ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
01 July 2014

WESTERN DESERT RESOURCES

Western Desert Resources' vision is to be the leading low-cost iron ore producer in Northern Australia while generating wealth and prosperity for the people of the Roper and other regions where we operate.

FAST FACTS

ASX Code	WDR
Issued Shares	620m
Market Cap	A$143m

DIRECTORS

Rick Allert	Chairman
Norm Gardner	MD
Graham Bubner	Director
Phillip Lockyer	Director
Bruce Mathieson	Director

COMPANY HIGHLIGHTS

Iron Ore

- Roper Bar & Mountain Creek projects (NT)
- Hematitic iron ore
- Low Impurities
- Proximity to coast and markets

Gold / Copper

- East Rover Project near Tennant Creek (NT)

CONTACT DETAILS

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ROPER BAR AREA F MINERAL RESOURCE UPDATE

Key Points:

- **New Mineral Resource estimate completed at Area F, incorporating grade control drilling performed to date.**
- **Tonnage and grade of DSO grade material has increased.**
- **Mineral Resource estimates in Measured and Indicated categories increased by 21.7% from 9.7Mt to 11.8Mt.**
- **Further encouragement expected from grade control drilling below 0m RL.**
- **Results of current infill drilling at F West deposit to be reported in 3rd quarter.**
- **Reserves statement to be reported in July.**

Western Desert Resources Limited (the Company) (ASX: WDR) is pleased to announce an update to the Mineral Resource estimate for Area F, which is currently being mined at the Dane Hill open pit at the Roper Bar Iron Ore Project (Figure 1).

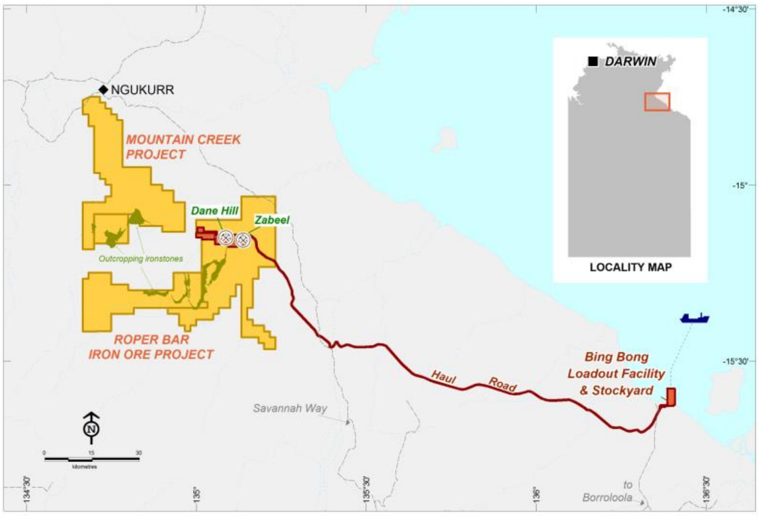

Figure 1. Roper Bar iron Ore project location map

About the Mineral Resource

The Area F Mineral Resource estimate was completed by WDR and independently reviewed by CSA Global Pty Ltd following the addition of substantial grade control data. The Area F Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012) and is supported by a substantial dataset of 1,757 drill holes over a total length of 83,336.9m.

The Mineral Resource estimate for Area F above a cut-off grade of 30% Fe (Table 1) shows that even after mining depletion of 910,000 tonnes of DSO grade material, there is an increase in the previously reported Mineral Resource (ASX Announcement 5th April 2013). Importantly, the DSO grade component of the Mineral Resource (Table 2) has improved substantially.

