



# ASX/Media Release

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## KEY GOLD PROJECTS

Teal  
Goongarrie Lady  
Anthill  
Peyes Farm  
Windanya  
Blister Dam  
Kanowna North  
Yarmony  
Black Flag  
Olympia

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## JACQUES FIND CONTINUES TO DELIVER EXCELLENT HIGH GRADE RESULTS

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Follow up drilling completed at the new 100% owned Jacques Find discovery, part of the Teal gold camp 11km from Kalgoorlie-Boulder
- Significant high grade downhole RC intercepts include<sup>1</sup>:
  - **27m @ 4.16 g/t Au from 45m** (JFRC1711)
  - **1m @ 9.53 g/t & 10m @ 2.59 g/t Au from 71m** (JFRC1713)
  - **2m @ 3.38 g/t Au from 31m** (JFRC1712)
- All holes successfully intercepted significant mineralisation beyond the current Resource envelope to the north, south and at depth
- Excellent grades and widths in the oxide supergene zone together with primary high grade mineralisation demonstrate potential for both open cut and underground mining
- Major follow up drilling program to commence in the March Quarter 2018
- Updated Mineral Resource expected in the June Quarter 2018

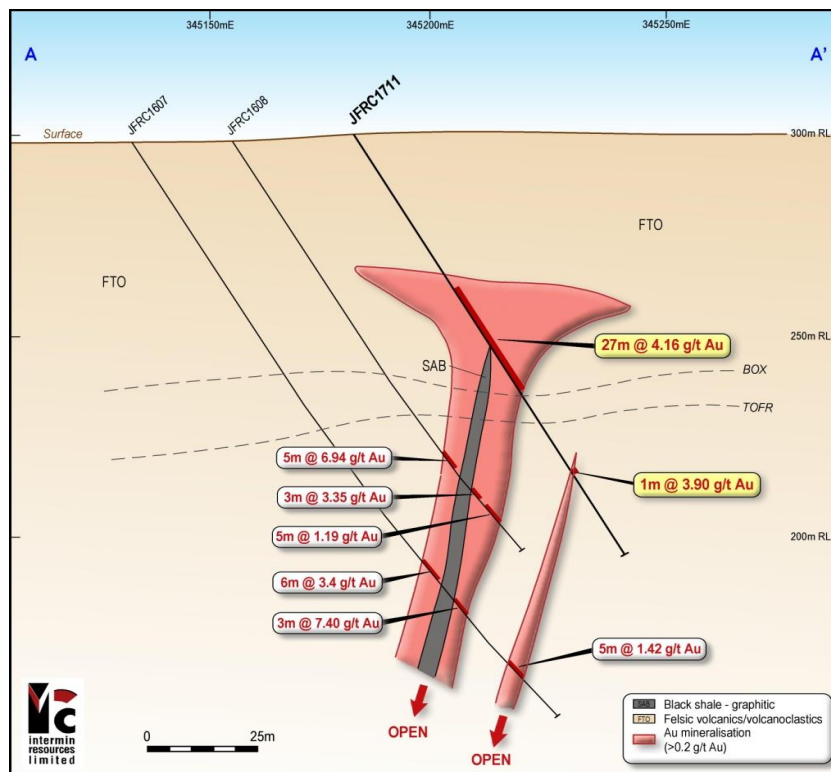


Figure 1: Cross section showing JFRC1711 intercept (see Figure 2 for reference)

Commenting on the drilling results, Intermin's Managing Director Mr Jon Price said:

"Jacques Find is shaping up as a significant new discovery within our 100% owned asset portfolio and will be the subject of a larger scale resource drill program in 2018.

"The latest results, particularly in the shallower supergene zone have demonstrated potential for both open cut and underground mining. Jacques Find is quickly joining Anthill and Blister Dam as a key part of Intermin's longer term production profile."

