emergent resources limited

19 February 2014

ADDENDUM TO SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE TO INFERRED MAGNETITE RESOURCE AT BEYONDIE IRON PROJECT

Highlights

- **27% increase in JORC Code[1] 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource to 714 million tonnes grading 27.4% Fe at zero cut-off grade on E52/1806**
- **The increase is as a result of limited drilling along strike to the east, extending the Inferred Mineral Resource area by 400 m, and additional drilling within the previous resource area, increasing confidence in mineralisation in several areas**

Emergent Resources Limited (ASX: EMG) (Emergent or the Company) is pleased to release an updated Inferred Mineral Resource at its Beyondie Iron Project in Western Australia's Mid-West region (Joint Venture interests: EMG 80%/De Grey Mining Limited (ASX:DEG) 20%).

Beyondie - JORC Code 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource

The updated Beyondie resource modelling, undertaken by OreWin Pty Ltd (OreWin), an independent mining and resource consultancy, was based on information compiled by our geologic consultant Peter Sheehan of Newport Mining Services. The updated Inferred Mineral Resource at Beyondie in accordance with JORC Code 2012 is set out in Table 1 and Figure 1. The revised Inferred Mineral Resources totals 714Mt at 27.4% Fe at relatively shallow depth, with low deleterious impurities of P, S and Al_2O_3.

The Inferred Mineral Resource is reported without a Fe cut-off grade, however drilling results are remarkably consistent within the wide Beyondie Magnetite Schist (BMS) units and a nominal 20% Fe was used to define the mineralised zones. Mineralisation occurs within magnetite schist in two main mineralised lodes (BMS1 and BMS2), and a third less substantial lode (BMS3), which all dip from between 40–55° to the north, with the average dip around 45° (Figure 2). The head grade chemistry of these lodes is generally consistent along the entire strike length.

The drillhole database included data from five drill campaigns, comprising a total of 91 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes and 30 diamond core (DD) drillholes. RC drill rigs were fitted with either a riffle splitter or cone splitter which produced a 3–5 kg sub-sample for every metre drilled for submission to the laboratory. DD was sampled by sawing in half lengthways, and then one half into quarter lengthways producing a 3–5 kg sub-sample for submission to the laboratory. Samples were sent to Spectrolab in Geraldton for analysis by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) for the elemental suite; Fe2O3, Al2O3, SiO2, TiO2, CaO, Mn, P, S, MgO, K2O, and Na2O.

1 The terms Mineral Resource, and Inferred are as defined in the JORC Code, 2012

Table 1 Statement of Inferred Mineral Resources – Head Grade Mineralisation (DOMAINS 1–3)

INFERRED RESOURCE ESTIMATE (Whole Rock Head Grades)										
Domain	Million Tonnes	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	P (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	CaO (%)	S (%)	MnO (%)	LOI (%)	Density
BMS 1	147	27.5	46.5	0.28	3.42	1.12	0.08	0.50	4.58	2.86
BMS 2	553	27.5	50.4	0.06	4.30	0.24	0.01	0.27	2.09	3.21
BMS 3	14	19.6	53.2	0.06	7.31	0.23	0.01	0.28	5.90	2.91
TOTAL	**714**	**27.4**	**49.6**	**0.11**	**4.18**	**0.42**	**0.02**	**0.32**	**2.68**	**3.13**

The database comprised 7,811 Fe% assay data and, new to the dataset, 558 Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) data with associated concentrate assays. Minimum drill spacing of 400 m x 100 m (between section and on section respectively) was required for material to be included as part of the Inferred Mineral Resource. A distance weighted method (ID^2) was used for the estimation.

Beyondie – Exploration Target on E52/1806

A revised Exploration Target adjacent to the Inferred Mineral Resource in the range 420-460 Mt at 26.5-28.0 % Fe in accordance with JORC Code 2012 is set out in Table 2 and Figure 1. The tonnage and grade ranges were estimated using the same data and method as set out above. While this drilling demonstrates the continued presence of the BMS units, and assay data confirms mineralisation, the holes are considered to be too widely spaced between section, or of insufficient depth on several sections to provide sufficient confidence in the geological interpretation to classify the mineralisation as Inferred Mineral Resource (khaki area in Figure 1). As such, the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Infill drilling to 400m spacing with targeted deeper holes on several sections will test this target. At present, subject to funding, it is intended to carry out this work over the next 24 months.

Table 2 Statement of Exploration Target on E52/1806 – Head Grade Mineralisation (DOMAINs 1–3)

EXPLORATION TARGET ESTIMATE (Whole Rock Head Grades)										
Domain	Million Tonnes	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	P (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	CaO (%)	S (%)	MnO (%)	LOI (%)	Density
BMS 1	142	30.1	46.2	0.17	2.69	0.76	0.07	0.28	3.70	3.17
BMS 2	250	26.5	51.2	0.05	4.55	0.29	0.01	0.23	2.90	3.11
BMS 3	48	23.6	48.6	0.18	6.83	0.52	0.01	0.12	6.24	2.91
TOTAL	**440**	**27.2**	**50.1**	**0.08**	**4.21**	**0.39**	**0.02**	**0.24**	**3.13**	**3.12**

New Projects

EMG has allocated part of its working capital budget to the identification and evaluation of new mineral resource opportunities in Australia and overseas. In this regard the Company has actively reviewed a number of projects across a range of commodities and countries and is confident of securing a project in the near term that will add significant shareholder value.

