



TRAKA RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN 63 103 323 173

Quarterly Activities Report for the three months ended 30 September 2018

Summary

Gorge Creek Joint Venture (Cu, Co, Pb and Zn)

- A drill program on 5 targets has been granted heritage permits and cleared for drilling but the early onset of the wet has forced the program to be postponed until the start of the next field season in April.
- Six additional targets, not originally scheduled for drilling this field season, will now be evaluated for inclusion in an expanded program at the start of next year's field season.
- The scope of work and prospectivity of the Gorge Creek Project has increased considerably from what was originally contemplated. The focus on Walford Creek style copper and cobalt mineralisation is positive but breccia pipe and stratabound copper, cobalt, lead and zinc mineralisation has also been highlighted.

Mt Cattlin North Joint Venture (Li2O)

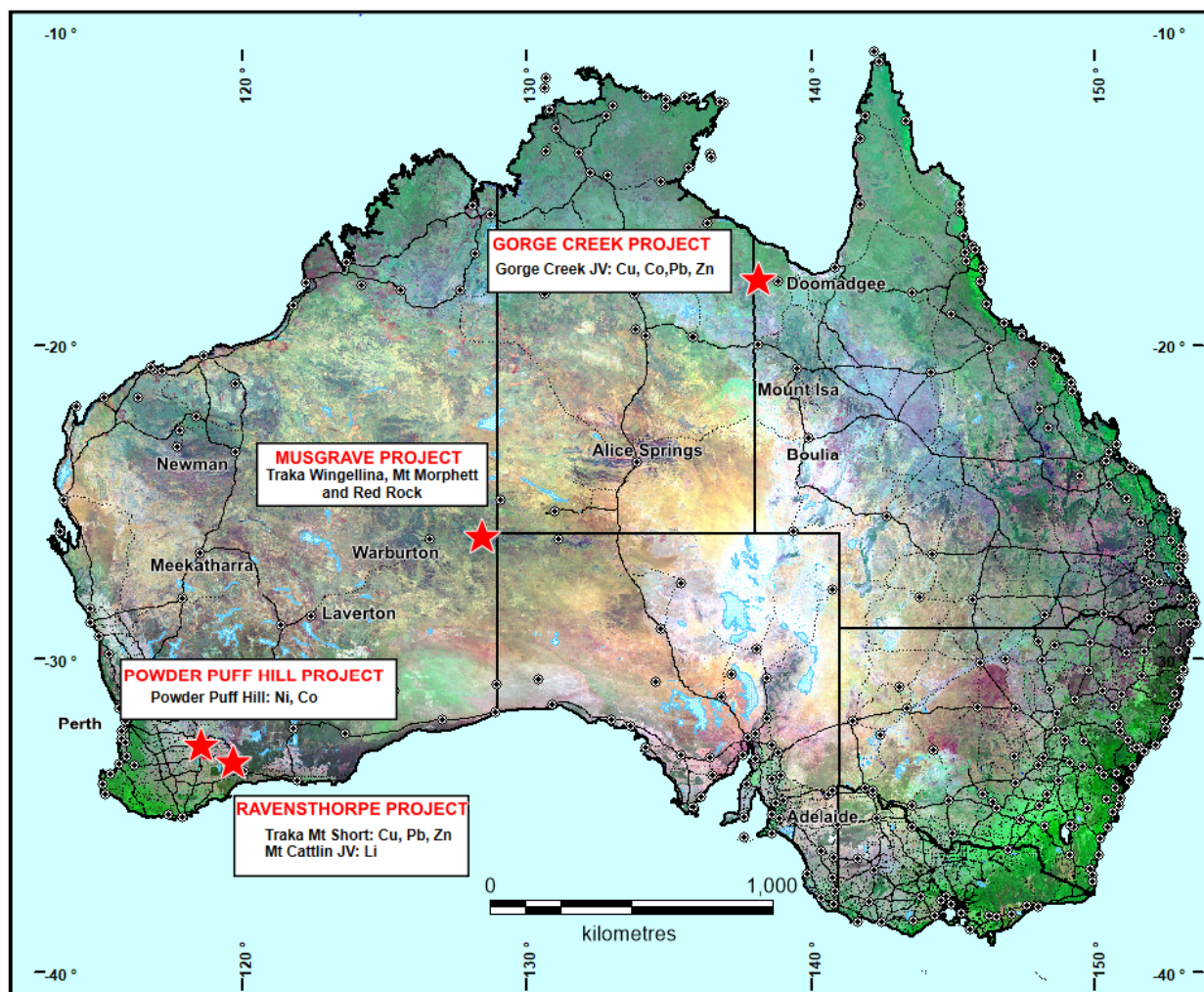
- Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and auger geochemical sampling programs are expected to commence in December once this year's harvest on the farming land is complete.

Mt Morphett Project - Musgraves (Ni, Cu, Co and PGE)

- Permitting is awaited to enable helicopter borne EM surveys on the Araplate Target.

Powder Puff Project - Lake Grace (Ni, Co)

- An orientation geochemical program is underway on the granted northern tenement of the project.



Location plan of Traka's Projects

The Gorge Creek Project JV **(Traka earning 51%)**

The exploration program completed at Gorge Creek focused on identifying Walford Creek style copper (Cu), cobalt (Co), lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn) mineralisation associated with the Fish River Fault Zone (FRFZ). The Walford Creek deposit owned by Aeon Metals Ltd (Aeon) is currently emerging as a significant new resource development in Australia ⁽¹⁾. Traka's interests are about 30km west of Walford Creek but also on the FRFZ with the same geological setting as at Walford Creek. Drilling by Aeon westward along the FRFZ towards Gorge Creek demonstrates that strong mineralisation continues to persist for many kilometres ⁽²⁾. Traka's own success this year in highlighting drill targets on the FRFZ augers well for the prospect of this project ⁽³⁾ (Figure 1).

The FRFZ is a very large-scale feature which strikes for hundreds of kilometres westward from Walford Creek into the Northern Territory. It marks the faulted contact zone between the Lawn Hill Platform sedimentary rocks on the south side (host rocks to the Walford Creek mineralisation) and the older rocks of the Murphy Inlier on the north side. At regional scale this contact is depicted as a single principal fault line but at project scale occurs as a zone of anastomosing structures with splays and later stage faults cutting through it. At Aeon's Marley and Vardy's resource position the principal fault line is a single steep dipping structure called the FRFZ whereas at Gorge Creek the principal structure is the Sandshoe Fault.

