



CASSINI
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX Release (CZI)
30 October 2018

ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS:

West Musgrave Project

- Excellent metallurgical results show significant recovery improvements
- Infill drilling results return best-ever nickel intercept at Nebo
- Thick, continuous mineralisation up to 100m intersected at Babel
- Outstanding exploration results continue to flow:
 - » New discovery at Nebo: Angie Lode
 - » Extensions to Babel at the H-T Lode
 - » Yappsu Prospect emerging as significant mineralised intrusion
- Progress on engineering, environment and approvals

West Arunta Project (100% CZI)

- RC drill program targeting sedimentary zinc targets, assays pending

Corporate

- A\$4.2M raised through placement to sophisticated investors
- OZ Minerals achieves Stage 1 earnin interest in West Musgrave Project

Cassini Resources Limited (ASX:CZI) ("Cassini" or the "Company") is pleased to report on the significant milestones achieved at its development and exploration projects during the September 2018 Quarter.

Corporate

Capital Raising

In August, the company completed a Placement to institutional, sophisticated and strategic investors to raise approximately A\$4.2 million (before costs) through the issue of approximately 68.5 million new ordinary shares at a price of A\$0.061 per share.

Key cornerstone investors included Mr. Xu Jinfu, the current Chairman and major shareholder of Guangzhou Tinci Materials Technology Co. Ltd (**Tinci Materials**). Tinci Materials is listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SHE:002709) and is a leading manufacturer and marketer for lithium-ion battery materials. Tinci Materials was one of the pioneers of electrolyte manufacturers in China for lithium-ion batteries and has successfully established business collaborations with first class international customers.

Other strategic investors in the placement include high net worth Asian investors with a history of successful development, off-take and financing of battery minerals assets. The funds will be used for working capital for the Company throughout the pre-feasibility and feasibility study stages on the WMP and to progress its exploration stage projects (West Arunta, Yarawindah Brook and Mt Squires) in Western Australia.

West Musgrave Earnin/ Joint Venture – OZ Minerals achieves Stage 1 (51%) earn-in.

In October, post the end of the quarter, OZ Minerals satisfied the Stage 1 earn-in interest by contributing an initial spend of \$3 million, followed by a further \$19 million on the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) at the Nebo-Babel deposits and regional exploration (i.e. a total spend of \$22 million). This entitled OZ Minerals to a 51% equity interest in the West Musgrave Project.

Under the terms of the Earn-in/Joint Venture Agreement, OZ Minerals is required to spend an additional A\$14 million to reach the next stage (Stage 2) earn-in interest to achieve a final 70% interest in the Project (i.e. a total spend of \$36 million). If OZ Minerals withdraws from the Project prior to spending the additional A\$14 million during Stage 2, Cassini will have the option to purchase OZ Minerals 51% equity interest in the Project.

If OZ Minerals completes the Stage 2 earn-in interest but has not completed a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS), then OZ Minerals will continue to sole fund all Joint Venture expenditure until the completion of a BFS. 30% of the amount funded by OZ Minerals in excess of the \$36 million, will be treated as a loan to Cassini, with the principal and capitalised interest to be repaid 5 years after the commencement of commercial production.

West Musgrave Project

(CZI 49%, OZL 51%, earning up to 70%)

Nebo–Babel Pre-Feasibility Study Progress

West Musgrave Joint Venture partners Cassini Resources Limited (Cassini or Cassini Resources) and OZ Minerals Limited (OZ Minerals) are working together on the West Musgrave nickel-copper project in Western Australia (the Project or West Musgrave Project). Activities are part of the Nebo-Babel Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) where OZ Minerals has recently progressed through the Stage 1 Earn-in requirement of contributing \$22m to acquire a 51% interest in the Project.

The past Quarter has been the most pivotal to the Project, with exceptional results received from metallurgical testwork, resource infill and extension drilling and the regional exploration program. The positive news from these work packages points to improved Project metrics in the PFS.

Metallurgical Testwork

The metallurgical testwork program during the PFS is a significant undertaking utilising samples from over 5,000m of PQ core, representing approximately 9t of sample. The objectives of the metallurgy program are to improve concentrate recovery and grades across a representative range of ore types and nickel and copper grades, particularly focussing on lower grades close to the economic cut-off grade.



The 2017 Scoping Study recommended regrinding, cleaning and then re-cleaning tests to obtain optimum concentrates grades. Three master composites (MCX1, 2 & 3), representing different time periods of the current mine plan, were advanced from the optimised primary grind and roughing baseline conditions, reported in 2017, to produce separate nickel and copper concentrates.

Results are highlighted in Table 1. Of significance is the improved nickel and copper recoveries over the 2017 Scoping Study results, despite a significantly lower head grade.

Table 1. 2018 Master composite concentrate results compared to 2017 Scoping Study

Sample ID	Head Grade		Final Copper Concentrate		Final Grade Concentrate	
	% Ni	% Cu	% Cu Grade	% Cu Recovery	% Ni Grade	% Ni Recovery
2018 MCX1	0.53	0.57	26.4	82.5	10.8	68.9
2018 MCX2	0.37	0.43	26.4	87.4	11.0	66.9
2018 MCX3	0.38	0.42	26.4	83.8	10.8	66.3
Average			26.4	84.6	10.9	67.4
2017 Scoping Study	1.00	0.70	22.7	72.6	10.8	59.0
Variance			+3.7	+12.0	+0.1	+8.4

Small grade and recovery improvements have also been recognised in gold, platinum and palladium.

Note that there is no weathered material (pyrite–violarite zone) in the 2018 master composites, which typically produces poorer nickel recoveries and was included in one of the 2017 master composites. Pyrite–violarite mineralisation comprises less than 10% of the 2017 Mineral Resource estimate. Further testwork will develop a strategy of blending primary and weathered/pyrite-violarite material which may impact recoveries but ultimately optimise economic returns.

A weighted average (based on the master composite relationship to the mine plan) of the test results for each master composite will be used as the basis to the process design criteria for recovery, grade, residence time, reagent addition and the basis of the flowsheet. Further testwork is continuing to refine the optimum conditions. In addition, over 40 samples have also been submitted for comminution testwork to test the mechanical properties of the potential ore types. Data collected from this testwork will be used to guide process plant design and engineering.



Figure 1. Final copper concentrate (left) and nickel concentrate (right) from Master Composites

Resource Infill Drilling

Three reverse circulation (RC) drill rigs are continuing the resource infill program and are approximately 75% through a 40,000m program. The aim of the program is to improve resource confidence and allow a maiden Reserve estimate to be published with the PFS results. The program has also included several clusters of very close spaced holes to determine short-range grade-thickness variability, which will assist with resource confidence and classification.

Results to date have exceeded expectations. In particular, drilling at Nebo has returned the best nickel intersection at the project being 58m @ 1.30% Ni, 0.61% Cu, 0.05% Co & 0.23g/t PGE from 67m including a standout 23m @ 2.91% Ni, 1.13% Cu, 0.09% Co & 0.47g/t PGE from 88m in drill hole CZC0285. The program has returned a number of other outstanding results (Figure 3). Nebo mineralisation remains unconstrained on the western margin (CZC0241), the Sugar Lode (CZD0078) as well as the recently reported results from the Angie Lode (5.60m @ 2.68% Ni, 2.09% Cu, 0.09% Co & 0.33g/t PGE, ASX announcement 18 September 2018).



Figure 2. Drilling in progress at Babel.

Infill drilling at Babel has returned numerous thick, continuous zones of mineralisation such as 72m @ 0.61% Ni, 0.61% Cu, 0.02% Co & 0.17g/t PGE from 16m including a high-grade zone of 8m @ 2.59% Ni, 1.33% Cu, 0.08% Co & 0.37g/t PGE from 34m in CZC0188 (Figure 4). This result is also supported by CZC0267 which returned 10m @ 1.43% Ni, 2.89% Cu, 0.05% Co & 0.25g/t PGE from 12m including 6m @ 2.20% Ni, 4.76% Cu, 0.08% Co & 0.41g/t PGE from 16m. Infill drilling has confirmed the thick zones, up to 100m, of continuous mineralisation at Babel as previously interpreted in the 2017 Scoping Study.

