14 February 2019

STRONG DRILLING RESULTS AT SORBY HILLS

Highlights

- Phase 1 infill drill campaign completed with results received from 34 of 52 holes to be analysed.
- Significant drill intercepts from each deposit drilled, include:
  - **11.7m at 13.2% Pb equivalent** (10.8% Pb, 105g/t Ag and 0.4% Zn) from 75.7m, - F Deposit in drill hole AF005
  - **10.0m at 7.8% Pb equivalent** (6.6%Pb, 53g/t Ag and 0.9%Zn) from 82m, - I Deposit in drill hole AI010
  - **9.7m at 9.1% Pb equivalent** (7.5%Pb, 68g/t Ag and 1.1% Zn) from 76m, - CD Link in drill hole ACD019
  - **20.0m at 8.6% Pb equivalent** (7.3% Pb, 56g/t Ag and 0.4% Zn) from 11m, - DE Deposit in drill hole ACD046
  - **9.0m at 8.3% Pb equivalent** (7.6% Pb, 32g/t Ag and 1.1% Zn) from 37m, - B Deposit in drill hole AB033

  Note, Zn has NOT been included in Pb equivalent calculation. See Appendix 3 for equivalent Pb% calculation assumptions.
- Results received from F Deposit indicates that mineralisation links with DE Deposit and could be mineable with a single open cut.
- Results from this drill campaign are expected to upgrade and increase the confidence levels of the existing Sorby Hills Mineral Resource.
- Review and update of 2012 Pre-Feasibility Study underway and being spearheaded by Lycopodium with completion expected March 2019.
- The updated Mineral Resource is expected to materially enhance the economics and confidence of an optimized Pre-Feasibility Study scheduled for delivery mid-2019.
- Phase 2 infill and expansion drill program scheduled to commence April 2019.
- A combination of unique factors makes Sorby Hills a potentially highly economic base metal deposit, with shallow open pitable mineralisation at 20m to 100m depth, simple mineralogy allowing for low cost beneficiation before plant treatment, high metal recoveries, existing sealed roads to a nearby port and high silver credits.

Pacifico Minerals Limited ("**Pacifico**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on drilling results from the initial Phase 1 drill campaign at its 75% owned Sorby Hills Pb-Ag-Zn Project ("**Sorby Hills**") located 50km northeast of Kununurra in Western Australia (See ASX announcement dated 10 October 2018).

Introduction

The Phase 1 drill campaign was designed to provide angled and oriented diamond drill core into B, C, CD link, D, F and I Deposits (See Figure 1). 72 holes were drilled in [Q4]-CY2018 for a total of 5,372m drilled. These holes were all drilled

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Managing Director

Simon Noon

Directors

Richard Monti (Chairman)

Peter Harold (Non-exec.)

Andrew Parker (Non-exec.)

Company Secretary

Jerry Monzu

Registered office

Level 10

105 St Georges Terrace

Perth WA 6000

Telephone:

+61 8 6268 0449

Email:

info@pacificominerals.com.au

ASX Code: PMY

ABN 43 107 159 713

at a 70° angle from east to west designed to test any intercepting geological structures. Drilling comprised a combination of both reverse circulation ("RC") to end of hole and RC pre-collar with diamond drilled tails to end of hole (See Appendix 1 and 2). This was the first drilling campaign since an RC drilling program in 2011 and the first diamond drilling campaign since 2010. Fresh drill core has demonstrated again the simple mineralisation which consists essentially of coarse silver bearing galena (lead sulphide). The mineralisation occurs as a sediment replacement deposit predominantly along the flat-lying contact between an upper siltstone and a lower dolomite.

Since taking control of the Sorby Hills Project, Pacifico's strategic focus has been on commercialising the Project with an initial focus on declaring a maiden JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE"), increasing the confidence level of the MRE and further optimising the project economics given recent advances in processing technologies. As such, fresh drill core from this most recent campaign is being utilised to assess various density separation techniques designed to separate ore from waste rock to form a pre-concentrated product prior to further concentration via a lead flotation circuit, thereby significantly reducing capital and operating costs.

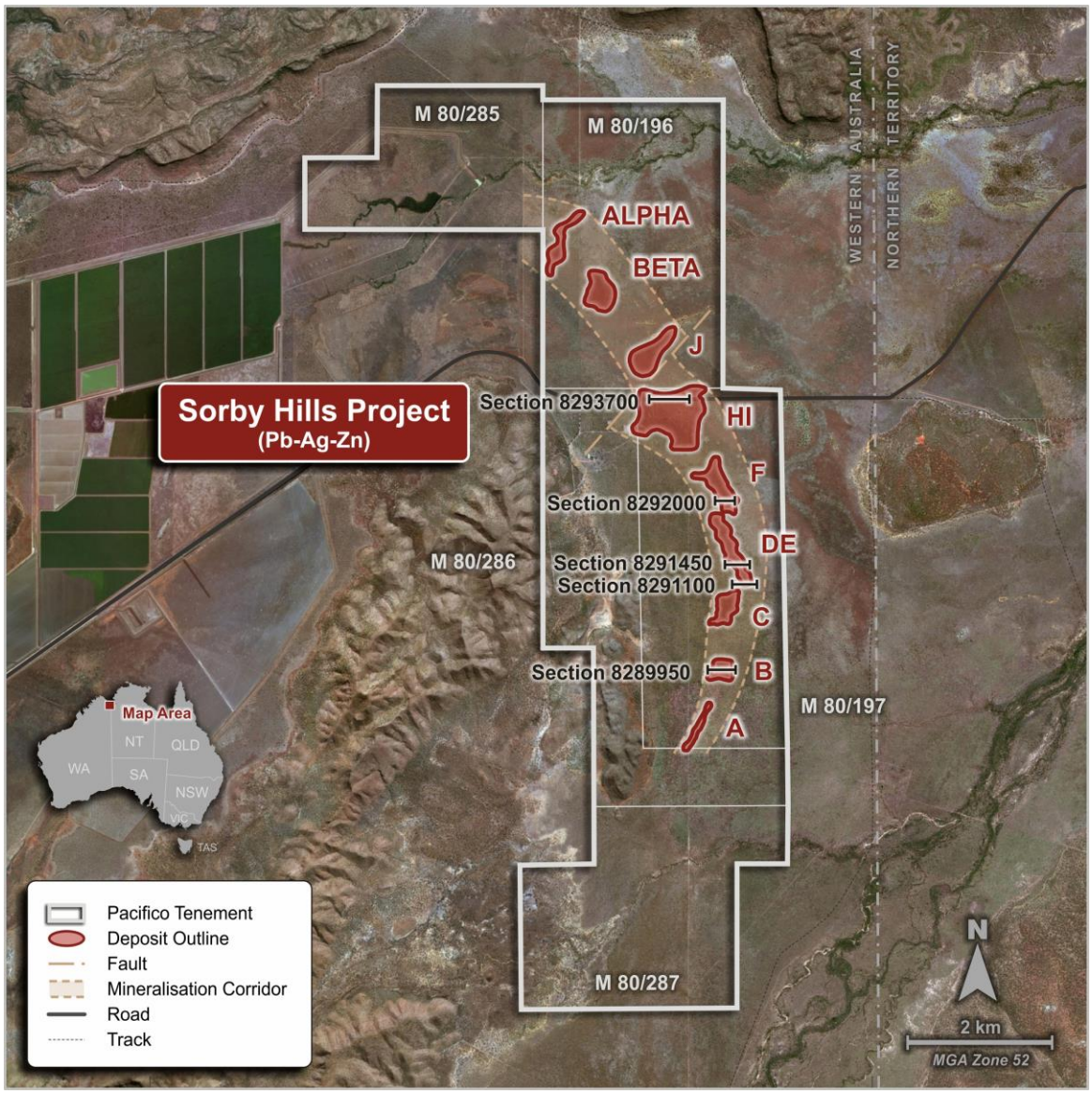

Figure 1. Sorby Hills Mineralised Corridor of Lead-Silver Deposits with a Global Mineral Resource Estimate Totalling 16.5Mt @ 6.0% Pb Equivalent (4.7% Pb, 0.7% Zn and 54 g/t Ag). Note: See ASX Announcement 24 August 2018 and Appendix 3 for equivalent Pb% calculation.

