

OUTSTANDING DRILL RESULTS – BARRAMBIE VANADIUM PROJECT

The Board of Reed Resources Ltd (ASX:RDR) (“Reed”) is pleased to announce the completion of the Company’s reverse circulation percussion (RC) drilling programme as part of the feasibility study on the Barrambie Vanadium Project.

Assays for 42 of the 142 RC holes drilled have been received and, as anticipated, confirm the **exceptional tenor and continuity** of both the massive and disseminated mineralisation. A small number of shallow cored drill holes are currently being drilled for initial metallurgical and geotechnical test work.

The average result from **all** 1,457 assays received to date is 0.46% V₂O₅. Using a cut-off of 0.6% V₂O₅, **401 assays averaged 0.87% V₂O₅**, with 102 assays over 1.00% V₂O₅ and a maximum of 1.83% V₂O₅.

Some of the better intercepts are listed below.

HOLE ID	Collar mN	Collar mN	Depth (m) From To		Length (m)	V ₂ O ₅ %	TiO ₂ %	Fe %
BRC056	10000	5400	6	10	4	1.51	15.4	37.1
BRC037	9400	5300	25	31	6	1.40	16.0	44.1
BRC041	9600	5300	65	71	6	1.17	13.2	47.5
BRC044	9600	5375	57	62	5	1.14	15.5	51.0
BRC032	8600	5125	17	29	12	0.96	16.1	29.4
BRC041	9600	5300	31	46	15	0.94	11.4	37.7
BRC038	9400	5325	15	27	12	0.92	10.4	17.8
BRC039	9400	5350	0	16	16	0.85	25.5	26.1
BRC045	9600	5400	0	45	45	0.82	33.0	33.5
BRC029	8600	5200	3	23	20	0.78	24.1	28.3

Collar coordinates are for a local grid (Figure 1). Depths and intercept lengths are down-hole distances. Refer to Appendix A for full details.

BACKGROUND

The aim of the RC drilling is to confirm continuity of the vanadiferous ilmenomagnetite-ilmenite mineralisation throughout the entire 11 km strike length of the granted Mining Lease (M57/173) (Figure 1). The drilling is designed to test the mineralisation to a vertical depth of about 50 metres below surface, which is the planned depth for an initial mining operation.



The ilmenomagnetite-ilmenite mineralisation occurs in massive bands with disseminated mineralisation in the intervening material. There is one thick massive band on the eastern edge of the deposit (Eastern Band) and, to the west, there is a series of thin massive bands and disseminated mineralisation that is referred to as the Main Zone (Figure 2).

The current drilling program is testing both the massive Eastern Band and the Main Zone mineralisation.

DRILLING RESULTS

The drilling program has confirmed the presence of massive mineralisation in bands ranging from about 1 metre to in excess of 20 metres true thickness. The intervening material between massive bands is mostly disseminated mineralisation but this may also include thin bands (less than 1 metre thick) of massive mineralisation. Higher vanadium grades tend to be within the massive bands.

The results presented in Appendix A are for those assay samples which have a grade of better than 0.60 % V_2O_5 continuous over each drilled intercept. These high grade sections are considered to be representative of the massive bands. Much of the intervening material, between high grade intercepts, is most likely a mix of disseminated mineralisation and narrow massive bands.

The thick intersection in some holes at the eastern end of drill lines (e.g., BRC029, BRC045) are attributed to the Eastern Band and most of the thinner, wider spaced high grade intersections make up the Main Zone.

DRILLING, SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

A total of 142 RC drill holes were completed in February 2007 for a total of 10,340 metres of drilling. In the Gulf, Cove and Bay sections of the deposit the drill lines are spaced at 200 and 400 metres apart. In the Bight and Strait sections at the northern end of the deposit, where there has been no previous drilling, drill lines are spaced at intervals of 800 metres.

Six holes were drilled on each line with drill collars spaced 25 metres apart along each line testing 150m across strike, with additional holes on lines 12600mN (7 holes) and 14200mN (8 holes). Some lines of holes were drilled to in-fill previous drilling.

The results presented here are for seven fences of drill holes along a 2.4 km section of the deposit between 7600mN and 10000mN, through the Gulf segment and into to the southern end of the Cove segment (Figure 1).