Competent Persons' Report

Information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets was compiled by Ms Sharron Sylvester who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (RPGeo 10125) and a full-time employee of OreWin Pty Ltd. Ms Sylvester has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and to the activities which are being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 and consents to the release of the information compiled in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results has been prepared under the supervision of Mr Peter Sheehan, a Principal Consultant with Newport Mining Services, and a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Sheehan has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation 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" (the JORC Code). Mr Sheehan consents to the inclusion in this report of the Information, in the form and context in which it appears.

For further information please contact:

Pat Burke
Director
m +61 (0)404 826 533
e pburke@emergentresources.com.au

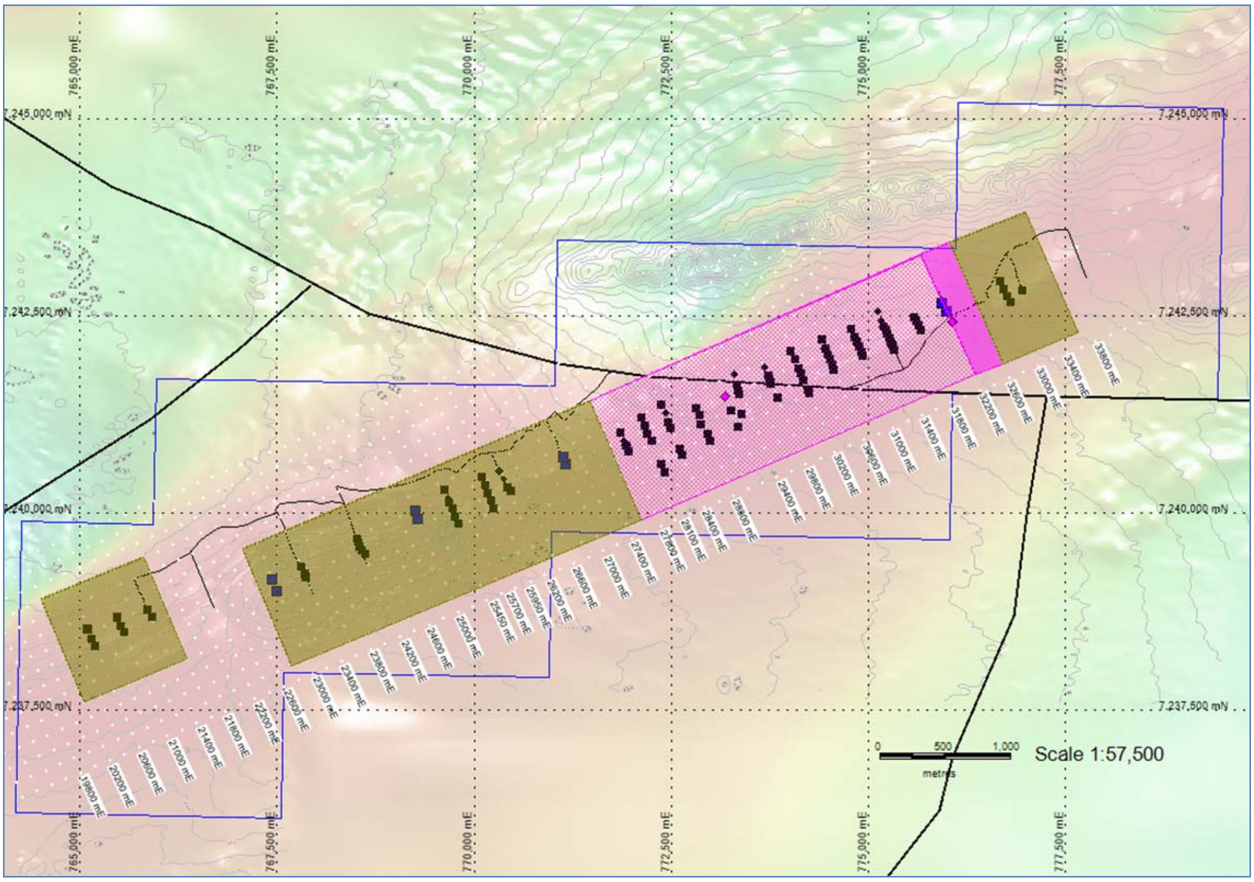


Figure 1: Beyondie drill plan of E52/1806. Inferred Mineral Resource area shown in pink and area of Exploration Target shown in khaki.

