

HIGH GRADE GOLD-COPPER ZONE EXTENDED AT HILL 800

KEY POINTS

- **Exceptional intersection from the Stringer Zone extends its strike and width:**
 - **17m @ 6.62g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 157m**
- **Includes high grade intervals:**
 - **2m @ 37.5g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 172m, and:**
 - **1m @ 20.2g/t Au, 0.2% Cu from 166m**
- **Stringer Zone is open up-dip towards surface, at depth and to the north**
- **Recently discovered 650 Zone extended and grade increased, remains open in most directions**
- **Stringer and 650 Zones combine to define the second-highest interval width at Hill 800 to date:**
 - **67m @ 2.13g/t Au, 0.1% Cu from 143m**
- **Current drill hole in progress is testing up-dip of these assay intervals**
- **Next assay results expected within 4 weeks**

Gold and base metals explorer Carawine Resources Limited (“Carawine” or “the Company”) (ASX:CWX) today announced some of the highest gold grades returned to date from its diamond drilling program at Hill 800, increasing the strike and width of the Stringer Zone mineralisation. Hill 800 is an advanced gold prospect within Carawine’s 100%-owned Jamieson Project, located in northeast Victoria.

The assay results are from the extension of hole H8DD004, successfully targeting strike extensions to gold and copper mineralisation in the Stringer and 650 Zones, returning the following outstanding intervals:

Stringer and 650 Zones (combined interval)

- **67m @ 2.13g/t Au, 0.1% Cu from 143m (0.3g/t Au cut-off), hole H8DD004**

Stringer Zone

- **49m @ 2.54g/t Au, 0.2% Cu from 143m (0.3g/t Au cut-off), including:**
17m @ 6.62g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 157m (1g/t Au cut-off), including:
1.1m @ 10.3g/t Au, 1.0% Cu from 162m (10g/t Au cut-off); and,
1m @ 20.2g/t Au, 0.2% Cu from 166m (10g/t Au cut-off); and,
2m @ 37.5g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 172m (10g/t Au cut-off)

650 Zone

- **14m @ 1.28g/t Au from 196m (0.3g/t Au cut-off), including:**
7m @ 2.27g/t Au from 203m (1g/t Au cut-off)

(Downhole widths, see Figures 1-4, Table 1 and Appendix 2 for details)

Managing Director Mr David Boyd said these latest results were particularly exciting because they have increased the width and strike length of the Stringer Zone, the highest-grade part of Hill 800 mineralised system discovered to date.

“We recognised the importance of the Stringer Zone with our first drill holes at Hill 800 and these latest results show its potential to become a significant body of high-grade gold and copper mineralisation. Each hole we drill gives us a better understanding of its size, orientation and grade, defining a wide mineralised envelope containing numerous extremely high gold grades which together make a very attractive target.

“This is also just our second hole into the recently discovered 650 Zone, with the results showing an increase in gold grade and alteration intensity.

“Both zones remain open, with a drill hole currently in progress targeting the area immediately above these latest, exceptional intersections.”

The Stringer Zone is now defined by four drill holes, with these latest intersections adding to an impressive inventory of mineralised intervals:

- **24m @ 6.75g/t Au, 0.3% Cu** from 175m (0.3g/t Au cut off), hole HED1 *including*:
7m @ 22.1g/t Au, 0.4% Cu from 184m (1g/t Au cut off)
- **43m @ 4.24g/t Au, 0.3% Cu** from 177m (0.3g/t Au cut off), hole H8DD002 *including*:
10m @ 5.66g/t Au, 0.9% Cu from 182m (1g/t Au cut off) *and*:
5m @ 24.1g/t Au, 0.4% Cu from 203m (1g/t Au cut off)
- **6m @ 4.54g/t Au, 0.3% Cu** from 270m (0.3g/t Au cut-off), hole H8DD015, *including*:
2m @ 13.3g/t Au, 0.6% Cu from 270m (1g/t Au cut-off)
- **49m @ 2.54g/t Au, 0.2% Cu** from 143m (0.3g/t Au cut-off), hole H8DD004, *including*:
17m @ 6.62g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 157m (1g/t Au cut-off)

(Downhole widths, see Table 1, Appendix 1 and 2, and ASX announcements dated 7 June, 10 July, 6 August, 20 August 2018, 5 February 2019 for details)

The following lists all 1m samples above 10g/t Au in the Stringer Zone within the intersections reported above, characterising the Stringer Zone by its very high gold grade, occasional coarse visible gold and significant levels of copper:

HED1:	28.9g/t Au, 0.08% Cu (184m)	H8DD015:	24.9g/t Au, 0.6% Cu (271m)
	122.0g/t Au, 2.1% Cu (188m)*	H8DD004:	10.3g/t Au, 1.1% Cu (162m)#
H8DD002:	16.7g/t Au, 1.1% Cu (185m)		20.2g/t Au, 0.3% Cu (166m)
	21.3g/t Au, 1.5% Cu (191m)		60.8g/t Au, 0.3% Cu (172m)
	57.9g/t Au, 0.9% Cu (203m)*		14.2g/t Au, 0.3% Cu (173m)
	42.9g/t Au, 0.4% Cu (204m)		*visible gold
	19.5g/t Au, 0.2% Cu (207m)		#(1.1m interval)

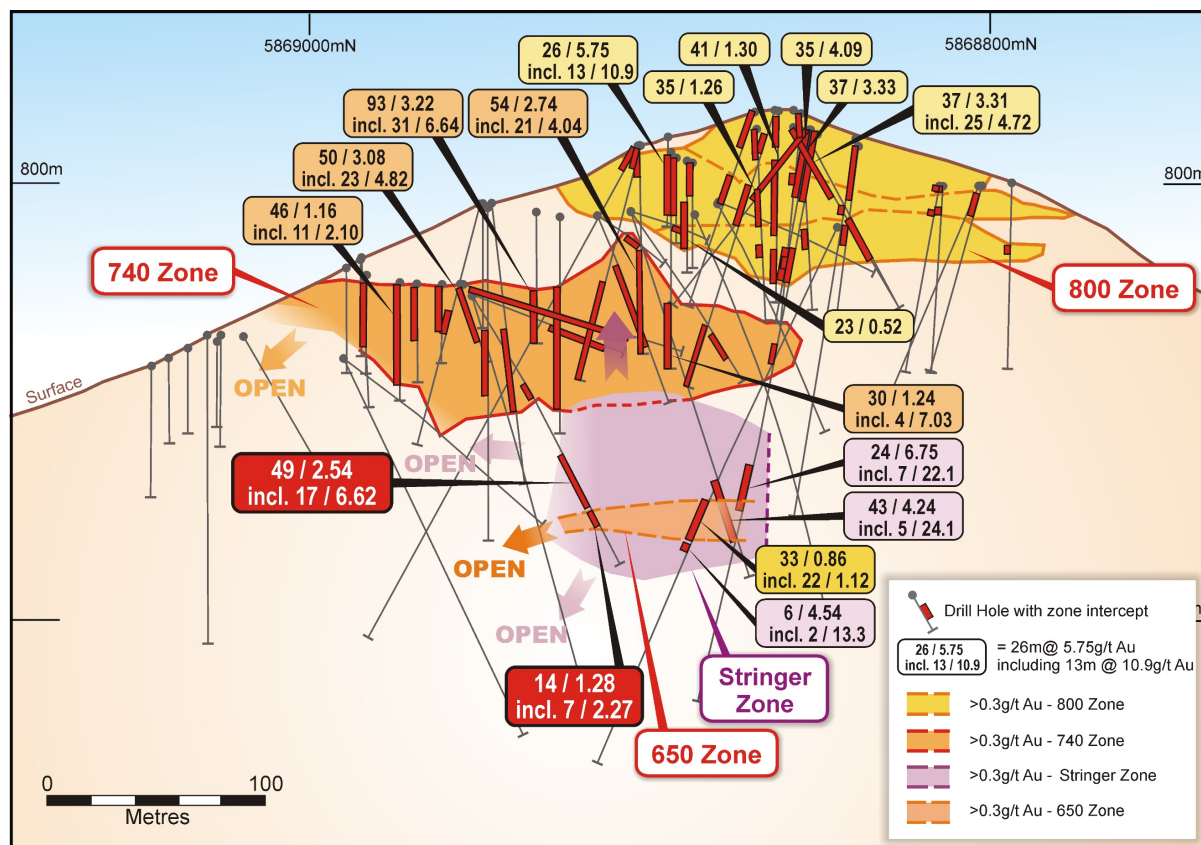


Figure 1: Hill 800 longitudinal projection, looking east with selected intervals labelled.

