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Quarterly Report to 30 September 2016

ASX Code: NWF

Highlights

Sierra Leone Diamond Project:

- Resource-definition activities, comprising in-fill auger drilling to ascertain overburden and gravel thicknesses, continues on the Gboyeiya fluvial deposit in EL 15/2012.
- Kimberlite exploration program recovers positive Kimberlite Indicator Minerals (KIMs) from sediment sampling at Lake Popei, EL 11/2014. Follow-up ground magnetometry surveys and excavations under way.
- Building of three additional dredging units almost complete and targets for deployment identified along the Sewa River in EL 15/2012.

Western Australia Gold Project:

- The Crest Yard Gold Project tenements have been rationalised to retain only the high-priority gold targets.

Photograph of rough diamonds recovered from the Allotropes Diamond Project in Sierra Leone.

ASX Release: 27 October 2016

ACN 153 219 848

DIRECTORS

Mr Anthony Ho
(Executive Director)

Mr Michael Lynn
(Executive Director)

Mr Suryandy Jahja
(Non-Executive Director)

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue: 225.58M
Options on Issue: 10M

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

1. Exploration Activities and Results

Newfield Resources Limited ("Newfield" or the "Company") is currently active in all five of its exploration licences covering 1002 km^2 of tenement holdings within the Bo, Bonthe, Moyamba, Pujehun and Kenema Districts in the Southern Province of Sierra Leone (Figure 1). The principal exploration focus in this quarter continues to be directed toward auger drilling of the Gboyeiya fluvial terrace deposit adjacent to the Golu Small-scale Mining Licence (GSML), on the south-bank of the Sewa River. The in-fill drilling is being conducted to determine overburden and gravel thicknesses over the extent of the deposit and follows on the back of three positive trench-sample grade results. Data is currently being compiled with the aim of producing a maiden alluvial JORC resource.

The trial-mining exercise at Golu has been completed and the rehabilitation of disturbed and void areas continues. The compilation of a mine-closure report is well underway.

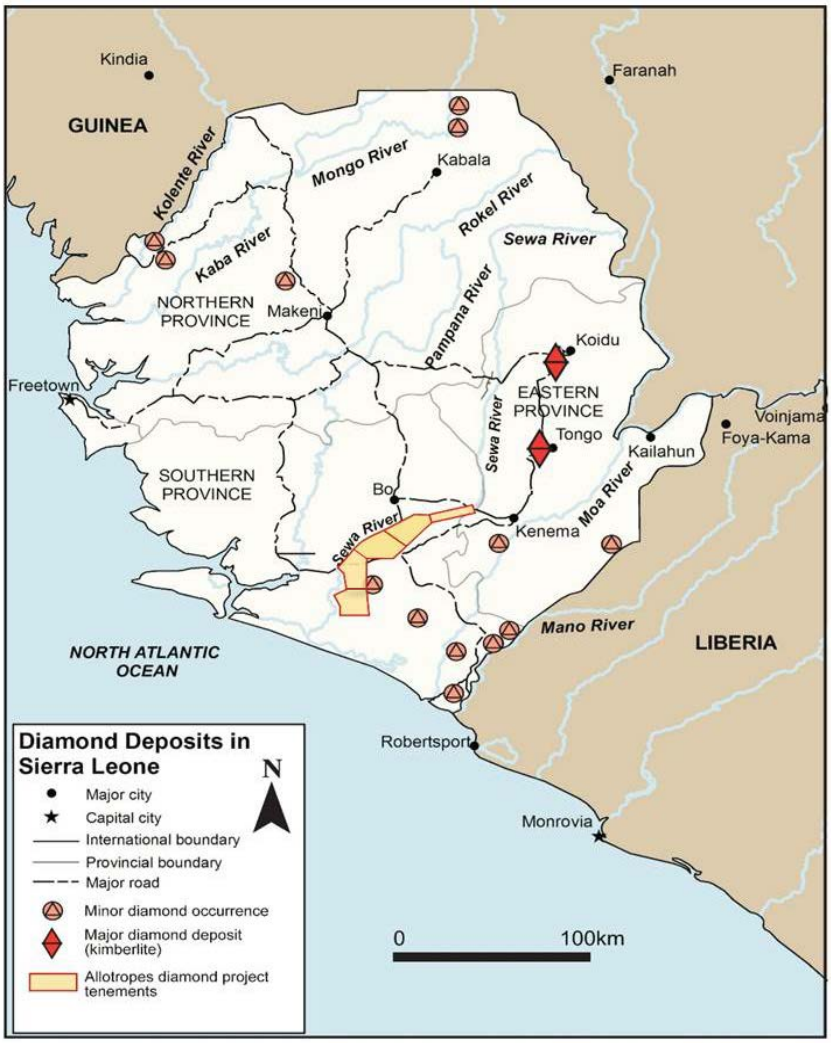


Figure 1. Status of tenement holdings, Sierra Leone.

