CASSINI
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX Release (CZI)
14 July 2016

Mount Squires Gold Project Targets

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Consolidation of prospective gold frontier**
- **New geological interpretation of historical data**
- **Prospective mineralisation corridor over 50km**
- **Numerous mineralised drill intersections at the Handpump Prospect**
  - **15m @ 2.3g/t Au from 31m**
  - **7m @ 1.4g/t Au from 3m**
  - **12m @ 1.3g/t Au from 25m**
- **Several geochemical anomalies requiring immediate drill testing**
- **RC, RAB drilling and soil geochemistry planned for 2016**

Cassini Resources Limited (ASX:CZI) ("Cassini" or the "Company") is pleased to announce multiple gold targets have been identified at the Company's Mount Squires Project ("Mt Squires" or the "Project"), which is 100% owned by Cassini and contiguous with the West Musgrave Project in Western Australia.

Significant gold mineralisation at Mount Squires

Cassini has been developing the Project over the past 12-18 months through the consolidation of tenements with a number of prospective gold targets, which includes a range of conceptual to advanced prospects. Previous RC drilling discovered gold at the Handpump Prospect which returned numerous shallow intercepts such as 15m @ 2.3g/t Au from 31m (Figure 1). Only 26 RC holes have been drilled at this prospect and mineralisation remains open in most directions. Whilst at an early stage of exploration, the thickness and tenor of gold mineralisation demonstrates the economic potential of the Project.

A full table of historical significant drill intercepts is provided in Appendix A.

New interpretation provides numerous targets

Recent geological interpretation has benefited from Cassini's growing knowledge base at the adjacent West Musgrave Project through identification of structures controlling mineralisation in the Mount Squires Project. This has highlighted a structural corridor striking over 50km. The previous fractured ownership has prevented the structural corridor from being explored thoroughly.

Handpump is associated with a subtle magnetic anomaly. This signature has been used to identify other magnetic features elsewhere along the structural corridor that may potentially host similar styles of mineralisation.

In addition to the Handpump Prospect, the Mount Squires Project contains a number of recognised gold and pathfinder element geochemical anomalies including the Centrifical Prospect, 3km south east of Handpump which is part of the interpreted structural trend (Figure 2). Much of the structural corridor is obscured by a thin veneer of sand cover which has potentially inhibited prospecting and soil geochemistry, particularly in the south-eastern corner of the project area. The Company has also recognised fault intersections and magnetic anomalies in under-explored areas of the project which present prospective exploration targets.

