



ASX CODE: CHK

TO: COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENTS OFFICE ASX LIMITED

DATE: 22 January 2019

Multiple exploration targets identified at Horse Well Project based on magnetic and gravity survey result

Highlights:

- **Multiple exploration targets identified within the Horse Well project area based on interpretation of magnetic and detailed gravity survey results.**
- **Magnetotelluric (MT) survey results are currently being interpreted to provide insight into zones of increased conductivity (IOCG “plumbing” system) for enhanced target definition.**
- **Further detailed MT work may be undertaken depending on the results from the re-processed data.**

Cohiba Minerals Limited (‘Cohiba’ or ‘the Company’) is pleased to announce that it has defined five (5) exploration targets within the Horse Well Project area (Figure 1) based on historic magnetic and current, detailed gravity survey work (see Announcement 10 January 2019).

Two of these targets (Figure 1 – black cross hatch) relate to magnetic survey work conducted by the Department for Energy and Mining (DEM) SA and the other three targets (Figure 1 – red cross hatch) relate to the recent gravity survey work undertaken for the Company.

The central northern magnetic target is situated in the region of historic drill hole (HWDDH01) which intersected IOCG style hematite alteration / brecciation and mineralisation, including 16 metres at 0.67% Cu from 903 metres. Cohiba has conducted a review of HWDDH01 and determined that the magnetic source rocks have not yet been tested in this area, thus the reason for the magnetic target forming part of the next stage of investigation.

One of the gravity targets is situated on the far eastern edge of the Horse Well project area; directly west of BHP’s Oak Dam West project.

DIRECTORS

Mr Mordechai Benedikt (Chairman)

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Magnetotelluric (MT) survey data (Figure 2) from a national initiative conducted by Geoscience Australia is also being re-processed to provide insight into zones of enhanced crustal conductivity within the Olympic Domain. Geophysical surveys at other copper deposits in the region have suggested that MT may detect regional shear zones that act as pathways for mineralising fluids. It is expected that the reprocessed MT data will greatly enhance Cohiba’s understanding of the major structural zones and mineralising fluid pathways within the Horse Well area and thereby significantly reduce its exploration risks.

Cohiba’s Executive Director Mordechai Benedikt, said, “In conjunction with the detailed gravity and historic magnetic survey results it is hoped that the re-processing of the magnetotelluric results will enhance our understanding of the deformation zones and fluid pathways within the Horse Well area leading to more accurate target definition and further tier 1 drill targets.”

“We particularly look forward to drilling one of the gravity targets which is situated on the far eastern edge of the Horse Well project area; directly west and in similar settings to that of BHP’s Oak Dam West project.”

The compiled dataset formed from the collective results of the various tools is creating the most advanced modelling and targeting to date for the company’s planned maiden drill program.

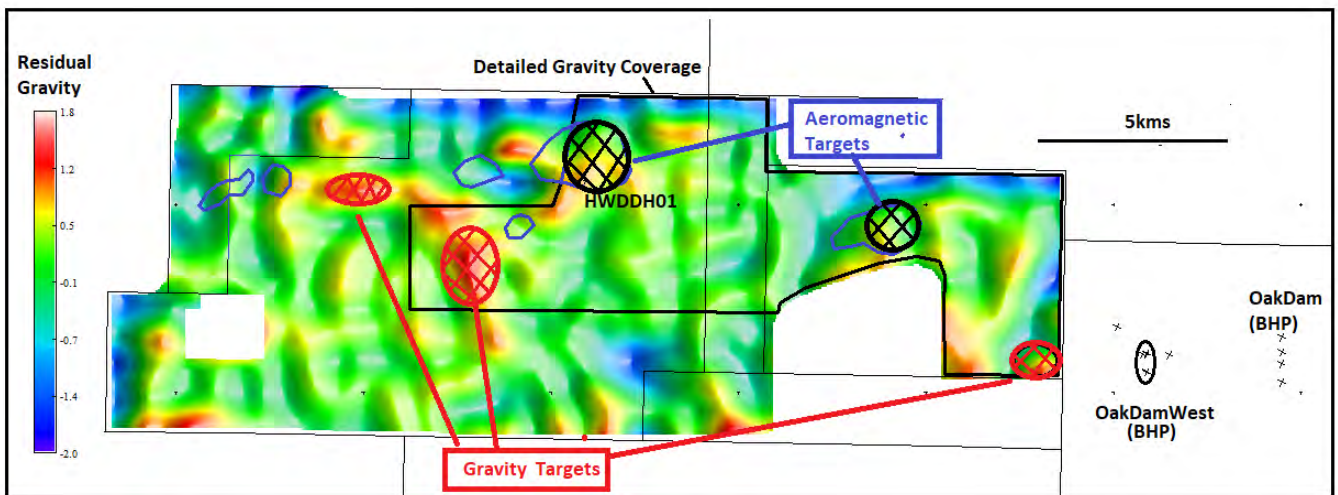


Figure 1: Horse Well Project area showing the exploration target areas based on the magnetic (black circles) and detailed gravity (red circles) survey work.

