2ND MAY 2018

Multiple specialised (LCT-type) pegmatite outcrops discovered at Forrestania Project, WA

Significant new discovery made during orientation site visit by Managing Director ~5km south-east from the world-class Earl Grey and Bounty lithium deposits

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Outcropping LCT-type pegmatites identified that are believed to represent the source of the recently-discovered Tillerson and Scaramucci anomalies**
- **New pegmatites represent walk-up drill targets**
- **Discovery will enable Marindi to significantly reduce reconnaissance exploration expenditure at Forrestania, with funds to be re-directed to targeted drilling programs**
- **Geological mapping confirms belief that the eastern greenstone/granite contact is a major structural corridor for LCT type pegmatites**
- **Drilling planned to commence later this quarter**

Marindi Metals Limited (ASX: MZN – "Marindi" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has made a significant exploration breakthrough at its 100%-owned Forrestania Project in Western Australia, with the discovery of multiple outcropping specialised pegmatites which represent priority drill targets.

The outcropping (in-situ) Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum "LCT"-type pegmatites (see Figures 5-7), which are believed to represent the likely source of both the Tillerson and Scaramucci anomalies, were identified by the Company's newly-appointed Managing Director & CEO, Simon Lawson, during his orientation site visit to Forrestania last week.

Mr Lawson said the discovery of the potential source of the previously identified Tillerson and Scaramucci anomalies was a pivotal breakthrough for the Company, providing a series of drill-ready targets and significantly reducing the need for further reconnaissance exploration work.

> *"This is an important step forward in our aggressive lithium exploration strategy at Forrestania. These newly-defined outcrops are fixed-position, drill-ready specialised pegmatite targets that can be rapidly evaluated using definitive RC and diamond core sampling.*
>
> *"On the basis of these finds, we will now pivot the majority of the planned reconnaissance-style aircore expenditure, as well as the costs for the associated drill-line establishment earthworks, and instead use those funds to undertake drilling to rapidly define the potential value of these pegmatites for shareholders."*

"We have effectively eliminated the need for additional reconnaissance work by refining the geochemical soil sampling anomalies using simple boots-on-ground geological investigation – a great outcome for the Company.

"We can now move immediately to begin planning an RC and diamond drill program, which we are aiming to kick off later this quarter. The potential of this belt for world-class lithium discoveries is amply demonstrated by the Earl Grey and Bounty lithium deposits, located around 50km along strike to the north."

New Pegmatite Discoveries

The Tillerson anomaly, located within the Mt Holland region at Forrestania (Figures 3 and 4), was identified by a soil sampling program which delineated a large anomaly over 3km with coincident Lithium (Li), Beryllium (Be), Caesium (Cs) and Tantalum (Ta) (see ASX Announcement 16 April 2018).

The outcropping pegmatite associated with the Tillerson anomaly is situated in an undisturbed tall wooded area approximately 100m south of an historical un-drilled but already cleared drill-line. The pegmatite outcrops in low relief at 5-6 separate points, with all noted locations lining up on a strike of roughly ~340m with an unknown dip. The strike length of mapped outcrop can be traced for ~50m.

The mineralogy in hand specimen appears similar to other specialised pegmatites in the region, in that coarse black tourmalines, large euhedral feldspars, and abundant "books" of small micas are visible in all outcrop samples. See photos of outcrop area and hand specimen (Figures 1-3).

At Scaramucci (Figures 3 and 5), soil sampling identified an area of highly anomalous coincident Lithium (Li), Beryllium (Be), Caesium (Cs) and Tantalum (Ta) soil anomaly and is located approximately 1km east of the previously discovered Cosmic Boy East outcrop (see ASX Announcement 2 March 2018), which is now known as the Bannon Anomaly.

The outcropping pegmatite associated with this anomaly – which is now known as the Scaramucci Anomaly – is also situated in an undisturbed very tall wooded area, and like the Tillerson example, is also around 100m from several historically cleared drill-lines. This pegmatite outcrops in low relief at more than 10 separate locations along more than 200m of strike bearing ~340m with an unknown dip.

The mineralogy in hand specimen is visibly distinct to the Tillerson example in that there appears to be no tourmaline present, with much larger euhedral feldspars and much larger and more abundant "books" of variably coloured micas visible in specimens from this outcrop. Hand specimens indicate a potential zonation of this pegmatite with a distinct quartz/feldspar dominant phase in the north moving into a much heavier mica component to the south. See photos of hand specimen in Figure 4.

