ASX AND MEDIA RELEASE

29 July 2019

SIXTEEN EM TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT THE PATERSON PROJECT

KEY POINTS

- **Preliminary data from helicopter-borne electromagnetic (EM) survey over the Red Dog tenement has identified several new targets for gold and base metal mineralisation in one of Western Australia's most exciting mineral provinces:**
  - **Sixteen new EM anomalies identified within prospective host rocks under shallow cover**
  - **Discrete EM anomaly within interpreted fold nose at the new Flying Tiger prospect, analogous to the Nifty copper deposit**
  - **Complex EM anomaly at the centre of the Leatherneck prospect with anomalous zinc and copper in historic drilling**
- **Anomaly modelling to be completed during August to prioritise these targets for further ground work and drill testing, in line with Carawine's strategy to advance its prime tenement position in the Paterson Province**

Gold and base metals explorer Carawine Resources Limited (**"Carawine"** or **"the Company"**) (**ASX:CWX**) is pleased to announce preliminary results from its VTEM™ Max heli-EM survey completed during June 2019 at the Company's Paterson Project, located in the Paterson Province of Western Australia (Figure 1).

Managing Director Mr David Boyd said the results of the geophysical survey over the Red Dog tenement had identified a number of new high priority anomalies, adding to the Company's impressive list of targets within the tenement and setting the Company up for an exciting exploration program at the Paterson Project this year.

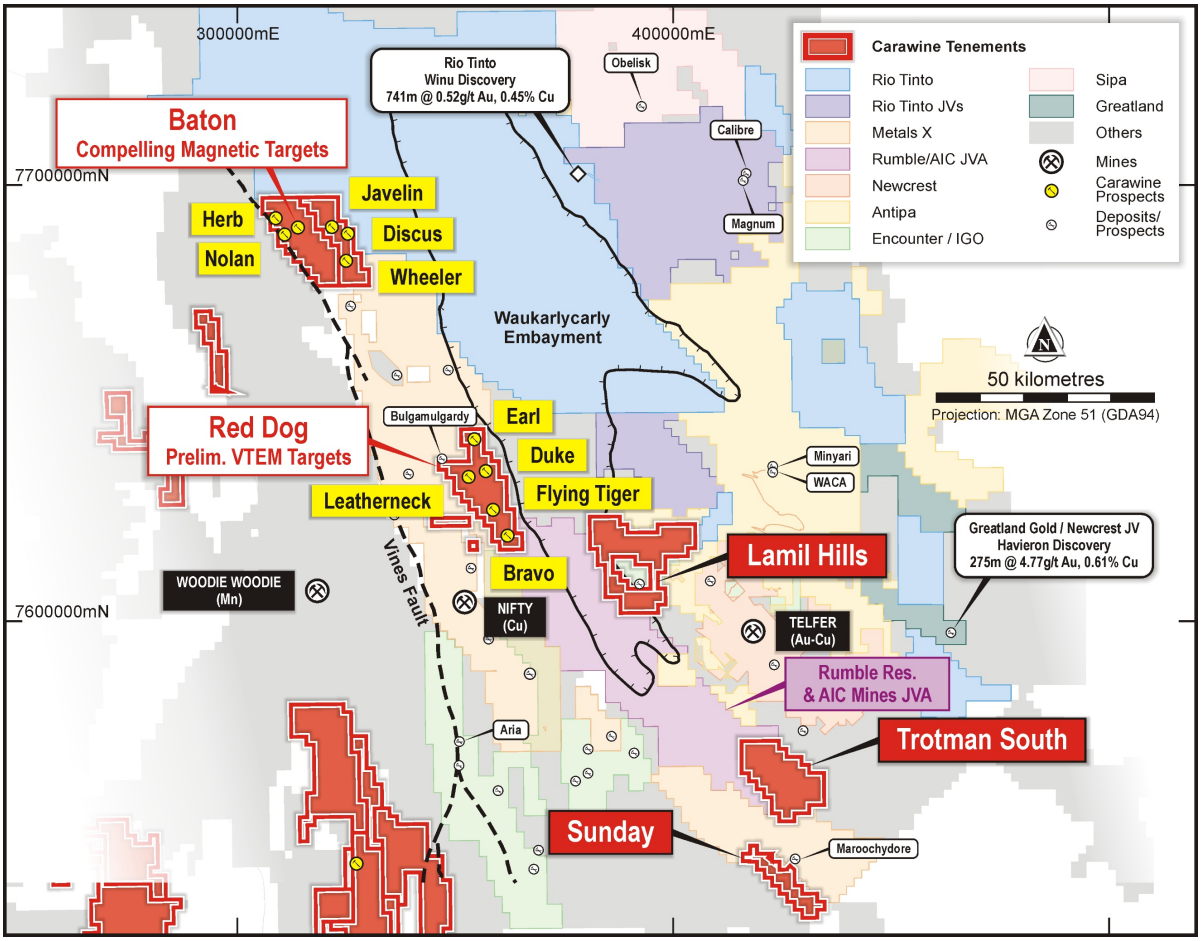

Figure 1: Carawine's Paterson tenements.