Traka's exploration program to date has highlighted 6 targets on the Sandshoe Fault. In addition, 5 other targets were highlighted that do not relate to the Sandshoe Fault. These are prime targets and have significantly expanded the scope of the Gorge Creek Project. Several of the targets indicate prospectivity for stratabound sedimentary hosted Pb and Zn mineralisation, like that found at the Century Mine, and another possible breccia pipe style target is prospective for Cu, Co, Pb and Zn.

Of the 11 targets highlighted 5 have been successfully permitted and access completed for drilling (3). Unfortunately the early onset of the wet season over the last few weeks has forced a decision to postpone this program. Repeated storm activity while clearing drill pads has made it clear that mobilizing heavy drill rigs into the field was no longer possible this field season. Drilling is now being re-scheduled for the start of next year's field season but, given the circumstances, an expansion of the drill program to include the other targets is now being contemplated. Field work can typically start again in April.

A description of each target and the status in relation to each of them follows:

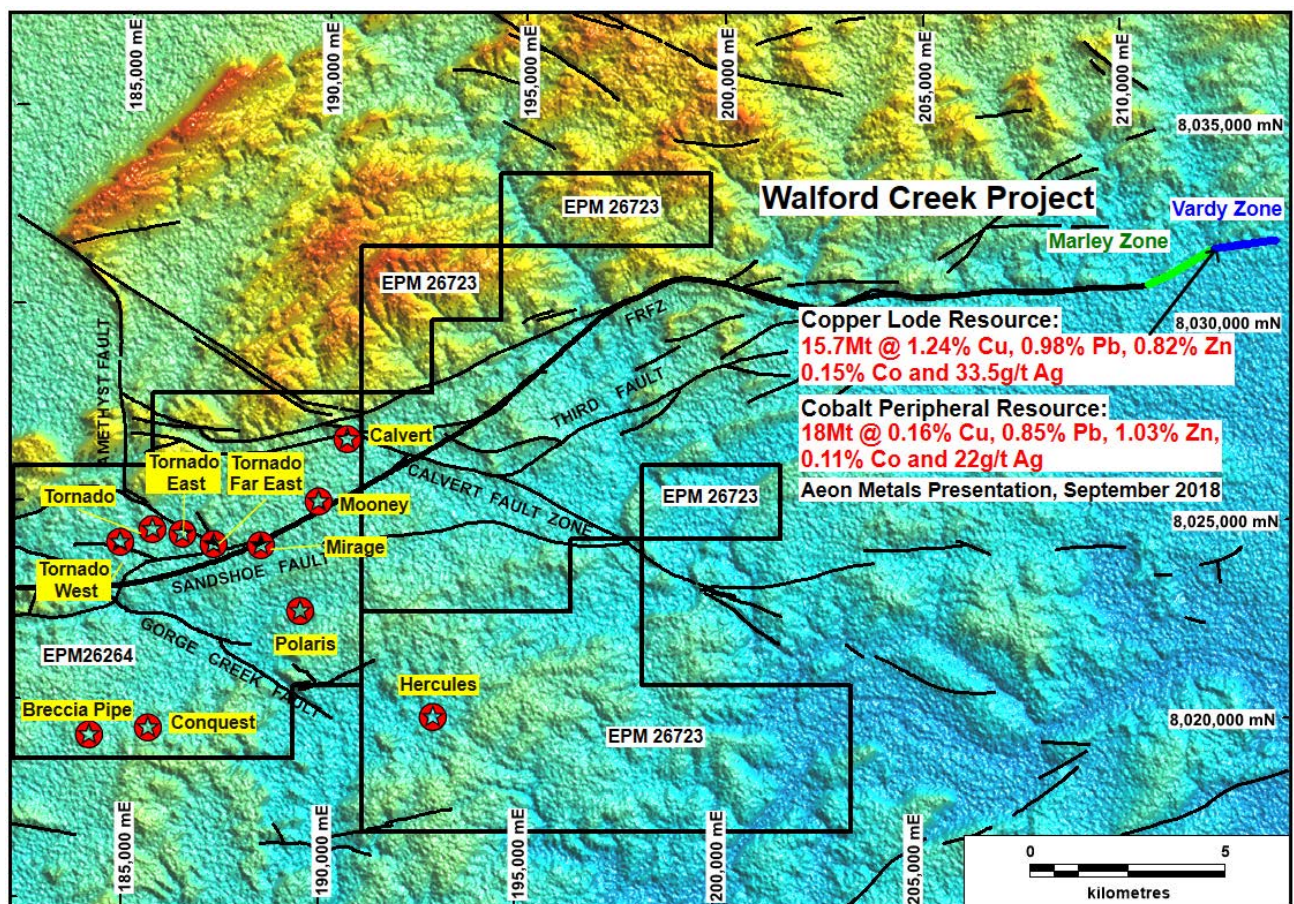


Figure 1. Gorge Creek JV EPM 26264 and 26723. A Digital Terrain Model showing the FRFZ and the locations of the targets currently being evaluated

Targets related to the FRFZ:

As previously stated the primary FRFZ structure at Gorge Creek is the Sandshoe Fault and off this fault are other splay faults which are predominantly in a south-west orientation – for example Gorge Creek Fault and the Calvert Fault. These structures juxtapose the Mt Les Siltstone unit, host of the mineralisation at Walford Creek, on one side of the fault with the Walford Dolomite unit on the other side. The faults are the conduits to mineralisation and therefore locations where geophysical and/or geochemical anomalies coincide are obvious drill targets.

The 4 targets already prepared for drilling are the Mirage, Tornado East, Tornado Far East and the Tornado West:

1. Mirage

Mirage is defined by a 1.5km long zone of coincident Cu, Pb and Zn soil geochemical anomalism striking over 900m south of the Sandshoe Fault (Figure 2, Annexure Table 1). The Mt Les Siltstone unit is to the south of the fault and the Walford Dolomite unit is to the north. A 600m long brecciated gossan indicative of massive sulphides outcrops in the centre of the soil geochemical anomaly. Drill holes located on the south side of the gossan will pass through the gossan at depth and continue until through to the other side of the Sandshoe Fault.

