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0.5M (\$0.25)

PERFORMANCE
RIGHTS
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MARKET CAP
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Teal
Anthill
Blister Dam
Goongarrie Lady
Binduli
Windanya
Knowna North
Yarmony
Black Flag
Olympia
Lakewood

VANADIUM PROJECTS

Richmond

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NEW MINERALISATION INTERCEPTED AT THE TEAL GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- *New discovery and resource growth drilling completed at the 100% owned Teal gold project area, 11km north-west of Kalgoorlie in the Western Australian goldfields*
- *In total, 182 RC holes for 23,545m completed with the majority of the drilling focussed on resource growth at Teal, Jacques Find, Peyes Farm and Yolande*
- *New, fresh rock mineralisation discovered 100m east of the Teal pit at "Teal East". Two holes returned encouraging results including¹:*
 - **9m @ 3.33 g/t Au from 60m (TRC18001)**
 - **12m @ 3.43 g/t Au from 96m (TRC18020)**
- *New, shallow gold mineralisation discovered on the eastern edge of Teal pit with significant oxide and transitional results including¹:*
 - **14m @ 3.02 g/t Au from 41 (TRC18009)**
 - **8m @ 1.30 g/t Au from 42m (TRC18018)**
- *Peyes depth and northern extension drilling confirmed depth extensions with significant results including¹:*
 - **4m @ 4.29 g/t Au from 167m (PFRC18033)**
 - **2m @ 1.69 g/t Au from 194m, 2m @ 5.15 g/t Au from 204m and 3m @ 1.73 g/t Au from 217m (PFRC18027)**
- *Completed drilling at Jacques Find demonstrates potential for depth extensions (>200m depth) in the northern extension with significant results including¹:*
 - **10m @ 1.28 g/t Au from 150m, 6m @ 8.70 g/t Au from 177m including 2m @ 16.55 g/t Au from 177m (JFRC18137)**
 - **10m @ 2.12 g/t Au from 139m (JFRC18140)**
- *A 182 hole auger program completed in March 2018 delineated three new low level gold anomalies located 200m SW and 800m south of Jacques and 250m south of Peyes Farm. In all three areas there is little effective historic drilling*
- *A follow up auger program (237 holes) has now been completed with samples submitted for analysis and results expected in the current September Quarter²*
- *All data now being compiled to produce updated resource estimates for the Jacques Find and Yolande prospects in August 2018²*

Commenting on the drill results, Intermin Managing Director Mr Jon Price said:

"The large drilling program at the Teal gold camp has certainly delivered excellent results to date and identified four parallel mineralised structures across a 6km strike zone, demonstrating the potential scale of the system."

"We now look forward to the updated resource and moving forward on mining studies to continue creating value for shareholders in this fantastic part of the Western Australian goldfields."

¹ see Table 1 on Page 6, Competent Persons Statements on Pages 7 and 8 and JORC Tables on Page 10

² see Forward Looking Statement on Page 9 and JORC Tables on Page 10

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 1).

