ASX/Media Release

Dated: 6 February 2018

EXCELLENT FIRST PASS DRILLING RESULTS FROM BLISTER DAM

HIGHLIGHTS

- *First pass drill program completed at the 100% owned Blister Dam gold project, 54km northwest of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in the Western Australian goldfields*
- *Drilling comprised 46 holes for 4,180m to an average depth of 90m at nine of the 21 high priority targets identified in 2017*
- *Five new prospects generated in the project area: Argo, Seven Seas, Syledis, Atlantic and Tasman on the prolific Zuleika shear zone (Figure 1)*
- *Significant high grade RC downhole intercepts included[1]:*
  - *5m @ 4.12g/t Au from 46m (BDRC17050 – Argo)*
  - *1m @ 19.90g/t Au from 24m (BDRC17006 – Argo)*
  - *1m @ 36.00g/t Au from 35m (BDRC17025 – Seven Seas)*
  - *4m @ 3.33g/t Au from 43m (BDRC17046 – Seven Seas)*
  - *2m @ 1.31g/t Au from 67m (BDRC17056 – Syledis)*
  - *8m @ 0.53g/t Au from 30m (BDRC17016 – Tasman)*
- *Initial drilling confirms two distinct gold mineralisation styles: strongly developed high grade quartz veins and broader lower grade shear hosted gold mineralisation*
- *Large scale new discovery and follow up drilling program planned for the first half of 2018*

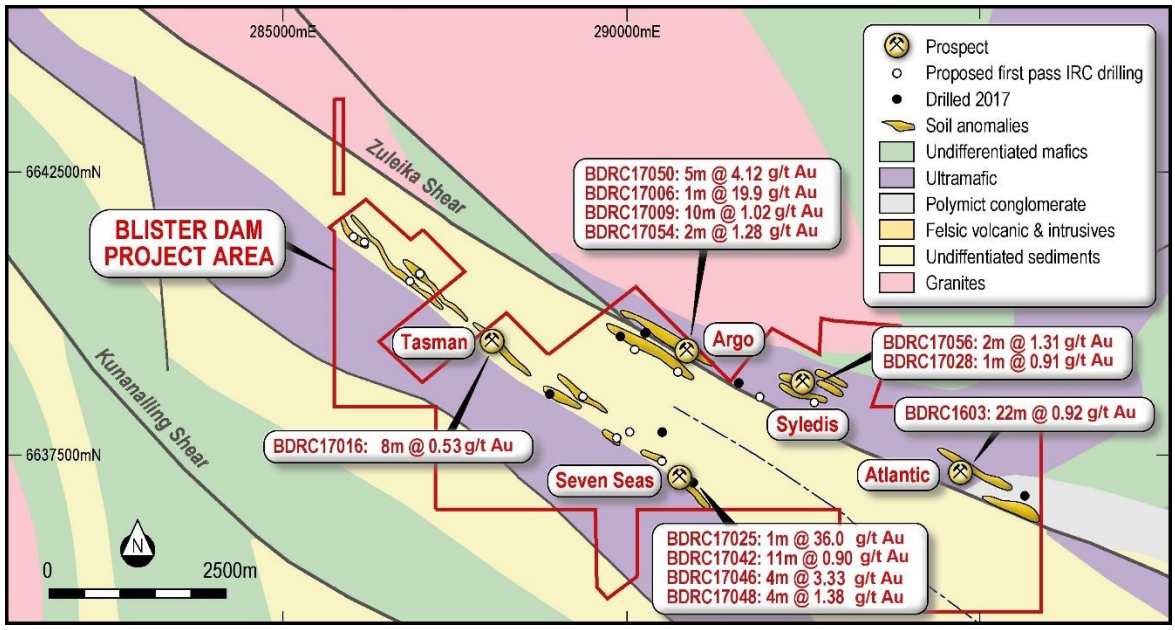

Figure 1: Blister Dam Project Area, new prospects and underlying geology

Commenting on the Blister Dam drilling results, Intermin Managing Director Mr Jon Price said:

"With these excellent first pass results, Blister Dam has certainly staked its claim as one of the most exciting assets within our portfolio to deliver a significant new discovery. We now look forward to the large scale follow up program commencing shortly in an area on the Zuleika shear zone that has had very little modern exploration and remains virtually untested at depth."

