

Quarterly Report to 30 June 2017

ASX Code: **NWF**

Highlights

Sierra Leone Diamond Project:

- Trial-dredging of the Sewa River continued with four (4) suction-dredge units' active at Gbinima in EL 15/2012. Spectacular screened-grades up to 9.4 carats per ton (cpt)-were reported from localised trap-sites. The average recovered stone size increased to 0.89 carats per stone compared to 0.83 carats per stone in the first quarter.
- The Company concluded its third diamond tender in Antwerp in June 2017, from which a total sales revenue of AUD 310,000 (USD 232,471) was realised from a six-hundred and eighty-two (682) carats diamond parcel. The sale outcome represents an average price per carat of USD 341; a 26% increase over the last sale in May 2016. The increase is attributed to the recovery of larger stones contributed by the dredges.
- The kimberlite exploration program continued, with recovery of kimberlite indicator mineral (KIM) grains recovered from soil sampling in EL 12/2014, and associated with extensive artisanal diamond diggings. A large-scale ground-magnetometry (GM) survey has been planned around these localities, with a view to locating previously undiscovered kimberlites.
- The alluvial exploration programme continued, with resource evaluation targets identified through preliminary mapping followed by auger drilling at Komende (EL15/2012), Jene-Tissana, EL12/2014), and Venima (EL19/2014). Additional auger drilling targets were identified from mapping within EL15/2012 on the Sejeye and Kokoye tributaries.



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

ASX Release: 53 July 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: 235.58M

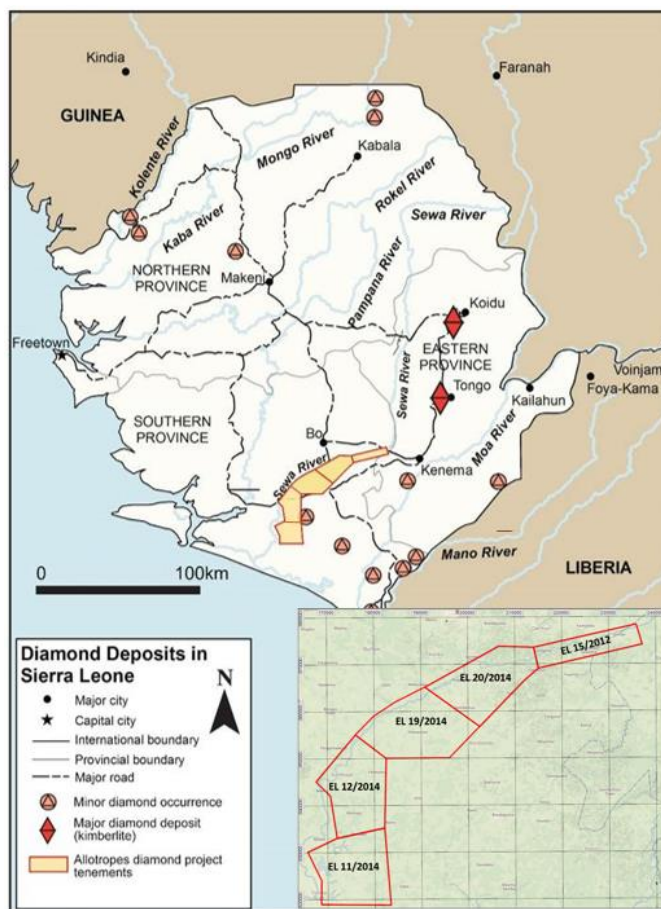
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ALLOTROPES DIAMOND PROJECT – SIERRA LEONE (NEWFIELD 100%)

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 focus of alluvial exploration in this last quarter has been the ongoing dredging activities on the Sewa River at the Gbinima site (EL15/2012), the Tima Island pitting and auger drilling programs at the Jene-Tissana project (270m completed) (EL12/2014), as well as mapping exercises completed at the Nganyama, Kokoye and Sejeye Rivers on the Sewa south-bank areas (EL 15/2012), and the Venima artisanal workings on the Sewa north-bank in EL 19/2014.



The kimberlite exploration program comprised a series of follow-up soil sampling and GM surveys in EL 11/2014 and EL 12/2014, with a total of thirty-two (32) blocks being surveyed to date, and over 832 km of line cutting completed. Of this, 668 km has been surveyed.

Positive KIMs were reported in the drainage of the Dumbo River near the village of Yambama in EL 12/2014, complementing historical Sierra Leone Diamond Company (SLDC) findings nearby. A mega-GM survey has been initiated over these KIM anomalies, to vector-in on any potential kimberlite bodies.

A limited diamond drilling program was undertaken in EL 19/2014 and EL 12/2014 (*cf.* Figure 1), with five (5) holes completed in April alone, totalling 192m. To date, fifty-three (53) diamond drill holes have been completed, with a cumulative depth of 2,245m. No kimberlite has yet been intersected and all causative bodies have been resolved.

An outline of the alluvial exploration activities and results, follows.

1. Alluvial Exploration Program

1.1 Exploration Licence - EL 15/2012

1.1.1 Dredging Program

1.1.1.1 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), and initial results were encouraging, with large average stone sizes being recovered (range of 0.85-1.2 carats per stone), as well as batch grades in the range of 60-150 cph from *in situ* basal gravels. To date, a total of four (4) dredges have been deployed to the Gbinima Dredging Project, which continues to deliver an exceptional average stone size ranging between 0.84-0.89 carat per stone (cts/stn). In addition, some spectacular spot grades-up to 940 carats per hundred tons-have been achieved from the ‘Cookie Jar’ site (Figure 3), which comprises basal gravels that form part of the flood-plain sequence of palaeo-Sewa origin. This essentially, ‘wet-mining’ prospecting method (terminology used for effectively the prospecting or mining of a dry-land target in water), will allow the Company to continue its dredging activities throughout the wet season, in spite of the seasonal rise in the Sewa River’s level.

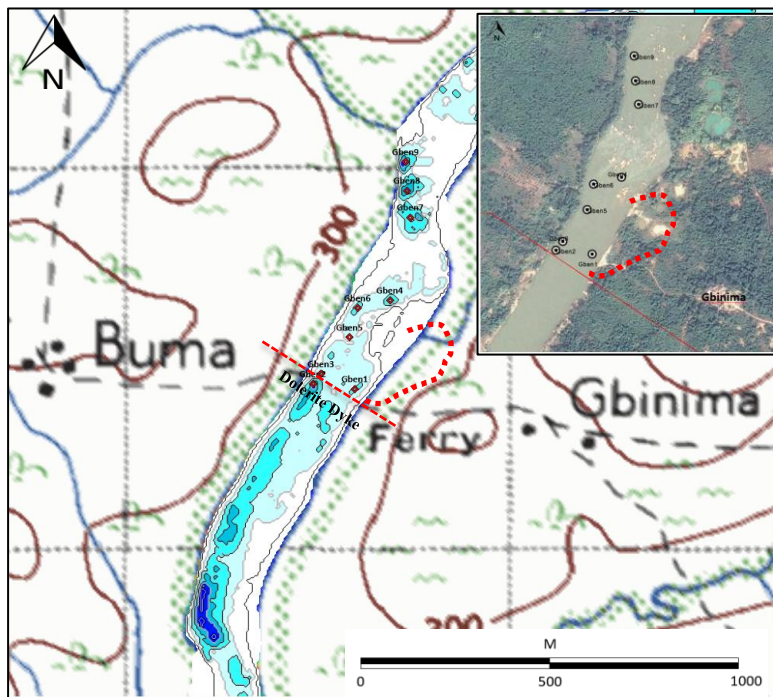


Figure 2. Gbinima dredging Project, EL 15/2012 (above, at left and inset). The planned dredge sites (red diamonds at left) have been preferentially selected on the basis of the Sewa River bedrock topography (e.g. dolerite dyke, at left) and suspected gravel fill from historic bathymetric and ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey results. The site of the current dredging activities at the ‘Cookie Jar’ alluvial flat is shown in dashed red line. (cf. Fig. 2).

