Exploration and Drilling Update

- **RC drilling at the Mexi Nickel Prospect returns 40m @ 0.46% nickel, 305ppm copper, 354ppm cobalt and 66ppb PGE's from surface**
- **Diamond drilling underway at the Nanadie Well Project testing:**
  - **down dip of 6m @ 1.39% copper, 0.24g/t gold and 9m @ 2.03% copper, 0.35g/t gold at the Nanadie Well Copper Deposit, and**
  - **a new bedrock EM conductor identified along strike from existing high-grade copper mineralisation at the Stark Copper Nickel Prospect**
- **Drilling results expected mid - July 2017**

Mithril Resources Ltd (**ASX: MTH**) is pleased to provide an exploration update for the **Mexi Nickel Prospect** and the **Nanadie Well Project** (*located 50 kilometres north-northeast of Kalgoorlie and 80 kilometres southeast of Meekatharra, WA respectively – Figure 1*).

At **Mexi**, Reverse Circulation hole KNRC001 was drilled to test a broad zone of shallow nickel-copper-cobalt - platinum + palladium ("PGE's") anomalism previously intersected by Mithril aircore drilling within weathered ultramafic rocks (*see Figure 2*).

KNRC001 intersected a broad zone of weakly disseminated sulphide - bearing high MgO ultramafic (peridotite) beneath a zone of strong weathering - sampling of which returned 40m @ 0.46% nickel, 305ppm copper, 354ppm cobalt and 66ppb PGE's from surface.

Maximum analytical values for any single metre sample of the fresh disseminated sulphides were; 1730 ppm nickel, 514 ppm copper, and 91 ppb PGE's.

To assist with ongoing assessment of Mexi, KNRC001 has been cased with PVC to provide a platform for downhole EM surveying.

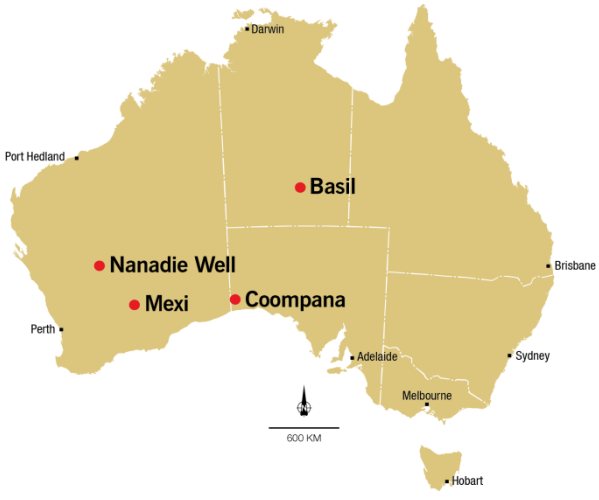

Figure 1: Project Locations

At **Nanadie Well**, diamond drilling has commenced at the **Nanadie Well Copper Deposit** (*2004 JORC Code Compliant Inferred Resource of 36.07Mt @ 0.42% copper, 0.064 g/t gold - 151,506 tonnes copper and 74,233 ounces gold estimated by Intermin Resources Limited **ASX: IRC** in 2013*).

The geological setting of the deposit is not well understood with the majority of previous drilling (and assaying) focused primarily on copper and gold, and Mithril's recent work has demonstrated the potential of the deposit to host other minerals with the copper, such as cobalt, nickel and PGE's (*see Mithril's ASX Announcement dated 28 March 2017*).

To better understand the deposit's geological setting, one diamond hole (300 - 350 metres) will be drilled within the central portion of the deposit (6,994,720mN section - *Figure 3)* down dip from a previous intersection of 160m @ 0.37% copper, 0.07g/t gold from surface in NRC12013 which includes **6m @ 1.39% copper, 0.24g/t gold** from 89 metres and **9m @ 2.03% copper, 0.35g/t gold** from 140 metres.

This will be the first diamond drilling carried out on the deposit.

Also at **Nanadie Well**, a recently completed high-powered SQUID ground EM survey over the **Stark Copper Nickel Prospect**, which lies 1,000 metres east of the Nanadie Well Copper Deposit, has identified multiple bedrock conductors (named "M1" – "M5d": conductivity thicknesses ranging from 660S to 5,000S) with the **M1** conductor interpreted to represent a southern extension to existing high-grade copper mineralisation (*Figure 3*).

