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ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT
13 November 2017

SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERCEPTS AT LADY ILSE, WELLINGTON PROJECT, NSW

Magmatic Resources Limited (ASX: MAG) is pleased to announce very encouraging results from its first aircore drilling program at the 100% owned Lady Ilse porphyry-epithermal copper-gold target. The best result from shallow aircore drilling is 2m at 1.61g/t Au from 24m at end of hole. Encouragingly, the best gold intercepts also have elevated copper (Table 1). Results include:

- **2m at 0.51g/t Au (COAC0006 from 3m BOH)**
- **20m at 0.66g/t Au & 429ppm Cu (COAC0013 from 6m BOH) including:**
  - **3m at 1.26g/t Au & 402pm Cu from 9m**
  - **2m at 1.61g/t Au & 470ppm Cu from 24m BOH**
- **8m at 0.19g/t Au & 358ppm Cu (COAC0012 from 15m BOH)**
- **3m at 0.15g/t Au (COAC0014 from 27m BOH)**
- **1m at 0.13g/t Au (COAC0029 from 30m BOH)**
- **Five holes ended in gold mineralised zones**

The Lady Ilse porphyry-epithermal target was identified based on integration of exploration data from previous explorers. This aircore drilling program by Magmatic was designed to test a coincident magnetic and gold geochemical anomaly (in soils and limited previous aircore drilling which intersected 3m @ 0.62g/t Au in hole ACWN011; Figure 1).

Thirty aircore holes were drilled for 392m over four 200m spaced lines with holes 50m apart. The gold anomaly which has been defined is up to 150m wide and 300m long and is open to the east (Figure 1). Rock types include weathered diorite, trachyandesite, and volcaniclastic rocks.

Magmatic prioritised the target given**:**

- An opportunity to discover an alkalic epithermal or 'pencil' porphyry Au-Cu deposit, or a near surface vein hosted gold deposit;
- It is in an area of shallow cover which may hide surface mineralisation but can be explored with targeted shallow drilling;
- It is located in favourable host rocks of the Molong Volcanic Belt in the Macquarie Arc, which is host to the giant Cadia Valley copper-gold deposits (Figure 3); and
- It was an untested single point aircore gold anomaly with no previous RC or diamond drill testing.

Managing Director David Richardson said:

'We have identified a gold anomaly up to 150m wide and 300m long that is open to the east and at depth with five of the holes ending in gold mineralisation with elevated copper assays. We are also encouraged by its coincidence with a large magnetic anomaly that measures 700m x 300m and will immediately be following up these exciting results with further RC drilling to extend the anomaly, as well as to test the depth extent of the mineralisation.'

Significant gold intercepts are listed in Table 1 and drill collar details are listed in Table 2.

