

Quarterly Activities Report to 31 March 2021

- Commercial negotiations continued on the settlement of Southern Gold's sale of 50% Joint Venture interests in the Gubong and Kochang Projects for a price of US\$9.945 million, as determined by an independent expert. Discussions are in an advanced stage and an update to the market expected in the coming quarter.
- Strong focus on field work in South Korea during the post-winter field season to build up future drill targets.
- **Deokon Project (SAU 100%):** Soil sampling program completed over the northern Golden Surprise trend has confirmed the Au-Ag mineralised trend extends at least one kilometre in strike length and remains open.
- **Geum Mar Project (SAU 100%):** One initial scout diamond hole totalling 204.9m drilled targeting beneath the Golden Horse quarry, assays pending. Extensive soil sampling program commenced.
- **Aphae Project (SAU 100%):** 543m of diamond drilling completed with peak assay result of 0.47m @ 1.41g/t Au, 152g/t Ag, 0.58% Pb and 0.86% Zn from 109.3m. Peak assay results from surface sampling to the northeast of the drilling area were 3.1g/t Au and 131g/t Ag.
- **Weolyu Project (SAU 100%):** Extensive rehabilitation of drill pads and track completed.



Photo 1 – Drilling at Golden Horse, Geum Mar Project

South Korea

During the March 2021 quarter, Southern Gold Limited (ASX:SAU) (“Southern Gold” or “the company”) continued activities on the ground in South Korea. After a short break during the peak of winter, the focus was on field reconnaissance sampling, soil sampling and the completion of the diamond drill programs targeting the extension of the magnetic low trend at Aphae and the Golden Horse prospect at Geum Mar. A total of four HQ3 diamond drill holes for 747.9m was completed in the quarter, utilizing one drill rig. In addition, land access agreements were received for upcoming planned drilling in the northern section of the Golden Surprise trend at the Deokon Project.

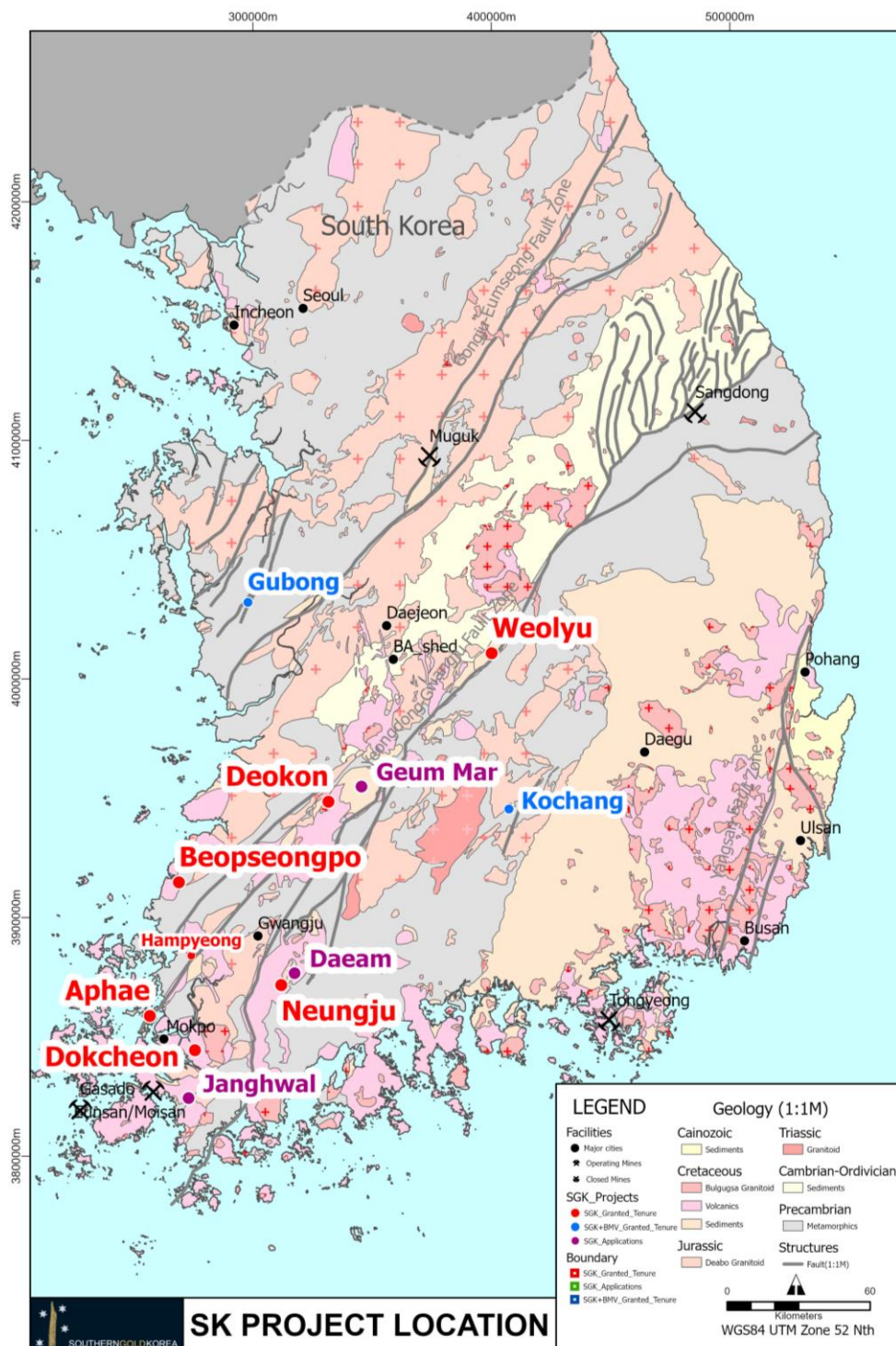
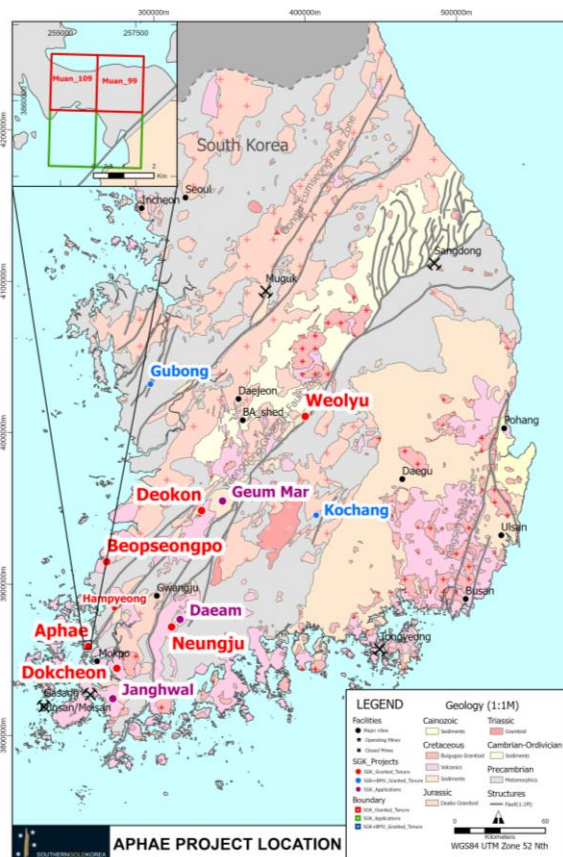


Figure 1: Southern Gold project Locations in South Korea.

100% owned projects in red, 50% owned BMV Joint Venture projects in blue. 100% owned projects under application in purple.

Drilling during the quarter took place at Aphae and Geum Mar, surface sampling was conducted at Aphae, Daeam, Deokon and Geum Mar and soil sampling was completed at Deokon Project and commenced at Geum Mar.

Aphae (SAU 100%)



The round 1 drilling at Aphae in 2020 demonstrated a coherent demagnetised zone (magnetite destruction) coincident with the mineralised system.

