20 August 2014

The Companies Officer
Australian Securities Exchange Ltd
2 The Esplanade
Perth WA 6000

Dear Sir,

FORTESCUE MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE STATEMENT AS AT 30 JUNE 2014

Hematite Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources and magnetite Mineral Resources for Fortescue Metals Group Limited (ASX:FMG, Fortescue) operating and development properties as of 30 June, 2014 are reported in accordance with the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, December 2012 (the JORC Code) as required by the Australian Securities Exchange.

The enclosed annual summary of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources will be included in the Fortescue 2014 Annual Report.

The summary tables should be read in conjunction with the enclosed supporting technical information (Attachment 1 – Hematite Operating Properties and Attachment 2 – Magnetite Properties).

Development Property Mineral Resources were the subject of a separate Fortescue ASX release of 20 May, 2014 that included supporting technical data. These Mineral Resources are unchanged as at 30 June, 2014.

Yours sincerely
Fortescue Metals Group Ltd

Mark Thomas
Company Secretary

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2014 Annual Report – Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Reporting is grouped by operating and development properties and includes both hematite and magnetite deposits.

Hematite Ore Reserves total 2.4bt at an average iron (Fe) grade of 57.3 per cent. Combined hematite Mineral Resources total 11.6bt at an average Fe of 56.9 per cent. Magnetite Mineral Resources total 4.7bt at an average mass recovery of 24.2 per cent.

Operating property Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources have all been reported to the JORC 2012 standard. Accordingly, the information in these sections should be read in conjunction with the respective explanatory Resource and Reserve information included in Attachment 1.

Development property Mineral Resources are a combination of JORC 2012 and JORC 2004 estimates. Those development property resources reported to JORC 2012 standard are identified in the Fortescue ASX release of 20 May, 2014 that includes the supporting technical data. The remaining JORC 2004 resource estimates will be progressively updated to the JORC 2012 standard as development priorities dictate.

Magnetite resources have been updated and reported to the JORC 2012 standards. The resources quoted in this report should be read in conjunction with the supporting technical data contained in Attachment 2.

Audit of the estimation of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is addressed as a sub-set of the annual internal audit plan approved by the Board audit and risk management committee (ARMC). Specific audit of the Ore Reserve process was performed in 2011 and 2013. These audits were managed by Fortescue's internal audit service provider with external technical subject experts.

In addition to routine internal audit, the ARMC monitors the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource status and approves the final outcome. The annual Ore Reserves and Mineral Resource update is a prescribed activity within the annual Corporate Planning Calendar that includes a schedule of regular Executive engagement meetings to approve assumptions and guide the overall process.

The Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation processes followed internally are well established and are subject to systematic internal peer review, including calibration against operational outcomes. Independent technical reviews and audits are undertaken on an as-required basis as an outcome of risk assessment.

Tonnage and quality information contained in the following tables has been rounded and as a result the figures may not add up to the totals quoted.

Ore Reserves Operating Properties - Hematite

The 2014 combined Chichester and Solomon hematite Ore Reserve is a total of 2,374 million dry tonnes (mt) at an average iron (Fe) grade of 57.3 per cent.

The Ore Reserve is quoted as at June 30, 2014 and is inclusive of ore stockpiles. Ore Reserves are quoted on a dry product basis while Mineral Resources are quoted on a dry in-situ basis.

Company production and sales reporting is based on wet tonnes. The typical free moisture content of shipped products is nine per cent.

The proportion of higher confidence Proved Ore Reserve has been slightly improved as a result of ongoing in-fill drilling at both the Solomon and the Chichester deposits.

The Chichester Hub (Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek deposits) contains 1,470 mt at an average Fe grade of 57.4 per cent, with 30 per cent of the tonnage in the Proved Ore Reserve category. While the Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek deposits are quoted separately for historical reasons, they effectively represent a single deposit with ore generally directed to the most proximal of the three available ore processing facilities (OPFs).

The Ore Reserve estimate for the Solomon Hub is 903 mt at an average Fe of 57.2 per cent, with 16 per cent of the tonnage in the Proved Ore Reserve category.

The 2014 hematite Ore Reserve estimates were subject to comprehensive review and update addressing:

- Revisions to the Kings (Solomon CID) resource model and to grade control models in all near term mining areas,
- a revised processing strategy including accelerated “dry processing” (rather than beneficiation) of the Firetail bedded iron deposit (BID) at Solomon,
- ore depletion as a result of sales,
- exclusion of low margin mineralisation to enhance financial outcomes, and
- a revised life of mine (LOM) plan that addresses the listed items and incorporates the latest information on long term product strategy and mining and processing reconciliation trends.

	Hematite Ore Reserves - as at 30 June 2014						Hematite Ore Reserves - as at 30 June 2013					
Category	Product Tonnes (mt)	Iron Fe%	Silica SiO2%	Alumina Al2O3%	Phos P%	Loss On Ignition LOI%	Product Tonnes (mt)	Iron Fe%	Silica SiO2%	Alumina Al2O3%	Phos P%	Loss On Ignition LOI%
Cloudbreak												
Proved	132	57.7	4.20	2.35	0.048	8.7	136	58.2	4.18	1.99	0.051	8.5
Probable	368	57.5	4.55	2.33	0.052	8.1	368	57.9	4.38	2.24	0.053	8.1
Total	500	57.6	4.46	2.33	0.051	8.3	504	57.9	4.33	2.17	0.052	8.2
Christmas Creek												
Proved	312	57.3	5.72	2.45	0.043	7.9	312	57.4	5.37	2.39	0.042	7.9
Probable	659	57.3	4.91	2.62	0.044	7.9	701	57.5	4.93	2.60	0.045	7.9
Total	970	57.3	5.17	2.57	0.044	7.9	1,013	57.4	5.06	2.53	0.044	7.9
Sub-Total Chichester Hub												
Proved	444	57.4	5.27	2.42	0.045	8.2	449	57.6	5.01	2.27	0.045	8.1
Probable	1,026	57.4	4.78	2.52	0.047	7.9	1,069	57.6	4.74	2.47	0.048	7.9
Total	1,470	57.4	4.93	2.49	0.046	8.0	1,517	57.6	4.82	2.41	0.047	8.0
Firetail												
Proved	39	59.2	5.66	2.66	0.133	6.4	29	60.5	4.63	2.21	0.135	6.1
Probable	136	58.5	6.84	2.63	0.106	6.2	133	59.8	5.88	2.22	0.104	5.9
Total	174	58.7	6.58	2.64	0.112	6.3	162	59.9	5.66	2.22	0.109	5.9
Kings & Queens												
Proved	105	57.6	6.14	2.22	0.061	8.5	69	57.7	5.30	1.61	0.051	9.9
Probable	624	56.7	6.57	2.67	0.064	8.9	596	57.3	6.75	2.66	0.058	8.9
Total	729	56.9	6.50	2.61	0.064	8.8	665	57.3	6.60	2.55	0.057	9.0
Sub-Total Solomon Hub												
Proved	143	58.0	6.01	2.34	0.081	7.9	98	58.5	5.10	1.79	0.076	8.8
Probable	760	57.1	6.61	2.66	0.072	8.4	729	57.7	6.59	2.58	0.066	8.3
Total	903	57.2	6.52	2.61	0.073	8.3	827	57.8	6.42	2.48	0.068	8.4
Combined Hematite Ore Reserves												
Proved	587	57.6	5.45	2.40	0.053	8.1	547	57.8	5.02	2.18	0.050	8.2
Probable	1,786	57.3	5.56	2.58	0.057	8.1	1,797	57.7	5.49	2.52	0.055	8.1
Total	2,374	57.3	5.53	2.54	0.056	8.1	2,344	57.7	5.38	2.44	0.054	8.1

a) The diluted mining models used to report the 2014 Ore Reserves are based on Chichester Mineral Resource models reported in 2012 and revised Solomon Mineral Resource models completed this year. Diluted mining models are validated by reconciliation against historical production.
b) Proved Reserves are inclusive of ore stockpiles at the mines and port totalling approximately 30.9mt of dry product.
c) The Chichester Ore Reserve is inclusive of the Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek BID deposits. Selected Christmas Creek Ore Reserve will be directed to the Cloudbreak OPF to optimise upgrade performance and balance Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek OPF lives.
d) The June 2013 Solomon Reserve was reported on a hub basis. It is restated here including deposit detail to allow direct comparison with the 2014 statement.
e) Reserve in-situ Fe cut-off grades are approximately 53% for BID deposits and 51% for CID deposits.

Mineral Resources Operating Properties - Hematite

Mineral Resources for the operating properties including the Chichester and Solomon hubs are stated on a dry in-situ basis. The Mineral Resources are inclusive of that portion converted to Ore Reserves, including stockpiles.

As at June 30, 2014, the total Mineral Resource for the Chichester and Solomon hubs was 5,441 mt at an average Fe grade of 56.5 per cent, a slight increase over that stated in the prior year. This was accompanied by a slight decrease in the proportion of higher confidence Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource mineralisation from 66 per cent to 63 per cent as a result of mining depletion.

The Chichester Hub Mineral Resource totalled 3,222 mt at an average Fe grade of 56.7 per cent, with 70 per cent of the tonnage in the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource categories.

The total Solomon Hub Mineral Resource increased by 11 per cent, totalling 2,219 mt at an average Fe grade of 56.1 per cent, with 51 per cent of the tonnage in the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource categories.

Category	Hematite Mineral Resources - as at 30 June 2014 In-Situ Tonnes (mt)	Iron Fe%	Silica SiO2%	Alumina Al2O3%	Phos P%	Loss On Ignition LOI%	Hematite Mineral Resources - as at 30 June 2013 In-Situ Tonnes (mt)	Iron Fe%	Silica SiO2%	Alumina Al2O3%	Phos P%	Loss On Ignition LOI%
Cloudbreak												
Measured	274	57.5	4.86	3.06	0.054	8.7	211	57.0	5.43	3.02	0.056	8.7
Indicted	420	56.7	5.69	3.37	0.059	8.3	473	56.6	5.75	3.38	0.057	8.2
Inferred	469	56.3	6.07	3.38	0.057	8.3	494	56.3	6.09	3.38	0.057	8.3
Total	1,163	56.7	5.65	3.30	0.057	8.4	1,178	56.6	5.84	3.31	0.057	8.4
Christmas Creek												
Measured	516	57.3	5.93	2.97	0.047	8.0	457	56.5	6.39	3.13	0.045	8.0
Indicted	1,064	56.6	5.94	3.38	0.049	7.9	1,097	56.6	5.97	3.37	0.048	7.8
Inferred	479	56.4	6.54	3.21	0.059	7.2	491	56.4	6.55	3.21	0.059	7.2
Total	2,059	56.7	6.08	3.24	0.050	7.7	2,045	56.6	6.20	3.28	0.050	7.7
Sub-Total Chichester Hub												
Measured	790	57.4	5.56	3.00	0.049	8.2	668	56.7	6.08	3.09	0.048	8.2
Indicted	1,484	56.6	5.87	3.37	0.051	8.0	1,569	56.6	5.90	3.37	0.051	8.0
Inferred	947	56.3	6.31	3.30	0.058	7.8	985	56.3	6.32	3.29	0.058	7.8
Total	3,222	56.7	5.92	3.26	0.053	8.0	3,222	56.6	6.07	3.29	0.053	8.0
Firetail												
Measured	45	58.0	5.80	3.35	0.141	7.3	41	59.7	4.84	2.56	0.141	6.6
Indicted	155	58.9	6.11	2.64	0.107	6.4	181	59.0	6.13	2.66	0.107	6.2
Inferred	170	57.6	6.85	3.25	0.110	6.9	141	57.6	6.55	3.36	0.105	7.1
Total	371	58.2	6.41	3.00	0.112	6.7	364	58.5	6.15	2.92	0.110	6.6
Kings & Queens												
Measured	121	56.4	7.43	2.87	0.068	8.5	92	56.9	6.23	1.93	0.060	10.0
Indicted	818	55.7	7.75	3.22	0.065	8.8	871	55.6	7.86	3.25	0.066	8.8
Inferred	909	55.6	7.86	3.41	0.076	8.6	676	55.2	8.07	3.42	0.068	8.9
Total	1,848	55.7	7.78	3.29	0.071	8.7	1,640	55.5	7.85	3.25	0.067	8.9
Sub-Total Solomon Hub												
Measured	167	56.8	6.99	3.00	0.088	8.2	133	57.8	5.80	2.13	0.085	9.0
Indicted	973	56.2	7.49	3.12	0.072	8.4	1,053	56.2	7.56	3.15	0.073	8.3
Inferred	1,079	55.9	7.70	3.38	0.082	8.3	818	55.6	7.80	3.41	0.075	8.6
Total	2,219	56.1	7.55	3.24	0.078	8.3	2,003	56.1	7.54	3.19	0.074	8.5
Total Operating Property Hematite Mineral Resource												
Measured	957	57.3	5.81	3.00	0.056	8.2	801	56.9	6.04	2.93	0.054	8.4
Indicted	2,457	56.5	6.51	3.28	0.060	8.2	2,622	56.4	6.57	3.28	0.060	8.1
Inferred	2,027	56.1	7.05	3.34	0.071	8.1	1,802	56.0	6.99	3.35	0.065	8.1
Total	5,441	56.5	6.59	3.25	0.063	8.1	5,226	56.4	6.63	3.25	0.061	8.2

a) Chichester Hub Mineral Resources are quoted at a cut-off grade of 54% Fe while Solomon Hub Mineral Resources are quoted at a cut-off grade of 51% Fe.
b) The Measured Mineral Resource estimate includes mine and port ore stockpiles totalling 34.3mt.
c) The June 2013 Solomon Mineral Resource has been re-stated on a deposit basis to allow comparison.

Mineral Resources Development Properties – Hematite

The Company announced a 1.16 billion tonne addition to the Greater Solomon Mineral Resource base in May, 2014 as a result of a program of exploration drilling. Major increases were in the Sheila Valley and Serenity deposits including additional bedded, channel iron and detrital mineralisation. Updates to the Eliwana-Flying Fish Mineral Resources were also announced.

At the same time, the Mt Nicholas estimate was removed from the Greater Chichester inventory pending review and re-modelling.

	Hematite Mineral Resources - as at 30 June 2014						Hematite Mineral Resources - as at 30 June 2013					
Category	In-situ Tonnes (mt)	Iron Fe%	Silica SiO2%	Alumina Al2O3%	Phos P%	Loss On Ignition LOI%	In-situ Tonnes (mt)	Iron Fe%	Silica SiO2%	Alumina Al2O3%	Phos P%	Loss On Ignition LOI%
Greater Chichester												
Measured												
Indicated							222	50.0	10.89	6.83	0.060	8.0
Inferred	303	57.1	5.90	3.25	0.067	7.1	473	54.1	7.58	4.86	0.066	7.5
Total	303	57.1	5.90	3.25	0.067	7.1	695	52.8	8.64	5.49	0.064	7.7
Greater Solomon												
Measured												
Indicated	254	56.6	6.70	3.45	0.083	8.3						
Inferred	2,404	56.8	6.93	3.71	0.081	7.2	1,501	56.8	7.00	3.71	0.080	7.3
Total	2,658	56.8	6.91	3.69	0.082	7.3	1,501	56.8	7.00	3.71	0.080	7.3
Eliwana & Flying Fish												
Measured												
Indicated												
Inferred	740	59.1	5.21	2.88	0.091	6.5	624	58.7	5.44	3.06	0.091	6.6
Total	740	59.1	5.21	2.88	0.091	6.5	624	58.7	5.44	3.06	0.091	6.6
Nyidinghu												
Measured	23	59.6	3.56	2.21	0.139	8.0	23	59.6	3.56	2.21	0.139	8.0
Indicated	580	58.1	4.52	2.95	0.148	8.6	580	58.1	4.52	2.95	0.148	8.6
Inferred	1,860	57.2	5.00	3.36	0.147	8.8	1,860	57.2	5.00	3.36	0.147	8.8
Total	2,463	57.4	4.87	3.25	0.147	8.8	2,463	57.4	4.87	3.25	0.147	8.8
Total Development Property Hematite Mineral Resources												
Measured	23	59.6	3.56	2.21	0.139	8.0	23	59.6	3.56	2.21	0.139	8.0
Indicated	834	57.6	5.18	3.10	0.128	8.5	802	55.8	6.28	4.0	0.124	8.4
Inferred	5,307	57.3	5.95	3.45	0.105	7.7	4,458	56.9	6.01	3.60	0.108	7.9
Total	6,165	57.3	5.85	3.40	0.108	7.8	5,283	56.8	6.04	3.65	0.110	7.9

a) The Greater Chichester Mineral Resource includes the Investigator, White Knight and Mt Lewin deposits. Overall, the quality has increased and tonnage reduced as a result of removal of the Mount Nicholas inventory pending a model review.

b) The Greater Solomon Mineral Resource includes the Serenity, Sheila Valley, Mount MacLeod, Queens Extension, Cerberus, Stingray and Raven deposits. The Indicated Mineral Resource is located at the Serenity deposit. The majority of additional Inferred Mineral Resource is from extensions at Sheila Valley with smaller contributions from Serenity and Mount MacLeod. All estimates making up Greater Solomon are reported to JORC 2012 standards (ASX release 20 May, 2014).

c) The Greater Chichester and Nyidinghu Mineral Resource is reported to JORC 2004 standards and will be updated to meet JORC 2012 reporting standards according to development priorities.

d) All Mineral Resources are quoted on an in-situ basis after applying an appropriate cut-off for each deposit. Details relating to the cut-off's were provided when the Mineral Resource was first announced.