(Winu and Havieron details sourced from Rio Tinto (ASX:RIO) and Greatland Gold Plc (AIM:GGP) public reports)

"Helicopter-borne EM systems like VTEM have been successfully deployed to detect anomalies associated with a number of recent discoveries in the Paterson Province, including Rio Tinto's Winu discovery, as well as defining discrete resistive alteration zones within otherwise conductive sequences such as those associated with Metals X's Nifty copper deposit.

"Preliminary data from our Red Dog survey has resulted in much better definition of targets at known prospects Leatherneck, Earl and Bravo, as well as identifying several new, discrete conductive anomalies. Once we have received the final processed data we will model the sources of these anomalies so they can be prioritised for further ground work and drill testing."

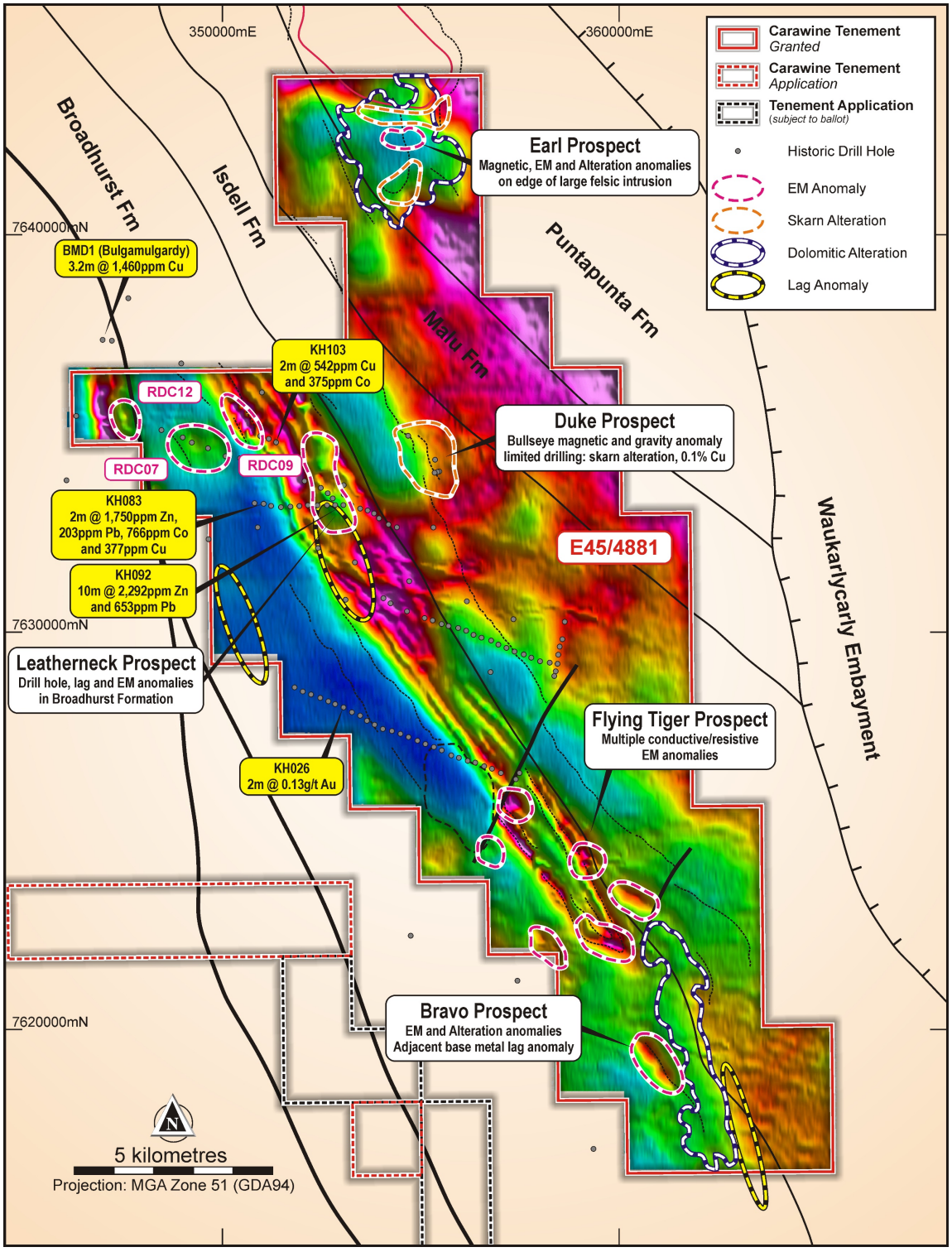

Figure 2: Red Dog tenement preliminary conductivity image and targets (late time Ch 48BZ image).

