WEST PEAK IRON LIMITED

EXPLORATION RESULTS

ASX announcement

17 June 2014

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Issued Capital

80,500,000 ordinary shares

2,000,000 unlisted options exercisable at 15 cents each on or before 30 June 2014

ASX Code: WPI

KEY POINTS

- *The previously announced diamond drilling program at the Company's wholly owned Bong West prospect, Liberia, has been concluded with a total of twenty three (23) diamond holes drilled for 1302 meters, and all assays have now been received.*

- *Significant intercepts include:*

Prospect	Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Fe %
Area 6	BWDD0020	0.3	78.5	78.2	38.17
Area 4	BWDD0015	6.7	27.23	20.53	40.04
Area 4	BWDD0006	16.5	37	20.5	37.67
Area 4	BWDD0001	22.3	45.4	23.1	39.38

- *The recently completed diamond drilling program will build on the data obtained from the RC drilling program completed early in 2013 and will enable the calculation of the Company's maiden resource estimate in the inferred category, expected next week.*

- *A scoping study has been commissioned to determine the economic viability of a small scale iron ore mining operation at the Bong West prospect and results are expected within 2 weeks.*

- *The Company is targeting a potential resource to support 6-15 years of small scale mine life, assuming an initial mining operation of approximately 100,000 tonnes per month, providing approximately 35,000 tonnes per month of high grade product for sale via the crushing and screening of soft, friable itabirite material.*

The directors of West Peak Iron Limited ("West Peak" or the "Company") are pleased to provide an update on recent exploration activities at the Company's wholly owned Bong West prospect in Liberia.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The Company commenced a diamond drilling program on 22 February 2014 to support recent trenching and pitting activities and the 2631 meters of RC drilling completed early in 2013. A total of twenty three (23) holes were drilled for 1302 metres, with drilling completed on 16 April 2014. Please refer appendix 1 and 2 for drill collar locations and a complete set of results.

The program will provide additional metallurgical information as well as information on ore body structure and density, and was designed to define a potential friable itabirite resource to a minimum of an inferred category. The program focussed exclusively on the Bong West prospect on the Eastern side of the Bomi South tenement boundary which lies on the same stratigraphic unit as China Union's recently recommissioned Bong Mine. The Bong West prospect comprises Area 4 and Area 6 as below.

