

## ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

### ABOUT CALIDUS RESOURCES

Calidus Resources is an ASX listed gold exploration company which controls the 410,000 ounce Warrawoona Gold Project in the East Pilbara district of the Pilbara Goldfield in Western Australia.

### DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

Mr Keith Coughlan  
NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Mr David Reeves  
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Mr Adam Miethke  
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr Peter Hepburn Brown  
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr James Carter  
CFO AND COMPANY SECRETARY

[calidus.com.au](http://calidus.com.au)

16 August 2017

## Spectacular Intercept of 6m @ 63.31g/t Au at Warrawoona (incl 2m @ 182.57g/t Au)

Additional high-grade zones continue to be intersected in the Gap Zone between existing resources

Calidus Resources Limited (ASX:CAI) ('Calidus' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce that it continues to intercept gold mineralisation across significant widths in all holes drilled at its flagship Warrawoona Gold Project located in the Pilbara of Western Australia.

### HIGHLIGHTS

Significant gold intercepts grading greater than 10 gram-metres include:

- **6m @ 63.31g/t Au (incl 2m @ 182.57g/t)** from 49m in hole 17KLRC032
- **12m @ 3.73g/t Au (incl 1m @ 26.98g/t)** from 40m in hole 17KLRC038
- **9m @ 4.56g/t Au (incl 1m @ 30.67g/t)** from 3m in hole 17KLRC031
- **33m @ 1.09g/t Au** from 23m in hole 17KLRC034
- **14m @ 2.06g/t Au (incl 1m @ 12.24g/t)** from 104m in hole 17KLRC023
- **25m @ 1.03g/t Au** from 46m in hole 17KLRC039
- **24m @ 1.06 g/t Au** from 23m in hole 17KLRC027
- **17m @ 1.43g/t Au** from 80m in hole 17KLRC018
- **5m @ 4.81g/t Au (incl 1m @ 21.61g/t)** from 85m in hole 17KLRC039
- **13m @ 1.66g/t Au** from 30m in hole 17KLRC026
- **11m @ 1.82g/t Au** from surface in hole 17KLRC025
- **9m @ 2.02g/t Au** from 8m in hole 17KLRC035
- **5m @ 3.63g/t Au** from 7m in hole 17KLRC038
- **4m @ 4.29g/t Au** from 102m in hole 17KLRC024
- **12m @ 1.41g/t Au** from 113m in hole 17KLRC020
- **6m @ 2.60g/t Au (incl 1m @ 10.44g/t)** from 34m in hole 17KLRC025
- **9m @ 1.69g/t Au** from 15m in hole 17KLRC031
- **10m @ 1.45g/t Au** from 75m in hole 17KLRC021
- **8m @ 1.64 g/t Au** from 2m in hole 17KLRC027
- **11m @ 1.18g/t Au** from surface in hole 17KLRC033

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- **11m @ 1.14g/t Au** from 28m in hole 17KLRC040
- **9m @ 1.36g/t Au** from 122m in hole 17KLRC023
- **5m @ 2.27g/t Au** from 34m in hole 17KLRC031
- **8m @ 1.27g/t Au** from 91m in hole 17KLRC024

This represents a further 23 RC drill holes for 2,216m of the current drill program.

Calidus Managing Director Dave Reeves commented, “The consistent intersection of ore grade gold mineralisation including very high-grade gold numbers is a fantastic result, and it supports the known historic mined grades of 30g/t to 180 g/t that were commonly reported in the area. Our knowledge base on the controls of the high grade mineralisation is growing rapidly and will be used to target these zones in future drill campaigns.

Due to every hole intersecting ore grade mineralisation to-date and on review of the existing resource area, we have decided to increase the drill program to a total of 12,600m to maximise both the resource size and category of resource for the planned resource upgrade later this year. This will include 1,100m of diamond core for structural work and metallurgical test work.”

