29th January 2014

ASX Release

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QUARTERLY ACTIVITY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2013

WOOLGAR GOLD PROJECT, QUEENSLAND

(Strategic Minerals Corporation N. L. (Strategic) 100%)

The Company completed its 2013 drill program at its Woolgar project in the December quarter and is pleased to announce the results of the drilling, which was focussed on the Lower Camp (south-eastern) portion of the Project.

Highlights include:

- Successful extension of high-grade gold mineralisation to depth and along strike.
- New high-grade gold intersected beneath lower-grade near-surface intersections.
- High-grade gold intersected under cover, beyond the surface outcrop.
- The system remains open along strike and to depth.
- Camp and infrastructure upgrading has continued to support the increasing workload.

Big Vein South Prospect*

LR0185 50m at 4.09g/t gold from 156m, including 4m at 8.22g/t; and 4m at 10.33g/t.
LR0189 35m at 2.87g/t gold from 89m, including 9m at 6.75g/t.
LR0190 26m at 10.44g/t gold from 102m, including 1m at 219g/t.†PAGE 5
LR0193 16m at 6.49g/t gold from 124m, including 10m at 9.03g/t.
LRD0203 49m at 4.39g/t gold from 165m, including 14m at 8.51g/t and 4m at 9.63g/t.
LR0231 32m at 4.79g/t gold from 168m, including 4m at 17.5g/t.
LD0234 15.4m at 4.44g/t gold from 19.5m, including 3.7m at 15.41g/t.
LD0235 21.4m at 8.74g/t gold from 54m, including 9.24m at 17.39g/t.

Big Vein Central Prospect*

LR0209 28m at 4.35g/t gold from 94m, including 3m at 15.97g/t.
LR0219 4m at 2.35g/t gold from 38m, 10m at 5.74g/t gold from 55m and 35m at 1.15g/t gold from 92m.

□□□□□All sample widths are Intersection or Apparent Widths and may not represent the true widths of the mineralisation. Assay results presented are Certified Final Assays. A 0.5ppm gold cut-off grade was used at the beginning and end of the reported mineralised intersects. Low-grade zones less than two metres width within an intersection were included in the intersection. No upper cut-off was applied.

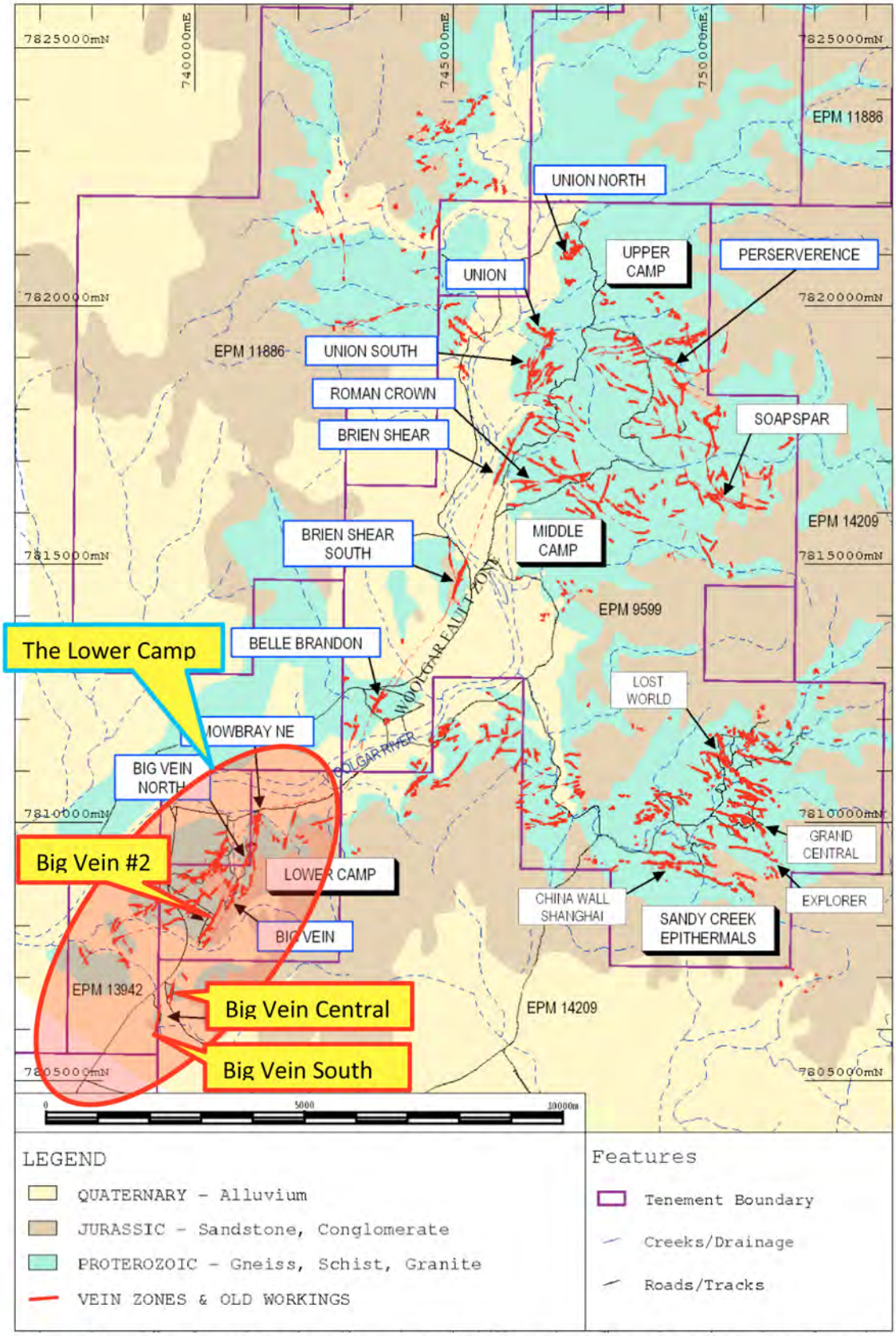

Figure 1: Location map of principle prospects in the Woolgar Project, highlighting the targets drilled in the recent program.

2013 Drilling Program

- Three consecutive phases of reverse circulation drilling (RC) and diamond drilling (DDH) were completed between late September and early December 2013.
- Wide intersections were encountered in multiple holes:
    - Significant intersections encountered beneath weaker shallow mineralisation;
    - Both the average width and grade of these appear to increase with depth;
    - The broad intersections often contain higher-grade cores; and
    - Mineralisation appears more continuous at depth.
- The program successfully tested the depth potential and along-strike continuity of the known mesothermal-style gold mineralisation.
- Three prospects were drilled: Big Vein South, Big Vein Central and Big Vein #2.
- 6581 metres drilled in 55 holes over three prospects, including:
    - 5753 metres Reverse Circulation drilling in 45 holes and 7 pre-collars; and
    - 828 metres of Diamond drilling in 3 holes plus 7 pre-collared diamond-holes.

Table 1: Summary of drilling meterages in 2013. RC drilling commenced on 20th September and continued through the reporting quarter.

Prospect	Drilling Method	Number of Holes	Metres Drilled
Big Vein South	RC	28	3341
	DDH	3	327.00
	RC - pre-collars‡	4	403.00
	DDH - tails		257.30
	Total	35	4328.30
Big Vein Central	RC	15	1706
	RC - pre-collars	3	193
	DDH - tails		243.80
	Total	18	2142.80
Big Vein #2	RC	2	110
	Total	2	110
Totals	RC	45	5157
	DDH	3	327.00
	RC - pre-collars‡	7	596.00
	DDH - tails		501.10
	Combined	**55**	**6581.1**

‡ DDH (pre-collared) start as RC holes to a predetermined depth in order to reduce time and cost, then change to DDH holes through the predicted mineralisation. The RC section is logged and sampled as per RC holes. These do not count as separate holes. This method was also used where RC holes terminated within mineralisation when maximum depth was attained.

