



ASX/Media Release

Dated: 18 September 2017



ASX CODE
IRC, IRCOA

SHARE PRICE
\$0.099

SHARES ON ISSUE
218.4M

OPTIONS (IRCOA)
23.7M (\$0.17)

OPTIONS (UNLISTED)
5.0M (\$0.075)
1.75M (\$0.125)

MARKET CAP
~21.6M (undiluted)

BOARD

Peter Bilbe
Chairman

Peter Hunt
Non-Executive Director

Jon Price
Managing Director

Lorry Hughes
Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY

Bianca Taveira

INVESTOR/MEDIA ENQUIRIES

Jon Price
Lorry Hughes

KEY GOLD PROJECTS

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

WEBSITE

www.intermin.com.au

DRILLING AT TEAL STAGE 3 AND PEYES FARM DELIVERS POSITIVE RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- *Infill and extension drilling completed at Teal Stage 3 as part of the mine expansion study*
- *Significant shallow high grade mineralisation intercepted including¹:*
 - **6m @ 6.03g/t Au from 50m – TRC1710**
 - **5m @ 2.46g/t Au from 45m – TRC1709**
 - **2m @ 4.98g/t Au from 42m – TRC1718**
 - **5m @ 1.64g/t Au from 40m – TRC1701A**
 - **4m @ 2.34g/t Au from 41m – TRC1714**
 - **2m @ 3.77g/t Au from 40m – TRC1703**
- *Drilling successfully infilled and extended known oxide and transitional mineralisation south of the current Teal pit design¹*
- *Increased drill density now completed to define a 200m long mineralised extension above a 1.0g/t lower cut-off grade¹*
- *Updated Resource Estimate expected in the December Quarter*
- *One RC hole for 120m was completed at the Peyes Farm prospect which returned **13m @ 1.83 g/t from 83m** downhole in PFRC1701. The Peyes Farm prospect remains open at depth and is geologically similar to the Teal deposit located 600m north along strike*
- *Historic holes located between Teal South and Peyes Farm have recorded significant mineralisation and will be followed up as part of a larger primary Resource growth strategy*
- *The focus along the prospective Teal-Peyes Farm corridor will be on deeper drilling to intersect mineralisation within the transitional and primary zones.*

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

"The new Teal South drilling results demonstrate the potential for a Stage 3 extension up to 200m south of the Teal pit and we look forward to releasing the updated resource and Feasibility Study. Given our priorities bringing the new Goongarrie Lady project into production next year, completion of the Study into a Teal Stage 3 will be important step in delivering a continuous production profile.

"The initial result at Peyes Farm is quite significant as it demonstrates continuity of mineralisation and follow up programs are planned to link the mineralisation along strike and test depth extension across the entire 4km of strike."

"We believe the Teal gold camp to be a significant mineralised system with both continuity along strike and parallel structures to the east on the Jacques Find – Yolande trend. The primary sulphide mineralisation below the high grade free milling supergene zone will be a key focus for future programs in 2018. "

¹ As announced to the ASX on 11 July 2017, see Table 1 on Page 4 and JORC Tables on Page 7, see also Competent Persons Statement on page 5 and Forward Looking and Cautionary Statement on page 7.

Overview

Intermin Resources Limited (ASX: IRC) (“Intermin” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling results from the Teal South and Peyes Farm prospects within the 100% owned Teal gold project located 11km northwest of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in Western Australia (Figure 1).

