EXPANDED HISTORIC DRILLING DATABASE IDENTIFIES NEW AREAS AT SAN JOSE MINE

Highlights

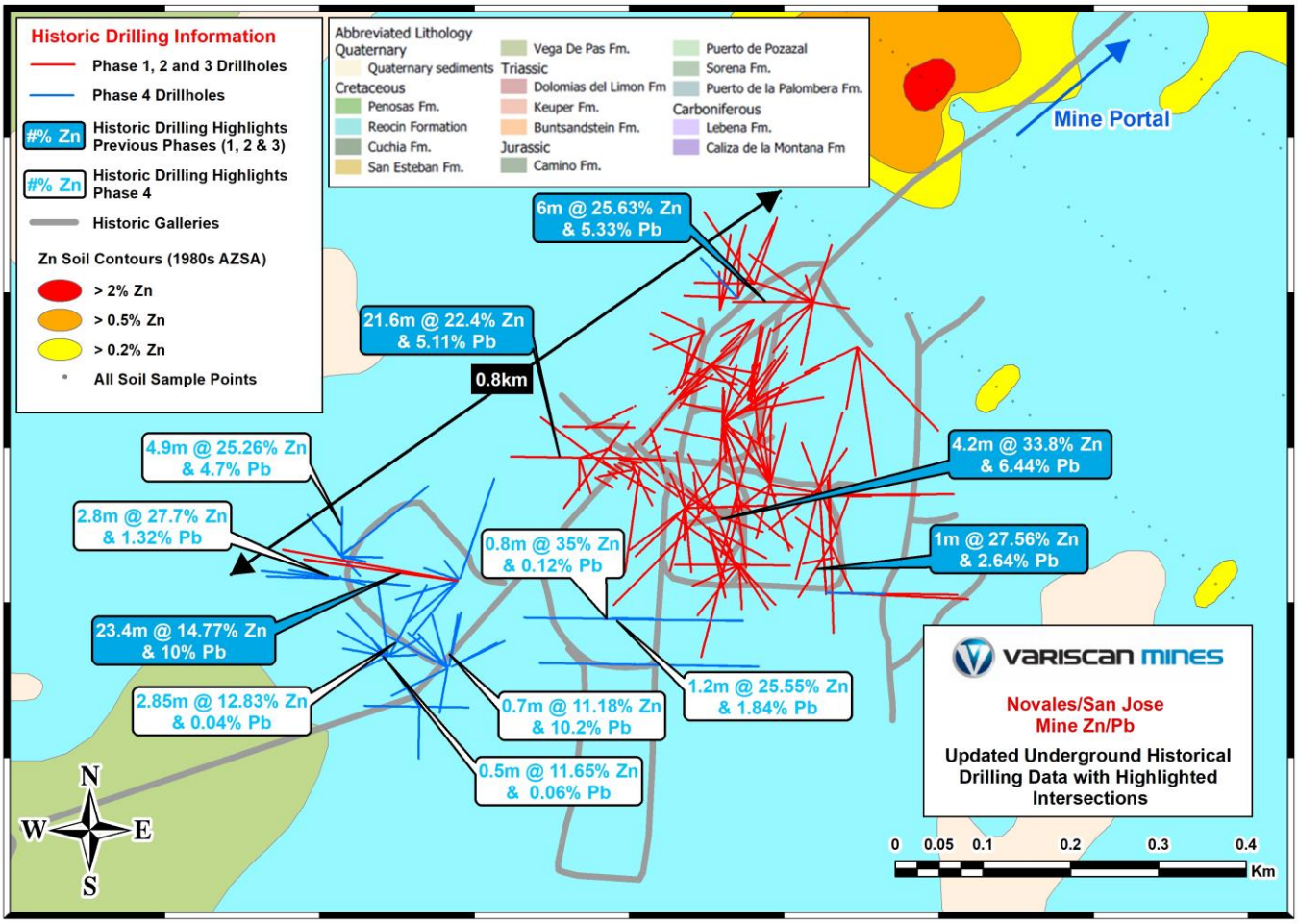
- **Further 64 drillholes for 5,394m from the San Jose-Novales underground mine collated and projected in 3D with assay and/or lithology data;**
- **New zones identified in south-west of the mine, Areas 200 and 210; one of the last locations of AZSA[1] operations in mid 1980s;**
- **Mineralisation still visible in Areas 200 and 210;**
- **Areas 200 and 210 are extended from previous reported drill-holes; total 'strike' length of mining operations estimated to be ~800m from current projected drillholes; historic plans indicate ~1km total length;**
- **Significant high-grade zinc intercepts, including:**
  - **4.9m @ 25.26% Zn & 4.7% Pb from 22.3m Hole ID 495**
  - **2.8m @ 27.7% Zn & 1.32% Pb from 20m Hole ID 489**
  - **2.85m @ 12.83% Zn & 0.04% Pb from 24.15m Hole ID 210_10N_67_55**
  - **0.5m @ 11.65% Zn & 0.06% Pb from 25.5m Hole ID 210_10_350_67**
  - **0.7m @ 11.18% Zn & 10.65% Pb from 46.3m Hole ID 209_13_70**
  - **1.2m @ 25.55% Zn & 1.84% Pb from 64.5m Hole ID 432**
  - **0.8m @ 35% Zn & 0.12% Pb from 46m Hole ID 428**
- **59 distinct intervals reporting over 2% Zn and 19 distinct intervals reporting over 10% Zn;**
- **Mine is untested and open at depth with positive indications of dolomite; the host rock for zinc sulphide mineralisation at the San Jose mine; considerable exploration potential**
- **The dataset now comprises 332 underground drillhole collars, for approximately 25,624m plus 102 surface drill-hole collars, totaling approximately 18,870[2]; and**
- **Underground survey work is complete with results pending shortly.**

[1] Asturiana de Zinc SA later acquired by Xstrata/Glencore
[2] Refer to ASX Announcement of 3 February 2020

Variscan's Managing Director & CEO, Stewart Dickson said,

"Our ongoing investigation of historic data has yielded a further set of very exciting high-grade historical drilling results. The expanded dataset now comprises over 44,494m[3] of surface and underground drilling. This is an extremely valuable resource and is informing our drill planning at Novales which will be further enhanced by the results of the recently completed underground survey. It is really encouraging to report that an extended 'strike' of mining up to 1km and clear evidence that the mine is open at depth with positive indications of dolomite; a typical host rock for zinc sulphide mineralisation."

Figure 1. Overview map of updated historic drilling data, additional holes projected in the south-west (blue traces) covering the prospective 200 and 201 underground workings at the San Jose mine[4].



[3] This number includes all underground and surface drill-holes in the current database with corresponding downhole data, not all these holes have sufficient collar data to plot in 3D and require further verification and corroboration with historical plans

[4] The soil geochemistry contours in this map pertain to the historical soil sampling taken by AZSA along the Novales trend and further information can be found for this in the ASX Announcement of 12 August 2020

Variscan Mines Limited ("**Variscan**" or the "**Company**" or the "**Group**") (ASX:VAR) is pleased to announce the results from an additional 64 historic drill-holes for approximately 5,394m. The expanded dataset for the Novales-Udias Project now comprises 332 underground drill-hole collars, for approximately 25,624m[5] and 102 surface drill-hole collars, totaling approximately 18,870m[6].

