

NEW PORPHYRY COPPER-GOLD TARGETS IN VICTORIA

KEY POINTS

- Detailed helicopter-borne geophysical survey outlines new targets at Jamieson
- Large magnetic complexes identified at Hill 800 and Rhyolite Creek
- New magnetic target directly down-dip from Hill 800 with typical porphyry signature
- Additional high priority magnetic targets outlined throughout the project
- Three-dimensional modelling in progress to define targets for direct drill testing in Q1 2020

Gold and base metals explorer Carawine Resources Limited (“Carawine” or “the Company”) (ASX:CWX) today announced exceptional geophysical results from a detailed helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric (“heli-mag”) geophysical survey completed at the Company’s 100%-owned Jamieson Project in northeast Victoria, host to the Hill 800 and Rhyolite Creek prospects.

Carawine Managing Director Mr David Boyd said the geophysical survey was an outstanding success, supporting the potential for porphyry targets beneath Hill 800 and Rhyolite Creek, confirming existing targets and providing a number of exciting new anomalies.

“Since establishing a link between mineralisation at Hill 800 and the potential for large gold and copper porphyry mineral systems at the Jamieson Project we have been working to identify and refine targets for drill testing,” Mr Boyd said

“Magnetic anomalies are commonly associated with mineralised porphyry systems and therefore provide excellent drill targets. The results from this detailed survey will be used to model the size and depth of each anomaly, which can then be prioritised for drill testing.”

“Of particular interest is a magnetic high anomaly potentially down-dip from Hill 800, where we are currently drilling. This anomaly is characteristic of the typical geophysical response from a mineralised porphyry copper-gold stock and is therefore high on the priority list for modelling and drilling. We look forward to updating the market with results of this work and the drill program design in coming weeks.”

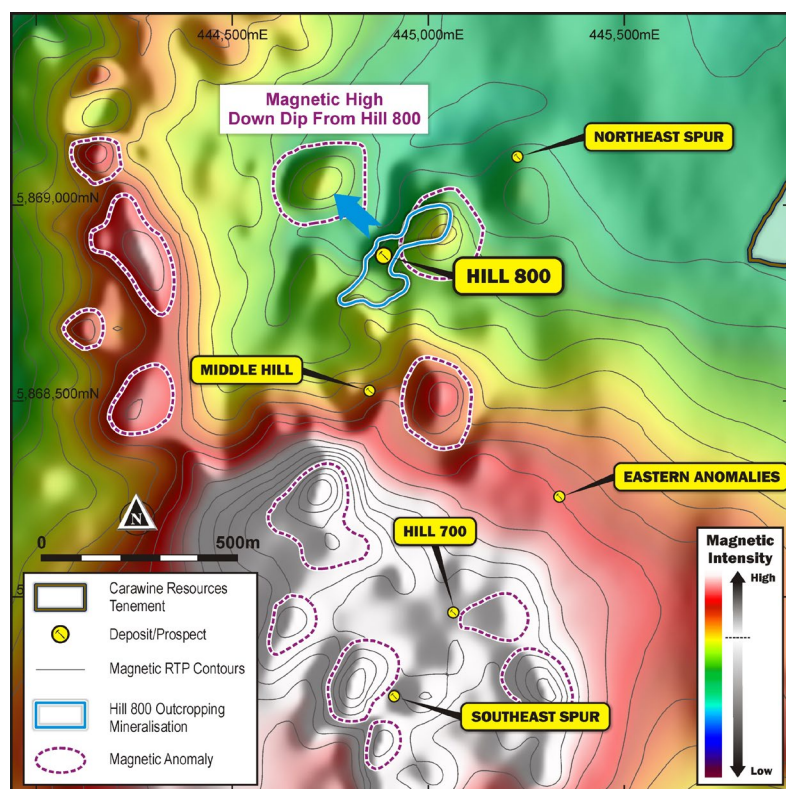


Figure 1: Hill 800 prospect area magnetic anomaly complex, note several discrete magnetic high anomalies.

