

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23 May 2013

Maiden Indicated Mineral Resource at the Hamersley Iron Project

Indicated category: 42.6 Mt at 55.2% Fe (57.3% CaFe)

Total Mineral Resource: 343.2 Mt at 54.5% Fe (57.9% CaFe)

- **Infill drilling upgrades Hamersley Iron Project Mineral Resource to Indicated and Inferred categories, reflecting increased confidence of continuity**
- **Indicated category: 42.6 Mt at 55.2% Fe (57.3% CaFe)**
Inferred category: 300.6 Mt at 54.5% Fe (58.0% CaFe)
Total Resource: 343.2 Mt at 54.5% Fe (57.9% CaFe)
- **Indicated portion of resource is located at shallow depth and provides an early pathway to production of DSO**
- **Winmar to focus project development on the Indicated portion of resource with Pre-Feasibility studies and Infrastructure discussions underway**

Winmar Resources Limited (ASX: WFE) (Winmar) is pleased to announce a maiden Indicated Mineral Resource at the Hamersley Iron Project (HIP), located approximately 50km north-northeast of Tom Price in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

The Indicated Mineral Resource estimate is **42.6 Mt at 55.2% Fe (57.3% CaFe)** and was calculated by independent mining technology consultants RungePincockMinarco Limited (ASX: RUL) (Runge).

The new Global Mineral Resource estimate is **343.2 Mt at 54.5% Fe (57.9% CaFe)**. The Resource remains open in several areas, particularly to the north.

Project Development Plans

The upgrade of the Mineral Resource to an Indicated category provides Winmar with the impetus to re-start Pre-Feasibility studies including: Scoping Studies; Mine Economic studies; Environmental studies and approvals; and, Native Title negotiations.

Discussions are underway with multiple parties to identify and collaborate on strategic infrastructure solutions in line with the project's development plan. Both road and rail opportunities are being pursued with associated port opportunities.

Mineral Resource specifications

The Indicated Mineral Resource comprises shallow high-grade Channel Iron Deposit (CID) material in the southwest of the project area, targeted by infill drilling during October 2012. This zone will be the initial focus of Winmar's development plans and may provide an early pathway to Direct Shipping Ore (DSO).

Key parts of the Mineral Resource Report are appended to this announcement and the Mineral Resource estimate is summarised below in Table 1. The Mineral Resource estimate complies with recommendations in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2004) by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC).

Table 1: Winmar Deposit May 2013 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Mineral Resource	Mineralisation Type	Tonnes Mt	Fe %	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	P %	LOI %	CaFe %
Indicated	Channel (CID)*	42.6	55.2	10.9	5.5	0.04	3.6	57.3
Inferred	Detrital (DID)#	24.3	46.4	24.8	5.2	0.03	2.5	47.6
	Channel (CID)*	276.3	55.3	9.7	4.4	0.04	6.3	58.9
Total		343.2	54.5	10.9	4.6	0.04	5.7	57.9

NB: Calcined Fe (CaFe) calculated by the formula $CaFe\% = [(Fe\%)/(100-LOI_{1000})]*100$

DID reported at a 40% Fe Cut-off grade. * CID reported at a 52% Fe Cut-off grade.