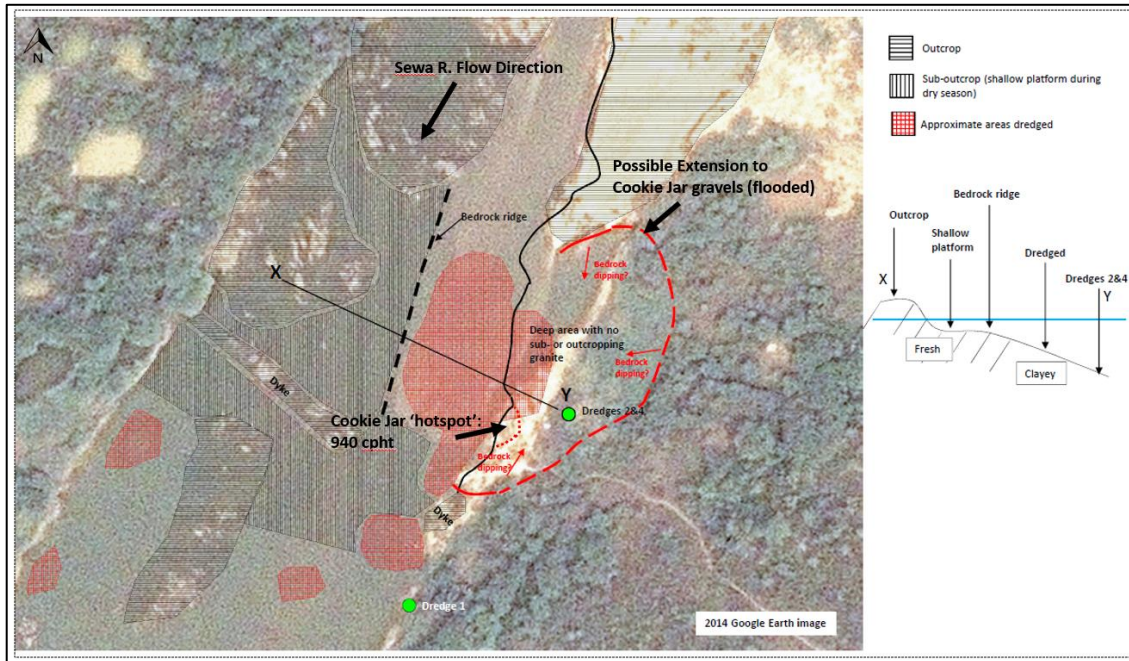


Figure 3. Detail of the 'Cookie Jar' dredge site-effectively a drowned palaeo-alluvial flat adjacent to the Sewa River. A spot grade of 9.4 carats per ton was achieved in this area (opposite).

1.1.1.2 Sejeve River Dredging Program

The Sejeve River is an interpreted palaeo-course of the ancestral Sewa River (Figure 4). At its north-eastern reach, artisanal miners have been exploiting it for decades, for both diamonds and gold. Whilst there is substantial surface disturbance, it is believed that basal gravel remnants are present at depth, demonstrated by the presence of large, water-worn quartz boulders (Figure 4, inset). The Company has selected three (3) preliminary dredge test-sites for in which to conduct 'wet-mining' prospecting in the flooded artisanal workings (cf. Figure 4).

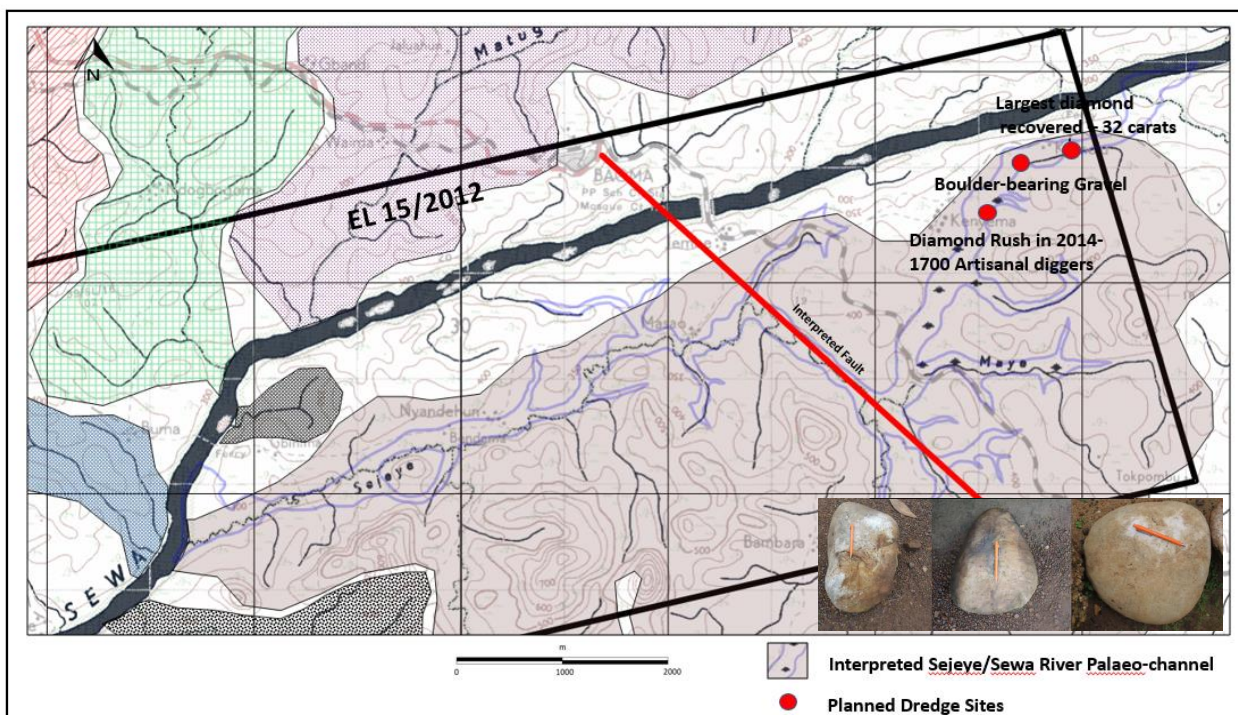


Figure 4. Planned dredge sites along the Sejeve River, EL 15/2102. Coloured polygons indicate major river drainage catchments.

1.1.1.3 Planned Dredge Sites-EL 15/2012

Numerous other dredge sites have been planned within the EL (Figure 5). The Sewa River lies on granite footwall in this EL, which is conducive to trap site development (i.e. development of a perturbed footwall). In addition, the contribution made by tributary diamond inputs into the Sewa has also provided significant other dredging opportunities at the mouths/confluences of these smaller rivers. Some of these smaller tributaries also appear amenable to both river and wet-mining prospect dredging.

