

HIGH GRADE COBALT INTERSECTIONS ACROSS MULTIPLE LODES IN LATEST ASSAYS AT COBALT RIDGE

- Additional assay results have been received for four holes, following recent drilling at Cobalt Ridge within the Mt Gilmore Cobalt-Copper-Gold Project in NSW
- Results continue to be highly positive, identifying new high grade cobalt mineralisation and underpinning the significant potential of this system
- Multiple sulphidic lodes identified in addition to the previously defined Cobalt Ridge Main Lode
- Results from final two holes are pending and anticipated in the coming weeks
- Drilling to date has only tested a small area of outcrop at Cobalt Ridge – significant scope exists to extend the target area and mineralised footprint
- Planning underway for next phase of field work to test extensions of mineralisation under cover

Corazon Mining Limited (ASX: CZN) (**Corazon** or **Company**) is pleased to announce additional high-grade assay results from its recently completed drilling program at the Cobalt Ridge Deposit (**Cobalt Ridge**), located within the Company's Mt Gilmore Project (**Project**) in New South Wales.

Results from a further four holes have been returned and are reported in this announcement, with another two holes pending receipt. Best results from these latest assays were from holes MGRC038 and MGRC039, which tested geologically complex areas within the Cobalt Ridge Main Lode. Table 1 includes significant drill intercepts from the current drilling campaign, with the better results from the new assays received including:

- MGRC038 6m @ 0.12 % Co, 0.02 % Cu, 0.02 g/t Au
 8m @ 0.13 % Co, 0.19 % Cu, 0.03 g/t Au
 2m @ 0.24 % Co, 0.77 % Cu, 0.21 g/t Au
 2m @ 1.37 % Co, 1.02 % Cu, 0.36 g/t Au
- MGRC039 2m @ 0.45 % Co, 0.24 % Cu, 0.15 g/t Au
 7m @ 0.22 % Co, 0.13 % Cu, 0.08 g/t Au
 3m @ 0.42 % Co, 0.04 % Cu, 0.06 g/t Au.

In total, the completed drilling program included 18 holes for 3,189m, for 2,426m of RC and 763m of core. Drilling has highlighted multiple cobalt, copper and gold mineralised trends in what is interpreted by the Company as a long-lived multiphase alteration and mineralising event (Figure 1, Table 1).

High-grade, narrow zones of cobalt mineralisation are a common feature within the broad anomalous areas outcropping at Cobalt Ridge. The best individual sample from these recent results was 1 metre at 2.5% cobalt. In addition to the high-grade results, the value of the lower-grade background mineralisation at Cobalt Ridge has been highlighted by the latest metallurgical testwork (ASX announcement 6th December, 2017). The testwork indicates the potential for easy beneficial separation and capture of more than 90% of the cobalt, copper and gold, very early in the processing route.

Examples of the broader Main Lode mineralisation in drilling completed by Corazon include:

- MGRC006 34m @ 0.23 % Co, 0.26 % Cu, 0.08 g/t Au, from 42 m
- MGRC022 21m @ 0.14 % Co, 0.36 % Cu, 0.10 g/t Au, from 55 m

