TIAN POH RESOURCES LIMITED
ACN: 168 910 978

Quarterly Activities Report

For the Period Ending 31 December 2014

About Tian Poh Resources Limited

Tian Poh Resources Limited (ASX: TPO) was incorporated with the purpose of investing in minerals projects in Mongolia.

TPO listed on the ASX in November 2014.

Overview

- Completed the acquisition of Poh Golden Ger Resources Limited to acquire the interests in a coal mining license and nine (9) exploration licenses which are prospective for gold, copper and coal in Mongolia.
- Listed on the Australian Stock Exchange on 11 November 2014 and raised $2,396,400 in an initial public offering.
- Induced Polarization (IP) surveys were conducted over the several tenements with at least 8 geophysical targets being delineated from the results of the IP survey, including 4 on Concession 14767X. A geophysical survey is planned to be undertaken in 2015 to target potential mineralized intrusions at depth.

Projects

The Company's licences are grouped into four project areas across the south of Mongolia (Figure 1):

- Amulet Project in the Govi-Altai Province of Western Mongolia;
- Mandal-Urgukh Project in the Omnogovi Province of Southern Mongolia;
- Khangailand Project also in the Omnogovi Province of Southern Mongolia; and
- Huabei Kuangye Project in the Bayankhongor Province of Southwest Mongolia

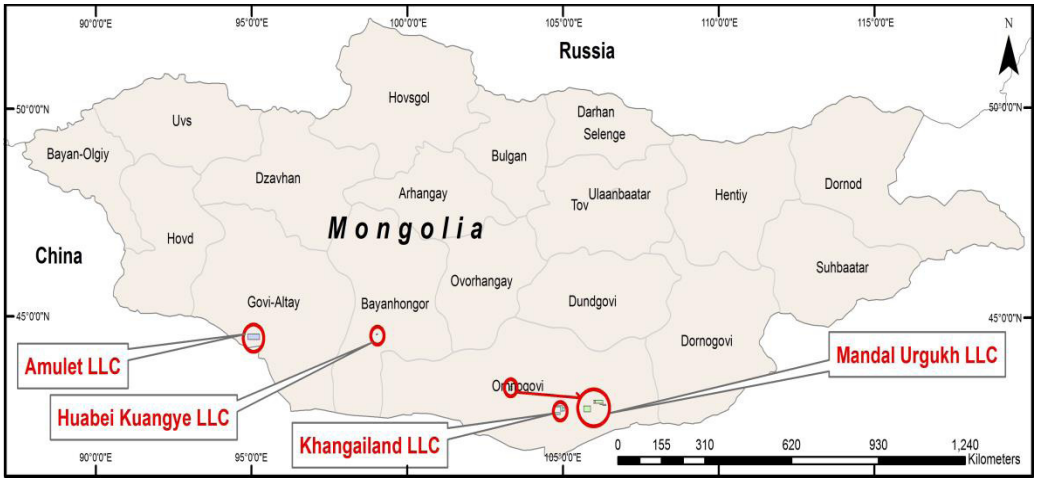

Figure 1: Locality Map of PGGR's Mongolian Projects

Activities during the quarter

Khangailand Project (Concessions 14767X, 14768X and 14769X)

Previous bulk geochemical sampling has identified 3 low-order gold anomalies between 235ppb - 255ppb Au within the 14768X Concession. A geophysical survey is planned to be undertaken in 2015 to target potential mineralized intrusions at depth. Induced Polarization (IP) surveys were conducted over the project area, with at least 4 geophysical targets being delineated from the results of the IP survey within Concession 14767X (Figure 2). GSM-19 Ground-based magnetic surveys were also conducted over the project area. Further detailed IP and GSM-19 surveys are planned to assist in targeting potential mineral prospects over the project area in 2015.

