

8 December 2021

ASX:MM8

Multiple Strong Conductors Identified at High Priority Meridian Prospect

Highlights

- Recent first pass reconnaissance drilling at the regional Meridian Prospect confirmed a mineralised system over at least 700m of strike, which remains open in all directions
- Meridian is a highly prospective target for the Company being located 21kms along strike from the Kundip Mining Centre which already hosts a Mineral Resource Estimate of 674,000 ounces @ 2.4 g/t Au
- Intersections from the initial program returned high grade near surface gold, including¹:
 - 5m @ 11.4 g/t Au, 1,572 ppm Cu, 1.4 g/t Ag from 32m (RC21MR009)
 - 2m @ 6.1 g/t Au, 1,498 ppm Cu, 1.9 g/t Ag from 125m (RC21MR003)
 - 4m @ 2.9 g/t Au, 411 ppm Cu, 0.1 g/t Ag from 58m (RC21MR008)
- Follow up geophysics has defined multiple strong downhole electro-magnetic (DHEM) conductors from surveys of 3 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes at Meridian
- Conductors are situated on the interpreted strike of the main massive sulphide mineralisation identified from RC drilling and closely correlate with hole RC21MR003 and RC21MR008
- Conductors will be prioritised for follow-up testing with RC and diamond drilling (DDH) due to commence in January 2022

Managing Director, Paul Bennett, commented:

“The size, strength and location of the off-hole conductors from holes RC21MR003 and RC21MR008 makes them compelling drill targets and they will be tested with the next round of drilling at Meridian in January 2022. The strong responses provide us with additional confidence Meridian can mature into deposit that can deliver material ounces into the Ravensthorpe Gold Project resource inventory.”

Overview

Medallion Metals Limited (ASX:MM8, the “Company” or “Medallion”) is pleased to report results from DHEM surveying at the Meridian prospect. Meridian is situated approximately 4km to the west of the Ravensthorpe townsite (Figure 1) and 21 kms along strike from the Kundip Mining Centre (“KMC”) which hosts the Company’s

¹ Refer ASX announcement dated 18 October 2021.



current JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) of 674,000 oz² at 2.4g/t Au. As part of Medallion’s 32,000m drill programme underway at the Ravensthorpe Gold Project (“RGP”) in 2021, the initial drill programme completed at Meridian comprised of 11 holes for 1,224m of Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drilling (refer to the Company’s ASX announcement dated 18 October 2021 for further details). Two holes at the southern extent of the prospect were unable to be drilled due to the collars being situated proximal to surface drainage and resultant weather impacts.

