ASX AND MEDIA RELEASE

8 November 2021

FRASER RANGE JV EXPLORATION PROGRAM UPDATE

KEY POINTS

- **First diamond drill hole of current program completed by IGO Limited ("IGO") (ASX: IGO) on the Fraser Range Joint Venture's Red Bull tenement, 30km south of IGO's Nova Operation in Western Australia**
- **Preliminary geological logging of drill hole 21AFDD116, targeting the RB_C moving-loop electromagnetic ("MLEM") conductor shows no clear potential source for the modelled RB_C MLEM plate in the drill hole[1]**
- **A follow-up downhole electromagnetic ("DHEM") survey indicates a strong off-hole conductor of ~6,600S named "RBC_DHEM", approximately 100m east of the drill hole**
- **Prospective host rocks intersected below 410m, with patchy pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite in multiple, narrow mafic-ultramafic intrusives, assay results are pending**
- **Diamond drill hole 21AFDD117 targeting MLEM conductor "RB_B" is in progress**

Gold and base metals explorer Carawine Resources Limited ("Carawine" or "the Company") (ASX: CWX) is pleased to announce an update to the diamond drilling program in progress at Red Bull, about 30km south of IGO's Nova Operation in the Fraser Range region of Western Australia (Figure 3).

Red Bull is part of the Fraser Range Joint Venture between Carawine and IGO, with IGO managing and operating the joint venture. IGO currently holds a 70% interest in the joint venture tenements and is sole funding the exploration program to 30 June 2022 to earn up to an additional 6% interest.

