ASX Announcement
28 April 2023

Activities Report for the Quarter Ended 31 March 2023

Highlights

Coogee, WA

- **Excellent Au-Cu Metallurgical recoveries from Test work completed at Coogee and highlights include:**
  - **Gravity recoverable and free milling gold confirmed at Coogee and opportunity to recover gold separately to copper and vice-versa.**
  - **Copper is unlikely to be problematic for gold recovery.**
- **Exploration Licence Applications E 26/245 and E 26/248 won in ballots.**

Mt Ida-Ida Valley, WA

- **Further 10-day soil and rock chip sampling field trip conducted for rare earth elements (REE), lithium, precious and base metals.**
- **Minus 80 mesh follow ups of earlier coarser soil sampling.**

Husky and Malamute, NSW

- **Aircore drilling programme completed at Husky.**
- **Drill hole site clearances and preparations for Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and aircore drilling at Husky and Malamute respectively.**

Bonaparte, WA

- **No activities this quarter due to wet season.**

Javelin Minerals Limited ("Javelin" or "the Company") is pleased to present its quarterly activities report for the quarter ended 31 March 2023.

COOGEE PROJECT, EASTERN GOLDFIELDS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

During the quarter, a staged testwork program was completed to investigate metallurgical qualities of composite samples collected from the RC drill programs completed at the Coogee Project during the period October 2020 to February 2022.

The RC drill programs completed to date by Javelin have defined two gold-copper trends north of the Coogee Pit. The overall Coogee mineralised trend now has a strike length of 1km, making it a significant gold-copper mineralised system.

Gold diagnostic assaying from composite/selected interval assays investigated whether there is a gravity gold component by conducting screen fire gold assays and also investigated the copper mineralogy using diagnostic acid and cyanide leaching stages. The importance of determining the copper mineralogy cannot be underestimated since high copper solubility in cyanide could indicate potential problems in conventional gold recovery processes and help to define copper speciation for potential copper recovery using flotation.

Metallurgical Testwork Results

Each composite sample was crushed to less than 3.35mm, thoroughly homogenised, then split into sub samples using a rotary splitter. Sub-samples from each composite were submitted for gold determination using fire assay with repeat assays. Selected composite samples also had screen fire assays conducted, which is where the sample is screened at 75 microns and both the oversize and undersize portions analysed for gold and a weighted sample gold grade calculated. In addition, iron, total sulphur, sulphate sulphur and sulphide sulphur were determined. Arsenic assays were also conducted. Assay results are presented in the following Table 1.

Sample	DH Calc Au (g/t)	ALS Au_1 (g/t)	ALS Au_2 (g/t)	ALS Au_{SFA} (g/t)	Fe (%)	As (%)	Total Sulphur (%)	Sulphate (%)	Sulphide (%)
CORC055-1	3.45	5.57	4.07	3.77	6.28	<0.01	0.06	0.06	<0.02
CORC055-2	2.22	2.26	2.16		8.05	<0.01	0.06	0.06	<0.02
CORC055-3	1.59	0.96	1.46	1.68	3.31	<0.01	0.10	0.04	0.06
CORC058-1	1.37	1.40	1.44		11.0	0.01	0.05	0.05	<0.02
CORC064-1	1.97	1.40	1.35		29.5	<0.01	1.03	0.07	0.96
CORC069-1	0.61	0.59	0.61		5.20	<0.01	0.08	0.04	0.04
CORC076-1	1.38	1.31	1.20		3.13	<0.01	0.07	0.03	0.04
CORC089-1	0.42	0.31	0.34		7.23	<0.01	0.53	0.09	0.44
CORC091-1	1.87	1.41	2.06	2.19	14.8	<0.01	0.42	0.14	0.28
CORC092-1	1.86	2.36	3.89	3.22	19.2	<0.01	0.55	0.11	0.44
CORC095-1	1.07	0.71	0.82		13.5	0.01	0.92	0.12	0.80
CORC096-1	0.82	0.64	0.69		12.2	<0.01	3.30	0.28	3.02
CORC107-1	2.01	1.84	1.69		5.83	<0.01	0.05	0.05	<0.02
CORC108-1	2.37	1.71	1.80		10.3	<0.01	0.43	0.11	0.32
CORC108-2	4.77	4.51	4.34		13.9	<0.01	0.08	0.08	<0.02
CORC126-1	0.81	0.67	0.94		12.6	<0.01	1.05	0.13	0.92
CORC132-1	0.57	2.30	3.43	0.74	13.3	<0.01	1.27	0.15	1.12
CORC147-1	0.69	0.58	0.54	3.77	3.53	<0.01	0.08	0.04	0.04

Table 1: Gold, Arsenic, Iron and Sulphur Assays

Composite gold assays typically followed the trends of the calculated composite assays based on separate interval assays. The main exception was sample CORC132-1. There was considerable differences between repeat gold assays, which is indicative of the presence of coarse gold particles. A common rule of thumb has it that there is a substantial presence of coarse gravity gold when the gold assay of the oversize portion is 10 times higher than the weighted result. Table 2 below provides a breakdown of screen fire assay data. All samples where a screen fire assay was conducted are likely to contain coarse gold particles since they easily fall within the 10 times coarse size fraction assay ratio. Despite the low mass fractions reporting to the oversize, gold distributions were mostly well above 10% due to high gold assays in the oversize portions. Repeat assays of the undersize portions were reasonably consistent for most samples except for sample CORC91-2 where four repeat samples were assayed with unacceptably high variability between results. This is likely due to a presence of mostly free and fine gold particles being present in the sample.