2013 Drilling Program Summary

The drilling program consisted of two phases of reverse circulation drilling, followed by a phase of diamond drilling. The program concentrated on the three prospects at the southern end of the previously identified mineralised trend along the Woolgar Fault Zone: Big Vein South, Big Vein Central and Big Vein #2.

The drilling successfully tested the depth potential and strike continuity of the mineralisation identified at shallow levels in the previous campaigns.

The first phase of RC drilling consisted of 4,675 metres in 43 holes between Big Vein South and Big Vein Central. These were aimed at depth extensions below the existing resources or strike extensions to the north and south of the prospects.

The second phase focussed on infilling or stepping back on anomalies following initial positive indications from the logging of the Phase 1 holes, especially within the Big Vein South prospect.

The Diamond drilling phase mainly consisted of continuing the pre-collared holes from the first two phases A further three DDH holes were within the historic resource area to improve the quality of geological knowledge and assay data.

All the RC and geologically selected intervals of the diamond drilling were submitted for analysis for gold and a 32 element ICP suite. The final assays have now been received, checked and compiled for this report. Gold is the dominant mineralisation. Additional elements of interest, such as silver, copper, lead and zinc, are of relatively lower grades and are not considered as primary targets. Thus, only gold grades are discussed in this report.

The Woolgar Fault Zone is a regional-scale structure trending east-northeast through the Woolgar project area and is host to mesothermal-style gold mineralisation that was exploited historically from the initial Woolgar gold rush in the 1880's and intermittently thereafter. Most historical production has been from alluvial workings or small-scale, shallow reef mining. The historic workings and subsequent exploration work has identified this district as having strong potential to host significant gold mineralisation.

The Lower Camp area is situated at the southern end of the extensive mesothermal vein field associated with the Woolgar Fault Zone (WFZ). The company has chosen to focus in this area where this regional-scale WFZ structure undergoes localised flexure through an intersection with a district-scale structure. This style of structural location is considered highly prospective due to its potential to create open volumes and geological conditions favourable for the emplacement and deposition of mineralisation.

The strategic decision was taken to concentrate on the two most favourable prospects in order to fully test their potential, rather than diluting the drilling over a larger number of prospects with poorer targeting criteria and thus reducing the ability to reach a definitive conclusion in any one of these.

The final assay results were received during January 2014 and are currently being evaluated in detail. Preliminary analysis and conclusions are presented in this report.

Big Vein South

Big Vein South (BVS) is the southernmost outcropping prospect in the project and has been drilled at shallow levels over the previous two years. It is currently the main target in the Lower Camp.

28 RC, 3 diamond and 4 pre-collared holes were drilled in BVS for a total of 4,328.3 metres.

17 of 35 holes intersected gold mineralisation greater than ten metres wide, including some with relatively high grades, such as:

LR0185 50m at 4.09g/t gold from 156m, including 4m at 8.22g/t; and 4m at 10.33g/t.

LR0189 35m at 2.87g/t gold from 89m, including 9m at 6.75g/t.

LR0190 26m at 10.44g/t gold from 102m, including 1m at 219g/t†.

LR0193 16m at 6.49g/t gold from 124m, including 10m at 9.03g/t.

LRD0203 49m at 4.39g/t gold from 165m, including 14m at 8.51g/t; and 4m at 9.63g/t.

LR0231 32m at 4.79g/t gold from 168m, including 4m at 17.5g/t.

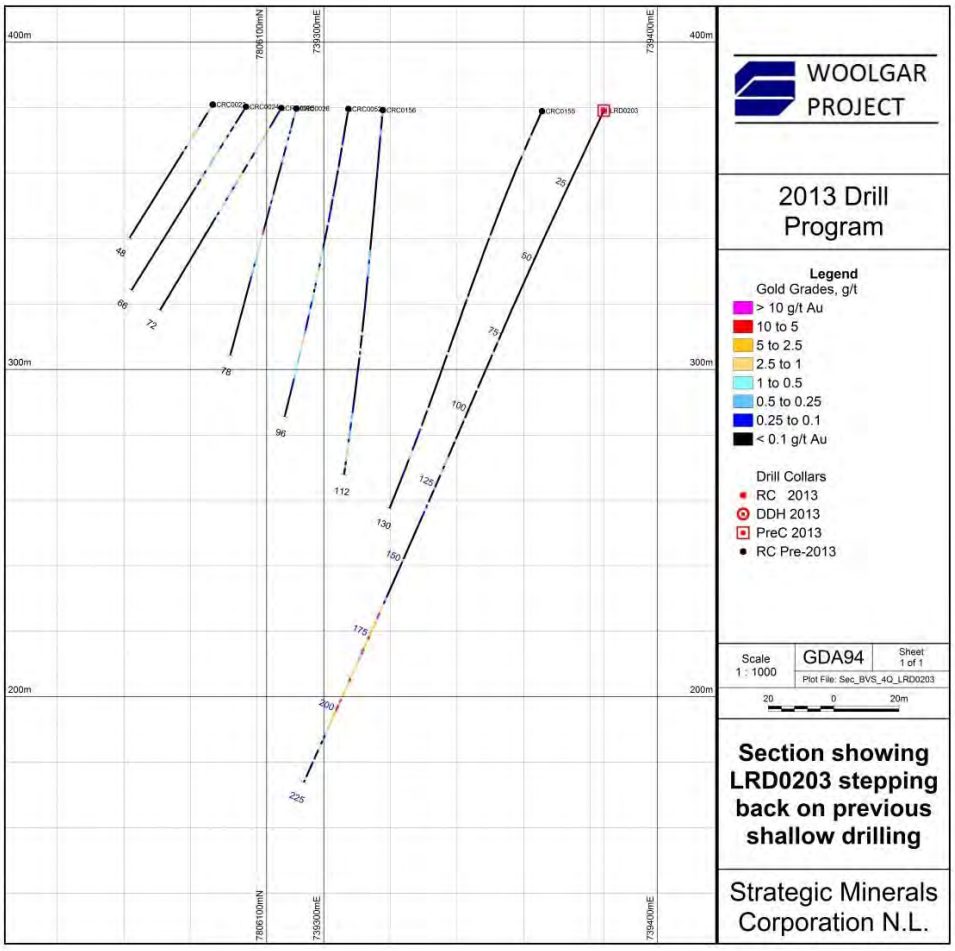

Figure 2: Section showing LRD0203 stepping back under near surface mineralisation.

† Sample 254791 = 219g/t Au. A Riffle split duplicate returned 98.6g/t Au. The alternate intercept is 26m at 5.36g/t gold from 102m, including 1m at 98.60g/t. The discrepancy between values is not unusual for systems with coarse gold. Gravimetric analysis of both samples is underway.

Additionally, multiple broad, lower-grade intersections were identified. Often these contain higher-grade chutes within, or form a main narrow intersection and a dispersed halo of lower grade mineralisation:

LR0186 8m at 1.32g/t gold from 140m,
and: 5m at 1.40g/t gold from 156m.
and: 13m at 3.03g/t gold from 177m, including 4m at 5.74g/t.

LR0194 39m at 0.79g/t gold from 21m, including 15m at 1.43g/t.

LR0197 18m at 3.61g/t gold from 138m, including 5m at 8.87g/t.

LR0200 17m at 2.01g/t gold from 31m, including 4m at 4.45g/t.