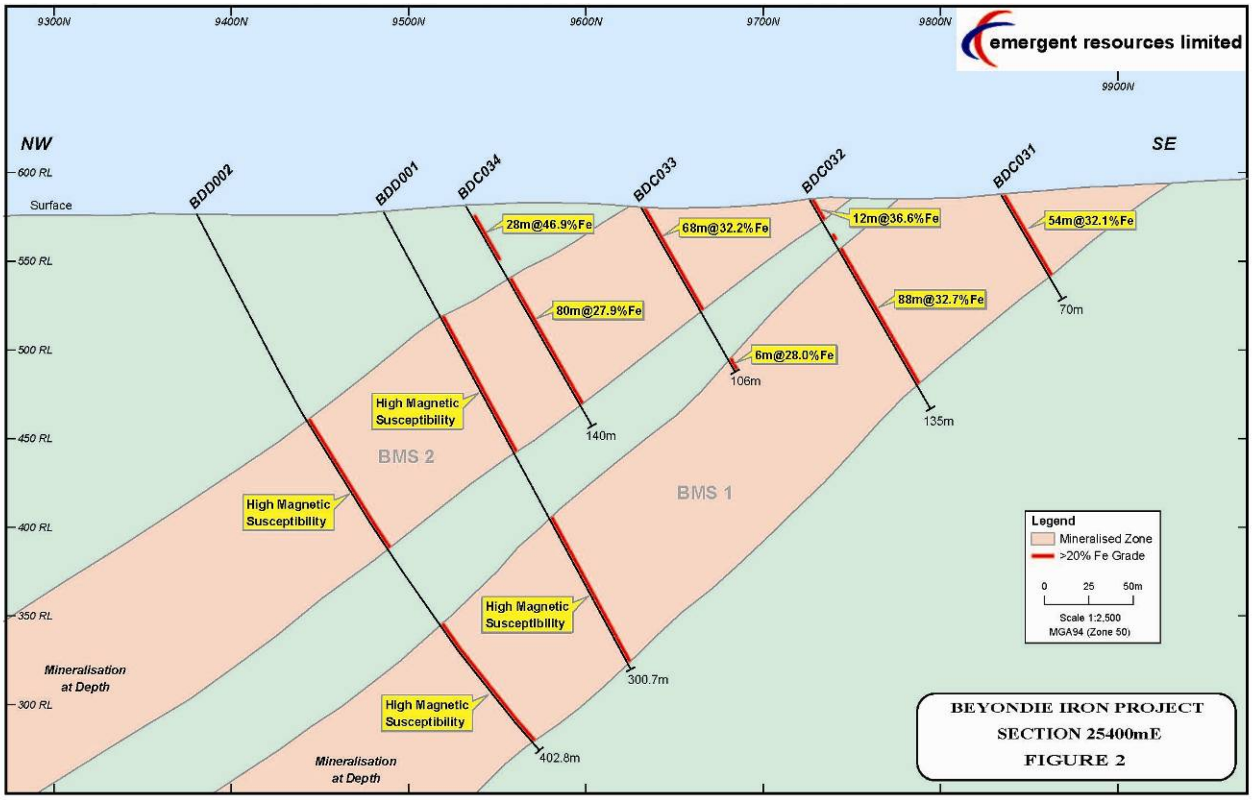


Figure 2: Beyondie local drill section 25,400 m E (located on Figure 1).

Table 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)	
Criteria	**Commentary**
Sampling techniques	• A total of 121 drillholes were used to estimate an Inferred Mineral Resource and Exploration Target at Beyondie. • 91 Reverse Circulation (RC) were drilled to obtain individual metre samples collected in green plastic bags. Sampling consisted of a geologist and/or field assistant sampling individual metres for assay determination (generally collecting 3 kg sample which was pulverized to produce 500 g aliquot for XRF determination), taking magnetic susceptibility measurements, and geologic logging completed on every drillhole. • Thirty diamond core drillholes (DD) were drilled (13 with RC pre-collars). The core sampling process involved; clean and photograph the core, geological logging (including orientation, lithology, mineralogy, grain size), record magnetic susceptibility, geotechnical logging (rock quality designation (RQD), structures), density determination (Archimedes method and bulk tray method), mark the mineralised zones for sampling, cut the core, and sample. • Pilbara Wireline Services (PWS) carried out down hole geophysical logging and gyroscopic hole deviation surveying on all drillholes. Surveys were conducted open hole and unfortunately complete sets of data could not be collected due to hole collapse. Where holes were collapsed down hole deviation reverted to down hole camera (single shot REFLEX tool), or in the absence of that a clinometer and compass reading was taken at the collar. The geophysical logging consisted of natural gamma, magnetic susceptibility, density, resistivity and calliper readings. The logging and survey data was validated by PWS before being sent electronically to Emergent Resources for inclusion in the database.
Drilling techniques	• Drilling is a combination of RC and DD:- ▪ RC drilling was carried out using a truck mounted KWL350 and truck mounted Schramm 660. Both used a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer on 4 inch drill rods. ▪ DD drilling carried out using HQ diameter triple tube (HQ3) in weathered rock, and standard HQ diameter in fresh rock. Where oriented, the REFLEX ACT II RD tool OR Ace Core Orientation (A.C.T.) tool were used.
Drill sample recovery	• Sample recoveries for RC drilling were estimated by the field technicians at the time of drilling, recording whether the recovery was: Good (large pile of drill spoil and full sample bag), Average (approximately 20% reduction compared to a good sample), Poor (approximately 50% reduction and less compared to a good sample), and None (not enough sample collected to fill more than a handful in the calico bag). • Sample recoveries for DD were recorded by field technicians after measuring the length of core recovered divided by the length of each individual core run; expressed in metres in the “Recovery_Diff” field, and as a percentage in the “Recovery_pct” field. Core loss is noted in a comments column when encountered. In addition to this field technicians also record fracture frequency (FF), break frequency (BF), and RQD. • No studies were undertaken to specifically examine possible biases.
Logging	• Every RC and DD drillhole was geologically logged into an excel spreadsheet or Panasonic Tough Book computer using ‘Log Chief’ software, with colour, weathering, regolith, lithology, grain size, foliation, texture, min%, min. style, alteration, alteration intensity, alteration style, vein min, vein%, vein style, sulphide% and description being recorded. • A sample of sieved and wet chips from all RC holes were collected into chip trays every metre for every hole as well as a sample of unsieved, dry chips in a separate chip tray. All unsampled diamond core was retained in core trays at the sample facility on site, with

