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GOVERNOR NORMAN DRILLING COMMENCED

Highlights

- **Drilling has commenced at the high priority Governor Norman tin target**
- **Historic mining of high grade tin mineralisation to 90m depth only – drilling to target down-plunge extension. Mined intersections include:**
  - **22.8m at 4.92% tin (including several wide zones >10% tin)**
  - **20m at 1.78% tin (including 6.5m at 4.97% tin)**
  - **23m at 1.71% tin (including 14m at 2.59% tin)**
  - **7.5m @ 3.92% tin**
  - **28m @ 1.68% tin**
- **Drilling also targeting broad zones of lower grade mineralisation (>0.3% tin) indicated by historic drilling – large tonnage lower grade halo**
- **Former Jumna plant site located 2km to the north of Governor Norman**

Monto Minerals Limited (Monto or the Company) has today commenced drilling at the Governor Norman prospect located within the Herberton Tin Project, in far north Queensland. The Governor Norman prospect comprises several historic high grade tin mines over a strike extent of 1.2km.

The initial RC drilling programme includes 9 holes for a total of approximately 700m, with immediate follow-up drilling subject to results. The drilling programme has three key objectives:

1. Testing for high grade (>4% tin) depth extensions at the Kelly Norman underground mine below 90m.

2. Confirmation of non-reportable results from historic drilling conducted pre-1980. Broad zones of lower grade tin mineralisation are indicated by dense historic airtrack drilling however results require validation using modern assay techniques.
3. Targeting high grade tin shoots within the mineralised Governor Norman envelope, particularly below the typical historic drill depth of 30m.

High grade tin was won from underground mines such as Kelly Norman which was only ever mined to a depth of 90m due to the sudden collapse of the tin price in the mid 1980s. The historic grade for mining at Kelly Norman was ~0.9% tin, however significant localised mineralisation was encountered at over 10% tin. Historic drilling of the now stoped Kelly Norman lode tin mineralisation includes:

- 22.8m at 4.92% tin (including several wide zones >10% tin)
- 20m at 1.78% tin (including 6.5m at 4.97% tin)
- 23m at 1.71% tin (including 14m at 2.59% tin)
- 7.5m @ 3.92% tin
- 28m @ 1.68% tin

Real potential exists for the Kelly Norman high grade mineralisation to continue down-plunge beyond the 90m level. As such, Monto will be drill testing the interpreted down plunge extent of this mineralisation as part of the current programme.

Compilation of the historic drilling database of 644 surface and underground holes at Governor Norman has revealed that the structural zone hosting the workings is broadly mineralised at low grade. A large proportion of this mineralisation has been defined in the southern area through the completion of shallow (<30m) airtrack drilling. Many of these holes were terminated in mineralisation. The vast majority of the 644 drill holes at Governor Norman are shallow (30m) air track holes with only 22 RC or diamond holes (or 3.4% of holes) drilled to a depth greater than 100m.

Typical intersections for shallow drilling analysed by XRF include:

- 25m at 0.51% tin from 3m to end of hole (EOH) in AY4
- 12m at 0.54% tin from 16m in BA6
- 13.8m at 0.76% tin from 16.8m in GN5

Based on the data, there appears to be potential to define a low grade mineralised zone (>0.3% tin) of significant tonnage along the Governor Norman trend. The low grade values occur over zones 50 to 100 metres wide, the extent of dense airtrack drilling coverage. As airtrack drilling had a depth restriction of 30m, actual depth of mineralisation is unknown.

Monto will be RC drill testing a significant portion of the area identified by the historic shallow airtrack drilling as containing broad zones of lower grade tin mineralisation. The objective of the drilling is to confirm historic non-reportable results and identify a bulk tonnage tin target containing broad zones of homogenous tin mineralisation to complement higher grade zones such as Kelly Norman.

