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Mincor is listed on the
 Australian Securities
 Exchange and has a
 significant ground holding
 in Kambalda, a world-class
 Nickel and Gold Producing
 Region in the Eastern
 Goldfields of Western
 Australia.

Quarterly Report

For the period ended 30 June 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

Widgiemooltha Gold Project (Mincor: 100%)

- Positive Feasibility Study confirms the project's viability based on a maiden start-up Ore Reserve of 72,850 ounces. Key outcomes include:
 - Low capital costs¹ of A\$2.8 million, All-In Sustaining Costs (AISC)² of A\$1,126/ounce and a Net Present Value³ (NPV_{8%}) of A\$25.7 million.
- Mincor continues to progress rapidly towards first gold production at Widgiemooltha by the March Quarter 2018, while continuing to unlock the significant growth potential of the project with ongoing drilling.
- New discovery at Flinders West transforms an under-rated and lightly-drilled prospect, one of many in the area, into a significant new asset. Thick, shallow high-grade intersections include:
 - 4 metres @ 7.76 g/t Au from 13 metres
 - 8 metres @ 6.60 g/t Au from 11 metres
 - 12 metres @ 3.09 g/t Au from 27 metres
 - 15 metres @ 2.63 g/t Au from 3 metres
 - 13 metres @ 2.71 g/t Au from 13 metres
- Multiple extensional high-grade intercepts returned in the "link zone" between Flinders West and West Oliver, outside the current Resource boundaries:
 - 2 metres @ 15.29 g/t Au from 20 metres
 - 7 metres @ 4.97 g/t Au from 38 metres
 - 4 metres @ 5.30 g/t Au from 47 metres
 - 6 metres @ 3.09 g/t Au from 4 metres
- The results are expected to upgrade and expand the existing Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, extending the forecast mine life.
- Strong ongoing commitment to gold exploration with priority drilling recommencing at Widgiemooltha in early July 2017.

North Kambalda (Mincor: 100%)

Significant near-surface gold intercepts returned from Mincor's first drilling program at North Kambalda, with the mineralisation remaining open. Follow-up drilling is planned.

Tottenham JV

Bacchus Resources Pty Ltd commenced drilling and electromagnetic surveys, as part of its earn-in under the Tottenham Earn-In and Joint Venture Agreement.

Corporate

Quarter-end cash of \$12.01 million (end-Mar: \$13.83 million) after incurring net operating cash outflows of \$1.58 million (including drilling costs of \$0.26 million) and equipment lease payments of \$0.24 million (final equipment lease payment of \$0.08 million next Quarter).

¹ Capital costs estimate include pre-production and infrastructure costs. Accuracy level is $\pm 15\%$.

² AISC includes C1 costs + royalties + pre-production capital costs

³ NPV includes accumulated tax losses carried forward from prior years which was used to offset against profit generated from the Project

COMPANY STRATEGY

Mincor's core strategy is built around the unique value of its landholdings in the Kambalda District of Western Australia, a major gold and nickel producing area with a fully developed mining infrastructure and remarkable mineral endowment (Figure 1).

The Company holds gold and nickel assets with separate Mineral Resources containing an estimated 299,590 ounces of gold and 99,200 tonnes of nickel, both figures inclusive of Ore Reserves totalling 72,580 ounces of gold and 28,200 tonnes of nickel.

The Company's strategy is to fast-track the development of its Widgiemooltha gold assets as the foundation for a long-term gold business, while continuing to maintain and enhance its nickel assets.

The Widgiemooltha Gold Feasibility Study has confirmed a credible low-CAPEX pathway to early gold production and cash-flows, with outstanding growth potential based on the high prospectivity of Mincor's tenements.

Mincor is now fast-tracking the delivery of an implementation plan targeting first gold production in the March 2018 Quarter, subject to Board and regulatory approvals.

Drilling during the Quarter has again demonstrated the tremendous upside in the Company's emerging gold business, with impressive results highlighting the potential to grow the gold inventory at both Widgiemooltha and North Kambalda.

At Widgiemooltha, a new shallow gold discovery was made at Flinders West, significantly upgrading the resource potential of this area. At North Kambalda, drilling results have confirmed two highly prospective shear zones that remain untested over a large strike length.

Drilling will recommence at Widgiemooltha early in the September 2017 Quarter, aimed at further increasing the existing Mineral Resource inventory.

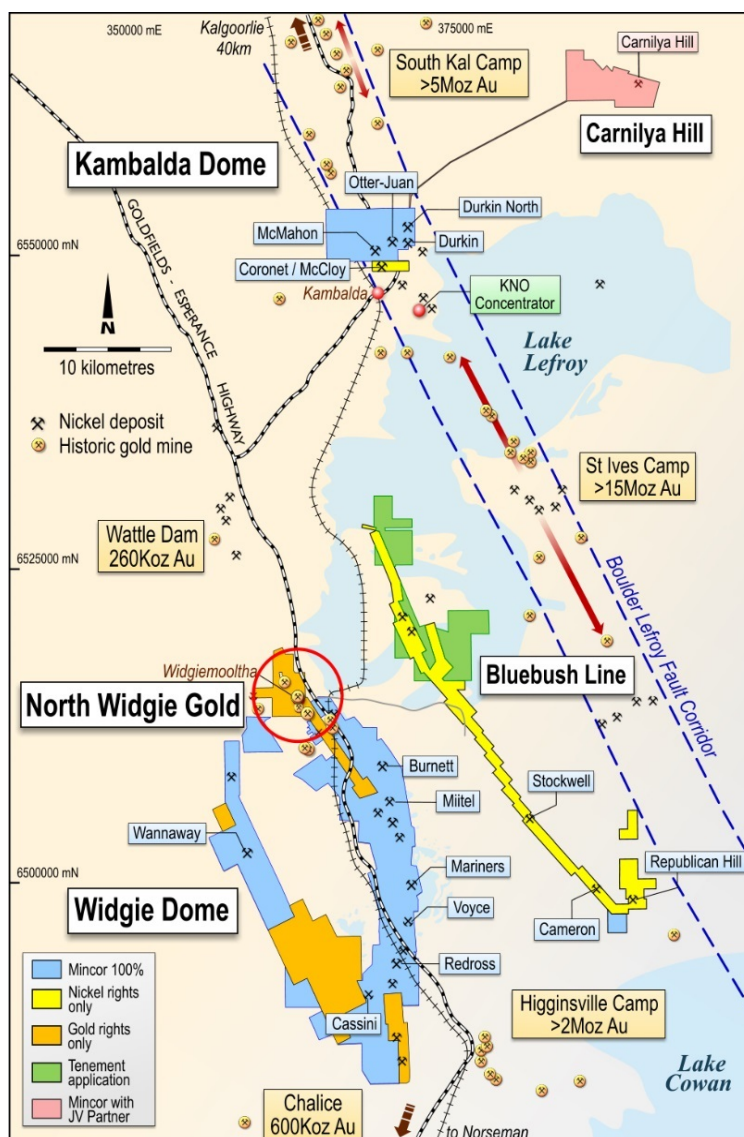


Figure 1: Landholdings in the Kambalda District

GOLD PROJECTS

Overview

The Company's ground-holdings include 100% ownership of freehold tenure at North Kambalda (containing the highly-endowed Boulder-Lefroy Fault complex), the Widgiemooltha Dome (surrounded by the Higginsville Gold Camp and Chalice and Wattle Dam gold mines) and the well-established gold resource at Jeffreys' Find.

Mincor has a Resource inventory of 300,000 ounces of gold across six prospects. Five prospects are located at Widgiemooltha, which contains a Resource inventory of 238,000 ounces of gold. The Widgiemooltha Resources form the basis of the recently completed Feasibility Study (FS).

