ASX RELEASE
31 October 2017

ASX Code: POZ

QUARTERLY REPORT
Period Ending 30 September 2017

Summary:

- A breakthrough **Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)** survey at the Blina Diamond Project indicates as yet untested alluvial trap sites with the potential to host high grade or bonanza grade diamond deposits within the ancient gravels. Numerous high quality targets have been generated.

- Some of this recent GPR data correlates closely to historic pitting and exploration data observations of the prospective bedrock-cover contact, which indicates the modern GPR is calibrated and operating correctly, Sections A to E are examples.

- The 100% owned POZ Minerals Blina Diamond Project in the West Kimberley region of WA covers a 40 km long diamond bearing palaeo-channel named Terrace 5. The channel drains the central section of the previously mined Ellendale diamond field which is renowned as a globally significant source of rare **fancy yellow diamonds**. The POZ Terrace 5 ground has previously produced significant quantities of diamonds, including fancy yellows.

- The Company's GPR survey, has generated numerous targets including the **Channel 1 Target** which is over **3,000 metres long** and from 100 to 200 metres wide, modelled target gravels lie under only 3 to 5 metres of cover. It is a diamondiferous channel with previous sampled grades up to 6.03 carats per hundred tonnes. The target requires systematic bulk sampling which has not occurred to date.

- There are numerous additional targets which can be modelled from the GPR data and which will continue be identified leading up to the bulk sampling/trial mining program.

- Blina Project Mining licenses M04/466 and M04/467 were recently granted and an historic Mining Agreement has been secured with the Bunuba Dawangarri Aboriginal Corporation (POZ ASX Announcement dated 16 October 2017) representing the Traditional Owners for this area.

- Permitting is underway to commence bulk sampling and trial mining operations in 2018.

Signing of the Mining Agreement

L-R: POZ Chairman Jim Richards; Bunuba Dawangarri Aboriginal Corporation Board Director Keith Bedford; one of the Traditional Owners for the Blina Project Area, Helen Oscar and Bunuba member Patrick Green. Fitzroy Crossing 10 October 2017.

1.0 Blina Diamond Project, WA POZ 100%

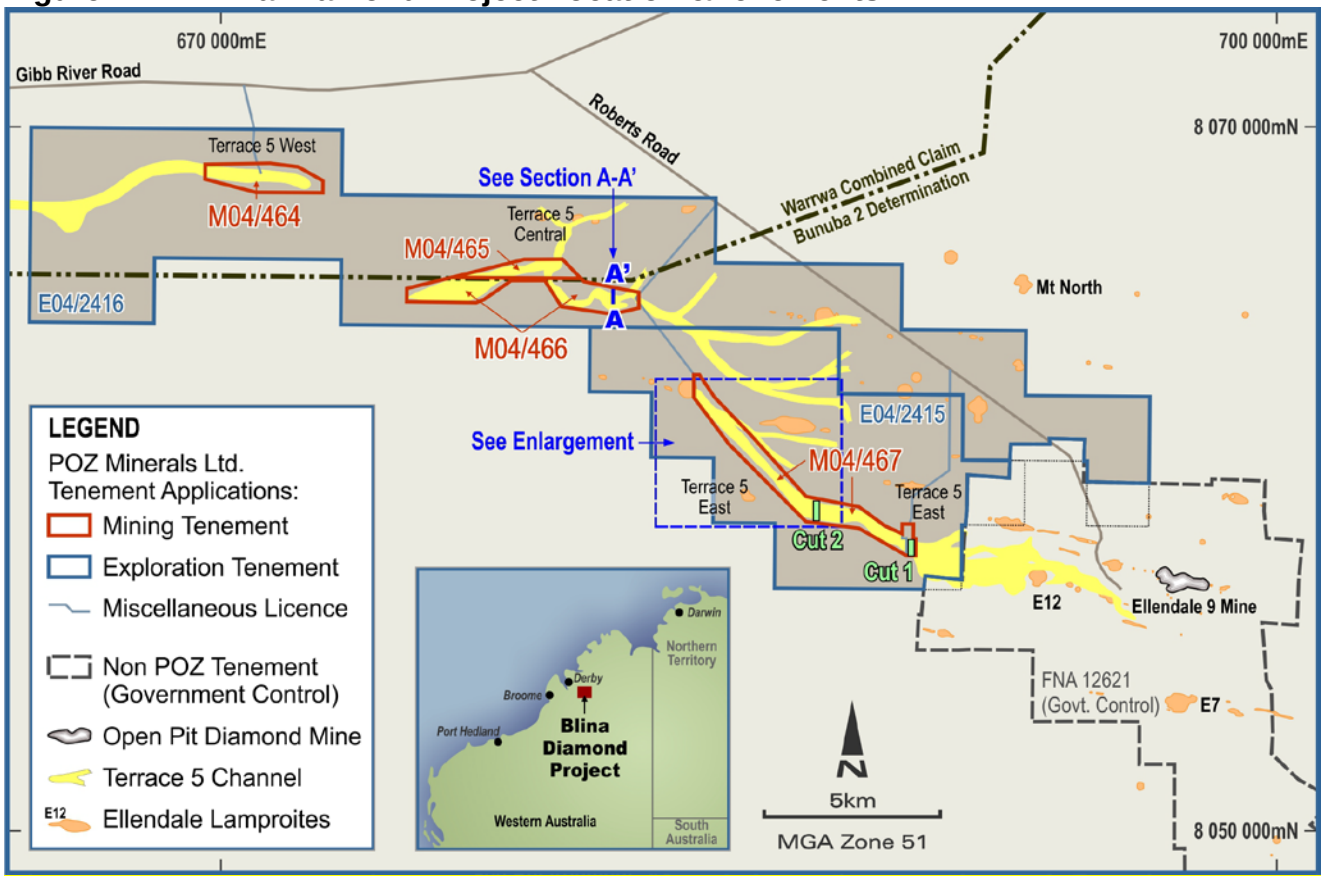
The Blina Diamond Project in the Ellendale Diamond Province of WA's Kimberley Region is 100% owned by POZ Minerals Limited ('POZ' or the 'Company'). The project consists of four mining leases and two exploration leases (E04/2415 is granted) within an area of 161 km^2, situated 100km east of Derby.

POZ recently announced it had secured a Mining Agreement with the Bunuba Dawangarri Aboriginal Corporation ('Bunuba'), the Traditional Owners for the southern part of the Blina Diamond Project area, and this has led to the grant of mining leases M04/466 and M04/467 which lie at the heart of the project. It is the intention of the Company to conduct bulk sampling and trial mining operations on these permits in 2018.

A diamond bearing alluvial palaeochannel named Terrace 5 extends over some 40km of the POZ project area, with channel widths from 200m to 500m. Diamonds recovered from the Terrace 5 gravels are considered large, with an average stone size of around 0.4 carats. Most stones are of gem quality. The largest diamond recovered to date from Terrace 5 weighed 8.44 carats (from BLBS082)[1], with stones larger than two carats common.

The key to exploring the Terrace 5 diamondiferous channel is to find the best alluvial trap sites which are most likely to host the highest diamond grades, these trap sites usually occur around the sediment/bedrock interface. POZ Minerals has completed a ground geophysics survey using the latest in Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) technology and the Company believes we now have a fast and inexpensive breakthrough technique which can discover these trap sites and their highly prospective diamondiferous gravels. For a full description of this GPR survey, including Table 1, refer to POZ ASX Release dated 18 October 2017 click here.

Figure 1: Blina Diamond Project Location &Tenements



POZ has merged historic drilling, trenching, bulk sampling, trial mining, indicator mineral sampling and geophysical data with the latest state of the art GPR data to generate high grade alluvial diamond trap site targets on proven diamondiferous channels for bulk sample testing and trial mining scheduled to commence in 2018.