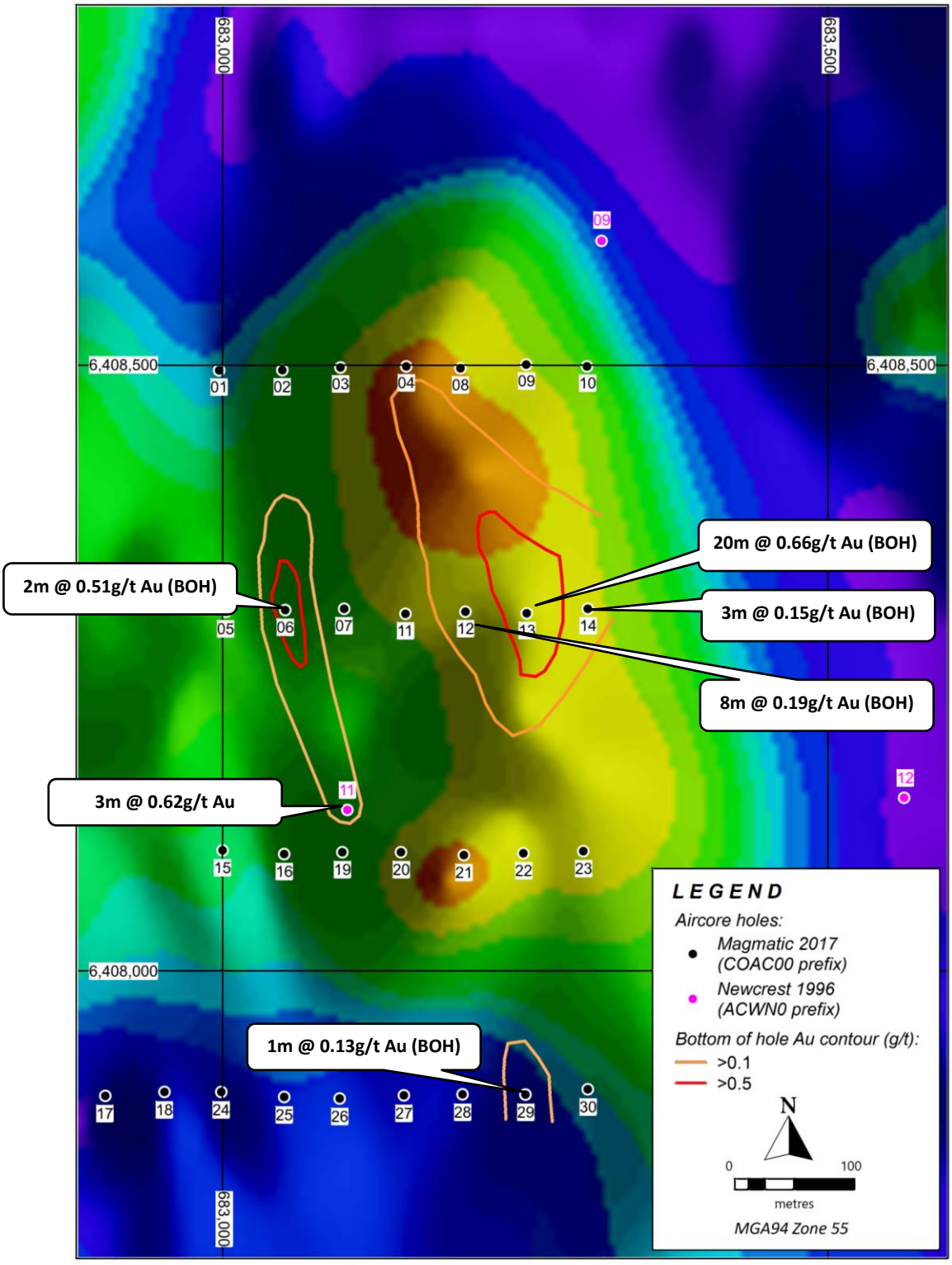

Figure 1 *– Lady Ilse aircore drilling gold anomaly showing significant gold intercepts for holes that ended in gold mineralisation and for previous hole ACWN011. Background image is RTP aeromagnetics.*

