ASX Announcement
4 July 2014

PLUTON RESOURCES LIMITED

CORPORATE UPDATE – by Chairman Dr Paul D'Sylva

Further to the announcement of the Company's capital raising on 17th June and corporate updates on 23rd and 30th June 2014, I wish to provide a further update on the progress of the review of the Company's operations and on its capital raising activities prior to the impending release of the Company's prospectus on Monday 7 July 2014.

PROSPECTUS

Pluton can confirm that it currently has firm commitment for over $30 million for the capital raising including $17.5m coming from conversion of outstanding Company debt to equity and a further $13.5 million being provided by the Company's major shareholder General Nice Resources. This support from trade creditors and existing shareholders highlights the faith in the Cockatoo Island project and the process we are implementing to get this Company back to a position of strength.

CREDITORS

Following the restructure of the Board announced on the 3rd June 2014 and my appointment as Chairman I have undertaken a detailed review of the operations. This review has identified among other things the critical importance to this operation of the support of the trade creditors. I have personally spoken to many of the major creditors of Pluton and am pleased to advise that the Company has received overwhelming support and they have expressed a commitment to continue to support the Company through this difficult period.

I am particularly pleased to advise shareholders of the support received by Pluton's mining contractor—Watpac Limited ("Watpac"). The Company entered into a mining services agreement with Watpac through which Watpac provides mining services to the Joint Venture at Cockatoo Island. Watpac's ongoing support and performance is vital to the Company's future. I can advise that Watpac has agreed to ensure that the mining operations continue through the rights issue period. Further, Watpac have committed to a restructure of their creditor position that ensures the ongoing viability of the Company.

I have recently returned from a site visit at Cockatoo Island and after seeing the operations first hand am confident that Watpac and the Company can together improve operational efficiency and production at the mine. This commitment is critical to Pluton delivering shareholder value now and into the future.

EXPLORATION

A Concept Study was completed by the Company in late August 2013 to assess the potential to expand the existing Stage 1 to Stage 3 seawall further to the south by approximately 100 metres to access additional high grade iron ore mineralisation from the Seawall Hematite which is currently being mined, crushed and exported as a Direct Ship Ore product from Cockatoo Island *(refer to AGM presentation released to the ASX on 9th December 2013).*

A number of seawall construction methods and configurations were examined in the Concept Study which was estimated to contain an Exploration Target[1] of 15 to 20 Mt in the grade range of 60 to 68% iron in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.
Based on the positive outcomes of the Concept Study, a resource definition diamond drilling program comprising an initial five drill holes was designed to test the along strike and down dip extensions to the Seawall Hematite in Stages 2 and 3.

DIAMOND DRILLING

Final assay results for the third resource definition drill hole 14CIDD011 on the Stage 5 Expansion Project at Cockatoo Island have been received.

Diamond drill hole 14CIDD011 was collared from the existing Stage 3 seawall on mine grid section line 2000mE and the drill hole collar statistics for 14CIDD011 are given in **Table 1** below:

Table 1: Drill Hole Collar Statistics 14CIDD011, Seawall Hematite, Cockatoo Island, Western Australia (M04/448-I).

Hole Number	*Easting (Mine Grid)*	*Northing (Mine Grid)*	*RL (m)*	*Hole Dip (°)*	*Hole Azimuth (°)*	*End of Hole Depth (m)*
14CIDD011	**1998.3**	**189.9**	**13.06**	**-75**	**000**	**208.30**

Significant final assay results have been received from resource definition drill hole 14CIDD011 and are summarised in **Table 2** below:

[1] *In accordance with Clause 17 of the JORC Code 2012, the reference to "Exploration Target" in terms of target size and type should not be taken as an estimate of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. The statements referring to the grade range of the "Exploration Target" is based upon extrapolation of historical drilling results and assays from the Stage 1 to Stage 3 area. The statements referring to the tonnage range of the "Exploration Target" is based upon extrapolation of the Seawall Hematite to greater depth. The tonnage range assumes an average Seawall Hematite true width of 40m, a strike length of 1,500m a depth extension of 60m below the base of the existing Stage 1 to Stage 3 open pit resource block model and an average bulk density of 4.7g/cm³ The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the definition of a Mineral Resource.*

Table 2 Composite Drill Hole Results 14CIDD011, Seawall Hematite, Cockatoo Island, Western Australia (M04/448-I).