It can be seen that the original high-grade chute near the centre of the prospect continues to depth as part of an elongate lens with a southerly plunge.

Further higher grade mineralisation has been identified in adjacent chutes and there are some indications that these may merge at depth.

The mineralisation appears to be plunging increasingly steeply with depth, but it is currently unclear whether this is due to the ore-body plunging, broadening of the orebody within the footwall or the intersection of the near-surface mineralised fault-breccia and veins with a different mineralisation. It may also be due to an unrecognised change in the style and geometry of the mineralisation. Further drilling and diamond coring is required to resolve this. There is some evidence for either of the latter two options and plunging may be due to localised torsion of the Woolgar Fault Zone where it is entering an intersection with a perpendicular district-scale lineament.

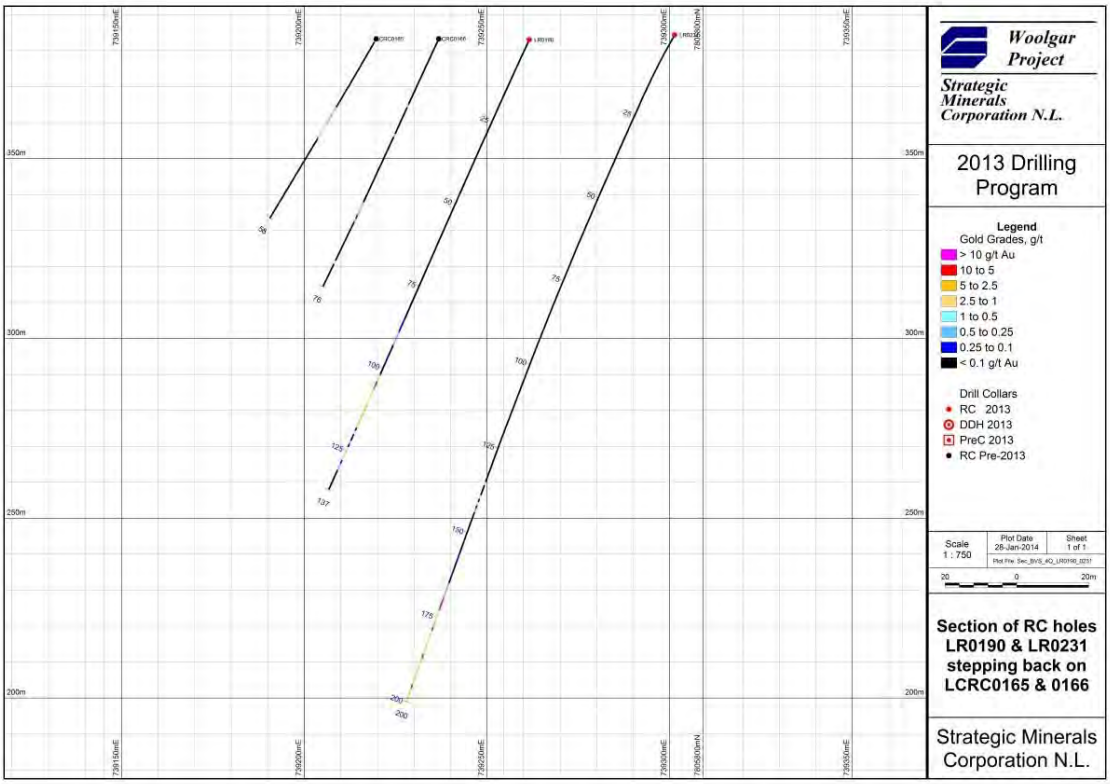

Figure 3: Section showing the distinct increase in mineralisation with depth. LR0190 cut 26m at 10.44g/t gold from 102m, including 1m at 219g/t, and LR0231 cut 32m at 4.79g/t gold from 168m, including 4m at 17.5g/t. This hole was still in 2g/t mineralisation at 200 metres, the limit of the drill rig.

On average, both widths and grades appear to improve with depth which may be interpreted to mean that the current drilling is still above the main potential for bulk tonnage gold mineralisation. In several sections, significant widths and grades of mineralisation have been intersected beneath near-surface, low grade or barren drillholes, as can be seen in Figure 3.

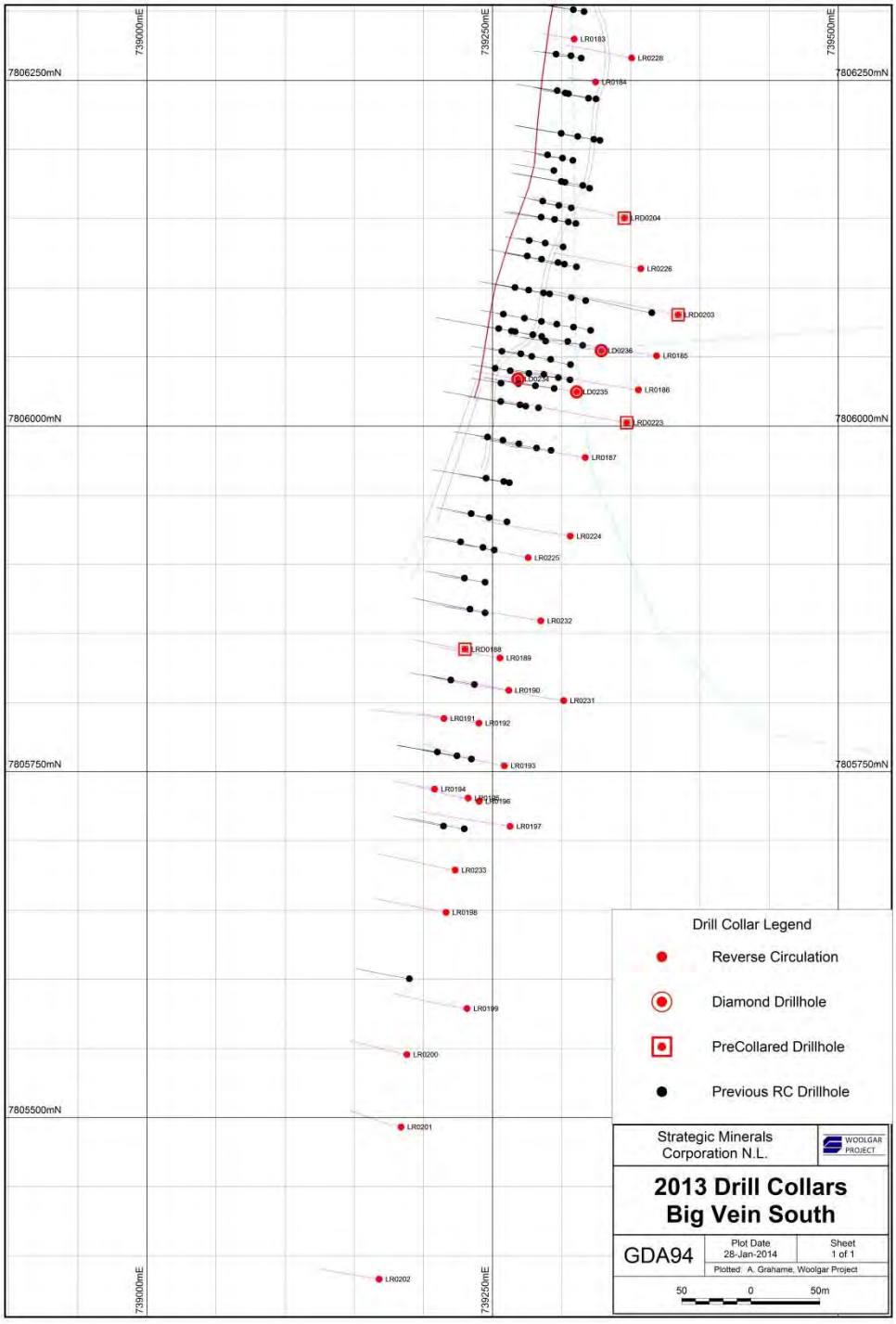

Figure 4: Plan of Big Vein South Prospect showing the distribution of collars from the 2013 drilling compared to previous drilling and the trace of the vein in outcrop.

