PHASE 3 DRILLING COMPLETED AT LYNN LAKE

- Phase 3 drilling has been completed at the Fraser Lake Complex, Lynn Lake, Canada
- Drilling comprised 4 core holes for 1,857.25 metres targeting a large geophysical anomaly coincident with the "neck" of the feeder zone to the Fraser Lake Complex
- Program was successful in intersecting extensive magmatic (Fe-Ni-Cu) sulphide mineralisation - all holes mineralised over their entire lengths
- Sulphide content within the "neck" of the FLC feeder zones is significantly stronger than that in Phase 1 and 2 drilling which targeted the northeast extensions of the anomaly
- Downhole electromagnetic geophysics is underway to test for conductive massive sulphide bodies proximal to the areas drilled to identify further drill targets
- Assay results from drilling phases 1 and 2 have been returned, Phase 3 assay results are expected in July

Corazon Mining Limited (ASX: CZN) ("Corazon" or "the Company") has completed its third phase (Phase 3) of drilling at the Fraser Lake Complex ("FLC"), located just five kilometers south of its 100% owned Lynn Lake Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Mining Centre in Canada. Drilling completed has re-confirmed the potential for the FLC to host significant nickel-copper sulphide deposits.

Three phases of drilling have been completed on the FLC this year, for a total of 13 holes for 5,363.75 metres. Within this, 10 holes have targeted the Matrix Trend (Figure 1), a large Induced Polarization (IP) chargeability anomaly of more than 1.7 kilometres, coincident with the interpreted feeder zone to the FLC intrusion. Feeder zones within intrusive complexes, such as the FLC, provide environments conducive for the formation of massive sulphide deposits.

Drilling phases 1 and 2 (refer to previous Company ASX announcements) targeted the northeastern extensions of the Matrix Trend (Figure 1). Phase 3 drilling was completed closer to the origin (neck) of the feeder zone.

The overall sulphide content intersected in the Phase 3 drilling is significantly greater than previously identified. The intensity of the mineralisation is increasing closer to the interpreted source of the feeder zone.

All holes in the Phase 3 program were extensively mineralised for their entire lengths. The intensity of the iron-nickel-copper (Fe-Ni-Cu) magmatic sulphide mineralisation intersected varied from weakly disseminated to strongly disseminated, matrix to semi-massive and massive styles. Nickel and copper-bearing sulphides are observed throughout the drill core. Samples are currently being processed for submission and analysis.

Phase 3 Drilling

The Phase 3 drilling program commenced in early May and has included four core holes (holes FLC-2017-014 to FLC-2017-017) for a total of 1,857.25 metres. All holes drilled targeted coincident IP chargeability and magnetic geophysical highs. Hole FLC-2017-015's target was also a coincident electromagnetic (EM) anomaly.

The area targeted by the Phase 3 drilling exhibits a greater intensity of magmatic sulphide mineralisation (compared to earlier drilling), as well as a complexity of structures, alteration styles and lithologies. This suggests a much more dynamic, higher-energy environment closer to the source of the feeder zone within the FLC.

