CARBINE TUNGSTEN

31 May 2017

Company Announcements Office
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CARBINE TUNGSTEN LIMITED SECURES CHILEAN EXPLORATION CONCESSIONS.

Carbine Tungsten Limited (ASX:CNQ, "Carbine" or "the Company") is very pleased to announce substantial progress has been made with its minerals search in Chile. Carbine is undertaking exploration in several salars for resources contained within subsurface brines that may include potassium, iodine, boron, lithium and other valuable minerals in the basins.

Five exploration concessions have been granted over a key area of Salar de Miraje in northern Chile and substantive progress has been confirmed in the granting of the outstanding applications in Salar de Bella Vista, also in northern Chile. These concessions were applied for following research and reconnaissance sampling by Carbine of salt crusts ubiquitous in the desert environment of the Atacama conducted during 2016.

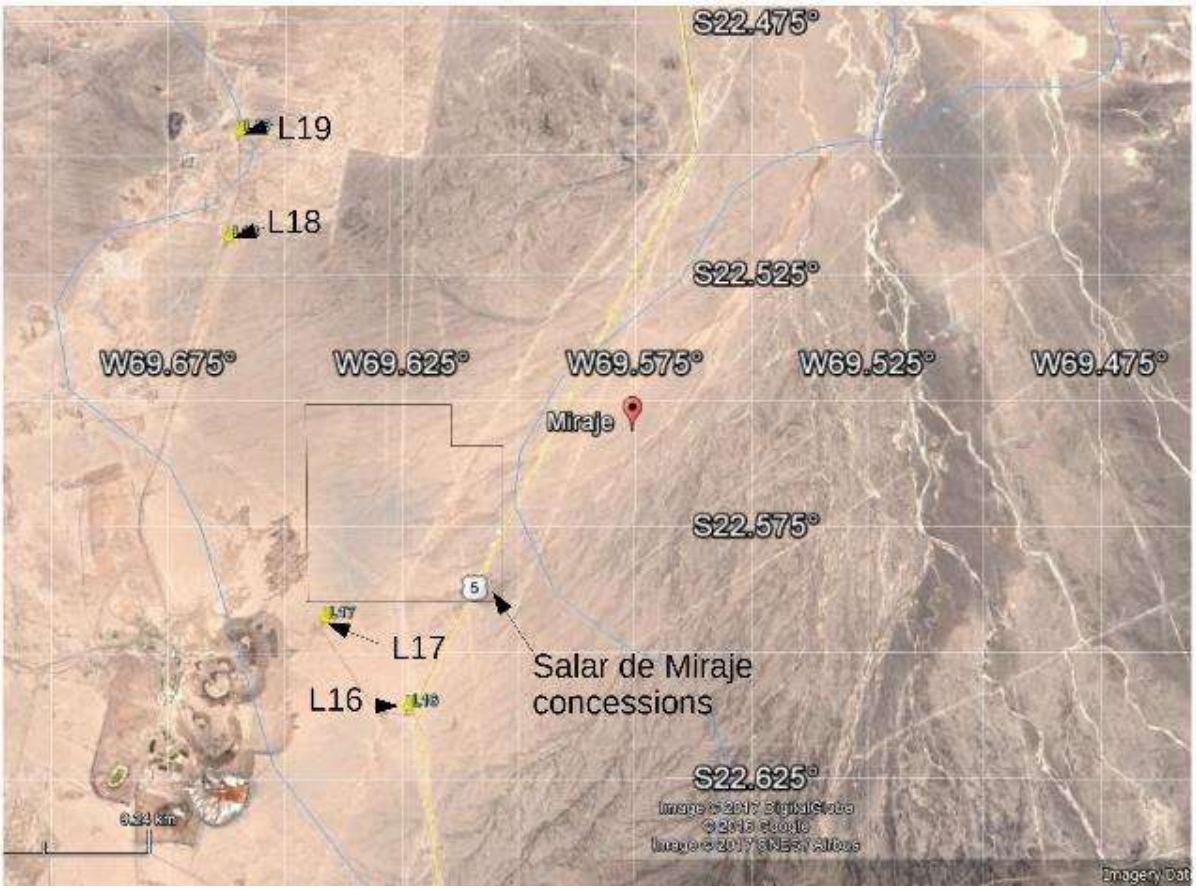
In the Salar de Miraje, lithium values ranging from 51 to 94ppm were obtained from four salt crust samples, with associated boron and potassium ranging from 1060 to 1920ppm boron and 0.18 to 2.35% potassium. In Salar de Bella Vista, of the 10 salt crust samples taken, all but two were anomalous, containing from 50 to 274ppm lithium and of these, four had associated elevated boron values ranging from 850 to 1820ppm boron.

Further sampling has been carried out during a recent field visit by senior Carbine personnel and it is anticipated that further applications for exploration concessions will be made following receipt of sample analyses. Carbine is positioning itself to take advantage of expansionary growth initiatives regarding lithium production currently being proposed by the Chilean Ministry of Mining.