The drone magnetic survey subsequently completed successfully mapped the trend of the demagnetised zone to the NNE of the drilling at Aphae Pit, interpreted to represent magnetite destruction by hydrothermal alteration, associated with gold mineralisation, in a structurally constrained magmatic breccia.

The Round 2 drilling tested this zone and commenced on the 16th of January. A total of 543.0m were drilled across three holes APDD005-7. APDD006 was a redrill of the first portion of APDD005 due to some significant core loss at around 100m down hole (1.73m loss over an interval of 4.96m).

Figure 2 - Aphae Project Location.

Peak results returned include 0.47m @ 1.41g/t Au, 152g/t Ag, 0.58% Pb and 0.86% Zn, from 109.3m in APDD006 and 0.58m @ 0.98g/t Au, 7.8 g/t Ag, 0.16% Pb, and 0.21% Zn from 138.66m in APDD007. This program was designed to test the potential scale of the Aphae Pit Trend and to determine if more consistent and higher-grade intercepts could be obtained. The program was unsuccessful at intercepting sufficient, grade, width, or the desired style of mineralisation to warrant further drill testing in the immediate vicinity with the current level of technical understanding. The aeromagnetic low feature was tested, and it is concluded that its trend appeared to continue due to a lithological change rather than a result of alteration associated with a structural feature.



Photo 2 – Aerial view of APDD005 drill site looking North

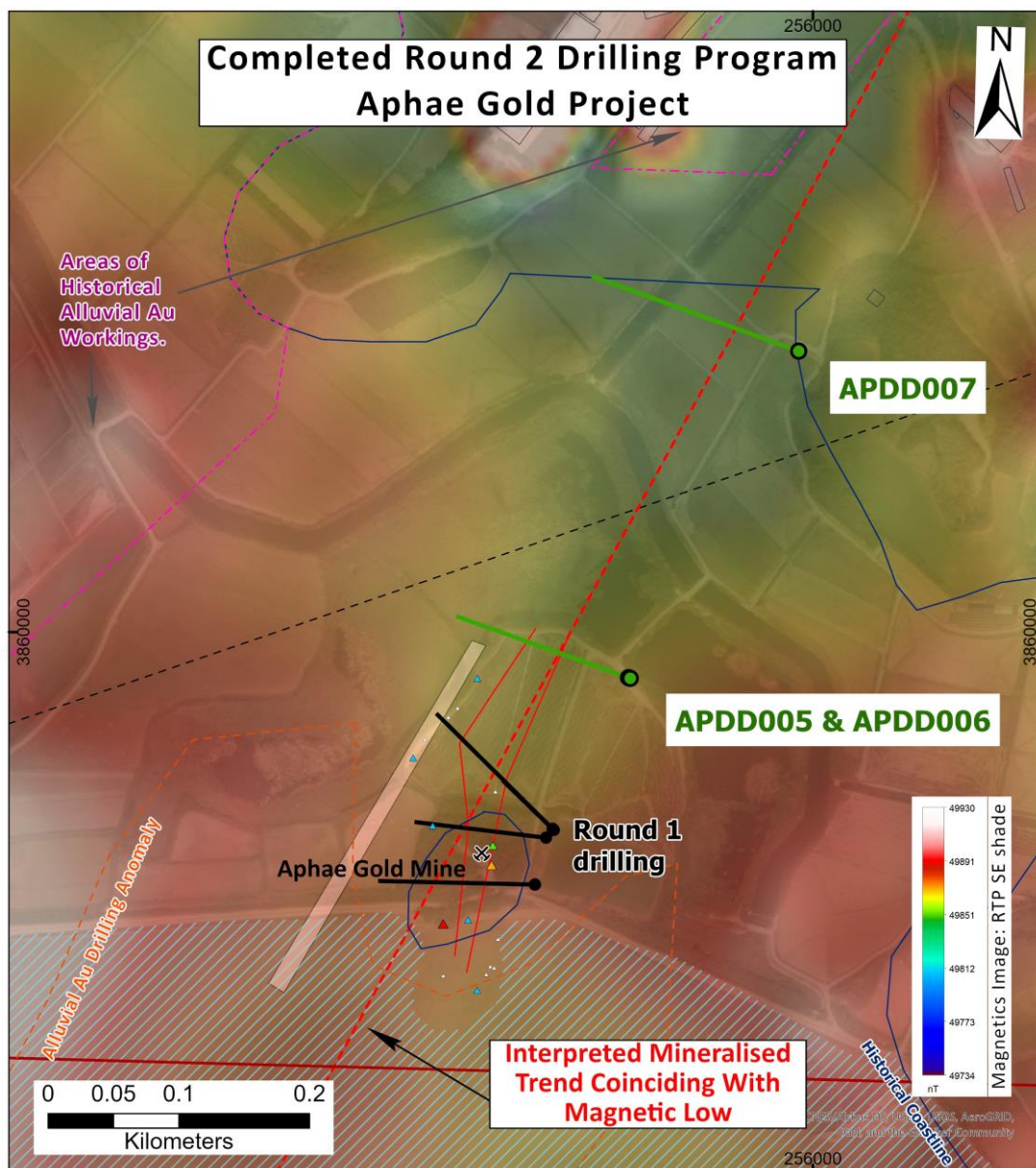


Figure 3 – Plan view of Aphae Round 2 drilling program location over drone magnetics image

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
APDD005	94.54	94.83	0.29	0.53	3.4	1060	2600
APDD005	112.48	113.07	0.59	0.56	10.1	2180	4160
APDD005	132.19	134.00	1.81	0.50	18.8	3963	7904
APDD006	109.30	109.77	0.47	1.41	152.0	5780	8560
APDD006	120.00	121.00	1.00	0.60	36.3	992	1290
APDD007	61.58	61.97	0.39	0.54	20.3	6030	3060
APDD007	123.34	123.72	0.38	0.55	1.5	46	100
APDD007	138.66	139.24	0.58	0.98	7.8	1610	2131

Table 1 – Round 2 Aphae Pit Trend drilling results (>0.5g/t Au). Core recovery was 100% from all of these intersections and they are interpreted to be true width.

Additional reconnaissance samples were also taken approximately 1km NE of the Aphae Pit and confirmed the Au-Ag-Pb-Zn anomalous mineralisation trend. Peak assay results were 3.1g/t Au, 131g/t Ag, 0.25% Cu, 3.24% Pb, and 5.19% Zn. The style of mineralisation and tenor of the rock chips are very similar to that observed at the Aphae Pit and is likely the remnant ‘roots’ of a deep-level low-sulphidation/Intrusion Related system that comprises of stockwork/sheeted mineralisation and deep ‘feeder zone’ structures.

