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KEY GOLD PROJECTS

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

INITIAL DRILLING AT ANTHILL INTERSECTS 105m at 1.38g/t Au (including 41m at 2.35g/t Au)¹

HIGHLIGHTS

- First pass diamond drill hole AHD1701 completed at the Anthill gold project to 226m depth on the Zuleika Shear in the Western Australian Goldfields
- Drilling intercepts continuous gold mineralisation from 48m below surface dominated by fresh, highly bleached sericite-albite-carbonate-pyrite alteration with the following results:
 - 105m at 1.38g/t Au from 48m (including 41m at 2.35g/t from 73m)¹
- Diamond drilling successfully confirms Anthill gold deposit structural interpretation and validates historic drilling data
- 7,000m Resource validation and extensional drill program commenced to update the historic JORC 2004 Resource Estimate of 160,000 ounces²
- Further results and the updated Mineral Resource Estimate expected in the December Qtr



WEBSITE

www.intermin.com.au

Figure 1: Anthill prospect AHD1701 schematic cross section with new and historic intercepts

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

"While the initial headline intercepts at Anthill are very encouraging, the geological data from the drill core has been invaluable in confirming the structural interpretation and the most appropriate drilling orientation for the follow up extension drilling.

"The Company now looks forward to the results of the drilling campaign now underway and adding Anthill to our Resource portfolio in the December Quarter."

¹See Table 1 on Page 4 and JORC Tables on Page 7, ² As announced to the ASX on 8 March and 6 July 2017, see also Competent Persons Statement on page 5 and Forward Looking and Cautionary Statement on page 6.

Overview

Intermin Resources Limited (ASX: IRC) ("Intermin" or the "Company") is pleased to announce initial drilling results from diamond core drilling at the 100% owned Anthill gold project located 54km northwest of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in Western Australia (Figure 3). The project comprises granted Mining Lease M16/531 and it is located on the highly prospective Zuleika Shear Zone which is host to numerous high grade deposits (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Anthill prospect Mining Licence and regional geology plan

Diamond hole AHD1701 was drilled to a depth of 226m to validate the mineralisation model, examine the mineralisation and vein orientations and obtain specimens for metallurgical and physical properties testing. The hole successfully confirmed Intermin's geological model whereby mineralisation consists of a discrete steeply plunging quartz stock work zone developed within a folded and altered pillow basalt unit within the Zuleika Shear.

Combined with historic drilling, the stock work zone is interpreted to be roughly circular or funnel shaped in plan, dipping to the northeast and is about 100 to 150m in diameter. The mineralisation has intense sericite-albite-carbonate-pyrite alteration, is bounded by a contact with metasediments to the west and the basalt host rock is intruded by an irregular Archaean dolerite body. The host rock is intensely weathered to 70 to 80m depth and there is a surface layer of soil and lateritic mineralisation 1 to 8m thick. Mineralisation is continuous from around 20m depth to the depth limit of drilling at around 200m.

All gold assay results from hole AHD1701 have been received with drill hole collar details and significant downhole intervals included in Table 1. The hole was designed to intersect stock work veins at high angles and has been drilled partly down dip of the broad mineralised envelope. The orientation of the drill hole and mineralisation intersected has not provided a basis for the estimation of the true width intervals. Strong visible gold has been noted in some sections of the core which loosely correlate to assay intervals however it is assumed that the mineralisation has high nugget effect.

Follow up

A reverse circulation ("RC") drilling program comprising 50 holes for ~7,000m commenced on the 28 August and will be completed on a 20m x 20m grid. The holes will test interpreted mineralisation to approximately 180m depth and several holes are planned to target adjacent, parallel structures with a view to expanding high grade mineralisation. A new JORC 2012 compliant resource will be calculated shortly after all the assays are received and the mineralisation interpretation is complete.

Several other prospects have been identified at Anthill (Figure 2) including Fire Ant (3 km north of Anthill) where an area of 1.6 Ha has been cleared and scraped for alluvial gold by prospectors. Earlier work also delineated a moderate soil anomaly in this location and within the underlying laterite horizon. Despite the obvious signs of surface gold, this area has received limited shallow drilling. Several shallow, historic RAB holes recorded low levels of probable supergene gold nearby which adds to the prospectivity. Approximately 1,000m of "new discovery drilling" will be undertaken shortly after the resource program is completed.



