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The Company Announcements Office
ASX Limited Via E Lodgement

29 July 2016

Quarterly Activities Report to 30th June 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

Yarraloola Project – West Pilbara

Robe Mesa Deposit

- Review completed on block model from Robe Mesa Deposit which reports a total pisolitic iron-stone (CID) resource of 84.5 Mt @ 53.8% Fe (equivalent calcined iron, Fe_{Ca} of 60.2%) + 8.3% SiO₂ + 3.4% Al₂O₃ + 0.04% P + 10.6% LOI that includes 65.7 Mt of Indicated Resource and 18.8 Mt of Inferred Resource above a cut-off grade of 50% Fe.
- A higher grade resource (Fe >55%) which totals 24.7 Mt as 19.5 Mt Indicated Resource + 5.2 Mt of Inferred Resource @ 56% Fe (equivalent calcined iron, Fe_{Ca} of 62.7%) + 5.9% SiO₂ + 2.7% Al₂O₃ + 0.04% P + 10.7% LOI appears to be contiguous in the upper parts of both the upper and lower zone mineralisation.
- Future work will focus on delineating potential extensions and a metallurgical study.

Ashburton Magnetite Prospect

- Magnetite mass recovery and concentrate quality by Davis Tube reported for six priority RC-holes representing the Trailer Laydown, Spinifex Hill and Northern Discovery drill-sections.
- Spinifex Hill has the longest Davis Tube intercepts with :
 - YAR100 reporting 155m @ 32.5% mass-yield with 66.72% Fe + 6.4% SiO₂ + 0.27% Al₂O₃ + 0.02% P but including 115m @ 30.7% mass-yield with 68.64% Fe + 4.1% SiO₂ + 0.20% Al₂O₃ + 0.02% P and
 - YAR101 reporting 85m @ 31.9% mass-yield with 66.72% Fe + 4.09% SiO₂ + 0.17% Al₂O₃ + 0.01% P.
- All the concentrates are low phosphorus (<0.05) and low alumina (<1%) with no crocidolite (blue asbestos).
- Future work will focus on acquiring additional samples from the priority zone associated with the Spinifex Hill mineralisation.

Shepherds Well Project – West Pilbara

- Soil sampling extends the prospectivity for base-metals (lead, zinc and silver) associated with felsic and meta-sedimentary rocks and identifies new prospectivity for gold and nickel from meta-volcanic rocks in the Cleaverville Terrain.
- Lead (Pb) to 786 ppm, zinc (Zn) to 1150 ppm and silver anomalism in soils over felsic rocks is more extensive than historical results suggested and extends beyond the scope of the 2015 programme which covered an area of 8 km by 1 km.
- A rock-chip sample showing evidence of epidote alteration reports lead (Pb) at 0.9% and silver (Ag) at 6g/t from the margin of a new soil-based anomaly and extends evidence for base-metal mineralisation to a strike length of over 2.5km.
- Gold (Au) to 61 ppb in soil is associated with a less magnetic zone in the interpreted basaltic footwall of the base-metal anomaly.
- Nickel (Ni) to 1100 ppm in soil is associated with elevated chromium (Cr to 1350 ppm) and indicates potential for mineralised ultramafic rocks within the mafic meta-volcanic rock suite.
- Future work will focus on the delineation of targets for drilling.

Project Summaries

Yarraloola Project – West Pilbara

Background

The Yarraloola tenements cover an area of 853 km² in the western part of the Hamersley Basin and adjacent parts of the Ashburton Trough in the West Pilbara. The project has a basement of Archaean and Proterozoic-aged rocks that are in parts overlain by younger sediments of the Carnarvon Basin. All the sequences are prospective for iron mineralisation. In the east, Archaean-age sediments in the Hamersley Basin include iron-rich members of the Marra Mamba, Brockman and Boolgeeda Iron Formations. In the central and western parts, Proterozoic-age metasediments of the Ashburton Trough have interbedded iron formation. In the south, the Coziron tenements are transected by the Robe River pisolitic iron-stone. The pisolitic iron-stones are basin margin sediments of the Carnarvon Basin and currently support large-scale mining operations at Warrambo, Mesa A and Mesa J (Fig 1).

In addition to prospectivity for iron-ore, the Yarraloola tenements are well serviced by established infrastructure that includes bitumen roads and gas-pipelines and these provide opportunities to lower the cost of development for a new discovery. There are also proposals for additional facilities to be developed within the region. BC Iron Ltd has approval for a new haul-road and port at Cape Preston East, while the API joint-venture controls an easement for a railway through the West Pilbara to a proposed port at Anketell Point. These infrastructure corridors traverse the Coziron tenements.

Coziron currently has exploration focussed on two prospects.

1. The Robe Mesa Deposit on E08/1060 and E08/1686 which contains two intervals of pisolitic ironstone (CID) representing recently deposited material from the Carnarvon Basin (Fig 1).
2. Outcrop and subcrop of magnetite-bearing schists in the Proterozoic-aged, Ashburton Trough on tenements E08/1686 and E08/1826 (Fig 1).

Robe Mesa Deposit

The Robe Mesa deposit is defined by 78 vertical RC drill-holes completed during 2014 and 2015 which intersected an upper and lower interval of pisolitic iron-stone with Fe>50% (Figs 2 to 6). The geology and geochemistry from the drilling has been used to revise the independently calculated Inferred Resource which was announced in detail on the ASX on 7th December 2015 and 8th of February 2016 and is summarised in the following tables.

Robe Mesa Deposit – Updated Mineral Resource Estimate from February 2016 – reported above a **Fe cut-off grade of 50%.**

Category	Mt	Fe%	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	TiO ₂ %	LOI%	P%	S%	Fe _{ca} %
Indicated	65.7	53.8	8.3	3.4	0.14	10.6	0.04	0.02	60.2
Inferred	18.8	53.8	8.2	3.4	0.14	10.7	0.05	0.02	60.3
Inferred	84.5	53.8	8.3	3.4	0.14	10.6	0.04	0.02	60.2

Robe Mesa Deposit – Updated Mineral Resource Estimate from February 2016 – reported above a **Fe cut-off grade of 55%.**

Category	Mt	Fe%	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	TiO ₂ %	LOI%	P%	S%	Fe _{ca} %
Indicated	19.5	56.0	6.0	2.7	0.10	10.7	0.04	0.02	62.7
Inferred	5.2	56.0	5.8	2.8	0.1	10.7	0.05	0.02	62.7
Inferred	24.6	56.0	5.9	2.7	0.1	10.7	0.04	0.02	62.7

The Inferred Resource on the Robe Mesa provides a well-defined opportunity for further work to increase the resource confidence and examine potential extensions to the ore-system.

Robe Mesa – Block Model Review and Update

The block model produced by Optiro for the Robe Mesa Deposit high-lights the distribution of the Fe-grades >50% within the geological model. The review of the model by Coziron indicates the following.

1. The lower and upper zones of pisolitic ironstone, characterised by Fe > 50%, each have an upper high-grade interval with Fe > 55% (Figs 2 to 5).
2. The high-grade interval (>55% Fe) of the upper zone outcrops and shallowly subcrops on the mesa.
3. The high-grade interval (>55% Fe) of the lower zone which underlies the drilled-grid is projected to outcrop to the east and west of the mesa.
4. The eastern extension on the lower zone has been mapped and chip-sampled in places. It is proposed that drilling will be conducted on this area in 2016.
5. There is potential for further thick, high-grade mineralisation in the western zone. This potential was identified when the revised topographic model showed the base of the lower channel is perhaps 30m lower the adjacent plain and some cross-sections indicate that the lower zone of pisolitic iron-stone extends and thickens to the west of the drill-grid (Figs 2 and 3). The area of interest also has a spectral signature indicating Fe-rich debris on the

surface that extends some 700m to the west of the current drill-grid and this requires drilling.