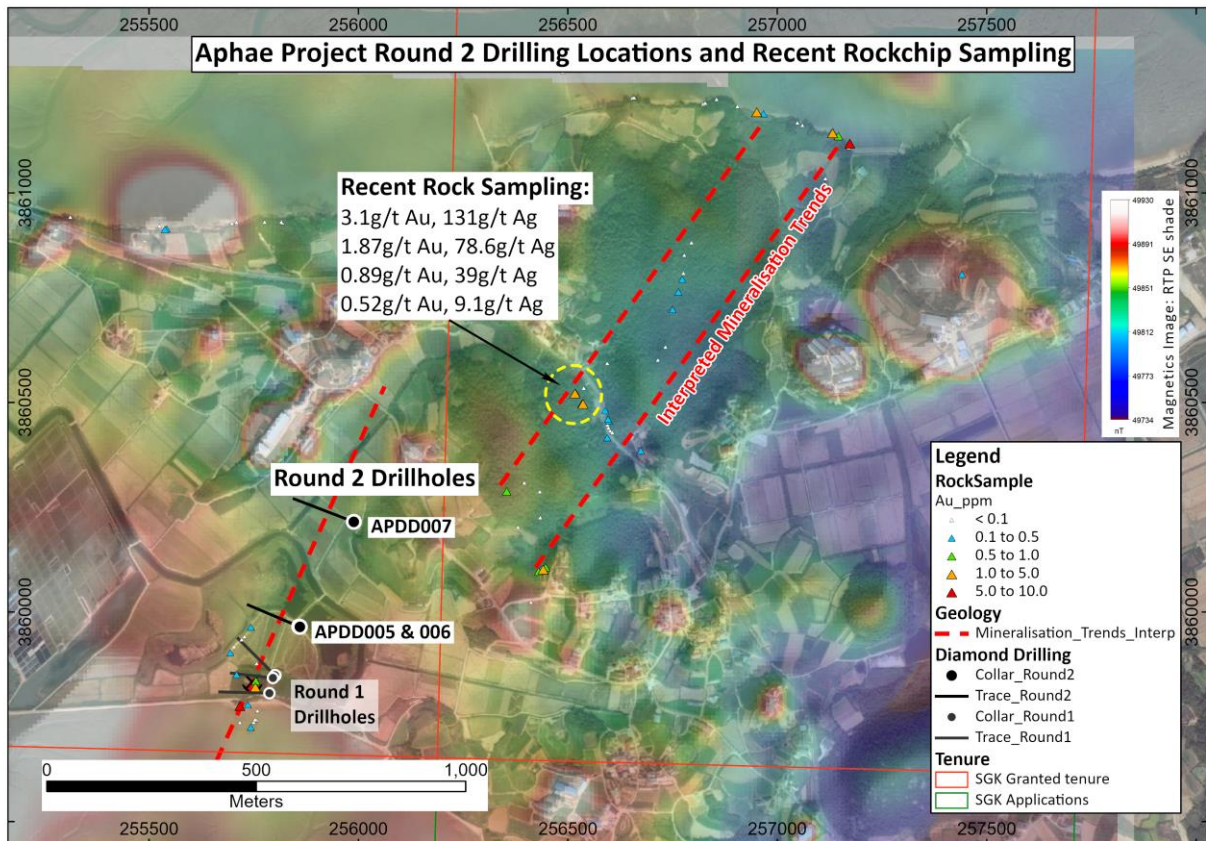


Figure 4 - Aphae Round 2 drilling location and recent rock chip sampling results.

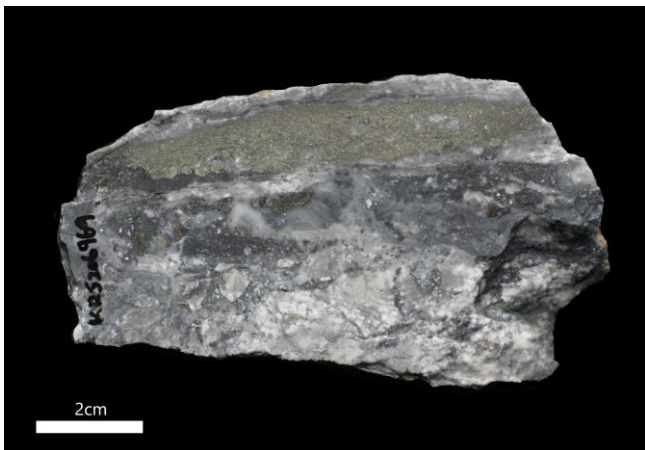


Figure 5: Outcrop sample KRS206969 returning 3.1g/t Au, 131g/t Ag, 0.25% Cu, 3.24% Pb, and 5.19% Zn. 3-5 cm of massive pyrite-galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite vein with strongly illite-sericite altered granite.

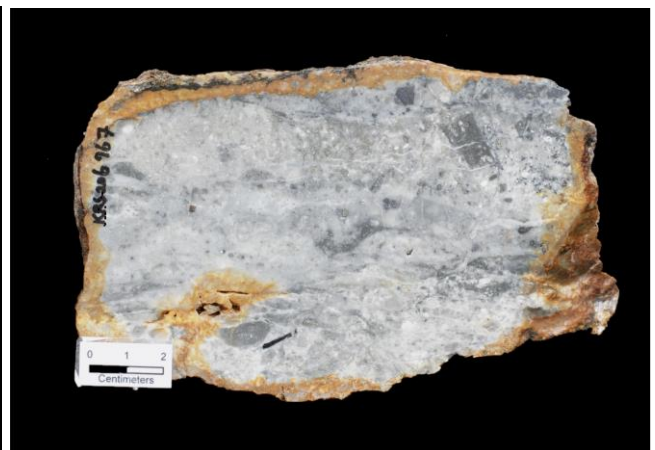


Figure 6: Outcrop sample KRS206967 returning 0.89g/t Au, 39g/t Ag, 0.65% Pb, and 0.63% Zn. Strongly illite-sericite altered granite with quartz veining and disseminated pyrite-galena-sphalerite.

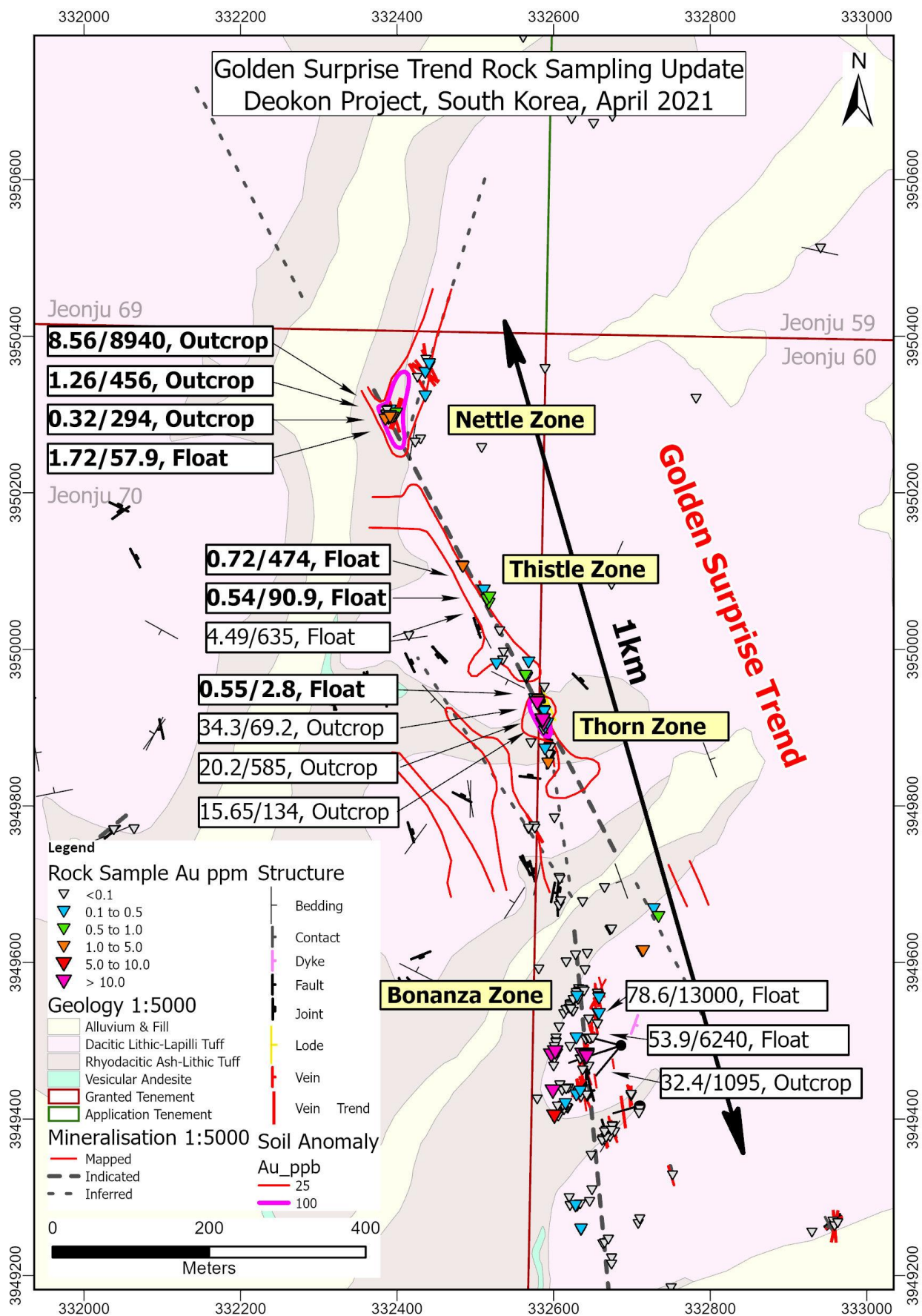


Figure 9 – Zoom from Figure 8 showing the new strike length of the Golden Surprise Trend with peak results highlighted. Labels show Au g/t / Ag g/t, sample type. Results in **Bold** are most recent.

