WILD ACRE

METALS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2011

ABN 29 125 167 133

CONTENTS & CORPORATE DIRECTORY

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

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Executive Chairman & Company Secretary

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Executive Director - Technical

Dr Philip Snowden
Non Executive Director

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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Dear Shareholder

It is with much pleasure that we present to you the 2011 Annual Report.

Over the past 12 months, the Company has made significant exploration progress at the Quinns-Mt Ida South gold and nickel projects. Over 3,800 metres of drilling has taken place and 2,300 geochemical samples taken resulting in number of new targets generated.

At Quinns, RC drilling underneath and along strike from the Boudie Rat and Forrest Belle open pit mines identified extensions of known plunging shoots as well as several new lode systems. Geochemical sampling between the open pits has also delineated a large geochemical anomaly which has previously been undetected from historical sterilisation drilling and has the potential to host similar deposits as mined at Forrest Belle and Boudie Rat.

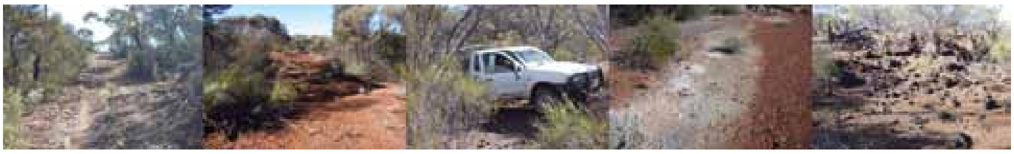
Your Directors are acutely aware of the need to establish a suitable gold inventory at the Quinns-Mt Ida South projects such that a stand-alone gold operation may be justified in the future. For that reason, we have aggressively sought out acquisition opportunities in the region which may pave the way for a production facility in the future. The Company bolstered its landholdings at Mt Ida South with the acquisition of several new tenements including the Black Kite and Tims Find Prospects which both host significant gold mineralisation over + 1 kilometre strike lengths and at relatively shallow depth. While only recently granted, these two prospects will provide a focal point for exploration drilling in the coming year and add to several advanced exploration targets already established at Quinns.

At Yerilla, the Company completed a large scale geochemical sampling program over the project area and continued its evaluation of historical data for the purposes of planning future exploration activities. The inability to continue exploration activities within Mining Licence M31/67 known as the Yerilla Mining Centre due to an overhanging plaint was finally settled subsequent to the end of the financial year in favour of Wild Acre and now provides us with the opportunity to consider implementing our exploration objectives in the coming year.

We have continued to pursue new project opportunities to enhance our existing portfolio. These efforts are ongoing and we look forward to updating you on progress made in this regard in the near future.

On behalf of my fellow Board members, I would like to thank our small team of staff and consultants who have worked tirelessly over the last 12 months to implement their exploration programs and establish a strong base for Wild Acre from which it can build in 2011/12.

Grant J Mooney
Chairman



At the Mt Ida South Project, tenement acquisitions have expanded Wild Acre's ground position along the highly prospective Ballard Shear.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Wild Acre's Projects are located in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia covering portions of major regional structures including the Ballard Shear and the Yerilla Fault (Figure 1). Throughout the year exploration activities have continued across all projects ranging from initial ground evaluation using soil sampling to deep RC drilling. At the Quinns Project drilling has confirmed strong mineralisation at depth beneath the Boudie Rat open pit and the southern strike extents of mineralisation at Forrest Belle open pit. At the Mt Ida South Project, tenement acquisitions have expanded Wild Acre's ground position along the highly prospective Ballard Shear.

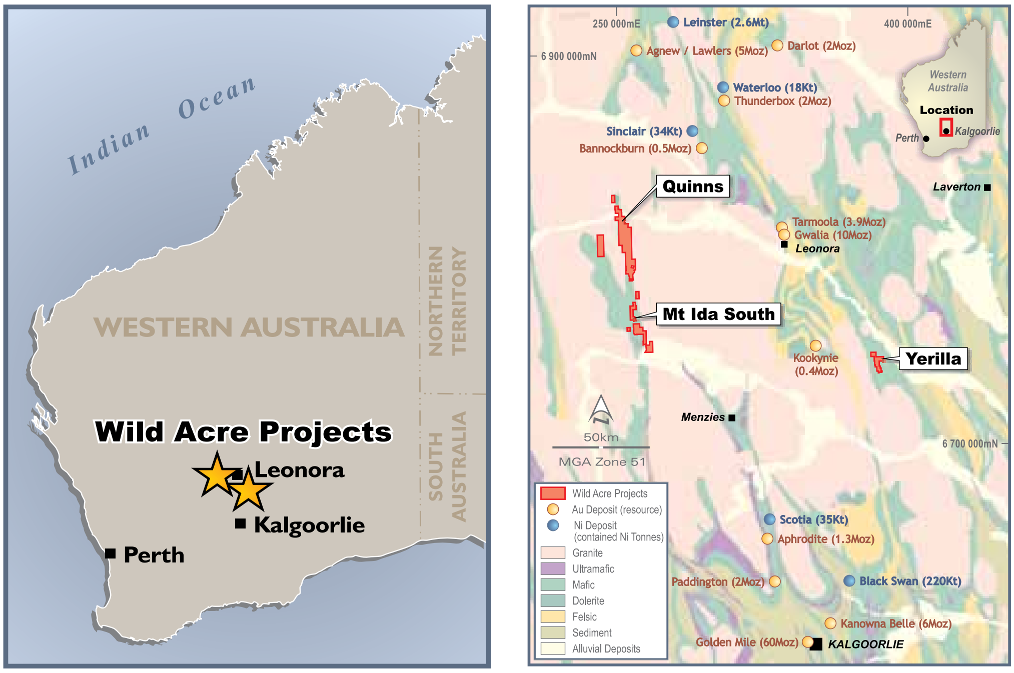


Figure 1: Wild Acre Projects Location Map

Historic gold workings at Mt Ida South

Exploration targets at Quinn's range from grass roots geochemistry and structural targets to testing for gold mineralisation beneath existing pits.

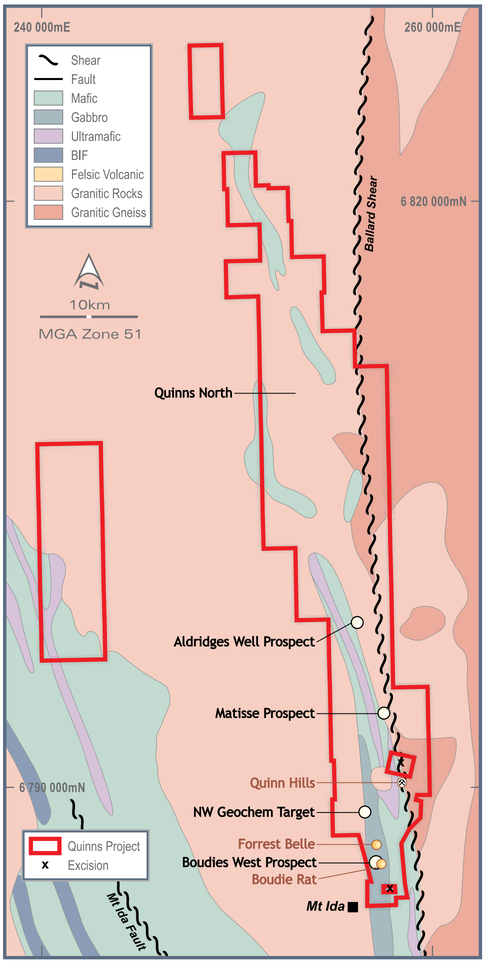


Figure 2: Quinns Project - Prospects Location Map

Quinns Project

(Wild Acre 100%)

The Quinns Project is located 230 kilometres NNW of Kalgoorlie (Figure 1). The Quinns project consists of 23 tenements for a total area of 178 square kilometres. Positioned immediately north of the Mt Ida Gold Mining Operations, the Quinns Project covers a total strike length of approximately 45 kilometres of the Mt Ida Greenstone Belt with much of the northern landholding remaining largely unexplored.

There are a number of exploration targets at the Quinns Project ranging from grass roots geochemistry and structural targets to more advanced targets testing the possible continuation of mineralisation at depth beneath existing shallow open pits and old workings.
Throughout the year, Wild Acre has undertaken systematic exploration including field reconnaissance, regional and detailed surface and auger geochemical programs, aircore drilling and deep RC drilling campaigns. The Quinns prospects that have been actively explored include Quinns Mining Centre (includes Boudie Rat and Forrest Belle open pits), Matisse, Arlidges Well, Quinns North and Geochem NW target. The location of these prospects is shown in Figure 2.

Quinns Mining Centre

Wild Acre has continued drill assessment of the Quinns Mining Centre, with RC drilling completed at both the Boudie Rat and Forrest Belle open pits. Drilling at the Boudie Rat open pit was completed at depth in the central and southern regions beneath the existing open pit. Drilling at the southern end of the pit has confirmed the continuation of the shear zone hosted gold mineralisation at depth. Drilling south of the Forrest Bell open pit has intersected both the main and western mineralisation which remains open to south and at depth.


Bostech Aircore drillers on site

This drilling has demonstrated the continuation of the mineralisation and shear zone at depth at this location and extends the mineralisation 75 metres vertically from the base of the open pit.

Boudie Rat Prospect

Drilling at Boudie Rat (9 holes for 824 metres) was completed beneath the southern and central regions of the Boudie Rat open pit. At the southern area of the Boudie Rat open pit, drilling confirmed the geometry of the Proterozoic dolerite dyke and intersected weakly anomalous gold (4 metres @ 0.13 g/t gold, 4 metre composite sample) on the contact of the dyke. The mineralisation at this position is cut by the dyke. Drilling at the southern end of the open pit (Figure 3 and Figure 4) was undertaken in the vicinity of drill hole WARC021 (9 metres @ 9.67 g/t gold). Drill hole WARC026 was drilled up dip from WARC021 and returned 6 metres @ 3.26 g/t gold (from 66 metres) including 1m @ 12.34 g/t gold. WARC027 was drilled down dip from WARC021 and returned 3 metres @ 3.90 g/t gold (from 90 metres) including 1 metre @ 9.20 g/t gold. A deeper intersection of 1 metre @ 1.69 g/t gold was also returned. This drilling has demonstrated the continuation of the mineralisation and shear zone at depth at this location and extends the mineralisation 75 metres vertically from the base of the open pit.

Drilling in the central region of the Boudie Rat open pit was aimed at testing both the potential of a shallow eastern lode position and the up dip continuation of the newly discovered deeper mineralisation. Drill hole WARC028 returned a near surface intersection of 1 metre @ 0.91 g/t gold from 2 metres in a more easterly position than the main mineralised lode. Other zones of weak alteration were also intersected deeper within this hole at 34 metres and 43 metres. Drill hole WARC029 was drilled 30 metres north of WARC028 in the northern region of the pit testing for possible shallow mineralisation in this area and intersected 1 metre @ 6.01 g/t gold from 5 metres.

These drill intercepts along with the observed shearing and alteration highlight the potential for the discovery of additional lodes approximately 45 metres east of the main Boudie Rat mineralisation.

Drill hole WARC030 was aimed at testing beneath previously drilled hole WARC004 (8 metres @ 7.36 g/t gold from 113 metres) with a planned 50 metre down dip step out within the central area of the Boudie Rat open pit. This hole has intersected several zones at depth of weak gold anomalism at depth from 94m (7 metres), 122m (2 metres) and 129m (7 metres). Drill testing on this section has now indicated that the mineralised shear zone is vertical to steep east dipping and drill hole WARC030 has not reached the target depth and will be extended in the next drilling program to confirm the newly interpreted dip. All significant results from the RC drilling at Boudie Rat are listed below in Table 1.

Exploration camp at Mt Ida South

Hole No	Easting (collar)	Northing (collar)	RL (nom)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth (magnetic)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
WARC026	257324	6786193	450	88	-60	256	66	72	6	3.26
						Including	67	68	1	12.34
WARC027	257344	6786197	450	130	-60	256	90	93	3	3.90
						Including			1	9.20
						and	125	126	1	1.69
WARC028	257313	6786238	449	64	-60	256	2	3	1	0.91
WARC029	257301	6786269	448	124	-57	256	5	6	1	6.01
						and	110	111	1	0.97

Table 1: Significant Assays returned from RC drilling at Boudie Rat Open Pit

Note: All samples are 1 metre riffle split samples. Gold assays using 40gm Fire Assay with AAS finish from Kalassay Laboratories. All drill holes have been surveyed using a differential GPS (rounded to the nearest metre) and coordinates are GDA94 Datum, Zone 51.