Figure 1: Warrawoona Gold Project

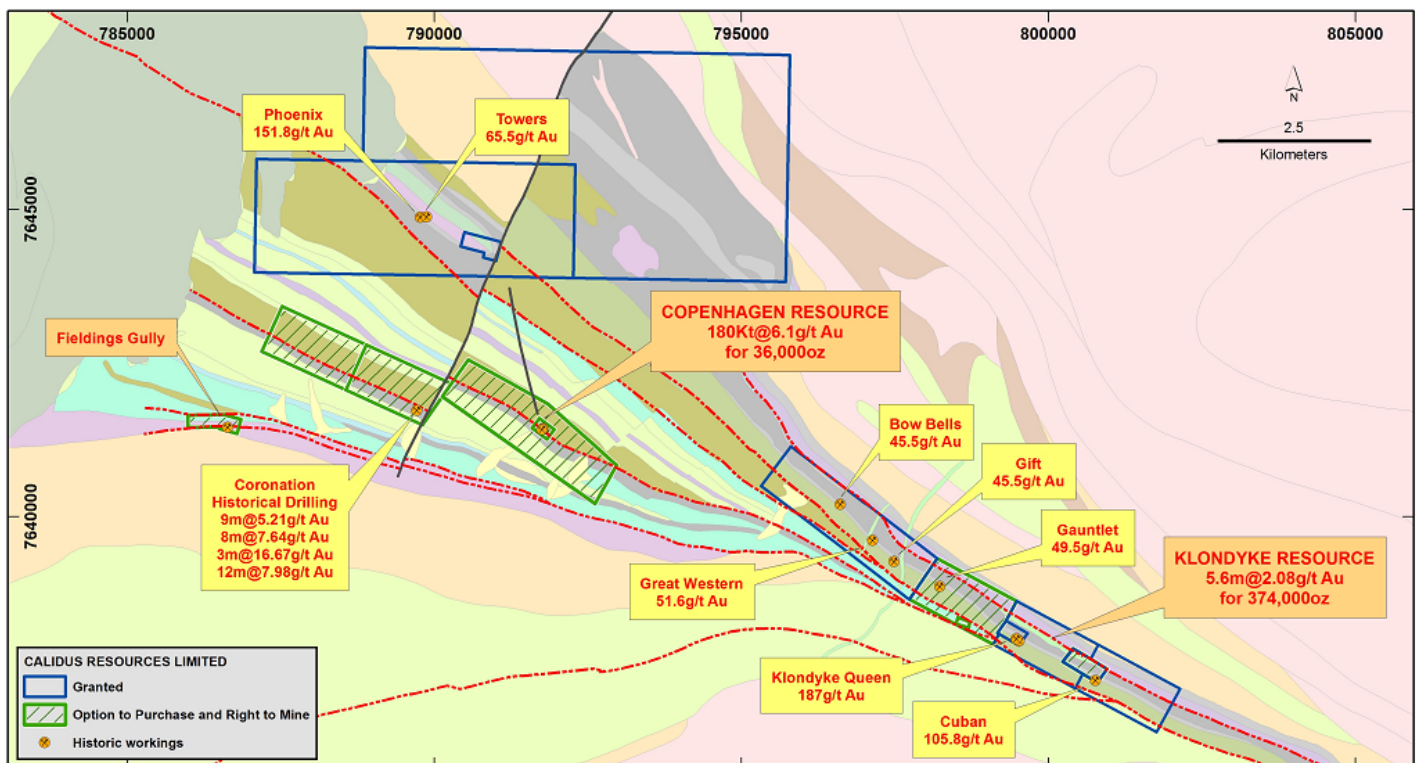
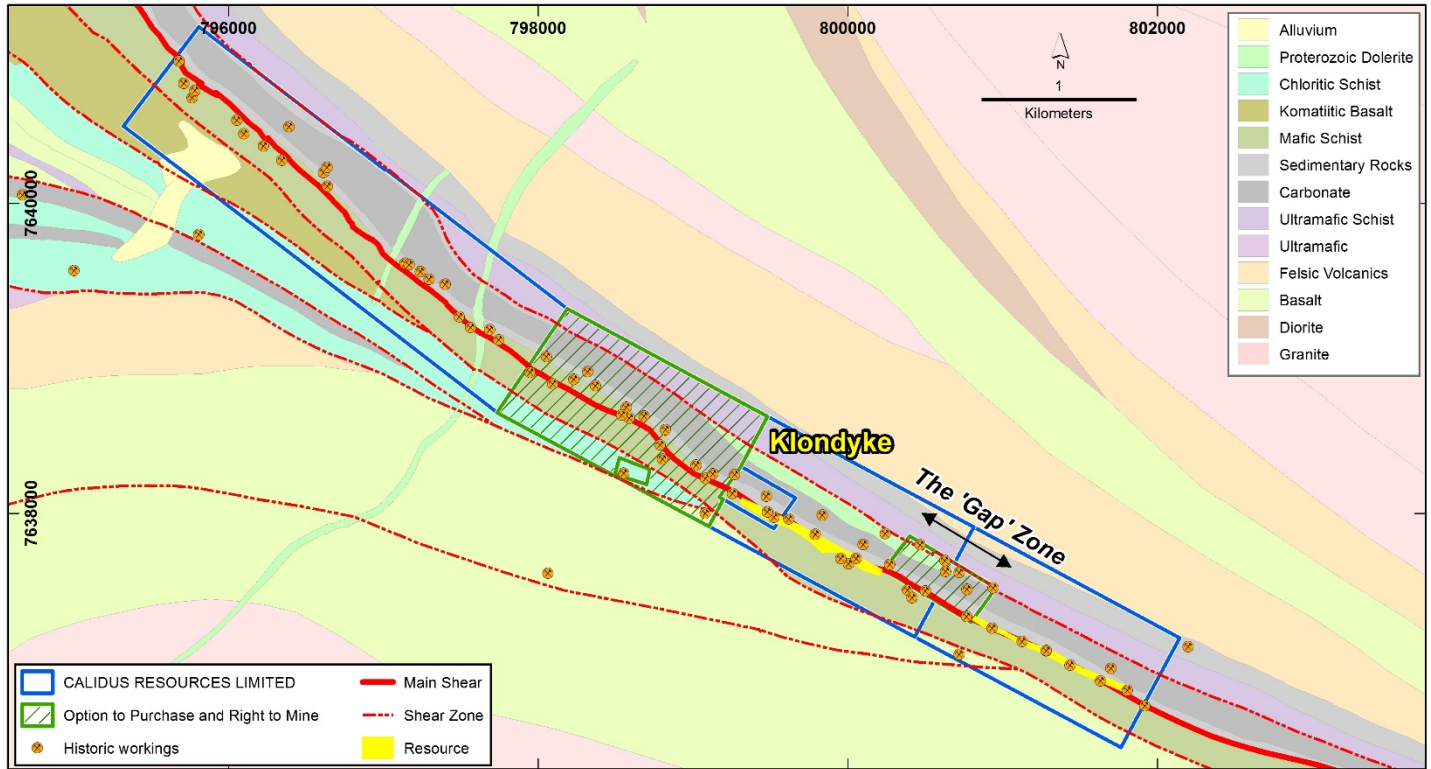


Figure 2: Klondyke Deposit



**Current RC Drill Program**

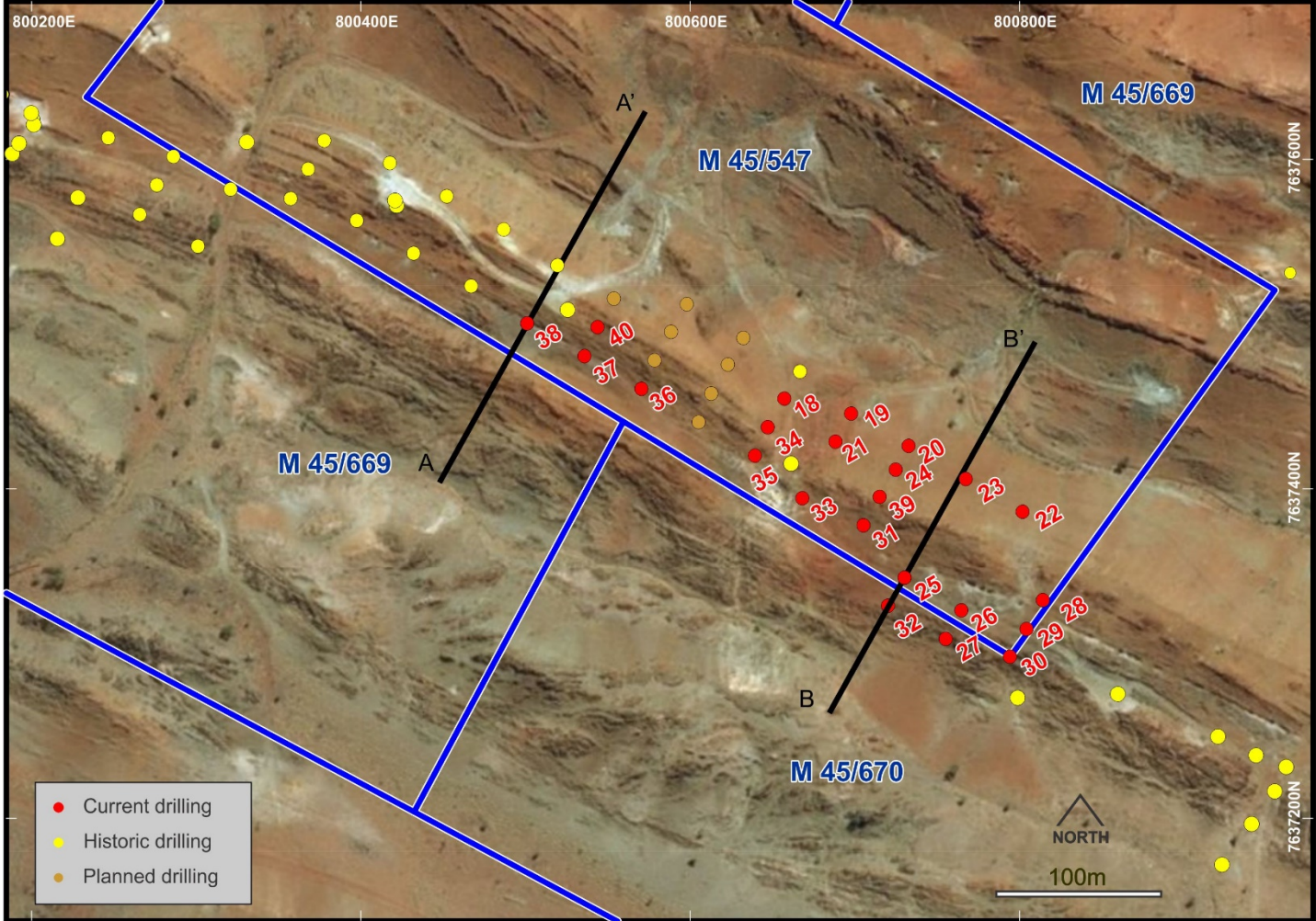
The current program aims to increase data density in the main shear ‘Gap’ zone, a 700m long zone that separates the western and eastern 2012 JORC compliant resources at Klondyke. Calidus aims to work expeditiously to calculate additional near surface resource ounces within the ‘Gap’ zone soon after the completion of this round of drilling.