Geology

Geological logging and interpreted rock geochemistry using a portable XRF have been used to confirm the Project as a flat-lying sediment replacement deposit (See Figure 2). Pacifico has carried out a systematic approach to increasing resource confidence by focusing on those areas of higher-grade mineralisation and those closer to surface, thereby being more likely to deliver enhanced economics.

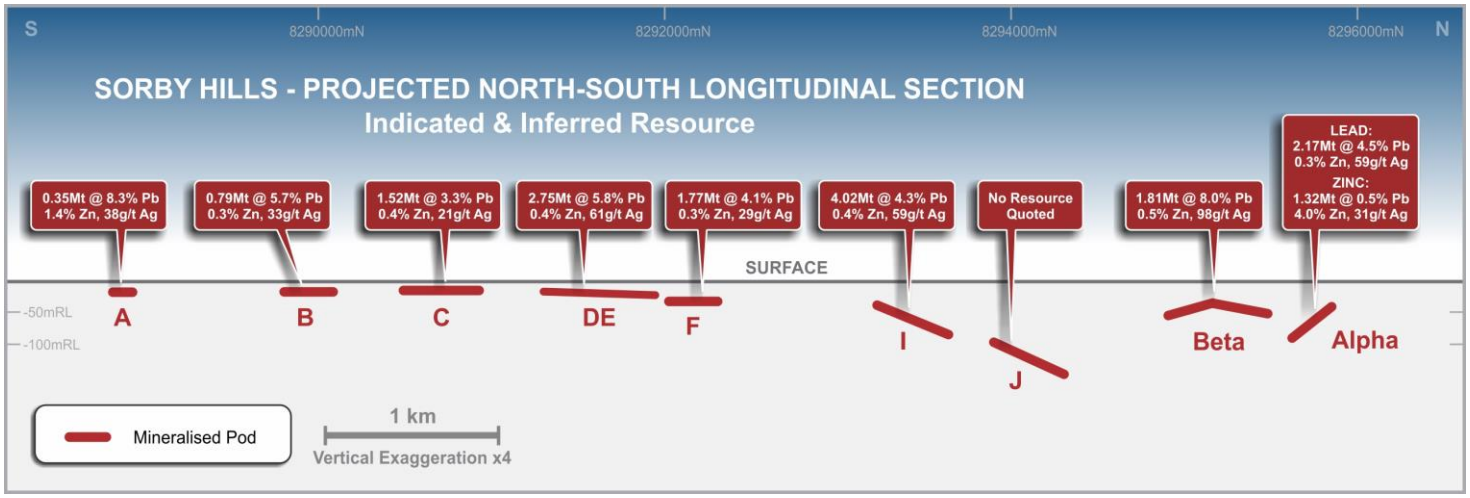

Figure 2. Sorby Hills Long Section (Looking West) Showing a Schematic of the Deposits.
Note: The vertical exaggeration; the deposits extend over 7km south-north.

The latest drilling has served to confirm the geological continuity and increase the resource confidence of the deposit with material changes in the confidence of the global MRE expected (16.5Mt @ 6.0% Pb equivalent[1] (4.7% Pb, 53g/t Ag, 0.7% Zn). The drilling campaign has clearly delineated between ore and waste and highlights the course grained nature of the galena which is favourable for pre-concentration prior to grinding and floatation. Previous test work has shown that the ore can be gravity separated from the carbonate host 'waste rock'. Pacifico will undertake further variability test work to confirm the economic viability of various pre-concentration methods over the entire mineralised body.

[1] ***Note, Zn has NOT been included in Pb equivalent calculation. See Appendix 3 for equivalent Pb% calculation assumptions.***

Mineralisation

The majority of mineralisation occurs as a sediment replacement style of deposit predominantly along the flat-lying contact between an upper siltstone (Knox Sediments) and a lower dolomite (Sorby Dolomite). There is a clear timing control to mineralisation related to faulting and slump brecciation at the beginning of Knox Sediments deposition.

As the mineralisation shows many characteristics of SEDEX or diagenetically formed deposits, the downdip potential, particularly for zinc mineralisation remains high.

Drill Results

A summary of results are described for each deposit drilled as illustrated in Figure 2. Drill results received to date are presented in Appendix 1. Remaining drill results are pending and will be released in due course.

DE Deposit

Extensions to the known resources at DE Deposit include ACD046 with **20.0m of 7.3% Pb, 56g/t Ag and 0.4% Zn** ACD046 demonstrates the thick ore grade mineralisation within the Sorby Dolomite and immediately below the contact with the upper Knox Sediments.

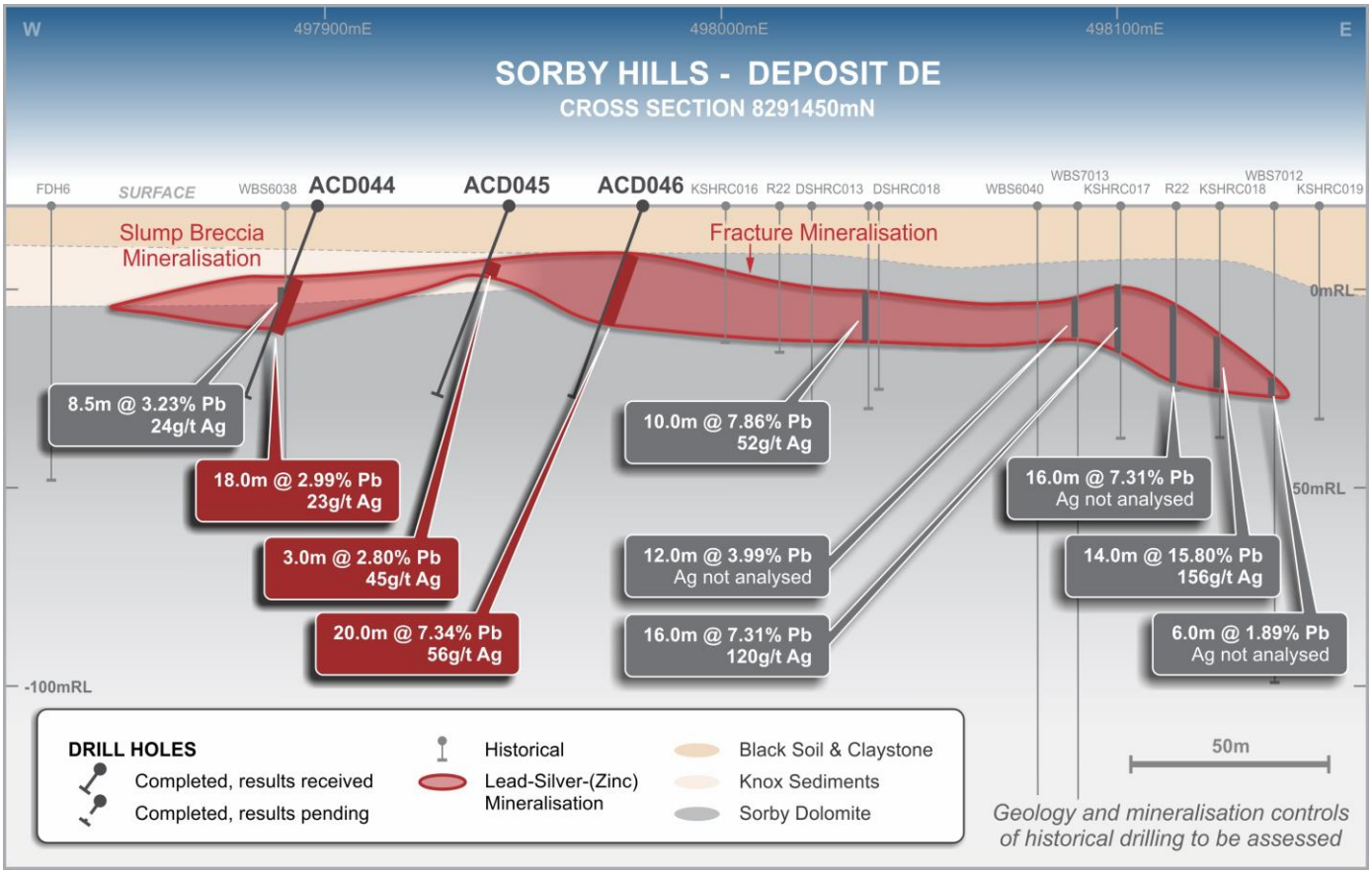

Figure 3. DE Deposit: Pacifico Down Hole Intersections Shown in Red.

