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Menzies Gold Project
Goongarrie Project
Windanya Project
Blister Dam project

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FURTHER HIGH GRADE GOLD INTERSECTED AT SELKIRK PROSPECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- 1m split assays received from recent drilling program at Menzies gold project¹
- Best shallow assay results returned from Selkirk include:
 - 2m @ 9.12g/t Au from 63m
(including 1m @ 17.81g/t Au from 64m)
 - 1m @ 4.81g/t Au from 80m
 - 2m @ 4.18g/t Au from 102m
(including 1m @ 6.15g/t Au from 103m) – MZRC1601
 - 4m @ 6.67g/t Au from 76m
(including 1m @ 17.08g/t Au from 78m) – MZRC1605
- Significant mineralisation intersected showing good continuity with adjacent historic and more recent drilling
- Mineralisation occurs within structurally controlled quartz/sulphide and shear hosted lodes exhibiting a high nugget effect typical of high grade deposits at Menzies
- Selkirk strike length defined for 100m with a down dip extent of 100m and is open down plunge to the south
- New priority high grade drill targets have been identified at Selkirk and other similar prospects with planning and approvals underway for follow up programs in the September Quarter.

Commenting on the results Intermin's Managing Director, Mr Jon Price said he was pleased with the drilling results that have demonstrated strong continuity from a number of shallow high grade lodes at Selkirk. The drilling was designed to extend the mineralised lodes adjacent to the outstanding results from the previous drill program and has certainly achieved this.

"The small Selkirk mine completed in the 90s delivered very good grade and we are fortunate to be the first to drill beneath the 55m deep pit and to be hitting multiple high grade shoots. Selkirk is one of many small shallow open pits and old workings that have not had a lot of follow up drilling in the last 20 years and we look forward to getting the rigs back to work in this great gold producing region," Mr Price said.

¹ As announced to the ASX on 15 March 2016

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Intermin Resources Limited (ASX: IRC) ("Intermin" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that new high grade gold results have been returned from 1m split assays from recent reverse circulation ("RC") drilling at the 100% owned Menzies gold project located 130km northwest of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in Western Australia (Figure 1).

A total of eight holes were completed for 758m at the Selkirk prospect and a further three holes for 271m at the Aspacia prospect (refer ASX announcement dated 15 March 2015). The program at Selkirk has successfully followed up recent and historic drill holes and intersected continuations of the targeted narrow high grade quartz/sulphide and shear hosted gold lodes. Final results from Aspacia are expected by Quarter end.

