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## **Quarterly Report to 30 September 2015**

## **Highlights**

## Sierra Leone Diamond Project

- Bulk-sampling continues within the Golu pit in the recently granted Golu Mining Licence.
- Planning completed for a follow-up airborne magnetic survey over kimberlite targets identified across all five tenements.
- Planning for the drill testing of high priority kimberlite targets well advanced.
- Planning is at an advanced stage for a dredging program on the Sewa River

## **Australian Gold Projects**

• A Program of Works (PoW-E) has been lodged with the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) to enable the air core drilling program to be undertaken on the Newfield Extended Gold Project.

#### Corporate

- Appointment of Mr Michael Lynn as an Executive Director.
- First diamond sale by tender in Antwerp during the Quarter.

## **ASX Code: NWF**



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

ASX Release: 30 October 2015

ACN 153 219 848

#### DIRECTORS

Mr Anthony Ho (Executive Director)

Mr Joshua Letcher (Executive Director)

Mr Michael Lynn (Executive Director)

Mr Suryandy Jahja (Non-Executive Director)

## CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue: 184.08M Options on Issue: 39M



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

#### 1.1 Alluvial Exploration Activities

Newfield Resources Limited ("Newfield" or the "Company") is currently active in all five of its exploration licences covering 1002 km² of tenement holdings within the Bo, Bonthe, Moyamba and Pujehun Districts in the Southern Province of Sierra Leone (Figure 1).

The principle focus in this quarter has been directed towards defining the extent of the known and potentially diamondiferous alluvial gravel occurrences within the Company's project tenements. Physical progress (e.g. collection and transport of samples from field to plant site) has been hampered by heavy seasonal rains, whilst at the same time allowing planning for the dry season exploration activities to be completed and GIS and data management to be updated.

The Company has refined its numerous interpreted kimberlite targets in this period, to assist in the preparation for a planned airborne magnetometry survey in H1 2016.

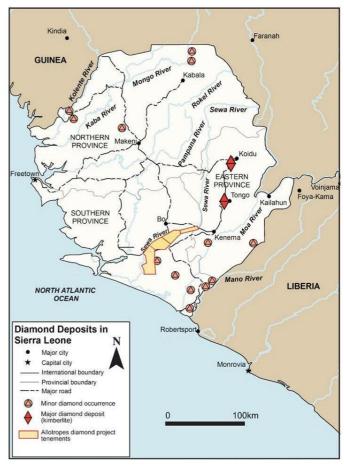


Figure 1. Status of tenement holdings, Sierra Leone.

An outline of the exploration activities follows.

#### 1.1.1 Exploration Licence - EL 15/2012: Baoma Alluvial Project

During this period, exploration activity was limited to the collection of soil samples over interpreted geophysical targets to determine their heavy mineral content (HMC) in preparation for the airborne magnetic survey. To date, samples have been recovered from 9 interpreted targets and grain counts completed in both the +2mm and -2mm fraction (Figure 2). This ground-truthing work will complement the airborne survey through the analysis of heavy mineral concentrate with the view to recovering Kimberlite Indicator Minerals (KIMs) to identify any causative bodies and to help prioritise targets for post-survey drilling.





Figure 2.a). HMC's before collection b). Field team gravitating the samples.

In addition, a further 260 in-fill samples (Figure 3) from additional high-interest targets have been collected and analysed at the Bo lab for their corundum counts. Corundum abundance, specifically water-worn corundum, is a tried and tested local indicator mineral for diamondiferous gravels, as it has a similar specific gravity to diamonds. Many palaeochannel systems that are economic have concomitantly recovered water-worn corundum in their heavy mineral suites.

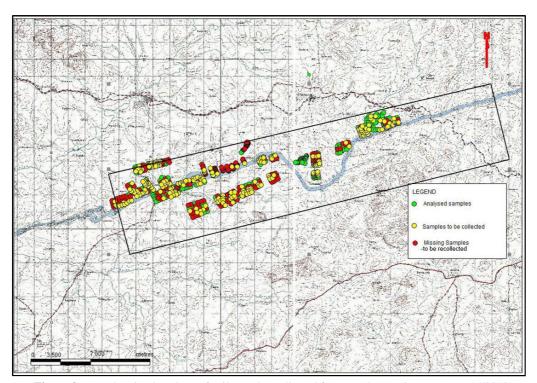


Figure 3. Map showing locations of soil samples collected for corundum grain counts-EL 15/2012.



