ASX Release: 2 July 2018

Calingiri Project Update

DRILLING CONFIRMS NEW MINERALISATION AT DASHER EAST

- Completion of a 1,281m RC drilling program confirms the presence of a potentially large new mineralised system at Dasher East and extensions of mineralisation at Opie.

- Drilling at Dasher East has identified a new zone of primary sulphide mineralisation along 700m strike length with mineralised intersections of:

    - 36m @ 0.14% Cu from 68m
    - 48m @ 0.16% Cu from 34m
    - 54m @ 0.16% Cu from 20m
    - 28m @ 0.40% Cu from 26m

- The mineralised zone remains open to the north and south and west. The holes were targeting an IP and bedrock geochem anomaly. The IP anomaly continues 400m south and the geochem anomaly extends a further 3000m to the north. This is a new zone of mineralisation with only wide spaced drilling in this initial programme. Further work is required to investigate the potential for this area to add to current resources.

- Recent drilling has also identified a western extension to previously defined resources at Opie. New holes at Opie West indicate two parallel mineralised horizons and supports interpretation of a continuous mineralised system, extending for 3,500m through to the Kuralli Prospect. Significant intersections at Opie West include:

    - 42m @ 0.24% Cu from 10m
    - 72m @ 0.14% Cu from 70m
    - 22m @ 0.18% Cu from 28m
    - 16m @ 0.20% Cu from 26m.

- Results from this programme demonstrate the potential for both new discoveries and extensions of current resources within the large mineralised district comprising the Calingiri project. Numerous other geochemical and IP anomalies remain to be tested as well as extensions of current resources.

- Planning is underway for further follow up of these new areas as well as other targets.

