CORE EXPLORATION LTD

ASX: CXO ANNOUNCEMENT

12th November 2018

New Lithium Intersections at Lees-Booths Link Prospect

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pegmatite intersections in all 10 step-out holes at Lees and Booths support the concept of continuous linking pegmatites between the two prospects**
- **Multiple pegmatites variable mineralised with spodumene intersected over 1,000m strike length**
- **Pegmatite widths of up to 23m and dipping at 45 degrees support potential for a low-strip ratio open pit mining operation**
- **Further infill drillholes planned to enable mineral resource estimation at Booths-Lees**
- **Booths-Lees Link interpreted to be a concealed pegmatite swarm with potential to materially up-scale the Finniss Project resource inventory**
- **Results expected throughout the remainder of 2018 from ongoing exploration drilling programs at the Finniss Lithium Project**

Emerging Australian lithium developer, Core Exploration Ltd (ASX: CXO) ("**Core**" or the "**Company**"), is pleased to announce new exploration results for drilling between the Lees and Booths Prospects that supports the exploration model that the two prospects are geologically linked.

Core recently announced that it had compiled evidence of a link between the lithium rich pegmatites at Lees and Booths and immediately commenced a RC drill campaign to test the model. Core's geologists had sufficient confidence to plan an additional 10-15 holes, of which, the Company has received results from the first 10 that have now been drilled.

All 10 holes contain at least one pegmatite intersection in the range 6-23m thick (Figure 1; Table 1). Most holes contain multiple intersections of pegmatite that can be tied with reasonable confidence to pegmatite intersections in holes along strike and down-dip. This has enabled the construction of a series of cross-sections perpendicular to the strike with a consistent geological pattern of NW-strike and 45 degrees dip to the NE (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

At this stage, each of these sections is constrained by at least two holes and mirror in many respects the better-constrained sections at the Lees and Booths prospects (Figures 2 and 3).

While there are currently no assay results received to date for the current round of drilling, based on visual estimates from drill chip samples and results from previous drilling, the pegmatites are expected to be variably mineralised with spodumene[1].

Given the relatively shallow dip and apparent lateral consistency over 1km of strike, the Lees-Booths Link has the potential to significantly expand the lithium resource inventory at the Finniss Lithium Project in the Northern Territory.

Significantly, the discovery and delineation of a buried pegmatite swarm at Lees-Booths provides confidence that the Bynoe Pegmatite Field has other concealed spodumene pegmatite deposits, which Core will work methodically to discover and define to provide a production pipeline for the Finniss Project.

Commenting on the success of the exploration results, Core Managing Director, Stephen Biggins said:

"These exploration results demonstrate the potential to uncover large blind spodumene-rich pegmatite swarms at the Finniss Lithium Project. The historic pits and workings at Lees and Booths are likely to be just a small surface footprint of more extensive pegmatites buried under thin cover in the area.

The remainder of 2018 is shaping up to be a very busy one for Core as we continue to progress Grants towards development whilst examining the drilling data at a number of other prospects to bring these into the Project's resource inventory."

For further information please contact:

Stephen Biggins
Managing Director
Core Exploration Ltd
+61 8 7324 2987
info@coreexploration.com.au

For Media and Broker queries:

Andrew Rowell
Director - Investor Relations
Cannings Purple
+61 400 466 226
arowell@canningspurple.com.au

[1] *Caution should be exercised in relation to estimation of lithium grade from drilling chip tray materials, as there are potential biases that can be introduced by sieving the drill spoils and identifying spodumene concentrations from a small sample size. Ultimately, assays results are the only reliable indicator of lithium grade.*