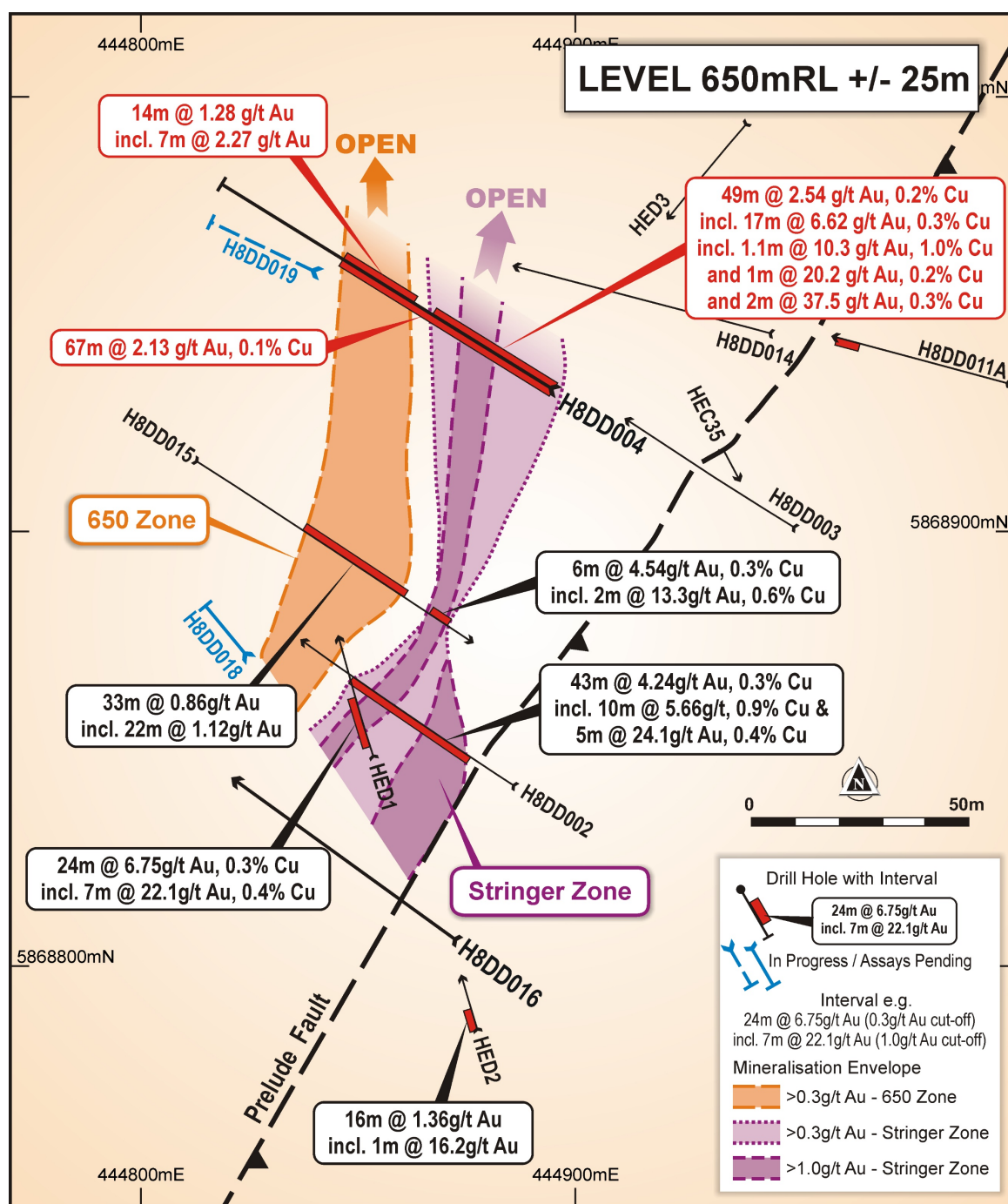


Figure 2: 650mRL level plan.

Drill hole H8DD004 was first drilled as part of Carawine's maiden diamond drilling program at Hill 800 in May 2018. The hole was terminated early due to drilling issues, ending at 163.1m with an interval of 1.1m @ 10.3g/t Au. In February this year H8DD004 was re-entered and extended to a final depth of 248.1m downhole, covering the northern strike extent of the Stringer Zone, and the newly discovered 650 Zone intersected in drill hole H8DD015 (Figure 2; for details see ASX announcement dated 5 February 2019).

The drill hole continued in andesite lava and lava breccia to 191.7m with the high-grade gold mineralisation associated with cross-cutting chalcopyrite and quartz-carbonate veins (Stringer Zone). The 650 Zone is intersected from 194.7m to 210.9m and is separated from the Stringer Zone by a narrow zone of weakly altered autoclastic andesite breccia. The 650 Zone comprises intense, texture-destructive silica-sericite-pyrite alteration identical to that seen in the 800 and 740 Zones.

Assay results were also received from drill hole H8DD016 drilled to test the southern extent of the 650 and Stringer Zones, however this returned only weak alteration and no significant assay results, closing off these zones to the south.

The drill hole intersected weakly altered andesite lavas, lava breccia (hyaloclastite and autobreccia) and crystal lithic volcanoclastics. The lack of alteration over a short distance from the strongly altered and mineralised drill holes H8DD002 and HED2 (Figure 2) indicates the possibility of a faulted separation between these holes and H8DD016. Further geological analysis is required to assess this and the potential for the continuation of the Stringer and 650 Zones as a faulted offset.

Both the Stringer and 650 zones remain open to the north, up-dip and at depth (Figures 1-2).

Further assay results are expected within the next 4 weeks from two drill holes completed in February and March. These holes were drilled adjacent to historic reverse circulation (RC) drill holes in the 800 and 740 Zones, targeting mineralisation within and between the zones. The fifth drill hole is targeting the Stringer and 650 Zones up-dip from H8DD004. This drill hole is in progress and is due for completion in early April, with assay results to follow.

Planning is now underway for exploration programs which will investigate the potential to grow Hill 800 beyond the current limits of drilling, and other high-priority prospects within the Jamieson Project such as Hill 700, Mt Sunday Road and Rhyolite Creek (Appendix 1). Details of these programs will be communicated to the market as planning progresses. The estimation of a Mineral Resource for Hill 800 is scheduled for H2-2019.

