AUSTRALIAN MINES LIMITED

Quarterly Activities Report

Period Ended 30 June 2019

Highlights

Sconi Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project

- Updated mine plan, Ore Reserve Estimate and financials for the Sconi Project, which significantly improved the already favourable economics for the project[1];
    - Planned Life of Mine of the Project has increased to at least 30 years
    - The NPV_8 (pre-tax) has increased to $1.47 billion
    - Total free cashflow after tax has increased to $5 billion

- The Company's Queensland-based Mineral Resources, including Sconi, Bell Creek and Minnamoolka, now exceed 115 million tonnes, following a new Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bell Creek satellite deposit
    - Equates to 738,359 tonnes of contained nickel and 71,575 tonnes of contained cobalt[2]

- Working towards finalising a long form off-take agreement with SK Innovation for 100% of the cobalt sulphate and nickel sulphate produced from the Sconi Project, whilst separately advancing project financing

[1] The information outlined on this page was previously released to the market by Australian Mines via the ASX platform on 13 June 2019. Australian Mines confirms in the subsequent public report that all the material assumptions underpinning the forecast financial information derived from a production target, in the initial public report referred to in rule 5.17 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

[2] Refer to Australian Mines' announcement released on 29 April 2019 for further information on the nickel and cobalt tonnages referred to on this page.

This breakdown of the individual Mineral Resources that results in the 738,359 tonnes of contained nickel and 71,575 tonnes of contained cobalt referred to on this page is as follows:

The Mineral Resource for the Sconi Project is reported under JORC 2012 Guidelines and was reported by Australian Mines on 14 February 2019. The Mineral Resource for the Sconi Project, as outlined in the 14 February 2019 report is: Measured 8.27Mt @ 0.75% Ni & 0.09% Co; Indicated 49.24Mt @ 0.60% Ni & 0.08% Co; Inferred 18.2 Mt @ 0.54% Ni & 0.05% Co. There has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Mineral Resource since this 29 April 2019 announcement the company

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bell Creek Project is reported under JORC 2012 Guidelines and was reported by Australian Mines Limited on 29 April 2019. The Mineral Resource for Bell Creek, as announced on 29 April 2019 is: Measured 11.4Mt @ 0.84% Ni & 0.05% Co, Indicated 12.7Mt @ 0.64% Ni & 0.03% Co, Inferred 1.7Mt @ 0.55% Ni & 0.03% Co There has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Mineral Resource since this 29 April 2019 announcement by the company

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Minnamoolka Project is reported under JORC 2004 Guidelines and was first reported by Metallica Minerals on 19 January 2009. This Resource, and the underlying data and assumptions were comprehensively reviewed and confirmed by Australian Mines' Competent Person, and subsequently stated in a company announcement that was released via the ASX Announcement Platform on 31 March 2017. The Mineral Resource for Minnamoolka, as outlined in this report is: Indicated 11.8Mt @ 0.66% Ni & 0.03% Co; Inferred 2.9Mt @ 0.64% Ni & 0.02% Co. The Minnamoolka Mineral Resource in this document is reported under JORC 2004 Guidelines, as there has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Mineral Resource since the introduction of the JORC 2012 Code. Future estimates of the Minnamoolka Project resource will be completed to JORC 2012 Guidelines

Highlights continued

Flemington Cobalt-Scandium-Nickel Project

- Completed first phase of the resource expansion drilling campaign at Flemington

- Confirmed high-grade mineralisation continues to extend westward from the current Mineral Resource[3] at Flemington

- Intersections received from the first phase of the resource expansion drilling included[4,5]:
    - 12 metres at 1,732ppm (0.17%) cobalt from 10 metres deep
    - 10 metres at 1,600ppm (0.16%) cobalt from 4 metres deep
    - 5 metres at 1,383ppm (0.14%) cobalt from 13 metres deep
    - 4 metres at 1,283ppm (0.13%) cobalt from 7 metres deep
    - 11 metres at 1,001ppm (0.10%) cobalt from surface
    - 10 metres at 1,062ppm (0.10%) cobalt from 1 metre depth
    - 10 metres at 1,014ppm (0.10%) cobalt from 12 metres depth

    - 13m @ 10,024ppm (1.00%) nickel from surface
    - 12m @ 10,019ppm (1.00%) nickel from 1 metre depth

    - 14m @ 1,205ppm (0.12%) copper from 12 metre depth

    - 15 metres at 576ppm scandium from 12 metres depth
    - 12 metres at 500ppm scandium from surface
    - 10 metres at 315ppm scandium from surface
    - 12 metres at 402ppm scandium from 9 metres deep
    - 20 metres at 425ppm scandium from 8 metres deep
    - 10 metres at 309ppm scandium from 12 metres deep
    - 10 metres at 267ppm scandium from 1 metre deep

- Moving swiftly to commence second phase of the Flemington resource expansion drilling campaign, totalling more than 12,000 metres of drilling

[3] The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Flemington Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project is reported under JORC 2012 Guidelines and was reported by Australian Mines Limited on 31 October 2017. The Mineral Resource for Flemington, as announced on 31 October 2017 is: Measured 2.5Mt @ 0.103% Co & 403ppm Sc, Indicated 0.2Mt @ 0.076% Co & 408ppm Sc. There has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Mineral Resource since this 31 October 2017 announcement by Australian Mines

[4] Australian Mines Limited, Drilling indicates Flemington resource expansion potential, released 17 June 2019

[5] Australian Mines Limited, Additional high-grade results returned from Flemington, released 8 July 2019

Australian Mines Managing Director, Benjamin Bell, commented, *"As clearly apparent from this quarter's work, the entire team at Australian Mines remains steadfastly committed to delivering on the company's goal of becoming a major future producer of cobalt sulphate and nickel sulphate chemicals with a fully auditable supply chain for the electric vehicle sector.*

"*The revised financials and Ore Reserve for the Sconi Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project released this quarter have materially improved the already favourable economics of this project and highlighted its potential as a significant, long-life, world-class development.*

"With a mine life now estimated to be in excess of 30 years, Australian Mines intends to be a feature of the Queensland mining landscape for decades to come. We intend to become a significant employer in the region with a focus on providing secure jobs and building shared public-use infrastructure for our local communities as much as practicable.

"With the Sconi Project defined as a Prescribed Project by the Queensland Government, we are continuing to liaise with the Government in progressing the project and are constantly seeking opportunities to work with, and support, local businesses in the process.

"With the economics and updated mine plan now finalised, we are working with our financial advisers and potential off-take partner to develop and execute a financing structure so that we can progress project construction as soon as possible.

"While a Final Investment Decision is getting nearer, in reality, this is just the beginning as we embark on transforming Australian Mines into a significant Australian mining house."

Australian Mines Limited ("Australian Mines" or "the Company") (Australia ASX: AUZ; USA OTCQB: AMSLF; Frankfurt Stock Exchange: MJH) is pleased to provide its Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 30 June 2019.

Sconi Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project

Australian Mines' 100%-owned Sconi Project located in North Queensland once developed, is forecasted to be one of the most cost-competitive cobalt-producing nickel operations in the world[6,7] and places the Sconi Project in the lowest cost quartile compared to other existing and proposed analogous operations globally[8,9].

During the quarter, the Company further enhanced the already attractive proposition of the Sconi Project by announcing[10] a revised mine plan for the project that resulted in a 69% increase in the total Ore Reserve[11] as well as extending the mine life to 30+ years.

As a result, the Project is now estimated to produce 1,405,000 tonnes of nickel sulphate and 209,000 tonnes of cobalt sulphate over the project life[12], which is sufficient cobalt and nickel to produce the equivalent of at least 3 million to 6 million electric vehicle (EV) battery packs[13].

Classification	Ore (million tonnes)	Nickel (%)	Cobalt (%)	Scandium (ppm)
Proved	8.08	0.72	0.09	44
Probable	49.22	0.55	0.08	33
Total	57.30	0.58	0.08	35

Table 1: Sconi Project Ore Reserve summary[14] based on based on variable nickel equivalent cut-off between 0.40% and 0.45%. The breakeven cut-off grade was determined to be between 0.40% - 0.45% nickel equivalent using the formula → Nickel equivalent (%) = [(Ni grade x Ni price x Ni recovery) + (Co grade x Co price x Co recovery)] ÷ (Ni price x Ni recovery) where: nickel price = 27,946 AUD/t, cobalt price = 93,153 AUD/t, Nickel Recovery = 94.8%, Cobalt Recovery = 95.7%.

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[6] Australian Mines Limited, Independent market study places Sconi in the 1st quartile of cost curve for global cobalt sulphate and nickel sulphate production, released 12 February 2019

[7] The Nickel & Cobalt Sulphate Market Study was commissioned by Australian Mines Limited and completed by commodities research specialist CRU International Limited. The study forms part of current commercial-in-confidence negotiations with off-take partner SK Innovation and has been supplied to the ASX for their confidential reference in regard to the 12 February 2019 announcement

[8] Australian Mines Limited, Independent market study places Sconi in the 1st quartile of cost curve for global cobalt sulphate and nickel sulphate production, released 12 February 2019

[9] based on the outcomes of the financial modelling that was released in Australian Mines' base case Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) – see Australian Mines' announcement titled BFS supports strong commercial case for developing Sconi, which was released via the ASX on 20 November 2018

[10] Australian Mines Limited, Sconi to generate $5 billion in free cashflow, released 13 June 2019

[11] See Table 1 of this report

[12] The information outlined on this page was previously released to the market by Australian Mines via the ASX platform on 13 June 2019. Australian Mines confirms in the subsequent public report that all the material assumptions underpinning the production targets in the initial public report referred to in rule 5.17 continues to apply and have not materially changed.

