ASX Release
13 December 2017 **ASX: LFR**

Further High-Grade Assays Returned from Drilling at the Keel Zinc Project

Highlights

- **Assay results received for the final 5 holes drilled in a 12-hole drilling program at the Keel Zinc Project in Ireland**
- **Multiple intersections of shallow, high-grade mineralisation returned, with better recent results including:**
    - **5.0m at 11.9% Zn, 0.9% Pb and 59.7 g/t Ag from 191.0m**
    - **9.0m at 5.0% Zn, 0.11% Pb and 19.9 g/t Ag from 139.0m**
    - **6.0m at 6.2% Zn, 0.1% Pb and 35.8 g/t Ag from 167.0m**
    - **3.0m at 11.6% Zn, 1.0% Pb and 39.5 g/t Ag from 139.0m**
    - **5.0m at 6.2% Zn, 0.4% Pb and 17.7 g/t Ag from 157.0m**
- **Work on Longford's three recently acquired North American Cobalt Projects is progressing well**

Keel Zinc Project, Ireland

Longford Resources Limited (ASX: LFR; "Longford" or "the Company") is pleased to announce it has received final assay results for the last five holes (KD-2017-003, 004, 006, 007 and 013) completed during the Company's inaugural drilling program at the Keel Zinc Project in Ireland (Figure 1).

The 12-hole diamond core drilling program was undertaken to improve the confidence in the Inferred Resource at the Project, which, in March 2017, was estimated to comprise **6.9Mt at 5.6% Zn and 0.8% Pb** (see Appendix 1).

Multiple intersections of shallow, high-grade zinc-silver mineralisation have been returned in all twelve holes drilled recently. Better results from the final five holes include:

- **5.0m at 11.9% Zn, 0.9% Pb and 59.7 g/t Ag from 191.0m (KD-2017-006)**
- **9.0m at 5.0% Zn, 0.1% Pb and 19.9 g/t Ag from 139.0m (KD-2017-004)**
- **6.0m at 6.2% Zn, 0.1% Pb and 35.8 g/t Ag from 167.0m (KD-2017-006)**
- **3.0m at 11.6% Zn, 1.0% Pb and 39.5 g/t Ag from 139.0m (KD-2017-006)**
- **5.0m at 6.2% Zn, 0.4% Pb and 17.7 g/t Ag from 157.0m (KD-2017-003)**

These recent results complement results reported previously for the first seven holes of the Company's 2017 drilling program, which included:

- **6.8m at 11.4% Zn, 0.3% Pb and 40.7 g/t Ag from 141.2m**
- **4.5m at 18.0% Zn, 0.3% Pb and 58.5 g/t Ag from 145.5m**
- **4.0m at 14.7% Zn, 0.1% Pb and 43.6 g/t Ag from 212.0m**
- **4.0m at 11.6% Zn, 0.7% Pb and 17.0 g/t Ag from 172.0m**

Very few historic drill holes were assayed for silver previously (indeed, due to insufficient data, Longford's current Inferred Resource for the Keel Project does not include silver mineralisation). Significantly however, recent assay results illustrate that substantial silver mineralisation is consistently associated with the high-grade zinc mineralisation at the Project. Accordingly it appears significant value could be derived from the silver mineralisation if the Keel Deposit is developed.