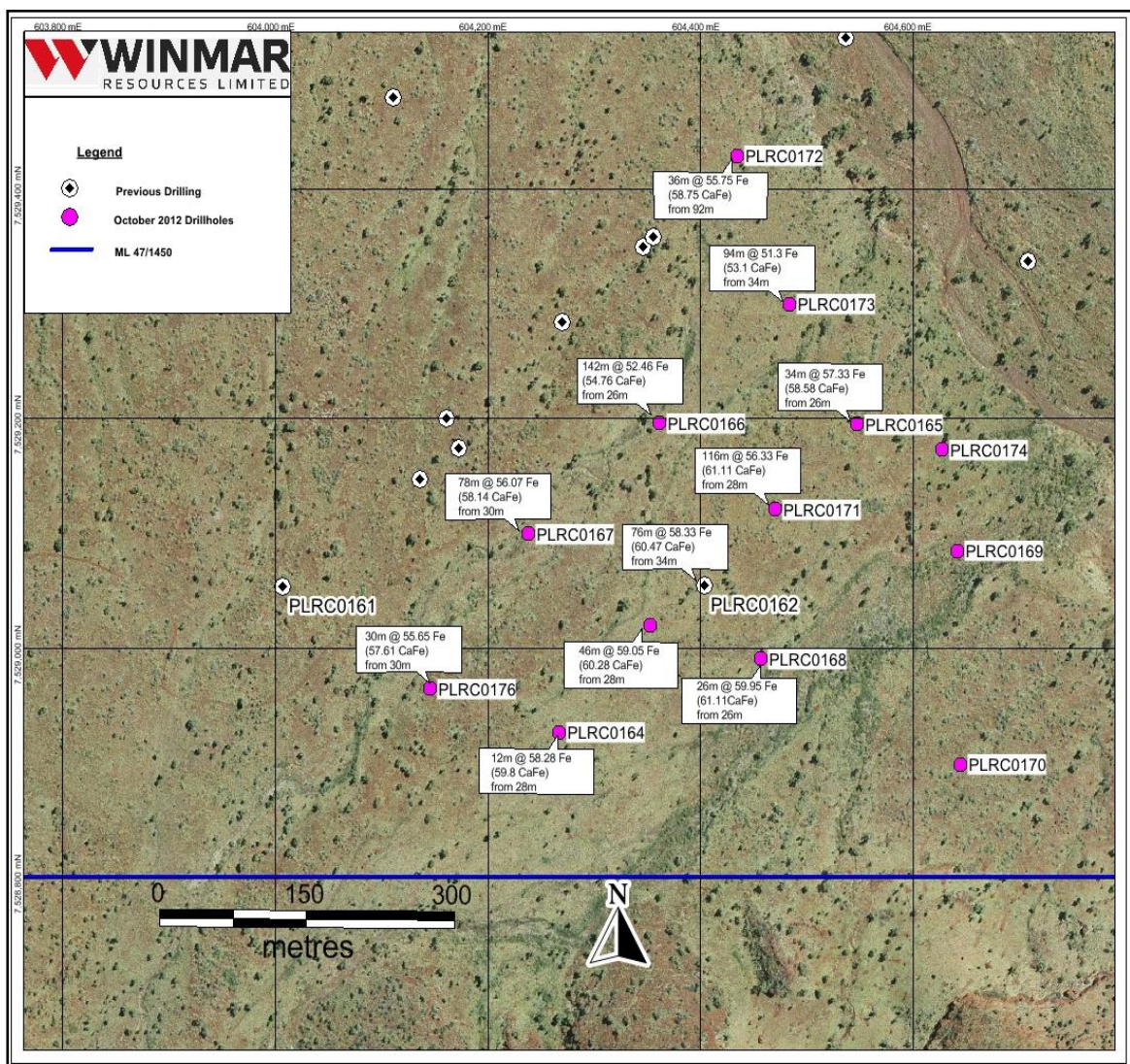
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Background to new Mineral Resource estimate

A 13 hole, 1422 m RC drill program was completed by Winmar in October 2012, targeting an outstanding high grade intercept of 74 m at 59.15% Fe (60.47% CaFe) from 28 m in PLRC0162 within a CID zone of 102 m thickness. The average depth of this drilling program was approximately 100 m, with initial drill spacing 100 m by 125 m (see Figures 1 and 2).

Runge was commissioned to prepare the new Mineral Resource estimate, incorporating all drilling results from the project to date.

