



ABN: 45 116 153 514

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

30 JUNE 2015

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

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TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED
CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Terrain Minerals Limited Board

David Porter

Non-Executive Chairman

Paul Dickson

Non-Executive Vice Chairman

Jonathan Lim

Non-Executive Director

Justin Virgin

Executive Director

Damian Delaney (appointed 24 April 2015)

Company Secretary

Stock Exchange

Terrain Minerals Ltd shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange

Ordinary fully paid shares (ASX code TMX)

Principal and Registered office in Australia

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West Perth, WA 6005

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Facsimile : +61 8 6141 3599

Email: terrain@terrainminerals.com.au

Website: www.terrainminerals.com.au

Share Register

Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd

Level 11

172 St Georges Terrace

Perth WA 6000

Telephone 1300 787 272

Facsimile +61 8 9323 2033

Auditor

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

38 Station Street

Subiaco WA 6008

Solicitor

Julian Atkinson

Kings Park Corporate Lawyers

45 Richardson Street

West Perth WA 6005

Banker

Westpac Banking Corporation

Business Banking Centre

218 St Georges Terrace

Perth WA 6000

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Your directors present their report for the financial year ended 30 June 2015. In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the Directors' report as follows:

DIRECTORS

The following persons were directors of the Company and were in office for the entire year, and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Mr David Porter	Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Paul Dickson	Non-Executive Vice Chairman
Mr Jonathan Lim	Non-Executive Director
Mr Justin Virgin	Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Damian Delaney was appointed as Company Secretary on 24 April 2015 following the resignation of Mr Jay Stephenson. Mr Delaney is a Chartered Accountant with many years of experience working with international listed companies. Mr Delaney commenced his career in South Africa, qualifying with Coopers & Lybrand, before taking up a series of positions in the United Kingdom. He has worked in the resource sector for the past 10 years where he has been involved in numerous capital raisings. Mr Delaney is fully conversant with all regulatory requirements of the Australian markets and has significant experience managing all aspects of company financial and regulatory reporting.

Mr Jay Richard Stephenson resigned as Company Secretary on 24 April 2015. Mr Stephenson holds a Master of Business Administration (MBA) and Fellow of the Chartered Secretaries Australia (FCIS), Fellow of the Certified Practising Accountant of Australia (FCPA), Certified Management Accountant (CMA), Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (MAICD).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

During the year, the principal activities of Terrain Minerals Limited consisted of exploration for gold and other mineral resources. No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

OPERATING RESULTS

The loss of the company for the year ended 30 June 2015 from ordinary activities after providing for income tax amounted to \$4,939,057 (30 June 2014: loss of \$1,588,589).

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The principal activity of the Company during the course of the financial year consisted of repositioning Terrain after the extensive cost cutting and restructuring initiatives over the past twelve months. These initiatives have allowed Terrain the flexibility to take advantage of current market trends and better redistribute resources towards core capabilities on an as needs basis. This has seen the building of many new relationships that ensure objectives and outcomes are achieved in a cost effective and timely manner. These strategic relationships are beneficial to all, and results are starting to emerge.

Over the past twelve months two drilling campaigns were carried out at Dodger Well and Great Western (JORC 2012 compliant resources). The assessment process continued throughout the year and several old historic assets were relinquished. The Board was very pleased to be able to transfer back into the Company the Great Western (GW) asset, a high grade gold project, due to a payment default from SR-Mining (71.9% owned by Bligh Resources). The asset base was further enhanced by the acquisition of the Gimlet Project, which consists of 469sq km continuous tenure, strategically located in the Southern Fraser range. Gimlet is currently under an extensive data review and a works program will follow. Opportunities continue to be assessed and due to current market conditions an emphasis has been placed on locating near term cash flow opportunities, including the monetising of GW. A process is currently underway to assess all options available at GW including self-mining, Joint venture, part or full sale.

The Board has maintained its emphasis of maintaining tight cost controls to ensure expenditure is aimed at project generation and value add to maximise shareholder wealth.

Great Western Gold Project - JORC 2012 Compliant Resources

M37/54 - The 100% owned project is located 68km north of Leonora and 1km from the Goldfields Highway on Weebo pastoral leases and forms part of the historic Wilsons Patch mining area. Terrain has previously held this project and considers it as an advanced and ready to mine opportunity which has the potential to still be open down plunge and along strike. The project was transferred back due to a payment default described in the "Bundarra receivable" section below.

In August 2015, Terrain announced an updated mineral resource for the GW gold deposit which included recent drilling data which also updated the resources to be compliant with JORC 2012. This is an important milestone for Terrain and confirms the asset's value. A 12 hole, 1,612m Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program was completed in June 2015 confirming the continuity of mineralised zones throughout the deposit. As a result the GW model is now more robust. The mineral resource, adjusted for previous mining, is shown in the following table.

Reportable Mineral Resource - JORC 2012 Compliant

Great Western Deposit Reportable in situ Mineral Resource depleted for mining						
	Open Cut (0.5g/t)		Underground (1.5g/t)		Combined	
Class	Tonnes	Au g/t	Tonnes	Au g/t	Tonnes	Au g/t
Measured	90,000	2.35			90,000	2.35
Indicated	166,000	2.63	77,000	3.15	243,000	2.80
Inferred	183,000	1.86	153,000	4.72	336,000	3.16
TOTAL	439,000	2.25	230,000	4.20	669,000	2.92

The tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1000 - See resource details ASX Announcement 28/08/2015

In the table the mineral resource is reported above and below 100m from surface to reflect respectively areas within the model with potential for open cut and underground mining. Such reporting is not based on definitive studies at this time.

Terrain will now undertake a Prefeasibility Study at GW. Several studies have previously been completed and these findings will be utilised and new drilling data will be added. It is important to note the JORC 2012 mineral resource estimate is only an indication of contained metal and not necessarily a true indication of the grade and tonnes that will be actually mined as mining methods vary based on many factors. Example Speechly mining study on GW September 2009, proposed the following (see diagram 1): Open pit to 65m for 113,532 tonnes at 2.74 g/t and then a 150m deep Underground containing 183,021 tonnes at 7.66 g/t **Total mined tonnes 296,552 at 5.77g/t for 53,013 ounces of gold.**

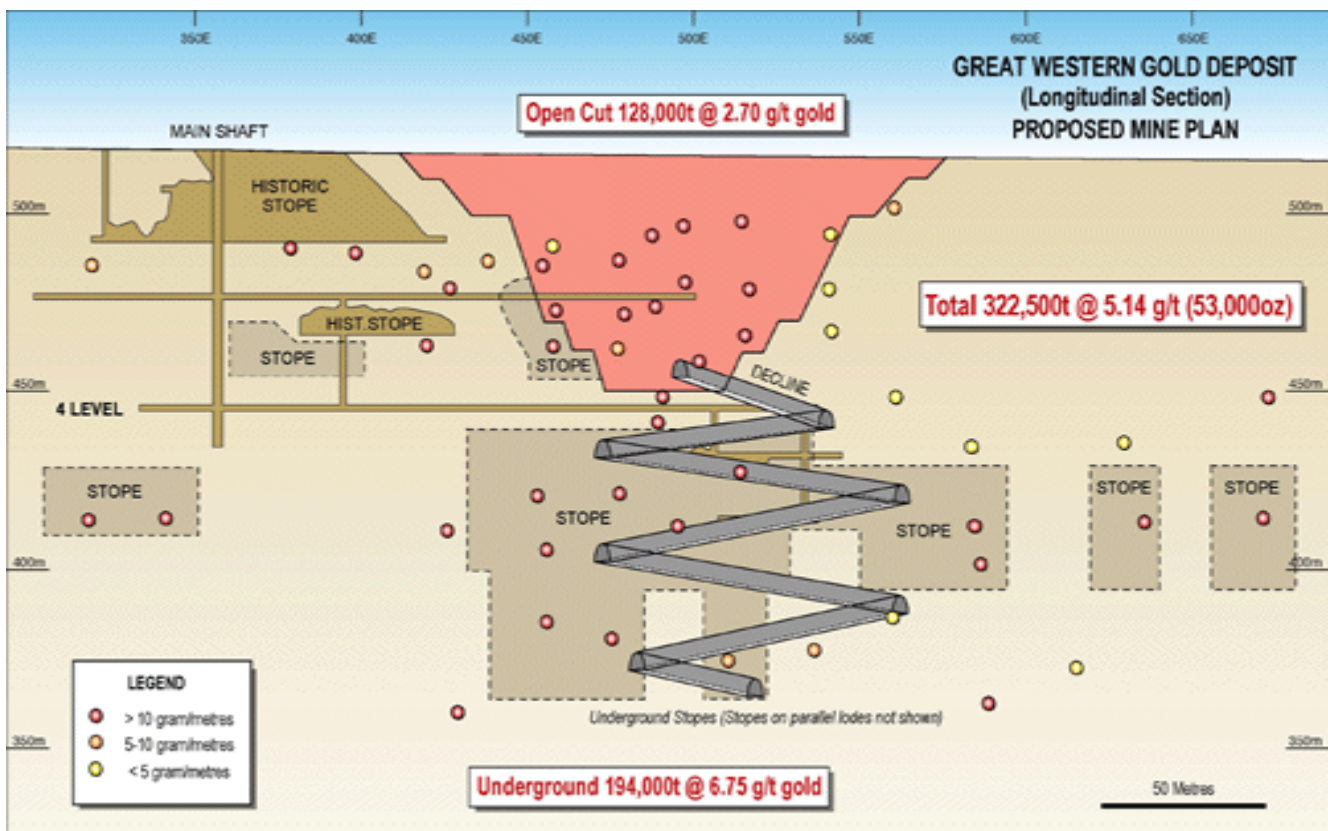


Diagram 1. The above pit, decline and stopes do not exist. Resent drilling intersection not shown.

