CLASSIC MINERALS LIMITED
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31 January 2022

ASX Announcement

DECEMBER 2021 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Classic Minerals made modest progress at Kat Gap during the quarter as it strives to become a gold producer. The Company is still waiting on **final DMIRS approvals** before it can commence mining operations.

A total of 13 holes for 1,419 metres were drilled during the quarter by the Company.

RC drilling was focused solely on the Forrestania area with work concentrating on twinning existing historical RC holes at Lady Ada and Lady Magdalene for resource calculation purposes.

Classic suspended its mining of a 49,000t bulk sample due to unseasonal weather conditions. Continuous rain events in October and November created access difficulties in and around the bulk sample mining area.

IGO carried out only minor desktop work on the Fraser Range Nickel project.

Figures 1 & 2: Drilling at Lady Ada

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The development of the Forrestania Gold Project will continue to advance in Q 1 FY2022 concentrating on:

- Obtaining final mining approvals from DMIRS.
- Recommence the extraction of the 49,000t bulk sample.
- Complete final metallurgical test-work on the ore from the bulk sample.
- Commence re-assembly of the Gekko gold processing plant at Kat Gap.
- Acquisition of necessary mining equipment for Kat Gap, and
- Continue to raise capital & pay down debt & liabilities to improve the financial position of the Company.

Forrestania Drilling Program

During the quarter, Classic completed a program of RC drilling in the Forrestania area. The drilling program consisted of 13 deep holes for 1,419m. Results for this program are still pending.

Lady Ada RC drilling

Five RC drill holes (MARC076-080) for a total of 644m were drilled at Lady Ada in a concentrated area SE of the existing Lady Ada open pit in November 21. The program was designed to twin existing historical RC holes to compare assay data from old to new. The results will give the Company confidence in the old assay data prior to an update on the mineral resources at Forrestania. Holes were drilled to an average depth of 150m below surface.

The drilling intersected multiple zones of gold mineralisation confirmed by panning dish adjacent to previous high-grade results. All the recent deep RC drilling was focused on drilling right up against historical RC holes that had previously returned very high-grade gold intercepts. Assay results from these five RC holes are still pending.

Lady Magdalene RC drilling

Eight RC holes (MARC081-088) for a total of 775m were completed at Lady Magdalene. The holes were scattered throughout the existing JORC resource area focused on twinning existing historical RC holes drilled back in the late eighty's early nineties. The new RC holes will allow the company to compare the old assay results with the new assay data prior to an update on the mineral resources at Forrestania. Holes were drilled to an average depth of 100m. Assay results from these eight holes are still pending.

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Bulk Sample Mining

Classic officially commenced bulk sample mining at its 100% owned Kat Gap Gold Project back in mid-August 2021. The bulk sampling operation was halted shortly after commencement by a major rain event which dumped unseasonal amounts of high rainfall on the project area. After waiting weeks for the ground to dry the area received further rainfall in November making the ground impossible to work safely. A decision was made late in November to defer any further mining operations until warmer weather was encountered.

The company plans to re-commence bulk sample mining during the first quarter of 2022 after the Christmas-New year holiday period.

Processing of this bulk sample is an important step ahead of full-scale production activities, as it affords the Company the opportunity to test and refine the Gekko plant[1].

Classic will look to extract between 5,000 – 7000 tonnes (t) of ore at between 4 and 6g/t Au for between 645 and 1,100 contained ounces of gold (Au) which is a very small portion of the current 93,000oz Mineral Resource. Approvals have been obtained to excavate up to 49,000t from Kat Gap under the terms of the underlying (granted) Exploration tenure.

Figure 3: Dozer and Loader commence pushing back topsoil at Bulk Sample Pit, Kat Gap.

[1] ASX Announcement 25 May 2021

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Gekko gold processing plant

The crushing and gravity components of the Gekko gold processing plant were commissioned back in May 2021 at the Company's testing site in Gnangara WA prior to disassembly and transport to Kat Gap.

The Company plans to re-assemble the Gekko gold recovery plant on-site during the first half of 2022 **once formal mining approvals have been received from DMIRS**. Ore from the bulk sample will be treated through the crushing and gravity circuits to fine tune the plant prior to full scale open pit production.

FRASER RANGE

The Company refers to the ASX announcements of 17 June 2019 and 05 July 2019 wherein Classic entered into the Earn-in and Joint Venture Agreement with IGO Newsearch Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of IGO Limited (ASX: IGO) ("IGO").

