



June 2015 Quarterly Report

30 July 2015

Highlights

- Field programme recommenced in June at Epanko north, Cascade and Kituti prospects, Tanzania
- Infill drilling programme commenced at Epanko north with two drill rigs. 1,900m drilled to date
- Cascade prospect returning high grade outcrop results up to 20.4% TGC within extensive new zones of graphite mineralisation
- Additional \$514k raised during June Quarter, following \$3.5m capital raising in March Quarter

Black Rock Mining Limited (BKT) is pleased to present its June Quarterly report.

The Company resumed exploration activities at its Mahenge project with a large field team to deliver three outcomes:

- An infill drilling programme at Mahenge North to deliver a maiden JORC compliant resource
- Assess the graphite mineralisation recently found at its Cascade prospect and determine drilling potential
- Additional mapping and drilling at the 22km strike length Kituti prospect to determine drill targets

Early results are highly encouraging with good visual graphite intercepts from the drill programme validated with solid assay results. The discovery of substantially more graphite mineralisation at Cascade has been enhanced with high-grade assay results up to 20.4% TGC.

Discovery of new high-grade graphite outcrop along strike at Kituti continues to confirm prospectivity of the tenure. Over 1,000 drill and rock samples have been processed and submitted for assay with results recently starting to return.



Photo 1. Graphitic schist outcrop at Cascade Creek, which returned an interval of 96m@10.34% TGC.



Current Mahenge Programme delivering good results

The Company resumed fieldwork after the 2015 wet season to follow up on the maiden 2,200m drill programme completed in the previous quarter. A substantially larger field team was mobilised to infill drill at Epanko north, commence drilling at Epanko northeast and to commence detailed work at Cascade and Kituti prospects. Results to date are excellent, with new graphite mineralisation consistently being found in all explored areas.

Work is focused on infill drilling the western lode of **Epanko North** to determine its bulk tonnage graphite potential. Over 1,500m of RC and diamond was drilled in the first month of drilling. The first infill hole of this programme at Epanko north (RC17) drilled a highly encouraging 120m graphitic schist interval from 10m down-hole, returning 96m @6.51%TGG, indicating substantial widths of graphite mineralisation across this section.

Maiden drilling at the **Epanko Northeast** lode returned zones of exceptionally coarse graphite from the first few drill holes with graphite flakes up to 8mm x 8mm, despite being pulverised by the RC hammer when drilled. High grades are expected from this section. Epanko Northeast (600m east of, and parallel to Epanko North) is a narrower, higher-grade graphite structure with >10% TGC trench grades.

The **Cascade** lode is currently the most exciting prospect at Mahenge. Originally a 400m x 600m zone of graphite mineralisation when found last year, recent work doubled these dimensions. An intensive programme is nearing completion to define the surface extent and grade of this unusually wide zone. Cascade has potential to be larger in size than Epanko north.

The 22km long **Kituti** structure is being traversed, mapped and trenched in more detail to determine wider drill targets for testing. To date, this structure has not been comprehensively mapped. All recent traverses over the area have observed significant graphite intervals with sampling underway.



Photo 2. Coarse graphite flake in RC drill sample (3-4mm), hole RC15, 51-52m



Cascade Prospect grows in size with high grade assays

The Cascade zone is located 4km north of Epanko North. Mapping and sampling during June and July substantially enlarged the surface mineralised zone to 800m in width by over 1,300m of strike length. Within this mineralised footprint, three zones of north-south trending mineralisation have been interpreted, validated by trenching and basement rock sampling. Trenches 2 & 3 are new, as are the extensions to T1.

Creek outcrop samples from Trench 2 returned a wide graphite mineralised zone averaging **96m @10.34% TGC** on the western side. Trench 2 is located in the centre of the prospect. Trench 1 at the south of the prospect was recently widened from 186m (2014) to 420m across strike, revealing additional graphitic zones to the west and east. The original trench contains a zone to the east which returned **84m @ 8.34% TGC**. Trench 3 to the north is 440m wide, showing two zones of graphitic mineralisation. Sampling is being completed for trenches 2 & 3.

Outcrop and bedrock pit sampling is returning high-grade results with best samples of **20.4%, 18.7% and 17.7%** from the current programme. The 47 bedrock samples recently received averaged 8.4%TGC. Although considerable work remains, work to date demonstrates that Cascade is shaping up to host significant graphitic mineralisation.

