

HISTORICAL CORE SAMPLING COMPLETED AT CULLARIN WEST & YASS PROJECTS, LACHLAN FOLD BELT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Sampling of historical drill core from the Cullarin West and Yass Projects have been completed
- Samples taken from historical drillhole W-1 (Cullarin West) which returned anomalous copper and silver results in sludge sampling, with core never previously sampled
- Samples also taken from other holes at Cullarin West and Yass to aid refinement of targets identified in desktop review
- Celsius has lodged all documents and made all payments to facilitate tenement grant
- Celsius continues to review potential acquisitions and investments in commodities which complement and/or diversify the Company's current commodity exposure

Celsius Resources Limited (**Celsius** or **the Company**) (ASX: CLA) is pleased to provide an update on activities at its 100% owned Cullarin West and Yass Projects in the Lachlan Fold Belt region of NSW, Australia. The Cullarin West project is located adjacent to and along strike of Sky Metals' (ASX:SKY) Cullarin discovery while the Yass Project covers the historic Daltons and Gooda Creek goldfields.

Historical drillcore from the projects were inspected and sampled at the NSW core library at the WB Clarke Geoscience centre in Londonderry. The focus of the visit was core from historical hole DDH W-1 drilled in 1978 at Cullarin West. "Drill sludges" from this hole showed elevated levels of silver and base metals, with sludge samples not analysed for gold (refer ASX Announcement 4 June 2020).

The entire length (182.7m) of DDH W-1 has now been logged and sampled, with samples submitted for analysis and final assay results anticipated in 2 – 3 weeks.

Previous logging indicated that DDH W-1 intersected an extensive silica-magnetite-pyrite-altered felsic porphyry dyke (Figure 1). Inspection of the core confirms that silicic alteration is pervasive throughout the hole but detailed logging indicates there is a significant variation in the associated alteration (chlorite, clay, pyrite & hematite). Quartz veining is present in certain zones within the hole with variable thicknesses for individual veins, and there is also variation in the intensity of fracturing in zones throughout the hole.

Figure 1: Examples of alteration and veining in core from drillhole DDH W-1 at Cullarin West



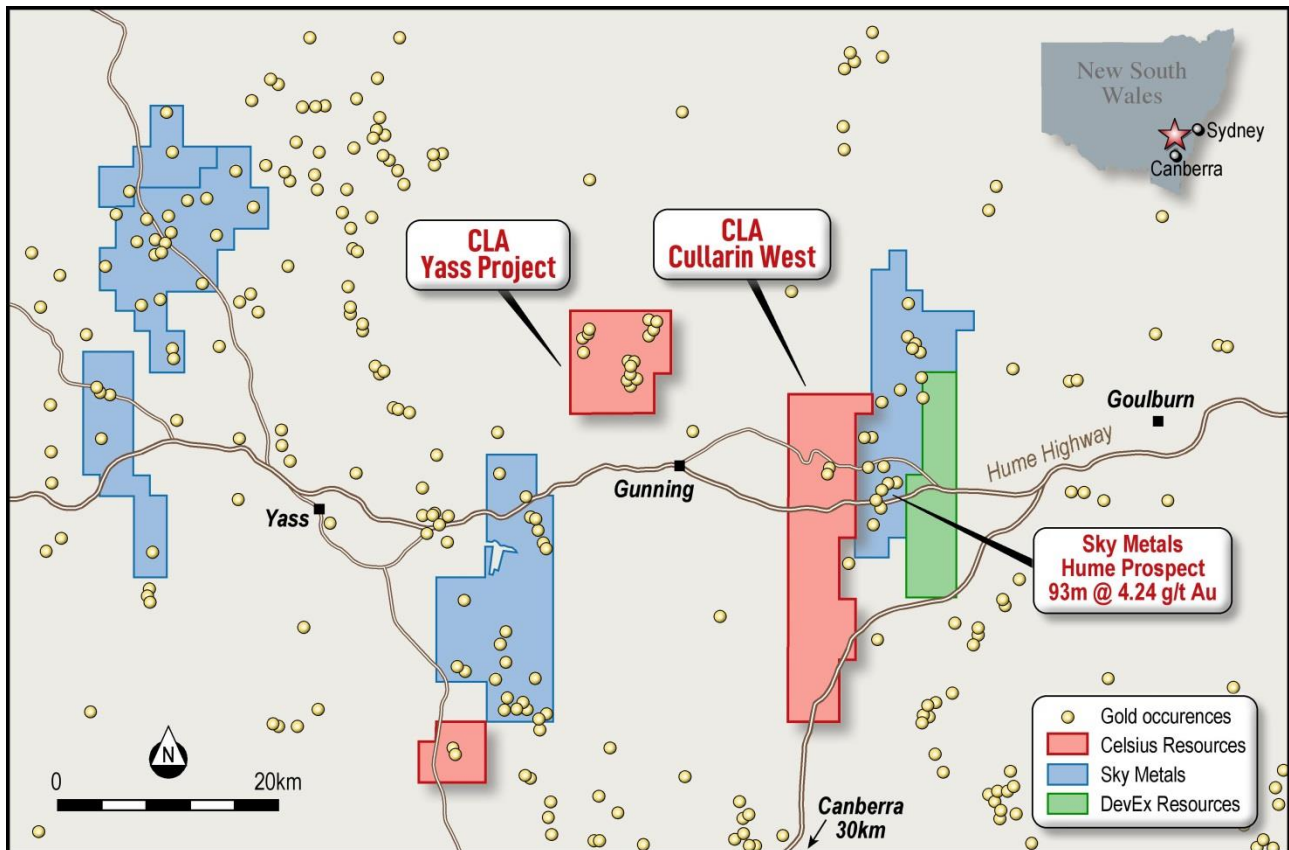
Interestingly there was nothing in the lithologies returned that would explain the magnetic anomaly located adjacent to DDH W-1 (refer ASX Announcement 8 July 2020). An increase in the magnetic susceptibility readings from the core was noted from 100m to 161m which may point to a deeper source for this anomaly.

