ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX : CXO

6th September 2017

First Drilling Confirms Lithium Potential of Very Large-Scale Pegmatites at Ringwood

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **Broad drill intersections above 0.1% Li_2O in pegmatites up to 150m true width encountered in first RC drilling at the Ringwood Prospect in the NT.**
- **Core's activity at Ringwood is the first recorded exploration on the virgin lithium pegmatite discovery at Ringwood.**
- **Drilling confirms Mastotermes Pegmatite Target is up to 200m wide, at least 140m deep and has potential for economic lithium grades over 1,300m length.**
- **Drilling confirms the widespread and abundant distribution of pegmatite dykes over a 4km long and over 2km wide area.**
- **Majority of the large area Ringwood Prospect is yet to be tested by RAB and RC drilling.**
- **Recent Ground Penetrating Radar surveys in conjunction with magnetics and soil data have highlighted more pegmatite targets for testing.**
- **Second phase of shallow drilling to commences this month to continue exploration for spodumene mineralised pegmatite at Ringwood.**

Core Exploration Ltd (ASX: CXO) ("Core" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that initial RC drilling at the large-scale Ringwood Prospect within the Finniss Lithium Project near Darwin in the NT has identified broad drill intersections above 0.1% Li_2O within pegmatites up to 200m wide.

Three separate drill traverses intercepted broad zones anomalous in lithium and grading over 0.1% Li_2O, giving great encouragement to the potential of lithium mineralising processes at the Ringwood Pegmatite Swarm.

Core's recent drilling has confirmed numerous large pegmatite bodies widespread throughout the Ringwood Prospect. Ringwood covers a large area, more than 4km long and over 2km wide representing a significant volume of pegmatite with elevated lithium content.

The better intersection in RC drilling to date at Ringwood include:

- RRC010, 21m@ 0.16% Li_2O from 92m
- RRC012, 52m @ 0.14 % Li_2O from 90m
- RRC013, 21m @ 0.10 % Li_2O from 58m
- RRC014, 46m @ 0.13% Li_2O from 78m

Given the very large area of the Ringwood Prospect and the abundant number of pegmatites intersected in 27 of the 35 RC holes, there is substantial potential for numerous lithium pegmatite targets at Ringwood.

Mastotermes Pegmatite Target

Core's first RAB and subsequent RC drill traverse at the Mastotermes pegmatite target has discovered and defined a pegmatite up to 200m wide, down to at least 140m depth at the northern end of a 1,300m long magnetic feature (average density of pegmatite is approximately 2.7 g/m^3).

Broad intersections of highly anomalous lithium were recorded in drill holes RRC010 and RRC012 at Mastotermes. RRC012 intersected 52m (90-142m end of hole) of pegmatite averaging 0.14% Li_2O and on the same traverse RRC010 intersected 21 metres (92-113) pegmatite averaging 0.16% Li_2O.