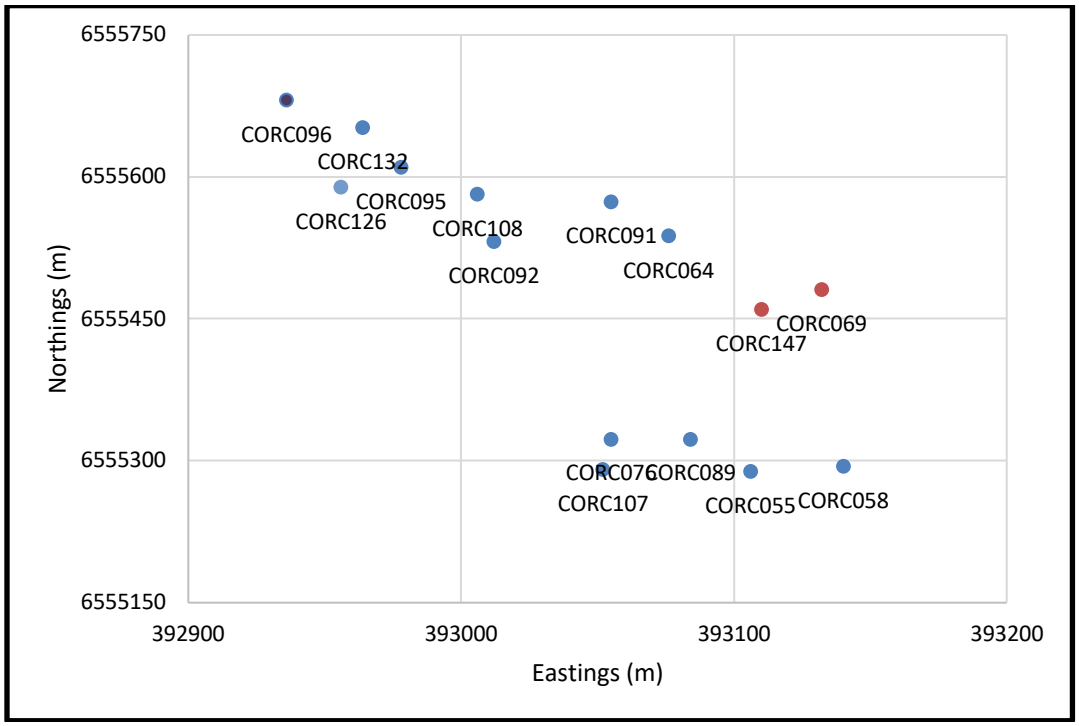

Figure 1: Plan of Drill Hole Collars

	+75µm Fraction			-75µm Fraction			Combined	
Sample	Mass (%)	Au (g/t)	Distr. (%)	Mass (%)	Ave. Au (g/t)	Distr. (%)	Weighted Au (g/t)	Ratio +75µm[Au]/Wtd [Au]
CORC055-1	0.40	91	9.7	99.6	3.42	90.3	3.77	24.2
CORC055-3	0.46	72.3	19.9	99.5	1.35	80.1	1.68	43.1
CORC091-1	1.19	24.4	13.3	98.8	1.92	86.7	2.19	11.2
CORC091-2	1.49	56.8	26.3	98.5	2.41	73.7	3.22	17.6
CORC132-1	0.65	16.3	14.3	99.3	0.64	85.7	0.74	22.0

Table 2: Screen Fire Data

Variability in repeat assay results and the high upgrade ratios of the screen fire assays are all indicative of free milling gold. Free milling gold is readily recoverable using gravity gold recovery equipment as well as in conventional gold leach circuits with carbon adsorption.

Composite sample sulphide levels were low and there doesn't appear to be a relationship between gold and sulphide assays. See the figure 2 below, where the sample gold assay is plotted against the sample sulphide concentration. The metallurgical testing indicates that the gold is not intimately associated with the sulphide mineralisation.

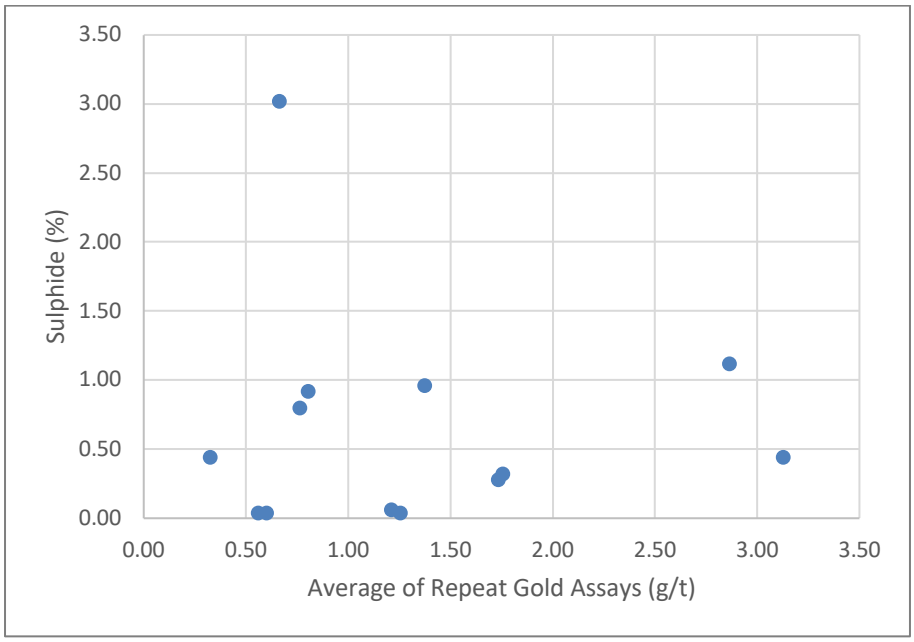

Figure 2: Plot of Gold Assays versus Sulphide Concentration

Sulphide minerals, especially reactive sulphide minerals, have a propensity to consume cyanide during cyanide leaching, and the relatively low sulphide levels indicate that high cyanide consumptions won't be problematic during gold leaching. Similarly, a presence of reactive sulphide minerals can passivate the gold surface causing slow leaching rates during gold leaching.

As can be seen in Figure 3 below, in most metallurgical testwork samples the majority of the copper is strong acid soluble, suggesting the most predominant copper mineral is chalcopyrite. Metallurgically, chalcopyrite is usually readily recoverable by flotation. It is also a very low cyanide consumer in conventional alkaline cyanide gold leaching. Furthermore, high proportions of the copper contained in these composite samples are combined in both the cyanide soluble and strong acid soluble portions adding to the sample's copper amenability to recovery by flotation.

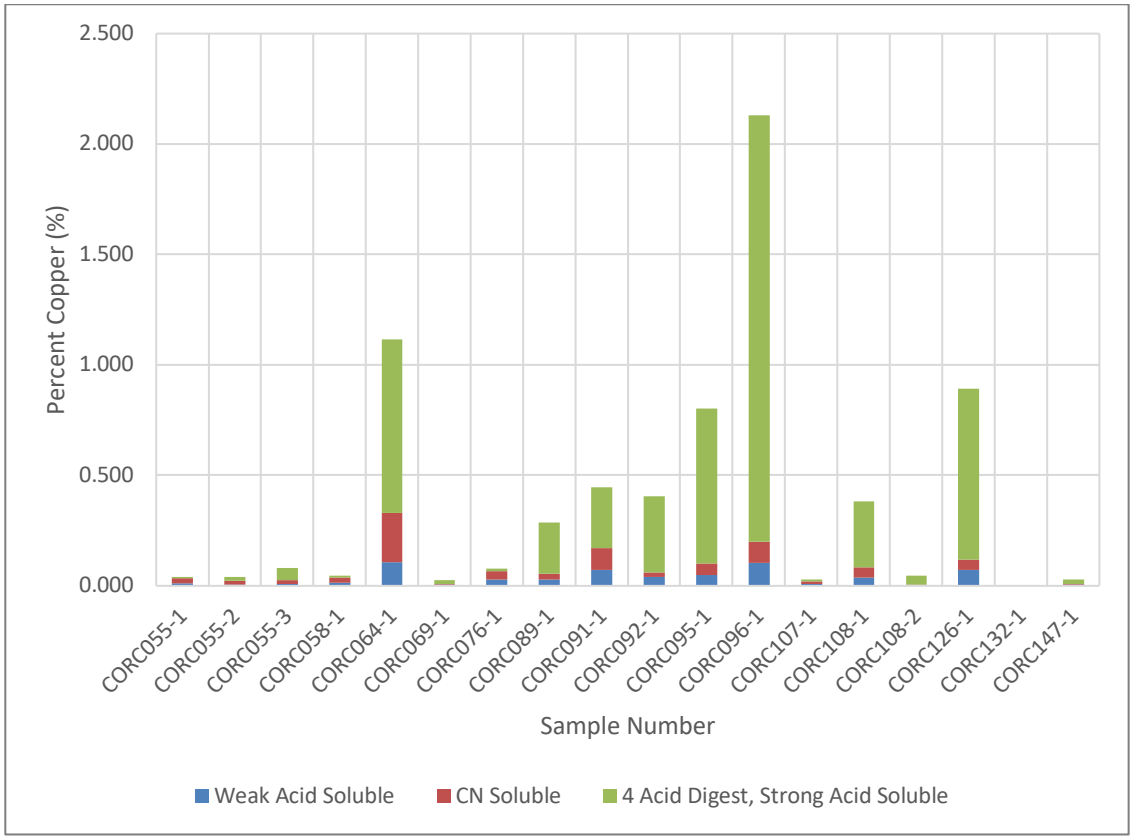

Figure 3: Composite Sample Diagnostic Copper Analyses

Despite there being a reasonable portion of cyanide soluble copper in the samples, this portion is very small relative to the total contained copper and won't detrimentally elevate cyanide consumptions when cyanide leaching for gold recovery.