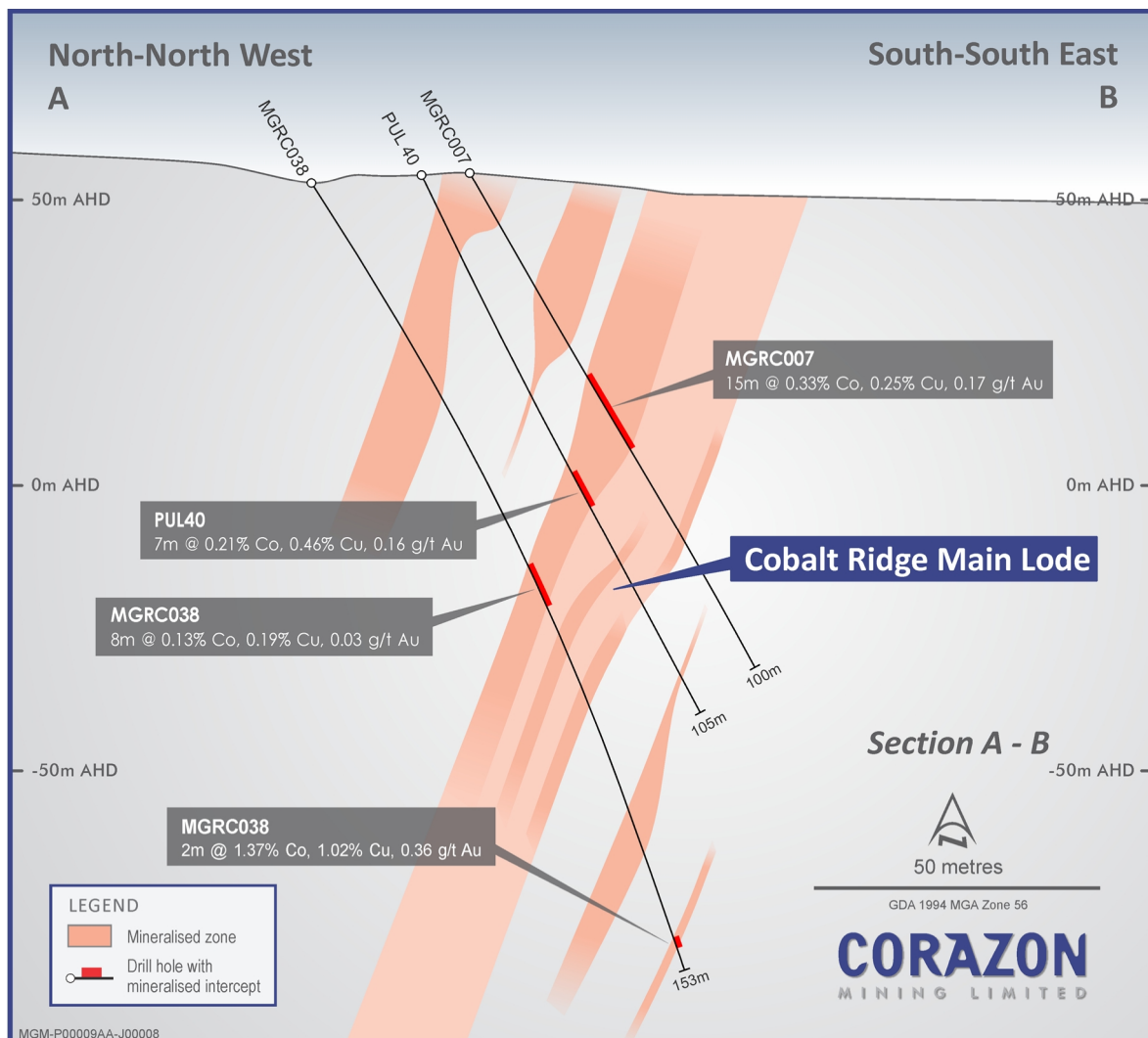


Figure 1: Geological cross-section in line with drill hole MRGC038. Drilling indicates multiple sulphidic lodes supporting cobalt, copper and gold mineralisation within extensively altered volcano-sedimentary basement. Drill intercepts are shown for the Main Lode hanging-wall mineralisation; as well as a high-grade intercept reported for hole MGRC038, typical of the narrow high grade cobalt mineralisation identified throughout the prospect. Location of section shown in Figure 2.

Significant Potential For Extension

Drilling to date has only tested one small area of outcrop at the Cobalt Ridge prospect, with mineralisation trending under thin cover to the east, along with interpreted multiple parallel untested structures to the south, noted in mapping and surface geochemistry (Figure 2).

There is enormous scope to extend the target area at Cobalt Ridge by exploring extensions to defined mineralisation under cover. The heat source that has generated the mineralisation at Cobalt Ridge is not related to the juxtaposing granite to the west. The mineralising fluids are believed to have come from a source at depth, under the cover to the east (refer to Figure 3 – conceptual geology diagrams).