Figure 1: Location of new significant intercepts from October 2012 drill program



About the Hamersley Iron Project

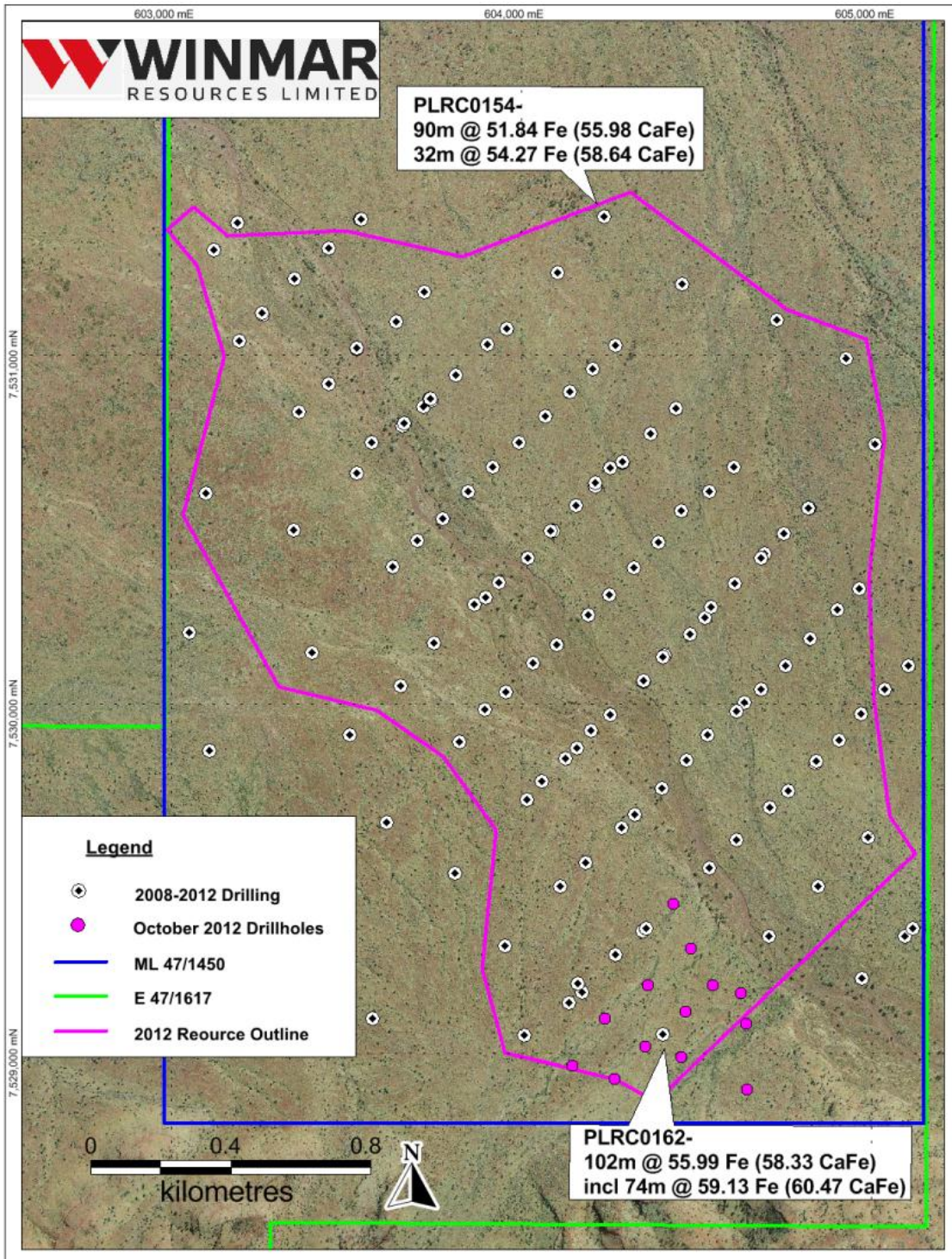
The Hamersley Iron Project is located in the Tom Price Region of the Pilbara, in close proximity to Fortescue Metals' (ASX: FMG) Solomon project and Rio Tinto's (ASX: RIO) Marandoo and Brockman mines.

The Winmar deposit includes both Channel Iron Deposit (CID) and Detrital Iron Deposit (DID) styles of iron mineralisation. The CID is a coherent body at least 2.0 km by 2.5 km in area and, in the southwest, is overlain by Detrital Iron Deposit (DID) mineralisation comprising unconsolidated detrital material (see Figures 3,4, and 5).

The mineralisation remains open in several directions, particularly to the north. For example, the most northerly hole (PLRC0154 – see figure 2) intersected 90 m at 51.63% Fe (55.98% CaFe). Other significant intercepts occur at the southwest of the drilled area.

Winmar recently satisfied the expenditure requirements of its Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement with Cazaly Iron Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cazaly Resource (ASX: CAZ), for the Hamersley Iron Project (E47/1617). The joint venture between Winmar and Cazaly was subsequently formed on 11 February 2013 with respective participating interests of the parties: Winmar 51% and Cazaly 49%. Winmar continues to manage the project.