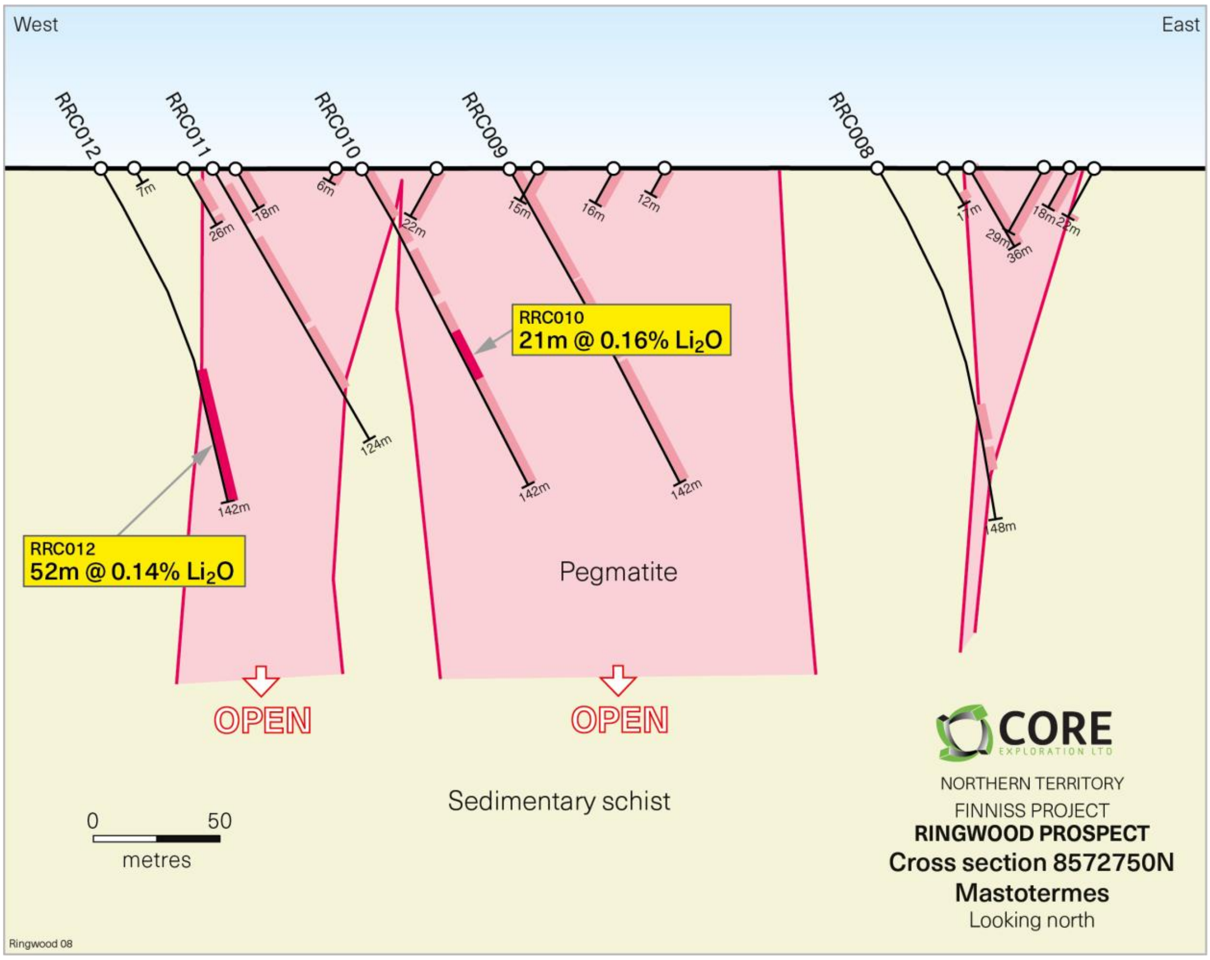

Figure 1. West-East Cross section of Mastotermes pegmatite, discovered in RC drilling at Ringwood Prospect.

Core initially conducted 3 Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) traverses across various pegmatite targets at Ringwood. GPR is working particularly well at Ringwood given the large scale of the pegmatite bodies and their strong response.

The significant GPR anomaly at Mastotermes corresponds well with the related magnetic feature in both scale and location and the first RC drilling traverse 500m to the North-East (Figures 1-3).

Core is planning a number of RAB drill traverses across Mastotermes to test and define the extent of the 1,500m pegmatite target (Figure 3).

Once the shallow RAB drilling is completed, a second phase of RC drilling is planned on Mastotermes to test for internal lithium zoning within this very large pegmatite body.

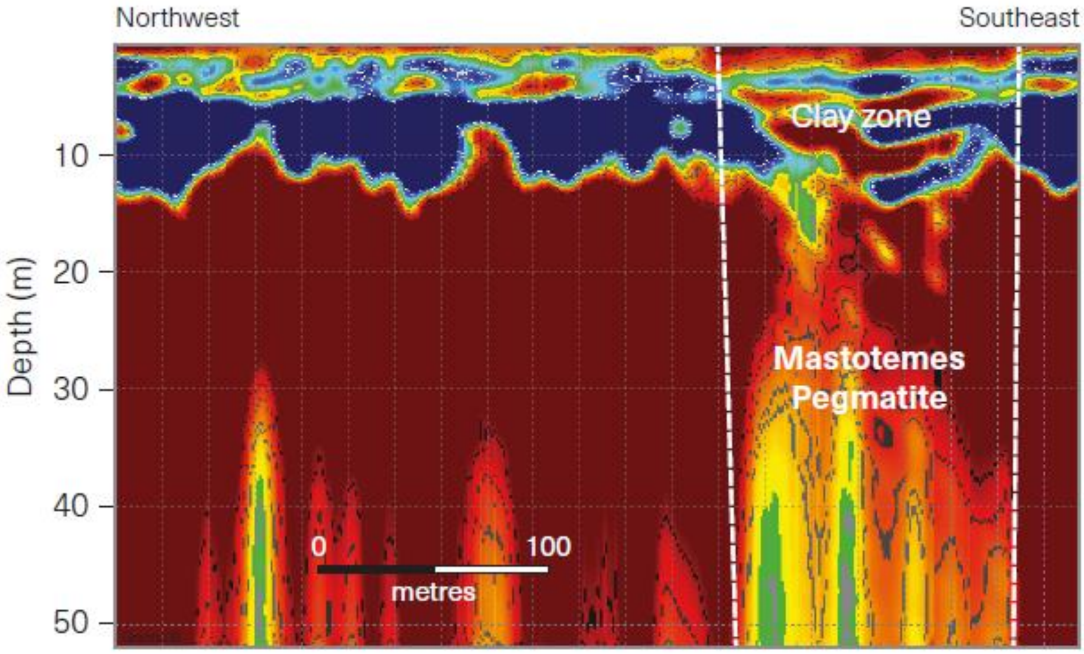

Figure 2. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) section of Mastotermes Pegmatite Target, Ringwood Prospect. Note GPR section is located 500m SW along strike of drill section (see Figure 3).

