



SIGNIFICANT NEW DISCOVERY AT KARLAWINDA HIGHLIGHTS POTENTIAL TO GROW GOLD INVENTORY

Exploration drilling immediately south of the Bibra Gold Deposit intersects thick near-surface mineralisation at Southern Corridor Target

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

20 October 2016

Australian Securities
Exchange Code: CMM

ABN: 84 121 700 105

Board of Directors:

Mr Guy LeClezio
Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Peter Thompson
Managing Director

Mr Peter Langworthy
Technical Director

Mr Heath Hellewell
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Issued Capital:

Shares 486.9M
Options 17.3M
Share Price A\$0.12
Market Cap. A\$58.4M

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HIGHLIGHTS

- New zone of gold mineralization intersected in first-pass Reverse Circulation drilling at the Southern Corridor Prospect, located immediately south of the Bibra Gold Deposit and outside the current 914,000oz resource inventory.
- Results from the first two RC drill holes into this prospect, which is likely to represent the southern extension of the Bibra Gold Deposit, are:
 - **KBRC430 12 metres @ 1.37g/t Au from 117m; and**
 - **KBRC431 8 metres @ 1.42g/t Au from 80m.**
- These new results are interpreted to be the same horizon intersected in previous drilling 700m further to the south, which returned the following intercepts:
 - **KBRC040 9 metres @ 2.5g/t Au from 114m; and**
 - **KBRC041 9 metres @ 1.0g/t Au from 194m.**
- The Southern Corridor Prospect extends over a 700m strike length immediately along strike of the Bibra Gold Deposit, which has to date remained untested. Mineralisation remains open in all directions.
- The mineralized structure comes to within 20m of surface, where it is obscured by shallow transported cover.
- Follow-up drilling in this area has been planned and will commence at the earliest opportunity.

20th October 2016: Capricorn Metals Ltd (ASX: CMM) is pleased to advise that it has discovered what is believed to be a significant new zone of gold mineralization at the Southern Corridor Prospect at its 100%-owned **Karlawinda Gold Project** in Western Australia.

The Southern Corridor is located immediately along strike to the south of the Bibra Gold Deposit, and is within 400 metres of the planned open pit development. This area is not currently part of the Mineral Resource inventory (see Figures 2 and 3).

The new zone was discovered during the ongoing 60,000m in-fill and extensional drilling program at Karlawinda, which forms a key part of the current Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS).

Southern Corridor is one of several emerging near-mine prospects with potential to grow the gold inventory and further enhance the economics of the Karlawinda Project.

- KBRC040 9 metres @ 2.5g/t Au from 114m
- KBRC041 9 metres @ 1.0g/t Au from 194m
- KBRC039 4 metres @ 2.6g/t Au from 166m

The current understanding is that this mineralisation is part of the same Southern Corridor system and is likely to be contiguous.

