Drilling results reinforce Nanadie Well copper potential

- **Drill hole within central portion of the Nanadie Well Copper Deposit returns:**
  - **4.90m @ 1.80% copper, 0.25g/t gold, within a broader intercept of 127.75m @ 0.40% copper, 0.11g/t gold**
- **Southernmost drillhole at the Stark Copper Prospect returns:**
  - **5.40m @ 1.25% copper, 0.26% nickel, 1.21g/t gold + platinum + palladium ("3PGE's") within a broader intercept of 30.40m @ 0.52% copper, 0.13% nickel, 0.36g/t 3PGE's**
- **Latest drilling in combination with previous results demonstrates the presence of two very large copper mineralised systems that remain open in all directions**
- **13 kilometres of untested magnetic anomalies extending south from Nanadie Well and Stark to be focus of future exploration**

Mithril Resources Ltd (**ASX: MTH**) is pleased to advise positive assay results have been received from diamond drilling recently carried out at the **Nanadie Well Deposit** and adjacent **Stark Prospect** which are both located on the Company's Murchison Project (*located 80 kms SE of Meekatharra, Western Australia – Figure 1*).

Three holes (NDD17001 – 003 / 656.7 metres) were drilled to confirm previous mineralised intercepts and better understand the geological setting of the deposit and test the significance of new bedrock EM conductors ("M1" and "M3") at Stark.

At Nanadie Well, NDD17001 was drilled within the central portion of the deposit and intersected a broad zone of copper – gold mineralisation. This is the first diamond drillhole into the deposit and confirmed the mineralisation is hosted within a structurally – deformed sequence of mafic intrusive rocks (gabbro and amphibolite), assaying of which returned (downhole widths – *Figure 2*);

- 4.90m @ 1.80% copper, 0.25g/t gold from 88.40 metres, within a broader intercept of 127.75m @ 0.40% copper, 0.11g/t gold from 42.80 metres

At Stark, NDD17002 was drilled at the southern end of the prospect to test the M1 EM conductor and intersected a zone of copper – nickel mineralisation at the modelled conductor depth. Assays returned (downhole widths – *Figures 3 and 4*);

- 5.40m @ 1.25% copper, 0.26% nickel, 1.21g/t (gold + platinum + palladium "3PGE's") from 257.70 metres within a broader intercept of 30.40m @ 0.52% copper, 0.13% nickel, 0.36g/t 3PGE's from 248.50 metres.

NDD17003 was drilled at the northern end of Stark to test the M3 EM conductor and intersected a zone of copper – nickel mineralisation at the modelled conductor depth. Assays returned (downhole widths);

- 10.70m @ 0.41% copper, 0.09% nickel, 0.28g/t 3PGE's from 92.00 metres.

Management discussion and regional exploration targets

The diamond drillhole at Nanadie Well has provided critical geological information about the deposit and also a context to the previous mineralised intercepts and untested targets identified along strike to the deposit.

At Stark, by intersecting further mineralisation south of that previously identified, the diamond drilling clearly demonstrates the presence of a very large copper mineralised system that remains open in all directions.

The new geological knowledge this drilling has provided will underpin future exploration throughout the project area.

Recent interpretation of newly reprocessed aeromagnetic data has identified a series of discrete linear magnetic features (that are spatially associated with existing mineralisation at both Nanadie Well and Stark) that extend for 13 kilometres along strike to the south from Nanadie Well and Stark under a thin soil veneer (*Figure 5*).

These southern magnetic features have not been previously explored and are compelling targets that will be a priority for Mithril's ongoing exploration within the Murchison Project.

