ASX RELEASE
26 April 2017
ASX Code: POZ

QUARTERLY REPORT
Period Ending 31 March 2017

Summary:

Blina Diamond Project, WA **POZ 100%**

- The Blina Diamond Project covers a 40 km long diamond bearing palaeo-channel named Terrace 5. The channel drains the central section of the previously mined Ellendale diamond field which is renowned as a globally significant source of rare fancy yellow diamonds.

- Ground Penetrating Radar survey targeting alluvial trap sites with the potential to host high grade or bonanza diamond deposits within the ancient Terrace 5 gravels will commence in early May.

- In order to progress the Company's mining lease applications through to grant, three meetings with Native Title groups have been conducted so far this year. These meetings have been constructive and friendly. Negotiations are continuing and the Company is optimistic that a mutually beneficial agreement with these groups will be achieved. Further meetings are scheduled for May and June.

Laverton Gold Project, WA **POZ 100%**

- The Laverton Gold Project in WA is just 8km from Goldfields' +11Moz Granny Smith gold deposit (plant capacity 3.5 Mtpa), 21km from Barrick's 8Moz Wallaby gold mine, and 35km from AngloGold Ashanti's +10Moz Sunrise Dam gold mine.

- POZ geologists have defined two gold-in-soil anomalies covering an area of 0.39km^2 with a combined strike of 1.3km. These soil anomalies represent exciting exploration targets for further work in this world class gold belt.

Other Projects **POZ 100%**

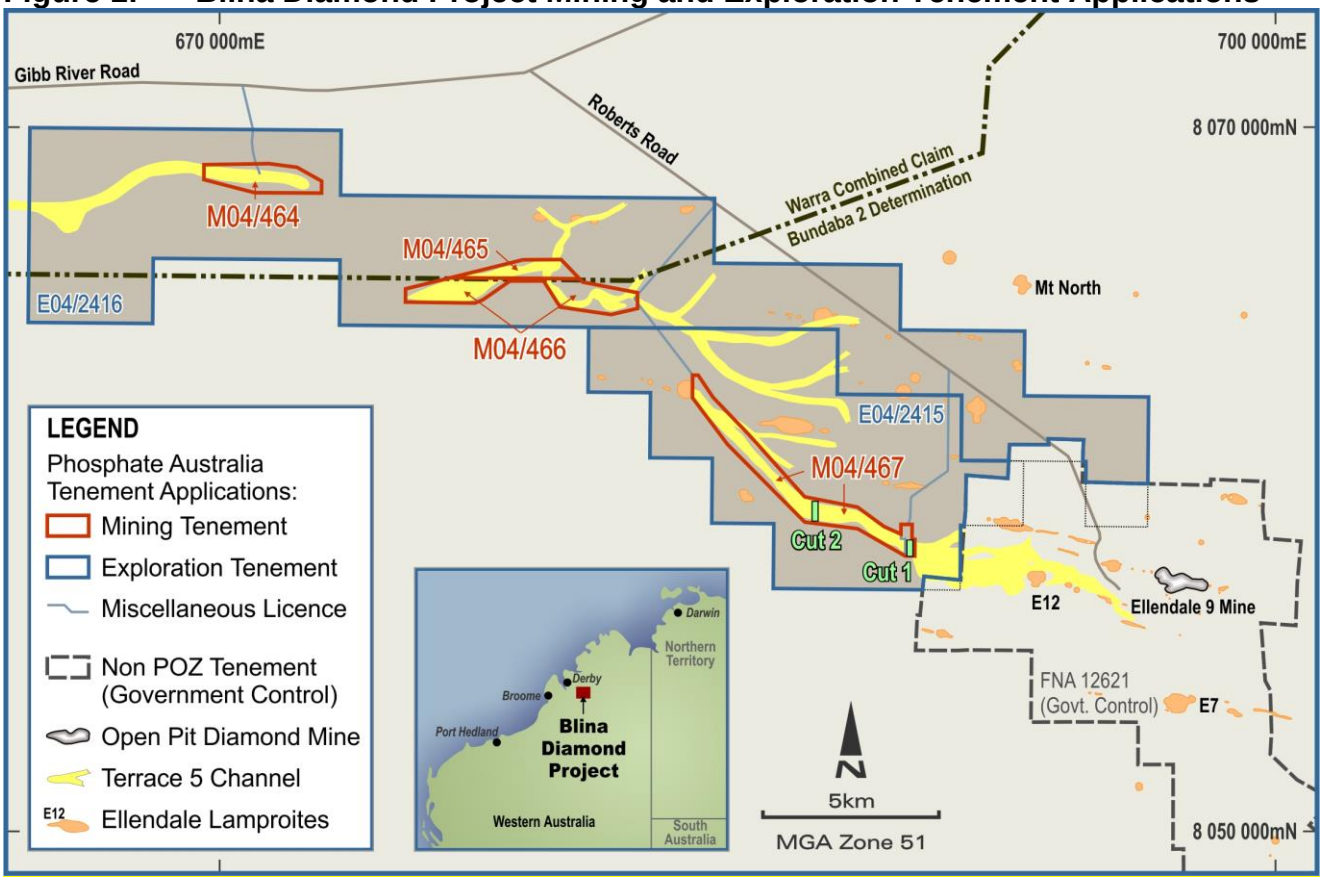
- With greater focus on the Blina Diamond Project, the Company is seeking various options to farm-out the Bulgera and Mount Monger gold assets in WA and also continues to field enquiries relating to the Highland Plains Phosphate Project in the NT.

1.0 Blina Diamond Project, WA POZ 100%

The Blina Diamond Project in the Ellendale Diamond Province of WA's Kimberley Region is the Company's lead project and is 100% owned by POZ Minerals Limited ('POZ' or the 'Company'). The project consists of four mining lease applications and two exploration lease applications, within an area of 161 km^2 situated 100km east of Derby.