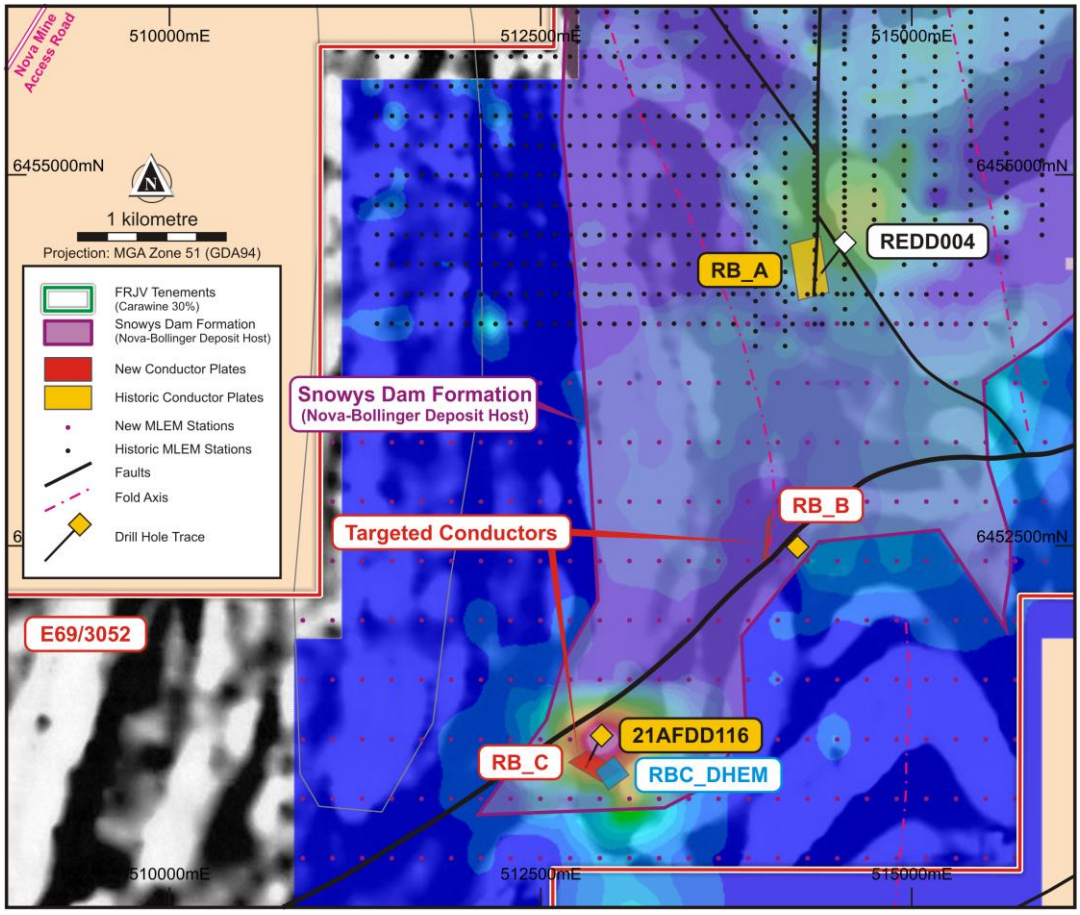

Figure 1: Red Bull conductor targets and hole locations[1].

[1] Refer ASX announcement 19 July, 2021; background image is late time MLEM channels overlying grayscale regional magnetics)

Commenting on the preliminary results from Red Bull, Carawine Managing Director David Boyd said:

"Despite IGO's first diamond hole at Red Bull not finding a conductive source for the RB_C MLEM target, the identification of an off-hole conductor, prospective host rocks and traces of magmatic sulphides in the drill hole is significant and very encouraging. Any additional drilling will be planned after assay results are received, and more detailed modelling of the new off-hole conductor has been completed.

"We're looking forward to the completion of the second drill hole in the current program, targeting the RB_B conductor."

The first diamond drill hole in the current Red Bull diamond drilling program, named 21AFDD116, was completed at the Red Bull C ("RB_C") target to a total depth of 692.5m. The drill hole was targeting a 5,200-5,500S MLEM plate at a depth range of 400 - 450m downhole, interpreted to be an accumulation of conductive Ni-Cu sulphides (Figure 1) (refer ASX announcement 19 July 2021).

The dominant rock types intersected in the drill hole are variably deformed metasedimentary and granitic gneisses, with a major brittle-ductile fault intersected at approximately 410m and extending to 440m downhole. From 615.5m to 626.6m depth, the drill hole intersected interconnected blebby and disseminated two-phase sulphides (pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite) (e.g. see Figure 2), with only minor conductance levels. These occur within altered mafic-ultramafic intrusives considered prospective for magmatic nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation (likely to be Snowys Dam Formation stratigraphy).

There was no clear potential source for the modelled MLEM plate observed in the drill hole.

Upon completion of the drill hole, IGO completed a DHEM survey, with the data showing a clear, well defined off-hole conductive anomaly. Initial modelling indicates that the new conductor ("RBC_DHEM") is above and to the east of the drill hole, with the bottom edge about 100m away. The modelled RBC_DHEM conductor has very high conductance at ~6,600S: its dimensions are 170m x 250m, depth to the top is 150m, and it dips 50 degrees towards 145 degrees (refer to Table 1 and Appendix 1 for details).

Routine sampling of the drill hole for assaying is in progress. Any follow up drill targets will be based on further detailed DHEM modelling, geological interpretation and assay results.

Figure 2: Two-phase sulphide blebs (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite) in gabbro with high carbonate assimilation – Snowys Dam Formation (21AFDD116, ~619.7m)

About the Fraser Range Project

Carawine's Fraser Range Project includes six granted exploration licences in five areas named Red Bull, Bindii, Big Bullocks, Aries and Big Bang; four active exploration licence applications named Willow, Bullpen, Shackleton and Zanthus, plus eight exploration licence applications subject to ballot; in the Fraser Range region of Western Australia (Figure 3).

The project is considered highly prospective for magmatic nickel-sulphide deposits such as IGO's Nova-Bollinger nickel-copper-cobalt deposit, 30km north of the Red Bull tenements, and two recent emerging discoveries in the Central Fraser region by Legend Mining (ASX: LEG) at its Mawson prospect, and Galileo Mining Limited (ASX: GAL) with its Lantern group of prospects.