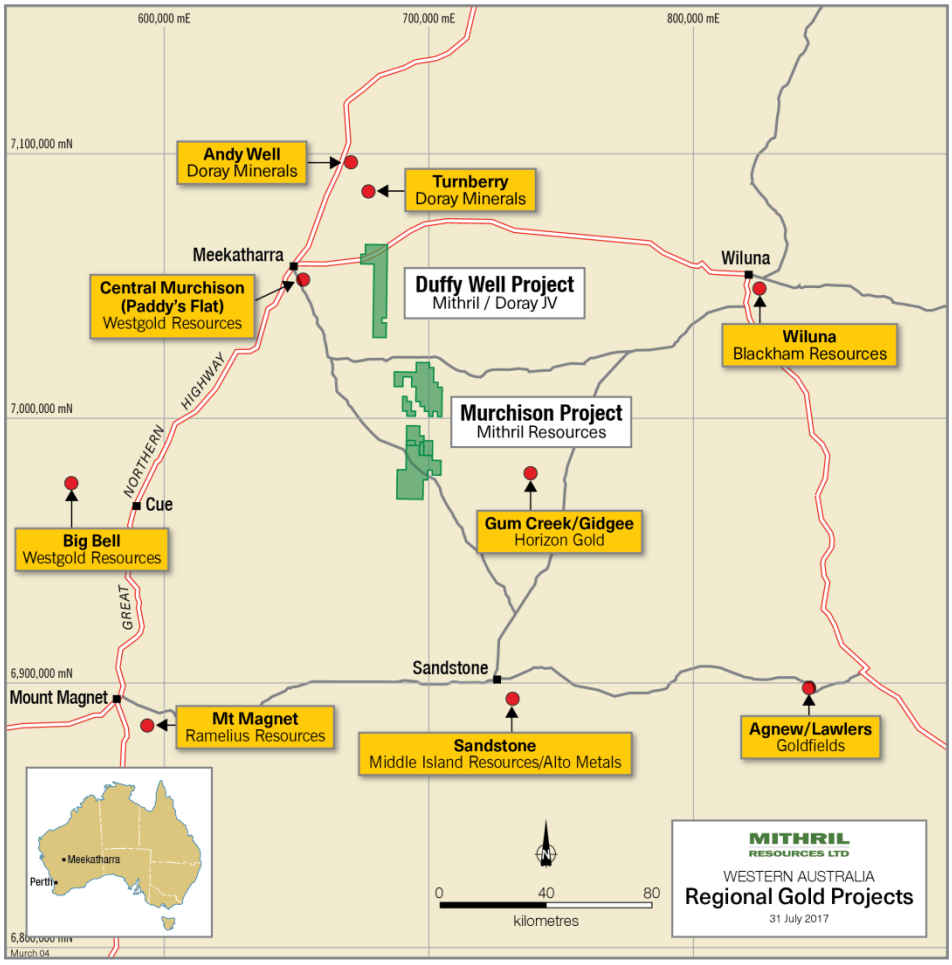
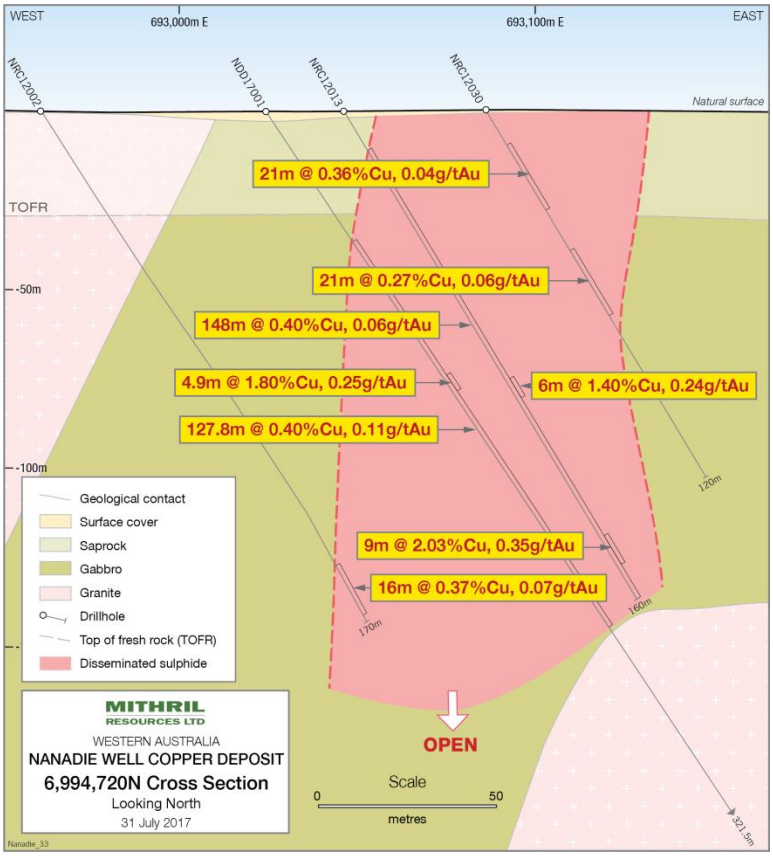