Key Findings:

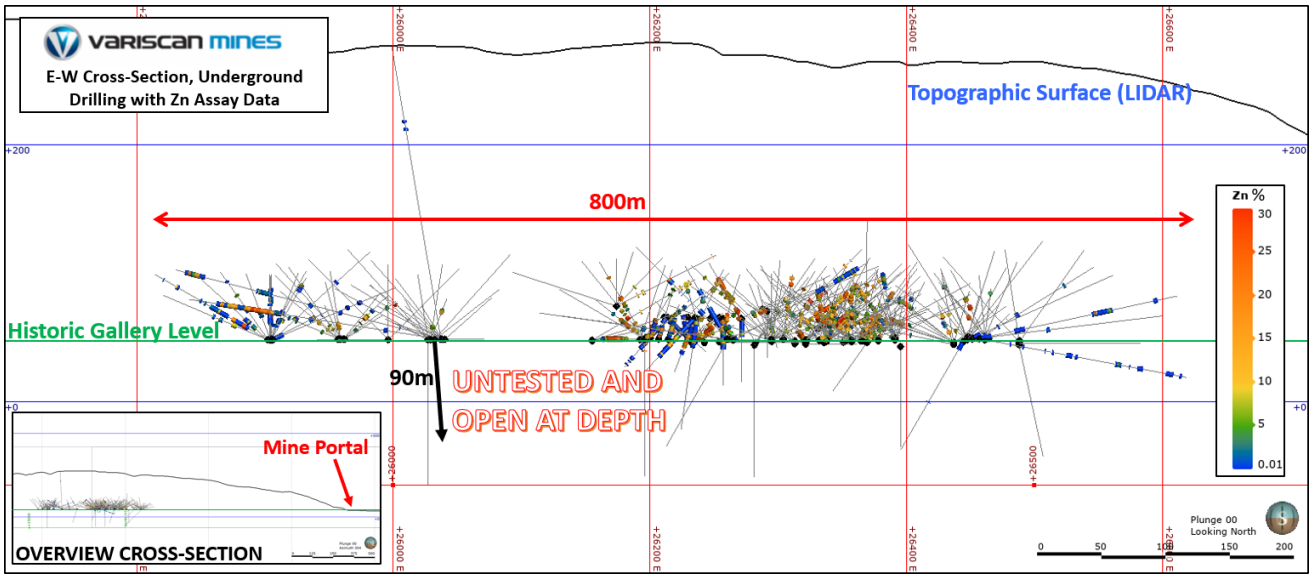
- Significant high-grade zinc intercepts, including:
  - 4.9m @ 25.26% Zn & 4.7% Pb from 22.3m Hole ID 495;
  - 2.8m @ 27.7% Zn & 1.32% Pb from 20m Hole ID 489;
  - 2.85m @ 12.83% Zn & 0.04% Pb from 24.15m Hole ID 210_10N_67_55;
  - 0.5m @ 11.65% Zn & 0.06% Pb from 25m Hole ID 210_10_350_67;
  - 0.7m @ 11.18% Zn & 10.65% Pb from 46.3m Hole ID 209_13_70;
  - 1.2m @ 25.55% Zn & 1.84% Pb from 64.5m Hole ID 432;
  - 0.8m @ 35% Zn & 0.12% Pb from 46m Hole ID 428;
- 59 distinct intervals reporting over 2% Zn and 19 distinct intervals reporting over 10% Zn;
- New zones identified in south-west of the mine, working areas 200 and 210; mineralisation still visible;
- Historic high-grade intercepts demonstrate the grade potential of mineralisation on the Novales Trend, with high grade composites demonstrating mineralisation over potentially mineable widths;
- Mine is untested and open at depth with positive indications of dolomite; the host rock for zinc sulphide mineralisation at the San Jose mine;
- Variscan is working to establish the exploited versus in-situ mineralisation, which is progressing with a 3D laser survey of the underground workings recently completed, results pending shortly;
- The expanded historic dataset is being used to:
  - advance the geological model;
  - potentially generate a JORC (2012) Exploration Target; and
  - define drill targets for an up coming drilling programme.

High-grade zinc intersections from historic underground drilling results

The collar locations of the additional 64 drill-holes have been plotted in Figure 1 along with the 268 underground drill holes reported previously[7]. Full collar details can be found in Appendix 1.

[5] This number includes all drillholes in the current underground database with corresponding downhole data, not all these holes have sufficient collar data to plot in 3D and require further verification and corroboration with historical plans
[6] Refer to ASX Announcement of 3 February 2020
[7] Refer ASX Announcements 1April 2020, 16 March 2020 and 3 March 2020

Figure 2. Historic underground drillholes in cross-section view, looking north, showing all drillholes accumulated to date with spatial data and Zn intercepts displayed.



Note: Drill-hole collar locations for the additional 64 historic underground drill-holes (left hand side of section), previously announced 268 historic underground drill-holes on 16th March 2020 and on 3rd March 2020 (right hand side of section). Approximate trace of adits is shown in green. Note that this Novales-Andrea area has been mined in the past and to date no depletion model has been undertaken to identify mineralisation left in-situ.

In Figure 2, the expanded dataset of historic underground drill-holes with corresponding zinc grades have been projected into 3D (cross-section in Leapfrog Geo) with an approximate trace of the underground galleries which illustrates the distribution of zinc mineralisation at the Novales underground mine at the time of drilling.

The drillholes in Figure 2[8] are predominantly oriented upwards from the underground drilling bays within the historical mine workings, the holes fan drilled outwards in all directions to define mineralisation above the primary gallery elevation (47m Z). Only a small proportion of these historical holes have been oriented vertically downwards to test the potential for mineralisation below the 47m Z level, there are very few samples collected from these drillholes. However, the samples that have been assayed from these few downward oriented holes provide both high and low Pb/Zn grades; however, these are not sufficient in number to confidently determine presence of mineralisation on a large scale. Variscan believes this inadequate exploratory data supports the theory that this domain is untested and open at depth, providing a significant exploration target in an area with pre-existing underground access for further drilling.

The extent of the exploration data captured thus far indicates an approximate ~800m by ~550m area of underground drilling with significant lead and zinc mineralisation at the San Jose mine. Historical plans from Asturiana de Zinc (AZSA) suggest the full extent of the underground mining is +1km in length, further review of these plans in conjunction with historical drilling logs and the underground 3D survey will provide additional historical drilling and indicate the total lengths and widths of the drilled and mined out regions.

[8] There are more drillholes in the database with local mine grid XY co-ordinates than those with ETRS89 co-ordinates, thus drillholes are plotted in 3D (Leapfrog Geo) with local XY and are transformed to ETRS89 for GIS (2D) plots at this stage until a robust transformation can be formulated.

171 of the 332 historic underground drill-holes reported zinc mineralisation with 679 distinct intervals reporting over 2% Zn and 365 distinct intervals reporting over 10% Zn (out of a total 1,088 intervals with +0.01% Zn).

Summary statistics of the total count of mineralised intervals are presented by grade cut-off in Table 1 for the raw historical assay data.

Table 1. Frequency of mineralised drilling intersections distributed by cut-off grade for full database including 64 additional drillholes

Cut-Off Grade	No. of Intersections
0.01% Zn	1,088
2% Zn	679
4% Zn	589
6% Zn	510
8% Zn	427
10% Zn	365
20% Zn	118

Note: Assay intervals are reported as raw grades without compositing. Assay data are based on historic reports and drill logs and subject to verification. Drill traces (dip and azimuth) have been largely verified; however, ground truthing is still required for some holes that are not aligned with the rest of the drillhole database.