The key part of the Blina Diamond Project is a diamond bearing alluvial channel, discovered in 1995, that drains the central section of the previously mined Ellendale diamond field. This channel is named Terrace 5 (Figure 1) and previous exploration has demonstrated it to extend over some 40km, with channel widths of 200 to 500m. Gravels (where present) average about one metre in thickness. Diamonds recovered from the gravels are considered large, with an average stone size of around 0.4 carats. Most stones are of gem quality. The largest diamond recovered to date from Terrace 5 weighed 8.44 carats (from Pit 82)[1], with stones larger than two carats common.

Figure 1: Blina Diamond Project Mining and Exploration Tenement Applications

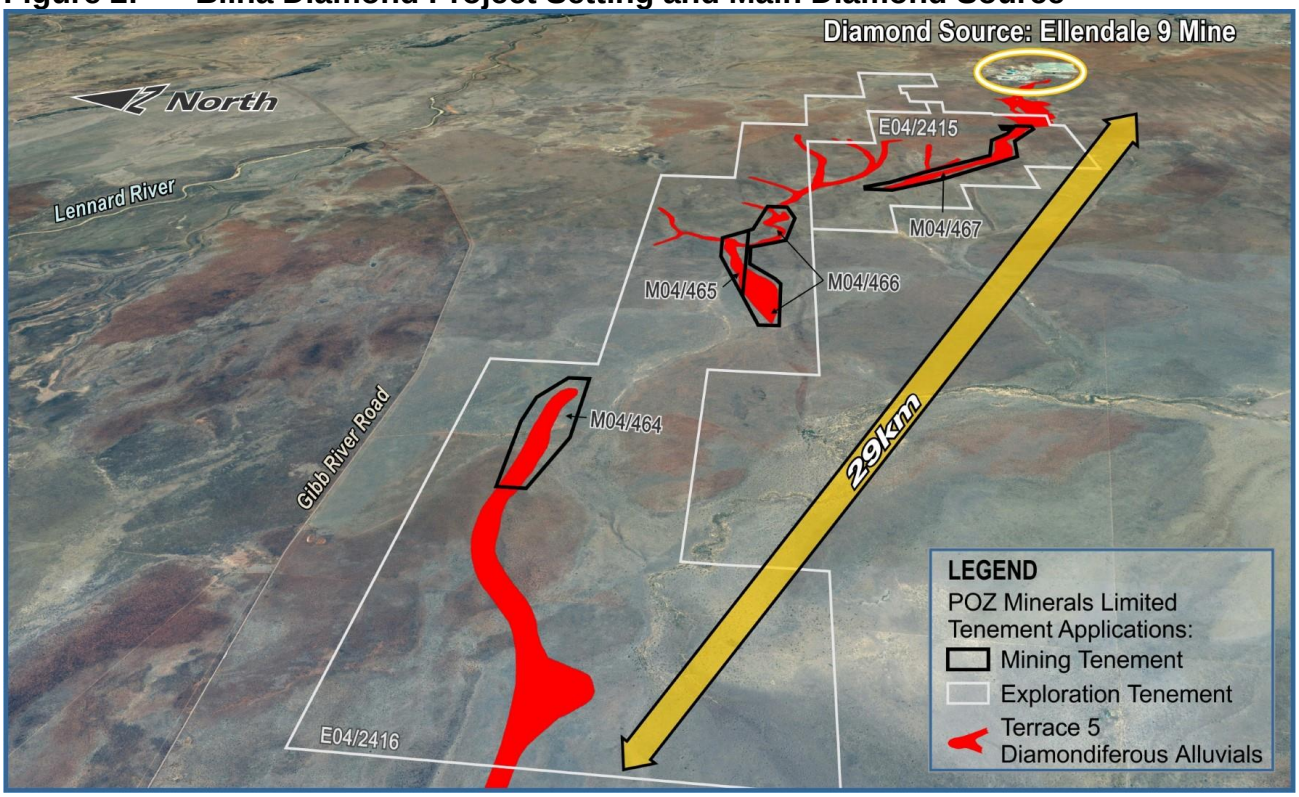


1.1 Terrace 5 Diamond Sources

The Ellendale lamproite field (which includes the Blina Project area) is one of the largest lamproite fields in the world and many of the pipes have proven to be diamondiferous, with the Ellendale 4 (E4) and Ellendale 9 (E9) pipes having been commercially mined.

The E9 mine (currently not producing) was reported in 2014 to be the world's leading source of rare fancy yellow diamonds and to have contributed an estimated 50% of the global supply of these yellows.[1]

Figure 2: Blina Diamond Project Setting and Main Diamond Source



Previous trial mining of the Blina Project Terrace 5 alluvial gravels at Cut 1 and Cut 2 (Figure 1) in 2005-6 indicated that the diamonds recovered included a significant proportion of fancy yellow stones, particularly in the larger stone sizes. It can be inferred from this that an important source of the Terrace 5 diamonds is from the erosion of the E9 lamproite pipe which has these fancy yellow diamonds as its signature stone type.

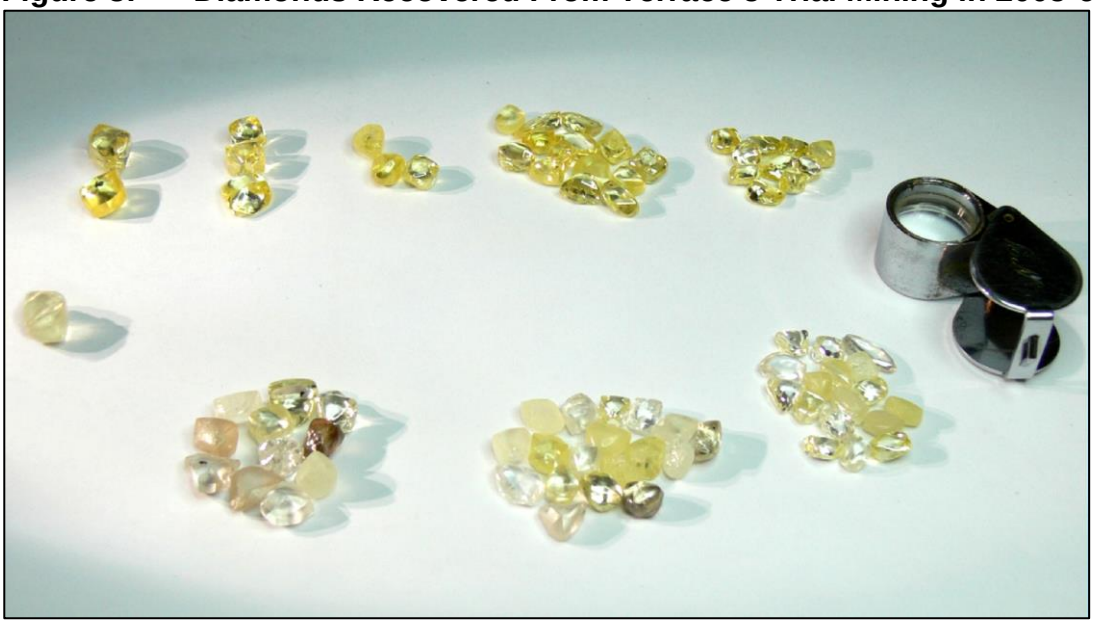
The degree of erosion from the E9 pipe (and other diamondiferous pipes) is important as the more erosion which has occurred, the greater the amount of alluvial diamonds which could have flowed into the Terrace 5 alluvial channels.

