PENINSULA MINES LIMITED

ASX:PSM

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 April 2018

VERY HIGH-PURITY GRAPHITE CONCENTRATE GRADES OBTAINED FOR EUNHA GRAPHITE PROJECT, SOUTH KOREA

- **Initial metallurgical testing of the Eunha Graphite Project bulk composite produces highest-purity concentrate grade for a Korean project to date of 97.6% total graphitic carbon ("TGC")**
- **Further processing of the Eunha bulk composite in progress, to generate a concentrate sample (95% to 97.6% TGC) for downstream spherical graphite testing and purification, targeting a >99.95% TGC purity, value-added, product suitable for lithium-ion battery production in Korea**
- **Drilling access has been obtained from local landholders to drill test the Eunha North graphitic unit / electromagnetic (EM) anomaly and target a maiden resource at the Eunha Project**

Peninsula Mines Ltd ("Peninsula" or "the Company") is very pleased to announce that it has received the **highest purity concentrate results for a Korean project to date of 97.6% total graphitic carbon ("TGC")** from its 100% owned Eunha Graphite Project in South Korea (see Figure 1, inset, for location).

These excellent metallurgical results have been obtained by Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd ("IMO") from initial batch testing of a 107kg composite sample from the three graphitic units that have been channel sampled at Eunha, namely Eunha North, Eunha Central and the Roadhouse Target[D1] (see Figure 1), with a combined head assay of 6.3% TGC. This grade accords with previous KORES sampling of the 1.3km strike length and up to 10m to 20m thick Eunha graphitic units that averaged 6% to 7% TGC[D4], confirming the substantial resource potential of the Eunha graphitic units.

IMO were commissioned to process the bulk composite and produce a >5kg, high-purity (>95% to 97.6% TGC) flake-graphite concentrate sample. This high-purity concentrate sample will then be subjected to a testing programme designed to generate >99.95% TGC purity, uncoated, spherical graphite suitable for offtakers producing lithium-ion (graphite) battery anodes in south Korea.

The production of spherical graphite is a value-added process that increases the potential value of the graphite product from a current market price of ~AUD 1,000/t for fine flake graphite concentrate (>95% TGC, <100µ), to >AUD 4,000/t for un-coated, purified (>99.95% TGC) spherical graphite[D6].

Based on these excellent initial metallurgical results and confirmation of the substantial resource potential of the Eunha graphitic units, a resource drilling programme will now be planned. **A drilling access agreement has been signed with a private landholder that will allow drilling of the Eunha North graphitic unit**, and discussions are advanced with the private landholder over the Roadhouse Target, where an additional seven samples of the graphite unit associated with the most intense EM conductor (see Figure 1) are currently being processed at Nagrom Laboratories in Perth.

Drilling will commence immediately following grant of the key tenements (Hongseong 107-1, 107-2), subject to final government (MOTIE) tenement inspections scheduled for the third week of April.

Peninsula Managing Director, Jon Dugdale, commented, *"These excellent initial metallurgical results from the Eunha graphitic units, as well as drilling access, represent key milestones towards defining a substantial, maiden, graphite resource suitable for downstream processing in Korea."*

"Further metallurgical testing will now proceed in parallel with the drilling, to demonstrate the potential to produce high-grade graphite concentrate and value-added spherical graphite to supply key components for the world's largest lithium-ion battery production industry in south Korea."

