Quarterly Activities Report

for the period ended 31 March 2013

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 including a well-located development stage project, complemented by early stage projects.

Iron Road's principal project is the Central Eyre Iron Project (CEIP) in South Australia. A prefeasibility study has demonstrated the viability of a mining and beneficiation operation initially producing 12.4Mtpa of premium iron concentrate for export. A definitive feasibility study is currently assessing production of 20Mtpa of iron concentrates.

Metallurgical test work indicates that a coarse-grained, high grade, blast furnace quality concentrate may be produced at a grind size of -106µm grading 67% iron with low impurities.

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

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Iron Road continues to advance its objective of becoming a premium supplier of iron concentrates to the Asian marketplace.

Particular emphasis in meeting this objective is the fast track evaluation of the Gawler Iron Project, with a view to assess the option of bringing on initial product to the market, together with initial cash flow for the company.

Resource expansion and infill drilling at the Central Eyre Iron Project (CEIP) concluded and preparations are being made for a significant mineral resource upgrade, both in terms of tonnage and resource category conversion. The increase in resources at CEIP will serve to further highlight the long life and scale of the project which may economically underpin the proposed infrastructure and enable the next generation of developments on the Eyre Peninsula and wider region of South Australia.

Highlights

Central Eyre Iron Project (CEIP)

- The Stage VII 'Rob Roy', Stage VIII 'Murphy South' and Murphy South Infill Drilling programmes were completed during the Quarter. These programmes provide the necessary data for a further expansion of the mineral resource at the CEIP, coupled with higher confidence within the existing resource.
- Exceptional sintering results received for the test programme on CEIP bulk concentrate by the prestigious Beijing based China Iron & Steel Research Institute Group (CISRI).
- Engineering and design service activities included the preparation of documents for inclusion in submissions for government assessment and approvals as well as continuing design packages for mining, process plant, tailings and infrastructure (port, rail, stockyards and associated utilities).
- Studies advanced for the deep-water port to service the CEIP, including potential for regional exports, based on Iron Road's acquisition of 1,100 hectares of gulf front land at Cape Hardy.
- Planning of geotechnical investigations for the proposed port and infrastructure corridor reached adjudication of tenders for services.

Gawler Iron Project

- Stage III drilling programme commenced at the Boomer Prospect after Iron Road received the Exploration Work Approval (EWA) from The Department for Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy (DMITRE).
- A scoping study is evaluating the feasibility of an iron ore operation producing 1-2 million tonnes per annum of high quality iron concentrates.

Corporate

- Iron Road's Community team was strengthened with the appointment of a well-respected and active member of the local community to the role of Principal Advisor, Stakeholder Engagement.

Projects

South Australia – Central Eyre Iron Project

The Central Eyre Iron Project (CEIP) is located on the Eyre Peninsula of South Australia approximately 30km southeast of the regional centre of Wudinna. The CEIP concentrate is being marketed as a 67% iron, high quality blending feedstock to the international sinter market, which feeds the majority of blast furnaces.

The CEIP, which includes a large scale mine, ore treatment facilities, as well as concentrate transport and export facilities, is being studied with a potential life exceeding 30 years. The defined resource at Murphy South – Rob Roy contains continuous and consistent mineralisation over more than 6km of strike and is amenable to large scale, open pit extraction methods.

Current global mineral resources at the CEIP are 2.6 billion tonnes magnetite gneiss at 16% iron[1] following an upgrade that incorporated part of the Stage VII expansion drilling programme at 'Rob Roy'. The remainder of the Stage VII 'Rob Roy' drilling programme is now complete as well as the Stage VIII 'Murphy South' deep drilling programme and the 'Murphy South' Infill drilling programme.

During the June Quarter the Murphy South - Rob Roy prospects will be remodelled, incorporating the new drilling results, with the likely result that the global mineral resource estimate for these prospects will significantly increase. In addition, conversion of resource categories is expected with a mineral resource in the measured category being estimated for the first time.

Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS)

Ore treatment by conventional crushing, milling and magnetic separation is being planned to deliver high-grade concentrates containing 67% iron at a relatively coarse size distribution of -106µm, or 150 mesh (80% passing; P80) (Figure 1). Fine and coarse tailings will be distributed into a storage facility at the mine site, via conventional slurry spigotting and beaching or into bulk storage respectively.

Figure 1 **Coarse CEIP iron concentrate recovered from pilot RLIMS test work**

[1] *Refer Mineral Resource statement page 18 and Competent Person's Statement at page 19.*

Iron Road has acquired 1,100 hectare of land at Cape Hardy for a 'Capesize' port as part of its integrated export solution for the CEIP iron concentrate. The port is planned to have an initial capacity of 30Mtpa, with 10Mtpa of the capacity potentially available for third parties. It is planned to construct a heavy haulage standard gauge rail line between the CEIP mine site and Cape Hardy. The rail line could be expanded to connect with the existing national rail network, extending port access for the larger Capesize vessels to approximately 25% of Australia's land mass. The site has relatively benign weather all year round, with no seasonal cyclonic activity to hinder operations.

Studies are continuing for the delivery of power and water to the sites. A water treatment and storage facility at the mine site is being investigated to supply fresh water for concentrate washing as well as potable water for construction and domestic uses. The majority of process water used in the project will be untreated seawater.

Preparation of submissions for planning approvals, environmental impacts and the mining lease will continue through 2013. The path of environmental approvals and an indicative timeline has been agreed with the relevant South Australian Government authorities and documentation for assessment is underway in parallel with ongoing baseline studies. Impact assessment study scopes and methodology continue to be evaluated against the DFS scope and key regulatory requirements.

Estimates of capital and operating costs will be compiled progressively through the respective study activities, followed by compilation and publication of the DFS Report.

Mine, Processing Plant and Associated Infrastructure

Coffey Mining continued geotechnical investigation for mine design, as well as drill and blast analysis. Pit optimisation, planning and scheduling will recommence following completion of the forthcoming mineral resource upgrade, scheduled for the June Quarter. Equipment sizing and preliminary selections have been made for mobile equipment, for inclusion in preliminary unit mining cost models. The preliminary drill and blast study, to define criteria for cost estimation and fragmentation analysis, is also scheduled for completion in the June Quarter.

Tenova Projects completed the preliminary general arrangements (Figure 2), as well as preliminary ore treatment plant mechanical and electrical equipment lists. Engineering specifications and calculations for both the dry and wet process plant areas progressed well.