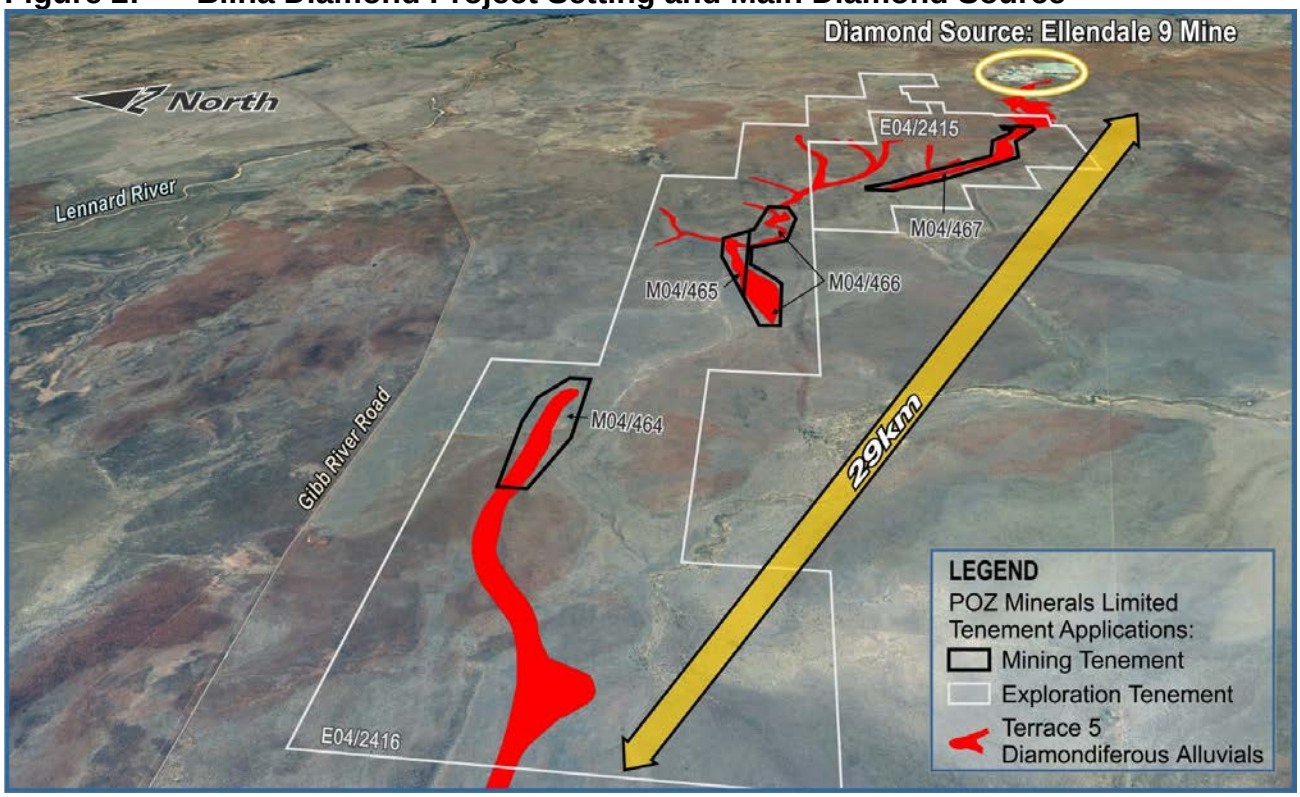
1.1 Terrace 5 Diamond Sources

The Ellendale lamproite field (which includes the POZ Blina Project area) is one of the largest lamproite fields globally and many of the pipes have proven to be diamondiferous, with the Ellendale 4 (E4) and Ellendale 9 (E9) pipes having been commercially mined.

The E9 mine (currently not producing) immediately adjacent to the Blina Project was reported in 2014 to be the world's leading source of rare fancy yellow diamonds and to have contributed an estimated 50% of the global supply of these yellows.[1]

Previous trial mining of the Blina Project Terrace 5 alluvial gravels at Cut 1 and Cut 2 (Figure 1) in 2005-6 indicated that the diamonds recovered included a significant proportion of fancy yellow stones, particularly in the larger stone sizes. This indicates that an important source of the Terrace 5 diamonds is most likely from the erosion of the E9 lamproite pipe, which has these fancy yellow diamonds as its signature stone type.

Figure 2: Blina Diamond Project Setting and Main Diamond Source



1.2 Terrace 5 Diamonds

Some of the larger diamonds recovered from the 2005 Terrace 5 trial mining (Cut 1 and Cut 2 on Figure 1) are shown below. All stones in this image are heavier than 2 carats with the largest being 8.4 carats, a significant proportion of the larger diamonds are fancy yellows. All of these diamonds were recovered from what is now granted POZ mining lease M04/467. Full details of this trial mining are included in the POZ ASX Release dated 9 October 2015[1].

Some of the diamonds recovered from what is now POZ granted mining lease M04/467. Largest stone 8.4 carats.

With the 2015 closure of the Ellendale 9 mine, this supply of fancy yellows ceased and POZ believes Terrace 5 could become a significant new source for these highly sought after fancy yellow diamonds.

1.3 Exploration Model and Targeting Methodology

The aim of the Blina exploration program is to discover commercial concentrations of alluvial diamonds within the ancient Terrace 5 gravels. Alluvial diamonds are not spread evenly in rivers, they concentrate in alluvial trap sites within the channel and it is these areas which have the potential to host the highest grade or bonanza diamond deposits.

These types of high grade diamond trap sites do not follow the ancient river bed in one consistent strand, instead they are often specific to spot locations and may vary in diameter from a few metres to hundreds of metres. The best trap sites occur in areas that had fast flowing (high energy) water and can include pot holes, scours, gullies, riffles, bars, boulder fields or any other mechanism which can cause diamonds to become trapped and concentrated. This is usually where the alluvial gravels interface with the bedrock in the bottom of the river and in bedrock topographic lows.

These trap sites make excellent targets for bulk sample testing and POZ has been working to identify these targets through the use of historic exploration data together with modern geophysics in the form of Ground Penetrating Radar.

1.4 POZ Ground Penetrating Radar Survey

Earlier in the year, geophysical consulting group CORE Geophysics Pty Ltd conducted a ground penetrating radar (GPR) geophysical survey over the company's mining lease applications. GPR is a very powerful technique for shallow investigations such as POZ is planning (2 to 10 metres). The aim of this survey was to define both gravels and the bedrock-cover contact and thus discover alluvial trap sites within bedrock lows which have the potential to host high grade or bonanza diamond deposits.

The technique works by transmitting a pulse of radar energy into the ground and then recording the strength and the time required for the return of the reflected signal. A series of pulses over a single area make up what is called a scan. Reflections are produced whenever the energy pulse enters a material with different electrical conductivity properties and can be an excellent way to map the bedrock-cover contact which is so important when targeting alluvial trap sites. Operator controlled variations to signal frequency allow depth penetration to be adjusted.[3]

POZ Chairman Jim Richards and geophysicist Mathew Cooper conducting the GPR Survey at Blina in 2017. GPR tool is the yellow 'snake' to front. DGPS carried by operator.

1.5 The Significance of the Latest Generation of GPR

The search for a geophysical technique to target alluvial trap sites at the Blina Project has been going on for the last thirty years and can be considered the 'holy grail' of exploration for this particular project.

Various geophysical techniques at Blina have been tested, but no method has previously proven to be reliable, including detailed GPR trials by KDC in 2002. The geophysical company report on that survey in July 2002 stated:

'…we conclude that present GPR systems are not suitable for mapping palaeochannel locations beneath pindan (wind-blown) sands in this area. This situation may change if GPR systems noise levels are further reduced in the future…' *SenseOre Services Pty Ltd Report to Kimberley Diamond Company on Ground Penetrating Radar Trials at The Ellendale Project dated July 2002. A66802*

This situation has now changed and the latest GPR systems have been transformed in a number of ways:

1. The use of modern electronics has allowed vastly improved signal acquisition rates which in turn have dramatically reduced signal to noise ratios.
2. Modern computing power and algorithms have radically enhanced filtering of noise and data modelling, which now produce clearer and less 'noisy' subsurface images.
3. Modern equipment will now allow signal transmission and data acquisition from a flexible 'snake' approximately 6m in length with accurate positioning obtained by DGPS contained in a back pack carried by the operator. In 2002, ground had to be cleared to allow for a towed sled which required environmentally destructive ground clearances, which was more expensive and much slower.
4. The use of accurate LIDAR height surveys incorporated into the GPR interpretations give far superior relative bedrock RL modelling. POZ has this LIDAR data over the entire project area.

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1.6 POZ Minerals GPR Survey Results a 'Gamechanger'

POZ believes the recent GPR surveying at Blina to be a ground-breaking success. New targets have been identified which indicate numerous exciting and as yet untested alluvial diamond prospects. Some of this recent GPR data correlates closely with original pitting and exploration data observations of the prospective bedrock contact, which indicates the modern GPR is calibrated and working correctly, and gives further confidence in the newly generated targets; Sections A to E are examples.

The highest priority POZ targets are in channels that have previous pitting operations with historic diamond grades which could be considered commercial, depending on pricing. However, these new POZ targets indicate the previous work may have missed the best spots, as the new GPR targets indicate far better trap sites than the original diamondiferous pit areas, and thus the new POZ targets could contain diamond grades which far exceed the historic pit grades. See Sections A to E.