Dry-commissioning of the Company's new 10 ton per hour (tph) DMS front-end has been successfully completed in South Africa. The plant is scheduled to arrive in Sierra Leone in November 2016.

The kimberlite exploration program continues on the back of the successful airborne magnetometry (AM) survey in Q1 2016 and several high-interest anomalies generated from the survey have been followed up. Soil samples submitted to the MSA laboratories in South Africa returned positive KIMs in the Lake Popei area in EL 11/2104. This EL hosts the Lake Popei kimberlite dyke (ASX announcements of 16 September and 25 September, 2014) and the recovery of further confirmed KIMs underpins the premise that the Lake Popei kimberlite dyke is not an isolated occurence. A drilling exercise on an interpreted kimberlite dyke anomaly is also underway in EL 20/2014, near the village of Kponima. The swamp locality hosted some 4000 artisanal diggers for a period in the 1950's and a primary kimberlite source is suspected, with the Sewa River being some 4 km distant.

An outline of the exploration activities and results, follows.

1. Exploration Licence - EL 15/2012: Baoma Alluvial and Kimberlite Projects

1.1 Alluvial Exploration & Mining Activities

1.1.1 Majestic High-level Terrace Gravels

Processing of theses gravels has resulted in low yields and once the stockpile is depleted, no further testing will be conducted on these high-level upper-terraces gravels.

Bamboo Pit-Golu Eastern Extension and Golu High-level gravels (HLG).

The Bamboo Pit low-grade stockpile, comprising the '5s' gravels continues to be processed as DMS plant feedstock during the wet season. A shallow-depth, low-grade deposit (c.3 carats per hundred tons or cpht) with diamonds up to 2 cts, and referred to as the Golu HLG deposit, is also augmenting plant feed during the 'wet'. Whilst returning lower average grades than the younger fluvial gravels that comprise the Golu Mine feedstock, HLGs tend to host larger average stone sizes, offsetting the lower tenor.

1.1.2 Rehabilitation of Golu Small-scale Mining Licence (SML 01/2015)- Exploration Licence 15/2012

The SML was granted in September 2015 for a term of three (3) years. In May 2016, trial-mining activities were completed, with approximately 30,000 tons being processed since 2015. A total disturbed area of 9.04 ha requires rehabilitation, including old artisanal mined-out pits, mine blocks, offices and maintenance workshop, stockpile yard, fuel farm, DMS plant and ROM pads, kitchen and nursery areas (Figure 2). The backfilling prior of all disturbed areas is almost complete and it is estimated that 1.4 ha has been rehabilitated to date (Figure 3). To date, over 5000 indigenous trees have been planted.

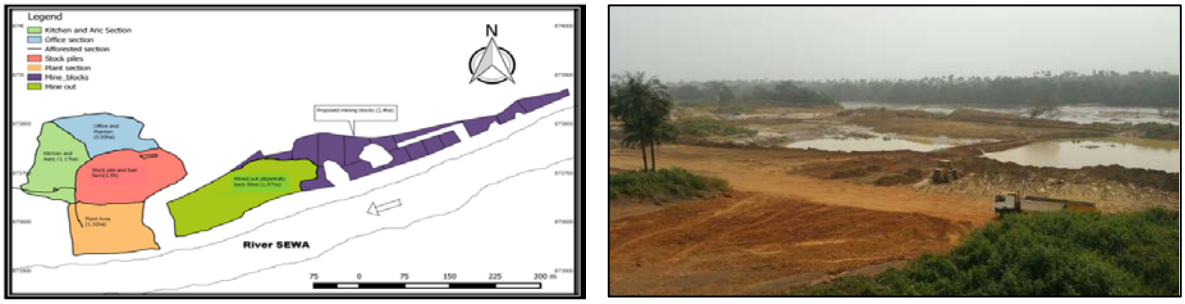


Figure 2. Depicting area requiring rehabilitation (top). Photo at right, showing back-filling of mined-out areas at the Golu Mine.

Figure 3. Rehabilitated mine block (at left) and slope-stabilisation planting to prevent run-off - Golu Mine.

