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Company Announcements Office ASX Limited Level 4, 20 Bridge Street SYDNEY NSW 2000 31 October 2018

ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Red Hill Iron Limited (Red Hill Iron or the Company) continues to retain a 40% interest in the Red Hill Iron Ore Joint Venture (RHIOJV) located in the West Pilbara region of Western Australia, all the costs of which are provided by fellow joint venturer API Management Pty Ltd (APIM) until production commences, at which point the Company may elect to either reduce its carried interest to a participating 19% interest or convert it to an 2% FOB Royalty on total RHIOJV iron ore sales.

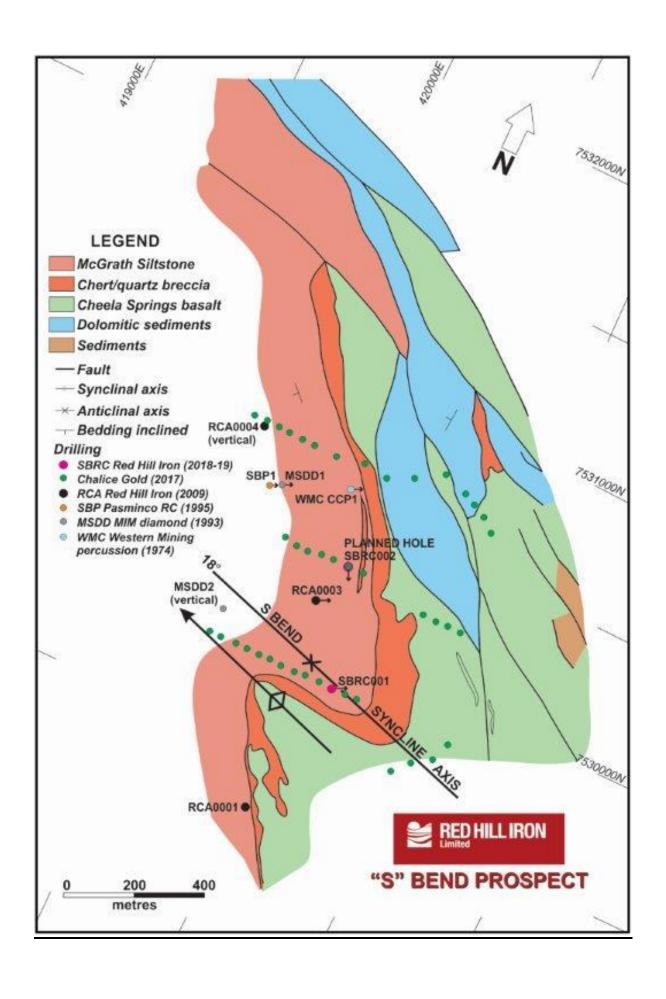
RHIOJV expenditure for the September quarter totalled \$1.87M.

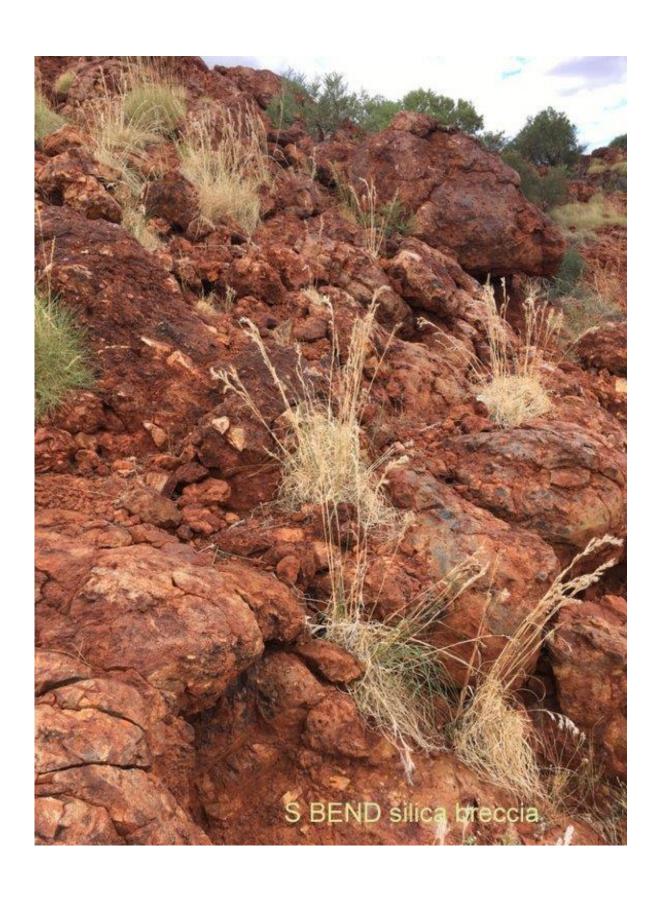
Red Hill Iron retains all non-ferrous mineral rights within the large RHIOJV tenement area and is actively undertaking base metal exploration on these tenements.

