

Highlights

Hatches Creek Tungsten Project

- In January, GWR announced it had reached agreement with Arunta Resources Ltd where it will earn a 50% interest in the Hatches Creek tungsten project by spending \$1,500,000 on development and exploration. Hatches Creek is an advanced stage tungsten project located in the Northern Territory of Australia covering the large high grade historical Hatches Creek mining centre.
- Results from metallurgical test work have successfully produced a marketable up to 65% WO₃ concentrate from a simple gravity and flotation flow sheet. Significant concentrate grades of other metals including copper (17.6%) and molybdenum (13%) have been recovered via flotation, giving potential for a poly-metallic development.
- Two meetings have been held with the Central Land Council ("CLC") and one with the NT Department of Mines and Energy, regarding approvals and permitting.

Project Generation & Acquisitions RWG Minerals

- As previously announced, GWR established a 100% owned subsidiary, RWG Minerals Pty Ltd, with a mandate to create value through tenement acquisition. During the March quarter, and in April two additional tenements were applied for;
 - Twin Hills gold (E29/950), located 30 km north east of the township of Menzies in the North Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia; and
 - Ted Well, tungsten (E09/2141), located 250 km east of Carnarvon and 40 km south of the RWG Nardoo Well exploration licence application. The DMP, MINDEX database shows that there are 32 previously identified tungsten occurrences within the ground covered by the application.
- During the quarter the Bullabulling exploration licence application was withdrawn and RWG now has a total of 6 projects.

Wiluna West Gold Project

- GWR is reviewing the status of the Wiluna West gold project, which has a combined JORC 2004 mineral Resource estimate of 3.48 million tonnes at 2.3g/t Au for a contained 258,000 oz (Indicated Resource of 46,000 tonnes at 3.5 g/t Au and Inferred

About GWR

GWR Group Limited ("GWR") is an independent, Australian resource house, focused on creating shareholder wealth through the development of high quality direct shipping ore ("DSO") iron ore and other commodity projects.

Our project portfolio extends from early stage regional exploration, through to development projects such as the advanced Wiluna West Iron Ore Project. We aim to create value through operational excellence and innovation in exploration and project development. We will collaborate with our stakeholders to build a sustainable mining business and the respect of our peers.

Corporate Summary

ASX code:	GWR
Issued Capital:	240.18 million
Issued Options:	24.6 million
Cash on hand:	\$15.2 million

Board & Management

Gary Lyons

Non-executive Chairman

Mick Wilson

Executive Director

Tan Sri Dato' Tien Seng Law

Non-executive Director

Kong Leng (Jimmy) Lee

Non-executive Director

Datuk Chin An (CA) Lau

Non-executive Director

Mark Pitts

Company Secretary

Craig Ferrier

Chief Executive Officer

Enquiries

David Utting

David Utting Corporate

M +61 416 187 462

E david@davidutting.com

Resource of 3,432,000 tonnes at 2.3 g/t Au). There is potential to toll mill gold ore through nearby milling facilities.

- A composite sample of Golden Monarch mineralisation collected from RC drill chips was submitted to Nagrom Laboratories Perth for test work and results are expected during the June Quarter.

Wiluna West Iron Project

- Five RC drill holes were completed on E53/1089 for a total of 430 m. All holes targeted potential iron mineralisation within Unit C. Assay results for this drilling are pending.

Earaheedy Iron & Manganese Project

- GWR now has secured or has tenement applications that cover almost all of the northern portion of the Earraheedy Basin occupying a total combined area of 953 km².
- GWR 100% owned tenements or those comprising the Dragon Energy JV now cover 130 km of strike over the prospective Frere Formation.

Investment in Tungsten Mining NL (ASX: TGN)

- On the 30th of January 2015 TGN announced an updated Resource estimate (JORC Code 2012) of 5.0 million tonnes at 0.24% WO₃ at Zones 8, 11 and 12. This comprising 4.1 million tonnes at 0.25% WO₃, in the Indicated category and 0.83 million tonnes at 0.20% WO₃ in the Inferred category.
- The recent drilling has significantly increased the confidence level of the Resource estimate with 86% of the contained metal now falling within the Indicated category.
- Metallurgical test work being undertaken at Nagrom laboratories in Kelmscott WA were substantially advanced during the March quarter. Test work has produced a 53% WO₃ concentrate at a yield of 38% via simple gravity techniques. Recently completed flotation tests have confirmed that 91% of WO₃ contained in the middlings have been recovered, increasing WO₃ yield (gravity and flotation combined) to above 75%. Yield is expected to increase further with completion of test work on gravity tailings.
- Work continues on float optimisation to improve concentrate yields and grades.

Corporate

- GWR remains well funded with cash reserves of \$15.2 m and no debt.

Hatches Creek Tungsten Project

As previously announced on 19 January 2015, GWR signed a binding Heads of Agreement with fellow ASX listed Arunta Resources Limited (ASX:AJR) (“Arunta”) and agreed to sole fund \$1,500,000 of Joint Venture Expenditure to earn a 50 % Joint Venture interest in the Hatches Creek tungsten project in the Northern Territory (“Project”).

The Project is located 375 km north east of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory of Australia (Figure 1).