Both pegmatite outcrops were discovered by walking to the area of geochemical anomalism and approximate location of the previously collected discrete float specimens, assessing the topography and walking upslope to test the theory that any outcropping source would be shedding down-slope. While both areas have low slope angles and relief is subtle, both outcrops were found on areas of relatively higher relief to the soil anomalism and float specimens.

The presence of existing historically cleared drill-lines in close proximity to both locations (~100m) means that very little cost will be incurred to establish tracks to access these targets for drilling, and importantly, the environmental footprint for evaluating the pegmatite targets will also be significantly reduced.

Upon plotting the outcrop sample locations for Tillerson, it is apparent that the pegmatite location is astride, and runs strike parallel to, the major shear zone separating the greenstones from the granites on the eastern side of the Forrestania greenstone belt.

This observation is structurally similar to the Cosmic Boy Area and Diggers Rocks Area pegmatite outcrops and confirms Marindi's belief that the eastern greenstone / granite contact (of which Marindi controls approximately 60%) is a major structural corridor for specialised pegmatites.

This structural knowledge, coupled with the successful employment of soil geochemistry and on-site follow-up geological mapping, will form the basis of further pegmatite exploration work at Forrestania.

As announced on the 10th March 2018, Marindi has lodged Programs of Work "PoW's" with DMIRS covering all of the occurrences identified to date and will be ready to commence drilling as soon as approval is granted, which is expected later this quarter.

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Figure 1 - Managing Director Simon Lawson with Outcropping Pegmatite

Figure 2 - Typical Relief in Area of Pegmatite

Figure 3 – Tillerson outcrop hand specimen with large tourmaline, mica and felspar