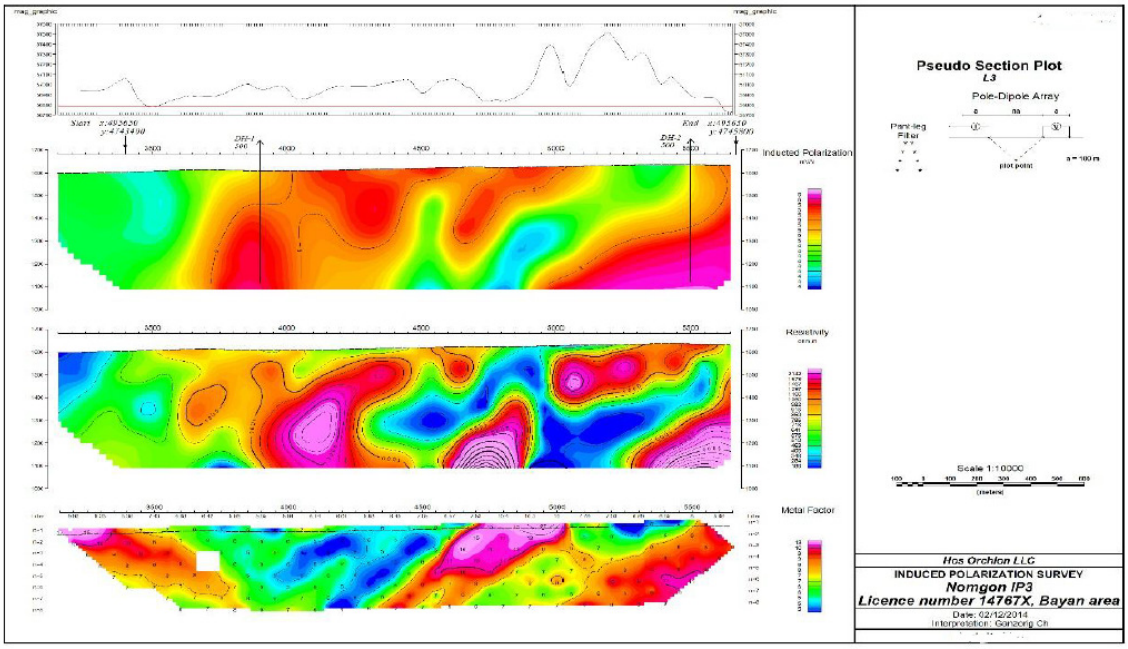

Figure 2: Khangailand Project – Anomaly along Induced Polarization survey line IP3

Mandal-Urgukh Project (Concessions 14770X, 14771X, 14772X, 14773X and 14776X)

An Induced Polarization survey and ground based magnetic survey (GSM-19) was conducted over the Mandal-Urgukh Project during the period. The IP surveys have delineated regions of interest within concessions 14770X and 14771X (Figure 3). The reconnaissance mapping was also performed at these two tenements in order to identify rock contacts, mineralization points and alteration zones and detect geophysical anomalies.