The amount of erosion from E9 is speculative, but has been previously reported as 50 vertical metres, but could be more;[2] the area surrounding the Mount North lamproite pipe which is a prominent hill 10 km north-east of E9 has been eroded by 'at least 90 metres'.[3]

With the 2015 closure of the Ellendale mine, this supply of fancy yellows ceased and POZ believes Terrace 5 could potentially be a significant new source for these fancy yellow diamonds.

Some of the larger diamonds recovered from the Terrace 5 trial mining (Cut 1 and Cut 2 on Figure 1) in 2005-6 are shown in Figure 2. All stones in this image are heavier than 2 carats with the largest being 7.0 carats, a significant proportion of the larger diamonds are fancy yellows. All of these diamonds were recovered from what is now POZ mining lease application M04/467.

Figure 3: Diamonds Recovered From Terrace 5 Trial Mining in 2005-6



1.2 Exploration Model and Targeting Methodology

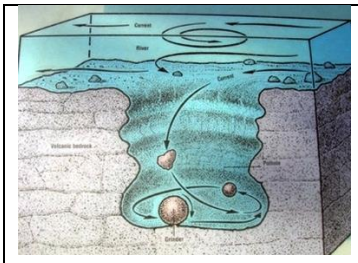
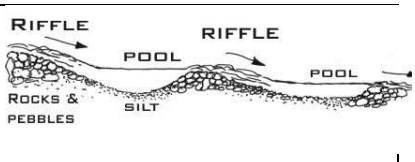
The aim of the Blina exploration program is to discover alluvial trap sites in the ancient Terrace 5 gravels which have concentrated the diamonds within the channel and thus have the potential to host high grade or bonanza diamond deposits.

These type of high grade diamond trap sites do not follow the ancient river bed in one consistent strand, instead they are often specific to spot locations and may vary in diameter from a few metres to hundreds of metres. The best trap sites occur in areas that had fast flowing (high energy) water and can include pot holes, scours, gullies, riffles, bars, boulder fields or any other mechanism which can cause diamonds to become trapped and concentrated, usually where the alluvial gravels interface with the bedrock in the bottom of the river and in bedrock topographic lows.

The following images give examples of the type of trap sites which in a diamondiferous river (as Terrace 5 was) can concentrate bonanza grades of diamonds. These are how our targets may have looked when they formed (circa 5 to 22 million years ago) in the Miocene epoch, prior to being covered and preserved by other fluvial sediments and eventually windblown sand.

Figure 4: Bonanza Diamond Trap Site Models

		
Pothole field; multiple trap sites	Pothole field; multiple trap sites	Target gravels within a pothole

		
How potholes form and can act as concentrating mechanism to create bonanza diamond grades.	A boulder field within a high energy river can act as a trap site for diamonds	Pool and riffle complexes can create diamond concentrations within the gravel bars

These high grade trap sites make excellent targets for bulk sample testing and POZ is currently working to identify these targets using modern methods:

1.2.1 Historic Data Compilation Targets

There has been over $30 million spent over the last 30 years on the Blina Diamond Project ground including by De Beers and Kimberley Diamond Company and our POZ is now the beneficiary of a large amount of historic data from this previous exploration and trial mining.

POZ is compiling this information into a modern database which for the first time can be fully accessed using 3D modelling software. This technique will enable POZ to identify potential low-lying trap site areas for bulk sample testing.

1.2.2 Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Commencing May 2017

In early May, POZ will conduct a ground penetrating radar (GPR) geophysical survey over the company's mining lease applications. The aim of this survey is discover alluvial trap sites (Figure 4) which have the potential to host high grade or bonanza diamond deposits within Terrace 5.

GPR is a very powerful technique for shallow investigations such as POZ is targeting (2 to 10 metres) where the ability to map bedrock profiles would enable direct targeting of trap sites.

The technique works by transmitting a pulse of radar energy into the ground and recording the strength and the time required for the return of any reflected signal. A series of pulses over a single area make up what is called a scan. Reflections are produced whenever the energy pulse enters into a material with different electrical conduction properties and can be an excellent way to map the sediment/bedrock interface which is so important when targeting alluvial trap sites. Operator controlled variations to signal frequency allow depth penetration to be adjusted.[4]

Importantly, GPR has undergone a massive improvement since it was last tested on the Blina leases in 2002; at that time it was not deemed to be especially effective due to signal noise. Mainly through the revolution in modern computing power, GPR now allows vastly improved signal acquisition rates. This dramatically improves the signal to noise ratio resulting in much 'quieter' data, added to which more sophisticated computing algorithms now produce clearer and less 'noisy' subsurface images.

NB the popular BBC *Time Team* program has made GPR more familiar to the wider community as this technique often features during their archeological investigations.

1.3 Bulk Sampling/Trial Mining of Targets

The Company is using the methods described above to target likely trap sites which have formed in topographic low points within the ancient river. Previous exploration has already ascertained that the Terrace 5 alluvial systems are complex and rather than trying to unravel these entire systems through expensive drilling and trenching programs, POZ proposes to simply identify the topographic low points (i.e. the most prospective sites) within the fluvial system and to then test sample these low points through the use of both wide-diameter Bauer drilling (for targets 4 to 10 metres in depth) and pitting using a long-arm excavator (for targets less than 4 metres).