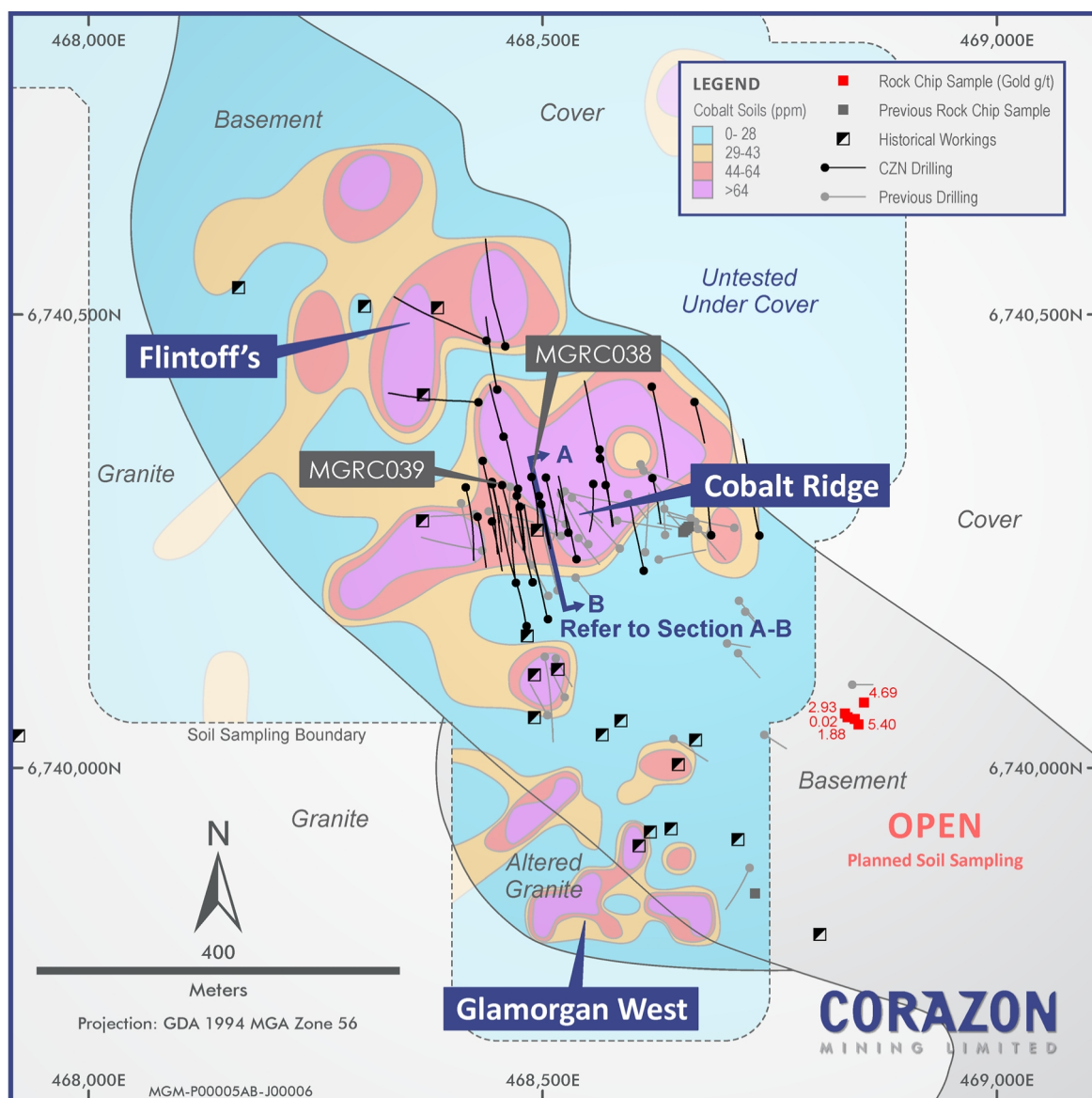


Figure 2 – Cobalt Ridge Prospect – Interpreted geology and cobalt soil geochemical results, with drill hole collars/traces and historical workings.

Assessment of Results to Date and Proposed Work

The current phase of exploration at Mt Gilmore has focused on the Cobalt Ridge prospect area and includes drilling and surface sampling. The recently completed second phase of drilling at Cobalt Ridge commenced on 22 August 2017, and was designed to test priority targets at Cobalt Ridge, plus extensions to the Cobalt Ridge Main Lode, and step-out drilling to test new priority targets including the Flintoff's target.

Results from this drilling have been extremely encouraging with multiple sulphidic lodes identified in addition to the Main Cobalt Ridge Lode.

Drilling at the Main Lode has intersected strong mineralisation in line with Corazon's previous drilling results (previous ASX announcements) and the maiden holes into the Flintoff's target, supporting the presence of cobalt-copper-gold sulphide mineralisation. The results to date provide encouragement for the potential extension of the Project's target area.

Results are currently pending for another two holes which targeted off-plunge areas proximal to the Main Lode, which are expected to return additional narrow zones of mineralisation. These results are expected in the coming weeks.

The Company is currently looking to engage geophysical contractors for work that will assist in the exploration of the Cobalt Ridge mineralisation further to the south and east under-cover.

Detailed Assay Results

Significant intercepts from the Company's second phase drill program are presented in Table 1 and shown in Figure 1. Additional information regarding the drilling is provided in Table 2.