[1] See Table 1 on Page 5, Competent Persons Statements on Page 6, Forward Looking Statement on Page 7 and JORC Tables on Page 8

ASX CODE
IRC, IRCOA

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SHARES ON ISSUE
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OPTIONS (IRCOA)
25.5M ($0.17)

OPTIONS (UNLISTED)
4.85M ($0.075)
1.75M ($0.125)

PERFORMANCE RIGHTS
7.8M

MARKET CAP
~$40M (undiluted)

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Overview

Intermin Resources Limited (ASX: IRC) ("Intermin" or the "Company") is pleased to announce first pass drilling results from Intermin's 100% owned Blister Dam gold project, located on the Zuleika and Kunanalling shear zones, 54km north west of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in Western Australia (Figures 1 and 2).

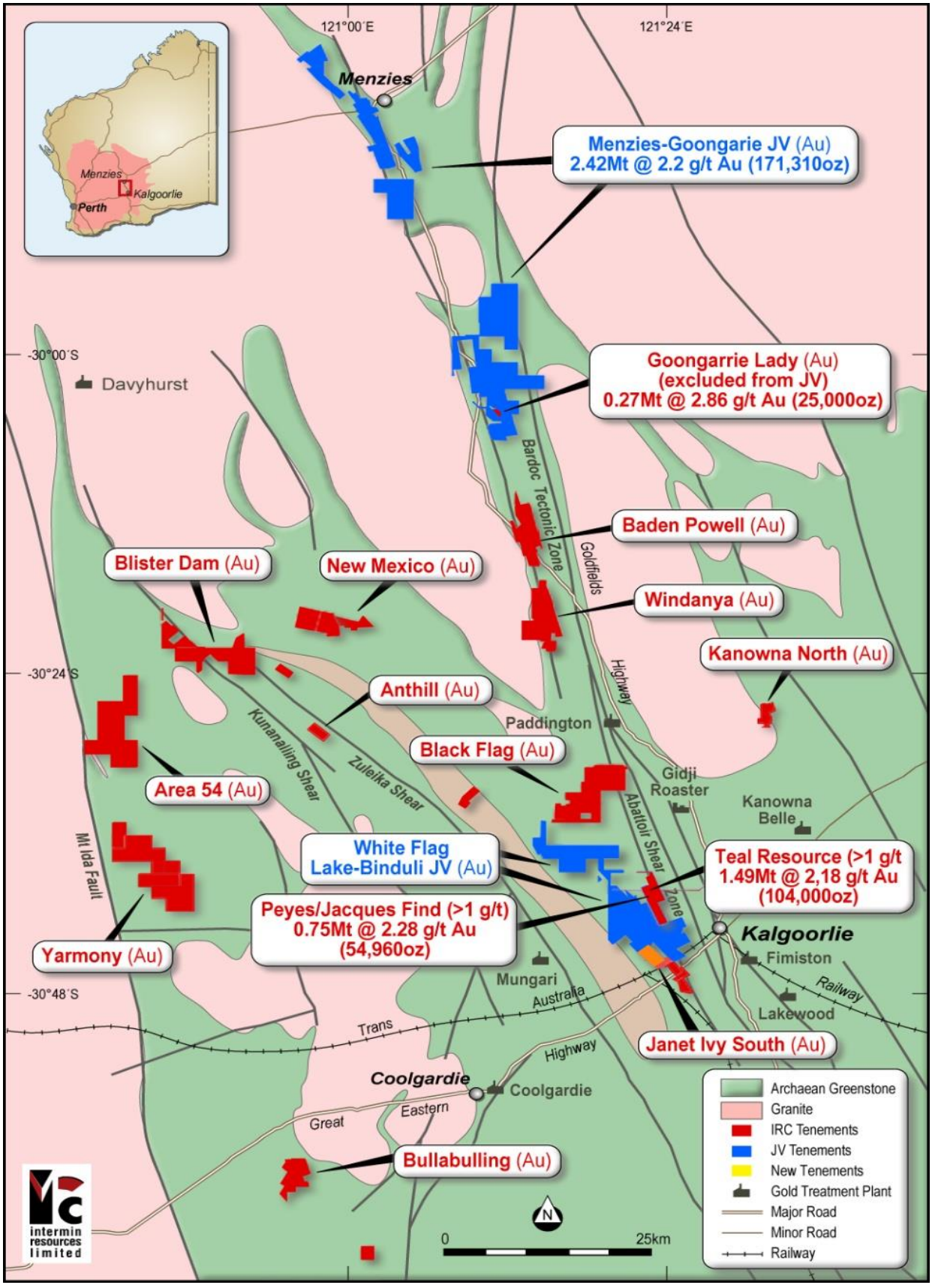

Figure 2: Intermin's gold project locations, regional geology and surrounding infrastructure

The program was designed after compilation and review of the large geological data base comprising geochemical, geophysical and historic drilling datasets in order to prioritise targets for ranking and drill testing. An Induced Polarisation ("IP") survey, geological mapping and rock chip sampling were also completed by Intermin to refine and test multiple priority targets.

Of the 21 targets identified at Blister Dam, nine of these were subject to first pass drilling. The program was completed in December 2017 with 46 Reverse Circulation ("RC") holes drilled for 4,120m to an average depth of 90m[1].

Several targets occur on the highly prospective Zuleika Shear (Figure 1), where historic drill holes have intersected two distinct gold mineralisation styles: thin high grade quartz veins and shear zones hosting broad widths (>40m) of disseminated lower grade gold mineralisation.

The drilling intersected mineralisation in the majority of drill holes and confirmed the dominance of ultramafic and sedimentary rock types with quartz and pyrite regularly logged. The successful campaign identified a number of new prospects including Argo, Seven Seas, Syledis, Tasman and Atlantic.