Diamond Drilling – Big Vein South

Holes LD0234 and LD0235 were intended to test and confirm the previously identified near surface, high-grade mineralisation in the central portion of BVS. Due to the ground conditions, it was not possible to collar adjacent to the previous holes, so these were stepped out to the side, or stepped back to improve the angle of interception with the mineralised structure.

LD0234 Parallel to LCRC0147

15.4m at 4.44g/t gold from 19.5m, including 3.7m at 15.41g/t.

LD0235 Stepped back to intercept LCRC0149

21.4m at 8.74g/t gold from 54m, including 9.24m at 17.39g/t.

In both cases, the mineralised intercepts were robust and confirmed the presence of the high-grade RC mineralisation in this sector, as shown in Figure 5.

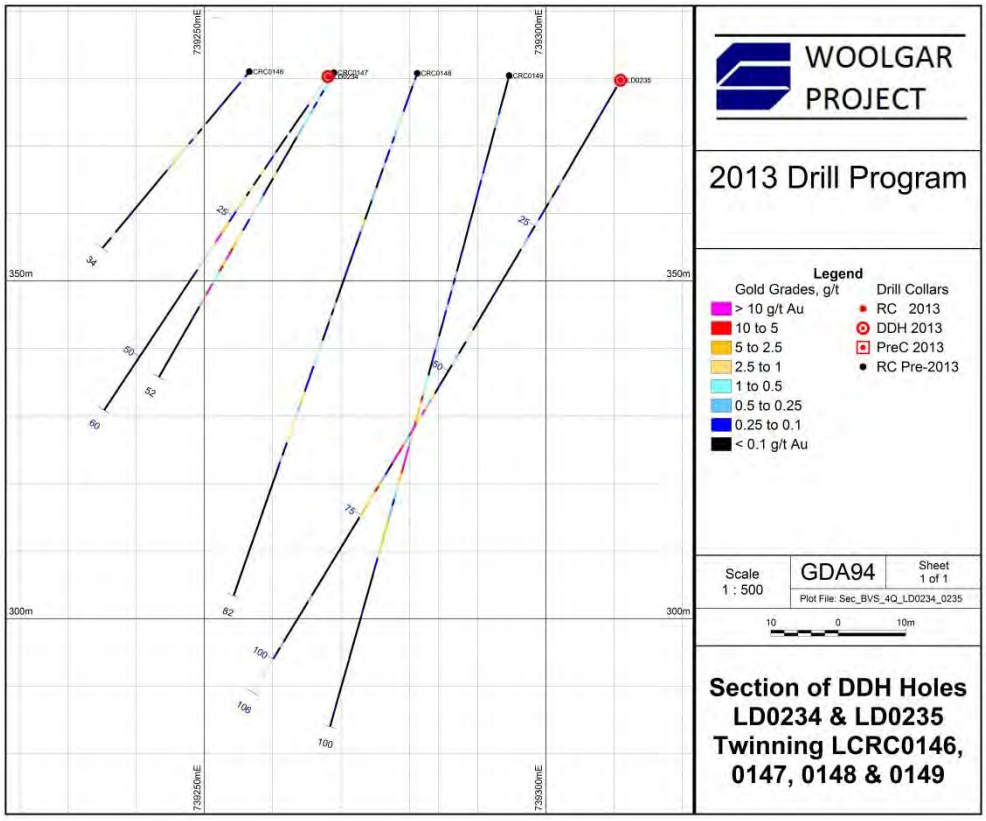

Figure 5: Section showing gold values of the DDH holes twinning and confirming the gold grades within the existing high-grade mineralisation.

The third diamond hole was intended to step forward from a phase 1 RC intersection and test open ground, as well as provide necessary geological information about the geology of the mineralised assemblage. There were no significant intercepts in this hole.

Big Vein Central

Big Vein Central (BVC) lies 300 metres north-northeast of Big Vein South. It is roughly parallel to but offset to the east from the BVS structure. Previous drilling has generally been shallow and close to the outcropping structure.

18 holes were drilled in Big Vein Central for a total of 2143 metres, including three pre-collared holes. Strong mineralisation was encountered and it is considered that the depth potential has been successfully tested.

LR0209 cut a broad, moderate grade intersection similar to those at BVS:

LR0209 28m at 4.35g/t gold from 94m, including 3m at 15.97g/t.

Overall, grades and widths are poorer than in BVS, but the drilling was on average shallower due to less previous drilling and the results are broadly comparable to those at similar depths in BVS.

The style and distribution of the mineralisation, and related lithologies and alteration are also similar to BVS, with numerous broad, lower-grade intersections containing higher grade sectors or multiple narrow intersections within a broader envelope.

LRD0212 14.6m at 2.02g/t gold from 91.9m, including 6m at 3.32g/t.

LR0214 9m at 2.61g/t gold from 90m, including 5m at 4g/t.

LRD0217 4.3m at 1.72g/t gold from 64.7m, 2m at 1.39g/t gold from 76m and 20m at 1.88g/t gold from 86m, including 2.46m at 5.91g/t.

LRD0218 16m at 3.76g/t gold from 110.9m, including 1m at 18.15g/t; and 2m at 8.77g/t.

LR0219 4m at 2.35g/t gold from 38m.
and: 10m at 5.74g/t gold from 38m.
and: 35m at 1.15g/t gold from 92m.

LR0220 2m at 1.66g/t gold from 70m.
and: 10m at 1.39g/t gold from 89m, including 4m at 2.46g/t.
and: 9m at 1.55g/t gold from 110m, including 4m at 2.35g/t.

The mineralisation at BVC also appears to be both open and improving with depth, implying that there still remains significant depth potential at this prospect.

The drill testing along strike in BVC was less successful. Neither the mineralisation nor the strongly altered structure were cut in the two holes on the most northerly section. This implies that the mineralisation is either cut off, or that the drilling targeted the hanging wall to the structure. Ambiguous cross-cutting and tangential orientations in the southern end of the outcropping mineralisation could be interpreted as either of these scenarios.

