Mount Gibson Iron Limited
ABN 87 008 670 817

Level 1, 2 Kings Park Road
West Perth 6005, Western Australia
PO Box 55, West Perth WA 6872
Telephone: 61-8-9426-7500
Facsimile: 61-8-9485 2305
E-mail: admin@mtgibsoniron.com.au

VIA: WWW.ASXONLINE.COM

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **ASX Code : MGX**

17 August 2015

Iron Hill Mineral Resource

HIGHLIGHTS

- Total Mineral Resource estimate of **8.8 Mt @ 58.3% Fe** using a 50% Fe cut-off at the Iron Hill Deposit.
- Confirms potential for significant extension of mine life at Extension Hill for minimal capital development expenditure due to Iron Hill's close proximity to existing operations.
- Regulatory approvals for mining are progressing and targeted for consent in second half of 2016.
- Infill drilling to increase the Mineral Resource confidence and to upgrade the classification is planned for the 2015-16 financial year.

Mount Gibson Iron Limited (**Mount Gibson**) is pleased to announce a Mineral Resource estimate for the Iron Hill hematite deposit, located adjacent to the company's Extension Hill hematite mine in the Mid West region of Western Australia. Iron Hill is the first Mineral Resource estimate to be completed for several hematite prospects at the Extension Hill South Project area, which remains the primary focus of the Company's ongoing exploration activities.

Extensive drilling and evaluation of the Iron Hill prospect by Mount Gibson has resulted in an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of **8.8 million tonnes of direct-shipping-grade (DSO) hematite grading 58.3% Fe** using a 50% Fe cut-off grade (refer Table 1).

Mount Gibson Chief Executive Officer Jim Beyer said the successful delineation of a Mineral Resource at Iron Hill was very pleasing and highlighted the benefit of the Company's focus on realising maximum value from its existing operations at minimal cost in a challenging price environment for iron ore.

"The Iron Hill Resource has the potential to materially extend the life of the Extension Hill mine, which has been a highly successful investment for Mount Gibson as well as a major economic contributor to the Mid West region over a number of years," he said.

"Mount Gibson will continue the permitting and development planning process for Iron Hill in order to extend the Company's standing as a major Mid West iron ore producer."

Mount Gibson considers the estimation of the Mineral Resource at Iron Hill to be a significant positive development in the Company's strategy to extend the life of the Extension Hill hematite mine. Extension Hill is scheduled to produce 3.5 – 4.0 million tonnes of ore in 2015-16.

The Iron Hill deposit is located on granted Mining Leases approximately 3km south of the existing Extension Hill open pit mine and crushing facilities. Given its proximity to existing operations, the capital cost of any development is expected to be minimal, which together with the high tenor and similarity of the mineralisation to that at Extension Hill, makes Iron Hill a highly attractive life extension opportunity.

Subject to the receipt of all necessary approvals, Mount Gibson anticipates it will be in a position to commence mining at the Iron Hill deposit on the expected depletion of remaining Ore Reserves in the current Extension Hill open pit in 2016-17.

Approvals are progressing consistent with the Company's targeted development schedule. In January 2015, the Office of the Environmental Protection Agency of WA set a Public Environmental Review (PER) level of assessment for the Project. The PER is expected to be completed and released for public comment in the December quarter of 2015.

Estimation of the Iron Hill Mineral Resource

In April 2015, Mount Gibson completed an iron ore Mineral Resource estimate for the Iron Hill deposit based on recent and historical information. The estimate was reviewed by an external group in June 2015, and it complies with recommendations in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012) by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC).

Table 1: Iron Hill Mineral Resource as at June 2015, reported above a 50% Fe cut-off

Iron Hill					
	Tonnes millions	Fe %	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	P %
Mineral Resources, above 50% Fe					
Indicated	1.47	60.4	8.35	1.02	0.047
Inferred	7.33	57.7	8.65	1.74	0.069
Total	**8.80**	**58.3**	**8.60**	**1.62**	**0.065**
Discrepancies may appear due to rounding. All tonnages have been estimated as dry tonnages.					

Further drilling to upgrade the confidence and classification of the Iron Hill Mineral Resource is planned for the 2015-16 financial year. A feasibility study including an Ore Reserve estimation and detailed mine plans for the Iron Hill deposit are also planned to be undertaken.

The Mineral Resource estimate was prepared by Mount Gibson Mining, and reviewed by Haren Consulting. A description of the Iron Hill Mineral Resource estimate is provided below, and further information relating to the estimate is provided in Appendix A in the form of Table 1 of the JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

For further information:

Jim Beyer
Chief Executive Officer
Mount Gibson Iron Limited
+61-8-9426-7500

John Phaceas
Empeiros Advisory
+61-8-9426-7500
+61-(0)411-449-621

Competent Person's Statements

Iron Hill Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results including sampling techniques and data management is based on information compiled by Gregory Hudson, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Hudson was a full-time employee of, and is a consultant to Mount Gibson Iron Limited, and he has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Hudson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Iron Hill Mineral Resources

The information in this report relating to the Mineral Resources of Iron Hill at the Extension Hill South project is based on information compiled by Jani Kalla, a Competent Person who is a member and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Kalla was a full-time employee of Mount Gibson Iron Limited, and is now a full time employee of First Quantum Minerals Limited. Mr Kalla has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation 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 Kalla consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Iron Hill Mineral Resource estimate complies with recommendations in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012) by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). Therefore it is suitable for public reporting.

Information material to understanding the Iron Hill Hematite Mineral Resource

Geology, style and nature of the mineralisation

Iron Hill occupies a flat-topped mesa-like part of the range in which rotation and tilting of the Banded Iron Formation (BIF) due to faulting has resulted in a NW strike steeply dipping to the NE, to near vertical in places. At the deposit scale the strike varies from an interpreted antiform in the south, through a NNW strike in the middle to a WNW strike in the north end of the Mineral Resource. The BIF has been deeply weathered resulting in extensive secondary enrichments of hematite, which outcrop at surface. On the south-western side of the northern part of the deposit, the underlying and adjacent felsic rocks are exposed both at surface and in two adits that were driven in the 1970's.

Hematite-goethite mineralisation of bedded material is discontinuously exposed over a strike length of 1,100 metres, and is best developed at the north-western end where it reaches a maximum width of 80m. To the southeast, in the central zone of the deposit, the hematite is less massive, occurring as smaller localised pods, before the mineralisation outcrops again on the southern end with an interpreted antiform.

The nine hills that make up the 16 km-long Gibson Range represent structurally discrete areas of BIF. Hematite/goethite mineralisation occurs to varying degrees throughout the ranges, formed by weathering of the BIF and removal by dissolution of much of the original silica. Zones rich in primary magnetite have weathered to form significant near surface deposits of massive hematite-goethite such as those identified at Extension Hill, Iron Hill, and the south flank of Mt Gibson. Many small deposits with limited surface expression also exist however further drilling is required to determine their extent.

Weathering of the sub-vertical BIF at Iron Hill has resulted in semi-conformable lenticular bodies of massive hematite within jaspilitic, finely bedded hematite-chert BIF, flanked by related, but displaced sub-horizontal zones dominated by goethite mineralogies. Overprinting of the original vertically stratified fabric is believed to have resulted from horizontal movement of iron replacing silica, as well as physical displacement of hematitic material by weathering processes. Incomplete replacement of the BIF at surface has in places resulted in a mineralised capping with relatively high residual silica levels.

Overall distribution of hematite-goethite (DSO) mineralisation is influenced by the underlying geology (stratigraphy and structures) as well as the impact of paleo-surface and surface enrichment effects.

Drilling, sampling and assay techniques

The majority of the sample information for the Iron Hill Mineral resource estimate is derived from reverse circulation (RC) drilling (159 holes). The remainder of the information for the estimate includes eight diamond core drill holes, assays from two adits, and 30 rotary air blast (RAB) holes. Drilling was conducted between 1936 and 2014.

Drill hole spacing at Iron Hill is variable and ranges from approximately 25m by 25m to approximately 25m by 50m, however the spacing of drill data considered of acceptable quality for use in the estimation is up to 100m x 100m.

MGX conducted qualitative logging utilising LogChief to capture the logging data of the 2013 and 2014 drilling campaigns. LogChief is logging software with inbuilt data validation commands. In addition to the LogChief internal validations, the logging data was validated visually by geologists and also post-validated against geochemistry.

The integrity of the data was thoroughly verified using reports and field information. Twin holes of historic drill holes were drilled in 2013 and 2014 to check validity of the historical downhole assay data.

Logging, geochemistry (assays) and cross section interpretations conducted during and after Mount Gibson drilling confirms the geological continuity at depth, of mapped outcrops of the hosting banded iron formation and associated outcropping iron mineralisation.

Mount Gibson Iron has conducted three phases of drilling at Iron Hill, including reverse circulation and diamond drilling programs. The reverse circulation drilling programs were conducted in 2013 and 2014, comprising 125 drill holes in total. All samples during both drilling programs were acquired at one metre intervals through a static cone splitter attached to the RC drill rig. Two samples were taken for each metre at the time of drilling, and each sample identified with a sample ID with a suffix "A" or "B". All samples acquired were assayed.

The sample preparation involves oven drying, followed by crushing to a nominal particle size of 3 mm and pulverising the sample to a nominal 90% passing 105 µm. A 0.66 g sub-sample is collected from the pulp and fused with flux to form a glass bead and analysed for Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, CaO, K_2O, MgO, MnO, S, Na_2O and TiO_2 using X-Ray fluorescence (XRF).

Loss on ignition (LOI) analysis is undertaken by thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) at 1000°C using a separate pre-dried portion (2 to 3 g) of the sample pulp.

A total of 106,541 measurements of density from downhole geophysical measurements were collected at approximately 10cm intervals

Criteria used for Mineral Resource classification

For the Mineral Resource classification a qualitative and quantitative approach has been adopted. Quantitatively the classification approach has reviewed parameters from the interpolation stage such as estimation pass and kriging variance. Qualitatively the approach was reviewed from a geological perspective to take into consideration data density and if the classification made geological sense.

The Mineral Resource classification is based on the combination of the following factors:

- The quantity and distribution of data available;
- All data used in the Mineral Resource estimation are considered high quality; any data of questionable quality was removed prior to estimation;
- The spatial continuity demonstrated by variography;
- The search pass in which the estimation was made. The blocks with very closed spaced data therefore receive a higher classification that those with data further away;
- The prospects for eventual economic extraction (i.e. more likely than not), regardless of the other factors considered in the classification of the resource. This takes into account the cut-off grade used, mining factors or assumptions, Metallurgical factors or assumptions, Environmental factors or assumptions and bulk density;
- The Indicated material has sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support future mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit; and
- The Inferred material confidence is not sufficient to allow the results of the application of technical and economic parameters to be used for detailed planning in Pre-Feasibility (Clause 39 of the JORC Code 2012) or Feasibility (Clause 40) studies. Caution should be exercised if Inferred Mineral Resources are used to support technical and economic studies such as Scoping Studies.

The Mineral Resource has been classified as a combination of Indicated and Inferred. No Measured material has been defined at this point. The mineralisation was classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource where the drilling density was approximately 25 m by 25 m, the mineralisation shows reasonable geological continuity and was estimated in the first interpolation pass. The remainder of the mineralisation was classified as an Inferred Resource due to limited drill coverage, structural / geological complexity and the narrow, discontinuous geometry of the mineralisation. Poorly understood areas of mineralisation were not classified or were downgraded to unclassified.

Geological interpretation and estimation methodology

Surface geology was mapped and 3-dimensional outcrop strings were generated (draped) onto the topographic surface. The surface unit match well with mineralisation units identified in drilling and the mineralisation and mapping of the two underground adits.

From this information a subvertical nature to the lithological units has been inferred for the majority of the units. The exception to this is the detrital units identified at Iron Hill as they typically display a sub-horizontal morphology as the units generally result from more recent scouring and erosion of the primary, bedded material and localised depositional processes. Cross sections show the interpretation of the lithological units in Figures 4 to 8 in Appendix A.

The hematite-goethite mineralisation was interpreted on a nominal 50% Fe cut-off, along with the geological and geophysical logging. The interpreted mineralised envelopes were wireframed by Mount Gibson exploration geologists who supervised the drilling and conducted mapping over the area. The interpretations and wireframes were reviewed by the Principal Geologist and an external consultant, and are considered to be acceptable for the purposes of estimating a Mineral Resource for Iron Hill deposit.

Grade estimation was carried out using the geostatistical method of Ordinary Kriging (OK) using Datamine Studio 3 software. The Ordinary Kriging used estimation parameters defined by the variography. Kriging accounts for the spatial distribution and grade continuity of the input data. Kriging is also able to account for the clustering of samples caused by variation in drilling density throughout the deposit.

Fourteen variables were estimated into the Mineral Resource block model. This includes 11 elements; Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, S, CaO, Na_2O, K_2O, MgO, MnO, TiO_2; Loss on Ignition LOI1000; Magnasat and density.

