REEDY
R
LAGOON
CORPORATION LTD

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ABN 41 006 639 514

ASX : RLC

29 April 2022

CSIRO study models iron for Reedy Lagoon in WA

Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited has received the final report from the CSIRO study conducted on the Burracoppin magnetite deposit in Western Australia. The study is the product of the Company's engagement with Australia's national science agency, CSIRO, which commenced in May 2021 (refer to ASX release 26 May 2021). The study has contributed to the development of a new method for quantifying the iron content of deposits of magnetite, referred to as the "MagResource" method.

The MagResource method utilises the unique density and magnetic properties of magnetite (a mineral comprised predominantly of iron and oxygen), to establish a linear relationship with iron content that can then be used to convert a magnetic forward model or inversion into a volume of contained iron.

The study has included the acquisition of substantial new data from analysis of our drill core. Orientated samples ("rounds") were collected by boring our existing drill core. These rounds were then analysed to recover magnetic, density, geochemical, mineralogical and structural data. These data were used to constrain the modelling of the airborne magnetic data acquired in 2011 and reprocessed by CSIRO during the current study. The modelling of the airborne magnetic data has resulted in the generation of 3D shapes that represent potential magnetite mineralisation both in space and in content of magnetite.

The results of the study have been used by Reedy Lagoon to determine an Exploration Target of 240 to 300 million tonnes at 20 to 25 Wt% iron at Burracoppin.

The Exploration Target stated above is a product of research which, whilst based on robust physics, is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

It is noted that the Exploration Target released on 12 February 2021 is determined for a restricted area of the Burracoppin magnetite deposit within which drilling is planned and described in its release (refer to ASX release 12 February 2021).. This earlier Exploration Target is not being replaced.

The 3D nature and spatial geometry interpreted for the new Exploration Target allows for the planning of drillholes to test the accuracy of the method and potentially allow for the definition of Mineral Resources in a more efficient and timely manner than would otherwise be required. The initial planned holes are designed to test both Exploration Targets where there is an overlapping interpretation.

Current practice normally requires drilling hundreds of holes into a potential resource to determine metal content which is extrapolated between holes using statistical methods. By developing methods to quantify iron resources using 99% non-invasive technology we can minimise impacts for local communities and reduce the costs for the early stages of exploration, leading to faster resource definition and greater certainty for investors and stakeholders. This is the potential we see in the MagResource method that our collaboration with CSIRO is developing.

The Burracoppin magnetite deposit is part of Reedy Lagoon's Burracoppin Iron Project which plans to produce pig iron from locally sourced iron and carbon. The results of the CSIRO work support the potential of the Burracoppin magnetite deposit to be the source of iron for the project.

Further drilling at the Burracoppin magnetite deposit will not only seek to determine a Mineral Resource, but if successful also help pioneer a new resource determination tool – CSIRO's MagResource method.

The project was made possible by CSIRO Kick-Start, an initiative that provides funding and support for innovative Australian start-ups and small businesses to access CSIRO's research expertise and capabilities to help grow and develop their business.

Authorised for release on behalf of the Company.