The results announced today are from a detailed heli-mag survey flown over the Cambrian-aged volcanic rocks within Carawine's Jamieson Project tenements. The survey was conducted on 50m-spaced flight lines oriented east-west at 50m above ground, providing detailed magnetic and radiometric geophysical data across the project. Data quality control and processing was completed by the Company's geophysical consultants Southern Geoscience Consultants ("SGC") (Figure 2) (Appendix 1).

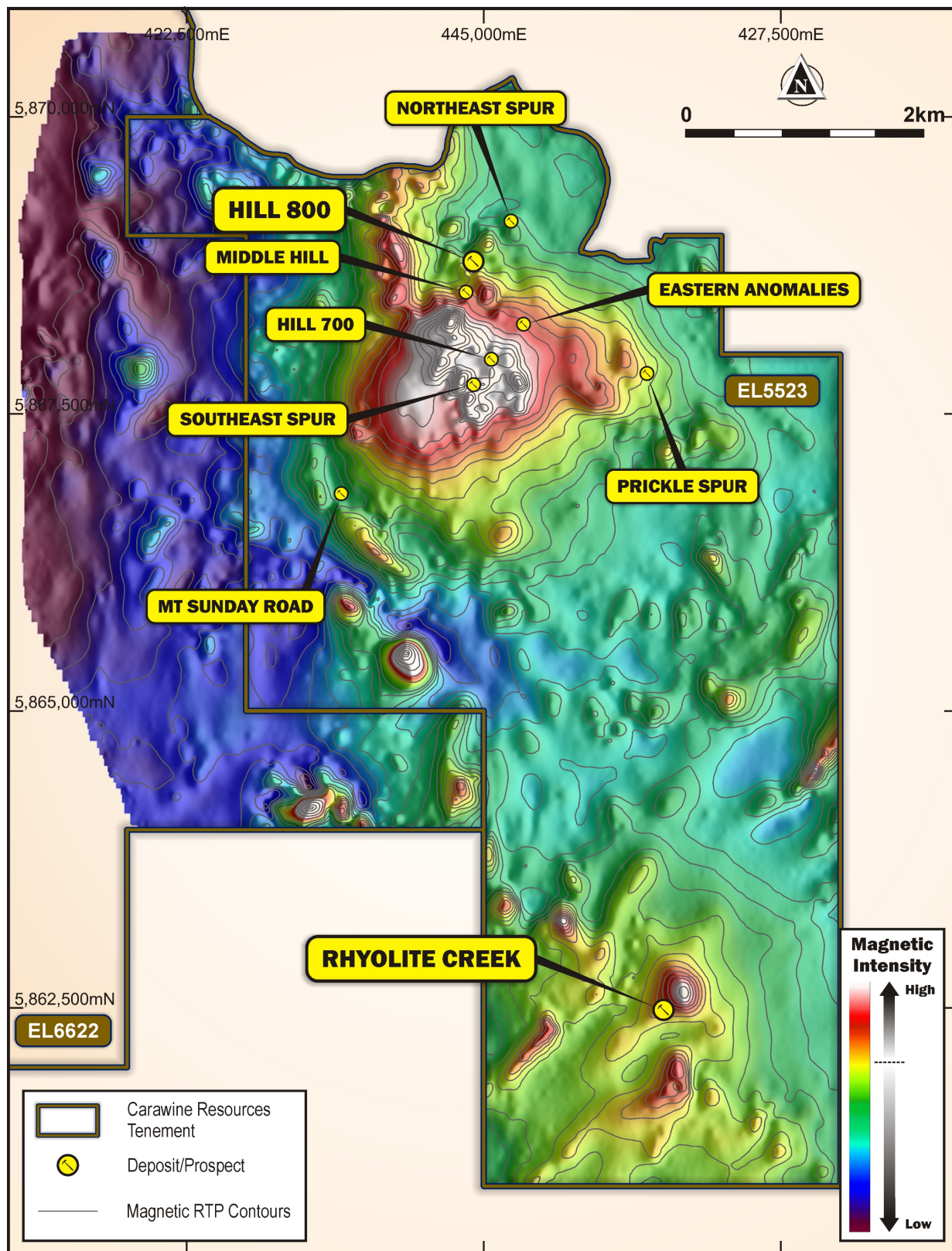


Figure 2: Detailed heli-mag survey image and contours of RTP magnetics, note magnetic high anomalies.