The Monto-controlled former Jumna tin processing site is located just 2km to the north of Governor Norman and is serviced by power, water and road infrastructure. The site, which ceased tin concentrate production in 1987 due to the tin price crash, has several tailings dams and represents a significant asset to the Company.

Tin mineralisation at the Herberton Project is in the form of cassiterite and is typically coarse grained and easily liberated, allowing simple and low-cost gravity separation methods to achieve high recoveries. The simple metallurgy of tin mineralisation at the Herberton project represents a significant advantage over other Australian tin projects.

About the Governor Norman Group of Mines

The Governor Norman area has been historically worked by open pit and underground methods over several periods of activity from 1905 until cessation of mining in 1987. Total combined historic production for the mines is approximately 1,300 tons of tin concentrate (~70% tin metal) at an estimated 1% tin.

Mining concentrated on relatively small (~10,000t) higher grade (>1.0% tin) ore zones, extracted by underground methods, although five open pits exist along the trend.

The mine area occurs in Hodgkinson Formation sediments consisting of coarse to fine grained quartz lithic sandstones, greywackes and siltstones. The mineralised zone is related to a major fault structure trending about 350° and dipping 60-80°W that corresponds with a prominent regional fracture pattern within the sediments of the Irvinebank district. The development of strongly fractured and brecciated zones has occurred on or close to the structure in response to

lithological competency differences and/or intersecting structures. The ore bodies within the mineralised zone occur as small blocks, lenses, pipes and replacement of porous sediments.
The area has been previously tested by open hole percussion drilling, shallow (< 30m) open hole airtrack drilling and diamond drilling from surface and underground diamond drilling, the latter in the Kelly Norman mining area.

Initial (pre-1980) analysis of drill samples was by a portable isotope x-ray fluorescence (PIF) device. The actual methodology and statistical determination of assay values for PIF analysis by previous explorers is unknown; as such Monto has chosen not to report these results. Samples for more recent drilling, i.e. post 1980, was analysed at the Jumna Mill on site laboratory by pressed powder XRF analysis.

