

NEW HIGH-GRADE ZONE DISCOVERED AT HILL 800

KEY POINTS

- **Exceptional gold and copper grades returned from first hole of current drilling program:**
 - **11m @ 9.87g/t Au, 0.3% Cu and 14.6g/t Ag from 179m (H8DD020), including 4m @ 26.7g/t Au, 0.7% Cu and 38.7g/t Ag**
- **New high-grade zone discovered 50m west of the main Hill 800 zone**
- **Elevated pathfinder elements confirm association with a copper-gold porphyry system**
- **Second hole targeting extensions to Hill 800 complete, with a third in progress, next assay results due within four weeks**
- **First hole testing potential porphyry targets associated with magnetic anomalies due to commence within two weeks**

Gold and base metals explorer Carawine Resources Limited (“Carawine” or “the Company”) (ASX:CWX) today announced the discovery of a new high-grade gold and copper zone at Hill 800 with an outstanding assay interval from the current diamond drilling program. Hill 800 is an advanced gold-copper prospect within Carawine’s 100%-owned Jamieson Project located in northeast Victoria.

The assay results are from the first diamond drill hole of the current program, targeting the down-dip and along-strike extents of porphyry-related mineralisation at Hill 800 (Figure 2), returning the following outstanding interval:

- **11m @ 9.87g/t Au, 0.3% Cu and 14.6g/t Ag from 179m (0.3g/t Au cut-off) (H8DD020) including: 4m @ 26.7g/t Au, 0.7% Cu and 38.7g/t Ag from 179m (1g/t Au cut-off)**

(Downhole widths, see Figures 1-4, Table 1 and Appendix 1 for details and full assay listing)

This latest interval, exceeding 100 gram-metres gold, with high copper and unusually high silver grades, is from a new semi-massive sulphide lens about 50m to the west of the main mineralised zone at Hill 800. It is open down-dip and along strike into areas untested by drilling (Figures 2 to 4).

Managing Director Mr David Boyd said these latest results have expanded the mineral system at Hill 800, with a potentially significant new zone of very high-grade gold and copper mineralisation identified.

“This is just the first hole of our current program exploring the depth extents of Hill 800, and we are yet to define the edges of the mineral system. We have established that the host rocks and mineralising fluids were likely sourced from a fertile copper-gold porphyry system, and that the more we drill the more we grow the potential size and grade of the deposit,” Mr Boyd said.

“It is therefore exciting to think what the rest of this program will deliver in terms of grade and mineralisation styles, and we look forward to presenting those results as they are received.”

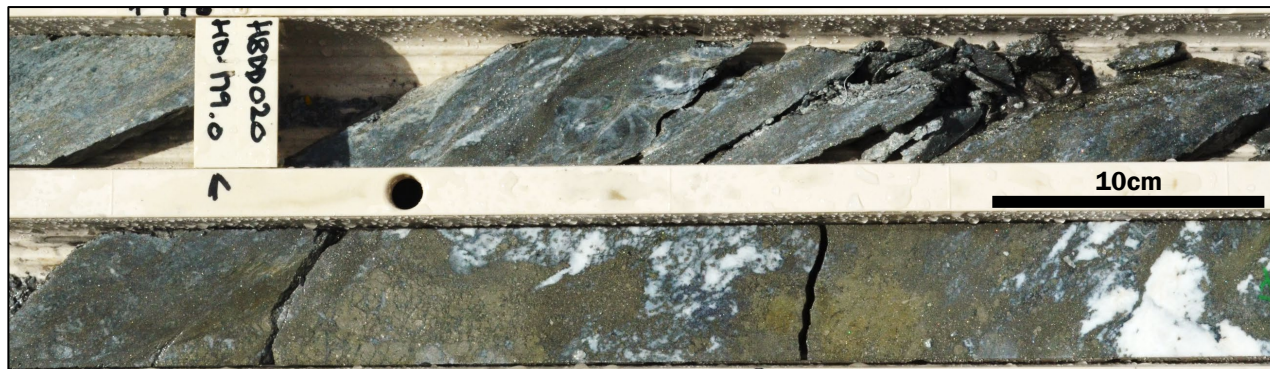


Figure 1: Semi-massive sulphides within interval grading 2m @ 52.9g/t Au, 1.47% Cu and 76.5g/t Ag fr. 179m.