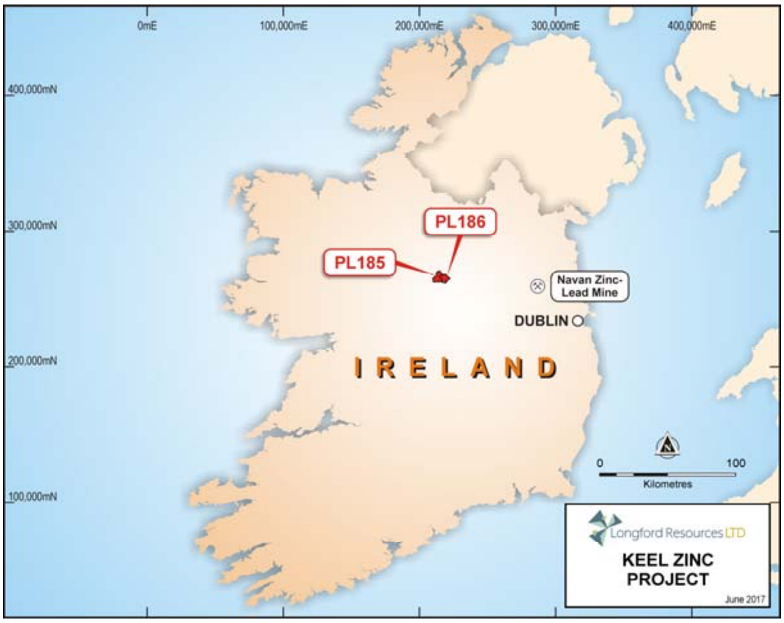

Figure 1. Location of the Keel Zinc Project, Ireland

The Keel Zinc Project comprises zones of structurally-controlled high-grade mineralisation within a more moderate-grade mineralised envelope. The high-grade mineralisation includes fracture fill/brecciated matrix zones and is not restricted to any particular rock type (as evident in Table 1).

Considerable exploration upside remains at the Keel Zinc Project, with a 1.5 km-long coincident gravity/surface geochemistry anomaly delineated immediately to the west-southwest of the Keel Deposit during 2017 (see Figure 2).

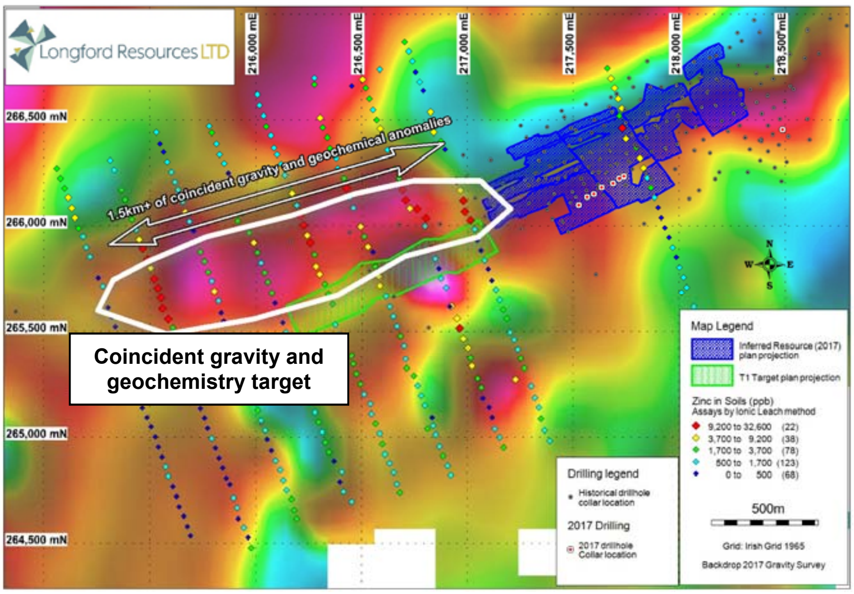

Figure 2. Coincident 1.5 km long gravity and surface geochemistry anomaly immediately WSW of the Keel Zinc Deposit

During 2017 Longford applied for six additional prospecting licenses that surround the two licenses (PL185 and PL186; 66 km^2) that currently comprise the Keel Project (see Figure 3). Longford has recently been advised that these applications are likely to be successful (subject to final public comment), which would bring the total project area to approximately 250 km^2.