Figure 4 – Scaramucci outcrop hand specimen with “books” of mica and feldspar

Figure 5 – Forrestania Project

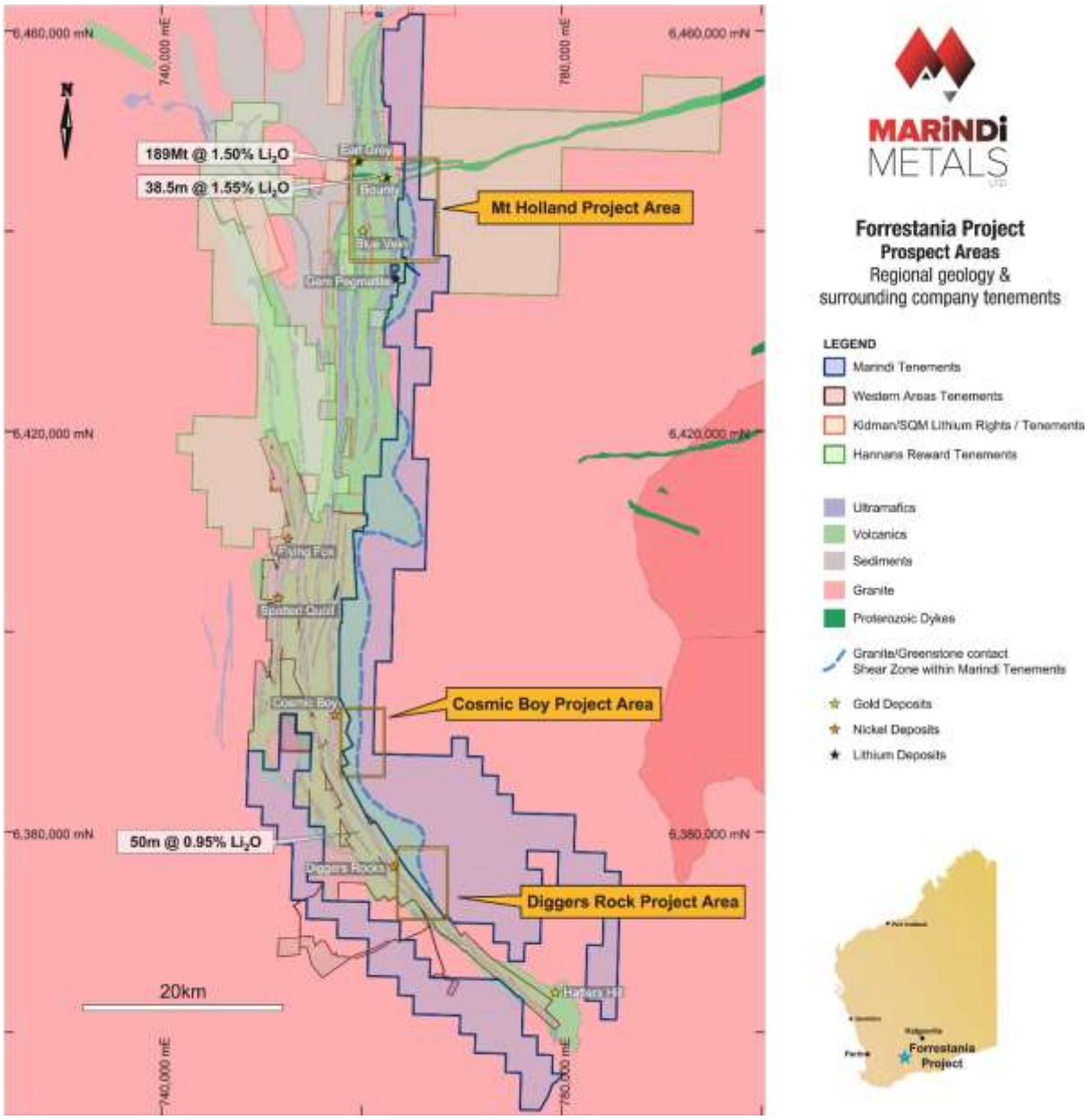


