ASX Release
27 September 2017 **ASX: LFR**

High Grade Zinc and Silver at Keel Zinc Project

Highlights

- **High grade zinc and silver assays returned from Keel Drill Program**
- **Best results for last two Diamond drill holes include:**
  - **6.8 m at 11.7 Pb+Zn % and 40.7 Ag g/t from 141.2 m (KD_2017_005)**
  - **2 m at 10.2 Pb+Zn % and 121.3 Ag g/t from 161 m (KD_2017_005)**
  - **2 m at 12.6 Pb+Zn % and 58.8 Ag g/t from 164 m (KD_2017_005)**
  - **1 m at 15.55 Pb+Zn % and 56.7 Ag g/t from 185 m (KD_2017_005)**
  - **3 m at 9.4 Pb+Zn % and 24.1 Ag g/t from 191 m (KD_2017_005)**
  - **7 m at 4.2 Pb+Zn % and 10 Ag g/t from 160 m (KD_2017_011)**
  - **1 m at 11.4 Pb+Zn % and 35.1 Ag g/t from 165 m (KD_2017_011)**
- **Soil samples highlight the potential to extend high-grade zinc mineralisation by up to 1.5 km at Keel project in Ireland**
- **Highly promising results from first trial of new ionic leach soil sampling method designed to "see through" glacial till which covers large areas of Ireland**
- **Longford is the first company to use the ionic leach soil sampling method in Ireland**
- **First line successfully detected Keel deposit and second line highlighted potential 1.5km strike extension to the known high-grade Keel zinc mineralisation**

Longford Resources (ASX: LRF) ("Longford" or "Company") is pleased to announce more highly promising zinc and silver assay results from the ongoing diamond drill program at its Keel Zinc Project in Ireland ("Keel"). The first phase drill program is expected to be completed during the first week in October with a resource update expected during Q4 2017.

Longford is also highly encouraged by the positive results from the first trial of a new geochemical survey (Ionic Leach) at Keel. The Ionic leach results, when combined with the recently complied historical soil samples, highlight the potential to extend the known high-grade zinc mineralisation at Keel by up to 1.5km along strike.

The geochemical survey was undertaken as part of Longford's ongoing exploration campaign, which is aimed at confirming and growing the current Resource of 6.9 million tonnes at 5.6 per cent zinc and 0.8 per cent lead.

"The most successful explorer in Ireland's history was Paddy Hughes in the 1960s," Longford Interim Chief Executive Scott Mison said.

“He successfully used exploration methods developed in Canada to demonstrate Ireland’s vast zinc deposits. His largest discovery, Nava, became Europe’s largest zinc mine.

“Longford is now looking to replicate Hughes’, strategy based on applying the best exploration techniques to define world-class zinc deposits in the ‘Irish Midland Zinc Orefield’.”

The gravity and combined soil data indicates that the T1 target (Figure 1) (ASX release dated 25 July 2017) along strike from the existing known mineralisation has a similar geochemical signature to that already defined.

Longford will use the Ionic Leach soils to explore the remaining 10km of the poorly-tested Keel Fault system currently held by the Company.

The southern extension of the Keel Fault system is covered in deep glacial tills. The new Ionic soils, have been used in similar terrains to overcome the limitation of traditional geochemical sampling techniques. The till cover thickens to the south-west and conventional soils sampling conducted by previous explorers have not been sufficiently conclusive.

ALS' Ionic Leach method is used to find low-level anomalism under sedimentary cover. This method relies on new state-of-the-art ICP-mass spectrometer only recently available in Ireland. At Keel, the deposit lies under 10-20m of paleo-glacial till cover. Earlier explorers had limited means to effectively explore these deep glacial tills.

The Keel orientation survey comprised two lines at 50 m spacing with 25 samples collected on each line.

The first line was collected across the known part of the Keel deposit with the second line extending over newly defined gravity anomalies (LFR:ASX 25 July 2017) 300m to the west of the existing Keel resource model.

The results show a perfect relationship between high zinc anomalism and the presence of the Keel deposit.

The second line delineated two zones of anomalous zinc directly related to two gravity anomalies located 300m and 500m from the current resource model to the west and the south. The historical soil samples confirm anomaly values to the south of the current zinc resource. The Ionic sampling has also picked up a geochemical signature associated with a new gravity high not previously detected by traditional soil sampling.