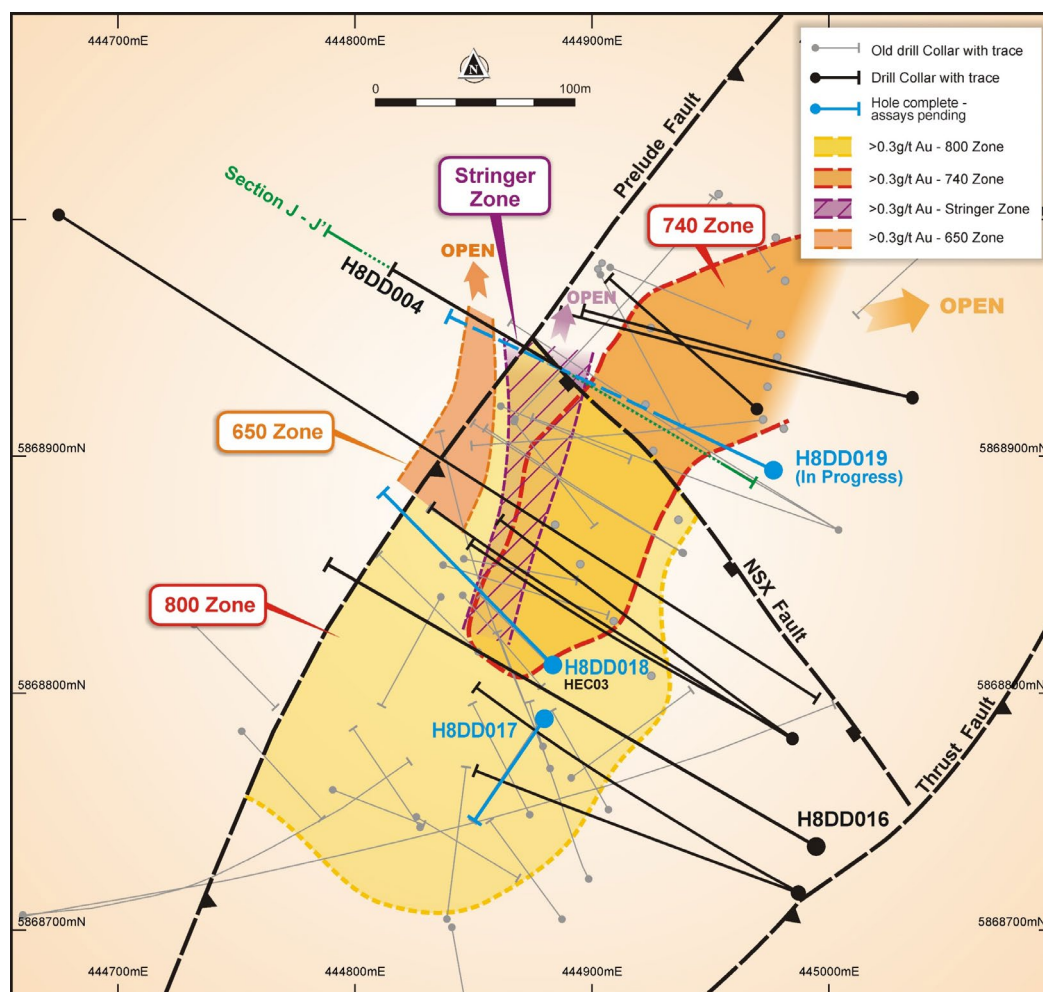


Figure 3: Hill 800 plan with drill holes and mineralised zones projected to surface.

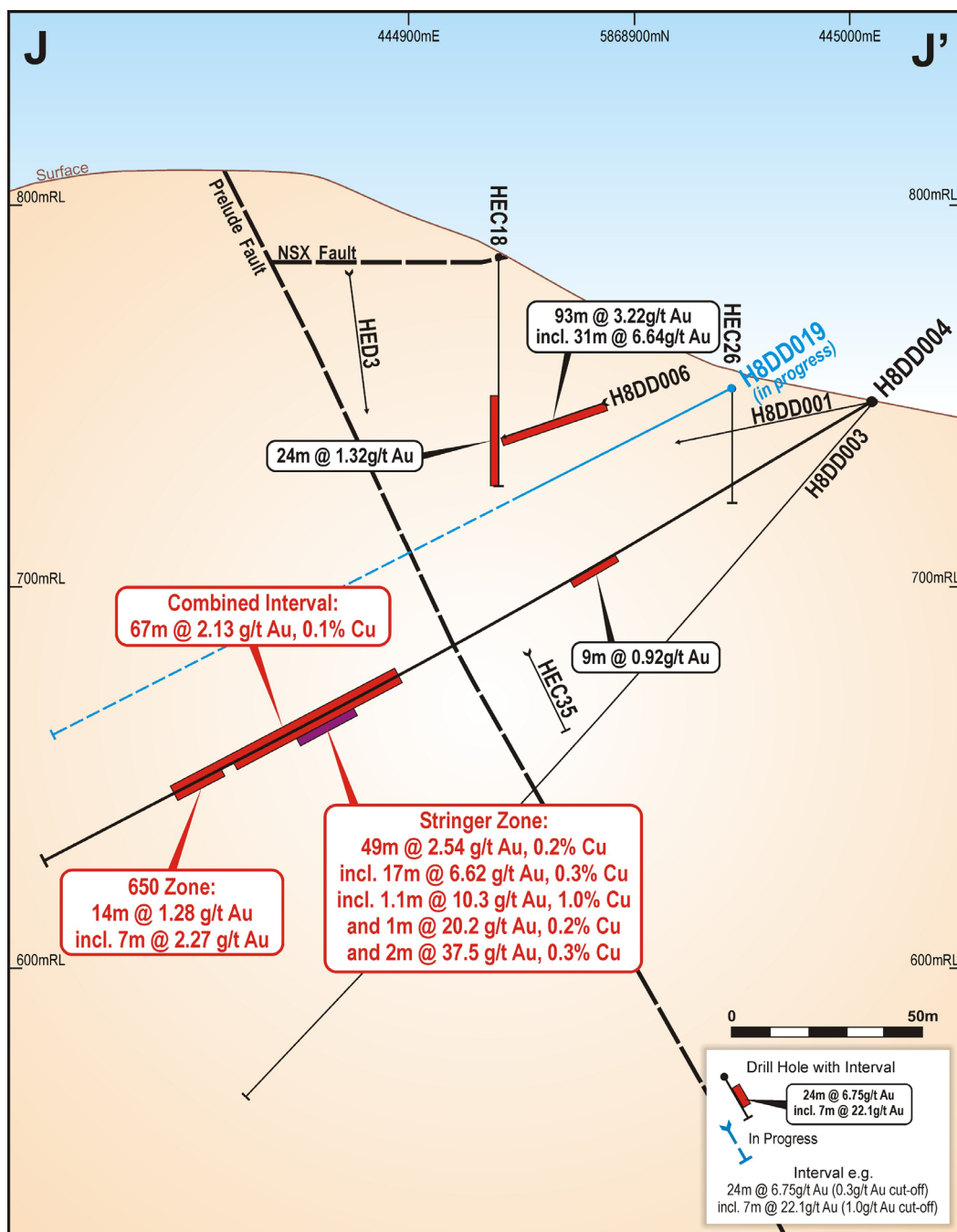


Figure 4: Cross section J-J'.

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For further information please contact:

David Boyd
Managing Director
Tel: +61 8 6319 0400
info@carawine.com.au

Media: John Gardner
Citadel-MAGNUS
Tel: +61 8 6160 4900
jgardner@citadelmagnus.com

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:

- Hill 800: "Hill 800 Drilling Program Update" 20 March 2019
- Hill 800: "New Gold Zone Discovered at Hill 800" 5 February 2019
- Hill 800: "Second Round of Diamond Drilling Underway at Hill 800" 28 November 2018
- Hill 800: "Strong Finish to Maiden Drilling Program at Hill 800" 20 August 2018
- Hill 800: "Latest Results Increase Strike Potential at Hill 800" 6 August 2018
- Hill 800: "Record High-Grade Gold Intersection from Hill 800" 10 July 2018
- Hill 800: "New High Grade Gold-Copper Zone at Hill 800" 25 June 2018
- Hill 800: "Exceptional First Results from Hill 800 Drilling" 7 June 2018
- Jamieson Project: "Carawine IPO Prospectus" 12 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 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.

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 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.

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 2,740km², held 100% by the Company. The Oakover Project is centred on the Proterozoic Oakover Basin and is prospective for copper, cobalt, manganese and iron.

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\$8.7 million
Issued shares:	55.8 million	Cash (at 31 December, 2018):	A\$2.7 million

Appendix 1

About the Hill 800 Deposit

Hill 800 is a volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) gold-copper system with many similarities in host rock, age and mineralisation style to the 1.5Moz Henty gold deposit in western Tasmania.