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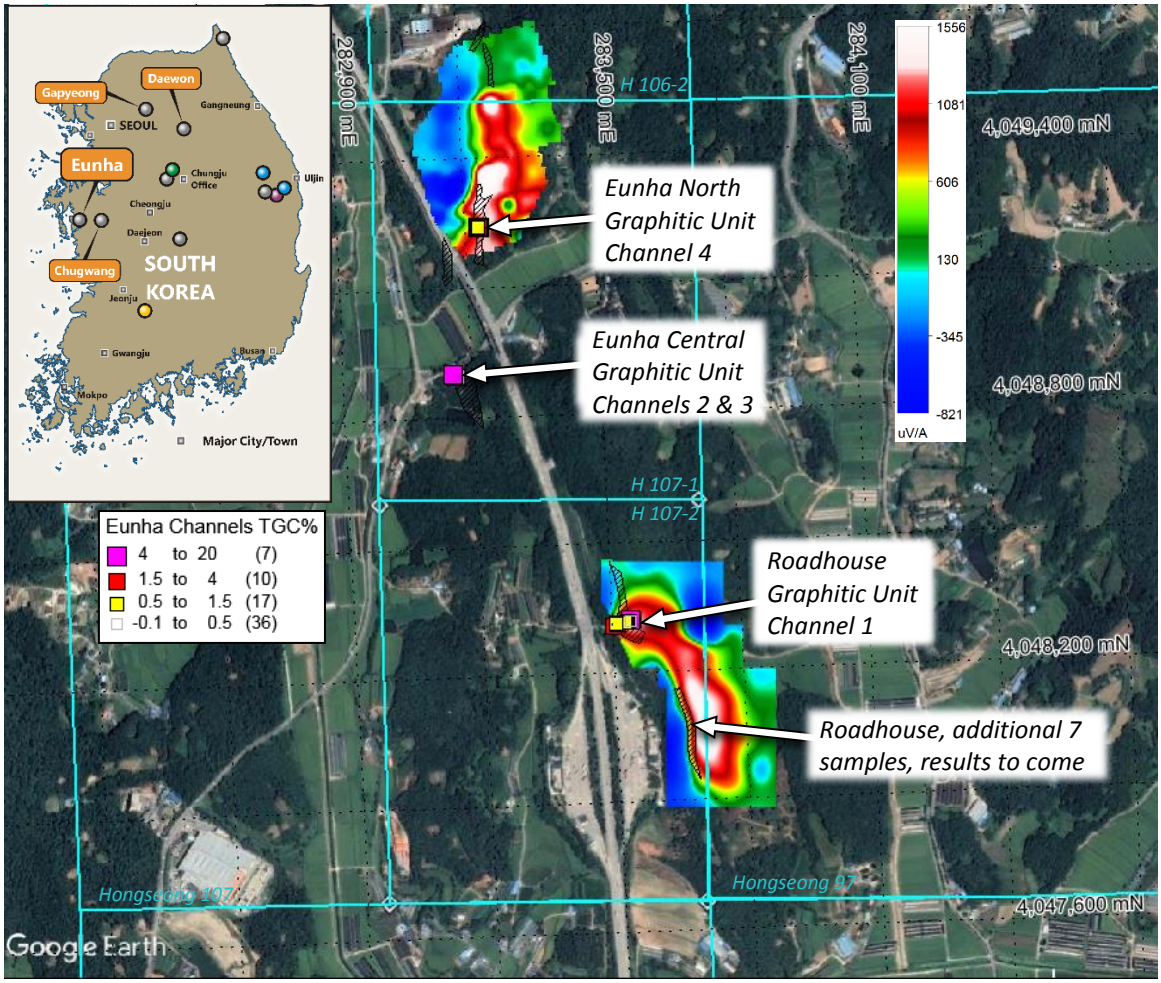

Figure 1: Eunha Project location, EM conductors, mapped graphite units, channel sampling & tenements

Eunha Metallurgical Results:

IMO have conducted initial staged grinding, cleaner and flotation batch tests to achieve an **average concentrate grade of 97.6% total carbon ("TC")**. This includes a very high 98.6% TC for the >75-micron fraction (see Table 1 below). Total Carbon and Loss on Ignition ("LOI 1000°C") grades are sufficiently similar for the TC grade to represent the TGC content.

Table 1: Eunha Graphite Project initial graphite concentrate results:

Size Fraction	Mass	Total Carbon	LOI 1000°C
µm	%	%	%
>106	17.4	98.7	98.1
>75	14.9	98.5	98.5
<75	67.7	97.1	97.0
Calc. Head	100.0	**97.6**	**97.5**

The composite sample includes graphitic material from three sources: Eunha North (15.1kg, average 4.2% TGC); Eunha Central (21.7kg, 5.8% TGC) and Roadhouse (35.3kg, 8.1% TGC), as well as residues from samples collected and assayed from all three areas[D1] (35.2kg, 3.8% TGC) (see Figure 1 and Appendix 1 for locations and assays).

The average grade of the 107kg composite based on individual assays was 5.7% TGC, compared to a confirmatory bulk composite assay of 6.3% TGC (see Table 2 overleaf). An additional seven samples of the most intense EM conductor at the Roadhouse Target (see Figure 1) are currently being processed and will be added to the bulk sample once results are available.

Additional primary grinding will then be trialled with the objective of lifting the open circuit recovery from the current 59.3% to >80% TGC recovery. Recoveries are expected to further improve with recycling of intermediate products from the various grind stages, representative of the process in a commercial operation.

Table 2: Eunha Graphite Project bulk sample assays:

Sample ID	Assay - %		% Difference
	TGC	TC	
Confirmatory Bulk Composite Assay[1]	**6.31**	6.37	0.94%
Calculated from Individual Samples[2]	5.68	5.83	2.57%
Flotation Test Calculated Head Assay[3]	NA	6.15	

1. Sample taken from bulk composite once crushed to 3.35 mm and blended.
2. Calculated from sub-samples taken from Eunha North, Central, Roadhouse and Nagrom Returns / Individual Intervals.
3. Calculated from FT1 flotation product assays and masses.

