ASX Release
18 August 2017 **ASX: LFR**

Shallow High Grade Zinc and Silver Mineralisation Continues at Keel Zinc Project

Highlights

- **Keel drilling delivers more high-grade results from next three diamond holes**
- **Assay results from five holes have now been received. All holes have returned high grade Zinc assay results**
- **Keel Zinc Project confirm the presence of high grade zinc and silver sulphide mineralisation at shallow depths**
- **Best results for the last three holes include:**
  - **4.5m at 18.27 Pb+Zn% and 58.53 Ag g/t from 145.5 m (KD_2017_012)**
  - **4m at 12.3 Pb+Zn% and 9.2 Ag g/t from 172m (KD_2017_012);**
  - **1m at 12.10 Pb+Zn% and 36.6 Ag g/t from 150.5m (KD_2017_010);**
  - **4m at 5.7 Pb+Zn% and 27.1 Ag g/t from 154m (KD_2017_012);**
  - **5.3m at 5.5 Pb+Zn% and 18.3 Ag g/t from 121.8m (KD_2017_012);**
  - **3m at 3.7 Pb+Zn% and 19.3 Ag g/t from 123m (KD_2017_008); and**
  - **80m at 3.1 Pb+Zn% and 30 Ag g/t from 102m (KD_2017_012)**
- **3,000m maiden drilling programme is ongoing with two drill rigs on site currently drilling holes 6 and 7**
- **Additional exploration currently underway includes:**
  - **Orientation soil sampling for Ionic Leach soil geochemistry;**
  - **Interpretation of the recently completed gravity survey over the main Keel structure to assist with refining the ongoing drilling program;**
  - **Regional and prospect scale structural interpretation to identify further areas of exploration interest.**

Longford Resources Limited (ASX: LFR) (**Longford** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that assay results from the ongoing drill program at the Keel Zinc Project in Ireland (**Keel**) continue to demonstrate the high grade potential of Keel. Results from the next three holes in the program further demonstrate the presence of high grade zinc and silver mineralisation at shallow depths (see Table 1).

The diamond drill holes were completed as part of the first phase of a drilling programme designed to test the current Inferred Resource of 6.9Mt at 6.4% Zn +% Pb (Appendix 1) which was prepared following a review of historic data.

The team in country has made number of observations that will be used to refine the drill program. Most notable the Irish zinc mineralisation has proven to be both high grade and pure. The iron content of sphalerite (Figure 1) is low giving it honey gold colour and reporting high grade assays relative to the sulphide mineralization content.

Longford interim CEO, Scott Mison, commented *"Longford is pleased to announce the second round of assay results from the Company's maiden drilling programme at Keel. We are extremely excited by the confirmation of shallow, high grade, massive sulphide mineralisation at shallow depths at Keel. These positive drilling results, in addition to the Zinc price being at a 10 year high, positions the project for significant value potential.*

Longford's maiden drilling program at Keel is ongoing with a further 7 holes planned. The Company looks forward to reporting additional assay results from this program as they come to hand."