All holes continue to intersect classic Klondyke style mineralisation, comprising quartz veins within strongly sheared, silicified, pyritised and fuchsite altered felsic and mafic schists.

Importantly, intercepts received to date show continuity to surface which is a major positive for considering a range of mining scenarios. Punctuating the 7.5km strike of main zone mineralisation within the broader Klondyke shear, zones such as those encountered in 17KLRC001 and 17KLRC032 (27m @ 5.85g/t Au and 6m @ 63.31g/t Au respectively) provide important economic upside to the large base-load tonnages of circa 1.5 to 2g/t material that characterise the deposit. Calidus will look to unlock the value such zones hold, through greater understanding of grade distribution via strategic development drilling conducted alongside exploration in the ‘near resource’ corridor.

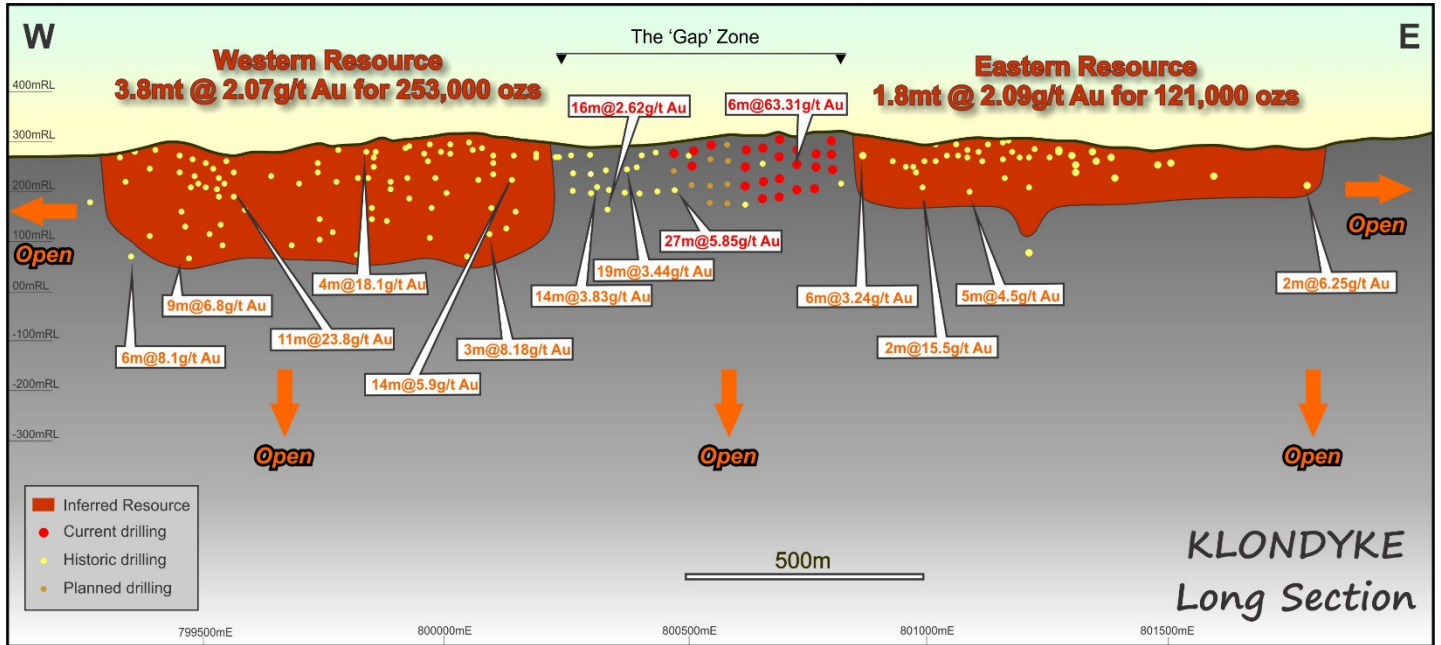


**Figure 3: Plan of Drilling**



**\*All holes begin with prefix 17KLRC0**

**Figure 4: Klondyke Resource Long-Section Showing Location of Current Drilling**



**Figure 5: Klondyke Resource Long-Section Showing Zoom of Reported Highlight Holes in 'Gap' zone**

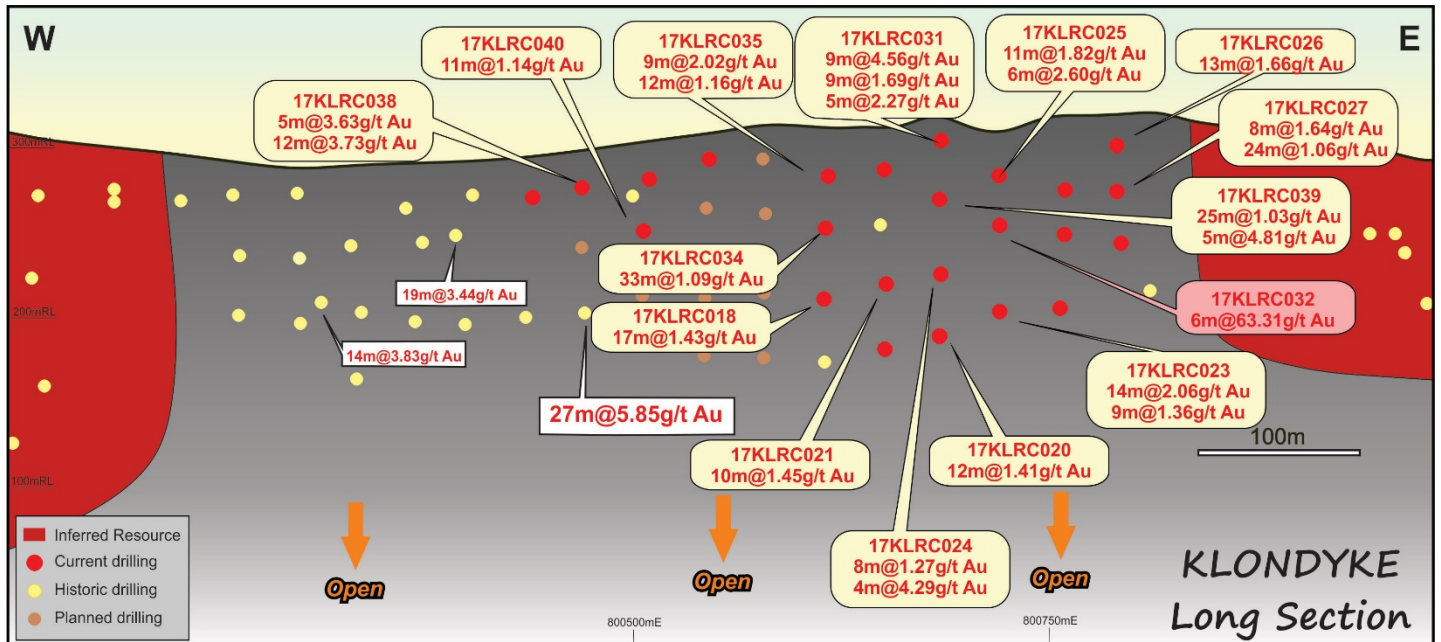




Figure 6: Cross Section A - A'

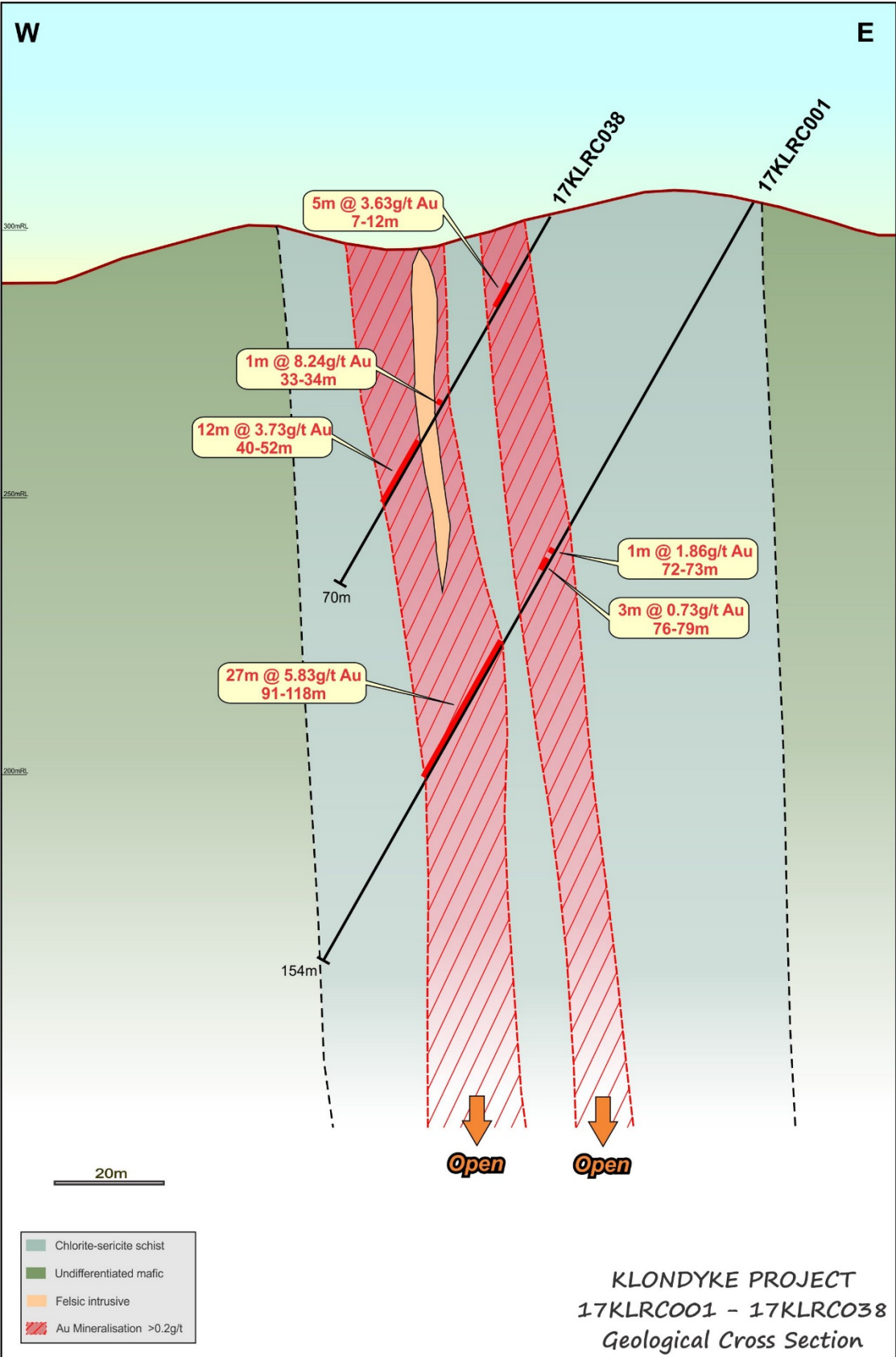
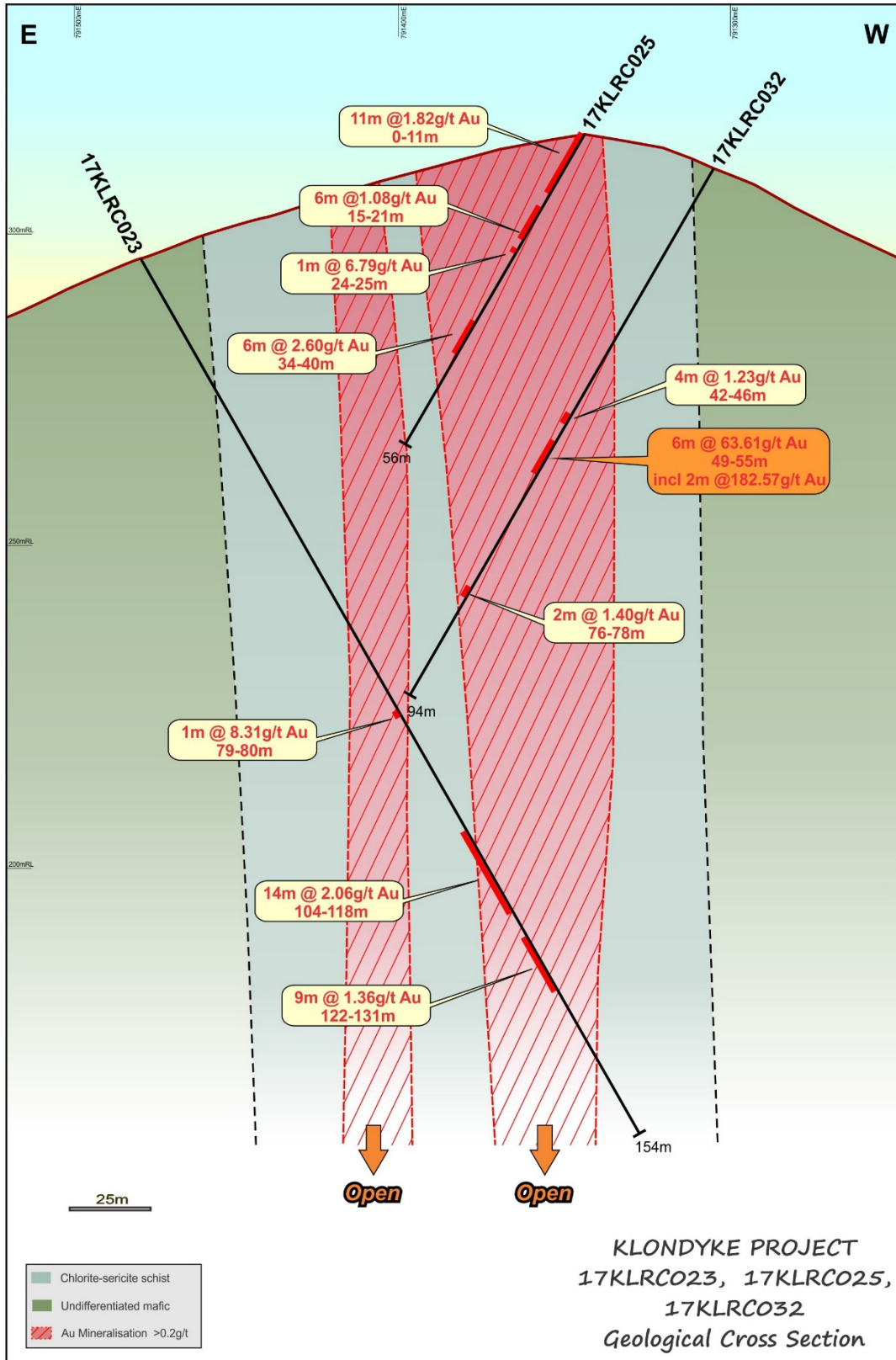