Once IMO have optimised the flow-sheet for production of 95% to 97.6% TGC concentrate, at reasonable recovery, a >5kg concentrate sample will be produced for spherical graphite testing.

The spherical graphite testing will involve micronisation, spheronisation then thermal, non-flouride, purification with the objective of generating a >99.95% TGC purity, uncoated spherical graphite product suitable for lithium-ion (graphite) battery anode production in Korea. IMO are currently finalising a proposal to complete the concentrate and spherical graphite testing programme, collaborating with laboratories in Europe and the CSIRO in Australia.

About the Peninsula Mines Limited Graphite Business:

Peninsula Mines Ltd ("Peninsula") is an Australian listed, exploration/development company focused on developing opportunities for mineral discovery and production in south Korea. Peninsula is well established in south Korea, having worked in the Country for over five years. South Korea is the largest producer of Lithium-Ion batteries in the world and a major consumer of graphite, lithium and other metals for its high-technology industries.

Peninsula and its subsidiaries have tenements and tenement applications in South Korea with fine to large and jumbo flake graphite identified. Peninsula intends to progress these and other projects to JORC compliant resource definition and, potentially, development of mining and flake graphite concentrate production for spherical graphite – Lithium-ion battery applications and/or expandable graphite and other markets in Korea.

Peninsula signed a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Korean expandable graphite producer, Graphene Korea, in June 2017[D3], which envisages long-term strategic cooperation with respect to offtake of graphite concentrate and development of graphite mining and processing projects both within and potentially outside Korea.

Peninsula has also secured a Binding Supply Agreement with Canadian listed DNI Metals Inc ("DNI"). Subject to various conditions, DNI will supply up to 24,000 tonnes per year of flake graphite to Peninsula's 100% owned subsidiary, Korea Graphite Company Limited (''KGCL''), for on-sale to Korean end-users[D2]. Peninsula and DNI are discussing options to cooperate with respect to fast-tracking the development of DNI's large-flake graphite projects in Madagascar, which are situated close to port access and are saprolite (weathered rock) hosted - with low cost mining and processing potential.

For further information please contact:

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

D1 Outstanding EM Conductors Define Graphite Targets at Eunha, ASX: 28/02/18
D2 PSM signs MOU to supply Flake Graphite to Korean End-Users, ASX: 15/08/17
D3 Flake-Graphite Offtake & Development MOU signed with Korean End-User, ASX: 14/06/17
D4 Super Jumbo and High-Grade Flake Graphite at New Projects, ASX: 20/10/17
D5 Korea Mineral Promotion Corporation report on the Eunha Graphite Project, 1975
D6 Benchmark Mineral Intelligence Graphite Pricing Assessment, March 2018

Full versions of all the company's releases are available at www.peninsulamines.com.au

Forward looking Statements:

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

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Daniel Noonan, a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Noonan is an Executive Director of the Company. Mr Noonan has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Noonan consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd. 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.

The information in this release that relates to Geophysical Results and Interpretations is based on information compiled by Karen Gilgallon, Principal Geophysicist at Southern Geoscience Consultants. Karen Gilgallon is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Karen Gilgallon consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition: Table 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.*	A bulk sample composed of material collected from 3 sites where channel samples were previously reported[D1] was composited to make a bulk sample for metallurgical testing by Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO). The composite sample included coarse reject material saved from the channel sampling work coupled with 4 bulk grab samples from the site of channel 1, 2 from the site of Channel 2 and 3 and a further 2 bulk grab samples from the site of Channel 4[D1]. These samples were chiseled from graphite bearing outcrops with samples selected with the aim of generating a composite sample mass in excess of 100kg. The samples were initially analysed for a suite of elements by XRF as well as Total Carbon (TC%), Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC%), Total Organic Carbon (TOC%) and Total Inorganic Carbon (TIC%) and sulphur (S %) at NAGROM laboratory in Perth, Australia to establish a bulk composite sample head grade. Post analysis the samples were couriered to IMO's Welshpool laboratory where they were selected for inclusion in the final composite sample for further metallurgical studies. NAGROM operate a LECO analyser: C and S values were determined from sample mass differences, using precision scales, resulting from heating to burn off carbon and sulphur, which were emitted as CO_2 and SO_2. The analytical results are tabled in Appendix 1 below. The locations of the sample points were shown in the 28 February 2018 release[D1]. The results of the assays of the 4 sub-samples that were composited to generate the final met sample are summarised in Appendix 1.
	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 all from composited bulk samples collected from 3 key channel sampling sites[D1]. Sample quality was excellent, fresh to partially oxidised rock. The bulk of the samples were selective grab samples taken to maximise the volume of graphitic material available for the subsequent metallurgical testing. The original channel sampling was undertaken following strict quality control protocols and details of this work were described more fully in the 28 February 2018 release[D1]. Sampled intervals were located by chain and compass survey from Digital GPS surveyed pegs for accurate 3D spatial location.

