CELSIUS RESOURCES LTD

ASX RELEASE | 6 November 2017

OPUWO COBALT PROJECT – OPERATIONS UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

- 25 resource holes (3,753 metres) completed, all intersecting cobalt-copper mineralisation.
- First batch of samples submitted to the laboratory, with results expected in 2-3 weeks.
- 15,000m drilling program scheduled for mid-December completion, with Maiden Mineral Resource targeted for Q1, 2018.
- Final assays received from initial reconnaissance drilling program, highlights include:
    - 9.3 m @ 0.11% Co and 0.38% Cu
    - 5.21 m @ 0.18% Co and 0.50% Cu
    - 6 m @ 0.14% Co and 0.57% Cu
    - 6 m @ 0.14% Co and 0.46% Cu
- New mineralised zone located 250 - 300m to the north of the DOF horizon, confirmed by 3 holes, including 6 m @ 0.14% Co and 0.46% Cu. This new mineralised zone is to be further defined during the current resource drilling program.
- Metallurgical test work continuing at SGS Australia to refine optimum parameters for recovery of cobalt and copper.

Celsius Resources Limited ("Celsius" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on the latest activities at its 95% owned Opuwo Cobalt Project ("Project") in Namibia.

The approximately 15,000 metre drilling program is progressing well, with three Reverse Circulation (RC) rigs and two Diamond Core (DC) rigs operating (Figures 1, 2 and 3). 3,753 metres (25 holes) of the program have been completed. The initial resource drilling program is targeting two key areas, in aggregate over 6.5 km long, that have been identified in the wide spaced drilling conducted by Celsius earlier this year. Resource reporting is targeted for Q1, 2018.

All holes completed have intersected the cobalt-copper mineralised Dolomite Ore Formation (DOF) based on visual inspection, with the first batch of samples submitted to the laboratory. Results are due in approximately 2-3 weeks.

Level 3, 216 St Georges Terrace,
Perth WA 6000
PO Box 7775, Cloisters Square,
Perth WA 6850

P: + 61 8 9226 4500
F: + 61 8 9226 4300
info@celsiusresources.com.au
www.celsiusresources.com.au

Several holes in the latest resource drilling have intersected what appears to be an additional mineralised dolomite ore formation (DOF) horizon, within the same hole, based on visual inspection. Assays are pending to confirm these findings, and would be considered a positive development for the Project.

Celsius Managing Director, Brendan Borg commented:

"The current significant resource drilling program is progressing well, with maiden resource reporting on track for delivery in early 2018. Mineralisation has been intersected in all holes drilled to date, and we are looking forward to reporting the first assays in the coming weeks. The identification of additional zones of mineralisation at the Project is a positive development that we are currently evaluating"

Final Results from Initial Reconnaissance Drilling Program

The Company's initial drilling program at Opuwo consisted of 58 holes, testing over 15 km of strike of the intermittently outcropping mineralised DOF horizon (Figure 1).

Significant intersections from the final batch of results were:

- 9.3 m @ 0.11% Co and 0.38% Cu, from 107.35 m (DOFD41)
- 5.21 m @ 0.18% Co and 0.50% Cu, from 78.28 m (DOFD49)
- 6 m @ 0.14% Co and 0.57% Cu, from 105 m (DOFR56)
- 6 m @ 0.14% Co and 0.46% Cu, from 91 m (DOFR60)
- 6 m @ 0.13% Co and 0.45% Cu, from 57 m (DOFR51)
- 4.5 m @ 0.13% Co and 0.45% Cu, from 70.64 m (DOFD42)
- 4.71 m @ 0.12% Co and 0.47% Cu, from 26.24 m (DOFD55)
- 5.81 m @ 0.09% Co and 0.40% Cu, from 86.95 m (DOFD58)

Overall, assays from the initial reconnaissance drilling program confirmed mineralisation over a 15km zone, with several higher grade and thicker areas of mineralisation identified that are being targeted in the resource drilling program. Higher grade or thicker intersections from the initial drilling program include:

- 19 m @ 0.13% cobalt and 0.62% copper, from 87 m, including
  7 m @ 0.13% cobalt and 1.11% copper, from 87 m (DOFR04)
- 13 m @ 0.14% cobalt and 0.51% copper, from 125 m, including
  10 m @ 0.17% cobalt and 0.66% copper, from 125 m, including
  3 m @ 0.23% cobalt and 0.46% copper, from 132 m (DOFR40)
- 10 m @ 0.14% cobalt and 0.43% copper, from 62 m (DOFR22)
- 7 m @ 0.17% cobalt and 0.49% copper, from 66 m, including
  2 m @ 0.31% cobalt and 0.41% copper, from 69 m (DOFR06)
- 7 m @ 0.16% cobalt and 0.64% copper, from 88 m (DOFR08)
- 6 m @ 0.17% cobalt and 0.52% copper, from 71 m, including
  4 m @ 0.23% cobalt and 0.62% copper, from 73 m (DOFR21)
- 5 m @ 0.20% cobalt and 0.52% copper, from 80 m (DOFR12)
- 5 m @ 0.18% cobalt and 0.55% copper, from 84 m, including
  3 m @ 0.21% cobalt and 0.68% copper from 85 m (DOFR28)

Additional mineralised horizon confirmed

Results from the final batch of holes have confirmed the existence of an additional mineralised horizon, located some 250-300 metres north of the main DOF unit. The best result from this zone to date is 6 m @ 0.14% Co and 0.46% Cu, in hole DOFR60 (Figures 1 and 4). The significance of this discovery is currently being assessed, and the occurrence will be further defined as part of the current resource drilling program.

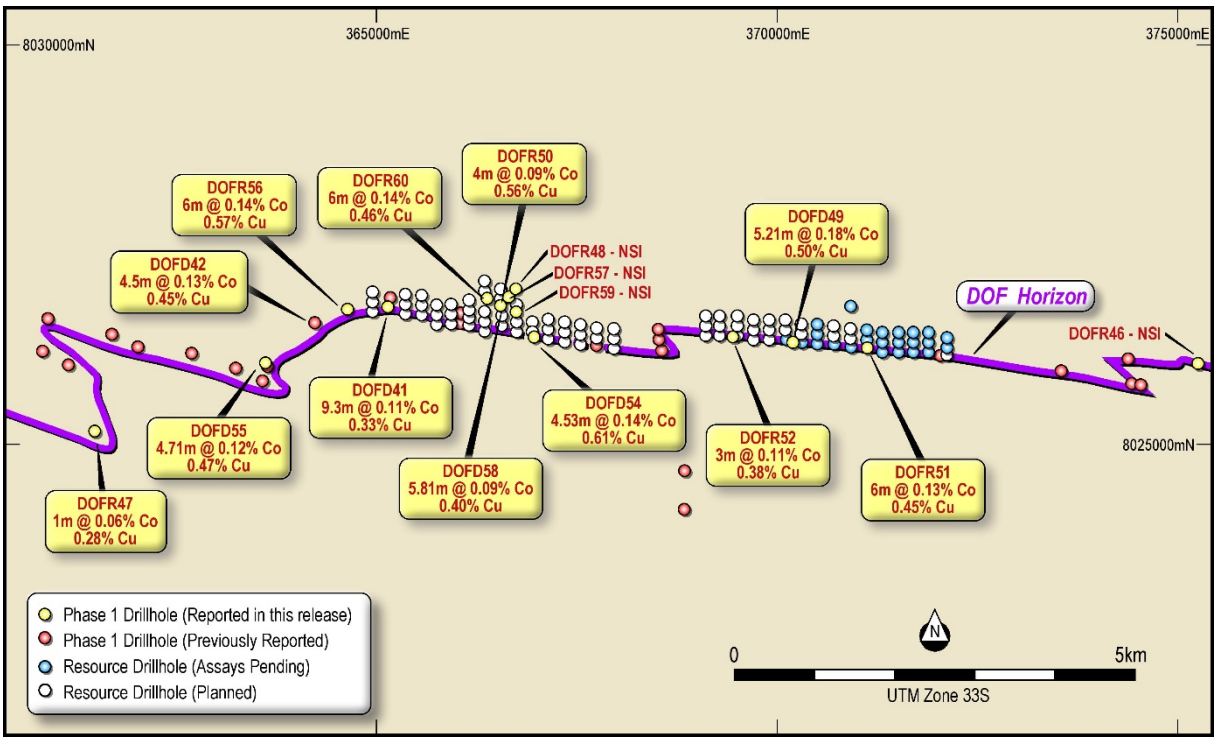

Figure 1: Completed drilling, planned drilling, and final results from initial drilling

