ASX Announcement
24 July 2014

PLUTON RESOURCES LIMITED

COCKATOO ISLAND DRILL PROGRAM CONFIRMS 69% IRON ORE

- **Fourth drill intersection 48.27m @ 69.27% Fe**
- **High grade Seawall Hematite intersected in seven drill holes over a strike length of 800 metres**
- **Record Production achieved at Cockatoo Island during June Quarter**

Perth based Pluton Resources as Manager of the Cockatoo Island Mining Joint Venture (JV) [1] is pleased to announce the results of its latest round of drilling at its Cockatoo Island Iron Ore Mine 140km from Derby in the North West of WA.

The Company is also pleased to announce that the JV shipped 308 000 tons of iron ore during the June quarter which represents a quarterly record for the operations since taking over the project in October 2012.

The highlights from the Stage 5 Drill Hole 14CIDD014 are as follows:

- Diamond drill hole **14CIDD014 intersected 48.27m @69.27% iron** down hole from 110.83m to 159.10m in the target Seawall Hematite mineralisation.
- Diamond drill hole **14CIDD014 also intersected 10.90m @66.04% iron** down hole from 45.30m to 56.20m in the overlaying Hematite Scree mineralisation.
- The Seawall Hematite assays **very low impurity values for SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P and S.**
- The target Seawall Hematite is intersected in three additional drill holes 14CIDD015, 14CIDD016 and 14CIDD017 located further to the east.

The drill results confirm the existence of exceptionally high grade iron ore at the project making it one of the highest grade iron ore mines in the world.

[1] Pluton **Resources** is currently in negotiation with its Joint Venture partner Wise Energy Group to take full ownership of the Cockatoo Island project.

Cockatoo Island – Stage 5 Expansion Project

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[2] 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 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 fourth resource definition drill hole 14CIDD014 on the Stage 5 Expansion Project at Cockatoo Island have been received.

Diamond drill hole 14CIDD014 was collared from the existing Stage 3 seawall on mine grid section line 2325mE and the drill hole collar statistics for 14CIDD014 are given in **Table 1** below:

Table 1: Drill Hole Collar Statistics 14CIDD014, 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)*
14CIDD014	**2324.2**	**191.3**	**12.33**	**-70**	**000**	**266.40**

Significant final assay results have been received from resource definition drill hole 14CIDD014 and are summarised in **Table 2** below:

Table 2: Composite Drill Hole Results 14CIDD014, Seawall Hematite, Cockatoo Island, Western Australia (M04/448-I).

Hole	*Interval (m)*	*From (m)*	*To (m)*	*True Thickness (m)*	*Fe (%)*	*$Si0_2$ (%)*	*$Al_2 0_3$ (%)*	*P (%)*	*S (%)*	*LOI 1000°C*
14CIDD014	**10.9**	**45.3**	**56.2**	**-**	**66.04**	**3.25**	**0.97**	**0.009**	**0.001**	**0.63**
14CIDD014	**48.27**	**110.83**	**159.10**	**37**	**69.27**	**0.43**	**0.22**	**0.002**	**0.001**	**0.032**

Notes: true thickness is rounded to the nearest whole metre

[2] *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. A diamond drilling program is currently in progress to test the validity of the Exploration Target and it is anticipated by the Company that the exploration program will be completed by the end of 2014. Assay results from the drilling program will be released to the market on a regular basis.*

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 14CIDD014 is located approximately halfway between drill holes 14CIDD001 (mine grid 2236mE) and 14CIDD015 (mine grid 2400mE).

In addition, a zone of high grade hematite scree averaging 66.04% iron was intersected from 45.30m to 56.20m down hole in 14CIDD014. Due to the irregular shape of the hematite scree a true thickness has not been estimated. A more detailed summary of the assay results from the Hematite Scree and Seawall Hematite intersection in 14CIDD003 is given in **Table 3**.

A total of seven drill holes (14CIDD001, 14CIDD003, 14CIDD011, 14CIDD014, 14CIDD015, 14CIDD016 and 14CIDD017) have now all intersected the target Seawall Hematite over a strike length of 800 metres extending from drill hole 14CIDD003 (collared on mine grid 1800mE) to drill hole 14CIDD016 (collared on mine grid 2625mE). In addition to the drill hole assays reported in this release, assay results for 14CIDD001, 14CIDD003 and 14CIDD011 were released to the ASX on *4 February 2014, 22 May 2014 and 4 July 2014* respectively.

