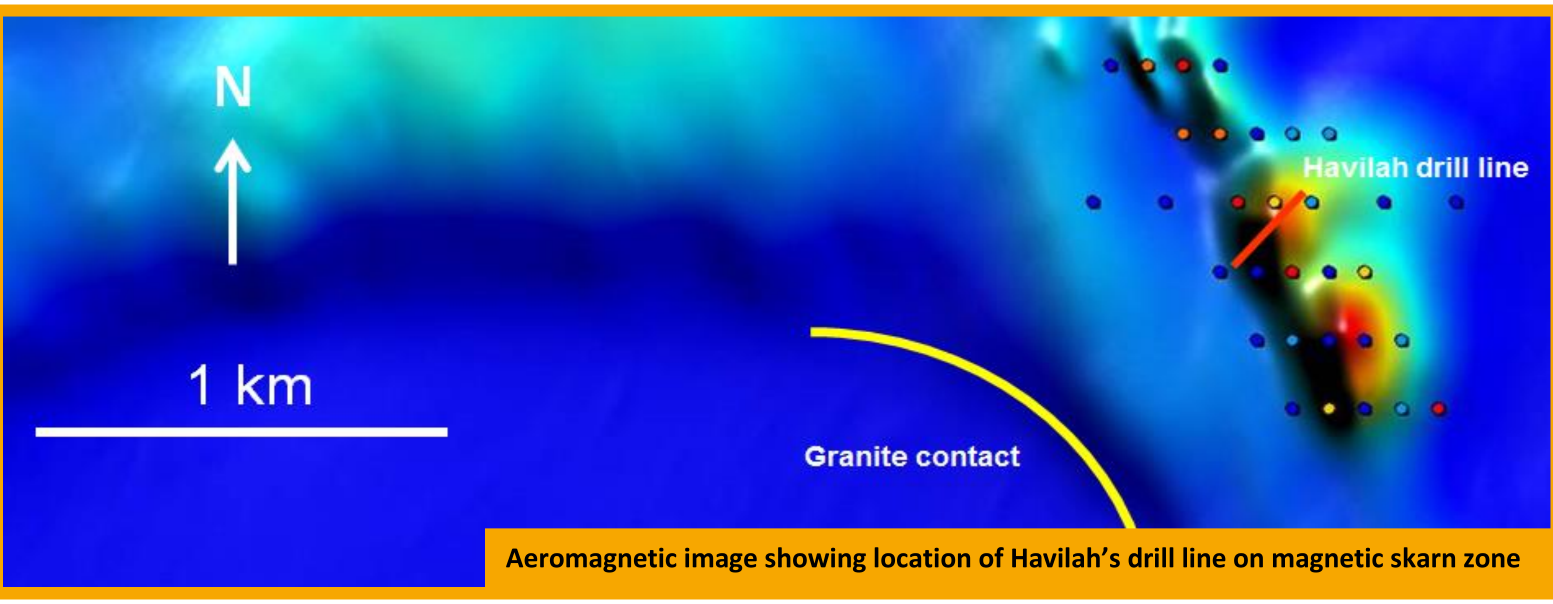
Havilah Resources

A New Mining Force in South Australia

***Havilah Resources Limited** plans to sequentially develop its portfolio of gold, copper, iron, cobalt, tin and other mineral resources in South Australia. Our vision is to become a new mining force, delivering value to our shareholders, partners and the community.*

173 million Ordinary Shares -- 33 million Listed Options -- 8 million Unlisted Options

ASX and Media Release: 18 April 2017 **ASX Code: HAV**



Aeromagnetic image showing location of Havilah's drill line on magnetic skarn zone