Figure 2: Diamond drill rig operating at the Project

Figure 3: Diamond Core - Typical Dolomite Ore Formation (DOF)

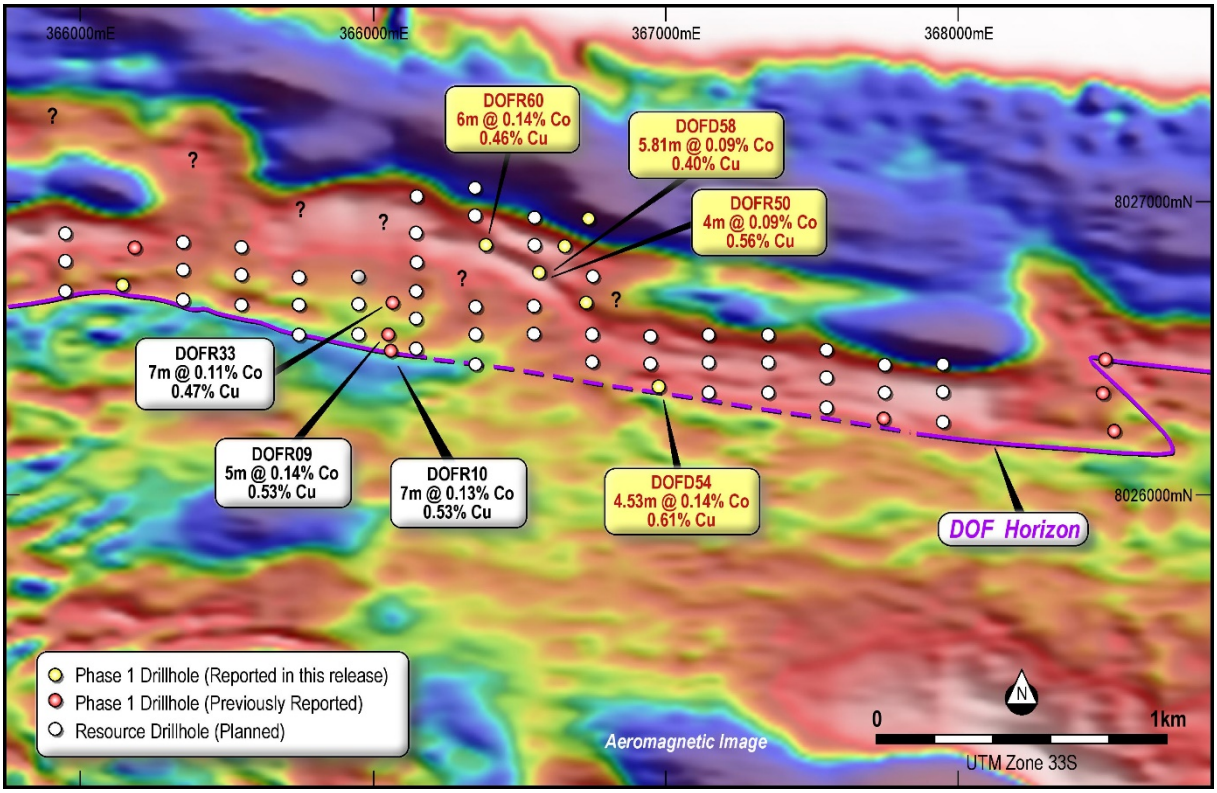

Figure 4: New mineralised zone, drilling results and planned holes.

Metallurgy and Mineralogy Testing Program

As announced previously, the metallurgical test work program currently being conducted at SGS Australia has indicated that the cobalt in the mineralisation at Opuwo is present as the cobalt sulphide mineral linnaeite (Co_3S_4), with copper present as chalcopyrite. The nature of the mineralisation has allowed a mineral concentrate to be created from the mineralisation though conventional flotation techniques. Current work is focused on maximising recovery of cobalt into concentrate, and maximising the grade in that concentrate. Additional mineralogy work is being conducted on the samples used for the testing, to assist in this process. The Company looks forward to providing further details on the metallurgical test work program results as they become available later in November.