1.1.3 Resource-definition Activities – Gboyeiya Fluvial Deposit (Sewa River South-bank)

Three bulk-sample trenches located south-west of the GSML were completed in the period, intercepting typical Sewa River fluvial architecture (as per the Golu deposit). Variable grades were achieved with the highest recording 24 carats per hundred tons (cpht). The resource potential of the area bounded by the trenches is being investigated further by in-fill auger drilling to ascertain overburden and gravel thickness, as well as the depth to bedrock. The first 50 x 50m phase of auger-drilling has been completed, comprising a total of 87 holes, amounting to some 77m drilled. The in-fill phase to tighten the grid to 25 x 25m continues and of these, 44 holes have been completed, or c.30% of the planned holes. Figure 4 shows planned verses actual drilling completed to date.[1]

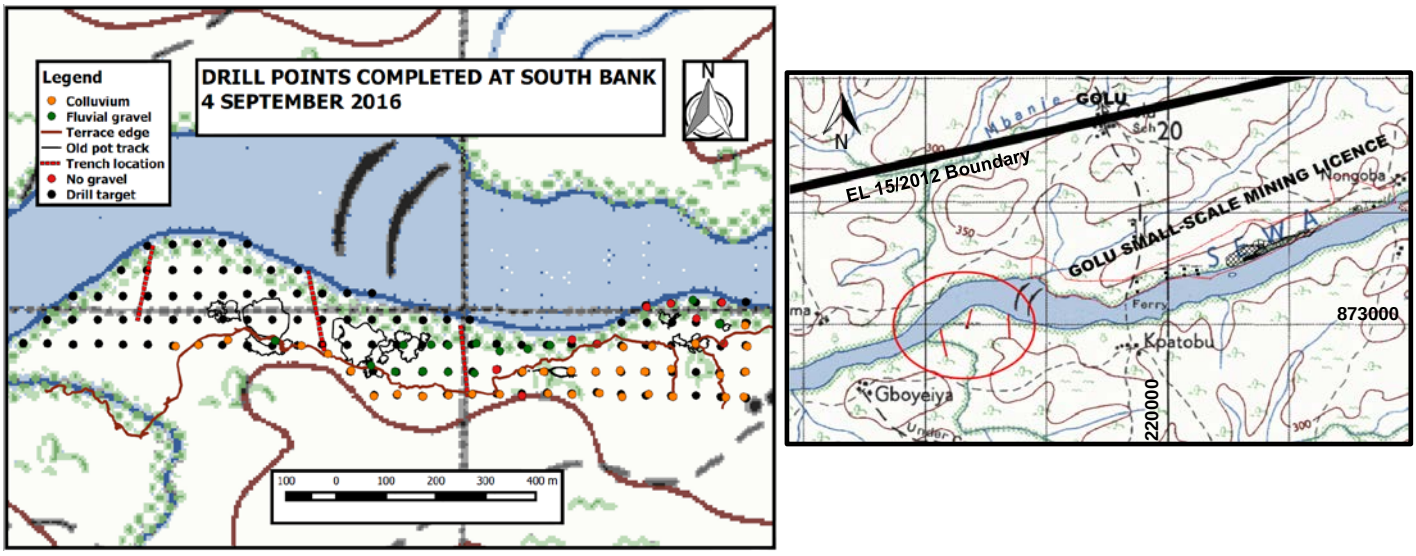


Figure 4. In-fill auger drilling status at the Gboyeiya fluvial deposit, Sewa River South-bank. Locality map, at right.

1.1.4 Dredging Activities-EL 15/2012

During the period, the Sewa River has experienced flood conditions, rising by as much as five (5) meters above normal (dry season) elevation (Figure 5). As a result, dredging operations were suspended for safety reasons at the beginning of September, and it is anticipated that operations should resume by Q4 2016. The construction of three (3) additional dredge units continues at site, and the out-sourced motors and peripheral equipment are *en-route* from South Africa and scheduled to arrive end October, 2016.

Figure 5. Photo showing Sewa River in flood, End-September 2016. Dredging activities were suspended accordingly. Note river level at tree-top height

[1] 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.

