

MITHRIL HITS BONANZA GOLD AND SILVER GRADES AT COPALQUIN PROJECT

Highlights

- Assay results received for first two holes from the 5,000m maiden drill program
- Successfully intercepted the La Soledad vein confirming historically reported bonanza grades
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- Results include:
 - 3m @ 34.72 g/t gold and 3,129 g/t silver from 112m (CDH-001) (including 1m @88.4 g/t gold and 6,750 g/t silver from 114m)
 - 4.55m @ 5.64 g/t gold and 325 g/t silver from 91.95m (CDH-002) (including 1.5m @9.82 g/t gold and 574 g/t silver from 95m)
 - plus 0.5m @ 9.27 g/t gold and 825.0 g/t silver from 141.2m (CDH-002)
- Subsequent drill holes have continued to intersect the La Soledad vein with next assay results due mid-September

Mithril Resources Limited [ASX: MTH] ("Mithril" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that assays have been received for the first two drill holes of its maiden 5,000m diamond core drill program. Drilling at La Soledad, the first of six areas to be tested in the 5,000m maiden drill program is progressing well.

Drill hole CDH-001 successfully intercepted the La Soledad vein and has confirmed the previously reported bonanza gold and silver grades from historic drilling with 3m @ 34.72 g/t gold and 3,129 g/t silver from 112m including 1m @88.4 g/t gold and 6,750 g/t silver from 114m.

Drill hole CDH-002, 45m east towards the mine entrance, intersected 1m of open workings before intercepting high-grade gold and silver mineralisation in the footwall with 4.55m @ 5.64 g/t gold and 325 g/t silver from 91.95m including 1.5m @ 9.82 g/t gold and 574 g/t silver from 95m.

A continuation of drill hole CDH-002 also intercepted a second parallel vein with **0.5m @ 9.27 g/t gold and 825.0 g/t silver from 141.2m**.

The next 6 holes completed have continued to intersect the La Soledad vein at depth and further along strike. Assay results for the next batch of drill samples are expected by mid-September 2020. The maiden drilling program (35 holes) is on track to complete early November 2020.

Mithril's Chief Executive Officer, John Skeet, commented:

"We are extremely pleased to have intersected the high grade La Soledad vein with the first drill hole of the program and excited to report these bonanza grades for both gold and silver. The second hole located part of the old workings and also returned an excellent intersection from the footwall of the vein.

It can be challenging drilling around old workings and relying on historic information. These first two holes have given us valuable information not just for gold and silver grades but also the location of old workings and the La Soledad vein itself, which we have continued to intercept with the subsequent six completed holes."





Figure 1 - CDH-001 intercept from 112-115m @ 34.72g/t gold & 3,129.3g/t silver (or 79.42g/t gold equivalent @ 70:1 silver:gold price ratio ¹).

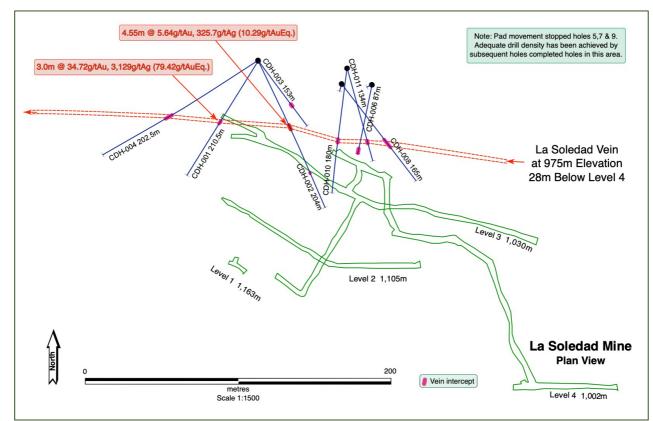


Figure 2 - Plan showing the first 8 diamond drill holes completed to date at La Soledad. Assays for first 2 holes received. AuEq is calculated at a 70:1 silver:gold price ratio. ¹

¹ Metal equivalent grades are reported using a 70:1 silver to gold price ratio. This ratio is based on the gold and silver prices reported on kitco.com as of 25 August 2020 (actual ratio at that date 72.65:1).



