

AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE ANNOUNCEMENT
AND MEDIA RELEASE



16 September 2021

OUTSTANDING RESULTS FROM STEP-OUT AND IN-FILL DRILLING REINFORCE RESOURCE GROWTH POTENTIAL AT JAGUAR

Step-out drilling extends Jaguar South Deposit at depth with results up to 21m at 1.25% Ni as resource development drilling at Jaguar Central hits 41.5m at 1.64% Ni including 21.2m at 2.19% Ni

- The deepest step-out drilling at the Jaguar South Deposit continues to return consistent high-grade nickel intersections:
 - **7.0m at 1.24% Ni** from 349.0m in JAG-DD-21-171, including **3.0m at 2.31% Ni** from 349.0m; and
 - **21.0m at 1.25% Ni** from 367.0m in JAG-DD-21-171, including **3.0m at 5.56% Ni** from 369.0m
- Down-Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys of the deepest drilling at Jaguar South have outlined multiple strong late-time (Ch20+) conductor plates extending more than 270m below the deepest drilling, opening up the opportunity to find more high-grade nickel as step-out drilling continues.
- Step-out drilling and DHEM surveys are also now underway at the Onça Preta Deposit, where the deepest drilling to date has returned 18.0m at 2.19% Ni from 318.0m and 7.9m at 2.18% Ni from 351.3m.
- In-fill drilling at the Jaguar Central Deposit continues to deliver strong results, including:
 - **41.5m at 1.64% Ni** from 134.5m in JAG-DD-21-175, including **21.2m at 2.19% Ni** from 135.5m; and
 - **7.0m at 1.46% Ni** from 177.0m in JAG-DD-21-173, including **2.0m at 2.80% Ni** from 177.0m
- The results from Jaguar Central highlight the consistency, width and grade of mineralisation in the shallow plunging shoot, which has now been traced over 550m to support the existing Mineral Resource model and the strong economics that are expected from the planned open pit.
- In-fill drilling at Jaguar West and Jaguar Central North continues to deliver consistent results, highlighting the robust nature of the existing Resource model. New assay results include:
 - **13.7m at 0.98% Ni** from 181.3m in JAG-DD-21-170, including **2.2m at 1.74% Ni** from 181.3m and **3.8m at 1.29% Ni** from 188.7m
 - **3.0m at 1.76% Ni** from 69.0m in JAG-DD-21-174
 - **14.0m at 0.63% Ni** from 82.0m in JAG-DD-21-174
 - **22.0m at 0.54% Ni** from 238.0m in JAG-DD-21-172
- RC drilling continues at the Tigre Prospect, where a significant zone of shallow mineralisation was recently discovered, with the rig to be moved onto the Dente de Sabre Prospect in the coming weeks.

Centaurus Metals (ASX Code: **CTM**) is pleased to advise that ongoing growth and development drilling at its 100%-owned **Jaguar Nickel Sulphide Project** in the Carajás Mineral Province of northern Brazil, particularly Jaguar South, is continuing to deliver consistent high-grade semi-massive and massive nickel sulphide intercepts outside the current Resource limits – demonstrating the strong potential for further Resource growth.

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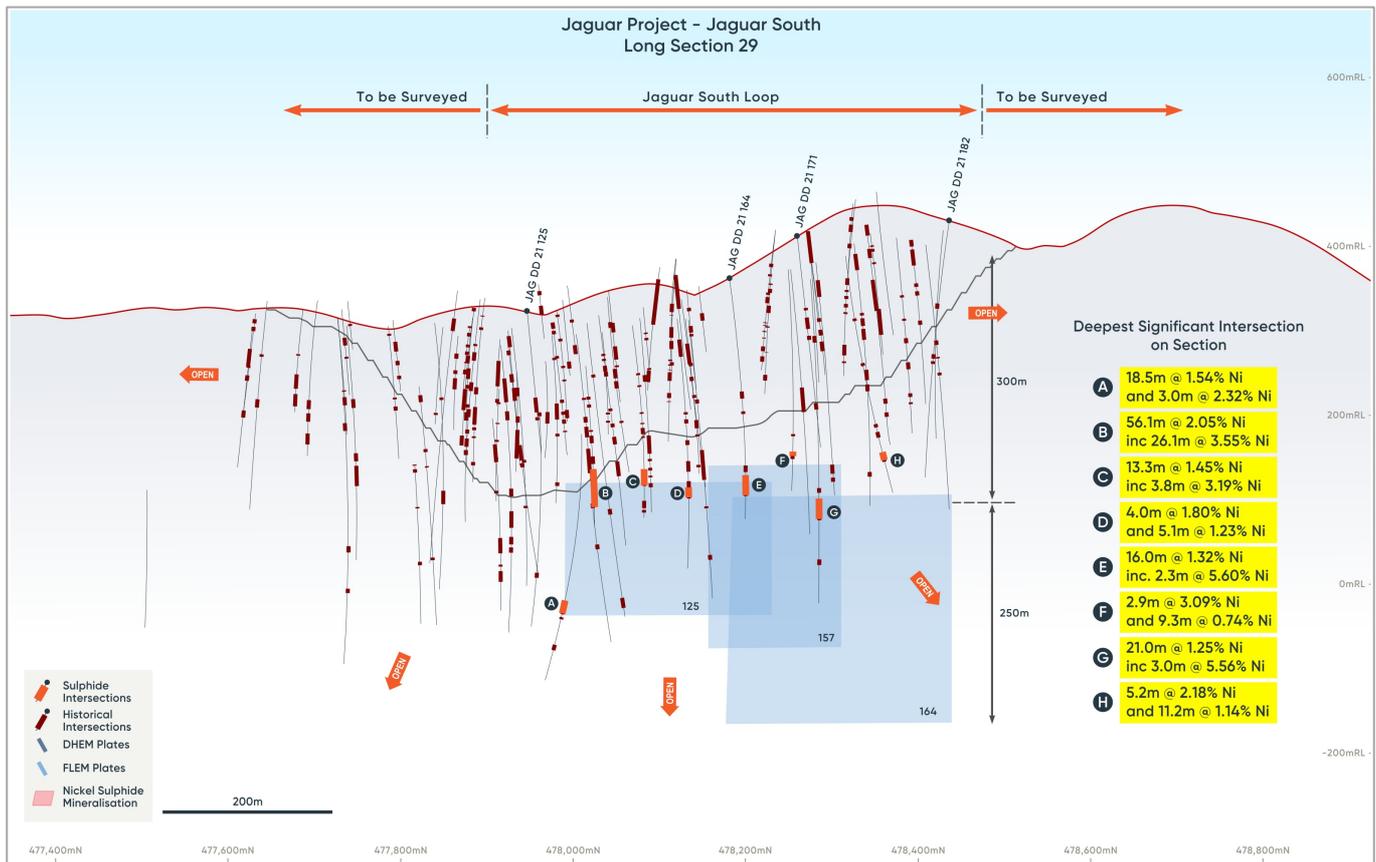


Recently completed drill-hole JAG-DD-21-171, on section 478300mE at Jaguar South, intersected **21.0m at 1.25% Ni** from 367.0m down-hole, including **3.0m at 5.56% Ni** from 369.0m (see core photo at Figure 2). This intersection is one of the deepest drilled by Centaurus to-date and is located approximately 50m down-dip from the previous deepest hole on the section, JAG-DD-21-096, which intersected **12.3m at 1.17% Ni**, including **3.5m at 1.82% Ni**, amid other mineralised intersections in the hole.

Furthermore, recent Down-Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) survey work at the Jaguar South Deposit has produced multiple strong late-time (Ch20+) conductor plates. The sub-vertical **plates extend to more than 270m below the deepest drilling** and have strike extents of up to 260m with conductivities of 900-1200S. **At Jaguar, conductor plates with these conductivity levels consistently host semi-massive and massive sulphides.**

The conductor plates, modelled by industry leader Southern Geoscience, are a combination of edge-hit and off-hole anomalies that are associated with some of the deepest known intersections of semi-massive and massive nickel sulphides at the Jaguar South Deposit (see Figure 1). The deep drilling in this area has returned intersections of up to **26.1m at 3.55% Ni**.

Figure 1 – The Jaguar South Deposit: Long-Section (looking north) showing the location of the new late-time (Ch20+) DHEM conductor plates below the current limit of drilling.



