



SYMBOL
MINING

ASX: SL1

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SYMBOL RESUMES DRILLING TO INCREASE WORLD CLASS ZINC DRILL INTERSECTIONS

- Symbol on track to expedite commercialisation through targeting its JORC Resource at Macy Deposit to transition into production to provide early cash flow.
- Maiden Inferred and Indicated JORC resource of 122,900t @ 21.9% Zn and 4.4% Pb¹
- Drilling programme recommenced in mid-December 2017 targeting 1000m RC infill, with a view to upgrade to Indicated JORC resource.
- Additional 5,000m RC and diamond drill programme to commence in mid-January to test at least 30 highly prospective mineralised veins contained within the Imperial JV tenements
- To date, a total of 28 diamond drill holes have been completed for 2,482 metres². The assay results highlight the world class Zn intersections at the Macy Project within the Imperial project.
- Previously reported highlights of the Macy intersections include²;
 - **4.0m @ 51.7 % Zn** from 51m (SDD 025)
 - **8.9m @ 41.1 % Zn** from 30m (SDD 020 within 9.4m @ 39.3%)
 - **6.0m @ 38.1 % Zn** from 30m (SDD 017 within 11m @ 23.5%)
 - **6.0m @ 36.1% Zn** from 42m (SDD 026)
 - **4.0m @ 30.6% Zn** from 32m (SDD 021 within 7.8m @ 22.2%)
 - **7.0m @ 30.9 % Zn** from 52m (SDD 011 within 13m @ 23.0% Zn)
- The Macy Zn mineralisation is contained within discrete coarse grained sphalerite. Sphalerite contains ~65% Zn and therefore the 3 metre intersection in SDD 025 consists of ~80% sphalerite.

¹ JORC Resource completed by Competent Person Lynn Widenbar of Widenbar and Associates June 2017. Assays completed by Intertek (Perth). Refer to sections 3.5.1 and 6 of the Company's Prospectus dated 5 July 2017 released to ASX on 6 July 2017 for more details.

² Refer to sections 3.5.1, 3.6.2 and 6 of the Company's Prospectus dated 5 July 2017 released to ASX on 6 July 2017 for more details on the previously released exploration results.

Symbol Mining Limited (ASX:SL1, Symbol or the Company) is pleased to announce it has recommenced its drilling programme at Macy and is on track with its commercialisation strategy by seeking to transition into production, which subject to further feasibility studies, is anticipated in 2Q 2018.

The Company's Imperial project consists of three exploration leases spanning 510km², with at least 30 highly prospective mineralised veins contained, including the first target – Macy. Maiden JORC Resource at Macy identified as 122,900t @ 21.9% Zn and 4.4% Pb (June 2017)³.

The Company's priority targets are to:

1. Complete the infill drill program to define the Macy deposit to increase the confidence in the ore body and to assess the economic viability of the Macy deposit to generate early cashflow; and
2. Conduct regional exploration of the tenements for the identification of additional deposits and mineralisation.

Re-commencement of the drilling programme will seek to upgrade the Inferred JORC resource, further define the mine plan for feasibility studies and target additional mineralisation. The 1000m RC infill drill program is located within the 250m of strike at Macy and is scheduled for completion in late January 2018. Once the infill program is completed, a 5,000m RC and diamond drilling programme will commence and will test at least 30 highly prospective shallow regional prospects as well as extensions to Macy.

To date, drilling at Macy indicate that the mineralisation is very coarse grained with discrete veins of sphalerite and galena. The mineralisation is not disseminated and optical ore sorting will likely generate high grade zinc and lead concentrates for direct shipment to smelters. This is expected to have enormous implications for simple processing as conventional fine grinding and flotation is not planned thus minimising forecast capital costs and for simplicity of operations.

The Company is also currently upgrading the Imperial access road, campsite and infrastructure for the increased activities associated with the drilling programs and in preparation for the proposed mining activities, subject to the completion of the feasibility studies.

Highlights of the Macy drill intersections

The previously reported drilling by Symbol at Macy has defined mineralisation over a 250m strike length. There have been 28 diamond holes drilled for a total of 2,484m. The key drill intersections are summarised in Table 1 below and drill results are included at Appendix 1⁴.

³ JORC Resource completed by Competent Person Lynn Widenbar of Widenbar and Associates June 2017. Assays completed by Intertek (Perth). Refer to sections 3.5.1 and 6 of the Company's Prospectus dated 5 July 2017 released to ASX on 6 July 2017 for more details

⁴ Refer to sections 3.5.1, 3.6.2 and 6 of the Company's Prospectus dated 5 July 2017 released to ASX on 6 July 2017 for more details on the previously released exploration results.

