

About Legacy Iron Ore

Legacy Iron Ore Limited ("Legacy Iron" or the "Company") is a Western Australian based Company, focused on iron ore development and mineral discovery.

Legacy Iron's mission is to increase shareholder wealth through capital growth, created via the discovery, development and operation of profitable mining assets.

The Company was listed on the Australian Securities Exchange on 8 July 2008. Since then, Legacy Iron has had a number of iron ore, manganese and gold discoveries which are now undergoing drilling and resource definition.

Board

Narendra Kumar Nanda, Non-Executive Chairman

Sharon Heng, Executive Director & Managing Director

Swaminathan Thiagarajan, Non-Executive Director

Subimal Bose, Non-Executive Director

Timothy Turner, Non-Executive Director

Julian Mizera, Chief Executive Officer

Ben Donovan, Company Secretary

Key Projects

Mt Bevan Iron Ore Project

Hamersley Iron Ore Project

Robertson Range Iron Ore and Manganese Project

South Laverton Gold Project

East Kimberley Gold, Base Metals and REE Project

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ASX Market Announcements

ASX Limited

Via E Lodgement

MT BEVAN PROJECT – DRILLING UPDATE

Highlights

- **Government approval for drilling received**
- **RC Drilling Program to commence next week**
- **Targeting DSO iron ore mineralisation at Mt Mason North and Mezzo/E BIF**

Legacy Iron Ore Limited (**Legacy Iron**), as Joint Venture Manager, is pleased to provide an update on the Phase 4 DSO drilling program planned for the Mt Bevan iron ore project in Western Australia.

Department of Mines and Petroleum approval has been granted to conduct drilling on a number of DSO iron ore targets within the Mt Bevan project area.

The 1,600m RC drilling program will begin next week and target:

1. The Mt Mason North prospect where earlier RC drilling intersected thick intersections of DSO hematite, adjoining the Jupiter Mines Limited's Mt Mason resource (Measured and Indicated Resource – 9.4Mt @ 57.6% Fe).
2. DSO targets outlined by recent surface rock chip sampling at the Eastern and Mezzo BIFs, to the north of the Mt Mason North prospect

The Eastern and Mezzo BIF were previously identified by Legacy Iron as having potential for DSO hematite, with only very sparse drilling conducted to date on this target. Most prior drilling has focussed on the Western BIF where a major magnetite resource was defined over a 10km strike length.

A number of high iron (greater than 60% Fe) assays were received from the surface sampling programs conducted earlier in the year. An aerial image showing the position of high Fe samples is shown as Figure 2 below.

Results of the drilling program should be available by the end of the current quarter once laboratory assays are completed.

Legacy Iron holds a 60% share of the Mount Bevan Joint Venture with Hawthorn Resources Ltd holding the remaining 40%.