The GPR data allows for the modelling of both bedrock and gravel targets, which the GPR picks out as an electrical contrast. The best targets are those where the bedrock lows and indicated gravels coincide. The interpretation of these targets has relied upon not only the GPR data, but also the extensive historic exploration database of drilling, pitting, bulk sampling, geophysics and diamond recovery which POZ has captured and modelled using 3D geological software. It is the use of this *combined* data which POZ believes is the key to exploration success at Blina.

The following plan and cross sections (Figure 5 and Sections A to E) show some of this data and indicates the ability of the latest GPR to model the all-important bedrock contact. Of particular interest is the western end of Terrace 5 East (Figures 1 and 5) where shallow cover, good historic diamond grades from pitting and excellent GPR results all coincide to deliver some highly prospective targets, most notably:

1.7 Pothole Target (Figure 5, Sections B & C)

The Pothole Target is over 800 metres long and from 50 to 170 metres wide, with modelled target gravels lying under only only 3 to 5 metres of cover, and is a part of the broader 'Channel 1 Target'. The Pothole Target was missed by bulk sample pit BS6, and interestingly the pit log shows the bedrock-alluvium contact dipping downwards to the north, towards the Pothole Target, as could be expected when approaching a trap site.

This highly prospective feature could be an ancient waterfall, pothole or scour. The fact that pit BS6 did recover some diamonds even though it was not within the trap site makes the Pothole Target especially prospective. This target requires systematic bulk sampling which has not occurred to date.

1.8 Channel 1 Target (Figure 5, Sections D & E)

The Channel 1 Target is over 3,000 metres long and from 100 to 200 metres wide, modelled target gravels lie beneath only 3 to 5 metres of cover (Sections B, C, D and E). It is a diamondiferous channel with previously sampled grades up to 6.03 carats per hundred tonnes. The target is interpreted as a deeper channel within the Terrace 5 system and requires systematic bulk sampling which has not occurred to date.

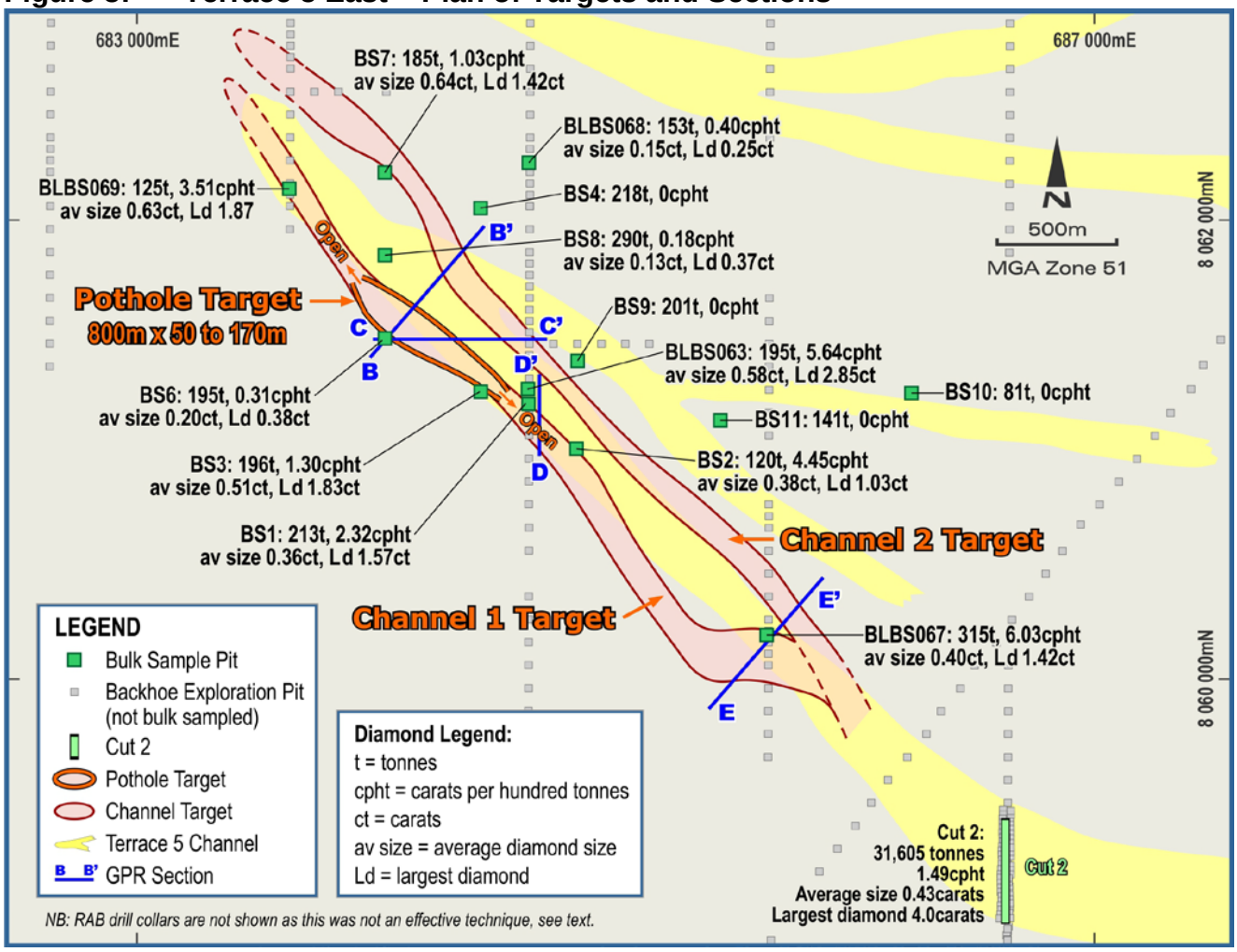
1.9 Channel 2 Target (Figure 5, Sections B, C & E)

The Channel 2 Target is over 3,000 metres long and from 60 to 100 metres wide, modelled gravels lie beneath only 3 to 5 metres of cover. No sampling has occurred within this channel despite surrounding (shallower) pits returning diamond grades of up to 5.64 carats per hundred tonnes.

1.10 Other Targets

Most of the POZ mining lease areas have been covered by the new GPR surveying, with line spacing roughly every 200 metres. There are numerous other targets which can be modelled from this GPR data and which will continue to be identified and further defined leading up to the bulk sampling/trial mining program. One of these targets is in Central Terrace 5 (Figure 1 and Section A) where a 400 metre wide unsampled channel target shows up well on the GPR; this target was missed by bulk sample pit BLBS057 just 65 metres to the south, which returned a good grade of 6.47 carats per hundred tonnes (largest diamond 1.47 carats) from gravels which appear shallower and less prospective than the GPR-defined target.

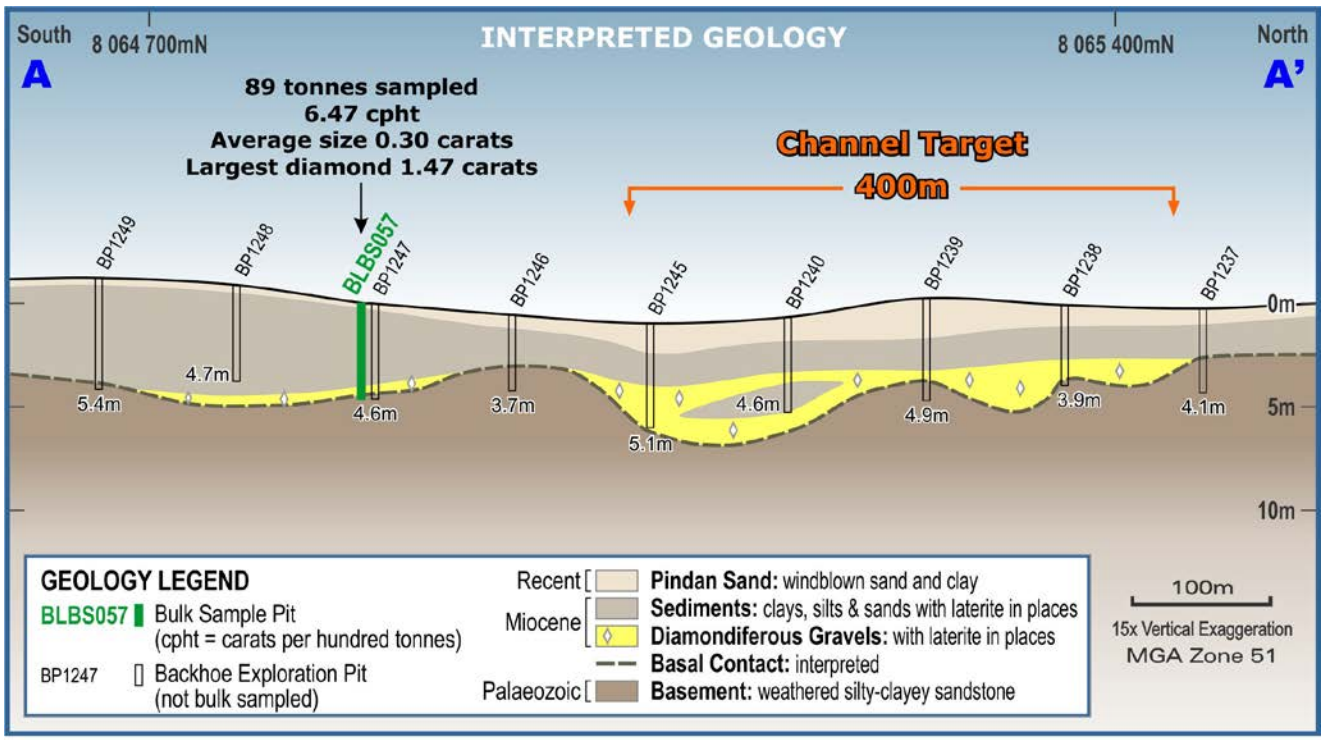
Figure 5: Terrace 5 East – Plan of Targets and Sections