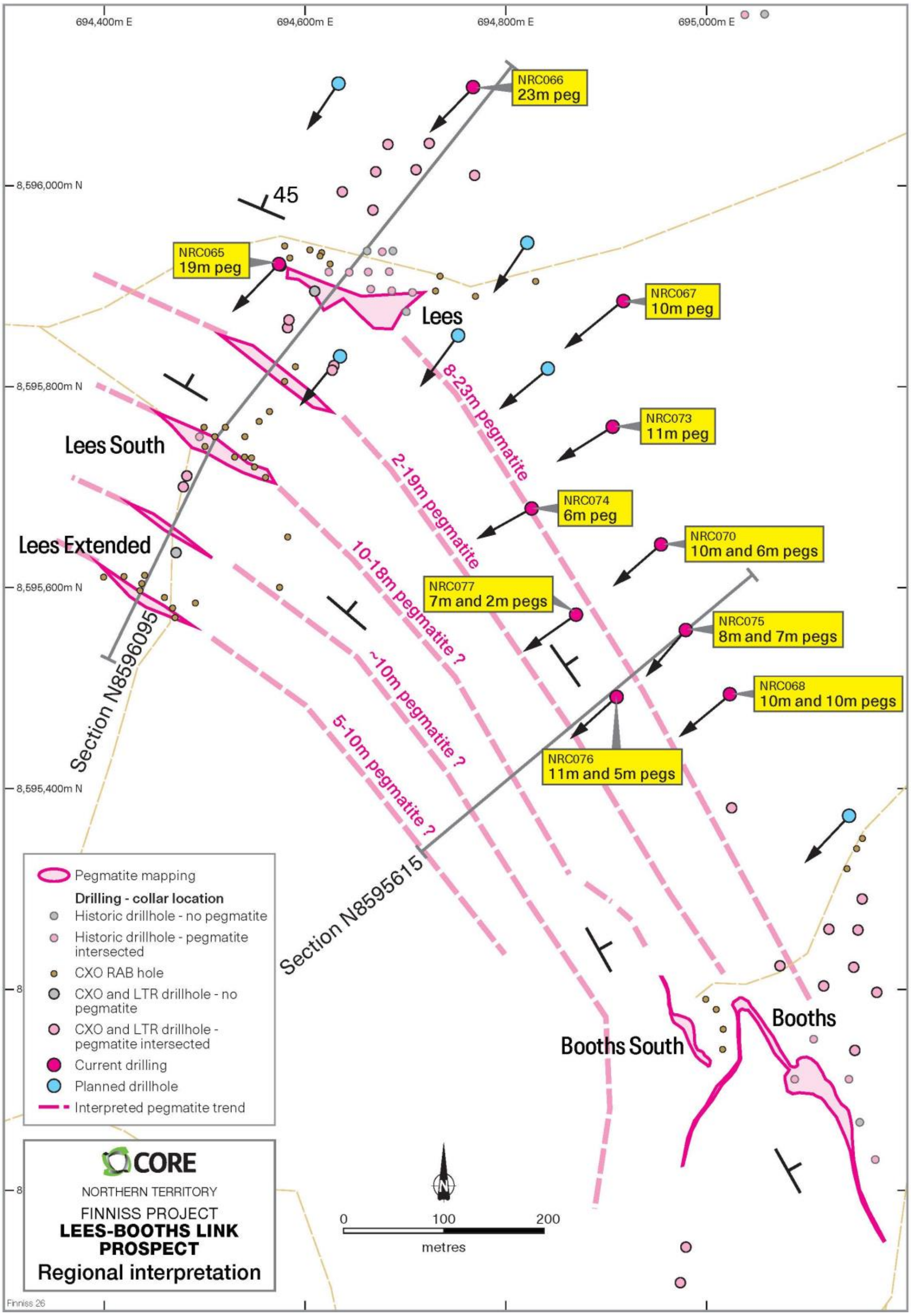

***Figure 1.** Interpretive map showing the possible link between Lees and Booths Prospects as released on 1 November 2018, with the geological results of current drilling. Blue dots are the remaining proposed drillholes that will be testing this model in the coming week.*