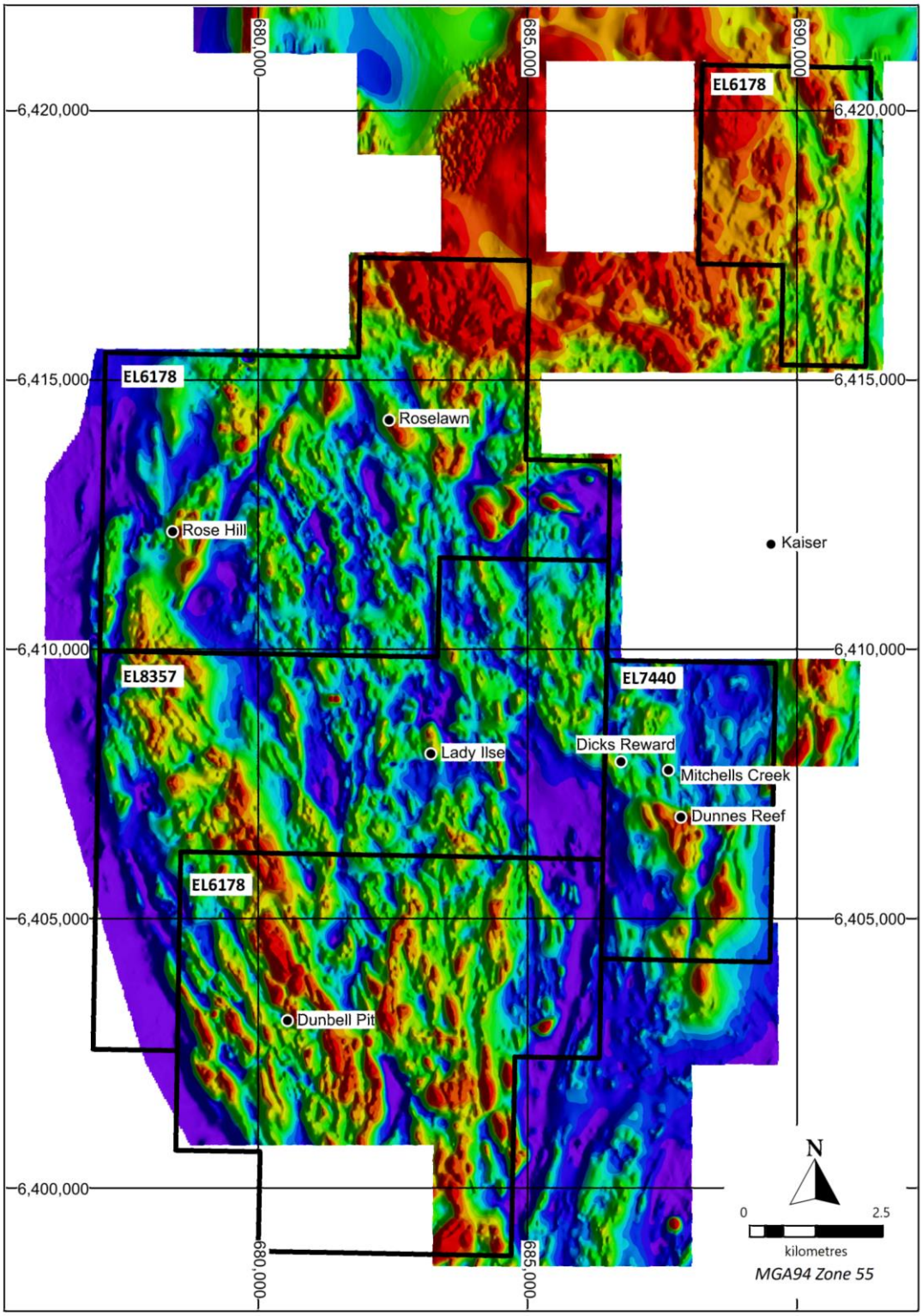

Figure 2 *– Wellington North project showing prospects and high-resolution RTP magnetics.*

Table 1 *– Lady Ilse aircore drill intercepts >0.1g/t Au*

Hole	From	To	m	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Note
COAC0006	3	5	2	0.51	72.9	BOH
COAC0012	3	6	3	0.11	96.5	
COAC0012	15	23	8	0.19	358.7	BOH
COAC0013	6	26	20	0.66	428.6	BOH
COAC0014	9	12	3	0.19	52.3	
COAC0014	18	21	3	0.18	101.5	
COAC0014	27	30	3	0.15	65.5	BOH
COAC0029	30	31	1	0.13	104.5	BOH

Notes: Assays are from composite spear samples ranging from 1m to 3m (most are 3m composites). Intercepts are based on a minimum 0.1g/t Au cutoff with no internal dilution. Refer to Appendix I for analytical methods. BOH denotes holes that ended in mineralisation.