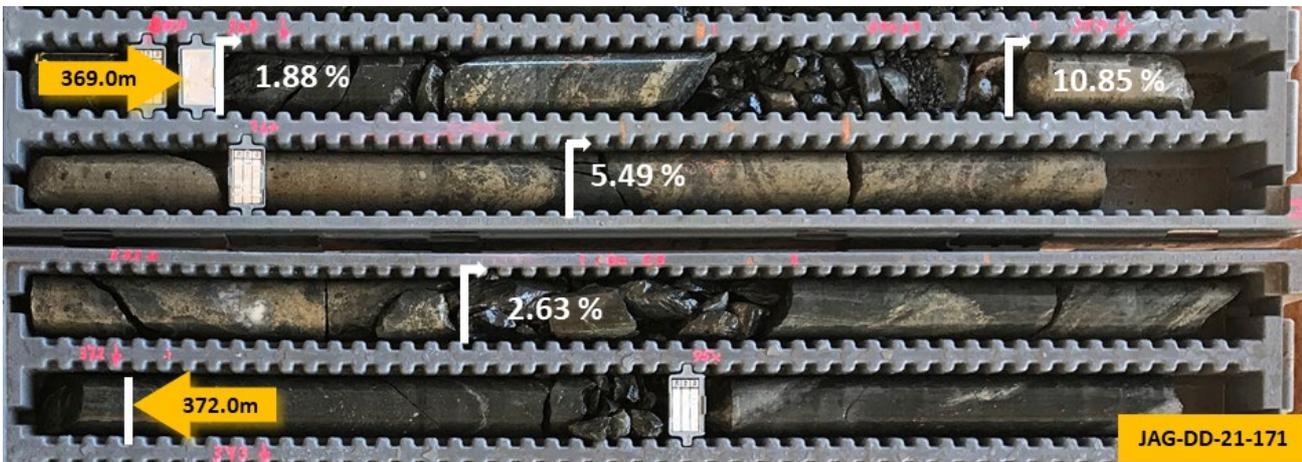
The conductor plates indicate that the high-grade mineralisation in these sections continues at depth. Deeper drilling is already planned to test the potential extensions as quickly as possible.

Step-out drilling and DHEM surveys are also now underway at the **Onça Preta Deposit**, where the deepest drilling to date has returned intercepts of **18.0m at 2.19% Ni** from 318.0m and **7.9m at 2.18% Ni** from 351.3m.

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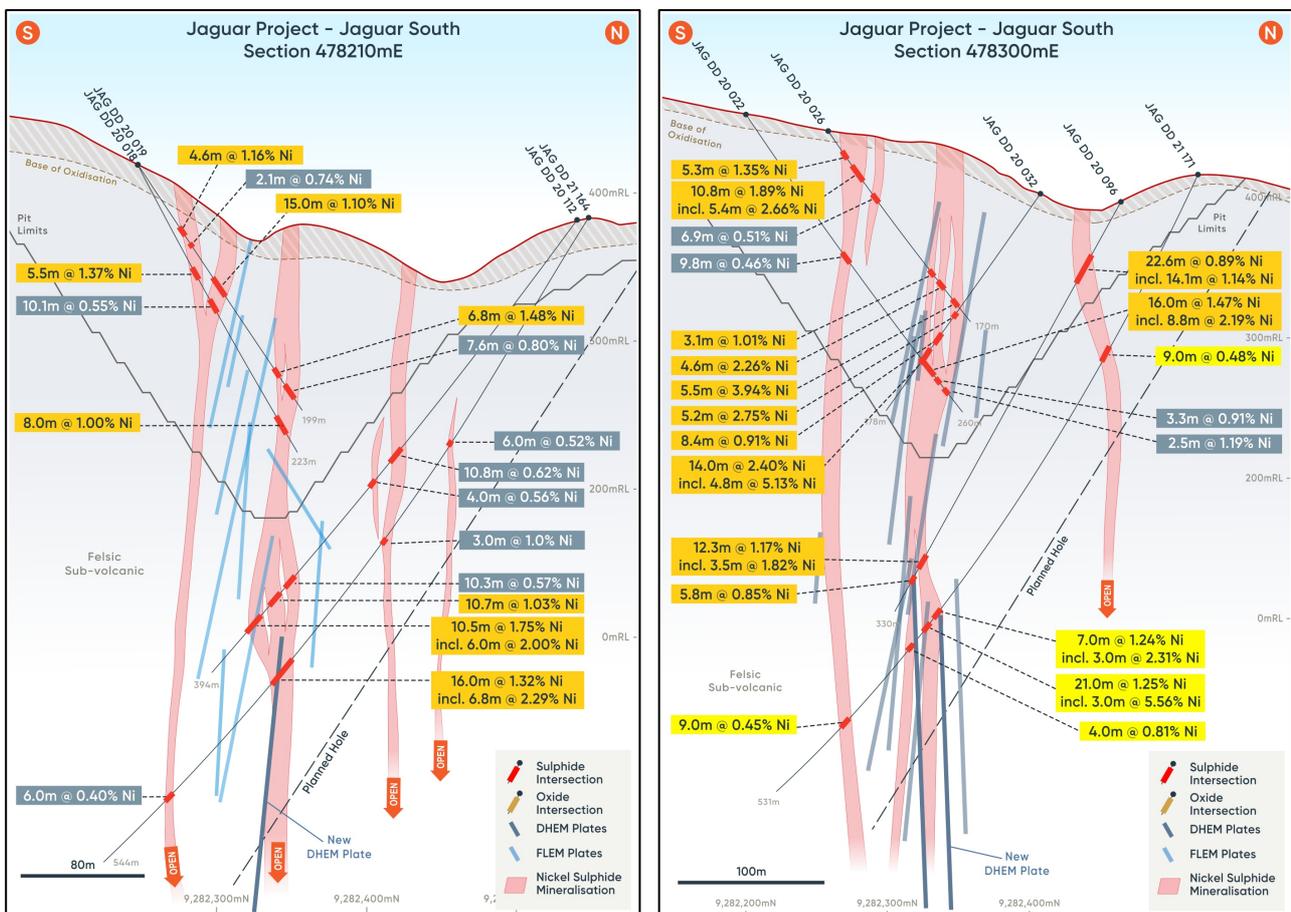


Figure 2 – Core photo from drill hole JAG-DD-21-171 (Jaguar South), 369.0m to 372.0m down-hole: Stringer to semi-massive and massive sulphides (metallic bronze/yellow colour) with magnetite (black colour) mineralisation hosted in altered dacite. This interval returned: 3.0m at 5.56% Ni from 369.0m and is part of a broader intersection of 21.0 at 1.25% Ni from 367.0m.



On section 478210mE, 90m to the west of JAG-DD-21-171, drill-hole JAG-DD-21-164, intersected **16.0m at 1.32% Ni** from 363.4m down-hole, including **6.8m at 2.29% Ni**. The DHEM survey of JAG-DD-21-164 outlined a strong late-time conductor plate that continues across both sections, demonstrating continuity between the sections and further enhances the planned future underground operations (Figure 3).

Figure 3 – The Jaguar South Deposit: Cross-Sections 477210mE (left) and 477300mE (right) showing significant drill intersections in yellow, DHEM conductor plates in dark blue and FLEM conductor plates in light blue.





Jaguar South Deposit

The Jaguar South Deposit is currently the biggest deposit at the Jaguar Project, hosting a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **18.7Mt at 0.97% Ni** for more than **180kt of contained nickel**, including an Indicated component of **7.4Mt at 1.19% Ni** for **87kt of contained nickel**.

The base of the March 2021 MRE is constrained by the depth of drilling only and ongoing step-out drilling continues to confirm that the mineralisation **remains open at depth and along the +800m strike in both directions** (Figure 1 and Figure 3).

The current base of the underground operations identified in the Jaguar Project Scoping Study is largely restricted by the base of the MRE, which in turn reflects the current base of drilling. Any new resource tonnes generated by the step-out drilling are expected to contribute to the underground operations as part of the ongoing Feasibility Study.

Drilling is now stepping out well below the current resource base, with the deepest intersections at more than 350m below the surface. Furthermore, the DHEM conductor plates, which are indicative of semi-massive and massive sulphides, indicate that mineralisation extends to at least 550m below surface (Figure 3).

Highlights of new assay results from drilling at the Jaguar South Deposit include the following down-hole intervals (see Table 1 for complete results and plan map in Figure 5):

Hole JAG-DD-21-171

- **9.0m at 0.48% Ni**, 0.03% Zn, 0.03% Cu and 0.02% Co from 135.0m
- **7.0m at 1.24% Ni**, 0.02% Zn, 0.04% Cu and 0.03% Co from 349.0m; including
 - **3.0m at 2.31% Ni**, 0.02% Zn, 0.07% Cu and 0.05% Co from 349.0m
- **21.0m at 1.25% Ni**, 0.33% Zn, 0.04% Cu and 0.02% Co from 367.0m; including
 - **3.0m at 5.56% Ni**, 0.71% Zn, 0.13% Cu and 0.10% Co from 369.0m
- **4.0m at 0.81% Ni**, 0.04% Zn, 0.09% Cu and 0.03% Co from 393.5m
- **9.0m at 0.42% Ni**, 0.05% Zn, 0.07% Cu and 0.01% Co from 459.0m

Step-out and extensional drilling at Jaguar South has consistently intersected the mineralised domains in line with the EM conductor plates, current geological model interpretations and the developing structural model. This consistency strongly supports the deeper drilling that is currently underway to identify additional Resource tonnes as well as upgrade existing underground Resources into the higher-confidence Resource categories required for future Ore Reserve Estimation and DFS work.