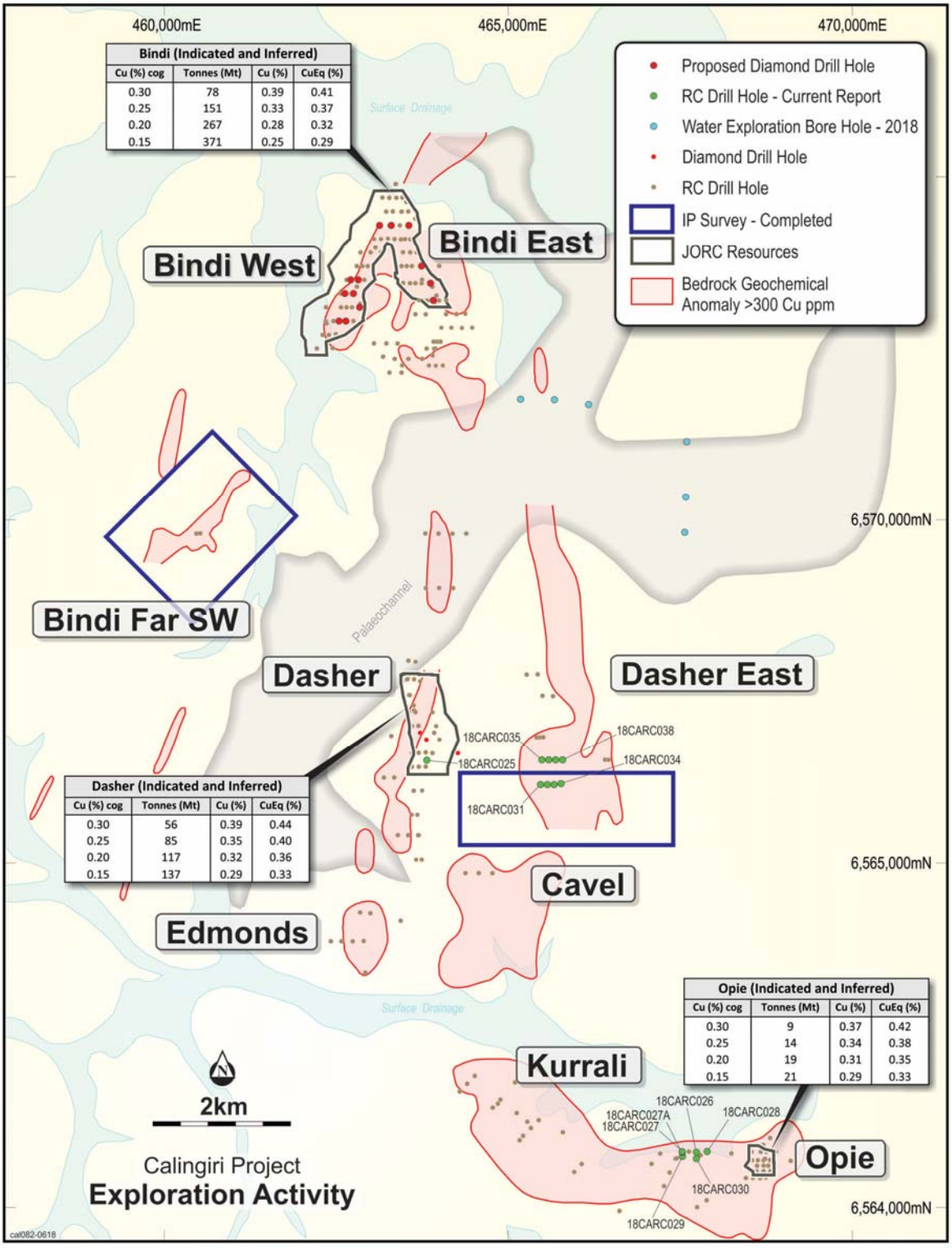

Figure 1: Calingiri Exploration Activity Q2 2018

1. RC DRILLING PROGRAM

13 holes (18CARC026 – 18CARC038), totaling 1,281 metres have been completed as part of a program to test for extensions to the Opie deposit and investigate the coincident geochemical and IP chargeability targets at Dasher East.

Dasher East

Eight RC holes 18CARC031 – 18CARC038 (917m) were drilled to test a strong N-S trending IP chargeability feature outlined in the recently completed ground IP survey (Ref ASX release of 12 April 2018). The IP chargeability feature coincides with the western margin of the very extensive bedrock copper anomaly defined from 2017 AC drilling. The prospect is parallel to and 1.7km East of the Dasher deposit.

Drilling was completed on two sections 6,566,150N (18CARC031-034) and 6,566,500N (18CARC035-038) with west dipping holes 100m apart drilled to depths between 90-138m. Drilling intersected granitic gneisses with zones of stringer sulfides (chalcopyrite and pyrite). Sulfide development occurred in a 70-110m wide shallow east dipping zone with higher grade zones at top and bottom. Sulfide mineralised intersections include

- 36m @ 0.14% Cu from 68m in 18CARC032
- 48m @ 0.16% Cu from 34m in 18CARC035
- 54m @ 0.16% Cu from 20m in 18CARC036

The true thickness of these intersections is interpreted to be 100% of the intersected thickness. In addition significant supergene enriched Cu mineralization was noted in some holes

- 28m @ 0.40% Cu from 26m in 18CARC031

Combined with previous drilling (17CARC011 24m @ 0.17% Cu from 50m and 17CARC012 24m @ 0.23% Cu from 8m) the new results define a mineralised horizon with a strike length of at least 700m. The IP chargeability high remains untested for 400m to the south where it ends abruptly. The bedrock geochemical copper anomaly continues 3,000m to the north and coincides with moderate chargeability features and minor mineralization in wide spaced RC drilling. The zones of higher grade remain open to the west.