Table 2 *– Lady Ilse aircore drill collar details*

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth (m)	East	North	RL (m)	Dip
COAC0001	AC	4	682998	6408497	369	-90
COAC0002	AC	10	683049	6408497	372	-90
COAC0003	AC	4	683098	6408499	376	-90
COAC0004	AC	11	683152	6408500	374	-90
COAC0005	AC	7	683003	6408298	372	-90
COAC0006	AC	5	683052	6408299	373	-90
COAC0007	AC	3	683101	6408300	374	-90
COAC0008	AC	11	683197	6408499	375	-90
COAC0009	AC	21	683251	6408502	373	-90
COAC0010	AC	26	683301	6408500	368	-90
COAC0011	AC	13	683151	6408296	364	-90
COAC0012	AC	23	683201	6408298	362	-90
COAC0013	AC	26	683251	6408296	366	-90
COAC0014	AC	30	683301	6408300	375	-90
COAC0015	AC	3	683001	6408101	370	-90
COAC0016	AC	9	683051	6408098	373	-90
COAC0017	AC	8	682903	6407898	364	-90
COAC0018	AC	6	682952	6407901	366	-90
COAC0019	AC	6	683100	6408099	362	-90
COAC0020	AC	4	683147	6408099	362	-90
COAC0021	AC	12	683200	6408097	363	-90
COAC0022	AC	11	683249	6408098	361	-90
COAC0023	AC	21	683297	6408100	361	-90
COAC0024	AC	11	683000	6407901	362	-90
COAC0025	AC	4	683051	6407897	363	-90
COAC0026	AC	7	683097	6407896	364	-90
COAC0027	AC	22	683150	6407898	355	-90
COAC0028	AC	27	683199	6407899	355	-90
COAC0029	AC	31	683250	6407899	366	-90
COAC0030	AC	16	683302	6407903	370	-90

Notes: Coordinates are MGA94 Zone 55; all holes were drilled vertically.

