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428M

OPTIONS (UNLISTED)
0.5M ($0.25)
2.7M ($0.29)
0.22M ($0.69)

PERFORMANCE RIGHTS
2.4M

MARKET CAP
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KEY GOLD PROJECTS

Boorara
Teal
Anthill
Binduli
Menzies
Goongarrie
Blister Dam
Windanya
Yarmony
Lakewood

VANADIUM PROJECTS

Richmond

WEBSITE

www.intermin.com.au

REGIONAL KALGOORLIE PROSPECTS DELIVER ENCOURAGING DRILL RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- *Intermin has completed first pass Air Core and RC drilling at several of its regional prospects. These included Teal East, Darter and Honeyeater at Binduli and Olympia, Windanya, and Baden Powell North where historical drilling had intersected gold mineralisation requiring follow up*
- *At the Teal East prospect, adjacent to the Teal open cut mine, four step out holes for 555m were completed with the best result returning [1]:*
  - *12m @ 4.19 g/t Au from 76m including 2m @ 11.45 g/t Au from 77m (TERC19016)*
- *Significant results from two Binduli prospects Darter (15 holes for 998m) and Honeyeater (16 holes for 1,049m) include [1]:*
  - *3m @2.25 g/t Au from 12m (Darter, DRC19022)*
  - *1m @ 1.25 g/t Au from 24m, 2m @ 1.33 g/t Au from 28m and 5m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 32m (Darter, DRC19025)*
  - *4m @1.80 g/t Au from 56m (Darter, DRC19032)*
  - *3m @ 2.02 g/t Au from 37m (Honeyeater, HRC19035)*
- *Historic targets were also tested at Windanya (6 RC holes for 677m) and Baden Powell North (6 holes for 328m). Significant results at Windanya include [1]:*
  - *5m @ 2.28 g/t Au from 92m and 1m @ 1.68 g/t Au from 106m (WDRC19009)*
  - *1m @ 9.91 g/t Au from 35m and 1m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 41m (WDRC19012)*
- *Regional "grass roots" exploration has commenced with detailed soil geochemistry surveys being completed at multiple targets at Kanowna North, Windanya, Binduli (Darter/Coote area) and Olympia*
- *A detailed geological review has commenced on the Boorara tenement package to identify high priority exploration targets outside of the Boorara gold project area including the Beehive, Balagundi and Kanowna South prospect areas*
- *The 100% owned Boorara package covers a 192km^2 area and spans 25km from the Golden Ridge gold mine in the south to the Kanowna Belle gold mine in the north and has been subject to limited exploration in recent years*
- *The review is expected to be complete in the September Quarter with first pass drilling to commence in the December Quarter 2019 [2]*

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

"The regional drilling program continues to deliver encouraging results and demonstrates the quality of the asset portfolio in and around Kalgoorlie-Boulder. We also look forward to the new target generation work currently underway providing both near mine extension and new discovery opportunities in this world class gold producing region."

[1] See Table 1 and Competent Persons Statements on Page 4 and JORC Tables on Page 8. [2] See Cautionary and Forward Looking Statements on Page 7

Overview

Intermin Resources Limited (ASX: IRC) ("Intermin" or the "Company") is pleased to announce further excellent reverse circulation ("RC") and air core ("AC") drilling results from its 100% owned prospects around Kalgoorlie in the heart of the Western Australian goldfields (Figure 1).