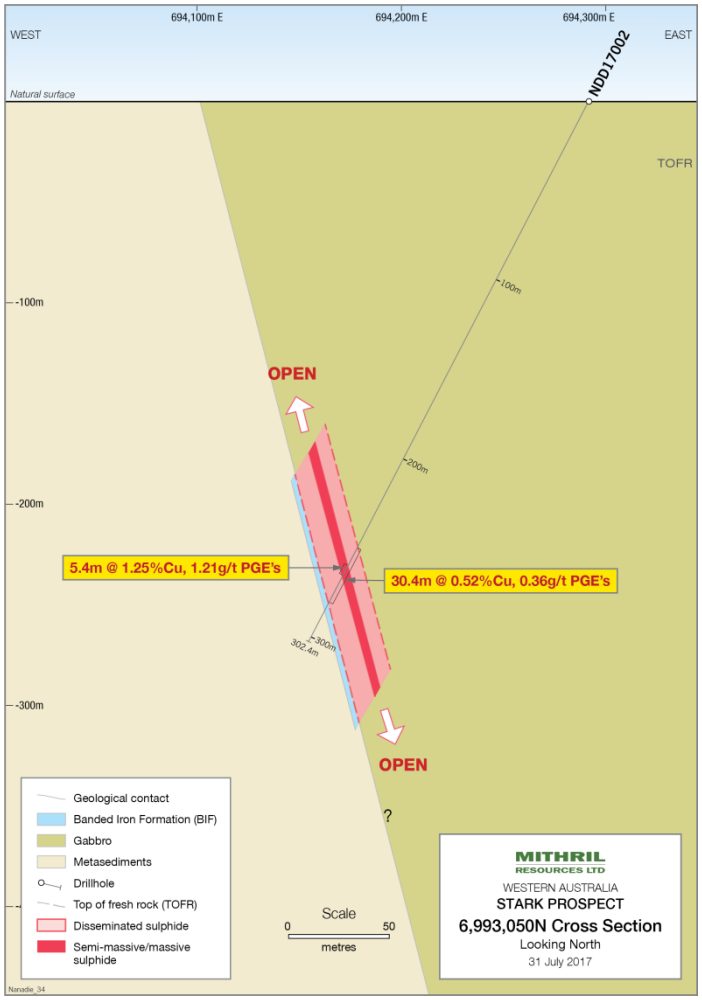


