

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

3 February 2021

ABOUT CALIDUS RESOURCES

Calidus Resources is an ASX listed gold company that is developing the 1.5Moz Warrawoona Gold Project in the East Pilbara district of Western Australia.

DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

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NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Mr David Reeves
MANAGING DIRECTOR

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NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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AUSTRALIA

Calidus consolidates land position in highly prospective Blue Spec region

Farm-in agreement aimed at growing Calidus' inventory within trucking distance of its Warrawoona gold plant in WA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Calidus has agreed to farm-in to a highly prospective tenement 85km from its Warrawoona gold project in the Pilbara
- The tenement is located immediately along strike from mineralised trends identified on adjacent tenements
- Farm-in agreement gives Calidus the right to earn 75% by spending \$500,000 over 4 years and 90% over 6 years by spending a total of \$800,000 on exploration

Calidus Resources Limited (ASX:CAI) is pleased to announce that it has entered into a Farm-in Agreement with Nimble Resources Pty Ltd which gives Calidus the right to earn up to 90% of a highly promising tenement (E46/1035) located about 75km from its Warrawoona Gold Project.

The tenement is located along strike of two geochemical trends identified on tenements immediately to the west.

Calidus Managing Director Dave Reeves said: *"The farm-in agreement with Nimble provides Calidus with another low-cost opportunity to consolidate the Company's land position in a highly prospective region.*

"The Nimble ground provides Calidus with the potential to add greenfields projects to the Blue Spec satellite mining operation that will provide ore to the central Warrawoona processing facility.

"Many soil and rock-chip anomalies on the tenement have not been previously followed up with drilling. Fieldwork will start in earnest this calendar year".

Under the Farm-in, Calidus can at its election:

Stage 1: Earn a 25% interest with an initial minimum exploration expenditure of \$75,000 within 1 year from the commencement date.

Stages 2-4: Earn a 50% interest (Stage 2 Earn In) with a further \$125,000 of exploration expenditure within 2 years of the commencement date.

Stage 3: Earn a 75% interest (Stage 3 Earn In) with an additional \$300,000 of exploration expenditure within 4 years of the commencement date.

Stage 4: Earn a 90% interest (Stage 4 Earn In) with a further \$300,000 of exploration expenditure within 6 years of the commencement date.

Nimble will retain Alluvial Rights on the tenement. Standard CPs apply including the extension of the term of the tenement until 2025.

Exploration Licence E46/1035 is located about 85km SE of Calidus' flagship Warrawoona Gold Project (Refer Figure One) and 20km ENE of the Blue Spec Mine (Refer Figure Two). The tenement is considered prospective for gold-antimony mineralisation, like that at Blue Spec, and the gold-only mineralisation and adds to the Company's recent acquisitions of the Blue Spec deposit¹⁻³ and a prospective tenement immediately along strike to the west of Blue Spec⁴.

