ASX RELEASE

19 August 2021

Major Advances at Yarawindah Brook PGE-Ni-Cu Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Gravity Gradiometer survey demonstrates Yarabrook Hill intrusion has much greater extent than previously mapped and drilled**
- **Surface PGE-Ni-Cu anomalous geochemical footprint now extended over 3km of strike with strong new anomalies**
- **Gravity survey indicates favourable setting for new anomalies on margin of intrusion**
- **High-priority new target areas emerging on northern extension of Yarabrook Hill**
- **RC drilling continuing with ~1,800m completed of the initial ~5,000m program**

Caspin Resources Limited **(ASX: CPN) ("Caspin" or "the Company")** is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the Company's Yarawindah Brook PGE-Ni-Cu Project in Western Australia. The Company has recently received results from its gravity gradiometer survey as well as further infill soil geochemistry results which have provided the Company with new insights and targets at the Yarabrook Hill Prospect, where drilling is currently underway.

Yarabrook Hill Intrusion has Significant Scale

The results of a gravity gradiometer survey flown in June have now been received. The survey has provided another vital data set to complement magnetics, electromagnetics and soil geochemistry across Yarabrook Hill (Figure 1).

The survey has clearly outlined the extent of the Yarabrook Hill intrusion which is much larger than previously mapped or drill tested. The intrusion covers a surface extent of at least 8km^2, whilst the area of mapping and current exploration is only 2km^2 with most drilling to relatively shallow depths. This supports the Company's belief that the intrusion is largely unexplored and that exploration to date has been focussed only on easily accessible surface exposure. Yarabrook Hill is now demonstrated to be a large intrusive mafic/ultramafic system, which bodes well for the discovery of economic deposits of PGE-Ni-Cu sulphides.

The anomalous PGE-Ni-Cu surface geochemistry footprint at Yarabrook Hill has now been extended over at least 3km of strike and is much larger than that currently defined by drilling (refer previous ASX announcement 16 June 2021). The gravity survey has provided additional support that these soil anomalies are associated with underlying mafic and ultramafic rocks. In particular, the gravity data indicate that strong new soil anomalies in the northwest and eastern parts of Yarabrook Hill are likely located on the intrusion contact. These soil anomalies are considered extremely significant and warrant drill testing.

Interpretation of the gravity data is continuing with an inversion (3D model) still to be completed. The inversion will further help the Company's understanding of the geology and assist drill targeting.

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New Targets Emerging North and East of Yarabrook Hill

Several lines of new data have highlighted the exploration potential of the northern extension of the Yarabrook Hill intrusion, which has now become an important focus for follow-up exploration.

Infill soil geochemistry results have now been returned from this northern area and have defined a strong PGE anomaly on the north-western contact of the Yarabrook Hill intrusion. This anomaly has a peak value of 192ppb PGE (background PGE in soil is commonly 1ppb) which is of a similar magnitude to peak results across the main Yarabrook Hill anomaly. This northwest anomaly occurs in an embayment on the margin of the intrusion, coinciding with a gravity high, but in a magnetic low which is a distinctly different geophysical signature to the main Yarabrook Hill body and mineralisation tested to date.

The northern extension of Yarabrook Hill also hosts a large airborne electromagnetic anomaly, known as XC-22. XC-22 is a modest-strength, late-time anomaly with approximate dimensions of 700m x 500m. This area has been lightly explored by RAB drilling from the 1970's which shows anomalous copper and nickel anomalism in the weathering zone, likely to be supergene enrichment, with limited drilling into bedrock.