Gimlet – Fraser Range South

E63/1740 - The Gimlet Project is located 20km east of Salmon Gums in the Fraser Range nickel province in the south eastern extent of Western Australia.

The Project area covers a total land area of 469km² directly adjacent to an ASX listed company which has reported both primary and secondary nickel and copper. Terrain is reviewing extensive historical exploration activities to devise a systematic exploration program.

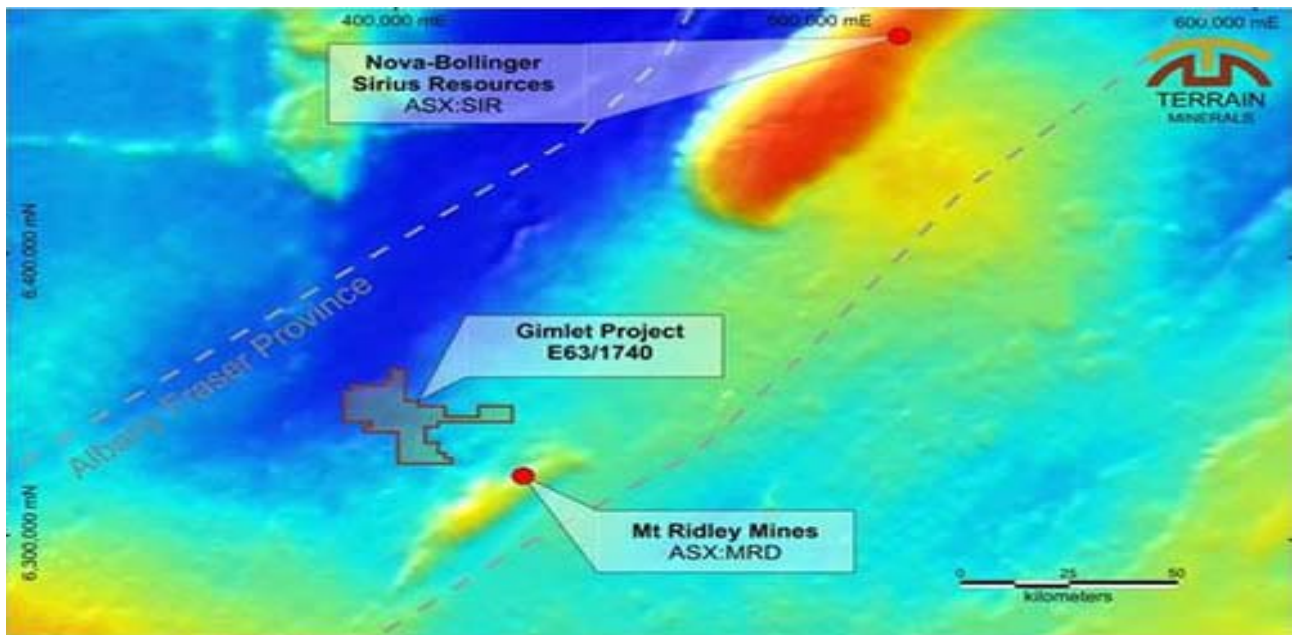


Diagram 2. Regional Gravity and Gimlet Project Location

A review of the available historical reports has determined that the major international mining houses of BHP, AngloGold and Teck Cominco have previously explored across the Gimlet Project area. These predecessors targeted Broken Hill Type base metals and structurally controlled gold mineralisation. Exploration conducted by BHP confirms Proterozoic lithologies underlie the Gimlet Project. The exploration conducted to date has not tested the potential of hosting magmatic nickel sulphides.