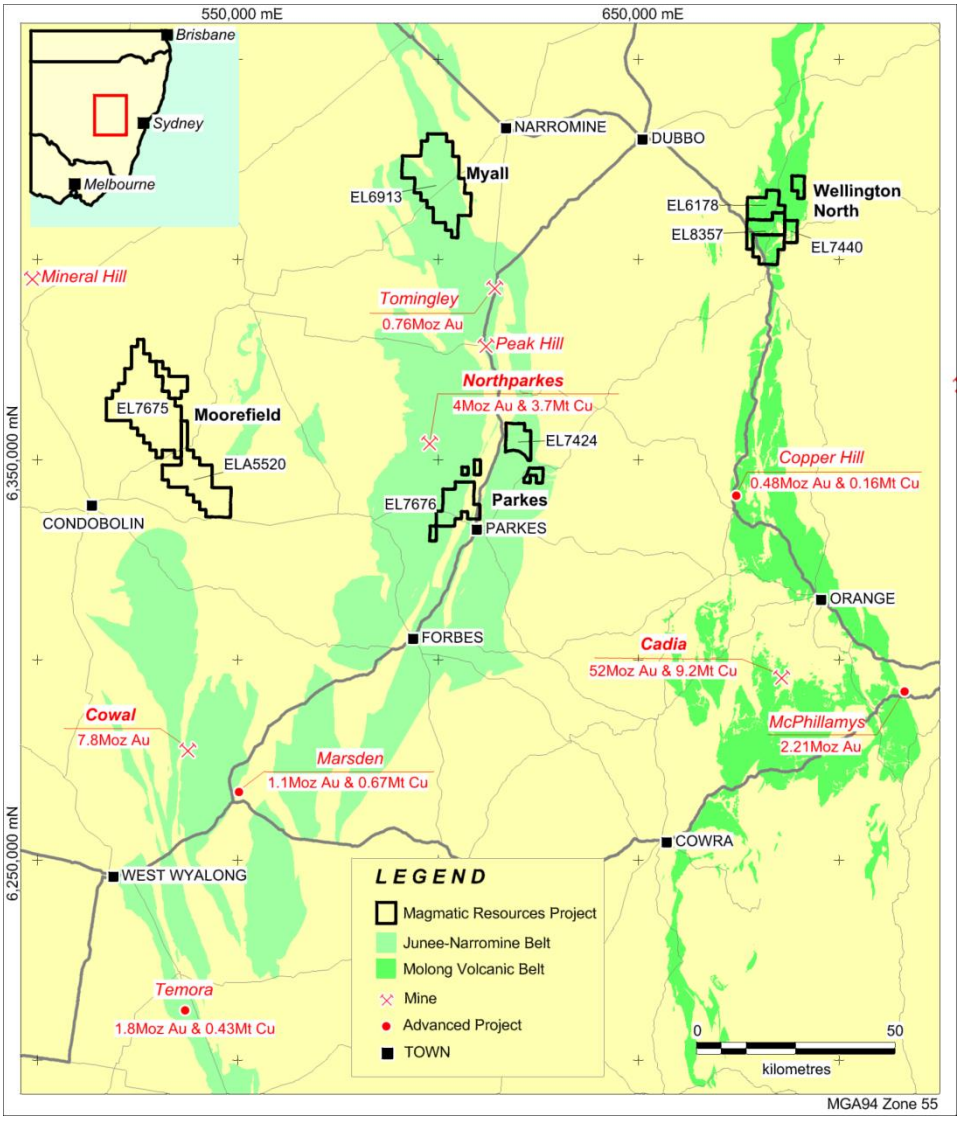

Figure 3 – *Location of Magmatic's projects in the East Lachlan province showing mines, advanced projects with selected metal endowments[1].*

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About Wellington North Project

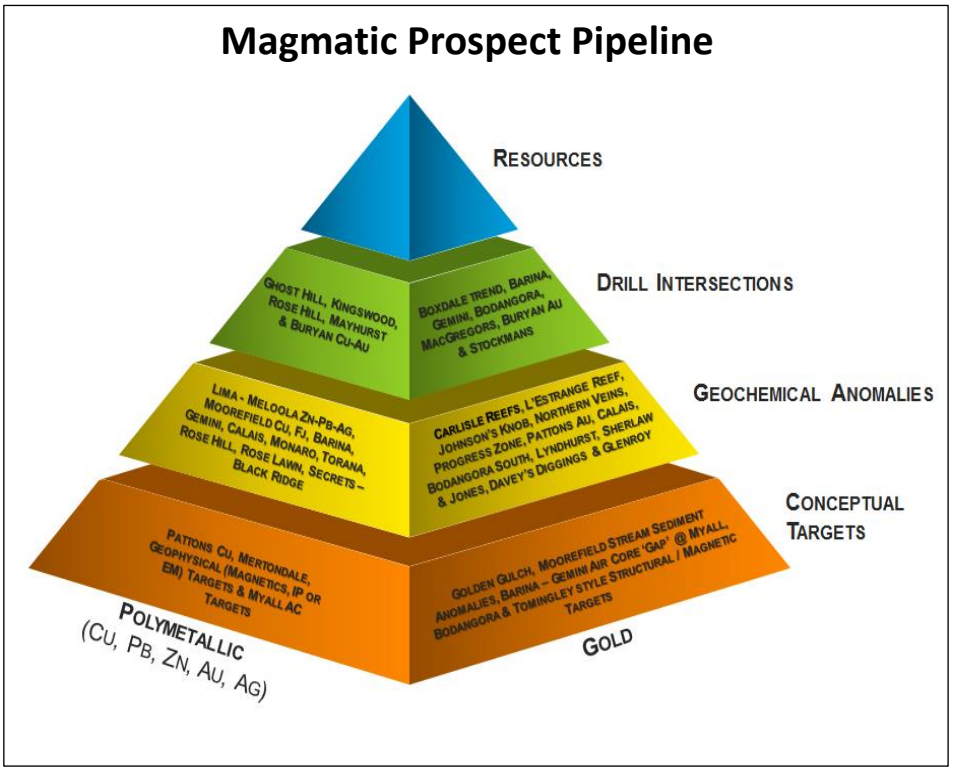
The Lady Ilse prospect is part of the Wellington North Project and is located 12km north of Wellington on EL8357. This tenement was granted to Magmatic in 2014 to add to the six tenements acquired from Gold Fields. Wellington North is in the northern part of the Molong Volcanic Belt of the Macquarie Arc (Figure 3) which hosts the Cadia Valley porphyry copper-gold deposit (10Mt Cu and 52Moz Au). The Wellington North project area is prospective for lode gold and porphyry copper-gold deposits. Magmatic has identified multiple targets including Bodangora where historical production from the vein-hosted gold deposits at Dicks Reward and Mitchells Creek was 230koz of gold at a gold grade of 26g/t Au[2]. Previous drilling also intersected porphyry-style copper-gold mineralisation at Rose Hill, which included an intercept of 71m @ 0.3g/t Au, 0.43% Cu & 57ppm Mo from surface[1].