Figure 1: Project Location Plan





Figures 2 (left): Nanadie Well Copper Deposit 6,994,720N Cross Section and 3 (right): Stark Copper Prospect 6,993,050N Cross Section.

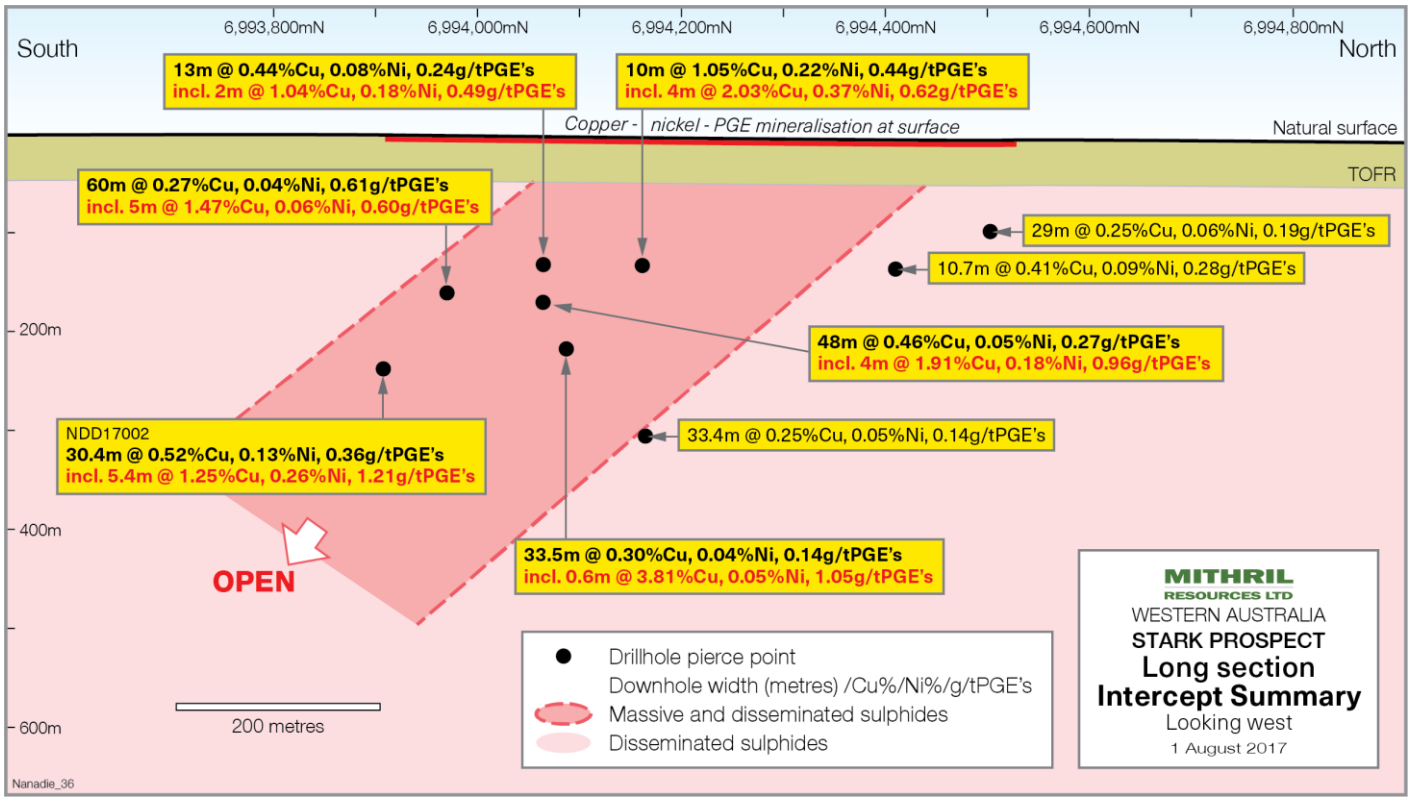


Figure 4: Stark Copper Prospect Long Section showing south – plunging massive sulphide mineralised shoot.