Mineral Resources Development Properties – Magnetite

Mineral Resource updates for the North Star and Glacier Valley deposits (60.72% Fortescue) were completed in 2014, incorporating additional drilling, including the results of an in-fill reverse circulation drilling campaign across the North Star Stage 1 project area. This drilling has confirmed the tonnage of higher confidence Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource, which can potentially be converted to an Ore Reserve, at an improved mass recovery. Peripheral Inferred mineralisation contained in the prior estimate has been re-assessed based on the improved understanding of the mineralisation controls and continuity. As a result, the tonnage of low mass recovery, Inferred mineralisation in the hangingwall and footwall has been reduced with a corresponding significant increase in Mass Recovery.

The Glacier Valley estimate was also updated using the available data, including the improved understanding of mineralisation continuity and controls. The 2014 Glacier Valley estimate remains wholly Inferred, with the tonnage increased by 24%, at a better Mass Recovery (2013 Mass Recovery based on MagSus correlation).

The Mineral Resource table should be read in conjunction with the technical information supporting the revised estimates included in Attachment 2.

	Magnetite Mineral Resources - as at 30 June 2014					Magnetite Mineral Resources - as at 30 June 2013				
Category	**In-situ Tonnes (mt)**	**Mass Recovery%**	**Iron Fe%**	**Silica SiO2%**	**Alumina Al2O3%**	**In-situ Tonnes (mt)**	Mass Recovery%	**Iron Fe%**	**Silica SiO2%**	**Alumina Al2O3%**
North Star (60.72% Fortescue)										
Measured	**44**	**27.2**	**32.2**	**39.8**	**2.0**					
Indicated	**679**	**28.0**	**32.2**	**39.6**	**1.9**	721	25.1	31.9	40.0	2.0
Inferred	**1,926**	**23.4**	**30.6**	**40.9**	**2.5**	2,847	19.1	29.1	41.8	2.9
Total	**2,648**	**24.6**	**31.0**	**40.6**	**2.3**	3,568	20.3	29.6	41.5	2.7
Glacier Valley (60.72% Fortescue)										
Measured										
Indicated										
Inferred	**2,028**	**23.5**	**32.8**	**38.7**	**1.6**	1,637	-	32.2	38.9	1.7
Total	**2,028**	**23.5**	**32.8**	**38.7**	**1.6**	1,637	-	32.2	38.9	1.7
Total Magnetite Mineral Resource										
Measured	**44**	**27.2**	**32.2**	**39.8**	**2.0**					
Indicated	**679**	**28.0**	**32.2**	**39.6**	**1.9**	721	25.1	31.9	40.0	2.0
Inferred	**3,953**	**23.5**	**31.7**	**39.8**	**2.1**	4,484	-	30.2	40.8	2.5
Total	**4,676**	**24.2**	**31.8**	**39.8**	**2.0**	5,205	-	30.5	40.7	2.4

a) Magnetite Mineral Resources including the North Star and Glacier Valley deposits are reported according to JORC 2012 standards
b) All reporting is based on mass recovery expressed as a 9% Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) cut-off.
c) Average concentrate quality based on DTR test results at a 53 micron grind size is ≥66 per cent Fe and ≤6 per cent silica.

Competent Persons Statement

The detail in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Stuart Robinson, Mr Clayton Simpson, Mr Nicholas Nitschke, Mr David Frost-Barnes and Mr Lynn Widenbar. Messrs Robinson, Simpson, Nitschke and Frost-Barnes are all full-time employees of Fortescue while Mr Widenbar is an independent consultant. Each provided technical input for Mineral Resources estimations and compilations of exploration results.

Estimated Ore Reserves for the Chichester and Solomon Hubs for fiscal 2014 were compiled by Mr Ross Oliver, a full time employee of Fortescue.

Mr Robinson is a Fellow of, and Messrs Simpson, Nitschke, Oliver and Widenbar are Members of, the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Frost-Barnes is a member of the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining. Messrs Robinson, Simpson, Nitschke, Oliver, Frost-Barnes and Widenbar have sufficient experience relevant to the type of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to each be qualified as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.

Messrs Robinson, Simpson, Nitschke, Frost-Barnes, Widenbar and Oliver have each consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Attachment 1

Hematite Operating Property Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve

FMG Hematite Mineral Resource Reporting

As at June 30th, 2014

Chichester Deposits (Christmas Creek & Cloudbreak)

Geology

The Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek deposits lie within the Chichester Ranges, in northern Western Australia. Iron mineralisation is hosted by the Nammuldi Member which is the lowest member of the late Archaean aged Marra Mamba Iron Formation (MMIF). The Nammuldi Member is characterised by extensive, thick and podded iron rich bands, separated by equally extensive units of siliceous and carbonate rich chert and shale. The Nammuldi Member in the Chichester Range is interpreted to be up to 60 metres in true thickness. Underlying the Nammuldi Member rocks are black shales and volcanic rocks belonging to the Jeerinah Formation. Extended periods of tectonic activity have variably folded and faulted these rocks, together with weak metamorphism. Subsequent erosion and hardcapping or lateritic processes have altered these rocks, and present outcrop of Nammuldi Member represents a ridge of low-lying hills (relief up to 30 metres) throughout the prospect areas. These ridges are recognised as the Chichester Ranges.

Drilling within the prospects has proved that the Nammuldi target horizon extends below cover away from the hills. In these regions (recognised mineralisation has been intersected more than 6 kilometres from the outcrop) the target iron formation can be overlain by Tertiary age colluvium and alluvium (younger than 65 Million years). This colluvium can contain both cemented and un-cemented detrital products of iron enriched material, BIF, chert and shale within a matrix of finer grained sediments (including clays). Percolation of groundwater through the weathering profiles has resulted in precipitation of both calcrete and ferricrete creating resistant horizons within the extensive regolith. More proximal to the Fortescue Marsh to the south, the Tertiary sediments become finer grained and more clay dominant, with some recognised calcareous zones. A simplified geological cross section through the Chichester Ranges is shown in Figure 1. A typical stratigraphic section of the Chichester Ranges is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 1

Simplified Schematic geological section through Chichester Ranges

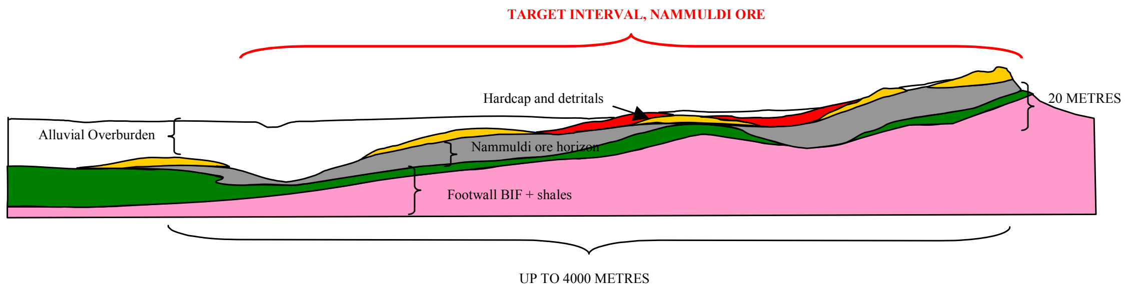
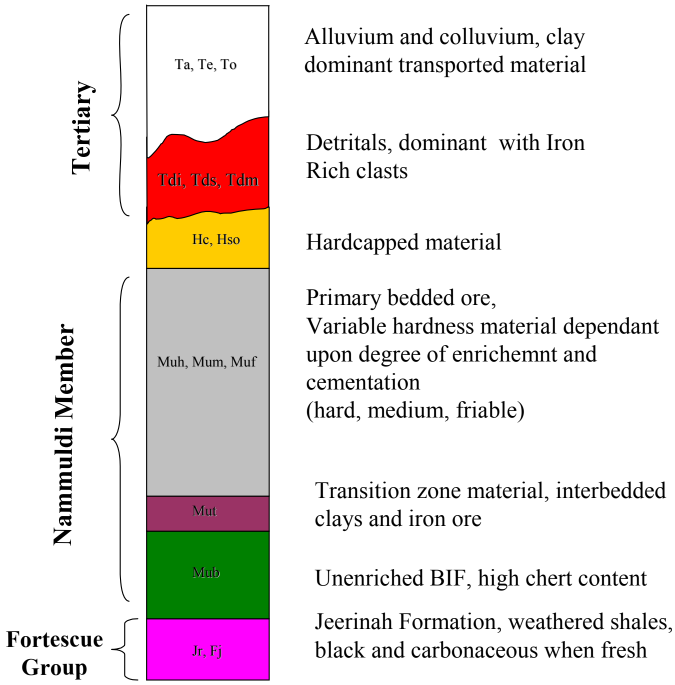


Figure 2

Typical stratigraphic section of Chichester Ranges ore intersection



Structure

The structural geology of the area is predominantly concealed with limited outcrop exposure. However, small scale faulting and folding (metre offsets) can be observed in some outcrops, and larger-scale faults are interpreted from aeromagnetics and regional mapping, plus drilling results. There is currently no evidence to suggest that the faulting or folding crosscuts the mineralisation. In places faults may be the conduit for the mineralisation (hypogene model).

Iron Mineralisation Styles

The ore minerals are characteristically hematite and goethite (with variable degrees of alteration between these minerals). Main gangue minerals are kaolinite, quartz and gibbsite, with minor gangue including carbonates, either calcite or dolomite.

Iron is enriched from the parent rock (Banded Iron Formation, BIF) by processes of supergene and, or hypogene enrichment. In both processes, the original iron is present as magnetite bands within the BIF (iron banded with cherts and lesser carbonates), and oxidation of the magnetite to hematite and goethite occurs. Contemporaneous with the iron enrichment, the original gangue minerals are partially to fully leached out or replaced by iron minerals, giving an overall increasing content of iron minerals depending upon the degree of enrichment. A volume loss of up to 35% can occur with enrichment due to loss of gangue minerals.

Microplaty hematite (MplH) is recognised in varying degrees throughout FMG's Chichester Range deposits. This is interpreted to occur due to hypogene enrichment of the MMIF in proximity to tectonic structures (faults or tight folds), which have allowed upward fluid flow, and low-grade metamorphism of the parent rock, resulting in extensive hematite mineralisation.

The majority of the iron within the prospects is a martite-goethite ore resulting from supergene enrichment of a BIF substantially rich with magnetite (oxidised to martite) in the parent rock.

Hardcapping (ferricrete development) of portions of the ore resources has been identified in mapping and drilling. This process, formed at latter stages of geological development (Tertiary), has changed the physical and geochemical properties of the upper portions of the ore (up to 10 metres thickness). Hardcapped material has a higher density being pervasively cemented by goethite, commonly has vitreous goethite included in the matrix, and can be quite vuggy. An associated increase in gangue content may be seen in hardcap due to the near surface processes of ferricretisation.

Current Drainage

Ephemeral drainages dissect the Chichester Ranges, generally in a southerly draining direction and commonly display alluvial sediments characterised by silt and sand sized sediments. These shallow drainages become more meandering and braided on the shallower topography towards the Fortescue March. The Fortescue Marsh is a wide shallow basin (up to 13 kilometres wide) associated with a widening of the Fortescue River, which during flood events fills with water and can remain filled for extended periods. The surface of this feature is Quaternary clay rich sediments.

Data and Resource Estimation

The resource estimate for each deposit is based solely on reverse circulation (RC) drilling (during Exploration, 201 diamond drill holes were drilled, 37 twinned with RC drill holes to check geological and grade continuity, the remainder to provide material for metallurgical test work). Drill hole spacing ranges from 800 x 200m to a staggered 50 x 50m pattern, in the area of the test pit at Cloudbreak this was reduced to 12.5 x 12.5m (with some areas at 6.25 x 6.25m). For Grade Control (GC) drilling, holes are drilled on a 25m x 25m pattern. Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a base station differential GPS with collar accuracies to within 5cm (laterally and vertically).

Exploration RC samples were collected over 1m intervals (GC samples over 0.5m and 1m intervals) using cone splitters from which ~3kg of material was pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis. Field quality control procedures involved assay standards and duplicates, standards at a rate of 1 in 20 samples (Exploration and GC drilling) and duplicates at a rate of 1 in 50 samples (Exploration drilling) and 1 in 20 samples (GC drilling). Sample pulps were analysed for Fe, Al2O3, SiO2, TiO2, CaO, MgO, Na2O, K2O, Mn/MnO, P and S) by XRF and 3 point LOI (at 370, 650 & 1,000°C) by thermogravimetric methods. This is considered to be close to “a total analysis”.

Geochemical and geological logging data were used to define four geological domains within each deposit (Tertiary overburden, hanging wall, mineralised zone and footwall), 3-D wireframes were used to code the drilling data and define samples within each geological domain. Model limits were controlled by drill hole data extents and Mining Lease boundaries. Statistics were determined for each analyte within each domain, this confirmed that each domain was statistically discrete and justified the use of hard boundaries in statistical analysis and modelling.

All variography was carried out on 1m composite data in unfolded space. Initial variography was carried out on Fe indicator values, where values below an Fe% cut-off were set to zero and values above it were set to one. This preliminary variography was used to generate a resource model of this Fe Indicator value and a domain was then created (as a wireframe solid) of areas within the ‘mineralised zone’ domain with values of the Indicator above 0.4. This wireframe solid was then used to re-flag composite data as inside or outside this solid. Data inside was re-coded to an Fe Indicator of one, and data outside was re-coded to an Fe Indicator of zero. This has the effect of defining broader zones of ‘high grade’ mineralised material, with more consistent runs of zeroes and ones. This flagging was then used to subset the ‘mineralised zone’ domain data into ‘high grade’ and ‘low grade’ sets. Further variography was then carried out for Fe, SiO2, Al2O3, P and LOI for the ‘high grade’ and ‘low grade’ data sets. In general most variograms were quite robust, with low nugget effects (typically between 2% and 10%), long ranges and with very short ranges in the Z, or across-mineralisation direction. The ‘low grade’ variography was also used for the other waste domains. A special Mn Indicator variable was created (at 1%) and variography carried out within this and a domain created as for the Fe Indicator. Mn variography (and interpolation) was controlled by this indicator domain, rather than the other domain constraints.

A Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (QKNA or KNA) was carried out to help establish optimum search and estimation parameters. Goodness-of-fit statistics were generated to assess the efficiency of the various parameters. The primary statistics used were the kriging efficiency and the slope of regression, and in addition the changes to kriging variance and proportion of negative weights were also used. Kriging efficiency (KE) calculates the overlap expected between the estimated block grade histogram and the ‘true’ block grade histogram. A high efficiency indicates a good match between estimated and ‘true’ grades, while as parameters become less optimal, KE drops. The slope of regression estimates the correlation between estimated and ‘true’ grades; a value closer to 1.0 indicates a good fit. A full range of KNA statistics was calculated for Fe, SiO2, Al2O3, P, LOI and Mn.

The Resource block models were constructed using a 25mE x 25mN x 1mRL parent block size with sub-celling to 12.5mE x 12.5mN x 1mRL to aid in following the folded domains and to allow integration of grade control models. All estimation was undertaken using Ordinary Kriging (OK) at parent cell scale. Three estimation search passes were used for each domain. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. The validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades.

Various criteria were used in determining the resource classifications in the model: geological and mineralisation continuity; data quality; drill hole spacing; modelling technique; estimation properties (including search strategy, number of informing data points and average distance of data from blocks); geostatistical volume-variance confidence calculations. On average, measured resources are defined by 50 x 50m drilling, indicated resources are defined by 400 x 200m drilling, areas covered by wider spaced drilling are classed as inferred.

GC models are constructed using a 25mE x 25mN x 1mRL block size. High grade zones are estimated by ordinary kriging, low grade zones are estimated by inverse distance, a maximum of two search passes is used. GC models are thoroughly validated using a variety of methods prior to release.

For Resource reporting purposes the Resource Models were regularised to a 12.5mE x 12.5mN x 1mRL block size prior to the GC Models being merged. The resulting combined Resource/GC Models were then flagged with the mined out surface (as at June 30th 2014) and mined out exclusion zones.