Widgiemooltha Gold Project

Feasibility Study Results

The Widgiemooltha Gold FS (full details in ASX announcement “Gold FS Results” dated 26 April 2017) confirmed the economic viability of a low capital cost start-up gold mining operation based on extracting shallow Ore Reserves across 10 open pits, with the ore to be treated via a toll-treatment arrangement (Figure 2A).

The Widgiemooltha Gold Project is forecast to generate net pre-tax cash-flow of A\$28.3 million, assuming a gold price of A\$1,600/ounce, from its start-up Ore Reserves at a forecast AISC of A\$1,126/ounce, based on a toll-treatment capacity assumption of 60,000 tonnes/month.

Mincor can confirm that all the material assumptions underpinning the FS continue to apply, and have not materially changed.

The Widgiemooltha Resources remain open and there are numerous high-quality intersections not yet captured in the Resource inventory (Figure 2).

Project Implementation

Mincor has progressed its implementation plan on several fronts and subject to final approvals the Widgiemooltha Gold Project remains on track to deliver first gold in the March 2018 Quarter.

The outstanding success of the recent drilling program at Flinders West has potentially upgraded the economics around this deposit. A follow-up drilling program, resource modelling and mining studies for Flinders West are expected to be completed in the September 2017 Quarter. If these studies confirm high-quality Reserves at Flinders West, the deposit could be mined early in the schedule to improve early cash-flows and minimise the working capital requirements of the Widgiemooltha Gold Project.

Minero Consulting has been appointed as Project Implementation Manager to oversee the start-up of the Project. Minero has extensive experience in the implementation of a number of open pit operations in Western Australia. Minero is overseeing the regulatory permitting process and a competitive tender process for third-party contracts.

Groundwater Resource Management has finalised the Hydrogeology Study with no major issues identified. The final geotechnical report was received from Green Geotechnical. There are no material changes to the preliminary recommendations.

The amended Clearing Permit CPS 7402/2 was granted during the Quarter and now includes the recently granted Mining Lease M15/1830 over the Hronsky deposit. The Widgiemooltha Gold Project now has a fully approved clearing permit.

The Widgiemooltha Mining Proposal (ID number 68060) was submitted on 13 June 2017 to the Department of Mines and Petroleum. The application is currently being processed.

Stakeholder consultation continued and included meetings with Coolgardie and Widgiemooltha residents.

Discussions are underway on commercial structures to minimise working capital and maintain Mincor’s healthy cash balance (\$12.01 million as at 30 June 2017). The Widgiemooltha Gold Project has a short cash drawdown phase, and finalising the start-up mining schedule and financial model based on these revised parameters is a priority.

Widgiemooltha Gold Exploration

All the Widgiemooltha gold resources remain open both along strike and down-plunge, and the near-mine exploration potential remains one of the most attractive features of the project (Figure 2B). The near-term exploration opportunity includes:

- Drilling of Inferred Resources that reside in recent pit optimisation shells but were not included in the Feasibility Study. Targeted areas include Flinders West, West Oliver North and Hronsky South (Figure 2);
- Extensional targets immediately north of Bass, West Oliver and Flinders; and
- Follow-up of the numerous historical shallow high-grade intersections across the broader area.

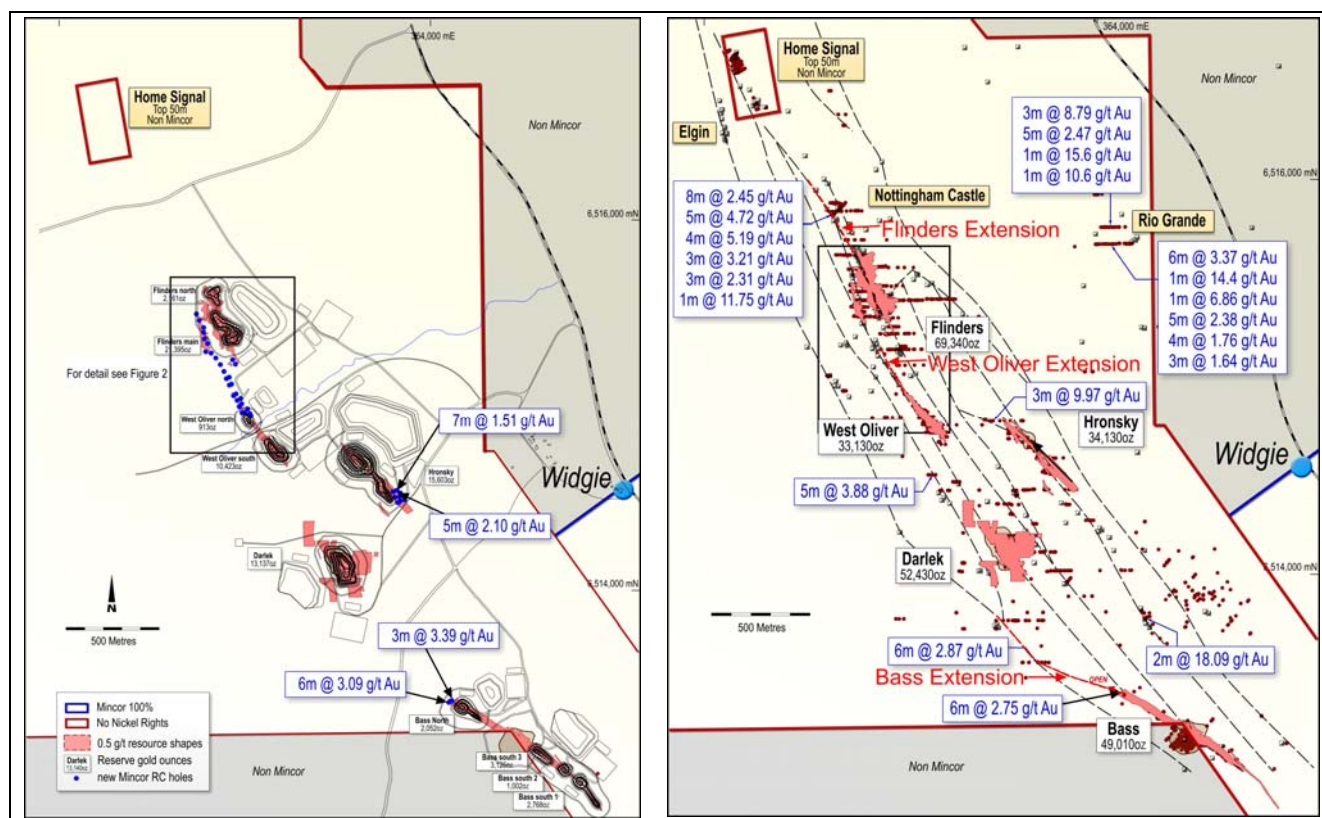


Figure 2: A) Widgiemooltha Gold Prospect FS layout and recent holes; B) Widgiemooltha greater exploration potential

Flinders West Prospect

The Flinders West Prospect is hosted within basalts forming a low ridge to the west of Flinders. This area was modelled in previous resource estimates, and was named the F03 zone (now renamed Flinders West). Due to access issues with larger reverse circulation (RC) drill rigs, Flinders West was not well drilled and therefore classified as an Inferred Resource.

A track-mounted RC grade control drill rig was sourced for part of this recent program to overcome historical access issues. A total of 19 RC holes for 780 metres were completed. The results indicate widths of mineralisation consistent with previous interpretations, but with higher grades.

This view is supported by the fact that the best previous intersections were in the order of 16 metres @ 1.85 g/t Au, 10 metres @ 2.00 g/t Au or 10 metres @ 1.83 g/t Au – all around the 20-gram metre gold content – while these recent results are in the order of 30-gram metres and better (Figure 3).