Table 1: Highlights of Drill Hole Assay

Drillhole Number	Depth From	Depth to	Interval (downhole)	Combined Pb+Zn (%)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Mineralisation description
KD-2017-008	96.5	98	1.5	4.65	4.35	0.3	23.05	Veins and vugs at tectonised contact between ABL and underlying Navan Beds equivalent
	123	126	**3**	3.7	3.3	0.4	23.5	Hydraulic breccia at base of a calcareous sandstone unit with carbonate sulphide matrix
	137	147	10	2.5	2.1	0.4	11.96	Hydraulic brecciation with sphalerite, dolomite, calcite matrix.
Including	137	139	2	3.97	3.86	0.11	8.39	Zone of more intense brecciation, more matrix supported hydraulic breccia.
and	141	142	1	5.7	3.8	1.9	47.8	Zone of more intense brecciation, more matrix supported hydraulic breccia.
and	144	145	1	5.4	4.7	0.7	14.95	Zone of more intense brecciation, more matrix supported hydraulic breccia.
KD-2017-010	104	105.5	1.5	3.57	3.1	0.47	13	Tectonic breccia at contact between sandstone and mudstone. Sulphide mineralisation in breccia matrix.
	117	118	1	1.93	1.03	0.9	53.5	Hydraulic breccia in sandstone with carbonate sulphide matrix.
	130	181	51	1.5	1.3	0.2	5.25	Hydraulic breccia matrix fill and brittle fracture fill.
Including	145	148	3	4.7	3.7	1	16.79	Hydraulic breccia in clacareous sandstone/siltstone with carbonate sulphide matrix.
and	150.5	154	3.5	4.36	4.35	0.01	12.2	Open cracks and vugs with euhedral sphalerite cristals fill - brittle fracture fill
and including	150.5	151.5	1	12.2	12.1	0.09	36.6	Open cracks and vugs with euhedral sphalerite cristals fill
KD-2017-012	102	182	80	3.1	2.8	0.3	12	Various styles of mineralisation within the broader interval. See after
Including	121.8	127.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	0.1	17.6	Hydraulic breccia with clacite, dolomite, quartz, sulphide matrix fill
and	145.5	150	4.5	18.27*	17.97*	0.3	58.5	Hydraulic brecciation of limestone. Sphalerite carbonate matrix fill plus limestone clasts dissolution with limestone replacement by sphalerite.
and	154	158	4	5.7	5.4	0.3	27.1	Several smaller zones of hydraulic brecciation with sulphide fill of breccia matrix.
and	172	176	4	12.3	11.6	0.7	17	Brittle fractures in competent sandstone unit with several generations of sphalerite infill.
	250.5	253.2	2.7	4.2	2.4	1.8	35.3	Hydraulic breccia in paleozoic basement. Mudstone/shale clasts with sulphide, calcite, quartz matrix

* A 30% Zn top cut was applied *de facto* to sample A384 (from 146m to 146.5m) as the analysis method OG-62 for ore grade material has a maximum detection limit at 30% Zn. True zinc grade for this interval is not known and calculations have been done using a 30% Zn grade.

Note: *All samples dispatched to ALS Minerals Ireland for ME-S61 analysis. All samples over 1 % Zinc re-assayed using OG-62 -Ag, Pb, ZN. All samples collected at different seizes. Weighting based on sample intervals length used to calculated the average assay grade for the combined intervals. All samples used half core sample. Only sample over 1% Zinc are reported in this table.*

Note: *Holes KD_2017_008 and KD_2017_010 both intercepted historical workings. Hole KD_2017_008 was terminated at 164m in a stope. Expected mineralisation was between 164m to 180m. KD_2017_010 .*

Note: *the intercepts are not true widths but broadly conform to Inferred Mineralisation Resource see figure 5.*

Figure 1: High grade yellow sphalerite (14.7% Zn) in hydrothermal breccia

Figure 2: KD-2017-012 Mineralised Navan Limestone low temperature carbonate replacement with massive Zinc sulphide breccia 30% Zinc

Maiden Drilling Programme

The Keel Zinc Project is a large zinc mineralisation envelope with high-grade zones within a moderate grade envelope.

The first phase of drilling demonstrated both the broad znes of moderate grade mineralisation together with narrower zones of very high grade zinc and silver mineralisation. The mineralisation was generally structurally controlled within the Keel Fault system. The high grade mineralisation presents as fracture fill/ brecciated matrix zones. Mineralisation is not dominated by one rock type as can be seen in table 1 with mudstone, limestones, and sandstone all hosting ore grade mineralisation.

It was noted in Hole KD_2017_012 (Figure 4) that mineralisation is a more traditional Irish style Zinc model with the low temperature replace of carbonate host rock. There may be a stratigraphic component to this mineralisation that will require drill testing as the project progresses. The carbonate replacement mineralisation present in hole KD_2017-012 is traditional ore source for Irish Zinc.