Solomon Deposits

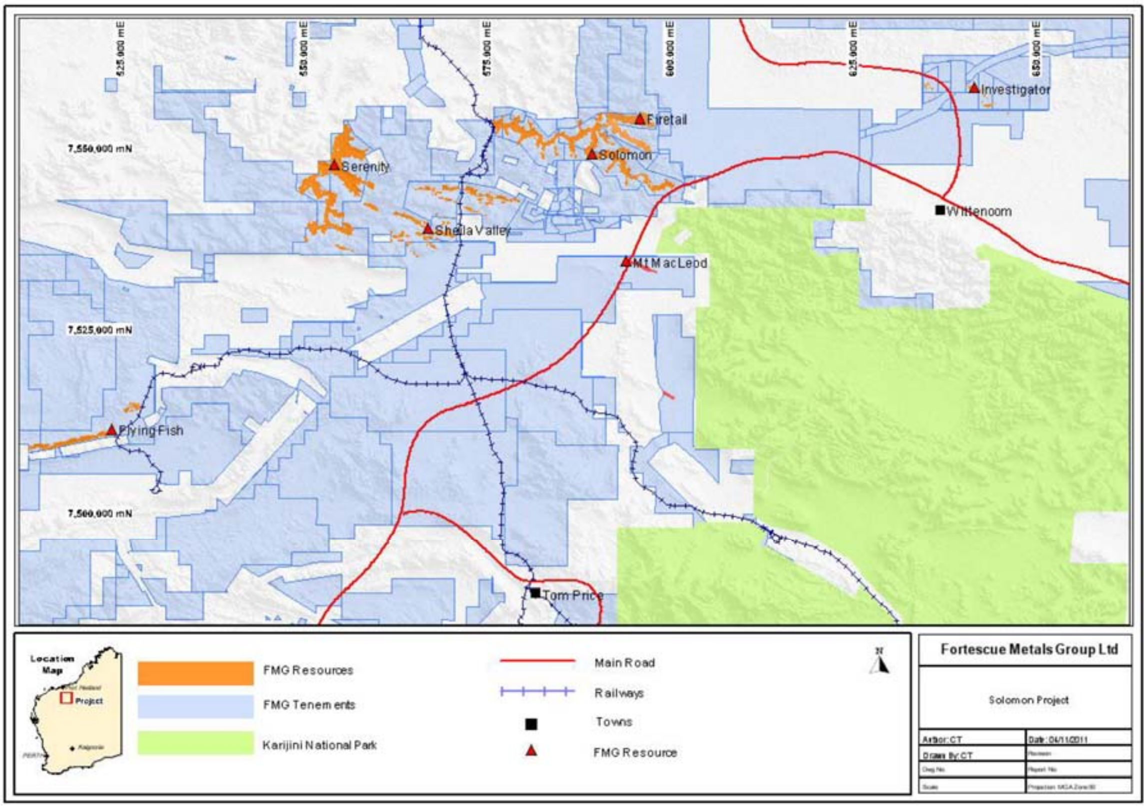
(Firetail, Kings & Queens)

Geological Setting

The Solomon Project area is situated approximately 60 kilometres to the north of the Tom Price township in the northern Hamersley ranges (Figure 3). Outcropping geology in the project area is dominated by the Dales Gorge, Whaleback Shale and Joffre Members of the Brockman Iron Formation which hosts large BID throughout the Hamersley Province. The Firetail deposit contains the major tonnages of BID at Solomon, where geological favourable environments have allowed for the formation and preservation of large tonnages of iron mineralisation.

Incised into this bedrock geology are regional palaeochannel systems, predominantly one to two kilometres in width, and stretching for tens of kilometres. During the Miocene period deep chemical weathering and erosion of the generally iron rich material into these fluvial channels formed CID. Through Fortescue's interpretation of drill hole results, the CID can be subdivided into an upper 'hard CID' and a lower 'ochreous CID'. Clay lenses are observed as semi-discrete bands often several meters thick, sometimes of a poddy nature although often traceable between drill holes. Approximately 40 km of buried CID is preserved in the Kings CID system, with a further 25 km of CID located in the Serenity deposit to the west. Other CID occurrences are also known throughout the Solomon project area. The material overlying the CID (and other areas) has been eroded from adjacent mineralised and un-mineralised bedrock. This clastic material is concentrated into horizons of elevated iron grade termed DID, which forms part of the sequence of overlying late Tertiary aged alluvial and colluvial deposits.

Figure 3 – Location of the Solomon Deposits



Data and Resource Estimation

The resource estimates for each deposit are based solely on Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. Drill hole spacing includes areas at 400 x 100m, 200 x 100m, 100 x 50m and 50 x 50m, with some areas infilled at 25 x 25m. Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a base station differential GPS with collar accuracies to within 10cm (laterally and vertically). In addition ~160 diamond drills holes were drilled, 9 of these were twinned with RC drill holes to check geological and grade continuity, the remainder to provide material for metallurgical test work. 133 RC/RC twins were also drilled, again to check geological and grade continuity. No major bias was identified.

Exploration RC samples were collected over 1m intervals using cone splitters from which ~3kg of material was pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis. Field quality control procedures involved assay standards and duplicates, 'field' standards were inserted at a rate of 1 in 100 samples, pulp standards at 1 per lab batch and duplicates at a rate of 1 in 30 samples. Sample pulps were analysed for Fe, Al_2O_3, SiO_2, TiO_2, CaO, MgO, Na_2O, K_2O, Mn/MnO, P and S) and 3 point LOI (at 370, 650 & 1,000°C) by thermogravimetric methods (note: for some samples only the 1,000°C LOI measurement was made). This is considered to be a total analysis.

Geochemical and geological logging data were used to define geological domains within each deposit (Table 2), 3-D wireframes were used to code the drilling data and define samples within each geological domain. Model limits were controlled by drill hole data extents and Mining/Exploration Lease boundaries. Statistics were determined for each analyte within each domain, this confirmed that each domain was statistically discrete and justified the use of hard boundaries in statistical analysis and modelling.

Table 2 – Geological Domains within the Models

Firetail	Kings East	Queens & Queens Extension
Detritals	Detritals	Detritals
Hardcap	Hardcap	Oakover
CID Lower	CID Upper	Hardcap
Joffre	CID Lower	CID Upper
Whaleback Shale	Bedded	CID Lower
D4		Peat
D3		Bedded
D2		Dolerite Dykes
D1		
McRae Shale		

An indicator method was used to define high grade zones within each stratigraphic unit. The block models were constructed using a parent block size appropriate for the drill hole spacing, in all areas sub-celling to 5.0mE x 5.0mN x 0.25mRL was used along domain boundaries to better define the domain interface. All estimation was undertaken using Ordinary Kriging (OK) at parent cell scale. Multiple estimation search passes were used for each domain. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. Validation of the block models (using visual, statistical and trend analysis methods) shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades.

The mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classification applied under the JORC Code. Drill spacing and data integrity, geological complexity, estimation risk and mineralisation continuity based on the semi-variogram ranges of influence were used to determine Mineral Resource classifications.

Hematite Mineral Resources – Operating Properties

	Mineral Resources - as at 30 June 2014						Mineral Resources - as at 30 June 2013					
Category	In-Situ Tonnes (mt)	Iron Fe%	Silica SiO_2%	Alumina Al_2O_3%	Phos P%	Loss on ignition LOI%	In-Situ Tonnes (mt)	Iron Fe%	Silica SiO_2%	Alumina Al_2O_3%	Phos P%	Loss on ignition LOI%
Cloudbreak												
Measured	274	57.5	4.86	3.06	0.054	8.7	211	57.0	5.43	3.02	0.056	8.7
Indicated	420	56.7	5.69	3.37	0.059	8.3	473	56.6	5.75	3.38	0.057	8.2
Inferred	469	56.3	6.07	3.38	0.057	8.3	494	56.3	6.09	3.38	0.057	8.3
Total	1,163	56.7	5.65	3.30	0.057	8.4	1,178	56.6	5.84	3.31	0.057	8.4
Christmas Creek												
Measured	516	57.3	5.93	2.97	0.047	8.0	457	56.5	6.39	3.13	0.045	8.0
Indicated	1,064	56.6	5.94	3.38	0.049	7.9	1,097	56.6	5.97	3.37	0.048	7.8
Inferred	478	56.4	6.54	3.22	0.059	7.2	491	56.4	6.55	3.21	0.059	7.2
Total	2,059	56.7	6.08	3.24	0.050	7.7	2,045	56.6	6.20	3.28	0.050	7.7
Sub-Total Chichester Hub												
Measured	790	57.4	5.56	3.00	0.049	8.2	668	56.7	6.08	3.09	0.048	8.2
Indicated	1,484	56.6	5.87	3.37	0.051	8.0	1,569	56.6	5.90	3.37	0.051	8.0
Inferred	947	56.3	6.31	3.30	0.058	7.8	985	56.3	6.32	3.29	0.058	7.8
Total	3,222	56.7	5.92	3.26	0.053	8.0	3,222	56.6	6.07	3.29	0.053	8.0
Firetail												
Measured	45	58.0	5.80	3.35	0.141	7.3	41	59.7	4.84	2.56	0.141	6.6
Indicated	155	58.9	6.11	2.64	0.107	6.4	181	59.0	6.13	2.66	0.107	6.2
Inferred	170	57.6	6.85	3.25	0.110	6.9	141	57.6	6.55	3.36	0.105	7.1
Total	371	58.2	6.41	3.00	0.112	6.7	364	58.5	6.15	2.92	0.110	6.6
Kings & Queens												
Measured	121	56.4	7.43	2.87	0.068	8.5	92	56.9	6.23	1.93	0.060	10.0
Indicated	818	55.7	7.75	3.22	0.065	8.8	871	55.6	7.86	3.25	0.066	8.8
Inferred	909	55.6	7.86	3.41	0.076	8.6	676	55.2	8.07	3.42	0.068	8.9
Total	1,848	55.7	7.78	3.29	0.071	8.7	1,640	55.5	7.85	3.25	0.067	8.9
Sub-Total Solomon Hub												
Measured	167	56.8	6.99	3.00	0.088	8.2	133	57.8	5.80	2.13	0.085	9.0
Indicated	973	56.2	7.49	3.12	0.072	8.4	1,053	56.2	7.56	3.15	0.073	8.3
Inferred	1,079	55.9	7.70	3.38	0.082	8.3	818	55.6	7.80	3.41	0.075	8.6
Total	2,219	56.1	7.55	3.24	0.078	8.3	2,003	56.1	7.54	3.19	0.074	8.5
Combined												
Measured	957	57.3	5.81	3.00	0.056	8.2	801	56.9	6.04	2.93	0.054	8.4
Indicated	2,457	56.5	6.51	3.28	0.060	8.2	2,622	56.4	6.57	3.28	0.060	8.1
Inferred	2,027	56.1	7.05	3.34	0.071	8.1	1,802	56.0	6.99	3.35	0.065	8.1
Total	5,441	56.5	6.59	3.25	0.063	8.1	5,226	56.4	6.63	3.25	0.061	8.2

Fortescue Hematite Ore Reserve Reporting

As at June 30th, 2014

Ore Reserves

Fortescue Ore Reserves are based on integrating contributions from the various mine-sites and assembling bedded iron deposit (BID) and channel iron deposit (CID) into blended saleable products at the port.

Each of the BID and CID products includes a primary and secondary variety. The BID products are Fortescue Blend (FB) and Super Special Fines (SS). The CID products are Kings CID (KCID) and Pilbara CID (PCID). Within the primary BID and CID product streams, controlled blending of non-primary ore types occurs on an opportunistic basis to optimise product outcomes.

Due to the deposit integration inherent in the Ore Reserve, the following supporting data addresses the Reserve generation process collectively for all deposits.

Mining Models

The in-situ deposit resource models are the basis for the mining models that are used for Reserve reporting. For the Chichester deposits, Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek, a three-step process of regularisation and application of reconciliation grade adjustment factors and ore processing facility (OPF) upgrade performance is used to incorporate historical mining losses and dilution into the in-situ resource models and create mining models that simulate OPF products:

1. Regularisation of grades and other block attributes into a combination of 12.5m x 12.5m x 1m blocks and 50m x 50m x 1m blocks, and
2. Factoring of regularised grades based on historical reconciliation between the regularised models and actual sales
3. Application of respective OPF mass yield and upgrade factors to each block.

The Chichester OPF upgrade factors are based on a combination of actual OPF performance and metallurgical testwork.

At least one year of historical model performance is used to derive factored grades in the mining models. Grade adjustment factors for Fe and major impurities (SiO_2 and Al_2O_3) are typically minor (0.95 to 0.99).

In the case of Solomon, the in-situ Resource models have been estimated into a parent block size that is expected to simulate a selective mining unit (SMU). The regularisation process employed wraps up sub-cells used to define boundaries into a regular model matching the parent cell size. Due to the short duration of mining and treatment at Solomon there is insufficient reconciliation history to support any adjustment to the in-situ model grades.

The Solomon CID mining models incorporate Kings OPF yields and upgrade factors based on metallurgical testwork. The Firetail OPF is operating in “dry” mode and therefore has no beneficiation factors applied.

Scheduling Inventory

Pit optimisation software is used to determine how potential mining geometry varies as a function of ore cut-off grade (Fe) and limiting strip-ratio for selected ultimate pit wall slopes.

A combination of selected Fe cut-off and limiting strip is then used to identify the starting geometry for strip design. Higher strip-ratio peripheral shells are used to identify where ramps should be located without unnecessarily compromising value.

In the Chichesters, strip designs are at a nominal dimension of 600m x 150m to reflect the geometry required for efficient extraction by surface miners. Where feasible, orientation of the individual strip designs also reflects dewatering and strip ratio contours within the overall target mining geometry. Strip designs are then extracted using the 30 June, 2014 face positions and the designed pit shell.

Solomon mining is by conventional drill and blast followed by mining by excavators so the minimum typical mining geometry is less restricted than that applied in the Chichesters.

Mine Scheduling

Mine scheduling is integrated across all FMG properties to maximise value. Chichester mineralisation is combined with Solomon BID (principally from Firetail) to manufacture the two BID blended products, FB and SS. The two CID products, KCID and PCID are predominantly sourced from the Kings and Queens deposits and will include a proportion of BID and detrital iron deposit (DID) mineralisation incidental to mining the CID channels.

Blending between sites takes advantage of impurity synergies that maximise the ore supply relative to products being sourced from single sites.

The scheduling target for each of the collective BID and CID products is based on a defined ratio between product varieties (FB:SS and KCID:PCID) respectively. This ratio may change with time depending on the respective ore quality being delivered from individual deposits. The constituent products are manufactured at the port by blending individual trains onto port stockpiles.

Scheduling aims to maintain the target blended ore quality and maximise NPV. In general terms this equates to deferring higher strip ratio, higher mining cost mineralisation until later in the collective scheduled mine life. A commercial linear programming package is used to identify the integrated mining sequence that will deliver the maximum NPV for the nominated constraints. Major constraints include the nominated ore quality tonnage and blend quality and the maximum OPF treatment rates that, in turn, are matched to the logistics capacity of the FMG rail and port system.

The scheduling inventory is initially aggregated into ore “bins” based on iron (Fe) content. This simplifies the scheduling and allows selective stockpiling and reclaiming of targeted quality material at different periods throughout a mine’s life to meet shorter term blending requirements. Since mineralisation distributions and presentation will vary with time, so too may the shorter term effective ore cut-off grade. The Ore Reserve cut-off can be approximated by an Fe-only cut-off that closely reproduces that portion of the scheduling inventory that is converted into specification product over the life of the Ore Reserve schedule.

Financial Analysis

The scheduling programme includes average revenue and cost information to allow a NPV to be targeted and to allow meaningful incremental values to be assigned to schedule alternatives. Further financial analysis to determine more realistic absolute financial indicators and sensitivity analysis is performed separately using the quantity and quality data extracted from the scheduler.

Financial analysis has shown that the stated Ore Reserve is sustainable down to a breakeven 62% Fe index price of approximately US$70/dmt.

Ore Reserve Statement

The Fortescue hematite Ore Reserve is quoted on a dry product basis as at 30 June, 2014. Individual BID deposits included in the Ore Reserve include Cloudbreak, Christmas Creek and Firetail. The Kings and Queens reserves are principally CID mineralisation.

Due to opportunistic blending and stockpiling, the Ore Reserve is not reported at a fixed cut-off. However, the reported Ore Reserve quantity and quality can be closely approximated by:
Chichesters and Firetail BID - 52.5% to 52.75% Fe in-situ cut-off
Kings and Queens CID - 51.0% Fe in-situ cut-off

Hematite Ore Reserves – Operating Properties

	Hematite Ore Reserves - as at June 30 2014						Hematite Ore Reserves - as at June 30 2013					
Category	Product Tonnes (mt)	Iron Fe%	Silica SiO2%	Alumina Al2O3%	Phos P%	Loss On Ignition LOI%	Product Tonnes (mt)	Iron Fe%	Silica SiO2%	Alumina Al2O3%	Phos P%	Loss On Ignition LOI%
Cloudbreak												
Proved	132	57.7	4.20	2.35	0.048	8.7	136	58.2	4.18	1.99	0.051	8.5
Probable	368	57.5	4.55	2.33	0.052	8.1	368	57.9	4.38	2.24	0.053	8.1
Total	500	57.6	4.46	2.33	0.051	8.3	504	57.9	4.33	2.17	0.052	8.2
Christmas Creek												
Proved	312	57.3	5.72	2.45	0.043	7.9	312	57.4	5.37	2.39	0.042	7.9
Probable	659	57.3	4.91	2.62	0.044	7.9	701	57.5	4.93	2.60	0.045	7.9
Total	970	57.3	5.17	2.57	0.044	7.9	1,013	57.4	5.06	2.53	0.044	7.9
Sub-Total Chichester Hub												
Proved	444	57.4	5.27	2.42	0.045	8.2	449	57.6	5.01	2.27	0.045	8.1
Probable	1,026	57.4	4.78	2.52	0.047	7.9	1,069	57.6	4.74	2.47	0.048	7.9
Total	1,470	57.4	4.93	2.49	0.046	8.0	1,517	57.6	4.82	2.41	0.047	8.0
Firetail												
Proved	39	59.2	5.66	2.66	0.133	6.4	29	60.5	4.63	2.21	0.135	6.1
Probable	136	58.5	6.84	2.63	0.106	6.2	133	59.8	5.88	2.22	0.104	5.9
Total	174	58.7	6.58	2.64	0.112	6.3	162	59.9	5.66	2.22	0.109	5.9
Kings & Queens												
Proved	105	57.6	6.14	2.22	0.061	8.5	69	57.7	5.30	1.61	0.051	9.9
Probable	624	56.7	6.57	2.67	0.064	8.9	596	57.3	6.75	2.66	0.058	8.9
Total	729	56.9	6.50	2.61	0.064	8.8	665	57.3	6.60	2.55	0.057	9.0
Sub-Total Solomon Hub												
Proved	143	58.0	6.01	2.34	0.081	7.9	98	58.5	5.10	1.79	0.076	8.8
Probable	760	57.1	6.61	2.66	0.072	8.4	729	57.7	6.59	2.58	0.066	8.3
Total	903	57.2	6.52	2.61	0.073	8.3	827	57.8	6.42	2.48	0.068	8.4
Combined Hematite Ore Reserves												
Proved	587	57.6	5.45	2.40	0.053	8.1	547	57.8	5.02	2.18	0.050	8.2
Probable	1,786	57.3	5.56	2.58	0.057	8.1	1,797	57.7	5.49	2.52	0.055	8.1
Total	2,374	57.3	5.53	2.54	0.056	8.1	2,344	57.7	5.38	2.44	0.054	8.1

a) The diluted mining models used to report the 2014 Ore Reserves are based on Chichester Mineral Resource models reported in 2012 and revised Solomon Mineral Resource models completed this year, combined with grade control resource models in all areas. Diluted mining models are validated by reconciliation against historical production.
b) Proved Reserves are inclusive of ore stockpiles at the mines and port totalling approximately 30.9mt of dry product.
c) The Chichester Ore Reserve is inclusive of the Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek BID deposits. Selected Christmas Creek Ore Reserve will be directed to the Cloudbreak OPF to optimise upgrade performance and balance Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek OPF lives.
d) The June 2013 Solomon Reserve was reported on a hub basis. It is restated here including deposit detail to allow direct comparison with the 2014 statement.
e) Reserve in-situ Fe cut-off grades are approximately 53% for BID deposits and 51% for CID deposits.

