IRONBARK GOLD LIMITED

ABN 93 118 751 027

AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Consolidated Financial Report
For the Half-Year Ended
31 December 2006

IRONBARK GOLD LIMITED
ABN 93 118 751 027
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2006

COMPANY DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS

Peter Bennetto
(Chairman)

Jonathan Downes
(Managing Director)

Adrian Byass
(Director)

Greg Campbell
(Director)

COMPANY SECRETARY
Stephen Brockhurst

REGISTERED OFFICE
Level 1, 350 Hay Street
SUBIACO WA 6008
Telephone: (08) 6461 6350
Facsimile: (08) 6210 1872

AUDITORS
Mack & Co
Level 2, 35 Havelock Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

SHARE REGISTRAR
Security Transfer Registrars Pty Ltd
770 Canning Highway
APPLECROSS WA 6153
Telephone: (08) 9315 2333
Facsimile: (08) 9315 2233

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING
Australian Stock Exchange
(Home Exchange: Perth, Western Australia)
Code: IBG

IRONBARK GOLD LIMITED
ABN 93 118 751 027
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors submit the financial report of the Economic Entity for the half-year ended 31 December 2006.

DIRECTORS

The names of Directors who held office during or since the end of the half year:

Peter Bennetto
Jonathan Downes
Adrian Byass
Greg Campbell

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Ironbark Gold Limited (Ironbark) is an Australian mineral exploration and development company that owns a suite of base metal and precious metal projects. Ironbark lodged its prospectus with the Australian Stock Exchange to raise $3,000,000 on 10 July 2006 and due to strong public interest the Directors were able to close the offer early and oversubscribed.

Drilling began at Belara in October 2006. Resource drilling at Belara confirms continuity and grade of zinc-lead-copper-silver-gold mineralisation with results such as:
Hole B30: 8 metres @ 4.2% Zn, 1.8% Pb, 0.5% Cu, 62 g/ Ag, 0.5 g/t Au
including 2 metres @ 6.6% Zn, 5.3% Pb, 1.2% Cu, 178 g/t Ag, 1.3 g/t Au

Following the execution of an agreement with Monaro Mining Limited (Monaro), Ironbark has commenced the work necessary to earn a targeted 75% interest in the Captains Flat base metal (zinc-lead-copper-silver-gold) project. Monaro will retain a free carried interest to a decision to mine.

Ironbark has also acquired further base metal and gold properties in NSW encompassing the Majors South, Elsinora. Bogong, Boomerang and extensions to Belara and Captains Flat projects.

OPERATING RESULTS

The loss of the Economic Entity after providing for income tax amounted to $262,597.

CORPORATE

On 30 June 2006 the Company lodged a Prospectus with ASIC for the proposed issue of up to 15,000,000 Ordinary shares at an issue price of 20 cents each to raise a total of $3,000,000.

On 14 August 2006, 20,000,000 shares were issued at $0.20 to subscribers to the offer set out in the Prospectus dated 30 June 2006.

On 16 August 2006 the Company commenced trading on ASX.

On 4 December 2006 the Company announced it had entered into a co-operative divestment agreement of its wholly owned Burrandana and Kirawarra tungsten and tin projects to Wolf Minerals Limited (Wolf) for a consideration of 3,000,000 Wolf shares.

LEAD AUDITORS INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the period ended 31 December 2006 has been received and can be found on page 16 of this report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

____

Jonathan Downes
Managing Director

Perth
Dated : 13th March 2007

IRONBARK GOLD LIMITED
ABN 93 118 751 027
AND ECONOMIC ENTITIES

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
For the Half-Year Ended 31 December 2006

	Economic Entity 31 December 2006
Revenue for continuing operations	74,807
Employee benefits expense	(57,223)
Directors fees	(31,250)
Director options issue	(124,600)
Compliance and regulatory expenses	(13,661)
Administration expenses	(50,472)
Consultancy costs	(9,289)
Occupancy costs	(33,991)
Insurance expenses	(16,918)
Operating loss before income tax (expense)/benefit	(262,597)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	-
Loss attributable to members of the parent entity	(262,597)
Overall Operations	
Basic earnings / (loss) per share (cents per share)	(1.39)
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share (cents per share)	(1.28)

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.

IRONBARK GOLD LIMITED
ABN 93 118 751 027
AND ECONOMIC ENTITIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2006

	Economic Entity	
	31 December 2006	30 June 2006
	$	$
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,764,753	337,982
Trade and other receivables	52,478	31,441
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2,817,231	369,423
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Trade and other receivables	9,380	-
Financial assets	30,000	
Plant and equipment	3,312	-
Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure	485,429	10,710
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	528,121	10,710
TOTAL ASSETS	3,345,352	380,133
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	295,134	34,027
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	295,134	34,027
TOTAL LIABILITIES	295,134	34,027
NET ASSETS	3,050,218	346,106
EQUITY		
Issued Capital	3,201,981	359,872
Option reserve	124,600	-
Accumulated losses	(276,363)	(13,766)
TOTAL PARENT ENTITY INTEREST	3,050,218	346,106

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.