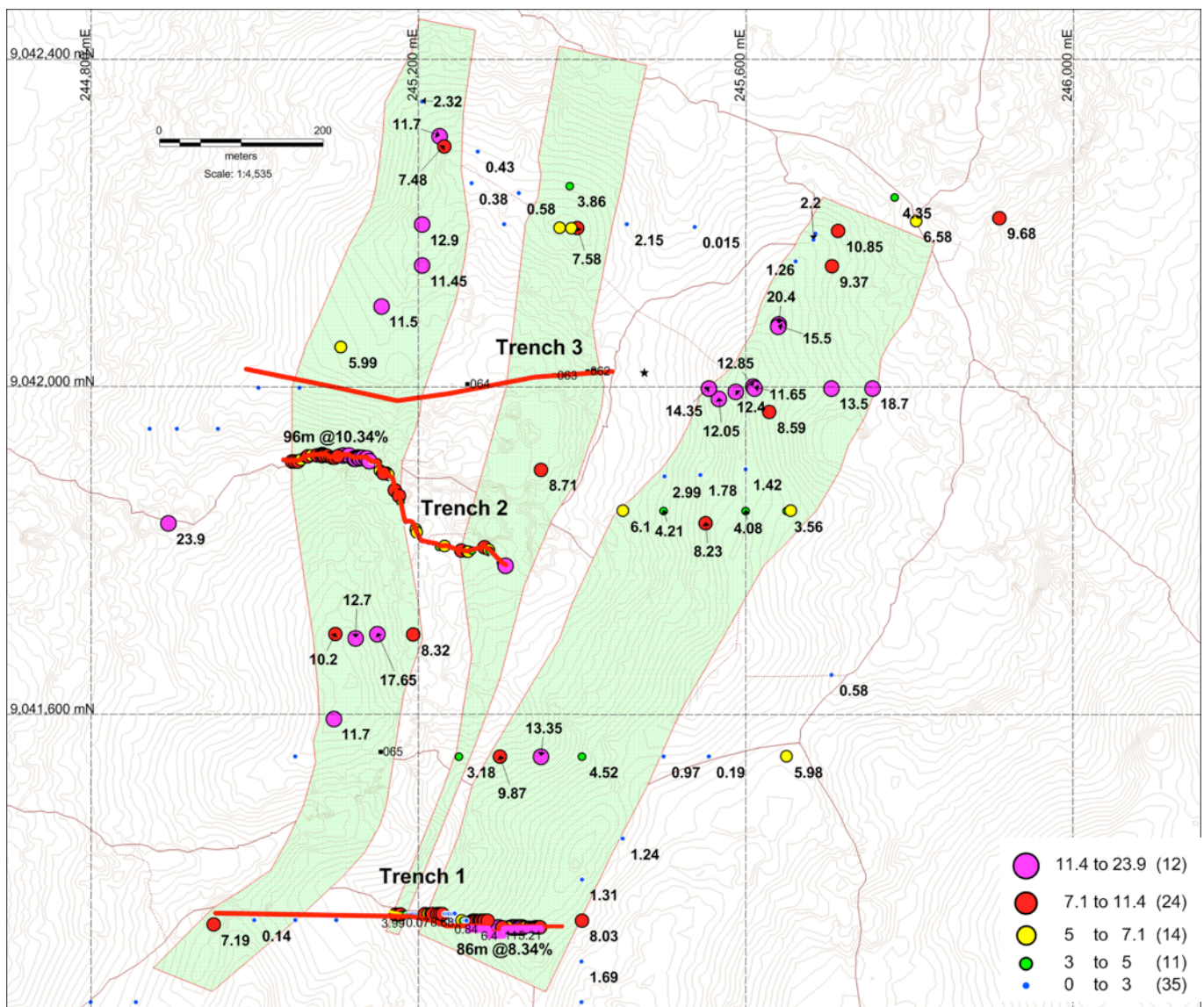


Figure 1. Plan of main Cascade area showing trenches, surface sample results as TGC% and green interpreted graphite mineralised zones.



Epanko North Drilling

The infill drill programme is designed to provide sufficient drillhole density for the calculation of a JORC compliant resource at Epanko north and to drill test the Epanko northeast structure. Approximately 1,500m of RC and diamond core drilling was completed during the quarter.