<sup>1</sup> See Table 1 on Page 4, Competent Persons Statements on Page 6, Forward Looking Statement on Page 7 and JORC Tables on Page 8

## Overview

Intermin Resources Limited (ASX: IRC) (“Intermin” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce further exciting reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling results from the 100% owned Teal gold project located 11km northwest of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in Western Australia (Figure 4).

Five RC holes for 648m were completed at the Jacques Find discovery to follow up the highly encouraging RC drilling results announced to the ASX on 15 November 2017 including **26m @ 7.81g/t Au from 48m and 16m @ 5.33g/t Au from 86m** in hole JFRC1704 (Figure 2). Four of the latest holes targeted oxide-transitional mineralisation zones and one hole was completed as a re-entry of hole JFRC1701 which was interpreted to have finished short of the target zone.

All holes intercepted significant mineralisation beyond the extent of the current Mineral Resource envelope which remains open in all directions. Hole JFRC1711 was drilled 20m north of JFRC1704 and returned another outstanding intercept of **27m @ 4.16g/t Au from 45m**. The result is significant as it is high grade, located within the strongly oxidised weathering profile and demonstrates the potential to define an oxide Resource (Figure 1).

Hole JFRC1713 was located 30m south of JFRC1704 and intersected **1m @ 9.53g/t Au from 62m and 10m @ 2.59g/t Au from 71m** and hole JFRC1712 was located 25m east of JFRC1704 and returned **2m @ 3.38g/t Au from 31m**. These three results combined suggest the mineralisation intercepted in JFRC1704 is fault bounded and plunges to the south.

Hole JFRC1710 was located a further 80m north along the interpreted strike from the most northern intercept of mineralisation related to a black shale unit (**12m @ 4.25g/t Au from 66m** in JFRC1708<sup>1</sup>). An encouraging intercept of **7m @ 1.08g/t Au from 32m** was returned from a depleted zone related to a black shale contact which has now extended the strike length of Jacques Find mineralisation to over 500m.

Hole JFRC1701 was completed as a re-entry to extend the depth a further 64m to 184m and returned **2m @ 1.96g/t Au from 142m** and **3m @ 4.12g/t Au from 149m**. Multiple mineralised zones were intersected on either side of the black shale unit, confirming a consistent geological interpretation in this area (Figure 3). Strong quartz–pyrite veining and sericite-carbonate alteration was observed at 135m vertical depth and the hole confirmed the steep westerly dip of the Jacques Find mineralisation.

## Next Steps

Intermin is at the advanced planning stages for a major Resource expansion drilling program at Jacques Find that will begin in the March Quarter 2018. The mineralisation is interpreted to be open in all directions and the drilling will test the northern and southern strike limits of known mineralisation in order to extend the strike length beyond the current 500m. Drilling will also be directed to target extensions to shallow oxide-transitional mineralisation that have the potential to be mined with open pit mining methods.

A program of RC and diamond holes will test the continuity of high grade mineralisation between 150m to 300m depth beneath Jacques Find and further drilling will be conducted along the Yolande and Peyes Farm prospect trends. It is currently planned to complete an updated Resource for the Teal gold project including Jacques Find, Peyes Farm and Teal Extended by the end of the June quarter 2018.

All gold assay results from the Jacques Find program have been received with drill hole collar details and significant downhole intervals >1.00g/t Au included in Table 1.

<sup>1</sup>As announced to the ASX on 15 November 2017.