The soil sampling program clearly identified a coincident Au-As anomaly along the Golden Surprise trend and also a coincident Au-Ag-As anomaly at Thorn and Nettle. This program revealed the intersecting structural position of the NNW Golden Surprise trend with a NNE trend at Nettle, which is a compelling structural position and drill target (**Figure 10**).

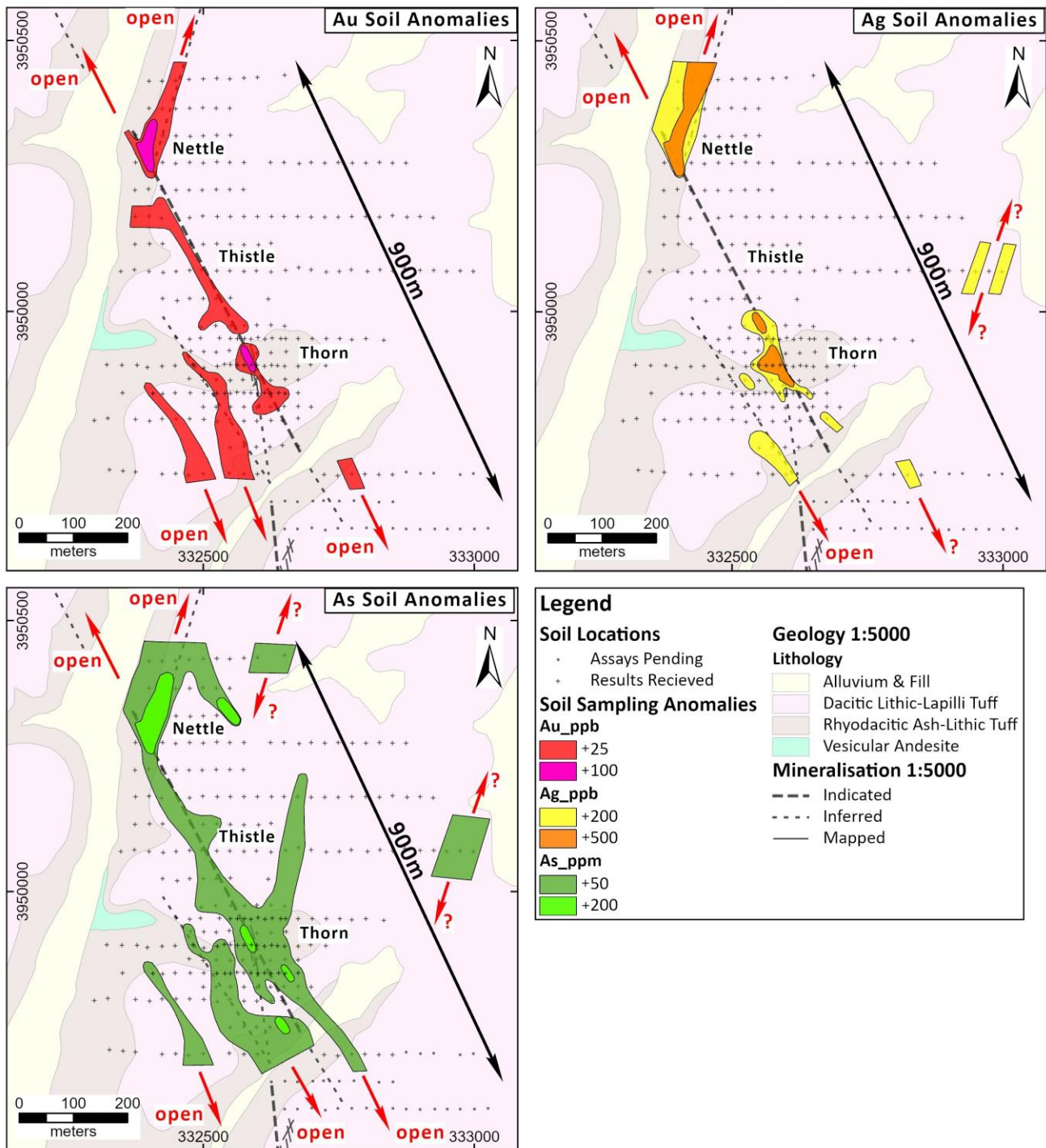


Figure 10 – Coincident Au-Ag-As anomalies at Golden Surprise Trend

Follow-up extensional (reconnaissance) sampling, soil sampling and structural measurements are planned to assess the broader area in order to best target initial drill testing, which is planned in the next quarter.

Geum Mar (SAU 100%)

A one-hole maiden scout drilling program for 204.9m was completed at the Golden Horse Quarry, designed to intersect beneath sub-vertical structures observed in the quarry, as well as the extension of a NW-SE orientated rhyolite dyke that passes through the quarry, and to gain lithological information. Assays are pending.

Follow-up extensional (reconnaissance) sampling, soil sampling and structural measurements are underway in this area, and further drill testing is planned once targets are properly delineated.