Assays received to date for the first four holes are:

<u>Hole Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Depth m</u>	<u>TGC% interval</u>
RC13	Epanko northeast	37	24m @9.04%
RC14	Epanko northeast	22	16m @12.79%
RC15	Epanko northeast	71	66m @9.38%
RC17	Epanko north	145	96m @6.51%

The drill programme will finish during August after a series of holes are completed on the western flank of the mineralised envelope. A RC twin hole has been drilled next to DD01 to compare assay results of diamond to reverse circulation drilling.



Photo 3. Diamond core from DD10, Epanko north, showing graphite flakes.



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Photo 4, above. Portion of the 230m trench extension to Cascade trench C1, showing near surface graphitic schist outcrop. Photo 5, below. RC drill rig at Epanko north



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Epanko North Drill hole and trench result plan

The following map shows Epanko north drill hole collars overlain onto surface graphite mineralisation. The pale green areas represent graphite mineralisation at surface. Trench results from the December 2014 programme are shown in grey, the early 2015 drill results are in blue and recent drill results in red. The Epanko North lode is immediately to the north and along strike of Kibaran Resources 22.8Mt Epanko graphite orebody.

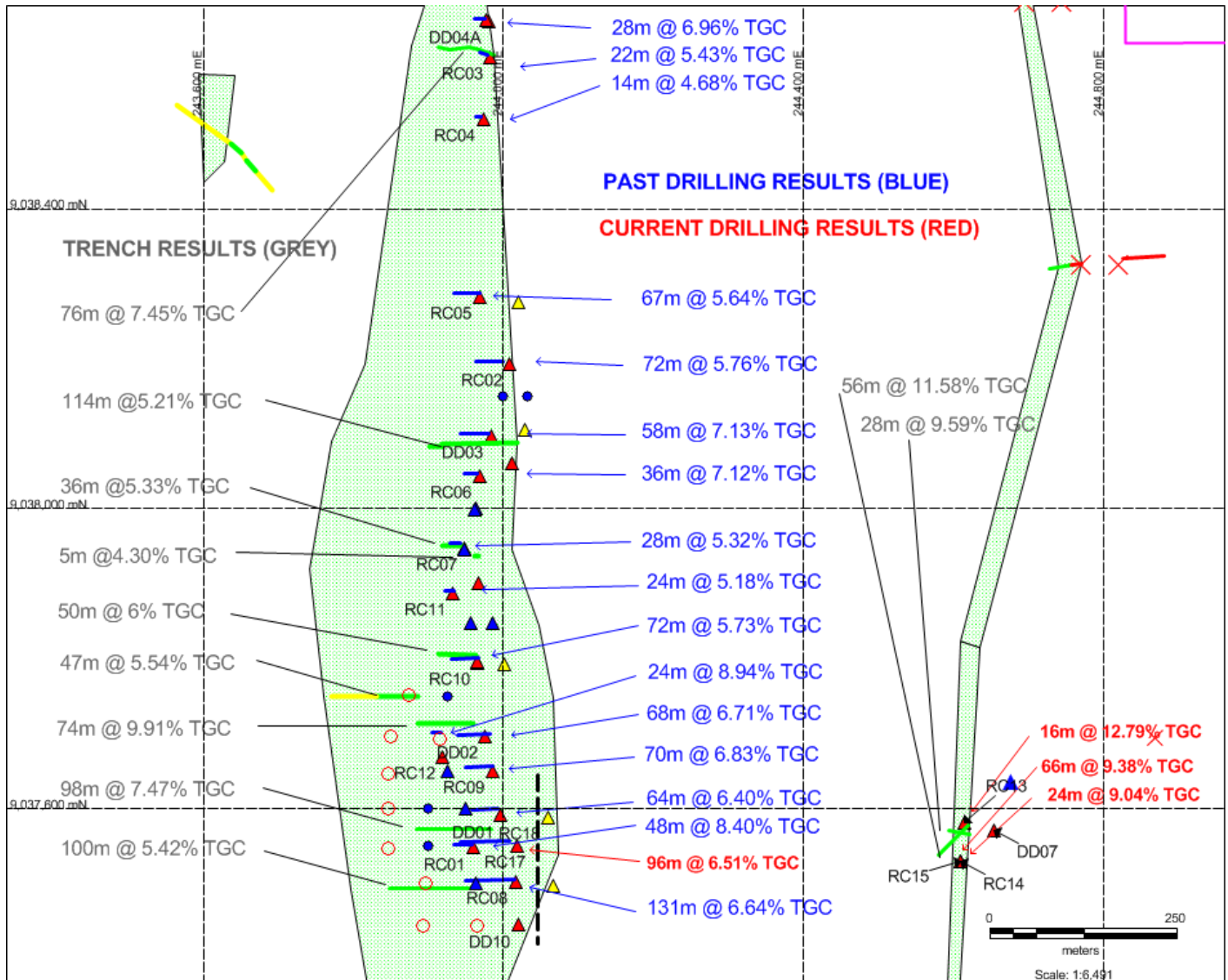


Figure 2. Plan of Epanko North showing location of trenches (2014) and drill collars (2015)

Assay results pending

Over 1,200 samples including standards, blanks and repeats have been submitted to ALS Mwanza during June and July. Samples were prepared in Tanzania and assayed in Brisbane for graphite analysis. Results are being finalised and will be returned over the next two months.



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Corporate

During the June quarter, Black Rock Mining Corporate Highlights include:

- Registered Mahenge Resources in Tanzania as a wholly owned subsidiary of BKT