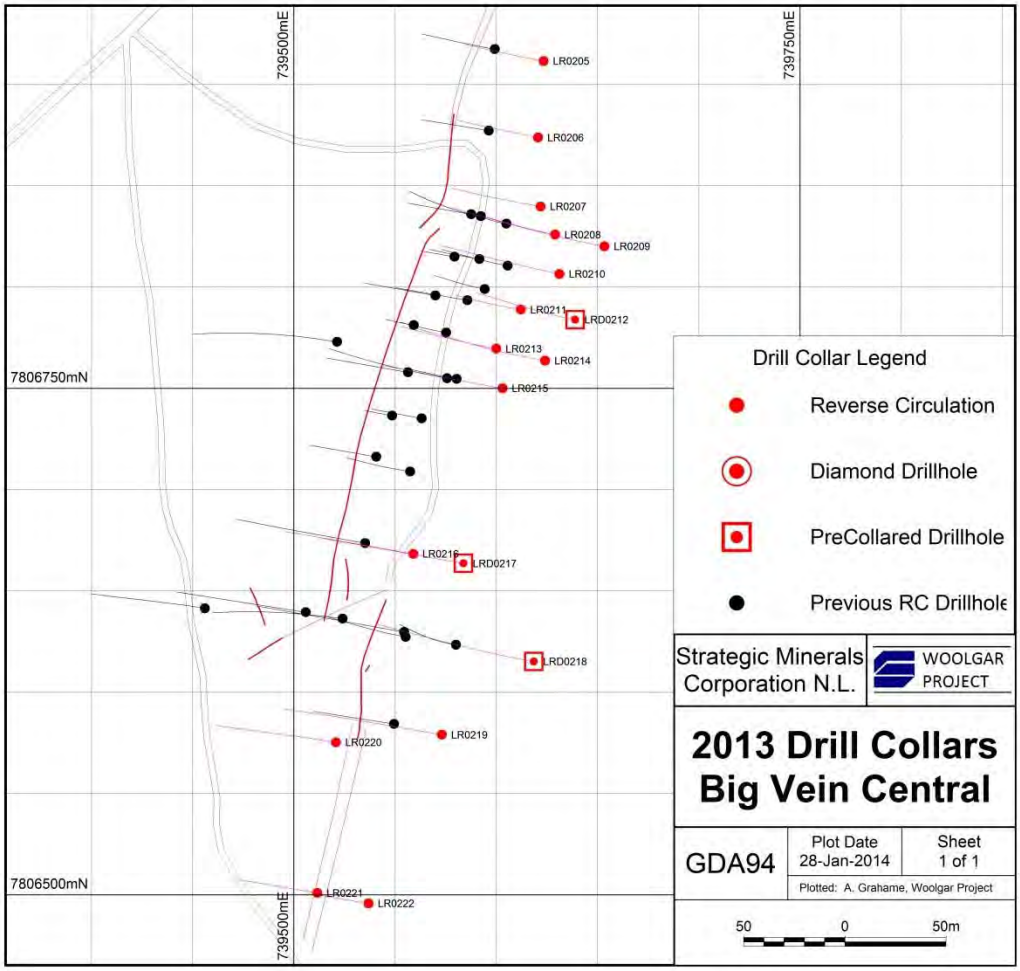

Figure 6: Plan of Big Vein South Prospect showing the distribution of collars from the 2013 drilling compared to previous drilling and the trace of the vein in outcrop.

Big Vein #2

Big Vein #2 (BV2) is situated one kilometre northeast of BVC and is the next outcropping mineral occurrence along strike from there. The intervening kilometre is of recessive ground exploited by dry creeks, but correlates to the intersection of the WFZ and the northwest trending structure.

Limited drilling was planned here to follow-up on the previous result and historic high-grade ore-chutes. Two RC holes were drilled here for a total of 110 metres.

LR0229 2m at 0.67g/t gold from 15m.

LR0230 NSR

BV2 is located at the base of a rocky escarpment, making it difficult to step-back sufficiently to the east in order to drill deeper without major earthworks. The southern outcrops also exhibit ambiguous tangential orientations, similar to BVS, and the strike extension was not located.

Further drilling at BV2 was postponed pending further earthworks and geological reassessment.

Technical Update

Geological Observations

Mineralisation Style

The mesothermal mineralisation appears to consist of several different styles and phases.

- The mineralisation at depth occurs as disseminated pyrite and fine sulphides in intensely clay altered wallrock, silicified wallrock, and in veins and silicified breccias;
- The vein material includes high-grade silica with fine disseminated sulphides;
- The main outcropping structures are a silicified fault breccia;
- Quartz veins are secondary to these and show multiple phases of brecciation, positive for mineral potential;
- The vein and silicified breccia occur within a broad corridor of sheared, brecciated and altered schist;
- This brecciation appears to be mostly tectonic, although it may be hydrothermal locally, but strong alteration masks the protolith;
- Phyllic alteration is concentrated within the 40 to 60 metre wide structural corridor;
- The alteration is locally strong to intense around the mineralisation, with a silicified zone overlying the best mineralisation in central BVS;
- The mineralisation often occurs as multiple sub-structures within a lower-grade envelope.

A full analysis of the geochemical and logging data will be carried out to determine:

- The occurrence and distribution of the styles of mineralisation;
- The relative importance of the different styles;
- If there are distinct geochemical signatures to these styles;
- If it is possible to differentiate between barren and mineralised wallrock in RC drill chips and in the field.

Mineralisation Occurrence

- The mineralisation appears to continue to depth;
- Both the grades and widths appear to increase with depth;
- The mineralisation appears to get steeper with depth, but may be due to limited data;
- The high-grade chutes are seen to have a southerly plunge within the plane of the structure;
- The alteration is stronger with depth, although this may be due to weathering.

Geophysics

The final report for the Ground Magnetometry survey, undertaken during the third quarter, has proved a very useful framework for the structural interpretation of the area. This is of great importance due to the apparent structural control on the emplacement of the mineralisation. Conclusions include:

- The presence of multiple structures intersecting in the Lower camp area;

- The presence of a major structural intersection between BVC and BV2:
    - Some complex lineations are visible in this area, but are poorly defined since they are close to the edge of the survey and the wide (50m) survey spacing;
    - The lack of outcrop and local topographic recessiveness may be due to increased alteration;
    - The flexure and apparent displacement of the WFZ indicated that this intersection has potential for significant tensional structures.
- The need to expand this survey to cover the rest of the zone of the intersection;
- The need to infill the core area to 25m spacings with additional north-south lines in order to get the maximum information about the structural controls on the mineralisation.

Geophysical studies will continue over the target area to build up a structural, alteration and geological framework to help identify additional areas of potential mineralisation, develop a geological model to predictively target further drill prospects and improve targeting criteria over these. The use of electrical conductivity methods is being investigated.

This data will be interpreted in conjunction with the on-going drilling results to assess any potential controls on the mineralisation that could be extrapolated to predict further mineralisation

Geological Interpretations

The main initial results from the 2013 program are:

The two prospects are now proven to consist of two continuous parallel structures, situated within the broader structural corridor. Previously it was thought that these represented the footwall and hangingwall structures of the broader corridor. Now it is considered more likely that they are actually shorter en echelon lens formed in tension gashes within the structure. If so, this will have significant implications for the planning of future exploration activities.

The deepening plunge and change to broader mineralised widths may be due to either torsion of the main WFZ, a change in the style of the mineralisation or a change in the geological conditions for some as yet unrecognised factor.

The robust widths and grades of the intersections at depth combined with these indicate that the potential for deeper mineralisation has been proven and that yet deeper drilling is still required.

The lack of outcrop between BVC and BV2, coinciding with the intersection of major structural controls and the flexure of the WFZ highlight this area as potential of major importance.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2013 Drill Program has fully achieved its objectives by:

- Confirming the depth potential of the known gold mineralisation with broad significant drill intersections at depth;
- Intersecting new apparent high-grade ore-chutes beneath the low-grade near surface mineralisation within the BVS structure;

- Indicating further the depth and tonnage potential due to the increasing widths and grades with depth;
- Confirming the strike potential of Big Vein South further to the south, beyond the limits of the outcrop and beneath the extensive plain. This remains open to depth and along strike; and
- Successfully infilling the previous RC drilling with DDH for resource purposes.

The assay data has now been received and is currently being compiled, assessed and evaluated. A drilling strategy for the 2014 drilling program will be drafted based on these conclusions. This will include:

- Further drilling deeper and along strike throughout the prospects;
- Additional geophysical programs to increase targeting criteria;
- Potentially deeper drilling beneath the other prospects of the Lower Camp to test for similar depth potential;
- Petrographic and metallurgical studies of the mineralisation.

It is expected that the Woolgar goldfield area will continue to show further potential for resource expansion. The Woolgar goldfield area has significant further target potential, with only a very small proportion of the potential vein-hosting areas having been explored to date and only two out of the ten known prospects having been drilled to the depths of the high-grade mineralisation now identified.