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The graphite was evenly distributed within the graphitic unit. In the case of the original channel work the entire exposed interval was sampled whereas for the metallurgical composite sample grab samples were chiseled from the surface outcrop with the aim of generating a sample mass large enough to produce a 4 to 5kg concentrate. All samples were dispatched to Steritech in Brisbane where they were irradiated to meet AQIS custom requirements with respect to samples that may pose a biological risk to Australia. The samples were then forwarded to NAGROM Laboratories in Perth, WA for analysis. The graphitic samples, averaging 2kg to 9kg, were irradiated for Customs purposes before being air dried at 40°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 coarse material retained for metallurgical studies. In the case of the 8, 10kg to 12kg bulk rock chip grab samples the material was air dried and 3 composite sample generated which in turn were jaw crushed and split to produce a sub-sample for pulverisation and assay as described above by Nagrom. 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. Post analysis the composite samples and the coarse reject material from the earlier February channel work[D1] were forwarded to IMO for metallurgical appraisal. This release comments on the initial results of this metallurgical work. From these analyses, the Total Carbon, Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC), Organic Carbon and Inorganic Carbon (as carbonate) and Sulphur were reported (Appendix 1).
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. Though one sample of cuttings collected from the surface at the collar of a water bore percussion hole were analysed as sample EDH001[D1].

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling has been undertaken by the company. The only drilling the company is aware of is a water bore percussion hole drilled adjacent to channel 1[D1]. Drilling referenced in this release is proposed only. In the case of the channel sampled interval, even sized samples were collected. 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.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	No drilling has been undertaken by the company. The only drilling the company is aware of is a water bore percussion hole drilled adjacent to channel 1[D1]. Drilling referenced in this release is proposed only. All 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 channel and sampled intervals were also made. The geology for the entire sampled interval was recorded. There were no areas of sample loss within any of the sampled intervals.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drilling has been undertaken by the company. The only drilling the company is aware of is a water bore percussion hole drilled adjacent to channel 1[D1]. 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. In cases were the sample was highly oxidised and weathered the sample was cut with a plaster spatula and with material in between the spatula cuts removed with a chisel. The entire sampled interval was cut 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.

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
	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 0.5m to 1.5m 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[D1]. The Company included blanks and Certified Reference Material as part of the channel sample analysis. The results of the QA/QC samples were within statistically acceptable limits.
	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 0.5m to 1.5m ensuring a representative sample[D1]. At this point in time, no duplicate samples have been taken at any of the sample sites. No sample splits have been analysed other than those routinely analysed by the laboratory as part of their own internal QA/QC process.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size was considered more than adequate to assess TGC content of the graphite mineralisation from the sampled sites at the Eunha 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 rock chip samples collected using a hammer, ± chisel, rubber mat and calico bag. All channel samples were taken using a diamond bladed saw or a hammer and plaster spatula in the case of very soft samples and a mallet and chisel. At NAGROM, samples were dried at 40°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.

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
		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 were also undertaken as part of the overall analysis suite (Appendix 1).
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivations, etc.	The Company commissioned Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) of Perth to undertake moving loop and selected fixed loop electromagnetic (MLEM) surveys across the Eunha graphitic units. The purpose of the surveys 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[D1]. These EM images have been included again with this release. The geophysical programme parameters were as follows: **Planning/Supervision:** Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd (SGC) **Survey Configuration:** Fixed Loop TEM (FLEM) **TX Loop Size:** 120m x 200m (Eunha North) and 150m x 300m (Roadhouse). Three overlapping TX loops at each site. **Transmitter:** ZT-30 **Transmitter Power:** 72V (6 x 12V car batteries) **Receiver:** SMARTem24 **Sensor:** RVR coil – vertical (Z) component **Line Spacing:** 50m spacing with 25m infill **Line Bearing:** 090° **Station Spacing:** 25m and 50m **TX Frequency:** 6 Hz (125 msec time base) **Duty cycle:** 50% **Current:** 10 to 12 Amp **Stacks:** 256 stacks **Readings:** At least 3 repeatable readings per station **Powerline Frequency:** 60 Hz Data was received on 28 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 do not indicate any issues with the assay results reported herewith. No blind sample repeats have been undertaken at this point in time. The labs routine sample repeats show excellent correlation.

