ASX Announcement

4 June 2014

Buckland Project – Updated Ore Reserve

Highlights

- **Buckland Project Ore Reserve estimate increased by 5% to 134Mt @ 57.6% Fe.**
- **Increased Ore Reserve underpins the proposed production case of 8 million tonnes per annum and a mine life of 15 years.**
- **Feasibility level mining study confirms relatively good quality direct shipping type ore can be produced at competitive cost levels.**

Iron Ore Holdings Ltd (IOH) is pleased to announce an update to the Ore Reserve estimate for the Buckland Project.

The Buckland Project concept, includes an 8 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) mine at Bungaroo South (see Figure 1), potential additional production from Buckland satellite deposits, a new private 196km sealed haul road and a new 20Mtpa transhipping port at Cape Preston East.

An Ore Reserve estimate, prepared by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants (Snowden), is summarised in Table 1. The total Proved and Probable Ore Reserve estimate (at a 54% Fe cut-off grade) within the Buckland Project is now **134 Million tonnes @ 57.6% Fe**.

IOH's total estimated Ore Reserve is now **269 Million tonnes @ 58.1% Fe**, including the 134.7 Million tonnes @ 58.5% Fe at the Iron Valley Project (see Table 2).

All Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates for the Buckland Project are classified and prepared in accordance with JORC Code 2012 Edition guideline. A detailed summary of the supporting project assumptions and data is provided in Appendix A (Table 1 Section 4 of the JORC Code 2012 - Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves). Appendix B contains Table 1 Sections 1-3 of the JORC Code 2012.

This Ore Reserve estimate is based on the recent Mineral Resource update (as per the IOH announcement on 28 January 2014). The total Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate (at a 50% Fe cut-off grade) within the Buckland Project is **283.3 Million tonnes @ 56.5% Fe** (see Table 3).

Summary of Material Information

The Buckland Project comprises a group of five deposits, Bungaroo South and Dragon covered by Mining Lease M47/1464-I, with Rabbit, Rooster and Snake covered by Exploration Licence E08/1554-I. The Project consists of six contiguous tenements, containing other exploration prospects, which are held by 100% owned subsidiaries of IOH.

The new Ore Reserve estimates are based on the Bungaroo South Deposit and Dragon Deposit Mineral Resources. The total Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate (at a 50% Fe cut-off grade) for these deposits is **258.3 million tonnes at @ 56.6% Fe**. Bungaroo South is predominantly a Channel Iron Deposit (CID), with minor Detrital Iron Deposits (DID) and Dragon is a Bedded Iron Deposit (BID).

The Ore Reserve statement has been updated based on Feasibility Studies recently completed by Snowden, Sinclair Knight Merz (SKM), other consultants and IOH. The underlying Project design and cost assumptions are set out in the FS Report, the key results of which are set out in the ASX announcement "Buckland Project – Positive Feasibility Study Results" dated 4 June 2014.

Open pit mining methods are proposed from three main pits located within approximately seven kilometres of the main processing area. The mine includes pit designs based on Whittle optimisations, stockpile designs, water diversion bunds and dams, as well as pit backfilling to meet mining lease conditions.

A proposed quick ramp-up will lead to ore production of 8Mtpa over a 15 year period, with approximately 18% of Ore Reserves in the Proved category and the remainder in the Probable category.

The Bungaroo South CID orebody is close to surface and has a simple geometry, with mineralised zones and boundaries that are clearly definable. The proposed mine has a low stripping ratio of around 1 tonne of waste for 1 tonne of ore over the life of the mine and will use conventional drill and blast technology (see Figure 2).

Snowden has modelled dilution and mining ore loss by regularising the Mineral Resource block model using Selective Mining Unit (SMU) sizes that reflect bulk mining with good grade control for Bungaroo South and semi-selective mining for Dragon.

A cut-off grade of 54% Fe was used to define ore, with material between 50% Fe and 54% Fe to be stockpiled as potential future low-grade product. The cut-off grade was applied after dilution and was selected based primarily on achieving an ore product with competitive chemical and physical characteristics.

IOH proposes to crush and screen to produce a minus 12mm fines, direct shipping ore product using a plant with a wet and dry processing capacity.

Product upgrade and mass yield estimated from metallurgical test work for the Project are:

- dry ore - a mass yield of 100% for no product upgrade; and
- wet ore - on average the mass yield is estimated at 86.2% with an improvement in grade.

All native title agreements, heritage clearances and environmental approvals required to implement the mining project have been secured.

Snowden has set a Proved and Probable classification for the Ore Reserves based on Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource classifications which are supported by robust project economics (detailed in Appendix A) and the fact that no material project development impediments have been identified.

Table 1 presents the updated JORC Ore Reserve estimate for the Buckland Project.

*** ENDS ***

Table 1: IOH Buckland Project Ore Reserve at 4 June 2014

Project	Deposit	JORC Ore Reserve	Cut-off (% Fe)	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	CaFe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Buckland	Bungaroo South	Proved	54	23.2	58.3	62.9	5.8	2.9	0.15	7.4
		Probable		106.7	57.5	62.6	6.6	2.3	0.15	8.1
	Dragon	Proved		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Probable		4.4	57.1	62.3	6.5	2.8	0.14	8.4
	Sub Total	Proved		23.2	58.3	62.9	5.8	2.9	0.15	7.4
		Probable		111.1	57.5	62.6	6.6	2.3	0.15	8.1
Total				**134.3**	**57.6**	**62.6**	**6.5**	**2.4**	**0.15**	**8.0**

Tonnages are dry metric tonnes and have been rounded, hence small differences may be present in the totals.