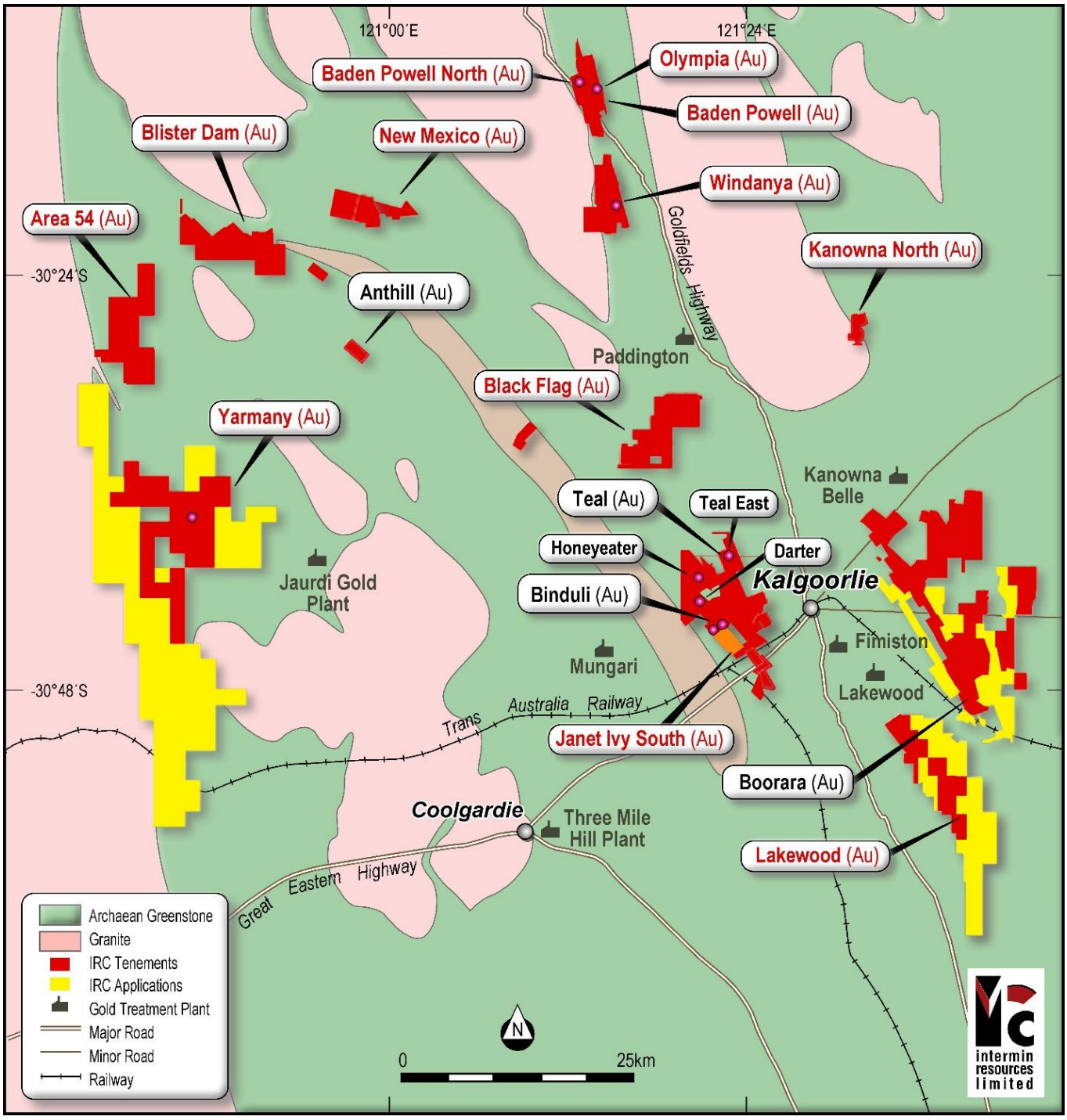

Figure 1: Kalgoorlie-Coolgardie Project area location and surrounding infrastructure

Since 2017, Intermin has focussed predominantly on resource growth drilling with new JORC 2012 resources established at Anthill, Jacques Find, Peyes Farm and Crake. Exploration drilling has also targeted several advanced stage projects such as Baden Powell and Blister Dam. In addition to these programs, Intermin recently commenced regional grass roots drilling activities on priority drill targets in and around the Kalgoorlie region. Several targets were tested including Honeyeater and Darter at Binduli and Windanya, Olympia and Baden Powell North on the Bardoc Tectonic Zone. The aim of the drilling was to follow up historic drill results and test new areas identified from the new discovery target generation study completed in 2018.

