

# QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the period ended 31 March 2023



28 April 2023

## Activities Report for the Quarter Ended 31 March 2023

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### Yarawindah Brook Project

- Significant new drilling results demonstrating multiple zones of high-grade PGE-Ni-Cu mineralisation extending over 1,000m of strike and remains open, including:
  - **8.9m @ 2.47g/t 3E, 0.22% Ni from 131.1m** (YAD0029)
  - **3.83m @ 2.39g/t 3E, 0.08% Ni from 380.25m** (YARCD0047)
  - **4.0m @ 1.16g/t 3E, 0.16% Ni from 54m and 3m @ 1.29g/t 3E from 67m** (YARC0058)
  - **5.0m @ 1.16g/t 3E, 0.15% Ni from 76m** (YARC0065)
  - **109.6m @ 0.43g/t 3E, 0.17% Ni, 0.13% Cu from 170.4m** (YARCD0046)
- Excellent rhodium results returned in new and re-sampled zones:
  - **8.0m @ 2.29g/t 4E (0.17g/t Rh), 0.11% Ni from 114m** (YARC0066)
  - **3.83m @ 3.34g/t 4E (0.11g/t Rh), 0.27% Ni, from 95m** (YARCD0052)
- Mineralisation remains open along strike and down plunge, including the intrusion basal contact target
- New Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) anomaly identified north of Serradella directly along strike from recently reported high-grade PGE mineralisation in Serradella drilling

#### Mount Squires Project

- Multiple new nickel and copper anomalies identified in latest soil geochemistry results, supported by geophysics and radiometrics
- Located at the intersection of regional-scale fault structures
- Priority Ni-Cu-PGE targets at the new *Sienna*, *Auburn* and *Vermilion* Prospects
- 2km long gold in soil anomaly identified on the Handpump Fault, known as the *Regal* Prospect
  - Largest and strongest gold geochemical anomaly defined at the project to date
  - Surrounded by several other smaller gold anomalies including a peak result of 221ppb Au
- Exploration programs including reconnaissance RC drilling coming in June Quarter

#### Corporate

- \$3.8M placement subsequent to Quarter's end with strong support from major shareholders
- Share Purchase Plan underway to allow all investors to participate on placement terms

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Caspin Resources Limited (ASX: CPN) (“Caspin” or the “Company”) is pleased to report on corporate and exploration activities during the March 2023 Quarter.

## Yarawindah Brook Project (80%)

### High -Grade Mineralisation Intersected in Largest Step-Out at Serradella

The recent Serradella drill program has included close-spaced drilling around the area of the YARC0036 discovery hole (17m @ 2.33g/t 4E)<sup>1</sup> as well as further broad step-outs to the northeast of YARC0036, towards the interpreted position of the basal contact, which could conceivably host massive sulphide styles of mineralisation. YARCD0047 is the deepest step-out hole drilled to date and located over 1,000m from YARC0036 and adjacent infill hole YARC0066, drilled in the March Quarter (Figure 1).

YARCD0047 returned multiple zones of significant mineralisation including a high-grade intercept of 3.83m @ 2.39g/t 3E from 380.25m, within a broader zone of 12.1m @ 0.97g/t 3E from 376.9m. This intercept is recognised as hydrothermal mineralisation (rather than primary magmatic) which has been remobilised along the Hangingwall Shear, within a very broad zone of elevated PGE, nickel and copper. Significantly, YARCD0047 has intersected the widest zone of elevated PGE mineralisation at the prospect to date, with 233m of mineralisation grading 0.15g/t 3E, fully diluted (i.e., including barren zones of dolerite and other non-mineralised rock).

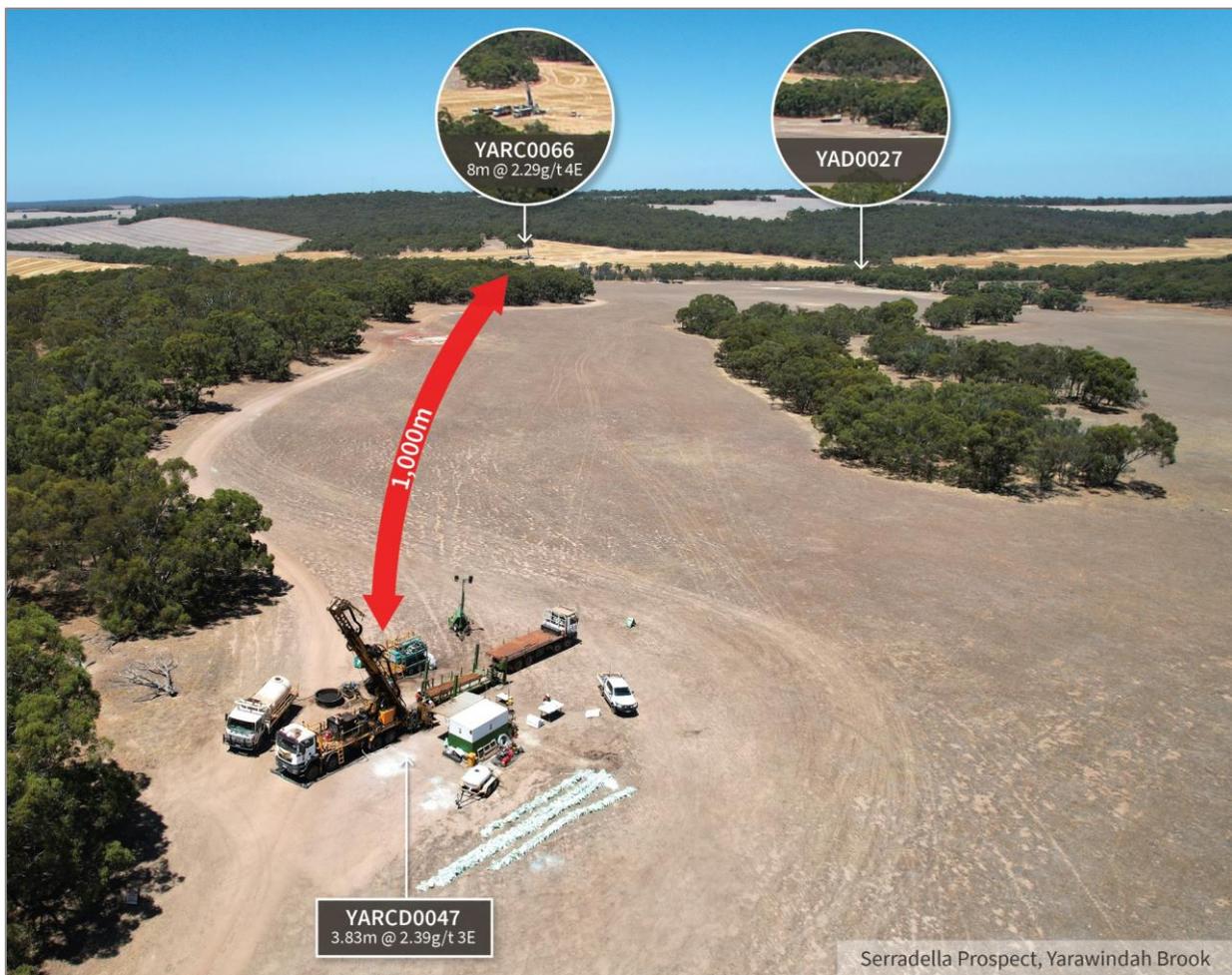


Figure 1 - Overview of Serradella Prospect, showing large distance between new mineralised hole YARCD0047 and infill drilling following up Upper Serradella discovery in YARC0036.

<sup>1</sup> Refer to ASX announcement on 14 March 2023 “High Grade Mineralisation at Serradella Extended to +1,000m”.

YARCD0047 intersected significant thicknesses of metasediments above the mineralised ultramafic sequence. These metasediments are similar to those that are present in the footwall sequence of the nearby Julimar deposit and have been locally encountered elsewhere at Yarabrook Hill in the structural hangingwall (considered to be stratigraphic footwall) position. Although the major lithological boundaries in this hole are considered to be structural in nature, these observations are considered to be consistent with the general model that as drilling steps out to the northeast at Serradella, we are approaching the stratigraphic footwall of the Yarabrook intrusion.

In addition, PGE mineralisation is generally considered to only be remobilised over a relatively short distance (perhaps a few hundred metres) from a primary magmatic sulphide source. Therefore, the results from YARCD0047 are further evidence of a potentially large body of mineralisation in proximity to current drilling and are consistent with the Company's conceptual model. YARCD0047 has provided encouragement that the basal contact has been preserved and is mineralised. Interpretation of this hole is continuing.

A ground-based moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey is continuing in the area that best represents the conceptual position. Importantly also, it is now recognised that several previously defined AEM anomalies (most notably XC-27, with a strike length of about 300m; Figure 2) which were previously down-graded because of a lack of association with the intrusion at the surface, need to be reevaluated as potential blind targets.

### **Multiple Lode Positions Now Recognised at Serradella**

By increasing the drilling density at 'Upper' Serradella, the Company can now recognise multiple higher grade mineralised lode positions, generally in sub-vertical orientations as well as the broad, gently dipping Hangingwall Shear position.

The Company has interpreted at least three sub-parallel, sub-vertical lode positions, striking northwest-southeast throughout the intrusion (Figure 2). These are spatially associated with fault structures and can be recognised in magnetics, cutting the intrusion in a similar orientation. Many of the higher-grade intersections previously reported, such as YARC0036 are likely associated with these fault structures. These lodes are defined over 1,000m of strike by current drilling and may extend further south into Central Yarabrook upon further review of previous drilling.