Julian Mizera, Chief Executive Officer

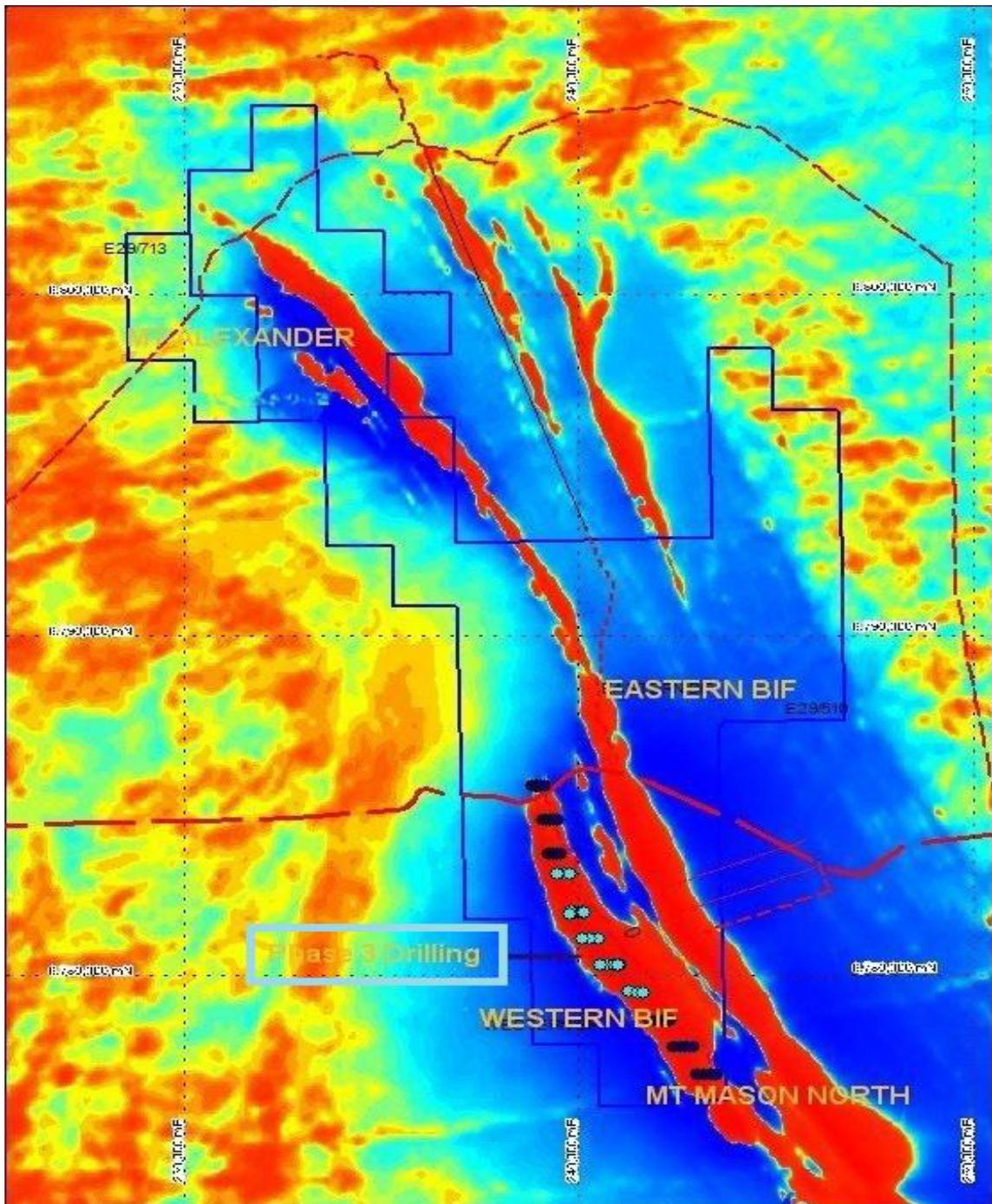


Figure 1: Aeromagnetic image showing Eastern and Western BIF targets

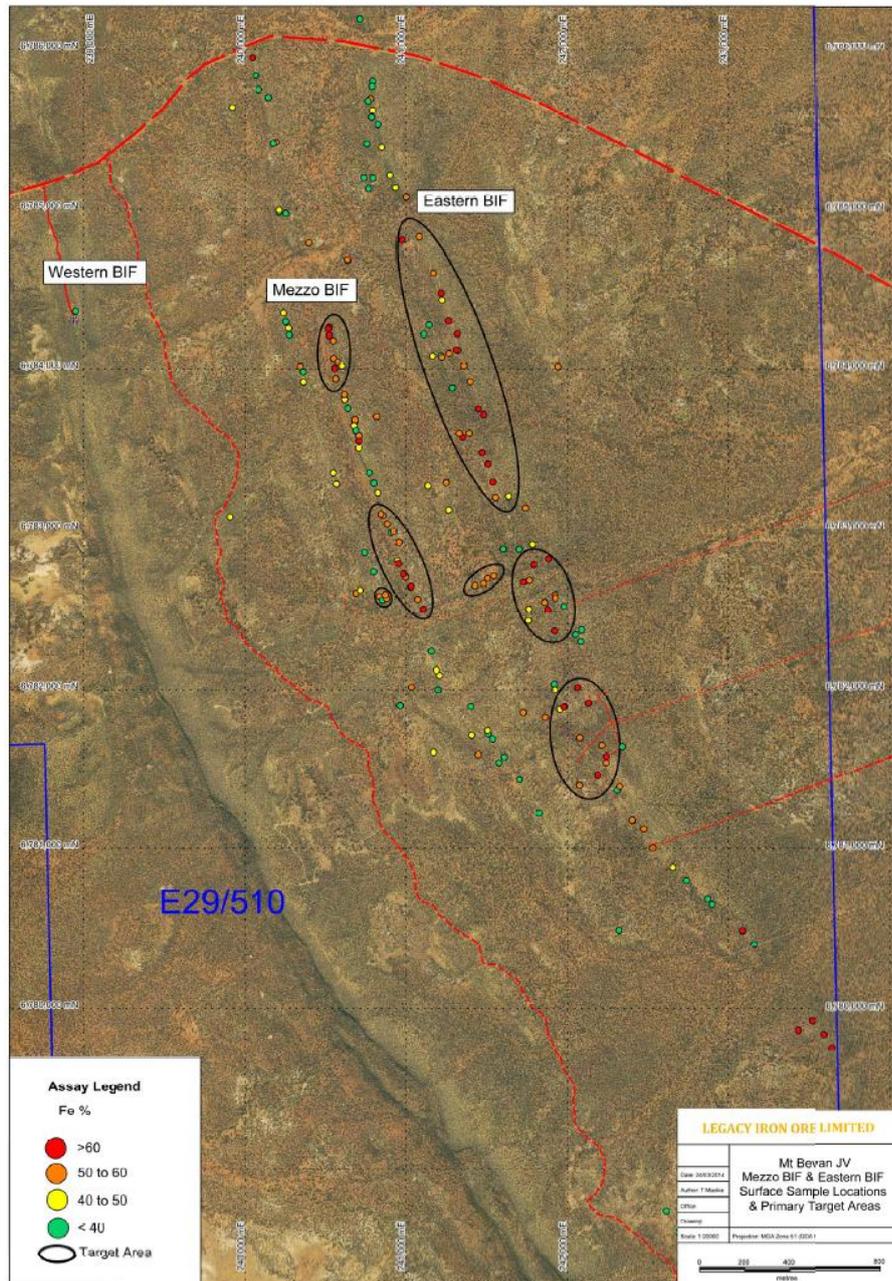


Figure 2: Eastern and Mezzo BIF Surface Sampling – Drill targets

Steve Shelton is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Persons in terms of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 edition).

The Competent Person consents to the inclusion of such information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	Surface sampling - rock chip sampling over outcrop and subcrop of weathered BIF as identified by the geologist in charge. Most samples either spot or taken over a cut channel not exceeding 3m.
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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).</i></p>	No drilling was conducted
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	No drilling was conducted
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>Logging of rock chip samples conducted in the field by geologist</p> <p>Logging qualitative in nature</p> <p>No drilling conducted</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>Sample weights of 2-3 kilograms taken and submitted for assay.</p> <p>No drilling was conducted</p> <p>Entire sample crushed and pulverised and split samples used for assay</p>
Location of data points	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>Sample positions located by hand held Garmin GPS – accuracy to nominal +/- 5m.</p> <p>Grid system – WGS 84 Zone 51</p>

<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Assaying by ALS Perth using standard XRF Fusion – Iron Ore Suite</p> <p>Entire sample crushed and pulverised</p> <p>Independent laboratory standards used</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sample and logging data manually compiled and entered into exploration database.</i>
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>No mineral resource/reserve estimations - surface sampling only</p>
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Samples taken at surface at 90 degrees to strike ie along dip direction</p>
<p>Sample security</p>	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<p>Samples held in field camp, with field personnel delivering to laboratory</p>