The resultant samples would be treated in an on-site alluvial recovery plant. Sample sizes would be between 200 to 500 tonnes and it is anticipated one bulk sample would be processed every one to two days. Diamonds would be recovered and inventoried on-site to give immediate feedback to the sampling program.

Upon the discovery of economic grades, the program could transition to trial mining using the same recovery plant equipment thereby providing immediate cashflow.

1.4 Mining Leases

The most effective way to conduct the project operations described above is through having fully permitted mining leases which allow for the extraction of the large tonnages required for bulk sampling and trial mining operations.

Having granted mining leases also allows for the rapid transition to mining should commercial grades be encountered during the sampling program.

Using the extensive historical data, POZ has applied for four mining lease applications covering a total of 11.6 km^2. These areas are the most prospective, with a significant quantity of diamonds already recovered from within these leases, POZ believes that should a commercial diamond mining operation be possible on the project area, it is most likely to be hosted within the area now covered by our mining lease applications.

1.4.1 Process to the Grant of Mining Leases

The mining lease applications were applied for on 20 April 2016 and have now completed the required six months advertising period required (prior to grant of the leases) under the *Native Title Act (1993)*.

There are two Native Title groups who have claims over the project area, the Bunuba and the Warrwa. The claim boundary between these two groups is shown on Figure 1.

So far this year, POZ Executive Chairman Jim Richards has had two meetings with the Warrwa group and one meeting with the Bunuba group; these meetings have been constructive and friendly. Negotiations are continuing and the Company is optimistic that a mutually beneficial agreement with both of these groups will be achieved. Further meetings are scheduled for May and June.

Should an agreement be reached, there would be no further impediment to the grant of the mining licenses. At that point heritage clearance surveys could be conducted and then a Program of Works would be lodged with the Department of Minerals and Energy in order to allow bulk sampling operations to commence.

POZ is doing all that it can to progress these negotiations in good faith, however should an agreement not be forthcoming on commercial terms and within a commercial time frame, then POZ would have the option to lodge a Section 35 Future Act Determination Application (FADA) with the Native Title Tribunal. This would lead to a determination by the National Native Title Tribunal as to the grant of the mining leases. This process would take a minimum of six months from lodging the Section 35 notice. POZ believes it would be successful if it embarked upon this process.

Rather than use the Section 35 process, it is the company's preference to reach a mutually beneficial negotiated agreement with the Native Title parties.

1.5 Blina Project Summary

The Company believes the Blina Diamond Project has excellent potential to deliver commercial grades on what would be a simple and relatively low capital cost alluvial mining operation.

[1]*Further detailed information including the Table 1 (JORC Code, 2012 Edition) and references are available on the POZ ASX Release dated 9 October 2015: click here*

[2]*Blina Diamonds NL presentation, Minesite Forum 2006*

[3] *Bulletin 132 (Geological Survey of Western Australia); The kimberlites and lamproites of Western Australia by A.L. Jaques, J.D. Lewis and C.B. Smith.*

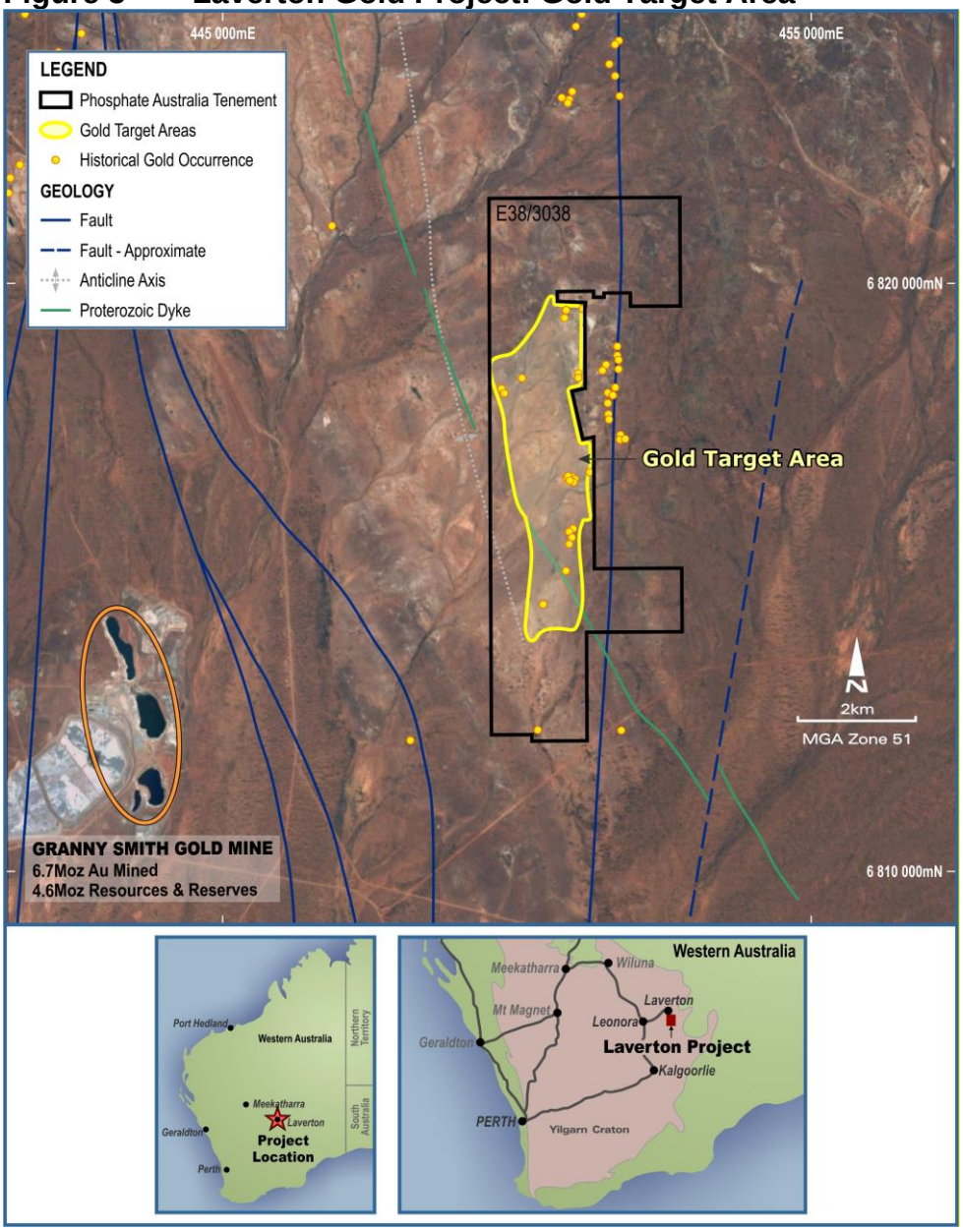
[4] *http://www.geophysical.com/whatisgpr.htm*

