

30 October 2024

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 30 September 2024

Stelar Metals Limited (ASX:SLB) (“**Stelar**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to provide an update for the three months ending 30 September 2024. The Company focussed on advancing its new copper discovery at the Baratta Copper Project in South Australia with mapping and surfacing sampling exploration activities. Baratta is considered highly prospective for sediment-hosted copper mineralisation, akin to the Central African Copperbelt.

Highlights

- During the Quarter, activity focussed on advancing Stelar’s new copper discovery at the Baratta Copper Project in South Australia.
- Multiple parallel, strike-extensive, iron-copper brecciated gossans were mapped between the historic Baratta Mines, where historic mining of high-grade copper ore occurred between 1869 and 1904, and North Bore.
- Rock chip sampling returned consistent high-grade copper along the 3.6-kilometre strike length up to 28.7% copper, with 43 out of 174 samples collected (25%) assaying over 10% copper and >50% of samples assaying over 5% copper.
- Primary chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) mineralisation identified in copper-haematite breccias indicative of a substantial primary copper mineralising system.
- Lone Pine, located 7.5 kilometres west of Baratta Copper Mines on the western flank of the doubly plunging Bibliando Dome, also returned high-grade copper assays up to 25% copper with over 50% of the 18 rock chips assaying over 10% copper.
- The first high-grade silver assays recorded at Lone Pine measured up to 211 g/t silver, with 4 rock chip samples measuring over 2 ounces silver.
- Baratta’s geological setting displays characteristics Stelar considers similar to those seen in the Central African Copper Belt, the world’s second-largest copper-producing province.

Colin Skidmore, Stelar's CEO commented:

"Stelar's early-stage copper discovery at Baratta in South Australia is starting to deliver exciting results for Stelar, with continued exploration results building during the quarter."

"Our systematic exploration activities at Baratta have revealed significant potential for sediment-hosted copper mineralisation."

"The recommencement of fieldwork, including surface sampling, mapping, and geophysical targeting along the 7-kilometre corridor, has provided us with promising initial results, and we are eager to share results from further samples submitted."

"Stelar's commitment to systematic exploration and strategic project management underscores our dedication to unlocking the full potential of our assets and delivering value to our shareholders."

Baratta Copper Project

Stelar's Baratta Copper Project ("Baratta") is located in South Australia, comprising of two licenses which were granted to the Company in late 2022 (*Figure 1*). The project is considered highly prospective for sediment-hosted copper mineralisation, akin to the Central African Copperbelt.

The historic Baratta Copper Mine produced copper ore between 1896 and 1904 from a 1.5 km-long zone of stratabound workings in a structure splaying off the Bibliando Thrust.

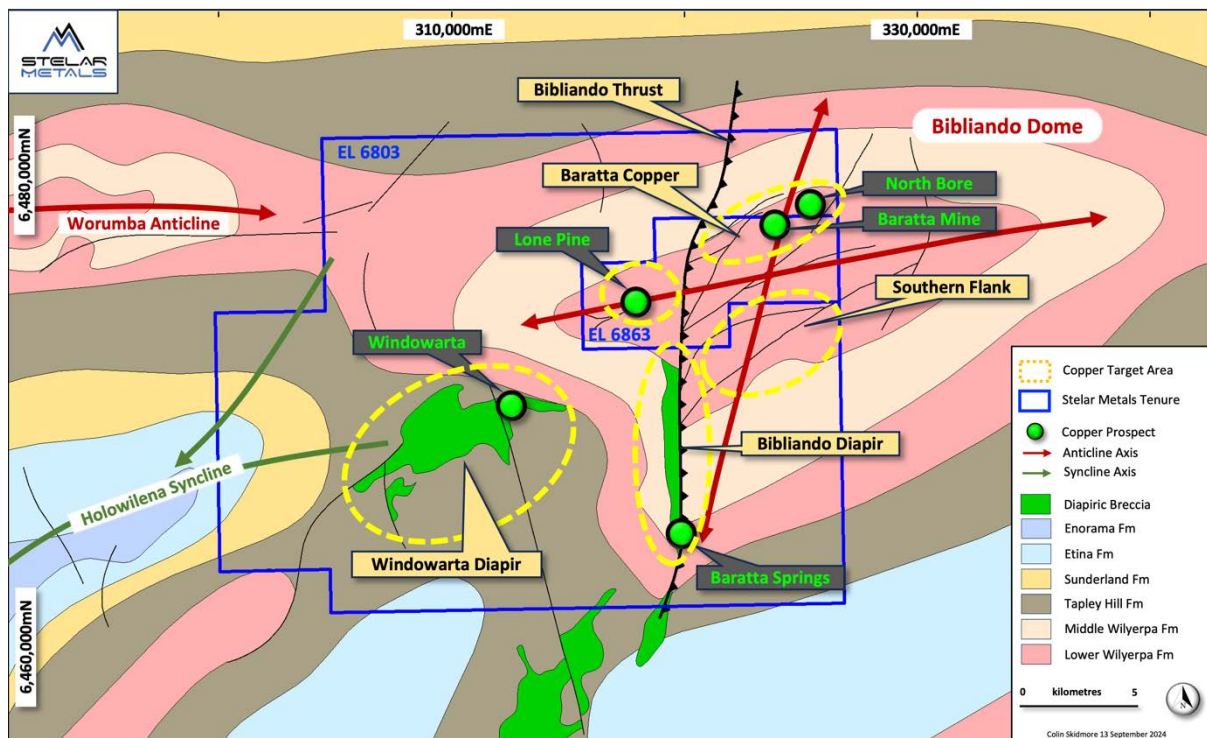


Figure 1: Regional geological setting of the Baratta Project showing major prospects and target areas

Sediment-hosted Stratabound Copper (SSC) deposits are the world's second most important source of copper and account for ~20% of the world's copper production. In 2024, the Central African Copper Belt (CACB), which spans the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia, is positioned to be the second-largest global copper producer behind Chile's large porphyry deposits.