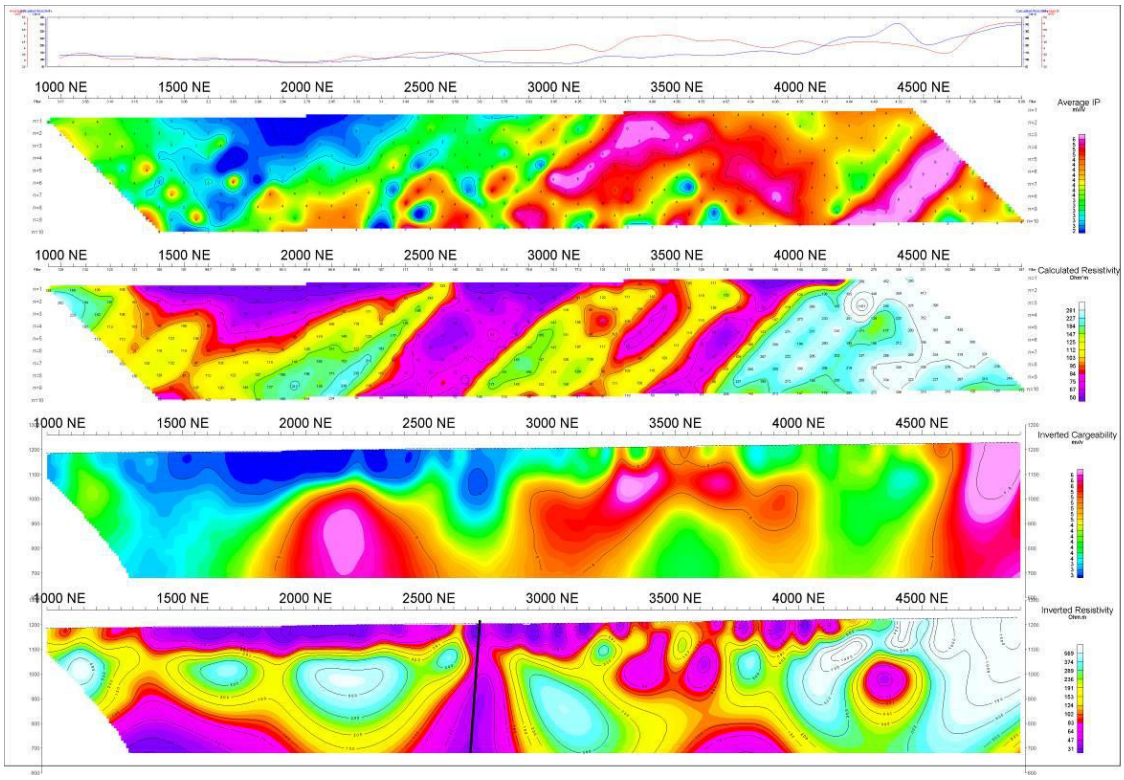

Figure 3: Mandal-Urgukh Project – Anomaly along Induced Polarization survey line BB1

Amulet Project (Concession 14734X)

The company recently completed 6 Induced Polarization survey lines totalling 12 km over the tenement. Further to a review of the survey results, the company has identified a high IP anomaly delineated on survey line CC1 which is shown below (Figure 4). The company plans to investigate these targets in 2015 field season.

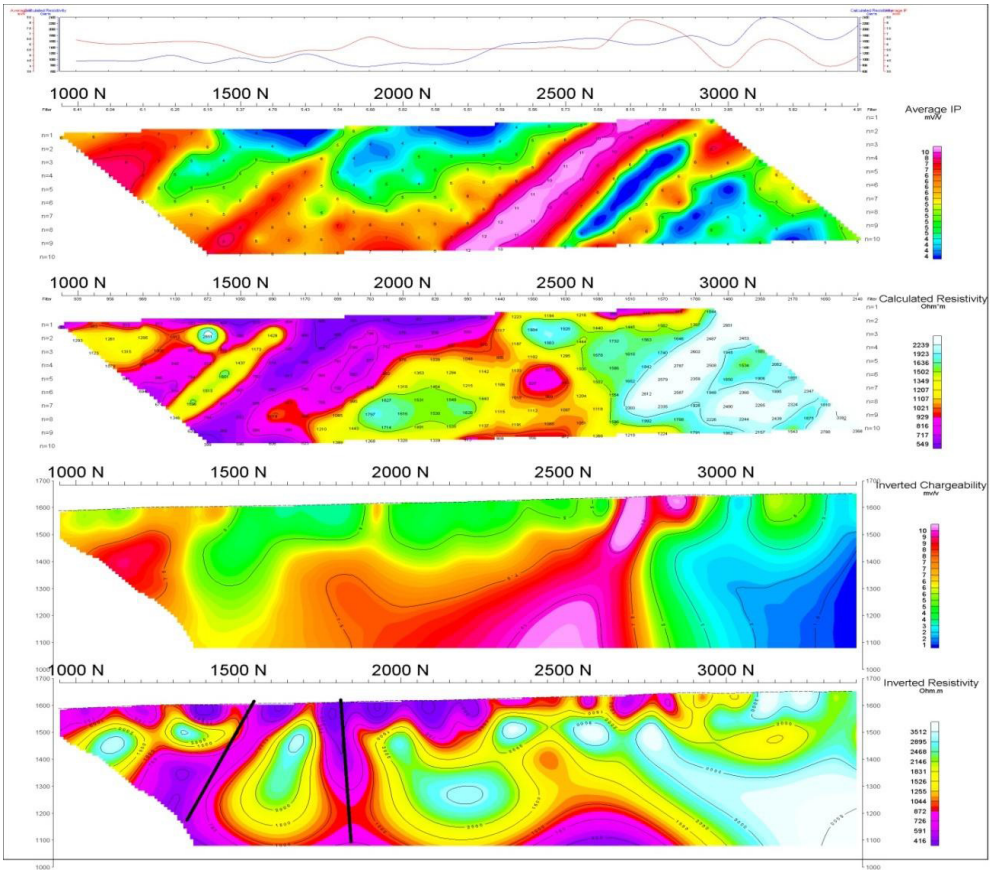

Figure 4: Amulet Project – Anomaly along Induced Polarization survey line CC1

Huabei Kuangye Project (Concession MV-017471A)

No work was completed over the project area during the reporting period.

Corporate

On 31 October 2014, the Company acquired 100% of the shares of Poh Golden Ger Resources Limited to acquire the interests in one (1) coal mining licence and nine (9) exploration licences in Mongolia, which are prospective for gold, copper and coal.