Figure 1: Drill Hole Location Plan Showing Final Pit Outlines

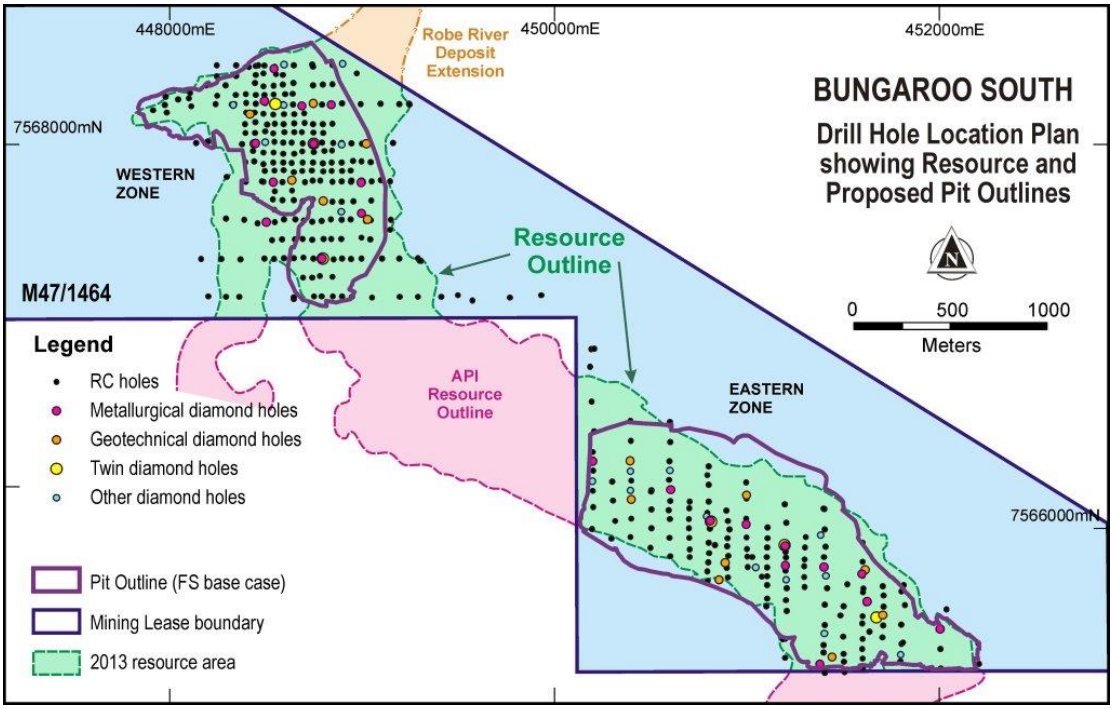

Figure 2: Schematic Cross Section Showing Initial Pit Outline

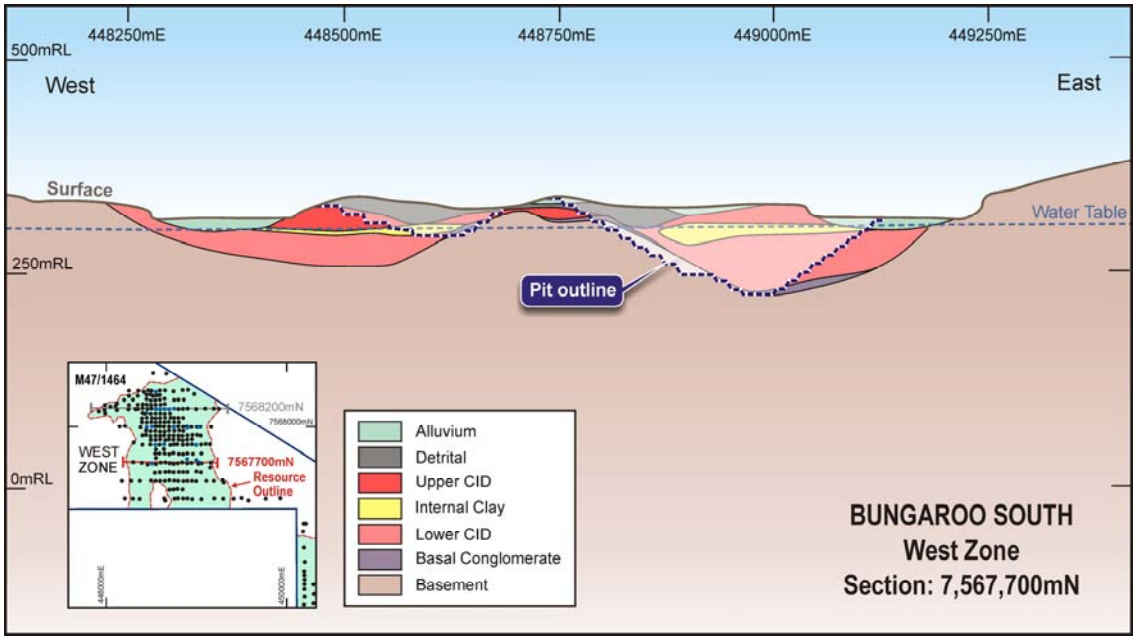

Table 2: IOH Total Ore Reserves at 4 June 2014

Project	Deposit	JORC Ore Reserve	Tonnes[B] (Mt)	Cut-off (% Fe)	Fe (%)	CaFe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Iron Valley	**Iron Valley[A]**	Proved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Probable	134.7	53	58.5	63.0	4.9	3.2	0.17	7.2
Buckland	**Bungaroo South**	Proved	23.2	54	58.3	62.9	5.8	2.9	0.15	7.4
		Probable	106.7		57.5	62.6	6.6	2.3	0.15	8.1
	Dragon	Proved	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
		Probable	4.4		57.1	62.3	6.5	2.8	0.14	8.4
Total			**269.0**		**58.1**	**62.8**	**5.7**	**2.8**	**0.16**	**7.6**

[A] Reported in 2012 in accordance with JORC Code 2004 edition.

[B] Tonnages are dry metric tonnes and have been rounded, hence small differences may be present in the totals.

Table 3: IOH Total Mineral Resource at 4 June 2014

Location	Type	Project	Deposit	JORC Class	Cutoff (% Fe)	Tonnes[D] (Mt)	Density t/m^3	Fe (%)	CaFe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Central Pilbara	**DSO[E]**	**Iron Valley[A+B]**	Iron Valley	Indicated	50	216.3	2.9	58.4	63.0	5.1	3.1	0.18	7.2
				Inferred	50	42.8	3.0	57.9	61.1	7.0	3.9	0.14	5.2
Western Pilbara		**Buckland[C]**	Bungaroo South	Measured	50	30.9[C]	2.6	57.4	62.1	6.7	3.0	0.15	7.6
				Indicated	50	214.9[C]	2.5	56.6	61.6	7.8	2.4	0.15	8.1
			Dragon	Indicated	50	9.1	2.3	55.8	60.9	8.1	3.1	0.14	8.3
				Inferred	50	3.4	2.3	54.7	59.4	10.2	3.0	0.13	7.9
			Rabbit	Indicated	50	5.9	2.6	55.0	58.9	10.3	3.4	0.13	6.6
				Inferred	50	1.3	2.5	53.7	58.1	11.2	3.3	0.08	7.5
			Rooster	Indicated	50	5.2	2.6	55.8	60.2	7.2	4.6	0.08	7.3
				Inferred	50	5.4	2.5	52.1	56.8	9.6	6.3	0.06	8.3
			Snake	Inferred	50	7.1	2.6	57.0	62.6	5.8	2.8	0.15	9.0
Sub Total		Measured			50	30.9	2.6	57.4	62.1	6.7	3.0	0.15	7.6
		Indicated			50	451.4	2.7	57.4	62.2	6.5	2.8	0.16	7.7
		Inferred			50	60.0	2.9	57.0	60.7	7.3	3.9	0.13	6.1
Total						**542.3**	**2.7**	**57.4**	**62.0**	**6.6**	**2.9**	**0.16**	**7.5**
Coastal Pilbara	**BFO[F]**	**Maitland**	Maitland River[A]	Inferred	26	1,106.0[G]	3.25	30.4	30.8	44.0	2.3	0.06	1.2
Total						**1,106.0**	**3.25**	**30.4**	**30.8**	**44.0**	**2.3**	**0.06**	**1.2**

[A] This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. All other resources classified and reported in accordance with JORC Code 2012 edition.

[B] Includes Probable Ore Reserve of 134.7 Mt (see Table 2 above) - JORC Code 2004 edition.

[C] Includes Proved and Probable Ore Reserves of 134.3 Mt (see Table 1 above) - JORC Code 2012 edition.

[D] Tonnages are dry metric tonnes and have been rounded, hence small differences may be present in the totals.

[E] DSO ("Direct Shipping Ore") is considered to be ore types which do not require significant beneficiation (upgrading) before it is usable as feedstock in the sinter or iron making processes.

[F] BFO ("Beneficiable Feed Ore") is comprised of ore types which require significant beneficiation (upgrading) before it is usable as feedstock in the sinter or iron making processes.

[G] Indicative Davis Tube Recovery (grind size, P80 25µ) testwork produced a magnetite concentrate with weight yields ranging from 13 - 28%.

Note: Table 3 IOH Total Mineral Resource is unchanged from the Table published in the IOH ASX announcement of 28 January 2014.