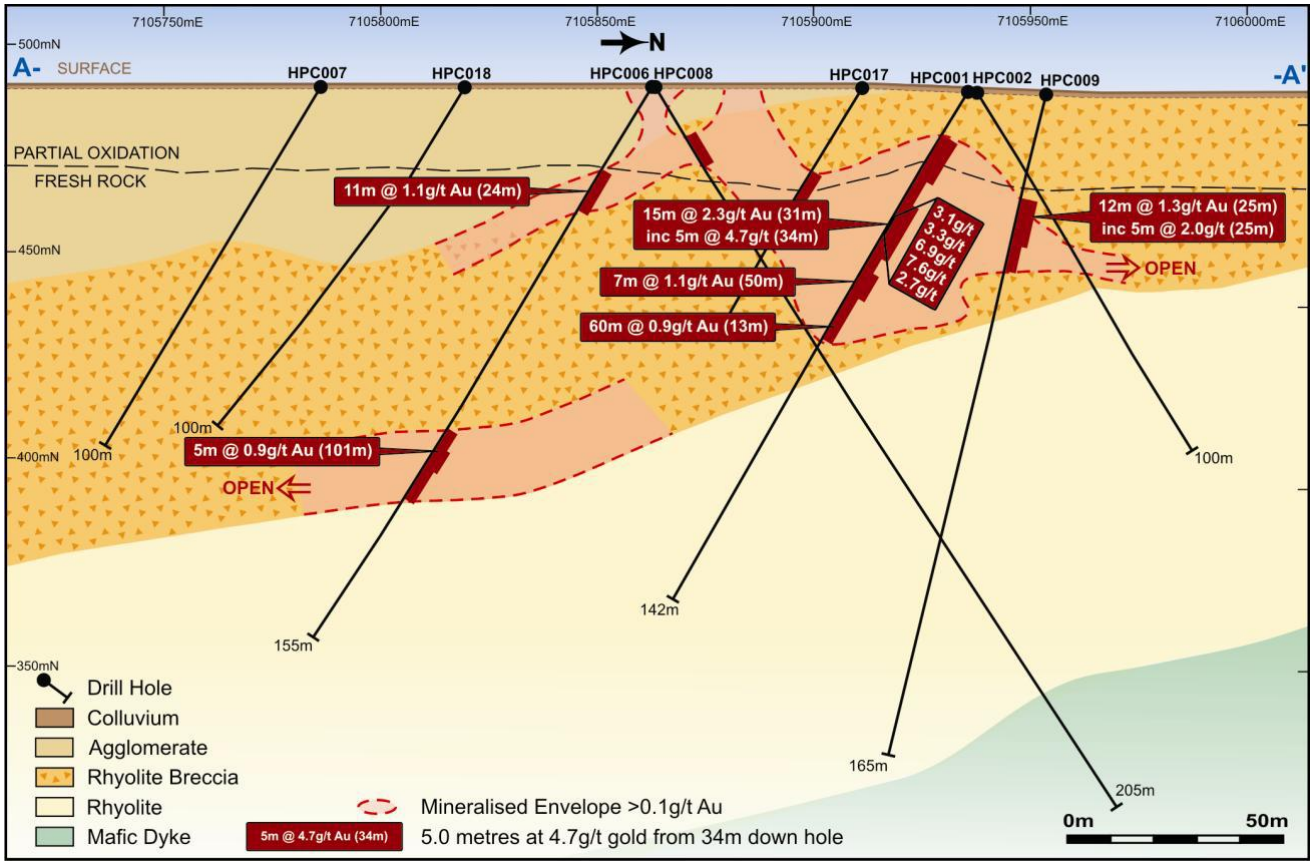


Figure 1. Handpump Prospect Section 332200E (Source: Beadell Resources Ltd ASX release 1 March 2010).

Next Steps

The Company is finalising work programs involving targeted reverse circulation (RC), reconnaissance RAB drilling and soil geochemistry programs to be undertaken upon receipt of heritage and environmental approvals.

Step-out and infill RC drilling is warranted at the Handpump Prospect to determine the extent of mineralisation and controlling structures. Drilling is currently on 100m to 200m spaced sections. A second priority is drilling at the nearby Centrifical Prospect which has very encouraging gold, molybdenum, antimony, lead and arsenic geochemical anomalies without any effective drill testing.

RAB drilling will target the NW-SE trending structural corridor, particularly in areas of cover and/or where soil geochemistry is considered to be ineffective.

A number of low order soil anomalies are recognised and require follow-up. These have primarily been sampled on a very broad spacing and require infill to assist drill targeting.