Background on the Opuwo Cobalt Project

The Opuwo Cobalt Project is located in northwestern Namibia, approximately 800 km by road from the capital, Windhoek, and approximately 750 km from the port at Walvis Bay (Figure 5). The Project has excellent infrastructure, with the regional capital of Opuwo approximately 30 km to the south, where services such as accommodation, fuel, supplies, and an airport and hospital are available. Good quality bitumen roads connect Opuwo to Windhoek and Walvis Bay. The Ruacana hydro power station (320 MW), which supplies the majority of Namibia's power, is located nearby, and a 66 kV transmission line passes through the eastern boundary of the Project.

The Opuwo Project consists of four Exclusive Prospecting Licences covering approximately 1,470 km^2.

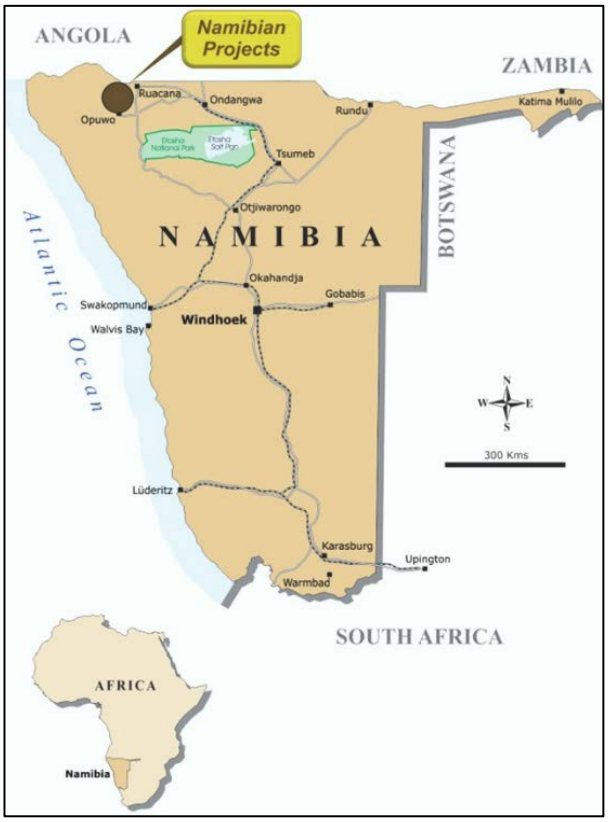

Figure 5: Location of the Opuwo Cobalt Project, Namibia

Celsius Resources Contact Information

Level 3, 216 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000
PO Box 7775
Cloisters Square Perth WA 6850
P: +61 8 9226 4500
F: +61 8 9226 4300
E: info@celsiusresources.com.au
www.celsiusresources.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information reviewed by Mr. Brendan Borg, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Managing Director of Celsius Resources. Mr. Borg has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Borg consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1. Significant Intersections - Phase 1 Drilling