IRONBARK GOLD LIMITED
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AND ECONOMIC ENTITIES

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the Half-Year Ended 31 December 2006

	Economic Entity
	31 December 2006
	$
CASHFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Payments to suppliers and employees	(218,731)
Interest and bill discounts received	74,807
Borrowing costs	-
Other	(11,332)
Net cash used in operating activities	(155,256)
CASHFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Payments for exploration and evaluation	(225,993)
Purchase of investment	(30,000)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(4,089)
Net cash used in investing activities	(260,082)
CASHFLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from issue of shares	3,000,000
Payments for costs of issue of shares	(157,891)
Net cash used in financing activities	2,842,109
Net decrease in cash held	2,426,771
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	337,982
Cash and cash equivalents at end of reporting period	2,764,753

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.

IRONBARK GOLD LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For The Half-Year Ended 31 December 2006

	Issued Capital	Accumulated Losses	Option Premium Reserve	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance at 10 March 2006				
Profit / (loss) attributable to members	-	(13,766)	-	(13,766)
Shares issued during the year	400,352	-	-	400,352
Issue of options	-	-	-	-
Transaction costs	(40,480)	-	-	(40,480)
Balance at 30 June 2006	359,872	(13,766)	-	346,106
Balance at 1 July 2006	359,872	(13,766)	-	346,106
Shares issued during the year	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
Directors options	-	-	124,600	124,600
Transaction costs	(157,891)	-	-	(157,891)
Profit / (loss) attributable to members	-	(262,597)	-	(262,597)
Balance at 31 December 2006	3,201,981	(276,363)	124,600	3,050,218

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The half-year consolidated financial statement is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting, Urgent Issues Group Interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

It is recommended that this financial report be read in conjunction with the annual financial report for the year ended 30 June 2006 and any public announcements made by Ironbark Gold Limited and its controlled entities during the half-year in accordance with continuous disclosure requirements arising under the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The half-year financial report does not include notes of the type normally included in an annual financial report and should be read in conjunction with the 2006 annual financial report.

This is the first half-year financial report prepared for Ironbark Gold Limited, and therefore no comparative results are available.

(a) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared by combining the financial statements of all the entities that comprise the Economic Entity, being the Company (the parent entity) and its subsidiaries as defined in Accounting Standard AASB 127 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements". Consistent accounting policies are employed in the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements. On acquisition, the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary are measured at their fair values at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill. If, after reassessment, the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired exceed the cost of acquisition, the deficiency is credited to profit and loss in the period of acquisition.

The consolidated financial statements include the information and results of each subsidiary from the date on which the Company obtains control and until such time as the Company ceases to control such entity.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, and unrealised profits arising within the Economic Entity are eliminated in full.

(b) Income Tax

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences:
- except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither that accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised:

- except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity are not in the income statement.

(c) Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure incurred is accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are carried forward only if they relate to an area of interest for which rights of tenure are current and in respect of which:

(i) such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation or from sale of the area; or
(ii)exploration and evaluation activities in the area have not, at balance date, reached a stage which permit a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active operations in, or relating to, the area are continuing.

Accumulated costs in respect of areas of interest which are abandoned are written off in full against profit in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

(d) Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership, are transferred to entities in the Economic Entity are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised, recording an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Leased assets are depreciated on a diminishing value basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the Economic Entity will obtain ownership of the asset or over the term of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

(e) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to members for the reporting period, after excluding any costs of servicing equity, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares of the Company, adjusted for any bonus issue.

(f) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Economic Entity and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest
Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues (using the effective interest method, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(h) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Economic Entity's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits expected to be settled within one year together with entitlements arising from wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave which will be settled after one year, have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Other employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

Contributions are made by the Economic Entity to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

(i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office ("ATO"). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

(k) Recoverable amounts of Non-Current assets valued on cost basis

At each reporting date the Economic Entity assesses whether there is any indication whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indication of impairment exists, the Economic Entity makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Where carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value less costs to sell and it does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Economic Entity's assets, in which case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

(l) Joint Venture Entities

A joint venture entity is an entity in which Ironbark holds a long-term interest and which is jointly controlled by Ironbark and one or more other venturers. Decisions regarding the financial and operating policies essential to the activities, economic performance and financial position of that venture require the consent of each of the venturers that together jointly control the entity.

Joint Venture Operations
Ironbark has certain contractual arrangements with other participants to engage in joint activities where all significant matters of operating and financial policy are determined by the participants such that the operation itself has no significant independence to pursue its own commercial strategy. These contractual arrangements do not create a joint venture entity due to the fact that the policies are those of the participants, not a separate entity carrying on a trade or a business of its own.