Samples were collected from an RC cyclone at 1m intervals and split using a 3-way splitter to provide a 3-4 kg sample which was collected in calico bags for transport to the analytical laboratory. Samples of disseminated mineralisation between the massive bands were collected, initially, as a composite sample over 3m intervals. Where composite grades are sufficiently high, these intervals will be re-sampled and re-analysed at 1m intervals.

For QA/QC purposes, a duplicate sample was collected after every 20 samples and submitted blind to the analytical laboratory. In addition, a sample of Certified Reference Material (CRM) was included at random among each batch of samples and submitted blind to the laboratory.

All samples have been analysed by SGS Australia at their Welshpool laboratory, WA. Samples were sorted, dried, split and pulverised then prepared as fused beads for analysis by X-Ray fluorescence spectrometry (method XRF780) for V, Ti, Fe, Si, Al, Mg, Ca, Mn, P, K and Na, and LOI by gravimetric method.

As an added control on analytical quality, pulverised CRMs and Reed standards have been included with each analytical batch. This is in addition to routine laboratory repeat, duplicate and certified standards.

Additional information regarding sampling and analysis is included in footnotes to Appendix A.

FORWARD WORK

Drill results are currently being compiled and validated for inclusion in a comprehensive data base from which a geological model of the Barrambie deposit will be constructed in preparation for resource modelling by Snowden. This work is ongoing and is expected to be completed by the end of March.

A second phase of infill RC drilling and diamond cored drilling is scheduled to commence in late April, for completion by the end of May.

A Mineral Resource estimate is expected to be available early in the September Quarter.



Chris Reed

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Geological aspects of this report have been compiled by Dr Peter Collins (MAIG), a Director of Reed Resources Ltd. Dr Collins has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Collins consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters in the form and context in which it appears.

Although Reed Resources remain optimistic about the potential of the Barrambie tenements, any reference to the terms "ore" and "high-grade" in this report is conceptual in nature. Use of the term "grade(s)" is not intended to represent the grade of a resource.