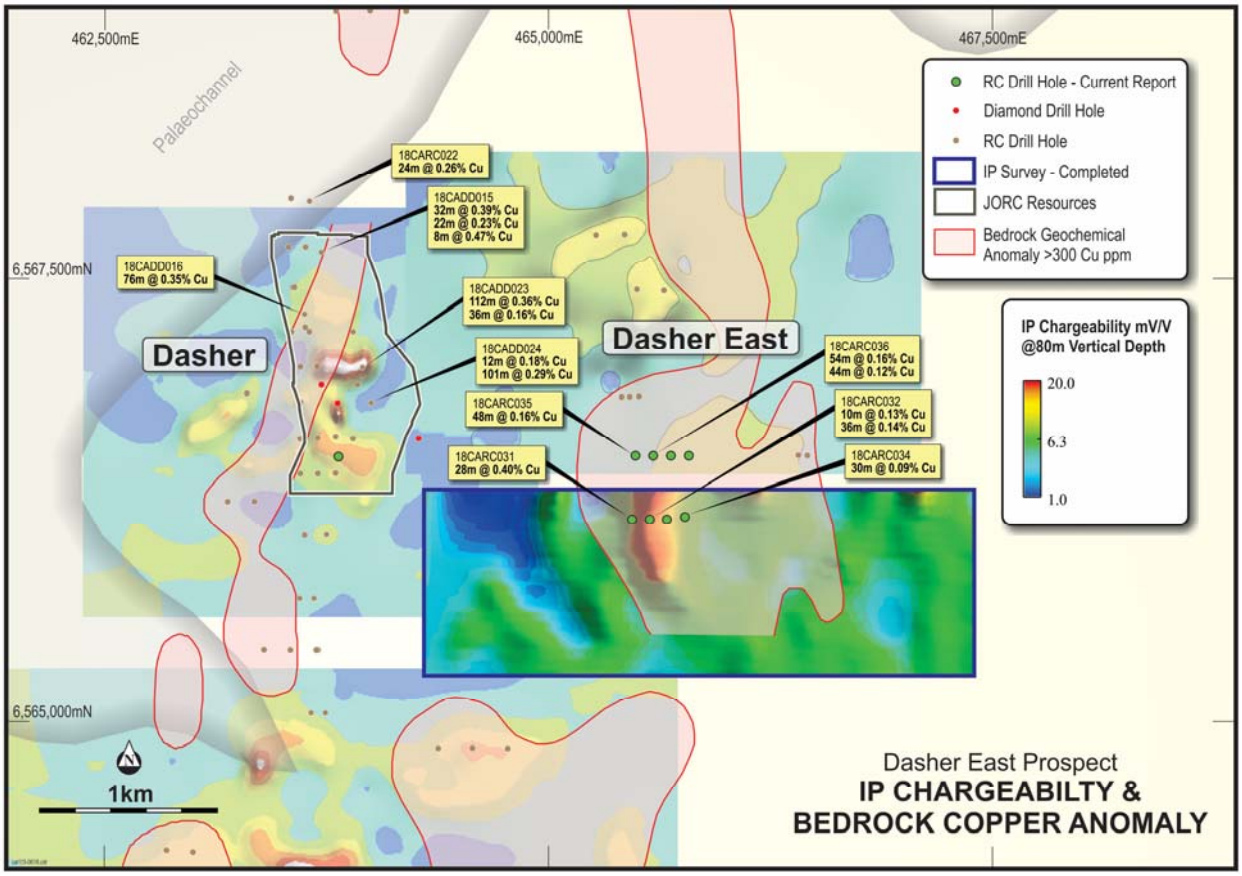

Figure 2: Dasher and Dasher East RC Drilling and recently completed IP Survey

Opie West

Holes 18CARC026-030 (364m) have confirmed continuity between the Opie Resource and mineralization intersected at Opie West. Drilling on three sections 200m apart, 600m along strike to the west of Opie, showed a shallow north dipping mineralised system consistent with that seen at Opie. The Opie West results, in a previously sparsely drilled area, include intersections of:

- 42m @ 0.24% Cu from 10m in 18CARC027
- 72m @ 0.14 Cu from 70m in 18CARC027
- 22m @ 0.18% Cu from 28m in 18CARC028
- 16m @ 0.20% Cu from 26m in 18CARC029