[13] Australian Mines Limited, Sconi to generate $5 billion in free cashflow, released 13 June 2019

[14] Ore Reserve as per Australian Mines' announcement released via the ASX platform on 13 June 2019. Prepared by specialist mine planning consultants, Orelogy, in accordance with the current 2012 JORC Code. There has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Ore Reserve since this 13 June 2019 announcement by Australian Mines. The Mineral Resource figures in Tables A2-1 to A2-3 of Appendix 2 are inclusive of the Ore Reserve figures above. Approximately 14% of the Ore Reserves (outlined in Table 1) are classified as Proved and 86% are classified as Probable. It should be noted that the Proved and Probable Reserves are inclusive of allowance for mining dilution and ore loss.

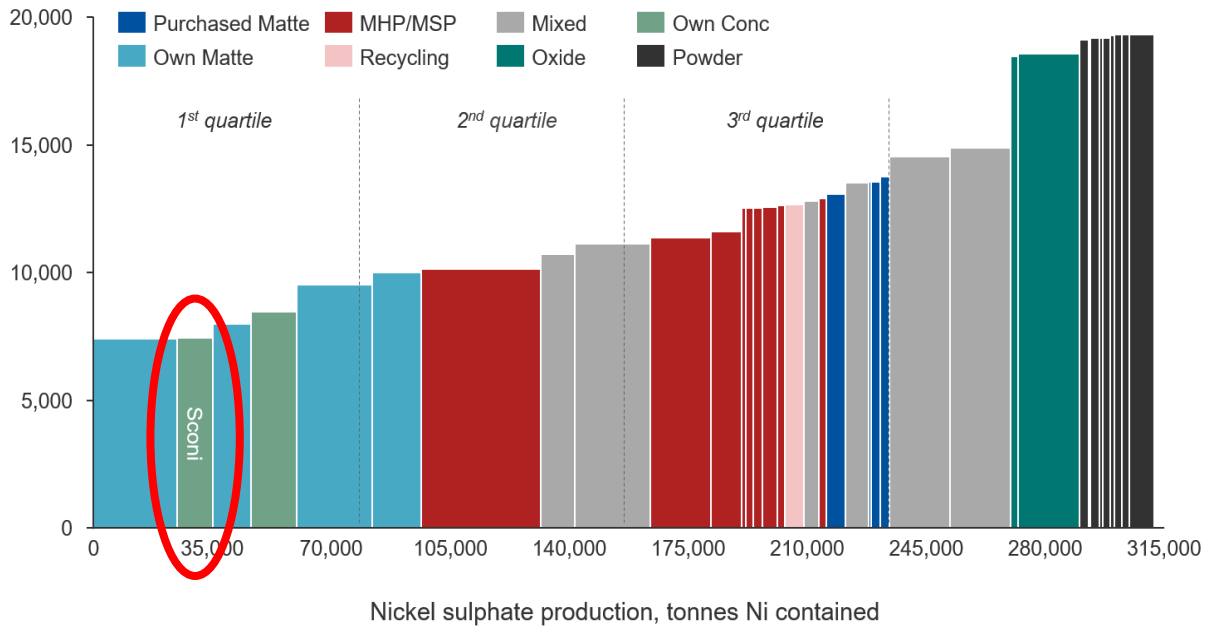

Figure 1: Nickel sulphate cost curve 2025, nominal USD per tonne of nickel contained[15]

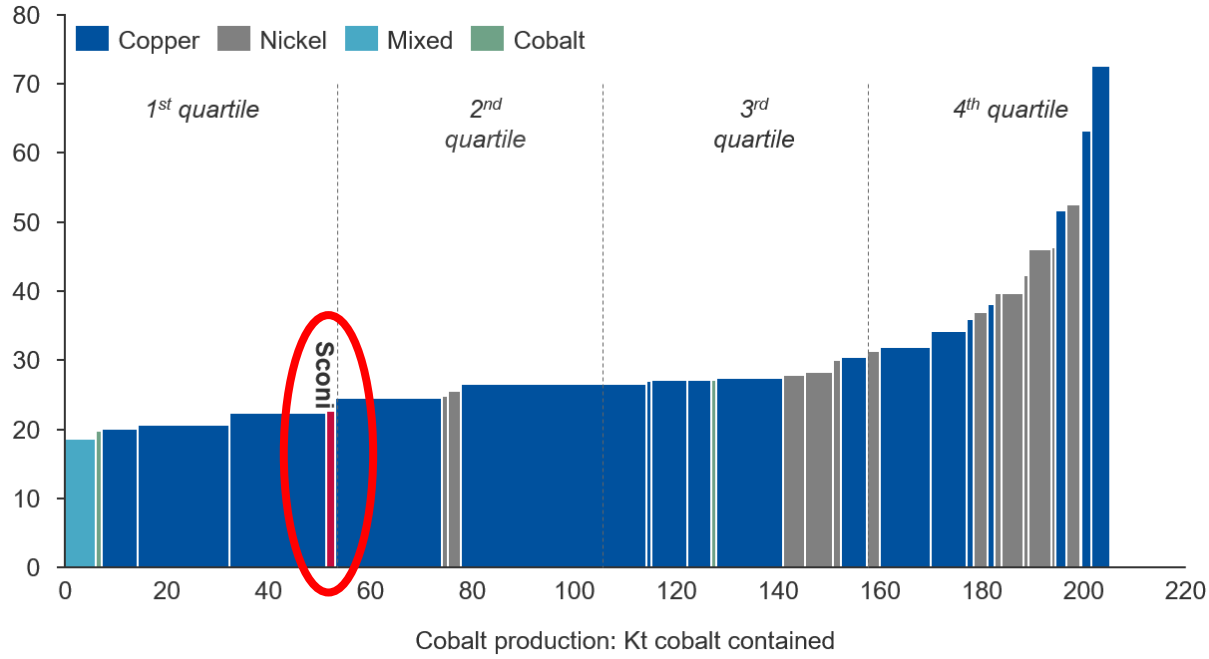

Figure 2: Pro rata cost curve of cobalt producers 2025, Nominal USD per lb cobalt[16]

[15] Australian Mines Limited, Independent market study places Sconi in the 1st quartile of cost curve for global cobalt sulphate and nickel sulphate production, released 12 February 2019
[16] Australian Mines Limited, Independent market study places Sconi in the 1st quartile of cost curve for global cobalt sulphate and nickel sulphate production, released 12 February 2019

The Nickel & Cobalt Sulphate Market Study from which Figure 1 and Figure 2 of this report have been extracted was commissioned by Australian Mines Limited and completed by commodities research specialist CRU International Limited. The study forms part of current commercial-in-confidence negotiations with off-take partner SK Innovation and has been supplied to the ASX for their confidential reference in regard to the 12 February 2019 announcement.

As also announced this period[17], the Sconi Project is estimated to produce a total free cashflow after tax of $5.0 billion over the initial 30-year project life, for a simple payback of capital of 4.4 years on a pre-tax basis and 5.8 years on a post-tax basis[18].

With a pre-tax Net Present Value (NPV_8) of $1.47 billion, the Sconi Project can genuinely be classed as a world-class cobalt and nickel asset[19].

Understandably, therefore, the Company continues to receive unsolicited requests for off-take discussions from globally important companies, noting that, as previously reported by the Company[20], Australian Mines is presently negotiating a long form off-take agreement with SK Innovation for 100% of the cobalt sulphate and nickel sulphate produced from the Sconi Project following a binding term sheet agreement being signed between both parties in 2018[21]. These negotiations, whilst progressing, are currently incomplete and are being conducted under strict non-disclosure and confidentially clauses[22].

