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The Company Announcements Office
ASX Limited Via E Lodgement

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Shepherds Well Project - Airborne Magnetic-radiometric Survey Completed – Iron-ore and gold and base-metal targeting underway

HIGHLIGHTS

- Processing of the UTS-flown, 2724 line km, airborne magnetic-radiometric data using a sensor height of 40m on 100m spaced, E-W oriented lines has been completed.
- Results have identified eastern and western magnetic zones of about 9 km in length and up to 400m wide.
- An initial field visit shows the magnetic targets are poorly exposed and typically covered by soil and colluvium and represent drill-targets.
- The magnetic zones are located adjacent to the northwest coast highway and the proposed Baosteel JV railway.
- Reconnaissance sampling on the tenement has identified banded iron-formation in outcrop with iron (Fe) @ 39% and a location with historical pits where samples report silver (Ag) up to 9.8 g/t, lead (Pb) at 4.4% and zinc (Zn) up to 0.5%.

SHEPHERDS WELL EXPLORATION UPDATE

Background

Shepherds Well is a 192.2km² exploration license (E08/2361) located 50 km southwest of Karratha (Fig 1). Logistically, the tenement is contiguous with CZR's Yarraloola Iron-ore Project, serviced by bitumen road access from the Great Northern Highway, located only 25-50km from a new public access port being developed at Cape Preston East by Iron-ore Holdings and crossed in part by the proposed Baosteel JV railway (Fig 1). This planned infrastructure has the potential to improve the economics of any mineral deposits identified within the project area.

Geologically, Shepherds Well compliments Yarraloola through the potential for the addition of iron-ore mineralization both as high-grade haematite and magnetite in Archaean-age metasediments of the Cleaverville Terrain. The Cleaverville consists of a sequence of ocean-floor basalts and associated sediments that are part of an accretionary domain that pre-dates the formation of the Hamersley Basin. Regionally, there are iron-formations up to 500m thick interbedded in the Cleaverville and base-metal (Cu-Au-Pb-Zn) occurrences attributed to a sea-floor volcanogenic origin.

Work Programmes and Results

A. Acquisition and Processing of Magnetic Data

A low level (40m height), E-W oriented, 100m spaced, fixed-wing magnetic-radiometric survey has recently been completed by UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd over the entire tenement. First stage data processing has been completed by independent geophysical consultants Resource Potentials Pty Ltd. The total magnetic intensity provides a simple background for early-stage mapping, rock-chip and soil sampling and the delineation of targets for an initial drill programme (Fig 2).

B. Mapping and Rock-chip Sample Results

A field visit to Shepherds Well has been undertaken to review the geological framework, identify major rock-units, examine known sites of mineralization, undertake initial rock-chip and soil sampling and view outcrop exposure at some of the more significant magnetic anomalies.

On Shepherds Well, magnetic units that only outcrop sporadically are hosted within a sequence of metasediments, mafic schists and dolerites attributed to the Cleaverville Terrain. The most significant targets along both the eastern and western magnetic zones are covered by soil and colluvium and represent future drill-targets. An outcrop sample from the western zone reported Fe @ 39.1% which is typical of "banded iron-formations" or BIFs in the Cleaverville Terrain (Table 1). Magnetic targets along the eastern zone are covered with soil and colluvium. Samples of debris adjacent to two shallow prospecting pits into quartz veins hosted by muscovite schist reported silver (Ag) to 9.8g/t, lead (Pb) to 4.4%, zinc (Zn) to 0.5% and are anomalous in gold (Au) to 23ppb.

C. Drill Planning

Two RC drill-holes for approximately 400m are being planned on the larger of the magnetic targets identified along the eastern zone. These will provide representative samples to establish the geology, relationships between the geology and surface magnetic responses, Fe-grade distribution, mineralogical assessment and magnetite yield of this target. WA DME and Heritage approvals are being lodged.

D. Other Target Opportunities

In addition to the iron-ore prospectivity, Shepherds Well covers a portion of an ancient accreted continental margin which has opportunities for gold and base-metal mineralization. Early stage exploration for these deposits can be undertaken using relatively low-cost methods commencing with mapping and soil sampling.