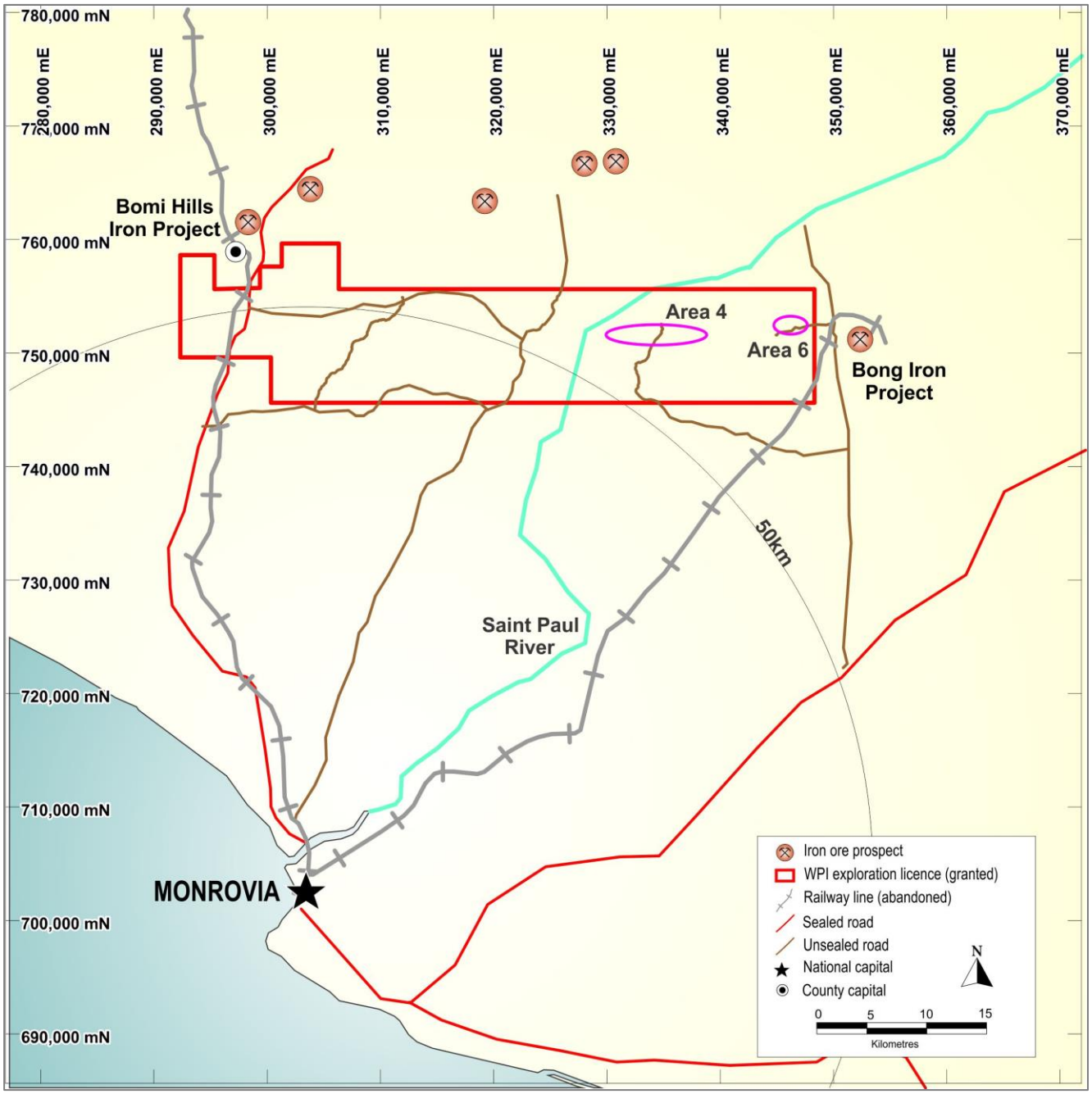

Figure 1. The Bong West Prospect on Eastern Side of the Bomi South Exploration License.

AREA 4

The 2014 diamond drilling program at Area 4 comprised nineteen (19) diamond holes for a total of 1,013 meters. Please refer below to the location of the recent diamond drill hole collars as well as the RC drill hole collars from the 2013 program.

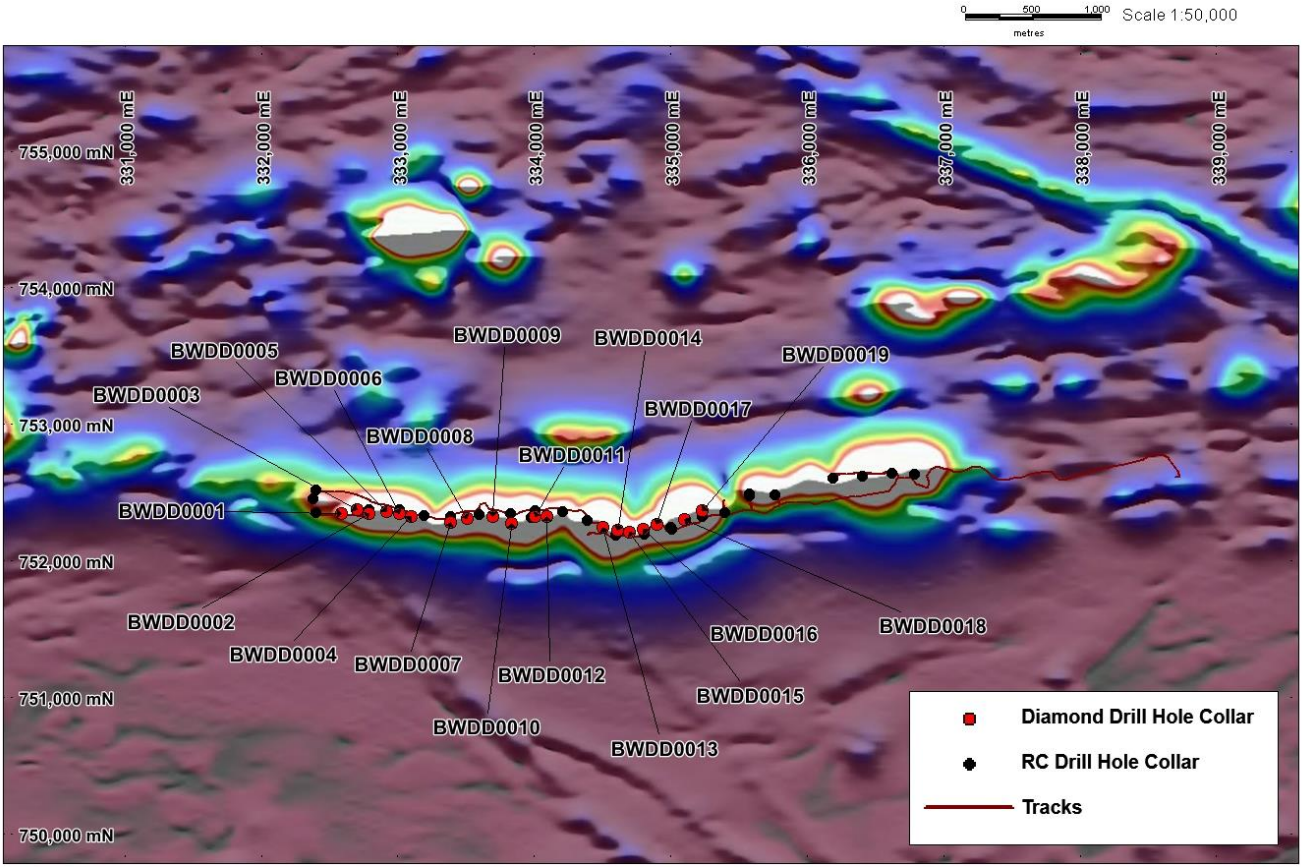

Figure 2. Drill Collar Locations at Area 4.

Significant results from the 2014 diamond drilling program are as below.

