Mount Ridley Mines Limited

ABN 93 092 304 964

and its controlled entity

Annual report for the financial year ended

30 June 2018

Corporate directory

Board of Directors

Mr Michael Pedley	Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Ashley Hood	Managing Director
Mr Guy Le Page	Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary
Mr Johnathon Busing

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Auditors
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Share Registry
Advanced Share Registry Ltd
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Australian Securities Exchange
Level 40, Central Park
152-158 St Georges Terrace
Perth, Western Australia 6000

ASX Code
MRD

Annual report for the financial year ended 30 June 2018

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Directors' report

The directors of Mount Ridley Mines Limited ("Mount Ridley" or "the Company") submit herewith the annual report of Mount Ridley Mines Limited and its subsidiary ("the Group") for the financial year ended 30 June 2018. In order to comply with the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the directors report as follows:

Information about the directors

The names and particulars of the directors of the Group who held office during or since the end of the financial year are:

Name	Particulars
Mr Michael Pedley *BCom, CA*	Non-Executive Chairman, joined the board on 5 November 2015 as Non-Executive Director. Mr Pedley is a member of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand with over 22 years of public practice experience. He is the Managing Director and founder of Odyssey Tax & Accounting which provides a broad range of accounting and tax services to business clients and individuals. Mr Pedley has significant accounting, corporate and business management experience and is a consultant to several listed and non-listed companies.
Mr Ashley Hood	Managing Director, joined the board on 31 August 2016. Mr Hood has more than 15 years' experience in the mining industry working in mine and exploration operations for junior and large mining companies based in Australia and throughout the Pacific including New Zealand. He has broad senior management experience having held a number of ASX appointed board positions while working on some of Australia's major JORC resources. Mr Hood predominantly specialises in project/people management, native title negotiations, logistics, project diligence/acquisitions and has personally held and managed a number of his own exploration projects.
Mr Guy Le Page *BA, BSc (Hons), MBA, MAusIMM, FFIN*	Non-Executive Director, joined in the board on 19 December 2012. Mr Le Page is currently a director and corporate advisor of RM Corporate Finance specialising in resources. He is actively involved in a range of corporate initiatives from mergers and acquisitions, initial public offerings to valuations, consulting and corporate advisory roles.

Directorships of other listed companies

Directorships of other listed companies held by directors in the three years immediately before the end of the financial year are as follows:

Name	Company	Period of directorship
Ashley Hood	Victory Mines Limited	Sept 2011 - May 2016
Guy Le Page	Red Sky Energy Ltd	Since December 2016
	Eden Innovations Ltd	Since February 2006
	Conico Limited	Since March 2006

Directors' shareholdings

The following table sets out each directors' relevant interests in shares and options in shares of the Company or a related body corporate as at the date of this report:

	Fully paid ordinary shares	Share options
Directors	Number	Number
Michael Pedley	9,277,751	20,000,000
Ashley Hood	7,701,893	20,000,000
Guy Le Page	14,687,500	5,000,000

Company Secretary

Johnathon Busing *BBus, CA*

Mr Busing held the position of company secretary of Mount Ridley Mines Ltd at the end of the financial year. He joined Mount Ridley in June 2017. Mr Busing is a member of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand. His experience includes financial reporting of ASX listed companies, corporate compliance, corporate restructuring and taxation.

Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared since the start of the financial year and the directors have not recommended the payment of a dividend in respect of the financial year.

Shares under option or issued on exercise of options

Details of unissued shares or interests under option as at the date of this report are:

Issuing entity	Grant date	Number of shares under option	Class of shares	Exercise price of option	Expiry date of options
Mount Ridley Mines Limited[1]	03 Jul 2017	282,250,000	Ordinary	\$0.0125	31 Aug 2019
Mount Ridley Mines Limited[2]	11 Sept 2017	20,000,000	Ordinary	\$0.0125	31 Aug 2019
Mount Ridley Mines Limited[3]	30 Nov 2017	22,500,000	Ordinary	\$0.0150	01 Dec 2020

[1] Unlisted options issued to professional and sophisticated investors pursuant to a Placement in July 2017.

[2] Unlisted options issued to consultant as payment for corporate consulting services pursuant to a Placement in July 2017.

[3] Unlisted options issued to directors and company secretary as approved at the Company's 2017 Annual General Meeting.

The holders of these options do not have the right, by virtue of the option, to participate in any share issue or interest issue of the Company or of any other body corporate or registered scheme.

There have been no options granted over unissued shares or interests of any controlled entity within the Group during or since the end of the reporting period.

No shares were issued during or since the end of the financial year as a result of the exercise of an option.

Indemnification of officers and auditors

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the Company (as named above), the company secretary, and all executive officers of the Company and of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such a director, secretary or executive officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

The Company has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

Directors' meetings

The following table sets out the number of directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of directors) held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each director (while they were a director or committee member). During the financial year, three board meetings were held.

	Board of Directors	
Directors	**Held**	**Attended**
Michael Pedley	3	3
Ashley Hood	3	3
Guy Le Page	3	3

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

Non-audit services

The auditor did not perform any non-audit services during the financial year.

Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is included on page 16 of this annual report and forms part of the directors' report.

Corporate governance

The directors support and adhere to the principles or corporate governance, recognising the need for the highest standard of corporate behaviour and accountability. The Company's Corporate Governance Statement and its compliance with ASX guidelines can be found on the Company's website at www.mtridleymines.com.au. The policies and compliance as stated were in place for the whole year and are current as at the date of this report.

Operating and financial review

Principal activities

Mount Ridley Mines Limited is a Perth based Australian Exploration Company actively targeting nickel and copper sulphide deposits in the Albany Fraser Range region of Western Australia, 70kms north east of a major port in Esperance.

Operating results

The consolidated loss of the Group for the financial year, after providing for income tax, amounted to $791,225 (2017: $2,782,789). Further discussions on the Group's operations are provided below:

Review of operations

Mount Ridley Mines Limited is a Perth based Australian Exploration Company focusing primarily on projects in the Albany Fraser Range region of Western Australia, 70kms north east of a major port in Esperance. The project has the potential to host major mineral deposits in base and precious metals including nickel, copper, cobalt, silver and gold.

The Company is managed by a team of highly motivated professionals with significant expertise in mineral exploration, mining operations, finance and corporate management with a proven track record of successfully delivering value to shareholders.

Mount Ridley Mines Limited is actively targeting nickel and copper sulphide deposits in the Albany Fraser Range Province of Western Australia, the site of Independence Groups Nova Nickel-Copper Deposit discovered by Sirius Resources NL. The Company currently has a tenement portfolio of approximately 1,000sq/kms in what is fast becoming the world's most exciting emerging nickel and copper province.

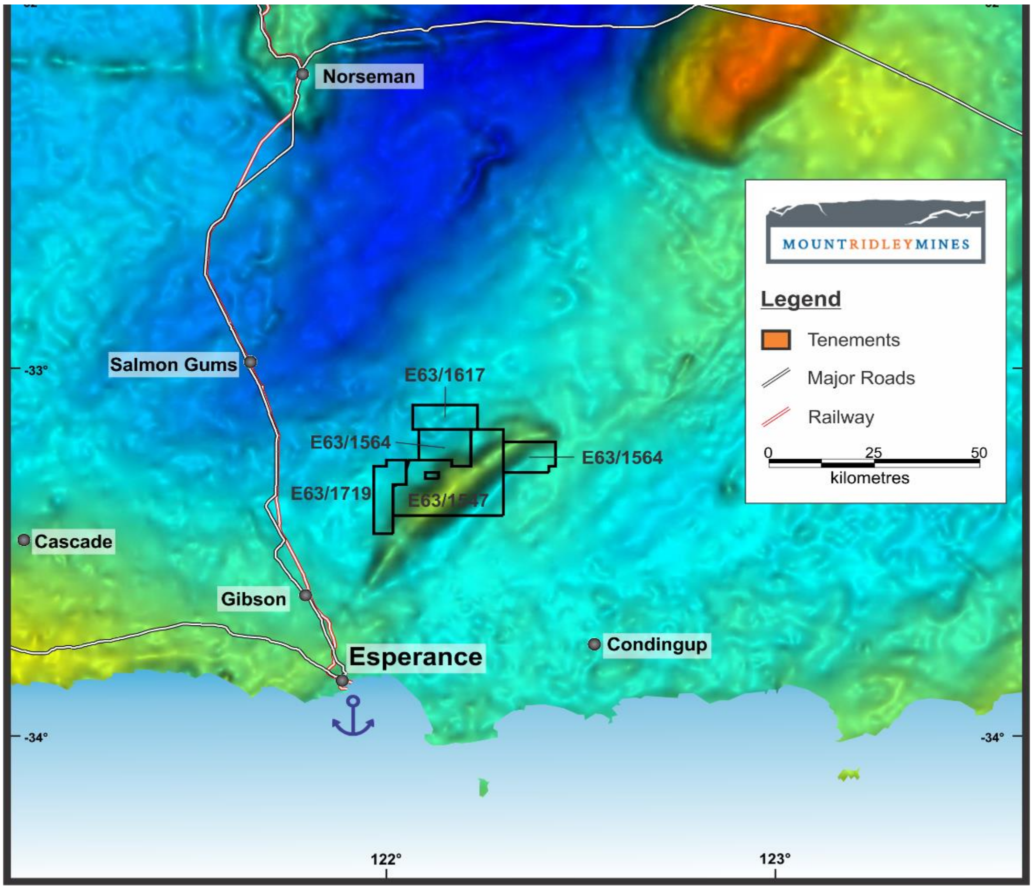

Figure 1: Location of Mount Ridley Mines - Mt Ridley Project.

