CELSIUS RESOURCES LTD

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POSITIVE DRILL RESULTS AT

NORTHWEST ANTICLINE TARGET

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling of first 8 step-out holes at the new large-scale DOF Northwest Anticline Target confirms positive mineralisation characteristics in terms of thickness, grade and geometry.**
- **Results support potential for a more efficient mining operation centered in the northwest of the project area.**
- **Intersections in the new holes show consistently higher average grades than those in the Opuwo Mineral Resource with some significant intercepts:**
    - **6.84 m @ 0.15% Co and 0.71% Cu**
    - **6.35 m @ 0.15% Co and 0.55% Cu**
    - **8.35 m @ 0.16% Co and 0.42% Cu**
    - **16.00 m @ 0.16% Co and 0.54% Cu**
    - **7.00 m @ 0.14% Co and 0.48% Cu**
- **Environmental Impact Assessment for the PFS commenced with specialist studies and public meetings.**

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

A potentially highly significant extension to the existing Mineral Resource and Exploration Target zones, called the "DOF Northwest Anticline" Target, has been confirmed with the latest results from drilling at the Project (Figure 1). This new zone is characterised by a thicker than average mineralised horizon which has a significantly flatter dip(Fig. 2) than elsewhere within the Mineral Resource, allowing the Company to consider alternative mining techniques as part of the ongoing Project studies. Further drilling is being considered for this area.

Celsius Project Director, Pine van Wyk commented:

"We are excited about the drill results from the new DOF Northwest Anticline Target at Opuwo. All key parameters like grade, thickness and geometry are positive. This not only demonstrates significant resource potential outside the substantial existing Mineral Resource but gives us a basis to explore options for a larger scale mining operation, a more efficient mine plan and extraction schedule."

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Northwest Anticline Drill Results

The new Northwest Anticline Target covers an additional area of 3.91 km^2 to the existing area of the Maiden Mineral Resource and Exploration Targets. Resource modelling is currently being undertaken by the Company's external consultants, including consideration of this new area for inclusion in the next Mineral Resource estimate.

Significant intersections from the latest batches of assays include (see Appendix 1/Figures 1 and 2 for further details):