Wally Martin

MANAGING DIRECTOR

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Targets or Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Alistair Grahame, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Grahame is a full-time employee of Strategic Mineral Corporation NL. Mr Grahame 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'. Mr Grahame consents to the inclusion in the report* of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

SAMPLE TECHNIQUES, QUALITY CONTROL AND ASSURANCE

All sample widths presented are Intersection or Apparent Widths and may not represent the true widths of the mineralisation. Assay results presented are Certified Final Assays. A 0.5ppm gold cut-off grade was used at the beginning and end of the reported mineralised intersects. Low-grade zones less than two metres width within an intersection were included in the intersection. No upper cut-off was applied. All intersection widths are length weighted averages. Sample intervals were 1.0m for RC samples. RC sampling was carried out by the drill contractor using a cone-splitter integral with the recovery cyclone. Default sample width for DDH was 1.0m and was limited at between 0.4 and 2.0m to geological criteria. No compositing of samples was used. All Diamond holes are HQ3. Samples were selected and marked by SMC staff, then photographed, cut and prepared by ALS, Townsville. The core was split equally using a diamond-blade saw. One half of the core was selected for sampling.

Samples were prepared and assayed at the ALS Minerals Division - Geochemistry *("ALS")* laboratory in Townsville; an ISO-9001:2013 certified facility. Methods used were: gold by fire assay, AA finish (50 gram charge); and other elements by aqua regia ICP-AES (35 elements). Samples returning greater than 100 g/t gold were automatically re-assayed using a dilution analyses. Standard, blank and duplicates samples are used throughout the sample sequence as checks for the drilling reported in this release. Check assaying of higher-grade samples is underway.

All diamond-core was logged for geological and geotechnical characteristics, core recovery, and orientated using the Reflex digital system. Average core recovery for the DDH program was over 99% in both vein and wall rock. Downhole surveys were conducted using a Reflex single-shot camera at 50 metre spacings.

Appendix One: Big Vein South. Summary of significant intersections 2013.

Table 2:	Big Vein South				Summary of significant intersections using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade							
Hole ID	Prospect	End of Hole	Dip	Azimuth[1]	Easting[2] (metres)	Northing[2] (metres)	Altitude[2] (metres)	Sample[3] Method	From (metres))	To (metres)	Width[4] (metres)	Gold Grade[5] ppm
LR0182	BVS	58.00	-65	280	739329	7806323	378	RC	37	40	3	2.24
LR0183	BVS	47.00	-65	280	739309	7806280	379	RC	14	25	11	1.26
including:								RC	20	23	3	3.23
LR0184	BVS	41.00	-65	280	739324	7806249	380		NSR[6]			
LR0185	BVS	215.00	-65	280	739369	7806051	379	RC	156	206	50	4.09
including:								RC	184	188	4	8.22
and:								RC	194	198	4	10.33
LR0186	BVS	193.00	-65	280	739355	7806026	379	RC	140	148	8	1.32
and:								RC	156	161	5	1.40
and:								RC	177	190	13	3.03
including:								RC	183	187	4	5.74
LR0187	BVS	143.00	-65	280	739317	7805977	380		NSR			
LRD0188	BVS	80.7	-65	280	739230	7805839	383		NSR			
LR0189	BVS	131.00	-65	280	739255	7805832	383	RC	89	124	35	2.87
including:								RC	91	100	9	6.75
LR0190	BVS	137.00	-65	280	739262	7805809	383	RC	102	128	26	10.44
including:								RC	105	106	1	219.00†
LR0191	BVS	107.00	-60	280	739215	7805789	384		NSR			
LR0192	BVS	113.00	-65	280	739240	7805785	384		NSR			
LR0193	BVS	149.00	-65	280	739258	7805754	384	RC	99	105	6	1.45
and:								RC	124	140	16	6.49
including:								RC	125	135	10	9.03
LR0194	BVS	76.00	-65	280	739208	7805737	382	RC	21	60	39	0.79
including:								RC	32	47	15	1.43

Table 2:	Big Vein South				Summary of significant intersections using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade							
Hole ID	Prospect	End of Hole	Dip	Azimuth[1]	Easting[2] (metres)	Northing[2] (metres)	Altitude[2] (metres)	Sample[3] Method	From (metres))	To (metres)	Width[4] (metres)	Gold Grade[5] ppm
LR0195	BVS	15.00	-65	280	739232	7805731	383	RC	Hole abandoned at 11m			
LR0196	BVS	113.00	-65	280	739240	7805729	384	RC	86	92	6	0.87
LR0197	BVS	167.00	-65	280	739263	7805711	384	RC	138	156	18	3.61
including:								RC	141	146	5	8.87
LR0198	BVS	125.00	-65	280	739216	7805648	382	RC	59	67	8	1.64
LR0199	BVS	140.00	-65	280	739231	7805579	383		NSR			
LR0200	BVS	107.00	-65	280	739188	7805546	385	RC	31	48	17	2.01
including:								RC	37	41	4	4.45
LR0201	BVS	101.00	-65	280	739184	7805493	384	RC	35	49	14	2.41
including:								RC	43	46	3	5.19
LR0202	BVS	107.00	-65	280	739168	7805383	383		NSR			
LRD0203	BVS	224.8	-65	280	739384	7806080	379	DDH	117	122	5	1.12
and:								DDH	165	214	49	4.39
including:								DDH	168	182	14	8.51
and:								DDH	197	201	4	9.63
LRD0204	BVS	164.9	-65	280	739345	7806150	379		NSR			
LRD0223	BVS	188.9	-60	280	739347	7806002	381	RC	95	96	1	15.05
and:								RC	111	122	11	1.02
LR0224	BVS	125.00	-60	280	739306	7805920	381	RC	102	105	3	0.80
LR0225	BVS	107.00	-65	280	739276	7805905	381	RC	78	83	5	2.63
LR0226	BVS	131.00	-60	280	739357	7806114	379	RC	94	104	10	0.59
including:								RC	102	104	2	1.79
LR0227	BVS	100.00	-60	280	739352	7806318	378		NSR			
LR0228	BVS	107.00	-60	280	739350	7806266	379	RC	69	73	4	1.08
and:								RC	88	89	1	2.12
and:								RC	98	100	2	2.98

Table 2:	Big Vein South				Summary of significant intersections using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade							
Hole ID	Prospect	End of Hole	Dip	Azimuth[1]	Easting[2] (metres)	Northing[2] (metres)	Altitude[2] (metres)	Sample[3] Method	From (metres))	To (metres)	Width[4] (metres)	Gold Grade[5] ppm
LR0231	BVS	200.00	-70	280	739301	7805801	384	RC	135	142	7	0.59
and:								RC	168	200	32	4.79
including:								RC	169	173	4	17.52
LR0232	BVS	167.00	-60	280	739285	7805859	383	RC	102	116	14	0.43
LR0233	BVS	119.00	-60	280	739223	7805679	386	RC	26	29	3	1.13
and:								RC	54	66	12	1.32
including:								RC	60	66	6	2.18
including:								RC	64	66	2	2.79
and:								RC	79	80	1	3.04
LD0234	BVS	59.50	-60	280	739268	7806034	380	DDH	19.5	34.9	15.4	4.44
including:								DDH	26	29.7	3.7	15.41
LD0235	BVS	105.80	-60	280	739311	7806025	380	DDH	54	75.4	21.4	8.74
including:								DDH	56	65.24	9.24	17.39
LD0236	BVS	161.70	-65	280	739329	7806055	379	DDH	67	77	10	1.44
and:								DDH	90	94	4	1.09

Notes: [1] All Azimuths are reported in degrees relative to the grid (GDA94). Orientation data presented in Appendix 1 represents collar data.
[2] All coordinates are reported in GDA94 and surveyed using a Differential GPS.
[3] Sample Method refers to the actual method for a particular intersection, RC or DDH, particularly in dual-method pre-collared holes.
[4] All intersection widths are length weighted averages All sample widths are Intersection or Apparent Widths and may not represent the true widths of the mineralisation.
[5] Assay results presented are Certified Final Assays. A 0.5ppm gold cut-off grade was used at the beginning and end of the reported mineralised intersects. Low-grade zones less than two metres width within an intersection were included in the intersection. No upper cut-off was applied. All intersection widths are length weighted averages
[6] NSR: No Significant Results.