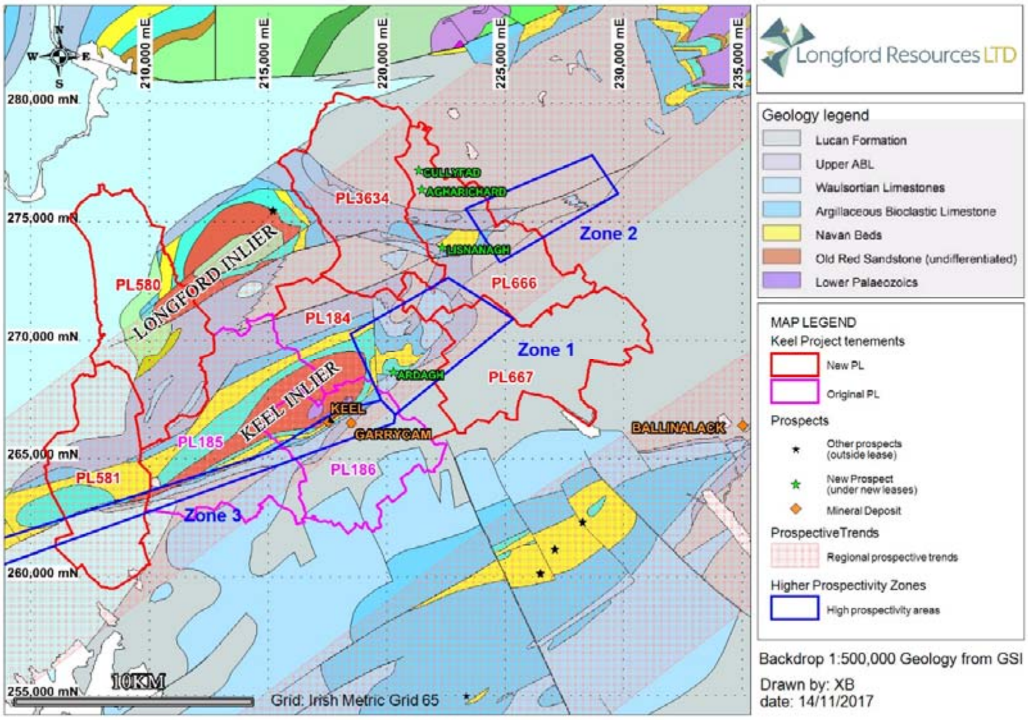

Figure 3. Recent applications for additional prospecting licenses at the Keel Zinc Project

With all drilling assay results received, the Company will now determine an appropriate strategy to further advance the Keel Project.

Update on Longford's Cobalt Projects in North America

Longford continues to make good progress as it aggressively advances the three high-grade cobalt projects in North America it acquired recently:

Colson Copper-Cobalt Project, Idaho

Longford recently completed a systematic soil sampling program over the southern half of the Colson Copper-Cobalt Project in Idaho (see Figure 4). Anecdotal reports suggest the high-grade mineralisation at the Salmon Canyon Copper-Cobalt Deposit extends and outcrops in the area sampled recently. Previous sampling in the historic underground workings has returned results including:

- **2.5m @ 5.33% Cu, 0.59% Co, 2.24 g/t Au;**
- **1.3m @ 6.16% Cu, 0.65% Co, 2.54 g/t Au; and**
- **1.8m @ 2.99% Cu, 0.31% Co, 3.48 g/t Au and 27.7 g/t Ag**

Approximately 200 soil geochemistry samples were collected. Samples have been submitted for analysis, with assay results expected early in 2018.

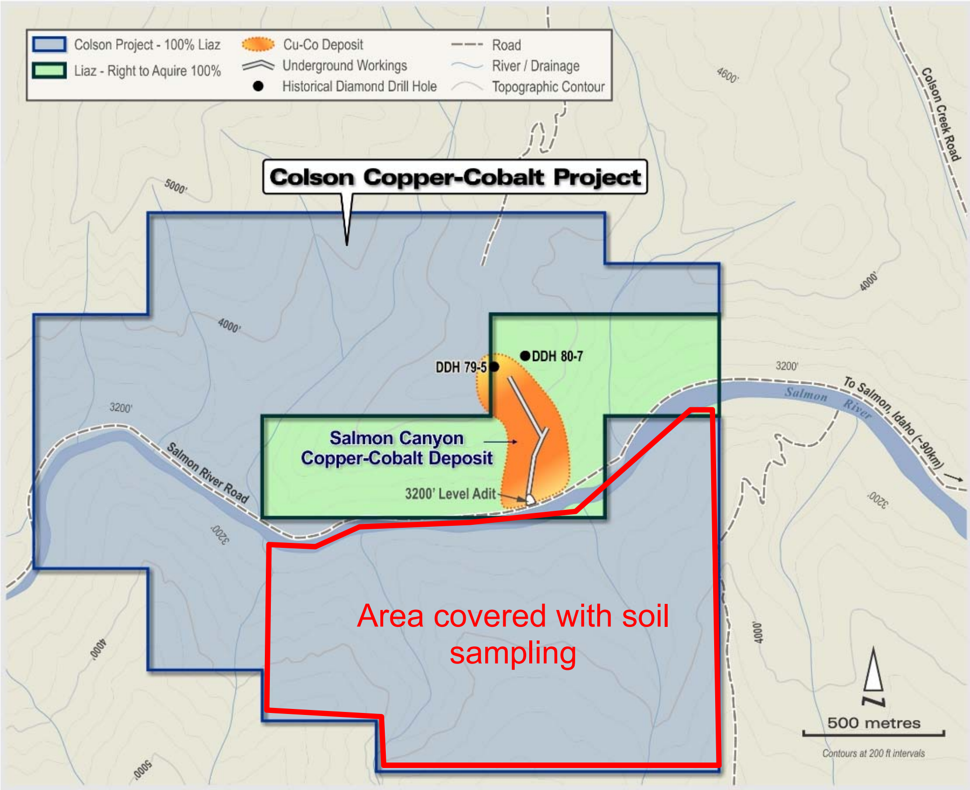

Figure 4. Extent of recent soil sampling program at the Colson Copper-Cobalt Project in Idaho.