The financial statements of Ironbark include its share of the assets, liabilities and cash flows in such joint venture operations, measured in accordance with the terms of each arrangement, which is usually pro-rata to Bannerman's interest in the joint venture operations.

(m) Financial Assets Held for Trading

All investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition charges associated with the investment.

After initial recognition, investments, which are classified as held for trading and available-for-sale, are measured at fair value. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in the income statement.

Gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is sold, collected or otherwise disposed of, or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the income statement.

For investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to Stock Exchange quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Economic Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outlay of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Economic Entity expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(o) Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Impairment
The carrying amounts of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the recoverable amount, the assets or cash generating units are written down to their recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement in the cost of sales line item.

Depreciation
The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a diminishing value basis over their useful lives to the Economic Entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate 2007
Plant and equipment	40.0%

(p) Share-based payment transactions

The Company provides benefits to employees (including directors) of the Company in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions').

There is currently an Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP), which provides benefits to directors and senior executives.

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using a binomial model.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of shares of Ironbark Gold Limited ('market conditions').

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('vesting date').

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the number of awards that, in the opinion of the directors of the Economic Entity , will ultimately vest. This opinion is formed based on the best available information at balance date. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any increase in the value of the transaction as a result of the modification, as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share (see note 7).

The Economic Entity has applied the requirements of AASB 1 'First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards' in respect of equity-settled awards and has applied AASB 2 'Share-Based Payments' only to equity instruments granted after 7 November 2002 that had not vested on or before 1 January 2005.

(q) Comparative

The Company was incorporated on 10 March 2006 and accordingly no comparative amounts are available for the Income Statement.

2. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 2 March 2007, the Company announced that it had entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of the Citronen Zinc Project in Greenland. The Company had agreed to purchase 100% of Citronen for \$6,000,000 cash and 8,000,000 shares and 16,000,000 options exercisable at \$1.50 on or before 1 February 2010 in Ironbark Gold Limited. The agreement is subject to shareholder approval for all funds raised and shares and options issued.

The Board of Directors are confident that the Company will be successful in raising the required funds and receive the approval of shareholders to complete the agreement to acquire the Citronen Zinc Project.

No other event has arisen that would be likely to materially affect the operations of the company, or the state of affairs of the company not otherwise disclosed in the Economic Entity's financial report.

3. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There has been no change in contingent liabilities since the last annual reporting date.

4. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

The Economic Entity operates predominantly in one geographical segment, being Australia, and in one business segment, mineral mining and exploration and substantially all of the entity's resources are deployed for this purpose.

IRONBARK GOLD LIMITED
ABN 93 118 751 027
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DIRECTORS' DECLARATION
For the Half Year Ended 31 December 2006

The Directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 14:

   (a) comply with Accounting Standard AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting and the Corporations Regulations; and

   (b) give a true and fair view of the Economic Entity's financial position as at 31 December 2006 and its performance for the half-year ended on that date.

2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Economic Entity's will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

____
Jonathan Downes
Managing Director

PERTH
Dated this 13th day of March 2007

IRONBARK GOLD LIMITED
A.B.N. 93 118 751 027
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AUDITORS INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF IRONBARK GOLD LIMITED

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the half year ended 31 December 2006 there have been:

a. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the review; and

b. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

Mack & Co
Mack & Co
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor, 35 Havelock Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

N A Calder
N A Calder
Partner

Date: 13 MARCH 2007

IRONBARK GOLD LIMITED
A.B.N. 93 118 751 027
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INDEPENDENT REVIEW REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IRONBARK GOLD LIMITED

SCOPE

We have reviewed the financial report of Ironbark Gold Limited for the half year ended 31 December 2006 comprising the balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity, accompanying notes to the financial statements and directors' declaration of the consolidated entity. The company's directors are responsible for the financial report. The financial report includes the consolidated financial statements of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the end of the half-year or from time to time during the half-year.

Director's Responsibility for the Half-Year Financial Report

The directors of Ironbark Gold Limited are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the half-year financial report in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the half-year financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. Our review has been conducted in accordance with Auditing Standards on *Review Engagements ASRE 2410 Review on an Interim Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity*, in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the financial report is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including: giving a true and fair view of Ironbark Gold Limited's financial position as at 31 December 2006 and its performance for the half year ended on that date; and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporation Regulations 2001*. As the auditor of Ironbark Gold Limited, ASRE 2410 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of the annual financial report.

A review is limited primarily to inquiries of company personnel and analytical procedures applied to the financial data. These procedures do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit, thus the level of assurance provided is less than given in an audit. We have not performed an audit and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

INDEPENDENCE

In conducting our review, we followed applicable independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

IRONBARK GOLD LIMITED
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STATEMENT
Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half year financial report of Ironbark Gold Limited is not in accordance with:

(a) The *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at December 31 2006 and of its performance for the half year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

(b) other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia.

Mack & Co

Mack & Co
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor, 35 Havelock Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

N A Calder

N A Calder
Partner

Date: 13 March 2007