COMMENTARY ON RESULTS

The drilling program at Copalquin commenced at the La Soledad mine, drilling beneath the historic workings. To date 8 holes have been completed. Three additional holes were commenced but were abandoned at depths between 10 and 21m due to movement in the rock fill drill pads following some heavy rains during August, which is typically the wettest month during the year. Two additional pads were established in the second drill target location at La Soledad and the planned holes were completed with minimal impact on the program and budget. Drilling at La Soledad will be completed during this first part of the program with three more holes targeting the vein 60 – 80m down dip in the coming weeks. Further follow up holes at La Soledad are planned for later in the program. The drill rig will then be moved to El Refugio, the oldest mine at Copalquin, to complete a series of holes which is aimed at confirming previous historic drilling. The drill will then be moved to El Cometa to test the extents of the high-grade gold intercepts reported from the historic drilling in that area.

COPALQUIN DRILLING AND EXPLORATION PROGRAM SUMMARY

Drilling is being performed by Globexplore, a large and highly experienced Mexican drilling contractor, using a man-portable diamond core rig capable of drilling HQ size core to depths of 400m. All holes will be downhole surveyed with some holes marked for oriented core, which is important for geologic understanding and mine design/planning.

The previously drilled areas of La Soledad-Refugio-Cometa are the first targets and the drilling team have a high degree of confidence in achieving strong results. Drilling will move across to Los Pinos and the multi-level mine of Los Reyes, extending the total strike length tested to 2 km. The expanded program will allow further drilling at the important multi-level mine areas of San Manuel and La Constancia as well as follow up holes at La Soledad-Refugio-Cometa. Drill target field work is ongoing.

Globexplore and the Company have coordinated measures to work within the Mexican Government guidelines established for safe work practices during the COVID-19 pandemic.

ABOUT THE COPALQUIN GOLD SILVER PROJECT

The Copalquin Gold Silver Project is located in Durango State, Mexico and covers an entire mining district of 70km2 containing over 32 historic Gold and Silver mines and workings. The district is within the Sierra Madre Gold Silver Trend which extends north-south along the western side of Mexico and hosts many world class Gold and Silver deposits.

Multiple mineralisation events, young intrusives thought to be system-driving heat sources, widespread alteration together with extensive surface vein exposures and dozens of historic mine workings, identify the Copalquin mining district as a major epithermal centre for Gold and Silver.



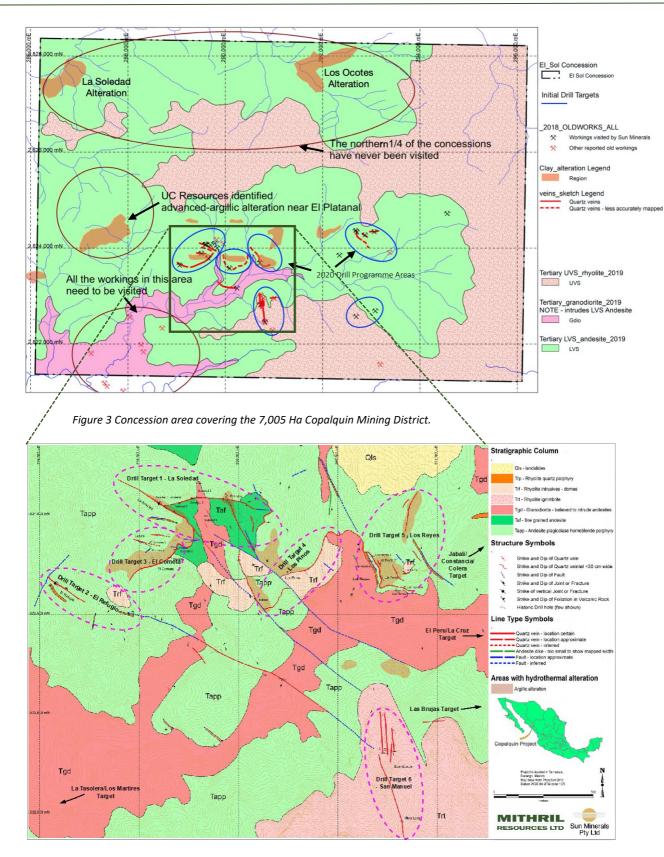


Figure 4 The 480 Ha area for the commencement of the 2020 maiden drill programme. First phase of drilling at La Soledad completed with next assay results due middle of September 2020.



-ENDS-

Released with the authority of the Board.