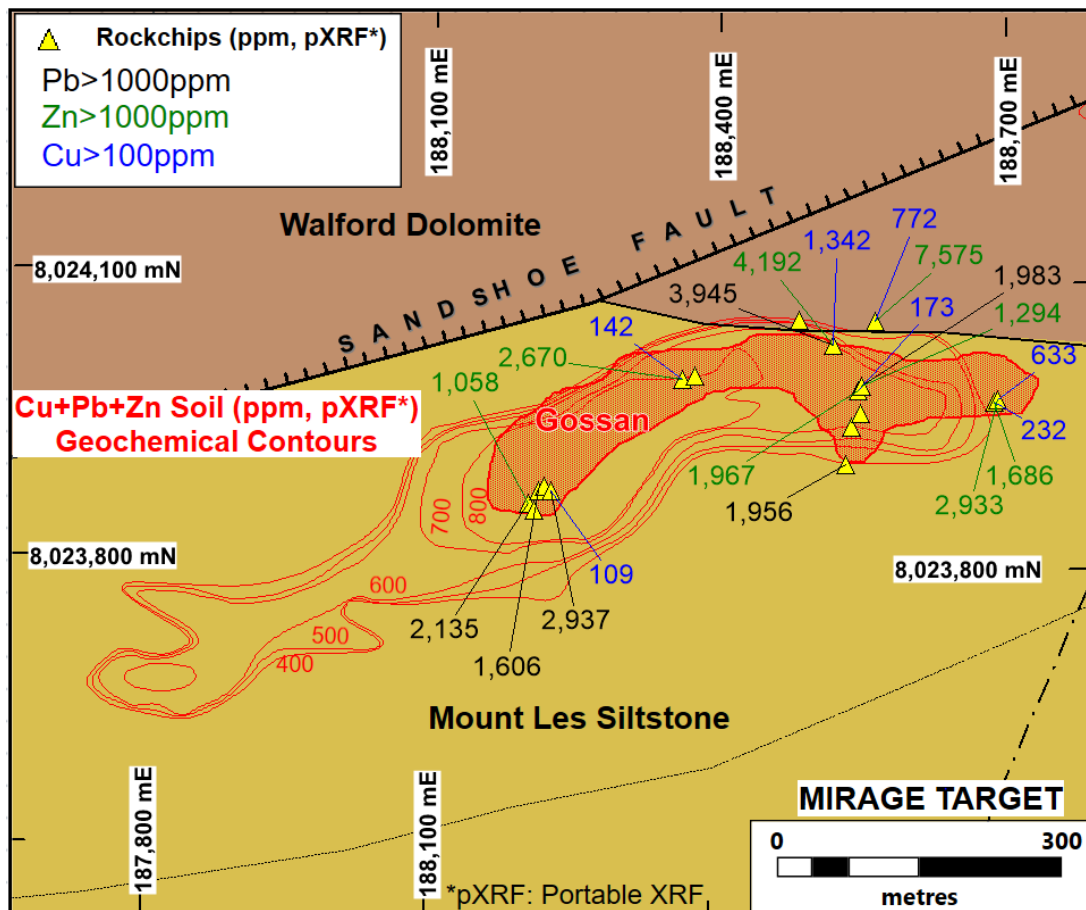


Figure 2. A geological plan of the Mirage targets showing the gossan outcrop and its associated peak soil and rock-chip geochemical anomalism next to the Sandshoe Fault

2. Tornado West, Tornado, Tornado East and Tornado Far East

This cluster of targets occurs immediately north of the Sandshoe Fault between two south-west trending splay faults (Figure 3). Geological interpretation indicates there is a significant faulted offset to the stratigraphic sequence along both the east-west trending Sandshoe Fault and the south-west trending splay faults. Regolith cover obscures a surface geochemical response and the presence of any rock outcrop, but these structures appear to be deep-seated features which would potentially serve as good conduits for mineralised hydrothermal fluids. An XCITE (airborne electromagnetic survey) anomaly coincident with an aeromagnetic low zone coincides with the splay faults. These anomalies, each of significant size between 500m and 1000m long, suggest that a high degree of alteration from hydrothermal fluids has occurred. There is no repeat elsewhere at Gorge Creek where there is rock exposure to check against for this combination of

XCITE and aeromagnetic anomalism. These targets have never been drilled in historic exploration programs.

In between the West and East Tornado anomalies there is a north trending zone about 2km long and 500m wide of soil and rock-chip geochemical anomalism coincident with a gravity low ridge in the same orientation. This is a partially exposed area with scattered outcrops of strongly silicified Walford Dolomite host rock. The silicification of the dolomite is not a surficial weathering effect as is sometimes observed in other areas - for example the Pilbara region of Western Australia - and can only be accounted for as a product of hydrothermal alteration. The high degree of siliceous alteration, the large size of the alteration footprint and the abundant occurrences of strongly mineralised Cu, Pb and Zn gossan within it is a highly unusual anomalous occurrence in the region where there is a lot of Walford Dolomite exposed which is not normally altered. None of Tornado targets have been drilled in the past.

