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ASX/Media Release

(ASX: MZN)

16 November 2017

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Issued Capital:

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

High Grade Lead Silver Intersections Confirmed at Husky South

Drilling returns 9m @ 10.8% Pb and 72g/t Ag, including 3m at 25.1% Pb and 165g/t Ag.

Marindi Metals Ltd "Marindi" (ASX: MZN) is pleased to announce assay results from reverse circulation drilling holes PDP456, PDP459 and PDP460 have confirmed high grade lead-silver mineralisation at the Husky South sulphide discovery at the Company's Newman base metals and gold project in Western Australia.

These holes were prioritised for assaying as visual estimates from geological logging indicated significant lead mineralisation had been intersected (refer ASX release dated 14 November 2017).

Hole PDP456 returned **9m @ 10.8% Pb and 72g/t Ag including 3m at 25.1% Pb and 165g/t Ag**. This was part of a larger mineralised zone extending 38m down hole from 87m. Hole PDP460 a scissor hole confirmed the continuity and near vertical dip of the mineralisation. All intersections are down hole widths that are estimated to be 50% true widths. A second thinner zone of lead mineralisation was also confirmed on the southern contact of the mineralised zone, see figure 3. The intersection from PDP459 was oxidised and returned anomalous base metal and silver values (refer Table 2).

These intersections confirm Husky South as a new and previously unknown base metal occurrence along the Prairie Downs Fault Zone (PDFZ). Assay results from remaining holes of the drilling program are yet to be received but zones believed to be anomalous have been prioritised and assay data will be released as further sample batches are processed.

The Husky South geochemical anomaly extends over 1.6km and is located approximately 8km north west of the Prairie Downs lead-zinc deposit (Figure 1). The Husky South intersection is very encouraging and is the first new sulphide discovery in 50 years at Prairie Downs. Although it is early in the exploration process it is obvious that this intersection will need

to be followed up with further drilling at depth, along strike and potentially with geophysical (EM) surveying.

The Husky South intersections were drilled in Stage 1 of a two-stage drilling program being undertaken by Marindi to test strong geochemical anomalies and other geological targets along the 23km long PDFZ. Stage 2 will see the rig move south of the Prairie Downs deposit and this drilling is expected to be completed by early December.

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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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Table 1 – Collars

Prospect	Hole	Local E	Local N	Az Mag	Dip	End of Hole (m)
Husky South	PDP453	13629.4	9001.2	225	-57	138
Husky South	PDP454	13623.1	8919.88	225	-57	96
Husky South	PDP455	13702.3	8983.6	225	-57	78
Husky South	PDP456	13548.8	8931.8	225	-60	144
Husky South	PDP457	13623.1	8959.5	225	-60	144
Husky South	PDP458	13434.3	8876.5	225	-55	144
Husky South	PDP459	13546.7	8870.3	45	-60	102
Husky South	PDP460	13544	8866.7	45	-80	132
Husky South	PDP461	13280.2	8730.6	45	-57	192
Husky South	PDP462	13095.7	8598.2	45	-57	150
Husky South	PDP463	12970.5	8567.6	45	-57	137

Table 2 – Significant Intercepts

Hole	From	To	Interval	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn %	Cu %
PDP456	87	106	19	5.9	40	0.1	0.1
Incl.	93	102	9	10.8	72	0.1	0.1
Incl.	93	96	3	25.1	165	0.2	0.1
PDP456	124	125	1	1.9	7	0	0
PDP459	32	39	7	0.3	2	0.2	0
PDP460	76	80	4	2.8	20	0.1	0.1
Incl.	77	78	1	7.8	45	0.1	0.2
PDP460	113	116	3	3.8	22	0	0.1
Incl.	114	115	1	6.8	50	0	0.1