APPENDIX A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition: Table 1 Section 4 - Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Buckland deposits (Bungaroo South and Dragon) are located in the Central Pilbara region of Western Australia. • The Robe River Mesa J project is located 40 km away. • Data collection and geological interpretations which form the basis of the resource estimate were completed by IOH. Model 3D wire-framing, resource block modelling and the Mineral Resource estimation were completed by Lynn Widenbar of Widenbar and Associates. • The Mineral Resource estimates are based on a cut-off grade of 50% Fe. • The Mineral Resource estimates are not in addition to the Ore Reserve estimate. The Ore Reserve estimate is a sub-set of the Mineral Resource estimate.
Site visits	• The Competent Person is Mr Alan Cooper, Principal Consultant for Snowden Mining Industry Consultants (Snowden). • No site visit was undertaken: o There are no existing mine workings to examine. o The competent person has worked at the nearby Robe River Iron mine in the past.
Study status	• The Buckland Project was studied to a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) level in 2012 by Snowden. • The Ore Reserves statement is an update based on Feasibility Studies recently completed by Snowden, SKM, IOH and other consultants.
Cut-off parameters	• Snowden used a cut-off grade 54% Fe to define ore. Material between 50% Fe and 54% Fe (i.e. cut-off) will be stockpiled as a low grade product (i.e. mineralised waste). • The cut-off grade was selected primarily based on the marketing criteria. • The metallurgical test-work plan is cognisant of the cut-off grade.
Mining factors or assumptions	**Mining method** • IOH proposed to mine the resource using open pit mining methods. • The deposit is located in a Priority 1 water reserve and backfilling of the pits to the water table is a condition of the EPA approval. • The mine designs include pit designs, dump and stockpile designs and water diversion bunds and dams. **Optimisation** • The deposit was optimised using Whittle optimisation software. • Only Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource categories were used in the Whittle optimisation process. • The overall slopes used for the Whittle optimisation vary: o from 30 to 35 degrees for Bungaroo South deposit o from 40 to 49 degrees for the Dragon deposit. • Snowden has modelled dilution and mining ore loss by regularisation of the geological model using a selective mining unit (SMU) of: o 25 m (length) by 25 m (width) by 2.5 m (depth) for Bungaroo South o 12.5 m (length) by 10 m (width) by 2.5 m (depth) for Dragon. • The SMU sizes reflect bulk mining with good grade control for Bungaroo South and semi-selective mining for Dragon. • The cut-off grade was applied after dilution. • Dilution reduced the available ore inventory by 27 Mt or 12.5%, compared to the geological model. **Mine plan** • No Inferred Mineral Resource or unclassified material was included in the mine plan. • The total movement (including waste and low grade rehandle) varies from 15 Mtpa to 21 Mtpa. • Ore production commences at 6 Mtpa of dry product in year one, increasing to 8 Mtpa of dry product thereafter. • Near the end of the mine life, the low grade material is processed. **Infrastructure requirements** • The Buckland Project is dependent on the development of the following infrastructure: o road-haulage (between the mine site and port) o port infrastructure (Cape Preston East) o general administration and services infrastructure
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• IOH proposes to crush and screen feed ore to -12 mm for an all fines direct ship ore product. Most ore (at least 80%) will be direct tipped into the crusher bin. A ROM loader will rehandle the remainder. Low grade will be processed at the end of the mine life. The product will be loaded into road-trains to be transported to the port. • SKM provided the infrastructure cost, processing costs, throughput and recovery estimates for the study. • As an all fine product, there is no lump/fines split. • The plant will have a wet and dry processing capacity. • Metallurgical test-work has determined that: o For dry ore, the mass yield will be 100% for no product upgrade. o For wet ore, the mass yield is estimated at 86.2% o For wet ore the LOM average upgrades were: ▪ Fe +0.48 ▪ SiO_2 -0.87 ▪ Al_2O_3 -0.07

Criteria	Commentary
Environmental	• All primary native title agreements, heritage and environmental approvals have been achieved including: o Bungaroo South and CPE Native Title Agreements o CPE Environmental Approval (Federal) o CPE Environmental Approval (State) o Bungaroo South Environmental Approval (Federal) o Bungaroo South Environmental Approval (State)
Infrastructure	• The Buckland Project is dependent on the development of the following infrastructure: o road-haulage (between the mine site and port) o port infrastructure (Cape Preston East) o general administration and services infrastructure. • SKM studied the infrastructure requirements for the study.
Costs	**Capital costs** • Mining costs were developed by Snowden and processing costs were developed by IOH and SKM. • The FS estimated capital costs for the first stage of the project are: o mining and processing 149 o haul roads and service facilities 207 o transhipment facility 208 Sub Total – Direct Costs 564 o Indirect Costs (contingency, EPC/M, owners) 180 TOTAL INITIAL CAPITAL COST 744 • The FS estimated capital costs for the second stage of the project are: o Stage 2 road (inc. indirects) 105 o wet process plant (inc. indirects) 28 TOTAL DEFERRED CAPITAL COST 133 **Operating costs** • Mining costs were developed by Snowden and processing costs were developed by SKM. • The estimated life of mine "C1" operating costs [1] for the first stage of the project are: o mining and processing 18.36 o road haulage 17.44 o transhipment facility 7.07 o corporate and administration 4.36 o contingency 1.17 o C1 operating cash cost (FOB) 48.40 o royalties, levies and marketing 8.63 o C2 operating cash cost (FOB) 57.03
Revenue factors	• IOH engaged Wood MacKenzie Iron Ore Market Services (Oct 2012) for product pricing guidance. • The exchange rate, royalties and marketing were taken from the Buckland Project Feasibility Study (FS) and are considered appropriate for this study. • Revenue factors used for the Feasibility Study were: o long term fines price 90 US$/dmt FOB (62% Fe) o long term exchange rate(A$:US$) 0.80 o state royalties 7.5% o native title Pilbara benchmark o marketing 1.5% o net sales price (used for Whittle) 1.44 A$/t/Fe% o price adjustments for quality Fe and impurities based on Platts Index guidelines and industry benchmarks.
Market assessment	• IOH engaged Wood MacKenzie Iron Ore Market Services (March 2014) for marketing guidance. • IOH has secured Letters of Intent (LoI) for the sale of 100% of the product for the first five years of production. Off-take agreements are expected to be secured in the 2nd half of calendar year 2014. • External Value In Use (VIU) studies have been completed.
Economic	• The financial analysis from the FS indicated a real net present value of $990M on an ungeared basis. • The key financial assumptions for the project were: o real discount rate 10% o corporate tax rate 30% o WA royalty rate 7.5% o native title royalty rate Pilbara benchmark o long term exchange rate (A$:US$) 0.80 o long term iron ore price (62% Fe FOB) US$90/dmt o price adjustments for quality Fe and impurities based on Platts Index guidelines and industry benchmarks. • A sensitivity analysis on pre-tax NPV with a 10% change in a value driver indicated the following sensitivities: o price ± 47% o exchange rate ± 43% o Opex ± 29% o Capex ± 8% o Ore Reserves ± 6%