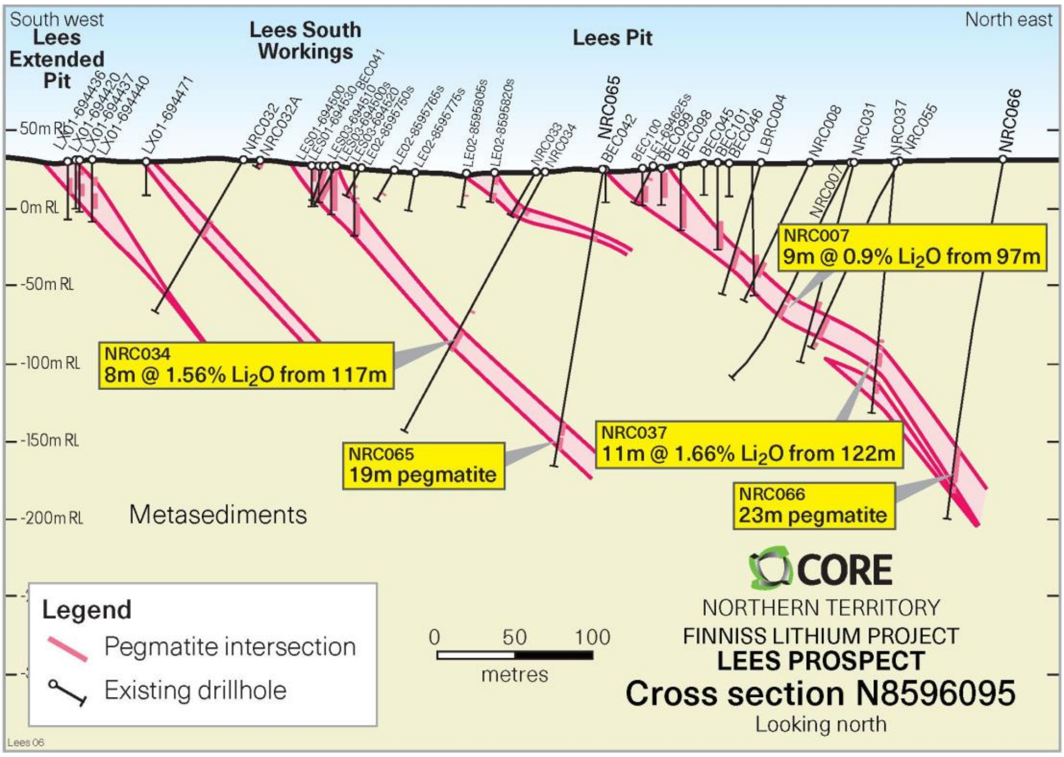

Figure 2. *Cross-section at Lees Prospect showing the current drillhole geological results, together with assay results released on 1 November 2018.*

