PENINSULA MINES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

17 May 2017

SOUTH KOREAN GRAPHITE PROJECTS UPDATE

- **High-grade channel-sampling intersections from Yongwon Graphite Project, including:**
  - **Trench 1: 13.8m @ 11.7% TGC and Trench 5: 12.7m @ 10.8% TGC**
- **Yongwon drilling delayed as Company elevates surface access lease application**
- **Encouraging initial results from Daewon Graphite Project metallurgical testing**
- **Special purpose vehicle being established to advance graphite development strategy**

Yongwon Graphite Project:

Peninsula Mines Ltd ("**Peninsula**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce further high-grade channel-sampling intersections from five trenches sampled at the Yongwon Graphite Project, including an extension to the original **Trench 1: 13.8 metres(m) @ 11.7% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC)** and **Trench 5: 12.7m @ 10.8% TGC.** The channel intersections are summarised in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Yongwon Graphite Project Channel Sampling Intersections

Trench ID	Interval (m)	Est. True Width (m)	TGC %
Trench 1	**13.8**	10.4	**11.7**
Trench 2	**6.6**	5.3	**9.3**
Trench 3	**8.45**	6.3	**7.1**
Trench 4	**3.9**	2.6	**9.75**
Trench 5	**12.7**	7.3	**10.8**
Average Trench Intersection	**9.1**	6.4	**10.1**

The high-grade graphitic unit at Yongwon has been sampled across the exposed portion of the unit in five previous Korean Resources Corporation (KORES) trenches along a 120m strike length at surface (see Figure 1 below). Electromagnetic surveys indicate a strike length of over 400m and down dip extent of 200m to 300m[D4]. The average channel intersection width of **9.1m converts to an approximate true width of 6.4m and a high, weighted average, grade of 10.1% TGC**. Mapping of the graphitic unit indicates a shallow, ~30° to 40°, dip to the northeast – only slightly steeper than the dip slope of the mountain, indicating potentially low stripping ratios if developed as an open pit/quarry.

Drilling access to the Yongwon target has been delayed as the Company has not yet been able to obtain a surface access lease from the Chungju City Local Government, Forestry Division. The Company will now elevate its access submission to the Mayor of Chungju City, supported by the Business Investment Division of the Chungju City Council, which has previously indicated strong support for our proposed programme, and KORES, that has agreed to fund up to 200m of the proposed 1,100m drilling programme[D5].

Previous metallurgical testing by Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO) in Perth produced high-purity concentrate results, averaging 97% TGC and 87.3% graphite recovery[D4]. The Company now plans to progress metallurgical testing to determine spherical graphite production potential (key component of Lithium-Ion Batteries), to assist ongoing discussions with potential offtake partners in South Korea.

Peninsula Mines Limited (ASX: PSM)
Principal & Registered Office
Suite 2, Level 2
20, Kings Park Road
West Perth, WA 6005
www.peninsulamines.com.au

Jon Dugdale, *Chief Executive Officer*
Tel: +61 8 6143 1840
jdugdale@peninsulamines.com.au
Karen Oswald, *Media and Investor Relations*
Tel: +61 423 602 353
Ken Banks, *Investor Relations*
Tel: +61 402 079 999

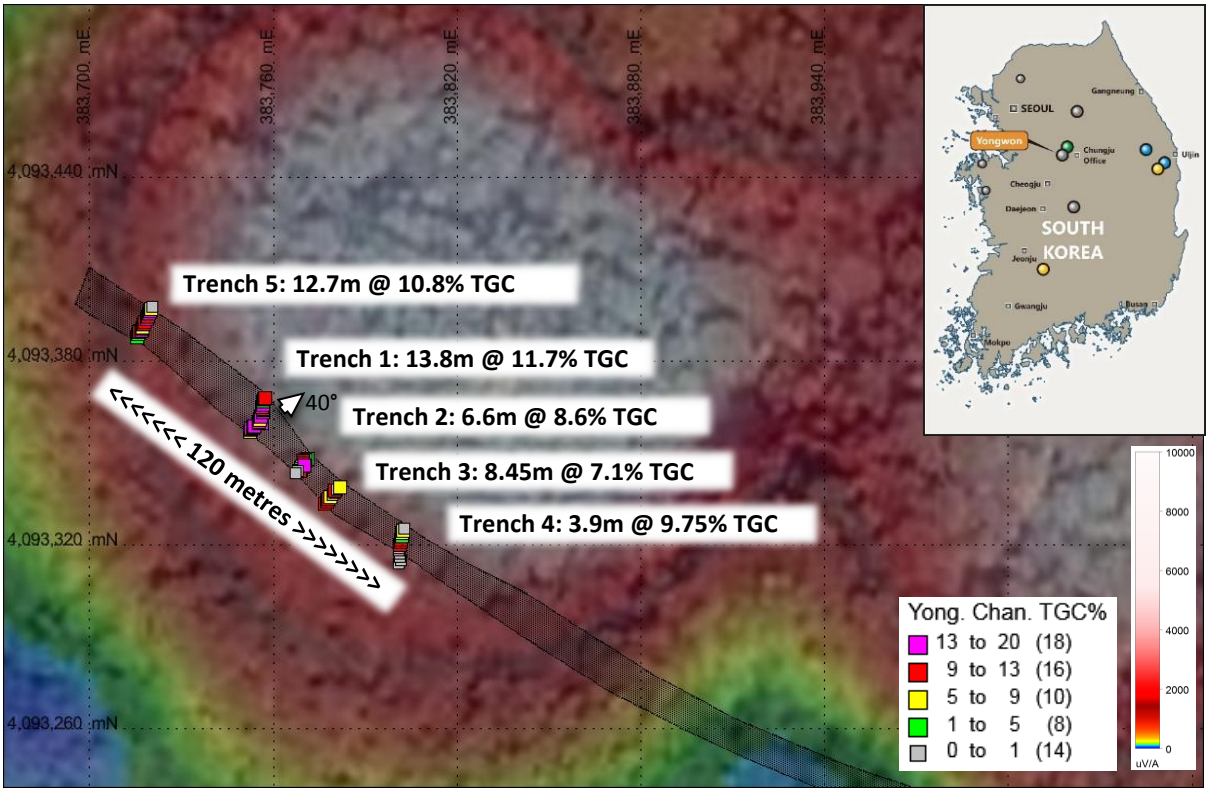

Figure 1: Mapped/interpreted Yongwon Graphite Unit (grey) and channel sampling results on EM imagery [D4]