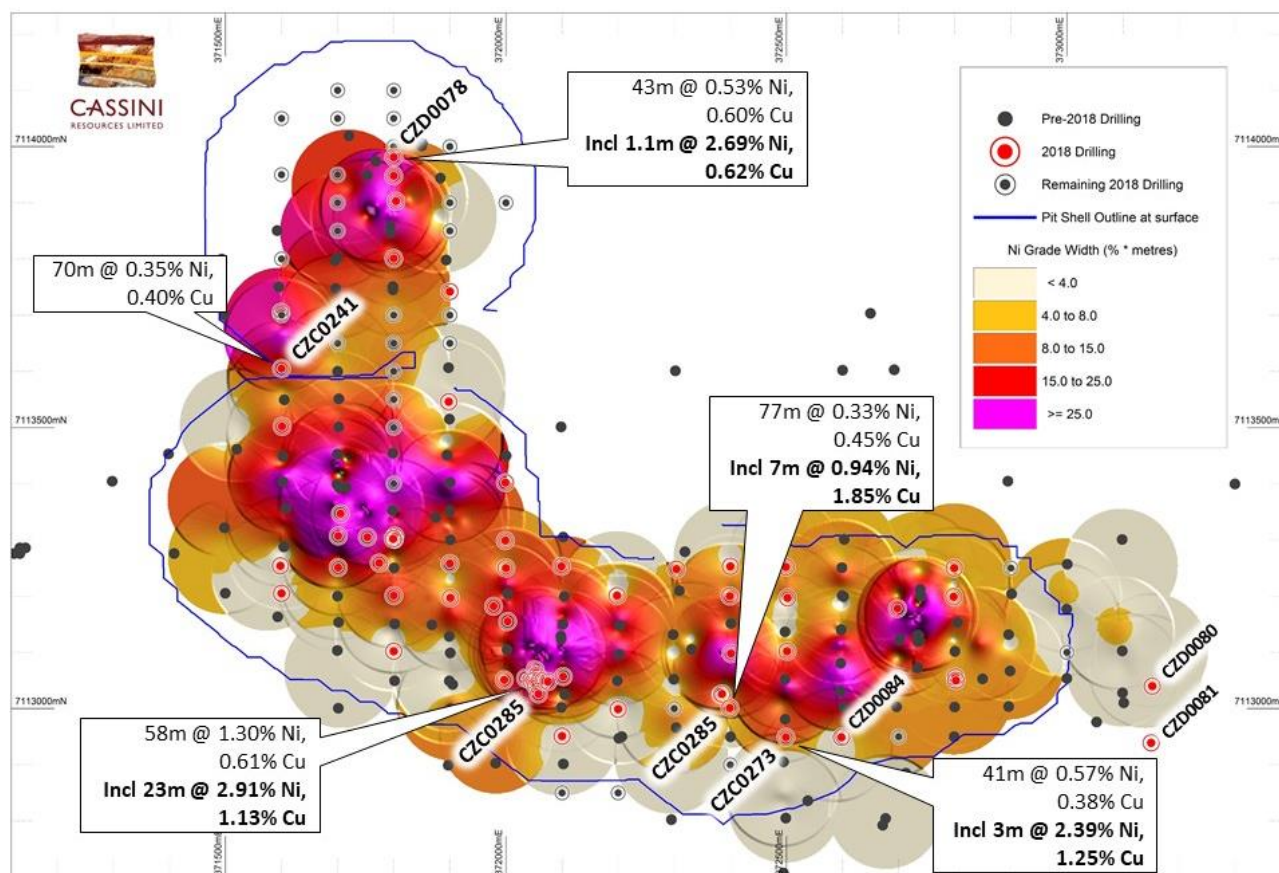


Figure 3. Status of infill drilling and results at Nebo using nickel grade width plot as a base to highlight high-grade lode positions.

The results to date demonstrate the robustness of the resource and the potential for further discovery. An updated Mineral Resource estimate for Nebo and Babel is due in Q1 2019.

Following completion of the current infill drilling program, estimated to be by the end of October, a further 23,000m will be brought forward from the planned Stage 2 Feasibility Study (FS) program and commenced immediately. This will reduce the risk of FS schedule slippage while also maximising operational and logistical efficiencies through the remainder of the 2018 field season.

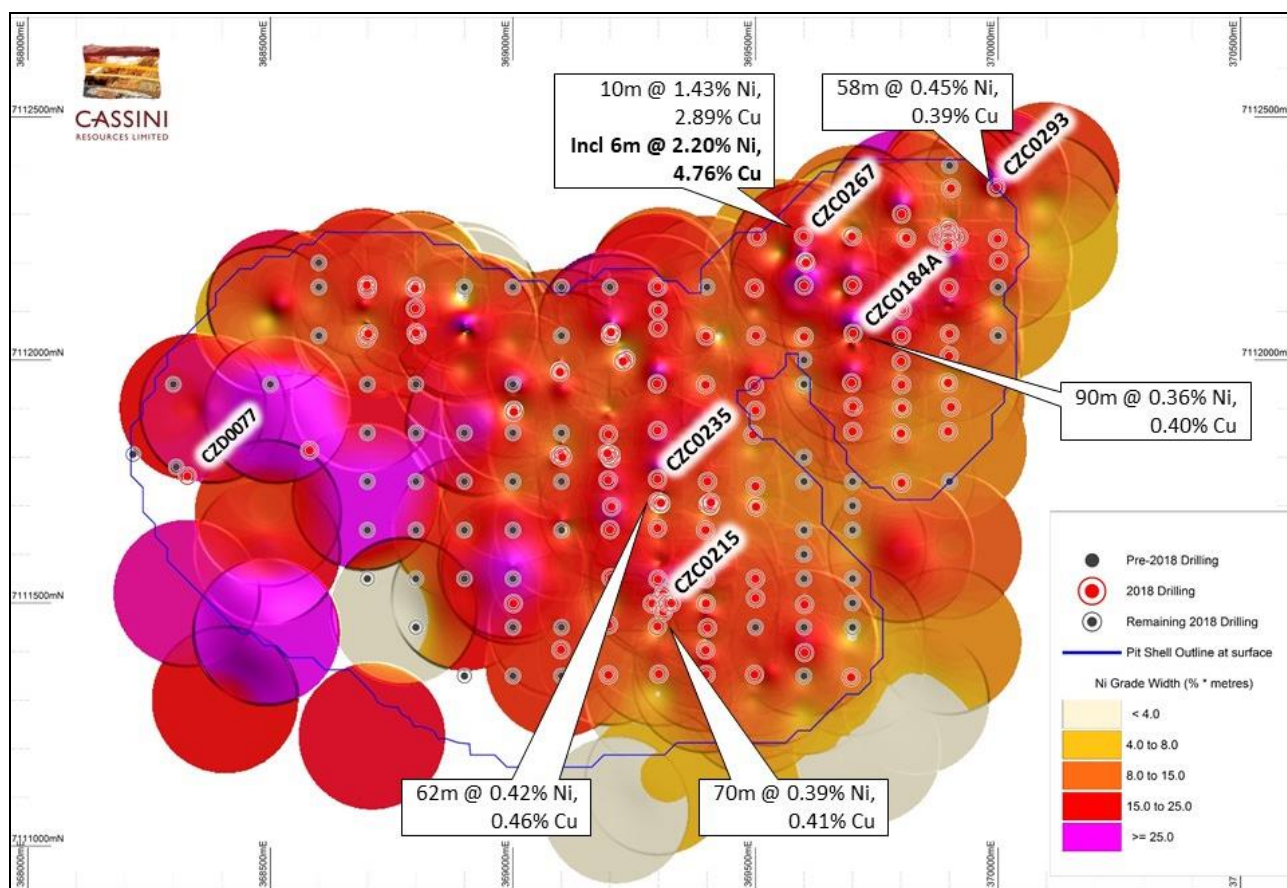


Figure 4. Status of infill drilling and results at Babel using nickel grade width plot as a base to highlight consistency of mineralisation.

Resource Extension Program

The resource extension drilling program has also had success targeting high-grade extensions of mineralisation on the peripheries of the current resources which may have a material impact on the development strategy.

The program has targeted a number of positions on the eastern margins of the Nebo deposit with significant success from the first round of drilling. The most successful of these has been drill hole CZD0084 which intersected 50.35m @ 0.62% Ni, 0.54% Cu, 0.02% Co & 0.15g/t PGE from 170.85m including a high-grade core of 5.6m @ 2.68% Ni, 2.09% Cu, 0.09% Co & 0.33g/t PGE from 186.95m. In addition, drill hole CZD0082 returned 58m @ 0.32% Ni, 0.37% Cu, 0.01% Co & 0.12g/t PGE including 1.9m @ 2.69% Ni, 2.44% Cu, 0.07% Co & 0.48g/t PGE from 202m, together with a broad zone of medium grade disseminated mineralisation. This new zone of high-grade mineralisation is known as the Angie Lode.