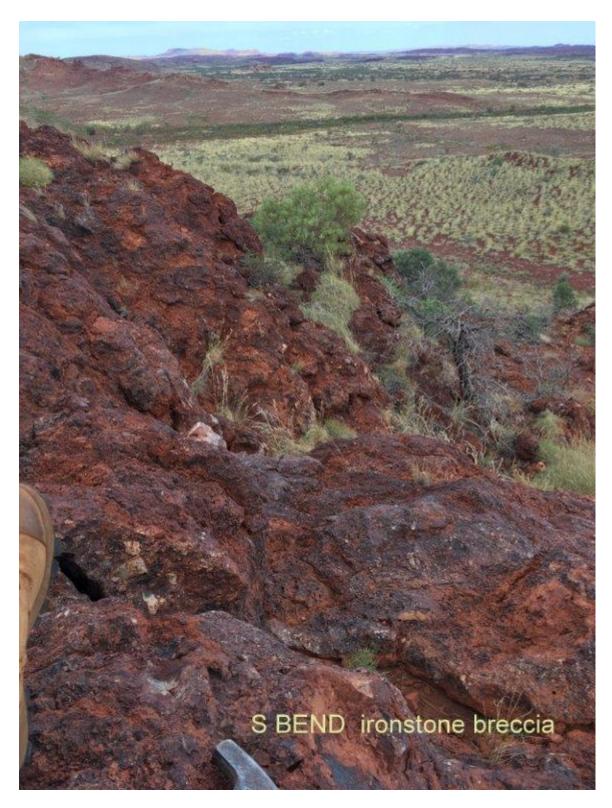
Red Hill Iron Non-Ferrous Exploration Project

Red Hill Iron received assay results from its previous drilling campaign during the quarter which revealed anomalous results from the S-Bend prospect. A reverse circulation (RC) hole, SBRC001, intersected a 20 metre thick siliceous breccia zone from 40 metres downhole assaying an average of 0.15% copper, 0.63% lead and 0.24% zinc. This hole was the first effective test of the central section of the S-Bend chert/quartz breccia which outcrops as a prominent ridge and from the surface sampling of which a number of companies had noted anomalous base metal results. A review of past drilling campaigns concluded that the drilling was either too shallow or located too far north or west to effectively test this central section.

The Company now plans a 300 metre RC hole aimed at the fold axis of the chert/quartz breccia which will test the down plunge position of the siliceous breccia from the SBRC001 intersection. The Company will also drill 200 metre RC holes at the B4 aerial electromagnetic anomaly and at the East Urandy cobalt-silver anomaly. Red Hill Iron is applying for EIS drilling fund support from the federal government for this campaign. Drilling is planned to take place during the fourth quarter of this financial year.