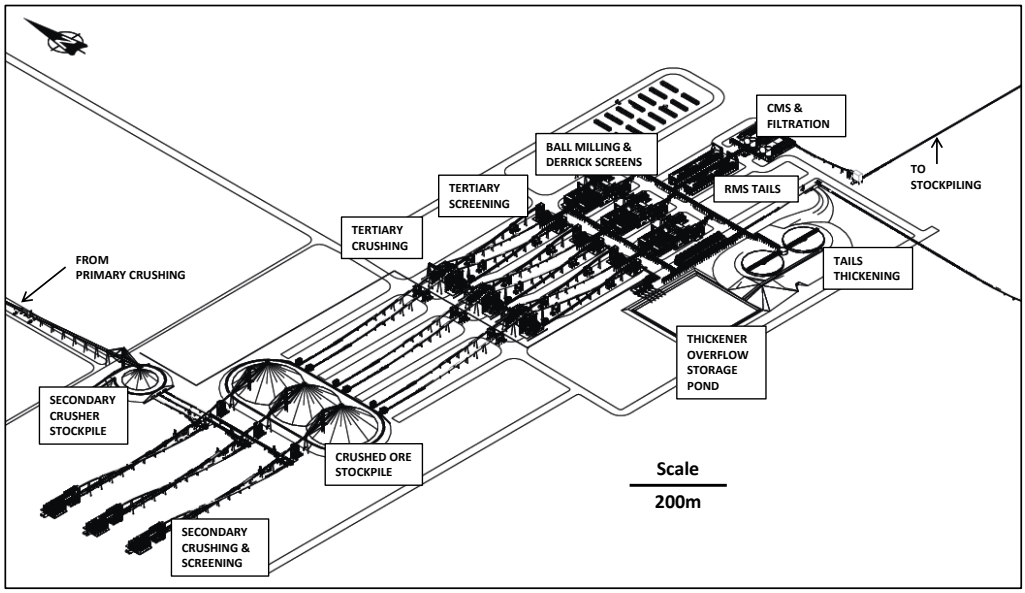


Figure 2 Isometric view, general arrangement of the CEIP ore treatment plant.

SKM continued preliminary engineering design of major infrastructure components, including port, rail, drainage and roads to enable an Initial Development Application to be submitted to the Government of South Australia during the second Quarter of 2013.

Design and engineering studies moved ahead, particularly in the areas of-

- Port marine – preliminary design of tug harbour, wharf and jetty arrangements, module offloading facilities and approach road (Figure 3).
- Port infrastructure – design review, cut and fill requirements and potential quarry locations, run-off handling, internal road layout, drainage design.
- Materials handling – design review of ship loader and stockyard, conveyors, rail car dumper and dust controls.
- Rail system – design activities concentrated on geotechnical field work and crossing arrangements.
- Preparation of documents suitable for assessment and planning submissions.

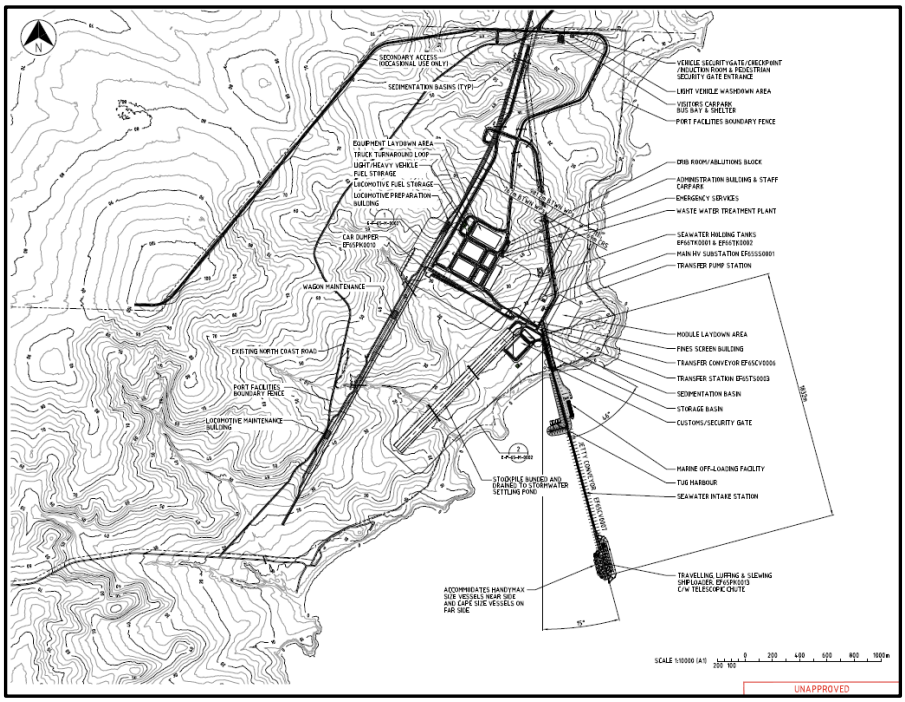


Figure 3
Plan view, general arrangement (*unapproved*) of the port and marine stockyard.

Investigation of mine site and regional hydrogeology, including construction water supply and surface water interactions across the mine area, TSF and environs, continued to progress through scoping activities or competitive inquiry for study services. Scheduling of a proposed pumping test has been revised and as noted last Quarter, is now planned for mid-2013.

Study of water supply and treatment facilities reached selection of technologies, power demand and materials for major equipment. Pipeline alignments along the utilities corridor will be designed following geotechnical investigations.

The review, including risk analysis, of the preliminary design for the Tailings Storage Facility is nearing completion, as is the development of a work programme for the next phase of design and test work. This next phase will be completed by ATC Williams and is scheduled to commence in the June Quarter.

Metallurgical Test Work

Vendor reports were received for high pressure rolls crusher (HPRC) pilot testing of representative bulk samples and results are being incorporated into the design of the tertiary crushing circuit.

Figure 4
Coarse CEIP iron concentrate recovered during pilot RLIMS metallurgical test work.

(RLIMS – rougher low intensity magnetic separation)

Final reports for the QEMScan test work conducted to date were received, with some results being incorporated into the simulation model in preparation for the next iteration of production planning. Analysis of the QEMScan results is ongoing due to the large volume of information generated.

Pilot scale wet rougher magnetic separation test work in seawater was conducted during April 2013. Figure 4 shows the pilot unit in operation producing magnetic concentrate while Figure 5 shows the dried non-magnetic tails and magnetic concentrate. A pilot milling run is scheduled for the first week of May 2013 with pilot testing of multi-deck screens planned for June 2013 at the vendor facility. Pilot scale cleaner magnetic separation will follow completion of the multi-deck screen test work and is currently planned for July 2013.

The simulation model has been updated to include available power and water data. Refinements to the model have also been implemented to facilitate inclusion of the effects of planned maintenance activities and unplanned events (such as extreme weather) to improve dynamic simulation capabilities.

Figure 5 CEIP dried tails and coarse iron concentrate recovered during pilot RLIMS metallurgical test work

Marketing

Over the past several months, the China Iron & Steel Research Institute Group (CISRI), based in Beijing (Figure 6), has completed an extensive suite of test work on an 840kg bulk sample of typical CEIP iron concentrate. The test work programme was designed to establish the sintering performance of the concentrate across potential uses in the Chinese steel industry and to test the pelletising characteristics of the concentrate in a typical Chinese pelletising environment.

Exceptional results from the test programme verify that the CEIP concentrate performs well in both sintering and pelletising applications.

Sintering tests confirm that CEIP concentrate may be readily substituted for Brazilian and Pilbara fines as well as Chinese domestic concentrates. In replacing Pilbara fines, CEIP concentrate lowers the fuel level required for sintering, contributing to cost savings in the sintering process.