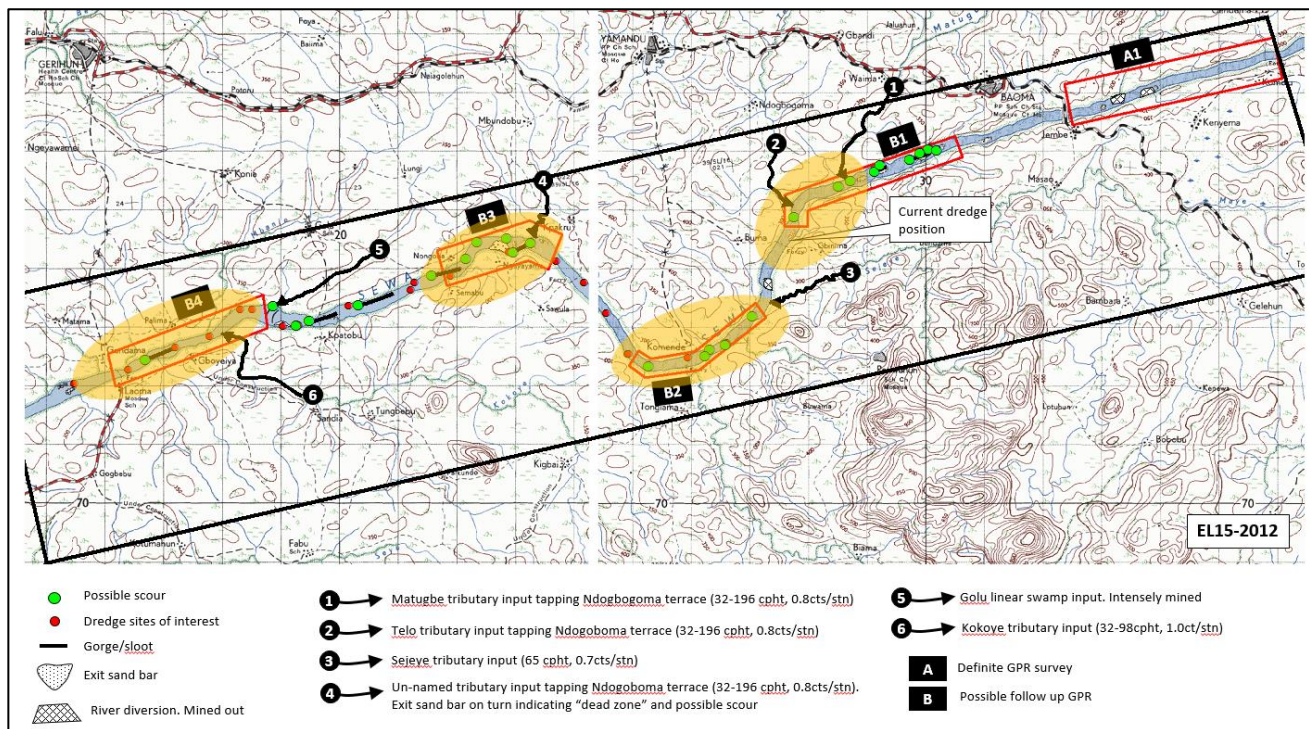


Figure 5. Planned dredge sites for EL 15/2012. The importance of diamond inputs from smaller tributaries has been confirmed.

1.1.1.4 Komende-Buma Alluvial Project

A total of 59 holes were completed of which, 20 have intersected fluvial gravels. A planned mechanical bulk-sampling program has been postponed due to water-logging with the onset of the Monsoon rains.

1.1.1.5 Ngayayama Field Mapping

A detail field mapping exercise was conducted on the Ngayayama area on the Sewa River south bank (Figure 6). This mapping exercise targeted the extent of the Sewa river flats to establish the degree of artisanal mining and locate possible remnants.

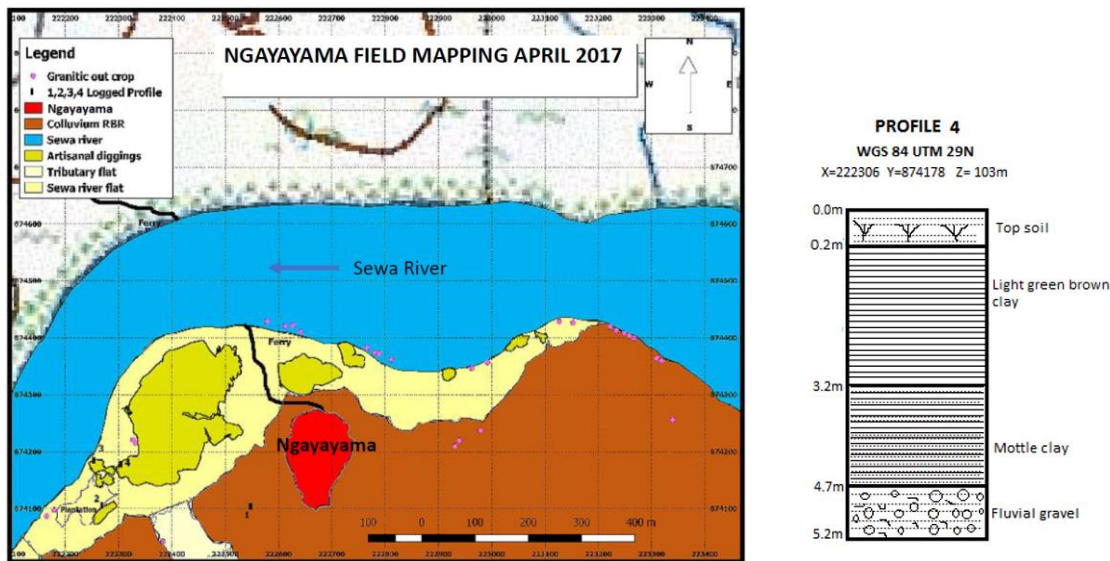


Figure 6. Field observations from the Ngayayama alluvial flat, Sewa River. The intense artisanal mining within the river flats, suggest that gravels at depth are diamond-bearing. Typical sedimentary sequence is shown at right.

1.1.1.6 Kokoye River-Sewa Tributary

The Kokoye River is a sub-parallel south-bank tributary of the Sewa River for much of its course. Its diamondiferous mineralisation and more significantly, its clast assemblage is reminiscent of fluvial basal gravels that is typical of the Modern Sewa River (e.g. presence of well-rounded granite clasts). The Kokoye has been intensely mined for its diamonds by the artisanal sector for many years, which still continues today, but at a much lower intensity. According to Hall (1968), historic grades ranged from 32-98cpt, with a surprisingly large average diamond size of 1.0ct/stn. The river is peculiar in that it appears relatively small for the valley it occupies. Moreover, the Kokoye only flows for some 11km from its headwaters in the hills south of Tugbebu to the Sewa River. Such a short distance of sediment transport is not conducive to effective placerisation and this raises the question of whether the Kokoye occupies a palaeo-Sewa channel. The mapping exercise (Figure 7) delineated old and active artisanal workings, as well as established gravel type and distribution, with a view to selecting sites for potential dredging.

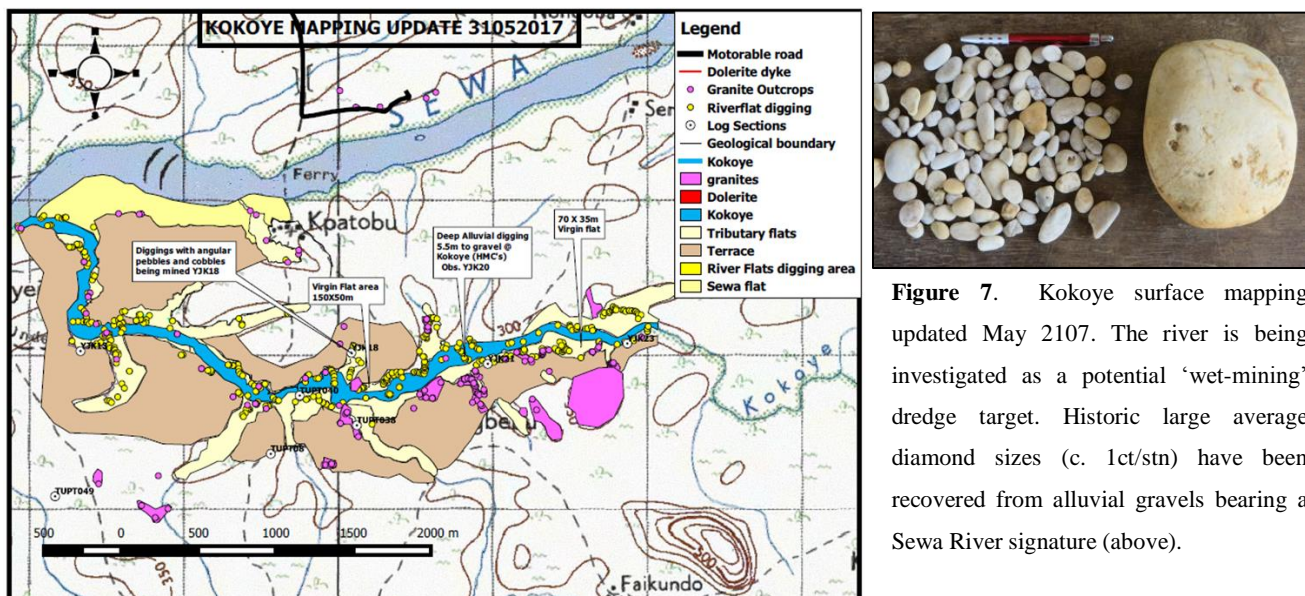


Figure 7. Kokoye surface mapping updated May 2107. The river is being investigated as a potential ‘wet-mining’ dredge target. Historic large average diamond sizes (c. 1ct/stn) have been recovered from alluvial gravels bearing a Sewa River signature (above).

