



ASX/Media Release

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Issued Capital:

1,327m fully paid ordinary shares,
64m unlisted options Ex. 2.5c Expiring
31 December 2019

CONGLOMERATE GOLD POTENTIAL CONFIRMED AT NEWMAN PROJECT: RE-RELEASE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Conglomerate gold potential confirmed by field visits.
- Hardey Formation pebble to boulder conglomerate located at the prospective horizon.
- Entire 60km strike of the prospective horizon now on granted tenure following grant of Deadman Flat alluvial gold tenement.

Recent field visit at the Newman Project 400km southeast of Karratha has confirmed the presence of conglomeratic units within the Hardey Formation at or near the Archaean Sylvania Dome contact..

As foreshadowed in the release to the ASX of October 3 Marindi staff visited the Newman project to confirm the presence of Hardey Formation which had been mapped by previous explorers over a 60km strike length, see JORC Table 1. Marindi completed 5 traverses and in all cases fine, medium and coarse-grained sediments believed to be part of the Lower Fortescue Hardey Sandstone were observed and on two of the traverses' conglomeratic units were observed as per the accompanying photos, the locations of these traverses and photos are shown on the accompanying plan.

In some localities basaltic material underlies the Hardey Formation, however the geology is not well understood and Marindi are unsure whether this represents Mt Roe Basalt or structurally emplaced basaltic units from higher up (younger) in the sequence.

The field activities were confined to reconnaissance mapping and in addition 5 rock chip samples were also collected for which analyses are yet to be received. Marindi believe that the conglomerates at the Newman project have gold potential because they are located in the Hardey Sandstone and this unit has a history of gold in conglomerate production, most notably at Beatons

Creek at Nullagine. The recent discoveries of gold in conglomerate within the Pilbara behoves the company to seriously review the gold potential of these units in the Newman project. In addition, the Deadman's Flat alluvial workings also lie within interpreted Hardey Sandstone adding to the potential gold prospectivity of the area. Marindi will compile and assess historic exploration data before commencing field activities but are encouraged by the results of the preliminary geological work completed to date.

Marindi also advises that the Deadman's Flat tenement, host to the Deadman's Flat alluvial gold field, was granted on the 3rd October.. All of the prospective horizon within the Hardey Formation is now located on granted tenements.

Joe Treacy

Managing Director and CEO

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Competent Persons 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.

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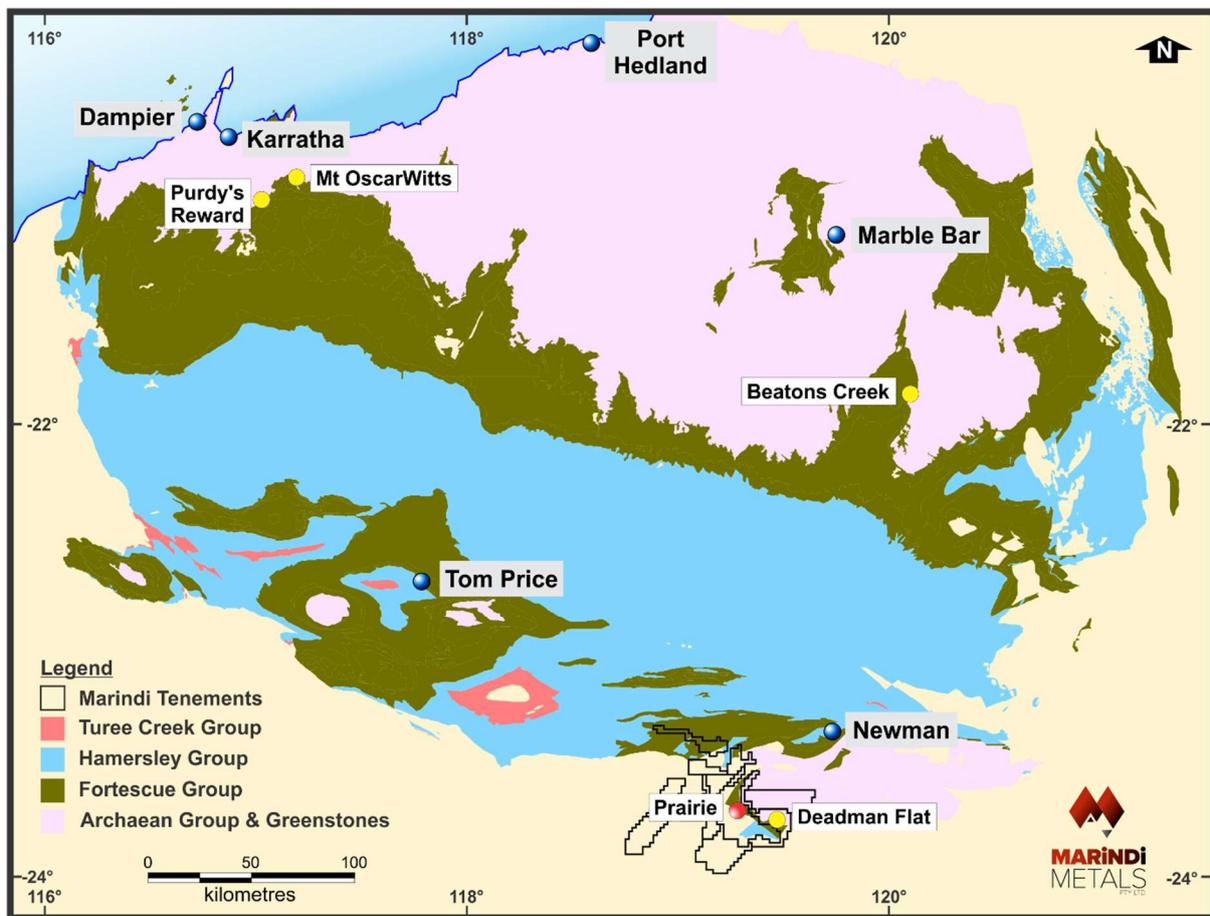
Photo B - Outcrop of Hardey Formation conglomerate at Newman project