6. There are areas within the current resource model where infill drilling has the potential to increase the resource confidence from *Inferred* to *Indicated*.
7. Reducing the cut-off grade to Fe>45%, results in the global ore-grade being maintained with Fe@52%, but increases the volume of material in the model. The mineralogical and metallurgical characteristics of the material between the 45 and 50% cut-offs requires assessment.

Robe Mesa Deposit – Future Work

Work planned for the next quarter include a heritage survey over potential extension to the pisolitic iron-stone in the north, east and west, RC drilling of the extensions, core-recovery and metallurgical work on the area of the Indicated Resource.

Ashburton Magnetite Prospect

The Ashburton prospect is a 12 km long by 800 m wide area hosting high-order magnetic anomalies associated with poorly outcropping, Proterozoic schists that are only partly exposed beneath a capping of sands and conglomerates from the Carnarvon Basin on tenements E08/1686 and E08/1826 (Fig 1). The magnetite-mineralised rocks outcrop intermittently as a suite of north-west, trending, strongly folded, variably siliceous, chloritic schists that dip steeply to the south-west. RC and diamond drilling show that the magnetite-rich metasediments are siliceous but hosted by intermediate and rhyolitic volcanics. The implication is that rather than an outlier of the Hamersley Basin, the Ashburton magnetic anomalies appear to be the expression of mineralisation associated with a deeper water oceanic basin and volcanism and represent an Algoma-style setting.

The mineralisation in the Ashburton also has a suite of characteristics that may be favourable for larger-scale magnetite recovery, including the following.

1. The transition from weathered to fresh rock appears to be only 20-30m below the surface.
2. No evidence of blue asbestos (crocidolite) in the system.
3. Grainsize that is coarser than material from the adjacent Hamersley Basin iron formations.
4. Generally low phosphorous and sulphur contents.
5. Mass yields from Davis Tube that were in excess of 30%.

The 2015 work programme on the Ashburton Trough comprised surface mapping and eight, paired, inclined RC deep holes to 200m depth and three, inclined, diamond drill-holes each to about 500m. The holes were located at intervals along the anomaly system at sites which did not require significant ground disturbance (Fig 7). The main purpose of the drilling was to provide additional data on the geology, mineralogy, geochemistry, thickness, Fe-grades and magnetite yield and quality from the rocks in the Ashburton Prospect.

The major results which were fully reported on 6th of October 2015 can be summarised as follows.

1. The magnetite-bearing rocks unconformably underlie the Ashburton Formation and are steeply dipping to the south-west.
2. The portion of the magnetic anomaly system to the north of the Northern Discovery section is covered by up to 50m of detritus attributed to the Yarraloola Conglomerate.

3. Within the magnetite-bearing sequence, the volcanics appear to be basaltic in the east which is the interpreted base, andesitic to dacitic in the mid-part and are capped by a fragmental rhyolite in the west.
4. The thickest down-hole intervals were recorded from the Trailer Laydown (YAR098, YAR099), Spinifex Hill (YAR100, YAR101) and Northern Discovery (YAR102 and YAR103) drill-sections
5. These intercepts are characterised by magnetic susceptibility in excess of 10,000 SI units and Fe contents greater than 30%.

Following the receipt of the geological and geochemical results, 5m interval RC samples were composited in the magnetite-rich intercepts for a Davis Tube study. This provides indications of mass recovery and the quality of a magnetite concentrate. The six drill-holes from the prospect with the broadest intercepts which included YAR098 to YAR103 were prioritised for study (Fig 7).

New Results: Davis Tube Study of 2015 RC Drill-holes

The samples for Davis Tube recovery were processed at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth. The initial programme of grind-size analysis indicated recovery at -38 microns with a measured P80 particle size of about 22 microns resulted in the most consistent recovery of a concentrate with Fe > 67%. Following the initial grind-size study, the composite samples were processed. All results were fully reported to the ASX by CZR on the 28th of May 2016.

The most significant results can be summarised as follows.

1. A significant proportion of samples with a mass yield of 30 to 40% report Fe > 65% and SiO₂ in the range of 2 to 6% (Fig 8).
2. Mass yields increase significantly below 70m down-hole or about 35m vertically which is interpreted as the base of surface oxidation.
3. All the holes contain intervals where the magnetite concentrates report weighted-average SiO₂ < 5wt% and Fe > 66%.
4. The magnetite concentrates with SiO₂ < 5% produced by Davis Tube are low in phosphorous (less than 0.05%) and alumina (less than 0.50%).
5. The highest mass-yields and most consistently low-SiO₂ from the magnetite concentrates are reported from the Spinifex Hill drill-holes (Fig 3). This is also the prospect with the broadest intercepts and appears to represent an interval of mineralisation towards the core of the Ashburton magnetic anomaly system.
6. Samples from the Trailer Laydown (YAR098 and YAR099) appear to represent the upper section of the anomaly system, while the Northern Discovery section (YAR102 and YAR103) are regarded as a reflection of the basal portions of the system.
7. Some samples appear to be magnetite dominant, which is reflected by a maximum Fe at about 72.3% while other samples appear to be dominated by ferri-magnetic haematite which has a maximum Fe at about 70% Fe (Fig 9).

Ashburton Future Work

An RC drilling programme with associated geochemistry and Davis Tube studies is being planned on the Spinifex Hill portion of the anomaly system, with a focus on establishing a JORC resource and metallurgical characteristics. The work will commence after heritage approvals has been received.