- Progressed with the sale of the Ocean Hill tenement to ENB
- Shareholder meeting held on 15 May 2015 to approve a \$514,500 placement at 5 cents per share with a free 1-for-2 attaching option

Summary

“Exploration activities are progressing as planned at Mahenge, with highly encouraging assay results from drilling areas and Cascade. Drilling at Epanko north should be completed by the end of August and Cascade is demonstrating potential to be a new graphite deposit. Other crews are exploring Kituti with the objective of defining additional drill targets.” said Steven Tambanis, Managing Director.

The current exploration programme continues to both confirm and enhance the prospectivity of BKT’s Mahenge tenure, as validated by recent assay results. Epanko north is expected to deliver a JORC compliant graphite resource this year, which will achieve a significant milestone in the 12 months since starting exploration. On behalf of the Board, we wish to thank our investors for their support.

The September 2015 quarter will see:

- Completion of resource drilling at Epanko
- Continuing exploration work at Cascade with the intention of drilling several areas
- Completion of mapping and sampling at Kituti to define drill targets
- Review of other graphite prospects

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About Black Rock Mining

Black Rock Mining Limited is an Australian based company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. The Company has graphite tenements in the Mahenge region, Tanzania and is supported by a strong team of local and international specialists.

The company is building a knowledge base to become an explorer, developer and diversified holder of graphite resources.

Shareholder value will be added by:

- *identifying and securing graphite projects with economic potential focussing on ground that can be commercialised quickly by converting into JORC compliant resources; and*
- *taking these resources into production*