The Red Dog tenement is located approximately 20km northeast of Metals X's Nifty copper deposit and 50km south of Carawine's Baton tenements. During June 2019 UTS Geophysics completed the VTEM™ Max survey for Carawine over the entire Red Dog tenement, with the aim of delineating discrete conductive anomalies associated with sulphide mineralisation or resistive zones associated with alteration, e.g. silica-dolomite alteration associated with the Nifty copper deposit.

The survey comprised 1,209 line kilometres at 200m line spacing (including 82 line km of 100m spaced infill; refer Appendix 1 for survey details). Survey supervision, data quality control and preliminary data processing was completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants (**SGC**).

Analysis of the preliminary, pre-processed VTEM™ Max data by SGC and Carawine has identified twelve conductive (**RDC01 to RDC12**) and four resistive (**RDR01 to RDR04**) anomalies in new areas and at previously identified prospects, as follows (Figures 2 to 4; Table 1):

Flying Tiger – six discrete conductive anomalies (**RDC03 to RDC06, RDC10, RDC11**) and one resistive anomaly potentially representing silica/dolomite alteration (**RDR04**) north along strike from the Bravo prospect (Figure 3). This group of anomalies are predominantly in Broadhurst Formation (host to the Nifty copper deposit) and appear to be associated with tightly folded stratigraphy and offsetting NE-trending faults. One anomaly (**RDC06**) is interpreted to be in the fold nose, adjacent to a discrete resistive anomaly (**RDR04**), showing similarities in geological and structural setting with that of the Nifty copper deposit.

