

Quarterly Report for the Period Ending 31st December 2014 ASX Code: **NWF**

Highlights

Corporate

Subsequent to the end of the quarter 15,272,728 options were exercised raising \$3,818,182 in additional capital. The funds will be applied as working capital to further the Company's development of the Allotropes Diamond Project in Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone Diamond Projects

- Extensive pitting and trenching programs on the Baoma, Sumbuya, Jomu and Lake Popei Projects continue to define the distribution of prospective diamondiferous alluvial gravel horizons.
- Ongoing excavation and stockpiling of bulk samples of weathered kimberlite at the Lake Popei Kimberlite Project.
- Tenement coverage of the Allotropes Diamond Project expanded by c.462km² by the grant of two new exploration licences (ELs), (Figure 1).
- Tenement position now c.790km² across five ELs with a total of c.95 km of Sewa River reach.
- New tenements complete the acquisition of a strategically contiguous suite of ground holdings over a substantial portion of the historic southern alluvial diamond fields of Sierra Leone.
- Dense Media Separation ("DMS") Plant successfully erected on-site and first phase of the plant commissioning underway.
- A series of first pass ex-factory commissioning tests of the DMS and X-Ray units confirm that the recovery rates on the initial cyclone and X-Ray efficiency tests are consistent with design specifications.
- Belt weightometers and a larger capacity gravel feed pump to be installed to ensure optimised feed rates into the plant.
- The DMS plant will be progressively commissioned and optimised by feeding varying gravel types over the coming months with the view of delivering consistent throughput and associated diamond recoveries in early 2015.

Australian Gold Projects

- Phase two air core drilling program at Crest Yard Project extends extent of bedrock gold anomaly.
- Tenement holdings in the Newfield area rationalised enabling the Company to focus its forward exploration on the high priority Western Target Area.
- Planning continued for first pass air core drilling program to test newly defined gold in auger anomalies on the Newfield Extended Project.



Photograph of diamonds recovered from processing of bulk samples from Newfield Resources Ltd's Allotropes Diamond Project in Sierra Leone.

ASX Release: 30 January 2015

ACN 153 219 848

DIRECTORS

Mr Bryan Alexander
(Executive Director)

Mr Anthony Ho
(Executive Director)

Mr Joshua Letcher
(Executive Director)

Mr Murray Kornweibel
(Non-Executive Director)

Ms Sanny Nanang
(Non-Executive Director)

Mr Giap Ch'ng Ooi
(Non-Executive Director)

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue: 169.4M
Options on Issue: 53.7M

1. CORPORATE

Subsequent to the end of the quarter 15,272,728 options were exercised raising \$3,818,182 in additional capital. The fund will be applied as working capital to further the Company's development of the Allotropes Diamond Project in Sierra Leone.

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

2.1 Alluvial Exploration Activities

Newfield Resources Limited ("Newfield" or the "Company") has continued an extensive exploration program on its recently acquired Allotropes Diamond Project, located in the Bo, Bonthe, Moyamba and Pujehun Districts, in the Southern Province of Sierra Leone (Figure 1). The majority of the exploration activities to date have been directed towards defining the extent of the known and potentially diamondiferous alluvial gravel occurrences within the project tenements. In parallel with this program the Company is also assessing and prioritising the numerous interpreted kimberlite targets that have been outlined on the project tenements to date.



Figure 1. Status of tenement holdings, Sierra Leone.

An outline of the exploration activities follows.

Baoma Alluvial Project -EL15/2012

A total of 754 test pits (1m x 1m surface dimensions) have been completed to date on the Sewa River South Bank and North Bank Areas (Figure 2). The grid pattern layout of the test-pits has been designed to delineate the distribution of potentially diamondiferous gravels and ascertain gravel and overburden thickness and facies type. Facies types encountered to date range from surface residual lateritic gravels (relict, colluvial-type placer) overlying weathered saprock, to fluvial (Ancestral Sewa River) facies, overlying fresh, water-bevelled, granitoid basement.

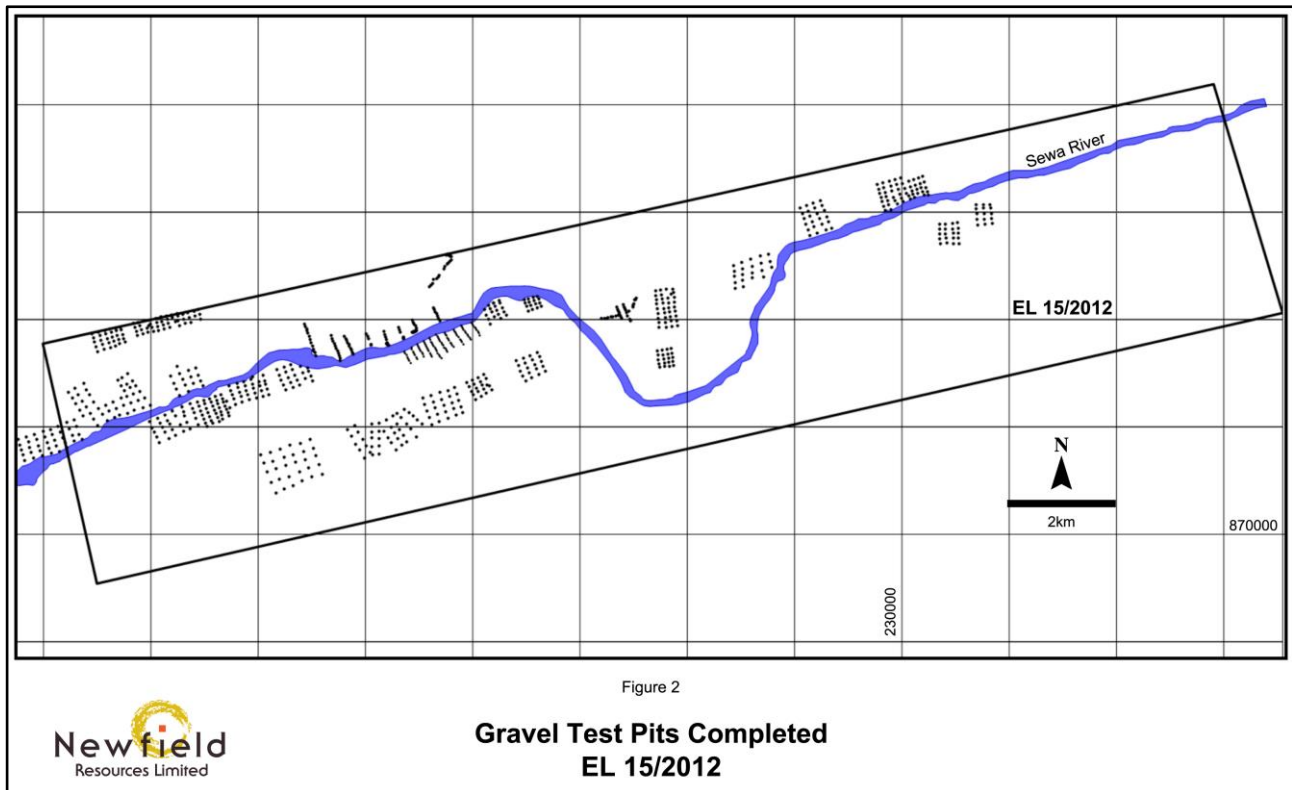


Figure 2. Posting-plot of over 750 completed gravel test-pits (black dots) in EL 15/2012.

In addition, the heavy mineral content (HMC) data relating to kimberlite indicator minerals (KIMs) has been compiled (Figure 3), which will assist in the future siting of bulk-sample sites; the rationale being that the higher percentages of HMC also reflects host gravels with an enhanced diamond tenor. The selection of pit and bulk-sample trench sites will likely coincide with interpreted geophysical kimberlite pipe and dyke anomalies and legacy bulk-sample and reconnaissance stream sediment (RSS) and soil loaming results.

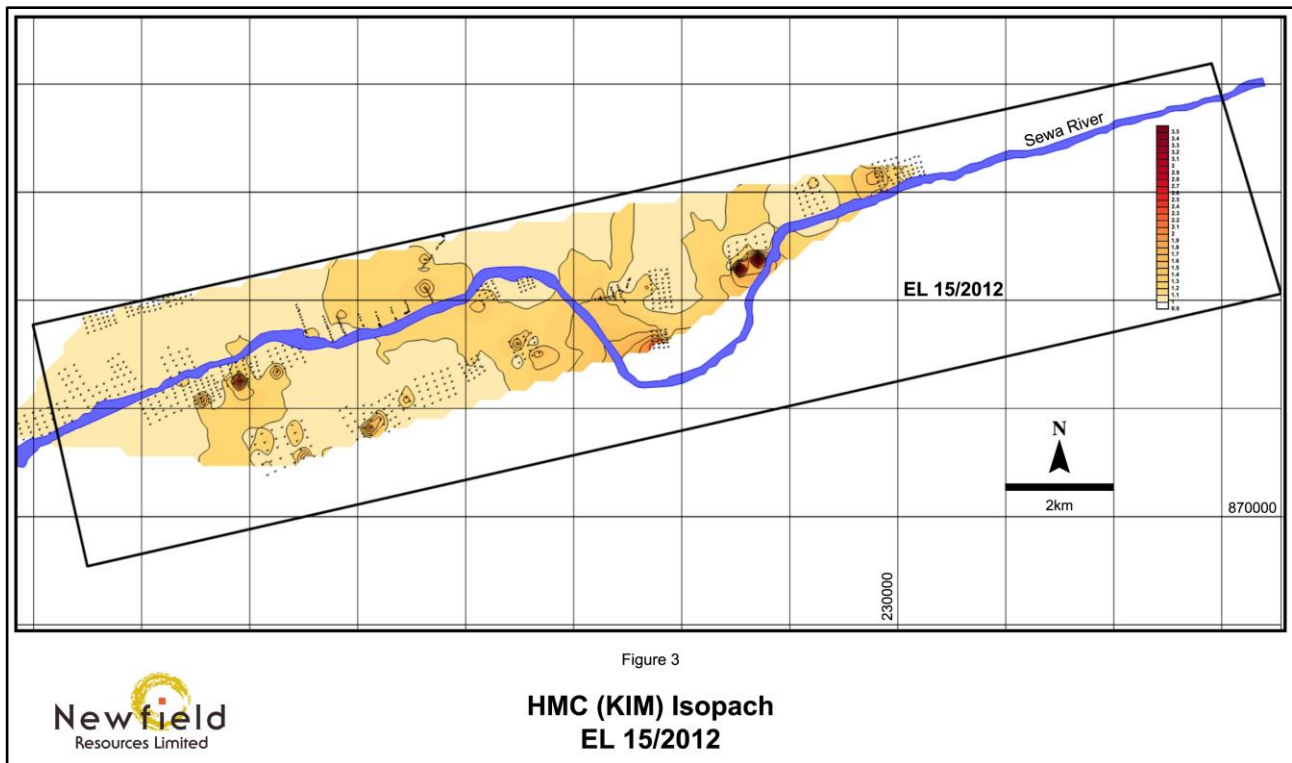


Figure 3. Contour plot of the relative heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) percentage recovered from the gravel test-pits, EL 15/2012. The warmer areas are suggestive of close proximity to kimberlitic host rocks.