Competent Persons Statement

The detail in this report that relates to Hematite Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Clayton Simpson and Mr David Frost-Barnes. Messrs Simpson and Frost-Barnes are full-time employees of Fortescue. Each provided technical input for Mineral Resources estimations and compilations of exploration results.

Estimated Ore Reserves for the Chichester and Solomon Hubs for fiscal 2014 were compiled by Mr Ross Oliver, a full time employee of Fortescue.

Messrs Simpson and Oliver are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Frost-Barnes is a member of the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining. Messrs Simpson, Oliver and Frost-Barnes have sufficient experience relevant to the type of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to each be qualified as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.

Messrs Simpson, Frost-Barnes and Oliver have each consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

FMG Chichester Deposits

(Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	The deposits were sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drill holes (DD). Drill hole spacing ranges from 800m x 200m to a staggered 50m x 50m pattern. In the area of the test pit this was reduced to 12.5m x 12.5m (plus some at 6.5m x 6.5m). Grade Control (GC) drilling uses a 25m x 25m pattern. RC samples only were used in resource estimation. For Cloudbreak this included 149,362 samples from 5,704 holes. For Christmas Creek this included 191,845 samples from 7,045 holes. Approximately 30% of holes were down hole geophysically logged. Initial exploration holes sampled from collar to end of hole. Partway through the exploration program the sampling regime was modified and analysis was restricted to samples with visually higher Fe, infill GC holes are sampled in a similar manner. This may mean that not all potentially mineralised material has been analysed.
	All holes were surveyed by qualified surveyors using a Base station Differential GPS, with collar accuracies to within 5 centimetres (laterally and vertically). Analytical standards were used to assist in checking laboratory results. Field duplicates were used to assist with determining sampling quality at the rig. Geophysical probes were calibrated on a regular basis (using static methods and specific calibration holes).
	RC drilling, samples from 0.5m or 1m intervals pass through cyclone and cone splitter, 2-3kg sample collected in calico bag (~6-7% of samples total volume). Samples from mineralised zones (plus ~5m above and below), as selected, are sent for analysis.
Drilling techniques	Standard face sampling hammer drilling samples from ~130mm diameter RC drill holes used for Resource Estimation. 201 vertical diamond drill holes were completed during the Exploration Phase. Some of these were drilled as twins to RC holes, the rest were drilled to provide samples for metallurgical test work. Limited analytical information located. Most holes were PQ size, core not oriented as holes drilled vertically. Drilling of large diameter (Bauer) holes (0.78 or 1m) commenced during the Exploration phase and ceased in ~2010. These holes were limited to shallow parts of the deposit (by working depth of rigs). Samples were primarily used for metallurgical test work, data from these holes was not incorporated into updated resource models.
Drill sample recovery	The quality of each sample is recorded at the time of logging and categorised as either poor, moderate or good.
	No significant issues with sample collection system identified during Exploration drilling or subsequent infill programs. Minimal loss of fines was achieved through the use of an automated sample collection and splitting system.
	37 RC drill holes were twinned with diamond drill holes. In general there was good correlation between both grade and geology.
	There is assumed to be no expected relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Geological logging was completed by personnel experienced in iron mineralisation, logging considered to be adequate for resource estimation.
	Quantitative – chemical analysis of samples logged as mineralised, down hole geophysical

Criteria	Commentary
	surveys of approximately 30% of drill holes. Qualitative – texture logging completed over the whole drill hole, based on this 'ore' +/- 3-4m surrounding waste is submitted for analysis. Some risk of material being mis-logged and therefore not analysed.
	Effectively 100% for RC during Exploration, limited to mineralised intersections +/- 3-4m surrounding waste during infill programs.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	The majority of diamond holes were drilled to provide material for metallurgical testwork.
	Samples are collected in labelled bags from each 1m of drilling, which are stored onsite or sent for analysis. These samples are collected using a cone or multi-tier riffle splitter of dry cuttings installed directly beneath the cyclone. Wet samples are collected using the same technique as dry samples, with thorough cleaning of gear between samples. Wet samples are allowed to dry before being processed. For drill rigs using riffle splitters, once wet samples are encountered, the splitter is changed to a chisel splitter. Larger samples are collected and later split.
	All sub-sample preparation undertaken by the laboratory performing the sample analysis
	Field QC procedures involved the use of certified reference material as assay standards together with the collection of duplicate samples.
	During Exploration drilling, field (rig) duplicates were collected at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Analysis of duplicates did not indicate that there were any issues. QA/QC reports are available. For Grade Control drilling, field (rig) duplicates were originally collected every 50 samples, subsequently increased to every 20 samples. Sample numbers are pre-determined, therefore it is possible that not all duplicates will be analysed. No formal QA/QC reports have been prepared to date.
	No formal analysis of the appropriateness of sample size compared to grain size has been completed but the sampling regime is considered to be industry best practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Various laboratories have been used, including SGS (Christmas Creek and Perth), Ultratrace and Intertek (MAL (Cloudbreak) and Genalysis (Perth)). All laboratories have National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia (NATA) accreditation. All chemical analysis by XRF using 'standard iron ore suite' (reported as Fe, AL_2O_3, SiO_2, TiO_2, CaO, MgO, Na_2O, K_2O, MnO (Exploration) or Mn (Grade Control), P and S). Also three point LOI (370, 650 & 1,000°C) by thermogravimetric methods. Considered to be close to “a total analysis”.
	Details of geophysical tools used for down hole geophysical analysis are available in the drill hole database.
	Exploration - Field (rig) duplicates collected 1 in 20 samples. Standards submitted at 1 in every 50 samples. Analysis of duplicates and standards did not indicate that there were any issues. QA/QC reports were prepared. Grade Control - Field (rig) duplicates collected 1 in 50 samples. Standards submitted at 1 in every 100 samples (historically). Since ~Q1 2009, field duplicates collected 1 in 20 samples and standards submitted 1 in 50. Sample numbers for duplicates & standards are pre-determined, if they occur in waste in a drill hole they may not end up being submitted to the laboratory for analysis. QA/QC is performed on laboratory analyses prior to accepting the data in the acQuire database, procedure has not been formalised. No formal QA/QC reports prepared to date. Concerns over the quality of a few of the historical standards have been raised, possibly due to insufficient homogenisation (similar problems have not been noted in newer standards). Also issues with inadequate round-robin testing resulting in over-precise certified values.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Significant intersections have been visually inspected by senior Fortescue personnel and by independent consultants.
	37 RC drill holes were twinned with diamond drill holes. In general there was good correlation

Criteria	Commentary
	between both grade and geology.
	Several different methods/systems have been used to store samples data (including GBIS and an ‘in-house’ system). The sample data is now stored in customised acQuire drill hole databases, which include a series of automated electronic validation checks. Fortescue data entry procedures are documented. Only trained personnel perform further manual data validation.
	Conversion of MnO% to Mn% for grade estimation has been made where necessary (mainly exploration data). Samples reporting below detection limits were given the value of half the detection limit.
Location of data points	All holes were surveyed by qualified surveyors using a Base station Differential GPS, with collar accuracies to within 5 centimetres (laterally and vertically). During creation of the updated resource models some problems with drill hole co-ordinates in the database were observed. These holes were excluded from resource estimation. Grade Control Drilling – holes are occasionally missed during survey (observed when modelling commences, re-surveys requested. If holes cannot be re-located then they are omitted from modelling).
	Grid coordinates given for each point are Map Grid of Australia (GDA94) and heights are in the Australian Height Datum. The project area lies inside UTM zone 50. Drill hole collar elevations are also validated against local topographic data.
	The topography was created from 1 metre contours from LIDAR data. Vertical accuracy of the LIDAR data is +/-0.2 metres.
Data spacing and distribution	NOTE: No Exploration Results Reported. Data spacing reported below is for reported Mineral Resources. Exploration Drilling - Ranges from 800 x 200m down to staggered 50 x 50m. In the area of the test pit this was reduced to 12.5 x 12.5m (plus some at 6.5 x 6.5m). Grade Control Drilling - Infill commences at 100 x 100m (where Exploration drilling missing), with subsequent infill at 50 x 50m and 25 x 25m. All holes were drilled vertically.
	Considered adequate for Resource Modelling. Studies demonstrated that Resource Classification is closely related to drill hole spacing.
	Samples are not composited prior to analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Sampling considered unbiased in terms of possible geological structures. Drilling is perpendicular to (ie vertical) main geological structure controlling mineralisation (bedding, horizontal).
	No sampling bias is apparent.
Sample security	Consignment notes (sample submission information) generated for each batch of samples. Samples trucked to Perth laboratories, samples delivered directly to site laboratories.
Audits or reviews	Several audits have been undertaken with varying recommendations. Those relating to Exploration drilling basically concluded that there were no major risk factors relating to the sampling and assaying of the Exploration data. An audit of grade control drilling at Cloudbreak highlighted the lack of routine formal QA/QC reporting. Preparation of monthly QA/QC reports is planned.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Cloudbreak deposit is located within the following 100% owned Fortescue Exploration and Mining Leases: M45/1102, M45/1103, M45/1104, M45/1105, M45/1106, M45/1107, M45/1082, M45/1083, M45/1124, M45/1125, M45/1126, M45/1127, M45/1128, M45/1138, M45/1139, M45/1140, M46/356, M46/357, M46/401, M46/407, M46/408, M45/409, M46/410, M46/411, M46/453. The Christmas Creek deposit is located within the following 100% owned Fortescue Exploration and Mining Leases: E46/566, E46/612, M46/320, M46/321, M46/322, M46/323, M46/324, M46/325, M46/326, M46/327, M46/328, M46/329, M46/330, M46/331, M46/332, M46/333, M46/334, M46/335, M46/336, M46/337, M46/338, M46/339, M46/340, M46/341, M46/342, M46/343, M46/344, M46/345, M46/346, M46/347, M46/348, M46/349, M46/350, M46/351, M46/352, M46/353, M46/354, M46/355, M46/402. M46/403, M46/405, M46/406, M46/412, M46/413, M46/414, M46/415, M46/416, M46/417, M46/418, M46/419, M46/420,M 46/421, M46/423, M46/424. The Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek project areas are within the external boundaries of the Nyiyaparli, Palyku and Wunna Nyiyaparli registered native title claims. In 2005, Fortescue entered into comprehensive Land Access Agreements (LAA) with the Nyiyaparli and Palyku traditional owners. The LAA's facilitate the certain grant of all required Fortescue tenure and related approvals. In consideration, Fortescue provides the traditional owners with: training, employment, business opportunity, and consultation on a range of project–related matters including regular on-country meetings, comprehensive Aboriginal heritage identification and management procedures, and cash compensation. The Wunna Nyiyaparli native title claim was registered in 2013. Its boundaries overlap a small portion of the Nyiyaparli People's native title claim and covers precisely the area described by the Roy Hill pastoral lease. While Fortescue does not intend entering into an agreement with the overlapping claim, it has secured all tenure required to access and develop the Chichester Resource and Reserve through the processes provided under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and is confident that this will continue into the future.
	The tenure is currently in good standing and no impediments are known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Both BHP and Hancock Prospecting Pty Ltd (HPPL) have undertaken exploration for iron within the project boundaries. No historical data has been used by Fortescue.
Geology	Iron mineralisation is hosted by the Nammuldi Member which is the lowest member of the late Archaean aged Marra Mamba Iron Formation (MMIF). The Nammuldi Member is characterised by extensive, thick and podded iron rich bands, separated by equally extensive units of siliceous and carbonate rich chert and shale. The Nammuldi Member in the Chichester Range is interpreted to be up to 60 metres in true thickness. Underlying the Nammuldi Member rocks are black shales and volcanic rocks belonging to the Jeerinah Formation
Drill hole information	Collar details of the RC holes used in the Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek estimates are not reported here.
Data aggregation methods	No exploration results are being reported. For methods used in the estimation of Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek please refer to: *Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources*
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	No exploration results are being reported. Please refer to: *Orientation of data in relation to geological structure* in *Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data* for the geometry of mineralisation with respect to drill hole angle.
Diagrams	The mineral resource extents are shown in the release.

Criteria	Commentary
Balanced reporting	No exploration results are being reported and this is not pertinent to the reporting of Mineral Resources.
Other substantive exploration data	No exploration results are being reported and this is not pertinent to the reporting of Mineral Resources.
Further work	Further infill drilling is planned for Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek. Extensions to known mineralisation may exist in the Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek areas.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	Exploration data has been transferred between a number of different data storage systems, there is a risk that some of it may have been lost or compromised in the process. All drill hole data is now stored in an acQuire drill hole databases. Field (texture) logging data is captured electronically, assay and down hole geophysical data are uploaded directly from source files. Sample numbers are unique to each site and pre-numbered sample bags are used. These methods are all aimed at minimising data errors.
	All drill hole data used to update the resource models were reviewed by FMG geologists. Complete drill holes and individual samples were excluded if any problems with the data were noted (eg erroneous drill hole co-ordinates, suspect assays, missing texture data etc). Data exclusion is considered to have been minimal. The acQuire drill hole databases include semi-automated validation procedures designed to minimise data errors.
Site visits	Site visits were undertaken by senior Fortescue personnel and by independent consultants during Exploration drilling programs. Site visits by the current CP are undertaken on a semi-regular basis to discuss drilling/modelling progress and any other issues.
Geological interpretation	For the updated resource models, four geological zones were interpreted on the basis of geochemistry: overburden, hanging wall, ore zone and footwall. There is some risk of mis-interpretation in areas of wider spaced drilling where assay data is limited, this is not considered to be material. In future model updates texture logging from the wider spaced drilling should also be reviewed to refine definition of the overburden/hanging wall contact. For the Grade Control models, eight geological zones are interpreted on the basis of geochemistry and down hole geophysical logging: overburden, U8, U7U, U7l, U6, U6l, U5 & U5l. The U7U, U7l, U6, U6l & U5 correspond to the ore zone of the Resource Models.
	Interpretation based on geochemistry of RC drill samples and down hole gamma logging.
	The updated resource models are an alternative interpretation of the drill hole data used to create earlier resource models and incorporate additional drill hole data.
	All samples are flagged with their host geological zone, only samples with the same geological zone as the block to be estimated can be used in grade estimation.
	There are a number of factors which have an impact on geological and grade continuity: • Faults (geology and grade) – minor impact • Creeks (grade and to a lesser extent geology) – slightly more significant impact (evidenced by a reduction of iron grades at both site and erosion of the ore body, primarily at Christmas Creek but also locally at Cloudbreak) • Late stage hardcapping/weathering of mineralisation • Localised late stage supergene Mn mineralisation
Dimensions	Up to ~80km along strike and up to 5km plan width. Upper limit of mineralised domain is located between 0m to 125m below the surface. Lower limit of mineralised domain is located between

Criteria	Commentary
	1m and 130m below the surface. The average thickness of the mineralised domain is 7.0m and the range of thickness is 1m to 28m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Micromine™ (V12) or Vulcan™ (V8.2) software for 14 analytes (see above) and 50 texture codes. Drill hole sample data was flagged using three dimensional wireframes provided by FMG. Variography undertaken on 1m drill hole composites in unfolded space. Initial variography on Fe indicator values (<48% Fe = 0, >48% Fe = 1), was used to create wireframe solids of areas within the ore zone with indicator values >0.4 (note 48% Fe was selected after substantial testing to get the 'best' fit of block grade Fe distribution vs the composite data distribution). The drill hole composites were re-flagged using these solids to give 'high grade' and 'low grade' data sets. Additional variography was then undertaken for Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P and LOI on these data sets. Variograms were generally robust (low nuggets, long horizontal ranges and short Z ranges), 'low grade' variography was used for waste domains. A separate Mn indicator was also created (at 1%) and used to control estimation of Mn. Quantitative kriging neighbourhood analysis used to establish optimum search and estimation parameters. Each geological domain was interpolated separately, the ore zone domain was separately interpolated for high and low grade areas. Mn modelled separately with no geological domaining.
	Reconciliation of previous model against production showed a loss of tonnage, decreased iron grade and increased contaminant grades. Preliminary reconciliation of the updated models against historic production shows a marked improvement.
	No assumptions regarding the recovery of by-products have been made
	The iron ore suite of Fe, Al_2O_3, SiO_2, TiO_2, CaO, MgO, Na_2O, K_2O, Mn/MnO, P, S, LOI 370, LOI 650 and LOI 1000 has been estimated. A program of selected analysis of waste material for potentially deleterious elements (eg Se, As) has commenced (these are not currently included in the Resource Models). Routine analysis for arsenic (by Intertek) is now part of the grade control drilling program, this data will be included in future models when sufficient information is available to allow interpolation.
	Following kriging neighbourhood analysis, statistical investigations and discussions with FMG staff, a parent block size of 25m x 25m x 1m was selected (drill hole spacing varies from 800mx 200m to 6.25m x 6.25m in some small areas). To allow for integration of grade control block models and to aid in following the folded geometry of the geological domains, sub-celling to 12.5m x 12.5m x 1m was allowed. For the GC Models a block size of 12.5m x 12.5m x 1m is used (drill hole spacing nominally 25m x 25m).
	No selective mining units were assumed in these estimates.
	No assumptions about correlations between variables were made in these estimates.
	Drill hole samples were geologically flagged using the interpreted domain wireframes. These domains were used as hard boundaries to select samples populations for variography and estimation.
	Following a statistical review of the data, no grade cutting was applied to any variable in any domain.
	The updated resource models were validated as follows: • Block geology vs geological surfaces; • Visual comparison of block grades vs drill hole data (all analytes, 50m sections); • Review of average grades by geology (blocks vs composites); • Grade Trend plots on eastings and northings for all analyses (100m slices); • Block total assay check; • Un-estimated block check;