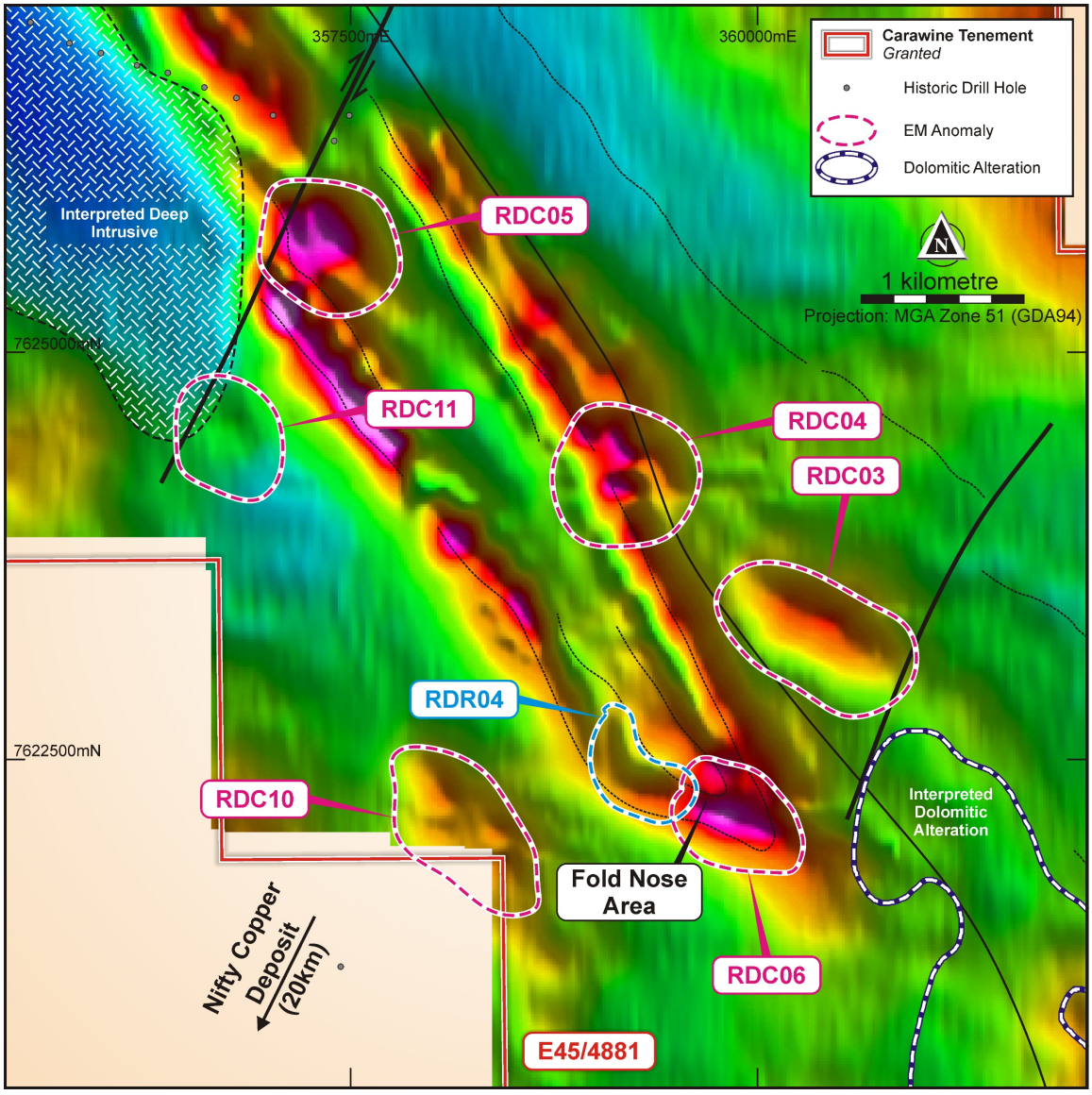

Figure 3: Flying Tiger prospect, preliminary conductivity image and anomalies (Ch 48BZ image).

Bravo – two discrete conductive anomalies of ~300m and ~500m strike length within the Broadhurst Formation adjacent to a large interpreted dolomite alteration zone.

Leatherneck – two distinct resistive anomalies (RDR02 & RDR03) either side of an isolated conductive anomaly (RDC08) in Broadhurst Formation at the centre of the Leatherneck prospect. The Broadhurst Formation in this area typically contains laterally continuous conductive units, therefore the anomalously resistive zones may represent alteration associated with mineralisation. The Leatherneck prospect also has anomalous zinc (to 2,380ppm) and copper (to 375ppm) in limited historic drilling (refer ASX announcement 19 February 2019).

Anomaly RDC12 – conductive anomaly in Broadhurst Formation 2km south along strike from the Bulgamulgardy copper prospect, identified by BHP in drill hole BMD1 (3.2m @ 1,460ppm Cu and 1,240ppm Zn; refer ASX announcement 19 February 2019).

Anomaly RDC07 –broad conductive anomaly northwest of the Leatherneck prospect within typically non-conductive stratigraphy. Modelling of the source of this anomaly is required to assess whether wide-spaced, shallow historic drilling has effectively tested this area.

Anomaly RDC09 –elongate and distinct conductive anomaly north-northwest along strike from the Leatherneck prospect within the Broadhurst Formation. Nearby historic drilling by MMG returned anomalous copper and cobalt values, including 2m @ 542ppm Cu and 375ppm Co from 60m in drill hole KH103 (refer ASX announcement 19 February 2019).

Earl – previously defined magnetic anomalies and a broad resistive EM anomaly on the edge of a large interpreted felsic intrusion within interpreted Malu and Puntapunta Formations (host to the Telfer gold-copper deposit). Data from the VTEM™ Max survey has enabled the broad resistive anomaly at the centre of the Earl prospect to be better defined as discrete and strongly resistive, providing a better-defined target for follow up work. Resistive anomalies are prospective as they may be associated with alteration and/or intrusive bodies potentially related to mineralisation events.

The **Duke** Prospect is a discrete "bullseye" magnetic anomaly and coincident gravity anomaly, with limited historic drilling intersecting a magnetite-bearing calc-silicate skarn around a quartz monzonite intrusive. The drill holes also returned anomalous copper (to 965ppm) and tin assay values. Intrusion-related mineralisation is associated with Newcrest Mining's Telfer gold-copper deposit and Greatland Gold's Havieron discovery, and is therefore recognised as an important indicator of prospectivity in the Paterson Province. The VTEM™ Max survey confirmed the strong magnetic anomaly at Duke.

Table 1: Red Dog VTEM Max anomaly locations.

Anomaly ID	Type	Prospect	Easting	Northing
RDC01	Conductive	Bravo	361178.54	7618783.87
RDC02	Conductive	Bravo	360761.84	7619356.62
RDC03	Conductive	Flying Tiger	360395.04	7623208.78
RDC04	Conductive	Flying Tiger	359260.75	7624242.81
RDC05	Conductive	Flying Tiger	357388.90	7625663.76
RDC06	Conductive	Flying Tiger	359849.14	7622164.51
RDC07	Conductive	(RDC07)	349396.32	7634622.85
RDC08	Conductive	Leatherneck	352526.64	7633735.66
RDC09	Conductive	(RDC09)	350528.58	7635260.21
RDC10	Conductive	Flying Tiger	358252.87	7622044.68
RDC11	Conductive	Flying Tiger	356779.08	7624478.29
RDC12	Conductive	(RDC12)	347588.75	7635336.40
RDR01	Resistive	Earl	354546.27	7642425.23
RDR02	Resistive	Leatherneck	352458.27	7634378.06
RDR03	Resistive	Leatherneck	352849.60	7633046.04
RDR04	Resistive	Flying Tiger	359208.77	7622486.96