A review of previous drilling in the Opie West area combined with the recent holes suggests two parallel shallow north dipping mineralised horizons. The northern mineralised horizon is directly along strike from Opie while the southern mineralised horizon is largely untested except for wide spaced aircore drilling. The western extent of the two horizons is uncertain however they likely continue into the Kuralli prospect area where previous wide spaced RC drilling has intersected significant mineralization (13CARC033 22m @ 0.48% Cu from 114m, 13CARC026 62m @ 0.16% Cu from 40m and 13CARC027 58m @ 0.20% Cu from 18m). The true thickness of these intersections is interpreted to be 85% of the intersected thickness

The Opie to Kuralli mineralised corridor extends for at least 3,500m.

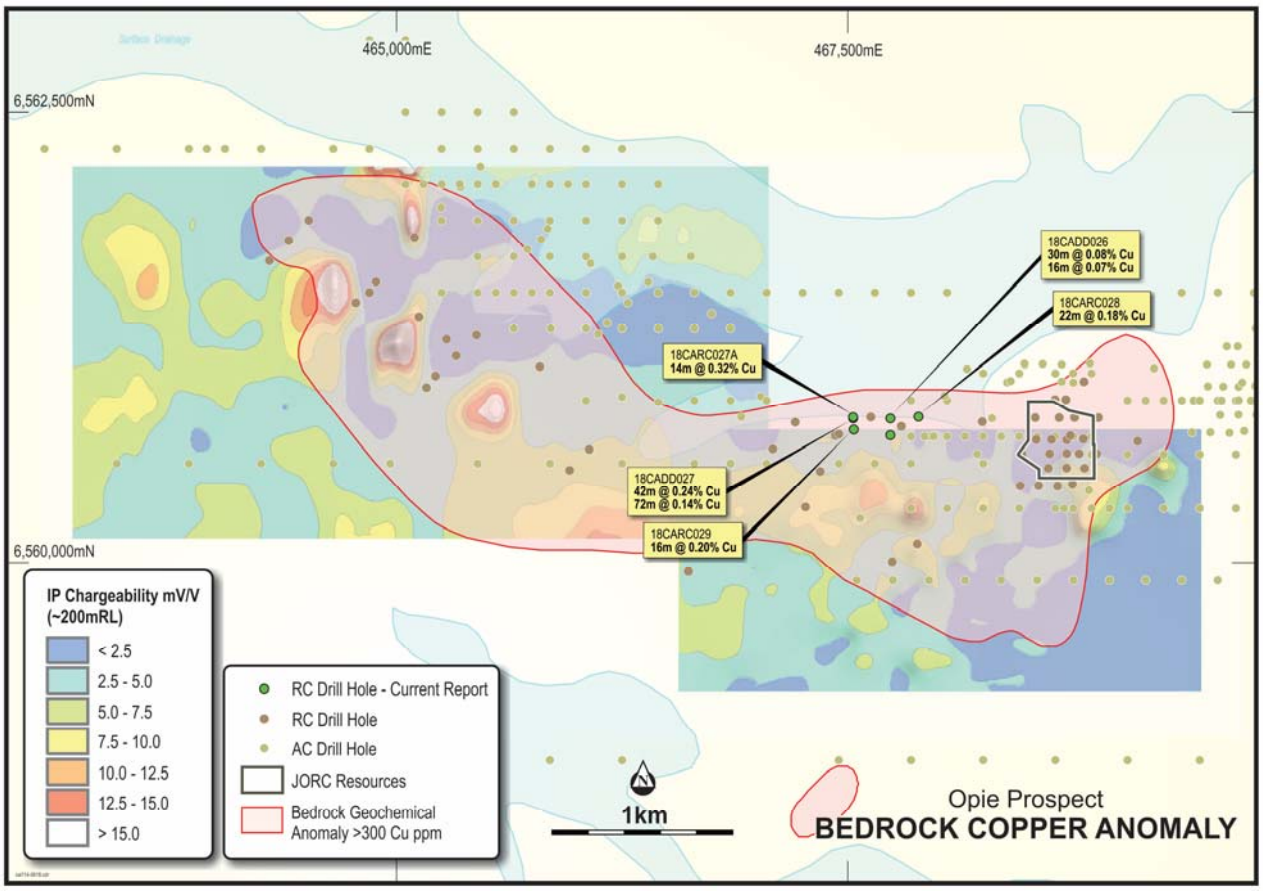

Figure 3: Opie West RC Drilling with previously reported ground IP

2. INDUCED POLARISATION SURVEY

Bindi SW

An Induced Polarisation (IP) survey, totalling 19.2 line kilometres has been completed over the large Bindi SW bedrock geochemical copper anomaly, located about 2.8 km to the southwest of the Bindi Resource. This survey has identified a several small chargeable highs to the southwest and north of the previously defined surface and bedrock copper anomaly.

The IP survey shows a sharp break between the area of small chargeable highs to the northwest and a large area of uniformly low chargeability to the east. The break in chargeability coincides with both the northeast trending bedrock geochemical copper anomaly and the interpreted position of the Bindi Hangingwall fault. The lack of chargeability coincident with the bedrock geochemical copper anomaly suggests there is limited sulfide associated with it, instead it is likely that oxide copper has been remobilised along the Hangingwall Fault by supergene processes. A northeast trending chargeable feature occurs in the southern corner of the IP survey area and remains open to the south, this chargeable feature sits immediately adjacent to the interpreted Bindi fault, the same position as the Bindi West resource.

