

About Iron Road

Iron Road Limited was established to capitalise on the growing global demand for iron ore. Iron Road has a strong project portfolio comprised of a development stage project under pre-feasibility study, with excellent infrastructure nearby, complimented by early stage projects.

Iron Road's principal project is the Central Eyre Iron Project in South Australia. Early test work indicates that a high quality iron concentrate may be produced grading approximately 70.3% iron. The Central Eyre Iron Project is complemented by early stage projects prospective for iron ore mineralisation in Western Australia (Windarling, Murchison) and South Australia (West Gawler).

The Company has a distinguished Board and management team that are multi-disciplinary and experienced in the areas of exploration, project development, mining and finance.

Iron Road continued its high level of activities aimed at advancing the flagship Central Eyre Iron Project, which is currently under pre-feasibility study for a significant magnetite concentrate export operation. A major mineral resource expansion drilling programme commenced at the Boo-Loo and Dolphin prospects. At the Gawler Iron Project a heritage clearance survey was successfully completed and a drilling programme commenced.

Highlights

Central Eyre Iron Project

- Drilling commenced 05 January 2010 comprising 54 holes (12,600 metres) at the Boo-Loo and Dolphin prospects. Currently near completion.
- Programme objective is to define the full extent of this prospective area and to expand the existing inferred mineral resource estimate of 110Mt at Boo-Loo.
- Additional drilling programmes are planned across the tenement utilising results from the detailed aeromagnetic survey and structural study.
- Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) of the Central Eyre Iron Project (CEIP) has been awarded to Mineral Engineering Technical Services Pty Ltd (METS).

Gawler Iron Project

- Heritage clearance granted by the Antakarinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Aboriginal Corporation (AMYAC) on behalf of the native title claimants.
- Appointment of Dr Fop Vanderhor, former United Minerals Corporation Exploration Manager, as Project Manager.
- Identification of several high priority hematite direct shipping ore (DSO) targets from analysis of high resolution aeromagnetic and gravity anomalies.
- Exploration model shows potential for mineralisation with an analogy to Cliffs Natural Resources' Koolyanobbing iron deposit, in Western Australia.
- Stage I RC drilling programme commenced during March 2010 and currently in progress.

Corporate

- Iron Road's corporate objectives include increasing the mineral resource at the Central Eyre Iron Project to 500Mt in 2010.
- A\$6.1 million raised before costs through placement priced at A\$0.64 per share.

ASX Codes – IRD, IRDO

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Figure 1 - Resource expansion drilling at Boo-Loo West, Warrambo Project



Projects

South Australia – Central Eyre Iron Project

The Central Eyre Iron Project (663km²) is located on the Eyre Peninsula of South Australia and consists of three distinct prospects – Warramboe (including Boo-Loo), Kopi and Hambidge. The project is located in a grain farming area with good infrastructure. Community relationships and support is excellent with great interest shown in possible development scenarios.

Boo-Loo Mineral Resource Expansion Drilling

Analysis of the detailed aeromagnetic survey of the Warramboe, Kopi and Hambidge clusters at the Central Eyre Iron Project strengthens independent interpretation suggesting an exploration target of 2.8-5.7 billion tonnes of magnetite gneiss. Iron Road has set an internal corporate goal for 2010 of expanding the mineral resource estimate at the Central Eyre Iron Project to a total of 500Mt.

The first drilling programme at the Central Eyre Iron Project for 2010 commenced on 05 January. The programme, with a planned 12,600m RC and diamond drilling, intends to expand the existing JORC inferred mineral resource estimate of 110Mt at Boo-Loo.



Figure 2
Michael Tschaban and Laura Klingberg discuss diamond core processing procedures with Iain Macfarlane of Coffey Mining during a due diligence audit.

The eastern and western extension of the existing pattern drilling at Boo-Loo and the addition of new drilling at Dolphin aims to define the extent of magnetite mineralisation along strike and down dip in these areas, expanding the existing inferred mineral resource (Figure 3). Individual drill holes vary from 125 metres to 400 metres depth at an inclination of -60 degrees to the north. All drill hole planning has been prepared in conjunction with Coffey Mining, who will calculate the upgrade to the existing Boo-Loo Mineral Resource estimate. XRF and DTR analysis to date indicates similar iron grades to those intersected previously.