## 1.1.2 Exploration Licence - EL 20/2014: Jomu Alluvial Program

As with the adjoining EL 15/2012 licence, exploration activities have focused on the soil sampling ahead of the planned airborne survey. A total of 10 targets have been sampled for their heavy mineral content (cf. Fig. 2). In addition, a further 807 in-fill samples (Figure 4) from additional high-interest targets have been collected and analysed at the Bo lab for their corundum counts.

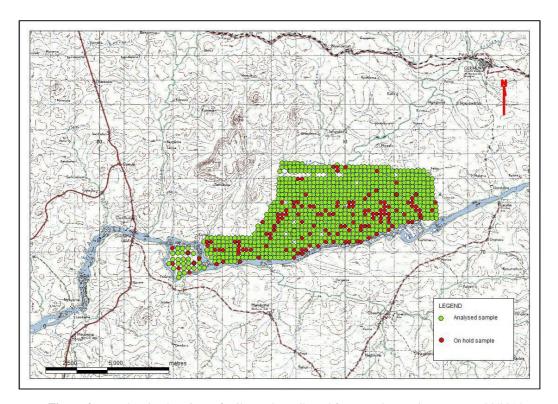
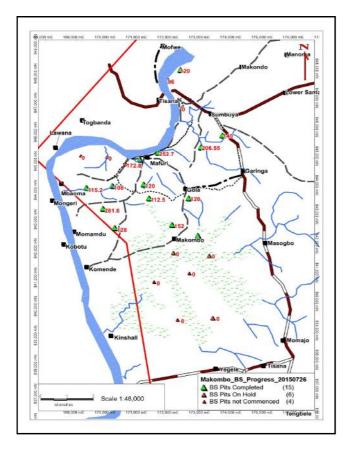


Figure 4. Map showing locations of soil samples collected for corundum grain counts-EL 20/2014.

## 1.1.3 Exploration Licence - EL 12/2014: Lake Fula and Pongola-Mokombo Alluvial Programs

Mokombo Bulk-sampling Program: A total of fifteen (15) bulk-sample pits have been excavated to date in the Mokombo Target area of EL12/2014 (Figures 5 and 6), with a total extracted volume of 2278m<sup>2</sup> amounting to c.4000 tonnes of extracted gravel awaiting transport to the Golu DMS processing plant. There has been limited capacity to transport samples as the access roads are near impassable during the height of the wet season (May to November). Nevertheless, an estimated 380 tonnes of material has been transported to date (e.g. bulk-sample MAPS009) and as the roads dry out and maintenance work is completed, the remaining material will be relocated to the processing facility. In all instances, a strict chain of custody has been maintained for all the bulk-samples, from field to plant site.





**Figure 5.** Showing bulk-sampling progress at the Mokombo and Pongolo Project localities. The exploration camp is located at Sumbuya.



**Figure 6.** Mokombo Bulk-sampling Program, showing reducing, low-terrace swamp environment.

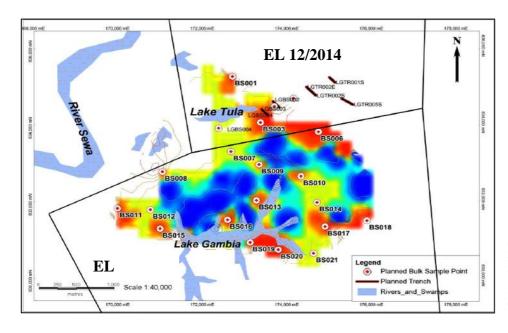
## 1.1.4 Exploration Licence - EL 11/2014: Yawei Flat (Malen River) and Lake Gambia Alluvial Program.

Yawei Flat: The 8m x 8m dimension bulk sample pit located on the Yawei Flat has been suspended and will recommence following the end of the wet season.

## Lake Gambia:

To date, 300 pits and c.445m of trenching has been completed over the Lake Gambia Target. The field teams have also completed the identification of heavy mineral concentrates (HMC) in over 80% of the pits. These results, along with geological logs, have been utilised in the selection of priority bulk-sample localities. To date, twenty-one (21) bulk sample pits (c.15m x 15m dimension) and five (5) trenches have been planned (Figure 7). Any potential alluvial resource here is very much intact, with only sporadic artisanal mining having occurred in the area. Exploration work in the area has been put on hold in the period under review, due to heavy rains, and will recommence at the start of the dry season.