*Table 1 Area F Mineral Resource > 30% Fe**

JORC Classification	Mt	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	CaO (%)	S (%)	MgO (%)	MnO (%)	LOI (%)	P (%)
Measured	8.7	49.42	21.95	3.09	0.03	0.05	1.16	0.07	2.67	0.008
Indicated	17.7	47.99	23.50	2.80	0.03	0.05	1.25	0.09	3.21	0.005
Inferred	213.8	41.26	31.00	2.91	0.05	0.05	1.51	0.20	4.94	0.004
Total	240.2	42.05	30.12	2.91	0.05	0.05	1.48	0.19	4.73	0.004

*Table 2 Area F Mineral Resource > 54% Fe**

JORC Classification	Mt	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	CaO (%)	S (%)	MgO (%)	MnO (%)	LOI (%)	P (%)
Measured	3.9	61.44	6.94	2.30	0.02	0.03	0.76	0.05	1.87	0.007
Indicated	7.0	60.55	8.42	2.02	0.02	0.03	0.73	0.05	1.81	0.005
Inferred	20.1	58.80	10.34	2.52	0.02	0.04	0.96	0.05	1.96	0.005
Total	30.9	59.53	9.48	2.38	0.02	0.04	0.88	0.05	1.91	0.005

* Notes for figures reported in Tables 1 and 2:
- JORC 2012 Table 1 is included in Appendix 1
- Figures are depleted for mining until the end of May 2014
- Discrepancies may appear due to rounding
- Tonnages are reported on a wet basis

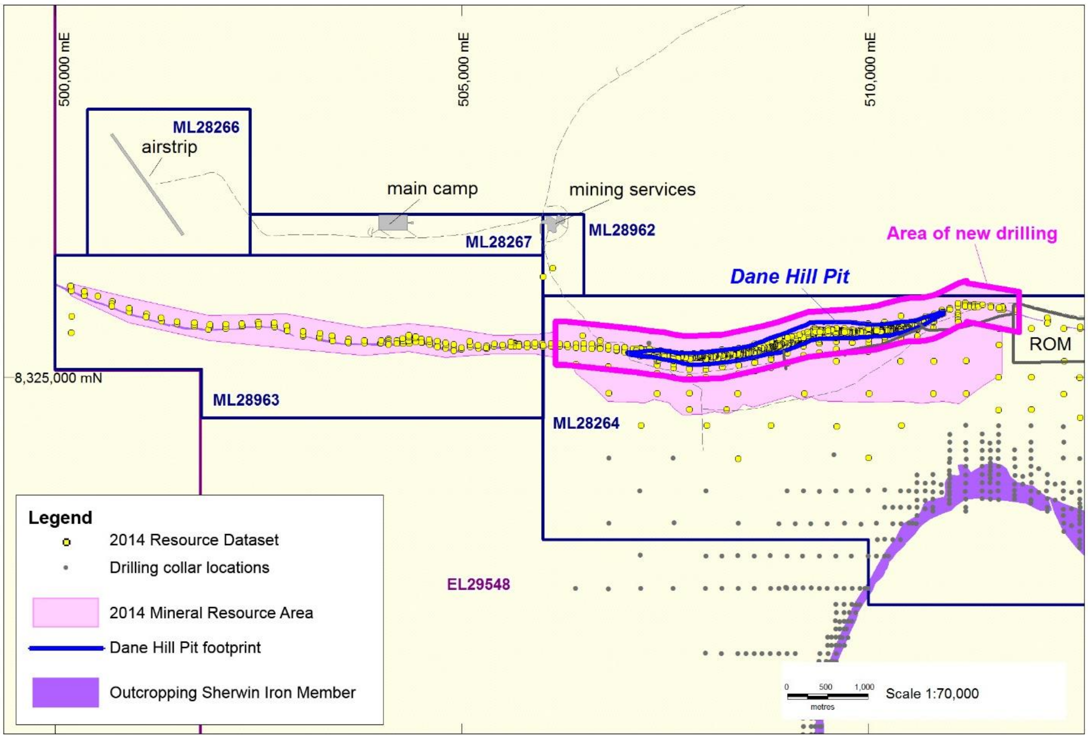

Figure 2: Area F Mineral Resource location

Mineral Resource DSO Comparison

A comparison between the 2014 and 2013 Area F Mineral Resource estimates (Table 3) shows that the 2014 Mineral Resource estimate predicts a greater tonnage (+1.0 Mt) and higher grade (from 59.0 to 59.6%Fe) than previously reported. Significantly, the Mineral Resource estimates in the Measured and Indicated categories has increased by 21.7%.