JORC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Joshua N Pitt, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a non-executive director of the Company. Mr Pitt has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Pitt consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Red Hill Iron Ore Joint Venture

The following report has been received from API Management Pty Ltd (APIM), the joint venture manager:

Highlights for the Quarter

- All assays from Red Hill (CID), Whitegate (CID) and Breccia (BID) have been received from Q2 drilling.
- A Liaison Committee Meeting was held with Kuruma Marthudunera (KM) Native Title Group, which included an update of activities since the last meeting in September 2017.
- Total RHIOJV expenditure for the September 2018 quarter totalled \$1.87M compared to the budget of \$1.45M.

1. Background

APIM is the manager of two joint ventures: the APIJV between Aquila Steel Pty Ltd (Baosteel & Aurizon) and AMCI (IO) Pty Ltd (AMCI & Posco) and the RHIOJV between APIJV and Red Hill Iron Limited (Red Hill). These joint ventures hold the iron ore rights over a number of deposits that form part of the West Pilbara Iron Ore Project (WPIOP), located in the northern part of Western Australia.

The current WPIOP development concept involves iron ore production of 40 million tonnes per annum (dry), transportation of the product via a new 250 km railway and export to Asian markets via a new deep-water port facility located at Anketell Point.

2. Exploration

All assays from Red Hill (CID), Whitegate (CID) and Breccia (BID) have been received from Q2 drilling.

The drilling at Red Hill and Whitegate targeted outcropping CID that was formed by the alluvial and chemical deposition of iron rich sediments in a palaeo-river channel.

The BID drilling at Breccia targeted a north-west anticline structure where mineralisation is associated with geothitic overprinting of a faulted banded iron formation.

Better assays received during the Quarter include:

Red Hill (CID Target) Tenement E08/1289

12m @ 53.39% Fe from 10m in RHRC0519

Whitegate (CID Target) Tenement E08/1293

- 6m @ 53.19% Fe from 2m in WGRC0049
- 6m @ 52.33% Fe from 6m in WGRC0050

Breccia (BID Target) Tenement E47/1693

• 6m @ 56.88% Fe from 54m in BERC0010

Intercepts are true widths >5m thick and calculated for greater than 52% Fe. A full set of intercepts received during the Quarter are reported in Table 1. Planning for 2019 work programmes has commenced.

3. Tenure

Processes to maintain tenements across the RHIOJV and the broader project area continued, including lodgement of required extensions of term and compliance with reporting obligations for work completed.

A Liaison Committee Meeting was held with Kuruma Marthudunera (KM) Native Title Group, which included an update of activities since the last meeting in September 2017. No issues affecting the RHIOJV arose.

Shire Rates Notices received and paid.

Assessments of disturbances over tenements for MRF reporting (lodged at DMIRS in June) were confirmed with notices for payments received from DMIRS and paid.

4. Environment

Environmental compliance activities including statutory reporting and field compliance monitoring were maintained.

Renewals were received and new applications of bed and banks permits, water exploratory licences, native vegetation clearing permits were lodged.

Work to support on-ground activities for minimum expenditure on Mining Act tenure including pre-disturbance floristic surveys was completed. Internal ground disturbance permitting has been completed for CY2018.

5. RHIOJV Expenditure

Total RHIOJV expenditure for the September 2018 quarter totalled \$1.87M compared to the budget of \$1.45M. The overspend of \$0.42M reflects timing of Rates and Rents expenditure which were budgeted for October payment. Forecast FY19 remains within the draft budget estimate.

A breakdown of expenditure is set out in Table 1.

Table 1 – RHIOJV Expenditure

RHIOJV Expenditure Report FY19 Monthly actual/forecast costs

RHIOJV	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18
A\$	Actual	Actual	Actual
RED HILL IRON ORE JOINT VENTURE			
Exploration	30,863	77,562	88,652
Rates and Rental	0	786,176	480,723
TOTAL EXPLORATION	30,863	863,738	569,375
PROJECT SUPPORT			
Study Management	-	-	-
Land Management	11,001	29,935	17,319
Environment	33,881	34,007	6,881
Site Support, Mine Planning & OHS	64,981	23,875	14,667
TOTAL PROJECT SUPPORT COSTS	109,863	87,816	38,866
TOTAL	140,726	951,554	608,241
JV administration percentage	10%	10%	10%
TOTAL JV ADMINISTRATION CHARGE	14,073	95,155	60,824
TOTAL INCLUDING ADMIN	154,799	1,046,710	669,065

