CELSIUS RESOURCES LTD

ASX RELEASE | 13 March 2018

COBALT MINERAL RESOURCE MODELLING WELL ADVANCED AT OPUWO

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Results from final 4 holes drilled in 2017 received, with results including:**
  - **4.82 m @ 0.14% Co and 0.38% Cu**
  - **3.43 m @ 0.15% Co and 0.65% Cu**
  - **3.15 m @ 0.13% Co and 0.43% Cu, AND**
    2.22 m @ 0.12% Co and 0.99% Cu, AND
    2.92 m @ 0.14% Co and 0.38% Cu
  - **4 m @ 0.10% Co and 0.41% Cu**

- **Notably, drill hole DOFD0114 intersected three mineralised cobalt-copper-zinc zones, with an additional zone of copper-zinc only mineralisation.**

- **Samples from a further 13 holes from recent resource extension drilling, all of which intersected the mineralised horizon, to be dispatched for analysis this week.**

- **Resource modelling and estimation is well advanced, with reporting of maiden Mineral Resource expected in late March.**

Celsius Resources Limited ("Celsius" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on exploration results at its 95% owned Opuwo Cobalt Project ("Project") in Namibia.

The latest results include further confirmation of deep down-dip continuation to the mineralisation, with drillhole DOFD0114 intersecting four zones of mineralisation, including three typical DOF style cobalt-copper-zinc mineralisation zones, and an additional zone containing only copper and zinc.

All data has now been provided to independent resource modelling and estimation consultants, with modelling of the mineralisation progressing rapidly and reporting to the Company expected in late March.

Celsius Managing Director, Brendan Borg commented:

"The Opuwo Cobalt Project is approaching a significant milestone in its evolution, as we prepare to report our maiden JORC Mineral Resource. The final drilling results from the 2017 resource drilling campaign and continued drilling success demonstrate the potential still being uncovered from this expansive mineralised system."

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Significant intersections from the latest batches of assays include (Figure 1/Appendix 1):

- **4.82 m @ 0.14% Co and 0.38% Cu,** from 154 m (DOFD0107)
- **3.43 m @ 0.15% Co and 0.65% Cu**, from 108 m (DOFD0110)
- **3.15 m @ 0.13% Co and 0.43% Cu**, from 352.88 m, **AND**
  2.22 m @ 0.12% Co and 0.99% Cu, from 434.38 m, **AND**
  2.92 m @ 0.14% Co and 0.38% Cu from 456.14 m (DOFD0114)
- **4 m @ 0.10% Co and 0.41% Cu**, from 108 m (DOFR0141)