Prospect	Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Fe %
Area 4	BWDD0001	22.3	45.4	23.1	39.38
Area 4	BWDD0005	14.6	32.5	17.9	39.80
Area 4	BWDD0006	16.5	37	20.5	37.67
Area 4	BWDD0014	31	61	30	38.08
Area 4	BWDD0015	6.7	27.23	20.53	40.04

A cross section (333,010 E) from Area 4 that combines the results from the 2013 RC drilling program and the 2014 diamond drilling program is as below.

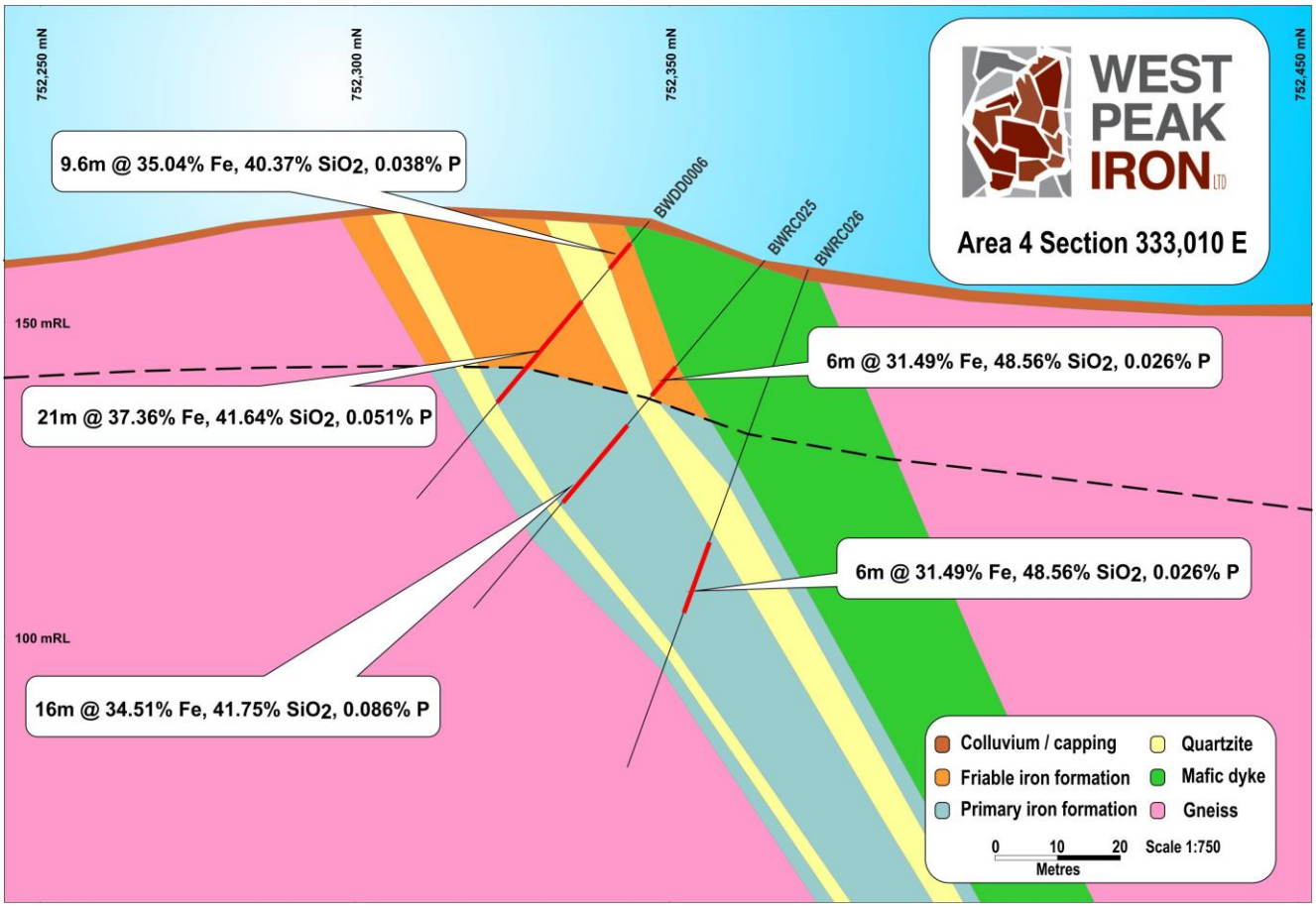

Figure 3. A Cross Section of Drilling Intercepts at Area 4.

AREA 6

The 2014 diamond drilling program at Area 6 comprised four (4) diamond holes for a total of 289 meters. Please refer below to the location of the recent diamond drill hole collars as well as the RC drill hole collars from the 2013 program.