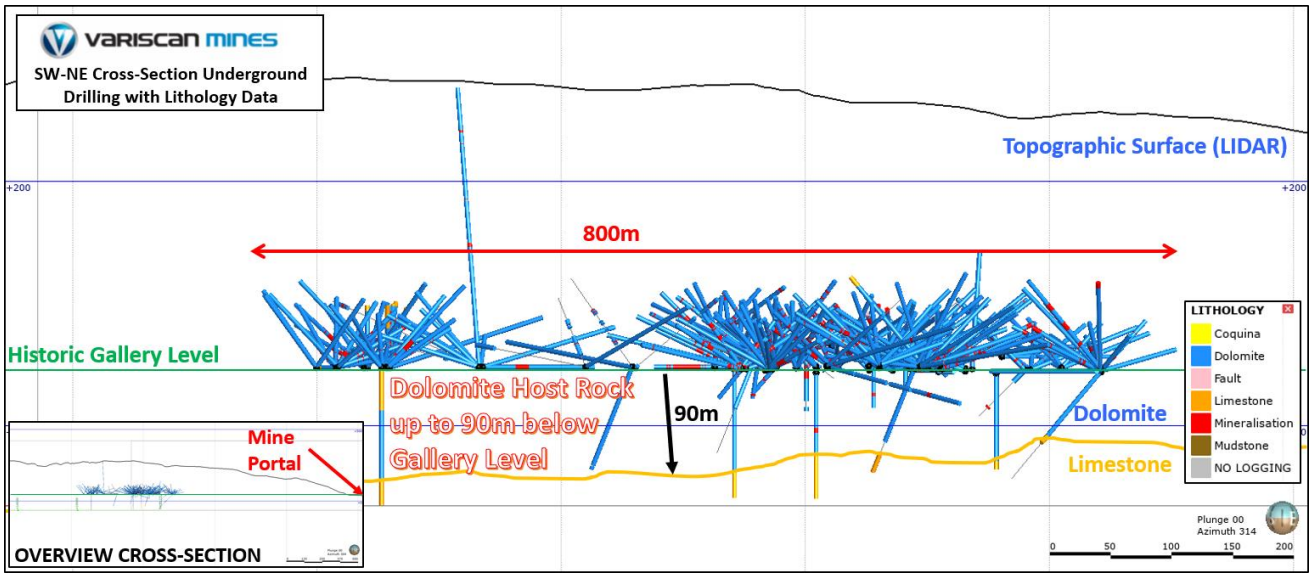
Table 2 details significant drillhole intercepts above 20% Zn, where multiple samples are combined the values are provided as a sample length weighted mean. Full assay details and collar details are provided in the appendices of this announcement.

Table 2. Selected mineralised intercepts from the additional 64 historic underground drillholes

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Pb %	Zn %
177_17SW_120_53	22.00	26.20	4.20	6.44	33.86
178_240_100	29.00	50.60	21.60	5.11	22.40
451	133.10	156.50	23.40	10.02	20.69
495	22.30	27.20	4.90	4.74	25.26
489	20.00	22.80	2.80	1.32	27.70
432	64.50	65.70	1.20	1.84	25.55
428	46.00	46.80	0.80	0.12	35.00

Note: Interval widths reported are the downhole length and are unlikely to reflect true widths owing to the mineralisation style at the project. Full assay details are provided as an appendix to this announcement. The 21.60 m interval from drill-hole 178_240_100 is considered to have been drilled parallel along the mineralised body, rather than perpendicular to it. Drillhole 178_240_100 was reported in a previous press release; however, it lies within the 200 and 201 areas where these additional 64 holes have been added and thus considered relevant to the exploration potential of this section of the mine.

Figure 3. Historic underground drillholes in cross-section view, looking north-west (314°), showing all drillholes accumulated to date with spatial data and logged downhole lithology shown.



Note that the Novales-Andrea area has been mined in the past and to date no depletion model has been undertaken to identify mineralisation left in-situ. Some drill traces (dip and azimuth) are yet to be verified and may be subject to change with ground truthing and cross referencing with historical plans.

Figure 3 shows the dolomite unit (in blue), which is the known host for almost all mineralisation (in red) for this MVT style deposit, this lithological unit is within the Reocín formation. The underground drilling presented in the cross-section in Figure 3 shows six near vertical holes dipping downward below the historic gallery level which intersect a limestone contact between 60m and 90m below the main galleries. This contact is significant as it delineates a potential boundary for mineralisation below the 47m Z elevation of the mine, it is believed that no development occurred below this level historically, therefore, the exploration potential here is considerable.

Historic Underground Drilling campaigns: San Jose – Novales

The 332 underground drill-holes reported here are located in the Novales-Andrea underground mine, and were drilled from the 1950s to the 1980s, concurrent with and prior to the cessation of mining at Novales. The Novales area is one of a number of underground workings located on the 7km Novales Trend which include the Novales-San Jose, Novales-Andrea and Novales-Biesces areas.

Variscan recognise that some of the drilling was undertaken prior to the cessation of mining activities. As such some of the mineralisation referenced in this announcement may have been depleted. Variscan are continuing to assess and interpret the historic mining records from these areas in order to ascertain whether these intersections have been depleted or whether these intersections represent unmined mineralisation which can be further appraised for potential future production. Importantly, an underground survey has been conducted for data location control, to use as a depletion model and improve the accuracy of modelling for delineation of a potential JORC-compliant Exploration Target or JORC-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate. The results of the survey are pending.

Data collection programme

Following on from the acquisition of the Novales-Udias and Guajaraz projects, Variscan quickly entered into a Technical Memorandum and a Cooperation Agreement with the School of Mines at the University of Cantabria in Torrelavega in northern Spain (refer ASX Announcement dated 3 October 2019). The Agreement provides access to a large historical archive relating to the Reocín Mine and its surrounding area, known as "Fondo Documental Mina Reocín". The archive is composed of administrative, technical, cartographic, geological and mining documentation covering exploration and mining activity carried

out throughout the region from 1981 to 2003, the year of the mine's closure. Reocín Mine (62Mt @ 8.7%Zn, 1%Pb)[3] is one of the largest known Zinc-Lead deposits in Europe. The Novales-Udías project is located approximately 10km from the Reocín Mine.