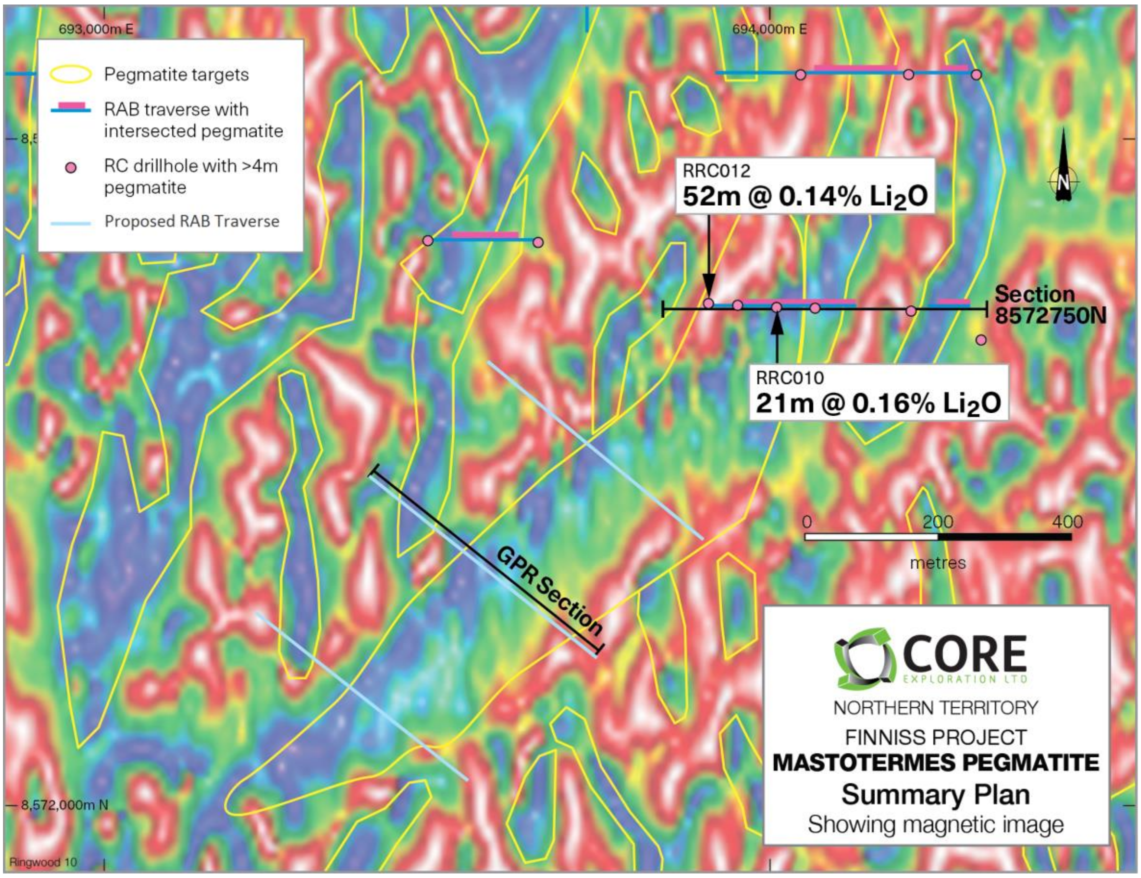

Figure 3. Mastotermes Pegmatite Target showing location of single traverse of drilling at northern end (see Figure 1) and location of GPR Section (see Figure 2).

Ringwood Prospect - Phase 1 RC Drilling

The initial RC program at Ringwood comprised 35 RC holes (RRC001 to RRC035, total 4,886m) to test the numerous pegmatites detected by the first RAB program.

Core's first drilling has discovered very large pegmatite bodies like Mastotermes within the greater Ringwood area, but only a small proportion of the pegmatites targets at Ringwood have been drilled in this initial program (Figure 4).

The drill traverses at Ringwood discovered over 20 large pegmatites with widths ranging from 10m to 150m (true thickness) and with strike lengths to range 100m to 1,300m interpreted from magnetics.

The numerous intersections of elevated lithium, especially at the three best traverses, are interpreted to be significant indicators of lithium fertility of the Ringwood Pegmatite Swarm.