Competent Persons Statement
The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Erik Norum, Exploration Manager, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Norum 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' (The JORC Code). Mr Norum consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the statements based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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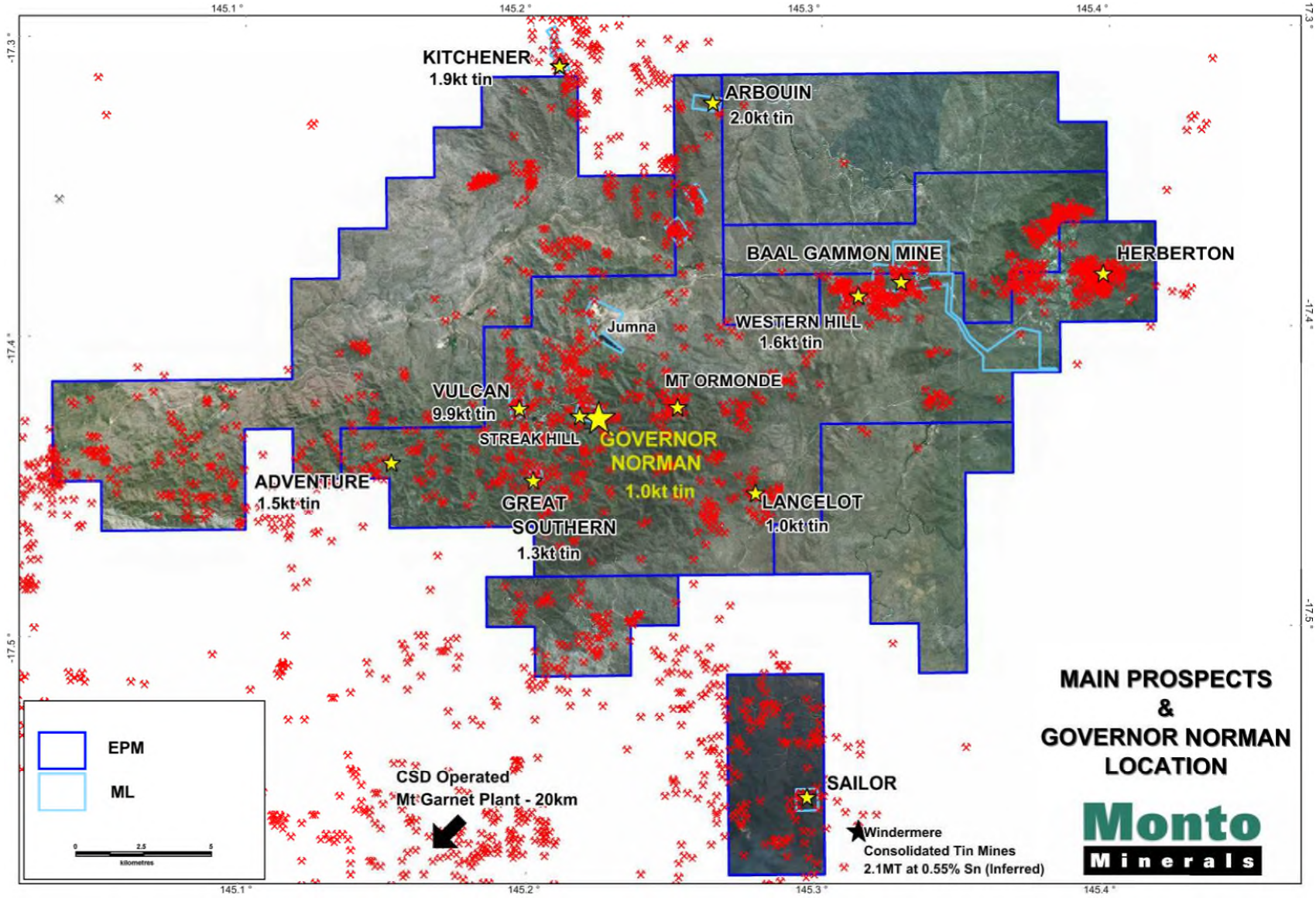