Geof Fethers, Managing Director
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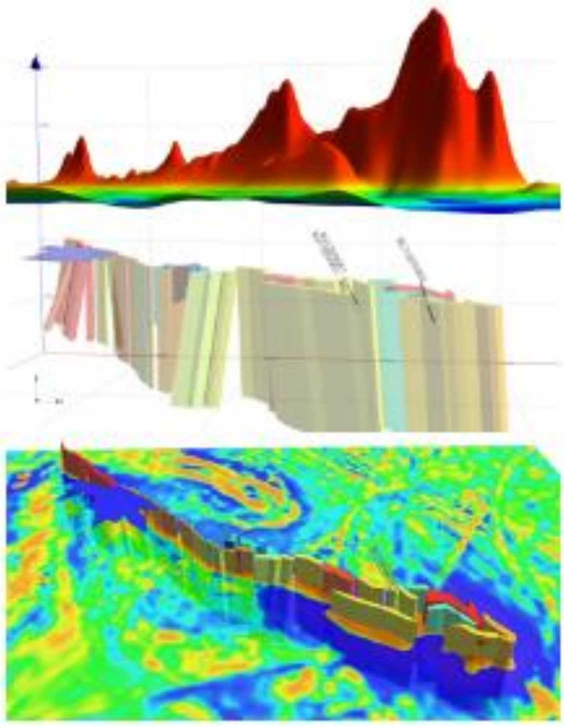
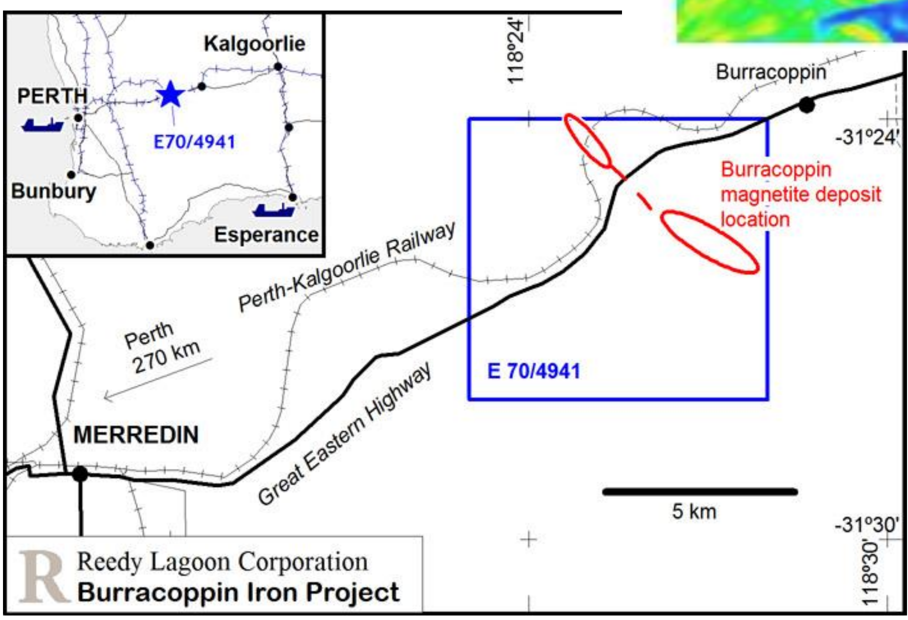


Illustrational images from the CSIRO MagResource Model (for the Burracoppin deposit).
Upper panel: 3-D rendering of the magnetic model relative to the magnetic anomaly.
Lower panel: 3-D rendering of the magnetic model relative to the first vertical derivative image.
Both viewed from the south.



The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Geof Fethers who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Geof Fethers is a director of the Company 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 the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Geof Fethers consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Exploration Target is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Simon Tear who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Simon Tear consents to the form and context in which the Exploration Target described in the report appears. Simon Tear is an independent Consulting Geologist and Director of H & S Consultants Pty Ltd 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 the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code).

Where Exploration Results have been reported in earlier RLC ASX releases referenced in this report, those releases are available to view on the INVESTORS page of reedylagoon.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those earlier releases. 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 announcement.

