

31 October 2014

ASX RELEASE

30 September 2014 Quarterly Report

Highlights for the Quarter

- Several projects have been reviewed during the quarter with the Board seeking to finalise one opportunity in the near future.
- Drilling at the Nicolson's Project returned the following gold assays:

NRCD14005 - **3.0m @ 20.43g/t, inc 1.6m @ 34g/t**
NRCD14007 – **1.2m @ 102.92g/t, inc 0.8m @ 149.17g/t**
NRCD14003 - **3.4m @ 13.21g/t, inc 0.36m @ 121g/t**
NRCD14008 – **2.0m @ 43.4g/t, inc 1.4m @ 61.1g/t**
- Pre-development works advanced with financial and operational parameters of the proposed operation expected to be outlined in the next quarter.

The Board of Bulletin Resources (ASX: BNR, Bulletin) provides the following Quarterly Report for the period from 1 July to 30 September 2014.

New Projects

The Board's strategy remains firmly focussed on re-building the assets of the Company through investment in the resources industry. During the quarter the Company commenced the search for a new project and has conducted due diligence on several opportunities it believes have the potential to substantially add value for shareholders.

Bulletin currently retains 51% of the Halls Creek Project, however this is could be reduced to a 20% equity as Pacific Niugini advances the project. At some future point in time, within 4 years or after total expenditure of \$4.0M, Bulletin will be required to elect to co-fund its remaining 20% equity in the project or further divest this final equity as per the agreement.

Importantly, Bulletin is now in a position where there is little to no direct project holding or commitment expenditure requirements enabling the Company to preserve cash until a suitable new project can be sourced.

Financial

As of the 30 September 2014, Bulletin's cash position was \$793,000, and was also holding 17,678,472 PNR shares (\$1.15 Million).

Halls Creek Gold Project**Bulletin 51%, PNR 49% and earning up to 80% (PNR – Project Manager)**

An eleven hole, approximately 2,500m diamond drilling program was completed by Pacific Niugini during the quarter at the Nicolson's Project aimed at confirming the existing resource and to provide additional information for use in subsequent mine planning activities.

Highlights of the drilling program included the following gold assays:

NRCD14005 - **3.0m @ 20.43g/t, inc 1.6m @ 34g/t**
NRCD14007 – **1.2m @ 102.92g/t, inc 0.8m @ 149.17g/t**
NRCD14003 - **3.4m @ 13.21g/t, inc 0.36m @ 121g/t**
NRCD14008 – **2.0m @ 43.4g/t, inc 1.4m @ 61.1g/t**

Pre-development works required for completion of cost and time estimates for the recommencement of mining at Nicolson's are well advanced. Pacific Niugini has indicated that the financial and operational parameters of the proposed operation will be defined and released to the market during the December quarter.

On 19 September 2014 the Company advised that it received a notice of Force Majeure from Halls Creek Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Pacific Niugini Limited and the operator of the Halls Creek Nicholson's Project.

Pacific Niugini are seeking to extend the "Earn in Period" for a time period equal to the period from 15 September 2014 to the date on which the subject of the Force majeure is resolved. The Board of Bulletin has sought legal advice on this matter and will provide an update on this matter in due course.

Activities for the Quarter – Halls Creek Project

Please refer to Appendix A, representing an extract from the Project Manager Pacific Niugini Limited's (ASX: PNR) September 2014 Quarterly Report, dated 21 October 2014.

Corporate

During the quarter the Company lodged its annual report for the year ended 30 June 2014. Subsequent to the end of the quarter the Company despatched its Notice of Meeting for the annual general meeting of shareholders to be held on 26 November 2014.

On 1 October Mr Andrew Chapman was appointed as Company Secretary replacing Mr Craig Nelmes.

During the quarter the Company changed its registered office to Suite 11, 139 Newcastle Street Perth.

Tenement Holdings and Movements for the Quarter

Refer to Appendix B.

In July 2014, the Company, effective immediately, terminated its option agreements with JML Resources Pty Ltd (E80/4599) and Peter Romeo Gianni (E80/4473). This decision was made on the basis that PNR did not wish to include these assets as part of the joint venture.

For further information, please contact:

Paul Poli, Chairman
Phone: +61 8 9230 3585

Appendix A -Halls Creek Project Progress for the September 2014 Quarter



The Halls Creek Project includes the Lamboo (or Nicolson's) Prospects, (35km South West of Halls Creek) and the Golden Crown Project located near Halls Creek in the Kimberly Region of Western Australia.

The project currently has an indicated and inferred resource of 260,000 ounces of gold. Recent drilling has also demonstrated that substantial silver grades can be present, although a silver resource is yet to be estimated.