Sulphide sulphur and copper assays were reviewed when evaluating future Coogee copper ore's suitability to copper flotation. This was undertaken to quantify pyrite as being the main sulphidic diluent of the copper minerals. Normally higher concentrations of pyrite can detrimentally affect the ability to produce saleable flotation concentrates due to co-flotation and consequent lowering of the copper concentration in the concentrate. Figure 4 below includes two plots; the blue markers indicate a plot of the proportion of chalcopyrite (and silicates) of the copper in a sample versus the corresponding sample sulphide analysis. For samples with sulphide analyses above 0.25% the copper mineral is most likely 70% to 90% chalcopyrite. The red markers in the plot below show that below 1% sulphide and above 0.25% sulphide, the samples contain mainly chalcopyrite. Above 1% sulphide there are other sulphides present as indicated by an increasing sulphide to copper ratio. However, the ratio remains very close to unity at the higher sulphide containing samples, which suggests only a small dilution of chalcopyrite with other sulphide minerals, possibly dilution by pyrite. When considering the low chalcopyrite dilution in the context of copper flotation, this suggests that minimal effort is needed to depress iron sulphide minerals in flotation and good copper concentrate product grades are expected.

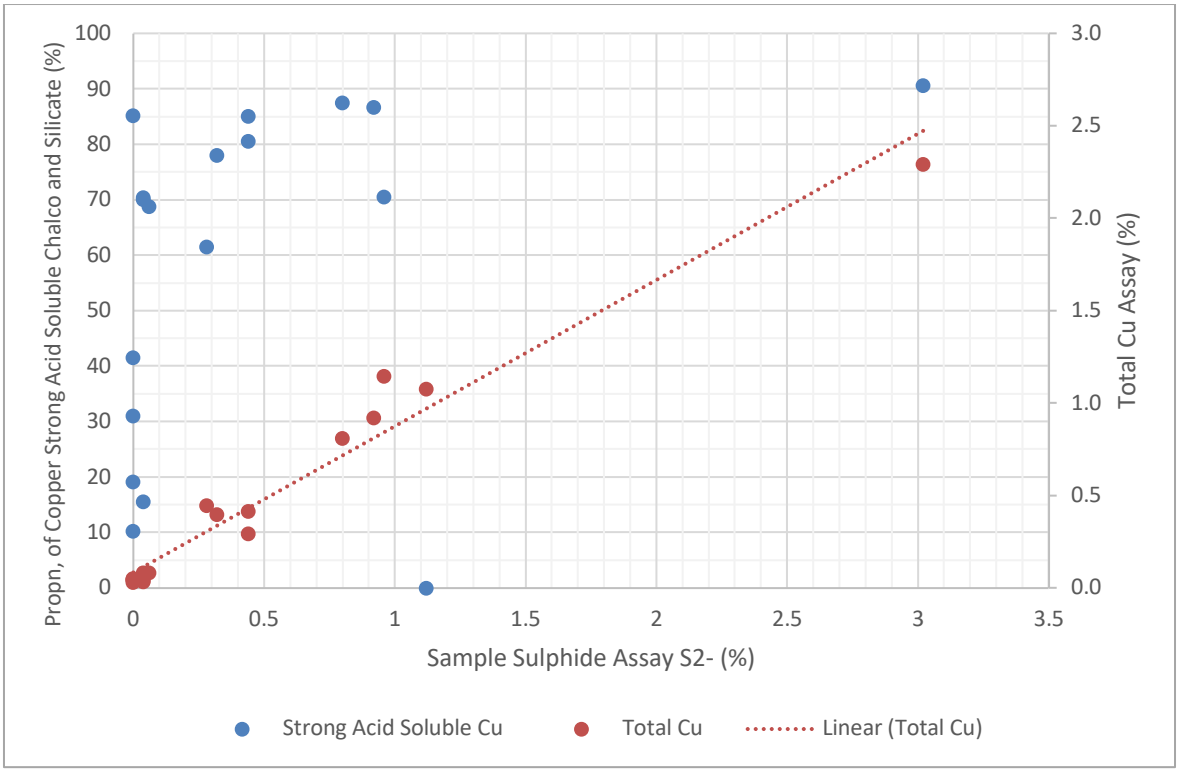

Figure 4: Sample Sulphide Relationship with Copper

Testwork undertaken exploring metallurgical relationships between the valuable elements (copper and gold) in an orebody is necessary to ascertain economic distribution of valuable elements. For example, for copper-gold ore deposits it is important to understand if the gold is associated with the copper. If a strong relationship exits then the recovery process can be simplified to copper flotation to produce a bulk copper and gold concentrate for sale. If the gold is not associated with the copper, then additional processing steps are likely for an economically feasible flowsheet. Plotting the sample copper grade against the sample gold grade provides an illustration of such a relationship (Figure 5).