Criteria	Commentary
	• Reconciliation against production.
Moisture	The tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	Cut-offs were not used to define domains, they are used to report Mineral Resources.
Mining factors or assumptions	It has been assumed that current mining methods (surface miner) will continue to be used in the future, the block size in the models is appropriate for this.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	It has been assumed that current OPF's will continue to be used in the future.
Environmental factors or assumptions	A program of waste characterisation sampling is now in place as part of the requirements allowing mining. No significant concentrations of environmentally deleterious elements have been identified to date.
Bulk density	The updated resource models include revised density data, derived from average above water table (AWT) down hole geophysical strand (stratigraphic) densities at Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek. Densities in the resource models are dry. Although the current down hole geophysical density data has not been calibrated with diamond core measurements, reconciliation against historic production data is very good. A program of diamond drilling to enable calibration of the down hole density data is planned for 2013-2014.
	Down hole geophysical probes measure the in-situ bulk density which accounts for void spaces. The measurements are grouped by geological domains.
	The densities used are similar to known densities of other deposits in the region.
Classification	Overall Resource Model limits were designed to minimise extrapolation of drilling data, all material within the model boundaries could at least be classified as Inferred. The following range of criteria were considered in determining the final resource classification over each model: • Geological and mineralisation continuity; • Data quality; • Drill hole spacing; • Modelling technique; • Estimation properties including search strategy, number of informing data and average distance of data from blocks; • Geostatistical volume-variance confidence calculations. The resource classification methodology used also incorporated a number of parameters derived from the kriging algorithms in combination with drill hole spacing and continuity and size of mineralised domains.
	Appropriate account has been taken of all these factors in creation of the updated resource models. Block model validations show good correlation of the drill hole data to the estimated grades.
	The Mineral Resource classification reflects the views of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	No external audits of the updated resource models have been undertaken. Several external audits of the Grade Control modelling process have been undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Statistical/geostatistical procedures have not been used to quantify the relative accuracy of the resources. However, comparisons with local grade control models show that on average tonnage and grades are similar (in some areas grade control models show reduced tonnages when compared with the resource models, in other areas the opposite is the case).
	Resource models are global in that they include as much of each deposit as is covered by sufficient drilling to support geological and grade continuity.

Criteria	Commentary
	Comparisons with production data are available for mined areas. Currently these only cover limited areas of the resources. The updated resource models show an improved reconciliation against production data.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

FMG Solomon Deposits (Firetail, Kings and Queens)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	The deposits were sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drill holes (DD). Approximate drill hole spacings are as follows: Firetail – 200m x 100m and 50m x 50m. Kings – 400m x 100m, 200m x 100m, 100m x 100m, 100m x 25m and 25m x 25m. Queens – 400m x 50m and 100m x 50m. Grade control drilling uses a 25m x 25m pattern. RC samples only were used in resource estimation. For Firetail this included 60,291 samples from 1,892 holes. For Kings this included 213,445 samples from 6,166 holes. For Queens this included 66,401 samples from 1,565 holes. Where possible, all holes undergo down hole geophysical logging.
	All holes were surveyed by qualified surveyors using a Base station Differential GPS, with collar accuracies to within 3-10 centimetres (laterally and vertically). Analytical standards used to assist in checking laboratory results. Field duplicates used to assist with determining sampling quality at the rig. Geophysical probes calibrated on a regular basis using static methods and specific calibration holes.
	RC drilling, samples from 1m intervals pass through cyclone and cone splitter, 2-3kg sample collected in calico bag (~6-7% of samples total volume). Samples from mineralised zones (plus 5m above and below), as selected by a geologist, are sent for analysis, all other samples are moved to a bag farm.
Drilling techniques	Standard face sampling hammer drilling samples from ~130mm diameter RC drill holes used for Resource Estimation. All holes are drilled vertically with the exception of 12 inclined holes at Firetail targeting Joffre mineralisation. Diamond drill holes were drilled as twins to reverse circulation holes and for metallurgical test work, they were not incorporated into resource models. Core size was predominantly PQ with some 6 inch holes. All diamond holes were drilled vertically, the core was not oriented. Large diameter (Bauer) holes drilled in the shallow parts of the deposit (limited due to working depth of rigs). Data used for metallurgical test work and not incorporated into resource models. Approximately 1meter diameter holes.
Drill sample recovery	The quality of each sample is recorded at the time of logging and categorised as either poor, moderate or good.
	No major issues with sample collection system identified during drilling. Minimal loss of fines was achieved through the use of an automated sample collection and splitting system.
	Twin holes were drilled to compare grades, no significant sample bias occurred.
Logging	Geological logging was completed by geologists experienced in iron mineralisation, logging considered to be adequate for resource estimation.
	Detailed geological logging captured the following qualitative and quantitative information: mineralogy, sample quality, colour and numerous physical characteristics. This data is relevant for both mineral resource estimation and future mining and processing.
	100% of drilled meters logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Majority of diamond holes drilled to provide material for density determinations and for metallurgical testwork. For DDH whole core was sampled.
	Samples are collected in labelled bags from each 1m of drilling, which are stored onsite or sent for analysis. These samples are collected using a cone or multi-tier riffle splitter of dry cuttings installed directly beneath the cyclone. Wet samples are collected using the same technique as dry samples, with thorough cleaning of gear between samples. Wet samples are allowed to dry

Criteria	Commentary
	before being processed. For drill rigs using riffle splitters, once wet samples are encountered, the splitter is changed to a chisel splitter. Larger samples are collected and later split.
	All sub-sample preparation was undertaken by SGS Perth laboratory.
	Coarse standards and laboratory standards were inserted at rates of 1 per 100 samples and 1 per lab job respectively.
	Field (rig) duplicates were collected at a rate of 1 in 30 samples.
	No formal analysis of the appropriateness of sample size compared to grain size has been completed but the sampling regime is considered to be industry best practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	All samples were sent to SGS Perth laboratory for analysis. This laboratory has National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia (NATA) accreditation. The standard elements tested were Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, MnO/Mn, MgO, CaO, TiO_2, Na_2O, S and K_2O by X Ray Fluorescence (XRF) and a three point LOI thermo gravimetric analysis at 371, 650 and 1000 degrees Celsius. The three point LOI was not undertaken for all samples with only the LOI 1000 being completed. A three point LOI was subsequently carried out on all samples with a Fe grade greater than 50%. This is considered to be close to “a total analysis”.
	Details of geophysical tools used for down hole geophysical analysis are available in the drill hole database.
	Field duplicates were collected 3 in 100 samples. Standards submitted at 1 in every 100 samples. Analysis of duplicates and standards did not indicate there any major issues. QA/QC reports were prepared for the project areas. Concerns over the quality of a few of the historical standards have been raised, possibly due to insufficient homogenisation (similar problems have not been noted in newer standards). Also issues with inadequate round-robin testing resulting in over-precise certified values.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Significant intersections have been visually inspected by senior Fortescue personnel and by independent consultants.
	Over 70 twin holes have been completed to check the variance of the ore body and sampling. Results show good correlation between the original RC hole and the twin hole.
	Sample data is now stored in customised acQuire drill hole databases, which include a series of automated electronic validation checks. Fortescue data entry procedures are documented. Only trained personnel perform further manual data validation.
	Conversion of MnO% to Mn% for grade estimation has been made where necessary (mainly exploration data). Samples reporting below detection limits were given the value of half the detection limit.
Location of data points	Drill hole collar locations have been surveyed using a differential GPS (by Navaids Pty Ltd and VEKTA Pty Ltd), with an accuracy of better than +/- 10 cm for Easting and Northing and RL for the majority of drill holes. No down hole surveys are available as the majority of drill holes are vertical and less than 200m in total depth, therefore any deviations from vertical would be negligible. Collar survey data is validated against planned coordinates and dtm surface.
	Grid co-ordinates are Map grid of Australia (GDA94), heights are in Australia Height Datum. Area is within UTM zone 50, AusGeoid98 used to obtain separation between GDA94 spheroid and the Geoid.
	The topography was created from 1 metre contours from LIDAR data. Vertical accuracy of the LIDAR data is +/-0.2 metres.
Data spacing and distribution	Firetail: Drill hole data on nominal 200m x 100m spacing for assays and geology with 100m x 50m, 50m x 50m and 25m x 25m sections of infill and some more sparsely drilled 400m x 100m areas.

Criteria	Commentary
	Kings: Drill hole data on nominal 200m x 100m spacing for assays and geology with 100m x 50m and 50m x 50m sections of infill and some more sparsely drilled 400m x 100m areas. The drilling is on an imprecise grid spacing with three different grid orientations. Queens: Drill hole data on nominal 200m x 50m spacing for assays and geology with 100m x 50m sections of infill and some more sparsely drilled 400m x 100m areas. The drilling is on an imprecise grid spacing with two different grid orientations. For all deposits Grade Control (GC) drilling is on a 25m x 25m grid.
	This level of data density is sufficient to define geological and grade continuity for a mineral resource estimate. Locally, the drilling pattern may be inadequate to fully define bedded mineralisation. In some areas, there are also uncertainties in detritals/bedded interface. In the area of closer spaced drilling (50m by 50m) in Kings, estimates have been made of the resource using only 100m by 50m holes. The results show that with increased drilling, tonnes remain the same, iron grades increased slightly and contaminant grades decreased slightly.
	No sample compositing was conducted for this estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Firetail: Drilling grid oriented perpendicular to the local bearing of mineralisation, all but 12 holes are vertical (the inclined holes were drilled to test for mineralisation in the Joffre, they were not down hole surveyed). This results in no significant sampling bias. Kings & Queens: Drill hole data have been drilled as vertical holes in grid orientations sub-parallel to the local bearing of the orebody, and thus the mineralisation (paleochannel). This results in no significant sampling bias.
	No sampling bias is apparent.
Sample security	Use of consignment notes (sample submission information), direct delivery to site laboratories.
Audits or reviews	FMG has had a sampling audit by Snowden (in the Chichester's), there were no major risk factors relating to the sampling and assaying of the data. Similar rigs and splitter systems were utilised in this area.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Firetail deposit is located within the following 100% owned Fortescue Exploration and Mining Leases: M47/1413, M47/1431 The Kings deposit is located within the following 100% owned Fortescue Exploration and Mining Leases: E47/1011, E47/1333, E47/1334, E47/1532, M47/1409, M47/1411, M47/1431, M47/1453, M47/1434. The Queens deposit is located within the following 100% owned Fortescue Exploration and Mining Leases: E47/1333, E47/1821, M47/1410, M47/1411.
	The Solomon project area is within the external boundaries of the Eastern Guruma and Yindjibarndi registered native title claims. In 2009, Fortescue entered into a comprehensive Land Access Agreement (LAA) with the Eastern Guruma traditional owners. The LAA facilitates the certain grant of all required Fortescue tenure and related approvals. In consideration, Fortescue provides the Eastern Guruma People with training, employment, business opportunity, consultation on a range of project–related matters including regular on-country meetings, comprehensive Aboriginal heritage identification and management procedures, and cash compensation. Fortescue has developed an excellent working relationship with the majority of the Yindjibarndi People through their Wirlu-Murra Yindjjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation (WMYAC). In partnership with the WMYAC Fortescue has delivered significant training, employment, business development opportunity to Yindjibarndi people and the highest levels of heritage protection to areas identified as being important to Yindjibarndi People. Fortescue has secured all tenure required to access and develop the Solomon Resource and Reserve through the

Criteria	Commentary
	processes provided under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth), and is confident that this will continue into the future.
	The tenure is currently in good standing and no impediments are known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Both BHP and Hamersley Iron have undertaken exploration for iron within the project boundaries. No historical data has been used by Fortescue.
Geology	Mineralisation within the Solomon area is hosted by buried Channel Iron Deposits (CID), Bedded mineralisation (BID and Detrital mineralisation (DID). Outcropping geology in the area is the Dale Gorge, Whaleback Shale and Joffre Members of the Brockman Iron Formation which contain the BID mineralisation. Incised into this bedrock geology are the large Channel systems which contain the DID and CID mineralisation.
Drill hole information	Collar details of the RC holes used in these estimates are not reported here.
Data aggregation methods	No exploration results are being reported. For methods used in the estimation of these deposits please refer to: *Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources*
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	No exploration results are being reported. Please refer to: *Orientation of data in relation to geological structure* in *Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data* for the geometry of mineralisation with respect to drill hole angle.
Diagrams	The mineral resource extents are shown in the release.
Balanced reporting	No exploration results are being reported and this is not pertinent to the reporting of Mineral Resources.
Other substantive exploration data	No exploration results are being reported and this is not pertinent to the reporting of Mineral Resources.
Further work	Further infill drilling is planned for all deposits. Extensions to known mineralisation may exist in all deposit areas.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	Sample data is stored using a customized acQuire database (a secure and industry standard system), which includes a series of automated electronic validation checks.
	Only trained personnel perform further manual validation which passes on the data in order to confirm results, reflect field collected information and geology. In order to ensure integrity of the database, any changes to the database only occur after a review of the suggested changes are authorised, and these changes can only be performed by a single person. Prior to modelling, further validation was performed on the dataset being used. No issues were uncovered in this final validation step.
Site visits	Site visits, by both the CP and resource modelling/estimation geologist(s), were undertaken on a semi-regular basis to discuss drilling/modelling progress and issues.
Geological interpretation	Logging and geological interpretation was completed by geologists experienced in iron mineralisation. Geology over the majority of the deposit is relatively straight forward. There is some risk of misinterpretation in areas of wider spaced drilling with limited assay data, this is not considered to be material.
	Geological interpretation based on geological logging and geochemistry of RC drill samples.