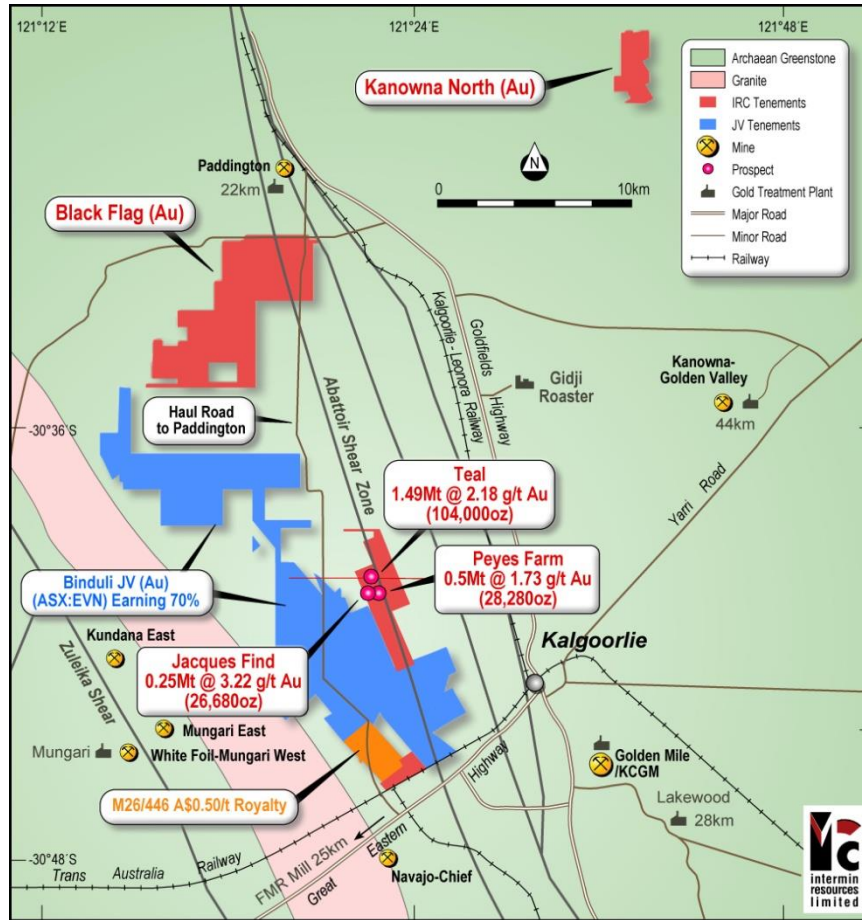


Figure 1: Teal gold project, surrounding 100% owned tenure, joint venture tenure and nearby infrastructure.

The drilling at Teal South was targeted to infill and extend known oxide and transitional mineralisation south of the current Teal pit and most holes intersected encouraging mineralisation which is interpreted to be a direct extension south to the mineralisation being mined at Teal (Figure 2).

A new orebody interpretation and updated Resource model is in the process of compilation followed by a pit optimisation study due for completion in the December Quarter. All gold assay results from the Teal South prospect have been received with drill hole collar details and significant downhole intervals included in Table 1.

At Peyes Farm a single RC hole was completed to test below a priority downhole intercept of **14m @ 5.10g/t Au from 55m** in hole PFRC16121¹. New hole PFRC1701 was drilled to 120m depth and intersected **13m @ 1.83 g/t from 83m** downhole which is interpreted as a relatively consistent result.

The primary mineralisation at depth within the Teal gold project has been determined to have semi-refractory metallurgical properties whereby the mineralisation requires roasting or ultra-fine grinding to maximise gold recovery. A number of third party processing options exist within economic haulage distance of the Teal project and the Company is actively pursuing discussions for a potential partnering solution.

Further drilling at depth is planned to commence in the December Quarter whereby priority primary targets will be tested at the Jacques Find prospect and along strike at the exciting Yolande prospect where a large IP anomaly could represent substantial undefined mineralisation.

Results will be released as they come to hand.

¹ As announced to the ASX on 1 February 2017.