Hole ID	Downhole (m)		Co		Cu %	Au g/t	CuEq%	Comments
	From	Width	Co ppm	Co %				
MGD022	46.0	4.0	755	0.08	0.13	0.06	0.89	
	55.0	21.4	1,400	0.14	0.36	0.10	1.70	Cobalt Ridge - Main Lode
MGRCD023	86.0	2.0	6,400	0.64	1.66	0.13	7.56	Flintoff's Prospect - West
Incl.	86.0	1.0	10,400	1.04	2.40	0.17	11.96	
MGRCD024	34.0	2.0	3,600	0.36	0.44	0.19	3.83	
	44.0	14.0	2,700	0.27	0.16	0.06	2.65	Cobalt Ridge - Main Lode
Incl.	54.0	1.0	24,700	2.47	0.49	0.49	23.25	
	66.0	1.0	4,500	0.45	0.06	0.15	4.25	
	92.0	1.0	4,600	0.46	1.11	0.69	5.73	
MGRCD027	156.3	31.7	<100		0.47	0.04	0.54	Flintoff's Prospect Cu Workings
Incl.	170.5	4.5	100	0.01	1.75	0.19	1.96	
MGRCD028	30.0	5.0	891	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.85	
	132.0	3.0	672	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.64	Parallel lodes between Flintoff's & Co Ridge
	164.0	1.0	1,600	0.16	0.02	0.05	1.51	
MGRCD029	74.0	9.0	1,252	0.13	0.27	0.06	1.45	Cobalt Ridge - West
MGRCD030	25	1	508	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.50	
	165	1	700	0.07	3.76	1.01	5.03	Cobalt Ridge - West
MGRCD031	72	4	1,700	0.17	0.03	0.03	1.59	
	131	3	2,665	0.27	<0.01	0.04	2.45	
Incl.	132	1	5,100	0.51	<0.01	0.08	4.69	Flintoff's East
	145	1	981	0.10	<0.01	0.03	0.92	
	152	5	510	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.47	
MGRCD032	94	1	1,500	0.15	<0.01	0.60	1.75	Cobalt Ridge North
MGRCD033	11	3	1,000	0.10	0.73	0.51	1.96	
	87	3	3,200	0.32	0.42	0.25	3.49	
Incl.	88	1	5,900	0.59	0.53	0.44	6.17	
	98	10	700	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.74	Cobalt Ridge - East
	112	4	1,048	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.99	
	138	2	800	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.80	
	174	1	1,700	0.17	0.30	0.07	1.88	

Table 1(a) – 2017 Cobalt Ridge Drilling - Significant assay intercepts – previously reported (results continued overpage)

Hole ID	Downhole (m)		Co		Cu %	Au g/t	CuEq%	Comments
	From	Width	Co ppm	Co %				
MGRCD034	91	1	815	0.08	1.21	0.43	2.23	Testing Cobalt Ridge North soil anomaly
	116	1	553	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.65	
MGRCD035	6	6	652	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.71	Failed to intersect Main Lode
	64	1	1,770	0.18	0.91	0.15	2.63	
	72	2	695	0.07	0.20	0.05	0.87	
	110	2	1,000	0.10	0.39	0.12	1.38	
	189	2	600	0.06	0.37	0.76	1.40	
MGRCD038	30	6	1,162	0.12	0.02	0.02	1.10	Cobalt Ridge - North
	40	4	863	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.91	Cobalt Ridge - Main Lode
	77	8	1,300	0.13	0.19	0.03	1.41	
	90	4	700	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.67	
	100	8	500	0.05	0.29	0.10	0.81	
	123	2	2,355	0.24	0.77	0.21	3.06	
	129	2	652	0.07	0.80	0.13	1.48	Cobalt Ridge - Main Lode
	147	2	13,675	1.37	1.02	0.36	13.81	
Incl.	147	1	25,000	2.50	0.36	0.52	23.66	
MGRCD039	60	2	798	0.08	<0.01	0.01	0.74	
	72	2	4,450	0.45	0.24	0.15	4.42	
	80	1	691	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.71	Cobalt Ridge - Main Lode
	89	1	4,080	0.41	0.16	0.11	3.98	
	106	7	2,168	0.22	0.13	0.08	2.17	
Incl.	110	2	5,160	0.52	0.27	0.19	5.13	
	120	1	1,290	0.13	0.08	0.05	1.30	
	138	3	4,232	0.42	0.04	0.06	3.97	Cobalt Ridge - Main Lode
Incl.	138	1	9,020	0.90	0.12	0.13	8.50	

Table 1(b) – 2017 Cobalt Ridge Drilling - Significant assay intercepts – new results

Table 1 Notes

Cobalt intercept calculation parameters: Greater than or equal to 0.3m down hole thickness, greater than or equal to 0.05% Co, greater than or equal to 0.05% Co cut-off and less than or equal to 3m internal dilution. The results for MGRCD027 are an exception to this rule and have been included due to the value of the copper intersection. Assay values at “lower than” detection limits are attributed a value of 50% of that detection limit for interval calculations.

Copper equivalents: The composited value of the cobalt-copper-gold mineralisation is presented as percentage copper equivalents (CuEq%). These metals have been historically extracted from small scale mining at Mt Gilmore and it is the Company’s belief that the cobalt, copper and gold is recoverable. Metallurgical test work currently underway is expected to underpin these assumptions. $CuEq\% = Cu\% + (Co\% * 9.19) + (ppm\ Au * 0.63)$. Metal prices used are Cu US\$6,471/t, Co US\$59,500/t and Au US\$1,276.80/oz.