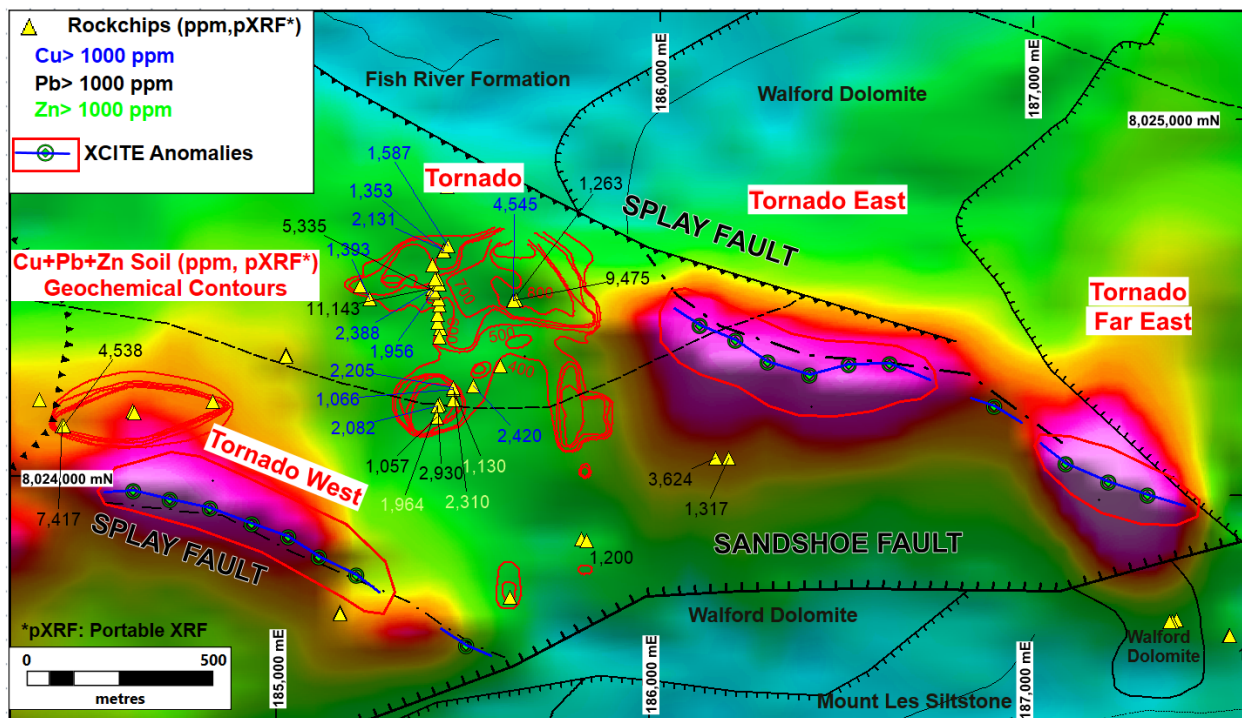


Figure 3. An XCITE image with geological boundaries plus peak soil and rock-chip samples shown in respect of the Tornado group of targets

3. Gorge Creek Breccia Pipe

This postulated breccia pipe is a large roughly oval shaped feature about 1.0km x 0.8km in size which is covered by course-grained conglomerate rocks within a gently southeast dipping sequence of fine-grained sedimentary rocks. It is an unconformable geological feature coincident with both an XCITE and a gravity anomaly which suggests the presence of a steeply dipping body like a breccia pipe.

In this geological setting the less resistant fractured/altered state of the rocks within the breccia pipe, when contrasted with the surrounding rocks, creates a depression within which the conglomerate has infilled. The conglomerates form a caprock which prevents confirmation of the true nature of the underlying feature without drilling but the presence of some strongly silicified brecciated rock with signs of epithermal alteration is encouraging.

Breccia pipes are known to occur to the north of Gorge Creek in the MacArthur Basin in similar geological terrain to that at Gorge Creek - for example Redbank (Redbank Operations Pty Ltd) and Stanton (Northern Cobalt Ltd). They are not particularly unusual but

more importantly they can be associated with Cu, Co, Pb and Zn mineralisation and are being actively targeted for exactly these metals. The mineralising process is epithermal style and involves saline fluids passing upwards from the underlying stratigraphic sequences to precipitate sulphides in the breccia matrix at about 200m or more below the original surface. The Mt Les Siltstone stratigraphic unit, which hosts mineralisation at Walford Creek, is about 200m beneath the epithermal breccia outline at Gorge Creek and could provide a suitable host rock for base metal mineralisation. This depth is also that at which the XCITE conductor is modelled to occur.

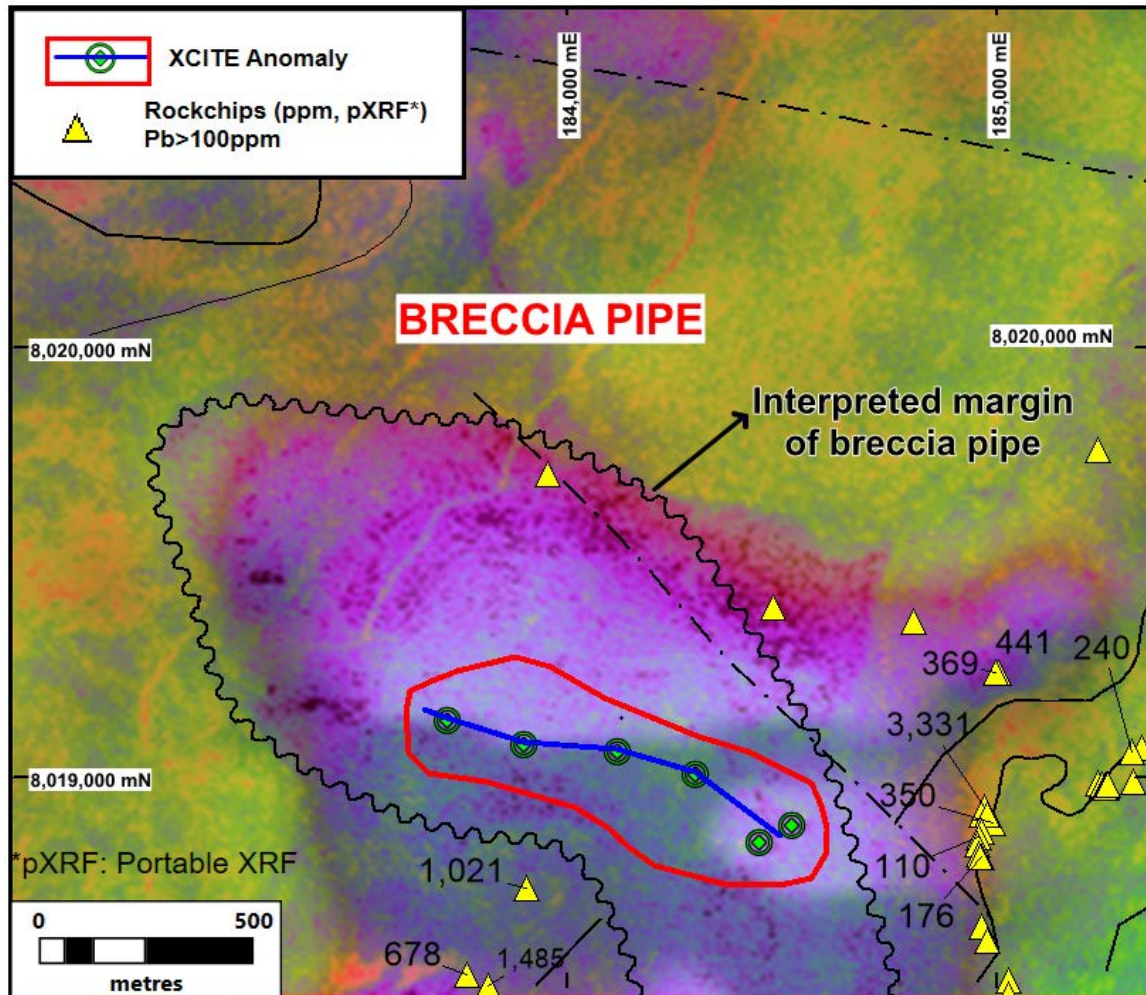


Figure 4. A hyperspectral image draped over an XCITE image defining the margins of the breccia pipe. The modeled centre of the XCITE anomaly is shown and is at about 200m depth below surface. The position and results of peak rock-chip pXRF are shown on the margins of the breccia pipe.

