine	Creek Float	Skarn	Sp & gl ca-qz vein in creek
UR3015	513747	4078646	796	Zinc Mine	Outcrop	Skarn	Low grade py, asp & sp
UR3018	511494	4080852	816	Mt. Ubeong	Outcrop	Vein	Iron stained qz with oxidised vughs.

Mineral codes: magnetite (mt), pyrrhotite (po), sphalerite (sp), galena (gl), pyrite (py), chalcopyrite (cpy), arsenopyrite (apy), bornite (bn), manganese (mn), limonite (lm), goethite (go), quartz (qz), calcite (ca), hedenbergite (hd), clay (cy).

Appendix 2 - Results of rock chip sampling at the Ubeong Project.

SampleID	*Au ppm*	*Ag ppm*	*Cu*	*Cu %*	*Pb*	*Pb %*	*Zn*	*Zn %*	*Cd*	*As*	*Bi*
Method	*FA50*	*ICP003*	*ICP003*		*ICP003*		*ICP003*		*ICP003*	*ICP003*	*ICP003*
Units	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*		*ppm*		*ppm*		*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*
LLD	*0.001*	*1*	*10*		*10*		*5*		*0.5*	*50*	*0.1*
UR3001	0.137	200	400	0.04%	23,110	2.31%	54,100	5.41%	120.0	500	0.4
UR3002	0.074	669	320	0.03%	190,900	19.09%	126,890	12.69%	460.0	1,200	1.2
UR3003	0.005	4	30	0.00%	1,040	0.10%	148,585	14.86%	440.5	150	1.5
UR3004	0.480	14	90	0.01%	660	0.07%	13,155	1.32%	95.5	16,650	33.7
UR3005	0.011	5	290	0.03%	490	0.05%	465	0.05%	3.5	2,050	71.5
UR3008	0.178	52	22,640	2.26%	440	0.04%	2,255	0.23%	24.5	6,200	230.7
UR3009	0.048	8	1,260	0.13%	20	<0.01%	405	0.04%	7.0	33,350	39.7
UR3010	0.143	15	6,600	0.66%	1,230	0.12%	2,845	0.28%	50.5	45,700	361.7
UR3011	0.257	215	940	0.09%	11,370	1.14%	256,320	25.63%	3293.5	66,200	824.4
UR3015	0.008	3	140	0.01%	250	0.03%	4,630	0.46%	53.0	18,350	11.7
UR3018	0.011	<1	90	0.01%	20	<0.01%	135	0.01%	0.5	400	2.7

SampleID	Ta	Sb	Ba	Te	Re	In	Mo	La	Al	Fe	Mn
Method	*ICP004*	*ICP004*	*ICP003*	*ICP004*	*ICP003*	*ICP003*	*ICP004*	*ICP004*	*ICP003*	*ICP004*	*ICP003*
Units	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*
LLD	*1*	*1*	*5*	*0.5*	*0.05*	*0.1*	*5*	*1*	*10*	*100*	*5*
UR3001	2	2,962	55	2.5	<0.05	71	<5	3	13,630	269,100	725
UR3002	1	5,171	<5	5.0	<0.05	282	<5	5	10,740	168,100	1,470
UR3003	<1	25	90	<0.5	<0.05	254	<5	10	22,280	16,100	365
UR3004	4	102	70	<0.5	<0.05	56	45	27	30,640	191,200	3,535
UR3005	<1	33	<5	<0.5	<0.05	5	<5	7	30,170	134,000	2,125
UR3008	<1	18	10	<0.5	<0.05	27	30	9	9,900	328,100	1,825
UR3009	1	62	5	<0.5	<0.05	5	<5	3	39,650	141,200	2,735
UR3010	<1	60	85	11.0	<0.05	33	10	8	6,930	323,500	2,315
UR3011	<1	71	<5	4.0	<0.05	1,915	<5	1	920	97,200	4,135
UR3015	2	69	25	<0.5	<0.05	32	10	10	24,590	94,100	6,160
UR3018	<1	3	30	<0.5	<0.05	1	<5	26	49,780	160,200	1,445