I Deposit

I Deposit drill hole AI010 intersected **9.4m of 6.6%Pb, 53g/t Ag** and **0.9%Zn** Analyses from most holes at I Deposit drilled by Pacifico are pending. I Deposit is the deepest deposit at an average depth of 100m.

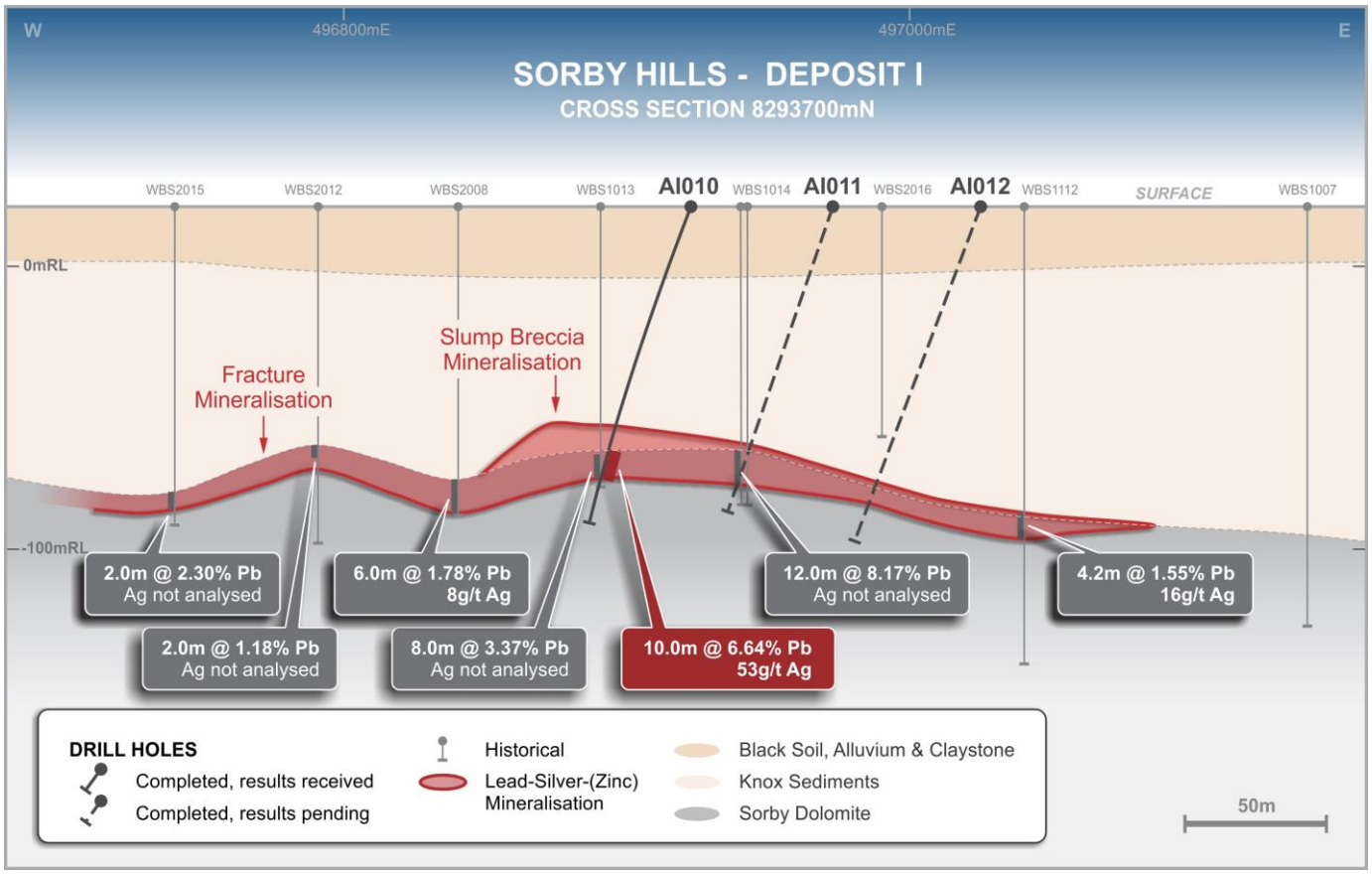

Figure 4: I Deposit: Northern Cross Section of the HI Deposit. Pacifico Down Hole Intersections Shown in Red.

F Deposit

Drill hole AF012 intersected **15.0m of 5.8% Pb, 81g/t Ag and 0.1% Zn** (50m to the north and not shown in cross section) and AF005 intersected **11.7m of 10.8% Pb, 105g/t Ag and 0.4% Zn.** Results from a number of holes are pending and will enable a re-evaluation of geology and mineralisation.

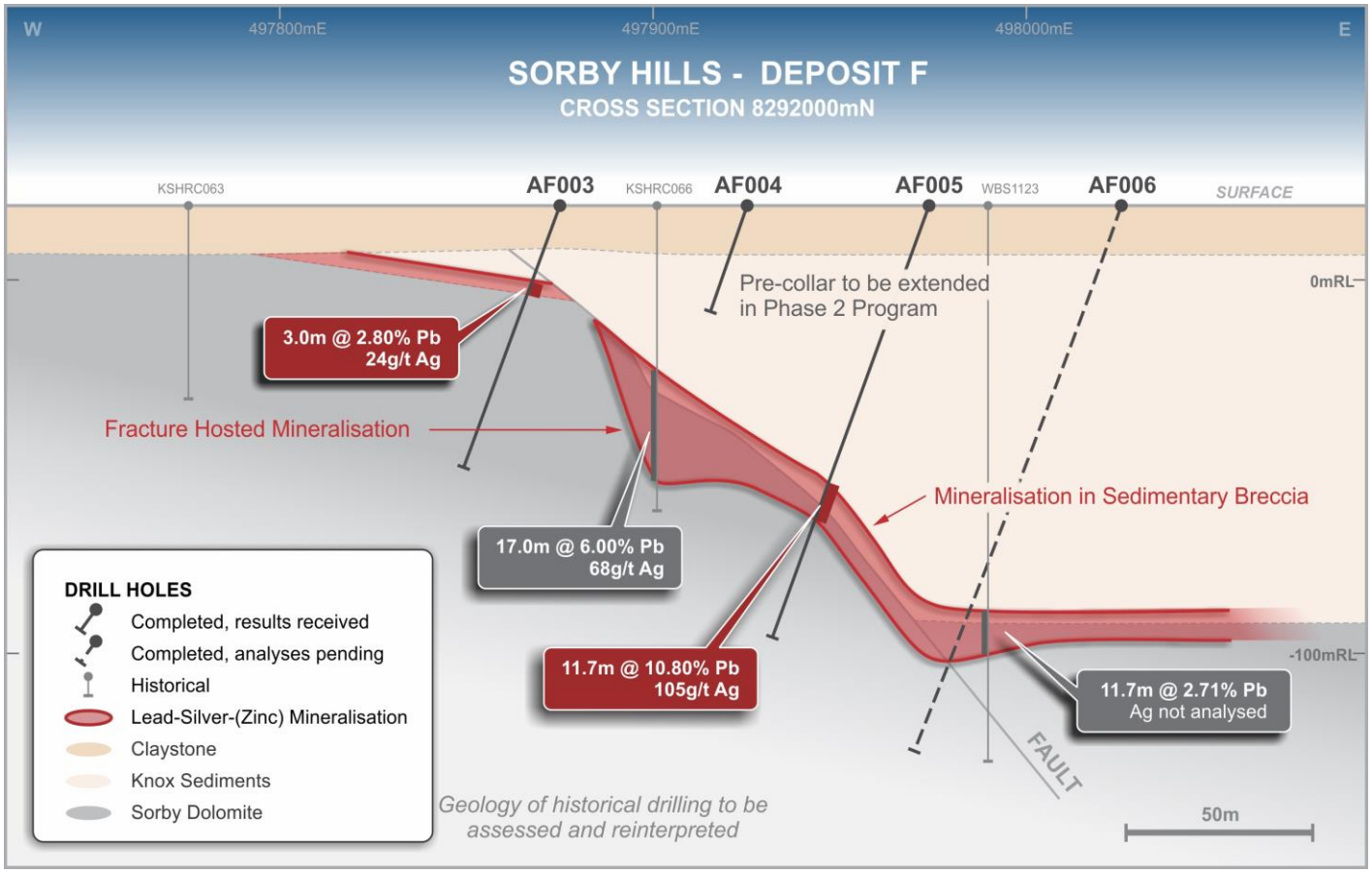

Figure 5. F Deposit: A Fault Defines the Contact of Knox Sediment and Sorby Dolomite. Pacifico Down Hole Intersections Shown in Red.