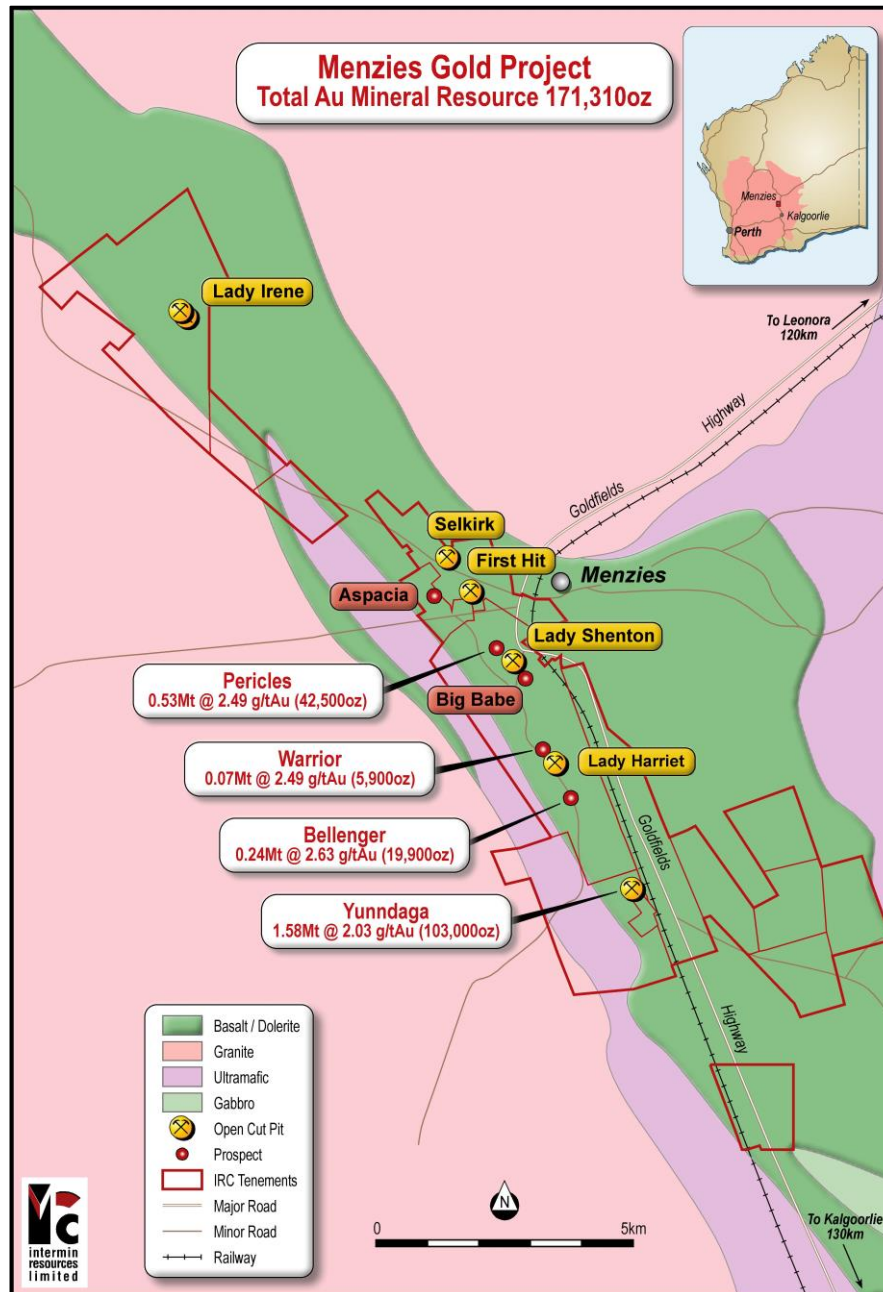


Figure 1: Menzies project locations and regional geology

At Selkirk the program was designed to extend very high grade mineralisation intersected in RC hole MZRC1552 (**3m @ 88.6g/t Au from 84m**) and holes were completed up dip, down dip and along strike to gain a better understanding of the extent and geometry of the gold bearing structures.

Multiple lodes were again intersected in a number of holes with grades up to 17.81g/t Au (Table 1). These encouraging intercepts demonstrate the lodes are open at depth and down plunge to the south and they exhibit the typical high nugget grade variability known to occur at the historic mines along strike (Figure 2, 3 and 4).

