31.1% ANTIMONY INTERCEPTED IN INAUGURAL DRILLING AT MAGWOOD, NSW

Lode Resources Ltd ('Lode' or 'Company') **(ASX: LDR)** is pleased announce the initial drill results from first pass drilling at the Magwood Antimony Project located in the New England region of NSW.

Highlights

- Drill core assay results of up to **31.1% Antimony** have been received from inaugural drilling at the historic Magwood antimony mine located in the New England region of NSW and just 40km north-northwest of the Hillgrove antimony mine.
- The Magwood structure can be traced for some 2.5km to the south-southeast.
- Drill intercept assays of Stibnite mineralisation include:
  - **9.92% Sb** over 4.8m in drill hole MAG010
    incl. 19.61% Sb over 2.4m in drill hole MAG010
    incl. 28.57% Sb over 1.3m in drill hole MAG010
  - **1.96% Sb** over 3.0m in drill hole MAG010
    incl. 16.60% Sb over 0.3m in drill hole MAG010
  - **2.20% Sb** over 1.9m in drill hole MAG010
  - **19.20% Sb** over 0.2m in drill hole MAG008
  - **1.28% Sb** over 0.9m in drill hole MAG007
- Drill assays of stope fill with stibnite mineralisation include:
  - **3.08% Sb** recovered from a 12.4m void in drill hole MAG002
  - **2.66% Sb** recovered from a 1.7m void in drill hole MAG010
  - **0.22% Sb** recovered from a 7.9m void in drill hole MAG004
- These drill assays indicate:
  - The potential for significant unmined in situ antimony vein style mineralisation, located adjacent to existing workings, which were missed by historical miners due to a complete dearth of any drilling Two individual core assays from drill hole MAG010 graded **31.1% Sb** and **26.4% Sb** in 82-82.6m and 82.6-83.3m respectively demonstrating the potential for massive stibnite style mineralisation; and
  - The potential for significant amounts of loose stope fill containing high grade stibnite mineralisation as a result of historical shrink stope mining and hand sorting.
- Magwood has never been previously drilled despite being Australia's leading primary antimony producer for periods between 1920 and 1970.
- LDR controls a formidable and strategic 1,914 km^2 of exploration licences prospectives for antimony mineralisation including multiple recorded occurrences. LDR is the largest holder of exploration ground in the New England Fold Belt.
- Surface exploration is currently focused on defining drill targets in the vicinity of the Magwood antimony mine.

Lode's Managing Director Ted Leschke said: *"These inaugural drill results from the Magwood antimony mine are extremely encouraging given the strong endowment of intercepted primary antimony mineralisation that was missed by previous mining and the presence of mineralised stope fill. Together, the Magwood Antimony Project and the Montezuma Silver & Antimony Project, where drilling is ongoing, place Lode Resources in a formidable position during a time where the western world has been caught short of critical metals. We are currently planning further programs at both projects".*

Magwood Antimony Project – Inaugural High-Grade Drill Results

Lode Resources Ltd ('Lode' or 'Company') **(ASX: LDR)** is pleased announce that drill core intercept assay results have been received from initial drilling at the historic Magwood antimony mine located in the New England region of NSW and just 40km north-northwest of the Hillgrove antimony mine. These results are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Magwood Antimony Project – Initial drill core intercept assays

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb grade (%)	Rock Recovered
MAG002	66.0	67.1	**1.1**	**0.15**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
MAG002	81.3	82.0	**0.7**	**0.13**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
MAG004	41.5	41.6	**0.1**	**9.65**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
MAG004	49.5	51.0	**1.5**	**0.17**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
MAG007	26.0	27.0	**1.0**	**0.08**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
MAG007	35.7	36.6	**0.9**	**1.28**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
MAG007	164.3	164.8	**0.5**	**0.11**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
MAG008	53.0	55.0	**2.0**	**0.17**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
MAG008	61.0	61.2	**0.2**	**1.75**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
MAG008	66.5	66.7	**0.2**	**19.20**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
MAG008	68.0	69.0	**1.0**	**0.25**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
MAG008	73.5	75.0	**1.5**	**0.86**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
MAG010	74.3	75.0	**0.7**	**0.88**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
MAG010	77.0	78.9	**1.9**	**2.20**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
MAG010	81.5	86.3	**4.8**	**9.92**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
incl.	82.0	84.4	**2.4**	**19.61**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
incl.	82.0	83.3	**1.3**	**28.57**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
MAG010	103.0	106.0	**3.0**	**1.96**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
incl.	104.0	104.3	**0.3**	**16.60**	In situ stibnite mineralisation
MAG010	107.2	107.7	**0.5**	**0.20**	In situ stibnite mineralisation

The drill assays in Table 1 indicate the potential for significant unmined in situ antimony mineralisation, located adjacent to existing workings that was either missed by historical miners due to a complete dearth of any drilling or as a result of "high-grading". Two individual core assays from drill hole MAG010 graded **31.1% Sb** in 82-82.6m and **26.4% Sb** in 82.6-83.3m demonstrating the potential for massive stibnite style mineralisation.

