New copper-zinc project strengthens Mithril's exploration portfolio

- **New 100% - owned tenement application named "Genoa Bore" west of the Abra Lead Silver Deposit**
- **Genoa Bore covers interpreted western extension of large regional scale structure that controls mineralisation at Abra**
- **Prospectivity of new project highlighted by strong indications of copper and zinc mineralisation in historic work**
- **Strengthens the Company's exploration portfolio which includes the Kurnalpi Nickel Project where Mithril is planning to test priority nickel sulphide targets in late June.**

Mithril Resources Ltd (**ASX: MTH**) is pleased to advise that it has applied for a new 100% - owned Exploration Licence (EL09/2315 - **Genoa Bore Copper Zinc Project**) that lies west of Galena Mining Limited's Abra Deposit within a similar geological setting (*located 300 kms north west of Meekatharra, WA - Figure 1*).

Mithril's new Genoa Bore Project (340km²) covers the interpreted western extension of the Lyons River Fault Zone, a large regional scale structure that controls mineralisation at Abra 140 km to the East, within an area of similar Proterozoic sediments that host the Abra deposit (*See Figure 2*).

A 2012 JORC Code Compliant Indicated and Inferred Resource of 36.6Mt @ 7.3% lead, 18g/t silver has been recently estimated for the Abra Deposit (*see ASX Announcement by Galena Mining Limited dated 14 March 2018*).

At Genoa Bore, Mithril is targeting an economic accumulation of copper and zinc mineralisation. The area's prospectivity is highlighted by historic surface rock chip sampling and wide spaced drilling, some of which has returned strong indications of copper and zinc mineralisation, *see Tables 2 – 3, and Figure 3*;

- Rock chip samples with individual assay values up to 17.5% copper, 2.4% lead, 3.70% zinc, and 120ppm silver
- Drilling - 48m @ 2,709ppm Zn from 54 metres in ISBD1, 5m @ 5,940ppm Zn from 130 metres in ISBD2, and 21m @ 3,488ppm Zn from 315 metres in ISBD3

Mithril will now conduct a data compilation, review and target generation exercise at Genoa Bore ahead of the tenement's grant which is expected within the next 12 months.

The addition of the new project strengthens Mithril's exploration portfolio which includes the Kurnalpi Nickel Project (two targets prioritised for drill testing and EM geophysics in late June 2018), and the Billy Hills Zinc Project (target generation continuing ahead of expected tenement grant in the September 2018 Quarter) (*see Table 1*).

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ASX Code: MTH
Issued Shares: 123,311,266
Market Capitalisation: $1.73 million