Several other drilling programmes are planned at the Central Eyre Iron Project during 2010 utilising data from the detailed aeromagnetic survey and structural study. The first of these is expected to commence during the second quarter with the aim of testing the exploration target and ultimately increasing the resource.

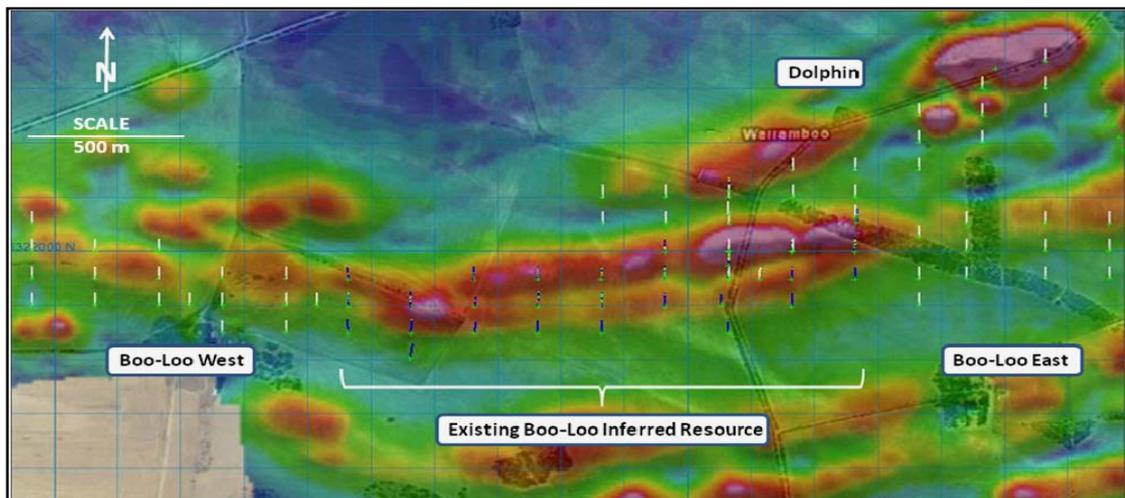
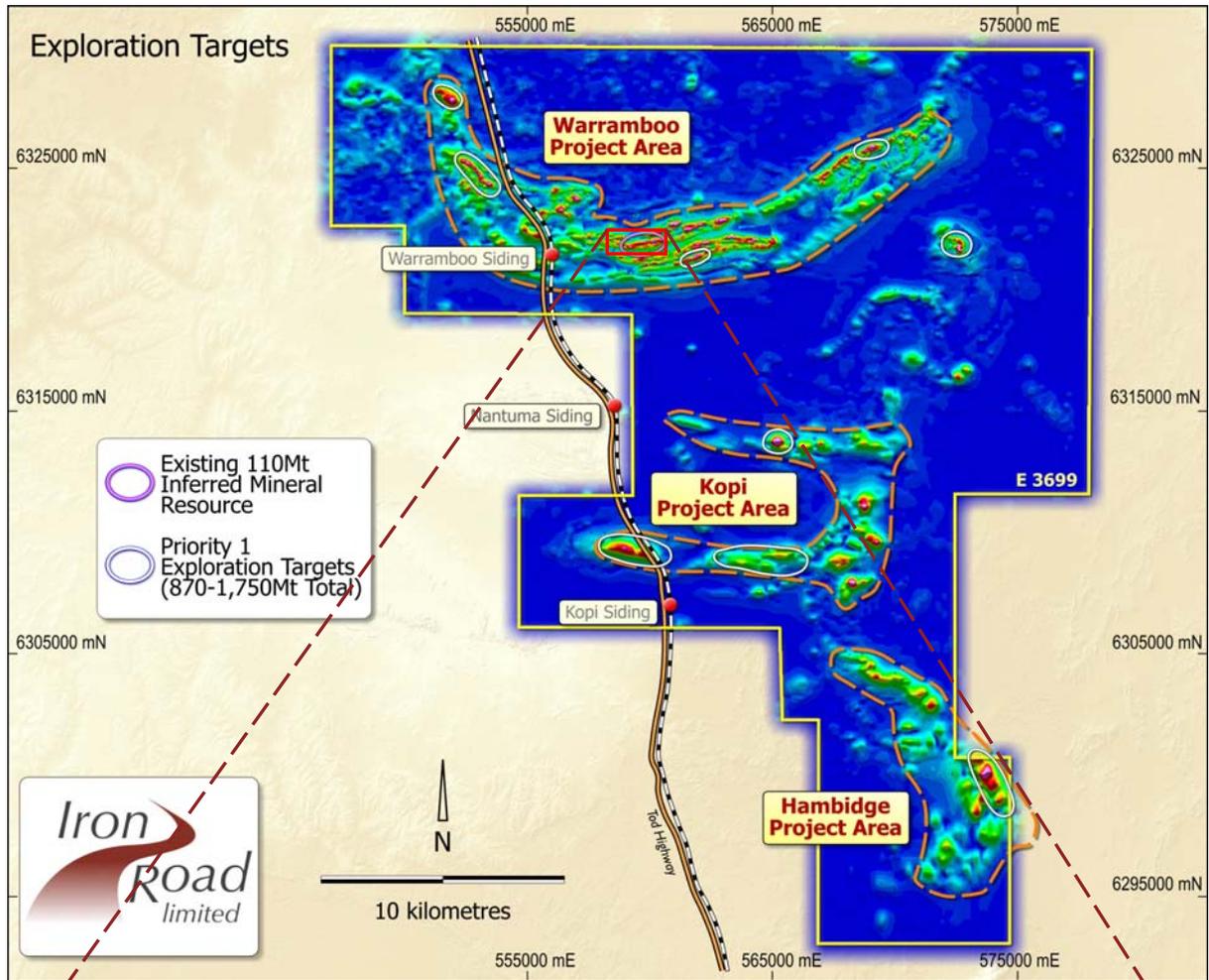