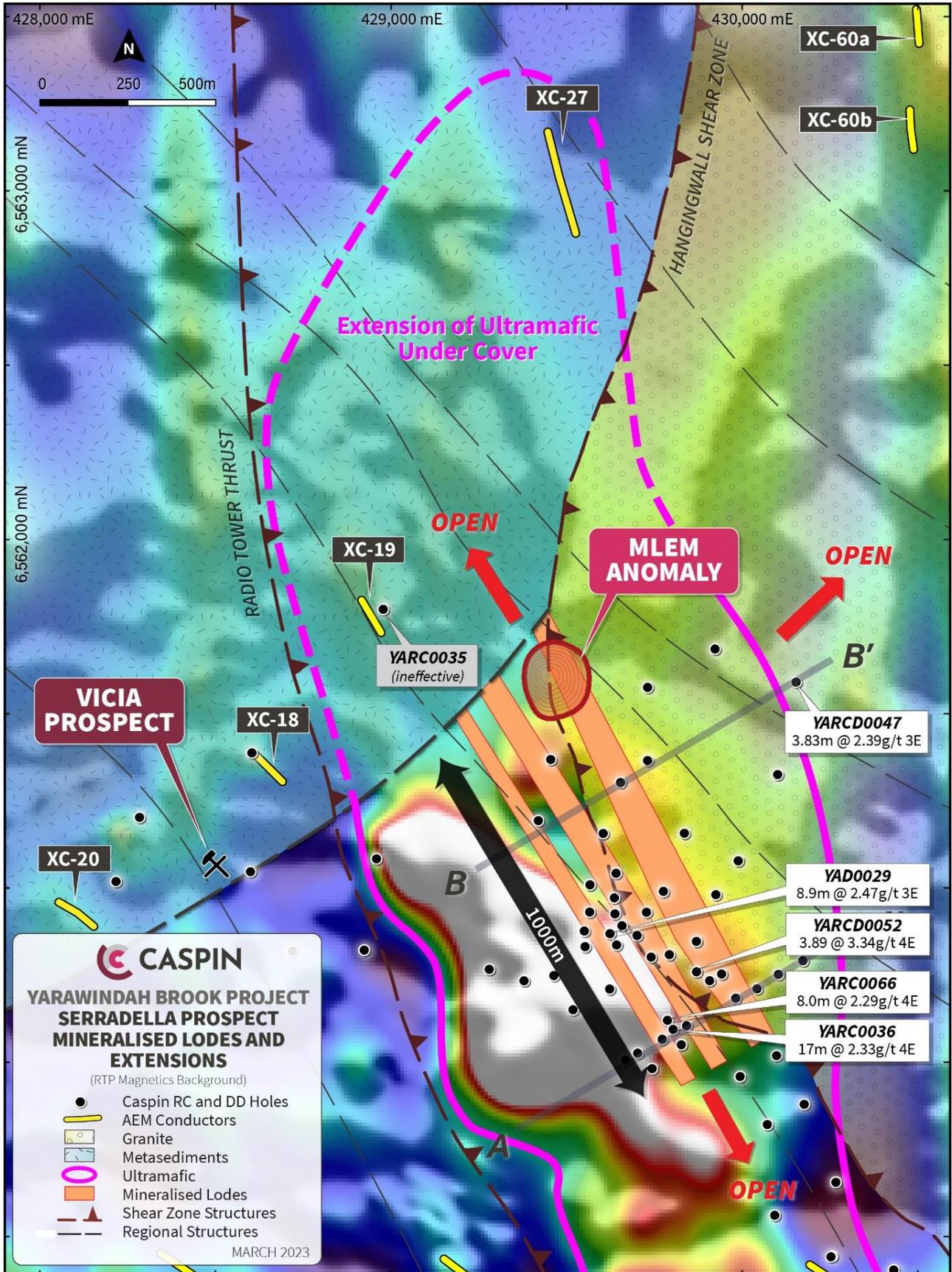


Figure 2 - Serradella Prospect showing current interpretation of mineralised lodes and extension of ultramafic portion of Yarabrook Intrusion plunging and dipping under cover to the north and northeast respectively.

The Company has received results from holes in the vicinity of YARC0036 including **8.0m @ 2.29g/t 4E from 114m** (YARC0066), and **5m @ 1.16g/t 3E from 76m** (YARC0065), 40m along strike and 40m up dip from YARC0036, respectively. Approximately 400m north, YAD0029 (a twin and extension hole of YARC0022) has returned 27.9m @ 1.06g/t 3E from 117.1m including a high-grade core of **8.9m @ 2.47g/t 3E from 131.1m**, a significant upgrade to the original intercept in YARC0022. These results clearly define a coherent, north-northeast trending plane of mineralisation with at least 500m strike, within a broader, low-grade envelope of stratabound mineralisation.

Repetition of sub-vertical lode structures are expected to the northeast where the intrusion dips beneath the over-thrust granite and drill density is low. The intrusion, as well as mineralisation, is also open to the north, where it plunges beneath metasedimentary units, which was verified by YARC0035 in an earlier program. The ultramafic units can be recognised as a subtle feature in magnetics, extending a further 1.5km north of recent drilling. There are several airborne electromagnetic (AEM) conductors in this area such as XC-19 and XC-27 that are yet to be tested by ground geophysics or drilling.

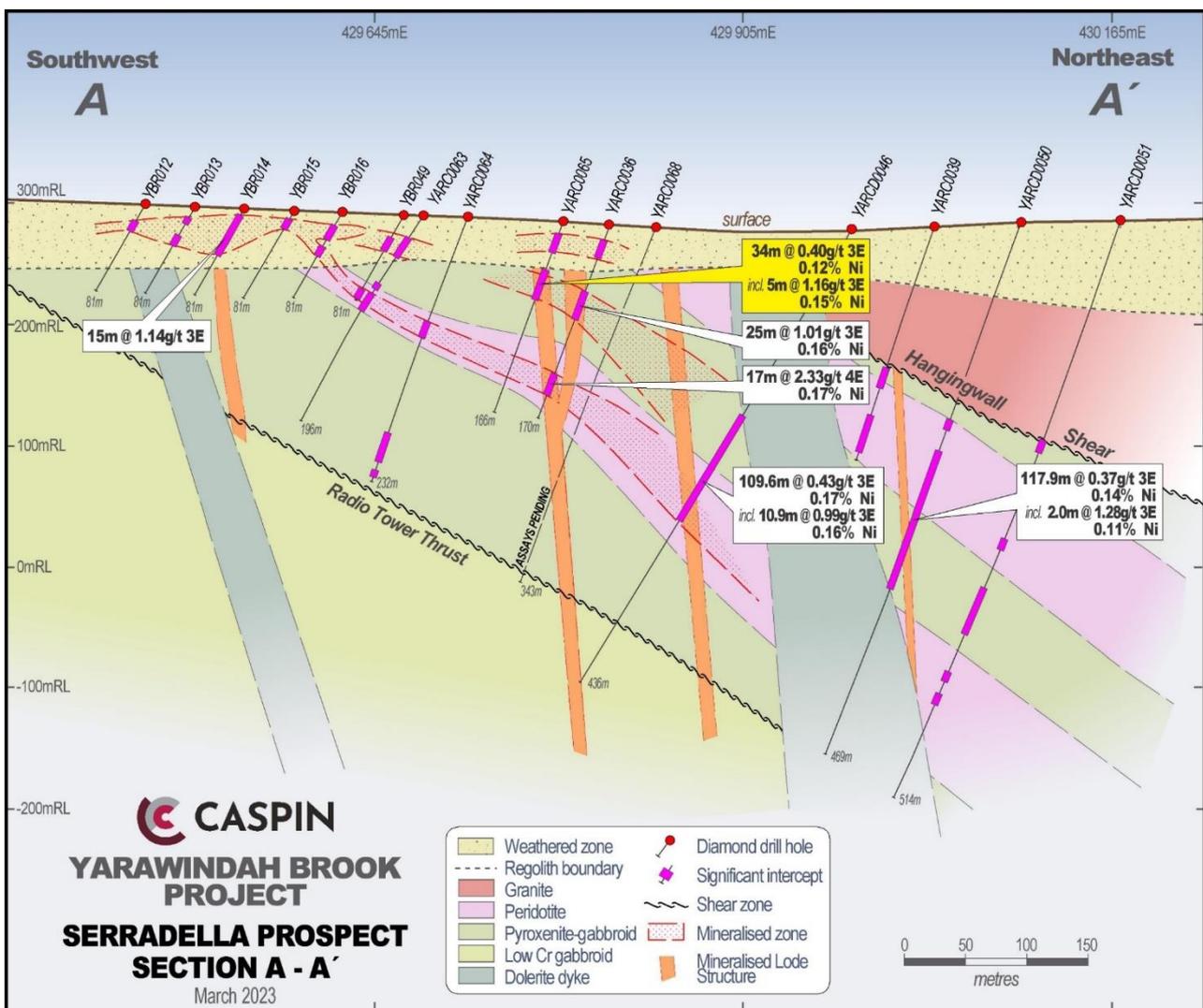


Figure 3 - Serradella Prospect section (refer to Figure 2 for location) highlighting high-grade mineralisation trends.

The recognition of an additional structural control to the mineralisation at Serradella presents new opportunities for discovery of mineralisation in shallower positions than were previously expected. As an example, the high-grade intercept in YARC0065 is much closer to surface (higher in the intrusion) than was anticipated.

### Further High-Grade Rhodium Mineralisation

A characteristic of the PGE mineralisation at Serradella is the presence of significant rhodium in many of the higher-grade lode positions. The intersection in YARC0066 includes 8m @ 0.17g/t Rh, including a peak value of **0.54g/t Rh** from 114m (for a combined **7.39g/t 4E**, the highest single metre PGE intersection at the Yarawindah Project to date).

Re-sampling of the high-grade PGE zone in YARCD0052 has also returned significant rhodium mineralisation, now reporting 3.89m @ 3.34g/t 4E (0.11g/t Rh), 0.27% Ni, 0.31% Cu<sup>2</sup>.

The intersection in YARCD0052 demonstrates that rhodium mineralisation occurs in many of the interpreted lode positions throughout the prospect, not just associated with the lode position in YARC0036. Better rhodium mineralisation is generally associated with platinum-dominant mineralisation throughout Serradella, although not exclusively, as demonstrated by YARCD0052.

Only YARCD0052 and YARC0066 have been assayed for the full 6-element PGE suite from the current program. The Company will wait until all remaining assays are received before re-submitting a more comprehensive batch of samples for complete 6E assaying. The presence of rhodium adds significant value to the mix of PGEs, nickel and copper at Serradella.

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<sup>2</sup> Refer to ASX Announcement on 14 February 2023 “Near-Surface Mineralisation at Serradella Prospect”.