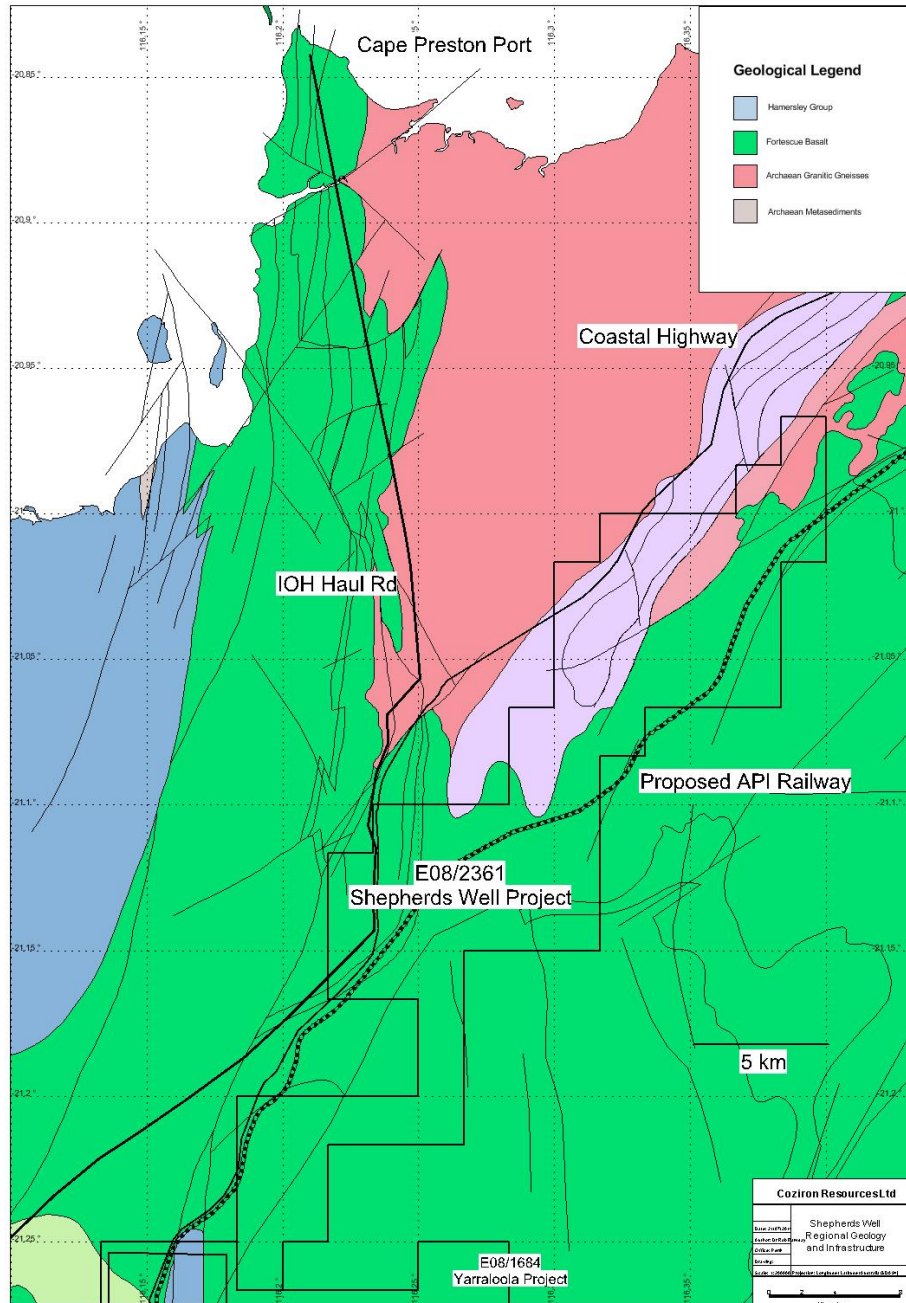


Fig 1. Regional geological setting of the Shepherds Well Project showing the distribution of the Archaean metasediments of the Cleaverville Terrain which are the more prospective rocks for iron-ore and base-metal mineralization.