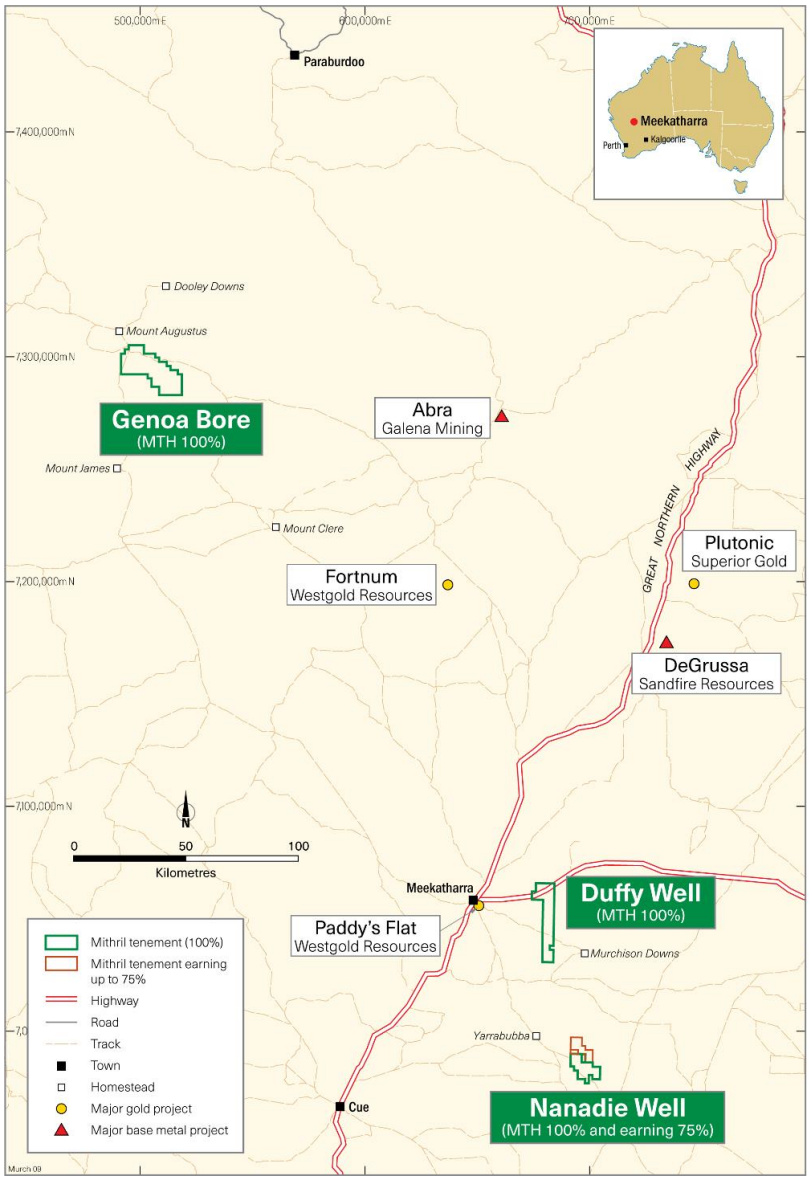
