



ASX/Media Release

(ASX: MZN)

28nd October 2015

Marindi Metals Ltd
ABN 84 118 522 124

Level 3, 35 Havelock Street
West Perth WA 6005
Australia

Contact:

Joe Treacy
Managing Director

Phone: 08 9322 2338
Email: info@marindi.com.au

Directors:

Ross Ashton
John Hutton
Geoff Jones
Joe Treacy

Issued Capital:

876.9m fully paid ordinary shares,

236.8m listed options Ex. 2.0c
Expiring 31 December 2016

62m unlisted options Ex. 2.5c
Expiring 31 December 2019

September 2015 Quarterly Activities Report

***Strong start for Marindi at Newman base metals project
with thick zones of zinc-lead-silver intersected at Wolf in
ongoing maiden drill program***

Highlights

- Marindi's maiden diamond drill program now well advanced at the Newman Base Metal Project, WA with a total of 18 holes completed to date for 3450.5m of drilling.
- All four holes drilled into the Wolf prospect return thick intersections of zinc-lead-silver, including:
 - 58m at 2.3% Zn, 0.1% Pb, 13.0 g/t Ag from 155m, including:
 - 8.45m at 5.5% Zn, 0.2% Pb, 32g/t Ag from 195.05m; and
 - 1.51m at 9.4% Zn, 0.7% Pb, 141g/t Ag from 200m.
 - 66.3m at 2.1% Zn, 0.1% Pb, 7g/t Ag from 71.7m, including:
 - 3.9m at 4.9% Zn, 0.1% Pb, 3g/t Ag from 128m.
 - 45m @ 1.7% Zn, 0.1% Pb and 9 g/t Ag from 235m, including:
 - 16.4m @ 2.8% Zn, 0.1% Pb and 17 g/t Ag from 259m including
 - 1.6m @ 5.2% Zn, 0.1% Pb and 14 g/t Ag from 267.5m
 - 22.1m at 2.8% Zn, 0.1% Pb, 9g/t Ag from 98.6m.
- Mineralised zone at Wolf ranges from 30-50m in true width, can be traced for ~500m along strike and has been intersected down-dip to ~150m vertical depth. It remains open in all directions.
- Three RC holes completed to test down-plunge extensions of the Prairie deposit and 8 holes to provide an initial test of the Prairie Pup satellite prospect – *assays awaited*.
- Thick sedimentary sequences with 2-3% sulphides intersected in 700m deep diamond hole at Titan coincident gravity and magnetic anomaly.
- Down-hole survey commencing shortly to establish the source of the original anomaly, which remains unexplained.

The September Quarter was an active period for Marindi Metals Limited (ASX: MZN – “Marindi”) with the commencement of its maiden drill program its 100%-owned **Newman Base Metals Project** in WA following receipt of all approvals and clearances.

As outlined in the ASX release of 22 July, the ~5000m program included both Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling to test three key targets along the Prairie Downs Fault Zone (PDFZ). The program was well advanced at the time of finalising this Quarterly Report, with encouraging results received from initial drilling and a large number of assays still outstanding.

The Company expects to complete the program by early November, with results to be reported as they are received in the coming weeks.

Wolf Prospect

The Company’s maiden drill program at the Newman Base Metal Project commenced at the Wolf Prospect, located approximately 2km from the Prairie deposit (see Plans 1 and 2).

Assay results from this drilling were received during the Quarter and the details of these drill holes are set out in Table 1. All four of the successful holes at Wolf intersected thick zones of zinc mineralisation hosted by the zinc-rich chlorite mineral Baileychlore.

Highlights include:

- **PDD 426** **58m at 2.3 % Zn, 0.1 % Pb, 13.0 g/t Ag from 155m, including:**
 - **8.45m at 5.5% Zn, 0.2% Pb, 32g/t Ag from 195.05m; and**
 - **1.51m at 9.4% Zn, 0.7% Pb, 141g/t Ag from 200m.**

- **PDD 424** **66.3m at 2.1% Zn, 0.1% Pb, 7g/t Ag from 71.7m, including:**
 - **3.9m at 4.9% Zn, 0.1% Pb, 3g/t Ag from 128m; and**

- **PDD 428** **45m at 1.7% Zn, 0.1% Pb and 9 g/t Ag from 235m ,including**
 - **16.4m @ 2.8% Zn, 0.1% Pb and 17 g/t Ag from 259m including**
 - **1.6m @ 5.2% Zn, 0.1% Pb and 14 g/t Ag from 267.5m**

- **PDD 425** **22.1m at 2.8% Zn, 0.1% Pb, 9g/t Ag from 98.6m.**

The drilling has defined a zone of zinc mineralisation at Wolf extending over a strike length of at least 500m and historical drilling indicates that it has potential to extend for up to a further 500m south-east (1km in total) along strike towards the Prairie deposit.

The zinc-lead-silver mineralisation is hosted in a silica chlorite hematite breccia within the Prairie Downs Fault Zone (PDFZ) and varies between 30-50m true width. The Company sent a suite of samples to the Federation University in Ballarat, Victoria where the mineral Baileychlore was identified using X-ray diffraction techniques.

Baileychlore, a zinc-rich chlorite mineral, is the primary host of the zinc mineralisation, together with both galena (lead sulphide) and sphalerite (zinc sulphide). The attached cross-sections of the drilling at Wolf show that sulphide appears to be a relatively minor part of the zinc depositional environment in the upper part of the Wolf system.

It is presumed that Baileychlore was also present, but unrecognised, in the low grade historical intersections previously reported.

Elsewhere in the world where Baileychlore has been reported it usually occurs as a secondary mineral deposited during the weathering process and derived from a nearby zinc sulphide deposit. The presence of such a large amount of zinc

as Baileychlore is most unusual and indicates a highly prospective environment for zinc deposition. This can be used as a vector to locate possible sulphide mineralisation.

Marindi's geological team believes that the Baileychlore may indicate the presence of sulphide mineralisation in close proximity to the mineralisation identified at Wolf, possibly at depth or along strike. It is also possible that the presence of Baileychlore indicates a lack of sulphur in the geological environment at Wolf, suggesting that the next step for exploration is to track the Baileychlore halo to an area where the rock chemistry changes.

The Prairie zinc sulphide deposit, located two kilometres to the south-east of Wolf on the PDFZ, is such an area.

Additional deeper drilling targeting the prospective horizon some 200-400m vertically beneath the Baileychlore surface is being undertaken as part of the current program (see Figure 7).

Prairie Deposit

Three holes (PDD 429-431) were drilled to test for down-plunge and down dip extensions of the intersections recorded from previous holes PDP 168, PDP 164 and PDD 209, which respectively intersected 11m at 7.6 % Zn and 5.6% Pb; 6m at 7.3% Zn and 3.3% Pb; and 16m at 7.7% Zn and 0.2% Pb.

Hole PDD 429 was drilled approximately 25m down dip of PDD 429. Geological logging of the core indicates that this hole intersected a zone of sulphide mineralisation over approximately three metres down-hole. Core has been dispatched for assay. The other two holes were drilled 40m along strike and down-plunge and intersected the same mineralised zone but it was weakly mineralised.

The intersection in PDD 429 remains open down-dip and will require further drilling.

Prairie Pup Prospect

This prospect covers up to 600m of strike of the PDFZ to the immediate south of the Prairie deposit (see Plan 7).

Broadly spaced vacuum drilling of outcropping lead and zinc sulphides and quartz breccia recorded values of up to 0.13% (see Plan 8).

The Company is currently drilling these targets.

Titan Prospect

Drilling of the Titan anomaly has been jointly funded by the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) and was the subject of a release to the ASX on October 22. Drill hole PDD 434 was collared in the same position as previous drill hole PDD 145 and drilled to a depth of 700.20m. The hole was designed to test a very large coincident magnetic and gravity anomaly that given its proximity to the PDFZ, and known mineralisation such as the Wolf Prospect and the Prairie Deposit, may be related to the widespread base metal mineralisation along the PDFZ.

Geological logging and magnetic susceptibility data collected while drilling has confirmed that the source of the coincident magnetic and gravity anomaly is yet to be intersected.

From a down-hole depth of 539.00m to the end-of-hole, PDD 434 intersected predominantly deep water sedimentary sequences of interbedded and interlaminated mudstone, siltstones and fine sandstones visually estimated to contain 2-3% disseminated, occasionally blebby sulphides, mostly pyrrhotite – pyrite with occasionally trace chalcopyrite. Carbonate veining and alteration is also present throughout.

The top of the hole has been cased with plans to run directional magnetometer and magnetic susceptibility probes down-hole to determine the source of the anomaly.

These down-hole surveys will be completed while the current drill program is continuing to allow time for the data to be reviewed and the rig to be moved back to Titan if required.

Regional Exploration

Several regional exploration programs are underway which will assist the Company to focus its follow-up exploration next year. The Company is also an industry participant in the Distal Footprints research program, an \$18 million collaborative study coordinated by the CSIRO on the Capricorn Orogen located between the Yilgarn and Pilbara Archaean Cratons.

Mantle tapping faults have the potential to tap mineralising fluids and transport them to surface levels to form ore deposits. Marindi believes that the PDFZ may have accessed fluids from one these structures. The Company believes its involvement will allow it to leverage off the very significant intellectual property of the research organisations participating in this program.

McArthur River Projects, Northern Territory (Marindi 100%)

Marindi's Caranbirini and Yalco Projects overlies Lower Proterozoic sediments which host some of the world's largest zinc-lead-silver deposits, including the McArthur River deposit currently being mined by Glencore. The McArthur River Mine and other smaller mineral occurrences are located within the Batten Trough proximal to the Emu Fault Corridor, which extends through the Company's McArthur River tenements.

Caranbirini Project

Marindi plans to compile a 3D structural and stratigraphic model of the project area during the wet season with the aim of identifying prospective targets for follow-up in the 2016 field season. Previous drilling by other parties has intersected anomalous base metal mineralisation in the Barney Creek Formation. Rox Resources' very large Teena deposit and the world-class McArthur River deposit, which are both located approximately 8 kilometres to the south, are hosted in the Barney Creek Formation.

Yalco (Teck earning 70%)

In May 2014, Marindi announced an Option Agreement with Teck Australia Pty Ltd (Teck), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Canada's largest diversified miner, Teck Resources Limited, whereby Teck may earn up to a 70% interest in the Project by spending \$3.5 million by 30 June 2018, subject to a royalty to Marindi.

Teck furnished a report on their activities for the past three months which is summarised below.

The majority of the activities planned for the 2015 field season were completed during the September Quarter with the principal activities including:

- Soil geochemistry program;
- Ground gravity program;
- Audio magnetotelluric survey; and
- Preparation of 2D seismic reflection survey lines.

Soil Geochemistry

A soil program was executed in two areas: (A) in-fill along the Emu Fault corridor; and (B) on the eastern side of EL25/467 where host stratigraphy is exposed. Results have not been received from the laboratory.

Ground Gravity Survey

A ground gravity survey was undertaken, primarily focusing on the central and eastern portions of the project area, but also in-filling the 2014 helicopter-supported survey along the Emu corridor. A total of 821 stations were collected in 2015 adding to the 458 stations collected in 2014.

Processing, modelling and interpretation will be undertaken over the coming quarters.

Magnetotellurics Survey

Three lines of data were acquired across the Emu Fault corridor, processing will occur in the coming Quarter.

Seismic Survey

Earthworks in preparation for three lines (approximately 36km) of seismic commenced in September in preparation for acquisition in early October

Proposed activities for the December Quarter will include:

- acquisition of seismic data;
- rehabilitation of seismic lines; and
- integration and interpretation of all geological, geophysical, and geochemical data.

Oakover Project, Western Australia (Brumby 100%)

The Oakover Manganese Project lies approximately 80km east of Newman in Western Australia's East Pilbara Manganese Province. The Project is situated about 100km south of the Ant Hill manganese deposit, owned by Mineral Resources, and about 50km from the Nicholas Downs manganese deposit.

A scoping study report on the project was undertaken by GR Engineering Services Limited. A draft of the report was received during the Quarter and is being reviewed with a final report expected in the December Quarter.

Corporate

The audit was completed and the Annual Report was submitted to the ASX on the 29th September 2015. The Notice of Meeting has been sent to all shareholders for the AGM on the Thursday the 12th November 2015.

The Company also continues to assess other opportunities to create shareholder value with a specific focus on base metals in Australia.

Joe Treacy

Managing Director

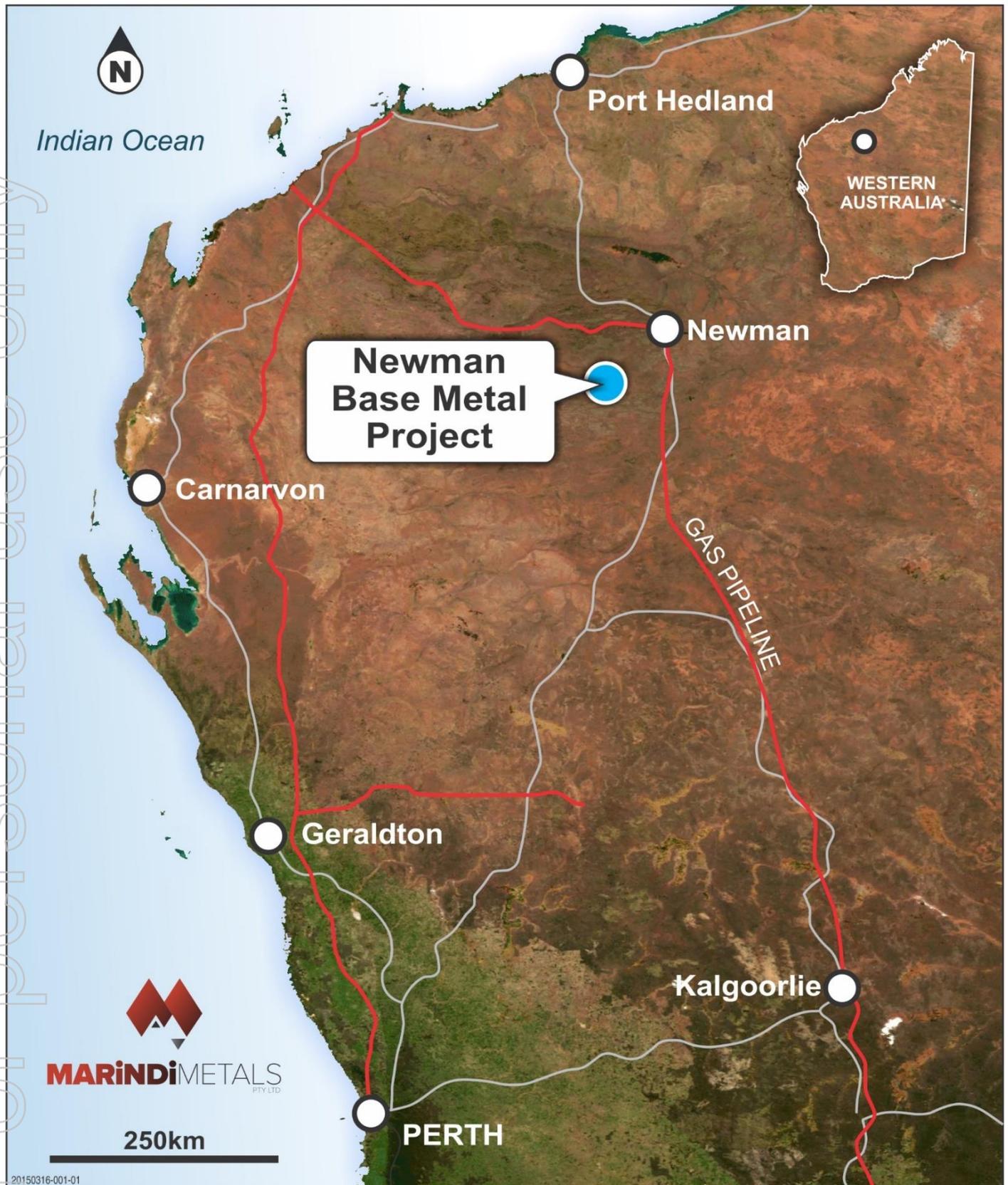
Marindi Metals Ltd

Competent Person's Statement

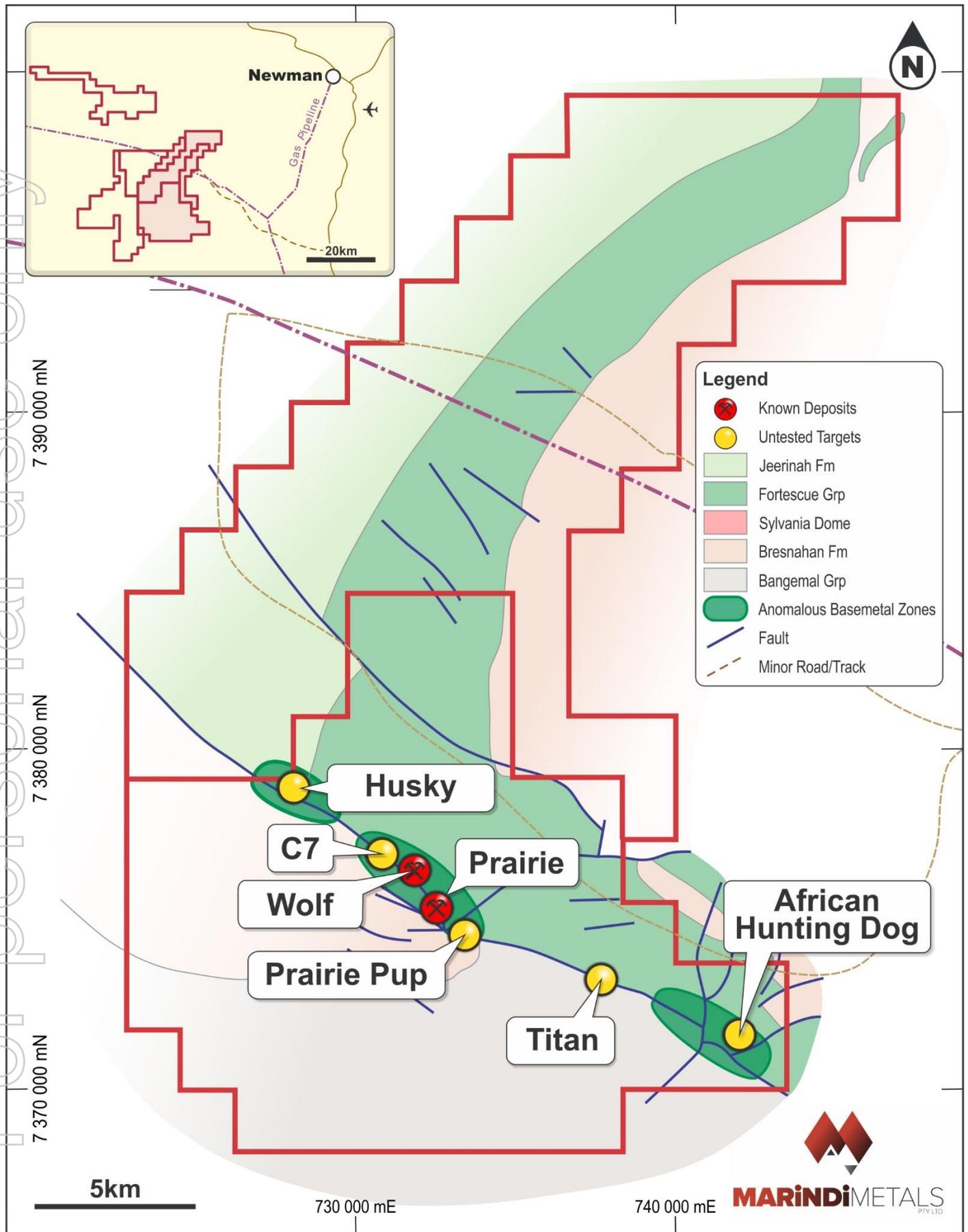
Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information prepared by Mr Joseph Treacy a Member of the Australasian Institution of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists Mt Treacy is the Managing Director of Marindi Metals Ltd, a full time employee and shareholder. Mr Treacy has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities 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 Treacy consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Material in this release that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information prepared by Mr Mark Drabble, who is a Member of the Australasian Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Drabble is an employee of Optiro Pty Ltd. Mr Drabble has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities 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 Drabble consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

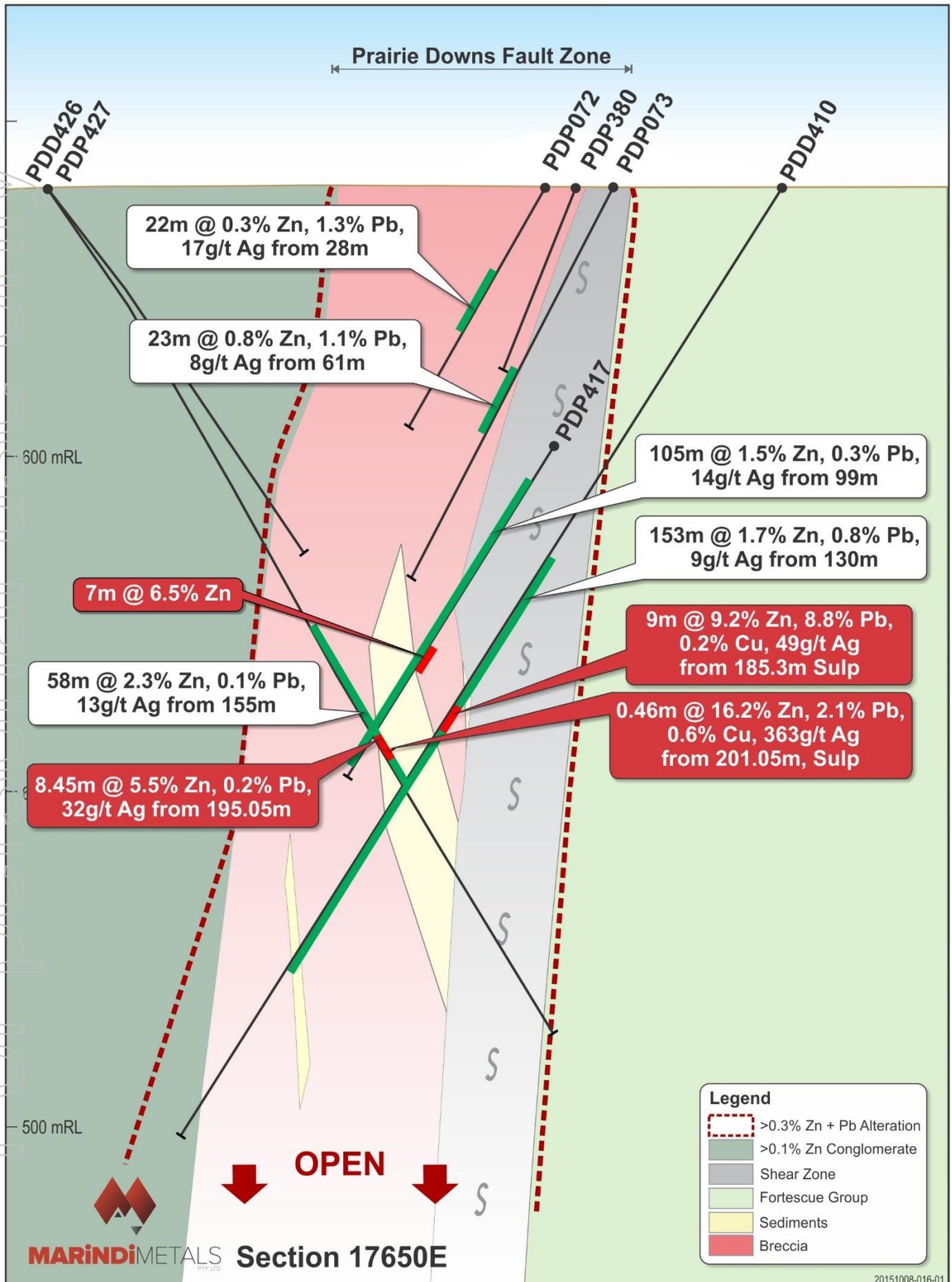
Plan 1- Location Map



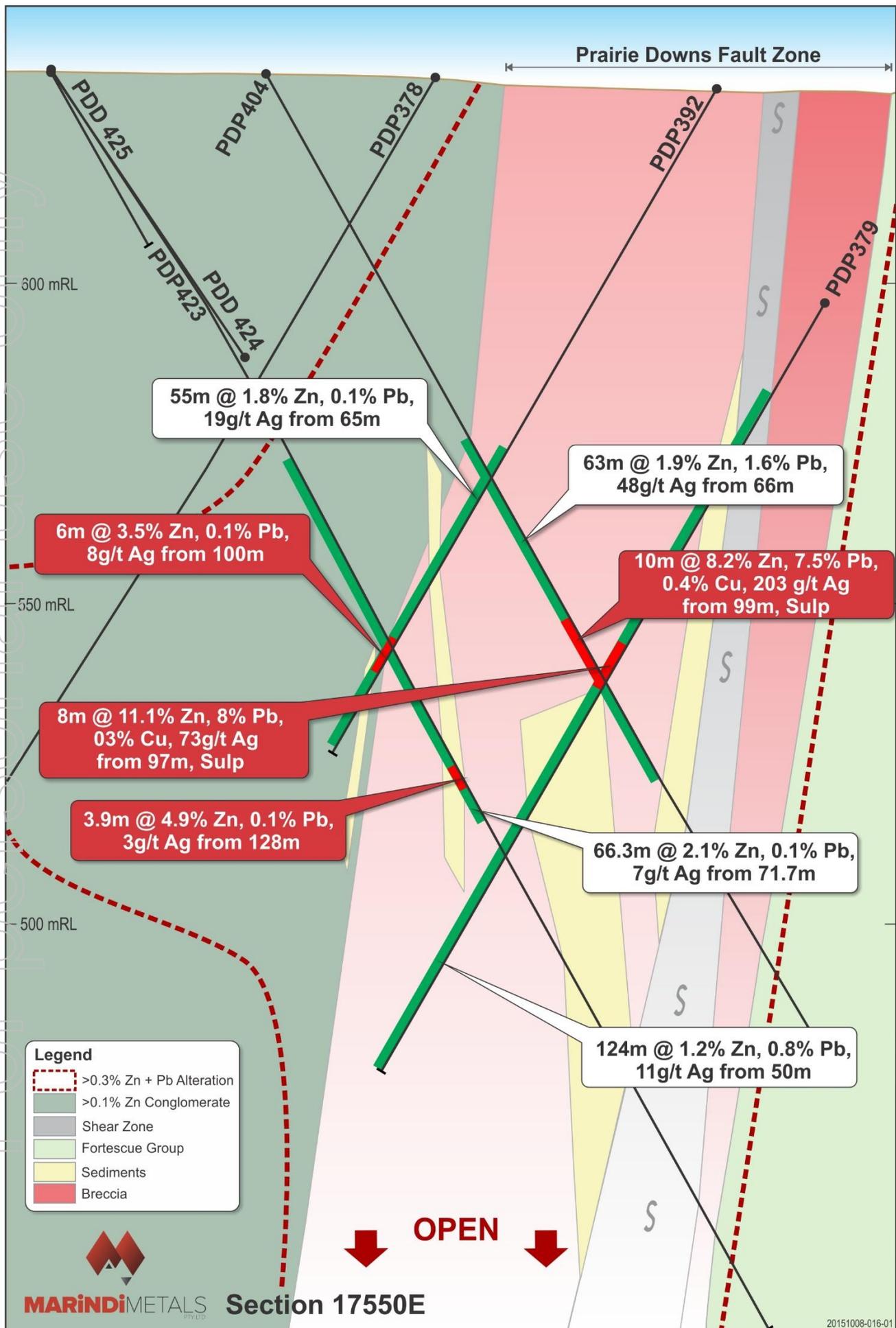
Plan 2 – Marindi Main Tenements



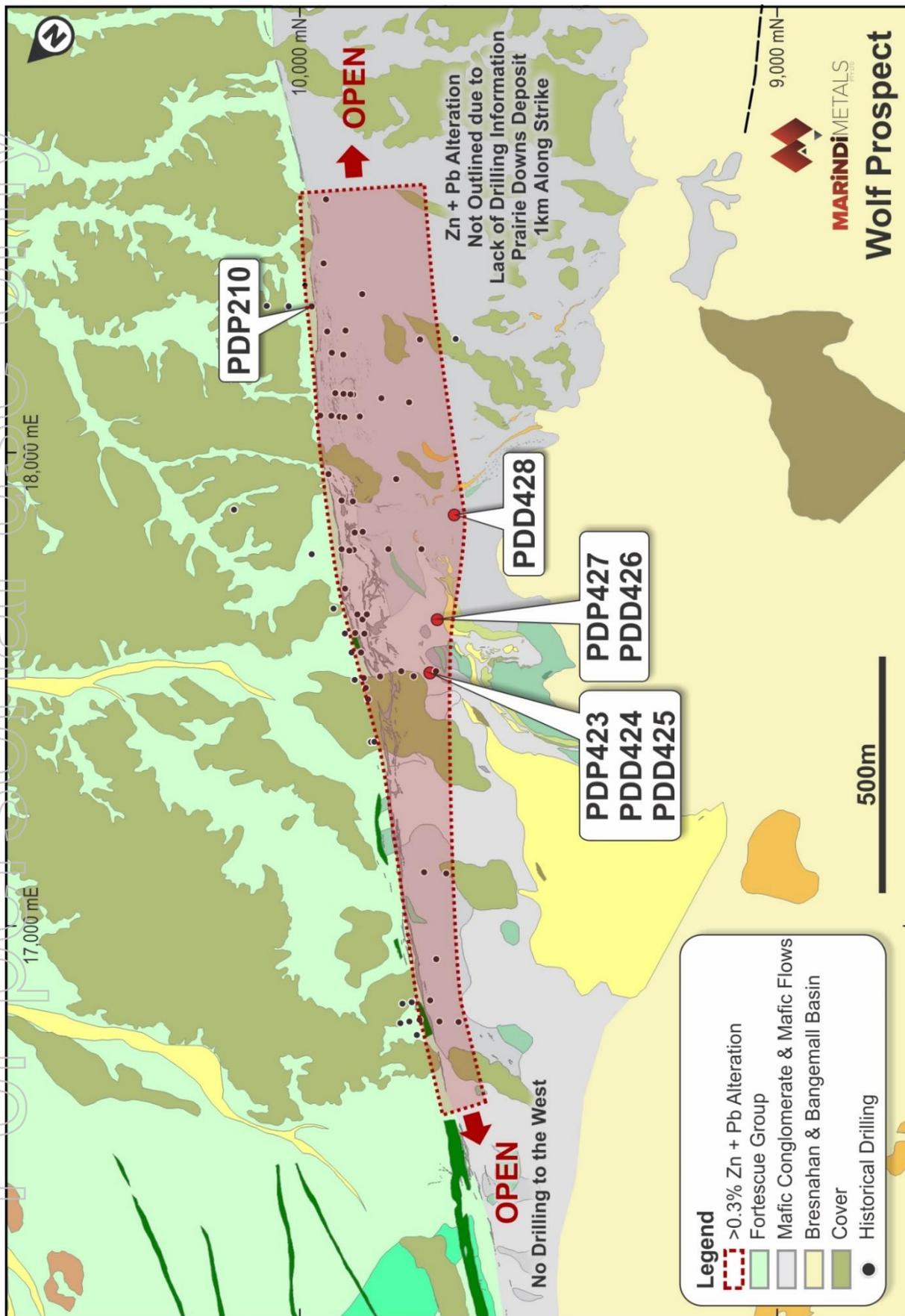
For personal use only



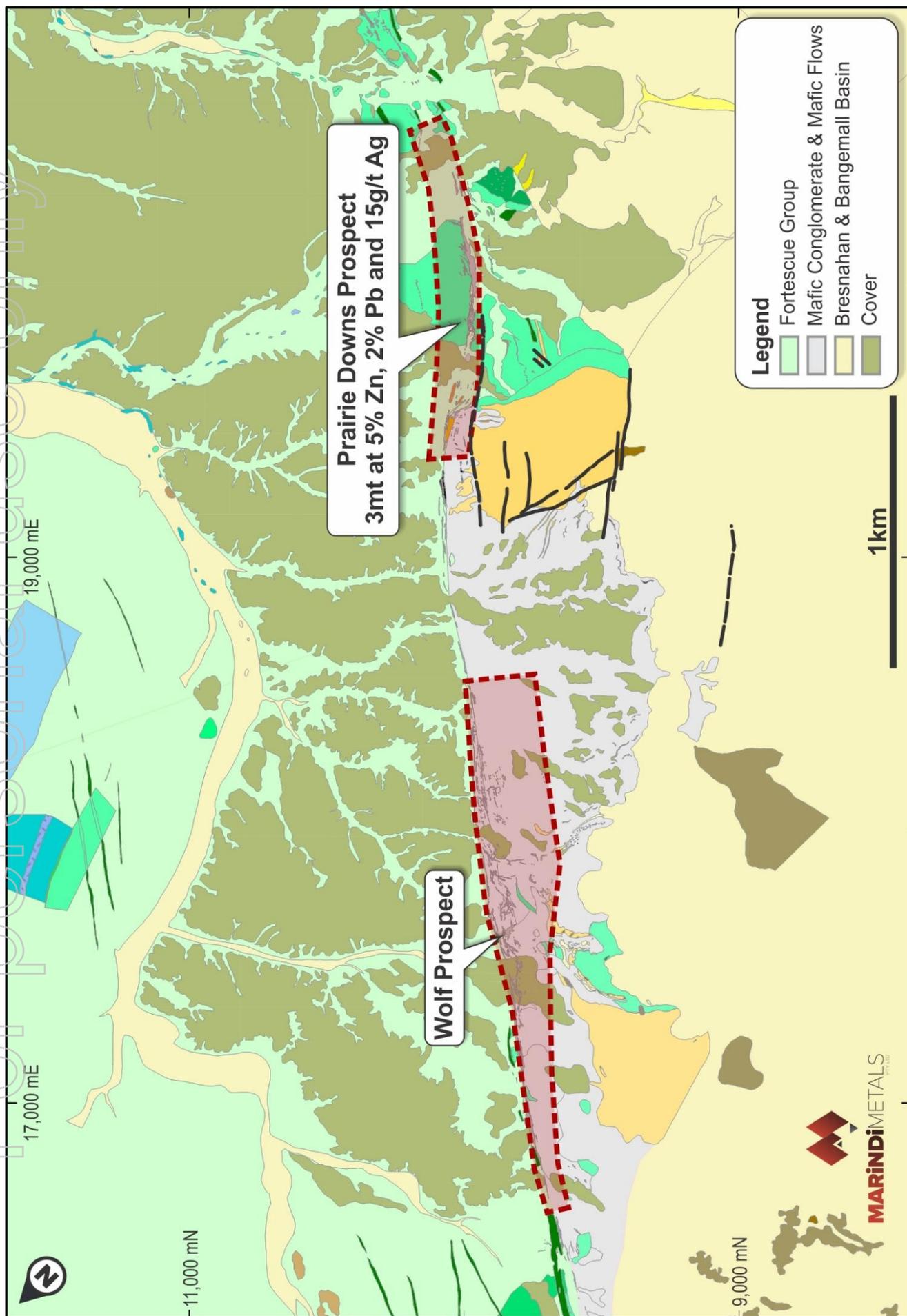
Plan 4 – Section 17550E



Plan 5 – Wolf Drill Hole Location Plan

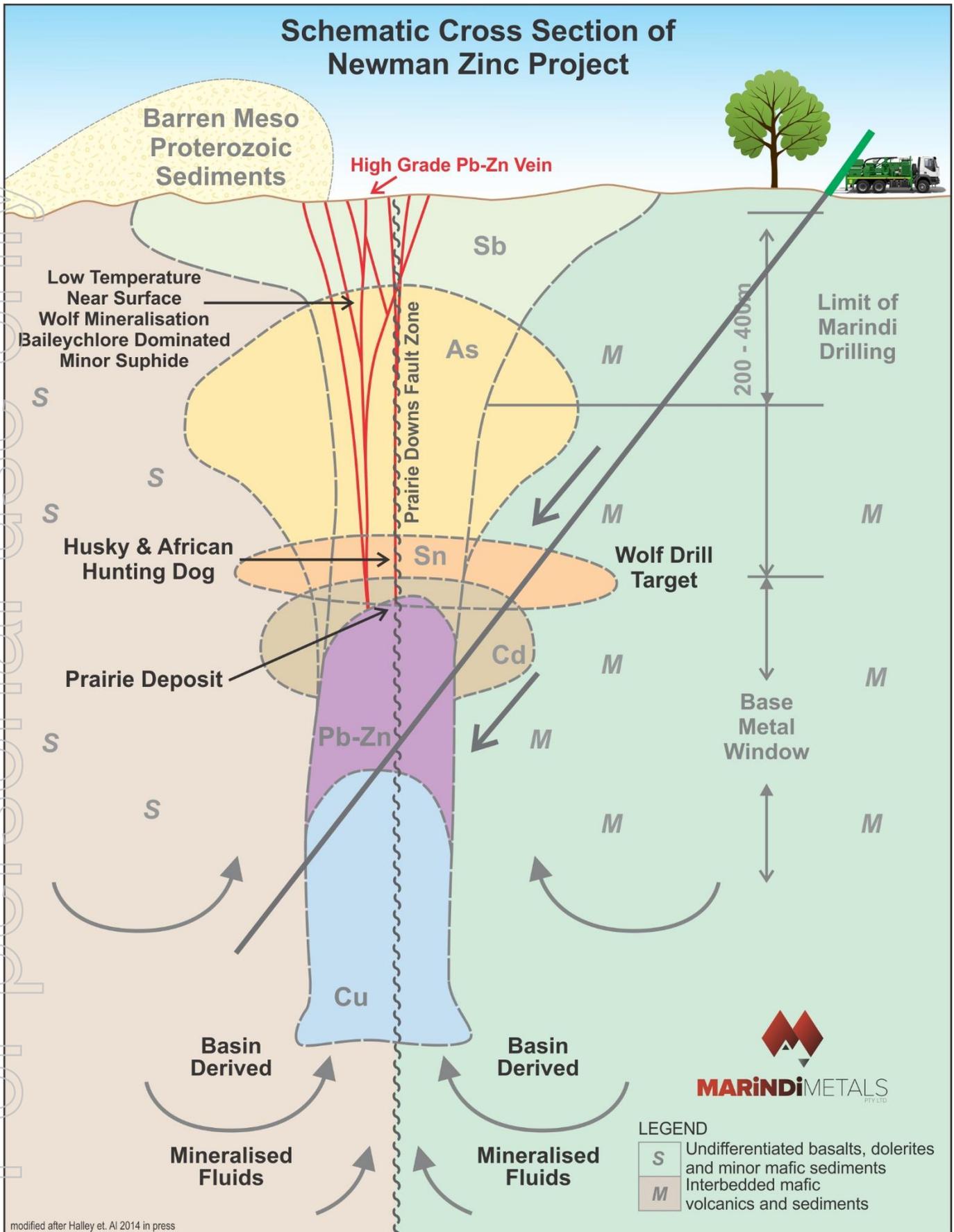


For personal use only

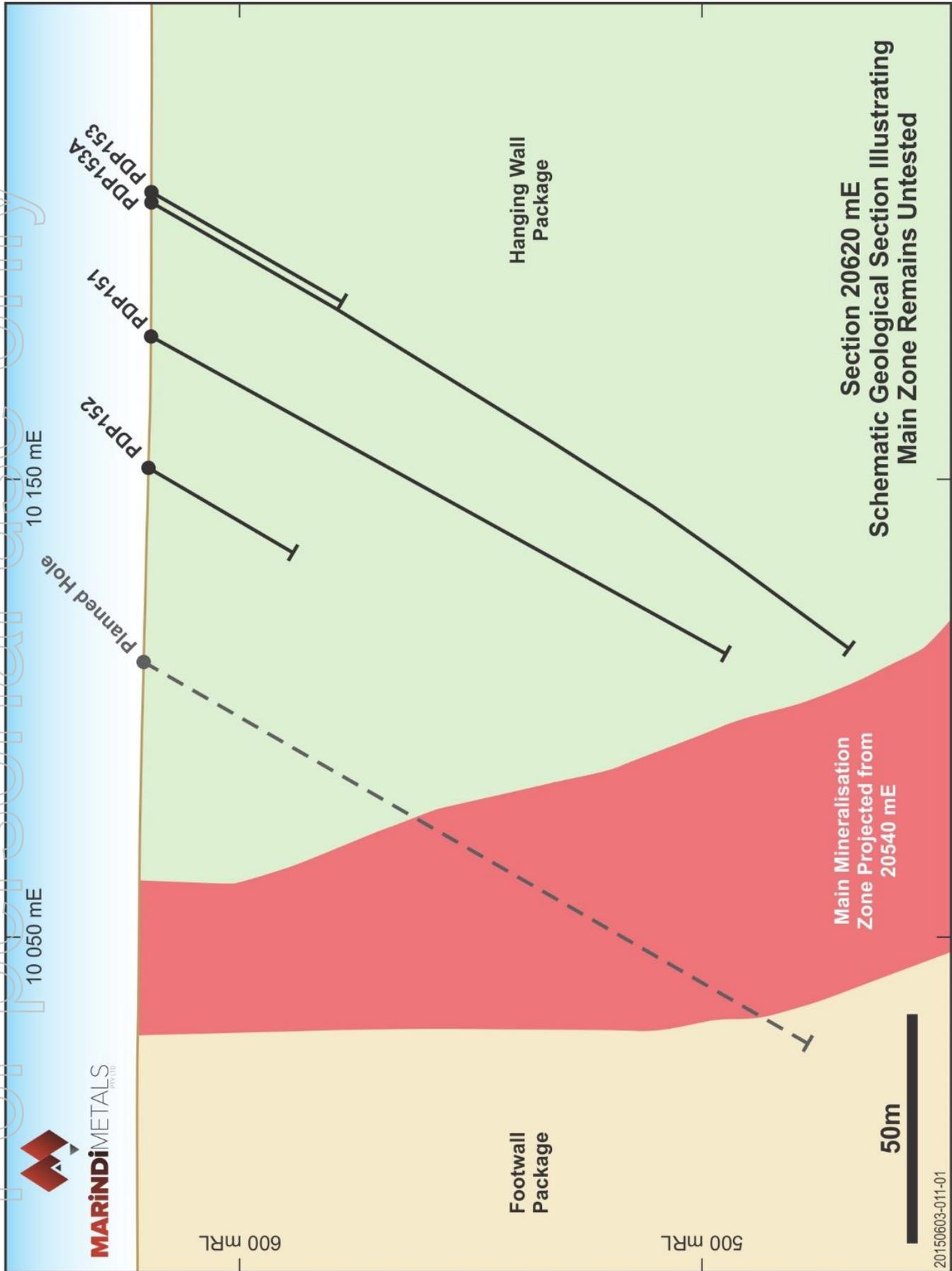


For personal use only

Plan 7 – Schematic Cross Section



Plan 8 – Prairie Pup Cross Section

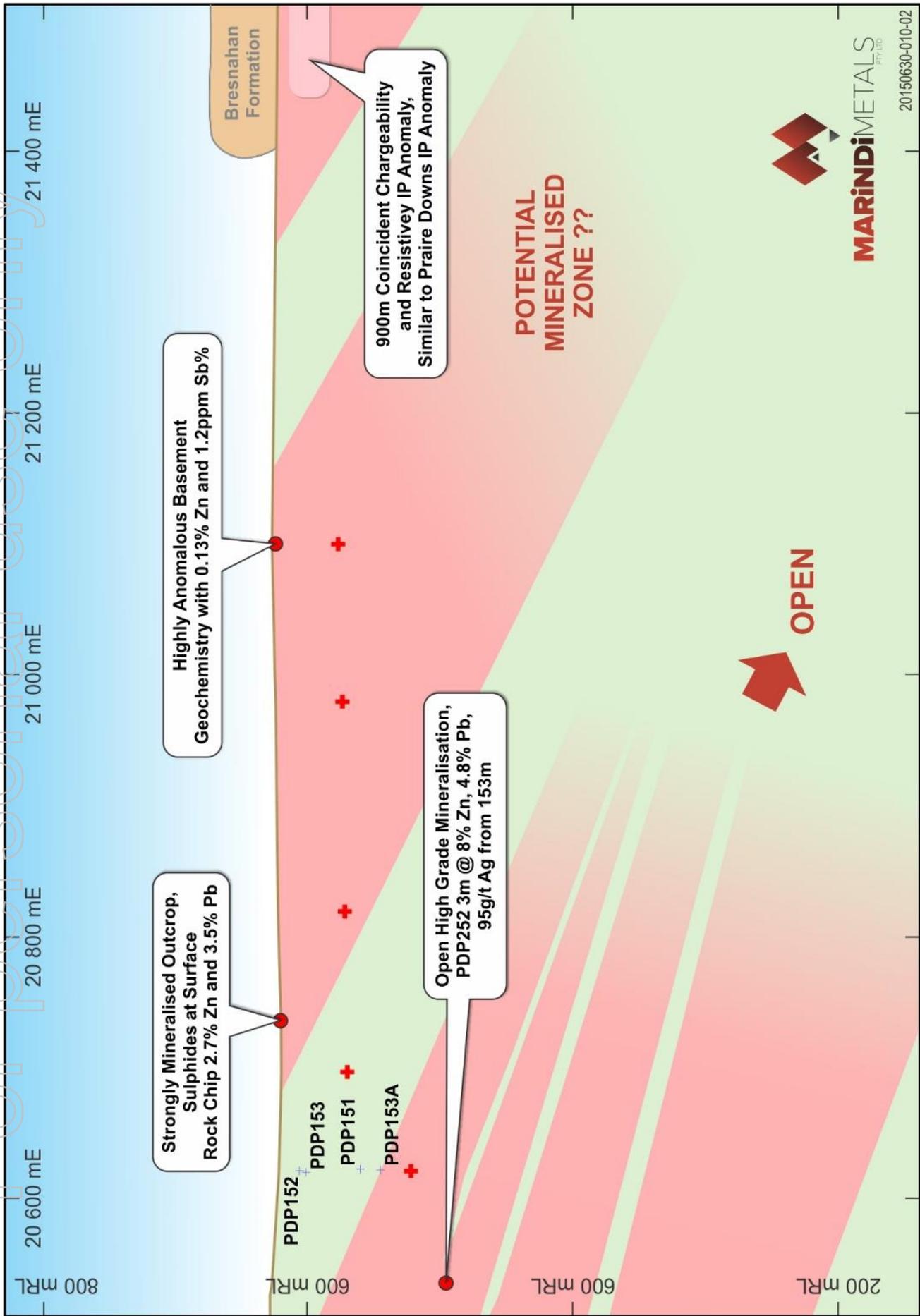


For personal use only



20150603-011-01

Plan 9 – Prairie Pup Long Section



Plan 10 – Mag Anomaly

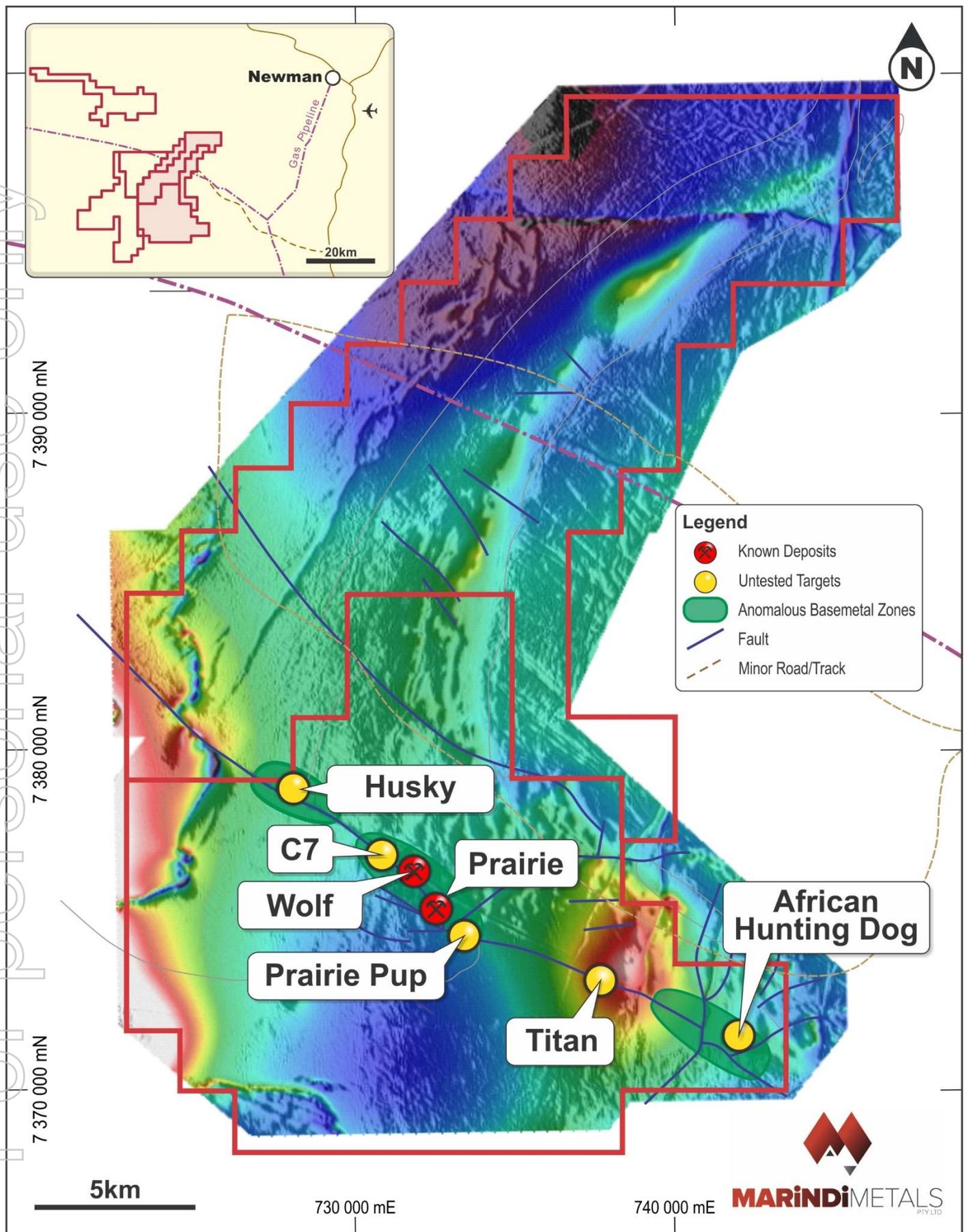


Table 1. – Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	Local E	Local N	AHD (m)	Dip	Azimuth	End Of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Type	Comments
PDP423	17535	9728	633	-59	38	31	0	31	31	Not Assayed					
PDP424	17535	9728	633	-55	38	225.5	0	71.7	71.7	Processing					
PDD424							71.7	138	66.3	2.1	0.1	7	0	Bch	
PDD424							94	138	44	2.6	0.1	10	0	Bch	
PDD424							118	135.2	17.2	3.1	0.1	10	0	Bch	
PDD424							128	131.9	3.9	4.9	0.1	3	0	Bch	
PDD424							158	160.03	2.03	4.8	0	2	0	Bch	
PDD424							160.3	225.5	65.2	No Significant Results					
PDD425	17535	9728	633	-53	25	194.1	0	98.6	98.6	Not Assayed					
PDD425							98.6	120.7	22.1	2.8	0.1	9	0	Bch	
PDD425							145.31	147.05	1.74	0.1	2.4	18	0.1	Bch + Sphal	
PDD425							147.05	194.1	47.05	No Significant Results					
PDD426	17647	9712	630	-55	50	294.3	0	96.45	96.45	Processing					
PDD426							96.45	155	58.55	No Significant Results					
PDD426							155	213	58	2.3	0.1	13	0	Bch + Sphal	0.46m of sphal from 201.05m
PDD426							167	206.3	39.3	2.9	0.2	18	0	Bch + Sphal	0.46m of sphal from 201.05m
PDD426							167	175.08	8.08	3.9	0.1	8	0	Bch	
PDD426							171.5	174	2.5	6.2	0.1	7	0	Bch	
PDD426							195.05	207.5	12.45	4.5	0.2	23	0	Bch + Sphal	0.46m of sphal from 201.05m
PDD426							195.05	203.5	8.45	5.5	0.2	32	0	Bch + Sphal	0.46m of sphal from 201.05m
PDD426							195.05	198.1	3.05	6.3	0.1	7	0	Bch	
PDD426							200	201.51	1.51	9.4	0.7	141	0.2	Bch + Sphal	0.46m of sphal from 201.05m
PDD426							201.05	201.51	0.46	16.2	2.1	363	0.6	Sphal	
PDD426							207.5	294.3	86.8	No Significant Results					
PDP427	17647	9712	630	-51	50	133	0	133	133	Not Assayed					
PDD428	17868	9673	633	-50	42	360.3	0	198.4	198.4	Processing					
PDD428							198.4	235	36.6	No Significant Results					
PDD428							235	280.4	45.4	1.7	0.1	9	0	Bch	
PDD428							259	275.4	16.4	2.8	0.1	17	0	Bch	

For personal use only

Table 1. – Significant Intercepts (Continued)

Hole ID	Local E	Local N	AHD (m)	Dip	Azimuth	End Of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Type	Comments
PDD428							267.5	269.1	1.6	5.2	0.1	13	0	Bch	
PDD428							280.4	360.3	79.9	No Significant Results					
PDD429	19700	10137	625	-60	225	204.7	0	165	165	Not Assayed					
PDD429							165	204.7	39.7	Assays Awaited					
PDD430	19746	10162	626	-63	227	246.7	0	209	209	Not Assayed					
PDD430							209	234	25	Assays Awaited					
PDD430							234	246.7	12.7	Not Assayed					
PDD431	19746	10162	626	-64	227	224.7	0	178	178	Not Assayed					
PDD431							178	188	10	Assays Awaited					
PDD431							188	224.7	36.7	Not Assayed					
PDP432	20698	10234	617	-60	224	97	0	97	97	Processing					
PDP433	20697	10191	618	-60	224	97	0	97	97	Processing					
PDD434	23980	12351	622	-80	43	700.2	0	700.2	700.2	Processing					
PDP435	20623	10112	620	-60	225	145	0	145	145	Processing					
PDP436	20700	10149	617	-60	225	100	0	100	100	Processing					
PDP437	20697	10269	617	-60	225	97	0	97	97	Processing					
PDP438	21100	10346	621	-60	225	100	0	100	100	Processing					
PDP439	21100	10381	621	-60	225	100	0	100	100	Processing					
PDP440	21103	10416	621	-60	226	100	0	100	100	Processing					

For personal use only

Table 2 – Drill Hole Table

Prospect	Hole	Local_E	Local_N	Local_mRL	MGA_E	MGA_N	AHD_m	Az_Mag	Dip	EOH	RC	NQ2	NQ3	Start Date	Finish Date	Comments
Wolf	PDP423	17535	9728	633	731469	7376053	633	38	-59	31	31			20-Aug-15	20-Aug-15	Hand Held GPS
Wolf	PDD424	17535	9728	633	731469	7376053	633	38	-55	225.5	71.7	153.8		20-Aug-15	26-Aug-15	Hand Held GPS
Wolf	PDD425	17535	9728	633	731469	7376053	633	25	-53	194.1	98.6	95.5		27-Aug-15	30-Aug-15	Hand Held GPS
Wolf	PDD426	17647	9712	630	731537	7375962	630	50	-55	294.3	98.6	138.9	56.8	31-Aug-15	7-Aug-15	Hand Held GPS
Wolf	PDP427	17647	9712	630	731537	7375962	630	50	-51	133	133			1-Sep-15	2-Sep-15	Hand Held GPS
Wolf	PDD428	17868	9673	633	731665	7375779	633	42	-50	360.3	198.4	86.9	75	8-Sep-15	16-Sep-15	Hand Held GPS
Prairie Downs	PDD429	19700	10137	625	733283	7374809	625	225	-60	204.7	116	88.7		17-Sep-15	21-Sep-15	Hand Held GPS
Prairie Downs	PDD430	19746	10162	626	733337	7374795	626	227	-63	246.7	150	96.7		22-Sep-15	26-Sep-15	Hand Held GPS
Prairie Downs	PDD431	19746	10162	626	733337	7374795	626	227	-64	224.7	161.8	62.9		27-Sep-15	30-Sep-15	Hand Held GPS
Prairie Pup	PDP432	20698	10234	617	734060	7374172	617	224	-60	97	97			1-Oct-15	2-Oct-15	Hand Held GPS
Prairie Pup	PDP433	20697	10191	618	734029	7374143	618	224	-60	97	97			2-Oct-15	2-Oct-15	Hand Held GPS
Titan	PDD434	23980	12351	622	737875	7373345	622	43	-80	700.2	246.9	453.3		4-Oct-15	19-Oct-15	Hand Held GPS
Prairie Pup	PDP435	20623	10112	620	733921	7374139	620	225	-60	145	145			20-Oct-15	21-Oct-15	Hand Held GPS
Prairie Pup	PDP436	20700	10149	617	734002	7374110	617	225	-60	100	100			22-Oct-15	22-Oct-15	Hand Held GPS
Prairie Pup	PDP437	20697	10269	617	734084	7374198	617	225	-60	97	97			22-Oct-15	23-Oct-15	Hand Held GPS
Prairie Pup	PDP438	21100	10346	621	734423	7373967	621	225	-60	100	100			23-Oct-15	24-Oct-15	Hand Held GPS
Prairie Pup	PDP439	21100	10381	621	734448	7373991	621	225	-60	100	100			24-Oct-15	24-Oct-15	Hand Held GPS
Prairie Pup	PDP440	21103	10416	621	734475	7374014	621	226	-60	100	100			24-Oct-15	25-Oct-15	Hand Held GPS

For personal use only

Appendix 1 - JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond core samples are either NQ2 or NQ3 in size. Sample intervals are established by a geologist and are determined by geological contacts. Geologists aim to keep sample intervals to a consistent 1m length. Sample intervals are then cut in half and sent to the laboratory. • Two samples are taken for each metre drilled using Reverse Circulation method. A bulk sample is collected in a 600x900mm plastic bag and a 10% split using a cone splitter is also taken in a calico bag. Sample intervals are then determined by geology and geochemistry (portable XRF). If a single 1m sample is required then a the single split is assayed, or if composite samples are required then 1m splits are combined and assayed. If a composite sample will be greater 3kg, then a 25% riffle split will be taken to composite. If further sampling is required spear samples can be taken for the bulk samples • A Thermo Scientific Niton Portable XRF is used to help determine sample intervals for RC drilling. A single shot is taken on all bulk sample bags. The portable XRF has been calibrated for low level base metal detection. Standards are shot before and after the period of analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond drill holes are started using Reverse Circulation drilling using a 5 ½ inch hammer. Before target area is reached diamond drilling commences using NQ2 diamond gear. If ground conditions don't allow gathering of reliable geological information then NQ3 drilling method is used. • Drill holes are routinely surveyed at 18m or 30m intervals using a Ranger Discovery Camera survey tool. • Orientation measurements are taken at the end of each 3m run using an ACT 3 orientation tool.

<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond core recovery is measured by the drilling contractor every 3m. Core sample recovery is also measured every 1m by Marindi geologists and geotechnicians. Where poor sample recovery is anticipated, NQ3 triple tube drilling technology is used. If sample recovery is less than 100% and the interval is assayed, the recovery is noted in the assay ledger. • Experienced RC drillers from a high standard drilling contractor are being used for this drill program. The Drilling contractor and Marindi Metals are using industry standard techniques to maximise sample recoveries and produce representative sample intervals during RC drilling. The cyclone and splitter are levelled after every 6m run, or if there is significant movement noticed, then it is levelled after every 1m to provide a representative split. Sample recovery is recorded for every 1m by Marindi geologists and geotechnicians. Where sample recovery is less than 100% and the sample is assayed, recovery is noted in the assay ledger. • Drilling to date by Marindi has had very good sample recovery. No bias has occurred during sampling.
<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every metre drilled has numerous logs completed on them. Including geology, orientation, structure, geotechnical, photography, magnetic susceptibility and XRF analysis. Geology logs record geological units, alteration, veining and percentage of relevant minerals. Where structural measurements are warranted, the core is orientated and the quality of the orientation line is documented in orientation logs. Structures, veins and geological contacts are measured in the graphic structural logs. Geotechnical information including recovery, rock strength, hardness and RQD are recorded. Magnetic Susceptibility is measure once every meter on RC and 3 times every 1m on core. All RC samples are analysed once using a Thermo Scientific Niton Portable XRF. All data is validated before entering Marindi's database.

For personal use only

<p>Subsampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample intervals are determined by a Marindi geologist. All intervals are documented digitally and on ticket books. Sample intervals are determined by geological intervals and when sampling core, samples are kept as near as possible to 1m intervals. This sampling procedure is appropriate for Zinc exploration on the Newman Zinc Project. • With all diamond core half the sample is submitted for analysis. The sample is cut using an Almonte core saw. The saw is regularly checked for cutting in a straight line and cutting through half the core sample. Interval and sample number are checked, via visual confirmation of interval in sample ledger, on the core and in the ticket book when adding the ticket to sample before it is finally sealed in calico bag. • Two samples are taken for each metre drilled using Reverse Circulation method. A bulk sample is collected in a 600x900mm plastic bag and a 10% split using a cone splitter is also taken in a calico bag. Sample intervals are then determined by geology and geochemistry (portable XRF). If a single 1m sample is required then a the single split is assayed or if composite samples are required then 1m splits are combined and assayed. If a composite sample will be greater 3kg, then a 25% riffle split will be taken to composite. If further sampling is required spear samples can be taken for the bulk samples. • Standards are added every 20 samples. No duplicates are made. • These sampling techniques are sufficient for this style of Zinc mineralisation and exploration with in the Newman Zinc Project.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples are analysed via a 4 acid digest with an ICPAES finish. This method is considered to be a total analysis of the sample. This method is considered to appropriate for base metal mineralisation and is of high quality. The analysis is completed by an industry leading laboratory. Each batch of samples analysed has several standards, blanks and duplicates included. Marindi Metals also add a standard every 20 samples to monitor accuracy and consistency of each batch. • No geophysical tools are used. A XRF instrument is used to aid geological logging and determination of sample intervals. No XRF data has been reported by Marindi Metals.

Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersections have been verified by Marindi personal and contract professionals. • None of the drill holes in this report are twinned. • All data is recorded on paper and then entered into a database. Data is then checked before being moved into a primary database. Data is backed up on a remote server in two locations. • No adjustment to assay data has occurred.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All collar co-ordinates of drill holes in this release have been located via a Garmin hand held GPS. Locations are averaged for a minimum of 15 GPS readings. Accuracy is assumed to be within +- 4m. Drill holes will be routinely surveyed by a surveyor as the drilling program progresses. Drill hole locations are measured in GDA94, MGA Zone 50. • Topographic control is considered adequate. New collar locations have been compared against surrounding surveyed historic drill hole locations.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill spacing is currently defined by geological criteria and is regarded as appropriate to determine the extents of mineralisation. Spacing is shown by the accompanying tables and figures. Exploration drilling at Wolf is preliminary and spacing and distribution of exploration results is not sufficient to support Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. • No sample compositing has been applied to these exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant orientation based sampling bias is known at this time. • The drill holes may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. All reported intervals are downhole intervals, not true widths. True widths and orientation of mineralised bodies will be established with additional drilling.

Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate security measures are taken to dispatch samples to the laboratory. Chain of custody of samples are managed by Marindi Metals. Samples are stored onsite and transported to the laboratory by a licence transport company. The laboratory issues a receipt and a reconciliation of delivered samples against the laboratory analysis submission form from Marindi Metals.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marindi Metals have not completed any external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> • <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prairie Downs Project comprises two current Exploration Licences located on vacant crown land. The tenements are E52/1926, registered under Prairie Downs Metals Ltd and E52/1758 registered under the name of Mineral Investments Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Prairie Downs Metals Ltd. Marindi Metals limited entered into a sale agreement to purchase 100% of the tenements for \$1.5m plus a 2.5% net royalty to Prairie Downs Metals; the details of this agreement were released to the ASX by Prairie Downs Metals on April 2, 2015. • The tenement does not host any historic sites, wilderness or national parks. The tenement is located in the Ngarlawagga peoples land. All land clearing completed to perform exploration drilling was approved via a heritage survey. • The tenement is in good standing and there are no impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous exploration companies have conducted exploration at Wolf and surrounding areas over a number of years. Significant exploration results have been summarised in a release on 25 May 2015 which includes a JORC Table 1. • A large amount of historic data is available to Marindi Metals and appraisal of data is continuing.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wolf prospect is located on the Prairie Downs Fault. The fault loosely marks the contact between the Fortescue group and the Bresnahan group and host high grade zinc and lead mineralisation. Zinc and lead sulphide mineralisation at Wolf is hosted in high level epithermal quartz veining within the Prairie Downs Fault package. The zinc and lead bearing veins are located within a very large zinc alteration halo suggesting the Prairie Downs fault has been a high active conduit for metal bearing fluids.

<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Table 1 of this document, Drill Hole Collar Table.
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections are calculated using a weighted average. Intersections stated are based on greater than 0.5% Zn or Pb with a maximum internal dilution of 2.0m and a minimum composite grade of 2% Zn. • Grades used for calculating significant intersections are uncut. • Minimum and maximum diamond core sample intervals used for intersection calculation are 0.45m and 1.45m. • There are no metal equivalents calculated for the drilling results and there is no core loss in the reported intersections.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geometry of the mineralisation, relative to the drill holes, is targeted to be approximately perpendicular. As geological interpretation advances, any area where drilling is interpreted to be at a low angle will be tested with holes from a more suitable orientation and reported as such. All intersections reported in this release are downhole intervals.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps with scale are included within the body of the accompanying document.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration data collected is not considered as material to this document at this stage. Further data collection will be reviewed and reported when considered material.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale stepout drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marindi advise that drilling is continuing to test for extensions of mineralisation.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/2013

Name of entity

Marindi Metals Limited

ABN

84 118 522 124

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 September 2015

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Cash flows related to operating activities		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration and evaluation	(574)	(574)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) administration	(305)	(305)
1.3	Dividends received	-	-
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	7	7
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes received / (paid)	-	-
1.7	Other	-	-
	Net Operating Cash Flows	(872)	(872)
	Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8	Payment for purchases of:		
	(a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	(43)	(43)
1.9	Proceeds from sale of:		
	(a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.10	Loans to other entities	-	-
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities	-	-
1.12	Other	10	10
	Net investing cash flows	(33)	(33)
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(905)	(905)

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(905)	(905)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	3,489	3,489
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19	Other	-	-
	Net financing cash flows	3,489	3,489
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	2,584	2,584
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	266	266
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	-
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	2,850	2,850

Payments to directors of the entity, associates of the directors, related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

	Current quarter \$A'000	
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	(72)
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-
1.25	Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions	
	Directors' remuneration	(72)

Non-cash financing and investing activities

- 2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

Nil

- 2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

The Company has entered into an earn-in option arrangement with Teck Australia Pty Ltd ("Teck") to explore for zinc on Marindi's McArthur River tenements (EL 25467 and EL29021).

Teck may earn up to a 70% interest in the McArthur River Project by spending a minimum of \$3.5 million on exploration expenditure before 30 June 2018, with a minimum of \$0.5 million of this total to be spent before 30 June 2015.

Expenditure by Teck during the September quarter was approximately \$285,000, with total expenditure on the Project to the end of the September quarter of approximately \$1,035,000.

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

	Amount available \$A'000	Amount used \$A'000
3.1 Loan facilities	-	-
3.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

	\$A'000
4.1 Exploration and evaluation	650
4.2 Development	-
4.3 Production	-
4.4 Administration	150
Total	800

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Cash on hand and at bank	2,850	266
5.2 Deposits at call	-	-
5.3 Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4 Other	-	-
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	2,850	266

Changes in interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements

	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed	-	-	-	-
6.2 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	-	-	-	-

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

For personal use only

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

	Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1 Preference securities (description)	-	-		
7.2 Changes during quarter: (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions	-	-		
7.3 +Ordinary securities	876,868,084	876,868,084		
7.4 Changes during quarter: (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs	625,622,695	625,622,695	1.0 cents	1.0 cents
7.5 +Convertible debt securities (description)	-	-		
7.6 Changes during quarter: (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted	-	-		
7.7 Options (description and conversion factor)	62,000,000 236,811,325	- -	<i>Exercise price</i> \$0.025 \$0.02	<i>Expiry date</i> 31 December 2019 31 December 2016
7.8 Issued during quarter	62,000,000 236,811,325	- -	\$0.025 \$0.02	31 December 2019 31 December 2016
7.9 Exercised during quarter	-	-		
7.10 Expired during quarter	-	-		
7.11 Debentures (totals only)	-	-		
7.12 Unsecured notes (totals only)	-	-		

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 5).
- 2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here:

(Company Secretary)

Date: **28 October 2015**

Print name:

Jeremy Robinson

Notes

- 1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.
- 2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement or petroleum tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.
- 3 **Issued and quoted securities:** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.
- 4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.
- 5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Financial Reporting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.