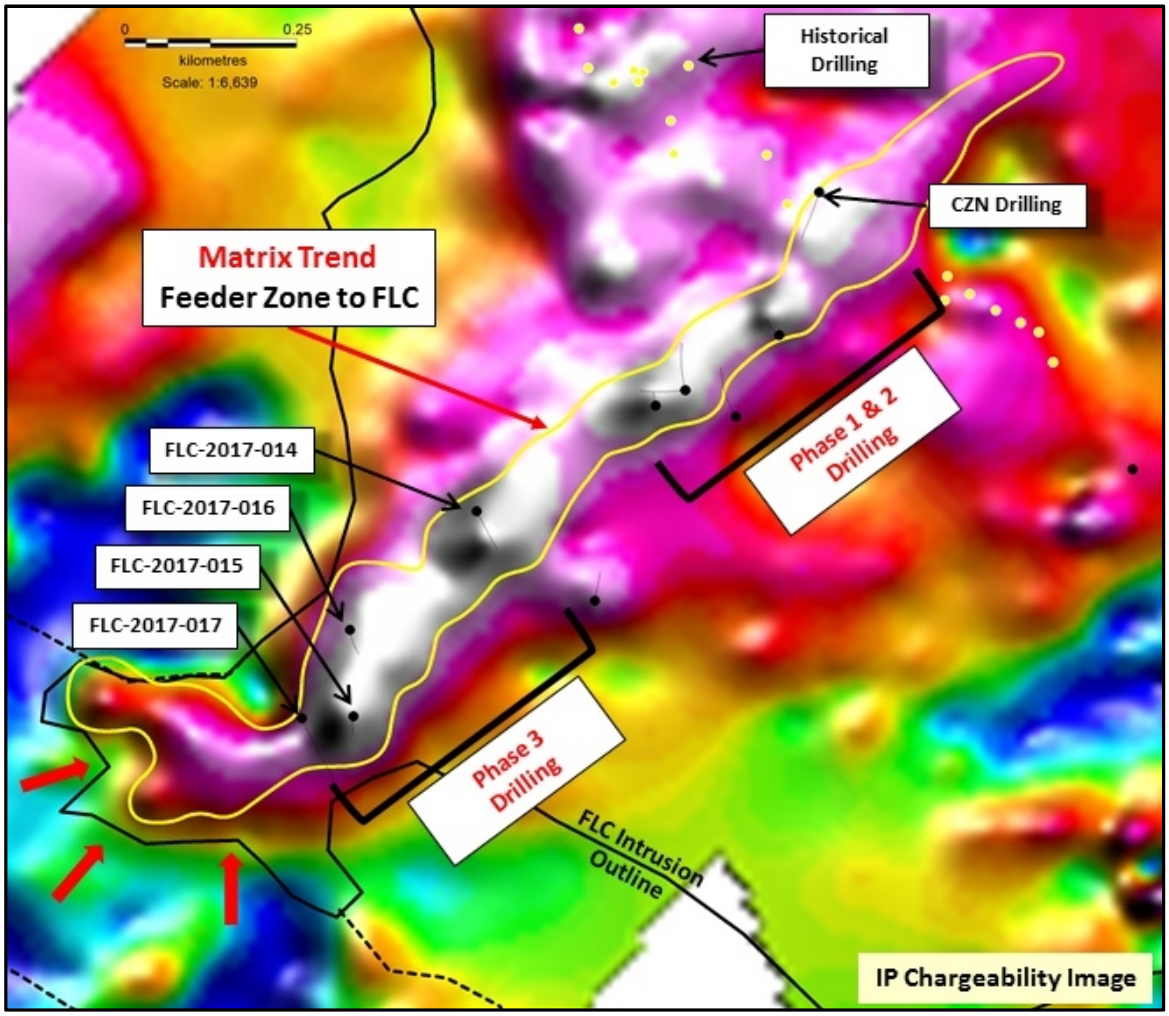

Figure 1 – The Matrix Trend – IP chargeability geophysical image with drill hole locations *– Refer to Figure 2 for location.*

All holes were extensively mineralised from start to finish. Holes FLC-2017-014 and FLC-2017-016 exhibited by far the best mineralisation seen to date (Figure 3). The targeted EM anomaly for hole FLC-2017-015 can be partly explained by the presence of barren sulphidic sediments (volcanogenic massive sulphide – VMS – mineralisation).

Magmatic sulphide mineralisation intersected in Phase 3 drilling varied from weakly disseminated to strongly disseminated, matrix to semi-massive and massive. The typically higher-grade semi-massive to massive zones were commonly narrow (<10 centimetres), but were intersected up to approximately 1.5 metres in thickness. Images of this mineralisation are presented in Figure 3.

Drilling within the Matrix Trend indicated that multiple pulses of sulphide-rich magma have been injected into the FLC. The Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation within the Matrix Trend is significant in that it identifies the feeder zone of the FLC as a long-lived, multi-phase, well-mineralised magmatic system with the potential to develop high-grade sulphide deposits.

The Lynn Lake style magmatic sulphide mineralisation includes pyrrhotite (Fe), pentlandite (Ni) and chalcopyrite (Cu). The average grade of the ore mined in Lynn Lake is approximately 1% nickel and 0.5% copper; cobalt has not historically been reported but ranges from 0.03% and 0.1%. This style of mineralisation provides the opportunity for large tonnage, low cost mining operations, as

higher grade massive sulphide and sulphide breccia deposits exist within these large systems. As an example, the EL Mine (Lynn Lake) produced 1.9Mt at 2.4% Ni and 1.15% Cu.

Phases 1 and 2 Drilling Assay Results

Assays from Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling programs have been received. A summary of significant results for Phase 1 and 2 drilling is presented in Table 1, below.