Figure 3: First drilling program at Blister Dam in over 10 years

At Argo, drilling tested an area along strike from an historic RC hole which returned 1m at 4.64g/t Au and 4m at 4.82g/t Au. Significant mineralisation included 5m at 4.12g/t Au from 46m, 1m at 19.90g/t Au from 24m, 10m at 1.02g/t Au from 20m and 2m at 1.28g/t Au from 35m. Results in holes BDRC17050 and 17009 appear to be unrelated to the historic hole and could form part of a new untested gold structure. Follow up drilling in this area has been prioritised.

At Seven Seas, drilling intersected both oxide mineralisation and mineralisation on the contact of a graphitic black shale unit. Significant results included 1m at 36.00g/t Au from 35m, 4m at 3.33g/t Au from 43m, 3m at 1.39g/t Au from 15m, 11m at 0.90g/t Au from 13m and 4m at 1.38g/t Au from 30m.

Hole BDRC17025 intersected a narrow, high grade quartz vein at 35m and drilling directly beneath this returned 1m @ 4.24g/t Au from 85m (BDRC17044). Given the coarse, spotty gold observed from panning, this result is highly encouraging. One of the primary exploration targets at the Blister Dam project is to locate narrow ("Kundana style"), high grade veins as observed in BDRC17025. Follow up RC holes targeting this vein at >150m vertical depth has been scheduled this year.

[1] See Table 1 on Page 5, Competent Persons Statements on Page 6, Forward Looking Statement on Page 7 and JORC Tables on Page 8

At Syledis, two RC holes were located behind the historic hole BDA169 (4m @ 0.75g/t Au from 35m). Holes BDRC17028 and BDRC17056 recorded 1m @ 0.91g/t Au and 2m @ 1.31g/t Au down dip of BDA169. Drilling identified a 20m unit of barren, tertiary lake clays on the surface, typically these clays can overlie a depletion zone which varies from 5 - 20m wide. The Syledis mineralisation is associated with poorly developed quartz veins. Intermin intends to follow this up and drill these veins to test the potential for grade improvement at depth.

