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SIGNIFICANT 2KM GOLD TARGET IS OPEN TO THE EAST ON 83% OF THE 24 LINES DRILLED AT HN9

After an extensive 40 RC drill programme totaling 1655m (Table 1) at Hawks Nest 9 (HN9) mainly focused on a 2km long sheared gold rich porphyry, a large coherent mineralised zone is outlined with lines drilled on a detailed spacing of 50m apart. There are now a total of 104 shallow holes making up the 24 drill lines completed to date, which average a significant 95m in length. **Twenty of the twenty-four drill-lines (83%) have gold intersections remaining open to the east and are being followed up with another 51 RC holes totaling 2420m (Table 2).** This drilling is aimed at mainly extending the mineralised zone to at least 120 to 150m down dip and to infill drill the numerous promising gold rich zones identified (Figure 1).

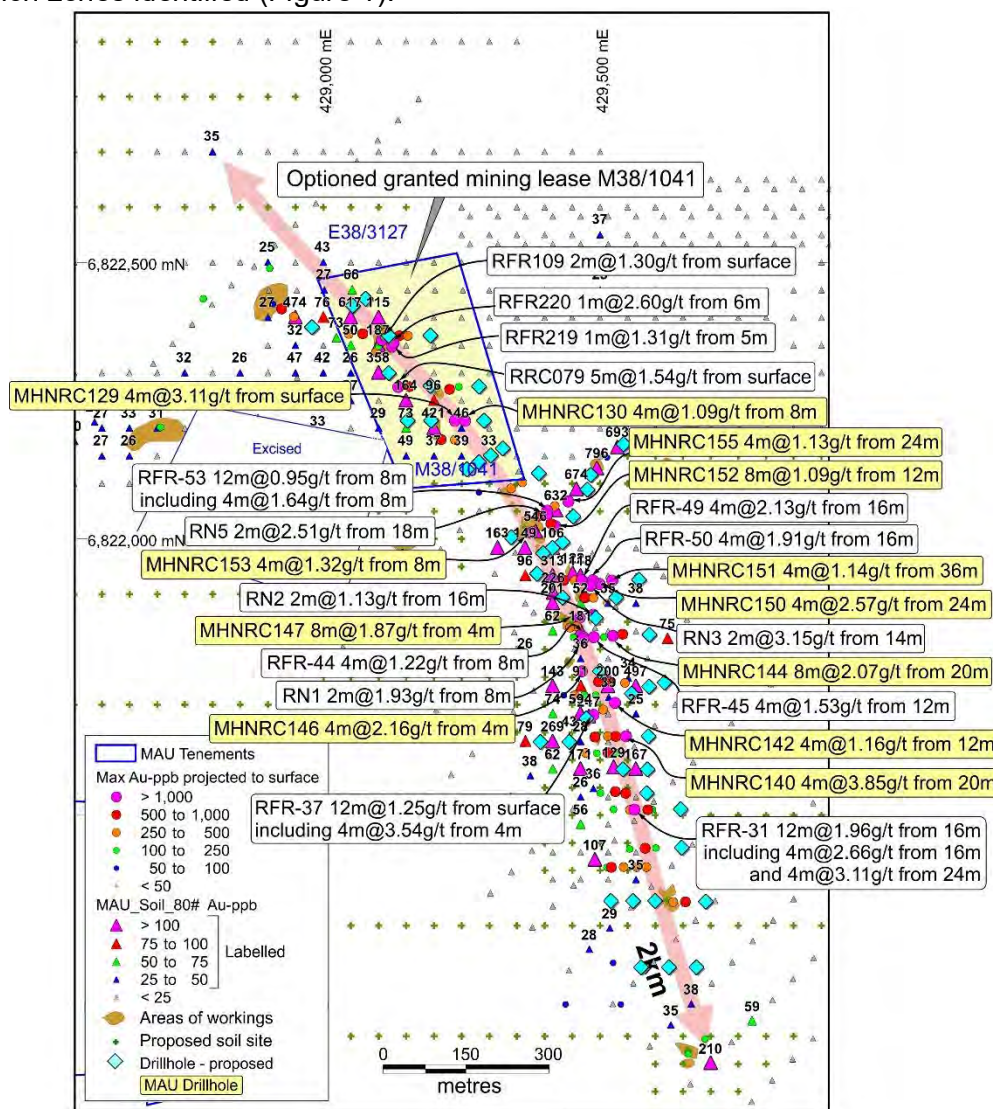


Figure 1. HN9 Historical Drilling and Workings, 40 RC Drill holes and 441 Soil Geochemical Samples Completed and 51 RC Drill Holes and 501 Soil Geochemical Samples Proposed mainly over 2km Shallow Mineralised Gold Zone Shown in Pink.