Criteria	Commentary
	The stratigraphy of the deposits is well known and it is envisaged that any alternative geological interpretation, with or without further drilling, would not have a material impact on the resource estimate. Further close spaced drilling may improve the confidence in the stratigraphic interpretation of the BID mineralisation in the Kings & Queens deposits.
	All samples are flagged with their host geological zone, only samples with the same geological zone as the block to be estimated can be used in grade estimation.
	Kings & Queens: The major source of error is at detrital/bedded and detrital/CID interface. The structure and stratigraphy is unknown in the bedded material.
Dimensions	Firetail: The bedded mineralisation has a strike length of 7km and outcrops on the north and south limbs of an anticline. Mineralisation is strata bound, has an average thickness of 20m and extends to a depth of 100m below surface in places. Kings: The CID mineralisation has a strike length of 20 km and a width of 1 - 2km. Though the CID mineralisation outcrops in the southeast corner of the deposit, the majority of the CID mineralisation is buried and occurs at depths of up to 40m below surface and the defined mineralised units are between 1m and 65m thick Queens: The CID mineralisation has a strike length of 10km and a width of 0.5 - 1km. The CID mineralisation is buried and occurs at depths of up to 60m below surface and the defined mineralised units are between 1m and 65m thick.
Estimation and modelling techniques	Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate grades. Estimation was done using Vulcan™ software. The model areas extend half the distance of drill spacing away from the drilling. Kriging parameters were derived from semivariograms using Supervisor software. The deposit was domained by stratigraphy, local orientation of the paleochannel, and mineralised/un-mineralised zones.
	Comparison with previous resource estimates generally showed an increase in tonnes with slight decrease in Fe grades together with a slight increase in contaminant grades. Insufficient production data to date (Firetail and Kings) for reconciliation.
	No assumptions regarding the recovery of by-products have been made
	The iron ore suite of Fe, Al_2O_3, SiO_2, TiO_2, CaO, MgO, Na_2O, K_2O, Mn/MnO, P, S, LOI 370, LOI 650 and LOI 1000 has been estimated. A program of selected analysis of waste material for potentially deleterious elements (eg Se, As) has commenced (these are not currently included in the Resource Models. Routine analysis for arsenic (by SGS) is now part of the grade control drilling program, this data will be included in future models when sufficient information is available to allow interpolation.
	Firetail: Ordinary kriging into parent cells of 25mE x 25mN x 1mRL. Sub blocking down to 5m x 5m x 0.25m was used along domain boundaries to better define the domain interface. Kings: Ordinary kriging into parent cells of 50mE x 100mN x 1mRL, 100mE x 200mN x 1mRL, and 50mE x 100mN x 1mRL. Sub blocking down to 5m x 5m x 0.25m was used along domain boundaries to better define the domain interface. Queens: Ordinary kriging into parent cells of 100mE x 50mN x 1mRL. Sub blocking down to 5m x 5m x 0.25m was used along domain boundaries to better define the domain interface. For the GC Models a parent block size of 12.5m x 12.5m x 1m sub-blocked to 6.25m x 6.25m x 1, is used.
	No selective mining units were assumed in these estimates.
	No assumptions about correlations between variables were made in these estimates, however significant correlation between certain variables was noted during statistical analysis of the drilling data
	The definition of mineralised zones within each stratigraphic unit was accomplished using an indicator approach. The probability of any zone being mineralised was estimated using appropriate geochemical indicator cut-offs for Fe, SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 for the individual stratigraphic

Criteria	Commentary
	units. These cut-offs were based on data population statistics and visual validation. A 'geozone' code was assigned to each sample, defined by the stratigraphic unit and mineralisation.
	Grades were top cut for estimation based on high coefficient of variation values as well as other statistical characteristics of the distributions. Grade cutting is not used in GC models.
	Visual validation of the block model coding of the geozones was completed prior to estimation. Once estimated, the grade of all elements was also visually validated. Visual validation of both the geozones and grade were completed in Vulcan™ by comparing section and plan slices of the block model against the drill holes. Statistics for the mean grade of the mineralised blocks within each stratigraphic unit were compared to the mean grade of the mineralised samples within each stratigraphic unit. Overall, the mean values between the model and samples are well within an acceptable range. Trend analysis graphs have been created for each of the mineralised geozones. These have been generated in Northing, Easting and RL, for all elements. The trend analysis graphs show the modelled grade vs. the raw data grade at a particular slice in space. The trend analysis charts show that overall, the model grade is consistent with the raw data. Areas with a large number of samples correlate much better with the model grade than do areas with few samples.
Moisture	The tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	Cut-offs were not used to define domains, they are used to report Mineral Resources.
Mining factors or assumptions	It has been assumed that current mining methods will continue to be used in the future, the block size in the models is appropriate for this.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	It has been assumed that current OPF's will continue to be used in the future.
Environmental factors or assumptions	It has been assumed that current OPF's will continue to be used in the future.
Bulk density	Kings: Density has been calculated from physical diamond core measurement throughout the deposit. Average densities by geological unit and mineralisation have been applied globally to the model. Physical density measurements are measured from diamond PQ core. Density measurements are taken at least 4 weeks after the core has been drilled to drive off any excessive moisture. Although the core has not been oven dried the core has been dried in the high temperatures, high evaporation rates and low humidity of the Pilbara would have driven off any free moisture. No good quality down hole geophysics density is available in the Kings area, therefore no comparisons could be made with the diamond measurement. Firetail & Queens: Density has been calculated from physically measured diamond core and down hole geophysical gamma-gamma measurements conducted at Firetail & Queens. Average densities by geological unit and mineralisation have been applied globally to the model. Physical density measurements are measured from diamond PQ core. Density measurements are taken at least 4 weeks after the core has been drilled to drive off any excessive moisture. Although the core has not been oven dried the core has been dried in the high temperatures, high evaporation rates and low humidity of the Pilbara would have driven off any free moisture. Geophysical density data is collected and validated with calliper data to ensure down hole data integrity.
	Where used, the down hole geophysical probes measure the in-situ bulk density which accounts for void spaces. The measurements are grouped by geological domains.
	The densities used are similar to known densities for current and historic mines, of similar geology and mineralisation, across the Pilbara.
Classification	Firetail & Kings: The resources are classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred. This takes

Criteria	Commentary
	into account drill spacing and data integrity, geological complexity, and estimation risk and mineralisation continuity based on the semi-variogram ranges of influence. Queens: The resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. This takes into account drill spacing and data integrity, geological complexity, and estimation risk and mineralisation continuity based on the semi-variogram ranges of influence.
	Appropriate account has been taken of all these factors in creation of the updated resource models. Block model validations show good correlation of the drill hole data to the estimated grades.
	The Mineral Resource classification reflects the views of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	No external audits of the updated resource models have been undertaken, however internal peer reviews have been completed. Several external audits of the Grade Control modelling process have been undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Statistical/geostatistical procedures have not been used to quantify the relative accuracy of the resources. However, comparisons with local grade control models show that on average tonnage and grades are comparable (in some areas grade control models show reduced tonnages when compared with the resource models, in other areas the opposite is the case).
	Resource models are global in that they include as much of each deposit as is covered by sufficient drilling to support geological continuity.
	FMG has a resource estimation audit by Optiro for the Solomon Project. Overall, Optiro considers the methods used to categorise the Kings and Firetail Mineral Resource estimates to be fair, reasonable and consistent with industry standards in the iron ore sector. Recommendations include further twin hole drilling; deeper drill holes to be down hole surveyed; statistical comparison to use de-clustered sample data; additional bulk density measurements required using other techniques.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Combined Fortescue Hematite Deposits

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	The Chichester and Solomon individual resource models described in the preceding Section 3 tables, depleted by mining to 30 June 2014, are the basis for the conversion to Ore Reserves. Where applicable, these models are regularised and adjusted based on reconciliation history to create the Mining Models that form the basis for Reserve reporting.
Site visits	Periodic site visits are undertaken by the Competent Person to monitor on-going mining and processing operations relevant to estimation of Ore Reserves.
Study status	Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek Ore Reserves relate to operating properties that have been established for between 3 and 5 years. The Firetail deposit has been mined and processed for approximately one year while mining and processing has just commenced at the Kings CID deposit. Routine integrated short, medium and long term planning activities are carried out according to a company planning calendar, including an annual life-of-mine (LOM) and Reserve plan. The technical feasibility of mining and processing activities is well understood based on the operating history for the Chichester deposits and is more weighted towards feasibility study assessments for the Solomon deposits. Where available, material Modifying Factors are derived from actual operating history to maximise the confidence in plan and Reserve outcomes. The LOM and associated Reserve plan includes an ore sales product strategy, ore definition and cut-offs, mine and waste designs and schedules, infrastructure designs including roads, drainage, remote crushing, dewatering, tails dams and the like, closure designs and schedules, fleet and manpower requirements, operating and capital costs and financial analysis. Due to the site operating history and the 155mt/a installed infrastructure, the Chichester and Solomon Ore Reserve investigations are considered to be equivalent or better than a "definitive" feasibility study standard. Shorter term plans (1 to 3 years) are supported by a detailed budgeting process.
Cut-off parameters	The company produces a number of standard BID and CID blended products that are delivered by rail and assembled at the Fortescue Port Hedland ore stockyards from contributions from each mine-site. A linear programming approach is adopted where "ore bins" are created and the maximum tonnage of blended ore is assembled that meets the collective BID and CID product specification. Since the quality of mineralisation varies with time at each deposit and site, the cut-off grade(s) can also vary with time to achieve the required product outcome. Due to the methodology, and opportunistic blending, a fixed cut-off is not used for Ore Reserve reporting. However, Fe cut-off for each major ore type deposit can be applied to approximate the Ore Reserve outcome. The Fe grade that most closely approximates the Ore Reserve for BID deposits is 52.5% to 52.75% Fe in-situ while the equivalent Fe cut-off for CID deposits is 51% Fe in-situ.
Mining factors or assumptions	The Chichester resource models are "regularised" into larger blocks to simulate mining losses and dilution. The Solomon resource models are estimated into parent block and sub-cells and are regularised to the parent block size to simulate the expected mining selectivity. After regularisation, the resulting Chichester models are compared with sales data over at least the prior twelve months to derive reconciliation factors that are applied to the in-situ regularised tonnage and quality attributes to create the adjusted in-situ tonnage and grade in the "mining model". There is currently insufficient Solomon historical mining and processing data available to derive adjustment factors. Ore processing facility (OPF) upgrade factors (predicted based on testwork and/or reconciled from actual OPF upgrade performance) are then applied to the adjusted in-situ data to create a "product" data set. There is no beneficiation associated with ore directed to the Firetail OPF at Solomon so the in-situ values constitute the product data set. It is this product dataset that is used as the basis for both LOM and Reserve plans and Ore Reserve

Criteria	Commentary
	reporting. Ore mining is by both "surface miners" and conventional excavator with prior drilling & blasting. Reconciliation factors applied are based on the operating history using these mining methods. Pits are generally shallow with an average overall slope angle (including ramp access) of approximately 35 degrees. All inventory used in mine planning is constrained within designed strips and pits with dimensions based on operating history. A typical Chichester strip design is 600m x 150m with smaller strips allowed around the margin of pits to better match theoretical pit limits from pit optimisation analysis. Solomon pit designs are typical geometries with dimensions consistent with the scale of mining equipment employed. For the Ore Reserve plan, only Measured and Indicated resources are considered and Inferred mineralisation is treated as waste for purposes of pit limit analysis, scheduling and reporting of the Ore Reserve.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek mineralisation is all treated through 3 existing wet processing plants at a collective Reserve design rate of 85 to 90 Mt/a of (wet) product. Processing consists of primary and secondary crushing and screening, and downstream beneficiation based on particle sizing and density. Low grade reject is directed to wet tails disposal facilities. The processes are well tested and the sites have developed an operating history for both mass yield and element upgrades for typical OPF feed to supplement historical testwork. Mineralisation is domained into hard, medium and friable material textures to assist with blending to optimise OPF performance and meet product physical specifications. Average product tonnage yield (dry) and element upgrade factors applied include: CB: Yield: 85%; Fe upgrade: 1.029, CC: Yield: 83%; Fe upgrade: 1.023 Potentially deleterious elements are managed by blending of feed from different pits and between sites to ensure individual blended products meet sales specifications. The Firetail OPF at Solomon is a "dry" plant and ore is not beneficiated. The Kings OPF beneficiates CID feed with lesser quantities of DID and BID. Beneficiation performance is based on regression analysis of testwork results for discrete mineralisation types. Typical overall upgrade performance: Kings OPF: Yield: 83%; Fe upgrade: 1.032, The Ore Reserve honours both chemical and physical properties required to meet sales requirements. Physical properties are achieved by texture blending and OPF operating settings (size distributions).
Environmental	The CB and CC mines and associated infrastructure were initially approved under the *Iron Ore (FMG Chichester Pty Ltd) Agreement Act 2006* (State Agreement) per CB Ministerial Statement 721 and CC Ministerial Statement 707 and subsequent amendments. Scope of these approvals included mine pits, ore processing facilities, tailings storage facilities, above ground landforms, rail, conveyors, camps, roads, water abstraction and injection infrastructure and other infrastructure associated with mining. Changes relative to these primary approvals are subject to assessment by both State and Commonwealth entities including the WA Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and other State authorities and the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC). Operating licences (L8199/32007/2 for CB and L8454/2010/1 for CC) and various Works Approvals issued by the WA Department of Environment and Regulation (DER) are in place for both sites The Solomon project was referred to the EPA under Part IV of the Environmental Protection Act (EP Act) in July 2010 and State ministerial approval was granted in April 2011 subject to the conditions of Ministerial Statement (MS) 862. Subsequent project amendments to MS 862 addressed an increase to the railway footprint (2011) and additional bore field clearing (2013). The project was also assessed and approved by the Commonwealth Department of the Environment (DoE) under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity and Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). The Solomon project is also subject to regulation by the DER through Part V of the EP Act and Fortescue holds a number of Works Approvals and a Licence for the site.

Criteria	Commentary
	Construction of the mine(s) and associated infrastructure has been the subject of assessment and approval by way of Mining Proposals as required under Section 82A(2) of the Mining Act 1978 administered by the Department of Mines and Petroleum. Fortescue also holds a number of licences under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 for the abstraction of groundwater. Future amendments to existing approvals and licences will be sought on a routine basis as more information is gathered during the course of normal mining and processing operations.
Infrastructure	All mine sites are well established with all required infrastructure and services already in place. As the centre of gravity of ore mining operations move further away from existing OPF's, additional remote crushing and ore conveying facilities and associated infrastructure may be established on an as-needed basis to offset higher ore haulage costs.
Costs	The majority of planned capital costs to support operations are sunk. Future capital costs, including sustaining capital are subject to normal annual budget financial analysis standards. Operating costs are derived based on operating history and executed contract agreements, where applicable. No penalties are allowed for deleterious elements based on operating history and the ability to blend between various sites to achieve the specification outcomes Forecast metal prices and exchange rates are based on analysis of internal and external sources. Rail freight and port handling costs are internal costs and are forecast based on operating history. Sea freight rates are forecast based on operating history. OPF treatment costs are based on contract rates or operating history. An iron ore fines royalty of 7% is payable for non-beneficiated product. For that portion of OPF product that meets the beneficiation criterion the lower royalty of 5% is allowed. No private royalties are payable.
Revenue factors	The individual Cloudbreak, Christmas Creek and Firetail Bedded Iron Deposit (BID) OPF products are blended at the port to create Fortescue Blend (FB) and Super Special Fines (SS). Selling prices for these products is determined based on Fe content, referenced to the 62% Fe benchmark price. The Kings OPF primarily treats Channel Iron Deposit (CID) plus minor detrital and bedded (DID and BID) ore to produce Kings (KCID) and Pilbara (PCID) CID products. Forecast sales prices and discounts used to determine Reserves consider market prices for equivalent products, value-in-use assessment plus global industry capacity and consumption trends. The forward price profile is commercially sensitive and is not disclosed.
Market assessment	The majority of current and future FMG iron ore sales are expected to be to Chinese customers with an increasing proportion to other Asian customers. Demand in this market is driven by internal consumption, with further support expected during periods of lower prices by a slowdown in expensive local ore supply. Fortescue has demonstrated it can compete successfully with other suppliers and adapt products to match changing market requirements.
Economic	Economic analysis is focussed on discounted cash flow assessment of the Net Present Value (NPV). NPV range analysis is carried out using a simulation approach for P90, P50 and P10 cases. These sensitivity analyses demonstrate that the Ore Reserves meet the required internal Fortescue investment criterion and deliver positive NPV outcomes. The details of the economic inputs are commercially sensitive and are not disclosed.
Social	The Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek project areas are within the external boundaries of the Nyiyaparli, Palyku and Wunna Nyiyaparli registered native title claims. In 2005, Fortescue entered into comprehensive Land Access Agreements (LAA) with the Nyiyaparli and Palyku traditional owners. The LAA's facilitate the certain grant of all required Fortescue tenure and related approvals. In consideration, Fortescue provides the traditional owners with: training, employment, business opportunity, and consultation on a range of project–related matters including regular on-country meetings, comprehensive Aboriginal heritage identification and

Criteria	Commentary
	management procedures, and cash compensation. The Wunna Nyiyaparli native title claim was registered in 2013. Its boundaries overlap a small portion of the Nyiyaparli People's native title claim and covers precisely the area described by the Roy Hill pastoral lease. While Fortescue is not optimistic of entering into an agreement with the overlapping claim, it has secured all tenure required to access and develop the Chichester Resource and Reserve through the processes provided under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and is confident that this will continue into the future. The Solomon project area is within the external boundaries of the Eastern Guruma and Yindjibarndi registered native title claims. In 2009, Fortescue entered into a comprehensive Land Access Agreement (LAA) with the Eastern Guruma traditional owners. The LAA facilitates the certain grant of all required Fortescue tenure and related approvals. In consideration, Fortescue provides the Eastern Guruma People with training, employment, business opportunity, consultation on a range of project–related matters including regular on-country meetings, comprehensive Aboriginal heritage identification and management procedures, and cash compensation. Fortescue has developed an excellent working relationship with the majority of the Yindjibarndi People through their Wirlu-Murra Yindjjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation (WMYAC). In partnership with the WMYAC Fortescue has delivered significant training, employment, business development opportunity to Yindjibarndi people and the highest levels of heritage protection to areas identified as being important to Yindjibarndi People. Fortescue has secured all tenure required to access and develop the Solomon Resource and Reserve through the processes provided under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth), and is confident that this will continue into the future.
Other	Approvals status is addressed under the environmental section. There are reasonable grounds to assume that required Government approvals will continue to be granted within the timeframes anticipated in the mine schedules supporting the Ore Reserve reporting. There are no material legal agreements or marketing agreements that are anticipated to impact on the Ore Reserve.
Classification	Proven Ore Reserves stated are all derived from Measured mineral resources. The majority of Measured Resource and Proved Reserve is located in areas that have been infill drilled on a close-spaced 25m x 25m grade control (GC) pattern. Probable Ore Reserves are all derived from Indicated Mineral Resources. No Measured mineral resource is downgraded to a Probable Ore Reserve. The Competent Person agrees that the classification properly represents the risk associated with the Ore Reserve estimate.
Audits or reviews	No external audits of the Ore Reserves have been performed. The internal Fortescue Ore Reserve process includes progressive technical peer review and is a sub-set of the annual life of mine (LOM) planning process. It is also subject to quarterly review and approval by the Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC), plus an ongoing internal audit process set by the ARMC and managed by KPMG. An Ore Reserve audit was completed in 2011 and was also considered as a sub-set of a life of mine planning audit carried out in 2013. All actions identified in these audits have been completed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	The Fortescue Chichester sites have been active for a number of years at high mining and processing rates with production data collected and reconciled against Reserve model predictions. The reconciliation data is used to measure against and, when necessary, recalibrate the mining models that the Reserves are estimated from. The direct reconciliation supersedes and is superior to any theoretical procedures that might be used to assess confidence for Reserves that have no production history. Initial assessment of reconciliation performance at Solomon (Firetail BID mining and processing) indicates that planned tonnage and quality outcomes are being met. CID mining and processing at the Kings deposit has just commenced so no operating data is available.