Hole	*Interval (m)*	*From (m)*	*To (m)*	*True Thickness (m)*	*Fe (%)*	*Si02 (%)*	*Al203 (%)*	*P (%)*	*S (%)*	*LOI 1000°C*
14CIDD011	**21.4**	**53.0**	**74.4**	**-**	**67.20**	**1.61**	**1.01**	**0.018**	**0.004**	**0.74**
14CIDD011	**39.3**	**113.1**	**152.4**	**30**	**67.67**	**0.61**	**0.42**	**0.002**	**00.002**	**0.22**

Notes: true thickness is rounded to the nearest whole metre

The results are significant in that high grade iron mineralisation continues to be intersected at depth beneath the existing Stage 2 and Stage 3 open pits. Drill hole 14CIDD011 is located approximately halfway between drill holes 14CIDD001 (mine grid 2236mE) and 14CIDD003 (mine grid 1800mE).

In addition, a zone of high grade hematite scree averaging 67.20% iron was intersected from 53.0m to 74.4m down hole in 14CIDD011. Due to the irregular shape of the hematite scree a true thickness has not been estimated.

A schematic drill hole collar plan is given in **Figure 1**.

A schematic cross-section for drill hole 14CIDD011 is given in **Figure 2**.

Diamond drilling has been completed on a further two holes 14CIDD014 and 14CIDD015 collared further to the east on the Stage 3 seawall. Drill core samples have been dispatched to SGS laboratories, Newburn, Perth for assaying for drill hole 14CIDD014 and the results are expected in the near future.

Geological and geotechnical logging is in progress for drill hole 14CIDD015. Schematic drill hole cross sections displaying logged down hole geology for 14CIDD014 and 14CIDD015 is given in **Figures 3 and 4.**

MINE PLAN

Pluton has completed a Scoping Study on the Stage 5 Seawall Expansion. Based on the positive outcome of the Study, a resource definition diamond drilling program is currently in progress. Drilling has intersected high grade, down dip extensions to the Sewall Hematite beneath the previously mined Stage 2 and 3 open pits.

In addition, the diamond drilling is also targeting the iron mineralisation contained within the footwall sequence located on the northern side of the high grade Seawall Hematite. The footwall sequence forms the highwall to the mining operation.

An updated Mineral Resource estimate incorporating the diamond drilling results from both the high grade Seawall Hematite and mineralised footwall sequence is currently in progress using an independent third party mining consultant. The updated Mineral Resource estimate will be released during Quarter 3 2014.

The updated Mineral Resource estimate will be used as a basis to complete a Scoping Study to examine open cut mining options at Cockatoo Island following the completion of Stage 4 mining in late 2015. In particular, the study will investigate the option of mining the existing highwall iron mineralisation to provide either additional Direct Ship Ore or feed material for a beneficiation plant on Cockatoo Island.

Preliminary metallurgical test work using Wet High Intensity Magnetic Separation (WHIMS) and WHIMS and gravity separation has been completed on bulk samples from the mineralised footwall sequence collected from the Stage 4 highwall. The lab scale test work results have confirmed the potential of the mineralised footwall to produce a high grade (>62%) iron concentrate with low impurities.

An additional announcement detailing the results of the initial metallurgical test work will be released to the ASX upon receipt of the final metallurgical report.

For further information contact:

Dr Paul D'Sylva
Chairman
Pluton Resources Ltd
+61 8 6145 1800

Mr Jeremy Bower
Manager Corporate Affairs
Pluton Resources Ltd
+61 8 6145 1800

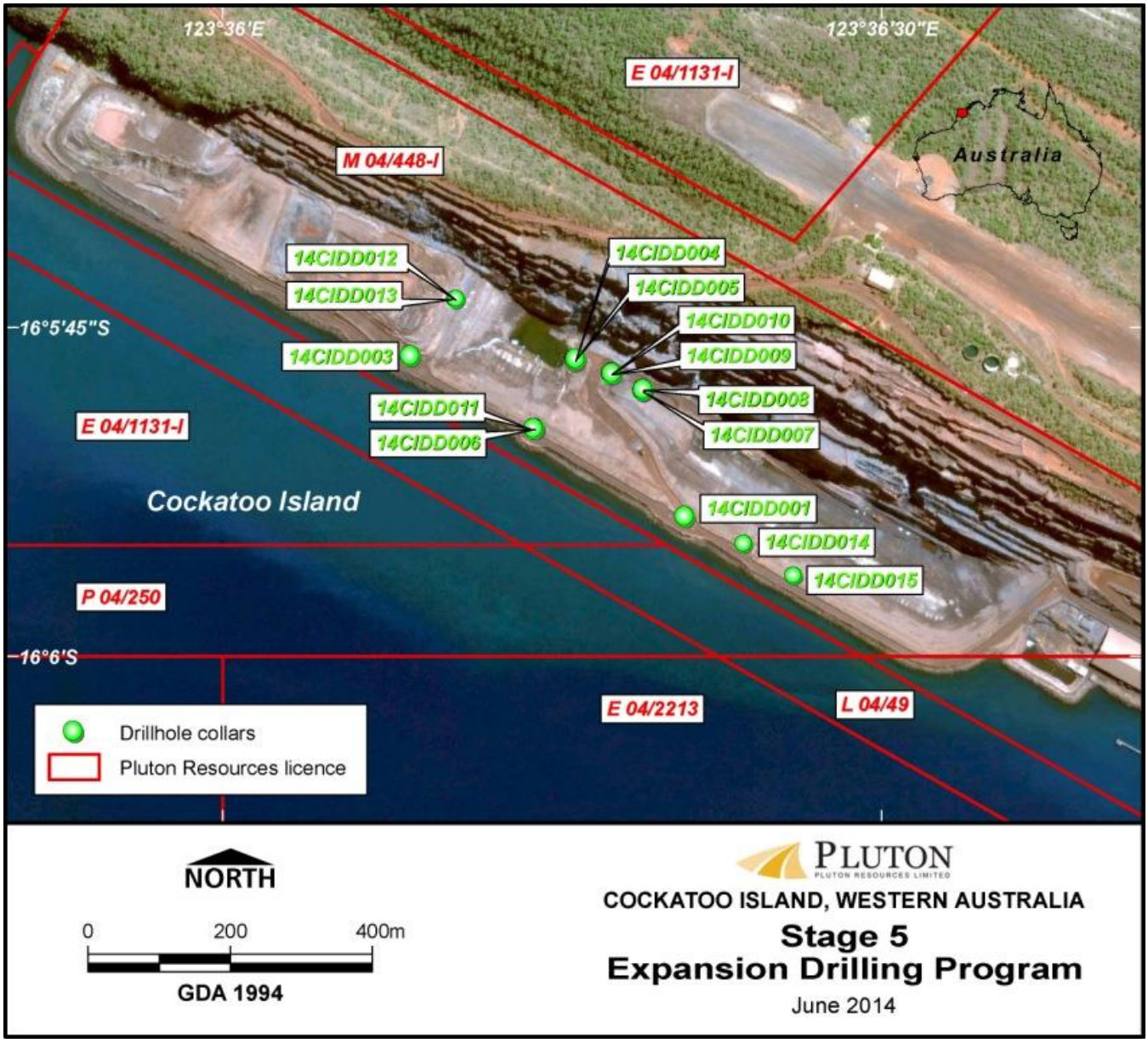

Figure 1: **Schematic Drill Hole Collar Location Plan**

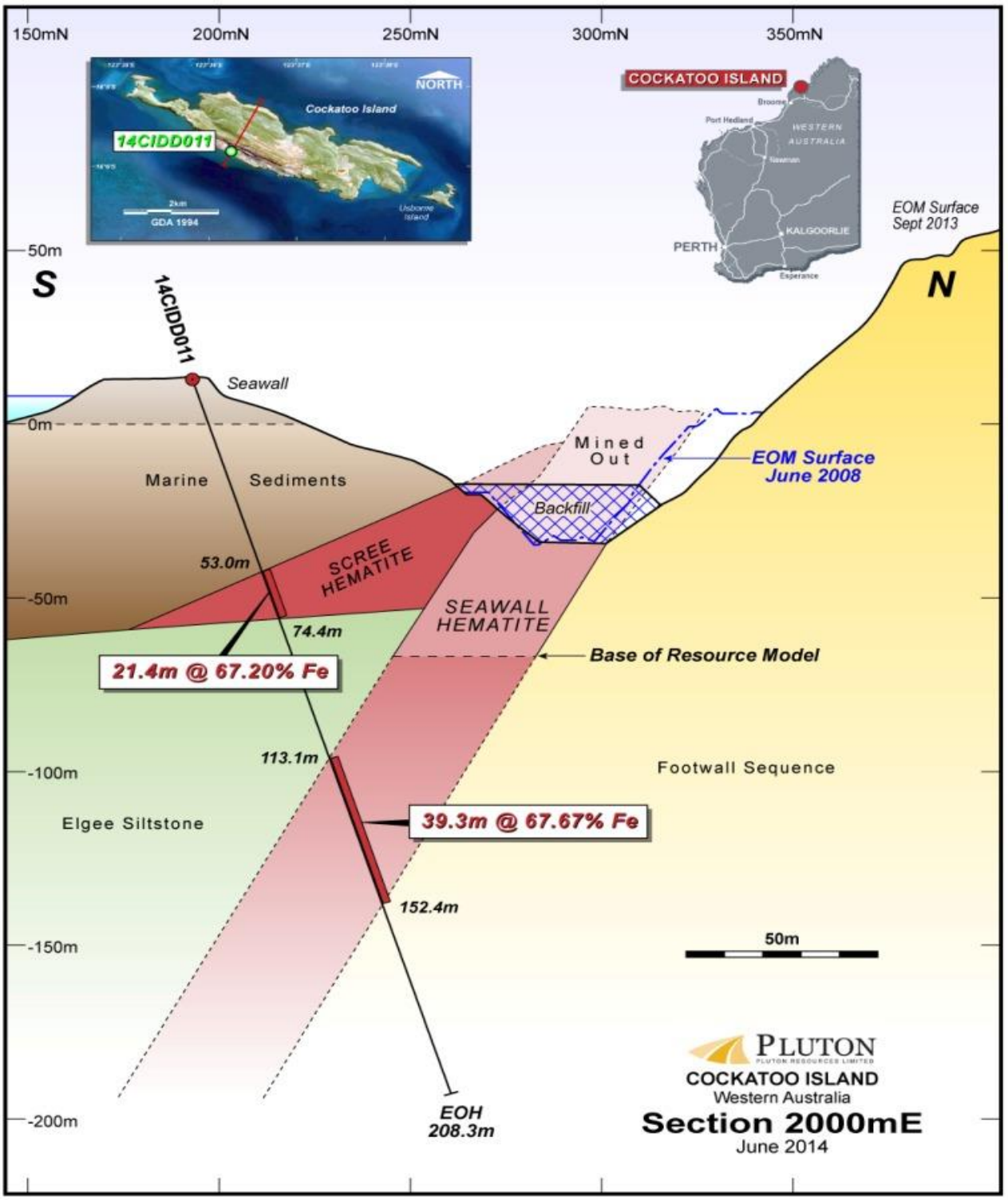

Figure 2: **Schematic Cross-Section 14CIDD011 at Mine Grid 2000mE**

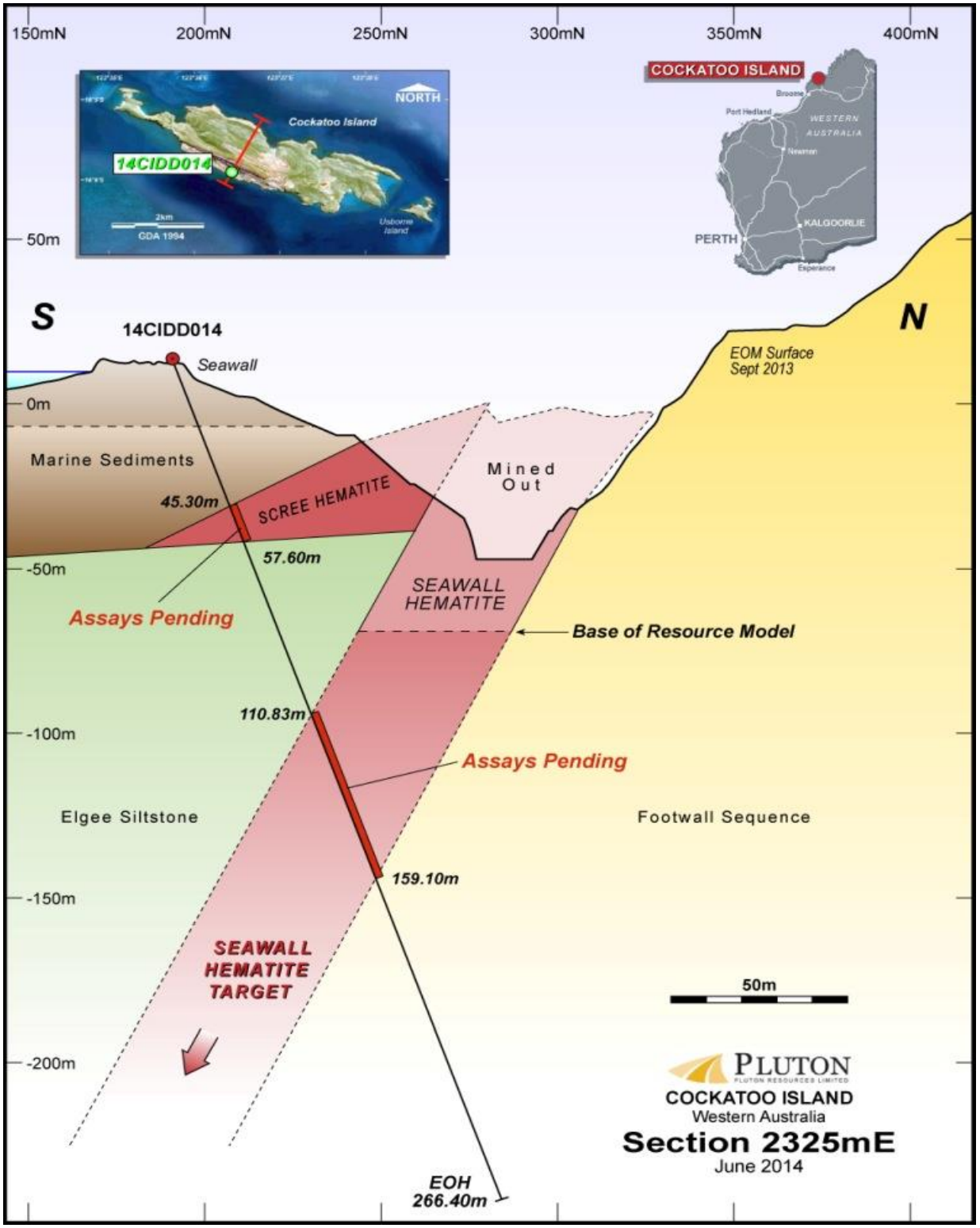

Figure 3: **Schematic Cross-Section 14CIDD014 at Mine Grid 2325mE**

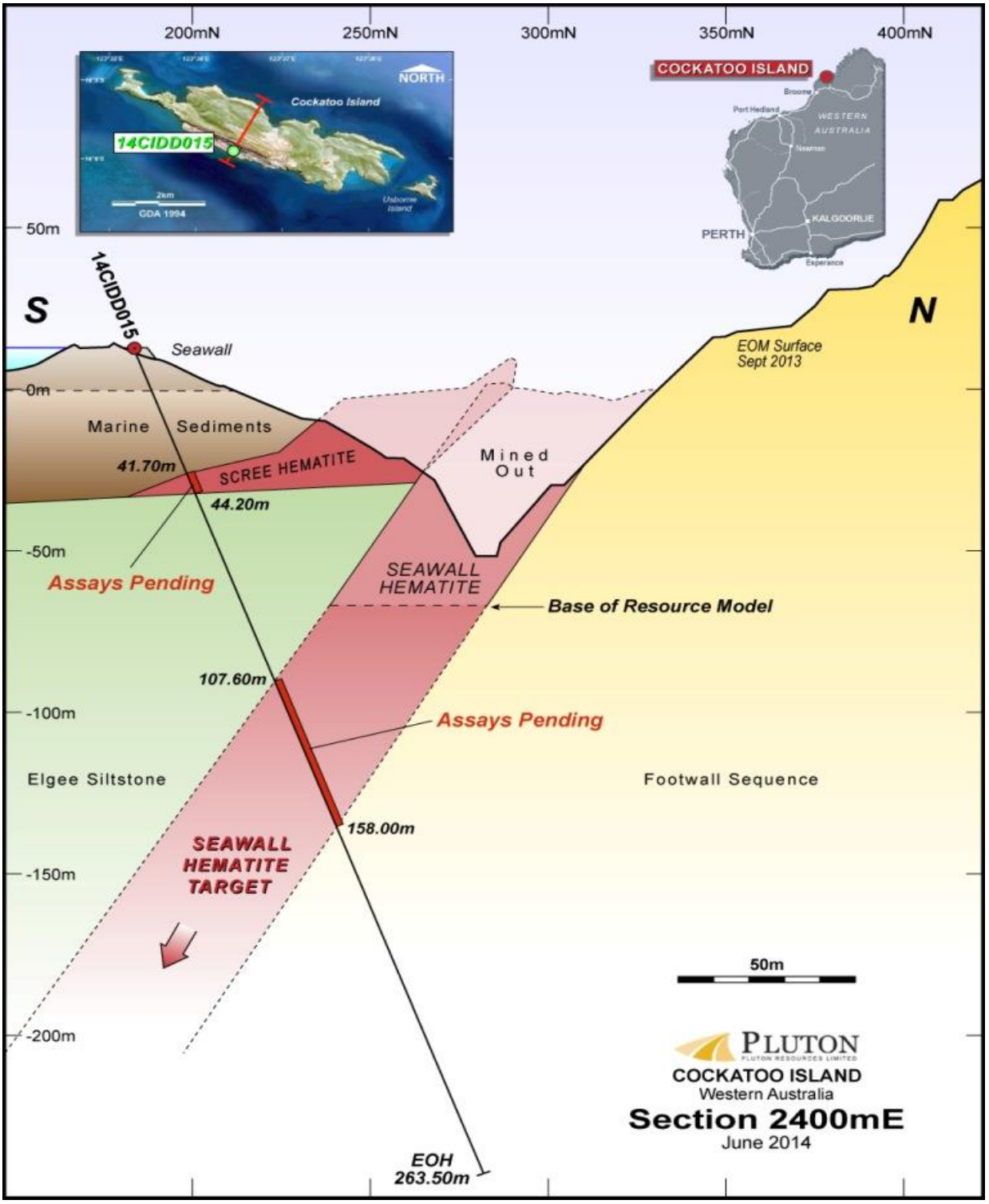

Figure 4 **Schematic Cross-Section 14CIDD015 at Mine Grid 2400mE**

THE 2012 AUSTRALASIAN CODE FOR REPORTING EXPLORATION RESULTS, MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES (THE JORC CODE)
Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Table 1 is a checklist or reference for use by those preparing Public Reports on Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

In the context of complying with the Principles of the Code, comment on the relevant sections of Table 1 should be provided on an 'if not, why not' basis within the Competent Person's documentation and must be provided where required according to the specific requirements of Clauses 19, 27 and 35 for significant projects in the Public Report. This is to ensure that it is clear to the investor whether items have been considered and deemed of low consequence or have yet to be addressed or resolved.

As always, relevance and Materiality are overriding principles that determine what information should be publicly reported and the Competent Person must provide sufficient comment on all matters that might materially affect a reader's understanding or interpretation of the results or estimates being reported. This is particularly important where inadequate or uncertain data affect the reliability of, or confidence in, a statement of Exploration Results or an estimate of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves.

The order and grouping of criteria in Table 1 reflects the normal systematic approach to exploration and evaluation. Criteria in Section 1 'Sampling Techniques and Data' apply to all succeeding sections. In the remainder of the table, criteria listed in preceding sections would often also apply and should be considered when estimating and reporting.

It is the responsibility of the Competent Person to consider all the criteria listed below and any additional criteria that should apply to the study of a particular project or operation. The relative importance of the criteria will vary with the particular project and the legal and economic conditions pertaining at the time of determination

In some cases it will be appropriate for a Public Report to exclude some commercially sensitive information. A decision to exclude commercially sensitive information would be a decision for the company issuing the Public Report, and such a decision should be made in accordance with any relevant corporations regulations in that jurisdiction. For example, in Australia decisions to exclude commercially sensitive information need to be made in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the ASX listing rules and guidance notes.