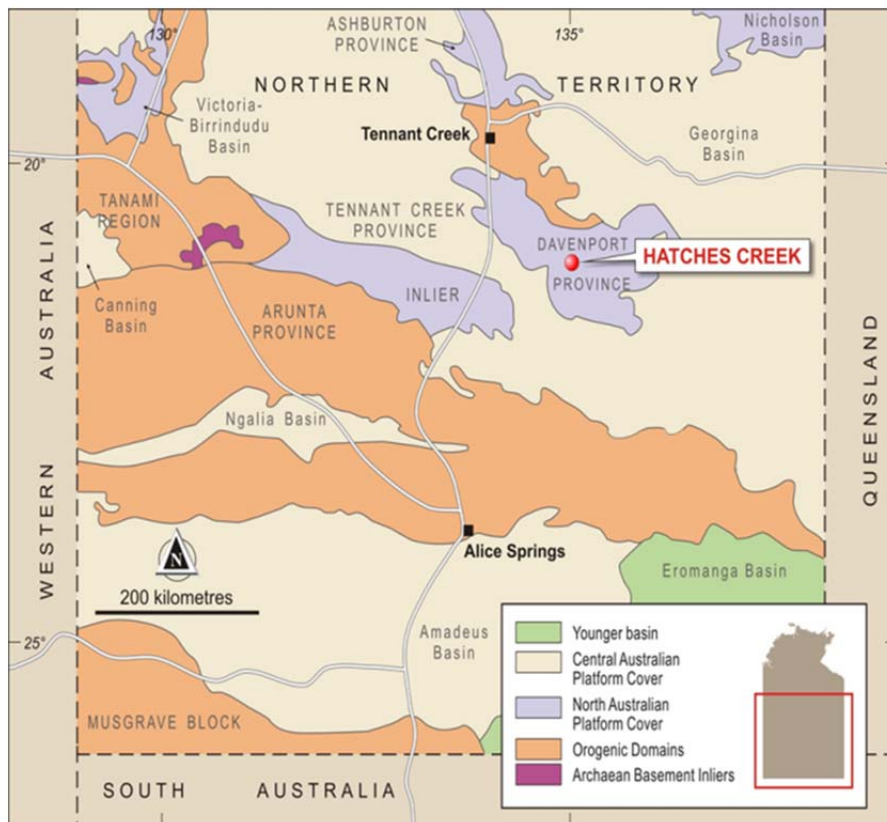


Figure 1, Hatches Creek Project Location

Terms of the Heads of Agreement

Pursuant to the terms of the binding Heads of Agreement (“HoA”) GWR has agreed to sole fund \$1,500,000 of Joint Venture Expenditure from the execution date to earn a 50% Joint Venture Interest. It is proposed that GWR’s Joint Venture Expenditure will be applied towards a bulk sample work program including:

- Completion of definitive metallurgical test work (commenced by Arunta in late 2014);
- Preparation of a Scoping Study to assess the technical and economic viability of the recovery of tungsten (WO_3) from surface mineralisation found in waste dumps, stockpiles and tailings material contained within the Project area;
- Obtaining environmental and governmental approval for the Project;
- Negotiation with traditional owners of the land covered by the Project Tenements;
- Plant design and engineering studies for site infrastructure; and
- Contributing towards funding initial mine development requirements, including (but not limited to) roads, tailings storage facility, camp and water supply.

If GWR fails to spend \$1,500,000 of Joint Venture Expenditure in a period of two years from the date the HoA was signed (which may be extended in certain circumstances), it will be deemed to have withdrawn from the HoA without acquiring a Joint Venture Interest. There is no minimum expenditure obligation, however GWR has agreed to meet the cost of certain committed expenditure for metallurgical testwork and to maintain the tenements in good standing. GWR will be the Manager of the Joint Venture. GWR and Arunta will each have the right to appoint two persons to a Management Committee that will be responsible for oversight of Joint Venture operations.

GWR has been granted a first right of refusal to provide debt finance to the Joint Venture for 100% of the Project on normal commercial terms to progress the development of a processing plant at the Project, supported by off-take arrangements with a major trading house or end user of tungsten concentrates.

As the primary objective of the Joint Venture is to develop a commercial operation producing tungsten concentrates from surface mineralisation, the parties have agreed that further exploration shall be undertaken by the Joint Venture once the project is in production and producing free cash flow and as otherwise determined by the Management Committee. GWR and Arunta have agreed to negotiate in good faith and execute a detailed Joint Venture Agreement embodying the principles contained in the HoA. In the meantime the HoA is legally binding upon the parties.

Hatches Creek Tungsten Mining Centre

The Hatches Creek project consists of two granted tenements occupying 34 km² (EL22912 and EL23462), which cover the entire historic Hatches Creek tungsten mining centre. Hatches Creek is a large historical high grade tungsten mining centre where mining was undertaken between 1915 and 1957. Previous recorded production is approximately 2,840 tonnes of 65% WO₃.



Figure 2, Pioneer Mine

There are a large number of historical mine workings with much of the recorded previous production coming from six groups of historical mine workings spread over an area of 20 km². Historical production was at grades of 1% to 12% WO₃, averaging 2.5% WO₃, with the largest being the Pioneer Group (Figure 2). The mines exploited quartz veins containing wolframite and to a lesser extent scheelite, bismuth and copper.

JORC Code (2012) Mineral Resource

Recent work by Arunta has focused on the historical mine stockpiles and in September, 2014, Arunta announced a maiden Inferred Resource of 225,000 tonnes grading 0.58% WO₃ (0.2% lower cut off and 1.5% upper cut). For comparison purposes the average grade of eight major global tungsten deposits currently being explored / developed by ASX listed companies is 0.34% WO₃, demonstrating that the stockpiled material is of comparable high grade. The stockpiled material consists of mineralised waste, tailings and eluvial/alluvial material from the 11 largest historical mines in the Hatches Creek Tungsten Project (Figure 2), which was accumulated in the projects 42 year mining history.

The known resource could be sufficient to underpin near term production. In addition to the benefit of being a high-grade resource, the material has been previously mined which will be a significant benefit from an operating cost perspective.

Metallurgical Test Work

The Sample

In October 2014 a bulk sampling program was completed, which involved the collection of 3 x 500kg samples from previously stockpiled material at Pioneer, Treasure and Green Diamond using a mini excavator. The entire profile of the stockpile was dug to ensure representivity of the samples. The samples were placed into 1 tonne bulker bags and dispatched to Nagrom Metallurgical Laboratories in Kelmscott WA.

The aim of Nagrom's test work was to optimise the processing parameters to achieve the best possible recoveries of Wolframite and Scheelite (tungsten) and to determine the specifications of the final concentrates.

To reduce test work costs, it was decided to exclude the Green Diamond sample from the initial test work program as it represented a smaller proportion of the ore body relative to Pioneer and Treasure and a more focussed program could be designed once the results of the test work program on Pioneer and Treasure were known. Table 1 below shows the head grade of the major constituents that make up the Pioneer and Treasure samples.

