CARBINE TUNGSTEN

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Company Announcements Office
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CARBINE CONFIRMS GRANT OF EXPLORATION CONCESSIONS IN NORTHERN CHILE

Carbine Tungsten Limited (ASX:CNQ) ("Carbine" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has received official confirmation of the grant of 5 exploration concessions in northern Chile. The concessions are valid till 10th May 2019 and cover part of the Salar de Miraje, an enclosed rift basin in the Atacama Desert. On present evidence, Salar de Miraje is geologically analogous to the Salar de Atacama rift basin 150km to the south east, that produces a third of the world's lithium from brines within the sediments deposited in the basin.

Analyses of surface samples taken by Carbine of evaporative saline crusts in Salar de Miraje indicate that the crusts contain anomalous lithium, boron and potassium (Table 1). In reconnaissance sampling Carbine has determined that lithium values in saline crust samples that exceed 50ppm lithium appear to be anomalous. The significance of these anomalous values will be tested by drilling proposed for later this year. The drilling will be aimed at sampling brines anticipated to be contained in early rift fill sediments within the Salar.

Salar de Miraje has been a significant historical producer of nitrates from the margin of the Salar, and iodine is currently being produced from mine dumps left by nitrate mining just west of the concessions granted to Carbine.

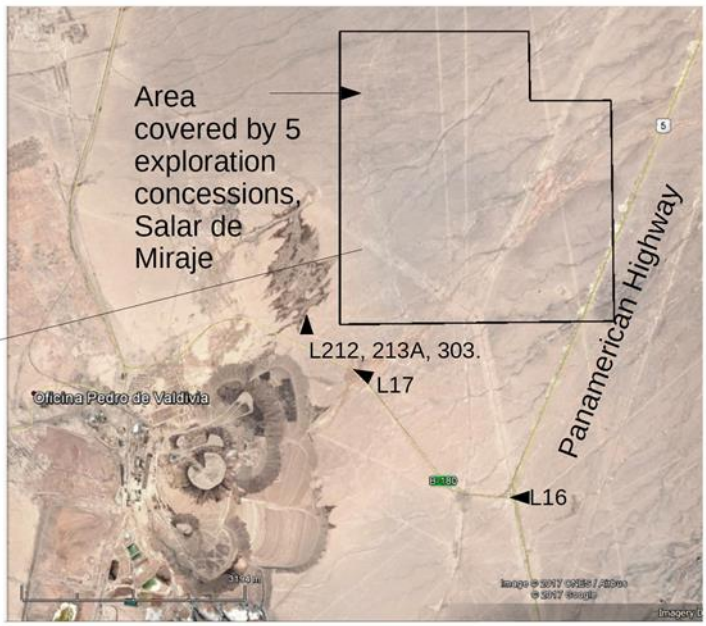
Table 1. Salar de Miraje surface reconnaissance samples.

SAMPLE	Li	Mg	K	Na	B	Ca	S	As	Sb	Mo	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	Fe	P	Mn	Al
DESCR	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
L212	17.3	0.46	0.31	>10.0	1120	0.45	0.77	5	0.1	0.79	13.8	45	1.9	0.94	0.09	40	26	0.04
L213A	93.5	1.15	0.72	3.97	840	7.65	8.06	50.1	0.76	3.6	19.6	27	7.1	0.02	2.2	490	409	0.63

DESCR	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
L303	50	>10000	12000	122500	2040	320		<10	<5	2	<1	<100	<5	<1	<100	<100	<1	<100

All samples except L303 are surface halite crust samples, L303 is a brine sample from iodine recovery ponds.

Google image showing location of Salar de Miraje concessions in relation to cities of Antofagasta and Iquique, northern Chile



Google image showing area covered by 5 exploration concessions, Salar de Miraje, Atacama Desert, Northern Chile, and location of reconnaissance surface samples. Historical nitrate dumps in south west corner are being reworked to recover iodine.

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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 caseajs 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, photographed and located (GPS). • Samples crushed to 70<2mm, split and split pulverized to <75um. • Analysis by aqua regia solution, ICP-MS. • Laboratory internal check standards apply.
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

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.* • *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.*	• Normal care taken to ensure no bias in sampling.
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.*	• Assay techniques are appropriate, and total.
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.*	• This does not apply
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 was of a reconnaissance nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• This does not apply
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.*	• This does not apply

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.*	• Previous exploration data not available
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Evaporative saline deposits in enclosed continental rift basin

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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Current field work indicates historical drilling failed to test mineralization.

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.*	• This does not apply

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	

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 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*
	• *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').*
		• Insufficient exposure to determine mineralized widths.

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.*	• Maps in announcement text.
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 assay results tabulated.
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 announcement text.
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.*	• Future drilling being planned.