Figure 3 – Central Eyre Iron Project, highlighting Boo-Loo and Dolphin Resource expansion drilling. Existing holes shown in blue, current programme holes in white. Image shows Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) superimposed over satellite image.



Pre-Feasibility Study

On 31 March 2010 Iron Road announced that a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) of the Central Eyre Iron Project (CEIP) had been awarded to Mineral Engineering Technical Services Pty Ltd (METS).

The PFS encompasses the Central Eyre Iron Project comprising three significant iron occurrences (Warrambo, Kopi & Hambidge) with an exploration target of 2.8-5.7 billion tonnes magnetite gneiss. The PFS commenced during April 2010 and is targeted for completion in early 2011.

The PFS will run in parallel with an aggressive drilling campaign at the CEIP during 2010, significantly accelerating progress at the Project. Completion of a favourable PFS is the next stage of Iron Road’s development, as the Company works towards becoming an independent producer of quality iron ore concentrate.

There is strengthening potential for the Central Eyre project to be one of the major magnetite iron ore projects currently under review in Australia.

South Australia – Gawler Iron Project

The Gawler Iron Project is located 25 kilometres north of the Trans Australian Railway and within 100 kilometres of the Central Australia Railway in South Australia. Iron Road has a farm-in agreement with tenement holder Dominion Gold Operations to earn up to 90% interest in the iron ore rights.

Successful Heritage Clearance

A heritage survey was undertaken on 16 January 2010 in the vicinity of the target areas with the Antakarinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara native title claimants. This survey covers two areas shown in Figure 4 that occur within tenement EL4014 (Mulgathing). Both areas have been cleared for RC and diamond drilling with access only to one ridge being restricted. Access to the areas to be drilled is by means of existing tracks on Mulgathing and Mobella Pastoral Stations.