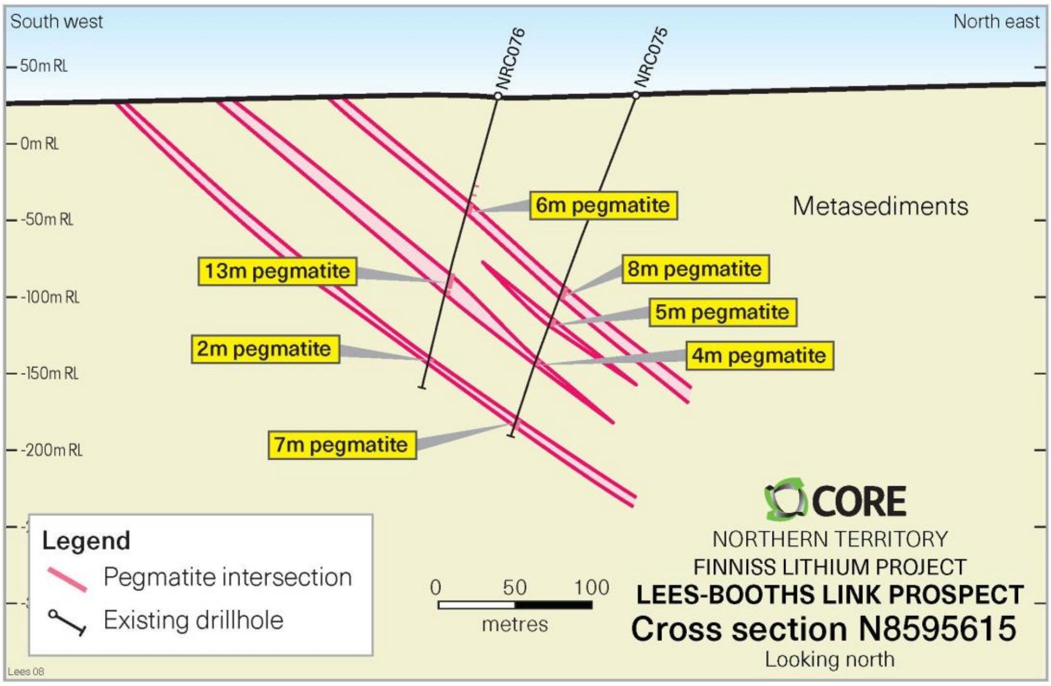

Figure 3. *Cross-section mid-way between Lees and Booths Prospect showing the current drillhole geological results.*

Finniss Lithium Project Background

The Finniss Project comprises over 500km^2 of tenements near Darwin over the Bynoe Pegmatite Field. Results have confirmed that ore grade lithium mineralisation is widespread within the Finniss Project and Core's drilling in 2018 has been aimed at substantially growing the Mineral Resource base to underpin a potential long-life lithium mining and production operation.

Core is focussed on completing a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) later this year for the development of mining and producing high quality lithium concentrate from the Finniss Project, and is aiming to complete regulatory approvals, financing and internal approvals, to enable production to commence at Grants by the end of 2019.

The Finniss Project has substantial infrastructure advantages supporting the Project's development; being close to grid power, gas and rail and within easy trucking distance by sealed road to Darwin Port - Australia's nearest port to Asia.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Stephen Biggins (BSc(Hons)Geol, MBA) an employee 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. This report includes results that have previously been released under JORC 2012 by Core.

Core confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates in the announcements "Grants Lithium Resource Increased by 42% ahead of DFS" dated 22 October 2018 and "Over 50% Increase in BP33 Lithium Resource to Boost DFS" dated 6 November 2018 continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Mineral Resources underpinning the production target have been prepared by a Competent Person in accordance with the requirements of the JORC code.

Core confirms that all material assumptions underpinning production target and forecast financial information derived from the product target announced on 25 June 2018 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