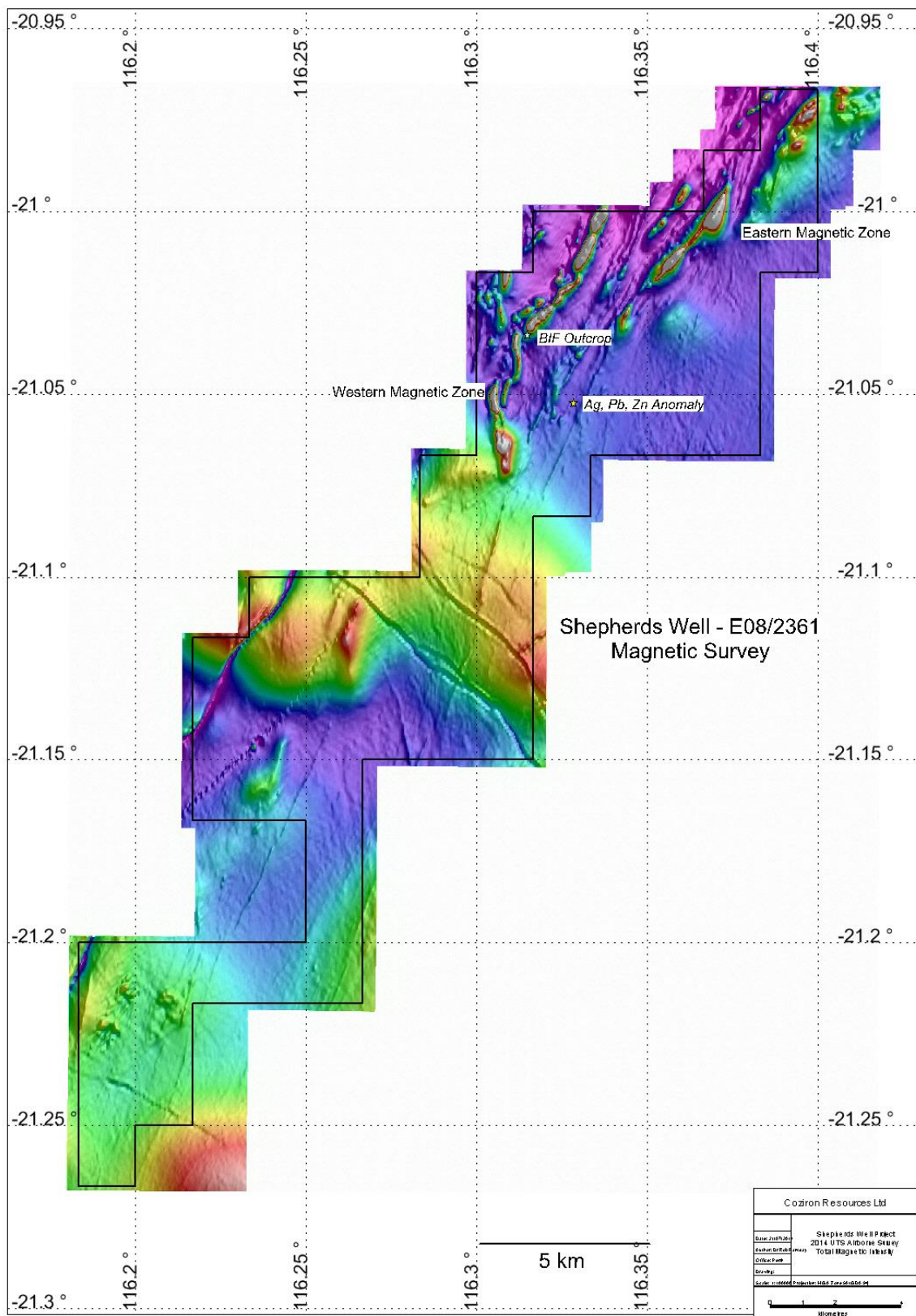


Fig 2. Total Magnetic intensity from the 50m height, 100m spaced, E-W oriented lines over the Shepherd's Well tenement. The eastern and western magnetic zones are hosted by metasediments in the Cleaverville Terrain. Plotted are the BIF and silver (Ag) – lead (Pb) – zinc (Zn) anomaly samples reported in Table 1 and 2.

Table 1. XRF results from Ultratrace Laboratories with loss on ignition (LOI) at 100 and 1000°C for an iron-rich metasediment (BIF) from the Shepherds Well Project plotted on Fig 2. (Easting and Northing are GDA Zone 50)

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Fe %	SiO ₂ %	TiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	CaO %	MgO %	MnO %	Na ₂ O %	K ₂ O %	Ba %	Cr %	P %	S %	LOI %
RR2014-0055	428798	7674017	39.17	7.43	0.03	1.02	15.1	3.56	0.03	-0.01	0.003	0.29	0.007	0.15	0.02	16.4

Elements and oxides: Fe – iron, Si – silicon, Ti – titanium, Al – aluminium, Ca – calcium, Mg – magnesium, Mn- manganese, Na – sodium, K – potassium, Ba – Barium, Cr – chromium, P – phosphorous, S – sulphur, LOI – loss on ignition at 100C and 1000C.