The Conquest, Polaris and Hercules Stratabound Zn - Pb Targets:

Prospectivity for stratabound lead and zinc mineralisation has been highlighted by the XCITE survey and follow-up geological and geochemical surveys (Figure 5).

Pb and Zn bearing gossans have been located at the Conquest and Polaris targets whereas at Hercules the target is at depth highlighted by a large XCITE anomaly. These targets indicate mineralisation and an opportunity to locate Century Mine style stratabound mineralisation in shallow south dipping sedimentary rock sequence. They significantly upgraded the prospects for the Gorge Creek project as a whole. The Conquest target extends over 2km in length and the Polaris target over 1.5km in length as a gossan with anomalous rock-chip samples. The Conquest and Polaris anomalies are most likely at the same stratigraphic level extending over 6km total length within EPM 26264. The gossan has the texture and appearance of zinc and

lead rich bearing rock when weathered and includes veinlets with silica altered selvages, boxwork textures after sulphides, manganese staining and strong siderite alteration. These are characteristic features of the rocks that host deposits like Century.

The Hercules target has no surface expression and at this point in time exists solely as a large XCITE anomaly about 2000m x 2000m in size within a conductive fairly flat lying stratigraphic sequence. Further modelling of the XCITE and aeromagnetic data is underway to assess the merit and possibility of drilling this anomaly whilst the other more obvious targets are being evaluated.

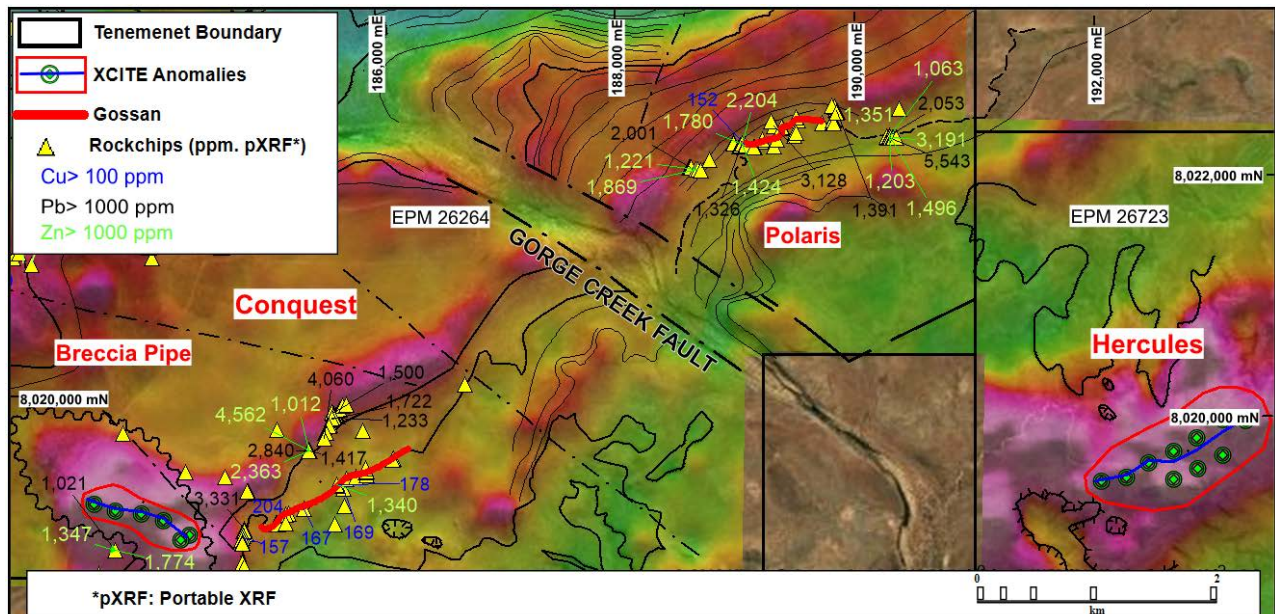


Figure 5. An XCITE image with selective geological and geochemical data of the Breccia Pipe, Conquest, Polaris and Hercules targets

The Ravensthorpe Project

Traka has interests in two projects in the Ravensthorpe region (Figures 6 and 7):

- The Mt Cattlin North Project involving a 20% lithium and tantalum joint venture interest free carried to production by Galaxy Resources Limited (Galaxy) in tenements that abut the Mt Cattlin Lithium Mine;
- The wholly owned Mt Short Base Metal Project.

The Mt Cattlin North Project **(Traka 20% Free Carried)**

Galaxy Resources Limited (Galaxy), the manager of the joint venture, has provided the following information on exploration activity underway and planned in the following quarter:

Traka's joint venture tenements have been subjected to extensive geophysical exploration and target generation activity last summer using deep ground penetrating radar (DGPR). Archaeological, ethnographic and fauna and flora surveys have now been completed over parts of E74/401 in preparation for this summer fieldwork season. These surveys are required ahead of drilling or any ground disturbing work so that the POW's (Mines Department "Program of Work" approvals) will be granted.

Galaxy plans an extensive follow-up auger geochemical survey and Reverse Circulation drilling of the previously highlighted DGPR targets once the crop on the farming land has been harvested. This timing is typically in December.