At present the Wilkinson and Hitzman Model (2014) (Figure 3) seem the best fit for Keel explaining the hydrothermal mineralisation in the drill core and the low temperature carbonate replacement. Keel has never been exposed to modern exploration, including the use of modern day geological models.

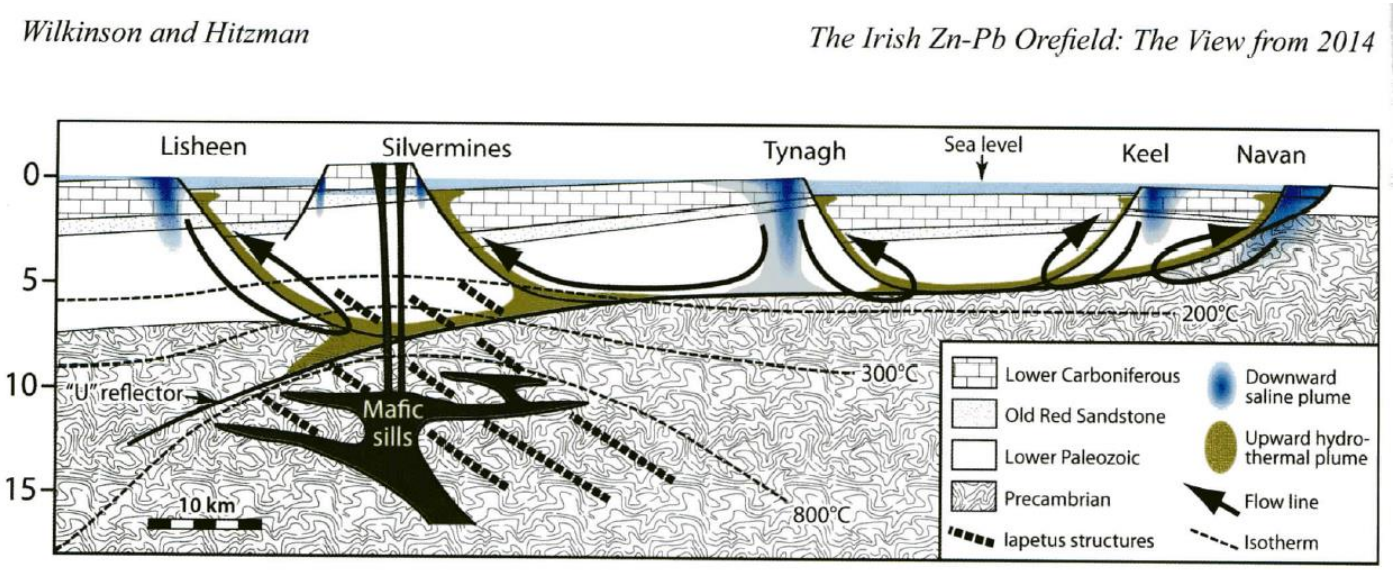

Figure 3: The Irish Zn-Pb Orefield: The View from 2014

The current drilling program consists of 12 holes (Table 2), designed to test the spatial extent of the Keel Inferred Mineral Resource.