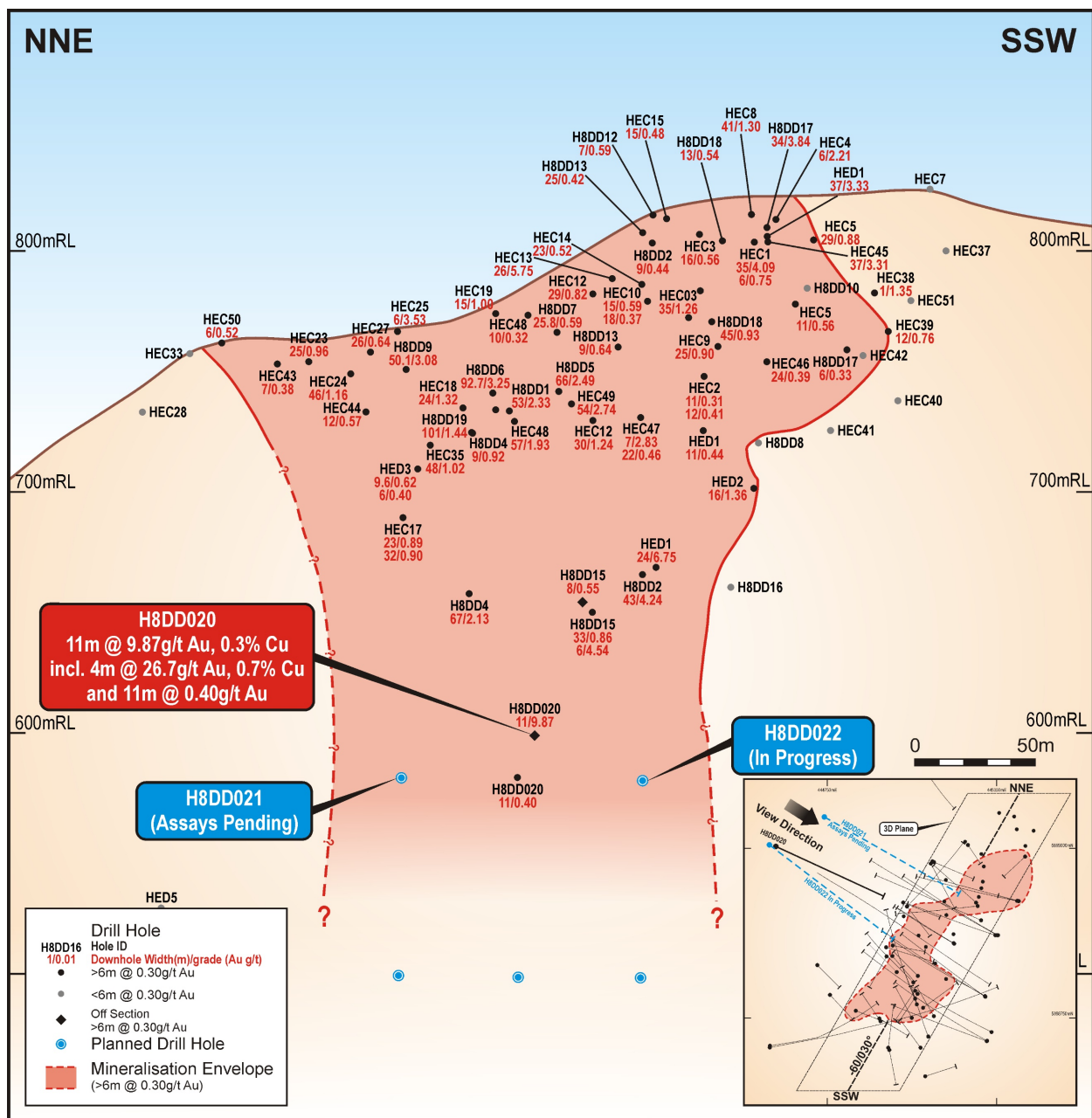


Figure 2: Hill 800 long projection in plane of mineralisation, looking southeast.

"We are also looking forward to drilling the first of several magnetic anomalies identified as potential porphyry targets, expected to commence within the next two weeks," Mr Boyd said.

A second diamond drill hole (H8DD021) targeting the main zone of mineralisation, 50m along strike from H8DD020 was recently completed to a depth of 446m (Figure 4). Samples from this hole have been submitted for assay with results expected within the next four weeks. A third drill hole is currently in progress (Figure 2).

Drill Hole H8DD020

The results from diamond drill hole H8DD020 have confirmed the extension of the main mineralised zone at depth, albeit at lower gold grades, and defined a new high-grade, sulphide-rich zone in a hanging wall position approximately 50m to the west (Figure 3). Both zones remain open at depth and along strike. Key geochemical indicators bismuth (Bi), tellurium (Te) and selenium (Se) are elevated in both reported intervals, supporting evidence that the Hill 800 mineralisation is within the upper levels of a fertile copper-gold porphyry mineral system (Figure 6) (refer ASX announcements 11 September and 16 October 2019).

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The new high-grade sulphide-rich zone comprises a 2m zone of semi-massive to massive sulphides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite from 179m - 181m which returned **2m @ 52.9g/t Au, 1.47% Cu and 76.5g/t Ag** (Figure 1). The full mineralised interval at a 0.3g/t Au cut-off extends below the semi-massive to massive sulphides into silica-sericite-pyrite altered andesite lava breccias returning 11m @ 9.87g/t Au, 0.3% Cu and 14.6g/t Ag from 179m (0.3g/t Au cut-off), and 4m @ 26.7g/t Au, 0.7% Cu and 38.7g/t Ag from 179m (1g/t Au cut-off). Continuity of this new zone up-dip is supported by a lower grade intercept in H8DD015 (8m @ 0.55g/t Au) and potentially HEC48 (10m @ 0.32g/t Au) (Figure 3). Copper-gold porphyry pathfinder elements are significantly elevated over the same interval with 44.9ppm Te, 3.76ppm Bi and 17.9ppm Se from 179m.

Further downhole in H8DD020, a major fault zone was intersected from 195.7m to 202.9m, followed by a zone of weak to moderate silica-sericite-pyrite altered rhyodacite from 207.4m to 240m, with alteration intensity increasing down hole. An interval of 11m @ 0.40g/t Au from 228m (0.3g/t Au cut-off), including 1m @ 2.08g/t Au, 0.1% Cu from 238m (1g/t Au cut-off) is reported from within this altered rhyodacite. This alteration assemblage is typical of the main mineralised zone at Hill 800 and remains open at depth and along strike (Figures 2 & 3). Significantly, the 11m interval also contains elevated copper-gold porphyry pathfinder elements Te (10.1ppm), Bi (1.28ppm) and Se (9.6ppm). The drill hole ended in unaltered dacite at 309m.

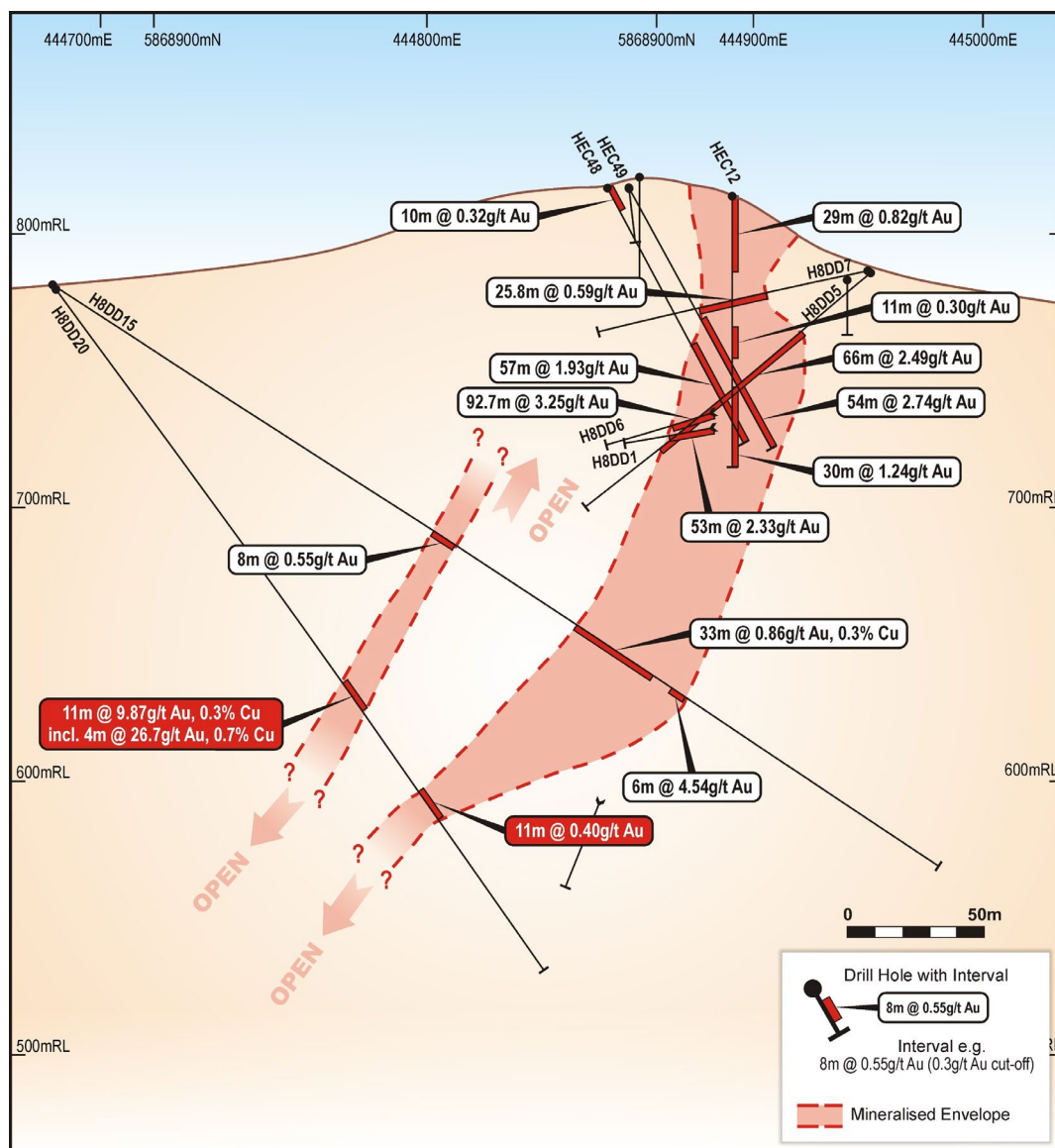


Figure 3: Cross section through H8DD020, window +/- 20m.