The sizeable 2km gold target is shaping up as there are now 71 very shallow gold intersections greater than 0.5g/t, 32 intersections greater than 1 g/t, 12 intersections greater than 2 g/t and 6 intersections greater than 3 g/t, which are all within the first 50m of the surface (Table 3). There are 216 1m splits been sent to the assay laboratory for further definition of the gold zones intersected. There are two discernable mineralised zones which dip shallowly around 20 degrees to the east mainly within the sheared porphyry and sheared mafic/porphyry contacts.

These shallow dipping extensive zones at HN9 are a good potential indicator for deeper mineralisation because all the numerous nearby large deposits in the region including Wallaby (7moz), Sunrise Dam (10moz), Jupiter (1.3moz) have persistent internal shallow dipping mineralised lodes that are often called shear zones, which are ubiquitous through these deposits and have been defined down to 1500m depth at the Wallaby deposit. In addition, many discoveries in recent times have been made by drilling below 100m because the historical drilling was too shallow. At HN9 the average hole depth is only 35m providing tremendous scope for upside potential.

Managing Director George Sakalidis commented: "With the Australian gold price greater than \$1,800 the HN9 Project, which is only 15km NW of the Granny Smith Operations owned by Gold Fields Australia Pty Ltd and only 10km NE of the Jupiter Operations owned by Dacian Gold Ltd at Laverton, WA., is shaping up and has potential for a large-scale shallow deposit based on the 2km mineralised shear zone and the open down dip gold mineralisation. This significant 2km target is coherent where it has been drill tested within its central 1.5km and is defined by 104 holes over 24 lines spaced around 50m apart and is between 50 to 200m wide (Figure 1) and is open to the north and south and is currently being further investigated over a large 3.6km length.

A busy 51 drill-hole programme has nearly finished and 15 holes are left to drill. This programme is designed to extend the size of the down dip mineralisation and infill promising mineralised zones. Future deeper drilling will be guided by these results, 216 1m gold splits and a 501-soil sampling programme which has also nearly finished. In addition, promising results from HN5 and MJE will be followed up with some RC drilling."

Table 1. HN9 Completed RC Drilling (assays completed)

HoleID	MGA_East	MGA_North	Depth(m)	Dip	Azimuth
MHNRC121	428722	6822193	40	-60	300
MHNRC122	428917	6822421	20	-60	300
MHNRC123	428932	6822412	40	-60	300
MHNRC124	428953	6822399	40	-60	300
MHNRC125	429142	6822368	40	-60	270
MHNRC126	429164	6822368	40	-60	270
MHNRC127	429080	6822372	40	-60	270
MHNRC128	429160	6822276	40	-60	270
MHNRC129	429239	6822214	34	-60	270
MHNRC130	429261	6822214	40	-60	270
MHNRC131	429229	6822271	40	-60	270
MHNRC132	429252	6822276	40	-60	270
MHNRC133	429674	6821081	40	-60	230
MHNRC134	429692	6821098	40	-60	230
MHNRC135	429663	6821344	40	-60	270
MHNRC136	429515	6821406	40	-60	270
MHNRC137	429618	6821441	40	-60	270
MHNRC138	429616	6821511	55	-60	270
MHNRC139	429555	6821540	40	-60	270
MHNRC140	429558	6821643	40	-60	270
MHNRC141	429510	6821694	40	-60	240
MHNRC142	429533	6821707	40	-60	240
MHNRC143	429560	6821740	50	-60	270
MHNRC144	429536	6821825	40	-60	270
MHNRC145	429560	6821828	50	-60	270
MHNRC146	429470	6821761	40	-60	270
MHNRC147	429465	6821858	40	-60	270
MHNRC148	429480	6821894	40	-60	270
MHNRC149	429500	6821894	40	-60	270
MHNRC150	429511	6821919	40	-60	270
MHNRC151	429540	6821925	50	-60	270
MHNRC152	429425	6822026	40	-60	240
MHNRC153	429381	6822014	50	-60	240
MHNRC154	429425	6822064	40	-60	240
MHNRC155	429453	6822074	66	-60	240
MHNRC156	429519	6822153	40	-60	230
MHNRC157	429688	6822173	40	-60	270
MHNRC158	429653	6822126	40	-60	270
MHNRC159	429345	6822095	40	-60	240
MHNRC160	429363	6822105	40	-60	240
Total			1655m		

