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CENTAURUS INTERSECTS COPPER SULPHIDE MINERALISATION IN MAIDEN DRILL PROGRAM AT PEBAS COPPER-GOLD PROJECT, BRAZIL

Highlights:

- **Seven Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes completed in the initial round of drilling to test the three main targets. Visual logging of drill samples confirms copper sulphides in all holes.**
- **The copper sulphide mineralisation intersected to date occurs locally as stringer veins but predominantly as disseminations of chalcopyrite (copper-sulphide) within intensely altered host rocks.**
- **The first phase of drilling provides a strong platform to complete down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) geophysical surveys to identify potential massive and semi-massive sulphides. Selected drill holes have been cased for this purpose.**
- **Complete assay information and more geological detail on the first round of drilling will be provided as results become available, expected in the next 2-3 weeks.**

Centaurus Metals (ASX Code: CTM) is pleased to announce that it has intersected broad zones of disseminated copper sulphide mineralisation in the Company's maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at its 100%-owned Pebas Copper-Gold Project, located in the world-class **Carajás Mineral Province** in northern Brazil.

The Pebas Project contains four quality targets (see Figure 1), set within the highly prospective Itacaiúnas Supergroup, which hosts all IOCG deposits within the Carajás Mineral Province. Centaurus' maiden RC program focused on potential high-grade fault-related IOCG targets at Pebas that are analogous to the nearby Antas Norte Copper-Gold Mine, located 25km to the south and operated by ASX-100 mining company Oz Minerals (ASX: OZL).

The high-grade copper mineralisation at the Antas Norte mine is roughly 60m thick, has a strike of 700m and sub-vertical dip and is one of the highest-grade copper mines in the world with a reserve grade of 2.4% Cu[1]. The geological and structural settings are similar and the copper-in-soils anomalies at the Tucunaré and Surubim Targets at the Pebas Project are of similar magnitude (+1,000 ppm Cu) as the original Antas Norte geochemical anomalies.

Seven drill holes have been completed in the initial round of drilling by Centaurus, testing three of the main four targets, with sulphides being identified in all of the drill holes. Visual logging indicates that the sulphide assemblage is predominantly chalcopyrite (copper-sulphide) with pyrite and arsenopyrite (locally). Please refer to Table 1 for visual estimates.

All mineralised intervals have been sampled and dispatched to SGS Geosol laboratory for analysis with first assay results expected within 2-3 weeks.

[1] Refer to Oz Minerals presentation "OZ Minerals takeover offer for Avanco Resources" dated 27 March 2018 at www.ozminerals.com

