
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains definitions of certain technical terms used in this Prospectus. These terms and their given meanings may not correspond to industry standard definitions or usage of these terms.

“ball mill”	a rotating cylindrical mill that uses heavy steel balls to grind ore into fine particle powder
“Bt”	billion tonnes
“concentrates”	the product of ore processing plants that contain higher concentrations of the minerals and are suitable for smelting
“crusher”	a machine for crushing solids to smaller grain sizes
“DRI”	direct reduced iron, one of the three products produced through direct reduction process which is used to make solid or molten iron products by using natural gas or coking coal as a reductant
“drilling”	a technique or process of making a circular hole in the ground with a drilling machine, which typically occurs to obtain a cylindrical core as a sample of ore. Alternatively, blasthole drilling is where the drilling technique is used to create a hole to house an explosive charge in preparation for blasting a zone of rock
“dry processing”	the process of ore dressing without water or other liquid medium. The bulk ore size is usually reduced by stages of crushing and target mineral is enriched by stages of magnetic separation in the process
“gangue”	rocks and minerals of no economic value that occur with valuable minerals in ore
“grade”	the concentration, commonly expressed as percentage or grams per tonne, of useful elements, minerals or their components in any ore or concentrate
“hanging wall”	the rock stratum overlying a vein or orebody
“indicated resource”	that part of a resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and/or grade continuity but are spaced closely enough for continuity to be assumed

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“inferred resource”	that part of a resource for which tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings, and drill holes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability
“iron”	a silvery-white, lustrous, malleable, ductile, magnetic or magnetizable, metallic element occurring abundantly in combined forms, notably in hematite, limonite, magnetite, and taconite, and alloyed for use in a wide range of important structural materials
“iron ore”	mineral bearing rock that can be mined and treated profitably under current or immediately foreseeable economic conditions whose main mineral content is iron
“iron ore concentrates”	concentrates whose main mineral content (by value) is iron
“JORC”	the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy’s Joint Ore Reserves Committee
“JORC Code”	Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code
“km”	kilometer(s), a metric unit measure of distance
“Kt”	thousand tonnes
“Ktpa”	thousand tonnes per annum
“magnetic separation”	a mineral concentrating process to separate magnetic minerals from non-magnetic materials in ground ore
“measured resource”	mineral resource that has been intersected and tested by drill holes or sampling procedures at locations close enough to confirm continuity
“mFe”	magnetic iron
“MgO”	magnesium oxide
“mine life”	mine life is the sum of open-pit mine life and underground mine life and is based on the production plan and estimated ore reserves for each time
“mineral resource”	an identified in-situ mineral occurrence from which valuable or useful minerals may be recovered

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“mining rights”	the rights to mine mineral resources and obtain mineral products
“Mt”	million tonnes
“Mtpa”	million tonnes per annum
“open-pit”	surface mining where the ore is extracted from a pit open to the surface
“ore”	mineral-bearing rock that contains one or more minerals
“ore processing” or “processing”	the process of separating the target mineral from gangue minerals
“ore reserve(s)” or “reserve(s)”	the part of a measured and/or indicated resource which could be mined and from which valuable or useful minerals could be recovered economically under conditions reasonably assumed at the time of estimation
“ore resource(s)” or “resource(s)”	a concentration or occurrence of iron ores of intrinsic economic interest in or on the Earth’s crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction
“orebody”	a natural mineral accumulation which can be extracted for use under existing economic conditions and using existing extraction techniques
“pH”	a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, numerically equal to seven for neutral solutions, increasing with increasing alkalinity and decreasing with increasing acidity. The pH scale commonly in use ranges from zero to 14
“preliminary concentrates”	powder with a coarse particle size obtained after dry separation process (here refers to those whose main mineral content is iron)
“probable reserves”	the economically mineable part of an indicated, and in some circumstances measured, resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and government factors. These assessments demonstrates at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified

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“reclamation”	in the context of mining, the process of returning the land to another productive use after mining has been completed or the restoration of land and environmental values to a surface mine site after extraction has been completed
“recovery rate”	the percentage of valuable mineral resource recovered from mining or processing activities, a measure of mining or processing efficiency
“sq.km.”	square kilometer
“sq.m.” or “m ² ”	square meter
“stripping ratio”	the ratio of waste rock or overburden which must be removed to extract ore in an open-pit operation. For example, a 5:1 stripping ratio means that five tonnes of waste rock or overburden need to be removed to extract one tonne of ore
“tailings dam”	a storage facility for tailings
“tailings”	waste materials that are produced after ore wet processing
“TFe”	total iron
“tonne”	metric tonne
“underground mine”	a mine where the ore is mined from below the surface via shafts and tunnels without removing the overburden
“weakly mineralized wall rock”	part of the rocks on the periphery of the ore bodies is weakly mineralized, with TFe grades between 5% and 8%. It is possible that this weakly mineralized rock could be economically utilized after being mined out during stripping, given the Company’s current costs and the market price situation
“wet processing”	the process of ore dressing with water as medium. Ore is usually ground into pulp for the liberation of target mineral granular and then the target mineral is separated from gangue minerals and enriched into concentrate in the process