Figure 1: Location of Governor Norman Area

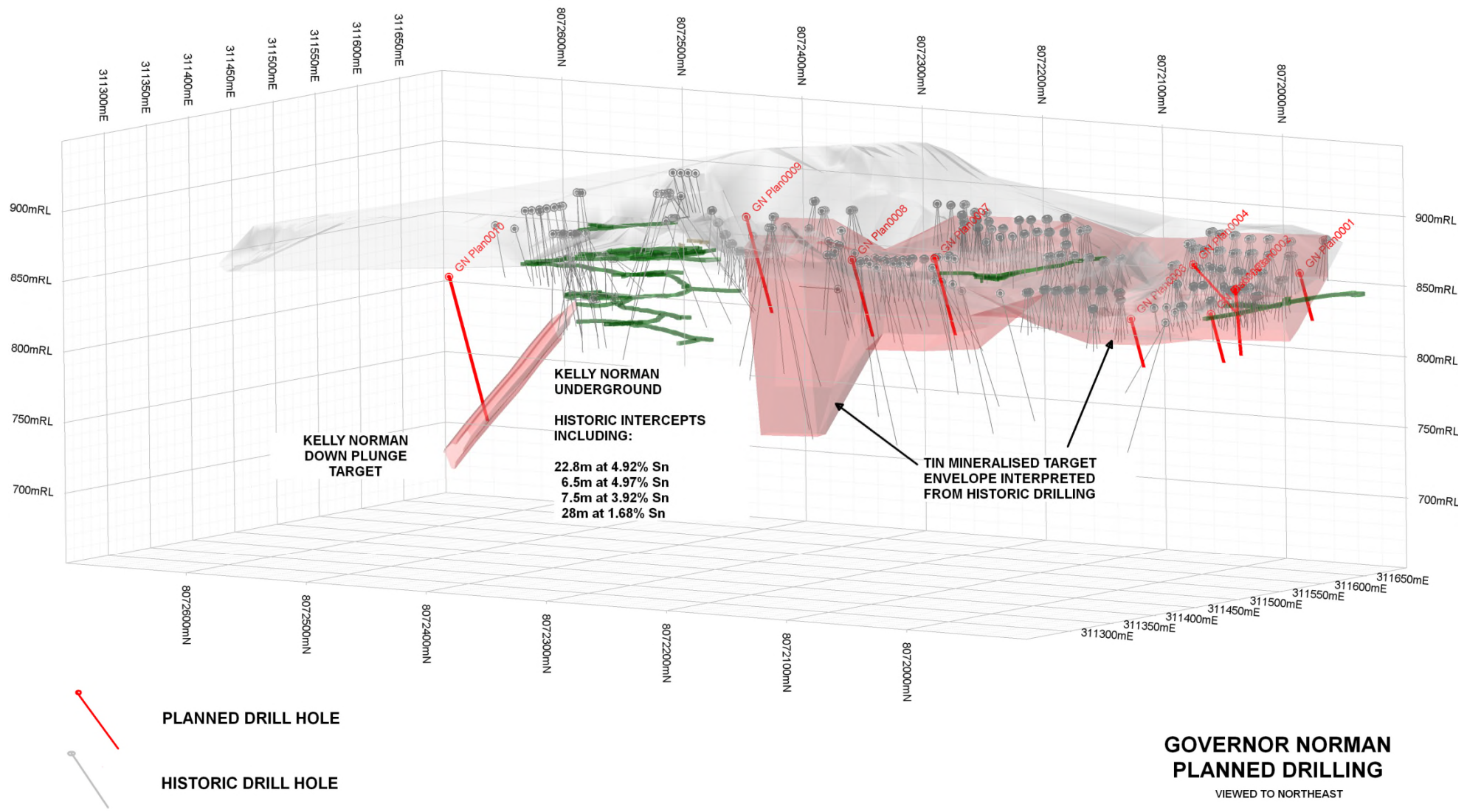

Figure 2: Planned Drilling at Governor Norman

Appendix - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report Template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Historic open hole (OP) percussion and airtrack sampling was carried out via a riffle splitter on the cyclone, obtaining 1m or 3ft samples of approximately 2-3kg. Samples were analysed for tin at Great Northern Mining Company's (GNMC's) Jumna Mill laboratory. • BQ and NQ sized diamond drill core. Half or whole core samples, cut by a diamond saw, collected from visually interesting intervals as determined by the geologist's logging.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling by either 5 inch OP percussion, 3.5 inch OP airtrack or BQ and NQ size diamond core. Core was not oriented.
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.*	• Diamond core recovery is measured in the core tube by the driller and a marker inserted into the core tray noting any core loss. Core recovery is measured and recorded by the geologist when logging the hole. • Where OP percussion recovery became poor due to ground conditions the hole was abandoned. • No relationship between recovery and grade has been recognised.
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*	• All holes were geologically logged at the time of drilling. Scanned copies of original logs are held by Monto. • Airtrack holes will not be used for Mineral Resource Estimation