Carawine's Fraser Range Joint Venture with IGO is over five granted tenements at Red Bull, Bindii, Big Bullocks and Aries. IGO currently holds a 70% interest in these tenements. Carawine has elected not to contribute towards the FY2022 Joint Venture program and budget of approximately $1.3 million, therefore if IGO completes the entire program as proposed, Carawine's interest will be diluted from 30% to approximately 24%. The remaining tenements in the Fraser Range Project are held 100% by Carawine.

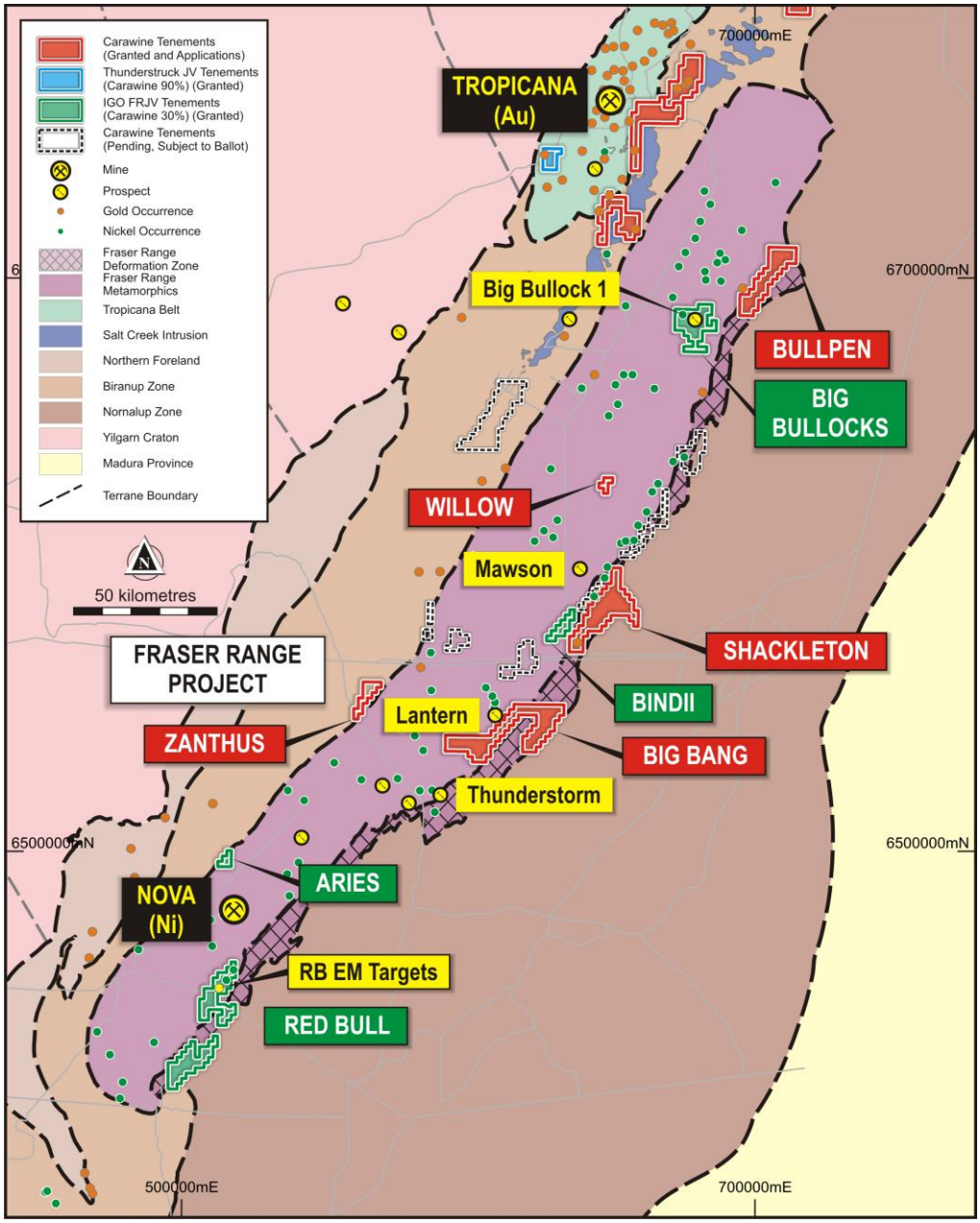

Figure 3: Fraser Range Project tenements.