Table 2. HN9 Proposed/In-progress RC Drilling

SiteID	Easting MGaz51	Northing MGaz51	Depth metres	Dip degrees	Azimuth degrees
HN9-01	429586	6821583	40	-60	270
HN9-02	429393	6821633	40	-60	270
HN9-03	429445	6821633	40	-60	270
HN9-04	429589	6821733	40	-60	270
HN9-05	429387	6821937	40	-60	270
HN9-06	429340	6822003	40	-60	240
HN9-07	429484	6822116	40	-60	230
HN9-08	429543	6822172	40	-60	230
HN9-09	429195	6822214	40	-60	270
HN9-10	429153	6822214	40	-60	270
HN9-11	429194	6822277	40	-60	270
HN9-12	429119	6822300	40	-60	270
HN9-13	429119	6822368	40	-60	270
HN9-14	429542	6821583	40	-60	270
HN9-15	429476	6821675	40	-60	240
HN9-16	429433	6821894	40	-60	270
HN9-17	429433	6821994	40	-60	240
HN9-18	429675	6821225	40	-60	270
HN9-19	429625	6821225	40	-60	270
HN9-20	429575	6821225	40	-60	270
HN9-21	429600	6821345	40	-60	270
HN9-22	429560	6821345	40	-60	270
HN9-23	429520	6821345	40	-60	270
HN9-24	429415	6821984	40	-60	240
HN9-25	429398	6821974	40	-60	240
HN9-26	429325	6822164	40	-60	240
HN9-27	429303	6822151	40	-60	240
HN9-28	429282	6822139	40	-60	240
HN9-29	429260	6822126	40	-60	240
HN9-30	429077	6822435	40	-60	240
HN9-31	429054	6822422	40	-60	240
HN9-32	429144	6821968	40	-60	0
HN9-33	428980	6822383	60	-60	300
HN9-34	429194	6822368	60	-60	270
HN9-35	429282	6822276	60	-60	270
HN9-36	429291	6822214	60	-60	270
HN9-37	429390	6822119	60	-60	240
HN9-38	429478	6822089	60	-60	240
HN9-39	429452	6822041	60	-60	240
HN9-40	429571	6821926	60	-60	270
HN9-41	429530	6821894	60	-60	270
HN9-42	429493	6821857	60	-60	270
HN9-43	429590	6821827	60	-60	270
HN9-44	429500	6821761	60	-60	270
HN9-45	429617	6821740	60	-60	270

HN9-46	429558	6821720	60	-60	240
HN9-47	429588	6821643	60	-60	270
HN9-48	429585	6821540	60	-60	270
HN9-49	429646	6821511	60	-60	270
HN9-50	429648	6821441	60	-60	270
HN9-51	429692	6821344	60	-60	270
51 holes	2420m				

Table 3. HN9 Gold Intercepts > 0.5g/t

Hole_Id	Easting MGAz51	Northing MGAz51	From metres	To metres	Width metres	Gold ppm
<i>RC - Magnetic Resources NL 25 January 2019</i>						
MHNRC123	428932	6822412	16	20	4	0.652
MHNRC125	429142	6822368	8	12	4	0.841
MHNRC127	429080	6822372	16	20	4	0.946
MHNRC128	429160	6822276	8	12	4	0.539
MHNRC129	429239	6822214	0	4	4	3.114
			4	8	4	0.984
MHNRC130	429261	6822214	8	12	4	1.090
MHNRC131	429229	6822271	0	4	4	0.617
MHNRC135	429663	6821344	16	20	4	0.901
MHNRC139	429555	6821540	8	12	4	0.500
			16	20	4	0.538
MHNRC140	429558	6821643	20	24	4	3.853
MHNRC142	429533	6821707	12	16	4	1.163
MHNRC144	429536	6821825	20	24	4	1.051
			24	28	4	3.094
MHNRC145	429560	6821828	36	40	4	0.531
MHNRC146	429470	6821761	4	8	4	2.159
MHNRC147	429465	6821858	4	8	4	2.427
			8	12	4	1.320
MHNRC148	429480	6821894	16	20	4	0.907
MHNRC150	429511	6821919	24	28	4	2.568
MHNRC151	429540	6821925	36	40	4	1.138
MHNRC152	429425	6822026	12	16	4	1.143
			16	20	4	1.042
MHNRC153	429381	6822014	8	12	4	1.321
MHNRC155	429453	6822074	24	28	4	1.127
<i>AC - Metex Resources Ltd 2001 A62445</i>						
RFAC357	429937	6820538	44	45	1	0.721
RFAC358	429937	6820618	69	70	1	0.824
RFAC402	429737	6820438	37	38	1	0.849
<i>RAB - Gwalia 1989 A29728</i>						
RFR-25	429535	6821406	28	32	4	0.577
RFR-31	429575	6821511	16	20	4	2.660
			24	28	4	3.110
RFR-32	429595	6821510	12	16	4	0.873
			16	20	4	0.920
RFR-35	429515	6821614	0	4	4	0.797
RFR-37	429491	6821684	0	4	4	1.120
			4	8	4	3.540

