



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

Quarterly Activities Report

For the Period Ending 31 December 2015

About Tian Poh Resources Limited

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

TPO listed on the ASX in November 2014.

Overview

- TPO entered into a MOU with Shanxi Zhangze Power Co Ltd (000767 SZ), a company registered in the People's Republic of China, to investigate the feasibility of building, in stages, 1,000MW of coal fired power generation facilities in Mongolia. The project will be located at or near the Nuurst Project and will be fed by coal extracted from this project.
- TPO signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with China Petroleum Pipeline Bureau (CPP), a company registered in the People's Republic of China, to jointly study a proposal to build a coal to natural gas plant in Mongolia, with a capacity of 1.3 billion – 8 billion m³ per year. The proposal also includes the construction of a gas pipeline from the plant to Ulanbaatar and China.
- Following the completion of due diligence drilling at the Khuvyn Khar Porphyry Complex in the 30 September 2015 quarter, related to the potential acquisition of an interest in the Zuun Mod Porphyry Molybdenum-Copper Deposit from Erdene Resources Development Corp (TSX: ERD), TPO elected not to exercise its option and, under the terms of the Agreement, the US\$200,000 convertible debenture purchased by TPO was converted into shares of Erdene Resource Development Corp at C\$0.14 per share.
- Detailed geological mapping was completed on 6 tenements.

Projects

The Company's projects are shown in Figure 1.

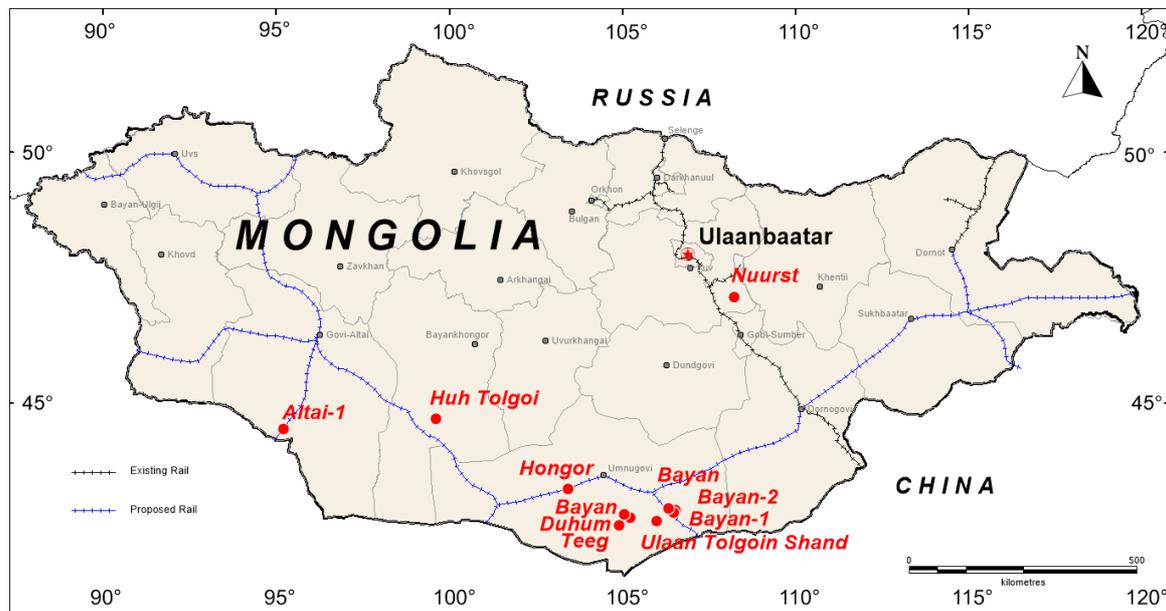


Figure 1: Locality Map of the Company's Mongolian Projects

Activities during the quarter

Nuurst Project (Tenement MV-017349)

TPO entered into a MOU with Shanxi Zhangze Power Co Ltd (000767 SZ) to investigate the feasibility of building, in stages, 1,000MW of coal fired power generation facilities in Mongolia. The project will be located at or near the Nuurst Project and will be fed by coal extracted from this project.

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Altai-1 Project (Tenement XV-014734)

Detailed geological mapping was completed over 177.9 km² in two areas of the tenement.

Taij Bulag Prospect

6 trenches were dug and sampled for a total of 239.7 metres, and 44 samples taken, of coal and coaly siltstone. The trenches (HB-Tr-1, 1A, 2 – 5) are all located in the north west of the tenement at the Taij Bulag Prospect. Here Upper Carboniferous Ulaan Tolgoi Formation crops out with a number of coal seams exposed at surface. The trenches were between 2 and 3 metres deep and were mapped in detail. Two rock samples were also collected here for multi-element analysis. Samples have been dispatched to SGS Laboratories in Ulaanbaatar for analysis, results awaited.