Attachments:
Table 1. Burracoppin Magnetite project - JORC 2012 sampling techniques and data.
Table 2. Burracoppin Magnetite project - JORC 2012 reporting of exploration results.
Table 3. Burracoppin Magnetite project - JORC 2012 estimation and reporting of Mineral Resources.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Burracoppin Magnetite Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling method comprises 3 diamond drillholes for 995.7m. • Drillholes were completed by Cliffs Asia Pacific Iron Ore Pty Ltd ("Cliffs") in 2012. • 1m sawn quarter core samples (849 samples) were sent to a commercial laboratory for sample prep and analysis by standard industry XRF techniques. • Sample compositing to generally 4m but occasionally higher was completed after the initial sampling and assaying to allow for further analytical testwork on particle liberation and recovered magnetic fraction ("DTR") for magnetite. This work was completed at a second commercial laboratory. • Drill holes achieved a high angle of intersection to the mineralisation • Mineralisation comprises a 265m thick package of rocks with relatively coarse grained stratabound magnetite in bands ranging in thickness between 13 to 70m. The stratabound mineralisation generates a strong and discrete airborne magnetic anomaly which provides a clear measure of geological continuity and magnetite grade intensity. • The sampling technique is considered appropriate for the deposit type
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Cliffs used a Hanjin Powerstar 7000 track mounted diamond drill rig • NQ2 diamond drilling (DD) was the preferred sampling technique as it offered substantial geological information at an early stage of the exploration process and the best chance of full sample recovery for a maiden drilling programme.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recoveries for DD were recorded by field technicians after measuring the length of core recovered in metres divided by the length of each individual core run. • Minor core loss was recorded with the top of hole but otherwise averaged 99% • No studies were undertaken to specifically examine possible biases between core loss and recovered magnetic fraction as there was minimal core loss associated with the mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological and geotechnical logging was completed by contract geologists and field staff supplied by BM Geological Services ("BMGS"), in conjunction with the Cliffs exploration team. • The preparation of core samples was handled by BMGS at their facility in Kalgoorlie, completing the measurement and recording of core orientation and RQD, sawing and sampling of the core. • Every DD hole was geologically logged but no details of the method used has been supplied. Fields recorded include 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. Data was supplied to H&SC as a series of Excel files and loaded into an MSAccess database. • Logging used a mixture of qualitative and quantitative codes • Down-hole geophysical surveying was carried out by Kalgoorlie-based ABIM Solutions with down-hole directional surveys conducted using the SPT 007 42 North Seeking Gyroscope and down-hole magnetic susceptibility surveys conducted using the Geovista Magnetic Susceptibility tool. Potential issues have been reported for the mag sus data so its use has been quantitative. The SATMAGAN magnetic susceptibility method completed as part of the lab analysis has performed much better. • Digital core photographs exist for all three holes. • All relevant mineralised intersections were logged. • Geological logging and multi-element assays were of sufficient detail to allow for the creation of a geological model to support the design of an Exploration Target.