Figure 6 – Mt Holland Lithium Anomalies

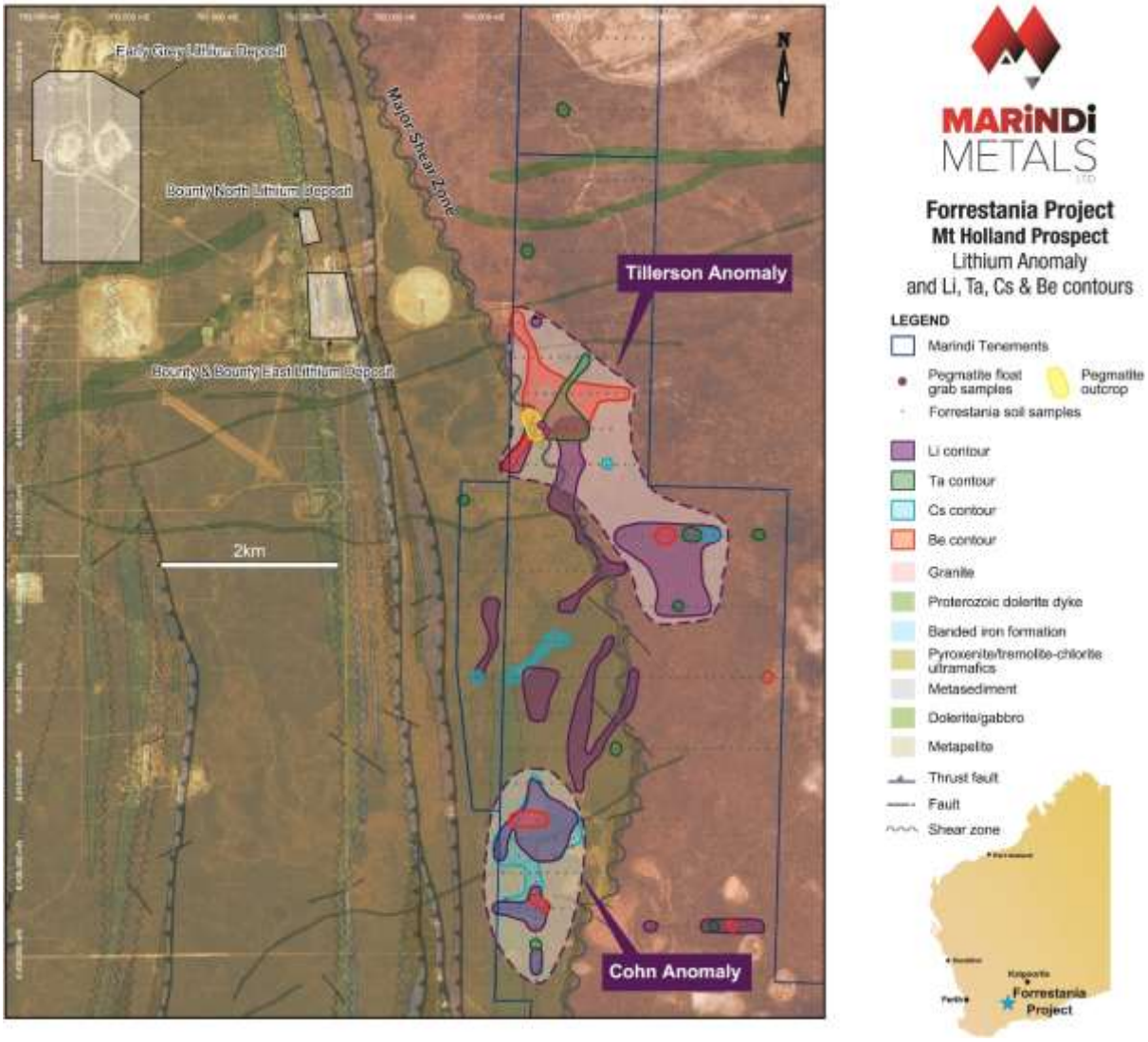
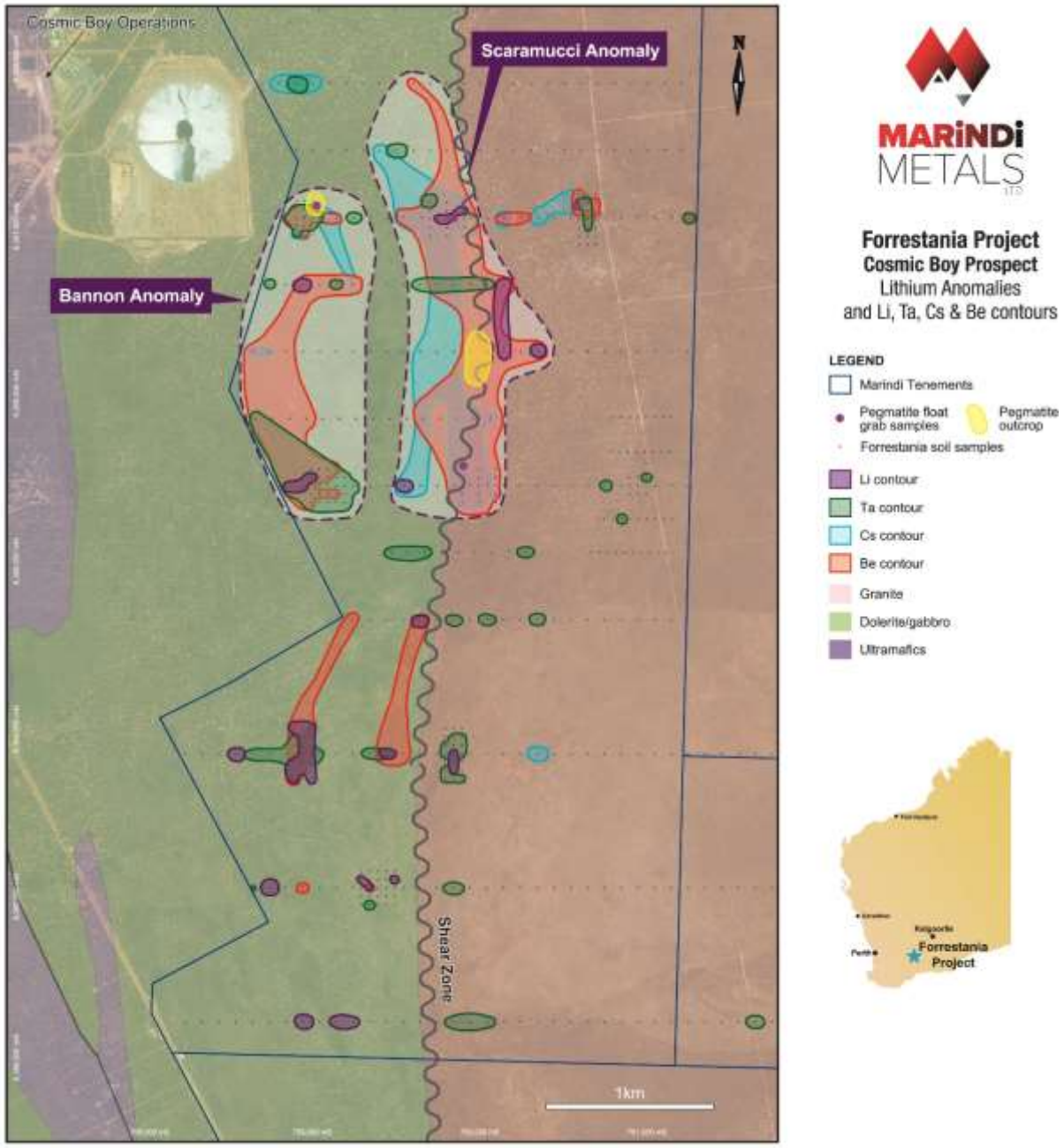