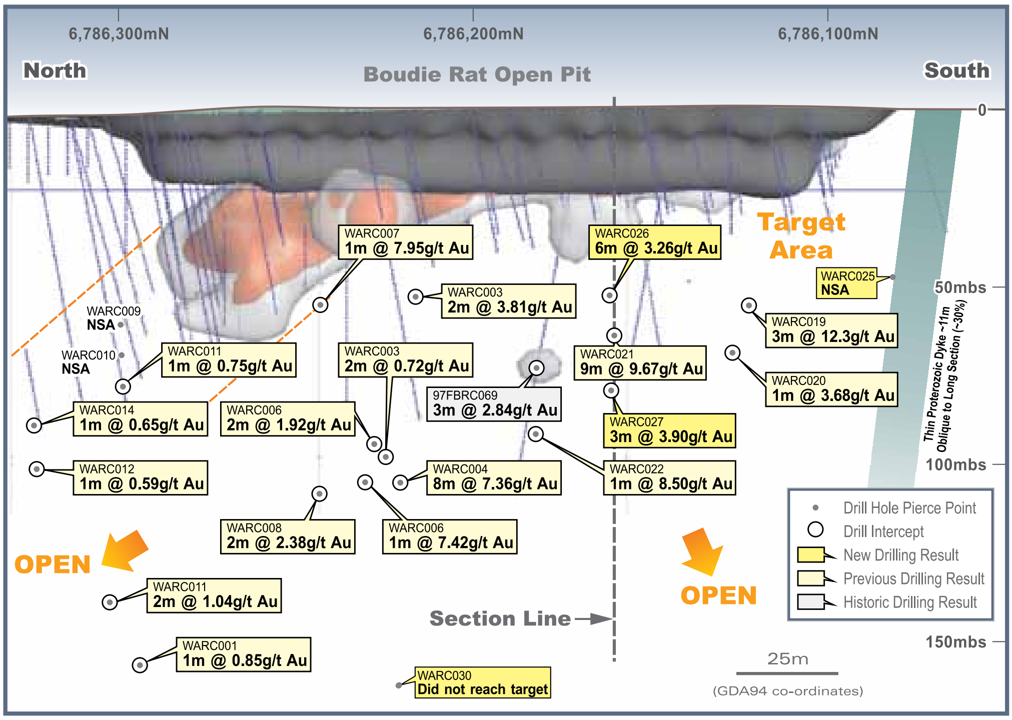


Figure 3: Boudie Rat Long Section Wild Acre drill intercepts

Note: The red outline represents the +2.0 g/t gold isosurface and the grey represents the +0.50 g/t gold isosurface.

These drill intercepts along with the observed shearing and alteration highlight the potential for the discovery of additional lodes.

At Forrest Belle, the western and main mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike to the south.

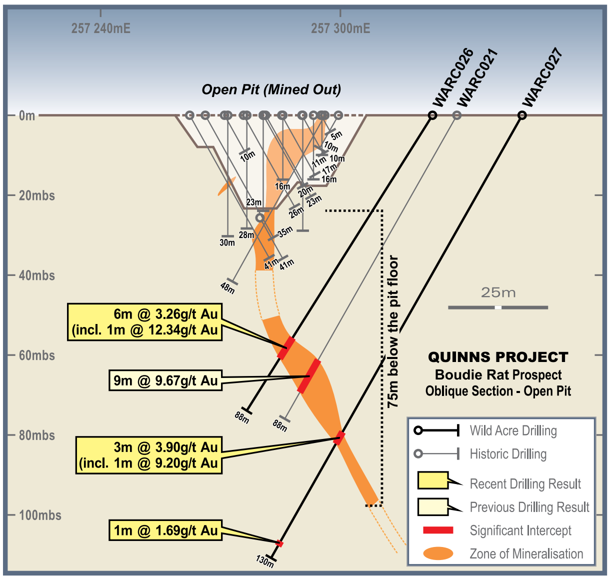


Figure 4: Boudie Rat Drill Section – Southern Region

Forrest Belle Prospect

Drilling at Forrest Belle (4 holes for 400 metres) was completed approximately 50 metres to the south of the Forrest Belle open pit testing both the western and main lode positions. Drilling completed on the southern extension of the main lode has intersected numerous zones of mineralisation, including 2 metres @ 2.90 g/t gold from 48 metres and 8 metres @ 6.73 g/t gold from 64 metres including 1 metre @ 48.51 g/t gold with further intercepts at depth within this hole include 2 metres @ 1.52 g/t gold from 70 metres and 1 metre @ 1.25 g/t gold from 94 metres. Drilling on the western lode has returned intersections of 2 metres @ 1.12 g/t gold from 45 metres and 1m @ 1.46 g/t gold from 74 metres near the bottom of hole. This drill traverse is the southernmost drill line at Forrest Belle and includes previous drill intersections of 3 metres @ 7.01 g/t gold and 1 metre @ 5.70 g/t gold. The western and main mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike to the south. All significant results from the RC drilling completed at Forrest Belle are listed below in Table 2.

Hole No	Easting (collar)	Northing (collar)	RL (nom)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth (magnetic)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
WARC031	257092	6786812	442	76	-60	256	45	47	2	1.12
						and	74	75	1	1.46
WARC032	257142	6786829	442	142	-60	256	57	58	1	2.61
						and	105	106	1	0.62
WARC033	257143	6786878	443	130	-60	256	45	46	1	0.53
						and	47	49	2	2.90
						and	64	72	8	6.73
						including	64	65	1	48.51

Table 2: Significant Assays returned from RC drilling at Forrest Belle Open Pit

Note: All samples are 1 metre riffle split samples. Gold assays using 40gm Fire Assay with AAS finish from Kalassay Laboratories. All drill holes have been surveyed using a differential GPS (rounded to the nearest metre) and coordinates are GDA94 Datum, Zone 51.

This sampling has outlined the continuation of the shear zones between the Forrest Belle and Boudie Rat open pits covering approximately 500 metres.

Geochemistry "Between the Pits"

A program of re-sampling previously drilled RAB holes (1987) at the Quinns Mining Centre between the Forrest Belle and Boudie Rat open pits has been completed (Figure 5). This program specifically targeted the "end of hole" samples of 107 drill holes over 7 traverses which were assayed for gold using low detection techniques (parts per billion). The original sampling of this drilling was completed as 10 metre composites. This sampling has outlined the continuation of the shear zones between the Forrest Belle and Boudie Rat open pits covering approximately 500 metres. The +9 ppb gold and the +20 ppb gold contours clearly outline the trend of gold anomalism in this area. This sampling returned a maximum result of 89.9 ppb gold. This sampling has enabled more accurate targeting of future RC drilling between the pits.

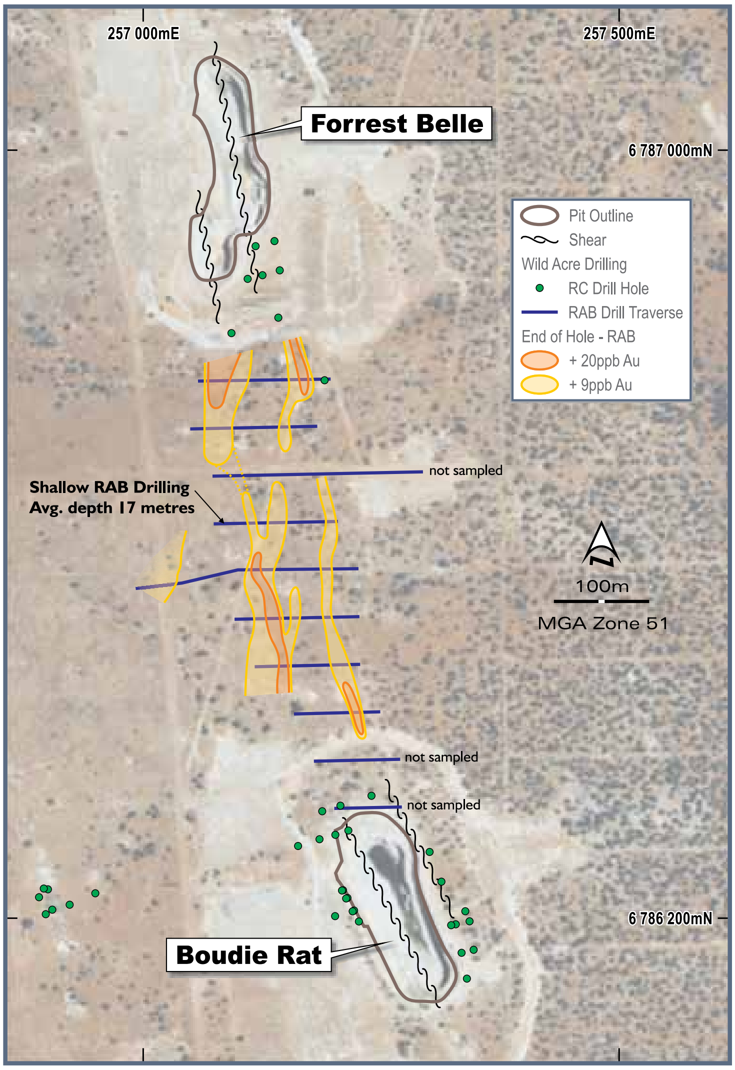


Figure 5: Anomalous gold trends between the Forrest Belle and Boudie Rat open pits

A regional auger geochemical program was completed on selected tenements in the northern area of the Quinns tenement package.

Matisse Prospect

The Matisse Prospect is located approximately 10 kilometres north of the Boudie Rat / Forrest Belle open pits at the Quinns Project (Figure 2). This prospect was discovered in 2004 with wide spaced RAB drilling targeting magnetic features within indicative "corridors of mineralisation" in bedrock beneath sand cover. The prospect extends for approximately 400 metres along strike with gold mineralisation being associated with sheared and altered mafic and ultramafic rocks and quartz veining. It is located on a major lineament that is well defined from regional aeromagnetics and is referred to as the Ballard Shear which is interpreted to be the extension of the regional Zuleika Shear.

During the year, Wild Acre completed an aircore drilling program on a structural target area immediately south of the Matisse Prospect. Only limited testing comprising of 3 holes for 221 metres were completed testing a possible westerly linking structure (defined from a re-interpretation of aeromagnetics) and to provide bedrock geology information in this area. Previous drilling at the Matisse Prospect has returned significant (> 1 g/t gold) intersections from both the western and main zones of mineralisation of 7 metres @ 1.89 g/t gold from 41 metres, 4 metres @ 3.44 g/t gold from 23 metres, 3 metres @ 2.03 g/t gold from 39 metres, 2 metres @ 7.39 g/t gold and 6 metres @ 14.41 g/t gold from 61 metres. Results from the recent aircore drilling based on 4 metre composite sampling have returned a number of weakly anomalous intervals. Bedrock lithologies intersected in this area included talc – chlorite and chlorite –tremolite ultramafic schist's with minor quartz veining and a silicified black shale unit. All significant results greater than 0.10 g/t (100 ppb) gold are listed below in the Table 3.

Hole No	Easting (collar)	Northing (collar)	RL (nom)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
WAAC193	257531	6793950	437	60	68	8	0.09
WAAC195	257431	6793945	437	52	56	4	0.11

Table 3: Anomalous composite assays from June 2011 aircore drilling at Mattise Prospect

Note: Drill hole co-ordinates are in MGA94, zone51 and rounded to the nearest metre. Depths and intervals refer to down hole metres. All samples are composite samples with four metre samples collected routinely. Analyses conducted by Inspectorate Kalassay (Perth Laboratory) using a 40 gram Aqua Regia digest with a ICPMS finish to a 1 ppb gold detection limit.

Quinns Regional Exploration

A number of exploration initiatives were undertaken to assess the northern half of the Quinns tenements which are generally obscured by a 1 - 3 metre veneer of Aeolin sand cover. This work has involved the reprocessing and re-interpretation of the previously low level aeromagnetic dataset in order to better highlight the structures within the less responsive areas which are overshadowed by the high intensity response from the ultramafic units. A regional auger geochemical program was completed on selected tenements in the northern area of the Quinns tenement package. Aircore drilling was completed on 3 target areas testing determined targets.

The Mt Ida South project area is also prospective for nickel mineralisation and hosts the White Eagle nickel laterite prospect.