SampleID	Co	Be	K	Se	Ti	Ca	Mg	Li	Cs	Rb	Ga
Method	*ICP003*	*ICP003*	*ICP003*	*ICP003*	*ICP004*	*ICP003*	*ICP003*	*ICP004*	*ICP003*	*ICP003*	*ICP003*
Units	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*
LLD	*5*	*0.5*	*100*	*10*	*100*	*5*	*5*	*10*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*5*
UR3001	10	0.5	6,100	<10	600	420	845	<10	3.5	33.5	20
UR3002	5	<0.5	4,600	10	700	245	900	<10	3.0	27.5	40
UR3003	5	0.5	10,900	20	900	130	1,250	40	3.0	49.0	10
UR3004	30	7.5	9,700	<10	4,300	134,870	18,065	20	4.0	51.0	10
UR3005	<5	3.5	2,700	<10	6,300	117,690	4,865	30	2.5	23.5	15
UR3008	10	5.0	3,300	<10	800	52,815	9,890	30	6.0	23.5	20
UR3009	<5	0.5	300	<10	7,500	163,390	9,815	40	1.5	2.0	15
UR3010	10	5.5	2,400	<10	600	35,540	14,325	20	7.0	21.5	15
UR3011	5	2.0	200	30	<100	68,200	13,960	20	0.5	2.5	5
UR3015	10	1.0	4,100	<10	4,600	149,410	13,020	60	3.5	33.5	15
UR3018	<5	0.5	3,700	<10	2,400	13,215	26,415	40	2.5	21.5	15

SampleID	*Nb*	*Tl*	*Zr*	*Cr*	*Sn*	*W*
Method	*ICP004*	*ICP003*	*ICP004*	*ICP004*	*ICP004*	*ICP004*
Units	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*
LLD	*5*	*0.05*	*100*	*50*	*1*	*10*
UR3001	20	0.95	78	50	2,662	30
UR3002	20	1.25	86	50	4,544	20
UR3003	10	0.35	864	<50	24	<10
UR3004	20	<0.05	138	100	141	90
UR3005	15	0.30	106	100	862	370
UR3008	10	0.35	6	50	1,222	2,590
UR3009	20	<0.05	746	50	150	30
UR3010	10	1.35	101	100	371	990
UR3011	5	0.75	26	<50	31	30
UR3015	15	0.25	1,838	100	240	20
UR3018	10	0.20	519	100	7	<10

Appendix 3 - Results of stream sediment sampling at the Ubeong Project.

METHOD					ARU10/OM20	ARU10/OM20	ARU10/OM20	ARU10/OM20	ARU10/OM20
ELEMENTS					**Au**	**Cu**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**Ag**
UNITS					ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
DET. LIMIT					1	0.5	0.5	1	0.05
OVER RANGE					500	10000	5000	10000	250
LABORATORY					Manila	Manila	Manila	Manila	Manila
Sample ID	**Project**	**UTM N**	**UTM E**	**mRL**	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
AS2001	Ubeong	4080836	510274	641	3	41.3	35.9	112	0.9
AS2002	Ubeong	4080348	511361	621	4	39.4	380.6	839	3.36
AS2003	Ubeong	4080742	512180	556	2	30.7	21.2	64	0.52
AS2004	Ubeong	4080397	511953	580	4	43.1	40.3	122	0.67
AS2005	Ubeong	4080315	512094	590	6	29	27.1	79	0.67
AS2006	Ubeong	4080618	511919	650	2	34.8	23.1	111	1.91
AS2007	Ubeong	4080706	512339	566	1	24.4	19.2	63	0.34
AS2008	Ubeong	4080887	513188	565	1	5.3	11.4	19	0.7
AS2009	Ubeong	4080137	513498	568	26	65.4	156.8	813	2.21
AS2010	Ubeong	4080778	513613	550	61	110.9	255.1	1465	3.81
HS1001	Ubeong	4081138	510148	663	5	50.6	42.4	219	0.51
HS1002	Ubeong	4080570	511041	619	6	48.5	79	257	1.02
HS1003	Ubeong	4080131	511756	591	5	29.6	41.8	128	0.26
HS1004	Ubeong	4082168	512670	607	4	7.1	15.2	26	0.025
HS1005	Ubeong	4082261	512314	629	1	6.9	12.8	23	0.47
HS1006	Ubeong	4082351	511956	633	6	18.7	15.2	49	1.04
HS1007	Ubeong	4082583	511512	644	4	14.6	13.8	40	1.01
HS1008	Ubeong	4082152	513718	553	3	9.9	30.1	77	0.62
HS1009	Ubeong	4082282	513887	548	5	14.1	26.8	97	2.9
HS1010	Ubeong	4081635	513512	582	1	5.5	9.2	23	4.18
HS1011	Ubeong	4081178	513580	581	0.5	6.6	14.3	29	0.5