Nearby holes CZD0080 and CZD0081 returned narrow, but high-grade intercepts of 0.15m @ 1.47% Ni, 0.06% Cu, 0.06% Co & 0.11g/t PGE from 195.3m and 0.75m @ 1.40% Ni, 0.50% Cu, 0.05% Co & 0.23g/t PGE from 263.75m respectively, representing potential strike continuity of at least 550m from CZD0084 through to CZD0081.

There is a general paucity of drilling in the south-eastern and eastern margins of Nebo. The south-eastern area was targeted after detailed modelling of Downhole Electromagnetics (DHEM) from the 2017 drill program identified a number of conductive plates that had not been adequately tested by drilling. Subsequent DHEM surveys have shown clusters of conductive plates surrounding CZD0082 as well as CZD0080 and CZD0081. There is no drilling between these zones and it remains a priority target for further extensional and infill drilling (Figure 5). Geological interpretation work on mineralisation controls on the Angie Lode are continuing.

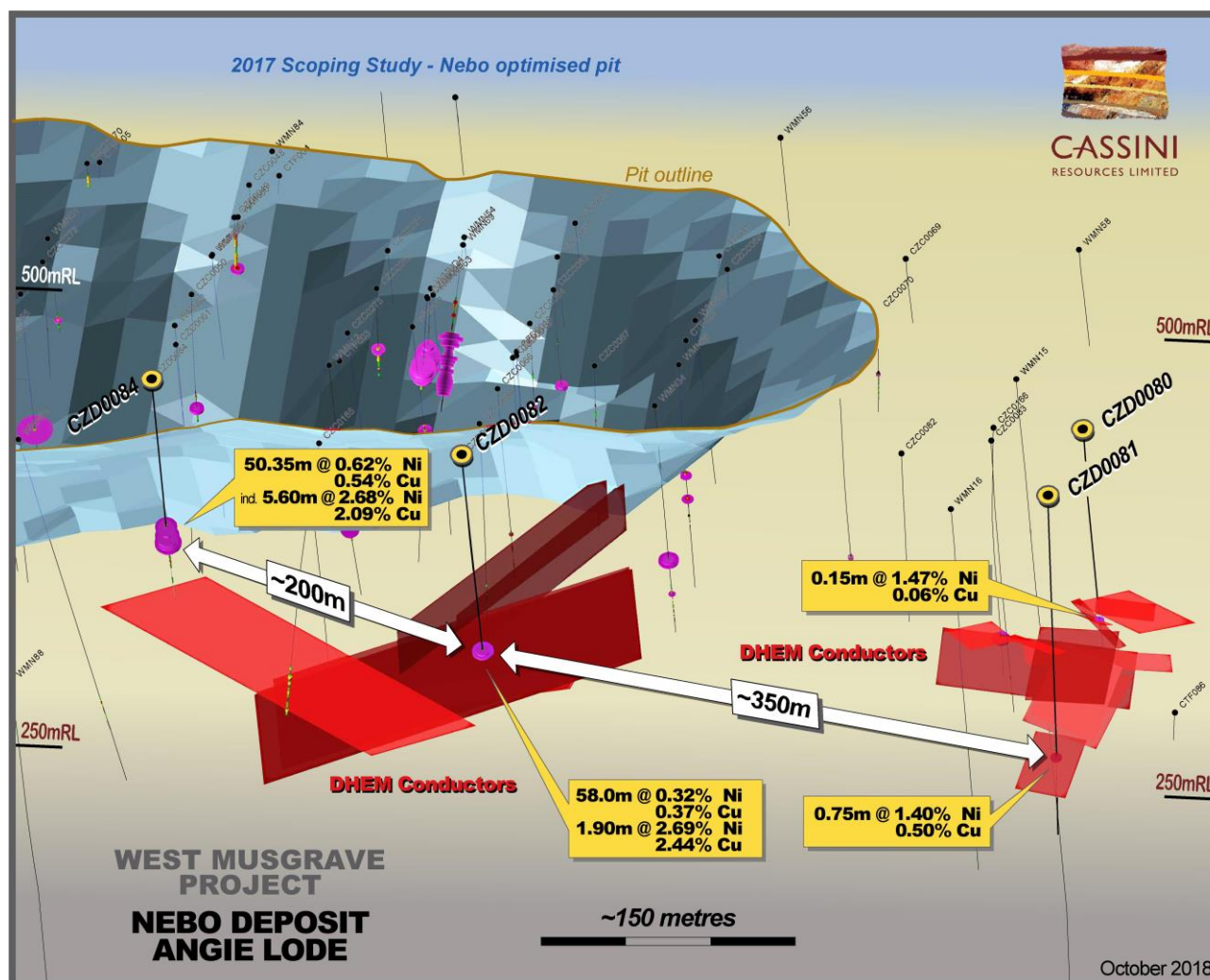


Figure 5. Nebo Deposit oblique view showing recent drill results and DHEM Conductors.

The high-grade Angie Lode results lie outside the current pit shell (Figure 2) and can be reasonably expected to have a positive impact on future resource estimate and open pit mine optimisation updates. Follow-up drilling will step 50m either side of CZD0082 testing the extensions of DHEM conductors along strike. Further drilling is also planned to follow-up CZD084 once DHEM is completed on this hole.

Meanwhile at Babel, mineralisation has been confirmed at the “H-T Lode” which appears to be the faulted extension of the Startmeup Shoot and demonstrates a similar style of mineralisation, grade and geometry (Figure 1). Diamond drill hole CZD0077 has intersected 25.6m @ 0.63% Ni, 1.04% Cu, 0.03% Co, 0.23g/t PGE and 0.11g/t Au from 317.3m, hosted with a 34m zone of gabbro-norite. This hole is consistent with the nearest drill hole, WMN4049, with an intercept of 25.1m @ 0.94% Ni & 0.94% Cu, 0.03% Co, 0.28g/t PGE and 0.11g/t Au from 311.6m. This intercept lies approximately 50m east of CZD0077 (Figure 6).

The H-T Lode now represents a significant target as an extension to the proposed Babel open pit design either by cut-back or through underground mining.



Baseline environmental studies are a key part of the environmental approval process and will be ongoing through the period of the PFS and later studies. To date, autumn fauna and flora surveys over the proposed mine area have been completed, with spring surveys underway.

Engineering

GR Engineering Services (GRES) has been appointed to commence the engineering study which includes processing and non-processing infrastructure. Water exploration drilling has commenced with a program designed to test the capacity of the local palaeochannels for processing requirements. Water modelling will be completed in Q4 2018. Geotechnical drilling within the current pit outline has been completed and samples will undergo geotechnical laboratory test work in Q4 to help inform the pit slope design parameters.

Regional Exploration Update

Significant results have now been received from a second hole, CZD0079, at the Yappsu Prospect, confirming the discovery has regional importance. Assay results have confirmed a broad zone of nickel and copper sulphide mineralisation:

1. A narrow disseminated zone of mineralisation returning 5.75m @ 0.28% Ni, 0.63% Cu, 0.01% Co, 0.30g/t PGE and 0.15g/t Au from 545m.
2. An underlying broad disseminated zone of disseminated mineralisation of 70.25m @ 0.48% Ni, 0.44% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.34g/t PGE and 0.08g/t Au from 555.05m.
3. Including a massive sulphide zone of 0.80m @ 4.39% Ni, 0.11% Cu, 0.13% Co, 1.45g/t PGE and 0.02g/t Au from 555.75m.

Including the barren interval between the two main zones, the diluted intercept is 80.3m @ 0.44% Ni, 0.44% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.32g/t PGE and 0.09g/t Au, which is the thickest intercept of mineralisation drilled so far (Table 1).

The thickness, grades and continuity of massive sulphide mineralisation, which has been intersected in almost every hole at Yappsu drilled to date, indicates the overall potential for the system to host additional significant accumulations of massive nickel sulphides.

The intercept in CZD0079 complements the earlier result from CZD0076B of 77.8m @ 0.49% Ni, 0.49% Cu, 0.2% Co, 0.29g/t PGE from 545m, including 6.45m @ 1.67% Ni, 1.07% Ni, 0.14% Co and 0.49g/t PGE from 555.75m (Figure 8). This has confirmed the Company's belief that historical drill holes had not intersected the core of the mineralised system. Mineralisation has continuity over 250m down-plunge and remains completely open at depth and untested by current Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) or surface Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) systems.