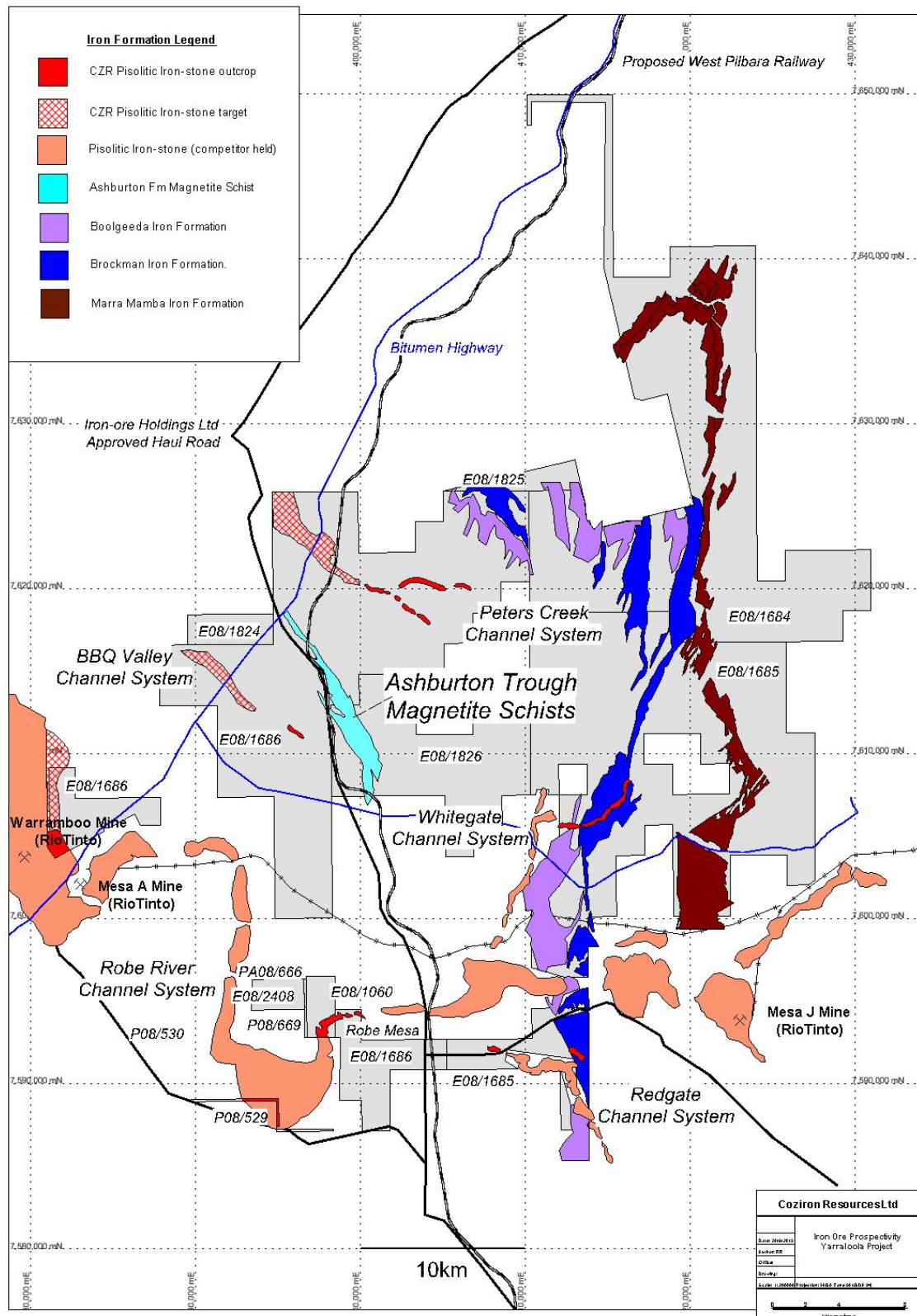


Fig 1. Location of the Robe Mesa and magnetite-schists in the Ashburton Trough on the Yarraloola Project, West Pilbara of Western Australia.

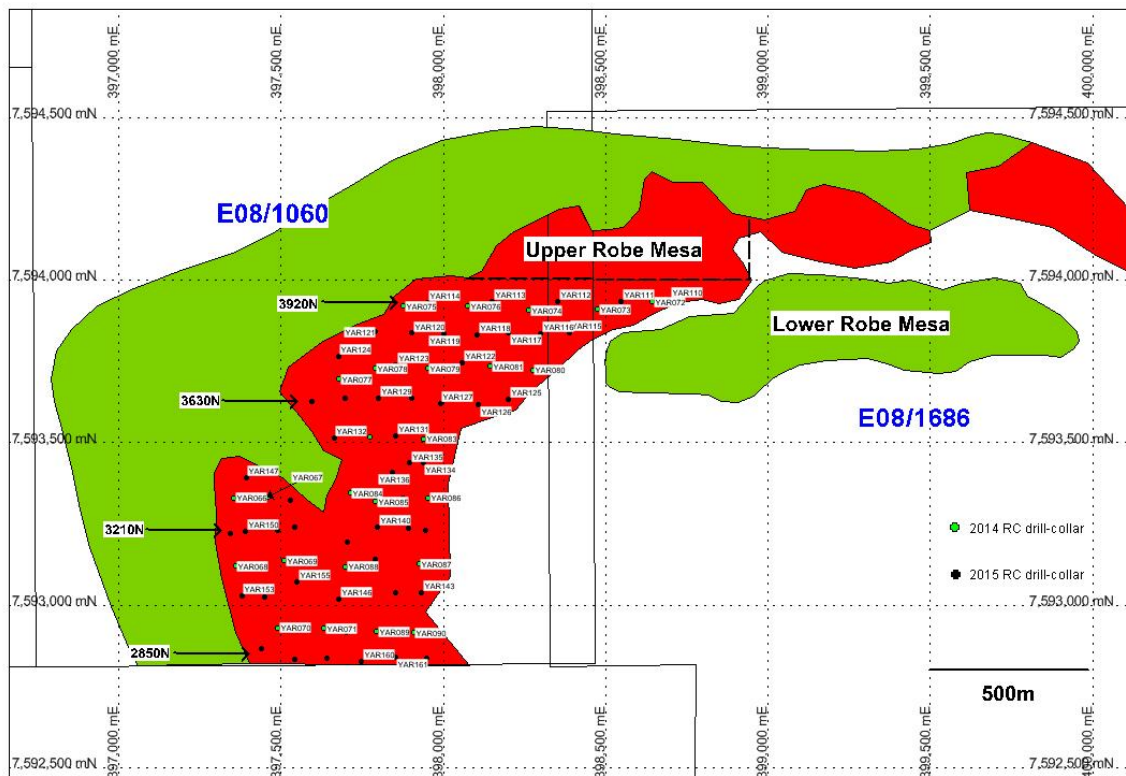


Fig 2. Location of 2014 and 2015 RC drill-collars and cross-sections on the updated outcrop distribution of the upper (red) and lower (green) zones of pisolitic iron-stones associated with the Robe Mesa on tenements E08/1060 and E08/1686.

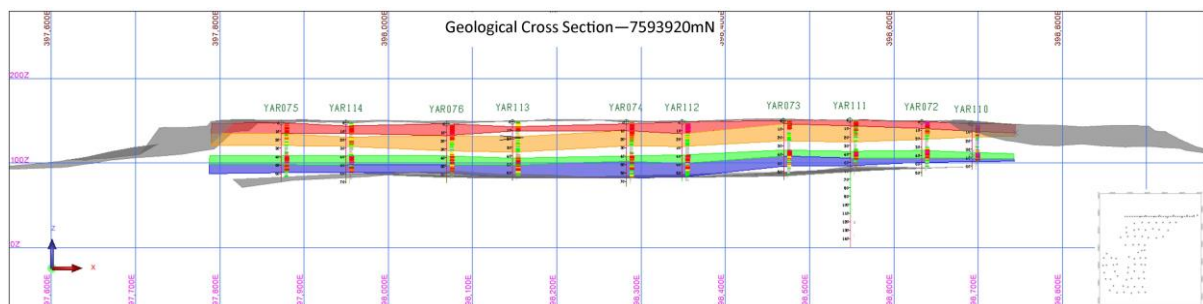


Fig 3. Interpreted cross-section on 7593920mN (from Fig 1) showing the down-hole intervals with Fe > 50% in the upper and lower zones at 5% Fe cut-offs. Upper Zone, Red – Fe > 55% and orange Fe > 50 to < 55%; Lower Zone Green – Fe > 55% and orange Fe > 50 to < 55%.

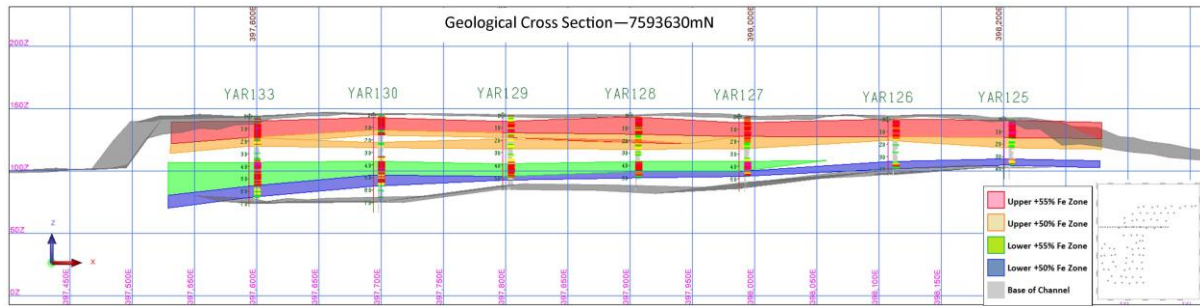


Fig 4. Interpreted cross-section on 7593630N (from fig 1) showing the down-hole intervals with Fe>50% in the upper and lower zones at 5% Fe cut-offs. Upper Zone, Red – Fe>55% and Orange Fe>50 to <55%; Lower Zone Green – Fe>55% and Blue Fe>50 to <55%.