HAVILAH CONFIRMS COPPER ZONE AT CROZIERS TARGET

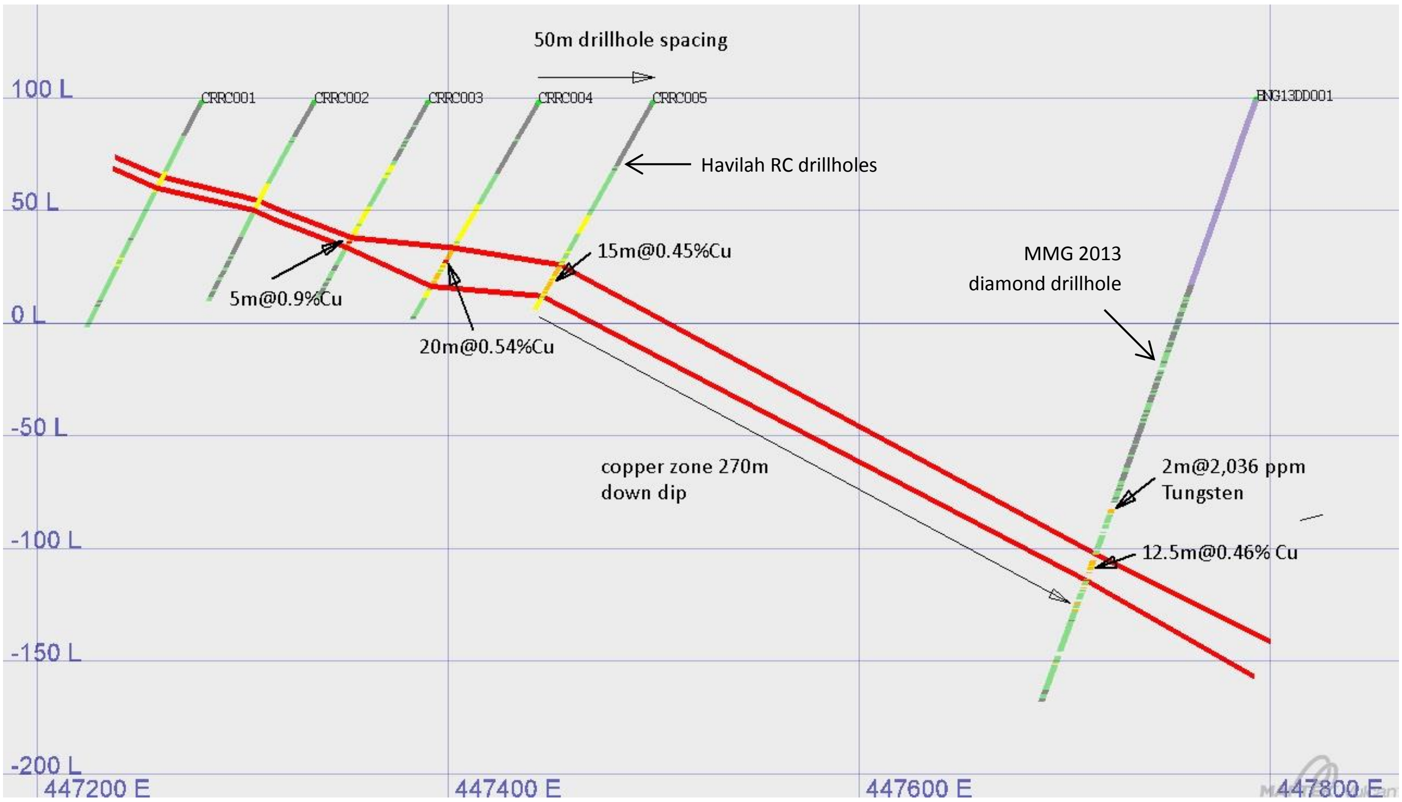
HIGHLIGHTS

- **A shallow, well mineralised copper horizon confirmed by Havilah's PACE supported drilling.**
- **Copper mineralisation possibly extends for at least 400 metres down dip.**
- **Associated potentially economic grades of tungsten mineralisation.**

Havilah Resources Limited ("Havilah" or "Company") is pleased to report first assay results from its PACE (Program for Accelerated Exploration) supported drilling program at the Croziers copper prospect 100 km northwest of Broken Hill, including :

CCRC 003: 5 metres of 0.90% copper from 69 - 74 metres
CCRC 004: 20 metres of 0.54% copper from 75 - 95 metres
CCRC 005: 15 metres of 0.45% copper from 83 - 98 metres

These results confirm the presence of a shallowly east-dipping, depth persistent copper mineralised horizon. Croziers prospect lies approximately mid-way between Havilah's Kalkaroo and North Portia copper-gold deposits and is interpreted to be hosted by the same regional mineralised horizon (see map below). Prior to Havilah's current drilling, the existence of this horizon at Croziers was suspected from a single deep intersection of 12.5 metres of 0.46% copper from 213.5 metres depth in an earlier MMG Exploration diamond drillhole (namely, drillhole BNG13DDOO1 - refer to ASX announcement 21 January 2014). Havilah's five shallow reverse circulation drillholes successfully tracked the copper mineralised horizon over 200 metres down-dip, and it potentially extends at least a further 270 metres down-dip to the previous MMG intersection (see cross section below).