[1] dmt product: dry metric tonnes of product

Criteria	Commentary
Social	• IOH directly engaged or contracted other consultants to engage stakeholders to address: o government relations o environmental studies o community relations o labour requirements o power supply o land access o licencing o logistics • Snowden has not identified any gaps in the work that are likely to impact on the project outcome. • Lease tenure or licenses have been achieved or are expected to be achieved shortly are: - Mining lease and Main Roads haulage licence: o Bungaroo South Mining Lease — Achieved o NWCH[2] Main Roads 8 Mtpa agreement — Achieved • Miscellaneous road licenses (land access deeds) — Achieved • Cape Preston East Port leases: - Port Lease MOU signed with DPA — Achieved - Port Lease — Being finalised • The mining licence (i.e. the permit to mine) is expected to be approved by the DMP[3] 1st half CY 2014. • Snowden has not identified any gaps in the work that are likely to impact the granting of the mining license.
Other	• Snowden was dependent on other consultants for the feasibility study inputs. Snowden has met the key personnel of the various consultancies and is satisfied with their competency to perform the tasks required. • SKM provided the infrastructure cost, processing costs, throughput and recovery estimates for the study. • RPS Aquaterra provided the hydrological advice for the study. • Snowden provided the geotechnical recommendations for the study. • The Buckland project is dependent on the development of the following infrastructure: - road-haulage (between the mine site and port) - port infrastructure (Cape Preston East) - general administration and services infrastructure.
Classification	• Snowden has set a Proved and Probable classification for the Ore Reserves based on Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource classifications. • Snowden is satisfied that the economics of the project are robust. • Snowden is satisfied that there are no material impediments preventing the project's progress from study to operation.
Audits or reviews	• There have been no (external) audits or reviews.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Snowden has not made an assessment of the relative accuracy or confidence limits of the Ore Reserve estimate. • There is no production data for benchmarking of the Ore Reserve estimate. • Factors that may affect the global tonnages and grade estimates may include: - geological interpretation - mining ore recovery - mining dilution - processing performance • The Whittle optimisation bottoms out on the mineral resource indicating that the Ore Reserve estimate would not be sensitive (within sensible ranges) to: - iron ore price and exchange rate - pit slope angle

[2] North West Coastal Highway
[3] DMP: Department of Mines and Petroleum

APPENDIX B
Iron Ore Holding Ltd – Bungaroo South, Dragon, Rabbit, Rooster and Snake Deposits
JORC Code, 2012 Edition: Table 1 Sections 1-3

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*General* • All sampling has been carried out in accordance with the IOH Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling Sampling Procedure (described in detail below) which is industry standard. • RC drilling was used to obtain 2m samples from which the whole sample is crushed to -3mm and 2.5kg was pulverised for production of a fused bead for multi-element XRF analysis. • Diamond drill core was sampled to lithological boundaries. • The RC drilling provides consecutive 2m representative samples of the intersected geological formations. • Each sample weighs approximately 4kg. *Rabbit and Snake* • Diamond drill core sampling was conducted at 2m intervals for ease of handling and correlation with exploration RC drilling.
Drilling techniques	*General* • RC drilling was conducted using a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer. • Diamond drilling used a HQ3 drill bit/core size. *Bungaroo South* • 451 RC and diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 35,635m drilled. The drilling comprised 389 RC drill holes for 29,068m drilled and 62 diamond holes for 6,567m (includes 512m of RC/sonic precollar drilling). *Dragon* • 107 RC drill holes were completed for a total of 6,110m drilled. • No Diamond drilling has been undertaken. *Rabbit* • 75 RC and diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 3,312m drilled. The majority of drilling was RC (70 holes). *Rooster* • 87 RC drill holes were completed for a total of 2,834m drilled. • No Diamond drilling has been undertaken. *Snake* • 39 RC and diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 476m drilled. The majority of drilling was RC (34 holes).
Drill sample recovery	*General* • Sample recovery was assessed visually by a field geologist present at the drill site at the time of drilling and noted in the database. • Cavities encountered during drilling were relayed by the driller to the attending rig geologist and recorded accordingly. • Sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material is considered to be within acceptable limits across all deposits.
Logging	*General* • All RC chip samples have been retained and geologically logged for all sample intervals. The geological logging has been validated using geochemical lab results. • Geological logging was carried out by IOH staff and contract geologists with recording of water table depth, weathering profiles, lithology, colour, estimate of mineral percentages and for mineralised intervals, Pilbara Iron Ore Codes (PIOC) for grain size/texture, clast/pisolite composition, matrix and lustre/ hardness and interpretation of stratigraphy. • Logging is both quantitative and qualitative. • All RC chip and Diamond core trays are photographed and stored in the IOH databases as a reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*General* • When the RC rig produced dry cuttings per drill interval, the sample passes through the cyclone and riffle or cone splitter. The splitter produces two identical samples of approximately 4kg in weight for each interval drilled. These samples were placed into two numerically identical labelled calico bags, differing with the prefix A or B. The remainder of the drill cuttings (~30kg) were collected and placed in a pile on the ground. Piles were placed sequentially in rows of 10. The calico bags were placed with the respective piles. • Where the RC rig produced wet, clay-rich drill cuttings that may have biased the operation of the splitter, the complete sample was collected directly from the cyclone and left to dry in perforated plastic bags prior to being riffle-split into two identically labelled calico bags or collected directly from the cyclone, using a wet splitter for wet samples, into two identically labelled calico bags and left to dry on the respective pile. • One calico bag from each drill interval was sent to the lab for analysis (usually with the prefix A). If the sample was not of sufficient weight, both calico samples (A and B) from that interval were combined and sent to the lab. Sample sizes >3kg were considered to be of sufficient weight for the grain size of the material generated from the RC drilling. • When no further analysis of the samples was required the remaining calico bags were moved to a secure storage facility on site. • Whole diamond core was submitted for assay, broken and collected in calico sample bags (4-5kg of core). *Dragon and Snake* • Approximately 97% of drilling was dry.