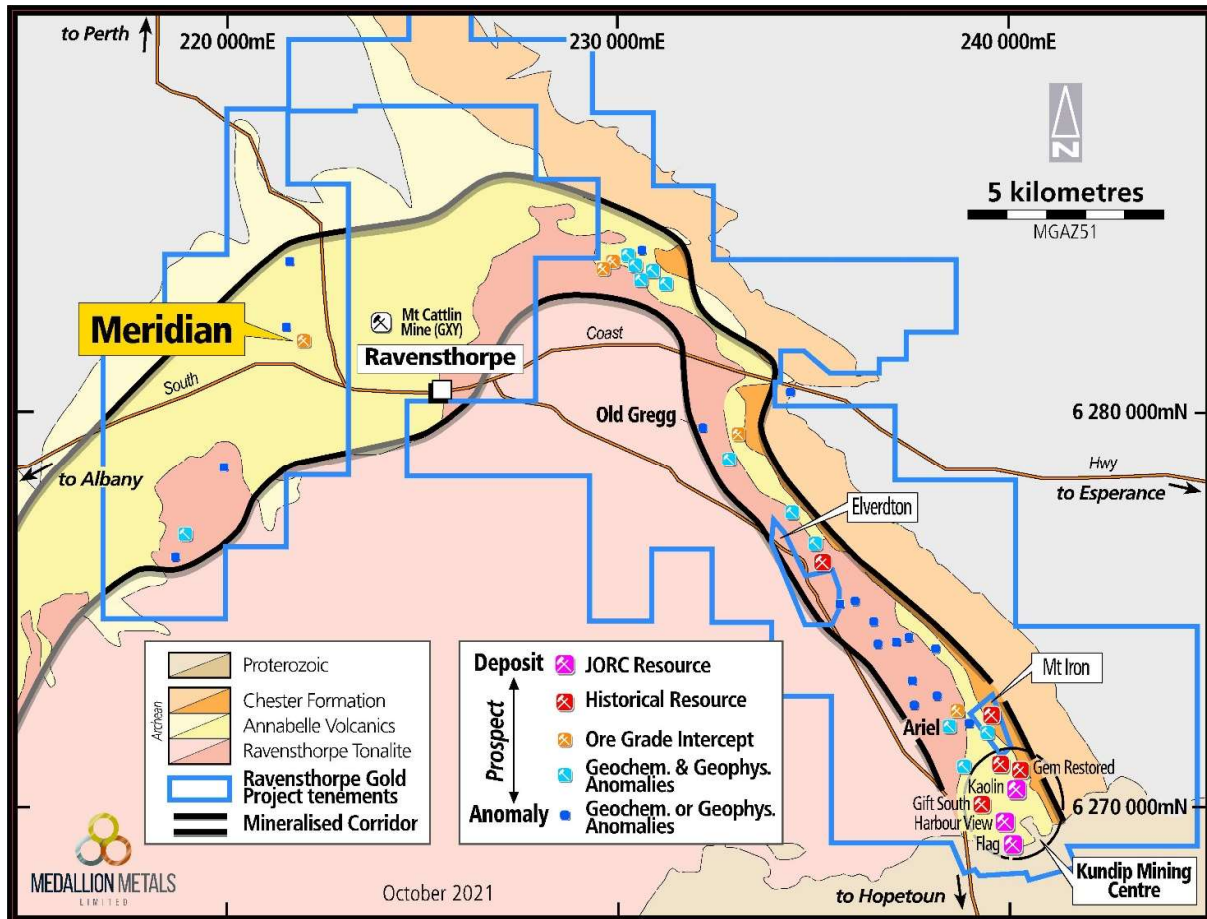


Figure 1: Plan view of the Ravensthorpe Gold Project highlighting Medallion’s dominant ground holding over the Annabelle Volcanics bookended by the Kundip Mining Centre in the south-east and Meridian in the north-west.

DHEM surveys at Meridian

3 drill holes of the 11 completed so far in the 2021 program were recently surveyed (Figure 2) with the data interpreted and plates modelled by Southern Geoscience Consultants. The modelling of the DHEM data indicates that the conductor targets may represent massive sulphide lodes situated within the northeast-southwest trending Meridian mineralised structure. The DHEM modelling results for drill holes RC21MR003, RC21MR006 and RC21MR008 are described below.

a. RC21MR003 – Two conductors were identified from the DHEM survey

² Total Mineral Resources of 8.8 Mt @ 2.4 g/t Au (7.0 Mt @ 2.3 g/t Au Indicated and 1.8 Mt @ 2.6 g/t Au Inferred), Probable Ore Reserves of 4.1Mt @ 2.1 g/t Au. Refer to the Company’s Prospectus announced on the ASX on 18 March 2021 for further details regarding the MRE, Ore Reserves and Competent Person’s Statement.



- i. A subtle off-hole anomaly was identified at 50m. Modelling implies a conductor of 15m x 50m dip extent/strike extent and conductivity thickness of 3,200Sm, a value typical of massive sulphide
- ii. A very strong off-hole conductor was identified at a depth of 128m and is interpreted to correlate with massive sulphides of **2m @ 6.1 g/t Au, 1,498 ppm Cu, 1.91 g/t Ag** from 125m (Figure 3). Modelling implies a conductor of 25m x 37m dip extent/strike extent and conductivity thickness of 4,600Sm, a value typical of massive sulphide, trending NE-SW. The DHEM survey suggests that RC21MR003 has intersected the upper northwest edge of the massive sulphides with main body situated northeast of the hole.
- b. RC21MR006 – No on-hole anomalies**
 - i. A broad off-hole anomaly was identified centred around 100m and is interpreted to represent the same conductor defined by RC21MR003
- c. RC21MR008 – No on-hole**
 - i. The beginnings of an off-hole anomaly have been identified from 60m. The anomaly is largely incomplete resulting in poorly constrained modelling. Modelling implies a conductor of 20m x 20m dip extent/strike extent and conductivity thickness of 4,000Sm