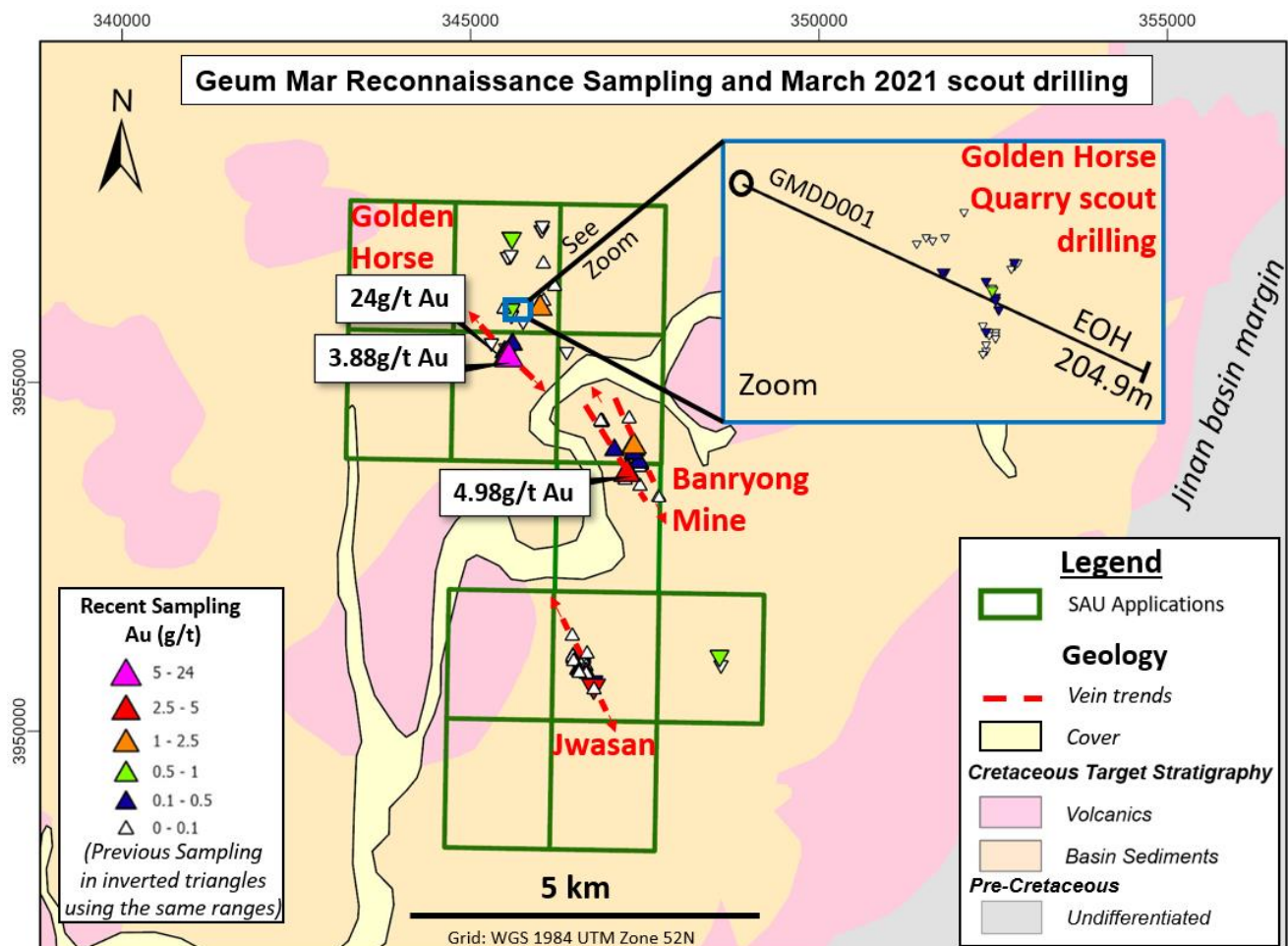


Figure 11 – Recent drilling location in relation to the reconnaissance sampling completed at Geum Mar



Figure 12 – Polyphase matrix supported quartz vein breccia outcrop at Geum Mar North. Assays pending.

Weolyu (SAU 100%)

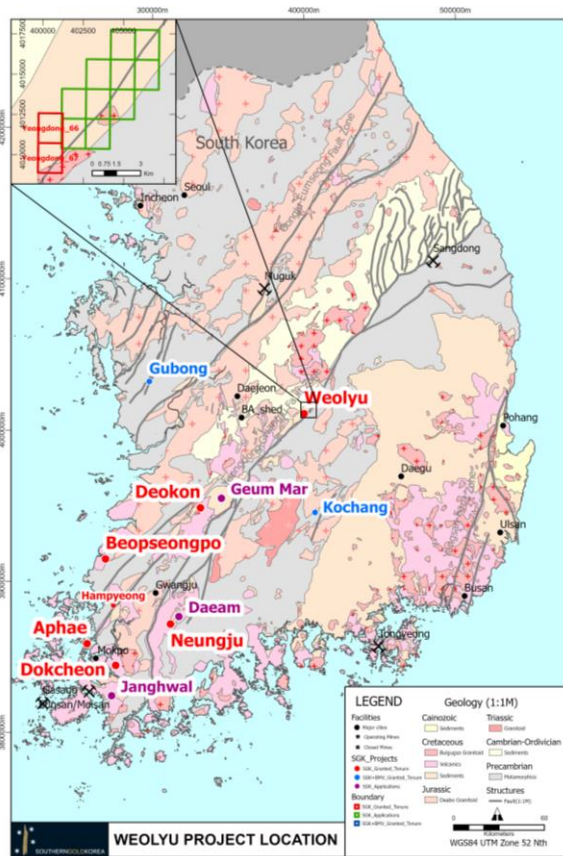


Figure 13 - Weolyu Project Location.

Rehabilitation works were completed on the track and pads from the recent Weolyu drill program. There were extra rehabilitation requirements on the government forest land which included the installation of boulder rock walls to prevent erosion (**Figure 14**).



Figure 14 – Weolyu track rehabilitation on government forest land.



Figure 15 – Weolyu drill pad rehabilitation (Pad 1, left; Pad 2, right)

Soil Sampling

In addition to the large-scale Deokon soil sampling program completed, a similar program commenced at Geum Mar and will be completed during the next quarter, along with Daeam and possibly Weolyu NE. Soil sample lines were nominally completed on a 50m line spacing and 25m sample spacing across mineralised structures, and the bulk B-horizon soil (-6 mesh or ~3mm sieve fraction) was sampled.

Project Generation

The harsher than usual winter compared to recent years inhibited field work for the first half of the quarter. Post-snowmelt the initial focus was on project scale field activities to generate new drill targets. The reconnaissance sampling continued at Geum Mar, Deokon and Aphae as well as the commencement of larger scale soil surveys as a result of the successful initial orientation soil sampling survey. Systematic subcrop and outcrop identification traversing and sampling and sampling beyond known zones is planned utilising Korean Geological staff next quarter, as a result of ongoing international travel restrictions. There will be a dual focus of 1) within projects or 'near project' areas, and 2) new zones not previously traversed by Southern Gold in prospective basins.

Drilling Schedule

The immediate drill plan is to continue using one rig full time, commencing with the Nettle and Thistle drill program at the **Deokon Project** upon receipt of regulatory approvals. Land access has already been obtained.

Tenure

No tenements were relinquished, and one new tenement application was submitted at Geum Mar based on the reconnaissance work completed there. Tenement applications were resubmitted for Aphae, Daeam, Deokon, Geum Mar, Janghwal and Weolyu.

Community and Environment

Community engagement continued at Aphae, Deokon, Dokcheon, Janghwal and Weolyu and will continue along with Geum Mar during the next quarter. Community liaison officers continue to diligently listen to the locals and determining the various issues within the wider Jeolla province community and have built very positive working relationships.



Photo 3 – Community liaison at Deokon as part of the process of land access to drilling sites

Southern Gold has been optimising best periods to drill when farming areas are vacant and working around various other local priorities. In addition, all regulatory compliance work is being completed on time and to the required standard amongst all the other exploration activities. Recent work was the hole closure and rehabilitation of the drill sites at the Weolyu Project and Dokcheon Project by planting trees, as well as hole closure at Aphae and Geum Mar.

The Company has implemented a set of COVID19 protocols to ensure our staff continue to work in a safe operating environment. While South Korea has seen a recent increase in the COVID19 case levels they remain at a relatively modest level (approximately 500 cases per day). The Company has had some modest indirect impacts to execution of its field work but continues to maintain operational momentum more broadly.

Gubong and Kochang JV (SAU 50%)

Bluebird Merchant Ventures Ltd (BMV) continues to be the operator of the Gubong and Kochang Joint Ventures and manages all site activities. The projects are currently on care and maintenance.

Commercial negotiations continued on the settlement of Southern Gold's sale of its 50% Joint Venture interests in Gubong and Kochang for a price of US\$9.945 million, as determined by an independent expert process completed last year (see ASX Release 30 November 2020). The price was due to be paid by BMV on 26 January 2021 and remained unpaid at quarters end.

Southern Gold and BMV have been in discussions about a commercial resolution to the matter while Southern Gold has reserved its legal rights pending an acceptable outcome. Discussions are now in an advanced stage and Southern Gold expects to update the market in the coming quarter.

Corporate

Southern Gold is in a strong cash position (\$9 million) and has a "drill for equity" arrangement with Ausino Drilling Services to the value of US\$1.1 million.

For the quarter, the Company had:

- Net cash outflows from Operating and Investing activities of \$1.12 million, which included \$0.58 million of exploration expenditure;
- Net cash outflows from Financing activities of \$0.01 million, comprising leasing costs;
- Providing total cash outflow of \$1.13 million, and an ending cash balance of \$9.02 million.

Cash flows for the quarter include related party payments of \$0.19 million comprising Directors fees and remuneration paid to the Managing Director Simon Mitchell and Executive Director Beejay Kim.