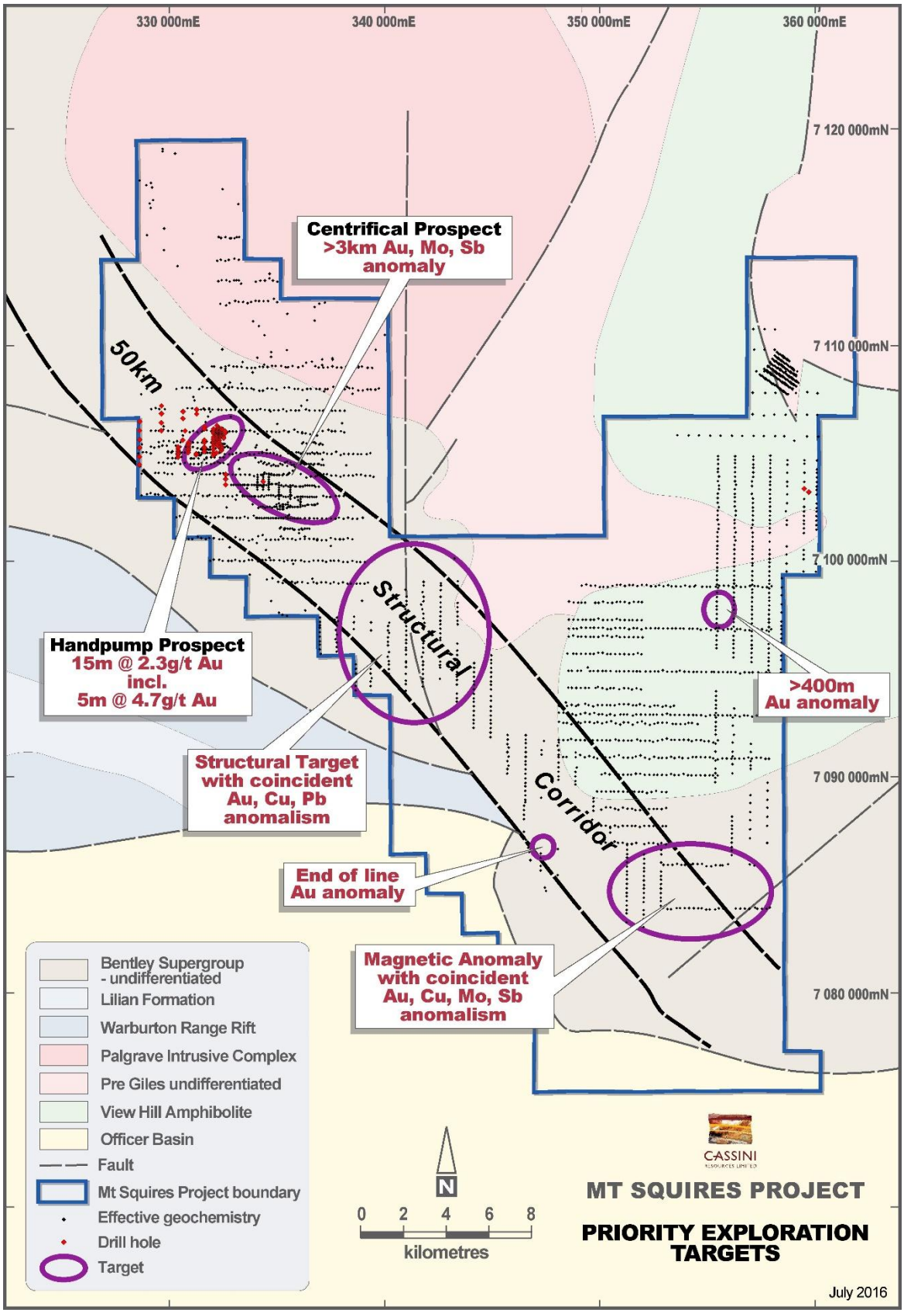


Figure 2. Mount Squires Project geology and exploration targets.

