# CENTRAL EYRE IRON PROJECT

## Drill Programme Confirms Potential for Significant Mineral Resource Expansion with Positive Implications for In-Pit Crushing & Conveying (IPCC) Optimisation

**Iron Road Limited** (Iron Road, ASX: IRD) is pleased to announce that assay results for the Stage IX (Gap/Boo-Loo East) drilling programme at the Central Eyre Iron Project (CEIP) have been received and confirm the extension and thickening of Boo-Loo mineralisation at depth. The drilling campaign was undertaken with the objective of confirming an initial 25+ year mine life and producing an optimised mining plan based on the expected upgraded and enlarged Mineral Resource at Boo-Loo.

### Highlights

- Assay results from the Stage IX drilling programme have been received and will be used for re-estimation of the existing Boo-Loo Mineral Resource estimate and probable category upgrade from an Inferred Resource.
- Drilling confirms the extension and thickening of Boo-Loo mineralisation at depth with significant implications for current pit shell optimisation work, based on in-pit crushing and conveying (IPCC) by specialist personnel from Thiess Pty Ltd (Thiess) and RWE Generation SE (RWE).
- Assay results include:

  *Targeted 'gap' area between Boo-Loo and Murphy South* - IRD513 288m at 15.6% iron and 78m at 18.8% iron; IRD516 180m at 17.4% iron (including 64m at 20.5% iron); IRD520 284m at 14.9% iron (including 40m at 19.5% iron) and 42m at 18.5% iron and IRD526 162m at 14.7% iron and 116m at 21.4% iron.

  *Strike extension to the east of the Boo-Loo mineralisation* - IRD518 76m at 16.1% iron (including 28m at 24.0% iron) and 226m at 13.8% iron (including 80m at 19.5% iron); IRD519 123m at 17.5% iron and IRD521 84m at 23.1% iron (including 18m at 32.2% iron).

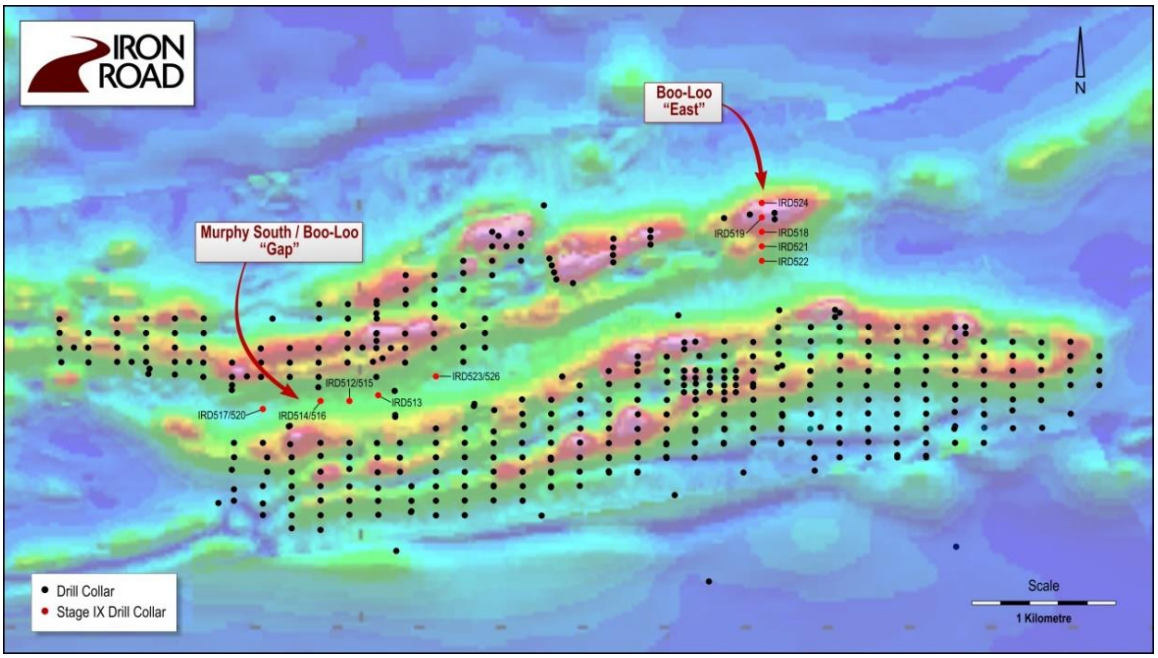


**Figure 1** **Location of the Stage IX Drilling at the Boo-Loo 'Gap' and Boo-Loo 'East' areas.**

## Summary

Iron Road completed the Stage IX drilling programme in early October 2014, with a total of 14 holes drilled for 8,030 metres. Drill hole downhole depths vary from 288.5m to 830.1m. Mineralisation was successfully intersected in all but one hole, with the widest mineralised intersection being 288m @ 15.6% iron in IRD513.