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
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 company personnel and verified, based on review of sampling and analytical techniques.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling has been undertaken by the company. The only drilling the company is aware of is a water bore percussion hole drilled adjacent to channel 1[D1]. Drilling referenced in this release is proposed only.
	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. The only drilling the company is aware of is a water bore percussion hole drilled adjacent to channel 1[D1]. Drilling referenced in this release is proposed only. The layout of the EM loop and station reading points were all taken with a hand-held Garmin GPS unit. Control points were also surveyed at each of the trench sites 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 +/- 3m to 5m. 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 intersection was based on continuous channel sampling across the reported intersection.

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
		Further channel sampling and proposed drilling is planned to be conducted at 80m section intervals. An agreement has been signed with a local land holder who owns fields that cover a large part of the Eunha North EM anomaly.
	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 channel sampling was undertaken where graphitic exposures were identified at surface. In most cases at the sites of historic tranches/excavations or along a road cutting in the case of channel 1.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples were composited after initial assay with the aim of producing a bulk sample for metallurgical testing. The assay results for each channel sampled interval were reported previously[D1]. The assays of the 4 composited samples are summarised in Appendix 1.
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 to horizontal as possible given the limitations of the pre-existing trench or road cutting wall. The channel angle is approximately 60 degrees to the structures dip but is consistent throughout the programme. 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. The only drilling the company is aware of is a water bore percussion hole drilled adjacent to channel 1[D1]. 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 wall of the trench or road cut and was governed by the topography of the trench wall, 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 Fed Ex Steritech in Brisbane to undergo irradiation for Customs purposes prior to shipment to NAGROM Laboratories, Australia. All the Company's graphite samples were declared as surface samples and irradiated as required by AQIS to destroy any soil or airborne pathogens prior to release to NAGROM. Metallurgical samples were irradiated at Steritech in Brisbane before shipment to Nagrom. This was considered important by

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
		IMO to minimise clay baking onto graphite flakes and to optimise concentrate grade and recovery. Post drying and composite analysis samples were forwarded to IMO for the metallurgical testing programme the preliminary results of which are discussed in this release.
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 graphite analysis. 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 Company has filed applications at the Eunha Project over blocks Hongseong 97, 98, 106, 107 & 108. The company has completed MDS reports for graphite sub-blocks 97-4, 106-2, 107-1 and 107-2 and these are pending with the Mines Registration Office (MRO). The MRO site visit and inspection of the 107 block is scheduled for later this month. The main limitation with the Hongseong 106 & 107 titles at Eunha is the fact that motorway 15 and the Hongseong rest stop lie directly over and adjacent to the trend of the Eunha graphite structures and a buffer of at least 50m in all directions must be maintained around all major infrastructure such as roads and railways (see figure 1). 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 of these five tenement applications 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 potential 6-year exploration right for each sub-block. The MDS field inspection has been completed for four sub-blocks at Eunha and the relevant report has been filed with the MRO. Additional MDS reports will be filed once additional trenching work is completed and surface exposures have been identified on surrounding sub-blocks. 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 Eunha graphite structures lie on privately held farm and forest land and on land compulsorily acquired for the construction and subsequent use as motorway 15.

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	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Company does not anticipate any issues with the grant of the first two sub-blocks 107-1 and 107-2 with the field review scheduled for around 17th April. It may take longer for the more recent 106-1 and 97-4 submissions to be reviewed. Once a MDS application is approved the Company has one year in which to file a prospecting plan and at that point the title holder is granted an initial 3-year exploration period which 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 Company has recently refiled applications over the Hongseong 106 and 107 titles and has filed fresh applications over adjacent blocks Honseong 97, 98 & 108 at Eunha. These applications are valid for up to 6 months. At some future date the Company could again re-apply for a 6 months extension to the application period but 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.*	In the mid-1970s, Korea Mineral Promotion Corporation (KMPC) completed a programme of surface mapping and sampling at Eunha and identified two main north-south trending structures identified from 9 outcrops sampled along close to 1300m of strike. The graphite beds reported widths ranged from 2-20m and they collected 181 rock chip samples from trench sampling programmes which averaged 6.5% TGC. 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 Eunha project area. 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.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The FLEM survey has defined a highly conductive graphitic schist horizon that strongly contrasts with surrounding non-conductive country rock, composed predominately of biotite feldspar gneiss. A major NW-SE trending fault structure has been interpreted to cut the Eunha project area offsetting the southern road house mineralised zone from the Eunha North zone. Similar trending basement structures have been mapped regionally by KIGAM. The area between channels 3 and 4 was not surveyed due to the motorway and the presence of major steel greenhouse structures[D1]. There was a very poor EM response at the site of channels 2 & 3 which is interpreted to be due to the north-easterly dipping NW-SE trending fault limiting the depth extent of the graphitic units in this area. The FLEM survey coupled with surface mapping of the sub-cropping and outcropping graphitic schist at both FLEM anomalies has defined graphitic structures that dip moderately to the east.
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*	The assays of the 4 key composite samples is included as Appendix 1. No drilling has been completed by the company at Eunha. The only drilling the company is aware of is a water bore percussion hole drilled adjacent to channel 1. The only drill related assay result is EDH001 a surface grab sample of percussion chips taken at the collar of this hole[D1].