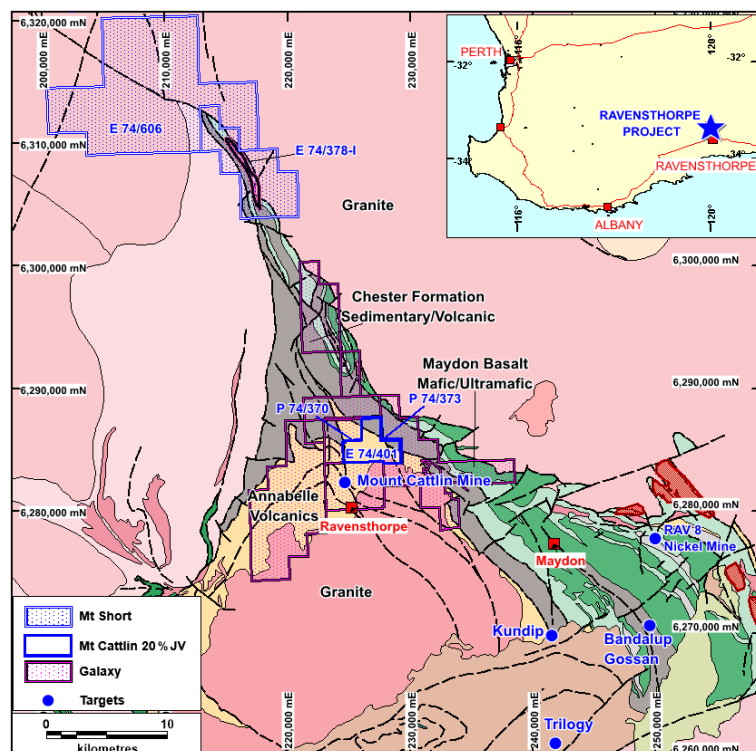


Figure 6. Location plan of the Ravensthorpe Project

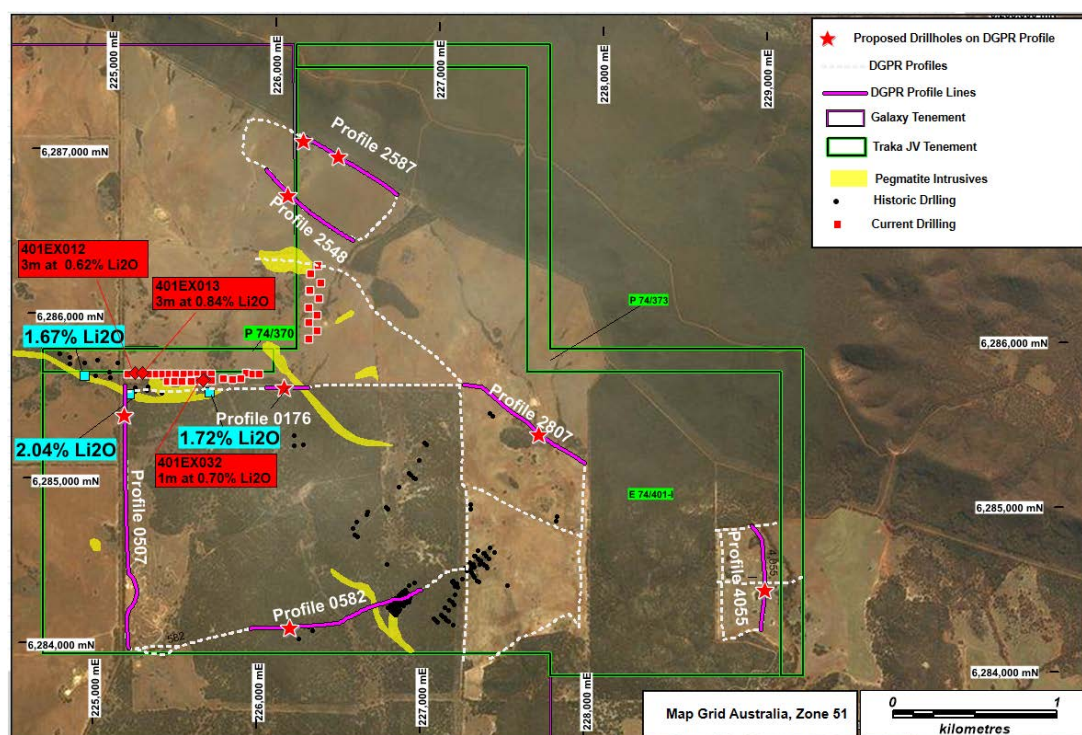


Figure 7. An image showing the position of the RC drilling, new drill targets and the DGPR traverses

The Mt Short Base Metal Project

No activity was undertaken on this project over this quarter period.

The Musgrave Project

(Traka 100%)

Traka continues to maintain a large exploration portfolio in the West Musgraves with tenements peripheral to the emerging nickel cobalt resources defined at Wingellina (MetalsX) ⁽⁴⁾ and the nickel and copper discoveries at Babel, Nebo and Succoth (OZ Minerals/Cassini Joint Venture) ⁽⁵⁾.

Receipt of entry permits is awaited so that access to the Mt Morphett Project (ELA 69/3490) is possible. ELA69/3490 is east of the Babel, Nebo and Succoth discoveries held by Cassini and Oz Minerals (Figure 8). Of principal interest is the 12km long copper-nickel-PGE (Platinum Group Elements) Araplate Prospect on the southern basal margin of the Saturn Intrusive. The Saturn Intrusive is one of the large layered mafic bodies of the Giles Intrusive Complex host to the large known nickel, copper, cobalt discoveries in the Musgraves. The model for mineralisation is sulphide hosted magmatic copper, nickel and PGE deposits in the basal layer of the intrusive. Historic geochemical sampling has highlighted anomalism along the entire southern contact but no drilling has ever been undertaken. The initial program of work planned is a helicopter-borne electromagnetic survey (EM) to look for sulphide conductors.