Under this agreement:

- If IGO elect to earn a 70% interest in the project, Classic will be free carried to the completion of a pre-feasibility study: or

- If IGO elects to buy-out Classic, then Classic will receive aggregate value of A$4,550,000, in cash and tenement expenditure, plus will retain a 1% net smelter return royalty from this transaction.

More details of the transaction can be found under the two announcements detailed above.

We have received the following update of progress on the exploration carried out during the December 2021 quarter by IGO on the tenements:

Summary

Between 15th September 2021 and 15th December 2021, no field-based exploration activities were completed within the IGO – Classic Minerals Joint Venture tenements, namely E28/1904, E28/2703, E28/2704 and E28/2705 (Figure 4). A review of the Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) potential along the Andromeda/Alpha trend commenced (Figure 5). This work is scheduled for completion in Q3 FY22.

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Figure 4. IGO / Classic Minerals JV tenements

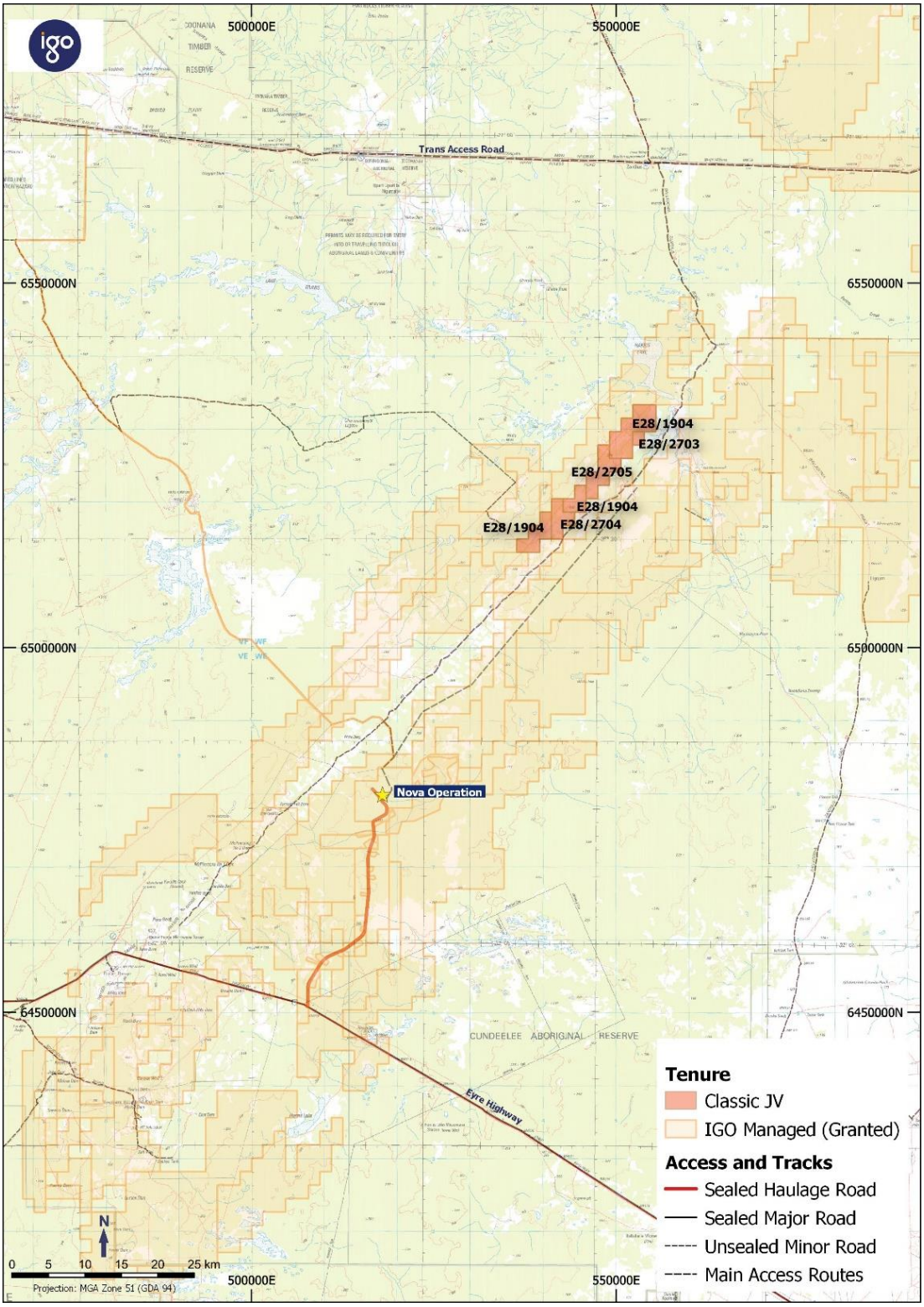

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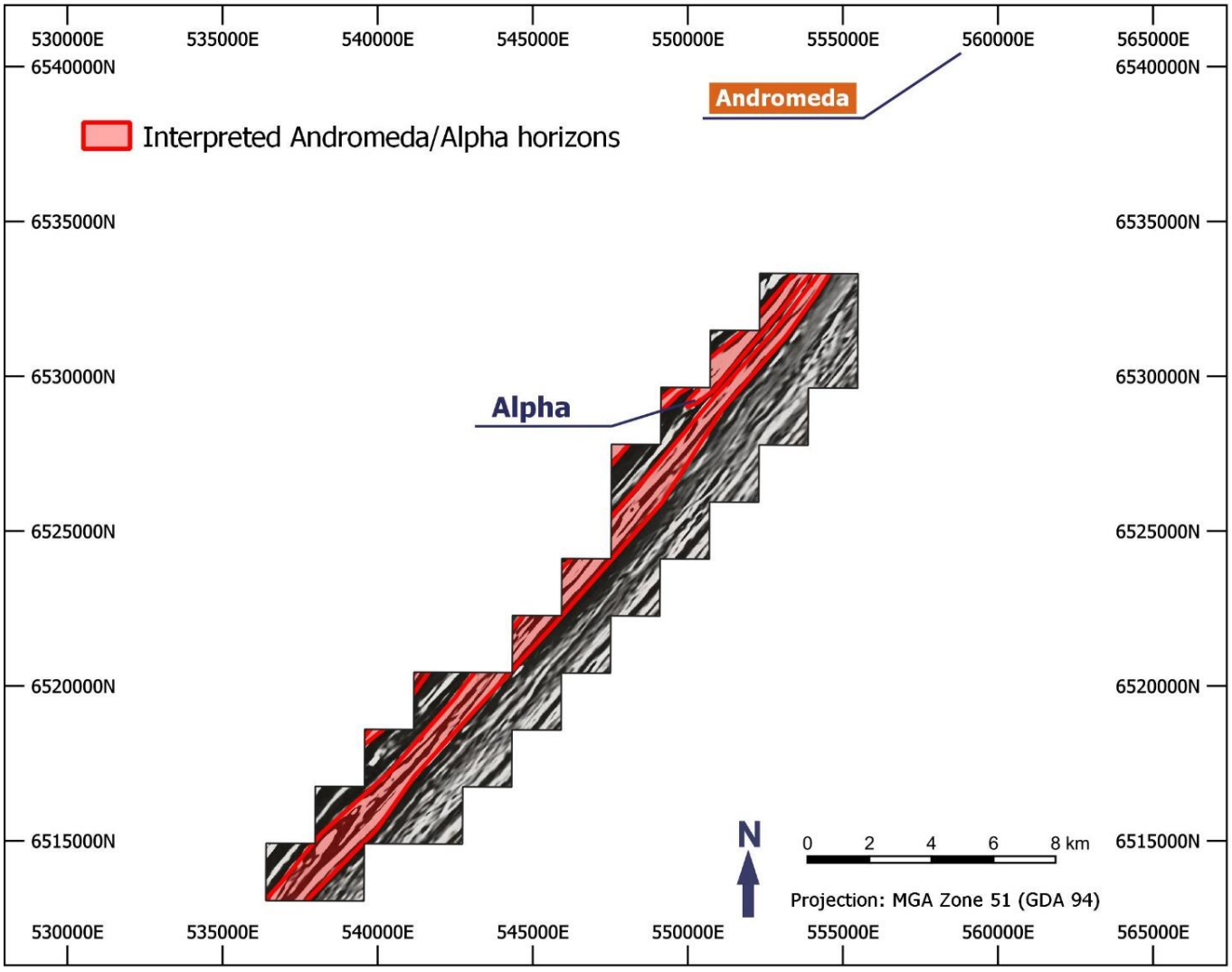
Figure 5: Interpreted Andromeda / Alpha host horizon on TMI RTP 1VD magnetic image



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Planned work for Q3 FY22

Planned work for the next quarter may include:

Kat Gap

- Continue follow-up RC drilling of the down plunge extent of high-grade gold mineralization beneath existing shallow near surface gold mineralization on the granite-greenstone contact.
- Conduct preliminary shallow RC drilling programs under the best areas of the large auger soil gold anomaly out in the granite.
- Continue preparations for near term mining operations of shallow high-grade gold on the granite-greenstone contact.