The project region has been sporadically explored over a number of years. Prospecting has shown significant potential in the immediate area, which remains sparsely explored with minimal drill testing of targets outside of the existing resources (beneath and immediately adjacent to the existing open pits). Pacific Niugini's medium term exploration objective is to increase the near mine resources at the Lamboo Project while developing

and extending the current resource base immediately beneath and down plunge of the existing open pit.

Pacific Niugini is currently increasing its ownership to 80% (from an initial 49% ownership) and the parties are operating under an unincorporated joint venture with Pacific Niugini as the sole manager. Pacific Niugini will earn 80% of the project as follows:

- A mandatory requirement for Pacific Niugini to earn an additional 16% (to a total of 65% ownership) by sole funding expenditure of \$1.2 million in the first 12 months of the Joint Venture;
- An option for Pacific Niugini to earn an additional 15% (to a total of 80% ownership) by sole funding expenditure of \$2.4 million (inclusive of the initial \$1.2 million) in the first 24 months of the Joint Venture.

Pacific Niugini is required to maintain the tenements in good standing until a minimum of \$4 million has been spent, or four years has elapsed from commencement of the agreement, whichever comes first. Following the initial \$4 million expenditure, the vendor is required to elect whether it will contribute its 20% interest.

If the vendor does not elect to maintain its interest, Pacific Niugini will acquire the remaining 20% by either paying \$2 million in cash or shares, or by granting the vendor a 1% Net Smelter Royalty to a maximum value of \$4 million.

Subsequent to the end of the quarter, Pacific Niugini notified Bulletin Resources that it had met its first stage expenditure of \$1.2 million dollars, entitling the company to increased ownership to 65%. This expenditure was completed within approximately six months of the acquisition. Bulletin Resources has the right to audit expenditure within 14 days, and has commenced that process ahead of transferring the additional interest to Pacific Niugini. Meeting the initial \$1.2 million expenditure in six months results

in Pacific Niugini having a further 18 months (to April 2016) to spend the next \$1.2 million in order to reach 80% ownership.

Quarterly Progress – Halls Creek

Pacific Niugini made significant progress in its planned re-commencement of mining and processing at the Nicolsons deposit and processing facility. The company's goal is to recommence mining, and turn the site to a cash generative site in the shortest possible time. It is the company's intention to complete the cost estimate for refurbishment, construction and operation of the mine and processing plant during the ensuing quarter, and full financial and operational parameters will be reported to the market once finalised.

Diamond drilling – Pacific Niugini completed the drilling program contemplated in the June 2014 quarterly report during August and September 2014. The drilling program was a significant success, returning multiple high grade gold assays including:

- NRCD14007 – 3.0m @ 20.43g/t gold from 106m
including 1.6m @ 34g/t from 107.4m
- NRCD14007 – 1.2m @ 102.92g/t gold from 121.6m
including 0.8m @ 149.17g/t gold from 122.0m
- NRCD14003 - 3.4m @ 13.21g/t gold from 117.3m
including 0.36m @ 121g/t gold from 117.3m
- NRCD14001 – 1.43m @ 6.88g/t gold from 101.4m
including 0.76m @ 11.8g/t gold from 101.4m
- NRCD14013 – 4.9m @ 1.00g/t gold from 205.4m
including 0.52m @ 8.8g/t gold from 205.4m
- NRCD14016A – 0.57m @ 22g/t gold from 154.8m
- NRCD14008 – 2.0m @ 43.4g/t gold from 144m
including 1.4m @ 61.1g/t gold from 144m.0m
- NRCD14008 – 1.6m @ 11.45g/t gold from 134.5m
including 0.55m @ 18.9g/t gold from 135.2m
- NRCD14008 – 2.9m @ 4.38g/t gold from 147.94m
including 0.9m @ 6.22g/t gold from 149.9m
- NRCD14017 – 1.1m @ 9.52g/t gold from 157.8m
including 0.5m @ 18g/t gold from 157.8m
- NRCD14017 – 1.8m @ 5.94g/t gold from 148.6m
including 0.5m @ 19.5g/t gold from 148.6m

In addition to high grade gold results, drilling also returned a number of significant silver values including:

NRCD14007 – 1.2m @ 130.2g/t Silver from 121.6m, including 0.8m @ 193g/t Silver from 122.0m

NRCD14008 – 2.0m @ 39.0g/t Silver from 144m, including 0.8m @ 91.3g/t Silver from 144.6m

NRCD14017 – 1.1m @ 18.9g/t Silver from 157.8m, including 0.5m @ 33.3g/t Silver from 157.8m

Diamond drilling generally returned results that were significantly higher grade, but narrower intercepts compared with historical RC drilling results acquired as part of the project acquisition. Full gold and silver assay results from the recent drilling program were provided to the market in ASX releases on the 16th of September 2014, 23rd of September 2014, and 9th of October 2014.