The Flinders West mineralisation remains open along strike. The Flinders West/West Oliver extensional potential can be clearly demonstrated in plan and longitudinal view (see Figures 2B and 3).

Two section lines of RC holes (four holes) were targeted north and south of the small F04 resource, and these have also returned highly encouraging results (Figure 3).

Better infill intersections are included in the highlights, but full details can be found in the Company's ASX Release dated 27 June 2017.

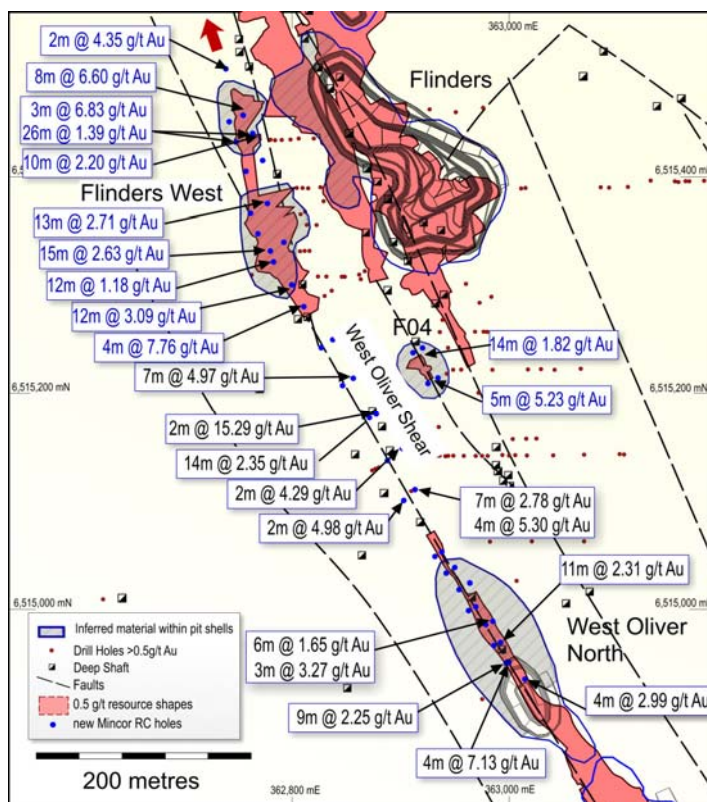


Figure 3: Plan of West Oliver and Flinders West with recent intersections

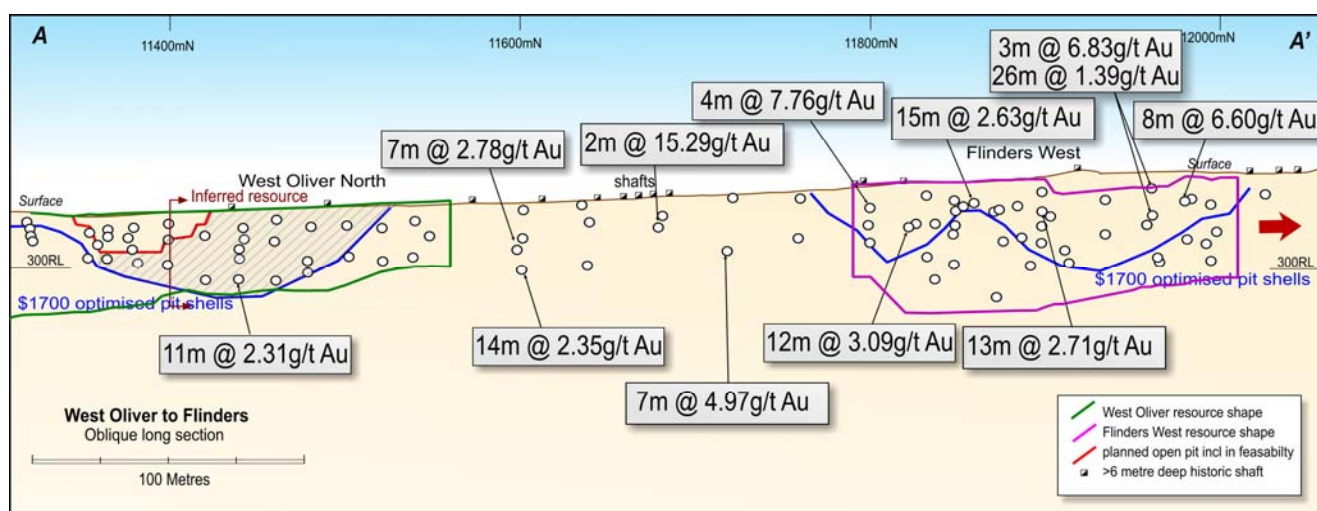


Figure 4: West Oliver and Flinders West longitudinal section along the West Oliver Shear (all surfaces)

Flinders West Prospect – West Oliver Link

A total of 10 extensional holes for 371 metres were drilled to test the highly prospective “link zone” between the West Oliver and Flinders West prospects, which are connected by the West Oliver Shear. The potential of this zone was confirmed by a water monitoring bore which intersected significant gold, namely 14 metres @ 2.35 g/t Au. The link area is outside the existing Resource Inventories.

Better infill intersections are included in the highlights (Figure 3 and Figure 4) and full details can be found in the Company’s ASX Releases dated 15 and 27 June 2017.

These intersections appear to confirm the provisional interpretation that West Oliver and Flinders West are linked by a common shear. There is also evidence of other peripheral intersections which may be subsidiary lodes.

Further drilling at Finders West and West Oliver Link is planned in July 2017.

West Oliver

At West Oliver North, a small open pit was included in the FS. Optimisations indicated that a much larger open pit was possible, however this included Inferred Resources that could not be used for Ore Reserves and a final mine design.

A total of 17 RC holes for 638 metres were completed. The results of this drilling have been largely consistent with the predictions of the original block model (see Figure 5A and 5B). The drill spacing should allow this area to be re-classified as Indicated Resources (pending interpretation and remodelling) and therefore allow the larger pit to be included in mine planning. Full details can be found in the Company’s ASX Releases dated 15 and 27 June 2017.

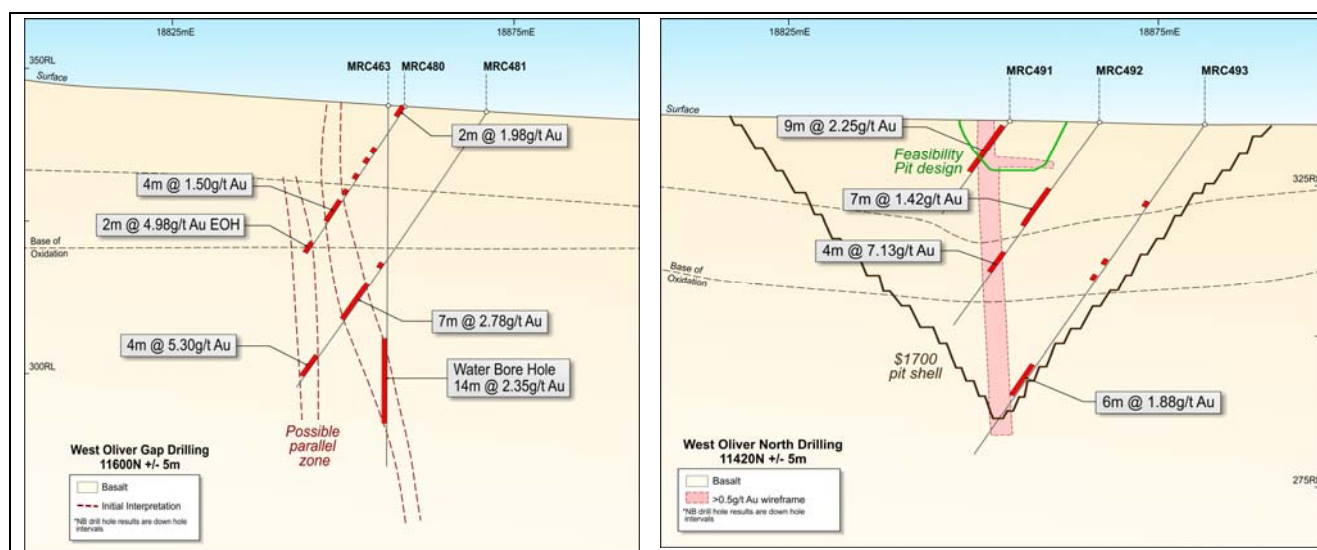


Figure 5: A) “Link” cross-section 11600N not in Resource; B) West Oliver cross section 11420N within notional pit shell