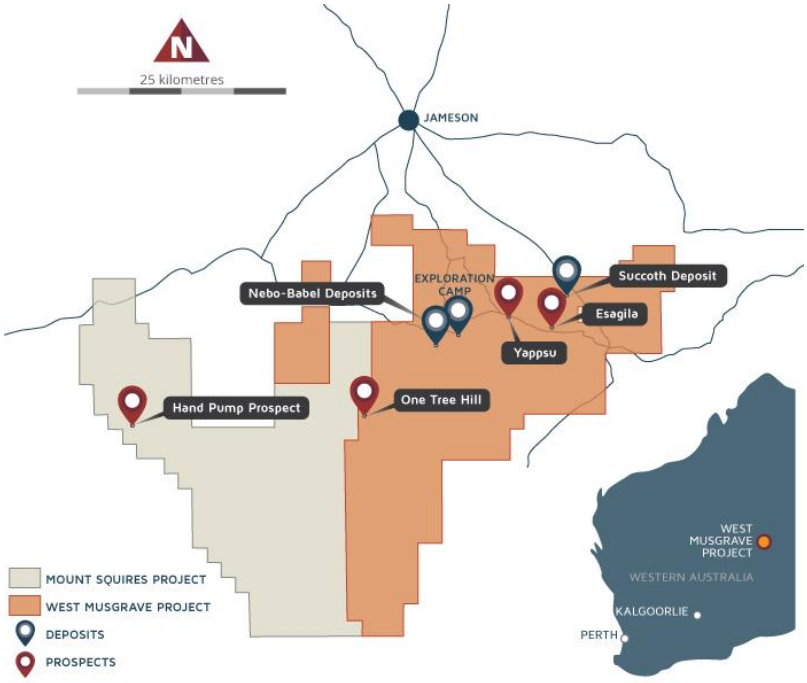
Project background

Gold prospectivity was first identified at Mount Squires by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) during geochemical surveying in the late 1990's. The Company's primary target was nickel and copper sulphide which returned poor results although several gold anomalies were identified. Despite this the tenements were later surrendered.

Later exploration by Beadell Resources Ltd in the mid 2000's identified a number of gold prospects with further soil geochemistry, rock chip sampling and mapping. Drilling of these anomalies led to the discovery of significant mineralisation at the Handpump Prospect with significant intercepts of 15m @ 2.3g/t from 31m including 5m @ 4.7g/t from 34m and 12m @ 1.3 g/t including 5m @ 2.0g/t from 25m. Mineralisation is described as flat-lying, hosted in rhyolite breccias and has epithermal style or intrusion-related mineralisation characteristics. Beadell's exploration after the initial discovery was limited due to a change in corporate strategy and the project was later surrendered.

Anglo American PLC has also explored the region, primarily for nickel and copper sulphide but their soil geochemistry included a large multi-element analytical suite suitable for gold exploration. Anglo American surrendered their tenements following a decision to reduce global exploration expenditure.

Cassini has compiled all previous exploration into a consolidated database and utilised public geological and geophysical datasets to assist with geological interpretation and targeting. The adjacent West Musgrave Project provides a useful logistics base and the Company has demonstrated expertise in operating in the region. The Mount Squires Project complements the Company's diversified portfolio alongside the flagship West Musgrave nickel and copper assets and the early-stage West Arunta Zinc Project.



The Company looks forward to commencing field activities as soon as possible.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Greg Miles, who is an employee of the company. Mr Miles is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists 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 Miles consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX A:

Significant RC drill intersections (Au>0.5 g/t).

HOLE ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	Intersection		
							From (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t
HPC00001	332203	7105936	490	-60	180	142	13	60	0.90
						Incl	**31**	**15**	**2.30**
						Incl	34	9	3.25
						Incl	50	7	1.12
HPC00002	332206	7105939	490	-60	360	100			NSI
HPC00003	332411	7105717	498	-60	360	150	3	2	0.63
HPC00004	332301	7105862	493	-60	183	150			NSI
HPC00005	332299	7105865	493	-60	360	150	3	7	1.38
HPC00006	332207	7105863	490	-60	183	155	**24**	**11**	**1.14**
							101	5	0.85
HPC00007	332208	7105787	491	-60	183	100			NSI
HPC00008	332203	7105864	490	-60	360	205			NSI
HPC00009	332196	7105954	491	-77	180	165	**25**	**5**	**2.01**
HPC00010	332099	7106030	487	-60	180	150			NSI
HPC00011	332103	7106096	487	-60	180	165			NSI
HPC00012	332101	7105958	486	-60	180	165			NSI
HPC00013	331900	7106096	485	-60	360	180			NSI
HPC00014	332116	7106016	487	-90	360	50			NSI
HPC00015	332302	7105887	494	-60	180	150	36	10	0.62
HPC00017	332202	7105912	490	-60	180	65			NSI
HPC00018	332203	7105820	491	-60	180	100			NSI
HPC00019	332099	7105891	486	-60	180	150	60	1	0.67
							65	1	0.75
							126	4	0.66
HPC00020	332098	7105822	486	-60	180	150			NSI
HPC00021	331903	7106018	484	-60	29	26			NSI
HPC00022	331904	7106023	484	-60	180	190			NSI
HPC00023	332249	7105951	491	-60	215	126			NSI
HPC00024	332260	7105909	492	-60	180	40			NSI
HPC00025	332175	7105928	489	-60	205	130	5	5	0.91
							60	5	0.97