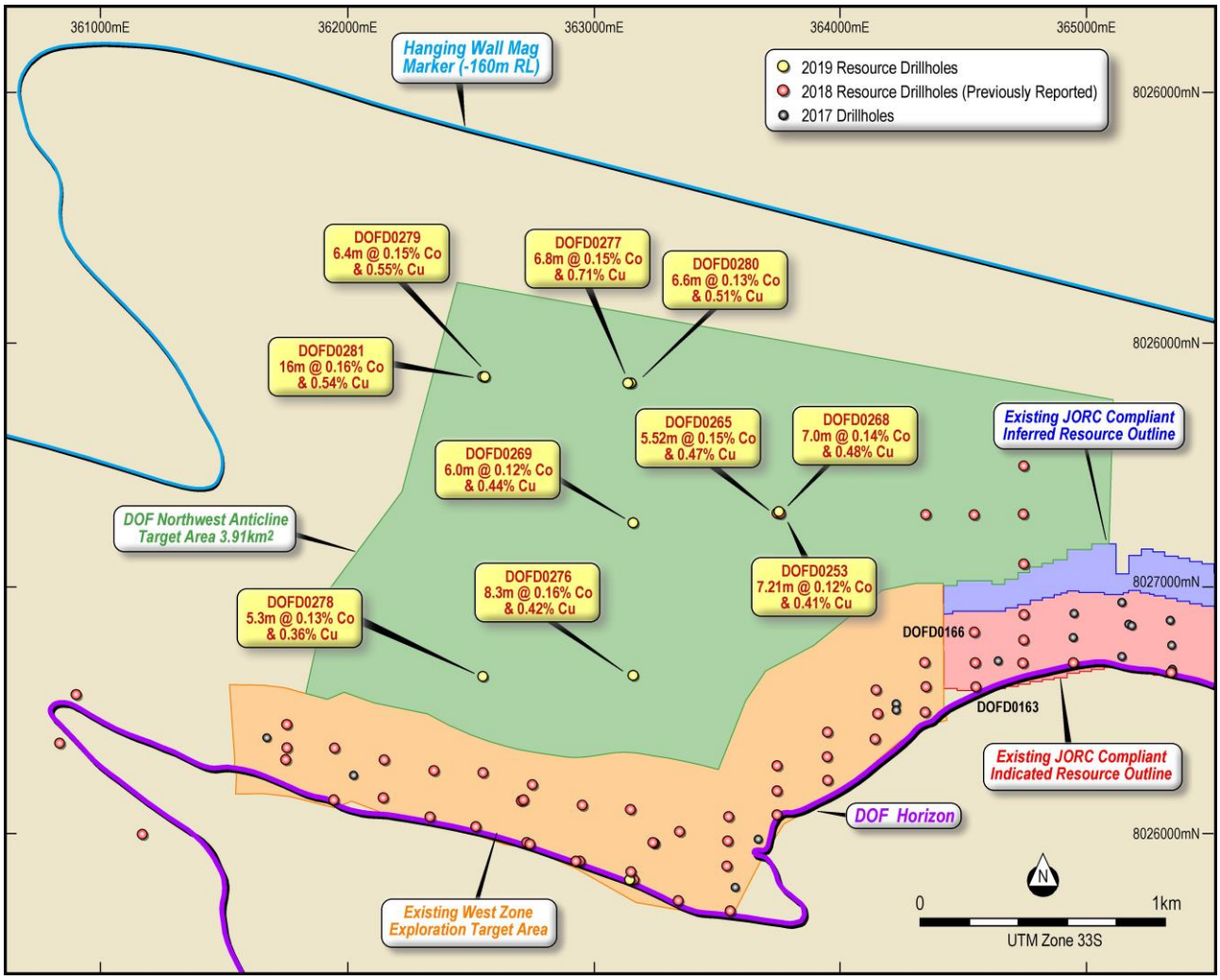
- **6.84 m @ 0.15% Co and 0.71% Cu**
- **6.35 m @ 0.15% Co and 0.55% Cu**
- **8.35 m @ 0.16% Co and 0.42% Cu**
- **16.00 m @ 0.16% Co and 0.54% Cu**
- **7.00 m @ 0.14% Co and 0.48% Cu**
- **5.32 m @ 0.13% Co and 0.36% Cu**
- **6.00 m @ 0.12% Co and 0.44% Cu**
- **6.60 m @ 0.13% Co and 0.51% Cu**

The Company utilised wedges in three of the deeper holes to add additional data points in a very cost-efficient manner. The drill contractor, Stewardship Drilling, placed un-oriented wedges about 80 m and 100 m above the DOF horizon in the main holes DOFD0253, DOFD0277 and DOFD0279 with the "daughter holes" numbered as DOFD0268, DOFD0280 and DOFD0281 respectively. Drilling of these short deflected holes close to the main holes was successfully completed and enabled the mineralisation characteristics of the DOF to be confirmed in this new target area.

The very positive mineralisation characteristics of the Northwest Anticline Target in terms of thickness and grade are interpreted by Celsius' geological team as a result of (1) a less intense tectonic thinning of the mineralised horizon in a late transpressional event overprinting the deposit, and (2) the potential of approaching a feeder zone of the mineralisation to the north.

Further drilling of this target is being considered, at 600 m by 600 m drill spacing, following the completion of the various studies in progress.