The ionic leach soil grid will be extended 2 km (50m*200m grid) to south of known Keel Resources to confirm initial soil results.

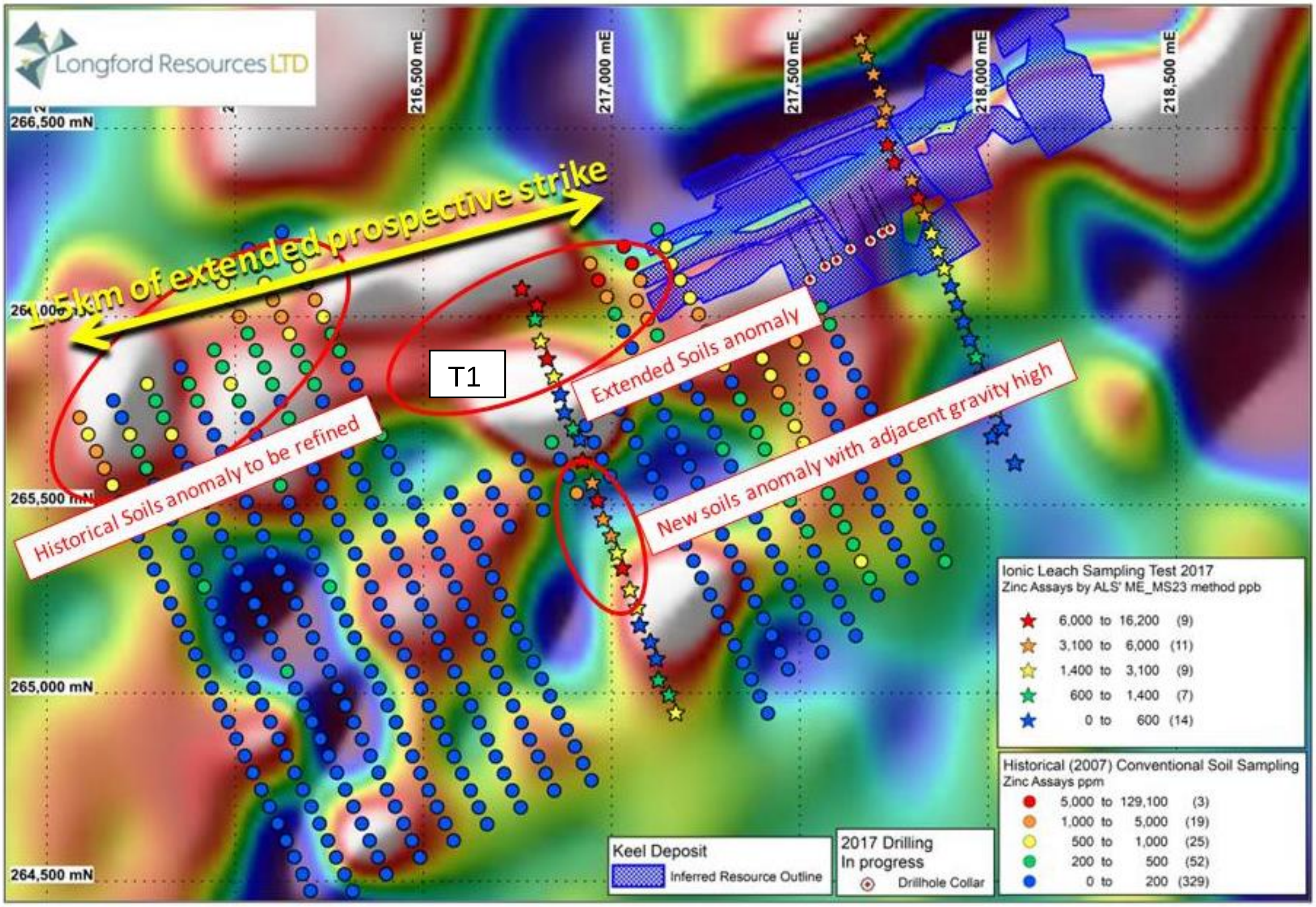

Figure 1 Keel Zinc Project – Soil Geochemistry Map

Maiden Drilling Programme

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

The first phase of drilling has shown strong assay results for the Keel Zinc system. 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.

The most recent holes drilled at Keel (KD_2017_005 and KD_2017_011) returned strong, high grade zinc mineralisation across a number of rock types (Figure 4) (Table 1). The drill program is expected to be finished by the first week in October with final assays expected by months end.