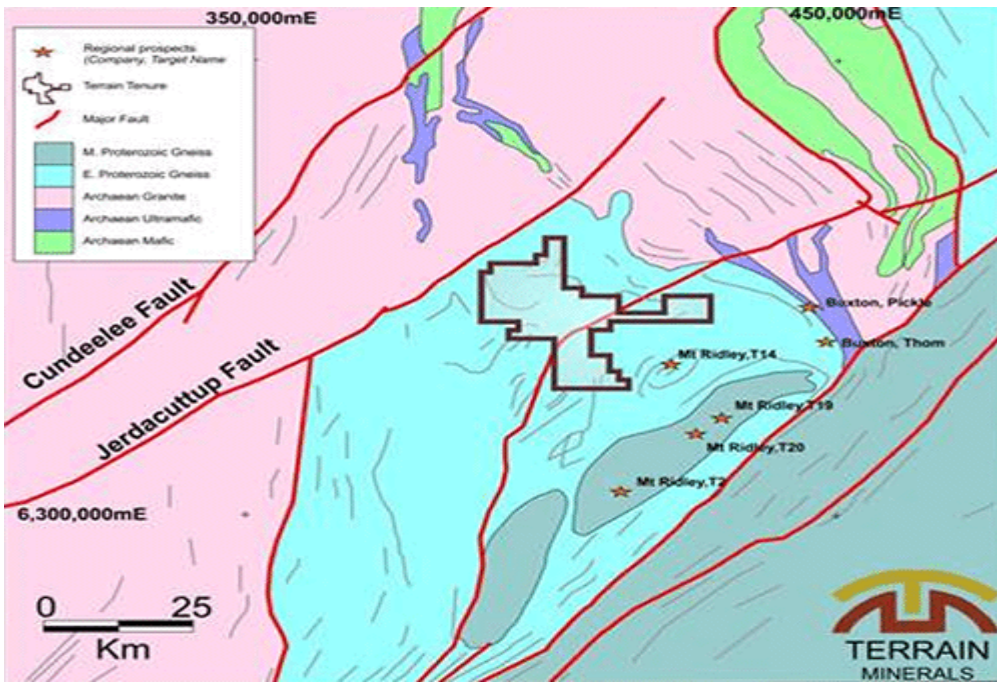


Diagram 3. Regional Geology and Gimlet

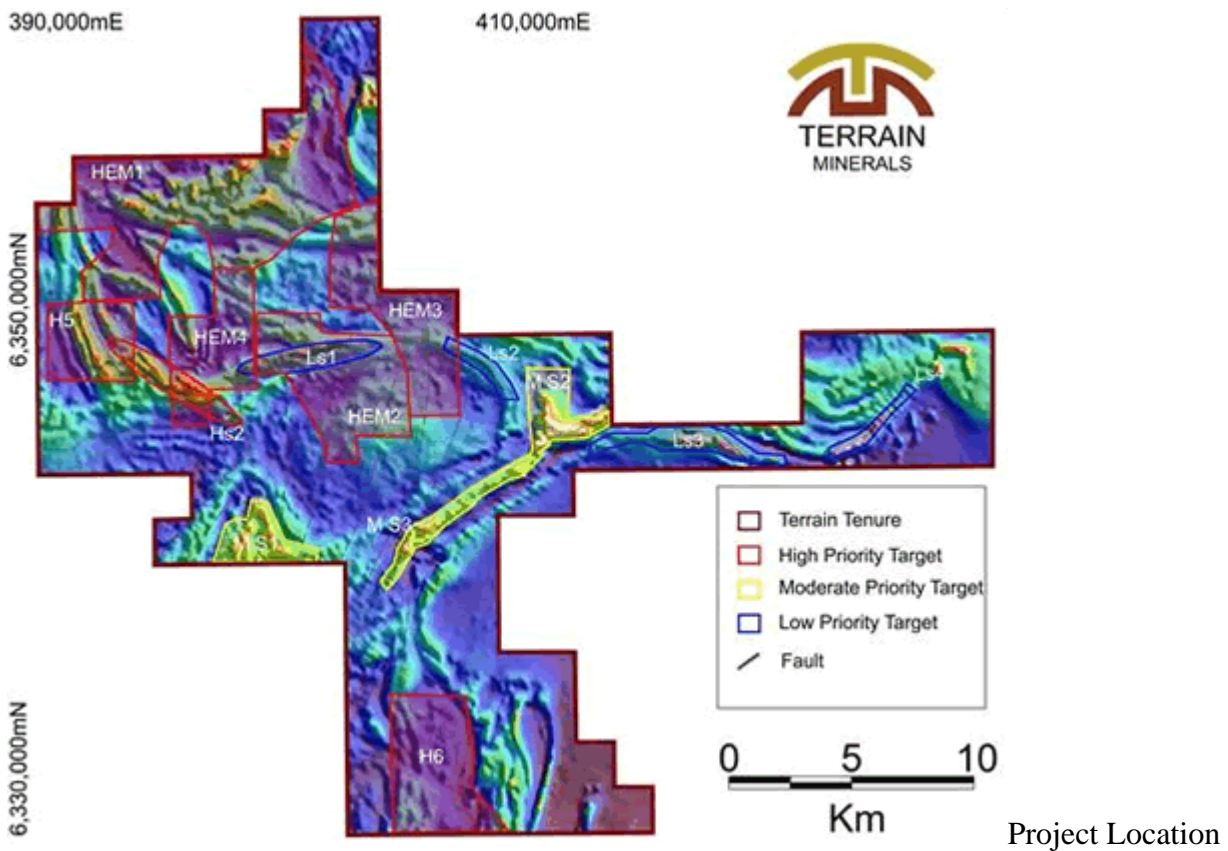


Diagram 4. Targets and Regional Magnetics

The review of available geophysical and structural data (Refer to Diagram 3) has resulted in the identification of fifteen discreet exploration targets of which six have been deemed to be of high priority and worthy of further investigation. The targets were derived from review of transient electromagnetic (TEM) and aeromagnetic data combined with a new structural interpretation of the tenement. Review of aeromagnetic data, in light of the structural interpretation, resulted in the identification of an additional nine targets of second and third order priority. Terrain's predecessors had evaluated the available geophysical coverages separately and for predominantly uranium and gold potential. It is through the evaluation of the multiple surveys and the differing targeting model that Terrain was able to identify these targets warranting further investigation. The review of historical auger and soil geochemistry are now underway.

Bundarra Receivable

SR Mining Limited ("SRM") which at the time was 71.9% owned by ASX listed Bligh Resources Ltd defaulted on their \$600,000 annual payment part of the total \$6 million outstanding from the Bundarra asset sale which was sold for \$8,000,000 with \$2,000,000 received. A Legal settlement was reached in November 2014 and all related parties signed a Binding Term Sheet with Terrain Minerals Limited in relation to the Bundarra Tenement Sales Agreement (TSA) and The Inter Creditors Deed.

SRM and Bligh have settled their Royalty obligations with Terrain for the following:

- Immediate Return of Tenement M37/54 Great Western and all relating data - received
- Cash consideration of \$165,000 plus GST at settlement – received
- 400,000 Fully Paid Ordinary Bligh shares with no escrow – received
- **\$200,000 cash payment due 28 November 2015** – Convertible note was put in place so that 4,000,000 Bligh shares could be converted at 5c up until expiry. No shares have been exercised to date. The Convertible Note automatically converts to Cash at expiry.
- All parties release each other of all contractual obligations and any future claims relating to the TSA, Inter Creditor Deed or other related agreements to this transaction once all obligations have been fulfilled.

Bligh Resources Ltd Payment update: Bligh Resources released an announcement in September 2015 regarding a proposed Joint Venture (JV) on the Bundarra project which gave mention to paying Terrain the outstanding \$200,000 from a payment due in by the 14th November 2015 from the JV partner.

Relinquished Projects

Terrain conducted extensive project reviews on all existing projects which include desk top work, field trips and exploration drilling. The following projects have been relinquished;

Black Cat – Gold: JV with St Barbara Limited.

Dodger's Well – Gold: An extensive RAB program was conducted in the 2nd Quarter to test possible gold occurrences along strike to historic workings.

East Kambalda - Nickel - Aztec Dome

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Project Generation

Project selection due to financial market conditions has been more focused on Western Australia based opportunities, but other jurisdictions that offer company making opportunities will continue to be reviewed. Terrain is looking at all economic commodities including but not limited to gold, copper, nickel and other economic commodities in Australia, Europe, Africa, Asia, and the America's.

End of Review of Operations

EQUITIES ISSUED

During the year, the Company issued a total of 12,000,000 options to Mr Jonathan Lim, Paul Dickson, David Porter, and Justin Virgin and were approved by shareholders at the 2014 Annual General Meeting.

DIVIDENDS PAID OR RECOMMENDED

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The net assets of Terrain Minerals Limited have decreased by \$4,924,228 from 30 June 2014 to \$1,130,576 in 30 June 2015 year end. The decrease in net assets is mainly as a result of \$4,575,594 exploration expenditure and trade receivables written off during the year.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

Other than as mentioned in the Review of Operations, no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity occurred during the financial period.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The management team and Board of Directors ("the Board") of the Company are continuing to review opportunities available to the Company, which includes the exploration of the Company's existing tenements and assessment of new opportunities.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

The company is subject to the reporting requirements of both the Energy Efficiency Opportunities Act 2006 and the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007. The Energy Efficiency Opportunities Act 2006 requires the company to assess its energy usage, including the identification, investigation and evaluation of energy saving opportunities, and to report publicly on the assessments

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

undertaken, including what action the company intends to take as a result. The company continues to meet its obligations under this Act.

The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007, requires the company to report its annual greenhouse gas emissions and energy use. The company has implemented systems and processes for the collection and calculation of the data required and submitted its 2010/11 report to the Greenhouse and Energy Data Officer on 24 October 2011. Other than the above, the company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SECURITIES OF TERRAIN

The names and particulars of the directors of the company during or since the end of the financial year are:

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

Mr David Porter	Non-Executive Chairman
Experience	<p>Mr Porter is a professional geologist and Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy with over 40 years' experience in the mining industry, including most facets of exploration and mining. For the past 15 years he has focussed his activities in Africa and was the founding Chairman of Cam Iron SA and Congo Iron SA, both part of the Mbalam Iron Project of Sundance Resources Ltd. The project has a planned output of 35 million tonnes per annum of high grade iron ore and is at development stage which involves capital expenditure of \$4.7 billion. He was also instrumental in the development of two coal projects in the Waterberg region of South Africa which are at development stage. Prior to Mr Porter's project generation activities in Africa he was managing director of three ASX-listed exploration companies, all of which developed gold and base metal projects. In Diversified Mineral Resources he supervised the resource definition at the Agbaou gold deposit in Cote d'Ivoire into plus one million ounces of gold. Africwest Gold acquired the nickel deposits at Kambalda and developed into a leading Australian nickel producer while Golden Rim Resources is now developing gold resources in Burkina Faso.</p> <p>Mr Porter was an executive director and exploration manager of Gasgoyne Gold Mines NL from 1989 until 1996, and managed the Yilgarn Star feasibility study in 1990/1991. Gasgoyne produced over 100,000 ounces of gold per year from the Yilgarn Star Mine until it was taken over in 1996 by Sons of Gwalia Ltd in a A\$180 million transaction. In the period from 1971 to 1989, Mr Porter worked for many international mining companies, with small ASX-listed companies and as an independent consultant on gold, base metal, iron ore and coal projects.</p>
Interest in Shares and Options	7,000,000 options
Special Responsibilities	Nil
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	Mr David is an Executive Director of the ASX listed Blina Minerals NL and Non-Executive Director of European Metals Holdings Limited (Formerly known as Equaminerals Holdings Limited).

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Mr Paul Dickson	Non-Executive Vice Chairman
Experience	Mr Dickson has over twenty four years' experience in the Securities and Finance Industries since 1988, with an initial three years in banking followed by approximately thirteen years in stock broking with the majority of his career spent at tier one firm Ord Minnett Ltd. In the past nine years as a corporate advisor, with the majority of his time as a principal and co-founder of Paradigm Capital, Paul has originated IPO's and equity placements across the industrial and mining sectors for listed entities and been involved in seed capital raisings, and sub-underwritings during this time. Paul is currently a director of Private Equity firm Proserpine Capital and sits on the board of a number of investee companies representing the interests of their investors.
Interest in Shares and Options	7,000,000 options over ordinary shares and 1,812,837 shares.
Special Responsibilities	Nil
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	Mr Dickson is also non-Executive Director (Deputy Chairman) of the ASX listed Alligator Energy Ltd, which listed in February 2011.
Mr Jonathan Lim	Non-Executive Director
Experience	<p>Mr. Lim is an entrepreneur having founded Romar Positioning Equipment Pty Ltd in 1984. Since then, Mr. Lim has grown Romar to a leading global heavy automation equipment manufacturer, principally in the energy, alternative energy and oil & gas sector. Romar also has distribution facilities and associates in over thirty countries globally and was ranked 3rd place in the Singapore Enterprise E50 Awards in 2007. In 2008, Romar was acquired by a UK-based MNC.</p> <p>In addition to being an entrepreneur, Mr. Lim is also an avid investor, promoter and venture capitalist in various listed and unlisted companies in advanced materials, oil sands, heavy oil, electric cars and its allied industries, green industries, electronics and LEDs, mineral business and manufacturing businesses in both North and South America, Australia and North and SE Asia.</p>
Interest in Shares and Options	7,000,000 options over ordinary shares and 73,135,419 shares.
Special Responsibilities	Nil
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	Mr Lim held no other directorships of ASX listed companies during the last three years.