D Deposit & C Deposit: CD Link

ACD019 on the eastern edge of the cross section intersected **9.7m of 7.5% Pb, 68g/t Ag** and **1.1% Zn.** Further close spaced drilling is required to determine if the C Deposit (south) and the D Deposit (north) link up and estimate additional mineralisation in this area.

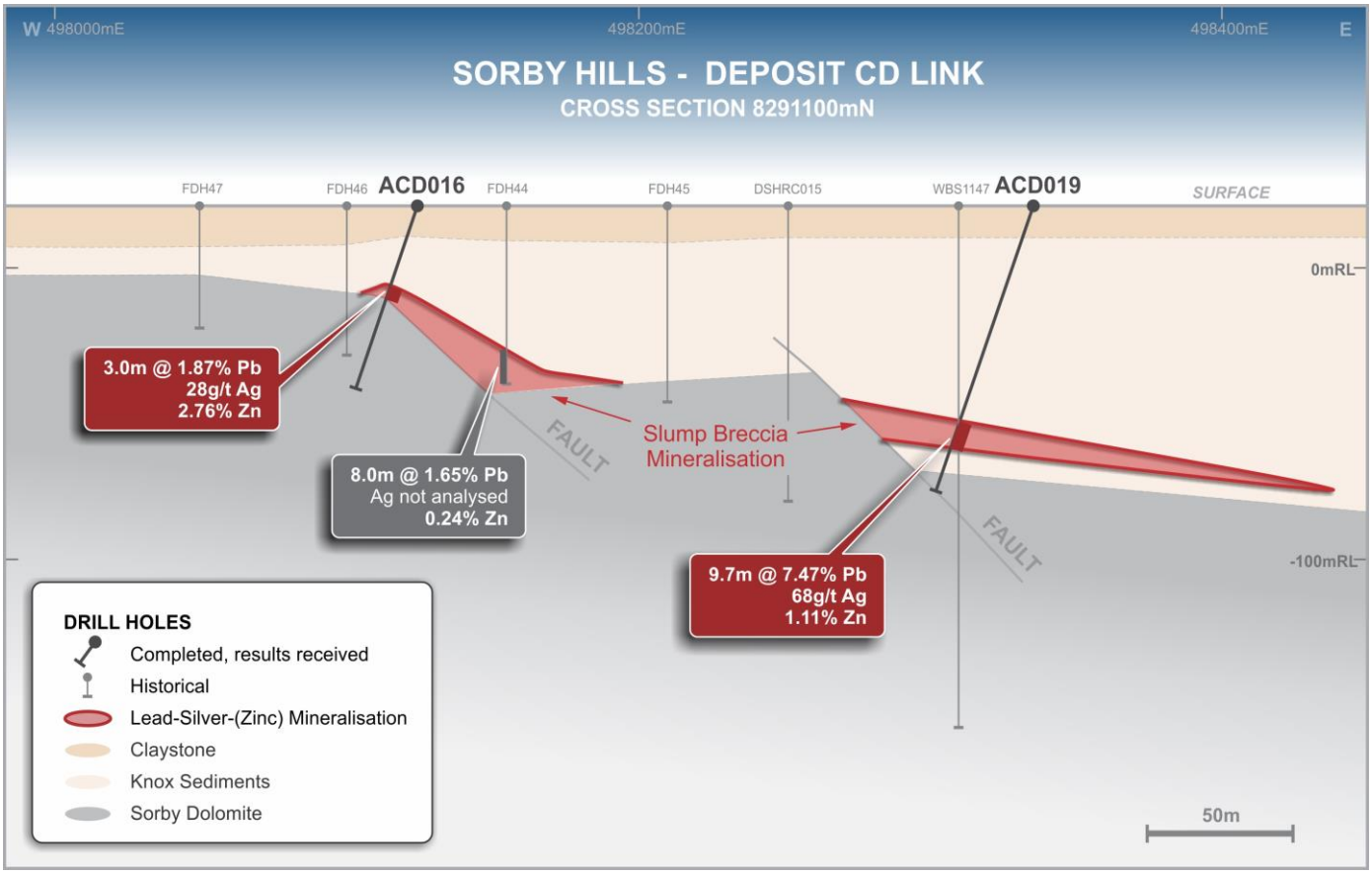

Figure 6. CD Link: Pacifico Down Hole Intersections Shown in Red.

B Deposit

The B Deposit is interpreted as forming two lenses, B1 and B2, separated by a low angle fault. The mineralisation may extend further along strike to the north and south, beyond the area drilled by Pacifico.

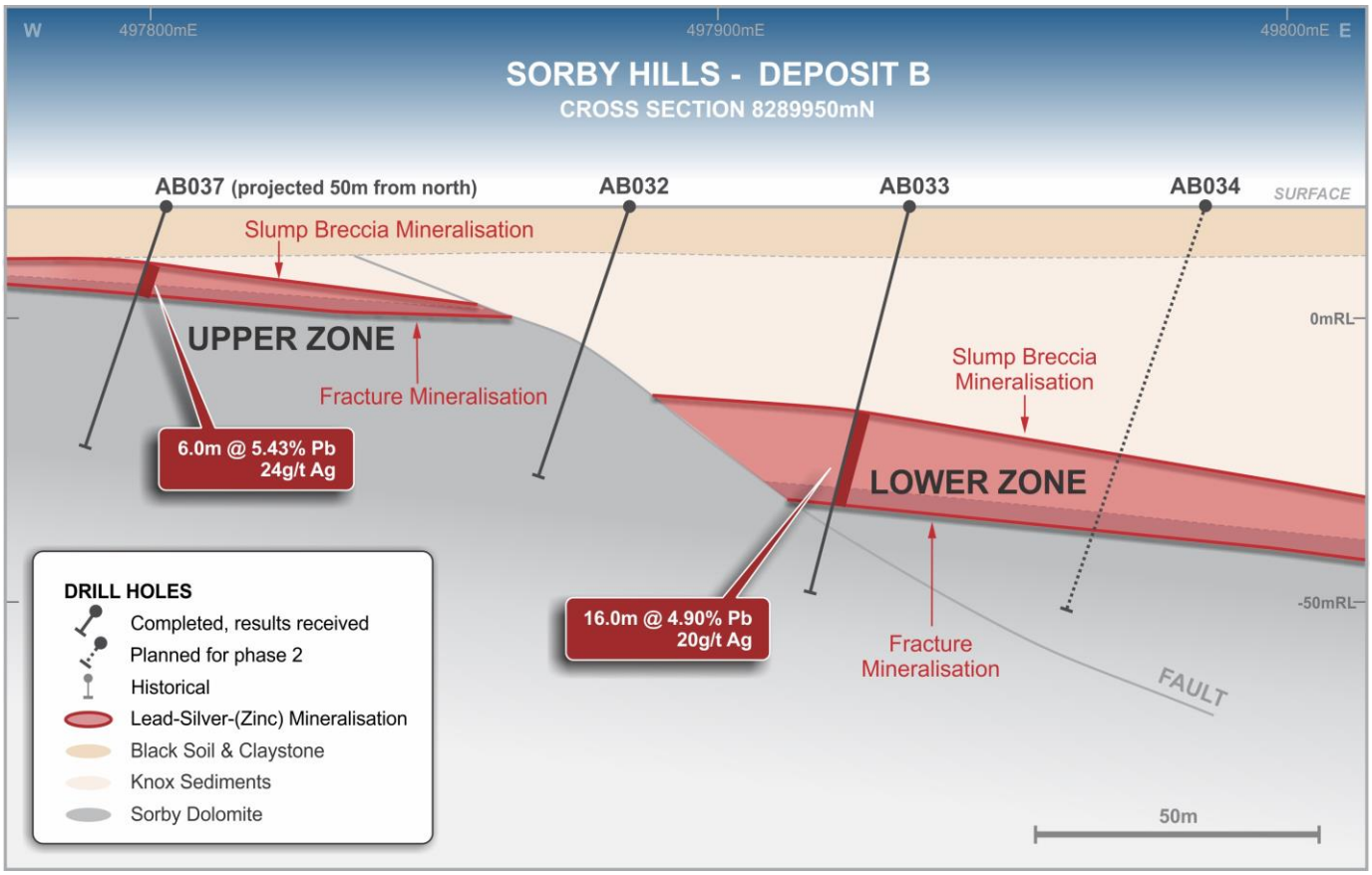

Figure 7. B Deposit: B1 Upper and B2 Lower Lenses.