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)	
Criteria	**Commentary**
	selected mineralised intervals stored at secure facility in Perth, WA. • Eight RC holes had spoil piles photographed where they lay on the ground. Once a DD hole had been orientated, metre marked, magnetic susceptibility and density measurements recorded, and the geologist has finished logging, the core was photographed starting from tray one through to the last tray. • Geological logging was of sufficient detail to allow creation of a robust geological model to support stated resource classification.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• RC drill rigs were fitted with either a riffle splitter or cone splitter which produced a 3–5 kg sub-sample for every metre drilled. This sub-sample was collected in calico bags at the drill rig. The splitters were cleaned when necessary as the hole progressed and cleaned thoroughly at the end of each hole. • As a quality control measure for RC samples, the field technicians recorded sample condition as either; dry sample (powdery and no trace of moisture, will pass easily through sieve), moist sample (can be clumped together in a ball in hand and will not pass through sieve), or wet sample (has been poured from bucket and is a wet slurry of sample and water). Additionally sample quality was recorded as; no contamination (clean sample generally before water table is intercepted at start of hole), low contamination (after some water has been introduced into the drilling and sample may be a bit moist), moderate contamination (start to see some clumps of different colour sample form higher up the hole in the sample spoil, sample may be wet), and high contamination (sample is wet and in a slurry or is very clayey that may be having difficulty being drilled and may have to be removed from the splitter by hand). • DD core was sampled by sawing in half lengthways, and then one half into quarter lengthways. One quarter of the core was submitted to the laboratory for head grade determination (and some for Davis Tube Recovery(DTR)) with the remaining three quarters retained in core trays. • The sampling methods and sample sizes are considered to be generally in accordance with common industry practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Samples were sent to Spectrolab in Geraldton for analysis by process XRF-002. Spectrolab is NATA accredited for analysis of iron ore using this method under ISO 17025. The process involves jaw crushing each sample to less than 10 mm diameter. The crushed sample is then split into a smaller fraction using a riffle splitter to approximately a 500 g portion. This 500 g aliquot is then dried until constant weight at 105°C. Once dried, the representative fraction is ground to 90% passing 75 micron in a pulveriser. This resulting ground sample (or pulp) is then composited by a mat roll with a second sample from a neighbouring metre to give a 2 m composite pulp representing the two samples. • After further drying at 140°C for 1 hour the pulp is then cooled under desiccant and then 0.7 g of the pulp is mixed with 7 g of 12.22 x-ray flux and fused at 1,050°C for a period of 12 minutes. The resulting glass bead, once cooled, is measured on the x-ray fluorescence spectrometer (XRF) to measure the elemental composition of the sample with the following suite being reported: ▪ Fe_2O_3, Al_2O_3, SiO_2, TiO_2, CaO, Mn, P, S, MgO, K_2O, and Na_2O. • Loss on Ignition (LOI) is determined by weighing a known amount of sample into a pre-weighed crucible and then ‘igniting’ the sample at 1,000°C for 40 minutes. The sample is then cooled and re-weighed and the mass lost (or gained) is reported as a percentage of the original mass. Magnetite mineralisation often takes up water into its crystal lattice as it oxidises on heating and it is therefore common for negative LOI’s to be reported for magnetite samples. • QAQC procedures consisted of inserting a standard and blank at a rate of of 4 per 100 samples and taking field duplicate samples every 20th sample. For RC chips the field duplicate was taken on the opposing shute on the splitter and at this time the archive sample was collected by spear from the sample spoils. For DD core a duplicate of quarter core was taken from the core trays, leaving half core in the