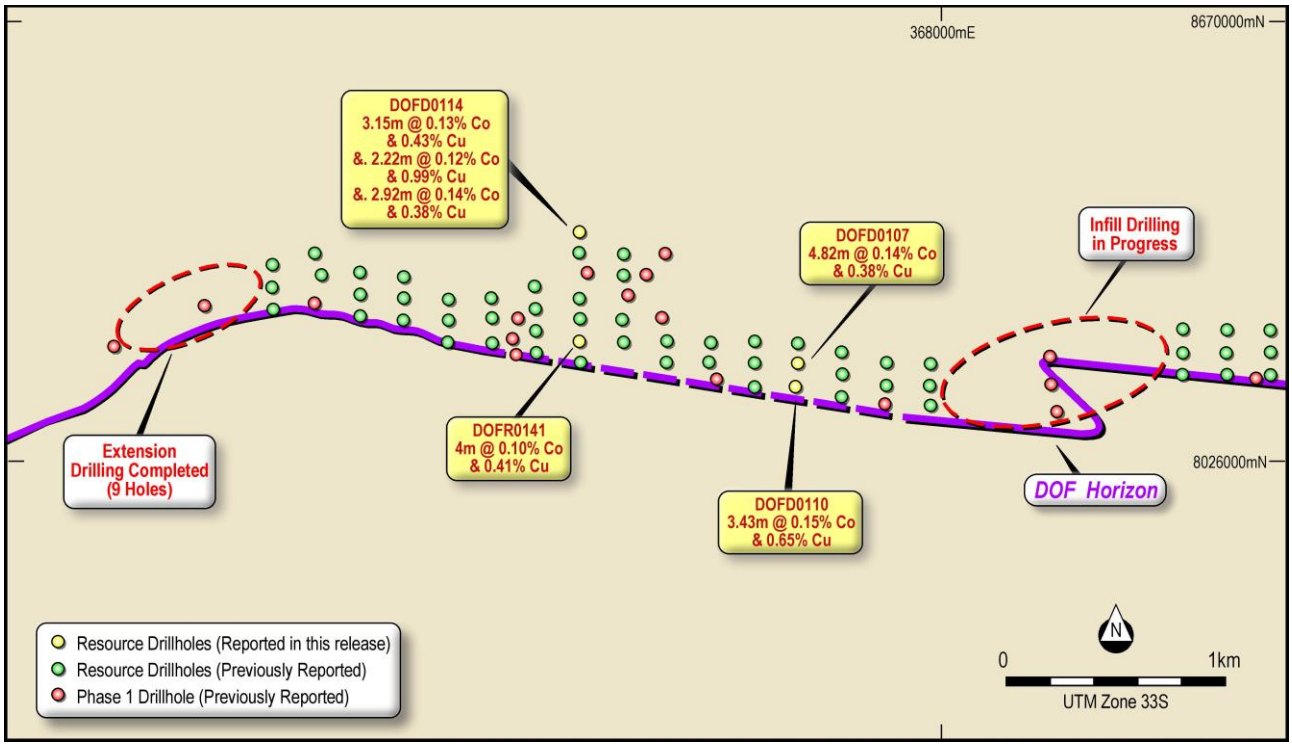

Figure 1: Resource Drilling - Latest significant intersections and current drilling area.

About the Opuwo Cobalt Project

Celsius is aiming to define a long life, reliable source of cobalt at Opuwo. The Company considers the Project to have the following advantages:

- Large scale.
- Favourable mineralogy: cobalt and copper sulphide minerals.
- Low in deleterious elements: notably arsenic, cadmium and uranium.
- Mining friendly, politically stable and safe location with excellent infrastructure.
- Cobalt: best exposure to lithium ion battery boom.

The Opuwo Cobalt Project is located in northwestern Namibia, approximately 800 km by road from the capital, Windhoek, and approximately 750 km from the port at Walvis Bay (Figure 2). The Project has excellent infrastructure, with the regional capital of Opuwo approximately 30 km to the south, where services such as accommodation, fuel, supplies, and an airport and hospital are available. Good quality bitumen roads connect Opuwo to Windhoek and Walvis Bay. The Ruacana hydro power station (320 MW), which supplies the majority of Namibia's power, is located nearby, and a 66 kV transmission line passes through the eastern boundary of the Project.

The Opuwo Project consists of four Exclusive Prospecting Licences covering approximately 1,470 km^2.