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
	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. The only drilling the company is aware of is a water bore percussion hole drilled adjacent to channel 1. The only drill related assay result is EDH001 a surface grab sample of percussion chips taken at the collar of this hole[D1].
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.
	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 discussed here are raw assays of composited samples and none of the data values have been cut or truncated.
	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 samples referred to in this release a re site specific grab samples or samples generated by bulking sample rejects from the Eunha channel programme the results of which were discussed in the February release[D1]. The channel sampled intersection approximates 115~130% 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.	The only drilling the company is aware of is a water bore percussion hole drilled adjacent to channel 1[D1]. The only drill related assay result is EDH001 a surface grab sample of percussion chips taken at the collar of this hole. 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').	The only drilling the company is aware of is a water bore percussion hole drilled adjacent to channel 1[D1]. The only drill related assay result is EDH001 a surface grab sample of percussion chips taken at the collar of this hole. Drilling referenced in this release is proposed only.

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Figure 1 shows the location of the two key EM anomalies recently identified along with the location of the channel sampling completed at Eunha [D1].
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 composite sample assay values details have been reported and are summarised in Appendix 1. The various channel sample locations are shown in Figure 1. Previous results were included in earlier announcements and can be reviewed by the reader for comparative purposes[D1-D4].
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-D4].
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	The petrography completed to date at Eunha indicates that there is a proportion of Jumbo (>500 microns) and Large flake (>180 micron) graphite at Eunha[D4]. This coupled with the results of the recent EM survey has prompted the initiation of detailed metallurgical tests on an approximately 100 kg composite sample the preliminary results of this testwork are commented upon in this release. A high-grade concentrate will be produced from the Eunha graphitic material and its suitability assessed for further down-stream processing including micronisation then spheronization to produce a spherical graphite concentrate for final purification and coating prior to lithium-ion battery anode production. As well as its suitability for use in emerging expandable graphite industry. In addition, further channel sampling will be undertaken across the two key EM targets identified the Eunha North target and the southern road house target. Whilst this work is underway a drill programme will be designed and approaches have been made to local land holders regarding surface access for drilling. An agreement has been signed with the owner of

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
		several small fields covering the core area of the Eunha North anomaly.
	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 previously mapped location of the graphite seams at Eunha and the EM geophysical conductors projected to surface on the Google earth satellite image. It also shows the surrounding infrastructure.

Appendix 1a – Eunha bulk sample assay results for composite:

Element	Unit	Detection Limit	Channel 4 Bulk	Channel 2 &3 Bulk	Channel 1 Bulk	Channel sampling	Weighted Average /
Al	%	0.001	4.196	2.458	3.22	5.331	3.90
As	%	0.001	<0.001	0.004	<0.001	0.005	0.00
Ba	%	0.001	0.069	0.038	0.038	0.066	0.05
Ca	%	0.001	0.021	0.017	11.829	1.499	4.39
Cl	%	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	<0.001	0.00
Co	%	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	0.00
Cr	%	0.001	0.011	0.011	0.003	0.008	0.01
Cu	%	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.009	0.00
Fe	%	0.001	1.077	1.013	3.296	4.145	2.80
K	%	0.001	2.065	0.861	0.87	1.682	1.30
Mg	%	0.001	0.655	0.215	6.406	1.231	2.65
Mn	%	0.001	0.048	0.028	0.043	0.316	0.13
Mo	%	0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.00
Na	%	0.001	0.018	0.012	0.229	0.233	0.16
Nb	%	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00
Ni	%	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.016	0.01	0.01
P	%	0.001	0.014	0.014	0.145	0.064	0.07
Pb	%	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.00
S	%	0.001	0.004	0.006	<0.001	0.503	0.17
Sb	%	0.001	<0.001	0.005	0.002	<0.001	0.00
Si	%	0.001	37.47	39.946	23.755	32.258	31.75
Sn	%	0.001	0.002	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	0.00
Sr	%	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.01	0.003	0.00
Ta	%	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00
Ti	%	0.001	0.339	0.123	0.275	0.322	0.27
V	%	0.001	0.041	0.029	0.062	0.032	0.04
W	%	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	<0.001	0.00
Zn	%	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.039	0.013	0.02
Zr	%	0.001	0.011	0.007	0.004	0.012	0.01
TC	%	0.1	4.29	6.02	8.1	4.11	5.83
S	%	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.42	0.14
TCC	%	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.07
TGC	**%**	**0.1**	**4.2**	**5.82**	**8.1**	**3.8**	**5.68**
TOC	%	0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.2	0.11
Mass	kg		15.1	21.7	35.3	35.2	107.3