**Figure 7.** Lake Gambia bulk-sample sites. The background image is an isopach of heavy mineral content (HMC).

#### 1.2 Golu Mining Licence

Subsequent to the end of the last quarter, the Company was granted its first small-scale mining licence (SSML) at the Golu alluvial project, located some 25km south-east of Bo (refer to ASX release 'Mining Licence Granted at Allotrope's Diamond Project', 01 July, 2015\*).

The licence is held by a Newfield local subsidiary company, Allotropes Mining Company Ltd, and covers an area of diamondiferous alluvial (fluvial facies) gravels at the Golu site within the Exploration Licence 15/2012. The gravels occupy fringing water-cut terraces and localised embayments relating to the ancestral Sewa River system.

Bulk samples of alluvial gravels undertaken by Allotropes and previous explorers on EL15/2012 have returned grades varying between 5.21 carats per hundred tonne ("cpht") and 155.89 cpht (ASX announcement dated 29 November 2013\*) and the wide variance in the grade of the bulk sampling pits is typical for alluvial diamond deposits, reflecting the nuggetty distribution of diamonds, inherent in alluvial depositional environments.

The SSML is centred on the area of the Company's more recent Golu bulk sampling program, as reported in ASX announcement dated 27 June 2014\*, which returned 32.1 carats from 74 tonnes of basal gravel for an average recovered grade of 43.51 carats per hundred tonne (cpht).

#### Ore and Overburden Geology

The Lower Terrace fluvial facies has been briefly described in the Company Update, June 2014 (NWF ASX Release 27 June, 2014\*). The target horizon comprises a thin (20cm-80cm) basal gravel unit that unconformably overlies the water-bevelled basement floor-rocks adjacent to the Modern Sewa River. The remainder of the fluvial sequence fines upwards, with a pebbly-sand overlying the basal gravels, grading into sand, silts and clays. The gravel occupies palaeo-embayments and fringing low-elevation paired terraces that rarely extend beyond 150m inland from the Modern river course.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



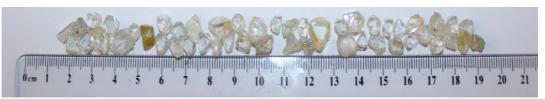
#### **Bulk-sampling Operations**

During this quarter, bulk-sampling of the Lower Terrace (cf. Figure 8) continued at a much-reduced pace due to water ingress into the workings from heavy seasonal rains and ground seepage due to proximity to a full Sewa River. A further 204 diamonds (56 carats) have been recovered during this period\*\*. (Photograph 1). Once the Sewa River water level recedes and the operational area becomes drier, mechanised bulk-sampling activities will resume their former intensity in the pre-stripped areas of the Golu pit.



Figure 8. Pre-stripping and bulk-sampling activities in the Golu pit, Baoma District. The tree-line marks the bank of the Sewa River

Photograph 1. Photograph of selected diamonds from processing of the gravels from the Golu Mining Licence.



## 1.3 Dredging Program-Sewa River

Planning has commenced with target identification, permitting applications and environmental management reporting being initiated over four of the five contiguous Allotropes tenements that straddle c.95 km of the medial to lower reaches (Coastal Plain Surface) of the Sewa River system. Large-scale dredging operations have been conducted on the Sewa River since 1962, with varying degrees of success.

## **Previous Work**

In EL 15/2012, formerly Block 11 (Yamandu) (Hall, *op. cit*), river channel recoveries have been historically high-in the order of 1.0-3.0 carats per cubic yard (72-217 cpht). There has also been intensive diving by artisanal miners over the decades, but it is safe to say that the deeper pools have remained inaccessible to all but the most innovative.

<sup>\*\*</sup>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.



In EL 20/2014, formerly Block 12 (Jomu), some spectacular grades were recovered in a deep pothole known as Bragg's Pool, in the range 8 carats/yd<sup>3</sup> (c.580 cpht). Hall (*op. cit*), states that approximately two-thirds of this deposit remains untouched due to its depth.



**Figure 9**. Sewa River morphology showing potential trap-site development for diamondiferous gravels: At left: river elbow where river abruptly changes course, scouring a pothole; centre: riffle-and-pool stepped sequence of dolerite dykes cutting across river flow; at right: scoured slot gorge to river-flat transition where turbulent hydraulic flow becomes more laminar, dropping-out high S.G. material.