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Mr Justin Virgin	Executive Director
Experience	Mr Virgin has over ten years' experience in the financial services industry with expertise in providing a wide range of financial services which includes capital raisings, promotion, providing general corporate advice listed small-cap companies and other investment advice involved in negotiations, mergers, acquisitions and valuations.
Interest in Shares and Options	7,000,000 options over ordinary shares and 9,370,000 shares.
Special Responsibilities	Nil
Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year	Mr Virgin is a Non-Executive Director of the ASX listed Blina Minerals NL

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

During the financial year, 5 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

	DIRECTORS' MEETINGS	
	NUMBER ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND	NUMBER ATTENDED
Mr David Porter	5	5
Mr Paul Dickson	5	5
Mr Jonathan Lim	5	3
Mr Justin Virgin	5	5

INDEMNIFYING OFFICERS OR AUDITORS

Terrain Minerals Limited has paid premiums to insure directors against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending legal proceedings arising from their conduct while acting in the capacity of director of Terrain Minerals Limited, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to Terrain Minerals Limited. The premium for all directors amounted to \$5,000.

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

OPTIONS

At the date of this report, the unissued ordinary shares of Terrain Minerals Limited under option, including those options issued during the year and since 30 June 2015 to the date of this report, are as follows:

OPTIONS

GRANT DATE	DATE OF EXPIRY	EXERCISE PRICE	NUMBER UNDER OPTION
26 November 2013	1 December 2016	0.0078	16,500,000
28 November 2014	24 December 2019	0.0040	12,000,000
21 August 2015	1 August 2018	0.0300	6,000,000
			<u>34,500,000</u>

For details of options issued to directors and executives as remuneration, refer to the remuneration report.

During the year, no ordinary shares of Terrain Minerals Limited were issued on the exercise of options granted.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF COMPANY

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of Terrain Minerals Limited or intervene in any proceedings to which Terrain Minerals Limited is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of Terrain Minerals Limited for all or any part of those proceedings.

Terrain Minerals Limited was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Board of Directors is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The directors are satisfied that the services disclosed below did not compromise the external auditor's independence for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services are reviewed and approved by the board prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- the nature of the services provided do not compromise the general principles relating to auditor independence in accordance with APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board.

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

The following fees were paid or payable to BDO Corporate Tax (WA) Pty Ltd for non-audit services provided during the year ended 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
BDO Corporate Tax (WA) Pty Ltd - taxation services	-	9,091
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	9,091
	<hr/>	<hr/>

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2015 has been received and can be found on page 61 of the financial report.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

REMUNERATION POLICY

The objective of the Company's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework aligns executive reward with achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders, and conforms to market best practice for delivery of reward. The Board ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness
- acceptability to shareholders
- performance linkage / alignment of executive compensation
- transparency
- capital management.

The Company has structured an executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and complimentary to the reward strategy of the organisation.

Alignment to shareholders' interests:

- focuses on exploration success as the creation of shareholder value and returns
- attracts and retains high calibre executives.

Alignment to program participants' interests:

- rewards capability and experience
- reflects competitive reward for contribution to growth in shareholder wealth
- provides a clear structure for earning rewards
- provides recognition for contribution.

The framework currently consists of fixed salaries and options.

The overall level of executive reward takes into account the performance of the company. The company is involved in mineral exploration and did not derive a profit and therefore growth in earnings is not considered relevant. Shareholder wealth is dependent upon exploration success and has fluctuated accordingly. During the same period, average executive remuneration has been maintained in accordance with industry standards.

Non-executive Directors

Fees and payments to non-executive directors reflect the demands which are made on, and the responsibilities of, the directors. Non-executive directors' fees and payments are reviewed annually by the Board to ensure non-executive directors' fees and payments are appropriate and in line with the market. The Chairman is not present at any discussions relating to determination of his own remuneration.

Directors' Fees

The current base remuneration was last reviewed with effect from August 2015. Directors' remuneration is inclusive of committee fees.

REMUNERATION REPORT (CONTINUED) (AUDITED)

REMUNERATION POLICY (CONTINUED)

Non-executive directors' fees are determined within an aggregate directors' fee pool limit, which is periodically recommended for approval by shareholders. The total maximum currently stands at \$200,000.

Retirement allowances for directors

There is no provision for retirement allowances for non-executive directors.

Performance Based Remuneration

All staff (including executive and non-executive directors) are eligible to participate in the Employee Share Scheme. The scheme is designed to reward employees for a significant improvement in the share price.

Company Performance, Shareholder Wealth and Director's and Executives' Remuneration

The fees paid to directors have not increased since November 2013. Executive remuneration remains in the bottom quartile of remuneration for comparable positions in the minerals industry. Options granted to key management personnel was not linked to company performance.

Executive Pay

The executive pay and reward framework has three components:

I. base pay and benefits

II. long-term incentives through participation in the Employee Share Option Scheme

III. other remuneration such as superannuation.

The combination of these comprises the executive's total remuneration;

I. Base pay

Structured as a total employment cost package which may be delivered as a combination of cash and prescribed non-financial benefits at the executives' discretion.

Executives are offered a competitive base pay that comprises the fixed component of pay and rewards. Base pay for senior executives is reviewed annually to ensure the executive's pay is competitive with the market. An executive's pay is also reviewed on promotion.

There is no guaranteed base pay increases included in any senior executives' contracts.

Executives may receive benefits including memberships, car allowances and reasonable entertainment.

II. Incentives

Through participation in the Employee Share Option Scheme as and when determined by the Board. Individual performance reviews are carried out annually. Any allotment of options to executives are considered by the Board depending on individual performance. Performance remuneration is not related to company performance. The Company is still in exploration and development phase.

III. Other

Directors and employees are permitted to nominate a superannuation fund of their choice to receive superannuation contribution.

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

REMUNERATION REPORT (CONTINUED) (AUDITED)

EMPLOYMENT DETAILS OF MEMBERS OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL AND OTHER EXECUTIVES

The following table provides employment details of persons who were, during the financial year, members of key management personnel of Terrain Minerals Limited. The table also illustrates the proportion of remuneration that was fixed salary and the proportion of remuneration received in the form of options.

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL	POSITION HELD AS AT 30 JUNE 2015	CONTRACT DETAILS (DURATION & TERMINATION)
Mr David Porter	Non-Executive Chairman	On-going basis with no termination benefits
Mr Paul Dickson	Non-Executive Vice Chairman	On-going basis with no termination benefits
Mr Jonathan Lim	Non-Executive Director	On-going basis with no termination benefits
Mr Justin Virgin	Executive Director	On-going basis with no termination benefits
Other Executives		
Jay Stephenson	Company Secretary	Resigned 24 April 2015

The employment terms and conditions of key management personnel are formalised in contracts of employment.

Service Agreement with Wolfstar Group Pty Ltd ("Wolfstar Group")

On 1 July 2013, the Company engaged Wolfstar Group Pty Ltd ("Wolfstar Group") to appoint Jay Stephenson as Company Secretary 6 months from 1 July 2013. After this date, Wolfstar Group reserves the right to review the agreement on an annual basis, commencing 1 January 2014. Wolfstar Group is a related party of the Company by virtue of it being controlled by Jay Stephenson. Wolfstar Group is entitled to a monthly fee of \$5,000 (plus GST). The Company will reimburse Wolfstar Group for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred including, but not limited to, photocopying, facsimile, longer distance telephone, delivery services and travelling expenditure as required.

This service agreement was terminated on 24 April 2015 when Jay Stephenson resigned.

No other service agreements exist for any other key management personnel.

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

REMUNERATION REPORT (CONTINUED) (AUDITED)

REMUNERATION DETAILS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Details of the nature and amount of each element of the emoluments of each member of the key management personnel of Terrain Minerals for the year ended 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014 are set out in the following tables:

For the year ended 30 June 2015

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL	SHORT-TERM BENEFITS		POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	EQUITY-SETTLED SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS		TOTAL
	SALARY, FEES AND LEAVE	OTHER	SUPERANNUATION	SHARES	OPTIONS	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mr David Porter	40,000	-	-	-	3,707	43,707
Mr Paul Dickson	30,000	-	2,850	-	3,707	36,557
Mr Jonathan Lim	32,700	-	-	-	3,707	36,407
Mr Justin Virgin	74,501	-	6,507	-	3,707	84,715
TOTAL KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL	177,201	-	9,357	-	14,828	201,386
OTHER EXECUTIVES						
Mr Jay Stephenson ¹	49,000	-	-	-	-	49,000
TOTAL OTHER EXECUTIVES	49,000	-	-	-	-	49,000
TOTAL	226,201	-	9,357	-	14,828	250,386

1. Jay Stephenson resigned 24 April 2015

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

REMUNERATION REPORT (CONTINUED) (AUDITED)
REMUNERATION DETAILS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL	SHORT-TERM BENEFITS		POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	EQUITY-SETTLED SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS		TOTAL
	SALARY, FEES AND LEAVE	OTHER	SUPERANNUATION	SHARES	OPTIONS	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Mr Jonathan Lim	32,700	-	-	-	10,249	42,949
Mr David Porter	30,000	-	-	-	10,249	40,249
Mr Paul Dickson	30,000	-	2,775	-	10,249	43,024
Mr Justin Virgin	77,700	-	-	-	10,249	87,949
TOTAL KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL	170,400	-	2,775	-	40,996	214,171
OTHER EXECUTIVES						
Mr Ian Hobson	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Jay Stephenson	60,000	-	-	-	1,281	61,281
TOTAL OTHER EXECUTIVES	60,000	-	-	-	1,281	61,281
TOTAL	230,400	-	2,775	-	42,277	275,452

SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

During the year ended 30 June 2015, 12,000,000 options were issued to the directors.