Figure 3: Intermin's Kalgoorlie area gold project locations, regional geology and surrounding infrastructure

Table 1: Anthill gold prospect new diamond core significant downhole intercepts (Au FA50 is a fire assay). The hole was designed to intersect stock work veins at high angles and has been drilled partly down dip of the broad mineralised envelop so true widths of the intercepts are not able to be estimated.

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
Anthill Prospe	ect (>0.50g/t Au)							
AHD1701	6625958	308605	226	-70	048	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.80
						33.0	34.0	1.0	3.28
						35.3	36.0	0.7	0.77
						38.0	40.0	2.0	0.82
						48.0	153.0	105.0	1.38
				Inclu	uding	48.0	89.0	41.0	2.35
				Inclu	uding	99.0	108.0	9.0	5.51
						156.0	157.0	1.0	0.80
						159.0	160.0	1.0	0.91
						186.0	189.0	3.0	0.86

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 Stage 1 gold mine is currently in production.

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

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

Intermin Resources Limited – Summary of Gold Mineral Resources

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

Notes:

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

2. <u>Forward Looking Statements</u> - 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.

Visit us at www.intermin.com.au

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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.

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Appendix 1 – Anthill 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 Limited.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	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.	 Selected intervals (maximum of 1m in length) taken from half HQ diamond core. For historic RC and RAB drilling the majority of samples are 1m length with minor composites of 2, 3, 4 and 5m intervals in waste or low level mineralisation.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• For IRC diamond drilling the core was oriented and marked up by experienced geologists and field assistants to ensure samples were taken from accurate locations. For historical core holes it is unknown how they were oriented or marked up.
	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.	 Diamond drilling was used to obtain 1m samples or less from half core which was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. Drilling intersected oxide, transitional and primary mineralisation to a maximum drill depth of 189m. Assays were determined by Fire assay with checks routinely undertaken. Drilling of mainly quartz, shear and sulphide hosted gold within basalt. Previous assaying of these zones of mineralisation at Anthill has indicated that 1m results often display some variable correlation with repeats which is indicative of the high nugget effect.
Drilling techniques	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).	 Diamond core hole with a HQ sized bit and standard tube. Core was oriented using the Reflex method. Historical drilling included 782 drill holes surrounding Anthill, 40 were drilled by Metaliko, 707 of the holes are RAB (max depth 70m). The remainder are RC and diamond holes completed over a number of years by various companies including Pioneer, Aurion Gold, Placer and Barrick Australia. Selected intervals on section of the current Intermin diamond hole AHD1701 have been included from the historic database for contextual purposes only given AHD1701 was drilled to confirm the historic mineralisation for later inclusion in a JORC 2012 updated Resource if one is completed.

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Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	 Diamond core recovery was logged by the driller and geologist for AHD1701 and unknown for historic drill holes. Maximum recovery of sample occurred where ground was competent, core loss was noted on drill logs and in the tray. Unknown for historic holes. Diamond core is very representative.
Logging	 Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	 Core logging was completed on selected intervals in the core yard in Kalgoorlie by an experienced geologist. The log was made to standard logging descriptive sheets, and transferred into Micromine computer once back at the Perth office. Unknown for historic holes. Logging was qualitative in nature for AHD1701. Unknown for historic holes. All intervals logged and sampled soon after drilling for AHD1701. Unknown for historic holes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	 If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	 HQ diamond core half sawn. Unknown for historic holes. Not applicable for this drilling. For historic Metaliko RC holes prefix AHRC sub-sampling used a cone splitter. Unknown for other historic holes. High quality half core prepared and analysed by SGS Mineral Services in Kalgoorlie. Samples were consistent for their length and it is common practice to review 1m results and then review sampling procedures to suit. Unknown for historic holes. Once samples arrived in Kalgoorlie, further work including duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. Intermin has determined that sufficient drill data density is demonstrated at the prospect in part but not in all locations. Unknown for historic holes. Mineralisation is located in intensely oxidised saprolitic clays, transitional and fresh altered basalts containing stock work quartz veins and shears. The sample size and techniques are standard practice in the WA Goldfields to ensure representivity.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	 The diamond core samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FA50) by SGS accredited Labs (Kalgoorlie) for gold only. Assaying methods for Metaliko drilling were FA40AAS by Bureau Veritas Kal Assay Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Unknown for historic holes. No geophysical assay tools were used. Unknown for historic holes. 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. Duplicate samples have been prepared and sent to alternate laboratories for checking. Unknown for historic holes.