The planned bulk-samples will then be processed through the 40 ton per hour (tph) DMS plant to determine the diamond grade of the gravels.

Jomu-Maina-Tongie Alluvial Project: EL 20/2014

During this reporting period, a large-scale pitting and mechanised trenching exercise was initiated within the Jomu-Maina-Tongie Project (EL 20/2014; formerly Area 4, Figure 4). To date, a total of c.630 test pits have been completed from a planned 913 pits. In addition, c.252m of trenching has been conducted in order to recover bulk-samples to test for mineralisation. The sedimentary environment is Middle Terrace and Lower Terrace/Swamp facies; the former containing angular to sub-angular pebbles and Fe-pisoliths, and the latter comprising basal fluvial gravels with a rounded quartz-vein clast assemblage in proximity to river and related swamp courses. Sampling of both the gravel and underlying mottled clay is ongoing, with 50kg bags of gravel material being recovered to process their HMC (KIM).

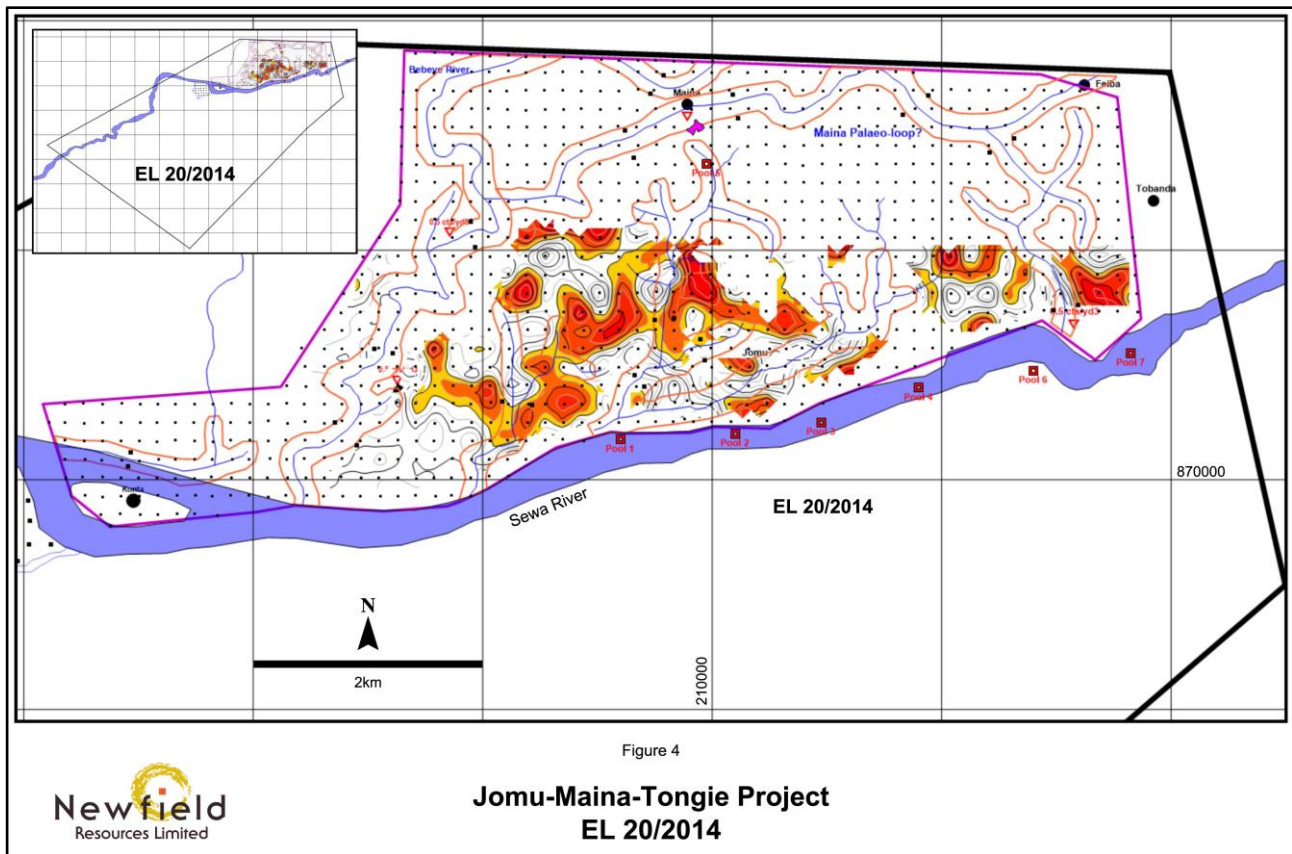


Figure 4. Location of planned and completed gravel test-pits on the Jomu-Maina-Tongie Alluvial Project (black dots). A gravel-thickness isopach plot is shown overlain, compiled from the completed test pits. Thicker gravel packages are indicated by warmer colours.

Sumbuya Alluvial Project - EL12/2014

Test pitting commenced in November on the Makombo alluvial target, one of the two alluvial targets (Makombo and Lake Gambia Targets) defined from a recent ground truthing exercise over potential alluvial diamond occurrences. A total of 396 test pits have been planned on this target, on 250 x 250m centres, to test the gravel occurrence, thickness, overburden thickness, ground water discharge and ground conditions of the alluvial cover (Figure 5).

A greater than 70% strike-rate has been achieved with the remainder of the pits terminated due to geological, natural and anthropogenic factors. Most of the planned pits coincided with either partially worked or virgin swamps or large flats believed to be a remnant palaeo-channel of Sewa River. Local artisanal miners have targeted most of the small narrow peripheral swamps due to the shallow nature (< 2m depth) of the gravel. The large flats are relatively unmined by artisanal workers, due to the high strip-ratio and ground water discharge, and continue to be untouched by them because of their unsuitability to traditional manual mining methods. To date, 224 mini pits have been completed, 13 on hold and 10 pits terminated. Of the 48 pts completed during the reporting period, a total of 34 were located in swamps which intersected poorly sorted grey to whitish gravel ranging from rounded to sub-rounded pebbles, similar texturally to fluvial gravel, and sub-angular to angular quartz pebbles and cobbles within the lateritic gravel clast assemblage.

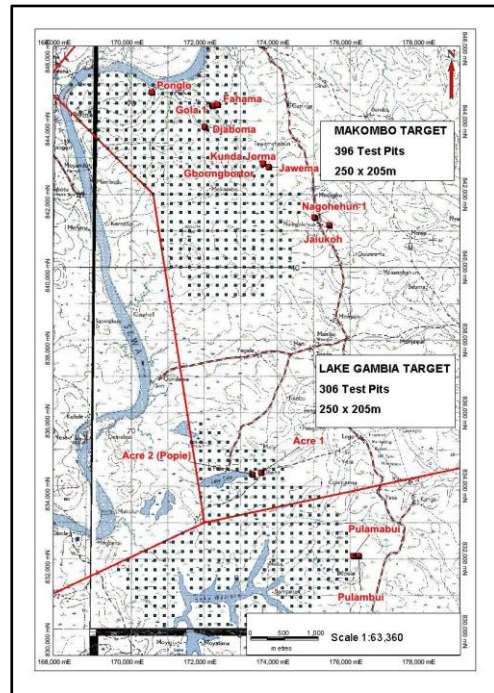
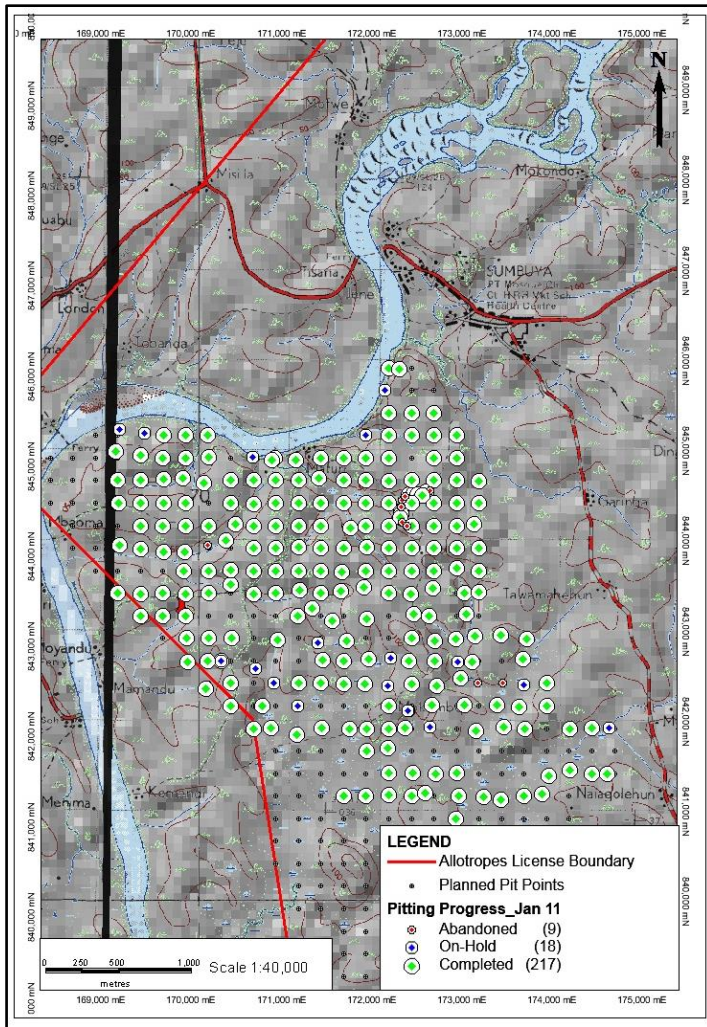


Figure 5. Posting plot showing distribution of gravel test-pits for the Makombo Target (at left). The distribution of the planned 570 pits for the total Sumbuya Alluvial Project (i.e. Makombo and Lake Gambia Targets) is shown at right.