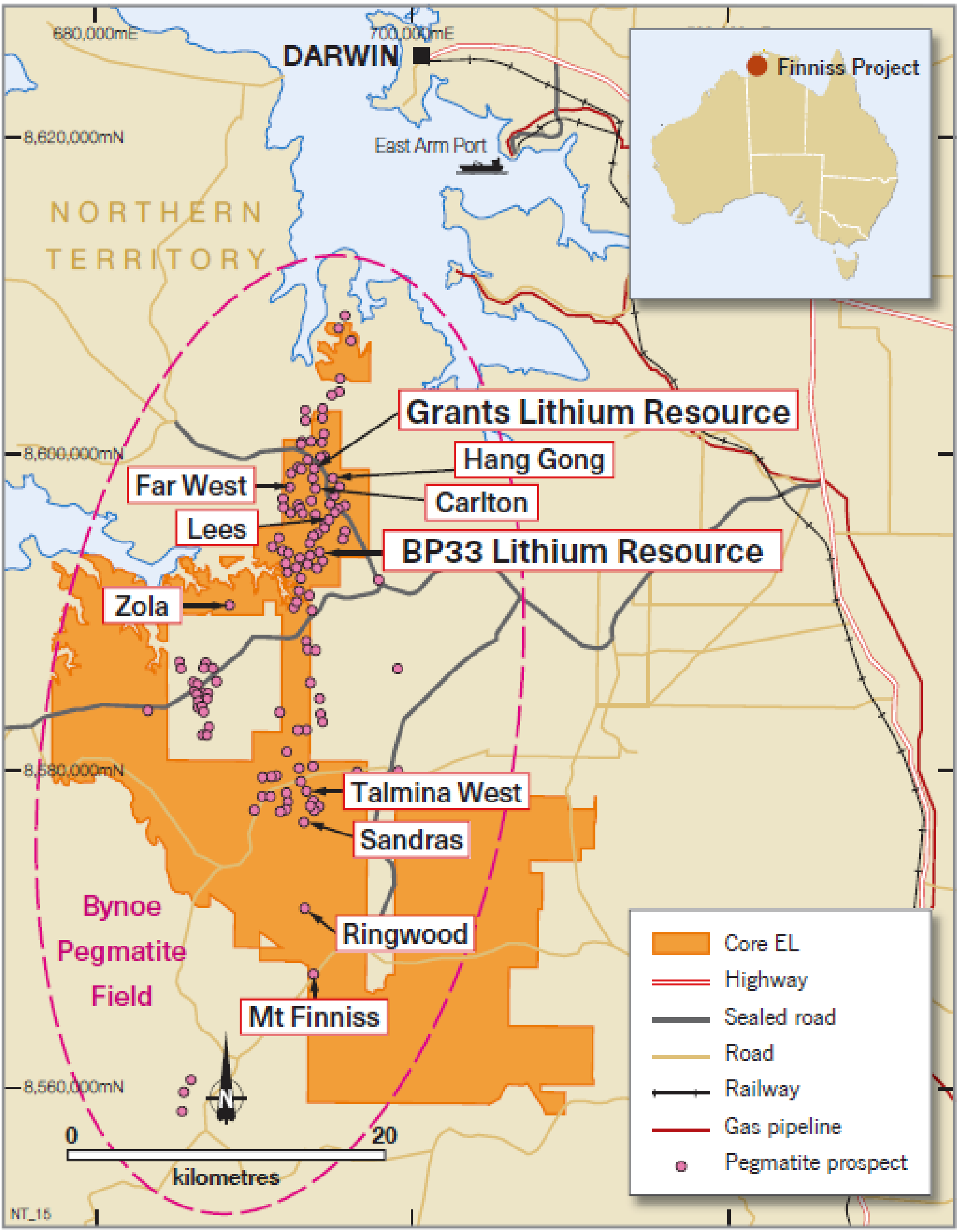

***Figure 4.** Core's 100%-owned Finniss Lithium Project near Darwin, NT.*

Hole_ID	Prospect	GDA94_ East	GDA94_ North	Peg_ From _1	Peg_ To_1	Peg_ Int_1	Peg_ From _2	Peg_ To_2	Peg_ Int_2	Peg_ From _3	Peg_ To_3	Peg_ Int_3	Comment
NRC065	Lees	694576	8595920	164	183	19							
NRC066	Lees	694767	8596097	187	210	23	213	217	4				
NRC067	Lees	694917	8595886	176	186	10							
NRC068	Booths	695024	8595494	132	144	12	190	200	10				
NRC069	Booths	694957	8595644	137	141	4							Abandoned
NRC070	Booths	694955	8595646	159	170	11	226	232	6				Re-drill
NRC073	Lees	694906	8595764	192	203	11							
NRC074	Lees	694825	8595679	131	132	1	145	150	5				
NRC075	Booths	694981	8595557	135	143	8	186	190	4	228	235	7	
NRC076	Booths	694914	8595497	73	79	6	120	133	13	177	179	2	
NRC077	Booths	694875	8595574	125	127	2	156	163	7	179	181	2	

Table 1. *Recent RC drill geology results, Lees-Booths Link, Finniss Lithium Project. Three main pegmatite intervals are down-hole widths.*

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – 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 (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 results reported herein relate to Reverse Circulation (RC) drillholes at Lees and Booths Prospects on EL30015. A full list of hole collars that includes coordinates, azimuth, dip and depth can be found in Drillhole Information section below, and significant pegmatite intercepts information is contained tables in the body of the report.
		• RC holes NRC065 to NRC077 were drilled in October-November 2018.
		• Historic holes presented in the figures include both:
		  ○ "LBRC" prefix holes were drilled by Liontown Resources Ltd in 2016 and 2017 (LTR ASX Announcements 26/7/2016, 2/11/2016 and 27/6/2017; summary also provided in CXO ASX Announcements 5/2/2018 and 23/5/2018)
		  ○ "BEC" prefix of RC drillholes are shallow angled RC holes drilled by Greenbushes in October-November 1995 (under the banner of "Julia Corp") to define pegmatite geology and detect Sn-Ta grades in the weathered and soft portion of various prospects in the Bynoe Pegmatite Field (a summary is provided in CXO ASX Announcements 5/2/2018 and 23/5/2018).
		• Geological data used as a base to the Booths-Lees Map (Figure 1) was derived from the holes referred to above, with the addition of logs of CXO-drilled RAB holes from the 2017-2018 exploration program in the reporting area. Holes have various ID's used according to the prospect, planned line, and easting along the line, and which azimuth the hole was drilled, for example, LE02-694250w was drilled at Lees, on Line 2 at an easting of