Figure 2: October 2012 drilling focused on the shallow south west corner of the deposit



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Figure 3: Winmar Drilling and Resource Wireframes (Plan View) CID – Brown, DID - Blue

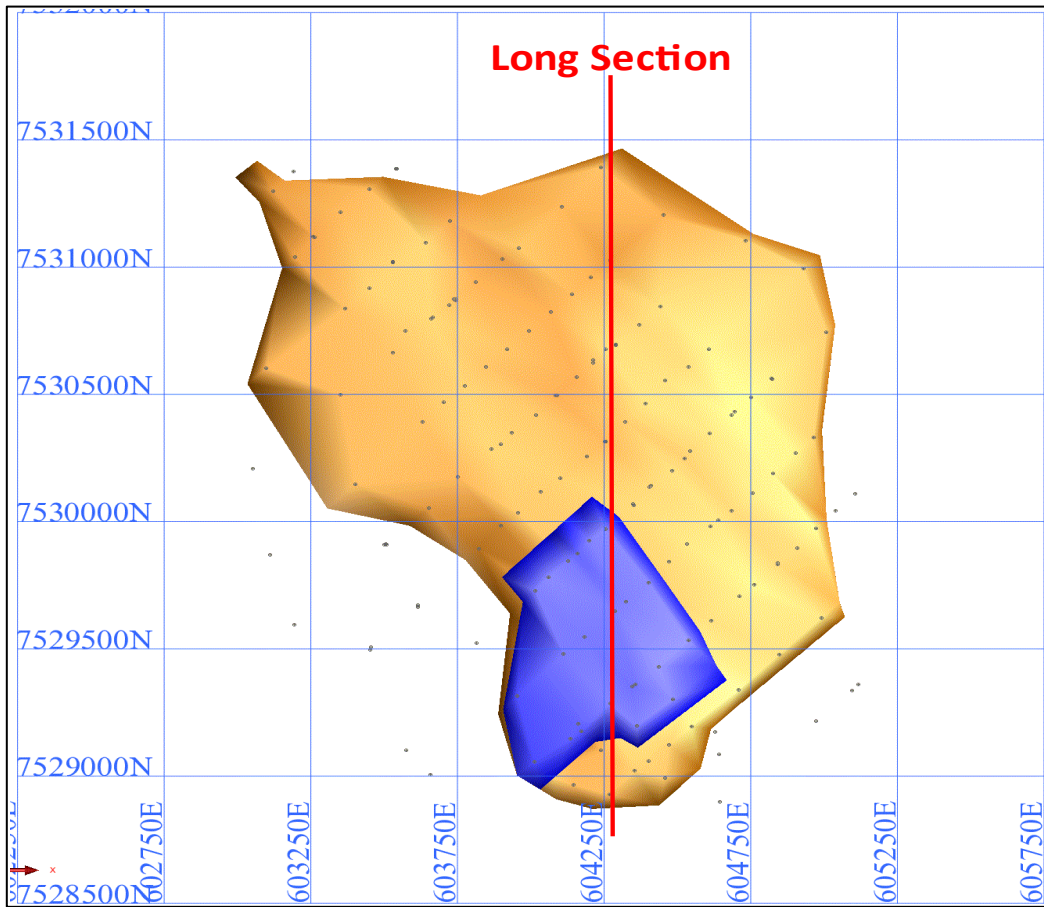


Figure 4: Oblique view of Drilling and Resource Wireframes

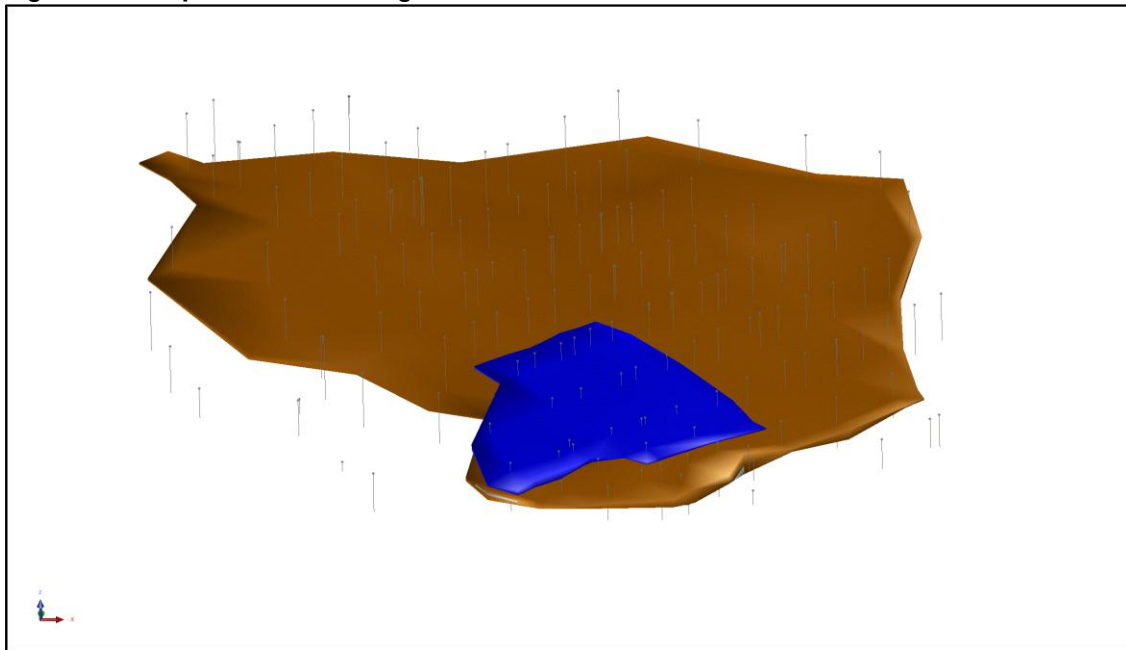
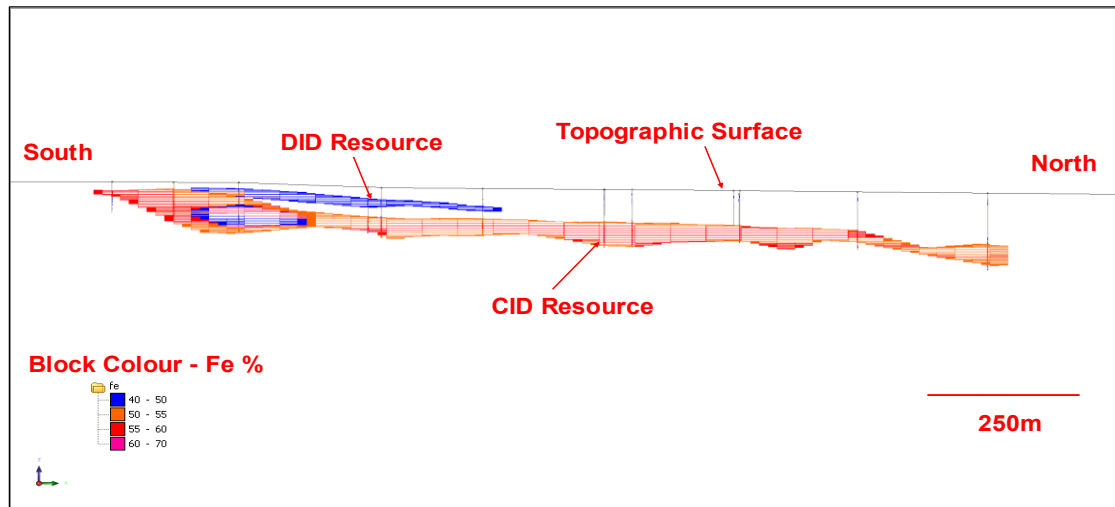


Figure 5: Long Section of Block Model



Ends

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Competent Persons:

The information in this document that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr D Jenkins and Mr S Searle.

Mr Jenkins is Principal Geologist of Terra Search and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Jenkins has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr Searle is a full time employee of RungePincocKMinarco Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Searle has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr Searle and Mr Jenkins consent to the inclusion of their names in the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-looking statements

This release may include forward-looking statements. These forward looking statements are based on management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events as of the time of the release of this document. Forward-looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are outside the control of Winmar Resources Limited that could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. Winmar Resources Limited makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release.

Investment decisions should not be made based on production estimates for the Pilbara Iron Ore Project. Financial viability to be confirmed following further Mineral Resource conversion, consideration of the Modifying Factors in the JORC Code and final feasibility studies.