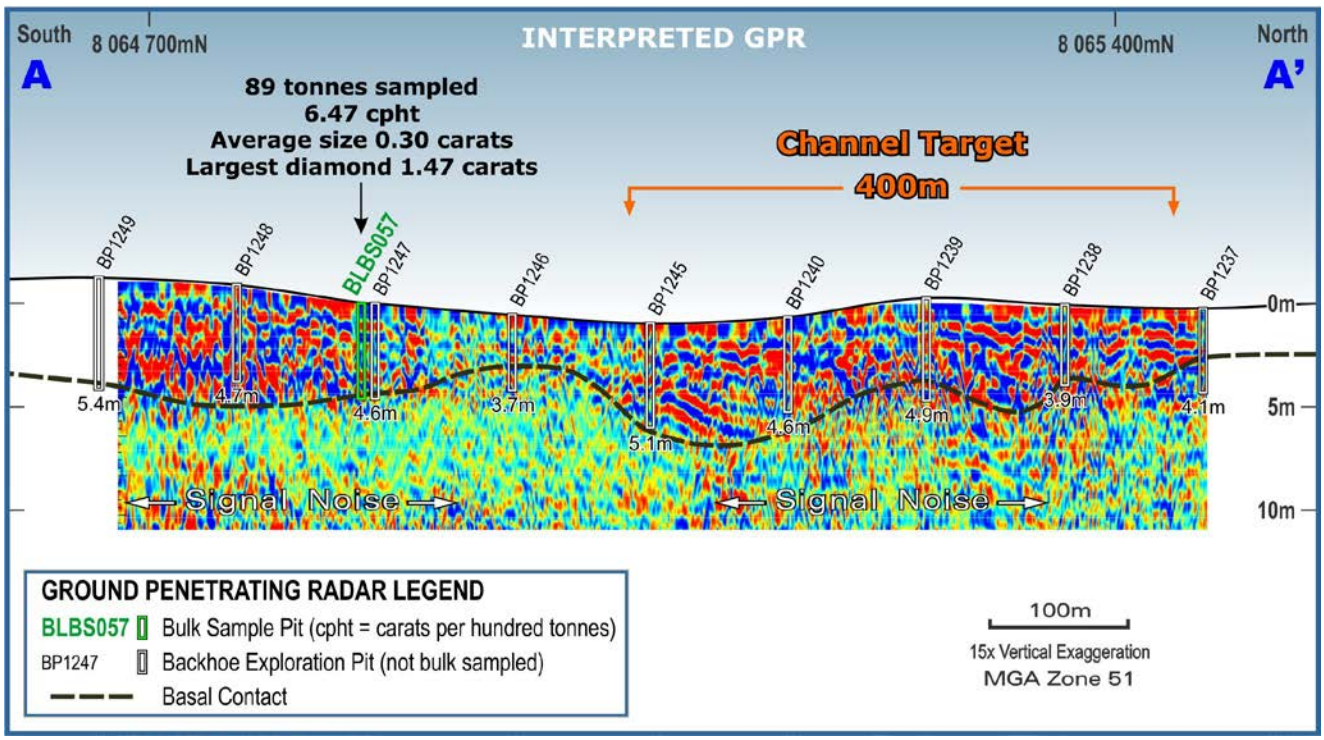


On the sections below, coherent GPR signals are where the blue and red traces show some lateral continuity, data of this nature can be interpreted with greater geological confidence. Some of the deeper GPR data displays greater signal noise indicating a lack of reflectors and this has been annotated on the sections.

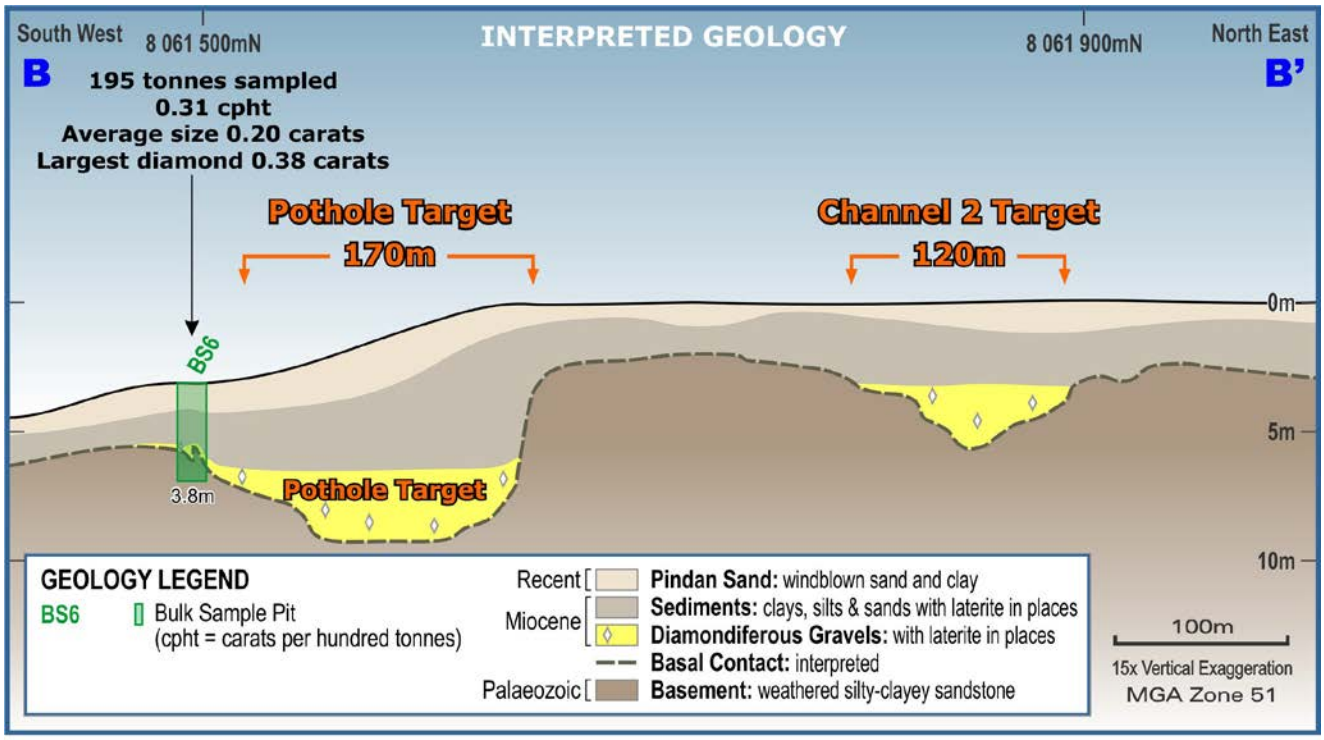
This data noise could be as a result of increased clay content, increased water saturation of clays, an undefined physical change in the bedrock, or just a physical limitation of the machine in that particular circumstance. In Sections A to E, the bedrock appears to be above these areas of signal noise, so this is not a material factor in these areas. On the sections below, gravels have been interpreted from GPR data, pit logs and drilling logs.