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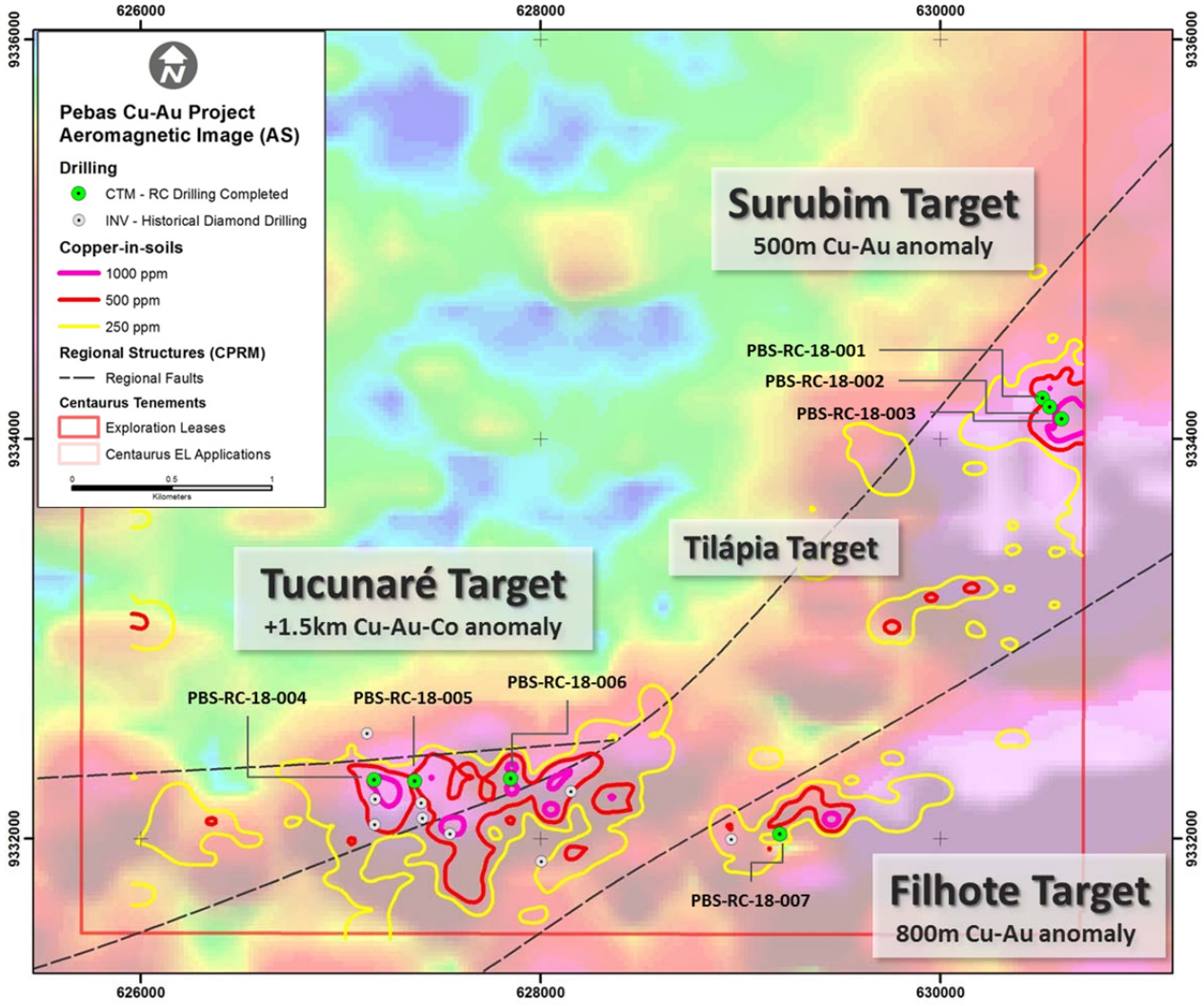
The copper sulphide mineralisation occurs locally as stringer veins but predominantly as disseminations of chalcopyrite within strongly altered host rocks comprised of garnet-chlorite-magnetite-grunerite schists, interpreted to be originally metasediments. This alteration style is typical of a number of IOCG deposits in the region (Salobo and Furnas).

While the first phase of drilling did not encounter significant massive sulphides, the intense alteration and broad chalcopyrite mineralisation intersected in the drilling is extremely encouraging.

This drilling provides an excellent platform to complete down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) geophysical surveys to assist in vectoring towards potential accumulations of massive and semi-massive sulphides. Selected drill holes have been cased ahead of the planned DHEM survey.

Figure 1 – The Pebas Cu-Au Project – RC drill-hole Locations



A brief description of the visual interpretation of the drill holes completed to date is set out below. Table 1 also sets out the visual sulphide estimates for all completed drill holes.

Tucunaré Target

The +1.5km long Cu-Au-Co-P soil anomaly at the Tucunaré Target is coincident with a 1.5km long discrete magnetic signature (Figure 1) that is distinct from the regional anomalies that are associated with the iron formations of the Itacaiúnas Supergroup. Historical rock chips from the Tucunaré Target have returned assay results of up 27.6% copper, 4.6g/t gold and 0.75% cobalt.

Historical diamond drilling carried out by a TSX-listed explorer in 2010 returned broad zones of lower grade mineralisation (146.9m at 0.21% Cu and 0.08 g/t Au from surface). Within these zones there are localised high-grade intersections of up to 3.74% Cu and 0.47 g/t gold.

Three drill holes (PBS-RC-18-004 to 006) targeted the east-west trending faulted contact between the siliceous quartzite (north) and the intensely altered mafic schists (south), interpreted to be a potential feeder structure for the mineralising fluids. Drilling successfully identified the contact zone which hosts strong alteration and localised disseminated copper sulphide mineralisation.