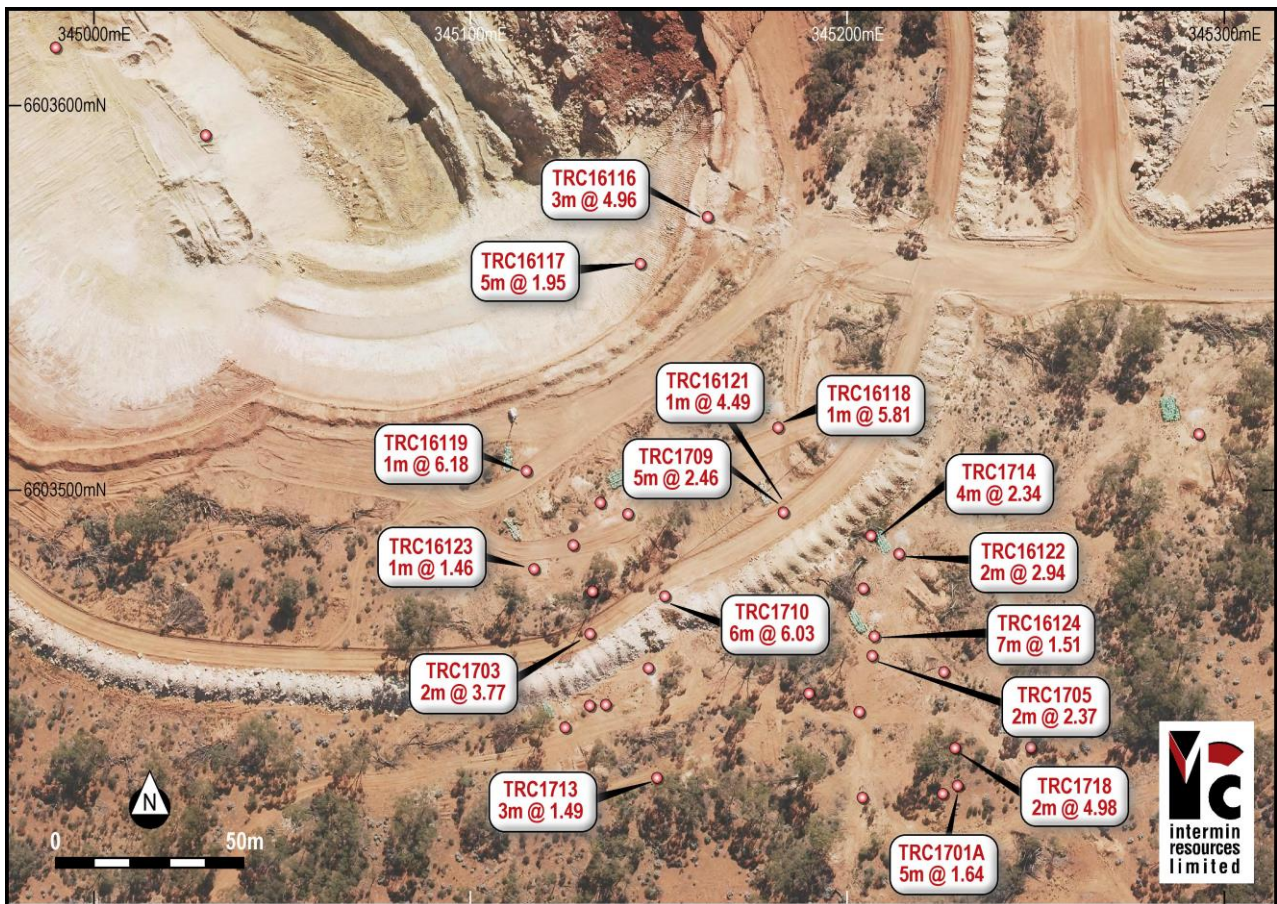


Figure 2: Teal South prospect 2016 and 2017 drill hole collar locations relative to a recent aerial photograph of the Teal pit with selected significant downhole intercepts.