Hronsky Prospect

Initial pit optimisations captured two Inferred surfaces (HS04 and HS07) immediately south of Hronsky, however the drill density was not sufficient for these to be included in the final feasibility designs. A total of 10 RC drill-holes for 458 metres were completed in an initial program to allow these zones to be included in the Company's mining plans.

The best infill drill results included 7 metres @ 2.24 g/t Au from 42 metres (MRC472) and 7 metres @ 1.51 g/t Au from 35 metres (MRC475). Full details are provided in the Company's ASX Release dated 15 June 2017.

These results are encouraging, with mineralisation widths generally in line with those predicted by the Resource model. Reinterpretation is underway and will be used to optimise the next stage of drilling.

Bass Prospect

The Bass North open pit, as currently designed, is not closed off to the north of the last line of drilling. Three extensional holes for 109 metres tested a drill-line 40 metres north of the last line of drilling. The results show that the Bass mineralisation is still open to the north. Intersections achieved included 6 metres @ 3.09 g/t Au from 4 metres (MRC468) and 3 metres @ 3.39 g/t Au from 12 metres (MRC469).

The main structure is still evident in the drilling but also with indications of a subsidiary hangingwall mineralised structure.

North Kambalda Gold Project

Mincor owns all the commodity rights for its North Kambalda landholdings (comprising Location 48, Lots 11 and 12). These landholdings encompass the Otter Juan, Durkin and McMahon nickel mines, which comprise Mincor's North Kambalda Nickel Operations (currently on care and maintenance).

North Kambalda lies within a "Tier One" regional gold corridor covering the famous Boulder-Lefroy Fault Complex and surrounded by multi-million-ounce gold camps. The area is traversed by the Woolibar Fault, which is a possible analogue to the Alpha Island Fault that focuses the gold at the St Ives gold camp just to the south along strike of the Boulder Lefroy Fault Complex (Figure 6).

Much of the historical drilling on Location 48 was assayed for nickel only, with approximately 15% of the drill-holes assayed for gold.

Mincor's maiden drill program for gold at North Kambalda tested seven prospects with 18 RC drill-holes for a total of 990 metres. The drilling has confirmed the presence of near-surface gold at two prospects (see ASX Release dated 15 June 2017).

Merry Hampton East is located on the western flank of a large porphyry body and lies along an interpreted splay structure from the Wildcatters-Ringneck Shear. The Wildcatters-Ringneck Shear and its associated splay structures host gold orebodies to the north of Mincor's tenement. A gold-in-soil anomaly at the prospect was tested in a small historical program with the best intersection returning 6 metres @ 5.07 g/t Au.

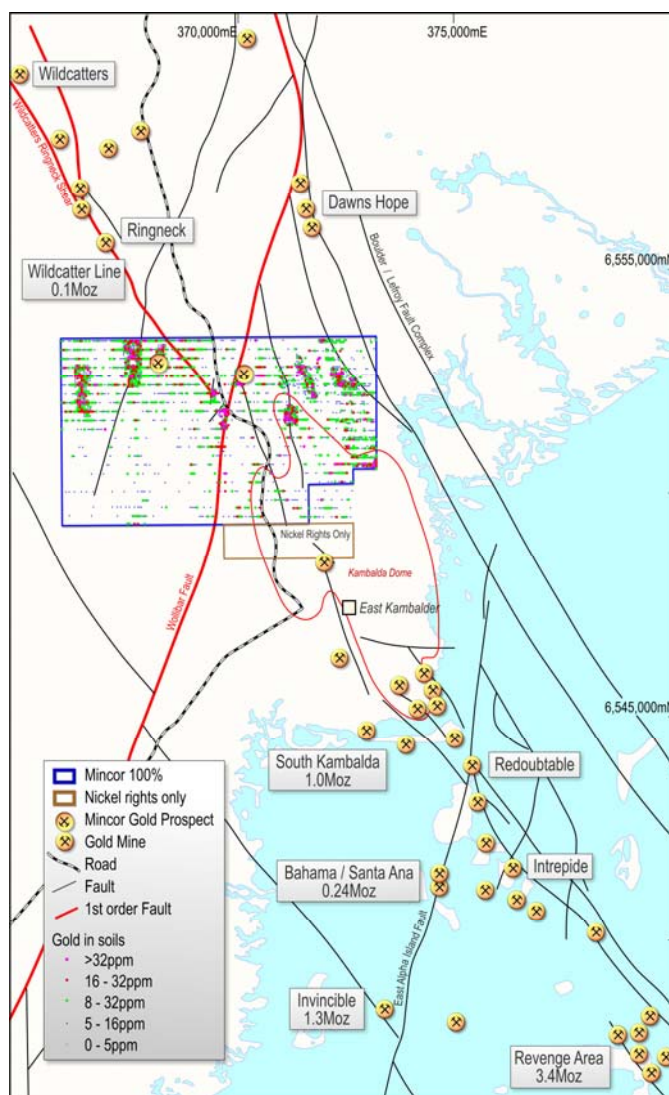


Figure 6: Plan of North Kambalda gold prospects with major gold-bearing structures highlighted

Two holes were drilled at Merry Hamptons East, with the deeper hole validating the previous historical hole, returning 5 metres @ 2.33 g/t Au from 53 metres. The geological structures around the prospect are considered highly prospective and remain only lightly drill tested to date.

The second target to return significant results is the Boundary East target. This target was chosen for its prime structural location at the intersection of two major faults (the Woolibar Fault and the Loretto Thrust), and the presence of multiple low-grade intersections in mineralised porphyry.

The best intersections in the recent drilling program was 3 metres @ 2.85 g/t Au from 27 metres and 6 metres @ 1.10 g/t gold from 24 metres, with surrounding holes intersecting broad zones of anomalous >0.1 g/t Au (Figure 7).

The Company is compiling a follow-up drilling campaign to test the potential of these highly prospective shears. Of interest is an area of gold-in-soils anomalism located at the intersection of the Wildcatter-Ringneck Shear Zone and the Woolibar fault.