Figure 7. Logging in progress at the exploration camp

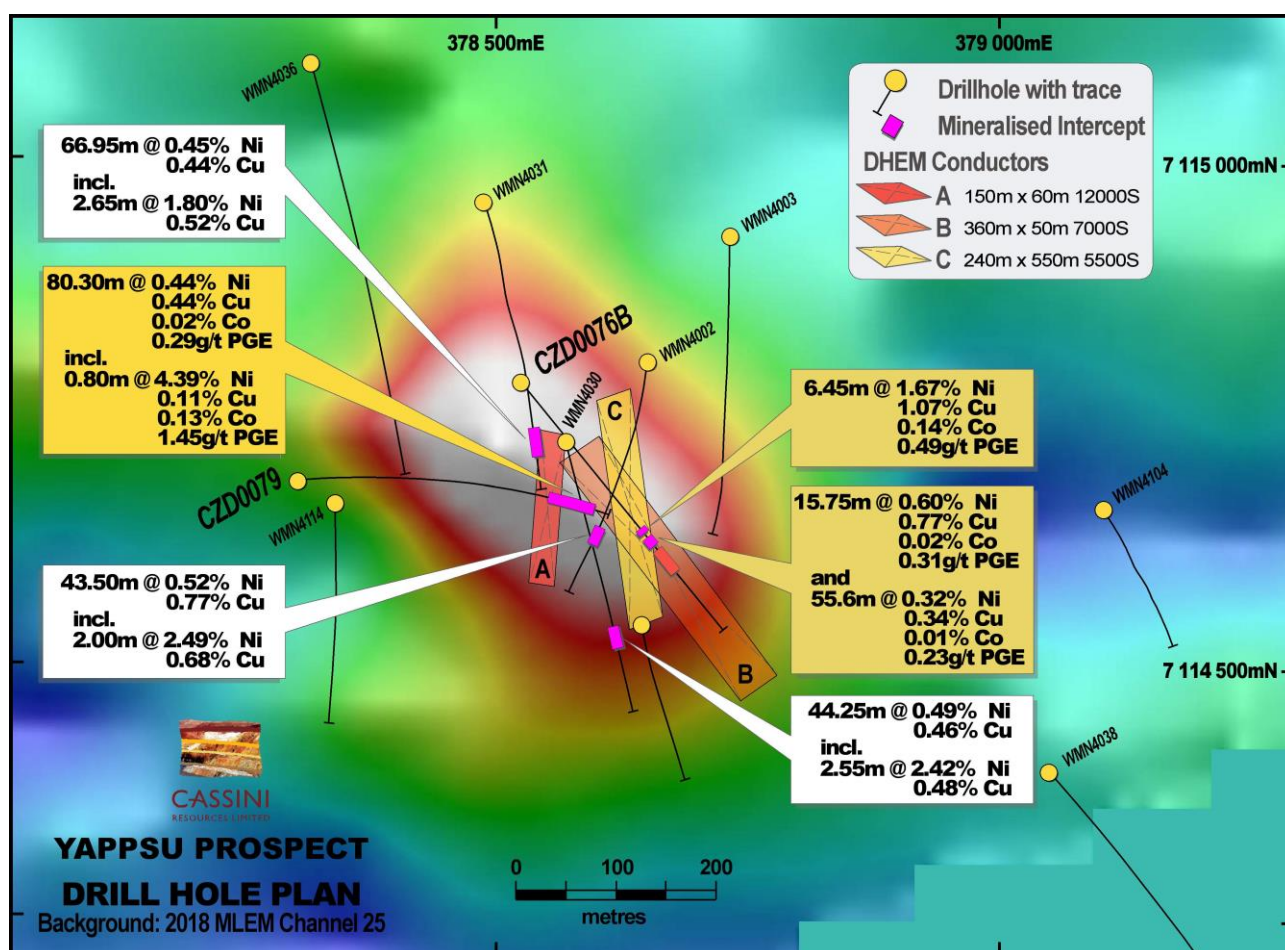


Figure 8. Drill hole plan highlighting results from CZD0076B and CZD0079.

The addition of these two new holes has allowed a new interpretation of the host intrusion. Geological modelling suggests that the Yappsu intrusion is a slab-like body, striking east-west and plunging to the west. The massive sulphide mineralisation intersected to date, is interpreted to be hosted within a bulge or flexure of the host intrusion, with the flexure and thus massive sulphide mineralisation striking in a north-westerly direction. This geometry is commonly referred to as “pinch and swell” and is recognised at the Talnakh intrusion in the Norilsk-Talnakh system, where the highest grade and thickest massive sulphide mineralisation is associated with the flexures or thickened zones. At the Eagle Deposit in Michigan, high-grade massive sulphide mineralisation occurs in a flat-laying feeder zone to the upper large sub-vertical intrusion that contains only low-grade disseminated sulphides. This flattening geometry is also recognised at the Nova Mine in the Fraser Range (Figure 9). These styles of deposits are representative of the exploration target at Yappsu.

The currently defined mineralisation probably only represents a small fraction of the entire magmatic system. Both the up-plunge and down-plunge interpreted positions have not been tested by any previous drilling.

Consequently, the revised interpretation presents two immediate targets for follow-up drilling:

The up-plunge position could represent a “pinch” position, that could host an economic body of disseminated mineralisation, amenable to open-pit mining given the relatively shallow depth.

The down-plunge position is where significant massive sulphides could have accumulated and is the main priority for exploration.

Both of these targets represent significant opportunities for the WMP and are a priority ahead of close-spaced drilling around the known mineralisation of CZD0076B and CZD0079.

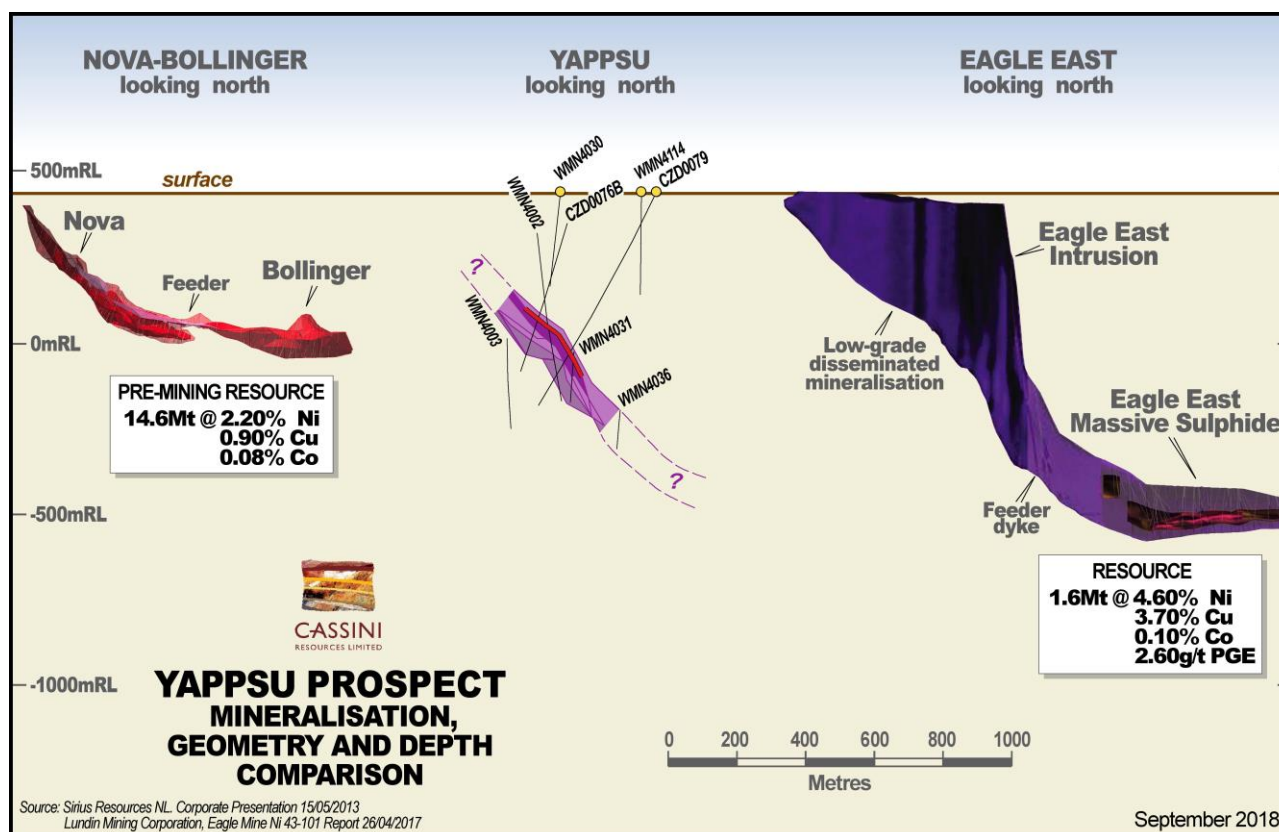


Figure 9. Geometry and depth comparison of the Yappsu Prospect against deposits of a similar style of mineralisation.

