

ENCOURAGING DRILL RESULTS FROM WESTERN STAR

KEY POINTS

- Results received from 16-hole first pass program at Western Star prospect
- Breccia-style copper mineralisation confirmed with intersection of:
 - 4m @ 1.0% Cu from 52m
- Manganese and cobalt mineralisation associated with major regional structure:
 - 4m @ 21.9% Mn and 269ppm Co from 0m, and
 - 2m @ 6.8% Mn, 686ppm Co, and 0.2% Cu from 20m
- Diamond drilling at Hill 800 gold-copper prospect in Victoria to commence next week
- Paterson Province target generation accelerated

Carawine Resources Limited (“Carawine” or “the Company”) (ASX:CWX) is pleased to announce encouraging assay results from the recently completed reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling program at the Western Star prospect at its Oakover project in Western Australia’s Eastern Pilbara region (Figure 1).

The results include several anomalous copper, manganese and cobalt intervals that confirm the presence of the targeted mineralisation and demonstrate exploration potential associated with major regional structures.

The first-pass program, comprising 16 holes drilled for a total 1,270m, was designed to test copper, cobalt and manganese targets defined from geophysical surveys, rock chip sampling and geological mapping (see ASX announcement dated 28 August 2018 for details).

A historic copper working targeted at depth returned **4m @ 1.0% Cu from 52m** in altered and brecciated dolomite in drill hole WSRC001. A follow-up drill hole (WSRC014) intersected a 6m-wide cavity at the interpreted down-dip position of the mineralisation in WSRC001 (Figures 2 and 3; Table 1; Appendix 1), demonstrating the depth extent of the interpreted breccia and associated hydrothermal dissolution.

On the northern-most line of drilling, which targeted depth extensions of manganese outcrops, intervals of **4m @ 21.9% Mn and 269ppm Co from surface** (WSRC012) and **2m @ 6.8% Mn, 686ppm Co, and 0.2% Cu from 20m** (WSRC013) were returned (Figures 2, 4 and 5; Table 1; Appendix 1). These intervals are closely associated with a major north-south fault which has several additional manganese occurrences located along its strike, representing a new target area.

Carawine Managing Director David Boyd said the results from this first-pass program were encouraging, with further work required at Western Star.

“The drilling confirmed that copper mineralisation, albeit narrower and lower-grade than indicated by surface sampling, extends below at least one of the historic workings at Western Star, providing evidence of a structurally-controlled mineral system with the potential for strike and depth extents.

“The program also established the presence of hydrothermal, fault-hosted manganese with elevated cobalt along a significant structure which extends a further 3km north of Western Star and represents a target for future programs. The significance of these results will be assessed in relation to our other prospects within the Oakover and Paterson Projects, with further work at Western Star to be prioritised accordingly.

“It’s an exciting time at Carawine, with our second phase of diamond drilling at the Hill 800 gold-copper project in Victoria commencing soon and our exploration focus in Western Australia shifting to other targets at Oakover, and to our major tenement holding in the Paterson Province where recent discoveries have ignited great interest.”

