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QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT
June Quarter 2014

Newera Resources Limited (ASX: NRU) is pleased to provide the following report on its activities for the June quarter 2014:

Ulaan Tolgoi Project - Mongolia

Project Highlights:

- In June of 2013, Newera Resources Ltd ("Newera") entered into a formal Joint venture covering the Mongolian exploration licence 12323X located in the South Gobi region of Mongolia.
- The project was designated the Ulaan Tolgoi project.
- The Ulaan Tolgoi project is located in the South Gobi region of Mongolia – 100 kilometres north of the Chinese border.
- In terms of coal, the South Gobi province of Mongolia is known as the epi-centre within southern Mongolia for recent exploration and mining developments particularly for coking coal and high energy thermal coal.
- Newera's Ulaan Tolgoi project lies 120 kilometres south of the Tavan Tolgoi coking coal mine and 120 kilometres west of the new rail line from Tavan Tolgoi to the Chinese border.
- 70km to the east of Ulaan Tolgoi lays the Tsaagan Tolgoi black coal deposit while 300km to the west of Ulaan Tolgoi lay the large MAK and Ovoot Tolgoi coking/thermal coal deposits.
- The Ulaan Tolgoi Licence is a large licence covering 43,000 hectares in area.

Background to the June quarter activities:

- During the course of a drilling program in the southern sector of the Ulaan Tolgoi licence within the March quarter, Newera's consultant field geologist became aware of third party exploration activity within the exploration licence immediately north of, and abutting the northern boundary of the Ulaan Tolgoi licence.
- A number of field inspections determined that the third party had identified several outcrops of black Permian coal and were tracing the extent of the occurrence through the use of trenching, a ground magnetic survey and a limited drilling program which intersected Permian coal seams.

- Following a lack of success in the greenfields reconnaissance drilling conducted in the March quarter, the next step for Newera was to consider a change of focus to the northern sector where c. 2km north of the Ulaan Tolgoi licence boundary, black coal had been discovered outcropping on the edges of erosion gullies within an elongate sub-basin which appear to intersect the northern boundary of the Ulaan Tolgoi tenement.

Figure 1: Newera Resources Ltd, Mongolian coal project location plan showing the Ulaan Tolgoi project location, the interpreted limits of the Permian coal prospective South Gobi Basin along with transport infrastructure and Chinese coal usage facilities.

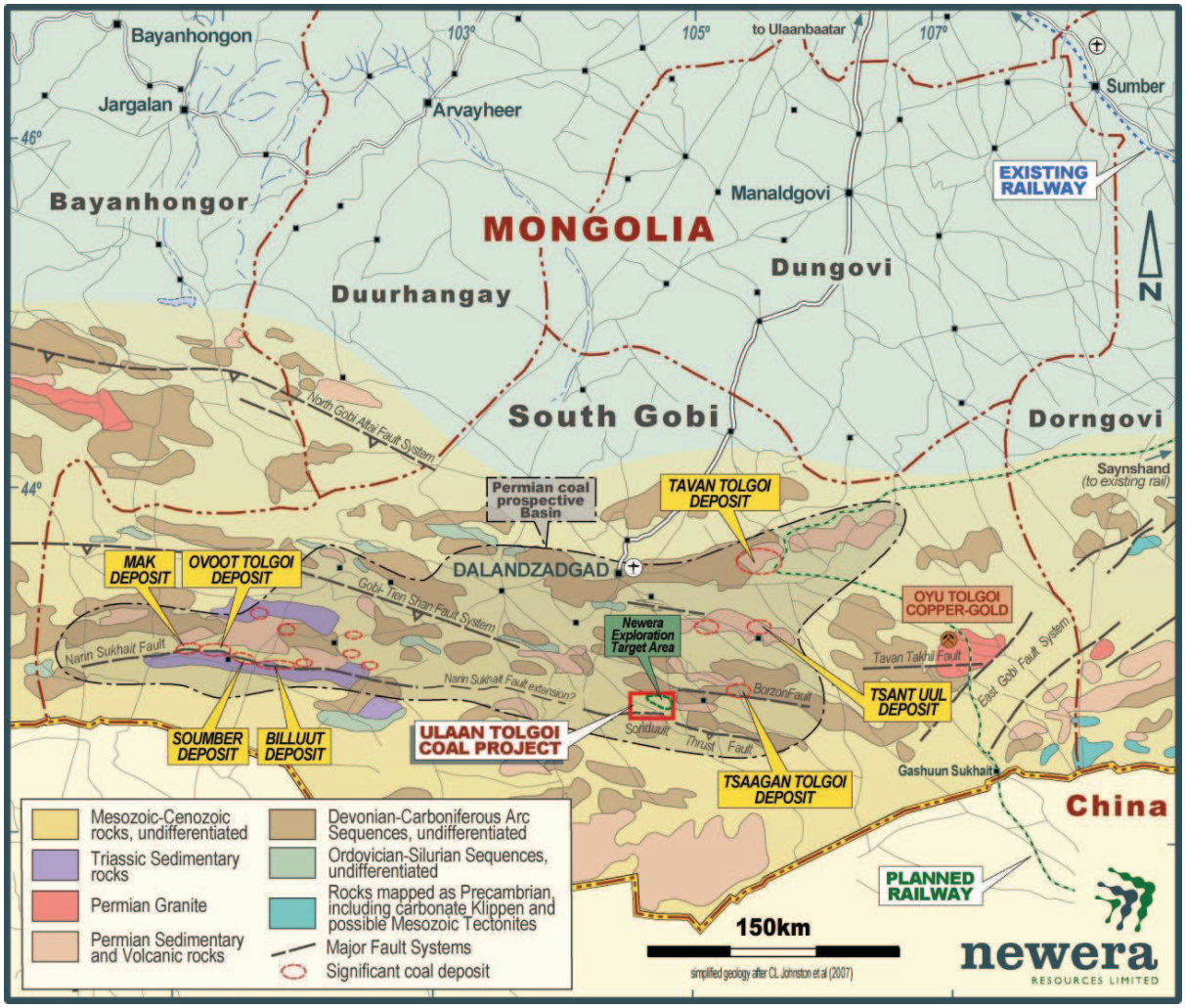

Figure 2: Ulaan Tolgoi licence area within South Gobi regional geology map – showing interpreted boundary of the late Permian coal prospective South Gobi Basin – the Nariin Sukhait and Sonduult thrust faults indicated. Relevant major coal projects indicated.

June Quarter activities: Ulaan Tolgoi Ground Magnetics Survey

During the period, Newera planned and commenced a ground magnetic survey. Comprised of approximately 700 straight line, line kilometres of survey, covering the northern sector of the Ulaan Tolgoi licence area at 200m line spacing complete with an additional four lines in the southern sector repeating and extending a previously conducted ground magnetic survey in that sector.

Newera received a quote from a well respected Mongolian owned geophysical group Geo-Oron LLC to complete the survey for a total of ~ AUD$14,000.00. The quote included mobilisation, the field data gathering exercise and the subsequent modelling of the collected data and de-mobilisation. There were modest additional costs for permitting, consultant geologist supervision and camp and catering requirements.

Newera had noted that the very recent discovery of a black coal bearing sub-basin immediately adjacent to the northern boundary of the Ulaan Tolgoi licence, and the testing of that sub-basin by a third party drilling within 1.5 kilometres of the northern boundary of the Ulaan Tolgoi licence, has produced shallow, mineable intersections of high quality black coal.

For continuity of local knowledge, work practices and work quality, Newera utilised the services of the same geophysical survey contractors (Geo-Oron LLC) whom conducted the ground magnetics survey immediately to the north of Newera's J/V Ulaan Tolgoi Licence and whom outlined the recently discovered black coal bearing sub basin in that location.

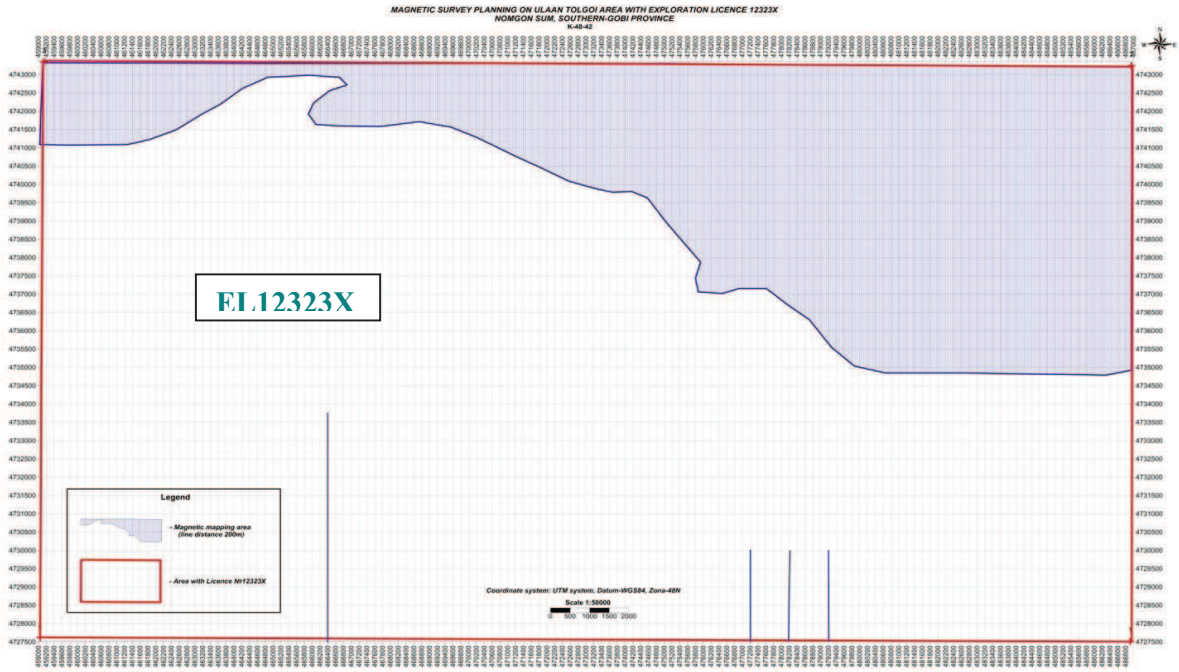

Figure 3: Newera Resources Ltd Ulaan Tolgoi project licence plan, inclusive of an outline of the May 2014 ground magnetics survey plan on 200 metre line spacing for a total of ~ 700 line kilometres of ground magnetics surveying.

The survey lines ran north to south in the survey area and were at an east west line spacing of 200 metres. The survey commenced on 25th May and was completed on time and within budget.

Subsequent to the completion of the survey, Geo-Oron LLC completed the modelling of the data collected and presented Newera with the final images and analysis of the most coal prospective areas.

Survey results - Highlights:

- Two substantial, interpreted sedimentary sub-basins identified.
- Six interpreted coal prospective areas (CPA's) identified within the two sub-basins – designated 4/1, 4/2, 4/3, 4/4, 4/5 and 4/6 in Figure 3.
- The interpreted limit of depth of sediments within the sub-basins placed at 250 metres.
- The sub-basin containing CPA's 4/1, 4/2, 4/3, 4/5 and 4/6 estimated to be up to 9kms in length and up to 7kms in width.
- The sub-basin containing CPA 4/4 estimated to be approximately 9kms in length and up to1.8kms wide.
- Drill hole collar locations currently being determined for a future, limited, prospect testing exploration program.
- Bright black coal discovered within a newly identified sub-basin within a third party licence immediately north of Newera's Ulaan Tolgoi and interpreted to be in-places, overlapping the Ulaan Tolgoi licence's northern boundary.

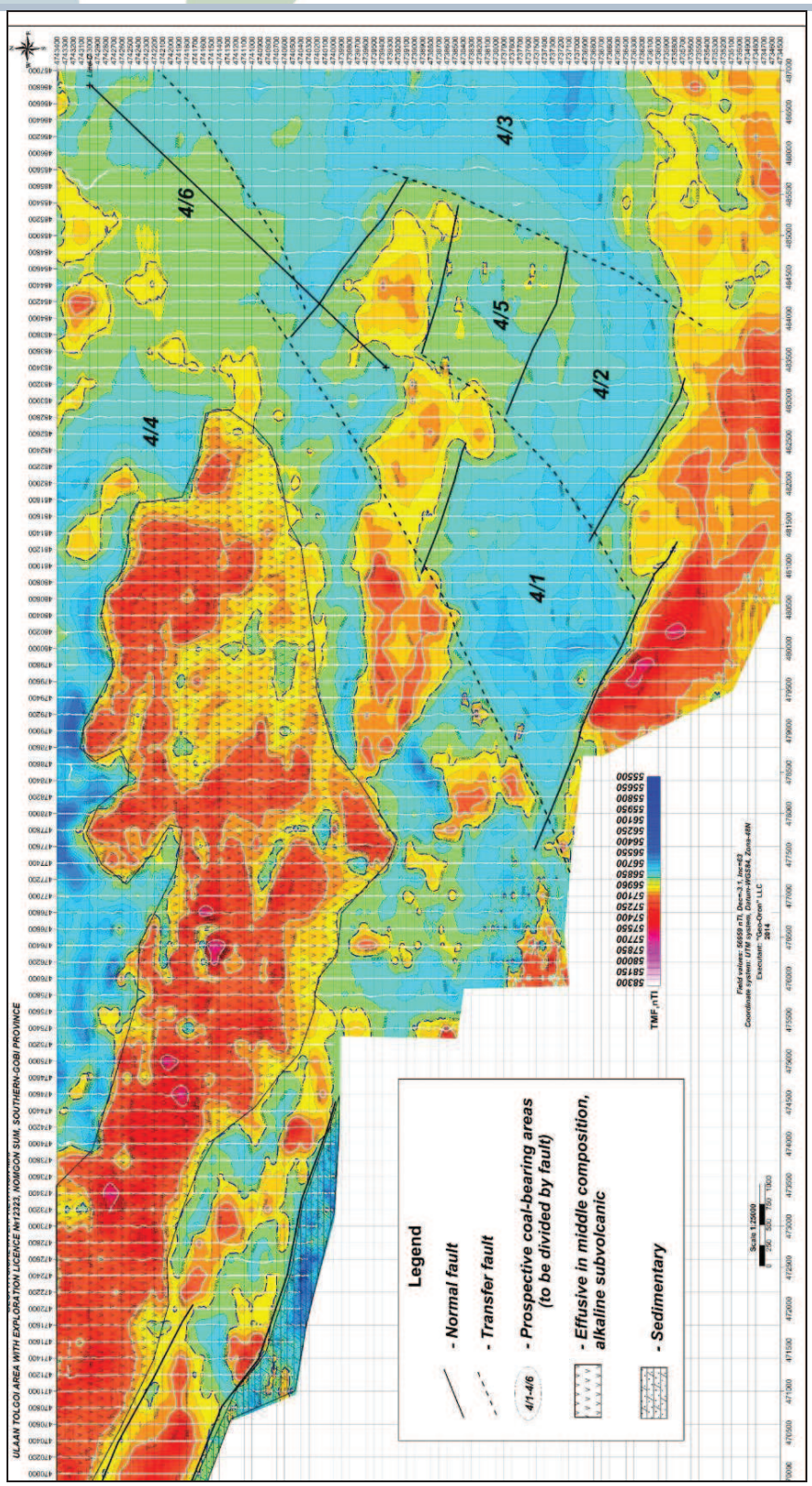

Figure 4: Ulaan Tolgoi project ground magnetic survey – image of interpreted results. Pale to deeper blue representing areas of coal prospective non-magnetic sediments. Coal prospective target ares 4/1, 4/2, 4/3, 4/4, 4/5 and 4/6 indicated.

Varmland Project – Sweden:

During the March quarter period Newera commissioned Southern Geoscience geophysical consultants to conduct a structural interpretation of the magnetics and geology underlying the Varmland project licences (V100 and V101).

As a result of the completion of the structural interpretation, numerous potential structural targets were identified for consideration. The next step in the process is to conduct a desk top review of all historical data and/or exploration results in an attempt to eliminate those indicated structural targets that are considered to have limited potential to produce gold or base metal prospects of a reasonable scale.

During the June quarter, all the structural interpretation data generated by Southern Geoscience was conveyed to SRK Global (SRK) – geological consultants (Denmark) in preparation for SRK undertaking the desk top review, eliminating the weaker targets and a prioritising the remaining targets.

Following the completion of the desk top review, the next step in the process will be to have SRK conduct a field reconnaissance exercise to field check the priority targets and collect samples for analysis.

NEWERA PROJECT PORTFOLIO:

Location	Project
Mongolia:	Ulaan Tolgoi J/V project – Prospective for Late Permian black coal.
Sweden:	Varmland Project (V100 and V101 Licences) – Prospective for Copper, Gold, Iron and PGE's.
Australia:	Jailor Bore Project – Prospective for Uranium.
	Cummins Range Project - prospective for Rare Earth Elements (REE's), Phosphate and Uranium.

CORPORATE STRATEGY

Newera continues its corporate strategy of growth by exploration of its existing projects and review of potential new acquisitions in Australia and overseas across a wide range of commodities.

Further Information;
Martin Blakeman
Executive Chairman
Ph: (08) 9382 3100

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Per Michaelsen, Consultant Geologist to Newera Resources Ltd who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Dr Michaelsen has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Michaelsen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1: Tenement Schedule

Tenement	Location	Interest (at beginning of the quarter)	Interest (at the end of the quarter)
Australia			
E09/1194	Jailor Bore WA	80%	80%
E09/1298	Jailor Bore WA	100%	100%
E09/1340	Jailor Bore WA	100%	100%
E09/1434	Jailor Bore WA	100%	100%
E09/1575	Jailor Bore WA	100%	100%
E09/1788	Jailor Bore WA	100%	100%
E80/4632	Cummins Range WA	100%	100%
Mongolia			
12323X	South Gobi	Earning into - 51%	Earning into - 70%
Sweden			
V100	Varmland Sweden	100%	100%
V101	Varmland Sweden	100%	100%

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Drilling Program Ulaan Tolgoi Project April 2014

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• No samples reported in this release.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• No drilling reported in this release.
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• No drilling reported in this release.
Logging	• *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*	• No drilling reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *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.*	• No drilling reported in this release.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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 established.*	• No samples reported in this release.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• No drilling reported in this release.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• No drilling reported in this release..

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The ground magnetic survey lines ran north to south in the survey area and were at an east west line spacing of 200 meters.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No samples reported in this release.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No samples reported in this release.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No samples reported in this release.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Ulaan Tolgoi exploration tenement (12323X) covers a total of 43,830 hectares. The license is held in a joint venture company (CMNM LLC) of which NRU's Mongolian subsidiary currently controls 51%.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Newera is not aware of any previous drilling or geophysical work within the tenement area. Previous drilling restricted to shallow water wells mainly along the extensive Sonduult Tolgoi Thrust Fault.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Ulaan Tolgoi exploration tenement is located within the southeastern sector of the coal-bearing South Gobi Basin, as shown on Figure 1 in the front section of this Quarterly Report.
Drill hole	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the*	• A summary of the 5 drill holes was presented in the last Quarterly

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Information	*exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Report (i.e. April 30, 2014)
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No mineralization reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No mineralization reported in this release.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• All appropriate diagrams are contained within the main body of this release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All available exploration data for the Ulaan Tolgoi Project area have been collated and reported.
Other substantive exploration	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and*	• Logantek completed a 20 line km combined mini-sosie seismic and ground magnetic survey within the Ulaan Tolgoi exploration tenement area in October 2013. The results of the survey strongly indicated the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data	*method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	presence of faulted and gently folded Late Permian coal-bearing (or coaly siltstone) sequences (refer to NRU announcement on December 2, 2013). Recently Geo Oron LLC completed a +700km high resolution ground magnetic survey focused on the northern sector of the Ulaan Tolgoi exploration tenement. Results indicate the presence of a number of inter-connected sub-basins, covering an area of c. 50 km2 in total, and with potential to uncover Late Permian coal-bearing strata.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• A limited drilling program is currently planned to test a number of potential Late Permian coal-bearing targets identified by the ground magnetic survey.