The DHEM modelling will be incorporated into the 2022 drill program at Meridian, and importantly, new drill targets are expected to emerge from this interpretation, which is broadly in-line with the currently interpreted structural and mineralisation model.

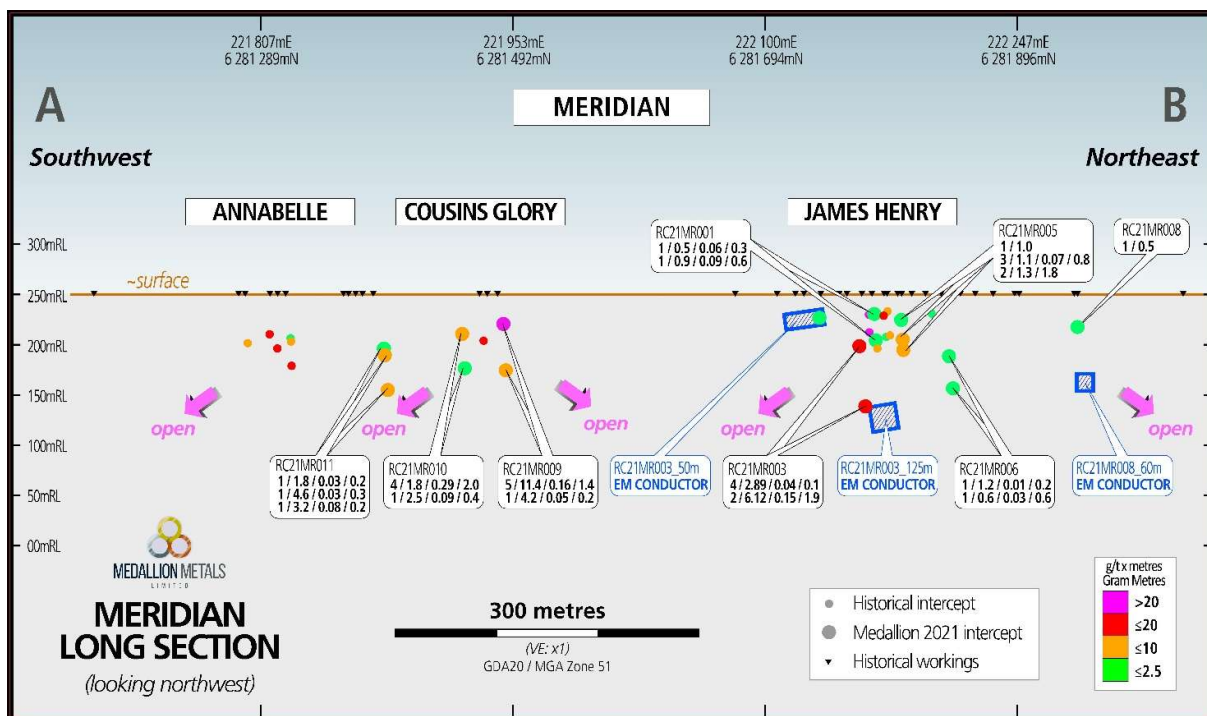


Figure 2: Long section of the Meridian prospect looking northwest with Medallion and historical drill intercepts and DHEM plates annotated.

Next Steps

The Company will recommence drilling at Meridian in January 2022 with the completion of the remaining two RC drill hole holes in the program. Drill holes RC21MR009, RC21MR010 and RC21MR011 will also be re-entered and cased with 50mm PVC poly pipe for additional DHEM surveys. Drill design targeting the EM conductors is currently underway with both RC and diamond drilling to be completed.