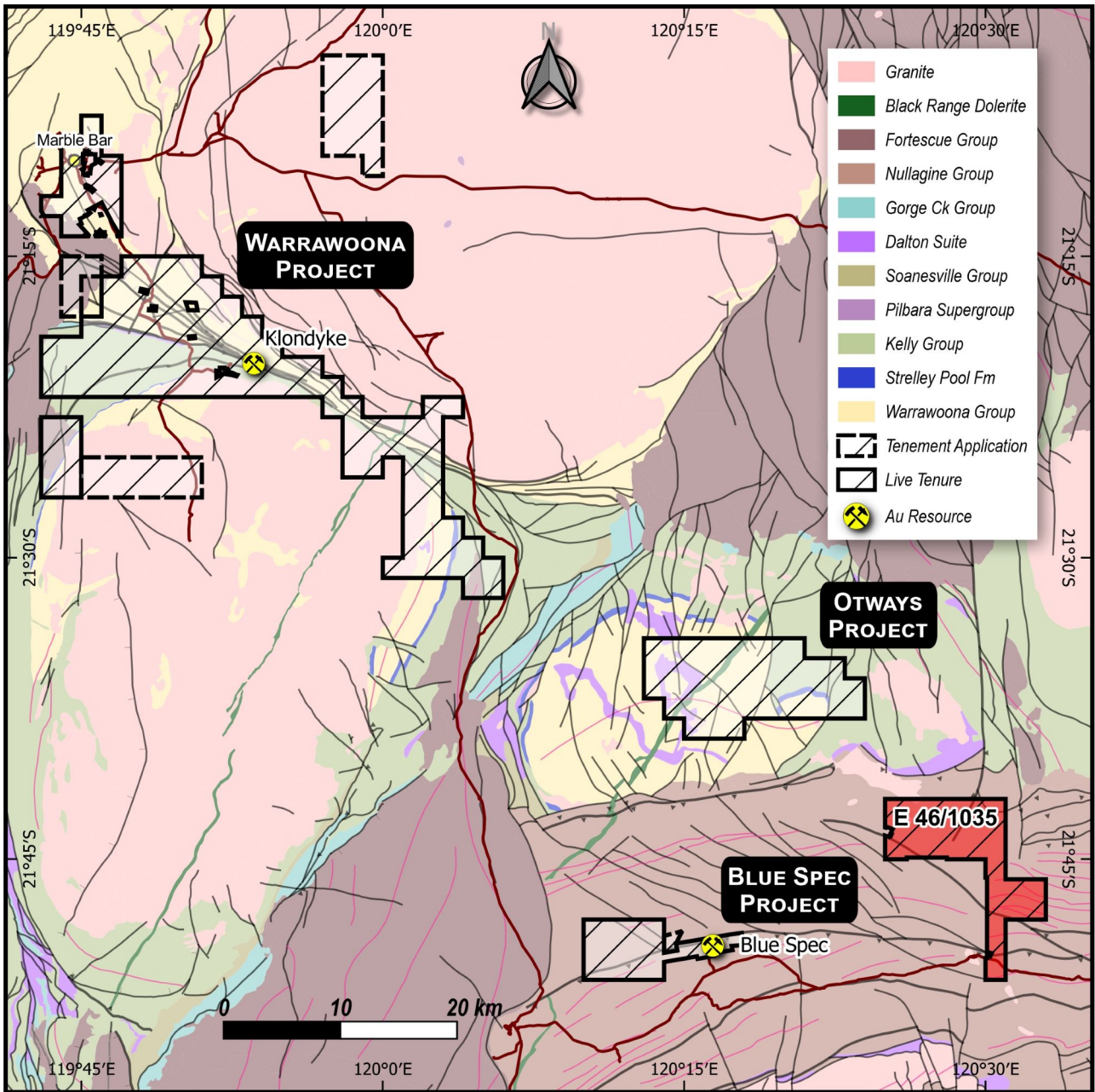


Figure One: Location of E46/1035

The central part of E46/1035 lies immediately along strike east of the Sayshell trend identified by Novo Resources Corp. in December 2020⁵ (Refer Figure Two). Novo interprets the zone as a “potentially basin-scale mineralized corridor delineated by Au-As in soils over 16kms and open to the east and west”.

Soil sampling and rock-chip sampling have been conducted by several companies across the northern part of E46/1035 (Welcome Stranger Mining, Wedgetail Exploration, Millennium Minerals Ltd and Talga Resources) but there has been very limited drilling. Spoil from some historical percussion holes was resampled by Talga Resources⁶, but no information is available on the original drilling.