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)	
Criteria	**Commentary**
	core trays as archive. Additionally, the laboratory performed lab repeats at regular intervals for internal QAQC. • Satisfaction of precision, accuracy and any lack of any bias was made by preparing control plots of the QAQC data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Twinned holes were drilled to assess DTR.performance. • Data is stored in an Access database. o Data verification All sample results were checked and verified against core logging and photography by alternative company personnel. In addition both AMC Consultants Pty Ltd (AMC) during the September 2009 resource estimation and OreWin Pty Ltd (OreWin) during the November 2013 resource estimation reviewed the sample data and assay results. • No adjustments or 'factors' were applied to raw assay data.
Location of data points	• Drillhole coordinates were picked up by contractors Cardno Spectrum Survey and MHR surveying using Trimble R8 GNSSRTK GPS. Coordinates were supplied in GDA94 - MGA Zone 51. • Topographic control was by a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) provided by geophysical contractors with the results of close spaced, fixed wing magnetic and radiometric survey. The DTM was modified around drill collar positions to reflect the greater accuracy of topographic control in these areas.
Data spacing and distribution	• The deposit is drilled on a nominal 400 m x 100 m spacing (between section and on section respectively). The interpreted continuity and classification of the reported resource takes the drill spacing into account, relative to the style of mineralisation in question. • Samples were not composited for submission for assay.
Geological structure	• Drilling (sampling) was completed at -60° towards an azimuth of ~160° (GDA94). This is considered appropriate to gather representative samples from an orebody interpreted to dip moderate-steep to the north-west.
Sample security	• As RC hole is drilled the calico assay samples are collected into large green or polyweave bags three at a time and are fastened at the top with cable ties and left in sequence for collection or put directly onto a vehicle and transported back to the sample facility on site. • DD samples, once marked up by a geologist, are cut and collected in calico bags and placed in clearly labelled large plastic bags (or similar) and are stored at the sample facility on site. • Samples are then transported by Emergent staff from site to a freight forwarding company in Meekeatharra which forwarded them to Spectrolab laboratory in Geraldton in sealed 'Bulka Bags'. Upon receipt of the samples the laboratory would check the sample dispatch form with the consignment received and advise of any missing/damaged samples.
Audits or reviews	• Sample procedures and results were reviewed by alternative company personnel at different times taking into account observed standard industry practices. Emergent staff collected and analysed QAQC data. In addition both AMC during September 2009 resource estimation and OreWin during the November 2013 resource estimate update reviewed the sample data and assay results. • No other external audits have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	**Beyondie Magnetite Project Granted Exploration Tenements** Tenement No. / Area (Blocks) / Area (km^2) / EMG Ownership: E52 / 1806 — 19 — 59 — 80% E52 / 2215 — 46 — 143 — 80% • The project is situated in Western Australia, approximately148 km north-east of Peak Hill and 227 km north–north-east of Meekatharra. The project is covered by two 1:250,000 map sheets; Collier (SG 50-4) and Bullen (SG 51-1). The project was subject to a partial relinquishment in July-August 2013.
Other parties	• All drilling used in the Inferred Resource at Beyondie was carried out by Emergent Resources Limited.
Geology	• The Project consists of two main magnetised horizons, and several less-continuous, but similarly trending lodes, which are collectively referred to as the Beyondie Magnetite Schist. The main sequence has been intruded by a granite pluton to the south; the metamorphic effect of which is interpreted to have resulted in recrystalisation of magnetite. The basement units of the project area include Archaean Schists, BIF's and the aforementioned granite.
Data aggregation	• In reporting Exploration Results, Emergent Resources report a minimum of 4 m downhole width, a lower cut-off of 20% Fe (no upper cut-off), and maximum internal waste of 2 metres.
Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Planned orientation of drillholes aimed to intersect mineralisation as close to perpendicular, and within the level of variability of dip of the mineralised lodes. Down hole lengths have been used, as true width not known. • Some shallowing of drillholes was evident, causing less-than-optimal intersection with the lodes, causing abandoning of the drillhole in extreme cases.

Beyondie Magnetite Project Granted Exploration Tenements

Tenement No.	Area (Blocks)	Area (km^2)	EMG Ownership
E52 / 1806	19	59	80%
E52 / 2215	46	143	80%