Each domain was estimated separately using only data from that domain. Thus the boundaries between lodes are considered and treated as hard boundaries for estimation purposes. Variograms were generated to assess the grade continuity of the various elements and as inputs to the kriging algorithm used to interpolate grades. Snowden Supervisor software was used to generate and model the variograms.

The drillhole data was coded within the geological wireframes and composited prior to running the estimation process using a 1 metre composite interval to minimise any bias due to sample length. The compositing was run within the geological domains to ensure that no composite intervals crossed any lithological or grade boundaries.

For the largest hematite mineralisation domain, top-cuts were applied to P, S, CaO, K_2O, Na2O, MgO, MnO, and TiO_2 grades to prevent overestimation and smearing of outlier values into the surrounding blocks. The Fe grades for waste domains have been top-cut to limit the influence of isolated individual samples grading >50% Fe within waste blocks.

Two main sets of density measurements have been taken for the Iron Hill deposit: volumetric method density and down hole geophysical measurements of density. Volumetric measurements have been completed by Mount Gibson Exploration Geologists while down hole geophysical measurements have been completed by ABIM Solutions Pty Ltd (ABIMS) and Surtron Technologies Pty Ltd (Surtron), during two separate drilling programs completed at Iron Hill.

The volumetric data was not used for estimation purposes rather as a data check for the down hole geophysics. The raw downhole density data was collected and reported at 10cm increments, however the density data was then composited to 1m intervals in the same manner as the geochemical assay data. This maintained a similar sample support as the assay data and a more manageable dataset for estimation.

Density was estimated using Ordinary Kriging for the hematite domains and main BIF waste domain, with the remaining domains having insufficient samples to be considered for kriging. Default density values for un-estimated blocks were assigned.

Cut-off grades

The Fe mineralisation within the hematite was reported above a 50% Fe cut-off grade. The grade chosen for interpretation provides a suitable continuity to generate sensible geological shapes for interpolation. Reporting of Mineral Resources uses 50% Fe as a cut-off grade which achieves a 58.3% Fe Mineral Resource grade. A 54% cut-off could be used to produce material at a target shipping specification grade of ~60% Fe.

Mining and metallurgical methods and parameters, and other material modifying factors

It is assumed that any future mining will be by open cut methods and potential hematite ore will be direct shipping with minimal processing required (crushing and screening only). Mining and metallurgical factors are assumed to be consistent with current operations at Extension Hill Mine which is approximately 3km along-strike to the north of Iron Hill, and therefore costs are well understood.

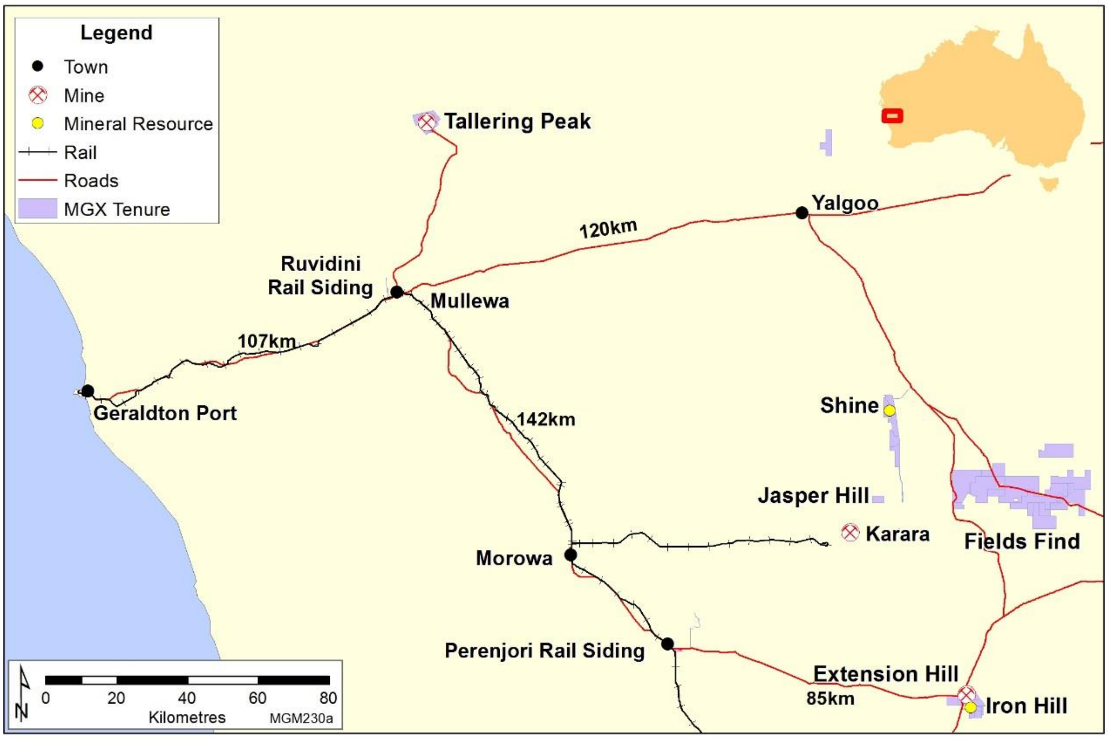

Figure 1 Location of the Iron Hill Mineral resource south of the Extension Hill Hematite Operation relative to other Mount Gibson Mid West assets and infrastructure.

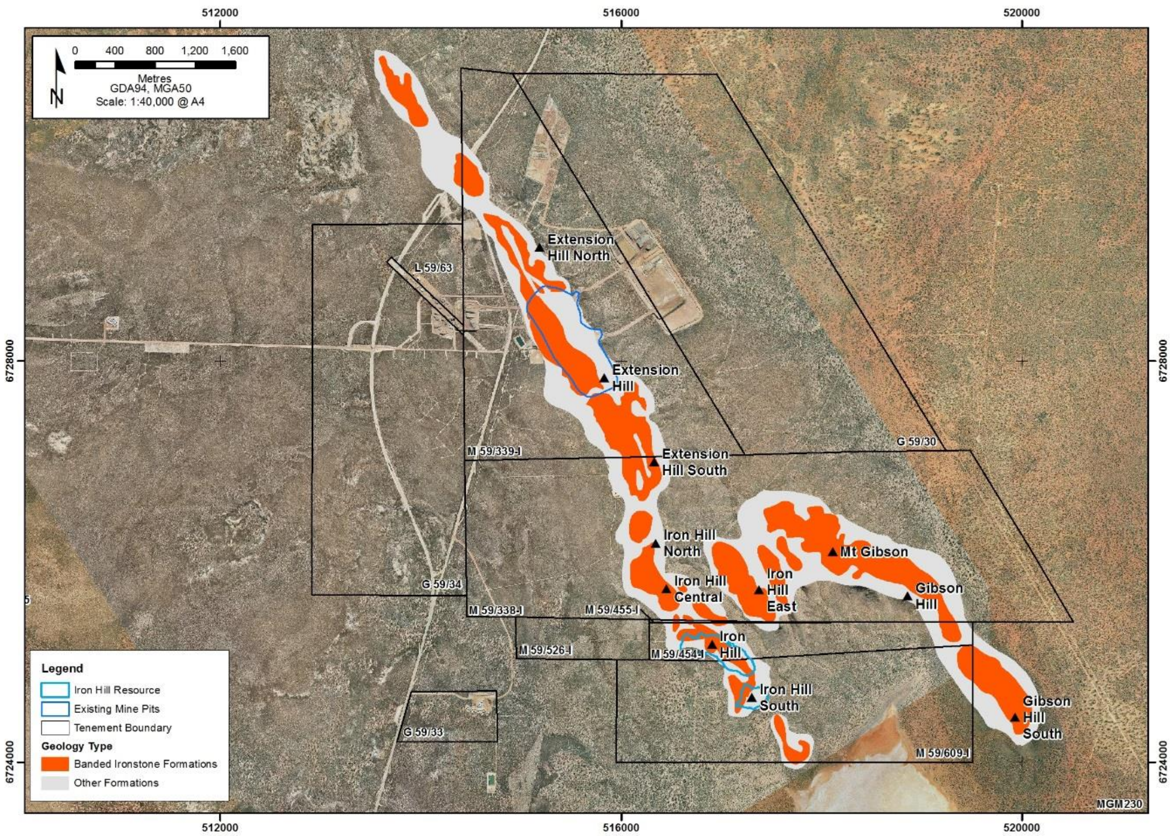

Figure 2 Mount Gibson tenure at Extension Hill Hematite Project showing the prospect locations across the Gibson Range, including Iron Hill and Iron Hill South which make up the reported Mineral Resource

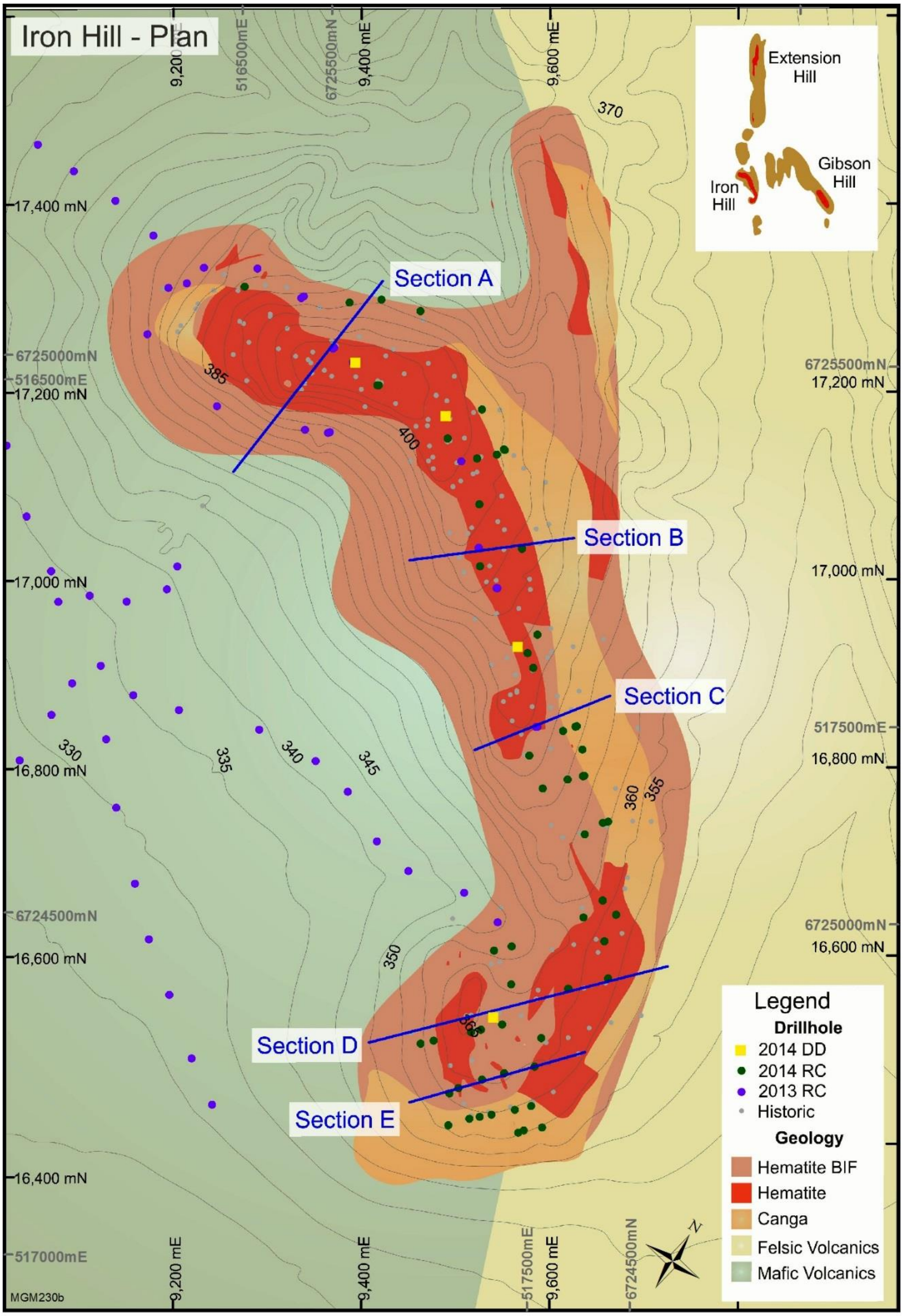

Figure 3 Drill Plan at Iron Hill Deposit (Coordinates shown in MGA50 and local grid).

