

Herberton Project - Highlights

Drill Targets Defined - High Grade Kitchener Trend and Governor Norman

- 1.3km long Kitchener trend of historic mines recorded production of over 1,959t of tin metal at grades up to 3.26% tin (Ivanhoe Mine). Tin soil geochemical anomaly extends 1.6km south of the Kitchener trend indicating exciting potential scale – total 2.9km strike length
- Kitchener trend contains historically shallow high grade coarse cassiterite suitable for gravity separation with excellent potential for additional mineralisation at depth and along strike
- Crucial data documenting drilling undertaken by Metals Exploration N.L. (now Metals X) at Kitchener in the late 1960s has recently been uncovered and is currently being digitised to assist with drill targeting
- The Governor Norman prospect is presenting as the primary drill target with 644 historic (pre-1987) drill holes and underground workings digitised for the first time in December 2013. Only 22 holes (or 3.4%) have drilled below 100m depth with the prospect open along strike and at depth.

Widespread Gold and High Grade Silver Identified

- Lab results of rock chips confirm high gold, silver and base metal grades at the Montalbion prospect including:
 - **silver to 2,890g/t, gold to 1.25g/t gold, lead to 6.4%, copper to 2.8%**
- Significant potential for intrusive related gold system (IRGS) at the historical Montalbion mining area where 1,583,693ozs of silver were recovered at an average grade of 1,244g/t silver – gold potential not previously recognised

Baal Gammon Mine

- Production from Stage 1 to commence in February 2014 representing cash flow for Monto

Summary of Activities

Monto Minerals Limited (Monto or the Company) continued the field-based programmes of the preceding quarters during the December 2013 quarter and also conducted significant data review, compilation and digitisation of historical information pertaining to a number of key high grade tin prospects.

The Kitchener prospect was the subject of significant research and field proofing during the quarter. The bulk of production from the Kitchener area has come from a 1.3km long single line of lode. Incomplete records show 2,760 tons of cassiterite concentrate (containing ~71% tin metal) was produced at an average grade of 1.83% Sn, actual production is likely to be significantly higher as a function of the historic tendency to understate production to limit various royalties and fees payable.

In October 2013 Monto reported that soil geochemical sampling in the area identified a trend of tin anomalism extending a further 1.6km south of the already defined 1.3km Kitchener lode indicating a potential high grade strike length of 2.9km.

Metals Exploration NL (now Metals X) controlled the Kitchener area in the late 1960s and in December 2013, in a significant development, furnished Monto with all historical drilling data. This data has been loaded into Micromine and is assisting drill targeting. Further information will be released shortly.

Both the Governor Norman prospect and Western Hill have also been subjected to significant review and digitization of relevant historical data as well as field-based georeferencing. The Governor Norman tin prospect is the most advanced in that Monto has now loaded all available drill data into a digital database. Historic mines comprising the Governor Norman prospect cover a strike extent of 1.2km, open in both directions.

The vast majority of the 644 drill holes at Governor Norman are shallow (30m) air core holes with only 22 RC or diamond holes (or 3.4% of holes) drilled to a depth greater than 100m. Kelly Norman was mined to a total depth of 90m with records indicating tin mineralisation open at depth. The Governor represents a compelling immediate drill target.

During the quarter Monto submitted rock chip samples to the laboratory to confirm the accuracy of Monto's portable XRF unit. Six rock chip samples were collected from the Montalbion area. Silver and lead values were, as expected, generally high however, of significance is the presence of gold in all samples, up to 1.26g/t gold from ore material and elevated values to 0.26g/t gold from wall rock.

The Montalbion lodes were discovered in 1885 and by 1895 1,583,693ozs of silver had been recovered from 39,170t of ore - an average of about 40ozs per ton (or 1,244g/t).

Based on the multielement mineralisation, magnetic low, breccia pipe, gold mineralisation and the series of sheeted quartz and chalcedony veins, Montalbion may represent the surface expression of an IRGS.

Drill Targets Defined – High Grade Kitchener Trend and Governor Norman

Kitchener Trend

The bulk of production from the Kitchener area has come from a single line of lode, extending from the Eclipse mine at the south to the You and Me mine to the north, a distance of 1.3km. The mines were discovered in 1891 and have been intermittently worked up until open pit mining in 1978 at the You and Me mine. Incomplete records show 2,760 tons of cassiterite concentrate (containing ~71% tin metal) was produced at an average grade of 1.83% Sn, actual production is likely to be significantly higher as a function of the historic tendency to understate production to limit various royalties and fees payable.

Previous exploration at Kitchener was conducted in 1966 and 1967 by Metals Exploration NL (now Metals X) including underground diamond drilling. In a significant development for the Company, in December 2013 Metals X provided Monto with all the historical drilling data along with a plethora of auxiliary information including underground mapping and structural interpretation. This crucial data has already been loaded into Micromine to accommodate 3-D modelling of the historic workings and mineralisation and is assisting in generating drill targets. Further information will be released shortly.