Diamond drilling has been completed on holes 14CIDD015, 14CIDD016 and 14CIDD017 which have been collared further to the east of 14CIDD014 on the Stage 3 seawall. Drill core samples for hole 14CIDD015 have been dispatched from site to SGS Laboratories, Newburn, Western Australia for assay. Geological and geotechnical logging is in progress for drill holes 14CIDD016 and 14CIDD017.

An update to the existing resource block model incorporating the available geological and assay data is currently in progress with an independent third party industry consultant. It is expected that an updated Mineral Resource statement for Cockatoo Island will be released in the near future.

A schematic drill hole collar plan is given in **Figure 1**. A schematic cross-section for drill hole 14CIDD014 is given in **Figure 2**.

Schematic drill hole cross sections displaying logged down hole geology for drill holes 14CIDD015 to 14CIDD017 are given in **Figures 3 to 5** respectively.

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The information in this release that relates to Exploration Targets ,Exploration Results for the Cockatoo Island Iron Ore Deposit – is based on information compiled by Mr. A Griffith, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full time employee of Pluton Resources Ltd. Mr. Griffith has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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. A Griffith consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 3 Drill Hole Assay Results 14CIDD014, Seawall Hematite, Cockatoo Island, Western Australia (M04/448-I).

Sample Number	Comment	Sample Interval (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	S (%)	LOI (°1000C)
CK100974	hematite scree	0.7	45.3	46	67.07	1.73	0.41	0.019	bld	1.07
	core loss+	0.3	46	46.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK100976	hematite scree	0.9	46.3	47.2	64.09	4.17	1	0.024	bld	1.49
CK100977	hematite scree	0.4	47.2	47.6	8.81	59.85	14.3	0.033	0.033	6.09
CK100978	hematite scree	1	47.6	48.6	68.94	0.94	0.3	0.005	bld	0.22
	core loss+	0.5	48.6	49.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK100981	hematite scree	1	49.1	50.1	68.4	0.73	0.54	0.02	bld	0.42
	core loss+	0.7	50.1	50.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK100983	hematite scree	1.3	50.8	52.1	69.12	0.44	0.34	0.007	bld	0.03
	core loss+	0.1	52.1	52.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK100985	hematite scree	1.3	52.2	53.5	69.14	0.46	0.3	0.007	bld	0.22
	core loss+	0.7	53.5	54.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK100987	hematite scree	0.4	54.2	54.6	69.2	0.49	0.31	bld	bld	0.02
	core loss+	0.6	54.6	55.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK100989	hematite scree	1	55.2	56.2	68.32	0.88	0.6	0.007	bld	0.39
CK101000	seawall hematite	1.17	110.83	112	66.18	2.12	1.39	0.015	bld	0.55
CK101001	seawall hematite	1	112	113	69.15	0.77	0.31	bld	bld	-0.02
CK101002	seawall hematite	1	113	114	69.51	0.42	0.18	bld	bld	-0.07
CK101005	seawall hematite	1.1	114	115.1	69.46	0.42	0.12	bld	bld	-0.03
CK101006	seawall hematite	1.1	115.1	116.2	69.46	0.38	0.15	0.008	bld	0
CK101007	seawall hematite	1.2	116.2	117.4	67.47	1.55	1.16	0.013	bld	0.51
	core loss*	0.1	117.4	117.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK101009	seawall hematite	1	117.5	118.5	69.07	0.51	0.32	0.013	bld	0.07
CK101011	seawall hematite	0.6	118.5	119.1	69.33	0.37	0.18	0.015	bld	0.05
	core loss*	0.2	119.1	119.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK101013	seawall hematite	0.7	119.3	120	69.63	0.21	0.1	0.01	bld	-0.09
CK101014	seawall hematite	1	120	121	69.79	0.16	0.11	0.008	bld	-0.02
	core loss*	0.7	121	121.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK101016	seawall hematite	0.56	121.7	122.26	69.32	0.43	0.26	0.012	bld	0.01
	core loss*	0.4	122.26	122.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK101018	seawall hematite	0.84	122.66	123.5	69.42	0.37	0.2	bld	bld	-0.04
CK101019	seawall hematite	1	123.5	124.5	69.85	0.15	0.05	bld	bld	-0.13
CK101020	seawall hematite	1	124.5	125.5	69.93	0.17	0.04	bld	bld	-0.05
CK101021	seawall hematite	0.95	125.5	126.45	69.99	0.11	0.02	bld	bld	-0.11
	core loss*	0.2	126.45	126.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK101023	seawall hematite	1.05	126.65	127.7	69.73	0.15	0.03	bld	bld	-0.11
CK101025	seawall hematite	1.1	127.7	128.8	69.66	0.24	0.03	bld	bld	-0.07
CK101026	seawall hematite	1.1	128.8	129.9	69.7	0.2	0.08	bld	bld	-0.1
	core loss*	0.1	129.9	130	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK101028	seawall hematite	1	130	131	69.47	0.2	0.12	0.006	bld	0.01
	core loss*	1.2	131	132.2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample Number	Comment	Sample Interval (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	S (%)	LOI (°1000C)
CK101030	seawall hematite	0.4	132.2	132.6	68.1	0.66	0.48	0.007	0.018	0.36
	core loss*	0.5	132.6	133.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK101032	seawall hematite	0.5	133.1	133.6	68.18	0.66	0.37	0.006	0.014	0.33
CK101033	seawall hematite	0.9	133.6	134.5	68.91	0.45	0.31	0.008	bld	0.14
CK101034	seawall hematite	0.9	134.5	135.4	69.67	0.19	0.14	bld	bld	-0.02
CK101036	seawall hematite	1	135.4	136.4	69.67	0.17	0.08	bld	bld	-0.06
	core loss*	0.1	136.4	136.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK101038	seawall hematite	1.1	136.5	137.6	69.63	0.13	0.06	bld	bld	-0.04
	geotech sample^	0.38	137.6	137.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK101040	seawall hematite	1.02	137.98	139	69.88	0.09	0.04	bld	bld	-0.13
CK101041	seawall hematite	1	139	140	69.86	0.12	0.03	bld	bld	-0.16
CK101043	seawall hematite	1	140	141	69.59	0.12	0.04	bld	bld	-0.02
CK101044	seawall hematite	1.1	141	142.1	69.71	0.06	0.03	bld	bld	-0.09
	core loss*	0.6	142.1	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK101046	seawall hematite	0.8	142.7	143.5	69.48	0.19	0.1	bld	0.007	0.01
	core loss*	0.5	143.5	144	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK101048	seawall hematite	1.1	144	145.1	69.75	0.14	0.07	bld	bld	-0.07
CK101049	seawall hematite	1.1	145.1	146.2	69.71	0.21	0.08	bld	bld	-0.08
CK101050	seawall hematite	1.2	146.2	147.4	69.75	0.15	0.06	bld	bld	0.01
	geotech sample^	0.37	147.4	147.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK101052	seawall hematite	1.23	147.77	149	69.73	0.21	0.1	bld	bld	-0.04
CK101054	seawall hematite	1	149	150	69.61	0.13	0.11	bld	bld	-0.04
CK101055	seawall hematite	1	150	151	69.86	0.12	0.08	bld	bld	-0.14
CK101057	seawall hematite	1	151	152	69.51	0.16	0.12	bld	bld	0
	geotech sample^	0.42	152	152.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK101059	seawall hematite	0.58	152.42	153	69.39	0.3	0.25	bld	bld	0.03
CK101060	seawall hematite	1	153	154	69.31	0.3	0.25	0.005	bld	0.06
CK101061	seawall hematite	1	154	155	69.05	0.66	0.37	0.005	bld	0.12
CK101062	seawall hematite	1	155	156	69.54	0.29	0.19	bld	bld	0.04
CK101063	seawall hematite	1	156	157	69.69	0.25	0.19	bld	bld	-0.04
CK101065	seawall hematite	0.82	157	157.82	69.07	0.42	0.34	bld	bld	0.15
	core loss*	0.3	157.82	158.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
CK101067	seawall hematite	0.98	158.12	159.1	64.28	4.33	1.33	0.01	0.023	0.94

Notes: ^ Selected samples have been removed from the drill core for the purpose of geotechnical test work. These intervals have not been sent to SGS Laboratories, Perth for assay. It is the opinion of the Competent Person that the samples selected for test work will have an equivalent iron grade to the samples immediately surrounding the intervals assayed and is not considered material to the overall iron grade of the down hole intersection.

+ The total amount of core loss is 2.40m from within the Hematite Scree intersection of 10.90m measured down hole. It is the opinion of the Competent Person that the core loss intervals will have an equivalent iron grade to the samples immediately surrounding the intervals of core loss and is not considered material to the overall iron grade of the down hole intersection.

* The total amount of core loss is 4.90m from within the Seawall Hematite intersection of 48.27m measured down hole. It is the opinion of the Competent Person that the core loss intervals will have an equivalent iron grade to the samples immediately surrounding the intervals of core loss and is not considered material to the overall iron grade of the down hole intersection.

bld = below detection limit. The lower detection limit for P (Phosphorous) is 0.005%, the lower detection limit for S (Sulphur) is 0.005%

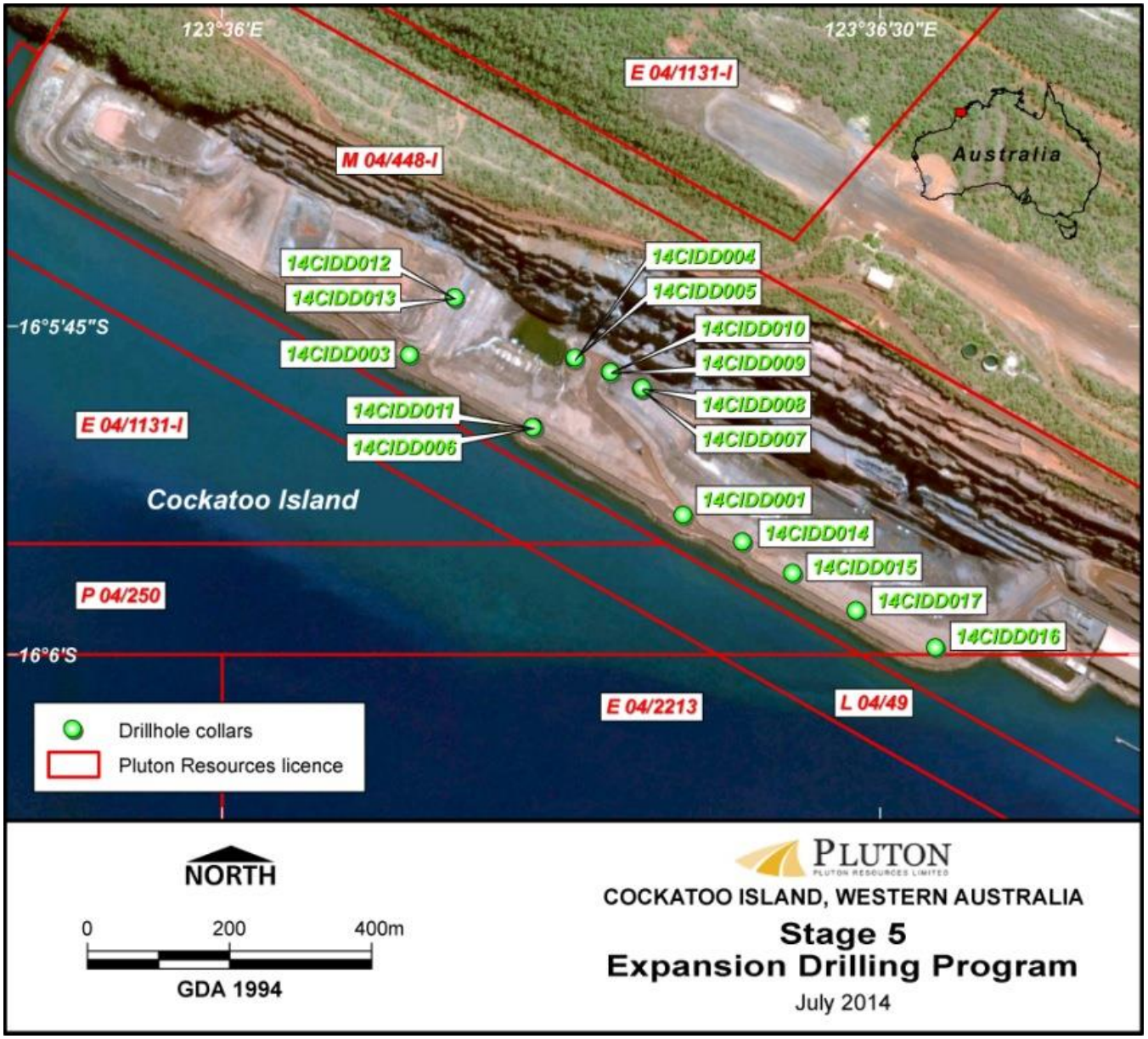

Figure 1: Schematic Drill Hole Collar Location Plan

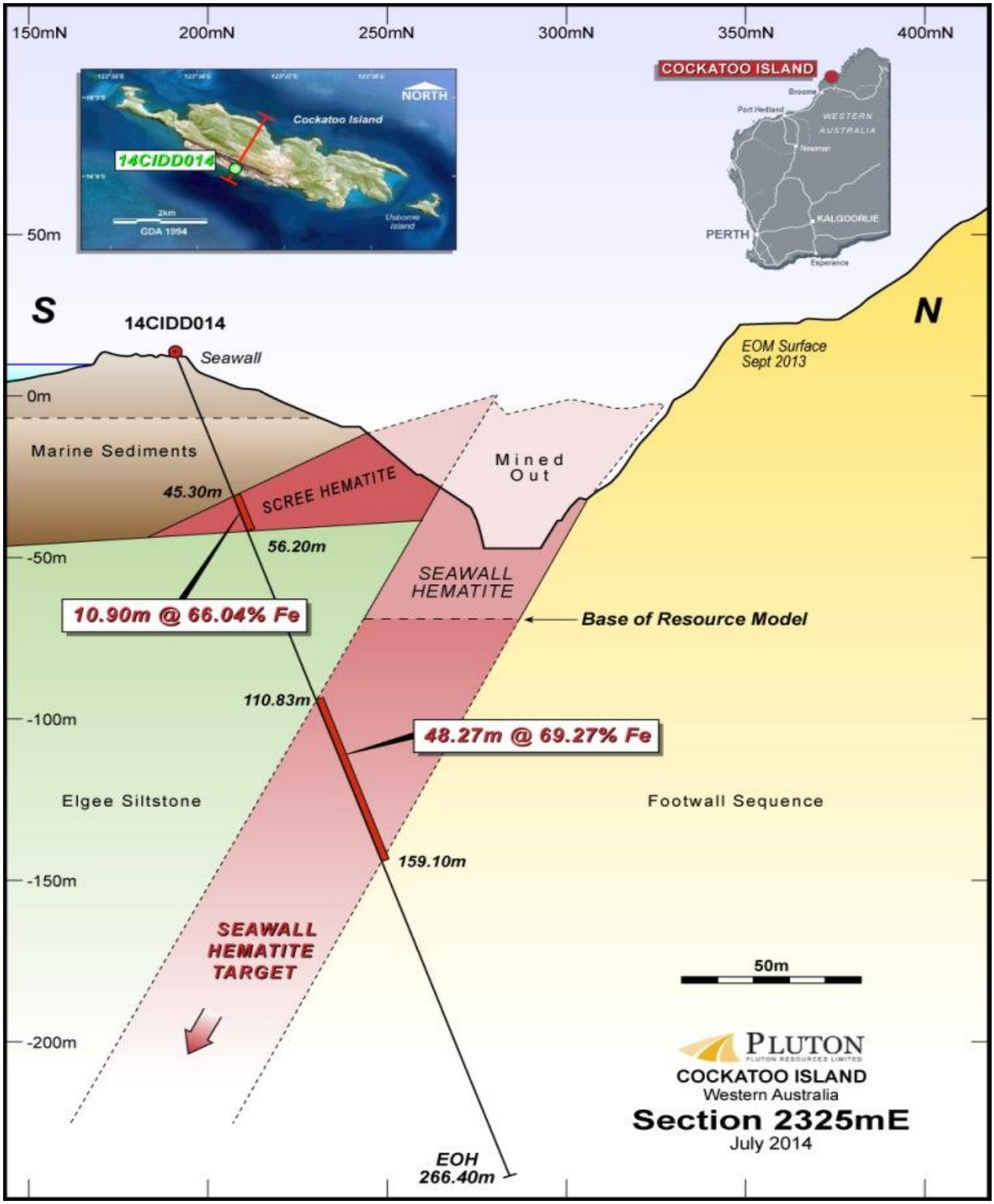

Figure 2: Schematic Cross-Section 14CIDD014 at Mine Grid 2325mE

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. A diamond drilling program is currently in progress to test the validity of the Exploration Target and it is anticipated by the Company that the exploration program will be completed by the end of 2014. Assay results from the drilling program will be released to the market on a regular basis.

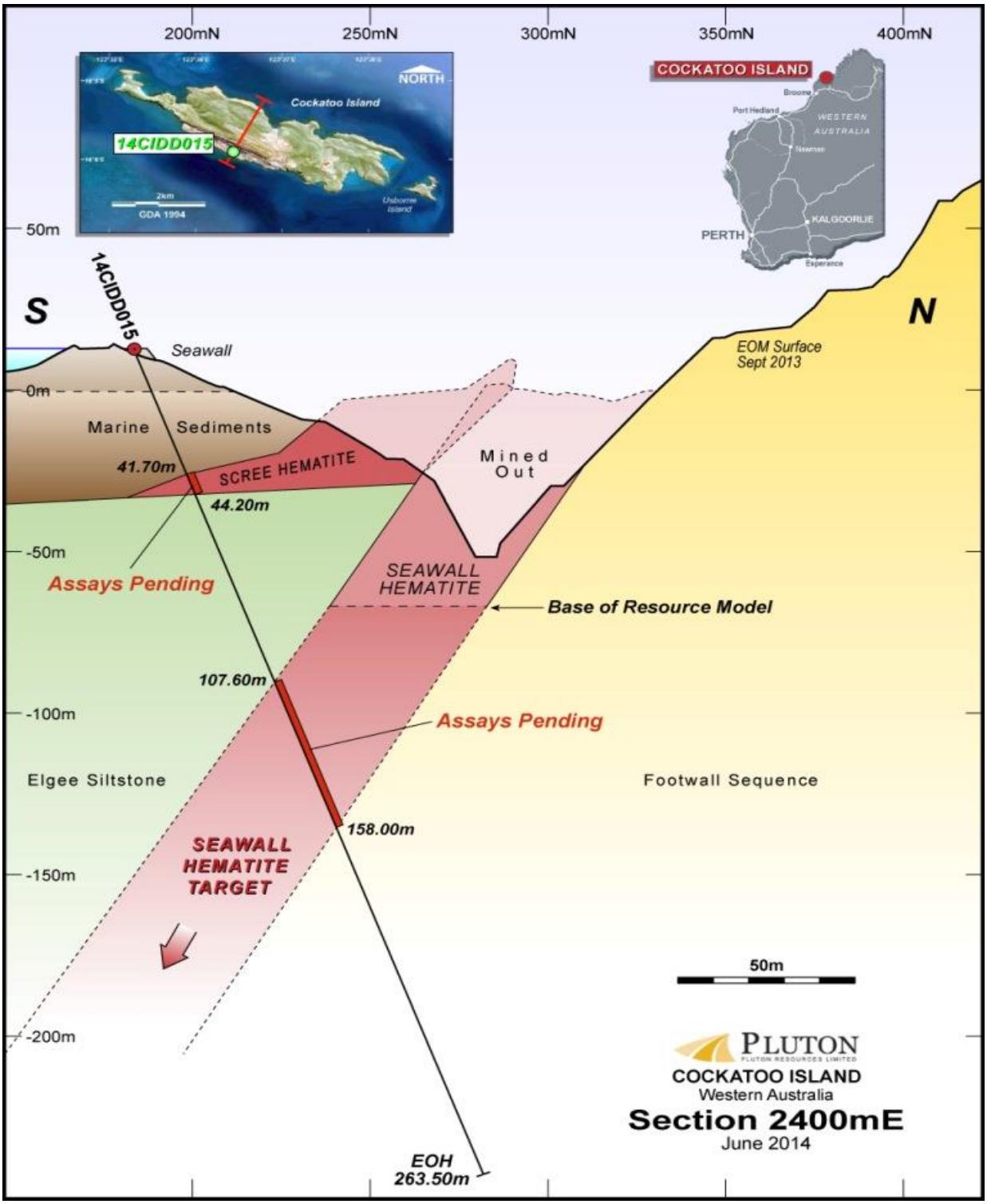

Figure 3 Schematic Cross-sections 14CIDD015 at Mine Grid 2400mE

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. A diamond drilling program is currently in progress to test the validity of the Exploration Target and it is anticipated by the Company that the exploration program will be completed by the end of 2014. Assay results from the drilling program will be released to the market on a regular basis.

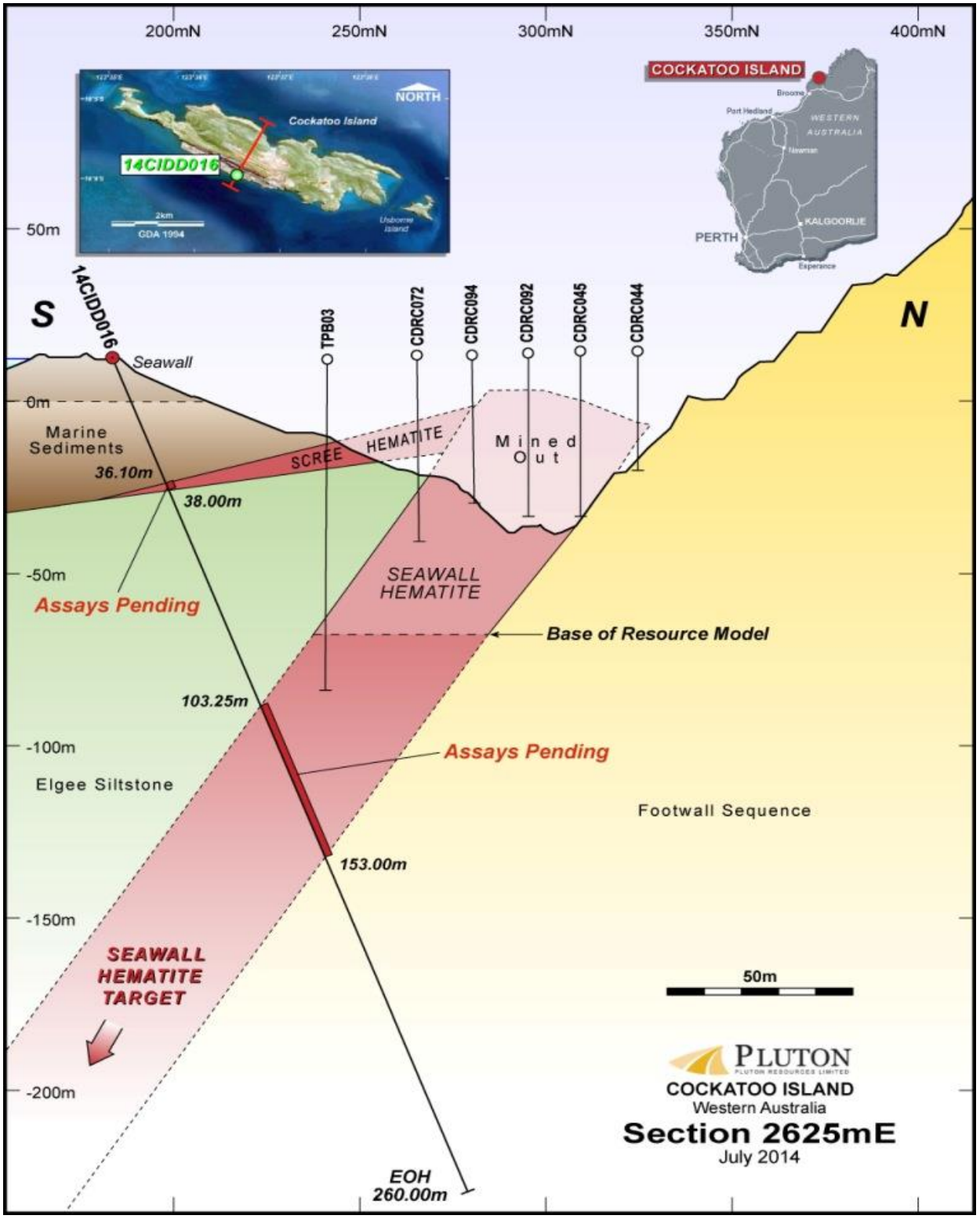

Figure 4 Schematic Cross-sections 14CIDD016 at Mine Grid 2625mE

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. A diamond drilling program is currently in progress to test the validity of the Exploration Target and it is anticipated by the Company that the exploration program will be completed by the end of 2014. Assay results from the drilling program will be released to the market on a regular basis.

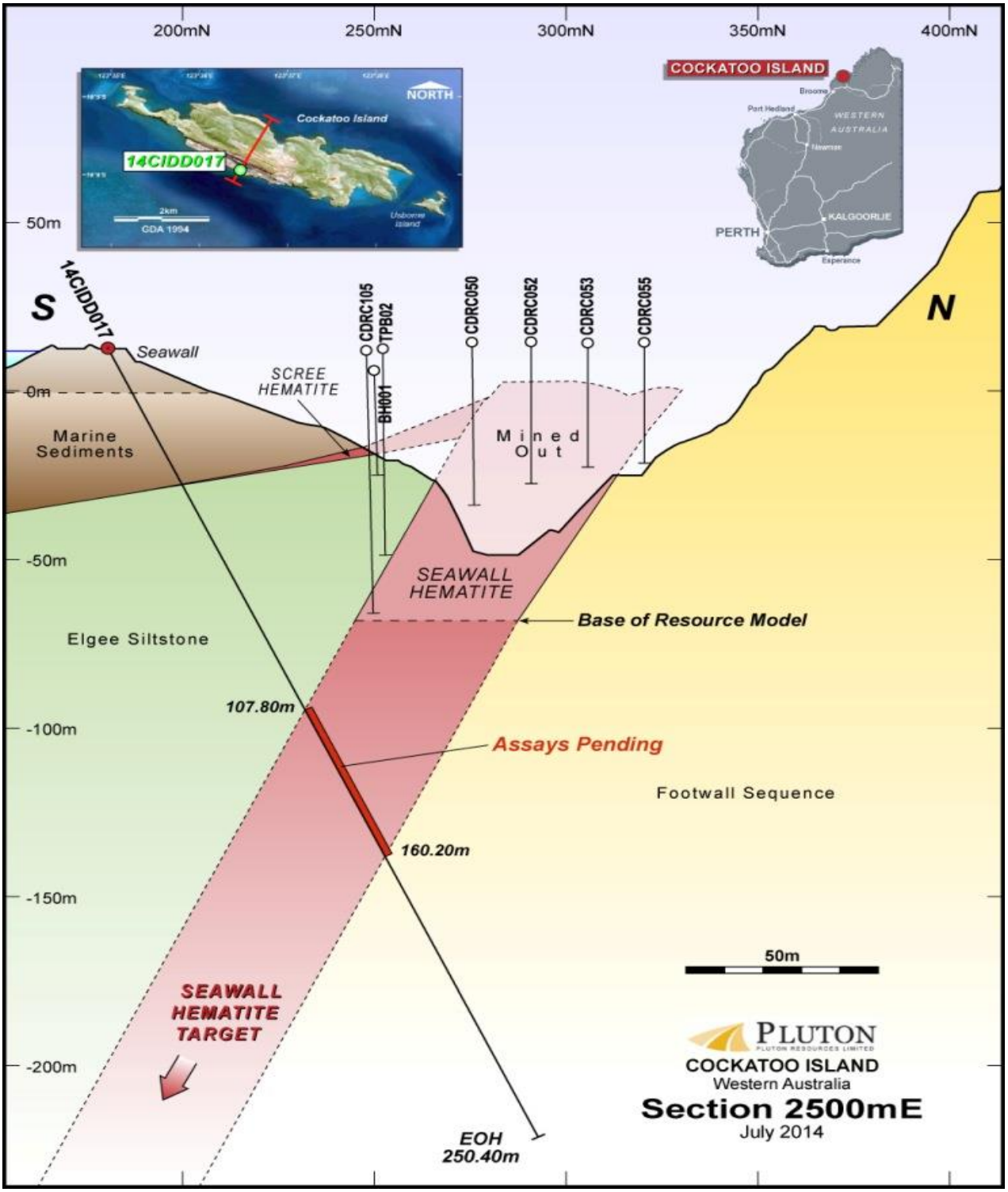

Figure 5 Schematic Cross-sections 14CIDD017 at Mine Grid 2500mE

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. A diamond drilling program is currently in progress to test the validity of the Exploration Target and it is anticipated by the Company that the exploration program will be completed by the end of 2014. Assay results from the drilling program will be released to the market on a regular basis.

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 53.8m down hole. HQ3 drilled from 53.8m to End of Hole depth of 266.4m. • 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 14CIDD014 drilled as an inclined hole (-70°) 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 90% • Average recovery of the Hematite Scree is 78%.
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 14CIDD014 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 14CIDD014 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	non-wax Archimedes method. • A QA/QC program was implemented as part of the Stage 5 drilling program. • 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-18, GIOP-24, GIOP-26, GIOP-27 and GIOP-32. • Standard and duplicate samples were inserted into the sample stream approximately every 30 metres. This resulted in 7 standard samples, 4 blank standards being sent for assay and 4 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 1:26, blank submission rate is 1:45. • 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.*	• 14CIDD014 is the fourth diamond drill hole completed as part of the Stage 5 Seawall Expansion Project. • The data spacing and distribution between drill holes 14CIDD001, 14CIDD003, 14CIDD011 and drill hole 14CIDD014 is considered sufficient to establish the required degree of geological and grade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	continuity required to enable an updated Mineral Resource and/or Ore Reserve estimation to be completed. This is scheduled to be completed in the near future. • The drill hole spacing is approximately 100m between 14CIDD001 and 14CIDD014 and approximately 75m from 14CIDD015 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 14CIDD014 was inclined to the north at -70 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*	• 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.

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	known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Mining Lease 04/235 is held by Pelican Resources Ltd, and subleased to Pluton Resources Limited.
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 50^{o} to 60^{o} to the southwest.
Drill hole	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the*	• Drill collar statistics for 14CIDD014 are as follows:

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Information	*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.*	2324.2m Easting (mine grid), 191.30m Northing (mine grid) 12.33m Reduced Level -70 degrees dip 000 degrees azimuth (mine grid) • Scree Hematite intersected down hole from 45.3m to 56.2m for a down hole intersection length of 10.9m. • Seawall Hematite intersected down hole from 110.83m to 159.1m for a down hole intersection length of 48.27m. • Hole length 266.40m. • 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*	• 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 –

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	section.
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.*	• Refer to Table 2 in the ASX announcement which presents a representative summary of the intervals and grades for all sampling contained within the Seawall Hematite and Hematite Scree. • Refer to Table 3 in the ASX announcement which presents a detailed summary of the intervals and grades for all sampling contained within the Seawall Hematite and Hematite Scree.
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.