Table 3 Comparison of 2014 Area F Mineral Resource with 2013 Area F Mineral Resource >54% Fe

April 2013

JORC Classification	Mt	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	CaO (%)	S (%)	MgO (%)	MnO (%)	LOI (%)	P (%)
Measured	4.00	60.63	7.18	2.66	0.02	0.03	0.83	0.06	2.12	0.004
Indicated	5.67	59.42	10.11	2.02	0.02	0.03	0.70	0.05	1.84	0.006
Inferred	21.10	58.63	10.43	2.57	0.02	0.04	1.01	0.06	2.02	0.005
Total	30.77	59.04	9.95	2.48	0.02	0.04	0.93	0.06	2.00	0.005

June 2014

JORC Classification	Mt	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	CaO (%)	S (%)	MgO (%)	MnO (%)	LOI (%)	P (%)
Measured	4.80	61.53	6.85	2.41	0.02	0.02	0.64	0.06	1.85	0.007
Indicated	6.97	60.55	8.42	2.02	0.02	0.03	0.73	0.05	1.81	0.005
Inferred	20.06	58.80	10.34	2.52	0.02	0.04	0.96	0.05	1.96	0.005
Total	31.83	59.59	9.39	2.39	0.02	0.03	0.86	0.05	1.91	0.005

* Does not include mining depletion
Discrepancies may appear due to rounding

The majority of the increase observed in Table 3 is attributed to close-spaced grade control drilling, which has only been completed in a small portion of the overall deposit. The grade control data has improved the knowledge of the deposit, in particular the geometry of folded oolitic units which host iron mineralisation. This has resulted in better definition of high grade domains within the deposit and resulted in additional tonnages being reported. The grade control drilling extends only down to 0m RL, and it is anticipated further positive results will emerge as this drilling advances to greater depths.

Confidence in the Mineral Resource has also increased due to denser spaced drilling and application of mining knowledge.

Current mining depletion, at 31st May 2014 totaled 1.71 Mt at 30% Fe cut-off, or 0.91 Mt at 54% Fe cut-off.

Mineral Resource Implications

The 2014 Area F Mineral Resource estimate will be the foundation of new pit optimisations currently in progress. The increased tonnage, grade and confidence in the Mineral Resource are expected to have a positive impact on the outcome of this study.

Further Activities

WDR commenced the second campaign of in-pit grade control drilling in late June, having already advanced mining to 0 m RL in parts of the Dane Hill pit.

WDR is also carrying out infill drilling at the Area F-West deposit, which is within the overall Area F Mineral Resource. Results are expected to be interpreted during the third quarter.

The updated resource figures have been applied to calculation of a new reserve statement, to be reported in July.

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Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at Area F is based on information compiled by Mr Aaron Meakin and Mr Andrew Bennett. Mr Aaron Meakin is a full-time employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Andrew Bennett is a full-time employee of Western Desert Resources Pty Ltd and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Aaron Meakin and Mr Andrew Bennett have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC code). Mr Aaron Meakin and Mr Andrew Bennett consent to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which they occur.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Graham Bubner who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Bubner is a full-time employee of Western Desert Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the subject matter of the report to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC code). Mr Bubner consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they occur.