Review and Update of 2012 Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS)[1]

Pacifico has reviewed previous technical studies and determined that existing technical work including mining studies, metallurgical testing, ore handling and processing studies, and groundwater management is sufficient to undertake a revised mine plan and study update.

Pacifico have engaged highly regarded Perth based engineering and project delivery group, Lycopodium. Lycopodium specialises in the evaluation, development, implementation and the optimisation of mining projects. The Company, together with Lycopodium are seeking to optimise the capital and operating cost profile of Sorby Hills through the application of mobile crushing and ore sorting using optical and density to discriminate the lead mineralisation from the host rock.

The concept is to utilise historic data and then apply modern mining and processing techniques to create a revised mine plan together with optimised process flow sheet with the aim of minimising the capital and operating costs. A key change is to incorporate an ore sorter capable of providing a lead-silver pre-concentrate after a first stage crush and a grinding circuit rejecting non-mineralised low density, non-conductive waste. If applicable, this would result in an upgraded lead-silver sulphide ore being presented to the flotation circuit. The review and update of the previous PFS is expected to be completed during March 2019.

1. See ASX: KBL announcement 8 April 2014

Sorby Hills Optimized PFS

Pacifico acquired its 75% interest in the Sorby Hills Project to refocus the Company towards the development of a base metal project in a Tier 1 jurisdiction.

Sorby Hills, which is located in the East Kimberley region on Western Australia was discovered in 1971 and several companies undertook extensive work on the Project. In the late 1970s and through the 1980s, major mining companies considered the development of Sorby Hills however progress was hindered by a lack of infrastructure and a difficult regulatory regime.

Over recent years, infrastructure in the East Kimberley has improved greatly with a sealed road now in place to the Project, hydro-power from the Argyle Dam available to within 30km of the Project and the Wyndham Port capable of shipping mineral concentrate to the seaborne market. Native Title over the Project mining leases has been extinguished and a State Agreement legislates for the development of the Sorby Hills project alongside the development of Ord Stage II.

Sorby Hills has undergone a Public Environmental Review and received environmental approval for development. Lead prices have also increased significantly. Pacifico and Henan Yuguang believe that the macro-economic factors, improved infrastructure in the Kimberley, new processing technologies, an improved lead price outlook and lower A$ exchange rate environment will assist in moving the Project to the development stage.

Results from the Phase 1 drilling campaign completed in December 2018 and the Phase 2 drilling planned for April 2019 will be integrated with the existing JORC 2012 compliant MRE. Detailed technical studies will assess the opportunity to incorporate modern mineral processing technology into the process flowsheet to reduce capital and operating costs. Pacifico has begun the technical work to integrate the mineral resource estimate into a development plan to mine, process and produce a high-grade mineral concentrate. This work will form part of the optimised PFS expected to be completed by mid-2019.

Sorby Hills Activities 2019

1H 2019

- Further assay results from Stage 1 infill and expansion drilling;
- Updated Resource estimate;
- Review and update of previous Pre-feasibility study;
- Phase 2 infill and expansion drilling; and
- 2019 Optimized Pre-Feasibility Study

For further information or to be added to our electronic mailing list please contact:

Simon Noon (Managing Director)
Phone: +61 (0)8 6268 0449
Email: info@pacificominerals.com.au

About Pacifico Minerals Ltd

Pacifico Minerals Ltd ("**Pacifico**") (ASX: PMY) is a Western Australian based exploration company. In Australia, the company is currently focused on advancing the Sorby Hills Lead-Silver-Zinc Joint Venture project in WA. Pacifico owns a 75% interest in the Joint Venture with the remaining 25% (contributing) interest held by Henan Yuguang Gold & Lead Co. Ltd.

About Henan Yuguang Gold and Lead Co Ltd

Henan Yuguang Gold and Lead Co., Ltd was established in 1957 by the government of Jiyuan City which is in Henan Province in North China. In July 2002, HYG (exchange code: 600531) was listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSX). Current ownership is approximately 29.61% by Jiyuan City. HYG is the largest lead smelting company and silver producer in China and has been among the Top 500 Chinese enterprises and Top 500 China manufacturing enterprises for the last five consecutive years. The main products produced by HYG are electrolytic lead, gold, silver and copper which are all registered at LME and LBMA respectively. In 2017, HYG produced 415,100 tonnes of electrolytic lead, 110,000 tonnes of copper, 958 tonnes of silver, 7,383 kg of gold and achieved sales of about US$2,684 million. HYG's plants are largely modern, focussed on development of industrial technology and are environmentally-friendly. Its recently-refurbished lead smelting plant has achieved full automation. More information can be found on the HYG website; http://www.yggf.com.cn/en/.

Competent Person Statement and JORC Information

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is extracted from the announcement entitled "Sorby Hills Resource Update to JORC 2012" dated 24 August 2018 which is available to be viewed on the Company's website (www.pacificominerals.com.au) and which is based on information compiled by Mr Geoff Reed (in respect of the DE deposit) and Mr David Williams (in respect of the A, B, C, F, H, I, Alpha and Beta deposits) as Competent Persons. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially changed.

The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code') sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

The Information contained in this announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Sorby Hills Project.

The information contained in this announcement that relates to geology and exploration results is based, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr David Pascoe, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Pascoe is a consultant to Pacifico Minerals Limited. Mr Pascoe 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 Pascoe consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All parties have consented to the inclusion of their work for the purposes of this announcement. The interpretations and conclusions reached in this announcement are based on current geological theory and the best evidence available to the authors at the time of writing. It is the nature of all scientific conclusions that they are founded on an assessment of probabilities and, however high these probabilities might be, they make no claim for absolute certainty. Any economic decisions which might be taken on the basis of interpretations or conclusions contained in this announcement will therefore carry an element of risks.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document are or maybe "forward-looking statements" and represent Pacifico's intentions, projections, expectations or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Pacifico, and which may cause Pacifico's actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Pacifico does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.