For further information on the company and our projects, please visit: www.mithrilresources.com.au

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Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report that relates to sampling techniques and data, exploration results and geological interpretation has been compiled by Mr Hall Stewart who is Mithril's Chief Geologist. Mr Stewart is a certified professional geologist of the American Institute of Professional Geologists. This is a Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO) under the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Code.

Mr Stewart has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Stewart consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. The Australian Securities Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this release.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	 Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	 Samples for the 2020 Copalquin, Mexico drill program consist of ½ HQ core cut lengthwise with a diamond saw. Intervals are nominally 1 m, but may vary between 1.5 m to 0.5 m based on geologic criteria. The same side of the core is always sent to sample (left side of saw).
Drilling techniques	 Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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). 	 Drilling is done with an MP500 man-portable core rig capable of drilling HQ size core to depths of 400 m. To data all core has been HQ size although we are prepared to reduce to NQ if needed.
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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. 	 Drill recovery is measured based on measured length of core divided by length of drill run. Recovery in holes CDH-001 and CDH-002 was always above 95% There is no adverse relationship between recovery and grade identified to date.
Logging	 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 	• Core samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	 costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	 Core logging is both qualitative or quantitative in nature. Photos are taken of each box of core before samples are cut. Core is wetted to improve visibility of features in the photos. All core has been logged and photographed. CDH-001 210.5 m, CDH-002 204.0 m.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	 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. 	oump.ou.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	 Samples are assayed for gold using ALS Minerals Au-AA23 method a 30 g fire assay with an AA finish. This is considered a total assay technique. Samples are assayed for silver using ALS Minerals ME-ICP61 method. Overlimits are assayed by AgOG63 and AgGRAV21. These are considered a total assay techniques. Standards, blanks and duplicates are inserted appropriately into the sample stream. External laboratory checks will be conducted as sufficient samples are collected. Levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have not yet been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	 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. 	 The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel has not been conducted. The use of twinned holes. No twin holes have been drilled. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols are maintained in the company's core facility. Assay data have not been adjusted other than applying length weighted averages to reported intercepts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	 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. 	 Drill collar coordinates are currently located by hand held GPS. Precise survey of hole locations is planned. Downhole surveys of hole deviation are recorded for all holes. UTM/UPS WGS 84 zone 13 N High quality topographic control from Photosat covers the entire drill project area.
Data spacing and distribution	 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. 	 Data spacing is appropriate for the reporting of Exploration Results. No Resource Estimation is included in this News Release. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	 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. 	 Cut lines are marked on the core by the geologists to assure that the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures. This is reasonably well observed in the core and is appropriate to the deposit type. The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	 Samples are stored in a secure core storage facility until they are shipped off site by small aircraft and delivered directly to ALS Minerals.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	 No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been performed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commen	itary					
Mineral tenement and	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including		essions a	at Copalquin				
land tenure status	agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures partnerships, overriding royalties,		No.	Concession	Concession Title number	Area (Ha)	Location	
	native title interests, historical		1	LA SOLEDAD	52033	6	Tamazula, Durango, Mexico	
	sites, wilderness or national park		2	EL COMETA	164869	36	Tamazula, Durango, Mexico	
	and environmental settings.The security of the tenure held at		3	SAN MANUEL	165451	36	Tamazula, Durango, Mexico	
	the time of reporting along with any	,	4	COPALQUIN	178014	20	Tamazula, Durango, Mexico	
	known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.		5	EL SOL	236130	6,000	Tamazula, Durango and Badiraguato, Sinaloa, Mexico	
		•	6	EL CORRAL	236131	907.3243	Tamazula, Durango and Badiraguato, Sinaloa, Mexico	
Exploration done by other parties	 Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	 Previous exploration by Bell Coast Capital Corp. and UC Resources was done in the late 1990's and in 2005 – 2007. Work done by these companies is historic and non-JORC compliant. Mithril uses these historic data only as a general guide and will not incorporate work done by these companies in resource modeling. Work done by the Mexican government and by IMMSA and will be used for modelling of historic mine workings which are now inaccessible (void model) 						
Geology	 Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	 Copalquin is a low sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposit hosted in andesite. This deposit type is common in the Sierra Madre Occidental of Mexico and is characterized by quartz veins and stockworks surrounded by haloes of argillic (illite/smectite) alteration. Veins have formed as both low-angle semi-continuous lenses parallel to the contact between granodiorite and andesite and as tabular veins in high-angle normal faults. Vein and breccia thickness has been observed up to 15 meters wide with average widths on the order of 2 to 3 meters. The overall strike length of the semi-continuous mineralized zone from Refugio to Cometa to Los Pinos to Los Reyes is 2 kilometres. Additional strike length at La Constancia and San Manuel provide additional exploration potential. 						