All anomalies are in areas with recent transported cover, essentially rendering them "blind" to surface geochemical exploration techniques. The depth to the basement host rocks under this cover is relatively shallow, ranging from 30m in the west to about 120m in the east of the tenement, meaning any drill testing of the anomalies can be done using relatively inexpensive drilling techniques.

The next step to advance these targets is to confirm and model the anomalies once the finalised dataset has been received, which is expected during August. This will then allow prioritisation of the targets for follow-up ground EM surveys and/or drill testing.

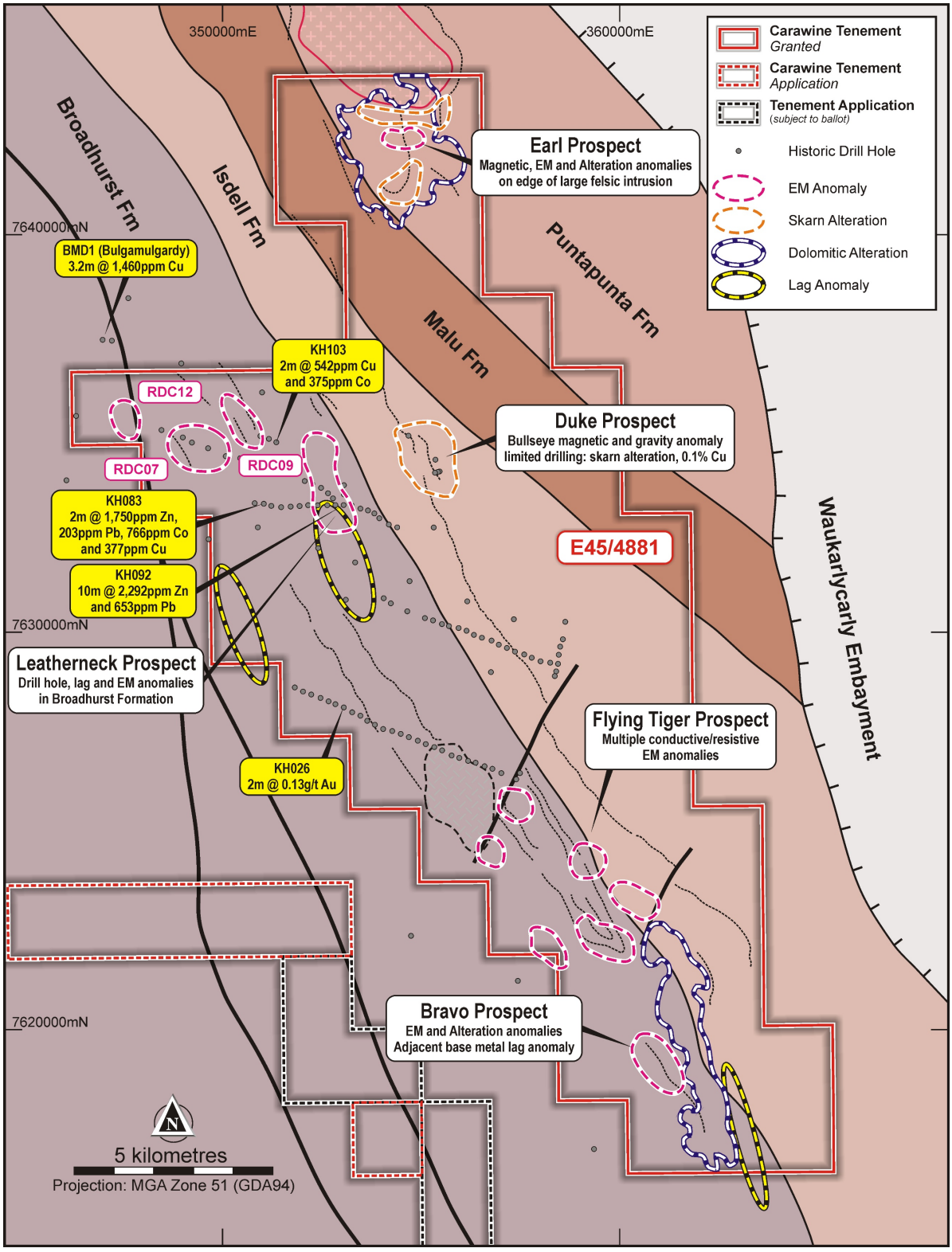

Figure 4: Baton interpreted geology (after WMC 1988 and Geoscience Australia, 2009).

Baton

The Company recently announced the results of a detailed airborne magnetic survey completed over the Baton tenements, 50km north of Red Dog, identifying several compelling new magnetic targets prospective for gold and copper mineralisation (Figures 1 & 5; refer ASX announcement 8 July 2019). A detailed ground-based gravity survey over the Javelin, Wheeler and Discus anomalies is nearing completion with results expected during August. These are expected to further refine the location and depth of the magnetic anomalism source and to identify any dense, non-magnetic bodies which may represent offset mineralisation, as was the case at Greatland Gold's Havieron discovery, so they can be targeted effectively with drilling.

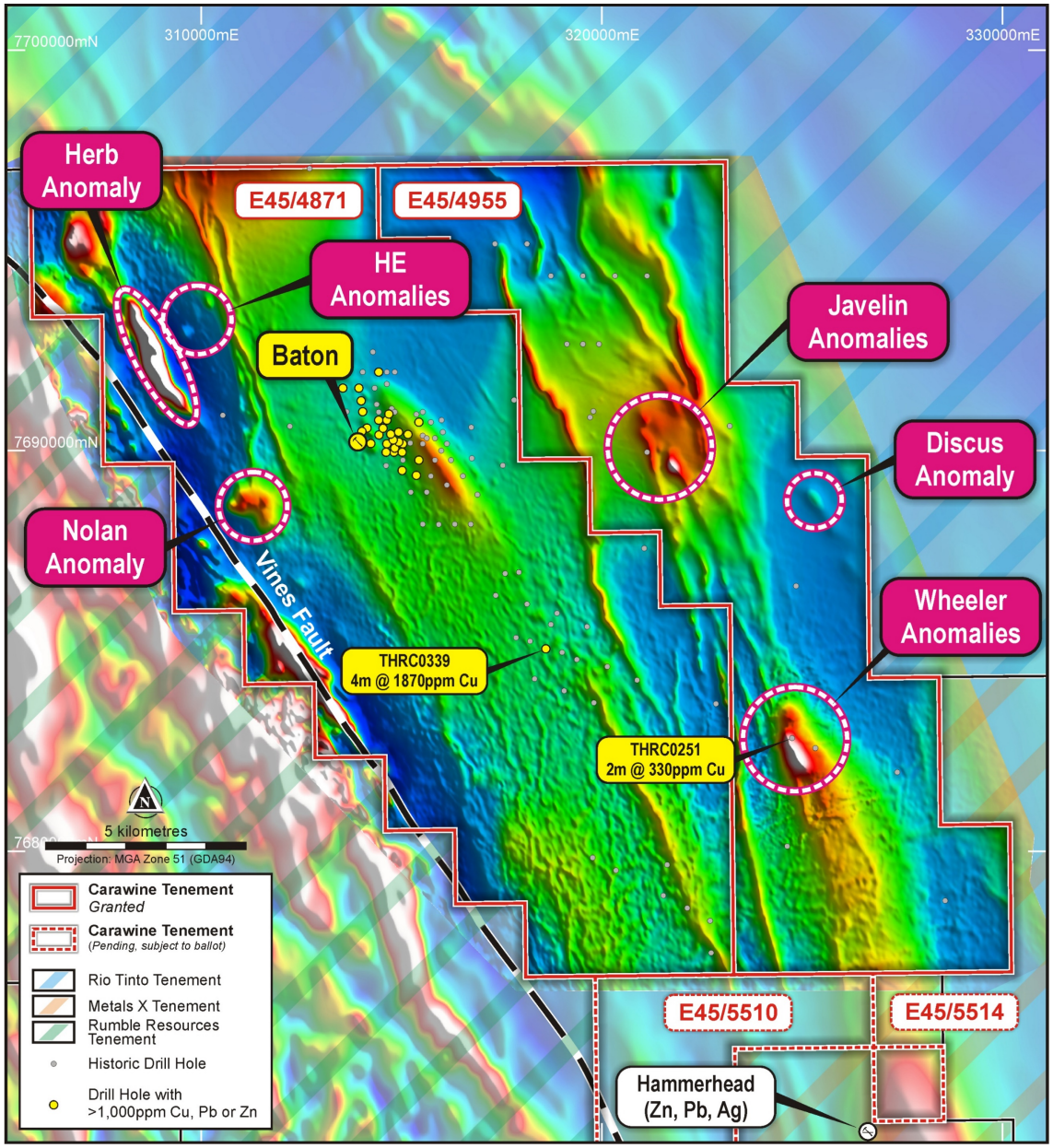

Figure 5: Baton tenements detailed magnetic image with targets identified from the recent survey.