The large M1 conductor lies below and immediately south of drillhole NRC15001 which previously intersected mineralisation in two parallel zones, i.e.; **2m @ 3.27% copper, 0.10% nickel, 0.55g/t gold, 0.38g/t PGE's** from 157 metres and 14m @ 0.40% copper, 0.08% nickel, 0.04g/t gold, 0.22g/t PGE's from 200 metres.

The M1 conductor has not been previously drill tested and one diamond hole (300 – 350 metres) will be drilled to test the target following completion of the Nanadie Well Copper Deposit drilling (*Figure 3*).

Both holes to be cased for future downhole EM geophysical surveying and results are expected mid-July 2017.

About the Mexi Nickel Prospect and the Nanadie Well Project

Mexi is located on the Lignum Dam Project which is 100% - owned by Mithril and is considered prospective for gold and nickel mineralisation.

The Nanadie Well Deposit and Stark lie on tenements subject to a Farmin and Joint Venture Agreement (Nanadie Well Joint Venture) with Intermin Resources Limited. Under the terms of the joint venture, Mithril can earn a 60% interest in the tenements by completing expenditure of $2M by 14 April 2019, and an additional 15% by completing further expenditure of $2M over a further 2 years.

Table 1: Drillhole specifications and significant intercepts

HoleID	Easting	Northing	Dip°	Azi°	Depth	From	Width	Au_g/t	Ni_%	Cu_%	Co_%	PGE's_ppb
KNRC001	638,629	6,645,638	-60	150	161	0	40		0.46	0.03	0.035	66
NRC12013	693,040	6,994,4710	-60	90	160	0	160	0.07	-	0.37	-	-
Including						*89*	*6*	*0.24*	-	*1.39*	-	-
"						*140*	*9*	*0.35*	-	*2.03*	-	-
NRC15001	694,230	6,994,016	-55	260	242	157	2	0.55	0.10	3.27	-	388
"	"	"	"	"	"	200	14	0.04	0.08	0.40	-	222

Note: Au – gold | Ni – nickel | Cu – copper | Co – cobalt | PGE's – platinum + palladium