Attachment 2

Magnetite Mineral Resource

Iron Bridge Project: JORC Table 1

North Star and Glacier Valley Deposits

Introduction

An updated Mineral Resource estimate has been produced for the Iron Bridge Project, incorporating the North Star and Glacier Valley deposits, following the completion of an additional 212 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes totaling 24,332.2m.

Drilling activity has been carried out in conjunction with the Stage 1 Mine Development, and ongoing Feasibility Studies.

The operation is a Joint Venture between FMG Iron Bridge (69%) and Formosa Steel Iron Bridge (31%), and covers granted mining leases M45/1226 (North Star) and M45/1244 (Glacier Valley).

The Mineral Resource Estimate is reported in compliance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012). Only Mineral Resources are being reported, including material in the Measured, Indicated and Inferred Categories.

Project Location

The project area is located approximately 110 km south of the town of Port Hedland in the Pilbara region of Western Australia (Figure 1), where FMG's port facility is located. The project is also located within 25km of the existing FMG rail line.

Access to the project region is via the Great Northern Highway sealed road southerly from Port Hedland, and then via well maintained gravel roads to the Project area. Currently Stage 1 mine development is under construction at North Star with target production of 10Mt per annum ROM feed and 1.7 to 2.0Mt of magnetite concentrate, targeting high grade (66%+ Fe) blast furnace grade pellet feed.

Geology

The project lies within the northern part of the Pilbara Craton, which is an Archaean Granite-Greenstone Terrane (2940-3515Ma). The magnetite resources are hosted by Banded Iron Formations (BIF's) in the Pincunah Member of the Soanesville Group which forms large north-south trending arcuate strike ridges up to 400m wide. Drilling has established resource continuity to a depth of more than 500m over a strike length of more than 12 km. The main mineralised zone is sub-vertical, dipping at a high angle to the West. There are two main areas of focus within the project, North Star, and to the south, Glacier Valley (Figure 2).

Data

Data used for Resource Estimation is largely derived from RC drilling, using boosted high pressure air and cone splitters to maximise sample recovery and integrity. Diamond drill holes have also been drilled to provide geological control on RC drill hole logging, as well as metallurgical and geotechnical samples.

RC drilling at North Star has been completed to a 25m x 25m pattern in the Stage 1 mining area, with 50m x 50m spacing in the main South Core domain. Other areas generally have broader 200m x 100m spacing with 400m x 100m towards the Northern extremities of the Project.

Drilling at Glacier Valley is more broadly spaced at 200m x 100m with the extremities at 400m x 100m, and a small area of infill at 100m x 100m. Drilling has confirmed the continuity of the BIF and mineralisation to depths of 450m below surface.

All data is logged electronically to ensure data integrity and protection, and FMG follows stringent QAQC procedures in data handling and testing, including validation of drill hole coordinates, assay samples and lab standards, field duplicates, twin holes, and round robin laboratory audits. To date, no issues of sample bias or assay precision or accuracy have been encountered.

The Mineral Resource estimate includes all validated drill holes and available assay data that has passed QAQC checks. Stratigraphy and mineralisation domains have been produced from geological mapping and drill hole logging, and validated by geochemical data and geophysical down-hole logging data.

Figure 1 – Iron Bridge Project Location Map

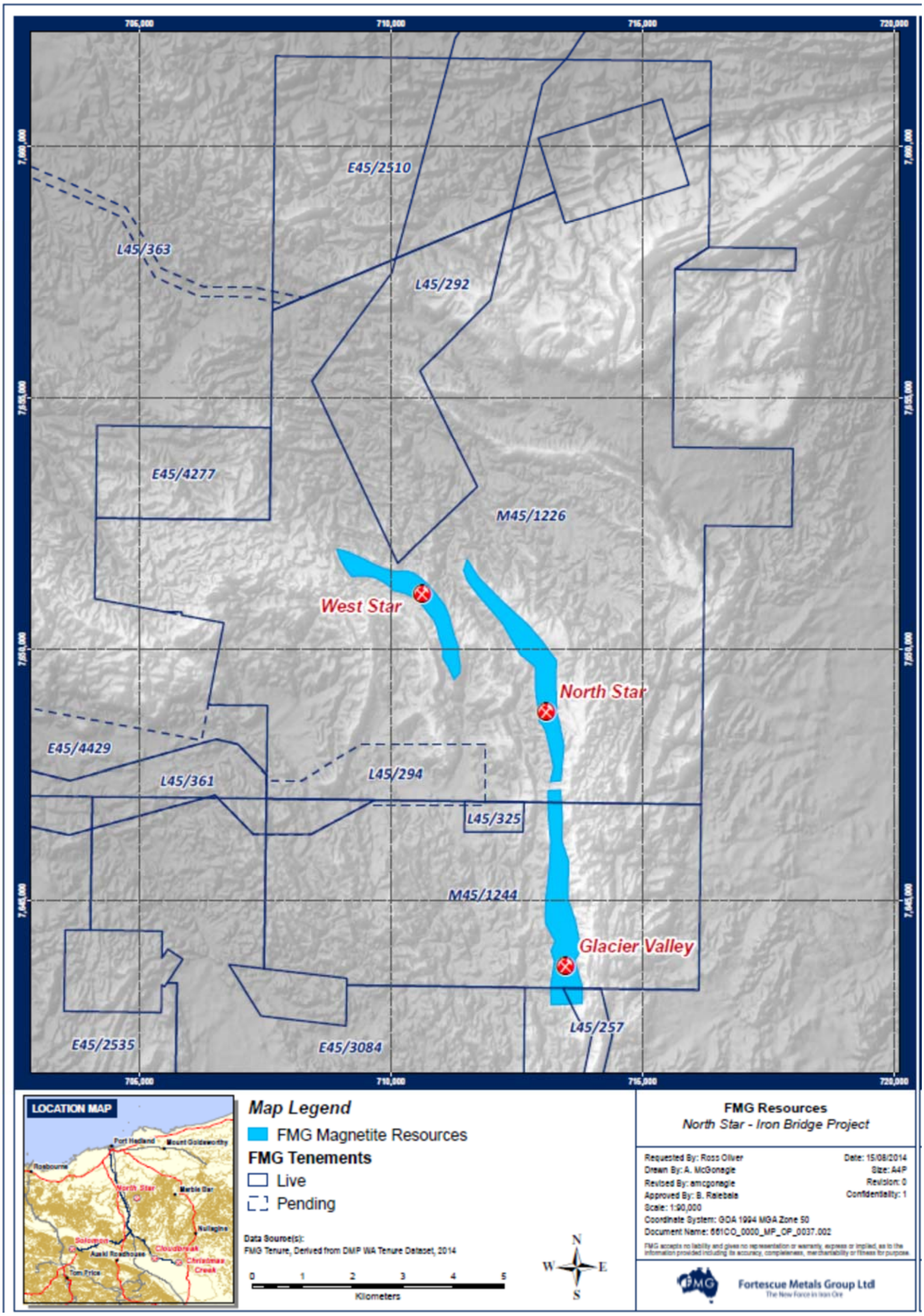


Figure 2 – Deposit Location and Tenements

Resource Estimation

The primary data estimated initially is Mass Recovery, which is a combination of Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) composite data and downhole geophysical measurement of Magnetic Susceptibility (MagSus).

The geological interpretation has been used to guide the definition of mineralisation domains, which are based on an Ordinary Kriging Indicator estimate of Mass Recovery. The central part of North Star has a wide, clearly defined higher grade core of magnetite mineralisation, with multiple, less continuous lenses in the footwall and hangingwall. Areas to the north and south, and Glacier Valley, tend to have a less well-developed core, but several quite continuous magnetite zones.

Logging of weathering and geochemistry have been used in combination to define a sub-horizontal Oxide domain, with Fresh material below.

Only data in each mineralised domain is used to estimate that domain. Search ellipse orientations are based on a combination of variography and drill spacing. An unfolding methodology based on the geological interpretation was used to account for variations in dip and strike.

Search ellipse dimensions varied depending on drill hole spacing and were also related to anisotropy observed in the variography.

A multiple search pass strategy was adopted, whereby the search was expanded if a first search failed to find enough samples to estimate blocks. In the first search pass, a minimum of eight composites and two drill holes was required to estimate a block, with relaxed parameters in the expanded second search.

The standard suite of iron ore XRF analyses has also been estimated as both in-situ head grades and recovered concentrate grades.

Parent block size varied depending on drill hole spacing.

Oxide domain (25m x25m spacing): 10m x 12.5m x 3m blocks (East, North, RL).

Measured and Indicated (Fresh) domains: 10m x 25m x 12m.

Inferred (Fresh) domains: 20m x 50m x 12m.

Tonnage estimates are based on dry bulk density values derived from physical measurements and down hole geophysical survey data.

A range of criteria has been considered in determining this classification including geological continuity, data quality, drill hole spacing and estimation properties such as number of informing data and kriging variance. Measured resources are based on close spaced drilling and no extrapolation. Indicated resources use limited extrapolation and are confined to areas with 200m x 100m drill spacing or better. Inferred resources are based on wider drill spacing and/or areas extrapolated at depth.

Typical plan and section of Mass Recovery in the resource model are illustrated in Figure 3.

Mineral Resource Statement

Drilling and re-estimation of the North Star deposit has confirmed the tonnage of higher confidence Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource, which can potentially be converted to an Ore Reserve, at an improved Mass Recovery. Peripheral Inferred mineralisation contained in the prior estimate has been re-assessed based on the improved understanding of the mineralisation controls and continuity. As a result, the tonnage of low mass recovery, Inferred mineralisation in the hangingwall and footwall has been reduced with a corresponding significant increase in Mass Recovery.

The Glacier Valley estimate was also updated using the available data, including the improved understanding of mineralisation continuity and controls. The 2014 Glacier Valley estimate remains wholly Inferred, with the tonnage increased by 24%, at a better Mass Recovery (2013 Mass Recovery based on MagSus correlation).

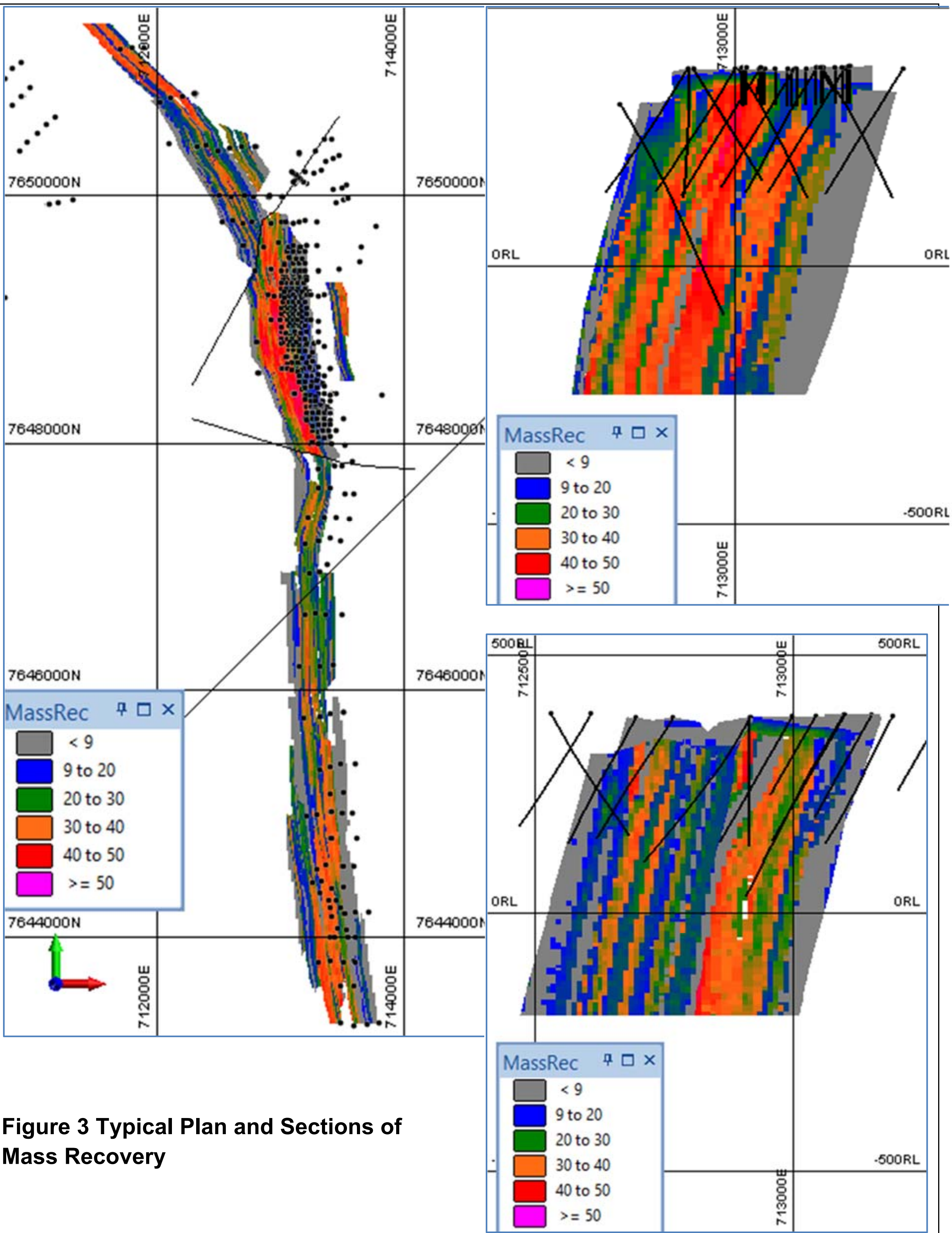


Figure 3 Typical Plan and Sections of Mass Recovery

Magnetite Mineral Resources

	Magnetite Mineral Resources - as at 30 June 2014					Magnetite Mineral Resources - as at 30 June 2013				
Category	In-situ Tonnes (mt)	Mass Recovery%	Iron Fe%	Silica SiO2%	Alumina Al2O3%	In-situ Tonnes (mt)	Mass Recovery%	Iron Fe%	Silica SiO2%	Alumina Al2O3%
North Star (60.72% Fortescue)										
Measured	44	27.2	32.2	39.8	2.0					
Indicated	679	28.0	32.2	39.6	1.9	721	25.1	31.9	40.0	2.0
Inferred	1,926	23.4	30.6	40.9	2.5	2,847	19.1	29.1	41.8	2.9
Total	2,648	24.6	31.0	40.6	2.3	3,568	20.3	29.6	41.5	2.7
Glacier Valley (60.72% Fortescue)										
Measured										
Indicated										
Inferred	2,028	23.5	32.8	38.7	1.6	1,637	-	32.2	38.9	1.7
Total	2,028	23.5	32.8	38.7	1.6	1,637	-	32.2	38.9	1.7
Total Magnetite Mineral Resource										
Measured	44	27.2	32.2	39.8	2.0					
Indicated	679	28.0	32.2	39.6	1.9	721	25.1	31.9	40.0	2.0
Inferred	3,953	23.5	31.7	39.8	2.1	4,484	-	30.2	40.8	2.5
Total	4,676	24.2	31.8	39.8	2.0	5,205	-	30.5	40.7	2.4

a) Magnetite Mineral Resource estimates, including the North Star and Glacier Valley deposits, are reported according to JORC 2012 standards
b) All reporting is based on Mass Recovery expressed as a 9% Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) cut-off.
c) Average concentrate quality based on DTR test results at a 53 micron grind size is ≥66% Fe and ≤6% silica.

Competent Person Statement

The detail in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Lynn Widenbar, an independent consultant.

Mr Widenbar is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience relevant to the type of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.

Mr Widenbar has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	432 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes (58,118.1 m), producing 35,489 drill chip samples, have been analysed, taken at 2m intervals down the drill hole, and this sampling was from top to bottom of the drill hole. Sample weights of 3-5kg were sent to the laboratories for standard Fe suite analysis. Laboratories used for this work have been Ultra Trace and Bureau Veritas. Diamond core drill holes have not been systematically assayed, instead being subject to bulk sample metallurgical test work. 10,505 DTR assay samples made from 2m and 4m composites of the 2m RC chip samples in the magnetite mineralization zones have been used in the model. DTR (Davis Tube Recovery) analysis was carried out using the Povey method, with grinding to a nominal -53 micron grind size with p80 of 35 microns, and concentrates and tails were assayed by XRF to establish elemental abundances and metal concentrations. DTR assay work was conducted at Spectrolab in Geraldton, and Bureau Veritas in Perth. The 2m RC samples were dried and crushed to 3.35mm and sub-sampled with one 150g sub-sample used for standard XRF sample on the 2m interval, and a second 150g sub-sample taken and composited with an adjacent sample for DTR analysis and controlled Povey method pulsed pulverising to a nominal p100 of 53 microns for DTR and sizing analysis. Rig duplicates and Industry lab standards were included in each sample submission for checking lab and rig sampling QAQC. Results for standards and duplicates are analysed using AcQuire software and proprietary statistical software programs, for precision and accuracy checks of laboratory processes and possible sampling bias. Samples outside of acceptable tolerances are rejected, and rig duplicates which are highly variable are re-assayed and where the variability is unacceptable the entire batch may be rejected. A number of metallurgical samples were taken from DD core for analysis of rock properties and comminution characteristics.
Drilling techniques	RC drilling was carried out using Schramm T685W drill rigs with boosted high pressure air capacity to maximize sample quality and recovery. McKay Drilling Pty Ltd have been contracted to carry out the RC Drilling. The drill hole diameter is approximately 140mm, and uses standard facing sampling hammer. Holes were drilled according to target and were drilled with azimuth 090 or 270, and dip -60, and for shallower infill pit drilling vertical holes were drilled. PQ3 Diamond drilling (DD) was also carried out for metallurgical sampling and geotechnical investigation and Core Drilling Services have been used for diamond drilling work using a UDR 200 rig. These drill holes were orientated according to target and all core was drilled with some degree of dip and has been orientated by site geologists and geologically logged and structurally/geotechnically logged prior to being used for metallurgical test work.
Drill sample recovery	RC sampling is monitored by rig geologists at all times, and sample logging includes an estimate of chip percentage as a measure of sample return and quality, and the amount of sample recovered for each 2m of drilling is also assessed for significant variations in sample quantity. Any large fluctuations in sample quantity is discussed with the drillers and continuously monitored. Rig duplicates are used to assess any sample bias which may result from rig sampling methods. Results of duplicate assays show some variation in elemental abundance between primary and duplicates samples, but the variability is random and cannot be attributed to rig sampling methods. Samples with high variance are rejected from the database if the variance is limited to a minor number of elements, and the entire batch maybe rejected if the rig duplicate results are outside of acceptable limits. Where this occurs the lab is requested to re-analyse the samples. RC drilling is carried out with the use of boosted high pressure air to maximise sample quality and quantity. Analysis of sample duplicates shows that sample size is not a factor in assay quality. Diamond core is logged by geologists and the recovery of core recorded.

