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GOLD NUGGETS RECOVERED FROM HAWKS NEST



Figure 1. Some of the gold nuggets recovered from Hawks Nest

Hawks Nest

Encouraging gold nuggets and specimens have been recovered north of Hawks Nest 5 within Magnetic Resources NL's Hawks Nest tenement E38/3127 (Figure 1) by a Laverton prospector Brian Roberts. A tribute agreement has been signed with Brian Roberts. The main points are that a 500 tonne sample can be dozed and metal detected at any one time with the approval from Magnetic. Further tonnes up to 4000 tonnes have already been requested by the prospector for dozing and detecting after this initial success. Mines

Department permission is currently being sought for this additional work. Magnetic will receive 15% of the gross sale value of all minerals including gold extracted, mined, produced or won from the tenement. Brian Roberts will be responsible for the rehabilitation of the land.

The area is north of the HN5 area that has been soil sampled, RAB and RC drilled. Further soil sampling will be carried out to encompass this gold nugget area prior to any deeper RAB or RC drilling.

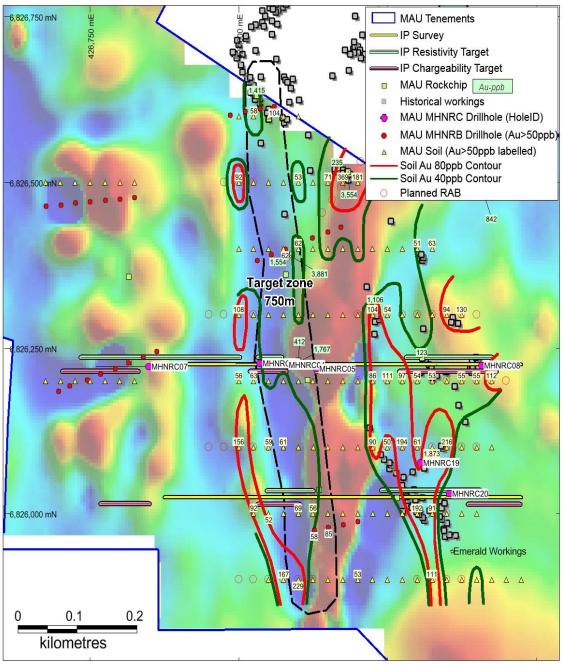


Figure 2. Hawks Nest E38/3127 HN5 target area on ground magnetics with soil programme, RAB, RC drilling and a 750m target zone and 500m anomalous gold geochemistry contoured

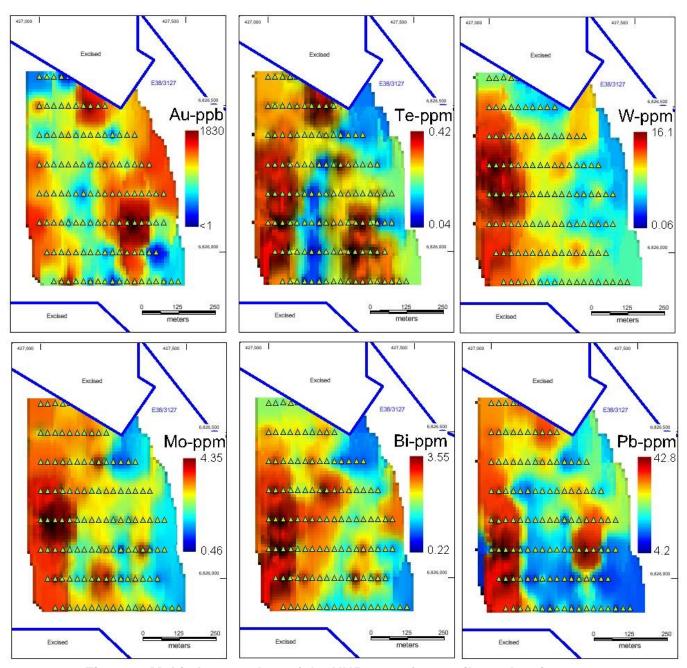


Figure 3. Multi-element plots of the HN5 target from soil geochemistry

At HN5, RC and RAB drilling has identified a 500m-long gold and multi-element geochemical anomaly associated with a 300m zone of quartz veins in porphyry was announced on 24 August 2017 (Figures 2,3). A further drill programme is being designed to test for bulk tonnage porphyry-style deposits. A programme of shallow RAB drilling is planned with 59 holes. A similar multi-element zone has been identified at Wheel of Fortune 2km to the SSE.

Magnetic Resources Managing Director stated, "we are very encouraged by the nuggets north of our HN5 area of investigation. We have acted quickly to ensure Magnetic benefits from any nuggets recovered by signing a tribute agreement with the local prospector. We are investigating an area covering the new nugget area with soil sampling. This complements the tribute agreement we have signed with the local pastoralist at the Mertondale area reported previously where we are currently laterite sampling over a 3.3sq

km area covering the in-situ laterite and RAB drilling to the west and south taking below hard pan samples over 7km of multi-element anomalies. In addition, a 500m multi-element target at HN5 and at Wheel of Fortune are very encouraging and will be followed up with RAB holes."

For more information on the company visit www.magres.com.au

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The Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Mertondale project is extracted from the ASX announcement entitled "6km of Gold Geochemical Targets Identified at Mertondale" dated 10 July 2017 which is available on www.magres.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. 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 market announcement. This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	 Nature and quality of sampling (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. 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	 A metal detector was used to identify anomalous zones and gold nuggets within the near surface profile. The initial 0.2m of surface was scraped off using a dozer. 400 tonnes disturbed. A metal detector was used on the remaining surface.
Drilling techniques	 Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, openhole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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). 	Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	Not applicable
Logging	 Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the 	Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	 If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the 	 Rock specimens containing nugget gold of various sizes from 2cm to 4cm were collected. Nuggets ranged from 0.5cm to 1cm (approximately 75g in total). The nuggets came two areas approximately 100m apart to the north of Hawks Nest 5 target: 15g of gold from a 6m by 3m area at 6827417mN 426795mE. 60g of gold from a 12m by 12m area at 6827529mN 426778E.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	 grain size of the material being sampled. 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	Not applicable
Verification of sampling and assaying	 The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	Not applicable
Location of data points	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	 Handheld GPS unit used to position sampling locations. A specific listing of the nugget sites was not compiled by the prospector, this has been requested for all future situations.
Data spacing and distribution	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been 	 Metal detecting around 6827417mN 426795mE and 6827529mN 426778E. Not for ore resource estimation. No compositing applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied.	
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. 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. 	Samples have been obtained via the dozer scrapings and metal detecting over a hardpan. At this stage no structural information is available.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	The gold samples remained in the custody of the prospector.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The sampling techniques and results have not been subject to audit.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	 Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	The target area is situated on E38/3127 held by Magnetic Resources NL. The licence is granted with no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	 No exploration has previously been carried out in the area as far as we are aware.
Geology	 Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	Nuggets are in the Cenozoic colluvial clay, silt and sand sitting on hardpan.
Drill hole Information	 A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 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. 	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 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. 	No weighted grade results have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	Not applicable.
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. 	No diagrams have been drawn up as no drilling has been undertaken.
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.	 Specimens containing nugget gold of various sizes from 0.5cm to 1cm were collected (approximately 75g in total).
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Results of a previously reported soil sampling by Magnetic Resources are shown in the text.
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	More dozing and detecting of at least 100 tonnes is planned in the area.