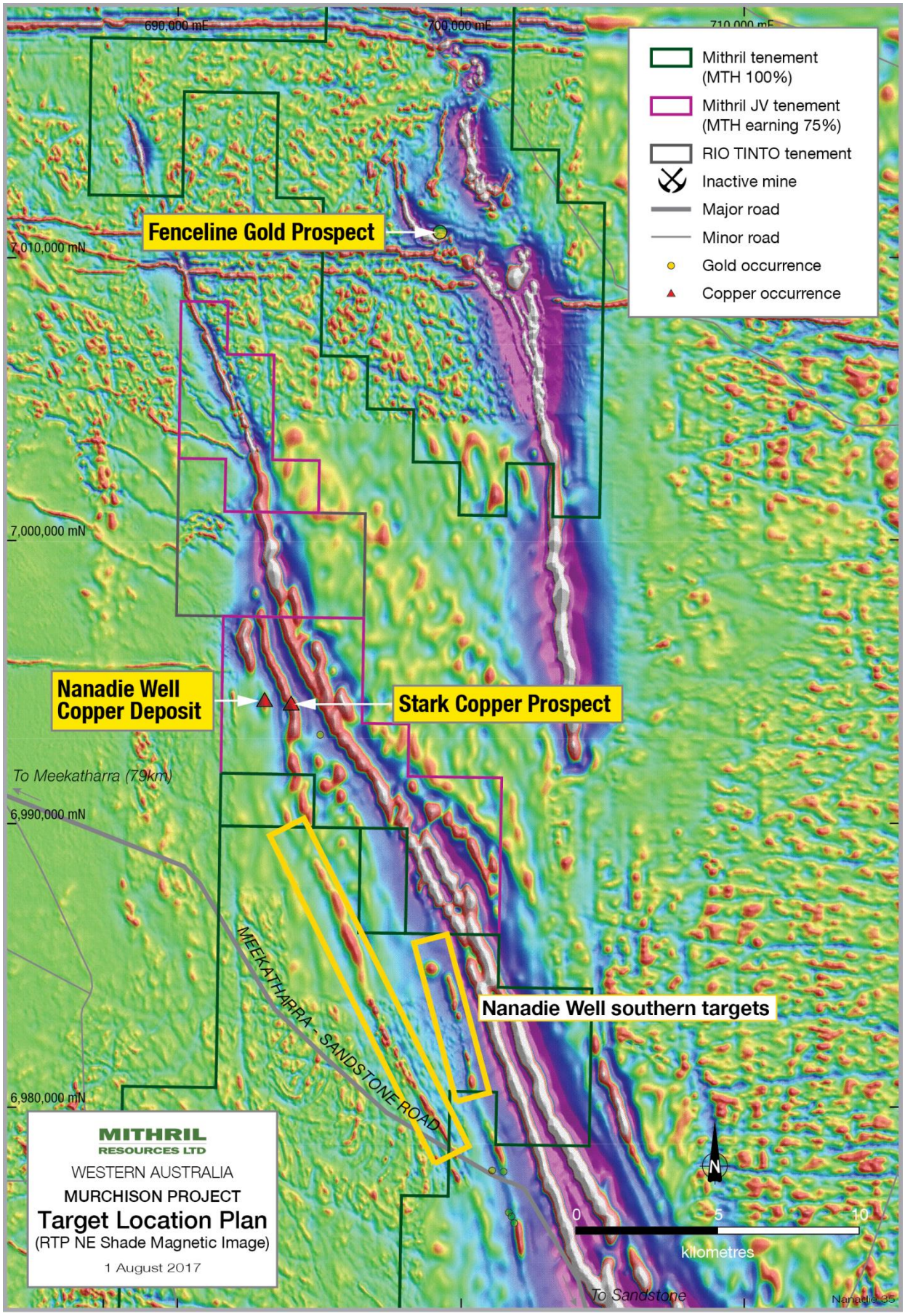


Figure 5: Murchison Project Target Location Plan – showing the Nanadie Well Copper Deposit, Stark Copper Prospect and Fenceline Gold Prospect. Untested 13 kilometre long target zone south of Nanadie Well and Stark also shown. Background image is RTP1VD_NE Shade magnetics.

Table 1: Drillhole Specifications and significant Intercepts

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip°	Azi°	EOH	From	Width	Cu %	Ni %	Au g/t	3PGE's g/t
NDD17001	693,020	69,944,715	-60	90	231.5	42.8	127.8	0.40		0.11	
Including						*88.4*	*4.9*	*1.80*		*0.25*	
NDD17002	694,290	69,943,950	-60	260	302.4	248.5	30.4	0.52	0.13		0.36
Including						*257.7*	*5.4*	*1.25*	*0.26*		*1.21*
NDD17003	694,060	69,944,500	-55	260	122.8	92.0	10.7	0.41	0.09		0.28

About the Nanadie Well Copper Deposit and Stark Copper Prospect

The Nanadie Well Copper Deposit and Stark Copper Prospect lie within Mithril's Murchison Project (*500 km² area and located 80 kms SE of Meekatharra, WA*) which covers a NW trending belt of Archaen mafic and metasedimentary units with demonstrated prospectivity for both magmatic copper – nickel – PGE mineralisation and lode – gold mineralisation.

The project also contains the Fenceline Gold Prospect.

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

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

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

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

Nanadie Well's prospectivity is enhanced by the Stark Copper Prospect which lies within a parallel mineralised belt 1,000 metres east. At Stark, massive copper – nickel sulphide mineralisation lies within a poorly constrained south – plunging "shoot" that has been drilled down to 250 metres (vertical) beneath a zone of surface mineralisation.