The diamond drilling assays consistently reported higher gram x metre gold intervals than those predicted by the current resource model. This is very positive for the project in that it may be possible to mine the same volume of gold from a much smaller volume of rock. If achieved, this would result in lower overall production costs. The diamond drilling has also provided confirmation that the ore position predicted by the existing RC drilling is accurate, and has indicated that the ore is highly visual with almost all gold and silver values recorded in prominent quartz veining.

Another key benefit to mining higher grade ore is that the existing processing plant would have higher production capacity in terms of annual gold production. Given that the planned processing rate of 120,000 to 150,000 tonnes per annum is relatively small, a substantial increase in overall mined grade would provide major financial benefit to the operation, particularly from the time that sufficient development is in place to keep the plant fully utilised on a steady state basis.

Project permitting – The Mining Proposal, and Mine Closure Plan were submitted to the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) on the 4th of August 2014.

When the department did not meet its own guidelines regarding approvals timelines, Pacific Niugini served Bulletin Resources with a Force Majeure notice requiring an extension to the time allowed to make earn-in expenditure in order to reach 80% ownership of the project. Bulletin Resources advised that it did not agree with the Force Majeure claim, and the two parties are currently working in good faith to reach a reasonable position which ensures that Halls Creek Mining Pty Ltd (the operating subsidiary of Pacific Niugini that acquired the Halls Creek project) continues to advance the project in the most efficient way possible, while ensuring that Pacific Niugini shareholders are not unduly disadvantaged by governmental procedures outside of the company's control.

Since lodging the Mining proposal and Mine Closure Plan for approval, Pacific Niugini has received limited feedback requesting clarification of certain information ahead of granting approval of the proposals. All requested information has been provided to the DMP and the company awaits further advice from the department.

Processing plant refurbishment – The assessment of works required to bring the processing plant back to operation is nearing completion. The review has been undertaken by CAD Group, with Metallurgy Matters Pty Ltd working as the company representative for the estimate.

Based on current information available, it appears that the refurbishment of the mill will have a cost in the order of \$3 million.



Existing Processing plant

Mine Design – The company has undertaken mine design and scheduling using in-house resources. The existing open pit is expected to be dewatered over a period of approximately three weeks, and remediation of open pit haul roads, and securing open pit batters will also be completed during the dewatering period.

The mine design contemplates development of a 5m x 5m decline from the base of the existing Nicolson's Find open pit, with ore to be driven on 15m level intervals.

It is planned to complete initial ore level development ahead of finalising stoping methods, which are likely to include up-hole benching, mechanised cut and fill, and conventional air-leg stoping.

The company intends to undertake mining as an owner operator, although an initial discussion with selected underground mining contractors has also been undertaken.

Project Infrastructure and project delivery – Pacific Niugini intends to execute the project with a strategy to minimise up-front capital. In the initial phases existing site infrastructure will be utilised and plant refurbishment will be limited to required spending for operational compliance.

It is intended that additional infrastructure required for long term operations will be purchased and constructed as the mine is progressed to positive cash-flow, and as the life of the mine is better understood through additional resource extension drilling and mine development.

As reported in the company presentation lodged on the ASX platform on the 26th of September 2014, it is expected that the total pre-production capital requirement for the project will be in the order of \$10 million. The capital requirement will be finalised once the refurbishment and recommencement estimate is completed in the ensuing quarter.

Metallurgical testwork – Subsequent to the end of the quarter, the company commenced a short metallurgical test work program to confirm previous testing results. Testing of the primary ore by Ammtec on behalf of the previous owner resulted in metallurgical recoveries of 96% of gold. To Pacific Niugini's knowledge work to maximise recovery of silver has not been previously undertaken, and depending on results using standard cyanide leaching techniques, further testing for silver recovery may be undertaken. The initial financial model does not contemplate any revenue from metals other than gold. All results from the test work program are pending.

Halls Creek Tenements – Mineral Reporting

The information in this report that relates to exploration, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr. Peter Cook (B.Sc. Geol) MAusIMM (111072) who is the non-executive chairman of Pacific Niugini Limited. Mr. Cook 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 described by the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Cook consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix B : INTERESTS IN MINING TENEMENTS