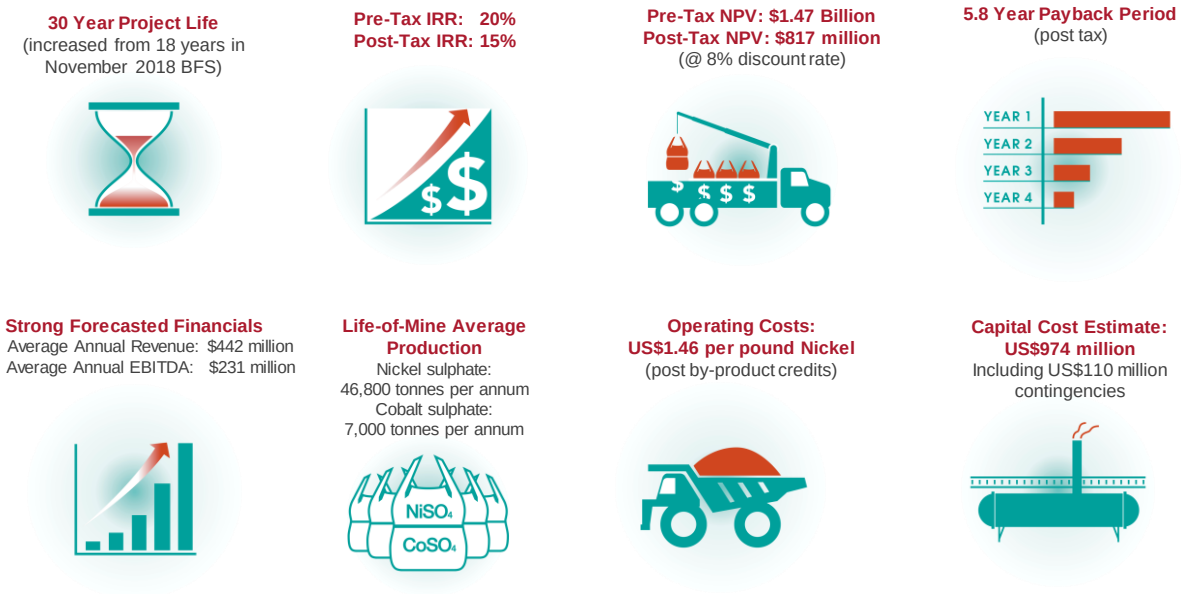

Figure 3: Key economic outcomes of Australian Mines' 100%-owned Sconi Project[23]

[17] Australian Mines Limited, Sconi to generate $5 billion in free cashflow, released 13 June 2019
[18] The information outlined on this page was previously released to the market by Australian Mines via the ASX platform on 13 June 2019. Australian Mines confirms in the subsequent public report that all the material assumptions underpinning the forecast financial information derived from a production target, in the initial public report referred to in rule 5.17 continues to apply and have not materially changed.
[19] The mineral industry's accepted definition of a "world-class" deposit is a project that exceeds the NPV $250 threshold. See - https://www.bhp.com/-/media/bhp/documents/investors/reports/2006/amecconference.pdf
[20] Australian Mines Limited, SK Innovation and Australian Mines: committed partners developing the Sconi Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project in North Queensland, released 3 January 2019
[21] Australian Mines Limited, Australian Mines reaffirms binding off-take agreement term sheet for Sconi Project, Queensland, released 6 March 2018
[22] Details of any executed long form off-take contract between Australian Mines and SK Innovation will be released to the market by the company via the ASX platform at the appropriate time and in accordance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations.
[23] The information outlined on this page, including in Figure 3, was previously released to the market by Australian Mines via the ASX platform on 12 February 2019. Australian Mines confirms in the subsequent public report that all the material assumptions underpinning the forecast financial information derived from a production target, in the initial public report referred to in rule 5.17 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

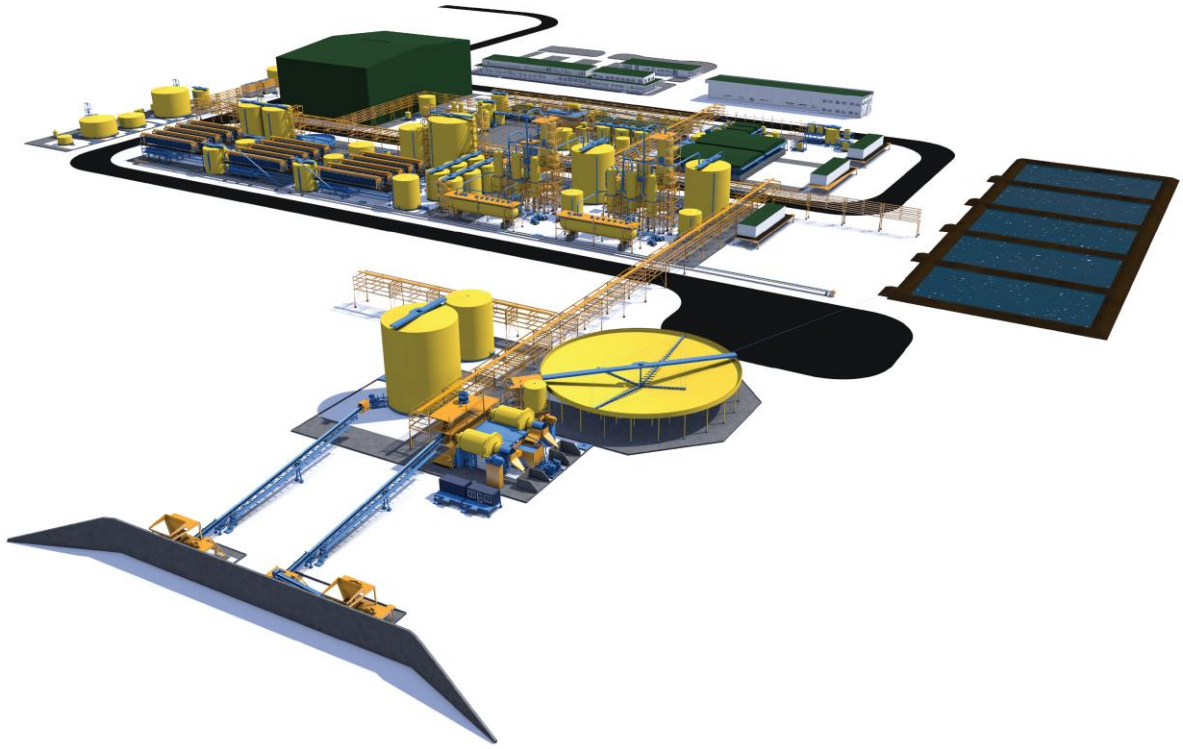

Figure 4: Schematic of the 2 million tonne per annum processing plant[24] planned for Australian Mines' Sconi Project in North Queensland, Australia.

During the reporting period, Australian Mines processed additional bulk samples of ore from its Sconi Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project through the Company's demonstration-scale processing plant located in Perth, Western Australia.

Given that the Company has already produced bulk quantities of high-quality cobalt sulphate and nickel sulphate[25], the objective of the test work completed this quarter was to benchmark the quality of the intermediate products (particularly, the mixed sulphide precipitate or MSP, which is produced as part of Australian Mines' cobalt sulphate and nickel sulphate production process) against that produced by other leading market participants who current supply electric vehicle battery manufacturers.

The outcome from these processing runs, which were undertaken on a continuous basis to ensure that it closely replicated a future full-scale commercial operation at Sconi, was that the resulting MSP product met or exceeded the specifications of current commercially available MSP[26,27].

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[24] The information outlined in Figure 4 was previously released to the market by Australian Mines via the ASX platform on 20 November 2018 and 13 June 2019. Australian Mines confirms in the subsequent public report that all the material assumptions underpinning the production target in the initial public report referred to in rule 5.17 continues to apply and have not materially changed.

[25] Australian Mines Limited, Australian Mines to set benchmark with largest sample of battery-grade cobalt and nickel sulphate ever exported from Australia, released 2 July 2018

[26] Willis, B 2007, 'Downstream processing options for nickel laterite heap leach liquors', ALTA 2007 Nickel-Cobalt Conference and Llerin, J 2011, 'Coral Bay Nickel HPAL plant expansion project', ALTA 2011 Nickel-Cobalt Conference.

[27] Australian Mines benchmarks its mixed sulphide precipitate (MSP) product against the published specifications of the MSP produced by Sumitomo Metal Mining at its Coral Bay operation in the Philippines. The recent processing work completed by Australian Mines at its Perth-based demonstration-scale processing plant confirms that the

In total, Australian Mines produced 12 kilograms of MSP, which assayed up to 58% nickel and 4% cobalt, being in line with the nickel and cobalt content of the MSP presently being supplied to the global market. Likewise, the impurity level of Australian Mines' MSP is comparable to that being produced by leading Japanese metal refining companies for the production of electric vehicle batteries[28].

This work, and subsequent continuous processing runs through the demonstration-scale plant, re-affirms Australian Mines' competency in reliably converting raw cobalt-nickel-scandium ore from its Sconi Project into a final battery-grade cobalt sulphate and nickel sulphate chemicals that meet or exceed the specifications demanded by the electric vehicle sector.

Further processing runs of the Company's Perth-based demonstration-scale processing plant are earmarked for the second half of this year, which includes the potential production of additional high-quality scandium oxide to supply Australian Mines' various partners during their next stage of research and possible future commercialisation.