METHOD					ARU10/OM20	ARU10/OM20	ARU10/OM20	ARU10/OM20	ARU10/OM20
ELEMENTS					**As**	**Sb**	**Mo**	**Bi**	**Cd**
UNITS					ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
DET. LIMIT					1	0.02	0.1	0.01	0.01
OVER RANGE					5000	5000	5000	5000	1000
LABORATORY					Manila	Manila	Manila	Manila	Manila
Sample ID	Project	UTM N	UTM E corrected	RL m	As	Sb	Mo	Bi	Cd
AS2001	Ubeong	4080836	510274	641	155	1.03	2	0.71	0.58
AS2002	Ubeong	4080348	511361	621	206	3	2.3	0.54	3.92
AS2003	Ubeong	4080742	512180	556	83	2.14	0.8	0.52	0.18
AS2004	Ubeong	4080397	511953	580	281	2.46	2.2	0.97	0.72
AS2005	Ubeong	4080315	512094	590	160	2.55	1.1	0.7	0.49
AS2006	Ubeong	4080618	511919	650	262	0.79	1.5	0.82	0.6
AS2007	Ubeong	4080706	512339	566	103	1	0.7	0.79	0.19
AS2008	Ubeong	4080887	513188	565	17	0.16	0.4	0.36	0.08
AS2009	Ubeong	4080137	513498	568	3107	8.21	1.8	20.26	10.13
AS2010	Ubeong	4080778	513613	550	7500	8.04	3.5	35.18	17.86
HS1001	Ubeong	4081138	510148	663	394	1.84	2.3	1.3	0.72
HS1002	Ubeong	4080570	511041	619	345	5.6	2.6	0.65	0.92
HS1003	Ubeong	4080131	511756	591	142	2.01	1.9	0.58	0.31
HS1004	Ubeong	4082168	512670	607	30	0.31	0.6	0.16	0.06
HS1005	Ubeong	4082261	512314	629	26	0.32	0.4	0.19	0.05
HS1006	Ubeong	4082351	511956	633	63	0.47	0.5	0.66	0.08
HS1007	Ubeong	4082583	511512	644	75	0.39	0.5	0.44	0.1
HS1008	Ubeong	4082152	513718	553	41	0.53	0.6	0.4	0.3
HS1009	Ubeong	4082282	513887	548	281	1.13	0.7	2.06	0.78
HS1010	Ubeong	4081635	513512	582	15	0.16	0.5	0.31	0.04
HS1011	Ubeong	4081178	513580	581	27	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1

METHOD					ARU10/OM20	ARU10/OM20	ARU10/OM20	ARU10/OM20
ELEMENTS					**Co**	**Sm**	**Ti**	**W**
UNITS					ppm	ppm	%	ppm
DET. LIMIT					0.1	0.01	0.0005	0.05
OVER RANGE					5000	500	1	200
LABORATORY					Manila	Manila	Manila	Manila
Sample ID	**Project**	**UTM N**	**UTM E corrected**	**RL m**	Co	Sn	Ti	W
AS2001	Ubeong	4080836	510274	641	21.1	1.81	0.0535	0.38
AS2002	Ubeong	4080348	511361	621	17.4	2.34	0.0359	0.84
AS2003	Ubeong	4080742	512180	556	14.9	1.11	0.0661	1.22
AS2004	Ubeong	4080397	511953	580	16.3	1.81	0.0571	0.82
AS2005	Ubeong	4080315	512094	590	14.6	1.55	0.0485	0.96
AS2006	Ubeong	4080618	511919	650	15.5	1.07	0.0649	1.11
AS2007	Ubeong	4080706	512339	566	10.8	3.68	0.0631	6.5
AS2008	Ubeong	4080887	513188	565	2.3	0.61	0.0078	4.38
AS2009	Ubeong	4080137	513498	568	17.6	9.77	0.0411	6.96
AS2010	Ubeong	4080778	513613	550	21.9	26.61	0.0285	47.36
HS1001	Ubeong	4081138	510148	663	23.5	2.39	0.0464	1.18
HS1002	Ubeong	4080570	511041	619	17.8	2.06	0.0656	1.76
HS1003	Ubeong	4080131	511756	591	15.5	1.25	0.0293	1.2
HS1004	Ubeong	4082168	512670	607	4.3	1.16	0.0089	2.09
HS1005	Ubeong	4082261	512314	629	3.6	0.77	0.0065	8.59
HS1006	Ubeong	4082351	511956	633	9.6	2.2	0.0365	1.29
HS1007	Ubeong	4082583	511512	644	6.7	1.72	0.0301	0.88
HS1008	Ubeong	4082152	513718	553	4.2	0.77	0.0097	5.67
HS1009	Ubeong	4082282	513887	548	5.6	2.38	0.0188	33.3
HS1010	Ubeong	4081635	513512	582	4	1.43	0.0193	7
HS1011	Ubeong	4081178	513580	581	4.6	0.95	0.0076	3.39

Note all samples were sieved to produce a -40 (0.389mm)> -80 (0.18mm) mesh fraction for assay.