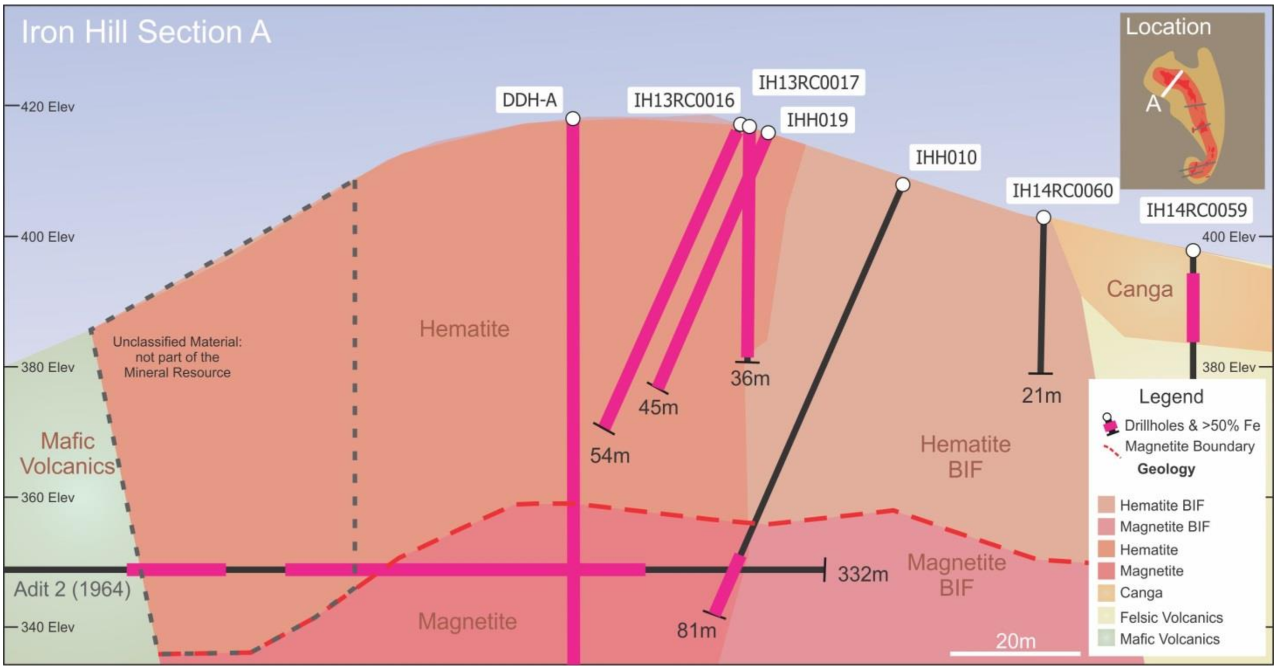

Figure 4 Iron Hill Cross Section A – looking North.

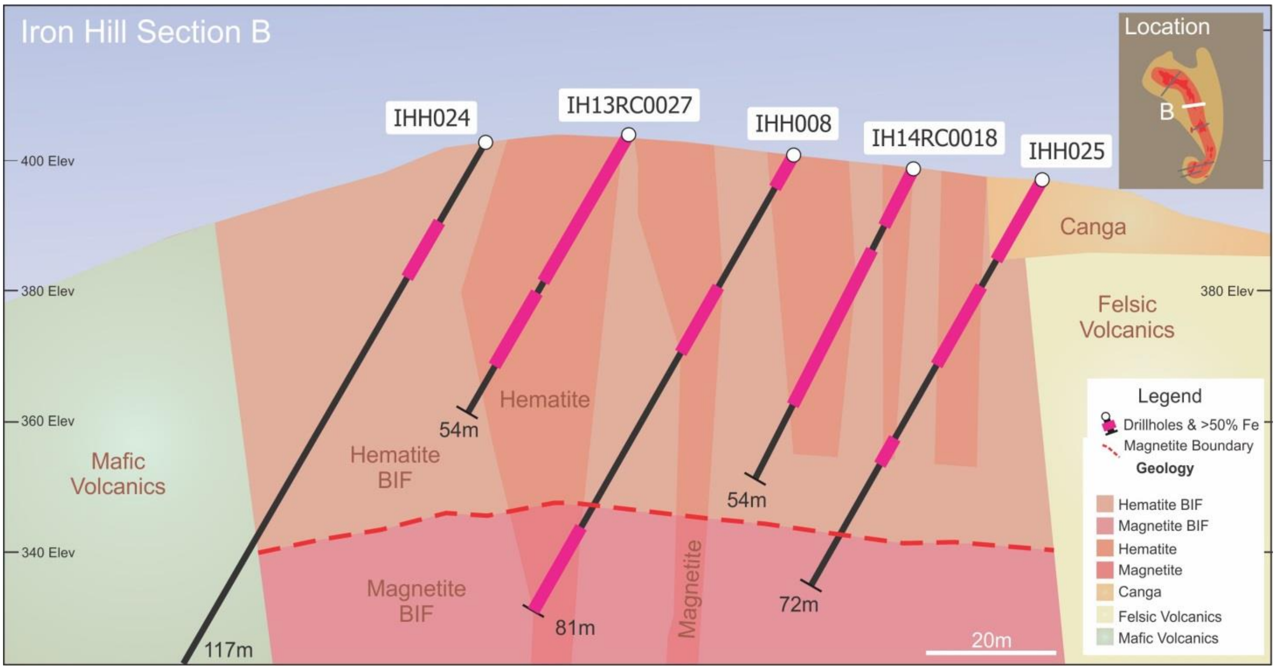

Figure 5 Iron Hill Cross Section B – looking North.

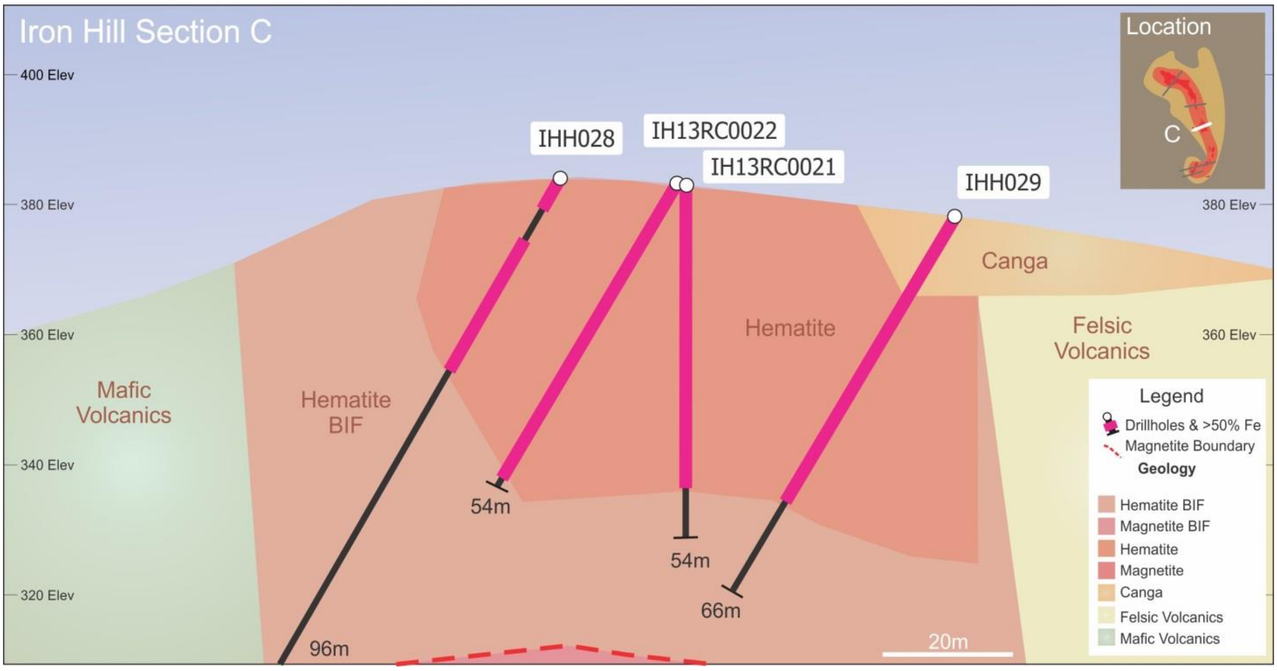

Figure 6 Iron Hill Cross Section C – looking North.

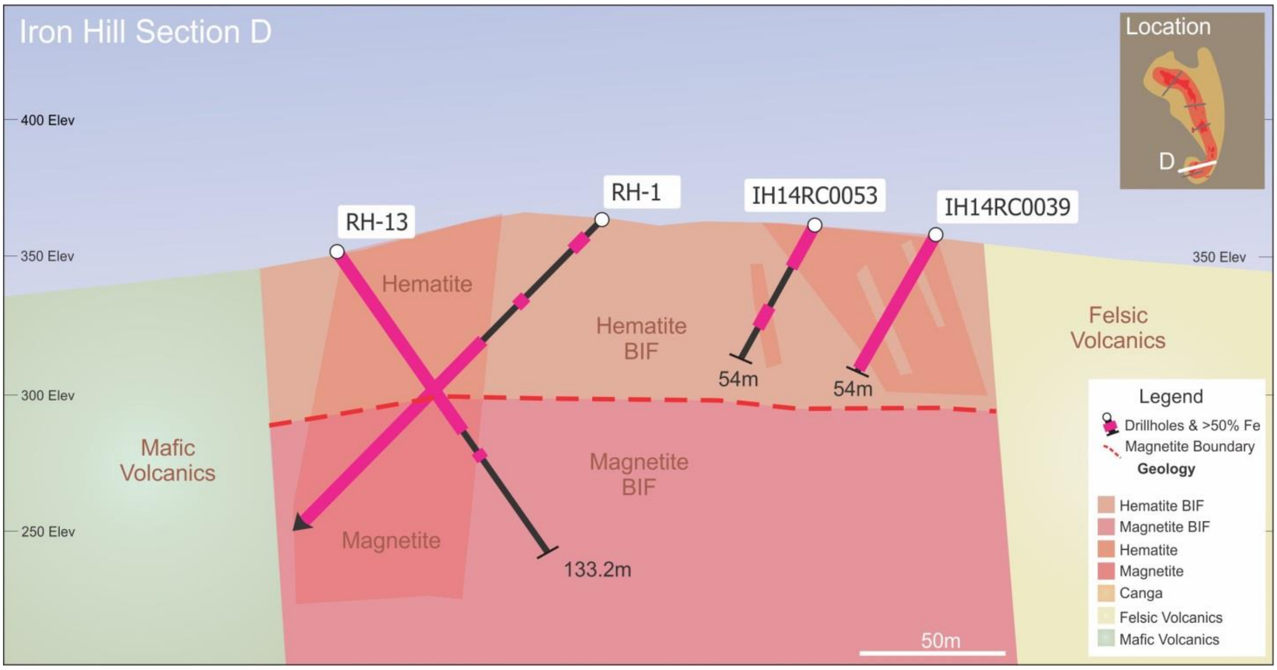

Figure 7 Iron Hill Cross Section D – looking North.

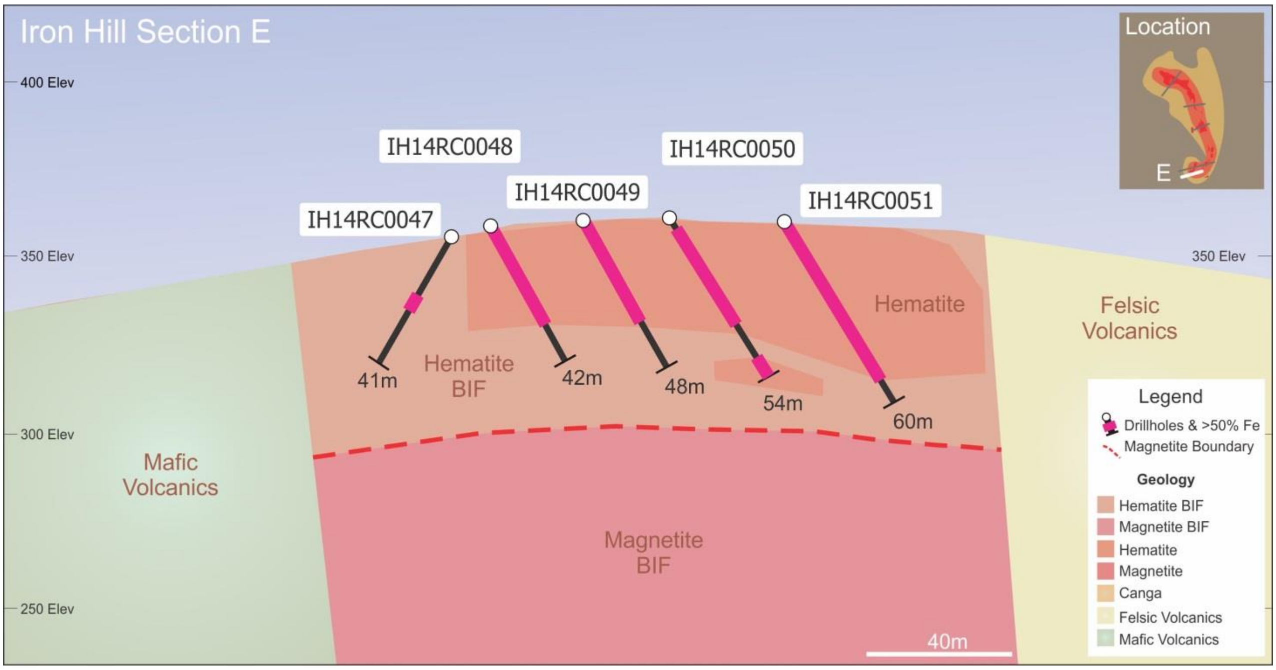

Figure 8 Iron Hill Cross Section E – looking North.