Appendix 1b: Location and Results for the channel sampling at the Eunha Graphite Project[D1]

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Sample type	Channel Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	TGC%	TC%	TIC%	TOC%	S%
EHC0001	283549	4048321	44	Channel	CHN001	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.100	0.300	0.100	0.100	<0.1
EHC0002	283548	4048321	44	Channel	CHN001	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.400	2.700	0.100	0.200	<0.1
EHC0003	283547	4048320	44	Channel	CHN001	2.00	2.97	0.97	1.300	1.500	<0.1	0.200	<0.1
EHC0004	283546	4048320	45	Channel	CHN001	2.97	4.02	1.05	0.400	0.600	<0.1	0.200	<0.1
EHC0005	283544	4048320	45	Channel	CHN001	4.02	5.02	1.00	0.400	0.700	0.100	0.200	<0.1
EHC0006	283544	4048320	45	Channel	CHN001	5.02	5.97	0.95	1.100	1.500	0.100	0.300	<0.1
EHC0007	283543	4048320	45	Channel	CHN001	5.97	6.97	1.00	1.500	1.700	<0.1	0.100	<0.1
EHC0008	283542	4048320	45	Channel	CHN001	6.97	7.67	0.70	6.200	6.700	0.300	0.200	<0.1
EHC0070	283541	4048320	45	Channel	CHN001	7.67	8.47	0.80	0.200	0.200	0.100	<0.1	<0.1
EHC0010	283540	4048319	45	Channel	CHN001	8.47	9.52	1.05	<0.1	0.200	<0.1	0.200	<0.1
EHC0011	283540	4048319	45	Channel	CHN001	9.52	10.05	0.53	0.100	0.400	<0.1	0.300	<0.1
EHC0012	283539	4048319	45	Channel	CHN001	10.05	11.40	1.35	<0.1	0.200	0.100	0.200	<0.1
EHC0013	283537	4048319	45	Channel	CHN001	11.40	12.40	1.00	0.900	1.200	<0.1	0.200	<0.1
EHC0014	283537	4048318	45	Channel	CHN001	12.40	13.40	1.00	0.800	1.000	<0.1	0.200	<0.1
EHC0015	283536	4048318	45	Channel	CHN001	13.40	14.40	1.00	0.700	1.000	<0.1	0.300	<0.1
EHC0016	283535	4048318	45	Channel	CHN001	14.40	15.40	1.00	0.400	0.700	<0.1	0.300	<0.1
EHC0017	283534	4048318	45	Channel	CHN001	15.40	16.20	0.80	0.700	1.100	0.100	0.300	<0.1
EHC0018	283533	4048318	47	Channel	CHN001	16.20	17.20	1.00	0.600	0.800	<0.1	0.200	<0.1
EHC0019	283531	4048317	47	Channel	CHN001	17.20	18.20	1.00	0.600	0.800	<0.1	0.200	<0.1
EHC0045	283530	4048317	47	Channel	CHN001	18.20	19.20	1.00	0.600	0.900	0.100	0.200	0.400
EHC0021	283530	4048317	47	Channel	CHN001	19.20	20.20	1.00	0.100	0.300	<0.1	0.200	<0.1
EHC0022	283529	4048316	47	Channel	CHN001	20.20	21.20	1.00	0.700	1.000	<0.1	0.300	<0.1
EHC0023	283528	4048316	47	Channel	CHN001	21.20	22.20	1.00	0.200	0.800	0.100	0.500	<0.1
EHC0024	283527	4048316	47	Channel	CHN001	22.20	23.20	1.00	0.100	0.600	0.100	0.400	<0.1
EHC0025	283526	4048315	47	Channel	CHN001	23.20	24.20	1.00	0.200	0.900	0.100	0.600	<0.1
EHC0026	283525	4048315	47	Channel	CHN001	24.20	25.20	1.00	0.100	0.700	0.100	0.500	<0.1