Figure 7: Cross Section B - B'



**Next Steps**

The Company will complete the recently increased drill program during the current quarter. The program is designed to add significant shallow resource ounces to the current inventory by drilling the following areas:

- 7,000m into the 'Gap' zone of the existing 374,000 oz Klondyke Resource
- 4,000m into the existing Klondyke Resource to commence upgrading from Inferred to Indicated
- 500m into Fieldings Gully
- 1,100 HQ core into the main Klondyke resource and Copenhagen, Coronation and Fieldings Gully satellite deposits

The Company will make regular announcements on the progress of this drilling campaign and ongoing field reconnaissance including mapping and soil sampling.

A regional targeting exercise is running concurrently with the resource development program. This is ranking the numerous targets that exist along the 38km of untested strike of mapped shears that exist on the Company's tenements. To achieve this, a team of experienced field geologists is currently using mapping, sampling, high resolution aerial photography, hyperspectral imaging and regional magnetics. A detailed report will be made when this exercise is complete that will highlight the significant number of outcropping targets that exist in the Project area.

**Project History/ Historical Workings**

The Warrawoona Project was first discovered and mined in 1897. There are over 200 known historic workings on the Company's tenements. All of these workings are small scale workings targeting the high grade (plus 1oz/t) mineralisation that is prevalent through the area. Average mined grades for some of these workings include:

- |                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| • Klondyke Queen                   | 187g/t |
| • Klondyke Boulder                 | 40g/t  |
| • Golden Gauntlet                  | 50g/t  |
| • Bow Bells                        | 46g/t  |
| • Great Western                    | 52g/t  |
| • St George                        | 167g/t |
| • Cuban                            | 106g/t |
| • Kopke's Reward                   | 90g/t  |
| • British Exploration of Australia | 184g/t |

Various companies have held portions of the main Klondyke zone in a "chequerboard" fashion over the years which has resulted in the current discontinuous resource at Klondyke. By consolidating the entire strike of the main zone of Klondyke, the Company is in the enviable position of being able to rapidly increase resources by in-fill drilling known mineralised areas that were previously not accessible to historic owners. In addition, it allows the Company to have a global view of the entire Warrawoona Greenstone which allows a better geological model to be built to assist in better targeting the large number of prospects that lie on the Company's tenements.



**About Calidus Resources**

Calidus Resources (ASX:CAI) is an ASX listed gold exploration company which controls the Warrawoona Gold Project in the East Pilbara district of the Pilbara Goldfield in Western Australia.

The Directors believe that the recent consolidation of this goldfield will transform the Company into a new Australian gold development company with significant potential to unlock further resources and new discoveries within the emerging gold belt of the Pilbara Goldfields district, which is a historically proven gold mining region. An aggressive drilling program is being pursued to rapidly and cost effectively add resource ounces in the near term as the first step towards development of a stand-alone gold operation.

- END -

**Notes Specific-ASX Announcements**

The following announcements were lodged with the ASX and further details (including supporting JORC Reporting Tables) for each of the sections noted in this Announcement can be found in the following releases. Note that these announcements are not the only announcements released to the ASX but specific to exploration reporting on the Warrawoona Gold Project. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information on the Project.

- Pharmanet to acquire the Warrawoona Gold Project in Western Australia: 22 March 2017
- Calidus Resources Limited-Prospectus: 8 May 2017

*The information in this announcement that relates to exploration targets and exploration results is based on information compiled by Jane Allen a competent person who is a member of the AusIMM. Jane Allen is employed by Calidus Resources Limited. Jane has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Jane Allen consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on her work in the form and context in which it appears.*

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr. Daniel Saunders, Principal of GeoServ Consulting Pty Ltd., who is a Member of the Australian Minerals Institute. Mr. Daniel Saunders is a full time employee of GeoServ Consulting Pty Ltd. and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Daniel Saunders consents to the inclusion of the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.*

**For further information please contact:**

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Managing Director

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**RC DRILLING RESULTS**

Hole ID	Depth	North	East	RL	Dip	Azim	From	To	Width	Grade
17KLRC018	142	7,637,455	800,657	293	-60	210	4	6	2	4.61
17KLRC018							27	29	2	0.96
17KLRC018							47	48	1	1.65
17KLRC018							59	60	1	1.41
17KLRC018							73	76	3	1.44
17KLRC018							80	97	<b>17</b>	<b>1.43</b>
17KLRC018							109	113	4	1.12
17KLRC019	154	7,637,445	800,698	292	-60	210	64	65	1	0.58
17KLRC019							72	73	1	0.54
17KLRC019							90	91	1	1.10
17KLRC019							101	102	1	0.74
17KLRC019							111	121	10	0.91
17KLRC019							138	139	1	7.14
17KLRC019							148	149	1	0.51
17KLRC020	154	7,637,426	800,733	296	-60	210	1	2	1	2.51
17KLRC020							39	40	1	1.07
17KLRC020							46	47	1	2.76
17KLRC020							51	52	1	0.72
17KLRC020							64	65	1	0.55
17KLRC020							103	105	2	1.14
17KLRC020							108	110	2	0.61
17KLRC020							113	125	<b>12</b>	<b>1.41</b>
17KLRC020							139	141	2	1.14
17KLRC021	130	7,637,429	800,688	296	-60	210	1	2	1	0.56
17KLRC021							12	14	2	0.76
17KLRC021							50	51	1	0.53
17KLRC021							70	71	1	0.53
17KLRC021							75	85	<b>10</b>	<b>1.45</b>
17KLRC021							88	89	1	0.86
17KLRC021							94	95	1	1.50
17KLRC021							108	109	1	1.14
17KLRC021							118	121	3	0.57
17KLRC022							160	7,637,386	800,802	296
17KLRC022	22	23	1	0.70						
17KLRC022	26	27	1	0.66						