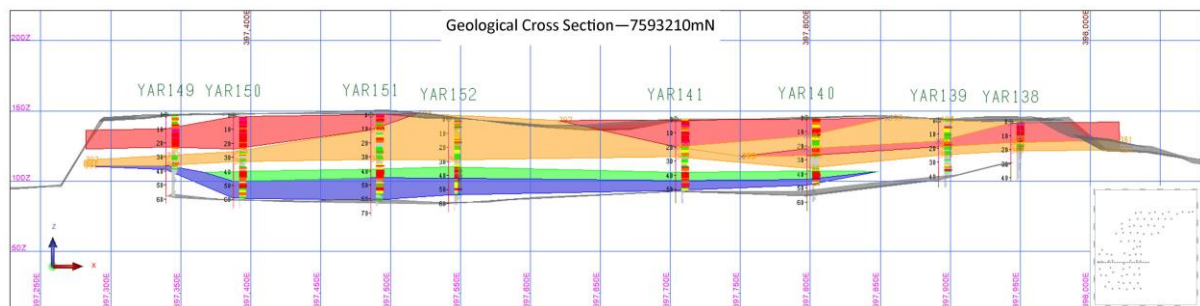


Fig 5. Interpreted cross-section on 7593210N (from fig 1) showing the down-hole intervals with Fe>50% in the upper and lower zones at 5% Fe cut-offs. Upper Zone, Red – Fe>55% and Orange Fe>50 to <55%; Lower Zone, Green – Fe>55% and Blue Fe>50 to <55%

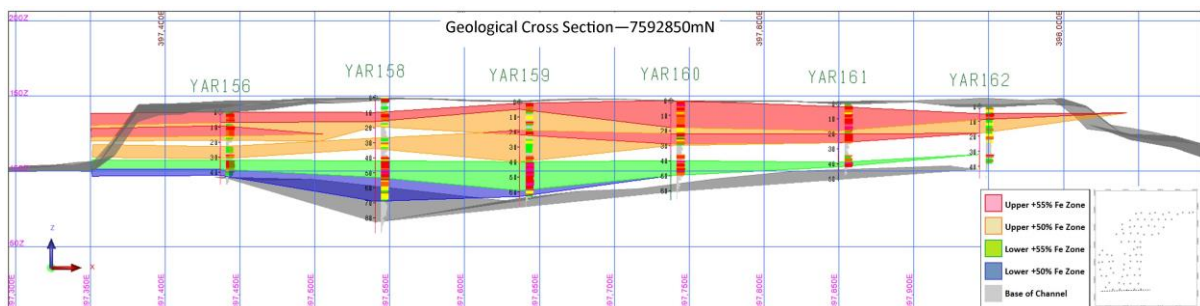


Fig 6. Interpreted geological cross-section on 7592850N (from fig 1) showing the down-hole intervals with Fe>50% in the upper and lower zones at 5% Fe cut-offs. Upper Zone, Red – Fe>55% and Orange Fe>50 to <55%; Lower Zone, Green – Fe>55% and Blue Fe>50 to <55%.

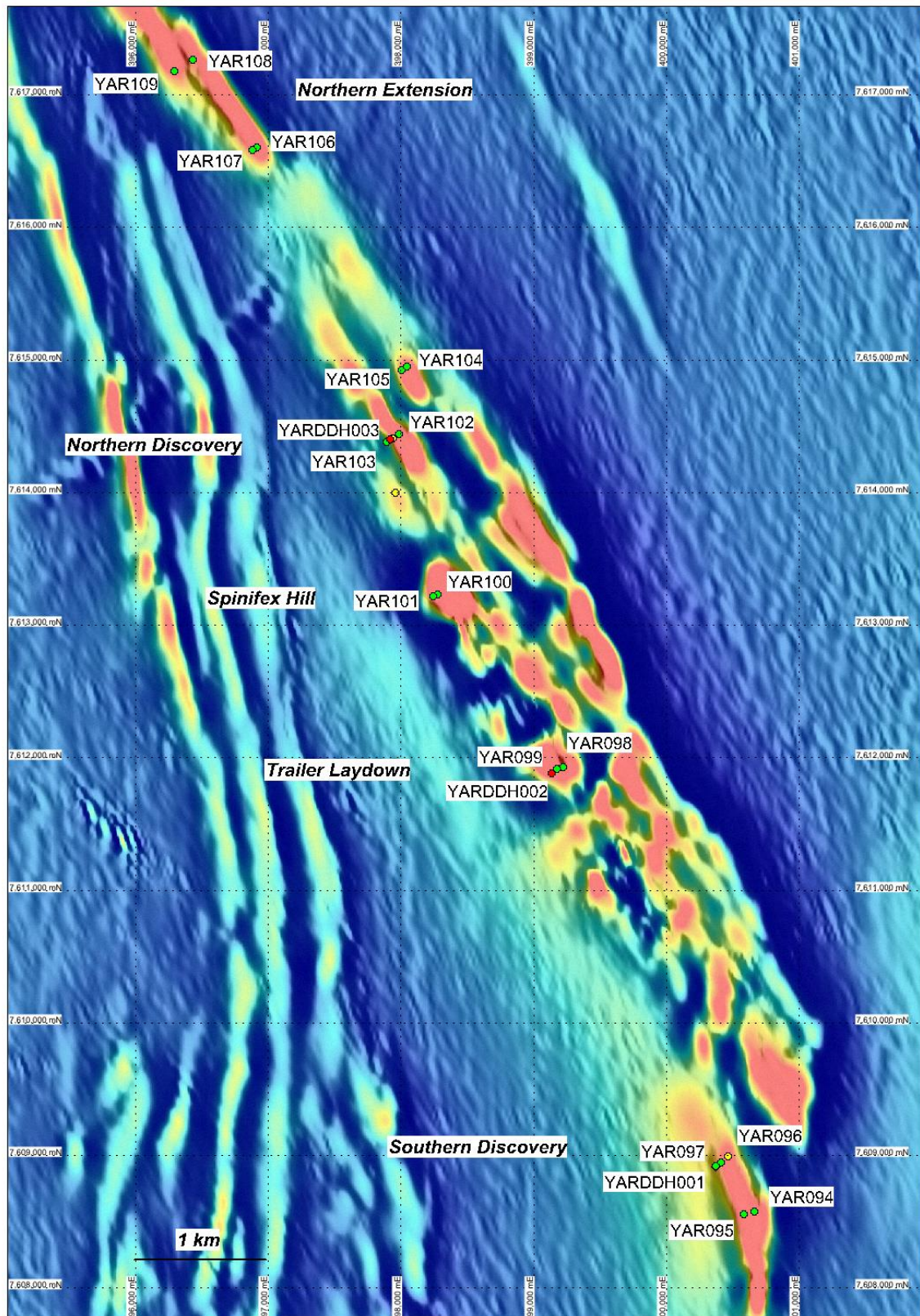


Fig 7. RC and diamond drill-collars for the magnetite-bearing sequence in the Ashburton Trough overlain on the first vertical derivative magnetic imagery. (Green circles = 2015 RC, Yellow = 2014 RC, Red = 2015 diamond hole).