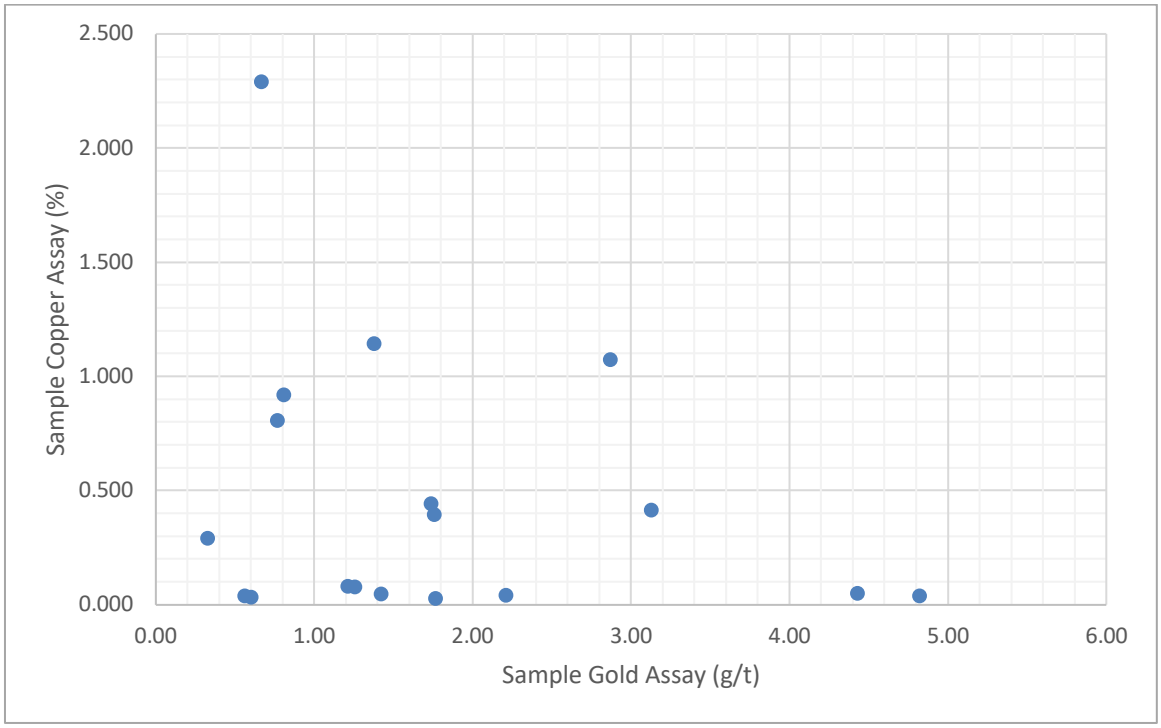

Figure 5: Sample Copper versus Gold Assays

Figure 5 illustrates no relationship between copper and gold in the samples tested and therefore the opportunity to recover gold separately to copper and vice-versa. However, free gold does have a propensity to concurrently float with copper during flotation to produce a copper concentrate.

New Tenements

During the quarter, Exploration Licence Applications E 26/245 and E 26/248 were the subject of successful ballots.

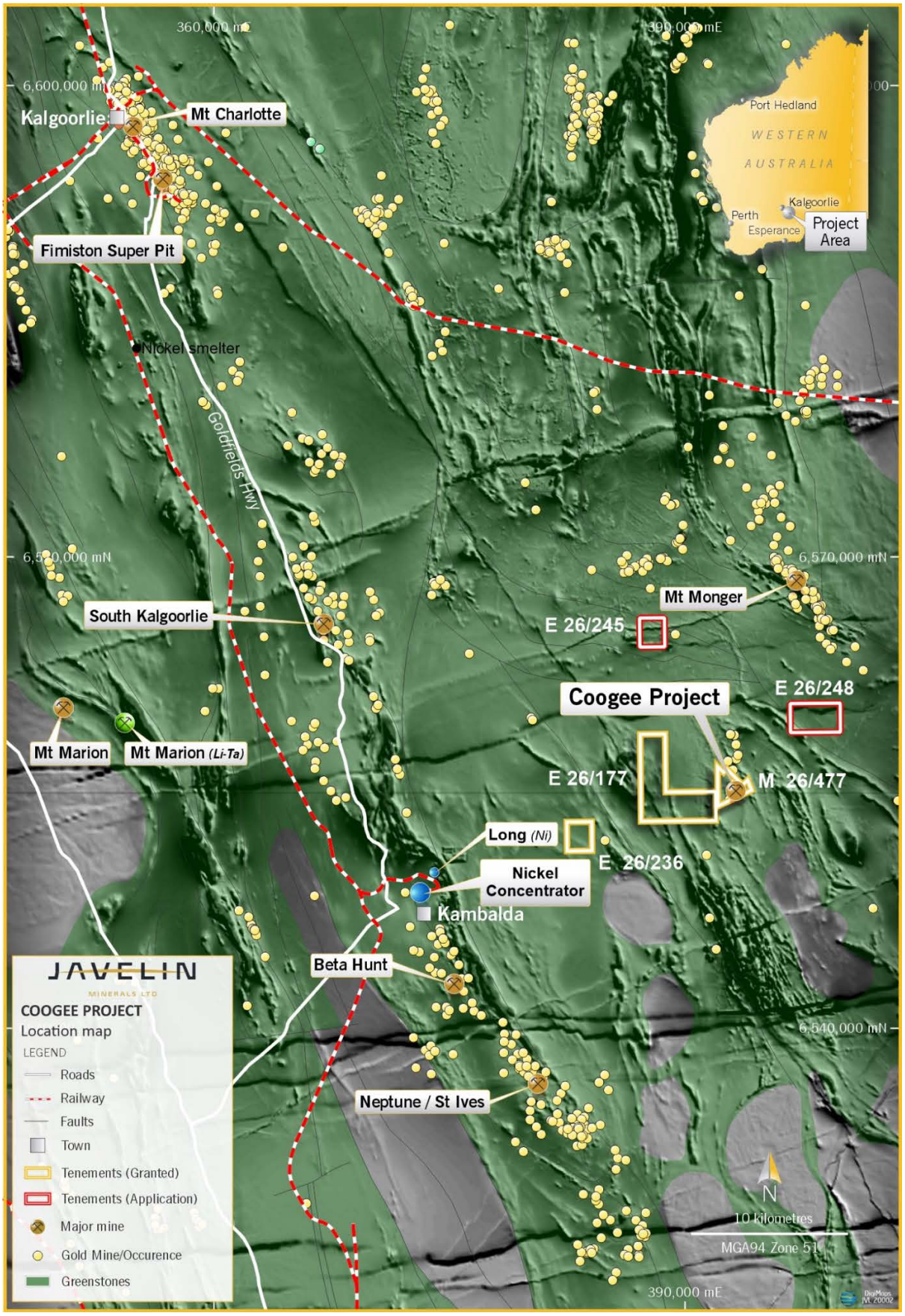

Figure 6: Location Map for the Company's Coogee tenements M 26/477, E 26/177, E 26/236, ELA 26/245 and ELA 26/248.

MT IDA-IDA VALLEY PROJECT, NORTHERN GOLDFIELDS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The orientation soil and rock chip sampling program which commenced during 2022 has now collected a total of 680 samples. The orientation soil sampling initially comprised a smaller population of unsieved samples, in addition to a collection of samples sieved to minus 40 mesh. During the quarter, a selection of soil samples sieved to minus 80 mesh were collected for comparison and contrast. All samples were submitted for analysis for a suite of 25 lithium, rare earth elements, precious and base metals.

During the quarter, E 30/0550 and E 36/1033 were granted.