Plans are well advanced to re-sample and re-map the underground workings at the Salmon Canyon Deposit in early 2018. It is anticipated that this work will help target extensions of the thicker, higher-grade mineralisation during the Company's inaugural drilling program. The Company continues to advance its permit applications to complete this drilling program in early 2018.

Goodsprings Cobalt-Copper Project, Nevada

Longford's Exploration Manager and a local consulting geologist recently conducted a reconnaissance field trip through the Goodsprings District to assist the Company gain a better understanding on the controls of mineralisation in the District.

In the early 1920's several small shipments of hand-sorted **ore that graded up to 29% cobalt** were sold from the historic Columbia Mine that is located within the Company's project area in the Goodsprings District (see Longford's ASX Announcement dated 9 October 2017 for more details).

The Company is very encouraged by the extensive alteration and cobalt-copper-gold mineralisation evident throughout the District. Plans are well advanced to commence a systematic project-wide sampling and mapping program later this month to delineate optimal drill locations.

Hazelton Cobalt-Copper-Gold Project, British Columbia

The Company is very pleased with its ongoing assessment of historic information from the Hazelton Project (with the Company's due diligence period ending on 24 December 2017).

The Hazelton Project covers 10km^2 and includes the historic Victoria Mine that operated intermittently between 1918 and 1941. During this period **ore grades averaged 123.4 g/t gold and 2.8% cobalt**. The Project also includes the historic Rocher Deboule and Highland Boy Mines, where substantial high-grade copper-gold mineralisation was recovered.

Longford's data compilation process is confirming that widespread high-grade polymetallic mineralisation is present across the Project area. Abundant underexplored targets are evident. While data compilation and assessment is continuing, the Company has ascertained it will be progressing this Project beyond due diligence. Field activities will commence in the first quarter of 2018.

***For further information, please contact*:**

Mike Haynes
Managing Director/CEO
Longford Resources Limited

Table 1: Significant assay results from the final five holes of the Company's 2017 drilling program at the Keel Zinc Project, Ireland.

Drillhole Number	Depth From	Depth to	Interval (downhole)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Mineralisation
KD-2017-003							
	96	102	6	3.4	0.6	18	Hydraulic breccia zone with carbonate sulphide matrix. Sphalerite mineralisation is stronger in the middle of the brecciated zone.
including	96	97	1	15	1.9	73.9	
	105	106	1	1.3	0	2	Sandstone matrix/porosity fill. Fine grained sphalerite filling interstitial spaces between sand grains.
	121	123	2	3.5	0	8.75	Hydraulic breccia matrix fill associated with strong localised dolomitization
	125	127	2	1.6	0.1	5.5	Sphalerite disseminated within carbonate (dolomite dominant) breccia matrix.
	133	134	1	0.9	0.2	10.2	Narrow sulphide filled veins and stringers.
	135	136	1	14.2	0.3	34.4	Hydraulic breccia fill.
	149	170	21	4.1	0.3	11.1	Spread out massive sphalerite veins / brittle fracture fill. Up to 10cm thick.
including	152	154	2	13.4	0	33.1	
and	161	162	1	17.6	0.2	47	
and	165	167	2	7.3	0.8	10.6	
	179	180	1	1.1	0	1.45	Conglomerate matrix replacement / fill
	215	217	2	1.7	0.2	6.43	Veins and stringers within Palaeozoic basement
	225	230	5	2.8	0.8	16.5	Hydraulic brecciation within Palaeozoic basement shales
including	228	229	1	4.7	1.9	33.8	
	236	240	4	4.4	0.8	14.4	Hydraulic brecciation within Palaeozoic basement shales
including	239	240	1	10.4	1.9	34	