Mt Ida South Project

(Wild Acre 100%)

The Mt Ida South project is located in the North Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia, approximately 200 kilometres north-northwest of Kalgoorlie (Figure 1). Throughout the year Wild Acre has expanded its land holding in this area acquiring a number of new prospective tenements straddling the Ballard Shear. The Mt Ida South Project now consists of 8 granted tenements and 1 tenement application covering a total area of 114 square kilometres (Figure 6). The Mt Ida South Project is located within the Mt Ida Greenstone belt approximately 90 kilometres west of Leonora. The main exploration target at Mt Ida South project is gold mineralisation associated with subsidiary structures adjacent to the Ballard and Mt Ida Faults within the Kurrajong Anticline. The Mt Ida South project area is also prospective for nickel mineralisation and hosts the White Eagle nickel laterite prospect. Tenement E29/790 was recently granted and hosts the Black Kite, Spotted Dog and Tim's Find gold prospects.

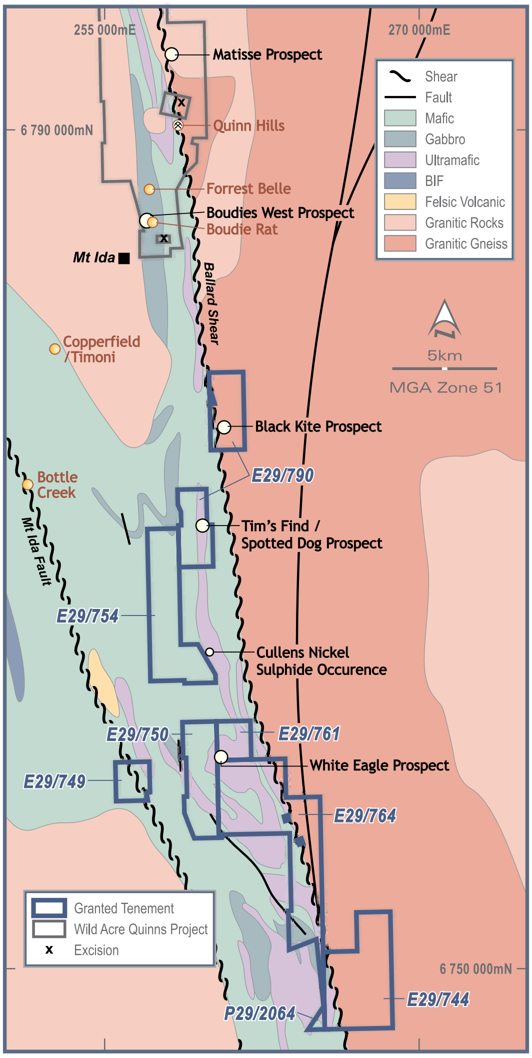


Figure 6: Mt Ida South Tenements on GSWA 1:500K Geology

Exploration has been ongoing on the Mt Ida South Project throughout the year. An extensive review of the gold prospectivity and exploration history of this area was completed. The majority of the exploration programs completed by previous explorers have been focused on nickel mineralisation. A number of surface geochemical sampling programs targeting gold mineralisation have been completed and has defined a number of areas and trends that require follow up exploration. Further surface geochemical programs will be undertaken in more detail to refine the targets prior to future drilling. The Black Kite and Tim's Find Prospects are "Priority One" targets at the Mt Ida South Project which have previously completed drilling. These prospects are discussed below.

The Black Kite and Tim's Find Prospects are "Priority One" targets at the Mt Ida South Project.

Black Kite Prospect

The Black Kite Prospect is located 10 kilometres south of the Quinns Mining Centre (Figure 6). Previous exploration at Black Kite has involved geochemical style RAB drilling to 2 metres on 100 metre spaced traverses with limited RC drilling generally completed on 200 metre traverses (Figure 7). Drilling has determined gold mineralisation over a strike of 1.2 kilometres, being open to the north (off tenement) and to the south. Gold mineralisation is associated with surface laterites and the deeper mineralisation is associated with a talc-chlorite schist with further mineralisation associated with the adjacent eastern amphibolite unit. Contouring of the RAB results outlines a surface gold anomaly exceeding 100ppb gold (up to a maximum of 2.04 g/t gold) which extends for approximately 800 metres. A selection of previous drilling results from the Black Kite Prospect is listed below in Table 4.

Hole No	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	RL	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t gold)	Drill Type
MIRC003	260018	6776658	470	49	50	1	29.5	RC
MIRC005	260098	6776458	470	86	87	1	8.45	RC
CF002	260142	6776244	470	27	29	2	18.5	RC
CF108	260121	6786338	470	33	35	2	5.22	RC
CF181	260086	6776655	470	56	58	2	1.02	RC
CR171	260056	6776653	470	12	14	2	1.28	RAB
CR217	260096	6776853	470	0	2	2	1.17	RAB
MIR142	260038	6776658	470	48	49	1	5.85	RAB

Table 4: Previous drilling from Black Kite Prospect

Tim's Find Prospect

The Tim's Find Prospect is located approximately 16 kilometres south of the Quinns Mining Centre. Previous exploration drilling has been completed over 1 kilometre (Figure 6). Limited RC drilling has been completed on 40 metres sections (Figure 7). Mineralisation at Tim's Find is associated with shearing along the ultramafic - mafic contact. Drilling on most sections is limited to 1 to 3 drill holes and extends to depths less than 75 metres. Mineralised trends as determined by the drilling are open to the north and south within the tenement. A selection of previous drilling results from Tim's Find Prospect is listed below in Table 5.

Hole No	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	RL	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t gold)	Drill Type
TRC1	259829	6770792	470	2	6	4	4.16	RC
TRC2	259837	6770832	470	38	41	3	3.35	RC
TRC4	259845	6770752	470	16	19	3	3.93	RC
TRC10	259803	6770911	470	11	13	2	8.84	RC
TRC14	259837	6770872	470	58	61	3	3.99	RC
TRC17	259781	6771002	470	8	13	5	5.99	RC
TRC18	259817	6770911	470	57	60	3	7.23	RC
TRC38	259877	6770553	470	14	18	4	1.82	RC

Table 5: Selected drill intersections from Tim's Find Prospect

Drilling has determined gold mineralisation over a strike of 1.2 kilometres.

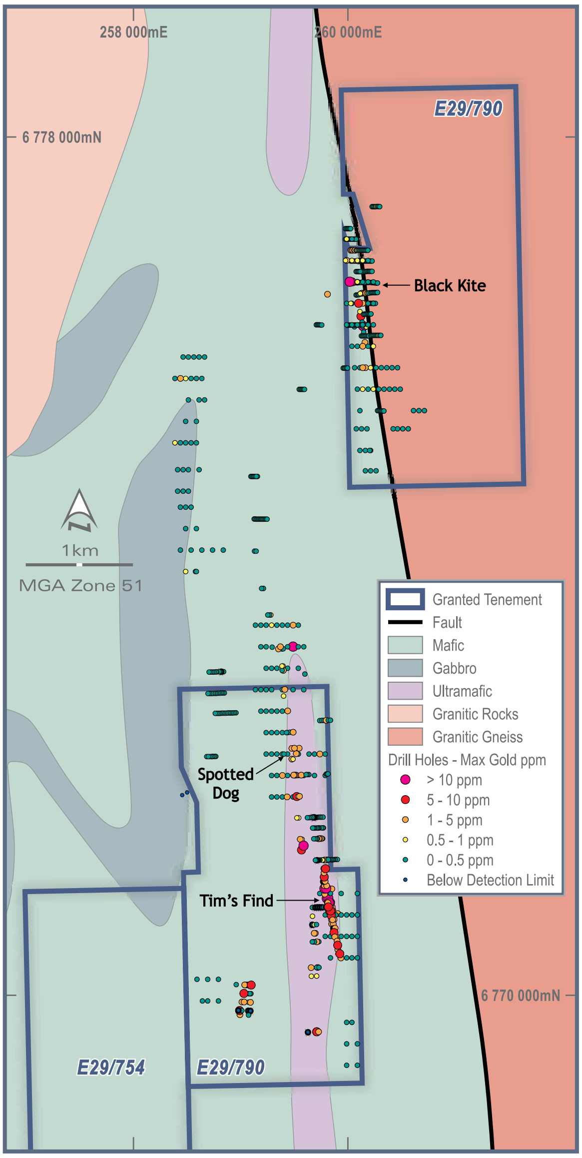


Figure 7: Previous Drilling – At Mt Ida South Prospects

Wild Acre geologists

Auger geochemistry has been used to assess the large tenement package.

Yerilla Project

(Wild Acre 100%)

The Yerilla Project is located in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia approximately 150 kilometres to the north-northeast of Kalgoorlie (Figure 1) and covers the historic Yerilla Mining centre and 10 strike kilometres of the Malcolm Greenstone Belt including the Yerilla Fault (Figure 8). The Yerilla Mining Centre produced about 350 kilograms (approximately 10,000 ounces) of gold during the period 1899 to 1915. During this period gold was won from underground mines exploiting high grade auriferous quartz reefs. The reefs at the Yerilla Mining Centre are structurally controlled, occurring in shear zones and quartz reefs within mafic lithologies that have been intruded by a central granitoid stock which is also mineralised. Mineralisation is generally associated with quartz veins in mafic units adjacent to the margin of the granitoid, within variably oriented brittle faults and ductile shears that radiate around the intrusion. These veins also extend into the granite, and banded-iron-formation hosted gold mineralisation is reported to the north of Yerilla.

Throughout the year Wild Acre has continued exploration at the Yerilla Project and was recently advised from the Mining Warden of Western Australia that it had successfully defended a plaint lodged against M31/67. Exploration completed throughout the year has involved 2 phases of regional surface geochemistry. Regional auger geochemistry has been used to assess the large tenement package. North of the Yerilla Mining Centre there are a number of historical small workings and prospecting pits. Compilation of the work completed by previous explorers indicates that limited systematic exploration and drill testing has been undertaken at several locations including the Harrow, Truly Blued, Gertrude, Rise Again and Black Gin Prospects.

Previously completed surface geochemistry has been repeated in areas of transported cover and known alluvial channels with auger sampling. This regional sampling has outlined several anomalous gold trends outlined by the +27 ppb gold and +100 ppb gold contours (Figure 9). The Yerilla Mining Centre and the known mineralised trends to the immediate north that are outlined by existing shafts and small pits have been highlighted by this survey. Detailed field inspection is required in this area to investigate these sample sites in order to discriminate against any possible contamination. A maximum of 214.7 ppb gold was returned near old workings in this area. Further to the north (approximately 4.5 kilometres) there is a cluster of numerous anomalous trends greater than 27 ppb gold which are interpreted to trend in a general NE direction. The maximum result returned in this area was 363.5 ppb gold.

There is a cluster of numerous anomalous trends greater than 27 ppb gold trending in a NE direction.

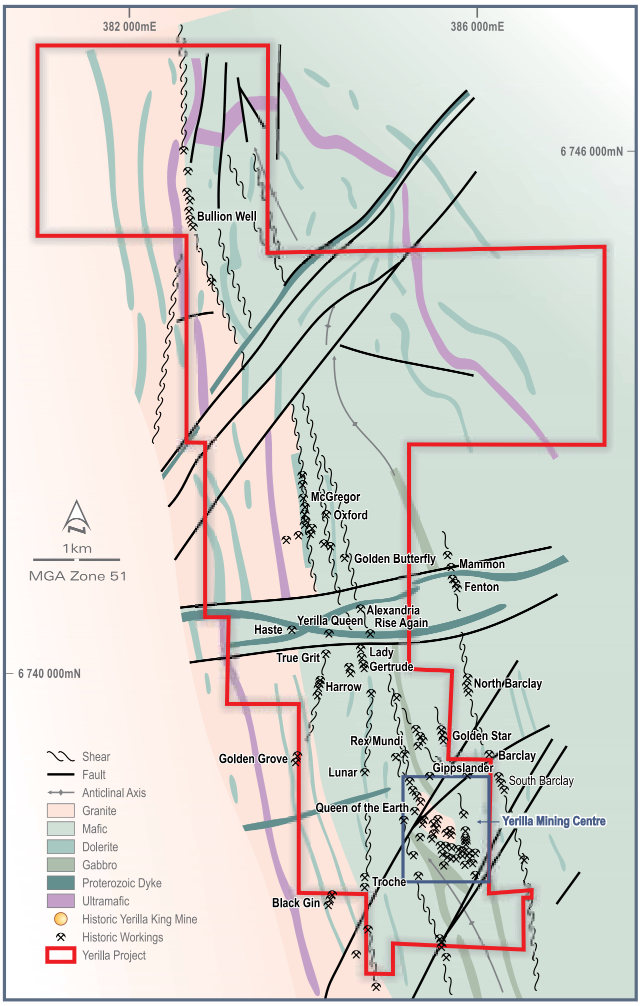


Figure 8: Yerilla Project Geology

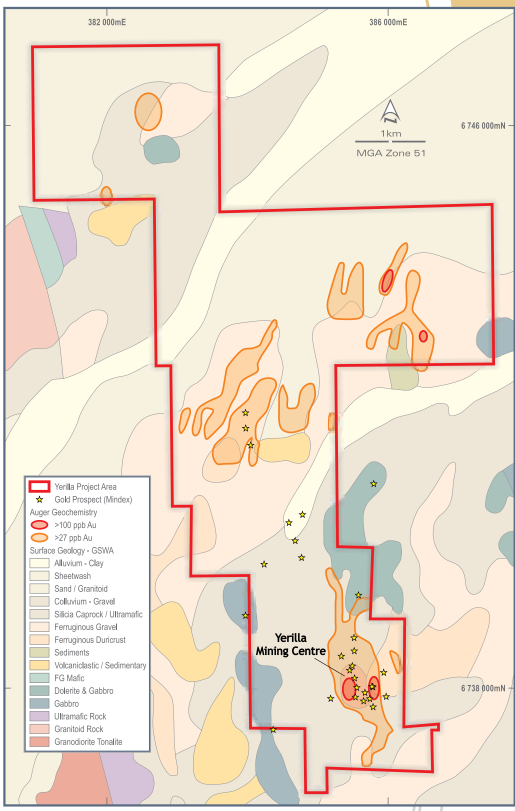


Figure 9: Anomalous gold contours determined by auger geochemistry at the Yerilla Project