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Exploration prospects are located wholly within the Mt Bevan Joint Venture Exploration Leases, and specifically Exploration Licence E29/510 in Western Australia. Mt Bevan is a 60:40 joint venture between Legacy Iron and Hawthorn Resources Limited. Legacy Iron is the project operator. There are currently no registered native title interests in the area of drilling. At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area, and the tenement is in good standing.</p>
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>Initial exploration for iron ore mineralisation in the tenements was undertaken by joint venture partner Hawthorn Resources Ltd. This consisted principally of several phases of shallow RC drilling targeting hematitic iron ore, and a ground gravimetric survey.</p>
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<p>The Mt Bevan magnetite mineralisation is a stratiform, syngenetic deposit hosted within BIF units of the northern part of the Archaean Mt Ida greenstone belt. The resource identified to date is located within the Western BIF which comprises 3 parallel individual BIF units extending along strike for some 11km.</p>
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <p><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></p> <p><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></p> <p><i>hole length.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>No drilling conducted</p>
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>No data averaging or aggregation techniques applied</p>

The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths

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').

No drilling was conducted

Diagrams

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.

Refer to Figures and Tables included in the text

Balanced reporting

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.

All results reported for screened surface samples as described in text

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.

No other substantive exploration data required

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.

Infill and extensional surface sampling, RC drill testing of suitable targets