



Tian Poh Resources Limited (ABN: 46 168 910 978)

## Quarterly Activities Report

For the Period Ending 30 June 2015

### 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

- Approximately 1,300m of exploration drilling was completed for the Khangailand Project in the Umnugovi region, South Mongolia.
- Drilling at License 14768X on the Khangailand Project encountered black carbonaceous-calcareous marine sandstones, with fine disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite. Eight pyrite concentrate samples assayed between 0.6 and 13.9 g/t Au, with 2 samples >10 g/t Au. This result suggests that there might be potential for sedimentary-hosted gold deposits.
- Approximately 800 m of exploration drilling was completed for the Mandal-Urghukh Project. Drilling indicates low grade (0.15%) Cu, but up to 0.4% copper mineralization, which outcrops and extends vertically with depth. In drill core, copper occurs in a disseminated-style, as chalcopyrite and bornite. Near surface the copper mineralization occurs as malachite.
- Secured a further extension until 11<sup>th</sup> December 2015 to acquire an interest in the Zuun Mod Molybdenum Copper Deposit in Mongolia.

### Projects

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

- Amulet Project in the Govi-Altai Province of Western Mongolia;
- Mandal-Urghukh Project in the Umnugovi Province of South Mongolia;
- Khangailand Project also in the Umnugovi Province of South Mongolia; and
- Huabei Kuangye Project in the Bayankhongor Province of Southwest Mongolia



Fig.1: Locality Map of TPO's Mongolian Projects

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## Activities during the quarter

### Khangailand Project Exploration Activities:

TPO completed over 1,300m of diamond drilling on the Khangailand Project with 5 drill holes during the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2015.

#### License 14767X

Two drill holes at this license were planned to test the bulk mineralization potential of monzodiorite. They were targeted based on surface copper occurrences, and IP chargeability and resistivity anomalies.

The drill holes intersected a very similar lithology in both holes, comprising of biotite hornblende monzodiorite, cut by basaltic dykes and some sheared zones. High resistivity may be due to relatively unaltered monzodiorite, whilst IP chargeability could not be explained as no sulfides were detected but may be attributed to clay-lined fractures (and perhaps deep weathering). No copper occurrences were found in drill holes, and no core was assayed.

#### License 14768X

The diamond drilling campaign was designed to investigate the nature of magnetic anomalies concealed beneath Cretaceous sand and gravel, and the gold potential related to carbonaceous sedimentary rocks and quartz veins.

- T15-01 targeted a large magnetic feature interpreted as a possible intrusion or skarn
- T15-02 targeted possible coal potential in sedimentary rocks
- T15-03 targeted moderate-strong As and related weak Au soil geochemical anomalies in phyllite