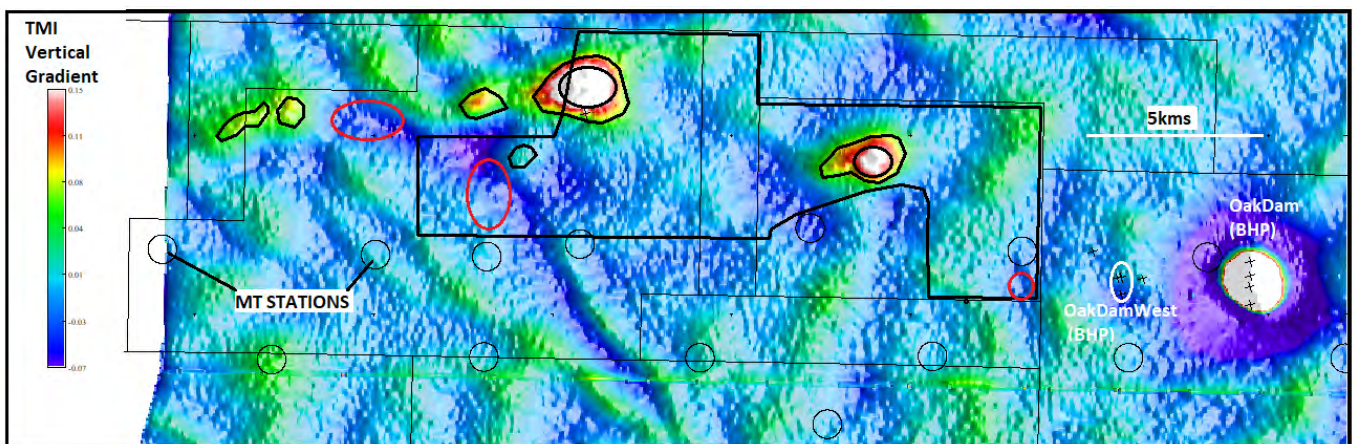


Figure 2: Horse Well Project area showing the magnetotelluric survey locations (grey circles) and the detailed aeromagnetic Vertical gradient image.

Ends.

For Further information, please contact:

Mr Mordechai Benedikt
Executive Chairman

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report / ASX release that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information either compiled or reviewed by Mr Andrew Graham, who is an employee of Mineral Strategies Pty Ltd. Mr Graham is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Graham consents to the inclusion in this report / ASX release of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table

The following table is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) for the reporting of Exploration Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>(physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. The grid system used is the Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994 and all heights refer to the Australian Height Datum. Real Time Kinematic GPS was used. Raw GPS data was also collected and post processed to attain the exact location and height of each gravity station. An accuracy the order +/- 5 cm is generally achieved relative to the local GDA94 and Australian Height Datum (AHD).
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1207 gravity stations were recorded at 250m station intervals on 250m line intervals. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cohiba Minerals currently has a Farm-In Agreement with Olympic Domain Pty Ltd in relation to Olympic Domain's tenements which include the Horse Well area (EL6183, EL5970 and EL 6122). The Horse Well tenements are located directly west of BHP's Oak Dam and Oak Dam West targets, approximately 55 kms SSW of Andamooka. There are no partnerships or overriding royalties associated with the tenements. The tenements are covered under the Kokatha Native Title Mining Agreement (NTMA)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>established between Cohiba Minerals and the Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the tenements were of good standing at the time of the gravity survey work and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copper Range conducted a ground gravity survey in 2006-07. Barrick visited the PIRSA Core Library and reviewed a total of 12 drill holes to understand the stratigraphy and mineralisation styles. The work conducted by Davidson et. Al, 2007 was based on a compilation of multiple research and academic papers and information which was supplied by Western Mining Corporation. Open file drilling data was compiled by Barrick to better understand the stratigraphy, depth to basement, nature of the basement-cover unconformity and density ranges. Barrick completed geological cross sections to depict this improved understanding. Barrick's exploration activities included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> data compilation and review of previous work, geological data review, geochemical data review, geophysical data processing and review including gravity modelling and seismic processing, target identification and ranking; and, ground access negotiations.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iron oxide, copper gold (IOCG) style deposit with very similar characteristics to the Olympic Dam or Carrapateena deposits. The mineralisation occurs within basement rocks beneath a younger, flat-lying sedimentary sequence.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Material and should be stated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported. Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysical figures are provided in the report at an appropriate scale and depict the key results from the gravity survey and draw comparisons with previous gravity, aeromagnetic and magnetotelluric survey results.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (NA) – no drilling or sampling is being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gravity survey results from the latest field work are reported. Other geophysics results from previous work and open file sources are also displayed (diagrammatically) for comparative purposes. The magnetotelluric (MT) survey work conducted as part of a national project by Geoscience Australia is currently being re-processed to determine if the MT work will provide greater clarity to target definition.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work is being assessed and will largely depend on the results from the re-processing of the magnetotelluric survey work conducted by Geoscience Australia as part of a national project. Potential drilling targets are being assessed.