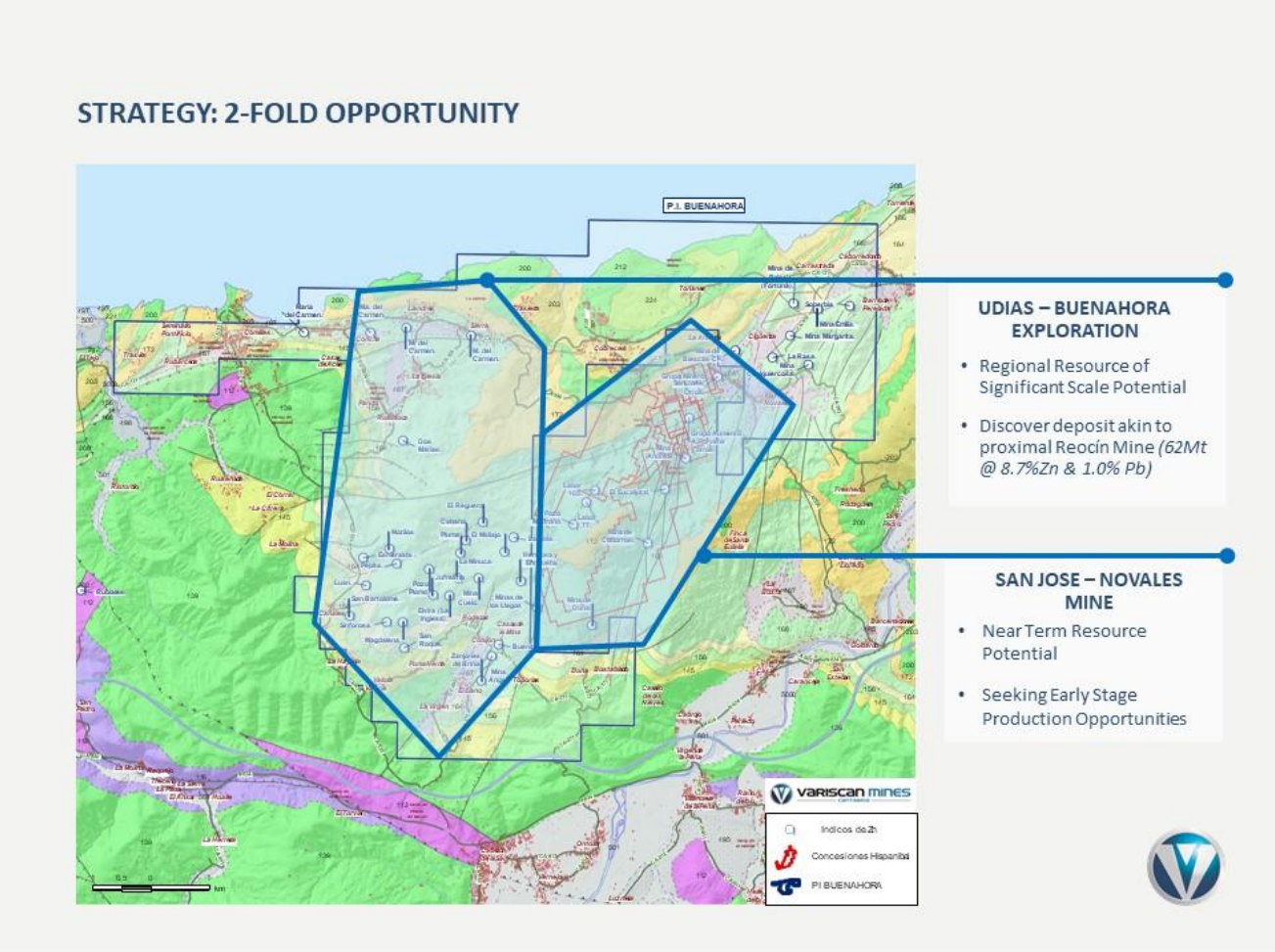
Drilling Data Quality

The drill-hole data was transcribed from documentary records (mainly drilling slips, including hardcopy drill logs) which summarised the key information for each drill-hole. No original supporting drill-hole information, such as procedures, laboratory certificates, or quality control data, has been found. Variscan note that the historic records from which this data is compiled is incomplete. Further details on the Drilling Data Quality can be found in JORC Table 1 at the end of this announcement.

Next Steps

The Company is progressing with the execution of the 2-fold opportunity that the Novales-Udias project presents:

1. Seek near term zinc production opportunities at the San Jose-Novales Mine
2. Strategy to define a regionally significant mineral resource over the Buenahora licence akin to the former producing and proximal Reocín Mine



Near-term actions to deliver these strategic objectives:

San Jose - Novales Mine

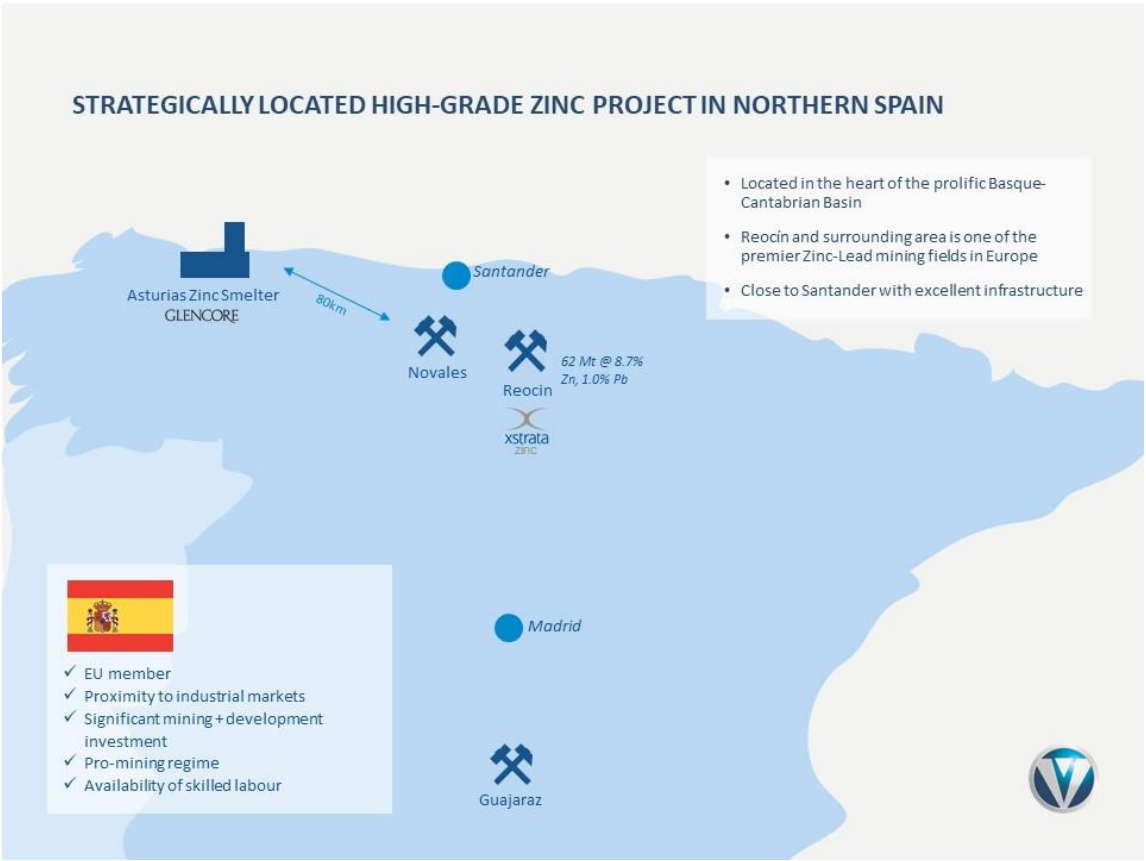
- Expansion of significant historical drillhole database;
- Development of the geological model;
- Underground 3D laser survey is currently completed and being processed;
- Development of an Exploration Target in accordance with JORC 2012 accounting for underground depletion using laser survey;
- New underground channel sampling;
- Confirmatory underground geological mapping;
- Refinement of drill targets to test unmined mineralisation identified; and
- Drilling campaign

Udias – Buenahora Exploration Tenement

- Report remaining infill soil sample results;
- Continue with the processing of historic data;
- Development of drill targets; and
- Drilling campaign

Other activities

In support of the above activities, Variscan are continuing to develop environmental, social and governance initiatives.



Project Summary

The Novales-Udias Project is located in the Basque-Cantabrian Basin, some 30km southwest from the regional capital, Santander. The project is centred around the former producing Novales underground mine with a large surrounding area of exploration opportunities which include a number of satellite underground and surface workings and areas of zinc anomalism identified from recent and historic geochemical surveys which include anomalies up to 2km long and close to 1km wide and up to 17% Zn.

Significantly, the Novales-Udias Project includes a number of granted mining tenements (refer ASX announcement dated 29 July 2019).

Novales-Udias Project Highlights

- Near term zinc production opportunity (subject to positive exploratory work)
- Large tenement holding of 68.3 km^2 (including a number of granted mining tenements)
- Regional exploration potential for another discovery analogous to Reocin (total past production and remaining resource 62Mt @ 8.7% Zn and 1.0% Pb[9][10])
- Novales Mine is within trucking distance (~ 80km) from the Asturias zinc smelter
- Classic MVT carbonate hosted Zn-Pb deposits
- Historic production of high-grade zinc; average grade reported as ~7% Zn[11]
- Simple mineralogy of sphalerite – galena – calamine
- Mineralisation is strata-bound, epigenetic, lenticular and sub-horizontal
- Reported historic production of super high grade 'bolsas' (mineralised bags) commonly 10-20% Zn and in some instances +30% Zn[12]
- Assay results of recent targeted grab samples taken from within the underground Novales Mine recorded 31.83% Zn and 62.3% Pb[13]
- Access and infrastructure all in place
- Local community and government support due to historic mining activity

ENDS

This announcement has been authorised for issue by Mr Stewart Dickson, Managing Director & CEO, Variscan Mines Limited.