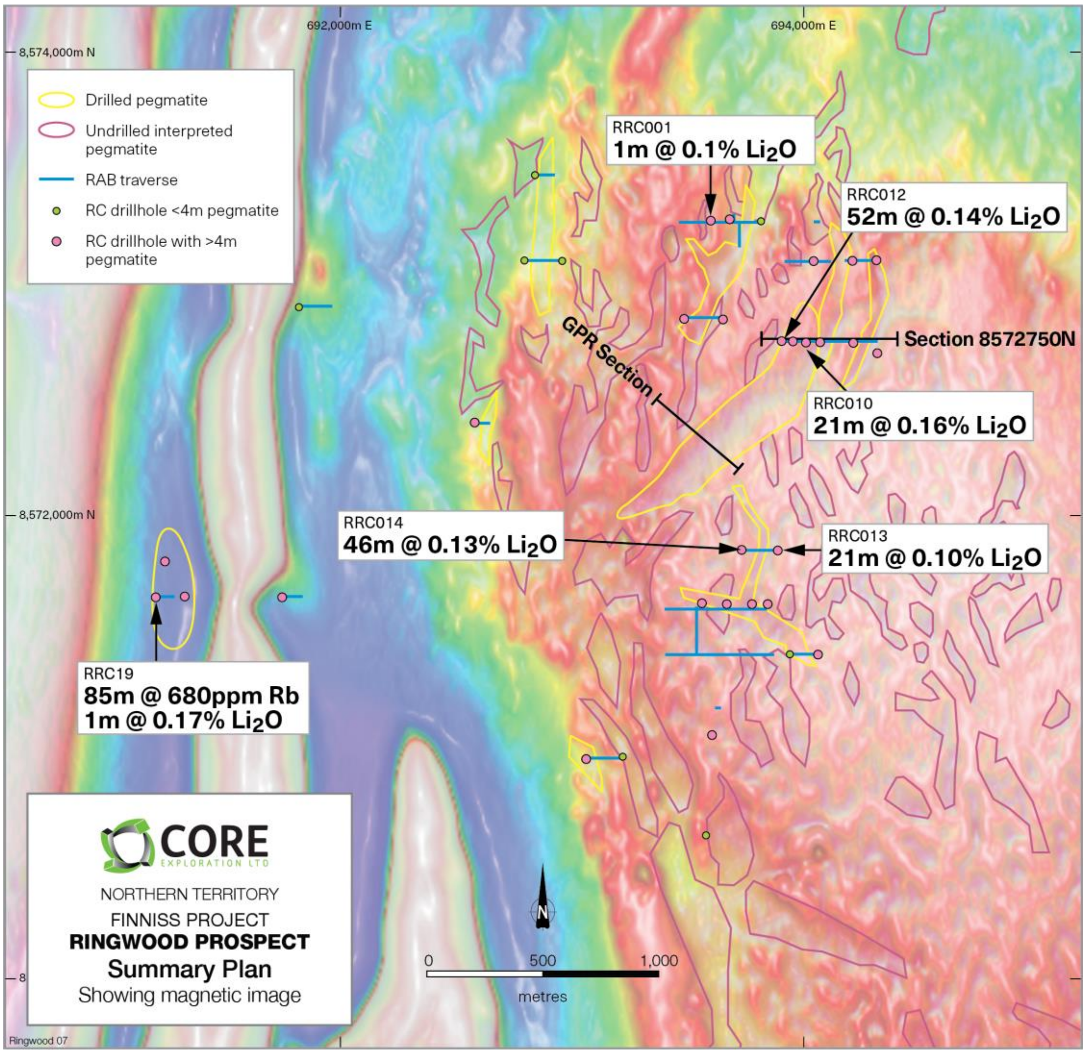

Figure 4. Regional Ringwood drilling locations and significant intersections overlain on magnetics.

In general, the pegmatites are vertical and strike northerly to north-easterly. Inspection of RC chips has shown the pegmatites to comprise coarse grained quartz, feldspar and muscovite.

The mineralogy of the pegmatite bodies is variable and it was common to intersect quartz veins, tourmaline enriched pegmatite and quartz-muscovite veins that range 20cm to 1m. The notable yellow colouration of pegmatite caused by epidote alteration was encountered in many of the drilled pegmatites and was strongest in the rubidium enriched pegmatite interval in RRC019. Mineral and alteration zonation are characteristics of lithium bearing spodumene pegmatites.

At Ringwood, the pegmatite dykes are predominantly orientated parallel to the regional fabric associated with northerly orientated fold axes in the surrounding metasediments of the Burrell Creek Formation. In detail, each pegmatite may follow the foliation evident in the magnetics images, but also diverge at an angle or cross cut the prevailing country rock foliation and sedimentary layering as with Mastotermes.

The extensive sheet of thin cover sediments and minimal outcrop, combined with large size of the Ringwood prospect and the sparse drill coverage to date has made it challenging to interpret alteration and mineralisation zonation.

Next Steps at Ringwood

Shallow RAB drilling is expected to re-commence at Ringwood in September to initially follow up the newly discovered lithium enriched pegmatites.

RAB is also planned to explore for pegmatite concealed beneath shallow laterite and soil cover and to test features interpreted from the GPR traverses, magnetics and soils.

Deeper RC drilling is planned to follow-up prioritised pegmatite targets that are defined at Ringwood in due course.

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HOLE	DEPTH (m)	Pegmatite From (m)	Pegmatite To (m)	Pegmatite Intersection (m)
RRC001	172	47	67	**20**
	and	155	172	**17**
RRC002	160	43	54	**11**
	and	106	114	**8**
RRC003	136	92	111	**19**
	and	119	127	**8**
RRC005	160	44	141	**97**
RRC006	130	68	105	**37**
	and	53	61	**8**
RRC007	118	21	61	**40**
RRC008	148	102	116	**14**
	and	119	128	**9**
RRC009	142	0	142	**142**
RRC010	142	0	142	**142**
RRC011	124	0	100	**100**
RRC012	142	93	142	**49**
RRC013	142	61	142	**81**
RRC014	124	81	124	**43**
RRC015	178	109	142	**33**
	and	75	97	**22**
RRC016	160	8	37	**29**
RRC017	148	10	116	**106**
RRC018	160	60	156	**96**
RRC019	160	75	160	**85**
RRC020	130	85	92	**7**
RRC024	142	25	34	**9**
	and	47	54	**7**
RRC025	142	15	27	**12**
RRC027	142	3	63	**60**
	and	106	142	**36**
RRC028	124	80	91	**11**
	and	97	102	**5**
RRC030	100	51	70	**19**
RRC032	142	56	63	**7**
	and	72	78	**6**
RRC033	142	71	112	**41**
RRC034	130	36	41	**5**

Table 1. Pegmatite intersections greater than 4m in recent RC drilling at Ringwood.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Grade (% Li_2O)
RC01	52	53	1	0.10
RRC010	92	113	21	0.16
RRC012	90	142	52	0.14
RRC013	58	81	21	0.10
RRC014	78	124	46	0.13
RRC019	74	75	1	0.17
RRC032	54	56	2	0.11

Table 2. Significant lithium intersections above 0.1% Li2O, Ringwood RC Drilling September 2017.

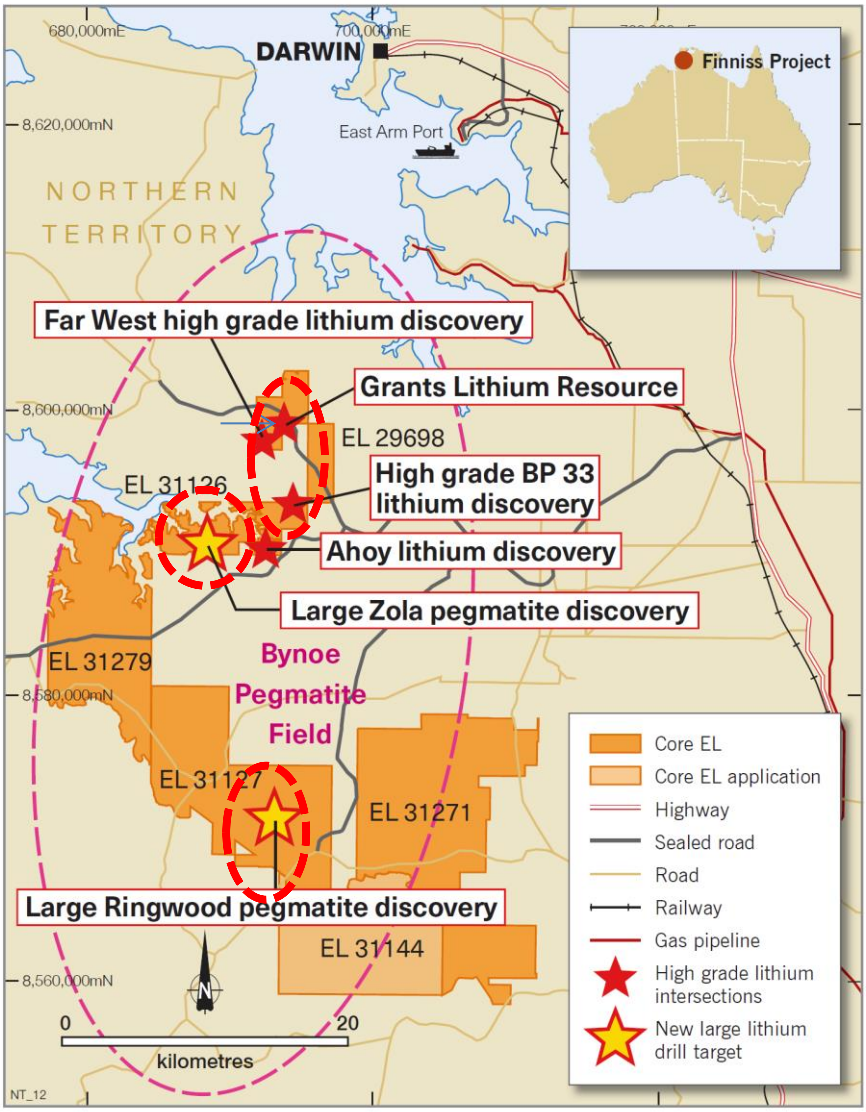

Figure 5. Ringwood, Grants and Zola regional drill target locations Finniss Lithium Project near Darwin, NT.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Stephen Biggins (BSc(Hons)Geol, MBA) as Managing Director of Core Exploration Ltd who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is bound by and follows the Institute's codes and recommended practices. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits 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". Mr. Biggins consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report Template

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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• **Drilling** geology and assay results reported herein relate to RC drillholes RRC001 to RRC035 at Ringwood Prospect, EL31127. Shallow angled RAB drilling is used to detect pegmatite along traverses. RAB holes are spaced 10-20m apart. • Drill holes, if inclined, are oriented approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralised trend. • RC drill spoils are collected into two sub-samples: ○ 1 metre split sample, homogenized and cone split at the cyclone and then calico-bagged. Usually these weigh 2-3 kg. ○ 30-40 kg primary sample is collected in green bags and retained until assays have been returned and deemed reliable for reporting purposes. • RAB drill spoils are not split from the cyclone and only a primary sample is collected in green bags, and these weigh 10-15 kg. RAB samples are speared directly from the spoils bags. This is suitable for the purpose of first pass detection of pegmatite.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• Drilling technique used at Ringwood and reported herein comprises standard Reverse Circulation (RC) 4 and ¾ inch face sampling hammer (5.5 inch diameter bit). The rig used is a multipurpose wheel mounted Schramm T450 and running a 1600 CFM 500 psi compressor/booster combo. The rig is operated by WDA Drilling Services, Humpty Doo NT. • Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling technique utilizes a 3 and ¼ inch blade bit and NQ rods. The RAB rig is mounted on a 4 x 4 truck. It utilises a lower pressure compressor of maximum 150 psi.

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.*	• Sample recoveries are visually estimated and recorded for each metre. To date sample recoveries have averaged >95%. • Contamination is monitored regularly. No issues have been encountered in this program. • The cyclone and splitter are regularly cleaned, especially in wet intervals. • Drill collars are sealed to prevent sample loss and holes are normally drilled dry to prevent poor recoveries and contamination caused by water ingress. Wet intervals are noted in case of unusual results.
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.*	• Standard sample logging procedures are utilised by the company, including logging codes for lithology, minerals, weathering etc. • Geology of the RC drill chips is logged on a metre basis with attention to main rock forming minerals within the pegmatite intersections.
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.*	• RC samples referred to in this report have been composited from the green bags via a spear. Typically, this composite is 5m length, but locally it is narrower where the geology is complicated. The composite weighs approximately 3-5 kg. • Any high-grade intervals are resampled on a 1m-basis utilising the cyclone split. This can only be carried out once the assays have returned for the composites. • RAB samples are collected exclusively via a spear and weight 3-5 kg. No RAB assay data is reported here, as it weathered and therefore does not provide any direct indicator of the grade of fresh material at depth. It is useful only for mapping and confirming the presence of pegmatite. • Most samples are dry, but wet or damp samples are recorded. • Duplicate sample regime is used to monitor sampling methodology and homogeneity. • A powder chip tray for the entire hole is completed for both RC and RAB. A sub-sample is sieved from the large RC bags at site into chip trays over the pegmatite interval to assist in geological logging. These are photographed

		and stored on the Core server.

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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• Samples are prepared at North Australian Laboratories by pulverising in Steel Ring Mill to 95% passing -100 um.
		• A 0.3 g sub-sample is then digested in a standard 4 acid mixture and analysed via ICP-MS and ICP-OES methods for the following elements: Li, Cs, Rb, Sr, Nb, Sn, Ta, U, As, K, P and Fe. The lower and upper detection range for Li by this method are 1 ppm and 5000 ppm respectively.
		• For any sample reporting above 1500 ppm Li, a trigger is set to process that sample via a fusion method. For this, a 0.3 g sub-sample is fused with a Sodium Peroxide Fusion flux and then digested in 10% hydrochloric acid. ICP-OES is used for the following elements: Li, P and Fe. The lower and upper detection range for Li by this method are 10 ppm and 20,000 ppm respectively.
		• A barren flush is inserted between samples at the laboratory.
		• The laboratory has a regime of 1 in 8 control subsamples.
		• NAL utilise standard internal quality control measures including the use of Certified Lithium Standards and duplicates/repeats.
		• CXO-implemented quality control procedures include:
		  ○ One in forty certified Lithium ore standards are used for this drilling.
		  ○ One in forty duplicates are used for this drilling.
		  ○ No Blanks are used in the regional exploration program.
		  ○ External laboratory checks will be completed in due course.