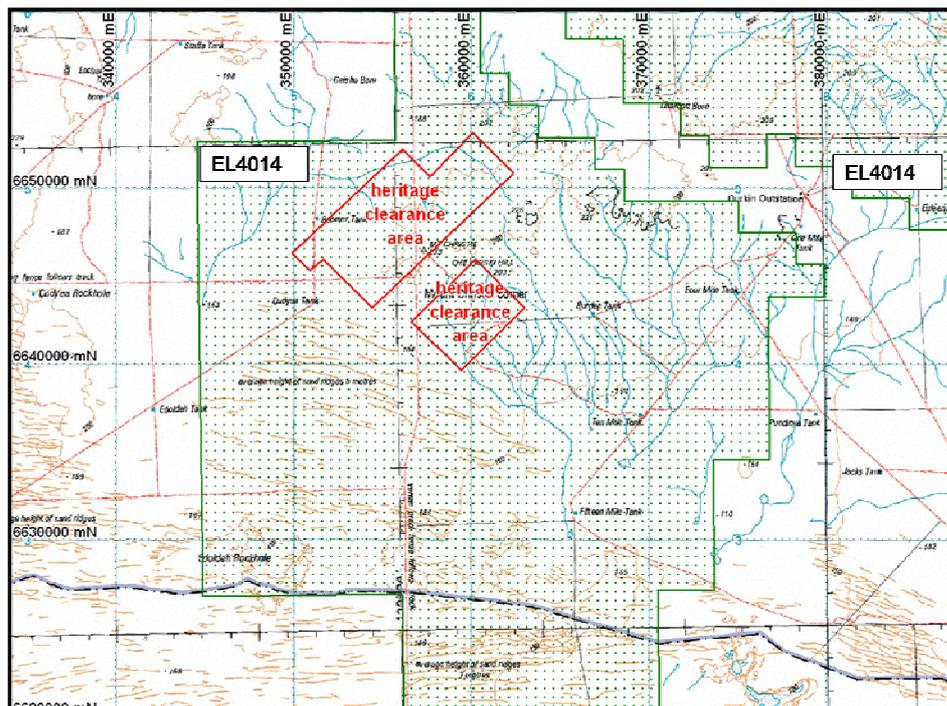


Figure 4 – Clearance areas at Mulgathing

Appointment of Project Manager

Iron Road Limited announced the appointment of Dr Fop Vanderhor as Project Manager for the Gawler Iron Project during the quarter. Dr Vanderhor will also be involved in other company projects as required.

Dr Vanderhor led the geological team that discovered the United Minerals Corporation (UMC) Railway Iron Ore Deposit in the Pilbara Region of Western Australia. He joined UMC as Exploration Manager in 2007 and supervised the drill-out and pre-feasibility study of the Railway Deposit until the take-over of UMC by BHP Billiton in 2010. Under the scheme, BHP Billiton offered UMC shareholders \$1.30 cash for each UMC share that valued UMC at approximately \$204 million. Dr Vanderhor is a geologist with over 25 years of exploration and consulting experience.

Generation of Multiple Hematite DSO Targets

Hawke Geophysics identified several high priority hematite DSO targets from detailed aeromagnetic and gravity surveys completed by Iron Road during the latter part of 2009. The airborne programme involved a fixed-wing aircraft flying 50 metre spaced traverses at 35 metre nominal height for a total of 5,320 line kilometres. Gravity data, totalling 6,368 new stations, was collected on a semi-regional 400x50 metre grid, closing down to 200x25 metres over the interpreted extent of iron formations. The high-resolution geophysical data delineates several iron ore targets for drill testing (Figure 5).