Criteria	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*General* • Samples were analysed by Ultra Trace Laboratories (Bureau Veritas) Perth. The samples were analysed by XRF for Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, TiO_2, CaO, Mn, P, S, MgO, K_2O and 14 other trace analytes. In addition, LOI (Loss On Ignition) was determined by TGA (Thermo Gravimetric Analysis) at temperatures of (0-400ºC, 400-650ºC and 0-1000º C) (LOI400, LOI650 and LOI1000). • Standards [Certified Reference Material (CRM)] and field duplicates were collected respectively on a 1 in 50 basis. Lab checks were also carried out on the sample pulps. The standards were inserted into each sample batch to test the accuracy of the laboratory analysis. The CRM expected analyte grades were unknown to the lab at the time of testing. Based on the standards across all deposits: the accuracy of key major analytes such as Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3 and P for head assays is acceptable; the field duplicate head assay data was unbiased and shows an acceptable level of precision; and the lab checks also show acceptable accuracy and precision. • No samples were analysed by an umpire lab. *Bungaroo South* • The drill database comprises 16,020 multi-element analysis samples. • Five types of CRM supplied by Geostats Pty Ltd were used. There was a total of 330 standards, 317 duplicate samples, 841 laboratory standards and 816 laboratory repeat analysis samples. *Dragon* • The drill database comprises 3,070 multi-element analysis samples. • Two types of CRM supplied by Geostats Pty Ltd were used. There was a total of 64 standards, 61 duplicate samples, 160 laboratory standards and 161 laboratory repeat analysis samples. *Rabbit* • The drill database comprises 1,624 multi-element analysis samples. • Two types of CRM supplied by Geostats Pty Ltd. There was a total of 34 standards, 31 duplicate samples, 85 laboratory standards and 81 laboratory repeat analysis samples *Rooster* • The drill database comprises 1,251 multi-element analysis samples. • Two types of CRM supplied by Geostats Pty Ltd. There was a total of 26 standards, 25 duplicate samples, 70 laboratory standards and 59 laboratory repeat analysis samples. *Snake* • The drill database comprises 467 multi-element analysis samples. • Two types of CRM supplied by Geostats Pty Ltd. There was a total of 10 standards, eight duplicate samples, 28 laboratory standards and 29 laboratory repeat analysis samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*General* • Significant intersections are not highlighted or selectively sampled; all RC cuttings are systematically sampled. • All drilling-related data has been entered into IOH Excel logging spreadsheets on a “Toughbook” laptop on site or logged on paper. • Toughbook laptop and paper logs were uploaded to the IOH Access database weekly by the database manager. • No adjustments are made to raw data. *Bungaroo South* • Six RC holes were twinned with diamond holes; in general hole comparison are acceptable; a possible minor low bias of Al_2O_3 due to potential clay loss in diamond holes is noted. *Dragon, Rabbit, Rooster and Snake* • No twin drill holes have been undertaken.
Location of data points	*General* • All drill hole collars were surveyed by MHR Surveyors using RTK (Real Time Kinetic) GPS (Global Positioning Systems). Collar surveys have an expected accuracy of 0.05m horizontally and 0.05m vertically. • The grid system is MGA Zone 50 (GDA94 based) for horizontal data and AHD (based on AusGeoid09) for vertical data. • All resource drill holes are vertical (diamond holes drilled for geotechnical purposes are angled); down hole surveys were not conducted on vertical holes. • The Digital Terrain Model (DTM) was produced by Widenbar & Associates using Airborne Laser Scan (ALS) survey data collected by AAM Pty Ltd using a fixed wing aircraft. The data is GDA compliant and project design accuracy was vertical data 0.13m and horizontal data <0.35m with final accuracy estimated at 0.07m. *Dragon* • Down hole surveys were conducted on angled holes. Of the 107 drill holes, 37 were down hole surveyed. There were 22 holes surveyed using a Non-North Seeking Gyroscopic tool; 13 short holes were surveyed in the collar using a Magnetic Deviation tool. Down hole surveys were not conducted on vertical holes. Also, 13 angled drill holes use the initial drill angle recorded at the beginning of the hole to estimate the path of the entire drill hole. The down hole surveys were carried out by Pilbara Wireline Services (PWS). *Rabbit and Rooster* • The DTM was produced by Widenbar & Associates using DTM data generated by Aerometrix from photography collected using a Vexcel Ultracam using a fixed wing aircraft.
Data spacing and distribution	*General* • No sample compositing has been applied at the raw data stage. *Bungaroo South* • 451 RC and diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 35,635m drilled. The resource definition drilling is nominally 100m by 50m grid spacing across the majority of the resource; with a 50m x 50m grid spacing in the northern half of the Western Deposit resource; areas along the eastern edge of the Western Deposit and northern edge of the Eastern Deposit are a nominal 200m x 50m grid spacing. Drill sections are orientated approximately across strike of the CID channel. *Dragon* • A total of 107 reverse circulation holes were drilled for 6,110m. The resource definition drilling is nominally

Criteria	Commentary
	100m by 50m spacing. *Rabbit* • A total of 75 holes were drilled for 3,312m. The resource definition drilling is nominally 100m by 50m grid spacing in the area the main higher grade CID resource; in the area of the DID resource it is a nominal 200m x 50m grid spacing. Drill sections are orientated obliquely to the CID channel and approximately across strike of the DID. *Rooster* • A total of 87 holes were drilled for 2,834m. The resource definition drilling is nominally 100m by 50m grid spacing in the area of the main higher grade CID resource; in the area of the DID resource it is a nominal 400m x 50m spacing. Drill sections are orientated obliquely to the CID channel and approximately across strike of the DID. *Snake* • A total of 39 holes were drilled for 762m. The resource definition drilling is nominally 200m along strike with typically two to five holes on a section at a nominal 50 – 100m grid spacing. Drill sections are orientated approximately across strike of the CID channel.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*General* • All drill holes were drilled vertically to test the sub-horizontal CID stratigraphy. • No bias is considered to be caused by drilling orientation. *Dragon* • A total of 57 drill holes were drilled vertically. • A total of 50 drill holes were drilled approximately at right angles to the strike of the mineralisation and are angled to cut across the dip of the mineralisation.
Sample security	*General* • Samples from RC drilling are collected and bagged at the drill site during the drilling operation. • All samples are then catalogued and sealed prior to dispatch to laboratory by IOH staff.
Audits or reviews	*General* • QA/QC samples are routinely monitored by the database manager and geologist on a batch and campaign basis. The accuracy of key major analytes such as Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3 and P for primary assays was acceptable and the field duplicate assay data was unbiased and shows an acceptable level of precision.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*General* • The registered native title claimant group for the Buckland Hills area is the Kururma Marhudunera (KM) Claim Group. IOH and KM executed a Land Access Deed (LAD) in October 2012. *Bungaroo South and Dragon* • The deposit lies on Bungaroo South Mining Lease M47/1464-I, part of the Buckland Project comprising several contiguous Exploration Licences with the Mining Lease. • The registered holder of M47/1464-I is Bungaroo South Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Iron Ore Holdings Ltd. • M47/1464-1 was granted for 21 years with an expiry date 28/10/2033. The mining lease is authorised for iron. • There are no known environmental or cultural heritage constraints that would impact on the development of the resource. Level 2 Fauna and Flora surveys and archaeological and ethnographic surveys have been completed across the deposit. There are two overlapping exclusion areas 150m in diameter that impact a small area of the resource and are considered in the mine planning *Rabbit, Rooster and Snake* • These deposits are within the Buckland Hills Exploration Licence E08/1554-I, part of the Buckland Project comprising several contiguous Exploration Licences with the Bungaroo South Mining Lease. • The registered holder of E08/1554-I is Mal's Ridge Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Iron Ore Holdings Ltd. • E08/1554-1 was originally granted on 7/1/2006, the current expiry date is 28/10/2033. The mining lease is authorised for iron. • There are no known environmental or cultural heritage receptors that would impact on the development of the resource. One artefact scatter heritage site has been identified at the edge of the resource area. The site is considered (by IOH) to be of low significance and it is probable that Section 18 clearances will be obtained.
Exploration done by other parties	*Bungaroo South, Rabbit, Rooster and Snake* • No known prior exploration. *Dragon* • Exploration was previously carried out by Rio Tinto Iron Ore (RTIO); outcropping BID mineralisation (BID) was recognised at the prospect and referred to as Ricane.
Geology	*General* • The hills mainly comprise outcropping Brockman Iron Formation of the Achaean / Proterozoic Hamersley Group. These basement rocks were variously weathered and altered, to iron and silica rich duricrusts during the Tertiary Age, reflecting a different climate and hydrological regime (referred to as the Hamersley weathering surface). • Fluvial iron-rich valley fill sediments, known as Channel Iron Deposits of the Robe Formation (CID or also known as the Robe Pisolite) were deposited during the early-middle Tertiary, in palaeochannels throughout the Pilbara region. These included the >150km long Robe River Palaeochannel and tributaries. • The CID (pisolite) generally crops out towards the edges of the valley. It comprises goethite-hematite pisolite containing varying amounts of fossil wood, ochreous goethite, variably cemented by goethite or hematite and