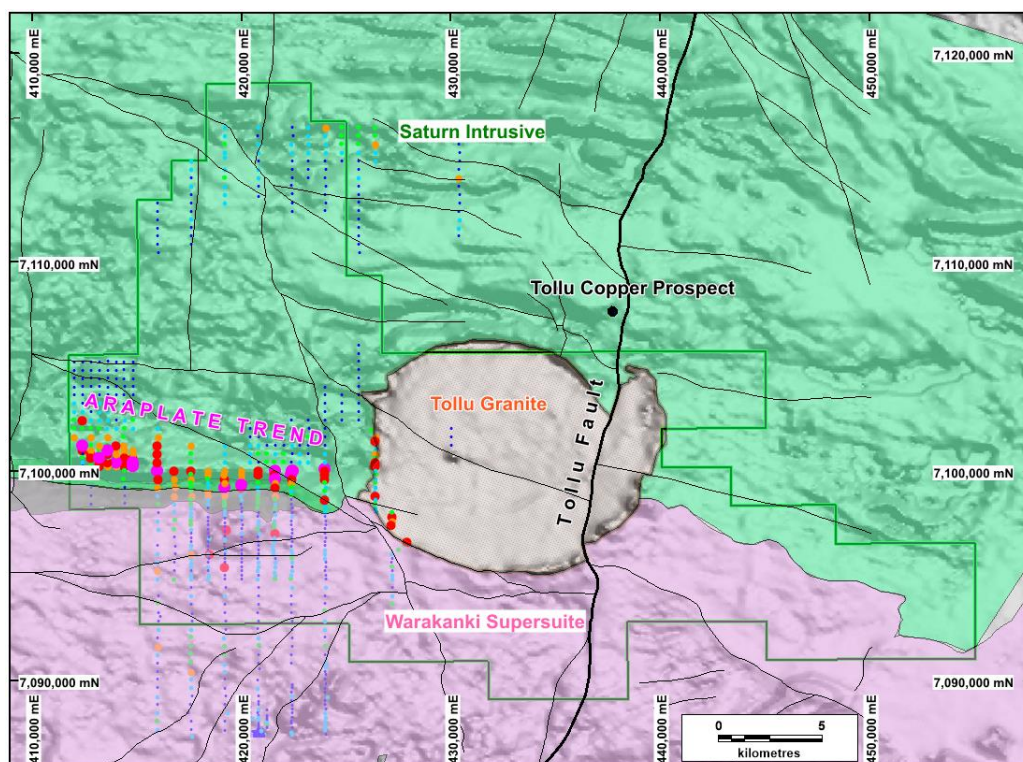


Figure 8. The Musgrave Project showing Traka's tenement and the position of Mt Morphett

Powder Puff Hill Project (Traka 100%)

The Powder Puff Hill Project in the Lake Grace region of Western Australia and next to the Quicksilver nickel cobalt discovery (owned by Golden Mile Resources Limite) has been included in Traka's portfolio of projects following success in a ballot on two key tenements (5). One tenement, EL70/5064, is on the northern strike extension of the narrow greenstone belt and the other, EL70/5063, is on the southern strike extension (Figure 9).

Very little historic work has ever been undertaken on Traka's new tenements, which for the large part occur in flat-lying regolith covered farming land. The northern tenement of the Powder Puff Hill project (E70/5064) was granted during the quarter and an orientation soil geochemical survey was commenced. Subject to the receipt of satisfactory results and permitting, a systematic soil geochemical survey will be undertaken once the harvest has been completed.

The recent drilling results by Golden Mile for massive-sulphide-hosted cobalt mineralisation at depth is of most relevance to Traka (6). Massive-sulphide nickel bodies typically occur as shoots which repeat along a geological trend.

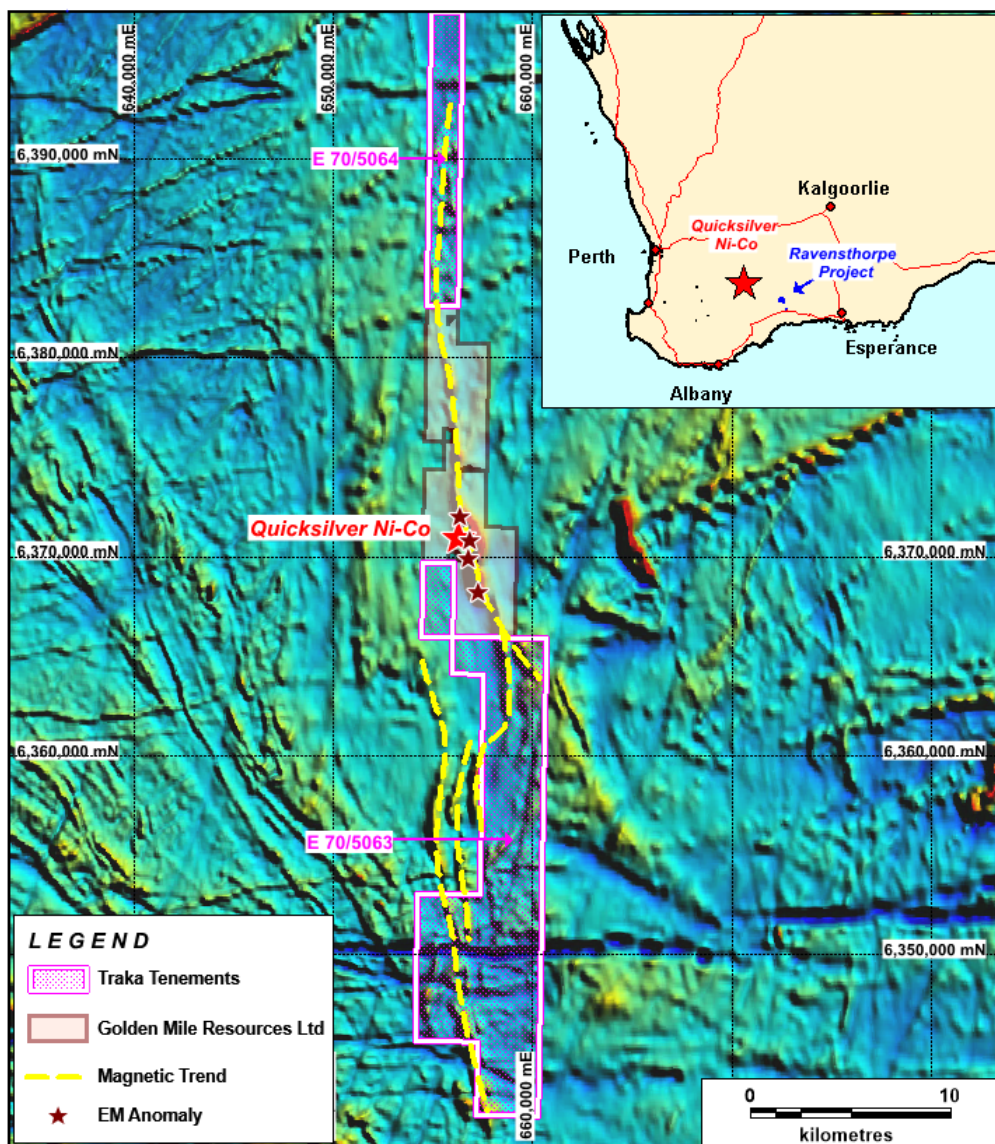


Figure 9. Aeromagnetic image showing Traka's tenement north and south of Quicksilver

New Project Development

Whilst the Company is busy on several projects, ongoing efforts will continue to be made to identify other good opportunities to expand the company's exploration portfolio.