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	work.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• For NQ core, half core analysed. For BQ, whole core analysed. Sample interval determined by geologist based on lithology and alteration. • OP and airtrack samples were collected on the rig using 1 in 4 splitters below the cyclone cone. • Sample preparation was industry standard. Quality control procedures are unknown.
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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were prepared and analysed for tin by pressed powder XRF at GNMC's Jumna Mill laboratory. The laboratory was utilised for grade control, mill samples and exploration samples. • Only results analysed by XRF and for which the original laboratory results have been sited have been included.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Only samples analysed by XRF and for which the original laboratory results have been sited have been included. • Data entry was undertaken from original logs either by or under the supervision of Monto technical staff. • Data is stored in digital format within Monto's main drilling database located at the company's Herberton office. Backup copies of data are made regularly.
Location of	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations*	• Drill holes were surveyed by theodolite by staff employed by the company who generated the data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
data points	*used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Original drilling was undertaken on a survey controlled local metric grid. This grid has been transformed to MGA94 Zone 55 datum by registering known points using a hand held GPS. Accuracy is within 5m. • Topographic control is a theodolite surveyed DTM produced by staff employed by the company who generated the data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Data spacing (drill-hole spacing) is variable dependent upon target and drill hole depth. Shallow (airtrack) drilling was undertaken on 6m spaced traverses. Deeper (OP and diamond) drilling was sited to test specific targets at depth. • The data is not of sufficient spacing to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the estimation of Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves.
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.* • *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.*	• Drilling has been conducted perpendicular to known mineralisation trends. At this stage, no material sampling bias is known to have been introduced by the drilling direction, but this will only be confirmed by additional drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Standard operating procedures to maintain sample security from rig to lab.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Only data of sufficient standard or of known analytical technique and methodology has been reported.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *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 work has been undertaken on exploration permits held by Herberton Tin, a 100% subsidiary of Monto Minerals. • The specific area of drilling is covered by a MLA held by Herberton Tin, a 100% subsidiary of Monto Minerals.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration was conducted during the 1970's and early 1980's by Loloma Ltd. Drilling during the mid-1980's was conducted by Great Northern Mining Corporation (GNMC).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Structurally controlled, sediment hosted cassiterite tin mineralisation in chloritic shears, quartz veins and breccias.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See Table 1 in this report. • Assay results from a source of undetermined methodology or accuracy have not been quoted. • Intersections from holes that have been subsequently mined are noted in Table 1.
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.* • *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.*	• Intercepts are calculated using the length-weighted averages of individual samples. A minimum grade truncation of 0.2% tin has been applied. All results are a minimum width of 2m. No intervals include sub-minimum grade intervals of more than 2m.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Down-hole lengths are reported. Current interpretation is that the drillhole intersected mineralisation almost at 90 degrees, and hence down-hole intersection may approximate the true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view of all drill hole collars is included in this report.
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.*	• Holes with intersections >0.2% tin and >2m width have been reported. 129 holes with results that do not meet these criteria and 437 holes analysed by methods that cannot be verified as to their accuracy (PIF) have not been reported.
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.*	• Geological observations reported in text. Other data not yet collected or not relevant.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• As noted in text.

GOVERNOR NORMAN HISTORIC DRILL HOLES - SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