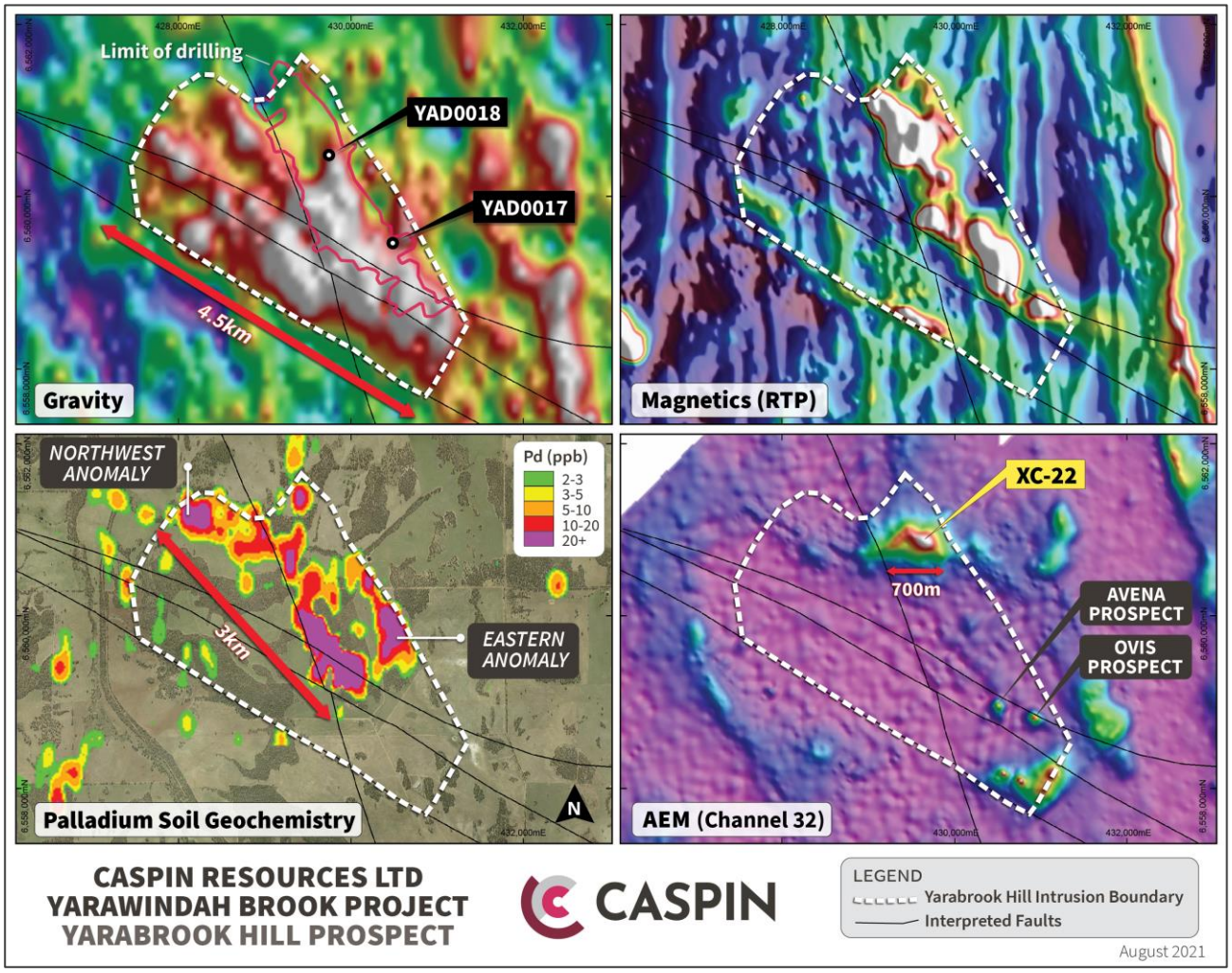

Figure 1. Comparison of gravity gradiometry, magnetics, palladium soil geochemistry and Airborne EM and datasets at Yarabrook Hill. The Avena and Ovis prospects are known to host semi-massive sulphide mineralisation.

The new gravity data has helped understanding of the context of XC-22, showing that it is coincident with a gravity low and magnetic high. This combination of anomalies is most likely to represent serpentinised ultramafic rocks which are commonly associated with PGE mineralisation (e.g. the Gonneville Intrusion at the

Julimar Project). Importantly, the size of the gravity low anomaly suggests this area may be the most significant area of ultramafic within the Yarabrook Hill intrusion.