Table 2. Trace-element analyses showing silver (Ag), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn) anomalism from historical pit-spoil on the Shepherds Well Project as plotted Fig 2. (Easting and Northing are GDA Zone 50)

Sample number	Easting	Northing	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Cr ppm	Mn ppm	Ni ppm	Sb ppm	S ppm
RR2014-0056	430235	7671917	23	9.5	68	350	44700	5030	50	784	60	9	250
RR2014-0057	430227	7671907	14	3.5	70	322	21700	2760	40	588	48	5.4	150

Au by fire assay on a 50g sample with ICP finish and 1 ppb detection. Remaining elements – are by a mixed acid digest with ICP finish . Au - gold, Ag – silver, As – arsenic, Cu – copper, Pb – lead, Zn – Zinc, Cr – chromium, Mn – manganese, Ni – nickel, Sb – antimony, S – sulphur, 10,000ppm = 1%.

ABOUT COZIRON LIMITED

Coziron Resources Limited (ASX:CZR) owns 85% of the Yarraloola Iron-ore Project in the West Pilbara (1450km² of granted tenements), the KingX Manganese Project in the Earaheedy Basin (859km² granted and 2127 km² under application) and Buddadoo Titanomagnetite (125 km² granted) Projects in the West Yilgarn (Fig 3). The company is also purchasing a 70% interest in the Shepherds Well Iron-ore Project and has an option to acquire the Yarrie Iron-ore project in the Pilbara from Creasy Group.

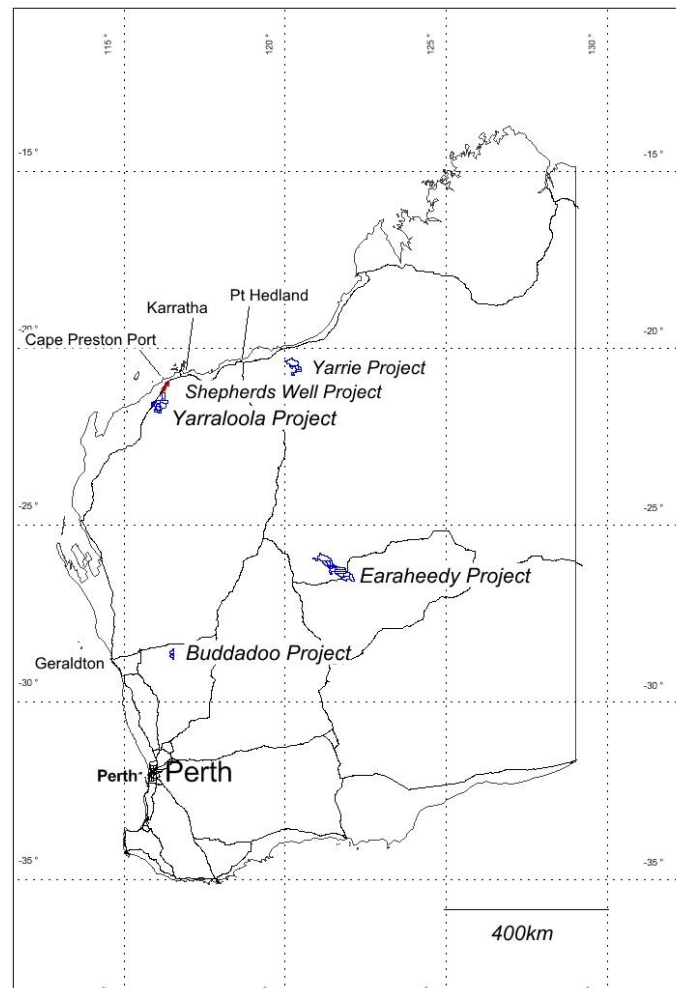


Fig 3. Location of the Coziron Resources Ltd projects in Western Australia.