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL	REMUNERATION TYPE	GRANT DATE	NUMBER OF OPTIONS	GRANT VALUE \$	PERCENTAGE VESTED/PAID DURING THE YEAR	PERCENTAGE FORFEITED DURING YEAR	PERCENTAGE REMAINING AS UNVESTED
					%	%	%
Mr David Porter	Options	28 Nov 14	3,000,000	3,707	100	-	-
Mr Paul Dickson	Options	28 Nov 14	3,000,000	3,707	100	-	-
Mr Jonathan Lim	Options	28 Nov 14	3,000,000	3,707	100	-	-
Mr Justin Virgin	Options	28 Nov 14	3,000,000	3,707	100	-	-

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

REMUNERATION REPORT (CONTINUED) (AUDITED) SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

DESCRIPTION OF OPTIONS/RIGHTS ISSUED AS REMUNERATION

The options granted to Directors in the year 30 June 2015 were for nil consideration as remuneration, exercisable at \$0.004 options with an expiry date of on or before 24 December 2019. They vested immediately. The value per option was \$0.0012.

They were valued using Black Scholes with the below assumptions:

Number of options in series	12,000,000
Grant date share price	\$0.002
Exercise price	\$0.004
Expected volatility	95%
Option life	5.1 years
Dividend yield	0.00%
Interest rate	2.54%

No options have been exercised in the period.

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL OPTIONS AND RIGHTS HOLDINGS

The number of options over ordinary shares held by each key management person of Terrain Minerals Limited during the financial year is as follows:

30 JUNE 2015	BALANCE AT	GRANTED AS	EXERCISED	OTHER	BALANCE AT	VESTED	VESTED AND EXERCISABLE
	BEGINNING OF YEAR	REMUNERATION DURING THE YEAR	DURING THE YEAR	CHANGES DURING THE YEAR	END OF YEAR	DURING THE YEAR	
Mr Jonathan Lim	5,000,000	3,000,000	-	(1,000,000)	7,000,000	3,000,000	7,000,000
Mr David Porter	4,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	7,000,000	3,000,000	7,000,000
Mr Paul Dickson	5,000,000	3,000,000	-	(1,000,000)	7,000,000	3,000,000	7,000,000
Mr Justin Virgin	4,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	7,000,000	3,000,000	7,000,000
Mr Jay Stephenson ¹	500,000	-	-	(500,000)	-	-	-
	<u>18,500,000</u>	<u>12,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,500,000)</u>	<u>28,000,000</u>	<u>12,000,000</u>	<u>28,000,000</u>

¹ Jay Stevenson resigned on 24 April 2015

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

REMUNERATION REPORT (CONTINUED) (AUDITED) KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL SHAREHOLDINGS

The number of ordinary shares in Terrain Minerals Limited held by each key management person of Terrain Minerals Limited during the financial year is as follows:

	BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	GRANTED AS REMUNERATION DURING THE YEAR	ISSUED ON EXERCISE OF OPTIONS DURING THE YEAR	OTHER CHANGES DURING THE YEAR	BALANCE AT END OF YEAR
30 June 2015					
Mr Jonathan Lim	73,135,419	-	-	-	73,135,419
Mr David Porter	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Paul Dickson	1,812,837	-	-	-	1,812,837
Mr Justin Virgin	9,370,000	-	-	-	9,370,000
Mr Jay Stephenson ¹	-	-	-	-	-
	84,318,256	-	-	-	84,318,256

LOANS OR OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

(i) There were no other transactions with the key management personnel during the year.

(ii) **Other transactions with KMP**

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Payments to director-related parties (i)	18,266	20,757
Payments received from director related parties (ii)	(6,597)	-

(i) The payments were made to Drake Resources Limited a company of which Jay Stephenson is a director and beneficial shareholder. The payments were for rent payments on an arm's length basis. At the year-end no amounts were outstanding

(ii) Payments received from Blina Minerals NL a company which David Porter and Justin Virgin are directors and beneficial shareholders. The payment received was for geological services provided.

VOTING AND COMMENTS MADE AT THE COMPANY'S 2014 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

At the Annual General Meeting held on 28 November 2014, the Company's shareholders did not record a vote of more than 25% against the Remuneration Report and no questions were raised at the meeting relating to the Remuneration Report.

The Company does not have a remuneration consultant. The remuneration committee is a committee of the Board of the Company.

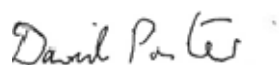
END OF AUDITED REMUNERATION REPORT

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

The directors' report incorporating the remuneration reports is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors made pursuant to s298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.



David Porter

Non-Executive Chairman



Justin Virgin

Executive Director

Dated: 25 September 2015

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY PHILLIP MURDOCH TO THE DIRECTORS OF TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

As lead auditor of Terrain Minerals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Phillip Murdoch

Director

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

Perth, 25 September 2015

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

		2015	2014
	NOTE	\$	\$
Revenue from continuing operations	2	26,926	39,202
Other income	2	10,506	8,050
Gain on disposal of assets	2	20,750	13,000
Administrative expenses		(214,543)	(184,023)
Depreciation expenses	7	(4,535)	(5,279)
Exploration expenditure write off	9	(787,861)	(1,174,395)
Loss on impairment of receivable	5	(3,787,733)	-
Loss on revaluation of shares		(11,200)	-
Employee benefits expenses		(171,257)	(245,485)
Occupancy expenses		(20,110)	(39,659)
Loss before income taxes		(4,939,057)	(1,588,589)
Income tax expense	3	-	-
Loss after income tax for the year		(4,939,057)	(1,588,589)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to owners of Terrain Minerals Limited		(4,939,057)	(1,588,589)
Loss from continuing operations attributable to owners of Terrain Minerals Limited		(4,939,057)	(1,588,589)
Loss per share attributable to owners of TMX			
From continuing operations:			
Basic loss per share (cents)	13	(1.42)	(0.45)
Diluted loss per share (cents)	13	(1.42)	(0.45)

The above Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****As At 30 June 2015**

		2015	2014
	NOTE	\$	\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	711,289	1,125,515
Trade and other receivables	5	29,153	605,535
Financial assets	6	208,000	-
Other assets	8	11,439	15,022
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		959,881	1,746,072
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	5	-	3,663,283
Plant and equipment	7	6,529	11,064
Exploration expenditure	9	236,931	669,697
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		243,460	4,344,044
TOTAL ASSETS		1,203,341	6,090,116
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	72,765	35,312
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		72,765	35,312
TOTAL LIABILITIES		72,765	35,312
NET ASSETS		1,130,576	6,054,804
EQUITY			
Issued capital	11	18,773,806	18,773,806
Reserves	12	1,310,521	1,295,692
Accumulated losses		(18,953,751)	(14,014,694)
TOTAL EQUITY		1,130,576	6,054,804

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	ORDINARY SHARES	OPTIONS RESERVE	ACCUMULATED LOSSES	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2013 2011	18,773,806	1,253,415	(12,426,105)	7,601,116
Loss attributable to members of the parent entity	-	-	(1,588,589)	(1,588,589)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(1,588,589)	(1,588,589)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers				
Share based payments	-	42,277	-	42,277
Balance at 30 June 2014	18,773,806	1,295,692	(14,014,694)	6,054,804
Balance at 1 July 2014 2011	18,773,806	1,295,692	(14,014,694)	6,054,804
Loss attributable to members of the parent entity	-	-	(4,939,057)	(4,939,057)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(4,939,057)	(4,939,057)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers				
Options based payments	-	14,829	-	14,829
Balance at 30 June 2015	18,773,806	1,310,521	(18,953,751)	1,130,576

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	NOTE	2015 \$	2014 \$
CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(209,885)	(581,123)
Receipts from customers		31,256	21,050
Interest received		26,926	39,202
Net cash used in operating activities	21	<u>(151,703)</u>	<u>(520,871)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Exploration and evaluation expenditure		<u>(262,523)</u>	<u>(176,648)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		<u>(262,523)</u>	<u>(176,648)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	-
Payment of share issue costs		-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
OTHER ACTIVITIES:			
Net cash (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(414,226)	(697,519)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>1,125,515</u>	<u>1,823,034</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	4	<u><u>711,289</u></u>	<u><u>1,125,515</u></u>

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

This financial report includes the financial statements and notes of Terrain Minerals Limited (the company) and was approved for issue on 25 September 2015 by the Board of directors of the Company.