Follow-up drilling has recently been completed with two up-dip holes and one deep, down-dip extension hole have been completed testing the conceptual extension of the Yappsu intrusion that hosts massive and disseminated mineralisation. Only minor mineralisation has been encountered in these new holes, however they have intersected typical host lithologies and will be used as platforms for Downhole Electromagnetic surveying to identify potential conductors in an approximate 100m radius around the holes to guide future drilling.

Exploration drilling has also been completed at the One Tree Hill Prospect with two, deep diamond holes testing the extensions to mineralisation in CZD0017 intersected in 2016. Assay and DHEM results remain pending.

The rig has now moved to the Succoth Copper Deposit. Succoth is a large, Inferred Mineral resource of 156mt @ 0.6% Cu amenable to open pit mining, which is yet to be evaluated with the development plans for Nebo-Babel. The rig will complete a detailed infill section to assist with geological interpretation and improve the confidence of future resource estimate updates.

West Arunta Project (100% CZI)

The West Arunta Project is a highly prospective base and precious metals target in an underexplored region near Lake McKay in Western Australia. Cassini is targeting large-scale, sedimentary Zn-Pb mineralisation, similar to those deposits found in the Mt Isa region in Queensland.

The Company has now completed an RC drill program comprising 10 holes for 1,878m. Samples have recently arrived at a laboratory in Perth for analysis with results expected late next month.

Background

With the addition of the AEM data received in the previous Quarter, the conceptual targets at Mimas and Janus are now each supported by several anomalous features drawn from independent datasets and are clearly the highest priority targets for the current drill program. Four datasets now support the conceptual targets at the Janus and Mimas Prospects, outlined in Figures 10-13.

Mimas Prospect:

- A discrete AEM anomaly and the most conductive along the Dione Horizon implying an anomalous local process
- Strongest magnetic response in the basin coincident with the AEM anomaly, possibly representing iron sulphide mineralisation, magnetite alteration or perhaps gossan formation over a sulphide orebody
- Favourable position in the axis of the Dione Horizon

Janus Prospect:

- The peak of a residual gravity anomaly that appears to be structurally controlled, potentially representing a dense sulphide body
- A discrete, isolated AEM anomaly, coincident with a small geochemical anomaly
- Structurally favourable position of the type often associated with sedimentary mineralisation

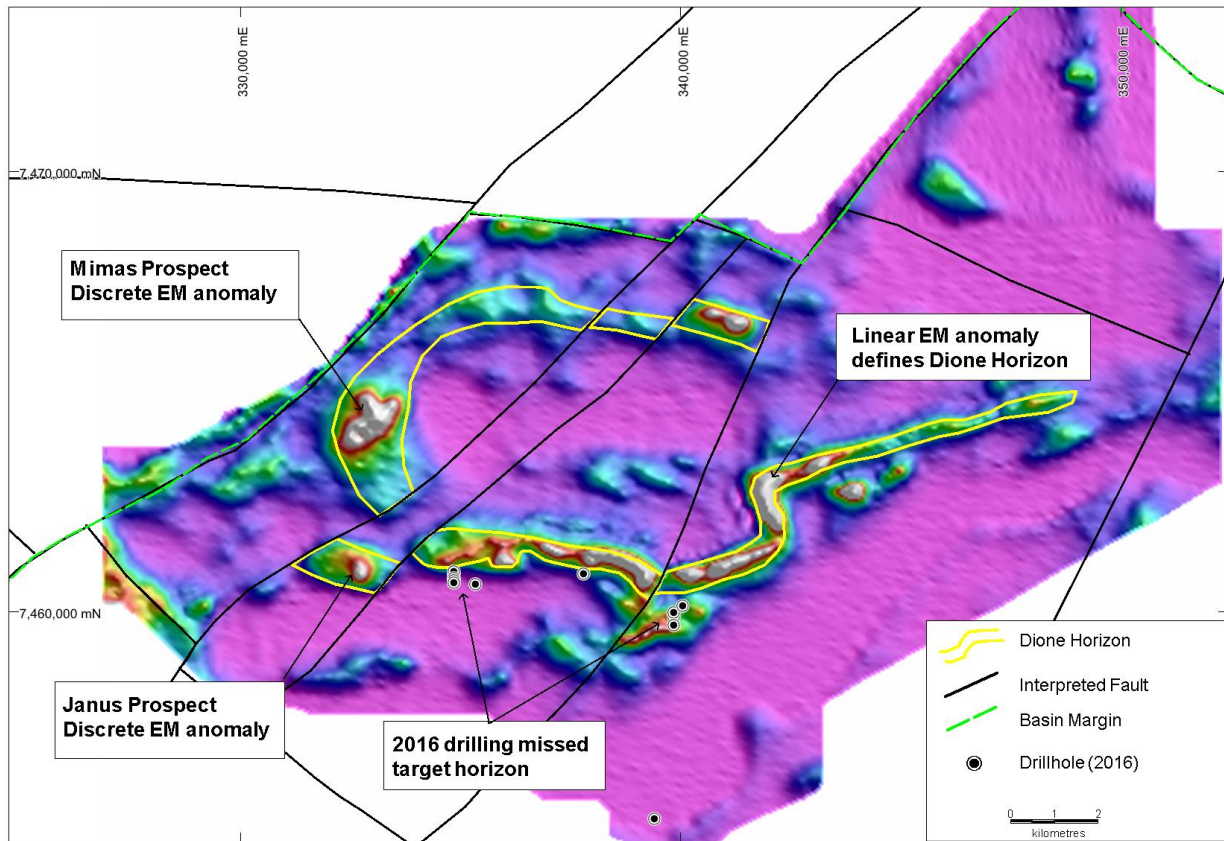


Figure 10. AEM gridded image (Channel 35) highlighting the Dione Horizon and anomalies at Mimas and Janus.

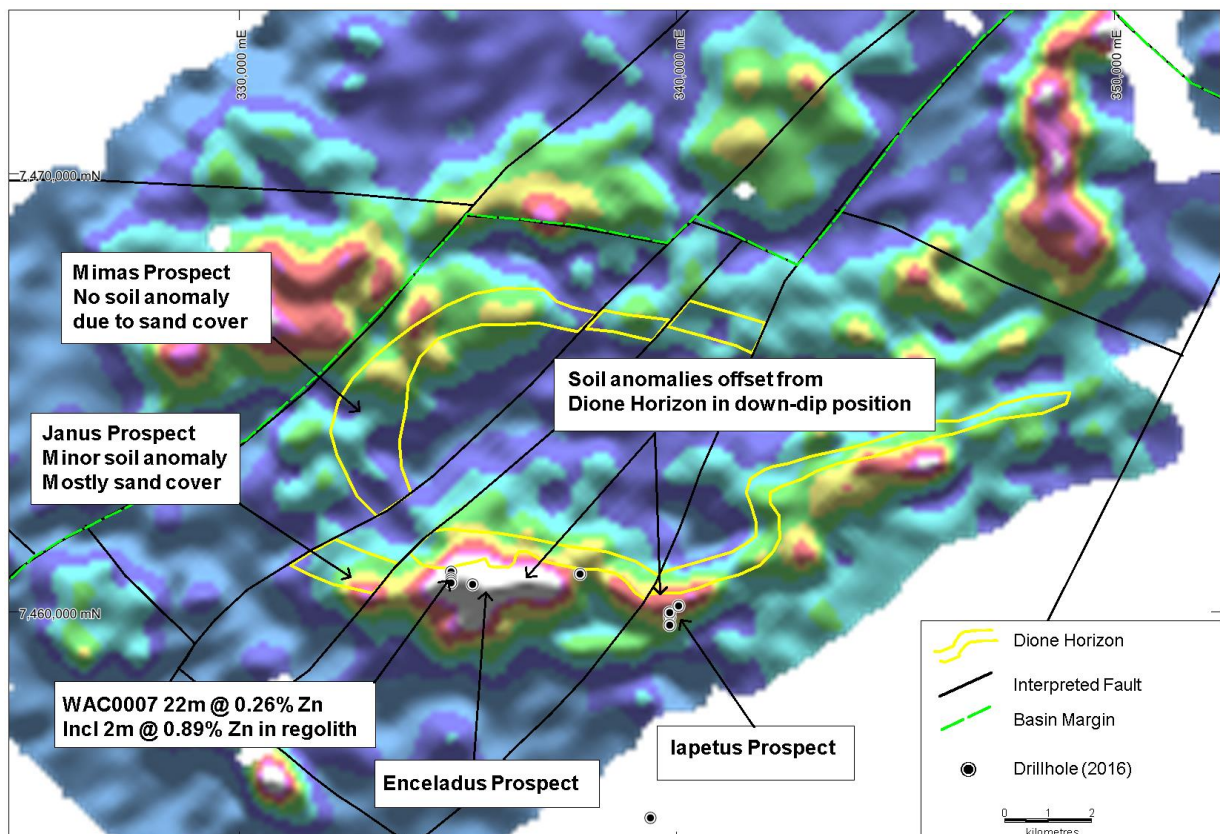


Figure 11. Zn soil geochemistry (normalised to Fe to reduce effects of sand dilution). Note offset of soil anomalies from the Dione Horizon.

