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ASX Release

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Alan Tough - Chairman
Jonathan Lea - Managing Director
Ananda Kathiravelu - Non-Executive

Issued Capital:

62,880,112 Ordinary Shares
16,614,773 Listed Options
22,750,000 Unlisted Options

ASX Code:

RAD (Fully Paid Ordinary Shares)
RADO (Listed Options)

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Die Hardy Magnetite – Significant Mineralisation Identified

Highlights

- * Major magnetite body intersected
- * Drilling indicates 250m wide and >350m deep zone of mineralisation
- * Best result 194m at 34.2 % Fe
- * Highly encouraging metallurgical properties
- * Resource drilling in progress.
- * Exploration potential:

700-1,200 Mt at 29-33 % Fe*

Radar Iron Ltd (ASX: RAD) is pleased to provide shareholders with an update of the exploration activity at its Die Hardy project.

An RC drilling programme commenced at Die Hardy in May 2011 with 6 holes drilled for 1,921m completed to date and is expected to continue into August. The drilling is aimed at providing sufficient data to enable a JORC compliant resource estimate to be completed.

Based on surface mapping, geophysical interpretation and drilling to date the exploration potential of the Die Hardy mineralisation is estimated to be 700-1,200Mt at 29-33% Fe*

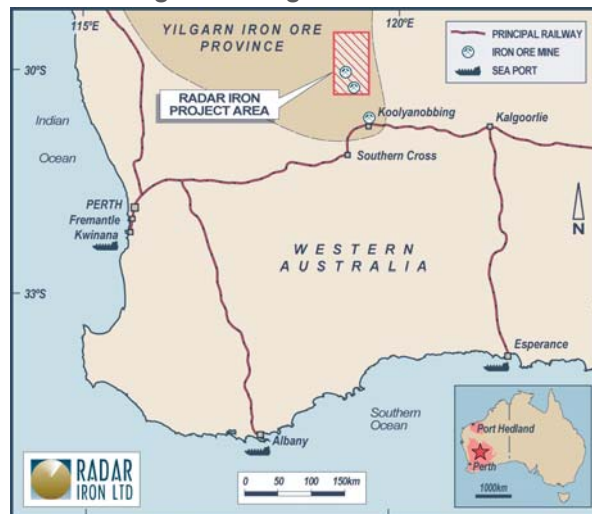
Metallurgical assessment (by independent consultants) using drill samples indicated that a relatively coarse 50 micron grind size was sufficient to liberate the magnetite from the silica. Initial Davis Tube Results (DTR) from the latest drilling are highly encouraging and support the test work with concentrate grades of 69% Fe produced with a 40% mass recovery and below 5% silica.

Radar's Managing Director, Jon Lea, said, "These drilling results indicate that a major new magnetite resource should be established at Die Hardy. The potential size of the body and metallurgical results are highly encouraging, with the indication being that the mineralisation can be treated and produce a saleable concentrate."

Resource drilling of approximately 2km of strike length will continue before resource estimation is undertaken. Radar intends to produce a maiden resource statement in October/November this year.

* The potential quantity and grade of iron deposits reported as exploration potential is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

Figure 1: Regional Location



Die Hardy Magnetite

The potential for a major body of magnetite mineralisation at Die Hardy was identified in 2010 through reconnaissance mapping. The prospect, approximately 3.4km long, was given the initial name of 'Lara'. Two RC drill holes were completed in late 2010 to provide initial samples of the mineralisation for metallurgical testing. Both assay results and the preliminary metallurgical test work were highly encouraging. Further drilling was planned and a number of botanical surveys completed earlier in 2011 to facilitate drill approvals.

Consultant group, Calibre Global, was engaged to coordinate metallurgical test work using material from the initial two drill holes. A grind size test was completed that produced recommendations for the optimum Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) process. The key recommendation was for a grind size of 80% passing 50 micron, a relatively coarse grind size. This procedure has been implemented for all recent DTR test work.