Drillhole Number	Depth From	Depth to	Interval (downhole)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Mineralisation
	242	243	1	1.7	0.2	5.91	Hydraulic brecciation within Palaeozoic basement shales
KD-2017-004							
	91	92	1	1.1	0.1	5.6	Hydraulic breccia with vuggy dolomite fill and disseminated sulphide within the dolomite matrix
	97	99	2	4.9	4.8	37.3	Breccia fill. Minor fault zone, tectonic breccia with hydraulic component.
	101	102	1	0	1.2	11.7	Hydraulic breccia with vuggy dolomite fill and disseminated sulphide within the dolomite matrix
	114	118	4	2.5	0.3	4.6	Vuggy dolomite veins with euhedral sphalerite and minor galena mineralisation within vugs.
	127	128	1	2.4	0	8.1	Small zone of pervasive sphalerite mineralisation as selvage of a narrow vein
	137	154	17	3.1	0.2	13.6	Strong brecciation with matrix supported breccia from 137 to 143m and brittle fractures filled by sphalerite within more brittle sandstone units from 143 to 154
including	140	145	5	7.2	0.2	31.4	
	160	166	6	1.6	0.9	5.1	Combination of brittle veins and sandstone matrix/porosity fill.
	173	176	3	5.4	0.2	20.9	Brittle veins filled with banded massive sphalerite
including	174	175	1	10.4	0.1	49.9	
KD-2017-005							
	222	224	2	0.7	0.4	21.3	Conglomerate matrix fill/ replacement
	230	232	2	7.3	0.5	29.3	Zones of hydraulic brecciation within Palaeozoic basement shales
	235	238	3	1	0	3.3	Zones of hydraulic brecciation within Palaeozoic basement shales
KD-2017-06	118	129	11	4.9	0.4	22.7	Several zones of hydraulic fractures / brecciation with sphalerite matrix / fill
including	119	122	3	8.7	0.6	38.6	

Drillhole Number	Depth From	Depth to	Interval (downhole)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Mineralisation
and	127	129	2	10	0.3	39.5	
	137	144	7	6	0.7	25.1	Hydraulic brecciation with sphalerite fill. In places strong sphalerite mineralisation as carbonate replacement within the breccia clasts and the breccia zone walls.
including	139	142	3	11.6	1	39.5	
	148	151	2	7.7	0	24.1	Strong pervasive carbonate replacement within limestone units plus smaller zones of fracture fill.
including	149	151	1	14.3	0	48.2	
	160	161	1	1.2	0	8.6	Sandstone matrix fill / porosity fill
	167	173	6	6.2	0.1	35.8	Strong zones of hydraulic brecciation with sphalerite fill and disseminated brittle fractures filled by sphalerite
including	169	170	1	13.1	1.8	82.9	
and	172	173	1	18.4	1.5	108	
	179	187	8	3.3	0.3	9.7	Brittle fractures fill / veins and one strong zone of tectonic brecciation with sphalerite fill at 181.2m
including	181	182	1	9.9	0.8	38.2	
	191	196	5	11.9	0.9	59.7	Sandstone porosity fill / matrix replacement. Disseminated brittle veins and strong hydraulic brecciation between 193 and 194.5m
including	193	195	2	22.8	0.9	122.2	
	198	199	1	10.1	0	59.4	Veins / brittle fractures filled by banded massive sphalerite.
KD-2017-007							
	124	132	8	7	0.6	33.2	Hydraulic breccia with sphalerite fill. Tectonic breccia at the bottom of interval (131.5 to 131.9m) with remobilisation of sphalerite clasts associated with carbonate fill
including	124	126	2	17.1	0.7	62	
	137	138	1	1	0	2.3	Brittle veins
KD-2017-007	144	145	1	2.4	0.2	9.1	Breccia with sphalerite disseminated within matrix and sphalerite veinlets.
	173	174	1	0.1	0.9	5.6	Brittle veinlets