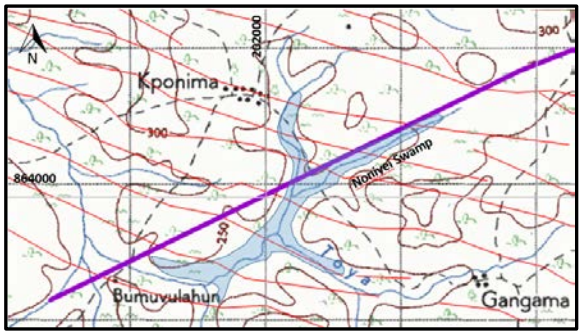
1.2 Kimberlite Exploration

1.2.1 Kimberlite Exploration Program: Soil Sampling-EL 15/2012

Activities included a mix of soil sampling, surface geology mapping and delineation of artisanal workings. During August, high-interest airborne magnetometry (AM) geophysical anomalies on the southern bank of the Sewa River, were investigated and sampled. A fly-camp was established at Loama from which, the sampling operations were conducted. A total of 185 loam samples, collected at 20m intervals, were recovered from these high-interest anomalies. The samples were collected manually and hand-gravitated to recover sample concentrates for KIM analysis at a reputable laboratory in South Africa.

2. Exploration Licence-EL 20/2014: Kimberlite Exploration Program

During the period, activities were confined wholly to the kimberlite exploration program, which included KIM sampling and diamond drilling adjacent to the Noniyei Swamp, near the village of Kponima (Figure. 6). The swamp is aligned with an AM interpreted kimberlite dyke anomaly (Figure 6, at left) which lies on the Sierra Leone kimberlite emplacement trend. In 1965, the area was the scene of intense artisanal activity, with some 4000 informal miners working the area. Diamonds were recovered from lateritic gravels and decomposed bedrock. No alluvial component was observed, as the Sewa River is some four (4) kilometres distant, lending credence to a kimberlite source for these diamonds. As kimberlite dykes are typically narrow (2-100cm) and trend vertically to near-vertical in Sierra Leone, all the boreholes in the drill-fence will be declined at sixty (-60) degrees to increase the chances of an intersection (Figure 6, inset).



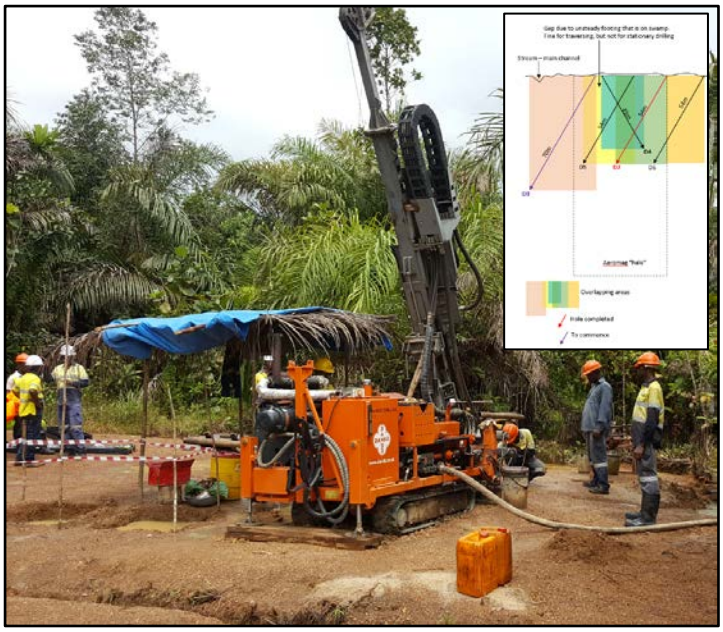


Figure 6. A drilling program (at right and inset) has commenced over an interpreted kimberlite dyke anomaly (purple line, above) near the village of Kponima. Red lines are dolerite dykes.

2.1 Kimberlite Indicator Soil Sampling Program

In July, a samples consignment of heavy minerals collected from ongoing KIM soil-sampling activities in EL 20/2014, was despatched to the MSA labs in South Africa. To date, no favourable KIMs have been identified.

3. *Exploration Licence - EL 19/2014: Hima-Mano Project*

The final in a series of alluvial bulk-sampling trenches was completed in July. Sample 19-HIM-BLK-002 (Figure 7) returned a poor result but confirmed the geological model (Quarterly report ending 30 June, 2016; Figure 6) in that gravels were only well-developed, and had economic significance, when developed in contact with a series of NW trending (Karoo) dolerite dykes in the area. This 'riffle-effect' depositional model (Figure 8), has enabled the Company to refine its targeting parameters in exploring for only high-grade alluvial occurrences in the Hima-Mano alluvial project.