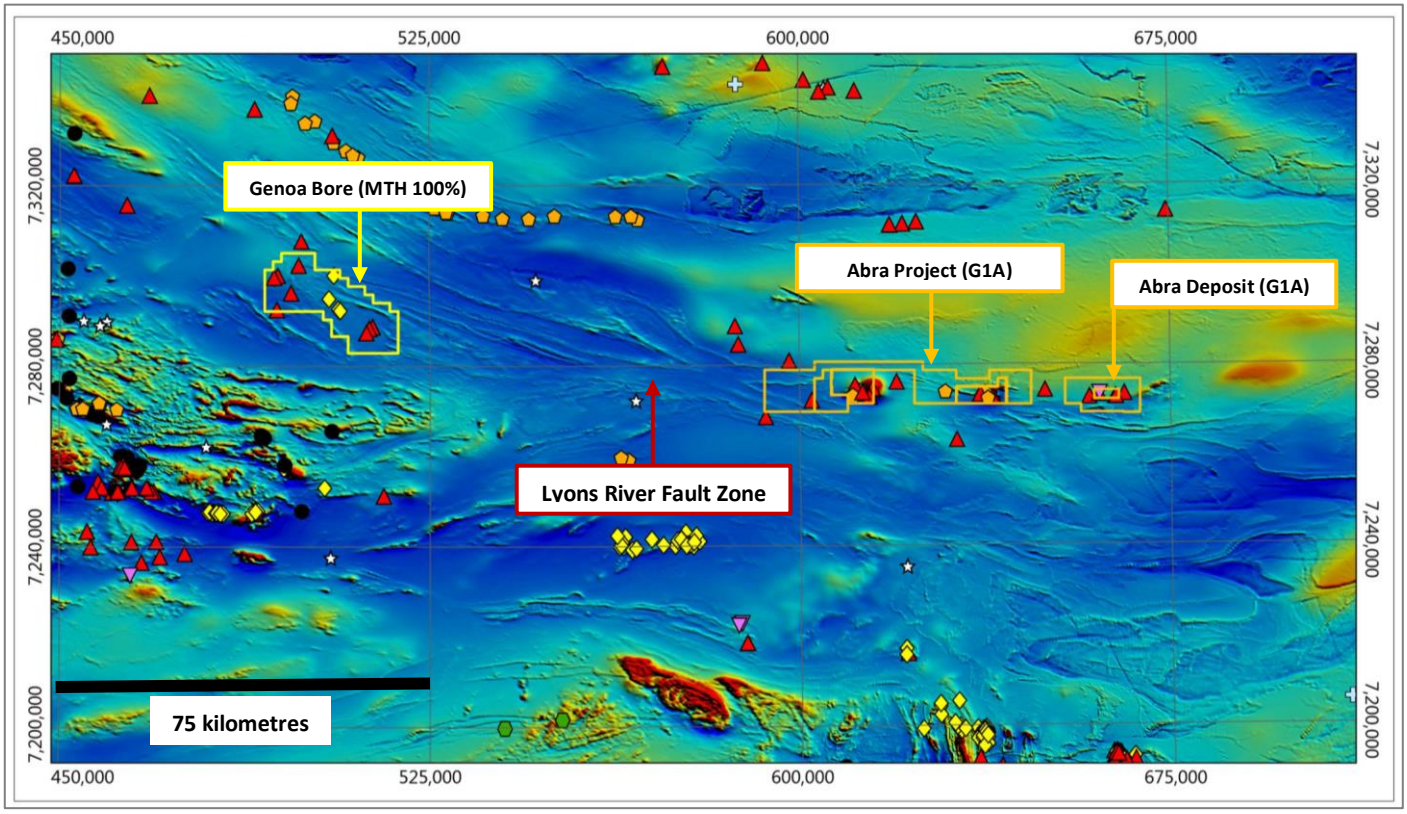