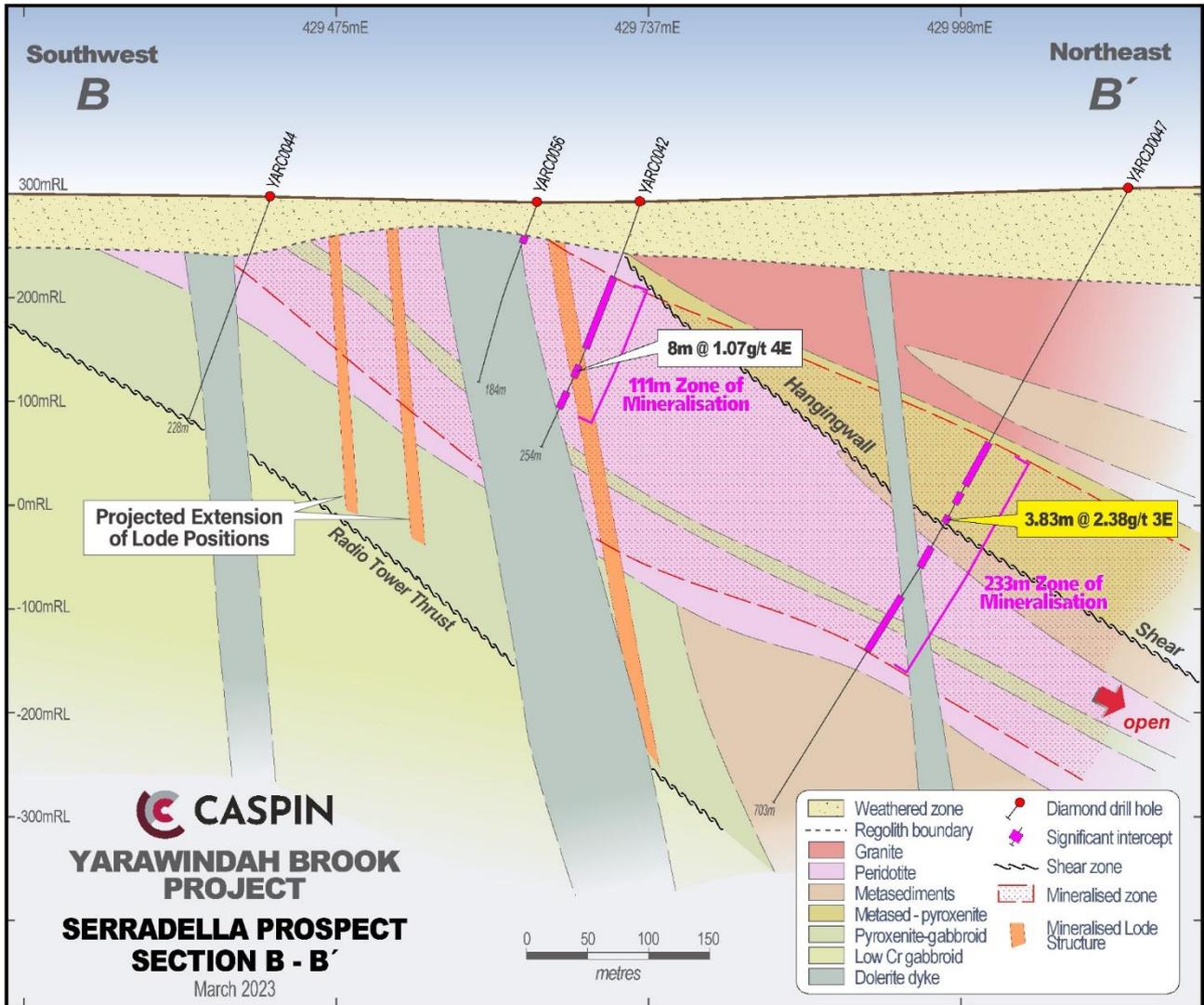


Figure 4 - Serradella Prospect section (refer to Figure 2 for location) highlighting high-grade mineralisation trends.

### Large MLEM Conductor identified in Northern Extensions of Serradella

The Company engaged GEM Geophysics to conduct a MLEM survey using a Jessy Deeps high temperature SQUID system over an area of approximately 3km<sup>2</sup> on the northern and eastern extensions of the Serradella Prospect<sup>3</sup>. The survey has identified a large conductor to the north of the Serradella Prospect, just outside the current drilling area. The conductor is likely hosted within ultramafic rocks of the Yarabrook Intrusion, partly obscured by the over-thrust granite along the Hangingwall Shear. Importantly, the conductor lies along strike of recently reported high-grade PGE mineralisation, such as **8.9m @ 2.47g/t 3E & 0.22g/t Ni in YAD0029** (Figure 5)<sup>4</sup>.

Preliminary modelling suggests the source is at a depth of 80 to 100m with a conductance in the range of 1000-2000 siemens, consistent with other anomalies in the region associated with sulphide. Note that other high response features in the survey are considered to be regolith effects which have been observed across the project area.

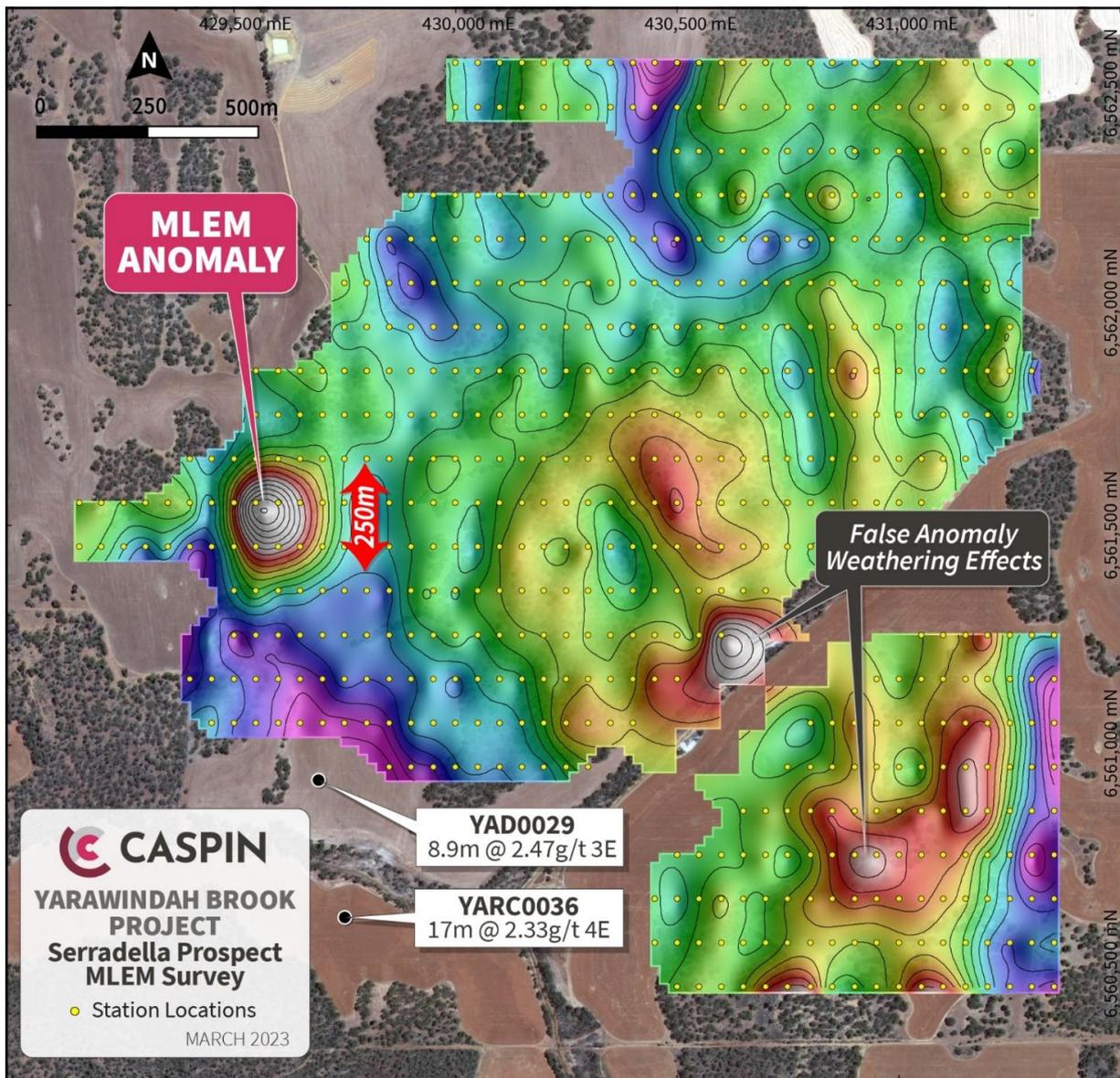


Figure 5 - Channel 20 MLEM response, Serradella Prospect

<sup>3</sup> Refer to ASX Announcement on 21 March 2023 “New Conductor Identified at Serradella”.

<sup>4</sup> Refer to ASX Announcement on 14 March 2023 “High Grade Mineralisation at Serradella Extended to +1,000m”.

The conductor also lies within the eastern portion of the intrusion where recent drilling has confirmed the presence of metasediments in contact with the mineralised ultramafic sequence. This regime is potentially indicative of a stratigraphic footwall contact where it is considered sulphide hosted mineralisation, which would produce a similar electromagnetic response to that observed, is most likely to occur.

The conductor is a high priority for drill testing. The closest drill hole, YARC0061, intersected predominantly late-stage dolerite but provided an encouraging glimpse into the geology approximately 200m from the conductor. The final 4m of YARC0061 entered mineralised ultramafic pyroxenite (1m @ 0.20g/t 3E from 201m to end of hole) before the hole had to be ended prematurely due to adverse ground conditions. A diamond tail planned for YARC0061 would likely miss the conductor but could still provide a platform for down hole EM surveying to better constrain the anomaly for subsequent drill testing. The Company is evaluating the best approach to test the anomaly.



Figure 6 - MLEM operations at the Serradella Prospect, February 2023.

The Company spent \$3,271,000 on exploration activities at Yarawindah during the quarter.