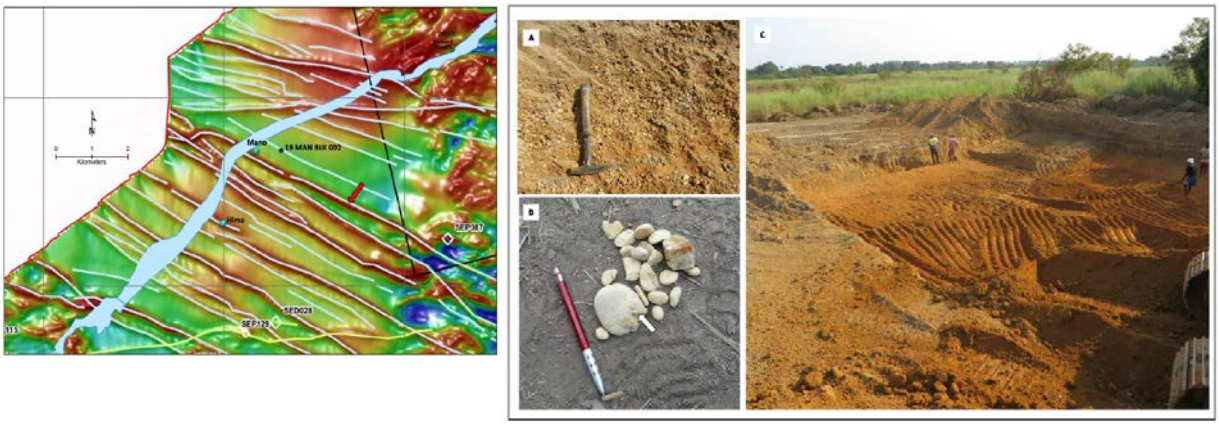
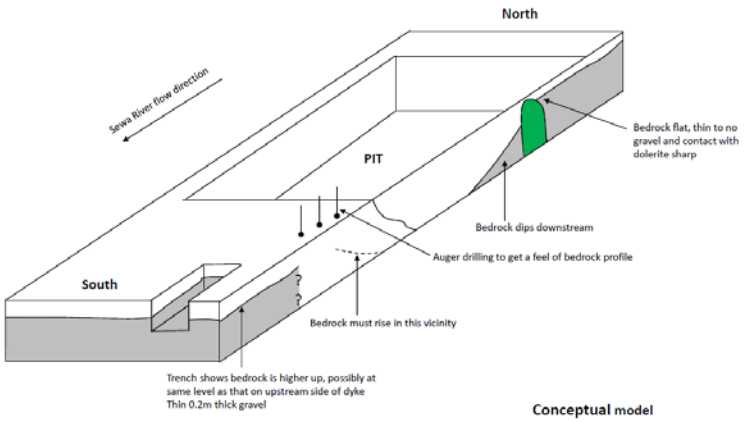


Figure 7. Bulk sample 19-MAN-BLK-002 at Mano. At right-down wasted gravel layer of possible lower terrace origin in A with well-rounded to rounded quartz pebbles having residual cemented sand and grit (arrowed) on surfaces in B. Bulk excavation is shown in C. Image at left – sample locality. NW-SE trending lines are dolerite dykes (e.g. red arrow). Gravel development was poor in this trench and results sub-economic, indicating the importance of the 'riffle effect' that these dykes have on economic gravel development (refer Figure 8).



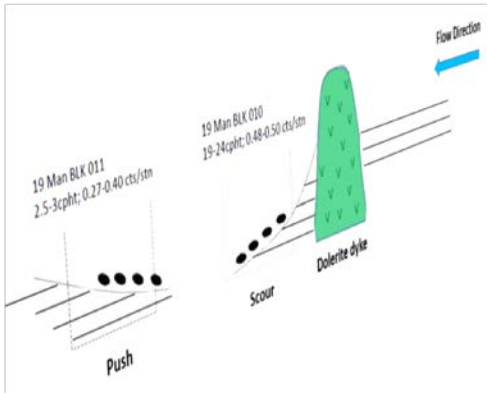


Figure 8. Conceptual 'Riffle-effect' depositional model (at left). When compared against actual bulk-sampling results (at right), there is a clear relationship.

3.1 *Kimberlite Indicator Soil Sampling Program*

During July, a samples consignment of heavy minerals collected from ongoing KIM soil-sampling activities in EL 19/2014, was despatched to the MSA labs in South Africa. To date, no favourable KIMs have been identified.