<u>Exploration</u>
Mt Ridley Project, Albany - Fraser Range

Due to seasonal and access difficulties, the company announced on 31 August 2017 that proposed exploration activities were postponed. The company finalised its planning and the 2018 exploration programs included the following:

- Geophysics surveys at the Winston and Keith Prospects
- Gold anomalism identified during the recently completed geochemistry survey in the search for Broken Hill Style Mineralisation. Infill and extension geochemistry has been planned on 50 x 100m spacing.

The Company also completed internal data reviews of the Mount Ridley project. A number of targets were identified across commodities of interest including Ni/Cu and gold.

Due to the location close to Esperance on WA’s south west coast, access in this lake laden project area has proven to be challenging. Hence the Company booked rigs and EM crews for when access was dryer and warmer.

Two coincident nickel, copper and sulphur geochemistry targets were identified in the first quarter of 2017 and infill air core drilling in April and May (ASX announcement 20 June 2017) confirmed and identified two areas of interest at The Lake and Keith’s Prospects. These two targets will have additional air core drilling, depending on access.

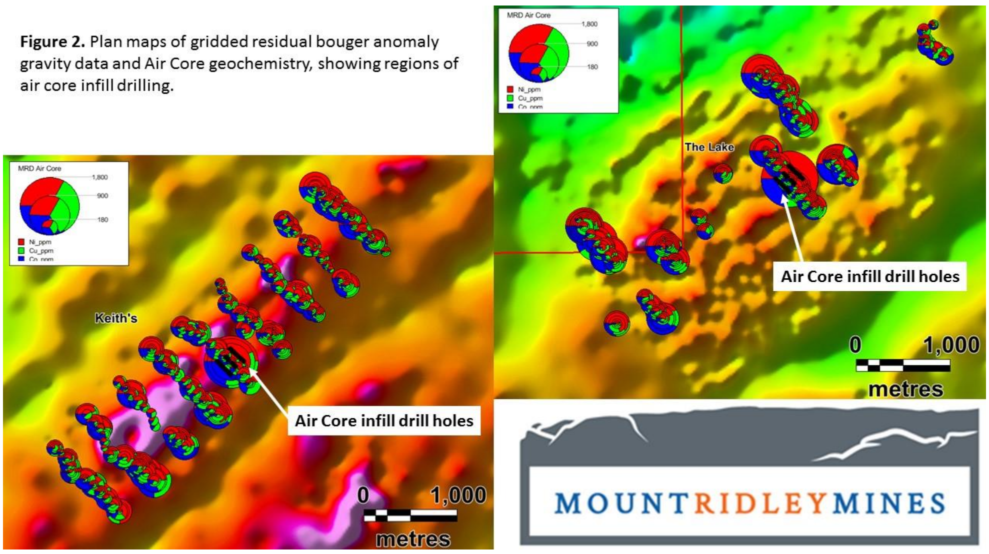

Figure 2. Plan maps of gridded residual bouger anomaly gravity data and Air Core geochemistry, showing regions of air core infill drilling.

A 500m x 100m sample spacing auger programme targeting Broken-Hill type lead-zinc mineralisation of 1,064 samples (ASX announcement 20 June 2017) has been modelled. Data to date has not produced any Broken Hill style lead-zinc anomalies that warrant further exploration activities.

However, a low-level gold anomaly was identified within the south west section of the auger geochemistry program. The gold anomaly is of interest as this part of the Albany Fraser belt historically hasn’t been expected to produce significant anomalism in gold. With background levels below detection recorded over a large portion of the geochemistry survey area, an anomalous zone of up to 11 ppb gold in soils has been identified in what appears to be a favourable magnetic complex. An infill auger survey with spacing of 100m x 50m was conducted to confirm the anomalous values.

METAL	UNITS	METHOD	LAB	Max	Min	% >LOD
Au	ppm	AuME-TL43	ALS Perth	0.011	0.001	79%

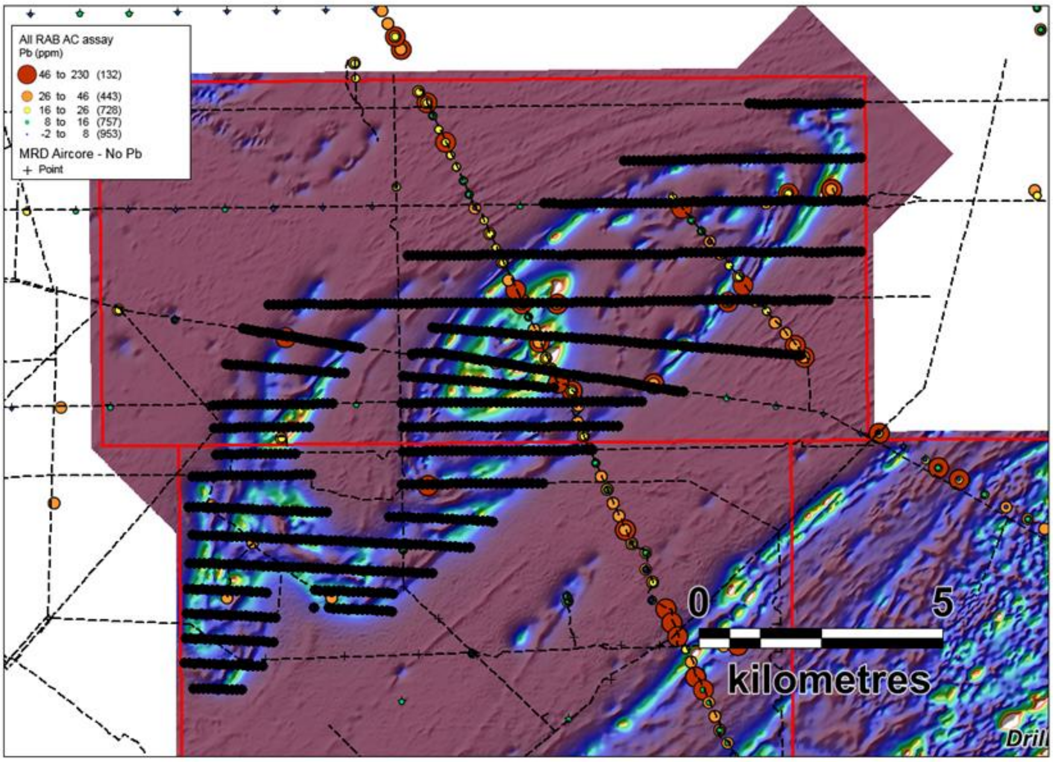

Figure 3: Location of Mount Ridley Mines – Broken Hill style auger sampling program

The Company announced in the 2018 March Quarterly that the new HP FLTEM geophysics and gold in soils geochemistry survey infill were due to commence:

- New HP FLTEM geophysics commenced at Keith's and Winston's/T19
- Gold geochemistry infill and extension geochemistry had also commenced on 50 x 100m infill and extension spacing

During fourth quarter, the Company continued to focus on its core asset the Mt Ridley Project in the Albany Fraser Range Province (WA). The Company announced on the 26 April 2018 that a gold in soils geochemistry program was recently completed. The Company has released assay results from this program on 10 May 2018, confirming the broad spaced area of anomalous gold discovered last field season. The anomaly has been strengthened with multiple new peak readings with a maximum value of 24 ppb Au. A total of 1,396 auger geochemistry samples were collected to define this anomalous zone.

Geophysics Update

The Company's HP FLMTEM geophysics survey commenced in mid-February, only to be postponed shortly after commencement due to unseasonal heavy rainfalls created adverse ground conditions in the region.

Two new project areas previously untested by EM were selected. These targets are the Keith's and Winston's targets. The Keith's target has been selected on the basis of a number of detailed surveys including magnetic and gravity surveys that have been followed up with Air Core drilling geochemistry and additional infill gravity surveys.