Hole id	Type	Depth	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Dip	Azi MGA	Assay type	From	To	Width	Tin Grade %	Location	Status
ASH1	AIRTRAC	25	311332.9	8071838.9	1005.0	-50	70	XRF	19	22	3	0.56	Oakwood	UM
AT22	AIRTRAC	25	311440.0	8071842.7	1042.0	-90	352	XRF	0	6	6	0.3	Oakwood	UM
AU8	AIRTRAC	21	311334.1	8071828.0	1006.0	-45	70	XRF	7	11	4	0.44	Oakwood	UM
AW3	AIRTRAC	30	311388.4	8071820.1	1026.0	-45	250	XRF	17	19	2	0.25	Oakwood	UM
AY3	AIRTRAC	27	311362.9	8071806.4	1015.0	-75	70	XRF	7	10	3	0.47	Oakwood	UM
AY4	AIRTRAC	28	311360.9	8071806.4	1015.0	-75	250	XRF	**3**	**28#**	**25**	**0.51**	Oakwood	UM
AY5	AIRTRAC	30	311359.9	8071806.0	1016.0	-60	250	XRF	8	14	6	0.4	Oakwood	UM
AZ1	AIRTRAC	30	311370.8	8071801.2	1017.0	-45	70	XRF	16	22	6	0.47	Oakwood	UM
BA6	AIRTRAC	30	311375.3	8071799.1	1017.0	-65	70	XRF	**16**	**28**	**12**	**0.54**	Oakwood	UM
BA7	AIRTRAC	26	311374.3	8071799.3	1017.0	-80	70	XRF	2	7	5	0.38	Oakwood	UM
BU9	AIRTRAC	15	311204.3	8072500.7	1015.7	-60	82	XRF	**5**	**10**	**5**	**1.99**	Bundys	PM
C2	OP	40	311538.2	8071475.8	1030.0	-90	352	XRF	13	14	2	0.2	Chance United	UM
C3	OP	42	311550.2	8071474.4	1030.0	-90	352	XRF	15	20	5	0.49	Chance United	UM
C8	OP	54	311504.4	8071482.1	1021.0	-60	62	XRF	32	34	2	0.48	Chance United	UM
C13	OP	50	311502.4	8071482.7	1021.0	-70	42	XRF	36	39	3	1.03	Chance United	UM
C14	OP	59	311527.7	8071477.0	1032.1	-70	62	XRF	25	28	3	0.8	Chance United	UM
C15	OP	55	311528.2	8071476.9	1031.9	-70	32	XRF	38	39	2	0.73	Chance United	UM
C18	OP	55	311528.0	8071476.9	1032.0	-70	92	XRF	45	48	3	1.31	Chance United	UM
GN2	AIRTRAC	30.5	311277.4	8072074.1	1040.5	-60	70	XRF	25.9	30.5#	4.6	0.3	Governor Norman	UM
GN3	AIRTRAC	30.5	311284.9	8072047.6	1032.1	-60	70	XRF	25.9	30.5#	4.6	0.78	Governor Norman	UM
GN4	AIRTRAC	30.5	311284.8	8072048.1	1032.1	-60	52	XRF	15.3	21.3	6	0.21	Governor Norman	UM
GN5	AIRTRAC	30.5	311283.5	8072037.2	1031.8	-60	70	XRF	**16.8**	**30.5#**	**13.8**	**0.76**	Governor Norman	UM
GN6	AIRTRAC	30.5	311286.8	8072031.3	1031.5	-60	70	XRF	25.9	30.5#	4.6	0.54	Governor Norman	UM
GN8	AIRTRAC	30.5	311299.8	8072085.7	1047.0	-80	92	XRF	15.2	30.5#	15.3	0.24	Governor Norman	UM
GN9	AIRTRAC	30.5	311299.5	8072086.2	1047.0	-70	112	XRF	19.8	30.5#	10.7	0.37	Governor Norman	UM
GN10	AIRTRAC	30.5	311296.6	8072002.3	1034.2	-60	70	XRF	13.7	19.8	6.1	0.24	Governor Norman	UM
GNDDH1	DDH	183.21	311272.8	8072056.1	1036.0	-55	70	XRF	12.8	16.1	3.3	0.51	Governor Norman	UM
GNDDH2	DDH	136.17	311272.8	8072056.1	1036.0	-65	70	XRF	**19.2**	**29.8**	**10.6**	**0.5**	Governor Norman	UM
GNDDH4	DDH	135.33	311270.4	8071965.4	1015.0	-55	70	XRF	39	41.8	2.8	0.51	Governor Norman	UM
GNDDH5	DDH	132.38	311270.4	8071965.4	1015.0	-45	70	XRF	37.9	40.6	2.7	0.65	Governor Norman	UM

