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

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

- **RC Drilling Program completed**
- **Targeting DSO iron ore mineralisation at Mt Mason North and Mezzo/E BIF**
- **Significant drill intersections of high grade hematite at Mt Mason North**

Legacy Iron Ore Limited (**Legacy Iron)** is pleased to provide an update on the Phase 4 DSO drilling program being carried out at the Mt Bevan iron ore project. (Legacy Iron 60% - Joint Venture Manager, and Hawthorn Resources Limited 40%).

An RC drilling program comprising 18 holes for 1601m has been completed. This program targeted:

1. 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 general location of the drilling program is shown in Figure 1, and a more detailed location plan for Mt Mason North is shown in Figure 2 below.

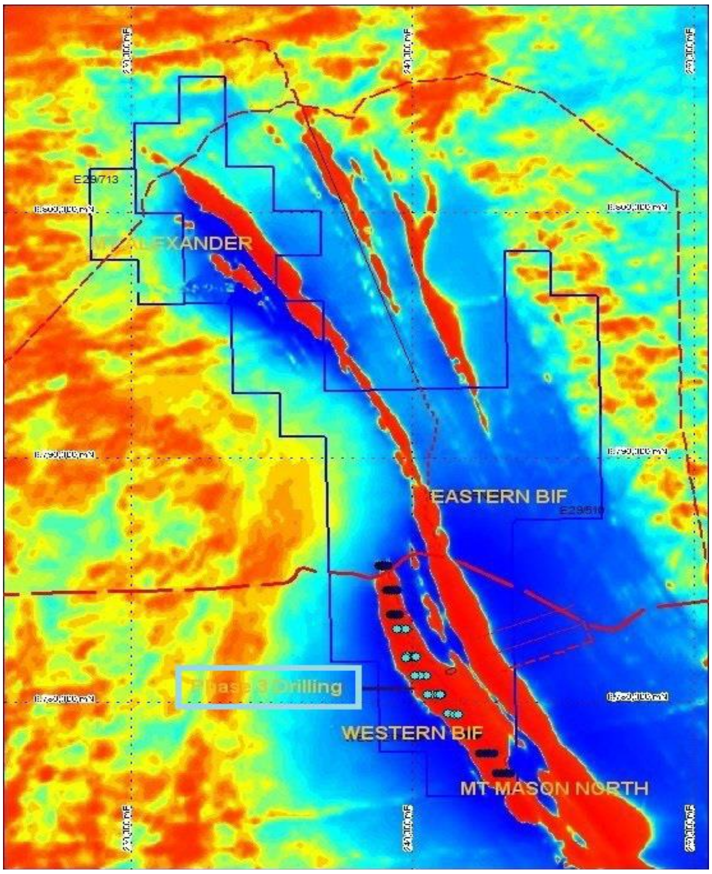

Figure 1: Aeromagnetic image showing Eastern and Western BIF targets

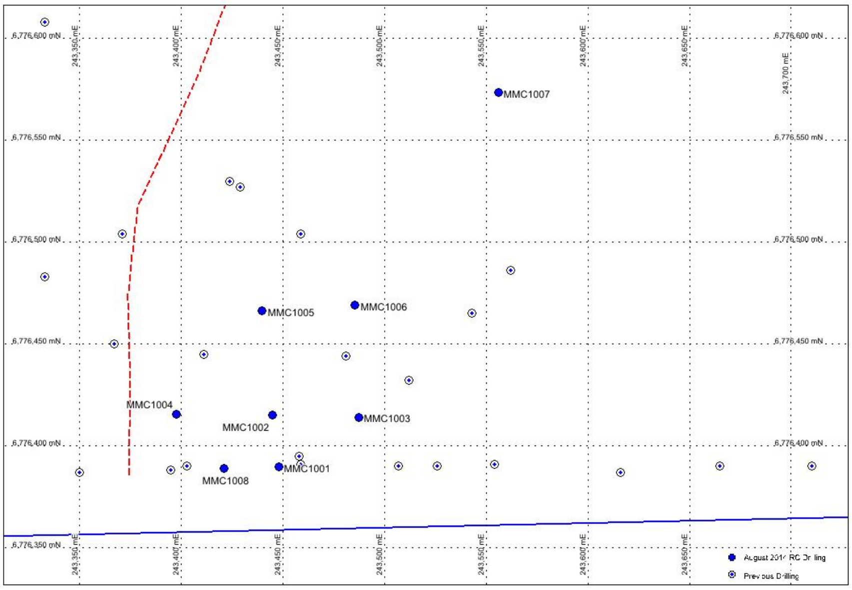

Figure 2: RC Drilling Program – Drill hole collar location plan

Drilling at the Mezzo BIF target intersected only narrow widths of hematitic mineralisation, and consequently drilling at the secondary Eastern BIF targets was not conducted. No significant (>50% Fe) intersections were obtained at the Mezzo BIF target.

Drilling at the Mt Mason North prospect produced a number of significant intersections largely confirming earlier scout drilling in this area. Table 1 below provides a summary of drill hole intersections greater than 50% Fe. . These intersections include:

MMC1002: 70 – 104m, 34m @ 57.48% Fe, and

MMC1008: 100 – 118m, 18m @ 61.27% Fe.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	RL	Depth	From M	To M	Interval M	Intersection Fe	Comments