#### Rationale

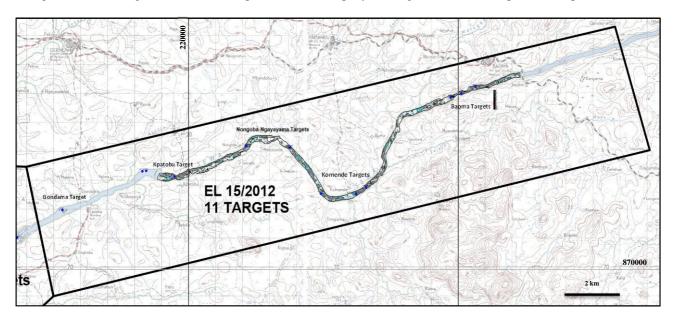
The influence of the down-stream Sewa river (and hydraulic) geometry and base-level changes, as well as footwall and geologic irregularities, combine to form potential trap-sites in the river bed that have the potential to host diamondiferous gravels. In almost all instances, the features that form will ideally contain gravel deposits that are below the level of, and protected from, turbulent flow regime, particularly at peak-discharge, and may include;

- pot-holes;
- scour pools;
- riffle and step-pool sequences and;
- knick and drop-out zones where the river flow regime is altered e.g. at exit points to slot gorges or at acute bends (elbows), and where turbulent discharge slows enough to drop-out high-specific gravity minerals (e.g. Figure 9). Rock resistance to erosion, where the Sewa crosses varied geology, also plays an influence in trap-site type and



morphology and partially determines whether the suspended load (and heavy minerals) gains more traction on a more perturbated footwall (e.g. granite), or is more transient on a smoother sedimentary footwall (e.g. sandstone).

A bathymetric survey conducted over a substantial portion of the EL 15/2012 licence by the USGS, identified numerous potholes and slots (Figure 10). In addition, a historical Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey conducted along much of the length of the Sewa, has provided the Company an insight into numerous potential trap-sites.



**Figure 10**. Sewa River morphology with overlying bathymetry survey, showing potential trap-site development for diamondiferous gravels: EL15/2012.

#### Methodology

A submersible dredge pump (Photograph 2) and related diving equipment is on site and will be commissioned once dredging permits have been approved and the relevant environmental management programs submitted.



Photograph 2. Submersible dredge pump under construction in Perth, W.A., prior to shipping to site



#### 1.4 Kimberlite Exploration Activities

A target definition and ranking exercise involving the review of all the available historical geological, geophysical and geochemical datasets for the licence area, has been completed. In addition, a consulting geophysicist, with significant experience in diamond exploration, has been engaged by the Company to reprocess and interpret this historic airborne geophysical data-set. On the basis of the target definition exercise, the Company has defined a total 183 kimberlite targets within the Allotropes Project, of which c.46 are considered to be high-priority targets.

As the legacy data is considered reconnaissance level detail, preliminary quotes have been received for a second airborne magnetic survey which will be aimed at completing high-resolution coverage over select target groupings. In this way, the Company expects this airborne survey to produce additional drill-ready high-resolution aeromagnetic kimberlite targets, as well as refine existing targets.

It is anticipated that a systematic contractor-drilling program will be initiated over high-priority targets during H2 2016.



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

During the quarter the Company 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 comprises one granted exploration licence (E77/1394), covering approximately 60 square kilometres, immediately to the north and west of the Newfield Mining Centre (Figure 11).

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 extended 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 12). 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 13). 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 continued 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.