Daewon Graphite Project

Advanced metallurgical testwork is underway on the Company's second key flake-graphite project in South Korea, the Daewon Graphite Project. Previous petrography identified that *"graphite in the sample from the Daewon Graphite Project (DP001 & DA0005, 9.6% TGC) occurs as regularly disseminated, highly oriented graphite flakes including some large (>180 micron) flakes, hosted within an amphibole-plagioclase doleritic or mafic sandstone unit"* [D2].

Preliminary flotation testing of samples from the Daewon Graphite Project, at NAGROM laboratories in Perth, has been encouraging[D2] (Figure 2, below). Nine, new, metallurgical samples, totalling >50 kilograms (kg) were collected from trenches and outcrops of the Daewon graphitic unit and despatched to IMO in Perth for further detailed metallurgical testing. The samples have now been aggregated to form a >50kg composite at a weighted average analysis grade of 9% TGC (see Appendix 2). A process of multiple stages of low impact grinding and flotation, along similar lines to the successful Yongwon process, will seek to optimise concentrate grade, targeting >95% TGC. Initial "Rougher" flotation results are encouraging, as reported by IMO: "*Daewon rougher flotation kinetics are significantly faster than Yongwon, indicating less fine graphite".*

Pending encouraging results from this metallurgical work, the Daewon programme will be fast tracked, to include mapping, channel sampling and EM geophysics to define drilling targets. The Daewon project occurs along-side an operating limestone quarry.

Graphite Strategy:

The Company's objective is to establish a critical mass of flake-graphite resource potential for down-stream processing in Korea, the world's leading market for Li-Ion battery production. This will lend weight to our ongoing discussions with potential off-take and investment partners.

A special purpose Korean graphite development company is in the process of being established. All graphite (and lithium) projects will be transferred to that vehicle, which will also allow direct in-bound Korean investment to advance the projects towards development.

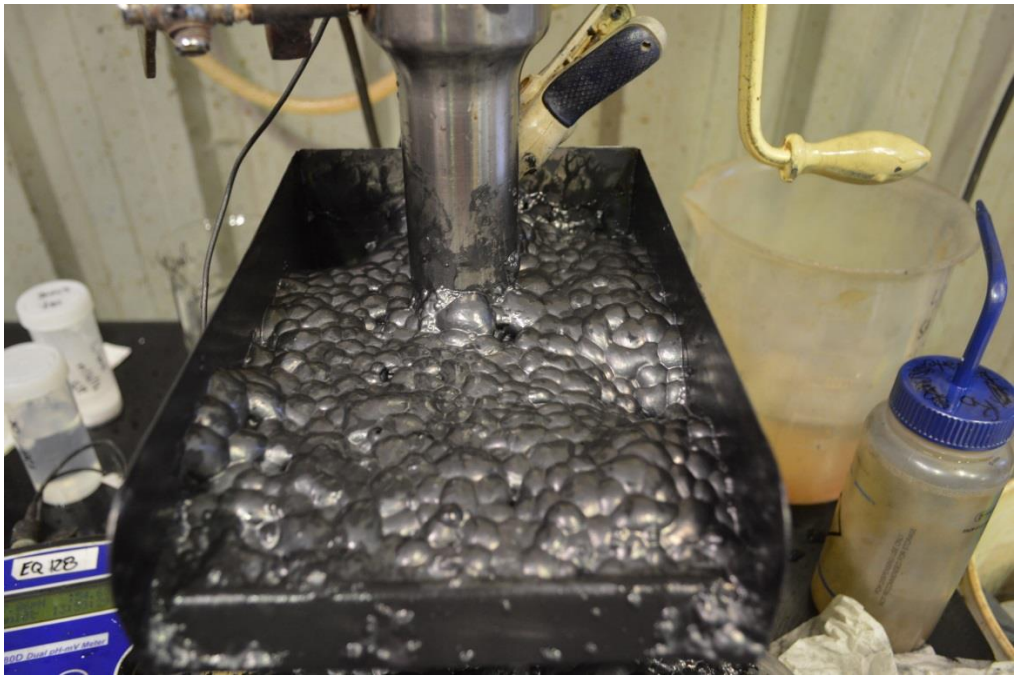

Figure 2: Graphite flotation in progress at NAGROM laboratories, Daewon Project composite

JORC 2012 Table 1, Sections 1 and 2, below, details sampling and analytical techniques used, and the data and exploration results reporting criteria.

Appendix 1 contains locations and assay details of channel samples collected from the Yongwon Graphite Project. Appendix 2 contains locations and analytical results of samples from the Daewon Graphite Project[D2].

For more information please contact:

Jon Dugdale, FAusIMM
Managing Director
Phone: +61 402 298 026
Email: jdugdale@peninsulamines.com.au

About Peninsula Mines Ltd

Peninsula Mines Ltd is an Australian listed exploration/development company focused on developing the outstanding opportunities for mineral discovery within South Korea. Peninsula's strategy is to focus on mineral commodities which have a positive price outlook and offer potential for off-take or strategic partnerships in-country.