A surface moving loop electro-magnetic ("MLEM") survey is currently under design for targeting the RW_VC3 VTEM airborne EM anomaly situated 350m NW of Meridian (Figure 4, Annexure 1).



Figure 3: RC21MR003 RC chips between 120-132m.

Drill Programme Update

Medallion's initial 32,000m drill programme is nearing completion with approximately 28,000m of RC & DDH drilling completed to date. The Company currently has a single RC rig deployed at RGP to conclude the remaining 4,000m of RC drilling. A single 300m DDH hole will be drilled at the Old Gregg prospect prior to year-end. The Company expects to stand down all drilling activity at RGP in late 2021, returning to commence the 2022 drill campaign in early January 2022.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Medallion Metals Limited.

-ENDS-

For further information, please visit the Company's website www.medallionmetals.com.au or contact:

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**DISCLAIMER**

References in this announcement may have been made to certain ASX announcements, including exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. For full details, refer said announcement on said date. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this information. Other than as specified in this announcement and mentioned announcements, the Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement(s), and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Certain information in this announcement may contain references to visual results. The Company draws attention to the inherent uncertainty in reporting visual results.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr David Groombridge, a Competent Person who is a Member the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM"). Mr Groombridge is an employee of the Company and 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 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the "JORC Code"). Mr Groombridge consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



ANNEXURE 1: 2021 Meridian DHEM - Drill Hole Collar Table

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Grid ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth
RC21MR003	Meridian	RC	145	MGA2020_51	222285	6281671	251.1	-60	311
RC21MR006	Meridian	RC	133	MGA2020_51	222313	6281759	251.0	-60	311
RC21MR008	Meridian	RC	73	MGA2020_51	222354	6281891	251.0	-60	311