Table 1: Highlights of Drill Hole Assay

Drillhole Number	Depth From	Depth to	Interval (downhole)	Combined Pb+Zn (%)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Mineralisation
KD-2017-005	115	125	10	3.9	3.6	0.3	13.3	Fracture hosted. Early hydraulic brecciation with pervasive selvage/replacemen. Later veins and vugs with carbonate-sphalerite fill. Interval is interrupted by karstic cavity at 125m.
Including	118	119	1	9.3	9.2	0.1	32.7	
	125.5	126	0.5	11.9	11.6	0.3	31.9	Hydraulic breccia matrix fill with later veining and vug fill. Karstic cavity between 125 and 125,5.
	137	138	1	3.3	3.2	0.1	13.8	Fracture zone with selvage and limestone wall replacement.
	141.2	148	6.8	11.7	11.4	0.3	40.7	Mineralisation occurs in fracture zones as hydraulic breccia matrix, pervasive mineralisation along fracture walls and replacement of the limestone wallrock leaving zones of massive sphalerite.
including	141.2	145	3.8	15.7	15.3	0.4	53.6	
	158	168	10	6.4	4.8	1.6	44.6	Mineralisation is hosted in the contact between limestone and underlying sandstone. Mineralisation occus as hydraulic breccia matric fill, wallrock replacement, brittle fractures fill and sandstone porosity pervasive fill. Both limestone and sandstone are stratigraphically equivalent to the Navan beds.
including	161	163	**2**	10.2	5.91	4.29	121.3	
and	164	166	2	12.6	10.2	2.4	58.8	
	171	172	1	2.3	1.7	0.6	6.7	Vein fill in brittle fractures within sandstone (Navan bed equivalent)
	179	180	1	2.6	2.5	0.1	9.3	Sandstone porosity fill. Sphalerite occurs as a cement of sandstone and fills intergrain porosity.
	185	187	2	8.9	8.1	0.8	31.4	Brittle fractures fill witin silicified sandstone units. Sphalerite occurs as laminated bands within fractures
including	185	186	1	15.55	14.45	1.1	56.7	
	190	196	6	6.1	5.5	0.6	15.3	Mineralisation occurs as fracture fill and as replacement of basal conglomerate matrix replacement.
including	191	194	3	9.4	8.7	0.7	24.1	
	198	207	9	4.4	4	0.4	21.9	Pervasive microconglomerate matrix replacement, sandstone porosity fill and fracture fill.
	210.5	214	3.5	3.3	2.8	0.5	19.3	Pervasive conglomerate matrix replacement and fracture fill.
KD-2017-011								
	97	98.2	1.2	3.9	3.8	0.1	5.84	Hydraulic breccia matrix fill. Sphalerite is associated with dolomite in the breccia matrix
	108.7	109.4	0.7	6.63	6.63	0	17.9	Hydraulic breccia matrix fill and pervasive replacement of breccia clasts and limestone wallrock.
	116.1	116.8	0.7	3.2	2.9	0.3	23.3	Sphalerite occurs in a mudstone within faulted contact between sandy limestone and mudstone unit
	118	119	1	1.1	1	0.1	7.05	Hydraulic breccia matrix filled by sphalerite and dolomite. Later vug fills with euhedral sphalerite.
	136	138	2	4	3.8	0.2	8.3	Brecciated zone with sphalerite dolomite matrix fill on the outside of the breccia zone and sphalerite replacement of limestone clasts and matrix fill at the core of the brecciated zone
	143	150	7	1.8	1.3	0.5	5.5	Sandsonte cement/porosity fill and minor brittle fractures fill.
	154	155	1	2.4	2.4	0	7.7	Hydraulic breccia within sandstone with minor selvage along brecciated zone wallrock.
	160	167	7	4.2	3.9	0.3	10	Several narrow zones of hydraulic brecciation within sandstone units. Mineralisation is confined to the breccia zones with minor selvage within the wallrock sandstone
including	165	166	1	11.4	11.1	0.3	35.1	
	170	171	1	2	1.8	0.2	6.6	Hydraulic breccia matrix fill with secondary vug fill.