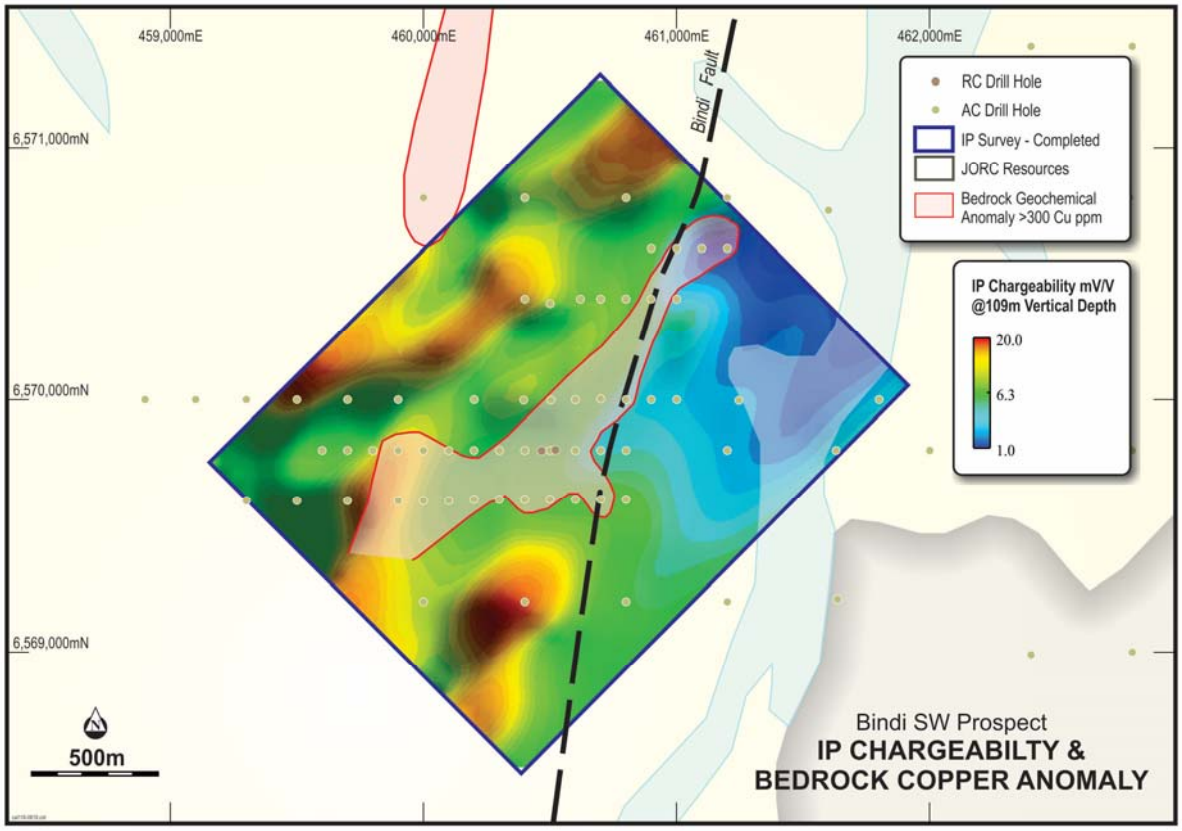

Figure 4: Bindi SW IP Survey

For and on behalf of the board

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Peter Pring, a Competent Person who is a full-time employee of Caravel Minerals Limited and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Pring has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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 Pring consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Calingiri Mineral Resource estimates is extracted from an ASX Announcement dated 4 April 2016, (see ASX Announcement – 4 April 2016 "Calingiri Maiden JORC Resource", www.caravelminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are represented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Production Targets and Financial Information

Information in relation to the Calingiri Project Scoping Study, including production targets and financial information, included in this report is extracted from an ASX Announcement dated 28 June 2016, (see ASX Announcement – 28 June 2016, "Scoping Study Confirms Outstanding WA Copper Project", www.caravelminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production target and financial information set out in the announcement released on 28 June 2016 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements.

This document may include forward looking statements. Forward looking statements include, but are not necessarily limited to, statements concerning Caravel Minerals planned exploration program, studies and other statements that are not historic facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "indicates", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward looking statements. Such statements involve risks and uncertainties, and no assurances can be provided that actual results or work completed will be consistent with these forward looking statements.

Disclaimer

This release may include forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of metal production and prices, operating costs and results, capital expenditures, mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions. These forward-looking statements are based on management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward-looking statements inherently involve subjective judgement and analysis and are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Caravel. Actual results and developments may vary materially from those expressed in this release. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Caravel makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release. All information in respect of Exploration Results and other technical information should be read in conjunction with Competent Person Statements in this release. To the maximum extent permitted by law, Caravel and any of its related bodies corporate and affiliates and their officers, employees, agents, associates and advisers:

- disclaim any obligations or undertaking to release any updates or revisions to the information to reflect any change in expectations or assumptions;
- do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this release, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and
- disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

Appendix A

Opie West RC Drilling Table

Hole ID	Prospect	Coordinates N / E	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppb)
18CARC026	Opie	6560800N / 467734E	-90	0	127		18	20	2	0.10	60	0.3	0
							32	62	30	0.08	51	0.3	0
							76	92	16	0.07	26	0.3	0
18CARC027	Opie	6560798N / 467530E	-90	0	144		10	52	42	0.24	22	0.4	5
						incl	*24*	*28*	*4*	*0.49*	*35*	*0.3*	*8*
							70	142	72	0.14	21	0.5	6
						incl	*72*	*74*	*2*	*0.47*	*25*	*0.8*	*10*
18CARC027A	Opie	6560805N / 467529E	-90	0	24		10	24	14	0.32	37	0.3	6
18CARC028	Opie	6560807N / 467891E	-90	0	66		28	50	22	0.18	30	0.7	9
						incl	*42*	*44*	*2*	*0.47*	*114*	*2.1*	*40*
18CARC029	Opie	6560736N / 467534E	-90	0	73		26	42	16	0.20	19	0.3	4
18CARC030	Opie	6560705N / 467735E	-90	0	86		32	66	34	0.09	18	0.4	2
							82	86	4	0.12	12	0.4	0