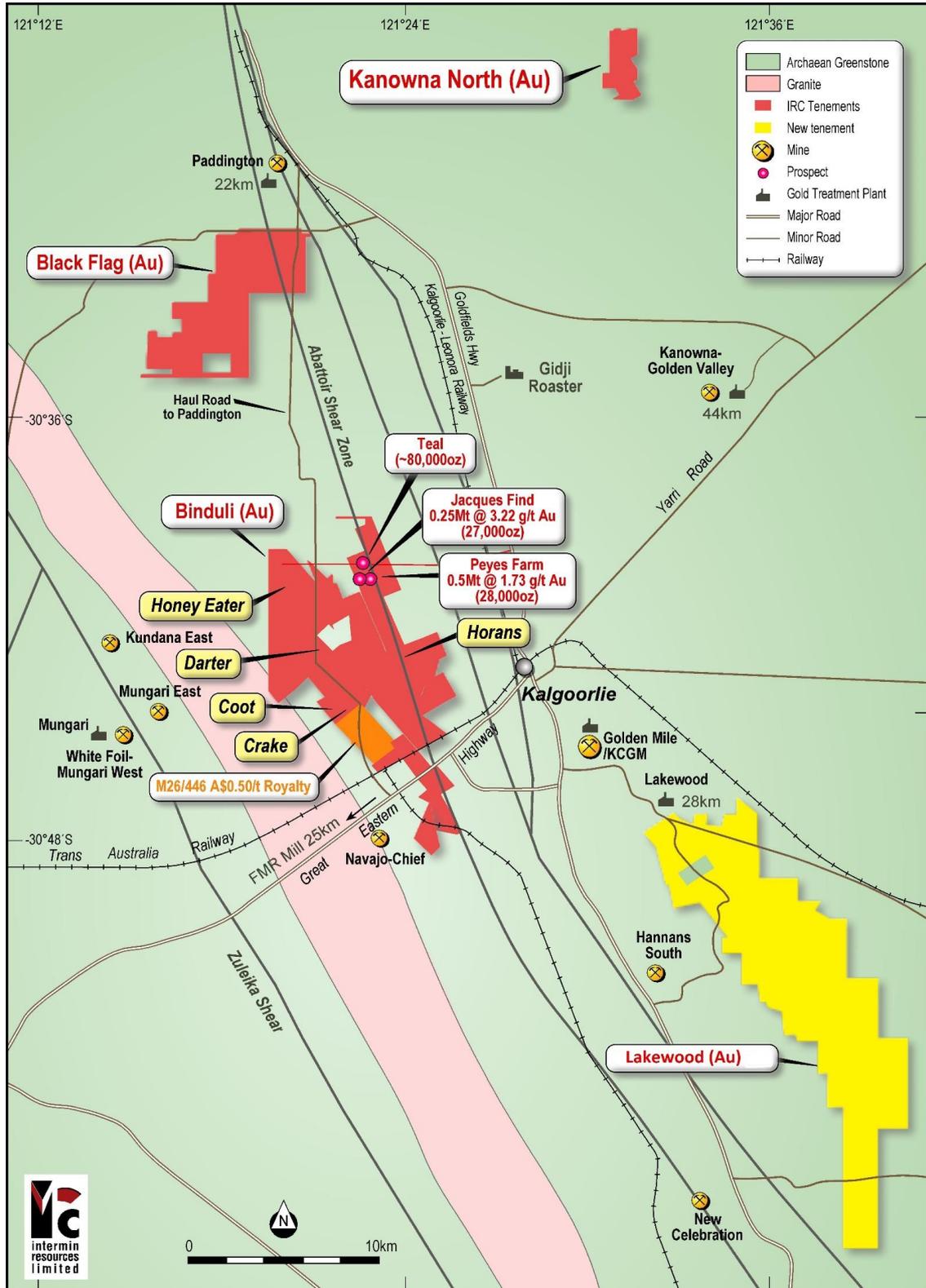


Figure 1: Teal gold project location and surrounding infrastructure

In February 2018 Intermin commenced a self-funded \$4M, 55,000m drilling program across its 100% owned Kalgoorlie gold projects. The major drill program is focussed on new discoveries and resource extensions at the key Teal, Anthill and Blister Dam projects. In total 182 RC holes for 23,545m were completed with an average drill depth of 130m.

The geology at the Teal project area is dominated by Black Flag sediments (felsic volcanics and volcanoclastics) with lesser amounts of porphyry and intermediate volcanics. Fresh rock gold is typically associated with quartz and sulphides and faulting has displaced and pinched out some of the mineralisation. Primary mineralisation at depth exhibits semi-refractory properties and optimal recoveries are achieved through ultra-fine grinding, pressure oxidation or roasting. The shallow oxide supergene mineralisation is similar to the Teal gold mine where recoveries above 93% were achieved.

At the end of June, drilling operations at the Teal project were completed with the RC rig being relocated to Anthill and commencing the 14,000m resource drilling program. The Teal program focussed primarily on:

1. Drilling out the Jacques and Yolande prospect to 200m vertical depth to support updated resource estimates
2. Deep drilling of Peyes to about 150m vertical depth to ascertain its potential to hold a significantly larger resource
3. Test drilling the area between Teal and Peyes where it was postulated a structural jog separating the two prospects could be a prospective setting for mineralisation. Ideally this could link up Teal with Peyes.
4. Discover new mineralisation that will help build the resource base at Teal

At Jacques-Yolande, 118 holes for 15,300m were spaced over a 20-40m grid to extend the current resource from 160m to 800m strike length and to 200m vertical depth. The program is considered successful as the mineralised strike length exceeded expectations with several new high grade structures being discovered. Importantly, potential remains for deep diamond drilling to test for the possible existence of high grade lode structures on the northern and southern ends of Jacques Find.