At Atlantic, historic drilling highlighted a broad sequence of low grade gold zones developed in a sedimentary/ultramafic succession (PDRC004 - 46m @ 0.66g/t Au from 85m) and strongly developed quartz veins (BDA153 - 14m @ 2.90g/t Au from 62m). Significant intercepts included 4m at 3.13g/t Au from 80m, 22m at 0.92g/t Au from 55m and 3m at 1.45g/t Au from 65m as part of the 2016 program. BDRC17035 (1m @ 0.91 ppm Au) and BDRC17038 (3m @ 0.3 ppm Au) were drilled about 900m from Atlantic with both holes returning anomalous results.

Next steps

The next phase of drilling at Blister Dam has now been designed after review of all results and further detailed geological assessment. As part of the $4 million, 50 – 60,000m new discovery and resource growth program planned for 2018, over 7,000m has been allocated at Blister Dam in H1 2018 with up to an additional 7,000m as required in H2 2018.

This will comprise 2,400m of drilling to test the remaining 12 targets outlined in the 2017 program and 3,600m to follow up the latest results at all five prospects including Seven Seas (Figure 4). The drilling will test for mineralisation both along strike and at depth where little to no drilling has been completed.

In addition, 1,000m of drilling will be completed to test four IP targets after the Company was awarded $60,000 in Exploration Incentive Scheme ("EIS") co-funding from the Western Australian Government.

Figure 4: Priority target, looking west at an old shaft near Seven Seas

Table 1: Blister Dam significant RC downhole intercepts (Au FA50 is a fire assay). True width intercepts are not known but estimated to be about 70% of the downhole width.

Hole Id	North (m)	East (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm (FA50)
Blister Dam (0.5 g/t lower grade cut-off)									
BDRC17006	291344	6639538	94	-60	48	25	26	1	19.90
BDRC17008	291343	6639479	108	-60	48	48	50	2	1.09
BDRC17009	291319	6639512	100	-60	48	20	30	10	1.02
BDRC17014	291775	6639022	102	-60	30	92	93	1	2.68
BDRC17016	288056	6639464	66	-60	45	30	41	11	0.45
BDRC17023	291072	6637261	70	-60	50	67	70	3	0.95
BDRC17024	291112	6637210	108	-60	50	60	62	2	2.07
BDRC17025	291100	6637265	80	-60	50	19	20	1	1.55
						35	36	1	36.0
						54	55	1	1.30
BDRC17026	291080	6637218	114	-60	50	23	24	1	2.51
BDRC17027	291099	6637283	44	-60	50	20	22	2	1.75
BDRC17029	290937	6639572	120	-60	30	90	91	1	2.15
BDRC17039	291051	6637246	95	-60	50	66	69	3	1.41
BDRC17041	291025	6637304	126	-60	50	25	27	2	0.61
BDRC17042	291066	6637235	138	-60	50	13	24	11	0.90
BDRC17044	291066	6637235	138	-60	50	21	22	1	2.66
						85	86	1	4.24
BDRC17046	291087	6637275	66	-60	50	11	12	1	1.48
						15	18	3	1.48
						43	47	4	3.33
BDRC17047	291100	6637234	212	-60	50	23	24	1	1.69
						57	58	1	1.22
BDRC17048	291097	6637196	126	-60	50	29	34	4	1.33
						78	79	1	1.06
BDRC17050	291305	6639506	84	-60	48	46	51	5	4.12
BDRC17053	291330	6639466	90	-60	48	76	78	2	0.89
BDRC17054	291357	6639491	84	-60	48	35	37	2	1.28
BDRC17056	292966	6638695	150	-60	48	67	69	2	1.30

About Intermin

Intermin is a gold exploration and mining company focussed on the Kalgoorlie and Menzies areas of Western Australia which are host to some of Australia's richest gold deposits. The Company is developing a mining pipeline of projects to generate cash and self-fund aggressive exploration, mine developments and further acquisitions. The Teal gold mine 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
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. **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.