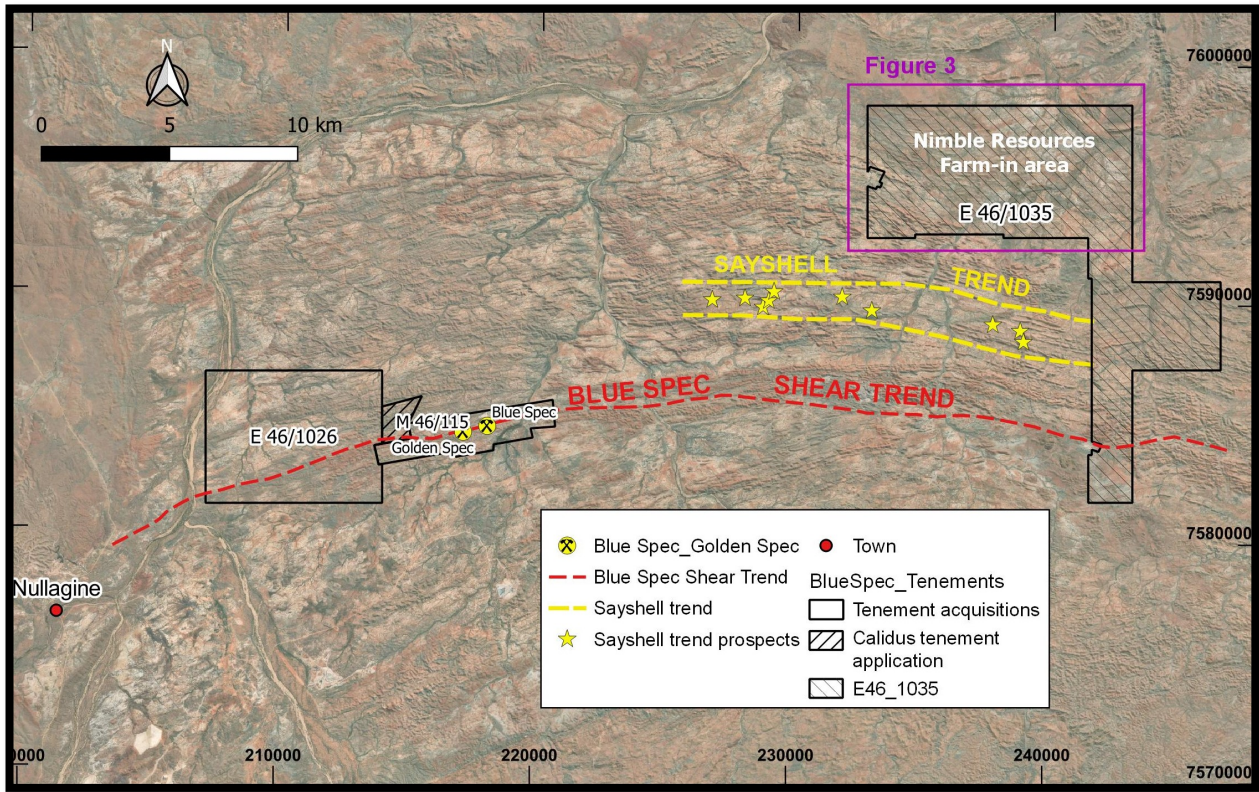


Figure Two: Tenements comprising Calidus' Blue Spec Project and the location of the Blue Spec shear tend and the Sayshell trend.