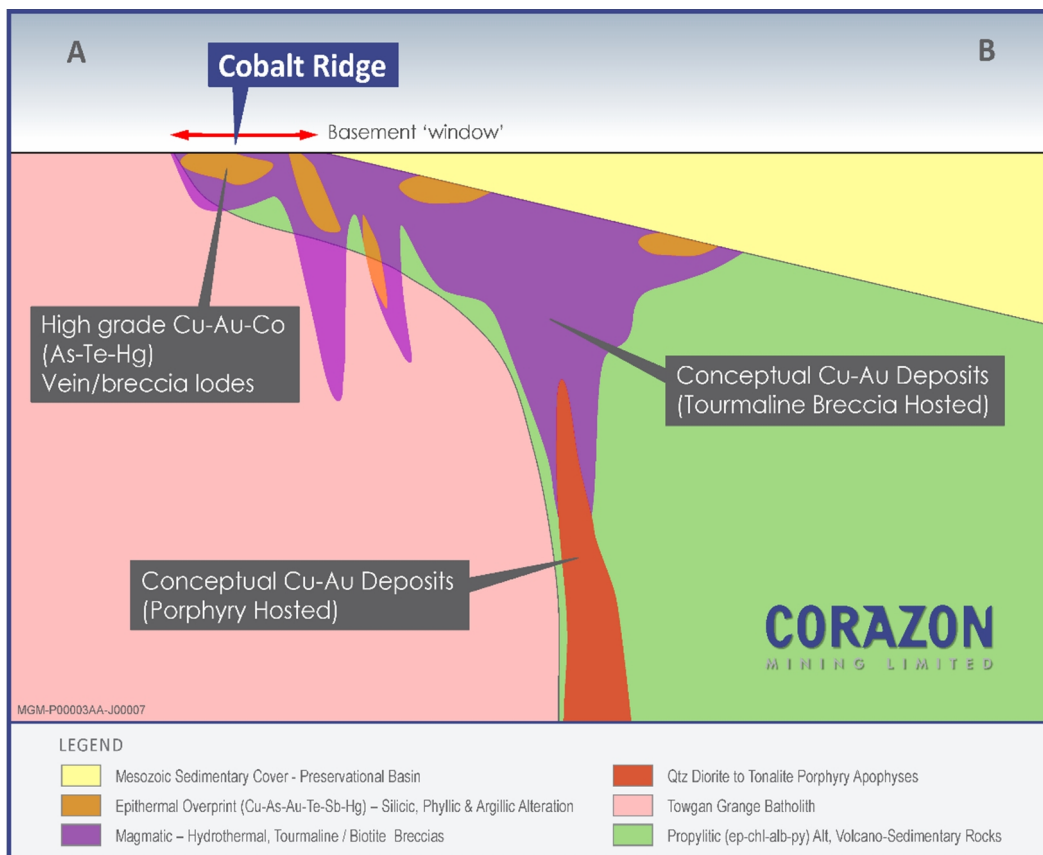
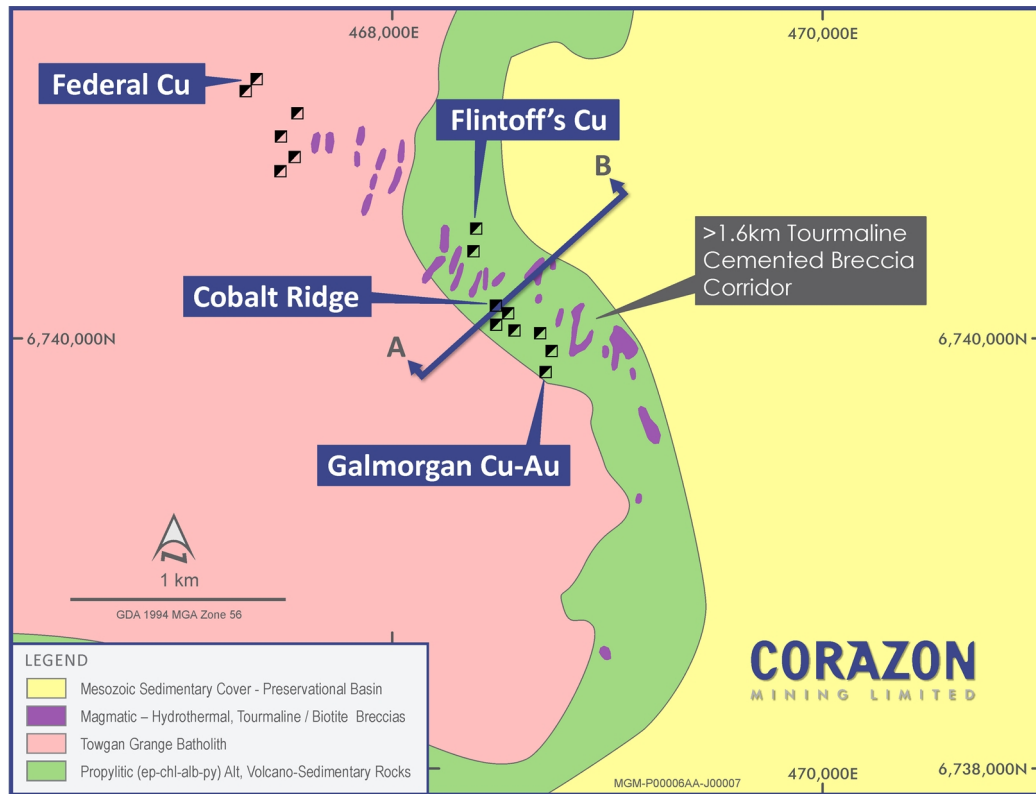


Figure 3: Conceptual Geology Schematics

Mt Gilmore Project Overview

The Mt Gilmore Project is located 35 kilometres from the major mining centre of Grafton in northeastern New South Wales. Corazon owns a 51% interest in the Project, and the exclusive right to earn up to an 80% interest in the Project.