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material*	• Throughout the interval of magnetite-bearing iron formation, 1m intervals of ¼ core, were prepared for analysis of head XRF and Satmagan measurement. • Sample prep and analysis was conducted by UltraTrace Laboratories in Perth. • The samples were sorted, dried and weighed. Primary preparation was by crushing the whole sample. The samples were then split with a riffle splitter to obtain a sub-fraction which was then pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser. • Upon receipt by Cliffs of the Satmagan results, longer composite intervals of generally 4m were assembled from the remaining ¼ core for Liberation Index ("LIS") analysis including measuring DTR. • Bureau Veritas' Amdel Laboratory, Perth, were contracted to conduct the LIS analysis on the magnetite BIF samples. The procedure was designed to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	being sampled.	replicate the magnetite processing techniques as utilised in Cliffs US and Canadian operations. • The LIS procedure involves submitting ¼ core composites. Each sample undergoes three timed grinds of 3 minutes, 6 minutes, and 12 minutes, and these are screened to indicate percent passing 100, and 200 mesh (150 and 75µm). Davis Tube analyses determine the recovered magnetic fractions (“DTR”) from the timed grinds, and XRF assaying was used to determine the concentrate grades • No documentation of any QAQC procedures or results was available. • Sample prep and analytical procedures appear to be of a reasonable standard industry practice. Based on that assumption all sampling methods and sample sizes are deemed appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The head assay samples were “cast using a 12:22 flux with added sodium nitrate”, to form a glass bead which was analysed by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (“XRF”). • Fe, P, SiO2, Al2O3, MgO, CaO, Mn, S, TiO2, K2O, Cu, Cr, Co, Ni, Zn, V, Pb, As and Zr were determined by XRF. Loss on Ignition was determined between 105 and 950 degrees Celsius. • Results are reported on a dry sample basis. • Fe3O4 (magnetite) were determined by SATMAGAN. • DTR results were measured using a Davis Tube. Comparison between SATMAGAN and DTR indicated a systematic positive bias for the magnetite in the DTR results. This is probably due to a lack of calibration of the Satmagan results. The Satmagan was used to decide which samples were to be selected for the LIS composites. • No documentation of any QAQC procedures or results was available.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Subsequent to the work and reporting under Cliffs management on the drill intersections for three drillholes, intervals of the remaining core from significant intersections in BU12DD001 and BU12DD002 were taken by an independent geologist contracted to RLC for metallurgical testwork by Engenium Pty Ltd (an independent consultant). Results of the Engenium testwork confirmed the significant intersections. • No site visit was completed by H&SC. • Limited core inspection is possible by viewing core photographs and comparing with the assays. • While substantial amounts of core from the significant intersections have