		694250, with azimuth to West.
		• The azimuth of Core's drill holes is oriented approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralised trend. Holes are weakly oblique to orthogonal in a dip sense (see cross-sections).
		• Core's 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.).*	• RC Drilling technique used by Core 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 SCHRAM 450 and running a 2000 CFM 750 psi compressor/booster combo. The rig is operated by Bullion Drilling, Barossa Valley, SA. • 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. The rig is operated by Colling Exploration Pty Ltd of Cobar, NSW.
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.*	• RC sample recoveries are visually estimated and recorded by CXO for each metre. To date sample recoveries have averaged >90%. • 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*	• Standard sample logging procedures are utilised by Core, Liontown and

	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.*	Greenbushes Ltd, including logging codes for lithology, minerals, weathering etc. • A chip tray for the entire RC or RAB hole is completed. A sub-sample is sieved from the large RC bags at site into chip trays over the pegmatite interval to assist in geological logging. • Geology of the RC and RAB drill chips were logged on a metre basis with attention to main rock forming minerals within the pegmatite intersections. • Geology of the drill core is logged on a geological basis with attention to main rock forming minerals and textures within the pegmatite intersections. • Entire drilled interval of RC and RAB logged. • Pegmatite sections are also checked under a single-beam UV light for spodumene identification on an ad hoc basis. These only provide indicative qualitative information. • Estimation of mineral modal composition, including spodumene, is done visually. This will then be correlated to assay data when they are available. • Core trays and RC chip trays are photographed and stored on the Core server.
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.*	• CXO RC samples referred to in this report have been collected on a 1m-basis utilising the cone splitter mounted under the drill rig's cyclone. • Where the sample was too wet for the cone splitter to operate, 1m samples were collected from the 1m bulk/primary sample bags using a spear. • The type of sub-sampling technique and the quality of the sub-sample was recoded for each metre. The quality of the samples was assessed prior to their inclusion in calculated interval averages. No RC assay data are referred to in this report. • 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 weathered pegmatite.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• No assay data referred to in this report, apart from previously announced data (Core ASX 1/11/2018).

laboratory tests	• *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.*	
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. • No assays data referred to here.
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.*	• Core's RC and RAB Drilling: all coordinate information was collected using hand held GPS utilizing GDA 94, Zone 52. RC hole traces were surveyed by north seeking gyro tool (multishot mode at 30m intervals) operated by the drillers and the collar is oriented by a line of sight compass and a clinometer. Drill hole deviation has been minor to moderate and is acceptable for regional exploration and resource drilling. RAB hole dip and azimuth are measured by compass and clinometer, which are acceptable for the purposes used by Core. • Greenbushes Drilling: All coordinate information was collected by Greenbushes Ltd using hand held GPS utilizing AMG66, Zone 52. Core has subsequently undertaken a datum transformation to convert to MGA94 Zone 52. A number of the drill collars have been located on the ground and the coordinates verified using more precise modern GPS (accuracy 3-4 m).
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.*	• Between 80-180m along strike and between 80 and 100m down-dip. • Refer figures in report. • This data may be used to support a resource in the future, but only once the drill density has been assessed as sufficient to do so. If not, infill drilling may be required so that confidence is improved sufficiently to do so.