Several of the mini gravel test-pits have been converted to maxi (4x4m) wide pits that allow the excavation crew to safely access the deeper section of the pit and hence, gravel. One of the maxi pits intercepted two types of gravel; one type being a dark grey, clay-rich with minor sand matrix gravel, containing minor angular quartz cobbles and pebbles. A second facies type intersected is a dark brown, medium and rounded sandy gravel overlain by a black mud with organic debris suggesting slack-water in a palaeo-river system, allowing organic debris to be deposited (Figure 6). The gravel distribution to date points to a substantial, largely intact, alluvial deposit that will require testing for mineralisation potential.



Figure 6. Basal gravel intercept from a Makombo Target maxi-exploration pit (at left). Note detail of organic debris at base of palaeo-channel system, and water ingress (at right), suggesting a stranded palaeo-channel, deposited some distance from the Modern Sewa River.

The main focus post the test-pitting program, is to obtain several bulk-samples to ascertain diamond mineralisation. The majority of the test pits completed to date record high HMCs. Test pits below c.40 above sea-level, are deemed high priority for processing, especially swamp and fluvial gravel facies, and it is further thought that the main diamondiferous horizon is to be found at, or below, this elevation. A total number of 26 mini-pits have been processed for HMC to date.

Lake Popei Alluvial Project – EL11/2014

A total of 156 exploration test-pits have been completed to date, to test the extent of gravel occurrences within the Lake Popei Project area. Isopach (contour) plots of gravel thickness (cf. Fig. 3, ASX Announcement - Operational Update-September 2014, dated 1 September, 2014*) indicate the presence of a consistent, near-surface, gravel horizon with thicknesses varying from 0.46m to 1.50m. Bulk-sample trenches will form the next phase of exploration, targeting the areal distribution and frequency of any diamond mineralisation present. A HMC plot of KIMs recovered during the test-pitting (-2mm and +2mm sieve fractions) validates the Company's belief that high HMC concentrations are confined to a colluvial apron immediately straddling subjacent kimberlite bodies. Figure 7 (and insets) shows the enhanced HMC zone extending up to 300m either side of the causative body. This previously conjectural, and now proven, HMC distribution pattern over a known kimberlite dyke, will enable the Company to use this case-study in guiding the selection of alluvial bulk-sampling programs throughout the remaining tenement areas, and also to simultaneously assist in the location of blind, potentially kimberlitic, bodies below the surface cover, using this visual estimation technique.

*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.

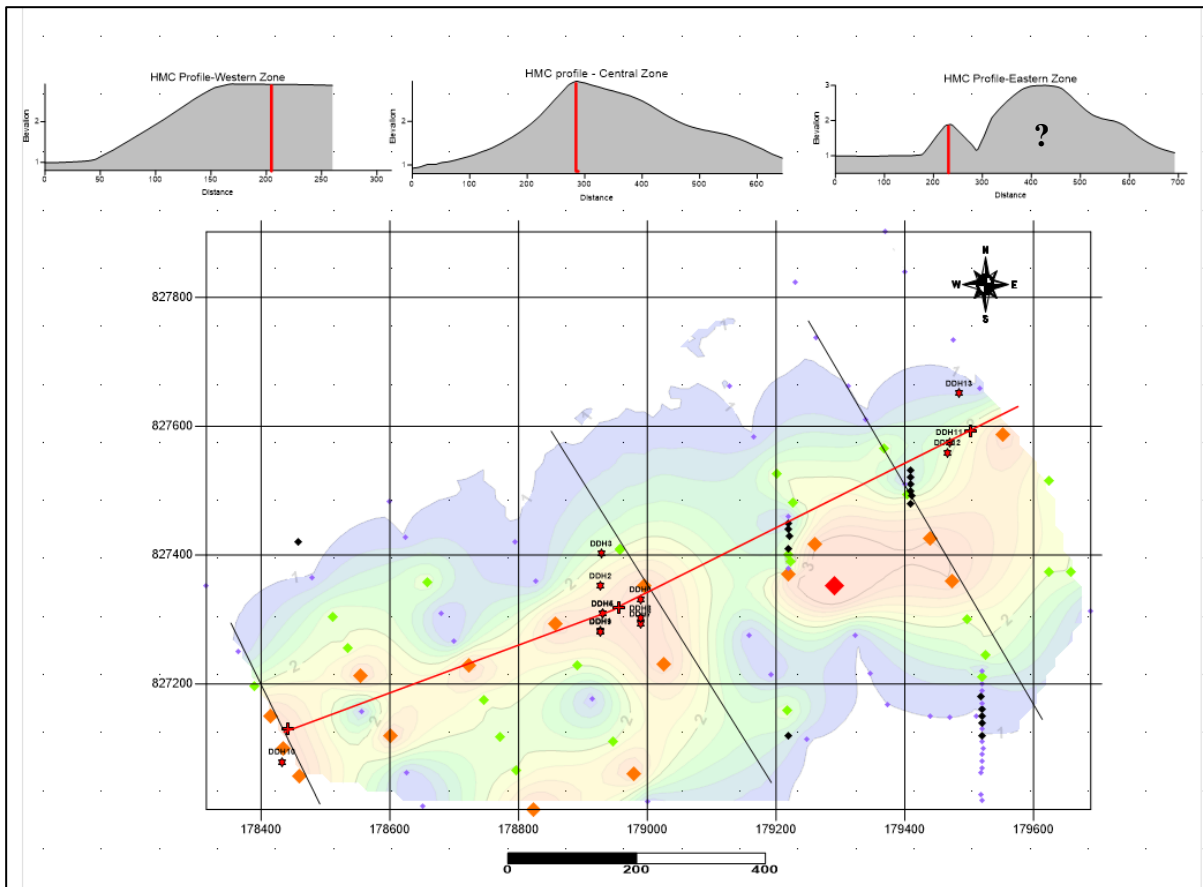


Figure 7. Isopach plot of HMC (KIM) across the Lake Popei kimberlite dyke (red line). The three profiles at top, generated along the three black lines, show a progressive increase of HMC up to the dyke and then a similar tailing-off, up to 300m distant either side of the causative body. This pattern is consistent with residual deposits that have not travelled far and supports a severely denuded landscape since kimberlite emplacement. In addition, the relative HMC accumulations noted in the alluvial cover, were greatly instrumental in locating the buried dyke, which was exposed on the basis of these observations.

2.2 Kimberlite Exploration Activities

Lake Popei Kimberlite Project – EL11/2014

Excavation of test-pits targeting blows and potential pipe-like bodies in the area of the Lake Popei kimberlite dyke discovery, commenced in October to confirm the occurrence of the bodies arising from the ground magnetic interpretation conducted by former operators Sierra Leone Diamond Company (SLDC). Approximately 125 test pits have been completed over interpreted blows and suspected pipe bodies. During the reporting period, kimberlite was successfully intersected in four trenches, confirming the extent of the kimberlite dyke to c.1160m from the eastern to western zone. As mentioned, once a zone with high concentration of Kimberlite indicator Minerals (KIM) is intersected, it is prioritised over other sections of the trench with lesser or no KIM indicators. The priority zones are further excavated down to ascertain the protolith of causative high-KIM body. This in-house developed exploration methodology has been helpful in cutting cost and fast tracking the exposing of several Kimberlite dykes at Lake Popei (c.f. Figure 7).

Kimberlite samples accumulated between September and October totalling 24.7 tons were transported to the Golu site for processing to test for macro-diamond content, once the plant has been fully commissioned. A further 40 tons is awaiting transport to the DMS plant. An approximate total of 215m of trenching has been excavated to date.

2.3 Two Further Exploration Licences Granted in Sierra Leone

During the reporting period the Company significantly increased its tenement holding in Sierra Leone through the granting of a further two exploration licences (ELs); EL 19/2014 (previously Area 3) and EL 20/2014 (previously Area 4) (249.53km² and 212.25km², respectively), in addition to those announced in its July 2014 update. The two new exploration licences total 461.8km² in area, with EL 20/2014 abutting the Company's original EL 15/2012 tenement (inset, Figure 8), thereby completing a strategically contiguous landholding along a substantial portion of the historical Sewa River diamond field. The five ELs now incorporate a total of 95 km of reach of the diamondiferous Sewa River system.

Prospectivity - The new licences are considered to be prospective for both alluvial (secondary) and kimberlite (primary) diamond deposits. A pitting program on an extensive area of alluvial terrace occurrence in EL 19/2014 will be initiated shortly. This will include a reconnaissance pitting program over island bar-head gravel occurrences within the Sewa River itself; these targets have proved to be very attractive resources in the Kasai-Occidental Province of the DRC (pers. obs.). In addition, the locality of sampled dredge targets, previously identified by the former licence holders will be verified, as well a field investigation over the localities interpreted to be high-interest kimberlite targets. This will include the "Gigantor" target, an interpreted carbonatite pipe over 1km in diameter. Carbonatites are part of the kimberlite-carbonatite spectrum and in the Canary Archipelago, have recently proven to be mildly diamondiferous (Shumilova, 2008). However, carbonatites world-wide are more significant for, and the primary source of, Rare Earth Elements, or REEs.

Work Program - The exploration program proposed for the two new ELs will include a review and compilation of all available historical exploration data and the acquisition of high-resolution airborne magnetic data. These datasets will then be integrated to define and prioritise targets for further exploration. The ELs also host a 38.5km reach of the diamondiferous Sewa River that hosts areas of historical artisanal diamond workings. Both areas have also been subject to an extensive reconnaissance airborne aeromagnetic survey conducted by a previous exploration company. Re-processing and re-interpretation of the aeromagnetic dataset by Newfield has provided the definition of the underlying geology and structure in the tenement area and has identified what is believed to be, numerous kimberlite dykes, pipes and/or blows. Many of the basement anomalies spatially correlate with surficial diamondiferous cover, comprising terraces and swamps/flats that border the Sewa River, as well as inland swamp deposits. In particular, interpreted kimberlite dyke swarms and numerous high-interest kimberlite pipe signatures have also been identified and which are the subject of a later follow-up high-resolution magnetometry survey in H1 2015.

