CAENEUS
Minerals Limited

ASX Announcement
7 December 2020

YULE RIVER AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY EVALUATION COMPLETED

- **Prospective discrete intrusive targets identified**
- **Several structurally disaggregated targets also requiring initial drill evaluation**
- **Significant geophysical signatures associated with rock alteration possibly related to accompanying potential mineralisation have been identified**

Caeneus Minerals Ltd (ACN 082 593 235) (ASX: **CAD**) ("the **Company**") is pleased to advise that it has now completed a preliminary assessment of geophysical data acquired from its Yule River Project, near Port Hedland, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

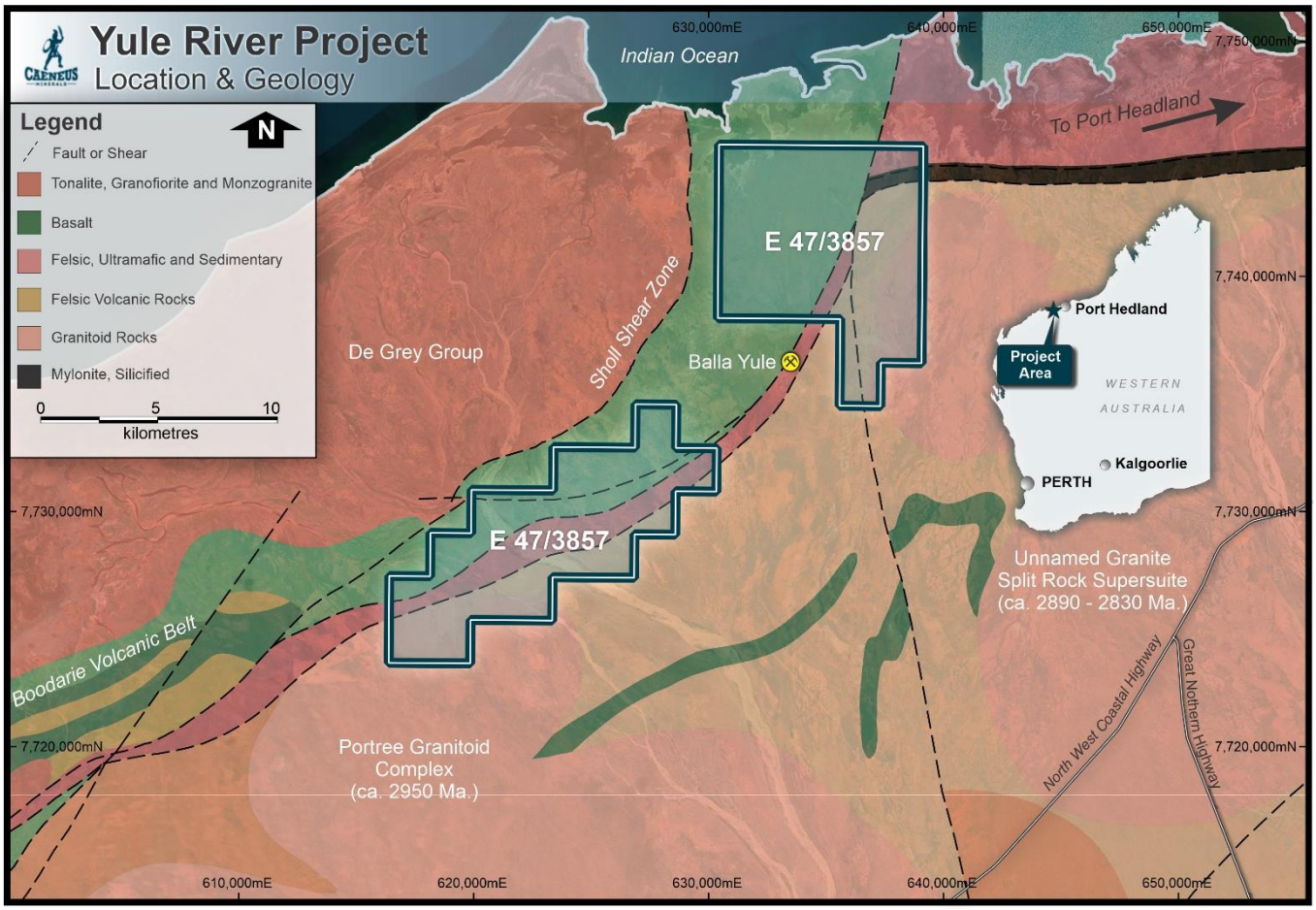

Figure 1: Yule River Project Location & Geology

The Company's Yule River Exploration Licence is comprised of two separate blocks totalling 125 square kilometres in area (Figure 1).

In late September, the Company elected to fly the entire Yule River blocks with a low level detailed aeromagnetic survey at average height of 35 metres above ground level and at 50 metre line spacings. The Yule airborne survey has flight lines aligned in a north-west direction, somewhat perpendicular to the anomalous Sholl Shear Zone which is of particular interest to the Company. The survey was carried out by Thomson Aviation under the supervision of Southern Geoscience Consultants of Perth. Southern Geoscience Consultants continue to assist in the enhanced processing and interpretation/analysis of the acquired Yule River geophysical data.