	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No assays data referred to here.
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.*	• Core's drilling is oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralization (pegmatite body) as mapped or predicted by the geological model. In some areas the rocks may trend at an angle to the drill traverse. Because of the dip of the hole, drill intersections are apparent thicknesses and overall geological context is needed to estimate true thicknesses. • Greenbushes' Drill holes are mostly vertical, and where inclined were drilled orthogonal to the strike of the pegmatite. None-the-less, modern GIS software is easily able to visualize these in 3 dimensions and integrate the drill traces with more recently surveyed drilling by Core and Liontown, which were oriented approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralised trend.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Company geologist supervises all sampling and subsequent storage in field and transport to point of dispatch to assay laboratories.
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 by CXO and LTR took place within EL30015, which is 100% owned by CXO. • The area being drilled comprises Vacant Crown land. • There are no registered heritage sites covering the areas being drilled. • The tenements are 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. An abandoned open cut to 10m depth remains at BP33. • 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 cover the northern 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 include Mt Finniss, Grants, BP33, Hang Gong and Sandras • 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 (Picketts), Saffums 1 (amblygonite) and more recently at Grants, BP33 and Sandras.
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:*	• RC drillhole location and orientation data compiled in Table below. • Significant pegmatite intercept data contained in Table within body of release.

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>

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>

RAB collar locations sufficiently defined in release.
RAB holes drilled to between 3m and 30m deep, generally dipping at 60 degrees, and with azimuth either towards E or W.

<table>
<tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Prospect</th><th>Tenement</th><th>Drill_Type</th><th>GDA94_East</th><th>GDA94_North</th><th>RL_GPS</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Dip</th><th>Total Depth_m</th></tr>
<tr><td>NRC065</td><td>Lees</td><td>EL30015</td><td>RC</td><td>694576</td><td>8595920</td><td>24</td><td>211.9</td><td>-80.3</td><td>192</td></tr>
<tr><td>NRC066</td><td>Lees</td><td>EL30015</td><td>RC</td><td>694767</td><td>8596097</td><td>31</td><td>220.0</td><td>-80.2</td><td>234</td></tr>
<tr><td>NRC067</td><td>Lees</td><td>EL30015</td><td>RC</td><td>694917</td><td>8595886</td><td>30</td><td>212.2</td><td>-70.6</td><td>207</td></tr>
<tr><td>NRC068</td><td>Booths</td><td>EL30015</td><td>RC</td><td>695024</td><td>8595494</td><td>33</td><td>220.4</td><td>-70.3</td><td>216</td></tr>
<tr><td>NRC069</td><td>Booths</td><td>EL30015</td><td>RC</td><td>694957</td><td>8595644</td><td>29</td><td>221.7</td><td>-70.2</td><td>141</td></tr>
<tr><td>NRC070</td><td>Booths</td><td>EL30015</td><td>RC</td><td>694955</td><td>8595646</td><td>29</td><td>225.5</td><td>-79.5</td><td>234</td></tr>
<tr><td>NRC073</td><td>Lees</td><td>EL30015</td><td>RC</td><td>694906</td><td>8595764</td><td>26</td><td>234.6</td><td>-71.3</td><td>210</td></tr>
<tr><td>NRC074</td><td>Lees</td><td>EL30015</td><td>RC</td><td>694825</td><td>8595679</td><td>26</td><td>231.2</td><td>-70.4</td><td>174</td></tr>
<tr><td>NRC075</td><td>Booths</td><td>EL30015</td><td>RC</td><td>694981</td><td>8595557</td><td>32</td><td>223.4</td><td>-70.5</td><td>240</td></tr>
<tr><td>NRC076</td><td>Booths</td><td>EL30015</td><td>RC</td><td>694914</td><td>8595497</td><td>31</td><td>212.7</td><td>-74.3</td><td>198</td></tr>
<tr><td>NRC077</td><td>Booths</td><td>EL30015</td><td>RC</td><td>694875</td><td>8595574</td><td>30</td><td>224.5</td><td>-74.7</td><td>216</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
<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>

No assays data referred to here.

</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and</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 known, its nature should be reported.
If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should

</td>
<td>

The oblique nature of drillholes with respect to geology is discussed above. Because of the dip of the hole, drill intersections are apparent thicknesses and overall geological context is needed to estimate true thicknesses. Refer to figures in report.

</td>
</tr>
</table>

intercept lengths	*be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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.*	• Core will undertake follow up drilling at these prospects in coming week.