Table 1: Sample Head Grade

Sample	WO ₃ %	Fe %	CaO %	SiO ₂ %	S %	Cu %	Bi ppm	Au ppm
Pioneer	0.74	11.94	3.54	63.49	0.45	0.15	1061	0.28
Treasure	0.62	4.79	0.51	82.82	0.025	0.022	111	0.16

Test Work Program

The major aims of the test work program were to;

- Quantify the department of WO₃ and other major components throughout the test work flow sheet.
- Confirm flotation technology as a method of recovering WO₃ and cleaning of concentrate.
- Identify and quantify other minerals of economic value.
- Quantify a final WO₃ concentrate grade and yield.

- Using the results of the test work, develop a conceptual plant design.

Test Work Results

Spiralling

Pioneer and Treasure samples were stage crushed to -2 mm and screened at 0.5 mm to produce a coarse (-2 mm +0.5 mm) and fine (-0.5 mm) spiral feed. The coarse and fine spiral set up were chosen to ensure maximum recovery of tungstate. Table 2 and 3 below shows the result of the coarse and fine spiral test work for Pioneer and Treasure.

Table 2: Pioneer Course and Fine Spiral Results

Pioneer coarse and fine spiral	Circuit Mass Yield %	Circuit Dist'n WO3 %	WO3 %	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	SiO ₂ %	CaO %	S %	Cu %	Bi ppm
Concentrate	8.9	63.0	5.76	16.04	52.65	5.23	1.73	0.62	3717
Middling	20.1	12.5	0.50	12.12	64.13	3.97	0.35	0.12	494
Tailings	71.0	24.5	0.28	11.32	65.57	3.13	0.24	0.10	732
calc head	100.0	100.0	0.81	11.90	64.13	3.49	0.39	0.15	950

Table 3: Treasure Course and Fine Spiral Results

Treasure coarse and fine spiral	Circuit Mass Yield %	Circuit Dist'n WO3 %	WO3 %	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	SiO ₂ %	CaO %	S %	Cu %	Bi ppm
Concentrate	5.1	40.9	4.80	9.25	73.41	0.68	0.11	0.06	283
Middling	11.0	22.1	1.26	4.62	84.19	0.27	0.02	0.02	75
Tailings	83.9	37.0	0.27	4.05	84.55	0.38	0.02	0.02	81
calc head	100.0	100.0	0.61	4.38	83.94	0.38	0.02	0.02	91

For Pioneer, 63% of the total circuit WO₃ (post spirals) reports to the concentrate, 12.5% to middlings and 24.5% to the tailings. For Treasure, 41% of the total circuit WO₃ reports to the concentrate, 22% to middlings and 37% to the tailings.

In both samples, WO₃ has upgraded 7-8 times from the spiral feed grade to the spiral concentrate grade.

Wet Tabling and Magnetic Characterisation.

The concentrate and middlings streams from the spiral test work were combined and cleaned via wet tabling. The wet table concentrate was then subject to magnetic characterisation at several different gauss settings to remove magnetic gangue and to separate wolframite from scheelite. Concentrate from magnetic characterisation was recovered and cleaned via wet tabling.

The recovery of high grade WO₃ into magnetic concentrates for the Treasure material relative to the Pioneer material indicates that the Treasure material carries a higher proportion of wolframite.

A sub-sample of coarse and fine spiral tailings were stage crushed to -0.5 mm and ground to -0.212 mm respectively. Both were then cleaned via wet tabling and the concentrate recovered was subject to magnetic characterisation at several different gauss settings to remove magnetic gangue and to separate wolframite from scheelite. Table 4 and 5 below shows the overall result of wet tabling and magnetic characterisation of the Pioneer and Treasure spiral concentrate/middlings composite and spiral tailings.

Table 4: Pioneer Wet Tabling and Magnetic Characterisation Results

Pioneer wet tabling and magnetic characterisation	Circuit Mass Yield %	Circuit Dist'n WO3 %	WO3 %	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	SiO ₂ %	CaO %	S %	Cu %	Bi ppm
Concentrate	2.2	67.2	27.27	17.21	27.95	7.92	4.39	1.41	13427
Middling	41.4	10.2	0.20	10.00	68.99	3.25	0.24	0.10	374
Tailings	56.4	22.6	0.31	12.55	63.97	3.38	0.30	0.12	714
calc head	100.0	100.0	0.86	11.60	65.26	3.42	0.37	0.14	853

Table 5: Treasure Wet Tabling and Magnetic Characterisation Results

Treasure wet tabling and magnetic characterisation	Circuit Mass Yield %	Circuit Dist'n WO3 %	WO3 %	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	SiO ₂ %	CaO %	S %	Cu %	Bi ppm
Concentrate	1.6	57.1	23.53	27.82	28.22	1.12	0.27	0.24	865
Middling	65.8	20.7	0.19	3.07	88.62	0.17	0.01	0.01	57
Tailings	32.6	22.2	0.45	5.53	80.43	0.70	0.03	0.02	104
calc head	100.0	100.0	0.64	4.27	84.98	0.36	0.02	0.02	86

The results show that at the conclusion of wet tabling and magnetic characterisation, the Pioneer material has produced a 27.7% WO₃ concentrate with a yield of 67.2% to the concentrate. The Treasure material has produced a 23.5% WO₃ concentrate with a yield of 57.1% to the concentrate.

For the Pioneer material in particular, there is high grade S, Cu and Bi reporting to the concentrate. 32.8% and 42.9% of the circuit WO₃ deported to the middlings and tailings of Pioneer and Treasure respectively.

In an effort to increase the recovery of WO₃, a sub-sample of combined Pioneer and Treasure middlings was stage ground to p100 0.15 mm and wet tabled. A "super-concentrate" of 4.94% WO₃ was recovered with the remaining concentrate, middlings and tailings re-combined, stage ground to p100 0.09 mm and re-tabled. The concentrate recovered was combined with the "super-concentrate" to be cleaned via flotation.

Flotation

For the Hatches Creek flotation test work, a decision was made to combine the Pioneer and Treasure samples to ensure enough sample mass and to cut down on the cost by halving the number of float tests.

The results of pre-flotation tests using cyclone overflow material (tailings) from another tungsten project were used to determine the beginning flotation conditions for the Hatches Creek material.