In-Fill Drilling at Jaguar Central, Jaguar West & Jaguar Central North Deposits

In-fill drilling is continuing at the Jaguar Central, Jaguar West and Jaguar Central North Deposit to lift the resource classification within the Scoping Study pit limits into the Indicated category. Results continue to demonstrate the continuity of the mineralisation both down-dip and along strike with the current pit limits.

In-fill drilling is undertaken in parallel with resource step-out drilling to ensure that resource development programs remain on schedule to deliver the required confidence upgrades for the Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE) planned at the end of 2021 and, more importantly, the middle of 2022 which will underpin the Feasibility Study and maiden JORC Reserve estimate.

Highlights of new assay results from the in-fill drilling at the Jaguar Central Deposit include the following down-hole intervals (see Table 1 for complete results and plan map in Figure 6):

Hole JAG-DD-21-175

- **41.5m at 1.64% Ni**, 0.77% Zn, 0.11% Cu and 0.04% Co from 134.5m; including
 - **21.2m at 2.19% Ni**, 1.39% Zn, 0.15% Cu and 0.04% Co from 135.5m; and
 - **5.7m at 1.88% Ni**, 0.17% Zn, 0.09% Cu and 0.06% Co from 159.8m

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Hole JAG-DD-21-173

- **2.1m at 0.99% Ni**, 0.07% Zn, 0.04% Cu and 0.02% Co from 154.5m
- **3.0m at 0.75% Ni**, 0.12% Zn, 0.04% Cu and 0.01% Co from 170.0m
- **7.0m at 1.46% Ni**, 0.06% Zn, 0.10% Cu and 0.03% Co from 177.0m, including
 - **2.0m at 2.80% Ni**, 0.04% Zn, 0.22% Cu and 0.05% Co from 177.0m
- **12.1m at 0.50% Ni**, 0.25% Zn, 0.02% Cu and 0.01% Co from 233.0m

Highlights of new assay results from in-fill drilling at the Jaguar West Deposit include the following down-hole intervals (see Table 1 for complete results and plan map in Figure 7):

Hole JAG-DD-21-170

- **13.7m at 0.98% Ni**, 0.06% Zn, 0.02% Cu and 0.03% Co from 181.3m; including
 - **2.2m at 1.74% Ni**, 0.04% Zn, 0.05% Cu and 0.05% Co from 181.3m, and
 - **3.8m at 1.29% Ni**, 0.03% Zn, 0.03% Cu and 0.04% Co from 188.7m

Hole JAG-DD-21-174

- **3.0m at 1.76% Ni**, 0.04% Zn, 0.06% Cu and 0.03% Co from 69.0m
- **14.0m at 0.63% Ni**, 0.08% Zn, 0.02% Cu and 0.02% Co from 82.0m; including
 - **2.9m at 0.98% Ni**, 0.12% Zn, 0.04% Cu and 0.03% Co from 86.0m
- **2.0m at 1.04% Ni**, 0.07% Zn, 0.03% Cu and 0.02% Co from 111.0m

Highlights of new assay results from in-fill drilling at the Jaguar Central North Deposit include the following down-hole intervals (see Table 1 for complete results and plan map in Figure 8):

Hole JAG-DD-21-172

- **17.0m at 0.62% Ni**, 0.66% Zn, 0.03% Cu and 0.02% Co from 185.0m (Previously Reported Intersection)
- **10.0m at 0.47% Ni**, 0.73% Zn, 0.02% Cu and 0.02% Co from 225.0m
- **22.0m at 0.54% Ni**, 0.61% Zn, 0.02% Cu and 0.02% Co from 238.0m; including
 - **6.0m at 1.07% Ni**, 0.84% Zn, 0.05% Cu and 0.03% Co from 254.0m
- **19.0m at 0.43% Ni**, 0.10% Zn, 0.02% Cu and 0.01% Co from 267.0m

The results from the Jaguar Central, Jaguar West and Jaguar Central North Deposit holes outlined above will form part of the next planned JORC MRE upgrade, which is expected to be delivered in Q4 2021.

Management Comment

Centaurus' Managing Director, Mr Darren Gordon, said the consistently strong results being generated from step-out drilling and the quality of the newly-generated DHEM conductor plates demonstrated a robust pathway for continued resource growth from within the existing cornerstone Jaguar Deposits.

"With the new DHEM equipment now being able to survey down to 750m below surface, we have been able to extend the known DHEM conductor plates at Jaguar South more than 270m below the deepest drilling, with strike extents of up to 260m. This bodes well for future resource expansion as DHEM conductor plates in this location, with the conductivity strength seen in the DHEM surveys, are known to consistently host semi-massive and massive sulphides. An active drill program is underway to continue to test the deeper targets currently being generated from the recent DHEM survey work."

"With our exploration team consistently hitting high-grade nickel in areas where we have not drilled before, anticipation is building around upcoming drill testing of some of the deeper targets being outlined by the current DHEM surveys."

"We are also really pleased with the ongoing in-fill drill program, where consistently wide and high-grade intersections continue to be encountered. At Jaguar Central, we have consistently seen intersections like the 41.5m at 1.64% Ni, including 21.2m at 2.19% Ni, inside the planned open pit. We don't believe there are too many other nickel sulphide-focused groups delivering intersections like this into the market on a consistent basis."

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Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Roger Fitzhardinge who is a Member of the Australasia Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Fitzhardinge is a permanent employee and shareholder of Centaurus Metals Limited. Mr Fitzhardinge 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 in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Fitzhardinge consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the new March 2021 Jaguar Mineral Resource is based on information compiled by Mr Lauritz Barnes (consultant with Trepanier Pty Ltd) and Mr Roger Fitzhardinge (a permanent employee and shareholder of Centaurus Metals Limited). Mr Barnes and Mr Fitzhardinge are both members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Barnes and Mr Fitzhardinge have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons 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. Specifically, Mr Fitzhardinge is the Competent Person for the database (including all drilling information), the geological and mineralisation models plus completed the site visits. Mr Barnes is the Competent Person for the construction of the 3-D geology / mineralisation model plus the estimation. Mr Barnes and Mr Fitzhardinge consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

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**Table 1 – Jaguar Nickel Sulphide Project – Recent results and collar locations for the current outstanding drill-hole results
(*Result to 213.0m downhole depth were previously released)**