On 11 November 2014, the Company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange and raised $2,396,400, before costs, in an initial public offering.

Mr KP Poh
Managing Director and CEO

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to data collection and geological interpretation is based on information compiled by Mr Luke Pickering BSc (Hons), MAusIMM, a full time employee of Salva Resource Pty Ltd (HDR), an independent consulting firm. Mr Pickering who is member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgist has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation 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 and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear.

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION COMPLIANCE – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• Sieved (1mm) soil samples were taken over a 200m x 100m grid and surveyed by handheld GPS (Concession 14768X). Sample locations were designed to test previously known magnetic anomalies. • Approximately 25-100 grams of sieved sample was collected from each site in textured bags and were uniquely labeled. • Handheld XRF readings were taken over the Mandal-Urgukh Project to assist with geological mapping. No Handheld XRF readings are mentioned in this report. • Sampling was supervised and conducted by trained geologists. • Induced Polarization and Resistivity Method (Pole-Dipole Array Configuration) was use for all IP surveys. Approximately 35 line km of IP surveying in total was undertaken over the POH concessions.
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).*	• Not applicable as this does not relate to drilling activity.
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.*	• Not applicable as this does not relate to drilling activity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Soil samples were logged descriptively and locations confirmed by trained geologists.
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.*	• No duplicate samples or standards were submitted in the batch • Soil was collected from the C soil horizon (approximately 20cm below surface) and sieved to 1mm size fraction in the field.
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.*	• Soil samples were sent to Stewart Mongolia and Central geological Lab of Mongolia for spectrum analysis of Au 39 elements including (Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, U, Y, Zn, Zr) • No additional quality controls beyond the laboratory were adopted. • GSM-19 magnetometer specifications. Sensitivity: 0.022 nT / √Hz Resolution: 0.01 nT Absolute accuracy: +/- 0.1 nT Dynamic Range: 20,000 nT-120000nT Sampling Rate: 60+, 5, 3, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.2 sec

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Operating Temperature: -40oC-+50oC • Induced Polarization survey: Electrode B was positioned a distance of 2000m from the acquisition point while the other grain electrode A was positioned at the equally spaced line, MN=d=100m. During the survey there were used ElrecPro receiver made in France, Zonge GGT-30KW transmitter and Zonge 30KW generator made in the USA. • Handheld XRF instruments were set to 'soil' mode while in use.
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.*	• Soil sample locations were designed to test a previously known magnetic anomaly. A systematic 100m x 200m grid was designed over the area using GIS software.
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.*	• All sample location points were completed using a Garmin handheld GPS to an accuracy of approximately 5m. • Coordinates were collected in MGA_GDA94 Zones 48, 49 and 50
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.*	• Soil sample locations were systematically designed over a 100m x 200m grid. • No sampling compositing has been applied.
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*	• There is no known bias due to data orientation of data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were packaged and stored from the time of collection through to submission. • Laboratory best practice methods were employed by the laboratory upon receipt.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None, unwarranted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *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.*	• All sampling and surveys were conducted over concessions 100% held by Poh Golden Ger Resources Limited (Appendix 2) in the last quarter of 2014.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration identified some historic Cu±Au anomalism and coal occurrences over the project area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Not known at this time.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	• Not applicable as this does not relate to drilling activity.
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*	• No data weighting or aggregation is applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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').*	• Not applicable to single point data from soil.
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.*	• Regional tenement location (Southern Mongolia) map shown in Figure 1. • Section diagrams for all Pole-Dipole lines from IP survey available on request. • Maps of geophysical surveys lines and soil geochemistry unavailable at time of writing.
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.*	• The results for the 233 soil samples were collected and analyzed over the period are available on request.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Regional geologic and magnetic maps.
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 geophysical surveys are to be undertaken to constrain geophysical and geochemical anomalies.

APPENDIX 2: CHANGES IN INTERESTS IN MINING TENEMENTS

Tenement reference	Location	Interest at beginning of quarter	Acquired / Disposed	Interest at end of quarter
14734X	Mongolia	-	100%	100%
14770X	Mongolia	-	100%	100%
14771X	Mongolia	-	100%	100%
14772X	Mongolia	-	100%	100%
14773X	Mongolia	-	100%	100%
14776X	Mongolia	-	100%	100%
14767X	Mongolia	-	100%	100%
14768X	Mongolia	-	100%	100%
14769X	Mongolia	-	100%	100%
MV17471X	Mongolia	-	100%	100%