



# Haoma Mining NL

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Australian Stock Exchange  
Level 4, North Tower, Rialto  
525 Collins Street  
**MELBOURNE, VIC 3000**

December 21, 2016

Dear Sir,

## **ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 – HIGHLIGHTS**

- **Group Consolidated Financial Result:**

Haoma Mining's unaudited consolidated financial result for the three months ended September 30, 2016 was a before tax loss of \$1.11 million after interest of \$0.46 million, depreciation and amortisation of \$0.05 million, and development and test work expenditure of \$0.72 million.

- **Haoma's Test Work at Bamboo Creek**

Haoma's test work in late 2015 and during 2016 focused on implementing in the Bamboo Creek Plant knowledge gained from laboratory test results.

Test work was conducted on both:

- 1) Bamboo Creek Tailings Ore, and
- 2) Bamboo Creek Tailings Concentrate (1% of Bamboo Creek Tailings) collected when Bamboo Creek Tailings are processed through the Bamboo Creek Plant.

The results in this report show clearly that based on physical gold recovered from Bamboo Tailings Concentrate the 'back calculated' Bamboo Creek Tailings 'Head grade' is greater than 25 g/t gold.

Initial test work did not usually measure or recover significant quantities of silver and Platinum Group Metals (PGM) when samples of Bamboo Creek Tailings Concentrates were processed.

**Over the last 6 months test work** has focused on developing a commercial process which can be used to:

- 1) Process ore through the Bamboo Creek Plant,
- 2) Produce a concentrate fraction (1% of Bamboo Creek Tailings), and
- 3) Recover gold, silver and PGM using the Bamboo Creek Plant.

Results show clearly that commercial quantities of gold, silver and PGM measured by XRF analysis can be recovered into a concentrate fraction.

The 'back calculated' Bamboo Creek Tailings **gold** 'Head grade' measured by XRF was greater than 25 g/t – an important result as it is similar to earlier test results based on physical gold recovered.

Recent test work has recovered significant quantities of physical silver. The 'back calculated' Bamboo Creek Tailings **silver** 'Head grade' measured more than 100 g/t or greater than 1% silver in the concentrate fraction.

Significant quantities of Platinum Group Metals (PGM) were measured by XRF in concentrates collected. The 'back calculated' total Bamboo Creek Tailings **PGM** 'Head grade' measured more than 100 g/t or greater than 1% PGM in the concentrate fraction.

## CONTENTS

1. Group Consolidated Result to September 30, 2016
2. Operations at Bamboo Creek Western Australia
3. Exploration Activities in Western Australia
4. Exploration Activities in Queensland

### **1. GROUP CONSOLIDATED RESULT TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**

<b>Haoma Mining NL Consolidated Profit &amp; Loss</b>	<b>2015/16 1st Qtr (\$m)</b>	<b>2015/16 Full Year (\$m)</b>	<b>2016/17 1st Qtr (\$m)</b>	<b>2016/17 YTD (\$m)</b>
Operating Revenue:				
Gold & Silver Sales	-	0.14	-	-
Royalties	-	0.04	-	-
Retail Sales & Misc.	0.04	0.11	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>
Other Income	-	0.29	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.35</b>
<b>Operating Revenue</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.38</b>
<b>Operating profit (loss) before interest, depreciation, amortisation, exploration &amp; development costs:</b>				
	(0.42)	0.93	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.12</b>
Interest	(0.94)	(1.92)	<b>(0.46)</b>	<b>(0.46)</b>
Depreciation & amortization	(0.03)	(0.16)	<b>(0.05)</b>	<b>(0.05)</b>
Exploration, development & test work	(0.62)	(2.76)	<b>(0.72)</b>	<b>(0.72)</b>
<b>Operating (loss) before tax</b>	<b>(2.01)</b>	<b>(4.40)</b>	<b>(1.11)</b>	<b>(1.11)</b>

#### **1.1 Haoma's Group Consolidated Result**

Haoma Mining's unaudited consolidated financial result for the three months ended September 30, 2016 was a before tax loss of \$1.11 million after interest of \$0.46 million, depreciation and amortisation of \$0.05 million, and development and test work expenditure of \$0.72 million.

#### **1.2 Funding of Operations**

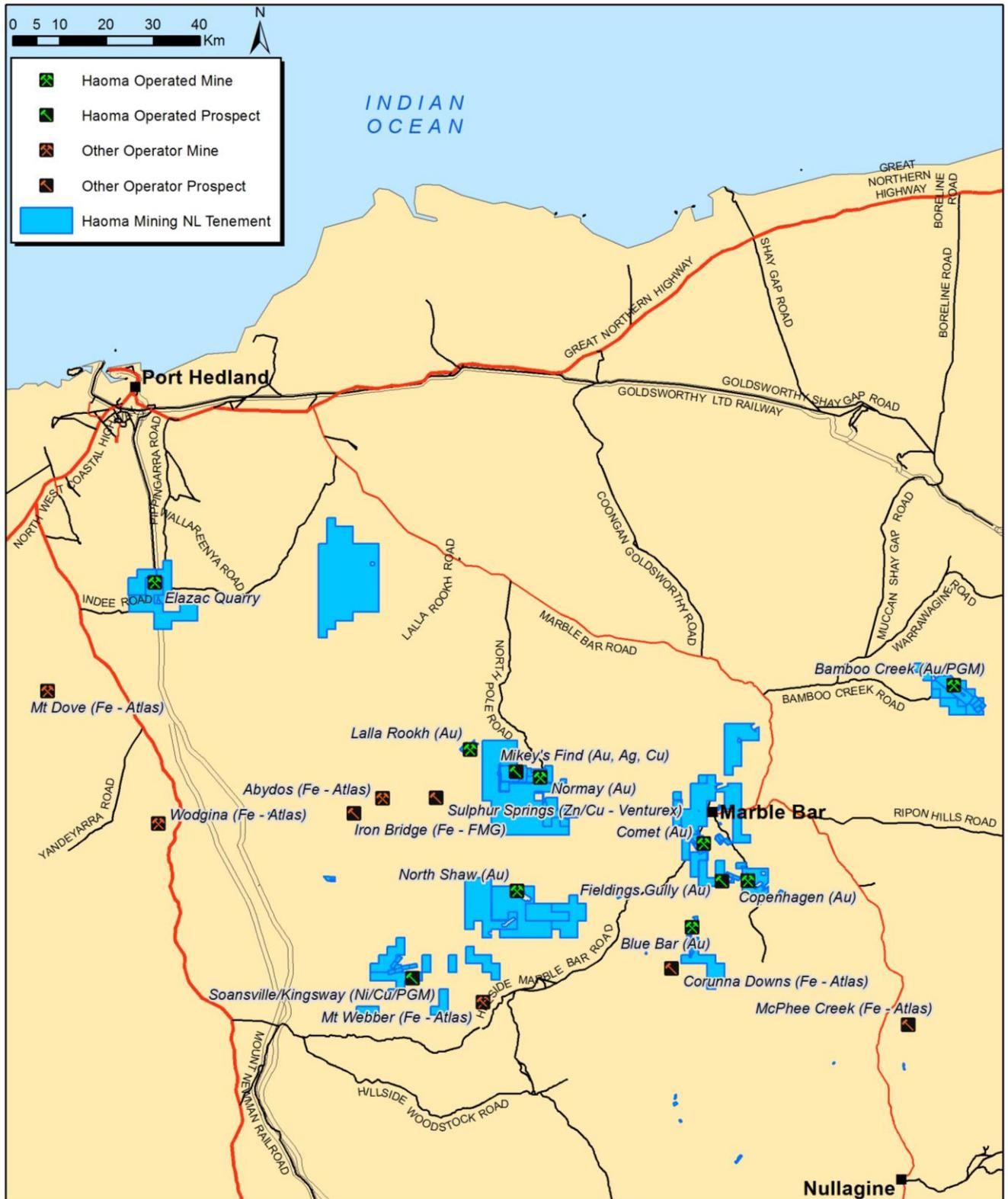
Funding for Haoma's operations is presently being provided by The Roy Morgan Research Centre Pty Ltd, a company owned and controlled by Haoma's Chairman, Gary Morgan. Interest on debt to Roy Morgan Research Centre accrues at the 30 day commercial bill rate plus a facility margin of 1%.