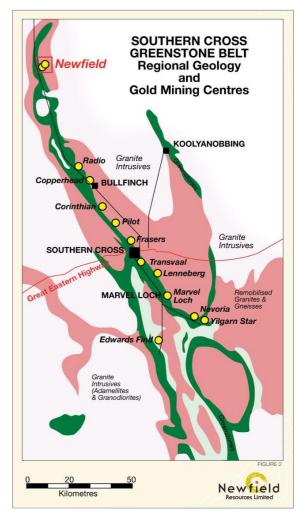


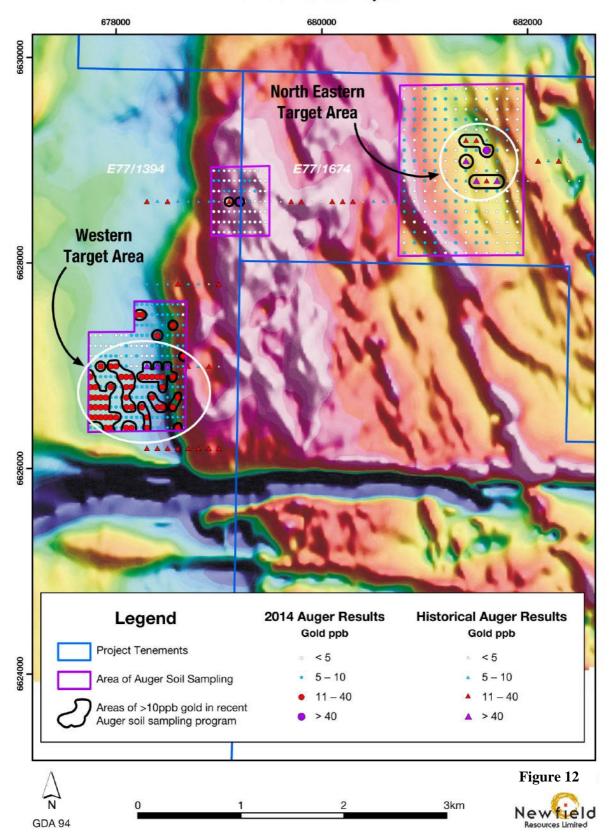
Figure 11

A Program of Works – Exploration (PoW-E) application has been lodged with the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) to enable the air core drilling program to be undertaken.

<sup>\*</sup>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.

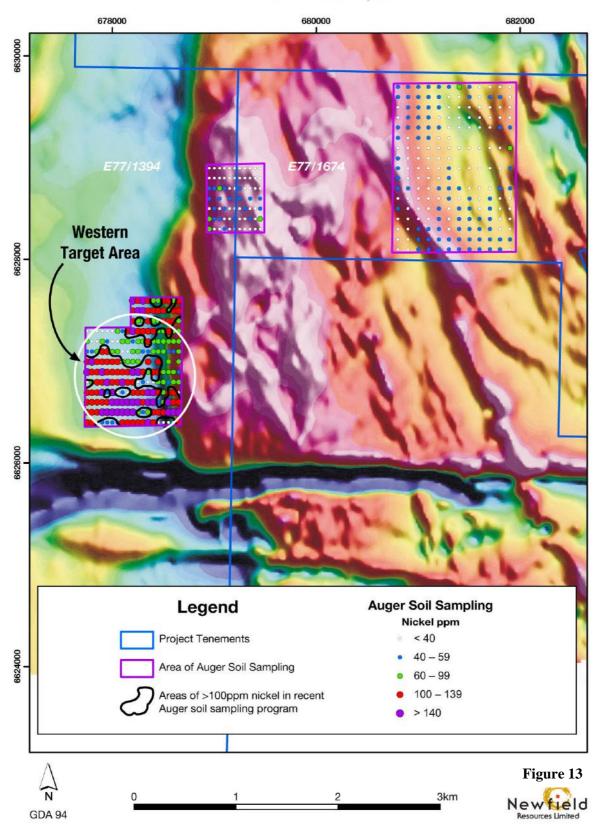


Auger Soil Sampling Program - Gold Results Over Total Magnetic Intensity Image Newfield Extended Project





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





## 3. CREST YARD GOLD PROJECT (NEWFIELD 70%)

The Crest Yard Gold Project, covers 2,455 ha, centred between the historical gold mining centres of Kintore and Dunnsville, and located approximately 60km northwest of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

Exploration undertaken by the Company on the project to date has included an aeromagnetic survey, a detailed auger geochemical program and aircore drilling programs. This work has defined several areas of bedrock gold mineralisation associated with zones quartz veining, Fe-staining, sericite alteration and haematite alteration within the previously untested Doyle Dam Granodiorite.

The recently completed phase two aircore drilling program returned several areas of anomalous bedrock gold mineralisation (greater 100ppb Au) at or near bottom of drill holes within the southern target area (NWF ASX Release 30 January, 2015\*).

The Company continues to review and interpret the results of the aircore drilling programs with a view to refining targets for deeper drill testing in the coming quarters.

<sup>\*</sup>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.



## 4. CORPORATE

#### 1. Appointment of Mr Michael Lynn as an Executive Director

During the quarter, Mike Lynn was appointed to the Board of Directors as an Executive Director. He is a diamond geologist with over 30 years' experience in the African Continent (including DRC, Tanzania, Guinea, and South Africa), as well as India, Canada and Brazil.