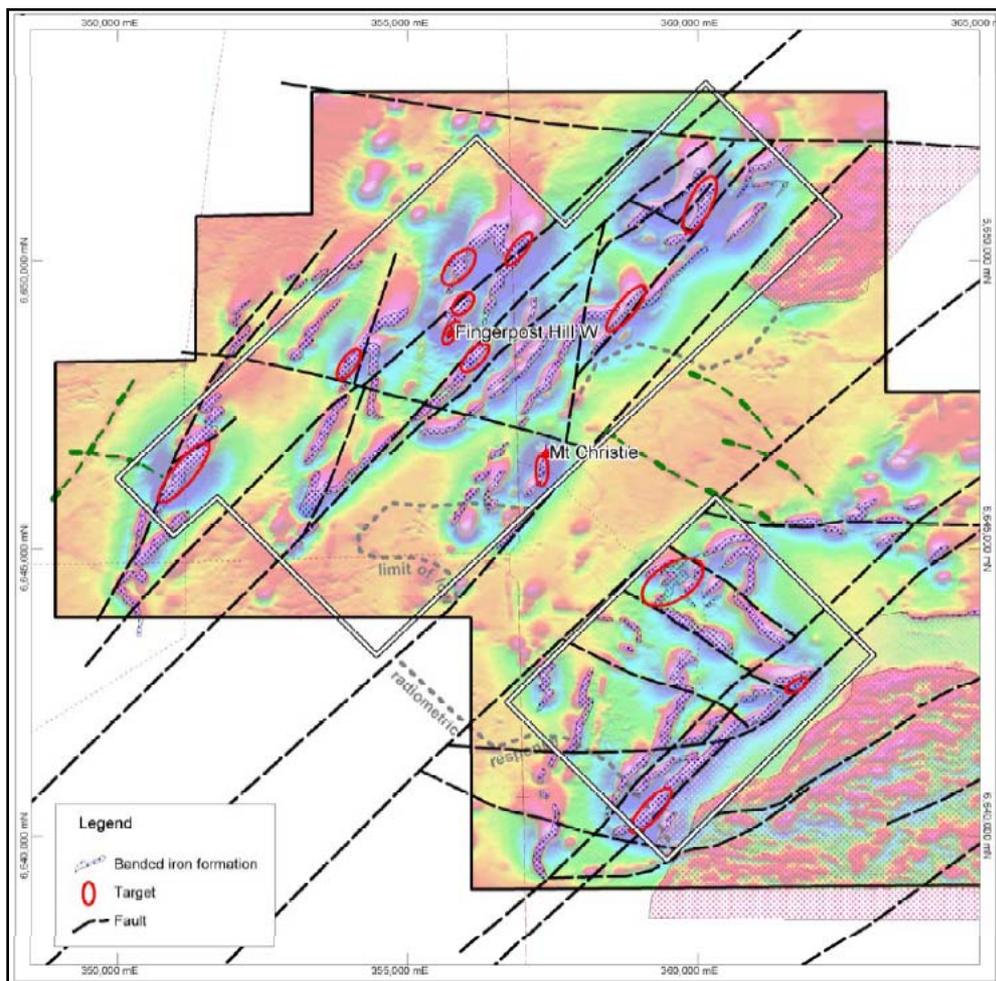


Figure 5 – Geological interpretation of high-resolution geophysical data superimposed on magnetic data.

Proposed Exploration Model

The Exploration Model for the Gawler project demonstrates excellent potential for BIF hosted DSO hematite mineralisation, of a similar style to the Koolyanobbing deposit in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. Exploration work will focus on testing this model and the potential for DSO material.

The Mount Christie deposits have historically been described as BIF-hosted magnetite deposits with average grade of about 35% iron. The magnetite is variably altered to martite and shows a grainsize in the range 100-500µm that forms 30-60% by volume of the rock. Dry magnetic separation test work on core samples by the South Australian Department of Mines and Energy in the 1960's produced high-grade concentrates at 56-65% iron with recoveries of 70-90%.

A field sampling programme undertaken by Iron Road during 2009 from ten localities returned an average grade of 53.4% iron (55.7% CaFe) from all samples collected, with several samples recording >60% iron, indicating potential suitability for direct shipping ore.

Close inspection of BIF outcrops within the exploration area has revealed that occasionally enclosed in the magnetite-gneiss are lenses of massive, coarse grained hematite or specularite (Figure 6). Where observed in-situ the specularite appears to broadly follow the fold axes of northeast trending folds interpreted as D2 structures, which are parallel to a distinct set of northeast trending faults apparent in the high-resolution magnetic data.