Summary of Results[1]

At the Teal East prospect, 150m east of the Teal pit, 4 holes for 555m were drilled to follow up the high grade gold mineralisation discovered in 2018 (9m @ 3.33 g/t Au and 12m @ 3.43 g/t Au)[2]. This mineralisation is separate to the Teal ore body. TERC19016 intersected 12m @ 4.19 g/t Au where earlier drilling appeared to have been too shallow and missed the ore zone. TERC19014-19015 (refer to table 1 on Page 4) confirm the mineralisation has strike continuity, especially to the north and provides a strong target for future resource growth at Teal. Further work is planned.

At Binduli, two historic prospects were drill tested for the first time in over 15 years. Of most interest were several purported high grade holes at Honeyeater and Darter (BNC45 - 17m @ 2.06 g/t Au and PRC4 - 20m @ 2.85 g/t Au). High water flows were observed at Darter with few holes getting to the target depth. Some encouragement was observed with DORC19032 recording 4m @ 1.80 g.t Au on a porphyry-granite contact. PRC4 was not tested. Further RC drilling is planned for Darter. At Honeyeater, the historic results, including BNC45 were, in most cases, not validated by the recent drilling. The highlights being 3m @ 2.02 g/t Au from 37m and 1m @ 1.45 g/t Au from 63m.

Intermin also completed 3 RC programs at Windanya, Baden Powell North and Olympia. Both areas had been drilled in the past with mixed success. Windanya recorded some encouraging gold mineralisation (5m @ 2.28 g/t Au from 92m and 1m @ 9.91 g/t Au from 35m) whilst Baden Powell North had a best result of 1m @ 1.36 g/t Au from 35m. Two holes for 329m were drilled into Olympia adjacent to OLAC1712 which discovered 1m @ 1.37 g/t Au and 2m @ 1.41 g/t Au from 68m and 89m respectively. No significant mineralisation was observed in the recent drilling, however OLRC19002 recorded 4m of low grade surface gold (4m @ 0.34 g/t Au) and 2m @ 0.29 g/t Au from 93m depth was observed. Further step out drilling is planned.

At Menzies, 2 RC drill holes for 329m were completed at Lady Irene with no significant results returned. Selkirk confirmed its potential as a source of narrow, high grade gold with a best result of 1m @ 24.8 g/t Au from 130m. As announced to the ASX on 9 July 2019, Intermin has reached agreement with Kingwest Resources Limited to divest its interest in the Menzies and Goongarrie projects.

Next Steps[3]

Intermin is planning an intensive phase of regional exploration over the next 12 months. The focus will be on building the "pipeline of projects" within the Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie areas. Soil sampling programs have recently been completed at Kanowna North, Windanya South and North, Olympia, Coote and Darter. Anomalous targets will be drill tested. More advanced projects like Baden Powell are scheduled for resource drilling.

Many of the tenements at Lakewood and Yarmany have now been granted which allows Intermin to start conducting field exploration. It's expected that all the key tenements will be granted by the end of the calendar year. Rock chip sampling, soil orientation surveys and field reconnaissance have commenced in these areas. At Boorara, mapping of the southern extension of the Boorara dolerite host has been completed, along with a number of site visits to several untested, high calibre regional auger anomalies.

Target generation work to the north of Boorara has commenced with near mine extension and new discovery targets to be prioritised for drill testing in the September Quarter. These include the Balagundi, Beehive and Kanowna South prospect areas within a contiguous lease holding spanning 25km NNW from Golden Ridge to the Kanowna Belle gold mine (Figure 1).

First pass drilling of these targets is planned for the December Quarter 2019.