At Peyes Farm, the weathering profile and grade variability is not as well developed as Teal or Jacques Find (Figure 2). However there are a number of historic and recent drill holes indicating potential for high grade mineralisation at depth. These areas were tested by six holes for 1,112m and showed that while the mineralisation was continuous, the grade appeared to decrease. The best result being 4m @ 4.29 g/t Au from 167m from PFRC18033¹.

The area between Teal and Peyes had long since been postulated as a prospective target for deep mineralisation. This area coincides with a change of strike from north at Peyes Farm to northwest at Teal. Two dedicated deep holes (344m) were then targeted into this area. No significant assays were received. Three holes were also drilled north of Peyes Farm and were successful in delineating narrow (3m-5m), low grade oxide mineralisation. The best result being 1m @ 2.09 g/t Au from 50m in PFRC18042¹.

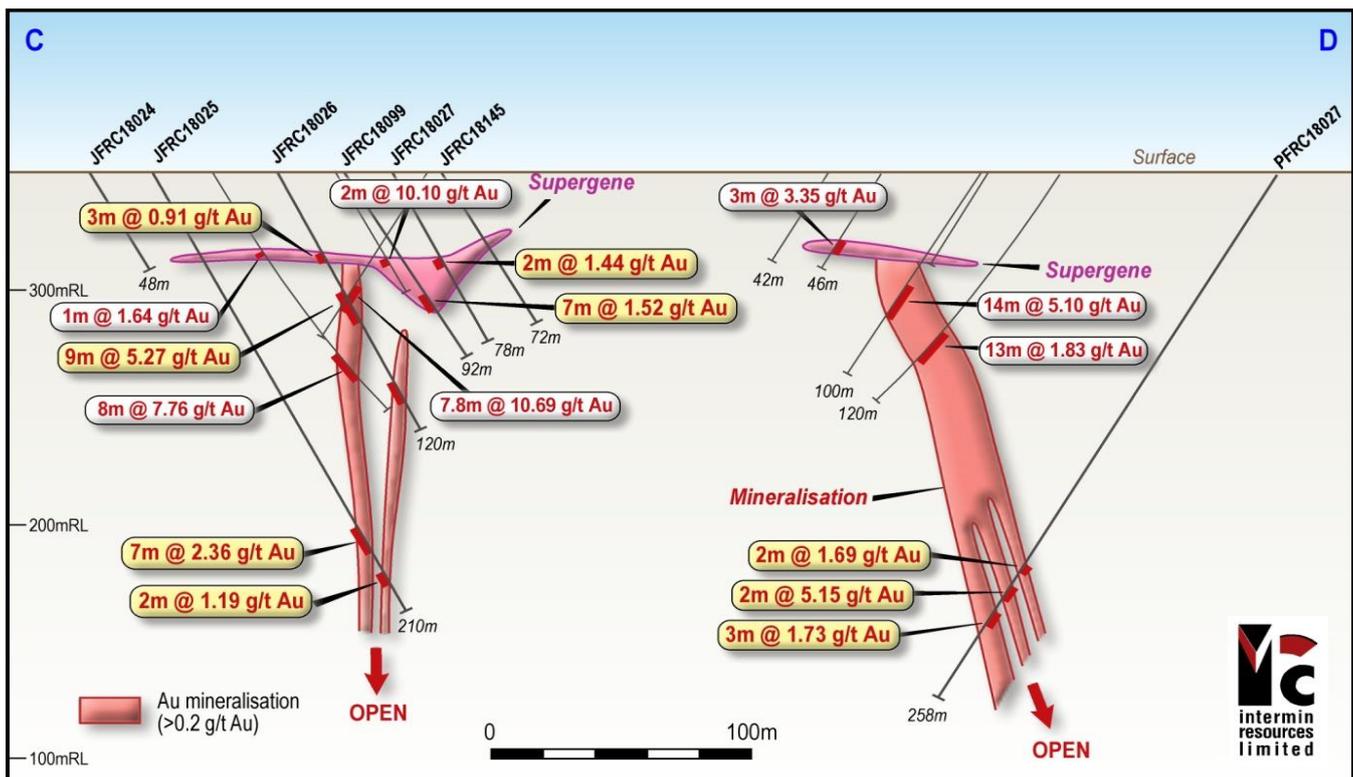


Figure 2: Cross section of Jacques Find and Peyes Farm (see Figure 4 for location)

¹ see Table 1 on Page 6, Competent Persons Statements on Pages 7 and 8 and JORC Tables on Page 10

New discovery drilling was an important part of the Teal program. The strike limits for Teal, Jacques-Yolande and Peyes Farm mineralisation is now well defined to about 200m depth. Given the success of the Teal operation, Intermin prioritised gold mineralisation that is both open pitable and has the potential to be relatively high grade (>3.0 g/t Au).