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	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.		
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	•	Work was supervised by senior SGS staff experienced in metals assaying. QC data reports confirming the sample quality are supplied with the results. Unknown for historic holes. Twinning of one historic RC hole CXRC0006 has occurred by drilling Metaliko hole AHRC0001, and resampling of one historic hole CXRC0005 has occurred. Data storage as PDF/XL files on company PC in Perth office. No AHD1701 data was adjusted. Unknown for historic holes.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	•	All drill collar locations were initially pegged and surveyed using a hand held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. Later once all sampling is complete the holes are routinely surveyed more accurately using a RTK- DGPS system by a contracted surveyor and data used for any Mineral Resource Estimate. Only 1 hole was drilled. It is unknown the method used for historic hole collar surveys however it is assumed to be DGPS as the coordinate fields are populated to 3 and 2 decimal places. The topography is extremely flat at the location of the drilling. Down hole surveys utilised a proshot camera every 50m for AHD1701. For historic drilling down hole surveys were recorded by compass, single-shot or multi-shot camera, or gyroscopic survey, or unknown. Gyroscopic surveys were only completed on five historic RC drill holes (CXRC0004, 0006, 0008, 0009, 0011). 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. It is considered to be of sufficient quality to be valid for this stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	•	One hole was drilled and it has been done with industry standard specifications in accordance with the collar details/coordinates supplied in Table 1. Unknown for historic holes. Once new drilling is completed the hole spacing will be sufficient when combined with confirmed historic drilling results to define mineralisation in preparation for a JORC Compliant Resource Estimate. The sample spacing and the appropriateness of each hole to be included to make up data points for a Mineral Resource has not been determined. It will depend on results from all the drilling and geological interpretations when complete.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	•	Diamond hole AHD1701 was partially drilled down dip of the gross interpreted structure as a significant mineralised interval was intersected which confirmed Intermin's interpretation. True widths have not been calculated as the hole has been drilled to intersect a variably oriented stock work mineralisation zone. Unknown for historic holes. The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias as the samples when combined with targeted drilling perpendicular to the gross structure of the mineralisation will provide enough data points to model accurately for any future Resource.

Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	•	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 loaded onto the back of a car and transported to Kalgoorlie for logging and sample preparation. Unknown for historic holes.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	•	No Audits have been commissioned. Unknown for historic holes.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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	 Mining Lease M16/531 (WA). No third party JV partners involved. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
	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.	
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous workers in the area include Metaliko Resources Limited, Aurion Gold, Placer Dome and Barrick Australia.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	 Archean basalt, dolerite and quartz veins. Oxide supergene gold with shear hosted quartz and sulphide dominant gold. Sulphides include pyrite and pyrrhotite.
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 Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	 See Table 1. No information is excluded for AHD1701. For historic drill information this information is not considered material in this context as the intercepts have been supplied for contextual purposes only as the data will be verified by additional close spaced drilling to confirm the locations.

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Comm	nentary
• No Tal	o weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled are as tabulated in able 1. Unknown for historic holes.

JORC Code explanation

Material and should be stated.

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

Criteria Data

aggregation

methods

•	All assay intervals reported in Table 1 are 1m downhole intervals or as indicated. Unknown for historic
	holes.

	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.	•	All assay intervals reported in Table 1 are 1m downhole intervals or as indicated. Unknown for historic holes.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	•	No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	•	Oxide and Transitional mineralisation is generally flat lying (blanket like) while mineralisation at depth is generally steep dipping however poorly understood in terms of structural orientation. Unknown for
n widths and intercept	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	•	historic holes. Drilling AHD1701 was oriented to intersect stock work quartz veins at high angles however the main mineralised body is interpreted to be funnel shaped and possibly dipping at the same orientation as the
lengths	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').	•	drill hole. No true width estimate has been made from these results as it is unknown. Unknown for historic holes.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	•	See Figure 1-3.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	•	Summary results showing 1m assays >0.50 g/t Au are shown in Table 1 for AHD1701 and not tabulated for historic drilling as the results have been used for contextual purposes only.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	•	See details from previous ASX releases from Intermin Resources Limited (ASX; IRC) since January 2017 dealing with exploration activity at the prospect. These can be accessed via the internet.

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Τ	Z

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	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.	 Further drilling is required to compile Resources which has commenced. No mining has yet been planned. Commercially sensitive.