After his undergraduate degree in geology in the UK, Mike gained a Masters in Geology (with distinction) from Rhodes University in South Africa. He is the author and co-author of numerous technical publications related to diamond exploration. His career included 11 years of senior exploration and management roles with the De Beers Group and 12 years with Anglo American Corporation. Mike is a Fellow of the Geological Society of South Africa and a member of the Society of Economic Geologists in South Africa. He is also a member of the Committee for the South African code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (SAMREC).

## 2. First Diamond Tender Sale in Antwerp

During the quarter, Newfield completed the sale of its first diamond parcel in Antwerp, Belgium aimed primarily at achieving a transparent and effective marketing process, creating and testing the pathway for future sales. Antwerp was selected as the market for Newfield because it is recognised as the largest rough diamond market in the world with excellent systems, controls, and infrastructure and government protocol in place.

Fusion I Hennig ("Fusion"), an established participant in the diamond industry, was appointed our Tender Coordinator. Their expertise is in running a fully integrated online tender sales and marketing platform. They have corporate customers with significant diamond production on their client list as well as a substantial network of qualified tender participants.

While the sale parcel was too small to draw meaningful quantitative interpretation, a number of positive observations were gathered:

- a. Interest in the tender as a first-time production from a new mine source was high, with over 110 potential bidders viewing the parcels and 98 bids received for the 8 lots offered;
- b. The sale parcel benefits from the relatively high proportion of gem and better near-gem stones in its profile. This material is of stronger interest in a difficult market as prices are more 'visible', and therefore represent less risk, than cheaper coloured or more speculative diamonds appearing for the first time;
- c. Consistent with other diamond productions from Sierra Leone, the gem quality stones amongst this sale parcel received good prices and the aggregate average price achieved was within 2% of the aggregate reserve price set jointly by Newfield and Fusion.

The sale parcel included the following successful bids:

SIZE CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL CARATS	HIGHEST BID S/CT (US\$)	HIGHEST BID (TOTAL US\$)	NUMBER OF BIDS
3-4 carats	Gem	7.34	\$1,975.48	\$14,500.00	24
3-4 carats	Coloured Gem	8.22	\$1,495.38	\$12,292.00	12
3-10 Grns	Gem	68.86	\$476.68	\$32,824.18	8



The very small size of the sale parcel made the average price per carat highly subjected to the 'nugget' effect (where the total value of the parcel, and therefore its average price, can change significantly with the inclusion of a small number of significant stones). An important upside therefore, is that a small number of larger stones of +5 carats in size (which are historically present in the Allotropes Diamond Project) would result in a magnifying increase to the bottom-line price of the sale parcel.

Another key objective of the tender sale is to diamond footprint the parcel to produce maiden revenue and size frequency distribution (SFD) curves. This objective represents one of the important factors, for exploration and resource definition purposes, in determining the revenue of a particular diamond deposit and relates to the portion/number of stones reporting to particular size classes.

#### **REFERENCES**

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

**Ikona, C. K.** (2006). Technical Report on Alluvial Diamond Properties –EPL 1/94 & EPL 5/94, Sierra Leone, for Cream Minerals Ltd., 77pp.

#### COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT- DIAMONDS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves on the Allotropes Diamond's Sierra Leone Diamond Project, is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Hall (M.Sc. Geology Cum Laude) who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member of the Australian Geological Society, and who is an employee of Newfield Resources Limited.

Mr Hall has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Hall consents to the inclusion in this ASX release of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

#### 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.

Mr Alexander has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of the mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Alexander consents to the inclusion in this ASX Release of this information in the form and context in which it appears.