Samples were also taken from holes COE-1 (Cullarin West) and TGC-2 (Gooda Creek, Yass). TGC-2 returned a very high grade result of 1.95m at 23.1 g/t gold and 1.0% copper however inspection of the core reveals that only short intervals were selectively sampled. Sampling at both these prospects aim to assist targeting by revealing information about the host lithologies and geological setting enabling targets generated in the recent desktop review to be evaluated (refer ASX Announcements 8 July 2020 and 30 July 2020).

As detailed in the Announcement of 30 July, Celsius received notice that the Department of Regional NSW – Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (“Department”) has proposed to grant an Exploration Licence in satisfaction of Exploration Licence Application No. 5928. Celsius has now made all payments and lodged all documents required for the Department to proceed to grant, and is awaiting the Department to process these which can take up to 6 weeks. Once the tenement is granted, field activities can commence initially comprising landholder consultation and land access negotiation to the key target areas, followed by geochemical sampling programs aimed at defining drill targets.

In addition to Cullarin West, Celsius continues to review potential acquisitions and investments in commodities which complement or diversify the Company's current commodity exposure.

Figure 2: Location map of Cullarin West Project, Yass Project and Sky Metals' Cullarin discovery



This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of Celsius Resources Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Bruce Wilson, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a consultant to Celsius Resources. Mr. Wilson 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. Wilson consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results for the Cullarin West Project.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drill core from NSW core library logged and sampled. Overview of geological information included in release, final assays from entire intervals sampled awaited. Historical results from sludge sampling and core sampling reported in NSW statutory reporting and documented in ASX Announcement 4 June 2020.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling results are presented

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling results are presented
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes have been logged in sufficient detail Logging is both qualitative (lithology, alteration) and quantitative (% quartz veins, % sulphides)
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling results are presented
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling results are presented. Samples will be analysed at Intertek Townsville

Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling results are presented
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Cullarin West:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole locations reported in statutory reports and shown on plans. Locations have been field checked to +/- 10m accuracy. <p>Gooda Creek:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole locations reported in statutory reports and shown on plans. Due to local grid being used, and holes being sited in the field, locations are not accurate at this time.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillholes at each prospect were sited to test specific targets and are not laid out on a specific grid spacing. Data spacing is not sufficient to establish continuity for the purposes of a Mineral Resource at this time
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is unknown if the orientation of drilling has been located to achieve unbiased sampling of mineralisation, further review will determine whether this is the case.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No details of sample security reported.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cullarin West Project comprises a single Exploration License Application ELA5928 which is now in the process of being granted. To the Company's knowledge no environmental or culturally significant sites are located within the application area A number of private properties are located across the application area and access will need to be negotiated with landowners
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling was carried out by North Broken Hill Limited (subsequently North Ltd), Transit Mining and Commissioners Gold Limited. Other exploration was carried out by Continental Explorations Pty Ltd and compiled by Golden Cross Operations Pty Ltd. The assistance of staff at the WB Clarke Geoscience Centre Londonderry, Division of Resources and Geoscience, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment NSW is acknowledged and appreciated. Historical exploration in the area has occurred over a number of years with data being compiled as part of initial evaluation of the project.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenement is situated near to and along the eastern margin of the Siluro-Ordovician Molong Belt; part of the Macquarie Arc of the Lachlan Fold Belt. Major copper-gold deposits occur in the Ordovician volcanics in the Lachlan Fold Belt where porphyry deposits formed within a 1,000km long intraoceanic island arc. The Silurian volcanic sequence is now understood to host gold mineralisation associated with volcanic hosted massive sulphide deposits (VHMS deposits) and sub-volcanic porphyries. Mineralisation models for Silurian-hosted mineralisation is still evolving aided by recent discoveries such as Sky's Hume Deposit.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling results presented. All information included in ASX Announcement of 4 June 2020.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling results presented
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling results presented
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams will be drafted once results are received and interpretations completed.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling results presented
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration data for the project continues to be reviewed and assessed and new information will be reported if material.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work is detailed in the body of the announcement.