17KLRC022							42	43	1	0.57
17KLRC022							62	63	1	0.80
17KLRC022							68	70	2	1.53
17KLRC022							79	83	4	0.94
17KLRC022							89	90	1	0.96
17KLRC022							96	106	10	0.96
17KLRC022							119	121	2	0.77
17KLRC023	154	7,637,406	800,767	296	-60	210	45	48	3	0.79
17KLRC023							67	68	1	1.00
17KLRC023							79	80	1	8.31
17KLRC023							85	86	1	2.36
17KLRC023							89	90	1	1.00
17KLRC023							104	118	<b>14</b>	<b>2.06</b>
17KLRC023							122	131	<b>9</b>	<b>1.36</b>
17KLRC023							147	148	1	0.61
17KLRC024	124	7,637,412	800,725	302	-60	210	16	17	1	0.62
17KLRC024							23	24	1	0.50
17KLRC024							50	51	1	0.55
17KLRC024							75	87	12	0.43
17KLRC024							91	99	<b>8</b>	<b>1.27</b>
17KLRC024							102	106	<b>4</b>	<b>4.29</b>
17KLRC025	56	7,637,346	800,730	314	-60	30	0	11	<b>11</b>	<b>1.82</b>
17KLRC025							15	21	6	1.08
17KLRC025							24	25	1	6.79
17KLRC025							29	30	1	0.83
17KLRC025							34	40	<b>6</b>	<b>2.60</b>
17KLRC026	64	7,637,326	800,765	314	-60	30	6	7	1	0.59
17KLRC026							15	16	1	0.51
17KLRC026							19	20	1	3.01
17KLRC026							24	25	1	0.80
17KLRC026							30	43	<b>13</b>	<b>1.66</b>
17KLRC026							52	56	4	1.72
17KLRC026							62	63	1	0.91
17KLRC027	96	7,637,309	800,755	308	-60	30	2	10	<b>8</b>	<b>1.64</b>
17KLRC027							23	47	<b>24</b>	<b>1.06</b>
17KLRC027							53	61	8	0.39
17KLRC027							78	85	7	0.76



17KLRC028	40	7,637,332	800,814	317	-60	30	1	5	4	0.41
17KLRC028							26	27	1	1.23
17KLRC029	80	7,637,315	800,804	312	-60	30	12	22	10	0.72
17KLRC029							25	26	1	0.95
17KLRC029							29	30	1	1.46
17KLRC029							41	42	1	0.64
17KLRC029							54	56	2	0.59
17KLRC029							71	72	1	1.40
17KLRC030	132	7,637,298	800,795	305	-60	30	14	16	2	1.04
17KLRC030							22	23	1	3.34
17KLRC030							27	28	1	2.26
17KLRC030							35	37	2	1.74
17KLRC030							43	48	5	1.91
17KLRC030							52	57	5	1.08
17KLRC030							66	67	1	0.79
17KLRC030							78	80	2	1.05
17KLRC030							95	96	1	1.31
17KLRC030							107	108	1	0.85
17KLRC030							118	120	2	0.59
17KLRC030							124	127	3	0.72
17KLRC031	54	7,637,378	800,705	309	-60	210	3	12	9	4.56
17KLRC031							15	24	9	1.69
17KLRC031							28	30	2	1.22
17KLRC031							34	39	5	2.27
17KLRC031							44	50	6	0.46
17KLRC032	96	7,637,329	800,720	308	-60	30	10	12	2	0.62
17KLRC032							15	16	1	0.62
17KLRC032							32	33	1	2.75
17KLRC032							42	46	4	1.23
17KLRC032							49	55	6	63.31
17KLRC032							64	73	9	0.77
17KLRC032							76	78	2	1.4
17KLRC033	72	7,637,394	800,668	300	-60	210	0	11	11	1.18
17KLRC033							14	17	3	1.60
17KLRC033							30	35	5	1.19

17KLRC033							39	44	5	0.92
17KLRC034	100	7,637,437	800,647	297	-60	210	2	4	2	0.78
17KLRC034							23	56	<b>33</b>	<b>1.09</b>
17KLRC034							70	72	2	4.89
17KLRC034							75	77	2	0.76
17KLRC034							81	82	1	5.11
17KLRC035	50	7,637,420	800,639	297	-60	210	1	4	3	0.92
17KLRC035							8	17	<b>9</b>	<b>2.02</b>
17KLRC035							20	32	<b>12</b>	<b>1.16</b>
17KLRC036	42	7,637,461	800,571	305	-60	210	5	6	1	0.59
17KLRC036							13	15	2	0.52
17KLRC036							27	33	6	0.57
17KLRC037	52	7,637,481	800,536	297	-60	210	10	12	2	0.56
17KLRC037							17	18	1	0.62
17KLRC037							46	47	1	1.66
17KLRC038	70	7,637,500	800,501	295	-60	210	1	2	1	0.71
17KLRC038							7	12	<b>5</b>	<b>3.63</b>
17KLRC038							33	34	1	8.24
17KLRC038							40	52	<b>12</b>	<b>3.73</b>
17KLRC038							57	59	2	0.79
17KLRC039	94	7,637,395	800,715	310	-60	210	35	37	2	0.63
17KLRC039							41	42	1	1.44
17KLRC039							46	71	<b>25</b>	<b>1.03</b>
17KLRC039							79	82	3	1.53
17KLRC039							85	90	<b>5</b>	<b>4.81</b>
17KLRC040	100	7,637,498	800,544	306	-60	210	13	14	1	0.92
17KLRC040							20	24	4	1.47
17KLRC040							28	39	<b>11</b>	<b>1.14</b>
17KLRC040							45	52	7	1.31
17KLRC040							67	70	3	1.44
17KLRC040							83	86	3	0.73