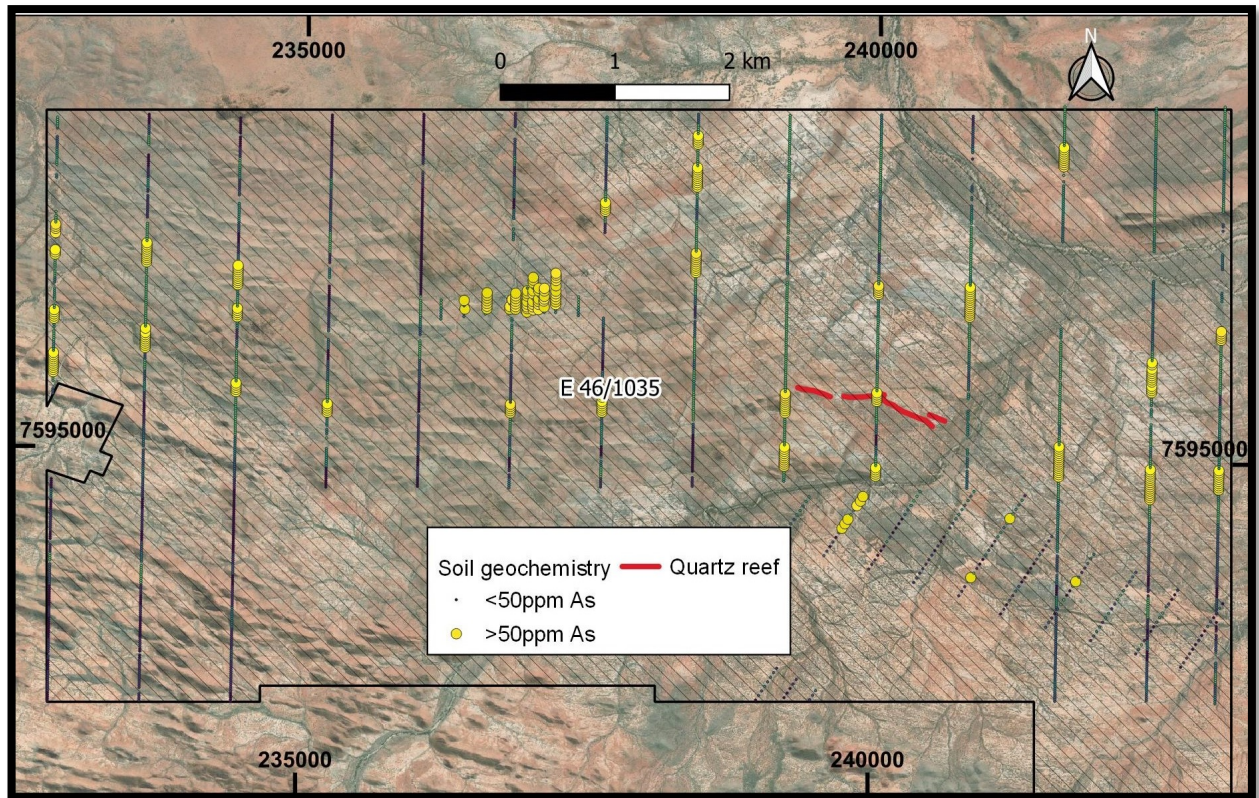


Figure Three: The northern part of E46/1035 and historical soil geochemistry results. Also shown is the quartz reef sampled by Gabriel Resources.

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Fifty rock-chip samples taken by Gabriel Resources in 1996 from a discontinuous quartz reef >1km long returned four assays of 17.5–63g/t Au and nine other assays between 0.10 and 3.99g/t Au⁷. The remaining 37 assays from the reef returned <0.10g/t Au. The locations of the individual rock-chip samples along the reef were not provided by Gabriel Resources. Subsequent rock-chip sampling of the quartz reef by Talga Resources failed to identify any anomalous gold, with a peak value of 0.052ppm obtained⁶. However, the quartz reef is coincident with Au and As soil anomalies later defined by Millennium Minerals Ltd (Refer Figure Three).

Soil sampling by Millennium Minerals Ltd in 2008 along N-S lines 800m apart identified broad As anomalies with considerable strike extent in the northern part of E46/1035⁸. Gold mineralised zones in the Blue Spec region are typically accompanied by a broader halo of As and Sb anomalism.

Notes

1. Calidus Resources Limited ASX Release 21 September 2020 “Calidus to acquire high-grade Blue Spec gold mine near Warrawoona”.
2. Calidus Resources Limited ASX Release 2 October 2020 “Replacement Blue Spec Acquisition Announcement”.
3. Calidus Resources Limited ASX Release 26 November 2020 “Update on acquisition of Blue Spec gold project in WA”.
4. Calidus Resources Limited ASX Release 4 December 2020 “Calidus advances Warrawoona production hub strategy with farm-in”.
5. Novo Resources Corp. TSX Release 15 December 2020 “Novo Identifies Numerous Oxide Targets for Follow Up in 2021 at Its Newly Consolidated Nullagine Gold Project”.
6. Griggs, D., 2014, Mosquito Creek Project E46/810, E46/823 and E46/925, Final Surrender Report for the period 2nd March 2010 to 24th March 2014, Talga Resources Ltd: DMIRS Statutory Report A101752.
7. Johnston, G.G., 1996, 1995-1996 Annual Report, East Pilbara Project, Gabriel Resources NL: DMIRS Statutory Report A47520.
8. Tuffin, T., 2009, Nullagine Project Annual Report C183,2008 from 1st January 2008 – 31st December 2008, Millennium Minerals Ltd: DMIRS Statutory Report A081499.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Steve Sheppard a competent person who is a member of the AIG. Steve Sheppard is employed by Calidus Resources Limited and holds shares in the Company. Steve has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Steve Sheppard consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his work in the form and context in which it appears.