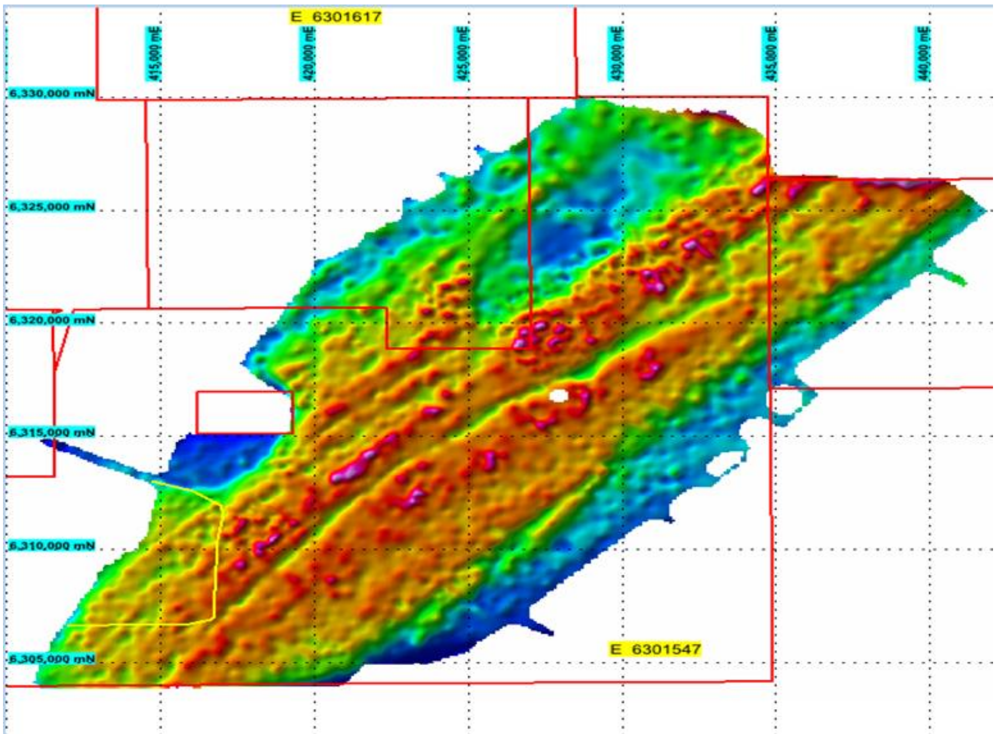

Figure 4. Mount Ridley regional gravity completed May 2017

The HP MLTEM survey at Winston's incorporated a portion of the T19 area which has previously identified disseminated, stringer and globular to blebby magmatic nickel sulphides hosted in a very coarse-grained pyroxene-olivine meso-cumulate. This mineralised mafic-ultramafic geological unit apparent in the magnetic data at T19 has been crosscut at a high angle by a prominent gravity-high feature at Winston's in the immediate footwall of the sulphides at T19. The Company is keen to target this gravity feature with a new HP MLTEM survey to test whether it may represent an intrusive feeding into the T19 mineralised system.

The sulphides identified to date at T19 may represent a possible disseminated halo style of magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation surrounding a potential massive or semi massive sulphide accumulation located nearby. If the gravity-high feature targeted at Winston's represents an intrusive feeder into the T19 area, it could represent a good geological target for such sulphide accumulation.

Figure 5. Blebby sulphides hosted in coarse grained pyroxene-olivine meso-cumulate showing visible pentlandite and chalcopyrite.

In relation to the announcement on 26 April 2018, the HP MLTEM geophysics survey was completed with the final data also announced on 10 May 2018, with some broad mid to late time anomalous conductivity zones detected in the initial survey, extension lines were completed to check and confirm that these were not related to discrete bedrock conductors targeted for magmatic nickel-copper style mineralisation. It appears the anomalous features identified are related to a greater regional NE-SW striking structural conductive zone coincident with a major regional cross-cutting structural feature observed in the regional magnetics and gravity data, and most likely corresponds to a major conductive saline water and/or clay filled regional fault zone.

Following the encouraging announcements on 26 April 2018 and 10 May 2018, the Company announced on 5 June 2018 a comprehensive AC drilling program consisting of 100 holes was planned on a nominal 100 metre x 250 m spacing to cross the north/south magnetic setting in an east/west traverse direction. The AC holes were planned to bedrock to resolve underlying geology and locate the source of the surface gold geochemistry. Sampling will comprise 4 metre composite samples assayed for gold downhole, to better understand the distribution of gold in the regolith, and end of hole 1.0m samples assayed with a multi (50) element assay package to characterize any gold and associated lithologies and alteration.

On 19 June 2018, The Company announced the recently commenced AC program had completed approximately 15% of the planned holes to basement. To date the geology observed in end-of-hole basement samples in several holes is interpreted to comprise variably silicified biotite and amphibole-bearing orthogneisses, with disseminated pyrite replacing amphibole within the silicified and altered gneiss. Sampling has been completed on all holes drilled to date, comprising:

- 4m composite samples to be assayed for gold downhole, to better understand the distribution of any gold in the regolith; and
- End-of-hole 1m samples when in basement, to be assayed with a multi (50) element assay package to characterise any gold and associated lithologies and alteration.

Due to problems with deeper than anticipated cover and issues with hole blockages due to running sands and swelling clays, drilling was temporarily postponed because of insufficient capacity of the drill on site.

A replacement larger capacity AC/RC drill rig has been sourced and was mobilised to site after the end of the quarter. The larger drill rig also has RC hammer capacity on hand to drill further into basement within those holes that may encounter more of the silicified and pyrite-bearing basement lithologies.

Corporate

During third quarter, the Company received its R&D Rebate from the ATO from the 2016/2017 year totalling $1,118,928.

Prometheus Acquisition

As announced on 13 February 2018 (and subsequently updated on 20/4/2018), Mount Ridley Mines Ltd (ASX: MRD) (or "the Company") agreed (subject to due diligence and shareholder approval) to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Singapore based Prometheus Developments Pte Ltd ("Prometheus") via the issue of approximately 1.5 billion Shares in the Company.

On 7 May 2018, The directors of the Company announced that the Heads of Agreement with Prometheus Developments Pte Ltd was terminated by mutual consent with the parties agreeing that an Initial Public Offering ("IPO"), based on the level of expenditure required, is the preferred transaction pathway.

The underwriting with CPS Capital Group as announced on 26 April 2018 was also terminated by mutual agreement.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Tony Donaghy who is a Registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo) with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO), a Recognised Professional Organisation. Mr Donaghy is a technical advisor to the Company. Mr Donaghy has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style 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 Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Donaghy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Remuneration report (audited)

This remuneration report, which forms part of the directors' report, sets out information about the remuneration of Mount Ridley Mines Limited's key management personnel for the financial year ended 30 June 2018. The term 'key management personnel' refers to those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Group. The prescribed details for each person covered by this report are detailed below under the following headings:

- key management personnel
- remuneration policy
- relationship between the remuneration policy and Group performance
- remuneration of key management personnel
- key terms of employment contracts.

Key management personnel

The directors and other key management personnel of the Group during or since the end of the financial year were:

Non-executive directors	Position
Mr Michael Pedley	Non-executive chairman
Mr Guy Le Page	Non-executive director

Executive directors	Position
Mr Ashley Hood	Managing Director

Except as noted, the named persons held their current position for the whole of the financial year and since the end of the financial year.

Remuneration policy

Mount Ridley's remuneration policy, which is set out below, is designed to promote superior performance and long term commitment to the Group.

Non-executive director remuneration

The Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of non-executive directors shall be determined from time to time by a general meeting. An amount not exceeding the amount determined is then divided between the directors as agreed.

The amount of aggregate remuneration sought to be approved by shareholders and the manner in which it is apportioned amongst Directors is reviewed annually. The Board may, from time to time, consider advice from external consultants as well as the fees paid to non-executive directors of comparable companies when undertaking the annual review process. Each director receives a fee for being a director of the Group.

Non-executive directors are encouraged by the Board to hold shares in the Company (purchased by the director on market). It is considered good governance for directors to have a stake in the Company on whose Board he or she sits.

The remuneration of Non-Executive Directors for the year ended 30 June 2018 is detailed below.

Executive director remuneration
Based on the current stage in the Group's development, its size, structure and strategies, the Board considers that the key performance indicator in assessing the performance of executive directors ("executives") and their contribution towards increasing shareholder value is share price performance over the review period.

Overall remuneration policies are subject to the discretion of the Board and can be changed to reflect competitive and business conditions where it is in the interests of the Group and shareholders to do so. Executive remuneration and other terms of employment are reviewed annually by the Board having regard to their performance, relevant comparative information and expert advice.

The Board's remuneration policy reflects its obligations to align executive remuneration with shareholder interests and to retain appropriately qualified executive talent for the benefit of the Group. The main principles are:

(a) remuneration reflects the competitive market in which the Group operates;
(b) individual remuneration should be linked to performance criteria if appropriate; and
(c) executives should be rewarded for both financial and non-financial performance.

The total remuneration of executives consists of the following:

(a) salary - executives receive a fixed sum payable monthly in cash;
(b) cash at risk component - executives may participate in share and option schemes generally made in accordance with thresholds set in plans approved by shareholders if deemed appropriate. However, the board considers it appropriate to issue shares and options to executives outside of approved schemes in exceptional circumstances; and
(c) other benefits - executives may, if deemed appropriate by the Board, be provided with a mobile phone and other forms of remuneration.