4. Exploration Licence - EL 12/2014: Sumbuya Project

4.1 Momajo bulk-sampling and motorised-auger drilling program

A total of forty-two (42) exploration pits and seven (7) motorised-auger holes in and around the active artisanal workings comprising the Momajo high alluvial terrace, were completed. These data were complemented with the excavation of two (2) bulk-sample pits and one (1) bulk-sample trench from which c.1500 tons of gravel was recovered for processing. An additional 500 tons awaits transport from the field. In addition, delineation-mapping of the high-level fluvial gravel terrace and the trench geology was conducted (Figure 9). A subtle, fluvial channel-like depression appears responsible for the gravel accumulation and may be linked to a wider-ranging fluvial system of the Ancestral Sewa and/or Malen Rivers. A case in point is the alluvial gravels discovered further south at the Lake Popei kimberlite dyke locality, which bear a striking resemblance to the fluvial gravels of the Momajo deposit.

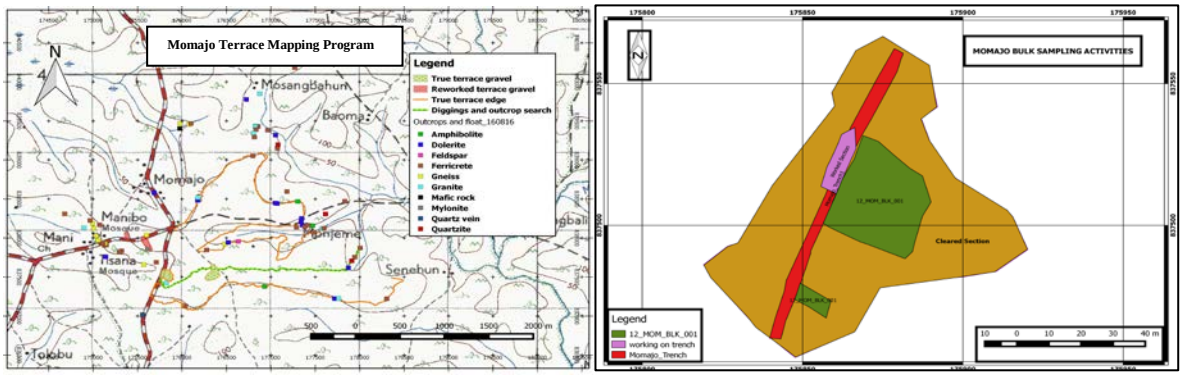


Figure 9. Image depicting bulk-sampling positions (trench [red] and pits [green], at right) at the Momajo alluvial fluvial high-terrace locality, EL 12/2014. The image at left depicts the area covered by reconnaissance mapping adjacent to the Momajo Village.

4.2 Mokombo-Pongolo Alluvial Program-Sumbuya Project

Due to the wet season, much of the work associated with the low-lying fluvial terraces has necessarily been put on hold. However, the fluvial high-level Pongolo Terrace remains accessible and delineation-mapping (terrace edge, artisanal excavations and outcrop) of this interpreted down-wasted fluvial deposit has also been completed. This terrace has been identified as an important potential source of DMS plant feed-stock that will allow the Company to continue mining during the rains, should it prove economic to do so. Bulk sampling sites are currently being planned and these excavations will be completed toward the end of H2, 2016.

4.3 Airborne and Ground-Magnetometry Survey-EL 12/2014 Kimerlite Exploration Program

4.3.1 Airborne Magnetometry (AM) Survey

Reonnaissance mapping of artisinal workings and reconnaissance sampling was conducted within the EL during the period. In addition, several high-priority magnetometry anomalies adjacent to the village of Tawamaehun were investigated. Previous operator Sierra Leone Diamond Company (SLDC) reported probed kimberlitic ilemites from this locality. As a result, several ground-magnetometry (GM) blocks have been designed for follow up geophysical surveying. It is pertinent to note that historic alluvial diamond diggings occur some 150m away from this anomaly.

5. Exploration Licence - EL 11/2014: Alluvial and Kimberlite Exploration Program

5.1 Lake Popei Alluvial Exploration Program

Limited alluvial work was conducted in the EL as exploration activities to date have centred on the kimberlite exploration program. However, the fluvial high-level terrace near the Lake Popei kimberlite dyke was mapped to ascertain similarities in sedimentary architecture, elevation and HMC content to those similar gravels delineated at the Momajo terrace in EL 12/2104.