## Mount Squires Project (100%)

### An Emerging Nickel and Copper Magmatic Sulphide Project

The Company completed 3,800 Ultrafine Fraction (UFF) soil geochemical samples across the Mount Squires Project in 2022, approximately 3,000 of these focus on the eastern side of the project which is most prospective for magmatic nickel-copper sulphide deposits. The UFF technique is designed to remove dilutive transported sand cover from residual clay minerals (including metals) and has proven to be ideally suited to the Mount Squires region which has extensive, but typically shallow, aeolian sand cover over a stripped regolith profile. The sampling program was designed for maximum coverage whilst avoiding deeper paleochannels and aboriginal heritage zones.



The latest results include a further 1,200 samples which have identified at least 10 probable sites of mafic intrusions (Figure 7), which resemble the type of intrusions which host magmatic mineralisation, commonly referred to as chonoliths. Multiple independent data sets have been integrated to interpret these potential mafic intrusions in the Mount Squires area including GSWA mapping, radiometric surveys, hyperspectral clay response surveys and the geochemical expression in UFF soil sampling. The potential mafic bodies are commonly characterised by localised positive nickel anomalies and both niobium and molybdenum lows. These geochemical elements reflect the strong geochemical contrast between mafic rocks and the host rhyolitic felsic volcanic sequence, making this type of geochemical discrimination particularly effective in this environment. Most of the interpreted bodies showed coincident mafic-type responses in multiple data sets, with some such as the Auburn and Vermilion Prospects described below, showing metal geochemistry signatures potentially representing magmatic nickel-copper sulphide.

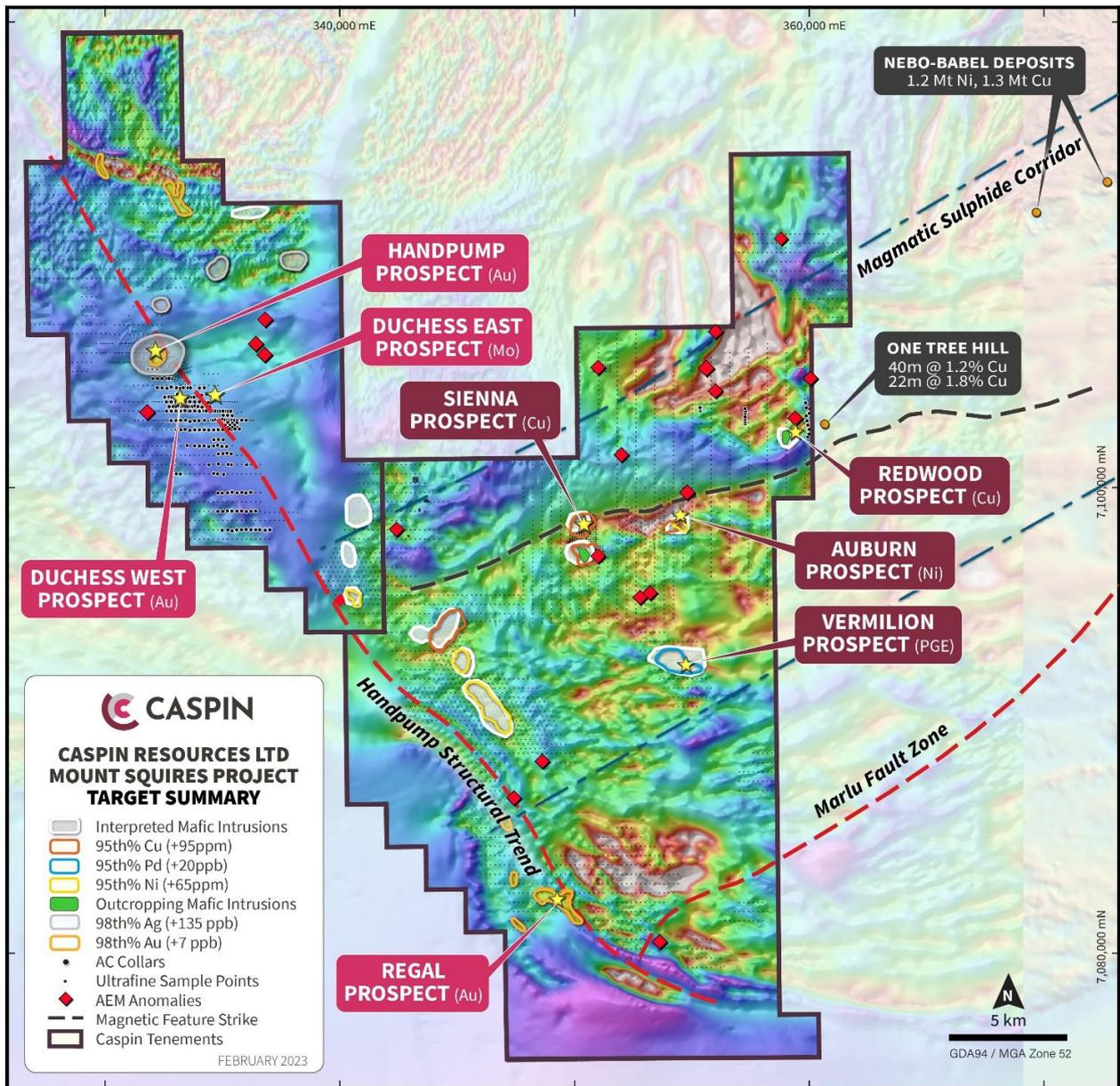


Figure 7 - West Musgrave Ni-Cu mineralisation trend showing mapped and interpreted mafic intrusions and new soil geochemistry anomalies and Handpump Structural Trend showing gold targets.

The UFF soil sampling program has already identified a large 8km long copper anomaly, with copper mineralisation found in outcrop at the Sienna Prospect.

### New Nickel Anomaly at the Auburn Prospect

The Auburn Prospect lies 3km along strike to the east of copper mineralisation outcropping at the Sienna Prospect (Figure 8). Like Sienna, the Auburn Prospect sits adjacent to a strong northeast trending lineament in magnetic data potentially representing a deep-seated structure that has provided a conduit for the emplacement of mineralised magmatic intrusions. A high-order airborne electromagnetic (AEM) anomaly is located to the north of Auburn on the lineament which could be indicative of sulphide in the system. There also appear to be smaller structural features in the magnetics that link the two prospects.

The Auburn Prospect is coincidentally anomalous in nickel (>65ppm), cobalt (>40ppm), copper (>125ppm) and platinum (>4ppb), approximately representing the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile in all elements. The anomaly is approximately 500m in diameter, but no outcrop observed.

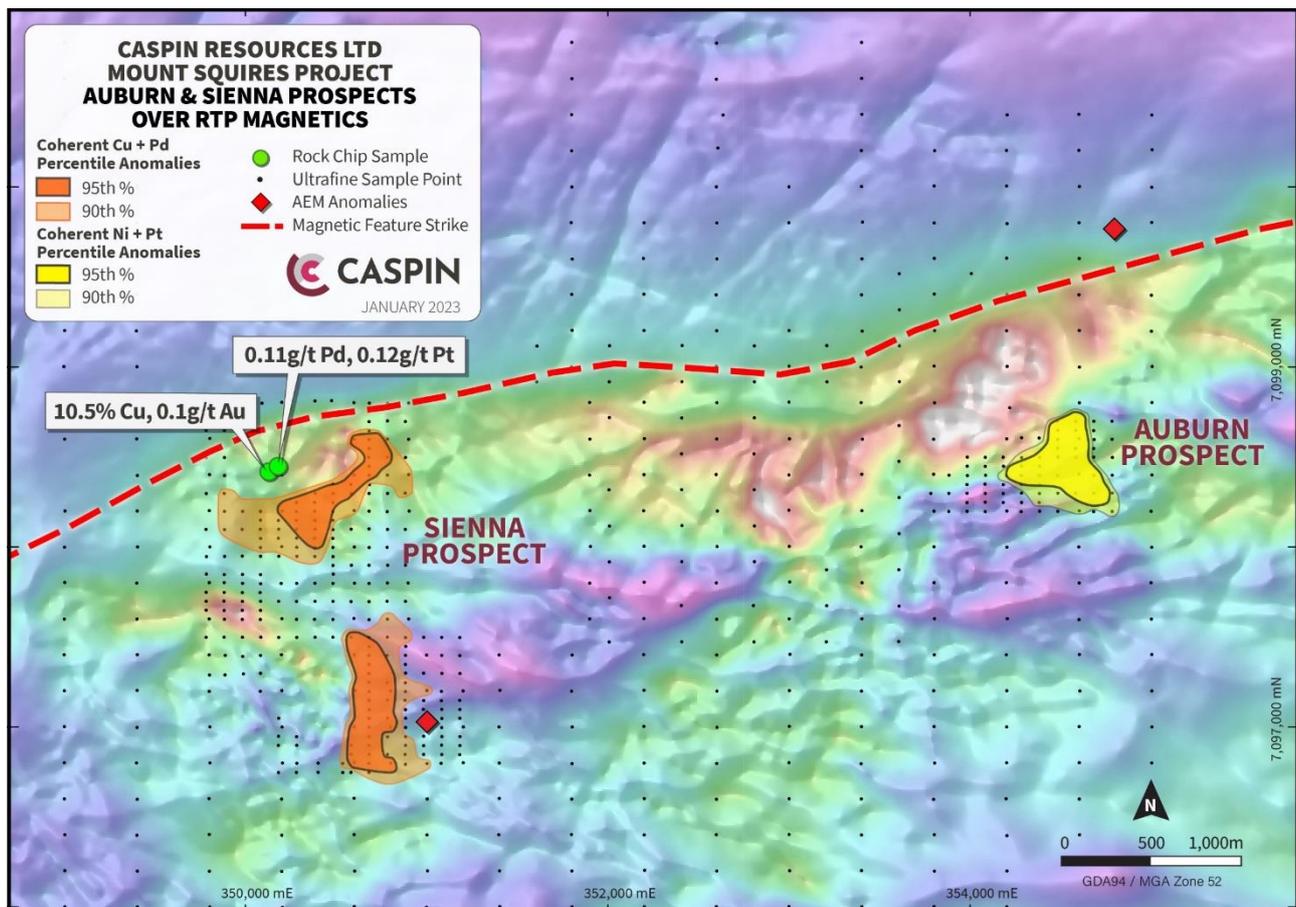


Figure 8 - Sample locations over magnetic image at the Sienna and Auburn Prospects.

