

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

DECEMBER 2018

CORPORATE ACTIVITIES

Dynasty Resources Limited (Dynasty or the Company) undertook the following activities during the quarter ended 31 December 2018:

- Results have been received from the 239 sample Lag program on the Ashburton cobalt project.
- Three broad areas of cobalt anomalism were returned with values up to 1400ppm Co
- Application for E 51/1908, a 36 block tenement in the Murchison area, prospective for gold with up to 8.22g/t Au returned in historical work.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

ASHBURTON COBALT PROJECT

A preliminary lag sampling program was completed last quarter over an area considered to provide the most effective material for this style of sampling and where previous anomalous material has been reported. The program consisted of 239 samples on 200m to 400m spacing, collecting the ferruginous and manganiferous material that concentrated at the surface in mature weathering terrains.

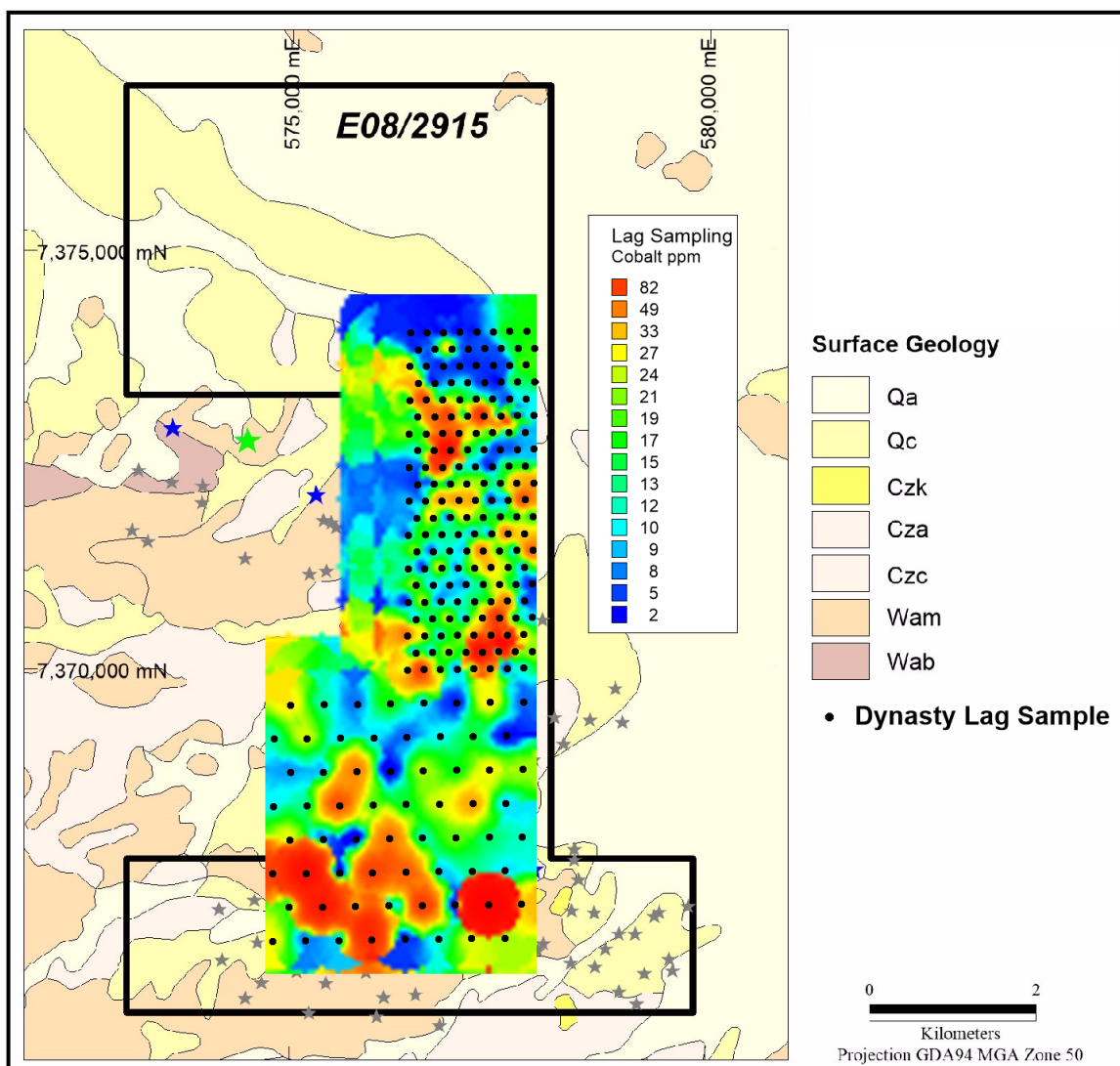


Figure 1 Recent Lag Sampling gridded for Cobalt

The area is part of a large sedimentary basin which is suitable for the formation of a sedimentary exhalative deposit. Results were received during the quarter with several cobalt anomalies identified. The results indicate there are broad zones of anomalous base metals, with Co, Cu, Zn and Mn all elevated with a maximum of 1400ppm Co. Background Co levels are around 20ppm and there are 19 samples at more than 3 times this level within 4 main anomalous areas. There is a strong correlation with the manganese content which could be indicating that there is a strong scavenging component to some of the results, but the spatial distribution is consistent with the potential for a broad mineralised system.