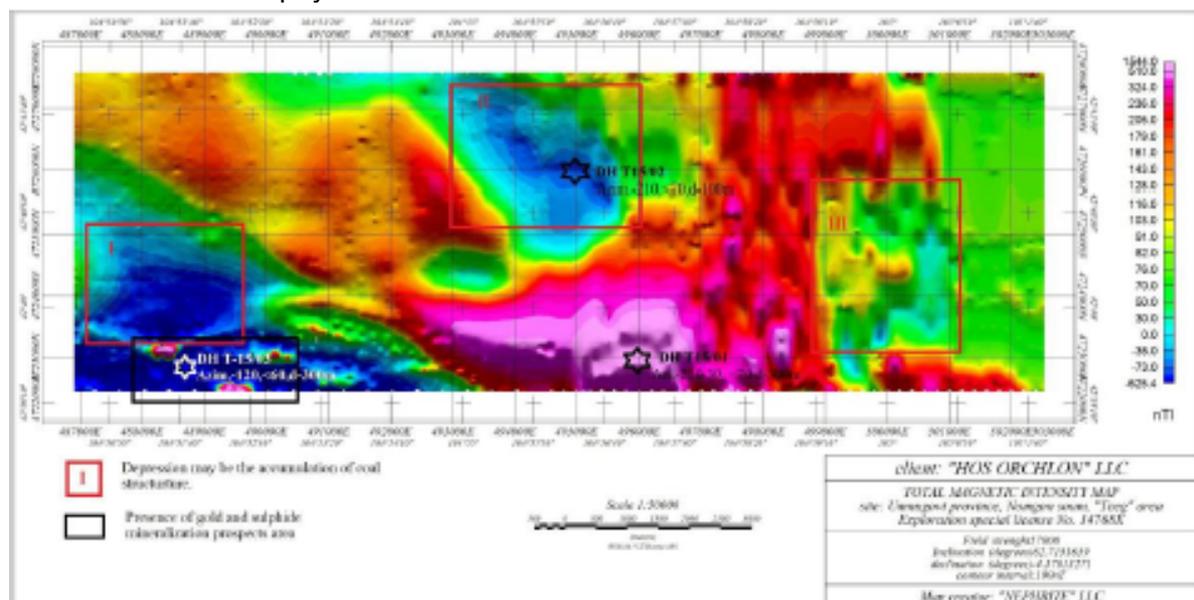


Fig.2: TMI ground magnetic survey of 14768X with location of drill holes

Drilling provided good insights in the exploration potential of the area. T15-03 in particular, provided some interesting information when it encountered over 200 m of black sandstone-siltstone with conglomerate layers. The black sedimentary rocks are characterized by 1-3%

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fine disseminated pyrite and locally arsenopyrite. Eight pyrite concentrate samples taken from 2 m intervals of siltstone, were assayed by 30 g Fire Assay methods (SGS Laboratory, Ulaanbaatar), and returned 0.6 to 13.9 g/t Au, with two samples > 10 g/t Au. The bulk grade of these two samples is 42 and 61 ppb Au, respectively, compared to general background levels in typical carbonaceous siltstone of about 5 ppb. This result, shows the black siltstone is anomalous in gold, and suggests that License 14768X may have potential for sedimentary-hosted gold mineralization. Black sandstone-siltstones are interbedded with meta-andesite, and occur over 6 x 1 km, in the southwest part of the license.

Because this style of gold mineralization is micron-size (or invisible), alluvial gold as fine nuggets is not expected. Hence the area has not attracted the interest of gold miners (also known as “Ninjas”).

Black sedimentary rocks with gold >30 ppb and arsenic > 50 ppm are regarded as “fertile” or anomalous source rocks to possible mineralization. The process is that Au from the fertile rocks can be concentrated in a number of areas (veins, shear zones, anticlinal folds, or in chemically favorable stratigraphic horizons) during metamorphism and deformation. The Turmurtei Formation within License 14768X exhibits low-grade metamorphism to greenschist facies grade, and strong deformation. However, a large volume of fertile host rocks is required to form an economic ore body.

Further soil/rock geochemical sampling is being planned to determine if significant of gold and arsenic anomalies occur in 14768X.

### ***Mandal-Urghukh Project Exploration Activities:***

#### ***License 14770X***

Approximately 800 m of diamond drilling was completed on the Mandal-Urghukh Project.

The program was designed to test:

- A strong IP chargeability anomaly, at about 400m depth, in basaltic wall rocks, which could be related to a porphyry Cu-Au-Mo intrusion. The inferred target is concealed and without surface geological expression.
- Copper occurrences in gabbro that extended in a 50 m wide zone for about 2 km, along the contact between gabbro to basaltic volcanics.

UT-15-02 detected a zone of chalcopyrite and bornite, explaining the nature of malachite occurrences at surface.

Assay results include:

- 72m @ 0.12% Cu, from 148m to 220m;
- 6m @ 0.25% Cu (158m to 164 m);
- 30m @ 0.18% Cu (184m to 212m); and
- 2m @ 0.44% Cu (206m to 208m).

The style of mineralization is disseminated, and it extends vertically with depth. This area could be a potential for bulk tonnage mining, if sufficiently high grade (~0.3% Cu) can be found.