Figure 1: Genoa Bore Location Plan

Table 1: Mithril's exploration portfolio and indictive activity schedule

			2018			2019	
Project	**Commodity**	**Activity**	**Jun Qtr.**	**Sept Qtr.**	**Dec Qtr.**	**Mar Qtr.**	**Jun Qtr.**
Kurnalpi	Nickel (cobalt)	Drilling / EM geophysics					
Lignum Dam	Nickel	EM geophysics					
Nanadie Well	Copper (gold)	Geological review of Nanadie Well Deposit					
Billy Hills	Zinc	Grant / Field review / Geophysics					
North Scotia	Nickel (gold)	Grant / Field review					
Genoa Bore	Zinc	Grant / Field review					



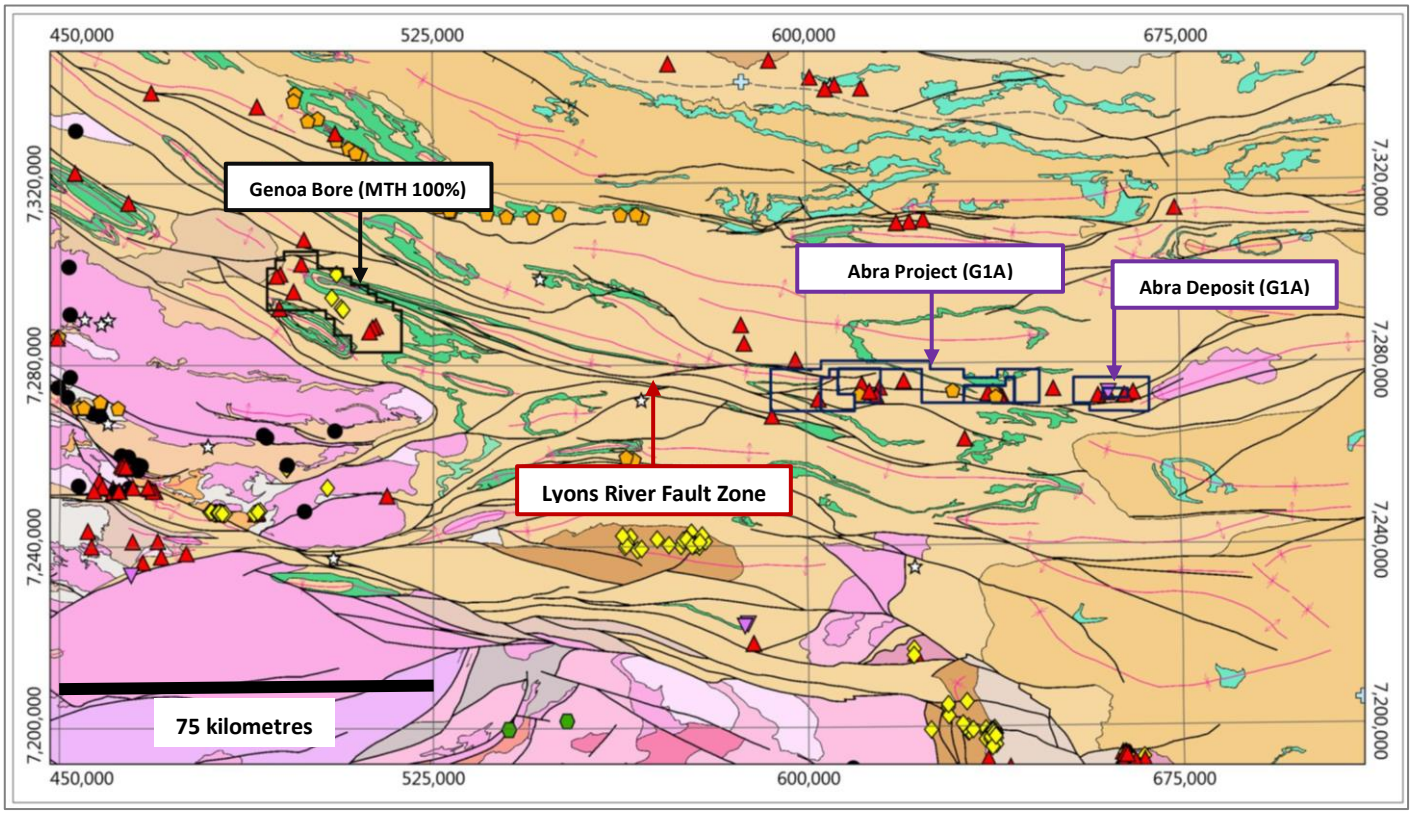


Figure 2: Regional setting of the Genoa Bore Project in relation to the Abra Lead Silver Deposit. Upper image shows regional magnetics and the lower image shows regional geology and mineral occurrences (referenced from the WA MINDEX database) at the same scale. Yellow diamond symbols are gold occurrences and red triangles are base metal occurrences.