Three new gold discoveries were made in this program. The most encouraging appears to be Teal East which appears to meet the Company's criteria with two strong results including 9m @ 3.33 g/t Au from 60m (TRC18001) and 12m @ 3.43 g/t Au from 96m (TRC18020, Figure 3)¹. A follow up hole (TRC18016) between TRC18001 and TRC18020 failed to get to depth due to swelling clays. An additional hole 30m to the north, TRC18019 appeared to be sited too far to the west and recorded 2m @ 0.63 g/t Au from 70m. The mineralisation appears to be open in all directions.

Closer to the pit, TRC18009 recorded 14m @ 3.02 g/t Au from just 41m, however the extent of this new mineralisation needs further drill testing. TRC18018 was drilled 35m north of TRC18009 and returned 8m @ 1.30 g/t Au from 42m (Figure 4)¹.

A second discovery was made at Wills Find (refer ASX announcement 24 April 2018) with the highlight being 18m @ 2.51 g/t Au from 96m (PFRC18012). Only one follow up hole since April was undertaken. PFRC18025 intersected 1m @ 1.45 g/t Au from 43m¹. Recent auger testing and geochemistry in this area has now highlighted a potential cross structure which probably impacts on Wills Find.

The third new discovery was at Teal West, 200m west of the pit as announced to the ASX on 12 June 2018. The best result being 4m @ 2.60 g/t Au from 52m (JFRC18012)¹. The results received to date suggest that significant oxide and potentially transition and fresh mineralisation is present with further drilling planned.

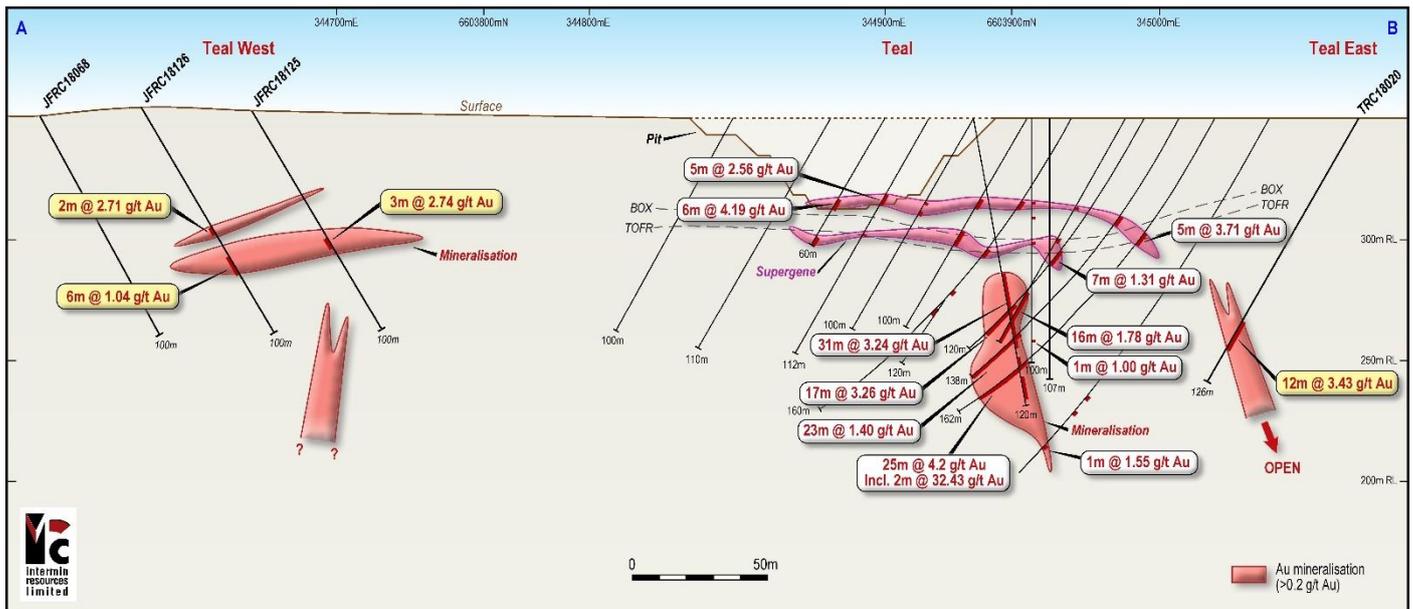


Figure 3: Cross section of Teal West and Teal East (see Figure 4 for location)