HPC00026	332302	7105805	492	-60	180	100	NSI
HPC00027	332397	7105837	498	-60	180	100	NSI
HPC00028	332206	7105922	490	-60	180	124	NSI
HPC00029	332440	7105908	501	-60	180	142	NSI
HPC00030	332440	7105984	498	-60	180	142	NSI
HPC00031	332402	7105701	497	-60	180	154	NSI
HPC00032	332380	7105660	494	-60	180	154	NSI
HPC00033	332094	7106277	488	-60	180	154	NSI
HPC00034	332184	7106178	489	-60	180	154	NSI
HPC00035	332076	7105670	484	-60	225	250	NSI
HPC00036	332199	7105453	487	-60	180	182	NSI
HPC00037	332191	7105576	488	-60	180	173	NSI
HPC00038	331482	7106129	480	-60	180	166	NSI
HPC00039	331483	7106198	480	-60	180	166	NSI
HPC00040	331110	7107019	478	-60	225	245	NSI
HPC00041	332173	7105704	487	-60	325	154	NSI
HPC00042	332202	7106061	491	-60	180	154	NSI
HPC00043	332199	7105701	488	-60	180	184	NSI
HPC00044	332284	7106100	493	-60	90	142	NSI
HPC00045	331140	7106784	480	-60	320	112	NSI
PRC00001	334249	7103689	499	-60	360	150	NSI

NSI – No significant intersections.

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ANNEXURE 1:

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of the Exploration Results at the Succoth deposit.