Hole ID	Easting (UTM Zone 33S)	Northing (UTM Zone 33S)	Dip	Azimuth (mag)	Final Depth (m)	Intercept From (m)	Intercept To (m)	Interval (m)	Cobalt (%)	Copper (%)	Zinc (%)	Manganese (%)
DOFR03	365148	8026718	-55	180	58	46	52	**6**	**0.12**	**0.55**	**0.39**	**1.43**
DOFR04	365148	8026720	-90	0	112	87	106	**19**	**0.13**	**0.62**	**0.71**	**1.75**
including						87	94	**7**	**0.13**	**1.11**	**1.10**	**1.53**
DOFR05	366981	8026370	-55	180	55	44	48	**4**	**0.13**	**0.57**	**0.45**	**1.69**
DOFR06	366981	8026373	-90	0	86	66	73	**7**	**0.17**	**0.49**	**0.61**	**1.92**
including						69	71	**2**	**0.31**	**0.41**	**1.13**	**3.17**
DOFR07	367745	8026254	-55	180	50	41	45	**4**	**0.15**	**0.80**	**0.62**	**1.91**
DOFR08	367742	8026266	-90	180	99	88	95	**7**	**0.16**	**0.64**	**0.61**	**1.69**
DOFR09	366049	8026549	-55	180	87	76	81	**5**	**0.14**	**0.53**	**0.45**	**1.59**
DOFR10	366060	8026497	-90	0	66	54	61	**7**	**0.13**	**0.53**	**0.62**	**1.57**
DOFR11	370176	8026304	-55	180	70	57	62	**5**	**0.15**	**0.44**	**0.48**	**1.58**
DOFR12	370176	8026305	-90	0	90	80	85	**5**	**0.20**	**0.52**	**0.61**	**1.83**
DOFR13	372034	8026137	-55	180	50	37	40	**3**	**0.09**	**0.24**	**0.63**	**1.17**
DOFR14	372034	8026138	-85	180	70	56	62	**6**	**0.13**	**0.37**	**0.28**	**1.8**
DOFR15	374531	8025781	-55	200	130	*No Significant Intercept (missed DOF horizon)*						
DOFR16	374421	8025771	-55	200	70	11	17	**6**	**0.08**	**0.22**	**0.18**	**0.83**
and						19	21	**2**	**0.09**	**0.28**	**0.13**	**1.39**
DOFR17	374422	8025788	-90	0	70	*No Significant Intercept (below 500ppm reporting cutoff grade)*						
DOFR18	368497	8026351	-55	180	117	*No Significant Intercept (missed DOF horizon)*						
DOFR19	368526	8026224	-55	180	99	87	92	**5**	**0.12**	**0.66**	**0.42**	**1.53**
DOFR20	368497	8026469	-55	180	80	29	32	**3**	**0.11**	**0.33**	**0.39**	**2.08**
DOFR21	364229	8026530	-55	180	87	71	77	**6**	**0.17**	**0.52**	**0.75**	**1.76**
including						73	77	**4**	**0.23**	**0.62**	**0.71**	**1.91**
including						75	76	**1**	**0.39**	**0.65**	**1.33**	**2.32**
DOFR22	364232	8026504	-90	0	81	62	72	**10**	**0.14**	**0.45**	**0.47**	**1.53**
DOFR23	363667	8025977	-55	135	41	23	26	**3**	**0.11**	**0.39**	**0.44**	**2.09**
DOFR24	363667	8025980	-90	0	40	26	30	**4**	**0.14**	**0.56**	**0.54**	**2.31**
DOFR25	360902	8026568	-55	200	200	*No Significant Intercept (missed DOF horizon)*						
DOFR26	365187	8026845	-55	180	170	147	153	**6**	**0.13**	**0.64**	**0.61**	**1.82**
DOFR27	365187	8026844	-75	180	184	173	178	**5**	**0.13**	**0.36**	**0.47**	**1.81**
DOFR28	362029	8026240	-55	200	93	84	89	**5**	**0.18**	**0.55**	**0.69**	**2.06**
including						85	88	**3**	**0.21**	**0.68**	**0.86**	**2.55**
DOFR29	362709	8026133	-55	200	189	180	183	**3**	**0.12**	**0.48**	**0.59**	**1.86**
DOFR30	358774	8026077	-55	200	181	*No Significant Intercept (missed DOF horizon)*						
DOFR31	363577	8025781	-55	200	96	85	89	**4**	**0.14**	**0.51**	**0.73**	**1.91**
DOFR32	366065	8026655	-55	180	162	153	157	**4**	**0.14**	**0.53**	**0.52**	**1.53**
DOFR33	366064	8026654	-75	180	165	148	155	**7**	**0.11**	**0.47**	**0.50**	**1.62**
including						152	154	**2**	**0.17**	**0.53**	**0.65**	**2.50**
DOFR34	361175	8026001	-55	40	228	*No Significant Intercept (missed DOF horizon)*						
DOFR35	361673	8026389	-55	200	179	170	171	**1**	**0.08**	**0.53**	**0.39**	**1.53**
DOFR36	368860	8024691	-75	180	150	*No Significant Intercept*						
DOFR37	368845	8024216	-75	180	150	*No Significant Intercept*						
DOFR38	363250	8025960	-55	180	170	161	164	**3**	**0.12**	**0.40**	**0.51**	**1.30**
DOFR39	373527	8025932	-55	180	70	53	59	**6**	**0.10**	**0.39**	**0.08**	**1.34**
DOFR40	373525	8025936	-90	0	147	125	138	**13**	**0.14**	**0.51**	**0.09**	**1.26**
including						125	135	**10**	**0.17**	**0.66**	**0.10**	**1.54**
including						132	135	**3**	**0.23**	**0.46**	**0.11**	**1.51**
DOFD41	365144	8026720	-90	0	122	107.35	116.65	**9.3**	**0.11**	**0.33**	**0.46**	**1.83**
DOFD42	364231	8026531	-55	180	80.46	70.64	75.14	**4.5**	**0.13**	**0.45**	**0.63**	**1.87**
DOFR43	360837	8026366	-55	30	120	*No Significant Intercept (missed DOF horizon)*						
DOFR44	374379	8026090	-55	180	70	41	43	**2**	**0.21**	**0.50**	**0.35**	**1.24**
DOFR45	374379	8026093	-90	0	69	58	62	**4**	**0.11**	**0.29**	**0.38**	**1.39**