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		been consumed by two separate analysis/testwork programs the remaining core is stored in a yard and is available for inspection. • There are no twinned holes • A lack of documentation precludes any comment as to whether there were any adjustments to the assay data eg substitution for below detection limits.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars were surveyed downhole using an SPT 007 42 North Seeking Gyroscope and thus are considered reasonably accurate. • Grid system is MGA94 Zone 50 • Supplied topography comprised 25m spaced gridded data, which is sufficient for the definition of an Exploration Target
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 2 of the 3 drillholes have been drilled along approximately 600m of strike. The third hole is in the section plane of the first hole set back by approximately 50m to the south west. • Downhole sampling for magnetite was on generally 4m intervals • The interpreted geological continuity for the magnetite mineralisation and thus the delineation of the Exploration Target takes into account the drill spacing relative to the style of mineralisation. • Samples were composited to 4m for submission for DTR assay.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• H&SC's interpretation of the drilling results includes a lithogeochemical characterisation of the rock units. This interpretation indicated a moderate SW dip to the sequence strata hosting the magnetite mineralisation, in which case the drilling is at a reasonably high angle to the mineralisation and therefore no significant sampling bias exists. • Magnetic modelling of the aeromagnetic data by Cliffs suggested an alternative NE dip to the beds. This would suggest that the drilling was subparallel to the beds. This is not supported by the bedding core axis angles and structural contact of the lithological units.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• There is no documentation on sample security
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There have been no audits or reviews of the work completed by Cliffs, except for the current work completed by H&SC.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Exploration Licence 70/4941, is located near the township of Merredin in southwest Western Australia • Registered title holder is Bullamine Magnetite Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited ("RLC"), • Land ownership is mostly private. • Ballardong People Native Title determination application – WAD 6181/1998 is current over all non-private land. • E70/4941 was granted on 11/02/2019, land owner agreements have been executed (August 2019), private property (Lot 61 & 62 on Deposited Plan 404064) has been included into the grant of E70/4941 (covers for the land area of the majority of the magnetic anomaly associated with the magnetite deposit), • A heritage agreement has been entered into which sets out protocols for clearance surveys required to gain consents for field operations.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area of E70/4941 was previously held by RLC (E70/3769 - Bullamine Magnetite P/L) from 19/04/2010 to 14/04/2016. Cliffs Asia Pacific Iron Ore P/L executed a farm-in agreement on 11/02/2011 and acted as manager under the terms of the agreement (ASX release 20/10/2010), JV restructure introduced NS Iron Ore Dev. Pty Ltd and Sojitz (ASX release 30/11/2012), JV terminated and tenure and management reverted to RLC (ASX release 17/04/2014). RLC relinquished E70/3769 on 14/04/2016. • Exploration during this earlier tenure included: ○ Airborne magnetic, radiometric and gravity surveys (ASX release 22/06/2011) ○ Drilling (diamond, 3 holes for total 995.7m) (ASX release 25/10/2012), core sample assay (ASX release 18/01/2013) ○ Metallurgical (Davis Tube recovery) (ASX release 23/11/2012) ○ Magnetic data for Burracoppin deposit processed and modelled (ASX release 31/01/2013) ○ Metallurgical testwork by Engenium Pty Ltd (ASX release 17/11/2014)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• E70/4941 is situated in the NE margin of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		approximately 5 kms E of Merredin, Western Australia. • A large percentage of the tenement (~80%) is concealed beneath alluvial and colluvial cover. • Where outcrop does occur it largely consists of granite and gneiss with occasional narrow bands of mafic or ultramafic rocks forming part of the Western Gneiss Terrain. Most of the gneiss is derived from seriate or porphyritic, massive or complexly veined granitoid rocks and migmatite. • Many small enclaves of metamorphosed basalt, gabbro, banded iron-formation, quartzite, and pelitic rocks occur within the granitoid gneiss. The younger granitoid intrusions form plutons of seriate adamellite or, locally, even grained adamellite. • The dominant unit outcropping in E70/4941 is an intrusive complex consisting of medium to coarse-grained, seriate, or locally porphyritic, adamellite. Outcrop of strongly recrystallised, foliated, seriate adamellite appears in the central-east of E70/4941as do small enclaves of metamorphosed banded iron-formation. This unit is generally adjacent to or enclosed by mafic granulite and are widespread in the granitoid gneiss. • All the enclaves in the gneiss have been strongly deformed together with the gneiss. • Iron mineralisation comprises steeply dipping thick bands of magnetite-rich gneiss within granite gneiss.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drilling comprises 3 holes drilled by Cliffs in 2012, collar details below:

hole_id	East	North	Elev	GridUTM
BU12DD001	638137	6521728	390.34	MGA94_50
BU12DD002	638647.2	6521409	378.768	MGA94_50
BU12DD003	638097.3	6521685	389.923	MGA94_50

hole_id	Type	EOH	Azim	Dip	StartDate
BU12DD001	DD	349.4	32.43	-55.01	01-Sep-12
BU12DD002	DD	339.6	22.03	-54.06	10-Sep-12
BU12DD003	DD	306.6	47.14	-55.06	18-Sep-12

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Data aggregation methods</td>
<td>
In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.
</td>
<td>
In recognition that the mineralisation is a bulk commodity, the bulk sample composite intercepts used for the metallurgical testwork are considered more relevant for reporting (for a 150um grind size).

<table>
<tr><th>Hole</th><th>Sample</th><th>From</th><th>To</th><th>Interval</th><th>Mass kg</th><th>Total Fe %</th></tr>
<tr><td>BU12DD001</td><td>1.1</td><td>54.2</td><td>68.9</td><td>14.7</td><td>59.1</td><td>21.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>BU12DD001</td><td>1.2</td><td>97.9</td><td>140.8</td><td>42.9</td><td>129.6</td><td>27.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>BU12DD001</td><td>1.3</td><td>213</td><td>304.7</td><td>91.7</td><td>259.2</td><td>21.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>BU12DD002</td><td>2.1</td><td>54.9</td><td>128.6</td><td>73.7</td><td>195.2</td><td>17.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>BU12DD002</td><td>2.2</td><td>236.85</td><td>251.2</td><td>14.4</td><td>43.9</td><td>24.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>BU12DD002</td><td>2.3</td><td>264.4</td><td>299</td><td>34.6</td><td>107.8</td><td>28.3</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>Hole</th><th>Sample</th><th>Interval</th><th>DTR %</th><th>Fe Con %</th><th>SiO_2 Con %</th></tr>
<tr><td>BU12DD001</td><td>1.1</td><td>14.7</td><td>24.9</td><td>68.1</td><td>2.98</td></tr>
<tr><td>BU12DD001</td><td>1.2</td><td>42.9</td><td>40.2</td><td>69.8</td><td>2.18</td></tr>
<tr><td>BU12DD001</td><td>1.3</td><td>91.7</td><td>30.6</td><td>68.4</td><td>3.63</td></tr>
<tr><td>BU12DD002</td><td>2.1</td><td>73.7</td><td>24.6</td><td>67.8</td><td>3.85</td></tr>
<tr><td>BU12DD002</td><td>2.2</td><td>14.4</td><td>32.5</td><td>70.2</td><td>1.63</td></tr>
<tr><td>BU12DD002</td><td>2.3</td><td>34.6</td><td>40.5</td><td>70.0</td><td>2.08</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total/Ave</td><td>272.0</td><td>31.5</td><td>68.7</td><td>3.10</td></tr>
</table></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td>
<td>
These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.
If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.
If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).
</td>
<td>The drillholes have intersected the stratabound mineralisation at a relatively high angle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagrams</td>
<td>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</td>
<td>See accompanying report for hole locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balanced reporting</td>
<td>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</td>
<td>See accompanying report for hole locations</td>
</tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Airborne magnetic and radiometric survey flown by Fugro in 2011 (nominal terrain clearance 35 m, Traverse Line: spacing 50 m, direction 090 – 270 deg, Tie Lines: spacing 500m, direction 000 – 180 deg) clearly defines the dimensions and intensity of a significant magnetic anomaly at Burracoppin. • Metallurgical testwork programme completed by Engenium in 2014 confirms that the magnetite mineralisation can easily be beneficiated to a high quality iron concentrate. • CSIRO have developed a processing technique ("MagResource" method) that combines modelling of drilling and airborne magnetic data to generate 3D mineral shapes for the magnetite mineralisation with an estimate of iron content. The method is untested with respect to actual resource drilling.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• A major, staged, infill drill programme is required to define a Mineral Resource between the two productive drillholes.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• An MSAccess database was compiled by H&SC from data supplied by RLC. • Limited validation of database was undertaken by H&SC to ensure the drill hole database is internally consistent. Validation included checking that no assays, density measurements or geological logs occur beyond the end of hole and that all drilled intervals have been geologically logged. The minimum and maximum values of assays and density measurements were checked to ensure values are within expected ranges. Further checks include testing for duplicate samples and overlapping sampling or logging intervals. The data was found to be of a sound nature suitable to produce an Exploration Target. • RLC is taking responsibility for the accuracy and reliability of the data used to design the Exploration Target. • The MSAccess database was linked to the Surpac mining software to complete 3D visualisation and geological interpretation.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Geof Fethers, Managing Director of RLC has completed site visits to the property. The visits were for reconnaissance and conducted prior to the 2012 drilling. • No site visit has been undertaken by H&SC due to time and budgetary constraints including COVID19 travel restrictions.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• No Mineral Resources have been generated • The magnetite mineralisation is stratabound with a marked magnetic signature. • The downhole geophysical data has been used in conjunction with the Satmagan grades, geological logging and lithogeochemical data to allow for the generation of a set of 3D wireframes representing 4 parallel mineral units and one distinct interstitial barren unit.; some cursory geological controls have been developed including an interpreted faulted south western margin to the mineral units. • The 3D interpretation presents a very simplified shallow, south west dipping set of tabular bodies for 600m of strike. They are terminated down dip by an interpreted fault and in the north east by being exposed at surface.