Patrick Verbeek
Managing Director

31 October 2018

- (1) *Aeon Metals Presentation- September 2018*
- (2) *Aeon ASX Announcement – 17 October 2018*
- (3) *Traka ASX Announcement – 24 September 2018. Gorge Creek JV – Drill Program*
- (4) *MetalsX Ltd ASX release - 15 January 2018*
- (5) *Cassini Resources ASX Release - 14 January 2017*
- (6) *Golden Mile ASX Announcement 25 July 2018 – Drilling Commences...*

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr P Verbeek, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is engaged as the Managing Director of the Company. Mr Verbeek has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being 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 Verbeek consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Annexure: JORC Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data for the Gorge Creek Project EPM 26264 and EPM 26723

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of soil and rock-chip sampling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock-chip sampling has been selective in some instances where visual signs of mineralisation can be observed. In other instances, the rock-chip samples have been selected at random to test for mineralisation even if not visible. Soil samples have been taken in a systematic manner in a grid pattern. Mostly on lines 200m apart with samples 20m on-line and in places infilled 80m line spacing with samples 40m on-line. Singe lines of soil samples at random orientations have been undertaken in a few locations while prospecting and testing for evidence of mineralisation All soil samples are sieved to -200μ on location and 200g bagged for analysis. Rock-chip sample are at times bagged and despatched for analysis at a Laboratory and at other occasions analyse by portable XRF on site.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial of total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LabWest Minerals and ALS Laboratories are being used for conventional assays of rock-chip and soil samples. The majority of soil and rock-chip samples are analysed using a portable XRF (pXRF) instrument. A selection of these sample are checked against laboratory assays to determine the validity of the pXRF results. Cu, Pb and Zn pXRF results for both soil and rock-chip samples have been found to accurate. Other element measured by the pXRF like Co, have been found to be unreliable and are therefore not reported. The QA/QC data includes laboratory standards, duplicates and checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was undertaken by qualified and experienced Geologist and Field Assistants. All samples are located by GPS and data loaded into Traka relational data base No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand-held GPS is used to locate all the sample positions. Calibration and cross reference to orthophotos, topographic and geological maps are used as a cross reference to the GPS calculated position. The GDA94 Zone 50 datum is used the co-ordinate system. .
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 Resources and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample spacing is variable and appropriate to the early reconnaissance level of work undertaken to date.
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"> Soil sampling has been orientated at right angles to the strike of stratigraphy. Rock-chip sample are for the most part collected along the line of outcrop.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measure taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples are uniquely numbered. The nature and position of each sample is recorded on a note book and GPS and this data subsequently entered into a secure data base. Detailed records are kept of all samples that are dispatched, including details of chain of custody.
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"> Data is validated when loading into the database. No formal external audit has been conducted.

- Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results for the Gorge Creek Project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gorge Creek Project is a joint venture managed by Traka. Traka has the right to earn 51% equity by the expenditure of \$1 million over a 3 year period. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work was completed in the area by the various parties over the past 40 years. All the historic data accessed through the Queensland Mines Department is used to appraise the project.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gorge Creek Project is located on the Lawn Hill Platform sedimentary basin where it comes into contact with the older Proterozoic basement rocks of the Murphy Inlier. Base metal mineralisation associated with the Fish River Fault and with strata-bound and sedimentary breccia pipe mineralisation is being evaluated.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Figures in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of exploration results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant information is reported for a project at an early exploration level of evaluation.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All substantive exploration data has been reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg test for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas <i>of possible extensions, including the</i> main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future work will transition from target generation activity to drilling of the targets generated. Refer to the Figures in the body of report for details.

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

TRAKA RESOURCES LTD

ABN

63 103 323 173

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 September 2018

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	(132)	(132)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(49)	(49)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(89)	(89)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	7	7
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Research and development refunds	-	-
1.8 Other (provide details if material):		
Receipt:	-	-
Payment:	-	-
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(263)	(263)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	(7)	(7)
(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	-	-
	(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	(7)	(7)

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	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.1	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities		

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,503	1,503
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(263)	(263)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(7)	(7)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)		
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,233	1,233

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	183	153
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details) Term Deposits	1,050	1,350
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	1,233	1,503

6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates

- 6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2
- 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

Current quarter \$A'000
88
-

- 6.1 Remuneration of executive and non-executive directors
- Storage rent paid to director related entity

85

3

7. Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates

- 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

Current quarter \$A'000
-
-

8. Financing facilities available <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position</i>	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.		

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9. Estimated cash outflows for next quarter	\$A'000
9.1 Exploration and evaluation	142
9.2 Development	-
9.3 Production	-
9.4 Staff Costs	44
9.5 Administration and corporate costs	100
9.6 Other (provide details if material)	-
9.7 Total estimated cash outflows	286

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	None			
10.2 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	E74/636	Application lodged	0%	20%

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:Peter Rutledge..... Date: 31 October 2018
(~~Director~~/Company secretary)

Print name:Peter Rutledge.....

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.

TRAKA RESOURCES LIMITED
MINERAL TENEMENT INFORMATION (ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3)
For the quarter ended 30 September 2018

Type	Tenement	Location	Registered Holding		Beneficial Interest
EA	69/2609	Musgrave, WA	100%		100%
EA	69/2749	Musgrave, WA	100%		100%
EA	69/3156	Musgrave, WA	100%		100%
EA	69/3157	Musgrave, WA	100%		100%
EA	69/3490	Musgrave, WA	100%		100%
EA	69/3569	Musgrave, WA	100%		100%
EA	70/5063	Lake Grace, WA	100%		100%
EA	70/5064	Kulin, WA	100%		100%
P	74/0370	Ravensthorpe, WA	0%		20%
P	74/0373	Ravensthorpe, WA	0%		20%
E	74/0378	Ravensthorpe, WA	100%		100%
E	74/0401	Ravensthorpe, WA	20%		20%
E	74/0606	Ravensthorpe, WA	100%		100%
EA	74/0636	Ravensthorpe, WA	0%		20%
EPM	26264	Gorge Creek, QLD	**0%		**0%
EPM	26723	Gorge Creek, QLD	**0%		**0%

*** Earning up to 51%*

Mining tenements and beneficial interests acquired during the quarter, and their location:

Type	Tenement	Location	Registered Holding		Beneficial Interest	
			From	To	From	To
EA	74/0636	Ravensthorpe, WA	0%	0%	0%	20%

Mining tenements and beneficial interests disposed of during the quarter, and their location:

None

Key:

E: Exploration licence
EA: Exploration licence application
P: Prospecting licence
EPM: Exploration permit mineral