The Board has not formally engaged the services of a remuneration consultant to provide recommendations when setting the remuneration received by directors or other key management personnel during the financial year.

Relationship between the remuneration policy and Group performance

The board considers that at this time, evaluation of the Group's financial performance using generally accepted measures such as profitability, total shareholder return or per company comparison are not relevant as the Group is at an early stage in the implementation of a corporate strategy that includes the identification and acquisition of new business opportunities as outlined in the directors' report.

The table below sets out summary information about the Group's earnings and movements in shareholder wealth for the five years to 30 June 2018:

	30 June 2018 $	**30 June 2017 $**	**30 June 2016 $**	**30 June 2015 $**	**30 June 2014 $**
Revenue	32,572	35,003	18,503	22,597	213,152
Net loss before tax	(1,910,154)	(3,791,249)	(2,973,573)	(3,674,326)	(500,217)
Net loss after tax	(791,225)	(2,782,789)	(2,068,511)	(3,674,326)	(500,217)
Share price at start of year	0.005	0.02	0.013	0.004	0.007
Share price at end of year	0.004	0.005	0.02	0.013	0.004
Basic/diluted loss per share (cents per share)	0.052	0.238	0.24	0.61	0.30

Remuneration of key management personnel

2018	Short-term employee benefits		Post-employment benefits	Share-based payment		% of remuneration performance related
	Salary & fees $	Other $	Superannuation $	Options $	Total $	
Directors						
Michael Pedley[1]	43,333	-	-	34,516	**77,849**	-
Ashley Hood[2]	120,000	9,655	-	69,031	**198,686**	-
Guy Le Page[3]	27,500	-	-	34,516	**62,016**	-
Total	**190,833**	**9,655**	**-**	**138,063**	**338,551**	**-**

[1] Mr Pedley was appointed as director on 5 November 2015 and assumed the position of non-executive chairman on 31 August 2016.

[2] Amount in 'Other' represents consulting & administration fees paid to Blue Ribbon Mines Pty Ltd.

[3] Mr Le Page was appointed as director on 19 December 2012.

2017	Short-term employee benefits		Post-employment benefits	Share-based payment		% of remuneration performance related
	Salary & fees $	Other $	Superannuation $	Options $	Total $	
Directors						
Michael Pedley[1]	41,433	-	-	23,219	**64,652**	-
Ashley Hood[2]	90,909	19,317	-	46,437	**156,663**	-
Guy Le Page[3]	30,000	-	-	23,219	**53,219**	-
Keith Bowker[4]	33,750	101,550	-	11,609	**146,909**	-
Robert Downey[5]	6,667	-	-	-	**6,667**	-
Dean Goodwin[6]	5,000	53,112	-	-	**58,112**	-
Total	**207,759**	**173,979**	**-**	**104,484**	**486,222**	**-**

[1] Mr Pedley was appointed as director on 5 November 2015 and assumed the position of non-executive chairman on 31 August 2016.

[2] Amount in 'Other' represents consulting & administration fees paid to Blue Ribbon Mines Pty Ltd.

[3] Amount in 'Other' represents placement fees associated with RM Corporate Finance Pty Ltd ("RM Corporate"). Mr Le Page is a director of RM Corporate.

[4] Appointed 5 November 2015. Amounts in 'Other' represent company secretarial and accounting fees as per an agreement with Somerville Advisory Group (Somerville). Mr Bowker is a director of Somerville. Mr Bowker resigned on 14 June 2017.

[5] Mr Downey resigned on 31 August 2016.

[6] Amount in 'Other' represents consulting and geological fees paid to Reliant Resources Pty Ltd ("Reliant"). Mr Goodwin is a director of Reliant. Mr Goodwin resigned on 31 August 2016.

Bonuses and share-based payments granted as compensation for the current financial year

Bonuses
No bonuses were paid to key management personnel during the financial year (2017: nil).

Incentive share-based payments arrangements
During the financial year, the following share-based payment arrangements were in existence:

Option series	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Grant date fair value per option	Vesting date
MRDAK*	30 Nov 2017	01 Dec 2020	$0.015	$0.0069	Vested

* Unlisted director options issued to Messrs Pedley, Hood and Le Page as approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 November 2017.

There are no further services or performance criteria that need to be met in relation to options granted under series MRDAK above and as a consequence, the beneficial interest has vested to the recipients. There has been no alteration of the terms and conditions of the above share-based payment arrangements since the grant date.

Details of share-based payments granted to key management personnel during the current financial year:

		During the financial year			
Name	Option series	No. granted	No. vested	% of grant vested	% of grant forfeited
Michael Pedley	MRDAK	5,000,000	5,000,000	100%	n/a
Ashley Hood	MRDAK	10,000,000	10,000,000	100%	n/a
Guy Le Page	MRDAK	5,000,000	5,000,000	100%	n/a

No share options were exercised by key management personnel during the year (2017: NIL).

Each option converts into one ordinary share of Mount Ridley Mines Limited.

Key terms of employment contracts

The key terms and conditions of the employment of Mr. Ashley Hood (Managing Director) are as follows:

- Term of employment: indefinite duration (subject to continuous review by the Board).
- A salary of $120,000 (exc. GST) per annum.
- The Company may (but is not bound) pay additional performance based remuneration.
- The employment may be terminated by either party giving 3 months' notice. The Company may terminate Mr. Hood's employment within a lesser period of notice on payment in lieu of notice not given.

Key management personnel equity holdings

Fully paid ordinary shares of Mount Ridley Mines Limited

2018	Balance at 1 July 2017 No.	Granted as compensation No.	Received on exercise of options No.	Net other change No.	Balance at 30 June 2018 No.	Balance held Nominally No.
M Pedley	9,277,751	-	-	-	9,277,751	9,277,751
A Hood	7,701,893	-	-	-	7,701,893	7,701,893
Guy Le Page	14,687,500	-	-	-	14,687,500	14,687,500

2017	Balance at 1 July 2016 No.	Granted as compensation No.	Received on exercise of options No.	Net other change No.	Balance at 30 June 2017 No.	Balance held Nominally No.
M Pedley	9,277,751	-	-	-	9,277,751	9,277,751
A Hood[1]	-	-	-	7,701,893	7,701,893	7,701,893
G Le Page	31,846,729	-	-	(17,159,229)	14,687,500	14,687,500
K Bowker[4]	1,323,750	-	-	(1,323,750)	-	-
R Downey[2]	10,000,000	-	-	(10,000,000)	-	-
D Goodwin[3]	54,000,000	-	-	(54,000,000)	-	-

[1] Appointed 31 August 2016

[2] Resigned 31 August 2016 Amount in 'Net other change' represents balance held on resignation.

[3] Resigned 31 August 2016 Amount in 'Net other change' represents balance held on resignation.

[4] Resigned 14 June 2017 Amount in 'Net other change' represents balance held on resignation.

Key management personnel equity holdings (cont'd)

Share options of Mount Ridley Mines Limited

2018	Balance at 1 July 2017 No.	Granted as compensation No.	Exercised No.	Net other change No.	Balance vested and exercisable at 30 June 2018 No.
M Pedley[1]	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000	20,000,000
A Hood[2]	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000	20,000,000
G Le Page[2]	-	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000

[1] Net change other represents unlisted options issued to directors of the Company as per resolutions 5, 6, 7 and 8 passed at the Annual General Meeting on 30 November 2017 and listed options acquired as indirect interest on 16 February 2018.

[2] Net change other represents unlisted options issued to directors of the Company as per resolutions 5, 6, 7 and 8 passed at the Annual General Meeting on 30 November 2017.

2017	Balance at 1 July 2016 No.	Granted as compensation No.	Exercised No.	Net other change No.	Balance vested and exercisable at 30 June 2017 No.
M Pedley	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
A Hood[1]	-	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
G Le Page[5]	11,402,917	5,000,000	-	(16,402,917)	-
K Bowker[4]	5,000,000	2,500,000	-	(7,500,000)	-
R Downey[2]	20,000,000	-	-	(20,000,000)	-
D Goodwin[3]	60,000,000	-	-	(60,000,000)	-

[1] Appointed 31 August 2016

[2] Resigned 31 August 2016 Amount in 'Net other change' represents balance held on resignation.

[3] Resigned 31 August 2016 Amount in 'Net other change' represents balance held on resignation.

[4] Resigned 14 June 2017 Amount in 'Net other change' represents balance held on resignation.

[5] Net change other represents balance disposed of.