As at 30 September 2014

Tenement	Holder	Bulletin Holding %	Granted	Expiry	Status	Area (Ha)	Area (Blocks)	Annual Expenditure
Lamboo Project								
E80/2601	Bulletin	51	29/07/2002	28/07/2013	Renewal		8	\$70,000
E80/3861	Bulletin	51	30/01/2008	29/01/2018	Granted		7	\$50,000
E80/4458	Bulletin	51	26/03/2012	25/03/2017	Granted		1	\$10,000
E80/4459	Bulletin	51	26/03/2012	25/03/2017	Granted		1	\$10,000
L80/0070	Bulletin	51	30/08/2012	29/08/2017	Granted	14.7		
L80/0071	Bulletin	51	30/08/2012	29/08/2017	Granted	51.3		
M80/0343	Bulletin	51	24/06/1992	23/06/2034	Granted	197.4		\$19,800
M80/0355	Bulletin	51	25/01/1993	24/01/2014	Granted	125.4		\$12,600
M80/0359	Bulletin	51	7/07/1993	6/07/2014	Granted	199.95		\$20,000
M80/0362	Bulletin	51	31/08/1993	30/08/2014	Granted	79.3		\$10,000
M80/0471	Bulletin	51	2/04/1998	1/04/2019	Granted	121.5		\$12,200
M80/0503	Bulletin	51	17/11/2000	16/11/2021	Granted	451.95		\$45,200
Biscay Project								
E80/2394	Bulletin	51	15/07/2002	14/07/2013	Granted		6	\$70,000
M80/0624	Bulletin	51			Application	178.7		
E80/4473	GIANNI	Note 1	28/07/2011	27/07/2016	Granted		32	\$32,000
E80/4599	JML	Note 2	1/10/2013	30/09/2018	Granted		70	\$69,000
E80/4781	Bulletin	Note 3			Application		20	

Note 1: E80/4473 was managed by Bulletin Resources Limited under a 3 year option agreement with Peter Gianni, but a decision to withdraw was made during the September 2014 quarter.

Note 2: E80/4599 is managed by Bulletin Resources Limited under a 3 year option agreement with JML Resources Pty Ltd, but a decision to withdraw was made during the September 2014 quarter.

Note 3: E80/4781 application was withdrawn during the September 2014 quarter.

Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Halls Creek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	<p>The Nicolson’s deposit has been sampled predominantly by RC and minor historical RAB about the Nicolson’s open pit area. The Wagtails and Rowdies deposits were sampled mainly by RC with follow-up aircore. Holes were sampled on 1 m increments, or 3 m increments above the known mineralisation. Anomalous intercepts from the 3 m increments were re-split into 3 1 m increments.</p> <p>Samples from the current drill program are RC collars with diamond drill tails. All assays in this release are from diamond drill core. Core was sampled in 1m intervals, or in accordance with observed geology for shorter runs.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>For RC drilling, measures taken to ensure sample representivity include the presence of a geologist at the rig whilst drilling, cleaning of the splitter at the end of every 3 m drill string, confirmation that drill depths match the accompanying sample interval with the drilling crew and the use of duplicate and lab/blank standards in the drilling programme.</p> <p>For diamond drilling, measures taken include regular survey of drill holes, cutting of core along the orientation line where possible, and half core is submitted to an accredited laboratory. Industry standard blanks and standards are also submitted and reported by the laboratory. Drilling is completed in HQ3.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Historical holes - RC and aircore drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 2 - 3 kg was crushed and sub-split to yield 250 for pulverisation and then a 40 g aliquot for fire assay. Upper portions of deeper holes were composited to 3m sample intervals and sub-split to 1 m intervals for further assay if an anomalous composite assay result was returned. For later drilling programmes all intervals were assayed.</p> <p>Current Program – HQ3 core is logged and sampled according to geology, with only selected samples assayed. Core is halved, with one side assayed, and the other half retained in core trays on site for further analysis. Samples are a maximum of 1m, with shorter intervals utilised according to geology.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>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.</i>	<p>RC drilling was completed with several rigs. All RC rigs used face sampling hammers with bit size of 140 – 146mm. Historical holes used a 130 mm bit size). Aircore drilling was completed by the RC rig with an aircore bit assembly. RAB drilling (20 holes only in the Nicolson’s pit area) is historical and details are unknown.</p> <p>HQ 3 Diamond drilling was conducted for geotechnical and assay data. Holes from the current program do not form part of the current resource estimate. Diamond holes were oriented using a Reflex orientation tool. Diamond holes were geologically and geotechnically logged.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p>All holes were logged at the rig by a geologist. Recovery and sample quality were visually observed and recorded. Recovery for older (pre Bulletin) holes is unknown.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	<p>All drilling was completed within rig capabilities. Rigs used auxiliary air boosters when appropriate to maintain sample quality and representivity. Where aircore drilling could not provide sufficient penetration an RC drilling set-up was used.</p>
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential</i>	<p>There is no known relationship between recovery and grade. Diamond drilling of oxide and transitional material in previous campaigns noted high core loss in</p>