Conversions: 1,000ppb = 1ppm or 1g/t and 1,000ppm = 0.1%

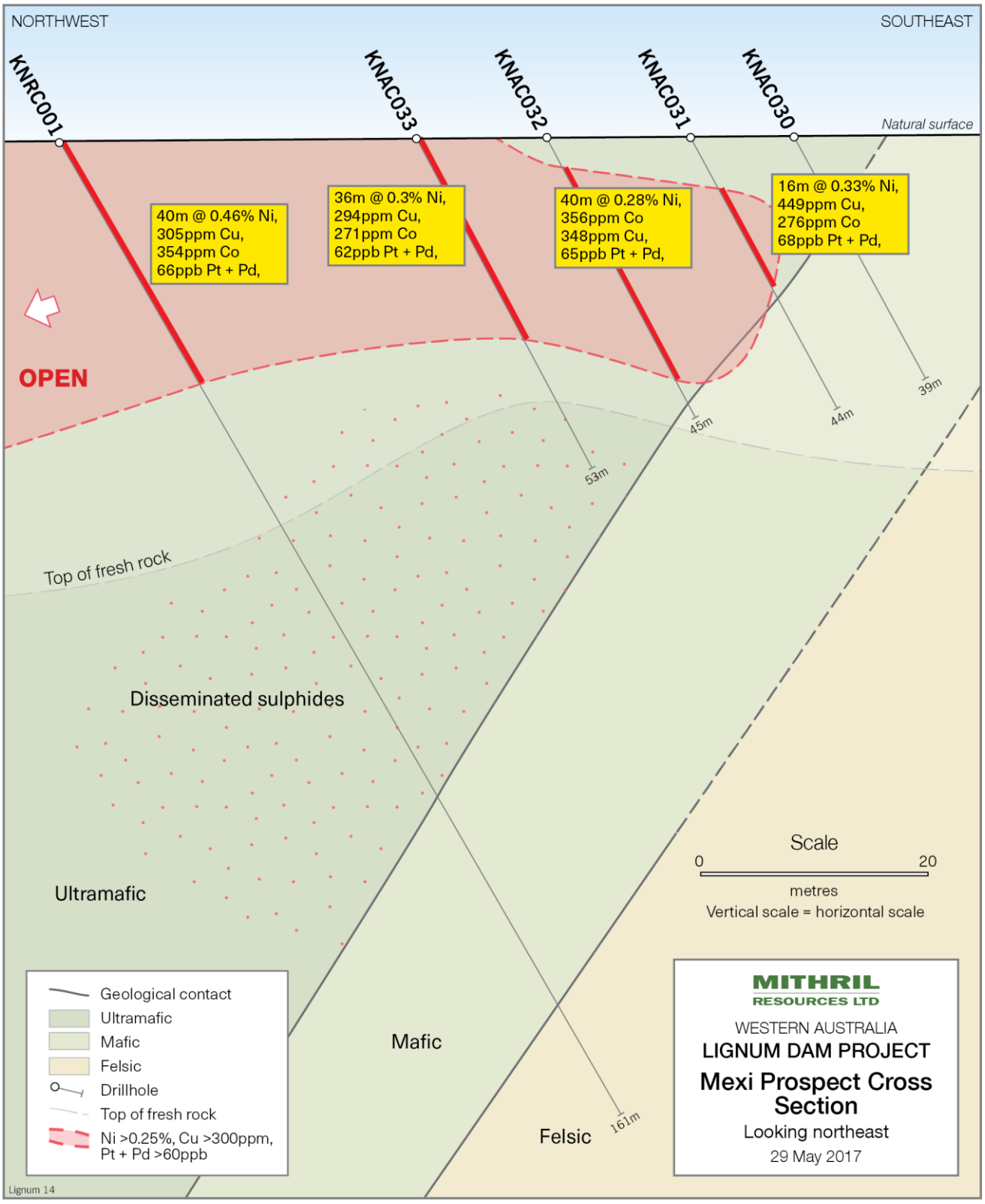

Figure 2: Mexi Nickel Prospect – KNRC001 cross section showing disseminated sulphides within fresh rock below a near surface zone of nickel – copper – cobalt – PGE anomalism.