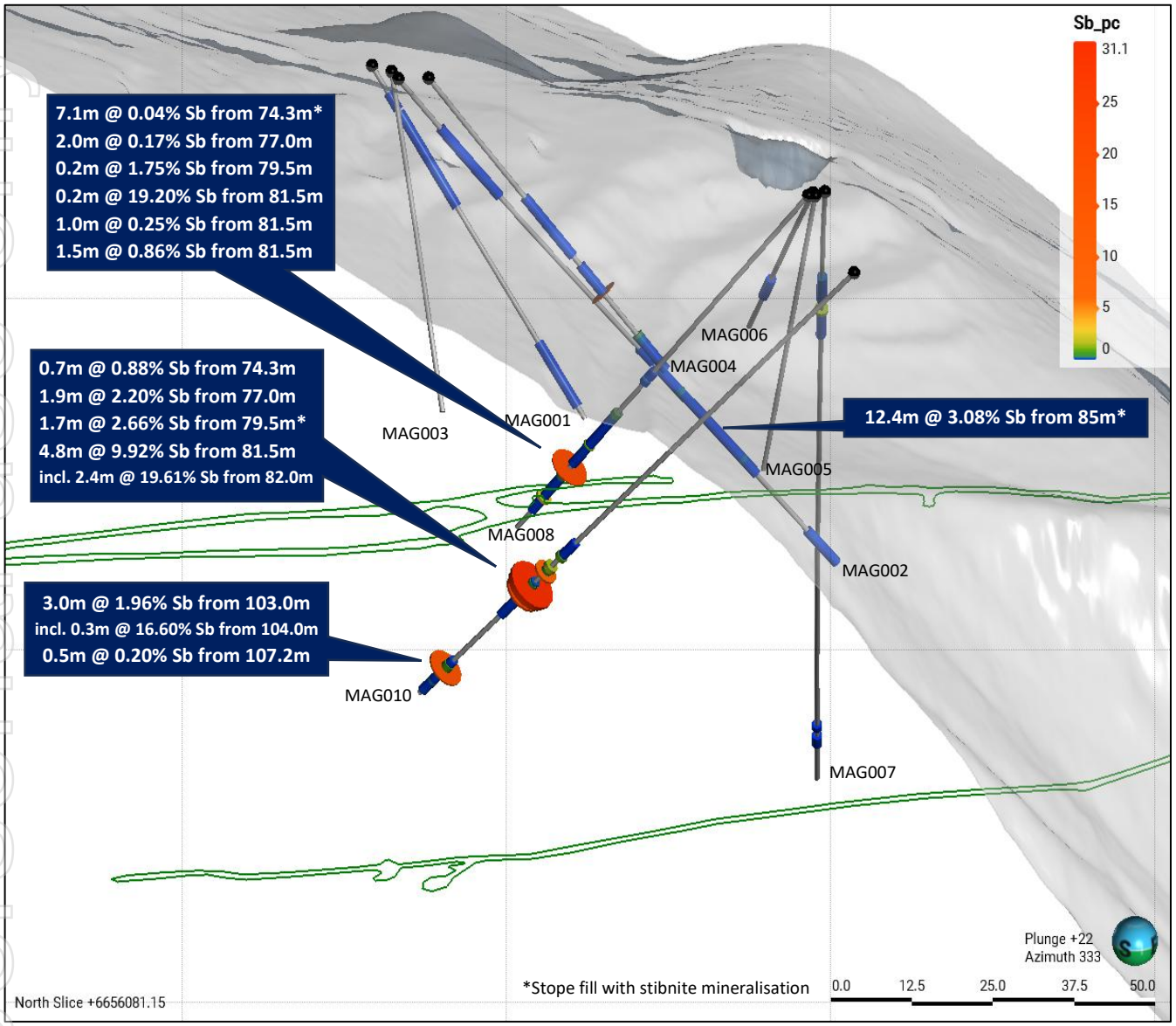
Backfilled mine voids were also intercepted in seven drill holes with three returning sufficient sample material for a single assay per void as shown In Table 2. Historical mining utilised the shrink stope mining method with ore often hand sorted. This appears to have resulted the finer stibnite mineralisation being placed underfoot as stope backfill as mining progressed upwards.