			12	16	4	0.501
RFR-44	429475	6821823	8	12	4	1.220
RFR-45	429496	6821823	12	16	4	1.530
			16	20	4	0.858
RFR-47	429436	6821925	0	4	4	0.751
RFR-49	429476	6821925	16	20	4	2.130
RFR-50	429496	6821926	12	16	4	0.686
			16	20	4	1.910
RFR-51	429416	6822031	8	12	4	0.977
RFR-52	429391	6822044	8	12	4	0.923
			12	16	4	0.753
RFR-53	429409	6822054	8	12	4	1.640
			16	20	4	0.683
<i>RAB - Duketon/Golconda 1987 A22722</i>						
RFR-109	429106	6822361	0	2	2	1.300
RFR-219	429125	6822351	5	6	1	1.310
RFR-220	429128	6822358	6	7	1	2.600
<i>RC - Julia Mines 1986 A18060</i>						
RN1	429469	6821820	8	10	2	1.930
			10	12	2	0.700
			20	22	2	0.750
RN2	429487	6821863	16	18	2	1.130
			22	24	2	0.700
RN3	429483	6821916	14	16	2	3.150
RN5	429404	6822044	12	14	2	0.950
			18	20	2	2.510
<i>RC - Placer Exploration Ltd 1991 A34935</i>						
RRC065	429588	6821441	10	15	5	0.658
RRC067	429531	6821543	5	10	5	0.925
RRC069	429495	6821642	5	10	5	0.735
RRC071	429537	6821643	10	15	5	0.548
			15	20	5	0.664
RRC072	429503	6821742	5	10	5	0.637
			10	15	5	0.695
RRC073	429525	6821744	15	20	5	0.978
RRC077	429222	6822180	15	20	5	0.820
RRC079	429137	6822275	0	5	5	1.540

Hawks Nest 5 (HN5)

HN5 is within a geologic setting of NS trending porphyry dykes and mafic amphibolites. Shears in the amphibolites appear to be interbedded with black shales, and significant gold mineralisation is interpreted to occur where shearing is in contact with the north trending porphyry dykes. There are two prospective shears that have been defined. (Figure 2).

At HN5 a 19 RC programme for 1225m has been completed and better intersections include 1m at 4.6g/t from 19-20m in hole MHNRC103b and 1m at 1.8g/t from 53m in hole MHNRC111 (Table 4). Numerous intersections warrant further follow up including 4m at 1.0g/t from 20m in MHNRC103 and 1m at 4.6g/t from 19m in hole MHNRC103. At HN5 there are 43 intersections greater than 0.5g/t, including 22 intersections greater than 1g/t and 12 intersections greater than 2g/t (Table 4).