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[1] See Table 1 and Competent Persons Statements on Page 4 and JORC Tables on Page 8. [2] as announced to the ASX on 24 April 2018 [3] See Cautionary and Forward Looking Statements on Page 7

Table 1. Significant Exploration Drill Results

Hole Id	East (m)	North (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
Honeyeater Drilling (>1.0 g/t)									
HRC19031	341721	6602245	107	-60	090	63	64	1	1.45
						106	107	1	1.25
HRC19035	341727	6602284	102	-60	090	37	40	3	2.02
Darter Drilling (>1.0 g/t)									
DRC19022	343301	6598918	72	-60	90	12	15	3	2.25
DRC19023	343212	6599057	84	-60	90	52	53	1	1.89
DRC19025	343170	6599210	56	-60	50	24	25	1	1.25
						28	29	1	1.97
						32	33	1	1.08
						36	37	1	2.59
DRC19032	343200	6599057	84	-60	90	56	60	4	1.80
Windanya Drilling (>1.0 g/t)									
WDRC19008	332343	6640557	130	-60	270	98	99	1	1.09
WDRC19009	332343	6640508	120	-60	270	92	97	5	2.28
						106	107	1	1.68
WDRC19010	332467	6640749	140	-60	270				NSA
WDRC19011	332277	6640560	90	-60	270				NSA
WDRC19012	332276	6640508	80	-60	270	35	36	1	9.91
						41	42	1	1.05
WDRC19013	332279	6640600	90	-60	270	32	33	1	1.14
						38	39	1	1.23
Baden Powell North Drilling (>1.0 g/t)									
BPRC19001	327765	6655132	60	-60	230	35	36	1	1.36
BPRC19002	327712	6655224	60	-60	230	46	47	1	1.11
Teal East Drilling (1.0 g/t)									
TERC19014	345050	6603999	120	-60	245	41	42	1	4.21
						102	103	1	1.11
TERC19015	345095	6603974	167	-60	245	109	110	1	1.27
						117	118	1	4.18
TERC19016	345046	6603974	125	-60	245	76	88	12	4.19
					inc.	77	79	2	11.45
TERC19037	345087	6603927	143	-60	245				NSA
Menzies – Lady Irene and Selkirk Drilling (1.0 g/t)									
LIRC19001	302863	6719635	220	-60	048	169	170	1	1.50
LIRC19002	302876	6719592	220	-60	048	194	195	1	1.15
SKRC19001	307845	6714517	160	-60	058				NSA
SKRC19002	307879	6714489	180	-60	058	79	80	1	1.38
						130	131	1	24.80

NSA (No Significant Assay > 1.0 g/t).

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

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

Deposit	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resource		
(1g/t cut-off)	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz
Teal				2.91	2.08	194,848	1.34	2.19	94,140	4.25	2.11	288,833
Menzies				0.77	2.52	62,400	1.65	2.14	108,910	2.42	2.20	171,310
Anthill				1.51	1.76	85,495	0.77	1.61	40,084	2.28	1.71	125,582
Goongarrie	0.17	2.62	14,000	0.10	2.15	6,900	0.04	2.14	3,000	0.31	2.40	23,900
Binduli				0.74	1.67	39,900	0.38	1.45	17,800	1.12	1.59	57,700
TOTAL	**0.17**	**2.62**	**14,000**	**6.03**	**2.00**	**389,500**	**4.18**	**1.96**	**264,000**	**10.38**	**2.00**	**667,500**

Intermin Resources Limited – Summary of Vanadium / Molybdenum Mineral Resources (at 0.29% V_2O_5 cut-off grade)

Category	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade % V_2O_5	Grade g/t MoO_3	Notes
Inferred (1)	1,764	0.31	253	(1) Rothbury
Inferred (2)	671	0.35	274	(2) Lilyvale
Inferred (3)	96	0.33	358	(3) Manfred
Inferred (4)	48	0.31	264	(4) Burwood (100% metal rights)
TOTAL	**2,579**	**0.32**	**262**	