1.2 Exploration Licence - EL 19/2014: Venima Reconnaissance Mapping

Previous bulk sampling in the Hima-Mano river flats proved the presence of diamond-bearing scours (deep pools) adjacent to dolerite dykes. These scours have no surface expression, hence ground-penetrating radar (GPR) was tested in the period to determine its capability in locating such features at depth. Using Earth Maps consulting (Namibian-based), several test grids were surveyed which returned encouraging results; two new scours were located. These were drilled confirmed with a motorized auger, validating the applicability of GPR within the Hima-Mano alluvial setting. The Hima-Mano alluvial exploration program has been put on hold until the next dry season.

A surface mapping program was completed at the Venima project area, which lies on the Sewa north bank, opposite Mano (Figure 8). As with the Hima-Mano deposits, a scour-and-dyke 'riffle' model is thought to have played a significant role in the deposition and mineralisation of these river flat deposits, adjacent to the same NW-trending Karoo dykes extending across the river. Once the power-auger is made available, these dyke-bounded targets will be explored. On a general note, the gravel distribution within the flat is not uniform, and in some areas, basal gravel thicknesses exceed 250cm and less than 100cm elsewhere. Clast composition is variable, comprising a mix of lithics and resistates, i.e. quartz clasts, rip-up shale (Rokel River Group), quartzite, dolerite and granitic rock fragments.

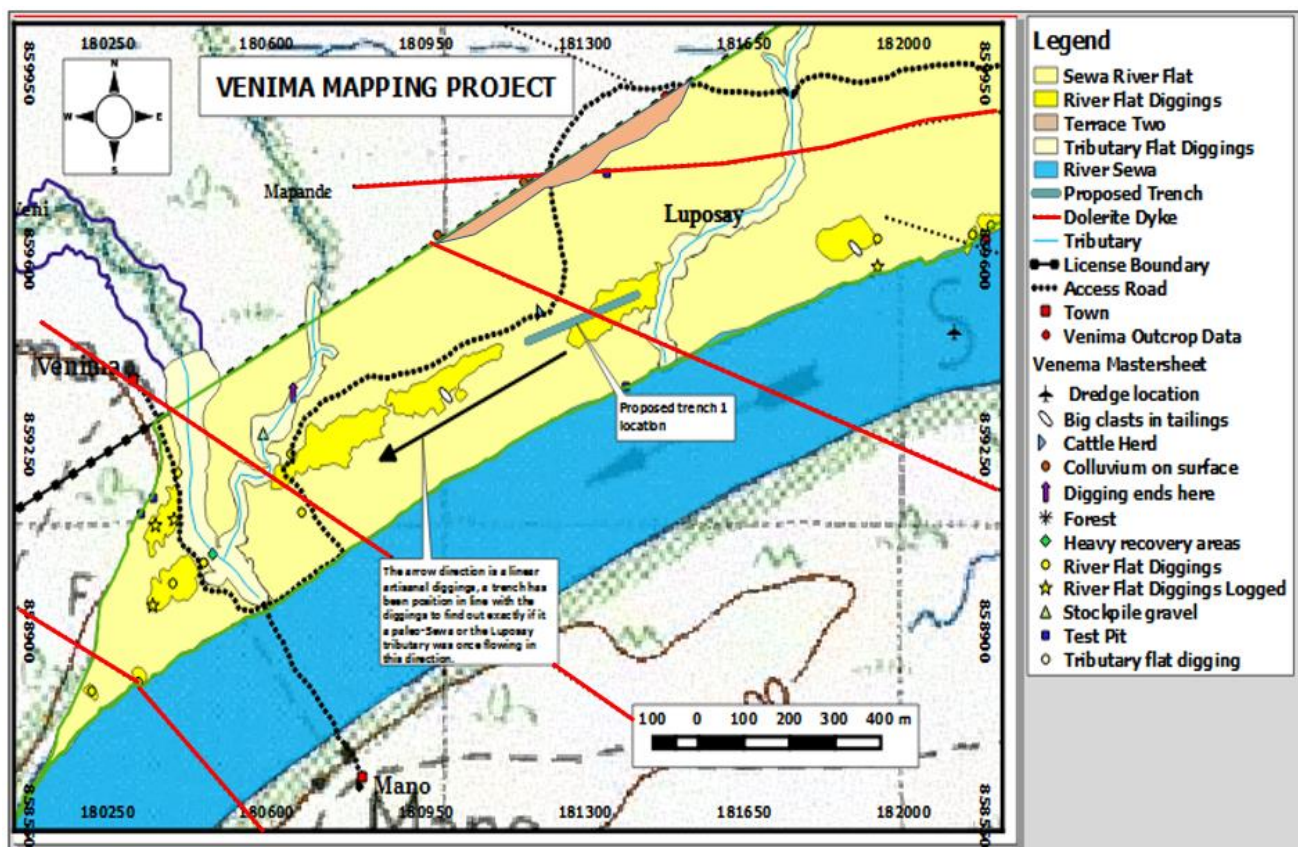


Figure 8. Showing summary of field observations and proposed work planned for the Venima project area. Darker yellow polygons show extent of artisanal workings and light yellow demarcates the Sewa River alluvial flats.

A new potential target situated at the Venima Project area, is the Mofindor Flats (Figure 9). The area comprises a virgin alluvial flat nested amongst artisanal workings, and the area will be investigated further with a planned power-auger drilling campaign in the dry season. As with Hima-Mano, the Mofindor alluvial flats comprise deposits related to an ancestral Sewa River, which is time and depositional equivalent to the Hima-Mano deposits. Stepped terrace landforms and flats often occur as mirror-imaged paired features (preserved as terrace flights) on both banks of a river system, as is the case here.

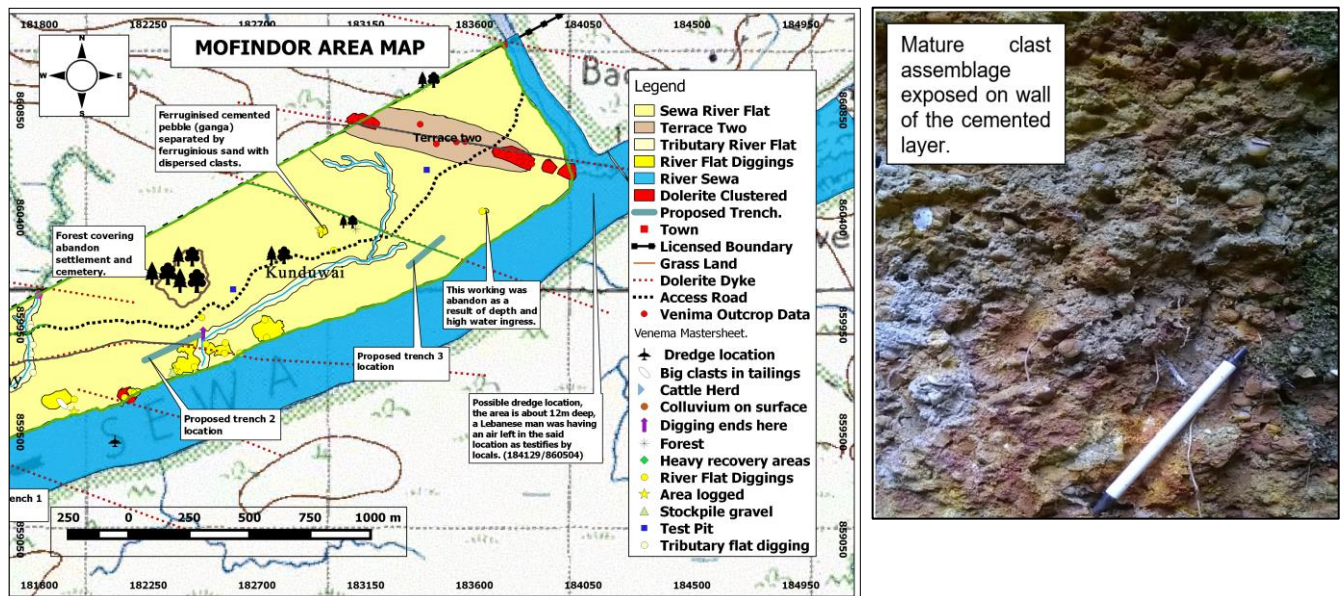


Figure 9. Showing geology and surface mapping conducted at the Mofindor Flat on the Venima terrace, lying just north-west of Mano on the Sewa north bank (true right-hand bank). The depositional and mineralisation model is thought to be identical to the Hima-Mano scour-and-dyke model. Image at right shows an abundance of rounded fluvial clasts.