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Table 3 – Assays

Hole	From	To	Interval	Type	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn %	Cu %
PDP456	78	82	4	RC	0.1	0	0	0
PDP456	82	86	4	RC	0	0	0.1	0
PDP456	86	87	1	RC	0.1	0	0.1	0
PDP456	87	88	1	RC	1	6	0.1	0
PDP456	88	89	1	RC	3.3	28	0.2	0.1
PDP456	89	90	1	RC	2.5	19	0.1	0.1
PDP456	90	91	1	RC	0.9	6	0.1	0
PDP456	91	92	1	RC	0.5	2	0.1	0
PDP456	92	93	1	RC	1.8	16	0.1	0
PDP456	93	94	1	RC	30.6	204	0	0.1
PDP456	94	95	1	RC	29.4	163	0	0.1
PDP456	95	96	1	RC	15.2	127	0.5	0.1
PDP456	96	97	1	RC	4	31	0.1	0.1
PDP456	97	98	1	RC	2.9	19	0.1	0
PDP456	98	99	1	RC	2.1	15	0.1	0
PDP456	99	100	1	RC	7.3	51	0.1	0.1
PDP456	100	101	1	RC	3.3	24	0.1	0.1
PDP456	101	102	1	RC	2.1	15	0.1	0.1
PDP456	102	103	1	RC	1.6	8	0.3	0.2
PDP456	103	104	1	RC	1.4	7	0.3	0.3
PDP456	104	105	1	RC	0.8	5	0.1	0.1
PDP456	105	106	1	RC	1	8	0.2	0.4
PDP456	106	110	4	RC	0.3	5	0	0.2
PDP456	110	112	2	RC	0.3	3	0	0
PDP456	112	113	1	RC	0.2	2	0	0
PDP456	113	114	1	RC	1	7	0	0
PDP456	114	115	1	RC	0.3	2	0.1	0
PDP456	115	118	3	RC	0.3	2	0.1	0.1
PDP456	118	121	3	RC	0.5	3	0.1	0.1
PDP456	121	124	3	RC	0.1	1	0	0
PDP456	124	125	1	RC	1.9	7	0	0
PDP456	125	127	2	RC	0.2	1	0	0
PDP456	127	129	2	RC	0	0	0	0
PDP459	25	29	4	RC	0	0	0	0
PDP459	29	32	3	RC	0	0	0.1	0
PDP459	32	36	4	RC	0.2	1	0.3	0
PDP459	36	37	1	RC	0.5	3	0.1	0.1
PDP459	37	39	2	RC	0.3	4	0	0
PDP459	39	41	2	RC	0.1	3	0	0
PDP459	41	45	4	RC	0.1	2	0	0

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Table 3 – Assays (Cont'd)

Hole	From	To	Interval	Type	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn %	Cu %
PDP459	45	49	4	RC	0.1	2	0	0
PDP459	49	51	2	RC	0.1	1	0.1	0.1
PDP459	51	54	3	RC	0.1	0	0.1	0
PDP459	54	58	4	RC	0.1	0	0.1	0
PDP459	58	62	4	RC	0.1	0	0.1	0
PDP459	62	64	2	RC	0.1	1	0.1	0
PDP459	64	68	4	RC	0.1	1	0	0
PDP459	68	72	4	RC	0	1	0.1	0
PDP460	70	74	4	RC	0.1	1	0.1	0
PDP460	74	76	2	RC	0.5	4	0	0
PDP460	76	77	1	RC	1.3	9	0	0.1
PDP460	77	78	1	RC	7.8	45	0.1	0.2
PDP460	78	79	1	RC	0.9	10	0	0
PDP460	79	80	1	RC	1	17	0.1	0.2
PDP460	80	81	1	RC	0.6	6	0	0
PDP460	81	82	1	RC	0.4	4	0	0
PDP460	82	83	1	RC	0.3	3	0	0
PDP460	83	84	1	RC	0.4	3	0	0
PDP460	84	85	1	RC	0.5	5	0	0
PDP460	85	86	1	RC	0.4	3	0	0
PDP460	86	88	2	RC	0.2	2	0.1	0
PDP460	88	90	2	RC	0.1	2	0	0
PDP460	90	92	2	RC	0.2	2	0	0
PDP460	92	94	2	RC	0.1	3	0	0.1
PDP460	94	96	2	RC	0.2	6	0	0.2
PDP460	96	98	2	RC	0.1	6	0.1	0
PDP460	98	100	2	RC	0.2	4	0.1	0.1
PDP460	100	102	2	RC	0.2	2	0.1	0
PDP460	102	104	2	RC	0.2	2	0.1	0
PDP460	104	106	2	RC	0.2	3	0.1	0
PDP460	106	108	2	RC	0.7	7	0.1	0
PDP460	108	110	2	RC	0.1	1	0.1	0
PDP460	110	112	2	RC	0.1	0	0.1	0
PDP460	112	113	1	RC	0.3	3	0	0.1
PDP460	113	114	1	RC	3	11	0	0.1
PDP460	114	115	1	RC	6.8	50	0	0.1
PDP460	115	116	1	RC	1.5	5	0.1	0
PDP460	116	117	1	RC	0.1	0	0	0
PDP460	117	118	1	RC	0.1	1	0.1	0
PDP460	118	122	4	RC	0.2	1	0.2	0