Table 3:	Big Vein Central				Summary of significant intersections using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade							
Hole ID	Prospect	End of Hole	Dip	Azimuth[1]	Easting[2] (metres)	Northing[2] (metres)	Altitude[2] (metres)	Sample[3] Method	From (metres))	To (metres)	Width[4] (metres)	Gold Grade[5] ppm
LR0205	BVC	80.00	-60	280	739623	7806911	378	RC	69	70	1	6.18
LR0206	BVC	83.00	-60	280	739621	7806874	377		NSR[6]			
LR0207	BVC	95.00	-60	280	739622	7806840	377	RC	77	79	2	1.10
LR0208[7]	BVC	90.00	-65	280	739629	7806826	377	RC	68	70	2	2.34
and:								RC	76	80	4	0.80
LR0209	BVC	200.00	-65	280	739653	7806820	377	RC	94	122	28	4.35
including:								RC	95	98	3	15.97
LR0210	BVC	131.00	-60	280	739631	7806806	377	RC	NSR			
LR0211	BVC	80.00	-65	280	739612	7806789	378	RC	NSR			
LRD0212	BVC	124.00	-65	280	739639	7806784	378	DDH	91.9	106.5	14.6	2.02
including:								DDH	99	105	6	3.32
LR0213	BVC	120.00	-65	280	739600	7806770	379	RC	55	57	2	1.08
LR0214	BVC	161.00	-60	280	739624	7806764	378	RC	90	99	9	2.61
including:								RC	93	98	5	4.00
LR0215	BVC	125.00	-60	280	739603	7806750	380	RC	59	63	4	1.04
LR0216	BVC	131.00	-60	280	739559	7806668	381	RC	44	46	2	3.76
and:								RC	82	85	3	0.93
and:								RC	106	110	4	1.57
LRD0217	BVC	143.8	-60	280	739584	7806664	382	DDH	64.7	69	4.3	1.72
and:								DDH	76	78	2	1.39
and:								DDH	86	106	20	1.88
including:								DDH	101.54	104	2.46	5.91
LRD0218	BVC	167.9	-60	280	739618	7806615	381	DDH	110.9	126.9	16	3.76
including:								DDH	111.9	112.9	1	18.15
and:								DDH	123.9	125.9	2	8.77
LR0219	BVC	149.00	-60	280	739573	7806579	378	RC	38	42	4	2.35

Table 3:	Big Vein Central				Summary of significant intersections using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade							
Hole ID	Prospect	End of Hole	Dip	Azimuth[1]	Easting[2] (metres)	Northing[2] (metres)	Altitude[2] (metres)	Sample[3] Method	From (metres))	To (metres)	Width[4] (metres)	Gold Grade[5] ppm
and:								RC	55	65	10	5.74
and:								RC	92	127	35	1.15
LR0220	BVC	119.00	-60	280	739521	7806575	378	RC	70	72	2	1.66
and:								RC	89	99	10	1.39
including:								RC	94	98	4	2.46
and:								RC	110	119	9	1.55
including:								RC	114	118	4	2.35
LR0221	BVC	83.00	-60	280	739512	7806501	378	RC	35	36	1	2.46
and:								RC	43	44	1	3.28
LR0222	BVC	59.00	-60	280	739537	7806496	378	RC	17	18	1	3.31

Table 4:	Big Vein #2				Summary of significant intersections using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade							
Hole ID	Prospect	End of Hole	Dip	Azimuth[1]	Easting[2] (metres)	Northing[2] (metres)	Altitude[2] (metres)	Sample[3] Method	From (metres))	To (metres)	Width[4] (metres)	Gold Grade[5] ppm
LR0229	BV2	51.00	-75	300	740233	7807920	391	RC	15	17	2	0.67
LR0230	BV2	59.00	-65	300	740225	7807868	391	RC	NSR[6]			

Notes: [1] All Azimuths are reported in degrees relative to the grid (GDA94). Orientation data presented in Appendix 1 represents collar data.
[2] All coordinates are reported in GDA94 and surveyed using a Differential GPS.
[3] Sample Method refers to the actual method for a particular intersection, RC or DDH, particularly in dual-method pre-collared holes.
[4] All sample widths are Intersection or Apparent Widths and may not represent the true widths of the mineralisation.
[5] Assay results presented are Certified Final Assays. A 0.5ppm gold cut-off grade was used at the beginning and end of the reported mineralised intersects. Low-grade zones less than two metres width within an intersection were included in the intersection. No upper cut-off was applied. All intersection widths are length weighted averages
[6] NSR: No Significant Results.
[7] LR0208 was planned as a pre-collar, but postponed at the end of the program, hence limited mineralisation

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *Reverse circulation drilling with face hammer. Sample intervals were 1.0m for RC samples. RC sampling was carried out by the drill contractor using a cone-splitter integral with the recovery cyclone.* • *All Diamond holes are orientated HQ3. Samples were selected and marked by SMC staff, then photographed, cut and prepared by ALS, Townsville. The core was split equally using a diamond-blade saw. One half of the core was selected for sampling.* • *3 kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay and 35 element ICP.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• See above.
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• RC sample recovery was noted on the sample control sheet. Any anomalies were brought to the drillers attention. Samples collected in the integral recovery cyclone and cone splitter. Duplicates were taken manually using a riffle splitter and selected on geological criteria. • DDH recovery was measured during logging. Average >99%. • There is no obvious relationship between recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• 100% of RC chips logged on site using a qualitive system. • 100% 0f core logged for geological and geotechnical purposes, then