Q1	Q1	FY19
Actual	Budget	Variance
197,077	119,591	(77,486)
1,266,899	832,020	(434,879)
1,463,976	951,610	(512,366)
-	-	-
58,254	99,725	41,470
74,768	93,899	19,131
103,523	175,652	72,129
236,545	369,276	132,731
1,700,521	1,320,886	(379,635)
10%	10%	10%
170,052	132,089	(37,963)
1,870,573	1,452,975	(417,598)

FY19	FY19	FY19
Act / Fcast	Budget (draft)	Variance
624,941	635,966	11,025
1,453,966	1,467,274	13,308
2,078,907	2,103,240	24,333
-	-	-
620,797	627,347	6,550
389,963	400,163	10,200
426,580	436,070	9,490
1,437,340	1,463,580	26,240
3,516,246	3,566,820	50,573
10%	10%	10%
351,625	356,682	5,057
3,867,871	3,923,502	55,631

Figure 1 - RHIOJV Tenements and Drillhole Locations

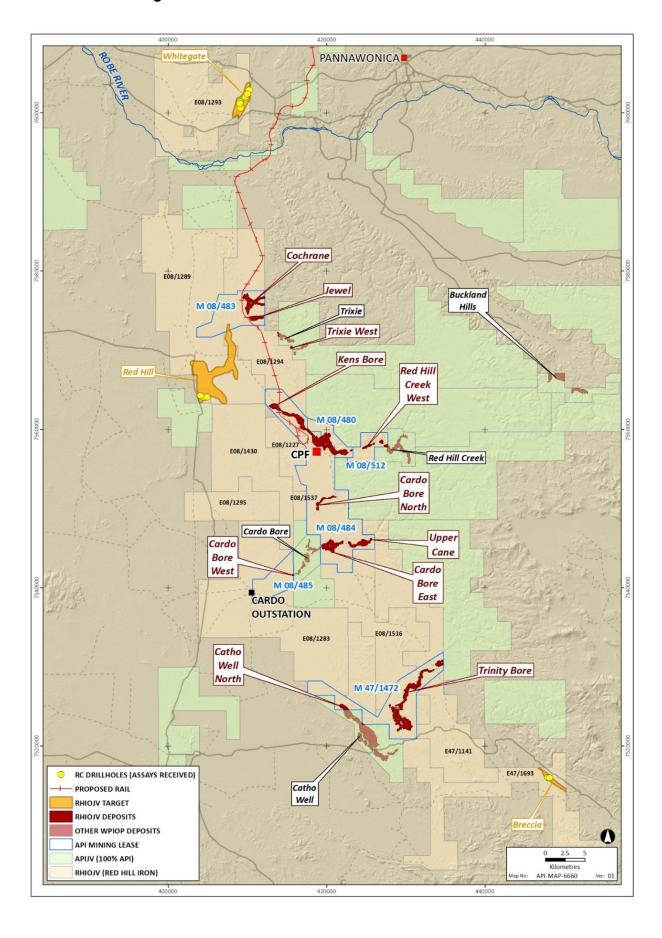


Figure 2 Drillhole Locations at Whitegate (CID)

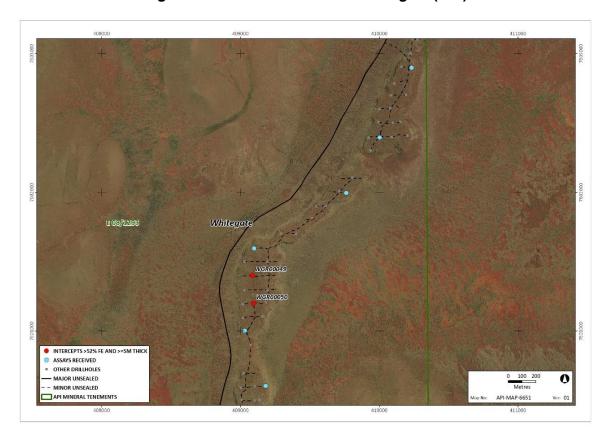


Figure 3 Drillhole Locations at Breccia (BID)