## JORC TABLE 1 DISCLOSURES

### KLONDYKE PROSPECT

#### JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

#### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><b>Sampling techniques</b></p>	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</i></p>	<p>A further 23 RC holes for 2,216m were drilled from surface by Calidus Resources Ltd as part of a larger 12,600m RC and core program that commenced mid-June 2017. A total of 40 RC holes representing 4,228m has now been drilled. Holes were drilled to the south-west, orthogonal to the overall strike of the mineralisation. Holes were almost exclusively drilled at -60 degrees dip on a variable spacing averaging 25m x 25m. Holes were planned in 3D using geological modelling software however drilled to variable depth upon observation from the supervising geologist. Drilling is being undertaken by Orlando Drilling Pty Ltd utilizing an Atlas Copco E235 Explorac RC track-mounted drill rig.</p> <p>Sampling and sample preparation protocols are industry standard and are deemed appropriate by the Competent Person.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p>	<p>RC samples were collected at one metre intervals by a cone splitter mounted to the drill rig cyclone. QAQC procedures being employed during drilling include the addition of blanks, standards and field duplicates at a rate of 1 each every 20 samples.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	RC drill holes were sampled at one metre intervals exclusively and split at the rig to achieve a target 2-5 kilogram sample weight. Samples were dried, crushed, split and pulverised by Nagrom Laboratories in Perth prior to analysis of gold using either fire assay 50g charge. Mineralised intersections will be re-submitted for analysis via 500g LeachWell accelerated cyanide leach with tail recovery to ensure any coarse gold is captured.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<i>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).</i>	RC drilling employed a diameter of 140mm (5.5"). Drilling was completed using a face sampling hammer with hole depths ranging from 39m to 283m. Down hole surveys will be picked up at the completion of the larger 10,000m RC program.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Where recorded RC sample recovery is noted as being generally good however variable. No apparent relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	RC recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.
	<i>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.</i>	Insufficient information is available to determine whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. Available reports suggests that recovery was generally good and as such it is not expected that any such relationship would have a significant effect on the global estimate given the Mineral Resource classification applied.
<b>Logging</b>	<i>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.</i>	RC chips were geologically logged by geologists using predefined lithological, mineralogical and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc) logging codes. RC logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist. RC chip trays are collected for each of the RC intervals and stored on site.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging was qualitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	100% of all recovered intervals were geologically logged and are considered reliable and appropriate
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core has been drilled yet to date as part of this 12,954m program. Core drilling is planned to commence by end August.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples were collected from the full recovered interval at the drill rig by cone splitter. All samples were collected dry with a minor number being moist due to ground conditions or associated with rod changes when drilling below water table. Orlando Drilling utilize an Atlas Copco 360psi/1300cfm auxiliary compressor unit with a Hurrigan 1000psi/2400cfm booster unit to ensure samples are kept dry.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The sample preparation technique by NAGROM laboratory includes oven drying at 105°C for 8 hours, fine crushing to a nominal topsize of 2mm, riffle split samples in excess of 3kg and pulverise to achieve a grind size of 95% passing 75 micron. These preparation techniques are deemed to be appropriate to the material being sampled.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field QAQC procedures include the field insertion of blanks, standards and collection of field duplicates. These are being inserted at a rate of 5% for each to ensure an appropriate rate of QAQC.  Sampling, sample preparation and quality control protocols are of industry standard and all attempts were made to ensure an unbiased representative sample was collected. The methods applied in this process were deemed appropriate by the Competent Person.
	<i>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.</i>	Field duplicates from RC samples drilled to date generally showed an average correlation between original and duplicates reflecting the observed nuggetty and variable nature of mineralisation at Klondyke.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample sizes collected are in line with standard practice however the high nugget nature of mineralisation suggests increased sample sizes could be appropriate. A decision to re-assay all mineralized intercepts identified by fire assay using the much larger 500g LeachWell assaying is being investigated.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Fire assay is considered a total digest and is completed using the lead collection method using a 50 gram charge. The prepared sample is fused in a flux to digest. The melt is cooled to collect the precious metals in a lead button. The lead is removed by cupellation and the precious metal bead is digested in aqua regia. The digest solution is analysed by ICP. The analytical method was appropriate for the style of mineralization.
	<i>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.</i>	No such instruments are being currently employed at the Klondyke project.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Laboratory quality control data, including laboratory standards, blanks, duplicates, repeats, grind size results and samples weights were also captured into the digital database and analysed for accuracy and precision. Analysis of the QC sample assay results indicates that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Verification of significant intersections has been completed by company personnel and the Competent Person.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	None of these holes were twins.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Earlier primary data was collected into Excel spreadsheets on a Toughbook computer at the drill rig for transfer into the drill hole database. DataShed is used as the database storage and management software and incorporates numerous data validation and integrity checks using a series of predefined relationships. The drill hole database is backed up on a daily basis to the head office server. Assay result files were reported by the laboratory in CSV format and imported into the SQL database without adjustment or modification.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>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.</i>	Drill collar locations were surveyed using a DGPS in AMG84 Zone 50 coordinates. Collar details were subsequently transformed to MGA94 using published transformation criteria relevant to Zone 50.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. Original data has been transformed from AMG84 Zone 50.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control is based on aerial survey data collected using 2m contours. Quality is considered acceptable.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drilling of the Klondyke project has been completed on a variable grid approaching 25mX x 25mY, drilled orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation.
	<i>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.</i>	The degree of geological and grade continuity demonstrated by the data density is sufficient to support the definition of Mineral Resources and the associated classifications applied to the Mineral Resource as defined under the 2012 JORC Code. Holes were drilled predominantly perpendicular to mineralised domains where possible.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	RC samples are collected on one metre intervals and as such very few composites are likely to be rejected for failing to achieve the minimum length.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The gold mineralisation identified to date at the Klondyke project consists of a number of interpreted mineralised veins striking approximately 115 and dipping steeply (80°-90°) to the south. Resource drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation close to perpendicular. As such the orientation of drilling is not likely to introduce a sampling bias.
	<i>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.</i>	The orientation of drilling with respect to mineralisation is not expected to introduce any sampling bias.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Measures are employed to ensure sample security and include the temporary storage of samples awaiting collection for transportation to Perth in a locked freight container, then shipment to Perth by a freight company direct to NAGROM laboratory.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	A review of the data against historical reports and information will be undertaken at the completion of the current drilling program.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																															
<p><b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The Klondyke Gold Project is situated in the East Pilbara District of the Pilbara Goldfield of Western Australia, approximately 150km SE of Port Hedland and approximately 25km SE of the town of Marble Bar.</p> <p>The project comprises both 100% owned, earn in and option agreements. All of these agreements are detailed in the Company's prospectus.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1326 632 2067 1249"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">CALIDUS RESOURCES TENEMENT SCHEDULE</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Project Location</th> <th>Tenement ID</th> <th>Ten Status</th> <th>Holder/Applicant</th> <th>Interest</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>M45/0552</td> <td>GRANTED</td> <td>KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>M45/0668</td> <td>GRANTED</td> <td>KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>M45/0669</td> <td>GRANTED</td> <td>KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>M45/0670</td> <td>GRANTED</td> <td>KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>M45/0240</td> <td>GRANTED</td> <td>Elazac Mining Pty Ltd and Haoma Mining NL</td> <td>Right to mine and option to purchase</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>M45/0521</td> <td>GRANTED</td> <td>Elazac Mining Pty Ltd and Haoma Mining NL</td> <td>Right to mine and option to purchase</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>M45/0671</td> <td>GRANTED</td> <td>Elazac Mining Pty Ltd, BHP Billiton Nickel West Pty Ltd and Haoma Mining NL</td> <td>Right to mine and option to purchase</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>M45/0672</td> <td>GRANTED</td> <td>Elazac Mining Pty Ltd and Haoma Mining NL</td> <td>Right to mine and option to purchase</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>M45/547</td> <td>GRANTED</td> <td>Elazac Mining Pty Ltd</td> <td>Right to mine and option to purchase</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>M45/679</td> <td>GRANTED</td> <td>Elazac Mining Pty Ltd</td> <td>Right to mine and option to purchase</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>M45/682</td> <td>GRANTED</td> <td>Haoma Mining NL</td> <td>Right to mine and option to purchase</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>E45/4555</td> <td>GRANTED</td> <td>Epminex WA Pty Ltd 50% KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd 50%</td> <td>50% with option to purchase remaining 50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>E45/4843</td> <td>GRANTED</td> <td>Epminex WA Pty Ltd 50% KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd 50%</td> <td>50% with option to purchase remaining 50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>E45/4905</td> <td>APPLICATION</td> <td>KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd</td> <td>Application for 100% interest</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>E45/4906</td> <td>APPLICATION</td> <td>KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd</td> <td>Application for 100% interest</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>E45/4856</td> <td>APPLICATION</td> <td>KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd</td> <td>Application for 100% interest</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WARRAWOONA</td> <td>E45/4857</td> <td>APPLICATION</td> <td>KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd</td> <td>Application for 100% interest</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CALIDUS RESOURCES TENEMENT SCHEDULE					Project Location	Tenement ID	Ten Status	Holder/Applicant	Interest	WARRAWOONA	M45/0552	GRANTED	KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	100%	WARRAWOONA	M45/0668	GRANTED	KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	100%	WARRAWOONA	M45/0669	GRANTED	KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	100%	WARRAWOONA	M45/0670	GRANTED	KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	100%	WARRAWOONA	M45/0240	GRANTED	Elazac Mining Pty Ltd and Haoma Mining NL	Right to mine and option to purchase	WARRAWOONA	M45/0521	GRANTED	Elazac Mining Pty Ltd and Haoma Mining NL	Right to mine and option to purchase	WARRAWOONA	M45/0671	GRANTED	Elazac Mining Pty Ltd, BHP Billiton Nickel West Pty Ltd and Haoma Mining NL	Right to mine and option to purchase	WARRAWOONA	M45/0672	GRANTED	Elazac Mining Pty Ltd and Haoma Mining NL	Right to mine and option to purchase	WARRAWOONA	M45/547	GRANTED	Elazac Mining Pty Ltd	Right to mine and option to purchase	WARRAWOONA	M45/679	GRANTED	Elazac Mining Pty Ltd	Right to mine and option to purchase	WARRAWOONA	M45/682	GRANTED	Haoma Mining NL	Right to mine and option to purchase	WARRAWOONA	E45/4555	GRANTED	Epminex WA Pty Ltd 50% KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd 50%	50% with option to purchase remaining 50%	WARRAWOONA	E45/4843	GRANTED	Epminex WA Pty Ltd 50% KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd 50%	50% with option to purchase remaining 50%	WARRAWOONA	E45/4905	APPLICATION	KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	Application for 100% interest	WARRAWOONA	E45/4906	APPLICATION	KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	Application for 100% interest	WARRAWOONA	E45/4856	APPLICATION	KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	Application for 100% interest	WARRAWOONA	E45/4857	APPLICATION	KERAS (Pilbara) Gold Pty Ltd	Application for 100% interest
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	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.</p>																																																																																															