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

Full versions of all the company's releases are available for download from the Company's website www.peninsulamines.com.au

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

D1 High Graphite Grades at Yongwon Project, 19 July 2016
D2 Jumbo and Very Large Identified at South Korean Graphite Projects, 20 September 2016
D3 Establishing multiple drilling targets across key projects in South Korea, 21 November 2016
D4 Excellent Metallurgy and Trenching Results, Yongwon Graphite Project, 12 January 2017
D5 Peninsula gains KORES funding for Yongwon Graphite Drilling, 30 March 2017

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 Person's Statements

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.

The information in this release that relates to metallurgical test work is based on information compiled and / or reviewed by Mr Peter Adamini who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Adamini is a full-time employee of IMO Project Services. Mr Adamini consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition: Table 1
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	At Yongwon, 52 samples were collected from 5 re-excavated historic Korea Mineral Promotion Corporation (KMPC now KORES) trenches. The samples were taken using a rock-saw to cut a nominal 65mm wide and 60mm deep channel cut into the floor or wall of the trench. The channel was cut horizontally across the moderately, northeasterly dipping graphitic unit. The sample quality was excellent, though all the exposed rock was semi oxidised to fully oxidised. The entire sample was collected in the intervals ranging from 0.2m to 1.2m. The channel/rock chip samples were analysed for Total Carbon (TC %), Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC %), Total Organic Carbon (TOC%) and Total Inorganic Carbon (IC %) as well as sulphur (S %) by NAGROM laboratory in Perth, Australia. The NAGROM analyses utilised a LECO analyser, gravimetric analyses where C and S values were determined from mass differences (determined using precision scales) during the high temperature heating and subsequent CO_2 and SO_2 generation in the analyser. The analytical results are tabled as Appendix 1, below. The locations of the sample points are shown on Figure 1. All coordinates are in WGS84 UTM Zone 52N coordinate system. This announcement also refers to results of metallurgical studies on samples collected from the graphite unit. The metallurgical composite sample (~50kg) was made up from 9, 5kg to 7kg rockchip samples collected from previous sample sites, in calico bags with vegetative material and soil removed. The samples were dispatched to Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO) laboratory in Perth, Australia, for the metallurgical testing.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The results released in this announcement are rock-saw cut channels, approximately 65mm wide, taken along the floor and walls of hand excavated trenches. Sampling was undertaken as close as possible to normal to strike of the moderately dipping graphitic unit. In places this was not possible due to the attitude of the pre-existing KMPC trench. The channel cut samples were collected along intervals ranging from 0.2m to 1.2m, with care taken to ensure that they were representative of each interval. Sample quality was excellent, with oxidation varying from weak to locally very intense.

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
		Sampled intervals were measured using a tape measure and referenced by chain and compass survey from Digital GPS surveyed pegs for accurate 3D spatial location.
	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.	The surface channel samples were collected from a re-excavated trench. A channel approximately 65mm wide, was cut horizontally across the moderately, northeasterly dipping, graphitic unit. The entire channel cut sample was collected in the intervals ranging from 0.2m to 1.2m. The graphite was evenly distributed within the graphitic unit. The entire exposed interval was sampled and dispatched as individual samples to NAGROM laboratories in Perth, WA. The graphitic samples, averaging 2kg to 9kg, were dried at 105°C. Samples post drying were crushed to a nominal top size of 6.3mm using a jaw crusher. If the sample mass exceeded 2.5kg, the sample was then riffle split to generate a sub-sample for pulverisation. Alternatively, if the sample mass was <2.5kg, the entire sample was pulverised. The sample was pulverised using a LM5 pulveriser until 80% of the sample passed 75 microns. A ~150g subsample of the pulverised material was then randomly selected for analysis with the balance of the pulverised material retained for possible future metallurgical studies. NAGROM utilised a LECO analyser and gravimetric analyses, where C and S values were determined from mass differences (using precision scales) during the high temperature heating and subsequent CO_2 and SO_2 generation inside the analyser. This method was considered near total for C and S and was the preferred method for accurate graphite sample analysis. From these analyses, the Total Carbon, Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC), Organic Carbon and Inorganic Carbon (as carbonate) and Sulphur were reported (Appendix 1). In addition, a metallurgical composite sample (~50kg), made up of 9, 5kg to 7kg rock chip samples collected from previous sample sites at the Daewon project, these were collected in calico bags with vegetative material and soil removed. The samples were dispatched to IMO in Perth, Australia.

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
		The samples were analysed at NAGROM laboratories to generate a head assay sample and assist with the compositing of the bulk sample. The results of these analyses are included as Appendix 2. The metallurgical samples were combined and crushed to >3.35mm then sub-samples (5kg) subjected to multiple grinding, cleaning and flotation stages prior to generation of final graphite concentrate. This concentrate was then assayed by NAGROM laboratories in Perth, WA, using the methodology described above for the channel samples.
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. Drilling referenced in this release is proposed only.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *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.*	No drilling has been undertaken by the company and no commentary is being presented here on past drilling results. Drilling referenced in this release is proposed only. In the case of the channel sampled interval, even sized samples were collected from each of the 52 sampled intervals that constitute the channel sample. There was no sample loss and samples of consistent width and depth were cut for each interval. There is no loss of fines and each sample was considered fully representative of the interval sampled.
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.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	No drilling has been undertaken by the company and no commentary is being presented here on past drilling results. Drilling referenced in this release is proposed only. All costean sample intervals were photographed prior to and post- cutting. The geology of each sampled interval was recorded in a field notebook and transferred to an Excel spreadsheet. Logging included rock type, degree of weathering and oxidation, gangue minerals observed, nature of the mineralisation, width and depth of each sample. Structural information, such as bedding dip and direction were collected. Sketch maps of the costean and sampled intervals were also made.