Zamiin Shand Prospect.

The Zamiin Shand Prospect is located in the central east of the tenement and consists of an area of outcropping Lower Devonian volcanics and sediments that have been intruded by

younger granitoids. From previous work the area is seen to exhibit anomalous gold, copper and molybdenum geochemistry. During the quarter a total of 28 rock samples were collected for multi-element analysis. Samples have been dispatched to ALS Minerals Laboratories in Ulaanbaatar for analysis, results awaited.

Induced Polarization Survey

A total of 7.5 line kilometres of IP Vertical Electrical Sensing and 12.2 line kilometres of IP Resistivity surveying was completed. Details of the survey and the results will be reported when the survey results are finalized by the geophysical contractor.

Duhum Project (Tenement XV-014769)

Detailed geological mapping was completed over 37 km² of the tenement.

During the quarter a total of 5 rock samples and 68 soil samples were collected for multi-element analysis. The area targeted is in the central part of the tenement is an area of outcropping volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Soil samples were taken in two traverses with samples 50m apart. Samples have been dispatched to ALS Minerals Laboratories in Ulaanbaatar for analysis, results awaited.

Ground Magnetic Survey

A total of 50 line kilometres of ground magnetic surveying was completed. Details of the survey and the results will be reported when the survey results are finalized by the geophysical contractor

Bayan Project (Tenement XV-014771)

Detailed geological mapping was completed over 33.6 km² of the tenement.

During the quarter a total of 5 rock samples and 68 soil samples were collected at the Tavan Ulaan Prospect for multi-element analysis. The prospect is located in the north east of the tenement is an area of outcropping volcanic rocks. Soil samples were taken in two traverses with samples 100m apart. Samples have been dispatched to ALS Minerals Laboratories in Ulaanbaatar for analysis, results awaited.

Induced Polarization Survey

A total of 6.0 line kilometres of IP Resistivity surveying was completed. Details of the survey and the results will be reported when the survey results are finalized by the geophysical contractor.

Bayan-1 Project (Tenement XV-014772)

Detailed geological mapping was completed over 5 km² of the tenement.

During the quarter a total of 2 rock samples and 21 soil samples were collected for multi-element analysis from the Mogoit Prospect, located in the south east of the tenement. The surface geology here is dominated by late sedimentary cover but there are outcropping volcanics with veins of porphyry granitoid and diorite. Soil samples were taken along one traverse with samples 50m apart. Samples have been dispatched to ALS Minerals Laboratories in Ulaanbaatar for analysis, results awaited.

Bayan-2 Project (Tenement XV-014773)

Detailed geological mapping was completed over 18 km² of the tenement.

During the quarter a total of 2 rock samples and 21 soil samples were collected for multi-element analysis. The area targeted an area near the southern tenement boundary and is an area of outcropping felsic to mafic volcanic rocks. Soil samples were taken along one traverse with samples 50m apart. Samples have been dispatched to ALS Minerals Laboratories in Ulaanbaatar for analysis, results awaited.

Induced Polarization Survey

A total of 1.0 line kilometres of IP Resistivity surveying was completed. Details of the survey and the results will be reported when the survey results are finalized by the geophysical contractor.

Hongor Project (Tenement XV-014776)

Detailed geological mapping was completed over 23 km² of the tenement.

During the quarter a total of 3 rock samples and 53 soil samples were collected for multi-element analysis. The area targeted in the central-west part of the tenement is an area covered by Quaternary and Recent sedimentary rocks. Soil samples were taken in two parallel traverses 250 metres apart with samples every 40 metres over an area of Quaternary cover. The rock samples are from outcropping Devonian sediments which have been intruded nearby by quartz diorite. Samples have been dispatched to ALS Minerals Laboratories in Ulaanbaatar for analysis, results awaited.

Induced Polarization Survey

A total of 2.0 line kilometres of IP Resistivity surveying was completed. Details of the survey and the results will be reported when the survey results are finalized by the geophysical contractor.

Huh Tolgoi (Huabei Kuangye) Project (Tenement MV017471)

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

Bayan Project (Tenement XV-014767)

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

Teeg Project (Tenement XV 014768)

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

Ulaan Tolgoin Shand Project (Tenement XV 014770)

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

Corporate matters

Following the completion of due diligence drilling at the Khuvyn Khar Porphyry Complex in the 30 September 2015 quarter, related to the potential acquisition of an interest in the Zuun Mod Porphyry Molybdenum-Copper Deposit from Erdene Resources Development Corp (TSX: ERD), TPO elected not to exercise its option and, under the terms of the Agreement, the US\$200,000 convertible debenture purchased by TPO was converted into shares of Erdene Resource Development Corp at C\$0.14 per share.