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.*	• Core's experienced project geologists are supervised by Core's Exploration Manager. • All field data is entered into excel spreadsheets (supported by look-up tables) at site and subsequently validated as it is imported into the centralized CXO Access database. • Hard copies of survey and sampling data are stored in the local office and electronic data is stored on the Core server. • Metallic Lithium percent was multiplied by a conversion factor of 2.15283/10000 to report Li ppm as Li_2O%

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.*	• All coordinate information was collected using hand held GPS utilizing GDA 94, Zone 52. • RC holes were surveyed by down hole Camera tool and the collar is oriented by a clinometer tool. • Drill hole deviation has been minor to moderate, but acceptable for regional exploration. • RAB holes are all angles at -60 degrees.
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.*	• Varies from prospect to prospect • This data is not being used to support a resource. • Refer figures in report. • Sample compositing has been used when collecting samples for assay.
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.*	• Drilling is typically oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation as mapped or predicted by the geological model. In some areas the rocks may trend at an angle to the drill traverse.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Company geologist supervises all sampling and subsequent storage in field.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Audits or reviews of the sampling techniques were not undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	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.*	• Drilling took place in EL31127, held by Core Exploration via its 100% owned subsidiary Lithium Developments Pty Ltd. • The work area in which drilling took place is Vacant Crown land. Other land status exists in this tenement, including NT Government owned land (Crown Lease Term) and private freehold. • There are no registered heritage sites covering the areas drilled. • The tenement is in good standing with the NT DPIR Titles Division.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The history of mining in the Bynoe Harbour – Middle Arm area dates back to 1886 when tin was discovered by Mr. C Clark. • By 1890 the Leviathan Mine and the Annie Mine were discovered and worked discontinuously until 1902. • In 1903 the Hang Gong Wheel of Fortune was found and 109 tons of tin concentrates were produced in 1905. In 1906, the mine produced 80 tons of concentrates, but it was exhausted and closed down the following year after a total of 189 tons of concentrates had been won. • By 1909 activity was limited to Leviathan and Bells Mona mines in the area with little activity in the period 1907 to 1909. • Renewed activities in 1925 coincided with the granting of exclusive prospecting licences over an area of 26 square miles in the Bynoe Harbour – West Arm section but once again nothing eventuated. • The records of production for many mines are not complete, and in numerous cases changes have been made to the names of the mines and prospects which tend to confuse the records still further. In many cases the published names of mines cannot be linked to field occurrences. • In the early 1980s the Bynoe Pegmatite field was reactivated during a

		period of high tantalum prices by Greenbushes Tin which owned and operated the Greenbushes Tin and Tantalite (and later spodumene) Mine in WA. Greenbushes Tin Ltd entered into a JV named the Bynoe Joint Venture with Barbara Mining Corporation, a subsidiary of Bayer AG of Germany. • Greenex (the exploration arm of Greenbushes Tin Ltd) explored the Bynoe pegmatite field between 1980 and 1990 and produced tin and tantalite from its Observation Hill Treatment Plant between 1986 and 1988. • They then tributed the project out to a company named Fieldcorp Pty Ltd who operated it between 1991 and 1995. • In 1996, Julia Corp drilled RC holes into representative pegmatites in the field, but like all of their predecessors, did not assay for Li. • Since 1996 the field has been defunct until recently when exploration has begun on ascertaining the lithium prospectivity of the Bynoe pegmatites. • The NT geological Survey undertook a regional appraisal of the field, which was published in 2004 (NTGS Report 16, Frater 2004).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tenements sampled cover the western portion of a swarm of complex zoned rare element pegmatite field, which comprises the 55km long by 10km wide West Arm – Mt Finniss pegmatite belt (Bynoe Pegmatite Field; NTGS Report 16). The main pegmatites in this belt are: Mt Finniss, Grants, BP33, Bilato's (Pickett's) and Hang Gong. • The Finniss pegmatites have intruded early Proterozoic shales, siltstones and schists of the Burrell Creek Formation which lies on the northwest margin of the Pine Creek Geosyncline. To the south and west are the granitoid plutons and pegmatitic granite stocks of the Litchfield Complex. The source of the fluids that have formed the intruding pegmatites is generally accepted as being the Two Sisters Granite to the west of the belt, and which probably underlies the entire area at depths of 5-10 km. • Lithium mineralisation has been identified as occurring at Bilato's (Pickett's), Saffum's 1 (amblygonite), and more recently at Grants, BP33, Ah Hoy, Far West and Hang Gong (spodumene). • The Burrell Creek Formation increases in metamorphic grade westward

		from sub-greenschist facies siltstone, phyllite and siltstone, to upper greenschist facies gneiss and schist. Sedimentary features and lithologies, typical of the lower grade units of the Burrell Creek Formation, can be recognised until the sillimanite isograd is approached, thereafter these features are obliterated by recrystallisation.
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.*	(see table below)