### Large, Coherent Palladium Anomaly at the Vermilion Prospect

The *Vermilion Prospect* is defined by an 1,800 x 800m coherent 20ppb (95<sup>th</sup> percentile) palladium anomaly with a peak result of 38ppb. Also present are minor platinum and gold. The coincident presence of these three elements is indicative of magmatic sulphide, despite only trace levels of nickel and copper. This anomaly is considered significant as the contouring of >20ppb palladium highlighted the Sienna prospect, which when ground truthed, resulted in the discovery of outcropping mineralisation returning grades of 10% copper and 0.1g/t palladium. The scale of the footprint and level of Pd anomalism identified at the Vermilion prospect are significantly greater than those at Sienna. Caspin geologists are yet to revisit the Vermilion Prospect, which appears mostly under sand cover. Infill Ultrafine sampling is planned for 2023 to further delineate the core of this anomaly.

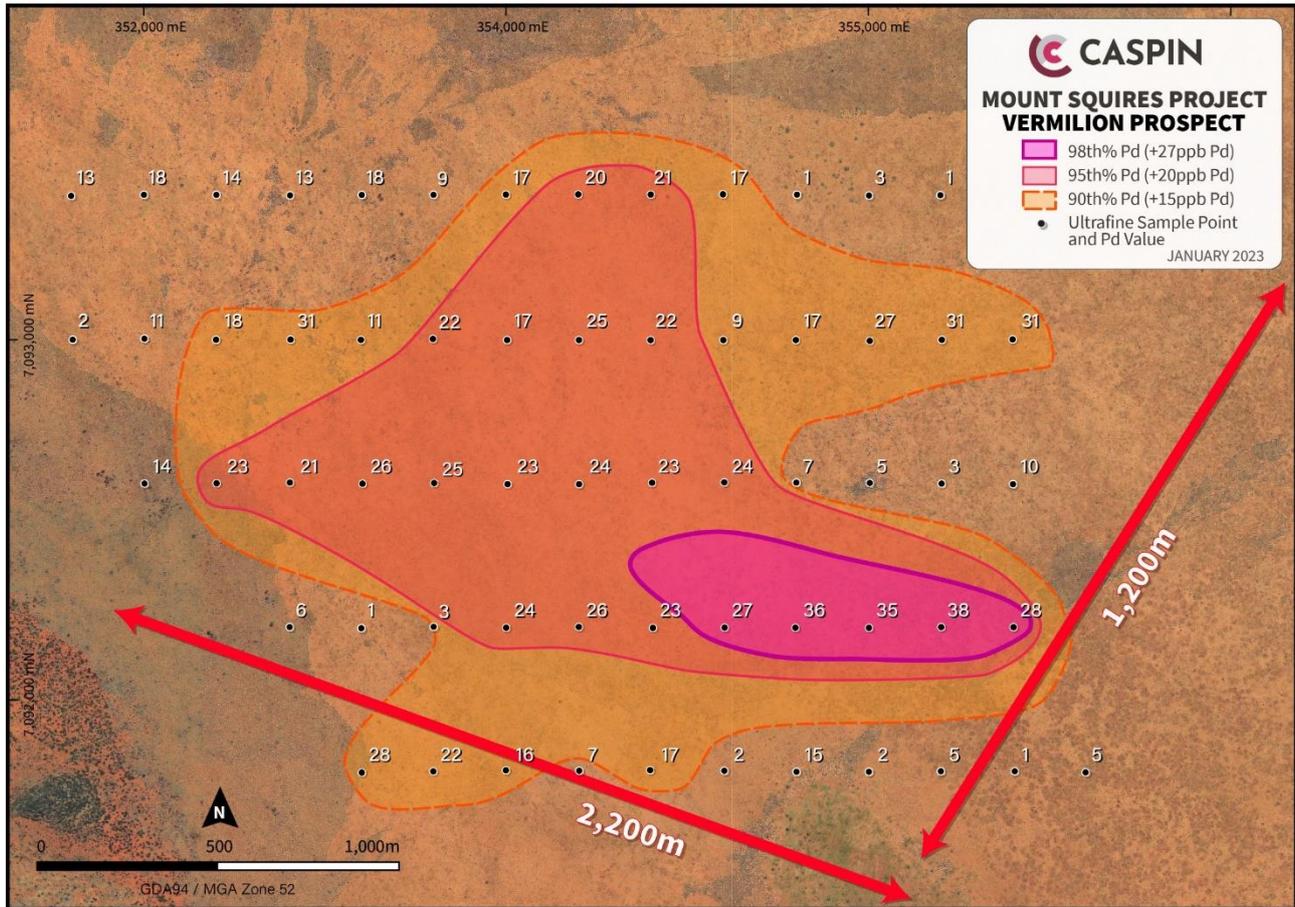


Figure 9 - Palladium anomalism at the Vermilion Prospect.

**Anomalous Copper Mineralisation at the Redwood Prospect**

The Company completed several traverses of reconnaissance aircore drilling, comprising 30 holes for 546m, on the eastern boundary of the project at an area now known as the *Redwood Prospect*. The program was designed to find extensions of copper mineralisation located at the neighbouring One Tree Hill Prospect operated by OZ Minerals Ltd (ASX:OZL), less than 200m from the tenement boundary (Figure 10).

Drilling has returned highly anomalous copper mineralisation with a best result of 7m @ 1,403ppm (0.14%) Cu from surface (MSAC0176) and 8m @ 1,099ppm (0.11%) Cu from 16m (MSAC0157), with a number of additional anomalous results (>200ppm). The weathering profile is very shallow in this area, averaging only 12m with variable sand cover of 1m to 4m, creating very little surficial enrichment or dispersion. It is worth noting that the One Tree Hill Prospect generally had no near-surface expression at all, with the best near-surface result of 18m @ 0.35% Cu from 52m, below the weathered zone and hosted in the same intrusion which returned 40m @ 1.16% Cu at greater depths. The Company therefore considers the Redwood Prospect results to be very encouraging for higher-grade sulphide mineralisation to be found beneath the weathering surface.

Mineralisation appears to be associated with magnetic rocks and possibly fault structures, as also found at the One Tree Hill Prospect.

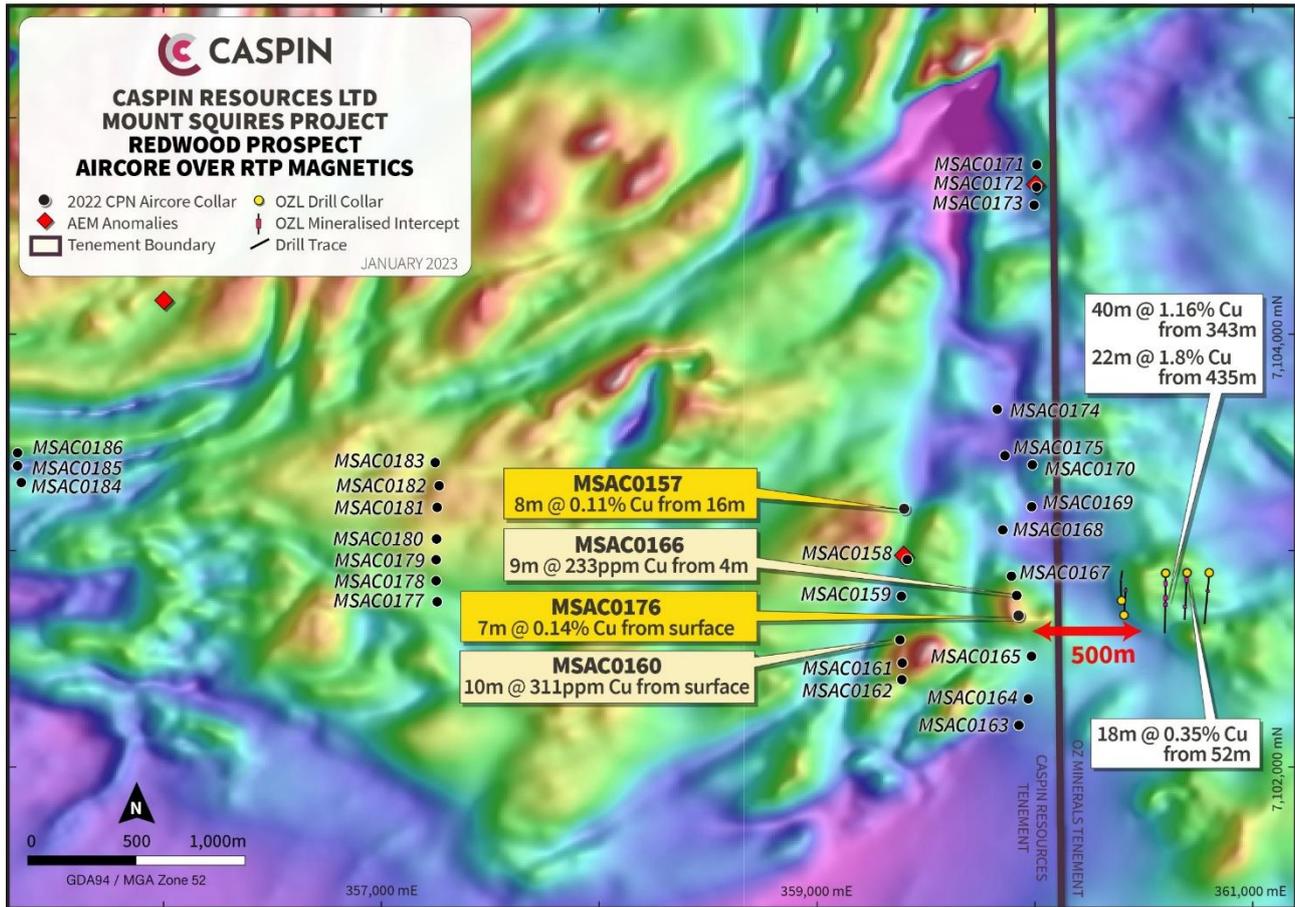


Figure 10 - Magnetic image, drilling locations and significant intercepts at the Redwood Prospect.