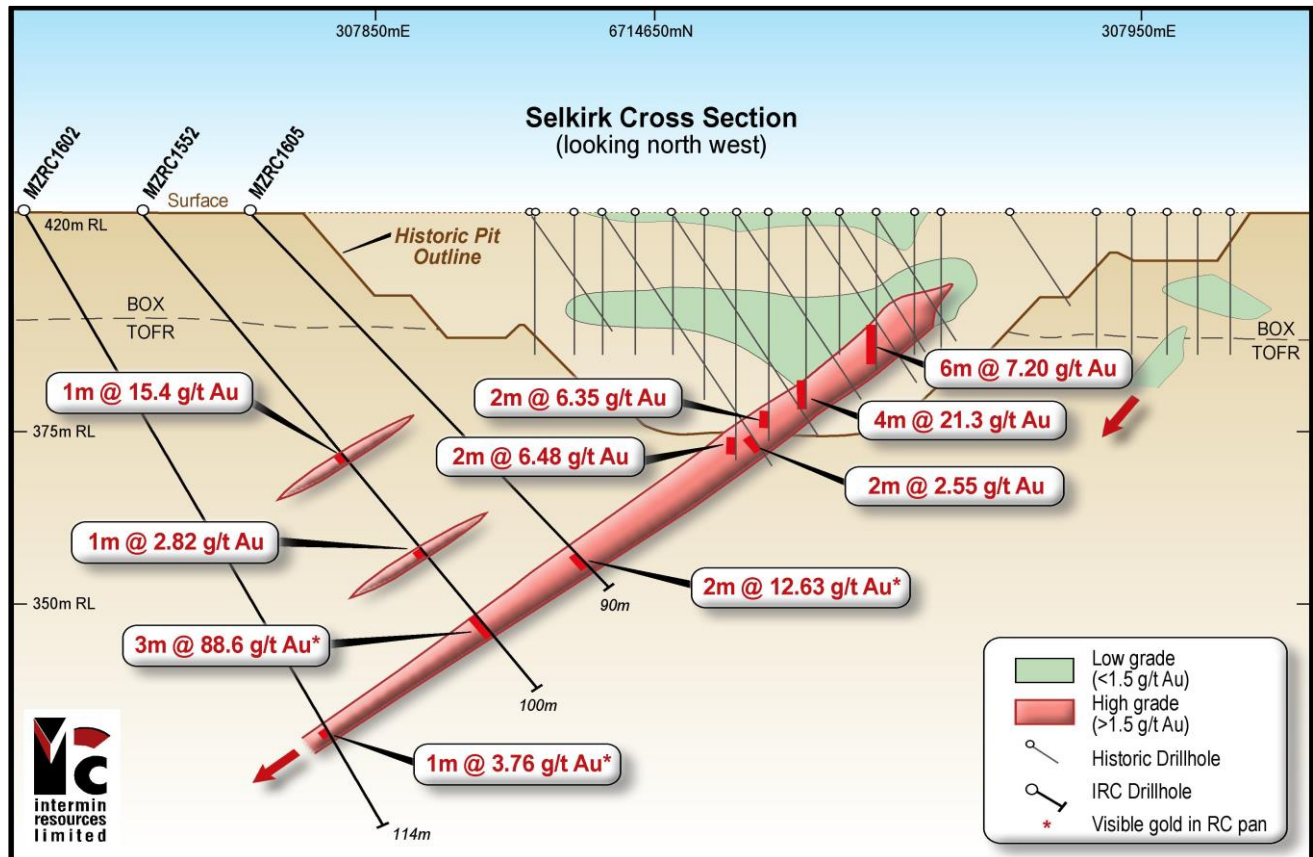


Figure 2: Selkirk prospect schematic cross section A – A' (see Figure 4) looking north showing some recent and historic drilling, interpreted high grade gold lodes and the historic Selkirk pit.

The Selkirk prospect has demonstrated the presence of mineralised lode structures over approximately 100m along strike and has been defined currently to a vertical depth of approximately 100m. The mineralisation is open down plunge to the south and there is strong potential to define a high grade underground Resource with additional drilling.

The Selkirk prospect is sparsely drilled along strike and at depth below 100m and will be the focus of targeted RC drilling in the September Quarter once approvals are in place. Intermin's strategy is to discover and define sufficient Mineral Resources to underpin the construction of a stand-alone CIP/CIL processing facility designed to treat high grade free-milling ores at Menzies. The strategy aims to take advantage of the excellent infrastructure sites located within the Company's granted Mining Leases and proximity to known gold deposits.