Dasher East RC Drilling Table

Hole ID	Prospect	Coordinates N / E	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppb)
18CARC031	Dasher East	6566140N / 465470E	-60	266	101		26	54	28	0.40	10	1.0	7
						incl	*34*	*52*	*18*	*0.52*	*7*	*1.3*	*8*
18CARC032	Dasher East	6566140N / 465570E	-60	266	120		32	42	10	0.13	14	0.7	4
							68	104	36	0.14	26	0.5	8
						incl	*102*	*104*	*2*	*0.80*	*54*	*2.8*	*110*
18CARC033	Dasher East	6566140N / 465667E	-60	266	126		40	42	2	0.10	11	0.3	0
							60	62	2	0.15	62	0.3	0
							112	126	14	0.10	25	0.3	0
18CARC034	Dasher East	6566154N / 465768E	-60	266	102		26	56	30	0.09	44	0.4	0
18CARC035	Dasher East	6566500N / 465490E	-60		90		34	82	48	0.16	76	0.5	14
						incl	*76*	*78*	*2*	*0.41*	*173*	*1.7*	*30*
18CARC036	Dasher East	6566500N / 465590E	-60	266	138		20	74	54	0.16	21	0.5	9
						incl	*32*	*38*	*6*	*0.44*	*36*	*1.5*	*43*
							92	136	44	0.12	42	0.4	1
18CARC037	Dasher East	6566500N / 465690E	-60	270	132		18	20	2	0.20	6	0.9	20
							64	90	26	0.11	29	0.4	2
							102	116	14	0.09	15	0.3	1
18CARC038	Dasher East	6566500N / 465790E	-60	266	110		6	8	2	0.17	7	0.6	0
							98	104	6	0.10	11	0.3	0