The drill-hole spacing along the +1.5km long Cu-Au-Co-P soil anomaly will allow good coverage for the planned DHEM survey.

Surubim Target

The Surubim Target is located 2.5km to the north-east of the Tucunaré Target. The target is around 400m long and up to 500m wide with consistent soil sample grades of over 1,000 ppm copper. This anomaly is coincident with a magnetic low set inside a broader magnetic high.

Drilling targeted the depth extension of a cupriferous gossan that sits within the interpreted NE-SW fault zone. This fault zone represents the north-western limit of the +1,000ppm copper-in-soils anomaly (see Figure 1).

Three drill holes (PBS-RC-18-001 to 003) intersected intercalated meta-sediments with locally strong chlorite and albite alteration (typical IOCG alteration). Disseminated chalcopyrite mineralisation was identified in all drill holes with stringer veins apparent in the intervals PBS-RC-18-002 (91-115m) and PBS-RC-18-003 (92-103m).

Filhote Target

The Filhote Target zone consists of an 800m long, +500 ppm copper anomaly coincident with a magnetic signature and interpreted structural zone. Drill hole PBS-RC-18-007 intersected a mafic schist with weak alteration and disseminated chalcopyrite.

Assay information and more detail on the first round of drilling will be provided as results become available, expected in the next 2-3 weeks.

-ENDS-

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Roger Fitzhardinge who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Roger Fitzhardinge is a permanent employee of Centaurus Metals Limited. Roger 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'. Roger Fitzhardinge consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1 – Visual Estimate of Sulphides from Pebas RC drilling
Sulphide assemblage in general includes (in order of abundance): chalcopyrite, pyrite and locally arsenopyrite

								Sulphide Mineralisation			
Hole ID	Target	Easting	Northing	mRL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth	From	To	Interval	Visual Estimate
PBS-RC-18-001	Surubim	630499	9334216	260	320	-55	160	41	69	28	1%
								93	106	13	1-2%
								113	134	21	1%
PBS-RC-18-002	Surubim	630523	9334172	257	320	-60	200	56	66	10	Trace
								91	115	24	2-3%
								132	163	31	1-2%
								179	181	2	1-2%
								194	196	2	1%
PBS-RC-18-003	Surubim	630607	9334100	250	320	-60	157	60	73	13	1%
								92	103	11	2-3%
								103	118	15	1-2%
								137	154	17	1%
PBS-RC-18-004	Tucunaré	627155	9332325	200	0	-60	125	80	95	15	1%
PBS-RC-18-005	Tucunaré	627352	9332326	263	0	-60	148	99	109	10	Trace
PBS-RC-18-006	Tucunaré	627850	9332300	268	0	-60	155	63	75	12	Trace
								115	125	10	Trace
PBS-RC-18-007	Filhote	629153	9332002	200	0	-60	180	49	51	2	1%
								54	64	10	1%
								73	85	12	1%
								97	101	4	1%
								136	140	4	1%

Table 2 – INV Drill Results for the Pebas Copper-Gold Project Area
(source INV NI 43-101 Technical Report dated March 2012)

Hole	East	North	Dip	Azimuth	EOH	To	From	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au ppm
PRN-DD-35	627143	9332062	-50	360	210	0	22.5	22.5	0.15	
PRN-DD-36	627121	9332182	-50	360	300.1	0	105	105.0	0.23	
including						*18.2*	*49.5*	*31.3*	*0.33*	
PRN-DD-37	627348	9332157	-50	360	209	0	146.9	146.9	0.21	0.08
including						*53.7*	*55.8*	*2.1*	*0.96*	
and						*91.6*	*92.6*	*1.0*	*1.73*	
and						*112.5*	*120.4*	*7.9*	*0.56*	
including						*115.9*	*118.2*	*2.3*	*1.15*	
PRN-DD-38	627358	9332079	-50	360	191	102	118.8	16.8	0.18	
including						*113.4*	*118.8*	*5.4*	*0.38*	
PRN-DD-39	627500	93332000	-50	360	219	0	29.5	29.5	0.19	
						79.7	80.8	1.1	0.89	
						187.1	188.6	1.5	0.94	
PRN-DD-40	627088	9332505	-50	360	277.1	115	120	5.0	0.39	
including						*119*	*120*	*1.0*	*1.12*	*0.12*
						174.1	208.9	34.8	0.19	
PRN-DD-41	628072	9331966	-55	320	200.2	45.4	49.7	4.3	0.38	
including						*47.2*	*48.4*	*1.2*	*0.84*	*0.21*
						59.2	60	0.8		2.50
						159.7	178	18.3	0.16	
PRN-DD-42	628097	9332210	-50	360	193.9	41.1	95	53.9	0.10	
PRN-DD-43	628915	9331967	-50	360	221	39.9	40.4	0.5	3.74	0.47
						111.2	144	32.8	0.10	