MMC1001	243448	6776390	270	-75	516	120	18	22	4	52.1%	
MMC1001	243448	6776390	270	-75	516	120	78	84	6	59.88%	
MMC1001	243448	6776390	270	-75	516	120	98	120	22	56.76%	
MMC1002	243445	6776415	270	-70	514	138	70	88	18	62.10%	Or 70 – 104m: 34m @ 57.48%
MMC1002	243445	6776415	270	-70	514	138	92	104	12	60.25%	
MMC1003	243487	6776414	270	-70	513	150	18	20	2	51.32%	
MMC1003	243487	6776414	270	-70	513	150	24	28	4	55.51%	
MMC1003	243487	6776414	270	-70	513	150	68	78	10	58.68%	
MMC1003	243487	6776414	270	-70	513	150	82	96	14	56.10%	
MMC1003	243487	6776414	270	-70	513	150	112	122	10	60.55%	
MMC1004	243398	6776416	270	-70	516	114	16	26	10	53.15%	
MMC1004	243398	6776416	270	-70	516	114	56	58	2	51.89%	
MMC1004	243398	6776416	270	-70	516	114	76	78	2	52.01%	
MMC1004	243398	6776416	270	-70	516	114	86	96	10	55.43%	Or 86 – 106m: 20m @ 52.12%
MMC1004	243398	6776416	270	-70	516	114	98	102	4	57.43%	
MMC1004	243398	6776416	270	-70	516	114	104	106	2	58.86%	
MMC1005	243440	6776466	270	-70	512	150	20	28	8	52.43%	
MMC1005	243440	6776466	270	-70	512	150	84	90	6	53.70%	
MMC1005	243440	6776466	270	-70	512	150	120	124	4	54.02%	
MMC1006	243486	6776469	270	-70	511	150	22	26	4	50.91%	
MMC1006	243486	6776469	270	-70	511	150	148	150	2	50.12%	
MMC1008	243421	6776389	0	-90	516	180	14	20	6	52.98%	
MMC1008	243421	6776389	0	-90	516	180	34	38	4	51.89%	
MMC1008	243421	6776389	0	-90	516	180	78	82	4	63.34%	
MMC1008	243421	6776389	0	-90	516	180	88	94	6	53.88%	
MMC1008	243421	6776389	0	-90	516	180	100	118	18	61.27%	

Table 1 Significant Drilling Intersections

A representative drilling cross section is shown as Figure 3. The high grade hematite zones are associated with a substantial cross fault which lies close to the boundary between the joint venture project tenement and that of Jupiter Mines Limited to the south.