Seven additional targets were also drilled in the program, including untested IP conductor anomalies, historic geochemical (auger) anomalies, historic black shale occurrences, lithological contact zones, parallel structures, anomalous oxides in clays and structural targets. Results were mixed and follow up drilling is planned for the December and March quarters².

New targets have now been generated by an expansive 419 holes auger geochemical sampling program. Follow up samples have been submitted to a laboratory in Perth with assays expected in the current September Quarter².

¹ see Table 1 on Page 6, Competent Persons Statements on Pages 7 and 8 and JORC Tables on Page 10

² see Forward Looking Statement on Page 9 and JORC Tables on Page 10

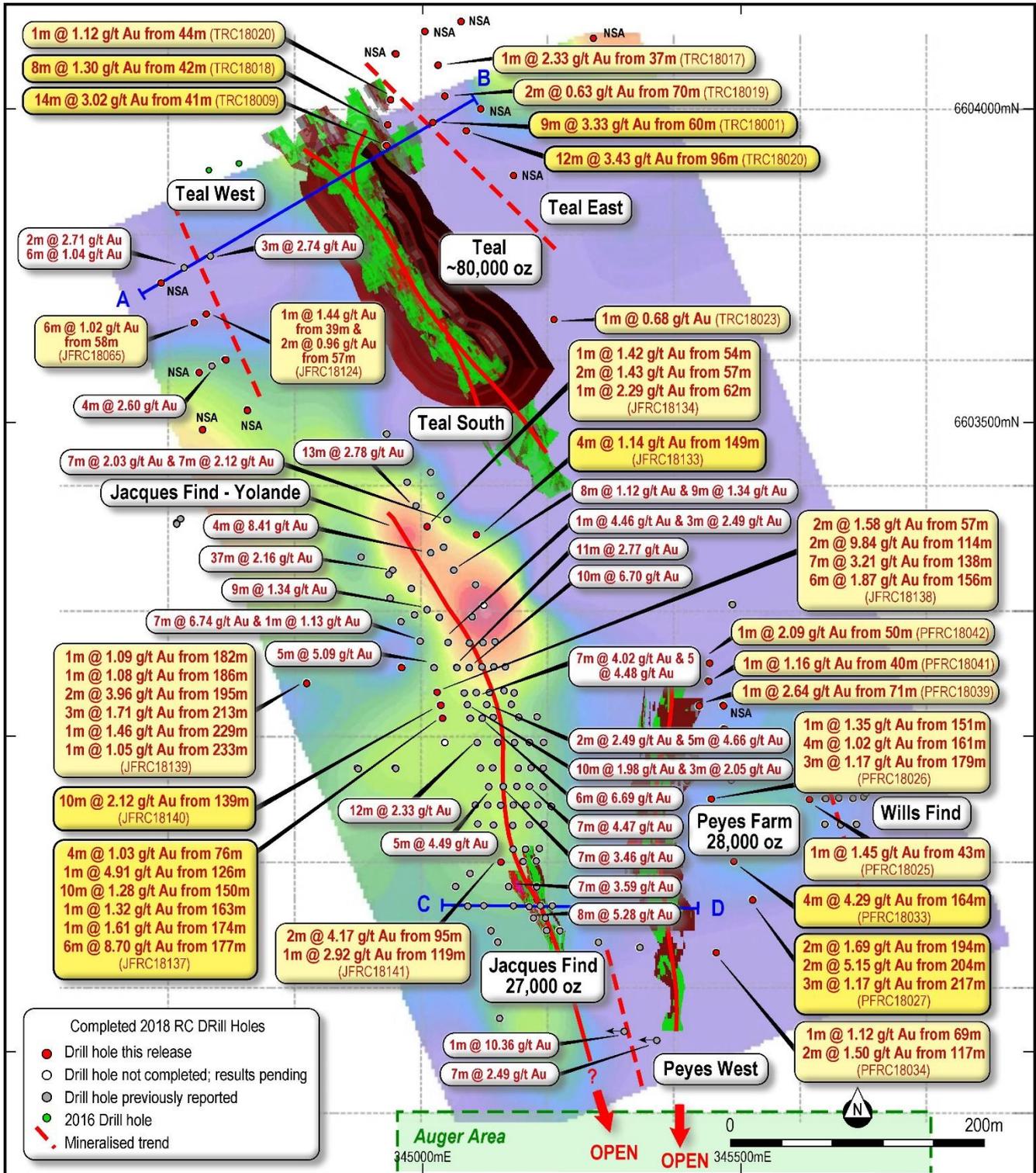


Figure 4: Location Plan Teal-Jacques-Yolande drilling showing recent and previous results and cross section locations

Next Steps

With drilling now focussed at Intermin's other core projects (Anthill and Binduli), a review and geological modelling of all results at Teal will now be undertaken. The main outcomes from this work include:

- Resource updates for Jacques Find and Peyes Farm for release in August 2018
- Planning for follow up resource drilling at Teal West and Teal East
- Planning for exploration drilling at Wills Find and priority auger targets

Table 1: Teal, Peyes Farm and Jacques Find 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 (~75%) of the downhole width*.

Hole Id	East	North	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To	Interval	Au g/t (FA50)
	(m)	(m)					(m)	(m)	
Teal Exploration Drilling (>1.0 g/t)									
TRC18001	345020	6603977	138	-75	245	60	69	9	3.33
TRC18009	344946	6603941	84	-60	245	41	55	14	3.02
TRC18017	345019	6604062	114	-60	245	37	38	1	2.33
TRC18018	344949	6603974	114	-60	245	42	50	8	1.30
						56	57	1	1.55
TRC18020	345073	6603964	126	-60	245	96	108	12	3.43
TRC18022	344953	6604014	120	-60	245	44	45	1	1.12