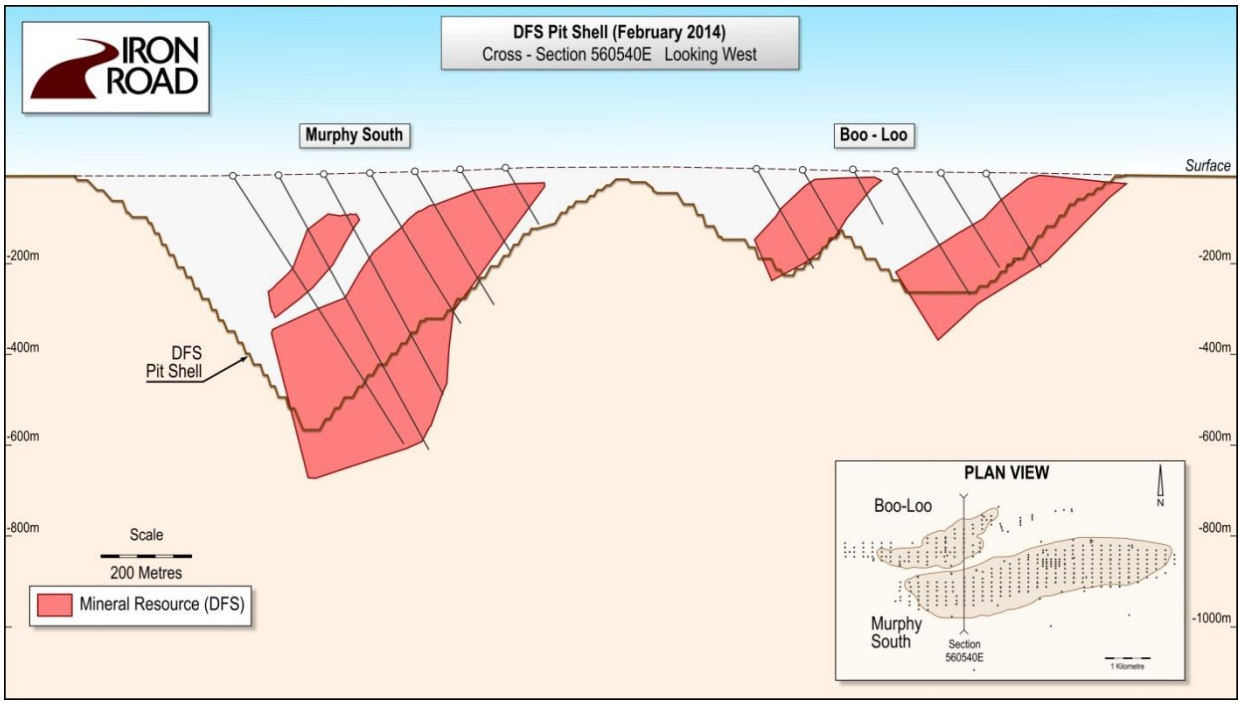


**Figure 2** **Cross-section through Murphy South and Boo-Loo pits as designed during the DFS (February 2014).**

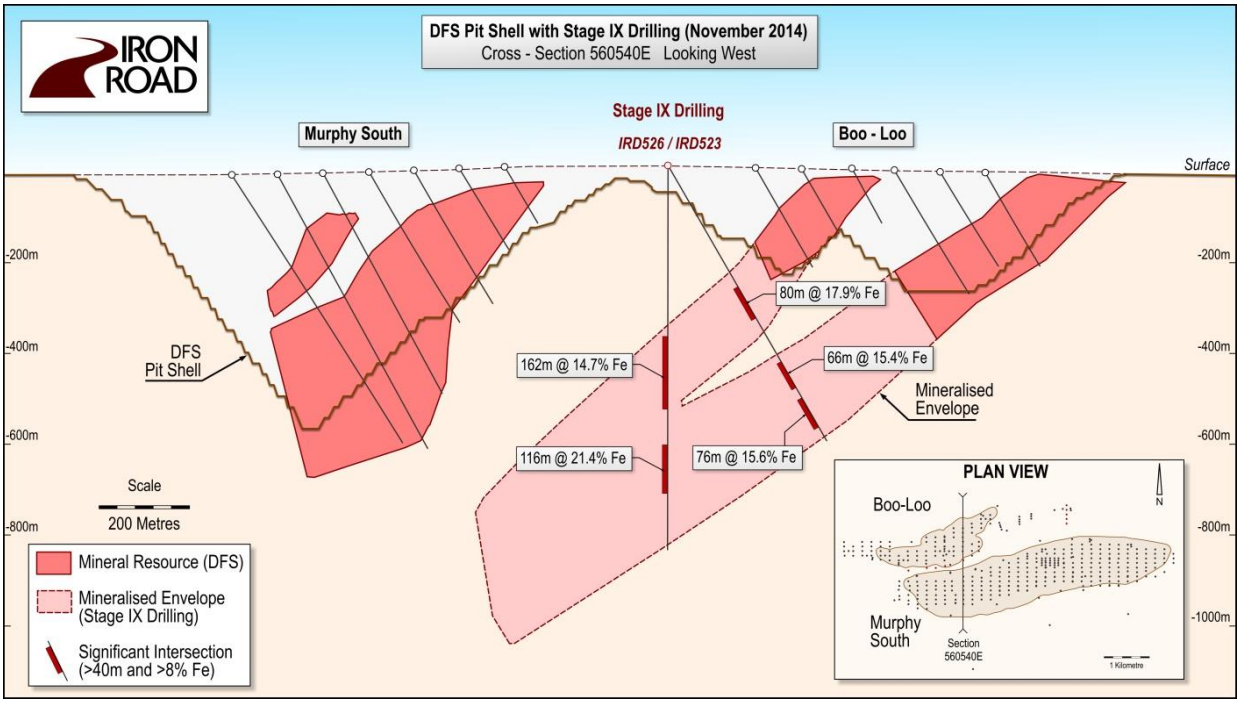


**Figure 3** **Cross-section through Murphy South and Boo-Loo pits post-Stage IX drilling (November 2014)**


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Final assay results have been received and significant intercepts are presented in Table 1. These results will be included in the re-estimation of the Boo-Loo Mineral Resource, producing an expected increase in size and upgrade of resource category for the existing Inferred Mineral Resource. In addition to supporting the overall resource base at CEIP and the objective of building a 25+ year mine life at an increased annual output of approximately 24Mtpa, information from the Stage IX drilling programme will be used to refine and update the mine design and planning.

As reported in Iron Road's Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) released to the ASX on 26 February 2014, the CEIP currently has a Proven and Probable Reserve amounting to 2.071 billion tonnes containing 15.5% iron. This Reserve was estimated from a total Mineral Resource of 3.691 billion tonnes containing 16.0% iron. The design of the Murphy South and Boo-Loo pit shells and Ore Reserve were the basis of the DFS. These are shown in Figure 2.