Figure 1 Newman Project Regional Geology and Drill Traverse Location

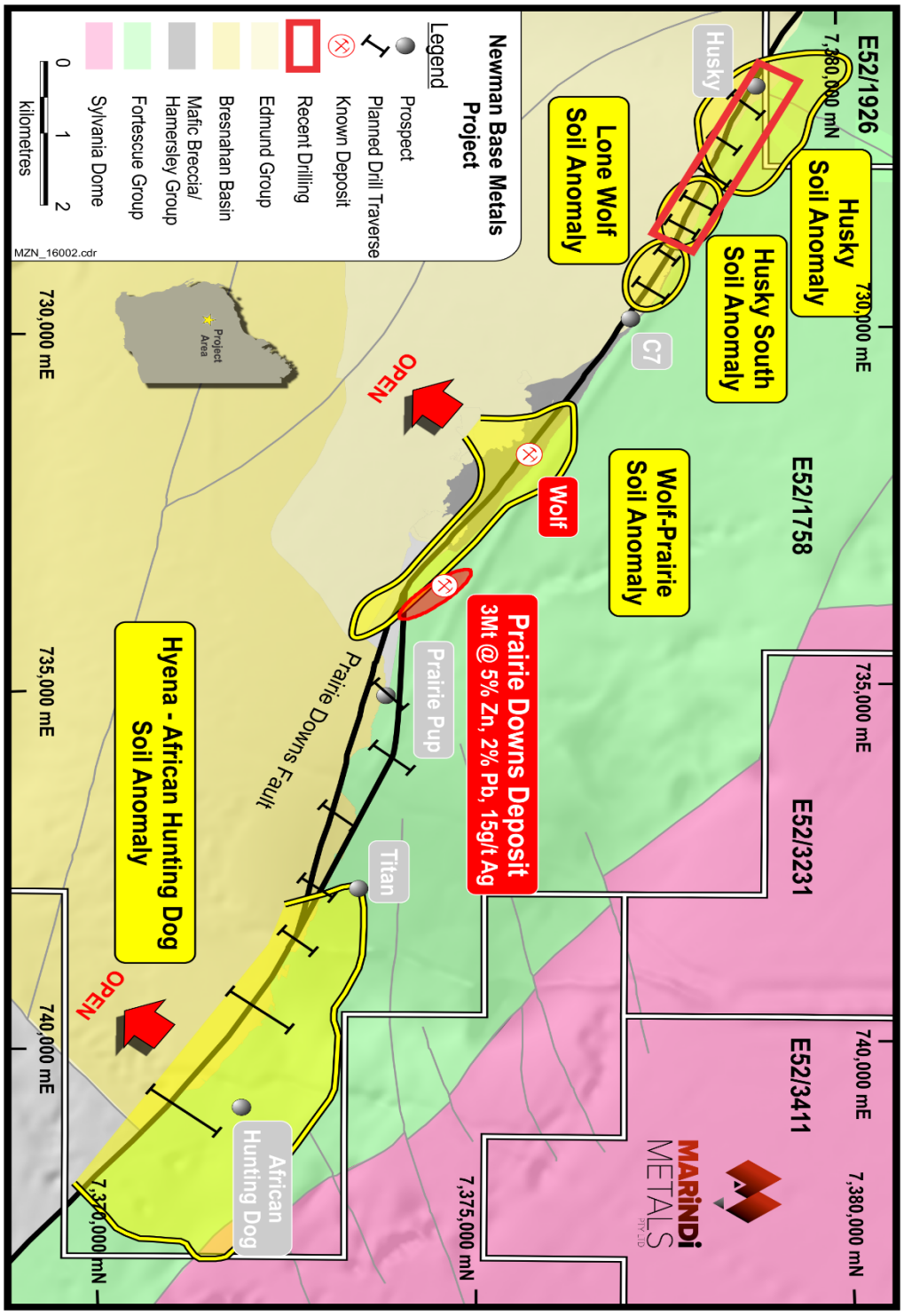

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Figure 2 Husky South Geochemical anomaly and recent drilling