5.2 Lake Popei Kimberlite Exploration Program: Airborne Magnetometry (AM) Survey

A heavy minerals consignment sent to the MSA laboratories in South Africa returned probe-positive kimberlitic ilmenites for soil samples recovered from AM interpreted anomalies adjacent to the Lake Popei kimberlite. In addition, soil sample standards were collected from directly over the Lake Popei kimberlite and also included in the consignment to act as a sample standard, and to test the efficacy of the other field sampling and laboratory results.[2] A mega-ground magnetometry (GM) survey is planned for the end of H2, 2016 to ground-truth these KIM localities, when field conditions improve. Preparatory cut-line work to facilitate the GM survey is well-advanced.

6. Second DMS Plant: Sumbuya Alluvial Project

The Company secured a second, new preassembled 10 ton per hour (tph) DMS from Dynamic Machinery in Klerksdorp, South Africa. The back-end components of an old pan plant unit purchased last year from the Kono District in Sierra Leone and which include twin X-ray flow-sorts and sort-house, will be retained and connected to the new DMS. Figure 10 shows the DMS being loaded at the Cape Town docks in South Africa. The plant is due to arrive in Sierra Leone in November, 2016.

Figure 10. Loading of the new 10 tph DMS plant at the Cape Town docks, South Africa.

[2] 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

7. Community Initiatives and Public Relations

As part of its ongoing social initiatives with communities' resident in Allotrope's exploration licences, the Company handed over structures and furniture to three communities/villages, *viz:* Gerihun, Nongoba and Golu, all situated within the Baoma Chiefdom.

The following infrastructure development projects were completed within and adjacent to the Golu Alluvial Project, as part of the Company's Community Development Action Plan (CDAP):

- Access road, bridge construction and ongoing road maintenance from the village of Gerihun to the mine site, passing through the villages of Konia and Golu (~USD 55,000 plus maintenance costs). This road provides greater market access for both producers and consumers in the villages of Golu, Konia and surrounding areas.
- Ferry at Kpatobu (~USD 10,000)
- Construction of Court Barre's at Golu and Nongoba, and refurbishment of the Court Barre at Gerihun (~USD 35,000, Figure 11, at right)
- Construction of a clinic in the village of Golu (USD 10,000; Figure 11, at left)
- Refurbishment of three hand pumps in Golu village (USD 3,500)

Approximately eight-hundred (800) people attended the ceremony to mark the event and at which, Mike Lynn, CEO of Allotopes Diamond Company Ltd (ADCL), accepted an award of appreciation on behalf of the Company (Figure 12).

Figure 11. At left -Medical clinic constructed by ADCL at Golu Village. At right- A Court Barre built by ADCL at Nongoba Village, EL 15/2012.

Figure 12. At left-Mike Lynn, CEO of ADCL, accepting title of Honourary Chief by the people of the Baoma Chiefdom. At right- receiving certificate of appreciation from Paramount Chief on behalf of ADCL's investment initiatives.

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.

2. NEWFIELD GOLD PROJECT (NEWFIELD 100%)

The Newfield Project comprises two granted mining leases and one granted prospecting licence. The project is centred approximately 60km NNW of Bullfinch, in the Yilgarn Mineral Field (Figure 13).

The project covers the historical Newfield (also known as Carterton) Mining Centre, which is located at the northern end of the highly endowed Southern Cross greenstone belt. Historical, pre-1940, gold production for the Carterton group was 8,552 oz from 8,700t of ore at an average grade of 30.5 g/t Au, with production mainly coming from the Newfield Central workings.

More recent production at the Newfield Central Mine during the period from 2001 – 2005 resulted in 33,200 tonnes of ore extracted for a total of 24,200 ounces at a recovered grade of 22.68g/t Au.

During the quarter exploration activities comprised ongoing prioritising gold targets within the project area with an emphasis on testing for near surface mineralisation within the strike extensions of Newfield Central Fault Zone and within the Newfield East Prospect Area.