At September 30, 2016 the principal debt to The Roy Morgan Research Centre Pty Ltd was \$28.67 million. Interest accrued for the 3 months to September 30, 2016 was \$252,982. Total interest accrued and unpaid to September 30, 2016 is \$37.40 million.

The Roy Morgan Research Centre Pty Ltd has advised that that no net debt repayment will be required until Haoma's annualised EDITDA exceeds \$15 million per annum and that debt repayments will not exceed 50% of Haoma's EBITDA in any year.

On October 8, 2015, the District Court in Perth ordered that Haoma's workers compensation insurer pay the judgement amount awarded to a former employee of Haoma Mining in relation to an injury claim. Haoma Mining has provided an amount of \$748,420 in its financial statements in respect to this item. The workers compensation insurer has appealed the decision. Haoma has also filed an appeal in relation to the compulsory vehicle injury insurance provider's liability to meet the amount awarded by the Court.

## 2.0 OPERATIONS AT BAMBOO CREEK, WESTERN AUSTRALIA



**Figure 1:** Location map of Haoma Mining and other Pilbara mining locations.

## 2.1 Haoma's Test Work at Bamboo Creek<sup>1</sup>

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Test work was conducted on both:

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Significant quantities of Platinum Group Metals (PGM) were measured by XRF in concentrates collected. The 'back calculated' total Bamboo Creek Tailings **PGM** 'Head grade' measured more than 100 g/t or greater than 1% PGM in the concentrate fraction.

## 2.2 Haoma Mining Significant Results Released over the last 12 Months

### 2.2.1 **Summary of Bamboo Creek Tests on Bamboo Creek Tailings Ore and Bamboo Creek Tailings Concentrate:**

On [September 30, 2015](#), [October 15, 2015](#), and [November 6, 2015](#) Haoma Mining NL released reports to the ASX which advised shareholders of significant findings from **laboratory test work**. The reports showed gold and silver could be extracted from Bamboo Creek Tailings into aqua regia (acid) and cyanide solutions and then into bullion using the Bamboo Creek Laboratory Pilot Processing Facility.

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**Note 1:** The information & data in Section 2 of this report as it relates to Metallurgical Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Peter Cole who is an expert in regard to this type of metallurgical test work. The results relate to testing the effectiveness of a new method of assaying for gold and other mineral content (the Refined Elazac Assay Method) and a new method for extraction of gold and other minerals from the ore (the Refined Elazac Extraction Method). These methods are together referred to as the Elazac Process. The information reported relates solely to ongoing test work in relation to bringing the Elazac Process to commercial realisation. Mr. Cole has worked in the mining industry for over 30 years and has been associated with the development of the Elazac Process over a long period (approximately 15 years). Mr. Cole is one of only a few people with sufficient relevant knowledge and experience to report results in relation to test work on the Refined Elazac Assay Method and Refined Elazac Extraction Method. Mr. Cole has consented to the inclusion in this report of the information and data in the form and context in which it appears.

On [September 30, 2015](#) Haoma shareholders were advised results from processing a bulk sample of 5.98 tonnes of Bamboo Creek Tailings (utilising the Elazac Process) had successfully recovered 4.49g/t of gold and 0.75g/t of silver to bullion. This result was despite conventional assay techniques consistently measuring in Bamboo Creek Tailings about 0.30g/t gold and negligible silver.

On [October 15, 2015](#) Haoma shareholders were advised the Elazac Process had been refined and laboratory test work processed a trial parcel of 1.72 kg of Bamboo Creek Tailings Concentrate and measured (by traditional assay methods read in DIBK on a standard AAS) gold in aqua regia solution resulting in a 'back calculated' Bamboo Creek Tailings 'Head grade' of 26.83 g/t gold. The gold was also measured (by traditional assay methods read in DIBK on a standard AAS) in cyanide solution resulting in a 'back calculated' Bamboo Creek Tailings 'Head grade' of 30.59 g/t gold.

On [November 6, 2015](#) Haoma shareholders were advised that using conventional assay techniques the Bamboo Creek Tailings average only 0.30g/t gold, but **utilising the Elazac Process Haoma had been able to successfully recover 4.49g/t of gold and 0.75g/t of silver to bullion from 5.98 tonnes of Bamboo Creek Tailings.** (See Figure 2 below showing gold produced and then analysed on the University of Melbourne SEM.)



**Figure 2: Photograph of 4.49g/t of gold and 0.75g/t of silver which was read on the University of Melbourne SEM**

On [February 29, 2016 \(Haoma's Half Year Financial Report Ended December 31, 2015\)](#) Haoma shareholders were advised that since the end of January 2016 the Bamboo Creek Pilot Plant had recommencement Trial processing of Bamboo Creek Tailings.

In late January and early February a Trial Parcel of 343.4 dry tonnes of Bamboo Creek Tailings was treated and 1,057.58 grams of fine gold recovered (3.08g/t) with a further 281 grams (0.82g/t) of gold held in solution in the carbon leach circuit. From gold produced the 'back calculated' Bamboo Creek Tailings 'Head grade' was about 4g/t gold.

[Haoma shareholders were also advised on February 29, 2016](#) that on January 15, 2016 Elazac Mining Pty Ltd filed a new Australian Provisional Patent Application in respect to the Elazac Extraction and Assay Method. (Haoma Mining has unlimited access to and use of the technology described in the Provisional Patent Application for no fee.) The Provisional Patent Application Number 2016900128 was prepared by Griffith Hack.

The Provisional Patent covers a confidential process which measures and extracts significantly more gold and silver than measured by traditional assaying methods (fire assay or aqua regia) or traditional mineral processing methods (such as using cyanide).

During April 2016 tests in the Bamboo Creek Gold Smelting Room used the Elazac Process to process a 361g sample of Bamboo Creek Concentrate – approximately 0.4% of the Bamboo Creek Tailings Plant Feed. In total 2.714g of gold bullion (90% gold) was recovered which represents a 'back calculated' Bamboo Creek Tailings 'Head grade' of 27g/t gold (See Figure 3 below)



**Figure 3: 2.714g gold button recovered from 361g sample of ‘Gold Concentrate’**

The Bamboo Creek Plant is now capable of producing at least 2.5 tonne of ‘Concentrate’ from processing about 250 tonnes of Bamboo Creek Tailings per 10 hour day.

In addition to the Bamboo Creek Plant a continuous gold stripping circuit is installed.

On [July 31, 2016 Haoma shareholders](#) were advised gold was recovered gravimetrically from a 500g sample of Bamboo Creek Concentrate (1% of Bamboo Creek Tailings) equating to 1,807g/t gold in the ‘Concentrate’ sample processed, or a ‘back calculated’ Bamboo Creek Tailings ‘Head grade’ of 18.1 g/t gold.

Haoma’s initial test work focused on implementing in the Bamboo Creek Plant knowledge gained from laboratory tests. Test work over the last 6 months has focused on implementing a commercial process using the Bamboo Creek Plant. A summary of the latest results are included in the first section of this report to shareholders.

### **2.2.2 Low Grade Mt Webber Iron Ore (<55% Fe):**

On [July 31, 2016 Haoma shareholders](#) were advised that gold was recoverable and read in cyanide after processing a ‘large sample’ of Mt Webber low grade (<55% Fe) iron ore.

Initially a 945.46g sample of low grade (<55% Fe) Mt Webber iron ore was ‘wet’ beneficiated to produce two fractions:

- (i) An ‘Upgraded ore fraction’ (78.5% of sample). The iron grade of the ‘Upgraded ore fraction’ was about 58% Fe, and
- (ii) A ‘Slimes fraction’ (21.5% of sample) – a ‘Gravity concentrate’ was recovered from the ‘Slimes fraction’ which produced cyanide recoverable gold with ‘Slimes fraction’ ‘back calculated’ gold grade of 8.96 g/t.