Table 1: Macy Deposit key drill intersections

Zinc lode intersections								
HoleID	From	To	Thickness*	Zn %	Pb %	East	North	RL
SDD025	65.82	70.10	4.28m	51.70%	2.14%	698,077.76	1,060,662.40	347.90
SDD023	66.30	67.30	1.00m	43.39%	5.41%	698,057.10	1,060,707.50	344.65
SDD020	29.60	39.00	9.40m	39.31%	0.14%	698,041.90	1,060,752.29	371.49
SDD026	41.80	47.90	6.10m	36.05%	3.31%	698,097.14	1,060,606.99	361.72
SDD017	27.00	38.00	11.00m	23.52%	0.64%	698,094.85	1,060,634.18	373.23
SDD011	47.00	60.00	13.00m	23.03%	1.16%	698,090.02	1,060,635.91	359.02
SDD021	30.20	38.03	7.83m	22.29%	0.22%	698,049.05	1,060,728.93	373.43
SDD013	48.00	62.26	14.26m	19.32%	1.30%	698,046.51	1,060,728.87	354.92
SDD022	33.18	36.75	3.57m	19.15%	15.31%	698,057.74	1,060,707.20	372.82

Lead lode intersections								
HoleID	From	To	Thickness*	Pb %	Zn %	East	North	RL
SDD012	33.70	34.00	0.30m	65.43%	3.70%	698,074.39	1,060,685.06	374.07
SDD020	24.96	25.32	0.36m	37.81%	3.17%	698,046.39	1,060,754.40	379.20
SDD017	17.00	18.00	1.00m	33.55%	0.41%	698,102.45	1,060,637.89	385.62
SDD014	51.00	51.50	0.50m	32.85%	3.91%	698,037.21	1,060,785.23	360.74
SDD025	63.24	64.24	1.00m	29.86%	0.76%	698,080.25	1,060,663.17	351.22
SDD013	28.40	28.75	0.35m	17.63%	0.26%	698,060.77	1,060,734.06	376.59
SDD011	41.40	42.00	0.60m	12.35%	4.50%	698,097.15	1,060,638.50	368.06