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment	ary										
Drill hole Information	•	Hole_ID	WGS 84_E	WGS 84_N	EI_M	Azimuth	Incl	Depth	Comment	Compa	ny Dat	e Start	Date_End
		CDH-001	289591	2824210	1113	220	-65	210.50	Soledad	MTH	7/	26/202 0	7/30/2020
		CDH-002	289591	2824210	1113	165	-60	204.00	Soledad	MTH	7/	30/202 0	8/1/2020
		CDH-003	289591	2824210	1113	155	-70	153.00	Soledad	MTH	8/	2/2020	8/4/2020
		CDH-004	289591	2824210	1113	245	-55	202.50	Soledad	MTH	8/	4/2020	8/7/2020
		CDH-005	289665	2824195	1083	205	-60	10.50	Soledad	MTH	8/	7/2020	8/7/2020
		CDH-006	289665	2824195	1083	200) -59	87.00	Soledad	MTH	8/	8/2020	8/9/2020
		CDH-007	289665	2824195	1083	240	-68	12.00	Soledad	MTH	8/	10/202 0	8/10/2020
		CDH-008	289645	2824196	1088	150	-62	165.00	Soledad	МТН	8/	11/202 0	8/13/2020
		CDH-009	289645	2824196	1088	197	-70	21.00	Soledad	MTH	8/	14/202 0	8/14/2020
		CDH-010	289649	2824206	1083	198	-64	180.00	Soledad	МТН	8/	15/202 0	8/17/2020
		CDH-011	289649	2824206	1083	173	-62	138.00	Soledad	MTH	8/	17/202 0	8/20/2020
Data aggregation methods	 In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 	price rateLength	atio. No up weighted ssays is a Au	oper cutof averagin standard Ag	f is appli g is used which w Lengti	ed to re d to repo as remo h Au	porting i ort interc oved from	ntercepts. cepts. The m reporting	example o	_	Ū		lver to gold
			raw	raw	(m)		ngth	*length					
	 Where aggregate intercepts 		7.51	678 425		0.5	3.755 6.5175	339 233.75					<u> </u>
	incorporate short lengths of high		0			0	0.5175	0					
	grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure		0.306			1	0.306	16					
	used for such aggregation should		0.364	31.7		1	0.364	31.7					
	be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.		3.15	241		0.5	1.575	120.5	\downarrow				
			10.7	709		0.5	5.35	354.5					┟────┤
			15.6	773		0.5	7.8	386.5	-	To Le	ength	Au gpt	Ag gpt
	 The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent 				4	.55	25.6675	1481.95	91.95	96.5	4.55	5.64	325.70
	values should be clearly stated.					I							

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
		 Metal equivalent grades are reported using a 70:1 silver to gold price ratio. This ratio is based on the gold and silver prices reported on kitco.com as of 25 August, 2020 (actual ratio at that date 72.65:1) 		
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	 Downhole intercepts are reported. True widths are not known. Once data from additional holes are received true widths will be calculated and reported. 		
Diagrams	 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. 	4.55m @ 5.64g0Au, 325.7gAg (10.28gAuEg) Net: Plat movement stopped holes 5.7.8 g Som @ 34.72gAu, 3,129gAg (79.42g)AuEg) Image: Plat movement stopped holes 5.7.8 g Below Level 4 1.32gAu Below Level 4 1.975m Elevation Som @ 34.72gAu, 3,129gAg Image: Plat movement stopped holes 5.7.8 g Adaptate difficulty Image: Plat movement stopped holes 5.7.8 g Difference Image: Plat movement stopped holes in this area Difference Image: Plat movement stopped holes in this area Difference Image: Plat movement stopped holes in this area Difference Image: Plat movement stopped holes in this area Difference Image: Plat movement stopped holes in this area Difference Image: Plat movement stopped holes in this area Difference Image: Plat movement stopped holes in this area Difference Image: Plat movement stopped holes Differen		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• 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.	All exploration results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	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.	 No additional exploration data are substantive at this time.
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	Two holes are reported in this news release. An additional nine holes are planned at the Soledad target.