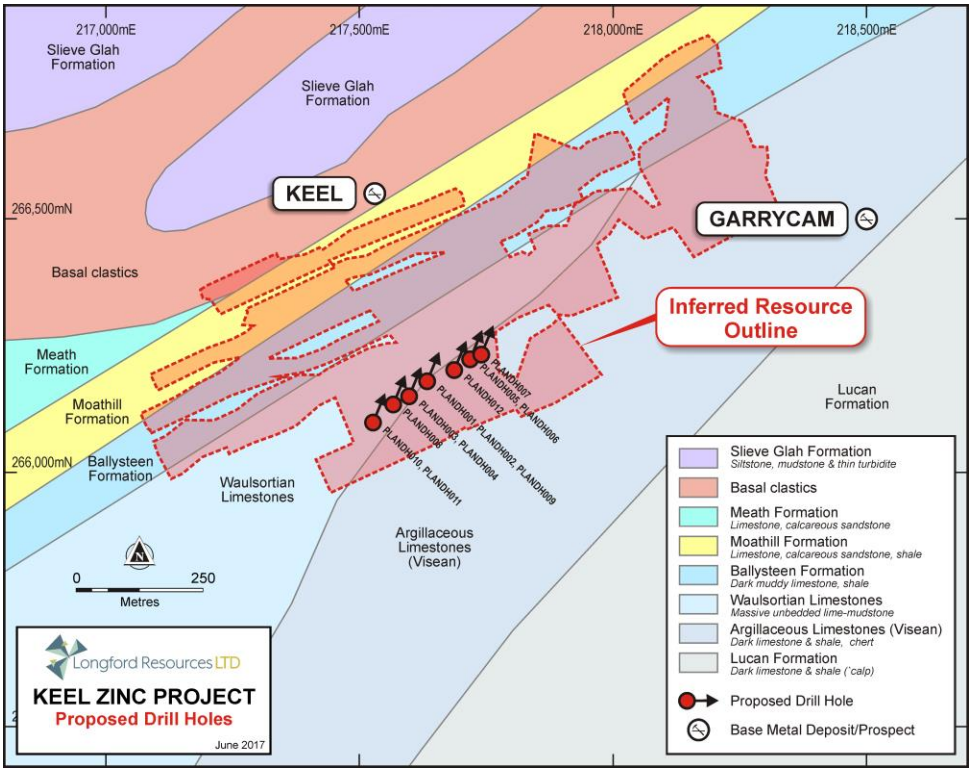

Figure 4: Drill Hole Location Plan

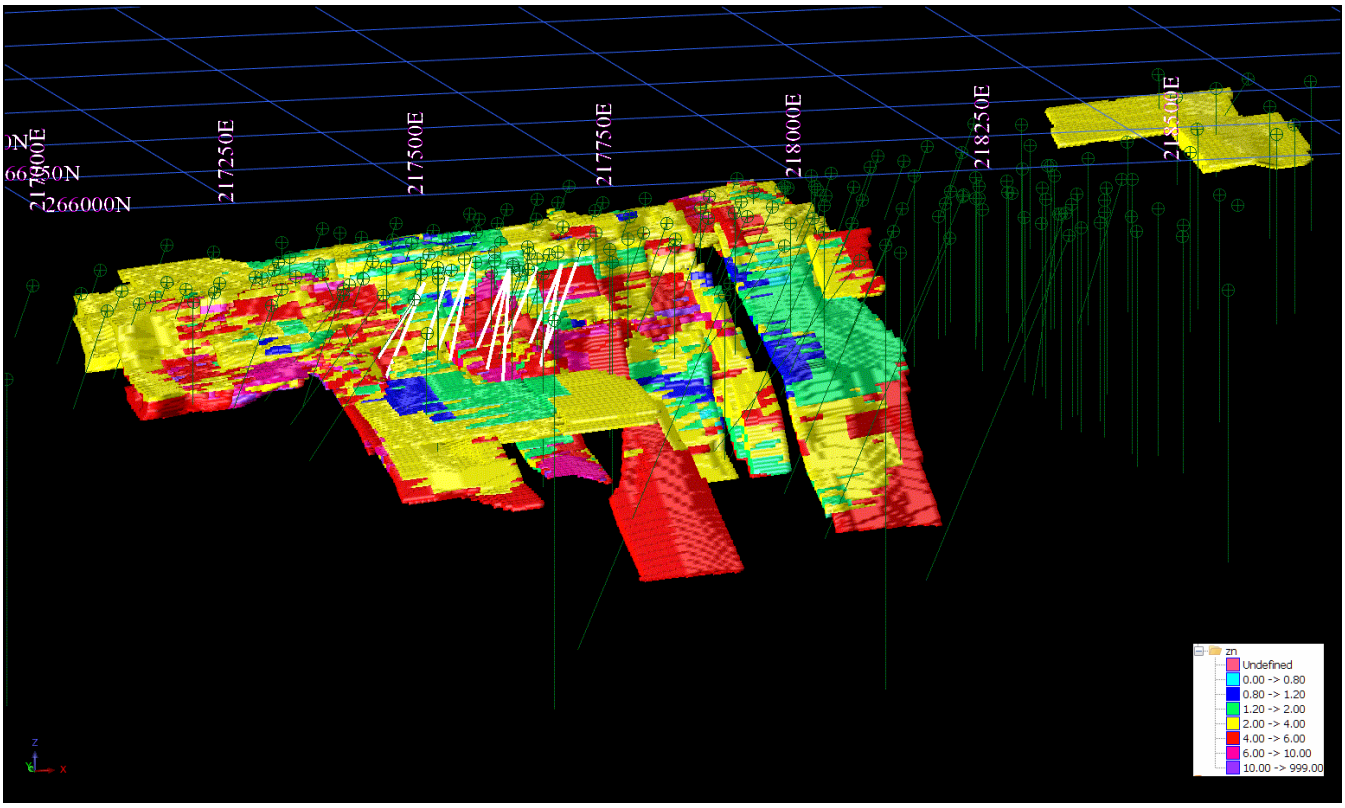

Figure 5: Planned Drill holes in 3D Inferred Mineralisation Resource looking NNE

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Forward Looking Statements

The announcement contains certain statements, which may constitute "forward –looking statements". Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, performance achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward-looking statements.

The information in this report that relates to previous exploration results is collected from Minerals Ireland reports submitted by other explorers.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Charles Guy a director of the Company, and fairly represents this information. Mr Guy is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Guy has sufficient experience which is relevant to 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 Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Charles Guy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.
Mr Guy, director, currently holds securities in the Company.

References

American Smelting and Refining Company. (1971). *Report of Exploration Completed by the American Smelting and Refining Company on the Rio Tinto Finance and Exploration Ltd Prospecting Licence Nos 183 to 186 incl, 580 to 582 incl and 664, 666 and 667 between May 1 1970 and October 19 1971.* Company Report.

Dawes, A. (2016). *Summary Exploration Report and Further Exploration Potential for PL185 and PL186.* Consultant Report.

Slowey, E. (1986). The Zinc-Lead and Barite Deposits at Keel, County Longford. *Geology and Genesis of Mineral Deposits in Ireland*, 319-330.

Appendix 1 Keel Mineral Resource