This is the end of the audited remuneration report.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

Mr Ashley Hood
Managing Director
Perth, 28 September 2018

Accountants | Business and Financial Advisers

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial report of Mount Ridley Mines Limited for the year ended 30 June 2018, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(a) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Perth, Western Australia
28 September 2018

L Di Giallonardo
Partner

HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) ABN 22 193 232 714

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Accountants | Business and Financial Advisers

Independent Auditor's Report
to the Members of Mount Ridley Mines Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Mount Ridley Mines Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 3.4 in the financial report, which indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report**.**

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Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Carrying amount of exploration and evaluation expenditure Note 12	
In accordance with AASB 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, the Group capitalises the costs of acquiring rights to explore areas of interest. All other exploration and evaluation expenditure is immediately expensed. Our audit focused on the Group's assessment of the carrying amount of the capitalised exploration and evaluation asset, as this is one of the most significant assets of the Group. We planned our work to address the audit risk that the capitalised expenditure might no longer meet the recognition criteria of the standard. In addition, we considered it necessary to assess whether facts and circumstances existed to suggest that the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount.	Our procedures included but were not limited to the following: ▪ We obtained an understanding of the key processes associated with management's review of the carrying values of each area of interest; ▪ We considered the Directors' assessment of potential indicators of impairment; ▪ We obtained evidence that the Group has current rights to tenure of its areas of interest; ▪ We examined the exploration budget as part of our assessment of the cash flow forecast, and discussed with management the nature of planned ongoing activities; ▪ We enquired with management, reviewed ASX announcements and reviewed minutes of Directors' meetings to ensure that the Group had not resolved to discontinue exploration and evaluation at any of its areas of interest; and ▪ We examined the disclosures made in the financial report.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2018, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

REPORT ON THE REMUNERATION REPORT

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Mount Ridley Mines Limited for the year ended 30 June 2018 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

L Di Giallonardo
Partner

Perth, Western Australia
28 September 2018

Directors' declaration

The directors declare that:

(a) in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;

(b) in the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements are in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as stated in note 3.1 to the financial statements;

(c) in the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001, professional reporting requirements and other mandatory requirements and give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the year then ended; and

(d) the directors have been given the declarations required by s.295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s.303(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

Mr Ashley Hood
Managing Director
Perth, 28 September 2018

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2018

		Consolidated	
		Year ended	
	Note	30 June 2018 $	30 June 2017 $
Revenue from continuing operations	6	32,572	35,003
Consulting expenses	7	(185,165)	(157,208)
Depreciation	7	(9,546)	(10,686)
Exploration expenses	7	(573,579)	(3,083,103)
Compliance and regulatory expenses	7	(120,744)	(126,210)
Directors' fees	7	(201,833)	(197,409)
Administration expenses	7	(451,859)	(251,636)
Loan impairment expenses	11	(400,000)	-
Loss before income tax		**(1,910,154)**	**(3,791,249)**
Income tax benefit	8	1,118,929	1,008,460
Loss for the year		**(791,225)**	**(2,782,789)**
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(791,225)**	**(2,782,789)**
Loss per share:			
Basic and diluted (cents per share)	9	(0.052)	(0.238)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018

	Note	Consolidated 30 June 2018 $	Consolidated 30 June 2017 $
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	21	1,483,434	2,644,976
Trade and other receivables	10	45,914	159,555
Financial assets	11	-	-
Total current assets		**1,529,348**	**2,804,531**
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	12	782,690	786,804
Property, plant and equipment	13	69,130	71,767
Total non-current assets		**851,820**	**858,571**
Total assets		**2,381,168**	**3,663,102**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	144,591	840,620
Unissued shares	15	-	1,079,000
Total current liabilities		**144,591**	**1,919,620**
Total liabilities		**144,591**	**1,919,620**
Net assets		**2,236,577**	**1,743,482**
Equity			
Issued capital	16	24,216,632	23,140,753
Option Reserve	17	1,701,897	1,493,456
Accumulated losses		(23,681,952)	(22,890,727)
Total equity		**2,236,577**	**1,743,482**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Consolidated			
	Issued capital $	Option reserve $	Accumulated losses $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2016	**21,017,352**	**905,779**	**(20,107,938)**	**1,815,193**
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,782,789)	(2,782,789)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**(2,782,789)**	**(2,782,789)**
Issue of ordinary shares	2,770,738	-	-	2,770,738
Share issue costs	(647,337)	-	-	(647,337)
Share based payments	-	587,677	-	587,677
Balance at 30 June 2017	**23,140,753**	**1,493,456**	**(22,890,727)**	**1,743,482**
Balance at 1 July 2017	**23,140,753**	**1,493,456**	**(22,890,727)**	**1,743,482**
Loss for the year	-	-	(791,225)	(791,225)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**(791,225)**	**(791,225)**
Issue of ordinary shares	1,229,000	-	-	1,229,000
Share issue costs	(153,121)	-	-	(153,121)
Share based payments	-	208,441	-	208,441
Balance at 30 June 2018	**24,216,632**	**1,701,897**	**(23,681,952)**	**2,236,577**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Note	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2018 $	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2017 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,147,302)	(669,121)
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(800,052)	(2,348,701)
Research and development refund received		1,118,929	1,024,168
Interest received		23,792	28,003
Net cash (used in) operating activities	21	(804,633)	(1,965,651)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(6,909)	(9,638)
Proceeds from sale of investments		-	7,000
Loan to third party		(400,000)	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(406,909)	(2,638)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from equity instruments of the Company		50,000	2,755,738
Proceeds from equity instruments yet to be issued		-	1,079,000
Payment for share issue costs		-	(164,144)
Net cash provided by financing activities		50,000	3,670,594
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(1,161,542)**	**1,702,305**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,644,976	942,671
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	21	**1,483,434**	**2,644,976**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

1. General information

Mount Ridley Mines Limited ("the Company") is a listed public company incorporated in Australia. The addresses of its registered office and principal place of business are disclosed in the corporate directory to the annual report.

The principal activities of the Company and its controlled entity ("the Group") are described in the directors' report.

2. Application of new and revised Accounting Standards

2.1 Standards and interpretations applicable to 30 June 2018

In the year ended 30 June 2018, the Directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Company and effective for the current annual reporting period. As a result of this review, the Directors have determined that there is no material impact of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Company and, therefore, no material change is necessary to Group accounting policies.

2.2 Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Standards and Interpretations that were issued but not yet effective are listed below:

Standard/Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
AASB 9 'Financial Instruments', and the relevant amending standards	1 January 2018	30 June 2019
AASB 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers', AASB 2014-5 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15', AASB 2015-8 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective date of AASB 15'	1 January 2018	30 June 2019
AASB 16 'Leases'	1 January 2019	30 June 2020

The directors believe that these new Standards and Interpretations will not have a material impact on the disclosures or the amounts recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements, nor will there be any changes necessary to Group accounting policies.

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standards and Interpretations and comply with other requirements of the law.

The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of the Group. For the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Company is a for-profit entity.

Accounting Standards include Australian Accounting Standards. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes of the Company and the Group comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 28 September 2018.

3.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of AASB 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of AASB 117, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in AASB 2 or value in use in AASB 136.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

3.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.1 Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holdings of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and

any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

3.4 Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which contemplates the continuity of normal business activity and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

For the year ended 30 June 2018, the Group incurred a loss after tax of $791,225 (2017: $2,782,789) and a net cash outflow from operations of $804,633 (2017: $1,965,651). At 30 June 2018, the Group had net assets of $2,236,577 (2017: net assets of $1,743,482). As at 30 June 2018, the Company has a cash balance of $1,483,434. The Group's ability to continue as a going concern and pay its debts as and when they fall due, given the Group's intended operational plans, assumes active management of the current level of discretionary expenditure in line with the funds available to the Group.

The directors have reviewed the business outlook and cash flow forecasts and are of the opinion that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate as they believe the Group will continue to be successful in securing additional funds through the debt and/or equity issues as and when the need to raise working capital arises.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.4 Going concern (cont'd)

Should the Group not be successful in raising the required capital, there exists a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern and, therefore, whether it will be able to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

3.5 Comparatives

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used in previous years. Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

3.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts though the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.7 Employee benefits

Short-term and long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accrued to employees in respect of wages and salaries and annual leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognised in respect of long term employee benefits are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

3.8 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.8 Taxation (cont'd)

3.8.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

3.8.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.8 Taxation (cont'd)

3.8.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

3.9 Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Costs include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

The cost of replacing part of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognised in profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on diminishing value basis using the following depreciation rates:

Software	40.0%
Equipment	33.3%
Furniture & Fittings	10.0%
Exploration assets	33.3%
Motor Vehicles	20.0%

Derecognition

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the income statement in the period the item is derecognised.

3.10 Exploration and evaluation expenditure

In accordance with AASB 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, the costs of acquiring rights to explore areas of interest are capitalised. All other exploration expenditure is expensed to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The costs of acquisition are carried forward where the rights of tenure are current and:

(i) such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploration of the area of interest, or alternatively by its sale; or
(ii) exploration activities in the area have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable resources.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.10 Exploration and evaluation expenditure (cont'd)

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed annually for impairment in accordance with AASB 6 and where impairment indicators exist, recoverable amounts of these assets will be estimated based on discounted cash flows from their associated cash generating units. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income where the carrying values of exploration and evaluation assets exceed their recoverable amounts.