Havilah drillholes CRRC 1 to 5 were all sited to intersect the interpreted copper mineralised horizon (defined by the red lines) that was projected some 300-400 metres up-dip from the earlier MMG diamond drillhole BNG13DDOO1.

All of the material in the reverse circulation drill chips is highly oxidised and weathered, so identification of original mineralogy is difficult. However, the observed abundance of magnetite and green calc-silicate minerals in association with chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) in MMG drillcore is indicative of skarn style mineralisation, which is typically formed by the interaction of granite-derived hydrothermal fluids with generally carbonate rich wall rocks. This is consistent with the proximity of a large granite body that lies less than 1 km to the west, based on interpretation of aeromagnetic data. Skarns host some of the world's largest and richest copper deposits, for example adjacent to the world class Grasberg porphyry copper deposit in West Papua.

Also of note is the frequently associated stratabound tungsten mineralisation, which is observed in Havilah's drillholes and many nearby shallow aircore holes drilled by MMG. For example, MMG drillhole BNGAC78 located 250 metres north of Havilah's drill line returned 50 metres of 1239 ppm tungsten from 10 metres depth, which included a potentially economic 10 metre interval of 2,756 ppm tungsten in the top 10 metres. The association of tungsten with copper, the abundant calc-silicate alteration minerals and proximity to granite all point to a strong comparatively high temperature replacement mineralising system. The widespread copper anomalism in adjacent air-core drillholes (red, orange and yellow dots in the picture at top) and associated magnetic anomalies are positive indicators for the discovery of extensions to this style of mineralisation.

Commenting on these results, Havilah Managing Director, Dr Chris Giles, said:

"We have found shallowly dipping copper mineralisation over a down-dip extent of potentially more than 400 metres, thus confirming our original exploration thesis in drilling these holes.

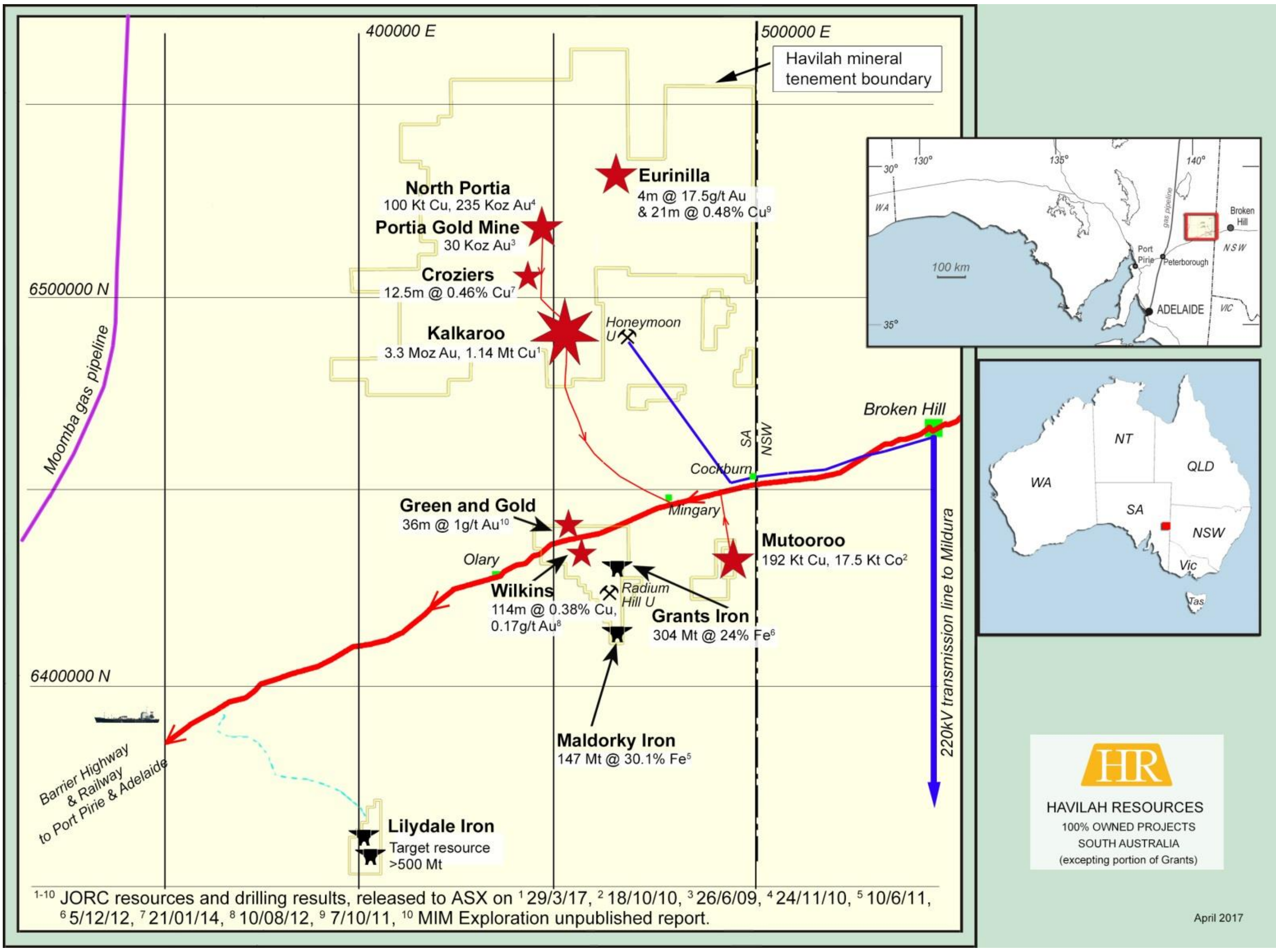
"The copper horizon is sufficiently thick to be of economic interest for an open pit mine in the upper parts.