The XC-22 anomaly also coincides with a modern-day creek system and was previously down-graded as being a potential regolith feature. However, review of limited previous drilling does not support thicker regolith development in this area. The anomaly remains enigmatic, and with the new gravity dataset and supporting anomalous soil geochemistry in the area, it is now considered sufficiently prospective to warrant drill testing.

A significant target has also emerged on the eastern margin of the Yarabrook Hill intrusion which is referred to as the Eastern Anomaly. This is a strong, coherent PGE geochemical anomaly that lies in a parallel position 500m to the east of the historical Yarabrook Hill anomaly, striking over 1.2km. With very limited drilling in this area and no bedrock exposure, the source of the anomaly is unknown, but the gravity survey now confirms the anomaly lies within the footprint of the Yarabrook Hill intrusion.

New Geological Interpretation of Recent Diamond Drilling Program

Evaluation of the drill core and assay results from YAD0017 & YAD0018 (refer previous ASX announcement 5 July 2021) has continued.

The Company now recognises that PGE mineralisation at Yarabrook Hill occurs in two main styles (Figure 2).

One style is hosted by shear zones developed at and near the upper contact of the intrusion and is interpreted to represent structural/hydrothermal remobilisation from some primary magmatic sulphide source. The bulk of mineralisation seen in historical drilling across Yarabrook Hill is likely associated with these upper shear zones, particularly where they intersect the base of the weathered profile and are subject to supergene enrichment. The nature of the primary source to this remobilised mineralisation remains enigmatic but given that these mineralised shear zones extend over > 2km of strike, it is likely to be large.

The second style of mineralisation occurs as primary, stratabound zones of disseminated magmatic sulphides. The most significant zones of primary mineralisation are hosted by intercalated pyroxenite and gabbroid layers that occur some distance below the HW shear zones described above. The best zone of this primary mineralisation comprises 19m @ 0.18% Ni, 0.17% Cu, 0.46 g/t PGE, from 292m down hole with a higher-grade zone of 9.2m @ 0.19% Ni, 0.24% Cu & 0.74g/t PGE from 300.85m.

The upper part of the intrusion, above these primary zones, is dominated by ultramafic rocks (peridotite and pyroxenite) and, apart from the locally strongly mineralised shear zones discussed above, hosts ubiquitous, PGE-anomalous sulphide mineralisation at low levels.

A major flat-lying shear zone (called the “Footwall Shear-zone”) occurs almost immediately below the strongest zone of primary mineralisation, suggesting that YAD0017 did not intersect the entire thickness of the PGE-mineralised sequence at Yarabrook Hill. A barren low-Cr gabbroid is present below the Footwall Shear-zone. This is interpreted as also being part of the larger Yarabrook Hill intrusion, although its stratigraphic relationship to the upper, PGE-mineralised section is unknown.

Finding a large body of primary sulphide remains the Company’s priority target. Intersecting wide intervals of primary mineralisation in YAD0017 is considered a very positive step forward towards doing this. We expect that zones of primary mineralisation will have significant lateral extent and have the potential to significantly increase in both grade and width in parts of the intrusion with an originally flatter dip. The current structural interpretation is that the zones of primary mineralisation in YAD0017 are not exposed at the surface, which highlights the potential for significant blind PGE mineralisation.

The current RC drill program is designed to gain a better understanding of the internal architecture of the intrusion, along strike as well as up and down-dip, from YAD0017. This will assist the Company to better understand the stratigraphic setting of mineralisation and the effect of later structures, with the objective of

vectoring towards potentially stronger zones of PGE-Ni-Cu mineralisation. This drilling, together with inversion modelling of the gravity data will produce the first 3-D model for the Yarabrook Hill intrusion.

The shear-hosted mineralisation is potentially a secondary target, with the possibility of significant accumulations forming in favourable structural settings.