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results, is based upon information compiled by Mr Alan Downie, a full-time employee of Wild Acre Metals Limited. Mr Downie is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Downie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

TENEMENT SCHEDULE

Mt Ida South Project

Tenement	*Interest %*
E 29/744	100%
E 29/749	100%
E 29/750	100%
E 29/754	100%
E 29/761	100%
E 29/764	100%
E 29/790	100%
P 29/2064	100%

Quinns Project

Tenement	*Interest %*
E 29/648	100%
E 29/649	100%
E 29/699	100%
E 29/707	100%
E 29/709	100%
E 29/716	100%
E 29/722	100%
E 29/723	100%
E 29/724	100%
E 29/725	100%
E 29/732	100%
E 29/748	100%
M 29/36	100%
M 29/37	100%
M 29/65	100%
P 29/1919	100%
P 29/1920	100%
P 29/1921	100%
P 29/2060	100%
P 29/2061	100%
P 29/2078	100%
P 29/2092	100%
P 29/2093	100%
E 29/814(a)	100%

Yerilla Project

Tenement	*Interest %*
M 31/67	100%
P 31/1816	100%
P 31/1817	100%
P 31/1818	100%
P 31/1819	100%
P 31/1820	100%
P 31/1821	100%
P 31/1822	100%
P 31/1823	100%
P 31/1824	100%
P 31/1825	100%
P 31/1826	100%
P 31/1827	100%
P 31/1828	100%
P 31/1829	100%
P 31/1830	100%
P 31/1831	100%

(a) = application

WILD ACRE METALS LIMITED
ABN 29 125 167 133

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors of Wild Acre Metals Limited ("Wild Acre" or "the Company") has pleasure in presenting its report on the Company for the year ended 30 June 2011.

1. Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Grant Mooney – Executive Chairman
Alan Downie – Technical Director
Philip Snowden – Non-Executive Director

Directors have been in office for the period to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Grant Jonathan Mooney - B.Bus, CA
Executive Chairman & Company Secretary

Grant is the principal of Perth-based corporate advisory firm Mooney & Partners which specialises in corporate compliance administration to public companies. Since commencing Mooney & Partners in 1999 he has gained extensive experience in the areas of corporate and project management, extending to advice on capital raisings, mergers and acquisitions and corporate governance.

Currently, Grant serves as a director and company secretary to several ASX-listed companies across a variety of industries, including technology and resources.

He is a director of ASX listed gold miner Barra Resources Limited and renewable energy company Carnegie Wave Energy Limited and mineral explorer Phosphate Australia Limited. He is also a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. Grant was appointed as Company Secretary on 1 May 2007.

Alan Downie – B.App.Sc (Mining Geology), M.Aus.IMM
Executive Director – Technical

Alan is a geologist with over 24 years experience within the Australian mining industry across a number of commodity groups including gold, nickel, iron ore and diamonds. His knowledge extends to regional project generation programmes through to the responsibility of both open pit and underground mining.

Alan has held a number of senior roles in his career including Geologist in Charge of Lanfranchi, Schmitz and Foster nickel mines at Kambalda for WMC Resources Limited and senior and executive roles with Normandy Mining Limited. At Normandy he gained extensive experience managing remote regional exploration programmes in SA, NSW and NT as their District Manager SE Australia.

Before joining Wild Acre, he was Exploration Manager for Navigator Resources Limited and Managing Director for Batavia Mining Limited.

Dr Philip Snowden - D Phil, MAIG, FAusIMM, CPGeo
Non-Executive Director

Phil is a professional geologist with over 38 years experience in the minerals industry including 10 years lecturing in geology in Southern Africa, 6 years with Anglo American Gold and Uranium Division in South Africa and 21 years as an independent geological consultant based in Perth.

Phil is the former Managing Director of Snowden Mining Industry Consultants, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM") and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists ("AIG"). He has the appropriate relevant qualifications, experience and competence to be considered an "Expert" under the definitions provided in the JORC and VALMIN Codes and a "Competent Person" as defined in the JORC Code.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

2. Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Company for the financial year was the procurement of mineral projects and gold and nickel exploration. There were no significant changes in the principal activities of the Company during the year.

3. Financial Position

The net assets of the Company have decreased from $1,779,509 as at 30 June 2010 to $920,527 as at 30 June 2011. The decrease is mainly due to exploration activities during the financial year.

The Directors believe the Company is in a strong and stable financial position to expand and grow its current operations.

4. Financial Results

The net loss of the Company after income tax for the financial year amounted to $1,408,206 (2010: $733,922 loss).

5. Dividends

No dividend has been declared or paid by the Company since the start of the financial year and the directors do not at present recommend a dividend.

6. Review of Operations

During the year, the Company undertook the following activities:

- Completed 2 programs of RC drilling at the Quinns Project covering the Boudie Rat, Forrest Belle, Matisse and Quinn Hills Prospects. In total 33 holes were completed for 3,106 metres. Drilling at Boudie Rat and Forrest Belle open pits was targeting the depth and strike extensions of previously mined mineralisation. Drilling at Quinn Hills was targeting the near surface position of high grade shoots identified from previous drilling as well as infill drilling along strike.

  The best RC drill intersections include:
  - Boudie Rat Prospect - 9 metres @ 9.67 g/t gold from 71 metres, 3 metres @ 12.30 g/t gold from 64 metres, 6 metres @ 3.26 g/t gold from 66 metres and 3 metres @ 3.90 g/t gold from 90 metres.
  - Forrest Belle Prospect - 1 metre @ 22.17 g/t gold from 73 metres, 2 metres @ 13.24 g/t gold from 73 metres, 1 metre @ 12.36 g/t gold from 55 metres.
  - Quinn Hills Prospect - 5 metres @ 9.46 g/t gold from 40 metres, 8 metres @ 6.73 g/t gold from 64 metres, 2 metres @ 20.48 g/t gold from 33 metres, 3 metres @ 4.80 g/t gold from 48 metres.

- Regional broad spaced aircore drilling was also completed on auger and soil geochemical targets at the Quinns Project. Initial composite sampling has returned anomalous intersections of 4 metres @ 0.14 g/t gold from 20 metres, 12 metres @ 0.16 g/t gold from 20 metres and 6 metres @ 0.27 g/t gold from 44 metres to end of hole.

- An extensive regional auger geochemical sampling program and several programs of surface geochemistry have been completed during the year at both the Quinns and Mt Ida South Projects. These programs have outlined several target areas that require further follow-up exploration.

- At the Mt Ida South project, 4 tenements were acquired during the year. These tenements compliment Wild Acre's existing tenement holdings and host the Tim's Find - Spotted Dog gold prospects and the remaining portion of the White Eagle nickel laterite prospect. Historical shallow drilling has defined gold mineralisation over 1 kilometre at Tim's Find prospect and over 500 metres at the Spotted Dog prospect.

- At the Yerilla Project, 2 programs of surface geochemistry have been completed which have outlined several anomalous gold trends highlighted by the plus 27 ppb gold and the plus 100 ppb gold contours. Within the central northern area of the project there is a clustering of anomalous trends which are interpreted in a general NE direction. The maximum result returned in this area was 363.5 ppb gold.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

7. Likely Developments

Other than as referred to in this report, further information as to likely developments in the operations of the Company and likely results of those operations would, in the opinion of directors, be speculative.

8. Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

The following significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company occurred during the year:
- On 16 December 2010, the Company issued 4,480,000 shares at an issue price of $0.12 per share for working capital and to fund ongoing capital requirements.
- On 24 May 2011, the Company issued 3,000,000 share options at an issue price of $0.005 per option pursuant to shareholder approval.

9. Significant Events after Balance Date

There were no events subsequent to the end of the financial year that would have a material effect on these financial statements, except for the following:
- On 22 July 2011, a decision was handed down regarding the application for forfeiture that was lodged in respect of mining lease 31/67 registered in the name of Phillip Scott Milling, but to which Wild Acre is beneficially entitled. In the decision, Wild Acre Metals Limited was required to pay a fine of $5,000 as an alternative to the forfeiture of the lease, along with paying the legal costs of the applicant.

10. Share Options

As at the date of this report, the Company has 6,000,000 options over ordinary shares. These options have been issued on the following terms.

Grant Date	Number of Options	Strike Price	Expiry date
26.06.2008	3,000,000	$0.25	30.09.2011
24.05.2011	3,000,000	$0.20	24.05.2012
Total	**6,000,000**		

Option holders do not have any rights to participate in any issues of shares or other interests in the Company or any other entity.

11. Environmental Issues

The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulations under the laws of the Commonwealth and the State. The exploration activities of the Company are subject to the *Mining Act 1978 (WA).*

12. Remuneration Report (audited)

This report, which forms part of the directors' report, details the amount and nature of remuneration of each Key Management Personnel of the Company. Other than Directors, there were no Executive officers of the Company included in Key Management Personnel during the year.

Remuneration Policy
The remuneration policy is to provide a fixed remuneration component, performance related bonus and a specific equity related component. The Board believes that this remuneration policy is appropriate given the stage of development of the Company and the activities which it undertakes and is appropriate in aligning executives objectives with shareholder and business objectives.

The remuneration policy in regards to settling terms and conditions for the Executive Directors has been developed by the Board taking into account market conditions and comparable salary levels for companies of similar size and operating in similar sectors.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

12. Remuneration Report (audited) (continued)

The Board reviews the remuneration packages of all key management personnel on an annual basis. The maximum remuneration of Non-Executive Directors is to be determined by Shareholders in general meeting in accordance with the Constitution, the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules, as applicable. At present the maximum aggregate remuneration of Non-Executive Directors is $250,000 per annum. The apportionment of Non-Executive Director Remuneration within that maximum will be made by the Board having regard to the inputs and value to the Company of the respective contributions by each Non-Executive Director. Remuneration is not linked to specific performance criteria.

The Board policy is to remunerate Non-Executive Directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities. The Board determines payment to the Non-Executive Directors and reviews their remuneration on an individual basis, based on market practices, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required. Remuneration is not linked to the performance of the Company.

There are no service or performance criteria on the options granted to Directors as, given the speculative nature of the Company's activities and the small management team responsible for its running, it is considered the performance of the Directors and the performance and value of the Company are closely related. The Board has a policy of granting options to Directors with exercise prices above the respective share price at the time that the options were agreed to be granted. As such, options granted to Directors will generally only be of benefit if the Directors perform to the level whereby the value of the Company increases sufficiently to warrant exercising the options granted. Given the stage of development of the Company and the high risk nature of its activities, the Board considers that the prospects of the Company and resulting impact on shareholder wealth are largely linked to the success of this approach, rather than by referring to current or prior year earnings.

Executives receive a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the Government, which is currently 9% and do not receive any other retirement benefit. The Directors are not entitled to any termination benefits.

The Board does not impose any restrictions in relation to a person limiting his or her exposure to the risk in relation to the options issued by the Company.