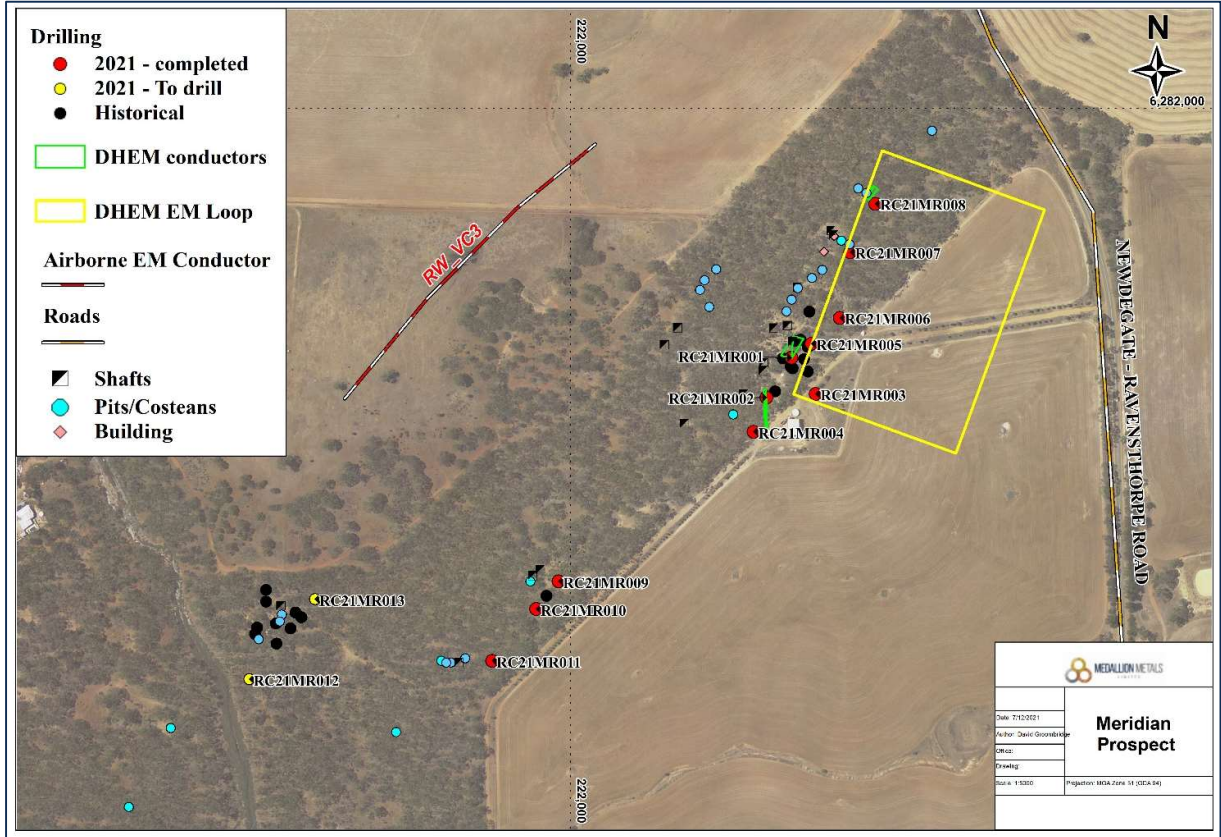


Figure 4: Plan of Meridian prospect.

ANNEXURE 2: 2021 Meridian DHEM – EM Loop specifics

EM Loop	Easting	Northing
Meridian	223361 mE	6281951 mN
	222549 mE	6281882 mN
	222447 mE	6281601 mN
	222259 mE	6281669 mN



ANNEXURE 3: Meridian 2021 DHEM JORC Table 1

Section 1, Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Down Hole EM survey was conducted by contractors Gap Geophysics utilising the following equipment": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receiver: EMIT - Smartem-24 Probes: EMIT – Digi-Atlantis Transmitter: Gap GeoPak High Power HPTX-70 Current: 180 amps Loop Size: up to 300m x 200m Base Frequency: 2Hz Station Spacing: 10m / 5m Stacking: 256 Readings: 2 per station
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported in this release (refer ASX release 18th October 2021 for most recent drilling information).
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported in this release (refer ASX release 18th October 2021 for most recent drilling information).
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All survey data was collected by the geophysical contractor, checked daily and made available to Medallion and our geophysical consultant for initial review. Preliminary Interpretations have been received with Final data and reporting expected at the end of the current program.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downhole readings were notionally taken at 10m spacing over the majority of the length of the holes Infill 2.5 - 5m spaced readings were taken in areas of interest to refine/define anomalies in and off-hole, beyond those target zones.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported in this release (refer ASX release 18th October 2021 for most recent drilling information)
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned drillholes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey data was checked daily by the survey contractor, our consultant geophysicist and Company management. DHEM data is spatially located using orientation data supplied by the Digi-Atlantis probe. DHEM modelling is completed in Maxwell software to generate the EM plates.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes are read from within 50mm PVC poly pipe from surface to end of hole. A reflex gyro camera was used to collect azimuth and dip directions down the hole this information is fed into Maxwell software to generate the EM plates.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The surface loop configuration and reading spacing down hole used are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being sort.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The surface loop configuration is designed to maximise the coupling with the target zone geometries.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of Custody of data is controlled by the survey contractor from the field to the geophysical consultant.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpretation and modelling completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants.