### Multiple Gold Targets Along Handpump Structural Trend

The Company has also received final drilling, rock chip and soil geochemistry results from recent programs completed at the Duchess Prospect and extensions along a corridor that the Company refers to as the Handpump Structural Trend (Figure 7) and is highly prospective for gold<sup>5</sup>. The Handpump Structural Trend extends over approximately 40km through the centre and western parts of the Mount Squires Project.

### New Soil Geochemical Anomalies at Southern End of Handpump Fault

Concurrent with reconnaissance drilling at the Duchess Prospect, systematic soil geochemistry along the length of the Handpump Structure has delivered further exciting precious metal results, highlighted by a 2km long by 400m wide anomaly defined by coherent anomalous gold values (above the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of all gold results), 27km southeast of Duchess (Figure 11).

This anomaly, named the *Regal Prospect*, strikes northeast-southwest, coincident with the Handpump Structural Trend and contains peak gold values of 47.5 ppb and 21.7 ppb at opposite ends of the anomaly. The footprint of the Regal Prospect is much greater in both size and the strength of anomalism when compared with the anomalism in similar data associated with the Handpump and Duchess West Prospects, both of which host confirmed basement gold mineralisation. Importantly, the Regal Prospect lies in an area devoid of outcrop and is entirely masked by transported cover, obscuring detection until Caspin’s use of ultrafine fraction methodology.

<sup>5</sup> Refer to ASX Announcement on 13 February 2023 “Gold Targets Growing at Mount Squires Project”.

The Regal Prospect lies 3km from the interpreted junction of the regionally significant Marlu Fault Zone with the aforementioned Handpump Structural Trend. Regionally significant fault zones and structures act as fluid pathways and the junction of these structures are recognised as a fundamental component in the formation of significant orebodies.

Outside the core of the Regal Prospect are a number of smaller anomalies including a single point high of 221ppb Au, 1.2km to the northwest and along strike from Regal, which represents the single highest gold result to date at the Mount Squires Project where background gold values are 1-2ppb. This is an outstanding result, requiring infill sampling to confirm and better define the anomaly. Several other single or dual point anomalies over 5ppb are open on the edge of the survey area and also require infill and extensional soil sampling.

The Company also recognises a 2.5km long and 500m wide magnetic feature of regionally significant intensity at the junction of the Handpump Fault and the Marlu Fault within sediments of the Officer Basin. Sediments within the basin usually have a weak magnetic response, therefore the strong magnetism potentially indicates a style of mineralisation derived from the structural intersection. This magnetic anomaly is concealed by transported cover and is yet to be tested by soil sampling and represents a compelling target for further exploration.

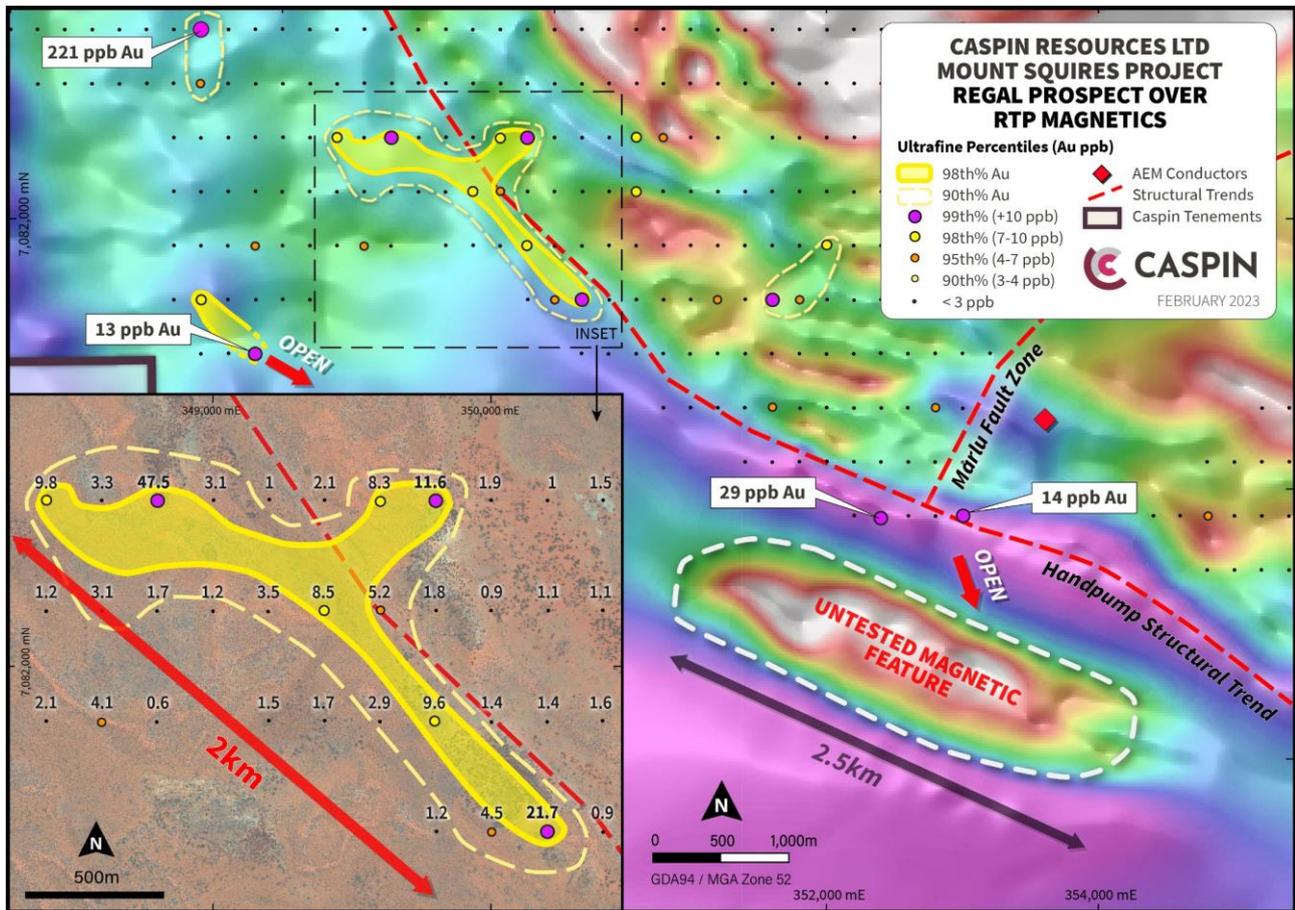


Figure 11 - Regal Prospect area showing primary anomaly on the Handpump Structural Trend and associated smaller anomalies and the magnetic anomaly lying within the Officer Basin.

Sample spacing at the Regal Prospect is currently on 400m x 200m centres and therefore infill and extensional sampling will be conducted in the coming field season to better define the current anomalism.



Figure 12 - Soil sampling in the Regal Prospect area, looking towards the Hocking Range, October 2022. Note the extensive sand cover that obscures any outcrop.

### Duchess Prospect – Further Gold and Molybdenum Mineralisation

The Company completed a second phase of reconnaissance aircore drilling at the Duchess Prospect, building on initial work reported on 29 September 2022, comprising a further 77 holes for 1,752m. Previous results have outlined two clearly defined mineralised trends at the Duchess Prospect, being gold-silver (Duchess West) and copper-molybdenum (Duchess East) trends. This first batch of results from the second phase of drilling has returned even more promising results from both trends.

At Duchess West, drill hole MSAC0121 returned a standout result of 1m @ 6.04g/t Au and 4.0g/t Ag associated with quartz veining encountered from 12m, in the last metre drilled in the hole. Subsequent infill drilling and further mapping has recognised that gold mineralisation is hosted in quartz veining, likely controlled by east-northeast, west-southwest trending structures, or possibly the intersection of this structural orientation with the regional-scale northwest-southeast trending Handpump Structural Trend.

Recent results include 3m @ 0.69g/t Au from surface and 2m @ 0.85g/t Au and 6.0g/t Ag from 8m in MSAC0243 and 4m @ 0.2g/t Au from surface in MSAC0241. Additional rock chip sampling of outcropping quartz veining at Duchess West returned an assay of 8.26g/t Au and 85g/t Ag, approximately 50m along strike from previous rock chip results of 2.46g/t Au and 49.7g/t Ag. Anomalous silver mineralisation (>0.5g/t) is commonly found at Duchess West and appears to form a halo around gold mineralisation making it a useful pathfinder element, particularly for regional soil and rock chip sampling. Silver may also provide a small economic by-product benefit to any potential gold discovery.

In addition to the recognised importance of the structural intersection, it is recognised that the quartz veins hosting gold mineralisation are potentially related to the brecciated and quartz-rich upper contact of the rhyolite with the overlying felsic volcanoclastics. Known gold mineralisation at the Handpump Prospect 2.4km to the north is restricted to this stratigraphic horizon, but due to the limited depth capability of aircore drilling in fresh rock, drilling was unable to penetrate through to this key target horizon at Duchess. It is interpreted that the 6.04g/t Au bottom of hole mineralisation intercepted in MSAC0121 may represent the top of this brecciated rhyolite contact, and that shallow quartz hosted mineralisation within felsic volcanoclastics identified in MSAC0241, MSAC0243 and surface rock chip results represent leakage of mineralising fluids above an untested target horizon below.

To properly test this stratigraphic contact, a larger capacity RC rig will be sourced in 2023.

The same east-northeast, west-southwest orientation of structures appear to also influence molybdenum mineralisation at Duchess East. The Company drilled a small grid pattern at 50m spacings around the previous best result in MSAC0130 (7m @ 902ppm Mo from surface to bottom of hole, including 1m @ 3,220ppm from 5m<sup>6</sup> to identify the strike orientation of mineralisation. Drilling was successful in defining an 80m wide corridor of +100ppm molybdenum mineralisation, which strikes east-northeast, west-southwest and is coincident with the orientation of interpreted regional controlling structures. Better results from this drilling include 10m @ 268ppm Mo in MSAC0222 and 19m @ 233ppm Mo in MSAC0224. Encouragingly, both results were recorded from surface to end of hole (limited by the capability of the rig), with all results within this corridor remaining open at depth and along strike.