Details of remuneration provided to Directors during the year are as follows:

		Short-term employee benefits		Post-employment benefits	Share-based payments		
		Salary & Fees $	**Bonus $**	**Super-annuation $**	**Options $**	**Total $**	**% of Total consisting of Options**
Directors							
Grant Mooney (i)	2011	96,800	-	2,700	-	99,500	0%
	2010	49,839	-	885	-	50,724	0%
Alan Downie	2011	163,333	-	14,700	-	178,033	0%
	2010	49,194	-	4,427	-	53,621	0%
Philip Snowden	2011	30,000	-	2,700	-	32,700	0%
	2010	9,839	-	885	-	10,724	0%
TOTAL	**2011**	**290,133**	**-**	**20,100**	**-**	**310,233**	**0%**
TOTAL	**2010**	**108,872**	**-**	**6,197**	**-**	**115,069**	**0%**

Amounts paid to Grant Mooney include director's fees of $30,000 and fees paid to a related party in respect of company secretarial, accounting and administrative services, totaling $66,800.

There are no contracts to which a Director is a party or under which the Director is entitled to a benefit other than as disclosed in the financial report.

Services Agreements

Executive Director & Chairman, Grant Mooney has an employment contract commencing on 1 December 2009. The Contract provides for a directors fee of $30,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

12. Remuneration Report (audited) (continued)

Executive Director, Technical Alan Downie has an executive services agreement for a period of 3 years commencing on the date of admission to the official ASX list (3 March 2010). The Contract has a requirement to provide 3 months notice of termination by either party. From 5 March 2011, the Board approved a salary of $190,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation.

Non-Executive Director, Philip Snowden has an employment contract commencing on 1 December 2009. The Contract provides for a directors fee of $30,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation.

Mooney & Partners Pty Ltd, a company associated with Grant Mooney has a services contract with the Company to provide company secretarial and administrative services to the Company. The Contract commencing 1 March 2010 provides for an annual fee of $60,000 per annum plus GST. This was voluntarily reduced to $48,000 per annum plus GST during the year.

Richardson Street Accounting Pty Ltd, a company associated with Grant Mooney has a contract with the Company to provide bookkeeping services to the Company. The Contract commencing September 2010 provides for a monthly fee of $1,800 per month plus GST. This contract has been terminated with effect from 1 August 2011.

No key management personnel are entitled to any termination payment apart from remuneration payable up to and including the termination date and any amounts payable for accrued leave.

13. Directors' Benefits

The relevant beneficial interest of each director in the ordinary share capital of the Company shown in the register of directors' shareholdings are as follows:

	Opening balance 1 July 2010	Issued during the year	Purchased during the year	Closing Balance 30 June 2011
Grant Mooney [1.]	3,260,501	-	73,610	3,334,111
Alan Downie [2.]	3,355,000	-	-	3,355,000
Philip Snowden [3.]	1,910,000	-	-	1,910,000
Total	**8,525,501**	**-**	**73,610**	**8,599,111**

Notes

1. *1,860,001 shares are held by Grant Mooney, 1,000,000 shares are held by Samantha Mooney, spouse of Grant Mooney and 415,500 shares are held by Mooney & Partners Pty Ltd of which Grant Mooney is a director and shareholder. 28,610 shares are held by Ocean Flyers Pty Ltd as trustee for S&G Mooney Superannuation A/c of which Grant Mooney is a beneficiary. 30,000 shares are held by Grant Mooney's children.*

2. *3,325,000 shares are held by AJ & JL Downie Family Trust of which Alan Downie is a beneficiary and 10,000 shares are held by Jennie Downie, spouse of Alan Downie. 20,000 shares are held by Alan Downie's children.*

3. *10,000 shares are held by Philip Snowden, 1,710,000 shares are held by Sanseristic Pty Ltd of which Philip Snowden is a director and shareholder and 190,000 shares are held by Dorothy Snowden, spouse of Philip Snowden.*

The relevant beneficial interest of each director in the options over ordinary share capital of the Company shown in the register of directors' option holdings are as follows:

	Opening balance 1 July 2010	Issued during the year	Exercised during the year	Closing Balance 30 June 2011
Grant Mooney [1.]	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Alan Downie [2.]	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Philip Snowden	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,000,000**	**-**	**-**	**3,000,000**

Notes

1. *1,500,000 options are held by Grant Mooney.*

2. *1,500,000 options are held by AJ & JL Downie Family Trust of which Alan Downie is a beneficiary.*

DIRECTORS' REPORT

14. Directors' Meetings

The following table sets out the number of meetings of the Company's directors held during the year ended 30 June 2011 and the number of meetings attended by each director:

Number of meetings held:	3
Number of meetings attended:	
▪ Grant Mooney	3
▪ Alan Downie	2
▪ Philip Snowden	3

There were 5 circular resolutions undertaken during the year.

15. Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

During or since the end of the financial year, the Company has given an indemnity or entered into an agreement to indemnify, or paid or agreed to pay insurance premiums as follows:

(i) The company has paid premiums to insure all directors against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending legal proceedings arising from their conduct while acting in the capacity of director of the company, other than conduct of duty in relation to the company. The premiums in total amounted to $8,525 (including GST).

16. Auditor

Maxim Audit has been appointed auditor of the Company in accordance with section 327 of Corporations Act 2001.

17. Non audit services

The Board of Directors is satisfied that there was no provision of non-audit services during the year.

18. Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2011 has been received and can be found on page 7 of the financial report.

Made and signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Grant Mooney
Director
Signed at Perth this 2nd day of September 2011

Maximise your potential

MAXIM
Hall Chadwick
Chartered Accountants & Business Advisers

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

TO THE DIRECTORS OF WILD ACRE METALS LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2011 there has been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Maxim Audit

MAXIM AUDIT
Chartered Accountants

M A Lester

Perth, WA

Dated this 2nd day of September 2011

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	NOTES	2011 $	2010 $
Revenue	2	77,526	37,584
Exploration costs written off	19	(838,661)	(485,142)
Tenement acquisition costs written off	19	(126,428)	(76,349)
Employee benefits		(288,074)	(80,269)
Depreciation		(3,242)	(420)
Occupancy costs		(43,415)	(13,466)
Administration expenses		(185,912)	(115,860)
Total expenses	3	(1,485,732)	(771,506)
Loss before income tax		(1,408,206)	(733,922)
Income tax expense	4	-	-
Loss for the year		(1,408,206)	(733,922)
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(1,408,206)**	**(733,922)**
Loss attributable to:			
Members of the Company		(1,408,206)	(733,922)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Members of the Company		(1,408,206)	(733,922)
Basic/Diluted loss per share (cents per share)	17	(4.36)	(3.85)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2011

	NOTES	2011	2010
		$	$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,090,831	1,824,978
Trade and other receivables	5	4,049	21,038
Other current assets	6	13,292	11,273
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,108,172	1,857,289
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	7	12,845	9,564
Other non current assets	8	20,955	20,000
TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS		33,800	29,564
TOTAL ASSETS		1,141,972	1,886,853
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	221,445	107,344
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		221,445	107,344
TOTAL LIABILITIES		221,445	107,344
NET ASSETS		920,527	1,779,509
EQUITY			
Issued capital	10	3,415,830	2,881,606
Share option reserve		18,300	3,300
Accumulated losses		(2,513,603)	(1,105,397)
TOTAL EQUITY		920,527	1,779,509

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	Ordinary Shares $	Accumulated Losses $	Share Option Reserve $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2009	377,501	(371,475)	3,300	9,326
Loss for the year attributable to members of the Company	-	(733,922)	-	(733,922)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(733,922)**	**-**	**(733,922)**
Shares issued during the year	2,698,500	-	-	2,698,500
Share issue costs	(194,395)	-	-	(194,395)
Balance at 30 June 2010	**2,881,606**	**(1,105,397)**	**3,300**	**1,779,509**
Balance at 1 July 2010	**2,881,606**	**(1,105,397)**	**3,300**	**1,779,509**
Loss for the year attributable to members of the Company	-	(1,408,206)	-	(1,408,206)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(1,408,206)**	**-**	**(1,408,206)**
Shares issued during the year	537,600	-	-	537,600
Share issue costs	(3,376)	-	-	(3,376)
Options issued during the year	-	-	15,000	15,000
Balance at 30 June 2011	**3,415,830**	**(2,513,603)**	**18,300**	**920,527**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	2011 $	2010 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Payments to suppliers and employees	(275,087)	(62,468)
Payments for exploration expenditure	(1,081,918)	(564,368)
Interest received	80,157	30,903
Interest paid	-	(27)
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(1,276,848)	(595,960)
(Refer (i) below)		
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from share issues	552,600	2,620,000
Share issue costs	(3,376)	(194,395)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	549,224	2,425,605
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for security deposits	-	(20,000)
Payments for plant & equipment	(6,523)	(9,979)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(6,523)	(29,979)
NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD	(734,148)	1,799,666
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the financial year	1,824,978	25,312
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the financial year	1,090,831	1,824,978

	2011	2010
(i) CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Reconciliation of the loss from continuing operations after income tax to the net cash flows from operating activities.		
Loss from continuing operations after income tax	(1,408,206)	(733,922)
Depreciation expense	3,242	420
Share based payments	-	78,500
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	16,989	(21,038)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(2,020)	(11,272)
(Increase)/decrease in other non-current assets	(955)	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	114,102	91,352
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(1,276,848)	(595,960)
(ii) Reconciliation to Cash Flow Statement		
For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include:		
Cash at Bank	36,021	24,978
Term Deposits	1,054,810	1,800,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,090,831	1,824,978

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

The financial report for Wild Acre Metals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2011 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution by the board of directors.

Wild Acre Metals Limited is a public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The Company was listed on the Australian Securities Exchange on 5 March 2010. Its registered office is located at Suite 4, 6 Richardson Street, Perth, Western Australia and its principal place of business is located at Suite 1, 6 Richardson Street, Perth, Western Australia.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

This general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (“AASB”) and the Corporations Act 2001.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

Reporting Basis and Conventions
The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs modified by the revaluation of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities for which the fair value basis of accounting has been applied.

Critical accounting estimates
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with AIFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 15.

Going concern
For the year ended 30 June 2011, the Company has incurred a loss of $1,408,206 and generated cash outflows of $1,276,848 from operating activities, as disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income and statement of cashflows. As a result of the loss and cash outflows from operations the Directors have assessed the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Directors of the Company advise that it currently has sufficient cash reserves to fund the next 12 months of operations and exploration from balance date. Notwithstanding this, as a junior explorer with a start up project and a dependency on securing additional funding, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and to pay its debts as and when they fall due is dependent on the following:

- The ability of the Company to secure additional funding through either the issue of further shares, debt or a combination of debt and equity. The form and value of such raisings is yet to be determined; and
- Active management of the current level of discretionary exploration expenditure in line with the funds available to the Company.

Should the Company at any time be unable to continue as a going concern, it may be required to realize its assets and extinguish its liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different from those stated in the financial report.

The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts nor to the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods and which the Company has decided not to early adopt. A discussion of those future requirements and their impact on the Company is as follows:

- AASB 9: Financial Instruments (December 2010) (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

This Standard is applicable retrospectively and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments. The Company has not yet determined any potential impact on the financial statements.

The key changes made to accounting requirements include:
- simplifying the classifications of financial assets into those carried at amortised cost and those carried at fair value;
- simplifying the requirements for embedded derivatives;
- removing the tainting rules associated with held-to-maturity assets;
- removing the requirements to separate and fair value embedded derivatives for financial assets carried at amortised cost;
- allowing an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument;
- requiring financial assets to be reclassified where there is a change in an entity's business model as they are initially classified based on: (a) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and (b) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows; and
- requiring an entity that chooses to measure a financial liability at fair value to present the portion of the change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, except when that would create an accounting mismatch. If such a mismatch would be created or enlarged, the entity is required to present all changes in fair value (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of the liability) in profit or loss.

- AASB 124: Related Party Disclosures (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011).

  This standard removes the requirement for government related entities to disclose details of all transactions with the government and other government related entities and clarifies the definition of a related party to remove inconsistencies and simplify the structure of the standard. No changes are expected to materially affect the Company.

- AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010–2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 101, 102, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 124, 127, 128, 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 1050 & 1052 and Interpretations 2, 4, 5, 15, 17, 127, 129 & 1052] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2013).

AASB 1053 establishes a revised differential financial reporting framework consisting of two tiers of financial reporting requirements for those entities preparing general purpose financial statements:
- Tier 1: Australian Accounting Standards; and
- Tier 2: Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

Tier 2 of the framework comprises the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of Tier 1, but contains significantly fewer disclosure requirements.