Based on the encouraging surface geology, drill hole data and metallurgical assessment the Die Hardy magnetite was selected for the first resource drill out for Radar. Five drill sections spaced nominally at 400m with holes 80m apart will be drilled between May and August – 25 holes in total. This density of drilling should be sufficient to enable at least an Inferred Mineral Resource to be estimated and this work is scheduled for October/November this year.

The exploration potential for Die Hardy mineralisation has been estimated using surface geology, aeromagnetic data and the size and grade as indicated by the drilling, as being:

0.7-1.2Bt at 29-33 % Fe *

- * *The potential quantity and grade of iron deposits reported as exploration potential is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.*

Six holes have been drilled to date (see Table 1) with results returned for the first four, (Table 2). DTR test work has been completed for 25 composite samples from one hole (RIRC0045) with highly encouraging results – mass recovery of 40%, concentrate grade of 69% Fe and silica averaging below 5% (Table 3).

The magnetite intersected has been massive with minor thin bands of other rocks widely spaced through the rock mass. Hence long intervals of magnetite have been returned as evidenced in Table 2.

Figure 2: Project Location Plan

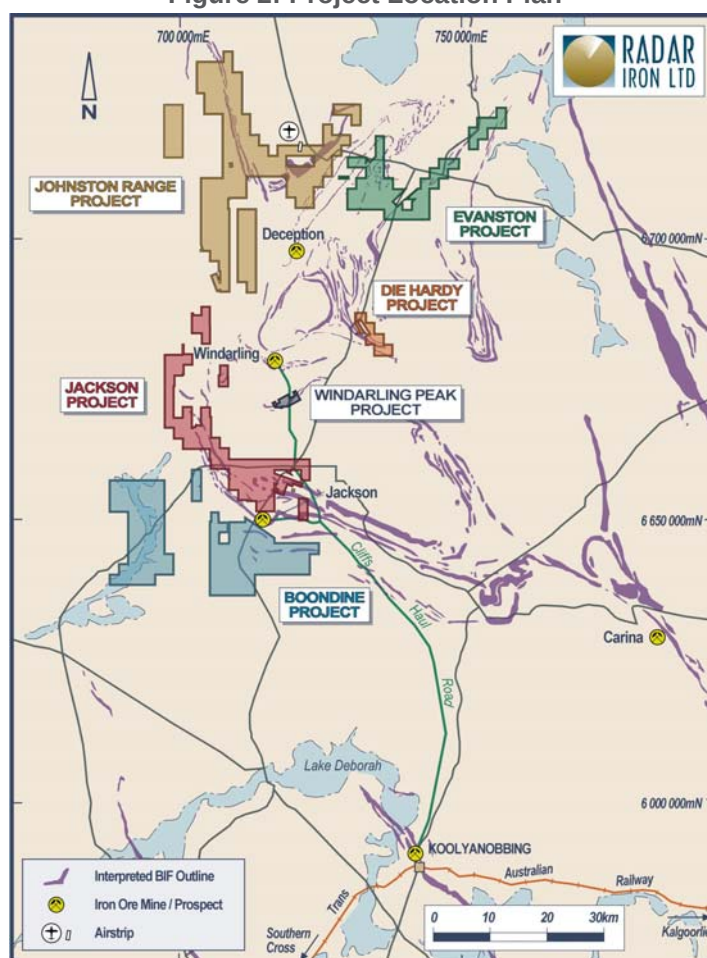


TABLE 1 Die Hardy RC Drilling Details

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Length	Azimuth	Dip
RIRC043	735237	6680554	204	20	-60
RIRC044	73520	6680479	288	20	-60
RIRC045	735162	6680417	365	20	-60
RIRC046	735144	6680346	372	20	-60
RIRC047	735509	6680357	330	20	-60
RIRC048	735464	6680205	362	20	-60

TABLE 2 Assay Results

Hole No.	From	To	Interval	Fe %	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	P%	LOI %
RIRC0043	84	112	28	30.8	50.2	1.53	0.08	-0.5
RIRC0044	60	220	160	29.8	50.8	1.43	0.08	-0.5
RIRC0045	66	228	162	30.4	48.6	2.50	0.08	-0.1
RIRC0045	240	365	125	28.6	51.8	1.81	0.07	-0.3
RIRC0046	112	164	52	34.6	46.0	1.37	0.06	-1.0
RIRC0046	178	372	194	34.2	45.8	1.76	0.07	-1.0