2.0 Laverton Gold Project POZ 100%

POZ holds a 100% interest in the Laverton Gold Project, 10 km southeast of Laverton in the highly-endowed Mount Margaret district of Western Australia. The tenements are just 8km east from Goldfields' world class +11Moz Granny Smith gold deposit (with underutilized plant capacity of 3.5 Mtpa), 21km from Barrick's 8Moz Wallaby gold mine, and 35km from AngloGold Ashanti's +10Moz Sunrise Dam gold mine.

In December 2016, the Company conducted a soil sampling program within the Gold Target Area (Figure 5) which had an historic gold-in-soil anomaly. POZ geologists collected 53 samples each weighing approximately 500 grams, from between 5–25cm depth and screened with a 400µm sieve. The samples were analysed at Intertek Perth. All planning and implementation was completed in-house. The sampled areas had not been previously soil sampled.

Figure 5 Laverton Gold Project: Gold Target Area



Results have now been assessed and the Company can report that the area of gold-in-soil anomalism initially identified in MMI sampling conducted by Focus Minerals Limited in 2012, has now been and expanded in area by POZ. Two gold-in-soil anomalies have been identified on E38/3038 (Figure 6, 7 and 8) and have been named the Northern and Southern Anomaly.

Table 1: Soil Samples Returning >10ppb Au

Sample ID	mE MGA94 z51	mN MGA94 z51	Au ppb	Au-Rp1 ppb
1021	450351	6817700	70	72
1022	450549	6817700	22	
1025	451050	6817301	19	
1037	450650	6814999	10	9
1042	450149	6814600	15	
1043	450251	6814603	10	
1046	450549	6814600	26	23

i. **Northern Anomaly**: a potentially 0.17km^2 gold-in-soil anomaly with the highest assay result being 70ppb Au. Samples 1021 and 1022 were taken on subcropping felsic rocks, possibly porphyry, with no alteration noted. 1025 was collected on subcropping felsic porphyry with possible weak sericite alteration.

ii. **Southern Anomaly:** a 0.22km^2, 800m long gold-in-soil anomaly. This anomaly is identified in both POZ and historic soil samples with the highest assay result being 26ppb Au. Samples 1037, 1042-1043 and 1046 are part of the larger southerly soil anomaly (Figure 8). This area is mostly covered by shallow colluvium, with occasional vertically-dipping felsic subcrop.