"The associated tungsten mineralisation seen in these and a number of nearby drillholes is also potentially economically significant when combined with the copper mineralisation.

"Given the 50 metre wide spacing of drillholes and lack of previous reverse circulation drilling there is plenty of room for a sizeable copper-tungsten deposit, which we will follow up with further drilling in due course.

"Croziers lies roughly 10 km north of Kalkaroo within short trucking distance, which will enhance its development prospects even for a modest size deposit, given the shallow cover in this area.

"We are most grateful for the practical support provided by our State government's PACE initiative" he said.



Cautionary Statement

This announcement contains certain statements which may constitute "forward-looking statements". Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties which could cause actual values, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward looking statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on data and information compiled by geologist, Dr Chris Giles, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr. Giles is Managing Director of the Company and is employed by the Company on a consulting contract. Dr. Giles has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr. Giles consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

For further information visit www.havilah-resources.com.au

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Table 1 Drillhole Details

Hole ID	Grid system : UTM Zone 54 South (AGD 66 datum)				Dip degrees	EOH metres
	Easting m	Northing m	RL m	UTM azimuth		
CRRC001	447253	6507150	87.3	249	-60	112
CRRC002	447929	6507170	87.3	249	-60	100
CCRC003	447345	6507190	86.8	249	-60	100
CCRC004	447391	6507209	86.9	251	-60	112
CCRC005	447438	6507228	86.8	247	-60	106
BNG13DD001	447676	6507351	99.0	245	-70	283.6

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – "Table 1"

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.*	• RC or AC drill chips received directly from the drilling rig via a cyclone were riffle split as 0.5 or 1m intervals to obtain 2-3kg samples and collected in numbered calico bags that were submitted to ALS Global assay lab in Adelaide. • At ALS assay lab the samples are crushed in a jaw crusher to a nominal 6mm (method CRU-21) from which a 3 kg split is obtained using a riffle splitter. The split is pulverized in an LM5 to 85% passing 75 microns (method PUL-23). These pulps are stored in paper bags. • All samples are then analysed for a 33 element package using ALS's ME-ICP61 suite, whereby samples undergo a 4 acid digest and analysis by ICP-atomic emission spectrometry and ICP mass spectrometry. Over limit Cu, Pb and Zn are re-assayed using ME-OG62. • Gold is analysed by 50g fire assay, with atomic absorption spectrometry finish using ALS method Au-AA26