Notes:

Sampling and assay intervals – 2 metres

Assay intervals calculated using a 20% minimum iron grade

Maximum of 10m of internal dilution in assay intervals

XRF assaying completed by Spectrolab, Geraldton

* Hole ended in mineralisation

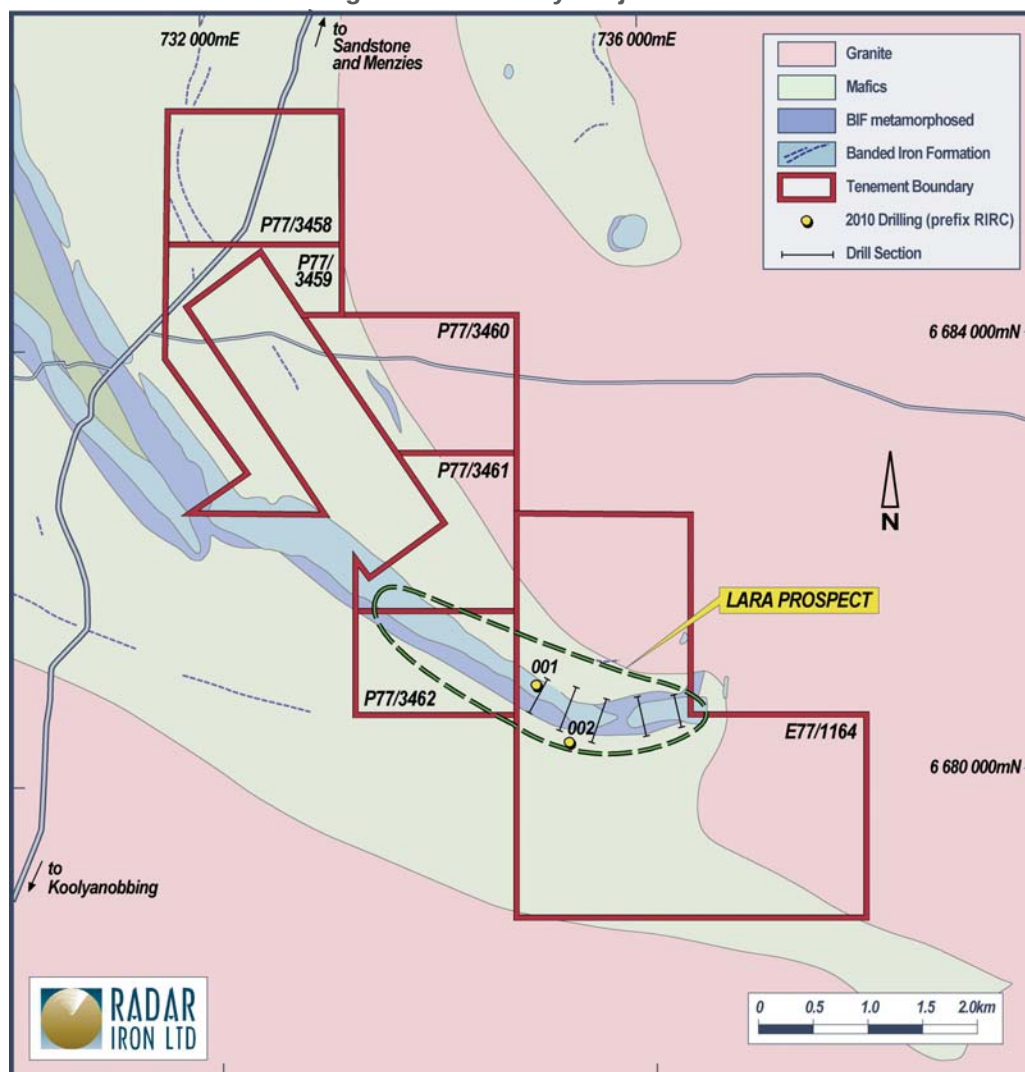
Figure 3: Die Hardy Project Plan

Figure 4: Drill Hole Location Plan

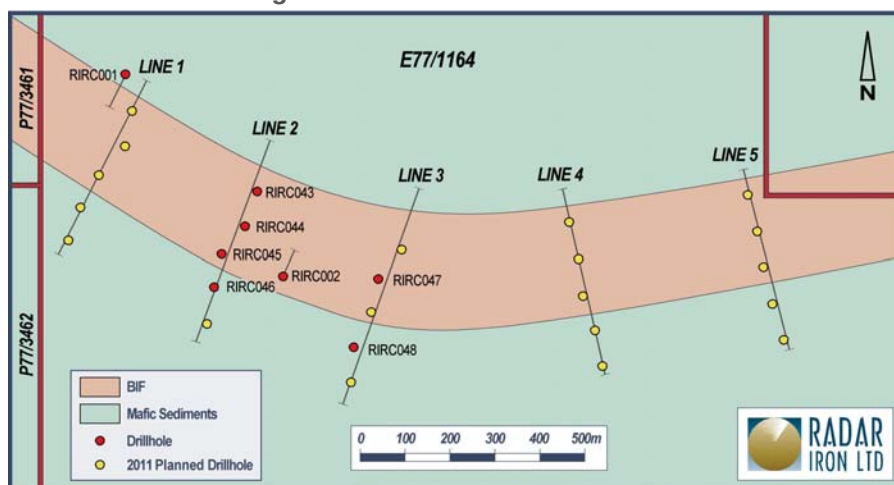
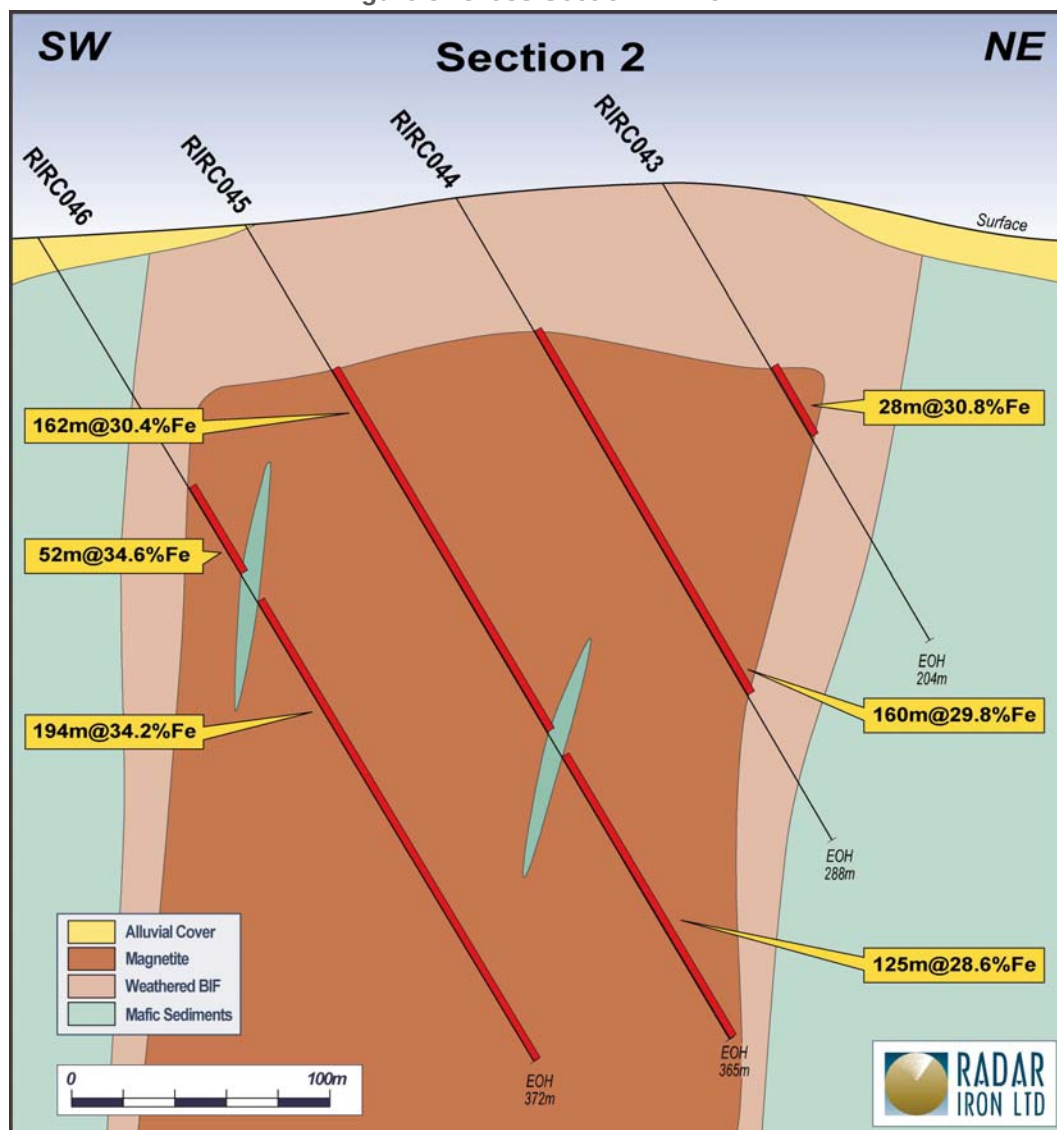