Hole	From (m)	Interval (m)	Ni%	Cu%	Co%	NiEq%
FLC-2017-02	14.00	6.00	0.21	0.10	0.02	0.38
FLC-2017-03	129.70	4.46	0.28	0.11	0.02	0.45
	incl	0.48	1.34	0.40	0.05	**1.90**
	387.50	1.36	0.92	0.91	0.07	**1.96**
	392.14	1.31	1.03	0.67	0.07	**1.92**
FLC-2017-08	164.00	5.45	0.45	0.36	0.02	0.78
	incl	0.45	0.46	1.75	0.01	**1.66**
FLC-2017-10	82.30	0.43	1.13	0.49	0.11	**2.17**
	145.08	0.29	2.86	0.89	0.10	**4.05**
FLC-2017-12	324.50	7.50	0.21	0.12	0.02	0.39
	336.50	4.50	0.23	0.11	0.02	0.41

Table 1: Phase 1 and 2 assay results +4m @ +0.20% Ni and any assay +1% Ni. Drill hole information presented in Table 2.

Nickel equivalents (NiEq %) are used as an indicator of value, with there being reasonable expectations for the recovery of all metals reported. NiEq % = Ni%+((Cu% x (Cu$/Ni$))+((Co% x (Co$/Ni$)) where Ni$ = $US 8,922/t Cu$ = $US 5,658/t Co$ = $US 56,250/t.

This data is currently being collated and analysed for on-going drill-targeting purposes. While the drilling completed to date is relatively widely spaced, the distribution of geochemical results along the Matrix Trend will provide valuable information that is expected to be useful in vectoring in on sulphide targets.

Assays indicate broad nickel anomalism (<0.2%) throughout the Matrix Trend. Preliminary observations in the core and the analytical data demonstrates multiple pulses (a cyclicity) of magmatic sulphides and the major element chemistry of the host gabbroic rocks.

The Company's current interpretation of the Matrix Trend suggests the northeast extensions targeted by the first two phases of drilling are distal to the source of the sulphide rich melts. This interpretation is supported by an increase in sulphide content in the areas targeted by Phase 3 drilling, which are closer to the origin of the feeder zone.

Current Activities

Exploration activities at the FLC have been on-going since December 2016. This work has included drilling, ground geophysics, downhole geophysics and geochemistry. A large amount of data has been generated for the Matrix Trend. This data is currently being collated for interpretation and modelling. It is it is expected these geophysical and geochemical models for the Matrix Trend will determine the focus for future drilling.

Exploration is continuing on site with the completion of down-hole EM (DHEM) on the Phase 3 drill holes. Based on the mineralisation observed in the drill core, this work is expected to generate numerous in-hole and off-hole conductors and targets for follow-up.

Sampling of the Phase 3 drill core is almost completed. The last of these samples are expected to be shipped to the laboratory early next week. Assay results from Phase 3 are expected in July 2017.

The forthcoming break in field activities at Lynn Lake coincides with acceleration in field activities at the Company's **Cobalt Ridge** prospect within the Mt Gilmore Project in New South Wales. Heavy rains this year have delayed proposed activities at this project.

Cobalt Ridge is one of Australia's highest-grade sulphide cobalt deposits. Corazon believes the deposit has the potential to provide a quality cobalt product for the emerging rechargeable Lithium Ion Battery sector.

The Company expects to provide an update on activities at Cobalt Ridge next week.