Geology – The two new ELs are interpreted to be predominantly underlain by an infracrustal basement complex comprising migmatitic and porphyroblastic gneisses and granitoids of Archaean age, through which Jurassic-age (c.140-146 Ma; Skinner *et al.*, 2004) kimberlite pipes and dykes have intruded (cf. Koidu and Tongo kimberlite fields). The Jurassic kimberlites are considered to represent one province of kimberlites that track from older bodies in neighbouring Guinea (e.g. Droujba kimberlite; 153Ma) to progressively younger kimberlites in Sierra Leone (Skinner *et al.*, *op. cit.*). Area 3 additionally hosts a tongue of late of Precambrian (620 Ma) to Cambrian sedimentary (tillites, conglomerates and shales) and volcanic assemblages (dacites and andesites) comprising the southerly extent of the Rokel River Group, which was deposited unconformably on the basement complex within an intracratonic fault bounded basin (the Rokel River trough or half-graben; Ennih and Liégeois, 2008).

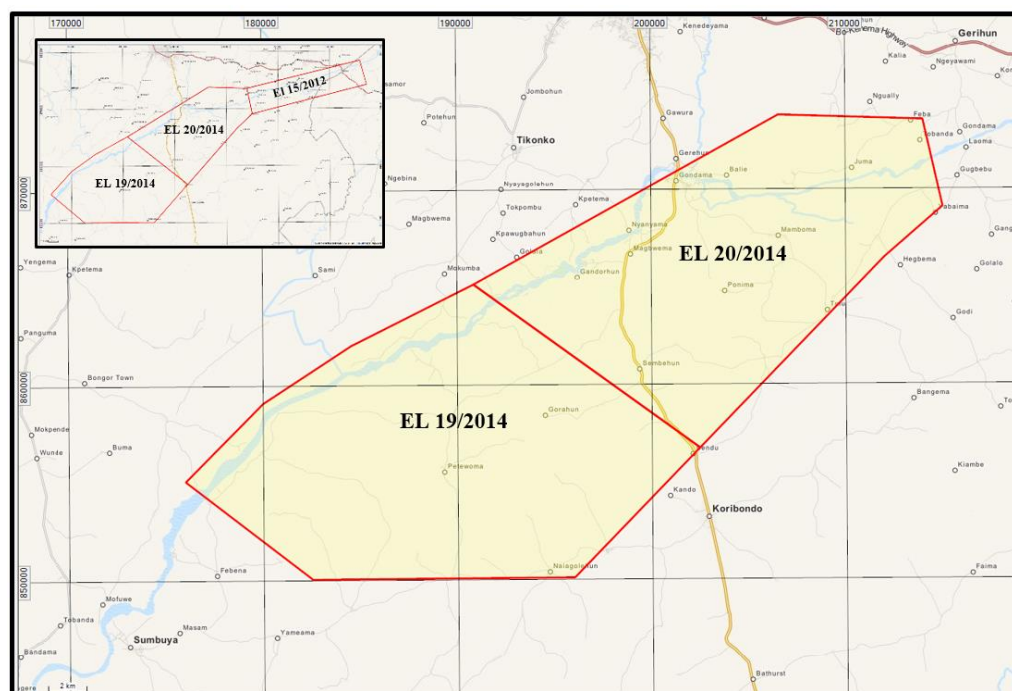


Figure 8. Two additional exploration licences (EL 19/2014 and EL 20/2014) have been granted and are located adjacent to Newfield’s original EL 15/2012 licence area (inset).

2.4 Dense Media Separation Plant Commissioning

During the reporting period the Dense Media Separation (“DMS”) Plant was successfully erected on-site and first phase of the plant commissioning is ongoing.

The DMS plant has been sited at the Golu area, within the Company’s Allotropes Diamond Project in Sierra Leone. The plant which consists of four separate containerised sections has been successfully assembled on-site. A series of first pass ex-factory commissioning tests of the DMS and X-Ray units confirm that the recovery rates on the initial cyclone and X-Ray efficiency tests are consistent with design specifications.

Ongoing commissioning work will include the installation of belt weightometers and a larger capacity gravel feed pump to ensure optimised feed rates into the plant.

The Company plans to progressively commission and optimise the DMS plant by feeding varying gravel types over the coming months with the view of delivering consistent throughput and associated diamond recoveries in early 2015.

A pictorial update of the DMS plant commissioning is presented in Photographs 1 – 3 below.



Photograph 1 – Assembly of DMS plant on-site at the Baoma Project, Sierra Leone



Photograph 2 – Installation of the pipe conveyor system on the DMS plant.



Photograph 3 – Feeding of tailings into the Feed Bin during first phase commissioning of the DMS plant.

3. NEWFIELD EXTENDED GOLD PROJECT (NEWFIELD EARNING UP TO 80%)

During the reporting period the Company rationalised its tenement holdings in the Newfield area enabling it to focus its forward exploration on the high priority Western Target Area (Newfield Extended Project). As part of this process the Company withdrew from E77/1674 and E77/1825 (Newfield Extended Project) and surrendered E77/2122 (Kawana Project).

Newfield Resources Ltd has continued the planning for a first pass air core drilling program to test the recently defined gold-in-auger drilling anomalies in the western target area on the Newfield Extended Project.

The Newfield Extended Project now comprises one granted exploration licence (E77/1394), covering approximately 60 square kilometres, immediately to the north and west of the Newfield Mining Centre (Figure 9).

A historical broad-spaced auger soil geochemistry program completed by the tenement operators in 2011 - 2012 together with a detailed aeromagnetic survey, had outlined three high priority gold targets within the project area.

A recent infill and expanded auger soil sampling program completed by Newfield confirmed and extrapolated several gold anomalies in the western and north eastern target areas. (NWF ASX Release 29 April, 2014*)

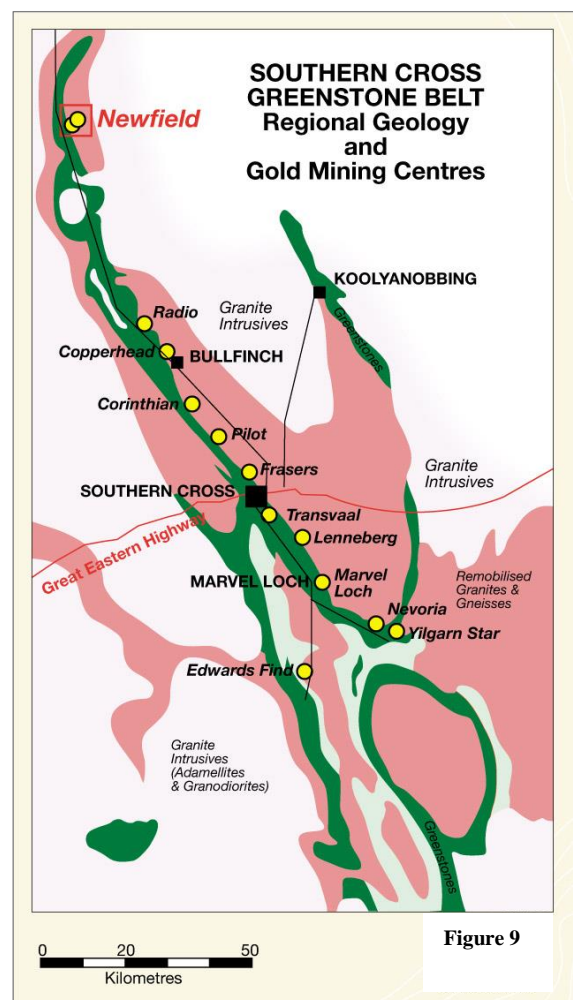
In the western target area several distinct, greater than 10ppb, gold-in-auger soil anomalies have been outlined (Figure 10). These low-order gold anomalies are considered significant as the majority of the western target area is covered by recent transported sands, which mask the surface geochemical response from any potential gold mineralisation at depth.

The western gold anomalies are also largely coincident with an area of anomalous nickel geochemistry (greater than 100ppm nickel) in the auger soil sampling (Figure 11). The anomalous nickel geochemistry supports the Company's recent interpretation that the granite – greenstone boundary may be located further west than had been inferred by previous explorers.

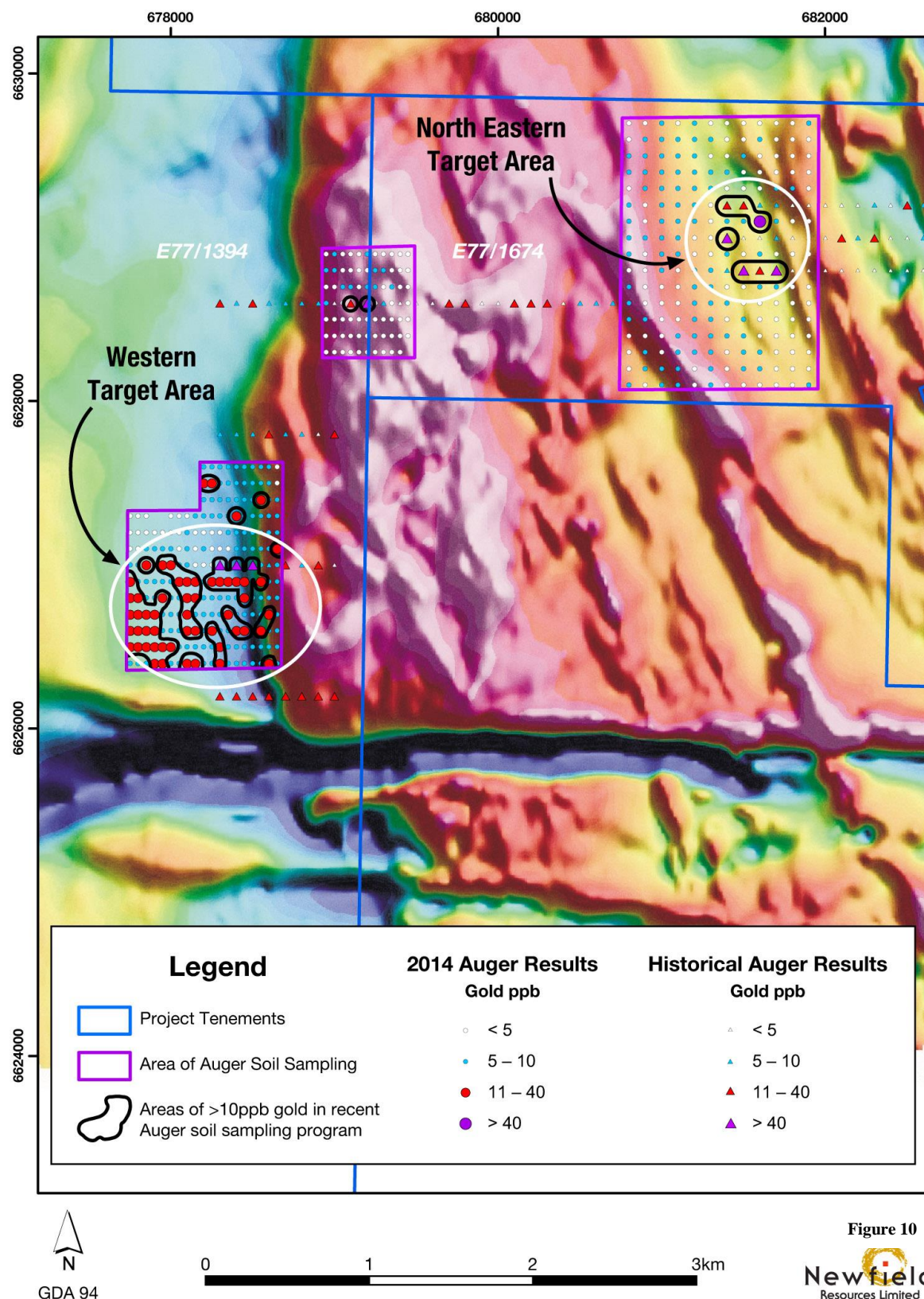
Planning has commenced for a first pass air core drilling program to test the coincident gold and nickel anomalies in the western target area. The proposed program will comprise several east – west orientated drill traverses across the auger anomalies and the interpreted position of the granite- greenstone contact.