	<i>loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	mineralised zones. No core loss was noted in fresh material. Good core recovery has generally been achieved in all sample types in the current drilling program.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Geological logging parameters include: depth from, depth to, condition, weathering, oxidation, lithology, texture, colour, alteration style, alteration intensity, alteration mineralogy, sulphide content and composition, quartz content, veining, and general comments. Geotechnical logging of diamond holes included the recording of recovery, RQD, structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha and beta angles, shape, roughness and fill material of fractures
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	All drill chips were logged on 1 m increments, the minimum sample size. A subset of all chip samples is kept on site for reference. Diamond drilling was logged to geological boundaries and is considered quantitative. Core was photographed.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drilling has been logged apart from diamond drill pre-collars.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core samples were saw in half with one half used for assaying and the other half retained in core trays on site for future analysis.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC drill chip samples were collected with either a three-tier, rotary or stationary cone splitter depending on the drill rig used. Aircore drill samples were subset using a 3 tier riffle splitter. Most (> 95%) of samples are recorded as being dry.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All RC and aircore sample splitting was to 12.5 % of original sample size or 2 – 3 kg, typical of standard industry practice. Samples greater than 3 kg were split on site before submission to the laboratory.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	The cyclone and splitter were cleaned every rod string and more frequently when requested by the geologist. In the case of spear sampling for re-splitting purposes, several spears through the entirety of the drill spoil bag were taken in a systematic manner to minimise bias. Core was cut under the supervision of an experienced geologist, was routinely cut on the orientation line.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Duplicate samples were taken every 20 m from a second cut of the splitter in the case of a cone splitter, or from a reject split in the case of a riffle splitter. Certified standards were inserted into the sample batch at a rate of 1 in 20 throughout all drilling programmes.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Gold at Hall's Creek is fine- to medium-grained and a sample size of 2 – 3 kg is considered appropriate. Half core is considered appropriate for diamond drill samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	The Bureau Veritas lab in Perth has ISO-9001 and ISO14001 certification. Gold assays are determined using fire assay with 40g charge and AAS finish. Other elements were assayed using acid digest with ICP-MS finish. The methods used approach total mineral consumption and are typical of industry standard practice.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No geophysical logging of drilling was performed. This is not relevant to the style of mineralisation under exploration.
	<i>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</i>	Lab standards, blanks and repeats are included as part of the QAQC system. In addition the laboratory had its own internal QAQC comprising standards, blanks and duplicates. Sample preparation checks of pulverising at the laboratory include tests to check that the standards of 90% passing 75 micron is being achieved.

		Follow-up re-assaying is performed by the laboratory upon company request following review of assay data. Acceptable bias and precision is noted in results given the nature of the deposit and the level of classification. Early drilling shows a pronounced negative bias with several of the external certified standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are noted in logging and checked with assay results by company personnel. Some significant intersections have been resampled and assayed to validate results. Diamond drilling confirms the width of the mineralised intersections.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	The current drill program includes holes testing the current resource and twinning existing RC holes as shown on announcement sections.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All primary data is logged on paper and later entered into the database. Data is visually checked for errors before being sent to an external database manager for further validation and uploaded into an offsite database. Hard copies of original drill logs are kept both onsite and in the Perth office.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Drilling is surveyed using DGPS with accuracy of $\pm 0.3\text{m}$. Downhole surveys are conducted during drilling using single shot cameras at 10 m then every 30 m thereafter. Later drilling was downhole surveyed using a Reflex survey tool. Mine workings (open pits) were surveyed by external surveyors using RTK survey equipment. A subset of historical holes was surveyed to validate collar coordinates.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The project lies in MGA 94, zone 52. Local coordinates are derived by conversion: $\text{GDA94_EAST} = \text{NIC_EAST} * 0.9983364 + \text{NIC_NORTH} * 0.05607807 + 315269.176$ $\text{GDA94_NORTH} = \text{NIC_EAST} * (-0.05607807) + \text{NIC_NORTH} * 0.9983364 + 7944798.421$ $\text{GDA94_RL} = \text{NIC_RL} + 101.799$
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control uses DGPS collar pickups and external survey RTK data and is considered adequate for use.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill hole spacing at Nicolson's is generally between 10 m by 10 m and 30 m x 30 m in the upper areas of the deposits and extends to 50 m x 50 m at depths greater than 200 m. The drill spacing at Wagtail and Rowdies is generally 20 m x 20 m with some areas of 10 m x 20 m infill.
	<i>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.</i>	The Competent Person is of the view that the drill spacing, geological interpretation and grade continuity of the data supports the resource categories assigned.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Sample compositing to 3 m occurred in holes above predicted mineralised zones. Composite samples were re-assayed in their 1 m increments if initial assay results were anomalous.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Drilling is predominantly at 270° to local grid at a dip of -60° . Local structures strike north-south on the local grid and dip at 60°E . No bias of sampling is believed to exist through the drilling orientation.
	<i>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.</i>	
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security</i>	The chain of custody is managed by Pacific Niugini (as JV manager) employees. Samples are stored on site and delivered in bulk bags to the lab in Perth. Samples are tracked during shipping.

Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</i>	A review of the resource was carried out by an independent consultancy firm as part of the reserve estimate. No significant issues were noted.
--------------------------	---	--

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Result – Halls Creek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i>	Tenements containing Resources and Reserves are 51% held by Bulletin. They are: M80/343, M80/355, M80/359, M80/362, M80/503 and M80/471. The tenements lie on a pastoral lease with access and mining agreements and predate native title claims.
	<i>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</i>	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The deposits were discovered by prospectors in the early 1990s. After an 8,500 m RC program, Precious Metals Australia mined 23 kt at an estimated 7.7g/t Au from Nicolson's Pit in 1995/96 before ceasing the operation. Rewah mined the Wagtail and Rowdy pits (5 koz at 2.7g/t Au) in 2002/3 before Terra Gold Mines (TGM) acquired the project, carried out 12,000 m of RC drilling and produced a 100 koz resource estimate. GBS Gold acquired TGM and drilled 4,000 m before being placed in administration. Review of available reports show work to follow acceptable to standard industry practices.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	<p>Gold mineralization in the Nicolson's Find area is structurally controlled within the 400 m wide NNE trending dextral strike slip Nicolson's Find Shear Zone (NFSZ) and is hosted within folded and metamorphosed turbiditic greywackes, felsic volcaniclastics, mafic volcanics and laminated siltstones and mudstones. This zone forms part of a regional NE-trending strike slip fault system developed across the Halls Creek Orogen (HCO).</p> <p>The NFSZ comprises a NNE-trending anastomosing system of brittle-ductile shears, characterised by a predominantly dextral sense of movement. The principal shear structures trend NNE to N-S and are linked by NW, and to a lesser extent, by NE shears. Individual shears extend up to 500m along strike and overprint the earlier folding and penetrative cleavage of the HCO.</p> <p>The overall geometry of the system is characterized by right step-overs and bends/jogs in the shear traces, reflecting refraction of the shears about the granite contact. Within this system, the NW-striking shears are interpreted as compressional structures and the NE-striking shears formed within extensional windows.</p> <p>Mineralization is primarily focussed along NNE trending anastomosing systems of NNE-SSW, NW-SE and NE-SW oriented shears and splays. The NNE shears dip moderately to the east, while the NW set dips moderately to steeply to the NE. Both sets display variations in dip, with flattening and steepening which result in a complex pattern of shear intersections.</p> <p>Mineralisation is strongly correlated with discontinuous quartz veining and with Fe-Si-K alteration halos developed in the wall rocks to the veins. The NE shears are associated with broad zones of silicification and thicker quartz veining (typically white, massive quartz with less fracturing and brecciation); however, these are typically poorly mineralized. The NW-trending shears are mineralized, with the lodes most likely related to high fluid pressures with over-pressuring and failure leading to vein formation. Although the NE structures formed within the same</p>

		shear system, the quartz veining is of a different generation to the mineralized veins. Individual shears within the system display an increase in strain towards their centres and comprise an anastomosing shear fabric reminiscent of the pattern on a larger scale. (Adapted from Robertson(2003))
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length <p>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</p>	Table 1 and Figures 1 - 3 summarise all drilling used in the resource estimation. Drillholes used in the Nicolson's Resource estimate included 242 RC and 20 RAB holes for a total of 1,338m within the resource wireframes. Rowdies drilling included 36 RC and 2 aircore holes (AC) for a total of 241 m of intersection within the resource wireframes. Wagtail North comprised 84 RC and 6 AC holes for 553 m of intersection with the resource wireframes. Wagtail South comprised 23 RC and 20 AC holes for 203 m of intersection within the resource wireframes.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	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.	Drill results as reported are composited intersections within the interpreted mineralisation wireframes which form the basis of the resource. Intercepts are composited from 1 m sample increments and no weighting other than length is applied. The Lower cut-off grade is a nominal 0.5g/t Au with a minimum 2m downhole length above 200 mRL and a nominal 1.0g/t Au with a 1 m minimum downhole length below 200 mRL. Top cuts for Nicolson's lodes were 40 g/t and 45g/t Au for different domains dependent upon the lode grade distribution. Rowdies, Wagtail North and Wagtail South had top cuts of 20g/t, 45g/t and 50g/t Au respectively.
	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.	All sample intervals within the interpreted wireframe shells were used in the grade estimation.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	Drilling is predominantly at 270° to local grid at a dip of -60°. Local structures strike 0° to the local grid and dip at 60°E (i.e. having a 60° intersection angle to lode structures). Deeper holes have some drillhole deviation which decreases or increases the intersection angle, but not to a significant extent. Downhole lengths are reported and true widths are approximately 60 – 90% of down-hole length.
<i>Diagrams</i>	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 figures and table in this release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	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.	All drillhole intercepts currently available from the current program are included in the release. Historical intercepts are included in previous resource reports released to the ASX.