Table 1: Drill hole information of the drilling used in the Mineral Resource estimation.

Note: Coordinates are shown in MGA50 grid, but were converted to a local grid for the estimation. Holes with "Hole ID" in bold and shaded were used for density estimation.

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	MAX DEPTH	DATE	COMPANY	HOLE TYPE	DIP	AZI-MUTH
	MGA50 (m)								
DDH-A	516765.1	6725167.3	417.6	101.3	30/04/1964	Kokan Mining Company	DD	-90	327.5
DDH-B	516864.3	6725179.3	416.9	100.8	9/06/1964	Kokan Mining Company	DD	-90	327.5
DDH-C	516928.4	6725152.4	411.8	191.8	31/07/1965	Kokan Mining Company	DD	-90	327.5
DDH-I	517327.0	6724702.0	362.0	152.1	22/06/1966	Kokan Mining Company	DD	-45	252
DDH-J	517091.5	6725089.3	393.5	152.2	24/08/1966	Kokan Mining Company	DD	-79	222
ID01	516677.5	6725164.1	397.6	24.38	1/10/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID03	516717.7	6725114.9	396.4	30.48	1/01/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID04	516728.0	6725161.6	410.4	42.67	1/09/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID05	516741.3	6725222.0	400.2	12.5	1/10/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID05A	516724.3	6725184.8	410.2	30.48	1/10/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID06	516741.3	6725222.0	400.2	12.19	1/11/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-58	0
ID07A	516781.5	6725168.4	418.9	54.86	1/09/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID08	516838.8	6725159.1	407.4	30.48	1/11/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-68	0
ID09	516825.5	6725172.5	416.3	36.58	1/08/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID10	516828.3	6725216.5	416.6	32	1/08/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID11	516831.3	6725226.7	414.3	30.48	1/11/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID12B	516896.2	6725209.5	414.1	60.96	1/10/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID13	516910.2	6725136.0	400.0	30.48	1/11/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-58	0
ID14	516926.6	6725146.7	410.7	39.62	1/11/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID15	516932.8	6725174.2	412.2	27.43	1/11/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID16	516934.5	6725176.9	412.0	18.29	1/11/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID17A	516945.8	6725187.5	410.7	24.38	1/11/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID18	516967.1	6725146.9	409.1	39.62	1/07/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID18A	516963.2	6725137.5	409.0	60.96	1/09/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID19	517016.3	6725194.0	401.6	9.14	1/01/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID20A	517003.5	6725104.0	405.5	54.86	1/09/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID21	517034.0	6725127.9	402.2	22.84	1/11/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID22	517070.7	6725158.2	395.1	24.08	1/11/1963	Kokan Mining	RAB	-90	327.5

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	MAX DEPTH	DATE	COMPANY	HOLE TYPE	DIP	AZI-MUTH
	MGA50 (m)								
						Company			
ID23	517131.5	6724973.5	385.7	27.43	1/01/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID24	517139.9	6725018.0	387.1	18.29	1/09/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID24C	517126.9	6725004.3	388.6	30.48	1/10/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID24D	517133.8	6724983.4	387.7	51.82	1/01/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID25A	517146.2	6725038.2	385.7	24.38	1/01/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID26	517150.3	6724961.0	385.1	30.48	1/07/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
ID27	517176.6	6725009.1	381.5	21.4	1/11/1963	Kokan Mining Company	RAB	-90	327.5
IH13RC0001	516720.8	6725223.1	396.1	30	7/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0002	516719.5	6725220.0	395.9	54	8/12/2013	MGI	RC	-59.89	209.36
IH13RC0003	516663.3	6725221.6	387.7	54	8/12/2013	MGI	RC	-89.76	92.39
IH13RC0004	516594.5	6725153.6	374.2	54	8/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0005	516608.5	6725168.2	376.7	50	8/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0006	516614.8	6725191.8	379.0	50	9/12/2013	MGI	RC	-89.76	296.33
IH13RC0007	516820.6	6725114.5	387.1	54	9/12/2013	MGI	RC	-49.35	323
IH13RC0008	516821.7	6725116.2	387.2	54	9/12/2013	MGI	RC	-50	5.8
IH13RC0009	516798.1	6725104.2	385.9	12	9/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0010	516705.7	6725075.1	377.2	12	9/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0011	516602.2	6725100.1	368.8	18	9/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0012	516551.2	6725191.8	366.6	18	10/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0013	516497.2	6725201.6	357.0	18	10/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0014	516442.9	6725204.2	350.0	12	10/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0015	516395.5	6725207.7	345.2	12	10/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0016	516776.7	6725193.0	416.7	54	11/12/2013	MGI	RC	-60	222.02
IH13RC0017	516777.4	6725194.2	416.5	36	11/12/2013	MGI	RC	-89.62	187.23
IH13RC0018	516802.5	6725191.8	418.5	54	11/12/2013	MGI	RC	-59.98	194.12
IH13RC0019	516803.3	6725192.8	418.5	54	11/12/2013	MGI	RC	-89.56	214.38
IH13RC0020	516917.9	6725196.9	413.0	54	12/12/2013	MGI	RC	-60.28	238.02
IH13RC0021	517176.3	6724970.1	383.0	54	12/12/2013	MGI	RC	-89.69	120.06
IH13RC0022	517175.3	6724969.2	383.2	54	12/12/2013	MGI	RC	-59.56	225.19
IH13RC0023	517112.3	6725031.1	390.2	54	12/12/2013	MGI	RC	-89.63	188.77
IH13RC0024	517111.6	6725030.7	390.2	54	12/12/2013	MGI	RC	-58.68	237.08
IH13RC0025	517061.2	6725071.6	398.5	54	12/12/2013	MGI	RC	-89.69	188.91
IH13RC0026	517060.4	6725071.2	398.8	54	12/12/2013	MGI	RC	-61.44	249.31
IH13RC0027	517021.3	6725097.3	403.9	54	12/12/2013	MGI	RC	-60.02	243.48
IH13RC0028	516956.2	6725164.7	410.1	54	12/12/2013	MGI	RC	-60.6	233.64
IH13RC0029	517252.5	6724772.2	349.6	18	12/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0030	517205.5	6724779.7	346.1	18	13/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0031	517143.2	6724767.5	341.8	11	13/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	MAX DEPTH	DATE	COMPANY	HOLE TYPE	DIP	AZI-MUTH
	MGA50 (m)								
IH13RC0032	517098.0	6724776.2	341.2	12	13/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0033	517043.5	6724803.9	341.7	12	13/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0034	516997.0	6724813.3	341.8	10	13/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0035	516928.5	6724809.2	339.1	6	13/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0036	516845.4	6724781.1	336.3	9	13/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0037	516795.8	6724768.4	335.0	9	13/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0038	516749.9	6724776.3	334.1	9	13/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0039	516796.8	6724713.6	332.3	10	13/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0040	516844.9	6724657.9	329.9	18	13/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0041	516905.3	6724600.5	328.5	30	13/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0042	516949.5	6724558.5	327.8	30	13/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0043	516999.5	6724520.4	326.7	24	13/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0044	517055.9	6724476.1	326.7	24	14/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0045	517100.8	6724446.3	326.2	26	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0046	516734.3	6724744.4	332.8	15	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0047	516733.7	6724704.3	331.3	12	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0048	516731.3	6724645.3	328.6	24	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0049	516730.2	6724599.0	326.8	26	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0050	516730.3	6724547.4	325.4	30	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0051	516731.0	6724499.8	324.8	30	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0052	516731.8	6724445.5	323.3	28	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0053	516761.8	6724908.9	341.1	17	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0054	516765.6	6724882.6	339.1	9	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0055	516736.4	6724848.7	336.4	6	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0056	516699.9	6724832.8	334.9	6	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0057	516675.2	6724809.5	333.5	9	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0058	516651.3	6724832.9	334.4	6	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0059	516598.1	6724868.0	335.2	6	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0060	516539.5	6724920.1	336.8	6	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0061	516494.1	6724973.6	337.9	6	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0062	516458.5	6725011.5	337.7	9	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0063	516421.4	6725054.7	339.2	6	15/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0064	516378.0	6725117.1	341.5	9	16/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH13RC0065	516362.1	6725151.6	341.3	9	16/12/2013	MGI	RC	-90	0
IH14RC0001	516436.5	6725026.5	338.0	24	12/11/2014	MGI	RC	-59.78	226.9
IH14RC0002	517291.4	6724658.7	364.7	54	12/11/2014	MGI	RC	-58.21	42.6
IH14RC0003	517298.9	6724666.5	364.2	48	13/11/2014	MGI	RC	-57.35	46
IH14RC0004	517315.0	6724683.3	362.9	54	13/11/2014	MGI	RC	-59.32	44.1
IH14RC0005	517387.6	6724626.6	353.9	54	13/11/2014	MGI	RC	-60.58	35.9
IH14RC0006	517347.6	6724587.8	354.4	54	14/11/2014	MGI	RC	-60	35
IH14RC0007	517357.0	6724596.3	354.7	54	14/11/2014	MGI	RC	-60	35
IH14RC0008	517339.4	6724580.1	353.5	54	14/11/2014	MGI	RC	-60.1	228.5

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	MAX DEPTH	DATE	COMPANY	HOLE TYPE	DIP	AZI-MUTH
	MGA50 (m)								
IH14RC0009	516838.7	6725186.1	419.4	66	15/11/2014	MGI	RC	-89.91	156.7
IH14RC0010	516837.5	6725185.3	419.5	75	15/11/2014	MGI	RC	-60.05	234.2
IH14RC0011	516945.2	6725223.1	408.3	54	16/11/2014	MGI	RC	-59.28	224.9
IH14RC0012	516931.0	6725177.6	412.1	54	16/11/2014	MGI	RC	-60.49	217.2
IH14RC0013	516987.7	6725199.9	404.7	54	17/11/2014	MGI	RC	-89.59	252.3
IH14RC0014	516988.9	6725199.6	404.7	54	17/11/2014	MGI	RC	-59.68	222.9
IH14RC0015	516984.3	6725191.0	405.8	54	20/11/2014	MGI	RC	-59.64	215
IH14RC0016	516968.8	6725176.4	408.6	48	21/11/2014	MGI	RC	-59.09	246.5
IH14RC0017	516997.1	6725136.5	406.1	48	21/11/2014	MGI	RC	-59.34	254.1
IH14RC0018	517060.7	6725121.0	398.1	54	21/11/2014	MGI	RC	-60.27	217.6
IH14RC0019	517033.1	6725081.3	402.4	54	22/11/2014	MGI	RC	-60	230
IH14RC0020	517123.7	6725052.8	388.9	54	22/11/2014	MGI	RC	-59.69	227.3
IH14RC0021	517125.5	6725030.5	388.8	42	22/11/2014	MGI	RC	-59.07	230.4
IH14RC0022	517229.8	6724975.4	374.4	48	25/11/2014	MGI	RC	-59.59	232.1
IH14RC0023	517210.3	6724992.0	376.5	54	25/11/2014	MGI	RC	-60	225
IH14RC0024	517211.3	6724993.1	376.3	54	26/11/2014	MGI	RC	-90	327.5
IH14RC0025	517201.7	6724980.9	378.3	54	26/11/2014	MGI	RC	-59.57	221.2
IH14RC0026	517138.9	6725020.6	387.0	78	27/11/2014	MGI	RC	-58.67	227.3
IH14RC0027	517185.5	6724939.6	381.8	42	27/11/2014	MGI	RC	-58.99	233.3
IH14RC0028	517246.4	6724952.9	372.2	54	27/11/2014	MGI	RC	-89.88	85.7
IH14RC0029	517245.4	6724951.8	372.6	42	28/11/2014	MGI	RC	-60	225
IH14RC0030	517233.6	6724940.1	375.1	48	1/12/2014	MGI	RC	-59.89	231.1
IH14RC0031	517216.3	6724917.9	377.6	42	1/12/2014	MGI	RC	-59.55	228.6
IH14RC0032	517294.1	6724925.4	366.0	36	2/12/2014	MGI	RC	-59.41	53.6
IH14RC0033	517290.0	6724921.5	366.2	54	2/12/2014	MGI	RC	-58.65	234.9
IH14RC0034	517280.3	6724900.7	368.7	48	2/12/2014	MGI	RC	-59	232
IH14RC0035	517334.3	6724851.6	362.0	54	2/12/2014	MGI	RC	-60	225
IH14RC0036	517326.6	6724825.5	362.2	48	3/12/2014	MGI	RC	-61.95	225.2
IH14RC0037	517354.4	6724846.4	358.6	54	3/12/2014	MGI	RC	-59.34	219.2
IH14RC0038	517359.1	6724816.0	358.2	54	4/12/2014	MGI	RC	-61.11	235.1
IH14RC0039	517383.7	6724784.9	356.7	54	4/12/2014	MGI	RC	-59.12	220
IH14RC0040	517409.7	6724613.6	349.4	42	5/12/2014	MGI	RC	-60	45
IH14RC0041	517395.0	6724600.5	350.4	30	5/12/2014	MGI	RC	-59.23	40.4
IH14RC0042	517391.3	6724595.3	351.0	18	5/12/2014	MGI	RC	-60	136
IH14RC0043	517324.2	6724562.2	350.7	42	5/12/2014	MGI	RC	-89.34	147.6
IH14RC0044	517375.2	6724613.9	354.4	54	5/12/2014	MGI	RC	-60	45
IH14RC0045	517262.7	6724629.8	356.5	54	6/12/2014	MGI	RC	-59.18	52.8
IH14RC0046	517252.8	6724619.7	353.3	54	6/12/2014	MGI	RC	-60.45	45.2
IH14RC0047	517307.1	6724591.3	355.4	41	7/12/2014	MGI	RC	-60.13	229.1
IH14RC0048	517312.1	6724601.3	357.4	42	7/12/2014	MGI	RC	-59.72	40.6
IH14RC0049	517328.5	6724622.5	360.0	48	8/12/2014	MGI	RC	-60	45
IH14RC0050	517344.7	6724640.6	360.7	54	8/12/2014	MGI	RC	-58.15	39.7