Terrain Minerals Limited is a for-profit company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial report is a general purpose financial statement that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. Terrain Minerals limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements of Terrain Minerals Limited also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

New and amended standards adopted by the Company

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2015 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the company. The company’s assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

Title of standard	Nature of change	Impact	Mandatory application date/ Date adopted by company
AASB 9 Financial Instruments	AAB 9 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. Since December 2013, it also sets out new rules for hedge accounting.	There will be no impact on the company’s accounting for financial assets and financial liabilities, as the new requirements only effect the accounting for available-for-sale financial assets and the accounting for financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit or loss and the company does not have any such financial assets or financial liabilities. The new hedging rules align hedge accounting more closely with the company’s risk management practices. As a general rule it will be easier to apply hedge accounting going forward. The new standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and changes in presentation.	Must be applied for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2017. Therefore application date for the company will be 30 June 2018. The company does not currently have any hedging arrangements in place.
IFRS 15 (issued June 2014) Revenue from contracts with customers	An entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This means that revenue will be recognised when control of goods or services is transferred, rather than on transfer of risks and rewards as is currently the case under IAS 18 Revenue.	Due to the recent release of this standard the company has not yet made an assessment of the impact of this standard.	Must be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Therefore application date for the company will be 30 June 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The following standards are not yet effective and are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements:

Standard/Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
AASB 2014-3 'Amendment to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interest in Joint Operations'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2015-1 'Amendment to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 cycle'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2015-2 'Amendment to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101'	1 January 2016	30 June 2017
AASB 2015-3 'Amendment to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality'	1 July 2015	30 June 2016

Historical cost convention

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, rounded to the nearest dollar.

Early adoption of standards

The Company has not elected to apply any pronouncements before their operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2014.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 1(s).

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(A) REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which, for floating rate financial assets, is the rate inherent in the instrument.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(B) INCOME TAX

The income tax expense (revenue) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at the end of the reporting period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred tax expense (income) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of the profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(B) INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

Current assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists, the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

(C) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Provision is made for the Company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The Company's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

The Company operates an employee share and option plan. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortised over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the option reserve. The fair value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognised for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(D) PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

(E) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(F) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs, except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss', in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at either of fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. *Fair value* represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as:

- (a) the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition;
- (b) less principal repayments;
- (c) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the *effective interest method*; and
- (d) less any reduction for impairment.

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss. The company does not designate any interest as being subject to the requirements of accounting standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

(i) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. (All other loans and receivables are classified as non-current assets.)

(ii) *Financial liabilities*

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Fair value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(F) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the Group recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed is recognised in profit or loss.

(G) FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(H) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis.

DEPRECIATION

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The estimated useful lives used for each class of depreciable assets are:

CLASS OF FIXED ASSET	USEFUL LIFE
Exploration equipment	3 years
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	5 years
Computer Equipment	3 years
Computer Software	2 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. When re-valued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Property, plant and equipment is derecognised and removed from the statement of financial position on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. Gains and losses from de-recognition are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount and are recognised in Statement Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Subsequent costs are included in the property, plant and equipment's carrying value or recognised as a separate asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will be realised and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in Statement Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

(I) EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

Exploration and evaluation expenditures in relation to each separate area of interest are recognised as an exploration and evaluation asset in the year in which they are incurred where the following conditions are satisfied:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(i) EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (CONTINUED)

- i) the rights to tenure of the area of interest are current; and
- ii) at least one of the following conditions is also met:
 - (a) the exploration and evaluation expenditures are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploration of the area of interest, or alternatively, by its sale; or
 - (b) exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not, at the reporting date, reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are occurring.

Exploration and evaluation assets are initially measured at cost and include acquisition of rights to explore, studies, exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling and associated activities and an allocation of depreciation and amortisation of assets used in exploration and evaluation activities. General and administrative costs are only included in the measurement of exploration and evaluation costs where they are related directly to operational activities in a particular area of interest.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in previous years.

(j) IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information including, dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the Statement Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

Where an impairment loss on a re-valued asset is identified, this is debited against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset. Non-financial assets, other than inventories, deferred tax assets, assets from employee benefits, investment properties, biological assets, and deferred acquisition costs, are assessed for any indication of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Any indication of impairment requires formal testing of impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is calculated as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount of the asset.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually regardless of whether there is any indication of impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(J) IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The asset's value in use is calculated as the estimated future cash flows discounted to their present value using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks associated with the asset. Assets that cannot be tested individually for impairment are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows (the asset's cash-generating unit).

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses are allocated first, to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to cash-generating units, and then to other assets of the group on a pro rata basis.

Assets other than goodwill are assessed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill are reversed up to the carrying amounts that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods.

(K) TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any allowance for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days. They are presented as current assets unless collection is not expected for more than 12 months after the reporting date.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of trade receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in the Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income.

(L) TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(M) GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

(N) LEASES

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership that are transferred to the company are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the company will obtain ownership of the asset or over the term of the lease. Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all of the risks and benefits remain with the Lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

(O) BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consists of finance charges and interest expenses calculated using the effective interest method.

(P) CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Mandatorily redeemable preference shares are classified as liabilities. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(Q) SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the strategic steering committee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(R) EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(S) CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

KEY ESTIMATES – IMPAIRMENT

The company assesses impairment at the end of the reporting period by evaluating conditions specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

KEY JUDGEMENTS - EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

The company capitalises expenditure relating to exploration and evaluation where it is considered likely to be recoverable or where the activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. While there are certain areas of interest from which no reserves have been extracted, the directors are of the continued belief that such expenditure should not be written off since feasibility studies in such areas have not yet concluded.

KEY JUDGEMENTS - SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

The company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined using the Black-Scholes method. The related assumptions are detailed in note 22. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact expenses and equity.

KEY JUDGEMENTS – REVENUE AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

The Company has made the judgement to not recognise the revenue or contingent assets relating from the sale of mining projects in last financial year. A judgement was made that the transactions did not meet the revenue or contingent asset recognition criteria. The salient points of these transactions are summarised below:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(S) CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONTINUED)

KEY JUDGEMENTS – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company has made the judgement to not recognise the payable or contingent liability relating royalties' payable on certain tenements. A judgment was made that these agreements did not meet the contingent liability recognition criteria.

KEY JUDGEMENTS – TAXATION

Balances disclosed in the financial statements and the notes thereto, related to taxation, are based on the best estimates of Directors. These estimates take into account both the financial performance and position of the Group as they pertain to current income taxation legislation, and the Directors understanding thereof. No adjustment has been made for pending or future taxation legislation. The current income tax position represents the Directors' best estimate, pending an assessment by tax authorities in relevant jurisdictions.

KEY JUDGEMENTS – RECEIVABLES

Convertible note receivable includes a call option conversion feature which has been fair valued using a Black Scholes model, with the balance of the face value of the convertible note being a receivable. On initial recognition, the fair value of the convertible note will equate to the amount of the receivable and subsequently the financial asset is revalued at fair value at the end of reporting date until settlement. The fair value movements are recognised in the profit and loss.

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2 REVENUE AND SIGNIFICANT EXPENSES ITEMS

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Revenue from continuing operations:		
Interest income	26,926	39,202
	26,926	39,202
Other income:		
Profit on sale of assets	20,750	13,000
Profit on sale of second hand assets	10,506	8,050
	31,256	21,050
Expenses:		
Minimum lease payments	-	(36,284)
Share based payments	(14,829)	(42,277)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

3 INCOME TAX

	2015 \$	2014 \$
THE COMPONENTS OF TAX EXPENSE COMPRISE		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Income tax attributable to entity	-	-

THE PRIMA FACIE TAX ON LOSS FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE INCOME TAX IS RECONCILED TO THE INCOME TAX:

Prima facie tax benefit on loss from continuing activities before income tax at 30% (2014: 30%)	(1,481,717)	(476,577)
Add/(less) tax effect of:		
Share based payments	4,449	12,683
Other non-deductible expenses	44	4,043
Tax effect of timing differences not recognised		
Exploration expenditure	162,487	298,388
Other	(5,062)	(31,813)
Deferred tax assets relating to revenue losses	175,530	193,276
Deferred tax assets relating to capital losses	1,144,269	-
Income tax attributable to entity	-	-

UNRECOGNISED DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES

Deferred Tax Assets		
Revenue losses	4,170,104	3,707,430
Capital losses	1,144,269	-
Other	19,692	34,956
	5,334,065	3,742,386
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Exploration expenditure	(38,422)	(200,909)
Other	(304)	(4,507)
Net Unrecognised Deferred Tax Assets	5,295,339	3,536,970

The tax benefits of the above deferred tax assets will only be obtained if:

- a) the company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefits to be utilised;
- b) the company continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and
- c) no changes in income tax legislation adversely affect the company in utilising the benefits.

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

4 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	41,089	150,483
Term deposits	670,000	974,832
Petty cash	200	200
	<u>711,289</u>	<u>1,125,515</u>

The company's exposure to interest rate risk is disclosed in note 15. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting year is the carrying amount of each class of cash and cash equivalents.

5 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

CURRENT

Trade receivables	11,926	600,085
GST paid	17,227	5,450
	<u>29,153</u>	<u>605,535</u>

NON-CURRENT

Receivable from S R Mining	-	3,663,283
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,663,283</u>

Breakdown of carrying value of debt as at 30 June 2015 as depicted below

	30 JUNE
	2015
	\$
Carrying value of debt at transaction date	4,263,283
<i>Consideration received for the debt</i>	
• Cash	(165,000)
• Convertible note receivable at fair value	(200,000)
• Fair value of tenements	(91,350)
• Shares in Bligh Resources	(19,200) (475,550)
Loss on impairment of receivable	<u>3,787,733</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

5 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

On 4 December 2014, SR Mining had agreed on the default settlement and obligations with the Company for the following:

- Immediate return of tenement M37/54 Great Western and all relating data at market value of \$91,350 [Note 9]
- Cash consideration of \$165,000 plus GST at settlement which received during the period
- 400,000 fully paid ordinary Bligh's shares with no escrow which received during the period [Note 6]
- \$200,000 face value of convertible note at 0.05 cents per share expiring on 28 January 2016 and automatically converted into cash at expiry date. The note may be converted in whole or in part at any time from the issue date of 28 November 2014 into shares at 0.05 cents.
- All parties release each other of all contractual obligations and any future claims relating to the TSA, ICD or other related agreements to this transaction once all obligations have been fulfilled.

As a result of the agreed settlement, there was a significant loss on the impairment of the receivable of \$3,787,733. There was no outstanding balance owed by SR Mining Pty Ltd at the end of the period.

The trade and other receivables balance do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. It is expected that these amounts will be received when due.

6 FINANCIAL ASSETS

	NOTE	2015 \$	2014 \$
Convertible note receivable at fair value	5	200,000	-
Shares in Bligh Resources		19,200	-
Loss on revaluation of shares		(11,200)	-
		208,000	-

On 28 November 2014, Bligh Resources Limited issued the Company \$200,000 face value of convertible note at 0.05 cents per share expiring on 28 January 2016 and automatically converted into cash at expiry date. The note may be converted in whole or in part at any time from the issue date of 28 November 2014 into shares at 0.05 cents. On the expiry date, the convertible note will be redeemed in the amount of the face value at the expiry date.

400,000 fully paid ordinary Bligh's shares with no escrow were issued to the company and they are valued at \$0.02 at the end of financial period.

6 FINANCIAL ASSETS (Continued)

Financial assets	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
	30 June 2015	30 June 2014		
1) Convertible note receivable	Asset - \$200,000	Nil	Level 3	Based on effective cash flow
2) Shares	Listed securities in ASX - \$8,000	Listed securities in ASX \$120,000	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market

The fair value hierarchy consists of the following levels:

- Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1)
- Inputs other than quote prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Valuation techniques used to derive level 3 fair values:

The fair value of the convertible notes not traded in an active market is determined using an internally prepared discounted cash flow valuation using observable inputs, such as share price and the terms and conditions of the convertible note and release of the initial calibration adjustment to the profit or loss.

The fair value of the convertible note option not traded in an active market is determined using Black Scholes valuation. Details on the observable inputs as below:

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

7 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
- at cost	216,123	216,123
- accumulated depreciation	(209,594)	(205,059)
Total plant and equipment	<u>6,529</u>	<u>11,064</u>

MOVEMENTS IN CARRYING AMOUNTS

Movement in the carrying amount for each class of plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
	\$	\$
Balance at 30 June 2015		
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,064	11,064
Depreciation expense	(4,535)	(4,535)
Carrying amount at the end of 30 June 2015	<u>6,529</u>	<u>6,529</u>
Balance at 30 June 2014		
Balance at the beginning of the year	16,343	16,343
Depreciation expense	(5,279)	(5,279)
Carrying amount at the end of 30 June 2014	<u>11,064</u>	<u>11,064</u>

During the year ended 30 June 2014 the Nissan Patrol which has a nil net book value was disposed at \$13,000

8 OTHER ASSETS

CURRENT

Prepayments	<u>11,439</u>	<u>15,022</u>
	<u>11,439</u>	<u>15,022</u>

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

9 EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the year	669,697	1,664,324
Expenditure during the year	263,745	179,768
Acquisition Great Western Gold Project	91,350	-
Written off exploration expenditure	(787,861)	(1,174,395)
	<u>236,931</u>	<u>669,697</u>

The recoupment of deferred exploration and evaluation costs carried forward is dependent upon the successful development and commercialisation or sale of the areas of interests being explored and evaluated.

The recoverability of the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest. During the period, the Company has identified that there are assets where no exploration program can be justified and the tenements should be relinquished and therefore capitalised expenditure allocated to these tenements was written off in accordance with AASB 6 'Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources'. The Board has reviewed the contemplated write down of \$787,861 (June 2014:\$1,174,395) during the financial period in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and approved it.

During the period, the Company has engaged Geonomics Australia Pty Ltd to prepare a market valuation on Great Western Gold project and it has valued the tenement at \$91,350. As a result, there was a significant loss on impairment of \$3,787,733 (note 5).

10 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

CURRENT

Trade payables – unsecured	71,565	30,829
Other payables – unsecured	1,200	4,483
	<u>72,765</u>	<u>35,312</u>

All trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms.

The company's exposure to risks arising from trade and other payables is disclosed in note 15. The carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate the fair values.

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

11 ISSUED CAPITAL

	2015 Number	2015 \$	2014 Number	2014 \$
Fully paid ordinary shares	349,032,224	18,773,806	349,032,224	18,773,806

Description	Date	Number of shares	Issue Price	\$
2015				
Opening balance	1 July 2014	349,032,224		18,773,806
Closing balance	30 June 2015	349,032,224		18,773,806

Description	Date	Number of shares	Issue Price	\$
2014				
Opening balance	1 July 2013	349,032,224		18,773,806
Closing balance	30 June 2014	349,032,224		18,773,806

OPTIONS

As at reporting date, the Group has the following options on issue:

2015 Number	Exercise Price	Grant	Expiry
16,500,000	\$0.0078	26 November 2013	1 December 2016
12,000,000(i)	\$0.0040	28 November 2014	24 December 2019
28,500,000			

Options carry no dividend or voting rights. Upon exercise, each option is convertible into one ordinary share to rank pari passu in all respects with the Group's existing fully paid ordinary shares.

- (i) Refer to Note 22 for details of the share-based payment

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

11 ISSUED CAPITAL (continued)

Movements in the number of options on issue during the year are as follows:

Description	2015 Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	2014 Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options				
Opening balance	23,900,000	0.560	56,639,130	0.16
Issued during the period (i)	12,000,000	0.004	16,500,000	0.63
Exercised during the period	-	-	-	-
Expired during the period	(7,400,000)	0.162	(49,239,130)	(0.16)
Balance at 30 June	28,500,000	0.006	23,900,000	0.56

- (i) For information relating to share options issued to key management personnel, refer to Note 17.

Capital Risk Management

The board controls the capital of the company in order to maintain a good debt to equity ratio, ensure the company can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The company's debt and capital includes ordinary shares and financial liabilities.

Due to the nature of the Company's activities, being mineral exploration, the Company does not have ready access to credit facilities, with the primary source of funding being equity raisings. Therefore, the focus of the Company's capital risk management is the current working capital position against the requirements of the Company to meet exploration programmes and corporate overheads. The Company's strategy is to ensure appropriate liquidity is maintained to meet anticipated operating requirements, with a view to initiating appropriate capital raisings as required. The working capital position of the Company at 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	711,289	1,125,515
Trade and other receivables	29,153	605,535
Trade and other payables	(72,765)	(35,312)
Working capital position	667,677	1,695,738

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

The board effectively manages the company's capital by assessing the financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

12 RESERVES

(A) OPTION RESERVE

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Opening balance	1,295,692	1,253,415
Option expenses	14,829	42,277
Closing balance	<u>1,310,521</u>	<u>1,295,692</u>

(B) NATURE AND PURPOSE OF OTHER RESERVES

Share - based payments

The share-based payments reserve is used to recognise:

- the grant date fair value of options issued to employees but not exercised
- the grant date fair value of shares issued to employees

13 LOSS PER SHARE

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Loss used to calculate basic EPS	(4,939,057)	(1,588,589)
Loss used in calculation of dilutive EPS	(4,939,057)	(1,588,589)

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculating basic EPS

	2015	2014
	NUMBER	NUMBER
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year - No. used in calculating basic EPS	349,032,224	349,032,224
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year - No. used in calculating diluted EPS	349,032,224	349,032,224

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

14 CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

LEASE COMMITMENTS

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Payable - lease payments:		
- not later than 12 months	-	1,800
- between 12 months and 5 years	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,800</u>

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

Payable:		
- not later than 12 months	194,406	132,320
- between 12 months and 5 years	664,717	59,245
- greater than 5 years	275,906	-
	<u>1,135,029</u>	<u>191,565</u>

15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	NOTE	2015	2014
		\$	\$
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	711,289	1,125,515
Trade and other receivables - current	5	-	605,535
Trade and other receivables - non-current	5	208,000	3,663,283
Total Financial Assets		<u>919,289</u>	<u>5,394,333</u>
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	72,765	35,312
Total Financial Liabilities		<u>72,765</u>	<u>35,312</u>

The carrying amounts of these financial instruments approximate their fair values.