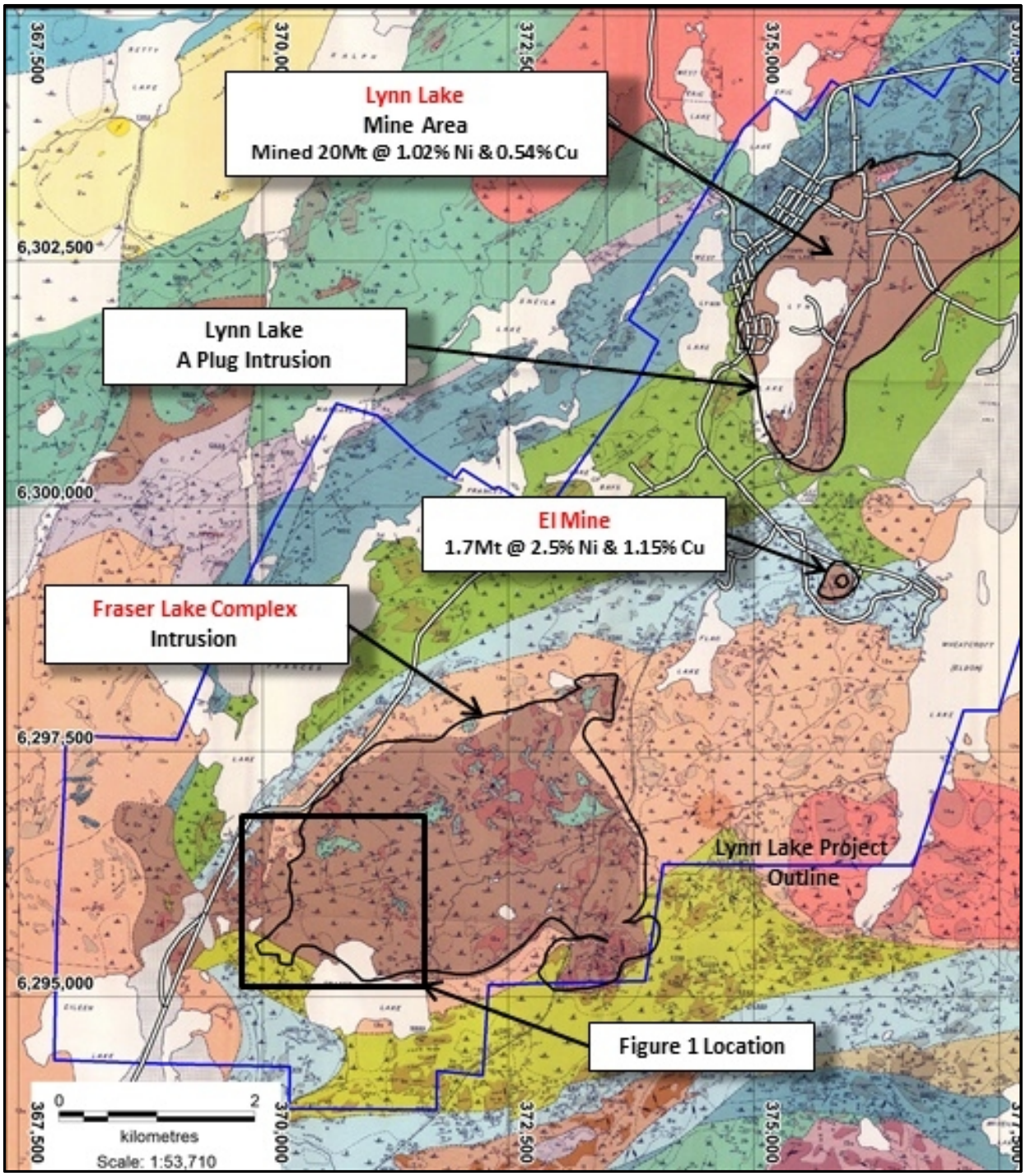

Figure 2 – Project Location and Geology. *Interpreted Geology – Emslie, R.R. and Moore, J.M. 1961. Manitoba Mines Branch, Publication 57-4. Datum UTM Zone 14 (NAD83). Lynn Lake is considered an historically significant nickel mine and remains the fourth largest nickel producing districts in Canada, despite the mine closing in 1976. The Fraser Lake Complex is twice as large as Lynn Lake and in many facets is geologically identical to Lynn Lake.*