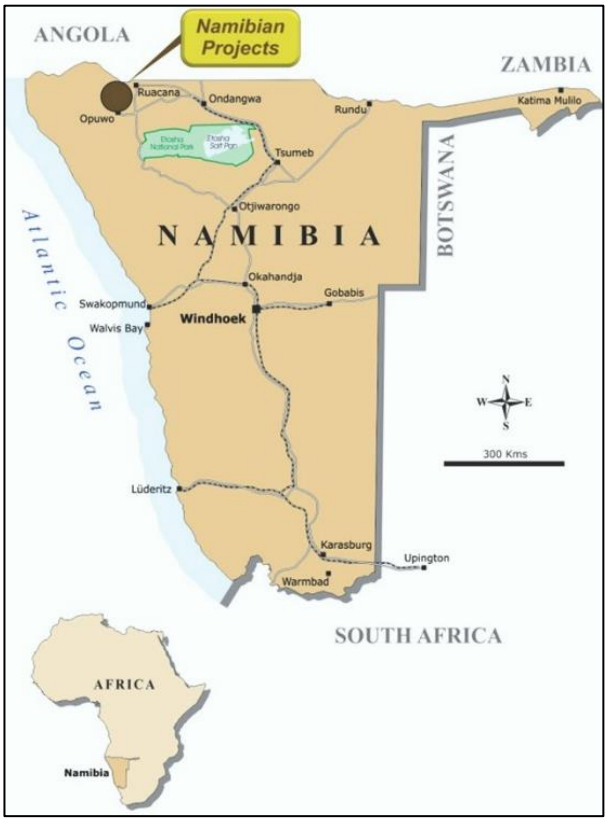

Figure 2: Location of the Opuwo Cobalt Project, Namibia

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Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information reviewed by Mr. Brendan Borg, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Managing Director of Celsius Resources. Mr. Borg has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Borg consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Resource Drilling Program Latest Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	Easting (UTM Zone 33S)	Northing (UTM Zone 33S)	Planned Dip (deg)	Planned Azimuth (grid)	Final Depth (m)	Intercept from (m)	Intercept to (m)	Interval (m)	Cobalt (%)	Copper (%)	Zinc (%)
DOFD0103	366551	8026947	-55	180	464.36	450.5	454.46	**3.96**	**0.13**	**0.45**	**0.56**
DOFD0107	367349	8026451	-55	180	167.30	154.00	158.42	**4.82**	**0.14**	**0.38**	**0.65**
DOFD0110	367349	8026352	-55	180	86.11	77.7	81.13	**3.43**	**0.15**	**0.65**	**0.74**
DOFD0114	366350	8027048	-55	180	602.38	352.88	329.03	**3.15**	**0.13**	**0.43**	**0.80**
and						434.38	436.6	**2.22**	**0.12**	**0.99**	**0.57**
and						456.14	459.06	**2.92**	**0.14**	**0.38**	**0.63**
DOFR0124	367548	8026403	-55	180	138.00	125	130	**5**	**0.14**	**0.56**	**0.53**
DOFD0125	366548	8026650	-55	180	254.49	221.02	221.49	**0.47**	**0.16**	**0.50**	**0.35**
DOFR0126	367548	8026299	-55	180	57.00	39	40	**1**	**0.07**	**0.25**	**0.57**
and						42	47	**5**	**0.13**	**0.72**	**0.59**
DOFR0128	367151	8026343	-55	180	54.00	38	39	**1**	**0.09**	**0.22**	**0.44**
and						41	46	**5**	**0.14**	**0.81**	**0.53**
DOFD0130	366148	8026799	-55	180	392.48	155.00	161.30	**6.30**	**0.12**	**0.57**	**0.59**
DOFD0134	366351	8026950	-55	180	200.38	185.00	188.90	**3.90**	**0.13**	**0.47**	**0.65**
DOFR0136	366553	8026545	-55	180	225.00	No significant Intercept					
DOFR0137	366154	8026600	-55	180	130.00	115	119	**4**	**0.15**	**0.59**	**0.52**
DOFR0141	366353	8026552	-55	180	157.00	4	8	**4**	**0.1**	**0.41**	**0.66**
DOFD0143	366150	8026699	-55	180	176.48	139.00	146.49	**7.49**	**0.14**	**0.79**	**0.50**
including						139.00	144.00	**5**	**0.15**	**1.01**	**0.49**
DOFD0144	365948	8026749	-55	180	227.36	209.36	215.00	**5.64**	**0.10**	**0.37**	**0.78**
DOFR0152	365550	8026850	-55	180	219.00	209	214	**5**	**0.11**	**0.40**	**0.63**
DOFD0153	365347	8026871	-55	180	206.36	193.00	199.08	**6.08**	**0.10**	**0.58**	**0.58**
DOFR0155	365548	8026751	-55	180	150.00	138	143	**5**	**0.11**	**0.39**	**0.47**
DOFR0156	364952	8026898	-55	180	206.00	195	199	**4**	**0.12**	**0.46**	**0.64**
DOFR0157	365350	8026770	-55	180	129.00	114	119	**5**	**0.09**	**0.50**	**0.53**
DOFR0158	364951	8026798	-55	180	126.00	108	118	**10**	**0.13**	**0.45**	**0.58**
and						120	121	**1**	**0.09**	**0.29**	**0.30**
DOFD0159	366351	8026746	-55	180	101.33	19.34	26.00	**6.66**	**0.12**	**0.50**	**0.41**
and						32.00	34.13	**2.13**	**0.15**	**0.05**	**0.32**
including						33.56	34.13	**0.57**	**0.46**	**0.11**	**0.50**
DOFR0160	365149	8026949	-55	180	274.00	259	265	**6**	**0.10**	**0.54**	**0.63**

Note - Significant Intercepts reported at 0.05% (500ppm) Co cutoff

Appendix 2: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results for the Opuwo Cobalt 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling using standard equipment. • Sampling was undertaken at one metre intervals for RC and based on lithology/mineralisation changes for DC. • Drilling designed to intersect the DOF horizon based on mapped or interpreted location.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Reverse circulation (RC) percussion and oriented Diamond Core (DC).
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recovery generally recorded as good, with poor recovery in a small number of samples due to groundwater.