Western Desert RESOURCES

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Area F Deposit

Criteria	Commentary
	Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data
Sampling techniques	• Reverse circulation (RC) samples were collected at 1 m intervals through either a cone or riffle splitter. • Diamond drill core was sawn in half or quarter with sample lengths determined by geological boundaries. • The entire Sherwin Iron Formation (SIM) and typically 3 m either side were sampled and assayed. • Sampling techniques are consistent with standard industry practice.
Drilling techniques	• Resource drilling has been primarily completed using RC methods with a face sampling hammer. Some diamond drilling has also been completed. • 569 drillholes for 67,247 m of RC drilling and 3,631.7 m of diamond drilling were available for use in the April 2013 Mineral Resource estimate (Refer “Estimation Techniques and Modelling” section). • 1,757 drillholes for 78,498 m of RC drilling and 4,643.5 m of diamond drilling was available for use in the June 2014 Mineral Resource estimate (Refer Section 3 “Estimation Techniques and Modelling” section). • 122 diamond holes for a total of 4,643.5 m have been drilled for metallurgical test work, geotechnical assessment and to increase Mineral Resource confidence. These holes were cored with HQ or PQ triple tube to maximize weight of sample and core recovery. Angled holes are oriented where possible to enable structural orientations to be measured.
Drill sample recovery	• Diamond drilling has recorded an average core recovery of >95%. • RC sample recovery was monitored by visually estimating the quantity and consistency of sample recovered, which is considered adequate to support Mineral Resource estimation. Sample volumes are consistent. • During RC exploration and resource definition drilling, it has been observed that there is loss of fines to dust. The loss of fines is not consistently observed and depends on the drill rig, air capacity, sampling system, degree of weathering, and water in hole. The effect of losing fines in RC samples is generally to bias the sample lower in iron grade, as has been demonstrated by comparing RC holes with diamond holes twins. This in turn results in an under-estimation of the true iron grade. No adjustment for this bias has been applied in this Mineral Resource estimate.
Logging	• All drillholes have complete geological logs which capture all relevant features to support this Mineral Resource estimate. The data has enabled establishment of a robust geological model. • Chip tray records for all RC exploration holes drilled and remaining diamond core are stored on site for future reference. • All diamond core has high resolution photography.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• The vast majority of samples in the SIM were dry. • Typically 2–3 kg samples are presented to the laboratory. Samples are oven-dried at 105° C, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns using an LM5 pulveriser prior to X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis. A 200 gm sample is extracted from the pulverised material for analysis. These are industry standard sample preparation techniques for iron ore. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. A broad zone of Fe mineralisation exists with internal architecture which is able to be discerned using 1 m sample intervals.
Quality of assay data and lab tests	• Exploration data was analysed by National Association of Testing Authorities accredited laboratories ALS and/or Bureau Veritas. • Grade control data was analysed by an onsite laboratory operated by Bureau Veritas. • Samples are fused with lithium borate flux to form a glass disc and analysed by XRF. • In addition to internal laboratory quality control, WDR performed external quality checks which included the submission of field duplicates (1 in 25 samples) and certified reference materials (1 in 25 samples) as well as periodic external laboratory tests (umpire samples). • WDR has created its own set of matrix matched certified reference materials which have been in use since mid-2013. • The internal and external quality checks show that a high confidence can be placed on the precision and accuracy of the analytical data. • A downhole geophysical tool was used to measure insitu density. The tool accuracy is +/- 0.05 g/cm^3. Calibration and data filtering is carried out by a geophysical contractor.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant intersections have been verified by numerous consultants and alternative company personnel. • External laboratory checks (umpire samples) showed results consistent with the primary laboratory data. • Twinned holes shows a high level of repeatability of the data, notwithstanding a slight negative bias in RC exploration samples due to loss of fines (refer “Drill Sample Recovery” section). • No data adjustments have been applied.