Pelletising test results show that CEIP concentrate was an amenable substitute for domestic Chinese concentrates in forming pellets, demonstrating added product versatility.

In all, the results further endorse the attractiveness of CEIP concentrate to the Chinese steel industry and will enhance ongoing marketing and partnership initiatives as the CEIP definitive feasibility study continues.

Testing Overview

The test work commissioned by Iron Road was designed to first and foremost examine the performance of expected the typical 67% iron (-106 micron p80) CEIP magnetite concentrate as a substitute for either Brazilian or Pilbara fines in typical sinter plant blends for coastal and southern Chinese plants. Additional tests where CEIP concentrate was substituted for high grade Chinese domestic concentrates in blends typically used at inland and northern Chinese sinter plants were also performed. An alternate testing stream examined the viability of CEIP concentrate in pellet plants in ratios ranging from 10-100%, without further grinding.

Figure 6 **China Iron & Steel Research Institute Group (CISRI), Beijing**

Positive results were achieved in each series of tests, validating the use of CEIP concentrate as a value enhancing feedstock in sinter plants or as an amenable substitute in pellet plants. Results were particularly encouraging when replacing Pilbara fines in typical blends used in coastal and southern Chinese operations, with the higher iron content and low impurities of CEIP concentrate leading to lower solid fuel use and improved plant productivity for steel mills.

The positive results, for both sintering and pelletising, are seen by Iron Road as verification of the ready acceptance that CEIP concentrate should receive, particularly in the Chinese market and the likelihood of realising a predicted quality differential averaging approximately 14% over Pilbara fines reference pricing.

Importantly these tests, which replicate commercial scale sintering and pelletising, were conducted in China by a well-recognised steel institute, according to national Chinese standards and with familiarity of the latest steel making operating practices.

Sintering Results

CISRI tests on the sintering plant characteristics of CEIP concentrate examined three broad scenarios:

1. **Replacing Brazilian fines** in varying amounts for a typical sinter plant feed mix for a southern or coastal Chinese mill;

2. **Replacing Pilbara fines** in varying amounts for a typical sinter plant feed mix for a southern or coastal Chinese mill; and

3. **Replacing high grade domestic Chinese concentrate** in varying amounts for a typical sinter plant feed mix for a northern or inland Chinese mill.

Each scenario returned overall positive results for the use of CEIP concentrate in typical Chinese mill feeds. When replacing *Brazilian fines*, results show a decrease in the solid fuel requirement for sintering and similar productivity for mill operations. Softening and melting properties of the resulting sinter were improved with the use of CEIP concentrate.

Results when replacing *Pilbara fines* showed the best returns for potential Chinese customers with reduced solid fuel use per tonne of sinter produced. Moreover, greater productivity is achievable as a result of being able to load more feed into the same sintering pallet. Softening and melting properties of the resulting sinter were again improved with the use of CEIP concentrate.

Results when replacing *high grade domestic Chinese concentrate* were consistent, with sintering performance of the CEIP concentrate being nearly identical to high grade Chinese concentrate, demonstrating the similarity of the two products.

All results pointed to CEIP concentrate having beneficial characteristics compared to competitive iron products, with particular advantages when substituting for Pilbara fines products.

Pelletising Results

Whilst the CEIP concentrate product has been expressly designed and targeted for use in sinter plants, Iron Road also commissioned CISRI to examine the performance of the concentrate as pellet plant feedstock.

CISRI examined:

1. Substituting between 10% to 30% of the usual high quality Chinese magnetite concentrate for CEIP concentrate; and

2. Creating a pellet product completely (ie. 100%) from CEIP concentrate.

When substituting CEIP concentrate for between 10-30% of Chinese concentrate, pellets were readily produced with similar performance characteristics and firing temperatures to pellets produced using 100% Chinese product. When using 100% CEIP concentrate for pellet feedstock, resulting pellets more than satisfied all minimum criteria, producing a competent pellet with a mildly increased firing temperature and an increase in the usage of bentonite (binder).

Summary

The flexibility of the CEIP concentrate to be readily usable as a feedstock in either sintering or pellet plant operations is expected to increase the attractiveness of the product to large Chinese steel making concerns, which operate both sintering and pellet plant capacity.

Unlike most Australian magnetite operations, Iron Road has chosen to target the much larger sinter feed market, rather than relying on the requirement for pellet plants. This strategy is possible due to the unusual nature of the iron gneiss at the CEIP, with a coarse grained concentrate readily able to be produced, similar to the high grade domestic Chinese concentrates.

Iron Road representatives have continued to undertake regular marketing visits to North Asia with a view to developing the basis of future product off-take arrangements.

CEIP Resource Expansion Drilling

The Stage VII 'Rob Roy', Stage VIII 'Murphy South' and Murphy South Infill Drilling programmes were all completed during the Quarter.

Stage VII Resource Expansion Drilling – Rob Roy

The Stage VII 'Rob Roy' drilling programme was completed during the reporting period. The purpose of this programme was to delineate and evaluate the eastern extension of the approximately 6km long Murphy South magnetite gneiss mineralisation, both along strike and dip, by means of thirteen evenly spaced drilling traverses (Figures 7 and 8). The area targeted by the drilling at the Rob Roy prospect covers approximately 1000m (width) x 2,600m (length), with all holes being (NQ2) diamond core once in fresh rock. Individual diamond holes range from 100m to 700m in depth with drilling on a standard 200m by 100m grid pattern.

The programme progressed as planned with a total of five holes completed during the Quarter for 2,914m. Since commencement of Stage VII drilling in November 2012 a total of 36 holes have been completed for 14,642m.