Forrestania

- Prepare a potential update on the resources at Lady Ada and Lady Magdalene based on results received from RC drilling completed during the December quarter 2021.

Fraser Range

- Preliminary field mapping along the western margins of the tenements to determine the extent of outcrop and potential mafic granulites that may be associated with interpreted VHMS host horizons.

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Corporate

During the quarter ended 31 December 2021 Company carried out a capital raising by way of a placement and paid down some debt with the issue of securities.

The directors continue to raise much needed capital to ensure that the Company can progress to production of gold as soon as practicable subsequent to receipt of the Mining plan and associated Clearing Permits from DMIRS.

Classic Minerals Limited advises the market that in complying with L.R 5.3 it discloses the following for the quarter ended 31 December 2021.

Cash outflows for the December 2021 Quarter was $5.2 million, as per detail below:		**A$' 000**
Exploration activities - Operating	22%	1,170
Administration - Operating	3%	130
Staff cost - Operating	2%	112
Interest - Operating	5%	264
Tenement - Investing	0%	8
Exploration activities - Investing	0%	-
PPE - Investing	4%	189
Repayment of borrowings - Financing	59%	3,047
Capital and Funding Raising Costs - Financing	5%	275
Other - Investing	0%	-
Payments to related parties and their associates (as set out in section 6 of the Appendix 5B)		46

Cash inflows for the December 2021 Quarter was $4.3 million, as per details below:		
Capital raising	0%	-
Government incentives and grant	66%	2,814
Proceeds from borrowings	34%	1,454
Proceeds from PPE	0%	-
Proceeds from selling interest in Tenement	0%	-

This announcement has been authorised by the Board.

ENDS:

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Schedule of Mineral Tenements as at 31 December 2021		
TENEMENT	**AREA**	**INTEREST HELD BY CLASSSIC MINERALS LIMITED**
M74/249	Forrestania	100%
E74/467	Forrestania	100%
P77/4291	Forrestania	80%
P77/4290	Forrestania	80%
E77/2207	Forrestania	80%
E77/2219	Forrestania	80%
E77/2220	Forrestania	80%
E77/2239	Forrestania	80%
E77/2471	Forrestania	100%
E77/2472	Forrestania	100%
E77/2470	Forrestania	100%
E28/1904	Fraser Range	100%
E28/2705	Fraser Range	100%
E28/2704	Fraser Range	100%
E28/2703	Fraser Range	100%
L74/57	Forrestania	100%

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Appendix 1: JORC (2012) Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• The samples were taken by a RC face sampling hammer drill. All RC holes were sampled at one-metre intervals. • Care was taken to control metre delineation, and loss of fines. • The determination of mineralisation was done via industry standard methods, including RC drilling, followed by splitting, crushing and fire assaying
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• All drilling was completed using reverse circulation method, using a Schramm 645 model rig and 6m Remet Harlsen 4 ½ inch rods. The rig mounted Airtruck has 1150 cfm 500 psi auxiliary couples with a hurricane 7t Booster 2400 cfm /1000 psi booster. The bit size was 5 5/8,
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• Recoveries from the drilling are not known, as sample weights were not recorded at this stage of exploration, but visual inspection of samples in the field indicate that recoveries were sufficient. • The shroud tolerance was monitored, and metre delineation was kept in check. Loss of fines was controlled through mist injection.

		• It is not clear whether a relationship between recovery and grade occurs as recovery data was not collected (e.g. bag weights).
Logging	• *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.*	• Core and chips were logged to a level of detail to support the Mineral Resource estimation. • Logging was qualitative in nature. • All intersections were logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• The nature and quality of the sampling suits the purpose, being exploration. The laboratory preparation is standard practice and has not been further refined to match the ore. • QC in the lab prep stage was limited to taking pulp duplicates (e.g. no coarse crush duplicates were submitted) • The sample split sizes (4-5 kg are regarded as more than adequate for the nature and type of material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Standard 50g fire assays with an AAS finish were used to get assay results. This is a total technique, and considered appropriate for this level of exploration. • Quality control was carried out by inserting blanks and standards into the sampling chain and 5% intervals. These all showed acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Significant intersections have not been validated by independent or alternative personnel. • No twin holes were included in this programme, as it is not relevant to