Pioneer/Treasure composites were stage ground to p100 0.15 mm as an estimate to effect the required liberation of WO₃ prior to flotation. No mineralogical investigations had been done and the grind size was estimated using photographs and experience from previous test work. Mineralogy test work will be considered following the conclusion of the current test work to better understand the liberation characteristics of the ore.

The Pioneer/Treasure concentrate composite was split into 2 categories, +50% and -50% WO₃ as it was anticipated that each category would require a different flotation regime in order to maximise the grade and yield of WO₃.

To date, several flotation tests on +/- 50% WO₃ concentrates have been completed, firstly to develop a set of optimum flotation conditions and secondly to replicate these conditions to maximise yield and grade. It should be emphasised that this test work is incomplete and further work is in progress. Tables 6 and 7 show the results of the latest flotation tests that have been completed using the optimum flotation conditions concluded from the previous flotation tests.

Table 6: +50% Concentrate Flotation Results

+50% Concentrate	Stage Mass Yield %	Stage Dist'n WO₃ %	WO₃ %	Fe₂O₃ %	SiO₂ %	CaO %	S %	Cu %	Bi ppm
Pre-float	17.66	10.31	32.41	29.46	2.66	6.48	22.28	2.85	46712
Concentrate	10.16	4.53	24.75	18.36	25.70	5.72	6.74	0.45	55805
Tailings	72.18	85.16	65.50	10.15	3.23	12.28	0.44	0.06	19866
calc head	100.0	100.0	55.52	14.39	5.41	10.59	4.93	0.59	28257

Table 7: -50% Concentrate Flotation Results

-50% Concentrate	Stage Mass Yield %	Stage Dist'n WO₃ %	WO₃ %	Fe₂O₃ %	SiO₂ %	CaO %	S %	Cu %	Bi ppm
Pre-float	7.22	1.09	2.54	43.84	8.96	1.16	31.73	14.16	11836
Concentrate	21.57	53.64	41.83	19.16	12.13	8.14	1.32	0.30	6258
Tailings	71.21	45.27	10.70	22.83	42.51	3.17	0.13	0.24	2491
calc head	100.0	100.0	16.82	23.55	33.53	4.10	2.66	1.26	3978

For the +50% float test, a chemical regime was chosen to pre-float the sulphide component of the sample and secondly to reverse float the gangue silica (Si). This is because Si has a lower calculated head grade compared to WO₃ (5.41% vs 55.52%) and it is generally easier and cheaper to float the minor elements. The tailings therefore would become the WO₃ concentrate.

As the results show, the pre-float has preferentially floated the sulphide component of the sample as expected. Cu and Fe, likely mineralogically associated with the sulphide, increased in grade in the pre-float. The Si float has been successful in removing over 55% of the contained Si.

The tailings, or in this case, the concentrate has yielded 85% of the WO₃ at a grade of 65.5%. The 15% WO₃ lost in the pre-float and concentrate is likely caused by entrainment of very fine WO₃ which can be reduced further by continued optimisation of the flotation conditions or washing of the froth.

Bi has concentrated with the Si float concentrate although significant quantities still remain in the pre-float and tailings. The final specification of the product required will determine if further efforts are needed to reduce/remove the Bi. For the -50%, a chemical regime was chosen to again pre-float the sulphide component of the sample and secondly to float WO₃. This differs from the +50% float test where the aim was to float Si. Again this decision was based on the relative proportion of Si and WO₃ in the sample (33.53% vs 16.82%).

Similar to the +50% test, the pre-float has preferentially floated the sulphide component of the sample as expected. Cu and Fe, likely mineralogically associated with the sulphide, increased in grade in the pre-float.

The concentrate has yielded 54% of the WO_3 at a grade of 41.8% with just over 45% of the WO_3 departing to the tailings. Discussions are underway between our consulting metallurgist, Nagrom and reagent suppliers on what can be done to significantly improve the yield. Based on an initial assessment of the results, it would appear that a reduction in the pH straight after the pre-float may have the desired effect.

Upcoming Test Work

The upcoming test work to conclude this phase will consist of;

- Continued flotation optimisation on -50% concentrate to improve on WO_3 yield.
- Flotation test on concentrate recovered from the combined Pioneer/Treasure middlings wet tabling test work.

Future work may include recovery of WO_3 from tailings via wet tabling and flotation and progressing test work on the Green Diamond sample through an agreed test work regime based on the results of the current program.

Conceptual Plant Design

Given the relatively small scale nature of the Hatches Creek stockpile re-treatment project (~ 225,000t), it is likely there will be a need to minimise the capital cost to ensure that it is in line with the size of the project. This will have a direct impact on the process design and grade/yield of WO_3 that can be produced.

Consideration will be given to a capital efficient process design that produces an “intermediate” grade product on site at Hatches Creek that can be sold as is or transported and cleaned in another facility.

A conceptual plant design at site may consist of a simple communitation circuit and gravity concentration in the form of spirals and wet tables.

The intermediate product, if not saleable, requires cleaning via magnetic separation and flotation. This stage could be completed, for example in a pilot plant operated in a metallurgical testing laboratory or similar facility.

At the completion of the current metallurgical test program, a scoping study will be prepared that addresses the issues of process design, capital and operating cost estimates, product/revenue model for different grade concentrates, location of processing and contracting model for processing.

Exploration Potential

There has been no substantial exploration or mining undertaken at Hatches Creek since 1957. Numerous historical underground mines are present which exploited high grade quartz veins containing wolframite and to a lesser extent scheelite, bismuth and copper, mostly to the water table and to a maximum depth of only 60 m. A comprehensive review of the Hatches Creek site was undertaken by the Bureau of Mineral Resources Geology and Geophysics (Commonwealth Government) and published in 1961. This included detailed mapping and surveying of most of the mine workings. This work suggests that the mineralisation is open at depth and the previously mined reefs show excellent continuity.

Review of this data suggests that the Hit or Miss Group is a high priority target for potential open pit mining in view of the large number of individual mineralised veins present.

Wiluna West Iron Ore Project

GWR's flagship project, the Wiluna West Iron Ore Project, is an exceptional, DSO iron ore development project, which will produce a high grade, low impurity iron ore as metallurgical tests have demonstrated.