Hole ID	Target	Easting	Northing	mRL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni %	Cu %	Co %	Zn %
JAG-DD-21-170	Jaguar West	475990	9283373	261	180	-55	232.25 <i>including</i> <i>and</i>	181.30 181.30 188.70	195.00 183.50 192.45	13.70 2.20 3.75	0.98 1.74 1.29	0.02 0.05 0.03	0.03 0.05 0.04	0.06 0.04 0.03
JAG-DD-21-171	Jaguar South	478300	9282518	414	180	-62	530.80 <i>Including</i> <i>Including</i>	135.00 349.00 349.00 367.00 369.00 393.50 459.00	144.00 356.00 352.00 388.00 372.00 397.50 468.00	9.00 7.00 3.00 21.00 3.00 4.00 9.00	0.48 1.24 2.31 1.25 5.56 0.81 0.42	0.03 0.04 0.07 0.04 0.13 0.09 0.07	0.02 0.03 0.05 0.02 0.10 0.03 0.01	0.03 0.02 0.02 0.33 0.71 0.04 0.05
JAG-DD-21-172*	Jaguar Central North	477180	9283084	311	0	-55	342.95 <i>Including</i>	185.00 210.00 221.00 225.00 238.00 254.00 267.00	202.00 213.00 223.00 235.00 260.00 260.00 286.00	17.00 3.00 2.00 10.00 22.00 6.00 19.00	0.62 0.48 0.45 0.47 0.54 1.07 0.43	0.03 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.05 0.02	0.02 0.01 0.01 0.02 0.02 0.03 0.01	0.66 0.83 0.54 0.73 0.61 0.84 0.10
JAG-DD-21-173	Jaguar Central	476830	9283225	257	180	-60	333.00 <i>Including</i>	154.45 170.00 177.00 177.00 233.00	156.50 173.00 184.00 179.00 245.10	2.05 3.00 7.00 2.00 12.10	0.99 0.75 1.46 2.80 0.50	0.04 0.04 0.10 0.22 0.02	0.02 0.01 0.03 0.05 0.01	0.07 0.12 0.06 0.04 0.25
JAG-DD-21-174	Jaguar West	476090	9283304	268	180	-55	187.40 <i>Including</i>	55.00 69.00 82.00 86.00 111.00	57.00 72.00 96.00 88.90 113.00	2.00 3.00 14.00 2.90 2.00	0.35 1.76 0.63 0.98 1.04	0.01 0.06 0.02 0.04 0.03	0.01 0.03 0.02 0.03 0.02	0.03 0.04 0.08 0.12 0.07
JAG-DD-21-175	Jaguar Central	477030	9283123	310	180	-55	237.80 <i>Including</i> <i>and</i>	134.50 135.50 159.80	176.00 156.65 165.50	41.50 21.15 5.70	1.64 2.19 1.88	0.11 0.15 0.09	0.04 0.04 0.06	0.77 1.39 0.17
JAG-DD-21-176	Jaguar Central North	476935	9283218	265	180	-55	85.00	34.00	36.00	2.00	1.00	0.10	0.04	0.05
JAG-DD-21-177	Jaguar West	476185	9283315	271	180	-55	173.75							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-178	Jaguar Central North	476880	9283252	255	180	-55	136.75	65.50	72.50	7.00	0.38	0.02	0.03	0.07
JAG-DD-21-179	Jaguar Central	477080	9283134	313	180	-60	330.00							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-180	Jaguar Central	477330	9282785	327	180	-55	205.15							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-181	Jaguar Central North	476980	9283323	258	180	-55	232.20							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-182	Jaguar South	478485	9282554	400	180	-60	424.25							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-183	Jaguar West	476290	9283316	274	180	-55	240.70							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-184	Jaguar Central North	477030	9283395	253	180	-57	379.90							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-185	Jaguar Central	477290	9283143	304	180	-57	427.55							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-186	Jaguar West	476480	9283300	267	180	-56	245.75							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-187	Jaguar South	478485	9282491	395	180	-55	232.60							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-188	Jaguar South	477380	9282745	327	180	-55	126.15							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-189	Jaguar Central North	477080	9283248	293	0	-55	126.90							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-190	Onça Preta	476885	9284872	254	180	-68	TBD							Drilling
JAG-DD-21-191	Jaguar Central North	477230	9283267	312	180	-55	182.45							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-192	Jaguar South	477540	9282792	288	180	-57	302.80							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-193	Jaguar Central North	477290	9283248	319	180	-55	145.70							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-194	Jaguar South	478273	9282480	390	180	-62	35.10							Drill hole abandoned
JAG-DD-21-195	Jaguar West	476525	9283298	264	180	-55	246.85							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-196	Jaguar South	478390	9282390	421	180	-55	TBD							Drilling
JAG-DD-21-197	Jaguar Central North	477330	9283221	313	180	-55	TBD							Drilling
JAG-DD-21-198	Jaguar Northeast	478540	9282800	340	180	-55	62.90							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-199	Jaguar Central	477330	9283111	294	180	-55	TBD							Drilling
JAG-DD-21-200	Onça Preta	476790	9284931	271	180	-57	366.85							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-201	Onça Preta	476940	9284827	248	180	-60	261.85							Assays Pending
JAG-DD-21-202	Tigre Prospect	472740	9282765	241	180	-55	173.25							Assays Pending

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In March 2021, the Company delivered an updated JORC 2012 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)¹ for the Jaguar Project of **58.9Mt at 0.96% Ni for 562,600 tonnes of contained nickel** (see Figure 4 below and Table 2 for details on the March 2021 MRE). The next resource upgrade is planned for the end of the year.

Figure 4 – The Jaguar March 2021 MRE Resource

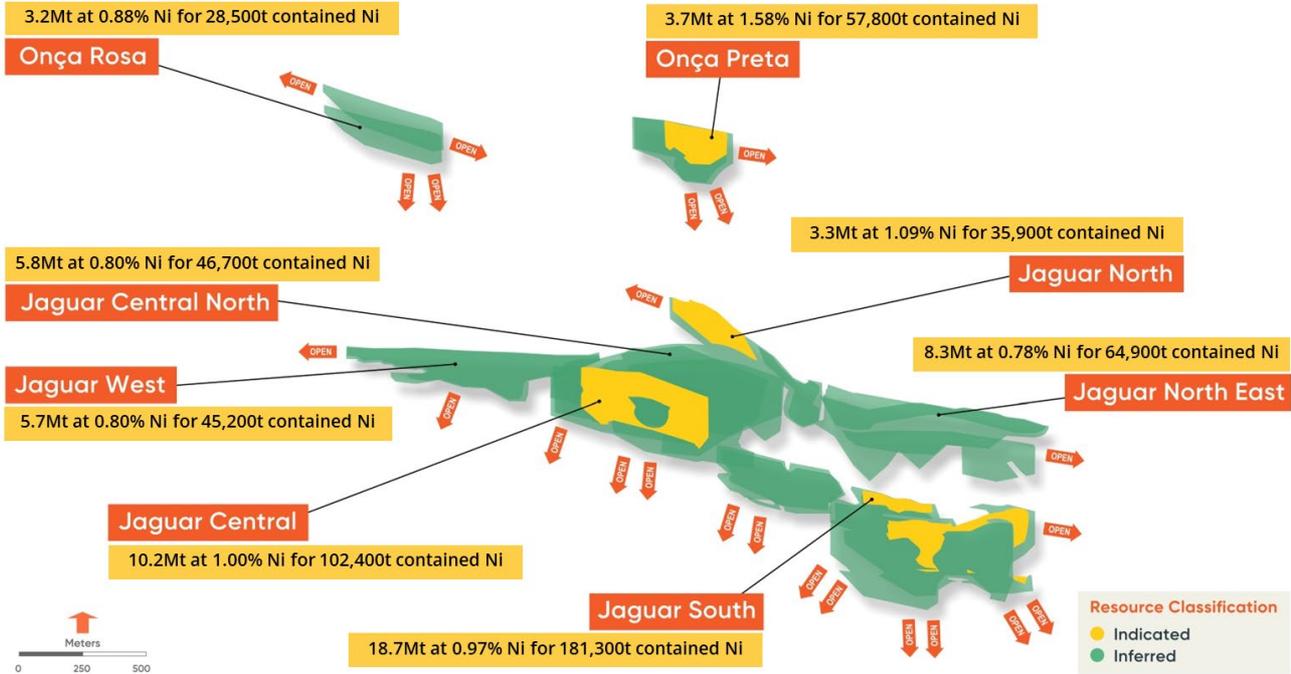


Table 2 – The Jaguar JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) by Deposit – March 2021

Deposit	Resource Classification	Tonnes		Grade Cu %	Co ppm	Contained Metal Tonnes		
		Mt	Ni %			Ni	Cu	Co
Jaguar South	Indicated	7.4	1.19	0.06	239	87,400	4,200	1,800
	Inferred	11.3	0.83	0.04	184	93,900	4,300	2,100
	Total	18.7	0.97	0.05	206	181,300	8,600	3,900
Jaguar Central	Indicated	8.4	0.99	0.06	267	83,100	5,200	2,200
	Inferred	1.8	1.06	0.06	269	19,300	1,100	500
	Total	10.2	1.00	0.06	268	102,400	6,300	2,700
Jaguar North	Indicated	2.3	1.08	0.14	349	24,500	3,200	800
	Inferred	1.0	1.12	0.28	353	11,400	2,800	400
	Total	3.3	1.09	0.18	350	35,900	6,000	1,200
Jaguar Central North	Inferred / Total	5.8	0.80	0.05	210	46,700	3,000	1,200
Jaguar Northeast	Inferred / Total	8.3	0.78	0.09	253	64,900	7,300	2,100
Jaguar West	Inferred / Total	5.7	0.80	0.04	150	45,200	2,100	900
Jaguar Deposits	Indicated	18.0	1.08	0.07	266	195,000	12,600	4,800
	Inferred	34.0	0.83	0.06	209	281,300	20,800	7,100
	Total	52.0	0.92	0.06	229	476,300	33,400	11,900
Onça Preta	Indicated	2.1	1.47	0.11	762	30,900	2,300	1,600
	Inferred	1.6	1.71	0.05	236	27,000	800	400
	Total	3.7	1.58	0.08	536	57,800	3,100	2,000
Onça Rosa	Inferred / Total	3.2	0.88	0.06	251	28,500	1,800	800
Jaguar MRE Total	Indicated	20.1	1.12	0.07	318	225,800	14,900	6,400
	Inferred	38.8	0.87	0.06	214	336,800	23,400	8,300
	Grand Total	58.9	0.96	0.07	249	562,600	38,300	14,700

*Within 200m of surface cut-off grade 0.3% Ni; more than 200m from surface cut-off grade 1.0% Ni; Totals are rounded to reflect acceptable precision, subtotals may not reflect global totals.