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	MAX DEPTH	DATE	COMPANY	HOLE TYPE	DIP	AZI-MUTH
	MGA50 (m)								
IH14RC0051	517368.2	6724663.9	359.6	60	8/12/2014	MGI	RC	-60.08	41.2
IH14RC0052	517357.8	6724693.3	361.1	54	9/12/2014	MGI	RC	-58.57	45.9
IH14RC0053	517353.8	6724753.0	360.7	54	9/12/2014	MGI	RC	-60.37	210.2
IH14RC0054	517300.1	6724724.3	359.1	48	9/12/2014	MGI	RC	-61.76	48.8
IH14RC0055	517265.6	6724744.9	353.9	42	9/12/2014	MGI	RC	-60.76	221.3
IH14RC0056	517278.8	6724758.6	352.8	30	9/12/2014	MGI	RC	-62.09	57.3
IH14RC0057	516662.1	6725198.0	391.1	48	9/12/2014	MGI	RC	-61.67	191.5
IH14RC0058	516833.8	6725276.3	397.7	18	9/12/2014	MGI	RC	-89.82	68.6
IH14RC0059	516792.3	6725264.3	399.4	30	9/12/2014	MGI	RC	-89.85	33.7
IH14RC0060	516765.3	6725243.3	399.7	21	9/12/2014	MGI	RC	-89.78	350.1
IHADIT1	516824.0	6725117.6	386.0	100	1/01/1964	Kokan Mining Company	ADIT	-0.0001	5.8
IHADIT2	516749.7	6724977.7	348.0	332	1/01/1966	Kokan Mining Company	ADIT	-0.0001	5.8
IHH001	516921.9	6725196.5	412.3	81	1/01/1997	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH002	516870.7	6725233.9	413.8	81	1/01/1997	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH003	516839.6	6725189.9	419.0	81	1/01/1997	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH004	516791.4	6725167.4	418.9	80	1/01/1997	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH005	516760.6	6725178.2	416.9	81	1/01/1997	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH006	516971.4	6725180.2	408.1	81	1/01/1997	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH007	517012.3	6725156.5	404.1	81	1/01/1997	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH008	517045.0	6725109.8	400.6	81	1/01/1997	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH009	517055.7	6725078.0	399.1	81	1/01/1997	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH010	516793.5	6725218.6	411.8	81	1/01/1997	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH011	516961.4	6725232.7	405.4	81	1/01/1997	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH012	516679.4	6725211.6	392.8	81	1/01/1997	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH013	516953.3	6725160.9	410.3	25	10/05/2002	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH014	516935.3	6725142.3	410.5	27	10/05/2002	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH015	516905.5	6725177.6	414.2	39	10/05/2002	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH016	516939.4	6725215.6	409.5	37	10/05/2002	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH017	516855.0	6725210.7	416.8	36	10/05/2002	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH018	516813.2	6725180.4	419.4	57	12/05/2002	MGM	UNK	-60	230
IHH019	516778.5	6725197.2	415.8	45	12/05/2002	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH020	516747.7	6725164.7	415.3	39	12/05/2002	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH021	516658.5	6725190.8	391.1	56	13/05/2002	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH022	516682.4	6725164.3	399.9	60	14/05/2002	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH023	516702.2	6725185.7	404.2	61	14/05/2002	MGM	UNK	-60	225
IHH024	517009.3	6725077.6	402.6	117	27/06/2004	MGM	UNK	-60	226.2
IHH025	517073.8	6725135.8	396.2	150	29/06/2004	MGM	UNK	-60	227
IHH026	517108.6	6725027.5	389.8	150	1/07/2004	MGM	UNK	-60	216
IHH027	517132.1	6725065.9	387.4	150	2/07/2004	MGM	UNK	-60	215.9
IHH028	517166.2	6724954.2	384.2	96	3/07/2004	MGM	UNK	-60	217

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	MAX DEPTH	DATE	COMPANY	HOLE TYPE	DIP	AZI-MUTH
	MGA50 (m)								
IHH029	517197.0	6725004.8	378.1	150	4/07/2004	MGM	UNK	-60	214.7
IHH030	517245.2	6724889.8	372.7	87	4/07/2004	MGM	UNK	-60	223.3
IHH031	517289.2	6724919.7	366.3	150	5/07/2004	MGM	UNK	-60	227
IHH032	517347.3	6724874.7	358.6	150	6/07/2004	MGM	UNK	-60	222.9
IHH033	517320.1	6724833.2	362.9	127	9/07/2004	MGM	UNK	-60	220.4
IHH034	517359.7	6724802.5	358.7	108	9/07/2004	MGM	UNK	-60	218.5
RH-1	517306.0	6724692.0	363.1	179.25	24/10/1969	Pacific Consolidated	DD	-45	217.5
RH-10	517062.0	6725147.0	398.3	140.2	15/04/1970	Pacific Consolidated	DD	-55	232.5
RH-12	517048.0	6725071.0	400.4	36.3	23/04/1970	Pacific Consolidated	DD	-50	232.5
RH-13	517238.0	6724623.0	351.4	133.2	9/05/1970	Pacific Consolidated	DD	-55	37.5
RH-15	517044.0	6725194.0	395.0	172.5	24/05/1970	Pacific Consolidated	DD	-45	232.5
RH-6	516841.0	6725270.0	400.2	114.4	12/02/1970	Pacific Consolidated	DD	-35	177.5

Table 2: Significant bedded hematite iron ore intercepts at the Iron Hill Prospect from the 2014-15 drill programme (intercepts above 50% Fe)

Hole ID	From	To	Intercept Width	Fe (%)	SiO2 (%)	Al2O3 (%)	P (%)	S (%)	TiO2 (%)	LOI1000
IH14RC0001	7	10	3	52.98	11.59	6.42	0.23	0.08	0.15	4.71
IH14RC0002	28	31	3	53.08	10.17	1.99	0.04	0.02	0.09	9.86
IH14RC0003	5	17	12	53.75	5.05	2.73	0.03	0.02	0.05	12.00
IH14RC0004	7	15	8	52.62	9.47	4.51	0.07	0.03	0.14	9.42
IH14RC0005	0	5	5	51.15	12.68	3.75	0.03	0.04	0.14	9.27
IH14RC0005	9	24	15	55.30	9.69	2.21	0.05	0.02	0.02	7.95
IH14RC0005	27	43	16	54.14	13.35	2.03	0.06	0.02	0.03	6.56
IH14RC0006	0	40	40	57.86	5.99	2.42	0.04	0.01	0.05	7.71
IH14RC0007	10	33	23	56.48	7.85	1.17	0.03	0.01	0.03	8.87
IH14RC0007	39	44	5	55.41	10.13	3.11	0.05	0.02	0.05	6.61
IH14RC0008	0	42	42	59.65	5.62	1.99	0.07	0.03	0.05	6.56
IH14RC0009	1	45	44	62.00	6.71	0.77	0.05	0.01	0.02	2.60
IH14RC0009	48	54	6	55.97	10.50	2.37	0.05	0.01	0.02	3.49
IH14RC0009	54	66	12	58.80	10.73	0.84	0.13	0.01	0.02	0.39
IH14RC0010	1	70	69	61.25	7.90	0.59	0.06	0.01	0.02	2.57
IH14RC0011	14	18	4	54.25	10.57	3.18	0.05	0.02	0.10	7.57
IH14RC0011	21	30	9	56.82	10.24	2.32	0.05	0.02	0.06	5.03
IH14RC0012	0	41	41	58.93	9.22	1.15	0.06	0.02	0.03	3.91
IH14RC0016	0	38	38	55.82	8.73	2.99	0.04	0.03	0.08	7.23
IH14RC0017	1	44	43	58.19	9.19	1.54	0.04	0.03	0.05	5.29
IH14RC0018	19	41	22	55.65	9.97	2.32	0.04	0.04	0.07	6.98
IH14RC0019	0	43	43	59.87	10.24	0.74	0.03	0.01	0.03	2.31
IH14RC0021	8	17	9	58.75	6.46	1.01	0.18	0.02	0.01	7.58
IH14RC0022	0	36	36	56.16	5.76	3.35	0.06	0.02	0.09	9.20
IH14RC0023	0	42	42	55.50	5.35	3.93	0.11	0.03	0.11	9.38
IH14RC0023	46	51	5	57.47	8.13	1.59	0.12	0.01	0.03	4.84
IH14RC0024	0	54	54	56.58	4.28	2.93	0.13	0.04	0.09	9.50
IH14RC0025	0	38	38	57.66	6.89	2.11	0.10	0.02	0.04	7.65
IH14RC0026	10	16	6	55.98	9.89	1.45	0.07	0.02	0.03	7.30
IH14RC0026	28	78	50	62.82	3.89	0.72	0.11	0.01	0.01	4.49
IH14RC0028	11	54	43	56.30	6.60	1.89	0.12	0.02	0.05	9.26
IH14RC0029	11	24	13	53.52	10.38	3.35	0.03	0.03	0.09	9.13
IH14RC0030	20	33	13	52.78	13.65	1.57	0.02	0.01	0.03	7.93
IH14RC0032	19	24	5	53.65	7.17	3.67	0.06	0.03	0.08	11.06
IH14RC0033	19	27	8	50.94	10.47	4.60	0.04	0.01	0.08	10.91
IH14RC0034	10	21	11	52.29	11.31	2.34	0.01	0.02	0.04	10.12
IH14RC0035	5	9	4	52.46	10.63	3.74	0.10	0.03	0.05	9.09
IH14RC0036	7	14	7	52.74	12.33	2.16	0.12	0.02	0.04	8.31
IH14RC0037	12	19	7	50.62	8.59	6.25	0.19	0.02	0.12	11.64
IH14RC0037	22	26	4	53.59	10.76	3.11	0.06	0.01	0.10	7.79
IH14RC0038	19	38	19	52.79	8.42	4.17	0.12	0.01	0.12	9.65
IH14RC0039	1	14	13	54.00	11.52	2.15	0.11	0.02	0.03	8.91