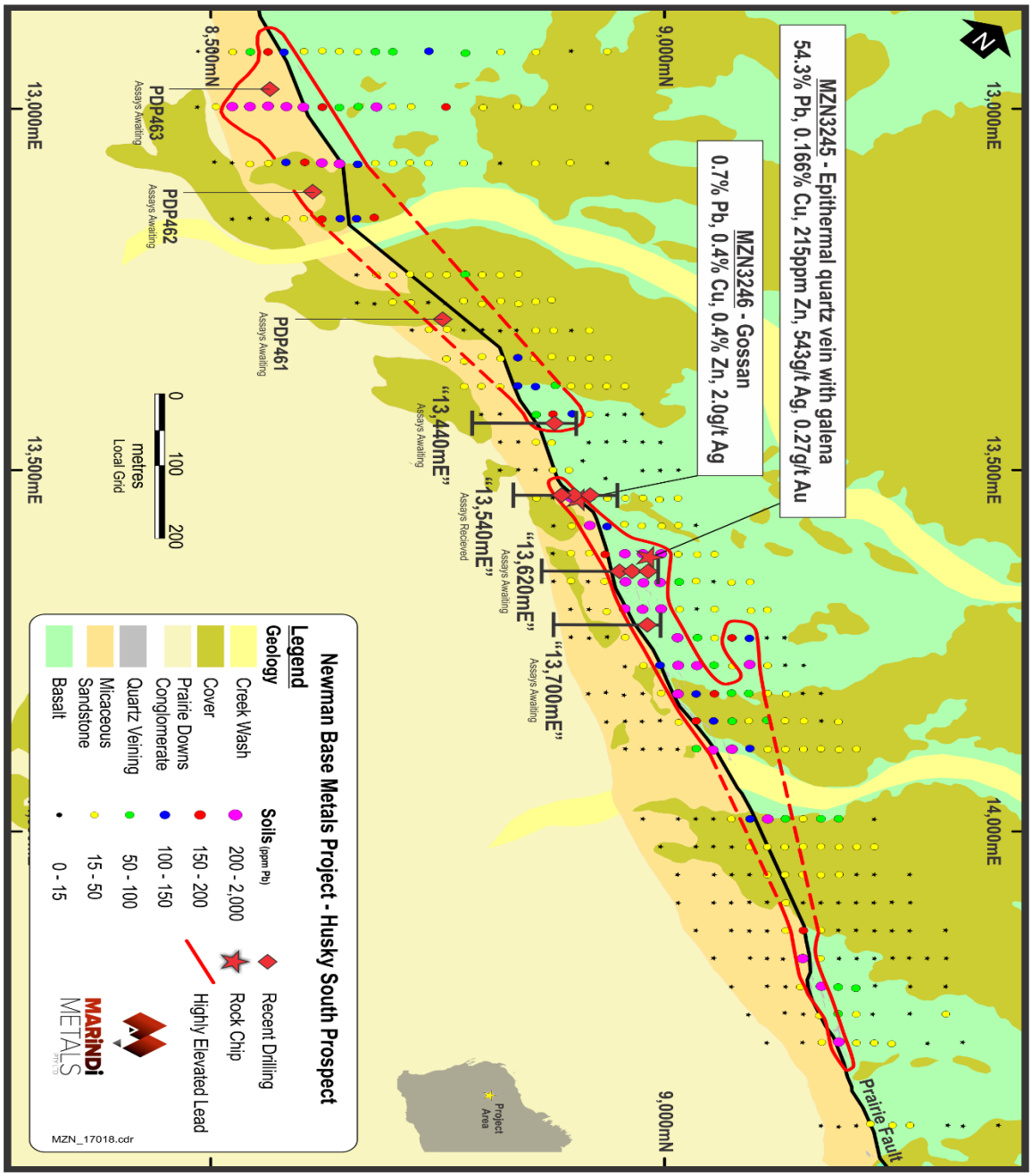

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