

31st July 2015

The Manager
Company Announcements
Australian Stock Exchange
Level 10, 20 Bond Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

QUARTERLY REPORT TO 30 JUNE 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

Shareholders should be aware that the Company has continued to explore for resources, as and where it can, despite the severe financial constraints affecting the exploration industry.

As announced during the Quarter, of particular interest was the successful attempt to establish at Flemington, near Syerston, NSW, a JORC 'Measured' Resource for the exotic metal, Scandium. Full and expanded details are released elsewhere in this report. As a consequence we are pleased to advise shareholders that the Company has now established the biggest and best grade, 'Measured Resource', for Scandium, in the Syerston region. Elsewhere in this report, attention is directed to the different resource types encountered in the drilling. In particular, the Limonite zone is readily identifiable and contains 1,783,267 tonnes of Measured resource at a grade of 501 gm/tonne Scandium. This is equivalent to 893 tonnes of contained Scandium metal, for this segment alone. A factor of 1.53 converts the metal content to the Oxide, Scandia, Sc₂O₃.

Overall and as detailed elsewhere in this report, the JORC Resource, of Measured and Indicated, combined, contains 2080 tonnes of Scandia, Sc₂O₃.

There is little doubt that Scandium is attracting increasing attention, worldwide, in recent months. Plenty of 'smoke' but not much else, thus far. Scandium Oxide or Scandia at 99.95 % purity commands, presently, USD 7200.00 per kilo. Small quantities only are available. For the Scandia believers, some of whom are very serious indeed, Flemington, near Syerston, is an exciting new prospect and EL 7805 does have the potential to deliver many more thousands of tonnes of in-ground Scandium metal. A glance at the drill hole plan provided with this report, shows that the resource is extending north-east and north-west. This has been confirmed by limited surface mapping. A particularly appealing feature of this resource on EL 7805 is its compact nature and the fact that the resource outcrops over substantial areas. The drilling programme recently completed gave unusual problems in that there were many instances of poor sample return from the drill. As a consequence, pending the completion of up to three Diamond drill holes, next Summer, the Resource calculation totals have been reduced by about 10%. In all probability, this caution is excessively harsh. There were some strong intercepts of Cobalt – tabulated in this report. As it happens we found Cobalt easy to recover and at these grades well worth the effort. In contrast, even low nickel values can be problematic but has not reported in this resource to any extent.

Scandium Resource Treatment and Recovery.

The Company has experimented with various recovery methods and using its own variation of High Pressure Acid Leach, (HPAL), successfully produced a small concentrate sample of Scandium Oxide grading 99.74 %. However we remain uncertain of the applicability of HPAL to Syerston laterites and perhaps to all laterites.(See elsewhere in this report.) As a consequence, an entirely new treatment option has been devised by our Dr Aral. This new option should be effective for all laterites and not just Flemington.

The Bullabulling Gold Royalty.

Following the takeover of Norton Gold by the giant Zijin Mining Company Group the obligation to pay the Royalty to Jervois has now passed to the new owner. On balance, the change may be positive for the early development of the Bullabulling Gold Resource. Zijin is backed by PRC and with the current weakness in the Australian Dollar, keeping the price of gold at a reasonable level, locally, we are optimistic for early development.

The Royalty remains at \$30.00 per oz for the first 400,000 oz produced, then dropping to \$20.00 per oz, thereafter, unlimited.

SYERSTON SCANDIUM PROJECT (near Fifield NSW) EXPLORATION LICENCE 7805

MEASURED RESOURCE

A Measured Resource Calculation for the Syerston Scandium Project, EL 7805, has been completed. The calculation was carried out independently from Jervois Mining by geological consultant Rangott Mineral Exploration Pty. Ltd. in Orange, NSW.

In May this year a 40 hole air core infill drilling program for 766m was completed to provide sufficient data for the measured resource to be calculated. Results from drilling also increased the known resource area.

Measured Resource: (after rounding) 2,675,000 tonnes @ 435 ppm Scandium.