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
		The geology for the entire sampled interval was recorded. There were no areas of sample loss within any of the sampled intervals.
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. Drilling referenced in this release is proposed only.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All channel samples were taken with two parallel saw cuts with the rock between the cuts removed using a geology hammer and/or a mallet and chisel. The entire sampled interval was sawn and a rubber mat was used to help funnel material into a calico sample bag. Samples were dried in the Company's secure core cutting shed using a gas heater prior to dispatch. Metallurgical samples were all collected dry. The samples were taken using a geology hammer and/or a mallet and chisel. Samples were collected in a calico bag using a piece of rubber matting to funnel rock chips into the open sample bag.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	In all cases, the entire sample was crushed and then split to produce a subsample for analysis. The details of the applicable sample preparation have been discussed more fully in subsequent sections.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The channel cut sample was collected in intervals ranging from 0.2m to 1.2m ensuring that a representative sample was taken across the length and breadth of each sampled interval. Sample quality was excellent and samples included fresh to partially oxidised rock. The Company included blanks and Certified Reference Material as part of the channel sample analysis. The results of the QA/QC samples suggest that there is low level cross sample contamination with blank granite samples placed after high grade samples reporting 0.2 to 0.3% TGC numbers. All the labs and the company's CRMs consistently returned TGC values 3-8% above the quoted reference mean for the CRMs used. All values were within 1 standard deviation of the mean but were all consistently above the mean value for each CRM analysed. This potential issue is being investigated through re-analysis of selected 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.	As previously stated, the entire channel cut sample was collected in the intervals ranging from 0.2m to 1.2m ensuring a representative sample. Sample YC0026 was taken as a repeat sample of the same interval analysed as YC0026A. The correlation between these two samples was excellent. No sample splits have been analysed other than those routinely analysed by the laboratory as part of their own internal QA/QC process.

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size was considered more than adequate to assess TGC content of the graphite mineralisation from the Yongwon project.
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 metallurgical samples were spot rock chip samples collected using a hammer, ± chisel, rubber mat and calico bag. All channel samples were taken using a rock saw and a mallet and chisel. The channel samples received by NAGROM were dried at 105°C. Samples post drying were crushed to a nominal top size of 6.3mm using a jaw crusher. If the sample mass exceeded 2.5kg, the sample was then riffle split to generate a sub-sample for pulverisation. Alternatively, if the sample was <2.5kg, the entire sample was pulverised. The sample was pulverised using a LM5 pulveriser until 80% of the sample passed 75 microns. A ~150g subsample of the pulverised material was then randomly selected for analysis with the balance of the pulverised material retained for future use. The NAGROM analyses utilised a LECO analyser and were gravimetric analyses, where C and S values were determined from mass differences (using precision scales) during the high temperature heating and subsequent CO_2 and SO_2 generation inside the analyser. This method was considered near total for C and S and was the globally preferred method for accurate graphite sample analysis. From these analyses, the Total Carbon, Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC), Organic Carbon and Inorganic Carbon (as carbonate) and Sulphur were reported (Appendix 1). The assays were considered total for the key elements of C and S. Additional XRF analyses of gangue minerals (such as SiO_2, CaO, K_2O, Al_2O_3 etc.) were also undertaken as part of the overall analysis suite. These results were not considered material and have been excluded from this release. The Daewon Metallurgical samples were not dried to avoid the risk of clays baking together during the heating process. All analyses including the head analysis were performed by NAGROM on behalf of IMO. Similarly, sample prep procedures to those outlined above were used.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations	As previously released, the Company previously commissioned Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) of Perth to undertake a moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey across the Yongwon graphitic unit. The purpose of the survey was to determine the EM (conductivity) response of the outcropping graphitic unit and map the extent and geometry of the conductive unit along strike and at depth.

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
	factors applied and their derivations, etc.	The geophysical programme parameters were as follows: **Planning/Supervision:** Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd (SGC) **Survey Configuration:** Moving Loop TEM (MLEM) – coincident loop configuration **TX Loop Size:** 100m x 100m **Transmitter:** ZT-30 **Transmitter Power:** 12V Battery **Receiver:** SMARTem24 **Sensor:** 100m x 100m loop wire – single vertical (Z) component **Line Spacing:** 100m **Line Bearing:** 036° **Station Spacing:** 50m **TX Frequency:** 2 Hz (125 msec time base) **Duty cycle:** 50% **Current:** 6 to 6.5 Amp **Stacks:** 128 stacks **Readings:** At least 3 repeatable readings per station **Powerline Frequency:** 60 Hz Data was received on 30 channels from early to late time (shallow to deeper). The anomaly detected on Channel 5 is plotted (see Figures 1 and 4) approximating the response from outcrop to ~200m down dip.
	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 included blank and CRM samples as part of the channel sample analyses. No blank or CRM samples were included as part of the metallurgical analysis. In addition, NAGROM undertakes routine blank, CRM and repeat analyses as part of the labs own internal QA/QC procedures. The results of the Company's and the laboratory's own internal QA/QC indicate some evidence of low level cross sample contamination. Blanks reported 0.2 to 0.3% TGC and Standards (CRM) also reported on the high side relative to the expected value. This potential issue is being investigated through re-analysis of selected samples. A single blind sample repeat was undertaken and showed excellent correlation with the main channel sample. The labs routine sample repeats show excellent correlation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The graphite intersection reported in this release have been composited independently by two executives of the Company and verified, based on review of sampling and analytical techniques.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling has been undertaken by the company and no commentary is being presented here on past drilling results. Drilling referenced in this release is proposed only.