¹ Refer ASX Announcement 29 March 2021

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Figure 5 – The Jaguar South Deposit with DHEM conductor plates (blue) overlaid on the Ground Magnetics Survey (RTP)

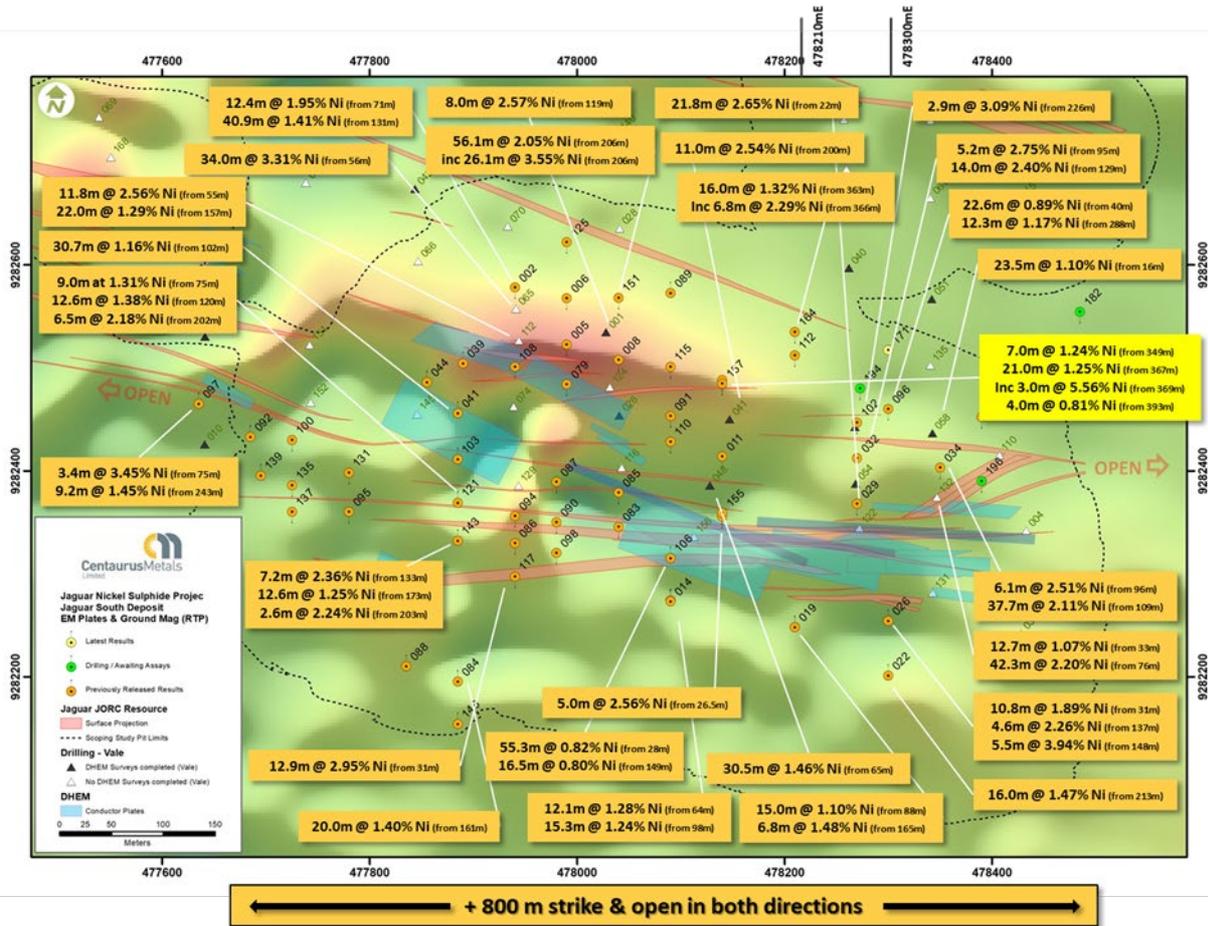
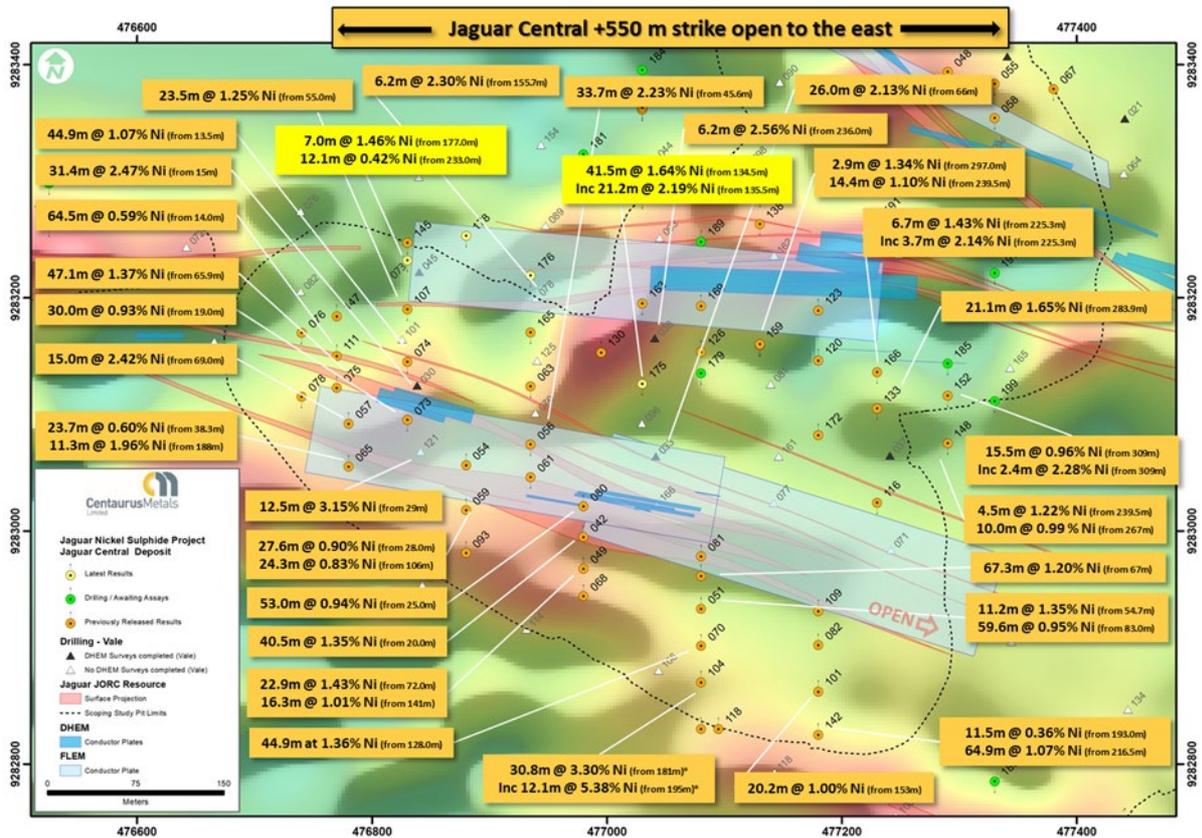


Figure 6 – The Jaguar Central Deposit with DHEM conductor plates (blue) overlaid on the Ground Magnetics Survey (RTP)



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Figure 7 – The Jaguar West Deposit with DHEM conductor plates (blue) overlaid on the Ground Magnetics Survey (RTP)

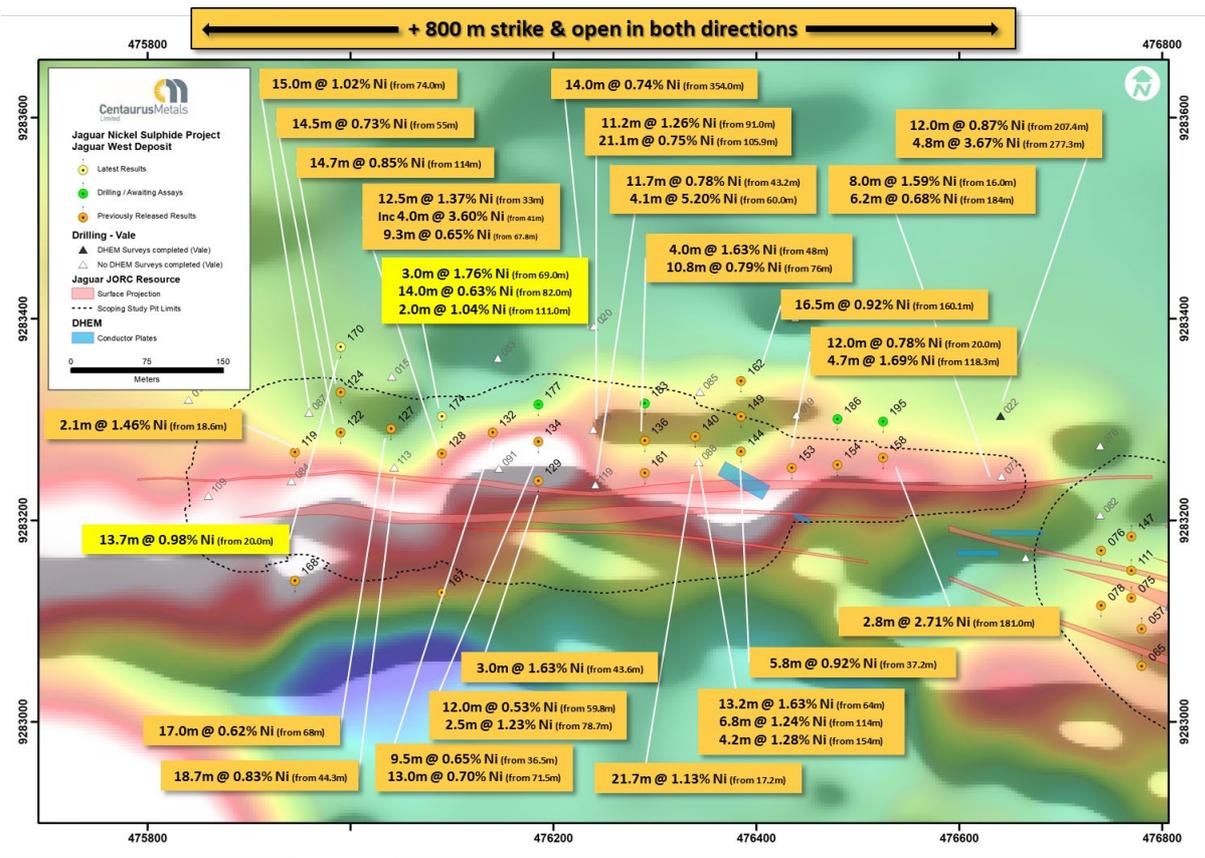
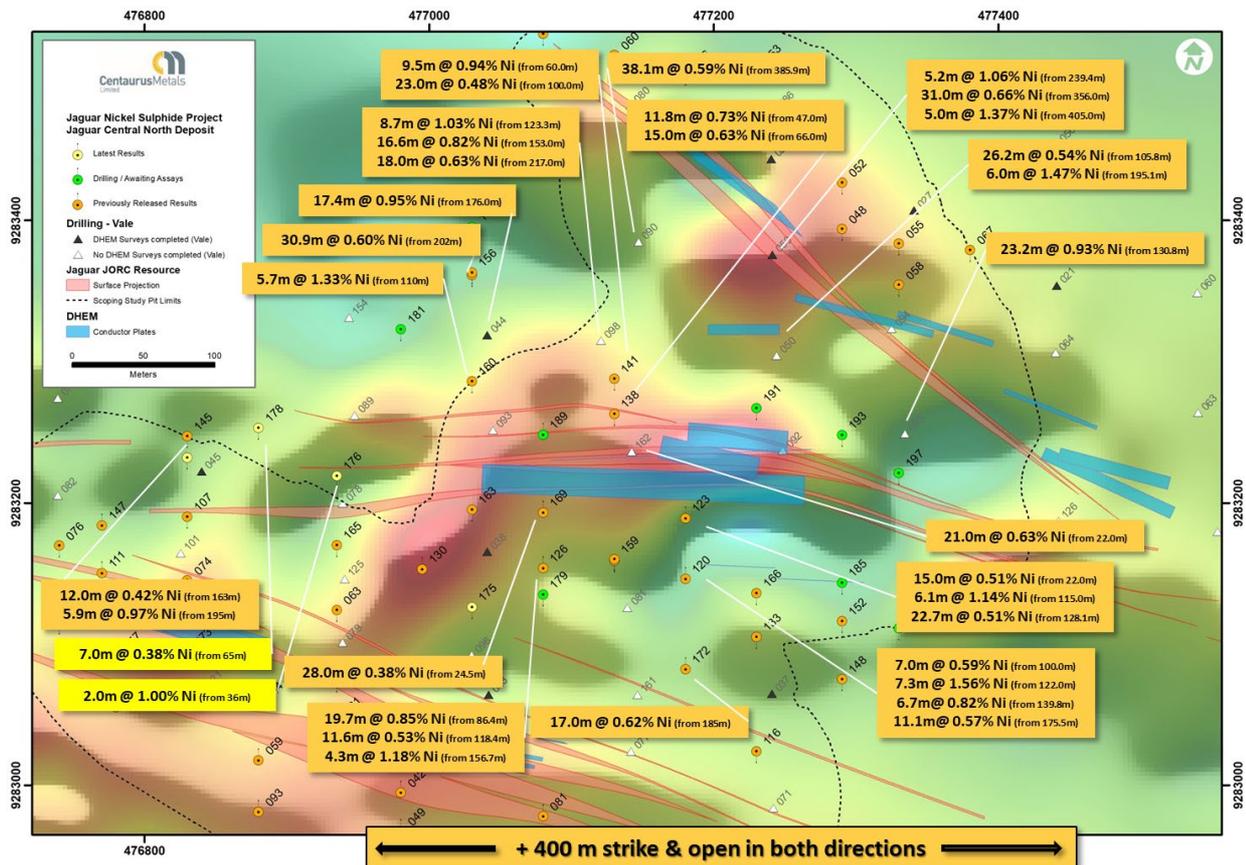


Figure 8 – The Jaguar Central North Deposit with DHEM conductor plates (blue) overlaid on the Ground Magnetics Survey (RTP)



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APPENDIX A – Compliance Statements for the Jaguar Project

The following Tables are provided for compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources at the Jaguar Project.

SECTION 1 - SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical soil sampling was completed by Vale. Samples were taken at 50m intervals along 200m spaced north-south grid lines. Surface material was first removed, and sample holes were dug to roughly 20cm depth. A 5kg sample was taken from the subsoil. The sample was placed in a plastic sample bag with a sample tag before being sent to the lab. Surface rock chip/soil samples were collected from in situ outcrops and rolled boulders and submitted for chemical analysis. The historical drilling is all diamond drilling. Drill sections are spaced 100m apart and generally there is 50 to 100m spacing between drill holes on sections. Core was cut and ¼ core sampled and sent to commercial laboratories for physical preparation and chemical assay. At the laboratories, samples were dried (up to 105°C), crushed to 95% less than 4mm, homogenized, split and pulverized to 0.105mm. A pulverized aliquot was separated for analytical procedure. Sample length along core varies between 0.3 to 4.0m, with an average of 1.48m; sampling was done according to lithological contacts and generally by 1m intervals within the alteration zones and 2m intervals along waste rock. Current drilling is being completed on spacing of 100m x 50m or 50m x 50m. Sample length along core varies between 0.5 to 1.5m Core is cut and ¼ core sampled and sent to accredited independent laboratory (ALS). For metallurgical test work continuous downhole composites are selected to represent the metallurgical domain and ¼ core is sampled and sent to ALS Metallurgy, Balcatta, Perth. Samples from RC drilling are split to make 3-5kg samples. The sample is placed in a plastic sample bag with a sample tag before being sent to the laboratory.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling was carried out between 2006 to 2010 by multiple drilling companies (Rede and Geosol), using wire-line hydraulic diamond rigs, drilling NQ and HQ core. Vale drilled 169 drill holes for a total of 56,592m of drilling in the resource area. All drill holes were drilled at 55°-60° towards either 180° or 360°. The resource considers 49 drill holes completed by Centaurus for a total of 17,941m of drilling. All drill holes were drilled at 55°-75° towards either 180° or 360°. Current drilling is a combination of HQ and NQ core (Servdrill). The current RC drilling is completed by Geosenda Sondagem using a face sampling hammer (4.5"). Sample is collected from the sample cyclone in large plastic sample bags. Samples are then split either by riffle splitters or manually (fish bone method) where there is high moisture content. All RC holes were sampled on 1m intervals. Sample size, sample recovery estimate and conditions were recorded.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Drilling recovery rates are being calculated at each drilling run. For all diamond drilling, core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database for all historical and current diamond holes. To date overall recoveries are >98% and there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems. To ensure adequate sample recovery and representativity a Centaurus geologist or field technician is present during drilling and monitors the sampling process. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been demonstrated. No bias to material size has been demonstrated. RC sample weights are taken for all samples and a recovery estimate are made where the sample is not wet. Where the sample is wet a visual estimate of the sample recovery is made. The estimated recovery is approximately 90%, which is considered acceptable for the deposit type. To ensure the representative nature of the sample, the cyclone and sample hoses are cleaned after each metre of drilling, the rig has two cyclones to facilitate the process. Additionally, extra care is taken when drilling through the water table or other zones of difficult ground conditions. No quantitative twinned drilling analysis has been undertaken at the project to date.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical outcrop and soil sample points were registered and logged in the Vale geological mapping point database. All drill holes have been logged geologically and geotechnically by Vale or Centaurus geologists. Drill samples are logged for lithology, weathering, structure, mineralisation and alteration among other features. Logging is carried out to industry standard and is audited by Centaurus CP.

