ASX RELEASE

14 DECEMBER 2020

Yarawindah AEM Identifies New Conductor Targets

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multiple, high quality, late-time anomalies discovered in new Airborne Electromagnetic Survey**
- **Several priority anomalies demanding immediate follow-up**
  - **Including a 1.3km long anomaly along strike from previously recognised sulphide mineralisation**
- **Ground electromagnetics and geochemical surveys over priority anomalies to follow**

Caspin Resources Limited ('Caspin' or 'Company') (ASX: **CPN**) is pleased to announce results from a recently completed airborne electromagnetic (AEM) survey at the Company's Yarawindah Brook Project in Western Australia. The survey covered approx. 116km^2 within the project area that had not been previously explored for orthomagmatic Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation.

New AEM Anomalies

The AEM survey has identified 15 new anomalies which have been prioritised based on their geophysical as well as geological attributes.

Included is a standout, strong, late-time anomaly comprised of 3 conductors over a strike of 1.3km known as XC-29 (Figure 1). The AEM anomaly also lies on a magnetic anomaly consistent with mafic and ultramafic rocks, coincident with a strong gravity anomaly along the "Brassica Trend" which has recognised sulphide mineralisation (Figure 2).

Such is the quality of the anomaly, the Company has been able to model the conductors dipping gently to moderately east with the top of the conductors ranging from 35m to 115m below the surface.

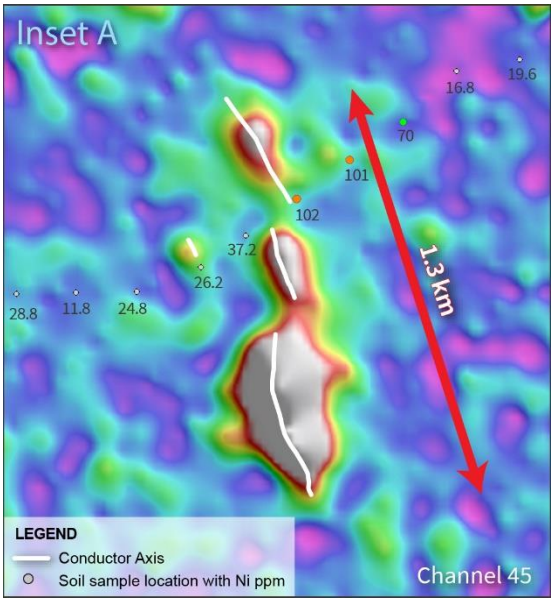


Figure 1. Yarawindah AEM coverage XC 29

Caspin Resources Limited
ABN 33 641 813 587
Ground Floor, 16 Ord Street
West Perth WA 6005, Australia
PO Box 558, West Perth WA 6872

ASX Code: CPN
www.caspin.com.au
E admin@caspin.com.au
T +61 8 6373 2000

The Company has completed a single reconnaissance traverse of soil geochemistry over the anomaly returning elevated values of nickel, cobalt and chrome, likely confirming underlying mafic and ultramafic rocks. Sampling at this location occurred between conductors, which are also potentially too deep in this location to develop a mineralisation signature at surface. Therefore, follow-up ground electromagnetic (EM) and soil geochemistry programs are desirable to confirm drill targets.

Other priority targets for immediate exploration are the XC-31 and XC-34 anomalies, which are strong, late-time conductors, albeit each occurring on a single survey line (survey lines are spaced 100m apart). These anomalies will also require ground EM to enable 3D modelling prior to confirming drill targets.

There are a further four "medium-priority" anomalies that require further investigation which the Company will systematically de-risk through ground EM and soil geochemistry.