For further information:

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[9] Velasco, F., Herrero, J.M., Yusta, I., Alonso, J.A., Seebold, I. and Leach, D., 2003 - Geology and Geochemistry of the Reocin Zinc-Lead Deposit, Basque-Cantabrian Basin, Northern Spain: in Econ. Geol. v.98, pp. 1371-1396.
[10] Cautionary Statement: references in this announcement to the publicly quoted resource tonnes and grade of the Project are historical and foreign in nature and not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, or the categories of mineralisation as defined in the JORC Code 2012. A competent person has not completed sufficient work to classify the resource estimate as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the foreign/historic resource estimates of mineralisation will be able to be reported as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.
[11] Anecdotal evidence from original Novales miners interviewed during the WAI Due Diligence supported with historical production data from the School of Mines in Torrelavega historical archives.
[12] Anecdotal evidence from original Novales miners interviewed during the WAI Due Diligence.
[13] Refer to ASX Announcement of 19 December 2020

Notes

Variscan Mines Limited (ASX:VAR) is a growth oriented, natural resources company focused on the acquisition, exploration and development of high quality strategic mineral projects. The Company has compiled a portfolio of high-impact base-metal interests in Spain, Chile and Australia.

The Company's name is derived from the Variscan orogeny, which was a geologic mountain building event caused by Late Paleozoic continental collision between Euramerica (Laurussia) and Gondwana to form the supercontinent of Pangea.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to technical information about the Novales-Udias project is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled and reviewed by Mr. Ché Osmond, an employee of Wardell Armstrong International. Mr. Osmond is a Chartered Geologist (CGeol) and Fellow of the Geological Society of London, and European Geologist (EurGeol) of the European Federation of Geologists, 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 December 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ('JORC Code'). Mr Osmond consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Table 1, Sections 1 and 2 in reference to Historic Underground Drilling at the Novales-San Andrea Mine