Hole ID	Easting (UTM Zone 33S)	Northing (UTM Zone 33S)	Dip	Azimuth (mag)	Final Depth (m)	Intercept From (m)	Intercept To (m)	Interval (m)	Cobalt (%)	Copper (%)	Zinc (%)	Manganese (%)
DOFR46	375393	8026015	-55	180	200	*No Significant Intercept (missed DOF horizon)*						
DOFR47	361483	8025183	-55	180	190	184	185	**1**	**0.06**	**0.28**	**0.17**	**0.07**
DOFR48	366737	8026948	-55	210	200	*No Significant Intercept (missed DOF horizon)*						
DOFD49	370176	8026305	-90	0	95.49	78.28	83.49	**5.21**	**0.18**	**0.50**	**0.65**	**1.80**
DOFR50	366570	8026762	-55	210	99	86	90	**4**	**0.09**	**0.56**	**0.37**	**1.14**
DOFR51	371146	8026225	-55	180	100	57	63	**6**	**0.13**	**0.45**	**0.38**	**2.30**
DOFR52	369440	8026385	-55	180	49	27	30	**3**	**0.11**	**0.38**	**0.29**	**2.03**
DOFR53	357535	8026565	-55	200	105	51	52	**1**	**0.06**	**0.27**	**0.24**	**0.29**
DOFD54	366976	8026374	-90	0	80.55	69.27	73.8	**4.53**	**0.14**	**0.61**	**0.52**	**1.95**
DOFD55	363667	8025979	-90	0	47.6	26.24	30.95	**4.71**	**0.12**	**0.47**	**NA**	**NA**
DOFR56	364645	8026705	-55	150	117	105	111	**6**	**0.14**	**0.57**	**0.59**	**1.53**
DOFR57	366657	8026854	-55	210	200	*No Significant Intercept (missed DOF horizon)*						
DOFD58	366570	8026762	-55	210	95.34	86.95	92.76	**5.81**	**0.09**	**0.40**	**NA**	**NA**
DOFR59	366725	8026658	-55	210	210	*No Significant Intercept (missed DOF horizon)*						
DOFR60	366388	8026857	-55	210	103	91	97	**6**	**0.14**	**0.46**	**0.45**	**1.72**

Note: Significant intersections reported using a cutoff grade of 0.05% cobalt (500 ppm)

Appendix 2. The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results for the Opuwo Cobalt Project