Drill hole Information

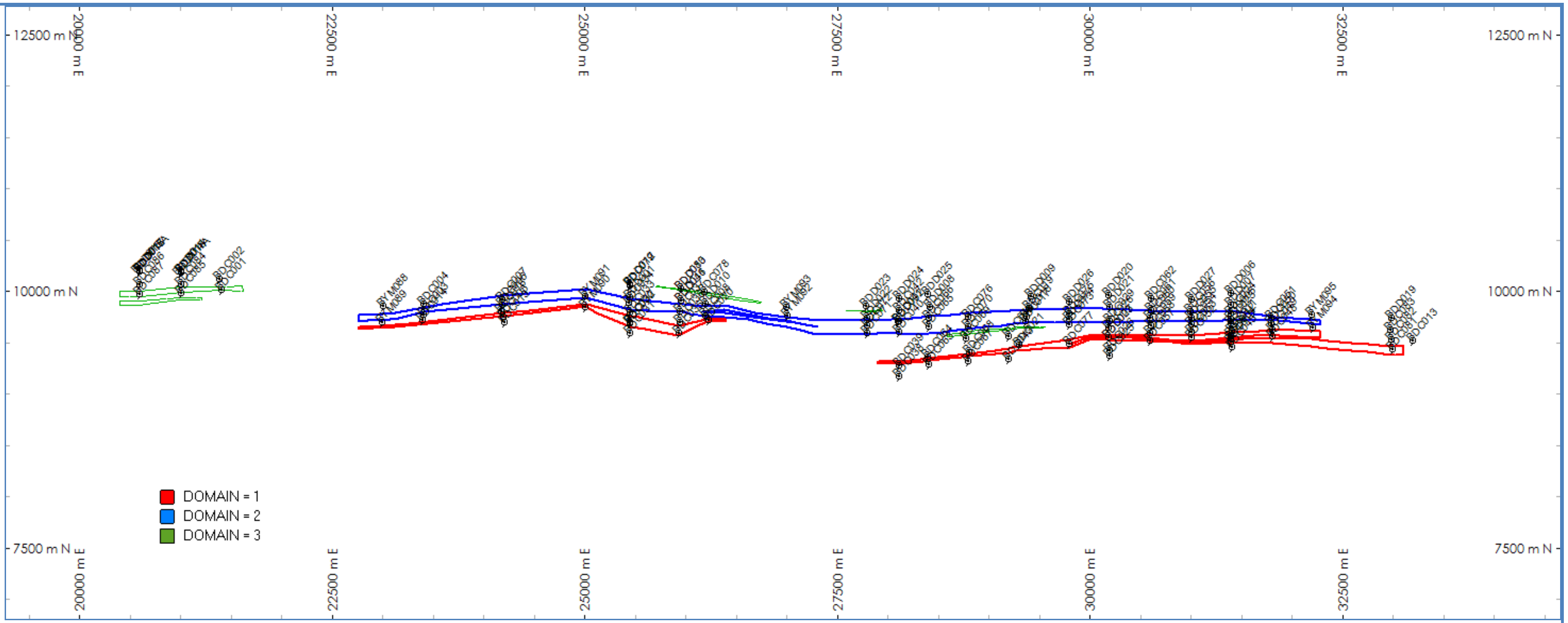
BHID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
BDC001	21,415.69	10,009.73	579.10	80	60.64	186.86
BDC002	21,390.70	10,117.00	578.40	100	60.4	190.42
BDC003	23,416.72	9,767.19	594.07	100	59.81	190.26
BDC004	23,408.92	9,869.61	589.83	100	60.03	188.16
BDC005	24,198.16	9,749.35	592.98	100	59.88	188.17
BDC006	24,192.34	9,860.06	589.05	100	59.98	190.78
BDC007	24,196.86	9,911.59	587.14	100	60.0	182.91
BDC008	26,205.53	9,759.16	577.72	100	60.0	182.91
BDC010	31,406.07	9,503.17	589.36	100	60.0	182.91
BDC011	31,409.02	9,610.69	589.61	120	60.0	182.91
BDC012	31,402.40	9,567.49	589.69	140	60.0	182.91
BDC013	33,204.68	9,513.68	595.49	100	60.0	182.91
BDC014	23,403.91	9,717.90	595.72	100.2	60.0	182.91
BDC015	24,214.08	9,688.65	594.82	100.1	60.36	192.15
BDC016	24,183.46	9,798.76	591.51	10	59.3	193.90
BDC017	29,368.34	9,700.33	588.20	155	60.44	194.22
BDC018	29,383.79	9,748.93	588.51	120	60.0	182.91
BDC019	29,399.67	9,826.27	588.90	245	59.85	190.62
BDC020	26,230.06	9,715.00	577.79	130	60.0	182.91
BDC021	29,306.95	9,466.76	586.67	135	60.67	193.20
BDC023	31,407.03	9,677.24	590.36	218	60.0	182.91
BDC024	31,405.16	9,776.84	590.53	155	60.0	182.91
BDC025	30,199.83	9,363.51	586.71	70	60.0	182.91
BDC026	30,198.20	9,419.47	586.93	80	60.0	182.91
BDC027	30,194.86	9,544.32	587.36	110	60.0	182.91
BDC028	30,194.56	9,638.55	587.68	195	60.0	182.91
BDC029	30,198.68	9,708.70	588.29	130	60.52	189.20
BDC030	25,456.78	9,687.28	583.94	5	60.0	165.91
BDC031	25,457.18	9,584.11	589.93	70	58.65	189.53
BDC032	25,457.15	9,690.37	583.82	135	60.0	182.91
BDC033	25,457.75	9,786.85	579.46	106	60.0	182.91

BHID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
BDC034	25,449.33	9,884.14	578.51	140	59.75	176.40
BDC035	25,937.44	9,586.47	577.39	110	60.27	198.03
BDC036	25,945.72	9,694.10	577.14	180	60.31	192.02
BDC037	25,953.52	9,794.06	577.05	90	59.65	188.79
BDC038	28,116.50	9,165.21	581.92	70	60.17	194.70
BDC039	28,114.23	9,276.25	581.99	125	60.0	182.91
BDC040	28,120.38	9,600.35	581.58	135	60.66	186.92
BDC041	28,111.39	9,701.81	581.96	152	60.0	182.91
BDC042	28,115.10	9,804.26	582.31	275	60.0	182.91
BDC043	29,205.90	9,333.75	585.57	70	60.76	186.83
BDC044	29,202.57	9,560.75	586.92	220.7	60.49	189.86
BDC045	31,410.22	9,451.37	589.17	75	60.0	182.91
BDC046	25,956.63	9,898.93	577.41	150	60.0	182.91
BDC048	31,810.53	9,554.01	591.00	151	60.82	191.09
BDC049	31,814.10	9,614.35	591.53	186	59.77	189.12
BDC050	31,806.23	9,682.45	591.70	233	60.13	190.84
BDC051	31,803.79	9,736.90	591.88	206	60.83	188.50
BDC052	31,011.24	9,541.61	588.64	161	60.67	192.78
BDC053	31,009.07	9,595.89	588.95	196	61.47	192.82
BDC054	31,009.13	9,671.12	589.54	259	61.43	193.45
BDC055	31,009.98	9,739.28	590.13	231	60.45	189.63
BDC056	31,007.93	9,799.01	590.44	161	60.36	186.89
BDC057	30,605.51	9,517.82	588.14	91	60.09	194.91
BDC058	30,607.75	9,585.88	588.43	154	60.79	198.54
BDC059	30,618.96	9,664.37	588.9	211	60.4	190.80
BDC060	30,606.19	9,733.72	589.69	151	60.52	190.32
BDC061	30,608.72	9,804.13	589.87	207	60.37	188.45
BDC062	30,613.87	9,927.90	590.45	201	59.98	190.96
BDC063	28,408.73	9,278.01	582.86	116	60.56	191.47
BDC064	28,404.81	9,358.37	582.71	136	59.91	190.07
BDC065	28,412.71	9,652.63	582.73	176	60.26	192.90
BDC066	28,414.82	9,730.19	583.13	236	60.93	191.44