Iron Road has engaged the Thiess-RWE Joint Venture (TRWE) to undertake an updated detailed mining model, building upon the detailed DFS work, as preparatory work for the early contractor engagement phase. Experienced TRWE mining personnel have been embedded within Iron Road and bring world class mine planning and mining operations expertise, including extensive involvement in the successful application of in-pit crushing and conveying (IPCC) processes to improve material movement efficiencies. The Stage IX drilling programme and expected upgraded Mineral Resource estimate for Boo-Loo will have significant impact on a revised pit design (Figure 3).

Optimisation work includes scaled-up nameplate production to 24Mtpa (dry) delivering a blended 110-130 micron (p80) concentrate grading ≥66.5% iron and ≤3.5% silica.

Continuous mining equipment is used successfully around the world to mine bulk commodities, including RWE's own lignite operations in Germany. A key benefit of IPCC is its ability to move large volumes of material very efficiently. Semi-mobile IPCC operations, as described in Iron Road's DFS, are used in Boliden's Aitik copper mine in Sweden and Tata Steel's Noamundi magnetite iron ore mine in India. Mobile crushers, being evaluated currently by Iron Road and the Thiess-RWE Joint Venture, are used at Vale's N4E iron ore mine in Brazil and China Coal's Pingshuo coal mine in China.