1.3 Exploration Licence - EL 12/2014: Sumbuya Project

1.3.1 Tima Island Project, Kamasu

Test pitting was completed on the Tima Island Project and a total of sixteen (16) pits were excavated to bedrock. Of these, five (5) comprised typical fluvial gravel, whilst a further five (5) had a rubble mix with a fluvial component. The observation trench reported on in the last quarterly report was rehabilitated in the period. The Hima-Mano 'scour-and-dyke' model is thought to be responsible for some of the deep artisanal diggings that have been mapped on the island. The results are under review and the project has been temporarily suspended until the next dry-season due to its proximity to the high Sewa River water levels.

1.3.2 Jene-Tissana Project-Sewa River north-bank

Auger drilling continued in the period, amounting to a total of 35 holes completed over a grid spacing of 100m x 100m, totalling 269.85m drilled to completion (Figure 10). Six (6) out of the 35 holes drilled, intersected sandy gravel of fluvial origin, with one (1) hole intersecting a true Terrace gravel (TTG at the contact point between alluvial flat and terrace). Gravel was absent in nine (9) holes, due to non-deposition and absent in a further nineteen (19) holes due to intersections of cemented layers that terminated drilling. These data are being reviewed.

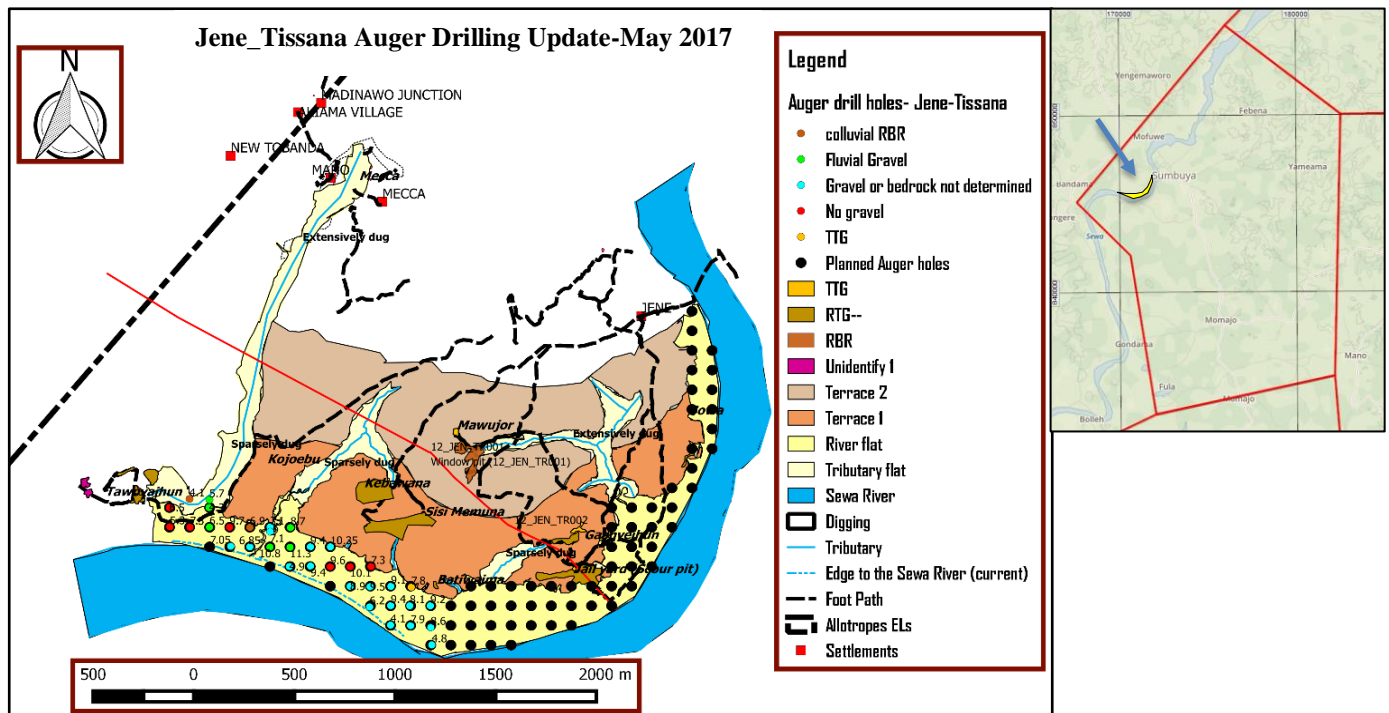


Figure 10. Map showing progress of auger drilling at the Jene-Tissana meander-loop deposit, Sewa River north bank, EL 12/2014 (top, right).

An outline of the kimberlite exploration activities and results, follows.

2. Kimberlite Exploration Program

The principal focus of activities was in the two southern licences EL 11/2014 and EL 12/2014. Follow up soil-sampling for kimberlitic indicator minerals (KIMs) was undertaken to prioritise aeromagnetic targets, follow-up GM surveying was done to identify drill targets, and mapping of artisanal workings was conducted to map the distribution of diamond occurrences (Figures 11 and 12).

In EL 12/2014, 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 and future drilling targets are being planned on the basis of the interpreted results.

In March 2015, numerous kimberlite indicator minerals were visually confirmed from 1m x1m reconnaissance pitting conducted near the village of Yambama, on the Dumbo River (Figure 13). These grains occurred in both the -2mm and +2mm fractions of the recovered field concentrates (Figure 14). Recent confirmation of these grains as probe-positive by a reputable minerals laboratory in South Africa, will enable The Company to conduct a reconnaissance-drilling program in H2, 2017. The recovery of such heavy minerals is suggestive of the presence of a body that may be shedding the grains in the immediate vicinity-this assumption is also corroborated by the angularity of both the ilmenites and garnets, as well as the preserved lucoxene coating on the ilmenite grains. A total of one hundred and ninety (190) 1/km were GM surveyed in the EL.