About the Paterson Project

The Company's Paterson Project is located in the Paterson Province of Western Australia, a region which is host to a number of world-class gold and copper deposits, including Newcrest's Telfer gold and copper deposit and Metals X's Nifty copper deposit. The region has seen a marked increase in exploration activity recently, following two major new finds within 12 months: Winu, a potentially large sediment-hosted copper, gold and silver deposit discovered by Rio Tinto (ASX:RIO); and Havieron, an intrusion-related gold and copper deposit discovered by AIM-listed Greatland Gold PLC (AIM:GGP).

Carawine's Paterson Project tenements are known to contain host formations and structures common to the major mineral deposits in the area. The tenements were applied for prior to the significant increase in exploration and tenement activity in recent times and were selected on the basis of proximity to known mineralisation, shallow depth to basement, hosting prospective stratigraphy and geophysical anomalies.

With granted tenements and tenement applications covering more than 1,500km^2 the Company's has one of the few remaining, and largest, 100%-owned tenement packages in the region. Additional details of Carawine's exploration projects are available on the Company's website: www.carawine.com.au .

- ENDS –

For further information please contact:
David Boyd
Managing Director
Tel: +61 8 6319 0400
info@carawine.com.au

Media: Paul Ryan
Citadel-MAGNUS
Tel: +61 8 6160 4900
pryan@citadelmagnus.com

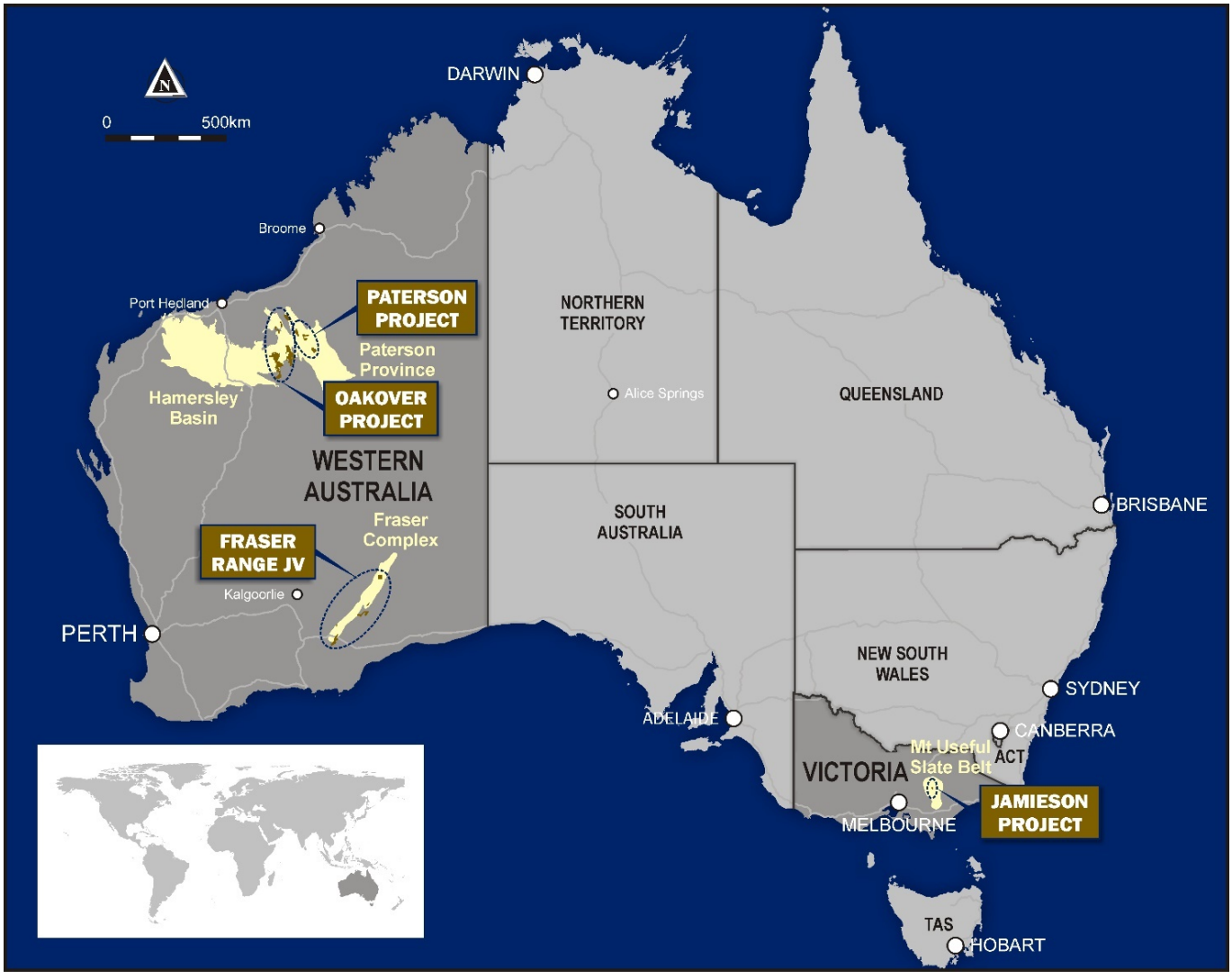

Figure 6: Carawine's project locations.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

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

- "Paterson Aeromagnetic Survey Identifies New Targets" 8 July 2019
- "Major Geophysical Program to Commence in the Paterson" 6 May 2019
- "Quarterly Activities Report for the Period Ended 31 March 2019" 29 April 2019
- "Six New High Priority Prospects in the Paterson Province" 19 February 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. 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 km^2 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 five granted exploration licences, one exploration licence application, and 10 exploration licence applications which are subject to ballot over an area of about 1,560km^2 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 thirteen granted exploration licences and two exploration licence applications with a total area of about 2,500km^2, 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$6.7 million
Issued shares:	55.8 million	Cash (at 31 March, 2019):	A$2.0 million

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	• *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.*	• Heliborne EM survey of approximately 1,209 line km carried out at 200m line spacing using VTEM™ Max system by UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd/Geotech. • Survey carried out at an aircraft flight height of ~85m with sensor/loop height at ~35m. • VTEMmax configuration: 35m transmitter loop diameter, ~700,000 NIA peak dipole moment, ~7.5 ms transmitter pulse width, VTEM receiver Z, X coils. • VTEMmax system was calibrated prior to the survey at standard testing sites and onsite with high altitude testing. • VTEM surveying has detected targets potentially prospective for mineralisation/alteration; the presence of mineralisation/alteration is yet to be determined. • VTEM surveys are an industry standard practise in early stage exploration for base metals.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• N/A
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• N/A
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.*	• N/A