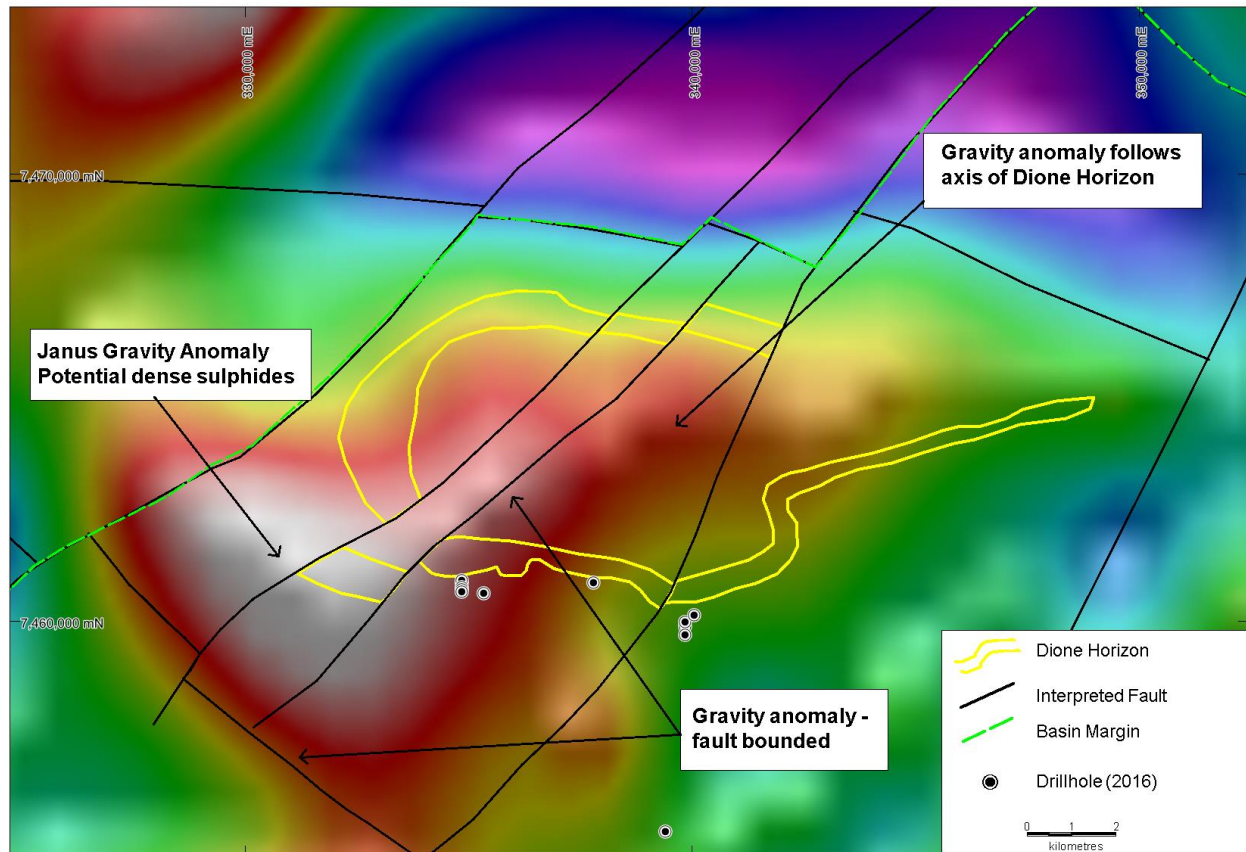


Figure 12. Residual Bouguer Gravity image showing large gravity anomaly at the Janus Prospect.

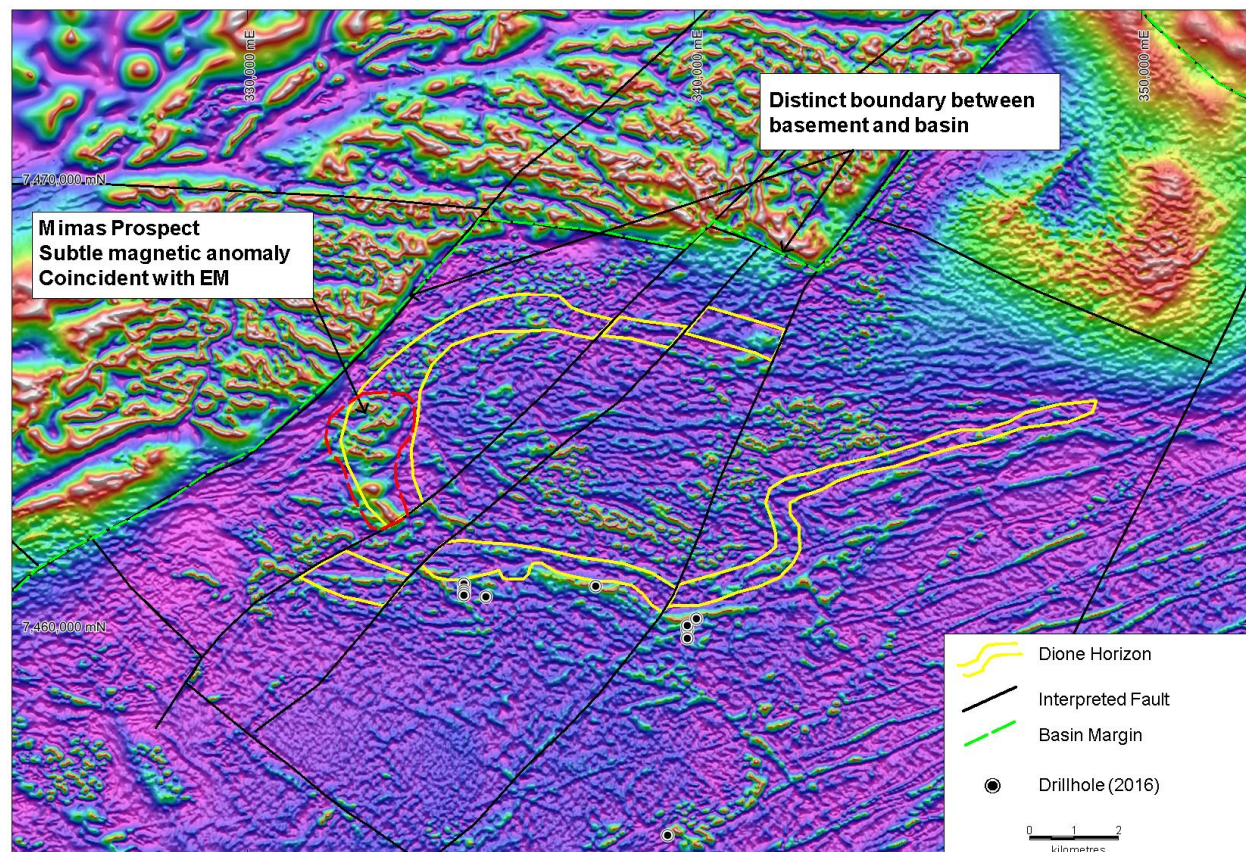


Figure 13. Regional magnetics (with RTP tilt filter) showing subtle magnetic feature at Mimas and regional structures.