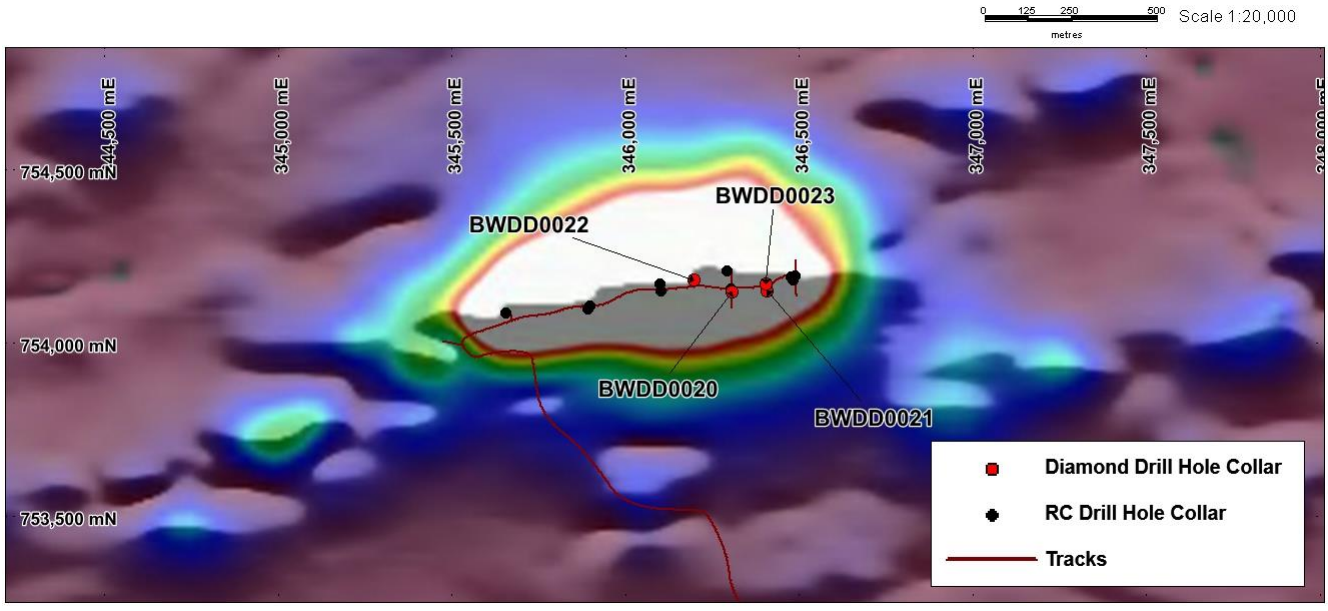

Figure 4. Drill Collar Locations at Area 6.

Significant results from the 2014 diamond drilling program are as below.

Prospect	Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Fe %
Area 6	BWDD0020	0.3	78.5	78.2	38.17
Area 6	BWDD0021	0	13.5	13.5	38.59
Area 6	BWDD0021	42.2	54	11.8	40.95
Area 6	BWDD0022	8.9	29	20.1	38.57
Area 6	BWDD0023	0.3	11	10.7	44.75

A cross section (346,300 E) from Area 6 that combines the results from the 2013 RC drilling program and the 2014 diamond drilling program is as below.