A repeat test using ‘wet’ beneficiation test was conducted with a 7.8 kg sample of Mt Webber low grade (<55% Fe) iron ore and produced two fractions:

- (i) An ‘Upgraded ore fraction’ (77.9% of the sample), and
- (ii) A ‘Slimes fraction’ (22.1% of the sample) - a ‘Gravity concentrate’ was recovered from the ‘Slimes fraction’ which produced in acid solution DIBK readable gold with a ‘Slimes fraction’ ‘back calculated’ gold grade of 9.4g/t.

The above results showed low grade iron ore (<55% Fe) from Mt Webber and surrounding tenements could, at a relatively low cost, be upgraded to higher % iron ore with the extraction of the ‘Slimes fraction’ which contained about 9g/t of commercially accessible gold.

It is anticipated that during the next 6 months bulk samples of low grade (<55% Fe) iron ore will be processed through the Bamboo Creek Plant using the ‘wet’ beneficiation facilities.

‘Wet’ beneficiation of low grade (<55% Fe) iron ore will increase the value of the iron ore exported and significantly increase iron ore reserves in the Mt Webber Region; and at the same time enable the production of a significant quantity of gold from the iron ore ‘Slimes fraction’.

Shareholders were advised in Haoma's [ASX Release of March 26, 2012](#) that Haoma has a **Royalty Payment Entitlement regarding iron reserves in Mt Webber (M45/1197)**.  
(See Appendix 1)

### **2.3 Haoma Agreement with Keras Resources – 'Right to Mine' Klondyke and Warrawoona Group Tenements with 'Option to Purchase'**

On September 13, 2016 Haoma shareholders were advised that an Agreement had been signed with Keras (Gold) Australia Pty Ltd to grant Keras an exclusive five year right to 'explore, mine and process' gold on Haoma's Klondyke and Warrawoona Group tenements. During the 'Right to Mine' period Keras may at any time exercise a call option to purchase the tenements.

The Haoma Tenements comprise seven tenements covering an area of 650 hectares, which are centered on the Klondyke Deposit and on the historic Fieldings Gully, Coronation and Copenhagen Deposits.

The consideration to be paid by Keras is:

- \$250,000 cash upon execution of the five year 'Right to Mine' Agreement which includes an the irrevocable right to purchase the tenements within the 'Right to Mine' period, and

If Keras exercises its Option to Purchase:

- \$1.25 million, comprising \$500,000 in cash and a Convertible Note issued by Keras' parent entity, Keras Resources plc in the amount of \$750,000 with the right to convert the Convertible Note into Keras Resources plc ordinary shares at the 30 day VWAP after announcement of the 'Right to Mine' and 'Option to Purchase' Agreement. If Haoma does not exercise the Convertible Note then Keras must pay Haoma the \$750,000 'face value' of the Convertible Note.

In addition to the above, the Agreement grants Haoma "*a full free and exclusive licence to treat any Alluvial or Scree Resources and the tailings and waste dumps arising from the Mining undertaken on the Klondyke Project Tenements*". The Klondyke Project Tenements include the Tenements subject to the Agreement and all Other Tenements of which Keras is the registered holder that are located within 25 kilometres of any of the Tenements.

### **2.4 Haoma Agreement with DeGrey Mining Ltd – 'Right to Explore and Mine' (E45/2983)**

On October 27, 2016 Haoma shareholders were advised that an Agreement had been signed with DeGrey Mining Ltd in respect to a portion of Haoma's Exploration Lease at Cookes Hill (E45/2983) to grant DeGrey an exclusive five year right to enter the Tenement for the purposes of mineral exploration and to mine and process all Minerals with the exception of Alluvial or Scree Resources and Pegmatic Minerals on the specified area of the lease.

After the first anniversary of the Agreement DeGrey may at any time and for as long as Haoma continues to hold E45/2983 exercise an option to purchase the tenement.

The key terms and conditions of the Agreement with DeGrey are as follows:

- Payment at Commencement of the Agreement of \$290,000 to Haoma for the Right to Explore and Mine;
- Issue by DeGrey of 100,000,000 share options (pre-reconstruction) to Haoma or its nominees, subject to DeGrey shareholder approval at an exercise price of \$0.0029 per share with a 9 month expiry period;
- DeGrey right to acquire the defined tenement area through the payment to Haoma of \$10,000;
- Haoma retains all rights to pegmatite related mineralisation and alluvial sand and scree deposits on E45/2983; and obtains rights to alluvials and screes on part of adjacent DeGrey tenements.

### 3. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Exploration for the Haoma Group holdings continued during the Quarter with ongoing comparative studies of geological setting and mineralisation styles.

Results from Haoma’s metallurgical test work program were used to direct Hoama’s field exploration activities toward locating and evaluating iron-rich lithologies and mineralised zones with specific focus on fine to ultra-fine occurrences of gold and platinum group metals (PGM).

Identification of an **extensive zone of pegmatites** south of Cookes Hill at the Wallaringa Project has led to preliminary evaluation of the potential for **lithium, tantalum and rare earth elements** in the area.

#### 3.1 Wallaringa Project – Cookes Hill, Western Australia (E45/2983)

The Wallaringa Project is 50km south of Port Hedland, Western Australia. The Project hosts Cookes Hill Prospect and surrounds the Elazac Quarry. A recent sampling program identified pegmatite veins as part of a zone of prospective lithologies in the southern portion of the project area (E45/2983).

The Orthophotography interpretation indicates the prospective lithologies zone is a continuation of the De Grey ‘King Col Pegmatite Trend’ (ASX – DEG 11/10/2016) extending from the neighbouring tenement (E45/2533) over the southern portion of E45/2983 for approximately 7km. (See Figure 4 and Appendix 2)

In the Quarter twenty rock chip samples were collected (2983-16-001 to 018, B01 and B02) including 10 from pegmatite outcrops (2983-16-001 to 010). (See Figure 4 below)

Multi-element analysis (4-acid ICP MS) by an independent laboratory returned:

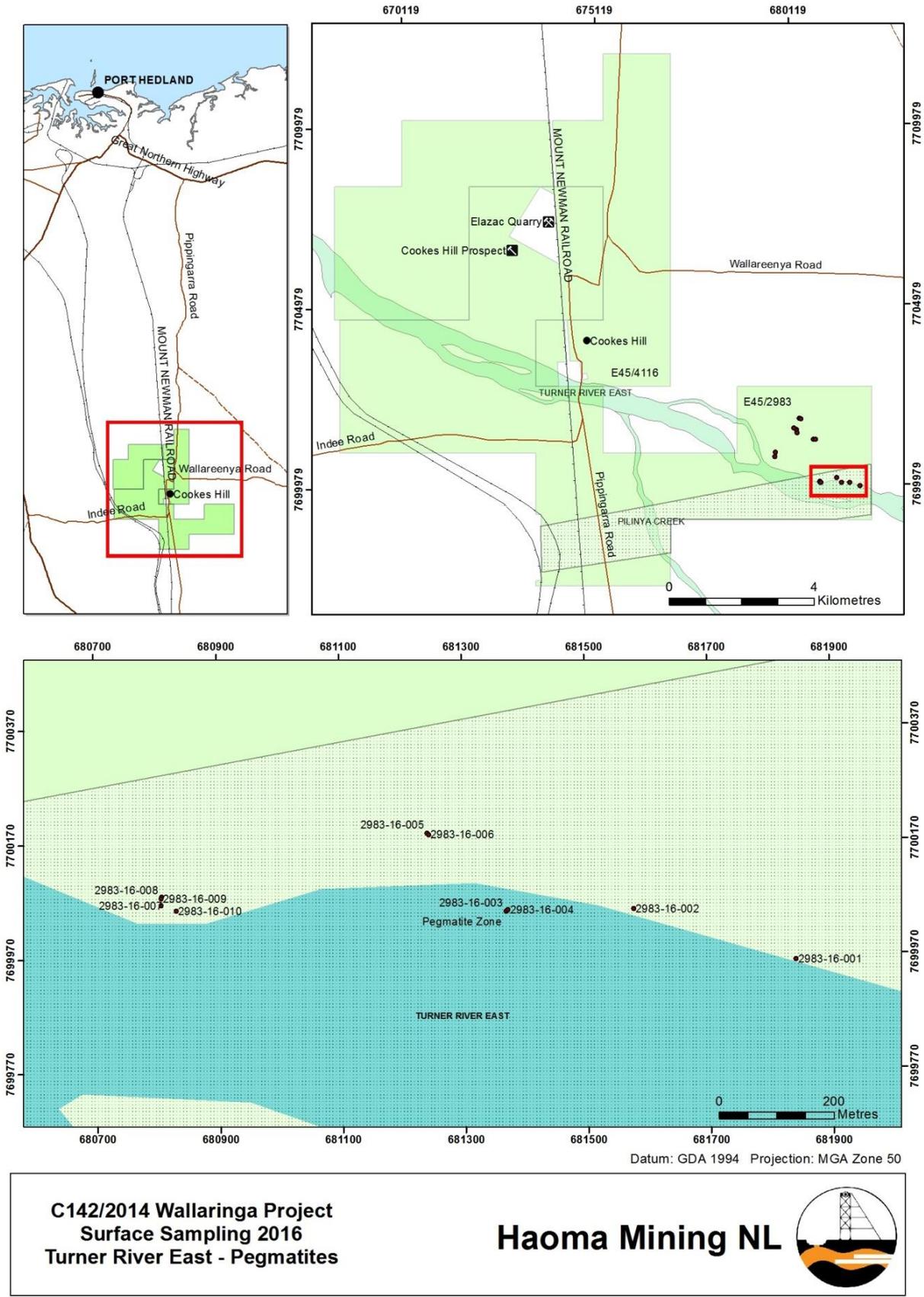
- 1) in 4 samples, anomalous silver (Ag) and
- 2) in 4 samples geochemical indicators returned rare earth element mineralisation– caesium (Cs), lithium (Li), niobium (Nb), rubidium (Rb) and tantalum (Ta).

Subsequent fire assay for gold yielded 0.48g/t Au in 2983-16-008 complimenting earlier analysis of 10.45g/t Ag, 225g/t Nb and 1130g/t Rb. (See Table 1 below)

**Table 1 - Wallaringa Project - Anomalous Rock Chip Samples 2016**

Sample ID	Coordinates		Fire Assay	4 Acid ICP-MS								
	East	North	Au-AA25 g/t	Ag g/t	Cs g/t	Li g/t	Nb g/t	Rb g/t	Sn g/t	Ta g/t	K %	K/Rb
2983-16-003	681368	7700047	0.18	<b>5.96</b>	1.77	28.5	18.6	8	8.1	1.6	0.23	288
2983-16-007	680807	7700077	0.03	0.23	94.6	224	<b>166.5</b>	<b>750</b>	17.5	42.8	2.4	<b>32</b>
2983-16-008	680806	7700075	<b>0.48</b>	<b>10.45</b>	113.5	159.5	<b>225</b>	<b>1130</b>	12.6	>100*	3.64	<b>32</b>
2983-16-009	680806	7700062	0.04	0.06	<b>390</b>	<b>1130</b>	126	<b>1280</b>	48.7	51.7	1.98	<b>15</b>
2983-16-010	680831	7700052	0.11	0.28	32.4	205	124	346	26.1	32.8	1.11	<b>32</b>

\*Note: Ta exceeded limit of detection for this method. Repeat analysis using Lithium Borate Fusion with ICP-MS will be conducted for greater accuracy.



**Figure 4 - Wallaringa Project - Rock Chip Sampling 2016**

#### 4. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES IN THE RAVENSWOOD DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND

(ML's 1325, 1326, 1330, 1415, 1483, 1529, 10275, 10315), (EPM's 8771, 14038, 17832), (MC's 2205 & 2206)

A sampling program commenced on thirteen Mining Leases ("ML"), Mining Claims and Exploration Leases ("EPM") held as part of Haoma's Ravenswood Tenements near Charters Towers in Queensland (See Figure 5).

The eight ML's and three ELs have been subjected to extensive exploration during their tenure. Drilling during the 1990's enabled definition of inferred resources in 5 of the prospects, however further review is required to determine JORC compliance (See Appendix 3).

1	ML1330	Copper Knob
2	ML1326	Old Man
3	ML1529	Waterloo
4(a)	ML1415	Wellington Springs
4(b)	ML1483	Wellington Springs No 2
5	ML1325	Eight Mile, Budgerie
6	ML10275	Elphinstone One
7(a)	ML10315	Podosky's
7(b)	EPM 8771	Barrabas
8(a)	EPM 14038	Robe Range
8(b)	EPM 17832	Robe Range East
9(a)	MC 2205	Totley North No 1
9(b)	MC 2206	Totley North No 2

The objective of **current bulk ore sampling is to produce mineralised concentrates** from rocks collected from defined ore zone. Comparative metallurgical testing using the latest advances in the Elzac Process will use a combination of conventional ore recovery methods and conventional gold assays methods.

The tests on each of the bulk ore samples will enable the measurement of the gold contained in the 'fine' and 'ultra-fine' fractions. The results will then be compared with gold assays conducted on each bulk sample by conventional methods using aqua regia (acid digestion) or fire assays.

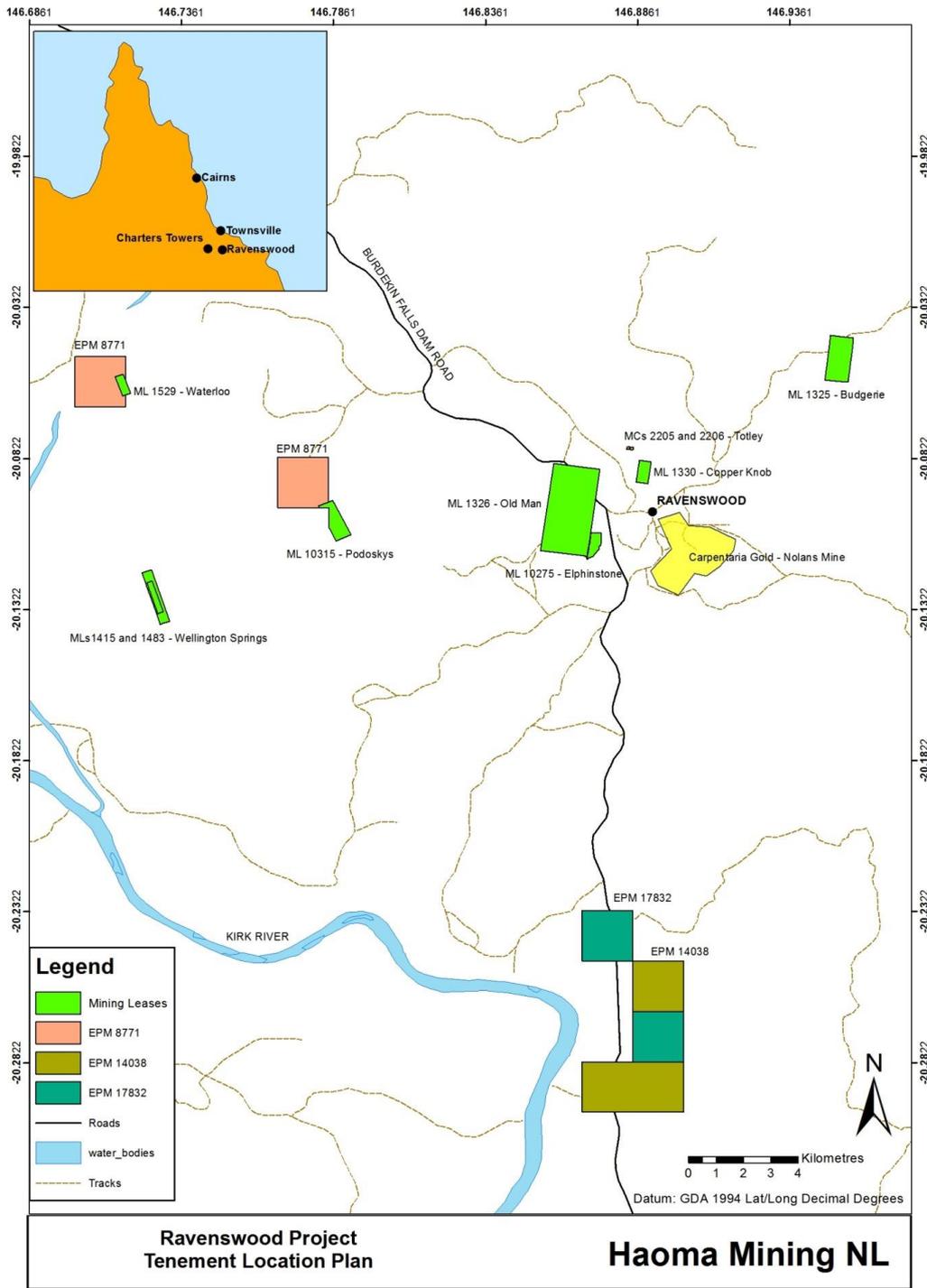
In August 2001 Hydrometallurgy Research Laboratories conducted similar tests on bulk samples from three of Haoma's Ravenswood tenements:

- 1) Copper Knob – ML1330 (44kg),
- 2) Eight Mile, Budgerie – ML1325 (53kg), and
- 3) Totley – MC2205/2206 (48Kg).

The test work involved the collection of 'concentrate' fractions to determine whether the ores were amenable to cyanide leaching.

The Calculated Gold Grades for the three bulk samples based on fire assays of the 'concentrate' fractions and tails **produced significant increases in the quantity of gold measured** in each sample.

	<b>Gold Head Grade g/t</b>	<b>Gold Calculated g/t</b>
Copper Knob	0.98	1.35
Eight Mile	1.83	2.46
Totley	0.98	1.64



**Figure 5 - Ravenswood Tenements**

Yours sincerely,

**Gary C Morgan, CHAIRMAN**

**Competent Persons Statement**

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by David Mellor who is a full-time employee of the Company and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). David Mellor has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. David Mellor consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

**Forward-looking Statements**

*This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Haoma Mining NL's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Haoma Mining NL believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.*

## APPENDIX 1

### **Haoma's Mt Webber (M45/1197) Royalty Payment Entitlement (See [Haoma's ASX Release March 26, 2012](#))**

The April 2012 Tenement Sale Agreement under which Haoma sold its Mt Webber iron ore rights to Atlas Iron Limited includes a 'Reserve Uplift Payment' entitlement.

The payment entitlement is triggered whenever reserve development work on the tenements which were subject to the Sale Agreement (E45/2186 and M45/1197) result in Atlas Iron releasing an announcement to the ASX of a JORC compliant iron ore reserve in excess of 24 million tonnes inclusive of any iron ore tonnes previously mined.

The uplift payment per 'Excess Reserve' is \$1.38 per tonne. That amount is indexed by CPI from March 23, 2012. (Today the uplift payment is about \$1.50 per tonne.)

Under the Tenement Sale Agreement, Haoma was granted the right to access and explore for other minerals within Mining Lease M45/1197.

If Haoma subsequently identifies a JORC Compliant Resource of a mineral other than iron within the Designated Area and Haoma proposes a development of the resource then the parties to the Agreement must confer to discuss whether development of the resource can be achieved without any adverse impact on the iron ore activities.

If the parties are not able to reach agreement as to how potential conflict of activities may be resolved then the conflict will be resolved in favour of the activity with the higher Assessed Economic Value.

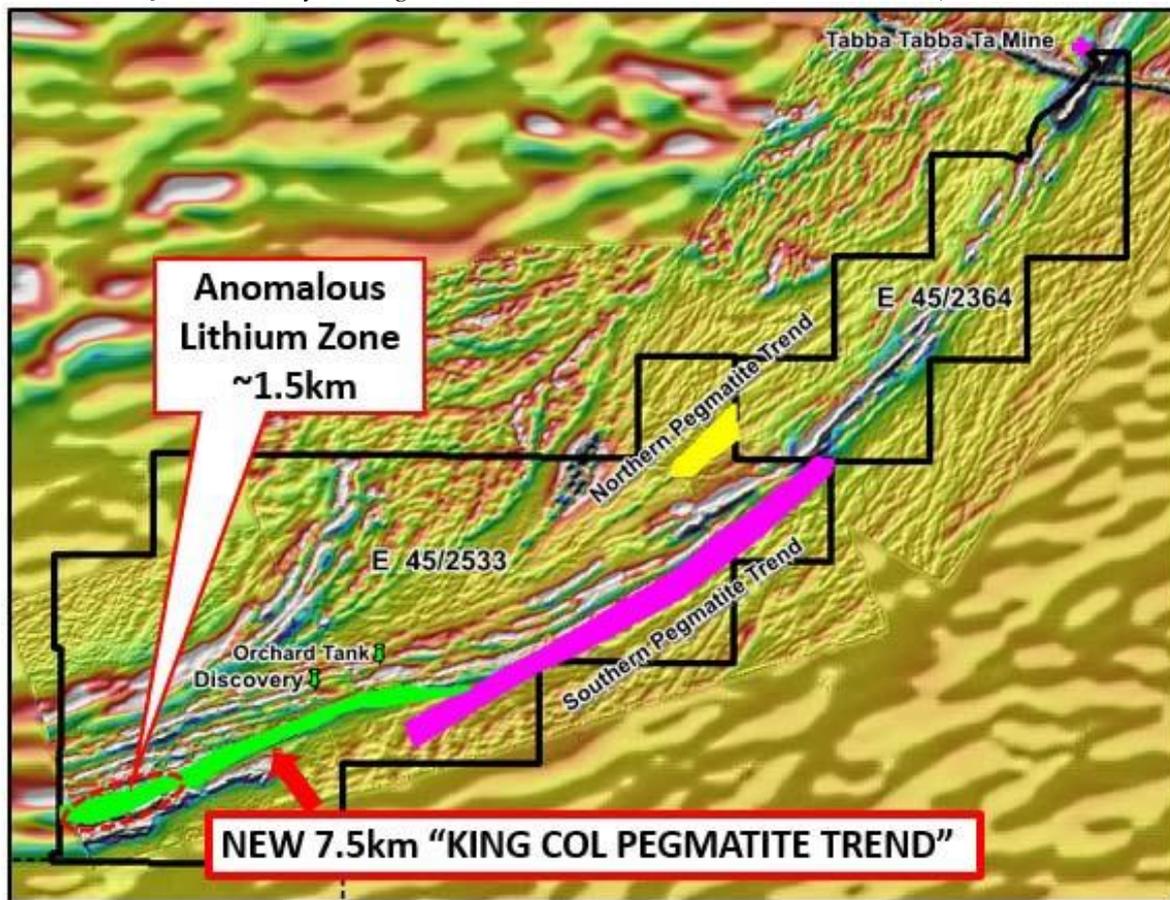
## APPENDIX 2

**De Grey ‘King Col Pegmatite Trend’ (ASX – DEG 11/10/2016) extending from the neighbouring tenement (E45/2533) over the southern portion of E45/2983 for approximately 4km.**

During September/October 2016 De Grey Mining Ltd (ASX: DEG) completed soil sampling over a strike length of 1.5km along the south-western end of the 7.5km long pegmatite trend. (Figure 1 below)