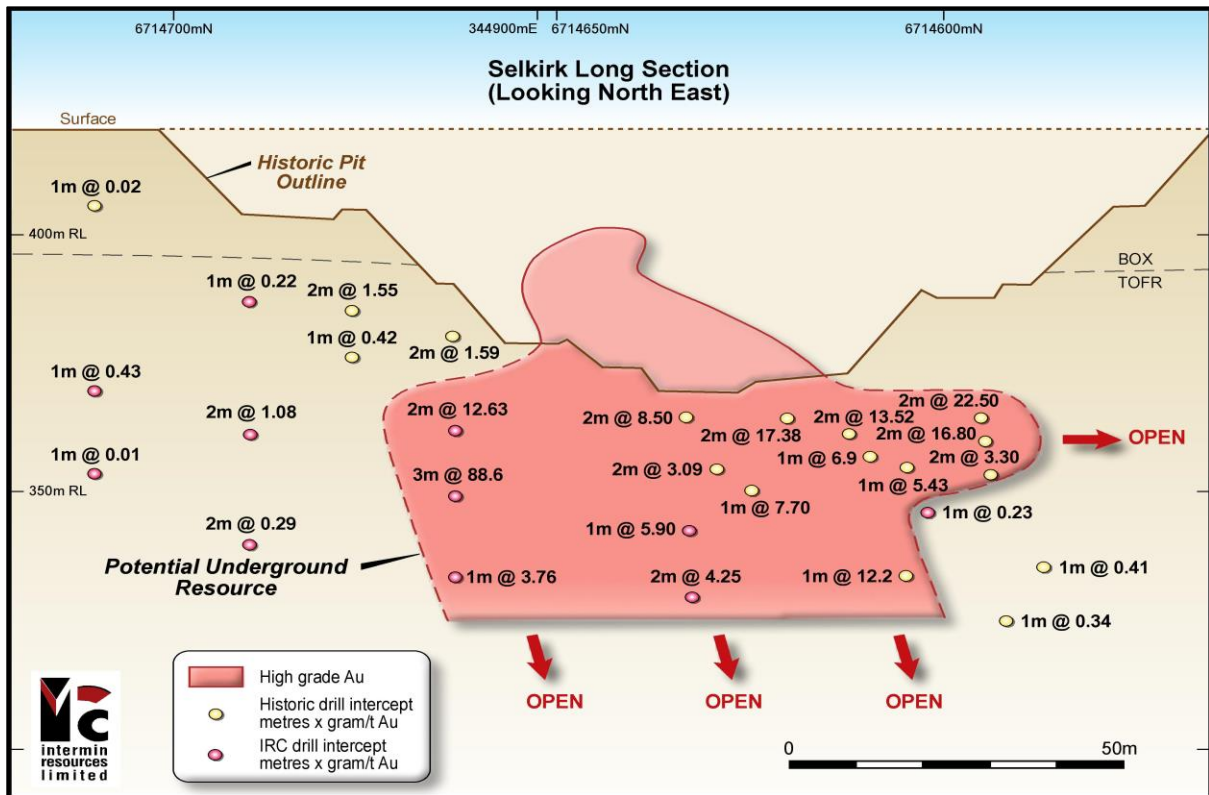


Figure 3: Selkirk gold prospect schematic long section

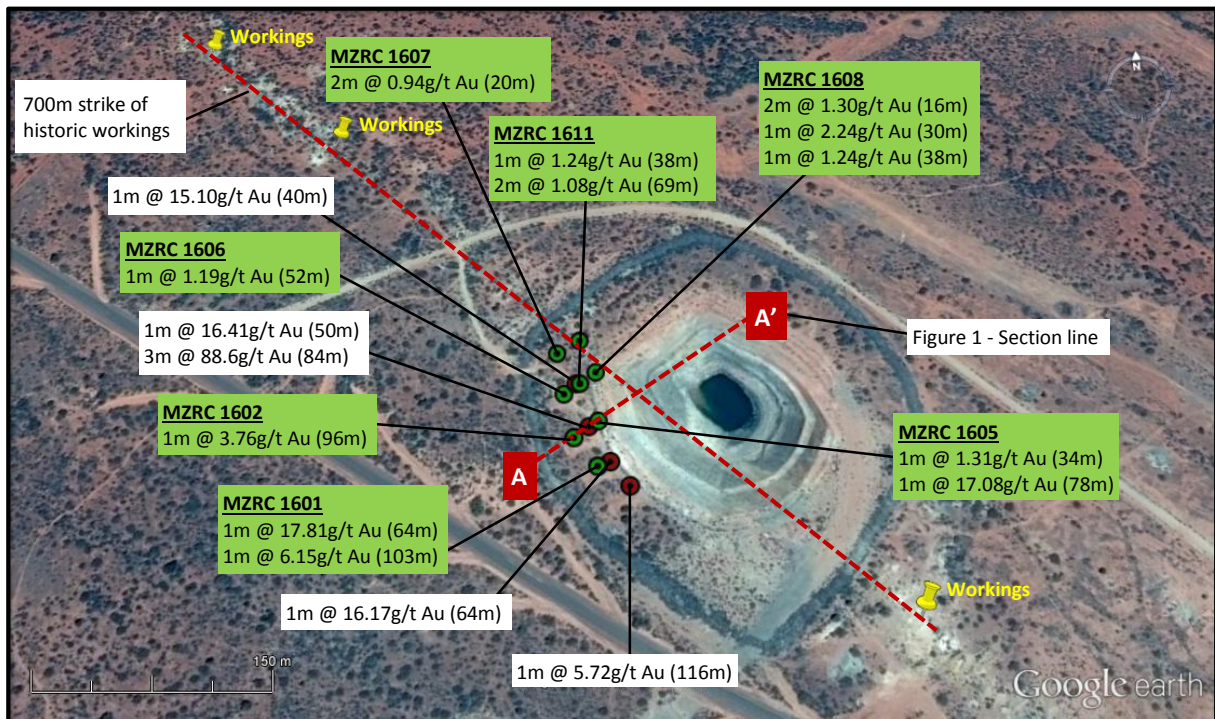


Figure 4: Selkirk gold prospect historic pit, drill hole plan and the location of cross section A-A' (see Figure 2), December 2015 collar positions shown with red dots and current program collars shown with green dots.

About Intermin

Intermin is a gold exploration and development company focussed on the Kalgoorlie and Menzies areas of Western Australia which are host to some of Australia's richest gold deposits. The Company's flagship projects are the 100% owned Menzies and Teal projects which host significant mineralisation and have the potential to be mined via open cut and underground methods.

Perth and Menzies-based 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 Resource			Indicated Resource			Inferred Resource			Total Resource		
		Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz
<u>Menzies</u>	2012												
Pericles					0.53	2.49	42,500				0.53	2.49	42,500
Yunddaga								1.58	2.03	103,000	1.58	2.03	103,000
Bellenger					0.24	2.63	19,900				0.24	2.63	19,900
Warrior								0.07	2.49	5,910	0.07	2.49	5,910
<u>Goongarrie</u>	2012				0.25	2.87	23,000				0.25	2.87	23,000
<u>Kalgoorlie</u>													
Teal	2004	0.33	3.04	32,530	0.57	2.34	42,752				0.90	2.59	75,282
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>0.33</u>	<u>3.04</u>	<u>32,530</u>	<u>1.59</u>	<u>2.51</u>	<u>128,152</u>	<u>1.65</u>	<u>2.05</u>	<u>108,910</u>	<u>3.57</u>	<u>2.35</u>	<u>269,592</u>

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 Mr David O'Farrell and Simon Coxhell. Both 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. It has not been updated since (unless indicated) to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. Mr O'Farrell and Mr Coxhell 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 2004 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration, Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves'. Mr O'Farrell and Mr Coxhell 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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Table 1: Menzies gold project new RC drilling 1m split sample significant downhole intercepts (Au AAR is an Aqua Regia assay and Au FA50 is a fire assay). True width intercepts are not known however estimated to be 90% of the downhole widths.