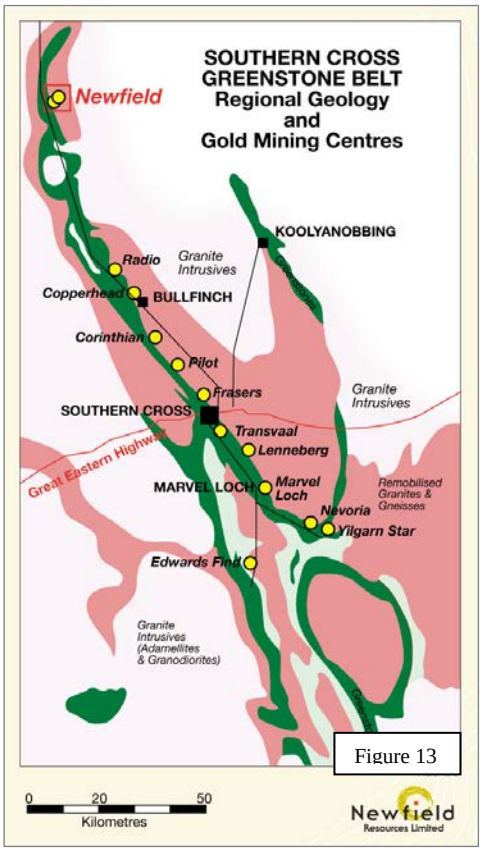


Figure 13

3. CREST YARD GOLD PROJECT (NEWFIELD 70%)

The Crest Yard Gold Project, covers 987 ha, centred between the historical gold mining centres of Kintore and Dunnsville, located approximately 60km northwest of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

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

The phase two aircore drilling program returned several areas of anomalous bedrock gold mineralisation (greater 100ppb Au) at or near bottom of drill holes within the southern target area. (NWF ASX Release 30 January, 2015[3])

During the reporting period the Company rationalised the Crest Yard project tenement holdings by retaining only the tenements covering the highest priority gold target areas in the eastern part of the project area. Newfield Resources Ltd continues to review and interpret the results of the previously completed aircore drilling programs with a view to refining targets for deeper drill testing in the coming quarters.

[3] 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.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT- GOLD

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves on the Newfield and Crest Yard Gold Projects is based on information compiled by Mr Bryan Alexander who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

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.

Newfield Resources Limited

Schedule of Tenements as at 30 September 2016

Project	Tenement Number	Tenement Name	Registered Holder(s)	Newfield's Interest
Western Australia				
Newfield	M77/0422	Newfield	Newfield Resources Limited	100%
	M77/0846	Woongaring Hills	Newfield Resources Limited	100%
Crest Yard	P16/2722	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2726	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2728	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2729	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2730	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
	P16/2731	Doyle Dam	Newfield Resources Limited Crest Metals Pty Ltd	70%
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	EL19/2014	Hima	Allotropes Diamond Company Ltd	100%
Jomu	EL20/2014	Jomu	Allotropes Diamond Company Ltd	100%
Golu	SML 01/2015	Golu	Allotropes Mining Company Ltd	100%

+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, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

Newfield Resources Limited	
ABN	**Quarter ended ("current quarter")**
98 153 219 848	**30 September 2016**

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (3 months) $A'000**
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(1,578)	(1,578)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(855)	(855)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(45)	(45)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	52	52
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	(1)	(1)
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Research and development refunds	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(2,427)**	**(2,427)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	(643)	(643)
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (3 months) $A'000**
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	3	3
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(640)**	**(640)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	(24)	(24)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	(19)	(19)
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**(43)**	**(43)**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	8,637	8,637
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(2,427)	(2,427)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(640)	(640)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(43)	(43)
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(26)	(26)
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**5,501**	**5,501**

5.	**Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents** at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	**Current quarter $A'000**	**Previous quarter $A'000**
5.1	Bank balances	1,479	3,637
5.2	Call deposits	4,022	5,000
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**5,501**	**8,637**

6.	**Payments to directors of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	(103)
6.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-

6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

Directors' remuneration	**(88)**
Professional services	**(15)**

7.	**Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
7.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	-
7.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-

7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

N/A

8.	**Financing facilities available** *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
8.1	Loan facilities	-	-
8.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
8.3	Other (please specify)	-	-

8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.

N/A

9.	**Estimated cash outflows for next quarter**	**$A'000**
9.1	Exploration and evaluation	(1,000)
9.2	Development	-
9.3	Production	-
9.4	Staff costs	(900)
9.5	Administration and corporate costs	(120)
9.6	Other (provide details if material)	-
9.7	**Total estimated cash outflows**	**(2,020)**

10.	**Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)**	**Tenement reference and location**	**Nature of interest**	**Interest at beginning of quarter**	**Interest at end of quarter**
10.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	**Western Australia**			
		P77/3679	100%	100%	-
		P16/2723	70%	70%	-
		P16/2724	70%	70%	-
		P16/2725	70%	70%	-
		P16/2727	70%	70%	-
		P16/2733	70%	70%	-
		P16/2734	70%	70%	-
		P16/2735	70%	70%	-
		P16/2736	70%	70%	-
10.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	N/A			

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here: ..... Date: **27 October 2016**
(Company secretary)

Print name: **Kim Hogg**

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.

2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.