Figure 5: Cross Section – Line 2



Discussion

The results received for the Die Hardy magnetite mineralisation to date are highly encouraging. The dimensions, as indicated by the drilling and surface expression, suggest the presence of a massive body. The metallurgical properties indicate that the mineralisation can be treated and has excellent properties for producing a saleable concentrate.

Drilling will continue aimed at producing an initial mineral resource estimate in 2011.

TABLE 3 DTR Results – Hole RC0045

From	To	Fe %	SiO ₂	Mass Recovery
124	128	65.7	7.9	37.0
128	132	68.8	5.9	31.0
132	136	70.1	4.2	42.0
136	140	71.4	2.8	43.0
140	144	70.8	2.5	39.0
144	148	70.8	3.0	41.0
148	152	70.8	2.2	41.0
152	156	68.1	4.9	42.0
156	160	69.6	4.8	49.0
160	164	69.6	4.6	50.0
164	168	69.2	4.4	44.0
168	172	69.1	5.7	27.5
172	176	69.9	3.5	44.0
176	180	69.5	5.0	44.0
180	184	68.5	5.9	50.0
184	188	69.3	5.2	46.0
188	192	68.7	5.2	38.0
192	196	70.0	3.5	42.0
196	200	69.4	4.1	43.5
200	204	69.0	5.4	47.0
204	208	66.4	9.3	35.5
208	212	67.4	6.9	47.0
212	216	67.7	7.2	33.5
216	220	68.3	5.1	39.5
220	224	68.3	4.1	34.0
Average		69.1	4.9	41.2

Notes:

Test intervals – 4 metres

DTR procedure completed by Spectrolab, Geraldton

Nominal P80 passing 50micron grind

Background

Magnetite ores typically require processing to remove silica and increase the iron grade prior to export. Development of magnetite resources involves significantly higher capital input and the provision of substantial power and water supply to allow grinding and magnetite separation of the mineralisation. For this reason magnetite developments typically take longer and are more technically challenging.

Davis tube recovery test work simulates the likely performance of magnetite ores being processed through a typical magnetic separation process in a concentration plant. After fine crushing or pulverising the sample is passed by a magnet and the magnetic fraction is then assayed and weighed. Typically a mass recovery of greater than 30% with iron grades around 70% and silica below 5% is considered desirable.

Yours faithfully,

For or on behalf of Radar Iron Ltd



Jonathan Lea
Managing Director

The information in this report accurately reflects information prepared by competent persons (as defined by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves). It is compiled by Mr Jonathan Lea, an employee of the Company who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy with the requisite experience in the field of activity in which he is reporting. Mr Lea has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Lea consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The potential quantity and grade of iron deposits reported as exploration potential is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.