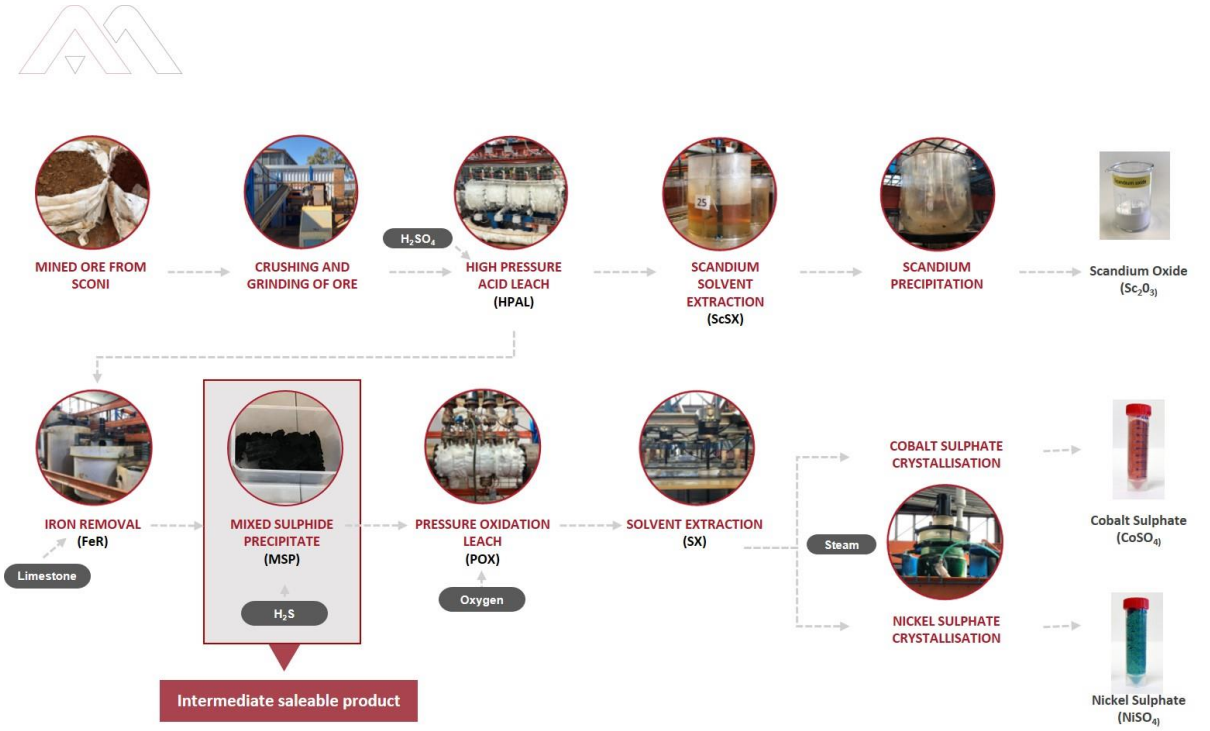

Figure 5: Australian Mines' proposed processing flowsheet that utilises proven, industry-standard technology, which has been comprehensively tested via the Company's demonstration-scale processing plant in Perth, Western Australia. (The photos used in this image are actual photos taken of Australian Mines' demonstration-size processing plant)

proposed processing flowsheet for a commercial-scale operation at Sconi is capable of delivering an MSP product that achieves or exceeds the specifications of the MSP from Sumitomo's Coral Bay operation.

[28] Australian Mines benchmarks its mixed sulphide precipitate (MSP) product against the published specifications of the MSP produced by Sumitomo Metal Mining at its Coral Bay operation in the Philippines. The recent processing work completed by Australian Mines at its Perth-based demonstration-scale processing plant confirms that the proposed processing flowsheet for a commercial-scale operation at Sconi is capable of delivering an MSP product that achieves or exceeds the specifications of the MSP from Sumitomo's Coral Bay operation.

Queensland Satellite Deposits

Australian Mines' 100%-owned Bell Creek Nickel-Cobalt Project, located 115 kilometres north of the Company's flagship Sconi Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project in North Queensland, and acquired at nil cost as part of the Sconi acquisition, had a new Mineral Resource estimated during the quarter, comprising the following[29]:

Classification	Tonnes (million tonnes)	Nickel equivalent (%)	Nickel (%)	Cobalt (%)
Measured	11.4	1.02	0.84	0.05
Indicated	12.7	0.74	0.64	0.03
Inferred	1.7	0.66	0.55	0.03
Total	**25.8**	**0.86**	**0.72**	**0.04**

Table 2: Mineral Resource Estimate[30] of Australian Mines' 100%-owned Bell Creek Project

Lower cut-off grade: Nickel equivalent 0.45%[31].

When combined with the Sconi Project's Mineral Resource and nearby Minnamoolka Nickel Project Mineral Resource (which is also 100%-owned by Australian Mines), the overall tonnage of Australian Mines' Queensland cobalt-nickel projects now exceeds 115 million tonnes[32].

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[29] Australian Mines Limited, Australian Mines' Mineral Resource tonnage in Queensland exceeds 115 million tonnes, released 29 April 2019

[30] The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bell Creek Project is reported under JORC 2012 Guidelines and was reported by Australian Mines Limited on 29 April 2019. There has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Mineral Resource since this 29 April 2019 announcement by Australian Mines.

[31] Nickel equivalent (Nieq) calculations are described in detail in Appendix 5 of this report.

[32] Refer to Australian Mines' announcement released on 29 April 2019 for further information on the nickel and cobalt tonnages referred to on this page.
This breakdown of the individual Mineral Resources that results in the 738,359 tonnes of contained nickel and 71,575 tonnes of contained cobalt referred to on this page is as follows:
The Mineral Resource for the Sconi Project is reported under JORC 2012 Guidelines and was reported by Australian Mines on 14 February 2019. The Mineral Resource for the Sconi Project, as outlined in the 14 February 2019 report is: Measured 8.27Mt @ 0.75% Ni & 0.09% Co; Indicated 49.24Mt @ 0.60% Ni & 0.08% Co; Inferred 18.2 Mt @ 0.54% Ni & 0.05% Co. There has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Mineral Resource since this 29 April 2019 announcement the company
The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bell Creek Project is reported under JORC 2012 Guidelines and was reported by Australian Mines Limited on 29 April 2019. The Mineral Resource for Bell Creek, as announced on 29 April 2019 is: Measured 11.4Mt @ 0.84% Ni & 0.05% Co, Indicated 12.7Mt @ 0.64% Ni & 0.03% Co, Inferred 1.7Mt @ 0.55% Ni & 0.03% Co There has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Mineral Resource since this 29 April 2019 announcement by the company
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The effect of this increased resource tonnages is to boost the cobalt and nickel metal quantities contained within Australian Mines' Mineral Resources in Queensland projects to 738,359 tonnes of contained nickel and 71,575 tonnes of contained cobalt[33].

During the quarter, Australian Mines' technical team commenced a preliminary assessment of parallel development strategies for Bell Creek and Minnamoolka that may include on-site beneficiation of the nickel-cobalt ore to produce a concentrated feed capable of shipment to, and final processing by, the centralised Sconi processing plant. This, naturally, has the potential to boost the economics of existing infrastructure investment proposed for Sconi Project and significantly extend the Company's life of operations in Queensland, if implemented.

[33] Refer to Australian Mines' announcement released on 29 April 2019 for further information on the nickel and cobalt tonnages referred to on this page.
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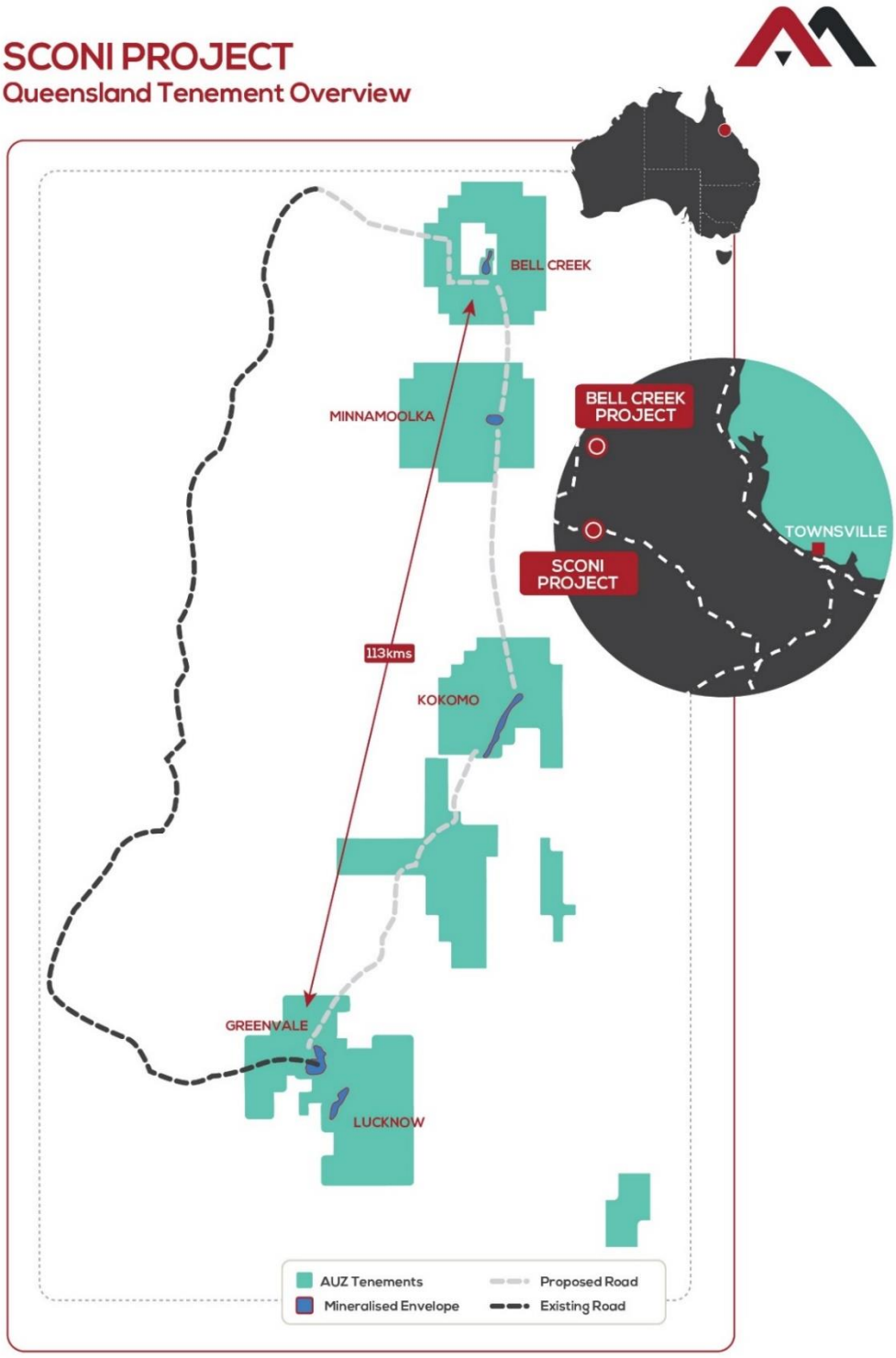