The Mt Ida-Ida Valley Project currently comprises 19 Exploration Licences and Exploration Licence Applications totalling over 2,210 sq km in area (Figure 7)

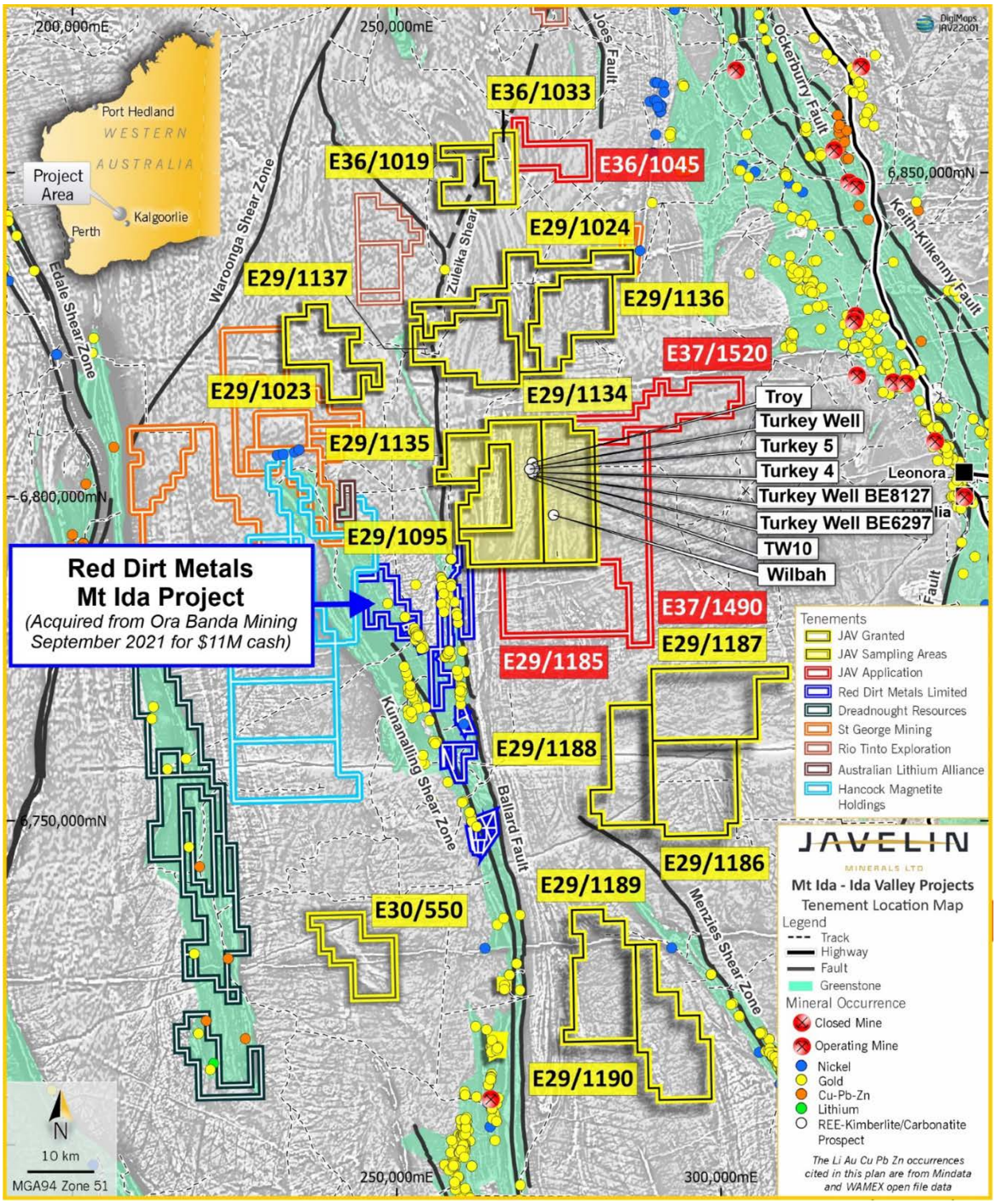

Figure 7: Mt Ida-Ida Valley region and tenement portfolio.

HUSKY AND MALAMUTE PROJECTS, CENTRAL NEW SOUTH WALES

EL 8667 HUSKY

During the quarter, an aircore drilling programme was completed at selected locations within the Husky EL 8667 (Figure 8).

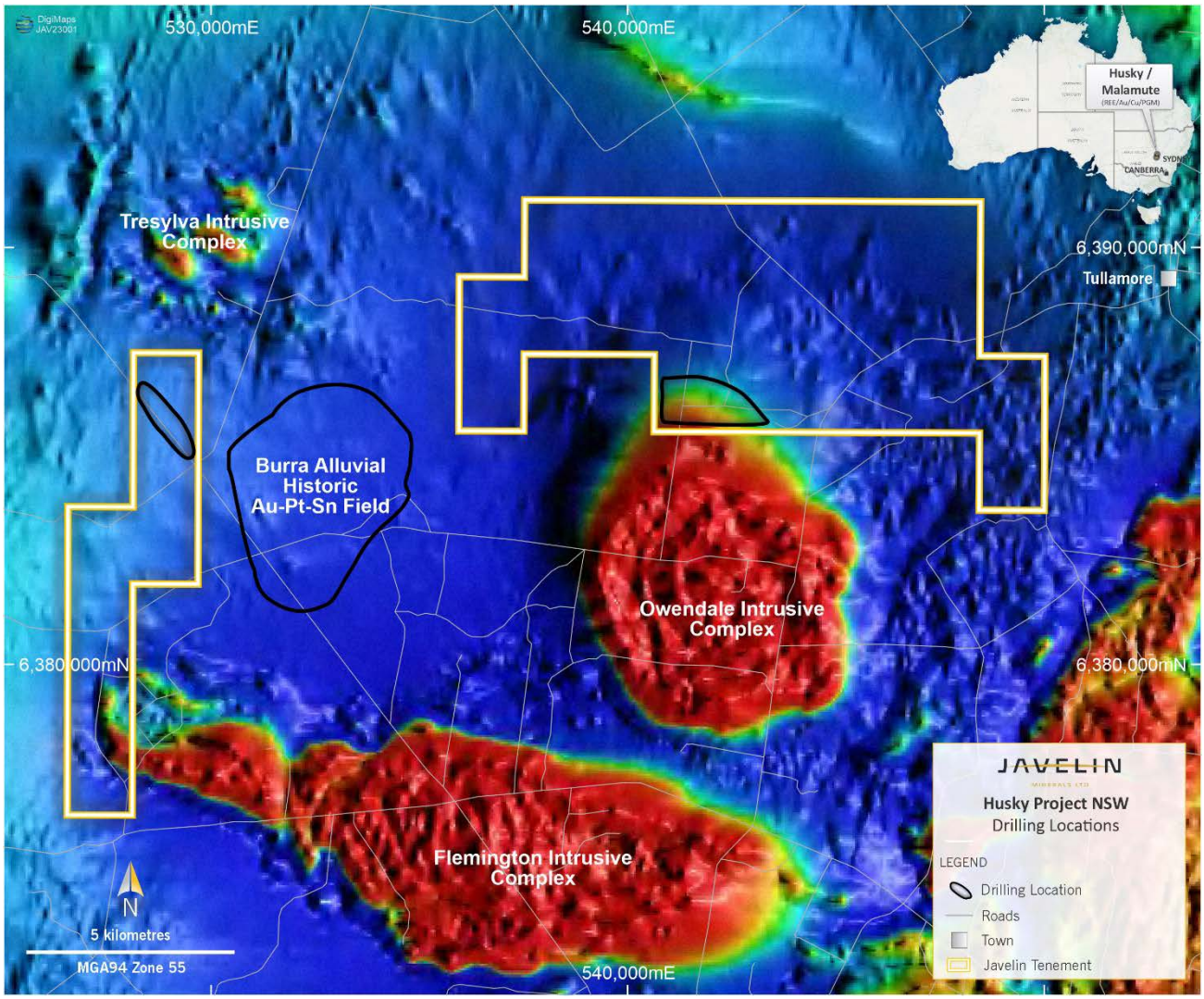

Figure 8: Location map of Husky Project EL 8667 with approximate drilling locations.