Geophysical (Magnetic) Targeting of Porphyry Systems

Typical copper-gold porphyries display a magnetic “potassic zone” at the core of the system containing alteration minerals magnetite, biotite and k-feldspar. This potassic zone is surrounded by the non-magnetic “phyllitic zone” containing alteration minerals quartz, sericite and pyrite transitioning to the “propylitic zone” containing alteration minerals chlorite, epidote and carbonate. This zonation can result in a magnetic response comprising a magnetic high surrounded by a magnetic low (Figure 3). Where the system is more complex, multiple intrusions and/or structural disruption can result in more complex magnetic responses.

Magnetic anomalies therefore provide excellent drill targets for copper-gold porphyry systems.

Hill 800 Porphyry Copper-Gold Relationship

In September 2019 the Company established the potential for gold and copper mineralisation at its Hill 800 prospect to be related to a copper-gold porphyry system, based on an analysis of multi-element geochemical data and the recognition of an alteration pattern typical of porphyry mineral systems (Figure 3) (refer ASX announcements 11 September and 16 October 2019). This followed the identification of several new prospects around Hill 800 with strong magmatic / porphyry geochemical signatures, and the recognition of two broad but distinct regional-scale magnetic anomalies at Hill 800 and Rhyolite Creek (refer ASX announcement 15 July 2019).

Since establishing this potential, Carawine has been working to advance its porphyry targets to the drill testing stage.