The Thiess-RWE Joint Venture combines RWE's world-leading technical and operational expertise in open-cast continuous mining systems with Thiess' proven performance in delivery of large scale mine infrastructure and full-service contract mining.


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| Prospect | Hole ID | Drill Type | East | North | RL | Dip | Azim. | Total Depth | Significant Intersections (>40m and >8%Fe) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Datum MGA94 Zone 53 | | | | | | DH From (m) | DH To (m) | TOTAL Fe % | Interval (m) |
| **Boo-Loo GAP** | IRD512 | RM/DD | 559932.771 | 6321528.860 | 88.23 | -60 | OOO | 556.9 | 342 | 382 | 16.40 | 40 |
| | | | | | | | | | 458 | 557 | 14.93 | 90 |
| | IRD513 | RM/DD | 560139.074 | 6321569.041 | 83.41 | -90 | OOO | 789.2 | 492 | 780 | 15.56 | 288 |
| | | | | | | | | | 546 | 624 | 18.80 | 78 |
| | | | | | | | | | Incl. | *636* | *754* | *16.87* | *118* |
| | IRD514 | RM/DD | 559738.485 | 6321528.661 | 93.47 | -60 | OOO | 552.6 | 308 | 514 | 14.17 | 206 |
| | | | | | | | | | Incl. | *356* | *408* | *17.45* | *52* |
| | | | | | | | | | *482* | *514* | *17.56* | *32* |
| | IRD515 | RM/DD | 559932.612 | 6321527.198 | 88.19 | -90 | OOO | 552.5 | NSI | | | |
| | IRD516 | RM/DD | 559738.206 | 6321526.825 | 93.38 | -90 | OOO | 790.1 | 594 | 774 | 17.44 | 180 |
| | | | | | | | | | Incl. | *710* | *774* | *20.54* | *64* |
| | IRD517 | RM/DD | 559342.535 | 6321497.480 | 100.91 | -60 | OOO | 495.5 | 316 | 458 | 15.78 | 142 |
| | IRD520 | RM/DD | 559342.419 | 6321495.906 | 100.88 | -90 | OOO | 812.3 | 529 | 813.44 | 14.89 | 284 |
| | | | | | | | | | Incl. | *659* | *699* | *19.45* | *40* |
| | | | | | | | | | *711* | *753* | *18.46* | *42* |
| | IRD523 | RM/DD | 560539.070 | 6321698.718 | 88.52 | -60 | OOO | 699.5 | 300 | 380 | 17.86 | 80 |
| | | | | | | | | | 506 | 568 | 15.40 | 66 |
| | | | | | | | | | Incl. | *516* | *554* | *19.81* | *38* |
| | | | | | | | | | 600 | 679 | 15.58 | 76 |
| | | | | | | | | | Incl. | *600* | *648* | *16.80* | *54* |
| | IRD526 | RM/DD | 560538.624 | 6321696.858 | 88.46 | -90 | OOO | 830.1 | 420 | 534 | 14.73 | 162 |
| | | | | | | | | | 644 | 760 | 21.43 | 116 |
| **Boo-Loo EAST** | IRD518 | RM/DD | 562798.763 | 6322698.869 | 62.84 | -90 | OOO | 461.3 | 113 | 189 | 16.08 | 76 |
| | | | | | | | | | Incl. | *145* | *173* | *24.01* | *28* |
| | | | | | | | | | 195 | 421 | 13.80 | 226 |
| | | | | | | | | | Incl. | *281* | *361* | *19.50* | *80* |
| | IRD519 | RM/DD | 562797.430 | 6322799.354 | 62.79 | -90 | OOO | 359.9 | 56.3 | 179 | 17.52 | 122.7 |
| | IRD521 | RM/DD | 562799.806 | 6322598.824 | 63.02 | -90 | OOO | 439.6 | 122 | 206 | 23.08 | 84 |
| | | | | | | | | | Incl. | *178* | *196* | *32.16* | *18* |
| | IRD522 | RM/DD | 562794.149 | 6322477.409 | 69.62 | -90 | OOO | 399.1 | 240 | 399 | 10.16 | 159 |
| | | | | | | | | | Incl. | *240* | *264* | *20.28* | *24.00* |
| | IRD524 | RM/DD | 562799.649 | 6322898.600 | 63.44 | -90 | OOO | 288.5 | 43.7 | 86 | 8.83 | 42.3 |