## Schedule of Tenements as at 30 September 2015

Project Tenement Number		Tenement Name	Registered Holder(s)	Newfield's Interest	
Western Australia					
Newfield	M77/0422	Newfield	Newfield Resources Limited	100%	
1 te where	M77/0846	Woongaring Hills	Newfield Resources Limited	100%	
	P77/3679	Newfield	Newfield Resources Limited	100%	
Newfield Extended	E77/1394 <sup>1</sup>	Newfield Extended	Wheatbelt Holdings Pty Ltd	-	
			Newfield Resources Limited		
Crest Yard	P16/2722	Doyle Dam	Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%	
	110,2,22	20,102	Newfield Resources Limited	, 0, 0	
	P16/2723	Doyle Dam	Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%	
	110/2/23	Doyle Buili	Newfield Resources Limited	7070	
	P16/2724	Doyle Dam	Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%	
	110/2/24	Doyle Dain	Newfield Resources Limited	7070	
	P16/2725	Doyle Dam	Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%	
	1 10/2/23	Doyle Dain	Newfield Resources Limited	7070	
	P16/2726	Doyle Dam	Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%	
	F 10/2/20	Doyle Dalli	Newfield Resources Limited	7070	
	P16/2727	Doyle Dam	Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%	
	F10/2/2/	Doyle Dalli	Newfield Resources Limited	70%	
	P16/2728	Dovilo Dom		70%	
	P10/2/28	Doyle Dam	Crest Metals Pty Ltd Newfield Resources Limited	70%	
	D16/2720	Davis Davi		700/	
	P16/2729	Doyle Dam	Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%	
	D1 6/0720	D 1 D	Newfield Resources Limited	700/	
	P16/2730	Doyle Dam	Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%	
	D4 4/0504		Newfield Resources Limited	<b>5</b> 000	
	P16/2731	Doyle Dam	Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%	
			Newfield Resources Limited		
	P16/2733	Doyle Dam	Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%	
			Newfield Resources Limited		
	P16/2734	Doyle Dam	Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%	
			Newfield Resources Limited		
	P16/2735	Doyle Dam	Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%	
			Newfield Resources Limited		
	P16/2736	Doyle Dam	Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%	
Sierra Leone					
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	EL12/2014 EL19/2014	Hima	Allotropes Diamond Company Ltd	100%	
Jomu	EL19/2014 EL20/2014	Jomu	Allotropes Diamond Company Ltd  Allotropes Diamond Company Ltd		
i		1	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100%	
Golu	$APL-I-740^2$	Golu	Allotropes Mining 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.
- 2. The mining licence number is yet to be issued by National Mineral Agency of Sierra Leone.

*Rule 5.5* 

## **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

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

98 153 219 848

30 September 2015

## Consolidated statement of cash flows

Cash flows related to operating activities			Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors		-	-
1.2	(b) dev (c) pro (d) adr	oloration and evaluation relopment duction ministration and corporate or heads	(1,723) - (499)	(1,723) - (499)
1.3	Dividends received		-	-
1.4	Interest and other items of	a similar nature received	3	3
1.5	Interest and other costs of	finance paid	(1)	(1)
1.6	Income taxes paid		-	-
1.7	Other		-	-
	Net Operating Cash Flow	/S	(2,220)	(2,220)
	Cash flows related to inve	esting activities		
1.8	Payment for purchases of:	(a) prospects	=	-
	7	(b) equity investments	-	-
		(c) other fixed assets	(11)	(11)
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		(11)	(11)
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)		(2,231)	(2,231)

01/05/2013 Appendix 5B Page 1

<sup>+</sup> 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)	(2,231)	(2,231)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	_	_
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	_	_
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	_	_
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	(23)	(23)
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19	Other	-	-
	Net financing cash flows	(23)	(23)
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(2,254)	(2,254)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	2,426	2,426
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	(29)	(29)
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	143	143

# 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	(117)
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 (102) Professional services (15)	

## 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

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<sup>+</sup> 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**

	Total	(2,330)*
4.4	Administration	(330)
4.3	Production	-
4.2	Development	-
4.1	Exploration and evaluation	(2,000)
		\$A'000

<sup>\*</sup> The Company is currently undertaking a capital raising to fund its planned activities.

## **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		143	2,426
5.2	Deposits at call	-	-
5.3	Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4	Other	-	-
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)		143	2,426

## Changes in interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements

		Tenement reference and	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of	Interest at end of
		location	(note (2))	quarter	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	-	1	-	-

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<sup>+</sup> See chapter 19 for defined terms.

## 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	<sup>+</sup> Ordinary securities	184,083,335	184,083,335		
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)	29,000,000 10,000,000		Exercise price \$0.30 \$0.30	Expiry date 15 June 2016 15 June 2017
7.8	Issued during quarter	-	-		
7.9	Exercised during quarter	-	-		
7.10	Expired during quarter	-	-		
7.11	<b>Debentures</b> (totals only)	-	-		
7.12	<b>Unsecured notes</b> (totals only)	-	-		

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<sup>+</sup> See chapter 19 for defined terms.

## **Compliance statement**

- 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: Date: 30 October 2015

(Company Secretary)

Print name: Kim Hogg

## **Notes**

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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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<sup>+</sup> See chapter 19 for defined terms.