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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling using standard equipment. • Sampling was undertaken at one metre intervals for RC and based on lithology/mineralisation changes for DC. • Drilling designed to intersect the DOF horizon based on mapped or interpreted location.
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).*	• Reverse circulation (RC) percussion and oriented Diamond Core (DC).
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.*	• Recovery generally recorded as good, with poor recovery in a small number of samples due to groundwater.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drilling logged in detail on a metre by metre basis for RC and on lithology/mineralisation for DC. • Lithology, alteration and oxidation logged qualitatively. • Sulphide and quartz vein content logged quantitatively. • All DC holes are photographed, as are RC representative chip rays. • A Niton portable XRF analyser is used to assist in determining mineralised horizons.
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 samples split using a rig mounted cone splitter. • Diamond Core is cut using a core saw. Generally, half core is submitted to the laboratory, except where a duplicate is taken, in which case quarter core is submitted for each. • Field duplicates collected to confirm representivity of sampling from both RC and DC drilling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were prepared at Activation Laboratories Limited (ACTLABS) Windhoek laboratory, and assayed at ACTLABS in Ancaster, Canada. A total acid digestion sample preparation method and ICP finish were utilised. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentration in these results. • A Niton hand held XRF analyser is used to assist in selection of samples to be sent to the laboratory. • The drilling program included field duplicates, standards and blanks that were inserted into the drill sequence, in addition to the standard QA/QC samples and procedures used by the laboratory. No abnormalities were detected.
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,*	• Mineralised zones reported in assays correspond approximately with the zones as logged in the field, and the tenor of grades is consistent with previous drilling and surface sampling. • Several RC/DC twin holes have been completed, and do not show any systematic bias towards one drilling method or another. Further twin holes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	will be completed as part of the current drilling program. • An electronic database containing collars, geological logging and assays is maintained by the Company. • No adjustment to assay data has been made.
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.*	• All sampling located initially by hand held GPS. • UTM grid WGS84 Zone 33 (South). • Holes are surveyed using Differential GPS (DGPS) prior to resource modelling. • Down hole surveys to measure hole deviation are being routinely completed.
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.*	• Drill spacing in the initial phase of drilling was approximately every 500 – 1,000 metres along the strike of the DOF horizon (based on mapping / interpretation). • Current closer spaced drilling is on a nominal 200 metres x 100 metres grid. • Optimum drill spacing to delineate a Mineral Resource, and the category of that resource, is not yet confirmed. This will be determined by consultant resource geologists from assay data / assessment of grade variability.
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.*	• Drilling of angled holes aimed to test perpendicular to DOF horizon. All resource holes are angled at 55 degrees, which, based on visual observations in the drill core, intersects the mineralisation approximately perpendicular. • Further drilling will more accurately define the orientation of the geological features and mineralisation and enable any biases to be determined.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples delivered to laboratory by senior Celsius or Gecko Namibia staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review of drilling methods and sampling procedures has been undertaken by the Company's external Resource Geologists. No significant issues were identified.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties,*	• The Opuwo Cobalt Project comprises four Exclusive Prospective Licences EPLs 4346, 4350, 4351 and 4540, currently undergoing the transfer process to a subsidiary of the Company. • EPL 4346 is undergoing the renewal process for a further two year term

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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.*	from June 2017.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous work carried out by Kunene Resources includes geological mapping, outcrop sampling, soil sampling, high resolution magnetic and radiometric data and hyperspectral data. Two holes were drilled in 2015, which intersected cobalt, copper and zinc mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Copper-cobalt mineralisation is developed in a sedimentary package of likely Nosib succession. Arkose quartzitic sandstones and conglomerates of the footwall Nosib Formation are exposed to the west and southwest • The upper Nosib or Ombombo Formation consists of a sequence of finely intercalated siltstones and shales with minor sandstone, marlstone, limestone and dolostone layers.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• All information detailed in Appendix 1.
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*	• Simple length weighted averages were used for reporting of significant intercepts. Significant intercepts were reported using a cutoff grade of 0.05% (or 500 ppm) cobalt.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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').*	• Orientation of drilling vs dip of DOF horizon likely means that the downhole length reported for angled holes (-55 degrees) approximates true width. Holes drilled straight (-90 degrees) would overestimate true thickness. • More accurate determination of the orientations and thickness of mineralisation will be possible with further drilling and geological modelling.
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.*	• Refer Figures 1 and 2. Sectional views will be compiled once a more accurate assessment can be made of the geometry of the mineralisation.
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 holes have been reported in Appendix 1.
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.*	• Geophysical and geological datasets detailed in previous releases. • Aeromagnetic data is used as a guide to determining the presence of the mineralised horizon where it is not outcropping.
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.*	• Planned further work detailed in this, and previous releases, and in figures. • Closer spaced drilling is currently being undertaken at the DOF Prospect, with the aim of delineating a Mineral Resource. • Exploration on other parts of the Project will comprise geophysical surveys and surface sampling to define targets for further drilling.