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• The data referenced in this report relates to exploration undertaken by mining companies operating the Project from the 1950's to the late 1990's. This historical data is held at the School of Mines and Energy Engineering at Torrelavega, a faculty of the University of Cantabria. It is understood that all historic drilling was core drilling. • Due to the incomplete nature of the historic drill data and records, including procedures, a comment on the sample representativity or calibration of measurement tools or systems used by historic workers cannot be made. Further comment regarding specific components of the historic drilling is provided in subsequent sections of this table. The data cannot be considered 'industry standard' by modern standards • It has been assumed that all reported assays are representative of technology available at the time, but no reliance has been put on it.
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).*	• The historic drilling reported here is understood to be all core drilling. No details of the drilling techniques employed have been identified in the historic data. This includes reference to core diameter(s), core orientation methods, nor down hole survey data. • This release relates to all 332 historic underground drill holes collated to date, only 306 of which have been projected in 3D due to minor errors in the database or missing values that require verification with historic maps and sections before plotting in 3D reliably. • No records of the type of drill rig used have been identified.
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 records of core recovery have been identified from the historic data. • Given the absence of core recovery data, it is not possible to assess the potential of a relationship between sample recovery and grade. • The absence of drill recovery data means that reported grades may be subject to either over or underreporting. No assessment or estimation of these effects has been made due to the lack of data.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of*	• Hardcopy geological logs have been digitized for the 64 holes within the area. No geotechnical logs have been identified. The drill hole information reported here is not of a sufficient level of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	detail too support a Mineral Resource Estimation, mining or metallurgical study. • In the absence of detailed data, no comment on whether the logging, where observed, is qualitative or quantitative has be made. No core photography has been identified. • The geological logs have varying degrees of detail. However, basic intervals were digitized. All of the holes within the areas have basic lithology and element assay values where intervals have been sampled. For the 64 UG holes currently captured, all the mineralized intervals have basic lithological logging information.
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.*	• Historic approach to sampling appears selective, guided by geological observation and no "appeared" waste was sampled. • No details of the sub-sampling or sample preparation techniques have been identified from the historic records, and no supporting sampling procedures have been identified. It is not known whether ¼, ½ or whole core was submitted for analysis. • In the absence this data, and other data related to the sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation, no cannot comment on the appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques has been made. • No evidence of Quality Control procedures nor results have been identified. This includes evidence of field duplicates or other current industry standard quality control procedures, such as Certified Reference Materials and blanks. • In the absence of sample size data, no comment on whether the sample size is appropriate to the grain size of the sampled material has been made.
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.*	• No descriptions of the assaying and laboratory procedures used have been found. It is not known whether the techniques used are partial or total, nor the laboratory used. • No descriptions of quality control procedures adopted by the laboratory, nor any results of any related Quality Control data, has been identified. No comment can be made on whether acceptable accuracy or precision of results has been established.
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.*	• Due to the historic nature of the results reported, it has not been possible to verify significant intersections. It is not known whether verification of intersections was undertaken by previous operators at the time of drilling. No remaining core from these programmes has been identified to date, however investigations are ongoing. • The historic data does not include any twinned holes. It is understood that Variscan may consider twinning historic drill holes as part of the companies upcoming exploration plans. • No documentation or records of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols have been identified. • Historic records consist largely of handwritten drill hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		summaries. This data was identified and transcribed to Microsoft Excel © and then imported into Leapfrog Geo and Datamine Studio RM for drill hole database validation, significant intercepts and 3D viewing. It is understood that Variscan intend to transfer this data to an industry standard drill hole database during their ongoing exploration of the project. • Given the absence of detailed historical information relating to the assay data, no adjustment to the assay data has been made. The data has been reported as it was recorded in the original documentation. Variscan have no reason to disbelieve the data as presented in the historical logs, however, understand the limitations of the data for use in reliable and classified mineral resource estimations going forward until assay verification has been achieved to a satisfactory standard. • This release relates to all 332 historic underground drill holes collated to date with downhole data, only 306 of which have been projected in 3D due to minor errors in the database or missing values that require verification with historic maps and sections before plotting in 3D reliably. There is a total of 455 holes in the collar file without sufficient XYZ, dip, depth or azimuth data to project in 2D or 3D with a high degree of confidence.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The method of recording collar coordinates by the historic operating companies has not been identified. It is noted that much of the drilling was undertaken prior to the ubiquitous use of modern GPS by industry. The accuracy of reported drill hole collars has not been determined. Some historic drill hole collars have been verified in the field, although there are still some holes that require field verification underground in drilling bays. • Collar coordinates relating to the historic drill holes reported were identified in a local grid and transformed to the European Terrestrial Reference System 1989 (ETRS89), an earth-centre, earth-fixed geodetic Cartesian reference frame for GIS work. Thus, 2D maps (Figures) used in this report have been made with ETRS89. • 3D projected data (shows as 2D cross-sections in this press release) have utilised the local mine grid co-ordinates. This was decided to allow more holes to be displayed as not all collars have both XY co-ordinates in Local and ETRS89 format, a transformation was calculated using the collars that have both Local and ETRS89 co-ordinates and was determined as unreliable and requires further investigation. Ideally a selection of the historic underground control points (i.e. K-21 found on historic plans) should be surveyed underground with a differential GPS to provide a robust transformation for all local mine grid data into ETRS89 for consistency. • The quality and adequacy of the topographic control on the location of collar points has not been assessed. • Collation and cross-reference of historic map, level plan and log/tabular hardcopy datasets show a reasonable degree of relative geospatial correlation.
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.*	• The majority of drill holes are not located in a grid pattern, it is considered likely that drill holes were sighted based on accessibility underground. • Collars are generally within 30-40 m of each other with numerous holes from each collar in a radial pattern (fanned out from UG drilling bays). The data is very closely spaced due to accessibility underground. • An assessment of the data spacing with regards to its use in the estimation of a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve has not been made, as the quality of the drill hole data precludes its use for these estimations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• It is not known whether sample compositing was applied.
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.*	• Mineralisation at the project has been reported as following subvertical structures and more commonly as stratiform, sub horizontal and lenticular with lateral and vertical bleeding. Some mineralisation has been reported as faulted and fractured, with a significant influence with the development of karsts. Mineralisation in this setting presents as 'bags' with lenticular form. Due to the irregular and or variable nature of the mineralisation, an estimated of potential bias through orientation of sampling has not been made. • It is unknown if the core sampling in the historic campaigns will have introduced a significant bias. • While the location of mineralisation centres on the Novales trend follows a broad NNE strike, the orientation of distinct orebodies on this trend is understood to be irregular and highly variable both in terms of strike and dip. UG drilling is often radial in nature, and no comment can be made on the orientation of drilling in respect of mineralisation orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No records relating to the sample security have been identified.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been undertaken for the historical records.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 exploration permit "Buenahora" is held by Variscan Mines. • The author is not aware, at the time of writing this, of any environmental issues that could affect ongoing works within these licences. • The exploitation permit for the Novales-Udias historic mine area is owned by Variscan Mines. • The author is not aware, at the time of writing this, of any issues with tenure or permission to operate in this region.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The data referenced in this report refer to exploration undertaken by historic mining companies operating the Project from the 1950's to the mid 1980's. The previous workers include Hispanibal and Asturiana de Zinc (previously a subsidiary of Xstrata / Glencore). • The historic data referenced in this report and undertaken by the historic workers is held at the School of Mines and Energy Engineering at Torrelavega, a faculty of the University of Cantabria.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation at the project is considered a Mississippi Valley Type Lead-Zinc type deposit with associated structural and stratigraphic controlled carbonate dissolution and replacement Lead-Zinc type mineralisation. • Mineralisation at the project has been reported as following subvertical structures and more commonly as stratiform, sub horizontal and lenticular with lateral and vertical bleeding. Some mineralisation has been reported as faulted and fractured, with a significant influence with the development of karsts. Mineralisation in this setting presents as 'bags' with lenticular form.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the*	• The historic underground data relates to 64 historic drill holes drilled between the early 1950s and mid-1980s. However, there may be more data that has not been located yet.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	following information for all Material drill holes: ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Collar information (easting, northing, elevation, dip, azimuth, EOH) for 64 drill holes reported is detailed in Appendix 1. Collar information is detailed as it has been identified in historic records. Collar information has not been verified. • No records of specific gravity or density measurements have been identified. • Downhole data (mineralisation intercepts >0.01% Zn) are tabulated in the appendices. It is noted that due to the incomplete collar data reported for some drill holes, the precise location of the mineralised intercepts cannot be estimated with confidence. • It is noted that some of the drilling was undertaken prior to the cessation of mining activities on the project, and as such some of the mineralisation referenced in this announcement may have been mined out. It is understood that this area will be assessed under the proposed exploration activities which include further assessment of historic mining records and the completion of an underground survey (completed, with results pending) in order to understand the extent of mining activity and to the scale of in-situ mineralisation remaining in those zones.
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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Historic drill hole data in this announcement has been reported as it was presented in historic records. • No records relating to the use of weighted averaging techniques, maximum and / or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) has been identified. It is noted that this may be material to the results however no comment in this regard has been made owing to the level of detail of the historic data. • Aggregated intercepts stated in Table 1 and Table 2 has only been undertaken for consecutive intervals with reported assay data, these aggregated intercepts have been calculated as a weighted average based on the sample lengths. • No metal equivalent grades have been 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').*	• Due to the irregular form of the mineralisation style which can range from horizontal and gently dipping stratiform mineralisation to vertical structural mineralisation, and the absence (or records) of orientated core, true widths cannot be reported for the historic drilling. • Therefore, interval widths reported refer to downhole length not 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.*	• The information in this news release does not refer to a significant discovery however maps and figures have been included to illustrate the location of the results reported. • A surface projection of underground drillhole collars is provided in Figure 1 which illustrates the relative position of underground drillholes against the previously reported surface drillholes (news Release dated 1April 2020, 16 March 2020 and 3 March 2020). • Underground drillhole collars are presented in Figure 1 with a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		horizontal projection of the drillhole traces, with an approximate trace of the underground adits as reported in data provided by the state • The positions of underground drillhole collars and downhole traces are projected into 3D space in Figure 2 and 3 with downhole Zn intercepts and lithology respectively.
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 drill hole collar data relating to the 64 drill holes reported here are tabulated in Appendix 1. • The 64 drill holes represent 5,394m total drilling. • Summary statistics of assay results presented in Table 1 refer to 175 intersections grading over 0.01% Zn which represent all mineralised intercepts reported in historic records for this dataset of 64 holes. These 175 intersections represent 286.05m of the total m of drilling and are listed in Appendix 2. • Table 2 lists composite Zn intercepts with a 20% Zn cut-off grade, the values were calculated as a weighted average of the continuous aggregated intercept for each hole separately. • The selected mineralised intervals reported in Tables 1 and 2 should be viewed in context of the full database of mineralised intercepts reported in Appendix 2.
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.*	• This report relates primarily to the 64 historic underground drill holes reported. • No other exploration data referenced in this report is considered sufficiently meaningful or material to warrant further reference
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.*	• Variscan are planning a series of exploration plans to advance the Novales-Udias Project. The exploration plan is likely to include: ○ Further analysis and interpretation of the historic records. ○ Interpretation and release of 3D laser scan survey results of the underground workings. ○ Ground geophysical programmes. ○ (plan and section capture/cross-reference) ground inspections. ○ Drill collar/pad GPS pick up. ○ Location of and re-logging of any available drill core stored at Litoteca Facility, Peñarroya). ○ Verification check sampling. ○ Develop initial JORC Exploration Target models for evaluation and future program planning. • Diagrams illustrating the geological interpretations and possible extensions to mineralisation will be provided as appropriate.