	238	239	1	1.7	1.6	0.1	4.5	Sphalerite veinlets and crackle fill within lower paleozoic mudstone/black shale (basement)
	242	245	3	3	2.9	0.1	6.5	Brittle fractures fill within lower paleozoic basement black shales/mudstone. Mineralisation is associated with intense dolomitisation of the wallrock.
including	242	243	1	6.2	6.2	0	12.9	
	248.9	251.8	2.9	6.2	5.9	0.3	14.3	Veins and stringers in a brittle fracture zone within lower paleozoic basement. Quartz calcite dolomite sulphide veins and dolomitisation of wallrock
	257.7	263	5.3	3.8	3.5	0.3	9.5	Veins and stringers in a brittle fracture zone within lower paleozoic basement. Quartz calcite dolomite sulphide veins and dolomitisation of wallrock
	270	277.5	7.5	4.7	4.3	0.4	14.3	Fracture/fault zone within lower paleozoic basement. Quartz calcite dolomite sulphide veins. The core of the fault zone is brecciated and more sphalerite occurs as breccia matrix associated with quartz, calcite and dolomite.
including	272	273.9	1.9	7	6.6	0.4	23.5	

Note: All samples dispatched to ALS Minerals Ireland for ME-S61 analysis. All sample 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 that the intercepts are not true widths but broadly conform to Inferred Mineralisation Resource see figure 3.