The Wiluna West project has a 2004 JORC Code compliant Resource totalling 130.3 million tonnes at an average iron grade of 60% Fe, including 69.2M tonnes of Probable Reserves at 60.3% Fe (refer Annual Resources and Reserves Statement contained in the 2014 Annual Report). This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

In April 2013, GWR received notification from the Office of the Environmental Protection Authority that the Company's plans for large scale mining at Wiluna West do not warrant formal assessment under the Environmental Protection Act 1986. This clears the way for development of the Wiluna West Iron Ore Project at a rate of production of up to 10 million tonnes per annum.

GWR has made substantial progress towards mining operations at Wiluna West and is ready to complete development and move in to production. In April 2012, the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum approved the mining proposal for the John William Douth ("JWD") high grade deposit. This Mining Approval concerns one million tonnes per annum for three years. The JWD deposit is within the Wiluna West Iron Ore Project tenements and contains a DSO hematite resource of 10.7Mt at a high grade 63.7% Fe, using a cut-off of 55% Fe (refer ASX announcement dated 11 April 2013).

The JWD metallurgical characterisation program was carried out on lump ores at the CSIRO laboratories in Brisbane, whilst sinter pot test work on JWD fines was conducted at CISRI's Beijing research facilities. The positive metallurgical test-work results indicate that GWR's iron ore lump and fines products will be viewed by the steel mills as value adding and comparable with premium lump ores produced in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

In view of the substantial decline in iron ore prices since March 2014, GWR has responded by placing the project on care and maintenance and reducing project related costs to a minimum. In February 2015 a five hole, 430 m RC drilling program was completed upon E53/1089 testing iron mineralisation on Unit C. Assay results from this drilling are not as yet available.

Wiluna West Gold Project

With the recent rise in gold prices GWR is reviewing opportunities to achieve positive cash flow by mining portions of its JORC 2004 gold Resource of 3,478,000 tonnes at 2.3 g/t Au for an estimated 258,000 oz Au (estimated at a 1g/t lower cut off). This includes an Indicated Resource estimate of 46,000 tonnes at 3.5g/t Au for 5,200 oz and an Inferred Resource estimate of 3,432,000 tonnes at 2.3g/t Au for 253,000 oz. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

During the quarter a composite metallurgical sample collected from RC chips from the Golden Monarch deposit was submit to Nagrom laboratories Perth and results are expected in the June quarter.

Earaheedy Iron & Manganese Project

GWR has continued to expand its tenement holding and now has secured or has tenement applications that cover almost all of the northern portion of the Earraheedy Basin occupying a total combined area of 953 km². GWR 100% owned tenements or those comprising the Dragon Energy JV cover 130 km of strike length over the prospective Frere Formation, within the Earraheedy Basin, which is considered highly prospective for both iron and manganese deposits. Previous exploration, mostly in the 1970s, identified significant hematite-goethite mineralisation associated with the Frere Formation that is evident on air-borne magnetics (Figure 4).

Negotiations with the Birriliburu Native Title holders for the Dragon Energy tenements E69/2377 and E69/2126 have been successfully concluded. Negotiations with the Wiluna Native Title holders in respect to access deeds the Dragon Energy Farm-in tenements are ongoing.

Investment in West Peak Iron (“WPI”)

GWR holds a 19.9% interest in ASX listed company WPI which is focused on iron ore exploration in the West African country of Liberia.

No Activities have been undertaken by WPI due to the Ebola crisis in the region.

Investment in Tungsten Mining

In June 2014, the Company acquired a 16.5% interest in ASX listed company Tungsten Mining NL (ASX Code: TGN) by participating in the placement of shortfall shares in TGN's entitlement issue. GWR subscribed for 35,000,000 shares at a price of 4 cents each equating to an investment of \$1,400,000. GWR has been engaged to provide management and technical services to Tungsten Mining from 1 August 2014.

Tungsten is a high value industrial metal used in the manufacture of hardened metals (cemented carbides), steel alloys and mill products. Its application in heavy construction machinery, drilling for minerals and oil/gas and in high temperature equipment makes tungsten a mineral of strategic importance.

Tungsten Mining is focused on the development and exploitation of tungsten deposits, in particular the advanced Kilba Project in the Ashburton region of Western Australia. During the September and December quarters Tungsten Mining completed a two phased program of infill drilling at Kilba.

On the 30th of January 2015 TGN announced an updated Resource estimate (JORC Code 2012) incorporating the above drilling of 5.0 million tonnes at 0.24% WO₃ at Zones 8,11 and 12. This comprising 4.1 million tonnes at 0.25% WO₃, in the Indicated category and 0.83 million tonnes at 0.20% WO₃ in the Inferred category as summarised in Table 8.

Table 8: Kilba Mineral Resource estimate based on a 0.10% WO₃ cut-off grade.

Prospect	Class	Tonnes	WO ₃	WO ₃
		'000 t	%	t
Zone 8	Indicated	540	0.27	1,500
	Inferred	150	0.31	500
	Total	700	0.28	1,900
Zone 11	Indicated	3,600	0.25	9,000
	Inferred	460	0.19	900
	Total	4,000	0.24	9,800
Zone 12	Inferred	230	0.15	400
	Total	230	0.15	400
Total	Indicated	4,100	0.25	10,400
	Inferred	830	0.20	1,700
	Total	5,000	0.24	12,100

Note: Totals may differ from sum of individual numbers as numbers have been rounded to two significant figures in accordance with the Australian JORC code 2012 guidance on Mineral Resource reporting.

The recently completed infill drilling has significantly increased the confidence level in the Resource with 86% of the contained metal now falling within the Indicated category.

Metallurgical test work being undertaken at Nagrom laboratories in Kelmscott WA were substantially advanced during the March quarter. Test work has produced a 53% WO₃ concentrate at a yield of 38% via simple gravity techniques. Recently completed flotation tests have confirmed that 91% of WO₃ contained in the middlings have been recovered, increasing WO₃ yield (gravity and flotation combined) to above 75%. Yield is expected to increase further with completion of test work on gravity tailings.

Work continues on float optimisation to improve concentrate yields and grades.

Project Generation

As previously announced, the Company is now actively seeking other iron ore and commodity opportunities within Western Australia and elsewhere. The Company has recently reviewed a number of opportunities at both a project and corporate level.