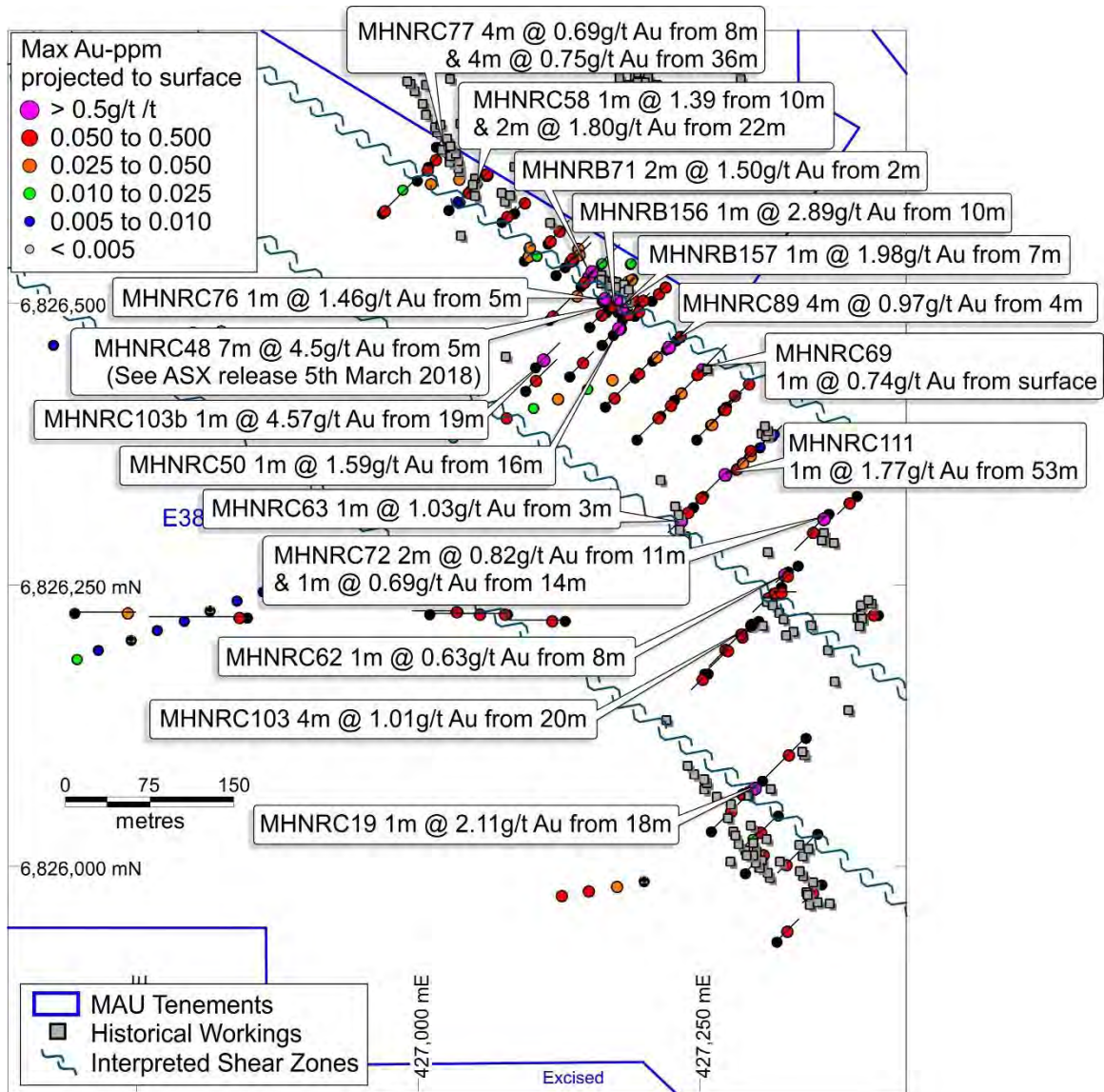


Figure 2. HN5 MAU RAB/RC Drilling Maximum Gold Projected to Surface, Historical Workings and Interpreted Shear Zones.

Table 4. HN5 Gold Intercepts >0.5g/t

Hole_Id	Easting MGaz51	Northing MGaz51	From metres	To metres	Width metres	Gold ppm	
MHNRC19	427305	6826077	16	20	4	0.753	*
MHNRC19			18	19	1	2.108	*
MHNRC48	427179	6826508	4	8	4	4.713	*
MHNRC48			5	6	1	4.415	*
MHNRC48			6	7	1	2.079	*
MHNRC48			7	8	1	9.675	*
MHNRC48			8	9	1	3.454	*
MHNRC48			8	12	4	3.728	*
MHNRC48			9	10	1	6.298	*
MHNRC48			10	11	1	3.884	*
MHNRC48			11	12	1	1.282	*
MHNRC50	427173	6826473	16	17	1	1.591	*
MHNRC51	427163	6826464	41	42	1	0.600	*
MHNRC51			42	43	1	0.502	*
MHNRC51			44	45	1	0.539	*
MHNRC52	427163	6826503	4	8	4	0.604	*
MHNRC52			6	7	1	1.450	*
MHNRC54	427153	6826527	5	6	1	0.613	*
MHNRC58	427052	6826607	8	12	4	0.650	*
MHNRC58			10	11	1	1.386	*
MHNRC58			16	20	4	0.596	*
MHNRC58			19	20	1	0.620	*
MHNRC58			20	24	4	0.999	*
MHNRC58			22	23	1	1.236	*
MHNRC58			23	24	1	2.356	*
MHNRC62	427328	6826263	8	9	1	0.633	*
MHNRC63	427234	6826309	3	4	1	1.023	*
MHNRC69	427252	6826442	0	1	1	0.736	*
MHNRC70	427149	6826522	5	6	1	1.463	*
MHNRC71	427155	6826530	0	4	4	0.810	*
MHNRC71			2	3	1	2.004	*
MHNRC71			3	4	1	1.005	*
MHNRC72	427364	6826314	8	12	4	0.840	*
MHNRC72			11	12	1	0.706	*
MHNRC72			12	13	1	0.933	*
MHNRC72			14	15	1	0.634	*
MHNRC77	427016	6826640	8	12	4	0.689	*
MHNRC77			36	40	4	0.746	*
MHNRC89	427220	6826460	4	8	4	0.973	
MHNRC103	427296	6826215	20	24	4	1.009	
MHNRC103b	427104	6826444	16	20	4	0.700	
MHNRC103b			19	20	1	4.574	
MHNRC111	427253	6826330	53	54	1	1.769	

* Previously reported assay result

Mount Jumbo East (MJE)

The Mt Jumbo East Prospect comprises eight 100%-owned prospecting licences P38/4317 to P38/4324 (11.5sq km) located 16km SSW from Laverton and immediately covering an 8km strike length of prospective iron formations, ultramafics, mafics and black shales (Fig. 3).