Figure 6: E38/3038 Soil Sample Location Plan

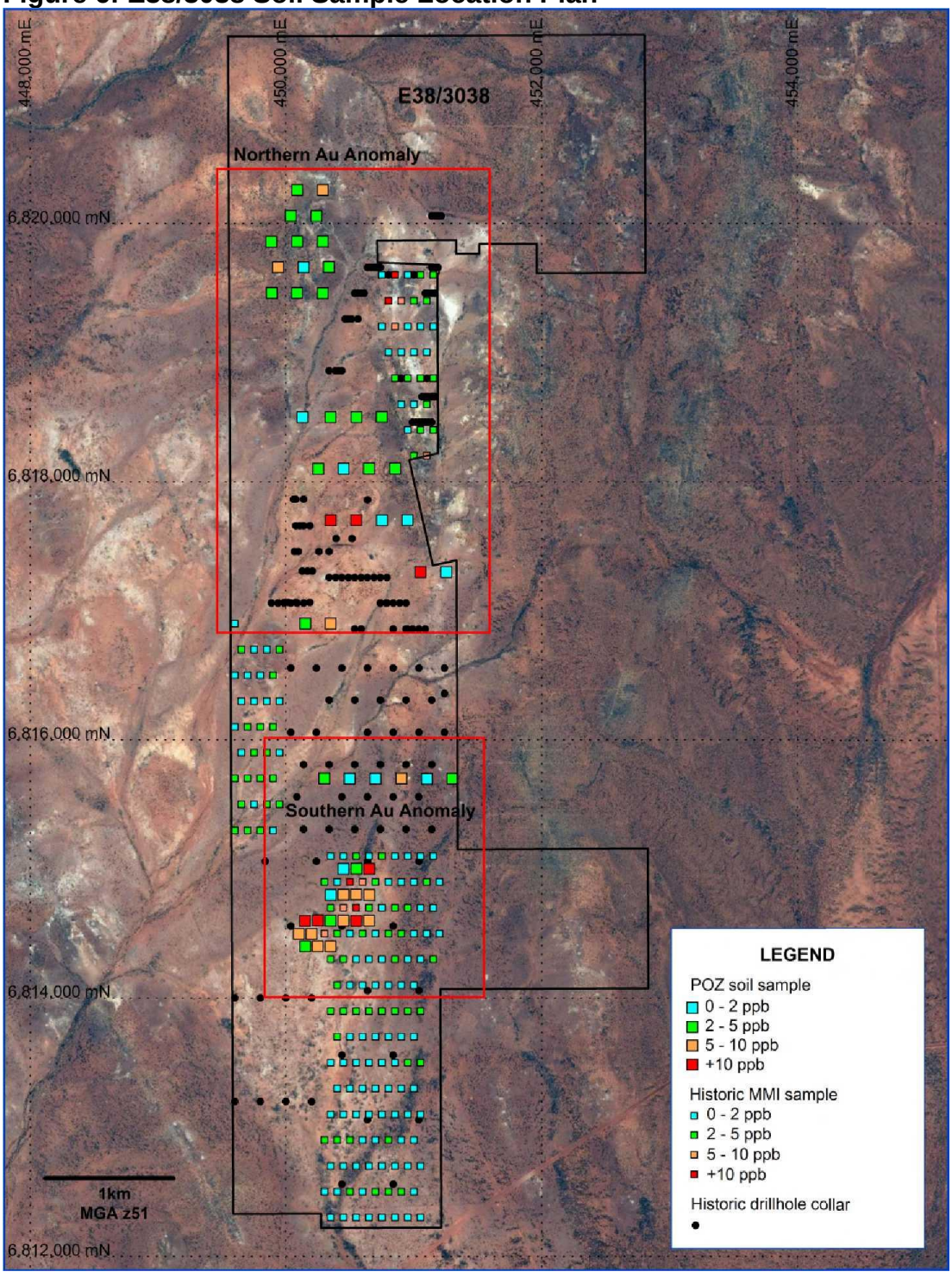


Figure 7: Northern Anomaly Soil Samples, E38/3038

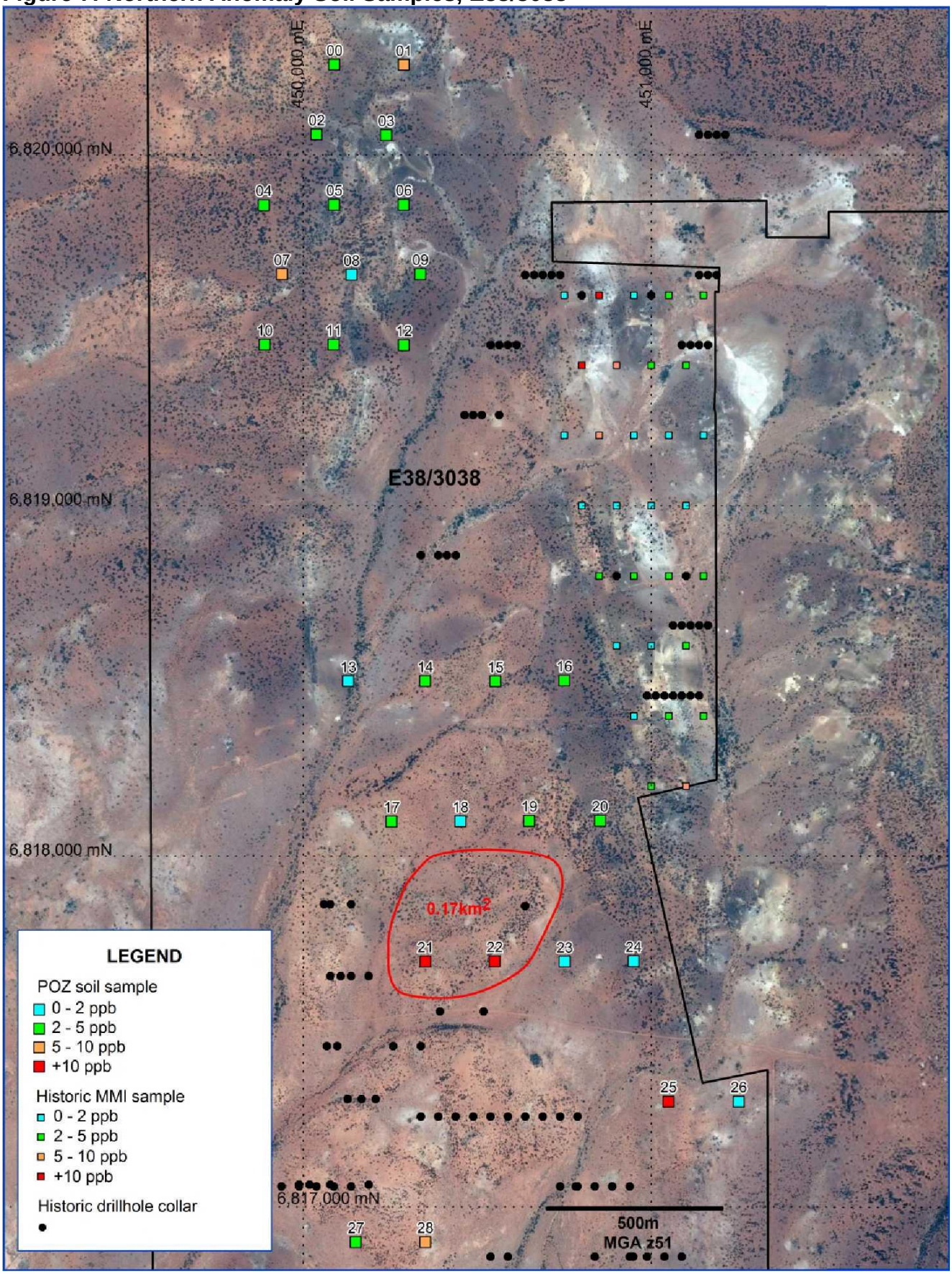
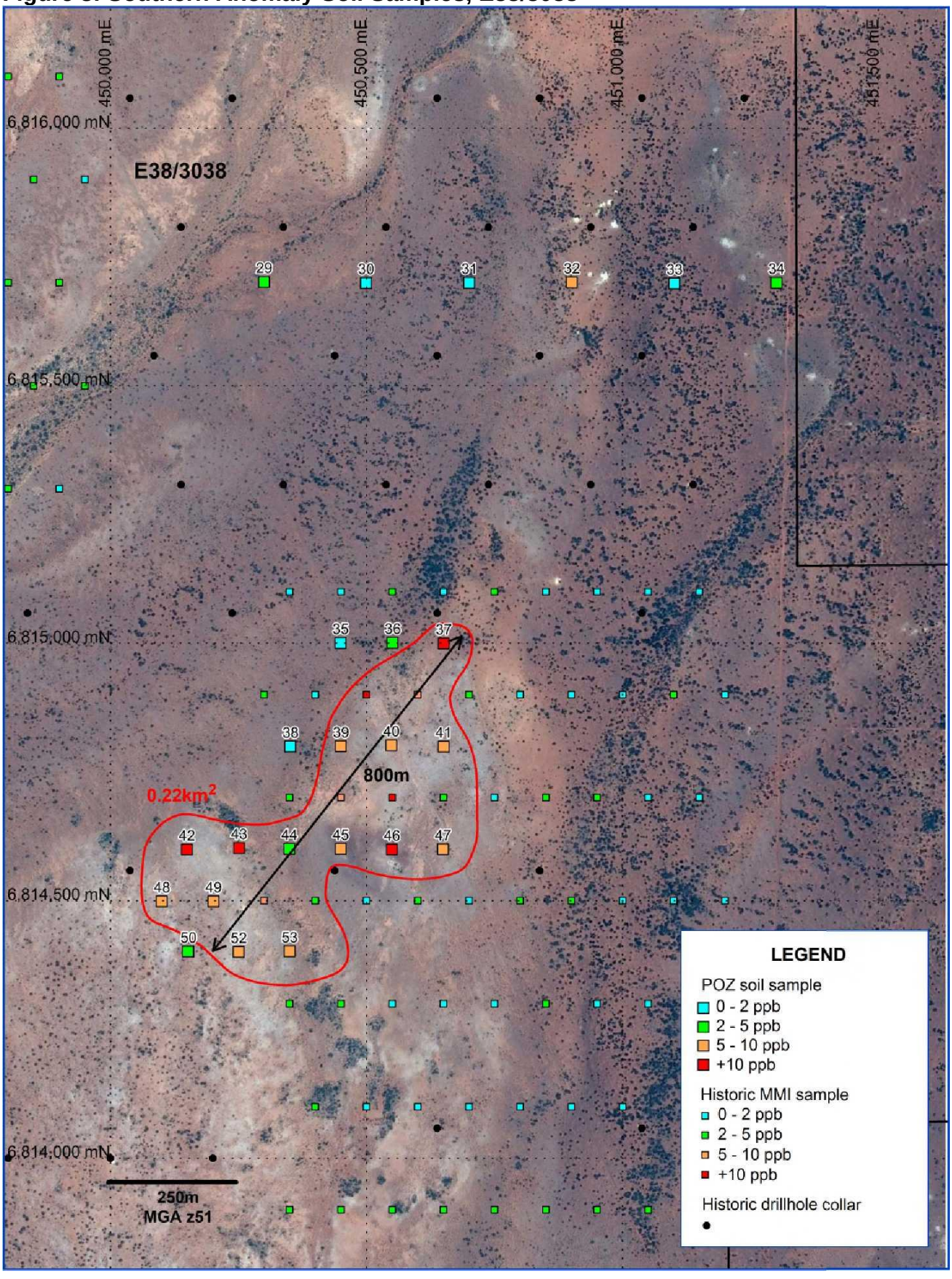