	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	the stage of exploration and purpose of this drilling. • All primary data was collected on spread sheets which have been validated for errors and included into an Access database. • Assay data has not been adjusted
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Drill hole locations were determined by GPS in the field in UTM zone 50. • Topographic control is available through a detailed satellite-derived DTM.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Holes were not drilled on a pattern and there was no specific drill hole spacing. In general holes are drilled within 50m from previous intersections. • The data spacing is considered sufficient to demonstrate geological and grade continuity for estimation procedures. • Samples were not composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• The orientation of sampling has achieved unbiased sampling of structures, with drilling perpendicular to the dip and strike of the mineralised zones • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were immediately dispatched to the laboratory and have at all times been in possession of CLM or its designated contractors. Chain of custody was maintained throughout.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• No audits of any of the data have been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• 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.	• The FGP Tenements (containing the Van Uden West prospect) are registered in the name of Reed Exploration Pty Ltd, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX-listed Hannans Ltd (ASX code: HNR). Classic has acquired 80% of the gold rights only, with the remaining 20% of the gold rights held free-carried by Hannans Ltd until a decision to mine. Hannans Ltd also holds all of the non-gold rights on the FGP tenements including but not limited to nickel, lithium and other metals • The acquisition includes 80% of the gold rights (other mineral rights retained by tenement holder) in the following granted tenements: E77/2207; E77/2219; E77/2239; P77/4290; P77/4291; E77/2303; E77/2220. • Lady Lila is situated upon 100% owned CLZ tenements P77/4325 and P77/4326 (details in announcement dated 21 March 2017) • Kat Gap is situated upon E74/467, held by Sulphide Resources Pty Ltd. CLZ has an option to acquire 100% of this tenement (details in announcement dated 13 July 2017)
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• All exploration was carried out by previous owners of the tenements (Aztec Mining, Forrestania Gold NL, Viceroy Australia, Sons of Gwalia, Sulphide Resources Pty Ltd)
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The deposit is a Archean shear-zone hosted gold deposit. • Geological interpretation indicates that the general stratigraphy consists of metasediments, BIF's and cherts to the east of the tenement, overlying an older sequence of metamorphosed komatiitic and high-magnesian basalts to the west. Black shales/pelites occur as small

		interbedded units throughout the stratigraphy, which dips gently to the east (10-35°) and strikes N-S, bending in a NNW direction in the far north of the tenement. • An Archaean-aged quartz dolerite unit (informally the 'Wattle Rocks Dolerite') is emplaced along a contact between high-MgO basalt to the west and low-MgO ultramafic to the east, in the western part of the tenement and is the host rock for the Lady Ada (and Lady Magdalene) mineralisation. Strongly magnetic Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross-cut the stratigraphy in an east-west direction, splaying to the ENE, following fault directions interpreted from the aeromagnetics. A number of narrow shear zones lie subparallel to the shallow-dipping metasediment-mafic contact within the host stratigraphy and are important sites and conduits for the observed mineralisation. The Sapphire shear zone strikes approximately ENE, dipping to the SE at about 25°, and appears to crosscut all lithologies. This shear zone and associated shears host the bulk of the gold mineralisation at Wattle Rocks. Similar flat-dipping shears are known to crosscut the Lady Magdalene area. Approximately 8-12 metres of transported sands and a gold depleted weathering profile of saprolitic clays overly the Lady Ada and Lady Magdalene mineralisation. • Structurally, the Wattle Rocks area is quite complex and is positioned near the intersection of several major breakages and flexures in the regional stratigraphy in this part of the Forrestania Greenstone belt. Numerous shear zones are evident throughout the area, particularly at changes of rock stratigraphy where there are rheological differences. Narrow, stacked, flat-dipping shear

		zones are evident within the quartz dolerite unit and may have resulted from thrusting of the younger sedimentary sequence over the mafic package from east to west. A similar model is predicted for Van Uden (10 km northwards) where mineralised quartz veins appear to 'stack' through a host ferruginous metasediment.

Drill hole Information	• 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:
	  ○ 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.
		• This information is provided in attached tables

Data aggregation methods	• 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.	• High grades were not cut in the reporting of weighted averages in this Report. • Summary drill hole results as reported in figures and in the appendix 2 to this Report are reported on a 2m internal dilution and 0.5 g/t Au cuto-off.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• 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.	• In almost all cases, the drill holes are perpendicular to the mineralisation. The true width is not expected to deviate much from intersection width.