**Table 1** **Stage IX drilling programme- significant intercepts, Boo-Loo 'GAP' and Boo-Loo 'EAST'**

-ENDS-

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**Competent Persons' statements**

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Target within the EL4849 is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Milo Res, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Res has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Res 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 Results is based on information complied by Heather Pearce, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Pearce has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being 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". Ms Pearce is a full time employee of Iron Road Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Resources estimated for the Boo-Loo prospect is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Ian MacFarlane, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and an employee of Coffey Mining. 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 Resources estimated for the Murphy South / Rob Roy (MSRR) prospect is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Ms Heather Pearce, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a full time employee of Iron Road Limited. This estimation was peer review by Dr Isobel Clark, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and employed by Xstract Mining Consultants. Dr Clark has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which she 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". Dr Clark consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Reserves estimated for Murphy South / Rob Roy (MSRR) is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Harry Warries, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and an employee of Coffey Mining. Mr Warries 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 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Warries consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

**JORC Code, 2012 Edition - TABLE 1**

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

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

| Criteria | Explanation | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sampling techniques** | • Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. | • The GAP mineralisation was delineated with Mud rotary/Diamond Drilling (DD) on a nominal 200m sections. A total of 9 DD holes were drilled for a total of 6,080 meters. The holes were either angled -60 degrees to the North or vertical.<br>The Boo-Loo East mineralisation was delineated with Mud rotary/Diamond Drilling (DD) on 1 section with 100m spacing. A total of 5 DD holes were drilled for a total of 1,950 meters. The holes were vertical. |
| | • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. | • The drill holes and collars were surveyed by a contract surveying company. All drillhole collar positions (Easting, Northing and Elevation) were picked up by DGPS. The equipment used for the Surveying was a Leica GPS1200 RTK (Real time Kinetic) system which has a reported operational range of 40km providing positional accuracy for the surface positions to +/-0.03m. The primary base stations used were South Australian Government stations. All drillholes were downhole surveyed using a north seeking DS-HA Gyroscope where entry was possible. The operations were performed according to the contractor's internal procedures. These procedures include calibrations for density, gamma, and magnetic susceptibility tools. Onsite calibration for the gyroscope tool is undertaken using a designated hole. The depth encoder is calibrated at the Adelaide Calibration Pits prior to departure to site. All DD core for angled holes was orientated at the time of drilling using the Reflex ACT ll orientation tool. All core was metre marked and recovery data obtained before being logged for lithology, geotechnical attributes, structures and other attributes. All core was photographed before being cut to obtain half core samples for geochemical analysis. |
| | • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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. | • The NQ diamond core will be sampled on nominal 4m intervals and cut to provide half core samples. However shorter intervals were taken to maintain lithological boundaries. These samples were submitted for XRF analysis. Samples were crushed, dried and pulverized to produce XRF fusion discs that were prepared by casting in robotic fusion cells at 1050ºC using 0.66g of sample and 7.20g of 12:22 flux. The analysis undertaken was the Fe Ore Suite which includes the following elements (lower limit of detection in brackets):Fe% (0.01), SiO2% (0.01), Al2O3% (0.01), TiO2% (0.01), MnO% (0.001), CaO% (0.01), P% (0.001), S% (0.001), MgO% (0.01), K2O% (0.01), Na2O% (0.001). LOI was analysed by thermogravimetric methods at 1000ºC. Samples were also analysed for As, Sn, Ba, Sr, Cl, Ni, V, Co, Zn, Cr, Pb, Zr and Cu. RC samples were collected every meter and combined to form a 4m composite. This composite was riffle split to form a 2kg split. This sample was then crushed, dried and pulverized to produce XRF fusion discs that were prepared by casting in robotic fusion cells at 1050ºC using 0.66g of sample and 7.20g of 12:22 flux. The analysis undertaken was the Fe Ore Suite which includes the following elements (lower limit of detection in brackets):Fe% (0.01), SiO2% (0.01), Al2O3% (0.01), TiO2% (0.01), MnO% (0.001), CaO% (0.01), P% (0.001), S% (0.001), MgO% (0.01), K2O% (0.01), Na2O% (0.001). LOI was analysed by thermogravimetric methods at 1000ºC. Samples were also analysed for As, Sn, Ba, Sr, Cl, Ni, V, Co, Zn, Cr, Pb, Zr and Cu. |