Photo A - Sub crop of Boulder conglomerate within the Hardey Formation at the Newman Project



Figure 1 – Marindi Pilbara Tenement Map



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Figure 2 – Conglomerate Hosted Gold Potential of the Newman Project

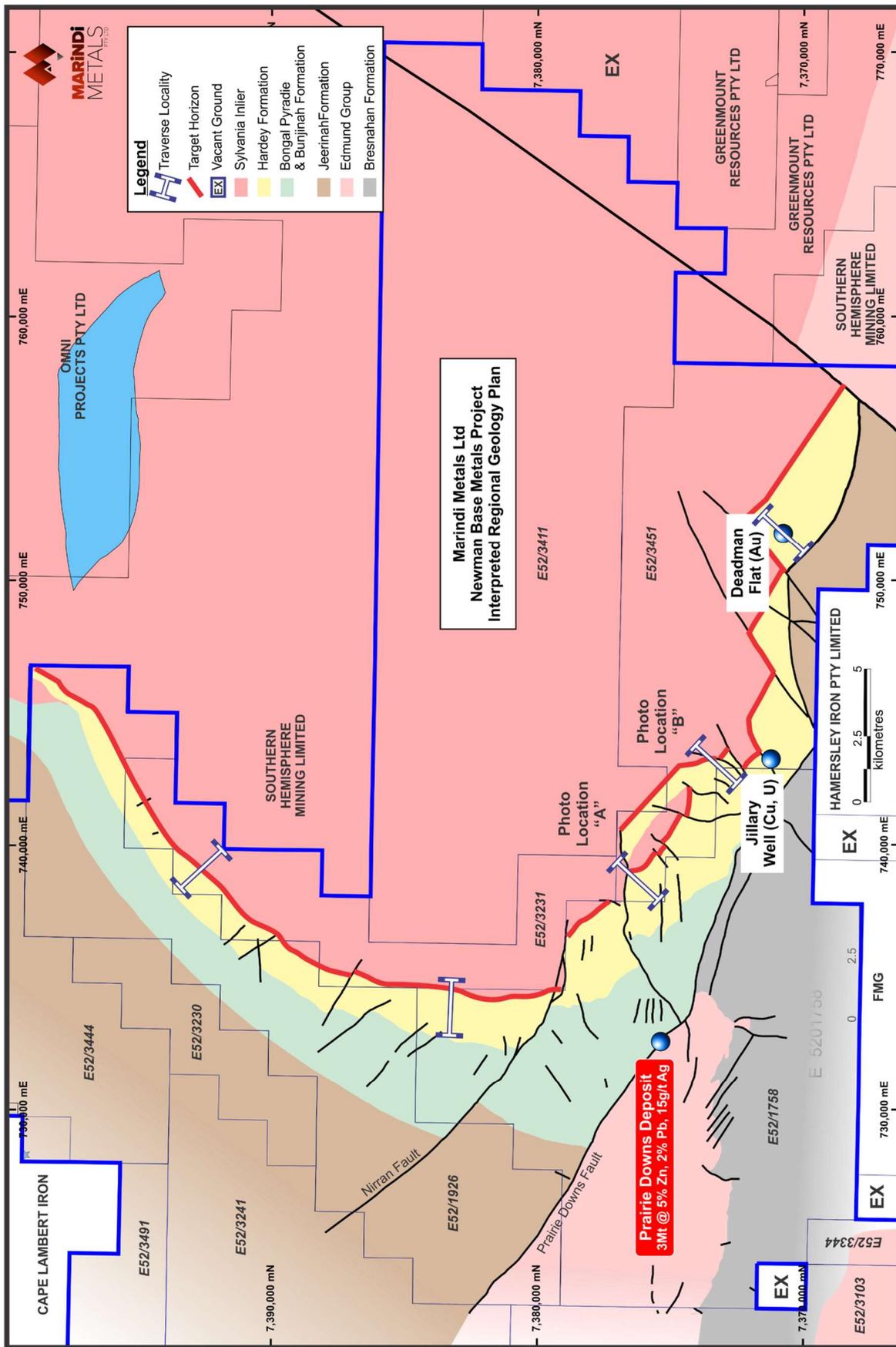


Table JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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"> • Rock chips were taken from several outcrops within a 2-metre radius and were combined into single sample of approximately 1 kilo weight. Sample locations were determined by their perceived prospectivity.
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, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<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"> • No drilling has been undertaken.
Logging	<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.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling has been undertaken.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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"> • No assay data has been reported on rock chip samples.
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"> • Due to the early stage of exploration and type of work completed to date, no verification nor assaying has been undertaken to date.
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"> • The accuracy of location is to approximately +/- 5m and was determined using a handheld GPS. • Mapping and location was completed in GDA94 zone 50 projection.
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"> • Due to the early stage of exploration and type of work completed to date, the sampling is non-systematic nor representative for any future resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not known. • Not known.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were collected by company personnel for submission to analytical laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 license to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prairie Downs Project comprises Exploration Licences E 52/3451, 52/ 3231, 52/1926 and 521758 located on vacant crown land. The tenements are registered under Marindi Operations PTY LTD and E52/1758 and E 52/1926 carry a 2.5% net royalty to Prairie Downs Metals. The tenements are located in the Ngarlawagga peoples land. All land clearing completed to perform exploration drilling was approved via a heritage survey. • The tenements are 