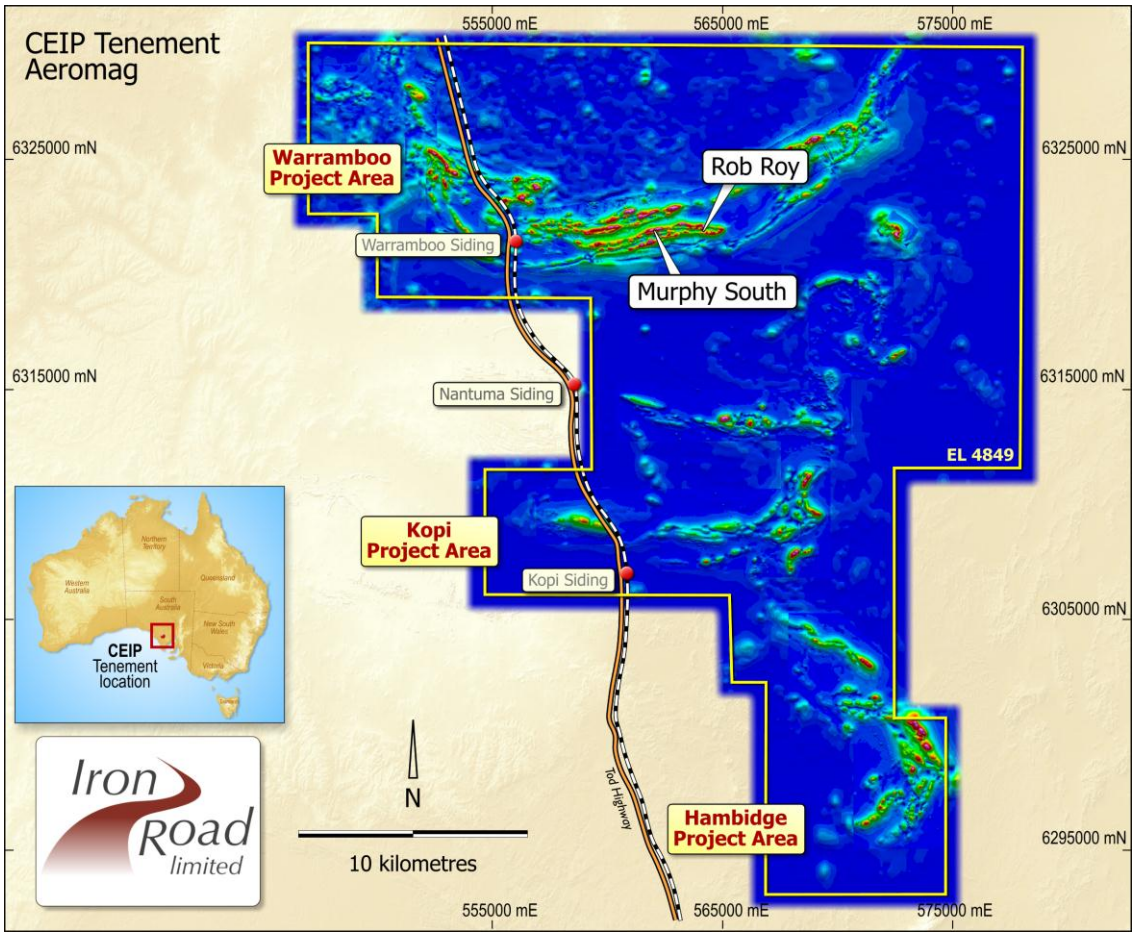


Figure 7 **CEIP tenement highlighting Murphy South and Rob Roy prospects**

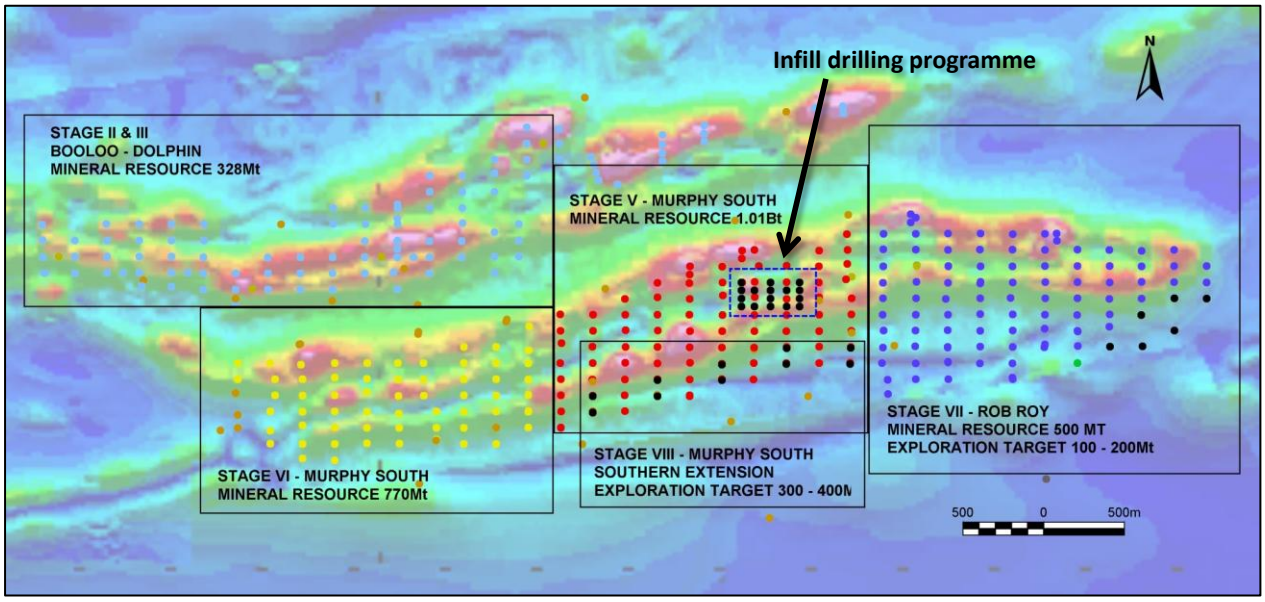


Figure 8 **Plan view of Boo-Loo, Murphy South and Rob Roy prospects. Stage VII, VIII and the Infill drilling programme are now all complete.**

Data generated from the first part of the Stage VII drilling programme resulted in an upgrade of the global Mineral Resource from 2.1Bt to 2.6Bt magnetite gneiss at 16% iron[2].

Murphy South Stage VIII – Down Dip Resource Expansion Drilling

The Murphy South Stage VIII down dip extension drilling programme (10 holes for 5,848m) was completed during the Quarter, testing the continuity of the mineralisation beyond the extent established during the Murphy South Stage V drilling programme (Figures 9 and 10). All holes successfully intersected mineralisation and cores are currently being analysed. Early interpretation suggests flattening of the mineralisation at depth, favourable for pit optimisation (Figure 10).

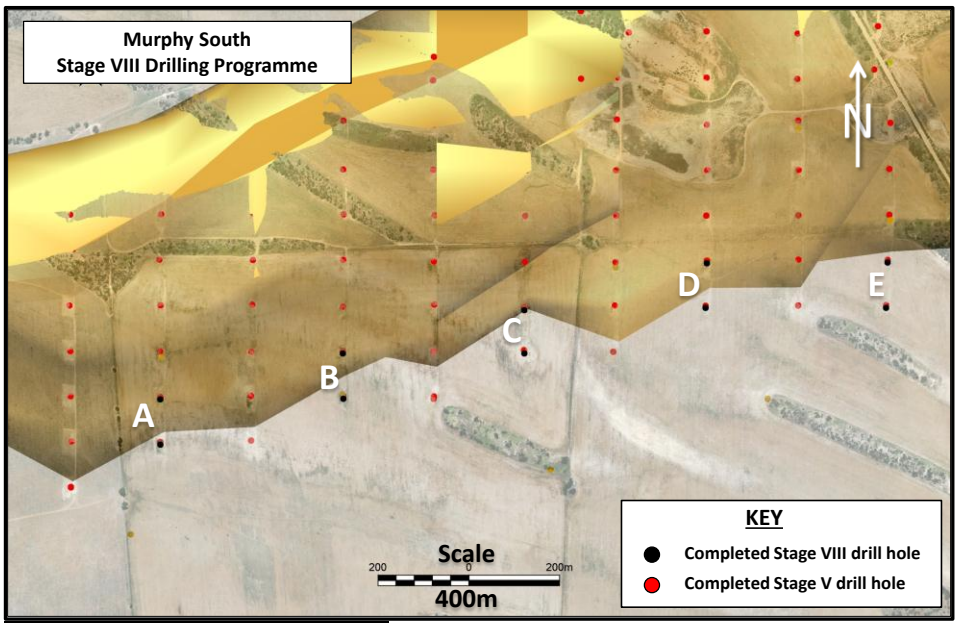


Figure 9 **Stage VIII drilling programme situated along the southern extremity of the Murphy South solids model. Traverses A-E are 400m apart.**