*Downhole thickness

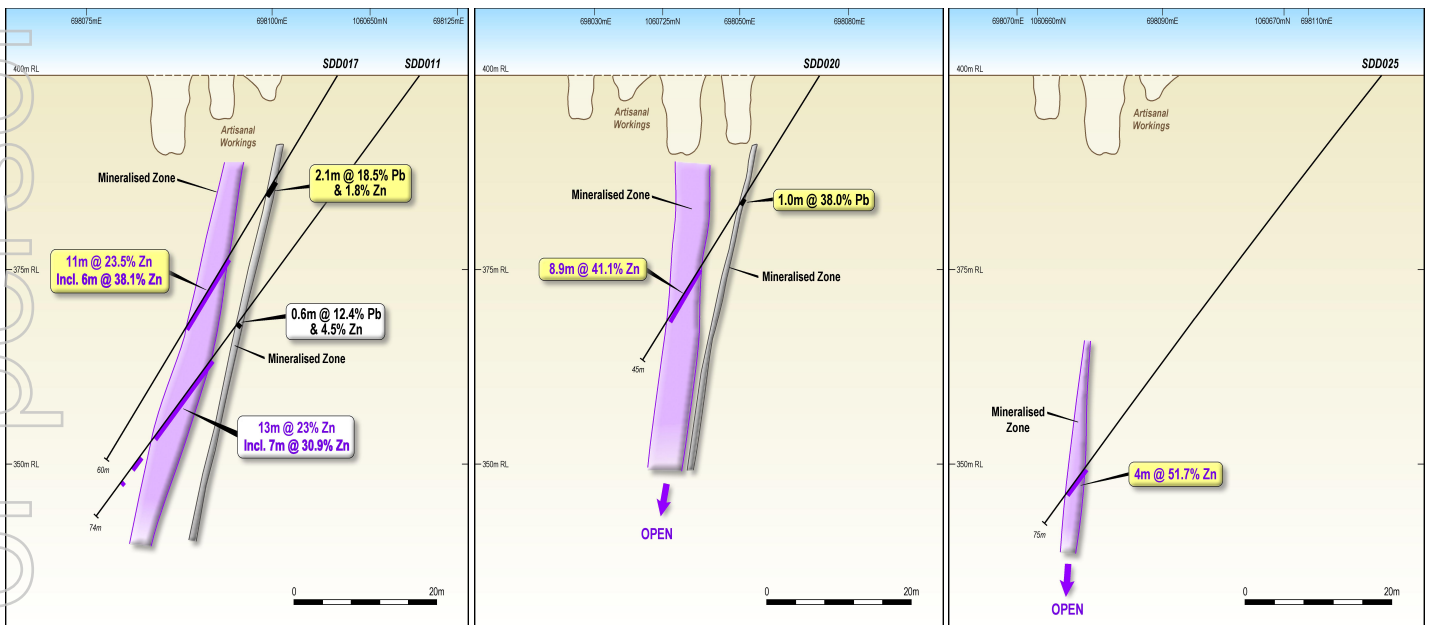


Figure 1. Key drill intersections at the Macy Deposit

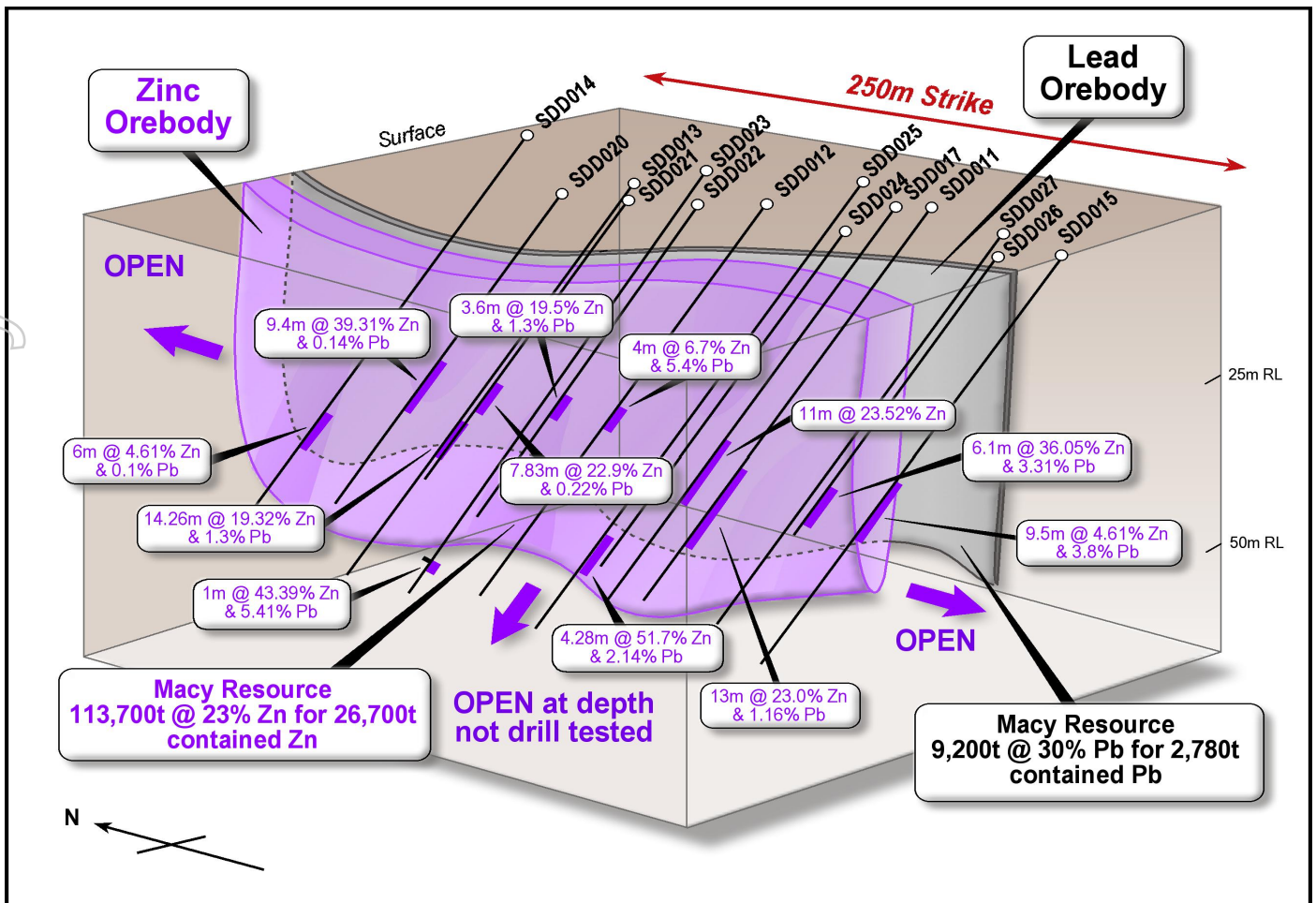


Figure 2. Drilling section at the Macy Deposit

Regional Exploration

Seven main areas for new mineralisation have been identified at the Imperial Project, including the following:

- Ruga South – A cluster of lodes and four strong healed shatter zones (“HSZ”) with outcropping strike of 4.2km within a broad fault zone with past artisanal activity. Outcropping oxidised pyrite points to abundant sulphides at depth.
- Imperial Extension – 2.3km of intense HSZ textures along strike from the Imperial vein. Important implications for greatly extending the Macy Deposit to the north. Galena, sphalerite and copper sulphide minerals in the northern shallow workings.
- Imperial West – 830m of moderate HSZ’s with past workings.
- Imperial South – 650m of moderate HSZ’s marked by a cluster of artisanal pits and gouges.
- Wum Village – At least 500m of HSZ’s with some workings containing visible galena and copper sulphides.
- Tapere Area – A total of 1,400m of shaft, trench and slot workings.
- Aisha Vein – The vein system extends for at least 600m and was the subject of artisanal mining in 2015 for high grade massive galena.

Additionally, numerous other areas of small scale artisanal workings have been noted and include Fulani and Fulani East, Hard Yakka and the River prospects. Figure 1 shows HSZ’s which Symbol considers represent excellent drill targets.

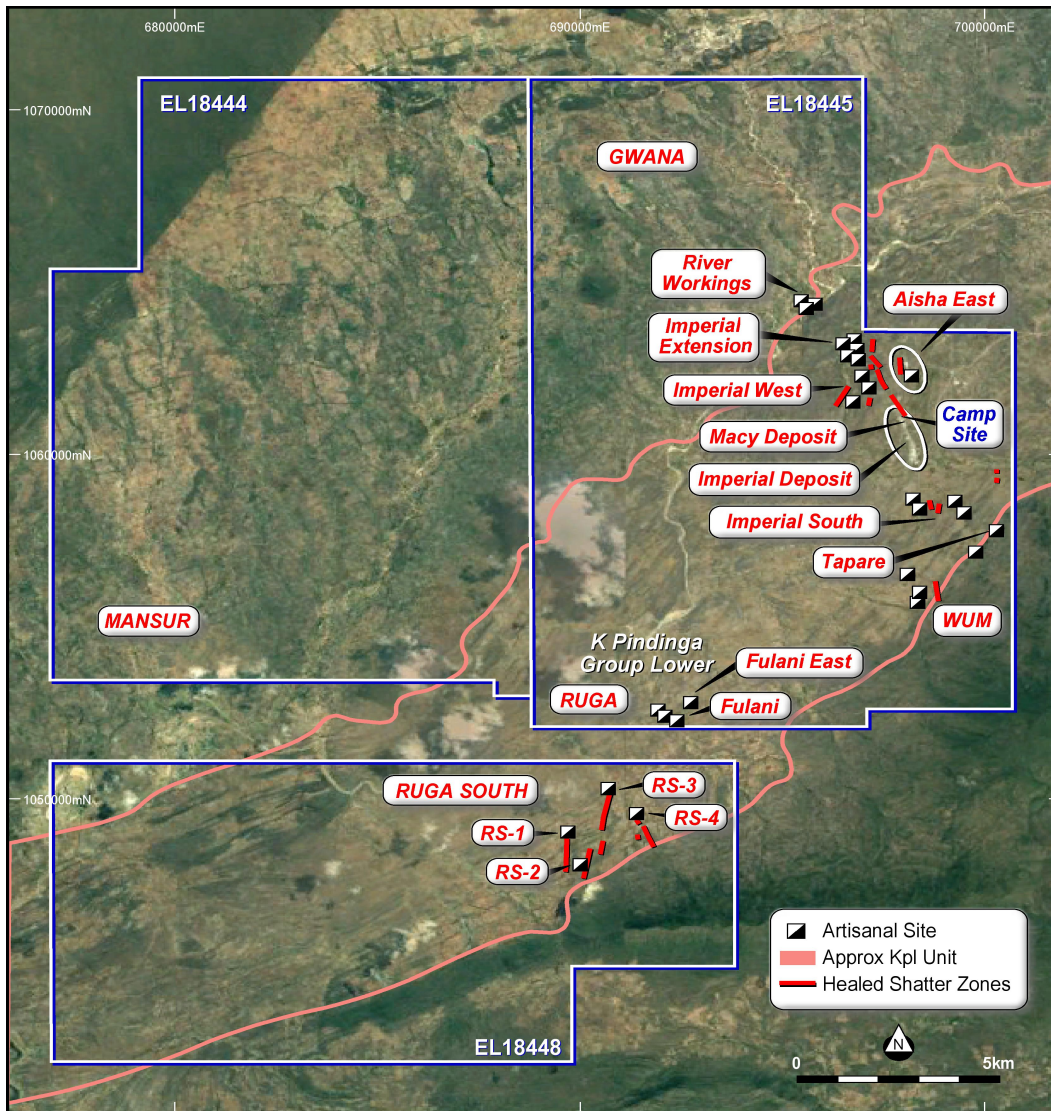


Figure 3. Imperial Project - healed shatter zones showing identified drill targets

Symbol Executive Director Barry Bolitho commented, “The Board remains focused on its commercialisation strategy for Macy to achieve early cash-flow revenue. The drilling programme at Macy has yielded astounding zinc results to date. So far a strike length of approximately 250m has been identified at Macy within a mineralised structure that extends for 3.5km and the high grade zinc mineralisation remains open to the north and at depth. Symbol has limited its drilling to about 60m vertical depth as in the first instance, and is concentrating on shallow mineralisation suitable for open cut mining. We look forward to reporting to the market the results of our infill drilling programme in the next few months”.

About Symbol Mining (www.symbolmining.com.au)

Symbol Mining Limited (ASX:SL1) is an Australian based exploration and mining company, that has acquired significant and highly prospective tenements in Nigeria. The Company is focused on exploration and commercialisation of high margin Zn and Pb projects. Two of the Company’s key project areas are detailed as follows:

- Imperial - Three exploration leases and three small scale mining leases, spanning 510km². The project is a joint venture with partner Goidel Resources Limited (40% partner) that has been based in Nigeria for over 20 years. Of significance is the Macy site with initial JORC results showing world class grades of Zn and Pb
- Tawny - One exploration lease covering 7km². The project is a joint venture with Adudu Farms Nigeria Limited (40% partner), and is also highly prospective for Pb and Zn

Competent Person's Statement - Resources

The information in this presentation that relates to Mineral Resources has been compiled by Mr Lynn Widenbar.

Mr Widenbar, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, is a full time employee of Widenbar and Associates and produced the Mineral Resource Estimate based on data and geological information supplied by Symbol. Mr Widenbar has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