When the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource have been demonstrated then any capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is reclassified as capitalised mine development. Prior to reclassification, capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is assessed for impairment.

3.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

3.12 Recoverable amount and impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Group makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment and exploration and evaluation expenditure is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the assets belongs, unless the asset's value in use can be estimated to be close to its fair value.

An assessment is also made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that a previously recognised impairment loss may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.12 Recoverable amount and impairment of assets (cont'd)

asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at the revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

3.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are included within interest bearing loans and borrowings in the current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

3.14 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts.

Collectability of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the debts.

3.15 Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

3.16 Leases

Leases are classified at their inception as either operating or finance leases based on the economic substance of the agreement so as to reflect the risks and benefits incidental to ownership.

Operating leases

The minimum lease payments of operating leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Contingent rentals are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which they are incurred.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.16 Leases (cont'd)

Finance leases

Leases which effectively transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Group are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset or where appropriate, over the estimated life of the mine.

The cost of improvements to or on leasehold property is capitalised, disclosed as leasehold improvements, and amortised over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements, whichever is the shorter.

3.17 Share based payment transactions

The Group may provide benefits to employees (including directors) in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using a Black Scholes model. In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any vesting conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of Mount Ridley Mines Limited (market conditions) if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled ("the vesting period"), ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting date").

At each subsequent reporting date until vesting, the cumulative charge to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is the product of (i) the grant date fair value of the award; (ii) the current best estimate of the number of awards that will vest, taking into account such factors as the likelihood of employee turnover during the vesting period and the likelihood of non-market performance conditions being meet; and (iii) the expired portion of the vesting period.

The charge to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year is the cumulative amount as calculated above less the amounts already charged in previous periods. There is a corresponding credit to equity.

Until an award has vested, any amounts recorded are contingent and will be adjusted if more or fewer awards vest than were originally anticipated to do so. Any award subject to a market condition is considered to vest irrespective of whether or not the market condition is fulfilled, provided that all other conditions are satisfied.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.17 Share based payment transactions (cont'd)

If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of loss per share.

3.18 Issued capital

Issued and paid up capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Group. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction in the proceeds received.

3.19 Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated as net loss attributable to members of the parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted loss per share is calculated as net loss attributable to members of the parent adjusted for:

- cost of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends;
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discriminatory changes in revenues or expenses during the year that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares;

divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

3.20 GST

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.20 GST (cont'd)

Cash flows are included in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of amounts of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

3.21 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held-to maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial asset other than a financial asset held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial asset forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.21 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For financial assets that are carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial asset that are carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

When an AFS financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

In respect of AFS securities, impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.21 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Group retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a group of entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

3.21 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings and trade and other payables, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period on which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

4.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Impairment of exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure is reviewed for impairment if there is any indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The directors are required to exercise judgement on future events and the likelihood of defining an economic reserve. Assumptions made are altered as exploration and evaluation continues and more information becomes available. Where it is evident that the value of exploration and evaluation expenditure cannot be recovered, the capitalised amount will be impaired through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

5. Segment information

The Company operates in the mineral exploration industry. AASB 8 'Operating Segments' states that similar operating segments can be aggregated to form one reportable segment. Also, based on the quantitative thresholds included in AASB 8, there is only one reportable segment, namely the mineral exploration industry. However, none of the other operating segments currently meet any of the prescribed quantitative thresholds and as such do not have to be reported separately.

The Group has therefore decided to aggregate all its reporting segments into one reportable operating segment.

The revenue and results of this segment are those of the Group as a whole and are set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The segment assets and liabilities are those of the Group and set out in the consolidated statement of financial position.

6. Other income

	2018 $	2017 $
Interest income	23,791	28,003
Other income	8,781	7,000
	32,572	35,003

7. Loss for the year

Loss for the year has been arrived at after charging the following items of expenses:

	2018	2017
	$	$
Administration costs:		
Advertising & Marketing	40,571	-
Annual report expenses	16,139	7,055
Corporate advisory fees	8,000	40,000
Insurance	16,126	23,254
Legal fees	125,894	21,145
Rent & outgoing	15,900	25,178
Share based payment expense	155,320	104,484
Travel	42,805	21,411
Other	31,104	9,109
Total administration costs	451,859	251,636
Consultants costs	185,165	157,208
Depreciation	9,546	10,686
Directors fees	201,833	197,409
Compliance costs:		
ASX expenses	63,364	57,713
Share registry expenses	21,929	31,256
Audit expenses	33,900	35,500
ASIC expenses	1,551	1,741
Total compliance costs	120,744	126,210
Exploration expenses	573,579	3,083,103

8. Income taxes relating to continuing operations

8.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	2018	2017
	$	$
Current tax	(1,118,929)	(1,008,460)
Deferred tax	-	-
	(1,118,929)	(1,008,460)

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting loss as follows:

	2018	2017
	$	$
Loss before tax from continuing operations	(1,910,154)	(3,791,249)
Income tax benefit calculated at 27.5% (2017: 27.5%)	(525,292)	(1,042,593)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable loss	44,928	686,793
Effect of deductible capitalised expenditure	(220,014)	(645,893)
Effect of unused tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	700,378	1,001,693
Effect of tax concessions(research and development rebate)	(1,118,929)	(1,008,460)
Income tax benefit recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	(1,118,929)	(1,008,460)

8. Income taxes relating to continuing operations (cont'd)

8.2 Unrecognised deferred tax assets

	2018 $	2017 $
Unused tax losses (revenue) for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised	19,201,869	16,655,039

This benefit from tax losses totalling $5,280,514 (2017: $4,580,136) will only be obtained if the specific entity carrying forward the tax losses derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the losses to be realised, and the Company complies with the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation.

9. Loss per share

	2018 cents per share	2017 cents per share
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.052)	(0.238)

9.1 Basic and diluted loss per share

The loss and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic loss per share are as follows:

	2018 $	2017 $
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(791,225)	(2,782,789)

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic and diluted loss per share	1,518,948,996	1,166,905,811

10. Trade and other receivables

	2018 $	2017 $
Prepayments	8,701	3,612
Other receivables	37,213	155,943
	45,914	159,555

At the reporting date, none of the receivables were past due/impaired.

11. Financial asset

The Company entered into a Facility Agreement with Prometheus Developments Pte Ltd in accordance with the following terms:

Amount:	$400,000 (AUD)
Interest Rate:	7.00%
Repayment Date:	30 June 2018

	2018 $	2017 $
Loan to Prometheus Developments Pte Ltd	400,000	-
Less Provision for non-recoverability	(400,000)	-
	-	-

Prometheus Development Pte Ltd ("Prometheus) is a Singapore registered company which has entered into agreements that allow it to acquire an 80% economic interest and a 40% legal interest in three mining tenements covering the Diwalwal Gold Project in the Philippines, as announced to ASX on 13 February 2018. The Company had advanced a loan of $400,000 to Prometheus in December 2017 as part of a planned acquisition of Prometheus. This planned acquisition was not finalised and Prometheus is now in the process of preparing to list on ASX via an IPO which will be accommodated by an Australian public company (Prometheus Minerals Limited) having been registered to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Prometheus.

The recoverability of the loan to Prometheus is dependent on the success of the IPO which is in an early stage. Whilst the Directors of Mount Ridley are confident that the IPO will be successful, they have resolved to provide for an impairment of the loan on a conservative basis. If the loan is recovered in future, this provision will be reversed.

12. Exploration and evaluation expenditure

	2018 $	2017 $
Exploration and evaluation phase:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	786,804	786,804
Capitalised expenditure during the year	-	-
Expenditure written off	(4,114)	-
Balance at the end of the year	782,690	786,804

Recoverability of the above carrying amount is dependent upon the successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively sale of the respective areas of interest.