Criteria	Commentary
	containing minor clay layers and pods, cavities and vughs. The pisolite becomes less hard and competent with depth as the friable ochreous goethite content increases. Below the pisolite is basal pisolite or conglomerate with elevated clay and lithic content. *Bungaroo South* • The deposit is located in the Buckland Hills 38km SW of the RTIO Mesa J mine - one of many CID deposits defined by RTIO in the Robe River palaeo-drainage system e.g. Bungaroo Creek. The Bungaroo South deposit is a tributary to this system. • The Bungaroo South CID has formed in palaeo-drainage valley fill deposits; current drainages occupy a similar path. • The IOH CID areas are designated Western Zone and Eastern Zone and are part of larger contiguous deposit covered by adjoining tenure held by API and RTIO. • A broad stratigraphy is defined at Bungaroo South that is relatively consistent across both the Western and Eastern Zones, from bottom to top it comprises: Basement - Hamersley Group rocks; Basal Conglomerate - a thin sequence of lower grade CID scree and conglomerate filling the base of the channel and overlying and draped on the basement; Lower CID - a thick sheet of higher grade CID; Internal Clay Band - a thin sheet of lower grade CID, conglomerate and clay rich layers and pods; Upper CID - a thick sheet of higher grade CID (in the Western Zone the Upper CID is overlain by a second widespread Internal Clay Band with local relict caps of a third CID); Detrital Iron Deposits - locally developed thin zones, typically low grade and Quarternary Alluvium - typically unconsolidated or partially consolidated shingle, gravel and sand fill in the current drainage. • The Lower CID unit forms a widespread continuous sheet; the Upper CID is eroded and incised by the recent drainage systems and is, as a result, variable in thickness and continuity. • Previous interpretations and models recognised thin surficial 'hardcap' and 'reworked' CID zones within the Upper CID; these boundaries were largely based on chemical changes which are gradational; based on this and combined with the thinness they have not been isolated in this interpretation for modelling purposes. • In the Western Zone water table depth is approximately 10m (303m RL) from the main drainage surface, with the Upper CID largely above water table; in the Eastern Zone water table depth is approximately 15m (315m RL). *Dragon* • The Dragon Deposit is located at the southern extremity of Mining Lease M47/1464, within the upper end of Bungaroo Valley. • The Deposit is a supergene enriched bedded iron deposit (BID) comprised dominantly of martite-geothite that has developed in the Dales Gorge Member of the Brockman Formation. • The Deposit is situated on the north dipping limb of a large scale anticline. Within the deposit area, while the overall stratigraphy dips moderately to steeply to the north, local bedding varies with steep south, flat, and steep north dips as a result of a series of tight short wavelength (1 - 70m) parasitic folds preferentially developed in the Dales Gorge mineralised units. • The main zone of mineralisation sits on a ridge and is a remnant portion of the Tertiary (Hamersley) weathering surface. Positioned on the peak of the local ranges, the mineralisation is perched above the local water table and is essentially dry. • The zone of mineralisation is discordant to the stratigraphy it forms a thin (10 -30m thick) flat sheet roughly concordant with the topographic surface, and a structurally controlled zone with a typical dip of 40° (varying from 40° in the SE to 60°in the NW of the deposit). The width and grade of mineralisation tapers with depth; potential economic grades and widths extend to 60m vertical depths from surface. *Rabbit* • The Rabbit Deposit is situated 4 km SW of RTIO Mesa J mine at the foot of the Buckland Hills. • The IOH Rabbit and Rooster CID deposits have formed along the northern range front at the base of the current (and probable Tertiary) steep escarpment in narrow steep sided NE flowing channels that shed into the broad Robe River Valley. In addition to the higher tenor CID mineralisation, broad sedimentary fans of low tenor detrital iron deposits (DID) shed from the range have been defined at both locations. • A simple stratigraphy is defined at Rabbit; a thick sequence of lower grade CID scree and conglomerate filling the base of the channel and overlying the basement, replaced by a sheet of roughly horizontal higher grade CID, which in turn is capped by a thin domain of lower grade CID. Only minor thin discontinuous clay zones were intersected within the CID. The high grade CID sheet coincides with the water table (at a depth of approximately 26m); with approximately half above and half below water table. *Rooster* • The Rooster Deposit is situated 11km S of the RTIO Mesa J mine at the foot of the Buckland Hills. • The Rabbit and Rooster CID deposits have formed along the northern range front at the base of the current (and probable Tertiary) steep escarpment in narrow steep sided NE flowing channels that shed into the broad Robe River Valley. In addition to the higher tenor CID mineralisation, broad sedimentary fans of low tenor detrital iron deposits (DID) shed from the range have been defined at both locations. • A simple stratigraphy is defined at Rooster; a thick sequence of lower grade CID scree and conglomerate filling the base of the channel and overlying the basement, replaced by a sheet of roughly horizontal higher grade CID, which in turn is capped by a thin domain of lower grade CID and thin sheet of DID. Only minor thin discontinuous clay zones were intersected within the CID. The high grade CID sheet coincides with the depth of the water table (approximately 36m); with approximately half above and half below water table. *Snake* • The deposit is situated in the Buckland Hills 14km S of the RTIO Mesa J mine and 30km NW of IOH's Bungaroo South deposit at the foot of the Buckland Hills. • The deposit sits elevated on a plateau along the top of a breakaway escarpment to a major creek that largely parallels the palaeo-drainage in which the deposit formed. The CID deposit comprises five separate blocks; remnants of a continuous meandering channel which has been eroded and incised by recent drainages. • A simple stratigraphy is defined at Snake for modelling that is consistent with the other IOH CID deposits in the Buckland Project area. From top to bottom the stratigraphy comprises; a thin zone of reworked CID, a thick zone of CID (main zone of mineralisation), a thin lower grade mineralised basal conglomerate sitting on the basement rocks. • The deposit is perched above the water table and is essentially dry.

Criteria	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*General* • Exploration results are not being reported for the Mineral Resource area. Drill hole information is provided in the resource estimation section.
Data aggregation methods	*General* • Exploration results are not being reported for the Mineral Resource area.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*General* • Exploration results are not being reported for the Mineral Resource area.
Diagrams	*General* • Exploration results are not being reported for the Mineral Resource area.
Balanced reporting	*General* • Exploration results are not being reported for the Mineral Resource area.
Other substantive exploration data	*General* • Exploration results are not being reported for the Mineral Resource area.
Further work	*General* • Further work will be undertaken prior to mining.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	*General* • IOH maintains a centralised database for its various operations. Database administration is based in the head office in Perth and under the supervision of the Database Administrator. • All drill hole data was validated during data entry and data import. • Checks for duplicate collars (IOH Access Database, Micromine). • Checks for missing samples (IOH Access Database, manual). • Checks for down hole from-to interval consistency (IOH Access Database, Micromine). • Checks for overlapping samples (IOH Access Database, Micromine). • Checks for samples beyond hole depth (IOH Access Database, Micromine). • Checks for missing assays (IOH Access Database, Micromine). • Checks for down hole information beyond hole depth (IOH Access Database, Micromine). • Checks for missing down hole information (Micromine). • Checks for missing or erroneous collar survey (manual).
Site visits	General • Mr L Widenbar (the Competent Person) visited these sites on the 21/01/2014.
Geological interpretation	*General* • The geology and mineralisation is well exposed in outcrop. Detailed surface mapping has been undertaken to constrain the surface geology. • IOH produced 2D cross-sectional geological interpretations based on geology using drill logs and outcrop mapping. These were converted to a 3D model for resource estimation purposes. *Bungaroo South* • The geology and mineralisation is locally well exposed in outcrop along the current drainage channels. • Major units boundaries (Basement, Upper CID, Lower CID, Internal Clay, DID and Alluvium) were modelled as 'hard' geological boundaries without internal subdivision; smaller zone of internal clay were only isolated where drilling showed broader continuity between sections; isolated lenses, pods and 'chimneys' of internal clay were addressed as described in *Estimation and Modelling Techniques.* *Dragon* • Initial sectional interpretation was done using combinations of geology and an Fe grade cut-off. Stratigraphic boundaries and internal waste band 3D surfaces were constructed to constrain the limits of the resource. • Initial interpretation by IOH was based on a 50% cut-off grade. • Final mineralisation envelopes were produced using an indicator methodology with a 50% Fe threshold. • Data within the mineralised envelopes was then used to calculate variograms and carry out grade interpolation. *Rabbit* • The geology and mineralisation is well exposed in outcrop defining a narrow channel extending 1km into the range and on the edge of the range front. • Internal CID geological boundaries are gradational and have not been isolated for modelling purposes. The basement and overlying Quaternary alluvium surface were modelled as 'hard' surfaces. *Rooster* • The geology and mineralisation is exposed in outcrop locally on the edge of the range front. • Internal CID geological boundaries are gradational and have not been isolated for modelling purposes. The basement, Tertiary DID and overlying Quaternary alluvium surface were modelled as 'hard' surfaces. *Snake* • The base of basal conglomerate (i.e. base of channel) base of CID and base of reworked CID were modelled as 'hard' surfaces.
Dimensions	*Bungaroo South*

