ASX RELEASE

11 FEBRUARY 2021

CASPIN

Yarawindah Brook Project Exploration Update

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Surface geophysics supports XC-29 anomaly and geological interpretation**
- **Multiple, strong bedrock conductors over 700m strike with potential extensions**
- **Permitting process well advanced, targeting drilling late Q1**
- **Exploration advancing on multiple fronts; soil geochemistry program completed over the Yenart Prospect**

Caspin Resources Limited (ASX: CPN) ("Caspin" or "the Company") is pleased to provide the following exploration update for the Yarawindah Brook Ni-Cu-PGE Project in Western Australia.

Confidence building in XC-29 Anomaly

The XC-29 anomaly was identified in an Airborne Electromagnetic (AEM) survey in late 2020 (See ASX announcement dated 14 December 2020). The AEM anomaly consists of three discrete zones over a strike of 1.3km. The anomaly is coincident with interpreted mafic and ultramafic rocks which are typical host rocks for orthomagmatic Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation.

Since the initial identification by AEM, the Company has now completed a surface geophysical (Fixed Loop Electromagnetics or FLTEM) program which has confirmed the presence of several strong (up to 2,500 siemens), bedrock conductors (Figure 1). The anomaly has been modelled as four conductive plates, with likely faulted offsets and potentially folded. The top of the conductors lie approximately 60-80m below surface, below the base of weathering as interpreted from the AEM survey (Figure 2).

The survey was completed over the southern two parts of the anomaly only, however the Company is confident the northern portion (XC-29c) also represents a bedrock source. The northern extension will be surveyed during a second phase of FLTEM later in the year.

The FLTEM program has provided sufficient confidence for drill testing the anomaly. A program has been designed to test XC-29a and b comprising approximately 500m of diamond drilling. The Company is currently well advanced in the permitting process and targeting drilling activities late in the March Quarter, subject to rig availability.

XC-29 lies on the Brassica Trend, a package of mafic and ultramafic rocks striking over 6km with a further four AEM conductors so far identified that are yet to receive any further advanced exploration (Figure 3). These anomalies will be prioritised over the coming months once access has been granted.

The XC-34 and XC-35 anomalies were also surveyed in the recent FLTEM program. The survey suggested both anomalies are likely due to surficial weathering effects and as such have been downgraded against other targets in the project. The anomalies will be re-assessed after the review of soil geochemistry results.

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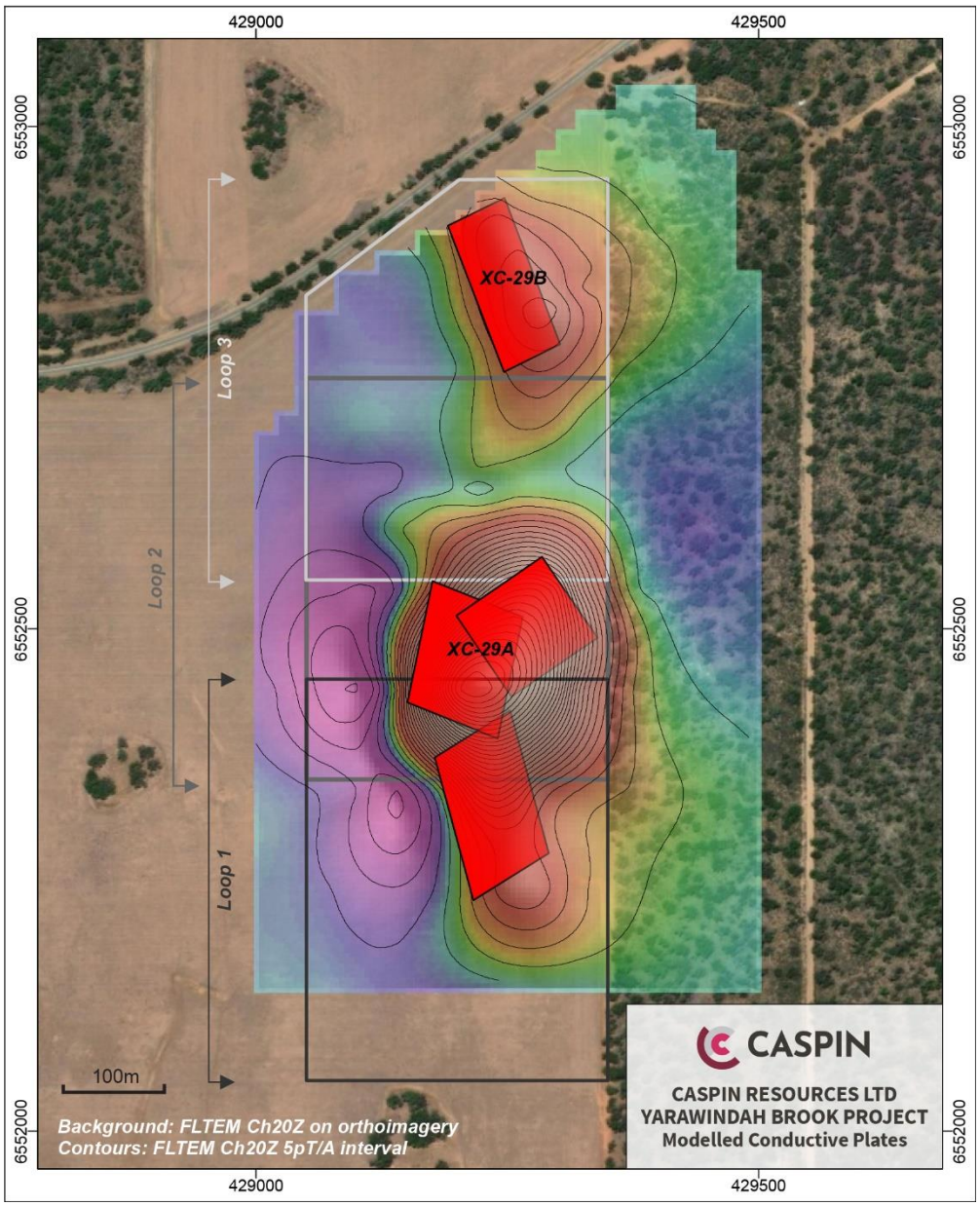