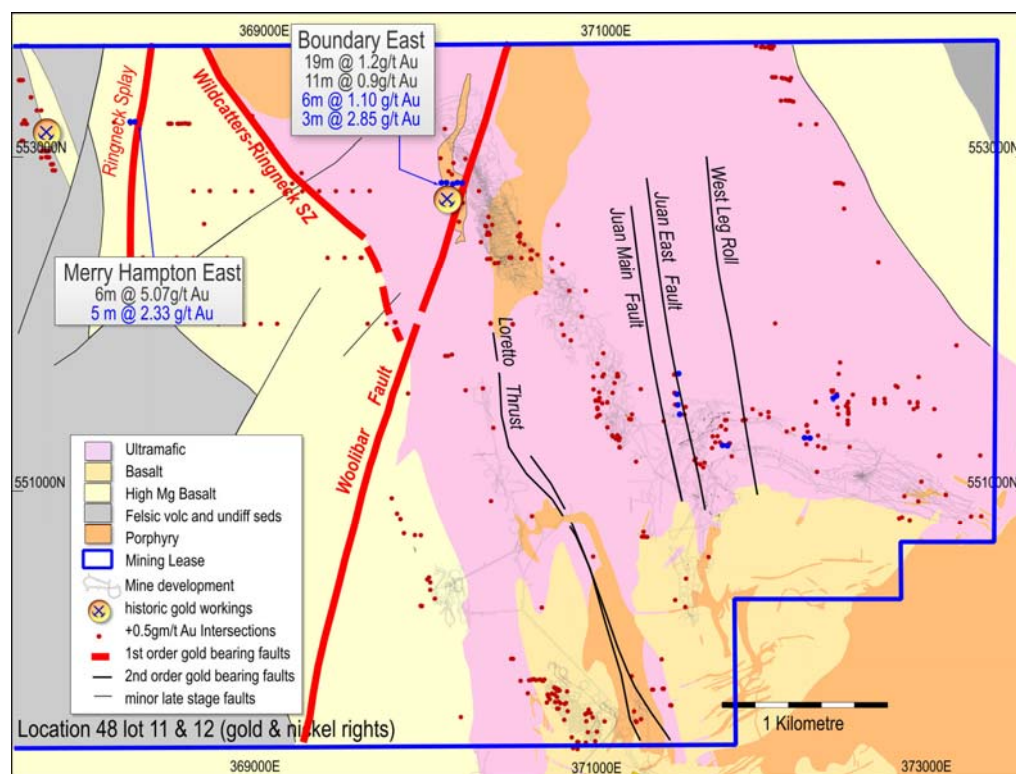


Figure 7: Plan of North Kambalda gold prospects with major gold-bearing structures highlighted

KAMBALDA NICKEL OPERATIONS

Mincor currently holds two development-ready nickel projects, namely Durkin North and Miitel/Burnett.

Detailed Feasibility Studies have been completed on both projects, which remain on care and maintenance pending improvements in the nickel price. The Company also maintains its 100% interest in the partially-drilled out discovery at Cassini, as well as a suite of high-quality nickel exploration prospects throughout the Kambalda Nickel District.

REGIONAL EXPLORATION

Lithium Exploration

A small drilling program was undertaken during the Quarter to progress the lithium evaluation at Widgiemooltha. Three lithium-bearing pegmatite targets (WID001, WID002 to WID004) were tested with 16 RC drill-holes for a total of 403 metres.

All holes intersected pegmatite bodies, which are up to 5 metres thick and flat-lying. Encouraging lithium intersections were returned >0.5% Li₂O, including MRC541 – 3 metres at 10057 ppm (1.01%) Li₂O - Appendix 1. Based on these encouraging results, the Company is considering its options to take forward.

Tottenham Joint Venture, NSW

Mincor's landholdings, which surround the historical Tottenham copper mining camp, have a geological setting directly analogous to the world-class Tritton Mine Camp (1 million tonnes of contained copper), located 120 km to the north. Both camps are hosted and linked by the Narrama Formation (Figure 8A).

The landholdings contain two Resource-level projects, at Carolina and Mount Royal (which includes the Orange Plains prospect), for a total Resource of 7 million tonnes @ 1.2% Cu for 85,000 tonnes of contained copper metal (Figure 8B and Appendix 4).

Bacchus Resources Pty Ltd (Bacchus) has recommenced exploration at Tottenham, as part of its earn-in under the Tottenham Earn-In and Joint Venture Agreement (Tottenham JV).

A program of infill and extensional RC drilling at the Orange Plains prospect is underway. Four holes (of a planned 20-hole program) for 378 metres had been completed as at Quarter-end, and a ground electromagnetic (EM) survey will start shortly on Bulbodney (EL 8384), a tenement which adjoins the Collerina discovery made by Helix Resources.

Under the terms of the Tottenham JV, Bacchus can earn a 30% interest in the project by spending \$700,000 on exploration, with a minimum expenditure commitment of \$200,000 to earn approximately 11% (for full details, refer ASX Release dated 17 February 2017).

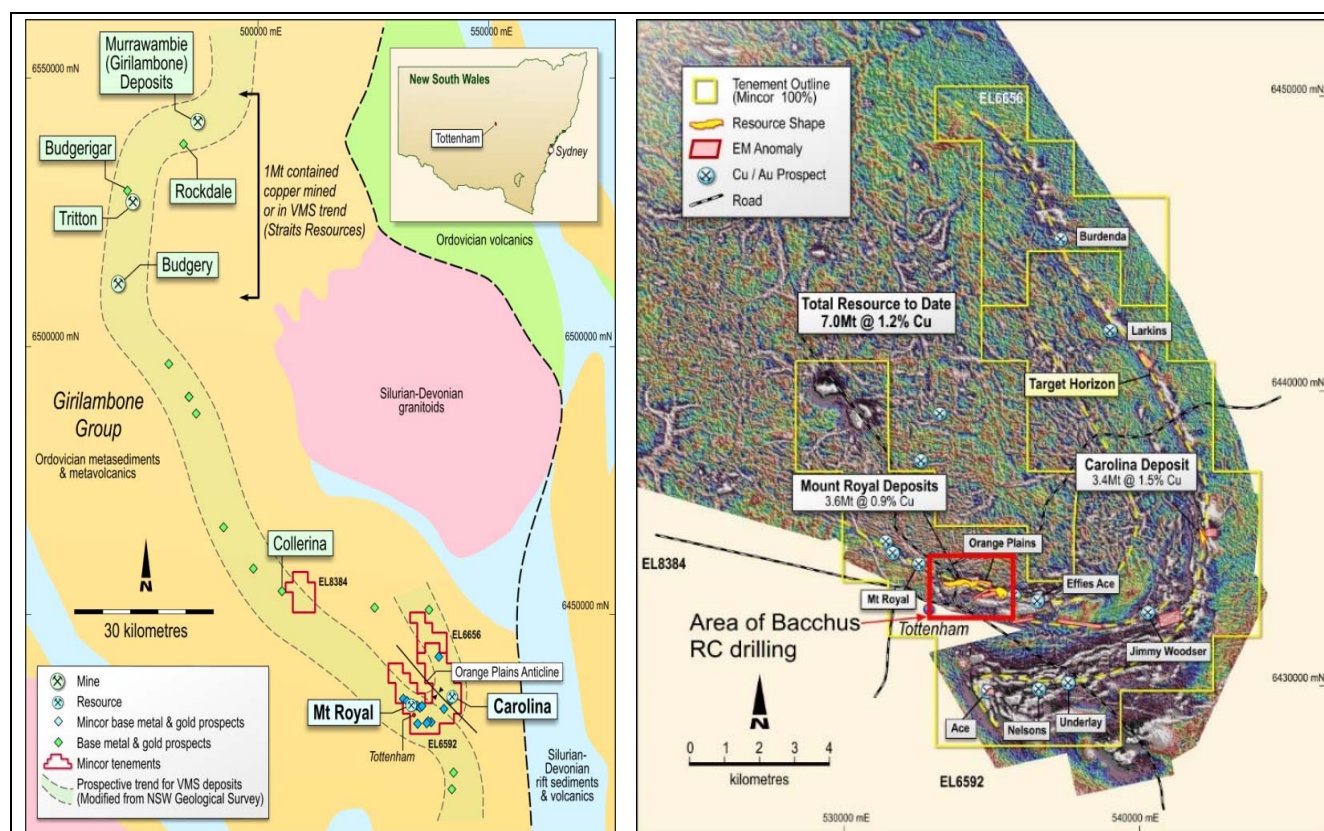


Figure 8: A) Regional geology map; B) Orange Plains drilling program

CORPORATE MATTERS

Board Changes

In line with its previously announced Board and Management succession process (see ASX Release dated 30 November 2016), David Moore retired from the Board on 1 July 2017 due to his recent relocation overseas. Long-serving non-executive Director Jack Gardner has indicated that he will not seek re-election at the Company's upcoming Annual General Meeting, and will retire from the Board effective 30 September 2017.