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

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COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS AND PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr David Boyd, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Boyd holds securities in, and is a full-time employee of Carawine Resources Ltd. Mr Boyd 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 Boyd consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

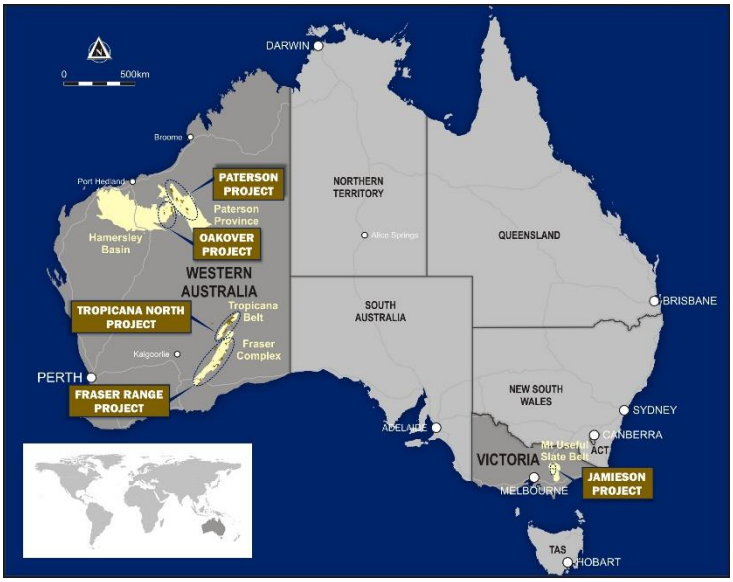

Figure 4: Carawine's project locations

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 announcement (with the Competent Person for the relevant original market announcement indicated in brackets), as follows:

- Fraser Range: "Two Compelling New Bedrock Conductors Identified at Red Bull, Fraser Range JV" 19 July 2021 (D Boyd)

A copy of this announcement is 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 announcement.

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 in Australia. The Company has five projects, each targeting high-grade deposits in active and well-established mineral provinces throughout Australia.

TROPICANA NORTH PROJECT (Au)

Carawine's Tropicana North Project comprises eight granted exploration licences and four exploration licence applications over an area of 1,800km^2 in the Tropicana region of Western Australia. Two of the granted exploration licences ("Neale" and "Don King") are the subject of a joint venture between Carawine (90%) and Thunderstruck Investments Pty Ltd (10%; "Thunderstruck"), with Carawine to free-carry Thunderstruck to the completion of a BFS after which Thunderstruck may elect to contribute to further expenditure or dilute. The remaining tenements are held 100% by Carawine.

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 km^2 and containing the Hill 800 gold-copper and Rhyolite Creek copper-gold and zinc-gold-silver prospects within Cambrian-aged felsic to intermediate volcanics. Carawine is testing the strike and dip extents of the Hill 800 mineralisation which are currently open and is searching the region for a potential copper-gold porphyry source to the Hill 800 mineralisation.

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. The Paterson Project comprises ten granted exploration licences and three active exploration licence applications (two subject to ballot) over an area of about 1,500km^2 across ten tenement groups in the Paterson. These are named Red Dog, Baton (West Paterson JV tenements); Lamil Hills, Trotman South, Sunday and Eider (Coolbro JV tenements), and; Cable, Puffer, Magnus and Three Iron (no earn-in/JV agreements).