**Figure 1: King Col Pegmatite Trend located in E45/2533 (green zone)**

*(Extracted from De Grey Mining Limited ASX release, dated 11 October 2016).*

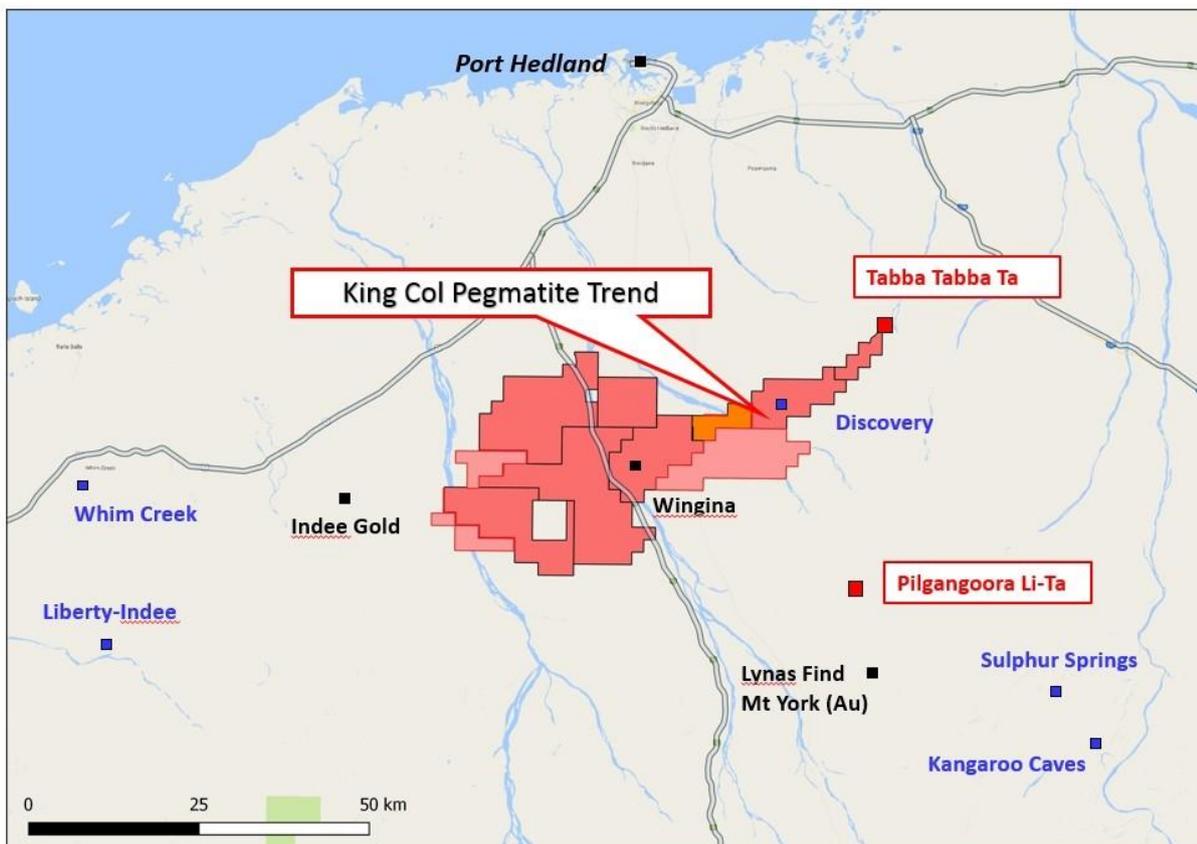


Rock chip samples along the south-western end of the King Col Pegmatite Trend returned best results of **4.22% Li<sub>2</sub>O** associated with a small outcrop of the lithium bearing mineral – lepidolite, and an additional 8 samples ranging from **2.5% to 0.15% Li<sub>2</sub>O** along the zone (referto De Grey Mining Limited ASX release, dated 11 October 2016).

The 'King Col Pegmatite Trend' is located 40km from the 'world class' Pilgangoora Lithium-Tantalum Project, 20km from the Tappa Tappa Tantalum Mine and 50km south of Port Hedland in the Pilbara, Western Australia. (Figure 2 below)

**Figure 2: DeGrey Turner River Project location plan**

*(Extracted from De Grey Mining Limited ASX release, dated 11 October 2016).*



# KITCHENER MINING NL

Wholly owned subsidiary of Haoma Mining NL

## Ravenswood Tenement Summary

Report Section	Tenement	Project
1	ML 1330	Copper Knob
2	ML 1326	Old Man
3	ML 1529	Waterloo
4(a)	ML 1415	Wellington Springs
4(b)	ML 1483	Wellington Springs No 2
5	ML 1325	Eight Mile, Budgerie
6	ML 10275	Elphinstone One
7(a)	ML 10315	Podosky's
7(b)	EPM 8771	Barrabas
8(a)	EPM 14038	Robe Range
8(b)	EPM 17832	Robe Range East
9(a)	MC 2205	Totley North No.1
9(b)	MC 2206	Totley North No.2

Table 1		Ravenswood Tenement Status Summary
Table 2		Ravenswood Tenement Exploration Data Summary
Table 3		Robe Range Fisherman's Prospect Rock Chip Sampling 2008
Table 4		Robe Range East breccia Prospect Rock Chip Sampling 2011

## Ravenswood Tenement Status

Kitchener Mining NL (100% owned by Haoma Mining NL) holds 8 Mining Leases (ML), 3 Exploration Permits (EPM) and 2 Mineral Claims (MC) in the Ravenswood/Charters Towers Region, Queensland.

**Table 1: Kitchener Mining NL – Ravenswood Tenement Status**

	Tenement	Project	Status	Area Sub-blocks	Area ha	Grant Date
1	ML 1330	Copper Knob	Granted*	-	32.37	23.08.1973
2	ML 1326	Old Man	Granted*	-	518	13.12.1973
3	ML 1529	Waterloo	Granted	-	22.5	17.10.1985
4(a)	ML 1415	Wellington Springs	Granted*	-	24	28.07.1983
4(b)	ML 1483	Wellington Springs No.2	Granted*	-	94	07.07.1988
5	ML 1325	Eight Mile, Budgerie	Granted	-	129.5	23.08.1973
6	ML 10275	Elphinstone	Granted	-	33.5	15.07.2013
7(a)	ML 10315	Podosky's	Granted	-	66.04	15.07.2013
7(b)	EPM 8771	Barrabas	Granted*	2	-	05.05.1992
8(a)	EPM 14038	Robe Range	Granted*	3	-	10.06.2004
8(b)	EPM 17832	Robe Range East (Mt Canton)	Granted*	4	-	31.5.2011
9a	MC 2205	Totley North No. 1	Granted	-	1	05.05.1988
9b	MC 2206	Totley North No. 2	Granted	-	1	05.05.1988

\* Note: Renewal lodged

## Ravenswood Mining Lease Data

The summary data in Table 2 below was prepared in 2010 from exploration data. It does not list 'Resource' calculations in economic terms or is compliant with JORC 2012 code requirements.

The term 'Resource' has been replaced by 'Deposit' or removed to prevent any implication of completion of an economic evaluation.

The gold assays were conducted in 2010 or earlier by traditional assays methods. The Directors believe the gold assays would higher if the gold and silver grades were conducted by Haoma using the Elazac Process, see reference on Page 10.