Figure 6: Location of Australian Mines' Bell Creek Nickel-Cobalt Project and Minnamoolka Project in relation to the Company's flagship Sconi Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project in North Queensland. The mineralised envelopes (highlighted in blue in this figure) remain open along strike.

Flemington Cobalt-Scandium-Nickel Project

Australian Mines' 100%-owned Flemington Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project is located 370 kilometres west of Sydney in New South Wales, Australia and represents the Company's second battery materials project after its flagship Sconi Nickel-Cobalt-Scandium Project in North Queensland.

The Flemington Project contains an initial Mineral Resource of 2.5 million tonnes at 0.103% cobalt and 403ppm scandium in the Measured category; and 0.2 million tonnes at 0.076% cobalt and 408ppm scandium in the Indicated category[34]. However, the Company has long held the view that there is significant scope to materially expand the current Mineral Resource given that only a fraction of the prospective geology at Flemington has been comprehensively tested to date[35].

During the quarter, therefore, Australian Mines completed the first phase of the Company's resource expansion drilling campaign via a 3,300-metre resource expansion drilling program at Flemington, which was designed to test the western continuation of the cobalt, nickel and scandium mineralisation.

Results from this drill program confirmed that high-grade mineralisation continues to extend westward from the current Mineral Resource for at least 300 metres[36].

Furthermore, a second zone with high grade cobalt, copper and nickel was intersected 800 metres west[37] of the existing Mineral Resource and this mineralisation appears to remain open along strike.

These results appear to confirm that the mineralisation at Flemington is far larger than indicated by the project's initial Mineral Resource[38].

Buoyed by the positive results, the Company is moving swiftly to commence the second phase of its resource expansion drilling campaign. Totalling more than 12,000 metres of drilling, this upcoming resource expansion drill program represents the largest exploration / resource definition program ever to be undertaken across the Flemington Project and reflects the Company's confidence in the project as a potential future producer of battery materials to the rapidly growing global electric vehicle sector.

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[34] The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcement released by the Company on 31 October 2017 in respect of the Flemington Project and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

[35] Australian Mines Limited, Maiden Mineral Resource confirms Flemington Project's cobalt credentials, released 31 October 2017

[36] Australian Mines Limited, Additional high-grade results returned from Flemington resource drill program, released 8 July 2019

[37] Australian Mines Limited, Additional high-grade results returned from Flemington resource drill program, released 8 July 2019

[38] The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Flemington Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project is reported under JORC 2012 Guidelines and was reported by Australian Mines Limited on 31 October 2017. The Mineral Resource for Flemington, as announced on 31 October 2017 is: Measured 2.5Mt @ 0.103% Co & 403ppm Sc, Indicated 0.2Mt @ 0.076% Co & 408ppm Sc. There has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Mineral Resource since this 31 October 2017 announcement by Australian Mines.

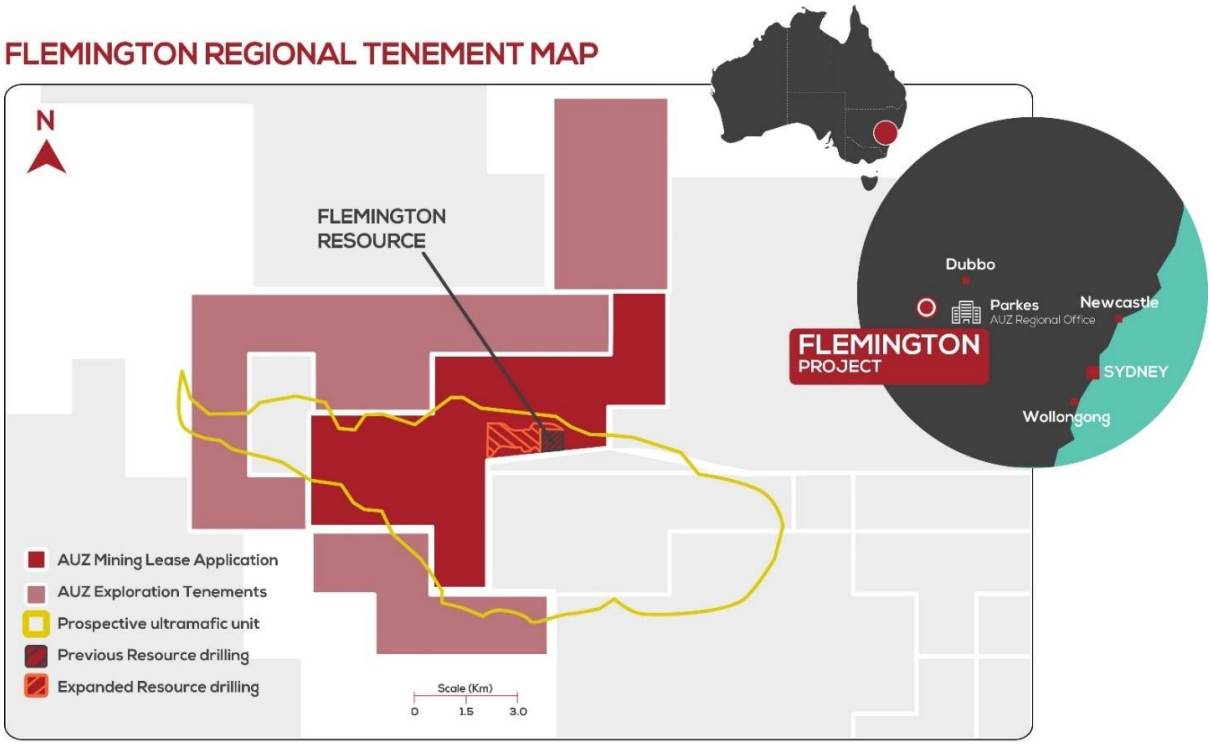

Figure 7: Located in central New South Wales, the Flemington Project covers a significant portion of the prospective Tout Complex (as outlined in yellow in this figure), being the geological unit that hosts both Australian Mines' Flemington cobalt-scandium-nickel deposit[39] and Clean TeQ's adjoining Sunrise deposit[40].

[39] The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Flemington Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project is reported under JORC 2012 Guidelines and was reported by Australian Mines Limited on 31 October 2017. The Mineral Resource for Flemington, as announced on 31 October 2017 is: Measured 2.5Mt @ 0.103% Co & 403ppm Sc, Indicated 0.2Mt @ 0.076% Co & 408ppm Sc. There has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Mineral Resource since this 31 October 2017 announcement by Australian Mines.
There is significant potential to expand the Mineral Resource given that only a fraction of the interpreted prospective geology at Flemington has been comprehensively tested to date.