Carawine's maiden diamond drilling program of 14 holes for a total 2,376m was completed in June 2018, with the outstanding assay results exceeding the Company's expectations of both the width and grade of gold mineralisation at Hill 800. The program resulted in a significant, new interpretation of the geometry and orientation of the mineralised system with multiple mineralised zones identified (Figures 1 to 5). In the current program 4 diamond drill holes have been completed for a total 1,038m with a fifth hole currently being drilled.

800 and 740 Zones

The 800 and 740 zones are outcropping, coherent bodies of gold mineralisation characterised by intense silica-sericite-pyrite alteration. These zones have a north-northeast strike with a low dip to the south-southwest and are stacked against the steep, northeast trending Prelude Fault. The low-angle southwest dipping NSX Fault separates the two zones. Preliminary interpretation suggests that these zones may have formed from the preferential replacement of more permeable, volcanoclastic and brecciated layers of the host andesite sequence, resulting in the observed mineralised geometries.

Significant intervals from the **800 Zone** include:

- 35m @ 4.09g/t Au from 0m (0.3g/t Au cut off), hole HEC1 *including* 33m @ 4.31g/t Au from 0m (1g/t Au cut off)
- 26m @ 5.75g/t Au from 0m (0.3g/t Au cut-off), hole HEC13 *including* 13m @ 10.9g/t Au from 0m (1g/t Au cut off)
- 37m @ 3.31g/t Au from 0m (0.3g/t Au cut-off), hole HEC45 *including* 25m @ 4.72g/t Au from 3m (1g/t Au cut off)

Significant intervals from the **740 Zone** include:

- 92.7m @ 3.22g/t Au from 2.3m (0.3g/t Au cut off), hole H8DD006 *including* 11.7m @ 5.59g/t Au from 2.3m *and* 31m @ 6.64g/t Au from 58m (1g/t Au cut off)
- 66m @ 2.49g/t Au from 34m (0.3g/t Au cut-off), hole H8DD005 *including* 2m @ 2.03g/t Au from 35m, 41m @ 2.79g/t Au from 42m *and* 10m @ 3.88g/t Au, 0.1% Cu from 90m (1g/t Au cut off)
- 50.1m @ 3.08g/t Au from 16.9m (0.3g/t Au cut off), hole H8DD009 *including* 3.2m @ 4.97g/t Au from 19m *and* 6.2m @ 2.57g/t Au from 26m *and* 5m @ 1.84g/t Au from 36m *and* 22.7m @ 4.82g/t Au from 44.3m (1g/t Au cut off)
- 52m @ 2.37g/t Au from 71m (0.3g/t Au cut off), hole H8DD001 *including* 30m @ 3.76g/t Au from 90m (1g/t Au cut off)

(Downhole widths may not represent true widths, for a full listing of intervals and further details see ASX announcements dated 7 June, 10 July, 6 August and 20 August 2018.)

Approximate dimensions of the 800 Zone from drilling to date are 240m long x 80m wide x 50m high, with mineralisation closed by drilling and outcrop. Approximate dimensions of the 740 Zone are 270m long x 75m wide x 50m high, with mineralisation remaining open along strike to the northeast.

Further repetitions of the 800 and 740 zones are now likely, either as stacked lenses or as faulted offsets by additional structures stepping downwards to the north. An example of this is the newly discovered 650 Zone, as described below.

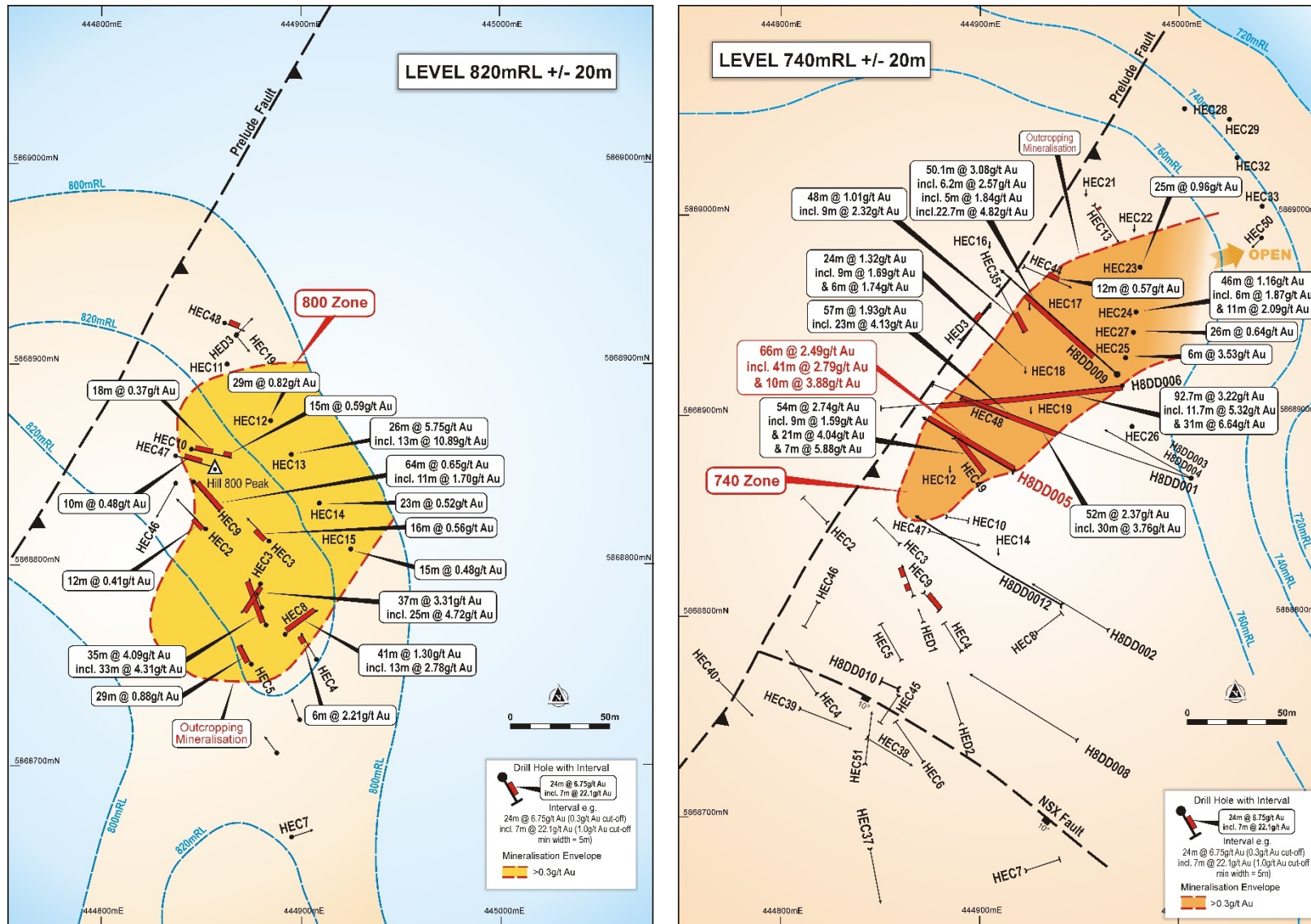


Figure 5: 820RL (left) and 740mRL (right) level plans showing mineralised outlines and significant intervals for the 800 and 740 Zones (+/- 20m window)

650 Zone

The 650 Zone is identical in host rock and alteration style to the 800 and 740 Zones (Figure 5) and was first discovered in drill hole H8DD015. Assay results reported in this announcement show that this zone has been extended to the north and remains open, with gold grades increasing (Figure 2; see ASX announcement dated 5 February 2019 for details). Significant intervals from the **650 Zone** include:

- 33m @ 0.86g/t Au from 229m (0.3g/t Au cut-off), hole H8DD015, *including* 22m @ 1.12g/t Au from 230m (1g/t Au cut-off)
- 14m @ 1.28g/t Au from 196m (0.3g/t Au cut-off), hole H8DD004, *including* 7m @ 2.27g/t Au from 203m (1g/t Au cut-off)

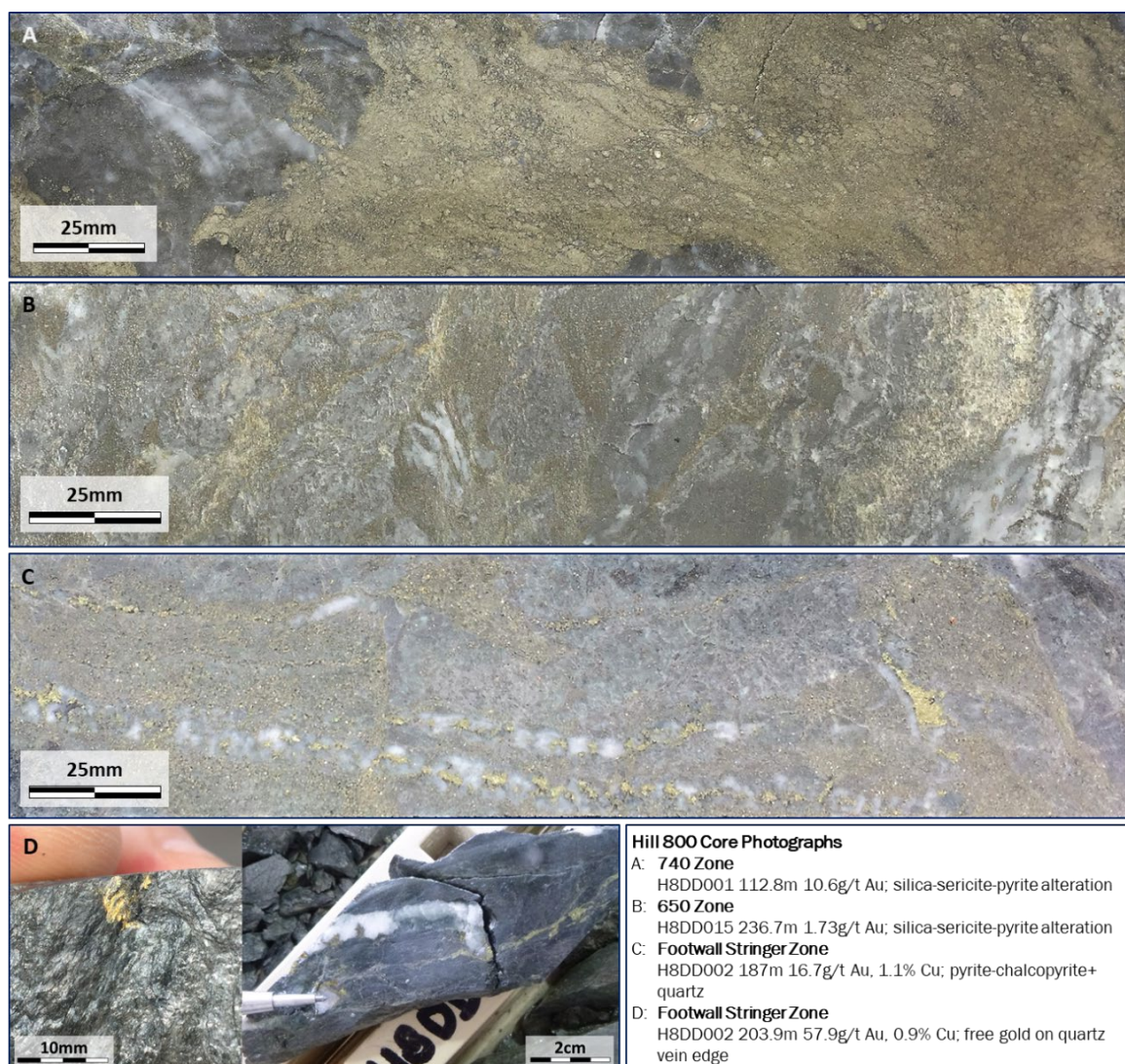


Figure 6: Mineralisation styles at Hill 800.

Stringer Zone

The Stringer Zone sits below and to the west of the 800 and 740 Zones, and to the east of the 650 Zone, sub-parallel with the Prelude Fault. This zone is characterised by gold and copper mineralisation hosted by a network of high-grade centimetre-scale pyrite and chalcopyrite “stringer” veins within altered andesite lava and brecciated lava. The zone strikes north to northeast, with a steep dip to the west, sub-parallel with the Prelude Fault. Coarse free gold is observed within quartz-chlorite-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins and stringers and within the selvages to these veins.

Significant intervals from the Stringer Zone include:

- 24m @ 6.75g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 175m (0.3g/t Au cut off), hole HED1 *including* 7m @ 22.1g/t Au, 0.4% Cu from 184m (1g/t Au cut off)
- 43m @ 4.24g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 177m (0.3g/t Au cut off), hole H8DD002 *including* 10m @ 5.66g/t Au, 0.9% Cu from 182m and 5m @ 24.1g/t Au, 0.4% Cu from 203m (1g/t Au cut off)
- 6m @ 4.54g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 270m (0.3g/t Au cut-off), hole H8DD015, *including* 2m @ 13.3g/t Au, 0.6% Cu from 270m (1g/t Au cut-off)
- 49m @ 2.54g/t Au, 0.2% Cu from 143m (0.3g/t Au cut-off), hole H8DD004, *including* 17m @ 6.62g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 157m (1g/t Au cut-off)

(Downhole widths may not represent true width, for a full listing of intervals and further details see ASX announcements dated 7 June, 10 July, 6 August, 20 August 2018 and 5 February 2019)

This zone is defined to date by four drill holes, having been intersected over about 150m along strike, about 80m down dip, with a true width varying from 3m to about 30m. It remains open with potential for extensions, especially up-dip to surface as indicated by recent DHEM modelling (see ASX announcement dated 5 February 2019 for details).

Petrographic work indicates gold within the 800 and 740 zones occurs within fractures and on the boundaries of pyrite grains, and in the Stringer Zone as free gold. The Company plans to conduct a scoping-level metallurgical test program in H2 2019 using core samples from the current drilling program.

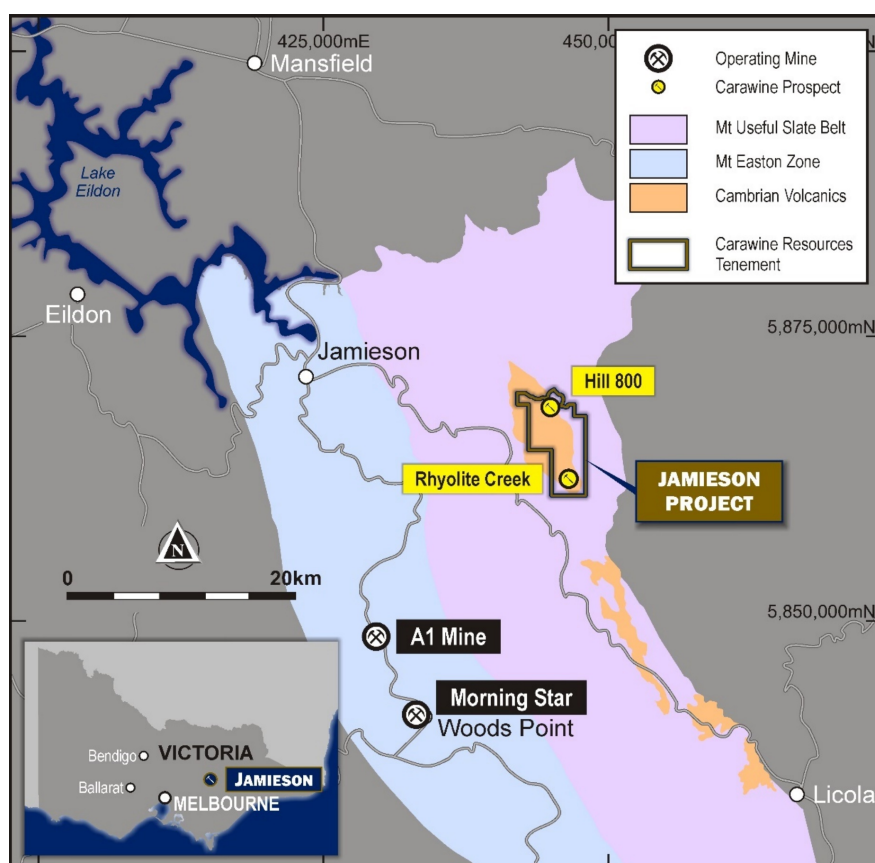


Figure 7: Jamieson project location.