GNE_H2	OP	66	311276.4	8072078.3	1041.0	-85	1	XRF	16	18	2	0.5	Governor Norman	UM
GNF_H2	OP	51	311277.5	8072071.8	1040.0	-60	77	XRF	27	33	6	0.6	Governor Norman	UM
GNF_H3	OP	50	311276.9	8072071.9	1040.0	-72	77	XRF	29	36	7	0.65	Governor Norman	UM
GNF_H4	OP	76	311249.9	8072063.2	1037.0	-60	77	XRF	17	23	6	0.57	Governor Norman	UM
GNG_H6	OP	65	311262.8	8072065.2	1038.0	-60	68	XRF	39	43	4	0.65	Governor Norman	UM
GNG_H7	OP	65	311250.2	8072060.8	1037.0	-60	77	XRF	15	17	2	0.25	Governor Norman	UM
GNH_H5	OP	72	311250.7	8072057.7	1037.0	-60	77	XRF	17	20	3	0.26	Governor Norman	UM
GNJ_H5	OP	70	311274.3	8072047.2	1032.0	-60	67	XRF	29	34	5	0.45	Governor Norman	UM
GNJ_H6	OP	57	311265.0	8072045.7	1032.0	-65	64	XRF	9	14	5	0.66	Governor Norman	UM
GNS1	OP	75	311274.8	8071992.7	1029.6	-45	71.3	XRF	57	64	7	0.5	Governor Norman	UM
GNS4	OP	85	311273.7	8071992.1	1029.7	-50	93	XRF	43	46	3	0.77	Governor Norman	UM
KN1_OP_1080	OP	35	311292.1	8072220.6	1080.0	-60	82	XRF	24	26	2	0.84	Kelly Norman	UM
KN4_OP_1080	OP	35	311294.1	8072215.4	1080.0	-70	82	XRF	21	32	11	1.83	Kelly Norman	MU
								includes	25	29	4	3.78		
KN6_OP_1080	OP	31	311295.5	8072210.3	1080.0	-70	82	XRF	22	30	8	0.41	Kelly Norman	MU
								includes	26.5	29.5	3	2.47		
KN1_DDH_1022	UGDDH	29.1	311233.7	8072269.1	1022.0	-75	73	XRF	23.5	26.5	3	0.62	Kelly Norman	MU
KN4_DDH_1022	UGDDH	43.3	311233.7	8072268.5	1022.0	-60	107	XRF	**25**	**39**	**14**	**2.59**	Kelly Norman	MU
								includes	**29**	**33.5**	**4.5**	**4.6**		
KN5_DDH_1022	UGDDH	27.4	311230.1	8072260.8	1022.0	-58	69	XRF	22	26	4	0.49	Kelly Norman	MU
KN6_DDH_1022	UGDDH	38.7	311230.4	8072260.9	1022.0	-50	69	XRF	**26.5**	**37**	**10.5**	**1.502**	Kelly Norman	MU
KN7_DDH_1022	UGDDH	35.1	311230.8	8072261.0	1022.0	-40	69	XRF	28.5	31	2.5	1.59	Kelly Norman	MU
KN8_DDH_1022	UGDDH	18.3	311251.2	8072260.6	1022.7	-65	292	XRF	12.8	18.3#	5.5	1.28	Kelly Norman	MU
KN10_DDH_1022	UGDDH	35	311251.3	8072261.1	1022.7	-80	232	XRF	**25**	**31.5**	**6.5**	**4.97**	Kelly Norman	MU
KN12_DDH_1022	UGDDH	32	311253.0	8072243.2	1022.0	-50	135	XRF	15.5	18.5	3	1.24	Kelly Norman	MU
KN13_DDH_1022	UGDDH	37.5	311252.2	8072244.3	1022.0	-90	352	XRF	**20.5**	**28**	**7.5**	**3.92**	Kelly Norman	MU
KN14_DDH_1022	UGDDH	30.5	311255.4	8072251.9	1023.0	-90	352	XRF	**19.5**	**26.5**	**7**	**1.92**	Kelly Norman	MU
OASG1	AIRTRAC	25				-50	70	XRF	19	22	3	0.73	Unknown location	
UG L1_H1	UG_DDH	9.6	311296.7	8072223.6	1047	5	23	XRF	**0**	**9.6#**	**9.6**	**0.28**	Kelly Norman	MU
UG L1_H2	UG_DDH	9.6	311296.7	8072223.6	1047.0	5	53.6	XRF	6	9.6#	3.6	0.23	Kelly Norman	MU
UG L1_H3	UG_DDH	9.6	311296.6	8072221.7	1047.0	5	112.5	XRF	0	8.4	8.4	1.6	Kelly Norman	MU
UG L1_H4	UG_DDH	9.6	311295.4	8072222.0	1047.0	5	142	XRF	**0**	**9.6#**	**9.9**	**2.52**	Kelly Norman	MU
UG L4_H1	UG_DDH	12	311264.8	8072271.7	993.0	35	232	XRF	0	4	2.4	3.90	Kelly Norman	MU
UG L4_H2	UG_DDH	29	311264.3	8072272.4	993.0		12	XRF	**0**	**22.8**	**22.8**	4.92	Kelly Norman	MU
UG L4_H3	UG_DDH	19	311267.0	8072271.1	993.0	0	322	XRF	0	15.6	15.6	0.32	Kelly Norman	MU
WGN7	OP	70	311269.0	8072213.3	1068.0	-68	307	XRF	61	68	7	0.29	Kelly Norman	MU