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Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging for drilling is qualitative and quantitative in nature. All historical and new diamond core has been photographed. Geologists complete a visual log of the RC samples on 1m intervals at the time of drilling. Logging captures colour, rock-type, mineralogy, alteration and mineralisation style. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Chip trays have been collected, photographed and stored for all drill holes to-date.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Core (HQ/NQ) was cut using a core saw, ¼ core was sampled. Sample length along core varies between 0.3 to 4.0m, with an average of 1.48m; sampling was done according to lithological contacts and generally by 1m intervals within the alteration zones and 2m intervals along the waste rock. There is no non-core sample within the historical drill database. For RC sampling 1m samples are taken from the cyclone and then split by rifle splitter (if dry) or manually (if wet) using the fish-bone technique. Sample weight is between 3-5kg. QAQC: Standards (multiple standards are used on a rotating basis) are inserted every 20 samples. Blanks have been inserted every 20 samples. Field duplicates are completed every 30 samples. Additionally, there are laboratory standards and duplicates that have been inserted. Centaurus has adopted the same sampling QAQC procedures which are in line with industry standards and Centaurus's current operating procedures. Sample sizes are appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation. All historical geological samples were received and prepared by SGS Geosol or ALS Laboratories as 0.5-5.0kg samples. They were dried at 105°C until the sample was completely dry (6-12hrs), crushed to 90% passing 4mm and reduced to 400g. The samples were pulverised to 95% passing 150µm and split further to 50g aliquots for chemical analysis. New samples are being sent to ALS Laboratories. The samples are dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm and split further to 250g aliquots for chemical analysis. During the preparation process grain size control was completed by the laboratories (1 per 20 samples). Metallurgical samples are crushed to 3.35mm and homogenised. Samples are then split to 1kg sub-samples. Sub-samples are ground to specific sizes fractions (53-106µm) for flotation testwork.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical analysis for drill core and soil samples was completed by multi element using Inductively Coupled Plasma ICP-AES (multi-acid digestion); ore grade analysis was completed with Atomic Absorption (multi-acid digestion); sulphur analysis was completed with Leco, and Au and PGEs completed via Fire Assay. New samples are being analysed for 48 elements by multi element using ME-MS61 (multi-acid digestion) at ALS Laboratories; ore grade analysis was completed with ICP-AES (multi-acid digestion); sulphur analysis was completed with Leco, and Au and PGEs completed via Fire Assay. ALS Laboratories insert their own standards at set frequencies and monitor the precision of the analysis. The results reported are well within the specified standard deviations of the mean grades for the main elements. Additionally, ALS perform repeat analyses of sample pulps at a rate of 1:20 (5% of all samples). These compare very closely with the original analysis for all elements. Vale inserted standard samples every 20 samples (representing 5%). Mean grades of the standard samples are well within the specified 2 standard deviations. All laboratory procedures are in line with industry standards. Analysis of field duplicates and lab pulp duplicates have returned an average correlation coefficient of over 0.98 confirming that the precision of the samples is within acceptable limits. Vale QAQC procedures and results are to industry standard and are of acceptable quality. All metallurgical chemical analysis is completed by ALS laboratories
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All historical samples were collected by Vale field geologists. All assay results were verified by alternative Vale personnel. The Centaurus CP has verified the historical significant intersections. Centaurus Exploration Manager and Senior Geologist verify all new results and visually confirm significant intersections. No twin holes have been completed. All primary data is now stored in the Centaurus Exploration office in Brazil. All new data is collected on Excel Spreadsheet, validated and then sent to independent database administrator (MRG) for storage (DataShed). No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All historical collars were picked up using DGPS or Total Station units. Centaurus has checked multiple collars in the field and has confirmed their location. All field sample and mapping points were collected using a Garmin handheld GPS. An aerial survey was completed by Esteio Topografia and has produced a detailed surface DTM at (1:1000 scale). The survey grid system used is SAD-69 22S. This is in line with Brazilian Mines Department requirements.

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Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New drill holes are sighted with handheld GPS and after completion picked-up by an independent survey consultant periodically. Downhole survey for all the historical drill holes and Centaurus hole up to JAG-DD-19-012 used Maxibor equipment. All new drill holes are being downhole surveyed using Reflex digital down-hole tool, with readings every metre.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil samples were collected on 40m spacing on section with distance between sections of 200m and 400m depending on location. Sample spacing was deemed appropriate for geochemical studies. The historical drilling is all diamond drilling. Drill sections are spaced 100m apart and generally there is 50 to 100m spacing between drill holes on sections. Centaurus is in the process of closing the drill spacing to 100m x 50m or 50m x 50m. No sample compositing was applied to the drilling. Metallurgical samples to date have been taken from Jaguar South, Jaguar Central, Jaguar North and Onça Preta.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling was oriented at 55°-60° to either 180° or 360°. This orientation is generally perpendicular to the main geological sequence along which broad scale mineralisation exists. Mineralisation is sub-vertical; the majority of the drilling is at low angle (55-60°) in order to achieve intersections at the most optimal angle.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All historical and current samples are placed in pre-numbered plastic sample bags and then a sample ticket was placed within the bag as a check. Bags are sealed and then transported by courier to the ALS laboratories in Vespasiano, MG. All remnant Vale diamond core has now been relocated to the Company's own core storage facility in Tucumã, PA.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company is not aware of any audit or review that has been conducted on the project to date.

SECTION 2 - REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding Section also apply to this section).

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Jaguar project includes one exploration licence (856392/1996) for a total of circa 30km². A Mining Lease Application has been lodged that allows for ongoing exploration and project development ahead of project implementation. The tenement is part of a Sale & Purchase Agreement (SPA) with Vale SA. Two deferred consideration payments totalling US\$6.75M (US\$1.75 million on commencement of BFS or 3 years and US\$5 million on commencement of commercial production) and a production royalty of 0.75% are to follow. Centaurus has taken on the original obligation of Vale to BNDES for 1.8% Net Operating Revenue royalty. Mining projects in Brazil are subject to a CFEM royalty, a government royalty of 2% on base metal revenue. Landowner royalty is 50% of the CFEM royalty. Centaurus has secured possession rights to two properties over the Jaguar Project with other agreements currently being negotiated. The first two agreements remove exposure to the landowner royalty over the properties secured. The project is covered by a mix of cleared farmland and natural vegetation. The project is not located within any environmental protection zones and exploration and mining is permitted with appropriate environmental licences.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historically the Jaguar Project was explored for nickel sulphides by Vale from 2005 to 2010.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jaguar Nickel Sulphide is a hydrothermal nickel sulphide deposit located near Tucumã in the Carajás Mineral Province of Brazil. Jaguar is located at the intersection of the WSW-trending Canaã Fault and the ENE-trending McCandless Fault, immediately south of the NeoArchean Puma Layered Mafic-Ultramafic Complex. Iron rich fluids were drawn up the mylonite zone causing alteration of the host felsic volcanic and granite units and generating hydrothermal mineral assemblage. Late-stage brittle-ductile conditions triggered renewed hydrothermal fluid ingress and resulted in local formation of high-grade nickel sulphide zones within the mylonite and as tabular bodies within the granite.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer Table 1 as well as Figures 1-8 Refer to previous ASX Announcements for significant intersections from Centaurus drilling. Refer to ASX Announcement of 6 August 2019 for all significant intersections from historical drilling.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous sample intervals are calculated via weighted average using a 0.3 % Ni cut-off grade with 2m minimum intercept width.