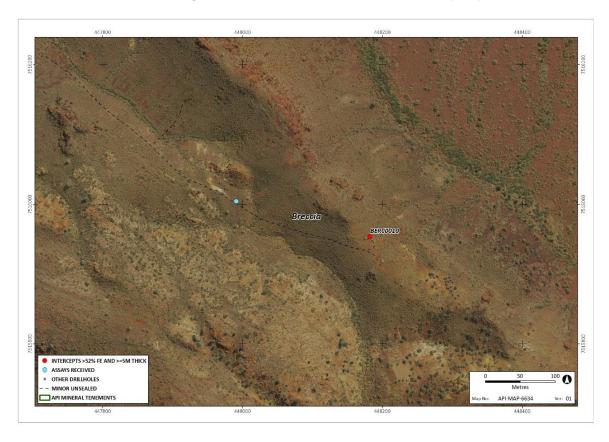


Figure 4 Drillhole Locations at Red Hill (CID)

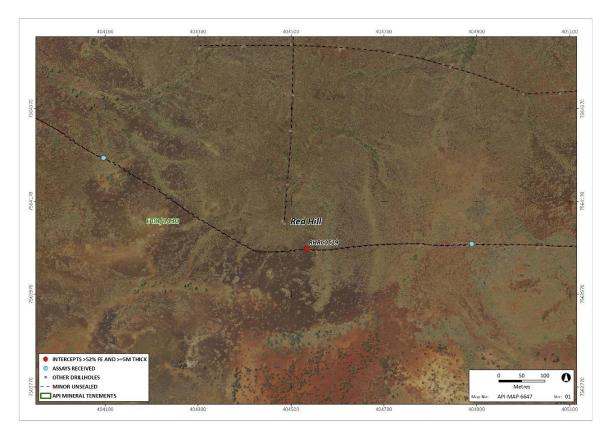


Table 2 Drilling Intercepts Received – September 2018 Quarter

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth From	Intercept	Al203%	SiO2%	P%	S%	LOI %	Hole Depth
Breccia	BERC0010	448182	7515953	219	54	6.0m @ 56.88% Fe	1.39	3.87	0.147	0.007	12.133	84
Breccia	BERC0011	447991	7516004	280	Results	below intercept cut-off		•				80
Cardo Bore West	CBRC0447	411994	7539703	195	Results	below intercept cut-off						40
Cardo Bore West	CBRC0448	411804	7539502	196	Results	below intercept cut-off						40
Cardo Bore West	CBRC0449	411598	7539499	198	Results	below intercept cut-off						28
Red Hill	RHRC0517	404097	7564263	175	4	4.0m @ 53.36% Fe	4.13	5.46	0.032	0.013	12.5	40
Red Hill	RHRC0517	404097	7564263	175	18	2.0m @ 53.39% Fe	3.84	6.88	0.018	0.013	12	40
Red Hill	RHRC0518	404889	7564078	182	Results below intercept cut-off				40			
Red Hill	RHRC0519	404533	7564067	177	10	12.0m @ 53.39% Fe	4.53	5.48	0.039	0.026	12.183	40
Whitegate	WGRC0047	409762	7601994	120	Results	below intercept cut-off						52
Whitegate	WGRC0048	409098	7601595	144	4	2.0m @ 52.71% Fe	5.33	7.10	0.044	0.017	11.3	52
Whitegate	WGRC0049	409085	7601400	148	2	6.0m @ 53.19% Fe	5.19	6.82	0.032	0.027	10.9	52
Whitegate	WGRC0050	409093	7601199	158	6	6.0m @ 52.33% Fe	3.76	7.99	0.025	0.021	12.2	52
Whitegate	WGRC0051	409030	7601002	144	6	2.0m @ 52.36% Fe	5.04	7.60	0.033	0.007	11.8	46
Whitegate	WGRC0052	409182	7600605	152	4	2.0m @ 52.37% Fe	5.56	7.44	0.024	0.016	11.3	46
Whitegate	WGRC0053	410002	7602394	152	Results below intercept cut-off				46			
Whitegate	WGRC0054	410233	7602896	148	Results	Results below intercept cut-off				46		

All drill holes drilled vertically.