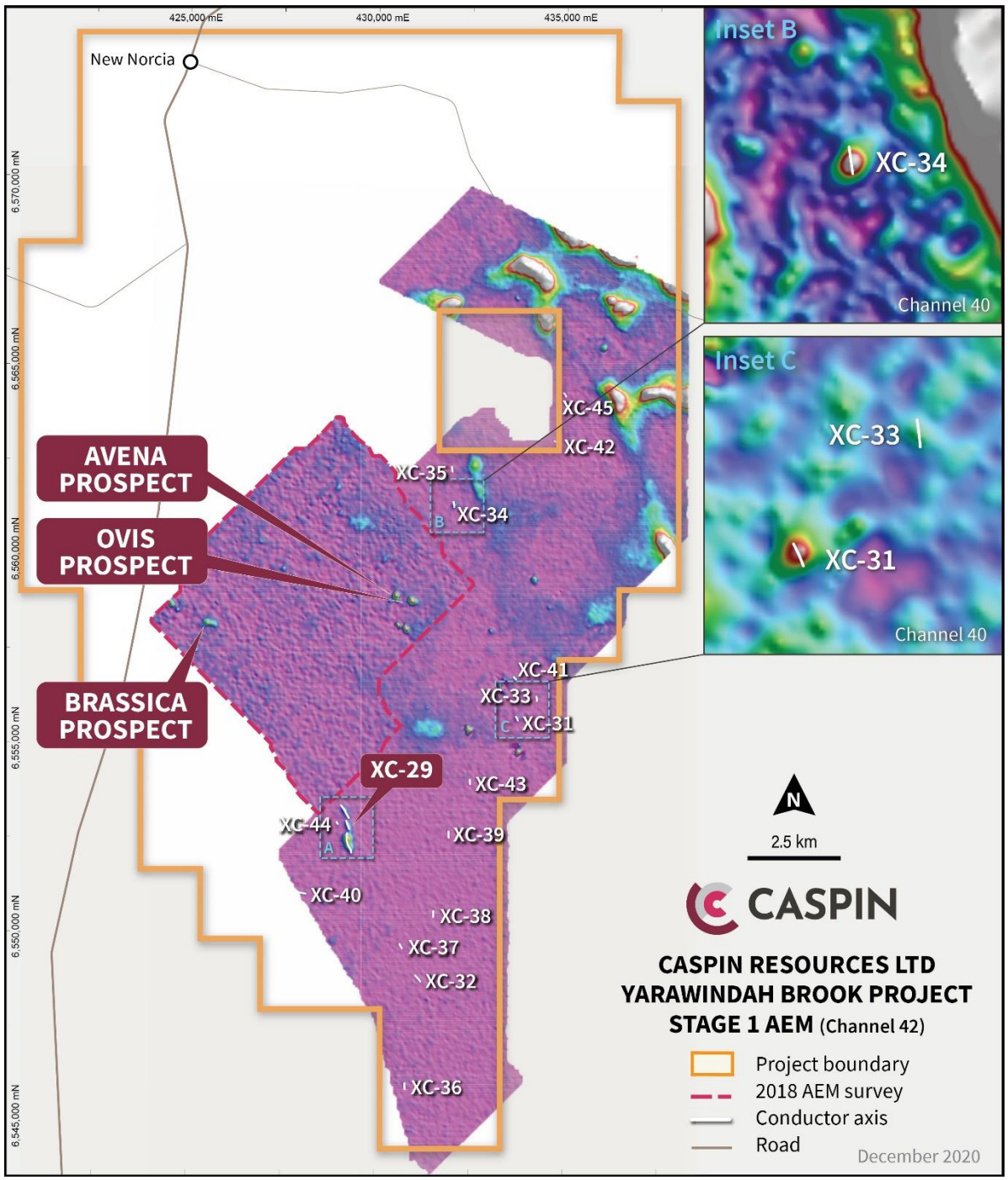


Figure 2. Yarawindah AEM coverage (Ch 42) with XC 31 and XC 34 anomalies inset.

Next Steps

A geophysical crew will mobilise early in Q1 2021 to conduct ground EM surveys over XC-29 and several other high and moderate priority anomalies and evaluate potential drill targets.

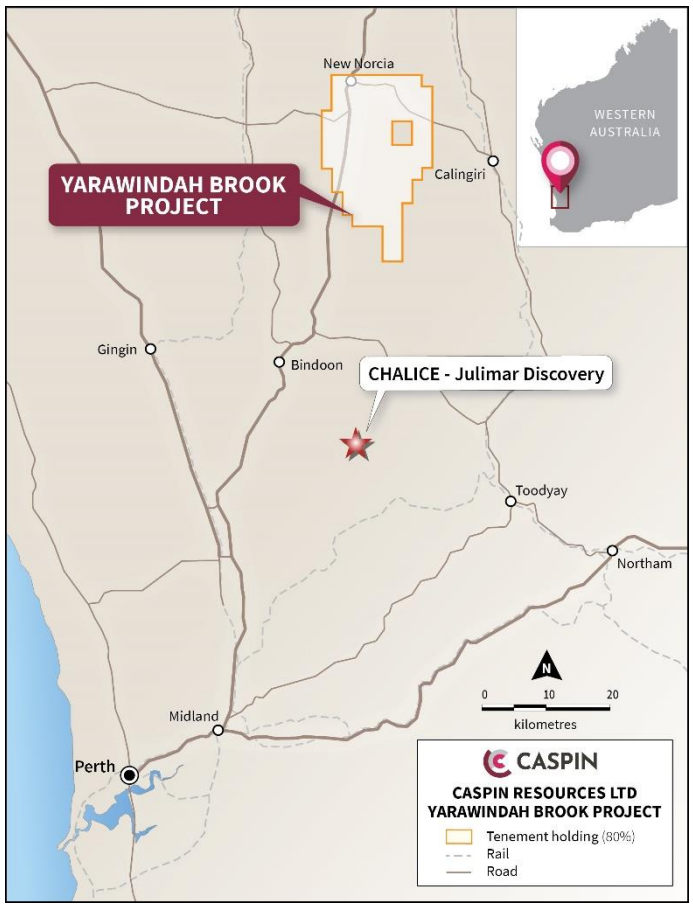
Meanwhile, soil geochemistry surveys are continuing as ground becomes available after completion of harvest. Sampling will be prioritised over AEM anomalies where possible.

AEM Survey Background

The Company completed Stage 1 of a new AEM survey covering 116km^2 and 1,137 line km in November 2020. AEM is an effective first-pass screening tool for detecting shallow conductive sources such as accumulations of sulphides. The survey focused on magnetic and gravity features which are interpreted to represent extensions of the mineralised intrusive system at Yarabrook Hill, which has previously returned high-grade Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide drill intersections. These sulphides were clearly identified using this AEM system, although it should be noted that some mineralised sulphide systems are not conductive.