Appendix B – JORC Compliance Table

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.*	Drill holes were sampled via conventional Reverse Circulation (RC).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was carried out under Caravel's standard protocols and QAQC procedures and is considered standard industry practice.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Reverse Circulation samples were weighed, dried and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns to form a sub-sample. All RC samples were sampled on 2m composites and sent for a multi-element suite using multi-acid (4 acid) digestion with an ICP/OES and/or MS finish and selected samples for 50g Fire Assay for gold with an AAS finish.
	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.	Reverse Circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 mtr samples. ~3kg samples were combined to form 2 mtr composite samples for assay. Samples are riffle split to 3.2kg and pulverised to nominal 85% passing 75 microns and sent for assay. The same sample prep applies for diamond drill samples which are additionally crushed before pulverising.
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).*	RC (reverse circulation) drilling was used using a 5 to 5.5 inch face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC sample recoveries remained relatively consistent throughout the program and are estimated to be 100% for 95% of drilling. Any poor (low) recovery intervals were logged and entered into the database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The RC riffle splitter was routinely cleaned and inspected during drilling. Care was taken to ensure calico samples were of consistent volume.
	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.	There is negligible to no relationship observed between grade and recovery.
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.*	RC holes were logged geologically including but not limited to weathering, regolith, lithology, structure, texture, alteration and mineralisation. Logging was at an appropriate quantitative standard to support future geological, engineering and metallurgical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is considered quantitative in nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were geologically logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	n/a
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	1 meter RC samples were split off the drill rig into 1 calico bag using a riffle splitter. For each two meter interval, the 1m split samples were fully combined to make one 2m composite. >90% of the samples were dry in nature.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Reverse Circulation samples were weighed, dried, pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered industry standard and appropriate.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Caravel has its own internal QAQC procedure involving the use of certified reference materials (standards), blanks and duplicates which accounts for 8% of the total submitted samples. QAQC has been checked with no apparent issues.
	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.	Field duplicate data suggests there is general consistency in the drilling results. The mineralisation does not appear to be 'nuggety' in nature.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the style of base and precious metal mineralisation observed which is typically coarse grained disseminated copper and molybdenum.
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.*	All RC samples were sent for multi-element analysis via multi (4) acid digestion, ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) and/or Mass Spectrometry and selected samples for 50g Fire Assay for gold. These techniques are considered appropriate and are considered industry best standard. All assay results are considered reliable and 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.	n/a
	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.	Caravel has its own internal QAQC procedure involving the use of certified reference materials (standards), blanks and duplicates which accounts for 8% of the total submitted samples. The certified reference materials used had a representative range of values typical of low, moderate and high grade copper mineralisation. Standard results for drilling demonstrated assay values are both accurate and precise. Blank results demonstrate there is negligible cross-contamination between samples. Duplicate results suggest there is reasonable repeatability between samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are checked by the Exploration Director and Exploration Manager at Caravel. Where possible, significant intersections are also verified/cross-checked by portable XRF data collected whilst in the field.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes have been drilled for comparative purposes. The prospect is still considered to be in a relatively early exploration stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected via digital logging hardware using in house logging methodology and codes. The data was sent to the Perth based office where the data is validated and entered into the master database by the Caravels database administrator.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There has been no adjustment to assay data