Figure 1. Modelled FLTEM conductors at XC-29a and XC-29b.

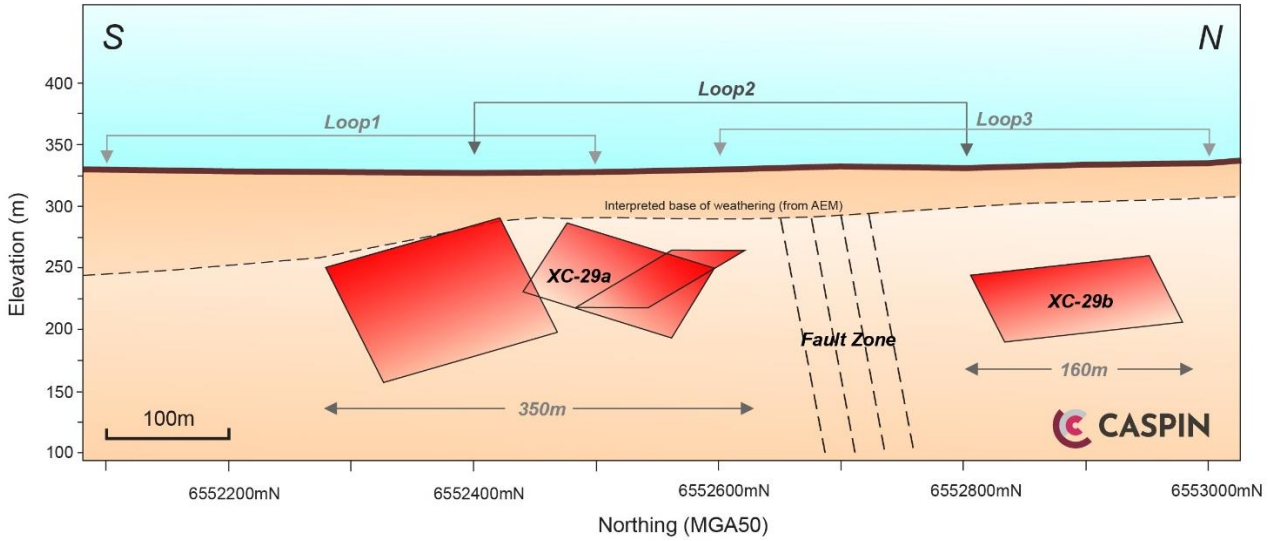

Figure 2. Long section through XC-29a & b showing geometry of FLTEM conductive plates.