Once the planning for the program has been finalised then the relevant Program of Works – Exploration (PoW-E) approvals will be sought for the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) to enable the program to be undertaken.

*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.

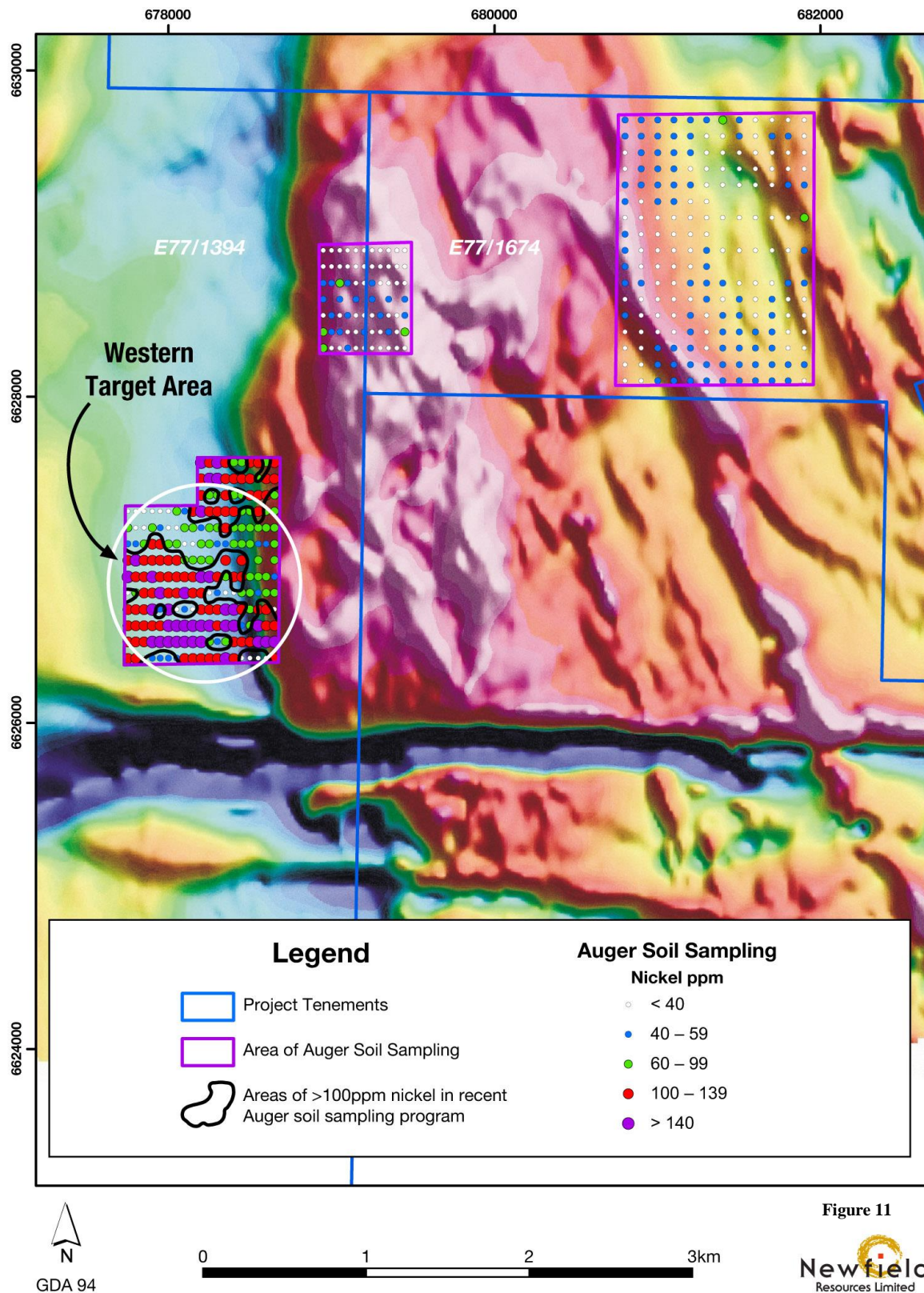


**Auger Soil Sampling Program – Gold Results Over Total Magnetic Intensity Image
Newfield Extended Project**





Auger Soil Sampling Program – Nickel Results Over Total Magnetic Intensity Image Newfield Extended Project



4. CREST YARD GOLD PROJECT (NEWFIELD 70%, OPTION TO PURCHASE 30%)

The Crest Yard Gold Project, covers 2,455 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, +/- haematite alteration) within the previously untested Doyle Dam Granodiorite.

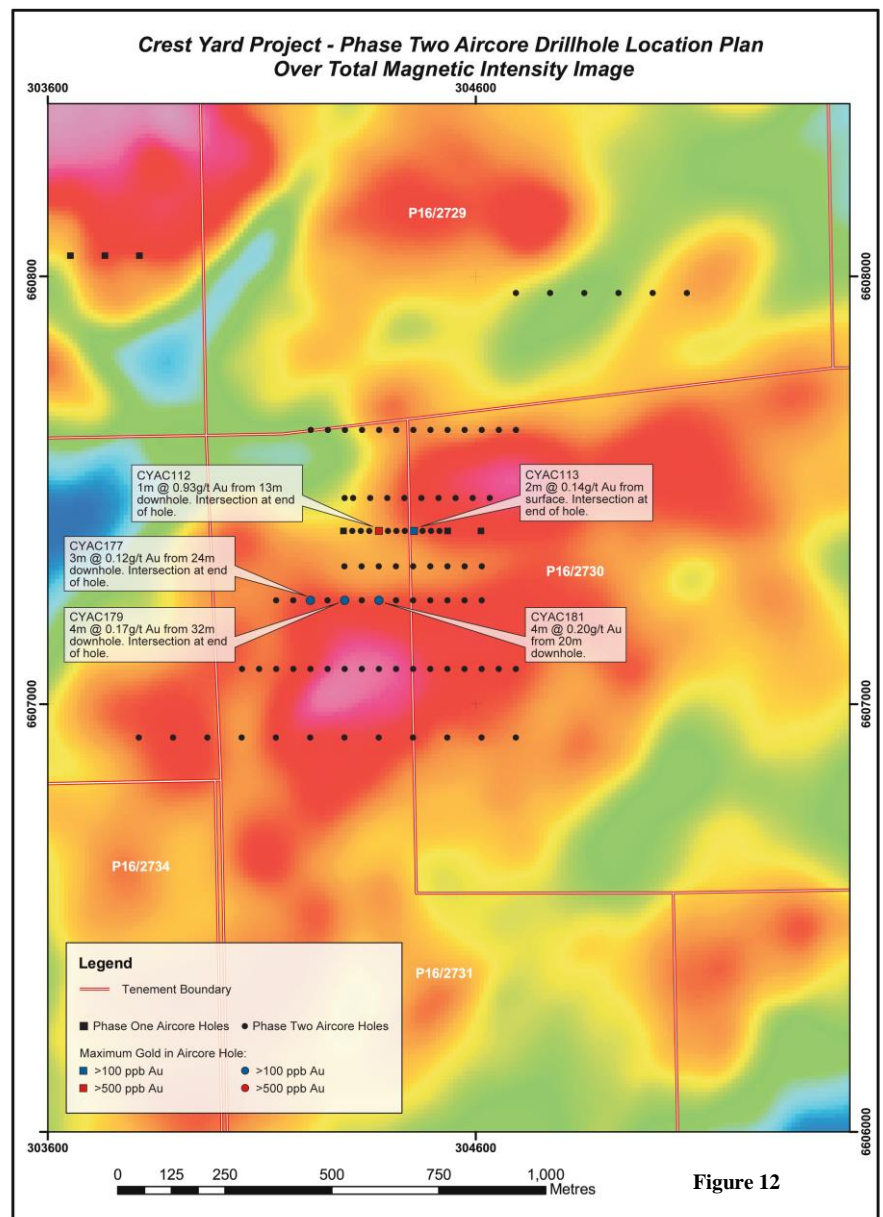
During the reporting period a shallow phase two aircore program was undertaken to test for lateral extensions to the bedrock gold mineralisation defined in the phase one aircore drilling program.

The aircore drilling program comprised 89 holes (CYAC 128 – CYAC 216) totalling 1,006 m in the southern area of the project. The program comprised infill and extensional drilling to test a series of magnetic anomalies and structural breaks that are evident in the aeromagnetic dataset (Figure 12). These magnetic anomalies and structural breaks may represent alteration and structures associated with primary gold mineralisation.

The phase two drilling intersected a largely residual regolith profile over variably weathered granodiorite. The weathering profile varied from approximately 2 – 30m depth. .

The drilling intersected several zones quartz veining (+/- Fe-staining, +/- sericite alteration, +/- haematite alteration).