In Australia, only the Adelaide Rift Complex (Baratta) and the Sturt Shelf, both in South Australia, are considered prospective for this highly prized style of copper mineralisation. South Australia contains 69% of Australia's economic demonstrated copper resources and produces approximately one-third of Australia's mined copper.

Stelar's Baratta Project in the Flinders Ranges shares many similarities to the CACB yet has seen minimal historical exploration (*Table 1*).

Table 1: Geological comparison the Baratta Copper Project to the CACB

	Central African Copper Belt ¹	Baratta Copper Project
Geological Setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katanga Intercratonic Basin NeoProterozoic (880-600 Ma) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adelaidean Intercratonic Basin NeoProterozoic (717-660 Ma)
Host Stratigraphy	Lower Roan Group	Lower Umberatana Group (LUG)
Host Lithology	Black shales; Dark-grey & green (reduced) siltstones; dolomitic and carbonaceous sediments; fluvial sandstones; redbed sandstones (oxidised).	Dark-grey & green (reduced) siltstones; sandstones; and mudstones; with carbonaceous and dolomitic interbeds. Underlying and overlying oxidised redbeds
Deformation & Metamorphism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lufilian Orogen (600-490 Ma) Complex folding and thrusting Amphibolite-Greenschist Facies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delamerian Orogeny (520-490 Ma) Complex folding and thrusting Amphibolite-Greenschist Facies
Evaporites & Salt Tectonics	Underlying evaporite beds and diapiric breccias	Evaporite beds in underlying Callana Group and extensive diapirism
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern flank of Luima Dome Proximity to high-angle structures and late-stage strike-slip faults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern flank of Bibliando Basement Dome Proximal to a major thrust and late-stage strike-slip faults
Mineralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stratabound and locally stratiform Typically, chalcocite dominated with zoned Bornite, and Chalcopyrite Zoned: py-cpy-bn-cho-haem Fine grained disseminations of copper (cements, replacement with minor veinlets) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stratabound and locally stratiform Fine grained disseminations of chalcocite and copper carbonates with haematite alteration (weathered outcrop only)
Deposit Morphology	Sheet-like: Laterally extensive relative to deposit thickness (typically, 3-5km strike lengths & 3-30m thick)	Sheet-like: Laterally extensive relative to deposit thickness (3-7km strike length & currently mapped 1-10m thick)
Grade	Typically average ~2 to 2.6% Cu	Unknown but historic records indicate production of hand-picked high-grade oxide ores (~1,000t at 30% Cu)

¹ Source: Sediment-Hosted Stratabound Copper Deposit Model - USGS Scientific Investigation Report 2010 5070-J

Exploration Activities

Geological mapping and surface sampling commenced at Baratta in June 2024. During the initial reconnaissance mapping, 1,182 soil samples, and 77 rock chip samples were collected along a 3.4-kilometre strike length between the main historic workings and North Bore from outcrops of weathered gossan, historic mine spoil, and minor excavations.

Rock chip samples were submitted for multi-element assay and returned high-grade copper assays up to 28.7% copper, which validated soil results measured in-house using a portable XRF (*Figure 2*). 21 of the assayed 72 rock chips samples returned over 10% copper distributed along the strike length of a series of stacked gossans mapped and sampled in June 2024 by Stelar.

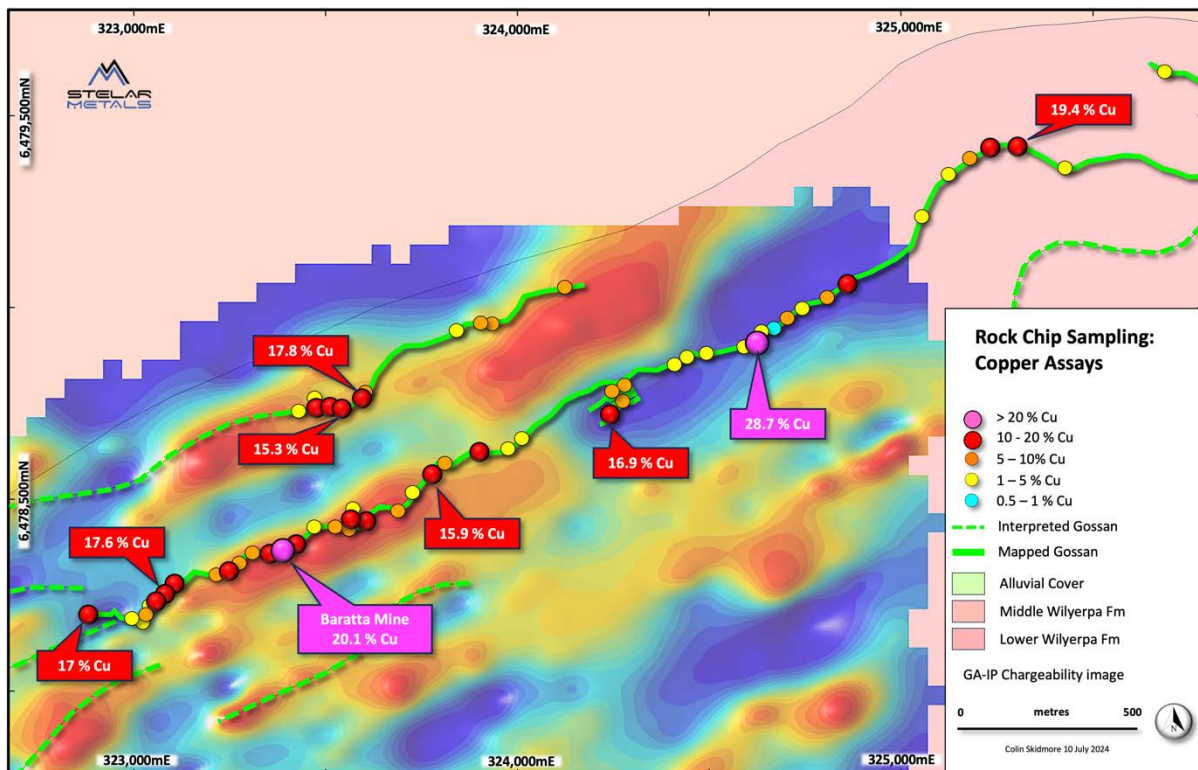


Figure 2: Initial rock-chip sampling program showing thematic copper rock chip geochemistry showing mapped gossans on GA-IP chargeability imagery

In August 2024, the Company discovered primary copper sulphide mineralisation and new high-grade copper gossans at Baratta (*Figure 3*).

Chalcopyrite, a copper-iron sulphide, was found in rock chip hand specimens of shallow mine waste rock at Baratta in haematite-chalcocite-copper oxide breccias.

Stelar's new copper discovery suggests Baratta is close to a source of a primary copper system and is considered highly prospective consistent for Sediment-hosted Stratabound Copper (SSC) mineralisation analogous to the Central African Copper Belt (CACB).

Additional laboratory assays of rock chips collected from new parallel gossan trends have also shown high-grade copper assays up to 27.1% copper. Nine out of these 22 rock chip samples returned over 10% copper from a gossanous horizon located 400 metres north of the Baratta Mine gossan trend.

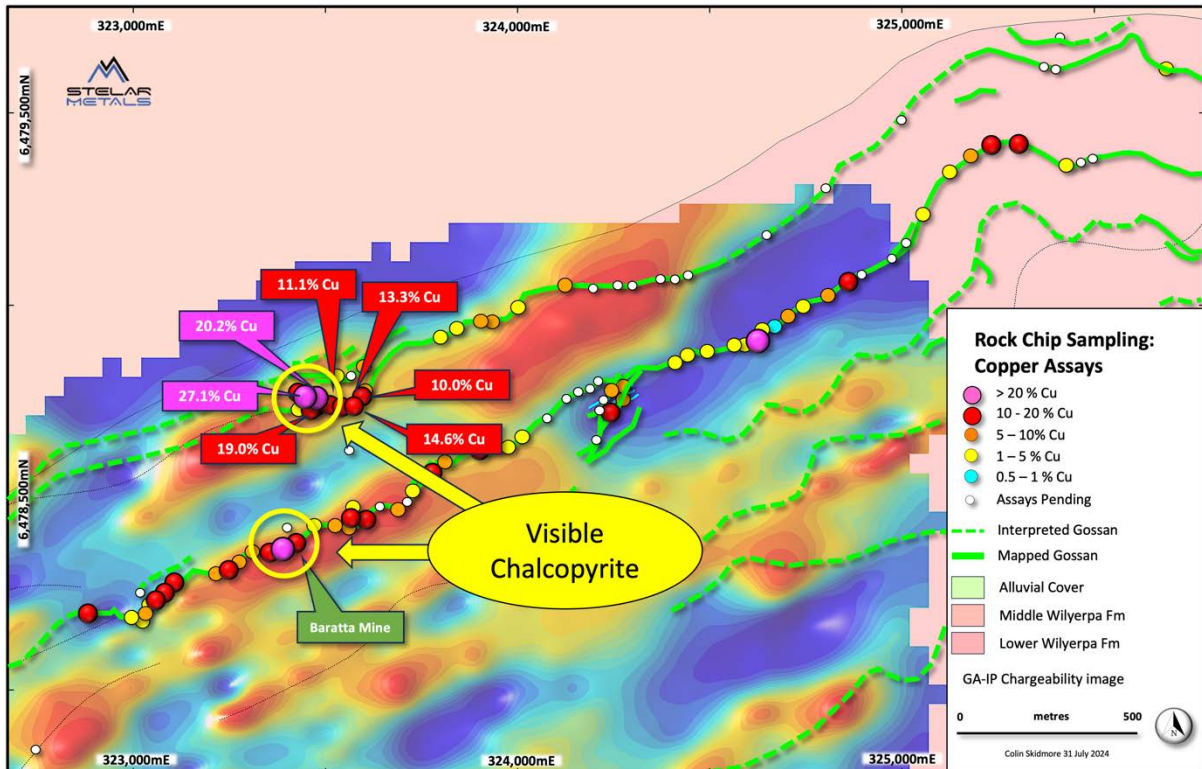


Figure 3: Location of identified chalcopyrite highlighting the new anomalous rock chips on thematic copper rock chip geochemistry1 on geology and GA-IP chargeability imagery

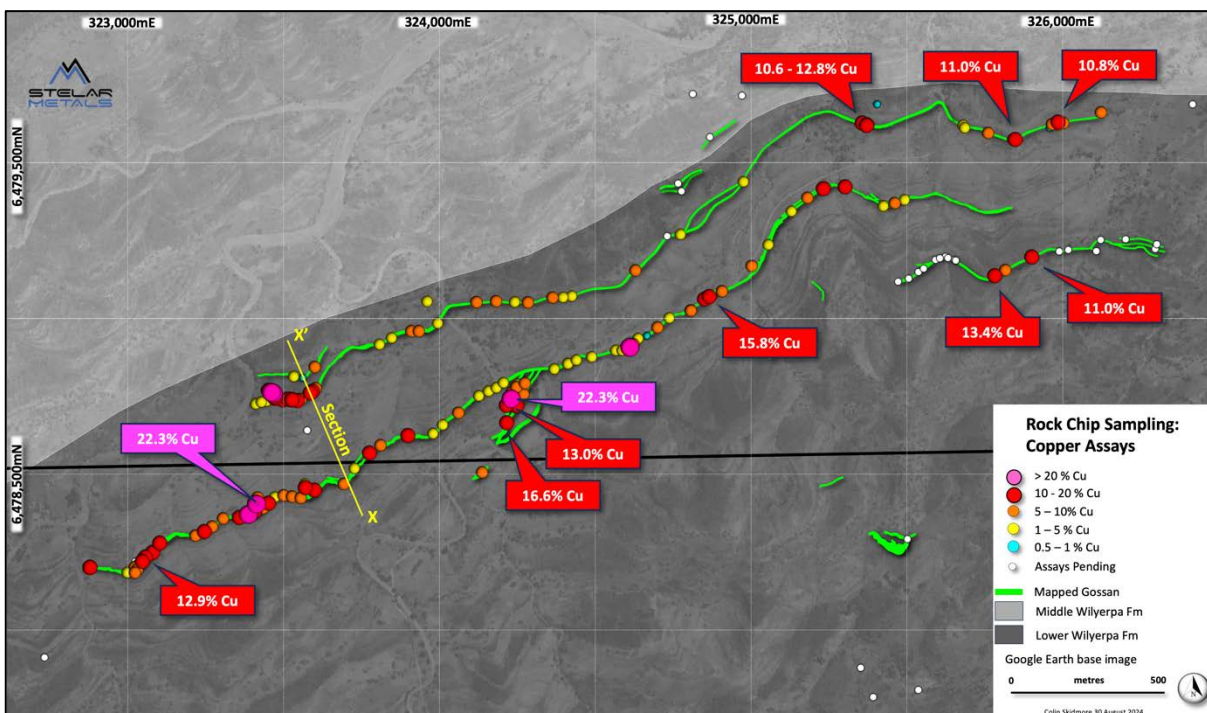


Figure 4: Compilation of Baratta Copper Project showing all rock chip assays1 & 2 and the extent of the currently mapped gossans. New assays > 10% Cu are highlighted with labels

In addition, a third parallel copper mineralised gossan was identified to the east of the Baratta Copper Project. Additionally, infill rock chips also emphasise the consistency of the high-grade copper grades along the strike of the stacked stratabound gossans (*Figure 4*).

The Baratta Copper Project has now been mapped and sampled for over 3.6 km along strike, which remains open in both directions. Each new discovery of parallel mineralised gossans multiplies the economic potential of this SSC Copper Project.

Round 3 rock chip sampling at Baratta again returned exciting results, with 27% of the samples assaying over 10% copper and 69% assaying over 5% copper.

Baratta Copper Project Geology

Located within the Adelaide Rift Complex, Stellar's Baratta Project is hosted by NeoProterozoic Wilyerpa Formation sediments deposited in a shallow marine glacial environment. These sedimentary rocks have subsequently been folded, influenced by salt-diapirism and hydromorphic processes.

The stratigraphy comprises highly repetitious, cyclical facies of upwardly fining sequences with lower dolomitic sandstones transitioning through dolomitic siltstones into upper beds of dolomitic pyrite-bearing shales. Individual cycles vary but are typically 10-30 metres thick. Bedding geometries are generally planar and gently undulating, although lenticular interbedding occurs in the middle of the cycles where facies overlap. The stratigraphy at Baratta, located on the northern flank of the Bibliando Dome, generally dips moderately to the north (*Figure 5*).

Deformation resulted in zones of shale detachment at some of the contacts between the finer-grained reduced shales and overlying, more resistive, dolomite-cemented basal sand units. These stratabound shear zones resulted in brecciation and complex alteration, including the introduction of copper and iron, associated with focused fluid flow from basin-dewatering basin during metamorphism.

The Fe-Cu brecciated gossans mapped at surface appear concentrated in the planes of these altered shale detachments, replacing original shale beds and extending upwards in smaller structures, as micro-brecciation, up into the contact with the overlying sand units as mineralised veinlets and vugs. In some areas, cross-cutting structures have facilitated more extensive migration of copper-bearing fluids into immediately overlying cycles, resulting in localised "tree-like" structures.

At surface, the stratabound gossans, which have been mapped up to five metres thick, extend for hundreds of metres to several kilometres along strike and, as illustrated by the conceptual section in *Figure 5*, likely extend down-dip along these moderately dipping bedding planes at depth. The oxidised copper minerals such as azurite, malachite and chalcocite observed at the surface are expected to transition to chalcopyrite-bornite facies down dip beneath the oxidation base.

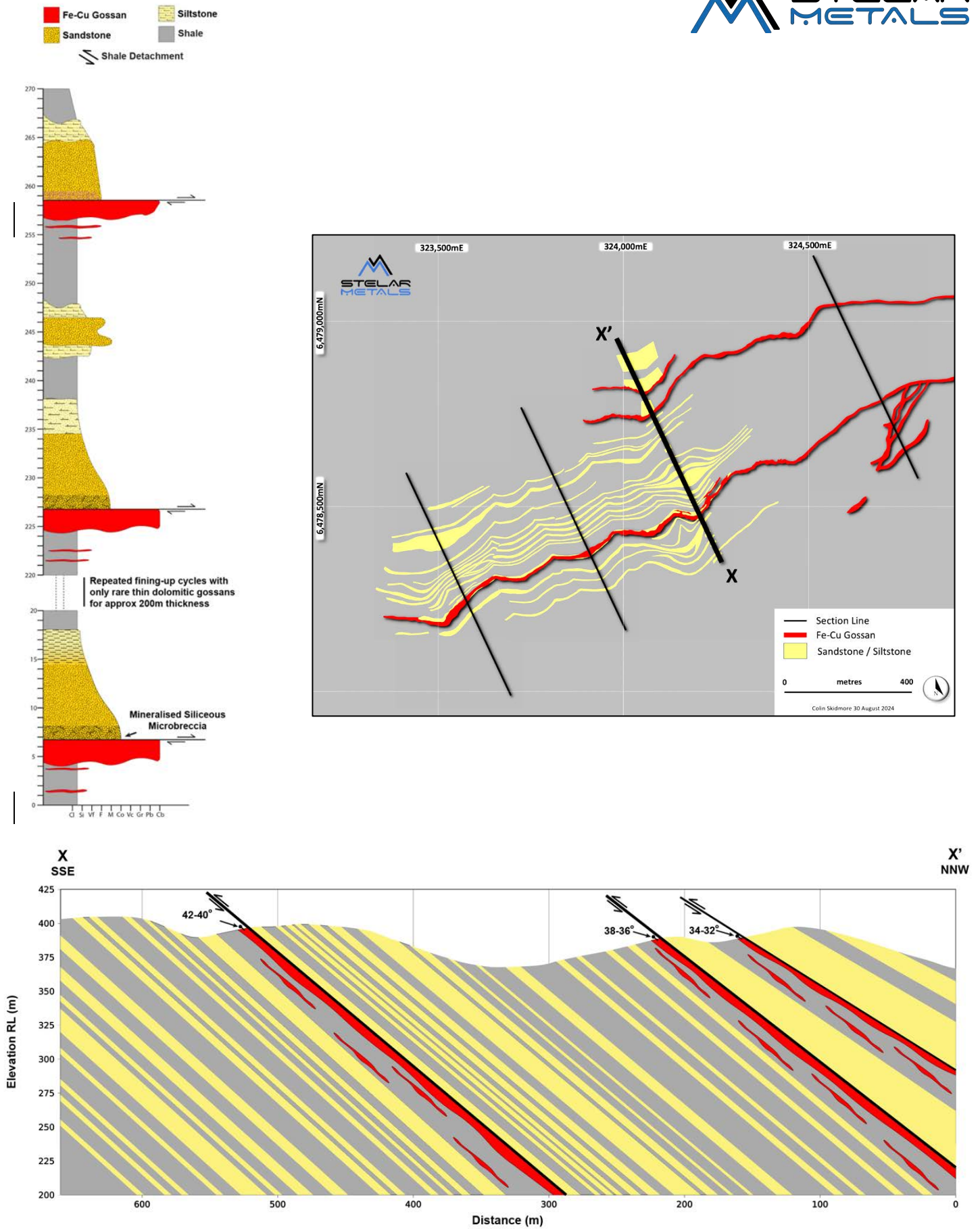


Figure 5: Example measured Stratigraphic Column and Conceptual Cross-section through Baratta Copper Project. (Note: scale varies between Stratigraphic column and cross-section)

Lone Pine Prospect

Lone Pine is located within the hinge-zone on the western flank of the Bibliando Dome. This elliptical east-west striking salt-cored, doubly-plunging anticline extends over 35 kilometres along its longitudinal axis. The western portion of the dome is cut by the Bibliando Thrust, a large regional north-south trending thrust fault. Lone Pine is located in the western down-thrust block, whereas the Baratta Mine area is in the eastern up-thrust block.

Results of the initial reconnaissance mapping and sampling at the Lone Pine Prospect located on the western limb of the Bibliando Dome some 7.5 kilometres west of the historic Baratta Mine workings were released in September.

Assay results from a small batch of rock chip samples returned copper assays up to 12.7% copper and 13 g/t silver. Seven of the eight samples collected along a 400m strike length of exposed gossans returned over 5% copper (*Figure 6*). There is little evidence of historic workings at Lone Pine aside from shallow cuts and scrapings associated with roadbuilding machinery circa 1950's.

All second-round rock chip samples from the Lone Pine Prospect returned assay results over 5% copper, with a maximum copper assay of 24.9% copper. This round of rock-chip assays also returned high-grade silver, with four samples running over 2 ounces and assays up to 211 g/t Ag.

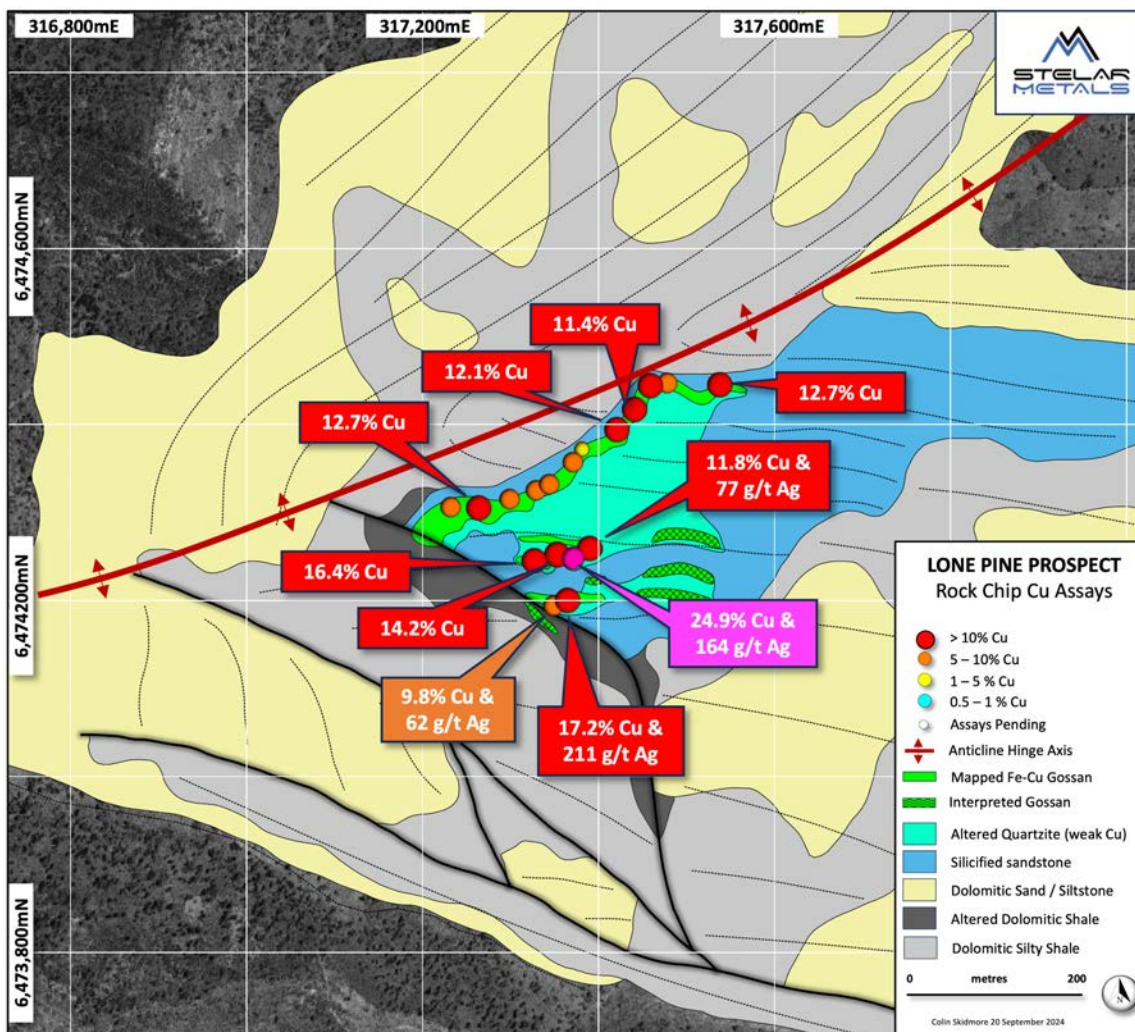


Figure 6: Lone Pine Prospect - Rock chip copper-silver assays on reconnaissance geological mapping

Trident Lithium Project

Given the subdued lithium commodity price, the Company has made the strategic decision to focus on its copper projects whilst it awaits improvements in investor sentiment for lithium before returning to the Trident Lithium Project in New South Wales.