Confirmation

The information in this report that relates to Intermin's Mineral Resources estimates or Ore Reserves estimates is extracted from and was originally reported in Intermin's ASX announcements "Mineral Resource Grows at Menzies Gold Project" dated 8 March 2016, "Intermin Announces World-Class Vanadium Resource" dated 20 March 2018, "Teal Gold Mine Update" dated 27 June 2018, Goongarrie Lady Feasibility Study Delivers Positive Economic Results" dated 28 June 2018, "Intermin's Mineral Resources Grow 30% to Over 560,000 Ounces" and "Quarterly Activities Report For the Period Ended" dated 24 October 2018, "Intermin and MacPhersons Agree to Merge – Creation of a New Gold Company Horizon Minerals Ltd" dated 11 December 2018 and "Anthill Resource Grows to Over 125,000 Ounces" dated 18 December 2018, "Intermin Resources grow to over 667,000 ounces" dated 12 March 2019, each of which is available at www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context of the Competent Person's findings in relation to those Mineral Resources estimates or Ore Reserves estimates have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Macphersons Resources Limited (a 100% subsidiary of Intermin) – Summary of Mineral Resources

Boorara Gold Resource (at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade)

Category	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	Mt	Au (g/t)	(k'000)
Measured Resource	**6.11**	**0.92**	**181**
Indicated Resource	**7.26**	**0.97**	**227**
Inferred Resource	**3.08**	**1.00**	**99**
Total Resource	**16.45**	**0.96**	**507**

Nimbus All Lodes (bottom cuts 12 g/t Ag, 0.5% Zn, 0.3 g/t Au)

Category	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Grade	Ounces	Ounces	Tonnes
	Mt	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (Moz's)	Au (k'000)	(k'000)
Measured Resource	**3.62**	**102**	**0.09**	**1.2**	**11.9**	**10**	**45**
Indicated Resource	**3.18**	**48**	**0.21**	**1.0**	**4.9**	**21**	**30**
Inferred Resource	**5.28**	**20**	**0.27**	**0.5**	**3.4**	**46**	**29**
Total Resource	**12.08**	**52**	**0.20**	**0.9**	**20.2**	**77**	**104**

Nimbus high grade silver zinc resource (500 g/t Ag bottom cut and 2800 g/t Ag t

Category	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes
	Mt	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (Moz's)	(k'000)
Measured Resource	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indicated Resource	**0.17**	**762**	**12.8**	**4.2**	**22**
Inferred Resource	**0.09**	**797**	**13.0**	**2.2**	**11**
Total Resource	**0.26**	**774**	**12.8**	**6.4**	**33**

Confirmation

The information is this report that relates to MacPhersons' Mineral Resources estimates on the Boorara Gold Project and Nimbus Silver Zinc Project is extracted from and was originally reported in Intermin's and MacPhersons' ASX Announcement "Intermin and MacPhersons Agree to Merge – Creation of a New Gold Company Horizon Minerals Ltd" dated 11 December 2018 and in MacPhersons' ASX announcements "Quarterly Activities Report" dated 25 October 2018, "BOORARA GOLD PROJECT TOTAL GOLD RESOURCE up 118% to 507,000 OUNCES" dated 6th March 2018, "New High Grade Nimbus Silver Core Averaging 968 g/t Ag" dated 10th May 2016, "Boorara Trial Open Pit Produced 1550 Ounces" dated 14 November 2016 and "Nimbus Increases Resources" dated 30th April 2015, each of which is available at www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context of the Competent Person's findings in relation to those Mineral Resources estimates have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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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 – Regional Drilling Kalgoorlie Gold Project

JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Section 1 and 2

Mr David O'Farrell, Exploration Manager of Intermin compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections.
The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) requirements for the reporting of Mineral Resources. For further detail, please refer to the announcements made to the ASX by Intermin Resources Ltd in 2017 relating to the Binduli gold project.