For further information regarding this announcement please contact Adam Sierakowski on 08 6211 5099.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral resources and exploration results is based on information compiled by Rob Ramsay (BScHons, MSc, PhD) who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Rob Ramsay is a full-time Consultant Geologist for Coziron and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Rob Ramsay has given his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – Reporting of exploration results from the Yarraloola Project - JORC 2012 requirements.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Coziron Geologists collect 1-2kg of representative rock-chips from outcrop.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	1-2kg of material is collected is collected according to physical features such as lithology, grain-size and alteration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	1-2kg of rock-chips were crushed, dried and pulverized. A sub sample was fused and the major oxides and selected trace-element analysis are collected using XRF Spectrometry or a mixed acid digest and ICP finish. Gold, platinum and palladium are measured using a fire-assay on a 50g sample with an ICP finish to 1ppb detection. All analytical work was undertaken at Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	No drill samples were included in this phase of exploration
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	No drill chips or drill core have been recovered in this phase of exploration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No drill core or drill chips were logged in this part of the exploration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	Rock-chips are described for colour, rock-type, and grainsize.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	No core was obtained in this phase of exploration

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	No core was collected for this study
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	No core drill material was collected for this study
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	Rock chip sampling is a method of providing representative surface samples with indications of mineralization to high-light mapped lithologies which require future drill assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	Multiple samples are collected from each lithology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	In early stage exploration, a number of 1-2kg rock-chip samples are collected at different outcrops to provide an indication of compositional variations associated with each lithology.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	In fine grained rocks, 1-2kg is sufficient to provide an indication of lithological composition.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	All analyses at Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth. Iron-ore suite for all major-element oxides and selected minor element oxides were determined by XRF on fused disks. In some samples, minor elements were determined by a 4-acid mixed digest on milled rock powder with an ICP MS or OES finish to determine concentrations at lower detection limits. Precious metal (Au, Pt, Pd) is determined by fire assay with ICP finish at a detection limit of 1ppb.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No hand-held geophysical tools or hand-held analytical tools were used for the reported results.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of their in-house procedures. Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate and that contamination has been contained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	No intersections are reported.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	No drilling was undertaken
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	Assay data is received electronically and uploaded into an access database. All hand-held GPS locations are checked against the field logs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	No adjustment or calibrations were made to any assay data presented.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Sample locations were determined using hand held Garmin 72h GPS units, with an average accuracy of $\pm 3m$.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	The grid system is either Latitude-longitude or MGA GDA94, zone 50, local easting's and northings are in MGA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	SRTM90 is used to provide topographic control and is regarded as being adequate for early stage exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	Reconnaissance rock-chip and soil sampling is being used to examine prospects with the potential for mineralisation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Rock-chip and soil sampling data is not being used to generate either Mineral Resources or Ore Reserve estimations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	No data compositing has been applied.

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	Mineralization is lithologically controlled and sampling collects representative material from different lithologies.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No drilling was undertaken
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	Samples are collected labelled and transported by Coziron Geologists to Toll-Express in Karratha from where they are transported directly to Ultratrace laboratories in Perth.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	No samples or materials to be audited.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	E08/2361 is held by Croydon Gold Pty Ltd and Coziron is acquiring a 70% interest in the tenement. The tenement is covered by the Yaburara and Mardudhunera Native Title Claim and a relevant heritage agreement is in place.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	In 1898-1990, Cyprus Gold and Arimco explored the area for Au and base-metals using stream sediment, rock-chip and soil samples based mainly on local grids. Three RC drill holes were drilled on the area of E08/2361 but the area was then relinquished.
		In 1994, CRA Exploration explored the area for gold and base-metals collecting soil samples on local grids and some rock-chip samples. There are 4 RC drill holes from the exploration programme on the current tenement area but the area was relinquished.
		In 2009, Ord River Diamonds collected two rock-chip samples within the tenement but there was no follow-up reported.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	The eastern section of the tenements covers Archaean-age chemical and clastic sediments overlying basalts in the Hamersley Basin. The western part of the tenements covers deformed Palaeoproterozoic mostly clastic sediments of the Ashburton Trough which are overlain by more recent undeformed detritus associated with the Carnarvon Basin. Sediments of the Hamersley and Carnarvon Basins are known to host economic deposits of iron-ore.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 	No drill holes are reported
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dip and azimuth of the hole 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> down hole length and interception depth 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	

Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No weighting or truncation has been applied to the geochemical data and no intercept values are reported.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	No metal equivalents are presented.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	Magnetite mineralization is hosted within bedded lithologies the style and geometry of other styles of mineralization have yet to be determined. No drill-hole intercepts are reported.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Figures... in body of text
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 relevant samples on the maps and in the text are reported
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Relevant geological information is reported on the maps and analysis tables in the text.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	Heritage clearance and WA Department of Mines and Petroleum clearance is required for the 2 proposed drill sites to establish the subsurface geology and geochemistry of the magnetic targets. Soil sampling of the base-metals target is proposed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	