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.*	Historical work at the Mt Squires Project has been completed by WMC Resources Ltd (WMC), Beadell Resources Ltd (Beadell), Anglo American Exploration Pty Ltd (AAE) and Traka Resources Limited (Traka) between 1997 and 2011. Main exploration activities included a combination of surface geochemical sampling (lag and soil) and several drilling methods. Drilling methods included Diamond Drilling (DD), Reverse Circulation (RC), Aircore (AC), Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Vacuum and Auger. <u>SURFACE GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING</u> <u>WMC Geochemical Sampling Program</u> A geochemical survey was completed by WMC between 1997 to 1999. Samples were collected at 200m intervals along 400m to 800m spaced, E-W oriented lines. At each site a 100g of coarse (-6mm + 2mm) material and a 3kg bulk sample of fine material were collected. A total of 1,379 lag and 162 soil samples were collected. <u>Beadell Geochemical Sampling Program</u> Sieve soil samples were collected over the Primer anomaly every 100m along 500m spaced N-S lines. At each site -10mm +2mm material was collected from an average depth of 30cm. <u>AAE Geochemical Sampling Program</u> A geochemical sampling program was completed during 2009-2010 on N-S traverses, with lines approximately 800m apart and samples centred at 200m. <u>Traka Geochemical Sampling Program</u> A total of 245 soil geochemistry samples were collected during 2011. The sampling program was conducted on NW-SE lines approximately 200m apart. Samples were collected at 40m spacing along the lines. <u>DRILING PROGRAMS</u> AAE collected auger samples that were taken from depths ranging from surface down to 3.2m vertical. The lack of a well-developed soil profile dismissed the need to target a specific soil horizon other than the near surface horizon. However, calcareous soils were specifically targeted where intersected. All samples were homogenised in situ, and ~3 to 5 kg sample was sieved in the field for a <250µm fraction. Traka utilised a tractor mounted vacuum rig to collect samples from depths ranging between 0.5m to 3.5m. Calcareous soils were specifically targeted where intersected. All samples were homogenised in situ, and ~3 to 5 kg sample was sieved in the field for a <200µm fraction.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Beadell completed a total of 45 RC drill holes for 6,456m, 66 AC drill holes for 3,552m and 12 RAB drill holes for 536m at the Handpump Prospect and surrounding area in three separate drilling campaigns. AAE completed two holes at the Periscope Prospect, 1 RC drill hole for 55m and 1 DD drill hole for 852.7m.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Drill hole locations were picked up either by a handheld GPS unit or by a Differential GPS. Soil samples locations were picked up by handheld GPS unit. Samples were logged for landform and sample contamination. Soil samples were sieved through -250 µm (AAE) or -200 µm (Traka) plastic sieves. Lag samples were sieved through -6mm and -2mm (WMC) or through -10mm and -2mm (Beadell) sieves which were stacked together (the material passing through 6mm or 10mm sieve and retained on the 2mm sieve is sampled). The frequency of sample standards (CRMs), blanks and field duplicates is unknown. Standards, blanks and field duplicates were used and it appears that industry standard sampling practises were adhered to.
	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.	Diamond drill core was geologically logged and sample intervals were selected to reflect geological intervals. RC samples were collected as 1m intervals using riffle splitters. Samples were analysed either as original 1m intervals or as 5m composite samples. Mineralised and/or anomalous composite samples were re-assayed as 1m intervals. Aircore samples were collected as 1m intervals. Samples were analysed as original 1m intervals or as 2m, 3m, 4m and 5m composites. Mineralised and/or anomalous composite samples were subsequently re-analysed as 1m original samples. Auger and vacuum holes were drilled vertically. Industry standard practises are presumed to have been used to collect auger and vacuum samples. All of the drill samples were sent to a contract laboratory for crushing, pulverising and chemical analysis by industry standard practises.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple of standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc).*	A total of 46 RC holes for 6,511m have been drilled, hole depths range from 26m to 250m. A single DD hole for 852.7m was drilled. A total of 66 AC holes for 3,552m have been drilled, hole depths range from 2m to 122m. A total of 12 RAB holes for 536m have been drilled, hole depths range from 3m to 76m.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Drill core and chip recovery records are not available.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Cassini is not aware of the historical drilling practices that were employed to maximise recoveries.
	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.	Cassini is not aware of any sample bias and it appears that inferences made from drilling observation and analysis are representative of the nature of the gold mineralisation.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	Drill core and chip samples have been geologically logged and the level of geological understanding increases with the maturity of the prospects.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of chips and diamond core is both qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (e.g. mineral percentages).
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drillholes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Cassini does not have access to AAE sample practices, however Cassini has inferred from sampling and assay records that diamond sampling was selective based on geological observations, with half core submitted as a first pass analysis and a further quarter core in some cases analysed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC sample methodologies are unknown however it appears that industry best practices were followed and that the samples obtained are considered both representative and appropriate.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The preparation methods of the drill samples are unknown. However given that reputable commercial laboratories were used in all cases it is reasonable to assume that industry best practises in sample preparation methods would have been followed.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Detailed QAQC procedures and data for the historical drilling and geochemical sampling is not available. However, it appears that most assay batches included at least some duplicates and CRM samples. The insertion rate of these is unknown but most likely standard industry practises and respective companies standard operating procedures would have been followed.