Appendix 1. Full Collar details of 64 historic underground drill-holes reported

Hole ID	East_Local	North_Local	East_ETRS89	North_ETRSS89	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
420	26456.76	13558.75	403000.24	5013531.63	48.75	90.00	32.00	105.50
428	26265.11	13525.14	402799.02	4802335.92	47.59	270.00	8.00	153.00
430	26265.11	13525.14	402808.72	5013498.09	47.59	90.00	30.00	121.50
432	26261.00	13526.00	402804.62	5013498.95	48.50	270.00	45.00	102.00
434	26261.00	13526.00	402804.62	5013498.95	48.50	270.00	-60.00	96.50
435	26260.34	13473.68	402803.96	5013446.73	48.50	90.00	22.00	130.50
448	26260.34	13473.68	402803.96	5013446.73	48.50	270.00	8.00	129.50
450	26260.34	13473.68	402803.96	5013446.73	48.50	270.00	60.00	66.00
457	26037.08	13567.21	402580.85	5013540.08	48.27	288.00	80.00	232.00
458	29958.05	13479.53	406499.08	5013452.57	48.34	316.00	20.00	147.30
486	25904.00	13593.00	402447.87	5013565.81	48.00	0.00	90.00	50.00
487	25902.00	13567.00	402445.87	5013539.87	48.00	103.00	60.00	62.00
488	25902.00	13567.00	402445.87	5013539.87	48.00	278.00	42.00	77.00
489	25902.00	13566.00	402445.87	5013538.87	48.00	275.00	30.00	102.50
490	25902.00	13566.00	402445.87	5013538.87	48.00	271.00	23.00	89.00
491	25903.52	13568.75	402447.39	5013541.61	48.00	0.00	90.00	51.00
492	25904.00	13593.00	402447.87	5013565.81	48.00	320.40	60.00	59.50
493	25902.37	13593.11	402446.24	5013565.92	48.00	320.40	42.00	79.00
494	25904.67	13591.17	402448.54	5013563.99	48.00	100.80	60.00	56.00
495	25904.67	13591.17	402448.54	5013563.99	48.00	0.00	42.00	76.50
496	25904.67	13591.17	402448.54	5013563.99	48.00	90.00	27.00	51.50
497	25904.67	13591.17	402448.54	5013563.99	48.00	135.00	60.00	60.50
498	25905.34	13593.01	402449.21	5013565.82	48.00	50.40	18.00	132.00
499	25904.00	13593.00	402447.87	5013565.81	48.00	50.40	60.00	30.00
500	25906.00	13566.00	402449.87	5013538.87	48.00	95.00	42.00	102.50
167_14N_352_65	26351.00	13892.00	402890.71	4802701.74	46.00	316.80	31.50	73.00
200_6_20_100	26040.00	13569.00	402583.77	5013541.86	48.27	18.00	0.00	101.00
200_6_20_83	26040.00	13569.00	402583.77	5013541.86	48.27	18.00	15.30	124.00
200_6_243_67	26037.57	13565.97	402581.34	5013538.84	48.27	218.70	29.70	52.50
200_6_243_80	26037.57	13565.97	402581.34	5013538.84	48.27	218.70	18.00	85.50
200_6_255_50	26037.57	13565.97	402581.34	5013538.84	48.27	229.50	45.00	67.00
200_6_255_67	26037.57	13565.97	402581.34	5013538.84	48.27	229.50	29.70	86.00
200_6_280_48	26037.57	13565.97	402581.34	5013538.84	48.27	252.00	46.80	84.50
200_6_280_67	26037.57	13565.97	402581.34	5013538.84	48.27	252.00	29.70	85.50
200_6_280_80	26037.57	13565.97	402581.34	5013538.84	48.27	252.00	18.00	40.00
200_6_358_50	26038.00	13568.00	402581.77	5013540.86	48.27	322.20	45.00	36.50
209_0_200	26027.00	13466.00	402570.78	5013439.07	48.00	0.00	-90.00	113.00

209_10_50	26029.00	13469.00	402572.78	5013442.06	48.00	9.00	45.00	83.00
209_13_70	26029.00	13469.00	402572.78	5013442.06	48.00	11.70	27.00	70.00
209_210_50	26027.00	13466.00	402570.78	5013439.07	48.00	189.00	45.00	72.50
209_270_50	26027.00	13466.00	402570.78	5013439.07	48.00	243.00	45.00	100.00
209_330_71	26027.00	13467.00	402570.78	5013440.07	48.00	297.00	26.10	90.50
209_345_60	26027.00	13467.00	402570.78	5013440.07	48.00	310.50	36.00	73.50
209_354_80	26027.00	13467.00	402570.78	5013440.07	48.00	318.60	18.00	53.00
209_381_70	26027.00	13467.00	402570.78	5013440.07	48.00	342.90	27.00	70.00
209_68_62	26032.00	13468.00	402575.78	5013441.06	48.00	61.20	34.20	70.00
209_70_50	26032.00	13468.00	402575.78	5013441.06	48.00	63.00	45.00	94.50
210_10_270_50	25961.00	13480.00	402504.83	5013453.04	48.34	243.00	45.00	84.00
210_10_30_67	25961.00	13480.00	402504.83	5013453.04	48.34	27.00	29.70	71.00
210_10_30_80	25961.00	13480.00	402504.83	5013453.04	48.34	27.00	18.00	95.00
210_10_310_50	25957.00	13479.00	402500.83	5013452.04	48.34	279.00	45.00	70.50
210_10_350_50	25958.00	13480.00	402501.83	5013453.04	48.34	315.00	45.00	80.00
210_10_350_67	25958.00	13480.00	402501.83	5013453.04	48.34	315.00	29.70	75.50
210_10_390_50	25959.00	13481.00	402502.83	5013454.04	48.34	351.00	45.00	75.00
210_10_390_67	25959.00	13481.00	402502.83	5013454.04	48.34	351.00	29.70	90.00
210_10_390_80	25959.00	13481.00	402502.83	5013454.04	48.34	351.00	18.00	86.00
210_10_390_94	25959.00	13481.00	402502.83	5013454.04	48.34	351.00	5.40	77.00
210_10N_329_77	25958.00	13479.00	402501.83	5013452.04	48.34	296.10	20.70	67.00
210_10N_67_55	25961.00	13480.00	402504.83	5013453.04	48.34	60.30	40.50	53.00
210_10N_96_64	25962.00	13479.00	402505.83	5013452.04	48.34	86.40	32.40	36.00
215_100_50	25996.00	13422.00	402539.80	5013395.16	48.00	90.00	45.00	79.00
215_200_50	25996.00	13422.00	402539.80	5013395.16	48.00	180.00	45.00	83.50
215_300_50	25996.00	13422.00	402539.80	5013395.16	48.00	270.00	45.00	88.50
215_360_100	25996.00	13422.00	402539.80	5013395.16	48.00	324.00	0.00	95.00

Appendix 2. Table of All Mineralised Intercepts (+0.01 Zn) for all 64 additional historical drillholes with drillhole 178_240_100 included.

BHID	FROM	TO	LENGTH	Pb_PCT	Zn_PCT
200_6_255_67	54	54.6	0.6	6.3	30.12
209_10_50	12.5	14	1.5		5.79
209_10_50	14.2	15	0.8		5.3
209_13_70	46.3	47	0.7	10.2	11.18
209_13_70	49	49.4	0.4	2.64	4.36
209_13_70	50	50.6	0.6	0.48	2.86
210_10N_329_77	15.7	16.6	0.9		4.02
210_10N_329_77	39.5	40.1	0.6		2.78
210_10N_329_77	46.5	47	0.5		1.75
210_10N_329_77	57	58.5	1.5	0.15	2.18
210_10N_67_55	19.5	19.9	0.4		6.41
210_10N_67_55	24.15	27	2.85	0.04	12.83
210_10N_67_55	28	29	1	0.02	8.25
210_10N_67_55	33	35	2		1.05
210_10_30_80	22	23	1		3.37
210_10_30_80	78.5	79.6	1.1		3.88
210_10_350_50	10.4	10.7	0.3	0.09	7.84
210_10_350_50	15	15.3	0.3	0.1	6.45
210_10_350_50	59	59.5	0.5	0.53	7.96
210_10_350_50	59.7	60.2	0.5	0.15	4.17
210_10_350_67	14.5	15.25	0.75		8.78
210_10_350_67	25	25.5	0.5	0.06	11.65
210_10_350_67	26.5	26.65	0.15		9.53
210_10_390_50	11.4	11.5	0.1		11.96
210_10_390_50	14	16.6	2.6		10.92
210_10_390_50	17.4	17.6	0.2		10.14
420	4.5	6.5	2		0.07
420	16.9	18	1.1	0.01	0.31
420	18	18.3	0.3	0.01	0.38
420	26.15	26.4	0.25		2.28
420	33.4	34	0.6	1.25	2.32
420	34	34.5	0.5		0.01
420	34.5	34.65	0.15		10.08
420	34.65	36.3	1.65	0.01	0.07
420	36.3	36.7	0.4		3.42
420	77	78	1		2.15
420	78	79	1	0.02	1.43
428	3	4.6	1.6	0.02	0.11
428	46	46.8	0.8	0.12	35
428	46.8	47.8	1	0.91	4.09
430	0	3.3	3.3	0.03	0.17
430	3.3	3.7	0.4	0.09	1.5