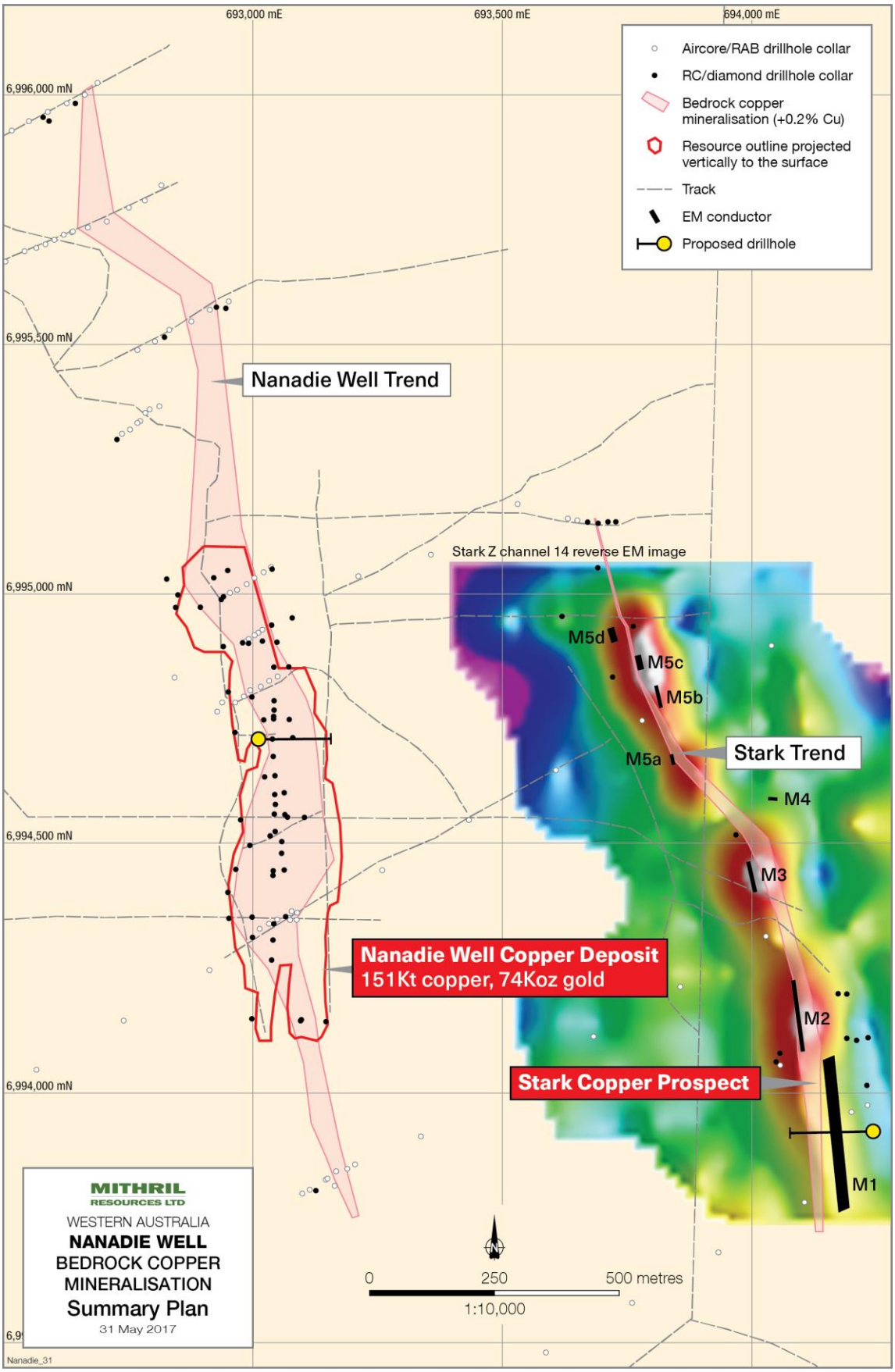

Figure 3: Nanadie Well Copper Deposit and Stark Copper Nickel Prospect Location Plan – showing copper mineralised zones, ground EM (Ch. 14 - Z component) image, bedrock conductors and proposed drillholes

Table 2: Stark Copper Nickel Prospect SQUID EM Survey Specifications

Contractor Details	
Operator	GEM Geophysics
Survey Date	1st – 6th May 2017
Survey Design	
Configurations	Slingram (after late-time artefacts seen in the initial in-loop data)
Sensor offset	200m west of loop centre MLTEM
Station Spacing	50 metres
MLTEM Line Spacing	100 metres
Datum/Projection	GDA94/MGA50
Receiver Details	
Receiver	SMARTem-24
Sensor	Jessy Deeps LT-SQUID
Component Directions	Z +ve Up, X +ve East, Y +ve North
Transmitter Details	
Transmitter	GEM GT-HO (100A)
MLTEM Frequency	1.66667 Hz
MLTEM Time Base	150msec
MLTEM Loop Size	200 x 200m
MLTEM Current	100A

About the Nanadie Well Copper Deposit

Intermin Resources Limited estimated a 2004 JORC Code Compliant Inferred Resource for the Nanadie Well Copper Deposit in September 2013 (*see Intermin's ASX Announcement "Initial Resource Estimate for the Nanadie Well Cu-Au Project" dated 19 September 2013*).

Nanadie Well Inferred Resource					
2004 JORC Code Classification	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Copper %**	**Gold ppm**	**Contained Copper (t)**	**Contained gold (ounces)**
Inferred	36.07	0.42	0.064	151,506	74,233

The information pertaining to the Nanadie Well Copper Deposit Inferred Resource was prepared and first disclosed by Intermin under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

The Inferred Resource is within a few meters of the surface and has been defined over 1 kilometre strike length, 50 – 150 metres (true width) and to a maximum depth of 220. The deposit remains open in all directions and lies within a broader 2 kilometres long mineralised zone that has been identified by wide spaced reconnaissance drilling.

Nanadie Well's prospectivity is further enhanced by the presence a second parallel copper – mineralised trend 1,000 metres east called the Stark prospect. Refer to Mithril's ASX Announcements "Drilling extends Cu-Ni-PGE massive sulphides at Stark" dated 21 December 2015, and "Priority copper-nickel-targets at Stark" dated 1 June 2015 for further information on the Stark Prospect.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - TABLE 1 (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.*	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was completed at the 100% - owned Mexi Nickel Prospect which lies within the Lignum Dam Project. Samples were collected as either composite samples (up to 4 metres) from the drill spoils laid out on the ground or as 1 metre samples directly from the cyclone splitter. Sample sizes were approximately 2-3kg in weight. SQUID EM surveying was undertaken at the Stark Copper Nickel Prospect which lies within the Nanadie Well Project to which Mithril Resources has the right to earn up to a 75% interest. Survey specifications for the SQUID EM survey are given in Table 2: of this Report.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Each drill hole location (easting and northing) was collected by a handheld GPS. Drillhole specifications and details of lithologies and sampling were completed for every metre, or as necessary, for each drill hole. All logging and sampling protocols remained constant throughout the program. The geophysical survey were undertaken to test for geophysical conductors potentially indicative of extensions to known mineralisation at Stark. The surveys were designed to ensure that they were a representative test of the prospect.
	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.	2 – 3kg composite RC samples (up to 4 metres) were collected for geochemical analysis by ALS Laboratories in Perth, WA. In the laboratory, samples were crushed (~10mm) and pulverised to produce a representative 25g sub-sample for analysis using fire assay with ICP-MS finish for Au, Pt, and Pd (PGM-ICP23 – Lab Code) and four acid digest with ICP-AES finish for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, and Zn (ME-ICP61 – Lab Code).
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.).*	A Schramm T685WS Rotadrill RC drilling rig utilising a (1350cfm x 500psi) compressor and operated by Kennedy Drilling Pty Ltd was used to carry out the Mexi drilling. The drilling method produces chip samples (i.e. non-core).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No recordings of recoveries were undertaken.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No measures taken to maximise sample recovery.
	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.	No relationship has been identified.
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.*	While drill chip samples have been geologically logged, they have not 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	Logging of drill samples is of a qualitative nature. RC chip samples are always logged for lithology, colour, texture, weathering, minerals, alteration, and sulphide percentage and type, with comments included as necessary.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Every hole was geologically for its entire length.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not Applicable as the drilling method produces chip samples (i.e. non-core).
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were collected either as a composite sample (up to 4 metres) from the drill spoils (scoop used) laid out on the ground or 1 metre samples directly from the cyclone splitter. Majority of samples were dry, with only a few wet samples.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of the drill samples follows industry best practice, involving oven drying (110°C) where necessary, crushing and pulverising (~90% less than 75µm).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Along with samples taken at the rig, blanks (comprising coarse washed sand) were inserted (around every 20 samples) and were included in the laboratory analysis process. The laboratory completed repeat analysis on samples returning >10,000 ppm Cu, Ni, and Zn.
	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.	Sampling was supervised by the field geologist following geological logging to ensure that sampling was representative of the in situ material collected. Selected repeat sampling will be undertaken at a later date.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the exploration method and produce results to indicate degree and extent of mineralisation.
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.*	Fire Assay and a four acid digest are considered near total digest and are appropriate for the type of exploration undertaken.
	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.	Technical Specifications of the geophysical tools are given in Table 2 of this Report.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The laboratory completed repeat analysis on samples returning >10,000 ppm Cu, Ni, and Zn. From results achieved it is determined an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The significant intersections were verified by the Geology Manager and Managing Director.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Collar locations were predetermined in the office and modified in the field as necessary (dependent on access etc.). All data collection (lithology logging, sampling, etc.) was completed at each drill hole location as hole was being drilled. Data initially written on paper log sheets. A complete data set (excel spreadsheet) was created by Mithril on completion of the program, based on all information collected. Primary geophysical data was captured electronically in the field and transmitted to the Company's Perth-based geophysicist on a daily basis. Quality control measures were undertaken both in the field and in the office.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data	None undertaken.
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.*	Each drill hole location (easting and northing) was collected by a handheld GPS.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used.	Data points have been quoted in this Report using the MGA Zone 51 (GDA94) coordinate system (Mexi Nickel Prospect) and MGA Zone 50 (GDA94) coordinate system (Stark Copper Nickel Prospect and Nanadie Well Copper Deposit)..
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Level of topographic control offered by the handheld GPS was considered sufficient for the work undertaken.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	As detailed in Tables 1 and 2 of this Report.
	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.	The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing was employed throughout the drillhole – typically up to 4 metre intervals depending on the geology and depth of hole.
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.*	RC samples are unable to be orientated and do not provide structural information.
	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 orientation based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All drill samples were collected by company personnel and stored in a secure location until completion of the program. Samples were taken to the ALS Laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All results were reviewed by Company personnel including the Geology Manager and Managing Director. No negative issues were identified from these reviews.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - TABLE 1 (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 work described in this Report was undertaken on the following tenements. Mexi Nickel Prospect - Exploration Licence 27/538 which is owned 100% by Mithril Resources. Stark Copper Nickel Prospect and Nanadie Well Copper Deposit – Exploration Licence 51/1040 which is owned by Intermin Resources and in which, Mithril has the right to earn up to a 75% interest by completing $4M expenditure over 6 years (See ASX Announcement dated 6 December 2013).
	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.	There are no existing impediments to the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration has been carried out through the EL27/538 tenement area by a number of companies including KalNorth Gold Mines, Rox Resources, Pioneer Exploration, Hemisphere, Western Mining, North Limited and Normandy Exploration. Previous explorers have focussed on gold and nickel exploration.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
		At the Mexi Nickel Prospect, field evidence suggests that one historic (shallow vertical) hole was drilled into the ultramafic unit away from the prospective basal contact, and a broad spaced ground EM survey undertaken throughout the wider area in the early 1990's is deemed to have been ineffective due to its orientation leading to coupling issues. Mithril has previously undertaken auger geochemical sampling, EM geophysical surveying and aircore drilling at Mexi. At Nanadie Well (El51/1040) Intermin estimated a 2004 JORC Code Compliant Inferred Resource for the Nanadie Well Copper Deposit of 36.07Mt @ 0.42% Cu in September 2013. This work followed the completion of various previous RAB, RC and geophysical surveys throughout the area by Intermin and previous exploration companies. All previous drilling of the Stark Prospect drill targets has been undertaken by Mithril Resources.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	EL27/538 is prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation within ultramafic sequences, and for lode gold mineralisation within mafic / ultramafic and felsic sequences. The Nanadie Well Copper Deposit and Stark Prospect is interpreted to be an Archaean – age, mafic-hosted magmatic copper-nickel deposit. Disseminated copper (+/- lead, zinc, nickel) sulphide mineralisation occurs within a package of structurally deformed mafic lithologies.
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.*	A summary of all material information referred to in this Announcement is presented in Figures 2 and 3, and Tables 1 and 2 of this Report.
	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.	No information has been excluded.
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.*	In reporting the drill results for Mexi, a 0.2% nickel lower cut-off has been used.
	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.	No aggregation has been applied.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths is unknown.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of the mineralisation is not known.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
lengths	*If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Only down hole widths have been reported. True widths are unknown.
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 Figures 2 and 3 of this Report.
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.*	All new exploration results have been reported.
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.*	All relevant data has been included within this Report.
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).*	At Mexi, the RC hole has been cased for future downhole EM geophysical surveying. At Nanadie Well, diamond drilling to test the significance of the Stark Copper Nickel Prospect and Nanadie Well Copper Deposit is currently underway.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Figures 2 and 3 display areas of interest within the Stark Prospect area

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Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr David Hutton, who is a Competent Person, and a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hutton is Managing Director and a full-time employee of Mithril Resources Ltd.

Mr Hutton has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Mr Hutton consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Nanadie Well Copper deposit is based on information compiled by Mr David O'Farrell who is a full-time employee of Intermin Resources Limited and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

Mr O'Farrell has more than five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the

"Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

Mr O'Farrell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Mithril Resources Ltd:

Mithril Resources is an Australian resources company whose objective is the creation of shareholder wealth through the discovery and development of mineral deposits.

The Company is actively exploring throughout two highly prospective areas of the Western Australian Goldfields, namely the Kalgoorlie District for gold, lithium and nickel deposits and the Meekatharra District for copper-nickel deposits.

The Company is also exploring South Australia's far western Coompana Province for magmatic nickel – copper deposits with OZ Minerals Limited.