RWG Minerals

In view of the depressed market conditions for iron ore, GWR has been investigating a number of other (non-iron ore) commodity opportunities. During the September quarter GWR established a 100% owned subsidiary, RWG Minerals Pty Ltd ("RWG"). RWG's mandate is to seek opportunities throughout Western Australia, which are currently not held and can be acquired by applying for tenements. Two additional tenements have recently been applied for, being Twin Hills (gold) and Ted Well (tungsten) and the Bullabulling exploration licence was withdrawn, meaning that RWG now has a total of six projects within Western Australia.

Twin Hills (gold) – E29/950

The Twin Hills exploration licence (E29/950) application is located approximately 30 km north east of the township of Menzies in the North Eastern Goldfields of WA. E29/950 is approximately 30 km² in size and occupies approximately 10 km of strike over the greenstone belt which hosts the excised historical Twin Hills gold mine

Ted Well (tungsten) – E09/2141

The Ted Well exploration licence application (E09/2141) is located approximately 250 km east of the township of Carnarvon in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia. It is some 360 km² in size and has 52 km of prospective strike. It is also 40 km south of the Nardoo Well exploration licence applied for by RWG in August 2014. The DMP Mindex database shows that there are a number of mineral occurrences within E09/2141 including 32 tungsten occurrences. The Ted Well project complements that of the Nardoo Well project and RWG plans to compile and review previous exploration data during the June Quarter Nardoo Well (tungsten, tantalum, beryllium) - E09/2114.

The 131 km² Nardoo Well exploration licence application is located 250 km east of Carnarvon in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia. Access is gained via the sealed Carnarvon- Mullewa road to the east of Gascoyne Junction and then 90 km north on local gravel roads.

Prospecting and small scale mining for tantalum, beryl, bismuth and mica has been carried out in the area since the 1920s. Based upon Department of Mines and Petroleum databases, there are widespread occurrences of tungsten, tantalite and beryl within E09/2114. The Mindex database shows more than 20 tungsten occurrences which are concentrated in the northeast portion of the tenement. Here skarn style tungsten (scheelite) and copper occurs within the Morrissey Metamorphics.

Previous exploration by Whim Creek Consolidated NL in the early 1980s included percussion drilling with the best intercept being 8 m at 0.37% WO₃. Rock chip samples of up to 7% WO₃ were also obtained.

In the southwest portion of the tenement there are widespread occurrences in the form of outcrops and old mine workings of tantalite, columbite, beryl and mica associated with pegmatite intrusives.

During the coming quarter, GWR plans to compile previous exploration results.

Ellendale (diamonds) – E04/2385

The Ellendale exploration licence application is located 10 km southeast of the Ellendale diamond mine in the West Kimberley region of Western Australia and was applied for in November 2014. The Department of Mines and Petroleum Mindex database shows that there are 14 known diamond occurrences within the ground applied for.

GWR plans to compile all the historical exploration data.

Lake MacLeod (gypsum) - E08/2650

The 157 km² Lake MacLeod exploration licence application E08/2650 is located in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia some 15 km from the Western Australian coast. It is 140 km south of Exmouth and 95 km northeast of a deep water port at Cape Cuvier (Figure 5).

Previous explorers have identified substantial deposits of high grade gypsum (>90% gypsum) within the ground applied for. Previous exploration activities have included test pitting, auger drilling and metallurgical testwork. From this work tonnage and grade estimates, were made for the Lake MacLeod 1 and 2 deposits (Figure 8), which pre date the JORC Code.

The gypsum deposits within E08/2650 represent potential high quality, low impurity sources of gypsum which are suitable for use in the building and agricultural industries. Gypsum has previously been exported to Asian markets by Dampier Salt from deposits located approximately 90 km to the south.

The sealed Exmouth road traverses the tenement application and joins the major North West Coastal Highway some 35 km to the south. The deep water port of Cape Cuvier is located approximately 95 km south west, where Dampier Salt are currently exporting salt at a rate of 2.9 Mt per annum.

GWR plans to compile all previous exploration results to confirm the deposits quality and size and to also undertake market research to determine if there is a potential market.

Hooley Well (nickel cobalt) - E09/2126

The 90 km² Hooley Well exploration licence application E09/2126 is located in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia and is 330 km east south east of Carnarvon.

The area is within the Archean aged Narryer Metamorphic Complex with most of the ground applied for being covered by colluvium and alluvium. Previous work has identified an ultramafic intrusive body called the Claypan Anomaly, where exploration for nickel has been undertaken by a number of companies since the 1960s.

Exploration by Platinum Australia Limited between 2004 and 2006 intersected 22 m of 0.9% Ni in drillhole HAC 4 which included 4 m at 1.41% Ni. Exploration by Eagle Nickel Limited between 2008 and 2011 included an IP/ Resistivity survey and drilling of one diamond drill hole . The IP / Resistivity survey identified a number of targets.

Corporate

Cash Position

GWR remains well funded with cash reserves of \$15.2 million and no debt.

Tenement Interests

A schedule of the Company's interest in mining tenements as at 31 March 2015 for the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3 is appended at Annexure 1.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Allen Maynard, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geosciences ("AIG"), a Corporate Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy ("AusIMM") and independent consultant to the Company. Mr Maynard is the Director and principal geologist of Al Maynard & Associates Pty Ltd and has over 35 years of exploration and mining experience in a variety of mineral deposit styles. Mr Maynard 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 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".(JORC Code). Mr Maynard consents to inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Figure 3: GWR Project Location Map