Table 2. Magwood Antimony Project – Mineralised stope fill assays*

Hole Number	Void From (m)	Void To (m)	Void Length (m)	Sb grade (%)	Rock Recovered*
MAG002	85.0	97.4	**12.4**	**3.08**	Stope fill incl. stibnite mineralisation
MAG004	41.6	49.5	**7.9**	**0.22**	Stope fill incl. stibnite mineralisation
MAG008	45.9	53.0	**7.1**	**0.04**	Stope fill incl. stibnite mineralisation
MAG010	79.5	81.2	**1.7**	**2.66**	Stope fill incl. stibnite mineralisation

*Note the recoveries of loose mineralised stope fill as drill core is very low (approx.1%) and, whilst sampling is not selective, the resultant assays are unlikely to be sufficiently representative to be used in any resource calculation. Nevertheless, it is well known that substantial past extraction of mineralised stope fill was carried out over a significant period at the nearby Hillgrove antimony mine where historical shrink stope mining and hand sorting methods also occurred.

Figure 1. Magwood Antimony Project – Isometric view of initial drill core intercept assays results and recovered mineralised back fill assays



Historical records show that Magwood's mined grades were very high by today's standards with historical reports indicating yearly production grades ranging from 4% to 62% Sb for all available records.

The vein/shear filling stibnite (Sb_2S_3) mineralisation at Magwood was mined historically via underground shafts and adits. Mining reached a depth of 300m below surface however there is strong evidence of selective mining, especially in the early years and, together with the lack of drilling, suggests that significant remnant mineralisation remains within the mine at grades that would be considered high-grade in today's terms, especially given current high Sb prices.

By way of comparison the Hillgrove Mine is reported to have a Measured and Indicted (M&I) Resource grade of 1.6% Sb whilst Australia's only currently operating antimony mine, the Costerfield Mine in Victoria, has a M&I resource grade of 3.0% Sb. Primary antimony mines are uncommon and both Hillgrove and Costerfield are considered gold mines with accessory antimony.

Lode's initial drilling program is the first for the Magwood antimony mine and is the only significant exploration last 50 years and has never been drilled despite being Australia's primary antimony producer prior to the development of the Hillgrove Antimony and Gold Mine. Magwood is a priority target as well as a type model for Lode's exploration planning.

Figure 2. Magwood Antimony Project – Plan view of initial drill core intercept assays results and recovered mineralised back fill assays

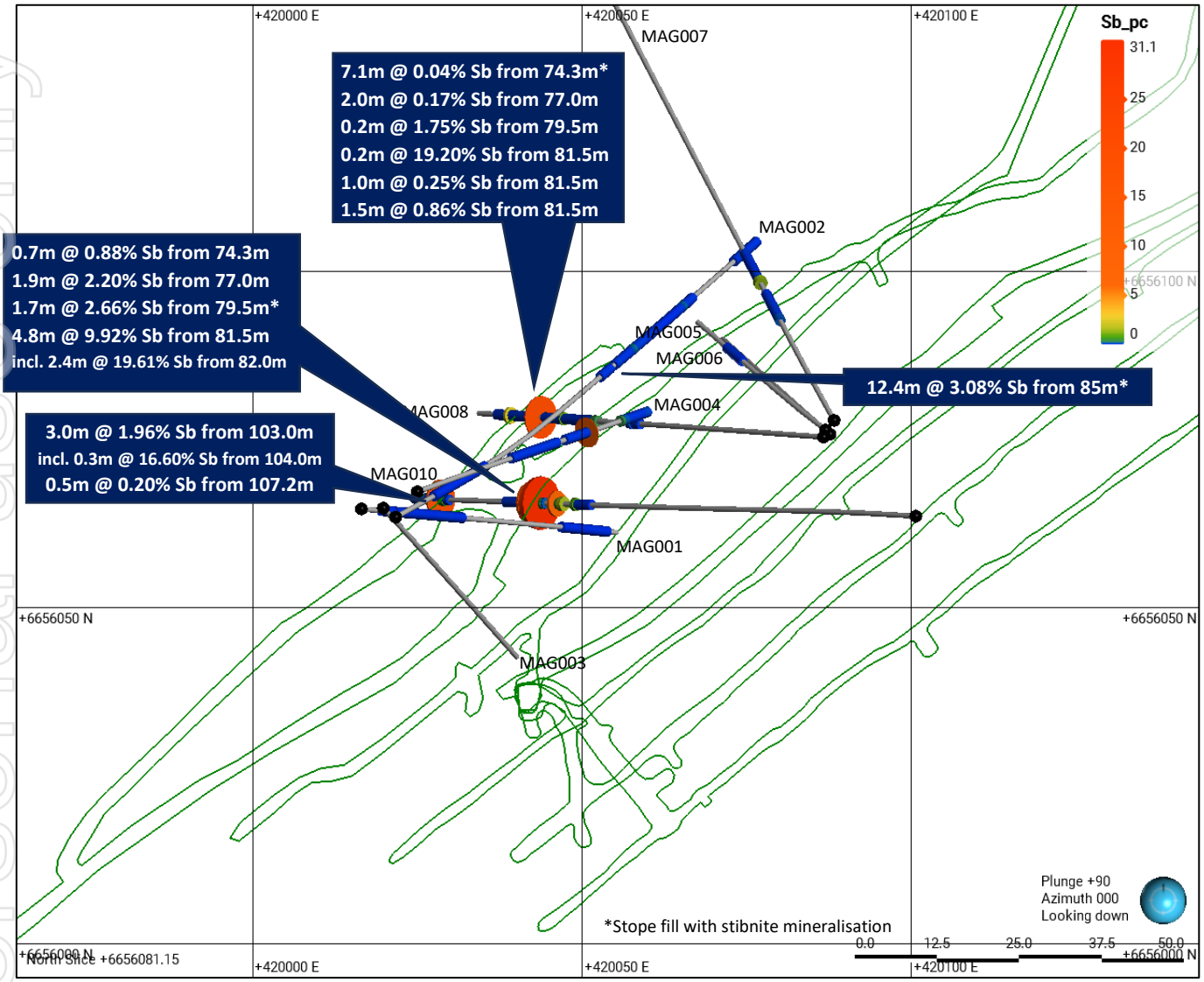


Photo 1. Drone borne photo of Adit 3 (150m depth) underground workings

Photo 2. 19.61% Sb over 2.4m from 82m within 9.92% Sb over 4.8m from 81.5m (MAG010)

New England Antimony Exploration Licences – 1,914 km^2

Lode's New England exploration licences EL9662 and EL9319 cover multiple strategic antimony prospects, including the historical Magwood antimony mine. These antimony prospects, together with Lode's Montezuma Antimony Project located in Tasmania, forms a strategic exploration portfolio that is highly prospective for one of the world's most critical metals.

In total there are 19 recorded antimony prospects within the Exploration Licences EL9662 and EL9319, both controlled 100% by Lode. Almost no drilling has occurred within Lode's antimony project areas despite the geology being considered highly prospective for orogenic structurally-controlled antimony mineralisation. It is highly relevant that surface work is almost nonexistent.

The exploration licences prospective for antimony covers an area of 1,914 km^2 and forms a large proportion of the approximately 2,741km^2 of exploration licences that Lode owns in NSW. This makes Lode the largest holder of exploration ground in the New England Fold Belt.

Exploration within the New England Fold Belt has been limited since the 1970's with one exploration hole drilled for every fourteen holes drilled in the Lachlan Fold Belt attesting to the tremendous discovery potential that may be latent within Lode's strategic exploration portfolio. Field activities have commenced including access discussions with surface landowners.

Figure 3: Location of Lode's EL9662 With Multiple Antimony Prosects

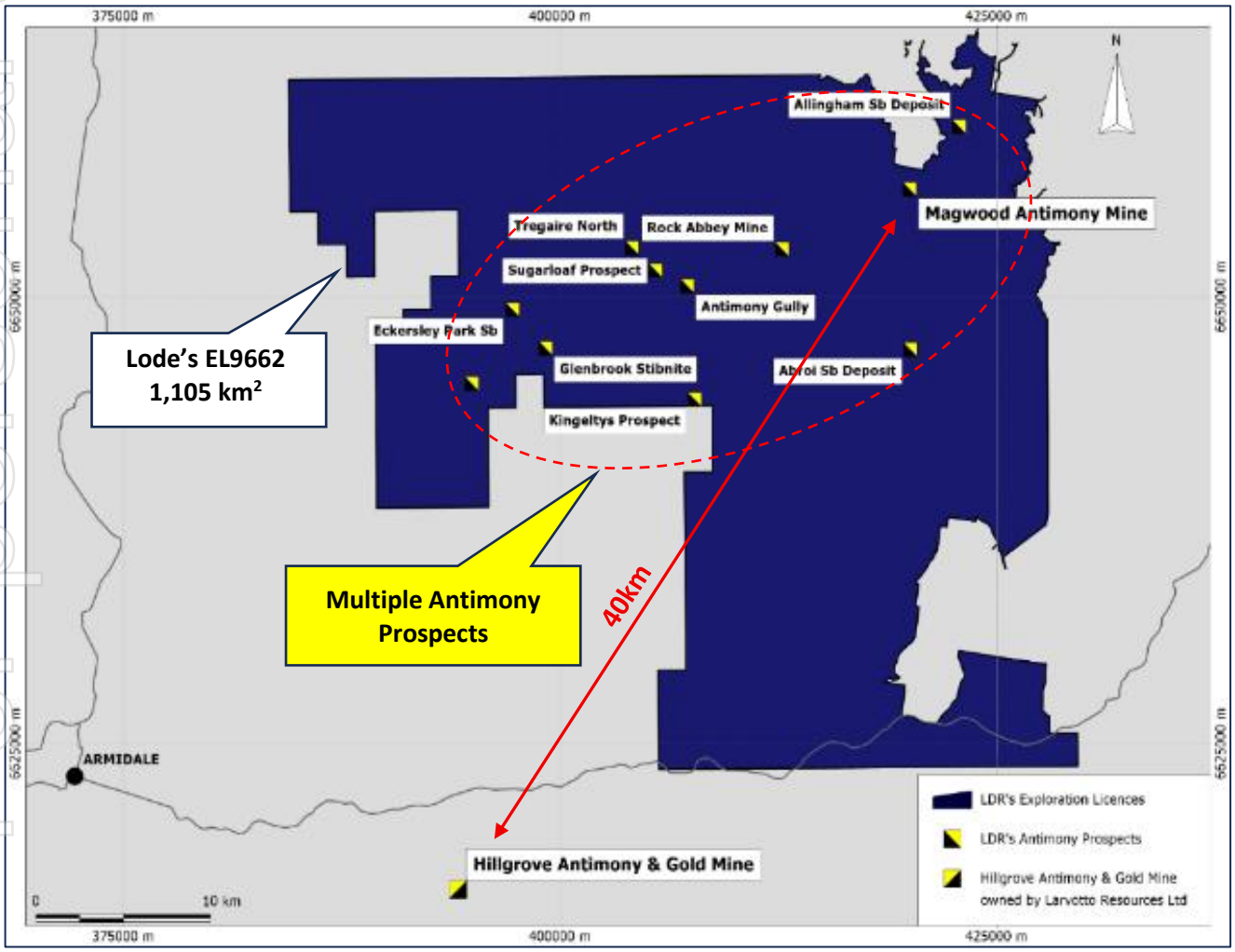
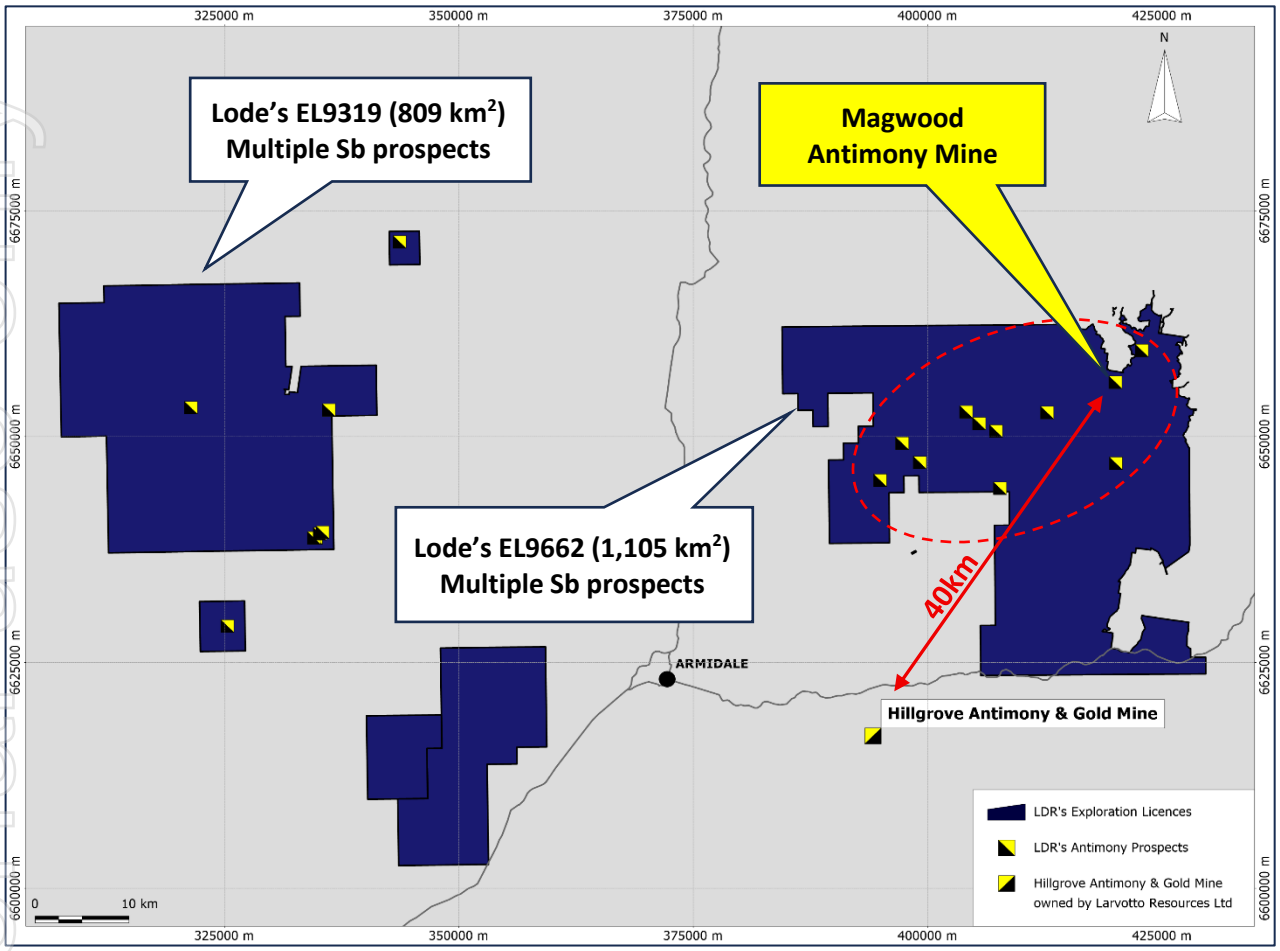


Figure 4: Location of Lode's EL9662 & EL9319 Covering Multiple Antimony Prospects



This announcement has been approved and authorised by Lode Resource Ltd.'s Managing Director, Ted Leschke.

For more information on Lode Resources and to subscribe for our regular updates, please visit our websiteat www.loderesources.com or email info@loderesoruces.com

No Material Changes

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration activities in this market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Results for LDR's NSW projects is based on information compiled by Mr Jason Beckton, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Beckton, who is Director at LDR, 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 Beckton has a beneficial interest as a shareholder and an option holder of LDR and consents to the inclusion in this Report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix I

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1.

(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.	• Diamond drilling techniques were used to obtain samples. • HQ3 and NQ2 core was logged and sample intervals assigned based on the geology. • The core to be sampled was sawn in half and bagged according to sample intervals. Intervals range from 0.2m to 2m. • Blanks and standards were inserted at >5% where appropriate. • Samples were sampled by a qualified geologist. • Sample preparation comprised drying (DRY-21), weighed, crushing (CRU-31) and pulverised (PUL-32), refer to ALS codes. • The assay methods used were ME-ICP61, Au-AA25 and XRF15b (refer to ALS assay codes). ME-ICP61 (25g) is a four-acid digestion with ICP-AES finish. Au-AA25 (30g) is a fire assay method. XRF15b is an X-Ray Fluorescence method.
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).	• All drilling is Diamond drilling (core), HQ3 & NQ2 in size. • Core was collected using a split tube for HQ3 and a standard tube for NQ2. • Core was not orientated.
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.	• Core recoveries are measured using standard industry best practice. • Core loss is recorded in the logging. • Core recovery in the surface lithologies is poor. • Core recovery in fresh rock is excellent with 99% recovered from 3m downhole depth.

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.	• Holes are logged to a level of detail that would support mineral resource estimation. • Qualitative logging includes lithology, alteration, texture, colour and structures. • Quantitative logging includes sulphide and gangue mineral percentages. • All drill holes have been logged in full. • All drill core was photographed wet and dry.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Holes are logged to a level of detail that would support mineral resource estimation. • Qualitative logging includes lithology, alteration, texture, colour and structures. • Quantitative logging includes sulphide and gangue mineral percentages. • All drill holes have been logged in full. • All drill core was photographed wet and dry. • 100% of the core is logged.
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 grain size of the material being sampled.	• Core was prepared using standard industry best practice. • The core was sawn in half using a diamond core saw and half core was sent to ALS Brisbane for assay. • No duplicate sampling has been conducted. • Samples intervals ranged from 0.2m to 2m. The average sample size was 1m in length. The sample size is considered appropriate for the material being sampled. • The samples were sent to ALS Brisbane for assay. • Blanks and standards were inserted at >5% where appropriate.
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. • 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.	• Samples were stored in a secure location and transported to the ALS laboratory in Brisbane QLD via a certified courier. Sample preparation comprised drying (DRY-21), weighed, crushing (CRU-31) and pulverised (PUL-32). • The assay methods used were ME-ICP61, Au-AA25 and XRF15b (refer to ALS assay codes). ME-ICP61 (25g) is a four-acid digestion with ICP-AES finish. Au-AA25 (30g) is a fire assay method. XRF15b is an X-Ray Fluorescence method. • Certified standards and blanks were inserted at a rate of >5% at the appropriate locations. These are checked when assay results are received to make sure they fall within the accepted limits. • The assay methods employed are considered appropriate for near total digestion.

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.	• Laboratory results have been reviewed by the Exploration Manager. • Significant intersections are reviewed by the Exploration Manager and Managing Director. • No twin holes were drilled. • Commercial laboratory certificates are supplied by ALS. • The certified standards and blanks are checked.
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.	• Drill hole collar locations were recorded using RTK GPS (+- 0.02m). • Grid system used is GDA94 UTM zone 56 • Down hole surveys are conducted with a digital magnetic multi-shot camera at 30m intervals.
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 applied.	• The holes drilled were for exploration purposes and were not drilled on a grid pattern. • Drill hole spacing is considered appropriate for exploration purposes. • The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding is not currently sufficient for the estimation of mineral resource estimation. • No sample compositing has been 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.	• Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike where possible however given gorge terrain in the area drilling positions are limited. • The orientation of drilling relative to key mineralised structures is not considered likely to introduce sampling bias. • The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineral style. • The orientation of the mineralisation intersected in at Magwood is generally thought to strike NE-SW.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples have been overseen by the Project Manager during transport from site to the assay laboratories.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews have been carried out at this point.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement andland 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 sampling was conducted on EL9662 • EL9662 is 100% held by Lode Metals Pty Ltd. • Native title does not exist over EL9662 • All leases/tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by otherparties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Limited historic rock and soil sampling.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• EL9662 falls within the southern portion of the New England Orogen (NEO). EL9662 hosts numerous antimony and gold occurrences. The Magwood mineralisation is likely orogenic related and similar to other orogenic systems in the area.
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 drillholes, including, easting and northing, elevation or RL, dip and azimuth, down hole length, interception depth and hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• See row below. • The orientation of the mineralisation intersected in MAG010 is thought to be NE-SW. • Only drill assays from meaningful mineralised intercepts are tabulated below. A meaningful intercept is generally determined have an endowment > 0.05% x.metres Sb.

Magwood Antimony Project - drill hole surveys

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (m)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg)	EOH Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	ETW (m)	Rock Recovered	Drilling Method
MAG001	420016	6656065	1001	-50	95	60.1	-	-	-	-		Diamond HQ
MAG002	420022	6656063	1000	-50	62	104.6	66.0	67.1	1.1	0.6	In situ stibnite mineralisation	Diamond HQ
							81.3	82.0	0.7	0.4	In situ stibnite mineralisation	
							85.0	97.4	12.4	6.4	Stope fill incl. stibnite mineralisation*	
MAG003	420020	6656065	1001	-53	137	50.4	-	-	-	-		Diamond HQ
MAG004	420025	6656067	1000	-50	70	56.4	41.5	41.6	0.1	0.1	In situ stibnite mineralisation	Diamond HQ
							41.6	49.5	7.9	4.6	Stope fill incl. stibnite mineralisation*	
							49.5	51.0	1.5	0.9	In situ stibnite mineralisation	
MAG005	420087	6656076	990	-50	310	39.2	-	-	-	-		Diamond HQ
MAG006	420088	6656076	990	-68	310	54.6	-	-	-	-		Diamond HQ
MAG007	420088	6656078	990	-50	330	177.1	26.0	27.0	1.0	0.6	In situ stibnite mineralisation	Diamond HQ
					330		35.7	36.6	0.9	0.5	In situ stibnite mineralisation	
							164.3	164.8	0.5	0.3	In situ stibnite mineralisation	
MAG008	420087	6656075	990	-50	274	81.2	45.9	53.0	7.1	5.2	Stope fill incl. stibnite mineralisation*	Diamond NQ2
							53.0	55.0	2.0	1.5	In situ stibnite mineralisation	
							61.0	61.2	0.2	0.1	In situ stibnite mineralisation	
							66.5	66.7	0.2	0.1	In situ stibnite mineralisation	
							68.0	69.0	1.0	0.7	In situ stibnite mineralisation	
							73.5	75.0	1.5	1.1	In situ stibnite mineralisation	
MAG010	420101	6656064	985	-46	274	110.8	74.3	75.0	0.7	0.5	In situ stibnite mineralisation	Diamond HQ
							77.0	78.9	1.9	1.4	In situ stibnite mineralisation	
							79.5	81.2	1.7	1.2	Stope fill incl. stibnite mineralisation*	
							81.5	86.3	4.8	3.5	In situ stibnite mineralisation	
							103.0	106.0	3.0	2.2	In situ stibnite mineralisation	
							107.2	107.7	0.5	0.4	In situ stibnite mineralisation	