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)
New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods (continued)

The following entities are required to apply Tier 1 reporting requirements (ie full IFRS):
- for-profit private sector entities that have public accountability; and
- the Australian Government and state, territory and local governments.

Since the Company is a for-profit private sector entity that has public accountability, it does not qualify for the reduced disclosure requirements for Tier 2 entities.

AASB 2010–2 makes amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations to give effect to the reduced disclosure requirements for Tier 2 entities. It achieves this by specifying the disclosure paragraphs that a Tier 2 entity need not comply with as well as adding specific "RDR" disclosures.

- AASB 2009–12: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASBs 5, 8, 108, 110, 112, 119, 133, 137, 139, 1023 & 1031 and Interpretations 2, 4, 16, 1039 & 1052] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011).

This Standard makes a number of editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of IFRSs by the IASB. The Standard also amends AASB 8 to require entities to exercise judgment in assessing whether a government and entities known to be under the control of that government are considered a single customer for the purposes of certain operating segment disclosures. The amendments are not expected to impact the Company.

- AASB 2010–5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 101, 107, 112, 118, 119, 121, 132, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 112, 115, 127, 132 & 1042] (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011).

- AASB 2009–14: Amendments to Australian Interpretation – Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement [AASB Interpretation 14] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011).

  This Standard amends Interpretation 14 to address unintended consequences that can arise from the previous accounting requirements when an entity prepays future contributions into a defined benefit pension plan. This Standard is not expected to impact the Company.

- AASB 2010–4: Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 1, AASB 7, AASB 101 & AASB 134 and Interpretation 13] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011).

  This Standard details numerous non-urgent but necessary changes to Accounting Standards arising from the IASB's annual improvements project. Key changes include:

- clarifying the application of AASB 108 prior to an entity's first Australian-Accounting-Standards financial statements;
- adding an explicit statement to AASB 7 that qualitative disclosures should be made in the context of the quantitative disclosures to better enable users to evaluate an entity's exposure to risks arising from financial instruments;
- amending AASB 101 to the effect that disaggregation of changes in each component of equity arising from transactions recognised in other comprehensive income is required to be presented, but is permitted to be presented in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes;
- adding a number of examples to the list of events or transactions that require disclosure under AASB 134; and
- making sundry editorial amendments to various Standards and Interpretations.

  This Standard is not expected to impact the Company.

- AASB 2010–5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 101, 107, 112, 118, 119, 121, 132, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 112, 115, 127, 132 & 1042] (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011).

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods (continued)

This Standard makes numerous editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of IFRSs by the IASB. However, these editorial amendments have no major impact on the requirements of the respective amended pronouncements.

- AASB 2010–6: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures on Transfers of Financial Assets [AASB 1 & AASB 7] (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011).

  This Standard adds and amends disclosure requirements about transfers of financial assets, especially those in respect of the nature of the financial assets involved and the risks associated with them. Accordingly, this Standard makes amendments to AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards, and AASB 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures, establishing additional disclosure requirements in relation to transfers of financial assets.

  This Standard is not expected to impact the Company.

- AASB 2010–7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 137, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 5, 10, 12, 19 & 127] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).

  This Standard makes amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as a consequence of the issuance of AASB 9: Financial Instruments in December 2010. Accordingly, these amendments will only apply when the entity adopts AASB 9.

  As noted above, the Company has not yet determined any potential impact on the financial statements from adopting AASB 9.

- AASB 2010–8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets [AASB 112] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012).

  This Standard makes amendments to AASB 112: Income Taxes.

  The amendments brought in by this Standard introduce a more practical approach for measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets when investment property is measured using the fair value model under AASB 140: Investment Property.

  Under the current AASB 112, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets depends on whether an entity expects to recover an asset by using it or by selling it. The amendments introduce a presumption that an investment property is recovered entirely through sale. This presumption is rebutted if the investment property is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale.

  The amendments brought in by this Standard also incorporate Interpretation 121 into AASB 112.

  The amendments are not expected to impact the Company.

- AASB 2010–9: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters [AASB 1] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011).

  This Standard makes amendments to AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards.

  The amendments brought in by this Standard provide relief for first-time adopters of Australian Accounting Standards from having to reconstruct transactions that occurred before their date of transition to Australian Accounting Standards.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)
New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods (Continued)

Furthermore, the amendments brought in by this Standard also provide guidance for entities emerging from severe hyperinflation either to resume presenting Australian-Accounting-Standards financial statements or to present Australian-Accounting-Standards financial statements for the first time.

This Standard is not expected to impact the Company.

- AASB 2010–10: Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters [AASB 2009–11 & AASB 2010–7] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).

  This Standard makes amendments to AASB 2009–11: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9, and AASB 2010–7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010).

The amendments brought in by this Standard ultimately affect AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards and provide relief for first-time adopters from having to reconstruct transactions that occurred before their transition date.
[The amendments to AASB 2009–11 will only affect early adopters of AASB 2009–11 (and AASB 9: Financial Instruments that was issued in December 2009) as it has been superseded by AASB 2010–7.]

This Standard is not expected to impact the Company.

(b) Taxes

(i) Income Tax

The income tax expense (revenue) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Taxes (Continued)

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (a) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (b) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

(ii) Goods and Services Tax (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.

Cash flows are included in the 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 the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

(c) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

All exploration and evaluation expenditure is expensed to the Statement of Comprehensive Income as incurred.

(d) Restoration, Rehabilitation and Environmental Expenditure

Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs necessitated by exploration and evaluation activities are accrued at the time of those activities and treated as exploration and evaluation expenditure. Costs are estimated on the basis of current undiscounted costs, current legal requirements and current technology.

(e) Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and deposits held at call with financial institutions which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(g) Joint Venture

Interests in joint venture operations are brought to account by including in the respective classifications the Company's share of individual assets employed, liabilities and expenses incurred. The Company's interest in joint ventures will be brought to account using the cost method.

Where part of a joint venture interest is farmed out in consideration of the farminee undertaking to incur further expenditure on behalf of both the farminee and the entity in the joint venture area of interest, exploration expenditure incurred and carried forward prior to farmout continues to be carried forward without adjustment. Any cash received in consideration for farming out part of a joint venture interest is treated as a reduction in the carrying value of the related mineral property.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(h) Fair Value Estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the balance date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price; the appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current ask price.

The nominal value less estimated credit adjustments of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Company for similar financial instruments.

(i) Issued Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options, for the acquisition of a business, are not included in the cost of the acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

(j) Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant. Fair value is measured by use of a Black-Scholes model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest.

(k) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item.

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment and is calculated on a straight line basis so as to write off the net cost of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of the lease or estimated useful life, whichever is the shorter, using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

The following depreciation rates that are used in the calculation of depreciation:
- Office equipment - 10% - 25%
- Plant & Equipment - 15%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(l) Revenue recognition

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the financial asset.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(m) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. Those cash flows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

(n) Leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

	2011 $	2010 $
2. REVENUE		
Interest Received	77,526	37,584
3. EXPENSES		
Rental expenses from operating lease	43,415	13,466
Depreciation expense	3,242	420
Annual leave charges	13,646	4,314
Share based payments	-	78,500

4. INCOME TAX	2011 $	2010 $
(a) Income tax expense		
Current income tax credit	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Income tax benefit not recognised	-	-
	-	-
(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable		
Loss from continuing operations before income tax expense	1,408,206	733,922
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2010: 30%)	(422,462)	(220,176)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Non deductible expenses	38	734
Temporary differences	19,271	(12,291)
Tax losses not recognised as a deferred tax asset	403,153	231,733
Income tax expense	-	-

(c) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Unrecognised temporary differences	Statement of Financial Position 2011 $	Statement of Financial Position 2010 $
Unused tax losses of $2,252,807 (2010: $1,062,513) have not been recognised as a deferred tax asset as the future recovery of these losses is subject to the Company satisfying requirements imposed by the relevant regulatory authority.		
Unrecognised deferred tax asset at 30 June relates to the following:		
Accruals	38,394	1,705
Capital raising costs recognised directly in equity	51,172	50,504
Software	1,328	-
Potential unrecognised deferred tax asset @ 30%	90,894	52,209

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

4. INCOME TAX (Continued)

(c) Unrecognised deferred tax assets (Continued)

The temporary differences have not been brought to account because the Directors do not believe it is appropriate to regard realisation of those deferred tax assets as being probable. The benefit of these deferred tax assets will only be obtained if:

(1) the Company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the temporary differences to be realised;
(2) the Company continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation; and
(3) no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the entity in realising the benefit from the deductions for the temporary differences.

No franking credits are available.

	2011 $	2010 $
5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Trade and other receivables	4,049	21,038

Credit Risk – Trade and other receivables

The Company has no significant credit risk with respect to any single counterparty. The class of assets described as Trade and other receivables is considered to be the main source of credit risk related to the Company. The Trade and other receivables as at 30 June are considered to be of high credit quality.

	2011	2010
6. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Prepayments	13,292	11,273

	2011	2010
7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant & Equipment – At Cost	2,671	2,272
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(383)	(39)
	2,288	2,233
Office Equipment – At Cost	14,068	7,944
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(3,511)	(613)
	10,557	7,331
Total Property, plant and equipment	12,845	9,564

	Plant & Equipment	Office Equipment	Total
Balance as at 1 July 2009	**-**	**912**	**912**
Additions	2,272	6,800	9,072
Depreciation	(39)	(381)	(420)
Balance as at 30 June 2010	**2,233**	**7,331**	**9,564**
Additions	399	6,124	6,523
Depreciation	(344)	(2,898)	(3,242)
Balance as at 30 June 2011	**2,288**	**10,557**	**12,845**

	2011 $	2010 $
8. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Tenement performance bonds	20,955	20,000

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES – CURRENT

	2011 $	2010 $
Trade creditors	88,694	88,349
Other creditors and accrued expenses	114,070	13,960
GST Payable/(Paid)	721	721
Employee entitlements	17,960	4,314
	221,445	107,344

10. ISSUED CAPITAL

	2011 $	2010 $
(i) Issued and Paid Up Capital:		
34,350,001 (2010: 29,870,001) Ordinary Shares, fully paid	3,415,830	2,881,606

(ii) Movements during the period	**No of Shares**	**$**
2010		
Balance at 1 July 2009	14,200,001	377,501
Share issue – 15 October 2009 @ 5 cents per share	800,000	40,000
Share issue – 4 December 2009 @ 10 cents per share	800,000	80,000
Share issue for corporate services – 15 October 2009 @ 5 cents per share	500,000	25,000
Share issue for geological services – 15 October 2009 @ 5 cents per share	540,000	27,000
Share issue for drilling services – 13 November 2009 @ 5 cents per share	530,000	26,500
Issue of shares from prospectus @ 20 cents per share	12,500,000	2,500,000
Less: Share issue costs		(194,395)
Balance at 30 June 2010	**29,870,001**	**2,881,606**
Balance at 1 July 2010	29,870,001	2,881,606
Share issue - 16 December 2010 @ 12 cents per share	4,480,000	537,600
Less: Share issue costs		(3,376)
Balance at 30 June 2011	**34,350,001**	**3,415,830**

(iii) Holders of Ordinary Shares

Holders of ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and in the event of winding up the company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of shares held and the amount paid up. At shareholders' meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

(iv) Options

As at the year end the Company had 6,000,000 unlisted options made up of 3,000,000 unlisted options granted to Directors exercisable at $0.25 by 30 September 2011 and 3,000,000 unlisted options exercisable at $0.20 by 24 May 2012. 3,000,000 unlisted options exercisable at $0.20 by 24 May 2012 were issued during the year at $0.005 per option. Each option entitles the holder to subscribe for one share upon exercise of each option. The weighted average contractual life is 0.58 years. The fair value of options granted to Directors are estimated as at the grant date using the Black Scholes option valuation method taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options are granted.

(v) Capital Management

As the company operates in the field of mineral exploration, with no current sales revenue, it is not prudent to expose the company to the financial risk of borrowing. The company is therefore funded 100% by equity at a level to ensure that the Company can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Company's capital only comprises of ordinary share capital.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

10. ISSUED CAPITAL (Continued)

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Management effectively manages the Company's capital by assessing the Company's financial requirements and raising additional capital as required to fund the Company's operations.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the Company since the prior year.

11. REPORTING BY SEGMENTS

The Company operates predominantly in the gold and nickel exploration industry in Australia.

12. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, controlling the activities of the company, directly or indirectly (whether executive or otherwise) of that company, are considered KMP. For details of disclosures relating to KMP refer to Note 20, Key Management Personnel Disclosures.