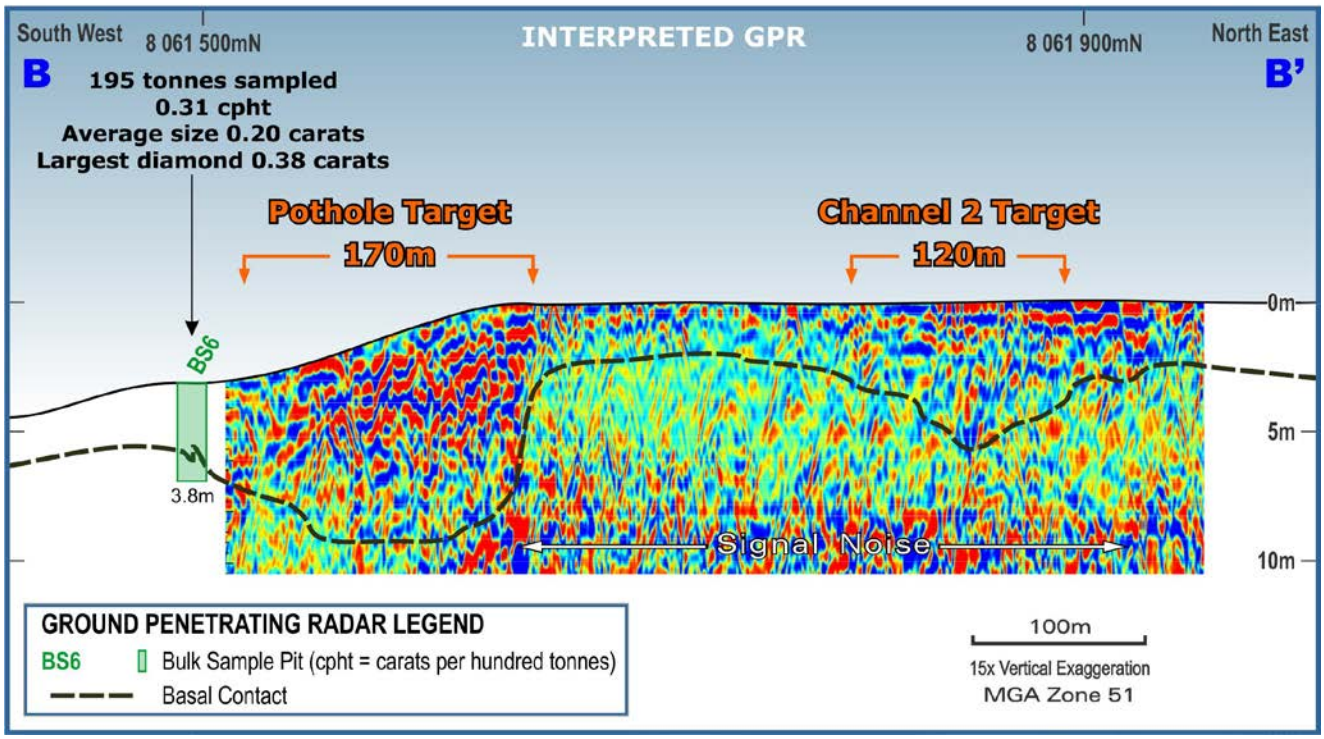
Section A: 'Terrace 5 Central' Channel Target – Interpreted Geology and GPR



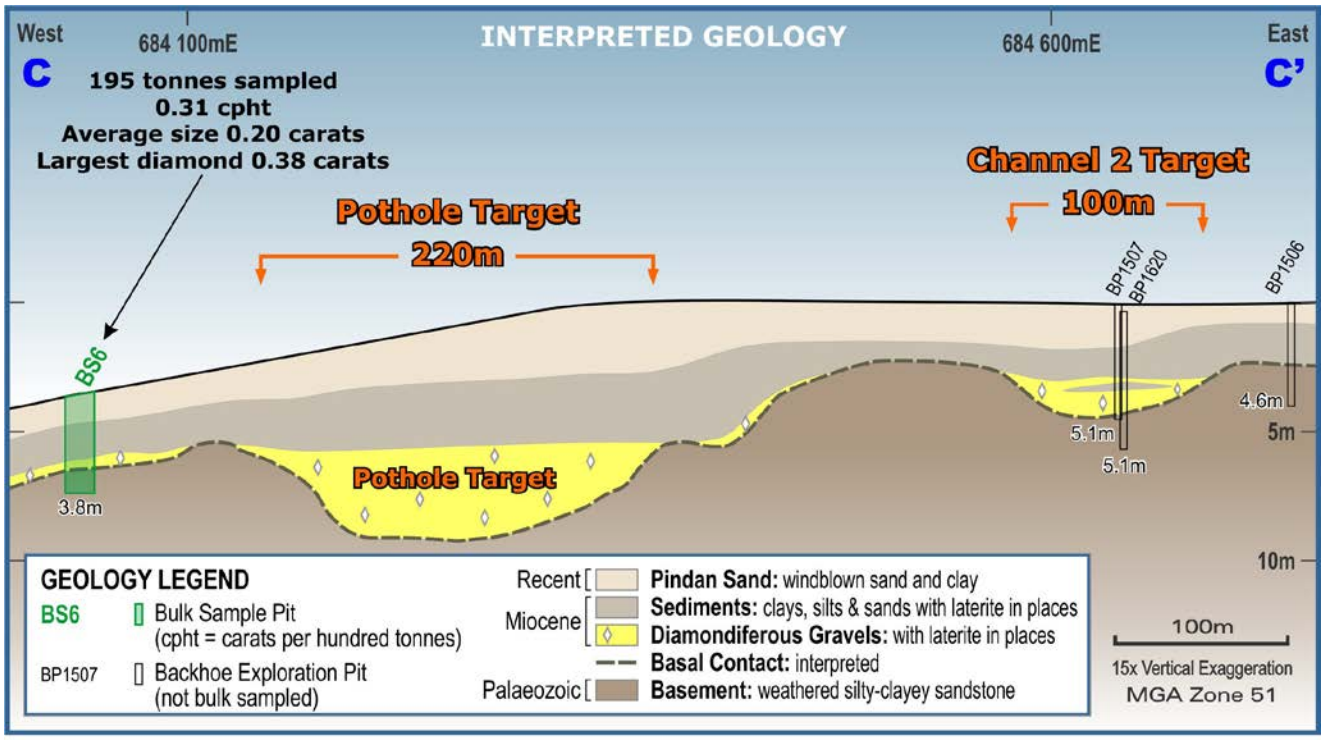


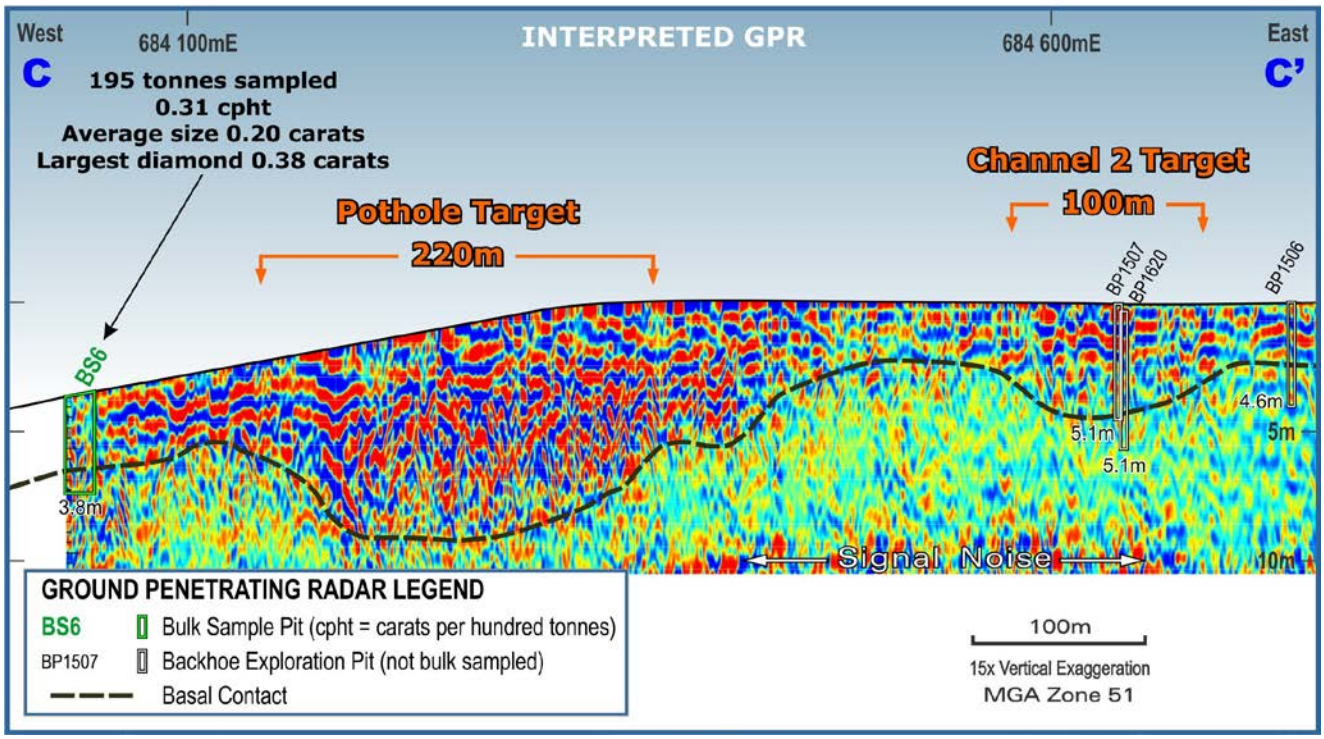
Section B: Pothole and Channel 2 Targets – Interpreted Geology and GPR