Figure 8: Southern Anomaly Soil Samples, E38/3038



Soil sampling was also conducted on E38/3161 (a further 18 samples). However, no significant results were returned from this tenement and no follow up on that lease is proposed.

2.1 Future Work

Although modest in tenor, the POZ gold-in-soil anomalism does stand out against the regional background in this world class gold belt and as such represent exciting exploration targets.

POZ is planning detailed geological mapping and infill soil sampling on a 100 x 100m grid to further define the gold-in-soil anomalies and provide targets for a follow-up drilling campaign. The value of going directly to a RAB drilling campaign to investigate these anomalies is also being assessed.

3.0 Bulgera and Mount Monger Gold Projects

POZ holds a 100% stake in the Bulgera and Mount Monger Gold Projects in WA. Both projects are close to existing milling infrastructure and represent advanced exploration assets with strong potential to convert known mineralisation to resources, as well as exploration upside for further discoveries.

Given the current emphasis of POZ on the Blina Diamond Project, the Company is considering various options to farm-out the Bulgera and Mount Monger gold assets and will keep the market informed as these negotiations develop.

The option agreement over the Bulgera Gold Project for which POZ received $10,000 as reported in the previous quarter, was not exercised and has expired.

4.0 Highland Plains Phosphate Project (Northern Territory) POZ 100%

The Highland Plains Phosphate Project in the NT has a JORC Code (2004) compliant Inferred Resource of 53 million tonnes at 16% P_2O_5 (ASX release 31 March 2009).[A] The Project is 100% owned by POZ and has no private royalties.

POZ continues to speak with interested parties with a view to finding an equity partner for Highland Plains.

5.0 Summary and Outlook

The Company believes the Blina Diamond Project represents a significant commercial opportunity for our company, and that the strategy outlined in this report has the potential to deliver a profitable alluvial diamond mine for our shareholders. As a result we will continue to progress our mining lease applications through to grant.

The Laverton Gold Project has produced some very encouraging results from our maiden soil sampling program and these gold-in-soil anomalies represent exciting exploration targets for further work in this world class gold belt.

Detailed geological mapping and infill soil sampling on a 100 x 100m grid will further define these two gold-in-soil anomalies and provide targets for a follow-up drilling campaign. POZ is also assessing the value of going directly to a RAB drilling campaign to investigate these anomalies.

With greater focus on the Blina Diamond Project, the Company is seeking various options to farm-out the Bulgera and Mount Monger gold assets and also continues to field enquiries relating to the Highland Plains Phosphate Project.

The Company is well placed to move its activities forward with a cash balance of approximately $2.19 million (31 March 2017).

Jim Richards
Executive Chairman

Enquiries To: Mr Jim Richards +61 8 9422 9555

The information in this report that relates to previously reported exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. Jim Richards who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Richards is a Director of Phosphate Australia. Mr. Richards 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 Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Richards consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Information in this report that relates to Highland Plains Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Rick Adams and Ted Hansen who are members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Rick Adams and Ted Hansen are directors of Cube Consulting Pty Ltd. and have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a competent Person as defined in the December 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Rick Adams and Ted Hansen consent to the inclusion in this report of the Information, in the form and context in which it appears.

[A]The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcement (JORC 2004) and that all of the previous assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcement/year have not materially changed.