[1] Endowment = production + resource current to January 2017

[2] See MAG prospectus ASX release 17/05/2017

About Magmatic Resources

Magmatic Resources Ltd (ASX: MAG) is a NSW-focused gold, copper and other base metals explorer that listed on the ASX in May 2017. The Company's portfolio consists of four 100% owned projects Myall, Moorefield, Wellington North and Parkes (joint venture with JOGMEC) comprising eight tenements (1049km^2) in the East Lachlan province in central NSW. This Province is host to major copper-gold mining operations within the Ordovician Macquarie Arc (Figure 1) with significant metal endowments[3] such as **Cadia (52Moz Au & 9.2Mt Cu), Cowal (7.8Moz Au) and Northparkes (4Moz Au & 3.7Mt Cu)**. Other advanced projects include McPhillamys (2.2Moz Au), Marsden (1.2Moz Au & 0.68MtCu), Temora (1.8Moz Au & 0.43Mt Cu), Copper Hill (0.48Moz Au & 0.16Mt Cu) and Tomingley (0.76Moz Au). The portfolio was acquired from **Gold Fields Australasia Pty Ltd** (Gold Fields – world's 7th largest gold miner) in 2016 and is prospective for porphyry copper-gold, epithermal and orogenic gold deposits and skarn and VHMS base metals ± gold deposits. **Gold Fields spent over $13.5m exploring the projects and identified over 40 prospects** (see Magmatic Prospect Pipeline) and retains a significant shareholding in the Company. Magmatic **has multiple exploration programs planned in the next 12 months across its 4 projects.**



Please direct enquiries to:

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Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Gordon Barnes who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Barnes is a full-time employee of Magmatic Resources Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Gordon Barnes consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

[3] Endowment = production + resource current to January 2017

Appendix I – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data: Wellington North Project, Lady Ilse prospect

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.*	Samples were collected via Aircore drilling methods. Samples were dry and sample loss was minimal. Submitted sample weights varied between 1.8 and 5.7 kilograms, depending on average sample density. The average sample weight was 3.3 kilograms.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The samples are considered to effectively represent the gold -bearing mineral system present at the Lady Ilse prospect. The samples represent continuous sampling down the drill string at 3m nominal intervals.
	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.*	Samples were transported to ALS Chemex Orange for preparation and assay. Assay standard, blanks and duplicates were analysed as part of the standard laboratory analytical procedures. Company standards were also introduced into the sampling stream at a nominal ratio of 1 standard for every 30 unknown samples. Samples were crushed to 70% nominal -6mm and pulverized where up to 85% was less than 75 microns. Samples were then homogenized by light pulverizing. Quality control testing on pulverizing efficiency was conducted on random samples. Gold was analysed using a 50g sample via fire assay with AAS finish, (Method Au-AA26) with a detection level of 0.01 ppm. A further 48 elements were analysed from a 0.5g charge which was dissolved using a four-acid digest with ICP-MS/AES finish (Method ME-MS61).
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole 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).*	Aircore drilling methods using 3 ½ inch drill rods.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recovery was assessed visually via average sample size collected in semi-transparent plastic sample bags. The outside return was also monitored to ensure minimal sample loss was occurring.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Sample sizes were monitored and the cyclone was agitated after every metre to reduce the potential for sample contamination.
	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.	Sample loss was minimal and therefore no preferential sample bias was inferred.