In cases where commercially sensitive information is excluded from a Public Report, the report should provide summary information (for example the methodology used to determine economic assumptions where the numerical value of those assumptions are commercially sensitive) and context for the purpose of informing investors or potential investors and their advisers.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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.*	• All drill core is diamond. • Sample intervals were determined by the geologist logging the core. • Samples were cut at 1m intervals while honouring geological contacts. • Drill core was cut in half length wise using a diamond core saw. • Half core samples were submitted for analysis, to a registered laboratory in Perth. • All sample preparation was undertaken at the laboratory. • Core was crushed to -6 mm, 1.5 to 2.4 kg was riffle split, and pulverized to 90% passing 75 micron, 200g sent for analysis. • There are documented procedures for data collection and collation.
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).*	• Diamond drilling only. • Drill core size was PQ3 to 74.7m down hole. HQ3 drilled from 74.7m to End of Hole depth of 208.3m. • Hole completed as triple tube. • Rig type track mounted HD900. • Core orientated down hole using Reflex orientation tool.
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.*	• Diamond drill core sample recoveries were recorded as quantitative measurements on each core run and entered onto digital logging sheets/database. • All diamond coring was completed as triple tube to maximize sample recovery. • Drill hole 14CIDD011 drilled as an inclined hole (-75°) and is designed to intersect the target Seawall Hematite at an angle close as possible to perpendicular to ensure the samples are representative. • No relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and iron grade or sampling bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material for diamond drilling program. • Average recovery of the mineralized Seawall Hematite is 94%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Average recovery of the Hematite Scree is 73%.
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.*	• All diamond drill core from 14CIDD011 has been logged for geology, geotechnical point data and geotechnical intervals data. • Logging is at a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Drill hole 14CIDD011 was logged by both a qualified geologist and geotechnical engineer sourced from independent third party consultants. • All core is photographed wet and dry, orientated and logged. • Logging is quantitative, data recorded included interval from, to, strat code, colour, lith min1, lith min 2, lith min 3, texture percentage mineralization, magnetic susceptibility, core recovery, RQD, rock strength, fabric for all lithology types. • All samples that intersected mineralization were assayed.
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.*	• Diamond drill core to be submitted for assay was cut in half length wise using a diamond saw. • One half of the core was bagged and assigned a unique sample number. • The remaining half of the core has been retained for reference in the core tray. • The measures taken to ensure sampling of the in-situ material is considered representative and the sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material.
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.* • *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.*	• All sample intervals selected for assaying were individually bagged and assigned a unique sample number prior to dispatch for assaying. • Sample preparation and assaying was conducted by independent laboratory SGS based in Perth, WA. • Multi-element assaying completed for the following elements by XRF: Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, S, CaO, MgO, TiO_2, Mn, V, Cr, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Pb, K_2O. LOI (950C) was determined gravimetrically. FeO was determined volumetrically. • Density measurements were completed on all assayed samples using non-wax Archimedes method. • A QA/QC program was implemented as part of the Stage 5 drilling program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The QA/QC program includes the use of Certified Reference Material (CRM), blanks (local beach sand), pulp duplicates, and prep duplicates at the -3mm crushing stage. • Duplicate samples and standards were introduced into sample stream. Standard used was produced from material sourced on site and independently prepared and certified by Geostats Pty Ltd. The standards used were GIOP-26, GIOP-27 and GIOP-32. • Standard and duplicate samples were inserted into the sample stream every 30 metres. This resulted in 4 standard samples, 3 blank standards being sent for assay and 2 pairs of duplicates. • The use of standards, blanks and duplicates is documented for the diamond drilling hole in the geological logs. • Actual CRM submission rate is 1:38, blank submission rate is 1:50. • The results of the QA/QC program are yet to be independently reviewed. • Independent checks by a second laboratory are yet to be completed on the Stage 5 drilling program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• Verification by independent or alternative company personnel was not undertaken at the time of the drilling. • No twinned holes have been drilled and it is not considered material. • There is a version controlled data collection and collation procedure for drilling, logging, sample submission and data collation. • There has been no adjustment to assay data.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collar positions (X,Y,Z) surveyed by licensed mine surveyor after hole completion using Leica DGPS accurate to within +/- 10cm. • All holes were picked up using the local Cockatoo Island mine grid. Survey coordinates have also been transformed into GDA94 Zone 51 for X, Y and Z coordinates. • Quality and accuracy of the topographic control is considered adequate.
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.*	• 14CIDD011 is the third diamond drill hole completed as part of the Stage 5 Seawall Expansion Project. An earlier attempt to collar the hole was abandoned at 18m due to ground conditions. This hole is 14CIDD006. • The data spacing and distribution between drill holes 14CIDD001, 14CIDD003 and drill hole 14CIDD011 is considered sufficient to establish the required degree of geological and grade continuity required to enable an updated Mineral Resource and/or Ore Reserve estimation to be completed. This is scheduled to be completed in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		near future. • The drill hole spacing is approximately 200m between 14CIDD003 and 14CIDD011 and approximately 235m from 14CIDD001 located further to the east. • No sample compositing has been applied when the samples were submitted for assaying.
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.*	• Drill sections are orientated mine grid north-south and perpendicular to the strike of the deposit. • Drill hole 14CIDD011 was inclined to the north at -75 degrees in order to intersect the lithologies as close as possible at a perpendicular angle. • The Seawall Hematite (mineralization) dips at an average of 56 degrees to mine grid south. • The orientation of drilling is considered adequate for an unbiased assessment of the deposit with respect to interpreted structures and interpreted controls on mineralization.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples bagged on site and dispatched by air/road freight to SGS, Newburn, Perth, WA. • All sample preparation and assaying was completed under the supervision of the independent laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been completed at this stage as this is the second drill hole to be completed as part of the Stage 5 Seawall Expansion Project.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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.*	• Cockatoo Island is covered by numerous Exploration, Mining, and General Purpose tenements which support an on-going iron ore mining operation. • The Cockatoo Island iron ore mining operation is operated under a 50:50 Joint Venture between Pluton Resources Limited and Wise energy Group. • Mining Lease 04/235 is held by Pelican Resources Ltd, and subleased to Pluton Resources Limited.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Cockatoo Island has a long history of exploration commencing in 1918 when three leases, each of 48 acres, were granted to Mr J Thompson of Claremont W.A. The island has produced has been the subject of numerous exploration, feasibility and mining programs. These programs included mapping, drilling, sampling, research, photogrammetry and geophysical surveys, along with environmental and ethnographic studies. The bulk of this work was completed post 1935, during which time the island was mined and explored by (then) BHP. Much of the data generated by this work is no longer accessible or has been lost. Only a small proportion was retained by the previous JV Cliffs Asia Pacific Iron Ore Pty Ltd (Previously Portman Iron Ore Pty Ltd prior to 2009) and supplied to Pluton Resources during the Due Diligence and completion of the Asset Sales Agreement. • The primary focus of resource definition activity on the island was the high grade hematite that BHP mined down to sea level. Two campaigns of RC drilling were completed over the strike length of the high grade hematite in 2003 and 2006 in order to estimate a JORC classified Mineral Resource. The 2003 campaign focused on Stage's 1 & 2 while 2006 focused on Stage 3 and Stage 4 area of the project which is currently in development. • Various exploration work programmes have been completed over the island to assess the potential of hematite resources outside the areas covered by Mining Leases.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The iron mineralisation at Cockatoo Island occurs within the Cockatoo Formation (Unit 2) where it forms a normal part of the clastic sedimentary assemblage. The study of heavy mineral abundances suggests that the ores have formed through the concentration of detrital hematite by reworking and winnowing on an ancient beach or sand-bar (Gellatly, 1972). • The ore body being mined on Cockatoo Island comprises a single hematite arenite bed cropping out along the southern side of the island. This bed extends for 2130m along strike, originally reached 140mRL (averaging 80m ASL), and has been intersected by drilling at over 210m below sea level. The hematite arenite is interbedded with, and along strike grades into, hematite poor clastic sediments. The ore occurs in an overturned limb of a second order syncline, dipping at 50º to 60º to the southwest.
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*	• Drill collar statistics for 14CIDD011 are as follows: 189.97m Easting (mine grid), 1998.30m Northing (mine grid) 13.06m Reduced Level -75 degrees dip