For the purpose of ASX Listing Rule 15.5, the Board has authorised for this announcement to be released.

For further information please contact:

Dave Reeves
Managing Director

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</i>	Rock-chip samples were reconnaissance in nature and the size of the samples was not recorded. Soil samples collected by Millennium were composited (5 samples spaced 20m apart aggregated to produce a 100m composite of roughly 500g). Soil samples collected by Talga were not composited and were sieved to -0.25mm in the field.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Rock chips are subject to bias and are often unrepresentative of the typical widths required for economic consideration. They are, by nature, difficult to replicate with any meaningful precision or accuracy. No information was provided in the historic reports addressing representativity of the soil samples.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	The locations of rock-chip samples collected by Gabriel Resources were not provided in WAMEX Report A47520. Additionally, many of the aspects of subsampling and QAQC sampling procedures were not discussed in the historic reports.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).</i>	No drilling is referred to in this report.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	No drilling is referred to in this report.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	No drilling is referred to in this report.
	<i>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.</i>	No drilling is referred to in this report.
Logging	<i>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</i>	No logs were provided to accompany the rock-chip samples.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	No logs were provided to accompany the rock-chip samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	No logs were provided to accompany the rock-chip samples.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling reported here.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	All soil samples collected by Talga were sieved in the field to -0.25mm. Millennium reported that soil samples contained 425-850µm-sized material but did not report how this was obtained. No information was provided as to whether samples were collected wet or dry.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<p>Rock-chip samples collected by Wedgetail were submitted to Analabs, dried and pulverized and a 30g aliquot assayed by fire assay. The digestion method was not recorded.</p> <p>Samples collected by Millennium were submitted to Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth. Samples, each about 500g, were pulverized and digested using Aqua Regia and analysed by ICP-MS.</p> <p>Samples collected by Talga Resources were submitted to ALS in Perth. Samples were digested via Aqua Regia and assayed by ICP-MS. Some samples were re-assayed for Au by 50g fire assay.</p> <p>Aqua Regia is a partial digest technique but is considered appropriate for the bulk of the element suites analysed.</p>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</i>	Quality control procedures for sub-sampling were not recorded for the historical assays.
	<i>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.</i>	No records were available of the measures to ensure that samples were representative of the in situ material.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes were not recorded, other than for the soil samples collected by Millennium Minerals. The 500g of material for each sample is considered appropriate for the grain size of material (<1mm) assayed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p>Aqua Regia will digest most carbonates, oxides and sulphides, but will only partially attack silicates and refractory minerals. The technique is suitable for the suite of elements analysed by Millennium and Talga which are bound mainly in sulphides, carbonates and oxides.</p> <p>Fire assay is a total digest and is completed using the lead collection method using a 50g charge. The prepared sample is fused in a flux to digest. The melt is cooled to collect the precious metals in a lead button. The lead is removed by cupellation and the precious metal bead is digested in aqua regia. The digest</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		solution is analysed by ICP.
	<i>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.</i>	No such tools were used in the preparation of this release.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	No standards, duplicates or blanks were submitted with the rock-chip samples. For the soil samples, no mention is made of standards, duplicates or blanks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No significant intercepts are reported here. Significant rock-chip results from historic reports could not be verified.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not applicable because no drilling is reported or was undertaken.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	No documentation was provided in the historic reports.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were made to rock-chip assays. Adjustments made to the soil assay data were limited to the replacement of below detection results with a negative value.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable as no Mineral Resource estimates were made or are referred to.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All coordinates in this release refer to this grid system.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The height datum is AHD71. Handheld GPS units are not reliable for determining altitude.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The locations of historic rock-chip samples referred to were not reported in the original works. Soil samples were taken between 20m and 50m apart along the lines; the spacing is suitable for identifying anomalous and narrow mineralized zones.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable as exploration results only being reported