[40] Australian Mines' Flemington Project has been established to be the direct continuation of Clean TeQ Holding's Sunrise orebody, with the deposit separated arbitrarily by the tenement boundary. (See Australian Mines' announcement titled *Resource confirms Flemington's cobalt credentials*, which was released via the ASX on 31 October 2017)

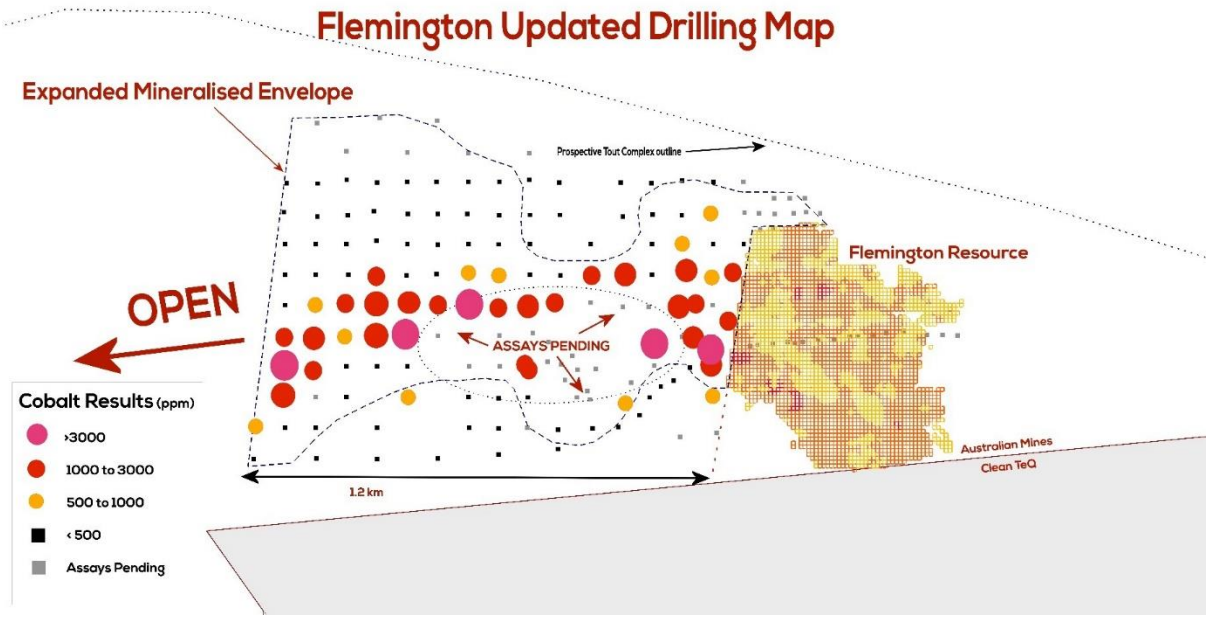

Figure 8: Drill hole location map, which shows the expanded mineralised boundary[41] targeted by Australian Mines during the first phase of the Company's resource expansion drilling campaign (with available assay results highlighted)[42]. Assays for the remaining drill holes are anticipated to be received by the Company before mid-August.

[41] The drilling program was focused on confirming Australian Mines' geological modelling in known areas of prospective geology and expanding the known boundaries of the mineralised envelope outwards from the existing Flemington resource. During the drilling program a large zone of prospective geology with thicknesses ranging from a few metres to tens-of-metres was encountered. Based on observations made by the Company's geological team during the 2017 drilling campaigns, and cross referenced with the resulting 2017 assays, the mineralised zones within the Flemington project have a distinct appearance which enables the Company's geologists to map potential *mineralised envelopes* via visual identification. It is on that basis that the *expanded mineralised envelope* is drafted in Figure 8 of this report. Australian Mines cautions that this reference to an *expanded mineralised envelope* as drafted in Figure 2 is done on a qualitative basis and, thus, is subjective only.

[42] Full details of this drilling program are documented in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of Australian Mines' announced titled *Additional high-grade results returned from Flemington resource drill program*, which was released via the ASX on 8 July 2019

Drill Hole	Intersection	Sub-Sections
FMA19_310	**10m @ 1,062ppm Co from 1m depth** **11m @ 6,246ppm Ni from surface**	**6m @ 1,227ppm Co at 4m depth** 2m @ 7,365ppm Ni from 1m depth
FMA19_343	**11m @ 1,001ppm Co from surface** **13m @ 10,024ppm Ni from 2m depth**	**5m @ 1,216ppm Co from surface** 4m @ 11,100ppm Ni from 2m depth
FMA19_303	**10m @ 1,014ppm Co from 12m depth** **15m @ 576ppm Sc from 12m depth** **14m @ 1,205ppm Co from 12m depth**	**4m @ 1,548ppm Co from 12m depth** 7m @ 687ppm Sc from 17m depth
FMA19_368	**9m @ 1,008ppm Co from 7m depth** **6m @ 211ppm Sc from 3m depth**	**3m @ 1,713ppm Co at 8m depth** 3m @ 243ppm Sc from 4m depth
FMA19_401	**8m @ 1,618ppm Co from 1m depth** **10m @ 256ppm Sc from surface**	**5m @ 2,056ppm Co at 2m depth** 3m @ 375ppm Sc from 1m depth
FMA19_344	**8m @ 1,045ppm Co from surface** **8m @ 6918ppm Ni from surface**	**5m @ 1,216ppm Co from surface** 3m @ 9,997ppm Ni from 4m depth
FMA19_404	**7m @ 1,031ppm Co from 3m depth** **10m @ 315ppm Sc from surface**	**2m @ 1,995ppm Co at 6m depth** 3m @ 402ppm Sc from 4m depth
FMA19_306	**6m @ 1,322ppm Co from surface** **12m @ 10,019ppm Ni from 1m depth**	**1m @ 2,490ppm Co at 3m depth** **2m @ 14,350ppm Ni from 7m depth**
FMA19_333	**6m @ 1,111ppm Co from 7m depth** **12m @ 500ppm Sc from surface**	**2m @ 2,690ppm Co from 7m depth** 6m @ 686ppm Sc from 7m depth
FMA19_402	**5m @ 1,328ppm Co from surface** **10m @ 281ppm Sc from surface**	**2m @ 2,035ppm Co at 1m depth** 3m @ 417ppm Sc from 2m depth
FMA19_397	**5m @ 1,015ppm Co from 13m depth** **7m @ 362ppm Sc from 2m depth**	**1m @ 1,690ppm Co at 14m depth** 3m @ 435ppm Sc from 11m depth
FMA19_335	**4m @ 2,341ppm Co from 1m depth**	**2m @ 3,350ppm Co from 1m depth**

Table 3: Selected intersections returned from the first phase of Australian Mines' resource expansion drilling campaign[43] at its 100%-owned Flemington Project in New South Wales, Australia[44].

[43] Australian Mines Limited, Additional high-grade results returned from Flemington resource drill program, released 8 July 2019

[44] Full details, including the drill hole location information and the assays returned over each individual metre are documented in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of Australian Mines' announced titled *Additional high-grade results returned from Flemington resource drill program*, which was released via the ASX on 8 July 2019

Thackaringa Cobalt Project

Australian Mines' 100%-owned Thackaringa Project is an early-stage pure cobalt exploration project located near Broken Hill in New South Wales, Australia.

Surface geochemical sampling programs completed by Australian Mines at Thackaringa identified areas of elevated cobalt within the project area[45].

Subsequent geophysical surveys across these geochemical anomalies detected a cluster of interpreted bedrock-hosted conductive bodies[46] beneath areas of elevated cobalt, with at least one of the bodies identified as a *Priority One* target[47] - meaning that, in the opinion of the consulting geophysicist, this particular conductive body has the geophysical characteristics of sulphide mineralisation within the underlying bedrock[48].

Australian Mines is acutely aware that even quite small geophysical anomalies can be related to quite significant ore bodies[49]. The Company, and its independent technical consultants, are equally conscious that the strength of geophysical response from *Priority One* conductor at Thackaringa is considered high enough to interpret the source as most probably being a massive sulphide body[50].

During this quarter, therefore, Australian Mines' exploration team re-affirmed the design of a reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core drill program of this *Priority One* conductor, which the Company currently proposes to undertake in early 2020 (subject to land holder approval) following the completion of its wide-diameter drilling campaign at Sconi and the resource expansion drill program at Flemington.

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[45] Australian Mines Limited, Large-scale cobalt-in-soil anomalies identified at Thackaringa Project; Sconi continues to advance towards development milestones, released 29 May 2018

[46] Australian Mines Limited, High-priority bedrock conductors detected at Thackaringa Project, New South Wales, released 7 March 2018

[47] Mitre Geophysics, Barrier Range Project VTEM Report – Report for Australian Mines

[48] Mitre Geophysics notes that the AEM response is characteristic of sulphides or graphitic shales within the underlying bedrock. However, as graphitic shales are very rare in the Broken Hill / Thackaringa district, the anomaly is indicative of the presence of sulphides within the underlying bedrock. Mitre Geophysics has a long and extensive experience in base metal exploration, including within the Broken Hill District and it forms the core of their business. Their statement that the geophysical response returned from Australian Mines' AEM survey is characteristic of sulphides is based on their consideration of a range of important factors including; geological setting, the magnitude / amplitude of the anomaly and the decay rate of the electromagnetic response related to the anomaly.

[49] Peel Mining – CBH Resources' Mallee Bull deposit in Central New South Wales is a perfect example that small geophysical anomalies can be related to quite significant ore bodies. The Mallee Bull copper (+ gold + silver + lead + zinc) deposit, located near Cobar in New South Wales, was discovered by Peel Exploration (PEL: ASX) in 2011 when their exploration team drill tested a confined conductor detected during the airborne electromagnetic survey (by the same contractor and system that undertook Australian Mines' Thackaringa airborne electromagnetic – AEM - survey). See www.peelmining.com.au/upload/PEX_IP_1305011.pdf, particularly slide 10 of this presentation for summary of Mallee Bull (which was initially referred to as the 4-Mile target by Peel Mining).

[50] See Appendix 1 of Australian Mines' announced released via the ASX on 7 March 2018 (titled *High-priority bedrock conductors detected at Thackaringa Project, New South Wales*) for full details of the Indicative classification scheme (EM conductors) that supports this statement.