**Table 2: Kitchener Mining – Ravenswood Tenement Exploration Data Summary**

Prospect	Deposit Category	Tonnage estimate	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Av. Depth (m)	Calculation Date
<b>1. ML1330 - Copper Knob</b>							
Copper Knob	Measured	620,000	1.04	7.6	0.19	60	Estimate dated October 21, 1999 was prepared under the supervision of Mr Jeremy Peters, who is a competent person under the JORC Code for the Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' and a member of AusIMM.
	Indicated	960,000	0.74	3.1	0.08	60	
	Inferred	580,000	0.74	2.8	0.09	60	
<b>Total for ML1330</b>		2,160,000	0.83	4.3	0.12	60	
<b>2. ML1326 - Old Man</b>							
		24,000	6.8				Non-JORC compliant, in-house estimation
		(100,000)	(3.4)				
<b>3. ML1529 - Waterloo</b>							
Waterloo Lode	Inferred	57,000	2.78	25.7	0.55	40	Estimate dated October 1998 was prepared under the supervision of Mr Jeremy Peters, who is a competent person under the JORC Code for the Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' and a member of AusIMM.
Kirk Lode	Inferred	71,000	2.67	26.8	0.50	40	
Silver Valley Lode	Inferred	14,000	1.23	13.0	0.17	40	
<b>Total for ML1529</b>		142,000	2.57	25.0	0.49	40	

Prospect	Deposit Category	Tonnage estimate	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Av. Depth (m)	Calculation Date
<b>4(a). ML1415 - Wellington Springs</b>							
Open Cut ore	Inferred	112,000	3.01	58.0		40	Estimate dated October 17, 2000 was prepared under the supervision of Mr Jeremy Peters, who is a competent person under the JORC Code for the Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' and a member of AusIMM.
Tailings Dam	Measured	18,500	1.25	22.8			
<b>7(a). ML10315 - Podosky's</b>							
Podosky's South Lode	Indicated / Inferred	21,199	5.71	9.40	-	55	Estimate was prepared in September 2003 by Mr Guy Booth who is a competent person under the JORC Code for the Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, and is a member of AusIMM.
	Inferred	10,709	5.41	11.63	-	55	
Podosky's North Lode	Inferred	9,342	7.83	3.33	-	55	
					-		
<b>Total for ML10315</b>		41,250	6.11	8.60	-	55	

## 1 ML1330 - Copper Knob

Copper Knob ore displays three differing characteristics:

- Main Sericite Shear zone – 2 to 6m wide, locally wider- grade +/- 2g/t Au.
- Oblique mineralised quartz veins (generally < 100mm) with sulfides-hosted by granodiorite (high grade-low tonnage).
- Massive scorodite rich silicified pods with local breccia (around 4-5 g/t Au), maybe difficult to recover Au.

A number of open pits remain on Copper Knob together with some small ore stockpiles; the ore returns assays of 1.5g/t – 2.5g/t Au. Infill drilling is recommended to determine the continuity of the high grade shoots that were located by the trenching and drilling to date.

## 2 ML1326 - Old Man

Drilling has delineated a small high grade Au-Cu-Ag deposit near surface that could be developed rapidly as the prospect lies on a granted mining lease.

Results of a ground magnetic survey suggest that another zone of mineralisation may exist to the south of the area currently tested by shallow drilling. This magnetic feature appears to be identical to that lying above the known mineralisation, the two areas being separated by a prominent east-west trending structural low that is thought to relate to a late stage carbonate rich dyke like body or vein stockwork.

### **3 ML1529 - Waterloo**

A number of gold reefs in the Charters Towers - Ravenswood district show enhanced gold grades at these depths (Hadleigh Castle and Sisters Gold deposits). The mineralogy (zeolites) and ore textures on the Waterloo lodes suggest that they are formed at relatively low temperatures consequently gold deposition may be focused at greater depths where the formation temperatures were higher, further supported by the proximity to the Kirk Range Intrusive Complex.

#### **4(a) ML1415 - Wellington Springs**

Aeromagnetic data indicates that the Wellington Springs mineralisation is adjacent to a localized magnetic high. A small intrusive body may be present at depth and is considered a similar setting to the Nolans - Sarsfield deposit. Deeper drilling on this site is required to test the nature of the underlying intrusive, preferably near the intersection with the main lode. Some low grade tailings remain on site.

### **5 ML1325 – Eight Mile, Budgerie**

The Budgerie ‘8 Mile’ diggings outside of Ravenswood were discovered around 1870. They were characteristically rich and relatively free milling compared to Ravenswood ores. The gold was typically associated with quartz/carbonate reefs that were sulphide deficient, compared to the base metal rich sulphide reefs in Ravenswood. Visible gold was commonly encountered in the reefs which were reflected in the often exceptional historical returns. ‘8 Mile’ production records based on recovered gold ‘indicate’ the ore consistently averaged 1oz or more per ton gold bullion.

### **6 ML10275 - Elphinstone**

The historic Cleopatra workings are located about 3km west-northwest of the Nolans pit and lie within ML10275, Elphinstone. The workings comprise a line of small surface pits extending for 90m along a low ridge. Early drilling returned near ‘true width’ intercepts of 4m @ 13.9 g/t gold from 8 to 12m and 8m @ 0.56 /t gold from 8 to 12m, however further drilling indicates the reef ‘pinches and swells’ along strike quite considerably with perhaps two or three ‘swells’, each 10 to 20m long, within the 90 m strike length. The results suggest that a low tonnage of approximately 5g/t Au material could potentially be extracted from the reef to a shallow depth. Deeper holes indicate the possibility that the mineralised zone decreases in width and gold grades suggesting enrichment may be present within the near surface oxide zone.

## **Exploration Permits**

#### **7(b) EPM 8771 Barrabas – includes part of Waterloo, ML1529 & Podosky’s, ML10315**

EPM 8771 is 2 sub-blocks with several areas of further exploration potential including extensions to Podosky’s ML10315 and Waterloo ML1529 which both partially fall within EPM 8771.

Drilling at Podosky’s delineated a small gold deposit that crops out on surface and remains open at depth. The results of a Sintrex IP-resistivity survey over the area suggests the mineralisation plunges to the south-east and extends in this direction beyond the current survey limits. This structural trend may be related to copper/gold mineralisation located approximately 2.5kms to the south east.

### 8(a) EPM 14038 – Robe Range

EPM 14038 currently consists of 3 sub-blocks in 2 areas approximately 15 km and 21 km south of Ravenswood, also referred to as Mt Canton or Robe Range. The geological setting and structure is favorable and the possibility of locating gold mineralization at depth remains. The relative abundance of quartz-epidote veining at Mt Canton suggests that the gold mineralisation encountered to date may be near the top of an alteration system. The relatively small size of the breccias also indicates location in the upper level of an underlying stock, (or possible lack of hydrothermal fluids). Gold mineralisation has been intersected in previous drilling programs, including 4m @ 12.75g/t Au and 2m @ 5.55g/t Au.

Results of exploration conducted prior to 2008 are available via the QDEX system.

A lead and gold anomaly, known as Fisherman's Prospect, was located in EPM 14038 by a gridded rock chip sampling program and defined as 250 m x 70 m in 2008. (See Table 3).

**Table 3: Fisherman's Prospect Rock Chip Sampling 2008**

SAMPLE ID	GDAE	GDAN	Au	Ag	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn
R7383	487758	7761107	0.01	<1	272	<1	1120	258
R7385	487777	7755540	0.01	<1	45	<1	605	996
R7318	487964	7760903	0.09	4	833	10.00	10300	731
R7329	487964	7760928	6.82	48	86	<1	808	42
R7319	487989	7760903	1.01	13	657	<1	26900	175
R7340	487989	7760953	<0.01	<1	43	<1	1070	66
R7392	487989	7760891	0.20	2	1020	<1	2620	379
R7406	487989	7760915	0.11	<1	534	<1	21	40
R7320	488014	7760903	0.22	7	117	<1	5500	58
R7407	488014	7760915	0.28	3	129	<1	712	359
R7421	488014	7760941	<0.01	1	83	<1	1550	64
R7321	488039	7760903	1.86	4	96	<1	1130	31
R7332	488039	7760928	0.01	1	57	<1	2170	21
R7394	488039	7760891	0.31	2	474	<1	262	31
R7408	488039	7760915	0.13	3	151	<1	532	56
R7322	488064	7760903	5.82	7	189	<1	8100	101
R7343	488064	7760953	2.97	37	1720	<1	110000	475
R7323	488089	7760903	0.11	1	104	<1	755	223
R7335	488114	7760928	0.30	2	434	63.00	4500	248
R7346	488139	7760953	0.05	3	437	<1	16300	10100
R7337	488164	7760928	0.79	17	787	<1	49900	441
R7327	488189	7760903	0.22	3	133	<1	10800	47

The Mt Canton Prospect remains an exploration target. Results of earlier drilling indicate that gold mineralisation is controlled by a northwest trending structure that cuts across the ring-dyke. This interpretation is supported by surface soil geochemistry and warrants further investigation as previous drill hole orientations may not have adequately tested the target.