Our focus is on establishing a JORC resource at Epanko North, Mahenge, whilst further exploring and drilling the Kituti, Cascade and Ndololo prospects.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Steven Tambanis, who is a member of the AusIMM. He is a full time employee of Black Rock Mining Limited. Steven Tambanis 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 2004 and 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Steven Tambanis consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. The drill, trench, outcrop and pit sample exploration results included in this announcement have previously been released to the ASX with the most recent announcement made on 28 July 2015.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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"> Rock chip samples taken from outcrop or from surface float thought to be derived from shallow buried cover within 15m radius Pit samples are excavated to in-situ basement rock where possible. If the pit did not reach basement and sampled cover/float/scree, then this is noted in the sample log. Trench samples were taken in 1-3m intervals along the floor of the trench Trenches range in depth from 1.0m to 2.5 with an average depth of 1.8m. Trenches have an average width of 1m Surface rockchip and trench samples range between 0.5kg and 2.5kg in weight The Company has taken all care to ensure no material containing additional carbon has contaminated the samples All samples are individually labeled and logged Drill sampling consisted of quarter core sampling of diamond core on a 2m sample interval. RC samples were riffle split on an individual 1m interval then composited as two x 1m samples per sample submitted to the laboratory.
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"> Both diamond core (HQ double tube) and reverse circulation (5" face sampling) drilling methods have been used
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"> Drill sample recoveries have been measured for all holes and found to be good
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. Drill logging of diamond core and RC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface rockchip samples were described in basic terms – lithology, degree of weathering, flake size and an estimate of grade Trench rockchip samples were described in basic terms – lithology, degree of weathering, flake size and an estimate of grade in 1m intervals All drill holes have been comprehensively logged for lithology, mineralisation, recoveries, orientation, structure and RQD (core). All drill holes have been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		photographed. Sawn diamond core has been retained for a record in core trays. RC chips stored in both chip trays and 1-3kg individual metre samples as a record.
<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"> • The surface rockchip samples have not undergone any field splitting or composition • Trench samples were taken in 1m intervals with sampling techniques used to ensure representivity of the target rocktype. • No splitting or compositing of the trench samples was undertaken • Diamond core samples were halved with one half then quartered. A quarter core sample was taken for laboratory analysis. The remaining quarter core sample is retained for a record and a half core sample retained for metallurgical testwork. • RC samples were collected for every down-hole metre in a separate RC bag. Each metre sample was split through a three-tier riffle splitter and a 1.5kg sample taken of each meter. Two one-metre samples, totaling 3kg in weight were composited for assay submission.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The samples were sent to Mwanza in Tanzania for preparation and pulps were then sent to Brisbane for TGC analysis for Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) C-IR18 LECO Total Carbon. • Graphitic C is determined by digesting sample in 50% HCl to evolve carbonate as CO₂. Residue is filtered, washed, dried and then roasted at 425C. The roasted residue is analysed for carbon by high temperature Leco furnace with infra red detection. Method Precision: ± 15% Reporting Limit: 0.02 - 100ppm • Some of the surface rockchip samples were analysed for Multi-elements using ME-ICP81 sodium peroxide fusion and dissolution with elements determined by ICP. • Some of the surface rockchip samples were analysed for Multi-elements using ME-MS61 for 48 elements using a HF-HNO₃-HClO₄ acid digestion, HCl leach followed by ICP-AES and ICP-MS analysis. • Some of the surface rockchip samples were analysed for Multi-elements using ME-MS81 using lithium borate fusion and ICP-MS determination for 38 elements. • All analysis has been carried out by certified laboratory – ALSchemex. TGC is the most appropriate method to analyse for graphitic carbon and it is total analysis. ALSchemex inserted its own standards and blanks and completed its own QAQC for each batch of samples • BKT inserted certified standard material at a rate of 5%. BKT inserted a field duplicate at a rate of 5% • BKT is satisfied the TGC results are accurate and precise
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data has been manually updated into a master spreadsheet which is considered to be appropriate for this early stage in the exploration program

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	
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"> A handheld GPS was used to identify the positions of the pits in the field The handheld GPS has an accuracy of +/- 5m The datum is used is ARC 1960 UTM zone 37
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"> The trenches were excavated from the general lode of graphite mineralization outlined by first pass mapping at Cascade No sample compositing has been applied. The project is considered too early stage for Resource Estimation
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"> Trenches were designed to sample across a section of the known strike of the mineralization where the cover was not too deep Trench samples was undertaken in general in a direction across the strike of the graphite schist apart from TREPM01 which was sub-parallel to the strike of the schist The representivity of the surface rock chip samples cannot be assessed given the lack of continuous outcrop in these areas. These samples are only indicative results of the local geology and no claim to the volume or extent of this sample material is made Additional sampling and mapping is required to fully understand the mineralization and its grades in relation to controlling structures
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rockchip and trench samples were taken under the supervision of an experienced geologist employed as a consultant to BKT The samples were transferred under BKT supervision from site to the local town of Mahenge The samples were then transported from Mahenge to Dar es Salaam and then transported to Mwanza where they were inspected and then delivered directly to ALSChemex process facility. Chain of custody protocols were observed to ensure the samples were not tampered with post sampling and until delivery to the laboratory for preparation and analysis Transport of the pulps from Tanzania to Australia was under the supervision of ALSChemex
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"> Trenching and drilling information collected by BKT has been evaluated for sampling techniques, appropriateness of methods and data accuracy by an external geological consultant.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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 rock chip and trench sampling was undertaken on granted license PL 7802/2012 It has an area of 293km² The license is 100% owned by BKT Subsistent landowners of the affected villages were supportive of the recently completed sampling and exploration program.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some previous explorers completed some limited RC drilling and rockchip sampling but the original data has not been located apart from what has been announced via ASX release by Kibaran Resources during 2011 and 2013
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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"> All drill hole information has been retained and compiled into a drilling database. At this early stage of exploration only the assay data has been released together with hole length, a plan locality map of drill holes and down hole intervals.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<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 data aggregation methods have been carried out on the data.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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"> Due to the potentially large strike length of the mineralization the trench sampling program has been selective and trench sampling has only assessed the local grade distribution of the graphitic zones from surface to shallow depths (<2.5m). The trenches were located between 500 and 1000m along strike depending on the thickness of the surface cover Further additional widespread surface sampling, mapping and drilling is required to understand the geometry of the graphite mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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"> Figures show plan location of trenches and drill holes, appropriately scaled and referenced.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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"> All surface and trench rock chip samples have been reported. All drilling results have been reported for graphite
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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"> 1 in 10 samples from the March quarter drill programme were assayed for deleterious elements using a 40 element ICP method. No deleterious elements were observed, with background levels of uranium and thorium.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further surface sampling techniques that may include pitting & trenching with mapping and drilling (diamond core and RC). An infill and extensional drill programme is planned at Epanko north. Initial metallurgical testwork – flotation and particle sizing Data compilation and analysis, target generation and ranking prior to drilling.