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Assay results were stored in an Excel database. All results were checked by the responsible geologist on entry to the database. The Company's data was stored in an Excel database and routinely transferred to the Perth Head Office.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The data presented in the accompanying Appendix 1 is raw laboratory data. The organic carbon and inorganic carbon content were calculated using the results of the total and graphitic carbon and non-inorganic carbon analyses. This is standard practice in the reporting analyses of various carbon species.
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. Drilling referenced in this release is proposed only. A central baseline for the EM grid was surveyed using a Digital GPS unit accurate to <10cm in X, Y & Z coordinate space. Control points were also surveyed at each of the existing KMPC costeans and these surveyed pegs were used to reference the location of each channel sample to an accuracy of +/- 0.5m using a chain, compass and clinometer survey to spatially locate the start and end of each channel sample.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All sample sites were surveyed in the UTM WGS84 zone 52N coordinate system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control on sample sites was as surveyed, to an accuracy of +/- 0.5m. Geophysical measurement locations were determined using a hand-held Garmin GPS60CSx. The accuracy of this unit at most sample sites was +/- 5m to 10m. Other topographic controls were based on The National Geographic Information Institute (NGII), 1:5,000 scale digital contour data available for the entire country.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The initial graphite channel-sampling intersections were based on continuous channel sampling across the reported intersection.
	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 initial trench/costean channel sampling was undertaken using pre-existing KMPC trenches first excavated in the mid 1970s. This work was undertaken to gain a better understanding of the variations in grade and width of the mineralised unit and to assist with planned drill targeting.

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
		The channel sampling is an initial phase of a broader sampling programme with planned sectional-spacing of 80m with continuous sampling to be undertaken across the width of the outcropping graphitic unit, and it was considered that this would be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for a future Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	None of the Daewon rock chip assay results have been composited. The assay results for each channel sampled interval have been reported in Appendix 1, both the true and apparent widths are tabulated. The metallurgical analyses discussed in this release were undertaken using a ~50kg composited sample. The selection of individual samples have been discussed previously.
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 channel samples were all sawn as close as possible to perpendicular to structure, given the limitations of the pre-existing costean. All channel samples accurately reflected the grade of the sampled interval.
	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. Drilling referenced in this release is proposed only. The sawn channel was taken as close to normal to the graphitic unit's strike as possible. The sample location was along the floor all wall of the trench and was governed by the topography of the trench floor and walls, every effort was made to keep the channel attitude as close to horizontal as possible.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were collected into pre-labelled calico sample bags. The specific details of each sample and sample site were recorded into a field notebook and later transferred to an Excel spreadsheet. Samples were packed into cardboard cartons and dispatched via DHL Global Forwarding to NAGROM Laboratories, Australia. The NAGROM samples were air freighted to Perth where they were held for assessment by AQIS (Australian Quarantine Inspection Service). The Company's import declaration outlined where the sample batch was sourced and the nature of the sampled material (e.g. rock chips, soil, core etc.). All the Company's graphite samples were declared as surface samples and heat treated if required by AQIS to destroy any soil or airborne pathogens prior to release to NAGROM. The Daewon metallurgical samples were declared free of organic material by AQIS and thus the sample heat treatment step was not required. This was considered important by IMO to minimise

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
		clay baking onto graphite flakes and to optimise concentrate grade and recovery.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The NAGROM Laboratory, Kelmscott has been visited by Company personnel and met full international standards. NAGROM is internationally recognised, particularly in the field of metallurgical evaluations. Similarly, the IMO metallurgical laboratory in Welshpool, Perth, WA has been visited by Company personnel and meets full international standards. IMO are also internationally recognised, particularly in the field of metallurgical evaluations.

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

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
Tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Yongwon graphitic unit is located within the granted 68-hectare area of the **Eumseong 32-1 tenement sub-block**. The graphitic schist unit outcrops along a NW-SE trending ridge and dips moderately to the northeast (Figure 1). The Company has also filed applications over the surrounding Eumseong 32 sub-blocks as well as the adjoining Eumseong 11, 21 & 22 blocks. The Daewon Graphite bearing structure is located within mineral application sub-block Yangdeokwon 50-2. The company filed a MDS report with the Ministry in October 2016 and expects the Ministry site inspection to take place before the end of May 2017. Each Korean tenement block covers a 1-minute graticule and has a nominal area of 276 hectares. **The Company has 100% sole rights over each tenement for graphite.** Graphite, like other industrial minerals, is classified as a minor mineral under Korean Mineral Law. In the case of minor minerals such as graphite, each 1-minute graticule block is further subdivided into four 30”x 30” sub-blocks (sub-blocks are only applicable for industrial minerals and road metal and dimension stone quarry permits). The Company must complete and file a Mineral Deposit Survey (MDS) over each sub-block to secure a 6-year exploration right for each sub-block. There are no native title interests in Korea. It is a generally accepted requirement that mineral title holders gain the consent of local land owners and residents before undertaking any major exploration activity, such as drilling. The Yongwon graphite mineralisation is located on forest land owned and managed by the Chungcheonbuk-do Provincial Government.