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Appendix 1

Material Diamond Drill intercepts

Assays are reported as down hole values and do not represent true width

HoleNo	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Thick	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Cu ppm
SDD001	698238	1060297	341	68.2	69.2	1.00	0.01	4.53	2	213
SDD001	698238	1060297	340	69.2	69.55	0.35	0.01	40.29	X	200
SDD001	698238	1060297	340	69.55	70	0.45	0.00	1.40	X	X
SDD001	698237	1060297	339	70	71	1.00	0.01	0.29	X	X
SDD001	698237	1060296	338	71	72	1.00	0.00	0.49	X	X
SDD001	698236	1060296	337	72	73	1.00	0.01	0.30	X	X
SDD001	698236	1060296	336	73	74	1.00	0.01	1.66	X	X
SDD001	698235	1060296	336	74	75	1.00	0.01	0.77	X	X
SDD001	698235	1060296	335	75	75.5	0.50	0.00	0.81	X	X
SDD001	698235	1060296	334	75.5	76	0.50	0.05	2.85	X	72
SDD001	698234	1060296	334	76	77	1.00	0.01	0.19	1	X
SDD001	698233	1060296	330	80	81	1.00	1.23	0.33	2	65
SDD011	698097	1060639	368	41.4	42	0.60	12.35	4.50	14	4832
SDD011	698094	1060638	364	46	47	1.00	0.02	0.10	X	X
SDD011	698093	1060638	364	47	48	1.00	0.01	16.55	X	51
SDD011	698093	1060637	363	48	49	1.00	0.00	25.76	X	92
SDD011	698092	1060637	362	49	50	1.00	0.17	4.61	X	52
SDD011	698091	1060637	361	50	51	1.00	0.01	18.22	1	61
SDD011	698091	1060637	361	51	51.75	0.75	0.04	1.89	X	X
SDD011	698091	1060637	360	51.75	52	0.25	17.73	22.14	19	356
SDD011	698090	1060636	360	52	53	1.00	0.02	16.37	X	118
SDD011	698090	1060636	359	53	54	1.00	0.01	33.26	X	126
SDD011	698089	1060636	358	54	55	1.00	0.01	48.40	2	200
SDD011	698088	1060636	357	55	56	1.00	0.00	23.13	X	119
SDD011	698088	1060636	357	56	57	1.00	9.36	39.14	9	1059
SDD011	698087	1060635	356	57	58	1.00	1.03	19.72	1	456
SDD011	698087	1060635	355	58	59	1.00	0.01	36.28	1	107
SDD011	698086	1060635	354	59	60	1.00	0.02	10.70	X	X
SDD011	698086	1060635	354	60	60.5	0.50	0.00	23.63	X	86
SDD011	698085	1060635	353	60.5	61.5	1.00	0.00	0.15	X	27
SDD011	698085	1060634	353	61.5	62.5	1.00	0.00	0.19	X	X
SDD011	698084	1060634	352	62.5	63.5	1.00	0.00	0.16	1	X
SDD011	698083	1060634	351	63.5	64	0.50	0.01	0.10	X	X
SDD011	698083	1060634	351	64	65	1.00	0.00	10.81	X	44
SDD011	698082	1060634	350	65	66	1.00	0.06	15.44	2.9	50
SDD011	698082	1060633	349	66	67	1.00	0.57	1.87	2	X
SDD011	698081	1060633	348	68	68.4	0.40	0.06	3.30	0.5	31
SDD012	698075	1060686	374	33.7	34	0.30	65.43	3.70	108.1	1174
SDD012	698073	1060685	372	36.4	36.8	0.40	18.88	4.28	18.6	1629
SDD012	698072	1060685	371	38	38.5	0.50	0.07	0.30	0.6	X
SDD012	698072	1060684	370	38.5	39	0.50	0.22	8.77	1.7	89
SDD012	698071	1060684	370	39	39.5	0.50	0.10	17.25	1.2	118
SDD012	698071	1060684	370	39.5	40	0.50	0.77	2.08	2	653
SDD012	698071	1060684	369	40	41	1.00	1.12	1.63	2.4	127
SDD012	698070	1060684	368	41	42	1.00	4.63	5.88	11	322
SDD012	698069	1060684	368	42	42.5	0.50	30.59	10.49	30.4	3700
SDD012	698069	1060684	367	42.5	43.5	1.00	0.16	0.61	1.1	305
SDD012	698067	1060683	365	45.4	45.8	0.40	7.12	0.46	9.3	1237
SDD013	698060	1060734	377	28.4	28.75	0.35	17.63	0.26	26.5	305
SDD013	698049	1060731	361	47	48	1.00	0.05	0.66	X	41
SDD013	698049	1060730	360	48	49	1.00	0.02	34.34	3.1	161
SDD013	698048	1060730	359	49	50	1.00	0.02	3.92	0.9	28
SDD013	698048	1060730	359	50	51	1.00	0.02	7.69	0.7	85
SDD013	698047	1060730	358	51	52	1.00	0.00	31.61	1.1	155
SDD013	698047	1060730	357	52	53	1.00	0.03	20.83	1	231
SDD013	698046	1060730	356	53	54	1.00	0.04	36.58	1.8	126
SDD013	698046	1060729	355	54	55	1.00	0.01	8.35	0.7	80
SDD013	698045	1060729	354	55.64	56	0.36	0.01	1.86	1.6	30
SDD013	698044	1060729	354	56.4	57	0.60	0.02	6.14	X	93
SDD013	698044	1060729	353	57	58	1.00	0.01	1.85	0.9	110
SDD014	698037	1060785	361	50.5	51	0.50	0.09	0.12	1	25
SDD014	698037	1060785	361	51	51.5	0.50	32.85	3.91	30.3	149
SDD014	698037	1060785	360	51.5	52.5	1.00	0.06	0.05	1.2	X
SDD014	698036	1060784	359	52.5	53.5	1.00	0.02	0.06	1.5	X
SDD014	698036	1060784	359	53.5	54	0.50	0.01	7.07	2.5	3796
SDD014	698035	1060784	358	54	55	1.00	0.01	4.49	0.5	473