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	• All RC holes were drilled using standard face-sampling bits, with bit sizes ranging from 120mm to 136mm. • All AC holes used 121mm blade bit
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.*	• The sample yield and wetness of the RC and AC samples was routinely recorded in drill logs. • Sample recoveries were continuously monitored by the geologist on site and adjustments to drilling methodology were made to optimize sample recovery and quality where necessary. • It is noted that sample quality may be less than optimum for short intervals particularly at rod changes, which is a perennial problem in air core and reverse circulation drilling at Portia, where soft, fractured and wet sample may be encountered. There is no evidence that gold is concentrated in intervals with poor sample recoveries, so that the possibility of systematic grade overestimation is unlikely. Overall RC and AC sample recoveries were at an acceptable level for interpretation purposes at an exploration level.
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.*	• All RC and AC samples were logged in detail by experienced geologists directly into a digital logging system with data uploaded directly into an XL spreadsheet. • Logging is semi-quantitative and 100% of reported intersections have been logged. • Logging is of a sufficiently high standard to support any subsequent interpretations, resource estimations and mining and metallurgical studies.
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*	• RC and AC drill samples are dry 1 or 2 m riffle splits. • Sample preparation and assaying methods are summarized above. • Quality control procedures include the insertion of standards (1 in 20 samples), blanks (1 in 20 samples) and duplicates (1 in 20 samples) into the regular sample number sequence. If any blank, standard or duplicate is out of spec, re-assay of retained samples is requested of the laboratory as a first step. • Sampling size is considered to be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	appropriate for the style of mineralisation observed. Assay repeatability for gold and other metals has not proven to be an issue.
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.*	• All samples are prepared at ALS Global laboratory in Adelaide and assayed interstate. The total assay methods are standard ALS procedure and are considered appropriate at the exploration reporting stage. • All gold was determined by fire assay with AAS finish. Higher grade samples were check re-assayed as described below. • Other elements were analysed by multi-element digest methods with ICP finish. • Quality control procedures include the insertion of standards (1 in 20 samples), blanks (1 in 20 samples) and duplicates (1 in 20 samples) into the regular sample number sequence. If any samples are out of spec re-assay is requested.
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.*	• Rigorous internal QC procedures are followed to check all assay results. • All data entry is under control of a specialist database geologist, who is responsible for data management, storage and security. • No adjustments to assay data are carried out.
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.*	• Down hole drill surveys were not conducted due to the shallow depths of the holes. • Drillhole collar coordinates are surveyed in UTM coordinates using a differential GPS system with an x:y:z accuracy of 20cm:20cm:40cm and are quoted in ADG 66 datum.
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.*	• This is an exploration drilling program designed to identify prospective geology and intersect mineralisation, hence drillhole spacing is not of crucial importance. • Havilah suspected that the earlier MMG diamond drillhole copper intersection at 213 metres depth was an indicator of a regional stratabound mineralized horizon. Havilah placed its reverse circulation drillholes to test for the up-dip projection of the mineralized horizon at shallow depth. • Sample compositing was not used.
Orientation of data in relation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible*	• The drillhole azimuth and dip was chosen to intersect the mineralized zones as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	*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.*	nearly as possible to right angles and at the desired positions to maximize the value of the drilling data. • At this stage, no material sampling bias is known to have been introduced by the drilling direction.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC and AC chip samples are directly collected from the riffle splitter in numbered calico bags. • Several calico bags are placed in each polyweave bag which are then sealed with cable ties. The samples are transported to the assay lab by Havilah personnel at the end of each field stint. • There is minimal opportunity for systematic tampering with the samples as they are not out of the control of Havilah until they are delivered to the assay lab. • This is considered to be a secure and reasonable procedure and no known instances of tampering with samples have occurred since drilling commenced
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Ongoing internal auditing of sampling techniques and assay data has not revealed any material issues.

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.*	• Exploration is taking place on Havilah Resources 100% owned mining lease EL 5873 • Security via current valid exploration licence granted to Havilah
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Aircore drilling was carried out in the region by the Pasminco – Werrie Gold JV in the late 1990s. • MMG Exploration carried out aircore drilling over the Croziers prospect in 2013 and discovered copper mineralisation in a single diamond drillhole completed in late 2013.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Stratiform replacement / skarn style copper mineralisation within

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Willyama Supergroup rocks of the Curnamona Craton
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.*	• See separate Table1 in this report
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.*	• Intercepts are calculated using the length-weighted averages of individual samples. Minimum grade truncations are applied. Local geology is also used as an input. • Where higher grades exist, a separate high grade sub-interval will normally be reported.
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').*	• Down-hole lengths are reported. Drillholes are always oriented with the objective of intersecting mineralisation as near as possible to right angles, and hence down-hole intersections in general are as near as possible to true width. • For the purposes of the geological interpretations and resource calculations the true widths are always used.
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.*	• Plan showing the location of the Havilah drillhole line in relation to previous drillholes.
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*	• Only meaningful potentially economic grade intervals are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Results.	
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.*	• Relevant geological observations are reported in this and previous announcements. Other data not yet collected or not relevant
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.*	• These holes are part of an exploration drilling program. • Detailed infill drilling will be conducted in due course in order to determine if a viable copper-tungsten resource exists in the area.