Newfield Resources Limited
15 McCabe Street
North Fremantle WA 6159
Telephone: +61 8 9389 8880
Facsimile: +61 8 9389 8890
Email: info@newfieldresources.com.au
Website: www.newfieldresources.com.au

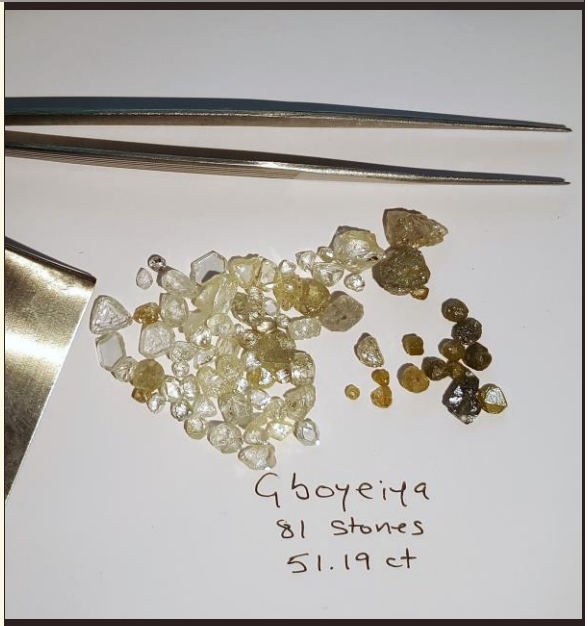
Quarterly Report to 31 December 2016

ASX Code: NWF

Highlights

Sierra Leone Diamond Project:

- Maiden JORC-compliant alluvial Diamond Resource declared for the Gboyeiya fluvial deposit in EL 15/2012, comprising 7,286 carats (cts), at an average value of US$ 290 per carat.
- Kimberlite drilling program initiated on the recovery of positive Kimberlite Indicator Minerals (KIMs) and ground magnetometry (GM) results from the Lake Popei area, EL 11/2014.
- Two new suction-dredging units deployed on the Sewa River in EL 15/2012.
- Mine-closure report for the Golu small-scale mining licence (SML 01/2015) in EL 15/2012, submitted to the National Minerals Agency in Freetown.
- New 10 ton per hour DMS processing plant successfully commissioned at Sumbuya, EL 11/2014.



Photograph of diamonds recovered from the Gboyeiya Diamond Resource, EL 15/2012.

ASX Release: 30 January, 2017

ACN 153 219 848

DIRECTORS

Mr Anthony Ho
(Executive Director)

Mr Michael Lynn
(Executive Director)

Mr Suryandy Jahja
(Non-Executive Director)

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue: 225.58M
Options on Issue: 16M

1. ALLOTROPES DIAMOND PROJECT – SIERRA LEONE (NEWFIELD 100%)

Exploration Activities and Results

Newfield Resources Limited ("Newfield" or the "Company") is currently active in all five of its exploration licences covering 1002 km^2 of tenement holdings within the Bo, Bonthe, Moyamba, Pujehun and Kenema Districts in the Southern Province of Sierra Leone (Figure 1).

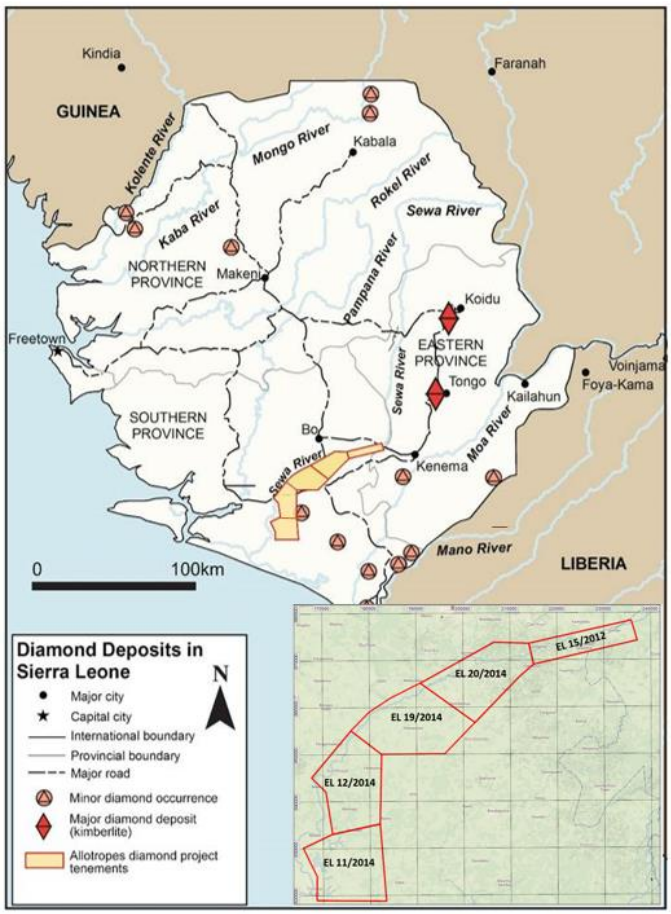


Figure 1. Status of Exploration Licence (EL) holdings, Sierra Leone.

The principal exploration focus in this quarter has been the acquisition and collation of data for the Gboyeiya Alluvial Project, culminating in a Maiden JORC-compliant Diamond Resource statement, and the initiation of a kimberlite drilling program in EL 11/2014.

The announcement of a Maiden JORC-compliant alluvial resource on the Gboyeiya Alluvial Project, was concluded in December 2016. The Gboyeiya Alluvial Project lies within Allotrope's exploration licence EL 15/2012, on the south bank of the Sewa River and adjacent to the village of Gboyeiya, some 1.6 km downstream and on the opposite bank to the Golu Small-scale Mining licence (ASX announcement 1 July, 2015). The average diamond size is significantly larger (0.66 carats per stone), than that recovered from trial-mining at the Golu Small-scale mining licence (0.33 carats per stone).

Several geophysical anomalies generated from the 2016 airborne magnetometry (AM) survey have been followed up with soil-sampling and the completion of a large calibrating ground magnetometry (GM) mega-survey incorporating some 85 line-kilometres of survey completed to date. Soil samples submitted to the MSA laboratories in South Africa returned positive KIMs in three licences; EL 11/2104, EL 12/2014 and EL 20/2014. EL 11/2014 is host to the Lake Popei kimberlite dyke (ASX announcements of 16 September and 25 September, 2014) and these results underpin the premise that the Lake Popei kimberlite dyke lies within a kimberlite field within the regional emplacement trend (N55-60^0 E).

The wet-commissioning of the Company's new 10 ton per hour (tph) DMS processing plant which arrived from South Africa in November 2016, was also completed in the period.

The receding water level of the Sewa River has allowed the deployment of two (2) purpose-built suction dredges in EL 15/2012. The construction of a third dredging unit is nearing completion.

An outline of the exploration activities and results, follows.

1. Exploration Licence - EL 15/2012

1.1 Gboyeiya Alluvial Project (Sewa River South-bank): Maiden JORC-compliant Resource

An Inferred Diamond Resource estimation was completed for the Gboyeiya Alluvial Deposit (Figure 2, ASX announcement 28th December, 2016). The resource estimate relied on:

- Trial-mining information acquired from the Golu deposit, being similar in age and depositional environment, which demonstrated the natural attributes of the deposit (including an average diamond value of US$ 290 per carat);
- Three (3) quasi-equidistant bulk-sample trenches up to 200m x7m in dimension;
- A statistically-representative set of samples totalling approximately 500 tons of gravel, contributed to the resource grade estimation;
- Close-spaced (25m centres) in-fill auger drill-holes, which provided knowledge of geological continuity;
- A strong understanding of the geological and mineralisation model;
- Strong sampling and processing integrity and chain of custody.

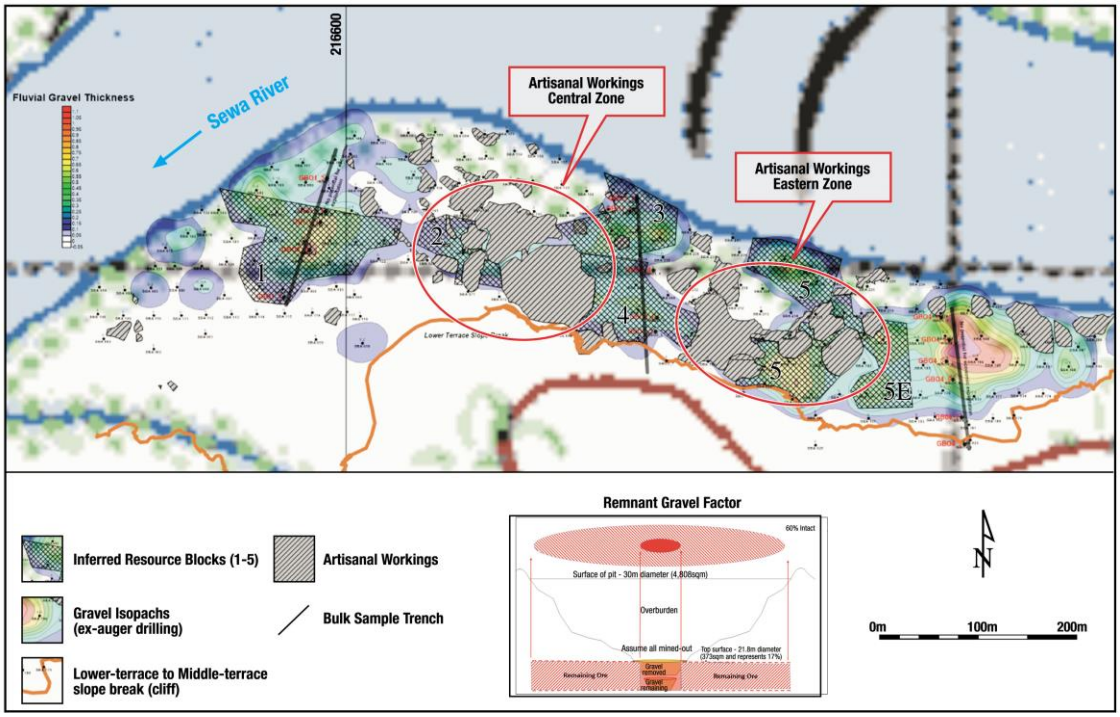


Figure 2. Showing combined Inferred Diamond Resource blocking for the Gboyeiya Alluvial Project, comprising intact, un-mined gravel (blocks 1-5) and remnant gravel occurrences (Artisanal workings: Central zone and Artisanal Workings: Eastern Zone).

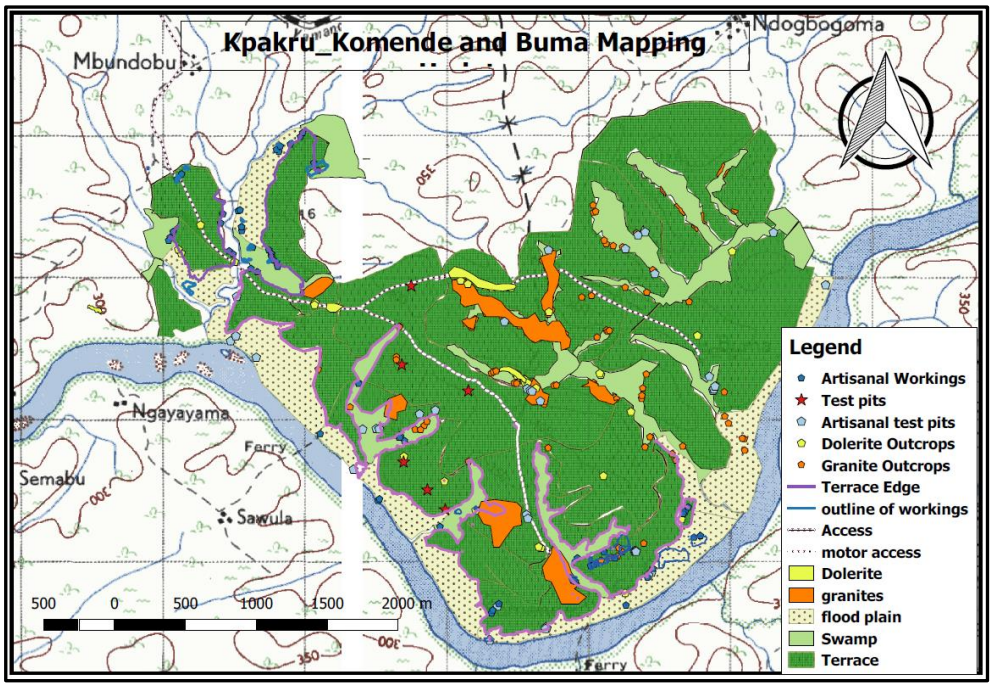
Table 1 (below) summarises both the *in situ* and remnant gravel resource. The Diamond Resource has been classified in the Inferred category, as outlined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". The reader is referred to additional details of the estimation methodology in the JORC Table 1, of the 28 December ASX announcement.

JORC COMPLIANT INFERRED RESOURCE: GLOBAL INFERRED ALLUVIAL RESOURCE: GBOYEIYA ALLUVIAL PROJECT									
LOCALITY	TARGET	GRAVEL TYPE (FACIES)	GRAVEL THICK. (m)	AREA (m^2)	VOLUME (m^3)	TONS	AV. REC. GRADE (cpt)	CARATS (cts)	AV. STN SIZE (cts)
EL 15/2102 Gboyeiya Alluvial Project, Bo District, Sierra Leone	UN-MINED IN SITU GRAVEL (BLOCKS 1-5)	LOWER TERRACE (PALAEO-FLUVIAL)	0.39	34,270.69	13,259.90	27,580.59	0.18	5,082.96	0.66
	REMNANT MINED-GRAVEL (ARTISANAL WORKINGS)	LOWER TERRACE (PALAEO-FLUVIAL)	0.38	11,269.80	4,327.60	9,001.41	0.24	2,202.65	0.66
BSS cut-off = 2mm No mining dilution factors have been applied RD of gravels = 2.08 t/m^3 Anthropogenic and geological losses applied		*Figures may differ due to rounding & averaging discrepancies		45,540.49	17,587.50	36,582.01		7,285.61	0.66

Table 1. Summary table of Inferred resource estimation attributes for both intact (*in situ*) and remnant gravels within the Gboyeiya Alluvial Deposit, EL 15/2012, Bo District, Sierra Leone.

1.2 Komende-Buma Alluvial Project

Reconnaissance mapping of the Komende-Buma alluvial terrace and Sewa River flats, just east of the Golu small-scale mining licence (Figure 3), was completed. Geological features, as well as the location of artisanal workings, were mapped in preparation auger-drilling. An auger-drilling exercise was recently completed over the Kpakru-south deposit (Figure 4). These exploration programs, will assist in the location of any follow-up bulk-sample sites, should the results warrant it.



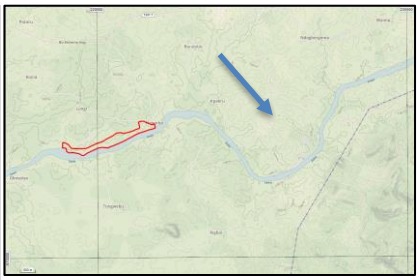


Figure 3. Geological mapping of the Komende-Buma Alluvial Project, EL 15/2012. At right, showing location of the Komende area, relative to the Golu Small-scale Mining Licence (red outline).

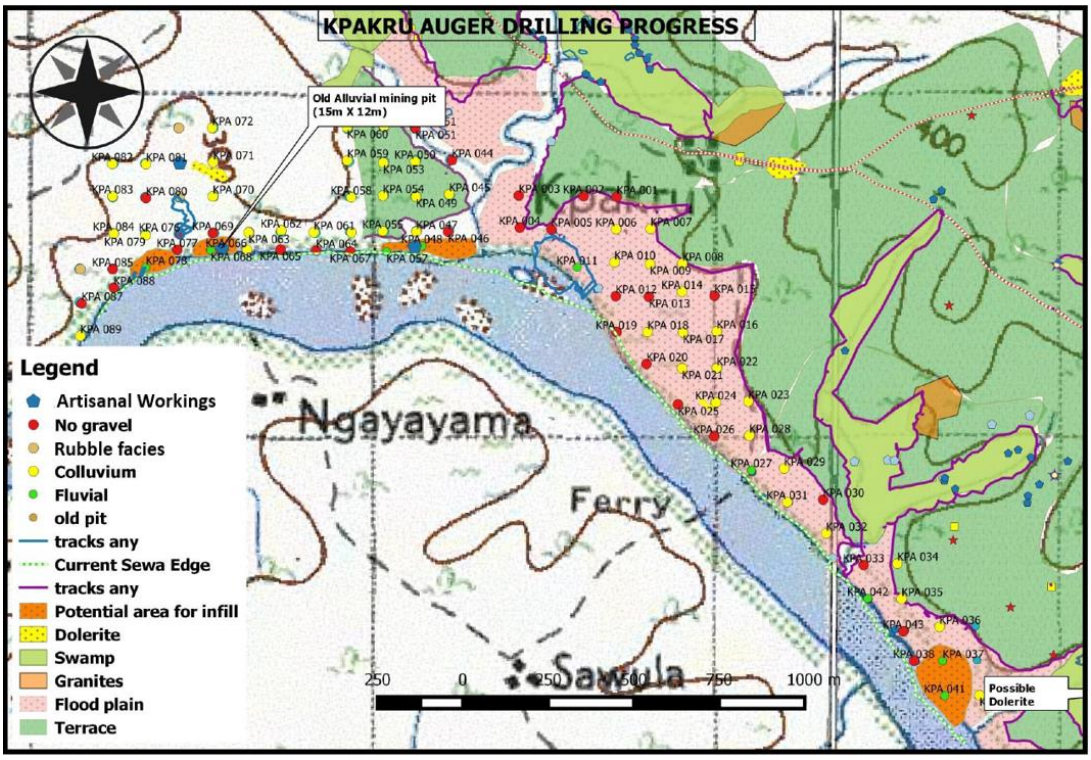


Figure 4. Geological mapping and results of the auger drilling exercise conducted at the Kpakru locality in EL 15/2012, in H2, 2016.

1.3 Dredging Activities-EL 15/2012

The September 2016 quarterly report, announced that the Sewa River rose as much as five (5) meters above normal (dry season) elevation, resulting in the suspension of seasonal dredging operations. With the on-set of the dry season, the receding water-level has allowed the recommencement of dredging operations, and two (2) new dredging units have been deployed within the EL (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Photo showing one newly-built dredge unit (above), recently deployed on the Kombra pit, Sewa River locality, EL 15/2012 (at right).

1.4 Golu Mine Closure Report-SML 01/2015

A comprehensive mine-closure report was submitted to the NMA in October, 2016.

1.5 Kimberlite Exploration Program: EL 15/2012

An extensive GM survey was completed around the village of Gboyeiya, to further detail high-interest targets identified during the 2016 AM survey (Figure 6). In addition, geological and artisanal mapping was also completed over the area.

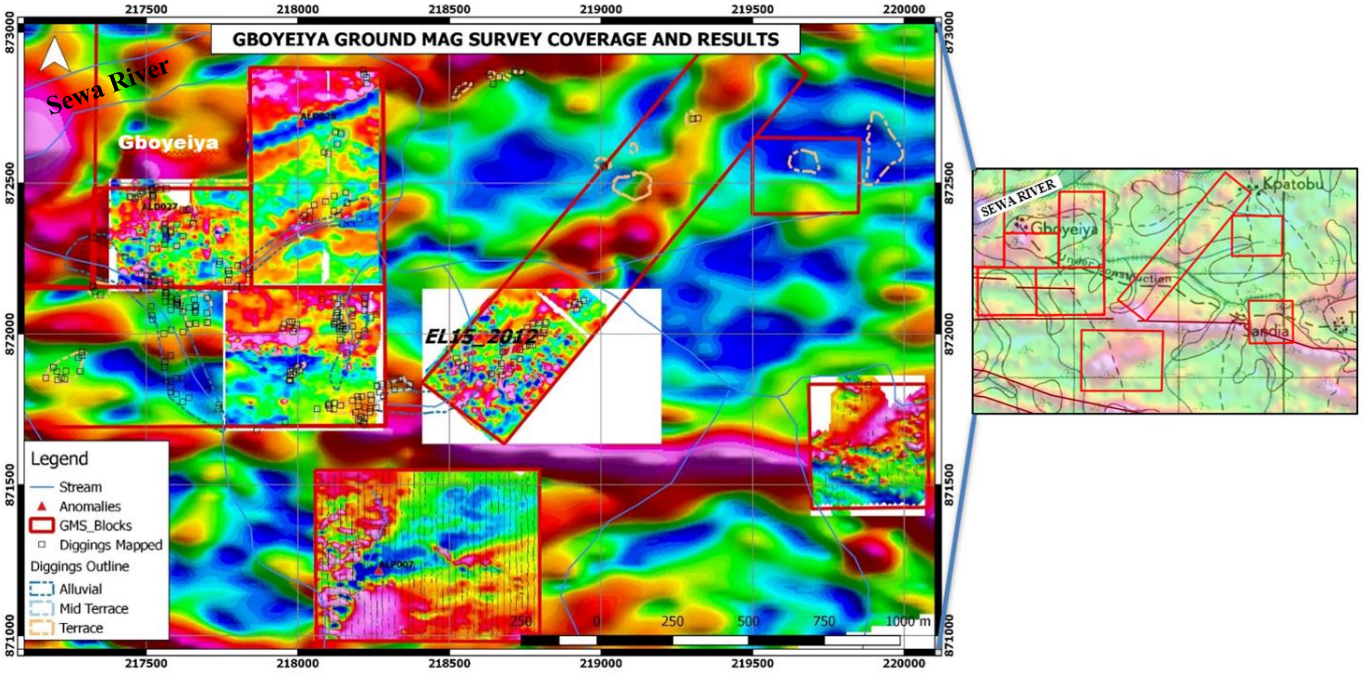


Figure 6. Magnetic image showing results of a high-resolution GM survey conducted at the Gboyeiya locality, EL 15/2012 (at right). The detail shown in the GM survey blocks (above), has been superimposed on the 2016 AM survey (40m elevation) background (TMI).

2. Exploration Licence-EL 20/2014: Kimberlite Exploration Program

During the period, activities were confined wholly to the kimberlite exploration program, which included a GM survey (Figure 7) conducted in tandem with the ongoing drilling program, reported in the September 2016 quarterly report. In 1965, the area was the scene of intense artisanal activity, with diamonds being recovered laterite and decomposed bedrock. No alluvial component was observed. The Noniyei Swamp, is aligned with an AM interpreted kimberlite dyke anomaly, which lies on the Sierra Leone kimberlite emplacement trend. The drill-fence was planned to straddle the anomaly (Figure 8). All the boreholes in the drill-fence have been completed (*cf.* Figure 8). No kimberlite was intersected.

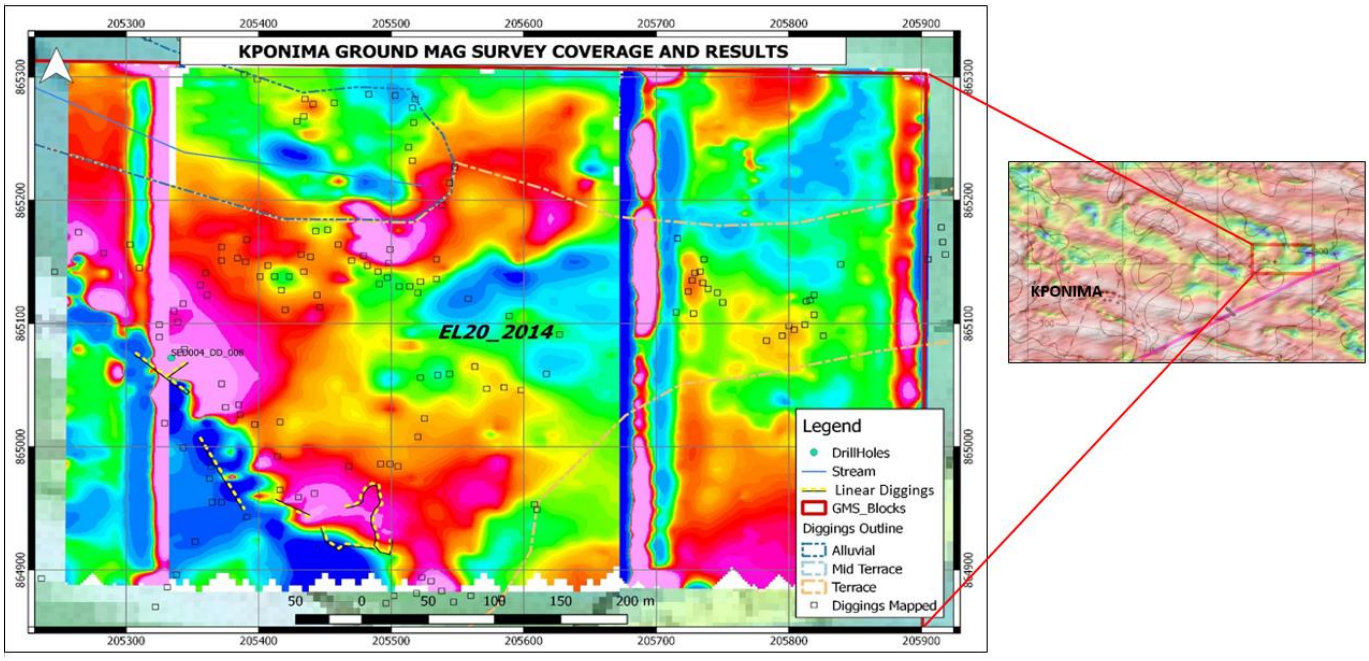


Figure 7. A GM survey was completed near the village of Kponima (at right), on high-interest AM targets. Image shows detail of the survey, with superimposed geology and artisanal workings.

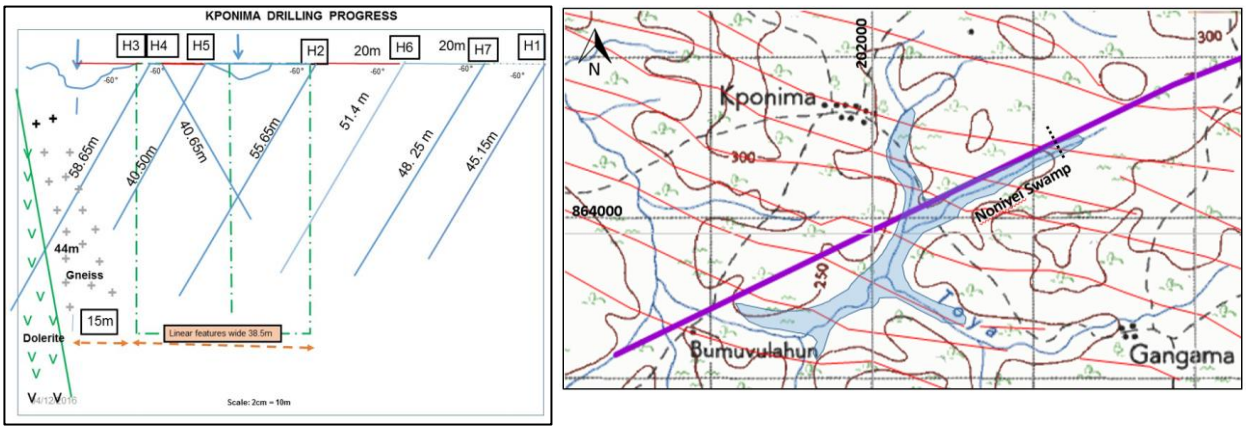


Figure 8. A drilling program (cross-section, shown above and plan-view, at right) has been completed over an interpreted kimberlite dyke anomaly (purple line, at right) near the village of Kponima. The drill line, shown as a dotted black line (at right), straddles the anomaly. Red lines (at right), are Early-Jurassic dolerite dykes.

3. Exploration Licence - EL 19/2014: Hima-Mano Alluvial Project

No active exploration has taken place in this EL during the period. A review of a proposed ground-penetrating radar (GPR) has been completed in the interim and the survey is expected to commence in Q1,2017 with a Namibian-based consultant, Earth Maps Consulting. The reconnaissance survey will be conducted over the dolerite dyke boundaries, to assess the applicability of the GPR in locating scour-features. A bulk-sampling program in 2016, highlighted the importance of the dolerite riffle-and-scour depositional model for the Hima-Mano deposits (*cf*. Quarterly Report 30 September, 2016).

4. Exploration Licence - EL 12/2014: Sumbuya Project

4.1 Mokombo-Pongolo Alluvial Program-Sumbuya Project

Due to the 2016 wet season, much of the work associated with the low-lying fluvial terraces was limited, or put on hold. However, the fluvial high-level Pongolo Terrace remained accessible, and delineation-mapping (terrace edge, artisanal excavations and outcrop) of this down-wasted fluvial deposit was completed (Figure 9). The flank of the swamp dissecting the terrace (*cf.* Figure 9), comprises a thick colluvium, containing re-worked, texturally-mature fluvial clasts. This site has been subjected to intermittent artisanal working over the years. Nonetheless, this terrace has been identified as a prospective target, given the significant extent of the *in situ* remnants. Bulk sampling sites are currently being planned, and these excavations should commence toward the end of H1, 2017.

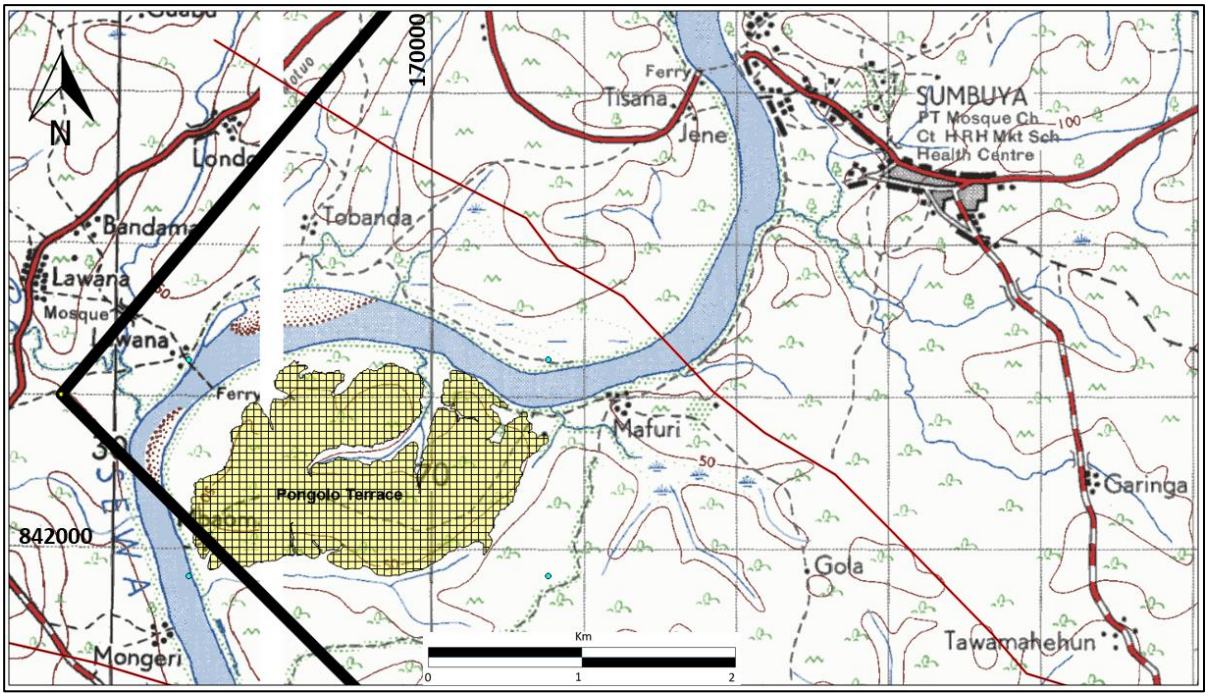


Figure 9. The Pongolo Terrace Alluvial Project, Sumbuya locality, EL 12/2014. The yellow hatching denotes the extent and distribution of the terrace colluvium, which has been intermittently worked by artisanal miners. The colluvium contains an inherited texturally-mature clast assemblage, denoting the probable down-wasting of an older fluvial deposit.

In addition, reconnaissance mapping has been conducted on the lower terrace/alluvial flat (Figure 10) of the Makombo-Pongolo point-bar. This terrace is significant, due to architectural similarities and spatial correlation with the Golu lower terrace fluvial deposits.

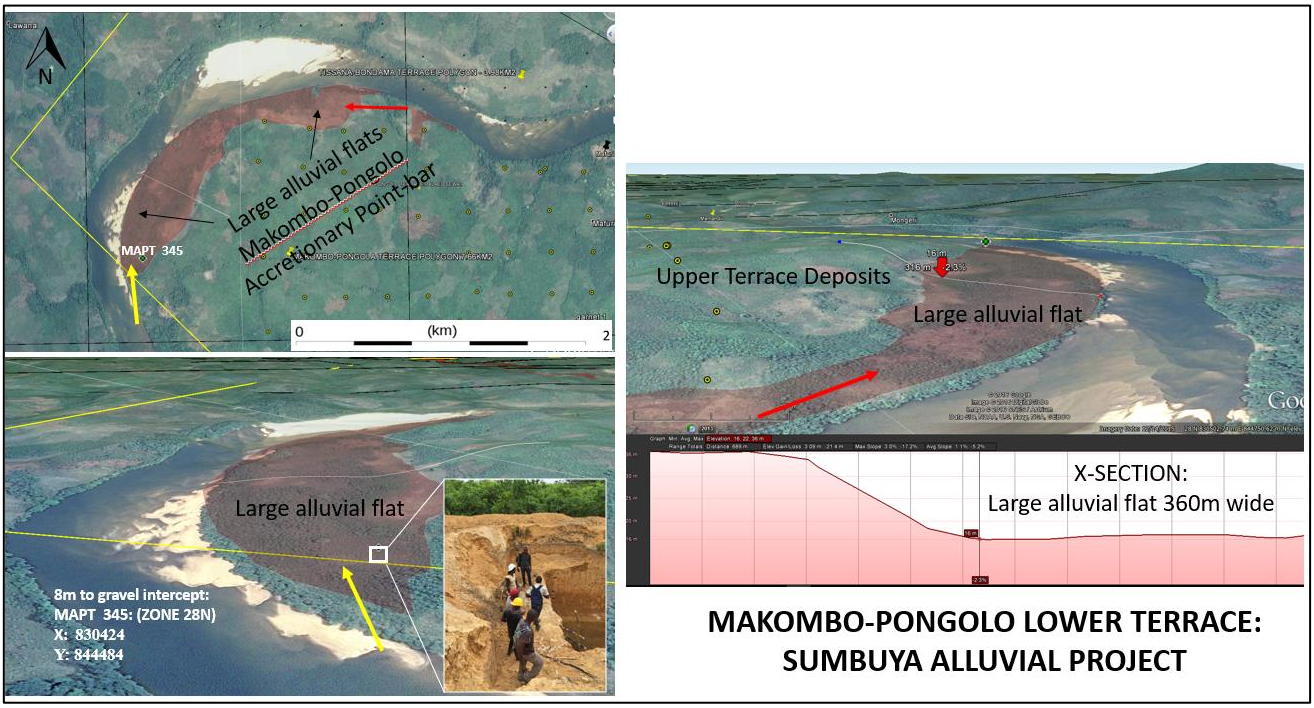


Figure 10. The lower terrace occurrence of the Makomba-Pongolo Terrace deposits, Sumbuya locality, EL 12/2014. The red polygon denotes the extent and distribution of the fluvial terrace, with respect to the higher-elevation colluvium, which has been intermittently worked by artisanal miners.

4.2 Kamasu Alluvial Project

The Kamasu Alluvial Project is located North of Sumbuya Town and on the west-bank of the Sewa River. Vehicular access to this locality is challenging, however a tertiary road from Tissana, through Mofwe and Nyandehun, connects Kamasu. An initial mapping exercise identified two fluvial terraces, comprising four (4) gravel sequences (Figure 11):

- River flat gravel (fluvial gravel).
- *In situ* colluvium gravel (true terrace gravel).
- Remobilised colluvium gravel (Reworked).
- Colluvium bedrock

Mapping of the terrace edges coincided with the 50m and 100m contour intervals, and artisanal activities show that the gravel sequences are diamond-bearing. In addition, the tributary streams of the Sewa River also support intense artisanal activity, with the Yanoi River being the most productive.

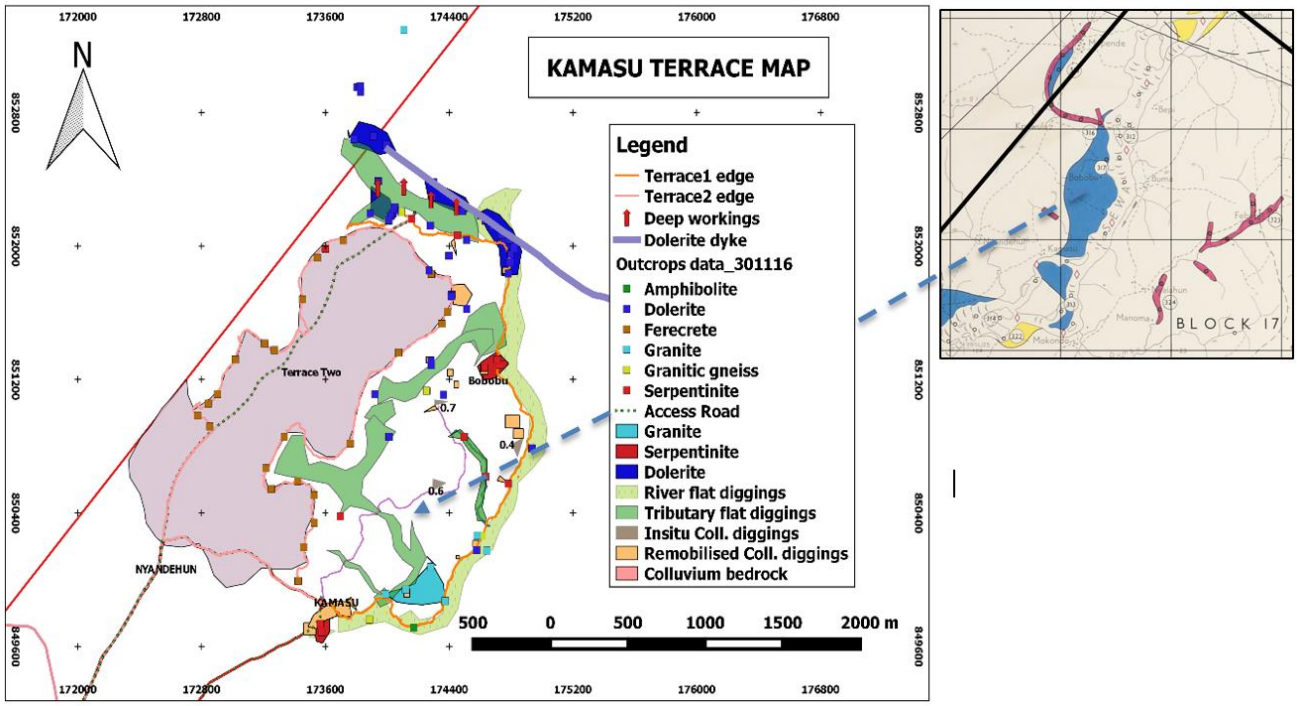


Figure 11. Kamasu Terrace locality-EL 12/2014 (at right), showing geology of mapped area and fluvial terrace outlines. The western boundary of the EL is shown as a red line (black, at right).

4.3 Tima Island-Kamasu Alluvial Project

Lying within the Sewa River, the adjacent Tima Island was also mapped in the period (Figure 12). This island is the site of extensive artisanal activity and may host substantial remnant gravel accumulations.

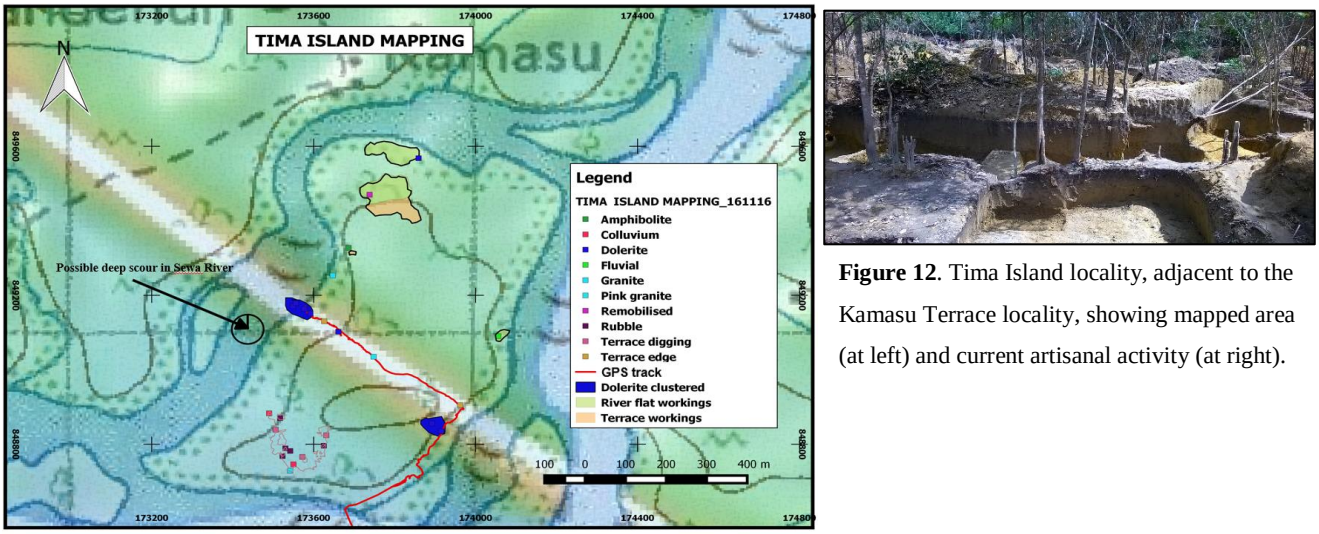


Figure 12. Tima Island locality, adjacent to the Kamasu Terrace locality, showing mapped area (at left) and current artisanal activity (at right).

4.4 Mofwe Orientation Visit

This area, just north-west of Sumbuya township, on the right-hand bank of the Sewa River, was considered to have both high-alluvial and kimberlite potential for former operator, Sierra Leone Diamond Company (SLDC). They conducted intensive exploration in the form of pitting and test-mining was conducted, with a five (5) ton/per hour DMS plant commissioned to treat the gravels. Close-spaced reverse-circulation (RC) drilling, delineated some 330,000 cubic metres of gravels, with only 1500m^3 of recovered gravels subsequently being treated, with poor results. SLDC reported average basal gravel thicknesses of up to 1m, below 4-7m of overburden. SLDC's inability to reach the basal gravels due to water ingress, combined with the erratic distribution of gravels, led to the abandonment of the project. A reconnaissance mapping exercise was completed by Allotropes to determine the location of their old workings and the extent of remnant gravel distribution (Figure 13).

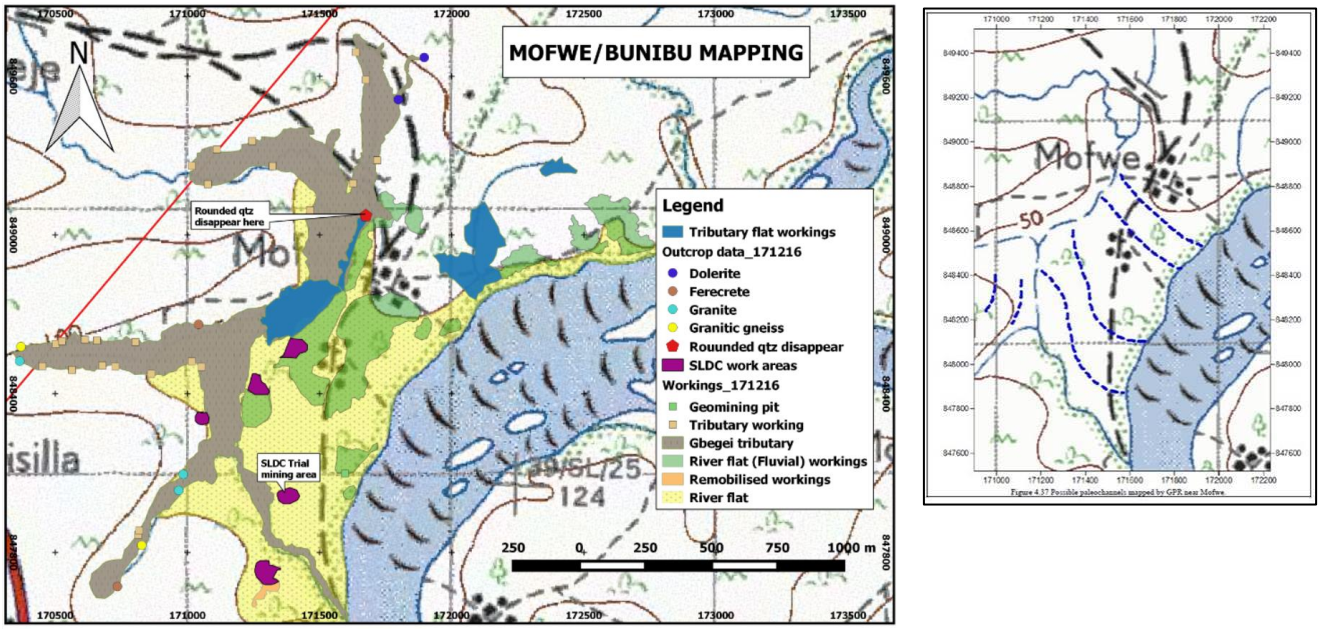


Figure 13. ALDC reconnaissance visit, Mofwe locality, showing old-workings and geological mapping. SLDC mapped buried channels (at right), the result of a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey conducted in c.2005.

4.5 Jene-Tissana Alluvial Project

The project covers the Modern and palaeo-gravels pertaining to a well-developed accretionary point-bar of the Sewa River (Figure 14). Three predominant and compositionally distinct, gravel elevations were mapped, comprising youngest to oldest; river flats, Terrace 1 (lower terrace), Terrace 2 (upper terrace). The riffle-and-scour model developed for the Hima-Mano deposits in EL 19/2014, seems to be corroborated by the development of deep alluvial workings adjacent to a large NW-trending dolerite cutting the area (*cf*. Figure 14). The initial results of the reconnaissance mapping are encouraging, and warrant further follow-up work.

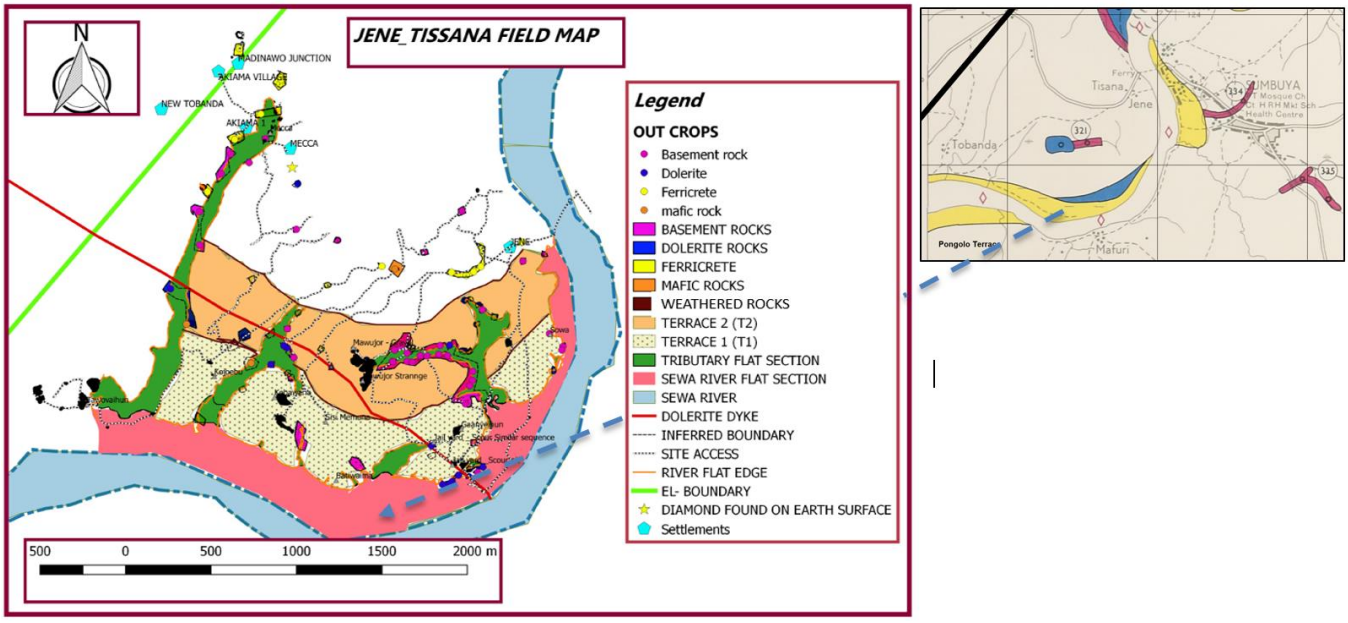


Figure 14. Showing locality and geological mapping of the Jene-Tissana Alluvial Project.

4.6 Kimberlite Exploration Program

Reconnaissance mapping of artisanal workings and reconnaissance soil-sampling for KIMs, was conducted within the EL during Q4 2016. In addition, several high-priority magnetic anomalies were investigated, adjacent to the village of Tawamaehun, just south of Sumbuya. Kimberlitic ilmenite was confirmed in this area from samples submitted to MSA in South Africa, and this supports results reported by previous operator SLDC, who also reported probe-positive kimberlitic ilmenites from this locality. It is pertinent to note that historic alluvial diamond diggings occur some 150m away from this anomaly. Thus, several ground-magnetometry (GM) blocks have been designed for follow up geophysical surveying within the EL.

5. Exploration Licence - EL 11/2014: Alluvial and Kimberlite Exploration Program

5.1 Lake Popei Alluvial Exploration Program

Limited alluvial work was conducted in the EL in the six-month period, as exploration activities to date have centred on the kimberlite exploration program. However, the fluvial high-level terrace near the Lake Popei kimberlite dyke was mapped to ascertain any similarities in sedimentary architecture and elevation (erosion level), to the fluvial gravels delineated at the Momajo Terrace in EL 12/2104. It is uncertain at this stage, whether the diamond content of these Lake Popei gravels bears any relationship to the nearby kimberlite dyke.

5.2. Kimberlite Exploration Program

5.2.1 Follow-up Ground-magnetometry (GM) Surveys and Soil Sampling Activities-Lake Popei

A heavy minerals consignment sent to the MSA laboratories in South Africa returned probe-positive kimberlitic ilmenites from soil samples recovered from AM anomalies adjacent to the known Lake Popei kimberlite. In addition, KIMs were recovered from soil samples collected from directly over the surface trace of the Lake Popei kimberlite. These samples were included in the consignment, to act as an orientation exercise, and to test the efficacy of the other field sampling and laboratory results for comparative purposes.

An orientation mega-ground magnetometry (GM) survey, overseen by an experienced geophysical consultant, was completed in the latter part of FY2016, and the results from these data are currently being processed. The 'Lake Popei Block' mega-GM survey was designed to cover all known high interest AM anomalies in the Lake Popei area. A first-pass plot (1VD) is shown in Figure 15.

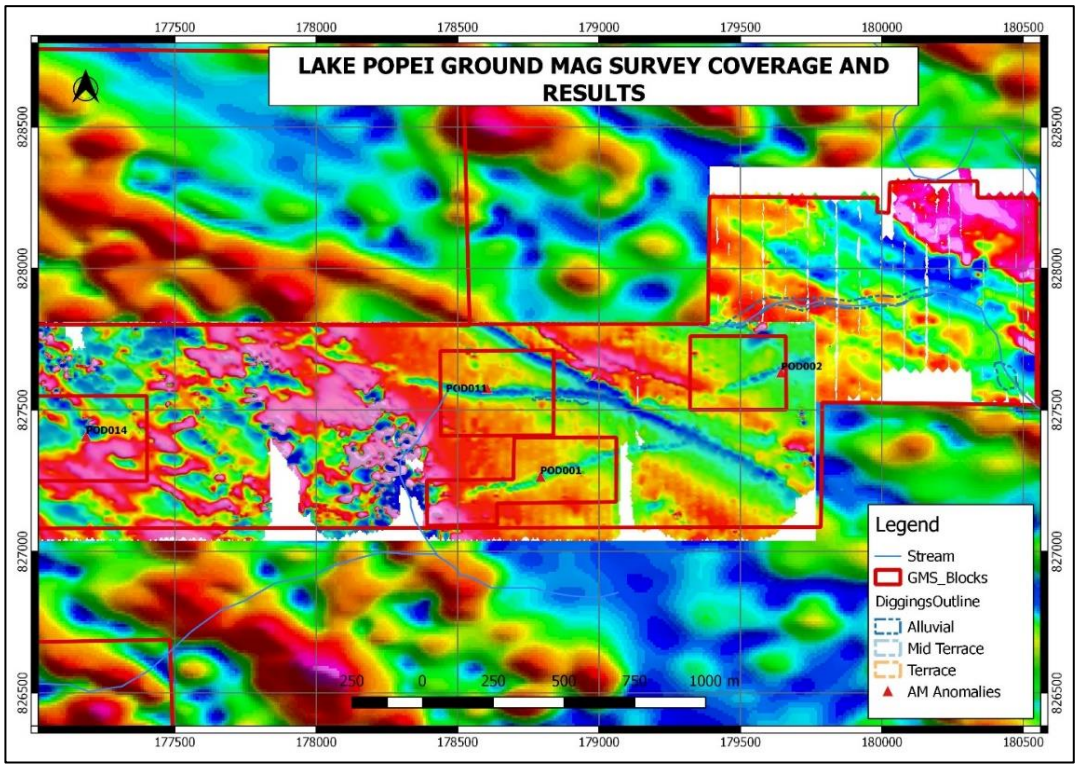


Figure 15. First-pass image (1VD) of GM results overlain on AM TMI background in the 'Lake Popei Block', EL 11/2014. Kimberlite dyke-like features are apparent within the magnetically quieter background with the red outlines of the GM survey blocks. POD 001 (image centre), refers to the original Lake Popei kimberlite dyke discovery.

A single observation trench of c.20m x 6m x 3m dimensions (Figure 16), was excavated over probe-positive KIMs recovered from a soil sample taken from the AM anomaly POD 011. The trench exposed a thin dolerite/diabase dyke, which was assumed to be a causative body of the GM anomaly. Whilst the GM anomaly has been resolved, the source of the indicators is yet to be resolved.

Figure 16. Excavation of trench (at left), over probe-positive KIM soil-sampling results obtained for the AM Geophysical anomaly, POD 011, EL 11/2014. The causative magnetic body proved to be a diabase dyke (at right). The source of the KIM ilmenites is unresolved.

A drilling program has begun on selected high-interest targets near the site of the Lake Popei kimberlite dyke (Figure 17). The first diamond-drill hole targeted the AM and GM anomaly POD 011. No kimberlite has been intersected to date and the program continues.

Figure 17. The first drill-hole of a series, planned over selected GM targets, Lake Popei area, EL 11/2014.

6. Sumbuya DMS Processing Plant, EL 11/2014.

The Company is pleased to report the successful commissioning of a new 10 ton per hour (tph) DMS plant (Figure 18), during the quarter. The plant, complete with twin flowsort X-Ray recovery units, is fully mobile and will service the exploration and trial-mining bulk-sample material obtained from the southern-most Els.

Figure 18. The 10 tph plant is the second to be successfully commissioned by the Company. It will process bulk-samples recovered from the southern licences, and was acquired to circumvent the high-costs and prohibitive distances involved in processing material through the Golu DMS plant.

7. Community Initiatives and Public Relations

In anticipation of the 2017 dry-season exploration activities, the Company has renewed/re-negotiated royalty contracts with those communities adjacent to its operations.

The Baoma Chiefdom recently honoured ADCL CEO, Mike Lynn, with the title of Honourary Chief, after receiving a certificate of appreciation from Paramount Chief on behalf of the Company's investment initiatives in the community (ASX announcement, 30 September, 2016).

REFERENCES

Hall, P.K., (1972). The diamond fields of Sierra Leone. Geol. Surv. Sierra Leone Bull. 5 (1); 133 pp.

Ikona, C. K. (2006). Technical Report on Alluvial Diamond Properties –EPL 1/94 & EPL 5/94, Sierra Leone, for Cream Minerals Ltd., 77pp.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT- DIAMONDS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves on the Allotropes Diamond's Sierra Leone Diamond Project, is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Hall (*M.Sc*. Geology, *Cum Laude*) who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member of the Australian Geological Society, and who is an employee of Newfield Resources Limited. Mr Hall has sufficient experience which is relevant to the 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 Hall consents to the inclusion in this ASX release of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

2. NEWFIELD GOLD PROJECT (NEWFIELD 100%)

The Newfield Project comprises two granted mining leases and one granted prospecting licence. The project is centred approximately 60km NNW of Bullfinch, in the Yilgarn Mineral Field (Figure 19).

The project covers the historical Newfield (also known as Carterton) Mining Centre, which is located at the northern end of the highly endowed Southern Cross greenstone belt. Historical, pre-1940, gold production for the Carterton group was 8,552 oz. from 8,700t of ore at an average grade of 30.5 g/t Au, with production mainly coming from the Newfield Central workings.

More recent production at the Newfield Central Mine during the period from 2001 – 2005 resulted in 33,200 tonnes of ore extracted for a total of 24,200 ounces at a recovered grade of 22.68g/t Au.

During the quarter exploration activities comprised inspection of historical diamond drill core from the Newfield Central Prospect and ongoing prioritisation of gold targets within the project area.

A review of the existing datasets has identified several high priority gold targets, which include near surface targets within the strike extensions of the Newfield Central Fault Zone.

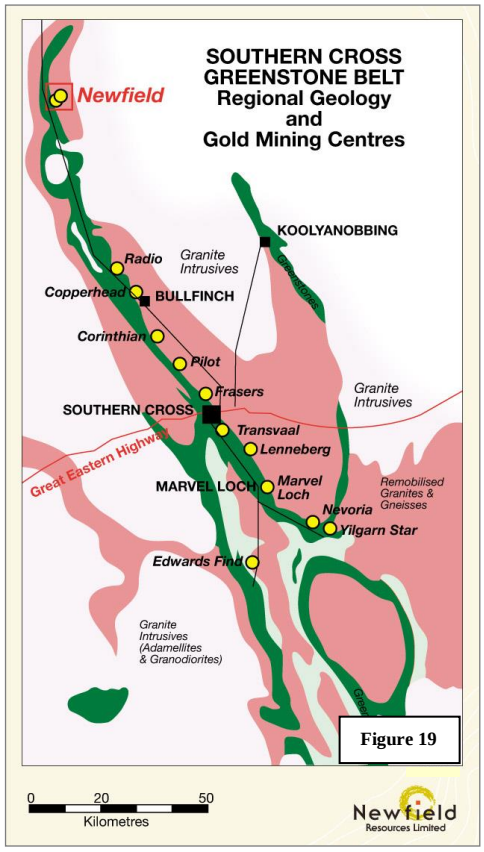


Figure 19

3. CREST YARD GOLD PROJECT (NEWFIELD 70%)

The Crest Yard Gold Project, covers 987 ha, centred between the historical gold mining centres of Kintore and Dunnsville, located approximately 60km northwest of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

Exploration undertaken by the Company on the project to date has included an aeromagnetic survey, a detailed auger geochemical program and aircore drilling programs. This work has defined several areas of bedrock gold mineralisation associated with zones quartz veining, Fe-staining, sericite alteration and haematite alteration within the previously untested Doyle Dam Granodiorite.

The phase two aircore drilling program returned several areas of anomalous bedrock gold mineralisation (greater 100ppb Au) at or near bottom of drill holes within the southern target area. (NWF ASX Release 30 January, 2015*)

Newfield Resources Ltd continues to review and interpret the results of the previously completed aircore drilling programs with a view to refining targets for deeper drill testing in the coming quarters.

*In accordance with Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms in the subsequent public report that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of estimates of mineral resources or ore reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT- GOLD

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves on the Newfield and Crest Yard Gold Projects is based on information compiled by Mr Bryan Alexander who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr Alexander has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of the 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 Alexander consents to the inclusion in this ASX Release of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Newfield Resources Limited

Schedule of Tenements as at 31 December 2016

Project	Tenement Number	Tenement Name	Registered Holder(s)	Newfield's Interest
Western Australia				
Newfield	M77/0422	Newfield	Newfield Resources Limited	100%
	M77/0846	Woongaring Hills	Newfield Resources Limited	100%
Crest Yard	P16/2722	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2726	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2728	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2729	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2730	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2731	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
Sierra Leone				
Baoma	EL15/2012	Baoma	Allotropes Diamond Company Ltd	100%
Lake Popei	EL11/2014	Lake Popei	Allotropes Diamond Company Ltd	100%
Sumboya	EL12/2014	Sumboya	Allotropes Diamond Company Ltd	100%
Hima	EL19/2014	Hima	Allotropes Diamond Company Ltd	100%
Jomu	EL20/2014	Jomu	Allotropes Diamond Company Ltd	100%
Golu	SML 01/2015	Golu	Allotropes Mining Company Ltd	100%

+Rule 5.5

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

Newfield Resources Limited	
ABN	**Quarter ended ("current quarter")**
98 153 219 848	**31 December 2016**

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (6 months) $A'000**
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(710)	(2,252)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(804)	(1,659)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(219)	(300)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	21	73
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	(1)
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Research and development refunds	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(1,712)**	**(4,139)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	(409)	(1,052)
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (6 months) $A'000**
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	3
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(409)**	**(1,049)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	-	(24)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	(13)	(32)
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**(13)**	**(56)**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5,501	8,637
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(1,712)	(4,139)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(409)	(1,049)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(13)	(56)
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	11	(15)
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**3,378**	**3,378**

5.	**Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents** at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	**Current quarter $A'000**	**Previous quarter $A'000**
5.1	Bank balances	1,378	1,479
5.2	Call deposits	2,000	4,022
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**3,378**	**5,501**

6.	**Payments to directors of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	(103)
6.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-

6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

Directors' remuneration	**(88)**
Professional services	**(15)**

7.	**Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
7.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	-
7.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-

7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

N/A

8.	**Financing facilities available** *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
8.1	Loan facilities	-	-
8.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
8.3	Other (please specify)	-	-

8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.

N/A

9.	**Estimated cash outflows for next quarter**	**$A'000**
9.1	Exploration and evaluation	(1,000)
9.2	Development	-
9.3	Production	-
9.4	Staff costs	(800)
9.5	Administration and corporate costs	(130)
9.6	Other (provide details if material)	-
9.7	**Total estimated cash outflows**	**(1,930)**

10.	**Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)**	**Tenement reference and location**	**Nature of interest**	**Interest at beginning of quarter**	**Interest at end of quarter**
10.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	N/A			
10.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	N/A			

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here: ..... Date: **30 January 2017**
(Company secretary)

Print name: **Kim Hogg**

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.