Drillhole Number	Depth From	Depth to	Interval (downhole)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Mineralisation
	176	177	1	1.4	6	34.3	Galena lining fractures and as vug fill / porosity fill in conglomerate
	179	182	3	0.9	2.2	10.6	Brecciation within conglomerate unit with vuggy dolomite matrix replacement and euhedral / subhedral galena developing within the vugs.
	185	192	7	1.8	0.2	5	Conglomerate matrix replacement / fill
	197	198	1	2	0.6	6.1	Brittle veins
	206	207	1	2.8	0.1	9	Conglomerate matrix replacement / fill
	221	226	5	2.4	0.9	29.1	Brecciation at contact between conglomeratic basal unit and Palaeozoic basement shales. Zone of hydrothermal alteration combined with tectonic brecciation. Sphalerite occurs as fine grained disseminations, veinlets and stringers and pervasive replacement
including	221	222	1	4.6	1.4	48.7	
	234	249	15	2.7	0.3	11.3	Strong brecciation with multiple mineralisation events. Hydraulic brecciation of Paleozoic shales and later tectonic brecciation with hydrothermal alteration and quartz carbonate sulphide mineralisation.
including	246	247	1	16.1	0	46.3	
KD-2017-013							
	180	181	1	2.1	0.1	1.2	Stromatactis sulphide dolomite fill within Waulsortian Reef.
	218	226.3	8.3	1.3	0.2	29.7	Base of Waulsortian reef mineralisation with chemical precipitation. Very fine grained sulphide and barite mixed within Waulsortian base of reef limestone. Results presented might underestimate the true amount of mineralisation as baryte is not soluble in the 4 acid mix used for samples preparation in the assay method chosen.
including	218	221	3	3	0.3	6.7	
and	225	226.3	1.3	1	0.4	16.3	
	358	360	2	1.1	0.3	18.9	Sulphide fill of fault breccia within basal conglomerate units.
	365	366	1	0.9	0.1	8.5	Galena and minor sphalerite associated with late vuggy dolomite veins within a fault breccia zone.

Note: All samples were dispatched to ALS Minerals Ireland for ME-S61 analysis. All sample over 1 % Zinc were re-assayed using OG-62 -Ag, Pb, Zn. Weighting based on sample interval lengths was used to calculated the average assay grade for the reported intervals. Half core and quarter core samples were assayed. Only intervals over 1% Zinc are reported in this table. Note that the intercepts are not true widths.

Table 2: Drill hole collar coordinates and details for all holes drilled during the Company's 2017 drilling program at the Keel Zinc Project, Ireland.

Hole ID	Grid Easting	Grid Northing	Grid	Azimuth (magnetic)	Dip	Total depth (m)
KD-2017-001	217634	266180	Irish Metric 65	350	-65	224.0
KD-2017-002	217634	266180	Irish Metric 65	350	-75	250.0
KD-2017-003	217598	266150	Irish Metric 65	335	-61	254.0
KD-2017-004	217598	266150	Irish Metric 65	335	-74	237.0
KD-2017-005	217718	266223	Irish Metric 65	335	-71	239.3
KD-2017-006	217718	266223	Irish Metric 65	335	-80	226.0
KD-2017-007	217740	266232	Irish Metric 65	335	-74	256.3
KD-2017-008	217567	266134	Irish Metric 65	335	-65	167.0
KD-2017-010	217527	266098	Irish Metric 65	335	-50	251.0
KD-2017-011	217527	266098	Irish Metric 65	335	-60	294.0
KD-2017-012	217687	266201	Irish Metric 65	335	-67	268.5
KD-2017-013	218490	266452	Irish Metric 65	335	-55	404.5

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 Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results at the Keel Zinc Project is based on information compiled by Mr Charles Guy a consultant to 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 currently holds securities in the Company.

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results for the Colson Copper-Cobalt Project, the Goodsprings Cobalt-Copper Project and the Hazelton Cobalt-Copper-Gold Project is based on information compiled by Mr Ben Vallerine, who is a consultant to the Company. Mr Vallerine is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Vallerine has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results (JORC Code). Mr Vallerine consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 has reported the Mineral Resource estimate in accordance with the JORC Code[1], which is summarised in the following table:

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
Total		**2.85**	**6.9**	**5.6**	**0.8**

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 at the Keel Zinc Project 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 consults to Longford 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 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).

JORC TABLES – DRILLING AT THE KEEL ZINC PROJECT

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 and quarter 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 and quarter core samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Loughrea, Galway, Republic of Ireland for analysis. Core samples were treated as rock samples. They were crushed to 2mm then ground and pulverised to produce 1g samples, which were analysed by mass spectrometer following a 4 acid digest. ALS' Standard ME-MS61 Method was used. Samples returning >1% Zn, >1% Pb or >100 g/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 were not recovered.
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 or 3m run which was compared with the drilled length recorded by the driller. Overall recoveries in bedrock are >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. Triple tube drilling minimises the washing of loose or fine fractions by drilling fluids and maximises recovery in broken ground.
	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. Recoveries were >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*	Core was logged for: - Recovery