[2] *Refer Mineral Resource statement page 18 and Competent Person's Statement at page 19.*

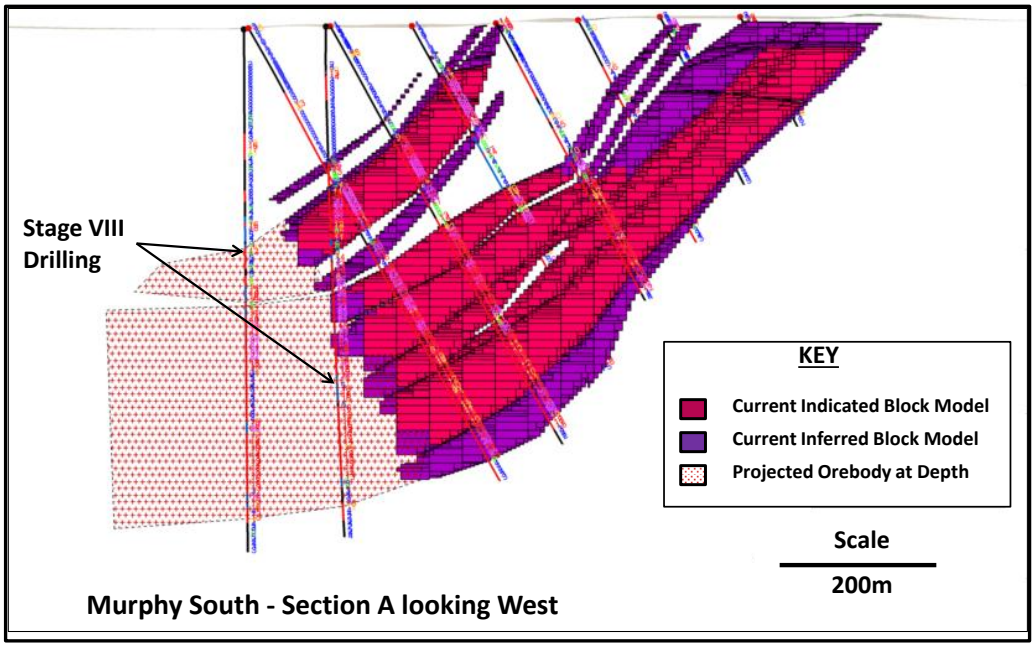


Figure 10 Cross-section of traverse A, Stage VIII drilling. Mineralisation appears to flatten at depth in this locality.

Murphy South Resource Infill Drilling

A closely spaced infill drilling programme (16 holes for 5,458m) was completed (Figures 8 and 11). Drillholes from this programme, when combined with those already completed during the Stage V drilling programme, result in a tightly spaced 100m by 50m drill pattern. This additional drilling is required for geostatistical modelling and associated variography to facilitate the conversion of mineral resource categories across Murphy South and Rob Roy. Cores are currently being analysed and once all assay results are received, mineral resource estimation will proceed for the Murphy South – Rob Roy mineralisation that extends over 6km along strike.

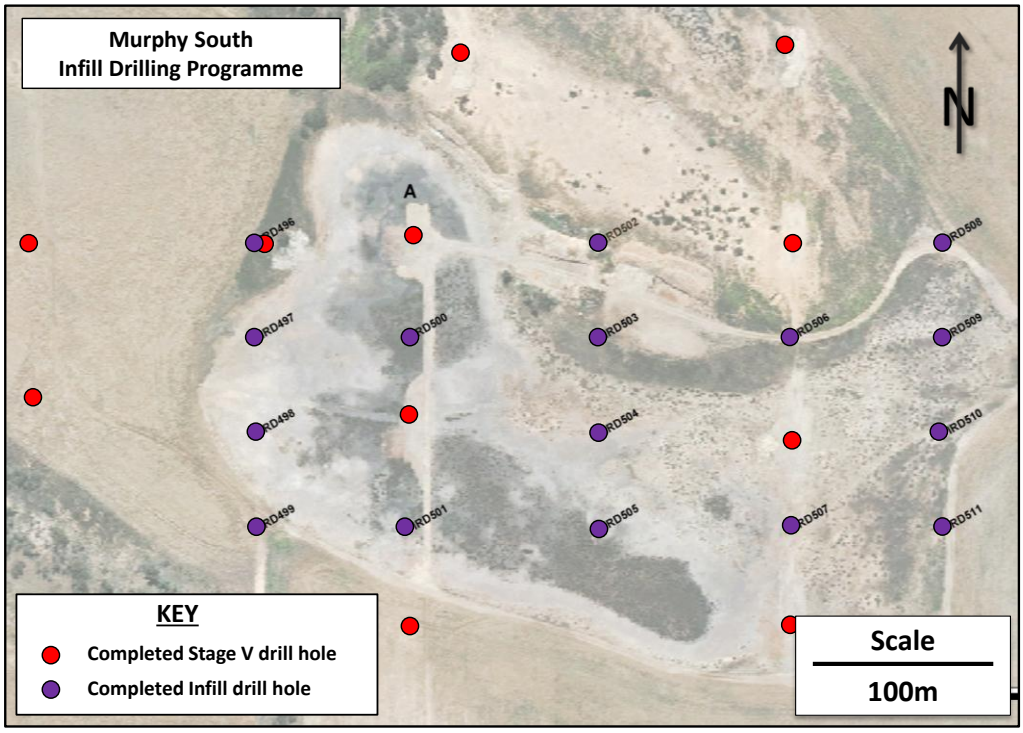


Figure 11 Infill drilling programme at Murphy South resulting in a 100 x 50m drilling spacing.

Figure 12 **Infill drilling programme at Murphy South**

Murphy South – Boo-Loo Gap Exploratory Drilling

To better understand the relationship between the Boo-Loo and Murphy South mineralisation at depth, two drill sites, at separate localities, were designed to test the area. The gap drilling reported in the previous Quarter concerned the deepening of an existing geotechnical hole (IRD349) from 200m depth and drilling a second hole (IRD449) from surface. This drilling established the extension of the Boo-Loo mineralisation at depth.

A further two holes (IRD452 & IRD453 for a total of 834m) were completed during the Quarter from a site situated 800m further east (Figure 13). Similarly the presence of mineralisation down dip from Boo-Loo was established (Figure 14).