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Raw soil samples collected by Millennium were composited: every five 20m-spaced samples were aggregated to produce 100m-spaced composites.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Historic soil sampling lines were typically oriented perpendicular to the regional mineralized structures. Rock-chip sampling is inherently highly biased and concentrated along structures thought to be mineralised.
	<i>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.</i>	No drilling was undertaken.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	No documentation of sample security was provided.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No reviews or audits of the historic data could be conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary									
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	Nimble Resources' Mosquito Creek Project is situated in the Pilbara Mineral Field of Western Australia, about 40km ENE of the township of Nullagine. The project comprises a single exploration licence, E46/1035.									
	<i>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.</i>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Tenement ID</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Holder</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Renewal</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Ownership/Interest</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Size (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">E46/1035</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Nimble Resources Pty Ltd</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1-Dec-20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">GRANTED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,797.33</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The initial term for E46/1035 expired on the 1st December 2020. An application for a 5-year extension of term was lodged with DMIRS on the 1st December 2020 pursuant to the grounds prescribed under Regulation 23AB(c) – “Work already carried out under the licence justifies further exploration”. Expenditure commitments for the previous 5 years had been met, except for one year, for which an exemption was granted by DMIRS. No impediments to exploration were experienced in the initial term of the lease.</p>	Tenement ID	Holder	Renewal	Ownership/Interest	Size (ha)	E46/1035	Nimble Resources Pty Ltd	1-Dec-20	GRANTED
Tenement ID	Holder	Renewal	Ownership/Interest	Size (ha)							
E46/1035	Nimble Resources Pty Ltd	1-Dec-20	GRANTED	3,797.33							
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The area covered by E46/1035 has been explored by several companies, including Welcome Stranger Mining, Wedgetail Exploration, Millennium Minerals Ltd and Talga Resources. Work carried out comprises soil and rock-chip sampling, costeaning and limited percussion drilling. Rock-chip samples were typically assayed for Au only, but soil samples were assayed for between 8 and 18 elements in addition to Au.									
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>E46/1035 is in the northeastern part of the Mesoarchean Mosquito Creek Basin. The basin forms an easterly trending rectangular region about 60km long and 30km wide. The basin is in faulted unconformable contact with older granite-greenstones of the East Pilbara Terrane (Bagas et al., 2008; Precambrian Research v.160). The bulk of the basin fill comprises an approximately 5km-thick succession of interlayered metamorphosed sandstone and shale of the Mosquito Creek Formation interpreted as turbidite deposits. Stratigraphically and structurally underneath the Mosquito Creek Formation, the Coondamar Formation is exposed along the southern and northern margins of the basin. E46/1026 lies entirely within the Mosquito Creek Formation.</p> <p>The Mosquito Creek Basin is a fold-and-thrust belt that has been described as an asymmetric fan of south-dipping chevron folds between two granite-greenstone domain (Nijman et al., 2010; Precambrian Research v. 180). The belt is cut by several large shear zones and thrust faults which are, in turn, cut by <i>en echelon</i> SE-trending dextral faults. Most mineralisation in the belt comprises quartz vein-hosted, gold-antimony deposits along the E-trending Blue Spec Fault Zone and quartz vein-hosted, gold ± antimony deposits along the ENE-trending Middle Creek Fault Zone 5-10km to the south</p>									

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(Bagas <i>et al.</i> , 2008: Precambrian Research v.160). Most of the mineral occurrences recorded on E46/1035 relate to alluvial gold.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i>	No drilling results are reported in this release.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	No data aggregation methods have been applied.
	<i>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.</i>	No drilling was undertaken.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values were used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	No drilling was undertaken.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Suitable summary plans have been included in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	A summary of the rock-chip assays obtained by Gabriel Resources is presented regardless of the grade. A diagram of the soil sampling assays by Talga Resources and Millennium Minerals shows all sample locations and anomalous (>50ppm As) and lower grade results (<50ppm). The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	Included in the body of the announcement.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Follow-up exploration is being planned for E46/1035 over the next 12 months. This exploration may comprise purchase of existing multi-client aeromagnetic and radiometric data, reprocessing of airborne gravity data, a structural interpretation of the tenement, detailed field mapping and rock-chip sampling, and reconnaissance drilling.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Diagrams are contained in this announcement.