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.	On 24 October 2016, the Company was granted a 3-year exploration right over the Eumseong 32-1 tenement sub-block, a 68-hectare area encompassing all the known graphite mineralisation at the Yongwon Graphite Project. The initial 3-year exploration period can be extended to 6 years upon submission of a supplementary application to the Ministry. Further, the Company can convert the exploration licence to a formal mining right application upon the filing of a prospecting report. A recent change to the Korean Mineral Law now requires that a mineral right holder must include details of the defined Mineral Resource with any application for extension to an Exploration Right or for the grant of a full Mining Right. There are minimum Resources requirements that must now be met at each stage of the application process. Upon approval of a Mining Right the Company has 3 years to file and have a Mine Planning Application (MPA) approved. The MPA is submitted to and approved by the Local Government and is akin to local council planning approval. As part of the MPA process, the title holder must secure a "no objection certificate" from the residents of the local village(s). An MPA primarily covers design, implementation, environmental and safety aspects of all surface activities associated with the planned mining venture. The approval of the MPA then grants the mining Right holder a 20-year production period that can be extended further upon application, provided all statutory requirements have been met over the life of the mine. From the date of grant of the Mining Right, the title holder has a 3-year period in which mine production must commence. During this 3-year period, the title holder must make a minimum level of investment on plant and mine infrastructure in the amount of KWon100million (~A$120,000). In addition, certain minimum annual production levels must be met depending on the commodity being mined and its commercial value. In the case of graphite, it is 50 tonnes concentrate containing 75% TGC. The remaining sub-blocks within the adjoining blocks Eumseong 11, 21, 22 and 32 are all applications. The applications have been extended for an additional 6-month period to May/June 2017. There is no certainty that further extensions will be successful. Where possible the Company aims to locate surface mineralisation that will meet the requirements of the Korean Mineral Law for a successful tenement grant and then complete an MDS over each applied tenement within the current application period.

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	During the latter half of the 1970s, KMPC (now KORES) completed exploration of the Yongwon graphitic unit, as the Taehwa Project (Figure 1). KMPC hand excavated around 8 costeans/pits along the structures 300m strike extent and reported Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) grades ranging between 8.5-18.3% TGC. Limited opencast mining activity was undertaken at the eastern end of the structure where the dip flattens from 45 to 25 degrees towards the NE. The assays from this project were summarised in the KMPC 1981 report. KMPC also mapped the project area in 1981. The Company has not as yet been able to locate any records of past graphite production from the Yongwon prospect. KIGAM has flown airborne radiometrics and airborne magnetics across South Korea as part of an ongoing data capture programme conducted over the last 30 or more years. These surveys cover the Yongwon project. KIGAM has also completed 1:50,000 scale mapping across the project area. The Company is currently not aware of any exploration work by other non-Government agencies/parties.

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Yongwon graphite deposit was formed as a result of regional and possible contact metamorphism of carbonaceous material hosted within the locally banded Precambrian gneiss. The coarse flake graphite is hosted in a quartz, K-feldspar, ± muscovite schist-sandstone / quartzite horizon that is locally interbedded with more schistose layers with an observed increased clay mineral content. The Proterozoic basement gneiss has been locally intruded by Mesozoic aged granites and porphyry. The MLEM survey has defined a highly conductive graphitic schist that strongly contrasts with surrounding non-conductive country rock, composed predominately of biotite gneiss, porphyry and granite. The sharp cut-off along the southern and western margins of the EM anomaly is due to the Mesozoic intrusives cutting through the Proterozoic basement sequence that hosts the graphite mineralisation at Yongwon. The MLEM survey coupled with surface mapping of the sub-cropping and outcropping graphitic schist has defined a structure that dips at 45° to the northeast (NE) and flattens to 25° NE along strike to the southeast (SE).

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
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*	All channel sampling sample results and sample location details are summarised in Appendix 1. No drilling has been completed at Yongwon. As there is no drilling, there are no results (exploration results) related to any drilling and as such, under 5.7.2 – the position of the proposed drill holes is not material to the understanding of the exploration results.
	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 material information has been excluded from this release. As there is no drilling, there are no results (exploration results) related to any drilling.
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 data has been cut or truncated.

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.	All assay values reported are raw assays and none of the data values have been cut or truncated. Channels length weighted averages have been calculated for the full breadth of the sampled interval. In each case, the results of the analysis for each individual sampled interval has been reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The channel sampled intersection approximates ~140% of true width due to the moderately dipping graphitic unit. No tonnage or Mineral Resource potential has been commented on in this release.
	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 by the Company and no drilling results have been reported or commented upon in this release. Drilling referenced in this release is proposed only.
	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 has been undertaken and no drill assay results have been reported or commented upon. Drilling referenced in this release is proposed only.
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.*	Figures 1 shows the location of the channel sampling completed at Yongwon and previous releases show previous results[D1, D2, D3, D4,D5].

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All assay values and sample location details have been reported and are summarised in Appendix 1 and 2. The Yongwon sample location details are shown in Figure 1. Previous results were included in earlier announcements and can be reviewed by the reader for comparative purposes[D1-D5].
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 data considered relevant and material have been included and commented upon in this announcement or included in earlier announcements[D1-D5].
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).*	Preliminary test results from Daewon indicate that it may be possible to liberate the Daewon graphite using a less intense grinding process than that used in the Yongwon metallurgical trials. This could lead to a coarser concentrate due to lower grind times. A drilling programme has been planned to test the graphitic unit at Yongwon on 80m spaced sections with the objective of defining an Indicated Resource. The initial four cross sections will include a planned 16-hole diamond drilling programme from 9 drill-pads for approximately 1,100m the Korean Resources Corporation (KORES). KORES is a Korean Government agency who provide funding for the exploration and development of mineral resources by Korean registered companies, has agreed to fund 200m of drilling at the Yongwon Project. An application has also been filed with the Local Government for an access lease to access the surface for the drilling programme. The Company has not yet been able to obtain the surface access lease and is escalating its appeal to the Mayor of the Chungju City Council, supported by the Council's Business Investment Division.

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The included Figure 1 shows the mapped location of the graphite seams at Yongwon and the channel sampling location on the EM geophysical conductor projected to surface showing possible extensions to the graphitic unit at depth and down plunge. Figure 2 shows a graphitic sample under float testing. At Yongwon, the structure remains open to the east where thick soil cover obscures any rock outcrop and at depth (Figures 1).