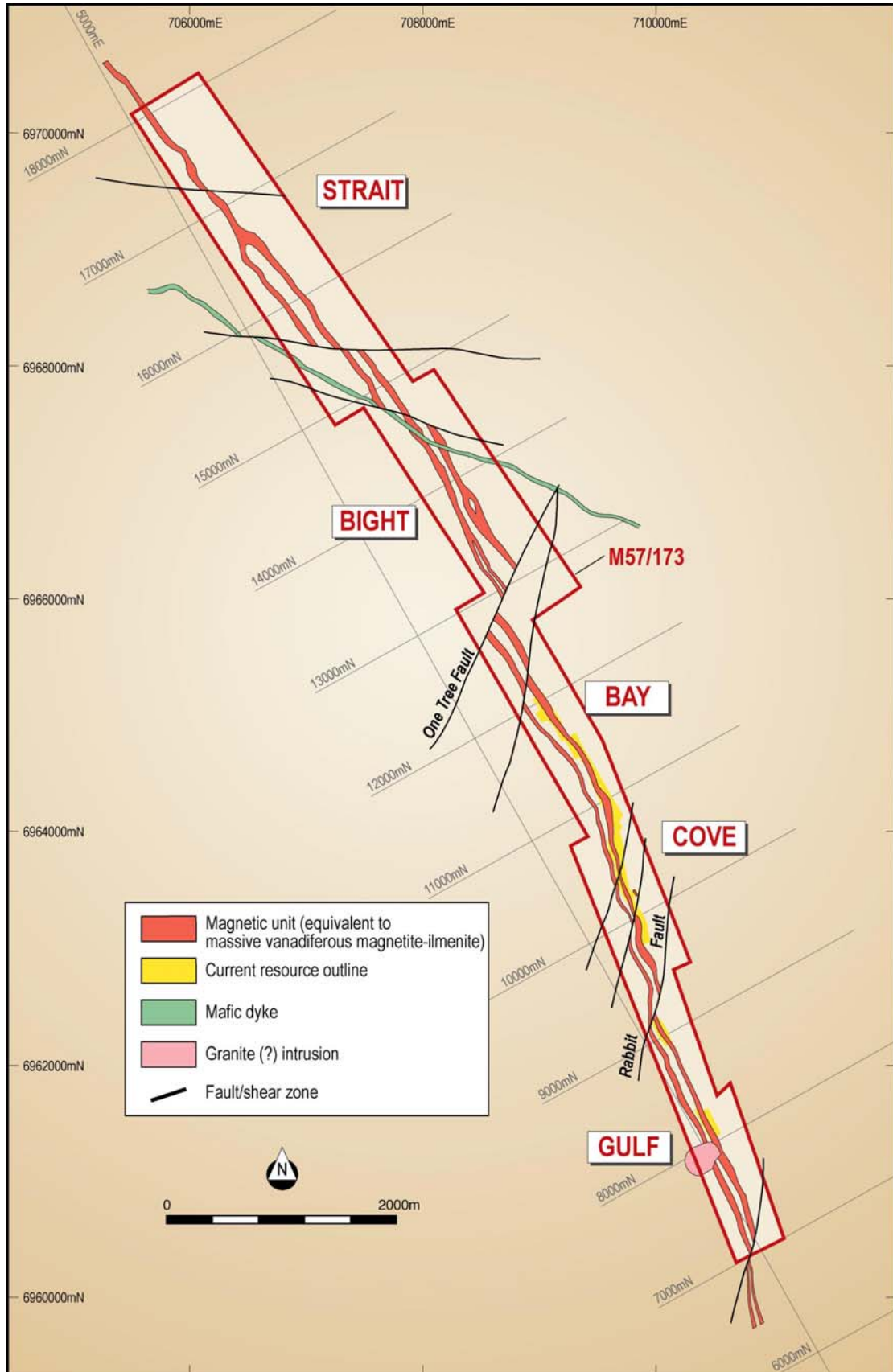


Figure 1 Position of the local grid and subdivision of the Barrambie deposit into five segments. Distribution of vanadiferous magnetite-ilmenite mineralisation based on interpretation of aeromagnetic survey data.

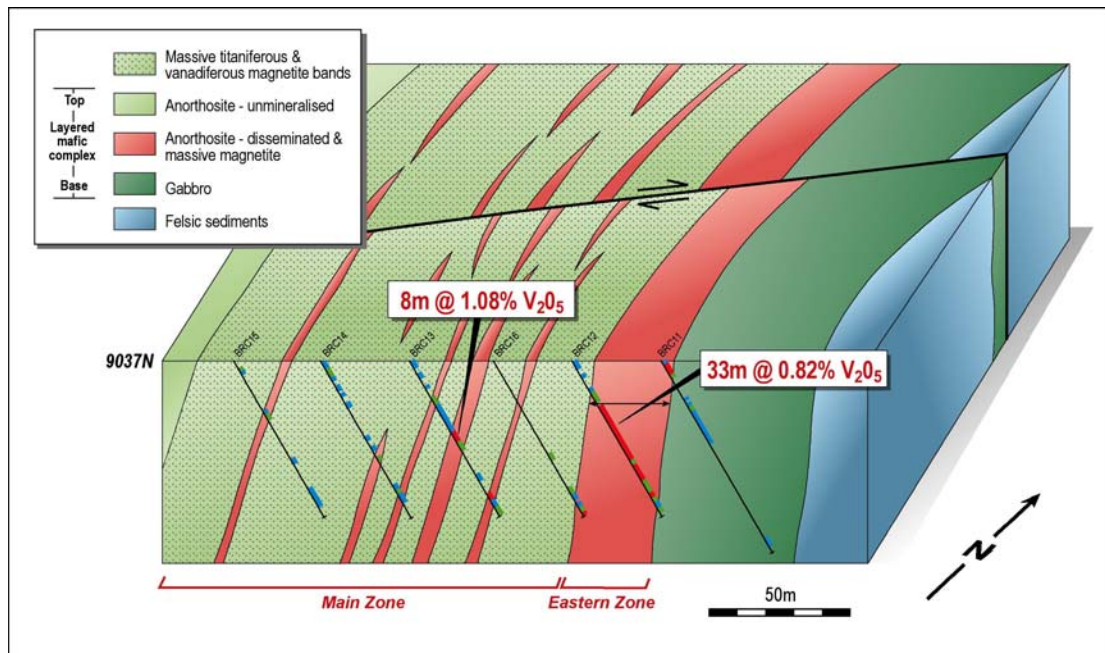


Figure 2 Interpreted schematic block diagram of the Barrambie deposit (compiled from previous drilling) showing the massive Eastern Band and the distribution of thinner massive bands among disseminated mineralisation making up the Main Zone to the west. Drilling data from which this diagram has been compiled is not from the drill results reported here. Section 9037N is between the Gulf and Cove sections of the deposit.