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	000 degrees azimuth (mine grid) • Scree Hematite intersected down hole from 53.0m to 74.4m for a down hole intersection length of 21.4m. • Seawall Hematite intersected down hole from 113.1m to 152.4m for a down hole intersection length of 39.3m. • Hole length 208.30m. • Easting, northing and RL of the drill hole collars are reported in either local mine grid coordinates. • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. For example a vertically down hole drilled from the surface is -90 degrees. Azimuth is reported in degrees as the grid direction toward which the hole is drilled. • Down-hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection length is the down hole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. • Drill hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole as measured along the drill trace.
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 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.*	• No data aggregation methods have been applied to the assay data.
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').*	• The intersection width is measured down the hole trace and may not be the true width. • All drill results are to be regarded as down-hole intervals unless otherwise stated.
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 Figure 1 and Figure 2 in the ASX announcement as it displays both a schematic drill hole collar location plan and a drill hole cross – section.
Balanced	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not*	• Refer to Table 2 in the ASX announcement which presents a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
reporting	*practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	representative summary of the intervals and grades for all sampling contained within the Seawall Hematite and Scree Hematite.
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.*	• No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
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.*	• Future resource definition drilling is planned along the existing Stage 1 to Stage 3 seawall. This may involve drilling of more holes both diamond core and reverse circulation to further extend the mineralized zones and to collect additional data on known mineralized zones.