Hole ID	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (deg.)	Azimuth (deg.)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t) (AAR)	Au (g/t) (FA50)	Gram X metre
SELKIRK PROSPECT (Significant Assays >0.40g/t Au for 1m samples)											
MZRC1601	6714586	307822	110	-65	60	40	42	2	0.98		1.76
					Including	40	41	1	1.14	1.58	1.42
						54	56	2	0.86		1.55
						63	65	2	2.64	9.12	16.42
					Including	64	65	1	4.28	17.81	16.03
						80	81	1	4.79	4.81	4.33
						84	86	2	0.85	0.16	1.55
						102	104	2	4.05	4.18	7.52
					Including	103	104	1	5.78	6.15	5.53
MZRC1602	6714609	307807	114	-68	60	95	97	2	1.84		3.31
					Including	96	97	1	2.89	3.76	3.38
						104	105	1	0.01	0.68	0.61
MZRC1604	6714687	307816	78	-55	60	61	62	1	0.43		0.38
MZRC1605	6714621	307825	90	-47	60	33	35	2	0.84		1.51
					Including	34	35	1	1.27	1.31	1.46
						76	80	4	6.67		24.01
					Including	77	79	2	12.67	10.86	22.81
					Including	78	79	1	17.08	14.81	15.37
MZRC1606	6714644	307802	95	-72	60	36	38	2	0.90		1.62
						43	44	1	0.70		0.63
						52	53	1	1.10	1.19	1.07
						74	76	2	0.93		0.84
						82	83	1	0.42	0.79	0.71
MZRC1607	6714677	307799	93	-60	60	20	22	2	0.94		1.69
MZRC1608	6714661	307826	82	-50	60	16	18	2	1.30		2.34
					Including	16	17	1	1.90	1.81	1.71
						23	24	1	0.89	0.97	0.87
						30	31	1	2.24	2.31	2.08
						41	42	1	1.08	1.05	0.97
MZRC1611	6714652	307814	96	-58	60	31	32	1	0.52		0.47
						38	39	1	1.24		1.12
						69	71	2	1.08	1.07	1.94

Notes: Gram X metre column is downhole interval X (Au g/t AAR or FA50) X 90%.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION TABLE 1
SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA - MENZIES

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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>	4m composite samples taken with a 450mm x 50mm PVC spear being thrust to the bottom of the sample bag. 1m single splits taken using riffle splitter. 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>	- Regular air & manual cleaning of cyclone to remove hung up clays - Standards & replicate assays taken by the laboratory.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	RC chips were geologically logged over 1m intervals, initially sampled over 4m composite intervals and then specific intervals were sampled over 1m intervals from surface. Depending on the hole depth, the maximum interval was 4, and minimum was 1m. Samples assayed for Au only.
	<i>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>	Drilling of mainly quartz-sulphide hosted gold. Previous assaying of these zones of mineralisation has indicated that 4m composite results often display some variable correlation with individual 1m splits, which is indicative of the high nugget effect.
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-</i>	Reverse Circulation with a 4.5" face sampling hammer bit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <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>	• RC recovery and meterage was assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Good recoveries were recorded with occasional zones of reduced recovery which were noted on geological logs. Routine check for correct sample depths are undertaken every rod (6m) • RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The cyclone was routinely cleaned ensuring no material build up. • Due to predominantly good drilling conditions around the sample interval (dry) the geologist believes the samples are representative, some bias would occur in the advent of poor sample recovery (which was not seen). There were notable wet samples at depth and these were marked meticulously on the geology logs.
Logging	<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> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	• Drill chip logging was completed on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist. The log was made to standard logging descriptive sheets, and transferred into Micromine computer once back at the office. • Logging was qualitative in nature. • 100% of all meterages were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	• 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 mostly dry and noted where wet in the geological log sheets. • No duplicate 1m samples were taken in the field. 1m samples were submitted to Nagrom Laboratories in Perth. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- Once samples in Perth, further work including duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. If sufficient drill data density is demonstrated results will be incorporated into a Mineral Resource Estimate once all procedures are completed. - Mineralisation is located in weathered clays, sometimes saprolitic, transitional and fresh rock and the sample size is standard practice in the WA Goldfields to ensure representivity. Quartz and minor sulphides were observed which is consistent with narrow vein quartz and shear-hosted mineralisation known to occur in the Menzies region.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <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>	- The 1m and 4m composite samples were assayed by Aqua Regia (ICP008) with a Fire Assay check (FA50) by Nagrom Accredited Labs (Perth) for gold only and is considered a partial digest. Fire assay checks were conducted as routine for every 8th sample and if Aqua Regia assays returned were >1.0g/t Au. Additional Fire Assay samples are planned to be submitted if used for resource estimation. - 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. Aqua regia digestion and fire assay (FA50) checks were used.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- Work was supervised by senior Nagrom staff experienced in metals assaying. QC data reports confirming the sample quality are supplied. - No twin holes undertaken. - Data storage as PDF/XL files on company PC in Perth office. - No data was adjusted.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and</i>	All drill collar locations were surveyed using a hand held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. Holes were drilled on a close grid in places and wider in less advanced areas