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.*	Hole collar locations have been picked up by Caravel employees whilst in the field using a GPS accurate to within ± 1m. Easting and Northing coordinates are considered reliable (± 1m). Downhole surveys on all RC holes used multishot readings at downhole intervals at approximately every 30m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used for location of all drill holes as shown on all figures is MGA_GDA94, Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RL data is considered unreliable at present although topography around the drill areas is relatively flat to gently undulating and hence should not have any considerable effect on the current interpretation of data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole spacing is variable, typically RC holes are drilled 100m apart on sections 200m apart. 2m (RC) drill composite samples were sent for elemental analysis.
	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.	Drill and sample spacing is considered sufficient as to make geological and grade continuity assumptions.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied	2 meter sample compositing (i.e. from two 1 meter samples) of the RC drilling was used.
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.*	The orientation of drilling and sampling is not considered to have any significant biasing effects. The mineralisation is largely disseminated on a large scale.
	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.	As above
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by Caravel. Sampling is carried out by Caravel's field experienced field staff with samples placed in calico bags and then in polyweave bags. Samples are stored on site and transported to the Perth laboratory by Caravel's employees.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No review has been carried out to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Calingiri project comprises fourteen granted exploration licences, covering 639km^2. The Lake Ninan tenement E50/2343 (80% Caravel, 20% Geodex), E70/2788, E70/2789, E70/3674, E70/3680, E70/3755, P70/1593, E70/4476, E70/4517, E70/4674, E70/4675, E70/4676, E70/4732 & E70/4746 (100% Caravel). The project is located 120km northeast of Perth, on freehold crop lands. The project area is covered by the Yued native title claim however there are no native title issues within the project area.
	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 tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Not applicable
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The precursor mineralisation seen at the Calingiri project is thought to have been a porphyry style system that was subsequently overprinted by upper amphibolite facies metamorphism.
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*	Refer to tables in Appendix A
	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.	Not applicable.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting exploration results, weight 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.*	Weighted averaging based on sample length has been used in the reporting of drilling intersections. Over 99% of RC drill samples are 2m in length. Intersections were calculated with a 1,000ppm Cu lower cut off and an allowance of 10m internal dilution.
	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.	No short length high grade results have been included in aggregate intersection calculations. Mineralisation grades are typically within the same order of magnitude throughout the intersections.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results.*	Estimates of true width percentages represented by drill intersections are stated in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Mineralisation at Dasher East is interpreted to dip 45° to the east, drill holes there were at 60° towards the west. Mineralisation at Opie West is interpreted to dip shallowly to the north, drill holes there were drilled vertical.
	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").	Not applicable
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.*	Project and drillhole location maps and IP survey images have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all exploration results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of exploration results.*	All significant results are reported in Appendix A.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations: geophysical survey results: bulk samples – size and method of treatment: metallurgical test results: bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics: potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Detailed ground IP survey data has been used to assist with targeting of RC drilling. IP survey results are reported in the body of the report.
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).*	Future diamond core drilling at Bindi is discussed in the body of the report
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Location of future core drilling at Bindi is shown in Figure1.