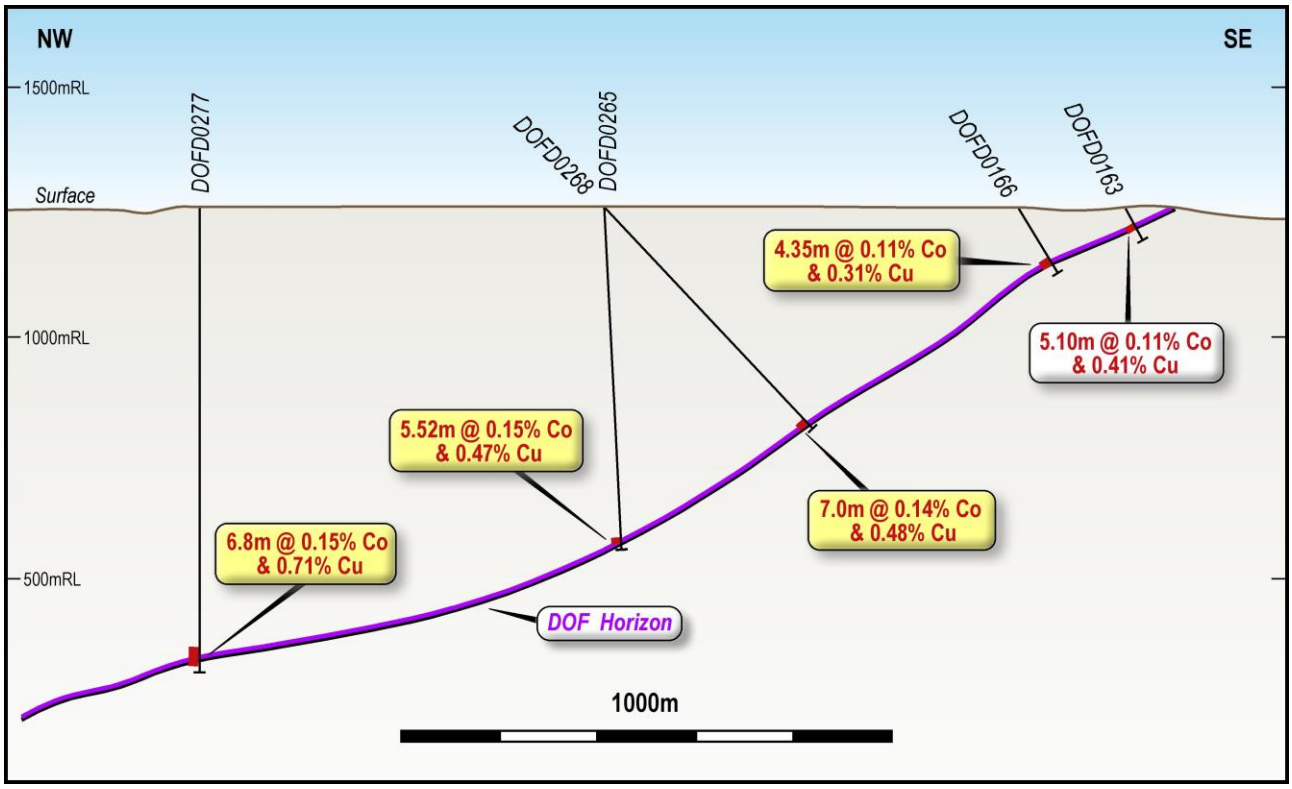
Figure 1: DOF Northwest Anticline Drilling Results



EIA commenced

SLR Namibia was contracted to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Opuwo Cobalt Project in January 2019. The EIA forms a substantial part of the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS). SLR commenced the EIA with public meetings in Windhoek and in the wider project area. The following Specialist Studies for the EIA have started: Air Quality, Groundwater, Noise, Archeology, Flora, Avi-Fauna, Fauna, Invertebrates, Socio-Economic and Visual.

Figure 2: NW-SE Section through the Northwest Anticline target



About the Opuwo Cobalt Project

Celsius is aiming to define a long-life, reliable source of conflict-free 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 3). 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 a 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.

A maiden JORC Compliant Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource was announced on 16 April, 2018, comprising 112.4 million tonnes, grading 0.11% cobalt, 0.41% copper and 0.43% zinc, at a cut-off grade of 0.06% cobalt. (Please refer to ASX announcement of 16 April, 2018 for more details on the Mineral Resource.)