13. Property, plant and equipment

	2018 $	2017 $
Carrying amounts of		
Software	1,597	2,662
Equipment and motor vehicles	26,370	31,239
Furniture and fittings	1,680	1,829
Exploration equipment	39,483	36,037
	69,130	71,767

13. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

30 June 2018	Software $	Equipment & Motor Vehicles $	Furniture & Fittings $	Exploration equipment $	Total $
Cost or deemed cost					
Balance at 1 July 2017	7,708	40,959	2,265	46,674	97,606
Additions	-	-	-	6,909	6,909
Balance at 30 June 2018	**7,708**	**40,959**	**2,265**	**53,583**	**104,515**
Depreciation					
Balance at 1 July 2017	5,046	9,720	436	10,637	25,839
Depreciation for the year	1,065	4,869	149	3,463	9,546
Balance at 30 June 2018	**6,111**	**14,589**	**585**	**14,100**	**35,385**
Carrying amounts					
at 1 July 2017	**2,662**	**31,239**	**1,829**	**36,037**	**71,767**
at 30 June 2018	**1,597**	**26,370**	**1,680**	**39,483**	**69,130**

30 June 2017	Software $	Equipment & Motor Vehicles $	Furniture & Fittings $	Exploration equipment $	Total $
Cost or deemed cost					
Balance at 1 July 2016	7,708	31,321	2,265	46,674	87,968
Additions	-	9,638	-	-	9,638
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2017	**7,708**	**40,959**	**2,265**	**46,674**	**97,606**
Depreciation					
Balance at 1 July 2016	3,271	5,200	273	6,409	15,153
Depreciation for the year	1,775	4,520	163	4,228	10,686
Disposals/write offs	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2017	**5,046**	**9,720**	**436**	**10,637**	**25,839**
Carrying amounts					
at 1 July 2016	**4,437**	**26,121**	**1,992**	**40,265**	**72,815**
at 30 June 2017	**2,662**	**31,239**	**1,829**	**36,037**	**71,767**

14. Trade and other payables

	2018 $	2017 $
Trade creditors	56,214	784,869
Other creditors and accruals	88,377	55,751
	144,591	840,620

15. Unissued shares

	2018 $	2017 $
Proceeds received from placement	-	1,079,000

The Company completed a placement of 302,250,000 fully paid ordinary shares on 3 July 2017 to raise $1,209,000 before associated costs. Of this amount proceeds of $1,079,000 had been received prior to 30 June 2017 and have been included above. As at 30 June 2018, this amount was transferred to issued capital.

16. Issued capital

	2018 $	2017 $
1,521,433,243 fully paid ordinary shares (30 June 2017: 1,219,183,243)	**24,216,632**	**23,140,753**

Fully paid ordinary shares	**Year ended 30 June 2018**		**Year ended 30 June 2017**	
	No.	**$**	**No.**	**$**
Balance at beginning of period	1,219,183,243	23,140,753	965,233,430	21,017,352
Issue of shares (i)	282,250,000	1,129,000	-	-
Issue of shares (ii)	20,000,000	80,000	-	-
Issue of shares (iii)	-	-	714,286	15,000
Issue of shares (iv)	-	-	92,472,496	1,941,923
Placement (v)	-	-	158,763,031	793,815
Issue of shares (vi)	-	-	2,000,000	20,000
Share issue costs	-	(133,121)	-	(647,337)
	1,521,433,243	**24,216,632**	**1,219,183,243**	**23,140,753**

(i) Issue of fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.004 each pursuant to a placement to sophisticated and institutional investors of the Company.
(ii) Issue of fully paid ordinary shares at a deemed issue price of $0.004 for consulting services relating to the placement on 3 July 2017.
(iii) Issue of fully paid ordinary shares on 1 July 2016 following conversion of 714,286 unlisted options at $0.021 each expiring 30 June 2016.
(iv) Issue of fully paid ordinary shares on 14 July 2016 pursuant to an underwriting agreement with Barclay Wells Limited for the underwriting of 92,472,496 unlisted options at $0.021 each expiring 30 June 2016.
(v) Issue of fully paid ordinary shares on 18 October 2016 at $0.005 each pursuant to a placement to sophisticated and institutional investors of the Company.
(vi) Issue of fully paid ordinary shares on 7 December 2016 at a deemed issue price of $0.01 each to a creditor of the Company pursuant to a service agreement.

17. Option Reserve

17.1 *Nature and purpose of Option Reserve*

This reserve is used to record the value of equity benefits provided to employees (including directors) and suppliers, for services rendered.

17. Option Reserve (cont'd)

17.2 Details of options issued during the current year

During the current year the following options were issued:

	Number	Grant date	Expiry Date	Exercise price	Fair value at grant date	Vesting date
Placement Options	282,250,000	03/07/2018	31/08/2019	$0.0125	-	Immediate
Placement Options	20,000,000	11/09/2017	31/08/2019	$0.0125	$53,121	Immediate
Director and executive Options	22,500,000	30/11/2017	01/12/2020	$0.0150	$155,320	Immediate

The fair value of these options granted was estimated at grant date using the Black-Scholes model taking to account the following terms and assumptions

	Placement options	Director and executive options
Number of options	20,000,000	22,500,000
Grant date	11/09/2017	30/11/2017
Expiry date	31/08/2019	01/12/2020
Risk-free interest rate	1.95%	1.95%
Expected volatility	99%	99%
Grant date share price	$0.0070	$0.0120
Exercise price	$0.0125	$0.0150

Unlisted options	**Year ended 30 June 2018**		**Year ended 30 June 2017**	
	No.	**$**	**No.**	**$**
Balance at beginning of period	496,350,881	1,493,456	302,701,982	905,779
Issue of director and executive options (i)	22,500,000	155,320	-	-
Issue of options (ii)	20,000,000	53,121	-	-
Issue of options (iii)	282,250,000	-		
Expiry of options (iv)	(5,000,000)	-	-	-
Issue of options (v)	-	-	69,388,100	-
Issue of options (vi)	-	-	20,000,000	179,443
Issue of options (vii)	-	-	104,469,366	303,750
Issue of director options (viii)	-	-	22,500,000	104,484
Issue of options (ix)	-	-	79,381,515	-
Expiry of options (x)	-	-	(7,500,000)	-
Expiry of options (xi)	-	-	(5,201,982)	-
Expiry of options (xii)	-	-	(89,388,100)	-
	816,100,881	**1,701,897**	**496,350,881**	**1,493,456**

(i) Issue of unlisted options exercisable at $0.015 expiring 1 December 2020 to directors of the Company. 10,000,000 options to Mr Hood, 5,000,000 options each to Messrs Pedley and Le Page and 2,500,000 options to Mr Busing. Issued on 1 December 2017.

(ii) Options issued for consulting services relating to the placement on 3 July 2017, exercisable at $0.0125 expiring 13 August 2019.

(iii) Issue of free attaching options relating to the placement on 3 July 2017, exercisable at $0.0125 expiring 31 August 2019.

(iv) Expiry of 31 March 2018 options exercisable at $0.070.

17. Options Reserve (cont'd)

17.2 Details of options issued during the current year (cont'd)

(v) Issue of free attaching unlisted options exercisable at $0.025 expiring 30 June 2017 pursuant to a placement in April 2016. Issued on 12 July 2016.
(vi) Issue of unlisted options exercisable at $0.025 expiring 30 June 2017 as part of the placement fee for the placement in April 2016. Issued on 12 July 2016, and vested immediately.
(vii) Issue of unlisted options exercisable at $0.03 expiring 30 June 2019 pursuant to the underwriting agreement with Barclay Wells Limited. Issued on 29 November 2016, and vested immediately.
(viii) Issue of unlisted options exercisable at $0.015 expiring 29 November 2019 to directors of the Company. 10,000,000 options to Mr Hood, 5,000,000 options each to Messrs Pedley and Le Page and 2,500,000 options to Mr Bowker. Issued on 29 November 2016, and vested immediately.
(ix) Issue of free attaching unlisted options exercisable at $0.0125 expiring 31 August 2019 pursuant to a placement in October 2016. Issued on 29 November 2016, and vested immediately.
(x) Expiry of 31 December 2016 options exercisable at $0.015.
(xi) Expiry of 31 December 2016 options exercisable at $0.021.
(xii) Expiry of 30 June 2017 options exercisable at $0.025.

18. Financial instruments

18.1 Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital management requires the maintenance of a strong cash balance to support ongoing exploration.
Given the nature of the business, the Group monitors capital on the basis of current business operations and cash flow requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

18.2 Categories of financial instruments

	2018	2017
Financial assets	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	1,483,434	2,644,976
Trade and other receivables (non-interest bearing)	45,914	159,555
	1,529,348	2,804,531
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables (non-interest bearing)	144,591	840,620
	144,591	840,620
Net financial liabilities	**1,384,757**	**1,963,911**

The fair value of the above financial instruments approximates their carrying values.

18.3 Financial risk management objectives

In common with all other businesses, the Group is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of those risks is presented throughout these financial statements.

18. Financial instruments (cont'd)

18.3 Financial risk management objectives

There has been no substantive changes in the Group's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous periods unless otherwise stated in this note.

The Board has overall responsibility for the determination of the Group's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Group's finance function. The Group's risk management policies and objectives are therefore designed to minimise the potential impacts of these risks on the Group where such impacts may be material. The Board receives monthly financial reports through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets. The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Group's competitiveness and flexibility.

18.4 Market risk

Market risk for the Group arises from the use of interest bearing financial instruments. It is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates (see 18.5 below).

18.5 Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk arises on cash and cash equivalents and receivables from related parties. The Group does not enter into any derivative instruments to mitigate this risk. As this is not considered a significant risk for the Group, no policies are in place to formally mitigate this risk.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end on the reporting period.
If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's loss for the year ended 30 June 2018 would decrease/increase by $14,834 (2017: $26,450).