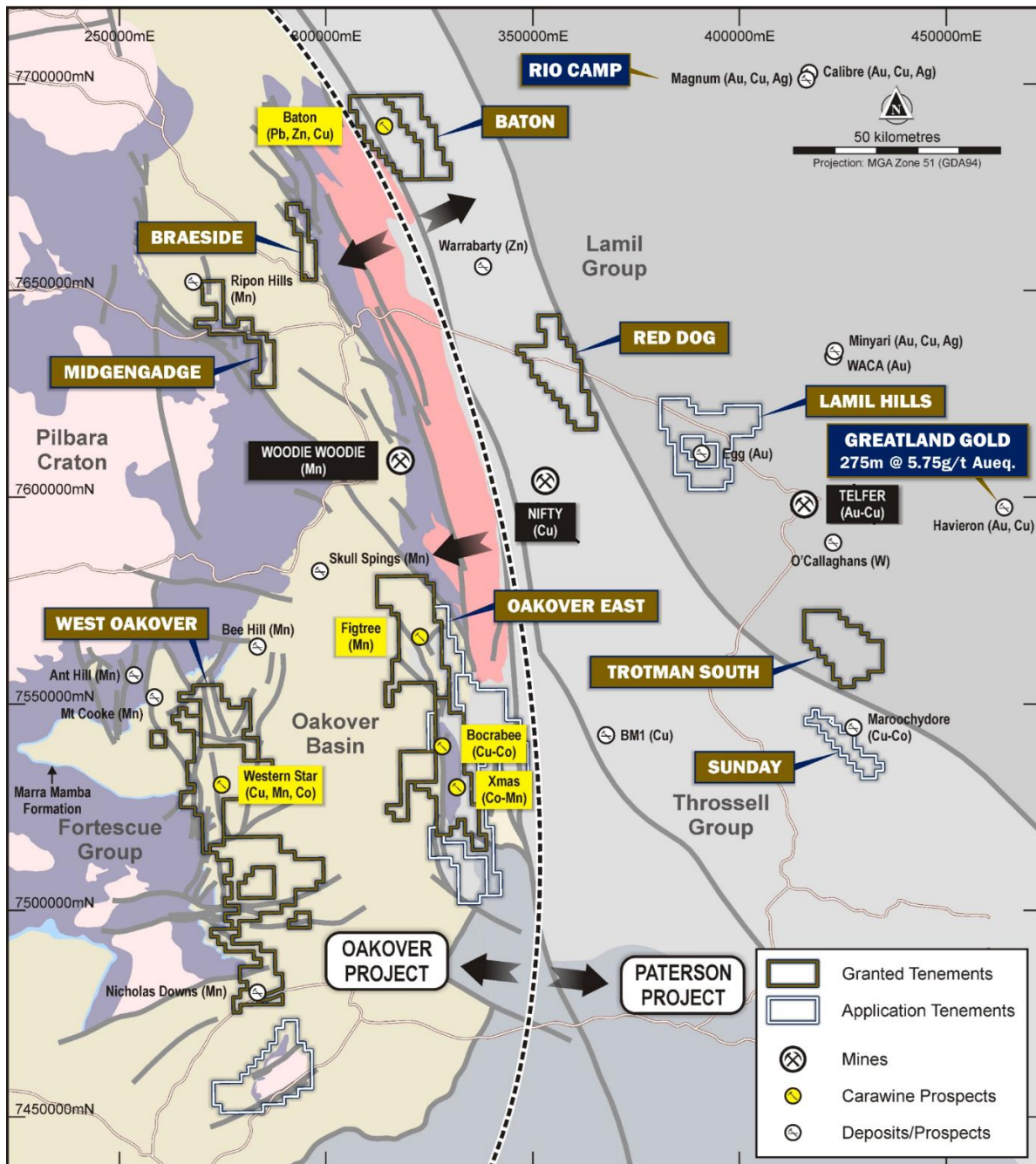


Figure 1: Carawine's Oakover and Paterson Projects and recent discoveries¹.

The potential for copper mineralisation to extend at depth below historic workings was confirmed by RC drill holes WSR001 and WSR014 (Figures 2 and 3). Rock chip samples from the copper workings targeted by these holes returned up to 14.9% Cu, as malachite and azurite, in brecciated and veined dolomite. WSR001 encountered the projected breccia position 47m directly below the workings, intersecting **4m @ 1.0% Cu, including 1m @ 3.4% Cu** within oxidised, haematite-altered dolomite. A follow up drill hole targeting the down dip extension 70m below the copper workings intersected a 6m cavity, interpreted as a hydrothermal dissolution cavity, at the targeted position. Potential therefore remains for copper mineralisation to extend at depth below the dissolution cavity, and along strike.

¹ "Results from First Drill Hole at Havieron" announcement by Greatland Gold PLC (AIM:GGP) dated 19 November 2018, total mineralisation (combined intercepts) of 275m at 4.77g/t gold and 0.61% copper (www.greatlandgold.com/media/investor-news).

RC drill holes WSRC007, WSRC011, WSRC012 and WSRC013 targeted manganese-cobalt mineralisation within dolomite (rock chip samples with up to 50% Mn and 0.11% Co) associated with IP chargeability highs and interpreted structures. The significance of the north-south, “Tubuddabudda Fault” was highlighted in WRC007 which intersected a 4m interval of clay, chert and haematite-altered fault zone averaging 0.2% Cu (Figure 2). The northern-most RC traverse returned the highest-grade manganese and cobalt intervals of the program: **4m @ 21.9% Mn and 269ppm Cu from surface** in drill hole WSRC012; and **2m @ 6.8% Mn and 686ppm Co from 20m** in drill hole WSRC013 (for details see Figures 2 to 5; Table 1; Appendix 1).

The anomalous intervals are proximal to a series of parallel faulted zones, including a clay and quartz filled zone intersected over 4m in WSRC011 and intense haematite alteration. Anomalous copper mineralisation was also intersected with 2m @ 0.2% Cu from 36m in drill hole WSRC012. Significantly, this area is about 1km from the central Western Star historic copper workings. Surface mapping (Figures 2 and 5) shows a number of additional manganese outcrops associated with the Tubuddabudda Fault to the north of the current drilling, with excellent potential for fault-hosted hydrothermal manganese mineralisation along its length.

The remaining drill holes did not return any anomalous assay results.