<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	Groundwater is largely confined to fault structures, typical of fracture rock systems with low yields and able to be controlled with air pressure while drilling. Metallurgical and geotechnical work studies have been completed as part of feasibility studies in support of ore reserves with no significant issues noted. No significant deleterious substances have been noted.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>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.</i>	Further drilling is underway at Nicolsons. Studies relating to re-starting production activities at the mine are underway.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Halls Creek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Database integrity</i>	<i>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</i>	Data input has been governed by lookup tables and programmed import of assay data from lab into database. The database has been checked against the original assay certificates and survey records for completeness and accuracy.
	<i>Data validation procedures used.</i>	Data was validated by the geologist after input. Data validation checks were carried out by an external database manager in liaison with Bulletin personnel. The database was further validated by external resource consultants prior to resource modelling.
<i>Site visits</i>	<i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i>	The Competent Person has not been to site. He is highly experienced in the mineralisation style, and has had independent geologists from Optiro visit the site, along with highly experienced consulting geologists.*
<i>Geological interpretation</i>	<i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i>	Confidence in the geological interpretation is generally proportional to the drill density. Surface mapping confirms some of the orientation data for the main mineralised structures.
	<i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i>	Data used for the geological interpretation includes surface and trench mapping and drill logging data.
	<i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	An alternative interpretation (steeper lodes) of deeper portions of the deposit was modelled and provides no material change to the resource estimate. In general the interpretation of the mineralised structures is clear.
	<i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Geological interpretation of the data was used as a basis for the lodes which were then constrained by cut-off grades.
	<i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i>	Geology and grade continuity is constrained by quartz veining within the NFSZ and by parallel structures for the other prospects.
<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</i>	Refer to Figures 1 - 3
<i>Estimation and modelling techniques</i>	<i>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</i>	Separate block models were generated for Nicolson's, Rowdies and Wagtail North and South. Individual mineralised structures were domained separately. Models contain grade estimates and attributes for blocks within each domain only. Ordinary Kriging (OK) using Surpac software was used to generate the resource estimates. Variography of gold grades from drilling data provides a maximum grade continuity of 50 m down plane plunge, 20 m perpendicular to plunge and 5 m across plunge for Nicolson's Find; 90 m down plunge, 55 m perpendicular to plunge and 5 m across plunge for Nicolson's South and 20.5m down plunge, 14.5 m perpendicular to plunge and 12, across plane for Wagtail South. Rowdies and

		Wagtail North have a strike-dip control on mineralisation. Rowdies grade continuity was 60 m down-dip, 50 m along strike and 4 m across the plane. Wagtail North parameters were 50 m along strike, 30 m down-dip and 4 m across the plane.
	<i>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</i>	A number of resource estimates by Bulletin's consultants, Optiro have been generated with previous resource estimates reconciled to later upgrades. Reconciliation of the Nicolson's open pit resource model with mine records provides a difference of -6% in tonnes, +15% in grade and +9% in gold metal compared to the resource model; however, the open pit area is only a small proportion of the current resource extents. Production figures from Rowdies and Wagtails are low in confidence and have not reconciled to the resource model.
	<i>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</i>	By products are not included in the resource estimate.
	<i>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i>	No deleterious elements exist or have been estimated. Arsenic is known to be present, however metallurgical test work suggests that it does not adversely affect metallurgical recovery.
	<i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i>	Models were interpolated with a block model cell size of 10 mN x 5 mE x 5 mRL, with sub-celling for volume representation only to 0.3 m. Estimation used 4 passes at Nicolson's and 3 passes elsewhere. At Nicolson's Find, the 1 st pass used a search radius of 50 m with a minimum of 8 and maximum of 32 samples. Nicolson's South estimation used a 90m radius for the 1 st pass with a minimum of 4 and maximum of 12 samples. The search radius was increased by 1.5 for second pass and the minimum number of samples was decreased to 4 for the 3 rd pass. The search radius was increased by a factor of 3 and the minimum number of samples decreased to 1 for the 4 th pass at Nicolson's.
	<i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i>	The size of the blocks was determined by Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis in conjunction with the assumption of a relatively selective mining approach for both open pit and underground operations.
	<i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i>	Only gold has been estimated.
	<i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i>	Geological interpretation constrained initial resource wireframes; these were oriented along trends of grade continuity and were constrained further by cut-off grades.
	<i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i>	Grade distribution statistics were used to generate top cuts, along with the analysis of distribution graphs and disintegration analysis.
	<i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i>	Models were validated visually and by statistical comparison to input data both on a whole-of-domain and on a sectional basis using continuity or swathe plots.
<i>Moisture</i>	<i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content</i>	Tonnage was estimated on a dry basis.
<i>Cut-off parameters</i>	<i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied</i>	Cut-off grades for reporting were based on notional mining cut-off grades for open pit (0.6 g/t Au) and underground operations (3 g/t Au).
<i>Mining factors or assumptions</i>	<i>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</i>	An optimised pit shell was used to constrain material described as open pit with material outside this shell assigned to a potential underground operation. The minimum downhole intersection width of 2m for material above 200m and 1 m below 200m is considered to represent minimum mining widths for selective open pit and underground operations respectively.
<i>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</i>	<i>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of</i>	Metallurgical testwork has shown acceptable (> 95%) gold recovery using CIP technology. No factors from the metallurgy have been applied to the estimates.