Anomalous bedrock gold mineralisation has been returned from several drill holes.



Anomalous gold results (> 0.10g/t Au) from the phase two aircore drilling program included:

- 3m @ 0.12g/t Au from 24m in CYAC177 (intersection at bottom of hole).
- 4m @ 0.17g/t Au from 32m in CYAC179 (intersection at bottom of hole).
- 4m @ 0.20g/t Au from 20m in CYAC181.

Significant results from the aircore program are presented in the table below.

Table 1. Crest Yard Project – Phase Two Aircore Drilling Results Greater Than 0.10g/t Gold

Drill Hole	Northing	Easting	Dip	Total Depth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au	Comments
CYAC177	6607720	304200	-90	27m	24	27	3	0.12	Weathered granodiorite. Intersection at bottom of hole
CYAC179	6607720	304280	-90	36m	32	36	4	0.17	Foliated granodiorite saprock. Moderate vein quartz and haematite alteration. Intersection at bottom of hole.
CYAC181	6607720	304360	-90	26m	20	24	4	0.20	Weathered granodiorite

Datum: GDA94, Zone 51. Note: Intersections are calculated with a 0.10g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut and maximum of 2m internal dilution. Aircore samples were collected as 4m composite samples from 1m individual samples.. All samples were analysed for gold by Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services via a 50g Lead Collection Fire Assay with an AAS Finish (FA50/AA). (Detection Limit – 5ppb Au)

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.

The results of the aircore program will be interpreted with a view to refining targets for deeper drill testing in the coming quarters.

REFERENCES

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- Shumilov, T. (2008).** Diamonds in carbonatites of Fuerteventura Island, MPI-07. Alkaline and carbonatite magmatism and related ore deposits, International Geological Congress, Oslo, 2008.
- Skinner, E.M.W; Apter, D.B.; Morelli, C.; Smithson, N.K. (2004).** Kimberlites of the Man Craton, West Africa, *Lithos* 76 (2004), p. 233-259

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT- GOLD

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves on the Newfield, Newfield Extended 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 is an employee of Newfield Resources Limited.

Mr Alexander is a director and substantial shareholder of Archaean Exploration Services Pty Ltd. Archaean Exploration Services Pty Ltd holds 499,500 fully paid ordinary shares in Newfield Resources Limited. Mr Alexander is the sole director and substantial shareholder of Crest Metals Pty Ltd. Crest Metals Pty Ltd holds 750,000 fully paid ordinary shares in Newfield Resources Limited. Crest Metals Pty Ltd holds a 30% direct equity interest in the Crest Yard Gold Project tenements. Newfield Resources Limited can elect to purchase Crest Metals Pty Ltd's 30% interest in the Crest Yard Project before 30 June 2015 by issuing Crest Metals Pty Ltd 1,250,000 fully paid ordinary shares in Newfield Resources Ltd.

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.

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 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.

APPENDIX 1 – REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS - JORC (2012)

TABLE 1

NEWFIELD EXTENDED PROJECT

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – NEWFIELD EXTENDED PROJECT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEWFIELD EXTENDED PROJECT – Historical auger samples were taken at approximate 100m centres on east west orientated traverses nominally spaced 800m apart. The samples were specifically taken from the pedogenic carbonate horizon where present. The recent auger samples were taken on 100m by 100m, and locally 50m by 50m grid spacing. The samples were taken from the pedogenic carbonate horizon where present.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historical auger samples over the Newfield Extended Project were taken using a bobcat mounted auger rig with a maximum hole depth of 1.7m. The recent auger samples over the Newfield Extended Project were taken using a landcruiser mounted auger rig with a maximum hole depth of 1.0m.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery details are not specified in the historical data. Sample recovery in the recent auger program was monitored with all samples showing good recovery which ensures the representative nature of the samples.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historical auger sample material was logged by the previous explorer for regolith, colour, grain size and lithology. The recent auger sample material was logged for regolith, colour, grain size, acid reaction and lithology.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation techniques are not specified in the historical data. In the recent auger program the sample was preferentially taken from the pedogenic carbonate horizon where present, or otherwise at the bottom of hole.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historical auger samples were bagged in the field and submitted to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories (KalAssay) in Perth for wet chemical analytical determination. The samples were crushed and pulverised and assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, As, Co, Cr, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ti, Au, Pt & Pd, base metals were determined by four acid digest (AT) then finished by ICP scan techniques and Au and PGE's by Fire Assay. The recent auger samples were bagged in the field and submitted to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie and were assayed via an aqua regia digest by for low level gold (Method AR10/GF01), arsenic (Method AR10/OM), nickel (Method AR10/OM) and copper (Method AR10/OM).
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard QA/QC procedures undertaken by Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services as part of the sample analysis. No independent QA/QC undertaken.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample points were surveyed by handheld GPS with horizontal accuracy (Easting and Northing values) of +/-5m. Grid System – MGA94 Zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infill and extensional auger soil sampling, on a 100m by 100m, and locally 50m by 100m grid spacing. No sample compositing applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East west orientated traverses designed to test for north to north westerly trending structures at, or adjacent to, the granite – greenstone contact.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were securely stored in field and transported to the laboratory by an authorised company representative.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews completed.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – NEWFIELD EXTENDED PROJECT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NEWFIELD EXTENDED PROJECT, located 70 km north of Bullfinch, Western Australia comprises three granted exploration licences (E77/1394, E77/1674 and E77/1825) covering approximately 60 square kilometres immediately the north and west of the Newfield Mining Centre. Newfield Resources Limited is earning an interest in the tenements via exploration expenditure. The terms of the Newfield Extended Project Farmin Agreement are:

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>To earn an initial 51% interest in the tenements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newfield must undertake a detailed auger drilling program over the three priority target areas (minimum of 400 auger holes) within six months of execution of the agreement (and before any withdrawal), and; Newfield must undertake a minimum of 2,500m of aircore and/or RC drilling within 18 months of the execution of the agreement. Newfield may earn an additional 29% interest (taking its total interest to 80%) by: Undertaking an additional 2,500m of aircore and/or RC drilling or an additional \$200,000 of exploration expenditure within 30 months of the execution of the agreement. If Newfield earns 80% interest then the parties will enter an 80%/20% contributing joint venture. Newfield has the option, at its election, to acquire the remaining 20% interest in the tenements by the payment of \$200,000 within 24 months of the execution of the agreement. There is no Native Title Claim registered in respect of the project tenure. Accordingly, there is no requirement for a Regional Standard Heritage Agreement to be signed. At time of writing, the tenements have expiry dates ranging between 08/02/2015 and 25/02/2018.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent historical exploration (2010 – 2012) has been undertaken by Western Areas Ltd as part of a nickel exploration program. This exploration included geological mapping, aeromagnetic survey and interpretation and auger sampling. A limited program of soil sampling and localised aircore drilling was completed by LionOre Australia (Nickel) Ltd in the period 2004 -2006. Wide spaced soil sampling and localised RAB drilling was undertaken in the early to mid 1990s by Sons of Gwalia Ltd- Burmine Operations Pty Ltd.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target is shear hosted gold mineralisation associated with the western granite-greenstone contact of the Southern Cross – Bullfinch Greenstone Belt.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No length weighting has been applied due to the nature of the sampling technique. No top-cuts have been applied. No metal equivalent values were reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling technique used defines a near surface geochemical expression. No information is attainable relating to the geometry of any mineralisation based on these results.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate summary diagrams with Scale and MGA 94 coordinates are included in the accompanying report above.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams show all of the auger sample points taken.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A detailed aeromagnetic survey flown by a previous explorer has been used to interpret relative positions of prospective structures in relation to defined gold anomalism in the auger sampling.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the results of the auger sampling a first pass aircore program will be planned to further test the target areas. Target areas for future and follow-up exploration are shown on diagram(s) included in the accompanying report above.

APPENDIX 2 – REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS - JORC (2012)

TABLE 1

CREST YARD GOLD PROJECT

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA – CREST YARD GOLD PROJECT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CREST YARD PROJECT - No geochemistry samples collected.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drilling completed by Raglan Drilling. Achieved hole diameter size of 104mm (4 1/4 inch).
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery size and sample condition (dry, wet, moist) recorded. Drilling with care (eg. clearing hole at start of rod, regular cyclone cleaning) if water encountered to reduce incidence of wet samples. Insufficient sample population to determine whether relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging carried by inspection of washed cuttings at time of drilling with end-of-hole (EOH) samples and any unusual lithologies collected in plastic chip trays for future reference.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No core drilling Composite samples of 1 -4m were collected by PVC spear in pre-numbered calico bags. Sample weight 2.5 - 3 kg. Wet samples bagged separately in plastic bags prior to placing in plastic and/or polyweave bags for despatch to assay laboratory. Scoop used for wet sample collection. All samples are pulverised utilising Essa LM1, LM2 or LM5 grinding mills determined by the size of the sample. Samples are dried (nominal 110 degrees C), crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. Field duplicates collected as part of QA/QC

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		process which also involved the use of three STANDARD samples and one BLANK sample (supplied by Geostats Pty Ltd, Perth)
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were collected for gold analysis work completed at Intertek Genalysis, Perth. Following the Sample Preparation outlined in the previous section above, all samples were analysed for gold by Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services via a 50g Lead Collection Fire Assay with an AAS Finish (FA50/AA). (Detection Limit – 5ppb Au). Samples over 0.20g/t were resampled as one metre intervals and were re-assayed using the same technique. Gold intercepts are calculated with a 0.10g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut and maximum of 2m internal dilution. Quality control process and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QA/QC procedures include certified Standard Sample(s), a Blank sample and a field duplicate submitted to the Assay Laboratory with the field samples as described above. The Ratio of Standards/ Blanks/Duplicates in the soil sampling program is 1 in approximately every 25 field samples. Internal laboratory standards are completed as a matter of course. Sample data was captured in the field and data entry completed in the Company's Perth office. Sample data was then loaded into the Company's database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill collars were surveyed by handheld Garmin 60 GPS with horizontal accuracy (Easting and Northing values) of +-5m. Grid System – MGA94 Zone 51. Topographic elevation using published GSWA geological maps and hand held GPS with Z range +-15m suitable for relatively flat terrain.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were 40m -80m spaced along east-west drill traverses to follow-up surface gold geochemistry anomalies and anomalous phase one aircore holes . Traverses were spaced between 80m and 160m apart. Aircore drill samples composite range 1-4m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East-west drill traverses considered effective to intersect interpreted north to north northwest and north northeast striking interpreted structures within the Dunnsville Granodiorite.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples collected from the field delivered by field team direct to drop off point in Kalgoorlie for despatch to Perth.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews completed on this batch of samples.

Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS – CREST YARD GOLD PROJECT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CREST YARD GOLD PROJECT, comprises 14 prospecting licences (P16/2722 – 2731, P16/2733 – 2736) covering approximately 24km² and is located approximately 60km northwest of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. The tenements are held 70% by Newfield Resources Limited. Crest Metals Pty Ltd holds a 30% direct equity interest in the Crest Yard Gold Project. Newfield Resources Limited can elect to purchase Crest Metals Pty Ltd's 30% interest in the Crest Yard Project before 30 June 2014 by issuing Crest Metals Pty Ltd 1,250,000 fully paid ordinary shares in Newfield Resources Ltd. There is no Native Title Claim registered in respect of the project tenure. Accordingly, there is no requirement for a Regional Standard Heritage Agreement to be signed. The tenements have an expiry date of 14/12/2015.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to 1996 historical exploration over the Crest Yard Gold Project was very limited and unsystematic. The discovery of the Golden Cities-Federal Gold deposits in the Kanowna – Scotia Granodiorite, north of Kalgoorlie in 1996 provided the impetus for Centaur Mining and Exploration Ltd (“Centaur”) to apply for the ground now covered by the Crest Yard Gold Project. Exploration completed by Centaur Mining and Exploration Ltd (“Centaur”) on the project area comprised mapping, aeromagnetic interpretation and wide spaced auger drilling. The auger drilling program successfully outlined a 2.5 km long northwest-trending greater than 50ppb gold anomaly in the central area of the Crest Yard Gold Project. The overall anomalous (>10ppb Au) zone extends for in excess of 6km within Crest Metals ground. The width of the anomaly varies from 250m to 1km.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target is shear hosted and structurally controlled gold mineralisation associated with northwesterly and north-northeasterly trending structures within the Dunnsville and Doyle Dam Granodiorite intrusions.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the second phase of drilling completed by Newfield Resources Limited. Collar information for the first phase drill holes are included in NWF ASX Announcement dated 23/4/2013.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercepts are reported as down-hole length (whole metres in the case of Aircore) and average gold intercept are calculated with a 0.10g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut and maximum of 2m internal dilution. No metal equivalent values or formulas used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results are based on whole down-hole metres.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate summary diagram with Scale and MGA 94 coordinates shown is included in the accompanying report above.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All gold >100 ppb results and location of all aircore holes drilled are shown on the diagram in the accompanying report above.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A recent auger sampling program (NWF ASX Release 17/10/2012) has assisted the recent aircore drill targeting.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A program of deeper drilling is proposed to test the depth extent of the gold mineralisation intersected to date.

APPENDIX 3 – REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS - JORC (2012)

TABLE 1

Allotropes Diamond's Alluvial Diamond Project -Sierra Leone.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – no sampling methodologies employed.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – no drilling methodologies employed as all reconnaissance activity to date has been conducted via mechanical and/or manual excavation of pits.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling methodologies employed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 700 gravel test-pits completed (various dimensions). All lithologically logged to capture overburden and gravel thickness, depth to bedrock, footwall contacts (sharp, gradual) and footwall lithology and character (weathered, fresh). Many pits were photographically recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 kg of gravel collected to process for heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) and kimberlite indicator minerals

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotrope Diamonds Commentary
sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>(KIM). All samples collected were <i>in situ</i> material. All samples were cleaned to bedrock i.e. the rationale being that much of the HMC occupies this interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples are transported and processed with minimum handling to ensure sample integrity and minimise loss of ore material. • Sub-sampling techniques involved reducing (washing) the gravel material to a concentrate residue. • HMC content recorded in terms of high-medium-low concentrations and mineral type.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery of HMC completed under appropriate guidelines for QA/QC purposes.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No independent verification of the sampling process was undertaken. • No adjustments to sampling data have been made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotrope Diamonds Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample sites selected in the field via hand-held Garmin GPS with a nominal (horizontal) accuracy of 5m at both the JOMU-MAINA-TONGIE alluvial project and at the SUMBUYA alluvial project (Makombo and Lake Gambia Targets). • In-pit measurements recorded with tape measures/ranging rods. • The grid system utilised is WGS84, UTM Zone 29N. • Planned waypoint transferred to ExpertGPS, GlobalMapper and ArcGIS programs. DTM data utilised is the NASA Africa SRTM (90m cell). A DEM collected from a legacy aeromagnetic survey (100m line spacing; 55m vertical height) is also available for topographic control purposes.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 900 gravel test-pits planned at the JOMU-MAINA-TONGIE Alluvial Project (c.630 completed with 165m centres) • 705 gravel test-pits planned at the SUMBUYA ALLUVIAL PROJECT (c.217 completed with 250m centres). • Pit spacing well within parameters for establishing geological continuity within an alluvial environment. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample orientation/bias is across strike of the regional footwall fabric and the alluvial gravel trends in order to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
to geological structure	<p><i>structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	assess distribution of alluvial facies types and establish facies boundaries between homogenous domains.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no diamonds recovered.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration licences (ELs) are 100% owned by Allotropes. In the ownership structure, there is no equity participation (free-carry or otherwise) with the Sierra Leone government other than a 6.5% royalty levied for precious stones (15% for specials valued over US\$0.5M per stone) as well as an export tax that is applied to all diamonds sent out of the country. The EL is issued initially for a 4 year period, and 2 subsequent renewals are permitted – the second renewal being for a 3 year period and the last being for a 2 year period, for a total of 9 years. There is no requirement at this stage for Allotropes to reduce their licence size. The EL tenure and planned work program for the forthcoming year is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sierra Leone Diamond Company (SLDC, now rebadged as African Minerals) conducted an extensive umbrella, multi-commodity and diamond exploration program, comprising an airborne magnetic survey for kimberlites (28 000 km²), a ground-based reconnaissance stream sediment sampling (RSS) and bulk-sample pitting program over their alluvial deposits, over approximately 40 000km² of the country. Artisinal miners have also exploited significant diamondiferous swamps and river gravels in the ELs over the years – however, these activities have not formally been documented or their depletions recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dominant diamondiferous alluvial facies types identified are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modern River deposits; Swamps and Flats; Alluvial (fluvial) terraces (Low and High Terraces of the ancestral river located in proximity to the Modern river); Surface residual deposits (remnant regolith landforms) comprising colluvial/eluvial aprons (laterites) over, and adjacent to, interpreted kimberlite geophysical anomalies are considered the principal alluvial (host) gravel horizon. Primary diamond ore bodies - geophysical anomalies/models indicate pipe and blows and lozenge-shape en-echelon kimberlite dyke swarms (considered of Jurassic (c.145Ma) age as per the known kimberlite occurrences.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling has been conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	<p>drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No weighting, averaging or grade truncation methods have been utilised. • No metal equivalent values have been considered. • Isopach models have occasionally utilised kriging to mitigate skewed data, due to the inherent ‘nugget effect’ in alluvial diamond deposits.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results, where quoted, are from surface pits, excavated to bedrock. • The pervasive single storey (multi-storey in some of the fluvial deposits associated with the Modern river) basal gravels present over the EL represent the preferred target horizon for diamond mineralisation.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and plans have been complied. Historic and 3rd party maps are also available from government sources (e.g. Sierra Leone National Minerals Agency ([NMA])).
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any results reported encompass both low and high grade (i.e. actual) values and no compositing has taken place. • The base-data has not been capped to reduce the ‘nugget-effect’ inherent in many diamond alluvial deposits. The modelling of these data however, has incorporated Kriging, a type of regression analysis, designed to reduce and smooth the effect of skewed (‘nuggety’) data.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other substantive exploration data is available. Legacy data obtained from the National Minerals Agency (NMA) compiled by previous operators SLDC has been acquired – this includes but is not limited, to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reconnaissance resolution airborne magnetic data (100m line spacing; 55m flight height; 20m grid spacing) ○ Exploration bulk localities and sample grades ○ Maps of potential resource areas ○ Drilling and sampling programs
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future exploration work will be aimed at establishing the repeatability of historic diamond grades and further

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	<p><i>depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>identifying the mode and occurrence (distribution and geographic locality) of diamondiferous gravels within the EL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further bulk sample sites will be identified on the basis of the gravel distribution of additional facies types with the tenements and evaluating the mineral content of these gravels in a systematic, geo-statistically representative manner. This work is an iterative process and scalable and the method planned is one that can be adapted and applied over each newly identified potential resource area.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</i> <i>Data validation procedures used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No code-compliant Mineral Resource estimation has been attempted, or mineral resource inventory reported. All work has been conducted at a reconnaissance level of confidence only. Any reference to resource parameters reported are indicative data only. A JORC compliant maiden resource is yet to be issued.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i> <i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site visits have been undertaken on a regular basis to monitor exploration activities.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i> <i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i> <i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</i> <i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i> <i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i> <i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i> <i>In the case of block model interpolation,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	<p><i>the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available. 	
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken No mining methods or mine plans have been reported or submitted
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal resource estimation has been undertaken

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No attempt at a code compliant Mineral Reserve has been reported as the data is at a reconnaissance level.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment on any site visits undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	<p>by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. 	undertaken
Study status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling. The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). The mining dilution factors used. The mining recovery factors used. Any minimum mining widths used. The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. The methodology used to estimate operating costs. Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. The source of exchange rates used in the study. Derivation of transportation charges. The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Revenue factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Market assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any identified material naturally occurring risks. The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent. 	
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Audits reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken

Section 5 Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

(Criteria listed in other relevant sections also apply to this section. Additional guidelines are available in the 'Guidelines for the Reporting of Diamond Exploration Results' issued by the