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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Drilling logged in detail on a metre by metre basis for RC and on lithology/mineralisation for DC. • Lithology, alteration and oxidation logged qualitatively. • Sulphide and quartz vein content logged quantitatively. • All DC holes are photographed, as are RC representative chip rays. • A Niton portable XRF analyser is used to assist in determining mineralised horizons.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC drill samples split using a rig mounted cone splitter. • Diamond Core is cut using a core saw. Generally, half core is submitted to the laboratory, except where a duplicate is taken, in which case quarter core is submitted for each. • Field duplicates collected to confirm representivity of sampling from both RC and DC drilling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were prepared at Activation Laboratories Limited (ACTLABS) Windhoek laboratory, and assayed at ACTLABS in Ancaster, Canada. A total acid digestion sample preparation method and ICP finish were utilised. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentration in these results. • A Niton hand held XRF analyser is used to assist in selection of samples to be sent to the laboratory. • The drilling program included field duplicates, standards and blanks that were inserted into the drill sequence, in addition to the standard QA/QC samples and procedures used by the laboratory. A second (umpire) laboratory is being utilised to provide additional verification of key mineralised zones prior to resource modelling and estimation. • One of the field inserted standards occasionally reported marginally outside acceptable tolerances for cobalt analysis, and is currently being investigated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Mineralised zones reported in assays correspond approximately with the zones as logged in the field, and the tenor of grades is consistent with previous drilling and surface sampling. • Several RC/DC twin holes have been completed, and do not show any systematic bias towards one drilling method or another. Further twin holes will be completed as part of the current drilling program. • An electronic database containing collars, geological logging and assays is maintained by the Company. • No adjustment to assay data has been made.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All sampling located initially by hand held GPS. • UTM grid WGS84 Zone 33 (South). • Holes have been surveyed using Differential GPS (DGPS) prior to resource modelling. • Downhole surveys to measure hole deviation are being routinely completed.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing in the initial phase of drilling was approximately every 500 – 1,000 metres along the strike of the DOF horizon (based on mapping/interpretation). • Current closer spaced drilling is on a nominal 200 metres x 100 metres grid. • Optimum drill spacing to delineate a Mineral Resource, and the category of that resource, is not yet confirmed. This will be determined by consultant resource geologists from assay data/assessment of grade variability.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling of angled holes aimed to test perpendicular to DOF horizon. All current holes are angled at 55 degrees, which, based on visual observations in the drill core, intersects the mineralisation approximately perpendicular. • Further drilling, and geological modelling, will more accurately define the orientation of the geological features and mineralisation and enable any biases to be determined.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples delivered to laboratory by senior Celsius or Gecko Namibia staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review of drilling methods and sampling procedures has been undertaken by the Company's external Resource Geologists. No significant issues were identified.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Opuwo Cobalt Project comprises four Exclusive Prospective Licences EPLs 4346, 4350, 4351 and 4540, currently undergoing the transfer process to a subsidiary of the Company. • EPL 4346 is undergoing the renewal process for a further two year term from June 2017.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous work carried out by Kunene Resources includes geological mapping, outcrop sampling, soil sampling, high resolution magnetic and radiometric data and hyperspectral data. Two holes were drilled in 2015, which intersected cobalt, copper and zinc mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Copper-cobalt mineralisation is developed in a sedimentary package of likely Nosib succession. Arkose quartzitic sandstones and conglomerates of the footwall Nosib Formation are exposed to the west and southwest • The upper Nosib or Ombombo Formation consists of a sequence of finely intercalated siltstones and shales with minor sandstone, marlstone, limestone and dolostone layers.

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.*
	• *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.*
		• All information detailed in Appendix 1. Drillholes have now been accurately surveyed using DGPS for resource modeling.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high*	• Simple length weighted averages were used for reporting of significant intercepts. Significant intercepts were reported using a cutoff grade of 0.05% (or 500 ppm) cobalt.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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').*	• Orientation of drilling vs dip of DOF horizon likely means that the downhole length reported for angled holes (-55 degrees) approximates true width. Holes drilled straight (-90 degrees) would overestimate true thickness. • More accurate determination of the orientations and thickness of mineralisation will be possible with further drilling and geological modelling.
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 Figure 1.
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 holes have been reported in Appendix 1.
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.*	• Geophysical and geological datasets detailed in previous releases. • Aeromagnetic data is used as a guide to determining the presence of the mineralised horizon where it is not outcropping.
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.*	• Planned further work detailed in this, and previous releases, and in figures. • Closer spaced drilling is currently being undertaken at the DOF Prospect, with the aim of delineating a Mineral Resource. • Exploration on other parts of the Project will comprise geophysical surveys and surface sampling to define targets for further drilling.