



Middle Island

RESOURCES LIMITED

Middle Island Resources Ltd

ACN 142 361 608

ASX code: MDI

www.middleisland.com.au

Capital Structure:

1.046 billion ordinary shares

30,000,000 unlisted options

Cash

\$1.49m (as at 31 January 2019)

Directors & Management:

Peter Thomas

Non-Executive Chairman

Rick Yeates

Managing Director

Beau Nicholls

Non-Executive Director

Dennis Wilkins

Company Secretary

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ASX Release – 18 April 2019

New drilling identifies fresh targets near known deposits within Sandstone gold project, WA

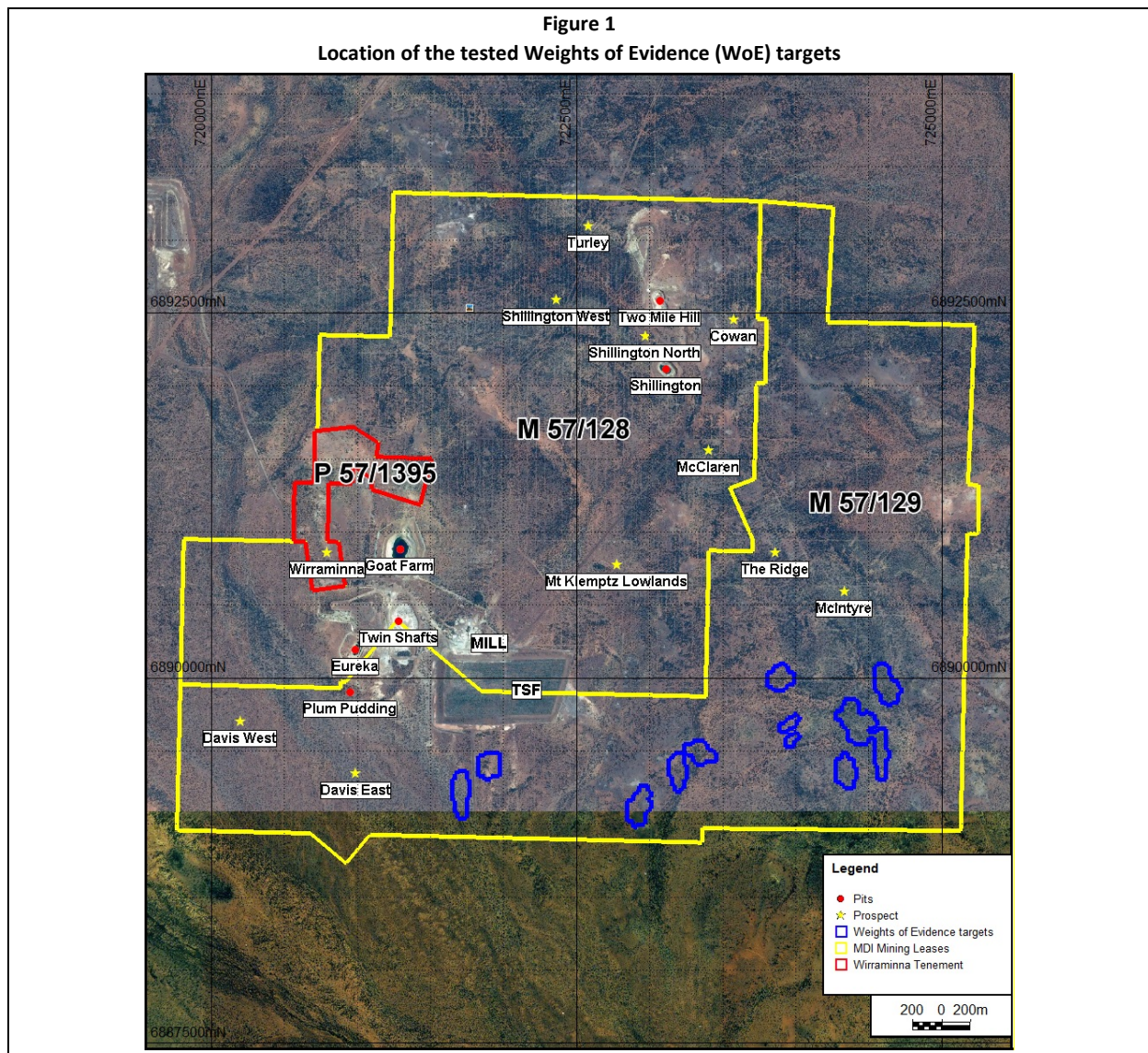
- New gold targets close to five known deposits identified in fresh drilling at southern end of 100%-owned Sandstone gold project in WA
- Results from geochemical aircore drilling on several Weights of Evidence (WoE) targets. Several significant new blind gold anomalies defined beneath a blanket of transported sheetwash cover
- Further 18 (including higher priority) WoE targets still to be tested
- Three cohesive gold anomalies, with peak values up to 337ppb Au (0.34g/t) defined over individual strike lengths of ~160m, some of which remain open beyond the sampled area
- Each of the anomalies is consistent with those defining nearby, high grade open pit deposits that have been mined and processed
- All new gold anomalies lie within 2.5km of the Company's 600,000tpa Sandstone gold processing plant, consistent with an area hosting the highest density of gold deposits within the entire Sandstone greenstone belt
- The correlation between the position and orientation of the anomalies, and previous success at the project's Davis prospect, provides considerable confidence that other Sandstone WoE targets may generate similar anomalies
- Each of these new WoE targets enhances the potential of a mill recommissioning decision, consistent with Middle Island's primary objective
- Further aircore and reconnaissance RC drilling will be planned to respectively extend and test the WoE anomalies in order to understand the nature and tenor of associated saprolitic and bedrock mineralisation

SANDSTONE GOLD PROJECT (WA)

Weights of Evidence (WoE) Aircore Geochemical Drilling

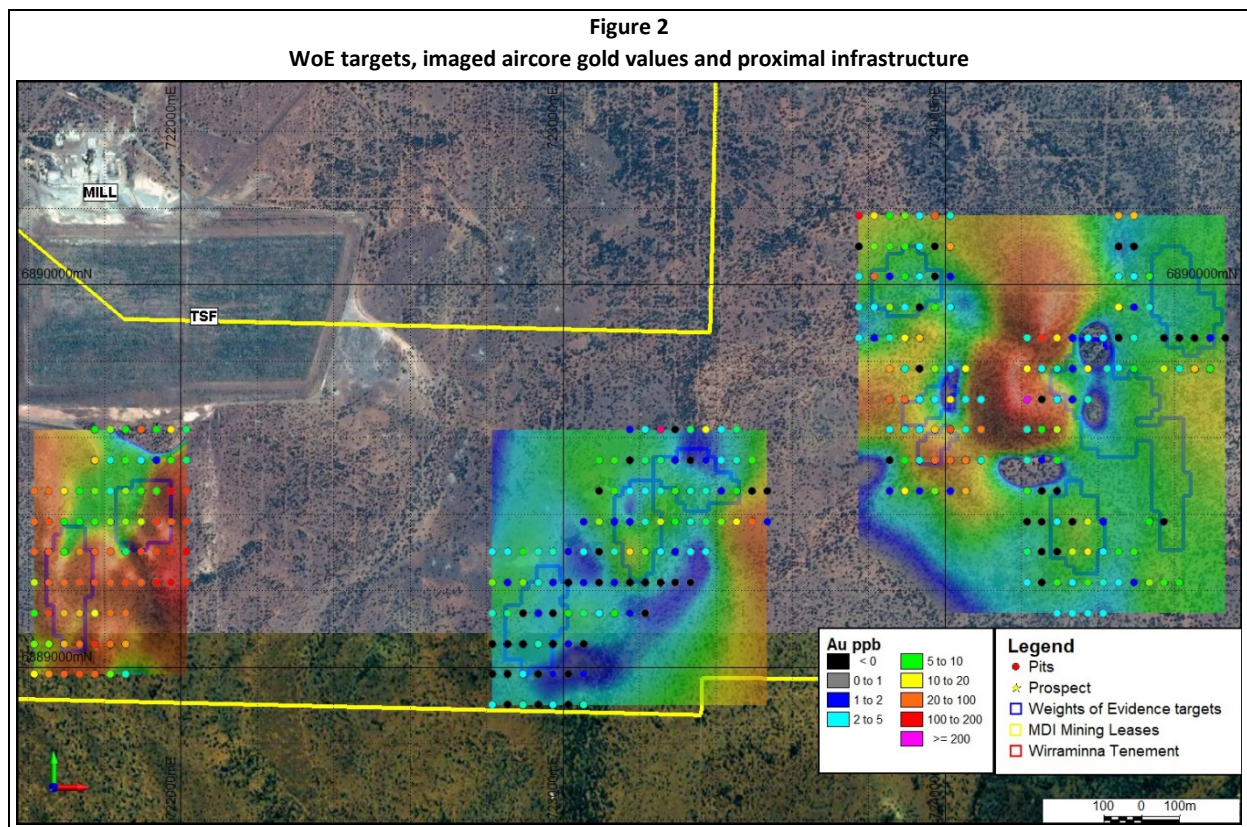
Aspiring gold developer, Middle Island Resources Limited (**Middle Island, MDI or the Company**) is pleased to announce that it has received encouraging results from geochemical aircore drilling recently completed on several Weights of Evidence (WoE) targets defined within the Company's 100%-owned Sandstone gold project in WA.

The WoE targets are located in the extreme south of Sandstone's permitted Mining Leases, as shown in Figure 1, and were generated from a targeting study completed by structural geologist, Dr Brett Davis of Orefind Pty Ltd, in the March quarter of 2017. These targets are situated in close proximity to five known gold deposits (Goat Farm, Twin Shafts, Eureka, Plum Pudding and Wirraminna) and, like the successful testing of the nearby Davis WoE targets, lie beneath a significant blanket (5-15m) of transported sheetwash cover that has discouraged previous exploration.

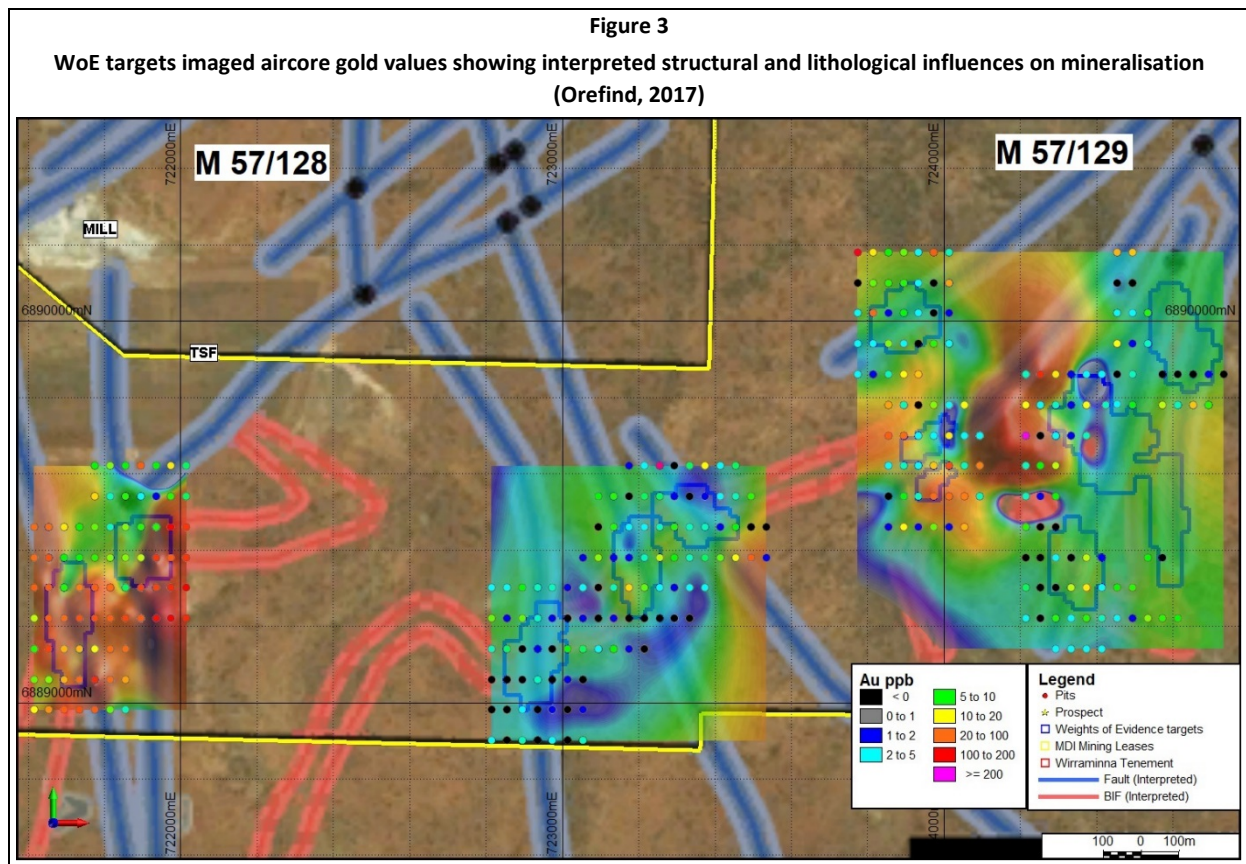


Phase 1 of an aircore geochemical sampling programme was completed over the southern WoE targets in order to penetrate the sheetwash cover to sample the interface between the transported and residual profiles – in effect, a soil sampling survey of the palaeo-surface. Drilling was completed on a 40m x 80m grid pattern in order to ensure adequate coverage over what can be small but, especially significant for MDI, very high grade gold targets in this vicinity.

The imaged gold geochemistry (Figure 2 below) demonstrates three significant anomalies, two to the south of the rehabilitated tailings storage cells (TSF) and a third in the eastern sampled area to the south of the Macintyre prospect. Each gold anomaly has a peak value exceeding 100ppb Au (0.1g/t Au), with maximum individual results up to 337ppb Au (0.34g/t Au). Individually, the anomalies have a minimum strike length of ~160m, but some remain open beyond the sampled areas. The gold anomalies are very cohesive in nature. However, unlike the coincident gold-arsenic anomalies that define the nearby Davis East and West prospects, no specific elemental correlation is evident for the new targets.



The position and orientation of the anomalies closely coincide with banded iron formation (BIF) units dislocated by faulting (Figure 3) interpreted from geophysical data by Orefind Pty Ltd, and which are considered significant controls on the distribution of gold mineralisation within the project area.



Further aircore drilling will be required to extend and close off the defined anomalies, and a modest program of RC drilling is planned to test the nature and tenor of the saprolitic source of gold mineralisation.

Middle Island Managing Director, Mr Rick Yeates:

“The receipt of further encouraging exploration results from the recently completed aircore geochemical drilling is extremely pleasing. All gold anomalies associated with these WoE targets lie on permitted Mining Leases and within 2.5km of the Company’s 600,000tpa Sandstone gold processing plant, enhancing their potential to contribute to a mill recommissioning decision.

“Following initial exploration success at Davis, the latest results also serve to further confirm the validity of the WoE study, with a further 18 targets (many of which are higher priority) yet to be tested.

“I acknowledge the efforts of the small, but effective, MDI team that is progressing our exploration strategy, while simultaneously progressing our consolidation strategy, consistent with the Company’s stated objectives.”

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Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Middle Island, industry growth or other trend projections are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward looking statements depending on a variety of factors.

Competent Persons' Statement

Information in this report relates to exploration results that are based on information compiled by Mr Rick Yeates (a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy). Mr Yeates is a fulltime employee of Middle Island and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Yeates consents to the inclusion in the release of the statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 1