Indicated Resource: (after rounding) 468,000 tonnes @ 426 ppm Scandium.

The weighted mean for both categories is 3,143,000 tonnes @ 434 ppm Scandium.

This equals 1,363 tonnes of contained scandium.

Shareholders should note that the Jervois Scandium Resource is the largest and highest grade Measured scandium resource in NSW and possibly the world. The project area is located approximately 9 km north-west of Fifield, in NSW. The tenement is 100% held by Jervois Mining Limited.

The measured calculation is an upgrade of the inferred calculation from 2014, which produced a scandium-only indicated resource of 1,617,000 tonnes, at a weighted mean average of 439 gm/tonne scandium (cutoff 200ppm, 710.5 tonnes of contained scandium metal). The extent of the 2014 resource is delineated on Map 1 in pink. 38 of the 40 holes drilled in the May program returned significant mineralization, many from surface (shown in Map 2, delineated in green).

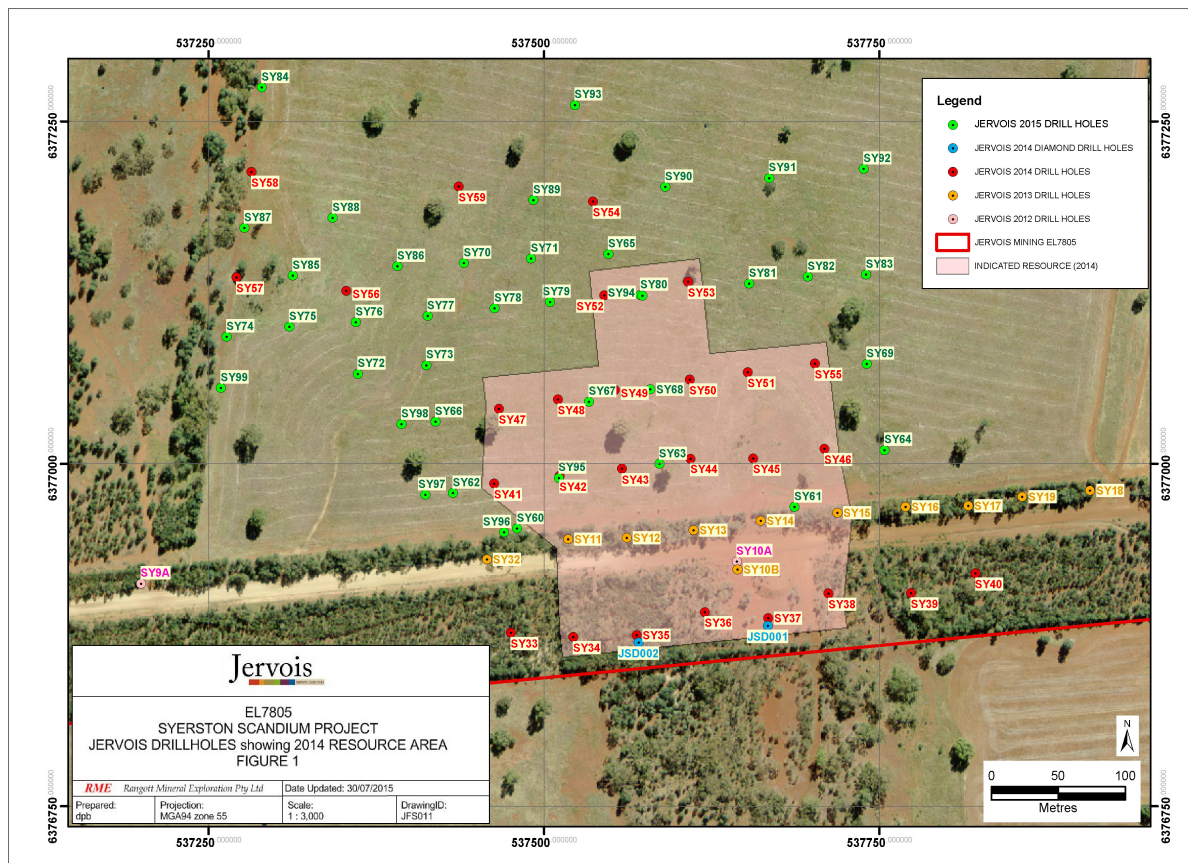
Table 1 shows the significant intervals for Scandium from the 2015 drilling program.

Table 1. Scandium Assay Results from the May 2015 Drilling Program

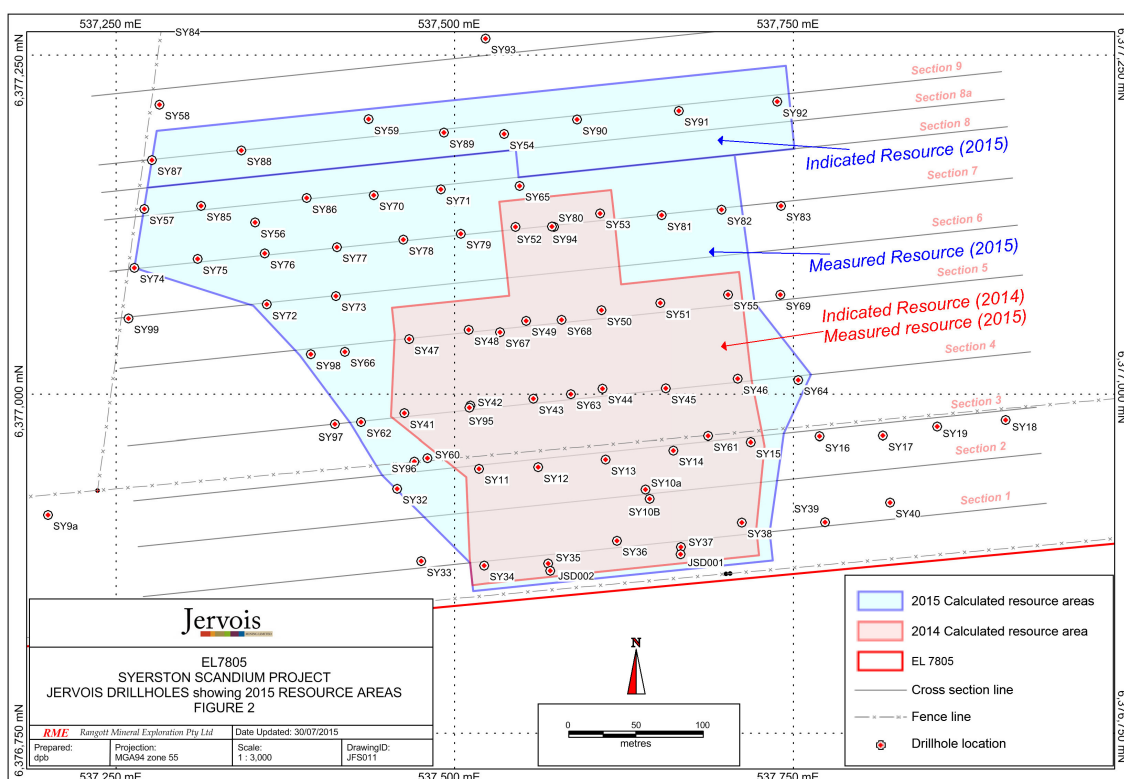
Cut off 200ppm scandium.

| Hole number | MGA 94 East | MGA 94 North | From-To (m) | Interval (m) | Scandium ppm |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Sy 60 | 537479.77 | 6376953 | 1-15 | 14 | 497 |
| Sy 61 | 537687 | 6376969 | 0-8 | 8 | 413 |
| Sy 62 | 537430.9 | 6376979 | 1-9 | 8 | 371 |
| Sy 63 | 537585.9 | 6377000 | 8-22 | 14 | 275 |
| Sy 64 | 537753.7 | 6377010 | 5-12 | 7 | 243 |
| Sy 65 | 537547.9 | 6377154 | 6-25 | 19 | 452 |
| Sy 66 | 537419 | 6377031 | 1-9 | 8 | 414 |
| Sy 67 | 537533.4 | 6377046 | 6-22 | 16 | 379 |
| Sy 68 | 537579 | 6377055 | 9-24 | 15 | 334 |
| Sy 70 | 537440.2 | 6377147 | 6-33 | 27 | 347 |
| Sy 72 | 537361.2 | 6377066 | 1-8 | 7 | 319 |
| Sy 73 | 537412.3 | 6377072 | 1-16 | 15 | 430 |
| Sy 74 | 537263.5 | 6377093 | 0-4 | 4 | 433 |
| Sy 75 | 537310.1 | 6377100 | 0-8 | 8 | 358 |
| Sy 76 | 537359.7 | 6377104 | 0-19 | 19 | 434 |
| Sy 77 | 537413.2 | 6377108 | 2-22 | 20 | 464 |
| Sy 78 | 537462 | 6377114 | 2-28 | 26 | 383 |
| Sy 79 | 537504.4 | 6377118 | 17-29 | 12 | 275 |
| Sy 80 | 537573.4 | 6377123 | 5-19 | 14 | 569 |
| Sy 81 | 537652.9 | 6377132 | 0-15 | 15 | 553 |
| Sy 82 | 537697 | 6377136 | 0-11 | 11 | 579 |
| Sy 84 | 537740.8 | 6377139 | 11-21 | 10 | 336 |
| Sy 85 | 537289.7 | 6377275 | 0-13 | 13 | 483 |
| Sy 86 | 537312.9 | 6377139 | 1-19 | 18 | 404 |
| Sy 87 | 537390.7 | 6377145 | 0-17 | 17 | 516 |
| including | | | 13-14 | 1 | 1010 |
| Sy 88 | 537276.6 | 6377173 | 1-16 | 15 | 346 |
| Sy 89 | 537342.5 | 6377180 | 15-24 | 9 | 490 |
| Sy 90 | 537492 | 6377193 | 0-16 | 16 | 418 |
| Sy 91 | 537590.4 | 6377202 | 0-14 | 14 | 596 |
| Sy 92 | 537665.5 | 6377209 | 1-6 | 5 | 407 |
| Sy 93 | 537738.2 | 6377216 | 1-15 | 14 | 278 |
| Sy 94 | 537522.9 | 6377262 | 0-2 | 2 | 356 |
| and | | | 6-19 | 13 | 557 |
| Sy 95 | 537511 | 6376990 | 0-16 | 16 | 572 |
| Sy 96 | 537470.3 | 6376950 | 0-22 | 22 | 464 |
| Sy 98 | 537393.7 | 6377029 | 1-12 | 11 | 428 |

Please refer to Jervois Mining Limited ASX announcement of the 17/6/2015 for JORC Exploration and Reporting details for the May 2015 drilling program.



Map 1. Drilling locations – 2014 Resource Area, Syerston Scandium Project
Area shown in pink indicates 2014 indicated resource area.



Map 2. Plan View –Showing 2014-15 Resource Area EL 7805, Syerston Scandium Project

METALLURGY

Metallurgical tests to extract scandium oxide from Syerston ores were successful and demonstrated that 99.74% purity Sc_2O_3 can be made (Figure 1).

Jervois Mining's process development with a leading research organization has successfully produced its first high purity scandium oxide shown in Figure 1, below.



Figure 1: First high purity scandium oxide made from Syerston ores of Jervois Mining. Ltd. Note that high purity scandium oxide sells for \$2 million to \$7 million per tonne.

The breakthrough in metallurgical processing came when the caking problem on the pressure leach vessel walls were solved by devising a novel approach (see Figure 2a and b).



Figure 2a: Inside of the vessel to show caking at the bottom and walls after pressure leaching.



Figure 2b: The same vessel after the caking problem was solved.

Jervois Mining is negotiating a further test program with an Australian research organisation to undertake fine-tuning of the metallurgical process.

EL 7281 SUMMERVALE, NEAR NYNGAN, NSW NI/CO PROJECT

In April this year an air core drilling program was undertaken on the Company's Exploration Licence 7805, Summervale, near Nyngan, NSW. 14 holes were drilled for a total of 611m.

The program was designed as infill drilling to proceed to a Resource Calculation for the mineralisation.

Of the 14 holes from this program, one returned significant results for Nickel, in laterite, and another returned a narrow but significant interval of iron.

It should be noted that while significant Ni and Fe results were not as extensive as those from previous programs, this program was designed to confirm the extent of the mineralisation and has reinforced previous assay results of greater than 1% Ni values in the mineralized body. The other significant consideration is that the potential ores from this tenement have proven, in bench scale testing, to be highly amenable to concentration through the mechanical processes of magnetic separation, and colour sorting.

Table 3. Significant Assay Results for 2015 EL 7281 Summervale Drilling Program

| Hole # | East | North | From/To (m) | Interval (m) | Co ppm | Ni % |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------|------|
| SV 67 | 500902.42 | 6523489.01 | 41-48 | 7 | 392 | 1.22 |
| Including | | | 43-47 | 4 | 444 | 1.42 |
| SV69 | 501103.35 | 6523490.684 | 42-47 | 5 | 492 | 0.67 |
| SV72 | 501401.95 | 6523690.36 | 39-42 | 3 | 522 | 0.61 |
| SV73 | 501301.91 | 6523687.37 | 39-45 | 6 | 646 | 0.74 |
| SV74 | 501200.54 | 6523687.71 | 34-38 | 4 | 380 | 0.62 |
| SV75 | 501101.37 | 6523687.89 | 38-43 | 5 | 332 | 0.57 |
| SV78 | 500900.31 | 6523790.37 | 34-42 | 8 | 249 | 0.60 |

Please refer to Jervois Mining Limited ASX announcement of the 9/4/2015 for JORC Exploration and Reporting details for the April 2015 drilling program.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

During the June Quarter the Company has been actively pursuing more advanced gold projects that have become available for joint venture or sale in the goldfields of Western Australia. This is due to the lack of funding in the gold mining industry. A number of tenements are being assessed.

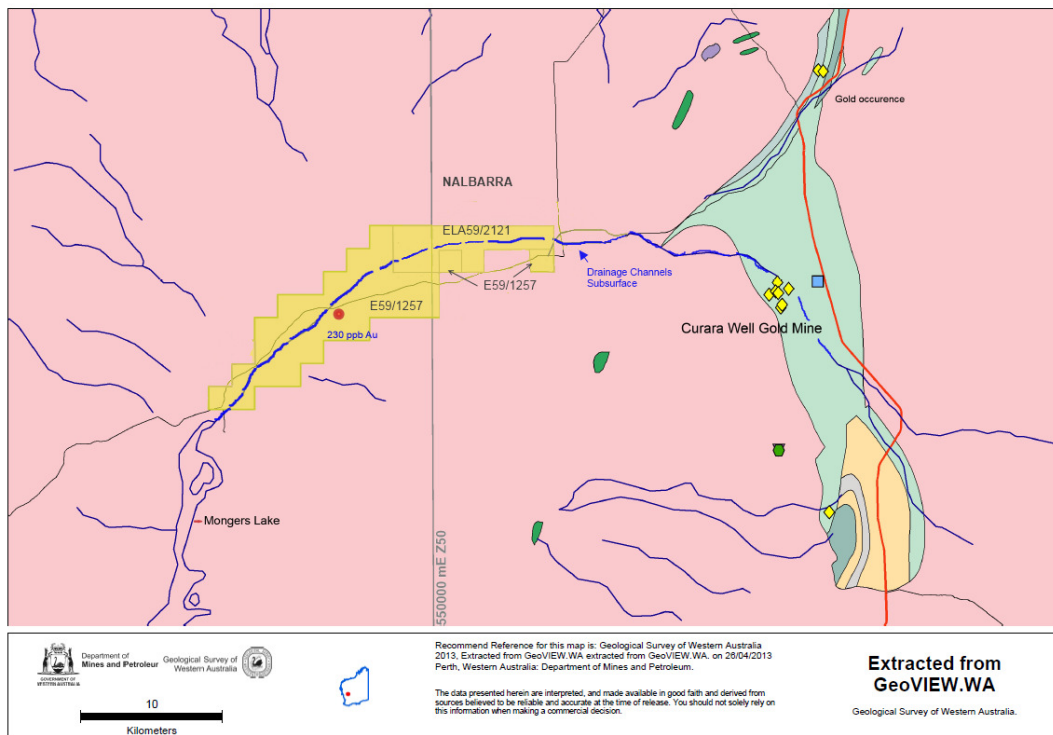
NALBARRA PROJECT

EXPLORATION LICENCE 59/1257 and EXPLORATION LICENCE APPLICATION 59/2121

100% JERVOIS MINING LIMITED

The Nalbarra Uranium and Gold Project is the only Western Australian Project currently held by Jervois Mining Ltd. Future work will cover a uranium anomaly located in the Nalbarra area after previous work by Jervois Mining.

During the March quarter an exploration licence application (ELA59/2121) was applied for, by Jervois Mining, to explore for gold and other minerals at Nalbarra. The application followed the geostatistical reassessment of vacant ground that was a compulsory surrender by Jervois Mining Limited, as a condition of the Department of Mines and Petroleum legislation. The application is pending.

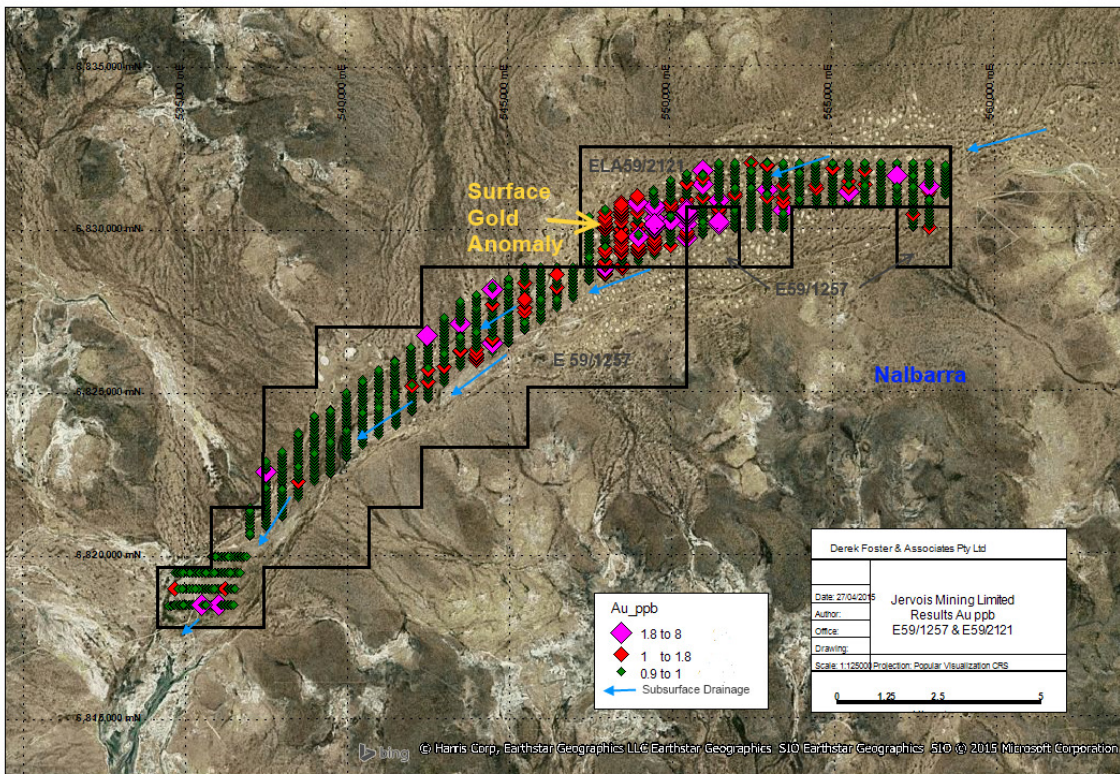


Modified for Jervois Mining Limited.

Map 3. Location of the Nalbarra Uranium Project and Nalbarra Gold Project (application pending), Western Australia.

Map 3 shows the position of the Nalbarra tenements. Gold was detected in the soil of the westward flowing subsurface drainage system which flows over the gold mineralised greenstone belt to the east of Nalbarra and past the Curara Well Gold Mine. Although the drainage system is sub-surface, it was previously thought to be a trunk valley drainage system. As such, it may have potential to host alluvial gold mineralisation.

The geostatistical reassessment provided a higher level of significance for the lower levels of gold, which had been detected during previous soil sampling programs. The reassessment resulted in the plan shown in Map 4 (below) which indicates a consistent anomalous gold zone (highlighted in red) with a higher level of anomalous gold (shown in magenta). Lower levels of gold are shown in green. The surface gold anomaly, as indicated, is 2.5 kilometers long.



Map 4. showing the incidence of anomalous gold on E59/1257 and E59/2121

Exploration Licence 59/1257 hosts known uranium mineralisation and a drilling program has been proposed on the tenement, subject to the approval of a new Safety Manual & Radioactive Management Plan and Program of Work by the Department of Mines and Petroleum, WA.

A field assessment of the gold anomalies will be followed up once the exploration licence is granted.

EXPENDITURE FOR QUARTER ENDED 31 June 2015

Expenditure on Exploration for the Quarter was \$132,080

By order of the Board.

D. Pursell

Duncan Pursell.
Managing Director.

JORC COMPLIANCE TABLE

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|--|
| Drilling techniques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Core vertical drilling with core diameter 3" standard tube |
| Drill sample recovery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.5/87.5 splitter (cyclone meter intervals), plastic sample bags for up to 20kg , chip tray reference, sample recovery weight recorded every meter Negligible sample bias expected |
| Logging | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail for a future Mineral Resource estimation. Logging is qualitative in nature 100% of intersections logged – 611m meters |
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.5/87.5 splitter (cyclone meter intervals) to ensure representative sample taken All samples submitted to ALS Laboratory, Brisbane Sample preparation of all samples has been completed by an independent commercial laboratory to accepted industry standards. All subsampling conducted by the independent commercial laboratory to acceptable industry standards. Sample sizes are considered suitable for surface geochemical studies. |
| Quality of assay data and laboratory tests | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis for Ni/Co/Sc suite 4 acid digest ME ICP-61. And samples over 10,000ppm Ni = Ni-OG62 Standards and blanks routinely inserted during laboratory procedures and also during drilling prior to sending to laboratory. |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | established. | |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration results verified by competent person – Duncan Pursell along with acceptable standards with appropriate QA QC control measures. Data collected in the field and data entry completed in the office by experienced personnel. No adjustments made. |
| Location of data points | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill collar positions determined by hand held Trimble 600 with accuracy of 100mm horizontal and 200mm vertical Coordinated determined in GDA94 Zone 55. Quality adequate for relevant data acquisition. |
| Data spacing and distribution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 aircore holes drilled in sample lines (augmenting a present drilling line) Spacing considered acceptable to establish a degree of grade and consider a future inferred Mineral Resource estimation No composite sampling applied. |
| Orientation of data in relation to geological structure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample lines oriented approximately normal to interpreted geological features. Not applicable. |
| Sample security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as samples delivered directly to the laboratory. |
| Audits or reviews | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews conducted. |

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Max Rangott (MAusIMM), D.C. Pursell (MAusIMM) and Mr D. Foster, (MAusIMM). M. Rangott, D.C. Pursell and D. Foster have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. M. Rangott, D.C. Pursell and D. Foster consent to the inclusion.