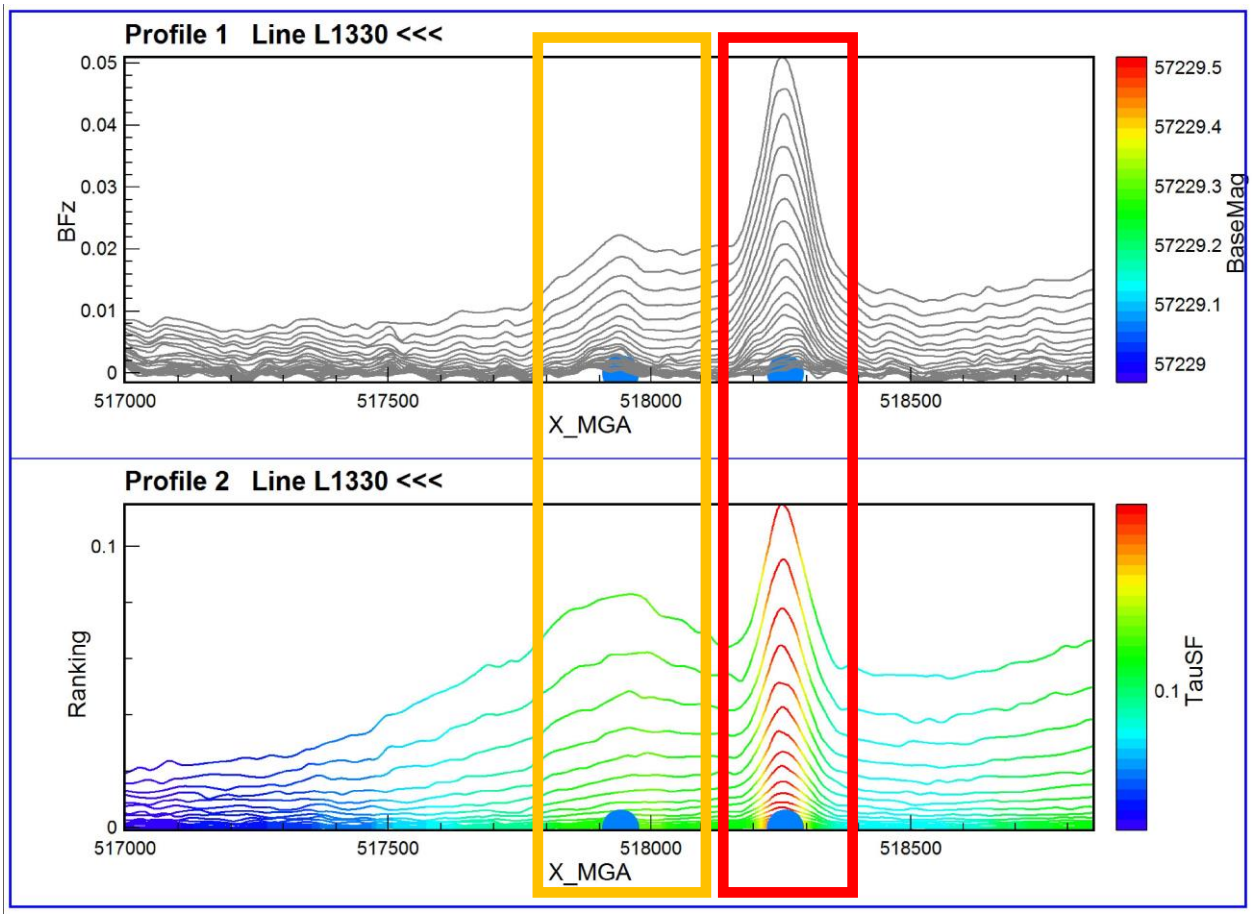

Figure 9: Profile response of the *Priority One* bedrock conductor (outlined in red) shows a clear strong response in the airborne geophysical data[51]. The much broader and lower amplitude anomaly to the west (outlined in orange) could be a larger and deep conductor. Australian Mines proposes to undertake a reverse circulation / diamond core drill program of this *Priority One* conductor in early 2020

[51] Australian Mines Limited, Quarterly Activities Report - Period ended 31 December 2017, 31 January 2018

ENDS

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Appendix 1: Sconi Project Ore Reserve Estimate

Classification	Pit	Ore (Million tonnes)	Nickel (%)	Cobalt (%)	Scandium (ppm)
Proved	Greenvale	4.49	0.83	0.07	36
	Kokomo	1.52	0.72	0.15	58
	Lucknow	2.07	0.47	0.09	51
	Sub-total	**8.08**	**0.72**	**0.09**	**44**
Probable	Greenvale	13.08	0.73	0.05	29
	Kokomo	17.43	0.57	0.09	31
	Lucknow	18.71	0.42	0.08	38
	Sub-total	**49.22**	**0.55**	**0.08**	**33**
Total	Greenvale	17.57	0.76	0.06	31
	Kokomo	18.96	0.58	0.10	33
	Lucknow	20.77	0.42	0.08	39
	TOTAL	**57.30**	**0.58**	**0.08**	**35**

Table A1-1: Sconi Project Ore Reserve summary based on variable nickel equivalent cut-off between 0.40% and 0.45%.

Ore Reserve as per Australian Mines' announcement released via the ASX platform on 13 June 2019. Prepared by specialist mine planning consultants, Orelogy, in accordance with the current 2012 JORC Code.

There has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Ore Reserve since this 13 June 2019 announcement by Australian Mines.

The Mineral Resource figures in Tables A2-1 to A2-3 of Appendix 2 are inclusive of the Ore Reserve figures above. Approximately 14% of the Ore Reserves (outlined in the table above) are classified as Proved and 86% are classified as Probable. It should be noted that the Proved and Probable Reserves are inclusive of allowance for mining dilution and ore loss.

Appendix 2: Mineral Resource Estimates

Sconi Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project – Mineral Resource (Effective 14 February 2019)[52]

Classification	Tonnes (million tonnes)	Nickel equivalent (%)	Nickel (%)	Cobalt (%)
Measured	5.05	1.06	0.83	0.07
Indicated	17.24	0.90	0.73	0.05
Inferred	10.34	0.63	0.54	0.04
TOTAL	**32.63**	**0.84**	**0.69**	**0.05**

Table A2-1: Greenvale Mineral Resource

Lower cut-off grade: Nickel equivalent 0.40%

Classification	Tonnes (million tonnes)	Nickel equivalent (%)	Nickel (%)	Cobalt (%)
Measured	1.60	0.91	0.53	0.11
Indicated	12.63	0.83	0.47	0.11
Inferred	0.38	0.66	0.55	0.03
TOTAL	**14.62**	**0.83**	**0.48**	**0.11**

Table A2-2: Lucknow Mineral Resource

Lower cut-off grade: Nickel equivalent 0.55%

Classification	Tonnes (million tonnes)	Nickel equivalent (%)	Nickel (%)	Cobalt (%)
Measured	1.62	1.17	0.73	0.15
Indicated	19.37	0.83	0.57	0.09
Inferred	7.48	0.70	0.53	0.07
TOTAL	**28.47**	**0.81**	**0.57**	**0.09**

Table A2-3: Kokomo Mineral Resource

Lower cut-off grade: Nickel equivalent 0.45%

[52] The Mineral Resource Estimates for the Sconi Project are reported under JORC 2012 Guidelines and were reported by Australian Mines Limited on 14 February 2019. There has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Mineral Resource since this 14 February 2019 announcement by Australian Mines.

Nickel equivalent (Nieq) calculations are described in detail in Appendix 5 of this report.

Queensland Satellite Projects

Classification	Tonnes (million tonnes)	Nickel equivalent (%)	Nickel (%)	Cobalt (%)
Measured	11.4	1.02	0.84	0.05
Indicated	12.7	0.74	0.64	0.03
Inferred	1.7	0.66	0.55	0.03
Total	**25.8**	**0.86**	**0.72**	**0.04**

Table A2-4: Mineral Resource Estimate[53] of Australian Mines' 100%-owned Bell Creek Project, which is located 115 kilometres north of the Company's flagship Sconi Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium in North Queensland, Australia.

Lower cut-off grade: Nickel equivalent 0.45%[54].

Classification	Tonnes (million tonnes)	Nickel (%)	Cobalt (%)
Indicated	11.8	0.67	0.03
Inferred	2.9	0.64	0.02
Total	**14.7**	**0.66**	**0.03**

Table A2-5: Mineral Resource Estimate[55] of Australian Mines' 100%-owned Minnamoolka Project.

Lower cut-off grade: Nickel 0.45%

[53] The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bell Creek Project is reported under JORC 2012 Guidelines and was reported by Australian Mines Limited on 29 April 2019. There has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Mineral Resource since this 29 April 2019 announcement by Australian Mines.

[54] **Nickel equivalent (Nieq) calculations are described in detail in Appendix 5 of this report.**

[55] The Mineral Resource for the Minnamoolka Project is reported under JORC 2004 Guidelines and was reported by Metallica Minerals on 19 January 2009. Australian Mines wishes to remind shareholders that the full results of the Pre-Feasibility Study on the Sconi Project completed by its then joint venture partner Metallica Minerals Limited and announced by Metallica Minerals on 28 March 2013, including the full disclosure on the Mineral Resource, were comprehensively reviewed and confirmed by Australian Mines' Competent Person, and subsequently released via the ASX Announcement Platform on 31 March 2017.

The information regarding the Minnamoolka Mineral Resource has been extracted from various announcements released via the ASX Announcements Platform, including Australian Mines' announcement dated 31 March 2017 titled *Technical Reports*, which is available either on the Australian Mines website (www.australianmines.com.au) or through the ASX website at www.asx.com.au (using ticker code "AUZ"). Australian Mines confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Australian Mines confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcement.

The Minnamoolka Mineral Resource in this document is reported under JORC 2004 Guidelines, as there has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Mineral Resource since the introduction of the JORC 2012 Code. Future estimates of the Minnamoolka Project resource will be completed to JORC 2012 Guidelines.

Appendix 3: Competent Persons' Statements

Sconi Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project

The Mineral Resource for the Sconi Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project contained within this document is reported under JORC 2012 Guidelines. This Mineral Resource was first reported by Australian Mines Limited on 14 February 2019. There has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Mineral Resource since this 14 February 2019 announcement by Australian Mines Limited.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr David Williams, a Competent Person, who is an employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (#4176). Mr Williams has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Williams consents to the disclosure of information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

The Ore Reserve for the Sconi Project contained within this document is reported under JORC 2012 Guidelines. This Ore Reserve was first reported by Australian Mines Limited on 13 June 2019. There has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Ore Reserve since this 13 June 2019 announcement by Australian Mines Limited.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Jake Fitzsimons, a Competent Person, who is an employee of Orelogy Consulting Pty Ltd and a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM #110318). Mr Fitzsimons has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Fitzsimons consents to the disclosure of information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report that relates to Sconi Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project's Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mick Elias, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Elias is a director of Australian Mines Limited. Mr Elias has sufficient experience relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Elias consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which is appears.

Bell Creek Nickel-Cobalt Project

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr David Williams, a Competent Person, who is an employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (#4176). Mr Williams has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Williams consents to the disclosure of information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Minnamoolka Project

The Mineral Resource for the Minnamoolka Project is reported under JORC 2004 Guidelines and was reported by Metallica Minerals on 19 January 2009. This Resource, and the underlying data and assumptions were comprehensively reviewed and confirmed by Australian Mines' Competent Person, and subsequently stated in a Company announcement that was released via the ASX Announcement Platform on 31 March 2017.

The information regarding the Minnamoolka Mineral Resource has been extracted from various announcements released via the ASX Announcements Platform, including Australian Mines' announcement dated 31 March 2017 titled Technical Reports, which is available either on the Australian Mines website (www.australianmines.com.au) or through the ASX website at www.asx.com.au (using ticker code "AUZ"). Australian Mines confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Australian Mines confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcement.

The Minnamoolka Mineral Resource in this document is reported under JORC 2004 Guidelines, as there has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Mineral Resource since the introduction of the JORC 2012 Code. Future estimates of the Minnamoolka Project resource will be completed to JORC 2012 Guidelines.

Flemington Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project

The Mineral Resource for the Flemington Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project contained within this document is reported under JORC 2012 Guidelines. This Mineral Resource was first reported by Australian Mines Limited on 31 October 2017. There has been no Material Change or Re-estimation of the Mineral Resource since this 31 October 2017 announcement by Australian Mines Limited.

Information in this report that relates to Flemington Cobalt-Nickel-Scandium Project's Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mick Elias, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Elias is a director of Australian Mines Limited. Mr Elias has sufficient experience relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Elias consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Thackaringa Cobalt Project

The information in this report that relates to the Thackaringa Cobalt Project's Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Benjamin Bell who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Bell is a full-time employee and Managing Director of Australian Mines Limited. Mr Bell has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Bell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 4: Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward looking statements. Forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as, ‘expect’, ‘anticipate’, ‘likely’, ‘intend’, ‘should’, ‘could’, ‘may’, ‘predict’, ‘plan’, ‘propose’, ‘will’, ‘believe’, ‘forecast’, ‘estimate’, ‘target’ ‘outlook’, ‘guidance’, ‘potential’ and other similar expressions within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions.

There are forward looking statements in this document relating to the outcomes of the Sconi Project Bankable Feasibility Study and ongoing refinement work as outlined in this report. Actual results and developments of projects and the market development may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These, and all other forward-looking statements contained in this announcement are subject to uncertainties, risks and contingencies and other factors, including risk factors associated with exploration, mining and production businesses. It is believed that the expectations represented in the forward looking statements are reasonable but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially, including but not limited to price fluctuations, actual demand, currency fluctuations, drilling and productions results, resource estimations, loss of market, industry competition, environmental risks, physical risks, legislative, fiscal and regulatory changes, economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions, political risks, project delay or advancement, approvals and cost estimates.

Any forward-looking statement is included as a general guide only and speak only as of the date of this document. No reliance can be placed for any purpose whatsoever on the information contained in this document or its completeness. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy, likelihood or achievement or reasonableness of any forecasts, prospects, returns or statements in relation to future matters contained in this document. Australian Mines does not undertake to update or revised forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this announcement, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements. To the maximum extent permitted by law, Australian Mines Limited and its Associates disclaim all responsibility and liability for the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, any liability arising from negligence. Recipients of this document must make their own investigations and inquiries regarding all assumptions, risks, uncertainties and contingencies which may affect the future operations of Australian Mines Limited or Australian Mines Limited’s securities.

Appendix 5: Nickel equivalent calculation – Sconi Project and Bell Creek Project, Queensland

NiEq grades reference in this report were calculated according to the following formula:
NiEq = [(nickel grade x nickel price x nickel recovery) + (cobalt grade x cobalt price x cobalt recovery) / (nickel price x nickel recovery)]

The formula was derived using the following commodity prices and recoveries:
Forex US$:A$ = 0.71,

Nickel – A$27,946/t and 94.8% recovery,

Cobalt – A$93,153/t and 95.7% recovery.

Prices and recoveries effective as at 10th February 2019.

Metal recovery data was determined by variability test work of nickel and cobalt solvent extraction during the inhouse pilot plant test work program. Results typically achieved between 90% and 99% from samples with nickel and cobalt grades aligned with expected mine grades as reported from the Mineral Resource model. Lower recoveries of between 85% and 90% were achieved from some lower-grade samples to determine economic cut off grades.

It is the opinion of Australian Mines that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold. Detail supporting the formula are provided further on in this document.

The Competent Person and Australian Mines believe there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction of the Mineral Resources for the Sconi Project. Consideration was given to the relatively shallow depth of the mineralisation, existing infrastructure near to the project including sealed road access, power, labour and water, and positive results from the 2018 Feasibility Study.

The Competent Person and Australian Mines believe there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction of the Mineral Resources for the Bell Creek Project. Consideration was given to the relatively shallow depth of the mineralisation, and positive results from the 2018 Feasibility Study for the Greenvale and Lucknow deposits located to the south of Bell Creek, which share similar geological characteristics to Bell Creek.

Appendix 6: Tenement Information

Mining tenements held at end of the quarter

Location	Project	Tenement	Status	Interest
AUSTRALIA				
Queensland	Sconi	ML 10366	Granted	100%
Queensland	Sconi	ML10342	Granted	100%
Queensland	Sconi	ML10324	Granted	100%
Queensland	Sconi	ML 10332	Granted	100%
Queensland	Sconi	ML 20549	Granted	100%
Queensland	Sconi	MLA 10368	Pending	100%
Queensland	Sconi	MDL 515	Granted	100%
Queensland	Sconi	MDL 387	Granted	100%
Queensland	Sconi	EPM 25834	Granted	100%
Queensland	Sconi	EPM 25865	Granted	100%
Queensland	Sconi	EPM 25833	Granted	100%
Queensland	Sconi	EPM 26575	Granted	100%
Queensland	Sconi	EPM 26577	Granted	100%
Queensland	Sconi	EPM 26578	Granted	100%
Queensland	Sconi	EPM 26579	Granted	100%

Queensland	Sconi	EPM 26559	Granted	100%
New South Wales	Flemington	EL 7805	Granted	100%
New South Wales	Flemington	EL 8546	Granted	100%
New South Wales	Flemington	EL 8478	Granted	100%
New South Wales	Flemington	MLA 538	Pending	-
New South Wales	Flemington	ELA 5495	Pending	-
New South Wales	Flemington	EL 8855	Granted	100%
New South Wales	Broken Hill	EL 8870	Granted	100%
New South Wales	Thackaringa	EL 8477	Granted	100%

Mining tenements acquired and disposed of during the quarter

Location	Project	Tenement	Status	Interest	Comments
NSW, Australia	Flemington	EL 8855	Granted	100%	-
NSW, Australia	Broken Hill	EL 8870	Granted	100%	-

Beneficial percentage interests held in farm-in or farm-out agreements at end of the quarter

Location	Project	Agreement	Parties	Interest	Comments
-	-	-	-	-	-

Beneficial percentage interests in farm-in or farm-out agreements acquired or disposed of during the quarter

Location	Project	Agreement	Parties	Interest	Comments
-	-	-	-	-	-