All co-ordinates are in MGA94 Zone 50.

Intercepts are true widths \geq 2m thick and calculated using a 52% Fe cut-off.

The JORC Code Assessment Criteria

The JORC Code, 2012 Edition describes a number of criteria, which must be addressed in the Public Reporting of exploration results. These criteria are discussed in Table 2 as follows.

Table 3: JORC Code Table 1.

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
Section 1 Samp	ling Techniques and Data
Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	 RC drill samples for analysis were collected every 2 m down hole directly from the cyclone after passing through a three-tier riffle splitter or cone splitter mounted on the RC drilling rig. Each sample represents approximately 12% (by volume) of the drilling interval with an average weight of 4 kg for a 2 m interval. Sample analysis was completed by SGS Laboratories in Welshpool, WA. Samples were sent direct to the laboratory, sorted, dried and pulverised using a ring mill. All drilling was sampled in accordance with API sampling procedures.
Drilling Techniques Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.), and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	The majority of the downhole samples were collected from RC drilling utilising a 5 1/4" face sampling hammer.
Drill Sample Recovery	 RC sample recoveries and quality were recorded for each sampling interval by the geologist. Samples were classified as dry, damp or wet. Sample recoveries were based on estimates of the size of drill spoil piles and were recorded as a percentage of the expected total sample volume. The majority of drilling was completed above the water table and sample recovery estimates of 100% were the norm. The cyclone in the RC rig was cleaned in between drill holes to minimise sample contamination. Previous twinned hole studies (diamond vs RC) at API project areas indicate minimal sample bias using RC drilling techniques.
Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	•
Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	

JORC Code Assessment Criteria	Comment
Under the core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.), photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	 All geological logging was conducted using API procedures and standardised coding. Data is entered directly into ruggedised laptops at the drill site using software that validates data as the geologist logs. Logging data is then emailed to Perth where it undergoes further validation as it is uploaded and stored into the API SQL-based geological database.
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	
If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc., and whether sampled wet or dry.	 RC samples were collected in pre-labelled calico bags via a cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig. Wet and dry samples were collected via the same technique. Samples were stored on-site prior to being transported to
For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	the laboratory. Wet samples were allowed to dry before being processed. Samples were sorted, dried and weighed at the laboratory
Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	where they were then crushed and riffle split to obtain a sub-fraction for pulverisation. The pulverised sample was reduced further and combined with various reagents prior to oven fusion to create a fused disc for analysis.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	Sample analysis was completed by SGS Laboratories in
The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Welshpool, WA. Standards and duplicates were inserted into the sample sequence at the rate of 1 in 50 samples, i.e. every 25th sample was a standard or a duplicate. These samples were used to test the precision and accuracy of the sampling method and laboratory analysis. API conducts monthly checks of all QAQC data. API has previously conducted external reviews (undertaken by Optiro and Geostats) of the geological and
Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	assay database. Audit results show an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	Comparison of RC and twinned diamond hole assay data
The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes.	distributions show that the drilling methods have similar grade distributions, verifying the suitability of RC samples. API periodically conducts round robin studies on assay results to verify sample analysis. No concerns were
Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	highlighted and no adjustments to data have been made. API retain laboratory sample pulps for all samples since 2005.

Discuss any adjustment to assay data.

Location of Data Points

Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.

Specification of the grid system used.

Quality and adequacy of topographic control.