Several intersections of significant mineralisation were encountered during drilling; SMC08 8m @ 6.63g/t Au, SMC10 4m @ 4.36g/t Au and SMC19.2m @ 2.83g/t Au.

The most recent phase of drilling intersected a number of thin (1-4m) intervals of mineralisation in the range 0.5g/t Au to 14g/t Au, however, a continuous zone of mineralisation was not determined indicating the mineralisation may have an irregular distribution.

## 8(b) EPM 17832 – Robe Range East

EPM 17832 covers ground formerly held by Kitchener’s parent company Haoma under EPM 9802. During the tenure of EPM 9802 several prospective targets were tested.

Haoma Mining NL acquired the Mt Canton Prospects from BHP in 1996. Haoma proceeded to drill test the main prospects over the old Mt Canton workings (MC1-4) and the Breccia Prospect (BP 03 to 10).

Breccia Prospect drill holes were designed to infill an earlier program by Poseidon. BP10 was drilled towards the south to test a possible cross structure. Both BP09 and BP10 returned intersections better than 2g/t Au. The results suggest that gold mineralisation is controlled by a northwest trending structure that cuts across the ring-dyke. This interpretation is supported by surface soil geochemistry and warrants further investigation because previous drill orientations would not have adequately tested this target.

Metallurgical testing was then conducted on samples collected from old drill holes and dump sites at Breccia Prospect (Figure 2). Results validated gold found in earlier sampling programs.

In 2011, 5 rock chip samples were collected: three samples were assayed to confirm previous rock chip sample assays; two samples were to test mineralisation along strike.

The gold results are shown in Table 4 below:

**Table 4: Breccia Prospect Rock Chip Sampling 2011**

Sample ID	GDA East	GDA North	Au Original g/t	Au New g/t
RMCN - 0001	489494	7757893		0.06
RMCN - 0002	489527	7757944		0.07
RMCN - 9484B	489447	7757873	9.58	3.11
RMCN - 9490A	489329	7757780	5.96	6.99
RMCN - 9490B	489329	7757775	7.95	8.43

## APPENDIX 4

### JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

#### Section 1 – Exploration Sampling Techniques and Exploration Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration results are based on industry best practice including sampling, assay methods and appropriate quality assurance quality control (QAQC) measures. Rock samples are collected by geologists evaluating potential and relevance of outcrop by observation. Representative samples are between 2kg and 5kg. Multiple chips are displaced from outcrop across approximately 3m radius. Whole rock fragments are displaced using a hammer, inspected, recorded, bagged and submitted to the laboratory. No drilling results are reported in this report.</li> <li>The sampling is preliminary in nature as part of field reconnaissance.</li> <li>Duplicates, blanks and standards are routinely submitted to ensure results are representative and to negate the influence of nugget effect.</li> <li>Mineralisation is estimated in the field by visual inspection.</li> </ul>
<i>Drilling Techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Drill type and details</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable, no drilling completed.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Methods, etc.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable, no drilling completed</li> </ul>
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Core and chip geological and geotechnical logging, etc.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable, no drilling completed</li> </ul>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rock chip sampling and grab samples. Sample preparation follows industry best practice standards and is conducted at the fully equipped laboratory at the Bamboo Creek Plant.</li> <li>Samples are oven dried when required, jaw crushed then pulverised to -75µm (95%).</li> <li>Samples to 5kg are spear sampled. Samples larger than 5kg are spilt with a riffle splitter.</li> <li>Statistical comparison of field duplicates and repeats identify any need for re-sampling.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analytical procedure referred to as 4-acid ICP-MS was performed by ALS Minerals, Perth</li> <li>ALS procedure code is ME-MS61 described as 48 element four acid digestion with Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish.</li> <li>A prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acids. The residue is leached with dilute hydrochloric acid and diluted to volume. It is then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry and inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences.</li> <li>Four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals; however, although the term “near-total” is used, depending on the sample matrix, not all elements are quantitatively extracted.</li> <li>ME-MS61 is appropriate for first pass geochemical evaluation for anomalous indicator elements.</li> <li>Fire assay (FA) for gold is by ALS method Au-AA25, Ore Grade Au 30g FA with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish.</li> <li>FA is considered a total quantitative assay technique.</li> </ul>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All field data is manually collected, compiled as a spreadsheet, reviewed and validated if required for entry into the database.</li> <li>Hard copies are stored in the Bamboo Creek office and all electronic data is routinely backed up.</li> <li>Adjustment to assay data has not been necessary.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample locations are recorded by handheld GPS. Accuracy is +/-5m or better. Neither drill hole data nor a Mineral Resource estimation are included in this report.</li> <li>Datum is GDA 1994, Projection is MGA Zone 50.</li> <li>Topographic data is not included</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable due to the preliminary nature of exploration activities.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In this instance rock chip sampling from limited outcrop sampling is not considered unbiased.</li> <li>• Due to the preliminary nature of the sampling program interpretation is limited to zone of outcrop occurrence without presumption of mineral concentration or extent.</li> <li>• No orientation based sampling has been recognised.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chain of custody is maintained from sample collection to completion of pre-analysis preparation. Conducted by Haoma Mining staff.</li> <li>• Samples submitted for 4-acid ICP-MS and FA were delivered to ALS in person by Haoma staff.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None completed.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploration Licence E45/2983 lies 50km south of Port Hedland centred on the prominent topographic feature identified as Cookes Hill. Elazac Mining Pty Ltd (Elazac) is the lease holder. Elazac is a wholly owned subsidiary of Haoma Mining NL (Haoma). The tenement is maintained in good standing, expiration date is 29 November 2017.</li> <li>• E45/2983 is reported as part of combined reporting group C142/2014.</li> <li>• An agreement between Haoma and De Grey Mining Ltd (DEG) was announced to the ASX dated 27 October 2016. DEG acquired the option to explore, mine and acquire southern portion of E45/2983. Haoma retains rights to pegmatite related mineralisation, alluvials and screens in E45/2983.</li> <li>• In addition Haoma earned rights to alluvials and screens on parts of neighbouring DEG held tenements.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration done by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports of exploration completed prior to current tenure are available for public download via the DMP WAMEX system.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Geology</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of the ongoing examination of geological setting and mineralisation styles, particularly in the context of the Haoma's metallurgical test work program, exploration within tenements operated by Haoma in the East Pilbara Mineral Field is currently focussed on locating iron-rich lithologies and mineralised zones. Rock types of primary interest are Banded Iron Formation (BIF), iron-enriched caprock, greenstones (including komatiite, pyroxenite, dunite and serpentinite) and pegmatites.</li> <li>Primary target lithology in this instance is pegmatite hosting lithium, tantalum, tin and rare metal mineralisation.</li> <li>Along the flanks of the regional structure known referred to as the Tabba Tabba Shear Zone or Indee Syncline there are several established resources of the target minerals including the Tabba Tabba Tantalum Mine.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary of drill hole data, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable, no drilling completed.</li> </ul>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grade truncations</li> <li>Aggregated grade intercepts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No grade truncations aggregated grades or intercepts reported.</li> <li>Point source sampling across a 3m radius from reference coordinates.</li> <li>No drilling.</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mineralisation geometry down hole, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample location plans are included in the Exploration Activities Report</li> <li>No drilling.</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the preliminary nature of the activities being reported comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, however, both low and high grade assay results are referenced in this activities report.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All pertinent exploration data has been included.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further exploration is planned at each of the prospects reported. Successful upcoming activities will assist in defining drill targets and evaluating prospects.</li> <li>• Due to the preliminary nature of reported activities the data is inadequate to delineate extensions to mineralisation.</li> </ul>