Peyes Farm Exploration Drilling (>1.0 g/t)									
PFRC18025	345616	6602899	90	-60	270	43	44	1	1.45
PFRC18026	345460	6602899	200	-60	270	151	152	1	1.35
						161	165	4	1.02
						179	182	3	1.17
PFRC18027	345526	6602740	258	-60	270	194	196	2	1.69
						204	206	2	5.15
						217	220	3	1.73
PFRC18033	345486	6602800	204	-60	270	164	167	4	4.29
PFRC18034	345468	6602655	150	-60	270	69	70	1	1.12
						117	119	2	1.50
PFRC18039	345441	6603048	90	-60	270	71	72	1	2.64
PFRC18041	345455	6603088	84	-60	270	40	41	1	1.16
PFRC18042	345457	6603116	100	-60	270	50	51	1	2.09
Jacques Find Exploration Drilling (>1.0 g/t)									
JFRC18133	345089	6603320	204	-60	245	149	153	4	1.14
JFRC18134	345011	6603333	120	-60	245	54	55	1	1.42
						57	59	2	1.43
						62	63	1	2.29
JFRC18136*	345000	6603151	222	-60	90	123	130	7	6.74
					Inc.	125	127	2	12.90
						174	175	1	1.13
JFRC18137	345035	6603029	240	-60	90	76	80	4	1.03
						126	127	1	4.91
						150	160	10	1.28
						163	164	1	1.32
						174	175	1	1.61
						177	183	6	8.70
					Inc	177	179	2	16.55
JFRC18138	345026	6603070	198	-60	90	57	59	2	1.58
						114	116	2	9.84
						138	145	7	3.21
						156	162	6	1.87

JFRC18139	344970	6603109	270	-60	90	182	183	1	1.09
						186	187	1	1.08
						195	197	2	3.96
						213	216	3	1.71
						229	230	1	1.46
						233	234	1	1.05
JFRC18140	345032	6603049	156	-60	90	139	149	10	2.12
JFRC18141	345127	6602800	126	-60	90	95	97	2	4.17
						119	120	1	2.92

***Competent Person Statement** – Exploration Results: Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. David O'Farrell who is the Exploration Manager of Intermin Resources Ltd. Mr. O'Farrell is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgists (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking, to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. O'Farrell consents to the inclusion in the document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 has been recently completed.