Magwood Antimony Project - drill hole assays

Sample Number	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb grade %
D06106	MAG002	66.0	66.5	0.5	0.1
D06107	MAG002	66.5	67.1	0.6	0.19
D06122	MAG002	81.3	81.6	0.3	0.12
D06123	MAG002	81.6	82.0	0.4	0.14
D06128	MAG002	85.0	97.4	12.4	3.08
D06165	MAG004	41.5	41.6	0.1	9.65
D06168	MAG004	41.6	49.5	7.9	0.219
D06169	MAG004	49.5	50.0	0.5	0.318
D06170	MAG004	50.0	51.0	1.0	0.102
D06184	MAG007	26.0	27.0	1.0	0.083
D06193	MAG007	35.7	36.6	0.9	1.275
D06207	MAG007	164.3	164.8	0.5	0.109
D06217	MAG008	45.9	53.0	7.1	0.039
D06218	MAG008	53.0	54.0	1.0	0.288
D06219	MAG008	54.0	55.0	1.0	0.052
D06226	MAG008	61.0	61.2	0.2	1.750
D06234	MAG008	66.5	66.7	0.2	19.200
D06237	MAG008	68.0	69.0	1.0	0.252
D06243	MAG008	73.5	74.0	0.5	2.370
D06246	MAG008	74.2	75.0	0.8	0.136
D06263	MAG010	74.3	75.0	0.7	0.879
D06264	MAG010	77.0	77.5	0.5	1.455
D06265	MAG010	77.5	77.8	0.3	1.565

D06266	MAG010	77.8	78.5	0.7	0.388
D06267	MAG010	78.5	78.9	0.4	6.800
D06269	MAG010	78.9	79.5	0.6	0.032
D06271	MAG010	79.5	81.2	1.7	2.660
D06273	MAG010	81.2	81.5	0.3	0.086
D06274	MAG010	81.5	82.0	0.5	0.452
D06275	MAG010	82.0	82.6	0.6	31.100
D06279	MAG010	82.6	83.3	0.7	26.400
D06283	MAG010	83.3	84.0	0.7	3.320
D06286	MAG010	84.0	84.4	0.4	19.000
D06288	MAG010	84.4	85.0	0.6	0.160
D06289	MAG010	85.0	85.6	0.6	0.262
D06290	MAG010	85.6	86.0	0.4	0.094
D06291	MAG010	86.0	86.3	0.3	0.081
D06298	MAG010	103.0	104.0	1.0	0.762
D06299	MAG010	104.0	104.3	0.3	16.600
D06302	MAG010	104.3	105.0	0.7	0.102
D06303	MAG010	105.0	106.0	1.0	0.069
D06306	MAG010	107.2	107.7	0.5	0.200

Magwood Antimony Project – voids intercepted in drilling

Sample ID	Hole ID	Void from (m)	Void to (m)	Void length (m)	Fill sample weight (kg)	Sb grade %	Comments
D06128	MAG002	85	97.4	12.4	1.31	3.08	Void containing mineralised fill
D06168	MAG004	41.6	49.5	7.9	0.92	0.22	Void containing mineralised fill
N/A	MAG005	30.15	39.15	9			Void but no fill recovered
N/A	MAG007	33.3	35.7	2.4			Void but no fill recovered
D06217	MAG008	45.9	53	7.1	0.25	0.039	Void containing mineralised fill
N/A	MAG009	78.5	80.5	2			Void but no fill recovered
D06271	MAG010	79.5	81.15	1.65	0.64	2.66	Void containing mineralised fill

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	• Intersection calculation are weighted to sample length. • No grade capping has been applied. • The assumptions used for reporting of metal equivalent values and the metal equivalent formula are clearly stated below

	any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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').	• The orientation of the mineralisation intersected in MAG010 is thought to be NE-SW.
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 plans and sections.	• Refer to plans and sections within report