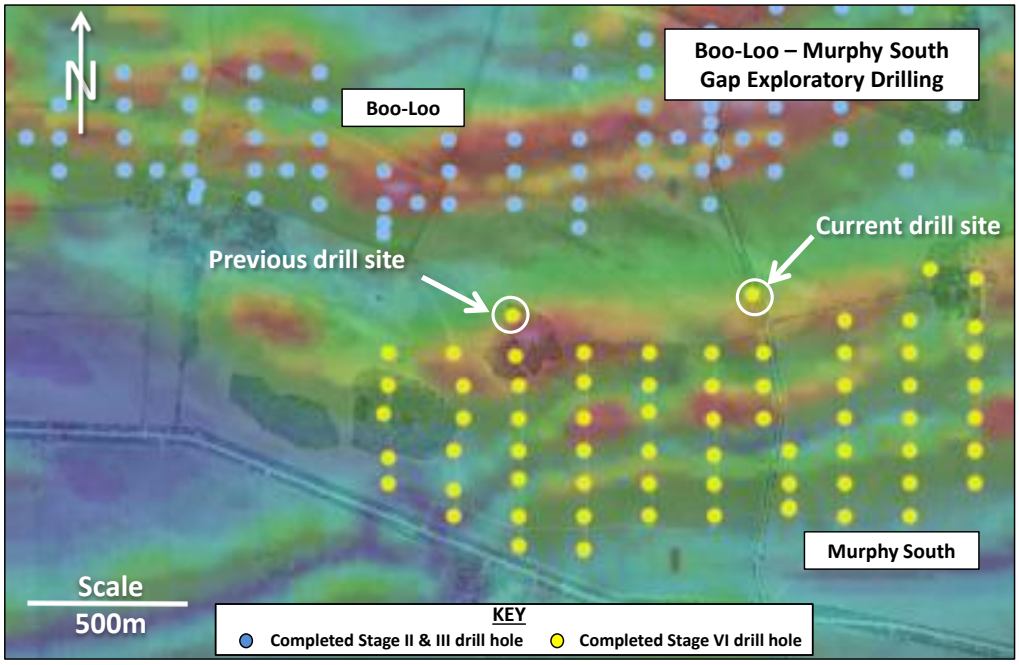


Figure 13 Boo-Loo - Murphy South Gap drill site locality plan.

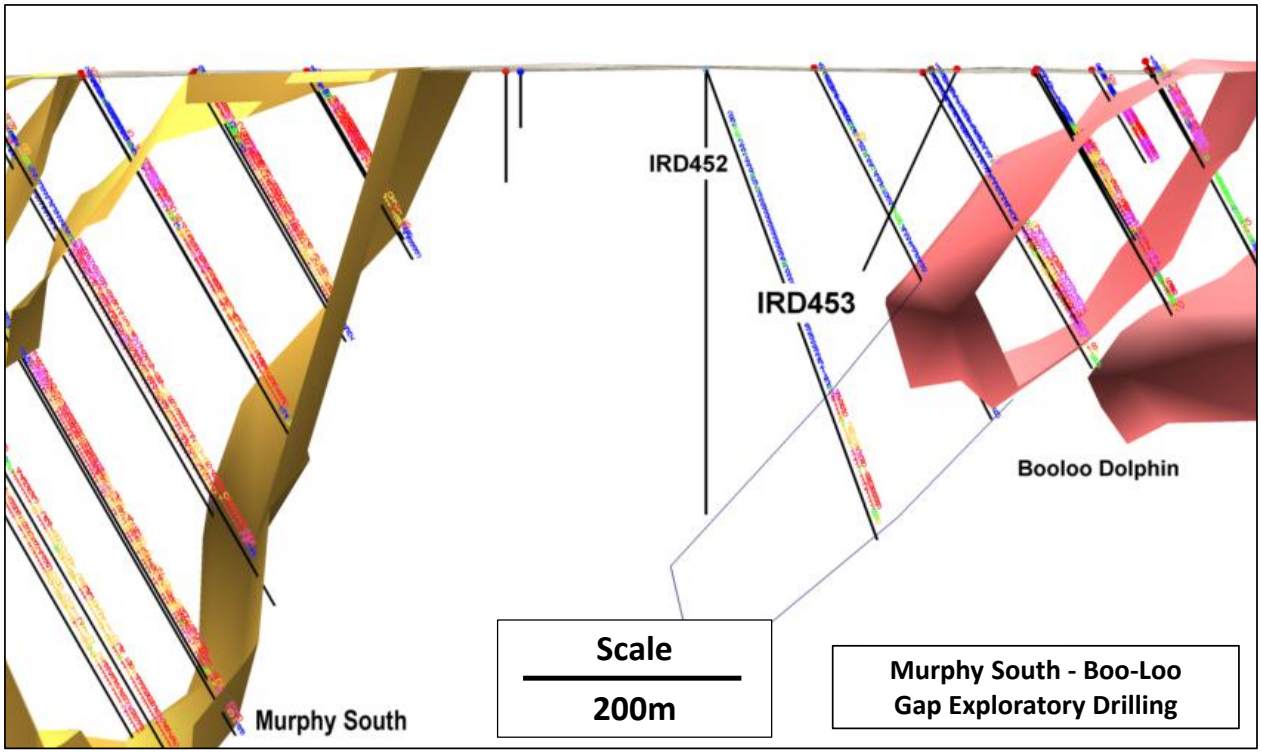


Figure 14 **Cross-section of Boo Loo–Murphy South Gap drilling, looking west.**

Community Engagement

Iron Road commenced formal community engagement in the Port Neill and Tumby Bay regions in relation to the proposed port and export facilities at Cape Hardy. Two public meetings were held during March 2013, both meetings were well attended, constructive and positive. Iron Road received valuable feedback which is being incorporated into the environmental studies and submissions to the South Australian Government. A resulting *Question & Answer* document is being prepared, summarising answers to a variety of questions asked by community members.

Figure 15 **Public meeting with the Port Neill community**

Discussion with stakeholders and planning is underway in the Warramboo and Wudinna areas to formulate how to best engage with communities in the formation of a *Community Consultative Committee* in relation to the proposed mine.

South Australia – Gawler Iron Project

The Gawler Iron Project is located approximately 25km north of the standard gauge Trans-Australian Railway that connects to the Central Australia Railway at Tarcoola and ultimately a number of ports (Figure 19, page 18).

Exploration by Iron Road commenced in July 2009. This work included the Stage I regional RC drilling programme (6,101m) and follow-up Stage II diamond drilling programme (1,433m). Iron Road concluded that the project hosts excellent promise for a small to medium scale iron ore development with the potential to produce a high quality concentrate through simple beneficiation, with similar characteristics to that proposed for the larger CEIP.

Consequently during June 2012 the Company moved to secure 90% ownership of the iron ore rights and initiated a scoping study to review the economic viability of potential mining and beneficiation operations. The scoping study is progressing well and the Stage III drilling programme (Figure 16) has commenced with the Boomer prospect (24 RC drill holes and two PQ diamond drill holes for 5,300m).