Business Development

During the quarter, Stelar actively hunted for potential business development opportunities to expand its portfolio of projects in Tier 1 jurisdictions, including Western Australia, Queensland, and the Northern Territory. The Company will maintain these acquisition efforts until suitable additional projects are identified.

Stelar remains dedicated to ensuring maximum value for its shareholders by strategically targeting these regions known for their rich mineral deposits.

South Australian Tenements

Stelar has elected to relinquish the tenements associated with the Company's Torrens Project (EL 6572 & EL 6264) located in South Australia.

At the end of September, Stelar lodged a new tenement application (Woodforde) for a 597 km² area to the east of its Gunson Copper Project (ELA 2024/00077).

Corporate

Cash

As at 30 September 2024, Stelar Metals had a cash balance of \$3.188 million.

ASX Additional Information

The Company provides the following information according to the ASX Listing Rule requirements:

1. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.1:

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure spent during the quarter was \$214,485. Of this, \$146,821 relates to costs associated with the Baratta Copper Project with the balance relating to the remaining SA and NSW Projects, project generation, and general exploration administration expenditures.

2. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.2:

The Company confirms that there were no mine production and development activities for the quarter.

3. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.5:

Payment to related parties of the Company and their associates during the quarter was \$37,700 in cash. The Company advises that this relates to the remuneration of Directors only. Please see the Remuneration Report in the Company's Prospectus and Annual Reports for further details on Directors' Remuneration.

Tenements

Under Listing Rule 5.3.3, Stellar Metals provides the following information concerning its mining tenements.

The following table lists the Company's mining tenements held at the end of the Quarter and their location:

Holder	Project	Lease	Lease Location	Lease Status
Stellar Metals	Evelyn Dam	EL 5792	Eastern Gawler Craton	Granted
Stellar Metals	Linda	EL 6263	Adelaide Fold Belt	Granted
Stellar Metals	Baratta	EL 6803	Adelaide Fold Belt	Granted
Stellar Metals	Gunson	EL 6812 & EL 6824	Eastern Gawler Craton	Granted
Stellar Metals	Torrens	EL 6572 & EL 6264	Stuart Shelf	Granted
Stellar Metals	Baratta Mine	EL 6863	Adelaide Fold Belt	Granted
SLB EMC JV	Trident	EL 8736	Broken Hill Block	Granted
SLB EMC JV	Midas	EL 8732 & EL 8904	Broken Hill Block	Granted
SLB EMC JV	Perseus	EL 8778	Broken Hill Block	Granted
Stellar Metals	Woodforde	ELA 2024/00077	Stuart Shelf	Application

ASX Announcements

This Quarterly Activities Report contains information reported in accordance with JORC 2012 in the following announcements released during the September quarter. Full details of the exploration results referred to herein including relevant JORC information can be accessed in the following announcements released by the Company to the ASX during the September quarter:

24 September 2024	<i>New High-Grade Copper and Silver Assays from Lone Pine</i>
17 September 2024	<i>High-grade Copper Rock Chips at Lone Pine</i>
3 September 2024	<i>Additional High-Grade Copper Gossans Identified at Baratta</i>
1 August 2024	<i>Primary Copper Mineralisation identified at Baratta</i>
16 July 2024	<i>High-Grade Copper Rock Chip Assays at Baratta</i>
5 July 2024	<i>Copper identified in soil samples along strike-extensive gossans at Baratta</i>

**THIS ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED FOR RELEASE BY THE BOARD OF
STELAR METALS LIMITED**

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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ABOUT STELAR METALS

Stelar Metals' experienced and successful exploration and development team is targeting the discovery and production of critical minerals, with increasing global demand to enable the world to achieve net zero emissions.

Stelar has a portfolio of projects in South Australia that are considered highly prospective for sediment-hosted copper (SSC) mineralisation, akin to the Central African Copper Belt, as well as iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) potential at depth.

Stelar's Baratta Copper Project, located in South Australia, is hosted within the Adelaidean rocks of the Flinders Ranges and is prospective for SSC mineralisation. The historic Baratta Copper Mine produced copper ore between 1896 and 1904 from a 1.5 km-long zone of strata-bound workings in a structure splaying off the Bibliando Thrust. Stelar is conducting exploration activities in a 7-kilometre corridor of copper mineralisation and geophysical targets that previous explorers have overlooked.