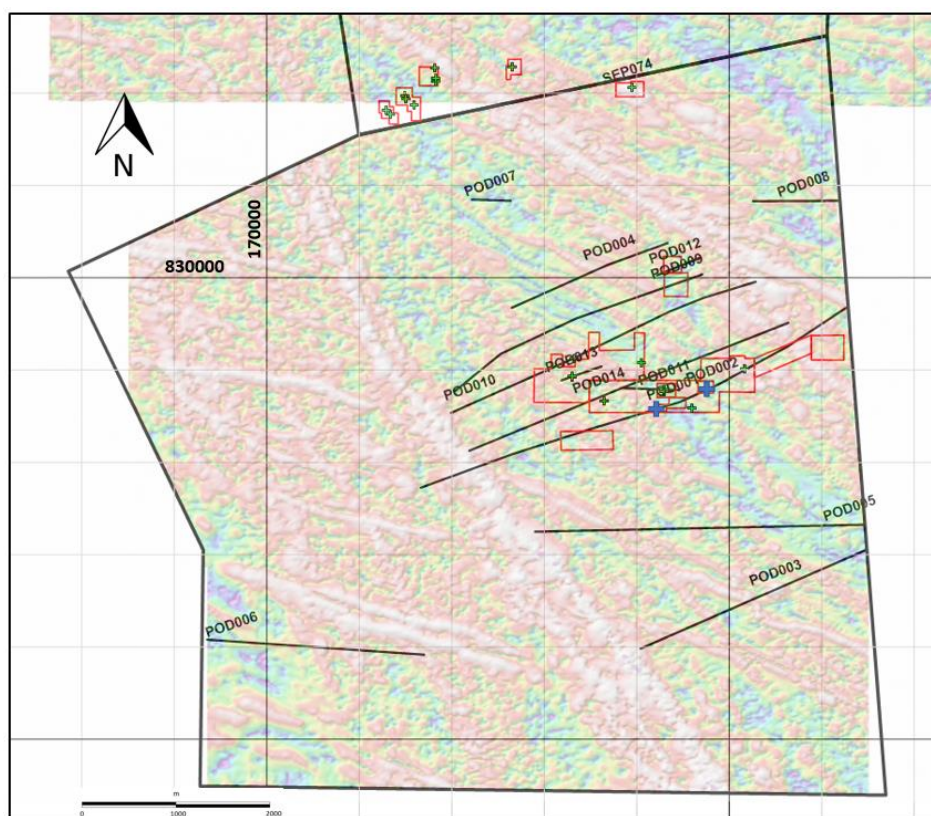


Figure 11. Reference map showing Lake Popei kimberlite dyke targets and nomenclature, EL 11/2014. The original dyke discovery is situated between the blue crosses (POD001). The GMS blocks are red polygons. Drill-hole collars are denoted by green crosses.

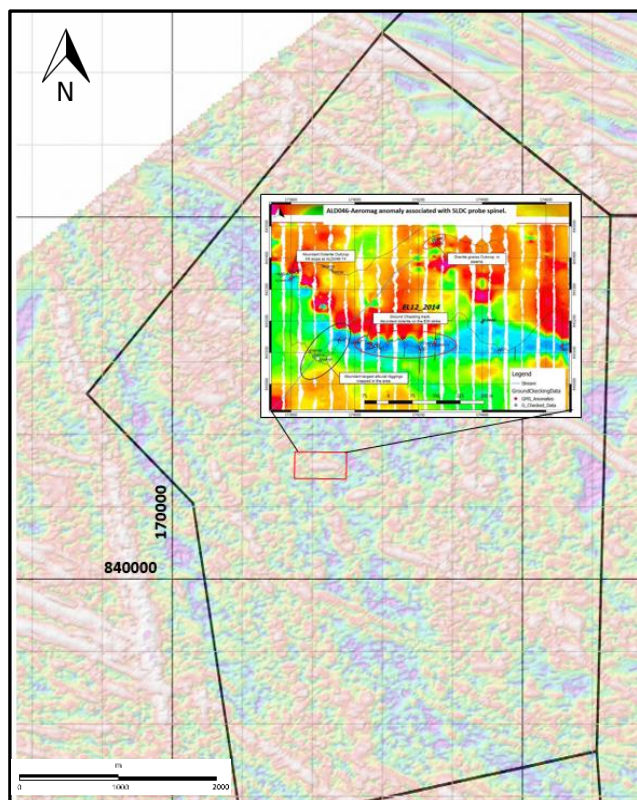


Figure 12. An example of extensive follow-up GM survey coverage completed over the period (inset) in EL 12/2014. The image shows detail in an area adjacent to AM dyke targets near the village of Tawamahehun (ALD046). Background is the analytical signal plot from the 2016 AM survey.

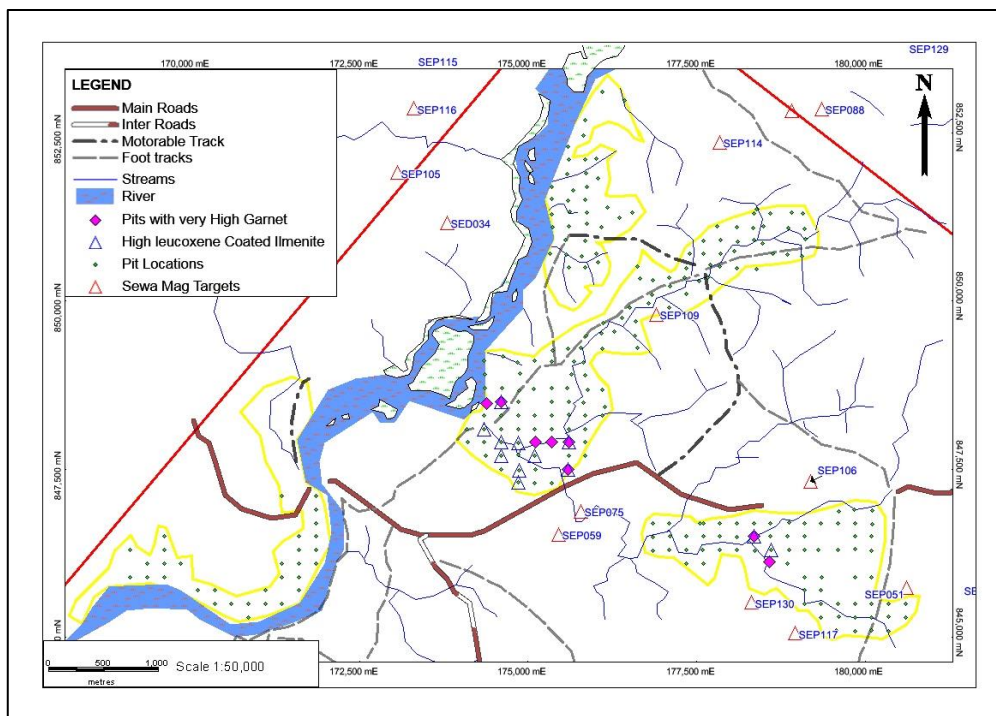


Figure 13. Map showing pits with ilmenite with visual KIM leucoxene and garnet locations, near the Dumbo River/Sewa confluence, EL 12/2014. These KIMs were recently confirmed as probe-positive from a reputable South African laboratory.

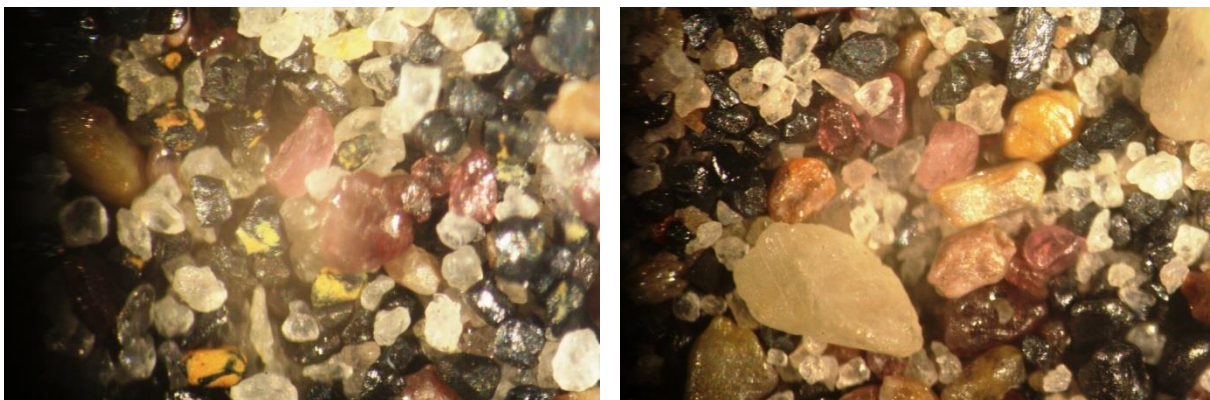


Figure 14. Numerous leucoxene coated ilmenites from -2mm (sample references: TYPT-088 (left) and TYPT- 095, at right).