Authorised by:
Simon Mitchell
Managing Director

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	mASL	Dip	Grid Azi	Length (m)
APDD005	Pit	255858	3859966	2.238	-51	293	204.99
APDD006	Pit	255860	3859965	2.166	-55	293	124.08
APDD007	Pit	255992	3860210	3.22	-46	292	213.93

Table 2 – Aphae drill hole collar details (WGS84 Z52N)

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	mASL	Dip	Grid Azi	Length (m)
GMDD001	Quarry	345495	3956037	278	-45	115	204.9

Table 3 – Geum Mar drill hole collar details (WGS84 Z52N)

Sample No	Sample Type	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Easting	Northing	mASL
KRS206969	Outcrop	3.1	131	3.24	5.19	256517	3860523	9
KRS206966	Outcrop	1.87	78.6	0.78	0.77	256536	3860498	-17
KRS206967	Outcrop	0.89	39	0.65	0.63	256534	3860498	-26
KRS206968	Outcrop	0.52	9.1	0.11	0.04	256518	3860524	-16

Table 4 – Aphae reconnaissance sampling details >0.5g/t Au (WGS84 Z52N)

Related ASX Announcements

20180806 – ASX Tenements granted at Deokon, South Korea.
 20181002 – ASX High grade gold confirmed at Shin Adit, Deokon Project, South Korea.
 20190129 – ASX High grade gold-silver zones confirmed at Weolyu South Project, South Korea.
 20190403 – ASX 2019 South Korea Field Work Commences.
 20190527 – ASX Beopseongpo, Major Epithermal Target Defined.
 20190717 – ASX Deokon ‘Golden Surprise’ High Grade Au-Ag Discovery
 20190905 – ASX High-Grade Gold results Neungju Project
 20191029 – ASX Bonanza Drilling Commences
 20191210 – ASX Beopseongpo Drilling – Major Epithermal System Confirmed
 20200128 – ASX Deokon Scout Diamond Drilling Results
 20200128 – ASX Project Pipeline Extended from Project Generation Initiative
 20200316 – ASX Operations Update
 20200414 – ASX Two New Gold Mineralised Areas Confirmed: Geum-Mar and Daeam Valley
 20200525 – ASX Drilling Operations Update
 20200617 – ASX Drilling Operations Update – Mineralised Breccia at Aphae
 20200812 – ASX High Grade Gold and Silver confirmed at Aphae
 20200914 – ASX South Korean Drilling Operations Update
 20201126 – ASX Operations Update - South Korean Exploration
 20201130 – ASX Sale price US\$9.945m for BMV JV Interest
 20210419 – ASX Deokon Project – Golden Surprise Au-Ag Trend Extended

100% Owned Projects

Project Name	Tenement Info			Register Info		
	Korean	English	Block ID	No.	Type	Date of Granting
Weolyu	영동	Yeongdong	66	79254	Mining	14/02/2011
	영동	Yeongdong	67	79255	Mining	14/02/2011
Hampyeong	나주	Naju	136	200970	Exploration	11/01/2018
Aphae	무안	Muan	109	200996	Exploration	6/03/2018
	무안	Muan	99	201136	Exploration	26/03/2019
Beopseongpo	법성포	Beopseongpo	29	201028	Exploration	11/07/2018
	법성포	Beopseongpo	30	201029	Exploration	11/07/2018
Deokon	전주	Jeonju	70	201041	Exploration	31/07/2018
	전주	Jeonju	80	201040	Exploration	31/07/2018
	전주	Jeonju	60	201218	Exploration	17/12/2019
Dokcheon	영암	Yeongam	116	201143	Exploration	12/04/2019
Neungju	능주	Neungju	33	201042	Exploration	31/07/2018

50% Owned JV Projects

Mine Name	Tenement Info			Register Info		
	Korean	English	Block ID	No.	Type	Date of Granting
Gubong	청양	Cheongyang	134	78089	Mining	1/09/2009
	청양	Cheongyang	135	78090	Mining	1/09/2009
	청양	Cheongyang	136	78091	Mining	1/09/2009
	청양	Cheongyang	146	78093	Mining	1/09/2009
	청양	Cheongyang	147	78094	Mining	1/09/2009
	청양	Cheongyang	145	78095	Mining	1/09/2009
	대천	Daecheon	6	78096	Mining	1/09/2009
	대천	Daecheon	7	78097	Mining	1/09/2009
Kochang	안의	Aneui	11	78086	Mining	1/09/2009
	안의	Aneui	12	78087	Mining	1/09/2009
	안의	Aneui	22	78088	Mining	1/09/2009

Southern Gold Limited: Company Profile

Southern Gold Ltd is a successful gold explorer listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX ticker “SAU”). Southern Gold owns 100% of a substantial portfolio of high-grade gold projects in South Korea that are largely greenfield epithermal gold-silver targets in the south-west of the country. Backed by a first-class technical team, Southern Gold’s aim is to find tier one epithermal gold-silver deposits in a jurisdiction that has seen very little modern exploration.

Competent Person’s Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results has been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Paul Wittwer (AIG, AusIMM). Mr Wittwer who is an employee of Southern Gold Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Wittwer consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-looking statements

Some statements in this release regarding estimates or future events are forward looking statements. These may include, without limitation:

- Estimates of future cash flows, the sensitivity of cash flows to metal prices and foreign exchange rate movements;*
- Estimates of future metal production; and*
- Estimates of the resource base and statements regarding future exploration results.*

Such forward looking statements are based on a number of estimates and assumptions made by the Company and its consultants in light of experience, current conditions and expectations of future developments which the Company believes are appropriate in the current circumstances. Such statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, the estimates are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from estimated results.

All reasonable efforts have been made to provide accurate information, but the Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any “forward-looking statement” to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this presentation or ASX release, except as may be required under applicable laws. Recipients should make their own enquiries in relation to any investment decisions from a licensed investment advisor.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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>	<p>The nature of the samples and assay results in the body of this ASX Release that relate to new surface rock samples not previously announced are within granted tenements Muan 109 and 99 at Aphae.</p> <p>Surface reconnaissance rock chip sampling was taken based upon geological features relevant to the target style of mineralisation.</p> <p>Sample sites were chosen selectively to reflect geological features relevant to the target style of mineralisation.</p> <p>The nature of the samples and assay results in the body of this ASX Release that relate to new drill samples not previously announced are within tenement Muan 109 at the Aphae project and within tenement Jinan 126 at the Geum Mar project held by Southern Gold.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>Surface and underground reconnaissance rock chip samples are not considered representative and only used as an exploration tool to plan potential future representative sampling programs.</p> <p>Surface channels were made with a hand-held brick saw by cutting lines ~5cm apart, following marked lines perpendicular across the outcrop and the samples were chiseled out. Samples were geologically logged for lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining and structure. Sample intervals were chosen in order to separate different geological domains or features at appropriate boundaries and provide sufficient sample representivity, and were nominally 1.25m in length.</p> <p>Drill samples were geologically logged for lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining, structure and also geotechnically logged. Sample intervals were chosen in order to separate different geological domains or features at appropriate boundaries and provide sufficient sample representivity, ranging from 0.1m to 1.4m in length.</p>
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	<p>Determination of mineralisation was achieved by geological logging of samples by an experienced SAU or consultant geologist or representative, with structural measurements taken where possible. Samples were geologically logged for lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining, and structure.</p> <p>SAU mapping, channel saw sampling and rock sampling results has been used to inform the determination of mineralisation at an early stage of exploration.</p>
	<i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘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</i>	<p>Surface and underground reconnaissance rock chip samples are not considered representative and only used as an exploration tool to plan potential future representative sampling programs.</p> <p>Channel saw sampling is considered semi-representative as it traverses the entire outcrop rather than point sampling; however, each sample varies in weight due to the uneven shape of the outcrop (samples of the same length vary from</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	~2.5 to 5kg), so it cannot be considered quantitatively as accurate as a drill hole. HQ3 size (61.1mm diameter) Diamond drill core was obtained for logging and sampling.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).</i>	HQ3 triple tube Diamond drilling was completed to obtain drill core.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Core was measured and the recovery was calculated for each drill run
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Industry standard barrel configuration was utilized at all drill sites. No sample bias is expected where recoveries are good.
	<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>	No sample bias is expected where recoveries are good. All samples reported have sufficient recovery unless otherwise stated. Where historical drilling may be reported in past reporting, it is not known if a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade, or if there is any bias present.
<i>Logging</i>	<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>	No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted at this stage but samples have been logged with sufficient detail to use for this function.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Geological logging was qualitative in nature. Structural logging was quantitative in nature. Slab photography of all surface reconnaissance rock samples was completed and core photography of all drill core was completed.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	No surface rock sampling reported in this release refers to sample intervals. Sampling conducted is reconnaissance in nature. The entire drill core from all holes were logged, as well as the channel samples.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Sampling was completed by cutting the core in half 1cm to the right of the orientation line when viewed in the downhole direction and sampling the half without the orientation line. Only zones likely to have a chance of mineralization based on geological observation were sampled.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Samples were taken dry. Rock chip, channel and grab samples had representative slabs cut and all of the remaining offcuts of each sample were sent for assay.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All samples were sent to SGS laboratory in South Korea for sample preparation. SGS is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified laboratory. Samples were dried and crushed to 75% passing 2mm, split to 1,000g, then pulverised to 85% passing 150 microns. Pulp samples are then split using a micro-riffle splitter to produce 500g of pulp reject, 250g of pulp duplicate, and 250g of sample for shipment to Intertek Laboratories in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The nature of the laboratory preparation techniques is considered 'industry standard' and appropriate.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<p>The crushing stage unit is a Rocklabs Smart Boyd-RSD Crusher capable of over 5kg primary sample in one load, with rotating sample divider (RSD) ensuring single pass crushing, producing representative coarse sample split sent to grinding, typically up to 1,000g. Coarse rejects are retained for each sample.</p> <p>The grinding stage unit is an Essa LM2 and utilises a large grinding bowl (1,600g) ensuring single pass grinding of the coarse split. The 1kg of pulp material is then split using a micro-riffle splitter to produce 500g of pulp reject, 250g of pulp duplicate, and 250g of sample for shipment to Intertek Laboratories in Jakarta, Indonesia.</p> <p>Pulp rejects are retained for each sample.</p> <p>The soil samples were sieved in the field to <6 mesh (~3mm) Bulk samples were sent to Intertek Laboratories in Jakarta, Indonesia for sieving to <80mesh and >80mesh (SV101) and both fractions were pulverized to 95% passing 200 mesh.</p> <p>These procedures are considered appropriate to maximise representivity of samples, for first pass exploration.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Given the nature of the reconnaissance rock sampling, no QAQC samples were considered appropriate for the reporting of early stage Exploration Results. The same QAQC methodology for the drilling was applied to the surface channel samples.</p> <p>No field core duplicates were taken, just splits in the sample preparation phase. Sampling is considered representative of the in-situ material.</p>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample size is considered appropriate for the target style of mineralisation, the requirements for laboratory sample preparation and analyses, for early stage Exploration Results.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p>Pulps from drill core samples and rock samples (typically 200 to 400g) prepared by SGS in South Korea are sent through registered airfreight (e.g. DHL) to Intertek Laboratories in Jakarta, Indonesia, for Au and multielement analysis. Intertek is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified laboratory.</p> <p>Gold was analyzed on a 50g charge using fire assay fusion with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (Intertek method FA51/AA). Detection limit range is 0.01g/t to 50g/t Au. Samples returning a result above 50g/t Au were re-analysed to ore-grade using a 50g charge using fire assay fusion with a gravimetric finish (Intertek method FA50/GR200) with lower detection limit of 3g/t Au.</p> <p>A 35 multi-element suite was analyzed on a 0.5g pulp sample split using aqua regia digest with an inductively coupled plasma – optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) finish (Intertek method AR005/OE01).</p> <p>Silver was analysed as part of the multi-element aqua-regia digest ICP-OES (method AR005/OE01), with an upper detection limit 200g/t Ag. Samples returning a result above 200g/t Ag were re-analysed to ore-grade using Four Acid Digestion and AAS (method 4AH2/AA) with a lower detection limit of 5g/t Ag.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Copper, lead and zinc were analysed as part of the multi-element aqua-regia digest ICP-AES (method AR005/OE01), with an upper detection limit of 1%. Samples returning a result above 1% were re-analysed to ore-grade with Four Acid Digestion and OES (method 4AH2/OE201) with a lower detection limit of 2ppm.</p> <p>Soil samples were analysed using the same methods as the drilling.</p> <p>The nature of the laboratory assay sampling techniques is considered 'industry standard' and appropriate.</p> <p>For any historical KORES, where mentioned, drill core and underground channel samples, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample assaying procedures are unknown.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	Magnetic susceptibility measurements were completed on all drill core using a TERRA KT-10R V2 hand-held magnetic susceptibility meter. Scanning mode and full core mode were used.
	<i>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.</i>	<p>For reconnaissance rock samples, lab duplicates analysis and standard analysis (laboratory checks) are investigated to check for potential errors. If a potential error is discovered, it is investigated, and the samples are potentially re-run with another laboratory.</p> <p>Drilling and channel QAQC samples involved 1 blank and 1 certified ore-grade epithermal reference standard, as well as one pulp duplicate and one coarse split duplicate submitted per every 20 samples (i.e. 16 samples and 4 QAQC samples) selectively inserted in the sequence. These were reviewed to ensure testing was accurate. In addition, lab duplicates and lab standard analysis (laboratory checks) are investigated to check for potential errors. If a potential error is discovered, it is investigated and the samples are potentially re-run with another laboratory.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<p>Assay data has been verified by the geologist in charge of the program and a second Southern Gold employee.</p> <p>Significant intersections/results in this ASX Release have been verified by the Competent Person.</p> <p>Where referenced, any historical KORES data cannot be independently verified.</p>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been completed as part of this ASX Release, as the program is at an early stage.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<p>Primary SAU data is recorded into digital spreadsheets or hand-written documents. All original hardcopy logs and sample reference sheets are kept for reference. Digital data entry is validated through the application of database validation rules and is also visually verified by the responsible geologist through GIS and other software. Any failures are sent back to the responsible geologist for correction and re-submission. Data is stored in a SQL database managed through an external consultant with proprietary software. The extracted database is backed up as part of the Company server backup protocol.</p> <p>Historical data exists as digital copy format of original Korean logs and transcripts but cannot be validated. It has been</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		transcribed into SAU databases where applicable, and appropriately tagged as such.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments are made to the assay data.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>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.</i>	SAU surface reconnaissance rock sample and channel sample XYZ locations are determined with a handheld Garmin 64s GPS producing levels of accuracy +/- 3m. Drill collar XYZ locations are surveyed before hole closure with a DGPS producing levels of accuracy +/- 10mm.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (WGS84), Zone 52 S (Northern Hemisphere).
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	South Korean Government 5m contour data is available and deemed suitable for topographic control on early-stage exploration campaigns.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	SAU surface channel, rock chip and grab sampling intervals were based on geological boundary and veining where possible. On occasion multiple intervals within a single vein have also been taken to identify internal variability. Holes are normally designed nominally at 50m spacing along strike and 50-100m down dip on section. In this case, the drilling was more scout in nature.
	<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>	No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated in this ASX Release.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No sample compositing has been applied.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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>	Rock chip, grab and soil sampling has been conducted in a selective manner targeting mineralised structures. Given the early stage of exploration, chip and representative grab samples across veins are considered appropriate and unbiased at this stage of the project. Drill holes and channel saw samples are generally designed to be as perpendicular as possible across targets. In cases where this was not possible, true widths have been stated.
	<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>	The relationship between sampling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures in rock sampling is not considered to have introduced any material sample bias, as discussed above. No sample bias is expected in the drilling.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	From the point of sample generation to laboratory, samples (and reject returns) are under the full security and Chain of Custody of the Company. This is done by the following procedures: Post on-site logging and processing, samples are transported to the Company's shed facilities under the direct supervision of a Company representative. Samples are further processed for dispatch by Company representatives under guidance of the Competent Person. Bagged samples are secured by ties and delivered by a Company representative to the sample preparation laboratory. The preparation laboratory sends pulp samples directly to the assay laboratory for analysis via registered courier (DHL). The samples are received at the assay

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory by a laboratory representative. All rejects are returned under courier service and stored in the Company's secure lock-up long-term core storage facility.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No external or independent reviews have been undertaken. Southern Gold's sampling procedure conforms to industry standard practice and each assay program is reviewed internally for any discrepancies.