These results are considered to enhance the prospectivity and infill of anomalous zones and extensions to the sampling will be completed with bedrock drilling of any significant anomalies to follow.

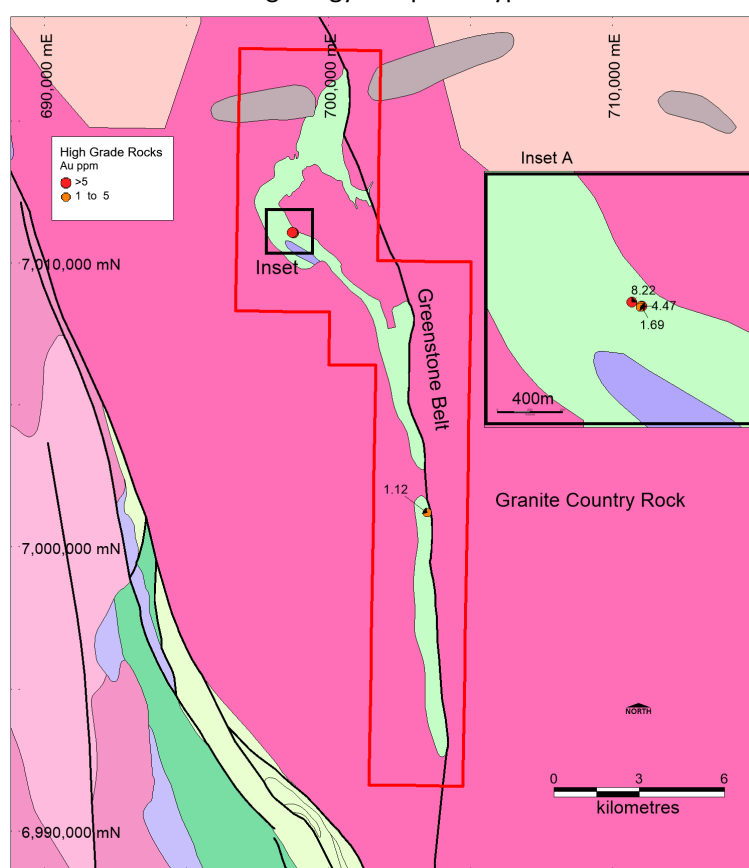
New Tenement Application - Youno Downs Road

During the quarter a 36 block tenement application, E51/1908, was submitted within the Murchison mineral field. Located approximately 60km southeast of Meekatharra, this area forms part of the north western extent of the Youanmi Terrain Greenstone belt. The local geology comprises typical northwest trending mafic volcanic with BIF and minor ultramafic rocks, enveloped by metamonzogranite to metagranodiorite rocks of the Tuckanarra Suite. A north to south trending fault strikes through the centre of the greenstone belt, which appears to be an extension of a larger regional fault system. Initial evaluation of the geophysics shows a north south trending magnetic high, supporting the presence of a greenstone belt, thought to be the extension of the Youanmi Terrane Greenstone Belt which hosts several gold systems.

Previous Rock chip samples were located within the tenement area, anomalous gold values were recorded as follows (Figure 2):

- Au @ 8.22 ppm
- Au @ 5.04 ppm
- Au @ 4.47 ppm
- Au @ 3.1 ppm
- Au @ 1.69 ppm
- Au @ 1.39 ppm

Limited drilling has been undertaken to date within the area.



ONGOING PROJECT EVALUATIONS

Dynasty have evaluated several projects to identify a project of suitable size and risk profile to provide a flagship project for the company. Detailed evaluation of some opportunities is ongoing and any investment will be announced when undertaken.