Figure 4: Earraheedy Area Regional Magnetics

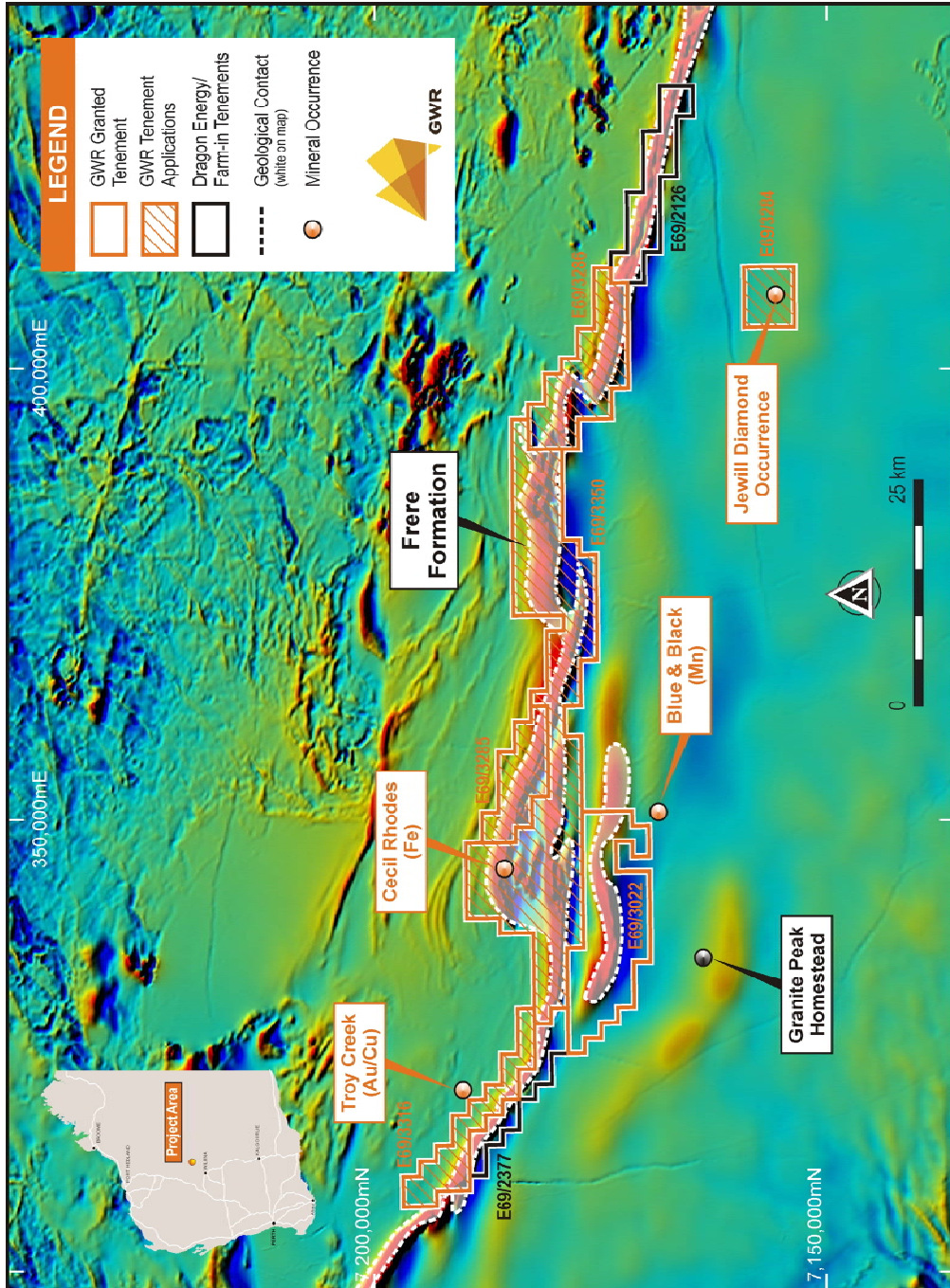
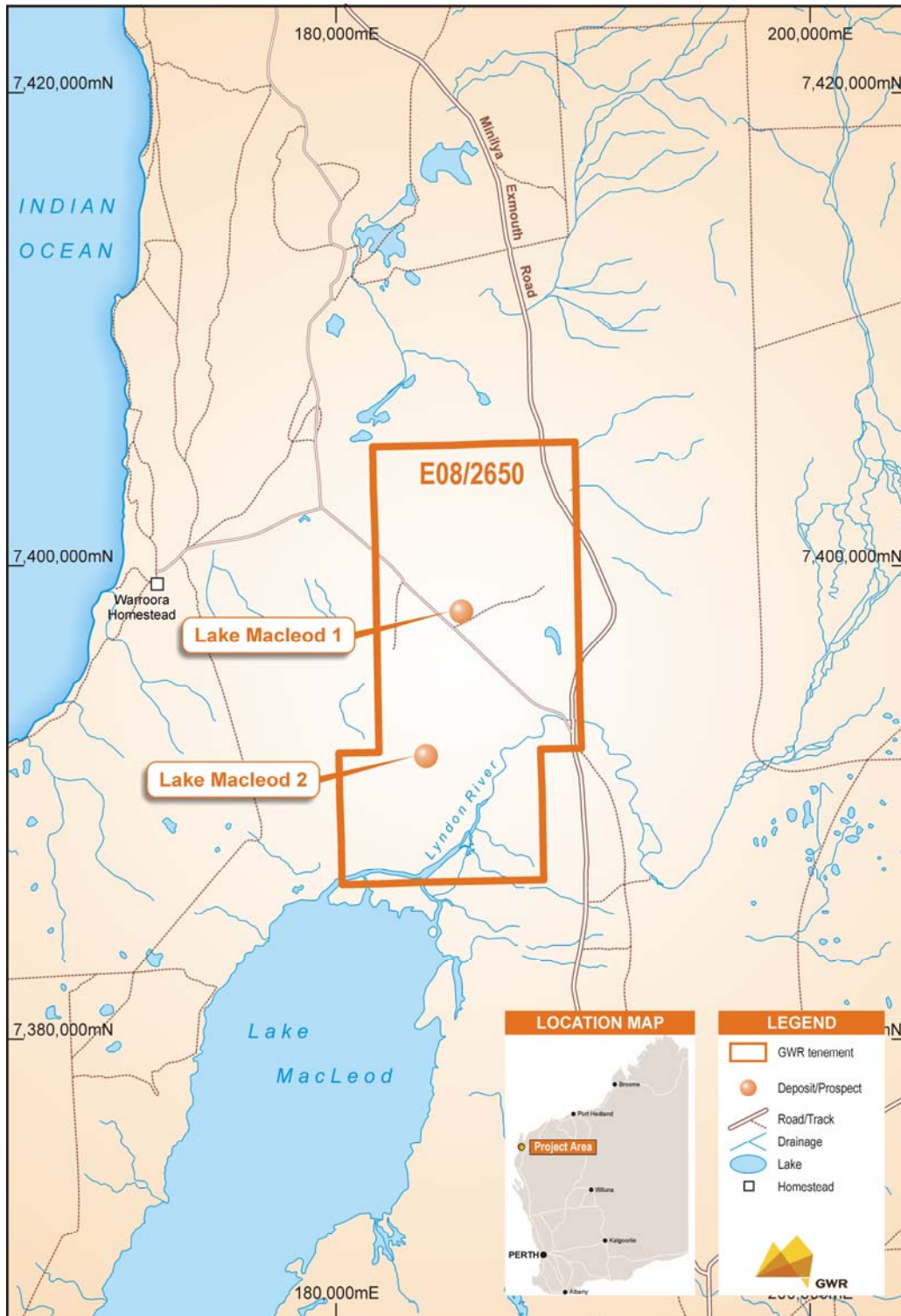