Section 2, Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> • <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Meridian Project is situated within Exploration tenement 74/399. • The tenement is wholly owned by Galaxy Lithium Australia Limited. • Medallion entered into a document titled 'Agreement for Sale and Purchase of Exploration Licences' with Galaxy Lithium Australia Limited (Galaxy) on 11 August 2017 for the sale of Exploration Licences E74/0379, E74/0399 and E74/0406 (Sale Tenements) to Galaxy (Sale Agreement). Under the Sale Agreement, the Company reserved the exclusive rights to explore for and mine any "Specified Minerals" on the Sale Tenements. Specified Minerals are defined as any minerals other than lithium and tantalum. • No private royalties exist across the tenement. • The Meridian Project is situated on freehold land and Medallion has a current Land Access Agreement in place with the land holder. • There are no known heritage or environmental impediments to development over the leases where significant results have been reported. • The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety. • No known impediments exist to operate in the area.
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical mining at the Annabelle prospect occurred intermittently between 1902 – 1911 with total production figures of approximately 278 tons @ 20.4g/t Au for 182 fine Oz Au (figures are from T.E. Johnston & Associates, unpublished, 1986). • Mining at the James Henry workings was between 1902-1912, with a continuation of mining in 1936 for a single year. Total production was 510 tons @ 33 g/t Au for 540 fine Oz of Au (List of Cancelled Gold Mining Leases, Department of Mines, 1954). • Modern exploration at the Meridian Project by Amoco Minerals Australia and The Union Gold Mining Company was completed between 1976-1988 and included geological mapping, rock chip sampling, soil geochemistry, ground magnetics and RC/DD drilling. • Drilling between 1986-198 by Union Gold consisted of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 9 RC holes for 290m and 2 DDH's for 174.3m at the James Henry workings ○ 8 RC holes for 316m and 1 DDH for 85m was completed at the Annabelle workings ○ 1 RC hole for 35m was completed at the Cousin's Glory workings.



Prospect	Hole ID	Interval (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
Annabelle	ANP1	4	24	28	1.52
	ANP4	2	51	53	7.76
	ANP5	1	32	33	8.28
	ANP7	4	14	18	4.96
	AND1	0.5	20.3	20.8	1.2
	AND1	2.5	23.5	25.8	3.2
Cousins Glory	JHP008	1	30	31	20.92
James Henry	JHP001	5	19	24	5.93
	JHD002	2.4	43.8	46.2	3.57
	JHP006	3	40	43	27.73
	JHP009	1	23	24	10.4

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project area is situated on the western limb of the Beulah synform within Annabelle Volcanics of the 3.1 to 2.9 Ga Archaean Ravensthorpe Greenstone Belt. Dominant rock types encountered are a mafic suite of extrusive pillow basalts intruded by dolerite and gabbro dykes. Proterozoic (1203 Ma to 1218 Ma) dolerite dykes of the Gnowangerup suite intrude ENE-WSE through the volcanics. Mineralisation consists of shear-controlled, vertically dipping, quartz-sulphide (pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite) lodes that trend northeast over approximately 700m and are discordant to the NW-SE strike of the surrounding rocks. Chlorite-actinolite alteration is present surrounding mineralisation.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project area is situated on the western limb of the Beulah synform within Annabelle Volcanics of the 3.1 to 2.9 Ga Archaean Ravensthorpe Greenstone Belt. Dominant rock types encountered are a mafic suite of extrusive pillow basalts intruded by dolerite and gabbro dykes. Proterozoic (1203 Ma to 1218 Ma) dolerite dykes of the Gnowangerup suite intrude ENE-WSE through the volcanics. Mineralisation consists of shear-controlled, vertically dipping, quartz-sulphide (pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite) lodes that trend northeast over approximately 700m and are discordant to the NW-SE strike of the surrounding rocks. Chlorite-actinolite alteration is present surrounding mineralisation.
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported in this release (refer ASX release 18th October 2021 for most recent drilling information). Drill holes with DHEM surveys completed are included in Annexure 1.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not relevant for reporting DHEM geophysical survey.
Relationship between	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not relevant for reporting DHEM geophysical survey.



mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of the drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included within the report (or as appendices) are plans, sections, showing modelled conductor plates and related drill holes used in Down Hole Electro-Magnetic surveying.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All significant results are included on the plans and/or cross-sections. Full survey details, including all holes surveyed are included in Annexure 1.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling at the Ravensthorpe Gold Project is ongoing.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two RC drill holes are planned for the Annabelle historical workings in Q1. • Follow-up diamond and RC drilling is planned for Q1 2022. • Ground-based geophysical surveys at the RW_VC3 VTEM anomaly is planned for February 2022. • Further DHEM surveys considered the necessary next steps to continue to test the extent of mineralisation at Meridian.