At Fenceline, a zone of sub-cropping ferruginous and brecciated quartz veining has been mapped and sampled over approximately 120 metres strike length with rock chip results ranging from 0.43 g/t gold to 8.22g/t gold. The zone which has never been drilled has an estimated surface width of up to 5 metres and remains open along strike, to the south east where it passes under an area of alluvial sheet wash and drainage.

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

The Fenceline Gold Prospect and southern magnetic targets referred to in this Report lie on tenements 100% - owned by Mithril Resources.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - TABLE 1 (Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data)

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Diamond drilling was undertaken at the Stark Copper Nickel Prospect and Nanadie Well Copper Deposit. Quarter core samples were collected on the basis of geological intervals and will typically range in length from 0.25 to 1 metre.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Each drill hole location (easting and northing) was collected by a handheld GPS. Drillhole specifications and details of lithologies and sampling were completed for every metre, or as necessary, for each drill hole. All logging and sampling protocols remained constant throughout the program.
	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.	NQ diamond drill core was obtained for geological logging and sampling purposes. Half core samples were collected on the basis of geological intervals and typically range in length from 0.25 to 1 metre. Samples (typically 1 - 3kg sample weights were collected for geochemical analysis by ALS Laboratories in Perth, WA. In the laboratory, half core 1samples were crushed (~10mm) and pulverised to produce a representative 25g sub-sample for analysis using fire assay with ICP-MS finish for Au, Pt, and Pd (PGM-ICP23 – Lab Code) and four acid digest with ICP-MS and / or ICP-AES finish for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, and Zn (ME-MS61r – Lab Code).
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	A Boar Longyear Track-Mounted LF90D diamond drilling rig operated by Westcore Drilling Pty Ltd is being used to carry out the drilling. The drilling method produces BQ and NQ core samples.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recoveries are recorded by the driller and captured by Mithril personnel onto a drilling database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	HQ drilling and split sets are used to maximise core recoveries in near surface weathered / broken ground.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship has been identified.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Detailed logging of Collar, Drilling, Survey, Lithology, Sample, and Magnetic Susceptibility information was completed in each hole. Lithology and Magnetic Susceptibility was logged for every metre intervals, and Surveys collected every 30 – 50m down hole.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Logging of core samples is of a qualitative nature. Drill core is logged for lithology, colour, texture, weathering, minerals, alteration, and sulphide percentage and type, with comments included as necessary. Photos of the core are taken for the entire hole.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Every hole was logged (Lithology and magnetic susceptibility) for every metre (entire length of hole).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Diamond drill core was sawn and half core samples were submitted for analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable as only core samples are to be collected.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
preparation	*For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	The sample preparation of the diamond drill core samples follows industry best practice, involving oven drying (110°C) where necessary, crushing and pulverising (~90% less than 75µm).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Along with the core samples, standards and blanks were inserted (around every 30 samples) and were included in the laboratory analysis process. Standards were Certified Reference Material (from Geostats Pty Ltd) of varying grades of Cu and Ni, and blanks were coarse sand.
	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.	For each half core sample submitted for analysis, the remaining drill core sample has been retained for future analysis if warranted. Drill core was also photographed prior to sampling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the exploration method and produce results to indicate degree and extent of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Fire Assay and a four acid digest are considered near total digest and are appropriate for the type of exploration undertaken.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	A handheld XRF instrument (NITON) was used in the field to assist with identifying anomalous base metal zones. Magnetic susceptibility readings were also taken of each sample.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The laboratory will complete repeats analysis on samples returning >10000 ppm Cu and Ni, >5% S, and >20% Mg. Routine (around 1 in 30) repeats and regular blanks and standards analysed throughout. From results achieved it is determined an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The significant intersections were verified by the Geology Manager and Managing Director.
	The use of twinned holes.	While no twin holes were drilled, the new diamond drill holes described in this report were drilled down dip and along strike from existing mineralised RC drill holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Collar locations were predetermined in the office and modified in the field as necessary (dependent on access etc.). All data collection (lithology logging, sampling, etc.) was completed at each drill hole location as hole was being drilled. Data initially written on paper log sheets. A complete data set (excel spreadsheet) was created by Mithril on completion of the program, based on all information collected.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data	No adjustments have been applied to assay data,
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Each drill hole location (easting and northing) was collected by a handheld GPS. Down hole surveys were recorded using an electronic surveying tool which is supported by quality checks that quantify anomalies allowing drillers to record survey data accurately without errors.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Data points have been quoted in this Report using the MGA Zone 50 (GDA94) coordinate system (Stark Copper Nickel Prospect and Nanadie Well Copper Deposit).
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Level of topographic control offered by the handheld GPS was considered sufficient for the work undertaken.
Data spacing	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	There was no pre-determined grid space for the program, drill