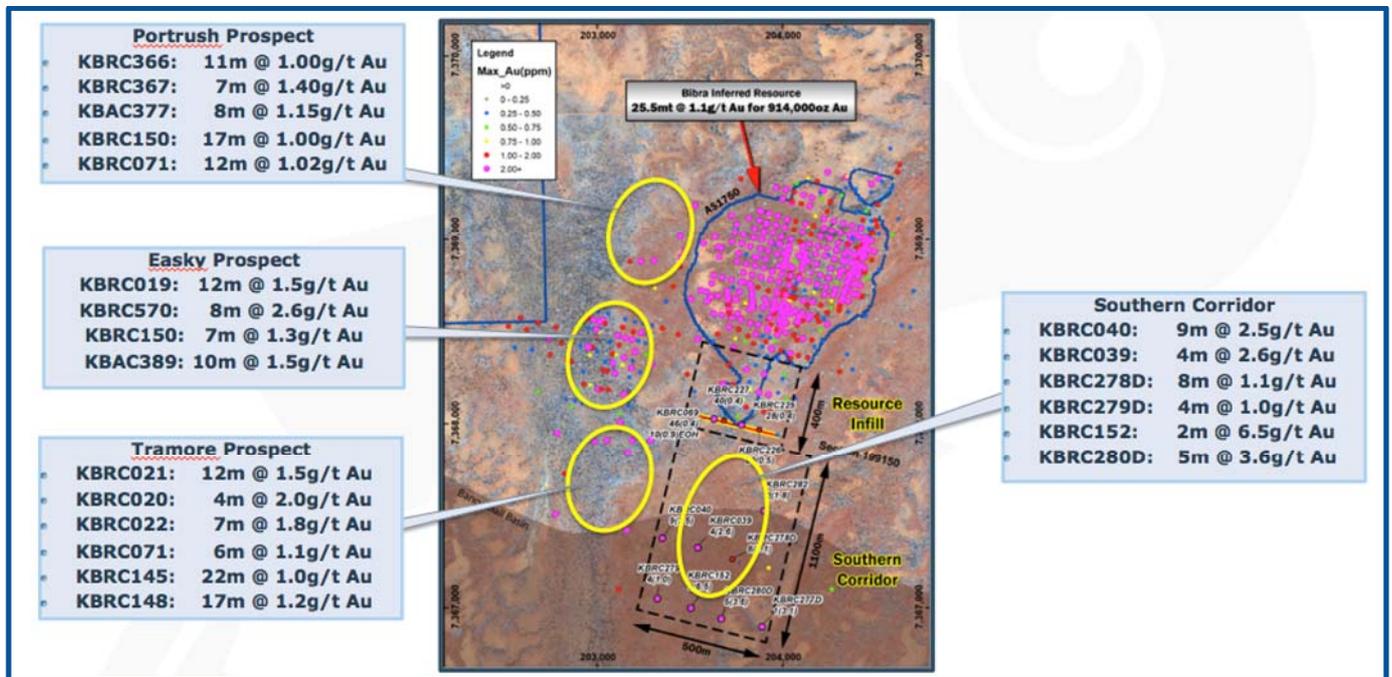


Figure 2: Bibra Resource Expansion Targets