Hole_ID	East_MGA94_Z52	North	RL_m	Azimuth_TN	Dip_Deg	Depth_m
RRC001	693599	8573278	57	90	-60	172
RRC002	693682	8573280	53	90	-60	160
RRC003	693609	8571051	43	90	-60	136
RRC004	693580	8570620	42	90	-60	118
RRC005	694045	8573100	52	90	-60	160
RRC006	694209	8573098	48	270	-60	130
RRC007	694311	8573100	51	270	-60	118
RRC008	694214	8572744	65	90	-60	148
RRC009	694068	8572748	56	90	-60	142
RRC010	694010	8572750	60	90	-60	142
RRC011	693951	8572753	43	90	-60	124
RRC012	693907	8572754	40	90	-60	142
RRC013	693890	8571849	49	270	-60	142
RRC014	693731	8571852	48	90	-60	124
RRC015	693844	8571620	58	270	-60	178
RRC016	693561	8571622	50	270	-60	160
RRC017	693666	8571621	51	270	-60	148
RRC018	693777	8571619	45	270	-60	160
RRC019	691202	8571651	46	90	-60	160
RRC020	691751	8571649	34	90	-60	130
RRC021	692797	8573102	51	90	-60	118
RRC022	692959	8573099	58	270	-60	118

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<tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>East_MGA 94_Z52</th><th>North</th><th>RL_m</th><th>Azimuth_ TN</th><th>Dip_D eg</th><th>Depth_ m</th></tr>
<tr><td>RRC023</td><td>692841</td><td>8573471</td><td>43</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>136</td></tr>
<tr><td>RRC024</td><td>693652</td><td>8572847</td><td>49</td><td>270</td><td>-60</td><td>142</td></tr>
<tr><td>RRC025</td><td>693486</td><td>8572848</td><td>48</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>142</td></tr>
<tr><td>RRC026</td><td>693820</td><td>8573276</td><td>58</td><td>270</td><td>-60</td><td>160</td></tr>
<tr><td>RRC027</td><td>694317</td><td>8572700</td><td>52</td><td>270</td><td>-60</td><td>142</td></tr>
<tr><td>RRC028</td><td>694063</td><td>8571403</td><td>49</td><td>270</td><td>-60</td><td>124</td></tr>
<tr><td>RRC029</td><td>693942</td><td>8571400</td><td>58</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>124</td></tr>
<tr><td>RRC030</td><td>693061</td><td>8570950</td><td>47</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>RRC031</td><td>693217</td><td>8570953</td><td>44</td><td>270</td><td>-60</td><td>130</td></tr>
<tr><td>RRC032</td><td>691242</td><td>8571802</td><td>39</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>142</td></tr>
<tr><td>RRC033</td><td>691327</td><td>8571653</td><td>35</td><td>270</td><td>-60</td><td>142</td></tr>
<tr><td>RRC034</td><td>692580</td><td>8572402</td><td>43</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>130</td></tr>
<tr><td>RRC035</td><td>691822</td><td>8572899</td><td>48</td><td>90</td><td>-60</td><td>142</td></tr>
</table>

RAB drill hole traverses are shown on figures in report
All RAB drillholes dip -60 degrees and average depth 9m

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<tr>
<td>Data aggregation methods</td>
<td>
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.
</td>
<td>
Composite intervals reported are calculated length weighted averages of 4 and 5 m spear intervals rounded to two significant figures, with the reasonable assumption of even bulk density of pegmatite.
</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relationship between mineralisation</td>
<td>
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
</td>
<td>
The true width varies significantly with respect to the intercept width due to the varied pegmatite orientation in this regional exploration program. Typically, not a lot is known about the pegmatite geometry prior to drilling.
</td>
</tr>
</table>

widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	Unless multiple holes are drilled into any given body, estimates of pegmatite dip rely heavily on surface expression and assumptions about drillhole pierce points in 3D space. Until deeper holes can be drilled, the pegmatites at Litchfield are presumed to be near vertical. Core estimates that the true width is roughly 70% of the intercept width based on hole dip starting at 55 degrees.
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.*	• See figures in release
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.*	• Exploration results are discussed in the report and shown in figures
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.*	• See release details. • All meaningful and material data reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Other parts of the Ringwood pegmatite swarm will be drill tested shortly. • Core is continuing exploration on EL31127 to test the soil geochemical results from 2016 and 2017 sampling campaigns, and magnetic targets. • Further infill soil sampling, RAB drilling, rockchips follow-up and other exploration methods are on-going.