Transactions with director related entities

During the year, companies associated with Grant Mooney were paid for company secretarial services provided to the Company totalling $50,000 (2010: $40,000).

During the year, companies associated with Grant Mooney were paid for bookkeeping services provided to the Company totalling $16,800 (2010: Nil).

During the year, Grant Mooney was paid for rental of office premises totalling $36,000 including GST (2010: $12,668) pursuant to lease and sub-lease arrangements.

13. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER BALANCE DATE

There were no events subsequent to the end of the financial year that would have a material effect on these financial statements, except for the following:

- On 22 July 2011, a decision was handed down regarding the application for forfeiture that was lodged in respect of mining lease 31/67 held in the name of Phillip Scott Milling, but to which Wild Acre is beneficially entitled. In the decision, Wild Acre Metals Limited was fined $5,000 as an alternative to the forfeiture of the lease, along with paying the legal costs of the applicant.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

14. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

Operating Lease Commitment as follows:
The Company rents an office which has a lease term of 2 years from 5 March 2010. The lease expires on the 4 March 2012.

	2011 $	2010 $
Due within 1 year	24,000	36,000
Due within 2 to 5 years	-	24,000
Due after 5 years	-	-
	24,000	60,000

Exploration Expenditure Commitments
The Company has minimum statutory commitments as conditions of tenure of certain mining tenements. Whilst these obligations may vary, a reasonable estimate of the minimum commitment projected to 30 June 2011 if it is to retain all of its present interests in mining and exploration properties is $613,530 (2010: $509,501).

15. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Estimated impairment of assets

The Company assesses impairment of its assets at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Where impairment has been triggered, assets are written down to their recoverable amounts.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from their use of financial instruments:
- interest rate risk.
- credit risk
- liquidity risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

Risk management policies are established by the board of directors to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

The Company's principal financial instruments are cash, short-term deposits and payables.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the effective weighted average interest rates on those financial assets and financial liabilities, is as follows:

30 June 2011	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	Interest Bearing	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
	%	$	$	$
Financial Assets				
Cash at bank	-	-	36,021	36,021
Term Deposits	5.28	1,054,810	-	1,054,810
Trade and other receivables	-	-	4,049	4,049
Other current assets	-	-	13,292	13,292
Other non-current assets	6.24	20,955	-	20,955
		1,075,765	53,362	1,129,127
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	-	-	221,445	221,445

30 June 2010	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	Interest Bearing	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
	%	$	$	$
Financial Assets				
Cash at Bank	-	-	24,978	24,978
Term Deposits	5.83	1,800,000	-	1,800,000
Trade and other receivables	-	-	21,038	21,038
Other current assets	-	-	11,273	11,273
Other non current assets	5.80	20,000	-	20,000
		1,820,000	57,289	1,877,289
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	-	-	107,344	107,344

It is the Company’s policy to settle trade payables within the credit terms allowed and therefore not incur interest on overdue balances.

Sensitivity analysis
If interest rates on cash balances had weakened/strengthened by 1% at 30 June, there would be no material impact on the statement of comprehensive income. There would be no material effect on the equity reserves other that those directly related to the statement of comprehensive income movements.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any allowances for doubtful debts, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

Non derivative financial liabilities:	2011 Carrying Amount	2011 Under 6 Months	2010 Carrying Amount	2010 Under 6 Months
Trade and other payables	221,445	221,445	107,344	107,344
	221,445	221,445	107,344	107,344

(c) Net Fair Values

The net fair value of cash and non interest bearing monetary assets and financial liabilities of the Company approximates their carrying amount.

17. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2011 $	2010 $
Basic (loss) per share (cents per share)	(4.36)	(3.85)
Diluted (loss) per share (cents per share)	(4.36)	(3.85)

Basic Earnings per Share
The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

Loss	(1,408,206)	(733,922)

	2011 No.	2010 No.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	32,275,700	19,049,289

Share options are not considered dilutive as the conversion of options to ordinary shares will result in a decrease in the net loss per share.

The weighted average of shares has no dilutive effect to the diluted earnings per share.

18. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATON	2011 $	2010 $
Amounts received, or due and receivable by the current auditors, Maxim Audit for audit or review of the financial report		
▪ Audit	14,000	8,000
	14,000	8,000
Amounts received, or due and receivable by the previous auditors, PKF Chartered Accountants for audit or review of the financial report		
▪ Taxation services		
▪ Audit	-	7,154
▪ Investigating Accountants Report	-	7,256
	-	7,214
	-	21,624

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

19. EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

	2011 $	2010 $
Opening Balance	-	-
Net expenditure incurred during the year	838,661	485,142
Tenement acquisition costs during the year	126,428	76,349
Total expenditure written off	(965,089)	(561,491)
Closing Balance	-	-

On 22 July 2011, a decision was handed down regarding the application for forfeiture that was lodged in respect of mining lease 31/67 held in the name of Phillip Scott Milling, but to which Wild Acre is beneficially entitled. In the decision, Wild Acre Metals Limited was fined $5,000 as an alternative to the forfeiture of the lease, along with paying the legal costs of the applicant. These legal costs have been estimated and accrued in the 2011 accounts, however the amount will not be known until the applicant submits his legal bills.

The Company has agreed to grant a right to prospect to a third party over Prospecting Licences P31/1823 and P31/1824.

20. INTERESTS OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP)

Refer to the remuneration report contained in the directors' report for details of the remuneration paid or payable to each member of the Group's key management personnel for the year ended 30 June 2011.

The totals of remuneration paid to KMP of the Company and the Group during the year are as follows:

	2011 $	2010 $
Short term benefits	290,133	108,872
Post-employment benefits	20,100	6,197
	310,233	115,069

KMP Options and Rights Holdings

The relevant beneficial interest of each director in the ordinary share capital of the Company shown in the register of directors' shareholdings are as follows:
2011

	Opening balance 1 July 2010	Issued during the year	Purchased during the year	Closing Balance 30 June 2011
Grant Mooney [1.]	3,260,501	-	73,610	3,334,111
Alan Downie [2.]	3,355,000	-	-	3,355,000
Philip Snowden [3.]	1,910,000	-	-	1,910,000
Total	**8,525,501**	**-**	**73,610**	**8,599,111**

Notes

1. *1,860,001 shares are held by Grant Mooney, 1,000,000 shares are held by Samantha Mooney, spouse of Grant Mooney and 415,500 shares are held by Mooney & Partners Pty Ltd of which Grant Mooney is a director and shareholder. 28,610 shares are held by Ocean Flyers Pty Ltd as trustee for S&G Mooney Superannuation A/c of which Grant Mooney is a beneficiary. 30,000 shares are held by Grant Mooney's children.*
2. *3,325,000 shares are held by AJ & JL Downie Family Trust of which Alan Downie is a beneficiary and 10,000 shares are held by Jennie Downie, spouse of Alan Downie. 20,000 shares are held by Alan Downie's children.*
3. *10,000 shares are held by Philip Snowden, 1,710,000 shares are held by Sanseristic Pty Ltd of which Philip Snowden is a director and shareholder and 190,000 shares are held by Dorothy Snowden, spouse of Philip Snowden.*

20. INTERESTS OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP) (continued)

2010

	Opening balance 1 July 2009	**Issued during the year [4.]**	**Purchased during the year**	**Closing Balance 30 June 2010**
Grant Mooney [1.]	2,465,001	500,000	295,500	3,260,501
Alan Downie [2.]	2,625,000	500,000	210,000	3,355,000
Philip Snowden [3.]	1,680,000	-	230,000	1,910,000
Total	**6,770,001**	**1,000,000**	**735,500**	**8,525,501**

Notes

1. *1,840,001 shares are held by Grant Mooney, 1,000,000 shares are held by Samantha Mooney, spouse of Grant Mooney and 390,500 shares are held by Mooney & Partners Pty Ltd of which Grant Mooney is a director and shareholder. 30,000 shares are held by Grant Mooney's children.*
2. *3,325,000 shares are held by AJ & JL Downie Family Trust of which Alan Downie is a beneficiary and 10,000 shares are held by Jennie Downie, spouse of Alan Downie. 20,000 shares are held by Alan Downie's children.*
3. *10,000 share are held by Philip Snowden, 1,710,000 shares are held by Sanseristic Pty Ltd of which Philip Snowden is a director and shareholder and 190,000 shares are held by Dorothy Snowden, spouse of Philip Snowden.*
4. *During the year, 500,000 shares were issued to Grant Mooney and 500,000 shares were issued to the AJ & JL Downie Family Trust of which Alan Downie is a beneficiary in lieu of payment for Corporate and Geological services.*

Option holdings of key management personnel are as follows:

30 June 2011

	Opening balance 1 July 2010	**Issued during the year**	**Exercised during the year**	**Closing Balance 30 June 2011**
Grant Mooney [1.]	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Alan Downie [2.]	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Philip Snowden	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,000,000**	**-**	**-**	**3,000,000**

30 June 2010

	Opening balance 1 July 2009	**Issued during the year**	**Exercised during the year**	**Closing Balance 30 June 2010**
Grant Mooney [1.]	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Alan Downie [2.]	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Philip Snowden	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,000,000**	**-**	**-**	**3,000,000**

Notes

1. *1,500,000 options are held by Grant Mooney.*
2. *1,500,000 options are held by AJ & JL Downie Family Trust of which Alan Downie is a beneficiary.*

There have been no other transactions involving equity instruments other than those described in the tables above. For details of other transactions with KMP, refer to note 12 Related Party Disclosures.

21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

On 22 July 2011, a decision was handed down regarding the application for forfeiture that was lodged in respect of mining lease 31/67 which is held in the name of Phillip Scott Milling, but to which Wild Acre is beneficially entitled. In the decision, Wild Acre Metals Limited was fined $5,000 as an alternative to the forfeiture of the lease, along with paying the legal costs of the applicant. These legal costs have been estimated and accrued in the 2011 accounts, however the amount will not be known until the applicant submits his legal bills.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The Directors of Wild Acre Metals Limited declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 8 to 27, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
   a. comply with Accounting Standards which, as stated in the accounting policy note to the financial statements, constitute explicit and unreserved compliance with International Accounting Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
   b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company; and

2. the Chief Executive Officer / Chief Finance Officer has declared that:
   a. the financial records of the company for the financial year have been properly maintained in accordance with s 286 of the *Corporations Act 2001*;
   b. the financial statements and notes for the financial year comply with the Accounting Standards; and
   c. the financial statements and notes for the financial year give a true and fair view;

3 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.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

Grant Mooney

Grant Mooney
Director

Signed at Perth this 2nd day of September 2011

MAXIM
Hall Chadwick
Chartered Accountants & Business Advisers

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WILD ACRE METALS LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Wild Acre Metals Limited (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2011, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the company.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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 is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Wild Acre Metals Limited on 2 September 2011, would be in the same terms if provided to the directors as at the date of this auditor's report.

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Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the financial report of Wild Acre Metals Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

  (i) giving a true and fair view of company's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

  (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

(b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Inherent Uncertainty

Without qualification to the opinion expressed above, attention is drawn to the following matter. As a result of the matters described in Note 1 there is a significant uncertainty whether the company will be able to continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will realise its assets and liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial statements.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 3 to 5 of the report of the directors for the year ended 30 June 2011. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with s 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.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the Remuneration Report of Wild Acre Metals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2011 complies with s 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Maxim Audit

MAXIM AUDIT
Chartered Accountants

M A Lester

Perth W.A.

Dated this 2nd day of September 2011

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Limited Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in this report. The information was prepared based on share registry information processed up to 28 September 2011.

Spread of Holdings			Total Shareholders
1	-	1,000	2
1,001	-	5,000	25
5,001	-	10,000	147
10,001	-	100,000	167
100,001	-	and over	40
			381

Total Number of Holders

Number of shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel: 23

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

Shareholder Name	Number of Shares
Alan Downie	3,325,000
Grant Mooney	3,195,001
Philip Snowden	1,880,000

VOTING RIGHTS

All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction. Options for ordinary shares do not carry any voting rights.

STATEMENT OF QUOTED SECURITIES

Listed on the Australian Securities Exchange are 24,490,001 fully paid shares.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The name of the Company Secretary is Grant Jonathan Mooney.

REGISTERED OFFICE

The registered office is at Suite 4, 6 Richardson Street, West Perth, Western Australia 6005
The telephone number is (08) 9226 0111

APPLICATION OF CASH AND ASSETS

The Company confirms in relation to listing Rule 4.10.19 that cash and assets in a form readily convertible to cash held at the time of admission to the Official List of ASX have been applied consistent with its business objectives.