Mr. KP Poh
Managing Director and CEO

29 January 2016

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the reporting of Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information which has been compiled by Mr Shane Hibbird, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geosciences, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and an independent consultant to the Company. Mr Hibbird has over 27 years of exploration and mining experience in a variety of mineral deposit styles. Mr Hibbird has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Hibbird consents to inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC CODE 2012 “TABLE 1” REPORT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This announcement contains reference to soil sampling (226 samples), rock samples (47 samples) and trench samples (44 samples). 35.47 line kilometres of Induced Polarisation (IP) surveying and 50 line kilometres of ground magnetic surveying. • Soil samples were taken from the B and C soil horizons, usually at a depth of 12 to 20 centimetres below surface. A 300 to 500 gram sample of sieved (- 1mm) material was collected and placed in a sample bag with a unique sample number. • Rock samples were grab samples taken of various lithologies. The average weight of these samples is between 2.5 and 3.5 kilograms. • Trench sampling consisted of 3 to 5 kilogram representative samples of coal and coaly siltstone intervals up to 2 metres in thickness. Samples were collected in plastic bags and sealed. Each sample was allocated a unique sample number. • Details of the IP and Ground Magnetic surveys will be presented following completion of analysis and interpretation of the data.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable. • Not applicable. • Not applicable.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descriptions of sample locations and sample medium is systematically and routinely recorded.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil samples are sieved to a -1mm mesh • The sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All rock and soil samples have been submitted to ALS Minerals laboratories in Ulaanbaatar. Details on laboratory techniques and procedures will be reported with the results when they are at hand. Certified Reference Material (standards), duplicated and blanks have been inserted regularly into the samples submitted to ALS Minerals by Tianpoh. ALS Minerals also has internal QAQC protocols which includes duplicates, standards and blanks in each batch. All coal samples have been submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratories in Ulaanbaatar. Details on laboratory techniques and procedures will be reported with the results when they are at hand. No external laboratory checks were conducted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable. Not Applicable. There have been no adjustments to the sample data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All locations were surveyed using a hand held GPS with accuracies of 2 -3 m horizontally, but about 5 to 10 m

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>vertically.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All locations are surveyed to the WGS84 UTM Zone 48N datum except for those in the Altai-1 Project which is WGS84 UTM Zone 46N datum.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil samples are generally 50m apart on traverses. The traverses are reconnaissance in nature and do not form a regular grid. • Not applicable. • No sample compositing was applied.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil sample traverses and trench orientation has been designed to intersect the strike of the geology as close to orthogonal as possible, where this is known.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were stored in the field camp in sealed bags until despatched directly to Laboratories in Ulaanbaatar by Tianpoh. At both Bureau Veritas and ALS laboratories all client-submitted material is retained under cover where 24 hr security is maintained. Sample integrity is maintained by laboratory procedures throughout the analytical process.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QAQC data will be reviewed when available.

JORC CODE 2012 “TABLE 1” REPORT

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> • <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tenements held by Tianpoh are listed in Appendix 1. All tenements are held 100%. • There are no known impediments to these tenements.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	There has been limited regional exploration by various parties prior to Tianpoh in all these project areas.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>The Altai-1, Dunum, Hongor, Bayan, Bayan 1 and Bayan 2 tenements are considered prospective for copper – (molybdenum – gold) porphyry style mineralisation and sedimentary-hosted gold mineralisation within the Palaeozoic Trans Altay Terrane or TAT. The TAT consists mostly of volcanic and sedimentary rocks that have been intruded by granitoid intrusions. The giant Oyu Tolgoi deposit is found within the TAT.</p> <p>The tenements also have potential for coal deposits in Mesozoic sedimentary successions preserved in small fault bounded basins beneath more recent cover.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.

JORC CODE 2012 “TABLE 1” REPORT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ● Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ● The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ● If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ● If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘down hole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not applicable.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>lengths</i>	<i>length, true width not known’).</i>	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections will be reported when results are at hand.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results are not yet at hand.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nil
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further exploration work will be planned on receipt and assessment of the final data.

APPENDIX 1: CHANGES IN INTERESTS IN MINING TENEMENTS

Tenement reference	Location	Interest at beginning of quarter	Acquired / Disposed	Interest at end of quarter
XV-014734	Mongolia	100%	-	100%
XV-014770	Mongolia	100%	-	100%
XV-014771	Mongolia	100%	-	100%
XV-014772	Mongolia	100%	-	100%
XV-014773	Mongolia	100%	-	100%
XV-014776	Mongolia	100%	-	100%
XV-014767	Mongolia	100%	-	100%
XV-014768	Mongolia	100%	-	100%
XV-014769	Mongolia	100%	-	100%
MV-017471	Mongolia	100%	-	100%
MV-017349	Mongolia	100%	-	100%