The prospective 18km Mt Gilmore trend has been identified within the Project area; it includes:

- Over 25 historic copper, gold, cobalt and iron workings, including significant shafts, adits and drives with high-grade copper and gold mineralisation (rock chips up to grades of 26.8% Cu and 9.2 g/t Au); and
- Five large scale Cu-Au targets that have been defined to date.

Although mapping indicates extensive hydrothermal alteration and copper-gold mineralisation at surface, very little modern exploration has been undertaken at the Project. Aside from small-scale historic copper-gold and iron mines, previous exploration has predominantly been restricted to general prospecting/ mapping, rock-chip/ grab sampling, with drilling completed at only one of the targets (the Pulganbar – Cobalt Ridge area).

Corazon completed its maiden drilling program at the Project in December 2016, testing the continuity, position and extent of the cobalt-copper-gold mineralisation within the Cobalt Ridge prospect area. Corazon's drilling validated historical mining and exploration results, and confirmed the presence of multiple zones of sulphide mineralisation over a strike length of at least 300m. The mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.

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

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Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Targets is based on information compiled by Mr Brett Smith, B.Sc Hons (Geol), Member AusIMM, Member AIG and an employee of Corazon Mining Limited. Mr Smith has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Smith consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

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

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward looking Statements in the announcement based on the information contained in this and previous ASX announcements.

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this ASX release, and the Company confirms that, to the best of its knowledge, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results in this release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 3: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

12th December, 2017

Mt Gilmore Project, New South Wales, Australia.

RC and Core Drilling – September - November 2017

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	For Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, pulverised drill chip samples were collected in large PVC bag on a one metre basis. RC drilling utilizing a face sampling hammer provided a clean, predominantly dry sample, from which subsamples were taken for laboratory analysis and geological logging. Sub-sampling provided a nominal 2kg to 3kg sample for lab analysis. Sub-sampling was completed on a 1 metre basis, or composited on a 2 metre or 4 metre basis according to geology. Core drilling includes both HQ and NQ core sizes. For the Metallurgical Test Hole, whole HQ core has been submitted for testing. Sampling of the other core holes (predominantly NQ tails to RC holes) is completed on half-core, for intervals of a minimum of 300mm and maximum of 1 metre, determined based on geological boundaries. Industry standard sample Blanks and Standards were submitted for analysis with drill samples on a 1 in 50 basis. Field duplicate samples for analysis were taken every 50 samples. All samples were submitted to an independent certified Australian laboratory for analysis.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Reverse circulation and core drilling was undertaken by Drillit Consulting. Equipment details include: - Multi-purpose drill rig – UDR 600 6m length rods, 122 mm diameter RC drill bit, HQ and NQ core diametres

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		- Auxiliary compressor (1150psi) and booster (900cfm) - Above ground sumps and water collection units.
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.	Sample recovery is considered to be very good by industry standards and predominantly dry. Where drilling intersected ground water wet samples and recovery was noted on 1m intervals in drill logs. When water inflow compromised sample quality, drilling was discontinued.
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.	Qualitative and quantitative logged was completed by a qualified and experienced senior geologist. RC drill holes were logged on a 1 metre basis.
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.	RC drill holes were bulked sampled on a 1 metre basis. Geological logging determined sub-sampling, which was completed on either 1 metre basis, or composited individual 1 metre samples on a 2 metre or 4 metre basis. Subsampling of the bulk 1 metre samples was undertaken utilizing a spear sampling tool. Subsampling size for laboratory submission is nominally between 2kg and 3kg. Core drilling included both HQ and NQ core sizes. Sampling was completed on half-core, for intervals of a minimum of 300mm and maximum of 1 metre, determined based on geological boundaries. Drill core was halved by using an industry standard core saw.

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Mt Gilmore Project, New South Wales, Australia.