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| Criteria | Explanation | |
|---|---|---|
| **Drilling techniques** | • Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). | • All diamond holes were drilled toNQ2 size. Pre collars were Rotary Mud drilling and on average 40m but up to 70m in depth to reach the fresh rock. |
| **Drill sample recovery** | • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br>• 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. | • Recoveries are all recorded and entered into the Geological database. Overall recovery for NQ2 core in the fresh rock was greater than 98%. There were no significant issues with recovery.<br>• The core is laid out on a cradle for the placing of orientation marks and meter marking. The core is checked against the drillers' blocks and the runs sheets are regularly checked.<br>• The course grained nature of the mineralisation is considered to preclude any sample bias due to material loss or gain. |
| **Logging** | • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.<br>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core photography.<br>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | • The geotechnical logging process was designed by the consultant engaged to interpret the data. This consultant audited the process with several site visits. All geotechnical data is stored in the Geological database.<br>• All core was photographed wet and dry. The lithological logs include rock type, oxidation, mineralisation, colour and other distinguishing features.<br>• All core recovered was logged both lithologically and geotechnically. |
| **Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation** | • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.<br>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | • NQ2 core was half cut using the orientation line with the left side selected for assay. Duplicate samples were quarter cored this side.<br>• All samples were NQ2 core.<br>• All samples were oven dried and coarsely crushed to <10mm. A 150g sample was then pulverized for 90 seconds in a (150ml bowl) ring mill pulveriser. Wet screen the sample at 75 micron and record oversize weights. If less than 15g of oversize is produced then client to be contacted. Dry and regrind the oversize for 4 seconds for every 5 grams of sample oversize. Repeat the screening, until less than 5g is above 75 micron. Filter press total sample, dry and homogenise.<br>• A range of certified field standards were used in conjunction with duplicates and inserted every 20 samples.<br>• Duplicates were quarter cored.<br>• The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the disseminated style of the mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections yield predictable grade ranges for the primary element. |


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| Criteria | Explanation | |
|---|---|---|
| **Quality of assay data and laboratory tests** | • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.<br>• 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.<br>• 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. | • The assaying regime of XRF Fusion is the standard for the determination of Iron.<br>• No Geophysical tools were used to determine any elemental concentrations in this resource estimation.<br>• Field duplicate samples and standards were routinely submitted and analysed by ALS. Results show equivalent means and acceptable levels of precision for all elements which were above 90% precision level for the assay pairs. The certified field standards were analysed and the average result of the fell within 1 standard deviation of the certified mean for Fe. |
| **Verification of sampling and assaying** | • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br>• The use of twinned holes.<br>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.<br>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | • Significant intersections were viewed by Senior IRD Staff Geologist.<br>• No twinned holes were drilled.<br>• Lithological, geotechnical and sample information was logged onto a laptop with excel spreadsheets. This data is sent to rOREdata for validation and compilation into a SQL database. Raw assay files are also sent to rOREdata.<br>• No calibrations were undertaken. |
| **Location of data points** | • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.<br>• Specification of the grid system used.<br>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | • All drill hole collar positions (Easting, Northing and Elevation) were picked up by DGPS. The equipment used for the Surveying was a Leica GPS1200 RTK (Real time Kinetic) system which has a reported operational range of 40km providing positional accuracy for the surface positions to +/-0.03m. The primary base stations used were South Australian Government stations. All drillholes were downhole surveyed using a north seeking DS-HA Gyroscope where entry was possible. The operations were performed according to the contractor's internal procedures. Onsite calibration for the gyroscope tool is undertaken using a designated calibration hole. The depth encoder is calibrated at the Adelaide Calibration Pits prior to departure to site.<br>• The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, Zone 53.<br>• Topographic surface uses 2011 Lidar 50 cm spacing. |
| **Data spacing and distribution** | • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample compositing has been applied. | • The nominal drill spacing is 200m (northing) x 100m (Easting).<br>• The data distribution is consistent with the Murphy South/Rob Roy prospect that has Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources estimated. It is envisaged that the current inferred resource estimated for the Boo-Loo prospect will be upgraded to at least Indicated category.<br>• No DD samples were composited. |