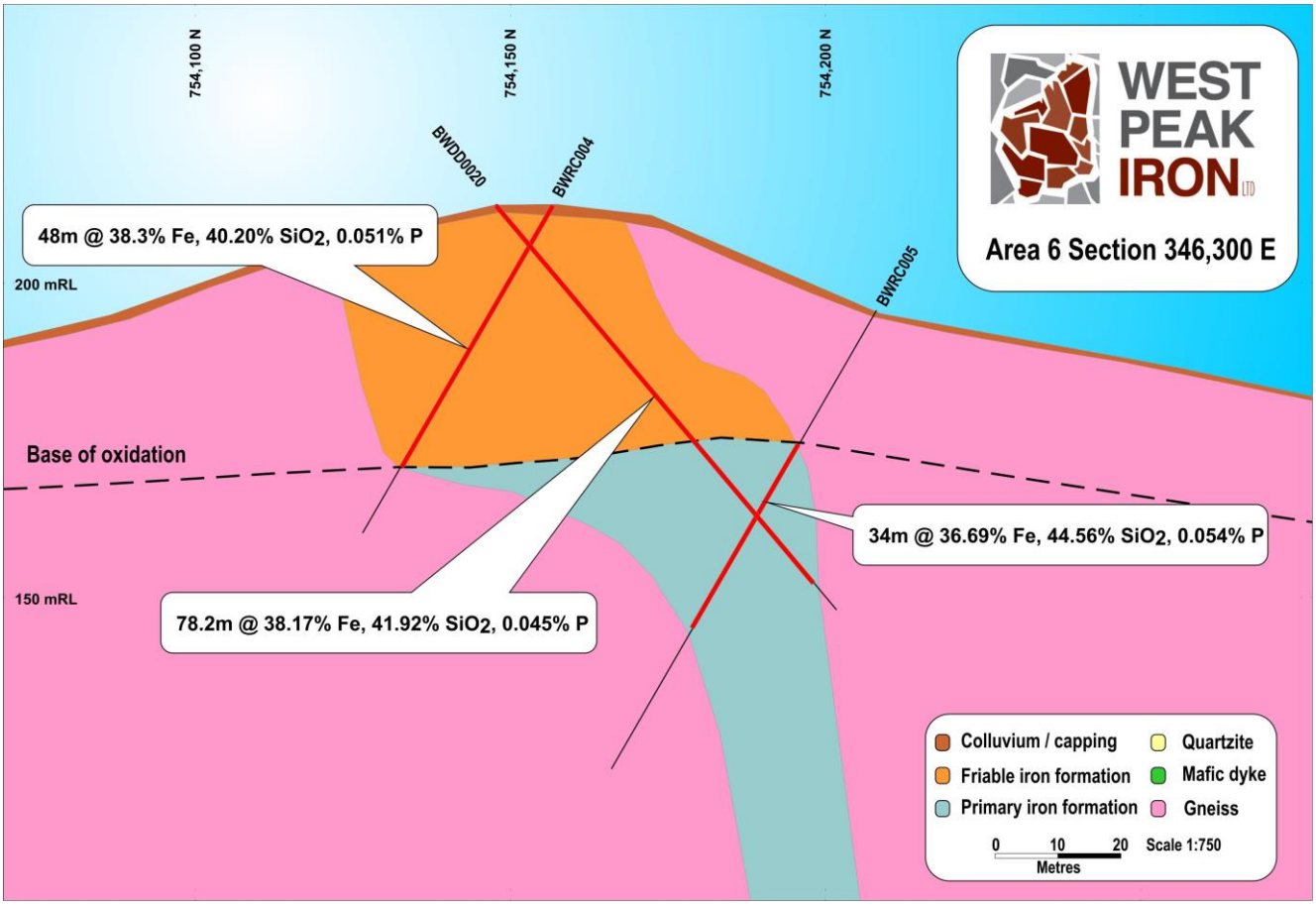

Figure 5. A Cross Section of Drilling Intercepts at Area 6.

Please refer below a photo of drill hole core of BWDD0020 from Area 6.

Figure 6. Drill Core Hole ID BWDD0020 from Area 6.

The Company advises it will be in a position to release its maiden JORC compliant resource estimate in the inferred category next week.

SCOPING STUDY

During the 2013 December quarter the Company resolved to commission a Scoping Study to determine the economic viability of a small scale iron ore mining operation at the Bong West prospect.

The objective of the Scoping Study is to determine the economic viability of a small scale iron ore mining operation at the Bong West prospect. The Scoping Study will assume an initial small scale mining operation of approximately 100,000 tonnes per month providing approximately 35,000 tonnes per month of high grade product for sale via the crushing and screening of soft, friable itabirite material. Although the tenement lies between the two historic railway corridors that serviced the Bomi and Bong Mines, the Company believes near term production may be most readily achieved via a trucking alternative on sealed road to the Port of Monrovia.

The Company advises that it will be in a position to release the results for the Scoping Study within two weeks.

ADDITIONAL PROJECTS

The Company has a prospect inventory of 18 individual prospects within 7 target areas at Bomi South, and in addition, has wholly owned projects at Mt Koklun and Bobo Creek which to date have only been the subject of limited exploration activity. Please refer to Figure 7.