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• EM measurements taken using VTEMmax system. • VTEMmax system calibrated prior to commencement of survey – high altitude tests. • All digital data is inspected on a daily basis to ensure that poor data is not present and to identify any missing data sections. • A preliminary flight path map is plotted and checked against survey specifications/locations. • Following completion of the survey all digitally acquired survey data has been merged into a Geosoft Montaj database and checked on a line-by line-basis. • The data presented here is preliminary data and has not undergone any processing to reduce noise or base level adjustments. However following the QA/QC completed by the contractor and the consultant they have advised that the data is suitable for public domain release and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		anomalism/targets for follow-up will not markedly change following final processing.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Data is recorded using a Geotech proprietary data acquisition system. All digital data is inspected on a daily basis to ensure that poor data is not present and to identify any missing data sections. A preliminary flight path map is plotted and checked against survey specifications. • Externally quality control completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants. • Data is deemed to be of high quality.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Location coordinates are referenced to GDA 94 MGA Zone 51. **Location information:** • UTS PC104 GPS Receiver - NovAtel WAAS **Height information:** • Terra TRA 3000/TRI 40 - radar altimeter
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 200m traverse line spacing with limited infill completed to 100m line spacing • Nominal sensor height ~35m • Magnetometer: Geometrics cesium vapour (0.1sec sampling or ~2.5m spatially) • Altimeter: Terra TRA 3000/TRI 40 (0.2sec sampling or ~5m spatially) • GPS: UTS PC104 (0.1sec sampling or ~2.5m spatially) • Sufficient data sampling for the accuracy required in target mapping
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Traverse flight lines oriented 090-270° roughly perpendicular to regional strike being ~NNW-SSE.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• N/A
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All tenements referred to in the report are owned 100% by Carawine Resources Limited. • The tenements are within the Martu and Ngurrara Native Title Determination. The Company has a Heritage Protection Agreement in place over its granted tenements with the Native Title Holders which sets out a process for operating within the area with respect of cultural heritage artefacts and values. • Exploration licence E45/4881 was granted on 19 September 2018 and is due to expire on 18 September 2023. • There are no known impediments to operating in the region.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Detailed in the body of the report
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Detailed in the body of the report

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Only historic drill hole information is included in the report, this has previously been announced in the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 February 2019.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• N/A
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• 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	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All information considered material to the reader's understanding of the Exploration Results has been reported in a balanced manner.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All information considered material to the reader's understanding of the Exploration Results has been reported.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
Further work	• *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.*	• Further work is described in the body of the report.