Criteria	Commentary
Logging	Trained geologists with experience in iron ore and magnetite mineralisation have been employed to perform the geological logging of RC chip samples. Geological logs are recorded for each 2m sample interval. Logging is both quantitative and qualitative with measurement of mineral and lithological abundances, as well as recording physical properties of grain size and shape, recovery, moisture level, and some general properties derived from rig performance (hard slow drilling, easy drilling, difficult sampling due to clay etc).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Diamond core is not used for systematic sample assay, but is used for metallurgical test work including DTR and ore processing test work, as well as comminution and rock property characterization. RC sampling is carried out using cone splitters on the rig. Two samples are taken for each 2m of drilling, one is dedicated to assay work and one is reserved if required for QAQC or additional test work. Sample size is monitored by rig geologists for inconsistency, as is cyclone cleaning and sampling by drill crews. Samples collected from the cone splitter are equivalent to approximately 6-7% of the total sample for each 2m interval. Cone splitters are the preferred rig sampling splitter and provide a good quality sample in both dry and wet. Drilling is generally dry with very little ground water encountered, and only sufficient water for dust suppression is injected in drilling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	All RC samples were assayed at either Ultra Trace or Bureau Veritas (with Ultra Trace doing the actual XRF analysis), and these are NATA accredited laboratories. Fortescue carries out blind audits of all laboratories for comparison of assay results, and Ultra Trace has demonstrated acceptable results in these tests. Both a standard and extended Fe suite has been used, with the extended suite used in post 2012 sample assays. The following elements have been assayed and are recorded within the block model: Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, MnO/Mn, MgO, CaO, TiO_2, Na_2O, S, K_2O, As, Ba, Cl, Co, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Sn, Sr, V, Zn, Zr, FeO, Satmagan/magnasat (Fe_3O_4), and three LOI's at 371ºC, 650ºC, and 1000oC, plus total LOI. DTR concentrate and tails samples collected from Davis Tube process, and then assayed using XRF, and reported analyses include all of the above listed elements for each of concentrate grades and tailings grades. Concentrate grades are not available from low grade areas where there is insufficient sample recovered during the DTR for XRF analysis. Additional data reported for DTR assays includes, concentrate grade (weight%) tails grade (weight%), sizing analyses, p100 weights for each pass of pulverizing, as well as the overall p80 sizing Rig duplicates are taken every 30 samples, and a laboratory standard or FMG coarse reference standard is included for each sample batch (approximately 1 per 100 samples). FMG CRM standards have not been used in the assay work in 2014 due to lack of suitable standard material. A replacement standard is being prepared. Each laboratory also carries out internal checks and sample assays, including the use of standards. Results for these standards and duplicates are statistically validated as part of the QAQC of. assay results. Early drilling at both North Star and Glacier Valley not did have systematic DTR sampling composites analysed. A measure of DTR recovery or mass recovery is calculated for these intervals based on magnetic susceptibility measurements and Satmagan assay values, to infill where DTR assay data is not available. The DTR MagSus relationship has been updated with additional data as part of the 2014 Mineral Resource Estimate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Drill logging is validated against assay data and geophysical signals to verify intersections and interpretations by site geologists. Senior geologists then review the intersections and drilling in cross-section and 3D to verify targets and drilling effectiveness. DD holes are used as twin holes across the mineralisation to verify geological logging, and provide samples for petrographic and XRD work for mineral identification, and mineralisation characteristics. Data is logged into Toughbooks on the rig then directly loaded into an AcQuire database to avoid

Criteria	Commentary
	transcription error. There is no adjustment to assay data.
Location of data points	Down Under Surveys (DUS) were commissioned to pick up all drill collars to DGPS accuracy of 3cm Easting and Northing, and 5cm in elevation. Coordinates are given in Map Grid Australia format (GDA94) and heights are given in Australian Height Datum. The area lies within UTM Zone 50. Drill holes with a down hole gyro survey using gyro-smart tools has been carried out by DUS and Pilbara Wireline Services, to verify dip and azimuth of drilled holes.
Data spacing and distribution	Drill hole spacing for the Mineral Resource Estimate varies from 25m x 25m in the Stage 1 mining area of North Star, to 50m x 50m in the remainder of the central part of North Star. In the north of North Star drill spacing is 200m x 100m to 400m x 50m. In the south of North Star drill spacing is 200m x 100m. In Glacier Valley, drill; spacing varies from 50m x 50m in a very limited area to typically 200m x 100m, with some areas of 400m x 100m. The Mineral Resource Estimate includes material in the Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories and the classification is considered to reflect the confidence in the continuity of geology and mineralisation. 2m drill hole samples have been composited to 4m for DTR analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The structure of the mineralisation is sub-vertical with an overall dip to the west of 70-80º and drill holes have been drilled at angles (-60º) which allow transection through the strata even at low angles to reduce the risk of bias. Check drilling in opposite directions is carried out to ensure there is a comparison of cross strata variability to assess any potential sampling bias. Analyses of drill core structures is also carried out to assess the attitude of the geological units to guard against significant down hole sample bias.
Sample security	Sampling and sample security is in accordance with FMG standard procedures. Samples are delivered from site to Linfox distribution Centre for dispatch to the assay laboratory, and samples are tracked during this process. Sample tracking is based on sample ID and this is monitored from drill site to laboratory via the AcQuire database. Upon receipt of a sample dispatch at the laboratory, a sample quality check and inventory check is carried out and any missing or damaged samples is communicated and this is then investigated and reconciled prior to sample processing.
Audits or reviews	No external sampling audit has been carried out for this work on this Project.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The North Star Resources are contained within granted Mining Lease M45/1226, The Glacier Valley resources are contained within granted Mining Lease M45/1244 Both tenements are held in held in Joint Venture between FMG Iron Bridge (69%) and Formosa Steel Iron Bridge (31%)
Exploration done by other parties	There is no material data from other parties used in this resource estimation.
Geology	Predominantly the mineralisation lies within the Pincunah Member, which is part of the Soanesville Group, which is part of the Pilbara Super Group in the East Pilbara Terrane. Regionally the rock sequence is dominated by mafic to andesitic volcanics and volcaniclastics, BIF's and terrigenous clastic sequences intruded by Archaean granitoids. In the project area the rocks have been tightly folded, having a general strike of north-south with a steep sub-vertical dip. The main zones of mineralisation at North Star and Glacier Valley is the Pincunah Member, which is comprised of sedimentary BIF with magnetite mineralisation, and which dips steeply to the west overall at approximately 70-80º. The lithologies of the BIF sequences show a significant siderite and stilpnomelane component, along with the chert and magnetite bands. No asbestiform minerals have been detected.
Drill hole Information	Exploration results are not being reported. Drill hole collar location information is provided in the Mineral Resource Estimation summary.
Data aggregation methods	Exploration results are not being reported. Compositing and other data aggregation methods are contained in the Mineral Resource Estimation summary.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Exploration results are not being reported. Use of intersection data is discussed in Section 3.
Diagrams	Exploration results are not being reported.
Balanced reporting	Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Exploration results are not being reported. All additional mapping, sampling and geophysical investigations relevant to the Mineral Resource Estimate are described in Section 3.
Further work	Drilling and metallurgical test work is continuing as part of ongoing feasibility programs. Mineralisation in the area of the Resource Estimate is well outlined, and covered by drilling, however there is potential for further resources to be reported in adjacent areas.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	RC drilling data is recorded on Toughbooks with project specific logging templates which capture the data in an AcQuire database. Validation of logging is carried out by programs within the AcQuire database, and a database administrator is employed to ensure that data is managed properly. Validation of logging in relation to cross sections and assays is carried out when all data has been received, and adjustments/corrections are made when required. Assay data is checked for QAQC within the AcQuire database to ensure that rig duplicates and lab standards are within acceptable certification tolerances. Anomalous assay results are also visually checked against geological sections. Downhole geophysical data is calibrated against dedicated calibration holes with reporting of calibration results on a weekly basis. Drill hole data is imported into Micromine 2014 (V15.0.0) mining software for further validation, including: • Checks for duplicate collars. • Checks for missing samples. • Checks for down hole from-to interval consistency. • Checks for overlapping samples. • Checks for samples beyond hole depth. • Checks for missing assays. • Checks for down-hole information beyond hole depth. • Checks for missing down-hole information. • Checks for missing or erroneous collar survey.
Site visits	The Competent Person has conducted a site visit, which included a review of the overall site and outcrops. RC and DD hole locations were visited and drilling activities viewed. Diamond core logging was reviewed on site and found to be competent. RC cuttings were viewed on the ground and found to be consistent with assaying and logging. The Competent Person has confirmed that all geological, logging work etc is carried out to a standard that will ensure the appropriate level if confidence in the resulting data and Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	The geological interpretation has been developed over several years, and this model has been independently evaluated, and the geological interpretation has been shown to be robust and consistent between all models. An Indicator Modelling method has been applied to provide an alternative domain definition, particularly in the hangingwall and footwall zones, which are difficult to interpret manually. The DTR composite data has been used to define indicators (Zero/one values) at a grade threshold of 5% DTR, to represent the broad magnetite mineralisation envelope, and 20% DTR to represent the core, or higher grade material. This methodology has confirmed and agrees with existing geological models of geology and mineralisation, both in area where a clear magnetite core occurs and in areas of thinner bands of alternating mineralised and unmineralised material. Logging of weathering and geochemistry have been used to define sub-horizontal Oxide domain, with Fresh material below.

Criteria	Commentary
Dimensions	North Star comprises three distinct mineralisation style areas, North, Central and South, which are separated by assumed fault zones. The Northern part of North Star extends approximately 2.4 km in strike length, 200m to 400m across strike and has been modelled to a vertical depth of approximately 600m. The Central part of North Star extends approximately 1.9 km in strike length, 400m across strike and has been modelled to a vertical depth of approximately 600m. The Southern part of North Star extends approximately 1 km in strike length, 200m across strike and has been modelled to a vertical depth of approximately 600m. Glacier Valley extends approximately 3.4 km in strike length, 200m to 300m across strike and has been modelled to a vertical depth of approximately 600m. Oxide mineralization extends from surface; fresh mineralization typically extends from approximately 50m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	DTR is sampled on a 4m composite basis. Assay data has been composited to 4m. Initial statistical analysis was carried out on a range DTR Indicators to provide geostatistical parameters for DTR Indicator domain modelling. Composite data was flagged with these domains and further statistical analysis was carried out to confirm the validity of these domains. Geostatistical analysis was carried out (using GeoAccess Professional software) on a domain basis, and generally produced robust variograms with a low nugget effect and long ranges along strike. Short ranges were generally observed across the mineralised structures. Down dip variograms were less robust largely due to vertical and high-angle drilling and the sub-vertical nature of the mineralisation. Variograms were in all cases sufficient to define kriging parameters for the Ordinary Kriging process used in generation of the block model. All estimation was carried out using Micromine 2014 (V15.0). Search ellipse orientations for the estimation are based on a combination of variography and drill spacing. An unfolding methodology based on the geological interpretation was used to account for variations in dip and strike. Search ellipse dimensions varied depending on drill hole spacing were related to anisotropy observed in the variography. A multiple search pass strategy was adopted, whereby the search was expanded if a first search failed to find enough samples to estimate blocks. In the first search pass, a minimum of eight composites and two drill holes was required to estimate a block, with relaxed parameters in the expanded second search. Only data in each mineralised indicator domain was used to estimate that domain. Analysis of the correlation of DTR with Magnetic Susceptibility (MagSus) data was carried out to develop a linear regression to convert MagSus to a DTR equivalent where no DTR data is available. No top cuts were applied. No assumptions were made about modelling of selective mining units. Mass Recovery (a combination of DTR and regressed MagSus) is the primary variable estimated within the domains defined by the DTR Indicator. The standard suite of iron ore XRF analyses has also been estimated as in-situ head grades. In addition, the DTR composite data set has been used to estimate recovered concentrate grades for the same suite of analyses. Parent block size varied depending on drill hole spacing. Oxide domain 25m x25m spacing : 10m x 12.5m x 3m blocks (East, North, RL) Measured and Indicated (Fresh) domains: 10m x 25m x 12m Inferred (Fresh) domains: 20m x 50m x 12m

Criteria	Commentary
	Modelling results have been compared to the previously published (2012) resource estimates and have produced lower tonnages but higher DTR grades. This is due to the exclusion of poorly-informed low grade material in the hangingwall and footwall and to improved variography resulting in smaller searches and less grade smoothing. Validation of the final resource has been carried out in a number of ways, including: • Drill Hole Section Comparison • Comparison by Mineralisation Zone • Swathe Plot Validation • Model versus Declustered Composites by Domain All modes of validation have produced acceptable results. As there has been no mining of ore material to date, no reconciliation data is available.
Moisture	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	The DTR cutoff grade used for Mineral Resource Reporting (currently 9% DTR) was determined by Whittle optimisation of the previous Resource Model, based on the V3 Feasibility study.
Mining factors or assumptions	Mining will be by conventional open pit methods. Mining dilution and ore loss are not included in the Mineral Resource Estimate. The cost estimation for economic evaluation of the mineralisation has been carried out in detail by industry experts and modelled during V3 Feasibility Studies. Independent assessment has been carried out by several joint venture partner organisations. Parameters and costs are also derived from FMG operational data and costs from existing operations within the Pilbara Region.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	Metallurgical test work and variability sampling for grade recovery and comminution work has been carried out at several different laboratories as well as independently by Joint Venture partners and product manufacturers and suppliers. Industry standard DTR sampling has been used as the basis for the Mineral Resource Estimate. Where DTR is not available, a regression based on DTR versus Magnetic Susceptibility has been used. Recovered concentrate grades have been estimated based on DTR results. Additional metallurgical test-work is planned to further define metallurgical parameters.
Environmental factors or assumptions	Approval for Stage 1 Mining of the North Star deposit has been granted. DMP have approved processing of the magnetite ores on site at North Star for an initial Stage 1 Mining operation, 10Mt per annum operation for dry mining and processing. Application has been made for wet processing, and is expected to be approved in the near future. FMG and its Joint Venture Partners are in the process of completing an updated feasibility study for a long term mining proposal. A Mining proposal for this Stage 2 of operations has been submitted, and has been assessed at PER level by EPA, and State Ministerial approval is expected in October 2014
Bulk density	The bulk density is determined from physical measurements using in-situ bulk density determination methods, and correlation to down hole geophysical survey data. Downhole geophysical density measurements are calibrated to caliper measurements of hole diameter to ensure the impact of cavities and other hole irregularities on the calculated density measurement are taken into account. Bulk densities used in the Mineral Resource Estimate are considered to be dry, and are: • Oxide 3.00 $t/m^{3.}$ • Fresh Main Core Mineralisation 3.40 t/m^3. • Fresh Footwall Mineralisation 3.20 t/m^3. • Fresh Hangingwall Mineralisation 3.10 t/m^3.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>The Mineral Resource has been classified in the Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories, in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

A range of criteria has been considered in determining this classification including:
• Geological continuity.
• Data quality.
• Drill hole spacing.
• Modelling techniques.

Estimation properties including search strategy, number of informing data, average distance of data from blocks and kriging output from the interpolation.

Measured Resources have no extrapolation.

Indicated Resources have a limited amount of extrapolation, based on geostatistical and geological continuity as observed in the data.

The limit of extrapolation of the Inferred classification in the more widely spaced areas of the deposits has been determined after review of continuity in closer spaced drilled areas and areas with deep drilling.

The Mineral Resource Classification reflects the views of the Competent Person.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audits or reviews</td><td>No independent audits or reviews have been carried out.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</td><td>Calculated accuracy and confidence in the Mineral Resource Estimate are not explicitly stated. However, relative accuracy is reflected in the resource classification, based on relative kriging variance output from the estimation algorithms.

A subjective qualitative risk analysis assessment has also been carried out, with the overall risk level varying from Low to High according to the resource classification. Overall the risk is considered to be Moderate.

The Measured and Indicated components of the Mineral Resource Estimate are considered to represent a local estimate as there is reasonable confidence in the location of mineralisation and waste domains.

Inferred components of the Mineral Resource Estimate are considered to be global in that there is less certainty, particularly at depth, of the precise nature and location of the mineralisation.

No production data is yet available for comparison.</td></tr>
</table>