Appendix 5B

Mining 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

Black Rock Mining Limited	
ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
59 094 551 336	30 June 2015

Consolidated statement of cash flows

		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
Cash flows related to operating activities			
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors	0	0
1.2	Payments for (a) exploration & evaluation – graphite	(289)	(1,984)
	(b) exploration & evaluation – geothermal	0	(31)
	(c) exploration & evaluation – hydrocarbon	0	(71)
	(d) development	0	0
	(e) production	0	0
	(f) administration	(727)	(1,254)
1.3	Dividends received	0	0
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	4	81
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	0	0
1.6	Income taxes paid	0	0
1.7	Other (provide details if material) – employee entitlement for annual leave and long service leave for redundant employee	0	0
1.8	Other (provide details if material) – research and development incentive received	0	0
Net Operating Cash Flows		(1,012)	(3,259)
Cash flows related to investing activities			
1.8	Payment for purchases of: (a) prospects	0	0
	(b) equity investments	0	0
	(c) other fixed assets	0	0
1.9	Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects	0	0
	(b) equity investments	0	0
	(c) other fixed assets	0	0
1.10	Loans to other entities	0	0
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities	0	400
1.12	Other (provide details if material)	0	0
Net investing cash flows		0	400
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(1,012)	(2,859)

+ 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)	(1,012)	(2,859)
Cash flows related to financing activities			
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	515	3,653
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	0	0
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	0	1,000
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	0	0
1.18	Dividends paid	0	0
1.19	Other (share issue costs)	(39)	(138)
Net financing cash flows		476	4,515
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(536)	1,656
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	2,992	801
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	0	(1)
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	2,456	2,456

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	280
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	0
1.25	Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions	
	Director related payments relate to both Executive and Non-Executive Director fees.	

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

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	0	0
3.2 Credit standby arrangements	0	0

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

	\$A'000
4.1 Exploration and evaluation	950
4.2 Development	0
4.3 Production	0
4.4 Administration	195
Total	1,145

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	2,456	2,992
5.2 Deposits at call	0	0
5.3 Bank overdraft	0	0
5.4 Other (Funds held within Trust Account)	0	0
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	2,456	2,992

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

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			
6.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	PL 7802/2012 PL 10111/2014 PL 10426/2014 PL 10427/2014 <i>(all permits held in Tanzania)</i>	100% owned 100% owned 100% owned 100% owned Nil Nil Nil Nil	100% 100% 100% 100% Nil Nil Nil Nil

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	Nil	Nil		
7.2	Nil	Nil		
7.3	207,835,612	207,835,612		
7.4	10,290,000 600,000	10,290,000 600,000	\$0.05 \$0.05	\$514,500 \$30,000
7.5	Nil	Nil		

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

+ 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 /does not* (*delete one*) give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here: Date: 30 July 2015
(Director/Company secretary)

Print name: **Mr Gabriel Chiappini**
Director

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.

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