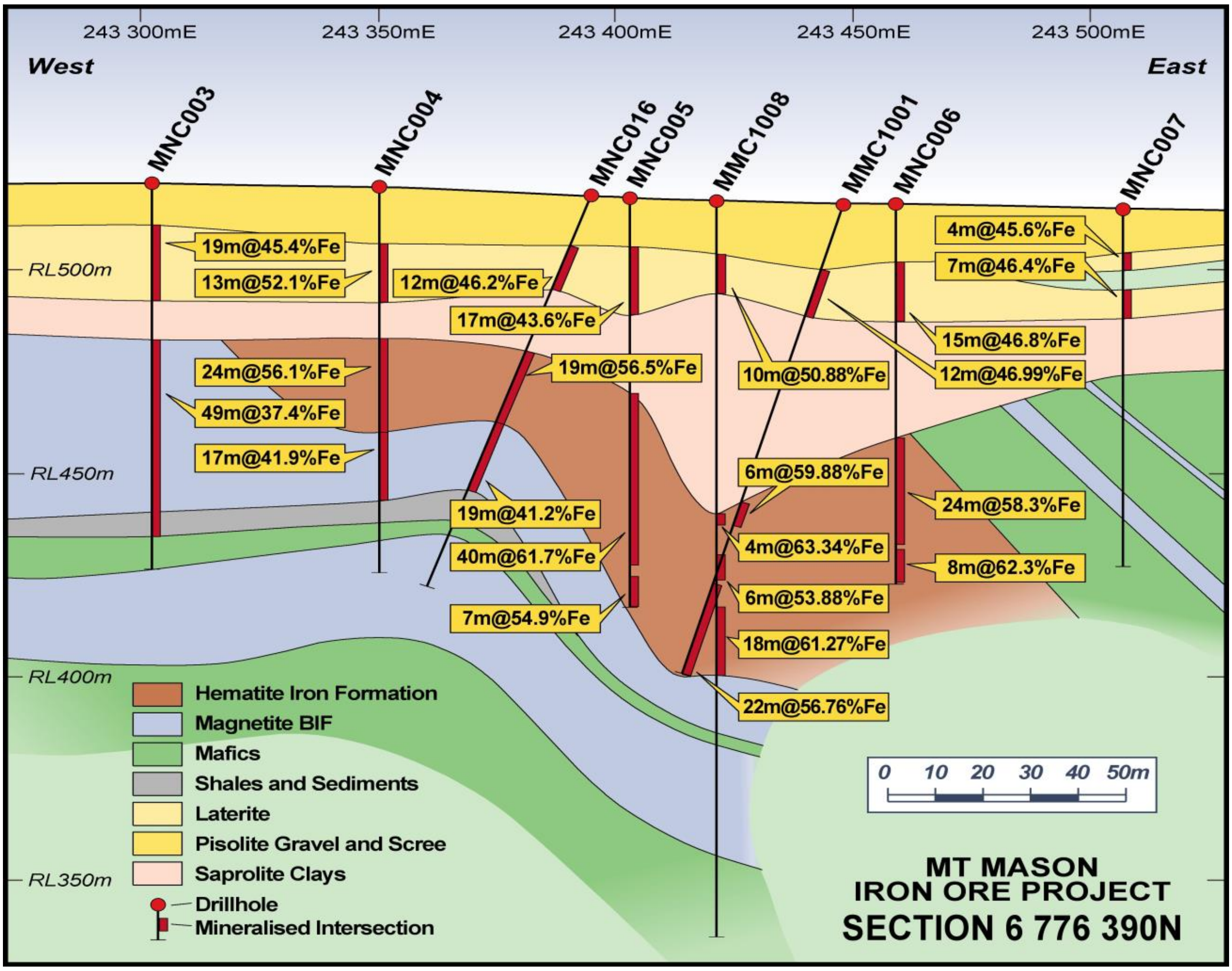

Figure 3: RC Drilling Program – Drilling Cross Section 6 776 390N.

Discussions are presently being held with joint venture partner Hawthorn Resources Limited regarding future exploration and drilling at Mt Mason North, and potential co-development of the Mt Mason North deposit with the adjoining Mt Mason project of Jupiter Mines Limited.