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		• The four parallel magnetite zones have been tentatively delineated in holes BU12DD001 and BU12DD002 with the barren zone separating the uppermost unit from the lower three units. No consideration for any internal folding has been taken into account. The lithological interpretation is therefore relatively simple and reasonably well constrained by the drilling and the high amplitude magnetic anomaly. • H&SC consider the wireframes to adequately approximate the locations of the mineralised zones for the purposes of an Exploration Target. However alternative interpretations of the mineralised zones and fault are possible. • The CSIRO has developed a new non-invasive method for quantifying the iron content of magnetite deposits, referred to as the "MagResource" method. • The MagResource method utilises the unique density and magnetic properties of magnetite to establish a linear relationship with iron content that can then be used to convert a magnetic forward model or inversion into a volume of contained iron. The work generates 3D geological models for the mineralization. In this instance the models are bigger and oriented sub-vertical compared to the narrower, flatter lying H&SC target. • The CSIRO MagResource technique is a much more scientifically, geologically and data driven method but remains untested in practice.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• No Mineral Resources have been generated • The Exploration Target has a strike length of around 600m with a down dip extent ranging between 200 to 800m (depending on which zone). The plan width of the resource averages 450m. Mineral band thickness ranges from 13 to 73m. The upper limit of the mineralisation occurs at surface and the lower limit of the reported Exploration Target is limited to a depth of 330m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes*	• No Mineral Resources have been generated.

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	appropriate account of such data. • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Assumed density value for the Exploration Target is for dry tonnes.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• H&SC has assumed a nominal cut-off of 10% DTR is appropriate for the intended bulk mining approach.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The H&SC Exploration Target has been designed with the assumption that the material is to be mined by open pit using a bulk mining method. • Minimum mining dimensions are envisioned to be around 25m x 10m x 10m (strike, across strike, vertical respectively). • The geometry of the interpreted mineral zones is considered favourable for open pit extraction. • In 2019 RLC identified that a new smelting process, Hismelt, would enable the project to produce pig iron in preference to selling concentrate into the iron ore market. HIsmelt is a recently developed innovative smelting process capable of using the coarse Burracoppin concentrate as direct feed thus significantly reducing processing costs. Production of high-quality pig iron is being assessed.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral*	• A testwork programme to develop some design parameters and potential concentrate processing was developed and performed at the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Canning Vale, WA • Engenium was asked to metallurgically assess samples from the two main drill holes to test the process potential of producing a saleable magnetite

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	Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	concentrate as quickly and economically as possible. The outcomes indicated excellent beneficiation of these samples for a relatively coarse grind. • Other conclusions from the Engenium work indicated that the concentrate product can be sold at a stage convenient for transport and handling with the confidence that it can be upgraded at a buyer's convenience with minimal loss of iron units. • The comminution testing showed a quite abrasive ore. The Abrasive Index results are high enough to require some close consideration of wear materials, chute and drop box design to minimise wear and the ore's contact with wearing surfaces. • The BBWI testwork has resulted in low (10-12 kWhr/t) energy consumption data, which is an encouraging result.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The deposits lie in flat open country typical of south western WA. • Predominantly scrub vegetation that allows for sheep grazing. • There are large flat areas for waste and tailings disposal • Small number of creeks with only seasonal flows
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density testing was conducted on the LIS composites. • A modest amount of density data was collected using an air pycnometer to complete readings for the 6 composite samples used for the metallurgical testwork • The average dry density for fresh rock material is $3.18t/m^3$.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and*	• No Mineral Resources have been generated. However, an Exploration Target has been delineated. • H&SC believes the confidence in tonnage and grade ranges for the Exploration Target, along with the implied continuity of geology and

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	distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	magnetic intensity associated with the airborne magnetic anomaly and the distribution of the data reflect the Exploration Target classification. • The classification appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • H&SC has not assessed the reliability of input data.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No Mineral Resources have been generated.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• No Mineral Resources have been generated. • The relative accuracy and confidence level in the Exploration Target are considered to be in line with the generally accepted accuracy and confidence of the nominated Exploration Target category. This has been determined on a qualitative, rather than quantitative, basis, and is based on the Competent Person's experience with similar deposits. • No mining of the deposit has taken place so no production data is available for comparison.