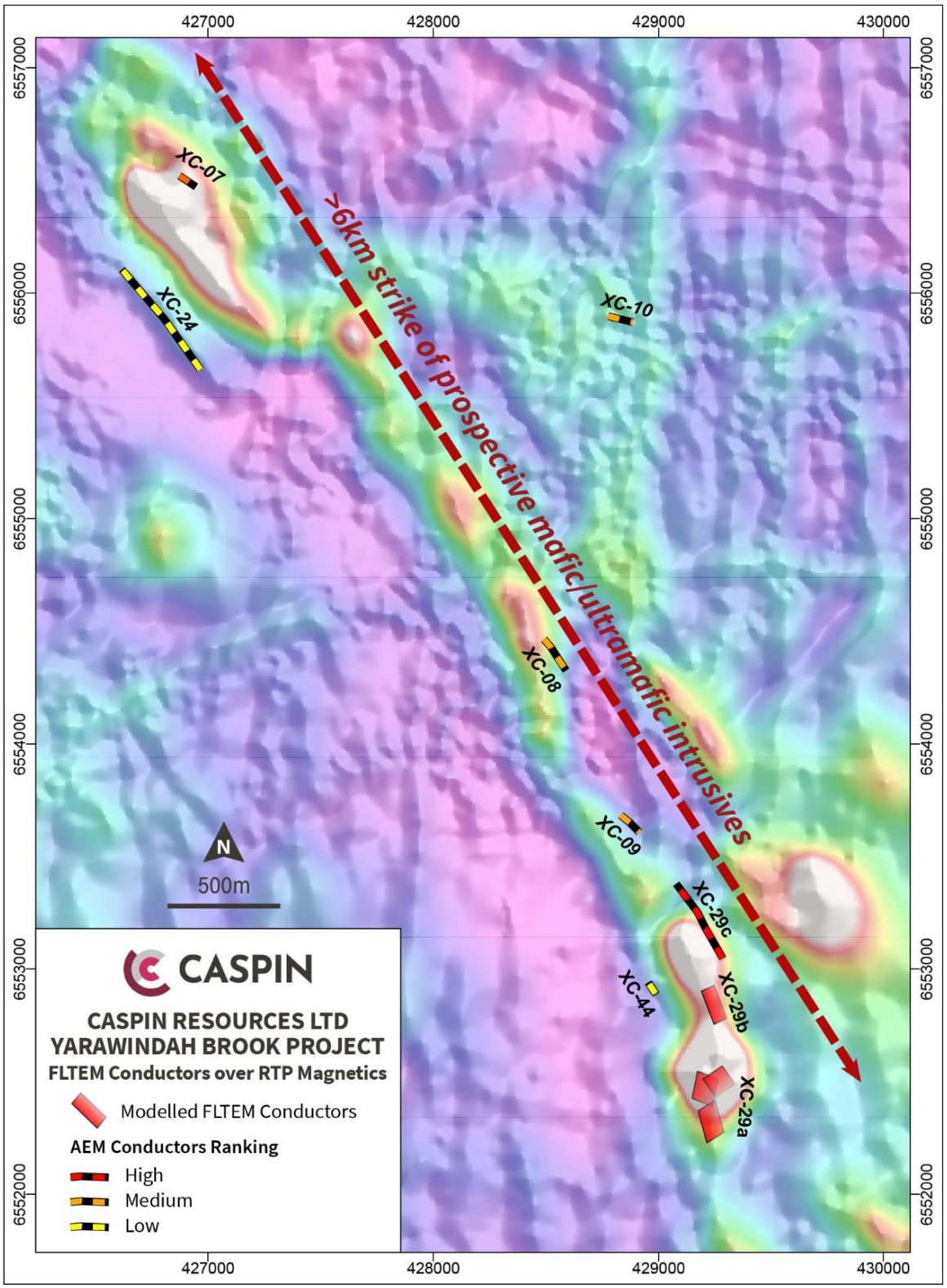

Figure 3. Brassica Trend showing XC-29 and AEM conductors.

First Phase Geochemistry Sampling Completed at Yenart

As previously announced (See ASX release dated 16 December 2020), the Yenart Prospect was initially targeted because of its circular magnetic feature that could represent a mafic/ultramafic intrusion. The feature is also plausibly down dip from mineralised mafic intrusive rocks exposed at Yarabrook Hill.

The company has now completed a systematic grid of sampling across the prospect to complement the reconnaissance traverse of soil sampling which previously returned elevated levels of palladium and platinum up to 13ppb (background is typically <1ppb) and copper.

The geochemistry program has also been extended north of Yarabrook Hill, the site of most previous exploration for PGE's.

Approximately 1,800 samples have been submitted for analysis with all results currently pending. These results could potentially identify new targets for low sulphide, PGE-rich mineralisation.

-ENDS-

This ASX announcement authorised for release by the Board of the Company.

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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.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results information included in this report and that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning Exploration Results, as reported in the market announcements dated 14 December 2020 and 16 December 2020 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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.