Appendix 1

Table of received results, 1%Pb or 1%Zn cut-off, minimum 2m intersection, maximum 3m internal waste <1% Pb

Deposit	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t
B	AB006	No significant mineralisation detected with XRF					
B	AB008	12	17	5	5.37	0.06	27
B	AB009	21	25	4	3.89	0.41	26
B	AB010	No significant mineralisation detected with XRF					
B	AB016	24	26	2	2.66	0.14	7
B	AB017	19	26	7	3.59	0.09	14
B	AB018	37	39	2	1.54	0.05	6
B	AB019	50	59	9	3.21	0.46	16
	Incl at 2% Pb c/o	50	52	2	8.48	0.98	30
B	AB023	13	28	15	2.5	0.11	12
	Incl at 2% Pb c/o	13	21	8	3.04	0.08	14
B	AB024	No significant mineralisation detected with XRF					
B	AB025	42	44	2	3.6	0.19	14
B	AB027	Pre-collar, diamond drilling to complete hole in phase 2					
B	AB032	no intersections analysed >1% Pb					
B	AB033	37	53	16	4.89	0.69	20
	Incl at 2% Pb c/o	37	46	9	7.55	1.11	32
B	AB034	Pre-collar, diamond drilling to complete hole in phase 2					
B	AB037	12	18	6	3.53	0.22	24
B	AB038	23	27	4	4.94	0.35	20
B	AB045	no intersections analysed >1% Pb					
B	AB046	44	49	5	6.24	0.71	31

B	AB047	Pre-collar, diamond drilling to complete hole in phase 2					
CD Link	ACD002	18	22	4	1.55	0.59	7
CD Link	ACD011	38	40	2	5.56	3.46	16
CD Link	ACD016	28	31	3	1.87	2.76	28
CD Link	ACD019	76	86.3	9.7	7.47	1.11	68
CD Link	ACD024	44	48	4	3.86	1.55	23
CD Link	ACD025	Pre-collar, diamond drilling to complete hole in phase 2					
CD Link	ACD027	Pre-collar, diamond drilling to complete hole in phase 2					
CD Link	ACD033	34	42	8	4.71	0.36	24
CD Link	ACD034	Pre-collar, diamond drilling to complete hole in phase 2					
CD Link	ACD035	Pre-collar, diamond drilling to complete hole in phase 2					
CD Link	ACD040	22	26	4	0.17	1.49	3
CD Link	ACD041	No significant mineralisation detected with XRF					
D	ACD044	13	31	18	2.99	0.12	23
	Incl at 2% Pb c/o	25	31	6	5.44	0.09	37
D	ACD045	12	15	3	4.51	0.11	45
D	ACD046	11	31	20	7.34	0.39	56
D	ACD048	11	17	6	3.68	0.18	37
D	ACD049	30	32	2	3.01	0.04	13
D	ACD051	27	30	3	2.63	0.06	12
D	ACD052	21	23	2	2.84	0.07	18
D	ACD053	11	13	2	1.1	0.09	1
D	ACD054	No significant mineralisation detected with XRF					
F	AF003	23	26	3	2.25	0.58	24
F	AF004	Pre-collar, diamond drilling to complete hole in phase 2					
F	AF005	75.7	87.4	11.7	10.8	0.37	105
F	AF006	Analyses results pending					

F	AF011	33	37	4	2.82	0.1	22
	and	48	73	25	3.42	0.27	29
F	AF012	57	72	15	5.84	0.14	81
F	AF013	Analyses results pending					
F	AF018	Analyses results pending					
F	AF019	Analyses results pending					
F	AF020	Analyses results pending					
F	AF026	Analyses results pending					
F	AF027	Analyses results pending					
F	AF028	Analyses results pending					
F	AF035	Analyses results pending					
F	AF040	71.5	73.9	2.4	2.22	0.13	18
	and	82.1	92	9.9	5.46	0.04	35
	Incl at 2% Pb c/o	65	70	5	6.7	0.34	89
F	AF041	Analyses results pending					
F	AF047	Analyses results pending					
F	AF048	Analyses results pending					
I	AI001	No significant mineralisation detected with XRF					
I	AI002	32	39	7	3.1	0.04	42
I	AI003	No intersections analysed >1% Pb					
I	AI005	Analyses results pending					
I	AI006	Analyses results pending					
I	AI007	Analyses results pending					
I	AI010	82	86	4	2.9	0.01	8
	and	92	102	10	6.64	0.91	53
I	AI011	Analyses results pending					
I	AI012	Analyses results pending					

I	AI015	Pre-collar, diamond drilling to complete hole in phase 2
I	AI016	Analyses results pending
I	AI017	Pre-collar, diamond drilling to complete hole in phase 2

Appendix 2

Coordinates of Drill Holes

Hole ID	Easting GDA94_52	Northing GDA94_52	Elevation GDA94_52	Drill Hole Type	RC Total Depth	Total DD (m)	Hole Total Depth	Azimuth (True)	DIP	Survey method
AB006	497709.77	8289798.66	19.72	RC	40		40	270	-70	DGPS
AB008	497810.15	8289798.74	19.65	RC	40		40	270	-70	DGPS
AB009	497860.78	8289796.43	19.75	RC	40		40	270	-70	DGPS
AB010	497909.68	8289799.75	19.69	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
AB016	497783.73	8289848.91	19.71	RC	40		40	270	-70	DGPS
AB017	497836.72	8289847.36	19.64	RC	40		40	270	-70	DGPS
AB018	497880.19	8289848.46	19.70	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
AB019	497932.82	8289849.88	19.72	RC	70		70	270	-70	DGPS
AB023	497809.47	8289901.92	19.67	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
AB024	497862.25	8289898.61	19.69	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
AB025	497907.62	8289900.04	19.64	RC	60		60	270	-70	DGPS
AB027	498007.02	8289897.27	19.65	P/C	40		40	270	-70	DGPS
AB032	497884.52	8289948.73	19.55	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
AB033	497933.56	8289949.77	19.61	RC	70		70	270	-70	DGPS
AB034	497985.66	8289950.55	19.67	P/C	40		40	270	-70	DGPS
AB037	497809.92	8289998.69	19.69	RC	40		40	270	-70	DGPS
AB038	497861.55	8289998.98	19.69	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
AB045	497832.96	8290054.45	19.72	RC	40		40	270	-70	DGPS
AB046	497886.33	8290050.65	19.73	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
AB047	497932.07	8290049.36	19.78	P/C	60		60	270	-70	DGPS
ACD002	497897.45	8290948.81	19.89	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
ACD011	498147.39	8291051.22	19.84	RC	70		70	270	-70	DGPS
ACD016	498123.91	8291101.88	19.91	RC	65		65	270	-70	DGPS
ACD019	498334.91	8291096.75	20.02	P/C+DD	60	42.6	102.6	270	-70	DGPS
ACD024	498172.17	8291149.88	19.96	RC	70		70	270	-70	DGPS
ACD025	498220.64	8291150.16	19.83	P/C	60		60	270	-70	DGPS
ACD027	498322.37	8291150.69	19.96	P/C	80		80	270	-70	DGPS
ACD033	498199.26	8291200.57	19.87	RC	65		65	270	-70	DGPS
ACD034	498249.48	8291201.48	20.02	P/C	40		40	270	-70	DGPS
ACD035	498301.40	8291199.23	20.02	P/C	80		80	270	-70	DGPS
ACD040	498099.89	8291247.12	19.92	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
ACD041	497972.12	8291399.88	20.05	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
ACD044	497897.73	8291452.08	19.93	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
ACD045	497946.07	8291447.51	19.95	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
ACD046	497979.71	8291449.27	20.05	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS

Hole ID	Easting GDA94_52	Northing GDA94_52	Elevation GDA94_52	Drill Hole Type	RC Total Depth	Total DD (m)	Hole Total Depth	Azimuth (True)	DIP	Survey method
ACD048	497924.31	8291476.63	20.00	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
ACD049	497971.79	8291474.25	20.07	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
ACD051	497899.10	8291499.69	19.85	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
ACD052	497949.55	8291500.28	20.12	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
ACD053	497898.48	8291600.36	19.97	RC	50		50	270	-70	DGPS
ACD054	497922.08	8291649.33	19.96	RC	24		24	270	-70	DGPS
AF003	497875.39	8291998.53	20.08	RC	75		75	270	-70	DGPS
AF004	497925.72	8291999.45	20.10	P/C	30		30	270	-70	DGPS
AF005	497974.27	8291999.84	20.21	P/C+DD	40	83.4	123.4	270	-70	DGPS
AF006	498025.95	8292005.69	20.10	P/C+DD	80	76.6	156.6	270	-70	DGPS
AF011	497875.42	8292047.96	20.25	RC	75		77	270	-70	DGPS
AF012	497921.48	8292049.26	20.30	P/C+DD	30	69.5	99.5	270	-70	DGPS
AF013	497974.65	8292050.47	20.27	P/C+DD	40	145.8	185.8	270	-70	DGPS
AF018	497898.30	8292098.96	20.29	P/C+DD	30	54.2	84.2	270	-70	DGPS
AF019	497949.48	8292099.28	20.25	P/C+DD	60	63.7	123.7	270	-70	DGPS
AF020	498001.47	8292100.50	20.12	P/C+DD	75	90.6	165.6	270	-70	DGPS
AF026	497922.21	8292147.13	20.16	P/C+DD	30	69.5	99.5	270	-70	DGPS
AF027	497973.38	8292149.70	20.22	P/C+DD	55	86.6	141.6	270	-70	DGPS
AF028	498021.78	8292151.27	20.27	P/C+DD	80	71.6	151.6	270	-70	DGPS
AF035	498048.19	8292198.00	20.23	P/C+DD	80	61.6	141.6	270	-70	DGPS
AF040	497921.84	8292248.79	20.23	P/C+DD	30	72.6	102.6	270	-70	DGPS
AF041	497973.45	8292250.14	20.23	P/C+DD	60	96.6	156.6	270	-70	DGPS
AF047	497948.50	8292298.89	20.33	P/C+DD	60	66.6	126.6	270	-70	DGPS
AF048	497997.64	8292301.01	20.29	P/C+DD	80	70.6	150.6	270	-70	DGPS
AI001	496895.59	8293198.97	20.60	RC	28		28	270	-70	DGPS
AI002	496946.94	8293199.19	20.47	RC	60		60	270	-70	DGPS
AI003	496996.72	8293198.18	20.51	RC	60		60	270	-70	DGPS
AI005	496723.45	8293299.63	20.76	P/C+DD	45	36.3	81.3	270	-70	DGPS
AI006	496798.55	8293299.50	20.65	P/C+DD	50	43.5	93.5	270	-70	DGPS
AI007	496841.89	8293346.44	20.69	P/C+DD	50	25.2	75.2	270	-70	DGPS
AI010	496922.76	8293696.77	20.83	P/C+DD	80	37	117	270	-70	DGPS
AI011	496972.96	8293696.02	20.95	P/C+DD	80	33.8	113.8	270	-70	DGPS
AI012	497025.34	8293701.09	20.87	P/C+DD	80	45.8	125.8	270	-70	DGPS
AI015	496900.39	8293746.29	20.83	P/C	80		80	270	-70	DGPS
AI016	496949.72	8293747.39	20.93	P/C+DD	80	43.3	123.3	270	-70	DGPS
AI017	496996.02	8293744.05	20.86	P/C	63		63	270	-70	DGPS

Appendix 3

Calculation of Pb Equivalent Grades

The contained metal equivalence formula is made on the following assumptions based on metallurgical work included in a Pre-Feasibility Study (ASX: KBL Announcement 8 April 2014), and on the published London Metal Exchange closing metal prices of 7 February 2019.

- Lead Price US$ 2,080/t
- Silver Price US$ 0.504/g
- Lead recoverable and payable 91%
- Silver recoverable and payable 87%

Owing to limited metallurgical data zinc grades are not included at this stage in the lead equivalent grade calculation.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules)*	• During the drilling program (from 16 October to 9 December 2018), RC sampling during the Pacifico 2018 campaign was conducted at 1m intervals for the entire length of the hole. • All the samples from RC pre-collars and RC holes were scanned with a portable XRF (Olympus InnovX Delta) for an indication of qualitative lead concentration. Intervals were selected for assaying from XRF readings above 0.3% Pb. An additional metre sample was taken above and below this interval. • Mineralised HQ diamond core was sampled at different intervals to reflect lithological boundaries, but within length limits of between 0.5m and 1.1m. • The sampling methodology is considered representative and appropriate for the sediment replacement style of mineralisation at Sorby Hills.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</td><td>Drilling methods used in the 2018 drill program were RC and HQ diamond drilling. RC drilling was also used to pre-collar holes with planned end of hole depth greater than 80m, which were then completed with diamond tails.

Reference has been made in the announcement to 10 previous drilling campaigns at Sorby Hills prior to the drilling campaign reported in this announcement.
A summary of historic drilling campaigns is provided below:

Table 1: Summary of Drilling at Sorby Hills
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Drill Hole Series</th><th>Drilling Methods</th><th>Year</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>DDH1-DDH65</td><td>Diamond coring with unspecified pre-collar (mud rotary)</td><td>1972-1973</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>R1 -R29</td><td>Rotary Percussion (some open hole RC)</td><td>Unknown</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>FDH1 -FDH89</td><td>Conventional RC using VPRH rig</td><td>1974</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>WBS1001 -W8S1157</td><td>Mud rotary and RAB pre-collars with diamond tail</td><td>1975</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>WBS2000-WBS2159</td><td>Conventional RC using VPRH rig (possibly some open hole)</td><td>1975</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>WBS3000 -WBS3039</td><td>Rotary (probably open hole)</td><td>1975</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>WBS4000 -WBS4205</td><td>Rotary (Mostly open hole some conventional RC)</td><td>1976-1979</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>WBS5000 -WBS5095</td><td>Mud rotary pre-collars diamond tails</td><td>1978-1979</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>WBS6000 -WBS6057</td><td>Some RAB some mud rotary pre-collars with diamond tails</td><td>1980</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>WBS7000 -WBS7035</td><td>RAB and conventional RC</td><td>1980</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>CSHDD001-CSHDD029</td><td>Diamond coring with open pre-collar (mud rotary)</td><td>2007</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>ISHDD001-ISHDD006</td><td>Diamond coring with open pre-collar (RC)</td><td>2010</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>ISHRC001-ISHRC047</td><td>Conventional RC using T685WS Schramm rig</td><td>2010</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>DSHRC001-DSHRC024</td><td>Conventional RC using T685WS Schramm rig</td><td>2010</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>CSHRC001-CSHRC024</td><td>Conventional RC using T685WS Schramm rig</td><td>2010</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>IPRC001-IPRC004</td><td>Conventional RC using T685WS Schramm rig</td><td>2010</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>DSHDD001-DSHDD002</td><td>Diamond coring with open pre-collar (RC)</td><td>2010</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>KSHRC002-KSHRC100</td><td>Conventional RC</td><td>2011</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>AB, ACD, AF, AI series</td><td>RC and HQ diamond tails (this announcement)</td><td>2018</td></tr>
</table>
• Samples taken by open hole drilling are not used in the resource calculation.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drill recovery for HQ diamond core was acceptable with recoveries better than 97% through the mineralised zones. RC bags collected at site were subject to a visual relative volume estimate, and later weighed. Estimated relative volumes were mostly at 100% through mineralisation and bag weights were consistent at around 23kg. Through use of an auxiliary compressor and booster with the RC rig most samples were collected dry. There was an occasional wet sample when there was excessive water flow pressure. In one or two holes where more than 2m of wet sample was collected the RC hole was terminated and left to be recontinued with a diamond tail.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC chips were logged at the rig at Sorby Hills • Diamond drill core was logged at a secure facility in Kununurra, where it is also stored. • All core was logged in detail. Core was processed with orientation lines and metre marks and RQD. Recoveries and RQD's were recorded • Structural measurements of stratigraphy and fault orientations were made where the ori-marks and orientation lines were of sufficient confidence.
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.*	• Core was cut in half at the core shed in Kununurra using a diamond saw. Half core samples were collected and placed in pre-numbered calico bags. Samples were placed into heavy duty plastic bags and sealed for transport to the laboratory. • 2 x 2kg samples were collected from each RC metre using a rig mounted cone-splitter. The booster compressor was used on the rig to maintain consistently dry samples. One sample was used to be sent to the laboratory for analysis if selected, and the other stored in the Kununurra facility. • Samples from RC holes into mineralisation were scanned with a portable XRF for an indication of qualitative lead concentration. 1m intervals were selected to be sampled of above 0.3% Pb as indicated by the pXRF. An additional metre sample was taken above and below this interval.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples sent to Intertek-Genalysis in Darwin for preparation and analysis. Duplicates, blanks and standards inserted at regular intervals. • Drill core and rock chip samples were assayed to accepted industry standards at the Intertek-Genalysis nationally certified laboratory in Darwin. Multi-acid digestion of pulverised sample was followed by ICP-OES or equivalent assay technique • Certified Ore Grade Base Metal Reference Material provided by Geostats Pty Ltd. The standards selected covered a range of lead and silver concentrations and there is good agreement between the Pb and Ag assays, and the mean values provided with the reference standards. For the standards the assayed values were within half of one standard deviation and more commonly below the mean suggesting that grade overestimation is not a significant problem in the dataset. • Duplicates and Blanks were also included in all sample despatches.
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.*	• QAQC and data downloaded from the assay lab was checked by an independent third party to confirm accurate transposing of sample number assay results with respective drill hole intervals • Geological logs were hand written on A3 and A4 paper log sheets and digitally entered into data entry templates in MS Excel and entered into an Access database. • Assay certificates were received from the analytical laboratories and imported into the drill database. • No adjustment was made to the data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Accurately surveyed using a DGPS by a registered surveyor and recorded in GDA94 Zone 52.
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.*	• Nominal 50m spaced collars • 72 angled holes drilled in the Pacifico 2018 drilling program will be imported into the Sorby Hills database and standard geostatistics will be performed to determine the grade and continuity and assess the appropriate resource category to classify based on drill hole spacing and grade continuity. • holes drilled at 70deg to the west (270deg), to better sample both shallow and steeply dipping mineralised structures considered significant to the mineralisation.
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.*	• It is not considered that there is a significant sampling bias due to structure. • All holes drilled at 70deg to the west (270deg), to better sample both shallow and steeply dipping mineralised structures considered significant to the mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are stored and processed at a secure facility in Kununurra. All samples taken by Pacifico personnel to the truck depot in Kununurra and placed on a pallet and sealed for transport direct to the Intertek-Genalysis laboratory in Darwin.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Two independent geologists have reviewed the sampling protocols in the field, the import of assay results from the laboratory online access system and the data management within excel spreadsheets and the Access database.