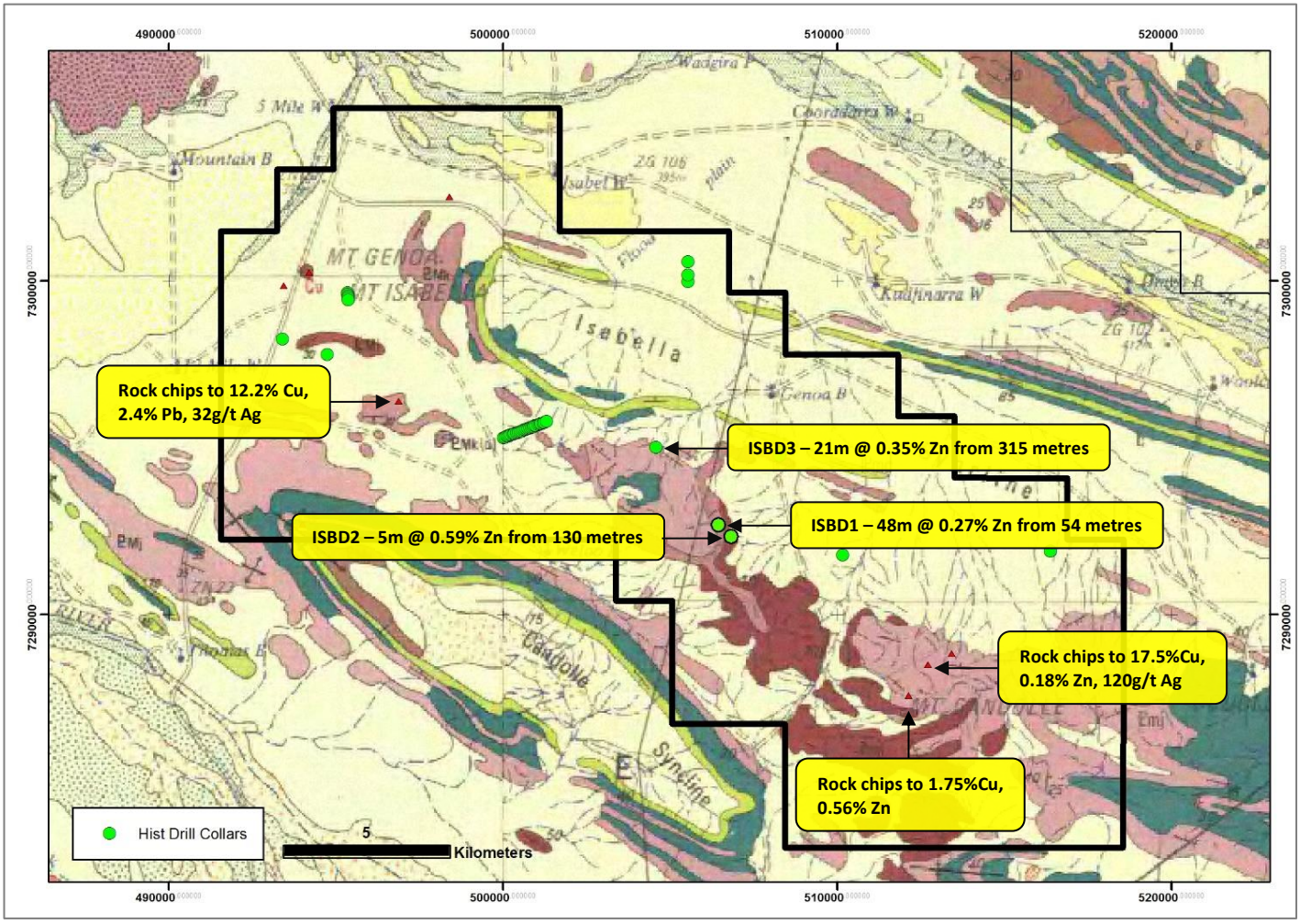


Figure 3: Surface geology map of the Genoa Bore Project showing outcrop areas, drainage, historic drill hole positions and positions of rock hip samples compiled to date from historic data sources.

Table 1: Genoa Bore – significant historic drill intercepts (+0.25% zinc lower cut-off & GDA_Z50 coordinates)

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	dip	Azi	TD (m)	Width	From	Zn %
ISBD1	RC / Diamond	506,876	7,292,292	-60	080	165	48	54	0.27
ISBD2	Diamond	506,427	7,292,590	-60	080	291	5	130	0.59
ISBD3	Diamond	504,577	7,295,004	-80	080	450	21	315	0.35

Table 2: Genoa Bore – significant historic rock chip samples (GDA_Z50 coordinates)

Sample ID	Description	Easting	Northing	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag ppm
294632	Quartz, hematite, malachite, cuprite vein	512,711	7,288,514	17.50	0.03	0.18	120
294657	Vein, quartz, kaolin, chrysocolla, limonite	513,473	7,288,864	1.50	0.00	0.92	<2
294658	Malachite veined carbonate	513,473	7,288,864	0.28	0.00	0.03	<2
294659	Vein: limonite quartz, chrysocolla	513,473	7,288,864	1.80	0.00	3.70	<2
294660	Ferruginous dolomite	513,473	7,288,864	0.12	0.01	0.14	3
294630	Quartz vein with malachite rosettes	496,865	7,296,440	6.40	2.40	0.02	<2
294631	Quartz vein with malachite and hematite	496,865	7,296,440	12.20	2.00	0.04	32