Exploration Targets

Exploration Targets are reported according to Clause 18 of the JORC Code. This means that the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature and that considerable further exploration, particularly drilling, is necessary before any Identified Mineral Resource can be reported. It is uncertain if further exploration will lead to a larger, smaller or any Mineral Resource.

Appendix A: RungePincockMinarco Limited Resource Statement and Parameters

Winmar Deposit May 2013 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Type	Tonnes Mt	Fe %	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	P %	LOI %	CaFe %
Detrital (DID) [#]	24.3	46.4	24.8	5.2	0.03	2.5	47.6
Channel (CID) [*]	318.9	55.2	9.8	4.5	0.04	5.9	58.7
Total	343.2	54.5	10.9	4.6	0.04	5.7	57.9

NB: Calcined Fe (CaFe) calculated by the formula $CaFe\% = [(Fe\%)/(100-LOI_{1000})]*100$

[#] DID reported at a 40% Fe Cut-off grade. ^{*} CID reported at a 52% Fe Cut-off grade.

Class	Tonnes Mt	Fe %	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	P %	LOI %	CaFe %
Indicated	42.6	55.2	10.9	5.5	0.04	3.6	57.3
Inferred	300.6	54.5	10.9	4.4	0.04	6.0	58.0
Total	343.2	54.5	10.9	4.6	0.04	5.7	57.9

Note – Totals may differ due to rounding errors

The resource estimate was completed using the following parameters:

- The Winmar resource area extends over a strike length of 2,500m (from 7,528,880mN to 7,531,380mN) and includes the 230m vertical interval from 670mRL to 440mRL.
- Drill holes used in the resource estimate include 112 RC holes for a total of 5,245m within the resource wireframes. The complete database in the project area contains records for 165 drill holes for 22,383m of drilling. Drilling in 1998 was conducted by Robe, from 2008 to 2011 by CAZ and from 2012 by WFE.
- Holes in the Winmar area were drilled at approximately 100m intervals along 250m spaced northeast-southwest drill lines, with infill drilling at 125m spaced drill lines.
- A site visit was conducted in October 2012 by Shaun Searle (RPM) to review the project and deposit geology and verify drill hole collar locations.
- The drill holes were sampled at 2m intervals and were assayed for Fe, SiO₂, Al₂O₃, P, LOI and other elements in the 'Iron Suite' at Kalassay Laboratory in Perth for CAZ drilling and at Nagrom Laboratory in Perth for WFE drilling.
- QAQC analysis of drilling at Winmar was conducted by Terra Search. A review of results by RPM suggests that no bias is present in the data set and that the assay data is suitable for resource estimation.
- Drill hole collar positions have been surveyed using DGPS and recorded on MGA94, Zone 50 grid co-ordinate system, apart from holes drilled in 2013 that have yet to be surveyed.
- All drill holes are vertical. Drill holes have design azimuths and dips with no down hole surveys completed.

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- Wireframes of the mineralisation were constructed using cross sectional interpretations based on a 40% Fe cut-off grade for DID mineralisation and a 50% Fe cut-off grade for CID mineralisation. Internal waste envelopes were constructed within the CID envelopes for material below a nominal 50% Fe cut-off grade. In all cases a minimum down hole intercept length of 4m was adopted.
- Samples within the wireframes were composited to 2m intervals based on analysis of the sample lengths in the database. No high-grade cuts were applied.
- A Surpac block model was used for the estimate with a block size of 100m NS by 50m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 25m by 12.5m by 1.25m. No rotation was applied to the block model after examining drill hole spacing and grade variability along strike and across strike.
- OK grade interpolation used an oriented 'ellipsoid' search for each element. Two passes were used to fill the model with 99% of the model being filled in the first pass.
- A bulk density value of 2.59/m³ was applied to the CID mineralised material in the resource. This was assigned based on specific gravity measurements collected from four diamond holes. At the direction of Terra Search, a bulk density value of 2.50/m³ was applied to the DID mineralised material and all waste material in the resource.
- The resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The Indicated portion of the resource was confined to the CID material where the drill spacing was predominantly 125m by 100m and continuity of mineralisation was good. The Inferred Resource included those areas of the CID resource where sampling was greater than 125m by 100m, and DID material overlying the CID.