430	74.6	75.6	1	0.04	0.14
430	75.6	76.8	1.2	0.1	1.12
430	76.8	78.75	1.95	0.04	0.07
430	78.75	79.85	1.1	0.04	2.21
430	79.85	81.9	2.05	0.03	0.11
430	90.5	91.85	1.35	0.04	0.18
430	91.85	93.55	1.7	0.04	0.22
430	93.55	94.25	0.7	0.04	0.39
430	94.25	96	1.75	0.41	4.25
430	96	97.4	1.4	0.04	0.91
430	97.4	97.9	0.5	0.04	0.08
430	97.9	99.45	1.55	0.08	7.93
430	99.45	101.15	1.7	0.04	0.15
430	101.15	102	0.85	0.08	0.99
430	102	104.5	2.5	0.04	0.45
430	104.5	105.65	1.15	0.04	0.15
430	105.65	107.3	1.65	0.12	3.12
430	107.3	109.3	2	0.04	0.09
430	109.3	110.1	0.8	0.45	7.81
430	110.1	112.7	2.6	0.04	0.07
432	26.6	27.35	0.75		0.03
432	27.35	28.8	1.45	0.06	0.59
432	28.8	30	1.2		0.06
432	30	31.8	1.8	0.14	0.46
432	42.25	43	0.75		0.74
432	49.35	50	0.65	0.02	0.49
432	52	52.45	0.45		0.03
432	61	61.7	0.7	0.01	1.48
432	61.7	62.9	1.2	0.06	0.41
432	62.9	63.35	0.45		0.05
432	63.35	64.5	1.15	0.2	1.29
432	64.5	65.7	1.2	1.84	25.55
450	11.2	13.5	2.3	0.01	0.2
450	13.5	15.6	2.1		0.19
450	15.6	16.3	0.7		0.41
450	16.3	18.6	2.3	0.01	0.24
450	18.6	21.2	2.6	0.01	0.22
450	21.2	22	0.8	0.02	0.86
450	22	24.4	2.4		0.19
450	24.4	25	0.6		0.08
450	25	26.6	1.6		0.03
450	26.6	28.7	2.1		1.07
450	36.6	38.3	1.7		1.1
450	39.8	41.3	1.5	0.01	0.29
450	41.3	43.65	2.35		0.46
450	43.65	44.3	0.65		1.25

457	165	167.5	2.5	0.01	0.33
457	171.3	173.5	2.2	0.01	0.02
486	13.5	15.95	2.45	0.01	0.45
486	15.95	17.3	1.35	7.1	6.92
486	17.3	18.6	1.3	0.18	0.52
486	18.6	20	1.4	0.38	0.58
486	20	23	3	0.09	0.19
487	11.3	11.65	0.35	0.01	1.51
487	11.65	12.4	0.75	0.01	0.69
487	12.4	13.5	1.1	0.03	0.51
488	12.4	13.5	1.1	0.01	4.6
488	13.5	16.4	2.9		2.19
488	18.6	19.7	1.1		0.02
488	19.7	21	1.3		7.31
488	21	22.1	1.1		1.09
488	22.1	24.4	2.3		0.02
488	24.4	24.8	0.4	1.1	11.1
489	17.4	20	2.6	0.01	0.17
489	20	22.8	2.8	1.32	27.7
489	22.8	24.5	1.7	0.02	0.12
489	24.5	26.5	2	0.09	0.54
489	26.5	29	2.5	0.03	0.16
489	29	32.6	3.6	2.06	18.05
489	35.6	36.5	0.9	0.07	0.21
489	36.5	40	3.5	0.11	0.31
489	40	43.1	3.1	0.06	0.32
489	43.1	44.6	1.5	0.04	12.09
489	44.6	47	2.4	0.07	1.56
489	47	49.8	2.8	0.02	0.71
489	49.8	51.95	2.15	0.03	1.4
489	55.9	57.1	1.2	0.03	1.44
489	59.6	61.05	1.45	0.01	0.56
489	80	81.55	1.55	0.01	0.12
489	81.55	82.8	1.25	4.7	9.41
489	93.5	94.2	0.7	0.01	0.62
490	26.35	27.2	0.85	0.05	6.66
490	27.2	30.5	3.3	0.4	7.99
490	38	39.5	1.5	0.26	0.93
490	39.5	41.2	1.7	16.6	3.07
490	44.5	45.9	1.4	0.03	0.09
490	45.9	46.8	0.9	1.11	3.38
491	12.5	13.55	1.05		0.41
491	15	16.7	1.7	0.01	0.09
491	16.7	16.85	0.15	0.01	0.09
491	26	27.9	1.9	0.01	0.38
492	20.45	21.5	1.05	0.13	1.03

492	23.2	25.1	1.9	0.01	0.9
493	32.9	35	2.1	0.07	0.25
493	35	36.8	1.8		0.02
493	51.15	51.9	0.75	0.01	5.29
493	67	67.55	0.55	0.06	0.03
494	0	3	3	0.02	0.07
494	15.3	17.4	2.1	6.3	13
494	17.4	19	1.6	0.09	2.94
494	43	46	3	0.01	0.13
494	46	49.6	3.6	0.01	0.06
495	0.6	2	1.4	0.01	0.2
495	16.8	19	2.2	0.03	0.48
495	19	22.3	3.3	0.02	0.42
495	22.3	24.5	2.2	3.07	23
495	24.5	27.2	2.7	6.1	27.1
495	27.2	28.1	0.9	0.17	0.56
495	44	46.6	2.6	0.01	2
495	46.6	48.5	1.9	0.01	0.28
495	57.1	58.7	1.6	0.03	0.29
496	33	35	2	0.07	1.07
496	35	36.1	1.1	0.06	0.41
496	36.1	38	1.9	3.4	15.2
496	38	38.4	0.4	0.11	0.97
496	43.25	44	0.75	0.05	0.23
497	14.8	16.5	1.7	0.02	0.7
497	16.5	18.5	2	0.05	0.94
498	0	1	1	0.04	0.26
498	1	1.35	0.35	0.04	0.26
498	1.35	10	8.65	0.04	0.26
498	10	11.4	1.4	0.04	0.1
498	79.8	81.5	1.7	0.12	0.02
498	91.8	94.4	2.6	0.02	0.04
499	2.2	2.6	0.4	0.01	0.05
499	23.35	24.35	1	0.03	3.32
499	24.35	26	1.65	0.03	0.18
500	22.3	24.3	2	0.19	7.13
500	24.3	26	1.7	0.03	0.18
500	26	26.5	0.5	0.72	14.6
500	38.3	39	0.7	0.01	0.65
500	39	41.1	2.1	0.01	0.61
500	65.6	68	2.4	0.01	0.04
178_240_100	24	24.5	0.5	0.08	7.74
178_240_100	26.4	26.7	0.3	0.04	10.52
178_240_100	28.3	28.7	0.4		3.94
178_240_100	29	30.5	1.5		5.44
178_240_100	30.5	32	1.5	1	18.14

178_240_100	32	33	1	0.04	2.9
178_240_100	33	35	2	0.08	29.75
178_240_100	35	39.5	4.5	0.8	18.5
178_240_100	39.5	41	1.5	16.81	25.64
178_240_100	41	50.6	9.6	8.33	27.54
178_240_100	52.8	54.5	1.7	0.19	7.74
178_240_100	55	56.2	1.2	0.02	0.85