CSA Global was engaged by Longford to undertake a Mineral Resource estimate at the Keel Zinc Project in Ireland. CSA Global have reported the Mineral Resource estimate in accordance with the JORC Code[1], which is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Keel Zinc Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate, March 2017 (4% Zn cut-off)

JORC Classification	*Cut-off grade*	*Density (t/m^3)*	*Tonnes (Mt)*	*Zn (%)*	*Pb (%)*
Inferred	*4% Zn*	*2.85*	*6.9*	*5.6*	*0.8*
Grand Total		***2.85***	***6.9***	***5.6***	***0.8***

**Note relating to Table 1. Due to effects of rounding the total may not represent the sum of all components.*

The Mineral Resource estimate is based on historic drilling results obtained between 1963 and 2012. The Mineral Resource estimate has been classified as Inferred, reflecting risk relating to:

- The assignment of assumed average density values, based on data from similar deposit types;
- A paucity of QAQC data pertaining to the input data;
- A wide spacing between drillholes, negatively impacting estimation quality;
- The use of an assumed collar elevation for most input drillholes;
- The assumption of straight drillhole paths, due to the absence of downhole survey data;
- The geology model being based on sectional interpretations drawn from published papers; and
- The absence of core photography for the input drillholes.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this table that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Steve Rose and Mr Charles (Bill) Guy. Mr Steve Rose is a full-time employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Charles Guy is a full-time employee of Longford Resources Limited and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Steve Rose and Mr Charles Guy have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Steve Rose and Mr Charles Guy consent to the disclosure of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Charles Guy, is a director of Longford Resource and currently holds securities in the Company.

[1]Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The JORC Code, 2012 Edition. Prepared by: The Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (JORC).

APPENDIX 2: JORC TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.*	Geochemical analysis (assays) of half drill core samples
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples have been collected on the basis of geological observations. Core containing visible sulphide minerals was sampled. Some intervals without visible sulphide minerals but located between mineralised intervals were also sampled to give additional geochemical information.
	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.*	A drill rig was used to drill core using a water cooled diamond impregnated drill bit . Half core samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Loughrea co. Galway, Republic of Ireland for analysis. Core samples were treated as rock samples. Crushed to 2mm then ground and pulverised to produce 1g samples, analysed by Mass Spectrometer following a 4 acid digest. ALS' Standard ME-MS61 Method was used. Samples returning more than 1%Zn, more than 1%Pb or more than 100g/t Ag were re-assayed using ALS' OG62 method for ore grade material.
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.).*	Samples were of diamond drill core. HQ3 diameter. Triple tube recovery method. Loose sediments (glacial till) at the top of the holes was not recovered. Samples start into the bedrock.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recoveries were checked by measuring the length of core recovered at each 1.5m run and compare that length with the drilled depth recorded by the driller. Overall fresh bedrock recoveries are over 99%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling was done using triple tube to maximise recovery of core.
	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 sample bias is expected, because of the drilling or the sampling technique. Recoveries were in excess of 90% and there are no indications of material loss which could have introduced a bias in the results.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation,*	Core was logged for: -Recovery -Rock Quality Denomination (RQD)-geotechnical logging

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mining studies and metallurgical studies.	-Geology, including lithology, alteration, structure and mineralisation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative in nature. Photograph of the core have been taken before processing for records and further observations.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of the core recovered was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Half core samples were collected. When the rock was sufficiently competent, core was sawn in half. When rock was too soft or too brittle to be cut, samples were generated using a cold chisel to split the core in half.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Core samples
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique	Core was cut in halves. following the "bottom of hole" orientation line. Left half of the core was collected into a numbered calico sample bag and right half of the core was returned to the core box. Sample have then been taken to the laboratory where they have been processed as rock samples. Crushed, ground and pulverised as per ALS' standard procedure.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	. 100% of the half core in each sampled interval was submitted. Samples are representative of each reported interval. Core was sampled in 1m intervals.
	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.	Half core was submitted. Pulps and crushing refuse will return from the laboratory. Duplicate samples of the 2mm crushed fraction will be submitted for duplicate analysis. If needed, half core has been kept and can be cut into quarter core for duplicate sampling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	1m long half core samples were submitted and are representative of 100% of the sampled interval.
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.*	The samples have been assayed using a Mass spectrometry method following a 4 acid digest. The 4 acid digest is considered a total digest and the ME-MS61 method supplies analysis for48 elements. Ore grade material was re-assayed using an Atomic Emission Spectrometer (AES) appropriate to measure metal grades over 1% for Zn and Pb and over 100g/t for Ag.
	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	Not Applicable.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Samples of Certified Reference Material (CRM or "standards") were introduced in the sampling sequence at a rate of 1 CRM sample for every 20 samples submitted. CRM samples were chosen to have grades similar to the estimated grade of the submitted samples to respect the analytical continuity of the sequence. All assays of CRM have returned within the acceptable range.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Samples submitted have been verified prior to submission by the company's consultant exploration manager and the company's Managing Director.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of twinned holes.	At this stage in the progress of the drilling program, no twinned holes have been drilled..
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data is acquired on printed paper tables. Data is then entered into Excel Spreadsheets. Those spreadsheets are stored on a cloud server with liimited access and continuous live record of subsequent modifications.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment to assay data has been made.
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.*	Drillhole locations have been surveyed using a Leica differential GPS system with a typical accuracy of 10cm (.01m) Downhole surveys were conducted at regular intervals (~30m) using a reflex single shot instrument. This instrument records the magnetic azimuth of the hole, the dip of the hole as well as the temperature and the earths magnetic field intensity at the time of the measurement.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is the National Irish metric Grid (1965 projection)
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Holes were located prior to drilling using a handheld GPS device, Final hole location was subsequently recorded using a differential GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The two drillholes reported in this release have been drilled from the same location at two different dip angles. Maximum separation between the two holes at depth is in the range of 25-30m
	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 presented in this release is not yet integrated into a Mineral Resource Estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Following a mistake in the handling of the samples at the laboratory, one sample is a composite of two contiguous one metre intervals. Sample composites have been reported. Samples were made of 1m of core. Intervals were calculated using a weighted average value over the reported interval.
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 Keel deposit is interpreted from historical data as being steeply dipping to the South East. Drill holes were oriented towards N350 to intersect the deposit at an angle close to perpendicular.
	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.	The drilling intersected the mineralised structures at an angle and no bias was introduced by the drilling direction. Intervals reported are downhole width and true width have not been calculated.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were cut and bagged at a shed rented by Longford Resources. Bags were closed individually and bundles of 5 bags were then tied using single use cable ties. Longford Resources have exclusive access to the facility. Only Longford Resources employees and contractors have access to the shed and the facility is closed to visitors at alll times. Samples were transported by the Exploration Manager and a Junior geologists to the laboratory and handed to ALS personnel directly.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling procedures have been advised by specialist consultants to the company. No audit of the data has taken place at the time of the release.

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 project comprises two exploration licences, P185 and P186. LFR has an option to purchase 80% of the tenements. Licences are currently granted and before the announced transaction, owned at 80% by Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd. Ownership information has been verified by consulting the Minerals Ireland website. On PL185 there is Mount Jessop Bog Natural Heritage Area, and Lough Bawn Proposed Natural Heritage Area, but these are outside of the Keel Deposit area.
	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.	Exploration licences P185 and P186 are granted, in a state of good standing, and have no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration was conducted from 1963 to 2012. This exploration work was carried out by various companies including Rio Tinto, ASARCO, Lundin Mining. Longford Resources has an extensive database of historic reports and information that it has collated into a drillhole database file. That said, there is still information that has still to be incorporated.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Keel Deposit is an Irish Base Metal type Carbonate Hosted Lead-Zinc deposit. The mineralisation is hosted by lower Carboniferous sandstones, conglomerates and carbonates which unconformably overlie Lower Palaeozoic basement. This Lower Palaeozoic basement is an inlier in the licence area, and forms the core of a broad anticline, with beds dipping moderately to the northwest and southeast on fold limbs. The inlier is fault bounded by the Keel Fault to the south. This shows as a series of normal faults. The stratigraphy of the licence area is well documented in published works. Mineralisation occurs as sphalerite, galena and pyrite. Sphalerite and galena are dominant in mineralisation controlled by the Keel Fault. Sphalerite occurs as coarsely crystalline cavity-fill and fine disseminations. Mineralisation is associated with steep to moderate dipping faults which mainly trend northeast-southwest and dip 45-85o to the south. Mineralisation can thicken as the associated fault passes through favourable beds.
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*	Drill hole collar and surveys have been reported in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.	No information has been excluded from this release..
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	No cut off have been applied to the data. Combined intervals are reported using average values weighed by linear length of core.
	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.	All samples were 1 m intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metals equivalent calculated nor reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	No true widths have been calculated. Intervals reported in this release are downhole intervals.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The drillhole was aimed at interesting the mineralisation perpendicularly or at a low angle. The structural nature of the mineralised system means that the exact shape of the mineralisation is yet to be confirmed.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Only down hole lengths are reported.
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.*	Relevant maps and diagrams are included in the body of the 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 analysed samples have been reported. Only results for Zn, Pb and Ag are being reported as other elements are deemed not relevant to the type of deposit.
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*	No substantive exploration exist that has not been reported in this release or any previous release by Longford Resources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Further drilling is progressing with 2 drill rigs currently operating on site.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams have been included in the body of this report.