Major Corporate Expenditures, Cash and Debt

Mincor had Quarter-end cash of \$12.01 million (end-March: \$13.83 million).

Net cash outflow for the Quarter totalled \$1.82 million. Major expenditures included exploration and project evaluation costs of \$0.86 million, administration and staff costs of \$0.78 million and lease repayments of \$0.24 million.

Mincor had total outstanding debt, comprising equipment leases, of \$0.08 million at the end of the Quarter.

Estimated operating cash outflows for the coming Quarter total \$2.10 million. This includes \$1.46 million on exploration and project evaluation costs, and administration and staff costs of \$0.60 million.

The information in this Public Report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Robert Hartley, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hartley is a full-time employee of Mincor Resources NL. Mr Hartley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hartley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

- ENDS -

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APPENDIX 1: Lithium Drilling Results (using 0.5% Li₂O cut off)

Hole ID	Collar coordinates						From	To	Interval	Li ₂ O (ppm)	Ta ₂ O ₅ (ppm)
	MGA easting	MGA northing	RL	EOH depth	Dip	MGA azimuth					
WID004											
MRC528	362861.72	6514265.93	343.69	40	-60	270				NSR	
MRC529	362882.01	6514265.32	343.96	30	-60	270	3	5	2	7955	56
MRC530	362901.22	6514265.12	344.48	24	-60	270				NSR	
MRC531	362921.67	6514265.04	345.14	24	-60	270				NSR	
MRC532	362941.57	6514265.01	346.49	24	-60	270				NSR	
MRC533	362853.35	6514345.37	346.70	40	-60	270				NSR	
MRC534	362865.88	6514345.30	347.19	24	-60	270	0	2	2.0	10470	94
MRC535	362885.16	6514345.28	348.76	24	-60	270				NSR	
WID002											
MRC536	363191.47	6513398.51	341.92	40	-60	270	3	4	1	6410	200
MRC537	363211.94	6513397.39	342.48	19	-60	270	0	1	1.0	14050	48
							3	4	1	5490	171
MRC538	363230.07	6513397.99	340.41	18	-60	270				NSR	
MRC539	363251.38	6513398.97	337.71	18	-60	270	11	12	1.0	NSR	
MRC540	363270.85	6513399.03	336.19	18	-60	270				NSR	
WID001											
MRC541	360561.77	6515352.59	371.80	20	-60	270	10	13	3	10057	28
MRC542	360577.44	6515351.36	370.67	20	-60	270	2	3	1	5520	48
							4	5	1	15500	60
MRC543	360604.55	6515350.45	369.18	20	-60	90				NSR	

APPENDIX 2: Nickel Resources and Reserves

Nickel Mineral Resources, June 2016

RESOURCE		MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL		
		Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Ni Tonnes
Mariners	2016	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	2015	182,000	3.7	324,000	3.2	0	0.0	506,000	3.4	17,200
Redross	2016	39,000	4.9	138,000	2.9	67,000	2.9	244,000	3.2	7,900
	2015	39,000	4.9	138,000	2.9	67,000	2.9	244,000	3.2	7,900
Burnett	2016	0	0.0	241,000	4.0	0	0.0	241,000	4.0	9,700
	2015	0	0.0	241,000	4.0	0	0.0	241,000	4.0	9,700
Miitel	2016	156,000	3.5	408,000	2.8	27,000	4.1	591,000	3.1	18,100
	2015	184,000	3.6	418,000	2.8	27,000	4.1	629,000	3.1	19,500
Wannaway	2016	0	0.0	110,000	2.6	16,000	6.6	126,000	3.1	3,900
	2015	0	0.0	110,000	2.6	16,000	6.6	126,000	3.1	3,900
Carnilya*	2016	33,000	3.6	40,000	2.2	0	0.0	73,000	2.8	2,100
	2015	33,000	3.6	40,000	2.2	0	0.0	73,000	2.8	2,100
Otter Juan	2016	2,000	6.9	51,000	4.1	0	0.0	53,000	4.3	2,300
	2015	2,000	6.9	51,000	4.1	0	0.0	53,000	4.3	2,300
McMahon/Ken**	2016	25,000	2.7	103,000	3.1	105,000	4.6	234,000	3.7	8,700
	2015	25,000	2.7	103,000	3.1	105,000	4.6	234,000	3.7	8,700
Durkin North	2016	0	0.0	417,000	5.3	10,000	3.8	427,000	5.2	22,400
	2015	0	0.0	417,000	5.3	10,000	3.8	427,000	5.2	22,400
Gellatly	2016	0	0.0	29,000	3.4	0	0.0	29,000	3.4	1,000
	2015	0	0.0	29,000	3.4	0	0.0	29,000	3.4	1,000
Voyce	2016	0	0.0	50,000	5.3	14,000	5.0	64,000	5.2	3,400
	2015	0	0.0	50,000	5.3	14,000	5.0	64,000	5.2	3,400
Cameron	2016	0	0.0	96,000	3.3	0	0.0	96,000	3.3	3,200
	2015	0	0.0	96,000	3.3	0	0.0	96,000	3.3	3,200
Stockwell	2016	0	0.0	554,000	3.0	0	0.0	554,000	3.0	16,700
	2015	0	0.0	554,000	3.0	0	0.0	554,000	3.0	16,700
TOTAL	2016	256,000	3.7	2,237,000	3.6	239,000	4.2	2,732,000	3.6	99,200
	2015	466,000	3.7	2,570,000	3.5	239,000	4.2	3,276,000	3.6	117,700

Note: Figures have been rounded and hence may not add up exactly to the given totals. Note that Resources are inclusive of Reserves.

*Resources shown for Carnilya Hill are those attributable to Mincor – that is, 70% of the total Carnilya Hill Resource

**McMahon/Ken also includes Coronet (in the 2010/11 Annual Report it was included in Otter Juan)

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Rob Hartley who is a full-time employee of the company and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Hartley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears and is a Member of the AusIMM.

Nickel Ore Reserves, June 2016

RESERVE		PROVED		PROBABLE		TOTAL		
		Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Tonnes	Ni (%)	Ni Tonnes
Mariners	2016	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	2015	56,000	3.1	2,000	2.0	58,000	3.1	1,800
Redross	2016	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	2015	49,000	3.3	0	0.0	49,000	3.3	1,600
Burnett	2016	0	0.0	271,000	2.6	271,000	2.6	6,900
	2015	0	0.0	246,000	2.6	246,000	2.6	6,300
Miitel	2016	28,000	2.6	129,000	2.2	157,000	2.3	3,600
	2015	70,000	2.8	128,000	2.4	198,000	2.5	5,000
Wannaway	2016	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	2015	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Durkin North	2016	0	0.0	708,000	2.5	708,000	2.5	17,700
	2015	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Otter Juan	2016	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	2015	2,000	6.9	0	0.0	2,000	6.9	100
McMahon/Ken**	2016	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	2015	0	0.0	3,000	2.4	3,000	2.4	100
TOTAL	2016	28,000	2.6	1,108,000	2.5	1,136,000	2.5	28,200
	2015	176,000	3.1	379,000	2.5	555,000	2.7	14,900

Note: Figures have been rounded and hence may not add up exactly to the given totals. Note that Resources are inclusive of Reserves.

**McMahon/Ken also includes Coronet (in the 2010/11 Annual Report it was included in Otter Juan)

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Paul Darcey, who is a full-time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Darcey consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears and is a Member of the AusIMM.

APPENDIX 3: Gold Resources and Reserves

Gold Mineral Resources, April 2017

RESOURCE		MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL		
		Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
West Oliver	2017	-	-	295,810	2.3	142,420	2.5	438,220	2.4	33,130
	2016	-	-	193,750	2	41,450	1.7	235,200	1.9	14,440
Jeffreys Find	2017	-	-	833,400	1.7	321,700	1.5	1,155,100	1.7	61,560
	2016	-	-	833,400	1.7	321,700	1.5	1,155,100	1.7	61,560
Bass	2017	-	-	385,990	2.2	344,400	2	730,390	2.1	49,010
	2016	-	-	223,900	2.4	174,250	2.3	398,150	2.4	30,340
Hronsky	2017	-	-	201,430	2.6	261,250	2.0	462,680	2.3	34,120
	2016	-	-	80,900	2.5	55,400	2.4	136,300	2.5	10,770
Darlek	2017	-	-	712,790	1.9	169,170	1.6	881,960	1.9	52,430
	2016	-	-	733,111	1.7	164,650	1.4	897,750	1.7	47,620
Flinders	2017	-	-	796,000	1.8	486,250	1.5	1,282,240	1.7	69,340
	2016	-	-	-	-	1,328,900	1.7	1,328,900	1.7	73,910
TOTAL	2017	-	-	3,225,410	2.0	1,725,180	1.8	4,950,600	1.9	299,590
	2016	-	-	2,065,050	1.8	2,086,350	1.7	4,151,400	1.8	238,640

Notes:

- Figures have been rounded and hence may not add up exactly to the given totals.
- Resources are inclusive of Reserves reported at 0.5 g/t cut-off.
- Refer to the 6 February 2017 ASX release for JORC Table 1 details.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Rob Hartley who is a full-time employee of the company and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Hartley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears and is a Member of the AusIMM.

Gold Ore Reserves, April 2017

RESERVE	PROVEN		PROBABLE		TOTAL		
	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
West Oliver	-	-	130,000	2.7	130,000	2.7	11,300
Bass	-	-	95,000	2.9	95,000	2.9	9,000
Hronsky	-	-	165,000	3.0	165,000	3.0	15,600
Darlek	-	-	181,000	2.3	181,000	2.3	13,100
Flinders	-	-	253,000	2.9	253,000	2.9	23,600
TOTAL	-	-	824,000	2.7	824,000	2.7	72,600

Notes:

- Calculations have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes, 0.1 g/t Au grade and 100 t Oz.
- Differences may occur due to rounding.
- Probable Ore Reserves contain a small amount (4%) of Inferred Resource material.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Reserves is based on information compiled by Dave Clark who is a full-time employee of Minero Consulting and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Clark consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears and is a Fellow of the AusIMM.

APPENDIX 4: Tottenham Copper Resources as at November 2011

CATEGORY	MILLION TONNES	Cu %	METAL TONNES
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	4.93	1.38	68,014
Inferred	2.00	0.86	17,231
TOTAL	6.93	1.23	85,266

Note: Reported Resources above a 0.4% lower cut-off.

This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

The information in this Public Report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Robert Hartley who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hartley is a permanent employee of Mincor Resources NL. Mr Hartley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hartley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 5: JORC Code (2012 Edition) – Lithium Table Report Template Sections 1-2

Section 1: Lithium Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.) These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation (RC) samples were collected in one metre intervals. The whole sample was riffle split in a two-stage splitter, that produced a 75% split stored on site in plastic bags, the remaining 25% was split to a 2-5 kg sample for assaying. The remaining 12.5% was only collected for duplicate samples otherwise it was discarded. Samples were submitted to an accredited commercial laboratory, samples over 3 kg in weight were 50:50 riffle split before proceeding with sample prep. All samples were analysed via ICP.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, RC, 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.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type is all 150 mm diameter RC.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recoveries were not recorded, however given the excess sample weights in the 12.5% splits which were recorded by the laboratory, recoveries were very good.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All material is geologically logged for lithology, alteration, vein percentage and oxidation.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mincor RC samples were split by riffle splitter at the drill rig into a small calico bag for laboratory analysis and the reject collected in green plastic bags and left at the drill site. All the samples were dry and sample collected for assaying weighed 2-5 kg which is considered appropriate for grain sizes of the material expected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mincor samples were sent to Nagrom, a NATA accredited laboratory. The samples were oven dried and pulverised. The sample is fused with sodium peroxide and digested in hydrochloric acid. ICP is used to determine the final concentration of six elements. This method is considered a total measure. Nagrom uses its own certified reference materials for quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) adherence.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mincor holes are logged on Microsoft Excel templates and uploaded by consultant into Datashed format SQL databases, these have their own in-built libraries and validation routines.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The instrument used is a Leica Captivate RTK GPS. The survey control was SSM Widgiemooltha 35, horizontal accuracy of 0.015 metres, vertical accuracy 0.05 metres. The drill-hole collar survey accuracy would be: Positional 0.05, Vertical 0.1; these were single shots, sometimes under trees. Holes are picked up in MGA94 UTM 51.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill-hole spacing is nominally one or two section lines 100 metres or more apart.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole azimuths were orientated at mostly 270°, and commonly 60° dips. Pegmatite bodies appear to be shallowly west dipping appear to strike at approx. 360 degrees. Thus, drill orientation should not introduce any bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling is overseen by Mincor exploration employees in the field and the samples are taken into Mincor's custody at the time of drilling, whereupon they are organised and stored at secure company premises before being delivered to the contracted laboratory by Mincor staff.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-house audits of data are undertaken on a periodic basis. QAQC reports are generated by database consultant.

Section 2: Lithium Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All prospects lie within Mining tenements owned 100% by Mincor Resources NL. Listed below are tenement numbers and expiry dates: M15/48 – Darlek – 13/02/2026.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been no previous exploration for lithium on these tenements.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly evolved pegmatite dykes hosted within basalts and ultramafic rocks. of Archean age.
Drill-hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill-hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole downhole length and interception depth hole length. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See the table (Appendix 1) in body of release.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intersections have been reported above 1% Li₂O, intercepts are length weighted only.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation is generally shallow dipping, so downhole intercepts will be similar to true widths.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No diagram provided as not a significant discovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes including holes with no significant results are listed in the table (Appendix 1).
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No groundwater was intersected in drilling. Fresh rock is very competent.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further work is planned at this time.

APPENDIX 5: Mining Tenements held as at 30 June 2017

Lease	Location	Area of interest	Status	Expiry date	Mincor's interest	Mineral rights
E 15/1365	Kambalda	Bluebush	Granted	28/07/2018	100%	All
E 15/1366	Kambalda	Bluebush	Granted	29/07/2018	100%	All
E 15/1418	Kambalda	Bluebush	Granted	16/12/2020	100%	All
E 15/1456	Kambalda	Bluebush	Granted	08/07/2020	100%	All
M 15/130	Kambalda	Bluebush	Granted	03/02/2027	100%	All except Au
M 15/49	Kambalda	Bluebush	Granted	14/02/2026	100%	All except Au
M 15/63	Kambalda	Bluebush	Granted	03/01/2026	100%	All except Au
ML 15/131	Kambalda	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2029	100%	All except Au
ML 15/140	Kambalda	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2029	100%	All except Au
ML 15/494	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/495	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/498	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/499	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/500	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/501	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/502	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/504	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/506	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/507	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/508	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/509	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/510	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/511	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/512	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/513	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/514	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/515	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/516	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/517	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/518	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/519	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/520	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/521	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/522	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2018	100%	All except Au
ML 15/523	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/524	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/525	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/526	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/527	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/528	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/529	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/530	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/531	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/532	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/533	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/534	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
ML 15/535	Widgiemooltha	Bluebush	Granted	31/12/2017	100%	All except Au
P 15/5767	Kambalda	Bluebush	Granted	17/07/2017	100%	All
L 26/241	Kambalda	Carnilya Hill	Granted	09/08/2028	70%	Infrastructure
L26/279**	Kambalda	Carnilya Hill	Application			Infrastructure
L26/280**	Kambalda	Carnilya Hill	Application			Infrastructure
M 26/453	Kambalda	Carnilya Hill	Granted	14/12/2036	70%	All
M 26/47	Kambalda	Carnilya Hill	Granted	30/05/2026	70%	All
M 26/48	Kambalda	Carnilya Hill	Granted	30/05/2026	70%	All
M 26/49	Kambalda	Carnilya Hill	Granted	30/05/2026	70%	All
East 48 Lot 11-1	Kambalda	Otter-Juan	Freehold	N/A	100%	All

Lease	Location	Area of interest	Status	Expiry date	Mincor's interest	Mineral rights
East 48 Lot 11-2	Kambalda	Otter-Juan	Freehold	N/A	100%	All
East 48 Lot 11-3	Kambalda	Otter-Juan	Freehold	N/A	100%	All
East 48 Lot 12	Kambalda	Otter-Juan	Freehold	N/A	100%	All
EL 6592	Lachlan Fold Belt	Tottenham	Granted	28/06/2017	100%	All
EL 6656	Lachlan Fold Belt	Tottenham	Granted	26/10/2017	100%	All
EL 8384	Lachlan Fold Belt	Tottenham	Granted	27/07/2017	100%	All
M 63/242	Norseman	Tramways	Granted	11/11/2033	100%	All
E 15/1059	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	08/10/2018	100%	All
E 15/1060	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	08/10/2018	100%	All
E 15/1130	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	07/12/2019	100%	All
E 15/1432	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	09/03/2020	100%	All
E 15/1440	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	22/02/2020	100%	All
E 15/1442	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	17/03/2020	100%	All
E 15/1469	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	16/12/2020	100%	All
E 15/809	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Renewal pending	15/02/2017	100%	All
E 15/812	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	09/08/2017	100%	All
E 15/989	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	11/08/2018	100%	All except Ni
L 15/143	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	07/08/2020	100%	Infrastructure
L 15/162	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	21/10/2021	100%	Infrastructure
L 15/163	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	21/10/2021	100%	Infrastructure
L 15/191	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	13/02/2020	100%	Infrastructure
L 15/235	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	16/12/2023	100%	Infrastructure
L 15/243	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	15/10/2024	100%	Infrastructure
L 15/244	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	13/04/2024	100%	Infrastructure
L 15/247	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	26/05/2025	100%	Infrastructure
L 15/257	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	31/08/2025	100%	Infrastructure
L15/363*	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Application			Infrastructure
M 15/103	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	11/12/2026	100%	All except Ni
M 15/105	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	21/10/2026	100%	All
M 15/1457	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	10/01/2033	100%	All
M 15/1458	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	10/01/2033	100%	All
M 15/1459	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	10/01/2033	100%	All
M 15/1476	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	10/01/2033	100%	All
M 15/1481	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	15/11/2025	100%	All
M 15/44	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	14/02/2026	100%	All
M 15/45	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	14/02/2026	100%	All except Ni
M 15/46	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	14/02/2026	100%	All except Ni
M 15/462	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	19/10/2031	100%	All
M 15/478	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	02/08/2032	100%	All
M 15/48	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	13/02/2026	100%	All except Ni
M 15/543	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	14/01/2033	100%	All
M 15/601	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	11/11/2033	100%	All
M 15/609	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	11/11/2033	100%	All
M 15/611	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	28/05/2034	100%	All
M 15/634	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	18/02/2035	100%	All
M 15/635	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	18/02/2035	100%	All
M 15/667	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	19/10/2035	100%	All
M 15/668	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	19/10/2035	100%	All
M 15/693	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	06/04/2036	100%	All except Ni
M 15/734	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	16/10/2036	100%	All
M 15/745	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	01/12/2036	100%	All
M 15/76	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	21/10/2026	100%	All
M 15/77	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	21/10/2026	100%	All except Ni
M 15/78	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	21/10/2026	100%	All except Ni
M 15/79	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	21/10/2026	100%	All except Ni
M 15/80	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	06/09/2026	100%	All except Ni
M 15/81	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	21/10/2026	100%	All
M 15/82	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	21/10/2026	100%	All

Lease	Location	Area of interest	Status	Expiry date	Mincor's interest	Mineral rights
M 15/83	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	21/10/2026	100%	All
M 15/85	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	21/10/2026	100%	All
M 15/86	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	21/10/2026	100%	All
M 15/88	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	05/08/2026	100%	All
M 15/89	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	05/08/2026	100%	All
M 15/90	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	05/08/2026	100%	All
M 15/907	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	30/04/2019	100%	All
M 15/91	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	30/05/2026	100%	All
M 15/92	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	05/08/2026	100%	All
M 15/93	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	05/08/2026	100%	All
M 15/94	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	30/05/2026	100%	All except Ni
M15/1830	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	17/03/2017	100%	All
P 15/5390	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	12/04/2018	100%	All
P 15/5391	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	12/04/2018	100%	All
P 15/5393	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	15/03/2018	100%	All
P 15/5543	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	16/03/2019	100%	All
P 15/5645	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	06/03/2020	100%	All
P 15/5769	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	16/09/2017	100%	All
P 15/5770	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	16/09/2017	100%	All
P 15/5781	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	24/11/2017	100%	All
P 15/5805	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	11/03/2018	100%	All
P 15/5806	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	26/12/2017	100%	All
P 15/5808	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	15/01/2018	100%	All
P 15/5911	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	05/05/2019	100%	All
P 15/5934	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	24/02/2019	100%	All
P 15/5945	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	29/04/2019	100%	All
P 15/6005	Kambalda	Widgiemooltha	Granted	10/07/2020	100%	All
ML 144	Edie Creek	Papua New Guinea	Granted	28/09/2022	17%	All
ML 380	Edie Creek	Papua New Guinea	Granted	05/10/2021	17%	All
ML 384-392	Edie Creek	Papua New Guinea	Granted	05/10/2021	17%	All
ML 402-410	Edie Creek	Papua New Guinea	Granted	05/10/2021	17%	All
ML 444-446	Edie Creek	Papua New Guinea	Granted	05/10/2021	17%	All
ML 462	Edie Creek	Papua New Guinea	Granted	05/10/2021	17%	All

*L15/363 – Miscellaneous Licence application for infrastructure (road/pipeline) lodged 03 February 2017

**L26/279&L26/280 – Miscellaneous Licence applications for infrastructure (road/pipeline/powerline) lodged 07 March 2017

E = Exploration Licence (WA) M = Mining Lease P = Prospecting Licence ML = Mining Licence (PNG)
 ML = Mineral Lease (WA) EL = Exploration Licence L = Miscellaneous Licence

Changes in interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements

Nil

Beneficial percentage interest held in farm-in or farm-out agreements during the June 2017 Quarter

Nil

Beneficial percentage interest held in farm-in or farm-out agreements acquired or disposed during the June 2017 Quarter

Nil