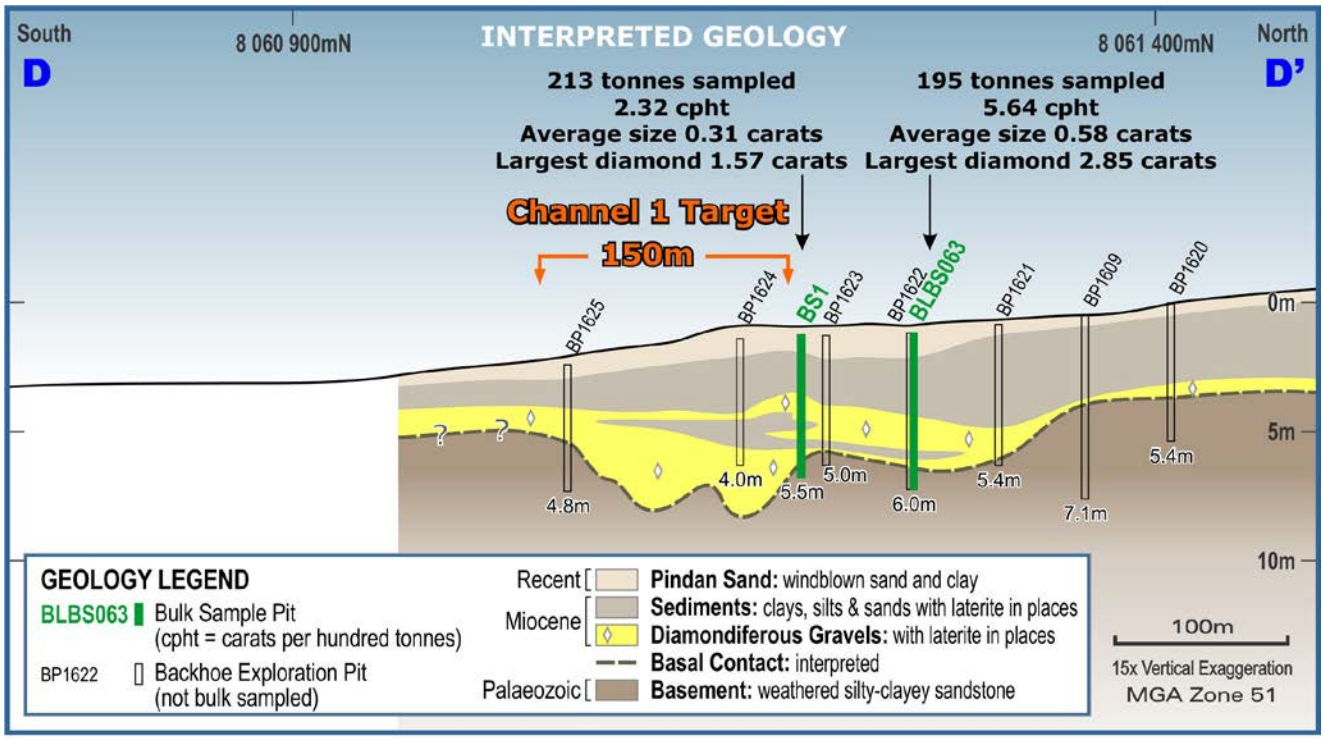


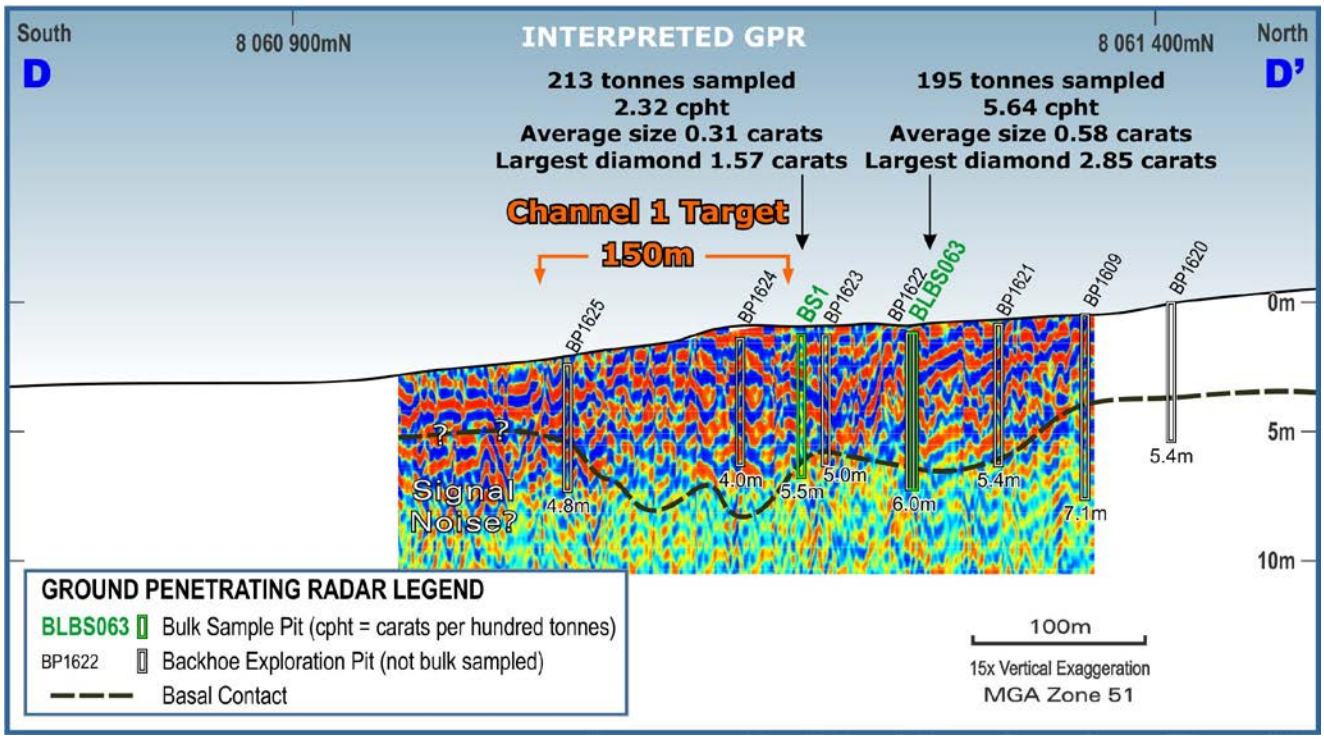
Section C: Pothole and Channel 2 Targets– Interpreted Geology and GPR