Carawine has a farm-in and joint venture agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd ("RTX"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited ("Rio Tinto") (ASX: RIO), whereby RTX has the right to earn up to an 80% interest in the Baton and Red Dog tenements by spending $5.5 million in six years from November 2019 to earn a 70% interest and then sole funding to a prescribed milestone (the "West Paterson JV"). 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 has the right to earn up to a 75% interest in the Lamil Hills, Trotman South, Sunday and Eider tenements by spending $6.1 million in seven years from November 2019 (the "Coolbro JV"). The Company retains full rights on its remaining Paterson tenements.

FRASER RANGE PROJECT (Ni-Cu-Co)

The Fraser Range Project includes six granted exploration licences in five areas: Red Bull, Bindii, Big Bullocks, Aries and Big Bang, four active exploration licence applications named Willow, Bullpen, Shackleton and Zanthus plus eight exploration licence applications subject to ballot, 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 IGO Limited ("IGO") (ASX: IGO) over five granted tenements at Red Bull, Bindii, Big Bullocks, and Aries (the Fraser Range Joint Venture). IGO currently holds a 70% interest in these tenements and can earn up to a further ~6% interest by 30 June 2022 (depending on actual exploration expenditure up to ~$1.3 million). The remaining tenements are held 100% by Carawine.

OAKOVER PROJECT (Mn, Cu, Fe, Co)

Located in the East Pilbara region of Western Australia, the Oakover Project comprises eight granted exploration licences and three exploration licence applications with a total area of about 990km^2, held 100% by the Company. Carawine has a farm-in and joint venture agreement with Black Canyon Ltd ("Black Canyon") (ASX: BCA) who has the right to earn up to a 75% interest in eight granted Oakover Project tenements by spending $4 million in five years from May 2021. The Oakover Project is considered prospective for manganese, copper, iron and gold.

ASX Code:	CWX	Market Capitalisation (at $0.20/share):	A$22 million
Issued shares:	109 million	Cash (at 30 Sep 2021):	A$2.7 million

Appendix 1.1: 21AFDD116 Summary Geological Description (all depths down-hole)

Dominantly granitic rocks occur from the base of weathering to approximately 350m, above a biotite-garnet gneiss which extends to approximately 410m. From about 410m to 440m the hole enters a brittle-ductile fault zone, dipping at approximately 60deg. towards 128deg. There is no obvious potential conductive source material within the fault zone.

Below 440m, the hole entered a package variably deformed granitic gneiss and carbonate-altered metasediments. These have been intruded by numerous, narrow gabbroic/amphibolite units showing features interpreted to be the result of turbulent/dynamic interaction between carbonate sediments consumed by gabbro. This is interpreted as a favourable indicator of potential mineralisation, drawing similarities with the emplacement environment of the Nova-Bollinger deposit host rocks. Fine, minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite disseminations increase in abundance downhole.

At around 610m depth, the drill hole intersected interconnected blebby and disseminated 2-phase sulphides (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite) within highly carbonate assimilated gabbro/gabbronorite intruding metasediment. Below this and extending to the end of the hole, a package of garnet-rich metasediment is intersected with minor, mafic derived amphibolite and occasional silicious mm scale banding.

Table 1: Drill hole collar details

Planned collar location and orientation, coordinates are MGA Zone 51. See Appendix 1.2 for additional details.

Hole ID	Drill hole Collar Information						Comment
	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	
21AFDD116	512,910	6,451,230	TBA	692.5m	-60	200	RB_C target depth 400-450m