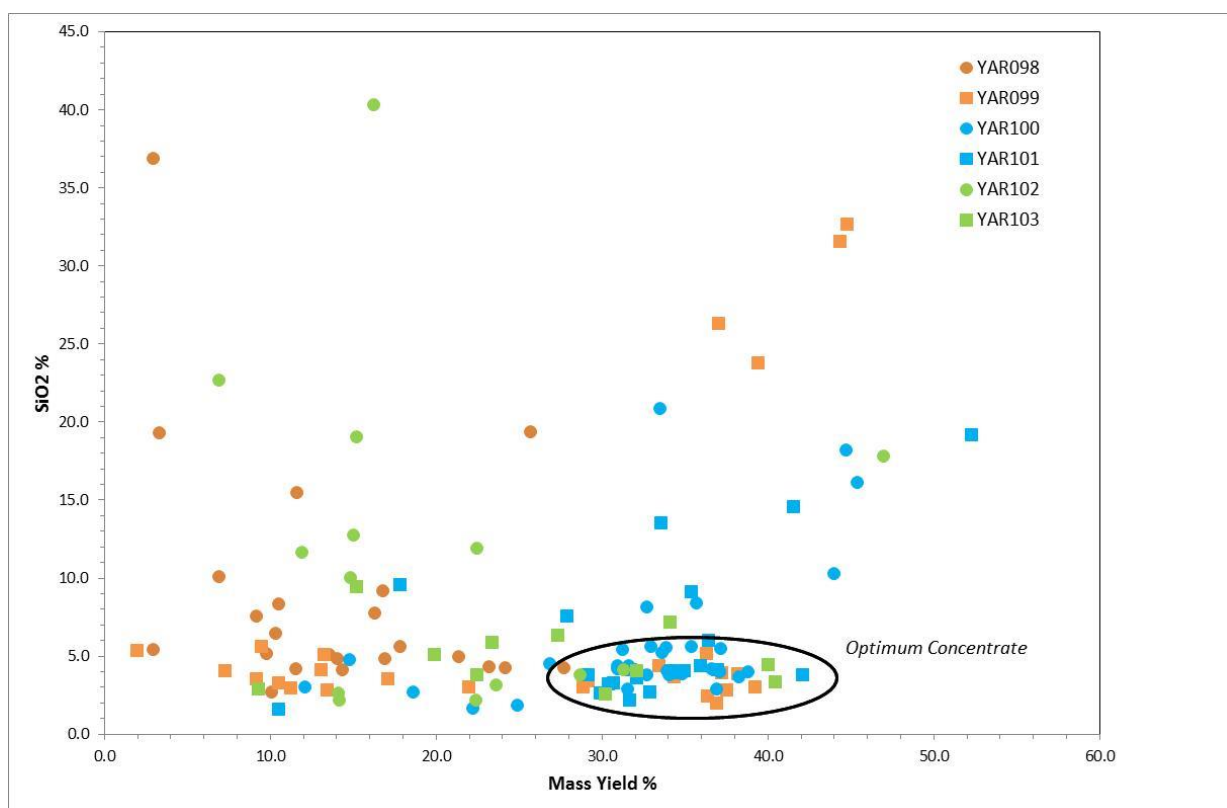


Fig 8. Magnetite mass-yield versus silica content from the Ashburton samples showing the high proportion of samples from the Spinifex Hill section (YAR100 and YAR101) reporting +30% mass yield and SiO₂ <5%.

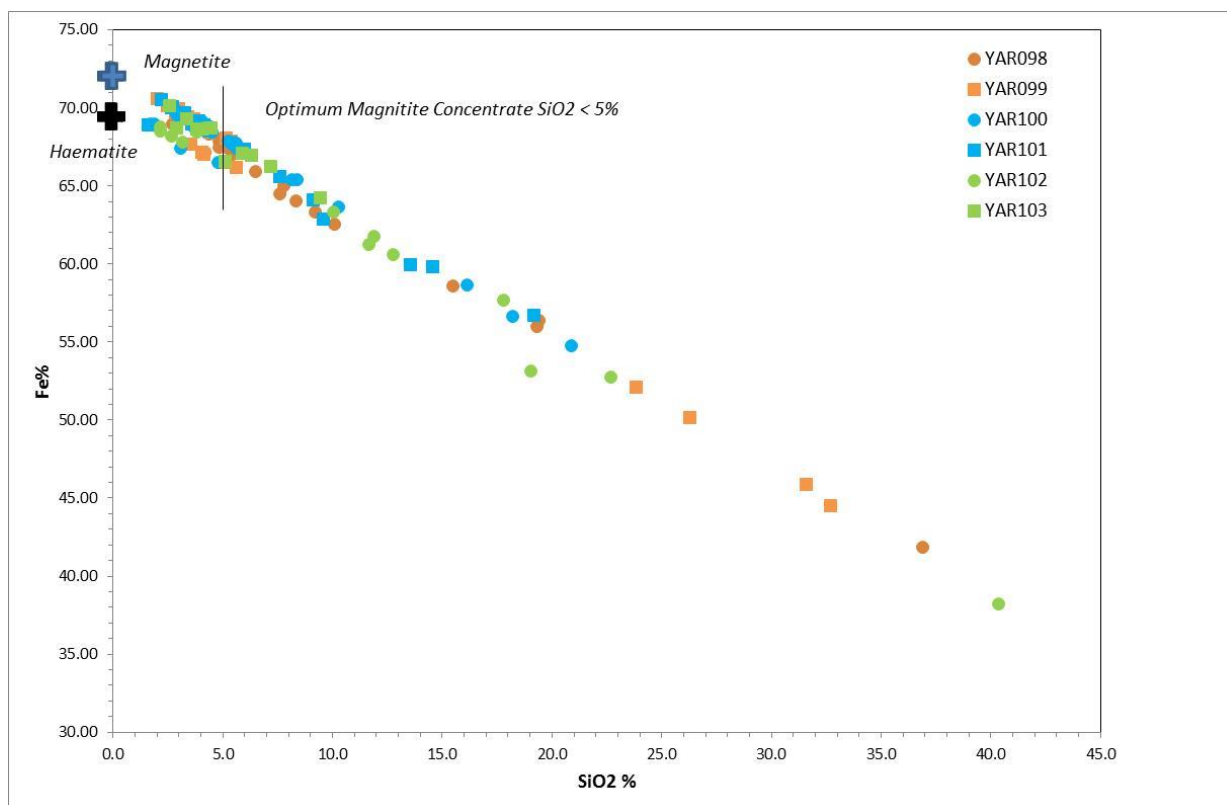


Fig 9. Distribution of silica (SiO₂) versus iron (Fe) in the Davis Tube concentrates highlighting the magnetite and haematite mineralisation in the different samples.

Shepherds Well Project – West Pilbara

During the quarter, final results from the 2015 mapping, soil and rock-chip sampling programmes were received and fully reported on the 28th of June 2016. Details are as follows.

Shepherds Well - Background

Shepherds Well is a 192.2km² multi-commodity exploration license (E08/2361) located 50km southwest of Karratha. The tenement is contiguous with Coziron's Yarraloola Iron-ore Project, serviced by bitumen road access from the Great Northern Highway, located only 25-50km from a new proposed public access port at Cape Preston East and crossed in part by an easement for the proposed West Pilbara railway. This planned infrastructure has the potential to improve the economics of any mineral deposits identified within the project area.

Geologically, Shepherds Well compliments Yarraloola with prospectivity for iron-ore mineralisation both as high-grade haematite and magnetite in either Archaean-age metasediments of the Cleaverville Terrain, or potentially in outliers of the Hamersley Basin overlying the Fortescue Basalt. The Cleaverville is the basement terrain in the Pilbara Craton which consists of a sequence of ocean-floor basalts and associated sediments that are part of an accretionary domain that pre-dates the formation of the Hamersley Basin and is intruded by granite.

Regionally, the Cleaverville Terrain hosts iron-formations up to 500m thick among which the North Star deposit is being developed into a magnetite mining operation by Fortescue Metals Ltd. The Cleaverville Terrain also hosts a number of base-metal (Cu-Au-Pb-Zn) occurrences attributed to a sea-floor volcanogenic origin. These are typically short strike-length lensoidal deposits with high-grade cores that occur in clusters. Unconformably overlying the Cleaverville Terrain are flat-lying and relatively undisturbed flows of the Archaean-age, Fortescue Flood Basalts. These have the potential to preserve outliers of the overlying Hamersley Group.

To date, exploration on Shepherds Well has included the acquisition and processing of a low level magnetic-radiometric survey, along with some early stage mapping, rock-chip and soil sampling. The focus of this work is to identify areas that have an anomalous geophysical and geochemical response and represent targets for future drilling. The results include two rock-chip samples of muscovite schist adjacent to some shallow prospecting pits which reported silver (Ag) to 9.8g/t, lead (Pb) to 4.4% zinc (Zn) to 0.5% and are anomalous in gold (Au) to 23ppb (CZR: ASX 29-July-2014; Fig 10).