Appendix A Assay Results:
See Table 1

Appendix B
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

In this Table, **POZ** refers to the soil sampling program conducted by POZ Minerals Limited and reported in this release. **A98692** refers to work conducted by Focus Minerals Limited in 2012, reported on in combined Annual Report C321/2011, Accession Number A98692

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**POZ**: approximate 500g soil samples were collected from 5-25cm below surface and screened using a -400µm sieve. **A98692**: approximate 350g MMI soil samples were collected from 5-25cm below surface.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	**POZ**: soil samples were pulverised to produce a 25g charge for aqua regia digest, analysed by ICPMS at Intertek Genalysis Perth. Assay code AR25/MS **A98692**: samples analysed by SGS Analytical Laboratory, assay code MMI-M, "A weak acid digest and high sensitivity ICP-MS analysis that provides part per billion range results"
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Not applicable.
Drill sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	Not applicable.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Not applicable.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Not applicable.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	**POZ**: Geological logging was quantitative in nature. **A98692**: not recorded
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	Not applicable.
Sub Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**POZ:** Soil samples were pulverised at Intertek Perth where they were aqua regia digested and analysed by ICPMS. **A98692**: Not recorded
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Not applicable.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	**POZ:** Two duplicate samples were collected. **A98692:** not recorded
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**POZ:** Sample sizes are deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. **A98692:** not recorded
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	**POZ:** Samples assayed by ICPMS following an aqua regia digestion by Intertek Genalysis Perth. This technique is considered total. **A98692:** MMI is a partial digestion process
	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.	Not applicable.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**POZ:** Standard laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures. Two duplicate samples were collected. **A98692:** not recorded

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Not applicable.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	**POZ:** Sampling data was initially recorded on paper logging sheets, which have subsequently been scanned to pdf and saved on the Company server. Geochemical results were received electronically and are also stored on the Company server. **A98692:** not recorded
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**POZ:** There are no adjustments to the assay data. **A98692:** not recorded
Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	**POZ and A98692:** Sample sites were captured by hand-held GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid system is MGA94_51
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Not applicable.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Sample locations are shown in Figures 2 and 3
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Not applicable.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**POZ:** No sample compositing has been applied **A98692:** not recorded
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Not applicable.
	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.	Not applicable.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**POZ:** Samples were secured in green cyclone bags sealed with cable ties. They were transported to Intertek Perth by the POZ geologist and delivered to sample preparation staff. **A98692:** not recorded
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Not applicable.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	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.	Exploration Licences E38/3038 and E38/3058 are 100% held by Phosphate Australia with no encumbrances. There is no Native Title claim over the tenement area.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements have been granted with no impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	2012: 200 x 100m MMI soil sample program undertaken by Focus Minerals Limited over some parts of E38/3038, reported in A98692.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Sampling was undertaken in Archaean BIF-greenstones of the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane. At this stage no deposit type or style of mineralisation is recognised.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: · easting and northing of the drill hole collar · elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar · dip and azimuth of the hole · down hole length and interception depth · hole length.	See **Appendix A** (Sample number, easting, northing, tenement, geochemistry)
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Not applicable.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not applicable.
Diagrams	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.	Refer to **Figures 1-3** and **Appendix 1** in body of text.
Balanced reporting	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.	**POZ:** Analytical results are presented in **Appendix 1.**
Other substantive exploration data	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.	**POZ:** No other substantive exploration data is known.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	**Figures 2 and 3** show exploration targets.

Appendix C - Interests In Mining Tenements

Table 1: Western Australia

Lease	State	Status	Held at end of quarter %	Acquired during the quarter %	Disposed of during the quarter %	Beneficial interests in farm-in or farm-out agreements at the end of the quarter
E04/2415	WA Aus	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
E04/2416	WA Aus	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
E04/2424	WA Aus	Refused	0%	0%	100%	Refused
E04/2429	WA Aus	Refused	0%	0%	100%	Refused
E04/2479	WA Aus	Application	100%	100%	0%	Application
E04/2488	WA Aus	Application	100%	100%	0%	Application
E04/2489	WA Aus	Application	100%	100%	0%	Application
E04/2463	WA Aus	Application	100%	100%	0%	Application
M04/464	WA Aus	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
M04/465	WA Aus	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
M04/466	WA Aus	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
M04/467	WA Aus	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
E20/908	WA Aus	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
E25/525	WA Aus	Granted	100%	0%	0%	Granted: Partial Surrender of 7 blocks
E38/3038	WA Aus	Granted	100%	0%	0%	Granted
E38/3058	WA Aus	Granted	100%	0%	0%	Granted
E38/3161	WA Aus	Granted	100%	0%	0%	Granted
E46/1141	WA Aus	Withdrawn	0%	0%	100%	Withdrawn
E52/3276	WA Aus	Granted	100%	0%	0%	Granted
E52/3316	WA Aus	Granted	100%	0%	0%	Granted
E52/3426	WA Aus	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
E69/2820	WA Aus	Granted	20%	0%	0%	Joint Venture with Alloy Resources Limited
E69/3401	WA Aus	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
E70/4894	WA Aus	Granted	100%	0%	0%	Application
E80/4953	WA Aus	Application	100%	0%	0%	Application
L04/98	WA Aus	Application	100%	100%	0%	Application
L04/99	WA Aus	Application	100%	100%	0%	Application
L04/100	WA Aus	Application	100%	100%	0%	Application

Table 2: Northern Territory

Lease	Mineral Field	Location	Status	Held at end of quarter %	Acquired during the quarter %	Disposed of during the quarter %	Beneficial interests in farm-in or farm-out agreements at the end of the quarter
EL25068	NT Aus	Highland Plains	Granted	100%	0%	0%	POZ 100%
EL28153	NT Aus	Nicholson	Surrendered	0%	0%	100%	Surrendered
EL30890	NT Aus	HP West	Surrendered	0%	0%	100%	Surrendered
EL30891	NT Aus	HP West	Granted	100%	0%	0%	POZ 100%
EL31345	NT Aus	HP West	Withdrawn	0%	0%	100%	Withdrawn
EL31415	NT Aus	HP West	Application	100%	100%	100%	POZ 100%