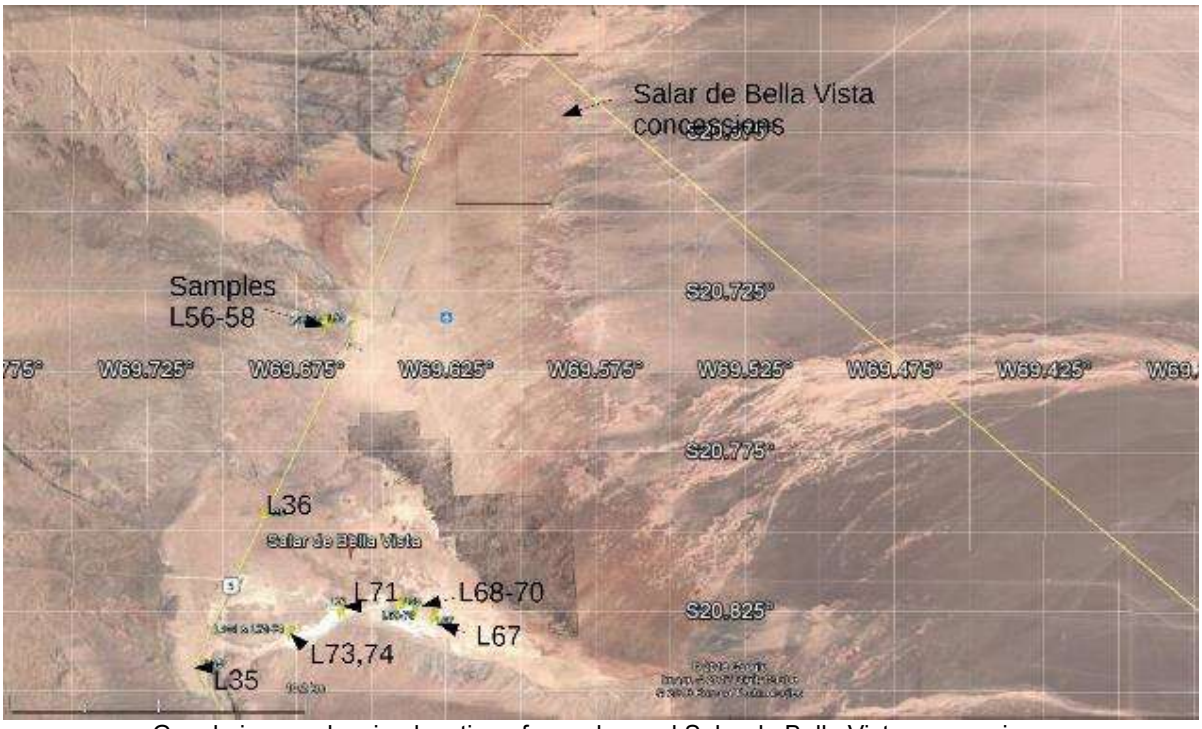
Chile is a country with very favourable mining investment opportunities and is endowed with great mineral wealth not only in hard rock mines, but also in the numerous salars or evaporative closed sedimentary basins in the Atacama Desert region of northern Chile. For a century and a half Chile was the only producer of nitrates and is currently a globally important producer of lithium, potassium, borates and iodine from some of these salars. Major lithium production comes from the Salar de Atacama, where Chile produces over one third of the world's lithium from brines in the Salar.

Table 1. Summary of analyses of salt crust samples, Salars de Miraje and Bella Vista