HoleNo	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Thick	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Cu ppm
SDD014	698034	1060784	357	55	56	1.00	0.01	5.31	1.5	71
SDD014	698034	1060784	357	56	57	1.00	0.02	0.25	1	59
SDD014	698033	1060783	356	57	58	1.00	0.38	5.26	2.9	652
SDD014	698033	1060783	355	58	59	1.00	0.18	6.55	2.6	43
SDD014	698032	1060783	355	59	59.5	0.50	0.01	4.50	1.3	27
SDD014	698027	1060781	348	67.8	68	0.20	0.04	2.41	1.5	291
SDD015	698125	1060594	391	11.8	12	0.20	18.68	0.82	39.5	233
SDD015	698114	1060591	378	29	29.25	0.25	8.33	11.14	16.5	313
SDD015	698112	1060590	375	32	33	1.00	0.04	5.48	0.8	27
SDD015	698112	1060590	374	33	34	1.00	0.03	2.53	1.6	99
SDD015	698111	1060589	374	34	34.5	0.50	0.04	7.87	1.6	94
SDD015	698111	1060589	373	34.5	35.25	0.75	0.03	4.41	X	40
SDD015	698110	1060589	372	36.5	37	0.50	0.03	2.31	0.6	34
SDD015	698109	1060589	371	37	38	1.00	18.34	20.95	21.7	2755
SDD015	698109	1060589	371	38	38.5	0.50	0.04	4.25	0.7	X
SDD015	698109	1060588	370	38.5	39	0.50	1.66	14.07	4.7	72
SDD015	698108	1060588	370	39	40	1.00	16.35	26.73	37.8	183
SDD015	698108	1060588	369	40	40.5	0.50	0.20	35.53	3.8	238
SDD015	698107	1060588	369	40.5	41.5	1.00	0.32	5.03	1.7	86
SDD017	698102	1060638	386	17	18	1	33.55	0.41	39	2068
SDD017	698102	1060638	384	18.8	19.1	0.3	17.54	3.36	17	2291
SDD017	698101	1060637	384	19.5	19.7	0.2	13.83	5.26	27	1340
SDD017	698100	1060637	382	21.6	21.8	0.2	0.23	11.57	5	218
SDD017	698099	1060636	380	24.4	25.25	0.85	0.97	2.59	5	1184
SDD017	698098	1060636	379	25.25	26	0.75	0.16	1.25	5	308
SDD017	698098	1060636	378	26.35	26.65	0.3	0.11	2.18	5	189
SDD017	698097	1060635	377	27	28	1	0.02	10.49	5	93
SDD017	698097	1060635	377	28	29	1	0.01	1.24	5	75
SDD017	698096	1060635	376	29	30	1	0.01	0.42	5	10
SDD017	698096	1060635	375	30	31	1	0.02	16.60	5	75
SDD017	698095	1060634	374	31	32	1	0.04	46.14	5	123
SDD017	698095	1060634	373	32	33	1	0.00	40.27	5	114
SDD017	698094	1060634	372	33	34	1	0.01	50.19	5	192
SDD017	698094	1060634	372	34	35	1	0.02	46.04	5	676
SDD017	698093	1060633	371	35	36	1	6.83	29.09	5	3863
SDD017	698093	1060633	370	36	37	1	0.05	4.06	5	97
SDD017	698092	1060633	369	37	38	1	0.04	14.13	5	259
SDD017	698092	1060633	368	38	39	1	0.08	0.71	5	64
SDD017	698090	1060632	366	41.2	41.4	0.2	0.85	20.53	5	1036
SDD017	698089	1060631	364	43	44	1	0.02	4.67	5	22
SDD017	698089	1060631	363	44	44.6	0.6	0.01	6.12	5	214
SDD017	698088	1060631	362	46	47	1	0.00	3.32	5	135
SDD017	698087	1060630	361	47	48	1	0.00	9.69	5	110
SDD019	698052	1060790	370	36.7	37	0.3	1.38	0.05	5	5783
SDD019	698049	1060789	366	41	42	1	0.08	4.00	5	426
SDD019	698049	1060789	365	42	43	1	0.02	0.65	5	36
SDD019	698048	1060789	364	43	44	1	0.08	1.58	5	38
SDD019	698048	1060788	364	44	45	1	0.02	3.54	5	43
SDD019	698047	1060788	363	45	46	1	0.04	1.64	5	26
SDD019	698046	1060788	362	46	47	1	0.00	0.07	5	41
SDD020	698046	1060754	379	24.96	25.32	0.36	37.81	3.17	36	443
SDD020	698045	1060754	376	28.36	28.57	0.21	0.05	6.28	5	116
SDD020	698044	1060753	375	29.6	30.4	0.8	0.32	45.84	5	2585
SDD020	698044	1060753	374	30.4	31.5	1.1	0.64	35.83	5	16319
SDD020	698043	1060753	373	31.5	32.5	1	0.03	52.70	5	1380
SDD020	698043	1060753	373	32.5	33.5	1	0.02	46.64	5	223
SDD020	698042	1060752	372	33.5	34.5	1	0.04	30.66	5	107
SDD020	698042	1060752	371	34.5	35.5	1	0.03	46.48	5	126
SDD020	698041	1060752	370	35.5	36.5	1	0.02	43.68	5	139
SDD020	698041	1060752	369	36.5	37.5	1	0.19	39.74	5	136
SDD020	698040	1060751	368	37.5	38.5	1	0.04	29.55	5	4492
SDD020	698040	1060751	368	38.5	39	0.5	0.03	7.96	5	47
SDD020	698039	1060751	367	39.3	40	0.7	0.01	1.02	5	44
SDD020	698039	1060751	366	40.35	41	0.65	0.02	1.30	5	10
SDD020	698038	1060751	365	41.3	41.92	0.62	0.02	2.28	5	80
SDD021	698053	1060731	379	26.64	27	0.36	0.04	7.23	5	2052
SDD021	698053	1060730	378	28	28.27	0.27	0.16	7.44	5	180
SDD021	698052	1060730	377	29.4	29.64	0.24	40.86	5.13	36	92
SDD021	698051	1060730	376	30.2	30.47	0.27	0.55	14.23	5	250
SDD021	698051	1060730	376	31	32	1	0.06	6.77	5	2540
SDD021	698050	1060729	375	32	33	1	0.07	21.56	5	6212
SDD021	698049	1060729	374	33	34	1	0.56	36.33	11	21627
SDD021	698049	1060729	373	34	35	1	0.30	41.39	5	1053
SDD021	698048	1060729	372	35	36	1	0.04	23.32	5	235