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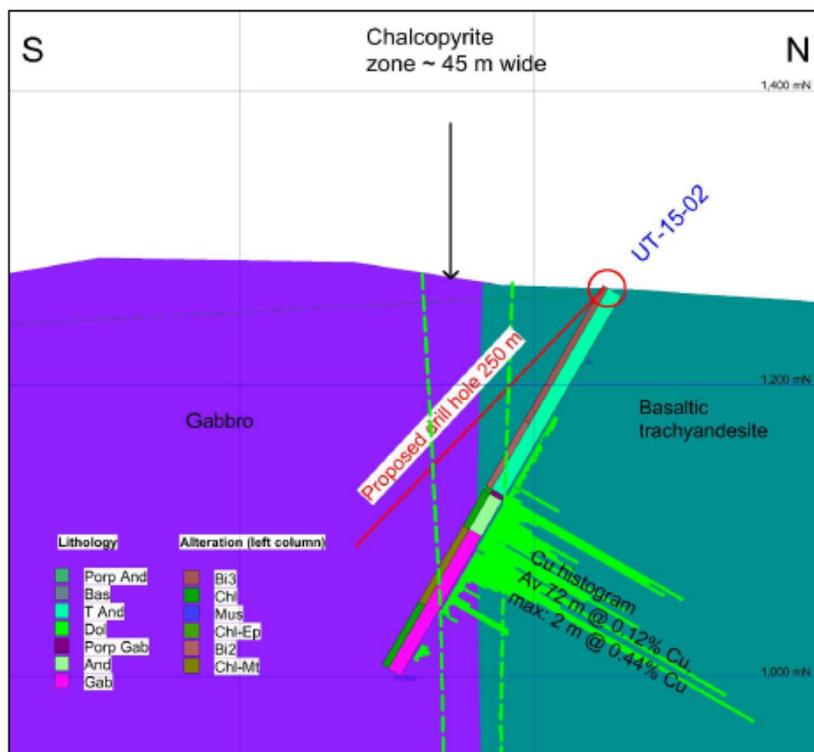


Fig 3. UT-15-02 section showing geology, alteration and copper mineralization

### **Amulet Project Exploration Activities:**

No work was conducted over the project during the reporting period.

### **Huabei Kuangye Project Exploration Activities:**

No work was conducted over the project during the reporting period.

## **Amendment of Option Agreement**

On 15 July 2015, the Company announced that it had secured a further extension until 11 December 2015 to acquire an interest in the Zuun Mod Molybdenum-Copper deposit from Erdene Resources Development Corp (TSX:ERD).

As consideration for the extension, TPO must complete a minimum of US\$500,000 of exploration work on the Project's copper-silver porphyry project prior to 30 June 2016. The work is to include a minimum of 1,000 meters of diamond drilling to be completed by 30 October 2015.

**Mr. KP Poh**  
**Managing Director and CEO**

31 July 2015

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## Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to data collection and geological interpretation is based on information compiled by Mr. Imants Kavalieris, a full time employee of Plus Minerals LLC, a geological consulting company based in Mongolia. Mr. Kavalieris who is member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralization 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.

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

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 m intervals half HQ core, cut by diamond saw</li> </ul>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conventional wire-line diamond drilling HQ core diameter</li> </ul>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measured from core blocks</li> </ul>
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All core geologically logged for lithology, mineralization and alteration</li> </ul>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cut by diamond saw, half sampled;</li> <li>Approximately 6 kg. Sample preparation at SGS laboratory, Ulaanbaatar</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gold by 30 g Fire Assay, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Mo, and Ag by AAS</li> <li>Quality control by internal laboratory standards, no blanks, duplicates or reference samples inserted</li> </ul>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mineralized copper intersections visually identified by Plus Minerals LLC: independent geological consultants to TPO</li> </ul>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill holes located by GPS coordinates WGS84, Zone N48</li> <li>Accuracy +/- 5 m</li> </ul>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration diamond drilling</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In general orientation of drill holes across geological trends</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervised by company geologists.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No audits</li> </ul>

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## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix 2</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Porphyry Cu-(Au-Mo) and sedimentary-hosted gold in Palaeozoic arc and accretionary terrains</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Quarterly report summarizes initial exploration results for Cu and Au exploration for two drill holes only, in two separate licenses. At this stage the exact details of these drill holes is not material</li> </ul>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpreted Cu mineralization width is shown in cross section</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p><i>be reported.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></li> </ul>	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section is shown</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Details of mineralized intervals are given</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Style of mineralization reported</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil/rock geochemical program for sedimentary gold is planned for 14768X</li> </ul>

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## 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%

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