Criteria	Commentary
Location of data points	• Collar coordinates were surveyed using differential GPS instruments with 0.05 m accuracy. • Downhole directional data is obtained by first preference from downhole wireline logging tools at 5 cm intervals (composited to 10 m) and by second preference from a single shot Eastman camera. There is no magnetic rock interference with readings. • The accurate collar and downhole survey data gives high confidence in the location of data points. • Grid coordinates are in Map Grid of Australia (MGA94) Zone 53. No local or mine grids are used • The topography Digital Terrain Model (DTM) was created from an aerial photography survey in 2008 gridded to 5x5m with 0.5m breakpoints
Data spacing and distribution	• Drill spacing is variable within the deposit. • Drilling at the eastern extremity between 510,000 m E and 511,700 m E has occurred on 200m sections, with holes 10 m to 50 m apart. • Grade control drilling has been undertaken on a 10 m E x 10 m RL pattern to 0 m RL between 507,700 m E and 510,000 m E. • The majority of the vertical component of the SIM between 504,000 m E and 507,200 m E has been drilled on 100 m sections, with holes 10 m to 40 m apart. • Drilling at the western extremity between 500,200 m E and 504,000 m E and the deeper horizontal component down dip of the area tested by grade control drilling have been drilled on 200m sections, with holes 20 m to -50 m apart. • The mineralised domains have sufficient geological and grade continuity to support the estimation of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves given the current drill density. • Samples are mostly collected at 1m intervals. Samples were composited to 1 m prior to grade interpolation. This was considered appropriate given that the vast majority of the samples have been collected over this interval.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling is generally perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation and generally at a high angle to the mineralisation. • Some drillholes have been drilled sub-parallel to the orientation of mineralisation largely due to uncertainty in the orientation at the time of drilling or difficulty in placing the rig due to terrain. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	• Chain of custody is managed by WDR. Samples were labeled, bagged and transported with standard sample submission templates to the laboratory where they were catalogued and checked.
Audits or reviews	• No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques have been carried out. All data has been intensively reviewed by the Competent Persons and is considered to be very high quality.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Area F deposit occurs on Mining Leases ML28963 (Area F West) and ML28264 (Area F East) which are 100% owned by WDR Iron Ore Pty Ltd. The leases lie entirely within Crown Lease 346. WDR have a "Mining and Co-Existence Agreement" with the Northern Land Council for mining and transport of iron ore. A $0.60/dmt combined royalty is payable to prospectors for mining at the Area F deposit.
Exploration done by other parties	• No relevant previous exploration was undertaken prior to commencement of exploration by WDR.
Geology	• Iron mineralisation occurs as hematite in oolite and ferruginous siltstone of the SIM. The SIM was deposited around 1420Ma in an agitated shallow marine setting. The SIM forms prominent outcrop along topographic highs and it dips gently, except where it abuts the Hells Gate Hingeline where thrusting has moved it into a vertical position and locally overturned the sequence.
Drill hole information	• Material exploration data has been previously reported in accordance with ASX Listing Rules. Drilling information used in the Mineral Resource estimate is summarised in the preceding section.
Data aggregation methods	• Not applicable – no exploration results are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Not applicable – no exploration results are being reported.
Diagrams	• A summary plan is presented in the body of the report.

Criteria	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• Not applicable – no exploration results are being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• In addition to the vast drill hole dataset, WDR have collected airborne magnetic, radiometric, gravity and photographic data, as well as ground based gravity and electromagnetic data. This has assisted targeting and geological interpretation.
Further work	• Further drilling is required in areas of low confidence (Inferred Mineral Resource category).

Section 3 – Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Database integrity	• Grade control and exploration drilling data are stored in separate MS Access databases which are maintained, validated and backed-up by senior site geologists. • The wireline database is maintained and validated by a consulting geophysicist. • All drilling data was collected by WDR using the same logging techniques, so there are no legacy data issues. Some geologists have worked on the project since inception, helping to ensure consistency of data collection techniques. • The databases are considered to be of high quality.
Site visits	• The Competent Person Mr. Andrew Bennett for the Area F Mineral Resource estimate is regularly on site and is intimately associated with the collection, analysis and interpretation of the data. Mr. Aaron Meakin has not visited site at this point in time.
Geological interpretation	• There is a good continuity of geological domains throughout the Area F deposit. • The distribution of high grade mineralisation is controlled by oolitic units within the SIM. • Sectional interpretation is used to create high quality geological solid interpretations which are used as hard boundary constraints for grade estimation. • Interpretations have matched well with what is observed in mining. Ore spotters are employed to ensure mining occurs according to the geological domains.
Dimensions	• The SIM is approximately 20 m wide and occurs over the entire 11 km of strike length at Area F. • There are two prospective oolite horizons or domains within the SIM that vary between 1 m and 15 m thick (true). • The lithology and associated iron mineralisation is generally vertical in orientation at Area F, but abruptly changes to horizontal at about 200 m depth below surface. Orientations are locally distorted by folding associated with the deformation along the Hells Gate Hingeline. The 2014 drilling is focused only on the vertical component of mineralisation at the F-East portion of the deposit. • Thickening of geological domains is observed in fold hinges.