Figure 7 – Cosmic Boy Lithium Anomalies



ompetent Persons Statement

Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information prepared by Mr Simon Lawson a Member of the Australasian Institution of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists Mr Lawson is the Managing Director of Marindi Metals Ltd, a full-time employee and shareholder. Mr Lawson 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.

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.*	• Soil samples are located using a hand held GPS. Sites are cleaned of organic matter. A pit is dug down to 10cm and a sample is put through a 1.6mm Sieve. Approximately 30g of the sieved sample is collected in a geochem bag. • Duplicates are taken every 40th sample. To assess the soil geochemistry repeatability and the XRF analytical repeatability.
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.).*	N/A to this release
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.*	• N/A to this release
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.*	• The topographical setting is recorded for each soil sample, eg "steep slope facing East".

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.*	• Soil samples are located using a hand held GPS. Sites are cleaned of organic matter. A pit is dug down to 10cm and a sample is put through a 1.6mm Sieve. Approximately 30g of the sieved sample is collected in a geochem bag. • An orientation survey over a mineralised horizon was completed prior to deciding the appropriate fraction size to assess for a base metal suite. A 1.6mm Sieve is moderate to coarse fraction and is considered appropriate for pegmatitic minerals. • Duplicates are taken every 40 samples. To assess the soil geochemistry repeatability.
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.*	• Samples are analysed via a 4 acid digest with an ICP-MS finish. This method is considered to be a total analysis of the sample with 48 elements assayed for. Samples were also assayed for trace level Au via a 25g fire assay. The analysis is completed by an industry leading laboratory. Each batch of samples analysed has several standards, blanks and duplicates included.
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.*	• The analysis is completed by an industry leading laboratory. Each batch of samples analysed has several standards, blanks and duplicates included.
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.*	• Data have been verified by Marindi personal and contract professionals. • Follow up soil sampling around anomalies is planned for the near future to confirm repeatability of anomalous samples and continuity between samples. • No adjustment to assay data has occurred.
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.*	• Soil sample sites are located using a Garmin hand held GPS. Accuracy is assumed to be within +- 4m. Sites are measured in GDA94, MGA Zone 50.
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.*	• The soil grid is 800m x 100m. Soil sample spacing is defined by geological criteria and is regarded as appropriate to establish first pass geochemical anomalies. Spacing is shown in the accompanying figures.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• No orientation based sampling bias has occurred.

geological structure	• *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.*	
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 Marindi Metals. Samples are stored onsite and transported to the laboratory by contractors. 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.

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 Forrestania Project comprises of 6 granted exploration tenements E77/2345, E77/2348, E77/2346, E77/592, E77/586, E77/591, 1 mining lease M77/549 and 1 application for an exploration tenement E77/2364. All tenements are held by Forrestania Pty Ltd with the exception of M77/549 which Marindi has an option to purchase. No soil sampling was completed in M77/549.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No pegmatite exploration has been conducted over the soil sample program area. Small pockets of land have been explored for gold and nickel. Historic data is very limited.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation sought is Lithium-Caesium- Tantalum "LCT" style pegmatite. These specialised pegmatites are known to occur in various geological rock types throughout the Forrestania greenstone belt.
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.*	• N/A to this release
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.*	• Geochemical anomalies are expressed as a percentage relative to background. Anomalous areas are defined as being in excess of the 95 percentile of results received. This is also compared to orientation surveys of mineralised pegmatitic terrain in the Forrestania belt.
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• N/A to this release

widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	
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.
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.*	• Marindi advise that geochemical assessment of the tenements is ongoing.