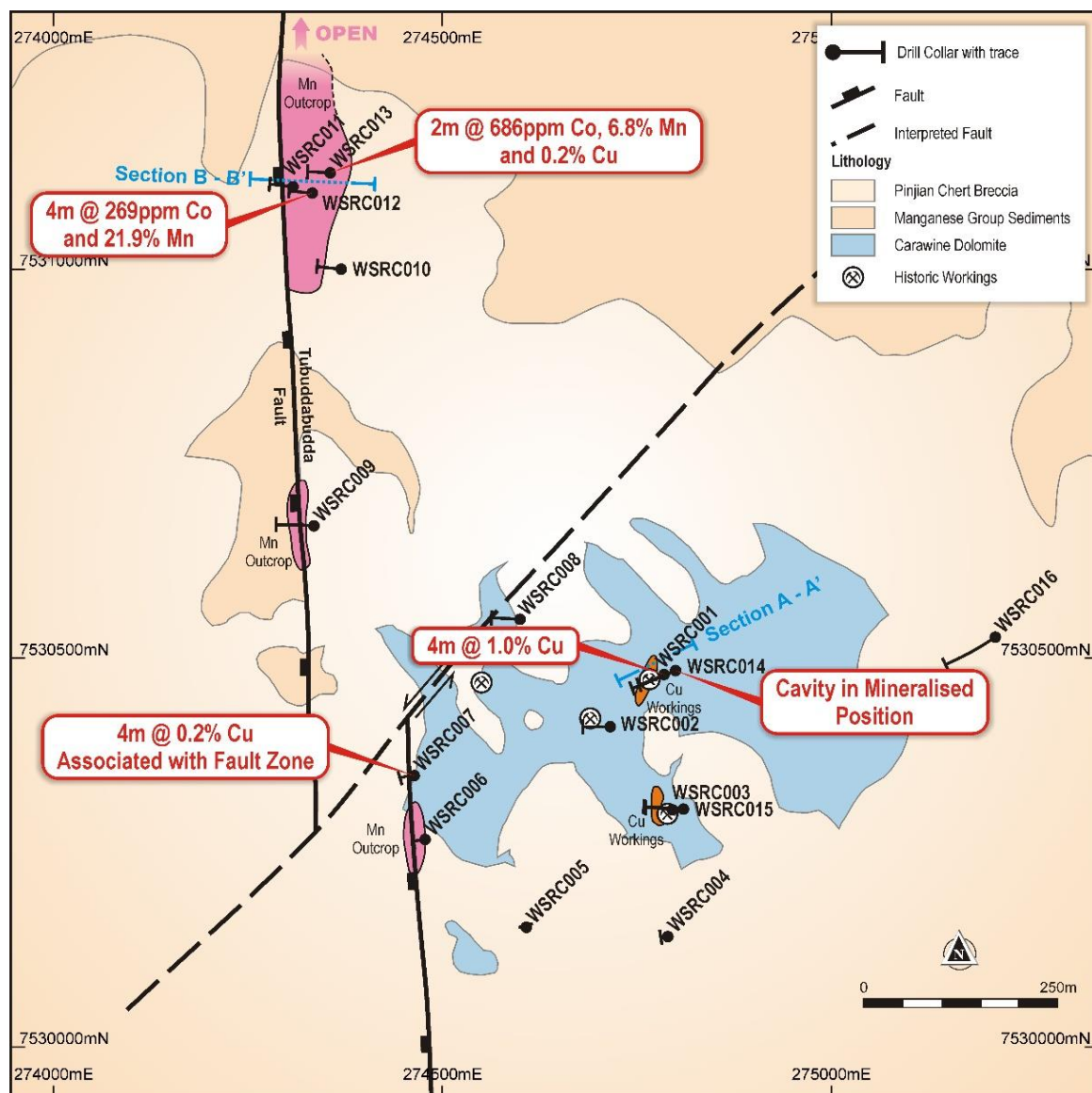


Figure 2: Western Star drill hole location plan.

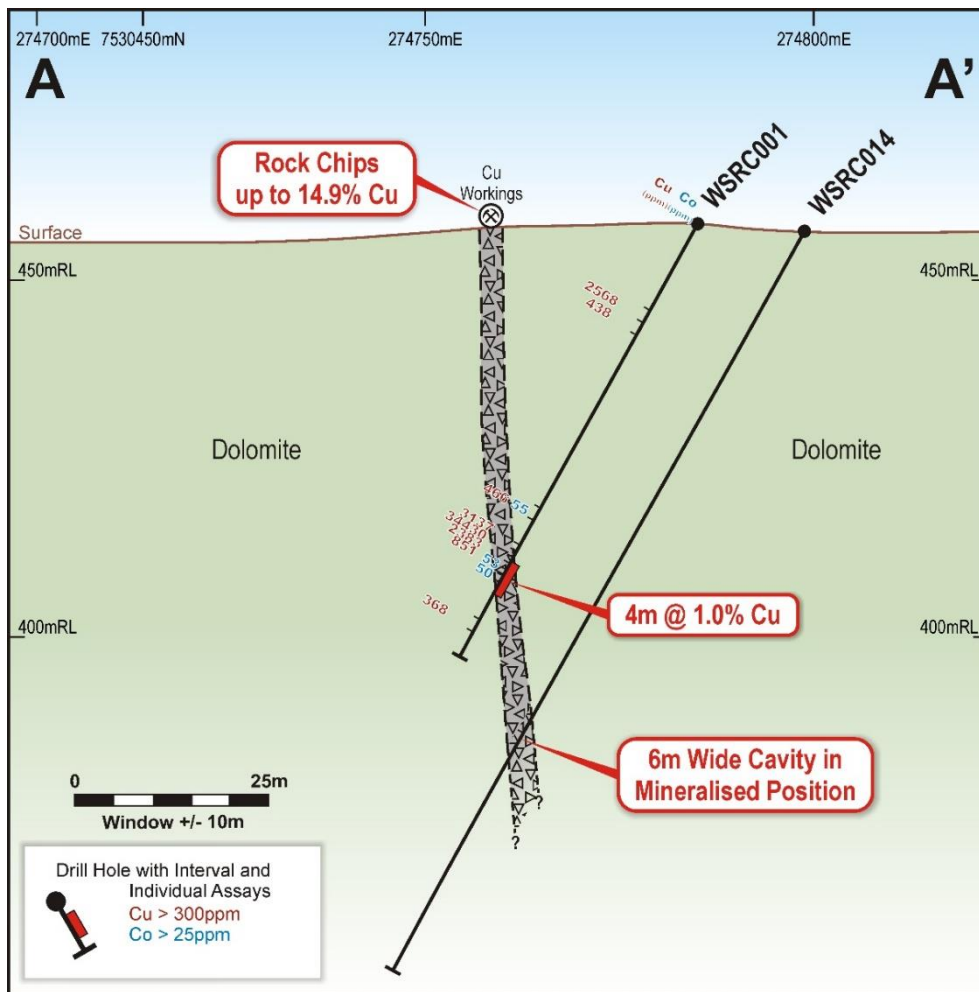


Figure 3: Cross Section A-A' showing the intercepts returned in WSRC001 and WSRC014.

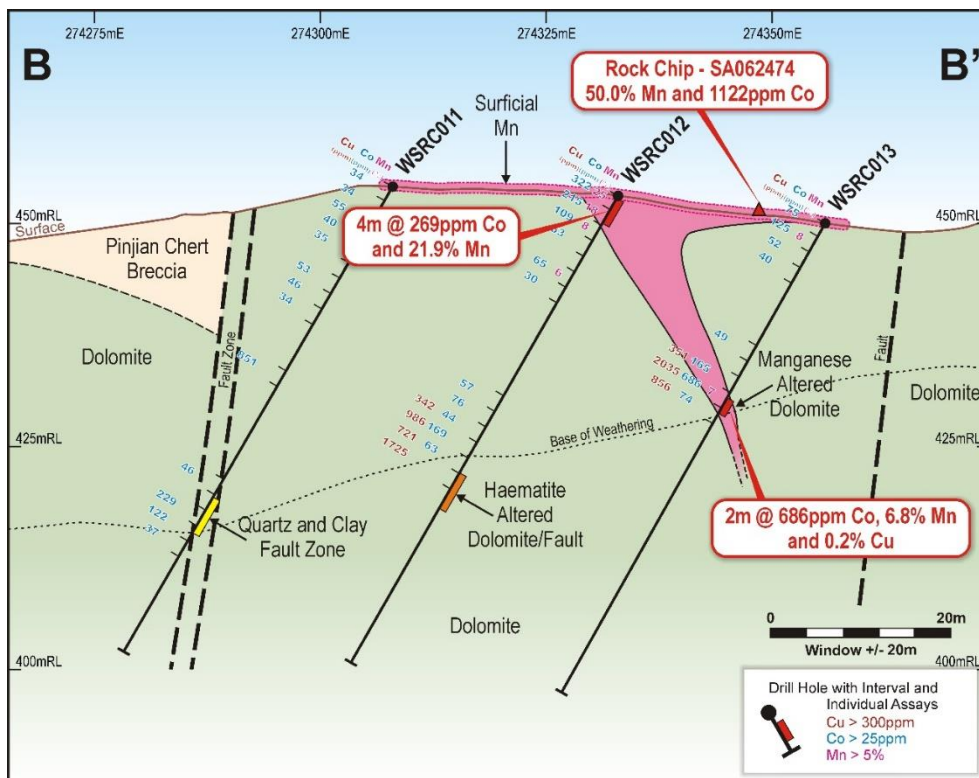


Figure 4: Cross Section B-B' showing the intercepts returned in WSRC012 and WSRC013.

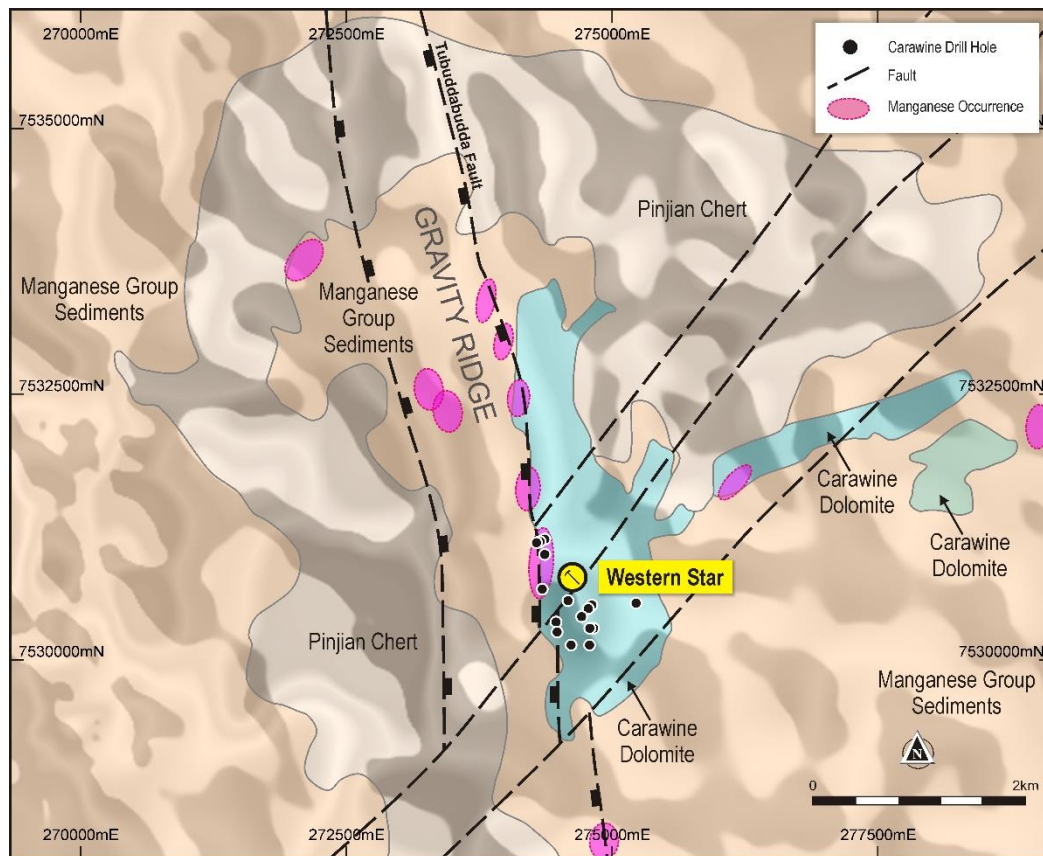


Figure 5: Regional geological interpretation superimposed on an image of residual gravity.

About the Oakover Project

The Oakover Project is centred on the Oakover Basin, which is recognised as having the main elements of a significant base metal and manganese mineral province, including by previous explorers such as BHP and CRA Exploration. It is a large sedimentary basin, formed during extensional tectonic events above a metal-rich, predominantly mafic volcanic basement. These periods of extension and subsequent compression have provided opportunities throughout the Basin for focussed fluid flow within fault zones and along stratigraphic units through reactive host sequences, enabling mineralisation to occur in a variety of settings. This has established potential for the region to yield copper, manganese, cobalt, zinc and iron deposits.

Several mineralisation models have been developed by the Company for the Oakover project, based on current observations and results of historic exploration. These include reduced marine facies hosted “Zambian-style” stratabound copper deposits, where copper is mobilised by oxidised brines from “red-bed” shales and deposited in environments either close to rifted basement margins or distal to basement in evaporites or carbonate algal mats. This model is applied to copper mineralisation at Oakover East (e.g. Bocrabee), where the base of the Tarcunyah Group is recognised as equivalent to the Broadhurst Formation - host to the Nifty Copper deposit.

Metasomatic hydrothermal copper deposit models are also applicable to mineralisation styles in the Oakover project, including at Western Star and a number of other less-advanced copper prospects, especially along the western margin of the Basin (Figure 6). The model, analogous to that derived for the Kennecott copper deposit in Alaska, invokes medium temperature hydrothermal fluids leaching copper from basement source rocks focussed along faults and depositing copper sulphides in reactive carbonate or black shale (reduced) host rocks.

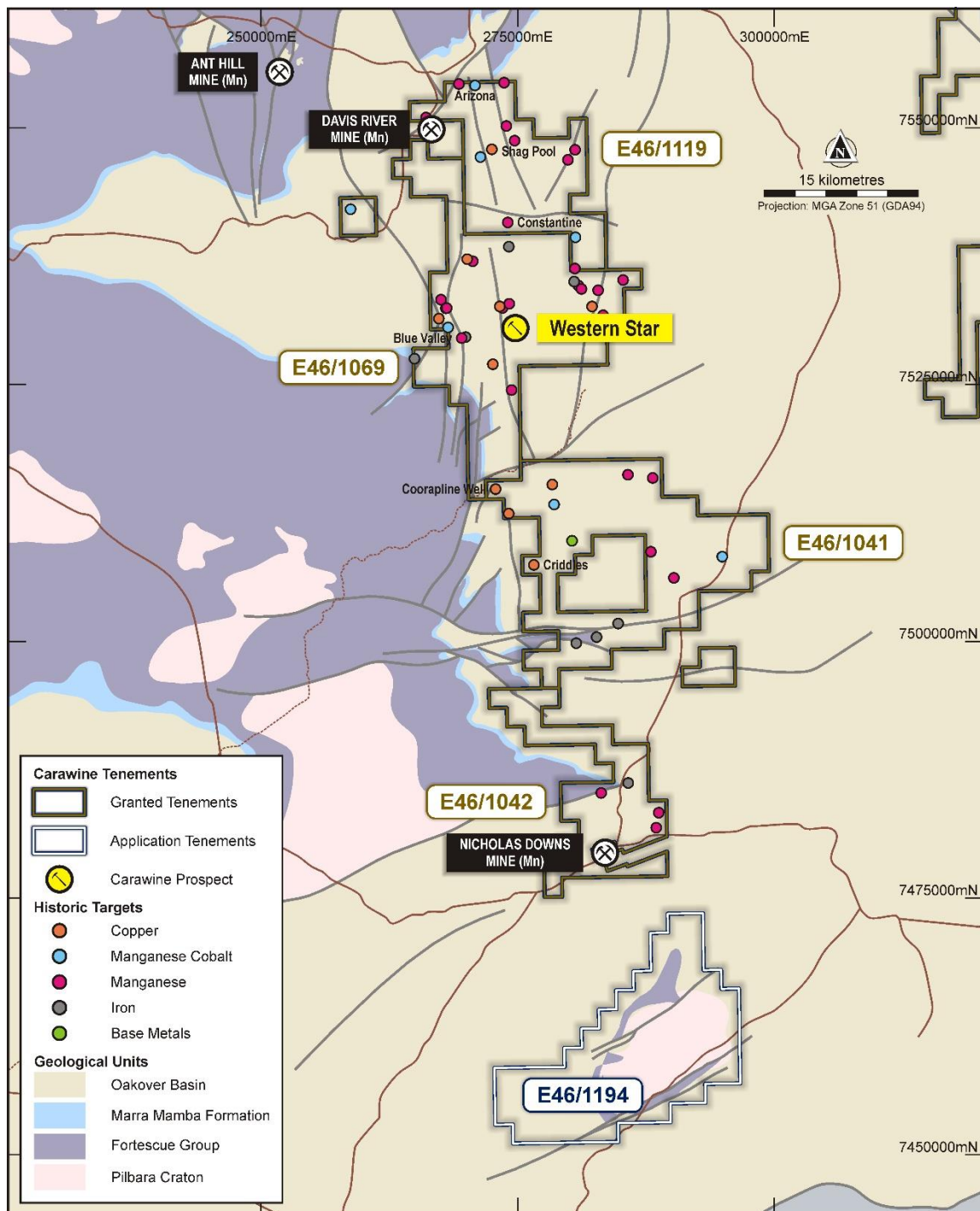


Figure 6: Western Oakover Project tenements and regional targets.

The Oakover Basin is also host to the world class Woodie Woodie Manganese mine, which has been a source of high grade manganese since the 1960s; as well as a number of other smaller producing mines (Nicholas Downs, Skull Springs, Davis River, Ant Hill etc.). Manganese deposits occur as stratabound deposits, typically as lower grade mineralisation in Manganese Group shales and Pinjian Chert Breccia, or as high grade hydrothermal carbonate replacement mineralisation in the Carawine Dolomite. In both mineralisation styles the importance of growth faults is recognised as a major control on fluid flow (e.g. Tubuddabudda Fault at Western Star – Figure 5).

The Western Star prospect is one of a number of targets in the Oakover Project (Figures 1 and 6). The Company will continue to assess these, with potential programs comprising further drilling at

23 November 2018

Western Star and prospect-scale mapping and rock chip sampling programs elsewhere. The Company considers manganese-cobalt mineralisation in particular as a potentially significant new source of cobalt and manganese, both important feedstocks for the growing global battery market.

Exploration Programs – Update

Jamieson Project

The Company expects the second phase of drilling at its high-grade Hill 800 gold and copper prospect in Victoria to commence within the coming week. This program will focus on extending the excellent results returned from the Company's maiden diamond drilling program completed in June 2018 (for details see ASX announcement dated 20 August 2018).

Paterson Project

The Company recently announced the grant of four exploration licences at the Company's Paterson Project, located in the Paterson Province of Western Australia (for details see ASX release dated 14 November 2018). Carawine's total tenement holding covers an area of 1,137km², one of the largest 100%-owned holdings in the region (Figure 1). The Paterson Province is undergoing a recent marked increase in reported exploration and corporate activity, including Greatland Gold PLC with their Havieron discovery, the partnership between Encounter Resources (ASX:ENR) and Independence Group NL (ASX:IGO), and media reports related to Rio Tinto Exploration².

Geological reconnaissance work on the granted tenements has commenced, with detailed reviews of historic exploration and target generation activities accelerated in light of recent activity in the region. These will be used to design exploration programs for 2019, with further updates to follow over coming months.

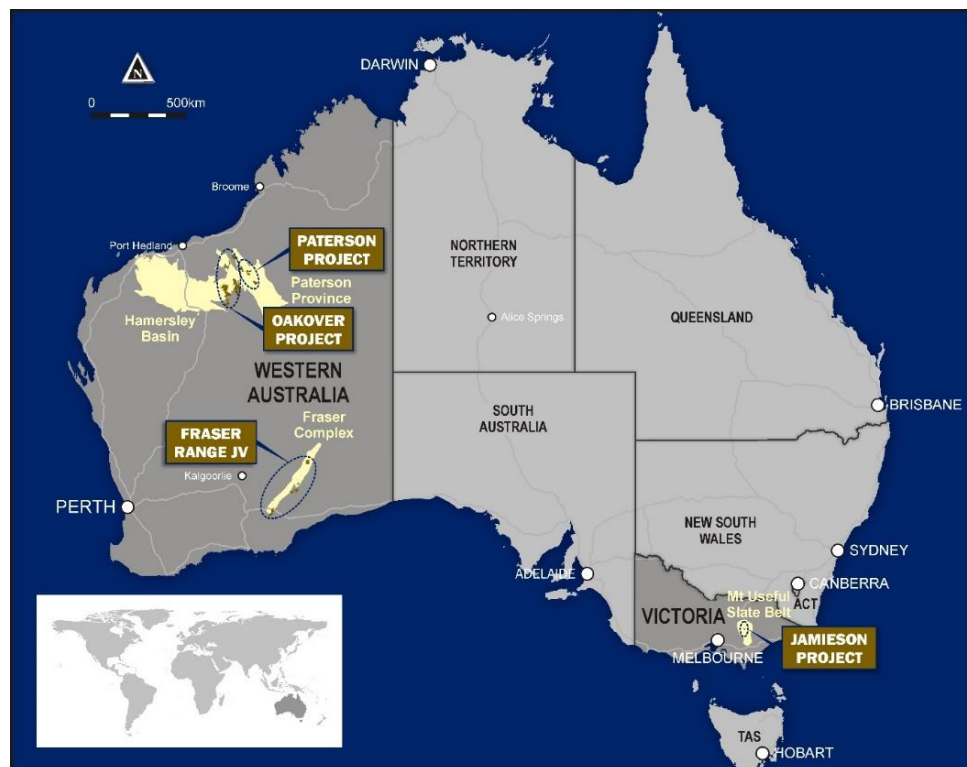


Figure 7: Carawine's project locations.

² "First photos emerge of Rio's Paterson activities" Miningnews.net article dated 12 November; 2018; "Encounter and Independence to advance Paterson Copper-Cobalt Exploration" Encounter Resources' ASX Announcement (ASX:ENR) dated 12 November 2018; "Results from First Drill Hole at Havieron" announcement by Greatland Gold PLC (AIM:GGP) dated 19 November 2018.

23 November 2018

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23 November 2018

Table 1: Western Star Prospect anomalous drill intervals (see Appendix 1 for further details).

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval				Drill hole Collar Information					
			Width (m)	Cu (>0.1%)	Co (>100ppm)	Mn (>5%)	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
WSRC001	14	16	2	0.3			274785	7530479	458	70	-60	244
and	52	56	4	1								
including	54	55	1	3.4								
WSRC002							274716	7530412	459	70	-60	270
WSRC003	0	2	2		151	5.2	274796	7530305	464	70	-60	277
and	50	52	2	0.2								
WSRC004							274790	7530142	473	58	-80	270
WSRC005							274608	7530154	483	60	-90	-
WSRC006							274478	7530267	462	40	-70	265
WSRC007	72	76	4	0.2			274464	7530349	459	108	-80	270
WSRC008							274600	7530550	472	72	-60	270
WSRC009	4	6	2		125	7.4	274335	7530670	467	96	-60	276
and	24	26	2		106							
and	40	42	2		115							
and	60	72	12		179							
and	80	92	12		142							
WSRC010	28	30	2			5.8	274370	7531000	459	62	-60	276
and	34	40	6			6.6						
WSRC011	42	46	4		176		274308	7531106	454	60	-60	276
WSRC012	0	6	6		216	17.4	274333	7531098	453	60	-60	270
	10	12	2			5.8						
	32	34	2		169							
	36	38	2	0.2								
WSRC013	2	4	2		125	7.6	274356	7531124	450	60	-60	270
and	22	24	2	0.2	686	6.8						
WSRC014							274800	7530484	457	120	-60	244
WSRC015							274810	7530306	463	108	-60	274
WSRC016							275211	7530527	490	158	-60	236

Anomalous intervals calculated on a minimum of 2m width with maximum 2m internal dilution..

23 November 2018

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Cawood, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Cawood is a full-time employee of Carawine Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the "JORC Code (2012)"). Mr Cawood consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

This announcement includes information that relates to Exploration Results prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code (2012). The information was extracted from the Company's previous ASX Announcements as follows:

- Paterson Project: "Major Tenement Holding Granted in Paterson Province" 14 November 2018
- Western Star: "Eastern Pilbara Drilling Commences" 2 October 2018
- Western Star: "Eastern Pilbara Geophysical Survey Outlines New Drill Targets" 28 August 2018
- Hill 800: "Strong Finish to Maiden Drilling Program at Hill 800" 20 August 2018
- Xmas region: "New Cobalt Targets Identified in Eastern Pilbara" 26 March 2018
- Xmas prospect: "Significant Outcropping Cobalt-Manganese Anomaly Identified" 21 December 2017
- Western Star prospect: "Significant IP Anomaly Identified Beneath Surface Copper Cobalt Mineralisation" 19 December 2017

Copies of these are available from the ASX Announcements page of the Company's website: www.carawine.com.au

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the competent person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements.

FORWARD LOOKING AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "predict", "foresee", "proposed", "aim", "target", "opportunity", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this report are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results and may cause the Company's actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. So, there can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not materially differ from these forward-looking statements.

ABOUT CARAWINE RESOURCES

Carawine Resources Limited is an exploration company whose primary focus is to explore for, and ultimately develop, economic gold, copper and base metal deposits within Australia. The Company has four gold, copper, cobalt and base metal projects, each targeting high-grade deposits in well-established mineralised provinces throughout Australia.

JAMIESON PROJECT (Au-Cu, Zn-Au-Ag)

The Jamieson Project is located near the township of Jamieson in the northeastern Victorian Goldfields and comprises granted EL5523, covering an area of 34 km² and containing the Hill 800 gold and Rhyolite Creek zinc-gold-silver prospects.

Hill 800 was discovered by New Holland Mining NL (New Holland) in 1994, following sampling of outcropping gold-rich gossans, with drilling returning results with significant widths and high gold grades. The deposit is a volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) gold-copper system with similar host rock, age and mineralisation style to the 1.5Moz Henty gold deposit in Western Tasmania. The Rhyolite Creek Prospect, located about 5km south of Hill 800, was discovered in 2008, with diamond drilling intersecting a zone of strong alteration and sulphide mineralisation returning high grade zinc, gold and silver from an interpreted seafloor VHMS system.

OAKOVER PROJECT (Cu-Co)

Located in the highly prospective Eastern Pilbara region of Western Australia, the Oakover Project comprises nine granted exploration licences and six exploration licence applications with a total area of about 2,724km², held 100% by the Company. The Oakover Project is centred on the Proterozoic Oakover Basin and is prospective for copper, cobalt, manganese and iron.

PATERSON PROJECT (Au-Cu, Cu-Co)

The Paterson Project, situated in the Paterson Province at the eastern edge of the Pilbara Craton, is dominated by Proterozoic age rocks of the Rudall Metamorphic Complex and the overlying Yeneena Supergroup. The Paterson area is host to the Telfer Au-Cu deposit, and the Nifty and Maroochydoore stratabound Cu-(Co) deposits. Carawine's Paterson Project comprises four granted exploration licences and two exploration licence applications over an area of about 1,137km² held 100% by the Company across five regions: Lamil Hills, Trotman South, Red Dog, Baton and Sunday.

FRASER RANGE PROJECT (Ni-Cu-Co)

The Fraser Range Project includes 5 granted exploration licences in four areas: Red Bull, Bindii, Big Bullocks and Similkameen; and one exploration licence application Big Bang, in the Fraser Range region of Western Australia. The Project is considered prospective for magmatic nickel-sulphide deposits such as that at the Nova nickel-copper-cobalt operation. Carawine has a joint venture with Independence Group NL (IGO) for the five granted tenements (the Fraser Range Joint Venture). IGO currently hold a 51% interest and can earn an additional 19% interest in the tenements by spending \$5 million by the end of 2021.