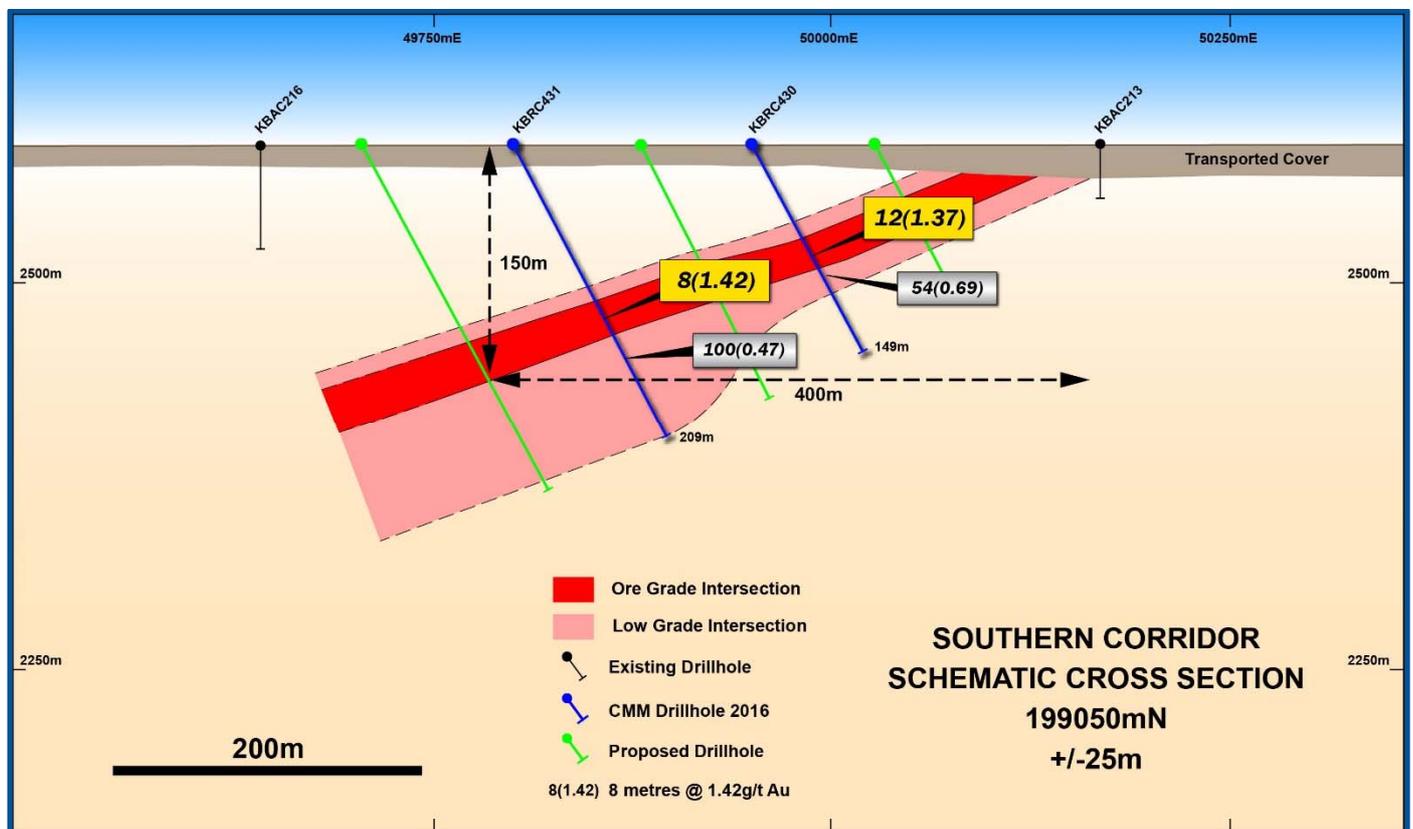


Figure 3: Southern Corridor Drilling Results (Section 199900mN)

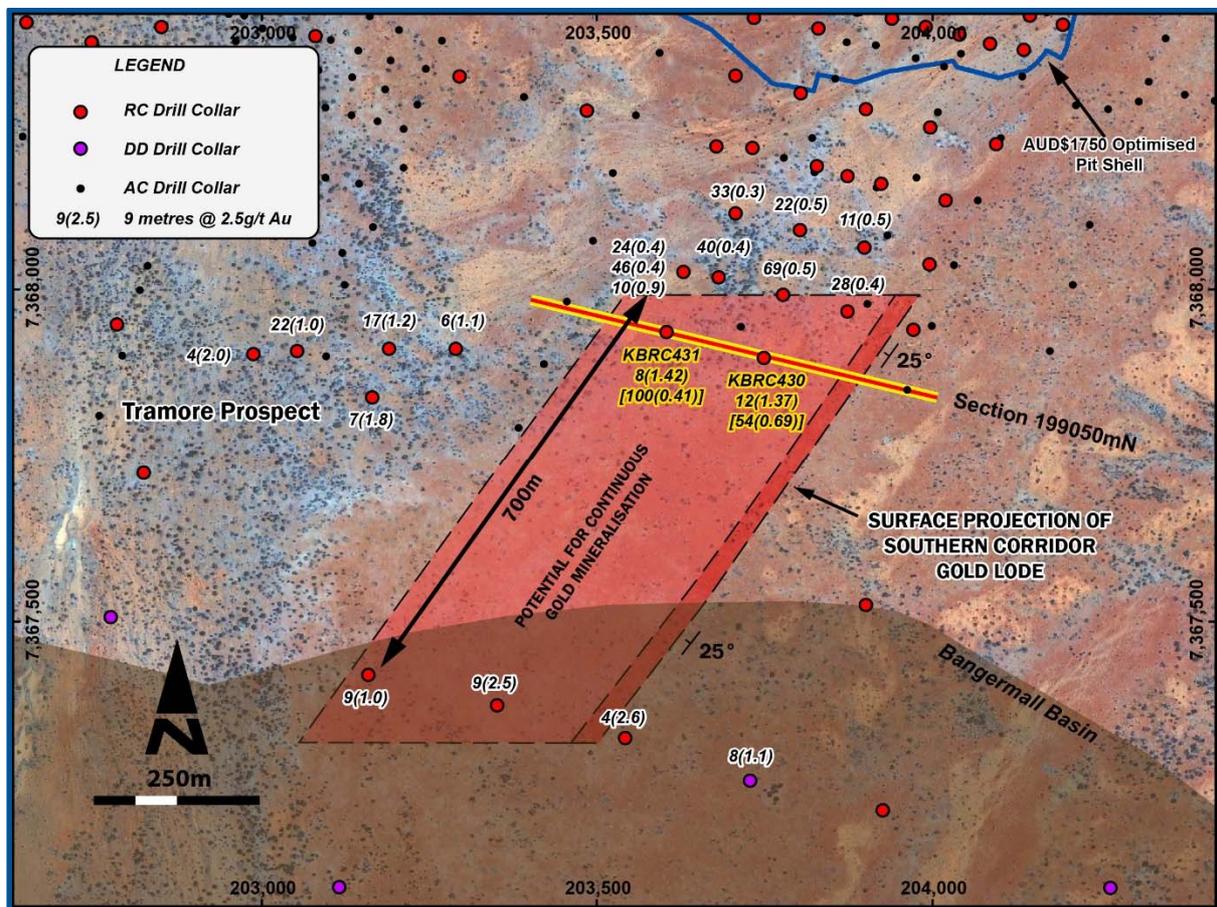


Figure 4: Southern Corridor Prospect Drilling Results (Plan)

NEXT STEPS

The resource drilling program is currently scheduled to be completed by mid-November. Follow-up exploration programs at both the Southern Corridor and the Portrush Prospect will be completed in parallel with this resource drilling.

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Capricorn's Managing Director, Mr Peter Thompson, said the discovery of a potentially extensive new zone of mineralization at the Southern Corridor prospect was a significant and exciting development for the Karlawinda Project.

"We have long believed that there is strong potential to find additional ounces in close proximity to the known resource, and the work we have done so far at Portrush and now Southern Corridor certainly vindicates this belief," he said.

"The Southern Corridor target appears to extend over a strike length of at least 700m to the south of the current open pit design, with the initial shallow intercepts occurring less than 400 metres from the current optimized open pit design.

"When combined with additional historical further intercepts to the south, this new zone could clearly shape up as a significant, shallow addition to the mineral inventory at Karlawinda and will be a priority focus for further drilling once we have completed in-fill drilling within the current open pit design.

"There is clearly a lot more work to do on several of the key exploration prospects drilled to date, but early indications are that there is excellent potential to expand the current pit design to the west in the area of the Portrush prospect and to the south where the new mineralization has been found at Southern Corridor.

"We will be working hard to fully delineate these and other exploration prospects over the coming weeks, so that we will be in a position to include these zones in the updated Mineral Resource estimate that will underpin the Karlawinda Definitive Feasibility Study, due for completion in the first half of next year."



Peter Thompson
Managing Director

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr. Peter Langworthy, Technical Director, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Peter Langworthy is a full time Director of Capricorn Metals Limited and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities 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". Mr. Peter Langworthy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 – RESOURCE TABLE AND DRILLHOLE DATA

Table 1– Resource Summary (see ASX announcement dated 4 July 2016)

The June 2016 Inferred Resource for the Bibra gold deposit now reports at **25,500,000 tonnes @ 1.1g/t for 914,000 ounces of contained gold**. The resource is reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade and is constrained within an optimized open pit shell using a gold price of A\$1750/oz. Details of the resource are provided in Table (1).

Domain	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Laterite	2,100,000	1.3	85,000
Saprolite	4,300,000	1.0	142,000
Transition	1,500,000	1.2	58,000
Fresh	17,600,000	1.1	629,000
Total	25,500,000	1.1	914,000

Notes on the Inferred Mineral Resource:

1. Refer to JORC 2012 Table (1) below for full details.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. The mineralisation has been wireframe modelled using a 0.3g/t Au assay cut-off grade. The resource estimate has been reported above a block grade of 0.5g/t Au.
4. The resource has been constrained by a A\$1750/ounce conceptual optimal pit shell.
5. Ordinary Kriging was used for grade estimation utilising Surpac software v6.6.2.
6. Grade estimation was constrained to blocks within each of the mineralisation wireframes.

Table 2 – Karlawinda Gold Project: Drilling Results

(Note: See Appendix (2) JORC Code (2012) Table 1 Parameters).

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t Au)
KBRC430	49950	199050	2590	117	129	12	1.37
		(Within)			209	100	0.47
KBRC432	49800	199050	2590	80	88	8	1.42
		(Within)			109	54	0.69
KBRC039	49899	199443	2587	166	170	4	2.60
KBRC040	49700	198440	2587	114	123	9	2.50
KBRC041	49503	198436	2586	194	203	9	1.04

APPENDIX 2: BIBRA RC DRILLING PROGRAM

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box with independent upper and lower shutters. Once the metre was completed, the drill bit was lifted off the bottom of the hole, to create a gap between sample, when the gap of air came into the collection box the top shutter was closed off. Once the top shutter was closed, the bottom shutter was opened and the sample was dropped under gravity through a Metzke cone splitter. Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines through the cyclone chimney. A second 2kg-3kg sample was collected at the same time the original sample. This sample has been stored on site. These duplicate samples have been retained for follow up analysis and testwork.</p> <p>The bulk sample of the main ore zone was discharged from the cyclone directly into green bags. The bulk sample from the waste and hanging wall zones was collected in wheelbarrows and dumped into neat piles on the ground.</p> <p>During the sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias's and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones, however approximately 10% of the holes drilled had the whole hole weighed.</p> <p>Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zones and collected at the same time as the original sample through the B chute of the cone splitter. OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zone. The grade ranges of the CRM's were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>All Drilling has been completed by reverse circulation using a DRA600 RC rig with 1350cfm@500psi compressor with a 1800cfm x 800psi booster and 900cfm, 350psi auxiliary. The hole was drilled using a nominal 135mm diameter face sampling bit, and to limit the hole deviation 4metre thick wall rod and top and bottom stabilisers were used.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <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> 	<p>During the sample collection process, the cone split, original and duplicate calico samples and the reject green bag samples were weighed to test for bias's and sample recoveries. The majority of the check work was undertaken through the main ore zones, however approximately 10% of the holes drilled had the whole hole weighed.</p> <p>Once drilling reached fresh rock a fine spray of water was used to suppress dust and limit the loss of fines through the cyclone chimney. At the end of each metre the bit was lifted off the bottom to separate each metre drilled.</p> <p>The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery.</p> <p>From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		bias exists.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>Reverse circulation chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure.</p> <p>Data on rocktype, deformation, colour, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation and oxidation state were recorded. RQD, magnetic susceptibility and core recoveries were recorded.</p> <p>RC chips sample quality and weights were also recorded, including whether wet or dry</p> <p>Logging is both qualitative and quantitative or semi-quantitative in nature. Core was photographed both dry and wet</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>Samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone.</p> <p>The quality control procedure adopted through the process includes:</p> <p>Weighing of both Calico samples and reject sample to determine sample recovery compared to theoretical sample recovery and to check sample bias through the splitter.</p> <p>Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zones and collected at the same time as the original sample through the B chute of the cone splitter.</p> <p>OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zone. The grade ranges of the CRM's was selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges</p> <p>The duplicate and CRM's were submitted to the lab using unique sample ID's.</p> <p>A 2kg – 3kg sample were submitted to Intertek laboratory in Maddington in WA.</p> <p>Samples were oven dried at 105°C then jaw crushed to -10mm followed by a Boyd crush to a nominal -2mm. Samples were rotary split to 2.5kg. Samples were then pulverised in LM5 mills to 85% passing 75µm under sample preparation code EX03_05 which consists of a 5 minute extended preparation for RC/Soil/RAB. The extended time for the pulverisation is to improve the pulverisation of samples due to the presence of garnets in the samples</p> <p>All the samples were analysed for Au using the FA50/MS technique which is a 50g lead collection fire assay</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>Samples were submitted to the Intertek laboratory in Perth. In the waste zones, analysis has been completed by a single fire assay. In the main mineralised zone four fire assays from the sample pulp were completed and then averaged to determine, the assay grade of the sample to reduce the impact of the nugget effect in each ore zone sample</p> <p>The samples were determined for gold, pt, pd and additional elements/base metals, using ICP optical emission spectrometry and ICP mass spectrometry.</p> <p>Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zones and collected at the same time as the original sample through the B chute of the cone splitter. OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:20 through the mineralised zone. The grade ranges of</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the CRM's were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>Logging and sampling were recorded directly into a Micromine field marshal template, which utilises lookup tables and in file validation on a Toughbook by the geologist on the rig.</p> <p>Assay results when received were plotted on section and were verified against neighbouring holes.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>Drillhole collars were positioned using a Garmin hand held GPS or by Survey group of Osbourne Park, WA</p> <p>Downhole surveys were collected by driller operated in-rod reflex north seeking gyro at the end of each hole. The measurements were taken every 30 metres. .</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>No exploration results have been reported</p> <p>Drilling is being completed on a 25x25m grid.</p> <p>Samples collected and analysed for each metre down the hole. Whole hole is analysed</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<p>Drill lines are oriented across strike on a local grid. Bibra orebody dips at 30 degrees to the North West.</p> <p>Holes in the drill programs have being drilled at inclination of -60 and -90 degrees. The orientation of the drilling is suitable for the mineralisation style and orientation of the Bibra mineralisation.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Calico sample bags are sealed into green bags/polyweave bags and cable tied. These bags were then sealed in bulka bags by company personnel, dispatch by third party contractor, in-company reconciliation with laboratory assay returns.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>Program reviewed by company senior personnel.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<p>The Bibra deposit is located in EPM52/1711 held by Greenmount Resources PTY LTD. Capricorn Metals is currently in a purchase agreement with Independence Group Ltd, where acquisition will be finalised in 2016. Please see Capricorn Metals ASX at http://capmetals.com.au/ for further details</p> <p>The Bibra mineralisation is within the granted E52/1711 exploration tenement in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. E52/1711 was acquired from BHPB in 2008. BHPB retain a 2% NSR and a claw-back provision whereby BHPB can elect to acquire a 70% equity in the project only if JORC compliant reported resources of 5,000,000 ounces of gold and/or 120,000 tonnes of contained nickel have been delineated. The Nyiyaparli group are Native Title claimants covering an area including E52/1711. There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the lease. A mining lease sufficient in size to cover the Bibra resource area and potential associated infrastructure for a future mining operation has been applied for, and IGO is currently in negotiation with the Nyiyaparli group over this</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		application. No other known impediments exist to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	Prior to Capricorn Metals, the tenement was held by the Independence group (IGO) who undertook exploration between 2008 & 2014. Prior to Independence group, WMC explored the area from 2004 to 2008
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	Bibra is part of a large-scale Archaean aged gold mineralized system. The resource is hosted within a package of deformed meta-sediments which has developed on at least two parallel, shallow dipping structures; supergene oxide mineralization has developed over the structures close to surface. The primary mineralization is strata-bound with lineation's identified as controlling higher-grade shoots. The deposit is oxidized to average depths of 50-70m.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	Please refer to Tables in the text
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <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> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	In the ore zone four separate fire assays were completed for each 1m sample to reduce the nugget effect. The four assays were then averaged to calculate the final assay grade.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	At Bibra, the geometry of the mineralisation has already been defined from previous drilling programs. The intersection angle between drill angle and the perpendicular angle to the ore zone is less than 10 degrees.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	The diagrams in the report provide sufficient information to understand the context of the drilling results.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	Systematic metallurgical testwork programs over 2012/13 on master and variability composites from diamond core identifies mineralisation as free milling and amenable to cyanidation
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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> 	Drilling Program is currently taking place