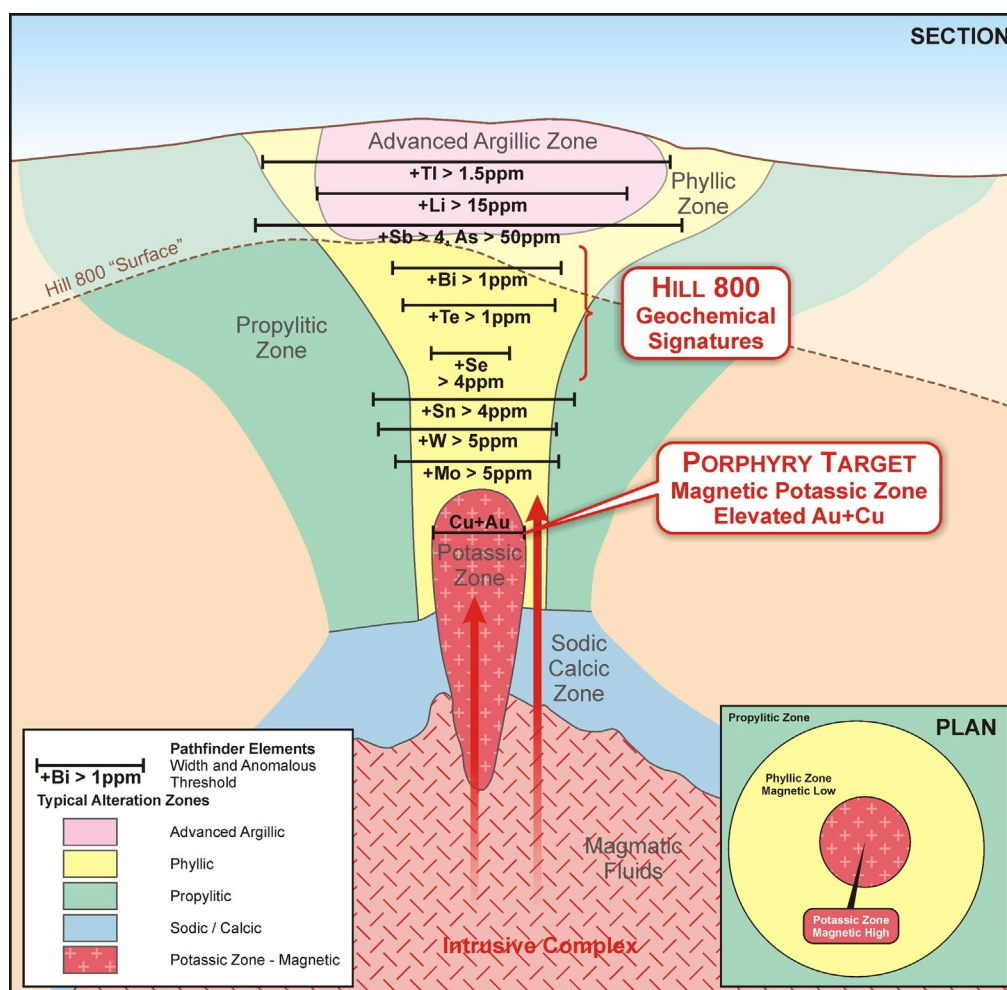


Figure 3: Schematic diagram showing the pathfinder geochemical and alteration patterns of a typical porphyry copper-gold mineral system and the relative location of Hill 800 (modified from Halley et.al, 2015).

Detailed Heli-mag Survey Results

Hill 800 and Surrounds

The detailed heli-mag survey data has identified a number of new, individual magnetic anomalies from within the broad magnetic complex underlying the Hill 800 area. There is also a clear relationship between gold mineralisation defined by drilling and surface geochemistry and the larger magnetic anomaly complex, highlighting each individual anomaly as high priority targets (Figure 1).

Of immediate interest is a discrete magnetic high north-west of the surface exposure of the Hill 800 deposit encompassed by a distinct magnetic low (Figures 1 and 2). Current drilling at Hill 800 is testing the down-dip extensions to the deposit, which appears to be trending directly towards this discrete magnetic high. This anomaly has therefore been prioritised for three-dimensional ("3D") modelling to determine its size and depth prior to designing a program for direct drill testing.

There are numerous additional discrete magnetic highs in the Hill 800 area, several of which are spatially associated with gold-rich geochemical anomalies (e.g. Hill 700, Middle Hill, Northeast Spur, Eastern Anomalies, and Southeast Spur) (refer ASX announcement 15 July 2019). The anomalies will also be modelled in 3D and a drill program designed to test them.

Rhyolite Creek

The Rhyolite Creek region is defined by a broad magnetic high which includes several discrete anomalies (Figure 2). The association between the magnetic high at Rhyolite Creek is supported by a historic drill hole RCD001 which was drilled in the vicinity of the magnetic anomaly defined by the regional survey, returning the following significant assay interval:

- 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 (refer ASX announcement dated 15 July 2019).

Analysis of the RCD001 drill core indicates the magnetic source has not been effectively tested and no other drilling has directly targeted this anomaly. None of the additional magnetic highs in the Rhyolite Creek area have been drill tested.

Regional

The heli-mag survey identified several magnetic highs between the Hill 800 and Rhyolite Creek prospect areas. These anomalies have not been tested by drilling or had effective surface geochemical sampling over them. They therefore represent new targets which will require follow-up work including surface mapping and sampling in addition to 3D modelling of each anomaly source.

Further Work

The next stage in advancing the targets identified from the heli-mag survey is to complete 3D of each magnetic anomaly to determine their accurate location, size and depth. The results of the 3D modelling will then be used to design drill holes to test each anomaly and prioritise targets in order of drilling.

The Company is currently drilling at the Hill 800 prospect, targeting down-dip extensions of gold and copper mineralisation with first assay results expected early in Q1 2020 (refer ASX announcement 25 November 2019). Drilling of targets defined from modelling of the heli-mag survey data is planned to follow completion of the initial drill holes at Hill 800, expected to be early to mid-Q1 2020.