This maiden drill programme consisted of 6 RC drillholes for 544m targeting shallow easterly dipping banded iron formations (BIF) with anomalous historical (WMC) lag and rock chip results, which respectively ranged from 0.2g/t to 6.5g/t and 1g/t to 7.2g/t.

Results were promising after 4m composites were taken for all holes showing anomalous gold in hole MMJERC04 of 4m @ 4g/t from 16m targeting an anomalous 3.6g/t rock chip sample and 220-320ppb lag geochemical samples; 8m @ 0.4g/t from 8m, in hole MMJERC03, targeting 1750ppb and 2300ppb rock chips and 4m @ 0.12g/t from surface in hole MMJERC05 targeting 6500ppb and 480ppb in lag.

These results were followed up with an 11 RC hole programme totaling 652m (Table 5 and 6) with promising results of 4m at 2.2g/t from 60m in hole MMJE2RC09 and 4m at 1.8g/t from 40m in hole MMJE2RC10 and are considered significant due to the strong alteration and associated anomalous gold in a favourable shallow east -dipping altered BIF sequence. Check assaying of the 56 1m samples is in progress.

Historical exploration and drilling on the ground has identified three areas of gold mineralisation termed No Name, Horseshoe Pass and Saddle. These prospects also comprise quartz veined and sulfidic BIF in areas of cross faulting and structural complexity. Significant historical drill intersections at No Name include 10m @ 1.2g/t Au from 10m in drill hole MJC04, 8m @ 2.0g/t Au from 36m in hole MJC03 and 3m @ 10.9g/t Au from 13m in hole MJC09. A number of these intersections are to be further investigated for their down dip potential in future RC programmes.

The significant intersection in MMJERC04 of 4m@4g/t from 16m is approximately 600m north in the same BIF horizon, with these intersections within the No Name prospect creating significant exploration potential for this enlarged zone (Fig 3).