BHID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
BDC067	28,805.43	9,309.81	583.79	67	60.22	190.21
BDC068	28,810.62	9,396.11	583.91	131	60.05	190.63
BDC069	28,777.33	9,537.64	587.40	171	61.01	191.79
BDC070	28,804.95	9,655.83	589.62	177	62.88	189.68
BDC071	27,807.05	9,589.64	581.62	97	60.07	189.86
BDC072	27,806.13	9,661.03	581.80	182	64.4	191.09
BDC073	29,804.01	9,671.60	589.70	107	60.31	190.92
BDC074	29,806.75	9,722.82	590.30	172	65.58	195.01
BDC075	29,807.40	9,776.45	590.66	223	64.95	191.78
BDC076	28,803.96	9,748.83	587.99	228	65.26	184.25
BDC077	29,807.65	9,480.75	585.76	119	61.91	193.06
BDC078	26,191.51	9,990.24	579.00	165.8	60.61	185.41
BDC079	25,459.34	10,051.17	577.83	120	59.92	183.79
BDC080	25,955.41	10,014.07	577.39	150	62.32	184.03
BDC081	32,999.18	9,432.79	594.47	144	61.4	185.51
BDC082	32,996.44	9,519.72	594.56	204	62.37	187.66
BDC083	32,979.93	9,614.66	594.84	204	61.94	193.92
BDC084	21,011.30	10,064.93	579.38	216	60.0	182.91
BDC085	21,009.84	9,976.79	580.47	204	60.36	189.56
BDC086	20,603.37	10,061.57	578.42	216	60.47	183.29
BDC087	20,605.67	9,963.69	579.27	180	61.53	185.16
BDD001	25,454.01	9,932.73	578.18	300.7	61.49	179.86
BDD002	28,113.79	9,701.17	581.90	234.8	60.73	185.68
BDD003	30,191.73	9,544.49	587.39	112	60.38	189.54
BDD004	31,404.90	9,536.61	589.40	61	60.0	182.91
BDD005	31,405.70	9,726.55	590.58	65	60.0	182.91
BDD006	31,406.57	9,979.91	592.02	347	60.91	193.21
BDD007	31,402.44	9,857.27	591.32	279.7	60.0	182.91
BDD008	28,428.11	9,842.96	584.53	324.8	61.39	179.58
BDD009	29,421.14	9,950.58	589.65	327.8	60.31	184.28
BDD010	26,200.97	9,873.59	577.67	222.7	59.47	188.99
BDD011	25,956.61	9,899.86	577.35	361	62.08	187.22

BHID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
BDD013	25,955.70	10,017.24	577.43	312.8	60.62	184.42
BDD014	21,008.18	10,182.89	578.41	30	60.0	182.91
BDD014A	21,007.98	10,178.54	578.43	30	60.0	182.91
BDD015	20,600.48	10,191.36	577.60	60	60.0	182.91
BDD015A	20,600.31	10,196.75	577.53	120	61.0	182.91
BDD016	20,605.18	10,190.20	577.64	60	61.0	182.91
BDD017	20,605.06	10,195.67	577.58	78	61.0	182.91
BDD018	21,007.14	10,182.30	578.45	60	61.0	182.91
BDD019	32,988.67	9,734.01	595.34	120	60.0	182.91
BDD020	30,191.93	9,957.50	589.77	120	60.0	182.91
BDD021	30,200.69	9,837.23	589.13	300	60.0	182.91
BDD022	27,802.17	9,734.15	581.8	283	60.63	181.06
BDD023	27,793.34	9,848.65	581.87	102	60.0	182.91
BDD024	28,117.31	9,922.37	582.77	126	60.0	182.91
BDD025	28,408.00	9,968.38	585.89	102	60.0	182.91
BDD026	29,806.67	9,893.49	590.13	324.8	61.61	177.77
BDD027	31,012.38	9,914.41	591.36	102	60.0	182.91
BYM088	23,008.41	9,851.51	590.00	222	60.0	182.91
BYM089	23,005.93	9,697.27	593.00	156	58.7	182.91
BYM090	25,009.96	9,839.14	590.00	126	60.0	182.91
BYM091	25,017.59	9,946.67	590.00	156	60.0	182.91
BYM092	27,009.00	9,751.82	590.00	198	60.0	182.91
BYM093	27,006.32	9,845.27	590.00	240	60.0	182.91
BYM094	32,209.30	9,641.33	590.00	234	60.0	182.91
BYM095	32,199.95	9,762.58	590.00	258	60.0	182.91