RC and Core Drilling – September - November 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary									
		These sub-sampling techniques are industry standard and if correctly applied provide quality, representative samples for laboratory analysis. Field duplicates of the RC sub-sampling were taken on a 1 in 50 basis, for laboratory analysis and subsequent statistical auditing of sampling procedures.									
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	All drill hole samples for analysis have been submitted to ALS Minerals, Shand Street, Brisbane, Queensland. ALS is a respected and certified independent laboratory with extensive experience and with operations throughout the world. Samples submitted included sub-samples and composited samples, field duplicates and certified Standards and Blanks. Lab Standards, Repeats and Blanks have also been reported within the ALS Certificates, along with the standard QC Reports. Sample preparation included crush (-6mm), pulverizing and sub-split for analysis. Analysis methods and detection limits for work are reported in the table below. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Element</th><th>Method</th><th>Detection Limit</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Au</td><td>ALS Method – Au-AA26 Ore grade 50gm FA AAS finish</td><td>0.01ppm</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Be, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb,</td><td>ALS Methods – GEO-4A01 ME-MS61 + 48 element 4 acid digestion, with</td><td>Variable</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Element	Method	Detection Limit	Au	ALS Method – Au-AA26 Ore grade 50gm FA AAS finish	0.01ppm	Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Be, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb,	ALS Methods – GEO-4A01 ME-MS61 + 48 element 4 acid digestion, with	Variable
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Mt Gilmore Project, New South Wales, Australia.

RC and Core Drilling – September - November 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
		Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y Zn Zr.	ICP-MS & ICPAES analysis Co-OG62 for >1% Co & Cu-OG62 for >1% Cu	
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.	Sampling and analytical methods are of a good standard and as such the results are considered representative of the mineralisation. Sample security has been controlled by the Company or ALS Minerals. Auditing of these results have determined accuracies within acceptable industry standards.		
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole locations were surveyed using a Trimble Juno 5 DGPS utilising the GDA94 (Zone 56) datum (approximately ± 10mm accuracy). Down hole surveying of holes was undertaken nominally every 14 metres down-hole using a Reflex Electronic Multi-Shot Camera.		
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.	Data spacing is variable. No determination has yet been made regarding data spacing and whether sample distribution is sufficient for resource estimation.		
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Drill hole azimuths are believed to be perpendicular to the mineralised trend as defined by past exploration. Mineralised zones are interpreted to be sub-vertical with drilling with planned dips of -60° into these zones.		

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Mt Gilmore Project, New South Wales, Australia.

RC and Core Drilling – September - November 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Analysis of sample and data bias has yet to be undertaken. No information has been provided in the current or historical reporting to suggest any bias. Core drilling is currently underway and will assist in the geological understanding of mineralised trends.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample submission for the drill program was undertaken by a qualified geologist.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audit of results has yet been 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.	The Mount Gilmore Project includes a single Exploration Licence (EL8379) located in New South Wales, Australia. The lease was granted on 23rd June 2015 and includes 99 “Units”. EL8379 is owned 51% by Corazon Mining Limited subsidiary Mt Gilmore Resources Pty Ltd and 49% by Providence Gold and Minerals Pty Ltd. Corazon Mining Limited has the option to earn up to 80% equity in the Project (refer to announcement dated 16 June, 2016). The lease covers private farm (station) land and minor Crown Land.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Mineralisation was discovered in the Mt Gilmore Project region more than 130 years ago with small scale mining being completed in the late 1870's at Glamorgan, Flintoffs and Federal copper and mercury mines. Historical records exist for the historical production and sampling. These reports are variable in quality and reliability.

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Mt Gilmore Project, New South Wales, Australia.

RC and Core Drilling – September - November 2017

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Modern exploration within the Project commenced in the 1980's when PanContinental completed ground IP and magnetic geophysical surveys, gridded soil geochemistry for Cu, As, Au and Co, 25 trenches (1518.5m) and 17 RC drill holes (for 1,020.82m). Between 2006 and 2008 Central West Gold NL completed 25 RC holes and 2 core tails for 2,880m of RC and 163m of core. 21 of these holes were targeting Cobalt Ridge and 4 were completed at Gold Hill. The current Project holders have been focussed on developing data that supports a regional scale Cu-Au system along the Mt Gilmore trend.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Project is located on the western edge of the Mesozoic Clarence-Morton Basin, where it abuts the Siluro-Devonian Silverwood Group. The Silverwood group is intruded by the Later Permian Towgon Grange Granodiorite and, at the contact, tourmaline rich bodies occur that range from veinlets to breccia-fill to dyke-like bodies up to 10m wide. The tourmaline enrichment appears to correlate with copper, cobalt and gold soil anomalies. Zoning of mineralisation has been identified, with cinnabar concentrated within the granodiorite and copper and gold concentrated within the hornfels. The Project is considered prospective for tourmaline breccia hosted Co-Cu-Au deposits, Cu-Au-Fe skarns and Quartz-sulphide vein systems, including porphyry Cu-Au deposits.
Drill hole Information	• <i>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:</i> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i>	Drill hole survey information for drilling completed by Corazon Mining Limited at the Cobalt Ridge prospect is proved in the table below.