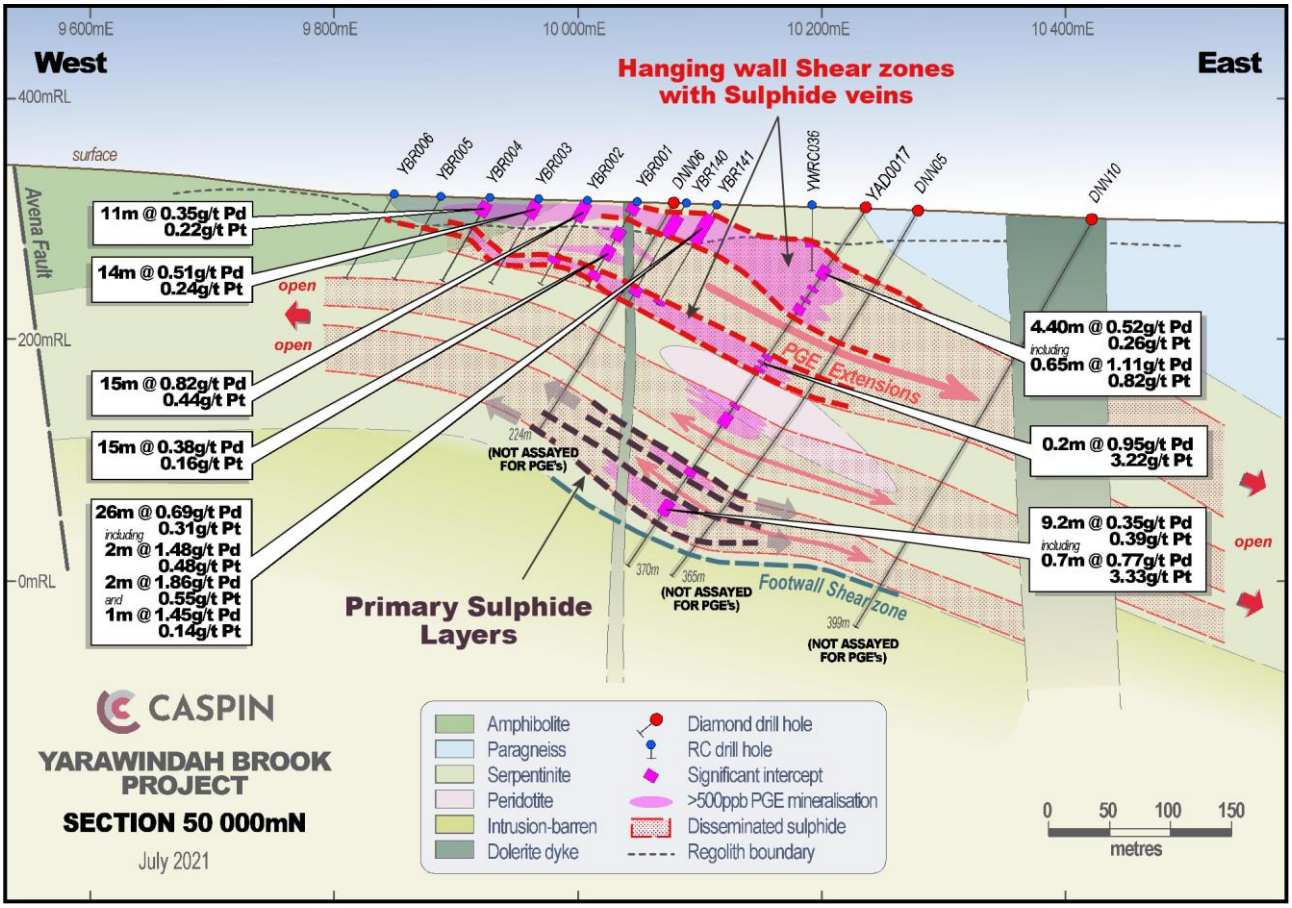

Figure 2. Section 50 000N with YAD0017 showing two distinctive mineralisation styles.