	<i>determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i>	
<i>Environmental factors or assumptions</i>	<i>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</i>	The deposits are on granted mining leases with existing mining disturbance and infrastructure present.
<i>Bulk density</i>	<i>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</i> <i>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</i> <i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i>	Bulk density measurements of ore were calculated from drill core using the water displacement method and data from historical mining. Pit data provided 29 samples and drilling provided 91 samples. Bulk density estimates used were: Oxide All: 2.0 t/m ³ Transitional All: 2.4t/m ³ Fresh Rowdies and Wagtails: 2.7t/m ³ Fresh Nicolson's: 2.9t/m ³
<i>Classification</i>	<i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i>	Indicated material is defined where geology and grade continuity was evident and supported by drill spacing of less than 30 m by 30 m with at least 2 intercepts in the quartz lode. Inferred material is defined where lodes are supported by less than 3 holes and drill spacing was greater than 30m x 30m.
	<i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</i>	Input data is considered sufficiently comprehensive for the level of confidence assigned to the resource estimate by the Competent Person.
	<i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i>	The estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates</i>	An audit of the estimate was carried out by an independent consultant. No significant issues were noted.
<i>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</i>	<i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i>	The relative accuracy of the Mineral resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.
	<i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation</i>	The statement reflects local estimates at the block size.

	<p><i>should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i></p>	
	<p><i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i></p>	<p>The resource model produced a 9% oz Au undercall against recorded production for the Nicolson's Find pit. This amount is considered to be within acceptable limits for the classification of the resource. Moreover, the open pit mining represents a small fraction of the existing resource area.</p>

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Appendix 8. Amended 1/7/97, 1/7/98, 30/9/2001, 01/06/10.

Name of entity

BULLETIN RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN

81 144 590 858

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 September 2014

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
Cash flows related to operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	-
1.2 Payments for (a) exploration & evaluation	(1)	(1)
(b) development		
(c) production		
(d) administration	(59)	(59)
1.3 Dividends received		
1.4 Interest and other items of a similar nature received	6	6
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6 Income taxes paid		
1.7 Other	-	-
Net Operating Cash Flows	(54)	(54)
Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8 Payment for purchases of: (a) prospects	-	-
(b) equity investments	-	-
(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.9 Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects	-	-
(b) equity investments	-	-
(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.10 Loans to other entities	-	-
1.11 Loans repaid by other entities	-	-
1.12 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
Net investing cash flows	-	-
1.13 Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(54)	(54)

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(54)	(54)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	-	-
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19	Other	-	-
	Net financing cash flows	-	-
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(54)	(54)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	847	847
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20		
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	793	793

Payments to directors of the entity and associates of the directors
Payments to related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter \$A'000
1.2	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	14
1.2	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-

1.2 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

N/A

2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

N/A

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

	Amount available \$A'000	Amount used \$A'000
3.1 Loan facilities	-	-
3.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

	\$A'000
4.1 Exploration and evaluation	30
4.2 Development	-
4.3 Production	-
4.4 Administration	80
Total	110

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.

	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Cash on hand and at bank	21	197
5.2 Deposits at call	772	650
5.3 Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	793	847

Changes in interests in mining tenements

	Tenement reference	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1	Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed			
6.2	Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased			

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

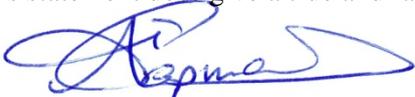
Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

	Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1 Preference +securities <i>(description)</i>				
7.2 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions				
7.3 +Ordinary securities	128,567,761	128,567,761		
7.4 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs				
7.5 +Convertible debt securities <i>(description)</i>				
7.6 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7 Options <i>(description and conversion factor)</i>	175,000	-	<i>Exercise price</i> 15 cents	<i>Expiry date</i> 30 June 2015
7.8 Issued during quarter				
7.9 Exercised during quarter				
7.10 Expired during quarter				
7.11 Debentures <i>(totals only)</i>				
7.12 Unsecured notes <i>(totals only)</i>				

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 4).
- 2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here:  Date: 31 October 2014
(Company secretary)

Print name: Andrew Chapman

Notes

- 1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.
- 2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.
- 3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.
- 4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 1022: Accounting for Extractive Industries* and *AASB 1026: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.
- 5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Accounting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

== == == == ==