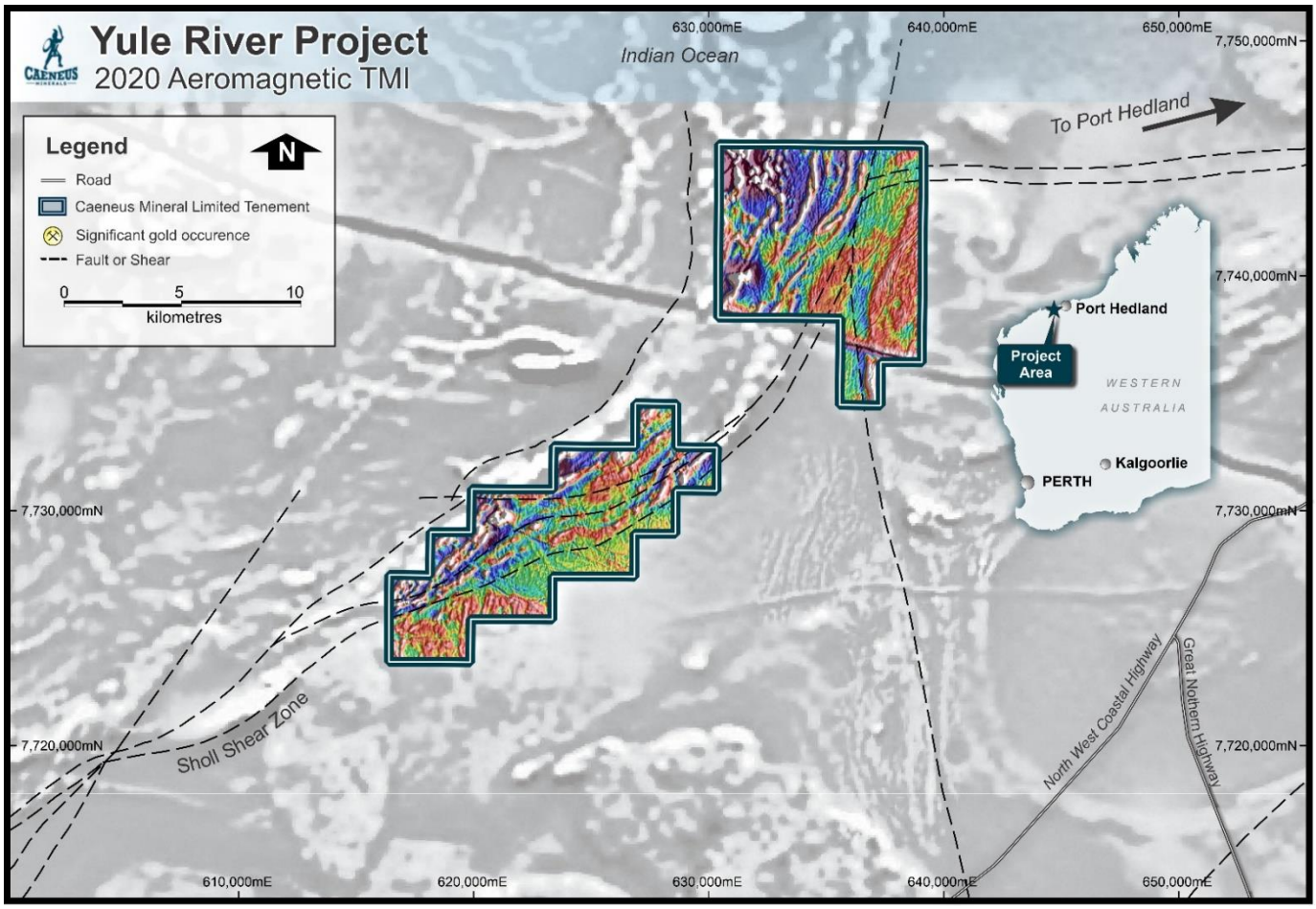

Figure 2: Yule River Project TMI

Presentation of the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) data from the aeromagnetic survey is shown in Figure 2. In particular, the Sholl Shear Zone (including interpreted nearby intrusive features, structural displacements and alteration zones) was clearly identified within the Company's tenement boundaries from the TMI. The Sholl Shear Zone which is a near-vertical feature traceable for over 250 kilometres, is a dominant major crustal scale shear zone within the Archaean Pilbara Craton. Deformation structures such as the Sholl Shear Zone are often coincident with mineralising events, and the Company will investigate specific magnetic anomalies with further interpretation assistance from Southern Geoscience Consultants with a view to identifying targets for an air-core drilling program.

The Company is currently planning and obtaining relevant approvals (POW/Heritage) for its Pilbara exploration program in 2021. Details of the Company's active 2021 exploration timetable will be provided in mid-January 2021.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Caeneus Board of Directors.

For Further Information, please contact:

Johnathon Busing
Non-Executive Director
+61 8 6165 8858

Rob Mosig
Chief Executive Officer
+61 8 6102 2656

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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.*	• Fixed wing airborne magnetic survey using Cessna 210 aircraft. • Magnetometer calibrated on a daily basis • This type of survey identifies minerals of varying magnetic intensity which are often associated with a larger mineralized system. Further ground truthing is necessary to confirm the presence of a mineralized system. At this stage, no geophysical features defined by this survey have been sampled.
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).*	• N/A
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• N/A no assays reported • Instrument used G-823 caesium vapour magnetometer • RSI RS-500 Spectrometer with 2x RSX-4 detectors • N/A no assay data to report
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• On-board DGPS positioning of all data locations • Primary data was acquired under the GDA94/MGA51 coordinate system • Radar Altimeter with +- 1 metre of accuracy • Navigational/position accuracy +- 1 metre
Data spacing	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Survey lines were spaced 50 metres apart with an average sensor

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and distribution	• *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.*	height of 35 metres above ground level.
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.*	• Traverses for Roberts Hill and Mt Berghaus were oriented east-west whilst at Yule River, the traverses were North-west to south-east. • In general traverses were oriented perpendicular to the general structural trends.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• N/A
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• N/A

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.*	• Surveys were conducted within Exploration Licence Application 45/5041, granted E 47/3846 and granted E 47/3857 all 100% owned by Caeneus Minerals Ltd. • With reference to Exploration Licence Application E 45/5041 no impediments exist and the Licence is expected to be granted in due course.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Extremely limited and poorly recorded historical exploration
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralization anticipated to be related to mantle-derived intrusives intersected by trending linear features.
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:*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• N/A
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').*	• N/A
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.*	• See Text for typical plans.
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 geophysical data results 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*	• All known and relevant data reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• Drilling imperative to confirm geophysical investigations and observations