Iron Road considers it unlikely that the specularite is the product of alteration of magnetite. Instead, it is interpreted to be the product of a structurally controlled hypogene process, either metamorphic or hydrothermal. Although volumetrically insignificant in outcrop, the presence of specularite lenses is considered evidence for a process that may produce economic concentrations of high-grade direct-shipping hematite ore (DSO) in the right structural setting.



Figure 6 – Specular hematite float sample collected near North Fingerpost Hill.

An example of this style of mineralisation may be found in the K-Deposit at Koolyanobbing in the Archaean Yilgarn Block of Western Australia. The BIF-hosted K-Deposit has been the main ore producer for Cliffs Natural Resources Koolyanobbing operations for many years and is unique among the Yilgarn iron ore deposits for the common occurrence of specularite.

Drilling Programme

A drilling programme to test ten high priority targets identified during the analysis of high resolution magnetic and gravity data by Hawke Geophysics commenced during March 2010 and is currently in progress. The initial drilling programme entails 81 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes and six diamond drill holes ranging from 20 to 120 metres depth (Figures 7 and 8).

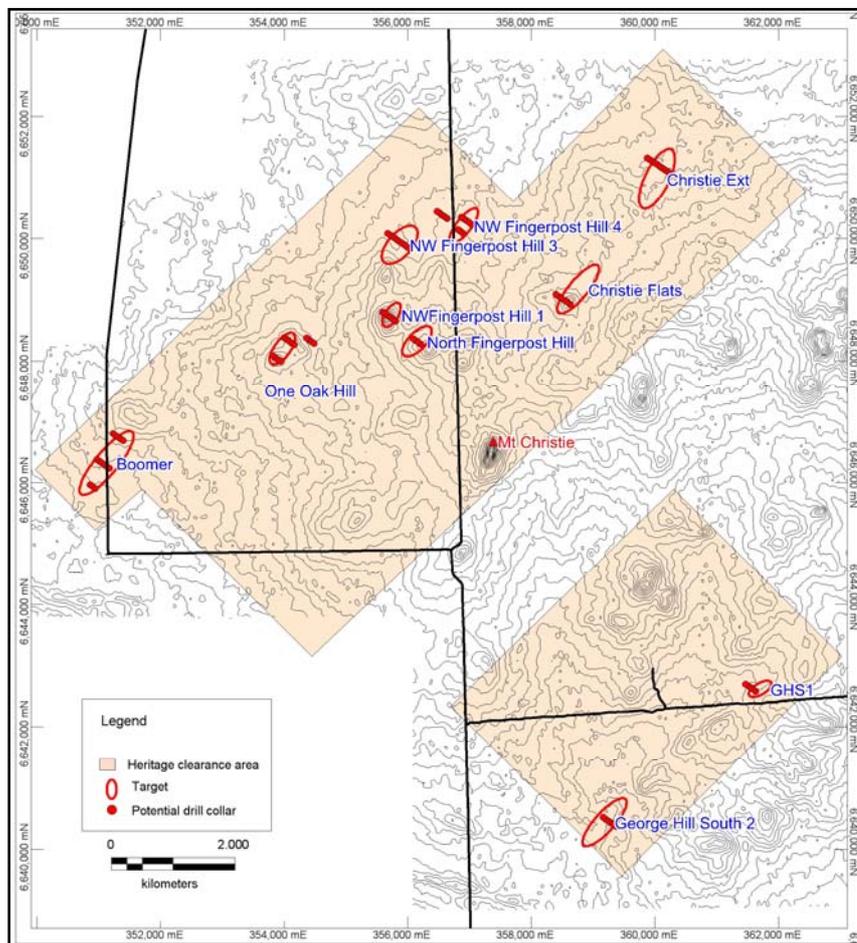


Figure 7
Geophysical targets with conceptual drill sections.

Several targets have been tested by means of single traverses – *Boomer*, *Northwest Fingerpost Hill 3*, *Northwest Fingerpost Hill 1*, *North Fingerpost Hill* and *Northwest Fingerpost Hill 4*.

An approximately 100 metres wide body of magnetite gneiss was intersected at North Fingerpost Hill and a minimum width of 40 metres of magnetite gneiss was drilled at Northwest Fingerpost Hill 4. A steeply south-easterly dipping body of magnetite gneiss with a horizontal thickness of 80 to 90 metres was intersected at Boomer.