- All drill holes are initially surveyed by handheld GPS and later surveyed by differential GPS utilising an independent contractor.
- Drill hole collar coordinates were verified in ArcGIS and/or MapInfo software utilising aerial photography as part of API's monthly QA/QC procedures.
- Topographic coverage of all API deposits has been established by aerial survey (LIDAR) with a vertical accuracy of ±0.15 m.
- API projects fall within the MGA Zone 50 or 51 (GDA 1994 based) for horizontal data and AHD for vertical data.

Data Spacing and Distribution

Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.

Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.

- Drill hole spacing is sufficient for first pass and infill exploratory drilling to establish geological and grade continuity.
- No sample compositing has been undertaken for RC samples.

Whether sample compositing has been applied.

Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure

Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.

If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.

- Ore bodies and the geology described at the RC drilling locations described in this release relating to CID are all flat lying. All drill holes were vertical.
- Holes drilled at the Breccia BID were drilled with a dip of -60 and (azimuth 180) so that only true widths of mineralisation are reported.
- The orientation of drilling and sampling achieves unbiased sampling of stratigraphic domains.

Sample Security

The measures taken to ensure sample security.

API and SGS communicate on a regular basis and standard chain of custody paperwork is used. Samples are despatched and transported to the laboratory on a regular basis.

Audits and Reviews

The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.

- QA/QC procedures and rigorous database validation rules ensures sampling and logging data is validated prior to being used by API Geologists.
- API conducts monthly QA/QC data checks on reference standards and field duplicates.
- Independent audits of API's sampling techniques and QA/QC assay data have been undertaken. Sampling procedures and the drill hole database is consistent with industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status

Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.

The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.

- The Australian Premium Iron Joint Venture (APIJV between Aquila Steel Pty Ltd and AMCI (IO) Pty Ltd), the Red Hill Iron Ore Joint Venture (RHIOJV between API and Red Hill Iron Limited) and the Yalleen Project (Helix Resources royalty) collectively comprise the broader West Pilbara Iron Ore Project (WPIOP), with each joint venture managed by API Management Pty Ltd (API).
- There are no known environmental or cultural heritage matters that would impact on the development of the resource areas (subject to relevant approvals).

Exploration Done by Other Parties	■ Exploration work completed by API or other parties prior to
Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	this report has been summarised in previous ASX releases or are publically available via the Department of Mines and Petroleum online systems.
Geology Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	 The drilling targeted Channel Iron Deposits (CID) with mineralisation present as Tertiary Robe Pisolite. CID has been formed by the alluvial and chemical deposition of iron rich sediments in palaeo-river channels after erosion and weathering of lateratised Hamersley Group sediments. The Breccia target is a section of a north-west anticline structure. Outcrop presents as breccia comprising of
	angular fragments of colluvium and Banded Iron Formation. Iron ore mineralisation is associated with goethitic overprinting Basement varies from Members of the Wyloo Group to Hamersley Group and includes dolomites, chert, volcanoclastics, and basalt (Wyloo Group), and shales to dolomites of the Wittenoom Formation, Mount McRae Shale, and Mt Sylvia Formation (Hamersley Group).
Drill hole information	RC Drill hole information is attached in Table 1. All RC drill holes were drilled vertically.
Data aggregation methods	No maximum or minimum grade truncations were performed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Mineralisation at the Whitegate CID prospect area is flat lying and only true mineralisation widths are reported.
Diagrams	A plan view map showing the drill locations are included in the body of the report.
Balance reporting	■ Due to the amount of drilling data it is not practicable to report all drilling results. Cut-off grades used for intercept reporting are generally based on a natural well-defined boundary that is consistent with how API has previously reported and modelled and reported CID mineralisation.
Other substantive exploration data	Not applicable. Exploration results have previously been reported.
Further work	Work will continue to ensure tenements remain in good standing.

Other Exploration Assets

Red Hill Iron also retains 100% of the Pannawonica Project which contains the Whitegate and Redgate channel iron deposits, activity on which is currently suspended due to the prevailing price differential for lower grade iron ore.

The Company also owns a significant hard rock quarry resource which could provide material for any new mine and associated transport development mooted in the region.