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Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no metal equivalents reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralisation is sub-vertical; the majority of the drilling is at low angle (55-60°) in order to achieve intersections at the most optimal angle. • The historical drilling results in ASX Announcement 6 August 2019 reflect individual down hole sample intervals and no mineralised widths were assumed or stated.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Figures 1 to 8 of this announcement. • Refer to previous ASX Announcements for maps and sections from Centaurus drilling included in the resource estimate.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All exploration results received by the Company to date are included in this or previous releases to the ASX. • For the current resource, a revised 0.3% Ni cut-off grade has been applied to material less than 200m vertical depth from surface in the estimation of the Global MRE with this being consistent with mineralisation domain modelling and reported significant intersection cut-off grades.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company has received geophysical data from Vale that is being processed by an independent consultant Southern Geoscience. Refer to ASX Announcements for geophysical information.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electro-magnetic (EM) geophysical surveys (DHEM and FLEM) are ongoing. • In-fill and extensional drilling within the known deposits to test the continuity of high-grade zones is ongoing. Resource samples are continuously being sent in batches of 150-300 samples and will be reported once the batches are completed. • Metallurgical testwork is ongoing. • Geotechnical and hydrological studies for the proposed tailings facility and waste deposits have started.

SECTION 3 - ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

(Criteria listed in Section 1, and where relevant in Section 2, also apply to this Section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling database was originally held by Vale and received from them as csv exports. • The drilling data have been imported into a relational SQL server database using Datashed™ (Industry standard drill hole database management software) by Mitchell River Group. • All of the available drilling data has been imported into 3D mining and modelling software packages (Surpac™ and Leapfrog™), which allow visual interrogation of the data integrity and continuity. All of the resource interpretations have been carried out using these software packages. During the interpretation process it is possible to highlight drilling data that does not conform to the geological interpretation for further validation. • Data validation checks were completed on import to the SQL database. • Data validation has been carried out by visually checking the positions and orientations of drill holes.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Competent Person responsible for Sampling Techniques and Data and Exploration Results, Mr Roger Fitzhardinge, has visited the site multiple times and overseen exploration activity and assumes responsibility for the sampling and data management procedures. • No visits to the Jaguar site have been undertaken by the Competent Person responsible for the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), Mr Lauritz Barnes, due to travel restrictions (COVID-19).
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient drilling has been conducted to reasonably interpret the geology and the mineralisation. The mineralisation is traceable between multiple drill holes and drill sections. • Interpretation of the deposit was based on the current understanding of the deposit geology. Centaurus field geologist supplied an interpretation that was validated and revised by the independent resource geologist. • Drill hole data, including assays, geological logging, structural logging, lithochemistry, core photos and geophysics have been used to guide the geological interpretation. • Extrapolation of mineralisation beyond the deepest drilling has been assumed up to a maximum of 100m where the mineralisation is open. • Alternative interpretations could materially impact on the Mineral Resource estimate on a local, but not global basis. No alternative interpretations were adopted at this stage of the project. • Geological logging in conjunction with assays has been used to interpret the mineralisation. The interpretation honoured modelled fault planes and interpretation of the main geological structures. • Mineralisation at Jaguar occurs as veins and breccia bodies set in extensively altered and sheared host rocks. Continuity of the alteration and sulphide mineralisation zones is good, continuity of local zones of semi-massive to massive sulphide is not always apparent.

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Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation at the Onça Preta and Onça Rosa deposits predominantly forms tabular semi-continuous to continuous bodies both along strike and down dip. Post-mineralisation faulting may offset mineralisation at a smaller scale than that which can be reliably modelled using the current drill hole data.
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jaguar South (primary mineralisation) covers an area of 1,200m strike length by 400m wide by 500m deep in strike length trending ESE-WNW. Individual domains dip sub-vertically with widths up to 20-30m. Jaguar Central (primary mineralisation) covers an area of 800m strike length by 250m wide by 420m deep trending ESE-WNW. Individual domains dip sub-vertically with widths up to 20-30m. Jaguar North (primary mineralisation) has a strike length of 600m by up to 25m wide by 300m deep, trending SE-NW. Jaguar Central North (primary mineralisation) covers an area of 700m strike length by 100m wide by 500m deep, trending E-W. Individual domains dip sub-vertically with widths up to 20-30m. Jaguar Northeast (primary mineralisation) covers an area of 1,000m strike length by 300m wide by 420m deep, trending ESE-WNW. Individual domains dip sub-vertically with widths up to 10-15m. Jaguar West (primary mineralisation) has a strike length of 1,000m by up to 80m wide by 350m deep, trending E-W. Individual domains dip sub-vertically with widths up to 10m. Onça Preta (primary mineralisation) has a strike length of 400m by up to 15m wide by 375m deep, trending E-W. Onça Rosa (primary mineralisation) has a strike length of 500m by up to 10m wide by 250m deep, trending ESE-WNW
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Geovia Surpac™ software for Ni, Cu, Co, Fe, Mg, Zn and As. Drill hole samples were flagged with wire framed domain codes. Sample data were composited to 1m using a using fixed length option and a low percentage inclusion threshold to include all samples. Most samples (80%) are around 1m intervals in the raw assay data. Top-cuts were decided by completing an outlier analysis using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and other statistical tools. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population, no top-cuts were applied. Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values are low to moderate (around 15-25%) and structure ranges up to 200 in the primary zones. Variograms for domains with lesser numbers of samples were poorly formed and hence variography was applied from the higher sampled domains. Block model was constructed with parent blocks for 10m (E) by 2m (N) by 10m (RL). All estimation was completed to the parent cell size. Three estimation passes were used. The first pass had a limit of 75m, the second pass 150m and the third pass searching a large distance to fill the blocks within the wire framed zones. Each pass used a maximum of 12 samples, a minimum of 6 samples and maximum per hole of 4 samples. Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wire framed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison by easting and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tonnages were estimated on an in-situ dry bulk density basis which includes natural moisture. Moisture content was not estimated but is assumed to be low as the core is not visibly porous.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential mining methods include a combination of open pit and underground. A revised 0.3% Ni cut-off grade has been applied to material less than 200m vertical depth from surface in the estimation of the Global MRE with this being consistent with mineralisation domain modelling and reported significant intersection cut-off grades. A Ni cut-off grade of 1.0% Ni was maintained below 200m from surface to reflect higher cut-offs expected with potential underground mining.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that the Jaguar deposits will be mined by a combination of open pit and underground mining methods. Conceptual pit optimisation studies have been completed by Entech to ensure that there are reasonable prospects for the eventual economic extraction of the mineralisation by these methods. Input parameters were benchmarked from similar base-metal operations in Brazil and Australia.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metallurgical test work has been undertaken on multiple composite samples sourced from the Jaguar South and Onça Preta deposits. Material selection for test work was focused on providing a good spatial representation of mineralisation for the deposits. Bench scale test work to date has demonstrated that a conventional crushing, grinding and

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Criteria	Commentary
	<p>flotation circuit will produce good concentrate grades and metal recoveries, see ASX Announcements of 18 February 2020 and 31 March 2020 for more detail.</p>
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailings analysis and acid drainages tests have been completed which underpin the preliminary tailing storage facility design (TSF), which is in progress. • Waste rock will be stockpiled into waste dumps adjacent to the mining operation. • The TSF and waste dumps will include containment requirements for the management of contaminated waters and sediment generation in line with Brazilian environmental regulations.
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the new drilling, bulk densities were determined on 15 to 30 cm drill core pieces every 1m in ore and every 10m in waste. On the historical drilling the bulk densities were determined on drill core at each sample submitted for chemical analysis. • Bulk density determinations adopted the weight in air /weight in water method using a suspended or hanging scale. • The mineralized material is not significantly porous, nor is the waste rock. • A total of 39,313 bulk density measurements have been completed. • Of these, 4,040 were included in the analysis and are within the defined mineralised domains – and 4,031 are from fresh or transitional material leaving only 9 measurements from saprolite or oxide material. • Oxide and saprolite material are excluded from the reported resource. • Fresh and transitional measurements from within the mineralised domains we analysed statistically by domain and depth from surface and compared to Ni, Fe and S. A reasonable correlation was defined against Fe due to the magnetite in the system. • The bulk density values assigned the mineralised domains by oxidation were as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxide: 2.0 • Saprolite: 2.3 • Transition: 2.6 • Fresh: by regression against estimated Fe using: $BD = (fe_ok*(0.0323)) + 2.6276$
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralised zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database, a combination of search volume and number of data used for the estimation plus availability of bulk density information. • Indicated Mineral Resources are defined nominally on 50mE x 40mN spaced drilling and Inferred Mineral Resources nominally 100mE x 100mN with consideration given for the confidence of the continuity of geology and mineralisation. • Oxide and saprolite material are excluded from the Mineral Resource. • The Jaguar Mineral Resource in part has been classified as Indicated with the remainder as Inferred according to JORC 2012.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the second Mineral Resource estimate completed by the Company. The current model was reviewed by Entech as part of their independent mining study.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.