CORPORATE ACTIVITIES

Several projects have been examined during the quarter including cobalt, copper and gold projects. Dynasty is looking for quality exploration projects through to advanced projects nearing production. Dynasty is currently looking at options for funding the ongoing Lithium exploration at their North Shaw project, with further exploration planned for the impending field season.

MINING TENEMENTS HELD AT END OF QUARTER

Project	Lease	Commodity	Holder (if not DMA)	Locality
Atlas Iron JV ⁽¹⁾	E45/2728	Iron - Fe		WA
Ashburton	E08/2915	Base Metals-Co		WA
Stanley ⁽²⁾	E69/2266	Uranium - U	Goldstone Resources Pty Ltd	WA
Hyden ⁽²⁾	E77/2040	Gold – Au	Goldstone Resources Pty Ltd	WA
Youno Downs Road	E51/1908	Gold – Au		WA

⁽¹⁾ The Company has entered into an agreement with Atlas Iron in relation to the iron ore rights, with an entitlement to receive a 2% royalty from production

⁽²⁾ The Company holds a 16% interest in Goldstone Resources Pty Ltd

CHANGES IN INTERESTS IN TENEMENTS DURING QUARTER

Application for E51/1908 as detailed above.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and mineral resource calculations has been compiled by Mr David Jenkins, a full time employee of Terra Search Pty Ltd, geological consultants employed by Dynasty Resources Limited. Mr Jenkins is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience in the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results ("JORC Code"). Mr Jenkins consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

CORPORATE PROFILE

Dynasty Resources Limited
ABN 80 110 385 709

Directors Details

Lewis Tay	Chairman and Managing Director
Bin Wang	Independent Director
Ken Charteris	Non-executive Director

Company Secretary

Henry Kinstlinger

Registered Office and Principal Place of Business

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Share Details

At 31 December 2018 there were 506,326,341 ordinary shares on issue.

Table 1 Selected Samples Lag Sampling program Ashburton Cobalt

SampleNo	MGA_E	MGA_N	Co	Mn	Cu	Fe	S	Zn
C4L033	576599.97	7373199.99	69	9240	75.4	69200	239	69.4
C4L043	577299.98	7372999.97	101	9860	252	256000	190	149
C4L045	576899.97	7372999.99	78.3	7790	102	107000	241	72.1
C4L061	576899.98	7372599.95	300	31900	181	280000	258	277
C4L066	576799.97	7372399.97	111	6830	185	252000	675	211
C4L085	577800	7372000.03	67.7	2230	56.3	79700	130	87.9
C4L136	577500.04	7370600.03	104	14000	99.6	171000	322	174
C4L153	577300.02	7370199.96	305	24600	170	113000	118	211
C4L159	576582.42	7369975.92	85.4	1660	73.3	90200	143	125
C4L210	575999.95	7367600.05	80	2300	51.5	121000	99	88.4
C4L212	575200.03	7367600.02	298	14700	117	77400	92	86.5
C4L213	574799.96	7367599.99	89.8	22600	124	179000	124	234
C4L215	575399.96	7367200.05	219	5650	119	50100	70	159
C4L218	576600.02	7367199.95	85.2	3010	46.7	60900	X	116
C4L220	577400.03	7367200	1450	108000	638	95200	421	957
C4L226	575931.51	7366925.56	143	4370	108	101000	54	127

JORC 2012 Table 1 -

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface rock chip samples from outcropping lithologies Lag samples from surficial float
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	Not Applicable
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lithological observation made
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable
Quality of assay data and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples analysed at Labwest using an Aqua Regia Digest and ICP

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>laboratory tests</i>	<p><i>technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	reading.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<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. 	Not Applicable
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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 other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand held GPS
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected samples from outcrop/surface
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples delivered to laboratory in person
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not required

JORC 2012 Table 2 - reporting of exploration results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<p>E08/2915 - granted tenement in good standing.</p> <p>E51/1908 – Tenement application</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E08/2915 Previous work by CRA and Newcrest has been collated by previous explorer Peak

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Minerals in 2009 (A84013). The LAG sampling was collated from surface work completed by Newcrest in 1992 (A39214) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E51/1908 Previous work by Mithril Resources (A111645) Rock Chip sampling and Drilling
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E08/2915 Targeting sediment hosted base metal mineralisation E51/1908 Archaean Gold
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical data from digital files, current data from handheld GPS.
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 lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable