BAUXITE RESOURCES LIMITED ACN 119 699 982

SEPTEMBER 2012 QUARTERLY REPORT

KEY POINTS:

- CREDENTIALLED EXECUTIVE BILL MOSS COMMENCES AS GENERAL MANAGER OF BAJV
- CASH IN HAND $ 47.05 MILLION WITH NO BANK DEBT
- POSITIVE REVIEW OF POTENTIAL FOR GOLD, COAL AND IRON ORE ON DARLING RANGE TENEMENTS
- RATIONALISATION OF TENEMENT POSITION RESULTS IN:
    - REDUCTION IN MINIMUM EXPENDITURE LIABILITIES
    - MORE FOCUSED EXPLORATION EFFORT

CORPORATE SUMMARY

ASX Code: BAU

BAU: 235m ordinary shares & 6m share options on issue.

Market Cap: $23.54m based on a market price of $0.10 per share on 30 September 2012.

Cash: $47.05 million at bank and no debt as at 30 June 2012.

Assets: $7.3 million in assets related to property, plant and equipment.

Cash Flow: BRL received cash inflows of $0.94 million from interest on fixed term deposits and rental of plant and other assets.

Directors:			
Barry Carbon (AM)	Chairman	**Yan Jitai**	Non Executive Director
Scott Donaldson	CEO & Executive Director	**Neil Lithgow**	Non Executive Director
Luke Atkins	Non Executive Director	**Robert Nash**	Non Executive Director
Ding Feng	Non Executive Director	**John Sibly**	Non Executive Director
Sam Middlemas	Company Secretary	**Kelvin May**	Chief Financial Officer

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ACTIVITY SUMMARY

BAUXITE RESOURCES (JORC) INCREASED TO 142.3 MILLION TONNES

Bauxite Resources Ltd (BRL or the Company), and its joint ventures has increased its overall JORC compliant bauxite resource base to 142.3 million tonnes with a new bauxite resource defined at the Bauxite Alumina Joint Ventures (BAJV) Cronus deposit approximately 15km east of Boyup Brook, Western Australia. This is the first bauxite resource defined in the Boyup Brook area by the BAJV. Further drilling in the southern tenements is currently underway, and planning for future exploration work is occurring although no immediate follow up work is planned for the Cronus deposit.

BRL considers the JORC resource increases achieved over the last 12 months to be an excellent result that significantly improves the opportunities for the Company and its joint venture partners to develop bauxite mining operations in the south west of Western Australia (WA). The Company now has a number of potential mining projects in its portfolio and over the coming months will, together with its JV partners, identify those that should be prioritised for development.

Table 1: BRL Bauxite Projects in South West WA – Resource Summary Table

JORC Classification	Quantity (000,000)tonnes	Al_2O_3 (total) %	Al_2O_3 (available) %	SiO_2 (reactive) %	JV & Resource Details #
Total Indicated	32.5	40.6	31.2	2.1	BAJV & HDM
Total Inferred	109.8	39.9	30.1	2.9	BAJV & HDM
WA TOTAL Bauxite	**142.3**	**40.1**	**30.3**	**2.7**	**BAJV & HDM**

see Table 4 for specific resource estimate and joint venture details

APPOINTMENT OF BILL MOSS TO Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture (BAJV)

The Bauxite Alumina Joint Ventures with Yankuang Resources Ltd (Yankuang) have dual aims of defining bauxite resources for mining, and development of a business case for a 1.1Mtpa alumina refinery to treat the Joint Venture bauxite. On 2nd October 2012, Mr Bill Moss commenced as the BAJV's new General Manager. Mr Moss is a highly credentialed executive with significant Australian and international experience in the bauxite/alumina sphere and was, until recently the Project Director of the world's largest bauxite - aluminium complex development at Ma'aden, Saudi Arabia. The commencement of Mr Moss as GM of the BAJV is another positive step towards achievement of the joint ventures objectives. We acknowledge the positive contribution of the outgoing acting General Manager Barry Cahill.

OTHER MINERALS REVIEW

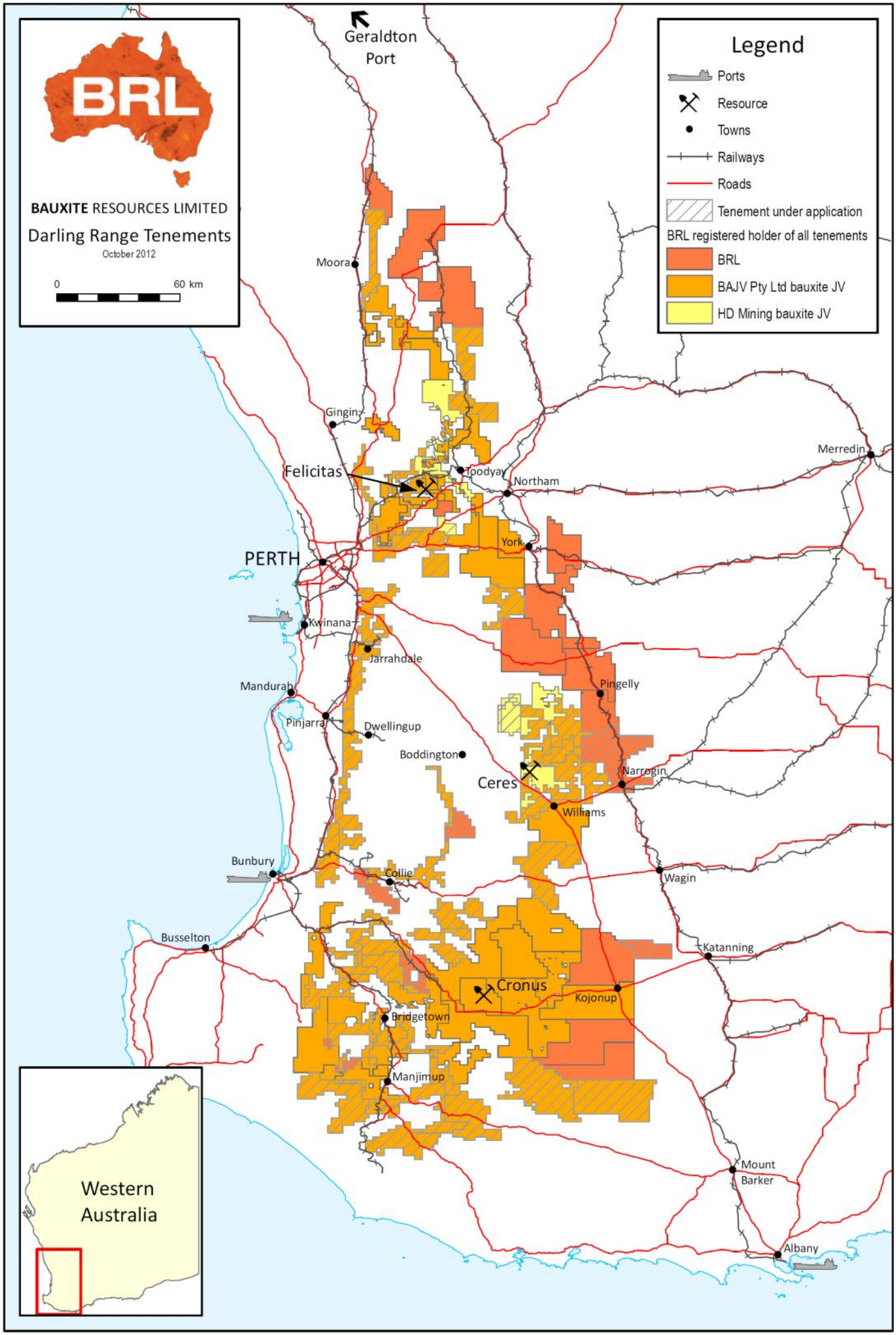
The Company has previously announced it is investigating the geological potential for non-bauxite commodities within its extensive Darling Range tenements in the south west of Western Australia. The Company retains rights to 100% of non bauxite minerals contained within these exploration licenses. On 2nd October, 2012 the Company announced that, based upon its mineral targeting dataset and geophysical data obtained from the Department of Minerals and Petroleum, it had identified multiple areas within its tenements as potentially prospective for gold, coal and iron ore. Due to the success of the work to date and the large data set that has been generated, the Company geologists have recommended that further review is justified. The Company has now commenced further low cost in-house activities designed to confirm geological models and targets.

EXPLORATION LICENCE APPLICATIONS

As at 30 September, 2012, BRL had 59 exploration licences granted in in the Darling Range, Western Australia, of which two were granted during the quarter. A further 59 are under application of which three have been referred to the Minister of Mines for a decision after a recommendation by the Western Australia Mining Warden against grant. Of the remaining 56 applications, 55 have passed through the statutory objection period without any objections received.

As a consequence of the bauxite and other minerals review results the Company has decided to rationalise its tenement package in both the south west and Kimberley regions of WA. On 28th September the Company surrendered three exploration licences in the south west and 14 licences (both granted and under application) in the Kimberley. BRL has applied for an additional exploration licence in the south west where it identified the possibility of a sedimentary basin with a similar geophysical response to known coal bearing basins. The Company also holds two exploration licence applications in the Northern Territory.

Fig 1: BRL DARLING RANGE TENEMENT MAP AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2012



EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

Bauxite Resources 100%
Other Minerals

BRL retains the non-bauxite mineral rights across more than 25,000km^2 of tenure that comprises the Darling Range Project. Late in 2011, BRL commenced a review of the non-bauxite mineral potential of the Darling Range tenure and have since acquired, at no cost, the significant new aeromagnetic datasets recently released by the Department of Minerals and Petroleum (DMP), Geological Survey WA. These geophysical datasets have been integrated with geological logs from historical water bore drilling by the WA Water Corporation as well as regional geological and geochemical datasets, and exploration models developed by BRL's geologists based on more than 1000 open file exploration and government published reports. This work has resulted in the identification of a range of target regions with the potential for gold, iron ore and coal.

On 2nd October 2012, the Company announced that based upon its mineral targeting dataset and geophysical data obtained from the DMP, it had identified multiple areas within its tenements as potentially prospective for gold, coal and iron ore. Due to the large amount of information generated to date, BRL's geologists recommended that further review is justified. The Company has now commenced further low cost in house activities designed to confirm geological models and targets. Any targets identified will be assessed and prioritised, followed by field reconnaissance of higher priority targets.

The recent work has also allowed the generation of "target boundary lines" for non-bauxite commodities which can be integrated with bauxite targeting datasets to rapidly assess potential within existing and surrounding tenure, and assist with strategic tenement management. The review has resulted in the surrender of two granted tenements and one partial tenement, and the pegging of one new exploration licence within the Darling Range. The Company has also relinquished 14 tenements in the Kimberley.

Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture (BAJV)

During the quarter a JORC inferred resource estimate was completed for the Cronus bauxite deposit, located in the southern Darling Range, approximately 15km east of Boyup Brook. The deposit, located on tenement E70/3565, occurs on private farmland, and covers a total lateral extent of 3.3km by 3.5km. The resource estimate, completed by Runge Limited, was based on 557 vacuum drill holes for a total of 1,244m on drill spacing ranging from 40m by 40m to and offset 80m by 80m spacing. The available alumina and reactive silica results quoted are based on low temperature bomb analysis (143^{o}C).

Table 2: Cronus Deposit Resource Classification

JORC Classification	Quantity[2] (000,000) tonnes	Al_2O_3 (total) %	Al_2O_3(av) [1] %	SiO_2(r) [1] %	SiO_2(total) %	Al_2O_3 (av) : SiO_2 (r)
Inferred	2.8	39.3	28.3	2.8	13.3	10:1

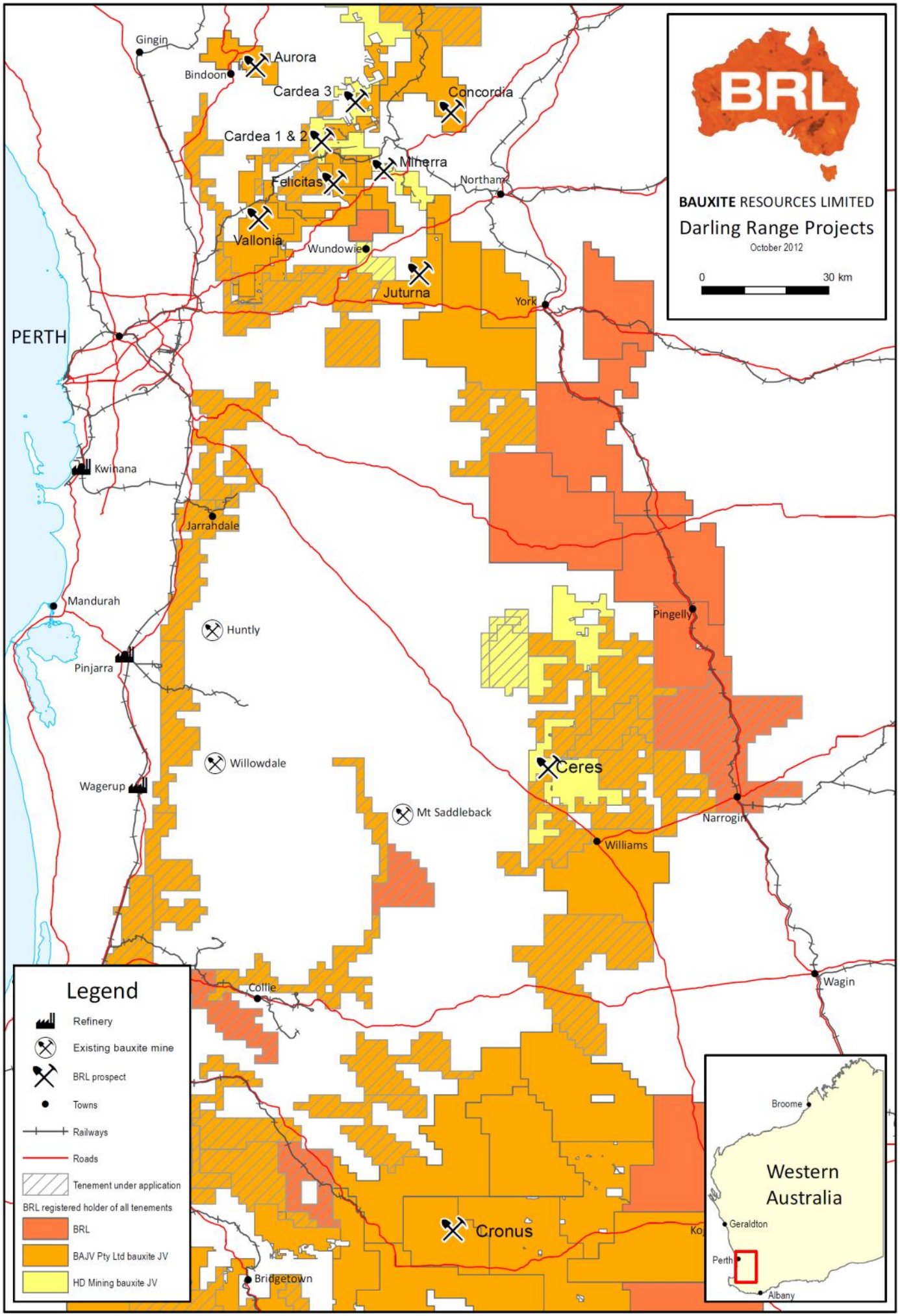
1. Available Al_2O_3 and reactive SiO_2 determined using Bomb test at 143^{o}C to replicate low temperature Bayer process method
2. See Table 4, for resource estimate and joint venture details;
3. Al_2O_3(av) = available alumina, SiO_2(r) = reactive silica at 143^{o}C

HD Mining Joint Venture

During July BRL announced an initial resource for the Ceres bauxite deposit in the Darling Range, Western Australia. The Ceres deposit extends across 3,500Ha of private farmland 20km to the north of Williams and 150km to the southeast of Perth (Figure 2). The Ceres deposit is situated on a small number of large private landholdings that have been cleared for farming and grazing and are readily accessible by road. The site is located within 35km of existing rail infrastructure that connects to the Albany port, a distance by rail of 270km.

The Ceres resource estimate is based upon drilling programs commenced in 2010 and completed in late 2011. The deposit comprises a bauxite horizon of up to 8m thickness that is typically covered by 0.5 to 2m of loose overburden. The resource estimate, completed by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd, was based on 3,017 vertical holes drilled for 7,923.5m across an area of approximately 3,500Ha on a nominal 80m x 80m drill pattern. The available alumina and reactive silica results quoted are based on low temperature bomb analysis (143°C), and the results indicate the proportion of alumina present as the tri-hydrate mineral gibbsite.

Fig 2: Ceres and Cronus Project Location Plan



EXPLORATION ACTIVITY - continued

In addition a bulk sampling programme is planned for this area to provide material for beneficiation and metallurgical test work. This test work is aimed at improving the economics of the existing resource through removal of excess detrimental materials, principally quartz and reactive silica, thus upgrading the available alumina component of the ore.

Table 3: Ceres Deposit Resource Classification

JORC Classification	Quantity[2] (000,000) tonnes	Al_2O_3 (total) %	Al_2O_3(av) [1] %	SiO_2(r) [1] %	SiO_2(total) %	Al_2O_3 (av) : SiO_2 (r)
Inferred	15.0	40.9	31.7	3.0	19.5	10.6

1. Available Al_2O_3 and reactive SiO_2 determined using Bomb test at 143°C to replicate low temperature Bayer process method
2. See Table 4 for resource estimate and joint venture details; 3. Al_2O_3(av) = available alumina, SiO_2(r)= reactive silica at 143°C
3. Ceres Mineral Resource was wholly reported within interpreted wireframes which were developed based on a 25% available alumina cutoff .

Alumina Refinery Joint Venture

The structure of the Joint Venture partnerships between BRL and Yankuang has the potential to play an important role in building value for BRL shareholders. The refinery joint venture provides BRL with the opportunity to have a leveraged participation in a business that would normally not be available to the Company due to the high capital cost entry barriers. Under the terms of the BAJV:

- The Joint Venture will carry out bauxite exploration aimed at defining not less than 90 million tonnes of refinery grade bauxite with costs and bauxite ownership to be split 30% BRL and 70% Yankuang;
- A feasibility study into the viability of constructing and operating a modern alumina refinery will be completed by the Joint Venture with study costs to be split 10% BRL and 90% Yankuang ;
- Subject to the feasibility results, BRL & Yankuang will design and build a modern refinery of not less than 1.1 Mtpa capacity in the south west of Western Australia. Yankuang will finance 91% of the construction cost and BRL 9%;
- The alumina produced by the refinery will be split with BRL receiving 30% of the product and Yankuang 70%; and
- Yankuang has agreed to purchase 50% of BRL's share of the alumina for a period of 10 years at a price to be agreed and to assist BRL in obtaining its 9% of the construction funding.

Bauxite Characterisation and Beneficiation Studies

Characterisation work continues on the bauxite resources identified as does test work programs aimed at improving the quality of the bauxite through a process of beneficiation. This technique has been used by some of the world's most successful producers of bauxite including the Trombetis and Weipa projects.

Test results to date have been encouraging and further scoping study level test work is planned for the year on existing and new bauxite resources.

Aurora Bauxite Project - Bindoon Bauxite Mine Proposal

The BAJV continues to work towards the establishment of a mining operation (Aurora Project) producing 2Mtpa of bauxite, gravel and other material. The Project referral has been accepted by the Environmental Protection Authority of Western Australian ("EPA") which has determined that a Public Environmental Review ("PER") is the appropriate level of assessment.

The BAJV is continuing to carry out various baseline studies that will be incorporated into the PER and Social Impact Assessment for the Project. As some of these baseline studies are seasonal in nature the Company expects that the studies will be completed after the 2012 spring and the results will subsequently be provided to the EPA. Completion of the PER process will allow mine planning to be completed and the consequent evaluation and conversion of the economic portion of the geological resources into JORC compliant ore reserves.

Table 4: BRL Bauxite Projects in south west Western Australia – Resource Summary Table

Deposit & Classification	Size	Al_2O_3 (total)	Al_2O_3 (available)	SiO_2 (reactive)	JV & Resource Details
	Mt	%	%*	%*	
Felicitas					
Indicated	20.9	39.2	30.6	1.5	BAJV (Jun 2012)
Inferred	52.4	39.2	30.1	2.0	BAJV (Jun 2012)
Cardea 3 (BAJV)					
Indicated	3.5	42.5	31.1	3.2	BAJV (Nov 2011)
Inferred	7.0	41.0	30.1	3.5	E70/3432
Minerva					
Inferred	2.2	38.7	28.9	3.9	BAJV (Aug 2011)
Aurora					
Indicated	7.0	43.5	33.0	3.1	BAJV (Apr 2011)
Inferred	4.4	41.3	30.2	4.0	
Rusina					
Inferred	3.7	40.3	29.1	5.3	BAJV (Apr 2011)
Juturna					
Inferred	8.2	40.2	29.9	3.9	BAJV (Jun 2011)
Vallonia					
Inferred	1.5	36.6	28.0	3.9	BAJV (Jun 2011)
Cronus					
Inferred	2.8	39.3	28.3	2.8	BAJV (Jul 2012)
BAJV sub-total	**113.6**	**39.8**	**30.3**	**2.5**	
Cardea (1&2)					
Inferred	6.4	41.8	29.3	4.3	HDMJV (Aug 2011)
Cardea 3 (HDM)					
Indicated	1.1	42.8	30.0	4.0	HDMJV (Nov 2011)
Inferred	6.2	40.3	28.9	4.4	E70/3160
Ceres					
Inferred	15.0	40.9	31.7	3.0	HDMJV (Jul 2012)
HDM sub-total	**28.7**	**41.0**	**30.5**	**3.6**	
Total Indicated	**32.5**	**40.6**	**31.2**	**2.1**	Jul-12
Total Inferred	**109.8**	**39.9**	**30.1**	**2.9**	Jul-12
South West WA TOTAL Bauxite	**142.3**	**40.1**	**30.3**	**2.7**	Jul-12

**Measured with low temperature (143^{0}C) caustic to simulate low temp Bayer Process*

 # BAJV - Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture area with Yankuang Resources Ltd where the BRL retains 30% beneficial interest in the bauxite rights.
HDM – Resources within joint venture with HD Mining & Investments Pty Ltd, the wholly owned subsidiary of Shandong Bureau No.1 Institute for Prospecting of Geology & Minerals, where HD Mining can earn up to 60 % of bauxite rights upon completion of certain milestones including completion of a BFS leading to a

Tenement holding as at 30 September 2012	In Application Stage	Granted
Bauxite Resources JV with Yankuang	47	41
Bauxite Resources JV with Shandong	4	4
BAUXITE RESOURCES LTD (non JV)		
Darling Range	10	14
Northern Territory	2	0
TOTAL	**63**	**59**

Background to Bauxite Resources Ltd:
ASX code BAU

Bauxite Resources Ltd (BRL) is the largest tenement holder in the highly prospective Darling Range in southwest Western Australia.

The past 12 months has seen a number of key objectives and milestones being met including the increase in proven bauxite resources by 300%.

BRL has also increased the number of granted tenements, land access agreements and the number of Darling Range projects while at the same time demonstrating prudent financial management by maintaining high cash reserves to fund future growth projects

BRL has entered into two bauxite joint ventures over its Darling Range tenements and retains 100% ownership of all minerals outside the bauxite resources identified. Gold, coal, iron ore, tin, tantalum and mineral sands are all produced in this region of Western Australia with BRL tenements covering approximately 25,000km^2 .

BRL is currently building on its bauxite joint ventures and moving towards building a diversified resource base. The Darling Range is the world's largest bauxite producing region, suppling 23% of the world's alumina, and home to Australia's largest gold mine at Boddington.

Scott Donaldson - CEO & ED

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

Cardea 1&2, Cardea 3, Juturna, Vallonia, Minerva, Aurora, Rusina and Vallonia Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Peter Senini who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Senini is a part-time employee of the company. Mr Senini has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he (or she) is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Senini consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his (or her) information in the form and context in which it appears.

Felicitas & Cronus Mineral Resource

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Graham de la Mare who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr de la Mare is employed by Runge Limited. Mr de la Mare has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he (or she) is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr de la Mare consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his (or her) information in the form and context in which it appears.

Ceres Mineral Resource

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Shane Fieldgate and reviewed by Mr Terry Parker from Snowden Mining Industry Consultants. Mr Parker is a registered chartered professional and Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Parker has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Parker consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his (or her) information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC LIST OF ASSESSMENTS AND REPORTING CRITERIA – 2004 GUIDELINES

Parameters for Ceres resource estimate	
Sampling techniques	Vacuum samples were collected as 0.5m samples using a twin riffle splitter
Drilling techniques	All drilling is vacuum using a 45mm drill bit
Drill sample recovery	BRL geologists monitor sample recovery from vacuum drilling by weighing and tracking the mass of recovered sample cuttings. Poor recovery can occur due to cavities, partial blockages of the samples hose and wet samples. Recovery is generally high for the data input into the resource estimates. For diamond-core drilling the core recovery is established by measurement of the recovered core. Triple-tube diamond drilling is used to maximise recovery and where recovery is poor through target zones of resource, the holes are abandoned and re-drilled nearby until acceptable recovery is achieved.
Logging	BRL geologists log the vacuum samples in 0.5-metre down-hole increments. Regular chip-tray samples are collected as permanent physical records for audit and validation purposes. Diamond core samples are logged and photographed in core trays. Data is captured in digital core loggers. All logging data is captured in digital logging devices to ensure consistency of coding and minimise data entry errors.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	The vacuum samples for each 0.5 metre of drilling are collected at the rig using a riffle splitter to collect approximately 1.5kg of sample into a calico bag with the remaining sample dropped onto the ground. The majority of diamond core is collected whole in 0.25 metre interval into a calico bag. The whole core is broken with a brick chisel or collected by hand in unconsolidated material. Selected intervals of bauxite mineralisation are collected in longer intervals and dispatched for bulk density measurements. Samples were crushed, pulverized and sub-sampled at the laboratory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The majority of BRL samples were analysed at Nagrom Laboratory in Perth with some earlier samples analysed at Ultra Trace Laboratory in Perth. Bauxite Resources documentation describes the analysis of samples by a number of ISO standards methodologies (6140:1991, 9516:2003, 12677:2003, 6606:1986, ISO 6607:1985, 10213:10213, 6994:1986, 6995:1985, 6606:1986; 8557:1985). These analyses provided estimates of principal bauxite components of alumina, silica, iron, titania, and loss on ignition, and a suite of trace elements. Results reported by BRL as available alumina and reactive silica represent partial extractions. BRL documentation describes the in-laboratory quality control methods which include the use of four matrix match standards, and determination of precision and accuracy according to ISO standards. The company also include a high-grade and a low-grade, in-house (uncertified), standard as blind-standards in the field sample stream at a 1:200 ratio. BRL also collect duplicate samples in the field sample stream.
Location of data points	Drillhole collar surveys are based on WA's Department of Land and Administration survey marks for control and using differential GPS equipment to locate the drill collars within a precision of ± 0.05 metres. Topographic data used for the Mineral Resource areas is a combination of GEODATA TOPO 250K Series 3 and Landgate Medium-scale Topographic Database data. BRL did not survey the hole paths of any of the drilling because all holes are vertical and do not exceed 10m in depth.
Data spacing and distribution	BRL has drilled collar spacings at 80m (along strike) by 80m (on section) and this is considered adequate to establish both geological and grade continuity. Sampling has been completed on a 0.5-metre interval.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The orientation of the drilling (vertical) is approximately perpendicular to the sub-horizontal mineralisation and is unlikely to have introduced any significant sampling bias.
Database integrity	BRL drilling data is hosted by an external provider (OREdata Pty Ltd) in the acQuire database system, which is designed to capture, store and verify geological drilling data. Data collected in field loggers is transferred to the database via text files as is data from the laboratory. OREdata provide reports to the company regarding basic integrity validation of the data such as overlapping records, missing assays and duplicate drillhole identifiers. Snowden also carried out validation checks on the data supplied by BRL prior to resource estimation. No significant errors were identified.
Geological Interpretation	The bauxite zone at the Ceres deposit has developed due to the weathering of parent host rocks of the Darling Range plateau. The weathering process has resulted in the development of a lateritic profile where iron and alumina have been enriched as other elements have been removed from the profile. The lateritic profile at Ceres is characterized by 4 major zones: • Pisoltic Gravels (0 to 2m) • Bauxite Zone (1 to 8m) • Transitional Zone • Clay Zone The bauxite zone has been defined by both geological logging and analytical results and varies from 1m to 8m in thickness. The bauxite zone is subhorizontal and is typically enriched at the top of hills and adjacent flanks and along ridges. The low grade bauxite zone is characterized by material grading greater than 17% avalailable alumina. Enriched zones of bauxite which are reported within the Resource are typically greater than 25% available alumina.
Dimensions	The area of mineralisation occurs within over a 27.8 km strike length and 10.9 km width with tenement E70/3179. The area is extended to a known depth of around 16 m from surface. The thickness of the interpreted bauxite zone ranges from less than 1 m up to 8 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	Grades for total alumina, available alumina, total silica, reactive silica, Fe2O3 and TiO2 were estimated using ordinary block kriging into 20 mN by 20 mE by 2 mRL parent cells. Subcelling down to 2.5m by 2.5mby 0.5m (YXZ) were used to ensure the block model honoured the interpreted bauxite zone geometry.Estimation used a 4 pass multiple search approach where an initial high confidence search with a minimum of 6 samples and a maximum of 30 samples was followed by lower confidence search and kriging criteria. Estimation honoured interpreted zones of bauxite by only using samples within the bauxite zone for estimation of blocks within the bauxite zone. Samples were estimated in true space and no limitations were applied to the number of samples selected from a single drillhole or the number of samples from a given quadrant or octant.
Moisture	Resource tonnages are reported as dry metric tonnes with an applied dry density of 1.6 tonnes per cubic metre. Available test data indicates the dry density is in the order of 1.6 tonnes per cubic metre with wet density in the order of 1.7, which implies an in situ moisture content of 0.1 tonnes per cubic metre (6 to 7 percent moisture).
Cut-off Parameters	Interpretation of mineralised lodes was carried out using a nominal lower cut-off of 17% available Al_2O_3. Higher grade Resource material which is considered potentially economic was defined based on a cut-off of 25%available Al_2O_3.
Mining factors and assumptions	No mining factors or assumptions have been applied
Metallurgical assumptions	The company is carrying out studies to assess the degree to which high-silica Mineral Resources can be positively affected by application of beneficiation techniques. Low-silica sources within the deposits could also be blended with higher silica resources to produce acceptable process products.
Bulk density	In-situ density set to 1.6t/m3 for the interpreted bauxite material within all areas. Values were provided by BRL and based on 770 previous reported measurements on diamond core samples taken from neighbouring BRL deposits
Classification	The estimate has been classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource based on geological confidence, the integrity of the data, the spatial continuity of the mineralisation as demonstrated by variography, and the quality of the estimation. Only material equal or greater than 1.0m in thickness which was laterally continuous and amenable to mining has been reported in the Resource
Audits and reviews	Snowden has completed an internal peer review of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence.	No studies of relative confidence have been carried out.

Parameters common to Aurora, Rusina, Juturna, Vallonia, Cardea 1&2, Minerva & Cardea 3 resource estimates	
Sampling techniques	Vacuum samples were collected over 0.5m intervals (whole sample: Aurora, Rusina, Juturna & Vallonia; 50% twin riffle split sample: Cardea 1 & 2, Minerva, Cardea 3)
Drilling techniques	All drilling is vacuum using a 45mm drill bit
Drill sample recovery	Geologists monitor sample recovery from vacuum drilling by weighing and tracking the mass of recovered sample cuttings. Poor recovery can occur due to cavities, partial blockages of the samples hose and wet samples. Recovery is generally high for the data input into the resource estimates. For diamond-core drilling the core recovery is established by measurement of the recovered core. Triple-tube diamond drilling is used to maximise recovery and where recovery is poor through target zones of resource, the holes are abandoned and re-drilled nearby until acceptable recovery is achieved.
Logging	Geologists log the vacuum samples in 0.5-metre down-hole increments. Regular chip-tray samples are collected as permanent physical records for audit and validation purposes. Diamond core samples are logged and photographed in core trays. Data is captured in digital core loggers. All logging data is captured in digital logging devices to ensure consistency of coding and minimise data entry errors.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	The entire sample for each 0.5m of vacuum drilling was collected into a calico bag at the drill site (Aurora, Rusina, Juturna & Vallonia) or samples for each 0.5m of vacuum drilling was split once through a riffle splitter and collected into a calico bag at the drill site (Cardea 1 & 2, Minerva, Cardea 3). If there is any chance that contamination or bias may occur through wet or sticky samples during riffle splitting, then the whole sample is collected. At the laboratory samples were dried, crushed, pulverized to p95/150micron before a subsample was taken for analysis. The majority of diamond core is collected whole in 0.25 metre interval into a calico bag. The whole core is broken with a brick chisel or collected by hand in unconsolidated material. Selected intervals of bauxite mineralisation are collected in longer intervals and despatched for bulk density measurements.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The majority of Bauxite Resources samples were analysed at Nagrom Laboratory in Perth with some earlier samples analysed at Ultra Trace Laboratory in Perth. Bauxite Resources documentation describes the analysis of samples by a number of ISO standards methodologies (6140:1991, 9516:2003, 12677:2003, 6606:1986, ISO 6607:1985, 10213:10213, 6994:1986, 6995:1985, 6606:1986; 8557:1985). These analyses provided estimates of principal bauxite components of alumina, silica, iron, titania, and loss on ignition, and a suite of trace elements. Results reported by Bauxite Resources as available alumina and reactive silica represent partial extractions. Bauxite Resources documentation describes the in-laboratory quality control methods which include the use of four matrix match standards, and determination of precision and accuracy according to ISO standards. The company also include a high-grade and a low-grade, in-house (uncertified), standard as blind-standards in the field sample stream at a 1:200 ratio. Bauxite Resources also collect duplicate samples in the field sample stream. Principal analytical techniques utilized include Fourier Transform Infra Red (FTIR), XRF (fused beads), and adiabatic bomb analysis (148°C, 30min. finish A/C <0.40).
Verification of sampling and assaying	A vacuum-diamond core twin-hole programme has been undertaken at Aurora. The company's analysis of these holes was that the vacuum drilling tended to marginally understate alumina and marginally overstate silica.
Location of data points	Drillhole collar surveys are based on WA's Department of Land and Administration survey marks for control and using differential GPS equipment to locate the drill collars within a precision of ± 0.05 metres. Topographic data used for the Mineral Resource areas is a combination of GEODATA TOPO 250K Series 3 and Landgate Medium-scale Topographic Database data. Bauxite Resources did not survey the hole paths of any of the drilling because all holes are short and any deviation errors are not significant relative to the average drill hole spacing used to defined the Mineral Resources.
Data spacing and distribution	Aurora & Rusina: variety of drill collar spacings ranging from first pass drilling on a 160-metre square grid, second pass drilling on a 40-metre square grid and detailed drilling on a 20-metre square grid. Juturna, Vallonia Cardea 1 & 2, Minerva & Cardea 3: a variety of drill collar spacings ranging from wide spaced first pass drilling on a 160-metre square grid, to broader coverage on an 80-metre square grid. All vertical sampling is on a 0.5-metre interval, either raw or composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The orientation of the drilling (vertical) is approximately perpendicular to the sub-horizontal mineralisation and is unlikely to have introduced any significant sampling bias.
Database integrity	The Bauxite Resources drilling data is hosted by an external provider (rOREdata Pty Ltd) in the acQuire database system, which is designed to capture, store and verify geological drilling data. Data collected in field loggers is transferred to the database via text files as is data from the laboratory. rOREdata provide reports to the company regarding basic integrity validation of the data such as overlapping records, missing assays and duplicate drillhole identifiers.
Aurora & Rusina Resource Estimate Parameters – May 2011	
Geological interpretation	For both Rusina and Aurora, Xstract determined the limits of the bauxite mineralisation using a maximum thickness for a particular available-alumina grade cut-off methodology. Xstract tested a range of available alumina cut-off grades and determined that a nominal >24% available alumina threshold at Rusina and >24% available alumina threshold at Aurora best defined the bauxite layer in terms of geological continuity and target grade characteristics for available alumina and reactive silica. Xstract then created bauxite outlines for this threshold in two-dimensions to control the resource estimate. The Aurora outlines were extended to a three-dimensional volume, which was clipped to topography where necessary. At Rusina the interpretation uncertainty is higher as available alumina grades have been largely estimated by regression of alumina. The uncertainty at Aurora is lower as measurements are available for available alumina in all but very recent in-fill drillholes.
Dimensions	Aurora: mineralisation occurs in two large pods. The south pod has maximum extents in the order of 5.3km x 2.6km. The north pod has maximum extents in the order of 1.3km x 1.3km. The pod thickness in the north averages 2.7m and ranges from 0.1m to 11m while in the south the thickness averages 1.6m and ranges from 0.1m to 8.6m. The pods are near surface, flat lying and with average overburden thicknesses of 0.5m in the north and 0.9m in the south. Rusina: mineralisation occurs in four separate pods. The north pod has maximum extents in the order of 1.5km x 0.6km, the east pod has extents of 0.9km x 0.4km, the south pod has extent of 1.4km x 0.6km, and the west pod has extent of 0.9km x 0.4km. The pod thickness average is 1.7m and range of 0.5m to 5.0m in thickness. The pods are near surface, flat lying and with average overburden thickness 0.75m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	Aurora: Three dimensional block modelling within the interpreted 24% Available Alumina envelope. Block grades for alumina, silica, available alumina and reactive silica were estimated using ordinary kriging within the envelope from composited drillhole data. Rusina: Two dimensional block modelling within the interpreted 24% Available Alumina envelope. Block grades for alumina and silica were estimated using ordinary kriging of thickness and the accumulated variables within the envelope from composited drillhole data. Available alumina and reactive silica grades were estimated using regression from the estimated alumina and silica block grades. The models were validated by visual comparison of input data and output block estimated grades, and comparison of input and output means. An internal peer review process confirmed correct application of estimation parameters in the estimation processes. Standardised kriging variances were used as a guideline to the local precision of estimates.
Moisture	Mineral Resource tonnages are reported as dry metric tonnes with an assumed dry density of 1.6 tonnes per cubic metre. Available test data indicates the dry density is in the order of 1.6 tonnes per cubic metre with wet density in the order of 1.7, which implies an in situ moisture content of 0.1 tonnes per cubic metre (6 to 7% moisture).

Cut-off parameters	The cut-off grade applied to Rusina is a nominal 26% available alumina threshold derived from data measurements and/or regression estimates. The cut-off grade applied to Aurora is a nominal 24% available alumina threshold derived from data measurements and/or regression estimates. The cut-off envelope has been rationalised in realistic lateral geological continuity.
Mining factors and assumptions	It is assumed that mining of the deposit will be via truck and shovel configuration and that there will be good visual control to establish the top and base of bauxite during mining. There has been no minimum mining thickness assumed.
Metallurgical assumptions	At both Aurora and Rusina, the available alumina grades exceed the stated Bauxite Resources target grade. However, reactive silica grades exceeding four dry-weight percent have a significant negative effect on Bayer process reagent consumption. The company is carrying out studies to assess the degree to which high-silica Mineral Resources such as at Rusina, can be positively affected by application of beneficiation techniques. High-silica is not an issue for Aurora Resources and there are also low-silica sources within the deposit that could be blended with Rusina Resources to produce acceptable process products.
Bulk density	A dry bulk density of 1.6 tonnes per cubic metre was applied to Rusina and Aurora estimates.
Classification	The Mineral Resource estimates were classified primarily on the basis of collar spacing with adjustments for data quality where considered appropriate. The Rusina estimate is all classified as Inferred Mineral Resource due to the incomplete measurement of available alumina and reactive silica, incomplete survey and the two-dimensional nature of the block model. The Aurora estimate has been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource

	where the collar spacing is 40m square or less and Inferred Mineral Resource elsewhere.
Audits and reviews	The mineral resource estimates have been peer reviewed by Xstract and by Bauxite Resources' Competent Person. No external fully independent audits or reviews have been completed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence.	No uncertainty studies have been carried out to establish the local confidence and accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimates. A trial mining exercise has been completed at Aurora but the mining information is yet to be compared and reconciled.
Juturna & Vallonia Resource Estimate Parameters – June 2011	
Geological interpretation	For both Juturna and Vallonia, geological wireframes were constructed to represent the major zones within the laterite profile. The overlying gravel zone and underlying clay zone are assumed to be outside of the main mineralised envelope, which is defined by the hardcap, bauxite and transitional zones. Each zone has been estimated individually in the Juturna model however due to the similarity of populations, the hardcap and bauxite zones were estimated together at Vallonia.
Dimensions	Juturna: mineralisation occurs in three main pods, joined loosely by some lower grade material. The two southern pods have a combined maximum extent in the order of 3.2km x 1.5km. The north pod has maximum extents in the order of 1.7km x 1.7km. The thickness of the main ore bearing zones in the south averages 2.5m and ranges from 0.3m to 8.0m while in the north the thickness averages 3.2m and ranges from 0.2m to 11.0m . The pods are near surface, flat lying and with average overburden thicknesses of 0.7m. Vallonia: the resource was modelled as two discrete zones. The eastern zone has maximum extents in the order of 1.0km x 0.6km; the western zone has extents of 2.1km x 1.1 km. The thickness of the main ore bearing zones averages 1.8m and ranges from 0.8m to 6.0m. The pods are near surface, flat lying and with average overburden thickness 0.6m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	Both Juturna and Vallonia were estimated using three dimensional block modelling within the interpreted mineralised zones of hardcap, bauxite and transitional. Block grades for alumina, silica, available alumina and reactive silica were estimated using ordinary kriging within the discrete geological zones. Some available alumina and reactive silica grades outside of the main ore zone were not assayed and were populated using a multiple linear regression from the estimated alumina and silica block grades. These values were then merged with assayed values to provide a complete data set for estimation purposes. The models were validated by visual comparison of input data and output block estimated grades, and comparison of input and output means. An internal peer review process confirmed correct application of estimation parameters in the estimation processes.
Moisture	Mineral Resource tonnages are reported as dry metric tonnes with an assumed dry density of 1.6 tonnes per cubic metre. Available test data indicates the dry density is in the order of 1.6 tonnes per cubic metre with wet density in the order of 1.7, which implies an in situ moisture content of 0.1 tonnes per cubic metre (6 to 7% moisture).
Cut-off parameters	The cut-off grade applied to both Juturna and Vallonia is a nominal 25% available alumina threshold derived from data measurements and/or regression estimates.
Mining factors and assumptions	It is assumed that mining of the deposit will be via truck and shovel configuration and that there will be good visual control to establish the top and base of bauxite during mining. There has been no minimum mining thickness assumed.
Metallurgical assumptions	At both Aurora and Rusina, the available alumina grades exceed the stated Bauxite Resources target grade. Reactive silica is below the four to five dry-weight percent that is implied to have a significant negative effect on Bayer-process reagent consumption. The company is carrying out studies to assess the degree to which high-silica Mineral Resources such as at Rusina, can be positively affected by application of beneficiation techniques. Low-silica sources within the deposits could also be blended with higher silica resources to produce acceptable process products.
Bulk density	A dry bulk density of 1.6 tonnes per cubic metre has been used in both the Juturna and Vallonia estimates.
Classification	The Mineral Resource estimates were classified primarily on the basis of collar spacing with adjustments for data quality where considered appropriate. The Aurora estimate has been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource where the collar spacing is 40m square or less and Inferred Mineral Resource elsewhere.
Audits and reviews	The mineral resource estimates have been peer reviewed by Snowden and by Bauxite Resources' Competent Person. No external fully independent audits or reviews have been completed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence.	No uncertainty studies have been carried out to establish the local confidence and accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimates.

Cardea 3 Resource Estimate Parameters – November 2011	
Geological interpretation	Geological logging of drilling has confirmed the geometry of the mineralisation with a high degree of confidence. Geochemical changes down hole have been used to determine the bauxite zone. A wireframe was constructed to represent the major zone of mineralisation within the laterite profile. The overlying gravel zone and underlying clay zone are assumed to be outside of the main mineralised envelope, which is defined by the hardcap, bauxite and transitional zones
Dimensions	The Cardea 3 resource area extends over a strike length of 3,8km, includes the 11.5m vertical interval from 344mRL to 332.5mRL and occurs as one continuous zone (pod). The Cardea3 portion within E70-3432 (BAJV) occurs as one main zone in the south and a small limb to the north which extends into E70-3160 (Shandong/HDM) and is part of the main continuous zone of mineralisation. The mineralisation is near surface, flat lying with an average overburden thickness of 0.75 metres.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 16% available alumina cut-off grade in association with changes to reactive silica down hole. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. The bauxite domain was constrained into one continuous zone of mineralisation and a statistical analysis was conducted on this domain. No high grade cuts were applied to the data. Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate average block grades in 3 passes using Surpac. An ID2 interpolation was used to check the OK model. Parent block size of 40m NS by 40m EW by 1m vertical with sub-cells of 10m by 10m by 0.5m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing in the deposit. Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by northing and elevation. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	Resource tonnages are reported as dry metric tonnes with an assumed dry density of 1.6 tonnes per cubic metre. Available test data indicates the dry density is in the order of 1.6 tonnes per cubic metre with wet density in the order of 1.7, which implies an in situ moisture content of 0.1 tonnes per cubic metre (6 to 7% moisture).

Cut-off parameters	The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 25% available Al2O3 cut-off and has been based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades for open pit mining.
Mining factors and assumptions	It is assumed that mining of the deposit will be via truck and shovel configuration and that there will be good visual control to establish the top and base of bauxite during mining. There has been no minimum mining thickness assumed.
Metallurgical assumptions	The available alumina grades exceed the stated Bauxite Resources target grade. Reactive silica is below the four to five dry-weight percent that is implied to have a significant negative effect on Bayer-process reagent consumption. The company is carrying out studies to assess the degree to which high-silica Mineral Resources can be positively affected by application of beneficiation techniques. Low-silica sources within the deposits could also be blended with higher silica resources to produce acceptable process products.
Bulk density	A dry bulk density of 1.6 tonnes per cubic metre has been used. The in situ bulk density assignment was based on 770 previous reported measurements on diamond core samples taken from neighbouring BRL deposits.
Classification	Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2004). The Indicated portion of the resource was defined where the drill spacing was at 80m by 80m, continuity of mineralisation was robust through the thickest bauxite zones where limited or no calculated assays were used, and supported by kriging efficiencies of greater than 90%. The Inferred portion of the resource was defined where the drill spacing was still predominantly 80m by 80m, continuity of mineralisation was good, but a portion of available alumina and reactive silica assays were calculated rather than assayed.
Audits and reviews	The mineral resource estimates have been peer reviewed by Snowden and by Bauxite Resources' Competent Person. No external fully independent

	audits or reviews have been completed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence.	No uncertainty studies have been carried out to establish the local confidence and accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimates.

Parameters for Felicitas and Cronus resource estimates	
Sampling techniques	Vacuum samples were collected as 0.5m samples using a twin riffle splitter.
Drilling techniques	All drilling is vacuum using a 45mm drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	Actual recoveries are not recorded but riffle split samples are weighed and should be approximately 1.5kg. This provides an indirect record of sample recovery. Geologists comment when recovery is poor or ground conditions are wet.
Logging	All holes were field logged by company geologists. Lithology and weathering information is routinely recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	All sampling procedures are considered to be of an acceptable standard and adhere to industry standards. Vacuum – 0.5m samples collected at the rig using a riffle splitter to collect approximately 1.5kg samples in calico bags, with the remaining sample dropped onto the ground. Procedure for field duplicate sampling for vacuum drilling is to retain both riffle split samples at a rate of 1:100, and more recently to 1:25 samples. * No field duplicates collected from Cronus
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Estimates for principal bauxite components of alumina, silica, iron, titania, loss on ignition, and a suite of trace elements analysed by XRF at Nagrom Laboratory in Perth. Laboratory control measures include the use of four matrix matched standards, and determination of precision and accuracy according to ISO standards (certified standards, blanks, check assay and duplicate sampling). BAJV programs of QAQC have produced results which support the sampling and assaying procedures used at the site.
Verification of sampling and assaying	No verification of intersections has been carried out at Felicitas or Cronus
Location of data points	Felicitas: All the drill holes used in the resource estimate have been accurately surveyed. Down hole surveys have not been taken as drill holes are all less than 25m in depth and drilled vertically through the predominantly flat lying laterite. Cronus: All the 2011 drill holes used in the resource estimate have been accurately surveyed. All 2012 drill holes are nominal and collars have been projected onto topographic surface for modeling purposes. Down hole surveys have not been taken as drill holes are all less than 16m in depth and drilled vertically through the predominantly flat lying laterite.
Data spacing and distribution	Felicitas: Drill spacing of 80m (along strike) by 80m (on section) and considered adequate to establish both geological and grade continuity. Cronus: Drill spacing is between 80m to 40m (along strike) by 40m (on section) and considered adequate to establish both geological and grade continuity.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The orientation of the drilling (vertical) is approximately perpendicular to the sub-horizontal mineralisation and is unlikely to have introduced any significant sampling bias.
Audits or reviews.	Sampling techniques were viewed in the field for Felicitas.
Database integrity	Data audits were undertaken in Surpac. No major errors were recorded. rOREdata validate the database before sending to BAJV.
Geological interpretation	Geological logging of drilling has confirmed the geometry of the mineralisation with a high degree of confidence. Geochemical changes down hole have been used to determine the bauxite zone.
Dimensions	The Felicitas resource area extends over a strike length of 14.8km (from 6,490,730mN – 6,505,550mN) and includes the 25m vertical interval from 358mRL to 333mRL. The Cronus resource area covers a total lateral extent of 3.3km N-S (from 6,252,850mN - 6,255,850mN) and 3.5km E-W (from 458,250mE - 462,800mE) and includes the 16m vertical interval from 276mRL to 261mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a nominal 18% available Al2O3 cut-off grade in association with changes to reactive silica down hole. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. Felicitas: The bauxite domain was constrained into 24 separate objects. A statistical analysis was conducted on these objects. No high grade cuts were applied to the data. A geostatistical analysis was carried out on 4 of the main objects with resultant parameters applied to adjacent smaller lodes. Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate average block grades in 3 passes using Surpac. Parent block size of 40m NS by 40m EW by 1m vertical with sub-cells of 20m by 20m by 0.5m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing in the deposit. Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by northing and elevation. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades. Cronus: The bauxite domain was constrained into 8 individual lodes of mineralisation. A statistical analysis was conducted on the combined domains. No high grade cuts were applied to the data. Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate average block grades (for object 2 and 4) in 3 passes using Surpac. An ID2 interpolation was used to interpolate grade into the smaller objects.
Moisture	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed
Cut-off parameters	The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 25% Av Al2O3 cut-off and has been based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades for open pit mining.
Mining factors and assumptions	The deposit has the potential to be mined using open pit techniques.
Metallurgical assumptions	No assumptions have been made regarding metallurgy other than the material could be refined using the industry recognised Bayer Processing method.
Bulk density	The in situ bulk density assignment was based on 773 previous reported measurements on diamond core samples taken from neighbouring BAJV deposits.
Classification	Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Identified Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2004). Felicitas: The Indicated portion of the resource was defined where the drill spacing was at 80m by 80m, continuity of mineralisation was robust through the thickest bauxite zones where limited or no calculated assays were used, the overlying topography was flat to slightly inclined, and kriging efficiencies were greater than 90%. The Inferred portion of the resource was defined where the drill spacing was still predominantly 80m by 80m but the topography was more undulating resulting in thinner and less continuous zones of mineralisation. Cronus: The resource was classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. The resource has been defined by regular drill spacings varying from 80m by 80m to 40m by 40m and the mineralised continuity is good, however regression estimates for Av Al2O3 and Re SiO2 have been used to inform the block estimates in the north and no bulk density measurements have been conducted at this deposit.
Audits and reviews	Internal audits have been completed by RUL which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.

Rule 5.3

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Appendix 8. Amended 1/7/97, 1/7/98, 30/9/2001.

Name of entity

Bauxite Resources Limited

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
72 119 699 982	30 September 2012

Consolidated statement of cash flows

		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (3 months) $A'000
Cash flows related to operating activities			
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors	342	342
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration and evaluation	(1,063)	(1,063)
	(b) development	(36)	(36)
	(c) production	(2)	(2)
	(d) administration	(1,241)	(1,241)
1.3	Dividends received	-	-
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	633	633
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	514	514
1.7	Other - GST refund/(paid)	(81)	(81)
	Net Operating Cash Flows	**(934)**	**(934)**
	Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8	Payment for purchases of:		
	(a) prospects		
	(b) equity investments	(32)	(32)
	(c) other fixed assets	(39)	(39)
1.9	Proceeds from sale of:		
	(a) prospects		
	(b) equity investments		
	(c) other fixed assets	22	22
1.10	Loans to other entities	-	-
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities	-	-
1.12	Other (provide details if material)		
	Net investing cash flows	**(49)**	**(49)**
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(983)	(983)

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(983)	(983)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	-	-
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 (capital raising costs)	-	-
	Net financing cash flows	-	-
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(983)	(983)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	48,031	48,031
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20		
1.22	**Cash at end of quarter**	**47,048**	**47,048**

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	195
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Item 1.23 includes aggregate amounts paid to directors including salary, director's fees and 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	-	-

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

		$A'000
4.1	Exploration and evaluation	(702)
4.2	Development	(15)
4.3	Production	-
4.4	Administration	(1,046)
	Total	**(1,763)**

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	2,810	3,936
5.2	Deposits at call	44,237	44,095
5.3	Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
	Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	47,048	48,031

Changes in interests in mining tenements

		Tenement reference	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1	Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed	E70/3829		100%	Nil
		E70/3830		100%	Nil
		E04/1853		100%	Nil
		E80/4180		100%	Nil
		E80/4181		100%	Nil
		E80/4223		100%	Nil
		E80/4258		100%	Nil
		E80/4593		100%	Nil
		E04/2011		100%	Nil
		E04/2219		100%	Nil
		E80/4259		100%	Nil
		E80/4590		100%	Nil
		E80/4591		100%	Nil
		E80/4592		100%	Nil
		E80/4594		100%	Nil
		E80/4595		100%	Nil
6.2	Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased	E70/4423 E70/4331	100% of bauxite rights/ 100% of other minerals	Nil	100%/100%
		P70/1635 P70/1636	100% Bauxite/0% Other minerals	Nil	100%/0%

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

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**	235,379,896	235,379,896		
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 maturity conversion				
7.7	**Options** *(description and conversion factor)*	3,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	- - -	*Exercise Price* 40 cents 40 cents 20 cents	*Expiry Date* 31/01/2016 22/02/2016 30/01/2017
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

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 4).

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

Sign here:  Date: 29 October 2012

Company secretary

Print name: Sam Middlemas

Notes

1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.

2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.

3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.

4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 1022: Accounting for Extractive Industries* and *AASB 1026: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.

5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Accounting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.