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The Klondyke area is thought to have been discovered as a result of the gold rushes to the Pilbara in the late 1880s and is reported to have produced 744.5kg of gold from 25,191t of ore at an average grade of approximately 30 g/t. Modern exploration has been undertaken by the Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) followed by a number of explorers in the mid-1980s and then from 1993 to the present day. During this period Aztec Mining, CRA, Lynas and Jupiter all conducted exploration in the Klondyke area. Drilling information from these explorers has been reviewed and included as part of this Mineral Resource estimate, with the respective confidence in the quality considered in assignment of the Mineral Resource classification applied.
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Klondyke mining leases lie within the Warrawoona Group, one of the oldest greenstone belts within the Pilbara Craton. Composed largely of high-Mg basaltic lavas with lesser tholeiite, andesite, sodic dacite, potassic rhyolite, chert and banded iron formation (BIF), all metamorphosed to greenschist facies, the Warrawoona Group is sandwiched between the Mount Edgar Granitoid Complex to the north and the Corunna Downs Granitoid Complex to the south. Four deformation events are recognised in the area; the earliest is schistosity developed parallel to the margin of the Corunna Downs Batholith. The second deformation is local and involved tight isoclinal folding. The third deformation event is represented by intense shear zones which are associated with gold mineralisation. The shears are steep dipping to near vertical and are considered to have a reverse movement. The gold mineralisation is localised within the zone of intense shearing and carbonate and sericite alteration.</p> <p>The gold, along with disseminated pyrite and to a lesser degree chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite, occur in quartz veins and stringers in the Klondyke Shear. The quartz veins and stringers are generally approximately parallel to the predominant shear direction. Over some abandoned workings gold mineralisation is associated with copper as evidenced by the occurrence of malachite and other copper carbonates.</p>

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <p><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></p> <p><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></p> <p><i>hole length.</i></p>	<p>Drilling is by RC with forty (40) holes for 4,228m</p> <p>The details of drill holes material to the exploration results reported in the announcement are included in the body of the announcement.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>All reported assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied in the compilation of length weighted grades for reporting of exploration results. A nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au is applied, with up to two metres internal dilution.</p>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>High grade gold intercepts within broader lower grade intercepts are reported as included intervals.</p>
	<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>No metal equivalent values are used for reporting of exploration results.</p>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p>	<p>The gold mineralisation identified to date at the Klondyke project consists of a number of interpreted mineralised veins striking approximately 115 and dipping steeply (80°-90°) to the south. Resource drilling is predominantly conducted at -60 degrees orthogonal to strike and as such drill holes intersect the mineralisation close to perpendicular.</p>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<p><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should</i></p>	<p>Included in announcement</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>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.</i>	NA
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>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.</i>	Soil, rock and stream sediment sampling has been completed across the Klondyke project. These results are not included in the determination of Mineral Resources. Bulk samples have been collected for metallurgical testing. The results of which have indicated that mineralisation is expected to be amenable to standard cyanide processing. Partial assays are present for a range of other elements however these have not been estimated in this Mineral Resource.
<b>Further work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Calidus Resources Limited will be focusing on the staged resource definition drilling at Klondyke and Copenhagen, pit optimisation studies, metallurgical studies, development studies and exploration drilling at priority targets over the next 12 months. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of the current 12,600m drill program;</li> <li>• 7,000m into the 'Gap' zone between the existing 374,000 oz Klondyke Resource</li> <li>• 4,000m into the existing Klondyke Resource to commence upgrading from Inferred to Indicated</li> <li>• 500m into Fieldings Gully</li> <li>• 1,100 HQ core into the main Klondyke resource, plus early exploratory structural geology holes at the high-grade Copenhagen, Coronation and Fieldings Gully satellite deposits</li> </ul>
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Contained in this announcement