APPENDIX A – TECHNICAL DETAILS OF THE PEBAS COPPER-GOLD PROJECT, JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1
SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Soil samples were collected at 50m intervals along 100, 200 or 400m spaced grid lines along the strike of the project. Surface material was first removed and sample holes were dug to roughly 30cm depth. A 2-3kg 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. • Roughly 350 historical samples were collected by INV and Teck. • Surface rock chip/soil samples were collected from in situ outcrops and rolled boulders for chemical analysis. • The first phase of RC drilling included seven drill holes for 1,125m, see Figure 1. Samples are split to make 3-5kg samples, a twin 3-5kg sample is kept for metallurgical testwork. The sample is placed in a plastic sample bag with a sample tag before being sent to the laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• Historical drilling was carried out by Geoserv Pesquisas Geologicas, using a hydraulic diamond rig, drilling NQ and HQ core. • RC drilling was completed 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.
Drill sample recovery	• Information on sample recovery of historical drilling has not been identified. The Company is endeavouring to access the complete database. • RC sample weights are taken for all samples and a recovery estimate is 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 a copper-gold deposit. • 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
Logging	• All outcrop and soil sample points were registered and logged in the Centaurus geological mapping points database. • Information on drill hole logging of historical drilling has not been identified. The Company is endeavouring to access the complete database. • 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 1m samples were 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: A blank sample is inserted at the start of each hole. Standards (3 different standards are used on a rotating basis) are inserted every 20 samples. Field duplicates are completed every 20 samples. • Sample sizes are appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation. • All geological samples were received and prepared by SGS Geosol Laboratories in Parauapebas, Brazil as 0.5-5kg samples. They were dried at 105°C until the sample was completely dry (6-12hrs), crushed to 90% passing 3mm and reduced to 200-300g. The samples were pulverised to 95% passing 150µm and split further to 50g aliquots for chemical analysis. • Information on sample techniques of historical rock chip and soil sampling has not been identified. The Company is endeavouring to access the complete database.