HoleNo	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Thick	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Cu ppm
SDD021	698048	1060728	372	36	36.3	0.3	1.01	6.23	5	570
SDD021	698047	1060728	371	36.73	37.73	1	0.04	14.05	5	105
SDD021	698047	1060728	371	37.73	38.03	0.3	0.02	13.39	5	105
SDD021	698046	1060727	369	39.64	40.1	0.46	0.09	9.35	5	1184
SDD022	698064	1060709	380	25.34	25.65	0.31	16.79	1.07	20	3772
SDD022	698062	1060709	378	28.5	29.05	0.55	0.04	6.13	5	76
SDD022	698061	1060709	377	29.41	29.61	0.2	19.28	10.22	39	2839
SDD022	698060	1060708	375	32.33	32.54	0.21	6.24	0.30	11	12114
SDD022	698059	1060708	374	33.18	33.44	0.26	0.07	13.45	5	248
SDD022	698059	1060708	374	33.9	34.1	0.2	5.07	38.23	10	1808
SDD022	698058	1060707	373	35.1	35.7	0.6	26.44	26.37	35	1990
SDD022	698057	1060707	372	36.1	36.75	0.65	11.13	14.77	12	754
SDD023	698069	1060712	364	43	43.2	0.2	0.47	1.90	5	41
SDD023	698069	1060712	364	43.9	44.4	0.5	0.01	7.64	5	89
SDD023	698068	1060712	363	45.1	45.3	0.2	0.36	10.86	5	43
SDD023	698066	1060711	359	49.7	49.9	0.2	0.14	3.00	5	56
SDD023	698057	1060707	345	66.3	67.3	1	5.41	43.39	5	8124
SDD024	698087	1060664	383	21.7	21.92	0.22	4.18	0.67	5	41
SDD024	698086	1060663	383	22.3	23.13	0.83	0.06	2.47	5	241
SDD025	698080	1060663	351	63.24	64.24	1	29.86	0.76	86	82
SDD025	698079	1060663	349	65.82	66.82	1	0.10	48.40	5	905
SDD025	698078	1060663	348	66.82	67.82	1	1.45	53.32	5	4237
SDD025	698077	1060662	347	68.1	69.1	1	0.02	56.22	5	257
SDD025	698077	1060662	347	69.1	70.1	1	6.98	48.86	13	658
SDD026	698098	1060608	364	41.8	42.8	1	0.07	36.79	5	170
SDD026	698098	1060607	363	42.9	43.9	1	0.03	37.07	5	112
SDD026	698097	1060607	362	43.9	44.9	1	0.02	34.25	5	119
SDD026	698097	1060607	361	44.9	45.9	1	0.06	33.10	5	112
SDD026	698096	1060607	360	45.9	46.9	1	4.58	33.38	5	3584
SDD026	698096	1060606	360	46.9	47.9	1	15.13	41.74	25	9580

Other assay results were considered to be immaterial as they were outside the mineralised zone. Drill intercepts are reported as 'down hole' widths. True widths have not been determined.