TWENTY LARGEST HOLDERS OF EACH CLASS OF QUOTED EQUITY SECURITIES (as at 28 September 2011)

ORDINARY FULLY PAID SHARES

Shareholder Name	Number of Shares	Percentage of Capital
Kingslane Pty Ltd <Cranston Super A/C>	4,480,000	13.04
Alan John Downie <AJ & JL Family A/C>	3,325,000	9.68
Grant Jonathan Mooney	1,840,001	5.36
Sanseristic Pty Ltd	1,710,000	4.98
Kingslane Pty Ltd	1,500,000	4.37
Barra Resources Limited	1,350,000	3.93
Jonathan Alister Young	1,200,000	3.49
Samantha Jane Mooney	1,000,000	2.91
Sydney Fund Managers Limited	1,000,000	2.91
Alcardo Inv Ltd <Styled 102501 A/C>	777,500	2.26
Mining 2000 Pty Ltd	700,000	2.04
Murray William Brown	530,000	1.54
Dragonfly Corporation Pty Ltd <Dragonfly A/C>	400,000	1.16
Notezy Pty Ltd <Superfund A/C>	350,000	1.02
Donna May Fraser	350,000	1.02
Mooney & Partners Pty Ltd	325,000	0.95
Dronkay Pty Ltd	310,000	0.90
K Norton & A Smith & Band <Forrest Superfund A/C>	300,000	0.87
Donna May & B R Fraser <Fraser Superfund A/C>	260,000	0.76
JP Morgan Nominees Australia Limited <Cash Income A/C>	259,823	0.76
Total	21,967,324	63.95

HOLDERS OF SECURITIES IN AN UNQUOTED CLASS
OPTIONS

Name	Number of Securities	Escrow Period Ends
OPTIONS		
Grant Mooney	1,500,000	5 March 2012
Alan Downie	1,500,000	5 March 2012
Third Reef Pty Ltd	1,000,000	N/A
Kobia Holdings Pty Ltd	1,000,000	N/A
Blu Bone Pty Ltd	1,000,000	N/A

RESTRICTED SECURITIES

The following securities are not quoted on the ASX as they are subject to escrow agreements, expiring as follows:

ASX Code	Security Description	Expiry Date	Number
WACAO	Ordinary fully paid shares, restricted	05.03.12	9,860,000

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(a) The Board of Directors

The primary responsibility for the Board is to represent and advance Shareholder's interests and to protect the interests of all stakeholders. To fulfil this role the Board is responsible for the overall corporate governance of the Company including its strategic direction, establishing goals for management and monitoring the achievement of these goals.

The Board recognises the need for the Company to operate with the highest standards of behaviour and accountability. The Company has adopted the ASX *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations* with some amendments where applicable after giving consideration to the Company's size and the resources it has available.

As the Company's activities develop in size, nature and scope the implementation of additional corporate governance structures will be given further consideration. A summary of the Company's key policies follow.

(b) Board and Senior Executive Evaluation

The Board considers the ongoing development and improvement of its own performance as critical input to effective governance. The Board will undertake an annual evaluation of its effectiveness as a whole. The Chairman will review the individual performance of each Board member annually.

The Chairman's performance is evaluated by the Board annually. All senior executives of Wild Acre are subject to an annual performance evaluation. Each year, senior executives establish a set of performance targets with her or his superior. These targets are aligned to overall business goals and requirements of the position.

(c) Code of Conduct

The Board, management and all employees of Wild Acre are committed to implementing Wild Acre's core principles and values as stated in this Code of Conduct when dealing with each other and with customers, suppliers, government authorities, creditors and the wider community.

Wild Acre is dedicated to delivering the best performance possible for investors and employees using its resources. Wild Acre aspires to be a leader in its field while operating openly, with honesty, integrity and responsibility and maintaining a strong sense of corporate social responsibility. In maintaining its corporate social responsibility Wild Acre will conduct its business ethically and according to its values, encourage community initiatives, consider the environment and ensure a safe, equal and supportive workplace.

(d) Continuous Disclosure

In accordance with the ASX Listing Rules, Wild Acre will immediately notify the ASX of information concerning Wild Acre that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of Wild Acre securities.

The only exception to this requirement is where the ASX Listing Rules do not require such information to be disclosed.

Upon confirmation of receipt from the ASX, Wild Acre will post all information disclosed to ASX on its website.

(e) Selection of External Auditor

The Board identifies and recommends an appropriate external auditor for appointment, in conjunction with senior management and/or Wild Acre in general meeting. The appointment is made in writing.

The external auditor is required to rotate its audit partners so that no partner of the external auditor is in a position of responsibility in relation to Wild Acre's accounts for a year of more than five consecutive years. Further, once rotated off Wild Acre's accounts, no partner of the external auditor may assume any responsibility in relation to Wild Acre's accounts for a year of five consecutive years.

The Company has appointed, with their consent, Maxim Audit as its auditors.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (continued)

(f) Senior Executives Remuneration
Wild Acre is committed to remunerating its senior executives in a manner that is market competitive, consistent with best practice and supports the interests of shareholders. Consequently, senior executives' remuneration consists of a fixed salary, statutory superannuation and, subject to the terms of their engagement, a fully serviced motor vehicle and mobile phone expenses.

All reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred by the senior executive in connection with the performance of duties on behalf of Wild Acre will be reimbursed.

(g) Non-executive Directors Remuneration
Non-executive Directors are paid their fees out of the maximum aggregate amount approved by shareholders for the remuneration of Non-Executive Directors. The sum each Non-Executive Director is paid is determined by the Board from time to time. Additional fees may be paid for participation on Board Committees however, the total fees paid to Non-Executive Directors, including fees paid for participation on Board Committees, are kept within the total amount approved by shareholders. At present the maximum aggregate remuneration of Non-Executive Directors is $250,000 per annum.

(h) Selection and Appointment of New Directors
Candidates for the Board are considered and selected by reference to a number of factors which include, but are not limited to, their relevant experience and achievements, compatibility with other Board members, credibility within Wild Acre's scope of activities, and intellectual and physical ability to undertake Board duties and responsibilities. Directors are initially appointed by the full Board, subject to election by shareholders at the next general meeting.

(i) Risk Management
Risk recognition and management are viewed by Wild Acre as integral to the Company's objectives of creating and maintaining shareholder value, and the successful execution of the Company's mineral exploration and development.

There are a range of specific risks that have the potential to have an adverse impact on Wild Acre's business. The Company has developed a framework for a risk management policy and internal compliance and control system which covers organisational, financial and operational aspects of the Company's affairs.

Management reports to the Board annually in relation to the key business risks, the control system in place to manage such risks and how effective the risk management system is operating.

(j) Security Trading
Wild Acre recognises that directors, officers and employees may hold securities in Wild Acre and that most investors are encouraged by these holdings. It is the responsibility of the individual director, officer or employee to ensure that any trading by the director, officer or employee complies with the Corporations Act 2001, the ASX Listing Rules and Company Policy.

A breach of this policy may lead to disciplinary action. It may also be a breach of the law.

The Company has established procedures and protocols to be complied with if a director, officer or employee wishes to trade in the Company's securities.

(k) Shareholder Communication Policy
The Board aims to ensure that shareholders are informed of all major developments affecting Wild Acre. All shareholders receive the Company's annual report, and may also request copies of the Company's half-yearly and quarterly reports. The Board also encourages full participation of shareholders at the Company's annual general meeting.

In addition, the Company maintains a website at www.wildacre.com.au which is regularly updated.

(l) Independent Professional Advice
Subject to the Chairman's approval (not to be unreasonably withheld), the Directors, at the Company's expense, may obtain independent professional advice on issues arising in the course of their duties.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (continued)

(m) Matters for Approval by the Board of Directors

The Board has adopted a list of matters required to be brought before the Board of Directors for approval. This provides an important means of dividing responsibility between the Board and management, assisting those affected by corporate decisions to better understand the respective accountabilities and contributions of the Board and the Senior Executives.

(n) Explanations for Departure From Best Practice Recommendations

During the reporting year from the Company has complied with each of the Essential Corporate Governance principles and the corresponding Best Practice Recommendations as published by ASX Corporate Governance Council ("ASX Principles and Recommendations"), other than in relation to the matters specified below.

EXPLANATION FOR DEPARTURE FROM BEST PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Company has complied with each of the Eight Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations as published by ASX Corporate Governance Council, other than in relation to the matters specified below.

Principle No	Best Practice Principle	Commentary	Mechanism for Dealing with Non-Compliance
1	Lay Solid Foundations for Management and Oversight	The Company complies with this Principle. The Company has a policy for the evaluation of the Board and Senior Executives Evaluation Policy. A policy on matters reserved for the Board is outlined in this Report and is available on the Company's website.	Not applicable
2	Structure the Board to Add Value	The Company does not comply with recommendation 2.1, 2.2 or 2.3: ▪ **2.1: A majority of the board should be independent directors.** ▪ **2.2: The chair should be an independent director.** ▪ **2.3: The roles of chair and chief executive officer should not be exercised by the same individual.** The Company's Chairman, Grant Mooney is an executive of the Company and a Substantial Shareholder. While there is not a separately appointed Chief Executive Officer, Grant Mooney undertakes an executive role focusing on corporate administration of the Company. There are presently no independent directors of the Company as all directors are substantial shareholders and two of the three directors serve as executives of the Company.	The Company considers that it is important for directors to hold shares in the Company and involve directors in an executive capacity dependent on their skills and ability to contribute to the management of the Company. Given the size of the Company, the Directors don't believe the addition of more non-executive directors is justified as such cost would outstrip the benefits at this stage of the Company's activities and the use of directors in executive capacities forms a more efficient use of resources.

Principle No	Best Practice Principle	Commentary	Mechanism for Dealing with Non-Compliance
		The Company does not comply with recommendation 2.4: • **The Board should establish a Nomination Committee.** Given the Company's size, it is not considered necessary to have a separate Nomination Committee. In addition to the above, the following information is provided: The skills, experience and expertise of each of the Company's directors are set out in the Company's Annual Report. If a director considers it necessary to obtain independent professional advice to properly discharge the responsibility of his office as a director then provided the director must first obtain approval for incurring such expense from the Chairman the Company will pay the reasonable expenses associated with obtaining such advice.	The Board, in consultation with external advisers where required, undertakes this role. A separate policy for *Selection and Appointment of New Directors* has been adopted by the Board which provides for the proper assessment of prospective directors and include, but are not limited to, their relevant experience and achievements, compatibility with other Board members, credibility within the Company's scope of activities, and intellectual and physical ability to undertake Board duties and responsibilities.
3	Promote Ethical and Responsible Decision Making	The Company complies with this Principle.	Not applicable.
4	Safeguard Integrity in Financial Reporting	The Company does not comply with the following recommendation: • **The Board should establish an Audit Committee**. The Company does not presently have an Audit Committee. The Company has a separate policy for the Selection and Appointment of External Auditors. A copy of this policy is provided on the Company's website.	The Directors are of the view that given the size of the Company, the relatively small number of directors and no independent directors, it is not practical to have an Audit Committee. The Board undertakes this role. The Board meets on a regular basis and discusses matters normally captured under the terms of reference of an audit committee, being company risk, controls and general and specific financial matters.
5	Make Timely and Balanced Disclosure	The Company complies with this Principle.	Not applicable.
6	Respect the Rights of Shareholders	The Company complies with this Principle.	Not applicable.

Principle No	Best Practice Principle	Commentary	Mechanism for Dealing with Non-Compliance
7	Recognise and Manage Risk	The Company complies with this Principle. The Board of Directors has received a report in relation to the effectiveness of the Company's management of the Company's material business risks. The Board has received assurance from the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer that the declaration in relation to section 295A of the Corporations Act is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks. The Company also has a separate policy in relation to Risk Management which is available on the Company's website.	Not Applicable
8	Remunerate Fairly and Responsibly	The Company does not comply with the following recommendation: • **The Board should establish a Remuneration Committee.** The Company does not presently have a Remuneration Committee. There is presently no scheme for retirement benefits, other than superannuation for non-executive directors.	The Directors are of the view that given the size of the Company, the relatively small number of directors and the fact that there is only one independent director, it is not practical to have a Remuneration Committee. The Board undertakes this role with the assistance of any external advice which may be required from time to time. The Company has separate policies relating to the remuneration of non-executive directors as opposed to senior executives. These policies provide a basis for distinguishing the type of remuneration which is suitable for the two classes.