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 if 4m results above cut-off. Average sample weights about 1.5-2kg.
	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 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 was used to obtain 1m samples from which approximately 1.5-2kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. RC chips were geologically logged over 1m intervals, initially sampled over 4m composite intervals and then specific anomalous intervals were sampled over 1m intervals. Depending on the final hole depth, the maximum composite interval was 4m and minimum was 1m. Samples assayed for Au only for this program. Assays were determined by Fire assay with checks routinely undertaken. Drilling of mainly oxide and primary felsic volcanogenic sediments with gold contained within sulphides and quartz.
Drilling techniques	*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. AC drilling was with a 4.25" bit. Sample weights were recorded.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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. Where significant samples were wet they were recorded. • No sample bias has been identified to date.
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 and core was completed on one metre or selected intervals at the rig by the geologist. The log was made to standard logging descriptive sheets, and transferred into Micromine software once back at the office. • Logging was qualitative in nature. • All intervals logged for RC drilling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*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.*	• 4m composite and 1m RC samples taken. • RC samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag and compiling a 4m composite sample. Single splits were automatically taken by emptying the bulk sample bag into a riffle splitter. Samples collected in mineralisation were all dry except for some at depth and these were recorded on logs. • For Intermin samples, no duplicate 4m composites were taken in the field. 4m and 1m samples were analysed by SGS Mineral Services in Kalgoorlie and Jinnings Laboratories in Perth. • Samples were consistent and weighed approximately 1.5-2.0 kg and it is common practice to review 1m results and then review sampling procedures to suit. • Once samples arrived in Kalgoorlie, further work including duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. Intermin has determined that there is insufficient drill data density to inform an updated Mineral Resource Estimate with the current level of data. • Mineralisation is located in weathered and fresh porphyry. The sample size is 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*	• The 1m RC samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FA50) by SGS accredited Labs (Kalgoorlie) for gold only. Minor Aqua Regia multi-element work was also conducted by Jinnings • No geophysical assay tools were used. • Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. *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. The holes are normally accurately surveyed using a RTK-DGPS system at a later date. Holes were drilled on a regular spacing as per Table 1 collar details. All reported coordinates are referenced to a local grid. The topography is flat at the location of the drilling. Down hole surveys were taken. • Grid MGA94 Zone 51. • Topography is very flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation.
Data spacing and distribution	*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 resource style drilling in accordance with the collar details/coordinates supplied in Table 1. • The hole spacing was determined by Intermin to be sufficient when combined with confirmed historic drilling results to define mineralisation in preparation for a JORC Compliant Resource Estimate.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*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 oxide and primary mineralisation and potential residual dipping structures. All holes were angled and used to intersect the shallow dipping lodes. In this case the intercept width probably very close (~75%) to the true width however, further drilling is required. • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Given the style of mineralisation and drill spacing/method, it is the most common routine for delineating shallow gold resources in Australia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 bagged 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.*	• Licences E26/168 (Darter and Honeyeater), M26/499 (Teal East), P24/5057 (Windanya),P24/5046 (Baden Powell North), Olympia (M24/919) . No third party JV partners involved. M29/212 (Lady Irene) and M29/153 (Selkirk) have since been sold to Kingwest Resources Ltd. • 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 Evolution Mining, Intermin Resources, Delta Gold, Barrick and Placer Dome Asia.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean porphyry and shear zones. Oxide supergene and transitional gold with quartz, minor vein quartz, shear hosted with varying amounts of sulphide mineralisation.
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*	• See Table 1. • No information is excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	*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.* *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.*	• 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	*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').*	• Laterite, oxide mineralisation is generally flat lying (almost blanket like) while transitional and primary mineralisation at depth is generally steeply dipping 70-85 degrees often fault offset. • Drill intercepts and true widths appear to be close to each other, or within reason allowing for the minimum intercept width of 1m. Intermin estimates that the true width is variable but probably around 80-100% of most intercept widths. • Given the nature of RC drilling, the minimum width and assay is 1m. The true thickness of the downhole intercepts are not known however the downhole intercepts appear to represent very close to true width given the orientation of the drilling.
Diagrams	*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.
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 >1.00 g/t Au are shown in Table 1.
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,*	• No comprehensive metallurgical work has been completed on the Crake prospect. However free gold has been panned from the RC chips. • See details from previous ASX releases from Intermin Resources Limited (ASX; IRC). These can be accessed via the internet.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• New resource calculations are planned once sufficient data is compiled, with pit or underground economic assessments to follow if warranted. • Commercially sensitive.