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.*	ISBD1 was drilled as a RC pre-collared diamond drill holes, whereas ISBD2 – ISBD3 were drilled as diamond drill holes. All three were undertaken by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) during the period 1992 – 1994. Rock chip samples were collected by International Nickel (INCO) in 1978
	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. Mithril Resources understands that drill hole specifications and details of lithologies and sampling were completed for every metre, or as necessary, for each drill hole.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	While exact details of the analytical methods for both rock chip sampling and drilling are unknown, rock chip samples were analysed for gold and base metals by AAS. Chip samples and diamond drill core was analysed for gold and base metals by a mixture of AA and MS techniques.
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.).*	Details of the drill rig are unknown. RC drilling method produces chip samples (i.e. non-core) and the diamond drilling method produces core.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The results reported in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The results reported in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship has been identified.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	While drill chip samples have been geologically logged, they have not been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Logging of drill samples is of a qualitative nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The results reported in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	The results reported in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	The results reported in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The results reported in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The results reported in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
	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.	The results reported in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	The results reported in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
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.*	Depending on the method of digestion (unknown) the AAS, AA and MS analytical methods are appropriate for the type of exploration undertaken. Given the age of the work, the techniques are considered partial.
	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.	The drill results reported in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
	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 results reported in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The significant intersections as reported in historic reports have been reviewed verified by the Company's Geology Manager and Managing Director.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All historic information used in the preparation of this Report has been sourced from publicly available Annual Technical Reports available from the WA Mines Department; specifically, A8716, A41630, A60490, and A110110.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data	There was no adjustment 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.*	All information used in the preparation of this Report has been sourced from publicly available Annual Technical Reports available from the WA Mines Department. Mithril has yet to carry out a field inspection of the project. l
	Specification of the grid system used.	Data points have been quoted in this Report using the MGA Zone 51 (GDA94) coordinate system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The results reported in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill results reported in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
	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.	The results reported in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
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.*	The results reported in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.
	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.*	The results reported in this Report are historical and as such these details are unknown.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
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.*	EL09/2315 has been applied for by Minex (West) Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Mithril Resources Ltd.
	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.	EL28/2760 is a tenement application. At the time of writing there were no known impediments to obtaining a granted tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration (surface geochemistry, geophysics and drilling) has been undertaken throughout the area by the following parties: • Westfield Exploration: 1966 – 1967 • International Nickel (INCO): 1978 • Alcoa: 1982 – 1983 • Western Mining Corporation (WMC): 1992 – 1994 • BHP / Aberfoyle JV: 1995 – 1998 • RioTinto: 1998 – 2000 • Sandfire Resources: 2004 – 2005 • Cosmopolitan Minerals: 2015 – 2017 While exploration conducted to date has highlighted and confirmed the area's base metal prospectivity, Mithril believes that significant potential to find a SEDEX – hosted base metal deposit remains, especially considering that recent positive developments at the Abra Deposit are yet to be applied to the Genoa Bore Project.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The base metal mineralisation at Genoa Bore and surrounding district occurs within Proterozoic sediments of the Bangemall Basin. Mineralisation is interpreted to be largely SEDEX in origin.
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 Tables 1- 2, and Figures 2 - 3 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*	While no weighting averaging techniques, or cutting of high grades have been used, a lower cut-off grade of 0.25% zinc has been used.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
	(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.	Not Applicable as no weighting averaging techniques have been applied.
	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.	The geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is not known.
	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 drilling 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 - 3 of this Report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All significant (+0.25% zinc) exploration results have been reported and all drill hole collar positions are shown in Table 1 and Figures 2 – 3 of this 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.*	All relevant data has been included within this Report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Further work will comprise ground truthing and field checking historic exploration results.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Figure 1 shows the location of the tenements and prospects.

ENDS

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Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves 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.

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.

Mithril are exploring for a range of high-value commodities (principally nickel, cobalt, copper and zinc) throughout the Meekatharra, West Kimberley and Kalgoorlie Districts of Western Australia.

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