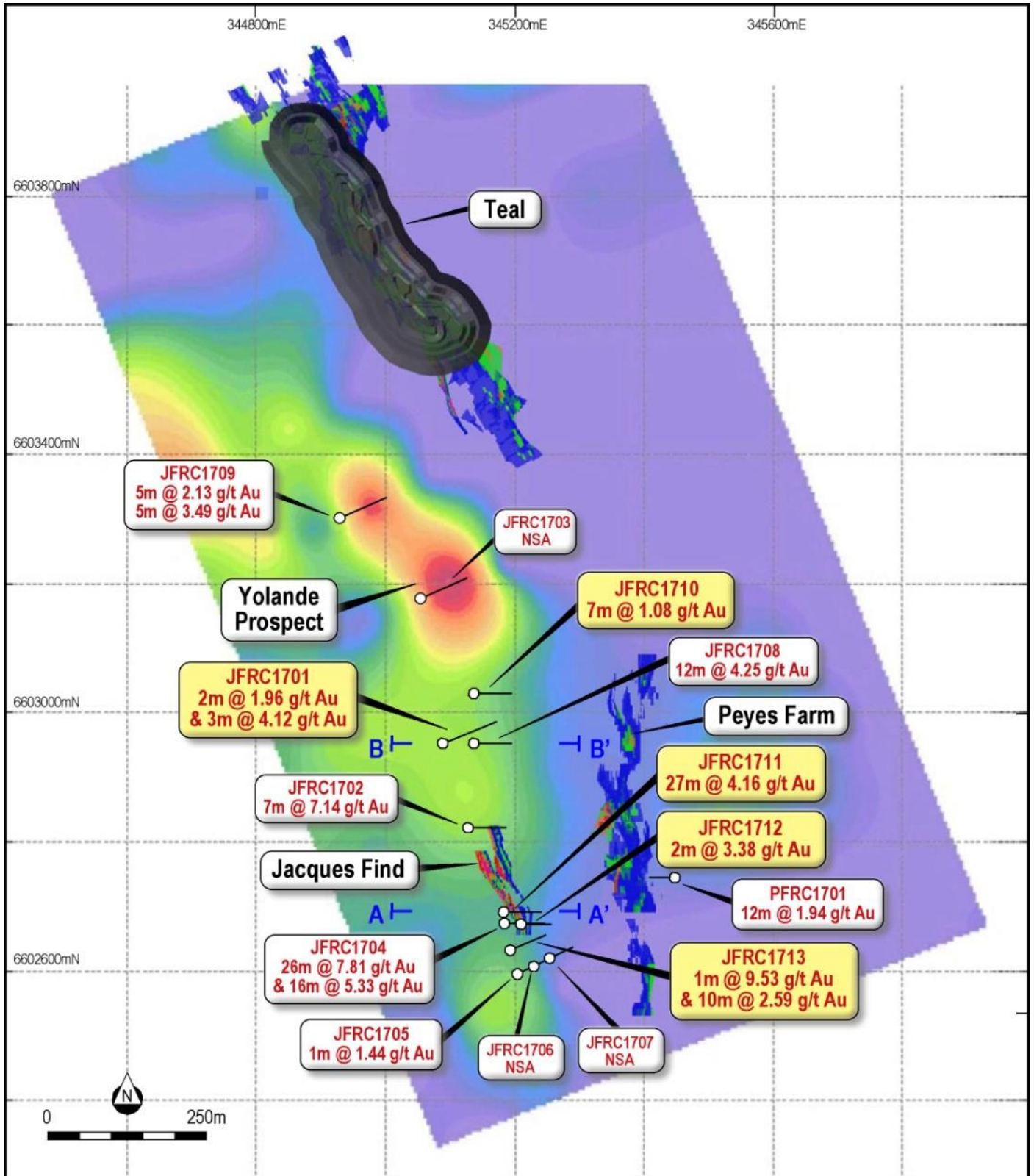


Figure 2: Plan showing current Teal gold project open pit mine design, JORC Resource extents, recent drilling intercepts and an Induced Polarisation (“IP”) survey image modelled at 100m depth.

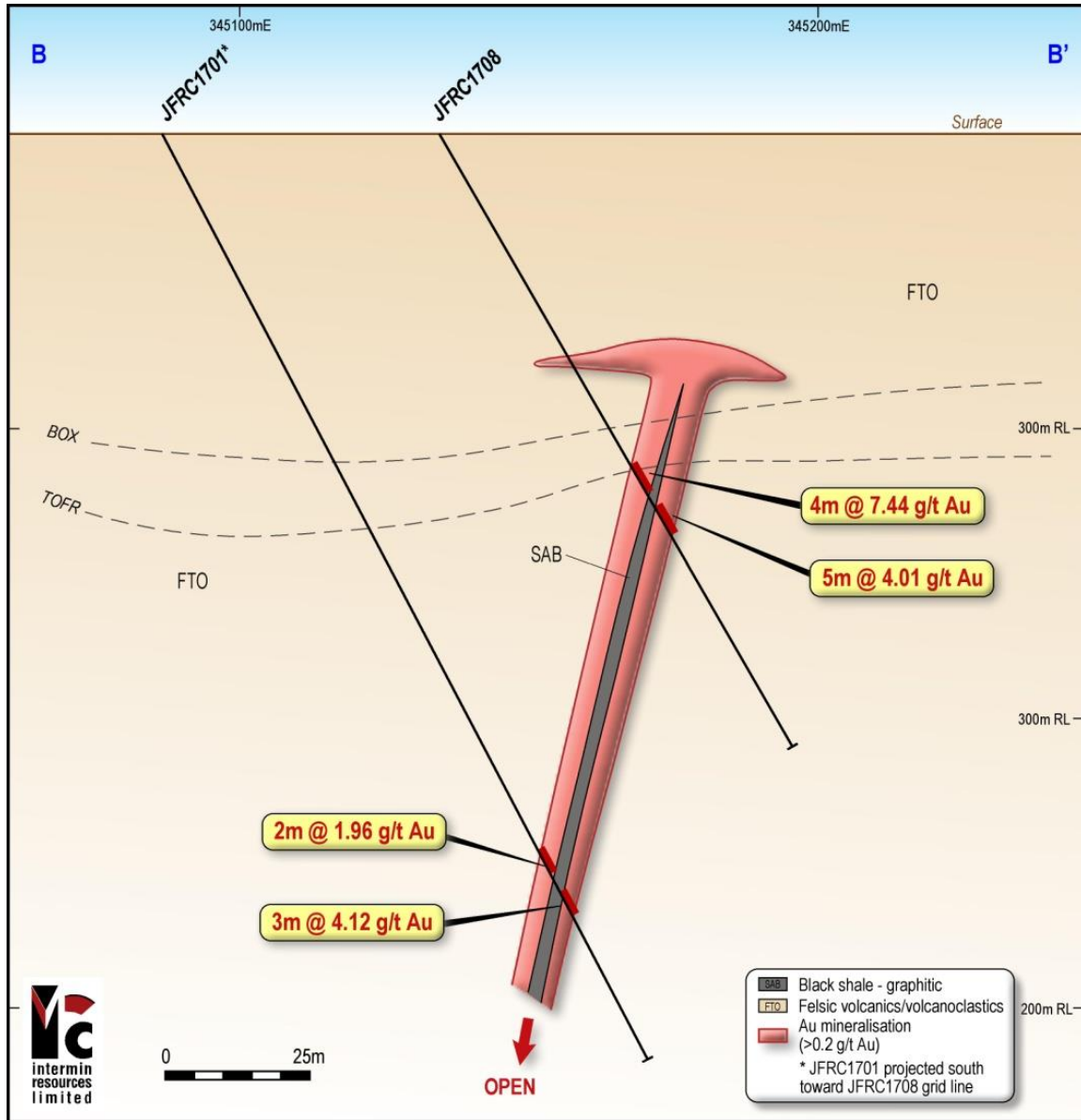


Figure 3: Cross section showing JFRC1701 intercept (see Figure 2 for reference)

Table 1: Jacques Find gold project new significant downhole RC intercepts >1.00g/t Au (Au g/t FA50 is a fire assay). True width intercepts are not known but estimated to be close to the downhole width.

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
<b>Jacques Find Prospect (&gt;1.00g/t Au)</b>									
JFRC1701	6602950	345087	184	-60	66	115	116	1	1.77
(Re-entry)						142	144	2	1.96
						149	152	3	4.12
JFRC1710	6603029	345134	114	-60	90	32	42	7	1.08
JFRC1711	6602690	345181	120	-60	90	45	72	27	4.16
						96	97	1	3.90
JFRC1712	6602670	345208	100	-60	90	31	33	2	3.38
JFRC1713	6602630	345191	130	-60	66	62	63	1	9.53
						71	81	10	2.59

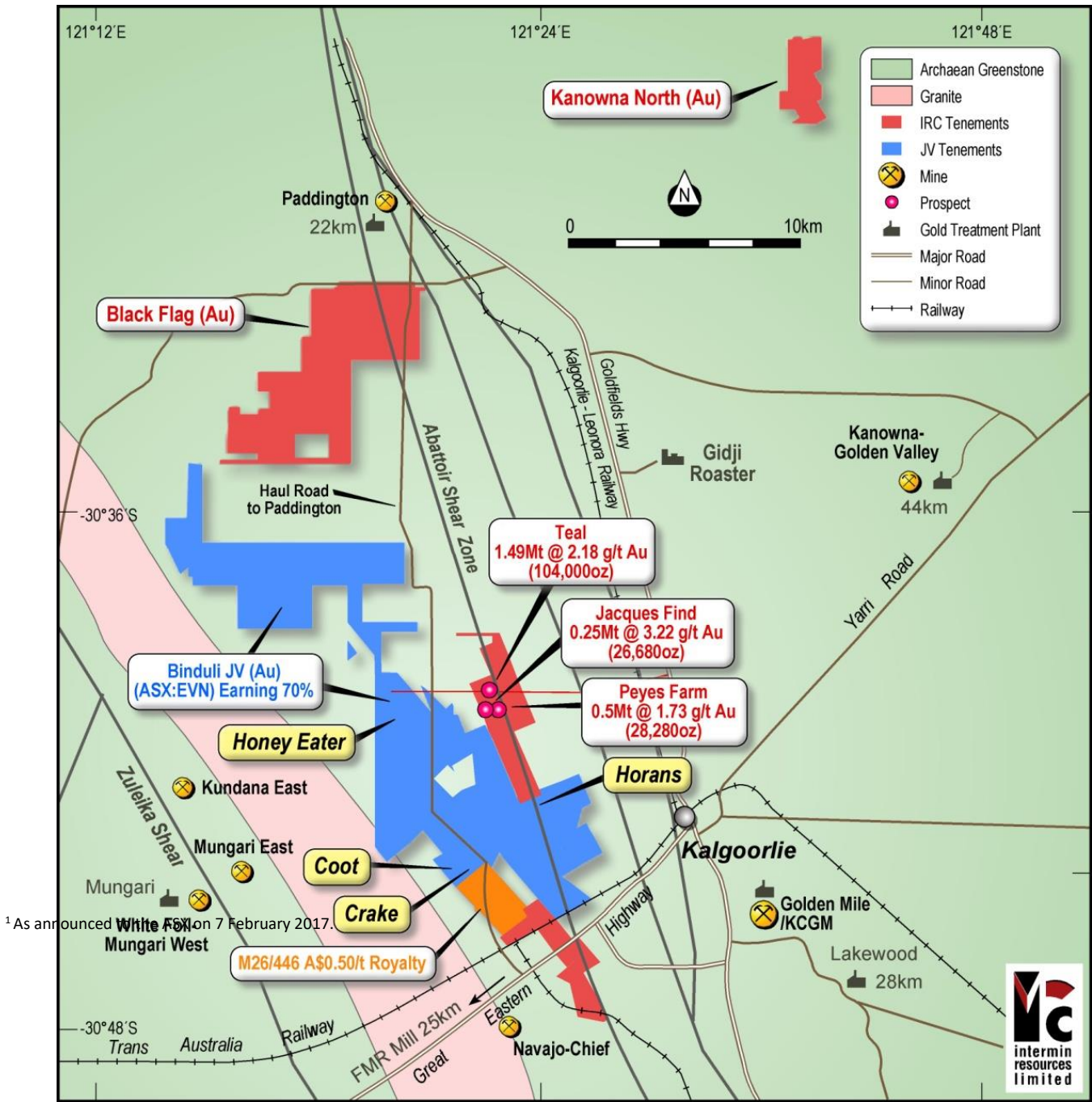


Figure 4: Intermin's Kalgoorlie area gold project locations, regional geology and surrounding infrastructure

## About Intermin

Intermin is a gold exploration and mining company focussed on the Kalgoorlie and Menzies areas of Western Australia which are host to some of Australia's richest gold deposits. The Company is developing a mining pipeline of projects to generate cash and self-fund aggressive exploration, mine developments and further acquisitions. The Teal gold mine is currently in production.

Intermin is aiming to significantly grow its JORC-Compliant Mineral Resources, complete definitive feasibility studies on core projects and build a sustainable development pipeline.

Intermin is targeting the definition of significant high grade open cut and underground gold deposits, has acquired highly prospective tenure and will continue to actively pursue consolidation and value-adding joint venture opportunities for the benefit of all stakeholders.

## Intermin Resources Limited – Summary of Gold Mineral Resources

Deposit (1g/t cut-off)	JORC Code	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resource		
		Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz
<b><u>Menzies</u></b>													
Pericles	2012				0.53	2.49	42,500				0.53	2.49	42,500
Yunndaga	2012							1.58	2.03	103,000	1.58	2.03	103,000
Bellenger	2012				0.24	2.63	19,900	0.07	2.49	5,910	0.31	2.59	25,810
<b><u>Kalgoorlie</u></b>													
Teal	2012	0.33	2.56	27,423	0.61	1.98	38,760	0.55	2.25	38,260	1.49	2.18	104,443
Peyes Farm	2012				0.15	1.74	8,300	0.36	1.72	19,980	0.51	1.73	28,280
Jacques Find	2012							0.26	3.22	26,680	0.26	3.22	26,680
Goongarrie	2012				0.20	3.30	21,321	0.07	1.64	3,707	0.27	2.86	25,028
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.33</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>27,423</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>130,781</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>197,537</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>355,741</b>

### Notes:

**1. Competent Persons Statement** - The information in this report that relates to Exploration results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Messrs David O'Farrell, Simon Coxhell and Andrew Hawker. All are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and are consultants to Intermin Resources Limited. The information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 and has been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012. Messrs O'Farrell, Coxhell and Hawker have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration, Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves'. Messrs O'Farrell, Coxhell and Hawker consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

**2. Forward Looking Statements** - No representation or warranty is made as to the accuracy, completeness or reliability of the information contained in this release. Any forward looking statements in this release are prepared on the basis of a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect and the current intention, plans, expectations and beliefs about future events are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside of Intermin Resources Limited's control. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the assumptions or expectations expressed or implied in this release include known and unknown risks. Because actual results could differ materially to the assumptions made and Intermin Resources Limited's current intention, plans, expectations and beliefs about the future, you are urged to view all forward looking statements contained in this release with caution. The release should not be relied upon as a recommendation or forecast by Intermin Resources Limited. Nothing in this release should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell shares in any jurisdiction.

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## Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements

Some statements in this report regarding estimates or future events are forward looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as “planned”, “expected”, “projected”, “estimated”, “may”, “scheduled”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “potential”, “could”, “nominal”, “conceptual” and similar expressions. Forward looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results, and may cause the Company’s actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in mine development and production, geological, mining and processing technical problems, the inability to obtain any additional mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with mining and third party processing operations, competition for among other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel, incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, changes in commodity prices and exchange rate, currency and interest fluctuations, various events which could disrupt operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions, the demand for and availability of transportation services, the ability to secure adequate financing and management’s ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks. There can be no assurance that forward looking statements will prove to be correct.

Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company’s mineral properties may contain forward looking statements in relation to future matters that can only be made where the Company has a reasonable basis for making those statements.

This announcement has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code (2012) and the current ASX Listing Rules.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward looking statements in the announcement, including with respect to any production targets and financial estimates, based on the information contained in this and previous ASX announcements.

## Appendix 1 – Teal Gold Project

### JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Section 1 and 2

Mr David O'Farrell, Exploration Manager of Intermin compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections. The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) requirements for the reporting of Mineral Resources. For further detail, please refer to the announcements made to the ASX by Intermin Resources Ltd in 2017 relating to the Teal gold project.

#### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4m composite samples taken with a 450mm x 50mm PVC spear being thrust to the bottom of the sample bag for RC drilling. 1m single splits taken using riffle splitter if 4m results above cut-off. Average sample weights about 1.5-2kg.</li> </ul>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For RC drilling regular air and manual cleaning of cyclone to remove hung up clays where present. Standards &amp; replicate assays taken by the laboratory. Based on statistical analysis of these results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative.</li> </ul>
	<i>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 (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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC was used to obtain 1m samples from which approximately 1.5-2kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. RC chips were geologically logged over 1m intervals, initially sampled over 4m composite intervals and then specific anomalous intervals were sampled over 1m intervals. Depending on the final hole depth, the maximum composite interval was 4m and minimum was 1m. Samples assayed for Au only for this program. Drilling intersected oxide, transitional and primary ore at a maximum downhole depth of 184m. Assays were determined by Fire assay with checks routinely undertaken. Drilling of mainly oxide and primary felsic volcanogenic sediments with gold contained within sulphides and quartz.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drilling with a 5' 1/4 inch face sampling hammer bit.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC recovery and meterage was assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Estimates of sample recoveries were recorded. Routine checks for correct sample depths are undertaken every RC rod (6m). RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><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>	<p>contamination. The cyclone was routinely cleaned ensuring no material build up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to the generally good/standard drilling conditions around sample intervals (dry) the geologist believes the samples are representative, some bias would occur in the advent of poor sample recovery which was logged where rarely encountered. At depth there were some wet samples and these were recorded on geological logs. Where significant samples were wet they were recorded.</li> <li>• No sample bias has been identified to date.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill chip logging and core was completed on one metre or selected intervals at the rig by the geologist. The log was made to standard logging descriptive sheets, and transferred into Micromine software once back at the office.</li> <li>• Logging was qualitative in nature.</li> <li>• All intervals logged for RC drilling.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4m composite and 1m RC samples taken.</li> <li>• RC samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag and compiling a 4m composite sample. Single splits were automatically taken by emptying the bulk sample bag into a riffle splitter. Samples collected in mineralisation were all dry except for some at depth and these were recorded on logs.</li> <li>• For Intermin samples, no duplicate 4m composites were taken in the field. 4m and 1m samples were analysed by SGS Mineral Services in Kalgoorlie.</li> <li>• Samples were consistent and weighed approximately 1.5-2.0 kg and it is common practice to review 1m results and then review sampling procedures to suit.</li> <li>• Once samples arrived in Kalgoorlie, further work including duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. Intermin has determined that there is insufficient drill data density to inform an updated Mineral Resource Estimate with the current level of data. One JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate has been compiled for the Jacques Find Deposit. Several historic Resources have been compiled for the Peyes Farm deposit including one JORC 2012 Resource in 2017.</li> <li>• Mineralisation is located in intensely oxidised laterite, saprolitic clays, transitional and fresh felsic volcanogenic sediments and porphyry rocks. The sample size is standard practice in the WA Goldfields to ensure representivity</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 1m RC samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FA50) by SGS accredited Labs (Kalgoorlie) for gold only.</li> <li>• No geophysical assay tools were used.</li> <li>• Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work was supervised by senior SGS staff experienced in metals assaying. QC data reports confirming the sample quality are supplied.</li> <li>• Data storage as PDF/XL files on company PC in Perth office.</li> <li>• No data was adjusted.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<p><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All drill collar locations were initially pegged and surveyed using a hand held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. The holes are normally accurately surveyed using a RTK-DGPS system at a later date. Holes were drilled on a regular spacing as per Table 1 collar details. All reported coordinates are referenced to a local grid. The topography is flat at the location of the drilling. Down hole surveys were taken.</li> <li>• Grid MGA94 Zone 51.</li> <li>• Topography is very flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holes were variably spaced and were consistent with industry standard resource style drilling in accordance with the collar details/coordinates supplied in Table 1.</li> <li>• The hole spacing was determined by Intermin to be sufficient when combined with confirmed historic drilling results to define mineralisation in preparation for a JORC Compliant Resource Estimate.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No, drilling angle or vertical holes in cases is deemed to be appropriate to intersect the oxide and primary mineralisation and potential residual dipping structures. At depth angle holes have been used to intersect the interpreted steeply dipping lodes. Intermin drilled a diamond hole into both the Jacques Find and Peyes Farm deposits to determine the best drilling direction and is satisfied it is drilling the best way. Due to some structural complexities of the orebody some holes appear to have missed mineralisation due to faulting. These issues are routine in the Eastern Goldfields, true widths are often calculated depending upon the geometry. In this case the intercept width is very close to the true width and more drilling is required.</li> <li>• The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Given the style of mineralisation and drill spacing/method,</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		it is the most common routine for delineating shallow gold resources in Australia.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples were collected on site under supervision of the responsible geologist. The work site is on a destocked pastoral station. Visitors need permission to visit site. Once collected samples were bagged and transported to Kalgoorlie for analysis. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Audits have been commissioned.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<p><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <p><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mining Leases M26/346, M26/499, M26/549, M26/621 (WA). No third party JV partners involved.</li> <li>• The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Previous workers in the area include Delta Gold, Barrick and Placer Dome Asia.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaean felsic volcanic sediments and porphyry. Oxide supergene and transitional gold with quartz, minor vein quartz, shear hosted with varying amounts of sulphide mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p><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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>• <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Table 1.</li> <li>• No information is excluded.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p><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></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled are as tabulated in Table 1.</li> <li>• All assay intervals reported in Table 1 are 1m downhole intervals or as indicated.</li> <li>• No metal equivalent calculations were applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laterite, oxide mineralisation is generally flat lying (almost blanket like) while transitional and primary mineralisation at depth is generally steeply dipping 70-85 degrees often fault offset.</li> <li>• Drill intercepts and true widths appear to be close to each other, or within reason allowing for the minimum intercept width of 1m. Intermin estimates that the true width is variable but probably around 80-100% of most intercept widths.</li> <li>• Given the nature of RC drilling, the minimum width and assay is 1m. The true thickness of the downhole intercepts are not known however the downhole intercepts appear to represent very close to true width given the orientation of the drilling.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Figure 1-4.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary results showing 1m assays &gt;1.00 g/t Au are shown in Table 1.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive</b>	<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;</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No comprehensive metallurgical work has been completed on the Jacques Find prospect however the neighbouring Teal deposit is reasonably well known at depth. The primary mineralisation at the Teal deposit is semi-refractory in nature whereby gold is occluding within sulphide. It is likely that ultra-fine</li> </ul>

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<b>exploration data</b>	<i>metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<p>grinding or roasting will be required prior to CIL/CIP extraction to get acceptable metallurgical recoveries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See details from previous ASX releases from Intermin Resources Limited (ASX; IRC) dealing with drilling and work activities at the Teal gold project. These can be accessed via the internet.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<p><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></p> <p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New resource calculations are planned once sufficient data is compiled, with pit or underground economic assessments to follow if warranted.</li> <li>• Commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>