Appendix 1: Location and Results for the channel sampling at the Yongwon Graphite Project

Trench ID	Sample ID	Easting UTM 52N	Northing UTM 52N	RL (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	TC%	S%	TIC%	TGC%	TOC%
Trench1	YC0001	383,752.25	4,093,357.12	511.67	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.69	8.5	0.2	0.3	8.1	<0.1
Trench1	YC0002	383,752.52	4,093,357.60	512.10	0.70	1.35	0.65	0.65	6.9	0.1	0.2	6.6	<0.1
Trench1	YC0003	383,752.78	4,093,358.05	512.50	1.35	1.95	0.60	0.50	14.6	0.2	0.4	13.6	0.7
Trench1	YC0004	383,753.23	4,093,358.41	512.65	1.95	2.65	0.70	0.60	4.0	0.1	0.2	3.5	0.3
Trench1	YC0005	383,753.77	4,093,358.82	512.81	2.65	3.65	1.00	0.87	14.3	0.2	0.4	13.6	0.3
Trench1	YC0006	383,756.08	4,093,359.89	513.50	3.65	4.65	1.00	0.84	18.7	0.1	0.2	18.1	0.4
Trench1	YC0007	383,755.18	4,093,359.95	513.54	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.13	17.3	0.1	0.6	16.5	0.2
Trench1	YC0008	383,755.19	4,093,360.12	513.65	0.20	0.45	0.25	0.14	18.1	0.1	0.6	17.5	<0.1
Trench1	YC0009	383,755.59	4,093,361.01	513.98	0.45	1.25	0.80	0.51	8.3	<0.1	0.2	7.7	0.4
Trench1	YC0010	383,755.90	4,093,361.75	514.07	1.25	2.05	0.80	0.62	1.3	<0.1	<0.1	0.7	0.5
Trench1	YC0011	383,755.88	4,093,361.77	514.07	2.05	2.85	0.80	0.41	15.7	0.1	0.3	15.3	0.1
Trench1	YC0012	383,756.41	4,093,363.35	514.20	2.85	3.75	0.90	0.65	19.3	0.2	<0.1	18.5	0.7
Trench1	YC0014	383,756.58	4,093,364.14	514.15	3.75	4.55	0.80	0.45	17.5	0.2	0.2	16.6	0.7
Trench1	YC0015	383,756.56	4,093,364.50	514.49	4.55	5.05	0.50	0.47	10.0	0.2	0.4	9.3	0.3
Trench1	YC0017	383,756.30	4,093,364.96	514.22	0.00	0.5	0.5	0.20	20.4	0.4	0.6	19.6	0.2
Trench1	YC0018	383,756.51	4,093,365.74	514.17	0.00	1.1	1.1	0.74	13.2	0.1	<0.1	13.2	<0.1
Trench1	YC0019	383,756.64	4,093,366.74	513.93	0.00	0.93	0.93	0.70	3.1	<0.1	0.4	2.6	0.1
Trench1	YC0020	383,756.96	4,093,367.43	513.66	0.00	0.85	0.85	0.67	15.4	0.1	0.6	14.7	0.1
Trench1	YC0021	383,757.20	4,093,368.10	513.30	0.85	1.6	0.75	0.56	13.3	0.1	0.2	12.3	0.8
Trench2	YC0022	383,771.21	4,093,348.27	511.75	0.00	0.9	0.9	0.70	1.3	<0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2
Trench2	YC0023	383,770.32	4,093,347.79	511.53	0.00	0.7	0.7	0.69	4.9	0.1	0.4	4.5	<0.1
Trench2	YC0024	383,769.81	4,093,347.23	511.35	0.00	0.7	0.7	0.70	10.3	<0.1	0.5	9.7	0.1
Trench2	YC0025	383,769.80	4,093,346.68	511.18	0.70	1.3	0.6	0.37	12.6	0.1	0.4	12.0	0.2
Trench2	YC0026A	383,769.97	4,093,345.94	511.25	1.30	2.36	1.06	0.80	14.3	0.1	0.5	13.8	<0.1
Trench2	YC0027	383,769.39	4,093,345.47	511.51	2.36	2.96	0.60	0.48	6.5	<0.1	0.2	6.0	0.3
Trench2	YC0028	383,769.03	4,093,344.83	511.40	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.60	1.8	0.4	0.1	1.6	<0.1
Trench2	YC0029	383,768.59	4,093,344.31	511.16	0.90	1.50	0.60	0.57	9.4	0.2	<0.1	9.4	<0.1
Trench2	YC0026	383,770.00	4,093,345.94	511.10	0.00	0.86	0.86	0.69	14.4	0.4	0.8	13.6	<0.1
Trench2	YC0031	383,767.92	4,093,344.09	510.93	0.00	0.6	0.60	0.38	12.8	<0.1	0.3	12.2	0.3
Trench2	YC0032	383,767.27	4,093,343.53	511.11	0.6	1.64	1.04	0.75	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	<0.1
Trench3	YC0034	383,776.90	4,093,333.55	503.77	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	10.7	0.1	<0.1	10.7	<0.1
Trench3	YC0035	383,777.43	4,093,334.29	503.42	1.00	1.65	0.65	0.39	10.6	0.1	<0.1	10.6	<0.1
Trench3	YC0036	383,777.82	4,093,335.15	503.16	2.00	3.00	1.00	0.85	12.8	0.2	0.3	12.3	0.2
Trench3	YC0037	383,778.50	4,093,335.80	503.18	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.70	6.4	<0.1	0.4	6.0	<0.1
Trench3	YC0038	383,779.29	4,093,336.33	503.34	4.00	5.00	1.00	0.75	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	<0.1
Trench3	YC0039	383,779.88	4,093,337.01	503.34	5.00	5.80	0.80	0.70	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.7	<0.1
Trench3	YC0040	383,780.16	4,093,337.74	506.64	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.60	11.5	<0.1	<0.1	11.4	<0.1