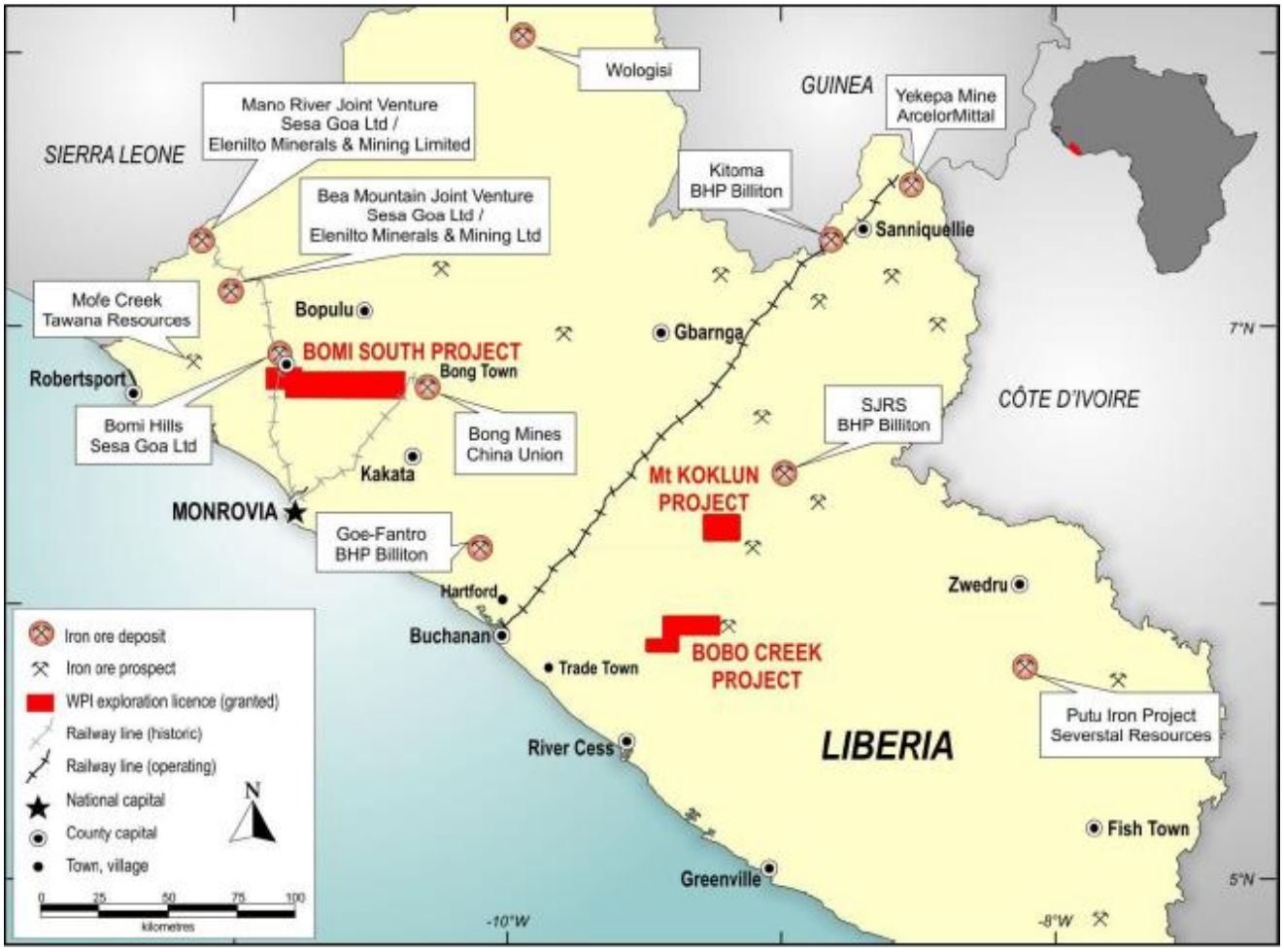

Figure 7. West Peak Iron Liberian Project Locations

Yours Faithfully
By Order of the Board

Mathew Walker
Executive Director

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COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENTS

Scientific or technical information in this news release has been prepared under the supervision of Mr Joe Clarry, a consultant to the Company and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr Clarry has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation 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" (the JORC Code). Mr Clarry consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING AND EXPLORATION TARGET STATEMENTS

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. They involve risk and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results. Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the Company's exploration program, outlook, target sizes and mineralised material estimates. They include statements preceded by words such as "expected", "planned", "target", "scheduled", "intends", "potential", "prospective", and "seek", "proposed" and similar expressions.

Appendix 1

Prospect	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
Area 4	BWDD0001	332584	752343	214.7	64.5	-80	0
Area 4	BWDD0002	332787	752343	190.0	70.2	-55	180
Area 4	BWDD0003	332702	752377	188.9	59	-55	180
Area 4	BWDD0004	333099	752326	162.6	44.5	-50	180
Area 4	BWDD0005	332920	752358	174.5	58.9	-50	180
Area 4	BWDD0006	333010	752347	166.0	57.4	-50	180
Area 4	BWDD0007	333384	752285	212.2	63.4	-50	180
Area 4	BWDD0008	333510	752306	189.9	54.4	-50	180
Area 4	BWDD0009	333695	752328	164.0	57.1	-60	180
Area 4	BWDD0010	333829	752273	188.4	45.4	-50	180
Area 4	BWDD0011	334002	752323	193.6	31.4	-50	180
Area 4	BWDD0012	334094	752327	187.9	49.2	-50	180
Area 4	BWDD0013	334504	752242	172.3	47.2	-50	180
Area 4	BWDD0014	334607	752227	194.5	67.5	-60	180
Area 4	BWDD0015	334696	752207	208.4	39	-50	180
Area 4	BWDD0016	334795	752229	206.9	42	-50	180
Area 4	BWDD0017	334901	752265	194.6	62.9	-55	180
Area 4	BWDD0018	335100	752303	170.3	46.5	-60	180
Area 4	BWDD0019	335231	752367	169.5	52.5	-60	180
Area 6	BWDD0020	346305	754148	212.5	84	-50	0
Area 6	BWDD0021	346406	754149	228.3	81	-50	0
Area 6	BWDD0022	346197	754181	190.1	58.5	-60	180
Area 6	BWDD0023	346405	754169	228.9	65	-60	180