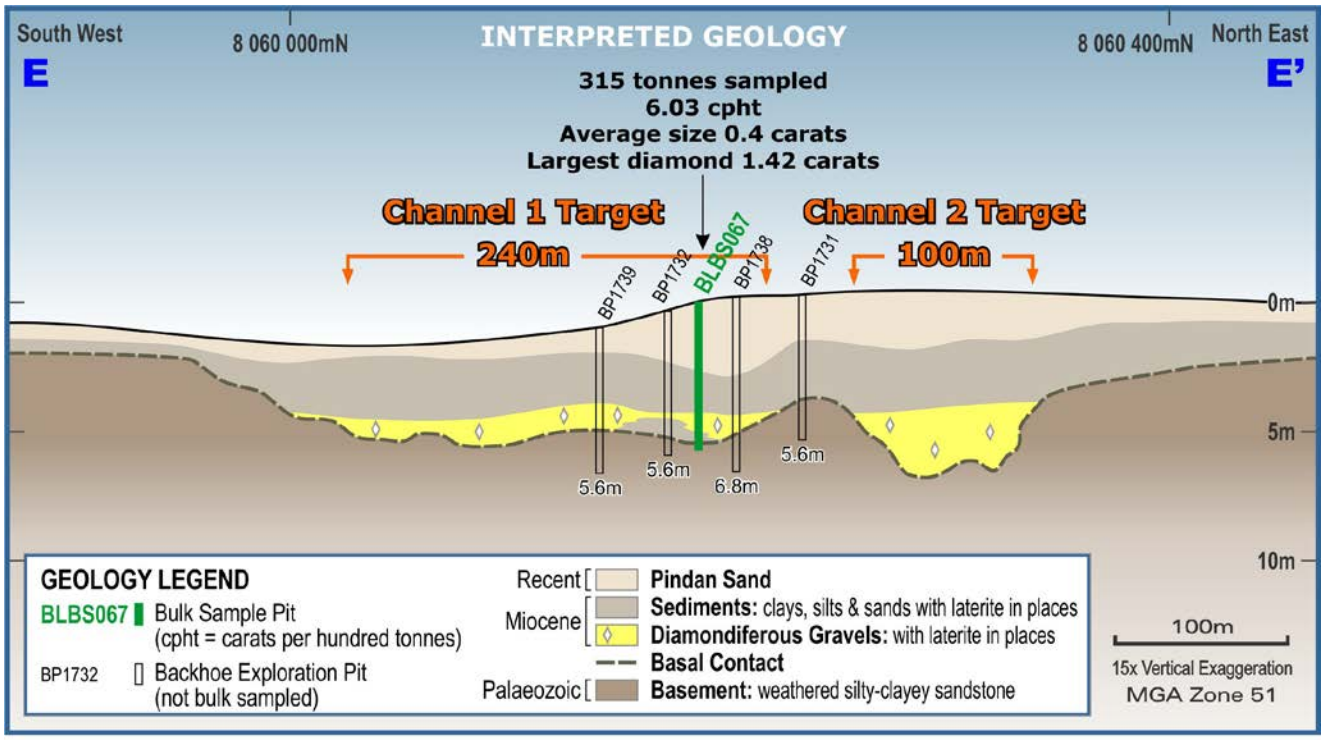


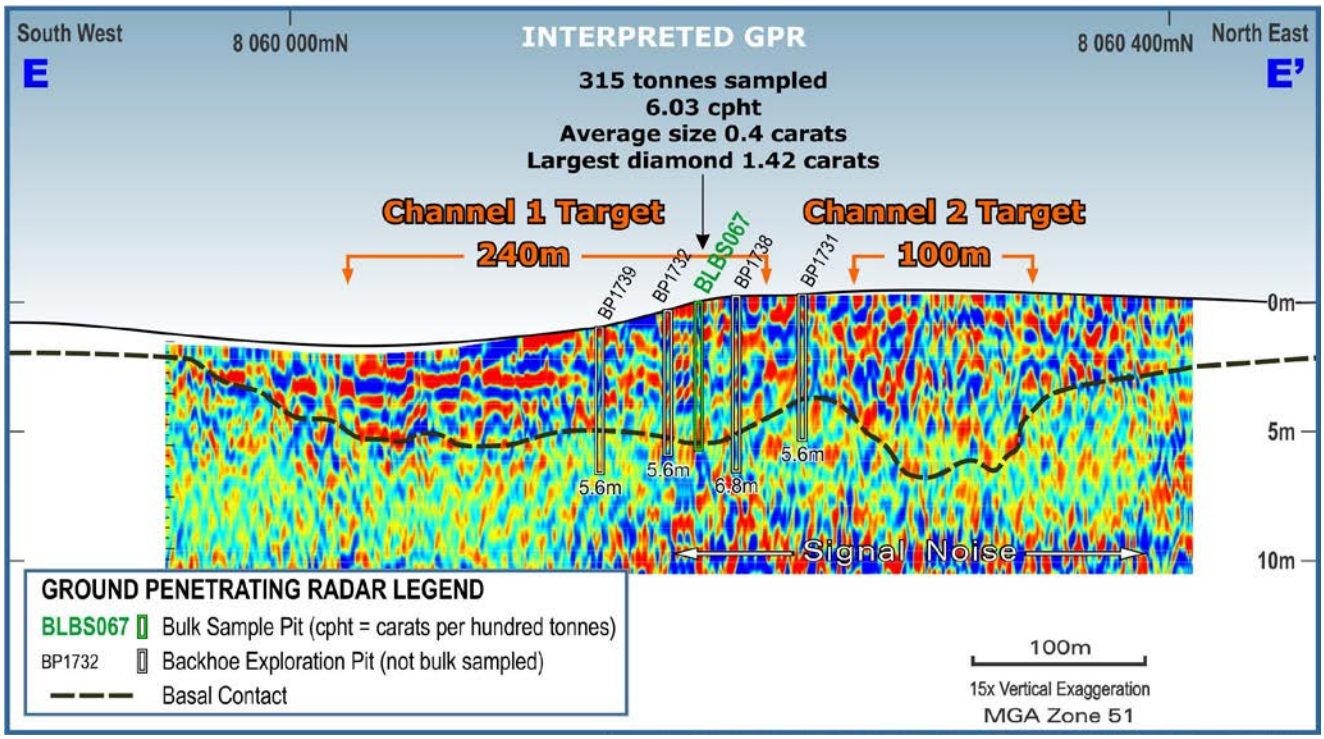
Section D: Channel 1 Target – Interpreted Geology and GPR





Section E: Channels 1&2 Targets – Interpreted Geology and GPR





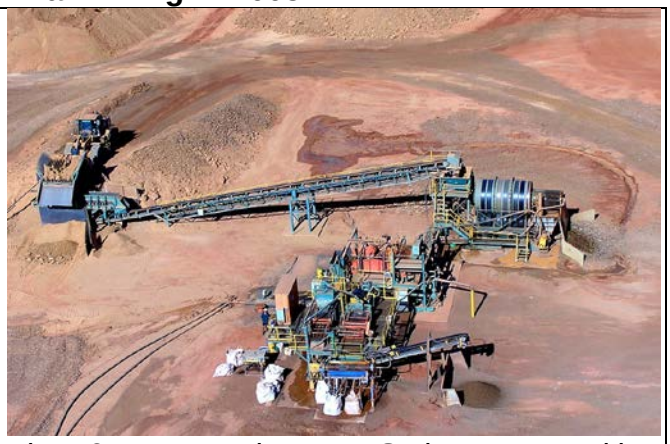
POZ's methodology is to use GPR to target specific alluvial trap sites on palaeo-topographic lows. Some of these targets may not work due to the geological reasons outlined above, but with systematic bulk sampling, those trap sites that do work can be quickly defined leading to the delineation of economic diamond deposits some of which could have bonanza grades.

1.11 Bulk Sampling and Trial Mining of Targets

The Company proposes to systematically sample the target gravels using an excavator at depths of between one and seven metres; a bulldozer, excavator and trucks would be used to remove overburden where required. The resultant gravel samples would be treated in an on-site alluvial recovery plant consisting of a trommel, sizing screens, Dense Media Separation (DMS) unit and X-ray Sortex. The target areas with the best and most consistent grades would then transition to trial mining, the Company intends to secure all necessary permitting for this to seamlessly occur in 2018.

The whole operation will closely resemble the Blina Diamonds NL operation carried out in the area in 2005 and 2006 (Figure 6). The main difference being, the POZ sampled areas will be defined using the breakthrough GPR imagery combined with all the historical Terrace 5 data.

Figure 6: Terrace 5 Exploration Pitting and Trial Mining in 2005

<table>
<tr>
<td> 
Exploration pitting at Blina using an excavator</td>
<td> 
The 50 tonne per hour DMS plant operated by Blina Diamonds NL in 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> 
Terrace 5, Cut 2 in 2005, POZ Minerals is targeting shallower trap sites (1-7 metres) 900 metres downstream (west) from this site.</td>
<td> 
2.25 carat fancy yellow diamond (owned by POZ) mined from the adjacent former Ellendale Mining Lease, indicating the type of source diamond targeted by POZ at Terrace 5.</td>
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</table>

1.12 Grant of Tenements

The most effective way to conduct the major earth moving project operations required is by having fully permitted mining leases which allow for the extraction of the large tonnages needed for bulk sampling and allowing for the immediate transition to trial mining. POZ believes that should a commercial diamond mining operation be possible on the project area, it is most likely to be hosted within the areas now covered by our mining leases.

POZ Minerals Limited has recently secured a Mining Agreement with the Bunuba Dawangarri Aboriginal Corporation ('Bunuba'), the Traditional Owners for the southern part of the Blina Diamond Project area (POZ ASX Release dated 16 October 2017).