Shepherds Well - Data Review

Coziron has compiled and reviewed previous exploration activities and results on the Shepherds Well Project. Rock-chips with silver-lead-zinc mineralization are located within a broad zone identified as being prospective and anomalous by Arimco in 1989 and CRA Exploration (now RioTinto Ltd) in 1994. The anomalism is associated with a suite of felsic rocks which are hosted by a mafic suite. Best historical drill-results were reported by Arimco to the Geological Survey of Western Australia in DCRC 6 as 7 m @ 3.0 % Zn and 1.7% Pb and 1m @ 0.2 g.t Au (WAMEX Report No A42464: First Annual Report for Shepherds Well Prospect – E47/619, E47/627 & E08/718). However, other reconnaissance drill-holes report intercepts of iron-rich sulphides (pyrrhotite and pyrite) suggesting a wider distribution of a horizon which may have the potential to host mineralisation.

Shepherds Well – Soil Sampling and Rock-chip Results

In the latter part of the 2015 field season, Coziron completed prospect-scale soil sampling programme using 80 m spaced samples on lines that are 400 m apart and oriented East-West and then infilled three lines to 200m x 20m. Representative rock-chip samples were also collected at some locations where alteration was identified. The grid was developed to cover an area of felsic rocks and the adjacent contact with mafic rocks in the Cleaverville Terrain. This setting is a preferred location for volcanic-hosted base-metal mineralization. Full details of the methodology were reported by CZR to the ASX on 28th of June 2016 and the soil geochemistry identifies anomalism in three commodity suites which are shown on Fig 10.

1. Lead (Pb), zinc (Zn) and silver (Ag).
2. Nickel (Ni).
3. Gold (Au).

The anomalism can be summarised as follow.

1. Ten soil lines across the felsic sequence highlight anomalism in lead (Pb) with a peak value of 786 ppm (Fig 11). The anomalous zone is associated with zinc (Zn) to 1150 ppm and detectable silver (Ag). The lead-zinc-silver anomalism is subdivided into two zones. An eastern zone that is associated with historical drilling reported by Arimco and the pits sampled with rock-chips by CZR in 2014 that reported lead and silver mineralisation (Fig 11; Fig 12). A western zone which has evolved from the 2015 sampling and also reports a rock-chip with epidote alteration with lead (Pb) at 0.9% and silver (Ag) at 6g/t (Fig 12).
2. Three soil lines across an area with surficial carbonate (calcrete and magnesite) crossing from the felsics into the mafics report nickel (Ni) to 1100 ppm. The carbonate and anomalous nickel is also associated with chromium (Cr) to 1350 ppm and suggests that the area is underlain by more ultramafic rocks (Fig 11).
3. One line of soil samples across a less magnetic zone with quartz veining cross-cutting basalts from the Cleaverville Terrain reports a peak gold (Au) value of 61 ppb (Fig 13).

Shepherds Well – Future Work

The 2016 programme will focus on extending the line coverage over the prospective terrain and increasing the sampling density in the cores of the anomaly systems with a focus on identifying targets for drilling.

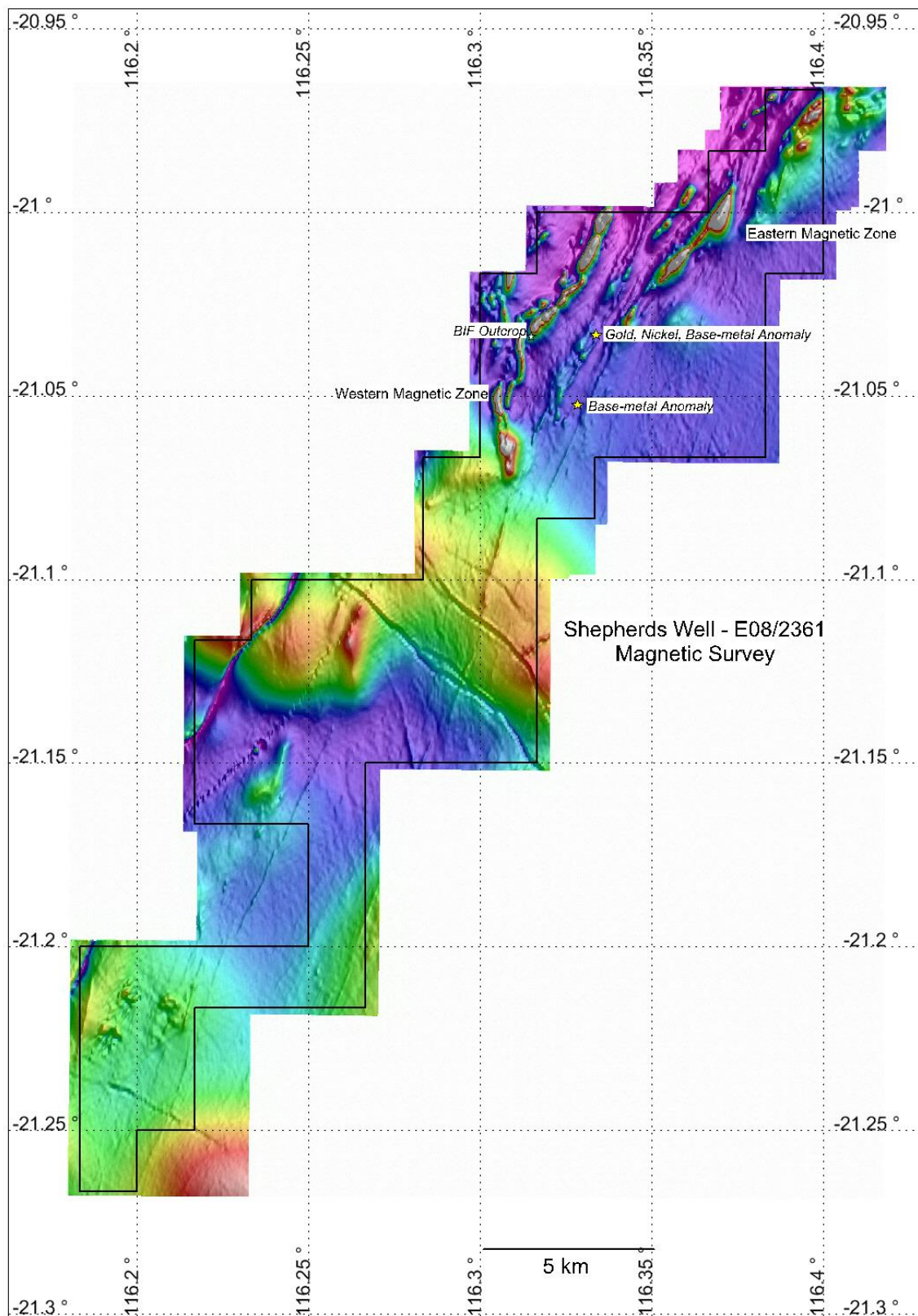


Fig 10. Total Magnetic intensity from the 50m height, 100m spaced, E-W oriented lines over the Shepherd's Well tenement. The eastern and western magnetic zones with outcropping iron-formation are hosted by metasediments in the Cleaverville Terrain. Plotted are the locations of the gold, nickel and base-metal (lead, zinc, silver) anomalies.

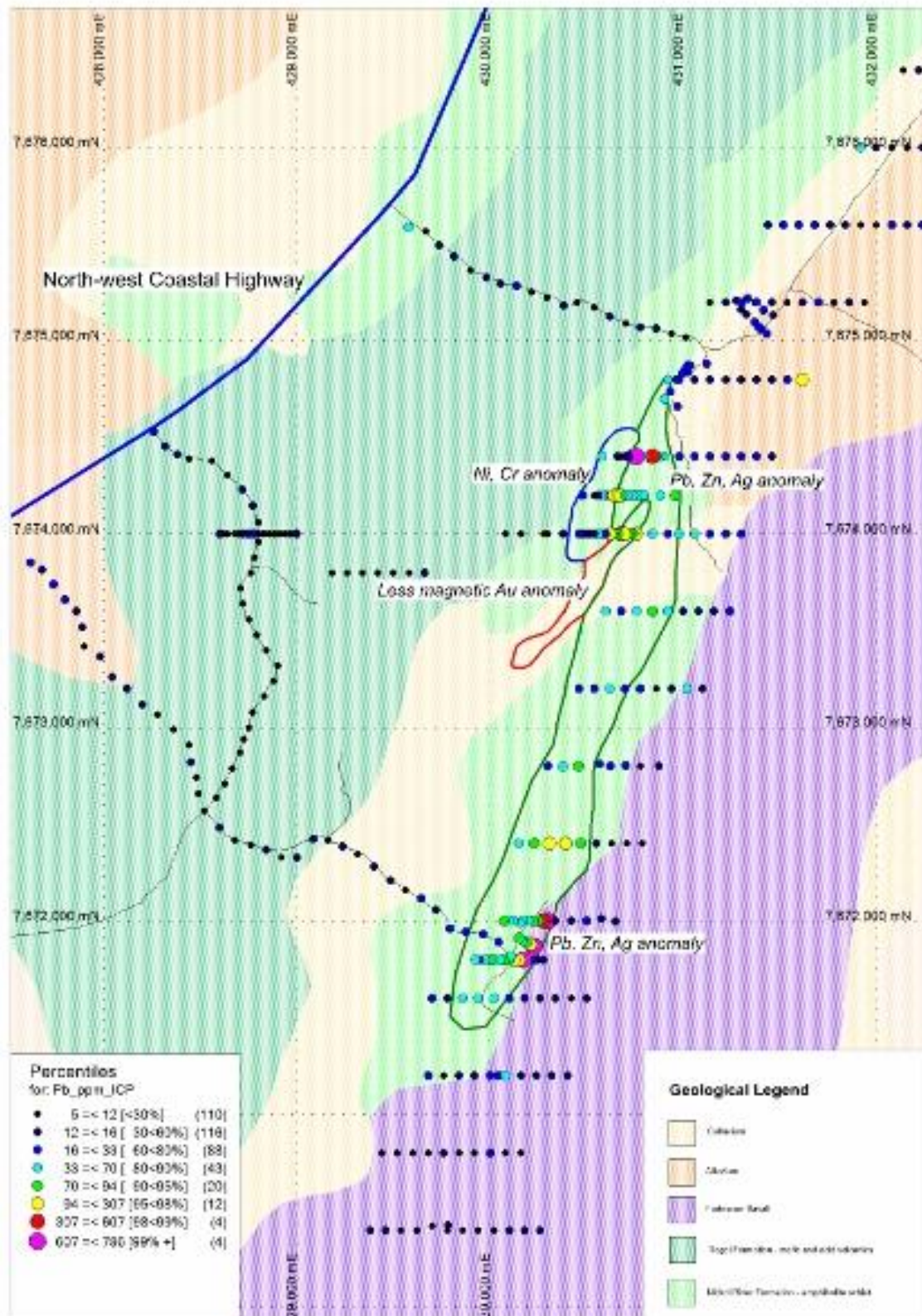


Fig 11 - Location of the 2015 soil samples showing the lead (Pb) distribution overlain on the regional geology and outlines the zone of low magnetic response with gold and areas that are anomalous with either nickel (Ni) and chromium (Cr) or lead (Pb), zinc (Zn) and silver (Ag).

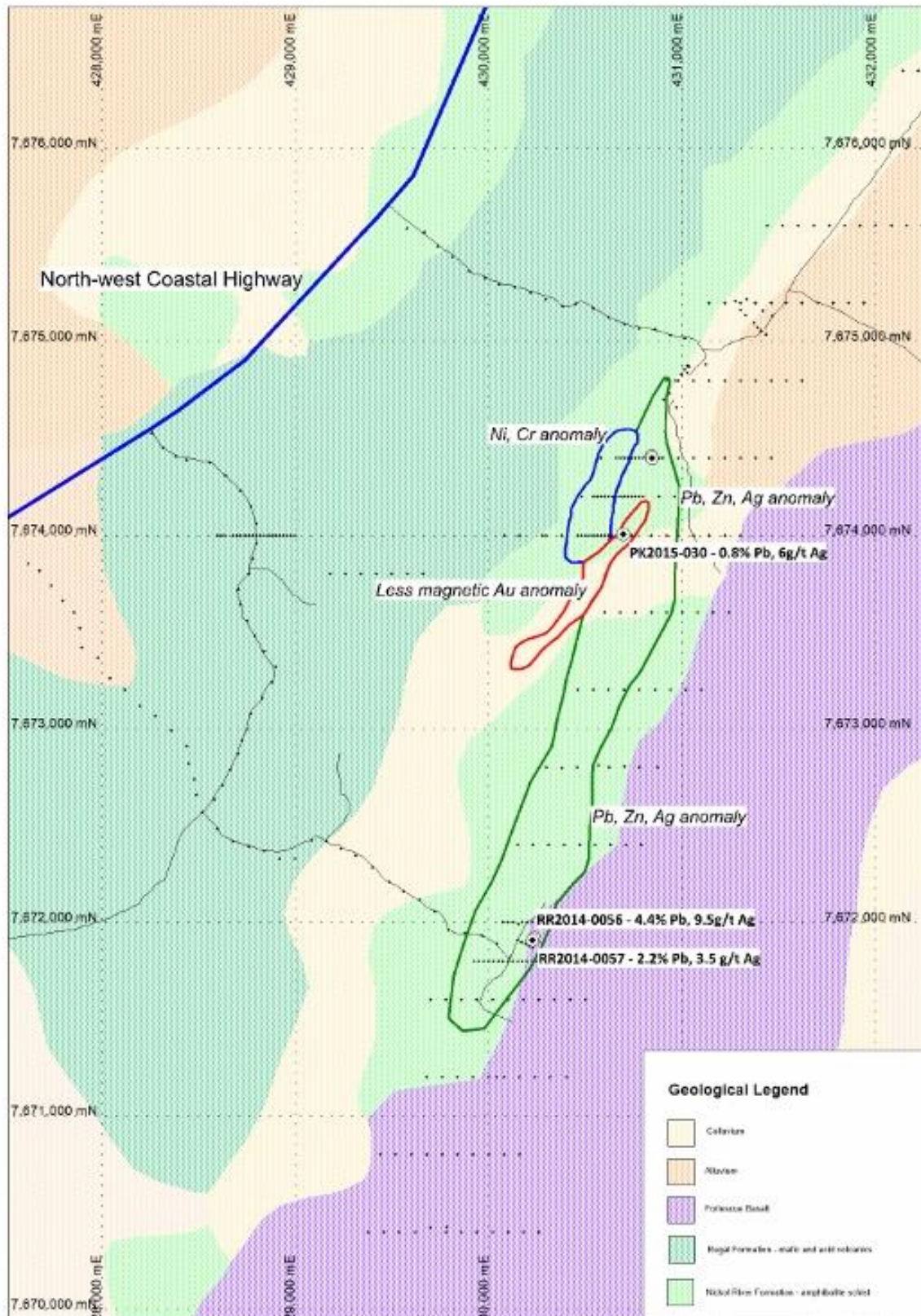


Fig 12 – Geochemical anomaly outlines and the location of rock-chip samples with the associated lead (Pb) and silver (Ag) results collected in 2014 (RR2014-0056 and RR2014-0057, fully reported to ASX by CZR on 29th July 2014), and 2015 (PK2015-030).