2.1 Ground Magnetometry (GM) Surveys and Soil-Sampling for KIMs

A total of one hundred and ninety (190) line kilometres were GM surveyed during the Quarter, bringing the total to 688 line kilometres surveyed over 32 GM blocks. A large GM survey was completed in the vicinity of the Lake Popei kimberlite (EL11/2014) to identify additional kimberlites (Figure 15). However, targets drilled in the area proved negative with respect to new kimberlite discoveries. Negative KIM sampling results associated with aeromagnetic targets support the interpretation that no additional kimberlites occur within EL11/2014. Focus has subsequently moved further north into EL 12/2014, where positive KIM sample results were reported.

Sampling near the village of Yambama on the Dumbo River (Figure 16) reported indicator minerals which repeated results observed from reconnaissance pitting undertaken in 2015 over an alluvial target in the area. These grains occurred in both the -2mm and +2mm fractions of the recovered field concentrates (Figure 17), and complement historical KIM results reported by previous explorer SLDC in the Yambaye drainage to the south of the Dumbo River. The mineral grains have been sent for microprobe analysis in South Africa to confirm their kimberlitic provenance. A large-scale ground magnetic ‘mega-block’ survey was commenced over the interfluvium between the Dumbo and Yambaye Rivers (Figure 18) and will be completed in Q3 to identify possible sources of the indicator minerals and to locate drill targets. A large number of artisanal diamond diggings have been mapped in the vicinity, and these are associated with angular gravel fragments, with no rounded alluvial component observed.

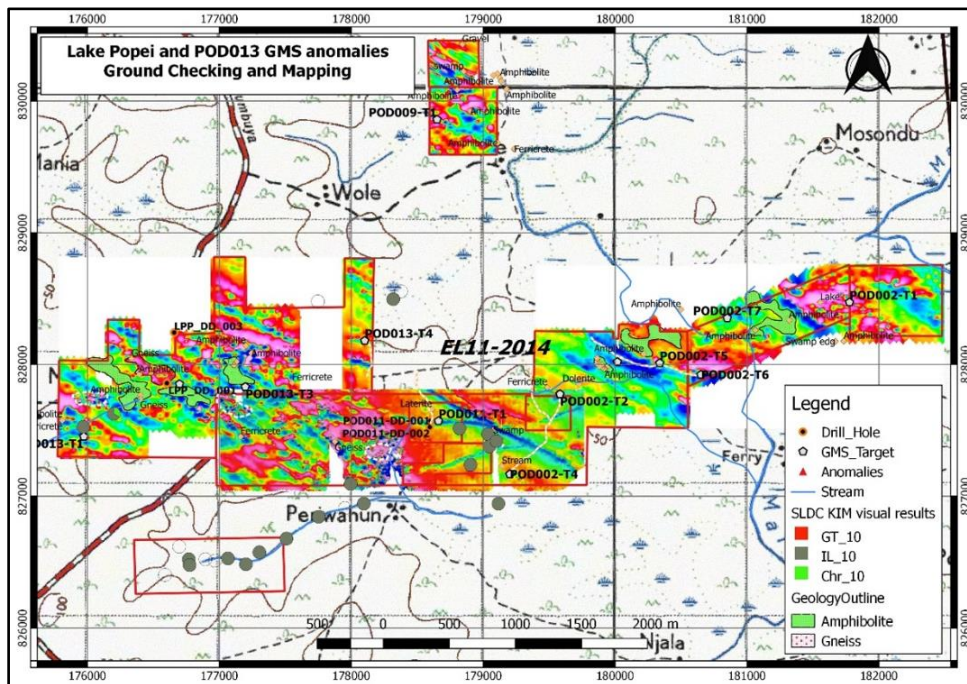


Figure 15. First-pass image (IVD) of GM results overlain on AM high-interest targets in the ‘Lake Popei Block’, EL 11/2014. Kimberlite dyke-like features are apparent within the magnetically quieter background with the red outlines of the GM survey blocks (also refer to Figure 1). POD001 (image centre), refers to the original Lake Popei kimberlite dyke discovery

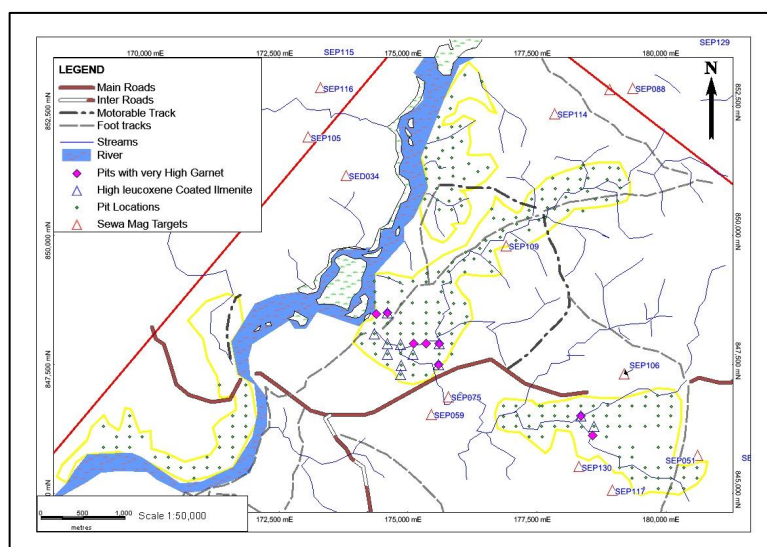


Figure 16. Map showing pits with ilmenite with visual KIM leucoxene and garnet locations, near the Dumbo River/Sewa confluence, EL 12/2014. These KIMs were recently confirmed as probe-positive from a reputable South African laboratory

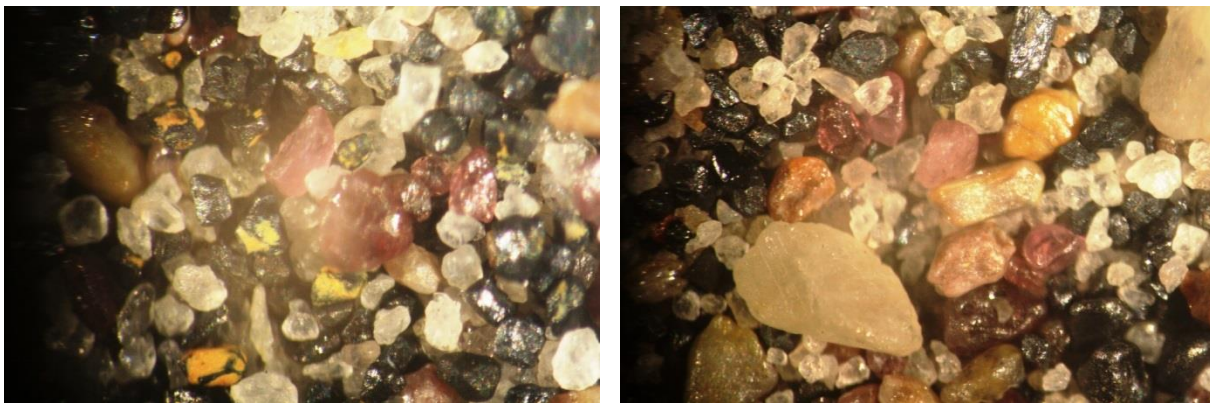


Figure 17. Numerous leucoxene coated ilmenites from -2mm (sample references: TYPT-088 (left) and TYPT- 095, at right).