Criteria	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	Two block models have been created at Area F. Estimation and modelling techniques are shown for each. <u>Block Model 1: F-East deposit- broadly vertical mineralisation between 506150 m E – 511850 m E (completed in May 2014 after grade control drilling)</u> • 1 m composite samples were used for statistical analysis. • Ordinary kriging (OK) was used for the estimation of SIM grades (Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, LOI, P, S, CaO, MnO, K_2O MgO and bulk density) into the block model. • Tonnage estimates have been based on density values that were interpolated into blocks from wireline logging data. • All drilling data was composited to 1m prior to grade interpolation. • Variography was completed for all estimated variables. • Gemcom Surpac software was used for grade interpolation. • Parent block were 5 m E x 4 m N x 5 m RL with sub-celling to 1.25 m E x 1 m N x 1.25 m RL which has been chosen for compatibility with grade control data spacing and to honour narrow oolite domains. • 11 estimation domains and a 3-pass sample search were used to honour the orientation of geological units within the SIM. • No assumptions were made regarding selective mining units. • Hard boundaries were used between grade estimation domains. • Hard boundaries were used across oxidation profiles for Al_2O_3, CaO, MgO, LOI, S, K_2O, bulk density. Soft boundaries were used across oxidation profiles for Fe, SiO_2, P and MnO. • There were no significant outliers in the dataset and therefore grade cutting was not considered necessary. • No assumptions regarding correlation between variables were applied. • Sectional mineralisation interpretations were linked to build 3-dimensional mineralisation models. The mineralisation models represent stratigraphic units within the SIM. Boundaries to the units were determined using logging codes and analytical data. These models were used to flag the block model. • Visual validation of the model was completed by comparing drill hole and model grades on drill sections and by comparing global averages of composite samples versus the block model for each domain. • Waste rock has been estimated using two domains either side of the SIM and broader search parameters due to sparse data. <u>Block Model 2: F-West and F-Deeps deposit</u> <u>500,200 m E – 507,700 m E and 510,000 m E – 511,700 m E (completed in April 2013)</u> • 1 m composite samples were used for statistical analysis which supported grade domain definition. • OK was used for the estimation of SIM grades (Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, LOI, P, S, CaO, MnO, K_2O MgO and bulk density) into the block model. • Tonnage estimates have been based on density values that were interpolated into blocks from wireline logging data. • All drilling data was composited to 1m prior to grade interpolation. • Variography was completed for all estimated variables. • Micromine software was used for grade interpolation. • Parent block were 5 m E x 5 m N x 5 m RL with sub-celling to 0.5 m E x 0.5 m N x 0.5 m RL which was chosen to honour narrow oolite domains. • 3 estimation domains and a multiple pass sample search were used to honour the geological units within the SIM. • A minimum of 3 and a maximum of 24 samples were used for the first three search passes. A minimum of 1 and a maximum of 24 samples were used for subsequent search passes. • Flattening was adopted whereby blocks and samples were flattened prior to variography and grade estimation. • No assumptions were made regarding selective mining units. • Hard boundaries were used between grade estimation domains. • Hard boundaries were used across oxidation profiles for Al_2O_3, CaO, MgO, LOI, S, K_2O, bulk density. Soft boundaries were used across oxidation profiles for Fe, SiO_2, P and MnO. • There were no significant outliers in the dataset and therefore grade cutting was not considered necessary. • No assumptions regarding correlation between variables were applied. • Sectional mineralisation interpretations were linked to build 3-dimensional mineralisation models. The mineralisation models represent stratigraphic units within the SIM. Boundaries to the units were determined using logging codes and analytical data. These models were used to flag the block model. • Visual validation of the model was completed by comparing drill hole and model grades on drill sections and by comparing global averages of composite samples versus the block model for each domain. • Swath plots were generated to compare drill hole and block model grades at slices throughout the deposit