| Criteria | Explanation | |
|---|---|---|
| **Orientation of data in relation to geological structure** | • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.<br>• 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. | • The initial drilling was based on the geophysical interpretations and drilled -60 to the North. Further interpretation suggested that vertical holes would provide sufficient angles of intercept with the mineralisation as the orebody flattens.<br>• No orientation based sampling bias has been identified. |
| **Sample security** | • The measures taken to ensure sample security. | • The samples are prepared and dispatched to the laboratory from the site core processing facility. The remnant half core is stored at the core processing facility and the course rejects and pulps are stored in a secure industrial shed in Adelaide. |
| **Audits or reviews** | • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | • The processes are continually reviewed internally with regular site visits from senior IRD staff. |

**Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results**

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

| Criteria | Explanation | |
|---|---|---|
| **Mineral tenement and land tenure status** | • Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.<br>• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. | • The stage IX drilling program was conducted entirely within the Warramboo project that is wholly contained within EL4849. This tenement is situated over freehold land Iron Road Limited controls 100% of Tenement EL4849. Iron Road's Global Mineral Resource is contained solely within this tenement. The licence area boarders the Hambidge Conservation Area in the East. The majority of the licence area is freehold land with the main activity conducted being dry land cropping.<br>• IRD has secured the tenement for another 3 year term. |
| **Exploration done by other parties** | • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | • The Project area has been the subject of various exploration programmes since the 1960s. However, the majority of exploration has been conducted by Iron Road Limited from 2008 onwards, with over 155,000 meters of drilling completed by February 2013. |
| **Geology** | • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | • The Warramboo mineralisation is considered to be part of the Coulta Subdomain, which is a prominent and complex east-west aeromagnetic anomaly comprising a sequence of intensely folded, high grade metamorphic rocks. The Kopi and Hambidge prospects are interpreted to be the southern extension of the Warramboo anomaly and part of the same geological domain. The magnetite mineralisation is characterised by two main rock types. One is a disseminated magnetite-gneiss and the other is a banded magnetite gneiss comprising layers of both disseminated and coarse-grained magnetite. In the oxidation profile, the magnetite has been altered to martite (hematite), maghemite (hematite and magnetite) and goethite. The iron mineralisation is considered to be a remnant iron-rich pelite. Petrological examination of drill chips and core shows the magnetite gneiss to be an irregularly layered, granulose metamorphic rock which may be called a microgneiss with an incipiently hornfelsic texture. |

| Criteria | Explanation | |
|---|---|---|
| **Drill hole Information** | • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:<br>  • Easting and northing of the drill hole collar.<br>  • Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar.<br>  • Dip and azimuth of the hole.<br>  • Down hole length and interception depth.<br>  • Hole length.<br>• 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. | • A table of all significant drill hole intercepts are provided in the body of the text.<br>• The table includes:<br>  • Collar coordinated in GDA94 Zone 53<br>  • Elevation<br>  • Dip and Azimuth<br>  • Total hole depth in metres<br>  • Down hole interval depth in metres<br>  • Length weighted average XRF Fe% value<br>• No material drill hole information has been excluded. |
| **Data aggregation methods** | • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.<br>• 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.<br>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | • These Exploration Results were nominally reported where intercepts were greater than 40metres downhole and greater than 8% total Fe.<br>• Sample lengths varied between 2 and 4 metres. A weighted average of the grades and lengths was undertaken when assessing the significance of the intercept.<br>• No metal equivalent calculations were conducted. |
| **Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths** | • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.<br>• 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'). | • Previous drilling in conjunction with Stage IX program indicates that the Boo-Loo mineralisation dips between -70 to -60 to the South striking between 060 and 090.<br>• The angle of intercept of the drills holes is considered to provide indication of the true width of the mineralization.<br>• All hole lengths reported are down hole lengths. |
| **Diagrams** | • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. | • Refer to the Tables and Figures in the body of the text |

| Criteria | Explanation | |
|---|---|---|
| **Balanced reporting** | • 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. | • All intersections greater than 8% Fe and greater than 40 metres have been reported. |
| **Other substantive exploration data** | • 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. | • All relevant exploration data is shown in the figures and discussed in the text. |
| **Further work** | • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).<br>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | • The Stage IX exploration results will be used to upgrade the Boo-Loo mineral resource. Additional drilling to delineate the eastern strike extent will be conducted in the future. |