	• 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').	
Diagrams	• 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.	• Appropriate images have been provided in the Report.
Balanced reporting	• 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.	• Figures represent specific selected drill intervals to demonstrate the general trend of high grade trends. Cross sections show all relevant result in a balanced way.
Other substantive exploration data	• 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.	• No other relevant data is reported
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further RC drilling is being considered. • Figures clearly demonstrate the areas of possible extensions

Appendix 5B

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

Name of entity	
Classic Minerals Limited	
ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
77 119 484 016	**31 December 2021**

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (12 months) $A'000**
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(1,170)	(4,140)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(112)	(292)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(130)	(792)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	-	-
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	(264)	(589)
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	2,814	2,814
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**1,138**	**(2,999)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	(8)	(190)
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(189)	(728)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 months) $A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows used in loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(197)**	**(918)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	4,110
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	-	(138)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	1,454	2,864
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	(3,047)	(4,088)
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	(275)	(676)
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**(1,868)**	**2,072**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,101	2,019
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	1,138	(2,999)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(197)	(918)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(1,868)	2,072

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 months) $A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**174**	**174**

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	174	1,101
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
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)**	**174**	**1,101**

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	46
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

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.

Payments for Director fees and consulting fees

7.	**Financing facilities** *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.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities	4,335	4,335
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	5,000	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	**Total financing facilities**	9,335	4,335

7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**	5,000

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.

The Company entered into Standby Subscription Agreement with Stock Assist Group Pty Ltd in which the Investor agrees to subscribe for shares if requested by the Company subject to the terms and conditions of this Facility. There were no drawings under this facility for the quarter ended 31 December 2021. This facility will end on 19 September 2022.

In November 2021, the Company repaid loans from Radium Capital under facility agreements of $996,000, $785,782 and $231,022, respectively. On 22 December 2021, the Company signed a new facility agreement of $289,800 with Radium Capital. The facility will mature on 30 November 2022. This facility was advanced against the expected R&D refund expected from the ATO claimed on or before 30 September 2022 and carries an annual interest rate of 14%.

Greywood Holdings Pty Ltd provided loan facilities with maturity date on 3 February 2022, 12 January 2022 (amended to 12 March 2022), 25 January 2022 (amended to 25 March 2022) and 8 February 2022 with principal outstanding of $500,000, $180,000, $200,000 and $250,000, respectively. These facilities are secured against the Company's assets under PPSR (Personal Property Securities Register) and have interest rate of 3% per month.

Gold Processing Equipment Pty Ltd provided loan facility with maturity date on 20 January 2022 (amended to 20 March 2022) with principal outstanding of $300,000. This facility is secured against the Company's assets under PPSR (Personal Property Securities Register) and has interest rate of 3% per month.

Foskin Pty Ltd provided loan facility with maturity date on 29 January 2022 (amended to 29 March 2022) with principal outstanding of $400,000. This facility is secured against the Company's assets under PPSR (Personal Property Securities Register) and has interest rate of 3% per month.

Rotherwood Enterprises Pty Ltd provided unsecured loan facility with maturity date on 24 March 2022 with principal outstanding of $300,000. The facility has interest rate of 3% per month.

Klip Pty Ltd provided unsecured loan facility with maturity date on 24 March 2022 with principal outstanding of $700,000. The facility has interest rate of 3% per month.

CTRC Pty Ltd provided loan facilities with maturity date on 18 February 2022, 26 February 2022 and 25 January 2022 (amended to 25 March 2022) with principal outstanding of $250,000, $250,000 and $500,000, respectively. These facilities are secured against the Company's assets under PPSR (Personal Property Securities Register) and have interest rate of 3% per month.

Whead Pty Ltd provided unsecured loan facility with maturity date on 28 February 2022 with principal outstanding of $200,000. The facility has interest rate of 3% per month.

Aneles Consulting Services Pty Ltd provided loan facility with maturity date on 16 January 2022 with principal outstanding of $15,000. This facility is secured against the Company's assets under PPSR (Personal Property Securities Register) and has interest rate of 3% per month. The outstanding loan was fully repaid on 4 January 2022.

8.	**Estimated cash available for future operating activities**	**$A'000**
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	1,138
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	1,138
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	174
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	5,000
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	5,174
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	N/A

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.

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: N/A

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: N/A

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: N/A

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: 31 January 2022

By the Board

Authorised by: .....
(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.