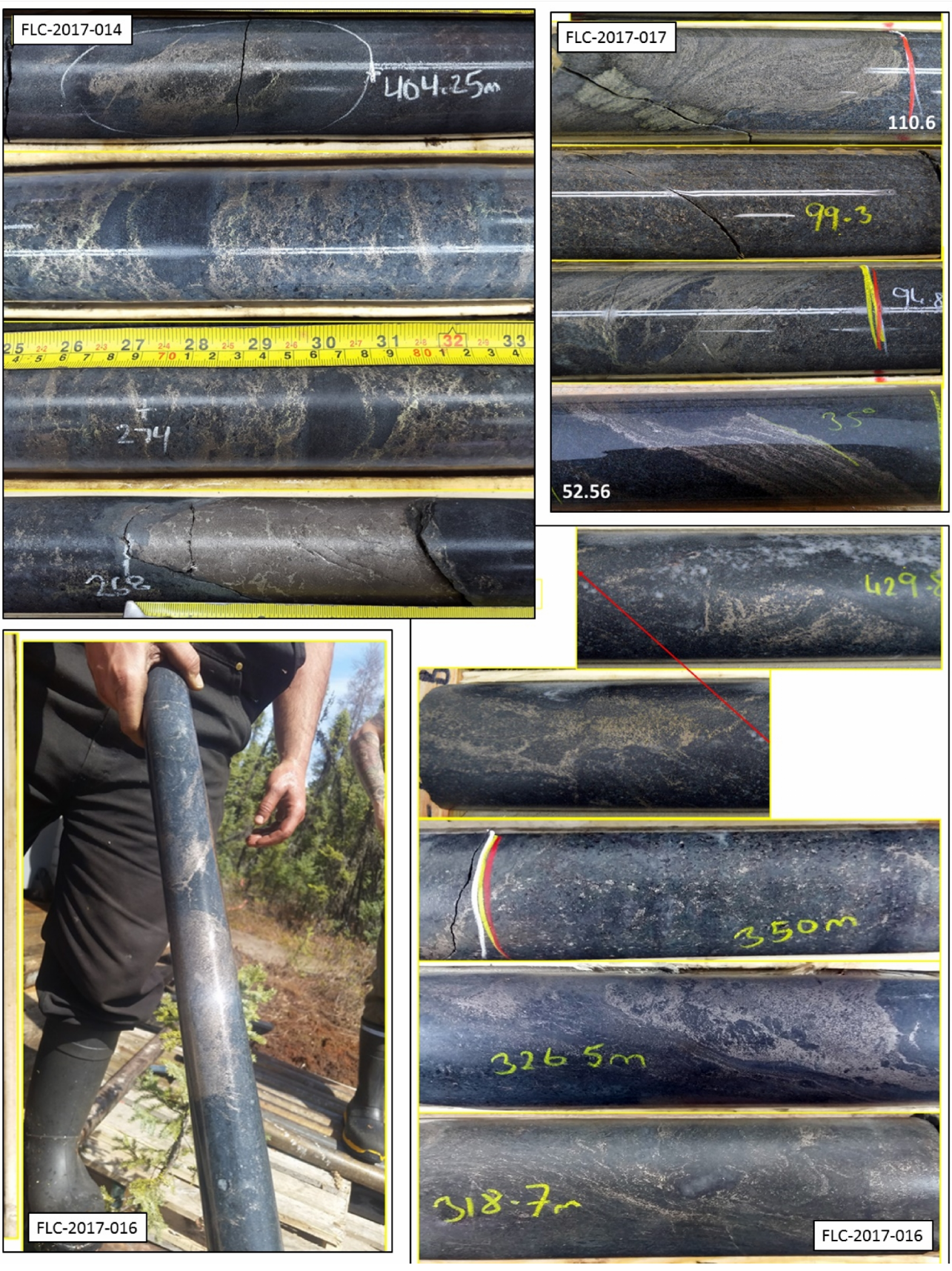

Figure 3 *– Photos of drill core – FLC Phase 3 drilling*

END.

For further information visit www.corazon.com.au or contact:

Brett Smith
Managing Director
Corazon Mining Limited
P: +61 (8) 6142 6366
E: info@corazonmining.com.au

James Moses
Media & Investor Relations
Mandate Corporate
M: +61 (0) 420 991 574
E: james@mandatecorporate.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Targets is based on information compiled by Mr. Brett Smith, B.Sc Hons (Geol), Member AusIMM, Member AIG and an employee of Corazon Mining Limited. Mr. Smith has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking 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. Smith consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Canadian geologist Dr. Larry Hulbert has been engaged by Corazon to manage the collation of past exploration information and the definition of new targets at Lynn Lake. Dr Hulbert has extensive knowledge of the Lynn Lake district and over 40 years' experience in Ni-Cu-PGM exploration and research. Dr Hulbert is one of North America's foremost experts on magmatic sulphide deposits and would 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".

Dr. Hulbert has authored numerous professional papers, was the recipient of the Barlow Medal from CIM in 1993, a Robinson Distinguished Lecturer for the Geological and Mineralogical Association of Canada for 2001-2002, and in 2003 received the Earth Sciences Sector Merit Award from Natural Resources Canada.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains certain statements that may constitute "forward looking statement". Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, performance achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward looking statements.