Appendix 1.2: Fraser Range Joint Venture Red Bull Results 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*	• Preliminary geological observations are reported for 21AFDD116, including the presence of various sulphide species, therefore further detailed geological and petrophysical logging may vary the preliminary observations reported here. • Reported sulphide species are visually estimated to comprise a low proportion of the total rock mass, hence the use of qualifying terms such as and similar to "patchy", "blebby", "minor", "disseminated" etc., visually estimated to indicate total concentration by rock mass of <5%. Further examination, sampling and assay are required to confirm actual concentrations. • Results in this ASX Public Report ("Report") relate to geophysical survey data • Geophysical survey details including sample spacing are reported in this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Table and in the body of the Report.
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).*	• 21AFDD116 was cored from surface with NQ diameter core. • All core collected was oriented using REFLEX ACT III-H or N2 Ezy-Mark orientation tools.
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.*	• Drill hole sample recovery was assessed during drilling and deemed adequate for accurate and representative analysis. Low recoveries were noted on drill logs. • Industry standards were used to recover and collect the samples; therefore, the data are considered to have sufficient quality for the reporting of Exploration Results in the form and context in which they are reported. • There is insufficient data at this stage to establish any relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *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.*	• Drill core has been logged to a preliminary level based on geological domains. • Geotechnical logging includes RQD and recovery measurements. • Geological logging is considered to have sufficient quality for the reporting of Exploration Results in the form and context in which they are reported.
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*	• Not applicable, preliminary geological observations reported, no assay results are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Not applicable, preliminary geological observations reported, no assay results are reported. • Data reported is of a preliminary nature based on geological observations.
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.*	• Not applicable, preliminary geological observations reported, no assay results are reported. • Primary data management is considered industry-standard and therefore appropriate.
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.*	• Surface hole collar locations were determined using a handheld Garmin GPS unit and averaging for 90 seconds with an expected accuracy of ±5m for easting, northing and RL. • Coordinate system used is GDA94 MGA Zone 51 • Topographic control is nominal using regional AHD information. • DHEM survey stations located using hand held GPS with nominal ±10 to 30m error • Accuracy and quality of location data is considered to be of sufficient quality for reporting of Exploration Results in the form and context in which they are reported.

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.*
		• See figure(s) in the body of the Report for locations
		• Reported IGO DHEM data spacing:
		  • 400m transmitter loop
		  • 20m – 10m station spacing
		• Geophysical survey results are reported, no Mineral Resource or Ore

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Reserve estimation work has been completed. • Sample compositing is not applicable, only geological and geophysical data is reported.
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.*	• Refer body of the report for relative orientations of targeted and observed structures • DHEM surveys detect conductance and potential survey bias effects are not known. • The orientations of the plate conductor sources of the DHEM anomalies have been modelled to "best-fit" the observed data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Appropriate measures to ensure integrity and security of drill core are taken as a matter of normal practice. Given the location of the project, sample security is considered low risk.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews of the data have been undertaken as this is not considered appropriate at this early stage of the exploration process.

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.*	• See figures in the body of this announcement for tenement locations. • E69/3052 was granted on 11 December 2012, is due to expire on 10 December 2022. • E69/3052 is part of the Fraser Range Joint Venture (FRJV), IGO is managing and operating the FRJV and currently hold a 70% interest in the tenements. IGO can earn up to an additional 6% interest by sole-funding up to $1.3 million expenditure before 30 June 2022. • There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The exploration results reported in this announcement relate to work completed by IGO.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Refer to the body of the Report • Exploration methods employed are targeting mafic / ultramafic intrusion related Ni-Cu-Co deposits similar in style and setting to the Ni-Cu-Co Nova-Bollinger Deposit.
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:*	• Refer to the body of the announcement and Table 1 for drill hole details. • All material information relating to the geophysical survey data has been reported.

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• No sampling has been completed and as such data aggregation methods are not relevant. • There are no assumptions regarding metal equivalent values.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Only down-hole lengths and depths are reported from preliminary geological observations.
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.*	• Refer to the body of the Report.
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, including references to alternative interpretations of modelled data where considered appropriate.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;*	• Refer to the body of the Report • IGO LTS DHEM survey details as follows:

Criteria	Statement	Commentary
	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.	• Configuration DHEM • Loop size 400m • Station spacing 20m-10m • Total stations 56 stations • Receiver system DigiAtlantis B-field downhole probe • Transmitter TEX2/3 • Effective current ~100A • Frequency 0.5 Hz • The conductor plates referred to in the Report are modelled from observed data and are considered a "best-fit", based on a set of standard assumptions. They should therefore not be considered absolute.
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.