Table 3: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

12th December, 2017

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	○ 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.	<table><tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>North</th><th>East</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip (degrees)</th><th>Mag Az (degrees)</th><th>Total Depth</th></tr><tr><td>MGD022</td><td>6740300</td><td>468496</td><td>54.4</td><td>-64</td><td>155</td><td>120.75</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD023</td><td>6740403</td><td>468429</td><td>70.1</td><td>-55</td><td>258</td><td>222.15</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD024</td><td>6740288</td><td>468474</td><td>57.9</td><td>-60</td><td>155</td><td>103</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD025</td><td>6740308</td><td>468473</td><td>58.3</td><td>-55</td><td>335</td><td>109</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD026</td><td>6740365</td><td>468456</td><td>64.6</td><td>-55</td><td>355</td><td>133</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD027</td><td>6740471</td><td>468438</td><td>65.3</td><td>-55</td><td>285</td><td>231.45</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD028</td><td>6740418</td><td>468450</td><td>68.8</td><td>-55</td><td>285</td><td>168</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD029</td><td>6740277</td><td>468428</td><td>62.3</td><td>-51</td><td>160</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD030</td><td>6740309</td><td>468415</td><td>64.3</td><td>-60</td><td>165</td><td>201.15</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD031</td><td>6740465</td><td>468459</td><td>66.0</td><td>-55</td><td>335</td><td>201.05</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD032</td><td>6740341</td><td>468563</td><td>46.8</td><td>-55</td><td>360</td><td>162</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD033</td><td>6740351</td><td>468563</td><td>49.0</td><td>-55</td><td>355</td><td>180</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD034</td><td>6740421</td><td>468620</td><td>45.6</td><td>-50</td><td>155</td><td>168</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD035</td><td>6740339</td><td>468434</td><td>67.7</td><td>-50</td><td>155</td><td>212.75</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD036</td><td>6740164</td><td>468505</td><td>53.8</td><td>-55</td><td>335</td><td>276.75</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD037</td><td>6740157</td><td>468482</td><td>53.3</td><td>-55</td><td>337</td><td>301.05</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD038</td><td>6740320</td><td>468503</td><td>53.0</td><td>-60</td><td>155</td><td>153</td></tr><tr><td>MGRCD039</td><td>6740312</td><td>468455</td><td>61.0</td><td>-60</td><td>153</td><td>156</td></tr></table> Cobalt Ridge Drilling - September-November 2017 All measurements in metres. Location datum GDA94 - Zone 56. Hole Prefixes: MGRCD = RC drilling, MGRCD = RC drilling + core tail, MGD = Core drilling	Hole ID	North	East	RL	Dip (degrees)	Mag Az (degrees)	Total Depth	MGD022	6740300	468496	54.4	-64	155	120.75	MGRCD023	6740403	468429	70.1	-55	258	222.15	MGRCD024	6740288	468474	57.9	-60	155	103	MGRCD025	6740308	468473	58.3	-55	335	109	MGRCD026	6740365	468456	64.6	-55	355	133	MGRCD027	6740471	468438	65.3	-55	285	231.45	MGRCD028	6740418	468450	68.8	-55	285	168	MGRCD029	6740277	468428	62.3	-51	160	90	MGRCD030	6740309	468415	64.3	-60	165	201.15	MGRCD031	6740465	468459	66.0	-55	335	201.05	MGRCD032	6740341	468563	46.8	-55	360	162	MGRCD033	6740351	468563	49.0	-55	355	180	MGRCD034	6740421	468620	45.6	-50	155	168	MGRCD035	6740339	468434	67.7	-50	155	212.75	MGRCD036	6740164	468505	53.8	-55	335	276.75	MGRCD037	6740157	468482	53.3	-55	337	301.05	MGRCD038	6740320	468503	53.0	-60	155	153	MGRCD039	6740312	468455	61.0	-60	153	156
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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	Intercepts > or equal to 1m down hole Co thickness, with > or equal to 0.05% Co, > or equal to 0.05% Co cut-off & < or equal to 3m internal dilution parameters were used to calculate down hole Co-Cu-Au intercepts.																																																																																																																																					

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	<i>should be clearly stated.</i>	
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i>	All drill hole intervals provided are down hole widths. Drilling has been planned such that it is perpendicular to the main mineralised trend as defined by historical work. Mineralised zones are interpreted to be sub-vertical. Drilling has collar dips of 60° into these zones.
<i>Diagrams</i>	• <i>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.</i>	All diagrams include scales for reference (if appropriate).
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	• <i>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.</i>	Noted and complied with.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	• <i>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.</i>	Historical exploration results have been previously reported by Corazon Mining Limited. This work included rock-chip sampling, soil geochemistry, geophysics and drilling. Reliance has been placed on historical reports as an indicator of potential only.
<i>Further work</i>	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Additional analysis of this drilling will provide a better understanding of the mineralised trends and mineralisation processes that will be used in future interpretation and modelling at Cobalt Ridge.