	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.	QAQC appears to have been routinely conducted throughout historical drilling and geochemical sampling, however methodologies changed over time. A combination of CRM, blanks and field duplicates were submitted.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
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.*	Samples were taken in the field and analysed in the laboratory in accordance with best practise industry standards for the medium sampled in the particular environment and is considered appropriate geochemical testwork for the mineralisation style. GEOCHEMISTRY WMC Geochemical Sampling Program The lag samples were prepared by AMDEL in Adelaide to pulps of >90% to pass 75µm. A 20g aliquot was analysed by ACME Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver using an aqua regia digest for their 1G element suite: Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Bi, B, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, Pb, P, Sb, Se, Sr, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn. The fine fractions were sieved to <75µm either by Amdel in Adelaide or Dune Labs in Kalgoorlie. The prepared samples were analysed by Ultratrace in Perth using aqua regia digest for: Au, Hg, Te, As, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, W. Beadell Geochemical Sampling Program All of the samples collected by Beadell were sent to ALS laboratory in Perth for ultra-low level, aqua regia Au analysis and for multielement analysis using the four acid digest (MEMS61 Suite) and ICP-MS determination for the following elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr. AAE Geochemical Sampling Program All of the samples collected by AAE were submitted for analysis to ACME Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver using the 1FMS / 1FA30A (Aqua Regia) method, which reports 53 elements to sub ppm levels by ICP-MS. Traka Geochemical Sampling Program The samples collected by Traka were submitted for analysis to Kalassay Laboratories in Perth for the Ag, Au, Pd & Pt by method AR40-ICP (aqua regia digest and ICP-MS determination) and Co, Cr, Cu, Mg, Ni, Pb, Ti, V by method AD02-ICP (4 acid digest and ICP-MS determination). DRILLING PROGRAMS Beadell Drill Samples All of the historical Beadell drill samples were analysed at the ALS laboratory in Perth by a combination of a fire assay fusion for Au and multielement analysis using the four acid digest (MEMS61 Suite) and ICP-MS determination for the following elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr. AAE Drill Samples All of the historical AAE drill samples were analysed at the ALS laboratory in Perth using a multielement analysis using the four acid digest (MEMS61 Suite) and ICP-MS determination for the following elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr. Pt, Pd and Au were determined by standard Pb oxide collection fire assay and ICP-AES finish (PGM-ICP23 method).
	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.	Hand held assay devices have not been reported.
	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.	Detailed information on QAQC practises for the historical surface geochemistry and drill samples is not available. Industry standard QAQC practises are believed to have been adhered to.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Unknown for the historical data.
	The use of twinned holes.	Based on the available records no drillholes were twined.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Unknown for the historical data.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Unknown for the historical data.
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.*	Holes drilled by Beadell and AAE have been located with either a Garmin handheld GPS (±5m accuracy) or a differential GPS (±0.1m accuracy). This is considered appropriate for the drillhole spacing. Downhole surveys were completed every 50m with a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		single shot surveying instrument for the RC and DD drilling. Location data for soil sampling points was recorded by handheld GPS (±5m accuracy).
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for the Mt Squires Project is MGA_GDA94, Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic data was obtained from public download of the relevant 1:250,000 scale map sheets. The area exhibits subdued relief with undulating sand dunes and topographic representation is considered sufficiently controlled.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The nominal RC drillhole spacing over the Handpump Prospect was 25m or 50m on 100m spaced drill sections. Soil samples were collected predominately at 200m intervals on 400m or 800m spaced lines.
	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.	The geological and mineralised domains at the Handpump Prospect have demonstrated sufficient continuity to support interpretation of the relevant geological plans and cross-sections. Soil sample spacing was deemed appropriate for identifying geochemical anomalies but could not be used to establish geological and grade continuity. It would not be appropriate to use the above information in a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation capacity.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Aircore and RC samples were composited as either 2m, 3m, 4m or 5m composite samples. Anomalous composite samples were re-split on 1m intervals.
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.*	Based on the historical geological interpretation Au mineralisation at Handpump prospect is hosted within an E-W trending rhyolite breccia which occurs within the regional NW-SE trending structural corridor. Historical drilling is predominantly oriented to the N or S, which is perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of the mineralised breccia zone. Although unlikely based on the existing data, if however, the mineralised zone at the Handpump Prospect is striking NW-SE, historical drilling is oblique to structure and sampling bias is possible. The soil sample grids were mostly oriented E-W or N-S, which is considered appropriate given the regional and local geological fabric and structures.
	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.	To date, orientation of the mineralised domain has been favourable for perpendicular drilling and sample widths are not considered to have added a significant sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Unknown for historical samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Unknown for historical data.