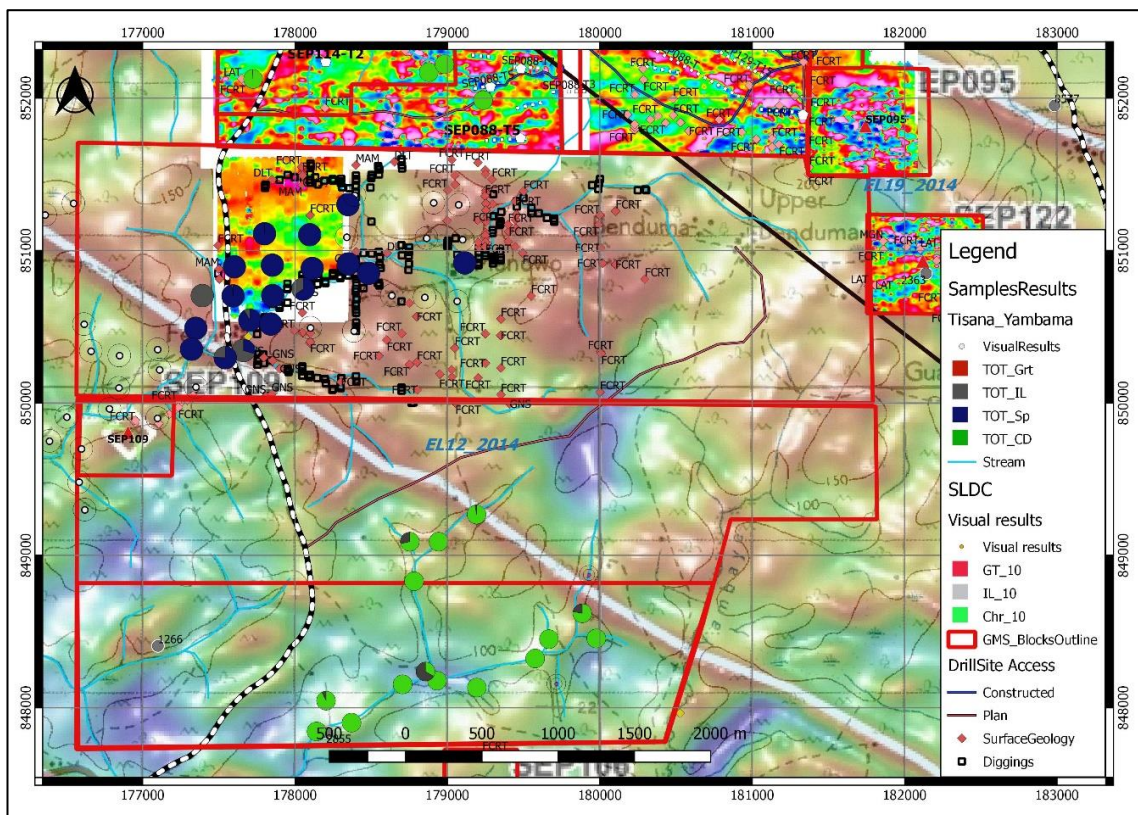


Figure 18. Initiation of a mega-GM survey in the EL 19/2014 and EL 12/2014 June 2017 kimberlite exploration program. The GM survey blocks straddle positive KIM recoveries. Completed blocks show the greater magnetic detail (at top) on top of the AM TMI background image.

2.2 Diamond Drilling

Drilling for the period focused initially over ground magnetic anomalies generated from a GM mega-survey conducted within EL11/2014. A drilling program was initiated over selected targets adjacent to the Lake Popei kimberlite dyke discovery (Figures 11, 15, 19). Drilling was particularly focused on ground magnetic anomalies generated from the survey over POD002 (Lake Popei Eastern Extension) and the POD011 GM survey. A total of eight (8) holes were completed in EL 11/2014 with a cumulative depth of 347.5m. No kimberlite was intersected. Magnetic susceptibility measurements are routinely taken from the drill core recovered. The magnetic anomalies were found to be associated with dolerite, garnet and amphibole-rich gneiss, and amphibolite.

A single hole was drilled over target SEP074 target (top of image, Figure 11), to a depth of 25.85m. Amphibolite-rich gneiss was found to be the causative lithology.

To date, the kimberlite exploration program has completed 53 holes, with average depth of 41.98m, for a cumulative depth of 2,245.09 m. No kimberlite has as yet been intercepted.

The drill rig has been relocated to EL12/2014 to commence drilling targets in the Yambama area during Q3.



Figure 19. Company drill rig in action over a GM anomaly in the Lake Popei area, EL 11/2014.

2.3 Bulk-sampling-Lake Popei kimberlite¹

A 180-ton kimberlite bulk sample from the Lake Popei kimberlite discovery (EL11/2014) was processed during the Quarter. The kimberlite dyke (ASX announcement September 2014), was the first recorded exposure of a kimberlite outside of the established diamond producing Kono and Tongo districts in Sierra Leone. A total of 0.3 carats (largest stone 0.21carats) was recovered from the processed material, which was not crushed (and hence probably contains a number of locked-up diamonds). Despite the potential lock-up of diamonds, the result is clearly sub-economic, and prompted the decision to stop kimberlite exploration work in the area.

¹ No Table 1 has been appended. The Lake Popei kimberlite is not considered a ‘significant project’ (as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”). Accordingly, this bulk-sample result is not considered a material change in terms of Clauses 19, 27 and 35. In addition, there has been no estimated grade, tonnage, resource classification, resource estimate or recovery factors etc. of any significance that has been previously reported for the Lake Popei kimberlite.

3. Community Initiatives and Public Relations

- 3.1 The Company donated USD 5,400 to community projects in Baoma chiefdom. This money was a percentage of the valuation of diamonds from the recent export of diamonds recovered from EL15/2012;
- 3.2 Within EL15/2012, twenty-five (25) km of road between Jembe and Gbinima was rehabilitated for access to the dredge sites, at a cost of approximately USD 20,000. This has opened access for commercial trucks to carry local produce, and has significantly boosted the local economy, as a result.

In addition, The Company is negotiating a new community agreement to allow it to continue dredge work for a further six months at the Gbinima Dredging Project.

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.

NEWFIELD GOLD PROJECT (NEWFIELD 100%)

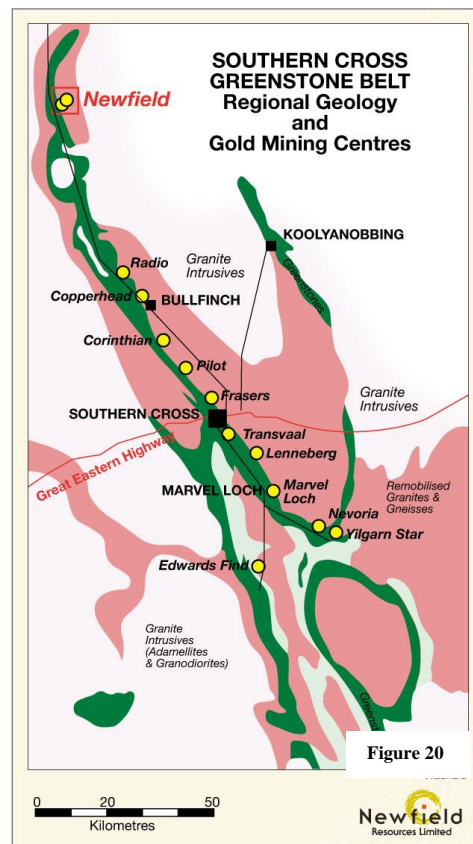
The Newfield Project comprises two granted mining leases and one granted prospecting licence. The project is centred approximately 60km NNW of Bullfinch, in the Yilgarn Mineral Field (Figure 20).

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.

A Program of Works (PoW) will be submitted for a diamond drilling-exercise which will target the down-dip extent of the Newfield ore shoot.

A field visit will be conducted in the coming quarter to site the planned diamond drill collar positions and sumps.



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, is 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.

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.

*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.

Schedule of Tenements as at 30 June 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")

30 June 2017

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(713)	(3,936)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(863)	(3,415)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(204)	(686)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	55	139
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	(2)	(4)
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	(1,727)	(7,902)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	-	(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 (12 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	(1,500)	(1,500)
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(1,500)	(2,435)

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	3,000	3,000
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	(173)	(197)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	43
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	(8)	(48)
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	2,819	2,798

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,496	8,637
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(1,727)	(7,902)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(1,500)	(2,435)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	2,819	2,798
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(12)	(22)
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,076	1,076

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	1,076	996
5.2 Call deposits	-	500
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)	1,076	1,496

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	

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

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	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:
(Company secretary)

Date: **31 July 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.