15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Exposure to key financial risks is managed in accordance with the Company's risk management policy with the objective to ensure that the financial risks inherent in mineral exploration activities are identified and then managed or kept as low as reasonably practicable.

The main financial risks that arise in the normal course of business are market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Different methods are used to measure and manage these risk exposures. Liquidity risk is monitored through the ongoing review of available cash and future commitments for exploration expenditure. Exposure to liquidity risk is limited by anticipating liquidity shortages and ensures capital can be raised in advance of shortages. Interest rate risk is managed by limiting the amount interest bearing loans entered into by the company. It is the Board's policy that no speculative trading in financial instruments be undertaken so as to limit exposure to price risk.

Primary responsibility for identification and control of financial risks rests with the Board. The Board is apprised of these risks from time to time and agrees any policies that may be undertaken to manage any of the risks identified.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each financial instrument are disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements. The carrying values less the impairment allowance for receivables and payables are assumed to approximate fair values due to their short term nature. Cash and cash equivalents are subject to variable interest rates.

SPECIFIC FINANCIAL RISK EXPOSURES AND MANAGEMENT

(A) CREDIT RISK

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counter parties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the company.

The company has no customers and consequently no significant exposure to bad debts or other credit risks.

With respect to credit risk arising from financial assets, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and receivables, the exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counter party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. At reporting date cash and deposits were held with National Australia Bank, which has a AA credit rating.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(B) LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash reserves to meet the ongoing operational requirements of the business. It is the company's policy to maintain sufficient funds in cash and cash equivalents. Furthermore, the company monitors its ongoing research and development cash requirements and raises equity funding as and when appropriate to meet such planned requirements. The company has no undrawn financing facilities. Trade and other payables, the only financial liability of the company, are due within 3 months.

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis	WITHIN 1 YEAR		1 TO 5 YEARS		TOTAL CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOW	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities due for payment						
Trade and other payables	72,765	35,312	-	-	72,765	35,312
Total contractual outflows	72,765	35,312	-	-	72,765	35,312
Total expected outflows	72,765	35,312	-	-	72,765	35,312
Financial assets - cash flows realisable						
Trade and other receivables	229,153	605,535	-	6,000,000	229,153	6,605,535
Total anticipated inflows	229,153	605,535	-	6,000,000	229,153	6,605,535
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments	156,388	570,223	156,388	6,000,000	156,388	6,570,223

15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) MARKET RISK

i. Interest rate risk

The company's cash-flow interest rate risk primarily arises from cash at bank and deposits subject to market bank rates. At reporting date, the company does not have any borrowings. The company does not enter into hedges. An increase/ (decrease) in interest rates by 1% during the whole of the respective periods would have led to an increase/ (decrease) in both equity and losses of less than \$10,000. 1% was thought to be appropriate because it represents four 0.25 basis point rate rises/falls, which is appropriate in the recent economic climate.

ii. Price risk

Price risk relates to the risk that the commodity price of the underlying resource being targeted by the company's exploration activities could fluctuate. Management does not currently hedge nor participate in diversification of the type of minerals explored for in an attempt to mitigate the price risk.

Price risk also relates to the risk that share price can fluctuate and where assets are held in shares, as tradeable on a recognisable exchange, then the price of these shares and therefore the value of the assets can fluctuate.

16 OPERATING SEGMENTS

IDENTIFICATION OF REPORTABLE SEGMENTS

Terrain Minerals Limited has determined that the Group has one reportable segment, being mineral exploration. As the Group is focused on mineral exploration, the Board monitors the Group based on actual versus budgeted revenues and expenditure incurred by area of interest. This internal reporting framework is the most relevant to assist the Board with making decisions regarding the company and its ongoing exploration activities, while also taking into consideration the results of exploration work that has been performed to date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

17 INTERESTS OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Refer to the Remuneration Report contained in the Directors' Report for details of the remuneration paid or payable to each member of Terrain Minerals Limited's key management personnel for the year ended 30 June 2015.

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel of the company during the year are as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	226,201	230,400
Post-employment benefits	9,357	2,775
Share-based payments	14,828	42,277
	250,386	275,452

OTHER KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL TRANSACTIONS

There have been no other transactions involving equity instruments other than those described in the Remuneration Report. For details of other transactions with key management personnel, refer to Note 20: Related Party Transactions and the Remuneration Report.

18 AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Remuneration of the auditor of the company for:		
BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd - auditing or reviewing the financial report	35,323	44,294
BDO Corporate Tax (WA) Pty Ltd - taxation services	-	9,091
	35,323	53,385

19 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

There has been no change in contingent liabilities since the last annual reporting date.

20 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Payments to director-related parties (i)	18,266	20,757
Payments received from director related parties (ii)	(6,597)	-

(i) The payments were made to Drake Resources Limited a company of which Jay Stephenson is a director and beneficial shareholder. The payments were for rent payments on an arm’s length basis. At the year-end no amounts were outstanding

(ii) Payments received from Blina Minerals NL a company which David Porter and Justin Virgin are directors and beneficial shareholders. The payment received was for geological services provided.

Service Agreement with Wolfstar Group Pty Ltd (“Wolfstar Group”)

On 1 July 2013, the Company engaged Wolfstar Group Pty Ltd (“Wolfstar Group”) to appoint Jay Stephenson as Company Secretary 6 months from 1 July 2013. After this date, Wolfstar Group reserves the right to review the agreement on an annual basis, commencing 1 January 2014. Wolfstar Group is a related party of the Company by virtue of it being controlled by Jay Stephenson. Wolfstar Group is entitled to a monthly fee of \$5,000 (plus GST). The Company will reimburse Wolfstar Group for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred including, but not limited to, photocopying, facsimile, longer distance telephone, delivery services and travelling expenditure as required.

This service agreement was terminated on 24 April 2015.

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

21 CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(A) RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS WITH LOSS AFTER INCOME TAX

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Net loss for the year	(4,939,057)	(1,588,589)
Other income		-
Non-cash flows in profit/(loss)		
Depreciation	4,536	5,279
Share based payments	14,829	42,277
Exploration written off	787,861	1,174,395
Loss on impairment of receivable	3,787,733	-
Loss on revaluation of shares	11,200	-
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease in trade and term receivables	140,159	819
Decrease in prepayments	3,583	18,063
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and accruals	37,453	(151,453)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	-	(21,662)
	<u>(151,703)</u>	<u>(520,871)</u>

(B) NON-CASH INVESTING ACTIVITIES

During the year, the Company had issued a total of 12,000,000 options to Mr Jonathan Lim, Paul Dickson, David Porter and Justin Virgin.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

22 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

During the year, the Company issued each director 3,000,000 options. Details of expenses arising from share based payments are detailed in note 2

Movements in the number of options on issue during the year are as follows:

Description	2015 Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	2014 Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Issued during the period (i)	12,000,000	0.004	16,500,000	0.63

The tranche was granted to the directors on 28 November 2014. The options were valued under the Black Scholes option valuation model using the following inputs. The options were not issued under the Company's ESOP.

Number of options:	12,000,000	Risk free interest rate:	2.54%
Exercise price:	\$0.0044	Share price at date of issue:	\$0.002
Expected exercise date:	28 November 2014	Expected volatility:	95.00%
Each option was valued at:	\$0.0012		

23 EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING DATE

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

24 COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is:

Terrain Minerals Limited
 Ground Floor
 10 Ord Street
 West Perth WA 6005
 PO Box 79, West Perth WA 6872

TERRAIN MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

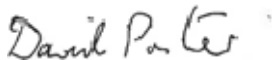
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

The Directors declare that:

- (a) in the Directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
- (b) the financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board;
- (c) in the Directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including compliance with accounting standards and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group; and
- (d) the Directors have been given the declarations required by s.295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to s.295(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

:



David Porter

Non-Executive Chairman



Justin Virgin

Executive Director

Dated: 25 September 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Terrain Minerals Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Terrain Minerals Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Terrain Minerals Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of Terrain Minerals Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
- (b) the financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 1.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2015. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Terrain Minerals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

BDO



Phillip Murdoch

Director

Perth, 25 September 2015