In a single traverse at Northwest Fingerpost Hill 1 (Figure 7) magnetite has been replaced by hematite from surface to a vertical depth of 55 metres. The total width of this hematite zone is estimated at 180 metres. Magnetite gneiss extends below the hematite by an additional 20 to 45 metres.

Initial drilling has provided valuable information on the correlation between geophysics and geology. The drilling programme for the remainder of this round of drilling has been adjusted accordingly.



Figure 8 – RC drill rig at North West Fingerpost Hill 1.

CORPORATE

The Company placed 9,623,928 shares at a price of A\$0.64 per share during the Quarter, raising A\$6.1M before costs. The shares were predominantly placed with cornerstone shareholder The Sentient Group and new North American based institutional investors. Note; Approximately A\$2.0M was received shortly after the Quarter end.

The funds raised will primarily be used to complete the Company's exploration programmes and CEIP PFS this year. The Company also has on issue approximately 26 million listed options, expiring on 30 September 2010 with an exercise price of \$0.20. These options were issued shortly after Iron Road's original IPO and listing on the ASX. It is expected that the majority of these options will be exercised over the coming two quarters, potentially raising a further A\$5.2 million.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Glossary

DTR – Davis Tube Recovery testing is used to separate ferromagnetic and non-magnetic fractions in small samples of approximately 20g at a time. The test is suited to establishing the recoveries likely from a magnetic separation process. This can assist mineral body assessment for magnetite, hematite or combinations thereof.

XRF – X-Ray Fluorescence spectroscopy is used for the qualitative and quantitative elemental analysis of geological and other samples. It provides a fairly uniform detection limit across a large portion of the Periodic Table and is applicable to a wide range of concentrations, from 100% to few parts per million (ppm).

Hematite – Hematite is a mineral, coloured black to steel or silver-gray, brown to reddish brown or red. Hematite is a form of Iron (III) oxide (Fe_2O_3), one of several iron oxides.

Magnetite – Magnetite is a form of iron ore, one of several iron oxides and a ferrimagnetic mineral with chemical formula Fe_3O_4 and a member of the spinel group. It is metallic or dull black and a valuable source of iron ore. Magnetite is the most magnetic of all the naturally occurring minerals on Earth, and these magnetic properties allow it to be readily refined into an iron ore concentrate.

Aeromag survey – Short for aeromagnetic survey, an aeromag survey is a common type of geophysical method carried out using a magnetometer aboard or towed behind an aircraft. The aircraft typically flies in a grid like pattern with height and line spacing determining the resolution of the data. As the aircraft flies, the magnetometer records tiny variations in the intensity of the ambient magnetic field and spatial variations in the Earth's magnetic field. By subtracting the solar and regional effects, the resulting aeromagnetic map shows the spatial distribution and relative abundance of magnetic minerals (most commonly magnetite) in the upper levels of the crust.

Gravity survey – A geophysical method undertaken from the surface or from the air which identifies variations in the density of the earth from surface to depth. It is used to directly measure the density of the subsurface, effectively the rate of change of rock properties. From this information a picture of subsurface anomalies may be built up to more accurately target mineral deposits. For iron exploration gravity surveys are commonly overlain on magnetic surveys to help identify and target fresh and oxidised iron ore (ie. magnetite and hematite).

Martite – The name given for Hematite pseudomorphs after Magnetite. More simply put primary magnetite that has been totally replaced by secondary hematite through oxidation.

Specularite – A black or gray variety of hematite with brilliant metallic luster, occurring in micaceous / foliated masses or in tabular or disk-like crystals. Also known as specular iron.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and accurately reflects information compiled by Mr Larry Ingle, who is a fulltime employee of Iron Road Limited and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ingle has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Ingle consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on and accurately reflects information compiled by Mr Iain Macfarlane, Coffey Mining, who is a consultant and advisor to Iron Road Limited and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Macfarlane has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Macfarlane consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



Figure 9 - Location of the Company's South Australian projects

The information in this report that relates to exploration targets is based on and accurately reflects information compiled by Mr Albert Thamm, Coffey Mining, who is a consultant and advisor to Iron Road Limited and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thamm has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Thamm consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears on 31 August, 2009 in West Perth.