Figure 3: Location of the Opuwo Cobalt Project, Namibia

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Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Dr Rainer Ellmies, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Principal Geological Advisor for the Opuwo Project of Celsius Resources. Mr. Ellmies discovered the Opuwo deposit in 2012 and 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. Ellmies consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: 2019 Drilling Results Northwest Anticline Target

Hole ID	Easting UTM Zone 33S	Northing UTM Zone 33S	Planned Dip (deg)	Planned Azimuth (deg)	Final Depth (m)	Intercept from (m)	Intercept to (m)	Interval (m)	Interval (m)	Co (%)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
DOFD0268	363749	8027301	-55	147	647.55	629	636	7.00	7.00	0.14	0.48	0.81
DOFD0269	363155	8027282	-85	150	805.82	794	800	6.00	6.00	0.12	0.44	0.54
DOFD0276	363149	8026670	-90	0	583.39	522	530.35	8.35	8.35	0.16	0.42	0.74
DOFD0277	363144	8027840	-90	0	943.73	926	932.84	6.84	6.84	0.15	0.71	0.83
DOFD0278	362549	8026674	-90	0	775.31	745	750.32	5.32	5.32	0.13	0.36	0.64
DOFD0279	362549	8027872	-90	0	1192.40	1179	1185.35	6.35	6.35	0.15	0.55	0.49
DOFD0280	363144	8027840	-90	0	944.09	929	935.6	6.60	6.60	0.13	0.51	0.68
DOFD0281	362549	8027872	-90	0	1204.40	1182	1198	16.00	16.00	0.16	0.54	0.73

* Intercepts reported at a cut-off grade of 500 ppm, or 0.05% cobalt. The drill hole plunge at intercept level of the DOF horizon may vary significantly from the initial dip (plunge) of the drill hole.