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Sampling techniques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geochemical aircore drilling, comprising vertical holes drilled through the transported profile to recognisable saprolite. Samples were piled in rows of 10m directly onto the ground. The thickness of the transported profile ranged from approximately 4m to 20m depth, comprising alluvial sheetwash of predominantly pisolitic gravels. A single or composite sample, of approximately 1kg weight, straddling the interface between transported and residual profiles, was collected via tube sampling over a 1m to 4m interval in each hole. |
| Drilling techniques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vertical aircore drilling was employed to intersect the interface between the transported and residual profiles. |
| Drill sample recovery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific measures were adopted to determine the sample recovery, as the programme was effectively a soil sapling exercise of the paleo-surface, however the holes were all dry and sample piles were routinely of a consistent size. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|---|
| 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes were routinely logged by an MDI geologist, however the primary focus was to identify the precise transition from transported to residual material for sampling. Sample logging was qualitative in nature, consistent with a soil sampling programme. Holes were logged at 1m intervals. |
| 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single sample, straddling the interface between the transported and residual profiles was collected via tube sampling. Where there was doubt as to the precise location of the interface, or the interface appeared to occur between 1m drill samples, composite sampling was employed to ensure the interface was incorporated in the single sample collected from each hole. All samples were drilled and collected dry into labelled calico bags. A field duplicate sample was collected from every 20th sample to monitor reproducibility. Samples of approximately 1kg were collected, however precise consistency of sample size was not considered a priority due to the qualitative nature of what is effectively a 'soil' geochemical programme. |
| 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were assayed for a suite of 32 elements including gold, by Intertek using a 10g aqua regia with a multi-spectrum (MS) finish. Duplicate samples were collected for QA/QC purposes, and a gold standard was inserted every 20th sample to verify the lab results. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|--|
| 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A selection of holes was reviewed by senior MDI technical management to ensure the correct intervals were sampled. No twinned holes were drilled due to the reconnaissance nature of the programme. Holes were electronically logged on site. The field and assay data were recorded in the company's electronic field logger. No assays were adjusted. |
| 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A handheld GPS unit was used to record the location of aircore drill holes. Drill hole locations are shown on Figure 2 in the release and recorded in the Company's database. MGA94 Zone 50. Topographic control was provided by the handheld GPS is adequate for the nature of the programme. |
| 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were drilled on a nominal 40m by 80m orthogonal pattern, and samples collected at 1m intervals down-hole. The drillhole density is more than adequate to define the interface geochemical anomalies, with each individual target comprising multiple anomalous gold values that demonstrate expected dispersion patterns. Downhole sample compositing over 2-4m was employed in some cases to ensure that the transported/residual interface was sampled in each case. |
| 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given that the programme effectively comprised soil sampling of the essentially planar, paleo land surface, rather than designed to intersect mineralisation, the application of vertical holes is entirely appropriate. No sampling bias is introduced by drilling vertical holes in dry material when sampling a horizontal planar surface. |
| Sample security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected by Middle Island, and freighted directly from Sandstone to the Intertek laboratory in Perth. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| <i>Audits or reviews</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other than MDI senior technical management reviewing the drill sampling on site, no field audit or review has been undertaken of what was essentially a soil sampling survey.</i> <i>The field and analytical data were independently verified by the Company's external database consultant.</i> |

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|--|
| <i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The drilling was completed within, and the samples derived from M57/129 (as shown in Figure 2 of the release), which is 100% owned by Sandstone Operations Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Middle Island Resources Limited.</i> |
| <i>Exploration done by other parties</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A single reconnaissance traverse of RAB holes was previously completed over the western and central WoE targets, and two short traverses of RAB holes across the eastern WoE target, by Herald Resources Ltd in 1997.</i> <i>In general the RAB holes were too shallow and failed to penetrate the transported sheetwash, the reported geochemical results were therefore not considered to be representative of the bedrock geochemistry.</i> |
| <i>Geology</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drilling encountered 4m to 20m of alluvial sheetwash cover, predominantly comprising loose to partially-cemented pisolitic gravels.</i> <i>As holes were only drilled to the top of the residual saprolite profile, the basement geology could not be accurately determined, however several holes intercepted highly weathered ultramafic rocks and ferruginous chert/banded iron formation.</i> <i>The anomalies associated with the WoE targets are inferred to be structurally controlled</i> |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|--|
| Drill hole Information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location of each drill hole was recorded by handheld GPS (see Figure 2), including the easting, northing and RL (flat topography) to an accuracy of +/-5m. All holes were drilled in a vertical orientation and the depth of each hole recorded. The accuracy of this information is not required on the basis that the programme is effectively a soil sampling survey of the paleo land surface and the information does not contribute in any way to the definition of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. |
| Data aggregation methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported results have not been weighted or truncated, as the results are designed for relative, rather than absolute, determination of trace elements to define anomalies for subsequent testing. Reported results are derived from either individual 1m samples or composite samples collected over 2-4m intervals in order to ensure that the transported/residual interface was incorporated in each sample. Not applicable. |
| Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, as the programme is effectively a soil sampling survey of the paleo land surface and the information does not contribute in any way to the definition of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. The geometry of mineralised zones is irrelevant, given the programme is effectively a soil sampling survey of the paleo-surface, only designed to determine the planar footprint of possible mineralised zones prior to bedrock drilling. |
| Diagrams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See figures within the release. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Balanced reporting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See reported relative (rather than absolute) grades in Figure 2. |
| Other substantive exploration data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported within the release as appropriate and relevant. |
| Further work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stated within the release as appropriate and relevant. Planning of infill and extension aircore drilling to determine the limits of open-ended anomalies, and a series of short reconnaissance RC drill traverses to determine the nature and significance of any associated saprolitic mineralisation is currently under way. |