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.*	• Pacifico Minerals Ltd acquired a 75% interest in the Sorby Hills lead-silver project in Western Australia on 5 October 2018. Yuguang (Australia) Pty Ltd and wholly owned subsidiary of Henan Yuguang Gold & Lead Co. Ltd (HYG) owning the remaining 25%. The Sorby Hills Project comprises five mining leases (M80/196-197 and M80/285-287) (see Table 2 below), all of which are currently held jointly between Sorby Hills Pty Ltd (75%) and Yuguang (Australia) Pty Ltd (25%).

Table 2: Sorby Hills Tenement Summary

Tenement	Area (km^2)	Granted	Expiry
M80/196	9.99	22/01/1988	21/01/2030
M80/197	9.95	22/01/1988	21/01/2030
M80/285	5.57	29/03/1989	28/03/2031
M80/286	7.89	29/03/1989	28/03/2031
M80/287	8.15	29/03/1989	28/03/2031

- The Mining Leases are centred at coordinates 128°57'E, 15°27'N.
- The project area is approximately 50 km north-northeast of the township of Kununurra and covers a total area of 12,612.40 hectares (ha).
- Native title has not been granted over the area. The Mining Leases were granted prior to the High Court acknowledging Native Title and therefore native title has been extinguished over the MLs.
- The project area lies adjacent to proposed Goomig Range Conservation Park.
- Tenure is in good standing until 2030 (in some cases, out to 2031. M80/286 & M80/197 have a current cultural clearance access agreement in place; for the remaining mining tenements normal cultural clearance plans would be required. No mining agreement has been negotiated.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Sorby Hills area has been systematically explored by numerous companies since 1971. Prominent amongst these were ELF Aquitaine (1973-1981) with various JV partners (SEREM, St Joe Bonaparte & BHP), BHP (1981-1988), in JV with Triako; and CBH/Kimberley Metals/KBL Mining. • Previous work included, geologic mapping, soil geochemistry, airborne and ground geophysics and extensive drilling campaigns.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Sorby Hills mineralisation is regarded as having many features typical of Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) deposits. Recent geological assessment has refined this to a sediment replacement system, with mineralisation focussed on the contact between the upper Knox Sediments and the lower Sorby Dolomite • The Sorby Hills mineralisation consists of 13 discrete carbonate hosted Ag Pb Zn deposits (previously referred to as pods), Pods A – J, Beta Pod East, Beta Pod West and Alpha pod. The pods form a linear north-south belt extending over 7 km, sub parallel to the eastern margin of the Precambrian Pincombe Inlier and within the Carboniferous Burt Range Formation of the Bonaparte Basin. • The mineralisation is largely stratabound and hosted mainly on the contact between Knox Sediments and Sorby Dolomite and in dolomitic breccia which is typically developed at the contact of a crystalline dolomite unit and overlying dolomitic siltstone which generally dips shallowly to the east. • The mineralised pods average 7-10m in thickness, are generally less than 1 km long and 100 to 500m wide. There is some structural control to the mineralisation, with higher grade zones associated with faulting. Some of this faulting is interpreted to be at a low angle. The deposits also appear to be subparallel to two main fault trends. Mineralisation is often thicker and/or of higher grade in areas of strong brecciation. • The Sorby Hills primary mineralisation is typically silver and lead-rich with moderate to high pyrite (FeS_2) content and generally low amounts of sphalerite (ZnS). Galena (PbS) occurs as massive to semi massive crystalline lenses often found in the more argillaceous units, and as coarse to fine disseminations or as open-space fill in fractures, breccias and vugs. Sphalerite typically predates galena and occurs as colloform open-space fill. It is typically more abundant at the lateral fringes of and below the lead mineralisation. Silver values tend to increase as the lead content increases and is generally assumed to be closely associated with the galena. A discrete pyrite zone is seen to occur below the base-metal mineralisation. • The upper portions of the deposits are often oxidised and composed of a variable mix of cerussite ($PbCO_3$) and galena. Cerussite has also been observed deeper in the deposits where faults, fractures and or cavities have acted as conduits for meteoric waters. The extent to which secondary lead minerals exist through the deposit has not been systematically documented; however, it is possible that other lead-oxide minerals may be present.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (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.*
		• See Appendix 2. A report has been prepared by the registered surveyor as to the accuracy of the DGPS surveying undertaken at the drill collars.
		• The total number of drill holes at the Sorby Hills project area for A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, G, I, J, Alpha and Beta deposits since its discovery in 1971 comprises 1200 surface drill holes for a total of 116,313.2m of drilling.
		• A complete listing of all Pacifico 2018 campaign drill hole details and drill hole intercepts above 1% Pb is contained in Appendix 1.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No aggregated exploration data is reported here. • The metal price and metal recovery factors used to calculate a lead grade equivalent are listed in Appendix 3
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The stratabound mineralisation at Sorby Hills generally dips gently to the east.

Criteria	JORC Code 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.*	• All plan view, cross-sectional and long sectional diagrams accurately reflect coordinates. Where there is a vertical exaggeration in the long section then this is clearly stated.
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 locations are reported in Appendix 2. Where drillholes have been sampled but not assay results have been received, the is identified in Appendix 1 as "analyses pending"
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.*	• Since the discovery of Sorby Hills base metal deposit in 1971 considerable geological information concerning the mineralisation and its host has been compiled. Similarly, numerous geochemical soil surveys and geophysical surveys have been conducted across the tenement package. This information is well documented in company annual reports and can be readily accessed via the WA DMIRS website. • Extensive metallurgical test work on drill core samples from the Sorby Hills deposit was carried out in the laboratories of the Technical Services Department of Mount Isa Mines Limited, Mount Isa in the late 1970s and early 1980s. • Subsequently, CBH Resources commissioned AMML to carry out a test work program to confirm the results of the Mount Isa Mines work and investigate the replacement of sodium cyanide (NaCN), used as a depressant for iron pyrite and zinc sulphide, by alternative reagents. The results of this work appeared in Report 0034-1 dated 8 August 2008. Further test work was carried out by AMML for Sorby Management, following the change in ownership of the Sorby Hills project. The results appeared in Report 0194-1 dated 24 Oct 2011. • Based on the work undertaken by MIM and AMML, Pacifico anticipates that concentrates grading approximately 65% Pb at an overall recovery of 91% Pb and 87% Ag, will be obtained from the Sorby Hill base metal ores.
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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional drilling is planned to improve geological confidence, to upgrade the resource to higher confidence categories (i.e. from inferred to Indicated Resource, and from Indicated Resource to Measured Resource), to aid in future Reserve estimates, and to delineate additional areas of potentially economic mineralisation. The drilling results reported in this announcement form Phase 1 of a two-phase drilling program, Phase 2 drilling will commence in April/ May 2019 and will include an estimated 6000m of drilling