Hole ID	From	To	Intercept Width	Fe (%)	SiO2 (%)	Al2O3 (%)	P (%)	S (%)	TiO2 (%)	LOI1000
IH14RC0039	18	34	16	52.44	8.86	6.01	0.10	0.02	0.09	8.94
IH14RC0039	38	50	12	54.63	10.05	4.08	0.09	0.02	0.07	6.04
IH14RC0040	0	14	14	53.39	11.30	2.55	0.05	0.03	0.05	8.97
IH14RC0040	29	37	8	52.16	11.84	5.43	0.07	0.02	0.11	6.99
IH14RC0041	1	11	10	54.49	8.10	3.88	0.05	0.04	0.09	9.32
IH14RC0042	0	11	11	54.57	9.64	3.40	0.03	0.04	0.08	8.57
IH14RC0043	0	36	36	60.43	6.96	1.10	0.07	0.01	0.02	5.50
IH14RC0044	0	10	10	52.16	12.07	3.74	0.03	0.02	0.10	9.25
IH14RC0044	17	37	20	54.63	11.55	2.31	0.06	0.01	0.02	7.63
IH14RC0045	4	8	4	52.33	12.79	1.43	0.16	0.03	0.03	8.76
IH14RC0045	20	54	34	59.47	10.05	0.83	0.07	0.01	0.02	2.57
IH14RC0046	18	54	36	60.75	5.97	1.55	0.17	0.01	0.01	3.98
IH14RC0048	0	31	31	55.71	8.81	2.98	0.04	0.02	0.06	7.59
IH14RC0049	2	34	32	56.46	9.85	1.83	0.07	0.02	0.04	6.43
IH14RC0050	0	39	39	54.33	11.00	2.30	0.08	0.02	0.05	8.12
IH14RC0050	47	54	7	52.27	17.33	1.62	0.06	0.01	0.02	5.02
IH14RC0051	0	54	54	56.92	7.97	3.28	0.08	0.01	0.04	6.18
IH14RC0052	10	50	40	59.45	4.14	2.64	0.11	0.01	0.04	6.88
IH14RC0053	4	19	15	51.89	12.01	2.26	0.11	0.02	0.04	8.37
IH14RC0053	34	43	9	53.62	11.86	2.03	0.14	0.04	0.06	6.99
IH14RC0055	17	37	20	55.96	13.71	0.71	0.08	0.01	0.02	2.59
IH14RC0057	0	48	48	62.47	6.19	1.09	0.04	0.01	0.02	2.19
IH14RC0059	4	18	14	52.69	18.05	0.85	0.06	0.06	0.01	4.68

Significant intercepts have been calculated using ≥50.0% Fe as the minimum grade cut-off with a minimum width of 3m and incorporating up to 2m of consecutive internal dilution <50.0% Fe. The minimum Fe grade for the commencement and termination of the intercept calculation was ≥50.0% Fe.

Table 3: Significant detrital iron ore intercepts at the Iron Hill Prospect from the 2014-15 drill programme (intercepts above 50%Fe)

Hole ID	From	To	Intercept Width	Fe (%)	SiO2 (%)	Al2O3 (%)	P (%)	S (%)	TiO2 (%)	LOI1000
IH14RC0011	0	5	5	51.94	8.61	4.62	0.06	0.05	0.28	11.22
IH14RC0013	2	11	9	50.75	12.40	4.48	0.07	0.05	0.18	9.44
IH14RC0014	0	6	6	52.94	7.04	5.11	0.07	0.06	0.19	10.94
IH14RC0018	0	10	10	52.42	7.55	4.89	0.05	0.05	0.22	11.23
IH14RC0028	1	4	3	53.67	13.09	2.02	0.07	0.05	0.08	6.68

Significant intercepts have been calculated using ≥50.0% Fe as the minimum grade cut-off with a minimum width of 3m and incorporating up to 2m of consecutive internal dilution <50.0% Fe. The minimum Fe grade for the commencement and termination of the intercept calculation was ≥50.0% Fe.

APPENDIX B – Table 1 information in accordance with JORC 2012

Iron Hill Prospect, Extension Hill South Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	All drilling data used for the geological interpretation and estimation of the Iron Hill mineral resource was based on information from drilling campaigns designed and conducted by four companies since 1962. Drilling programs were paid for by Kokan Mining Company ("KMC") between 1963 to 1966, Pacific Consolidated ("PC") between 1969 and 1970, Asia Iron Pty Ltd ("AI") between 1997 and 2004, and recently by Mount Gibson Iron ("MGX") between 2013 and 2014. The integrity of the data used for estimation was thoroughly verified using reports and field information. Twin holes of historic drill holes were drilled in 2013 and 2014 to check validity of the historical downhole assay data. Sample assay data from two adits driven in 1964 and 1966 by KMC were also used. Sampling techniques followed operating company standards and procedures. Quality assurance and quality control of the samples and assays acquired during the years of exploration pre 1997 were limited or remains unknown due to the limited access to historical documents and the lack of reporting on the existing documents. With the RAB drilling conducted by KMC between 1963 and 1966 samples were acquired in 10 feet (3.05m) lengths. It is suggested that this possibly reflects the length of the drill rods used by the drill rig, and this would also to reduce cross contamination between samples, with RAB often stigmatised by the potential contamination of material from the edge of the drill hole. KMC also conducted a diamond drilling program between 1964 and 1966, where samples were acquired by splitting (by impact) the drill core in half. One split was then submitted for analysis and remaining split left for future reference. Two adits were also driven by KMC, respectively in 1964 and 1966. Channel samples were taken from the left wall of both adits and submitted for analysis. No sampling techniques information could be retrieved from the PC drilling conducted for Iron Hill Prospect between 1969 and 1970. This included the percussion and diamond drilling. AI conducted some reverse circulation drilling between 1997 and 2004 when 34 drill holes were completed. All drill holes were sampled at single and composite intervals of 2m to 6m depending on the lithology. From the single metre samples a sub-sample split was obtained by passing the bulk cuttings through a 3-way riffle splitter and collecting the minor portion in a calico bag. The bulk residue was retained on site and the second split placed temporarily on top. MGX has conducted three phases of drilling, including reverse circulation and diamond drilling programs. The reverse circulation drilling programs were conducted in 2013 and 2014, comprising 125 drill holes in total. All samples during both drilling programs were acquired at one metre intervals through a static cone splitter attached to the RC drill rig. Two samples were taken for each metre at the time of drilling, and each sample identified with a sample ID with a suffix "A" or "B". All "A" samples acquired were assayed. No samples have been taken from the 2014 diamond drilling program conducted by MGX, however the core has been geologically and geotechnically logged. The potential "Metallurgical samples" have been identified.
Drilling techniques	The drilling techniques used during the mineral exploration history of Iron Hill Prospect are listed below: • 85 Percussion drill holes ("PER") (excluded from the resource estimate)

Criteria	Commentary
	• 39 Rotary air blast drill holes ("RAB") • 159 Reverse circulation drill holes ("RC") • 15 Diamond drilling ("DD") drill holes. KMC between 1963 and 1966 conducted RAB and diamond drilling programs. This consisted of 39 RAB drill holes, with the prefix "ID", which were drilled for a total of 1,256.77m. Operators belonging to Messrs, Perron & Sons Pty conducted the drilling however no information about the drilling equipment used and sampling acquisition method could be found within the existing report. KMC also conducted a diamond drilling program, where five drill holes were drilled for 698.20m. The drilling was performed by Diamond Drillers Pty Ltd. No information about drill bit size and type of sampling could be found. PC conducted between 1969 and 1970, 85 percussion (prefix "PD") and 6 diamond drill holes (prefix "DDH-") throughout the Iron Hill Project. A Gardner Denver 133 with a 900cfm compressor from Timor Enterprise Drilling was used to conduct the percussion drilling program. A total of 3,970.36m of percussion drilling completed. No information about drill bit size and sampling method could be retrieved reviewing the historical reports. No drilling equipment information and sampling acquisition was found for the six diamond drill holes completed at Iron Hill Prospect. A total of 775.85m diamond drill core was drilled. AI conducted some RC exploration drilling programs between 1997 and 2004. All the drill holes have the prefix "IHH". A total of 34 RC drill holes were drilled during that period for 2,888m. In 2002, AI conducted an extensive drilling program at Iron Hill Prospect. 23 RC drill holes for 1,451m were drilled. Colby Drilling Pty Ltd executed the drilling using a track-mounted RC rig with a face sampling hammer and was fitted with an onboard 200psi/500cfm compressor. In 2004, AI conducted a reverse circulation drilling program at Iron Hill Prospect for a total of 11 holes and 1,435m. The drilling was performed by Target Drilling Pty Ltd using a truck-mounted RC rig fitted with an on board 350psi/900cu. Ft/min compressor and auxiliary booster. A face sampling hammer was used to collect the samples. MGX has conducted three phases of drilling, including reverse circulation and diamond drilling programs since 2013. The reverse circulation drilling programs were conducted in 2013 and 2014, comprising 65 and 60 RC drill holes for a total of 4,966.30m. VM Drilling Pty Ltd was engaged to conduct the drilling and used a track mounted Atlas Copco ROC L8 RC drill rig fitted with an on-board carrousel with 54m of rods and a 30Bar compressor. A face sampling hammer was used to retrieve the drilling samples. Four diamond drill holes were also completed by Mount Gibson Iron in 2014 for 326.30m. The diamond drill core will be used for metallurgical test work and have been used to acquire detailed information about the iron ore types, texture and density studies for the Iron Hill Prospect. All drill holes were drilled with a PQ bit size and in an angled orientation (-50°/290°, -60°/190° and -60/240°). West Core Drilling Pty Ltd conducted the drilling using and a track-mounted LF90D core drilling rig executed the drilling program.
Drill sample recovery	No information about the sample recovery could be found for the RAB drilling performed by KMC between 1963 and 1966. Original drill logs for the diamond drill holes, prefix "DDH-", were found and sample recovery was recorded. The sample recovery was good overall with some core loss through some mudstone sequences and no core recovery through cavernous iron ore mineralisation and caves. Information from the percussion drilling, prefix "PD", conducted by PC was retrieved from a Wamex report and indicated very poor drilling conditions; many problems were encountered such as loss of air circulation and caving ground. No sample recovery information was found for the diamond drill holes, prefix "RH-",

Criteria	Commentary
	conducted by the company. AI, for its RC drilling, prefix "IHH", conducted between 2002 and 2004, recorded the sampling recovery through its logging procedure. Very good sample recovery was recorded with some loss of sample through cavities and within the first metre of drilling. The drill sample recovery for the drilling performed by MGX, between 2013 and 2014, prefixes "IH13RC, IH14RC and IH14DD", was visually inspected by the rig geologist and digitally recorded. 88% of the sample recovery rate for the 2013 drilling was good or better, and for the 2014 90% was good or better. Minor sample loss was recognised due to cavities and rarely due to unconsolidated material in the first metre of drilling. No relationship between sample recovery and grade was recognised
Logging	During the drilling conducted by KMC only the mineralisation information was recorded for the RAB drill holes, however full geological description was completed for the diamond drill holes, for a total length of 698.20m. Logging information from the percussion drill holes, prefix "PD", conducted by PC was not found. The original report with the information for the diamond drill holes, prefix "RH-", was found for only one drill hole within Wamex report a779. All drill holes drilled by AI and MGX were geologically logged at 1m intervals using standardised codes and abbreviations for lithology, texture, weathering, hardness, colour, alteration and mineralisation. All samples were logged in the field with spoil piles and wet and dry sieved chips assessed. The total length of drilling with contemporary geological logging is 7,854.30m, including IHH, IH13RC, IH14RC and IH14DD drill holes. The logging is considered to be of an industry acceptable standard.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	No data found detailing the sub-sampling techniques used during the historical drilling programs performed by previous explorers (pre 1997). All drill chip samples from the drilling completed by AI between 1997 and 2004 were processed by AMDEL Laboratory in Perth, WA. For the 1997 to 2004 drilling all samples were collected at 1m intervals, with a sub-sample split obtained by passing the bulk cuttings through a 3-way riffle splitter and collecting the minor portion in a calico bag. The bulk residue was retained on site in a plastic bag, with the sample split placed temporarily on top. Composite samples were also collected, generally of 2 to 6m intervals depending on gross lithology. The composite samples, each weighing 2-4 kg, were made up of equal portions (by volume) of cuttings from each of the individual 1m sub-samples ("from calico bags"). All RC drill chip samples from the 2013 and 2014 RC drilling programs were processed respectively at Bureau Veritas in Perth, WA and Spectrolab Laboratory based at Extension Hill Hematite Mine Site also in WA. Sample dispatches were submitted to Bureau Veritas in 2013 on a weekly basis and to Spectrolab in 2014 on a daily basis. For the 2013 program samples were received, sorted and reconciled at Bureau Veritas against the sample dispatch. Samples were then dried for up to 36hrs at 105°C. Samples sizes had an estimated average of 2.5kg. All samples were then crushed to <10mm and <3mm. Samples weighing more than 2.4kg were split to 1.5-2.4kg. All samples were pulverized to 90% passing at 75µm fraction. An aliquot of 0.66g of the samples and 7g of 12:22 Lithium Borate Flux mix and fused at 1,100°C. The glass discs are run on a PANalytical PW24xx XRF Spectrometer.