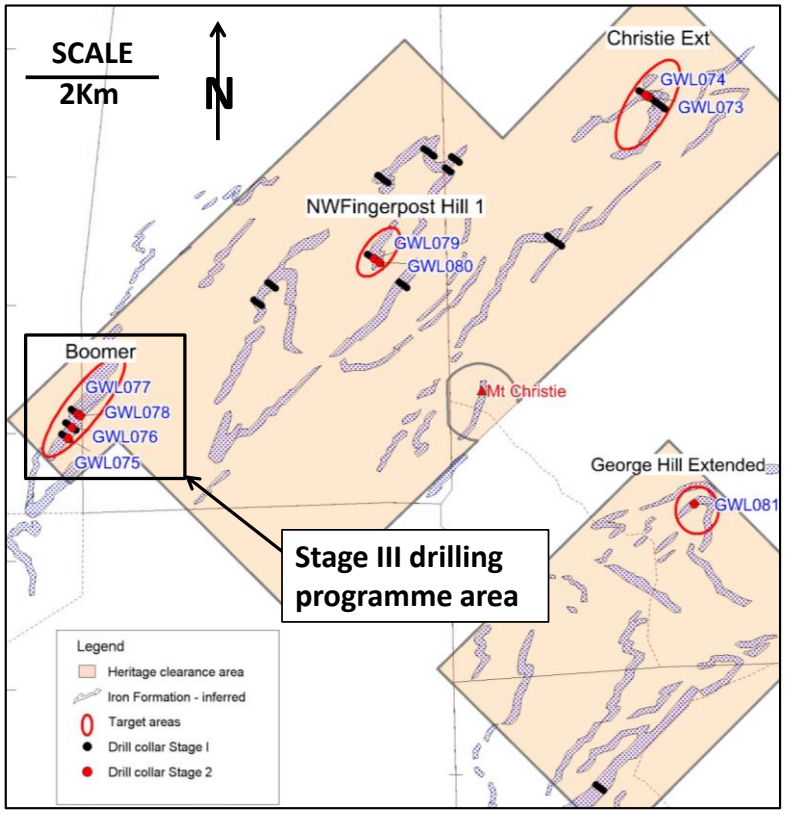


Figure 16
Stage III drill programme location map, together with Stage I and II collar locations.

The results from Stage I & II drilling identified the Boomer prospect as a potentially significant iron deposit situated below 25m of unconsolidated sand. The iron mineralisation has a thin cap of hematite mineralisation and occurs in a ~110m wide zone of moderately to steeply dipping folded and faulted, coarse-grained, magnetite-rich ironstone (Figure 17). The ironstone has been mapped along strike for at least 1,000m and is open at depth. Drill samples from the Boomer prospect returned an average grade of 25% Fe with high grade zones containing over 40% Fe.

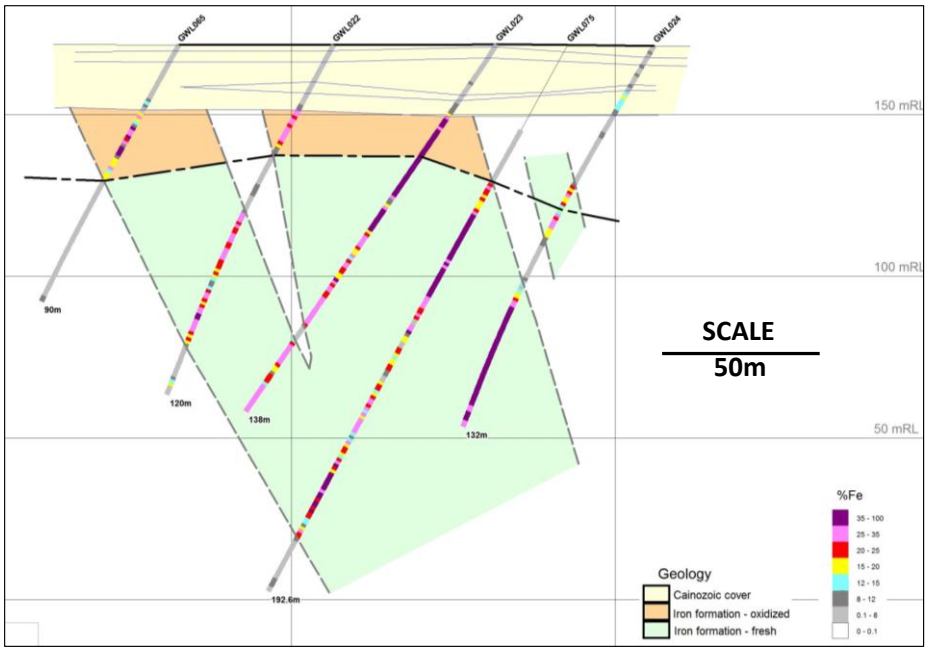


Figure 17
Stage II drilling programme- cross-section at Boomer looking northeast.

Stage III drilling is well underway with both large diameter PQ diamond drill holes for metallurgical test work complete and RC holes in progress (Figure 18). The PQ drilling programme provides a bulk sample to enable metallurgical test work to be carried out and provide the necessary data for ore treatment plant and transport systems to be designed. Product samples will also be produced to assess marketing options for the iron concentrate.

Tenders for the metallurgical test programme are currently being assessed with award and commencement of the work expected during the June Quarter 2013. After completion of metallurgical test work, data will issued to the EPC contractors tendering for the supply of the ore processing facility. Proposals for the supply of the ore treatment facility are expected to be submitted by EPC contractors during the September Quarter 2013.

With completion of the RC drilling programme and sample analysis, resource modelling will commence with the aim of completing the block model during the September Quarter 2013. The scoping study is examining the feasibility of an iron ore mining and beneficiation operation producing 1-2 million tonnes of iron concentrates per annum.

Figure 18
Stage III drilling utilises a UTR1200 multi-purpose drill rig.

Discussions have commenced with site construction contractors which have experience in site installation and assembly of modularised ore treating facilities.

The infrastructure component of the scoping study is progressing with:

a) Submission of proposals for:
   I. Power generation
   II. Fuel supply

b) Suppliers progressing proposals for:
   I. Camp accommodation and mine site facilities
   II. Concentrate transport, including rail and port facilities
   III. Haul road construction from the ore treatment facility to the rail siding and provision of road haulage services for concentrate transport
   IV. Water supply and treatment.
   V. Transportation of modularised ore treatment plant to site

Australian Rail Track Corporation (ARTC) has indicated that access will be provided to an existing railing siding which is located on the tenement for the purpose of transport of goods to the site and the export of iron concentrate from the site.

CORPORATE

Tim Scholz, a Wudinna resident whose family has been farming in the Central Eyre region for nearly 100 years, was appointed to the position of Principal Advisor, Stakeholder Engagement. Mr Scholz was formerly the Chairperson of the Wudinna District Council and has had a long career serving his community.

Mr Scholz has extensive experience in stakeholder engagement, particularly in the rural regions of South Australia. His past positions include President of the South Australia Farmers Federation (SAFF), as well as Vice President of the National Farmers Federation (NFF). He also served as the South Australian representative on the Australian Landcare Council. Each of these roles required extensive engagement and consultation with a wide range of stakeholders, including local communities, all three tiers of government and businesses.