Criteria	Commentary
	area. • Waste rock has been estimated using two domains either side of the SIM and broader search parameters due to sparse data.
Moisture	• Tonnages are reported on a wet basis. • Moisture is not estimated into the block model. Average insitu moisture of all rock types measured on the Roper Bar deposits is 3.3% (from 2261 water immersion tests), and the average within oolitic units is 4.5% (from 440 water immersion tests).
Cut-off parameters	• A 30% Fe cut-off has been applied when reporting Mineral Resources which is consistent with previous reports. • Metallurgical test work has not yet determined the most appropriate lower cut-off grade; however the test work has demonstrated that samples at 38% iron head can be readily upgraded to a saleable product, so the 30% Fe cut-off is deemed reasonable. Further test work is required to determine the optimal cut-off grade, which may revise the estimated resource tonnage up or down.
Mining Factors or assumptions	• No mining factors have been applied other than cut-off grade mentioned above.
Metallurgical Factors or assumptions	• No metallurgical factors have been applied. • The Mineral Resource cut-off assumes that mineralisation above 30% Fe can be beneficiated to a saleable product.
Environmental Factors or Assumptions	• No environmental factors have been applied. • The Mineral Resource assumes that the Little Towns ephemeral stream will be appropriately managed during mining operations. • The waste rock is geochemically inert, and it is assumed that onsite procedures will handle minor quantities of potentially acid forming material to eliminate any risk of acid mine drainage.
Bulk density	• Wet insitu density was measured with a downhole wireline tool operated by Borehole Wireline contractor, with measurements taken at 5 cm intervals. Accuracy of tool is approximately +/- 0.05 g/cm^3 and the tool is calibrated approximately every 2 weeks during its use by running it on a set of repeat holes. • Grade control holes are not probed with the wireline tools. • Wireline data is validated by consultant geophysicists and used to estimate density into the block model. • Comparison of the wireline method with water immersion data shows a good correlation which gives further confidence in the results. • Regression formulas for using iron to assign densities has been investigated and compared to estimated densities.
Classification	• The Mineral Resource has been classified following due consideration of all criteria contained in Section 1, Section 2 and Section 3 of JORC 2012 Table 1. • After giving due consideration to the integrity of all input data, the distribution of data, confidence that can be placed in the geological model and grade continuity, Mineral Resource classification has been based on interpreted wireframes that were defined around coherent zones. The following guidelines were used: Measured: Drilling at 50m along strike x 15m down dip or denser Indicated: Drilling at 100m along strike x 25m down dip or denser Inferred: Drilling at 800m along strike x 100m down dip or denser • Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant criteria including data integrity, data quantity, geological continuity and grade continuity. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's views of the deposit.
Audits or Reviews	• The block model created in April 2013 was completed by CSA Global and subject to internal peer review. • The block model created in June 2014 was completed by WDR and subject to peer review by CSA Global.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resource accuracy is communicated through the classification assigned to various parts of the deposit. The Mineral Resource estimate has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition using a qualitative approach after due consideration of all classification criteria contained in Section 1 and Section 3 of this Table. • The statement relates to global tonnage and grade estimates. • The Mineral Resource estimate has been compared with production data. Reconciliation results are broadly consistent with the expected accuracy of Mineral Resource estimate.