Table 2: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

2nd June 2017

Core Drilling - Fraser Lake Complex - Lynn Lake Project, Canada.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	**Drill Core Sampling** Half core is sampled on the basis of geology. Minimum interval 200mm, maximum interval sampled is 1.5m. The drill core is cut using an industry standard core saw. Individual samples are collected in labelled calico bags. Sample weights are typically between 2kg and 5kg. "**Field-Testing**" - a hand-held XRF (Niton) is used for the purposes of assisting with mineral identification and metal content. Analysis is completed by point-testing of the dry, un-processed, core sample. This style of sampling typically un-reliable and can result in large variations in results. Broad ranges for nickel contents have been stated. These results are indicative only and by no means truly representative and should not be used for the purposed of resource calculations.
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).*	NQ drill core is being undertaken by Vital Drilling Services using an Atlas Capco CS 1000. Rod lengths are 3m (NM – Atlas Capco), with core run lengths also of 3m. Depth capacity of this drill rig is approximately 700 metres.
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*	Recovery of the core drilling is excellent (+99%).

Table 2: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

2nd June 2017

Core Drilling - Fraser Lake Complex - Lynn Lake Project, Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	Core is geologically logged and tested for magnetic susceptibility & conductivity. A hand-held XRF (Niton) is used for the purposes of assisting with mineral identification and metal content.
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.*	Drill core is cut and typically half core is taken as a sample for analysis. Quality control measures include core duplicates (1/4 core), CANMET certified reference materials (standards) and silica blanks. Samples are transported to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon for sample preparation, including total sample crushing and pulverising to 80% passing 75 microns. Sample analysis is completed by ACME Laboratories in Vancouver. Sample security is overseen by Aurora Geosciences personnel until shipment from site to the Laboratory. Shipment and transport is overseen by Corazon's Lynn Lake site manager.
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.*	Once sample preparation was completed by TSL Laboratories, they are transported to ACME Laboratories in Vancouver for analysis. A multi-element analysis is completed using ICP-MS with a 4 acid digest (30 gram samples). A total of 37 elements are tested for (ACME method code AQ525). Both TSL and ACME are accredited Canadian laboratories. A hand-held XRF (Niton) is used for the purposes of assisting with mineral identification and metal content. Broad ranges for nickel and copper metal contents have been stated. These results are indicative only and by no means truly representative and should not be used for the purposed of resource calculations.

Table 2: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

2nd June 2017

Core Drilling - Fraser Lake Complex - Lynn Lake Project, Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Drilling is being managed by experienced geological personnel from Aurora Geosciences and overseen by Corazon's consultant and nickel sulphide expert Dr Larry Hulbert. All data is captured electronically on site and transferred to backup facilities. All paper information is captured electronically and stored digitally and in paper format. No adjustment to primary assaying has been undertaken. All averaging over intervals is calculated on an individual interval weighted average basis.
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.*	Drill holes were positioned using a hand-held Trimble GEOXH GPS and Reflex Northfinder APS. The survey data is recorded in real-world grid system NAD 83 Zone 14.
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.*	The 2,554 samples from phases 1 and 2 drilling at the FLC provides near continuous down-hole analysis for each hole. Drill holes are widely space and targeted at individual geophysical anomalies. This exploration is reconnaissance in nature and as such will not result in the immediate definition of a mineral resource estimation.
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.*	Drill holes are widely space and targeted at individual geophysical anomalies. Azimuths and dips are variable, dependent on the targets being tested. No bias for the sampling has been established.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is overseen by Aurora Geosciences personnel until shipment to the Laboratory.

Core Drilling - Fraser Lake Complex - Lynn Lake Project, Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Individual samples are collected in plastic bags, before being bundled together into sealed in large PVC bags and sealed with security tags for transport to the laboratory. Shipment and transport of the samples to TSL Laboratories is overseen by Corazon's Lynn Lake site manager.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Industry standard duplicate sampling and submission of certified blank and standard samples have been undertaken. At this stage, no audits or reviews have been conducted.