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.*	Geological logging was undertaken. Data collected included: • Host rock and alteration types • Amount and mode of occurrence of any visible sulfide minerals No geotechnical logging was required.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Sample descriptions were recorded by the collecting geologist
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All samples were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Aircore samples were spear sampled by cross-spearing to the corners of each bag.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were crushed to 70% nominal -6mm and pulverized where up to 85% of the sample was less than 75 microns. Samples were then homogenized by light pulverizing. The pulverizing and homogenizing was sufficient to ensure a representative sample was analysed.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control testing on pulverizing efficiency was conducted on random samples to ensure a representative portion of sample was utilized in each analysis.
	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.	Sample composites representative of the entire sample were collected for submission to the laboratory.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes were sufficiently large to sample a good representation of the local geology relative to recovered average grain size
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.*	Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Gold assays were by 50g fire assay with AAS finish, (method Au-AA26). A select suite of major and trace elements (35 element suite) where analysed using method ME-ICP41, which uses an aqua regia digest with an ICP-AES finish. These methods are considered sufficiently appropriate to determine the concentrations of analysed elements within each sample.
	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.	N/A
	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.	Appropriate standards and duplicates were inserted into the sampling stream by the laboratory for quality control purposes. External standards were submitted by the company at a nominal ratio of one standard per 30 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The raw assay data were reviewed by several company and laboratory personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Sample data was recorded on a hand held electronic device and transferred to secure servers. Data was plotted using GIS software against detailed aerial photography to ensure accuracy of the recorded locational data.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay data was not adjusted.
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.*	Samples were located using a hand-held GPS to ±5m precision.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All coordinates are based on Map Grid of Australia 1994 Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is maintained by use of widely available government datasets.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill holes were preferentially located in prospective areas.
	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 mineralized areas are yet to demonstrate sufficient grade or continuity to support the definition of a Mineral Resource and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing was applied. Each sample represents a nominal 3m drilled interval. Smaller intervals were composited at the bottom of some holes.
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 orientations of structures where inferred from geophysical imagery. The drill strings were vertical. No sampling bias is thought to be present.
	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.	N/A
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were placed in tied calico bags with unique sample numbers. Once delivered from the field the samples were housed in secure premises prior to laboratory submission by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	EL8357 Combo is located 12km north of Wellington NSW. The tenement is held by Modeling Resources Pty Ltd, a fully owned subsidiary of Magmatic Resources Ltd. Ground activity and security of tenure are governed by the NSW State government via the Mining Act 1992.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No other parties where involved in the planning and execution of the program.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The target mineral system at the Lady Ilse prospect is considered to be of a porphyry-epithermal style within the Ordovician Macquarie Arc. The gold mineralisation defined to date is hosted units.
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.*	See tables 1 and 2 in main body of announcement for pertinent drilling results.
	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.	Non-significant assay values were not individually reported.
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.*	Gold intersections, with minimum cut-offs, have been calculated and are reported in the body of the report.
	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.	N/A
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalences are quoted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	N/A
	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').	N/A
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.*	See figures in body of report for sample locations.
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.*	See table in body of report.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	See body of report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	See body of report.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See figures in body of report.