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 Mt Squires Project comprises two contiguous Exploration Licences, E69/3424 and E69/3425. Both Licences have been applied for by Opis Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cassini Resources Limited. The tenements are located within Crown Reserve 17614, which is within the jurisdiction of the Ngaanyatjarra Land Council within Reserve 40783 for the Use and Benefit of Aboriginal Inhabitants.
	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.	All tenements are pending grant and Cassini is currently in advanced stages of negotiating a Mineral Exploration and Land Access Agreement with the Ngaanyatjarra Land Council. No Mining Agreement has been negotiated.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Handpump Au anomaly was first identified by WMC in 1999 through the initial regional lag sampling in the West Musgraves, which also resulted in the discovery of the Nebo and Babel Deposits. The anomaly covered an area over 1.2km long and 400m wide with a maximum Au of 250ppb. WMC did not prioritise this target and there was no follow up work. In 2009, Beadell Resources drilled the Handpump anomaly with the best intersection being 15m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 31m. Two phases of follow-up RC drilling, both at the original Handpump Prospect and some of the newer prospects, were completed between 2009 and 2011, but no better results than the original intersection were obtained. Additional work at the Mt Squires project included mostly surface geochemical sampling, which defined some additional prospects. Regional geochemical analysis by consultant Scott Halley defined an additional prospective target, Centrifical, which has not yet been drill tested. Beadell withdrew from the project in 2013 and the ground was subsequently applied for by Cassini. Cassini reviewed all existing historical exploration data and has defined several additional targets outlined in the body of the report. Some of the areas presently covered by Mt Squires project were also explored by Anglo American and Traka Resources. The work mostly included geochemical sampling and auger and vacuum drilling, but no significant Au anomalies were identified.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Mt Squires Project is located in the West Musgrave Province of Western Australia, which is part of an extensive Mesoproterozoic orogenic belt. The Giles Event in the West Musgrave Province, included emplacement and eruption of mafic to felsic magmas, all of which are grouped into Warakurna Supersuite. Bimodal volcanic rocks form the main component of the Bentley Supergroup. The Mt Squires Project area is south and southeast of the Mt Palgrave Intrusive Complex. The project is dominated by the bimodal Bentley Supergroup rhyolites, basalts and siliclastic and volcanoclastic rocks all of which were unconformably deposited on the amphibolite to granulite facies pre-Giles basement rocks. The Mt Palgrave is stratigraphically the lowest preserved unit of the Bentley Supergroup. The style of mineralisation is epithermal Au hosted within Bentley Supergroup.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Refer to the body of this report for significant intercepts pertaining to this announcement.
	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.	Not applicable, all information is included.
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.*	Reported intersections are RC, downhole, length-weighted averages that were calculated using a nominal >0.5g/t Au lower cut-off, 1m minimum reported length and up to 3m of internal waste with the end grade greater than or equal to 0.5g/t Au. Geochemical sampling results presented are single point data.
	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.	High grade Au intervals are reported *as included intervals.* Short lengths of high grade results use a nominal > 1g/t Au cut-off, 1m minimum reporting length and no maximum length of consecutive internal waste.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are currently being used for reporting exploration results.
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').*	All intersections are reported as downhole lengths. Drillholes at Handpump Prospect were drilled perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralised zone so that downhole lengths approximate true widths as close as possible. Additional drill holes are required to confirm the relationship between downhole lengths and true widths.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in body of text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results are reported.
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.*	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures, in text and Annexure 1.
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.*	A follow up exploration work program is being planned and will include additional surface geochemical sampling and RC and RAB drilling. All relevant diagrams and inferences have been illustrated in this report.