The Husky Exploration Licence comprises two strategic blocks covering portions of the Flemington and Owendale Intrusive Complexes. These Intrusive Complexes carry mantle-derived platinum mineralisation and are also considered highly prospective for other precious and battery metals as well as rare earth elements.

The Western Block of the Company's Husky Project (Figure 9) is situated just south of the Tresylva Complex which is a smaller Intrusive complex noted for its historical association with copper and cobalt whilst precious and battery metals are now considered highly prospective. Within this Block, the Company completed 25 aircore drill holes for a total of 115 drilled metres along the Wilmatha road verge (Figure 3). Subsequent to the end of the quarter, analyses received from the shallow reconnaissance aircore drilling conducted on the Wilmatha Road locality outlined a potential gold-arsenic geochemical anomaly associated with holes WR 006 and WR 007. Gold values reached a maximum of 73 ppb, whilst arsenic was elevated up to 876 ppm over the same sampled intervals. Additionally, geochemically elevated levels (up to 418ppm) of the rare earth element cerium were identified in holes WR 010, WR 013 and WR 017. The geochemically anomalous cerium is also

situated within a distinct circular vegetational feature possibly indicative of an intrusive feature which requires RC drilling for further evaluation.

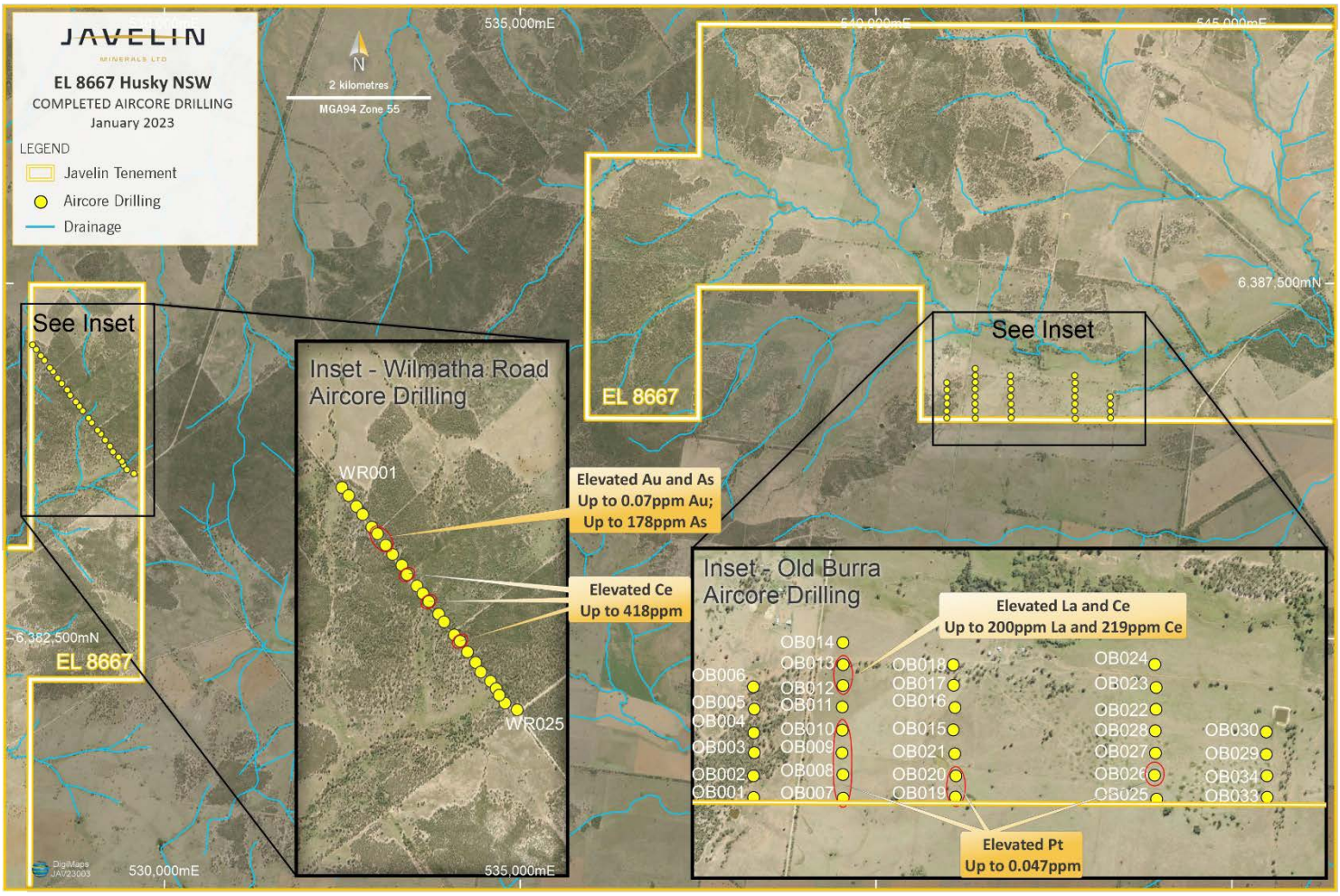

Figure 9: Elevated rare earth elements and precious and base metals elements from aircore drilling at Husky E L 8667.

EL 8666 MALAMUTE

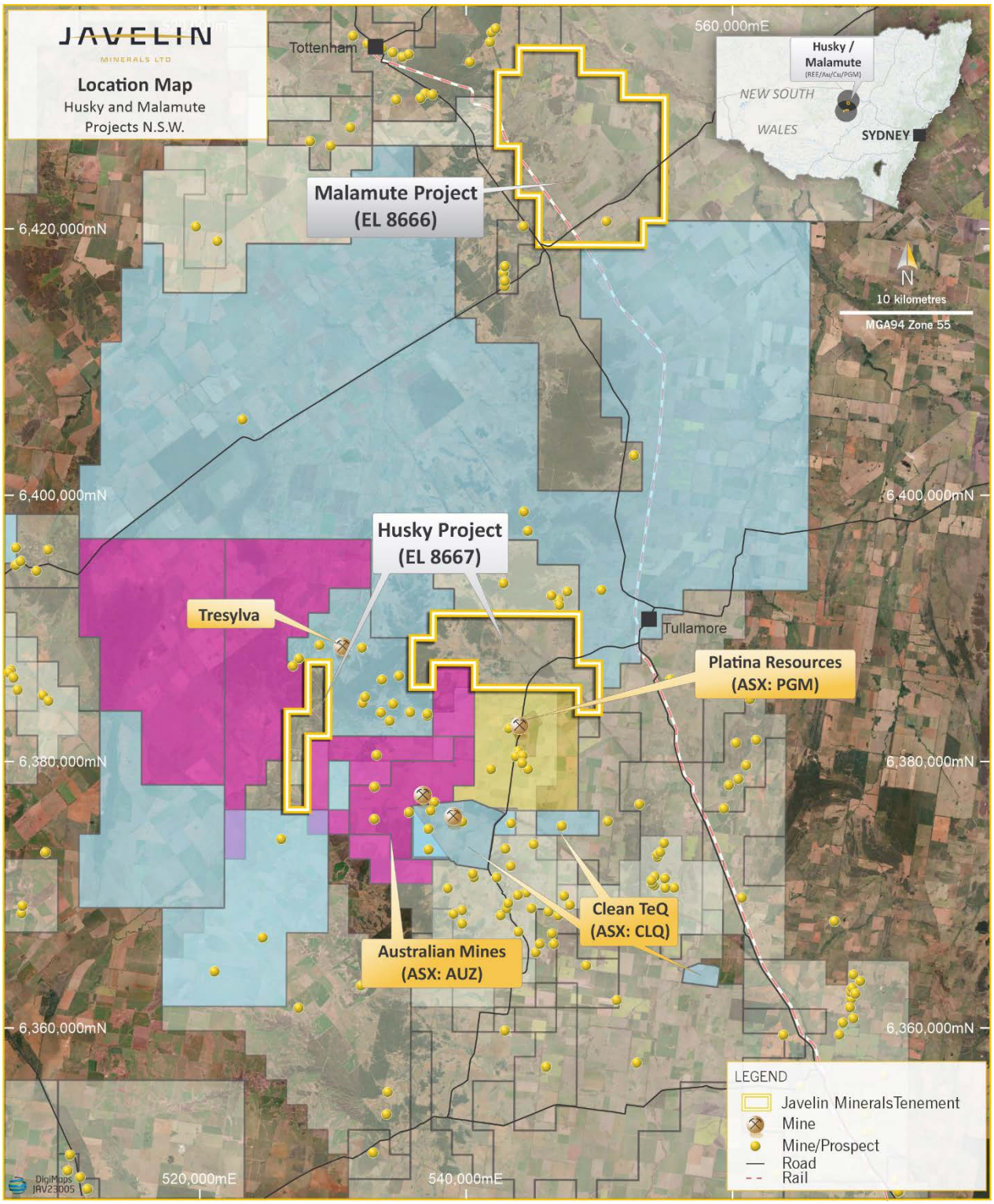

Figure 10: Malamute Project EL 8666 Location.

At the Company's Malamute tenement, E 8666 (Figure 10), a full review of historical exploration was conducted over previously unexplored aeromagnetic features in the south-western portion of the tenement (Figure 11). Assay results from the soil sampling programme conducted in the December quarter were inconclusive and provided no additional information regarding the petrological/mineralogical makeup of the numerous small highly magnetic features. Proposed aircore drill holes have been planned as per Figure 11.

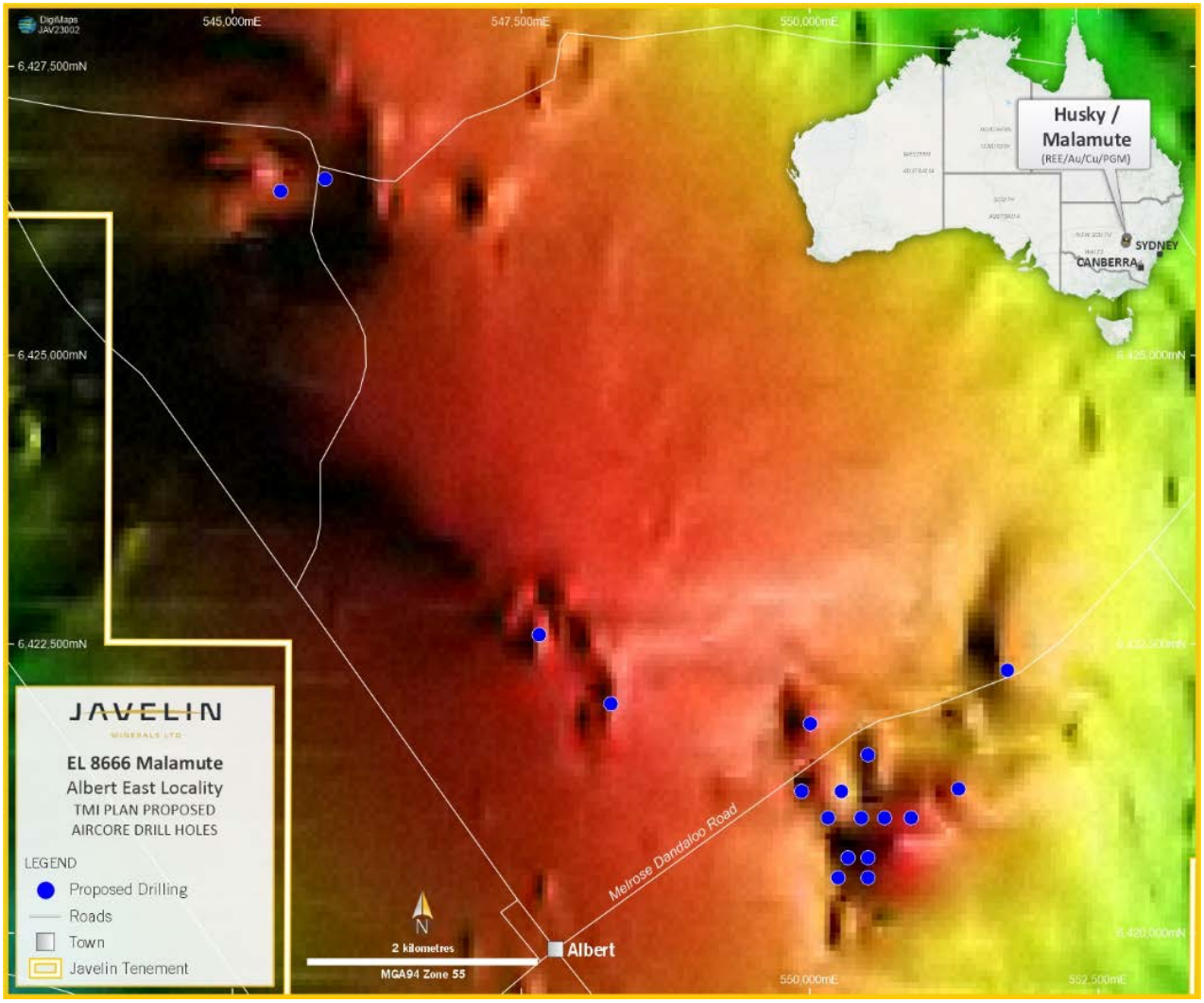

Figure 11. South-Western portion of Malamute EL 8666 showing proposed aircore drill holes.

BONAPARTE PROJECT, KIMBERLEY REGION, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

No exploration was conducted during the quarter due to the wet season.