Molybdenum is an “incompatible element” commonly elevated in rhyolite (felsic) rocks like those found at Duchess East. It appears that hydrothermal alteration associated with fault structures has provided a mechanism to further enrich the rhyolites with even greater amounts of molybdenum. The potential of Duchess East to host an economic body of molybdenum mineralisation remains unknown as the best part of the rhyolite (likely most fractionated) is yet to be drill tested. Again, the aircore drilling was not suited to exploring this target due to the absent weathering profile, plus the rugged and generally inaccessible nature of the terrain which requires specialist earth moving equipment to prepare drill pads further east where mineralisation remains open.

The Company spent \$280,000 on exploration activities at Mount Squires during the quarter.

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<sup>6</sup> Refer ASX announcement 29 November 2022 “Best Gold Molybdenum Grades to Date at Duchess Prospect”.

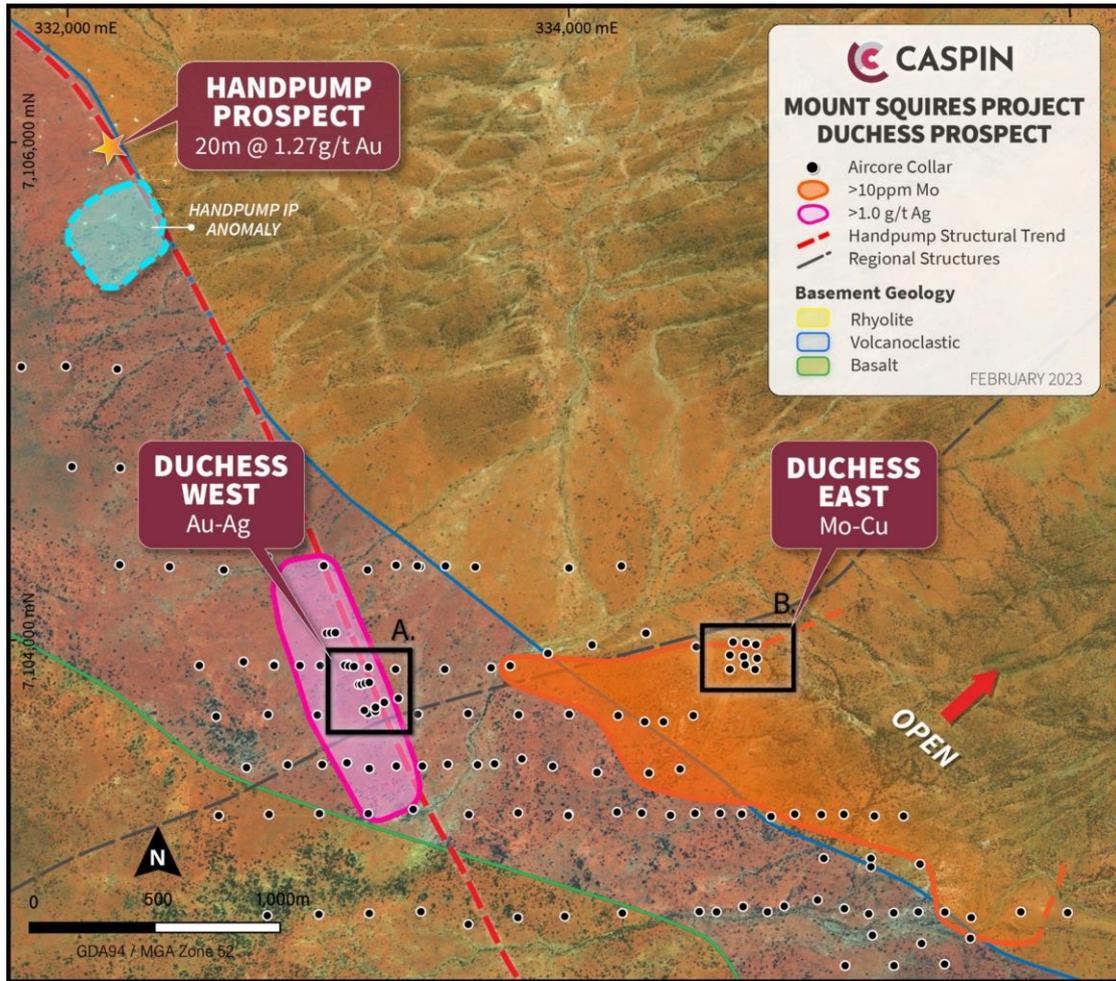


Figure 13 - Duchess Prospect drilling results and interpretation.

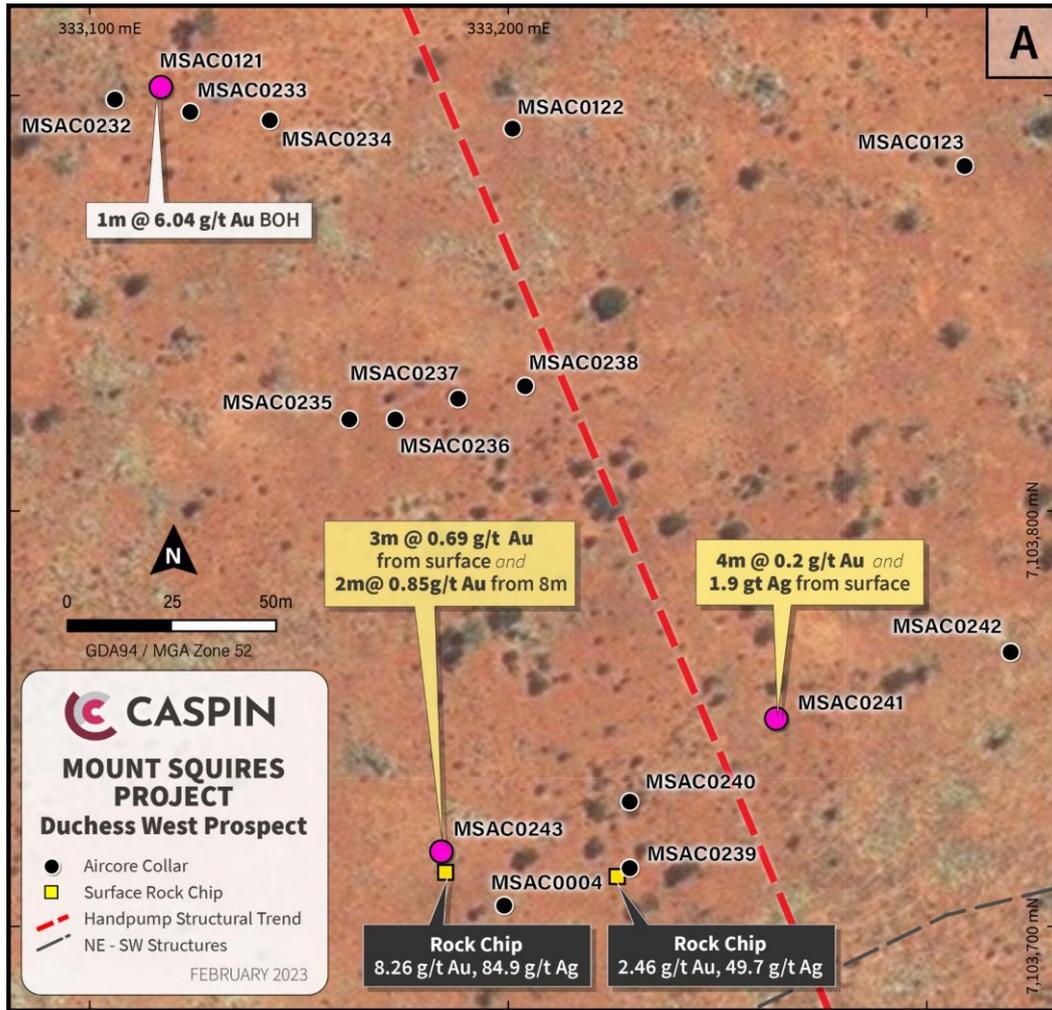


Figure 13-A. Inset of Duchess West

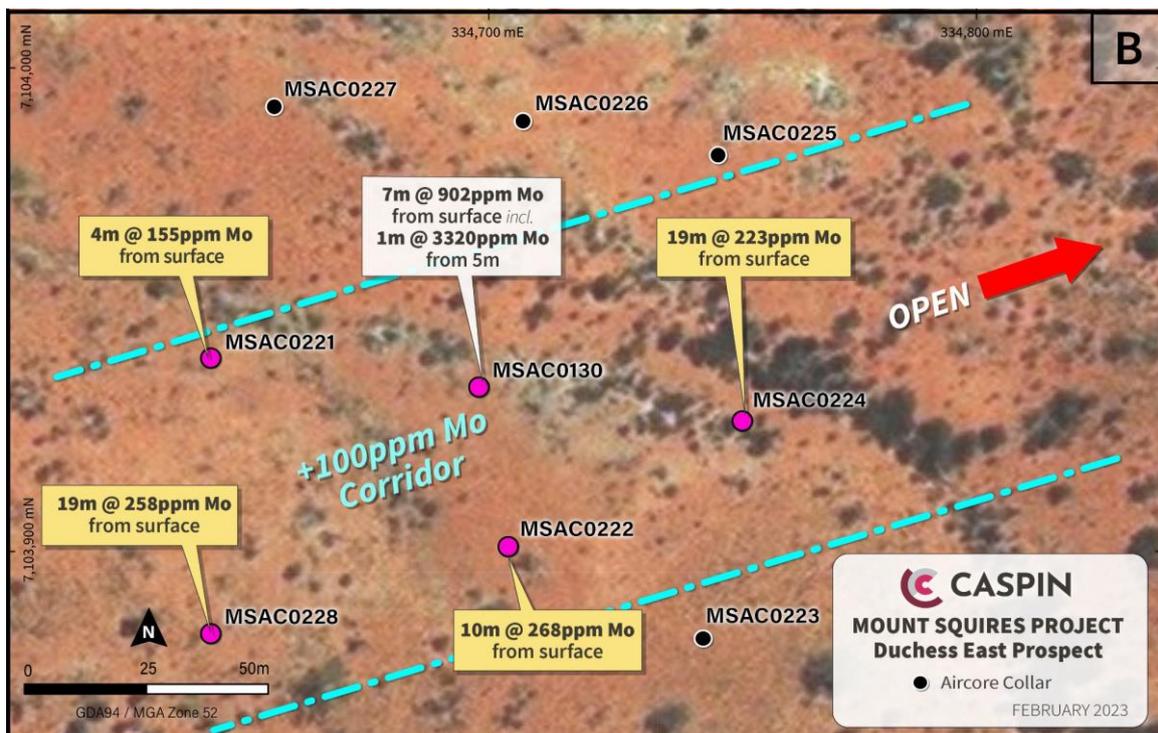


Figure 13-B. Inset of Duchess East

## Corporate

### **\$3.8M Placement and Share Purchase Plan**

Post the end of the Quarter, the Company completed a capital raising of \$3.8m (before costs), via the issue of 12,666,667 new fully paid ordinary shares in Caspin (“New Shares”) at \$0.30 per New Share (“Placement”), from existing and new strategic, institutional and sophisticated investors.