Appendix 2

Prospect	Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Fe %	Al2O3 %	SiO2 %	P %	S %	TiO2 %	LOI1000 %
Area 4	BWDD0001	0	16.5	16.5	39.46	3.35	38.30	0.039	0.013	0.13	2.29
Area 4	BWDD0001	22.3	45.4	23.1	39.38	0.49	42.67	0.024	0.008	0.00	0.51
Area 4	BWDD0002	35.6	41.6	6	37.60	0.94	45.14	0.026	0.003	0.02	0.33
Area 4	BWDD0003	28	42.7	14.7	40.11	0.59	41.68	0.045	0.029	0.01	-0.06
Area 4	BWDD0004	No significant results									
Area 4	BWDD0005	0.3	10	9.7	35.99	7.80	33.67	0.040	0.034	0.32	6.05
Area 4	BWDD0005	14.6	32.5	17.9	39.80	2.58	37.66	0.050	0.130	0.13	1.60
Area 4	BWDD0006	16.5	37	20.5	37.67	1.56	41.38	0.051	0.092	0.10	-0.92
Area 4	BWDD0007	0.3	16.5	16.2	39.17	6.26	34.13	0.033	0.022	0.21	3.98
Area 4	BWDD0008	No significant results									
Area 4	BWDD0009	25.9	35	9.1	34.65	1.68	45.49	0.039	0.008	0.10	-1.29
Area 4	BWDD0010	No significant results									
Area 4	BWDD0011	No significant results									
Area 4	BWDD0012	No significant results									
Area 4	BWDD0013	No significant results									
Area 4	BWDD0014	31	61	30	38.08	0.69	42.79	0.041	0.003	0.01	-0.17
Area 4	BWDD0015	6.7	27.23	20.53	40.04	0.77	41.28	0.025	0.009	0.00	1.01
Area 4	BWDD0016	15.4	28.1	12.7	38.98	1.65	41.48	0.052	0.007	0.02	1.24
Area 4	BWDD0017	27.1	37.8	10.7	38.71	0.88	43.62	0.021	0.001	0.01	0.47
Area 4	BWDD0018	7	17.7	10.7	39.25	1.86	40.57	0.065	0.004	0.02	1.70
Area 4	BWDD0019	20.6	36	15.4	33.58	1.22	50.26	0.045	0.042	0.02	-1.09
Area 6	BWDD0020	0.3	78.5	78.2	38.17	1.66	41.92	0.045	0.020	0.01	0.57
Area 6	BWDD0021	0	13.5	13.5	38.59	3.36	17.35	0.045	0.040	0.07	3.95
Area 6	BWDD0021	42.2	54	11.8	40.95	3.60	33.21	0.054	0.057	0.06	4.29
Area 6	BWDD0022	8.9	29	20.1	38.57	0.80	42.62	0.048	0.022	0.00	0.26
Area 6	BWDD0023	0.3	11	10.7	44.75	5.44	18.44	0.050	0.042	0.13	5.22