	• Information on historical drill hole sampling designates that the diamond core (HQ) was cut using a core saw where compact and half core was sampled. Samples were collected representing at least 0.5m and a maximum of 2.0m.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Drill core samples were prepared and analysed at SGS Geosol Laboratories. Preparation of the sample consisted of drying, crushing to 2mm and pulverising to 300gm using a carbon steel mill until 95% of sample passes -150 mesh. The pulverised sample was then split to 50 grams. • Chemical analysis for drill core, soil and stream sediment samples was completed for gold by fire assay and ICP for limit of 0.001ppm as well as multi element using ICP. • Chemical analysis for metal oxides is determined using XRF analysis (XRF79C). Fusion disks are made with pulped sample and the addition of a borate based flux. Analysis at ALS is for a 10 element suite. FeO is determined using titration and LOI using loss determination by thermo-gravimetric analysis at 1000°C. • SGS Geosol Laboratories insert their own standards at set frequencies and monitor the precision of the XRF analysis. These results reported well within the specified 2 standard deviations of the mean grades for the main elements. Additionally the labs 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. • INV inserted standard samples every 20 samples (representing 5%). Results of the QAQC data are not known. • Laboratory procedures are in line with industry standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• All samples were collected by Centaurus field geologists. All assay results were verified by alternative Company personnel and the Competent Person before release. • All RC sampling is completed by Centaurus field staff under supervision of Centaurus geologists. Logging is entered into the Centaurus database (MS-Access) on site. SGS Geosol send assay results as csv files which are imported into the Centaurus database by geologists. All data is validated by Centaurus geologists and the Exploration Manager. • Although no RC twin holes have been completed to date good correlation has been observed between the RC drill results and the auger result. • All historical samples were collected by INV and Teck field geologists. All assay results were verified and reported by INV's Qualified Person. • The Company does not have access to the database.
Location of data points	• To date drill collars have been picked up using hand-held GPS units. Drill collars and the project topography will be surveyed once the first phase of drilling is complete. • The survey grid system used is SAD-69 22S. This is in line with Brazilian Mines Department requirements. All sample and mapping points were collected using a Garmin hand held GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	• Soil samples were collected on 50m spacing on section with distance between sections of 100m, 200m and 400m depending on location. • Sample spacing was deemed appropriate for geochemical studies but should not be considered for Mineral Resource estimations. • Drill holes reported in this announcement were surveyed using hand held GPS. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The extent and orientation of the mineralisation was interpreted based on field mapping. Sample orientation is perpendicular to the main geological features sequence along which mineralisation exists.
Sample security	• All samples were placed in pre-numbered plastic sample bags and then a sample ticket is placed within the bag as a check. Bags are sealed and placed in larger bags (10 samples per bag) and then transported by courier to the SGS Geosol laboratories in Parauapebas, PA. Sample request forms are sent with the samples and via email to the labs. Samples are checked at the lab and a work order is generated by the lab which is checked against the sample request. • All historical samples were placed in pre-numbered plastic sample bags and then a sample ticket was placed within the bag as a check. Bags were sealed and then transported by courier to the SGS Geosol laboratories in Parauapebas, PA.
Audits or reviews	• 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	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Pebas project includes one exploration licence (850.133/2013) for a total of circa 25km^2. Granted Exploration Licences have three years of exploration rights that may be extended for a further three years. • The tenement was part of an earn-in agreement with Terrativa Minerais SA. Centaurus met the minimum earn in obligations under the Agreement and perfected 100% title to the Pebas tenement in mid-2017. Terrativa retain a production royalty of 2% over any minerals extracted from the tenement. The royalty may be converted to a 25% project interest should it be sold to a third party. • All mining projects in Brazil are subject to a CFEM royalty, a government royalty of 2% on copper and gold revenue. • Landowner royalty is 50% of the CFEM royalty. • The project is covered by a mix of cleared farm land 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	• Historically the Pebas tenement area was explored for copper-gold by INV and Teck. Centaurus has retrieved all data that was made public as NI 43-101 reports from the Sedar website. Centaurus will continue to try to obtain the original data from these companies.
Geology	• The Pebas Cu-Au Project is hosted within a slither of the Itacaiúnas Supergroup, host to all IOCG deposits within the Carajás, wedged between two regionally important intrusions. • The 1.5km long +500ppm copper in soils anomaly is roughly coincident with a 1km long discrete magnetic anomaly. • Mapping and integration of drill results shows that the copper mineralisation occurs as veins and disseminations of chalcopyrite within strongly altered garnet-chlorite-magnetite schists, interpreted to be originally metasediments. These rocks are in faulted contact with a highly siliceous quartzite, which also contains disseminations and stringers of chalcopyrite and pyrite.
Drill hole Information	• Refer to Figure 1 and Tables 1 and 2.
Data aggregation methods	• No cut-offs have been applied in reporting of the exploration results. • No aggregate intercepts have been applied in reporting of the exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The results reported in this announcement reflect individual down hole sample intervals and no mineralised widths were assumed or stated.
Diagrams	• Refer to Figure 1.
Balanced reporting	• All exploration results received by the Company to date are included in this report or can be referenced to previous ASX/TSX releases.
Other substantive exploration data	• The Company is not aware of any additional exploration data.
Further work	• The Company has just completed a 1,125m RC drill program and is awaiting assay results. • Selected drill holes have been cased to allow for down-hole EM survey. DHEM survey start date is dependent on survey team availability.