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	in accordance with Table 1. The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. The topography was relatively flat. • Grid MGA94 Zone 51 • Topography was fairly flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• Holes were variably spaced and were consistent with industry standard resource style drilling in accordance with the coordinates in Table 1. • The hole spacing was sufficient to define mineralisation at Selkirk to a maximum vertical depth of ~100m. The sample spacing and the appropriateness of each hole to be appropriate to make up data points for a Mineral Resource has not yet been determined. The holes at Selkirk appear to be located at close enough spacing to compile a Mineral Resource Estimate however more drilling needs to be completed. • These assays are from 1m length sample intervals down hole.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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> <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>	• No, drilling of the holes at angles tabulated in Table 1 is 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. • 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 mineralization and drill spacing/ method, it's probably the most common routine for delineating shallow gold resources.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Samples were collected on site under supervision of the responsible geologist. The work site is on pastoral station. Visitors need permission to visit site. Once collected samples were wrapped and transported to Kalgoorlie for loading and transport to Perth (Nagrom). Dispatch and con notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• No Audits have been commissioned. An external consultant has reviewed the sampling procedure and approved its use.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS - **MENZIES**

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	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. 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.	• Mining Lease M29/154 (WA). No third party JV partners involved. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous workers in the area include Pancontinental Mining, Rex Resources, Regal Resources and Heron Resources. Several open cut mines were commissioned in the 80's and 90's and underground mines prior to that since discovery of the field in the 1890's.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Archean lode/supergene
Drill hole Information	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: • 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	• See Table 1. • No information is excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<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> <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> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	• 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. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <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>	• Mineralisation is generally west dipping at about 50 degrees. Given the spacing of the holes, it was deemed adequate to portray the interpreted ore zones. • Drill intercepts and true width appear to be very 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 close to 100% of the intercepted width however, to be conservative 90% has been used to calculate gram/metre values. • Given the nature of RC drilling, the minimum width and assay is 1m. Diamond core is best used to determine cm scale mineralisation widths. Downhole intercepts have been tabulated in Table 1. True 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>	• See Figure 1-4.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	Summary results showing 1m assays >0.4 g/t Au are shown in Table 1 for the Selkirk prospect.
Other substantive exploration data	<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; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	See details from previous ASX releases from Intermin Resources Limited (ASX: IRC) over the last 6 years dealing with drilling and work activities at the Lady Shenton NW (Pericles), Bellenger and numerous other similar prospects within the mining leases. These can be accessed via the internet.
Further work	<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> <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>	- New resource calculations are planned for the Selkirk prospect when enough drilling has been completed. It is uncertain how much drilling will be required at this stage for the Company to compile a JORC Resource - Commercially sensitive.