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>	<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>	The granted tenements Yeongdong 66 and 67 at the Weolyu Project, Yeongam 116 at the Dokcheon Project, the Deokon granted tenements Jeonju 60, 70 and 80 and Aphae granted tenements Aphae 99 and 109 are held by Southern Gold Korea, a fully owned subsidiary of Southern Gold. No known material issues exist with third parties at this time. There are no native title interests in Korea. It is a generally accepted requirement that mineral title holders gain the consent of local landowners and residents before undertaking any major exploration activity, such as drilling.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i>	Upon successful conversion to an Exploration Right, the holder has 3 years to submit Exploration Results and have an Extraction Plan authorised. An application can be made to extend this period by 1 year. The Extraction Plan is submitted to the Local Government and requires approvals from a number of stakeholders. The term of an Extraction Right is 20 years. This can be extended upon application, provided all statutory requirements have been met over the life of the mine. From the date the Extraction Plan is approved, the title holder has a 3-year period in which mine production must commence. During this 3-year period, the title holder must make a minimum level of investment on plant and mine infrastructure in the amount of KRW100 million (~AUD\$120,000) and meet certain minimum annual production levels, which are dependent on the commodity being mined. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The Deokon Project has historically had small scale mining and adits excavated by the Deokon Mining Company from 1958 to 1980. An unknown party held the license and sporadically operated the mine from 1997 to ~2010. Historical records are not extensive and considered unreliable. The Korean government agency KORES and its predecessor KMPC conducted diamond drilling at Deokon from 1977 to 1979 with a final round in 1982. 14 holes were drilled at the Main Adit and 2 holes at the Shin Adit. During 1981, the KMPC conducted a Self-Potential (SP) geophysical survey with original data not located. KMPC conducted an underground sampling program along the drives in 1983 At the Aphae Project, two historical drill holes were drilled by KIGAM during 1980, but their locations cannot be confidently identified. One of the holes was recorded to intersect 7 g/t Au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>and 104 g/t Ag over a 0.5m interval. This intersect is inferred to be vertically below the historical workings. area to be initially mined during the early 1930's through to 1945 by the Japanese occupation period. 110kg of gold was reportedly produced from Aphae (KIGAM resources of Korea). Additionally, surrounding alluvial resources have also been exploited but production figures are unknown. Investigations by KORES (KORES Reports, 1970 & 1980) states that the hydrothermal breccia and vein hosted gold-silver mineralisation was found to outcrop for over 100m striking 010NE dipping at 80 degrees to the SE. It is reported that the width is around 30m and peak assays obtained are 8.9g/t Au and 155 g/t Ag from the base of the now flooded pit. Surrounding the Aphae mine is a global alluvial gold resource of 8,025 troy ounce of gold over 126,400 sq meters averaging 0.14gm/cubic meter. The Aphae gold mine is unlikely to be the sole source of this alluvial gold field.</p> <p>The Weolyu Project has historically had mining and adits excavated at the North Weolyu Mine, located in SAU's southern granted license (Yeongdong 67) and operated up to mid-1990's. Apart from small scale adits excavated by unknown parties and historical drilling by KORES and Asiatic Gold Ltd at Weolyu South, no other details of previous work in the vicinity is known to the best of our knowledge. A number of other small-scale historical workings were located in the Yeongdong District but production records have not been able to be located.</p> <p>Historical records in general are not extensive and considered unreliable.</p> <p>In the 1990's, Ivanhoe Mines conducted brief field reconnaissance in each area. No other details of previous work in the vicinity is known to the best of our knowledge.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Exploration is targeting low- to high-sulphidation style epithermal precious metal (Au, Ag) mineralisation in Cretaceous volcanic rocks of the Korean Peninsula.
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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</i></p>	<p>A summary of significant drill results above 0.5g/t Au at Aphae are summarized in the tables in the body of the text.</p> <p>A summary of significant surface results above 0.5g/t Au at Aphae are summarized in the tables in the body of the text.</p> <p>No information has been excluded from this release to the best of Southern Gold's knowledge.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	No weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations, or cut-off grades were used within this release for rock sampling. The results reported are reconnaissance rock samples and the above techniques do not apply to these early stage exploration samples. The cut-off grade for reporting of drill results was 0.2g/t Au
	<i>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.</i>	All rock sample assay values reported are raw assays and none of the reported data has been cut or adjusted. All aggregate drill intercepts are length weighted and no internal dilution was included.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values have been reported in this ASX Release.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	No mineralisation widths or intercepts are reported in this report as the sampling reported is early stage reconnaissance exploration grab sampling. Estimated true widths have been reported for the drilling.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	With regard to surface sampling it is not necessarily known what the relationship between mineralisation widths is as no drilling was undertaken. For the drilling, it was designed to be perpendicular across the target and intercepts are interpreted to be true width.
	<i>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 length, true width not known').</i>	No downhole widths for surface sampling have been reported in this release as the sampling reported is early stage reconnaissance exploration grab sampling. Estimated True widths have been reported for the drilling in the significant intercept tables in the body of the text.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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>	Appropriate maps, sections, and tables for new results have been included in this ASX Release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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>	Not all sample assay data has been included in this report as it is not considered material beyond the representatively reported high and low grade results presented in the main body of this ASX Release. Gold results reported range from <0.01g/t to 3.1g/t Au. Previous information is also referenced in the company's ASX reports with details provided in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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>	To the best of our knowledge, no meaningful and material exploration data has been omitted from this ASX Release.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Further drilling is being planned at Deokon. Further surface sampling, soil sampling and/or trenching is being planned at Dokcheon NW, Geum Mar, Janghwal and Weolyu NE.
	<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>	Refer to the Figures and tables in the main body of this ASX Report that show where new drilling and sampling has been conducted.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

SOUTHERN GOLD LIMITED

ABN

30 107 424 519

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 MARCH 2021

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers		
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(160)	(261)
	(b) development		
	(c) production		
	(d) staff costs	(267)	(764)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(220)	(670)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)		
1.4	Interest received	1	3
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	(6)
1.6	Income taxes paid		
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	1	118
1.8	Other (short term lease payments)	(4)	(11)
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(649)	(1,591)

2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities		
	(b) tenements		
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(9)	(15)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(418)	(1,789)
	(e) investments		
	(f) other non-current assets		

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities		
	(b) tenements		
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	1
	(d) investments – legal fees re JV disposal	(44)	(107)
	(e) other non-current assets		
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities		
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)		
2.5	Other (loans to 50% owned JV's)	-	(83)
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(471)	(1,993)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	10,200
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities		
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options		
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	(526)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings		
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	(750)
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings		
3.8	Dividends paid		
3.9	Other (repayment of lease liability)	(13)	(50)
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	(13)	8,874

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	10,160	3,737
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(649)	(1,591)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(471)	(1,993)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(13)	8,874

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(2)	(2)
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	9,025	9,025

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	185	176
5.2	Call deposits	8,840	9,985
5.3	Bank overdrafts		
5.4	Other (provide details)		
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	9,025	10,160

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	188
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	
<i>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.</i>		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7. Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1 Loan facilities		
7.2 Credit standby arrangements		
7.3 Other (please specify)		
7.4 Total financing facilities		
7.5 Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		
7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(649)
8.2 (Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(418)
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(1,067)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	9,025
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	9,025
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	8.5
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	
8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer:	
8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
Answer:	

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer:

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date:29 April 2021.....

Authorised by:The Board of Directors.....
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.