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Drilling Program Update

Drill hole H8DD021 was recently completed to a final depth of 446m down hole, targeting the main zone approximately 50m NNE of H8DD020 at a similar RL (Figures 2 & 4). Assay results from this drill hole are expected by late March. Drill hole H8DD022 is currently in progress, targeting the down-dip extension of high-grade mineralisation intersected in drill hole H8DD002 (reported interval of 43m @ 4.24g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 177m) (refer ASX announcement 27 May 2019).

Following completion of drill hole H8DD022 in early March, the first drill hole of a program to test potential porphyry-related magnetic targets modelled at and around Hill 800 is planned to commence, beginning with a hole designed to test modelled anomalies M14 and M2 (Figure 5).

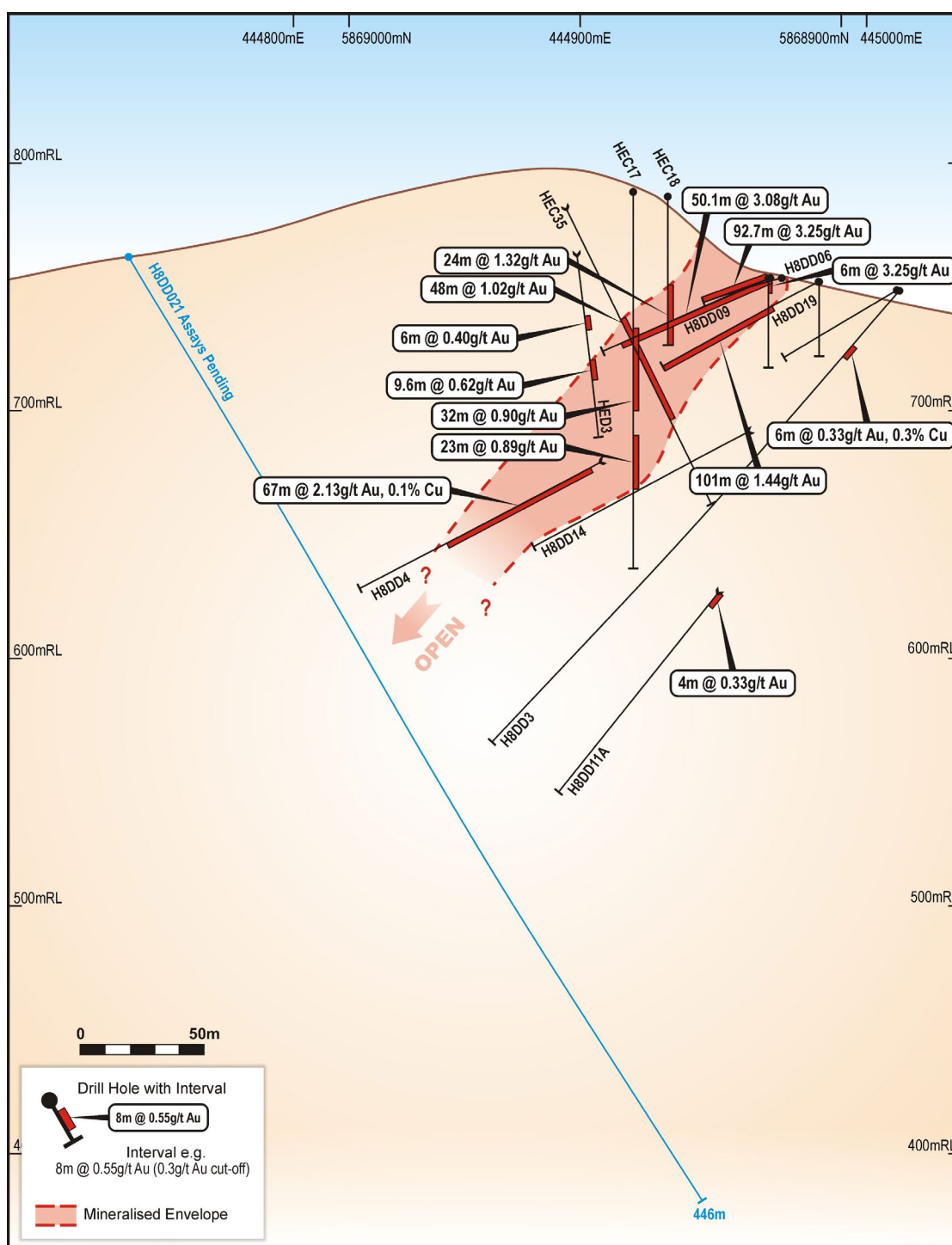


Figure 4: Cross section through H8DD021 (completed, assays pending), window +/- 20m.

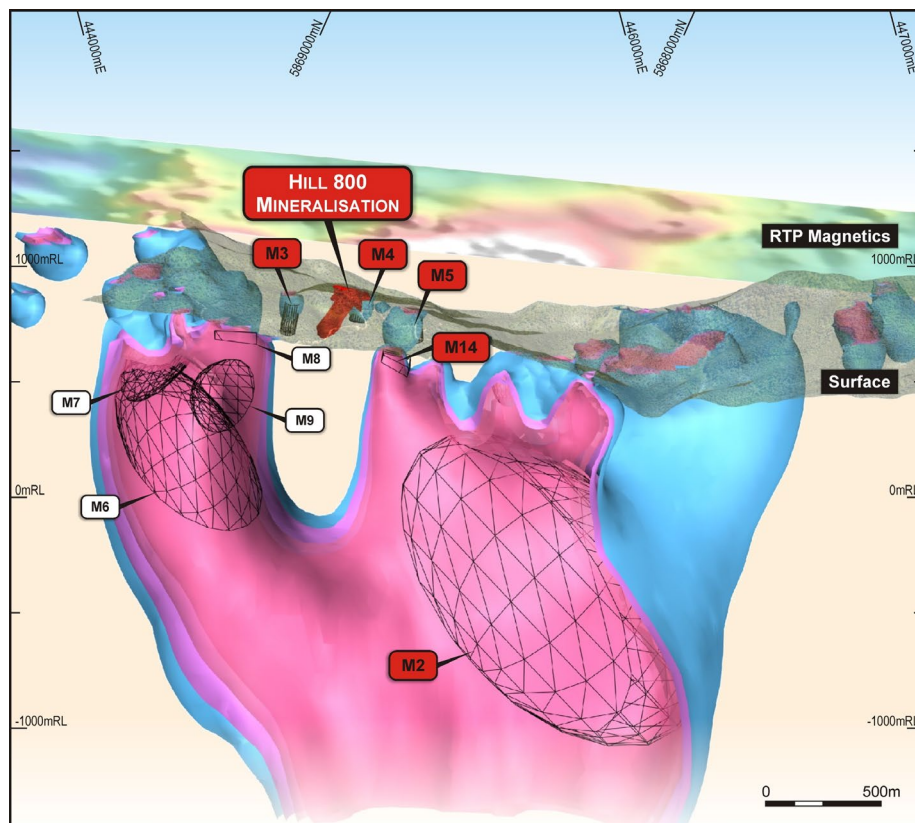


Figure 5: Slice through the 3D magnetic inversion and anomaly model results in the Hill 800 area, looking towards the northeast (refer ASX announcement 29 January 2020).

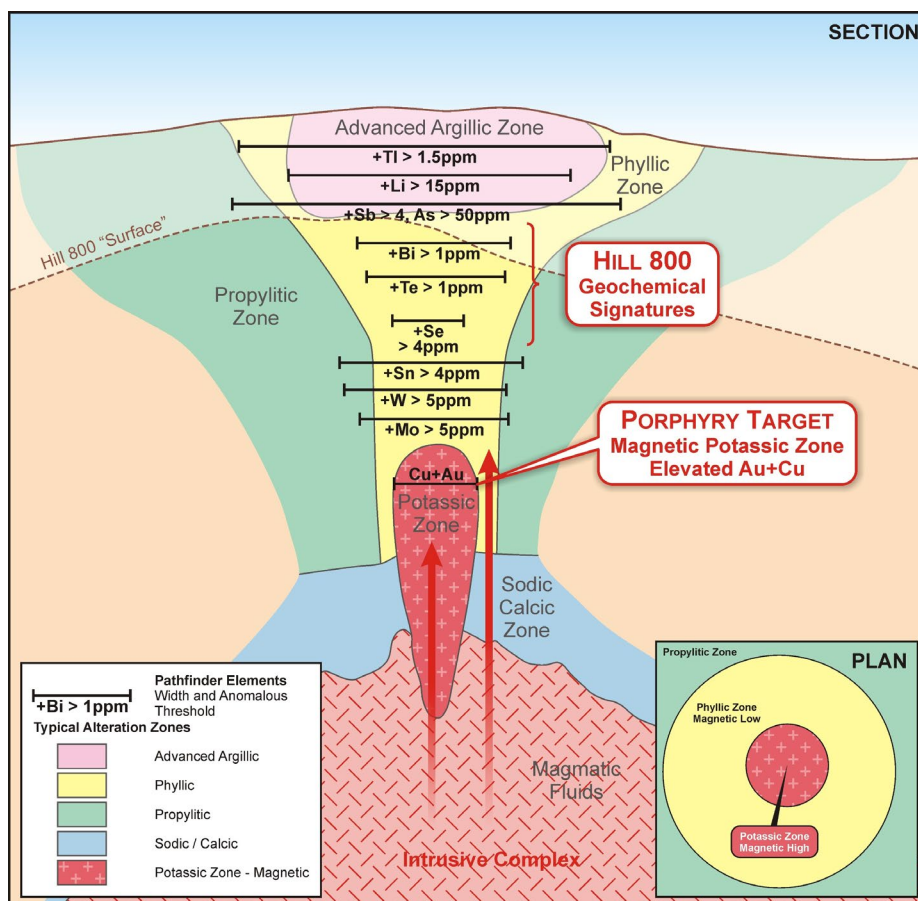


Figure 6: Schematic diagram showing typical porphyry copper-gold mineral system pathfinder geochemical and alteration patterns relative to observations at Hill 800 (refer ASX announcement 11 September 2019).

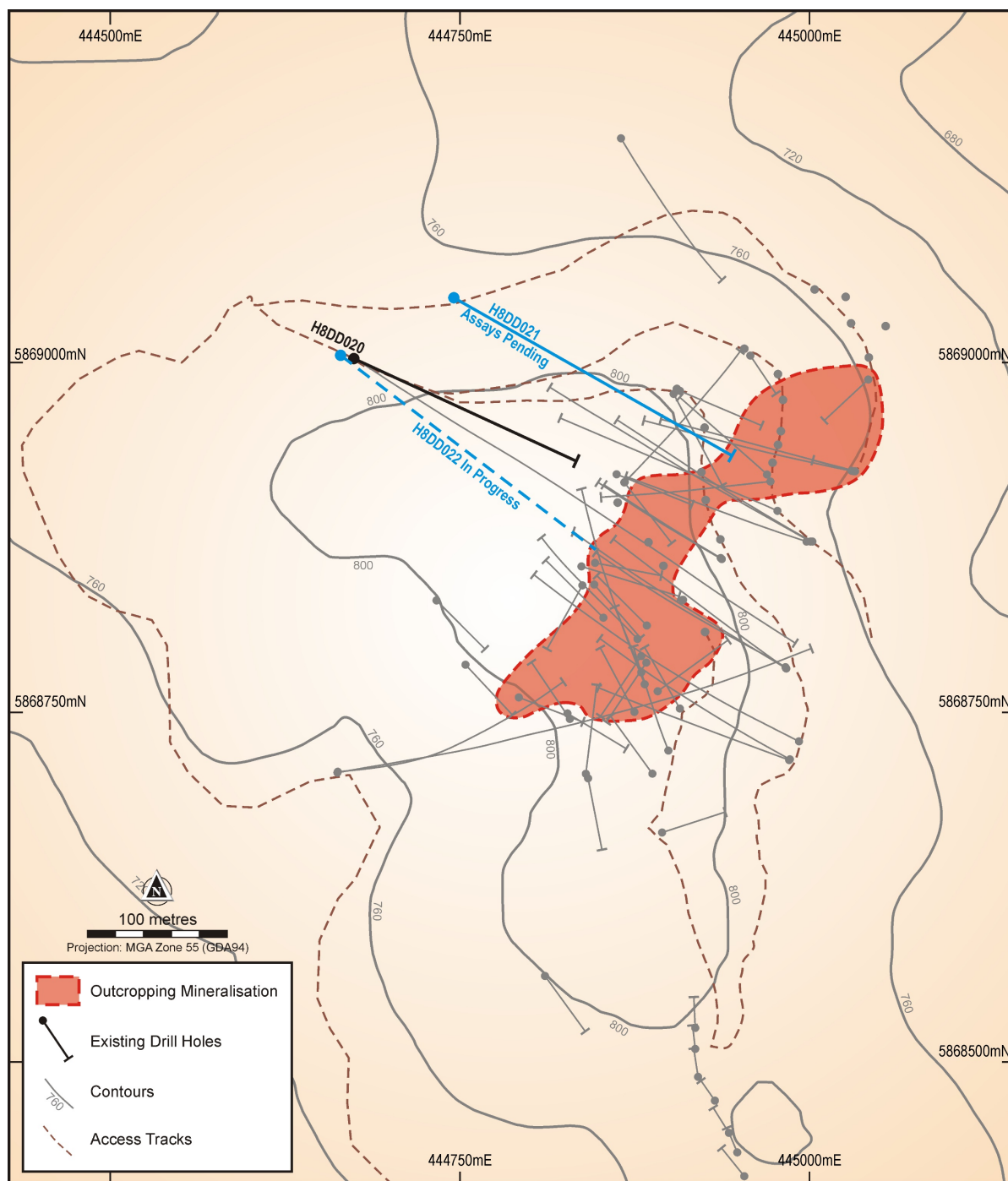


Figure 7: Hill 800 plan view with outline of outcropping Hill 800 gossan.

Further details of the Company's projects are available from the Projects page of the Company's website www.carawine.com.au.

This announcement was authorised for release by the Company's Board of Directors.

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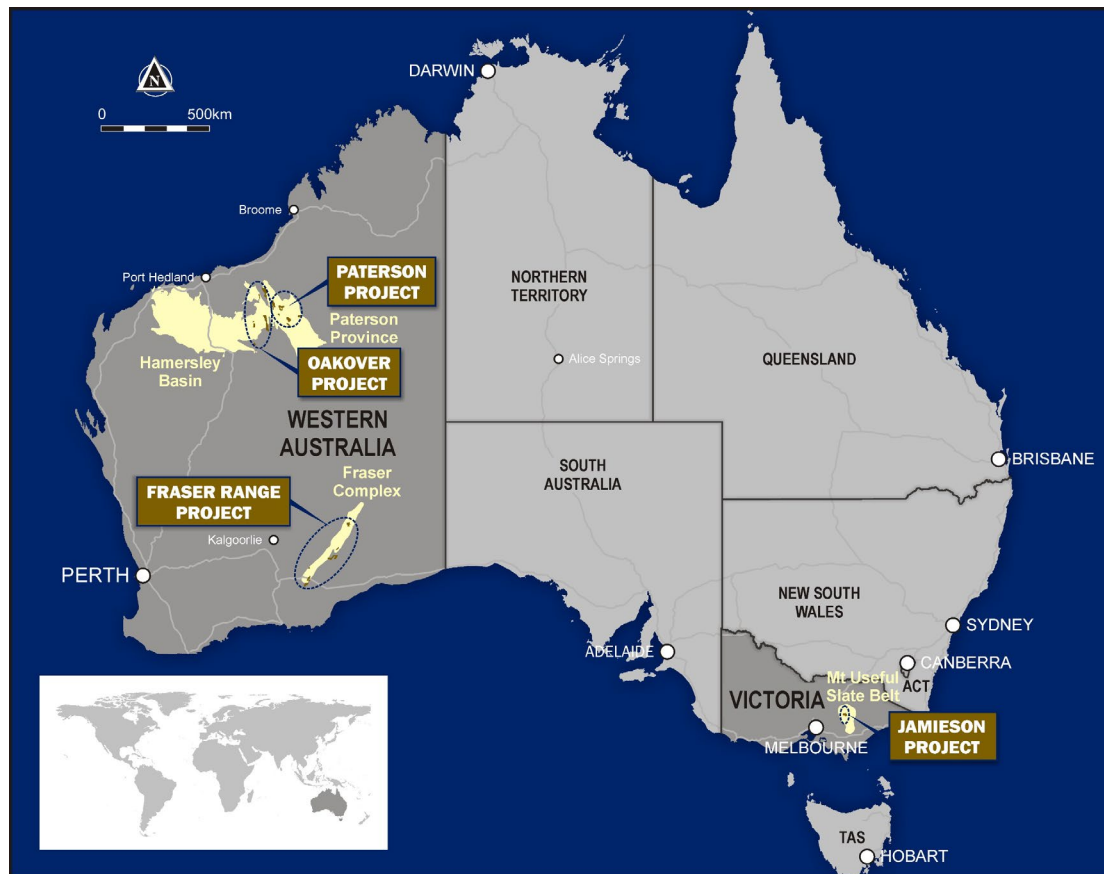


Figure 8: Carawine's project locations.

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COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS AND PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

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 holds shares and options in and 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.

This announcement includes information that relates to Exploration Results prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code (2012) and extracted from the Company's previous ASX announcements, with the Competent Person for the relevant original market announcement indicated in *italics*, as follows:

- Jamieson: "Jamieson Project Drilling Progress Update" 29 January 2020 (*M Cawood*)
- Jamieson: "New Porphyry Copper-Gold Targets in Victoria" 3 December 2019 (*M Cawood*)
- Jamieson: "Copper-gold Porphyry Targets at Hill 800" 11 September 2019 (*M Cawood*)
- Jamieson: "New Gold Prospects Defined at Jamieson" 15 July 2019 (*M Cawood*)
- Jamieson: "Gold Zone Extended with Latest Results from Hill 800" 27 May 2019 (*M Cawood*)
- Jamieson: "Exceptional First Results from Hill 800 Drilling" 7 June 2018 (*M Cawood*)

This announcement also refers to information extracted from, and first disclosed in the Company's previous ASX Announcements as follows:

- Jamieson: "Carawine Targets Copper-Gold Porphyries at its Victorian Jamieson Project" 16 October 2019

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. Where the information relates to Exploration Results 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.

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ABOUT CARAWINE RESOURCES

Carawine Resources Limited is an exploration company whose primary focus is to explore for and develop economic gold, copper and base metal deposits within Australia. The Company has four 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 exploration licences EL5523 and EL6622, covering an area of about 120 km² and containing the Hill 800 gold-copper and Rhyolite Creek copper-gold and zinc-gold-silver prospects within Cambrian-aged felsic to intermediate volcanics.

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 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 assay values.

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 Maroochydore stratabound Cu-(Co) deposits.

Carawine's Paterson Project comprises six granted exploration licences and five exploration licence applications (one subject to ballot) over an area of about 1,500km² across nine regions: Lamil Hills, Trotman South, Red Dog, Baton, Sunday, Cable, Puffer, Eider and Magnus.

Carawine has a farm-in and joint venture agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd ("RTX"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited (ASX:RIO), whereby RTX have the right to earn up to 80% interest in the Baton and Red Dog tenements by spending \$5.5 million in six years to earn 70% interest and then sole funding to a prescribed milestone.

Carawine has a farm-in and joint venture agreement with FMG Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Fortescue Metals Group Ltd ("Fortescue") (ASX:FMG), whereby Fortescue have the right to earn up to 75% interest in the Lamil Hills, Trotman South and Sunday tenements by spending \$6 million in seven years.

The Company retains full rights on its remaining five exploration licence applications.

OAKOVER PROJECT (Cu, Co, Mn, Fe)

Located in the highly prospective Eastern Pilbara region of Western Australia, the Oakover Project comprises nine granted exploration licences with a total area of about 920km², held 100% by the Company. The Oakover Project is centred on the Proterozoic Oakover Basin and is prospective primarily for copper and manganese.

FRASER RANGE PROJECT (Ni-Cu-Co)

The Fraser Range Project includes 6 granted exploration licences in five areas: Red Bull, Bindii, Big Bullocks, Similkameen and 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") (ASX:IGO) over the Red Bull, Bindii, Big Bullocks and Similkameen tenements (the Fraser Range Joint Venture). IGO currently hold a 51% interest in these tenements and can earn an additional 19% interest by spending \$5 million by the end of 2021.

The Big Bang tenement is held 100% by Carawine.

ASX Code:	CWX	Market Capitalisation (at \$0.25/share):	A\$19 million
Issued shares:	77.3 million	Cash (at 31 December 2019):	A\$3.0 million

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Table 1. Hill 800 diamond drill hole assay results

Significant intervals defined using geological boundaries and/or nominally $\geq 0.3\text{g/t Au}$, $\geq 6\text{m}$ downhole width, $\leq 6\text{m}$ internal waste, and $\geq 1.00\text{g/t Au}$, $\geq 1\text{m}$ downhole width, $\leq 2\text{m}$ internal waste, and $\geq 10.0\text{g/t Au}$, $\geq 1\text{m}$ downhole width, $\leq 3\text{m}$ Internal waste. All intercepts are down hole widths. Collar location and orientation information coordinates are MGA Zone 55, AHD RL. See Appendix 1 for additional details.

Above 0.3g/t Au cut off.

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval				Ag (>5ppm)	Drill hole Collar Information					
			Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (>0.1%)	Zn (>0.1%)		Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
H8DD001	71	123	52	2.37				445,005	5,868,868	748	140	-11.5	288
H8DD002	28	37	9	0.44				444,985	5,868,781	787	246.3	-44.5	301
and ³	177	220	43	4.24	0.3								
H8DD003	29	35	6	0.33	0.3			445,005	5,868,868	748	245.3	-48.5	298.5
H8DD004 ⁴	80	89	9	0.92				445,005	5,868,869	748	248.1	-30.5	299
and	143	210	67	2.13	0.1								
H8DD005	34	100	66	2.49				444,939	5,868,859	785	134.8	-39.5	299
H8DD006 ¹	2.3	95	92.7	3.22				444,972	5,868,915	754	125.5	-11.5	264
H8DD007	39.7	63	23.3	0.64				444,939	5,868,859	785	101	-11.5	301
H8DD008	No Significant Results							444,987	5,868,716	790	192	-32	299
H8DD009 ²	16.9	67	50.1	3.08				444,969	5,868,920	754	90.7	-21	313
H8DD010	No Significant Results							444,987	5,868,716	791	149.2	-10	290
H8DD011A	114	128	14	0.33				445,035	5,868,925	720	225.6	-50	285
H8DD012	18	25	7	0.59				444,984	5,868,781	787	176.6	-26	302.5
H8DD013	33	58	25	0.42				444,985	5,868,781	787	154.6	-3.5	304.5
and	141	150	9	0.64									
H8DD014	76.2	82	5.8	0.58	1.0			445,035	5,868,925	720	170.9	-24	280
and	155	160	5	0.42									
H8DD015	168	176	8	0.55			6.94	444,674	5,869,003	781	449.6	-33	119.5
and	229	262	33	0.86									
and	270	276	6	4.54	0.3								
H8DD016	No Significant Results							444,995	5,868,736	785	285.5	-38	297
H8DD017	0	34	34	3.84			37.2	444,882	5,868,792	825	102	-59	214
and	90	96	6	0.33									
H8DD018	6	19	13	0.54				444,884	5,868,810	824	201	-60	315

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and	30	75	45	0.93	0.1								
H8DD019	21	122	101	1.44				444,977	5,868,894	752	192.3	-27	295.5
H8DD020	179	190	11	9.87	0.3	0.1	14.6	444,674	5,869,001	780	309	-53	110.5
and	228	239	11	0.4									

Notes:

1 Core loss between 0–2.3m, 4-5.5m, 6.6-7.4m and 9.9-13m, core loss intervals conservatively assume a gold grade of 0g/t.

2 Core loss between 41-44.3m, core loss intervals conservatively assume a gold grade of 0g/t.

3 Includes results from previously unsampled core, originally reported intercept was 37m @ 4.91g/t Au, 0.4% Cu from 177m (see ASX announcement dated 25 June 2018)

4 Includes the extension 163.1m to 248.1m

Above 1g/t Au cut off.

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval				Ag (>5ppm)	Drill hole Collar Information					
			Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (>0.1%)	Zn (>0.1%)		Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
H8DD001	90	120	30	3.76				445,005	5,868,868	748	140	-11.5	288
H8DD002	177	178	1	1.38				444,985	5,868,781	787	246.3	-44.5	301
and	182	192	10	5.66	0.9	0.1							
and	203	208	5	24.1	0.4	0.1							
H8DD003	97	98	1	8.39	0.6	0.2	5.47	445,005	5,868,868	748	245.3	-48.5	298.5
H8DD004 ⁴	80	85	5	1.39				445,005	5,868,869	748	248.1	-30.5	299
and ³	157	174	17	6.62	0.3								
and	191	192	1	1.32									
and	203	210	7	2.27									
H8DD005	35	37	2	2.03				444,939	5,868,859	785	134.8	-39.5	299
and	42	83	41	2.79									
and	90	100	10	3.88	0.1								
H8DD006 ¹	2.3	14	11.7	5.59				444,972	5,868,915	754	125.5	-11.5	264
and	20	21	1	1.13									
and	28	32	4	1.09									
and	40	41	1	3.34									
and	49	50	1	1.47									
and	58	89	31	6.64									
H8DD007	45	46	1	1.05				444,939	5,868,859	785	101	-11.5	301
and	59	63	4	1.48									
H8DD009 ²	19	22.2	3.2	4.97			7.75	444,969	5,868,920	754	90.7	-21	313
and	26	32.2	6.2	2.57									
and	36	41	5	1.84									
and	44.3	67	22.7	4.82									

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Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval				Ag (>5ppm)	Drill hole Collar Information					
			Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (>0.1%)	Zn (>0.1%)		Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
H8DD011A	118	119	1	1.27				445,035	5,868,925	720	225.6	-50	285
H8DD012	18	19	1	1.19			15	444,984	5,868,781	787	176.6	-26	302.5
and	23	24	1	1.49			5.26						
and	71	72	1	1.63									
and	149	150	1	10.1	0.2								
H8DD013	39	42	3	1.15	0.4			444,985	5,868,781	787	154.6	-3.5	304.5
and	141	142	1	2.09									
H8DD014	81	82	1	1.51	2.0		23	445,035	5,868,925	720	170.9	-24	280
H8DD015	174	175	1	2.78			30.6	444,675	5,869,002	780	449.6	-33	119.5
H8DD015 ³	230	252	22	1.12									
and	270	272	2	13.3	0.6								
H8DD017	0	23	23	5.06				444,882	5,868,792	825	102	-59	214
and	27	31	4	2.39	0.3		307						
H8DD018	17	18	1	1.94	0.2			444,884	5,868,810	824	201	-60	315
and	30	37	7	1.51									
and	42	47	5	1.21	0.1								
and	53	59	6	1.97									
and	62	63	1	1.24									
H8DD019	21	22	1	12.5				444,977	5,868,894	752	192.3	-27	295.5
and	45	52	7	2.23									
and	58	60	2	2.68									
and	66	70	4	1.56									
and	73	74	1	1.07									
and	77	78	1	1.5									
and	83	95	12	4.32									
and	101	105	4	2.04									
and	115	120	5	2.31									
H8DD020	179	183	4	26.7	0.7	0.2	38.7	444,674	5,869,001	780	309	-53	110.5
and	238	239	1	2.08	0.1								

1 Core loss between 0–2.3m, 4-5.5m, 6.6-7.4m and 9.9-13m, core loss intervals assume a gold grade of 0g/t.

2 Core loss between 41-44.3m, core loss intervals conservatively assume a gold grade of 0g/t.

3 Includes 4m of internal dilution

4 Includes the extension 163.1m to 248.1m

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Above 10g/t Au cut off (current "H8DD" and historic "HE" drill holes).

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval				Ag (>5ppm)	Drill hole Collar Information					
			Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (>0.1%)	Zn (>0.1%)		Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
H8DD001	92	93	1	11.8				445,005	5,868,868	748	140	-11.5	288
and	99	100	1	10.2									
and	112	114	2	13.4									
H8DD002	185	186	1	16.7	1.1		6.01	444,985	5,868,781	787	246.3	-44.5	301
and	191	192	1	21.3	1.5								
and	203	208	5	24.1	0.4	0.1							
H8DD004	162	163.1	1.1	10.3	1.0		6.96	445,005	5,868,869	748	248.1	-30.5	299
and	116	117	1	20.2	0.3								
and	172	174	2	37.5	0.3								
H8DD005	45	46	1	10.4				444,939	5,868,859	785	134.8	-39.5	299
and	93	94	1	18.3	0.2								
H8DD006	2.3	4	1.7	26.6				444,972	5,868,915	754	125.5	-11.5	264
and	69	74	5	24.0	0.1								
H8DD009	50	52	2	25.8	0.2			444,969	5,868,920	754	90.7	-21	313
H8DD012	149	150	1	10.1	0.2			444,984	5,868,781	787	176.6	-26	302.5
H8DD015	271	272	1	24.9	0.6	0.1		444,675	5,869,002	780	449.6	-33	119.5
H8DD017	15	16	1	21.6				444,882	5,868,792	825	102	-59	214
H8DD019	21	22	1	12.5				444,977	5,868,894	752	192.3	-27	295.5
and	85	86	1	12.7	0.2								
and	87	88	1	13.4									
H8DD020	179	181	2	52.9	1.47	0.3	76.5	444,674	5,869,001	780	309	-53	110.5
HEC01	16	17	1	10.6				444,880	5,868,778	824	101	-60	338
and	28	29	1	11.4									
HEC03	64	65	1	16.3	1.1			444,884	5,868,812	826	101	-60	315
HEC09	79	80	1	14.8	0.2			444,846	5,868,841	832	101	-60	139
HEC12	93	94	1	23.2				444,885	5,868,872	813	99	-90	0
HEC13	0	3	3	38.8				444,895	5,868,855	815	39	-90	0
HEC27	36	37	1	38.4				444,977	5,868,941	775	45	-90	0
HEC45	16	20	4	12.1				444,880	5,868,790	825	101	-59	214
HEC47	115	116	1	13.3	0.1			444,837	5,868,854	831	146	-60	107
and	144	145	1	13.7	0.4	0.2	11						
HEC48	90	91	1	13				444,862	5,868,920	813	122	-62	112
and	100	101	1	11.4									
and	102	103	1	12.4									

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Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval				Ag (>5ppm)	Drill hole Collar Information					
			Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (>0.1%)	Zn (>0.1%)		Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
HEC49	80	81	1	20.9	0.1			444,868	5,868,914	812	110	-60	142
and	95	96	1	12.6									
and	102	104	2	15.5									
HED1	184	185	5	30.6	0.5			444,882	5,868,770	823	300	-60	338
HED2	167	168	1	16.2				444,899	5,868,723	816	190	-65	338

Note. Refer to ASX Announcement dated 7 June 2018 for a tabulation of historic drill hole assay results at 0.3g/t Au and 1.0g/t Au cut-off

Drill hole collar details (holes with no significant gold intervals listed above)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
H8DD008	444,987	5,868,716	790	192	-32	299
H8DD010	444,987	5,868,716	791	149	-10	290
H8DD011	445,035	5,868,924	720	47	-50	285
H8DD016	444,995	5,868,736	785	285.5	-38	297
HEC11	444,884	5,868,812	826	101	-60	315
HEC16	444,891	5,868,765	823	101	-52	54
HEC2	444,885	5,868,872	813	99	-90	0
HEC21	444,909	5,868,830	815	51	-90	0
HEC22	444,925	5,868,807	816	48	-90	0
HEC29	444,977	5,868,992	773	48	-90	0
HEC30	444,979	5,868,951	773	54	-90	0
HEC31	444,974	5,868,928	774	36	-90	0

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
HEC32	444,977	5,868,894	770	30	-90	0
HEC34	445,004	5,869,052	740	39	-90	0
HEC36	445,054	5,869,026	732	39	-90	0
HEC37	445,086	5,869,001	723	60	-90	0
HEC41	444,811	5,868,561	798	98	-60	144
HEC43	444,827	5,868,749	807	98	-60	121
HEC46	444,733	5,868,830	798	98	-60	135
HEC50	444,838	5,868,841	832	104	-60	209
HEC6	444,862	5,868,920	813	122	-62	112
HEC7	444,868	5,868,914	812	110	-60	142
HED4	444,663	5,868,707	737	280	-50	85
HED5	444,662	5,868,707	736	600	-50	80

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Appendix 1: JORC (2012) Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H8DD samples are half sawn HQ or NQ diamond core on nominal 1m down hole intervals HED holes are half sawn HQ or NQ diamond core and sampled on geological intervals with a nominal maximum 1m downhole sample interval. HEC holes were drilled using a 5 inch RC system, for holes HEC1-10 samples are reported as having been collected by spear (scoop samples) on 1m intervals to collect a nominal 2kg sample. For holes HEC35-51 samples are reported as having been collected from a riffle splitter on 1m intervals to collect a nominal 2kg sample. For holes HEC11-34 sample collection methods are not reported, however it is assumed that subsequent to the initial program (HEC1-10) samples were collected by riffle splitter as per typical methods of the time for follow-up drilling programs.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H8DD001 is a HQ diameter diamond core drill hole. Subsequent H8DD holes are HQ/NQ diameter diamond core HED and RCD holes are HQ/NQ diameter diamond core. HEC holes were drilled using 5 inch Reverse Circulation (RC) and a face-sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurements of core recovery have been made. To note is the top ~6m of HED1 which shows poor recovery. The reported assay interval for HED1 is of similar tenor to the nearest HEC (RC) drill hole therefore it is assumed recovery has not had a material effect on reported assay results. Orientation processes are reported from the start of the historic RC drilling program to maximise recovery and representivity of the material drilled. H8DD holes show variable recoveries, with low to moderate recovery more common at shallow depths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported intervals do not contain a material bias related to core/sample recovery. Core loss intervals are reported as Og/t Au grade
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H8DD holes have been geologically logged in detail including lithology, alteration, mineralisation and veining, along with geotechnical information collected, and is of sufficient quality and detail for reporting of Exploration Results and to support Mineral Resource estimation. Historic (HED core and HEC RC) holes have been geologically logged to a relatively high detail. Alteration and petrographic examination has been done throughout the drilling programs. Geotechnical information for Historic HED holes is sparsely recorded and is of sufficient quality for reporting of Exploration Results, but would require further work to support Mineral Resource estimation. Core is available for study.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H8DD intervals were sampled as sawn half-core. Field duplicates are collected from H8DD holes by sawing a 1m interval into two quarter core samples. Both samples were submitted for preparation and analysis as separate samples H8DD sample weights were typically greater than 2.3 kg H8DD samples were pulverised by a commercial laboratory with greater than 90% passing 75 microns H8DD data are of sufficient quality for reporting of Exploration Results and to support Mineral Resource estimation. HED cores were sampled as sawn half-core. For holes HEC1-10 samples are reported as having been collected by spear (scoop samples) on 1m intervals to collect a nominal 2kg sample. For holes HEC35-51 samples are reported as having been collected from a riffle splitter on 1m intervals to collect a nominal 2kg sample. For holes HEC11-34 sample collection methods are not reported, however it is assumed that subsequent to the initial program (HEC1-10) samples were collected by riffle splitter as per typical methods of the time for follow-up drilling programs. No methods of representivity eg field duplicates, have been reported for HED and HEC holes, however industry standard techniques have been employed therefore it is assumed the data are of sufficient quality for reporting of Exploration Results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay method for H8DD holes is 50g fire assay with AAS finish for Au, and multi-acid digestion (including hydrofluoric acid) with ICPAES and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>considered partial or total.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>ICPMS finish for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In H8DD holes, standards and blanks were submitted on a nominal 20 sample interval and returned results within expected ranges. Coarse gold has been identified in H8DD002 potentially affecting duplication repeatability. For HEC and HED holes, the assay method is described at AAS for Au, and ICP for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Mo, Co, Mn and Ba. It is unclear what the digestion method is for these, however it is assumed aqua-regia (for gold) and 4-acid digest (for base metals) has been used. For gold, aqua-regia is a partial digestion method especially with refractory gold, compared with fire assay. Petrological studies report gold in fresh material is not bound within sulphide but rather on the edges of sulphide grains, and therefore would be available for digestion. It is considered that if there is a bias for gold, assays it will be conservative, and therefore are of sufficient quality to be reported as exploration results. For HEC1-10 2 reference standards were analysed per assay batch and returned values within expected ranges. Standard industry practices have been employed in the collection and assaying of samples from the tenement, with modern exploration and assay techniques conducted within a low-risk jurisdiction. Considering these factors along with reported information, the data are assumed to have sufficient quality for the reporting of Exploration Results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections reported are reviewed by senior geological personnel from the Company. RC holes HEC03 and HEC45 were twinned with diamond holes H8DD017 and H8DD018. There is broad correlation between holes on a 0.3g/t Au cut-off interval although some variation occurs on an individual metre basis H8DD geological data was captured digitally and stored in an electronic database managed by an independent consultant. Assay data was imported directly into the database without alteration. All HED and HEC data has been reported in technical reports submitted by Companies to the Victorian Government which are now available as open file. Any relevant data quality issues are stated in this report/ No assay data have been adjusted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H8DD holes were located by a licenced surveyor with an accuracy of +/- 10cm. The drill holes were surveyed using the MGA94 – Zone 55 national grid H8DD holes were surveyed down hole by multi-shot camera every 30m (nominal). HED and HEC holes have been located to a local grid, where still available in the field these have been confirmed to +/- 5m accuracy. RL is projected to a government surface DEM. Coordinates reported are MGA Zone 55. HED diamond holes have been surveyed down hole by single shot camera every 30m (nominal). Location data is considered to be of sufficient quality for reporting of Exploration Results.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See figures in body of announcement for drill hole distribution. Samples have not been composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Hill 800 mineralisation is interpreted to trend 50deg. with a 50deg. dip to the west. However, it should be noted that a number of alternative interpretations can be supported by the current dataset. Further work will be aimed at confirming the interpretation of the orientation and extent of mineralisation. H8DD001, H8DD007, H8DD015, H8DD017, H8DD018 and H8DD020 results are interpreted to approximate the true width of mineralisation. H8DD002, H8DD003, H8DD004, H8DD005, H8DD006, H8DD009, H8DD011A, H8DD012, H8DD013, H8DD014, H8DD015 and H8DD019 are interpreted to intersect the mineralisation at between approximately 45 and 60 degrees. Down-hole widths therefore may not represent true widths. For HEC and HED holes, due to limitations of the drilling rig used and topography holes drilled either vertically, or angled towards the northwest, have been drilled oblique and at a low angle to the main mineralised direction. This results in these intersections not reflecting true widths.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For HEC and HED holes, no measures regarding sample security have

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>been reported however this is not considered a high risk given the Project location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For H8DD holes, all core is stored in a Carawine locked facility
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic data for the Jamieson Project and Hill 800 prospect has been reviewed by an Independent Geologist, results of which are included in Carawine's Initial Public Offer (IPO) Prospectus. No external audits of data from the current drilling program have been completed and are not considered necessary at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration Licence (EL) 5523 is 20km east of the township of Jamieson in Central Victoria, Australia. It was granted on 1 October 2015, is due to expire on 30 September 2020, and is held 100% by Carawine Resources. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All information except for H8DD hole results and interpretations in the announcement is based entirely on work conducted by previous explorers, as detailed in the announcement.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project is hosted in strongly altered andesitic, dacite, and rhyodacite volcanic rocks of the Cambrian Barkly River Formation. Alteration at Hill 800 comprises a zone of silica-sericite-pyrite extending NE-SW for about 600m to maximum width of about 110m on the crest of Hill 800. An outer halo of sericite alteration grades into distal chlorite-sericite (propylitic) alteration. PIMA studies define a paragonite core associated with the silica-pyrite-gold mineralisation grading into an outer halo dominated by sericite.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See body of the announcement for details.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Criteria for reporting weighted intervals are included with the relevant tables
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● H8DD holes were drilled with modified drill rigs enabling holes to be drilled perpendicular to the interpreted mineralisation dip and strike where possible. The reported intercepts from drill holes H8DD002, H8DD003, H8DD004, H8DD005, H8DD006, H8DD009 H8DD011A, H8DD012, H8DD013, H8DD014 and H8DD019 are considered greater than the true widths based on the current interpretation. The HED and HEC historic holes have been drilled oblique and at a low angle to the interpreted mineralisation, and therefore are unlikely to represent true widths. Plan and long-section diagrams, along with full collar and hole orientation information is included in the announcement.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● See body of announcement for plan and section views and tabulations of significant assay intervals.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All information considered material to the reader's understanding of the Exploration Results has been reported.

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Criteria	Statement	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i><i>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 described in the body of the announcement.