Figure 5: Lake MacLeod



Annexure 1 - Schedule of interests in mining tenements

(a) Interests in mining tenements as at 31 March 2015

Location	Tenement	Percentage held	Notes
Wiluna			
Wiluna West	E53/1089-I	80%	JV with Jindalee Resources Ltd
Wiluna West	E53/1116-I	100%	
Wiluna West	G57/9	100%	
Wiluna West	G57/10	100%	
Wiluna West	L53/115	100%	
Wiluna West	L53/146	100%	
Wiluna West	L53/147	100%	
Wiluna West	L53/148	100%	
Wiluna West	L53/154	100%	
Wiluna West	L53/177	100%	
Wiluna West	L53/178	100%	
Wiluna West	L53/179	100%	
Wiluna West	L53/190	100%	
Wiluna West	M53/971-I	100%	
Wiluna West	M53/972-I	100%	
Wiluna West	M53/1016-I	100%	
Wiluna West	M53/1017-I	100%	
Wiluna West	M53/1018-I	100%	
Wiluna West	M53/1078-I	80%	JV with Jindalee Resources Ltd
Wiluna West	M53/1087-I	100%	
Earaheedy			
Earaheedy	E69/3022-I	100%	
Earaheedy	E69/3284-I	100%	
Lee Steere Farm-in	E69/2126-I	0%	Farm-in with Dragon Energy Ltd
Lee Steere Farm-in	E69/2377-I	0%	Farm-in with Dragon Energy Ltd
Woodley			
Woodley Farm-in	E57/632-I	0%	Farm-in with Nemex Resources Ltd
Woodley Farm-in	E57/634-I	0%	Farm-in with Nemex Resources Ltd

* Excludes tenement applications.

Tenements acquired and disposed of during the quarter

During the March quarter, L53/190 (Wiluna West) and E69/3284 (Earaheedy) were granted. Other than for tenement applications, there were no other tenements acquired or disposed during the quarter.

(b) The beneficial percentage interests held in farm-in or farm-out agreements as the end of the quarter

The Company remains in the “earn-in” phase of both the Woodley and Lee Steere farm-in agreements and has no beneficial interest in the respective tenements as set out above.

(c) The beneficial percentage interests in farm-in or farm-out agreements acquired or disposed of during the quarter

No change during the quarter.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10

Name of entity

GWR Group Limited

ABN

54 102 622 051

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2015

Consolidated statement of cash flows

		Current quarter (3 months) \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
Cash flows related to operating activities			
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	-
1.2	Payments for (a) exploration & evaluation	(710)	(2,093)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) administration	(357)	(1,642)
1.3	Dividends received	-	-
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	110	536
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes received (GST paid)	-	-
1.7	Other (provide details if material)	20	85
Net Operating Cash Flows		(937)	(3,114)
Cash flows related to investing activities			
1.8	Payment for: (a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	(4)	(15)
1.9	Proceeds from: (a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	-	7
1.10	Loans to other entities	-	-
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities	-	-
1.12	Other (refund/charges of environmental bonds & security deposits)	-	68
Net investing cash flows		(4)	60
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(941)	(3,054)

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(941)	(3,054)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	-	-
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19	Other (capital raising costs)	-	-
	Net financing cash flows	-	-
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(941)	(3,054)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	16,185	16,185
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	-
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	15,244	15,244

Payments to directors of the entity and associates of the directors

Payments to related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter \$A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	120
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Payment of fees, salaries and superannuation to the directors of the Company during the quarter.
--

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

--

2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

--

Financing facilities available

Add notes necessary for an understanding of the position.

	Amount available \$A'000	Amount used \$A'000
3.1 Loan facilities	-	-
3.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

	\$A'000
4.1 Exploration and evaluation	674
4.2 Development	-
4.3 Production	-
4.4 Administration	511
Total	1,185

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.		Curent quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Cash on hand and at bank	599	757
5.2	Deposits at call	14,645	15,428
5.3	Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)		15,244	16,185

Changes in interests in mining tenements

	Tenement reference	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1	Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.2	Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased	L53/190 Granted	Nil	100%
		E69/3284 Granted	Nil	100%

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

		Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1	Preference +securities <i>(description)</i>				
7.2	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions				
7.3	+Ordinary securities	240,178,059	240,178,059		
7.4	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues: (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs				
7.5	+Convertible debt securities <i>(description)</i>				
7.6	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7	Options <i>(description and conversion factor)</i>	21,500,000		Exercise price \$0.575 [^]	Expiry date 22 Nov 2015
		700,000		\$0.575 [^]	4 Jan 2016
		1,400,000		\$0.575 [^]	22 Feb 2016
		1,000,000		\$0.575 [^]	22 Mar 2016
7.8	Issued during quarter				
7.9	Exercised during quarter				
7.10	Expired during quarter				
7.11	Debentures <i>(totals only)</i>				
7.12	Unsecured notes <i>(totals only)</i>				

[^] The change of option's exercise price is pursuant to Section 6.22 of the ASX Listing Rules.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 5).
- 2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here:



Date:

30 April 2015

Print name: Mr Craig Ferrier
CEO

Notes

- 1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.
- 2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.
- 3 **Issued and quoted securities.** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.
- 4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.
- 5 **Accounting Standards.** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Accounting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

=====
=====