Criteria	Commentary
	A portion of the samples were also submitted to Thermo Gravimetric Analysis where they were dried, weighed and then loaded into a series of furnaces with set temperatures for a set time period. After spending a designated time in each furnace, the sample were reweighed before entering the next furnace to determine weight loss at each individual temperature. 30g of the sample was analysed for magnetic material content at an applied magnetic field using Satmagan Magnetic Analyser. For the 2014 program the samples were sorted, weighed and sample numbers recorded at the Spectrolab Laboratory. Samples were typically of 2 to 4kg, and usually submitted in batches of 80 to 200 samples. Each sample was reduced by riffle splitting to approximately a 400g sub-sample. They were then re-bagged and the residue returned to the original bag. The sub-samples were put in the preparation oven to dry for 4 hours in temperatures of 100°C to 110°C. Sub-samples were then pulverized until 90% passing 106µm fraction. An aliquot of 0.7g to 3g of the sub-sample was then submitted to a 3 step LOI analysis using a TGA system. Between 30g to 90g of the sub-sample was extracted as an aliquot and submitted to a magnetic susceptibility test (which does not affect or alter the material). This aliquot was then placed again in the oven to dry for another hour. The remainder (residue) of the sub-sample was stored as a pulp in a labelled paper satchel. 0.7g of the sub-sample is submitted for fusion with 7 grams of flux to form an analysis bead and analysed using the XRF. Sample quality control analysis is then conducted on each sample and on the batch. Results were reported to the client in .csv (comma delimited) format. A subset of the 2013 sample pulps were analysed for magnetic material content using MAGNASAT as Spectrolab.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	MGX followed its established QAQC procedures for its 2013 and 2014 exploration programmes with the use of Certified Reference Materials as standards, along with field and laboratory duplicates. No Quality Analysis and Quality Control reports have been located for the historical drilling programs conducted at Iron Hill Prospect by KMC, PC or AI. For the most recent drilling programs completed by MGX between 2013 and 2014, the company's QAQC procedures were followed with the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM) as standards, along with field and laboratory duplicates. Iron ore standards (Certified Reference Materials) in pulp and coarse form were submitted at a rate of one for every 20 samples and field duplicate samples taken every 25 samples. For both MGX RC drilling programs a total of 5,065 samples were analysed, six different standards were used, including two coarse standards and four pulp standards, totalling 225 standards assayed. The acceptable limit used is 3 standard deviations from the expected value for the elements of the CRMs. All drill hole samples, duplicates and standards were analysed for Fe plus 18 elements including major contaminants (SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, S and TiO_2). Loss on Ignition (LOI) was also recorded in three stages, at 371, 650 and 1000°C. Analysed standards rarely presented fails. All fails were assessed and issues resolved by resubmitting samples for re-analysis. Umpire laboratories were also used to assess the quality of the assay data, which verified the accuracy and

Criteria	Commentary
	precision of the primary lab. 201 field duplicates were taken and submitted during the drilling programs. The field duplicate samples taken presented an excellent precision, with Fe showing an R2 of 0.99, SiO2 an R2 of 0.99 and Al2O3 an R2 of 0.98. The laboratories used for the programs also submitted laboratory duplicate checks and 82 laboratory standards which all were within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Verification of sampling and assaying documents has not been found for the historical drilling performed at Iron Hill Prospect pre 1997. In 2013 three twin holes were drilled with collar locations within 6 metres of the historic collars to confirm previously reported mineralisation, and to gauge the reliability of the historic sampling and assays. This program has given confidence in the historical drill hole data. MGX for the 2013 and 2014 RC drilling conducted a validation and cross checking process of lab performance, including the submission of pulps and samples residues to umpire laboratories. Assay results were provided by the lab to Mt Gibson Iron in csv format, and then validated and entered into the Mt Gibson Iron database situated at the head office. Backups of the database are stored out of office. Assay, sample ID and logging data were matched and validated using filters at import into the MGX drill database. The data is further visually validated by Mount Gibson geologists and database staff. The Mount Gibson drilling database is a commercially available software package which is used throughout the mining industry. Significant intercepts were extracted from the database by MGX geologists, then verified by the MGX Principal Geologist, and peer reviewed by the Mount Gibson GM Geology & Reserve Growth.
Location of data points	All drill and sample information was converted (or recorded) in a local grid orientated along the strike of Iron Hill. No information relative to the collar survey for the KMC drill holes could be found however drilling completed by MGX in 2013 and 2014 supports the downhole assay values from this historical drilling, thus validates the collar location and downhole data values. A surveyor under contact for PC conducted the survey of the percussion drill collars in 1969 however failed to adjust to the original grid done by KMC, called “Japanese grid” in the report a779 page 5. As no confidence was shown on the report and recent attempts to validate the downhole assay data for the PD drill holes, all data from those holes were excluded from the resource estimate. All drill holes conducted by AI between 1997 and 2004 were surveyed by MHR Surveyors & Planning from Geraldton, WA after the completion of each stage of drilling. During the 2013 and 2014 drilling programs conducted by MGX a hand held GPS (Garmin GPS62cx model) was used to determine the drill hole collars with a ±3m coordinate accuracy. A DGPS survey of the 2013 RC drill hole collars was conducted at the Iron Hill Prospect on 16 December 2013. The 2013 survey used a Trimble RTK GPS system with expected accuracy of +/- 0.02m horizontal and +/- 0.03m vertical, relative to each other and to the onsite survey control. A Trimble DGPS was used to conduct the a final drill hole collar survey at Iron Hill on 15 December 2014 with expected accuracy of ±0.005m. The 2014 pickup validated the 2013 RC collar locations. Survey pickups were completed and

Criteria	Commentary
	reported in GDA 94, MGA zone 50. For the 2013 RC drill program downhole surveys were conducted by ABIM Solutions for dip and dip direction, magnetic susceptibility, density and natural gamma were conducted on all drill holes >30m in depth. All holes were surveyed within 1 day of being drilled. For the 2014 RC and diamond drill programs downhole surveys were conducted by SURTRON Technologies Pty Ltd over 50 of the 60 drill holes drilled at Iron Hill Prospect. Downhole survey included GYRO, Magnetic Susceptibility, Spectral Gamma, Density and Conductivity surveys. Gyroscopic tool collected the downhole deviation data every 10m interval, the magnetic susceptibility data was collected in 1m intervals and the Spectral Gamma, Density and Conductivity data every 0.1m intervals. A calibration drill holes was used prior to the geophysical survey and after the completion. A detailed and accurate topographic survey covers the Iron Hill Prospect area. It was flown in July 2013 in conjunction with the nearby Extension Hill Operation.
Data spacing and distribution	When considering all drilling programs completed at Iron Hill all extents are covered, with an overall drilling spacing of approximately 25 x 25m, other than the drill holes drilled south of coordinates 6,724,930N which have a spacing of 25 x 50m or 25 x 30m on average. While preliminary, it appears that 50m spacing is adequate to understand geological continuity, however further assessment is required to determine the spacing confidence with regards to grade continuity. The drilling pattern is considered largely sufficient to test the extent of the hematite mineralisation throughout the prospect, however a few areas will require further drilling to replace the data from the “PD” drill holes not considered sufficient in quality to be used for a Mineral Resource estimate. Further drilling and sampling is required to verify the extension of the mineralisation to the south-east, or to define a larger Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The hematite mineralisation is based on the supergene iron enrichment of rocks the equivalent of the underlying magnetite mineralisation. The detrital mineralisation is due to the erosion and re-deposition of the material with hematite mineralisation down-slope of the elevated source. The hematite mineralisation is mostly vertical to steeply east dipping tabular bodies striking north-west. The detrital mineralisation concentrates in the eastern flank of the hill and it seems to be more continuous through the central-north-east surficial portion of the prospect. All MGX 2013 and 2014 drilling completed at Iron Hill project was planned to intercept the mineralised body near to perpendicular wherever possible. Most of the drilling has an azimuth of 220° or 045°. No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced by the orientation of the drilling compared to the local geology or structures. Further infill drilling is planned for the prospect.
Sample security	No information could be retrieved about sample security for the samples submitted to the lab before the year of 1997. Sample dispatch procedures were recorded by AI and MGX. All samples taken from the Iron Hill Prospect for the 2013 RC drill program were kept within Mount Gibson’s premises before being transported by courier under consignment to Bureau Veritas in Perth. Upon receipt of the samples a sample confirmation note was sent from Bureau Veritas to Mount Gibson confirming the arrival of the samples and that all samples sent were received in good order. All samples taken from the Iron Hill Prospect for the 2014 RC drill program were delivered to Spectrolab at the same day of the drilling. Round robin samples were

Criteria	Commentary
	couriered or transported by contract staff to Intertek Laboratory in Perth, WA and SGS Laboratory at Koolan Island, WA. Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project. No specific measures were taken by Mount Gibson to ensure sample security beyond the normal chain of custody for a sample submission.
Audits or reviews	All results have been reviewed by the MGX General Manager - Geology and Reserve Growth. An external review of the Mineral Resource estimate, including all aspects of Table 1, Sections 1 to 3, has been completed for the 2015 Iron Hill Mineral Resource. Mount Gibson Geological staff routinely audit laboratories used for analysis and review sampling, sample preparation and assaying procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Iron Hill Prospect is located on the Mining Leases M59/454-I and M59/609-I held by Extension Hill Pty Ltd. MGX has the right to explore and develop DSO iron ore (defined as hematite, goethite and limonite) on the Mining Leases through contractual rights and agreement with the tenement holder, Extension Hill Pty Ltd. All Mining Leases at the Extension Hill South Project are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	From 1962 to 2004, 174 drill holes for 10,610m have been conducted on the Extension Hill South Project from other parties. Then in 2013, MGX started the exploration drilling with the completion of 65 RC drill holes for 1,731m at Iron Hill. The area has historically been explored for iron for more than fifty years. Between 1962 and 1966 KMC Ltd and Kakiuchi & Company Ltd drilled a number of diamond holes into the Extension Hill South Prospect as well as mining two horizontal winzes through the Prospect. Work was suspended in 1966 and recommenced in 1969 with the Griffin Coal Mining Company joining as a Joint Venture member. Work including diamond and percussion drilling continued until 1977 when the joint venture was dissolved and the project abandoned. In 1995 AI acquired the mining leases and conducted numerous drill programs on the magnetite resources of the entire area. AI conducted drill programs over Extension Hill South Project in 1997, 2002 and 2004. In 2005 Mount Gibson Mining Ltd and Extension Iron Pty Ltd agreed to the Extension Hill Hematite Agreement and First Supplemental Deed. Late in 2013, MGX conducted a reverse circulation drilling program at Iron Hill Prospect aiming at understanding the potential for iron ore mineralisation and also validate some of the historical drilling information from the 60's. A total of 65 drill holes were drilled for 1,731m. Prior to the 2013 RC drill program no exploration other than mapping and rock chip sampling had been conducted on the Extension Hill South Project since 2004.
Geology	The geology of the Extension Hill South project can be defined by a jaspilitic iron formation variably mineralised in places to hematite±goethite bounded by volcanics and cross cut by brittle to brittle-ductile faults and shears. The iron formation shows evidence of multiple folding events which have structurally thickened the iron formation. These rocks have been exposed to intensive weathering with the ultramafic to mafic rocks now strongly saprolitic. The depth of complete oxidation observed in the iron formation is generally 45 to 50m vertical depth. The geology of the Iron Hill Prospect area conforms with a north-westerly plunging tight synform. The Synform has been mapped showing a felsic volcanics centre bound by, mafic/ultramafic rocks and then BIF. To the east of the fold axial plane there is a continuous outcrop of banded iron formation, of which more than half is iron mineralised and contains significant iron ore grades. Further east of the enriched BIF there are a felsic volcanics, outcropping prominently on the northern side of the eastern edge of the hill. The exposure of the felsic volcanics decreases to the south, with most of it covered by detrital material. The western limb of the synform is defined predominantly by felsic and mafic

Criteria	Commentary
	rocks, the banded iron formation is enriched, but limited to within the apex of the synform and it is discontinuous towards the northwest. In places detrital accumulations of hematitic material is preserved on the lower slopes of the iron formation and overlying the saprolitic ultramafic to mafic rocks. The depth of the transported haematitic material between 1 to 9m in depth and can be found under up to 12m of soil material.
Drill hole Information	305 drill holes have been drilled at the Iron Hill Prospect throughout its mineral exploration history. Percussion (PER), rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) techniques have been used at the Iron Hill Prospect. 39 rotary air blast (RAB) drill holes were drilled at Iron Hill Prospect in 1963 by KMC, for a total of 1,256.77m. The majority of the drill holes were drilled vertically except for three drilled at -68°/032.5° and -58/032.5°. 85 percussion drill holes were completed at Iron Hill Prospect, between 1969 and 1970 by PC, for a total of 3,970.36m. All drill holes were drilled vertically. Information from the 85 PC percussion drill holes has not been considered during the mineral resource estimation due to unreliable collar location. 95 reverse circulation drill holes were drilled at the Iron Hill Project by AI and MGX. AI drill holes were drilled between 1997 and 2004, for a total of 34 drill holes and 2,888m. All drill holes were drilled at -60° towards 255°. MGX conducted two RC drilling programs in 2013 and 2014 for a total of 125 RC drill holes for 4,640m. All drill holes completed at the Iron Hill Prospect during this period were drilled using a face sampling hammer with a 133mm bit size. Drill holes were drilled in a vertical orientation, and also angled orientations (-60°/225° and -60°/045°). 20 diamond drill holes were drilled by three companies during three distinct periods. In the 60's, KMC completed 10 diamond drill holes for a total of 1,396.40m. In 1969 and 1970 PC drilled 6 drill holes for a total of 775.85m. In 2014, MGX conducted a diamond drilling program with the completion of 4 drill holes for a total of 326.30m. All drill holes were drilled with a PQ bit size and in an angled orientation (-50°/290°, -60°/190° and -60/240°). This report announces for the first time result of 60 RC drill holes completed at the Iron Hill Prospect in November and December 2014 targeting in-situ hematite mineralisation and hematite detrital mineralisation. All drill holes were drilled either vertically or at -60º/225 or at -60°/045°. Relevant drill hole information used in the 2014 Mineral resource estimate has been tabulated in Appendix A Table 1 including hole ID, drill hole depth, drill collar location and elevation. Significant intercepts from the 2014 RC drilling has been tabulated in Appendix A Table 2. Significant intercepts for the most recent drilling have been calculated using average Fe grade ≥50.0% as the minimum grade cut-off with a minimum interval width of 3m and incorporating up to 2m of consecutive internal dilution <50.0% Fe. The minimum Fe grade for the commencement and termination of the intercept calculation was ≥50.0% Fe.
Data aggregation methods	All samples have been collected at 1m intervals downhole. Significant intercepts have been analysed using the following criteria: ≥50.0% Fe as the minimum grade cut-off with a minimum width of 3m and incorporating up to 2m of consecutive internal dilution <50.0% Fe. The minimum Fe grade for the commencement and termination of the intercept calculation was ≥50.0% Fe.