Yarawindah Brook Ni-Cu-Co Project (CZI option to acquire 80%)

Cassini has entered an option agreement to earn into the Yarawindah Brook Project through private company Souwest Metals Pty Ltd (Souwest), a company associated with Kalgoorlie prospector Mr Scott Wilson.

No work was conducted during the Quarter.

Yarawindah Brook is located 130km northeast of Perth, in agricultural land near the township of New Norcia. The Project has had only limited nickel, copper and cobalt exploration despite a favourable regional setting, prospective geology and near-surface occurrences of nickel and copper. Historic exploration has focussed primarily on a small platinum and palladium (PGE's) resource which the Company views as a "path-finder" anomaly for massive nickel - copper – cobalt sulphides. Exploration for nickel and copper has been sporadic, however the most recent drilling in 2007 targeting surface EM anomalies, returned encouraging results from hole YWRC0083 including 7m @ 1.30% Ni, 0.22% Cu, 0.06% Co and 432ppb Pd from 74m. Despite the promising result no further follow-up drilling was conducted due to budget limitations of the previous operator during the exploration downturn post-GFC.

Historic drilling has identified primary nickel and copper mineralisation over a strike length of at least 2km, with only a handful of these holes deeper than 100m. In addition, reconnaissance rock chip sampling has identified other anomalous nickel outcrops on the project that are yet to be drilled. Rock chip samples have reached up to 0.49% Ni.

An Airborne Electromagnetic (AEM) survey has identified a number of new conductive anomalies on the Project (Figure 14). The most significant is a pair of strong anomalies, known as XC05 and XC06, in the western portion of the project. These anomalies measure approximately 800m and 400m in strike respectively and are aligned along a strong regional structural trend, closely associated with a mafic/ultramafic intrusion. Numerous nickel anomalous rockchip samples have been collected from outcrops immediately to the east of the conductors, however the anomalies themselves have no surface expression.

A third new anomaly, XC14, has an extent of 100m, and also appears to be associated with a strong NW-SE trending structural feature in the centre of the project area. Similarly, this anomaly has no surface expression.

There are a number of other anomalies that potentially represent agricultural or regolith features that also require further investigation.

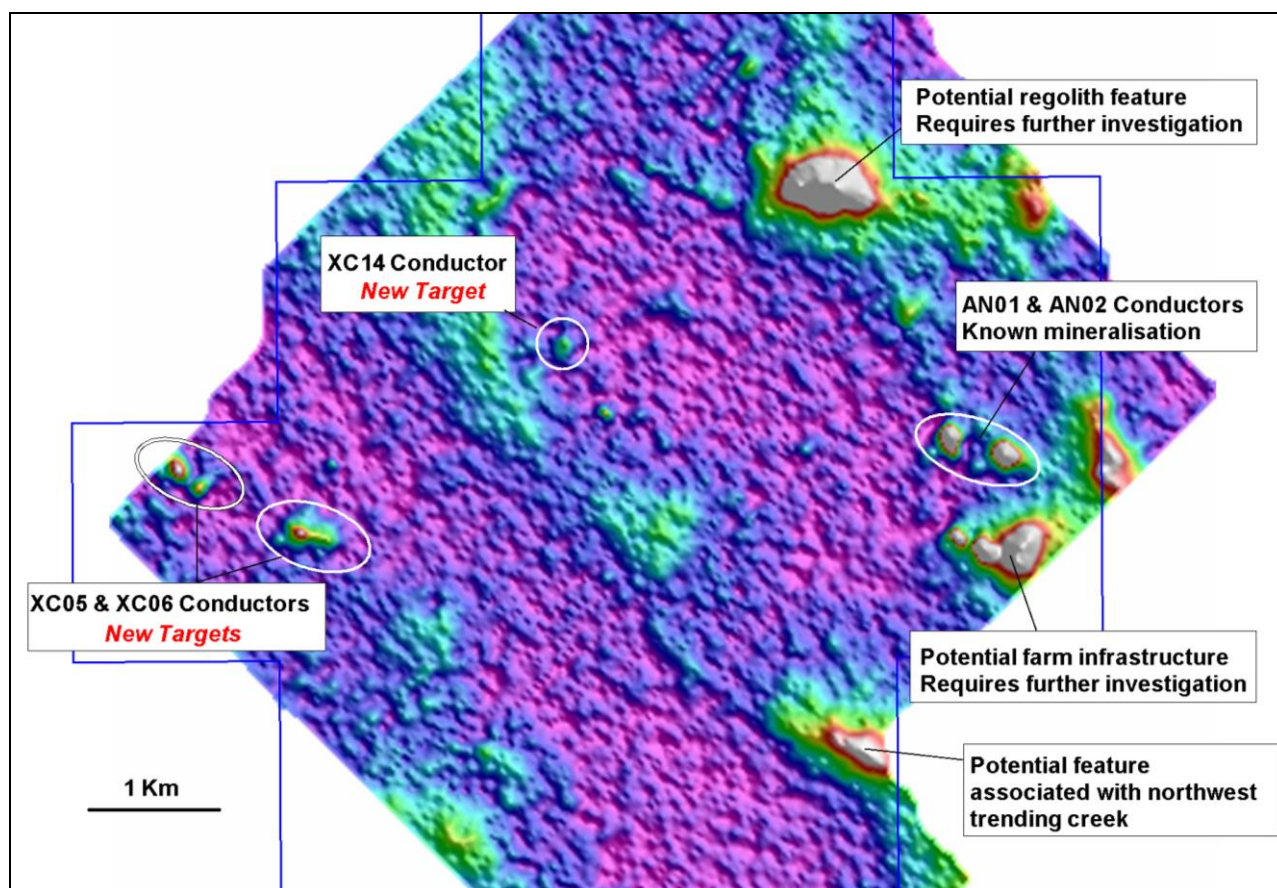


Figure 14. Yarawindah Brook Project gridded image of channel 39 (late time) airborne electromagnetics.

Importantly, the survey has recognised the known Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation as identified in historical drilling. This confirmation demonstrates that the AEM system is effective at identifying mineralised sulphide bodies and provides further confidence that new anomalies are likely to host sulphide mineralisation. To date, all conductors have proven to be associated with magmatic sulphides.

The new conductors are located in agricultural fields with no outcrop, which is likely to have restricted previous exploration efforts in recent times, as well as during the nickel boom of the late 1960's.

The Company is highly encouraged by these early results, which supports the belief that the Project has excellent potential to host significant bodies of magmatic Ni-Cu-Co sulphides. The exploration team has begun planning for follow-up surface moving loop EM surveys over XC05, 06 & 14 to assist drill targeting. Drill testing is likely to occur at several targets including down-plunge testing of YWRC0083, as soon as practical, pending all appropriate clearances.