APPENDIX A Intercepts of high grade bands of massive mineralisation (> 0.6 % V₂O₅)

Summary of intercepts of bands of high grade ilmenomagnetite–ilmenite mineralisation for all assays with greater than 0.6 % V₂O₅, continuous over each intercept. Intervening material between high grade intercepts may still be mineralised but with less than 0.6 % V₂O₅.

Hole ID	Collar mN	Collar mE	Dip/ Azimuth	Depth From m	Depth To m	Length m	V ₂ O ₅ %	TiO ₂ %	Fe %
BRC017	7600	5120	60/060	1	9	9	0.69	25.7	40.3
				11	12	1	0.62	25.5	40.8
BRC018	7600	5095	60/060	47	61	14	0.67	23.2	41.4
BRC019	7600	5070	60/060	14	15	1	0.98	14.1	42.6
				26	28	2	0.94	14.0	43.6
				51	58	7	0.83	14.6	41.6
				60	61	1	0.62	11.6	33.7
				62	64	2	0.92	17.1	46.6
BRC020	7600	5045	60/060	22	26	4	0.84	11.5	37.5
				47	48	1	0.89	13.0	41.6
				61	64	3	0.99	14.8	46.4
BRC021	7600	5020	60/060	25	27	2	0.88	10.8	37.1
				44	47	3	0.84	10.3	37.8
				69	71	2	0.84	12.2	39.0
BRC022	7600	4995	60/060	21	25	4	0.81	9.8	34.7
				33	40	7	0.87	10.4	36.7
				58	61	3	1.16	14.0	48.2
BRC024	7800	5095	60/060	8	9	1	0.98	17.5	40.1
				10	11	1	0.98	17.3	43.2
				20	31	11	0.65	22.1	40.4
BRC025	7800	5070	60/060	9	12	3	0.91	13.6	41.7
				39	44	5	0.86	15.3	43.8
				45	48	3	0.70	13.5	37.0
				61	68	7	0.70	20.7	41.4
BRC026	7800	5045	60/060	17	19	2	1.06	14.5	46.5
				27	28	1	0.91	13.9	41.5
				37	40	3	0.90	13.4	41.7
				47	50	3	0.84	13.1	40.1
BRC027	7800	5020	60/060	14	19	5	0.84	11.0	38.1
				43	45	2	1.05	14.1	46.8
BRC028	7800	4995	60/060	11	18	7	0.95	11.5	40.2
BRC029	8600	5200	60/060	3	23	20	0.78	24.1	28.3
BRC030	8600	5175	60/060	18	27	9	0.87	13.4	29.6
BRC031	8600	5150	60/060	6	12	6	0.72	8.4	16.0
				65	67	2	0.80	14.7	37.4
BRC032	8600	5125	60/060	1	11	10	0.70	13.0	22.3
				17	29	12	0.96	16.1	29.4
				68	72	4	1.15	16.0	48.9
BRC033	8600	5100	60/060	36	39	3	0.64	8.5	23.0
				42	51	9	0.61	8.7	26.1