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

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 (COMPLIANCE TABLE)

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Bulk RC samples were taken over 1m intervals, with the material collected from a rig-mounted riffle splitter. This splitter was used to prepare 2m composite samples for XRF analyses. An approximate 3kg sample was pulverised and split to produce an approximate 0.7g charge for XRF Fusion and 1.5g charge for Thermogravimetric (TGA - LOI) analysis. Quality of sampling continuously monitored in field by geologist during drilling To monitor the representivity of the samples, field duplicates were taken every 25 samples, i.e. every 50 meters drilled.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).	The RC samples were collected using a 5.625" face sampling hammer.
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.	RC sample recovery is logged by the geologist. To ensure maximum sample recovery and representivity of the samples, the geologist is present during drilling, with any issue being immediately rectified. No significant sample recovery issues

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	were encountered.
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.	RC Drilling: Logging was conducted on all 1m samples after sieving and washing. Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken on 1m intervals using a KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter. Representative samples were retained in chip trays. A portable Niton XL3t 950 GOLDD+ XRF Analyser was used to provide an initial estimate of Fe content.
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 being sampled.	The RC samples were split using a rig-mounted riffle splitter. The riffle splitter was set up to produce one-meter bulk samples and two-meter composite samples for analysis Quality Control Procedures: RC Drilling: Field duplicates: 1 every 25 samples Blanks: 1 every 30 samples Certified Reference Materials (CRMs): 1 every 25 samples. Three different CRMS used covering likely assay ranges. Lab duplicates and repeats undertaken by the laboratory The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation (oxidised BIF), the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and the assay ranges for the elements assayed.
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,	All samples submitted to ALS Laboratory, Perth are assayed for the full iron ore suite of 24 elements by XRF Fusion, and a total LOI by the thermogravimetric method. The analytical suite included Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, CaO, MgO, Mn, P, S, TiO_2, and LOI.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Quality control procedures included CRMs, blanks, field duplicates, and pulp repeats. An assessment of the QA data indicated an acceptable level of precision, and did not indicate significant bias issues. The submission frequencies equalled those commonly used in the industry
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.	Primary data was manually entered from field data sheets into Excel spreadsheets then transferred to an Access database and results plotted in plan and cross section. Data was entered manually with both manual and computer cross verifications All data securely held in company head office with back-ups off site No assay data required adjustment
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.	The drillhole collar locations and reduced levels were surveyed by a professional contractor using differential GPS, with a nominal accuracy 0.05m All holes were surveyed downhole during drilling using a Camteq Proshot Camera probe (CTPS200), with readings taken approximately every 25m for the majority of the holes. The camera is placed downhole within the drill stem so only the dip component of the drill hole can be established by this method.
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.	The drill spacing is variable along strike and section. The Mezzo BIF scout drilling tested high Fe rock chip locations. At the Mt Mason North area, the nominal drill spacing is 25 x 25m. Samples for analysis were collected over 2m intervals. No resource calculation has been made based on this drilling to date.
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.	The orientation of the mineralised zone is generally consistent over the extent of the deposit and the drillholes have generally been angled to intersect the zones at right angles. In places, the drill section lines are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	slightly offset to the dip direction. At the chosen sampling interval, the controls on mineralisation are generally parallel to the lode geometry, and the likelihood of biases due to incompatible lode to sample orientation is low.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	RC drilling samples are packed into sealed heavy duty plastic bags and hand delivered, under direct supervision of the geologist to ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for internal dispatch to their Perth laboratory. The laboratory receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for each sample batch
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	In 2012, SRK conducted a review of Legacy's sampling techniques and did not identify any significant issues. The sample sampling techniques were applied to this drilling program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 prospects are located wholly within the Mt Bevan Joint Venture Exploration Leases. Mt Bevan is a 60:40 joint venture between Legacy Iron and Hawthorn Resources Limited, and 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	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.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Mt Bevan magnetite mineralisation is a stratiform, syngenetic deposit hosted within BIF units of the northern part of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Archaean Mt Ida greenstone belt.
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 drillholes: – easting and northing of the drillhole collar – elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar – dip and azimuth of the hole – downhole 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.	Exploration results are attached
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.	Significant drill hole intersections greater than 50% Fe have been reported
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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The tabulated data refers to down hole widths and not true widths. Most drill holes were drilled at a 60 degree angle so as to provide an intersection width as close as practicable to a true thickness on section. Some drilling fences were slightly oblique to the strike of the mineralisation
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	Exploration results are attached.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 greater than 50% Fe have been reported
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.	Surface sampling has been completed by company geologists
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	Exploration for complimentary DSO hematite mineralisation Mapping and sampling of other BIF targets