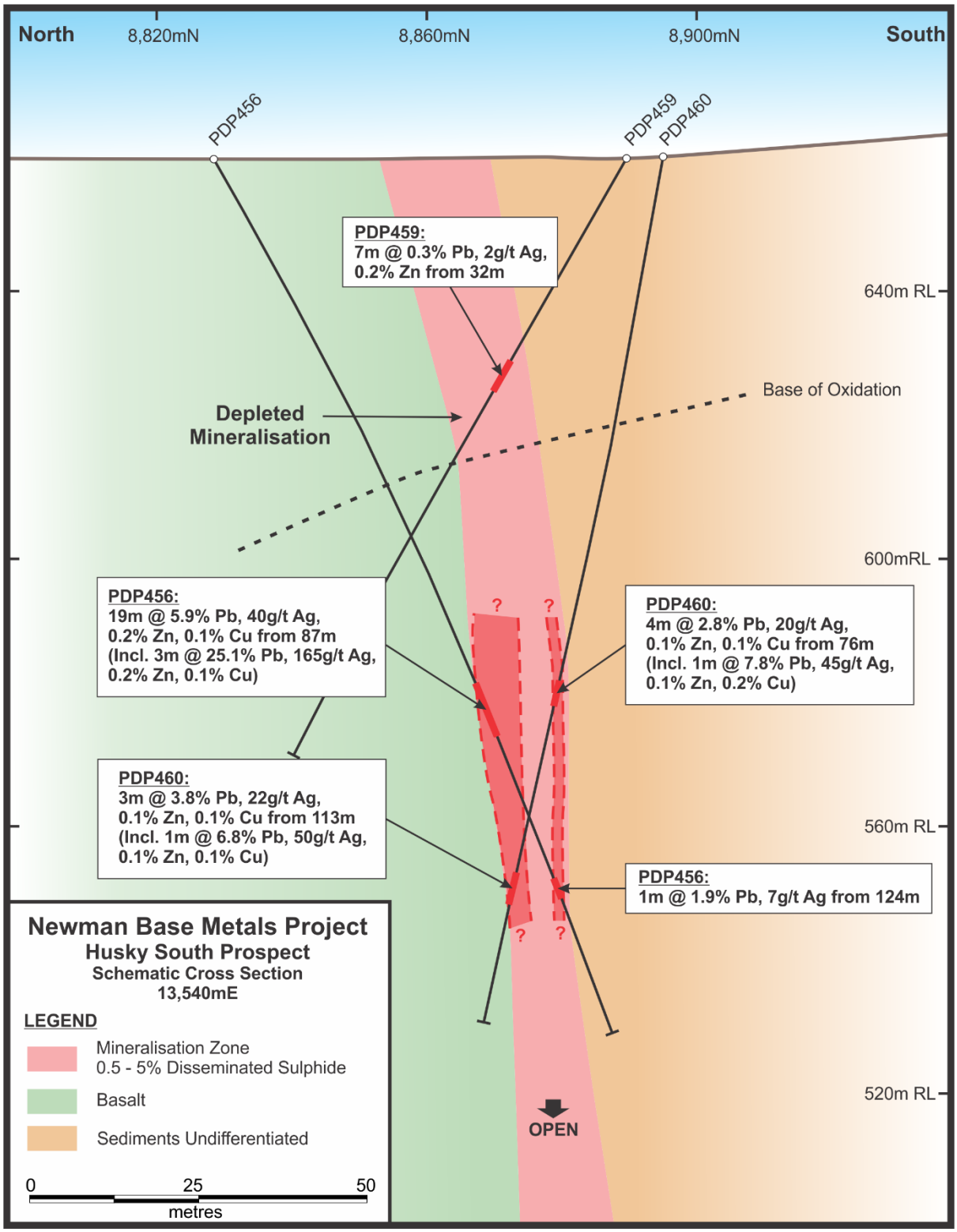
Figure 3 – Schematic Cross Section 13540 E