Mr Scholz is a long term resident of the Wudinna region and remains a primary producer in the area of Yaninee. His community involvement is extensive, with time given to a number of local community, sports, arts, aged care and health organisations and committees. Iron Road's Central Eyre Iron Project is situated within the Wudinna region, within the wider Eyre Peninsula.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – *Glossary*

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.

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.

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).

HBF – Horizontal Belt Filters are commonly used vacuum filters due to their flexibility of operation and suitability to handle large throughputs.

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

LiDAR – Light Detection and Ranging. LiDAR is an active remote sensing system that uses a laser light beam to measure vertical distance from the features of interest.

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.

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 grey variety of hematite with brilliant metallic lustre, occurring in micaceous / foliated masses or in tabular or disk-like crystals. Also known as specular iron.

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).

HBF – Horizontal Belt Filters are commonly used vacuum filters due to their flexibility of operation and suitability to handle large throughputs.

CEIP Global Mineral Resource							
Location	**Classification**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Fe (%)**	**SiO_2 (%)**	**Al_2O_3 (%)**	**P (%)**	**LOI (%)**
Murphy South – Rob Roy	Indicated	1,108	16.0	53.2	12.9	0.08	0.4
	Inferred	1,161	16	54	13	0.08	0.9
Boo-Loo	Inferred	328	17	52	11	0.09	2.1
Total		**2,597**	**16**	**53**	**13**	**0.08**	**0.8**

The mineral resource estimates were carried out following the guidelines of the JORC Code (2004) by Coffey Mining Ltd (Murphy South and Boo-Loo) and Iron Road Limited with peer review by Xstract Mining Consultants Pty Ltd (Rob Roy).

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and the exploration target at Murphy South 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.

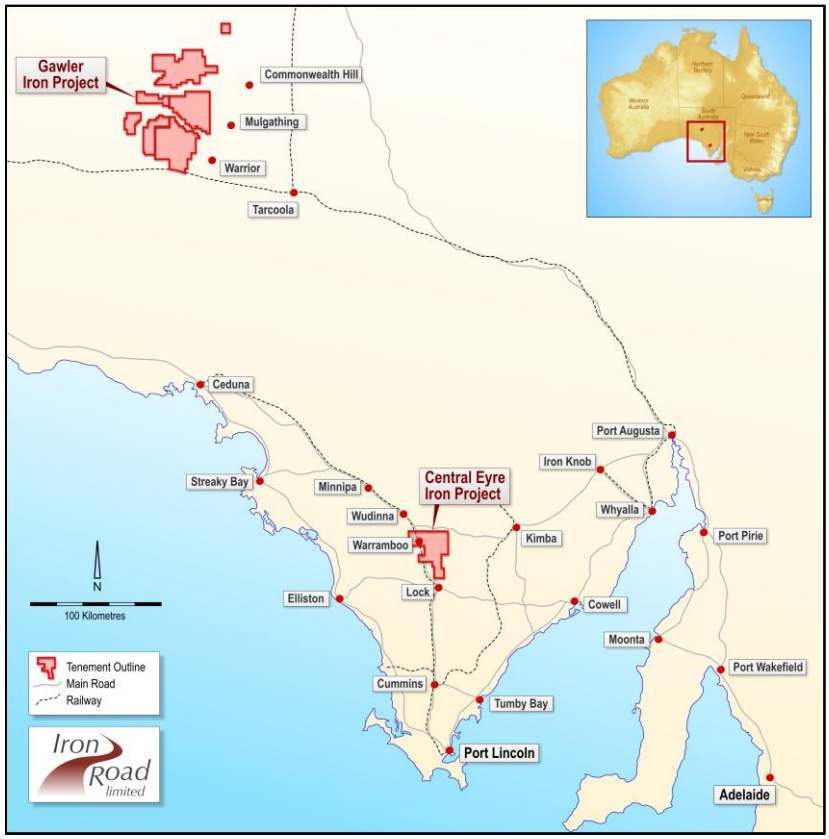


Figure 19 **Location of Iron Road's South Australian projects**

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.

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. The potential quantity and grade of an exploration target is conceptual in nature since there has been insufficient work completed to define the prospects as anything beyond exploration target. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource, in cases other than the Boo-Loo prospect.

Rule 5.3

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Appendix 8. Amended 1/7/97, 1/7/98, 30/9/2001, 01/06/10.

Name of entity

IRON ROAD LIMITED

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
51 128 698 108	31 March 2013

Consolidated statement of cash flows

		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date $A'000 (9 months)
Cash flows related to operating activities			
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	-
1.2	Payments for (a) exploration & evaluation	(7,626)	(20,721)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) administration	(858)	(3,216)
1.3	Dividends received	-	-
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	176	603
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Other		
	GST to be recouped	-	(125)
	Net Operating Cash Flows	(8,308)	(23,459)
	Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8	Payment for purchases of:		
	(a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	(1,266)	(6,599)
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 (provide details if material)	-	-
	Net investing cash flows	(1,266)	(6,599)
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(9,574)	(30,058)

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(9,574)	(30,058)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	929	40,909
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19	Other – capital raising costs	-	(1,804)
	Net financing cash flows	929	39,105
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(8,645)	9,047
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	24,192	6,500
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	-
1.22	**Cash at end of quarter**	15,547	15,547

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	128
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	8,780
4.2	Development	-
4.3	Production	-
4.4	Administration	830
	Total	9,610

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	3,775	2,927
5.2	Deposits at call	11,772	21,265
5.3	Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
	Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	15,547	24,192

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	E77/1236 E77/1237 E77/1245 P77/3508	Granted Granted Granted Granted	75% 75% 75% 75%	49% 49% 49% 49%
6.2	Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased	Nil			

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

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)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3)
7.1	**Preference** +**securities** *(description)*				
7.2	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions				
7.3	+**Ordinary securities**	290,968,452	290,968,452		Fully paid
7.4	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs	4,825,036	4,825,036	$0.1926	Fully paid
7.5	+**Convertible debt securities** (*description)*				
7.6	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7	**Options** *(description and conversion factor)*	3,000,000 625,000 625,000 625,000 625,000 500,000 100,000 100,000 100,000		*Exercise price* $0.3426 $0.1926 $0.2426 $0.2926 $0.3426 $0.9926 $0.9926 $1.2426 $1.4926	*Expiry date* 6/8/13 15/12/14 15/12/14 15/12/14 15/12/14 25/07/16 24/08/16 24/08/16 24/08/16
7.8	Issued during quarter				
7.9	Exercised during quarter	2,825,036 2,000,000	2,825,036 2,000,000	$0.1926 $0.1926	22/1/13 10/3/13
7.10	Expired during quarter	4,299,964 7,500,000	4,299,964 7,500,000	$0.1926 $0.3426	22/1/13 22/1/13
7.11	**Debentures** *(totals only)*				

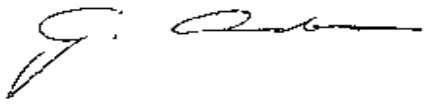
+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

7.12	**Unsecured notes** *(totals only)*				

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 2013
(~~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.