Diagrams



Further work

- Additional RC drilling (~6,000 m) is proposed to infill current drilling along strike from inferred resource to 400 m spacing for 5 km to the west and 1.5 km to the east. This would likely upgrade the Inferred resource beyond 1 billion tonnes.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)	
Criteria	**Commentary**
Database integrity	• All field data is manually recorded, and initially visually inspected for errors. Data is then plotted in GIS to visually inspect the field results including drillhole locations, survey information, geology and assay intervals. Each geological dataset is made into comma delimited CSV forms and imported in Datamine Studio 3 where drillhole duplicate, sample interval and specific drillhole records are validated. All corrections are undertaken at this stage before modelling is commenced.
Site visits	• No site visit has been undertaken by the Competent Person owing to the protracted time between completion of the drilling programme and updating of the resource estimate. There is no significant infrastructure or workings to observe at site that would materially support the exploration data, therefore visual inspection was considered not beneficial.
Geological interpretation	• The lodes dip from between 40–55° to the north, with the average dip around 45° • The dipping mineralisation interpreted from the drillhole intercepts is supported in the magnetic survey data. The final interpretation is considered by OreWin to be reasonable in respect of the lithological and mineralogical data obtained from the drilling programme, and the surface geophysical data.
Dimensions	• Strike length of approximately 12 km with one clear break in continuity of approximately 1.2 km (21,600–22,800 m E). The mineralised lodes are highly variable in width (7.5 m to +120 m). Mineralisation extends to 330 m below surface. • The deposit is open to the east and west, although the tenor of mineralisation at the western extremity is reduced. • The mineralised lodes are open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Interpretation and grade estimation was completed using Datamine Studio 3. • Interpretations have been completed as 3-D surface and solid wireframe models. • The orebody model is represented by a fully 3-D array of cells (a block model). Parent cell are 50 m x 25 m x 20 m (E x N x RL). • Estimation was completed for: ▪ Fe_2O_3, Al_2O_3, SiO_2, TiO_2, CaO, Mn, P, S, MgO, K_2O, and Na_2O. ▪ Mass Rec (DTR magnetic fraction) and associated grade data: – Fe_head Al_2O_3_head, SiO_2_head, P_head, and LOI_head. – Fe_conc, Al_2O_3_conc, SiO_2_conc, P_conc, and LOI_conc. ▪ SG. • Estimation of all variables has been undertaken using the inverse distance method, with a power of two (ID2). • The dimensions of the search ellipse for the mineralised lodes are 650 m x 125 m x 25 m (E x N x RL). A three-pass search strategy was used, with the second pass using a search ellipse 1,300 m x 250 m x 50 m and the third pass using a search ellipse of 1,950 m x 375 m x 75 m. • The minimum number of samples for estimation to proceed in the first search pass was set to 3 and the maximum allowed was 24, with the exception of pass three which used a maximum of 20 samples.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)	
Criteria	**Commentary**
	• Estimation has been undertaken into the parent cells, with like coded sub-cells being assigned the grade of the parent cell. • A 'no grade capping' strategy was considered appropriate based on statistical analysis. • Estimates were verified using manual methods of alternative calculation and by cross-verifying the wireframe volumes. Visual validation was completed, as was statistical evaluation comparing the estimates to the input drillhole data. Peer review has been undertaken.
Moisture	• Dry density was assigned as a default using the Archimedes method and core tray measurements.
Cut-offs	• The mineralisation interpretation was based on a nominal 20% head Fe cut-off. No grade cutting was applied during estimation.
Mining	• It has been assumed from the orientation and shallowness of the mineralised lodes relative to the topographic surface that the Beyondie mineralisation is amendable to open pit mining and has reasonable prospects of proceeding on that basis. • No formal mining assessment has been undertaken to date. • Further work is required to develop an empirically-derived set of mining assumptions and parameters at Beyondie.
Metallurgical	• Testwork by way of DTR from diamond drill core in fresh material confirmed the potential to produce a high-grade Direct Reduction (DR) quality magnetite concentrate with low level detrimental impurities. Results up to 72.8% Fe with low 1.1% SiO_2. Potential to produce DR concentrate of +68%Fe and less than 4% SiO_2. • Subsequent testwork was performed on diamond drill core composites of weathered and transitional material. With 80% passing at 8, 4, and 2 mm, it showed that the potential for simple upgrading to make a high grade product at these size ranges is low. However, improved results can be expected with finer grinds, and that magnetic separation of transition zone materials will benefit from hematite which is seen to carry - over with magnetite, improving likely weight recovery and grade. Further product testing, using finer grind sizes is necessary.
Environmental	• Minor detailed assessment of community or environmental factors has been undertaken to date, with a detailed assessment required in the future.
Bulk density	• Dry density was assigned as a default using the Archimedes method and core tray weight measurements.
Classification	• Classification as Inferred Mineral Resources under the JORC Code (2012) has been applied to the Beyondie magnetite mineralisation. • The region of Inferred Mineral Resource was based on OreWin's assessment of the availability and location of drillhole information, which, when considered along with the interpreted geological continuity, provided sufficient confidence to classify material with this domain. • Tonnages may not add up exactly as shown due to rounding of significant figures. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the classification appropriately reflects what is currently known about the mineralisation.
Audits/Reviews	• None completed to date.
Discussion of confidence	• The classification is considered appropriate across the Beyondie deposit. • There is no Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource.