

Quarterly Report to 31 March 2017

ASX Code: **NWF**

Highlights

Sierra Leone Diamond Project:

- Additional suction-dredge units commissioned, bringing the total to four (4) units deployed on the Sewa River in EL 15/2012. An exceptional average stone size of 0.83 carats per stone has been recovered to date.
- Ground-penetrating Radar (GPR) survey successfully completed with encouraging results, confirming that the technique has capability in detecting scours in the Hima-Mano geological setting.
- The kimberlite exploration program continues, with further potential kimberlite indicator mineral (KIM) recoveries from soil sampling in EL 12/2014 and EL 11/2014.



Photograph of diamonds recovered from recent dredging activities in EL 15/2012

ASX Release: 28 April 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 km² of tenement holdings within the Bo, Bonthe, Moyamba, Pujehun and Kenema Districts in the Southern Province of Sierra Leone (Figure 1).

The principal exploration focus in this last quarter has been the commissioning of three (3) new suction dredge units on the Sewa River and the completion of a GPR survey at the Hima-Mano Project in EL 19/2014. In addition, a series of follow-up GM surveys over airborne magnetometry (AM) anomalies identified from the 2016 survey, have been completed in the period, notably the delineation of c.2.6 km of strike extension to the Lake Popei kimberlite in EL 11/2014. Soil samples over these anomalies has also been routinely collected and submitted to the MSA laboratories in South Africa, as part of the ongoing exploration work program. Diamond drilling has continued in EL

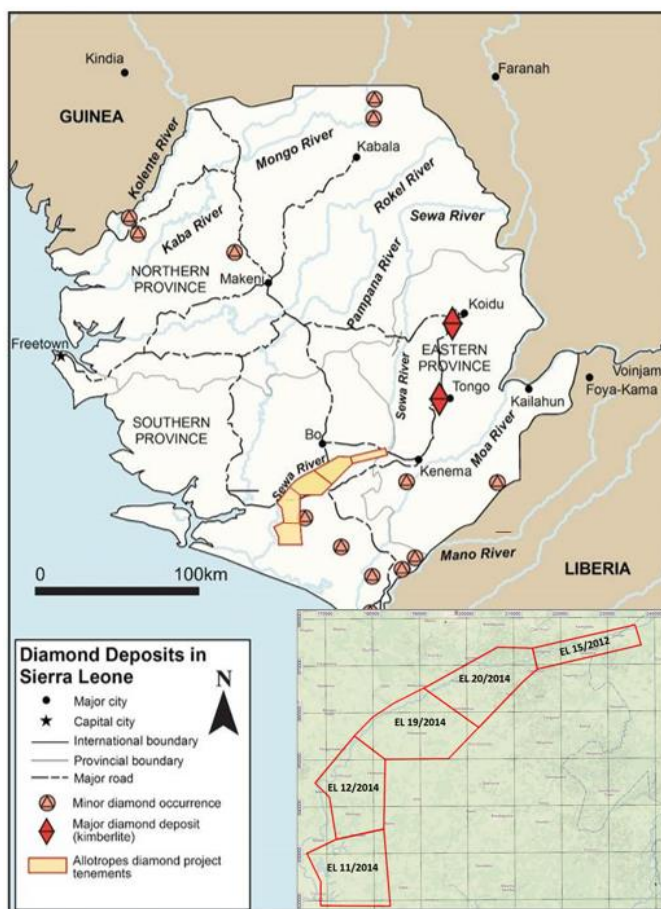


Figure 1. Status of Exploration Licence (EL) holdings, Sierra Leone.

12/2014 and EL 11/2014, with no kimberlite being intersected to date. An auger-drilling program is well underway at the Komende and Buma localities in EL 15/2012, where 59 holes have been completed to date.

An outline of the exploration activities and results, follows.

1 Exploration Licence - EL 15/2012

1.1 Gbinima Dredging Program

In May 2016, the Company commenced its inaugural exploration activities in selected trap sites in the Sewa River adjacent to the village of Gbinima (Figure 2). Initial results were encouraging, with large average stone sizes being recovered (range of 0.85-1.2 carats per stone, Figure 3), as well as batch grades in the range of 60-150 cpht. These exceptional grades are only recovered from undisturbed (i.e. un-mined) *in situ* basal gravels, which often lie beneath a thinly-cemented capping, known locally as a ganga (i.e. cemented, conglomeratic layer, Figure 4), which often forms a false bedrock to the river bottom.

To date, a total of four (4) dredges have been deployed to the Gbinima sites, which have been selected on their bathymetry profiles (i.e. bedrock topography) and gravel fill, the latter determined by GPR surveying (*cf.* Figure 2).

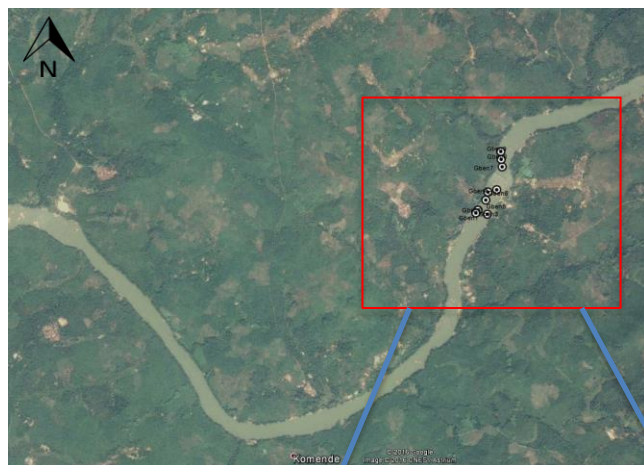
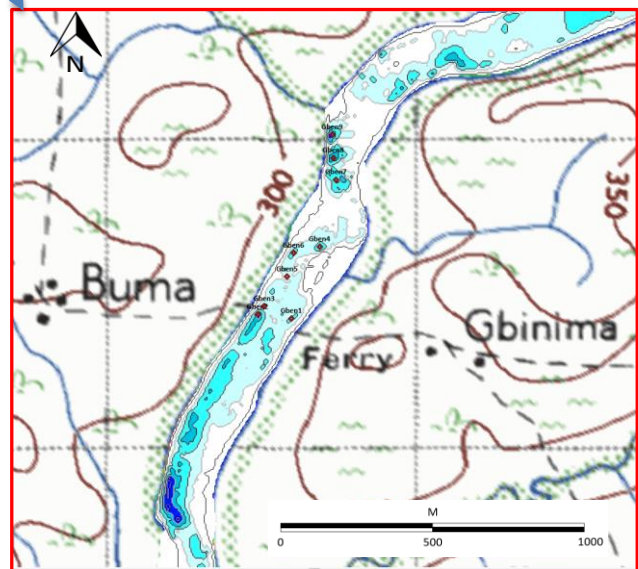
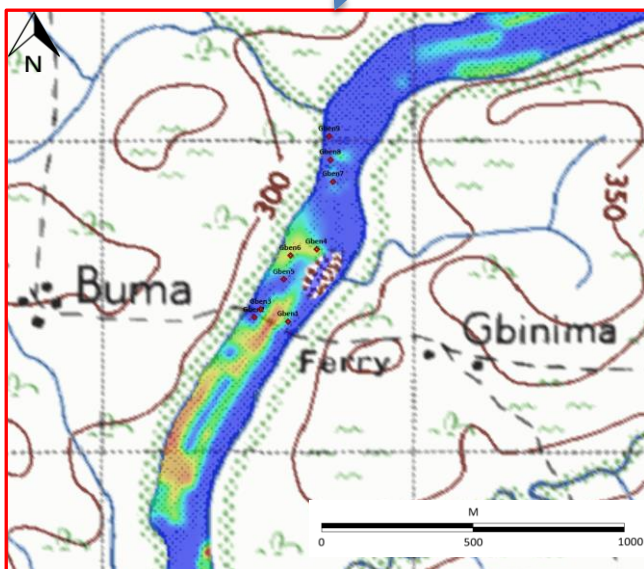


Figure 2. Gbinima dredging Project, EL 15/2012 (at left). The dredge sites (left and bottom) have been preferentially selected on the basis of the Sewa River bedrock topography (below right) and suspected gravel fill (below left), the latter determined by a legacy GPR survey. The warm colours denote potentially thicker gravel sequence within the bedrock perturbations identified by bathymetric survey results (below right-darker blues denote deeper pot-holed areas).

Bottom: a montage of the four dredging units in operation.



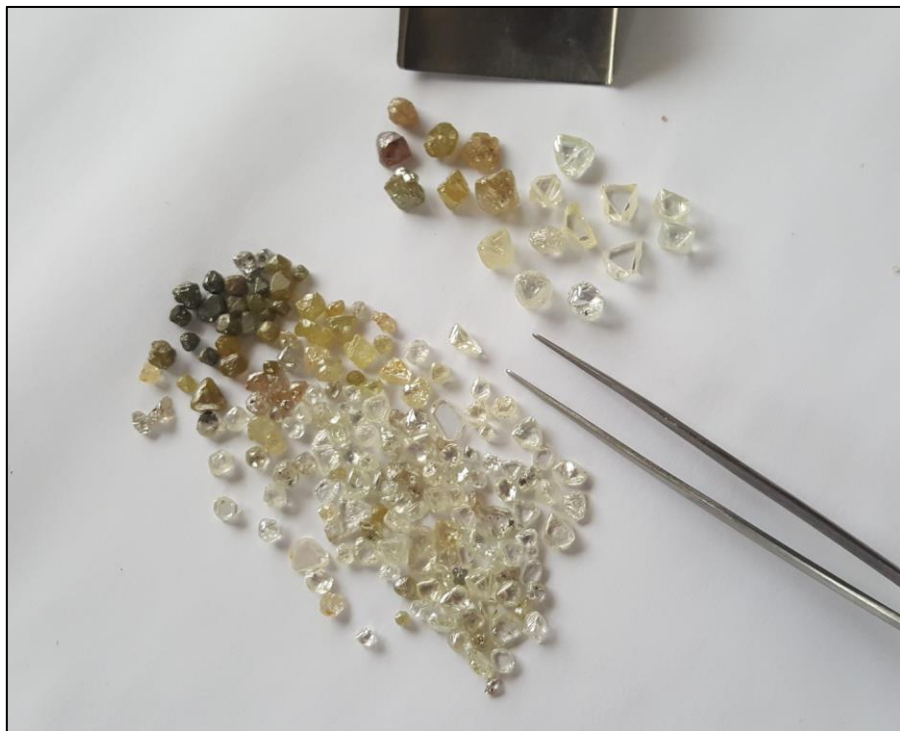


Figure 3. Diamonds recovered from the Gbinima dredge site. This parcel of stones is of high-quality* and have larger than average stone size (av. 1.2 cts/stn seen here) when compared with the lower terrace fluvial deposits encountered at Golu (av. 0.33 cts/stn).

*Note: Many of the coloured diamonds pictured have only a surficial coating which is removed once acid-treated.

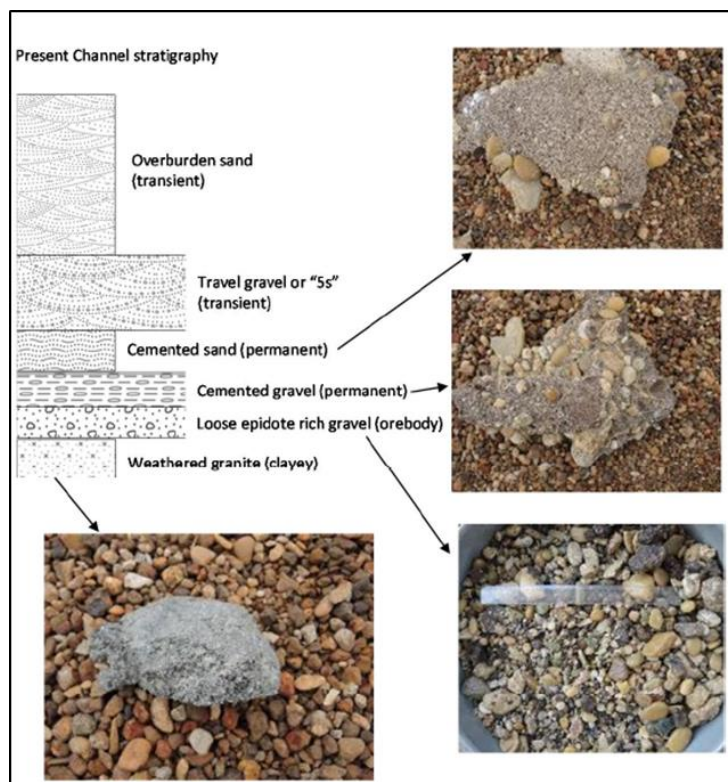


Figure 4. The sedimentary architecture of Sewa River gravels found at the Gbinima dredge site. Note cemented 'ganga' layer found only in un-mined areas.

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 5), was completed in preparation for an auger-drilling program. A total of 59 holes have now been completed of which, 20 have intersected fluvial gravels. In addition, nine (9) observation pits were completed to provide a comparison of geology with drill logs, as did the mapping of accessible artisanal pits in the area. An average basal gravel thickness of 0.5m thickness has been achieved. This program will assist in the location of any follow-up bulk-sample sites, should these initial results warrant it.

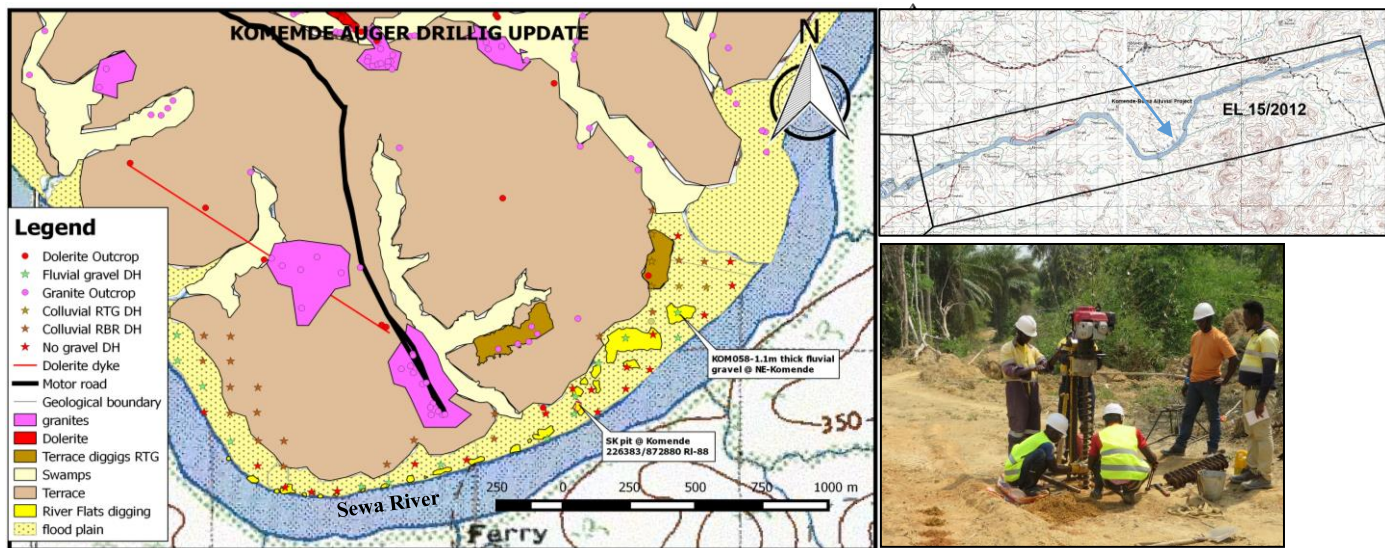


Figure 5. Above-showing geology and collar positions of auger drilling, Komende-Buma Alluvial Project, EL 15/2012. At top right, showing location of the Komende area, relative to the Sewa River. At lower-right, power-auger at work.

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

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). Early in FY2017, a review of a proposed ground-penetrating radar (GPR) was completed with a Namibian-based consultant, Earth Maps Consulting to assess the applicability of the GPR in locating scour-features adjacent of dolerite dyke boundaries in the palaeo-floodplain occurrences of the ancestral Sewa River (Figure 6). An interpretation of survey results (Figure 7), found that, on a macro-scale, bedrock profiling with a GPR (optimal 50MHZ frequency) can detect scours as long as there is a strong difference in lithologies; for example, with loose clean sand overlying clayey shale bedrock. However, at this frequency micro-scale discrimination is lost, but importantly, the macro-scour morphology is visible. Follow-up drilling will determine absence or presence of gravel within the infill sequence. Thus, the dyke riffle-scour relationship has been corroborated by the survey (cf. Figure 6), along with an added refinement to the model; the presence of undulating depressions that occur downstream and away from the immediate contact of the dykes (cf. Figure 7). This revelation, indicating that even slight “scouring” may still be favourable for diamond concentration, could significantly expand the scope of any future resource delineation work.

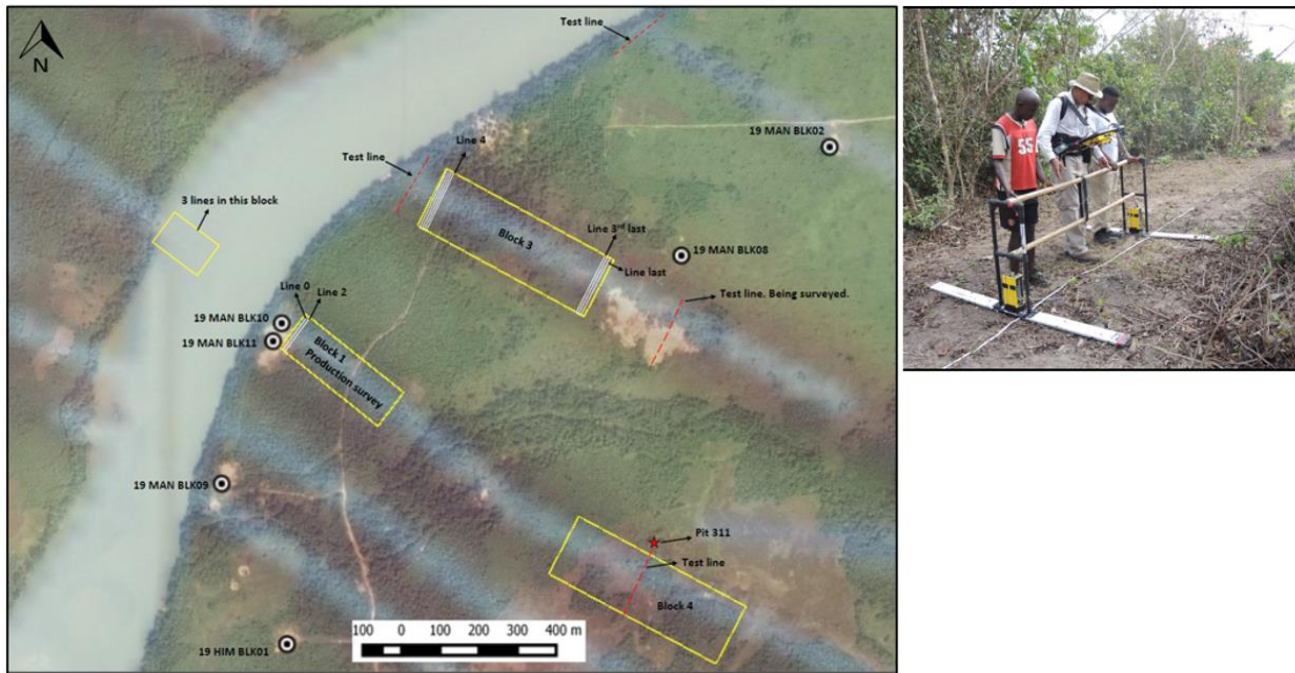


Figure 6. Above-plan-view showing location of survey blocks relative to a previous bulk-sampling campaign (refer previous ASX announcements). Top right, the GPR in progress.

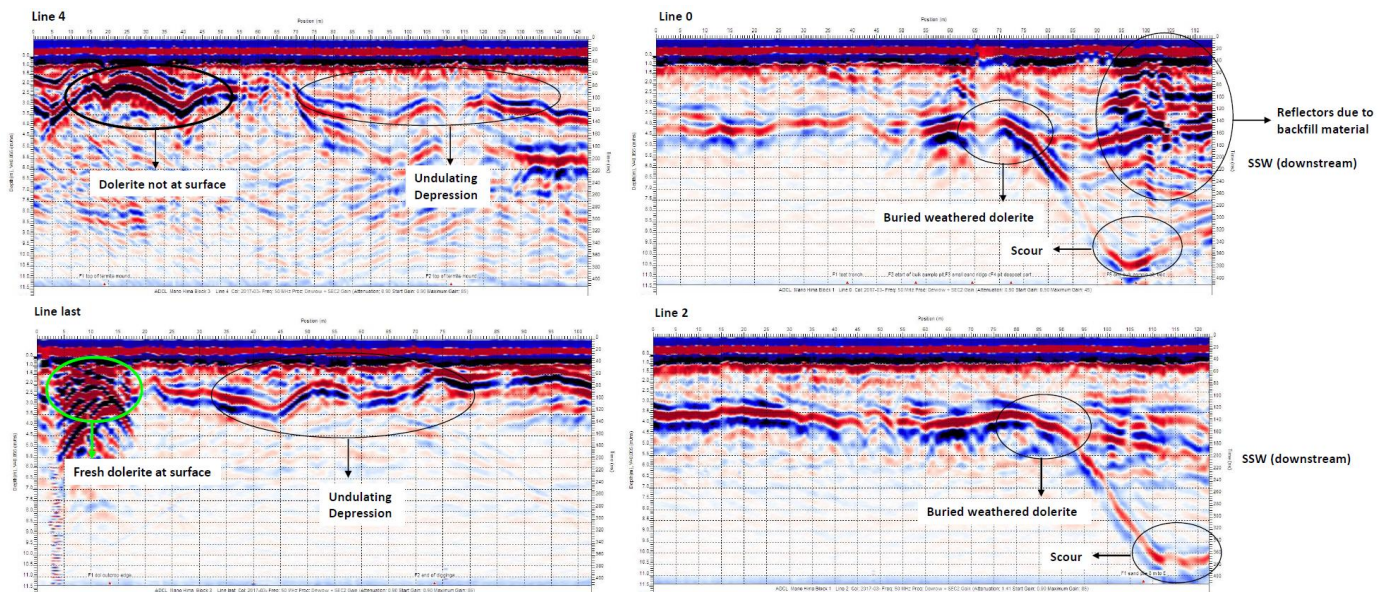


Figure 7. GPR profiles at upstream and down-stream localities of the dolerite dyke mega-ripples. At the macro-level, the scour features are distinct, as are undulating bedrock depressions located some distance away from the dolerite/scour contacts. The latter may also form trap-sites for diamonds, which is the subject for follow-up delineation drilling.

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

3.1 Pongolo Terrace

During the wet season, much of the work associated with the low-lying fluvial terraces is limited, whilst high-lying areas remain accessible. The fluvial high-level Pongolo Terrace was investigated in early FY2017 as a potential wet-season alluvial resource and feedstock option for the Sumbuya DMS plant. Mapping of the terrace has revealed a significant areal extent of the *in situ* remnants of this older terrace, which contain a re-constituted fluvial gravel component in the clast assemblage, signifying potential scavenging of an older (diamondiferous) fluvial gravel deposit. However, one bulk sample was completed during the period (PON_BLK-001; Figure 8), which returned disappointing results from 238.5 tons being treated for a recovered grade of 2.34 cpht.

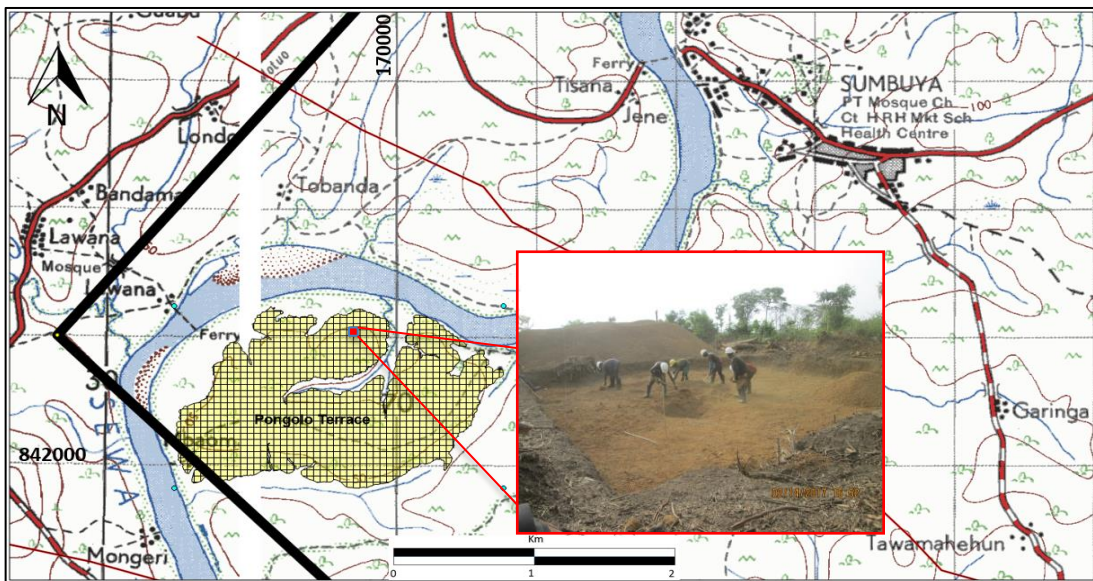


Figure 8. The Pongolo terrace bulk-sample. The yellow hatching denotes the extent and distribution of the terrace colluvium, which has been intermittently worked by artisanal miners. The bulk-sample (PON_BLK-001), is shown, inset.

In addition to this work, the reconnaissance mapping of the lower terrace/alluvial flat (Figure 9) of the Makombo-Pongolo accretionary point-bar was completed in the period. This terrace elevation is significant, due to architectural similarities and spatial correlation with the Golu lower terrace fluvial deposits, previously mined by the Company.

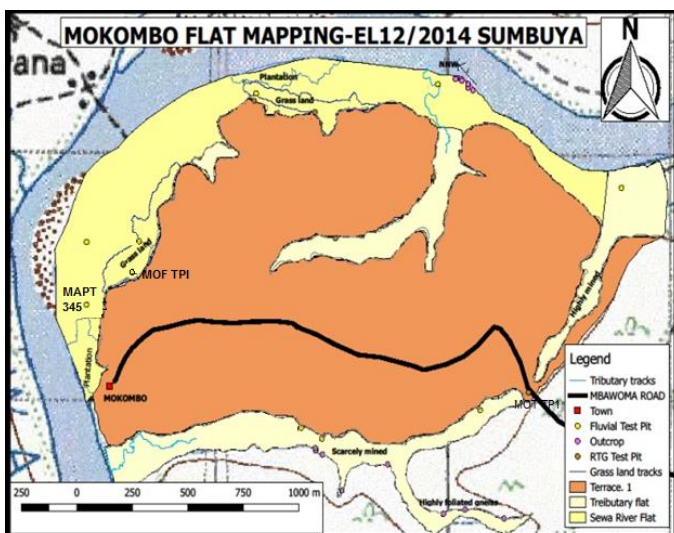


Figure 9. The lower terrace occurrence of the Makombo-Pongolo Terrace deposits, Sumbuya locality, EL 12/2014 (yellow polygon). This fluvial terrace abuts the higher elevation, older and reconstituted gravels of the Pongolo Terrace (orange polygon).

3.2 Tima Island Project, Kamasu

Lying within the Sewa River, the Tima Island Project (reported in the NWF Half-Yearly Report, released 14 March 2017), was further investigated during this reporting period by means of reconnaissance pitting, the completion of eleven (11) observation pits and the initiation of a 30m long observation trench (Figure 10). This island is the site of extensive artisanal activity and may host substantial remnant gravel accumulations. The test pitting was divided into two phases, with the first phase targeting gravel accumulation on the downstream side of a dolerite dyke ‘riffle’ feature, whilst the second sequence of pits concentrated on the upstream of the dolerite dyke. Fluvial scours, much like the Hima-Mano ‘riffle-and-scour’ model, are thought to be responsible for some of the deep artisanal diggings that have been mapped.

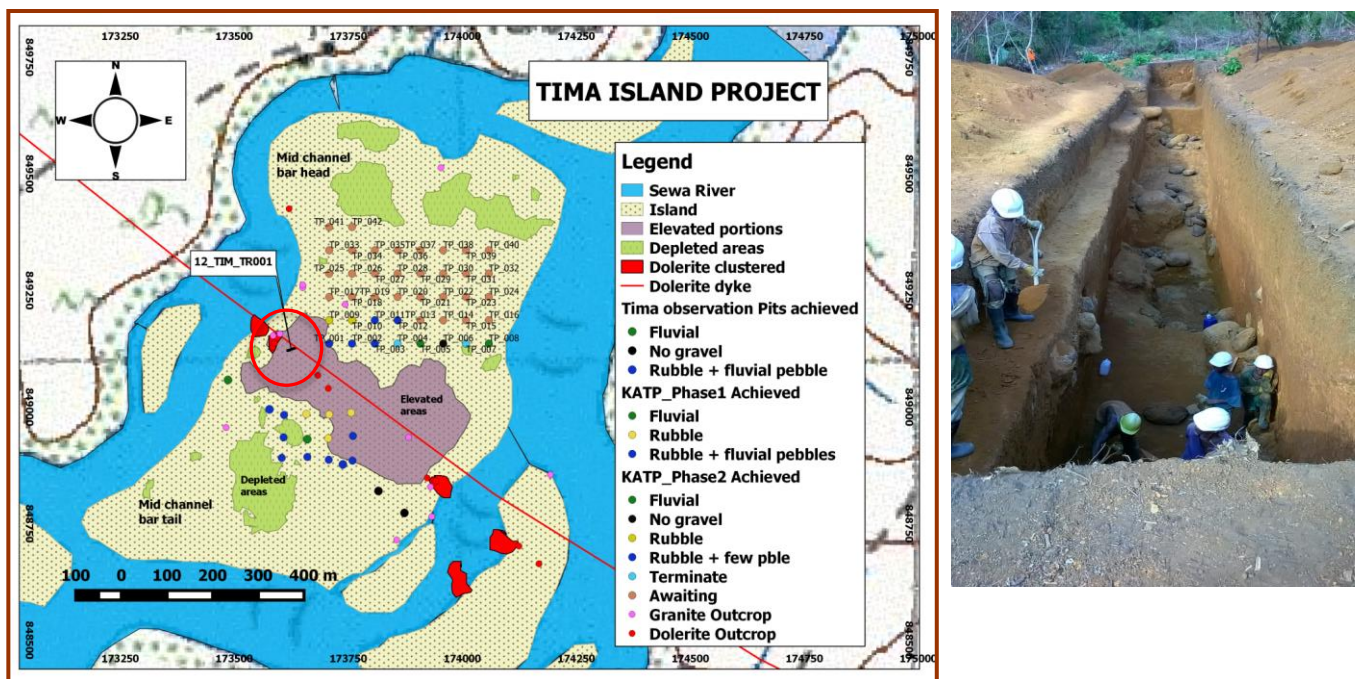


Figure 10. Tima Island locality, adjacent to the Kamasu Terrace locality, showing mapped area (at left) and status of observation pitting and locality of bulk-sample trench (red circle above and at right). Note trench’s proximity to a dolerite dyke, oriented perpendicular to flow (as per Hima-Mano depositional model).

3.3 Gundiama Island Project, Gelehun

The importance of potential island gravel deposits, especially at the up-stream bar-heads, has been noted in the 2016 exploration season (i.e. Tima Island, above). On this basis, reconnaissance mapping of the Gundiama Island, near Gelehun village was conducted (Figure 11). Early indications show a relatively shallow gravel veneer to be present, which deepens toward the upstream bar-head area. A planned reconnaissance pitting exercise will determine gravel thickness and distribution and follow-up bulk-sampling, should the results warrant it.

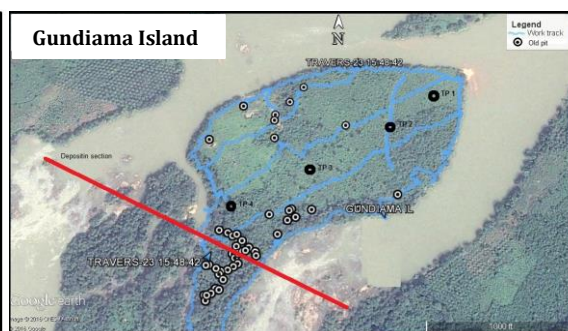
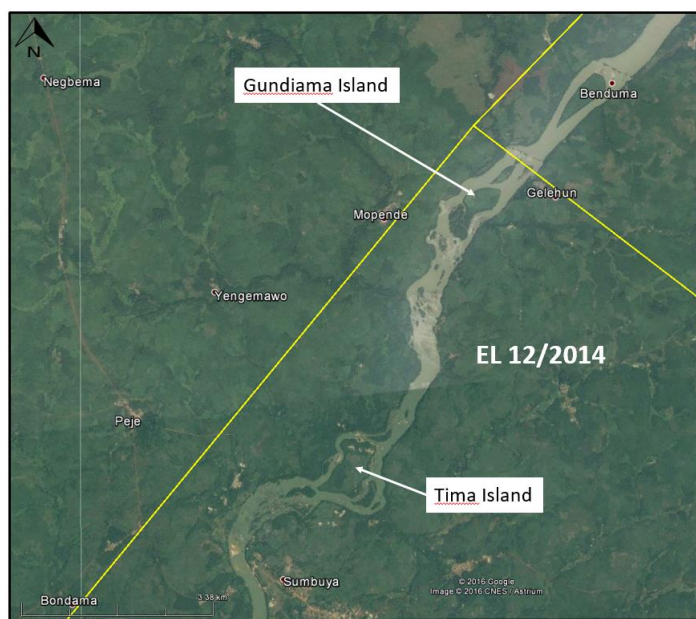


Figure 11. Gundiama Island, Gelehun, above and at right. The island is an attractive alluvial target especially at the bar-head, (top right corner) where artisanal activity indicates that the gravels are diamondiferous. Note geographic location relative to Tima Island (at left).

4 Kimberlite Exploration Program

During the period, the kimberlite exploration program focussed on the drilling of anomalies, the generation of KIMs from soil sampling over both AM and GM anomalies, and ongoing follow-up GM surveys over anomalies generated by the 40m elevation 2016 AM survey. A total of 135 line kilometres was GM surveyed and several kilometres of access road manually cleared to gain access to these targets.

4.1 Diamond Drilling

A total of 19 potential drill targets were generated from interpreted GM data, comprising Eight (8) in Kponima (EL 20/2014), four (4) over the SEP051-SEP069 targets (EL 12/2104) and four (4) over POD013, two (2) over POD014 at Lake Popei (EL 11/2014), and one (1) over ALD034 near Laoma village in EL 15/2102.

Drilling for the period focused initially over ground magnetic anomalies generated from the GM survey conducted over POD002 (Lake Popei eastern extension, POD_002), within EL11/2014. A total of four holes were completed in EL 11/2014 with a cumulative depth of 131m. No kimberlite was intersected. Thereafter the rig was mobilised to the village of Yambama in EL 12/2014, to drill GM anomalies generated from the survey of targets SEP051 and SEP069, where a total of two holes were completed for a cumulative depth of 83m. To date, a total of 42 holes have been drilled within the project area, with a cumulative depth of 1758.25m. In all instances, no kimberlite was intersected.

4.2 GM Surveys

A GM survey was completed over SEP051-SEP069 targets in EL12-2014, whilst additional GM surveys were completed over five (5) survey blocks comprising the following anomalies: Kponima Extension, SEP051-SEP069 (EL 12/2104), SEP122 (EL 19/2014), SEP129 – SED028 (both in EL 19/2014 near Gelehun Village, e.g. Figure 12) plus SEP129 South. Data collected were sent for processing, interpretation and modelling to an independent geophysical contractor based in South Africa.

4.3 Soil Sampling

A total of twenty (20) strip soil samples were collected over three AM anomalies around Komende (ALP003, ALP021 and ALP022), in the EL15/2012. Samples were routinely hand gravitated and the concentrates consignments sent to South Africa for preparation and KIM grain-picking. A total of (34) soil and stream samples (0.5-1mm fraction) from the current sampling program, as well as the fine fraction (<2 mm) of samples previously collected from pitting work conducted around Yambama -Tissana (91 samples; EL12-2014) and Maina (244 samples; EL20-2014) with a total weight of 10.39 Kg, were dispatched.

4.4 Petrography

Four drill core samples selected from POD011-DD-002 and POD002-DD-002 were sent to Dr Jock Robey in South Africa for the analysis of thin, dyke-like features. None of the samples proved to be kimberlite.

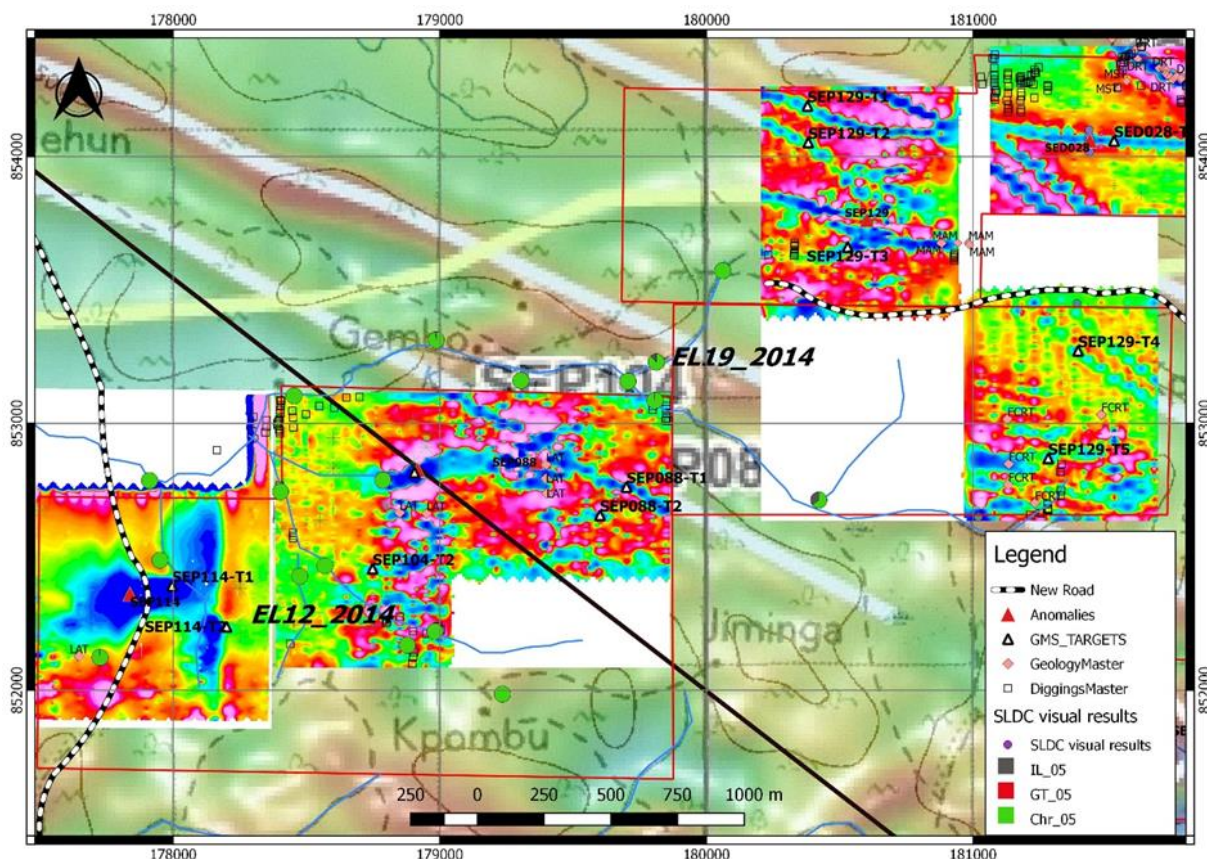


Figure 12. An example of extensive follow-up GM survey coverage completed over the period. The image shows a TMI of the area straddling AM pipe and dyke targets in EL 12/2014 and EL19/2014.

5. Community Initiatives and Public Relations

The dredging program at Gbinima in EL 15/2012 has allowed the community to benefit from these activities. The overburden sand-fill that overlies the target basal gravels contains alluvial gold. The gold-rich dredge tailings (Figure 13), are not discharged into the river, but rather pumped ashore to allow the community an opportunity to derive some economic gain from the Company's exploration dredging. This method of disposal is also environmentally more attractive.



Figure 13. Women from the near-by village of Gbinima, panning and sluicing gold-rich overburden sands recovered from the Company's dredging operations in EL 15/2012.

REFERENCES

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

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 14).

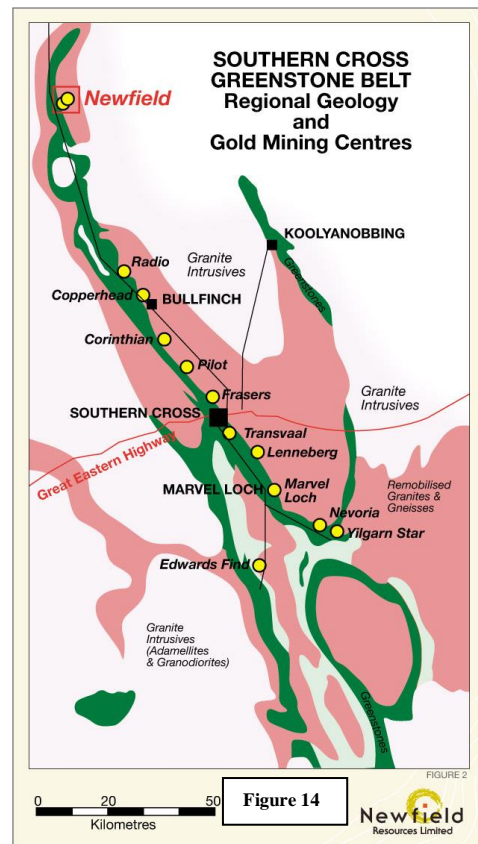
The project covers the historical Newfield (also known as Carterton) Mining Centre, which is located at the northern end of the highly endowed Southern Cross greenstone belt. Historical, pre-1940, gold production for the Carterton group was 8,552 oz. from 8,700t of ore at an average grade of 30.5 g/t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

A field review of the identified high priority gold targets will be undertaken in the coming quarter.



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 and part-time consultant for Newfield Resources Limited.

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.

Schedule of Tenements as at 31 March 2017

Project	Tenement Number	Tenement Name	Registered Holder(s)	Newfield's Interest
<u>Western Australia</u>				
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%
<u>Sierra Leone</u>				
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%

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

98 153 219 848

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2017

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(806)	(3,272)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(819)	(2,504)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(175)	(481)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	11	84
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	(1)	(2)
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	(1,790)	(6,175)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	(91)	(938)
(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
(c) investments	-	-
(d) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 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	(91)	(935)

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	43	43
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	(8)	(40)
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	35	(21)

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,378	8,637
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(1,790)	(6,175)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(91)	(935)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	35	(21)
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(36)	(10)
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,496	1,496

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	996	1,378
5.2 Call deposits	500	2,000
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)	1,496	3,378

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 <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position</i>	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	(450)
9.2 Development	-
9.3 Production	-
9.4 Staff costs	(800)
9.5 Administration and corporate costs	(250)
9.6 Other (provide details if material)	-
9.7 Total estimated cash outflows	(1,500)

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	SML01/2015 Bo, Sierra Leone	Small-scale mining license	100%	-
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:
(Company secretary)

Date: **28 April 2017**

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.