About the Jamieson Project

The Jamieson project is located on unrestricted crown land within a geological province known as the Mt Useful Slate Belt (Figure 9). The region was founded on gold mining in the 1850s and a number of gold mines have operated or are currently in production in the region (Figure 7).

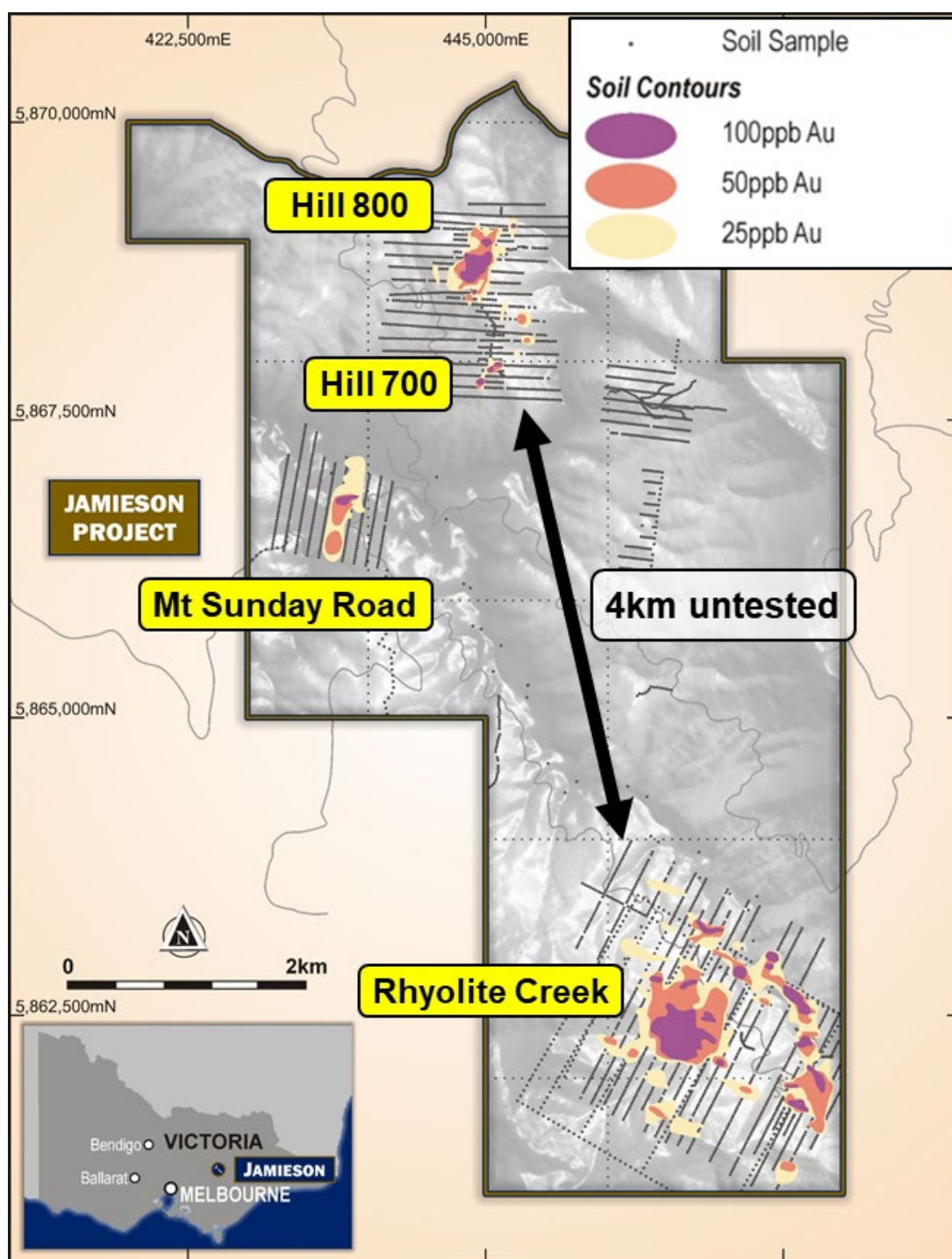


Figure 8: Jamieson Project regional prospects and surface geochemical coverage.

The project covers a “window” of Cambrian-aged volcanic rocks similar to the Mt Read Volcanics in western Tasmania, a world-class VHMS district. Typically, VHMS deposits occur in clusters and often define significant mining camps. Gold-rich VHMS deposits are particularly attractive targets given their high-grade and polymetallic nature. VHMS deposits are also attractive as exploration targets because they typically respond well to geophysical techniques, and in areas of little or no transported cover such as Jamieson, surface geochemistry and mapping are proven to be effective exploration methods.

Beyond the advanced Hill 800 prospect, several other high-priority prospects including Hill 700, Mt Sunday Road and Rhyolite Creek have been identified from a combination of mapping, surface geochemistry and drilling within the Jamieson Project to date (Figure 8).

The most advanced of these is Rhyolite Creek, located 5km to the south of Hill 800, discovered by previous explorers after targeting a linear magnetic anomaly in an area of surface gold-silver-base metal anomalism in surface geochemical samples (Figure 9). The discovery diamond core hole RCD001 intersected a zone of strong albite-chlorite-silica alteration and sulphide mineralisation, returning an interval of:

- 8m @ 3.7% Zn, 0.3% Pb, 0.1% Cu, 1.6g/t Au and 29g/t Ag from 220m *including:*
1.4m @ 15.6% Zn, 1.5% Pb, 0.5% Cu, 7.4g/t Au and 113g/t Ag from 223m
(see the Company's IPO Prospectus released on 12 December 2017 for details)

Zinc mineralisation was identified as being related to low-iron sphalerite and the footwall to this high-grade zone was reported as being strongly altered intermediate volcanics with significantly elevated zinc values over 52m downhole. Carawine believes the high-grade zinc-gold-silver horizon intersected in RCD001 is potentially associated with a VHMS seafloor or sub-seafloor deposit, occurring at the contact of intermediate and felsic volcanic sequences, with wide zones of footwall alteration and anomalism. Additional holes drilled by previous explorers have intersected this position over a strike length of about 400m, leaving it open along strike to the south.

Sitting above, and either side of the zinc target is a large, anomalous gold-copper mineral system. This is defined by a surface gold soil anomaly above **0.1g/t gold** over a 500m x 500m area and sparse historic drilling which has returned highly encouraging intervals including 6m @ 2.12g/t Au from 48m in RC045, and 37m @ 0.44g/t Au, 0.2% Cu, 44g/t Ag from 67.5m (RCK003).