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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	• *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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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.*	• Two samples are taken for each metre drilled using Reverse Circulation method. A bulk sample is collected in a 600x900mm plastic bag and a 4% 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 single 4% split is assayed, or if composite samples are required then 1m splits are combined and assayed. If a composite sample is greater 3kg, then a 25% riffle split is taken to composite. If further sampling is required spear samples can be taken from the bulk samples
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.).*	• Drilling method used is Reverse Circulation. The drill rig is a RCD250 rig with 2400CFM and 800 PSI. A 146mm hammer was used.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• An experienced RC driller 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 and cleaned 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
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Every metre drilled has geology and XRF analysis. Geology logs record geological units, alteration, veining and percentage of relevant minerals. All RC samples are analysed once using a Thermo Scientific Niton Portable XRF. All data is validated before entering Marindi's database
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample intervals are determined by a Marindi geologist. All intervals are documented digitally and on ticket books. Sample intervals are determined by geological intervals. • Two samples are taken for each metre drilled using Reverse Circulation method. A bulk sample is collected in a • 600x900mm plastic bag and a 4% 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 single 4% split is assayed, or if composite samples are required then 1m splits are combined and assayed. If a composite sample is greater 3kg, then a 25% riffle split is taken to composite. If further sampling is required spear samples can be taken from the bulk samples .

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests (Cont'd)	• *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.*	• No assay data is reported • Niton XRF quality control is monitored by the assessment of 4 standards with varying base metal quantities including a blank. The standards are assayed at the beginning and end of each batch to ensure accuracy of the Niton. Duplicates are also assayed every 20th sample.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All 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.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Available data suggests the intersection may be vertical. Further drilling will be required to confirm this. exploration results are not sufficient to support Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. • No analytical data reported. Spacing is hown by the accompanying figure.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Appropriate security measures are taken to dispatch samples to the laboratory. Chain of custody of samples are managed by Marinid 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Marindi Metals have not completed any external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data.

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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	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Prairie Downs Project comprises two current Exploration Licences located on vacant crown land. The tenements are E52/1926, registered under Marindi Operations PTY LTD and E52/1758 registered under the name of Marindi Operations PTY LTD. A 2.5% net royalty to Prairie Downs Metals exits over both tenements. • 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Husky South 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to Drill Hole Collar Table attached to this document
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• N/A to this release
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• See document for details
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.*	• Appropriate maps with scale are included within the body of the accompanying document.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
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.*	• 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	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Exploration drilling is continuing

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