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Sample type	Channel Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	TGC%	TC%	TIC%	TOC%	S%
EHC0027	283524	4048315	47	Channel	CHN001	25.20	26.20	1.00	<0.1	0.500	<0.1	0.500	<0.1
EHC0028	283523	4048315	47	Channel	CHN001	26.20	27.20	1.00	<0.1	0.500	0.100	0.400	<0.1
EHC0029	283523	4048314	47	Channel	CHN001	27.20	28.20	1.00	<0.1	0.700	0.200	0.500	<0.1
EHC0030	283522	4048314	47	Channel	CHN001	28.20	29.20	1.00	0.100	0.600	0.100	0.400	<0.1
EHC0031	283521	4048314	46	Channel	CHN001	29.20	30.20	1.00	0.100	0.800	0.100	0.600	<0.1
EHC0032	283520	4048314	45	Channel	CHN001	30.20	31.20	1.00	0.300	0.500	0.100	0.100	<0.1
EHC0033	283519	4048314	45	Channel	CHN001	31.20	32.20	1.00	0.200	0.600	0.100	0.300	<0.1
EHC0034	283518	4048314	45	Channel	CHN001	32.20	33.20	1.00	0.100	0.600	0.200	0.300	<0.1
EHC0035	283517	4048313	45	Channel	CHN001	33.20	34.20	1.00	0.100	0.600	0.100	0.400	<0.1
EHC0036	283516	4048313	45	Channel	CHN001	34.20	35.20	1.00	0.200	0.700	0.100	0.400	<0.1
EHC0037	283515	4048313	45	Channel	CHN001	35.20	36.20	1.00	3.500	3.600	<0.1	0.100	<0.1
EHC0038	283514	4048313	45	Channel	CHN001	36.20	37.20	1.00	0.300	0.500	0.100	0.100	<0.1
EHC0039	283513	4048313	45	Channel	CHN001	37.20	38.20	1.00	1.300	1.300	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
EHC0040	283512	4048313	44	Channel	CHN001	38.20	39.20	1.00	0.800	0.900	<0.1	0.200	<0.1
EHC0041	283511	4048313	44	Channel	CHN001	39.20	40.50	1.30	2.100	2.300	<0.1	0.200	<0.1
EHC0042	283510	4048313	44	Channel	CHN001	40.50	41.92	1.42	1.200	1.300	<0.1	0.100	<0.1
EHC0071	283508	4048314	45	Channel	CHN001	41.92	43.22	1.30	0.700	0.700	0.100	<0.1	<0.1
EHC0048	283160	4048895	40	Channel	CHN002	0.00	0.78	0.78	0.700	0.800	0.100	<0.1	<0.1
EHC0049	283161	4048895	40	Channel	CHN002	0.78	1.78	1.00	3.600	3.600	0.100	<0.1	<0.1
EHC0050	283162	4048895	41	Channel	CHN002	1.78	2.82	1.04	2.800	3.000	0.200	<0.1	<0.1
EHC0051	283163	4048895	41	Channel	CHN002	2.82	3.72	0.90	3.100	3.100	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
EHC0053	283164	4048895	40	Channel	CHN002	3.72	4.72	1.00	0.100	0.200	<0.1	0.100	<0.1
EHC0054	283165	4048896	40	Channel	CHN002	4.72	5.72	1.00	<0.1	0.200	0.100	0.100	<0.1
EHC0055	283165	4048896	40	Channel	CHN002	5.72	6.74	1.02	<0.1	0.300	0.300	<0.1	<0.1
EHC0056	283166	4048897	40	Channel	CHN002	6.74	7.74	1.00	<0.1	0.200	0.200	<0.1	<0.1
EHC0057	283167	4048897	40	Channel	CHN002	7.74	8.42	0.68	0.100	0.300	0.200	<0.1	<0.1
EHC0058	283158	4048899	39	Channel	CHN003	0.00	1.02	1.02	1.600	1.700	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
EHC0059	283158	4048900	39	Channel	CHN003	1.02	2.06	1.04	2.600	2.700	0.100	<0.1	<0.1

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Sample type	Channel Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	TGC%	TC%	TIC%	TOC%	S%
EHC0060	283158	4048901	39	Channel	CHN003	2.06	3.09	1.03	4.500	4.500	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
EHC0061	283231	4049239	49	Channel	CHN004	0.00	0.53	0.53	1.300	1.300	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
EHC0062	283232	4049239	49	Channel	CHN004	0.53	1.63	1.10	4.200	4.500	<0.1	0.300	<0.1
EHC0067	283232	4049239	49	Channel	CHN004	1.63	2.49	0.86	2.700	2.700	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
EHC0064	283234	4049240	49	Channel	CHN004	2.49	3.49	1.00	4.500	4.600	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
EHC0065	283234	4049240	49	Channel	CHN004	3.49	4.29	0.80	0.400	0.500	0.200	<0.1	<0.1
EHC0066	283235	4049240	49	Channel	CHN004	4.29	5.04	0.75	5.000	5.100	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
EDH0001	283502	4048307	26	Grab					3.100	4.400	1.100	0.200	2.600
EU0002	283265	4049655	79	Grab					4.000	4.000	0.100	<0.1	<0.1

*Multiple Channel IDs reflect the change in direction of the sawn channel.

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