18.6 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group only transacts with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade and above. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the Group uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.
The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

18. Financial instruments (cont'd)

18.7 Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short-, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity by maintaining adequate banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

		Contractual cash flows				
	Carrying Amount	**Less than 1 month**	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1 year to 5 years**	**Total contractual cash flows**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
2018						
Trade and other payables	144,591	141,324	8,243	(4,976)	-	144,591
2017						
Trade and other payables	840,620	-	834,721	5,899	-	840,620

19. Key management personnel

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the Group is set out below:

	2018	**2017**
	$	$
Short-term employee benefits	200,488	381,738
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Share-based payment	138,063	104,484
	338,551	486,222

Short-term employee benefits

These amounts include fees paid to directors and also fees paid to entities controlled by the directors. The compensation of each member of the key management personnel of the Group is set out in the remuneration report on page 12.

20. Related party transactions

20.1 Entities under the control of the Group

The Group consists of the parent entity, Mount Ridley Mines Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiary Greencode Pty Ltd. Refer to Note 28.

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiary, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

20. Related party transactions (cont'd)

20.2 Key management personnel

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity, are considered key management personnel.
For details of disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to the remuneration report contained in the directors' report and Note 19.

20.3 Other related party transactions

Mr Michael Pedley is a managing director and founder of Odyssey Tax and Accounting which provides a broad range of accounting and tax services to Mount Ridley Mines Limited.

Mr Ashley Hood is a director of Blue Ribbon Mines Pty Ltd and was reimbursed for meeting expenses during the year.

Mr Guy Le Page is a director of Orequest Pty Ltd and was reimbursed for travel expenditure incurred during the year.

	2018 $
Blue Ribbon Mines	423
Odyssey Tax and Accounting	137,834
Orequest Pty Ltd	37,290

Transactions with related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

21. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash include cash on hand and in banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	2018 $	**2017** $
Cash and bank balances	1,483,434	2,644,976

21. Cash and cash equivalents (cont'd)

21.1 Reconciliation of loss for the year to net cash flows from operating activities

	2018 $	2017 $
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(791,225)	(2,782,789)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	9,546	10,686
Share based payment	155,320	104,484
Loan impairment	400,000	-
Exploration write off	4,114	-
Movements in working capital		
Decrease in trade and other receivables	113,642	34,038
Decrease in trade and other payables	(696,030)	667,930
Net cash flow from operating activities	(804,633)	(1,965,651)

22. Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities.

23. Commitments for expenditure

23.1 Exploration expenditure on granted tenements

	2018 $	2017 $
Not longer than 1 year	498,166	530,068
Longer than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	2,524,595	2,444,428
	3,022,761	2,974,496

In order to retain the rights of tenure to its granted tenements, the Company is required to meet the minimum statutory expenditure requirements but may reduce these at any time by reducing the size of the tenements. The figures quoted above assume that no new tenements are granted and that only compulsory statutory area reductions are made.

If the Company decides to relinquish certain leases and/or does not meet these obligations, assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position may require review to determine the appropriateness of carrying values. The sale, transfer or farm-out exploration rights to third parties will reduce or extinguish these obligations.

24. Share Based Payments

The following share based payments were made during the year (2017: 22,500,000).

	2018 number	2017 number
Issued to director A Hood (or nominee) as incentive options	10,000,000	10,000,000
Issued to director G Le Page (or nominee) as incentive options	5,000,000	5,000,000
Issued to director M Pedley (or nominee) as incentive options	5,000,000	5,000,000
Issued to company secretary J Busing (or nominee) as incentive options	2,500,000	-
Issued to director K Bowker (or nominee) as incentive options	-	2,500,000

All payments to directors or their related entities for both shares and options were approved by shareholders.

The expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to share based payments is disclosed in Note 7.

Refer to Note 17 for further details on the valuation of this expense.

25. Remuneration of auditors

Auditor of the Group

	2018 $	2017 $
Audit and review of financial reports	36,400	33,500

The auditor of the Group is HLB Mann Judd.

26. Events after the reporting period

There has not been any matter or circumstance that has arisen after balance sheet date that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of these operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial periods.

27. Parent entity information

The accounting policies of the parent entity, which have been applied in determining the financial information shown below, are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements.

Financial position

	2018 $	2017 $
Assets		
Current assets	1,529,348	2,804,531
Non-current assets	851,820	858,571
Total assets	2,381,168	3,663,102
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	144,591	1,919,620
Total liabilities	144,591	1,919,620
Net assets	2,236,577	1,743,482
Equity		
Issued capital	24,216,632	23,140,753
Reserves	1,701,897	1,493,456
Accumulated losses	(23,681,952)	(22,890,727)
Total equity	2,236,577	1,743,482
Financial performance		
Loss for the year	(791,225)	(2,782,789)

Commitments and contingencies

There were no other material commitments or contingencies at the reporting date for the parent.

28. Subsidiaries

Mount Ridley Mines Limited holds a 100% interest in Australian incorporated Greencode Pty Ltd which is dormant and has no assets.

Mount Ridley Mines Limited is the head entity within the tax consolidation group.

29. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2018.

Schedule of tenements held at balance date

Location	Project Name	Tenement #	Ownership	Titleholder
Western Australia	Mt Ridley	EL63/1547	100%	Mount Ridley Mines Limited
Western Australia	Mt Ridley	EL63/1564	100%	Mount Ridley Mines Limited
Western Australia	Mt Ridley	EL63/1617	100%	Mount Ridley Mines Limited

ASX Additional Information as at 26 September 2018

Ordinary share capital
1,521,433,243 fully paid ordinary shares are held by 2,601 individual shareholders.

Each ordinary share is entitled to vote when a poll is called, otherwise each member present at a meeting or by proxy has one vote on a show of hands.

Options

656,631,515 listed $0.0125 options expiring 31 August 2019 are held by 93 option holders
10,000,000 unlisted $0.021 options expiring 31 August 2019 are held by 1 option holder. [(i)]
104,469,366 unlisted $0.030 options expiring 30 June 2019 are held by 25 option holders.
22,500,000 unlisted $0.015 options expiring 29 November 2019 are held by 4 option holders. [(ii)]
22,500,000 unlisted $0.015 options expiring 01 December 2020 are held by 4 option holders. [(iii)]

Options do not carry a right to vote.

Unlisted Options Holders holding 20% or more

[(i)] 10,000,000 Options held in the name of MBE Finance Pty Ltd <Hillsden Family A/C> (100%).
[(ii)] 10,000,000 Options held in the name of Ashley Keith hood (44.44%)
[(iii)] 10,000,000 Options held in the name of Ashley Keith hood (44.44%)

Distribution of holdings

Category (size of holding)	Number of ordinary shares	Number of holders	% holding
1 – 1,000	18,952	46	0.00
1,001 – 5,000	302,440	129	0.02
5,001 – 10,000	486,398	66	0.03
10,001 – 100,000	62,555,167	1,037	4.11
100,001 and over	1,458,070,286	1,323	95.84
	1,521,433,243	**2,601**	**100.00**

Unmarketable parcels
There are 1,493 shareholdings held in less than the marketable parcels.

Substantial shareholders

	Number of shares	% holding
1. Matthew James Blake	91,850,000	6.04

Restricted securities
The Company has no restricted securities on issue.

On-Market buy-back
There is no current on-market buy-back.

Twenty (20) largest shareholders of quoted equity securities

Name	Number of Shares Held	% of Issued Capital
Mount Street Inv PL<M J Blake S/F A/C>	90,000,000	5.92
Redcode PL	75,000,000	4.93
Lolly Pop Investments Pty Ltd	61,660,000	4.05
Tirumi Pty Ltd <Tirumi Super Fund A/C>	47,616,492	3.13
Distinct Racing and Breeding Pty Ltd	32,525,000	2.14
Distinct Racing and Breeding Pty Ltd	27,571,428	1.81
Sealblue Investments Pty Ltd	26,185,357	1.72
Mainview Holdings Pty Ltd	19,000,000	1.25
Le Page Guy T + D L<Guy Le Page S/F A/C>	14,687,500	0.97
Tadea Pty Ltd	14,650,000	0.96
J P Morgan Nom Aust Ltd	14,433,802	0.95
Mr Raymond Wolpers <R & L Wolpers Family A/C>	13,714,873	0.90
Mr John Michael Gallucio <John Gallucio Family A/C>	13,500,000	0.89
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	13,204,605	0.87
Monslit Pty Ltd <Antonio Torresan Super A/C>	12,000,000	0.79
Chapman Resources Pty Ltd <Keith Hood Super Fund A/C>	10,524,813	0.69
Mr Roland Holger Berzins + Mrs Carol Maree Berzins	10,418,214	0.68
Mr Joe Leuzzi + Mrs Sally Leuzzi	10,000,000	0.66
Evantage Pty Ltd <PJ & BJ Christie S/F A/C>	9,250,000	0.61
Metalmite Pty Ltd	8,600,000	0.57
	524,542,084	**34.49**