ASX Code:	CWX	Market Capitalisation:	A\$12.5 million
Issued shares:	55.8 million	Cash (at 30 September 2018):	A\$3.6 million

Appendix 1: JORC (2012) Table 1 Report Western Star drill results.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples placed on the ground in individual piles Samples were collected by spear on 1m, or 2m, or 4m composites dependant on observed alteration / mineralisation and placed in pre-numbered calico bags
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were drilled using a reverse circulation track mounted drill rig with a face sampling 4 inch bit
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recoveries are 100% excepting the intervals listed: WSRC003: 49-50m – 20%, 50-53m – 5%, 53-55m – 30%, 59-60m – 5%, 63-65m 20%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WSRC004: 18-19m – 0%, 19-22m – 5%, 27-28m – 5% WSRC006: 12-14m – 5%, 15-16m – 5%, 20-23m 10% WSRC013: 24-25m – 5% WSRC014: 78-84m – 0% WSRC015: 81-88m – 30%, 88-91m – 0% WSRC016: 56-57m – 50%, 59-60m – 50%, 75-78m – 0%, 82-83m – 0% Cu intercept reported in WSRC003 50-52m had 5% recovery
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were logged in detail at the time of collection. Logging included lithology, alteration, recovery and mineralisation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected from a conventional reverse circulation cyclone and deposited in 1m samples on the ground Samples were collected by the spear method and captured in calico bags with nominal weights of 2kg. Field duplicates and CRM standards suited to the commodities assed (Copper, manganese, cobalt) were inserted nominally every 30 samples The sample method is considered appropriate for the early stage, first pass drill program
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assays were carried out by Intertek Genalysis Laboratories of Maddington, Western Australia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were assayed by Au 25g fire assay ICP-MS (Au, Pt, Pd +SO₃); 4-acid digest ICP-OES (Al, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Sc, Ti, V, Zn); 4-acid digest ICP-MS (Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, La, Li, Mo, Nb, Pb, RB, Re, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Tl, U, W, Y, Zr); XRF Mn, Al₂O₃, BaO, CaO, Cr₂O₃, Cu, Fe₂O₃, K₂O, MgO, Na₂O, P₂O₅, Pb, SiO₂, SO₃, TiO₂, V₂O₅, LOI, 1000C, Zn • Internal laboratory standards were used for each job to ensure correct calibration of elements. • Only relevant and material element results are reported. • Standard industry practices have been employed in the collection and assaying of samples from Western Star. Internal laboratory standards and checks have passed control thresholds. The assay data has sufficient quality for the reporting of Exploration Results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay significant intersections have been reviewed by experienced Company personnel • No holes were twinned • Assay results summarised in the context of this report have been rounded appropriately. • Data are stored in an electronic databased managed by an independent consultant • No assay data have been adjusted.
Location of data points	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole locations were surveyed by a hand-held GPS +/-5m, at the time of drilling • Coordinates reported are MGA Zone 51. • Location data is considered to be of sufficient quality for reporting of exploration results.
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See figures in body of announcement for drill hole distribution • Samples were typically composited to 2m or 4m with selected intervals sampled at 1m. • Data spacing is insufficient to predict grade and geological continuity

23 November 2018

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill holes were designed to be perpendicular to structures The structures are interpreted to be typically north-south, or northwest-southeast and drilled with RC holes with inclinations of -60 degrees or greater. Intercepts reported are not considered true width
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No measures taken regarding sample security have been reported however this is not considered a high risk given the Project location.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been undertaken. It is not considered necessary due to the early stage nature of the program

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Star is within Exploration Licence E46/1069 situated 160km northeast of Newman within the pastoral lease of Mt Divide, Western Australia. It was granted to Sheffield Resources Ltd on 11 November 2016 and subsequently transferred to Carawine Resources Ltd. The tenement is due to expire on the 10 November 2021. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous work was carried out by Pickland and Mather in 1969, although the location of activities is not stated in their statutory report or visible in the field. Golden Reef Enterprises sampled rock chip samples for copper at the prospect as did CRA. Pilbara Manganese Pty Ltd a subsidiary of Consolidated Minerals Ltd previously held the project area, although concentrated on their core target commodity; manganese.

23 November 2018

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Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project is hosted in gently dipping Carawine dolomite covered by a thin veneer of recent colluvium, talus, scree and intermittent remnants of Pinjian chert breccia. The exposure of the host Carawine Dolomite at Western Star is approximately 600m by 400m partially covered by overlying Pinjian chert breccia and more recent cover. Copper mineralisation is associated with discontinuous at surface brecciated fracture zones that have undergone malachite and chalcocite enrichment by metasomatic fluids injected along the lines of a Kennecott style copper deposit model. Sinuous copper veinlets are peripheral to these fracture zones which cross-cut strata or are associated with bedding planes. Mineralisation has also been observed to be associated with a fold axis, channelling metasomatic fluids in a similar manner to the bedding planes. Two main zones of copper mineralisation are evident at surface. A central north-south zone of discontinuous brecciated fractures with bedded veinlets spanning 400m length. To the northeast is a zone associated with a dissolution 'sink hole' structure, with peripheral cross-cutting veinlets spanning approximately 350m in length and orientated northwest-southeast. Mineralisation is co-incident with a gravity high and fault bound. These faults may not necessarily limit the mineralisation to Western Star as the gravity high extends beyond these structures. Hematite alteration occurs peripheral to the copper mineralisation, often accompanied by more distal silica alteration. Sparry dolomite veining can exist in the outer aureole. Manganese mineralisation occurs at surface as poddy outcrop within Carawine Dolomite, Pinjian Chert Breccia and Manganese Group sediments. See body of announcement for further descriptions.
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See body of announcement for details

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	<p><i>the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down drill hole length and interception depth</i> <i>drill hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria for reporting weighted intervals are included with the relevant tables
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down drill hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down drill hole length, true width not known’).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation is associated within discontinuous brecciated fracture zones and veinlets. Depth and continuity of these fracture zones is unknown. Reported intervals are down hole widths – true widths are unknown
<i>Diagrams</i>	<p><i>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</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See body of the report for plan and interpretative section view and tabulation of surface sample assays.

23 November 2018

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	<i>of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All information considered material to the reader's understanding of the Exploration Results has been reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All information considered material to the reader's understanding of the Exploration Results has been reported.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work is detailed in the body of the announcement.