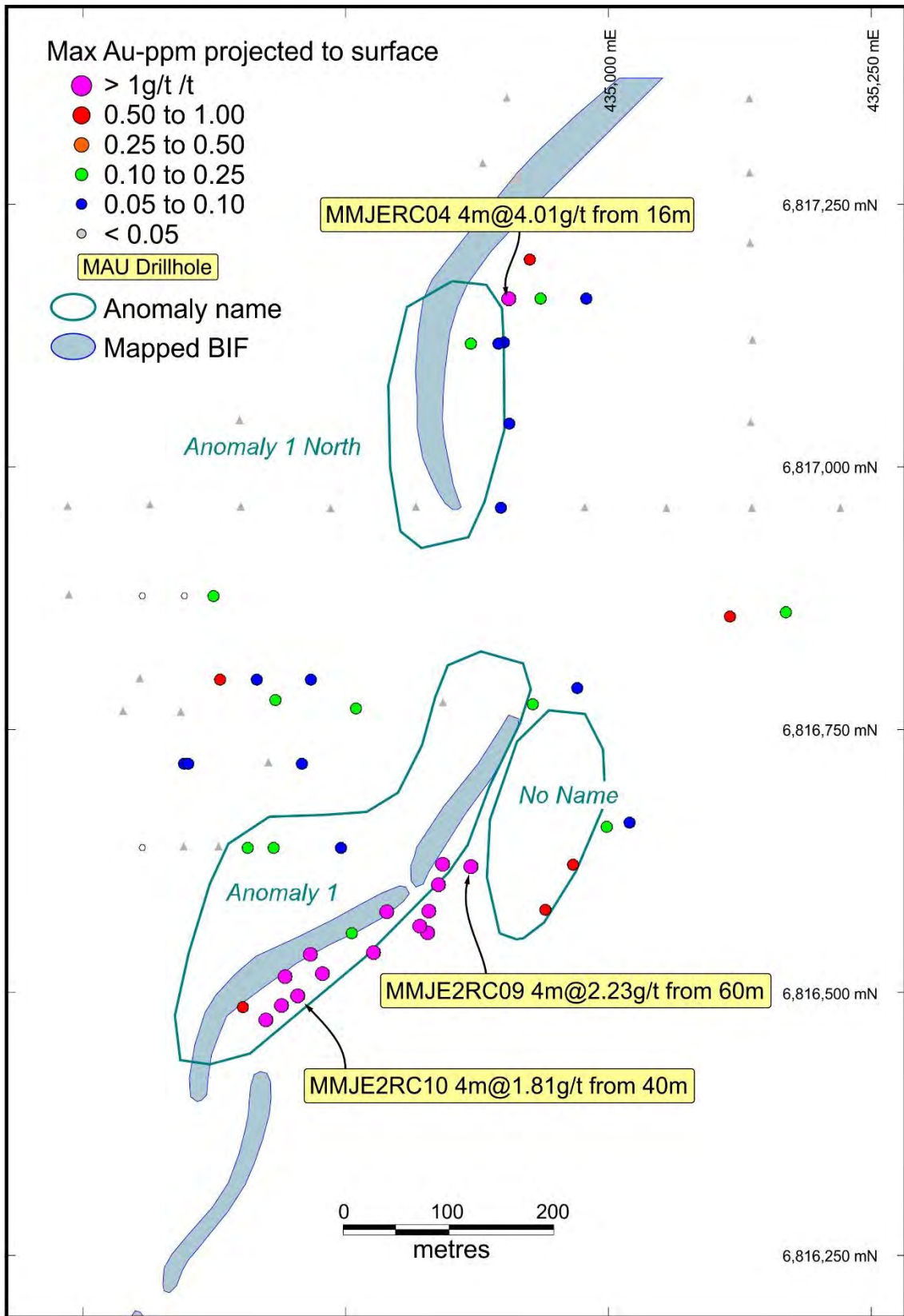


Figure 3. MJE Historical and MAU RC Drilling Maximum Gold Projected to Surface, Historical Anomaly Names and Interpreted BIF Zones.

Table 5. Mt Jumbo East Completed RC Drillholes

HoleID	Easting MGaz51	Northing MGaz51	Depth metres	Dip degrees	Azimuth degrees
MMJE2RC01	434960	6817161	60	-60	270
MMJE2RC02	435010	6817161	76	-60	270
MMJE2RC03	434870	6817118	24	-60	270
MMJE2RC04	434910	6817118	48	-60	270
MMJE2RC05	434940	6817198	48	-60	270
MMJE2RC06	436416	6822168	60	-60	270
MMJE2RC07	436410	6822240	60	-60	270
MMJE2RC09	434900	6816620	78	-60	270
MMJE2RC10	434725	6816497	78	-60	270
MMJE2RC11	433880	6814490	60	-60	270
MMJE2RC12	433772	6814292	60	-60	270
12 Holes			652m		

Table 6. Mt Jumbo East Gold Intercepts > 0.25g/t

Hole_Id	Easting MGaz51	Northing MGaz51	From metres	To metres	Width metres	Gold ppm	
MMJE2RC01	434960	6817161	48	52	4	0.296	
MMJE2RC03	434870	6817118	0	4	4	0.356	
MMJE2RC05	434940	6817198	28	32	4	0.639	
MMJE2RC06	436416	6822168	40	44	4	0.406	
MMJE2RC06			44	48	4	0.944	
MMJE2RC07	436410	6822240	32	36	4	0.309	
MMJE2RC09	434900	6816620	60	64	4	2.234	
MMJE2RC10	434725	6816497	40	44	4	1.809	
MMJE2RC10			48	52	4	0.574	
MMJE2RC11	433880	6814490	32	36	4	0.681	
MMJERC03	436366	6822168	8	12	4	0.401	*
MMJERC03			12	16	4	0.399	*
MMJERC04	434914	6817160	16	20	4	4.013	*
MMJERC04			20	24	4	0.310	*

*See ASX release 28/09/2018 Mt Jumbo East Maiden RC Drill programme Delivers 4m @ 4g/t Gold from 8m in Hole MMJRC04

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

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The information in this report is based on information compiled by George Sakalidis BSc (Hons), who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. George Sakalidis is a Director of Magnetic Resources NL. George Sakalidis 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'. George Sakalidis consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

The Information in this report that relates to:

1. Promising 200m wide 0.7g/t soil geochemistry associated with extensive 1km long NS porphyries at newly named Hawks Nest 9. MAU ASX Release 15 October 2018.
2. 1.1km NNW Mineralised Gold Intersections at HN9. MAU ASX Release 7 November 2018.
3. Surface drilled Mineralisation extends to significant 1.5km at HN9. MAU Release 20 November 2018
4. Hawks Nest Delivers with 8m@4.2g/t Gold from 4m05/03/2018 MAU Release 29 January 2018
5. Robust Near Surface High-grade Zone of 7m @ 4.5g/t Gold from 5m from 1m splits. MAU Release 5 March 2018
6. Hawks Nest Geochemical Survey Outlines Potential Extensions to the Prospective 7m @ 4.5g/t Gold Intersected. MAU Release 20 March 2018
7. An 865m RC drilling programme started testing promising 7m at 4.5g/t gold and eight separate anomalous soil geochemical targets at HN5. MAU Release 10 May 2018
8. Large Gold Mineralised Shear Zone Greater Than 250m at Hawks Nest 5. MAU Release 9 June 2018
9. Mt Jumbo East Maiden RC Drill programme Delivers 4m @ 4g/t Gold from 8m in Hole MMJRC04. MAU Release 28 September 2018
10. Gold Geochemical Target Zone Grows to Significant 2km in Length at HN9. MAU Release 7 January 2019

All of which are available on www.magres.com.au

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For RAB sampling, 1m completed by Duketon (A22722) • For RAB sampling, 4m composites completed by Gwalia (A29728) • For AC sampling, 4m composites and 1m splits completed by Metex (A62445, A72419) • For RC sampling, 2m composites completed by Julia Mines (A18060) and 5m composites completed by Placer (A34935) • All the reported drilling is historical and their relevant sampling procedures, QAQC and analytical methods etc. are refer to in the original WAMEX reports (references in the main text of ASX release of 7 November 2018). • The targets at HN5, HN9 and Mt Jumbo East have been tested by RC drilling. A 1 metre split is taken directly from a cone splitter mounted beneath the rig’s cyclone. The cyclone and splitter are cleaned regularly to minimize contamination. • Sampling and QAQC procedures are carried out using Magnetic’s protocols as per industry sound practice. • RC drilling was used to obtain bulk 1 metre samples from which composite 4m samples were prepared by spear sampling of the bulk 1m samples. 3kg of the composite sample was pulverized to produce a 50g charge for fire assay for gold. The assay results of the composite samples is used to determine which 1m samples from the rig’s cyclone and splitter are selected for fire assay using the same method.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotary air blast (RAB) drilling with a blade bit. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer with a nominal diameter of 140mm. • Aircore (AC) drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC sample recoveries are visually estimated qualitatively on a metre basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various drilling additive (including muds and foams) have been used to condition the RC holes to maximize recoveries and sample quality. • Insufficient drilling and geochemical data is available at the present stage to evaluate potential sample bias. Drill samples are sometimes wet which may result in sample bias because of preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lithology, alteration and veining is recorded and imported into the Magnetic Resources central database. The logging is considered to be of sufficient standard to support a geological resource. • All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples are cyclone split to produce a 2-3kg sample. 4m composite samples are prepared by tube sampling bulk 1m samples. • No field duplicates were taken • Sample sizes are appropriate for the grain size being sampled
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples are assayed using a 50g charge and a fire assay method with an AAS finish which is regarded as appropriate. The technique provides an estimate of the total gold content • Industry standard standards and duplicates are used by the NATA registered laboratory conducting the analyses

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent verification of drill intersections has yet been carried out. Twin holes are planned to be drilled. Primary data is entered into an in-house database and checked by the database manager. No adjustment of assay data other than averaging of repeat and duplicate assays No verification of historically reported drilling has been carried out
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill collars located by hand held GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m. Grid system: MGAz51 GDA94. Topographic control using regional DEM data.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was carried out at HN5, HN9 and MJE prospects. 1m samples were composited into 4m composite samples for assay. RC drilling was carried out and 1m samples were composited into 2m and 5m composite samples for assay
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At HN9 historical geological mapping and the trends of old gold diggings indicate a general NNW to SSE trend to the geological structures. The historical drilling was carried out orthogonal to this trend. At Mt Jumbo East geological interpretation indicate a general NS trend to geological structures. The drilling was carried out orthogonal to this trend. At HN5 geological mapping and the trends of old gold diggings indicate a general NNW to NW trend to geological structures. The drilling was carried out orthogonal to this trend.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were stored in the field prior to dispatch to Perth using a commercial freight company.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data from historical drilling have been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HN9 target area is situated on exploration Licence E38/3127 held 100% by Magnetic Resources NL. • M38/1041 is owned 100% by Messrs Flesser and Hanna and subject to an option to purchase as described in this release. • Both E38/3127 and M38/1041 are granted tenements with no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate. • HN5 and MJE refer to ASX references in the text of this release.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HN9 area has been subject to historical exploration as described in ASX release of 7 November 2018. • The Mt Jumbo East area has been subject to extensive historical lag sampling, rock chip sampling and drilling.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HN9 Two mineralization styles have been observed; quartz veining and stockworking in the porphyries and shear-hosted quartz veins on porphyry-amphibolite contacts. • The Mt Jumbo East target area is situated within a sequence of Archean BIF, ultramafics, mafics and black shales. The mineralisation is interpreted as generally BIF-hosted in flat easterly dipping structures
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to table in the text of this release.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No weighting or cutting of gold values, other than averaging of duplicate and repeat analyses.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Material and should be stated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationships between mineralization widths and intercept lengths at HN9 remain to be clarified.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to text.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plus 0.5g/t Au intersections from the RC drilling have been reported in this release.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil geochemistry has previously been reported in ASX release of 15 October 2018 release and are shown in a map in this release.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infill soil geochemistry (441 samples) completed at HN9. 501 further soil geochemical samples planned, 51 RC drillholes (2420m) is planned as outlined in this release. • A map of the proposed drilling is shown in this release.