Diamond Exploration Best Practices Committee established by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
Indicator minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports of indicator minerals, such as chemically/physically distinctive garnet, ilmenite, chrome spinel and chrome diopside, should be prepared by a suitably qualified laboratory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kimberlite Indicator Minerals (KIMs) have been reported. KIMs predominantly comprise kimberlitic ilmenites and chromites, with kimberlitic magnesian (picro-) ilmenite dominating the recoveries (90%). KIMs recovered at + and -2mm sieve in the field. KIMs stored at site for eventual laboratory analysis in Perth, W.A.
Source of diamonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of the form, shape, size and colour of the diamonds and the nature of the source of diamonds (primary or secondary) including the rock type and geological environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ELs contains a portion of the medial reach of the diamondiferous Sewa River. The diamonds contained in secondary or alluvial deposits adjacent and inland of, the Sewa River banks, are long thought to be derived from the weathering and erosion of primary ore bodies in its catchment area to the north, which straddles the known primary or kimberlite occurrences in the Kono District (Koidu and Tongo pipe and dykes clusters of Jurassic age [c.143-146 Ma]). Mass balance problems (c.50M carats recovered to date in the alluvials), coupled with anomalously large average stone sizes than at the supposed source, seem to refute this theory and point to a more localised source for the Sewa alluvial diamonds. Widespread colluvial/eluvial deposits derived from down-wasted (Late-Cretaceous?) primary kimberlite sources appear to be the main secondary (i.e. alluvial) host. Distribution of gravels by hill-slope and sheetwash processes probably account for the extensive laterally developed surface residual gravels, comprised predominantly of a locally derived lateritic clast assemblage. Inherited fluvial clasts (high-rounding; high-sphericity) are uncommon, except where alluvials are proximal to the Modern river or form palaeo deposits relating the ancestral river. An endorheic component seems apparent for many of these diamondiferous drainages, thereby promoting the view that the diamonds are sourced locally or from near-source deposits.
Sample collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of sample, whether outcrop, boulders, drill core, reverse circulation drill cuttings, gravel, stream sediment or soil, and purpose (eg large diameter drilling to establish stones per unit of volume or bulk samples to establish stone size distribution). Sample size, distribution and representivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk-samples have been stockpiled for treatment through 40 tph (ROM) DMS plant
Sample treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of facility, treatment rate, and accreditation. Sample size reduction. Bottom screen size, top screen size and re-crush. Processes (dense media separation, grease, X-ray, hand-sorting, etc). Process efficiency, tailings auditing and granulometry. Laboratory used, type of process for micro diamonds and accreditation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No bulk-samples have been processed.
Carat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One fifth (0.2) of a gram (often defined as a metric carat or MC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported as carats.
Sample grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample grade in this section of Table 1 is used in the context of carats per units of mass, area or volume. The sample grade above the specified lower cut-off sieve size should be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample grades are reported as carats per hundred tons or cpht. The use of carats per ton (cpt) are used where the grade permits i.e. the mineral tenor is high enough to warrant it.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	<p><i>reported as carats per dry metric tonne and/or carats per 100 dry metric tonnes. For alluvial deposits, sample grades quoted in carats per square metre or carats per cubic metre are acceptable if accompanied by a volume to weight basis for calculation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In addition to general requirements to assess volume and density there is a need to relate stone frequency (stones per cubic metre or tonne) to stone size (carats per stone) to derive sample grade (carats per tonne).</i> 	
Reporting of Exploration Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Complete set of sieve data using a standard progression of sieve sizes per facies. Bulk sampling results, global sample grade per facies. Spatial structure analysis and grade distribution. Stone size and number distribution. Sample head feed and tailings particle granulometry.</i> <i>Sample density determination.</i> <i>Per cent concentrate and undersize per sample.</i> <i>Sample grade with change in bottom cut-off screen size.</i> <i>Adjustments made to size distribution for sample plant performance and performance on a commercial scale.</i> <i>If appropriate or employed, geostatistical techniques applied to model stone size, distribution or frequency from size distribution of exploration diamond samples.</i> <i>The weight of diamonds may only be omitted from the report when the diamonds are considered too small to be of commercial significance. This lower cut-off size should be stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient diamond recoveries to date have warranted classification via sieve classes or the compilation of size frequency distribution (SFD) curves. An approximation of the gravel relative density at this stage of exploration has been estimated in the range 1.6 tonnes per cubic metre to 1.8 tonnes per cubic metre, where more consolidated. Bulking factors have been applied. Reporting of percent concentrate and undersize are considered irrelevant at this stage and level of reporting. Grade variations associated with changes in BSS have not been determined, but will be assessed once the DMS plant is fully commissioned. The size and frequency of sampling is considered to be geo-statistically representative for this level of reporting (low-level inferred). There has been no recovery of owner-operated diamonds to date that are of commercial significance or quantity.
Grade estimation for reporting Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Description of the sample type and the spatial arrangement of drilling or sampling designed for grade estimation.</i> <i>The sample crush size and its relationship to that achievable in a commercial treatment plant.</i> <i>Total number of diamonds greater than the specified and reported lower cut-off sieve size.</i> <i>Total weight of diamonds greater than the specified and reported lower cut-off sieve size.</i> <i>The sample grade above the specified lower cut-off sieve size.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mineral Resources or Mineral Ore Reserves are included in this report
Value estimation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Valuations should not be reported for samples of diamonds processed using total liberation method, which is commonly used for processing exploration samples.</i> <i>To the extent that such information is not deemed commercially sensitive, Public Reports should include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>diamonds quantities by appropriate screen size per facies or depth.</i> <i>details of parcel valued.</i> <i>number of stones, carats, lower size cut-off per facies or depth.</i> <i>The average \$/carat and \$/tonne value at the selected bottom cut-off should be reported in US Dollars. The value per</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No carat value estimates for the diamonds, or diamond footprinting determinations (e.g. diamond types, quality, size frequency distribution [SFD]) that are repeatable in nature, have been included in this report. Historic reports that refer to the commercial disposal of diamonds from the Sewa River, outlining \$/carat, average stone size and quality are available in the public domain.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Allotropes Diamonds Commentary
	<p><i>carat is of critical importance in demonstrating project value.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The basis for the price (eg dealer buying price, dealer selling price, etc).</i> • <i>An assessment of diamond breakage.</i> 	
Security and integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accredited process audit.</i> • <i>Whether samples were sealed after excavation.</i> • <i>Valuer location, escort, delivery, cleaning losses, reconciliation with recorded sample carats and number of stones.</i> • <i>Core samples washed prior to treatment for micro diamonds.</i> • <i>Audit samples treated at alternative facility.</i> • <i>Results of tailings checks.</i> • <i>Recovery of tracer monitors used in sampling and treatment.</i> • <i>Geophysical (logged) density and particle density.</i> • <i>Cross validation of sample weights, wet and dry, with hole volume and density, moisture factor.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no formal reserve estimation has been undertaken
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In addition to general requirements to assess volume and density there is a need to relate stone frequency (stones per cubic metre or tonne) to stone size (carats per stone) to derive grade (carats per tonne). The elements of uncertainty in these estimates should be considered, and classification developed accordingly.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To date, there has been insufficient recovery of diamonds by Newfield to assess stone frequency, size or continuity of grades over the ELs area at any high level of confidence. • In terms of resource classification criteria, low Inferred levels of confidence would be applicable for localised areas at the level of sampling conducted to date.

Schedule of Tenements as at 31` December 2014

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%
	P77/3679	Newfield	Newfield Resources Limited	100%
Newfield Extended	E77/1394 ¹	Newfield Extended	Wheatbelt Holdings Pty Ltd	-
Crest Yard	P16/2722	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2723	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2724	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2725	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2726	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2727	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%
	P16/2733	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2734	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2735	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2736	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%

Notes in relation to the Schedule of Tenements:

1. Newfield Resources Limited has entered into a farm-in agreement with the vendors to earn up to 80% interest in these tenements.

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, 01/05/2013

Name of entity

Newfield Resources Limited

ABN

98 153 219 848

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 December 2014

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Cash flows related to operating activities		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	-
1.2	Payments for (a) exploration and evaluation	(1,443)	(2,506)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) administration and corporate overheads	(245)	(559)
1.3	Dividends received	-	-
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	8	19
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	(1)	(2)
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	(1)
1.7	Other	-	-
Net Operating Cash Flows		(1,681)	(3,049)
Cash flows related to investing activities			
1.8	Payment for purchases of: (a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	(241)	(1,224)
1.9	Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.10	Loans to other entities	-	-
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities	-	-
1.12	Other	-	-
Net investing cash flows		(241)	(1,224)
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(1,922)	(4,273)

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B**Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report**

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(1,922)	(4,273)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	-	2,305
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	(12)	(24)
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19	Other	-	-
	Net financing cash flows	(12)	2,281
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(1,934)	(1,992)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	2,378	2,413
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	84	107
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	528	528

Payments to directors of the entity, associates of the directors, related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter \$A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	(165)
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-
1.25	Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions	
	Directors' remuneration	(128)
	Professional services	(37)

Non-cash financing and investing activities

- 2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

N/A

- 2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

N/A

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

	Amount available \$A'000	Amount used \$A'000
3.1 Loan facilities	-	-
3.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

	\$A'000
4.1 Exploration and evaluation	(1,250)
4.2 Development	-
4.3 Production	-
4.4 Administration	(250)
Total	(1,500)

Subsequent to 31 December 2014, the Company received \$3,818,182 through the exercise of options.

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Cash on hand and at bank	528	1,176
5.2 Deposits at call	-	1,202
5.3 Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4 Other	-	-
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	528	2,378

Changes in interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements

	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed	Western Australia E77/1674 E77/1825 E77/2122	Farm-in Farm-in 100%	- - 100%	- - -
6.2 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	Sierra Leone EL19/2014 EL20/2014	100% 100%	- -	100% 100%

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

	Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1 Preference securities (description)	-	-		
7.2 Changes during quarter: (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions	-	-		
7.3 +Ordinary securities	154,083,335	154,083,335		
7.4 Changes during quarter: (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs	-	-		
7.5 +Convertible debt securities (description)	-	-		
7.6 Changes during quarter: (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted	-	-		
7.7 Options (description and conversion factor)	30,000,000 29,000,000 10,000,000	- - -	Exercise price \$0.25 \$0.30 \$0.30	Expiry date 15 June 2015 15 June 2016 15 June 2017
7.8 Issued during quarter	-	-		
7.9 Exercised during quarter	-	-		
7.10 Expired during quarter	-	-		
7.11 Debentures (totals only)	-	-		
7.12 Unsecured notes (totals only)	-	-		

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 5).
- 2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here:

(Company Secretary)

Date: **30 January 2015**

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 wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.
- 2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement or petroleum tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.
- 3 **Issued and quoted securities:** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.
- 4 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.
- 5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Financial Reporting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.