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Hole ID	Collar mN	Collar mE	Dip/ Azimuth	Depth From m	Depth To m	Length m	V ₂ O ₅ %	TiO ₂ %	Fe %
BRC034	8600	5075	60/060	1	5	4	1.10	15.6	34.9
				21	24	3	0.80	10.7	29.7
				50	52	2	1.07	13.2	41.8
BRC036	9400	5275	60/240	8	12	4	1.20	11.6	32.8
				13	15	2	1.03	10.2	28.6
BRC037	9400	5300	60/240	21	24	3	1.12	13.0	27.5
				25	31	6	1.40	16.0	44.1
				41	43	2	0.84	7.6	35.7
BRC038	9400	5325	60/240	6	9	3	1.09	12.4	25.9
				15	27	12	0.92	10.4	17.8
				58	61	3	0.96	11.6	41.0
BRC039	9400	5350	60/240	0	16	16	0.85	25.5	26.1
				22	28	6	0.73	7.0	13.6
				31	34	3	0.77	7.9	18.3
				51	52	1	0.75	11.1	36.0
				57	59	2	0.84	11.8	37.2
BRC040	9400	5375	60/240	50	52	2	0.68	26.0	41.3
				53	54	1	0.66	24.7	40.0
BRC041	9600	5300	60/240	2	6	4	0.96	10.2	30.0
				31	46	15	0.94	11.4	37.7
				59	60	1	0.89	10.9	34.5
				65	71	6	1.17	13.2	47.5
BRC042	9600	5325	60/240	21	24	3	0.75	9.8	31.7
				34	36	2	0.77	9.7	34.8
				49	52	3	1.03	12.9	35.2
BRC043	9600	4350	60/240	0	3	3	0.70	12.3	22.6
				29	30	1	0.60	8.5	28.8
				57	59	2	0.95	11.8	41.7
BRC044	9600	5375	60/240	3	6	3	0.64	15.7	19.0
				9	12	3	0.84	10.0	15.9
				15	18	3	0.66	8.0	21.1
				51	52	1	0.91	13.2	42.0
				57	62	5	1.14	15.5	51.0
				69	71	2	1.03	14.0	45.5
BRC045	9600	5400	60/240	0	45	45	0.82	33	33.4
BRC047	9800	5300	60/240	33	36	3	0.73	8.3	24.0
BRC048	9800	5325	60/240	25	27	2	0.93	11.5	34.7
				30	33	3	0.94	11.9	34.3
				61	65	4	1.02	12.1	41.9
BRC049	9800	5350	60/240	21	24	3	0.60	8.2	27.9
BRC050	9800	5375	60/240	11	12	1	1.07	15.4	42.7
				22	23	1	0.80	11.6	36.2
				40	41	1	0.89	12.5	43.2

APPENDIX A Intercepts of high grade bands of massive mineralisation (> 0.6 % V₂O₅)

Hole ID	Collar mN	Collar mE	Dip/ Azimuth	Depth From m	Depth To m	Length m	V ₂ O ₅ %	TiO ₂ %	Fe %
BRC051	9800	5400	60/240	0	8	8	0.72	18.1	36.1
				15	17	2	0.72	15.0	31.0
				41	44	3	1.03	17.8	41.5
				53	55	2	0.94	14.0	42.8
				60	62	2	0.98	13.6	35.3
BRC052	9800	5425	60/240	52	58	6	0.72	24.0	41.8
				59	61	2	0.65	20.4	37.7
BRC053	10000	5475	60/060	8	12	4	0.93	13.0	41.6
				19	22	3	0.94	13.9	41.8
				34	40	6	0.90	34.7	23.9
BRC054	10000	5450	60/060	0	2	2	1.32	15.2	44.2
				14	18	4	0.85	11.9	29.3
				32	33	1	0.75	11.0	42.1
				39	45	6	0.87	12.9	31.2
				48	60	12	0.71	28.7	38.0
BRC055	10000	5425	60/060	18	21	3	0.64	8.1	22.1
				22	26	4	0.97	11.7	36.4
				27	30	3	0.60	8.1	27.7
				41	46	5	0.87	12.0	36.3
				70	71	1	0.94	17.0	44.5
BRC056	10000	5400	60/060	6	10	4	1.51	15.4	37.1
				11	12	1	1.12	12.5	30.2
				21	22	1	0.75	8.7	22.1
				25	27	2	0.95	13.3	27.6
				39	41	2	0.74	9.5	28.7
				58	59	1	0.77	10.2	34.9
				61	62	1	0.93	12.1	42.2
				63	64	1	0.91	12.2	41.2
BRC057	10000	5375	60/060	0	3	3	1.08	12.9	33.2
				9	14	5	0.98	12.3	34.8
				38	43	5	0.79	9.0	30.3
				51	55	4	1.26	16.5	42.2

NOTES:

1. Collar coordinates are for a local grid as illustrated in Figure 1.
2. All holes were drilled at an angle of 60 degrees from horizontal toward grid east or grid west, depending on the apparent dip of massive bands. All holes were drilled to a depth of 71-74 metres except for BRC017 (62m), BRC025 (68m), BRC030 (67m), BRC031 (69m), BRC036 (68m), BRC040 (54m), BRC042 (67m).
3. All depths and intercepts are down-hole distances and are not intended to be the true width of high grade bands.
4. Vanadium and titanium grades are reported as V₂O₅ and TiO₂ and iron is reported as total Fe, in accordance with convention for reporting this style of mineralisation.
5. Reference to the term "high-grade" in this report is conceptual in nature and is not intended to represent the grade of a resource.