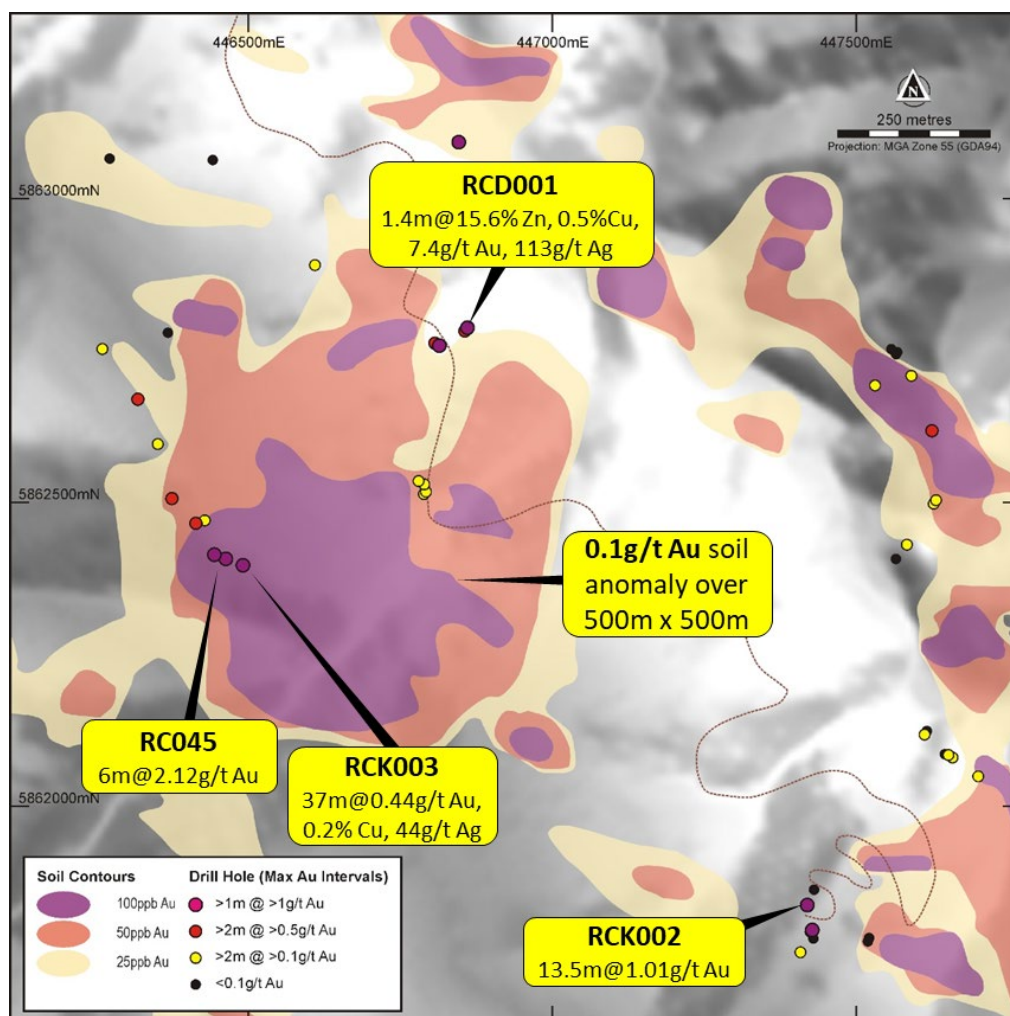


Figure 9: Rhyolite Creek prospect Au surface geochemistry and drill coverage.

The Hill 700 prospect, about 600m immediately south of Hill 800, is defined by a coherent 300m long surface gold anomaly above 25ppb Au, with individual samples above 100ppb Au (0.1g/t Au) (Figure 8). Of a similar tenor is the Mt Sunday Road prospect where a surface gold anomaly over 500m above 50ppb Au has been defined from historic work (for details see the Company's IPO Prospectus released on 12 December 2017).

These prospects demonstrate the potential for significant mineralisation beyond the excellent results from Hill 800 and support the Company's belief that the Jamieson Project can deliver multiple mineral discoveries with further exploration. Evaluation of these prospects along with exploration program design and planning is in progress, with further details to follow.

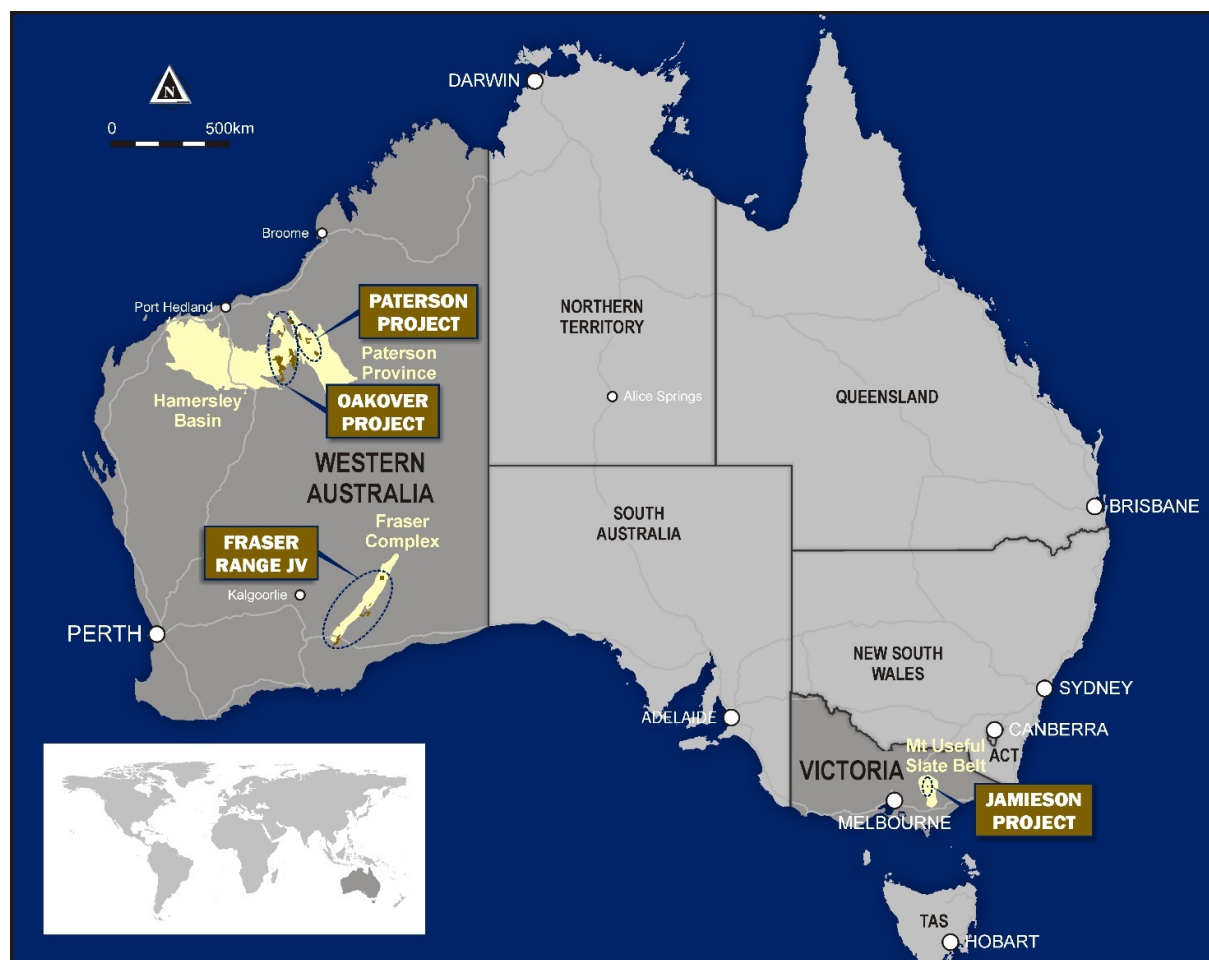


Figure 10: Carawine's project locations.

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 10.0g/t Au , $\geq 1\text{m}$ downhole width, $\leq 3\text{m}$ Internal waste. Collar location and orientation information coordinates are MGA Zone 55, AHD RL. See Appendix 2 for additional details.

Above 0.3g/t Au cut off.