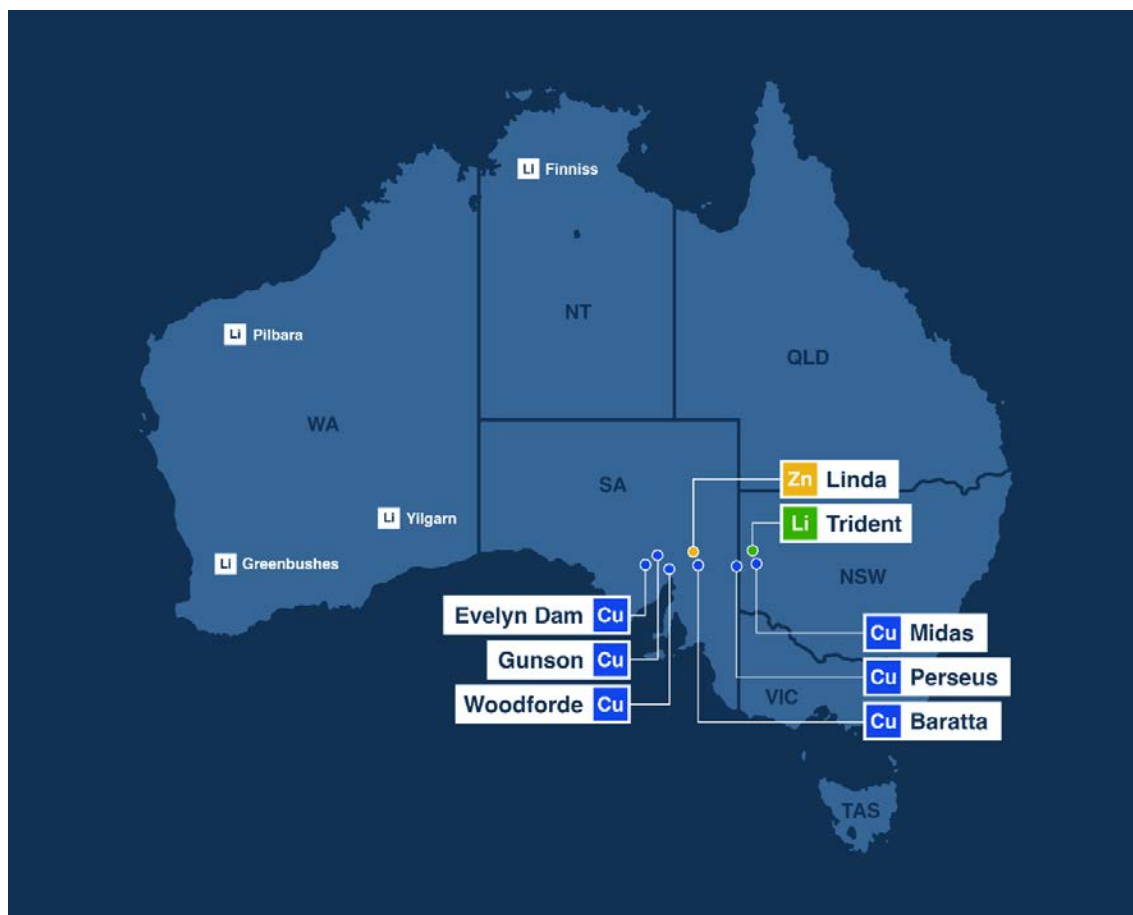
Stelar's Trident Lithium Project is located near mining, industrial, transport and green power infrastructure at Broken Hill in NSW. The Trident Lithium Project extends over the 20km strike length of the Euriowie Tin Pegmatite Field and is highly prospective for hard rock lithium mineralisation. Mapped LCT-type pegmatites vary in size but can be up to 100 metres wide and extend in outcrop for over 1 kilometre in length. Trident was one of Australia's first lithium and tin mining provinces, highlighting both the fertility and large scale of Stelar's lithium-rich pegmatite system.

EXPLORATION RESULTS

The information in this announcement related to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Colin Skidmore, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Skidmore is a full-time employee of Stelar Metals Ltd. Mr. Skidmore has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken 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 (the JORC Code (2012)). Mr. Skidmore consents to including matters in this announcement based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement includes information related to Exploration Results prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code (2012) and extracted from the Company's initial public offering prospectus, which was released on the ASX on 16 March 2022. A copy of this prospectus is available from the ASX Announcements page of the Company's website: <https://stelarmetals.com.au/>.

The Company confirms that it is unaware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant market announcement. Where the information relates to Exploration Results, 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 announcement.



Appendix 5B

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

Name of entity

STELAR METALS LIMITED

ABN

43 651 636 065

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 SEPTEMBER 2024

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation (if expensed)	-	-
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs*	(90)	(90)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(233)	(233)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	39	39
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8 Other (ATO BAS refund May 22 – Apr 23)	-	-
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(284)	(284)

* net salaries after recharge to exploration and inclusive of director fees paid

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	(1)	(1)
(d) exploration & evaluation (if capitalised)	(205)	(205)
(e) investments	-	-
(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) (investments)/divestments of shares	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows-406- 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	(206)	(206)

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	3,678	3,678
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(284)	(284)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(206)	(206)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	-

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 (3 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3,188	3,188

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	688	678
5.2	Call deposits	2,500	3,000
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)	3,188	3,678

6. Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates

- 6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1
- 6.2 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2

Current quarter \$A'000
38
-

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

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.</i> <i>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.		
N/A			

8.	Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (Item 1.9)	(284)
8.2	Capitalised exploration & evaluation (Item 2.1(d))	(205)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (Item 8.1 + Item 8.2)	(489)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (Item 4.6)	3,188
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (Item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (Item 8.4 + Item 8.5)	3,188
8.7	Estimated quarters of funding available (Item 8.6 divided by Item 8.3)	6.52

8.8 If Item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

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 – item 8.7 not less than 2 quarters

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 – item 8.7 not less than 2 quarters

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 – item 8.7 not less than 2 quarters

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: 30 October 2024

Authorised by: The Board of Stelar Metals 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.