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.*	The Fraser Lake Complex (FLC) is predominantly covered in an agreement between Mr Peter Dunlop and Corazon Mining Limited whereby Corazon has the option to acquire 100% of the project by meeting certain conditions. This agreement was originally announced within a Company ASX announcement dated 18 May 2010, with the most recent amendments to this agreement presented in a Company ASX announcement dated 29 July 2015. The tenure includes multiple Mineral Claims as defined by the Provincial Government of Manitoba. All claims are currently in good standing. Corazon Mining works closely with First Nation groups and several government organizations responsible for mining and the environment. Work Permits are currently in place for the FLC and covers activities such as ground geophysics and land-based drilling.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Where exploration has been completed by other parties, those parties have been referenced in this document or within previous ASX announcements by

Table 2: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

2nd June 2017

Core Drilling - Fraser Lake Complex - Lynn Lake Project, Canada.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>the Company. In particular refer to CZN ASX announcement dated 11 April 2016.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>Magmatic nickel-copper-cobalt sulphide deposits associated within mafic/ultramafic intrusive rock (gabbro related).

Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits. Zinc dominant +/- lead, copper, silver and gold.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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.</td><td>Drill Hole Survey Data

<table>
<tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>East</th><th>North</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azim</th><th>Depth</th></tr>
<tr><td>FLC-2017-1</td><td>370,645</td><td>6,295,794</td><td>342.9</td><td>60</td><td>10</td><td>83</td></tr>
<tr><td>FLC-2017-2</td><td>370,913</td><td>6,296,178</td><td>347.6</td><td>86</td><td>334</td><td>602</td></tr>
<tr><td>FLC-2017-3</td><td>370,733</td><td>6,296,076</td><td>345.5</td><td>87</td><td>334</td><td>605</td></tr>
<tr><td>FLC-2017-4</td><td>371,425</td><td>6,295,984</td><td>346.4</td><td>86</td><td>156</td><td>107</td></tr>
<tr><td>FLC-2017-5</td><td>372,385</td><td>6,295,788</td><td>342.3</td><td>86</td><td>156</td><td>200</td></tr>
<tr><td>FLC-2017-08</td><td>370,971</td><td>6,296,388</td><td>351.0</td><td>80</td><td>190</td><td>485</td></tr>
<tr><td>FLC-2017-010</td><td>370,850</td><td>6,296,061</td><td>351.0</td><td>80</td><td>323</td><td>474.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>FLC-2017-012</td><td>370,777</td><td>6,296,099</td><td>349.9</td><td>80</td><td>348</td><td>470</td></tr>
<tr><td>FLC-2017-013</td><td>370,776</td><td>6,296,099</td><td>349.7</td><td>80</td><td>266</td><td>480</td></tr>
<tr><td>FLC-2017-014</td><td>370,474</td><td>6,295,923</td><td>346.38</td><td>84</td><td>157</td><td>609</td></tr>
<tr><td>FLC-2017-015</td><td>370,295</td><td>6,295,626</td><td>347.86</td><td>85</td><td>195</td><td>305.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>FLC-2017-016</td><td>370,290</td><td>6,295,751</td><td>348.44</td><td>85</td><td>176</td><td>438.75</td></tr>
<tr><td>FLC-2017-017</td><td>370,220</td><td>6,295,623</td><td>350</td><td>80</td><td>154</td><td>504</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>5363.75</td></tr>
</table>

Survey data presented in real-world grid system NAD 83 Zone 14</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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</td><td>No data aggregation has been reported in this announcement.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

2nd June 2017

Core Drilling - Fraser Lake Complex - Lynn Lake Project, Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	**Typical Lynn Lake Ni-Cu-Co Magmatic Sulphide Deposits** Known nickel-copper-cobalt magmatic sulphide deposits in the Lynn Lake Mining Centre are typically "pipe-like" in form, averaging between 80m and 120m in strike, 30m to 60m in width and with vertical extents of 100's of metres. The historically mined deposits in the Lynn Lake area have been developed to a maximum depth of approximately 1,100 metres. Multiple sulphide pipe-like deposits have been identified and mined in the Lynn Lake area.
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.*	Appropriate diagrams have been included in the announcement.
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.*	This report tables early findings with respect to core drilling currently being undertake within the FLC at Lynn Lake.
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.*	The announcement contains results of current and past exploration programs including surface sampling, drilling, geophysics and geological mapping. Information regarding this work has been referenced in this document or within previous ASX announcements by the Company.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Downhole electromagnetic geophysics is currently underway on the Phase 3 drilling.

Table 2: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

2nd June 2017

Core Drilling - Fraser Lake Complex - Lynn Lake Project, Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Samples for this drilling is in the process of being submitted for analysis. Results expected in July 2017. Analysis of assays and geophysics is expected to provide an exploration focus at the FLC.