Trench ID	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	TC%	S%	TIC%	TGC%	TOC%
Trench3	YC0042	383,780.86	4,093,338.29	506.23	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.85	6.5	<0.1	<0.1	6.2	0.3
Trench3	YC0043	383,781.64	4,093,338.84	505.98	2.00	3.00	1.00	0.85	5.4	<0.1	<0.1	5.4	<0.1
Trench4	YC0045	383,801.04	4,093,314.20	499.82	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	<0.1
Trench4	YC0046	383,801.55	4,093,315.13	500.13	1.00	2.20	1.20	0.92	0.3	<0.1	0.1	0.2	<0.1
Trench4	YC0047	383,801.24	4,093,316.26	500.34	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.27	0.4	<0.1	0.1	0.3	<0.1
Trench4	YC0048	383,801.20	4,093,317.21	500.36	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.15	0.4	<0.1	0.1	0.3	<0.1
Trench4	YC0049	383,801.06	4,093,318.14	500.30	2.00	3.00	1.00	0.09	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	<0.1
Trench4	YC0050	383,800.89	4,093,318.96	500.09	3.00	3.90	0.90	0.16	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	0.4	<0.1
Trench4	YC0051	383,801.33	4,093,319.96	499.63	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.33	11.0	<0.1	0.3	10.7	<0.1
Trench4	YC0052	383,801.49	4,093,320.98	499.57	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.34	12.2	<0.1	<0.1	12.0	<0.1
Trench4	YC0053	383,801.72	4,093,321.91	499.43	2.00	2.90	0.90	0.33	9.6	0.1	<0.1	9.6	<0.1
Trench4	YC0072	383,801.88	4,093,322.81	499.23	0.00	1.04	1.04	0.16	6.8	<0.1	<0.1	6.8	<0.1
Trench4	YC0073	383,802.01	4,093,323.83	499.00	1.04	2.10	1.06	0.26	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	<0.1
Trench4	YC0074	383,802.37	4,093,324.72	498.83	2.10	3.05	0.95	0.46	0.5	<0.1	0.1	0.4	<0.1
Trench4	YC0075	383,802.77	4,093,325.52	498.50	3.05	3.55	0.50	0.18	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	<0.1
Trench5	YC0059	383,715.39	4,093,387.88	518.41	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.59	4.9	<0.1	0.4	4.5	<0.1
Trench5	YC0058	383,715.71	4,093,388.88	519.02	0.70	1.70	1.00	0.88	4.8	0.1	0.3	4.4	<0.1
Trench5	YC0057	383,716.19	4,093,389.55	519.72	1.70	2.50	0.80	0.78	12.6	0.1	<0.1	12.5	<0.1
Trench5	YC0056	383,716.76	4,093,389.98	520.33	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.67	15.8	<0.1	0.3	15.5	<0.1
Trench5	YC0060	383,717.08	4,093,390.49	520.44	0.90	1.40	0.50	0.28	13.4	<0.1	<0.1	13.4	<0.1
Trench5	YC0061	383,717.37	4,093,391.16	520.59	1.40	2.40	1.00	0.70	9.7	<0.1	1.5	8.1	<0.1
Trench5	YC0062	383,717.68	4,093,392.04	520.66	2.40	3.40	1.00	0.50	10.0	<0.1	0.4	9.6	<0.1
Trench5	YC0063	383,717.97	4,093,392.88	520.62	3.40	4.40	1.00	0.64	11.5	<0.1	<0.1	11.6	<0.1
Trench5	YC0064	383,718.46	4,093,393.73	520.50	4.40	5.40	1.00	0.52	14.3	<0.1	0.4	13.8	<0.1
Trench5	YC0065	383,719.05	4,093,394.61	520.30	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.41	11.2	<0.1	0.5	10.7	<0.1
Trench5	YC0066	383,719.46	4,093,395.49	519.39	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.27	13.6	<0.1	<0.1	13.6	<0.1
Trench5	YC0067	383,719.83	4,093,396.23	519.26	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.26	17.7	0.1	<0.1	17.7	<0.1
Trench5	YC0068	383,720.18	4,093,396.99	518.79	2.00	2.98	0.98	0.37	9.3	0.1	0.4	8.7	0.2
Trench5	YC0071	383,720.51	4,093,397.80	518.41	2.98	3.98	1.00	0.44	6.9	<0.1	<0.1	6.7	0.2

TGC	Total Graphitic Carbon
TC	Total Carbon
TIC	Inorganic Carbon
TOC	Organic Carbon
S	Sulphur

Appendix 2: Location and Analysis Results for the Daewon Graphite Project

Sample	TC	TGC	As Received Mass					
	%	%	kg	Easting	Northing	mRL	SG	Lithology
DA0026	9.2	9.1	5.63	405478	4151768	385	2.27	graphitic schist, mafic siltstone
DA0027	5.8	5.3	6.95	405478	4151767.8	385	2.73	graphitic schist, mafic siltstone
DA0028	9.0	8.6	7.62	405478	4151767.5	385	2.345	graphitic schist, mafic siltstone
DA0029	12.9	12.8	6.00	405440	4151677	483	2.27	graphitic schist, mafic siltstone
DA0030	2.2	1.9	6.36	405438	4151677	483	2.37	graphitic schist, mafic siltstone
DA0031	14.6	13.9	5.44	405443	4151677	483	1.73	graphitic schist, mafic siltstone
DA0032	13.2	12.1	4.44	405249	4151559	513	2.18	graphitic schist, mafic siltstone
DA0033	10.1	10.1	5.08	405248	4151559	513	2.14	graphitic schist, mafic siltstone
DA0034	10.0	10.0	3.99	405247	4151561	513	2.45	graphitic schist, mafic siltstone
Avg / Total	9.34	**9.0**	51.51					