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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 Yarawindah Brook 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.*	Data was collected using a Fixed Loop Transient Electromagnetic survey design or FLTEM. FLTEM surveys are an industry standard geophysical technique used to identify mineralised sulphide bodies and other conductive materials. The fixed loop technique was used as the orientation of the conductive body was well understood from Airborne EM. Loops were laid out in a 300m x 400m configuration, with one loop constrained by infrastructure (see Figure in body of text). Sample stations were taken perpendicular to the strike of the conductor across the loop on 25m centres.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	GEM geophysics, a specialist ground EM contractor was used to conduct the survey and are experienced in maintaining the equipment and its calibration.
	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.	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
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 relevant to FLTEM survey.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
	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 relevant to FLTEM survey.

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.*	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
	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.	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
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.*	Fixed loop TEM ground survey carried out by GEM Geophysics. The geophysical technique is a standard setup use in the mining industry. Fixed Loop was chosen as the orientation of the conductors' were well understood from recent airborne EM data collected.
	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.	Receiver: SMARTem-24 Sensor: Jessy Deeps HT-SQUID Component Directions: Z +ve up, X +ve North, Y +ve West Transmitter: GEM GT-HO 100A Loop Size: 400x 300m Current: 70A Base Frequency: 1.25 Hz
	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.	The FLTEM survey was a validation of Airborne EM conductors. Repeat readings were made at each station for quality control. Quality of the data is checked by the operator as a

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		reading is taken
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not relevant to FLTEM survey. Although each station is read twice by the operator
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data is collected on site and validated by the geophysical technician daily. The data is sent to the contractor's geophysicist for further review and quality control. In addition, Caspin's consultant geophysicist reviews the data daily and makes any corrections to the survey design if required
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	NA
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 points 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.
	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). The DTM has been produced from the recent Airborne EM survey.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Line spacings were 100m and station spacings were 25m
	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 reported.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Not relevant to FLTEM survey
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.*	Data collection sections were orientated perpendicular to the strike of the conductor identified in the Airborne EM.
	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 relevant to FLTEM survey.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Data collection and processing protocols are aligned with industry best practices. In this case they are reviewed by the technician onsite, the contractor's geophysicist and Caspin's geophysicist daily.

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 Yarawindah Brook Project is located approximately 15km SSE of New Norcia in the SW of Western Australia and comprises Five granted Exploration Licence (E70/4883, E70/5166, E70/5116, E70/5330 and E70/5335). Tenements are held under terms of the Yarawindah Brook Joint Venture Agreement of which Caspin Resources Limited has acquired 80%, and Mr Scott Wilson, retains a 20% interest. Caspin has entered into land access and compensation agreement with the property owners on which Yarawindah Brook, Avena, Ovis, Brassica and Yenart prospects are situated. Aboriginal Heritage Access Agreements are in place for the live tenements.
	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 in good standing and have an existing Aboriginal Heritage Access Agreements in place. No Mining Agreement has been negotiated.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Yarawindah Brook Project area has been explored for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation since the discovery of outcropping Ni-Cu gossans in 1974. A series of drill programmes conducted by various companies since that time mainly focused on near-surface, laterite-hosted PGE mineralisation culminating in the definition of a (historical, non-JORC compliant) resource of 2.9 Mt at 0.79 g/t Pt+Pd (at 0.5 g/t cut-off) by Reynolds/AuDAX in 1989. Later drilling programmes and limited electromagnetic surveying was conducted by Washington Resources, resulting in intersections of massive Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides; however, on-ground exploration on the project area has been limited since the GFC in 2008. The work completed by previous operators is considered by Caspin to be of a high standard.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Yarawindah Brook Project is located within the Jimperding Metamorphic Belt hosted in the Lake Grace Terrane at the SW end of the Yilgarn Craton. In the area of the Yarawindah Brook, outcrop is poor with deep regolith development. Regionally, the lithological trend is NW, with moderate dips to the NE. The western portion of the project area is dominated by metasediments and gneiss containing lenses of mafic and ultramafic rocks. It is these mafic-ultramafic lithologies that are the hosts to Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide mineralisation and have been the main targets for exploration. The Yarawindah Brook Project is considered prospective for accumulations of massive, matrix and disseminated Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides, both within the mafic-ultramafic complex and as remobilised

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		bodies in the country rocks.
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.*	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
	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 relevant to FLTEM survey.
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.*	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
	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.	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
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').*	Not relevant to FLTEM survey.
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 Airborne EM conductors tested with FLTEM during this survey are discussed in the body of text.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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 reported
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.*	Caspin is continuing exploration on several prospects with soil sampling completed at Yenart, XC34 and XC35 with results pending. Drill permitting and planning is underway at XC29 and is expected to commence late Q1 2021.