This historic Mining Agreement has allowed the grant (on 13 October 2017) of Mining leases M04/466 and M04/467 which are the two key licenses at the heart of developing the Blina Diamond Project.

1.13 Lookahead

The Company is currently involved in target definition, planning and permitting activities with the aim of conducting bulk sampling and trial mining operations at Blina in 2018. For operational reasons, it is planned to only conduct earth moving and treatment during the dry season (April to December).

Phase 1 2017 – Target Definition, Planning and Permitting

- Research previous data on Terrace 5 diamonds to gain an understanding into stone size distributions and valuations. This is very important in assessing the economics of any potential diamond deposit.
- Generate a JORC Exploration Target for the Terrace 5 gravels.
- Further analysis of existing GPR and historical data to generate further alluvial targets for bulk sampling operations. Ongoing.
- Hiring of personnel.
- Fauna and flora survey. This has already been commissioned and is underway.
- Further GPR survey(s) for better target resolution.
- Preparation of a bedrock RL prospectivity map showing the ancient relative height levels of the palaeo-river systems. This will assist in targeting the most prospective areas which were higher energy alluvial systems. Ongoing.
- Conduct a heritage clearance survey with Traditional Owners, a detailed notice of this survey has been given to the BDAC group.
- Liason with other stakeholder and government groups for their input into planning and permitting. Ongoing.
- Full operational pemitting for bulk sampling and trial mining operations in 2018 includes an on-site alluvial treatment plant consisting of a trommel, sizing screens, Dense Media Separation (DMS) unit and x-ray Sortex.
- Establish security protocols and procedures for diamond handling.
- Permitting for an on-site camp.

Phase 2 2018 (May to December): Bulk Sampling, Trial Mining and Potential Diamond Sales

- Set up a project camp with ablutions and other facilities, probably on the site of the old Blina camp.
- Set up an alluvial treatment plant close to sampling operations.
- Start systematic bulk sampling operations of priority targets.
- Commence trial mining operations on best and most consistent grades.
- Conduct diamond sales should commercial production be achieved.

Phase 2 is contingent upon permitting and financing, but the above summary does provide a realistic operational timeline for the Company.

[1]*Further detailed information including the Table 1 (JORC Code, 2012 Edition) and references are available on the POZ ASX Release dated 9 October 2015: click here*

[2] *Bulletin 132 (Geological Survey of Western Australia); The kimberlites and lamproites of Western Australia by A.L. Jaques, J.D. Lewis and C.B. Smith.*

[3] *http://www.geophysical.com/whatisgpr.htm*

[4] *SenseOre Services Pty Ltd Report to Kimberley Diamond Company on Ground Penetrating Radar Trials at The Ellendale Project dated July 2002. A66802*

[5] GPR Survey POZ ASX Release with Table 1 click here

2.0 Gold Projects (WA) POZ 100%

Given the current emphasis on the Blina Diamond Project, the Company continues to elicit various favorable options to farm-out the POZ gold assets, the current situation is as follows:

POZ holds a 100% stake in the Bulgera and Mount Monger Gold Projects in WA. Both projects are close to existing milling infrastructure and represent advanced exploration assets with strong potential to convert known mineralisation to resources, as well as exploration upside for further discoveries.

It was announced to the ASX on 1 May 2016 that a conditional sale agreement over the Mount Monger and Bulgera Gold Projects had been agreed ASX Release. The incoming party is a private Australian company, Accelerate Resources Pty Ltd (to be renamed 'Accelerate Resources Limited' or 'AX8'). It is the intention of AX8 to list on the Australian Stock Exchange (AX8). During the quarter, this agreement was extended to 31 March 2018, the terms remain the same.

The Bulgera Gold Project is situated in the multi-million ounce producing Plutonic Well greenstone belt of Western Australia. The Mount Monger Project is well located in an active gold mining district and is only 11km east of the 1.2Mtpa Randalls gold mill operated by Silver Lake Limited. Both projects are 100% owned by POZ.

For further project details on Bulgera see the POZ ASX Release dated 22 September 2016. For further project details on Mount Monger see the POZ ASX Release dated 18 April 2016.

POZ also holds a 100% interest in the Laverton Gold Project, 10 km southeast of Laverton in the highly-endowed Mount Margaret district of Western Australia. The tenements are just 8km east from Goldfields' world class +11Moz Granny Smith gold deposit (with underutilized plant capacity of 3.5 Mtpa), 21km from Barrick's 8Moz Wallaby gold mine, and 35km from AngloGold Ashanti's +10Moz Sunrise Dam gold mine. POZ geologists have defined two gold-in-soil anomalies covering an area of 0.39km2 with a combined strike of 1.3km. These soil anomalies represent exciting exploration targets for further work in this world class gold belt, for details see POZ Quarterly 26 April 2017.

3.0 Phosphate Project (Northern Territory) POZ 100%

The Highland Plains Phosphate Project in the NT has a JORC Code (2004) compliant Inferred Resource of 53 million tonnes at 16% P_2O_5 (ASX release 31 March 2009).[A] The Project is 100% owned by POZ and has no private royalties.

POZ continues to speak with interested parties with a view to finding an equity partner for Highland Plains.

4.0 Summary and Outlook

The Company believes the Blina Diamond Project has excellent potential to deliver commercial grades on what would be a relatively simple, low capital cost and operating cost alluvial mining process. Much of the exploration risk has already been accounted for given the positive results of previous exploration and the successful recovery of significant quantities of very high quality diamonds from the channels.

The breaktrhough GPR survey may well prove to be a game changer for this project by quickly and inexpensively defining the highest quality targets. The added upside of discovering bonanza grades within these newly defined trap site targets is the most exciting factor for the project.

With mining leases now granted, the Company looks forward to rapidly progressing this quality project with bulk sampling and trial mining operations to commence in 2018.

With greater focus on the Blina Diamond Project, the Company is seeking various options to farm-out the companies gold assets and also continues to field enquiries relating to the Highland Plains Phosphate Project.

The Company is well placed to move its activities forward with a cash balance of approximately $1.78 million (30 September 2017).

Jim Richards
Executive Chairman

Enquiries To: Mr Jim Richards +61 8 9422 9555

The information in this report that relates to previously reported exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. Jim Richards who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Richards is a Director of POZ Minerals Limited. Mr. Richards 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 Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Richards consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Information in this report that relates to Highland Plains Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Rick Adams and Ted Hansen who are members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Rick Adams and Ted Hansen are directors of Cube Consulting Pty Ltd. and have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a competent Person as defined in the December 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Rick Adams and Ted Hansen consent to the inclusion in this report of the Information, in the form and context in which it appears.

[A]The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcement (JORC 2004) and that all of the previous assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcement/year have not materially changed.

Appendix A - Interests In Mining Tenements

Table 1: Western Australia

Lease	State	Status	Held at end of quarter %	Acquired during the quarter %	Disposed of during the quarter %	Beneficial interests in farm-in or farm-out agreements at the end of the quarter
E04/2415	WA	Granted	100%	0%	0%	Granted
E04/2416	WA	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
E04/2479	WA	Application	100%	100%	0%	Application
E04/2488	WA	Application	100%	100%	0%	Application
E04/2489	WA	Application	100%	100%	0%	Application
E04/2463	WA	Withdrawn	100%	100%	0%	Application
M04/464	WA	Application	0%	0%	100%	Application
M04/465	WA	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
M04/466	WA	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
M04/467	WA	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
E20/908	WA	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
E25/525	WA	Granted	100%	0%	0%	Granted
E38/3038	WA	Granted	100%	0%	0%	Granted
E38/3058	WA	Granted	100%	0%	0%	Granted
E38/3161	WA	Granted	100%	0%	0%	Granted
E52/3276	WA	Granted	100%	0%	0%	Granted
E52/3316	WA	Granted	100%	0%	0%	Granted
E69/2820	WA	Granted	20%	0%	0%	Joint Venture with Alloy Resources Limited
E69/3401	WA	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
E70/4894	WA	Granted	100%	0%	0%	Application
E80/4953	WA	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
E80/5109	WA	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
E80/5134	WA	Application	100%	100%	0%	Application
L04/98	WA	Application	100%	100%	0%	Application
L04/99	WA	Application	100%	100%	0%	Application
L04/100	WA	Application	100%	100%	0%	Application

Table 2: Northern Territory

Lease	Mineral Field	Location	Status	Held at end of quarter %	Acquired during the quarter %	Disposed of during the quarter %	Beneficial interests in farm-in or farm-out agreements at the end of the quarter
EL25068	NT	Highland Plains	Granted	100%	0%	0%	POZ 100%: Reduction from 26BL to 13BL
EL30891	NT	HP West	Granted	100%	0%	0%	POZ 100%