In particular, the Project has excellent potential to host relatively low-sulphide, PGE-dominant deposits which can be identified using soil geochemistry but are unlikely to be conductive. Therefore, combined AEM and soil geochemistry is a powerful first-pass tool for the effective exploration of the Project.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Caspin Resources Limited.



-ENDS-

For further details, please contact:

Greg Miles
Chief Executive Officer
admin@caspin.com.au
Tel: +61 8 6373 2000

About Caspin

Caspin Resources Limited (ASX Code: **CPN**) is a new mineral exploration company based in Perth, Western Australia. Caspin's strategy is to explore and progress its mineral resource projects, and where appropriate, generate, earn into, or acquire new projects with the aim of creating value for Caspin shareholders.

At the Yarawindah Brook Project, Caspin will be exploring Australia's newest Ni-Cu-PGE province, advancing exploration on multiple fronts using soil geochemistry and Airborne EM in search of new Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide deposits. Caspin will then test the most prospective targets with drilling programs.

At the Mount Squires Project, Caspin has identified a 50km structural corridor with significant gold mineralisation. The Company will conduct further soil sampling and reconnaissance drilling to identify new targets along strike from the Handpump Prospect. Caspin will concurrently continue to evaluate the potential for Ni-Cu mineralisation along strike from the One Tree Hill Prospect and Nebo-Babel Deposits.

Follow Us

LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/company/caspin-resources-limited

Twitter: https://twitter.com/CaspinRes

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 Yarawindah Brook Project.

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.*	Surface soil samples were collected along the road verge by Caspin personnel typically on 200m spacings but out to 400m at the end of lines. Where possible soils samples were collected by Auger, digging a 10-30cm pit to the base of cultivated soil and then augered to 50cm depth with a 1-2kg bulk sample collected. Alternatively, surface soil samples were collected by digging a 30x30x20cm pit, homogenising and then collecting a bulk 1-2kg sample. Soil samples were analysed for Au, Pt and Pd and 48 elements.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling has been carried out under Caspin protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.
	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.	Samples were dried at low temperature (max 60°c) and sieved to -180µm before analysis by Fire Assay and ICP-MS for Au, Pt and Pd and 4-acid digest with ICP-MS and ICP-AES finish for 58 elements.
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).*	Not applicable as no drilling completed.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not applicable as no drilling completed.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable as no drilling completed.
	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.	Not applicable as no drilling completed.
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.*	Not applicable as no drilling completed.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Not applicable as no drilling completed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable as no drilling completed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable as no drilling completed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were screened at the lab to -180µm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample type, size, fraction and analysis methodology has been assessed by a consultant geochemist and found to be appropriate for the project area.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Caspin QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material (CRM) as assay standards and blanks along with field duplicates.
	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.	Analysis of field duplicates confirms the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the regolith type, style of mineralisation, the sampling methodology and assay ranges for the primary elements within the Yarawindah Brook Project.
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.*	All soil samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Canning Vale. Samples were submitted as bulk 1-2kg samples. Samples were dried at the lab at low temperature (max of 60°c) before being screened to -180µm. Au, Pt, and Pd were determined by fire assay fire assay with ICPMS. 58 elements were determined by four acid "near total" digest on 0.25g of sample with analysis by ICP-MS and ICP-AES. This method is considered total for Au, Pt and Pd and near total for 58 elements.
	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.	Not applicable as no such analysis completed.
	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.	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. Certified reference materials, having a good range of values, are inserted blindly and randomly. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples did not highlight any issues. Caspin also collected Auger and soil samples during an orientation survey which was reviewed by an independent specialist.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Not applicable as no drilling completed.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable as no drilling completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geochemical sample coordinates and geological information was recorded in field books and coordinates and track data from handheld GPS's was saved. Field data is entered into Excel spreadsheets and sent to Geobase Australia for validation and compilation into a SQL database server.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data has been adjusted.
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.*	The location of all soil samples has been recorded using handheld GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system for the Yarawindah Brook Project is GDA94 MGA Zone 50.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The tenement package exhibits subdued relief with undulating hills and topographic representation is sufficiently controlled using an appropriate Digital Terrane Model (DTM).
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Sampling was not completed along the road verge on 200m or 400m spacings.
	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.	Not applicable as no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing was applied.
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.*	At this early stage of exploration, mineralisation thickness', orientation and geometry are not known.
	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.	Not applicable as no drilling completed.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample chain of custody is managed by Caspin Resources. Samples for the Yarawindah Brook Project are stored on site and delivered to the assay laboratory by Caspin personnel. Whilst in storage the samples are kept in a locked yard.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	A review of an orientation geochemical survey was undertaken by an external consultant geochemist to ascertain the most appropriate, effective sampling and analysis methodology for the Yarawindah Brook Project. The results showed the methodology employed by Caspin and reported in this announcement is appropriate for the regolith type and mineralisation styles encountered in the project area.