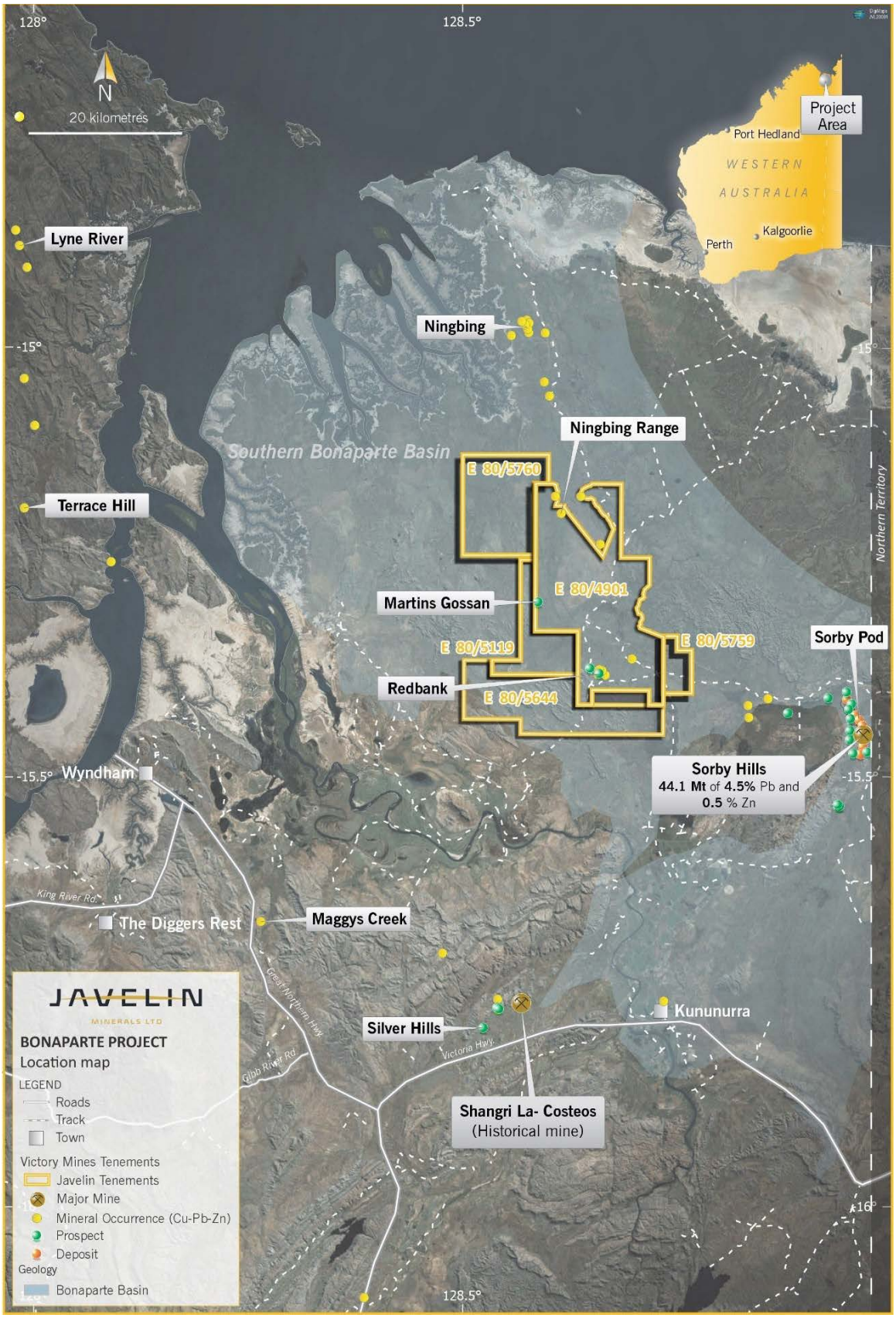

Figure 12: Location map showing Bonaparte Project tenements.

Exploration and rent expenditure by project during the quarter:

Coogee:	$68,050
Bonaparte:	$35,836
Husky & Malamute:	$98,062
Mt Ida-Ida Valley:	$213,491
Total:	**$415,439**

Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates during the quarter

During the quarter, there were $105,582 paid to related parties for director and consulting fees.

This ASX announcement is authorised for market release by the Board of Javelin Minerals Limited.

For more information:

Please visit our website for more information: www.javelinminerals.com
or
Contact Matthew Blake, Executive Director: +61 419 944 396

COMPETENT PERSON

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results concerning the Coogee Project is based on information compiled by Mr Harjinder Kehal who is a Registered Practicing Geologist and Member of the AusIMM and AIG. Mr Kehal has been engaged as a Consultant by Javelin Minerals Limited. Mr Kehal has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results. Mr Kehal consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report on Mt Ida-Ida Valley, Bonaparte, Husky and Malamute Projects that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Rob Mosig who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (F.AusIMM). Mr Mosig has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Mosig consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

TENEMENT SCHEDULE AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

Project Name	Location	Tenement Licence	Interest held at 31 December 2022	Interest acquired / disposed of	Interest held at 31 March 2023
Coogee	WA	M26/477	100%	-	100%
Coogee	WA	E26/177	100%	-	100%
Coogee	WA	L26/264	100%	-	100%
Coogee	WA	L26/265	100%	-	100%
Coogee	WA	E26/0236	100%	-	100%
Coogee	WA	E26/0245	-	100%	100%
Coogee	WA	E26/0248	-	100%	100%
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E29/1023	100%	-	100%
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E29/1024	100%	-	100%
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E29/1134	100%	-	100%
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E29/1135	100%	-	100%
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E29/1136	100%	-	100%
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E29/1137	100%	-	100%
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E36/1019	100%	-	100%
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E29/1095	100%	-	100%
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E29/1186	100%	-	100%
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E29/1187	100%	-	100%
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E29/1188	100%	-	100%
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E29/1189	100%	-	100%
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E29/1190	100%	-	100%
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E30/0550	-	100%	100%
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E36/1033	-	100%	100%
Bonaparte	WA	E80/4901	100%	-	100%
Bonaparte	WA	E80/5119	100%	-	100%
Bonaparte	WA	E80/5644	100%	-	100%
Bonaparte	WA	E80/5759	100%	-	100%

Bonaparte	WA	E80/5760	100%	-	100%
Malamute	NSW	EL8667	100%	-	100%
Husky	NSW	EL8666	100%	-	100%

Applications		
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E29/1185
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E37/1490
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E36/1045
Mt Ida- Ida Valley	WA	E 37/1520
Coogee	WA	E15/1891
Coogee	WA	E15/1815
Coogee	WA	E15/1938
Coogee	WA	E26/0246
Coogee	WA	E26/0247
Coogee	WA	E26/0249
Coogee	WA	E26/0256
Coogee	WA	E26/0257
Coogee	WA	E26/0258

Appendix 5B

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

Name of entity

Javelin Minerals Limited and its Controlled Entities

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
39 151 900 855	31 March 2023

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	-	-
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(47)	(131)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(96)	(297)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	5	17
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	72
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(138)**	**(339)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(415)	(1,194)
	(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	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from 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**	**(415)**	**(1,194)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
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	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**-**	**-**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,601	2,581
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(138)	(339)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(415)	(1,194)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	-

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	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**1,047**	**1,047**

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	1,047	1,601
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)**	**1,047**	**1,601**

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	47
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	58

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.

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	-	-
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)	(138)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(415)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(553)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	1,047
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	1,047
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	1.89

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: Yes

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: The Company will be discussing proposed capital raisings to fund the Company's operations. The Directors are confident that the Company will be able to raise the required funding as they have in the past.

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: Yes, on the basis that the Company will raise funding.	

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: 28 April 2023

Authorised by the Board of Javelin Minerals Limited.

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.