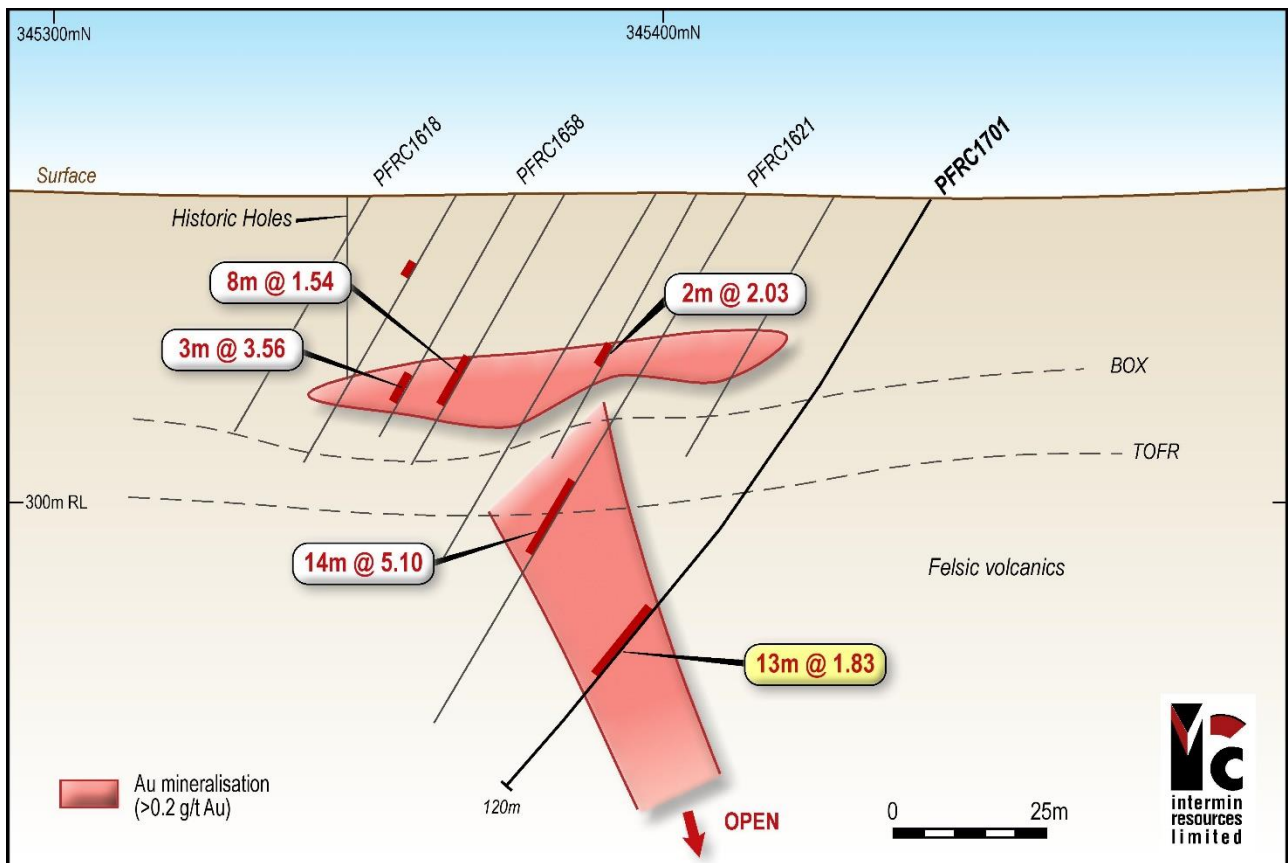


Figure 3: Peyes Farm prospect west-east cross sectional schematic diagram showing historic holes, recent RC hole PFR1701 and the current mineralisation interpretation.

Table 1: Teal gold project RC drilling 1m split significant downhole intercepts (Au FA50 is a fire assay). True widths of the intercepts are unknown however are interpreted to be very close to the downhole intercepts.

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
Teal South Prospect (>0.36g/t Au)									
TRC1701A	6603423	345232	66	-60	243	40	45	5	1.64
TRC1702	6603485	345127	72	-63	243	59	60	1	0.52
TRC1703	6603462	345132	70	-60	243	40	42	2	3.77
TRC1704	6603472	345152	90	-63	243	49	50	1	1.44
TRC1705	6603456	345207	70	-68	243	42	44	2	2.37
TRC1706	6603444	345132	54	-60	243	46	47	1	0.58
TRC1707	6603447	345190	64	-60	243	52	54	2	0.74
TRC1708	6603453	345148	70	-60	243	42	43	1	1.24
						58	60	2	1.32
TRC1709	6603474	345205	80	-60	243	45	50	5	2.46
TRC1710	6603473	345133	76	-60	243	50	56	6	6.03
TRC1711	6603496	345135	82	-60	243	47	48	1	0.52
TRC1712	6603444	345136	50	-60	243	46	47	1	1.50
TRC1713	6603425	345150	60	-60	243	43	46	3	1.49
TRC1714	6603488	345207	70	-60	243	41	44	3	2.87
TRC1715	6603442	345204	60	-60	243	45	48	3	1.20
TRC1716	6603452	345227	66	-60	243	44	48	4	0.36
TRC1717	6603420	345205	56	-60	243	44	45	1	1.04
TRC1718	6603432	345230	66	-60	243	42	44	2	4.98
Peyes Farm Prospect (>0.50g/t Au)									
PFRC1701	6602741	345444	120	-60	270	83	96	13	1.83

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 (1g/t cut-off)	JORC Code	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resource		
		Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz
<u>Menzies</u>													
Pericles	2012				0.53	2.49	42,500				0.53	2.49	42,500
Yunnadaga	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
<u>Kalgoorlie</u>													
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. **Competent Persons Statement** - The information in this report that relates to Exploration results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Messrs David O'Farrell, Simon Coxhell and Andrew Hawker. All are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and are consultants to Intermin Resources Limited. The information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 and has been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012. Messrs O'Farrell, Coxhell and Hawker have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration, Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves'. Messrs O'Farrell, Coxhell and Hawker consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

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

Visit us at www.intermin.com.au

For further information, please contact:

Jon Price
Managing Director
Tel: +61 8 9386 9534
jon.price@intermin.com.au

Lorry Hughes
Director – Business Development
Tel: +61 8 9386 9534
lorry.hughes@intermin.com.au

Michael Vaughan
Media Relations – Fivemark Partners
Tel: +61 (0) 422 602 720
michael.vaughan@fivemark.com.au

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 Limited.

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 Aircore and RC drilling. 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>	<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 and cross checks 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 drilling 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 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 mineralisation to a maximum drill depth of 96m. Assays were determined by Fire assay with checks routinely undertaken. Drilling of mainly felsic volcanic and porphyry sulphide and quartz vein hosted gold. Previous assaying of these zones of mineralisation at the Teal project 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-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	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <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>	<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 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. • 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.
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 and core 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 Perth office. • Logging was qualitative in nature. • All intervals logged for RC drilling completed during drill program.
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"> • 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. • 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 sufficient drill data density is demonstrated at the prospect in part but not in all locations. • Mineralisation is located in intensely oxidised saprolitic clays, transitional and fresh volcanogenic sediments and porphyry rock types. The sample size is standard practice in the WA Goldfields to ensure representivity. Variably sheared felsic volcanic host rocks were observed with quartz and sulphides at depth.
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 4m composite samples and 1m 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. Duplicate samples have been prepared and sent to alternate laboratories for checking. These comparisons were deemed satisfactory.

	<p>analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</p> <p>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.</p>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</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>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</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. 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. Holes were drilled on a close grid in places and wider in less advanced areas. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. The topography is extremely flat at the location of the drilling. Down hole surveys utilised a gyro camera every 50m and at end of hole for RC drilling. No downhole surveys were completed for aircore holes due to technical issues. • 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. The topographic surface has been generated by using the hole collar surveys. It is considered to be of sufficient quality to be valid for this stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</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 at Teal South 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 if completed.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, drilling angle or vertical holes in cases is deemed to be appropriate to intersect the supergene mineralisation and potential residual dipping structures. At depth angle holes have been used to intersect the interpreted moderate to steeply dipping lodes at Peyes Farm. True widths are often calculated depending upon the geometry. In this case the primary mineralisation intercept width is interpreted to be close to the true width at Peyes and Teal South. • 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, 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 wrapped 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. Unknown for historic holes.

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, 499, 549 and 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 Aurion Gold, Placer Dome Asia Pacific and Barrick Australia.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archean felsic and intermediate volcanogenic sediments intruded by porphyry and quartz veins. Oxide supergene gold and sulphide hosted gold. Sulphides include pyrite and arsenopyrite.
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> <p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 1. No information is excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> • Oxide and Transitional mineralisation is generally flat lying (blanket like) while mineralisation at depth is generally steep dipping to the east although poorly understood in terms of structural orientation. • Drill intercepts and true width 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 90% of the intercepted widths at both prospects. • Given the nature of RC drilling, the minimum width and assay of 1m is considered to be appropriate.
Diagrams	<p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Figure 1-3.
Balanced reporting	<p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary results showing 1m assays >0.36g/t Au are shown in Table 1 for the Teal South prospect and >0.5g/t Au for the Peyes Farm prospect.
Other substantive exploration data	<p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See details from previous ASX releases from Intermin Resources Limited (ASX; IRC) since January 2017 dealing with exploration activity at the prospects. These can be accessed via the internet.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> • Further drilling may not be required to compile updated Resources. No mining has yet been planned. • Commercially sensitive.