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

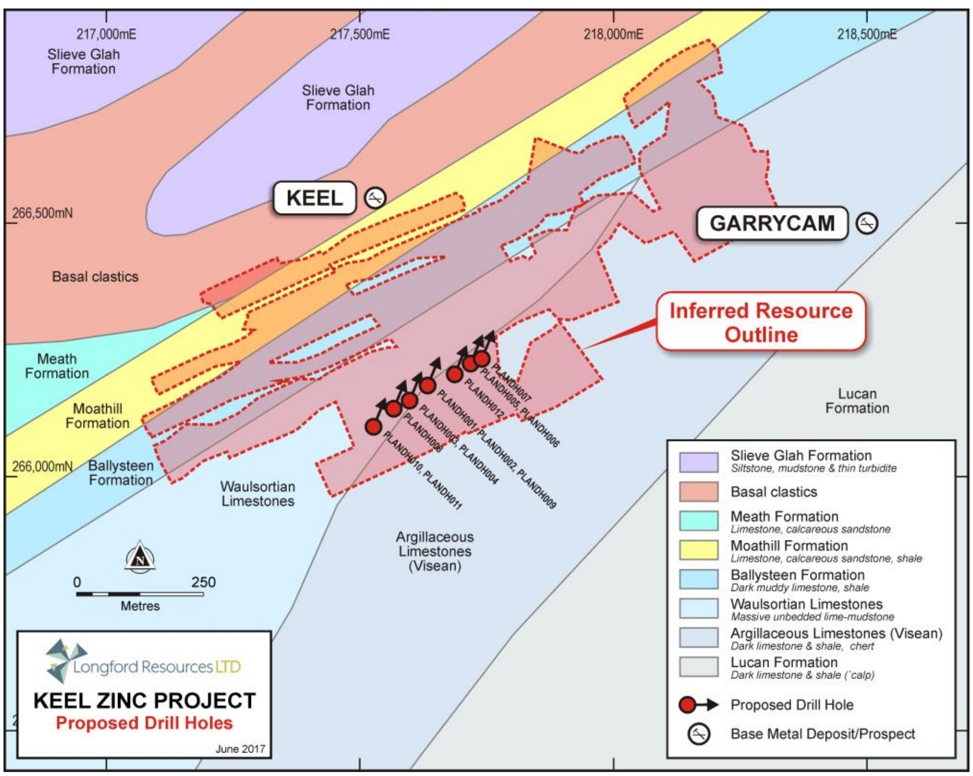

Figure 2: Drill Hole Location Plan

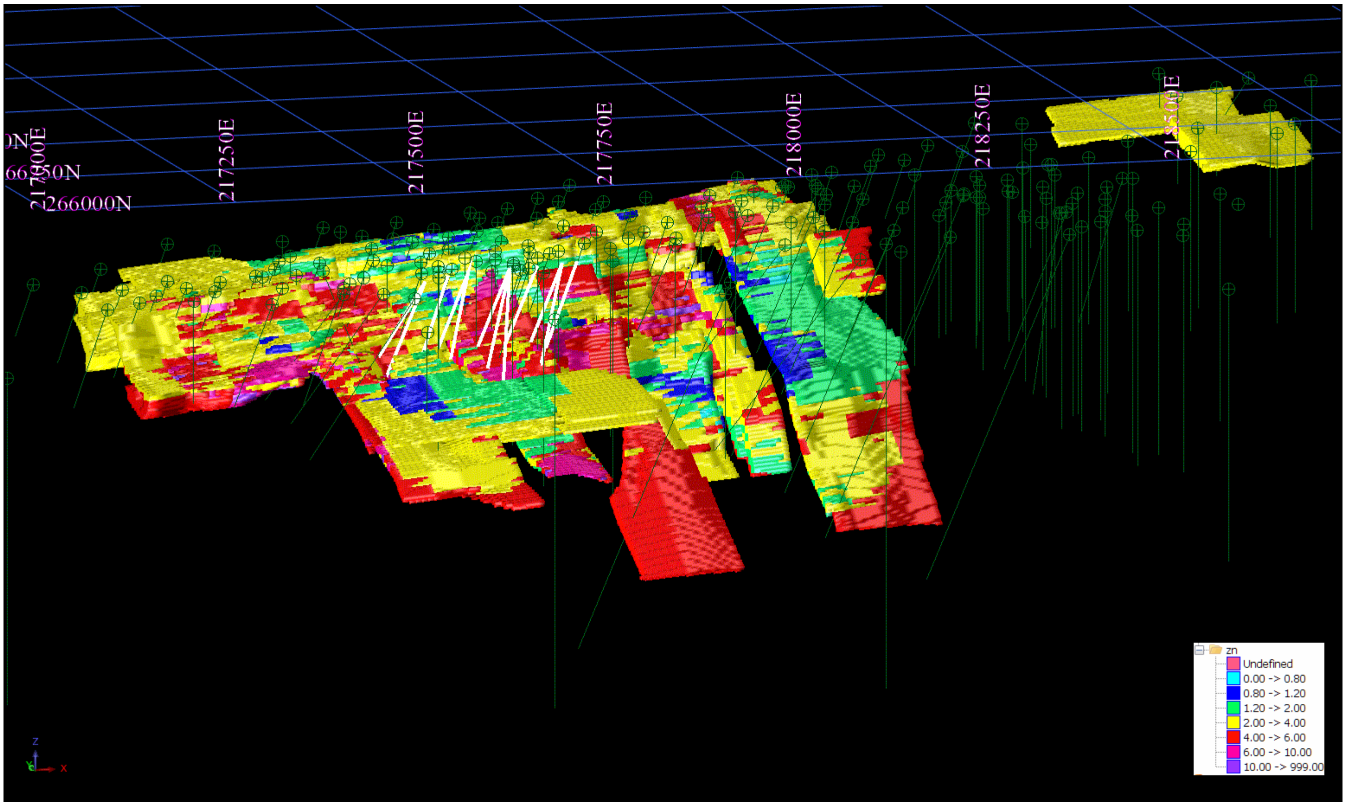

Figure 3: Planned Drill holes in 3D Inferred Mineralisation Resource looking NNE

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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.

Ionic Leach Sampling

The soil samples were collected at a constant depth, 10-15 cm below the soil surface, regardless of regolith/landform and topographic situations, and the variability in soil profiles. The 120 g of sample was collected. Each sample site was located using hand held GPS sub 5m.

All samples were dispatched to ALS Labourites Ireland. Ionic Leach is partial leach extraction method. Ionic Leach™ offers a package of 60 elements under method code ME-MS23, which combines the best in selective leach technology with the highly sensitive ICP-MS to achieve sub-ppb detection limits for critical elements in mineral exploration. Ionic Leach is suitable for gold, silver, PGMs, uranium and base metal exploration and is particularly useful for the resolution of subtle anomalies over 'blind' mineralization. I

HISTORICAL SOIL SAMPLES

Limited information is available about the historical soil samples. They were collected by Lundin a major European Resource House.

[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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Core was logged for: -Recovery -Rock Quality Denomination (RQD)-geotechnical logging -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	Not Applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc	
	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.
	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 weightedaverage value over the reported interval.
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.	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.
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*
		Drill hole collar and surveys have been reported in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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*	No substantive exploration exist that has not been reported in this release or any previous release by Longford Resources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and 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.