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

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Figure 4: Carawine's project locations.

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: "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: "Drilling Underway at Victorian Gold-Copper Project" 25 November 2019
- Paterson: "\$6 Million Paterson Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement with Fortescue" 13 November 2019
- Paterson: "\$6 Million Paterson Farm-In with Rio Tinto" 28 October 2019
- 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.

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 from an interpreted seafloor Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) 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 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 also 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 licences.

OAKOVER PROJECT (Cu, Co, Mn, Fe)

Located in the highly prospective Eastern Pilbara region of Western Australia, the Oakover Project comprises fourteen granted exploration licences and one exploration licence application with a total area of about 2,500km², 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 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.

ASX Code:	CWX	Market Capitalisation:	A\$15.8 million
Issued shares:	77.3 million	Cash (at 30 September 2019):	A\$2.6 million*

* additional ~\$1 million raised in second tranche of a two-tranche share placement completed on 22 November 2019

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. 	<p>Aircraft Type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R44 Helicopter (VH-APM) <p>Data Acquisition System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZDAS Acquisition and navigational control module - GeoOZ Model 2014 <p>Magnetometers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boom (stinger) mounted in a Robinson R44 helicopter - Geometrics Cs vapour magnetometer assembly, G823B with precision counter. Billingsley TFM100G2 vector magnetometer. 4 <p>Gamma-Ray Spectrometer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model RSX-4 16L integrated gamma detector & spectrometer. <p>Base Station Magnetometers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 x Geometrics portable proton precession base magnetometers (SN 278172 & SN 278171). <p>See below for additional airborne magnetic survey details</p>
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"> Not applicable, the reported results do not relate to drilling
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"> Not applicable, the reported results do not relate to drill samples.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, the reported results do not relate to material sampling.

	<p>Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
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"> • Not applicable, the reported results do not relate to material sampling. See below for airborne magnetic survey details
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"> • As per other sections above/below
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"> • Internal quality control completed by Aerosystems Australia during and after flight • Externally quality control completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants • Data deemed to be of high quality
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 	<p>Location information:</p>

	<p><i>locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Novatel 951R GPS Receiver <p>Height information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Model PT200 allied signal (Bendix-King) KRA-405B radar altimeter and accessories
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50m traverse line spacing • 500m tie line spacing • Nominal sensor height 50m • Magnetometer: 20Hz sample rate (~2.1m) • Spectrometer: 1Hz sample rate (~42m)
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traverse flight lines oriented 090-270° roughly perpendicular to the general regional strike • Tie lines oriented 000-180°
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of direct data transmission and quality control procedures as described in this table are considered sufficient to ensure appropriate levels of data security. • Sample security is not applicable because the reported results do not relate to material sampling.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other than internal review by Company geologists no audits have been completed. Further audits are not considered to be required given the context in which the data is reported, or the stage of the Projects.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration Licence (EL) 5523 is 20km east of the township of Jamieson in Northeast Victoria, Australia. It was granted on 1 October 2015, is due to expire on 30 September 2020, and is held 100% by Carawine Resources.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
	environmental settings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 6622 is 20km east of the township of Jamieson in Northeast Victoria, Australia. It was granted on 30 July 2018, is due to expire on 29 July 2023, 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"> Detailed in the body of the report
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed in the body of the report
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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drill hole information is reported
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"> Not applicable, no drill assay or similar interval results are reported.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, no drill assay or similar interval results are reported.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	
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"> These have been included in the body of the report where relevant and material to the reader's understanding of the results in regard to the context in which they have been reported.
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 in a balanced manner.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysical results are shown in figures included in the body of the announcement and showing relative magnetic "intensity" which is influenced by how magnetic a unit is and its distance from surface. RTP where stated refers to the data being reduced to pole - a process aimed at locating the imaged magnetic response relative to its source and accounting for the effects of magnetic declination. All other information considered material to the reader's understanding of the Exploration Results has been reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work is described in the body of the report.