Rule 5.3

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 1/7/96; Origin: Appendix 8; Amended 1/7/97, 1/7/98 and 30/9/2001.

Name of entity

IRON ROAD LIMITED

ABN

51 128 698 108

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2010

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Cash flows related to operating activities	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
1.1 Receipts from tax returns and related debtors	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration and evaluation	(2,176)	(3,543)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) administration	(224)	(722)
1.3 Dividends received	-	-
1.4 Interest and other items of a similar nature received	44	56
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Other (GST to be recouped)	(187)	(125)
Net operating cash flows	(2,543)	(4,334)
Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8 Payment for purchases of:		
(a) prospects	-	-
(b) equity investments	-	-
(c) other fixed assets	(30)	(39)
1.9 Proceeds from sale of:		
(a) prospects	-	-
(b) equity investments	-	-
(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.10 Loans to other entities	-	-
1.11 Loans repaid by other entities	-	-
1.12 Other (state if material)	-	-
Net investing cash flows	(30)	(39)

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(2,573)	(4,373)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from shares /shares to be issued	4,263	6,877
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
1.18	Proceeds from release of tenement bond	-	-
1.19	Other (Cost of Capital Raising/Prospectus)	-	(45)
	Net financing cash flows	4,263	6,832
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	1,690	2,459
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	2,305	1,536
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20		
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	3,995	3,995

Payments to directors of the entity and associates of the directors
Payments to related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter \$A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	111
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	NIL

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

All transactions involving Directors and associates were on normal commercial terms.

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

NIL

2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

NIL

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

	Amount available \$A'000	Amount used \$A'000
3.1 Loan facilities	NIL	NIL
3.2 Credit standby arrangements	NIL	NIL

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

	\$A'000
4.1 Exploration and evaluation	1,000
4.2 Development	-
Total	1,000

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Cash on hand and at bank	3,995	305
5.2 Deposits at call	-	2,000
5.3 Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	3,995	2,305

Changes in interests in mining tenements

	Tenement reference	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1 Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed	-			
6.2 Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased	-			

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

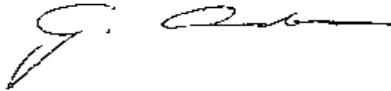
Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

	Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1 Preference +securities <i>(description)</i>				
7.2 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions				
7.3 +Ordinary securities	70,641,656	44,629,156		Fully paid
7.4 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs	6,498,928 531,120	6,498,928 531,120	64 cents 20 cents	Fully paid Fully paid
7.5 +Convertible debt securities <i>(description)</i>				
7.6 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7 Options <i>(description and conversion factor)</i>			<i>Exercise price</i>	<i>Expiry date</i>
	7,125,000		20 cents	22/1/13
	7,500,000		35 cents	22/1/13
	2,000,000		20 cents	11/3/13
	3,000,000		35 cents	6/8/13
	1,250,000		20 cents	15/12/14
	1,250,000		25 cents	15/12/14
	1,250,000		30 cents	15/12/14
	1,250,000		35 cents	15/12/14
	300,000		75 cents	6/1/15
	26,029,290	26,029,290	20 cents	30/9/10
7.8 Issued during quarter	300,000		75 cents	6/1/15
7.9 Exercised during quarter	531,120	531,120	20 cents	30/9/10
7.10 Expired during quarter				
7.11 Debentures <i>(totals only)</i>				
7.12 Unsecured notes <i>(totals only)</i>				

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 4).
- 2 This statement does ~~does not~~* (*delete one*) give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.



Sign here: Date 30 April 2010
(~~Director~~/Company secretary)

Print name: GRAHAM DOUGLAS ANDERSON

Notes

- 1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.
- 2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.
- 3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.
- 4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 1022: Accounting for Extractive Industries* and *AASB 1026: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.
- 5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Accounting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

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+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.