The Placement was strongly supported by Caspin’s existing major shareholders including Chalice Mining Ltd who subscribed for approximately \$400k, maintaining their shareholding of approximately 9.2% post-Placement.

Bell Potter acted as Lead Manager and Bookrunner to the Placement.

The Company is also offering a Share Purchase Plan (SPP) to existing eligible shareholders to raise approximately \$1.0m. The SPP allows the Company’s many minor shareholders to participate in the capital raising at the same issue price as New Shares issued under the Placement. Allotment of SPP Shares will be subject to shareholder approval. Further details of the SPP and timetable (the SPP is now open) were released on the ASX on 18 April 2023.

### **West Musgrave Contingent Payment Deed**

The Company notes the shareholder court approval of the scheme of arrangement pursuant to which OZ Minerals Limited will be acquired by BHP, and the imminent completion of that scheme on 2 May 2023. The Company looks forward to establishing a relationship with BHP as a result of their mutual interest in the West Musgrave region, as well as the contingent payment right held by the Company which was granted as part of the acquisition of Cassini Resources Limited by OZ Minerals in 2020 and will remain on foot after the scheme is implemented.

## Outlook

Whilst market conditions during the March Quarter have been extremely challenging, the Company believes that it is well placed to ride out the current conditions. The Company’s capital raising post Quarter’s end was essential to enable the exploration programs at the Yarawindah Brook and Mount Squires Projects to continue. Exploration success at these projects remains the best way to create shareholder value.

We are grateful for the ongoing support of our major shareholders and welcome many new institutional and sophisticated investors to our Company for the first time.

The accompanying Share Purchase Plan will enable all our valued existing shareholders the opportunity to further invest in the Company on the same terms, without fees or brokerage. For many, this will be the first opportunity since the Company’s IPO in November 2020. The board believes the offer price of \$0.30 per share presents exceptional value given the recent advancement and successes at both projects over the past 12 months and with exciting programs coming up. The value is further enhanced by currently strong metal prices and the long-term macro trends that will underpin these prices into the future.

There is much to look forward to in the June Quarter.

Results from the Serradella drill program at Yarawindah Brook have demonstrated that the Company now has greater control (and predictability) of higher-grade PGE-Ni-Cu mineralisation within what is a very large mineralised system. It is worth remembering that the Yarabrook Intrusion has over 4km of strike, at least 1,200m of thickness and extends well beyond the depth of drilling which presents an extremely large search space to

explore. It is also pleasing to see more consistent rhodium mineralisation as part of the PGE basket adding considerable value to the investment case.

Further results from infill drilling are expected during the June Quarter.

Meanwhile, the Company is preparing for the commencement of field activities at the Mount Squires Project comprising reconnaissance RC drilling and further ground based geophysical and geochemical programs at several exciting new gold and nickel-copper targets. Both commodity targets present excellent opportunities for near-term, major discoveries.

Exploration programs are expected to commence in early May. We hope that the Company’s enthusiasm for Mount Squires will be justified by the time of the June Quarterly report.

## Compliance

For the purpose of Listing Rule 5.3.1, details of the Company’s group exploration activities for the quarter, including any material developments or material changes in those activities, and a summary of the expenditure incurred on those activities is set out in the relevant sections above.

For the purpose of Listing Rule 5.3.2, the Company confirms that there were no mining production and development activities during the quarter by the Company or its subsidiaries.

## Tenement Summary

The following information is provided pursuant to Listing Rule 5.3.3 for the quarter ended 31 March 2023. The Company and its subsidiaries did not enter into any farm-in or farm-out agreements during the quarter, but the Company took assignment of the Yarawindah Joint Venture Agreement during the December 2020 quarter as detailed in the Company’s IPO prospectus.

MINING TENEMENTS HELD				
Tenement Reference	Location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
<b>Mt Squires Project</b>				
E69/3424	WA	Granted	100%	100%
E69/3425	WA	Granted	100%	100%
<b>Yarawindah Brook Project</b>				
E70/4883	WA	Granted	80%	80%
E70/5116	WA	Granted	80%	80%
E70/5166	WA	Granted	80%	80%
E70/5330	WA	Granted	80%	80%
E70/5335	WA	Granted	80%	80%



In addition, the Company's group has applied for the following exploration licence applications, which remain ungranted:

MINING TENEMENTS				
Tenement Reference	Location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
<b>Yarawindah Brook Project</b>				
E70/5701	WA	Application	0%	0%
E70/5374	WA	Application	0%	0%
E70/6230	WA	Application	0%	0%
E70/6231	WA	Application	0%	0%

In accordance with section 6 of the Appendix 5B, the Company advises that \$62,000 in payments to related parties of the entity and their associates occurred during the quarter. This includes CEO and non-executive Director fees and additional geological consulting services provided by Non-Executive Director Jon Hronsky.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Caspin Resources Limited.

-ENDS-

For further information contact:

**Greg Miles**

Chief Executive Officer

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Tel: +61 8 6373 2000

**ABOUT CASPIN**

Caspin Resources Limited (ASX Code: **CPN**) is a mineral exploration company based in Perth, Western Australia. Caspin has extensive skills and experience in early-stage exploration and development. The Company is actively exploring the Yarawindah Brook Project in Australia’s exciting new PGE-Ni-Cu West Yilgarn province and the Mount Squires Project in the West Musgrave region, one of Australia’s last mineral exploration frontiers.

At the Company’s flagship Yarawindah Brook Project, recent drilling campaigns at Yarabrook Hill have made new discoveries of PGE, nickel and copper sulphide mineralisation. Meanwhile, the Company continues to bring new targets to drill readiness by collecting geophysical and geochemical data across the project.

At the Mount Squires Project, Caspin has identified a 40+km structural corridor with significant gold mineralisation as well as a 17km extension of the West Musgrave Ni-Cu corridor which hosts the One Tree Hill Prospect and Nebo-Babel Deposits along strike. The Company is conducting further soil sampling, geophysics and reconnaissance drilling along both mineralisation trends.



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## 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 Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results information included in this report from previous Company announcements (including drill results extracted from the Company's Prospectus) announced to the ASX on 13 February 2023, 14 February 2023, 14 March 2023 and 21 March 2023.

## Forward Looking Statements

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as “planned”, “expected”, “projected”, “estimated”, “may”, “scheduled”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “potential”, “could”, “nominal”, “conceptual” and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company’s mineral properties may also contain forward looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in exploration and development activities, geological, mining, processing and technical problems, the inability to obtain exploration and mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with operations, competition for among other things, capital, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; incorrect assessments of prospectivity and the value of acquisitions; the inability to identify further mineralisation at the Company’s tenements, changes in commodity prices and exchange rates; currency and interest rate fluctuations; various events which could disrupt exploration and development activities, operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions; the demand for and availability of transportation services; the ability to secure adequate financing and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks and various other risks. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be correct.

## Appendix 5B

### Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

<b>Caspin Resources Limited</b>
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ABN

<b>33 641 813 587</b>
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Quarter ended ("current quarter")

<b>31 March 2023</b>
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<b>Consolidated statement of cash flows</b>	<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>	<b>Year to date (9 months) \$A'000</b>
<b>1. Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(3,551)	(7,052)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(146)	(504)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(191)	(793)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	5	27
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Government grants and tax incentives	103	257
1.8 Other (GST Paid)	(67)	(255)
<b>1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(3,847)</b>	<b>(8,320)</b>

<b>2. Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
2.1 Payments to acquire or for:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
(d) exploration & evaluation	-	-
(e) investments	-	-
(f) other non-current assets	-	-

## Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) 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)	-	-
<b>2.6</b>	<b>Net cash from / (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	-
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)	-	-
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Net cash from / (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period</b>		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,598	9,071
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(3,847)	(8,320)
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)	-	-

## Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

<b>Consolidated statement of cash flows</b>		<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>	<b>Year to date (9 months) \$A'000</b>
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
<b>4.6</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>751</b>

<b>5.</b>	<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents</b> at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>	<b>Previous quarter \$A'000</b>
5.1	Bank balances	751	4,598
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
<b>5.5</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>4,598</b>

<b>6.</b>	<b>Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates</b>	<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	62
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-
<i>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.</i>		

## Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

<b>7. Financing facilities</b>	<b>Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000</b>	<b>Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000</b>
<i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>		
7.1 Loan facilities	N/A	N/A
7.2 Credit standby arrangements	N/A	N/A
7.3 Other (please specify)	N/A	N/A
<b>7.4 Total financing facilities</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>7.5 Unused financing facilities available at quarter end</b>		<b>Nil</b>
7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

<b>8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities</b>	<b>\$A'000</b>
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(3,847)
8.2 (Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(3,847)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	751
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	751
<b>8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)</b>	<b>0.20</b>
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	
8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer: Yes	
8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
Answer: Yes, subsequent to the end of the quarter the company has successfully raised further cash to fund its operations (refer ASX announcement 11 April 2023).	

## Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: Yes, the Company expects to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives based on its response to items 1 and 2 above.

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

## 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.

Date: 28 April 2023

Authorised by: .....By the Board.....  
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

## Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow 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 cash flow 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.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.