Appendix 1: 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.*	• Drilling was designed to intersect the DOF horizon based on mapped or interpreted location. • Diamond Core (DC) drilling using standard equipment. • Sampling was undertaken based on lithology/mineralisation changes for DC. ○ Drill Core was sampled according to lithologies over a length between 31cm and 106cm for the NQ drill core, as half core samples.
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).*	• Oriented Diamond Core (DC). • DC drilling was done using a standard tube, at NQ size. • DC from the DOF prospect was oriented using a Reflex EZ-TRAC tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 fractured rock intersections. • All drilling was supervised by a suitably qualified geologist, trained to monitor sample representivity, including evenness of samples being collected from the RC rig, and routine cleaning/flushing of the cyclone on the drill rig. • No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
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. • A Niton portable XRF analyzer was used to assist in determining mineralised horizons. • All core was logged to denote rock type, color, alteration, mineralisation style, core recoveries, and any measurable structure.
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 was cut using a core saw. Generally, half core was submitted to the laboratory, except where a duplicate sample was taken, in which case quarter core was submitted for each; • Field duplicates were collected and analysed to confirm representivity of sampling from DC drilling; • Sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled, given it is half core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 4 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 was used to assist in selection of samples to be sent to the laboratory for formal analysis (No portable XRF data was reported or used in resource estimation). • The drilling program included field duplicates, standards and blanks that were inserted into the drill sample sequence, in addition to the standard QA/QC samples and procedures used by the laboratory. • Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted in approximately a 1:20 ratio. • A second (umpire) laboratory has been utilised to provide additional verification of key mineralised zones prior to updated resource modeling and estimation. • One of the field inserted standards occasionally reported marginally outside acceptable tolerances for cobalt analysis, however, after enquiries with the laboratory regarding the sample digestion methods, and considering analysis by an additional laboratory, the data was deemed to be acceptable. • The field and laboratory duplicates revealed good repeatability. • The field inserted blanks generally confirmed appropriate sample hygiene techniques were employed by the laboratory.
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 well 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 future drilling programs. • An electronic database containing collars, geological logging and assays is maintained by consultants external to the Company. Data is collected in Excel spreadsheets in the field, and then loaded and validated by the Company's external database managers. Validation of assay data against field logging and mineralised zones determined in the field using a portable XRF is undertaken, prior to reporting. • No adjustment to assay data has been made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, or will be, surveyed using Differential GPS (DGPS) prior to resource modeling; • Downhole surveys to measure hole deviation were routinely completed at the DOF Prospect.
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 meters along the strike of the DOF horizon (based on mapping/interpretation). • Current closer spaced drilling was completed on a nominal 200 metres x 100 metres grid. • Based on previous resource modelling and estimation, the current drill spacing is expected to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity required to update the existing Mineral Resource.
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 approximately perpendicular to DOF horizon. A majority of resource definition drillholes were angled at 55 degrees, which, based on visual observations in the drill core, usually intersects the mineralisation approximately perpendicular. • Holes drilled at steeper angles, up to 90 degrees, may overstate the true thickness of the mineralised zone, as do any holes drilled oblique to the mineralisation rather than perpendicular. • Due to the shallow fold structure of the Northwest Anticline Target, most holes were drilled at 90 degrees in this zone. • Drilling, and geological modeling, has more accurately defined the orientation of the geological features and mineralisation and has not introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples were delivered to the laboratory by senior Celsius Resources 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 listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The 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 current Exclusive Prospective Licences; EPLs 4346, 4350, 4351 and 4540. • Celsius has a 95% ownership of the Project. • There are currently no known impediments to developing a project in this area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous work carried out by Kunene Resources included 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Kaoko Orogen (Kaokobelt) consists of metasedimentary rocks of the Damaran Supergroup deposited on the passive margin of a Late Proterozoic continental rift system. The Damaran sediments overlie the Congo Craton with its Archean to Early Proterozoic basement rocks of the Epupa and Huab Complexes. • The key tectonic and sedimentary events in the Kaokobelt are: ○ Rifting at the southern Congo Craton between 900-840 Ma including local rift-related continental intrusives and extrusives (e.g. Oas syenite and Lofdal carbonatites 840-756 Ma) ○ Deposition of a 1 to 4 km thick siliciclastic transgression sequence: Nosib Group including Ombombo Formation in the upper part with increasing carbonate sedimentation (and the DOF horizon), 880-712 Ma ○ Chuos glaciation with deposition of tillites and cold water shales and marlstones 712-692 Ma ○ Deposition of carbonate dominated sediments on the shallow Kunene Platform: Otavi Group ○ Ghaub glaciation at 638-635 Ma (Hoffmann et al., 2004) ○ Deposition of carbonate dominated sediments on the shallow Kunene Platform: Tsumeb Subgroup 635-550 Ma ○ Collision of Kalahari and Congo Craton 550 Ma (Alkmim et al. 2001) ○ Peak metamorphism 530 Ma. • Mineralisation at Opuwo is hosted in the Neoproterozoic sediments of the Kaoko Belt, which is interpreted as a western extension of the Copper Belt in the DRC and Zambia. • The Dolostone Ore Formation (DOF) is a carbon rich, marly dolomitic horizon in a sequence of clastic and carbonate lithologies in the upper Ombombo Subgroup. The carbon rich nature of the ore bearing horizon is interpreted to have facilitated the precipitation of the metals of interest, namely cobalt, copper and zinc. • Cobalt, copper and zinc sulphide mineralisation is present predominantly as linnaeite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite respectively. Minor zones of oxidised and partially oxidised mineralisation occur in the upper portion of the deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 been/will be 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 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.*	• 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
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 means that the downhole lengths reported for angled holes (-55 degrees) approximates true width. Holes drilled straight (-90 degrees) are expected to intersect a greater mineralised length than the true thickness. • Oriented drillholes were used in modeling the mineralised zone in 3D space, thereby modeling the true thickness (width) of the zone.
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.*	• See relevant diagrams in the body of this announcement.
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 drillholes have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Geophysical and geological datasets detailed in previous releases. • Aeromagnetic and EM data is used as a guide to determining the presence and location 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.*	• Closer spaced drilling will be undertaken at the DOF Prospect, with the aim of progressing the deposit to higher confidence categories of Mineral Resources. Extensional drilling, both laterally and at depth, will be undertaken, with the aim of increasing the size of the Mineral Resource. • Exploration on other parts of the Project will comprise geophysical surveys and surface sampling to define targets for further drilling.