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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 sub-sampling 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.*	• RC was cone split integrally to the cyclone. Duplicates were taken manually using a riffle splitter and selected on geological criteria. • *The core was split equally using a diamond-blade saw. One half of the core was selected for sampling.* • All sample preparation and methods were appropriate for exploration purposes. • 4 grades of pulp standards plus coarse banks and field duplicates were used throughout the program.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were prepared and assayed at the ALS Minerals Division - Geochemistry ("ALS") laboratory in Townsville; an ISO-9001:2013 certified facility. Methods used were: gold by fire assay, AA finish (50 gram charge); and other elements by aqua regia ICP-AES (35 elements). Samples returning greater than 100 g/t gold were automatically re-assayed using a dilution analyses. • 4 grades of pulp standards plus coarse banks and field duplicates were used throughout the program. All standard and blank results appear acceptable. The field duplicates show some variation which may be due to coarse gold or the different splitting method. Gravimetric re-analysis of selected higher-grade values is underway to assess this.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• No independent verification has been conducted at this stage. • Data entry on site by employee logging. All data backed up regularly and stored in separate locations. Senior geologist verifies data entry. • No adjustments made to assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Collars are located using a Differential GPS. • Downhole surveys were conducted using a Reflex single-shot camera at 50 metre spacings. • Core orientation used a Reflex Digital tool.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Collar spacings varied from 25 to 50m where steppingback on previous results to 200m stepout where prospecting along strike. This is considered suitable for the exploratory nature of this program. • Infill drilling of the deeper extensions would be recommended prior to modifying the resource. • No compositing was used.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• All sample widths presented are Intersection or Apparent Widths and do not represent the true widths of the mineralisation. The mineralization is thought to be plunging between 50 and 80° locally, but there is insufficient data at depth to confirm the dips or form of the mineralisation there. • There is no evidence for a sampling bias beyond that of the tangential angle.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples were sealed in sacks and cloaded into pallet containers for transport to Townsville by a private courier. • Diamond core was secured on pallets and transported to Townsville by a private courier. • A paper trail, including the contents of individual sacks was maintained.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sample technique is reviewed frequently. The use of standards and blanks was optimized for this program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land	• *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,*	• The Woolgar project is comprised of 5 EPMs, 8 MLs and an ML application. These are wholly owned by Strategic Minerals. • There is no known impediment to operations in the area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
tenure status	*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.*	**License No**	**Date Granted**	**Area**	**Interest**	**Comm**
		ML 2728	01/06/89	128 Ha	100%	Grante
		ML 2729	01/06/89	128 Ha	100%	Grante
		ML 2739	01/06/89	128 Ha	100%	Grante
		ML 2642	01/02/89	405 Ha	100%	Grante
		ML 2793	08/08/91	146.4 Ha	100%	Grante
		ML 90044	27/04/95	29.2 Ha	100%	Grante
		EPM 9599	01/09/93	145 sq km	100%	Grante
		ML 90122	02/09/04	350.90 Ha	100%	Grante
		ML 90123	18/11/04	124.70 Ha	100%	Grante
		MLA 90238		883.5 Ha	100%	Applic
		EPM 11886	21/04/04	316 sq km	100%	Grante
		EPM 14060	21/04/04	489 sq km	100%	Grante
		EPM 14209	21/04/04	307 sq km	100%	Grante
		EPM 13942	09/11/06	15 sq km	100%	Grante
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Little recent work has been carried out in the Lower Camp area prior to the previous two RC programs by SMC. The new project management reviewed these and found it acceptable as a basis for exploration.				
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Lower Camp is a mesothermal style of mineralization. It is fault hosted within a strongly deformed schist with granitic layers locally and is postulated to be overlying bind plutons of the granite batholiths exposed in the district. Gold mineralization is associated with disseminated pyrite, and lesser galena and sphalerite, that occur within strongly phyllic altered, sheared and brecciated schists, silicified breccias and veins.				
Drill hole	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information*	• For drilling data, see Tables 1, 2, 3 & 4 in the main body of the report. • None of this information has been excluded.				

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Information	*for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• All intersection widths are length weighted averages. A 0.5ppm gold cut-off grade was used at the beginning and end of the reported mineralised intersects. Low-grade zones less than two metres width within an intersection were included in the intersection. No upper cut-off was applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All sample widths presented are Intersection or Apparent Widths and do not represent the true widths of the mineralisation. The mineralization is thought to be plunging between 50 and 80° locally, but there is insufficient data at depth to confirm the dips or form of the mineralisation there. • There is no evidence for a sampling bias beyond that of the tangential angle.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Location and prospect maps, and three sections are included in the main body of the text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Summary intercepts of all holes are included, including those with no significant results (did not contain intercept criteria stated above.)
Other	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported*	• Recent geophysical and soil surveys have been reported previously.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
substantive exploration data	*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.*	Detailed analysis and interpretation of these results is underway. • RC sample reject material has been set aside for potential metallurgical work if considered appropriate. • No appraisal has been made of the geotechnical data. • No deleterious technical, statutory or social issues are known.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Further drilling is planned. This is expected to commence with continued stepback and extension drilling to assess the overall potential. Infill drilling for further resource estimates would only be conducted if the exploratory phase is successful. • Further geophysical work is also likely. Probably extension and infill on the recent Ground Magnetometry survey and possibly some electrical techniques if considered suitable.

Rule 5.3

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Name of entity

Strategic Minerals Corporation NL

ACN

008 901 380

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

December 2013

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Cash flows related to operating activities	Current Quarter $A'000	Year to date 12 Months $A'000
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors		
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration and evaluation	(887)	(1,634)
	(b) development		
	(c) production		
	(d) administration	(324)	(879)
1.3	Dividends received		
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	49	59
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6	Income taxes paid		
1.7	Other – received from Joint Venture Partners		
	Net Operating Cash Flows	(1,162)	(2,454)
	Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8	Payment for purchases of:		
	(a)prospects		
	(b)equity investments	(13)	(79)
	(c) other fixed assets		
1.9	Proceeds from sale of:		
	(a)prospects		
	(b)equity investments		
	(c)other fixed assets		
1.10	Loans to other entities		
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities		
1.12	Other – Security deposits paid for tenements		
	Net investing cash flows	(13)	(79)
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(1,175)	(2,533)

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(1,175)	(2,533)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc. net of costs		2,848
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares		
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings		
1.17	Repayment of borrowings		
1.18	Dividends paid		
1.19	Other (provide details if material)		
	Net financing cash flows	-	2,848
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(1,175)	315
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	2,131	641
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20		
1.22	**Cash at end of quarter**	956	956

Note: Company has adopted a 31 December year end for the purposes of the Appendix 5b for this quarter in line with the Company Financial Year End

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

		Current quarter $A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	82
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Managing Director, Director Fees, Consulting Fees

Non-cash financing and investing activities

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

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

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

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

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

		$A'000
4.1	Exploration and evaluation	400
4.2	Development	
4.3	Production	
4.4	Administration	150
	Total	**550**

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.		Current quarter $A'000	Previous quarter $A'000
5.1	Cash on hand and at bank	133	198
5.2	Deposits at call	823	1,933
5.3	Bank overdraft		
5.4	Other (provide details)		
	Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	956	2,131

Interests in Mining Tenements

Disclosure in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3

Project / Tenements	Location	Held at end of quarter	Acquired during the quarter	Disposed during the quarter
Woolgar Gold Project ▸ EPM 11886 Woolgar W ▸ EPM 9599 Woolgar C ▸ EPM 14209 Woolgar S ▸ EPM 14060 Woolgar E ▸ EPM 13942 Steam Engine ▸ ML 2642 Soapspar 1 ▸ ML 2793 Soapspar 2 ▸ ML 2729 Mowbray 3 ▸ ML 2739 Mowbray	Australia	100%	0%	0%

Woolgar Uranium Project ▸ ML 2728 Perseverance ▸ ML 90044 Sandy Creek Dam ▸ ML 90122 Sandy Creek Plant	Australia	100% (1)	0%	0%

(1) *Owned through control of Alpha Uranium Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of Strategic)*

Farm-in Agreements / Tenements	Location	Held at end of quarter	Acquired during the quarter	Disposed during the quarter
Nil				

Farm-out Agreements / Tenements	Location	Held at end of quarter	Acquired during the quarter	Disposed during the quarter
Nil				

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

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

		Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1	**Preference +securities** *(description)*				
7.2	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions				
7.3	**+Ordinary securities**	659,338,607	659,338,607		
7.4	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs				
7.5	**+Convertible debt securities** (*description)*				

7.6	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7	**Options** *(description and conversion factor)*			*Exercise price*	*Expiry date*
7.8	Issued during quarter				
7.9	Exercised during quarter				
7.10	Expired during quarter				
7.11	**Debentures** *(totals only)*				
7.12	**Unsecured notes** *(totals only)*				

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act.

2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here: ..... Date: 30 January 2014
(Director/Company secretary)

Print name: Jay Stephenson