Criteria	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The drilling completed consisted in vertical and angled drill holes therefore the intercept lengths in some cases do not reflect the true width of iron ore mineralisation. True thickness of the mineralisation varied across the prospect with up to 200m thickness in the north portion of the ore body to around 30m in the central area of the prospect. Future drilling should be done at low angles wherever possible to improve understanding of mineralisation widths and limits.
Diagrams	Appendix A Figures and Tables Figure 1 Location Map of Project and regional infrastructure Figure 2 MGX tenure at Extension Hill Hematite Project showing the Iron Hill Deposit relative to the Extension Hill operations. Figure 3-8 Drill hole plan and sections of the Iron Hill Deposit. Table 1, contains Drill information for holes used in the estimation. Table 2 & 3 contains Significant intercepts from the 2014 Mount Gibson drilling. Previous significant intercepts have been previously reported.
Balanced reporting	Current understanding of the Iron Hill Prospect is based on information gained through two phases of RC drilling conducted by MGX in 2013 and 2014, 4 PQ diamond core drill holes completed in 2014, and 12 days of geological mapping conducted in two phases in 2014 by a consultant Geologist assisted by MGX exploration geologists. This recent work has augmented and validated the information from historical drilling and mapping conducted from 1963 to 1997. While results are encouraging MGX will conduct further exploration and test work to improve the understanding of the economic potential of the Iron Hill Mineral Resource.
Other substantive exploration data	A detailed geological mapping was completed in September 2014 over the Iron Hill Prospect area at 1:2,000 scale. The geological mapping identified areas of significant iron ore mineralisation across the surface. This data was of extreme importance to establish the continuation of the mineralisation from the downhole position to the surface, and confirm the lateral extents between drill holes.
Further work	Further drilling is planned with the aim to close the gaps within the ore bodies without data and also twin some of the historical drill holes from the 60's which were considered unreliable and were not included in the current mineral resource estimation. Additional drilling will also test the extension of the mineralisation to the north-east, east and south-east of the Iron Hill Prospect.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Item	Commentary
Database integrity	Data extracted from the database for Mineral Resource estimation purposes is run through general checks to ensure data validity. The database is maintained by Mt Gibson with automated validation and extraction processes in place. Checks on data include sensible ranges of values for attributes, drill hole collars matching topography and within expected limits, overlapping sample intervals, depths, azimuths, dips and co-ordinates for consistency. Any inconsistent information is either modified or excluded from use in estimation. Further checks are completed during the importing of the data into the mine planning software prior to modelling and estimation.
Site visits	Jani Kalla, the Competent Person for Mineral Resources, has completed a number of visits to Iron Hill during the drilling campaign completed in 2014. During this time surface outcrop, drilling techniques, sampling, logging and geological continuity were reviewed. No issues were identified.
Geological interpretation	The iron mineralisation has been interpreted based on a mixture of Fe threshold grades and the geological and geophysical logging. Iron mineralisation occurs as hematite-goethite in the upper portions of the BIF, with magnetite occurring at depth below the base of oxidation. Detrital mineralisation rich in goethite is located on the eastern flank of the hematite-goethite zone. The boundary between the hematite and magnetite is interpreted to occur over a relatively narrow zone (a few metres) and as such no transitional zone was modelled. The extents of the magnetite mineralisation at depth have not been tested as the rights to the magnetite do not belong to MGX. Outcrop and adit mapping of the iron mineralisation and various lithologies, across the deposit, confirms the validity of the geological interpretation based on the drilling. Alternative interpretations of the mineralisation are unlikely to significantly change the overall volume of the Fe mineralised envelopes in terms of the reported classified Mineral Resources at a 50 % Fe cut-off.
Dimensions	The Iron Hill hematite-goethite and detrital mineralisation is approximately 1,100 m in length and is currently modelled to approximately 50 m below the topography. Mineralisation is not closed off towards the northeast of the central area of the deposit however further infill drilling is required to define this area with confidence. There also remains the possibility to define further detrital mineralisation on the eastern flank with further shallow drilling. The depth extent of the hematite mineralisation is controlled by the hematite-magnetite boundary which currently has a limited number of drill holes that are deep enough to define this limit. However improved definition of this boundary would more likely increase the amount of hematite mineralisation as the current interpretation of the hematite-magnetite boundary sits just below the end-of-hole where it terminates in hematite.
Estimation and modelling techniques	Using parameters derived from variograms, modelled in Supervisor V8.3, ordinary kriging (OK) of a suite of 14 variables (11 Iron Ore elements - Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, S, CaO, MnO, MgO, Na_2O, TiO_2, K_2O; Loss on Ignition LOI1000; Magnasat and density) was completed using CAE Studio software. Linear estimation techniques were considered suitable for Iron Hill due to the geological control on mineralisation. Minor domains of limited extent and information were assigned default average grades as were waste domains and blocks un-estimated and unpopulated after the three estimation passes of increasing search radius. Across-strike extrapolation was limited to approximately half the sectional drill hole spacing (ranging approximately 10-20m) however surface outcrop

Item	Commentary
	mapping has been used to extend the known limits in some areas. If these extended areas are not supported by drill sampling they have been excluded from the reported Mineral Resource. Along strike extrapolation is limited to a maximum of half the drill hole spacing. While the mineralisation tends to be planar in most cases, care was taken to ensure orientation changes, resulting from folding, were honoured by the sample search and estimation orientation regimes. Estimation parameter selection was guided by the results of mining reconciliation and mining experience at the nearby Extension Hill operation which displays similar geological characteristics and is considered to be an along strike, analogous mineralisation system. No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products. A full suite of Iron Ore elements (Fe, SiO2, Al2O3, P, S, CaO, MnO, MgO, Na2O, TiO2 and K2O) as well as LOI1000, Magnasat and density were estimated. Block sizes used are 10 mE by 10 mN and 5 mRL with sub-blocks of 2.5 mE by 2.5 mN and 1.25 mRL. The parent NS block size was selected on the basis of approx. 50% of the average drill hole spacing, while other direction dimensions were selected to provide sufficient resolution to blocks across-strike and down-dip. The drilling data spacing varies from nominal 25 m x 25 m spacing at the northern end of the deposit and increases to nominally 25 m x 50 m between the southern and central hematite areas. The search ellipse for mineralisation was defined by the general strike and dip of the domains and three distinct zones were used to allow for the folded nature of the mineralisation. Waste search ellipses were defined by variography where possible and if no variogram was able to be modelled the variogram from the same element in a geologically similar domain was applied. Interpolation was completed in three passes to estimate average block grades for each element. The first pass had a range of 25 m using a minimum of 6 samples or a maximum of 9 with a maximum of 3 samples per hole. The second pass had a range of 50 m using a minimum of 6 samples or a maximum of 9 with a maximum of 3 samples per hole. The third pass had a range of 150 m using a minimum of 3 samples or a maximum of 9 with a maximum of 3 samples per hole. No local estimation or SMU correction has been undertaken. Correlations between elements were considered and while co-kriging was not implemented, using similar estimation parameters for correlated elements allows some reproduction of correlations. Correlation of elements was reviewed for drill data and for estimated blocks to ensure a similar correlation was produced by the estimate. All estimation was completed within mineralisation units using “hard” boundaries interpreted to an approximately 50% Fe or greater grades. In general, most element distributions did not have extreme outliers. Top-cutting was applied to composited samples for some elements. Validation was completed by checking the global averages of composites versus model from each domain, by creating trend plots of composites versus model from each domain and by visual validation of grade trends in the model to ensure they honoured the input data.
Moisture	All tonnages have been estimated as dry tonnages.
Cut-off parameters	All grade interpolation was constrained within geological contacts and to mineralisation solids interpreted at an approximately 50% Fe cut-off grade. The grade chosen for interpretation provides a suitable continuity to generate sensible geological shapes for interpolation. Reporting of Mineral Resources uses 50% Fe as a cut-off grade which

Item	Commentary
	achieves a 58.3% Fe Mineral resource grade. A 54% cut-off could be used to produce material at a target shipping specification grade of ~60% Fe (or greater), as shown in Table 31 of the Mineral Resource report.
Mining factors and assumptions	It is assumed that mining would be by open cut methods. Due to the proximity to Extension Hill Operations and similarity of the mineralisation to that at Extension Hill the mining factors are assumed to correlate directly to current Mount Gibson operations at Extension Hill and costs are well understood. The Mineral Resource estimate was post processed for mining evaluation purposes by the addition of a dilution skin of 0.5m to the eastern and western edges of the mineralisation. This is not the reported Mineral Resource, but a diluted estimate
Metallurgical factors and assumptions	It is assumed that the hematite ore will be direct shipping with minimal processing required (crushing and screening only). Current metallurgical factors are assumed to be consistent with current operations at Extension Hill Mine which is approximately 3km to the north, along-strike from Iron Hill.
Environmental factors and assumptions	Environmental factors and conditions are considered to be similar to those at the operating Extension Hill Mine and as such are well understood. Work has already commenced to gain mining and environmental approvals. It is assumed that any environmental concerns can be addressed satisfactorily.
Density	Density at Iron Hill was determined using down hole geophysical methods employed by ABIM Solutions, in 2013, and Surtron Technologies, in 2014. Down hole density and calliper measurements were recorded on 10cm intervals and composited after filtering to 1m composites by DOMAIN. The bulk density was estimated into the model blocks using ordinary kriging based on for mineralisation domains and assigned averages for waste domains and un-estimated blocks. The average bulk density value (2.84t/m3) is reasonable for the Iron Hill mineralisation. All density results have been coded for domains based on lithology and mineralisation and have been statistically reviewed with commercially available software.
Classification	The Mineral Resource has been classified based on the continuity of both the geology and the Fe grades, along with the drill hole spacing and data quality. The Mineral Resource has been classified as a combination of Indicated and Inferred. No Measured material has been defined at this point. The mineralisation was classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource where the drilling density was approximately 25 m by 25 m, the mineralisation shows reasonable geological continuity and was estimated in the first interpolation pass. The remainder of the mineralisation was classified as an Inferred Resource due to limited drill coverage, structural / geological complexity and the narrow, discontinuous geometry of the mineralisation. Poorly understood areas of mineralisation were not classified or were downgraded to unclassified. The classification was completed by digitising strings, in plan and/or section, with the strings or resultant wireframes used to code the block model for classification. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits and reviews	The Mineral Resource estimates are reviewed internally within Mount Gibson. Periodic updates are completed when new information and understanding is required to be reflected in the Mineral Resource. External Peer Review of all Mineral Resource estimates are conducted as a

Item	Commentary
	part of the MGX Operational Risk & Sustainability Charter (ORSC). The Iron Hill Mineral resource was reviewed by Haren Consulting in June 2015, and it complies with recommendations in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012) by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC).
Discussion of relative accuracy / confidence	The Mineral Resource models are provided as a basis for long term planning and mine design, and are not necessarily sufficient for shorter term planning and scheduling. The block model grade estimates were validated against the drill hole composites to ensure that the model reflects the input data. The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grades. No production data is available for comparison purposes at Iron Hill at this stage of the project.