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 companies have conducted exploration on the tenements at the Newman base metal project. This data is summarised in JORC Table 1 of the ASX release of 25 May 2015. Specifically reports by Southern Geoscience for Prairie Downs Metals Limited, Geological Interpretation and Target Generation by J McIntyre and W Peters 2008 and a report by CSA Global, Exploration and Resource Potential of the Prairie Downs Project, Pilbara Region, Western Australia by N Reynolds and N Wilson 2012 are referenced. These reports are the first to interpret the presence of Hardey Sandstone along the western contact of the Sylvania Dome.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mineralisation targeted is related to palaeoplacer conglomerate hosted gold. This style of mineralisation is poorly understood in the Pilbara region, however recent discoveries in the region have been noted and are currently being explored by third parties.
Drill hole Information	<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 hole length.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling undertaken.
Data aggregation methods	<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"> • Due to the early stage of exploration and type of work completed to date, the sampling is non-systematic nor representative.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<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.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the early stage of exploration and type of work completed to date, the sampling is non-systematic nor representative.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<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"> • Maps and photographs of the area and geology are reported in the report.
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<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"> • Maps and photographs of the area and geology are reported in the report.
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples.</i> • <i>– 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"> • Maps and photographs of the area and geology are reported in the report and provide geological observations and interpretations as they are known to date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 step-out 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"> • Follow-up sampling will be conducted once historic data has been compiled and assessed.