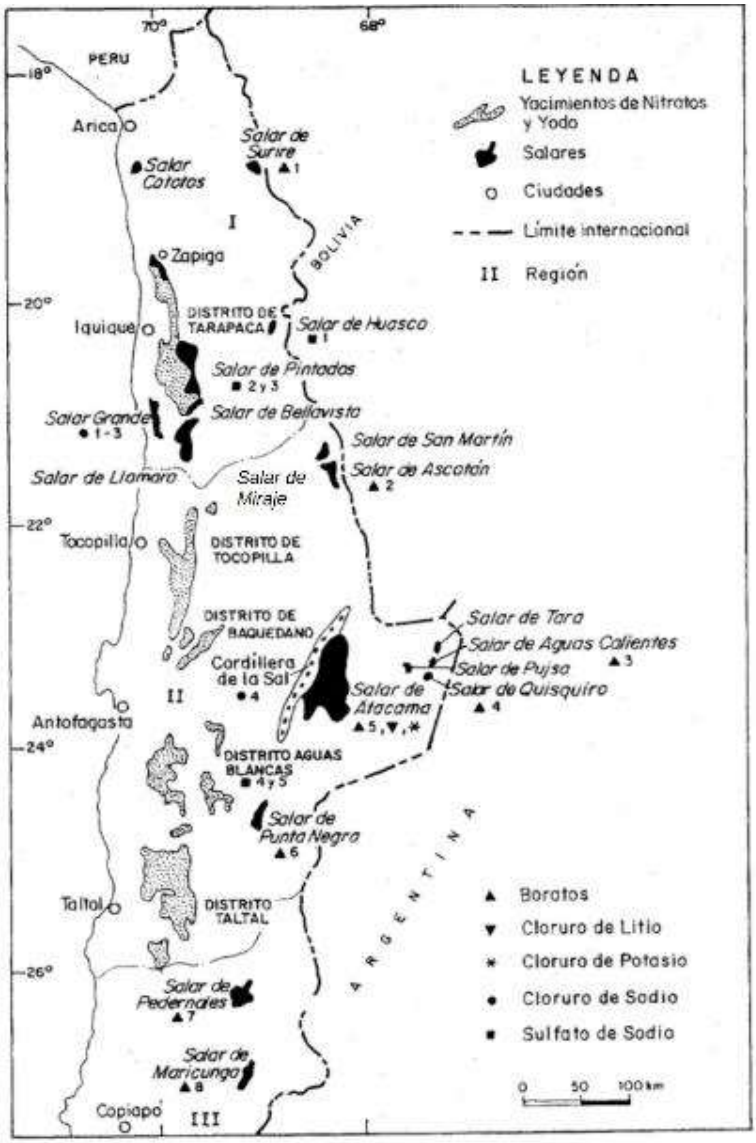
Element	Li	Mg	K	Na	B	Ca	S	As	Sb	Mo	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	Fe	P	Mn	Al
Measure	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
Salar de Miraje																		
L16	90	0.39	0.18	0.22	110	9.69	8.33	46	0.79	1.9	22	30	8	0.02	2.15	490	421	0.65
L17	51	1.02	0.73	9.96	1240	3.9	3.95	33	0.66	2.9	21	29	6	0.18	1.47	280	293	1.27
L18	79	1.58	1.07	>10.0	1920	1.29	9.34	68	0.31	9.7	11	17	5	0.02	0.86	220	311	0.35
L19	94	2.25	2.35	>10.0	1060	2.34	7.98	44	0.32	5.8	20	36	5	0.06	0.89	270	206	0.7
Salar de Bella Vista																		
L35	274	0.42	0.98	>10.0	660	3.48	5.48	108	0.6	2.6	8	17	3	0.05	0.48	640	110	0.29
L36	31	0.23	0.77	>10.0	140		4.52	31	0.15	2.1	4	7	1	0.02	0.18	190	32	0.09
L56	38	0.62	0.33	>10.0	1390	6.45	6.84	26	0.32	3.9	9	17	4	0.13	0.95	500	162	0.35
L57	68	0.18	0.27	>10.0	310	3.36	3.48	9	0.05	0.9	4	25	1	0.34	0.33	90	58	0.11
L58	71	0.86	0.31	2.01	480	15.25	>10.0	11	0.47	0.8	12	33	6	0.03	1.5	280	156	0.62
L67	50	0.41	0.45	>10.0	160	12.05	>10.0	3680	3.36	0.4	4	8	1	0.32	0.03	30	9	0.02
L71	131	0.64	0.27	>10.0	1820	8.01	>10.0	523	2.04	1.3	17	18	4	0.18	0.92	1130	139	0.33
L72	127	0.19	0.45	>10.0	340	11.95	>10.0	264	0.59	0.6	5	17	0	0.07	0.06	140	81	0.04
L73	75	0.4	0.27	>10.0	1480	12.2	>10.0	748	8.04	0.4	7	7	3	0.88	0.17	350	36	0.09
L74	23	0.22	0.09	>10.0	120	1.79	3.3	95	2.35	0.4	4	13	2	0.29	0.35	580	57	0.15



Google image showing location of salt crust samples L16-L19, Salar de Miraje



Google image showing location of samples and Salar de Bella Vista concessions



Summary map of northern Chile, showing location of Salars de Miraje and Bella Vista.

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Andrew White, who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a consultant to Carbine. Dr White has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, mining and processing the type of deposit under consideration 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". Dr White consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	• Dewatering teepee structure features on salt crusts were sampled to obtain fragments of solid salt (~1kg), photographed and located (GPS).
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).*	• This does not apply.
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.*	• This does not apply.
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.*	• This does not apply.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *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*	• This does not apply.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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.*	
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.*	• Samples crushed to 70<2mm, split and split pulverized to <75um. • Total analysis by aqua regia solution, ICP-MS. • Laboratory internal check standards apply.
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.*	• This does not apply.
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.*	• UTM locations of samples determined from GPS.
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.*	• Sampling of a reconnaissance nature, data spacing not relevant at this stage.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• This does not apply.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	• *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.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples hand delivered to laboratory receiving depot.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not appropriate at this stage.

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.*	• Reconnaissance sampling of granted concessions.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• This information not available.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Evaporative saline deposits.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• This does not apply.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *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 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.*	• This does not apply.
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').*	• This does not apply.
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.*	• This does not apply.
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 results reported.
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.*	• This does not apply.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work is still under consideration and will be reported at the appropriate time.