Criteria	Commentary
	• Western Zone CID dimensions are 1.4km x 900m typically by 50m by 65m (in length x width, thickness and depth). • Eastern Zone CID dimensions CID zone is 2.2km x 650m typically by 100m by 130m (in length x width, thickness and depth). • Thickness and depth range to a maximum 140m and 200m respectively. *Dragon* • The major mineralised zone is 1,000m by 10-60m by 10-65m (in length, thickness and depth). *Rabbit* • The main CID zone is 600m x 600m by 10-40m by 0-35m (in length x width, thickness and depth). • A minor Detrital zone with minor CID in the east is approximately 800m by 30-50m and typically 10-20m in thickness. *Rooster* • The main CID zone is 300m x 300m by 10-30m by 0-50m (in length x width, thickness and depth). *Snake* • The deposit extends over an area of 3,000m x 300m. • Dimensions of the four separate CID zones range from 100m x 100m to 700m x 200m (length x width) and 10m to 30m and 0m to 30m (thickness and depth).

Estimation and modelling techniques	*General*
	• Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation was selected as the estimation method.
	• OK allows the measured spatial continuity to be incorporated into the estimate and is appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation.
	• Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, LOI, Mn and S etc. were estimated by OK, with an Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) estimate carried out as a check. Minor analytes were estimated by ID2 interpolation.
	• Check estimates produced confirmation of primary OK results.
	• Validation of the final resource has been carried out in a number of ways, including:
	  o Drill Hole Section Comparison
	  o Comparison by Mineralisation Zone
	  o Swathe Plot Validation
	  o Model versus Declustered Composites by Domain
	• All modes of validation have produced acceptable results.
	• As there has been no mining to date, no reconciliation data is available.
	Bungaroo South
	• Six separate geological domains separated into east and west areas were used to control estimation.
	• Analysis of sample lengths indicated that compositing to 2m was necessary, whilst still honouring domain boundaries.
	• Variography was carried out individually for the two CID domains in the east and west areas to determine kriging interpolation parameters. Four sets of variogram parameters were defined for Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P and LOI.
	• Variography was carried out on "flattened" composites in order to allow for variable dip of the zones.
	• Search ellipse sizes for the estimation were based on a combination of drill spacing and variogram ranges.
	• The primary search ellipse was 40m along strike, 30m across strike and 10m vertically. A minimum of four samples and a maximum of 68 samples were required in this search pass and all data was used.
	• The second search ellipse was restricted to data with Fe greater than 45% and Al_2O_3 less than 4.5% in order to avoid smearing irregular and erratic clay data. This ellipse was 120m along strike, 60m across strike and 10m vertically. A minimum of eight samples and a maximum of 12 samples were required in the search pass; a minimum of two drill holes was required. A maximum of four samples per drill hole was used. Where blocks were not informed in the second pass, a third search was used with radii of 300m along strike, 150m across strike and 10m vertically. A minimum of one sample and a maximum of 12 samples were required in this search pass.
	• Block size was 25m (E-W) by 25m (N-S) by 2.5m (Vertical) with sub-cells to 2.5m x 2.5m x 0.5m.
	• Several previous Indicated and Inferred Resource estimates have been published.
	Dragon
	• One major mineralised domain and several disconnected minor domains were used to control estimation.
	• Analysis of sample lengths indicated that no compositing was necessary, as all samples were 2m.
	• Variography was carried out for the major mineralised domain to determine kriging interpolation parameters.
	• Variography was carried out on "unfolded" data in order to allow for variable dip and strike.
	• Search ellipse sizes for the estimation were based on a combination of drill spacing and variogram ranges.
	• A preliminary search was carried out with an ellipse of 20m along strike, 12.5m down dip and 3m across the mineralised zone. This search only used samples below 25% Fe and was designed to generate small, isolated low-grade zones within the main zone.
	• The second search ellipse was 75m along strike, 50m down dip and 10m across the mineralised zone and this pass used all data. A minimum of two samples and a maximum of 15 samples were required in the search pass; a minimum of two drill holes was required. A maximum of three samples per drill hole was used.
	• Minor analytes were estimated by ID2 interpolation.
	• Block size was 25m (E-W) by 10m (N-S) by 5m (Vertical) with sub-cells to 1.25m x 1m x 0.5m.
	• A previous Inferred Resource estimate has been published.
	Rabbit
	• Four separate geological/mineralisation domains and two area domains were used to control estimation.
	• Analysis of sample lengths indicated that compositing to 2m is necessary.
	• Variography was carried out on the main CID domain to determine kriging interpolation parameters.
	• Search ellipse sizes for the estimation were based on a combination of drill spacing and variogram ranges.
	• Primary search ellipse was 125m along strike, 60m across strike and 10m vertically. A minimum of eight samples and a maximum of 16 samples were required in the search pass; a minimum of two drill holes was required. A maximum of four samples per drill hole was used. Where blocks were not informed in the first pass, a second search was used with radii of 300m along strike, 130m across strike and 10m vertically. A

