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Quarterly Report for the Period Ending 31 December 2013 - Amended **ASX Code: NWF**

APPENDIX 1 – REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS - JORC (2012) TABLE 1

NEWFIELD EXTENDED PROJECT

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – NEWFIELD EXTENDED PROJECT

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.*	• NEWFIELD EXTENDED PROJECT – Historical auger samples were taken at approximate 100m centres on east west orientated traverses nominally spaced 800m apart. • The samples were specifically taken from the pedogenic carbonate horizon where present.
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).*	• The auger samples over the Newfield Extended Project were taken using a bobcat mounted auger rig with a maximum hole depth of 1.7m.
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 sample recovery details are not specified in the historical data.
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.*	• Auger sample material was logged by the previous explorer for regolith, colour, grain size and lithology.
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.*	• Not applicable as sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation techniques are not specified in the historical data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• The samples were bagged in the field and submitted to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories (KalAssay) in Perth for wet chemical analytical determination. The samples were crushed and pulverised and assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, As, Co, Cr, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ti, Au, Pt & Pd, base metals were determined by four acid digest (AT) then finished by ICP scan techniques and Au and PGE's by Fire Assay.
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.*	• QA/QC procedures not specified in the previous explorers Annual Mineral Exploration Reports
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.*	• Sample points were surveyed by handheld GPS with horizontal accuracy (Easting and Northing values) of +-5m. • Grid System – MGA94 Zone 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.*	• First pass reconnaissance style wide spaced auger sampling, east west orientated auger traverses completed with samples collected on approximate 100m centres, with traverse spacing of 800m. • No sample compositing 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 should be assessed and reported if material.*	• East west orientated traverses designed to test for north to north westerly trending structures at, or adjacent to, the granite – greenstone contact.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not Applicable – previous explorers data
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews completed – historical data.

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APPENDIX 2 – REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS – JORC (2012) TABLE 1

CREST YARD GOLD PROJECT

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA – CREST YARD GOLD PROJECT

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.*	• CREST YARD PROJECT - No geochemistry samples collected.
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).*	• Aircore drilling completed by Raglan Drilling. Achieved hole diameter size of 104mm (4 ¼ inch).
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.*	• Sample recovery size and sample condition (dry, wet, moist) recorded. • Drilling with care (eg. clearing hole at start of rod, regular cyclone cleaning) if water encountered to reduce incidence of wet samples. • Insufficient sample population to determine whether relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• Logging carried by inspection of washed cuttings at time of drilling with end-of-hole (EOH) samples and any unusual lithologies collected in plastic chip trays for future reference.
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*	• No core drilling • Composite samples of 1 -4m were collected by PVC spear in pre-numbered calico bags. Sample weight 2.5 - 3 kg. Wet samples bagged separately in plastic bags prior to placing in plastic and/or polyweave bags for despatch to assay laboratory. Scoop used for wet sample collection. • All samples are pulverised utilising Essa LM1, LM2 or LM5 grinding mills determined by the size of the sample.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Samples are dried (nominal 110 degrees C), crushed and pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. • Field duplicates collected as part of QA/QC process which also involved the use of three STANDARD samples and one BLANK sample (supplied by Geostats Pty Ltd, Perth)
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.*	• The samples were collected for gold analysis work completed at Intertek Genalysis, Perth. Following the Sample Preparation outlined in the previous section above, all samples were analysed for gold by Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services via a 50g Lead Collection Fire Assay with an AAS Finish (FA50/AA). (Detection Limit – 5ppb Au). Samples over 0.20g/t were resampled as one metre intervals and were re-assayed using the same technique. • Gold intercepts are calculated with a 0.10g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut and maximum of 2m internal dilution. • Quality control process and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy.
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.*	• QA/QC procedures include certified Standard Sample(s), a Blank sample and a field duplicate submitted to the Assay Laboratory with the field samples as described above. The Ratio of Standards/ Blanks/Duplicates in the soil sampling program is 1 in approximately every 25 field samples. Internal laboratory standards are completed as a matter of course. • Sample data was captured in the field and data entry completed in the Company's Perth office. Sample data was then loaded into the Company's database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy.
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.*	• Drill collars were surveyed by handheld Garmin 60 GPS with horizontal accuracy (Easting and Northing values) of +-5m. • Grid System – MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic elevation using published GSWA geological maps and hand held GPS with Z range +-15m suitable for relatively flat terrain.
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.*	• Holes were 80m spaced along east-west drill traverses to follow-up surface gold geochemistry anomalies. Traverses were spaced between 400 and 600m apart. • Aircore drill samples composite range 1-4m.
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*	• East-west drill traverses considered effective to intersect interpreted north to north northwest and north northeast striking interpreted structures within the Dunnsville

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Granodiorite.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples collected from the field delivered by field team direct to drop off point in Kalgoorlie for despatch to Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews completed on this batch of samples.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves on the Newfield, Newfield Extended and Crest Yard Gold Projects is based on information compiled by Mr Bryan Alexander who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Alexander is a director of Archaean Exploration Services Pty Ltd, whom provide geological consulting services to Newfield Resources Limited.

Mr Alexander is a director and substantial shareholder of Archaean Exploration Services Pty Ltd. Archaean Exploration Services Pty Ltd holds 499,500 fully paid ordinary shares in Newfield Resources Limited. Mr Alexander is the sole director and substantial shareholder of Crest Metals Pty Ltd. Crest Metals Pty Ltd holds 750,000 fully paid ordinary shares in Newfield Resources Limited. Crest Metals Pty Ltd holds a 30% direct equity interest in the Crest Yard Gold Project tenements. Newfield Resources Limited can elect to purchase Crest Metals Pty Ltd's 30% interest in the Crest Yard Project before 30 June 2014 by issuing Crest Metals Pty Ltd 1,250,000 fully paid ordinary shares in Newfield Resources Ltd.

Mr Alexander has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of the mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Alexander consents to the inclusion in this ASX Release of this information in the form and context in which it appears.