N.Tomkinson Chairman 31 October 2018

+Rule 5.5

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

RED HILL IRON LIMITED

ABN

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

44 114 553 392

30 September 2018

Con	solidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers	- 1	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(70)	(70)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(1)	(1)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(115)	(115)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	4	4
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Research and development refunds	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(182)	(182)

2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-

⁺ See chapter 19 for defined terms

1 September 2016 Page 1

Con	solidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other: Funds received from deposits > 3 months	-	-
	Funds placed on deposits > 3 months	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	-	-

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	-	-

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	680	680
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(182)	(182)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	-
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	-
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	498	498

Page 2

⁺ See chapter 19 for defined terms 1 September 2016

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	48	80
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details): Term Deposits	450	600
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	498	680

6.	Payments to directors of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	53
6.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-
6.3	Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions items 6.1 and 6.2	included in
6.1	Director remuneration	35
	Rent and administration paid to listed director related entity	18

7.	Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
7.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	-
7.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-
7.3	Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions items 7.1 and 7.2	included in

8.	Financing facilities available Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
8.1	Loan facilities	-	-
8.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
8.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
8.4	Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are		

proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.

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⁺ See chapter 19 for defined terms

9.	Estimated cash outflows for next quarter	\$A'000
9.1	Exploration and evaluation	10
9.2	Development	-
9.3	Production	-
9.4	Staff costs	-
9.5	Administration and corporate costs	110
9.6	Other (provide details if material)	-
9.7	Total estimated cash outflows	120

10.	Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
10.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	E08/1473	Surrendered	100%	0%
10.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased		None		

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here:		Date: 31 October 2018
	(Company secretary)	

Print name: Peter Ruttledge

Notes

- The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
- 2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
- 3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

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⁺ See chapter 19 for defined terms

RED HILL IRON LIMITED

MINERAL TENEMENT INFORMATION (ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3) For the quarter ended 30 September 2018

Mining tenements and beneficial interests held at quarter end, and their location:

Tenement	Location	Registered Holding	Beneficial Interest	Note
E08/1227-I	West Pilbara, WA	40%	40%	1
E08/1283-I	West Pilbara, WA	40%	40%	1
E08/1289-I	West Pilbara, WA	40%	40%	1
E08/1293-I	West Pilbara, WA	40%	40%	1
E08/1294-I	West Pilbara, WA	40%	40%	1
E08/1295-I	West Pilbara, WA	40%	40%	1
E08/1430-I	West Pilbara, WA	40%	40%	1
E08/1516-I	West Pilbara, WA	40%	40%	1
E08/1537-I	West Pilbara, WA	40%	40%	1
E47/1141-I	West Pilbara, WA	40%	40%	1
E47/1693-I	West Pilbara, WA	40%	40%	1
M47/1472	West Pilbara, WA	40%	40%	1
M08/483-I	West Pilbara, WA	40%	40%	1
M08/484-I	West Pilbara, WA	40%	40%	1
M08/485-I	West Pilbara, WA	40%	40%	1
M08/480-I	West Pilbara, WA	0%	40%	
M08/512-I	West Pilbara, WA	0%	40%	
E08/1473-I	West Pilbara, WA	100%	100%	
M08/499-I	West Pilbara, WA	100%	100%	
M08/500-I	West Pilbara, WA	100%	100%	
M08/501	West Pilbara, WA	100%	100%	
M08/505-I	West Pilbara, WA	100%	100%	
ELA08/2729	West Pilbara, WA	0%	100%	
ELA08/2730	West Pilbara, WA	0%	100%	

Mining tenements and beneficial interests acquired during the quarter, and their location:

None

Mining tenements and beneficial interests disposed of during the quarter, and their location:

None

Note 1: These tenements are held by the parties to the Red Hill Iron Ore Joint Venture.

Red Hill Iron's 40% beneficial interest relates to iron ore rights.

Red Hill Iron also has a 100% beneficial interest in all other minerals which occur within the Exploration Licences and Mining Leases.

Key:

E: Exploration Licence

ELA: Exploration Licence application

M: Mining Lease