Criteria	Commentary
	minimum of one sample and a maximum of 16 samples were required in this search pass. • Block size was 25m (E-W) by 25m (N-S) by 2.5m (Vertical) with sub-cells to 2.5m x 2.5m x 0.5m. • A previous Inferred Resource estimate has been published. *Rooster* • Four separate geological / mineralisation domains and two area domains were used to control estimation. • Analysis of sample lengths indicated that compositing to 2m was necessary. • Search ellipse sizes for the estimation were based on drill spacing. • Primary search ellipse was 125m along strike, 60m across strike and 10m vertically. A minimum of eight samples and a maximum of 16 samples were required in the search pass; a minimum of two drill holes was required. A maximum of four samples per drill hole was used. Where blocks were not informed in the first pass, a second search was used with radii of 300m along strike, 130m across strike and 10m vertically. A minimum of one sample and a maximum of 16 samples were required in this search pass. • Block size was 25m (E-W) by 25m (N-S) by 2.5m (Vertical) with sub-cells to 2.5m x 2.5m x 0.5m. • A previous Inferred Resource estimate has been published. *Snake* • There were insufficient samples for variography. • Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, LOI, Mn and all minor analytes were estimated using an Inverse Distance Squared methodology. • Primary search ellipse was 250m along strike, 125m across strike and 15m vertically. A minimum of eight samples and a maximum of 16 samples were required in the search pass; a minimum of two drill holes was required. A maximum of four samples per drill hole was used. Where blocks were not informed in the first pass, a second search was used with radii of 500m along strike, 250m across strike and 20m vertically. A minimum of one sample and a maximum of 16 samples were required in this search pass. • Block size was 25m (E-W) by 25m (N-S) by 2.5m (Vertical) with sub-cells to 2.5m x 2.5m x 0.5m. • A previous Inferred Resource estimate has been published.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• A 50% cut-off grade is used, which is industry standard.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Mining is assumed to be by conventional open-pit methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	General • No metallurgical characterisation work. Deposits have similar mineralisation character to Bungaroo South and other CIDs. *Bungaroo South* • Extensive metallurgical test work has been completed in conjunction with plant design as part to the Buckland Project FS in progress. A simple crushing and screening in combination with a wet washing process is planned to produce a 'fines' product.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Bungaroo South, Dragon, Rabbit and Rooster* • Preliminary mine and waste dumps have been designed as part to the Buckland Project FS in progress. *Snake* • Preliminary mine and waste dumps have been designed as part of a desktop study.
Bulk density	*Bungaroo South* • In-situ bulk density values are based on physical measurements conducted on site and at Amdel Laboratories on diamond drill core and down hole geophysical (Surtron) logs. The holes logged, and diamond drill holes tested provide a broad representative coverage of the deposit. The data was assessed and assigned values designated by IOH. • In-situ bulk density values assigned are as follows: Quaternary Alluvium 2.1t/m^3; DID 2.0t/m^3; Upper CID 2.7t/m^3; Internal Clay <50% Fe 1.9t/m^3, >50% Fe 2.3t/m^3; Lower CID Western Zone 2.5t/m^3, Eastern Zone 2.45t/m^3; Basement unmineralised <50% Fe 2.3t/m^3, mineralised >50% Fe 2.6t/m^3. • The assigned in-situ density values are consistent or lower, when compared with values of 2.7 - 2.8t/m^3 published for neighbouring RTIO Mesa J and H CID deposits. *Dragon* • A bulk density of 2.3t/m^3 has been used for all mineralised material. • A bulk density of 2.5t/m^3 has been used for all waste. • The density is based on a review of down hole Surtron geophysical logs of eight representative RC holes. The holes have not been calibrated with physical measurements. • The assigned value based on the available data has been used to maintain data integrity for the resource estimate, but is considered conservative as it implies a very high degree of porosity in the mineralisation, which is not prevalent in outcrop. *Rabbit and Rooster* • An in-situ bulk density of 2.6t/m^3 has been used for all mineralised CID material. • The bulk density has been determined by IOH based on like ore characteristics to the neighbouring RTIO Mesa J mine and Bungaroo South deposit. In the case of Rooster also supported by limited measurements from core samples. • A total of 37 density measurements were taken from core samples. The average density for the samples (14 in total) with Fe grades >35 % Fe is 2.8 t/m^3. • The assigned 2.6t/m^3 value is consistent when compared with published in-situ density values of 2.7- 2.8t/m^3 for the neighbouring RTIO Mesa J and H CID deposits which sit immediately to the NW, and Bungaroo South CID deposit with in-situ density value estimates ranging from 2.45 - 2.7t/m^3. • A bulk density of 2.6t/m^3 has been used for all basement, 2.5t/m^3 detrital iron deposits (DID) and 2.5t/m^3 Quaternary alluvium.

Criteria	Commentary
	Snake • An in-situ bulk density of 2.65t/m^3 has been used for CID material, 2.55t/m^3 for reworked CID, and 2.60t/m^3 for basal conglomerate. • The bulk density has been determined by IOH based on like ore characteristics to the neighbouring RTIO Mesa J mine and Bungaroo South.
Classification	*General* • Mineral Resources have been classified in the Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories, in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). A range of criteria has been considered in determining this classification including: o Geological continuity. o Data quality. o Drill hole spacing. o Modelling technique. o Estimation properties including search strategy, kriging variance (where applicable), number of informing data and average distance of data from blocks. • The Competent Person endorses the final results and classification for Bungaroo South, Dragon, Rabbit, Rooster and Snake.
Audits or reviews	• No external audits have been carried out. • The resource estimate has been internally reviewed by IOH staff.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*General* • No production data is yet available for comparison *Bungaroo South* • Relative accuracy and confidence has been assessed by review of block kriging variance and variability statistics of individual block estimates. • The resource estimate consists of material in the Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories and is considered to reflect local estimation of grade. *Dragon, Rabbit and Rooster* • Relative accuracy and confidence has been assessed by review of block kriging variance and variability statistics of individual block estimates. • The resource estimate consists of material in both the Indicated and Inferred categories and is considered to reflect local estimation of grade. *Snake* • Relative accuracy and confidence has been assessed empirically by review of drill hole and model comparison data. • The resource estimate consists of material in the Inferred category and is considered to reflect local estimation of grade.

Competent Persons Statements:

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, is based on information compiled by Mr Roland Bartsch, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Bartsch is a full time contract employee of IOH and has sufficient experience which 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bartsch consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

In respect of the Iron Valley and Maitland deposits the information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources estimates has been compiled by Mr Lynn Widenbar, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Widenbar is a full time employee of Widenbar and Associates and produced the Mineral Resource Estimates based on data and geological information supplied by IOH. Mr Widenbar has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Buckland Project is extracted from the ASX Announcement titled "Buckland Project – Mineral Resources Update" (dated 28 January 2014). This announcement is available to view at www.ironoreholdings.com. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserve estimations for the Iron Valley Deposit is based on information compiled by Mr Alan G. Cooper, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Cooper is a full time employee of Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr Cooper has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Cooper consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserve estimations for Bungaroo South and Dragon Deposits is based on information compiled by Mr Alan G. Cooper, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Cooper is a full time employee of Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr Cooper 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 Cooper consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer:

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning IOH's planned exploration program, commencement of exporting of iron ore, industry outlook and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "target," "plan," "estimate," "intend," "may," "potential," "should," and similar expressions reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such as statements involving risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Corporate Profile (as at 4 June 2014)

Iron Ore Holdings Ltd (ASX: IOH) owns and manages a portfolio of bedded hematite, channel iron and magnetite iron ore tenements and projects within its Central, Western and Coastal hubs in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The Company's projects are all strategically located within close proximity to existing and planned infrastructure. IOH has a stable share register, as well as an experienced Board and senior management team.

Ordinary Shares on Issue: 161,174,005

Board of Directors:

Hon. Richard Court AC	Non-Executive Chairman
Alwyn Vorster	Managing Director
Ryan Stokes	Non-Executive Director
Mal Randall	Non-Executive Director
Brian O'Donnell	Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary:

Simon Robertson

Executive Team:

Alwyn Vorster	Managing Director
Christian Johnstone	Chief Financial Officer
Brett Hazelden	GM Project Development
Zen Davison	GM Commercial
Roland Bartsch	GM Geology
Michael Klvac	GM Corporate Affairs

Share Registry:

Security Transfer Registrars Pty Ltd
770 Canning Highway
Applecross WA 6153
www.securitytransfer.com.au

Registered Office:

Level 1
1 Altona Street
West Perth WA 6005

T: (08) 9483 2000
F: (08) 9321 0322
E: info@ironoreholdings.com
W: www.ironoreholdings.com

Major Shareholders:

Wroxby Pty Ltd	52.7 %
3rd Wave Investors	5.4 %
Sumisho Iron	4.3 %