JORC Code, 2012 – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A diamond drill program consisting of PQ and HQ2 was drilled to provide assay, metallurgical, geological and geotechnical information for prospects Area 4 and 6 of the Bong West Project. • Sampling of the core was carried out using half and quarter core with sample intervals of no less than 0.3m and no more than 2m and constrained to geological boundaries. Where core loss has occurred no sampling is possible and this is recorded in the data base as core loss. • Drill core samples were sent to SGS Monrovia where they were; dried and crushed to 75% passing 2mm from which a 1.5kg sample is obtained by riffle split. The 1.5kg sample is pulverised using a ring and puck pulveriser with 85% passing 75µm to provide a 200g charge for analysis by XRF analysis.
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).*	• Core drilling: Combination of T6 conventional and HQ2 sizes. • Some sections of the core were orientated using the spear method.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• Recovery was measured for each run and recorded on a log sheet along with other metrics. • The drilling was predominantly targeting iron formations within the regolith. • Man-portable drills were used due to the terrain of the drill sites and T6 was used for collaring initially as the rig was not set up for PQ. The company chose T6 over HQ with the intent to maximize diameter for a larger sample and potentially better recovery, if recovery proved to be an issue (WPI had not used core drilling methods on the project prior). • The conventional nature of T6, however, proved to actually create some recovery problems though, in particular within non-mineralised clay-rich zones. According to the drillers, this might have been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		attributed to the pulling of the rods and associated extra friction. • Hole design was changed mid-program to HQ2 from start to finish. • Average recovery throughout the program was 80%, however average recovery of the mineralized material was higher due to the typically high competency of the host rock (itabirite) compared gangue (often clay-rich weathered gneiss)
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Basic geological logging has been conducted along with RQD, recovery, qualitative hardness, photography, magnetic susceptibility etc. This has been done for the entire drill core. • Logging is mostly qualitative, although assaying, magnetic susceptibility, photography and recovery could be considered quantitative.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• One hole was half-cored, the rest were quarter cored. The decision to quarter core was to retain as much core for potential metallurgical test work. • Mineralised zones only were selectively sampled with buffer zones either side of the mineralization also sampled to assist with modelling of dilution/waste as well as to assist with general geological interpretation. • The itabirite iron prospects at the project area can show some level of heterogeneity in terms of mineralisation – in particular some zones can be more sandy, some more amphibole rich and some can be quite interbanded with other meta-sedimentary/metamorphic units. These sub-units of itabirite and inter-bands of gangue material were sub-sampled based on geologically logged boundaries. • Sample sizes are considered industry standard and suitable for iron ore exploration. • No more than 2m length per sample • No less than 0.3m length per sample • No sampling over lost core intervals
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.* • *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.*	• SGS laboratory in Monrovia used • SGS method as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• 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.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Sample Type</th><th>Test</th><th>SGS Method Code</th><th>QA/QC Protocol</th></tr>
<tr><td>Rock, Drillcore, RVC Samples</td><td>Sample Preparation</td><td>PRP86
PRP89</td><td>Every 50th sample screened to confirm % passing 2 mm and 75 u
Crusher and pulverizers cleaned with barren material at the start of every batch.
% dust loss determined once per week</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rock, Drillcore, RVC,SOIL Samples</td><td>Borate fusion</td><td>XRF79C</td><td>1 Reagent Blank in 40
1 Preparation Blank (prep process blank) in 40
1 Weighed replicate in 40
1 Preparation Duplicate (resplit) in 40
1 SRM's in 40</td></tr>
</table>
• Company inserts its own internal QA with locally sourced coarse blanks inserted one per 100 samples and standards sourced from GEOSTATS of Perth, WA of inserted one per 40 samples. Quarter-core duplicates are completed one in every 100 samples.
• All QAQC data created by SGS Monrovia laboratory and West Peak Iron used during the program passed with acceptable levels of variation achieved.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.
• The use of twinned holes.
• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.
• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</td><td>• Scissor holes were used on some sections for interpretative reasons to better understand the geology. These were also used to compare RC intercepts verses core. Exact twin holes were not deemed necessary for this program given both the nature of the mineralisation and the scale/purpose of the program.
• All primary documentation of data exists in hard copy at the company's office in Liberia. Scanned digital copies and digital data exist at both the companies Perth head office and in Liberia.
• Drill data is currently keep in an excel spreadsheet due to the limited size of the database. This is imported into various GIS and 3-D modelling platforms by staff and consultants to the company.
• Original assay files and certificates are kept.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>• 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.
• Specification of the grid system used.
• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</td><td>• Upon completion of the drilling all holes were collar-surveyed using a Promark 120 GNSS differential GPS with Ashtech ASH111661 antenna and a UK registered surveyor.
• Grid system: WGS 1984, UTM Zone 29N (Elevation: Earth Geoid Model 2008 for Africa)
• Accuracy relative to each other (each drill hole): +/- 1-6cm depending on local conditions.
• Accuracy relative the rest of the world: +/- 2m as no control network of base stations in Liberia.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Local topographic control is poor and limited to historical 250k schall regional maps produced in the 1960's and 1970's and 90m SRTM data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Diamond drill hole program consisted of 23 holes for 1,301.5m. • Drill lines are mostly spaced at a nominal 100m. Given the average width of the zone of interest and continuity of the mineralization, this is considered a suitable spacing for inferred resources given mapping and pitting is also assisting in constraining the mineral deposit.
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.* • *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.*	• Drilling was planned to cut across the S0 (bedding) fabric which controls the mineralisation of this style of ore body (Itabirite or BIF). Isoclinal folding is widespread however, and has resulted in subsections of some drill holes which momentarily run parallel the S0 fabric. • This is not considered a bias, as the fabric orientations aid an interpretative model of the folding which can be used to constrain what might otherwise be considered an exaggerated thickness.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are logged, boxed, cut and delivered to the laboratory by 3-party geological consultants. • Iron ores are less prone to tampering, salting and contamination than other mineral ores - which makes them inherently safer to deal with.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal QAQC audit has been completed and passed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.*	• MEL12012 is the licence granted to West Peak Iron, which owns 100% of the licence through a registered entity in Liberia. • The licence is currently in the process of being extended for a further period of two years as allowed under the Liberian Mineral Exploration Regulations of March 2010.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No past exploration has been completed by third parties to the knowledge of the company.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Metamorphosed Archaean or Paleoproterozoic Banded Iron Formations (referred to locally as itabirite). Within the itabirite typically magnetite is the dominant ore mineral in the primary, fresh rock however this oxidises to a combination of hematite/martite, goethite and limonite in the weathered zone. Primarily gangue minerals are quartz, clay and iron silicates. • Structural deformation has occurred though localised faulting and folding which has

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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *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.*
		• All drill hole information material to the announcement has been included with no relevant information 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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used*	• Intercepts of >1.5m of iron formation averaging 30%+ Fe (one exception included of a large interval averaging 29%) • Internal dilution of no greater than 4m • Length weighted averages used however core loss intervals have not been included and thus no assumed grades have been assigned.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	This method has been considered acceptable by the company considering the relative homogeneity of the mineralisation and the limited volume of losses incurred.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• Most holes have been planned in order to target a true-width or near true width intercept. • Isoclinal folding has results in occasional structural thickening and has been interpreted from bedding angles in the core. • One of the better intercepts appears to be a result of this structural thickening rather than 'drilling parallel or oblique to the dip of the mineralisation (BWDD0020) however, one hole was drilled in the later manner in order to achieve a larger sample of mineralisation purely for potentially metallurgical test work – E.G BWDD001, the first hole of the program.
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.*	• All relevant plans and cross-sections have been included in this and previous announcements to the ASX.
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 drill holes have been entered into a Drilling Intercepts table. Those with poor results are also included alongside those with good results, those with no results at all that meet the minimum requirement of a mineral intercept are recorded in the table as NSI – no significant intercept.
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.*	• Previous exploration including detailed aeromagnetic /radiometric survey, RC drilling programs and surface rock chip sampling programs including samples sourced from trench, pit and hand held auger have been previously released to the ASX.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *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 Bong West project is currently the subject of a scoping study to determine the potential viability for an iron operation. Subject to these findings further work required would include RC and diamond drilling programs required to define a resource to a suitable level of confidence as defined under the JORC 21012 code.