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A diamond drilling program to test the mineralised structures was conducted between November and December 2015 by Century Mining Company Ltd ("Century") completed the drilling with a total of 19 NQ diamond holes for 2001 metres of drilling. A second diamond drilling program was carried out in 2916, consisting of an additional nine holes for 481m. Interpreted mineralised intervals were marked up and cut via a diamond saw, with half core submitted for analysis. Length of intervals selected and cut ranged from 0.5 to 1.0 metre and were based on geological boundaries were appropriate. Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS survey with accuracy +/-2 metres. Analysis was conducted by submitting the half core 2-4kg sample whole for preparation by crushing, drying and pulverising at Intertek Genalysis Laboratories for base metal analysis via FP1/OE, whereby sodium peroxide fusion and subsequent hydrochloric acid to dissolve the melt is completed followed by analysis via ICP.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ Triple Tube from surface (78 mm) was used for all drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery was recorded as a percentage which in general was greater than 95%. A number of duplicate samples were collected by comparing ¼ core with ½ core and results were within 15% of each other. The recorded data indicates no potential sampling bias.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ core was logged in detail, photographed wet and dry, RQDs, structural measurements on all completed. Core was orientated where possible. Logging and recording of critical data for the diamond core is a combination of qualitative and quantitative measurements and observations All drilling was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ diamond core was sawn in half along orientation lines or cut lines marked by the geologist in the field. Sample preparation for all recent samples follows industry best practice.. Sample preparation involving oven drying, fine crushing to 95% passing 4mm, followed by rotary splitting and pulverisation to 85% passing 75 microns. QC for sub sampling follows Intertek procedures. Field duplicates were taken at a rate of 1:17. Blanks were inserted at a rate of 1:17 Standards were inserted at a rate of 1:17. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The methods are considered appropriate to the style of mineralisation. Extractions are considered near total. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations at this stage. Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in house procedures. Repeat and duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of analytical methods is within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company's Geologist has visually reviewed the samples collected. No twin holes were drilled. Data and related information is stored in a validated Mapinfo or Micromine database. Data has been visually checked for import errors. No adjustments to assay data have been made.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillholes have been located by GPS with precision of sample locations considered +/-2m. Location grid of plans and cross sections and coordinates in use WGS84, UTM Zone 32: Northern Hemisphere Topographic data and RL values are assumed.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The holes are nominally spaced on 25 metre sections (approx. E-W) with hole spacing down dip being 10 to 20 metres. Data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation classification applied. Sample compositing has not occurred.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of sampling is considered adequate and there is not enough data to determine bias if any. Mineralisation strikes north-north-west. Drilling was orthogonal to this apparent strike and comprised angled diamond drill holes.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody is managed by the Company and samples are transported to the laboratory via Company staff with samples safely consigned to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Intertek for preparation and analysis. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No review or audit of sampling techniques or data compilation has been undertaken at this stage.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Imperial Project is covered by Exploration Licences EL 18444 and EL 18445 awarded to Goidel Resources Limited (now transferred to Imperial JV Limited) on 3 November 2014, expiry 2 November 2017 each covering an area of 186 square kilometres and are valid for copper, lead and zinc. These licences can be further renewed twice for periods of two years each (additional 4 years' extension). The tenement is in good standing No impediments to operating on the permit are known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gwana project was previously explored by EcoPhoenix who held three base metal exploration licences in the Upper Benue Trough. Some basic mapping, sampling and broad interpretation was completed by EcoPhoenix, and this is summarised in a report by CSA Global (Chubb, 2009). The focus of the exploration was on the "Nahuta vein" (hereafter referred to as the Gwana vein), a well-defined north-south striking linear vein which has been worked by artisanal miners to a shallow depth. The vein was recognised to be perpendicular to the axial planes of the regional folds within the sedimentary sequence (which dips to the northwest) with a number of parallel structures and veins in the area also recognised, but less explored. Based on the EcoPhoenix reported work, the Nahuta vein at surface consists of a 1-2 metre thick zone containing crystalline and massive aggregates of galena and sphalerite in a carbonate matrix with a host sequence of thinly bedded micritic limestones. Copper mineralisation, in the form of chalcocite was recognised by EcoPhoenix. .
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Imperial Project is located on the border of Bauchi and Taraba states approximately 420km east/north-east of Abuja, Nigeria. Aside from the work Symbol is currently doing, there has been little modern exploration on the site. Significant historical mining has occurred as artisanal miners followed the surface expressions of high grade lead and zinc. The known prospects are fault controlled veins that have many of the characteristics of significant Pb/Zn deposits described as poly metallic or clastic hosted veins. Product previously mined at the site had grades of 38% Pb and 19% Zn with discrete layers of Galena and Sphalerite over significant strike distance. With over 400km2 of tenement package there is significant regional prospectivity. The Imperial main vein is a sandstone hosted 1,600m strike length of artisanal, open pit and underground historical mining. Significant tonnage has been extracted from the site historically. The orebody is clearly defined with extensive weathered massive sulphides of galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite through multiple veins.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A drilling program to test the mineralised structures was conducted between November and December 2015. Century Mining Company Ltd (“Century”) completed the drilling with a total of 19 NQ diamond holes for 2001 metres of drilling. A second drill program by Century in 2016 infilled in the northern area, with nine holes for 481m. Collar locations were marked out in the field and have been surveyed with GPS with an expected accuracy of approximately +/- 5 metres. At Imperial, the southern end of the workings have been tested on nominal 50 metre centres and over approximately 200 metres of strike. The northern end of Imperial (the Macy Deposit) has been systematically assessed via drill holes on 25 metre centres, with a maximum of 3 holes per section over 250 metres of strike length. Downhole surveys were completed by Century using a KSP-2D Compass Inclinator on nominal 30 metre downhole intervals. Drill holes SDD010 to SDD014 were not downhole surveyed due to problems with the driller’s equipment. In general the diamond holes stayed relatively straight with the dips remaining relatively constant.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No averaging or aggregation techniques have been applied. No top cuts have been applied to exploration results. No metal equivalent values are used in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘down hole length, true width not known’). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation or geometry of the mineralised zones strikes in a north-northwest direction and dips in sub vertical to steep manner to the west.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps are included in main body of report with gold results and full details are in the tables reported.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results for the target economic minerals being gold have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An insitu bulk density of 3.5t/bcm and 4.5t/bcm was adopted for the zinc and lead zones respectively. Additional ISBD determinations are currently being conducted. No deleterious elements have been identified and a simple gravity concentration technique is likely to recover a high percentage of the sphalerite (zinc) and galena (lead) mineralization.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future diamond drilling will be completed to reduce the drill density of the deposit leading to an upgrade in resource status and classification. Refer to maps in main body of report for potential target areas.

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