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

Intermin has a number of joint ventures in place across multiple commodities and regions of Australia providing exposure to Vanadium, Copper, PGE's, Gold and Nickel/Cobalt. Our quality joint venture partners are earning in to our project areas by spending over \$20 million over 5 years enabling focus on the gold business while maintaining upside leverage.

Intermin Resources Limited – Summary of Gold Mineral Resources (at a 1g/t Au cut-off grade)

Deposit (1g/t cut-off)	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
Teal	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				0.15	1.74	8,300	0.36	1.72	19,980	0.51	1.73	28,280
Jacques Find							0.26	3.22	26,680	0.26	3.22	26,680
Goongarrie	0.17	2.62	14,000	0.10	2.15	6,900	0.04	2.14	3,000	0.31	2.4	23,900
Menzies				0.77	2.52	62,400	1.65	2.05	108,910	2.42	2.20	171,310
Anthill				0.99	1.85	58,666	0.43	1.42	19,632	1.42	1.72	78,000
TOTAL	0.50	2.56	41,423	2.61	2.08	175,026	3.29	2.05	216,462	6.40	2.10	432,613

Intermin Resources Limited – Summary of Vanadium / Molybdenum Mineral Resources (at 0.29% V₂O₅ cut-off grade)

Category	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade % V ₂ O ₅	Grade g/t MoO ₃	Notes
Inferred (1)	1,764	0.31	253	(1) Rothbury
Inferred (2)	671	0.35	274	(2) Lilyvale
Inferred (3)	96	0.33	358	(2) Manfred
Inferred (4)	48	0.31	264	(2) Burwood (100% metal rights)
TOTAL	2,579	0.32	262	

Notes:

1. **Competent Persons Statement** - The information in this report that relates to 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
Sampling techniques	<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"> 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.
	<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"> For RC drilling regular air and manual cleaning of cyclone to remove hung up clays where present. Standards & replicate assays taken by the laboratory. Based on statistical analysis of these results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative.
	<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"> 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.
Drilling techniques	<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"> RC drilling with a 5' 1/4 inch face sampling hammer bit.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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>undertaken every RC rod (6m). RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The cyclone was routinely cleaned ensuring no material build up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • No sample bias has been identified to date.
Logging	<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"> • 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. • Logging was qualitative in nature. • All intervals logged for RC drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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"> • 4m composite and 1m RC samples taken. • 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. • For Intermin samples, no duplicate 4m composites were taken in the field. 4m and 1m samples were analysed by SGS Mineral Services in Kalgoorlie. • 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. • 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. • 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
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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"> • The 1m RC samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FA50) by SGS accredited Labs (Kalgoorlie) for gold only. • No geophysical assay tools were used. • 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.

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>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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"> • Work was supervised by senior SGS staff experienced in metals assaying. QC data reports confirming the sample quality are supplied. • Data storage as PDF/XL files on company PC in Perth office. • No data was adjusted.
Location of data points	<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"> • 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. • Grid MGA94 Zone 51. • Topography is very flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation.
Data spacing and distribution	<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"> • Holes were variably spaced and were consistent with industry standard resource style drilling in accordance with the collar details/coordinates supplied in Table 1. • 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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"> • 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. • 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,

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		it is the most common routine for delineating shallow gold resources in Australia.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Audits have been commissioned.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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"> • Mining Leases M26/346, M26/499, M26/549, M26/621 (WA). No third party JV partners involved. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous workers in the area include Delta Gold, Barrick and Placer Dome Asia.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaean felsic volcanic sediments and porphyry. Oxide supergene and transitional gold with quartz, minor vein quartz, shear hosted with varying amounts of sulphide mineralisation.
Drill hole information	<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"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Table 1. • No information is excluded.

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>	
Data aggregation methods	<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"> • No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled are as tabulated in Table 1. • All assay intervals reported in Table 1 are 1m downhole intervals or as indicated. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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"> • 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. • 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. • 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.
Diagrams	<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"> • See Figure 1-4.
Balanced reporting	<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"> • Summary results showing 1m assays >1.00 g/t Au are shown in Table 1.
Other substantive	<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"> • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	<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"> • 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.
Further work	<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"> • New resource calculations are planned once sufficient data is compiled, with pit or underground economic assessments to follow if warranted. • Commercially sensitive.