WGN8	OP	97	311269.9	8072212.2	1068.0	-75	307	XRF	**45**	**55**	**10**	**1.6**	Kelly Norman	MU
WGN9	OP	120	311269.6	8072218.2	1068.0	-78	312	XRF	45	55	10	0.84	Kelly Norman	MU
WGN11	OP	111	311259.1	8072273.1	1066.0	-77	197	XRF	**67**	**95**	**28**	**1.68**	Kelly Norman	MU
WGN12	OP	111	311258.2	8072274.2	1066.0	-77	207	XRF	**54**	**71**	**17**	**0.68**	Kelly Norman	UM
WGN15	OP	74	311269.3	8072207.3	1067.0	-70	297	XRF	60	63	3	0.65	Kelly Norman	MU
WGN16	OP	74	311273.6	8072200.9	1067.0	-72	272	XRF	**41**	**53**	**12**	**0.75**	Kelly Norman	MU
WGN19	OP	86	311213.2	8072246.2	1043.9	-60	37	XRF	55	59	4	0.38	Kelly Norman	MU
WGN20	OP	80	311209.5	8072241.8	1044.0	-45	70	XRF	59	64	5	0.39	Kelly Norman	MU
WGN22	OP	80	311215.8	8072239.6	1044.2	-49	85	XRF	51	60	9	0.31	Kelly Norman	MU
WGN24	OP	75	311210.9	8072245.9	1043.9	-45	70	XRF	**61**	**73**	**12**	**0.67**	Kelly Norman	MU
WGN25	OP	75	311207.6	8072253.6	1043.7	-45	70	XRF	**56**	**75**[#]	**19**	**1.2**	Kelly Norman	MU
WGN26	OP	90	311206.8	8072256.1	1043.7	-54	67	XRF	51	60	9	0.48	Kelly Norman	MU
WGN27	OP	96	311207.0	8072257.9	1043.7	-53	61	XRF	54	61	7	0.79	Kelly Norman	MU
WGN28	OP	100	311202.9	8072249.6	1043.6	-55	67	XRF	59	61	2	0.46	Kelly Norman	MU
WGN29	OP	102	311270.6	8072209.6	1068.7	-64	165	XRF	36	40	4	1.07	Kelly Norman	MU
WGN35	OP	96	311205.1	8072241.5	1044.0	-56	71	XRF	56	60	4	0.37	Kelly Norman	UM

Depth to	*#*	*Intersections to end of hole*
Assay Type	*XRF*	*XRF analysis at GNMC Jumna lab for Loloma* *Only JORC compliant results shown.*
Grade	*UAM*	*Unreliable assay method*
	NRA	*No results available*
Status	*UM*	*Unmined*
	MO	*Mined by open pit*
	MU	*Mined underground*
	PM	*Possibly mined*
Intersections		*0.2% tin minimum grade; minimum 2m width;* *maximum 2m < 0.2% tin within intersection.*