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	- 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. Photographs of the core were taken before the core was processed, 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 and quarter 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. No quarter core samples were collected in brittle or soft material
	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. When core was quartered for QAQC purposes the sampled half of the core was cut in the middle to create two pieces of quarter core of equal size. 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 intervals ranging between 0.5m and 1.5m.
	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. QAQC procedure within this batch of samples included the sampling of duplicate samples of quarter core. Two quater core samples of the same interval were submitted at regular intervals. Pulps and crushing refuse will be returned 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.	0.5m to 1.5m 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 returns analysis for 48 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. In the case of hole KD-2017-013 a mineralised horizon containing barite and celestite was sampled. The 4 acid digest does not properly dissolve barite and Ba assays values are not representative of any true barite grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 and duplicate samples were introduced at a rate of 1 duplicate 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 an acceptable range. All duplicate assays have returned an acceptable range.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Samples submitted were verified prior to submission by the Company's consultant exploration manager and the Company's Technical Director.
	The use of twinned holes.	At this stage of the Company's exploration 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 limited 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 Handheld GPS unit with a typical accuracy of 4m. 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 drillholes reported in this release are part of a program aimed at drilling on a 20m spacing
	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 has not yet been integrated into a Mineral Resource Estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample composites have been reported. Samples were made of intervals between 0.5m and 1.5m 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 to dip steeply to the South East. Drill holes were oriented towards 350 to intersect the deposit at an angle close to perpendicular.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 widths. True widths have not been calculated.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were cut and bagged at a shed rented by Longford. Bags were closed individually and bundles of 5 bags were then tied using single use cable ties. Longford had exclusive access to the facility. Only Longford employees and contractors had access to the shed, which was closed to visitors at all times. Samples were transported by the Longford's consultants and personnel 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 recommended 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 acquire an 80% interest in these two licenses. Licences are in good standing according to information disclosed on the Minerals Ireland website. PL185 incorporates the Mount Jessop Bog Natural Heritage Area and the Lough Bawn Proposed Natural Heritage Area, but these areas 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.
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 and Lundin Mining. Longford has an extensive database of historic reports and information that it has collated into a digital drillhole database. Notwithstanding that, some historic information is yet to be incorporated into the digital database because inadequate details have been located to date.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The 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 45-85° to the south. Mineralisation can thicken as the associated faults pass 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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	Drill hole collar and orientation have been reported in the release.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>No information has been excluded from this release.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>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.</td><td>One sample had a top cut applied. The upper limit of the assay method was 30% Zn. One sample was reported to contain >30% Zn. This sample was treated to contain 30% Zn. The true Zinc content of this sample remains unknown.

Combined intervals are reported using average values weighed by linear length of core.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>Samples containing >1% Zn were combined using a grade average weighted by interval length.

<table><tr><th>Sample _ID</th><th>Hole_ID</th><th>From</th><th>To</th><th>Ag (ppm)</th><th>Pb (%)</th><th>Zn (%)</th></tr><tr><td>B223</td><td>KD-2017-004</td><td>173</td><td>174</td><td>3.74</td><td>0.38</td><td>0.82</td></tr><tr><td>B224</td><td>KD-2017-004</td><td>174</td><td>175</td><td>49.9</td><td>0.10</td><td>10.35</td></tr><tr><td>B225</td><td>KD-2017-004</td><td>175</td><td>176</td><td>9.13</td><td>0.07</td><td>5.19</td></tr></table>
Those three 1m intervals were combined into one 3m interval reported as follows:

<table><tr><th>From</th><th>To</th><th>Pb (%)</th><th>Zn (%)</th><th>Ag (ppm)</th></tr><tr><td>173</td><td>176</td><td>0.18</td><td>5.45</td><td>20.92</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td><td>No metals equivalent values were calculated or reported</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</td><td>No true widths have been calculated.

Intervals reported in this release are downhole intervals.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</td><td>The drillholes were designed to intersect the mineralisation perpendicularly.

The structural control on the mineralised system means that the exact shape of the mineralisation is yet to be confirmed.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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’).</td><td>Only down hole lengths are reported.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>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.</td><td>Relevant maps and diagrams are included in the body of the report.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>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.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive</td><td>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should</td><td>No substantive exploration exists that has not been reported in this release or any previous release by Longford.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	The current phase of drilling is finished. A review of the recent data will now be conducted and plans for further exploration and drilling assessed.
	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.