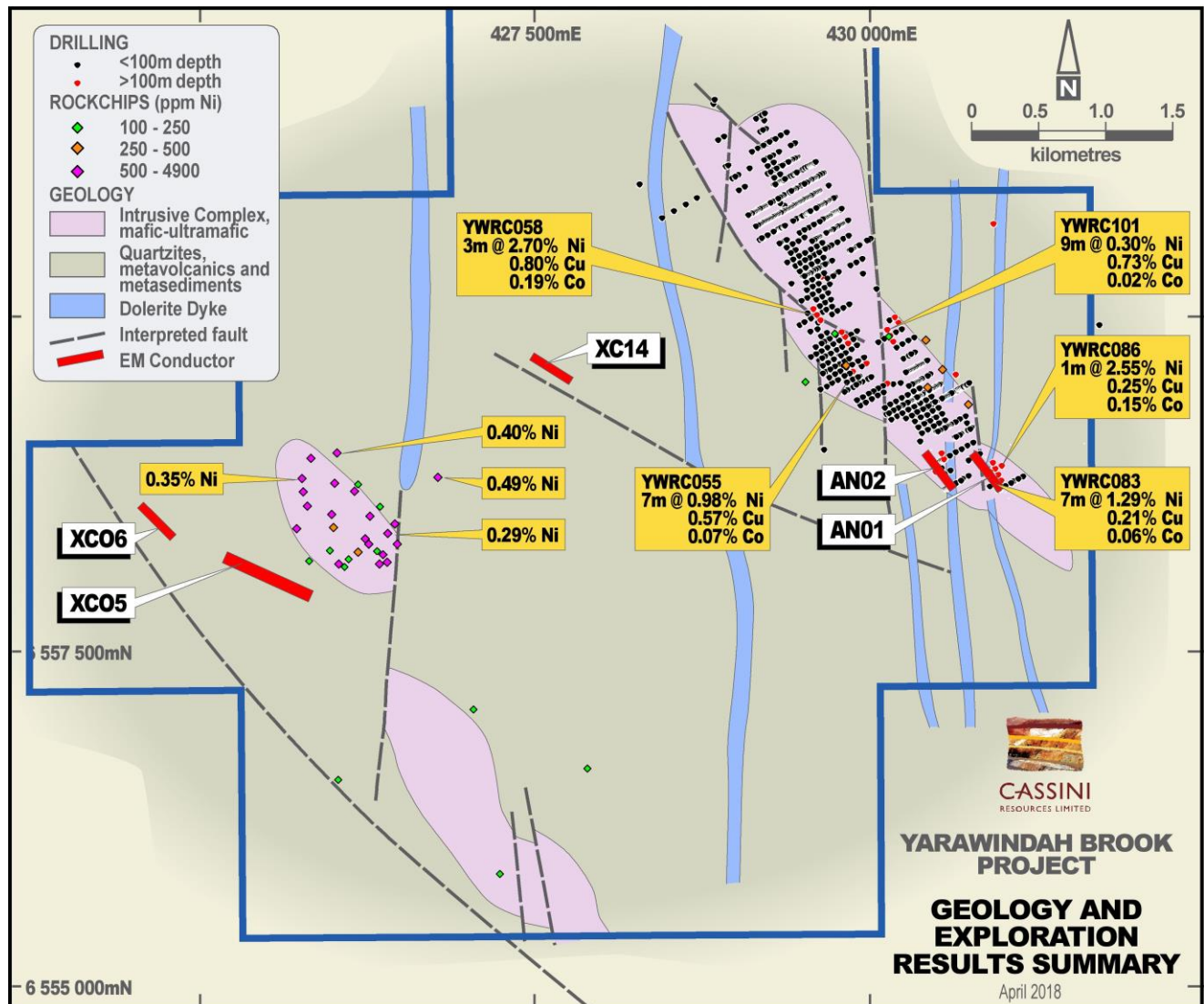


Figure 15. Yarrowindah Brook Project Exploration Summary highlighting newly identified EM conductors.

Mount Squires Gold Project (100% CZI)

No activity during the quarter due to prioritisation of programs at the West Musgrave and West Arunta.

For further information please contact

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About Cassini

Cassini Resources Limited (ASX: CZI) is a base and precious metals developer and explorer based in Perth. In April 2014, Cassini acquired its flagship West Musgrave Project (WMP), located in Western Australia. The Project is a world-class asset which currently has over 1.0 million tonnes of contained nickel and 2.0 million tonnes of contained copper in Resource. The Project is a new mining camp with three existing nickel and copper sulphide deposits and a number of other significant regional exploration targets already identified. The WMP is the largest undeveloped nickel - copper project in Australia.

In August 2016, Cassini entered into a three-stage \$36M Farm-in/Joint Venture Agreement with prominent Australian mining company OZ Minerals Ltd (ASX: OZL). The Joint Venture provides a clear pathway to a decision to mine and potential cash flow for Cassini.

Cassini is also progressing its Mt Squires Gold Project, an early stage zinc exploration project in the West Arunta region and also has an option to acquire 80% of the Yarawindah Nickel - Copper - Cobalt Project, all located in Western Australia.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Greg Miles, who is an employee of the company. Mr Miles is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Miles consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report which relates to the Nebo-Babel Mineral Resource estimation and classification has been prepared by Mr Andrew Weeks who is a full-time employee of Golder Associates Pty Ltd and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Weeks has sufficient relevant experience to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code, 2012 Edition. Both Mr Miles and Mr Weeks consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company is not aware of any new information or data, other than that disclosed in this report, that materially affects the information included in this report and that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates as reported in the market announcement dated 14 November 2017 (Nebo & Babel Deposits) and 7 December 2015 (Succoth Deposit) continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Additional information regarding exploration results can be found in ASX releases of 2 May 2018, 24 May 2018, 30 May 2018, 5 June 2018, 16 July 2018 and 17 July 2018.

APPENDIX 1 – TENEMENT SUMMARY – 30 September 2018

1. MINING TENEMENTS HELD				
Tenement Reference	Location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
West Musgrave*				
E69/3163	WA	Granted	100%	100%
E69/3169	WA	Granted	100%	100%
E69/3164	WA	Granted	100%	100%
E69/3165	WA	Granted	100%	100%
E69/3168	WA	Granted	100%	100%
E69/1505	WA	Granted	100%	100%
E69/1530	WA	Granted	100%	100%
E69/2201	WA	Granted	100%	100%
E69/2313	WA	Granted	100%	100%
M69/72	WA	Granted	100%	100%
M69/73	WA	Granted	100%	100%
M69/74	WA	Granted	100%	100%
M69/75	WA	Granted	100%	100%
E69/3412	WA	Granted	100%	100%
L69/0025	WA	Granted	100%	100%
Mt Squires				
E69/3424	WA	Granted	100%	100%
E69/3425	WA	Granted	100%	100%
Crossbow (West Arunta/X17)				
E80/4749	WA	Granted	100%	100%
E80/4796	WA	Granted	100%	100%
E80/4813	WA	Granted	100%	100%
Yarawindah**				
E70/4883	WA	Granted	0%	0%
E70/5116	WA	Granted	0%	0%

* West Musgrave Project (WMP) tenements subject to agreement whereby OZ Minerals has the right to earn-in to Cassini's wholly owned WMP via a three-stage process. Refer ASX announcement 11 October 2018, subsequent to the end of the September 2018 quarter, OZ Minerals satisfied the 51% earn-in requirement.

** Cassini has an option to earn an 80% equity interest in the Yarawindah Project through payment of an Option Fee of \$50,000 (paid) and committing to spend a minimum of \$250,000 on the Project prior to 30 March 2019. If Cassini decide to progress and acquire 80% of the Yarawindah Project (via acquiring shares in Souwest Metals Pty Ltd), a further payment of \$300,000 in cash or Cassini shares (at Cassini's election) will be made. Souwest will be free-carried until a decision to mine is made.

2. MINING TENEMENTS ACQUIRED/DISPOSED

Tenement Reference	Location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
<u>Acquired</u> E70/5116	WA	Granted	0%	0%
<u>Disposed</u> Nil				

3. BENEFICIAL PERCENTAGE INTERESTS HELD IN FARM-IN OR FARM-OUT AGREEMENTS

Tenement Reference	Location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
Nil				

4. BENEFICIAL PERCENTAGE INTERESTS HELD IN FARM-IN OR FARM-OUT AGREEMENTS ACQUIRED OR DISPOSED

Tenement Reference	Location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
<u>Acquired</u> Nil				
<u>Disposed</u> Nil				

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

Cassini Resources Limited

ABN

50 149 789 337

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 September 2018

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers		
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(4,394)	(4,394)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(209)	(209)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(310)	(310)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	1	1
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Research and development refunds	-	-
1.8 Other (joint venture receipts & net GST)	3,863	3,863
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(1,049)	(1,049)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
(c) investments	-	-
(d) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	-	-

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	3,961	3,961
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	3,961	3,961

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,359	1,359
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(1,049)	(1,049)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	-
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	3,961	3,961
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	4,271	4,271

5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Bank balances	1,319	381
5.2 Call deposits	2,081	81
5.3 Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4 Other (JV funds held)	871	896
5.5 Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	4,271	1,359

6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates

- 6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2
- 6.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3
- 6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

Current quarter \$A'000
130
-

Executive and non-executive Director fees

7. Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates

- 7.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2
- 7.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3
- 7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

Current quarter \$A'000
63
-

Company secretarial & financial management consulting services to a company associated with Mr Warren.

Geological consulting services to a company associated with Dr Hronsky.

8. Financing facilities available <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
8.1 Loan facilities	-	-
8.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
8.3 Other (please specify)	-	-
8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.		
N/A		

9. Estimated cash outflows for next quarter	\$A'000
9.1 Exploration and evaluation	(500)
9.2 Development	-
9.3 Production	-
9.4 Staff costs	(310)
9.5 Administration and corporate costs	(250)
9.6 Other	-
9.7 Total estimated cash outflows	(1,060)

10. Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
10.1 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	-	-	-	-
10.2 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	E70/5116 Western Australia	Granted	0%	0%*

*subject to terms of Yarawindah Project Acquisition, Cassini has an option to earn an 80% equity interest subject to achievement of milestones.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

[lodged electronically without signature]

30 October 2018

Sign here:

Date:

(~~Director~~/Company secretary)

Steven Wood

Print name:

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.