Current RC Drilling Program

RC drilling at Yarabrook Hill is continuing steadily, despite inclement weather and wet ground conditions, with seven holes and approximately 1,800m completed to date, of the initial 5,000m program. The Company is now expecting first drill results towards the end of September. The northwest and eastern geochemical anomalies as well as XC-22 are a high priority but unlikely to be drilled in the current program due to wet ground conditions. The Company will aim to test these targets in a subsequent program when ground conditions allow.

The Company looks forward to providing further updates on drilling progress and results in due course.

This RC program will be followed by a short diamond drilling program to test the full sequence of the Yarabrook Hill intrusion. This program is part funded by the WA Government Exploration Incentive Scheme and is currently scheduled for late September.

Figure 3. RC drilling at Yarabrook Hill, August 2021.

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

-ENDS-

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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, a Competent Person 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.

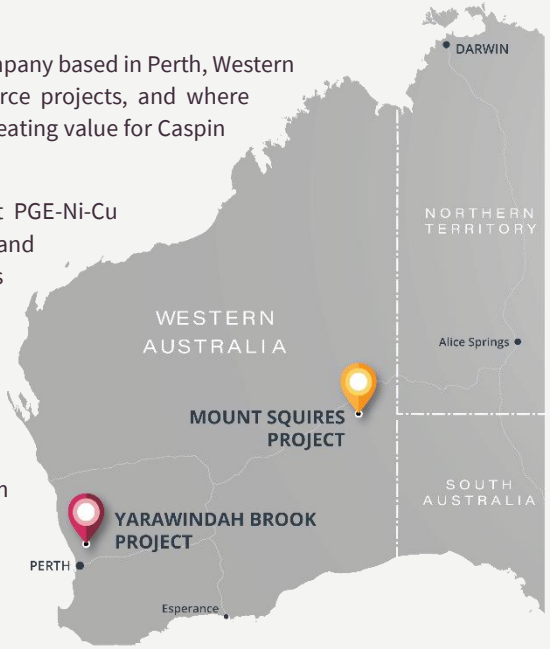
The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results information included in this report from previous Company announcements (including drill results extracted from the Company's Prospectus) announced to the ASX on 23 November 2020, 30 March 2021, 28 April 2021, 16 June 2021 and 5 July 2021.

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 is exploring Australia's newest PGE-Ni-Cu province, advancing exploration on multiple fronts using soil geochemistry and geophysics in search of new PGE-Ni-Cu sulphide deposits. Caspin has recently confirmed primary PGE mineralisation in its maiden drill program.

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.*	All surface samples discussed in this announcement were collected by Caspin or Cassini Resources. Surface soil samples were collected on 200m lines with 100m spacing along lines. 148 Soil samples were collected by digging a 30x30x20cm pit, homogenising and then collecting a bulk 1-2kg sample. Some samples were field sieved to 2mm. 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 or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Not applicable as no drilling results reported.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not applicable as no drilling results reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable as no drilling results reported.
	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 results reported.
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 results reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Not applicable as no drilling results reported.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable as no drilling results reported.
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 results reported.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were screened at the lab to -180µm.
	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. Some samples were sieved to 2mm in the field. 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 geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments, etc. utilised.
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 results reported.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable as no drilling results reported.
	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.
	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.*	Variable, typically 400m x 100m with infill to 200m x 100m. Limited areas were done on tighter spacing and some roadside sampling was done on 200m to 400m spacing along the road
	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.	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 results reported.
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 on return from the site. If stored between site and the lab, they are kept in a locked yard.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

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, Aries, XC29 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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.*	No drilling or rock chips are being reported.
	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.	The full element suite (48+ elements) is not tabulated for the soil samples, some key elements are represented pictorially.
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.*	No weighting has been applied.
	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.	No aggregated results are reported
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are reported.
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 applicable as no drilling results reported.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 relevant exploration data is 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 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 a gravity survey, further soil sampling and drilling in the pipeline.