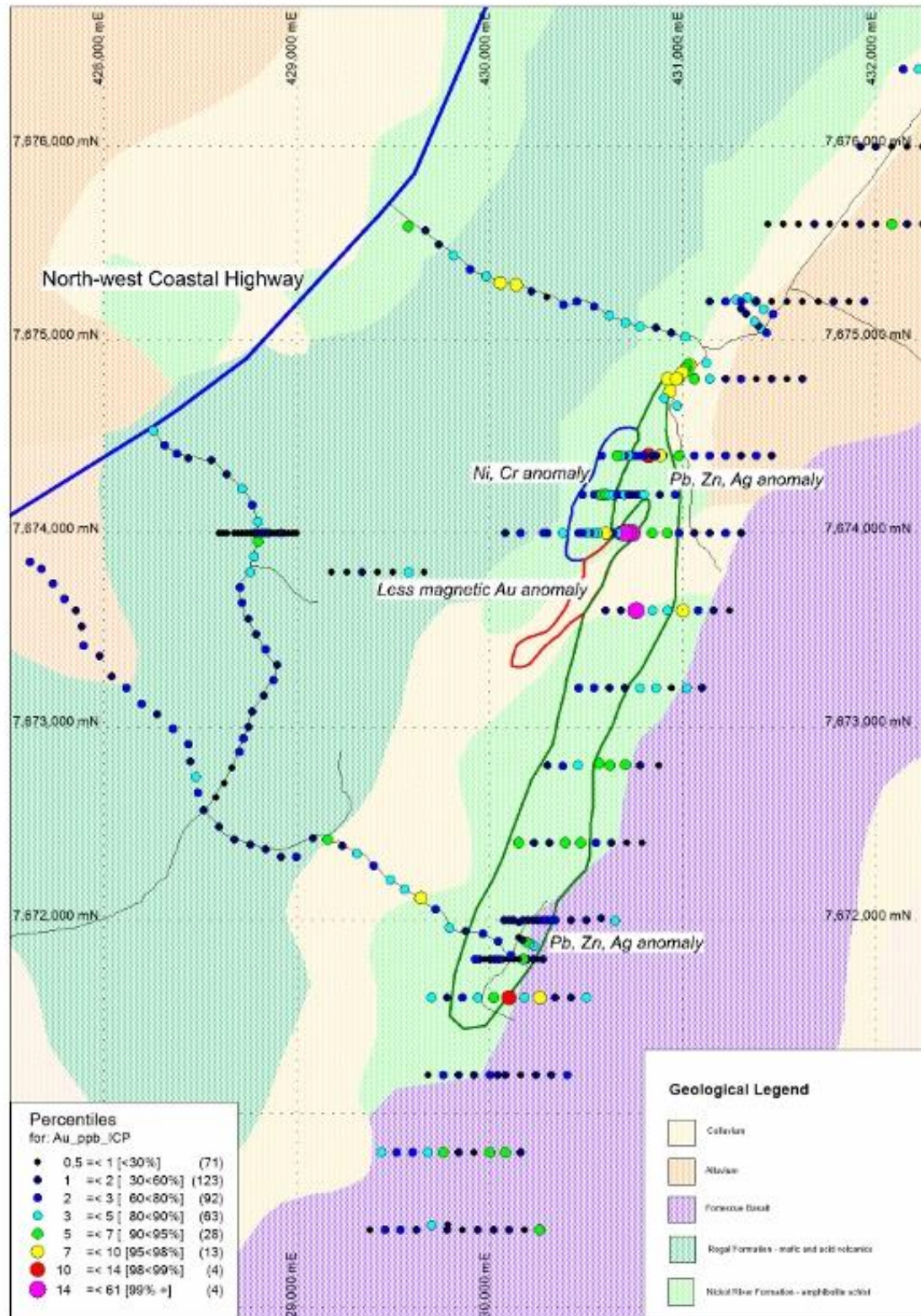


Fig 13 - Location of the 2015 soil samples showing the gold (Au) distribution overlain on the regional geology, an outline of the zone of low magnetic response and prospects with either anomalous nickel (Ni) and chromium (Cr) or lead (Pb), zinc (Zn) and silver (Ag).

Yarrie Project

No significant work was undertaken during the quarter.

Buddadoo Project

No significant work was undertaken during the quarter.

ABOUT COZIRON RESOURCES LIMITED

Coziron Resources Limited has exploration focussed on the Yarraloola (853km² of granted tenements) and Buddadoo (210km² granted) Projects and an option over Shepherd Well (193km²) and Yarrie (841km²). The Yarraloola, Buddadoo, Shepherds Well and Yarrie projects have iron-ore as the principal exploration target (Fig 14).

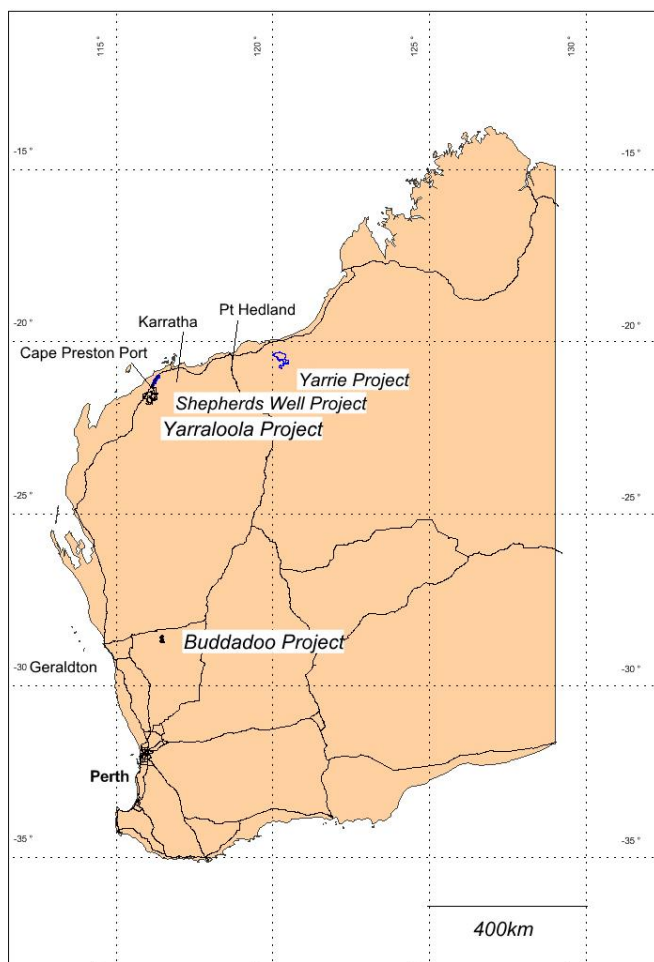


Fig 14. Location of the Coziron Resources Ltd projects in Western Australia.

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

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to mineral resources and exploration results is based on information compiled by Rob Ramsay (BSc Hons, MSc, PhD) who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Rob Ramsay is a full-time Consultant Geologist for Coziron and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Rob Ramsay has given his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Coziron Resources Ltd – Changes to the Tenement Schedule in the past Quarter

Project	Location	Tenement Number	Economic Entity's Interest at Quarter End	Change in Economic Entity's Interest During Quarter
Yarraloola	West Pilbara, WA	E08/1060	85%	No Change
Yarraloola	West Pilbara, WA	E08/1684	85%	No Change
Yarraloola	West Pilbara, WA	E08/1685	85%	No Change
Yarraloola	West Pilbara, WA	E08/1686	85%	No Change
Yarraloola	West Pilbara, WA	E08/1824	85%	No Change
Yarraloola	West Pilbara, WA	E08/1825	85%	No Change
Yarraloola	West Pilbara, WA	E08/1826	85%	No Change
Yarraloola	West Pilbara, WA	E08/2408	100%	No Change
Yarraloola	West Pilbara, WA	P08/529	85%	No Change
Yarraloola	West Pilbara, WA	P08/666	100%	No Change
Yarraloola	West Pilbara, WA	P08/669	100%	No Change
Shepherds Well	West Pilbara, WA	E08/2361	70%	No Change
Yarrie	East Pilbara, WA	E45/3725	70%	No Change
Yarrie	East Pilbara, WA	E45/3728	70%	No Change
Yarrie	East Pilbara, WA	E45/4065	70%	No Change
Yarrie	East Pilbara, WA	E45/4604	70%	No Change
Yarrie	East Pilbara, WA	E45/4605	70%	No Change
Yarrie	East Pilbara, WA	E45/4433	100%	No change
Buddadoo	Mid-west, WA	E59/1350	85%	No Change