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Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements

Some statements in this report regarding estimates or future events are forward looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as “planned”, “expected”, “projected”, “estimated”, “may”, “scheduled”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “potential”, “could”, “nominal”, “conceptual” and similar expressions. Forward looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results, and may cause the Company’s actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in mine development and production, geological, mining and processing technical problems, the inability to obtain any additional mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with mining and third party processing operations, competition for among other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel, incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, changes in commodity prices and exchange rate, currency and interest fluctuations, various events which could disrupt operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions, the demand for and availability of transportation services, the ability to secure adequate financing and management’s ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks. There can be no assurance that forward looking statements will prove to be correct.

Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company’s mineral properties may contain forward looking statements in relation to future matters that can only be made where the Company has a reasonable basis for making those statements.

This announcement has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code (2012) and the current ASX Listing Rules.
The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward looking statements in the announcement, including with respect to any production targets and financial estimates, based on the information contained in this and previous ASX announcements.

Appendix 1 – Blister Dam Gold Prospects

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.

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.*	• 4m composite samples taken with a 450mm x 50mm PVC spear being thrust to the bottom of the sample bag for RC drilling. 1m single splits taken using riffle splitter. Average sample weights about 2.0-2.5kg.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• 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.
	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.	• RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which approximately 2.0-2.5kg 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 212m. Assays were determined by Fire assay with checks routinely undertaken. Interval length was variable for half core diamond samples. Drilling of mainly quartz-sulphide hosted gold at Blister Dam.
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).*	• RC drilling with a 5' 1/4 inch face sampling hammer bit.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• 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).

	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.*	• 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	*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.*	• 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. • All intervals logged for RC drilling completed during drill program.
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.*	• 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 2.0-2.5 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 mentioned prospects. • Mineralisation is located in intensely oxidised saprolitic clays, transitional and fresh volcanogenic sediments and porphyry rock types (typical greenstone geology). The sample size is standard practice in the WA Goldfields to ensure representivity. Variably sheared felsic volcanic, sediments and ultramafic host rocks were observed with quartz and sulphides at depth.
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 4m composite 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. These comparisons were deemed satisfactory

	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. • Data storage as PDF/XL files on company PC in Perth office. • No data was adjusted.
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. 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 flat at the location of the drilling. Down hole surveys utilised a proshot camera every 50m and at end of hole for RC drilling • 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	*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.*	• Holes were variably spaced and were consistent with industry standard exploration style drilling in accordance with the collar details/coordinates supplied in Table 1. • The hole spacing was determined by Intermin to be sufficient when combined with confirmed historic drilling results to define mineralisation in preparation for a JORC Compliant Resource Estimate if completed. Some historic holes will be redrilled for comparative purposes. 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.*	• 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 steeply dipping lodes. True widths are often calculated depending upon the geometry. • 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	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected on site under supervision of the responsible geologist. The work site is on a 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	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No Audits have been commissioned.

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 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 Application M24/970 (E24/148), and Prospecting Licences P24/5107, P16/2975, P16/3003, P16/2974, P16/2635, P16/2633 and P16/2977.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 Delta Gold, Placer Dome Asia Pacific and Metaliko Resources Ltd..
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archean intermediate and felsic volcanogenic sediments, ultramafics, intruded by porphyry. Oxide supergene gold with shear hosted quartz and sulphide dominant gold. Sulphides observed 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.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations*	• No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled are as tabulated in Table 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Oxide and Transitional mineralisation is generally flat lying (blanket like) while mineralisation at depth is generally steeper dipping. Further orientation studies are required. • 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 60-80% of the intercepted widths. • Given the nature of RC drilling, the minimum width and assay is 1m.
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 2-3.
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 > 0.5 g/t Au are shown in Table 1 for the prospects.
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 Metaliko Resources Limited (ASX; IRC) over the last 7 years dealing with drilling and work activities at Blister Dam. These can be accessed via the internet.

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.*	• No resource calculations have been made at Blister Dam. The exploration is still considered to be early stage. • Commercially sensitive.