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval					Drill hole Collar Information					
			Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu ($>0.1\%$)	Zn ($>0.1\%$)	Zone	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
H8DD001	71	123	52	2.37			740	445,005	5,868,868	748	140	-11.5	288
H8DD002	28	37	9	0.44			Other	444,985	5,868,781	787	246.3	-44.5	301
and ³	177	220	43	4.24	0.3		Stringer						
H8DD004 ⁵	80	89	9	0.92			740	445,005	5,868,869	748	248.1	-30.5	299
and ⁶	143	210	67	2.13	0.1		Stringer and 650						
including	143	192	49	2.54	0.2		Stringer						
including	196	210	14	1.28			650						
H8DD005	34	100	66	2.49			740	444,939	5,868,859	785	134.8	-39.5	299
H8DD006 ¹	2.3	95	92.7	3.22			740	444,972	5,868,915	754	125.5	-11.5	264
H8DD007	39.7	63	23.3	0.64			740	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			740	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			Other	445,035	5,868,925	720	225.6	-50	285
H8DD012	18	25	7	0.59			Other	444,984	5,868,781	787	176.6	-26	302.5
H8DD013	33	58	25	0.42			Other	444,985	5,868,781	787	154.6	-3.5	304.5
and	141	150	9	0.64			800						
H8DD014	76.2	82	5.8	0.58	1.0		740	445,035	5,868,925	720	170.9	-24	280
and	155	160	5	0.42			Stringer						
and ⁴	162	163	1	0.23	0.1		Stringer						
H8DD015	229	262	33	0.86			650	444,675	5,869,002	780	449.6	-33	119.5
and	270	276	6	4.54	0.3		Stringer						

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)

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4 Intervals significant in context of Footwall Stringer Zone interpretation

5 Includes the extension 163.1m to 248.1m

6 Interval extending across Stringer and 650 Zones

Above 1g/t Au cut off.

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval					Drill hole Collar Information					
			Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (>0.1%)	Zn (>0.1%)	Zone	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
H8DD001	90	120	30	3.76			740	445,005	5,868,868	748	140	-11.5	288
H8DD002	177	178	1	1.38			Stringer	444,985	5,868,781	787	246.3	-44.5	301
and	182	192	10	5.66	0.9	0.1	Stringer						
and	203	208	5	24.1	0.4	0.1	Stringer						
H8DD003	97	98	1	8.39	0.6	0.2	Other	445,005	5,868,868	748	245.3	-48.5	298.5
H8DD004 ⁴	80	85	5	1.39			740	445,005	5,868,869	748	248.1	-30.5	299
and ³	157	174	17	6.62	0.3		Stringer						
and	191	192	1	1.32			Stringer						
and	203	210	7	2.27			650						
H8DD005	35	37	2	2.03			740	444,939	5,868,859	785	134.8	-39.5	299
and	42	83	41	2.79			740						
and	90	100	10	3.88	0.1		740						
H8DD006 ¹	2.3	14	11.7	5.59			740	444,972	5,868,915	754	125.5	-11.5	264
and	20	21	1	1.13			740						
and	28	32	4	1.09			740						
and	40	41	1	3.34			740						
and	49	50	1	1.47			740						
and	58	89	31	6.64			740						
H8DD007	45	46	1	1.05			740	444,939	5,868,859	785	101	-11.5	301
and	59	63	4	1.48			740						
H8DD009 ²	19	22.2	3.2	4.97			740	444,969	5,868,920	754	90.7	-21	313
and	26	32.2	6.2	2.57			740						
and	36	41	5	1.84			740						
and	44.3	67	22.7	4.82			740						
H8DD011A	118	119	1	1.27			Other	445,035	5,868,925	720	225.6	-50	285
H8DD012	18	19	1	1.19			Other	444,984	5,868,781	787	176.6	-26	302.5
and	23	24	1	1.49			Other						
and	71	72	1	1.63			Other						
and	149	150	1	10.1	0.2		740						
H8DD013	39	42	3	1.15	0.4		Other	444,985	5,868,781	787	154.6	-3.5	304.5
and	141	142	1	2.09			800						

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Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval					Drill hole Collar Information					
			Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (>0.1%)	Zn (>0.1%)	Zone	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
H8DD014	81	82	1	1.51	2.0		740	445,035	5,868,925	720	170.9	-24	280
H8DD015 ³	230	252	22	1.12			650	444675	5869002	780	449.6	-33	119.5
and	270	272	2	13.3	0.6		Stringer						

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

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

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval					Drill hole Collar Information					
			Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (>0.1%)	Zn (>0.1%)	Zone	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
H8DD001	92	93	1	11.8			740	445,005	5,868,868	748	140	-11.5	288
and	99	100	1	10.2			740						
and	112	114	2	13.4			740						
H8DD002	185	186	1	16.7	1.1		Stringer	444,985	5,868,781	787	246.3	-44.5	301
and	191	192	1	21.3	1.5		Stringer						
and	203	208	5	24.1	0.4	0.1	Stringer						
H8DD004 ⁴	162	163.1	1.1	10.3	1.0		Stringer	445,005	5,868,869	748	248.1	-30.5	299
and	116	117	1	20.2	0.3		Stringer						
and	172	174	2	37.5	0.3		Stringer						
H8DD005	45	46	1	10.4			740	444,939	5,868,859	785	134.8	-39.5	299
and	93	94	1	18.3	0.2		740						
H8DD006	2.3	4	1.7	26.6			740	444,972	5,868,915	754	125.5	-11.5	264
and	69	74	5	24.0	0.1		740						
H8DD009	50	52	2	25.8	0.2		740	444,969	5,868,920	754	90.7	-21	313
H8DD012	149	150	1	10.1	0.2		740	444,984	5,868,781	787	176.6	-26	302.5
H8DD015	271	272	1	24.9	0.6	0.1	Stringer	444,675	5,869,002	780	449.6	-33	119.5
HEC01	16	17	1	10.6			800	444,880	5,868,778	824	101	-60	338
and	28	29	1	11.4			800						
HEC03	64	65	1	16.3	1.1		800	444,884	5,868,812	826	101	-60	315
HEC09	79	80	1	14.8	0.2		800	444,846	5,868,841	832	101	-60	139
HEC12	93	94	1	23.2			740	444,885	5,868,872	813	99	-90	0
HEC13	0	3	3	38.8			800	444,895	5,868,855	815	39	-90	0
HEC27	36	37	1	38.4			740	444,977	5,868,941	775	45	-90	0
HEC45	16	20	4	12.1			800	444,880	5,868,790	825	101	-59	214

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Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval					Drill hole Collar Information					
			Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (>0.1%)	Zn (>0.1%)	Zone	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
HEC47	115	116	1	13.3	0.1		740	444,837	5,868,854	831	146	-60	107
and	144	145	1	13.7	0.4	0.2	740						
HEC48	90	91	1	13			740	444,862	5,868,920	813	122	-62	112
and	100	101	1	11.4			740						
and	102	103	1	12.4			740						
HEC49	80	81	1	20.9	0.1		740	444,868	5,868,914	812	110	-60	142
and	95	96	1	12.6			740						
and	102	104	2	15.5			740						
HED1	184	185	5	30.6	0.5		Stringer	444,882	5,868,770	823	300	-60	338
HED2	167	168	1	16.2			Other	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

Appendix 2: 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>recovery more common at shallow depths.</p> <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 0g/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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<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 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 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. No twinned holes are reported. 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

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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 shallow plunge to the south. 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, H8DD004, H8DD005, H8DD007, H8DD009 and H8DD014 results are interpreted to approximate the true width of mineralisation. H8DD002, H8DD003, H8DD006, H8DD011A, H8DD012, H8DD013 and H8DD015 are interpreted to intersect the mineralisation at approximately 45 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 been reported however this is not considered a high risk given the Project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		location. <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 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 dip and azimuth of the hole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See body of the announcement for details.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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, H8DD006, H8DD011A, H8DD012, H8DD013 and H8DD015 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.