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
and distribution		holes based on specific targeting. As detailed in Table 1 of this Report.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s).
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.t the time of writing no sampling had been undertaken and no assay results had been received or reported.
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.*	While diamond drill core will provide structural information about the mineralisation, due to the lack of drilling at the prospect and its early stage nature, unable to comment whether the sampling undertaken to date has achieved an unbiased sampling of possible structures.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All drill samples were collected by company personnel and stored in a secure location until completion of the program. Samples were taken to the ALS Laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All results were reviewed by Company personnel including the Geology Manager and Managing Director. No negative issues were identified from these reviews.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - TABLE 1 (Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results)

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The work described in this Report was undertaken on the following tenements. Stark Copper Nickel Prospect and Nanadie Well Copper Deposit – Exploration Licence 51/1040 which is owned by Intermin Resources and in which, Mithril has the right to earn up to a 75% interest by completing $4M expenditure over 6 years (See ASX Announcement dated 6 December 2013).
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	There are no existing impediments to the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	At Nanadie Well (El51/1040) Intermin estimated a 2004 JORC Code Compliant Inferred Resource for the Nanadie Well Copper Deposit of 36.07Mt @ 0.42% Cu in September 2013. This work followed the completion of various previous RAB, RC and geophysical surveys throughout the area by Intermin and previous exploration companies. All previous drilling at the Stark Prospect has been undertaken by Mithril Resources.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Nanadie Well Copper Deposit and Stark Prospect is interpreted to be an Archaean – age, mafic-hosted magmatic copper-nickel deposit. Disseminated copper (+/- lead, zinc, nickel) sulphide mineralisation occurs within a package of structurally deformed mafic lithologies.

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:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar, elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar, dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth, hole length.*	A summary of all material information referred to in this Announcement is presented in Figures 2 – 5, and Table 1 of this Report.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Length weighted averaging of drill results was applied where an intercept contained internal intervals of varying (non-equal) lengths. For reporting copper and nickel results, a lower cut-off grade of 0.25% has been applied. No upper cut offs have been applied. No cut-off grades have been applied to reporting of PGE's.
	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.	Length weighted averaging of drill results was carried out according to the following formula: [Sum of (all individual assay values x corresponding individual sample length for selected intersection)] divided by [total length of selected intersection].
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths is unknown. Widths of mineralisation have not been postulated. All mineralised intervals quoted in this announcement are quoted as downhole widths only.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	While the geometry of the mineralisation is not known, the orientation of the drillholes in relation to the interested geology is shown in the figures in this announcement.
	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').	The Exploration Results in this Announcement are reported as down hole widths only as true widths are not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	See Figures 2 - 5 of this Report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All new exploration results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All relevant data has been included within this Report.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
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).*	Further work will be focussed on assessing the area to the south of Nanadie Well and Stark as outlined in this Report.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Figures 2 - 5 display areas of interest within the Stark Prospect / Nanadie Well area

ENDS

For Further Information Contact:

Mithril Resources Ltd
David Hutton, Managing Director
admin@mithrilresources.com.au

22B Beulah Road
Norwood, South Australia 5067
ABN: 30 099 883 922
T: (61 8) 8132 8800
F: (61 8) 8132 8899
www.mithrilresources.com.au

Competent Persons Statement:

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

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

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

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

Mr O'Farrell has more than five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

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

About Mithril Resources Ltd:

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

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

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