In 1967 North Broken Hill conducted an exploration programme including mapping, geochemistry, induced polarization (IP) geophysics and diamond drilling to the east and south of the main Kitchener line of lode. During 1973 and 1974 Hopetoun Minerals carried out surface mapping and sampling and limited underground drilling in the Kitchener to You and Me area. Mineralisation was located in the Kitchener mine above adit level and at the You and Me mine.

The potential for shallow, high grade mineralisation is indicated by shallow drill results (maximum depth 60m) from drilling in 1985 by Great Northern Mining Corporation at the You and Me mine, including:

- 15m at 0.52% Sn from 18m and 12m at 1.0% Sn from 44m (WYM01)
- 22m at 0.65% Sn from 10m (WYM05)
- 11m at 0.62% Sn from 19m (WYM06).

The highest one metre intersection was 3.23% Sn. Most holes ended in mineralisation.

Significant results are provided in Table 1 below.

No further exploration has been undertaken at Kitchener since the limited exploration of the mid 1980s. Significant potential exists for extensions to the mined lodes at depth, particularly below the main Kitchener adit level and for the discovery of repeat lodes along strike. Apart from surface prospecting no work has been undertaken to identify new lodes which may be present at shallow depth.

Table 1. Great Northern Mining Percussion Drilling Results, You and Me Mine, 1985.

HOLE ID	HOLE DEPTH	EAST (local)	NORTH (local)	AZIMUTH (magnetic)	DIP	FROM	TO	WIDTH (m)	Sn (%)
WYM01	33	970	1013	339.5	-62	26	28	2	0.44
WYM02	30	970	1014	351.5	-60				NSR
WYM03	31	972	1009	325	-60	27	31	4	0.81
WYM04	60	972	1008	323	-60	8	9	1	0.54
						18	33	15	0.52
						44	56	12	1.00
WYM05	37.5	972	1005	316	-60	10	32	22	0.65
WYM06	57.3	972	1004	324	-65	19	30	11	0.62
WYM07	38.2	962	1031	320	-45	18	20	2	1.82
						33	38	5	1.37

Notes to Significant Drilling Intersections

- All drill holes are open hole percussion completed during July to August 1985.
- Drill results are for 1m riffle split RC drill samples.
- Drill results reported for Sn are pressed powder XRF analysis undertaken in house by Great Northern Mining Corporation
- NSR – No Significant Result
- Drilling was on a local grid that is yet to be georeferenced

As per Monto's ASX announcement of 18 October 2013, recent soil geochemical results identified a linear trend of tin anomalism extending for a further 1.6km south of the already defined 1.3km Kitchener lode of workings (total potential strike length of 2.9km). Initial rock chip sampling undertaken to follow up the soil geochemistry results has returned values up to 0.25% Sn from altered sediments with minor quartz veining in areas not previously mined. The soil geochemical results indicate a 1.6km southern extension to the Kitchener group of high grade tin mines in what is an exciting development in the potential scale of the Kitchener mineralised system.

Monto recently received approval from the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM) for the renewal of Kitchener mining leases (ML) 3948, 3957 and 3959 for a further 10 years and ML 3918 for a further 15 years. This is an important development for the Company as the Kitchener area, as demonstrated above, has the potential for the discovery of additional high grade tin mineralisation at shallow depth. The renewal of the granted mining leases will allow for the rapid development of any new discoveries.

Monto is currently continuing exploration work and has completed the digitization of the recently acquired Metals X data along with data sourced from other operators in the area. A drilling programme targeting high grade mineralisation is currently being developed for the Kitchener area based largely on the recently unearthed data.

Governor Norman

The Governor Norman prospect is comprised primarily of a large open cut mine (Governor Norman) and associated underground workings (Kelly Norman). The mines ceased operation just after the collapse of the tin price in 1986.

The Governor Norman pit and Kelly Norman underground cover a strike extent of 530m. Also located along the Governor Norman brittle-ductile structural zone are the Bundy's and Snifter pits, located 200m and 290m north respectively, and the Chance United workings located 300m to the south. This provides an overall strike length based on workings of over 1km, with no drilling having been undertaken between these workings.

Only 3.4% (22 holes) of the 644 drill holes at Governor Norman comprise RC and diamond holes drilled to a depth greater than 100m. The vast majority of holes are shallow air core holes drilled to a typical total depth of 30m. Kelly Norman was mined to a total depth of 90m with available data indicating continued mineralisation at depth. Maximum hole depth at Governor Norman is only 183m, with most drilling designed to provide extensions to existing underground stopes rather than assess the entire system with a view to ascertaining the precise controls on mineralisation.

A portable isotope x-ray fluorescence (PIF) device was used to assay a large proportion of historical drilling from Governor Norman. The PIF was common in the 1980s but has since disappeared from use, having been supplanted by both portable and lab based XRF. The PIF generated results in PIF units which can then be converted, by a pre-determined ratio, to percentage tin.

Modelling of the Governor Norman prospect has been completed and a drill programme is in the process of being planned. Governor Norman is regarded as a compelling high grade tin target that will be prioritised in the forthcoming drill programme.

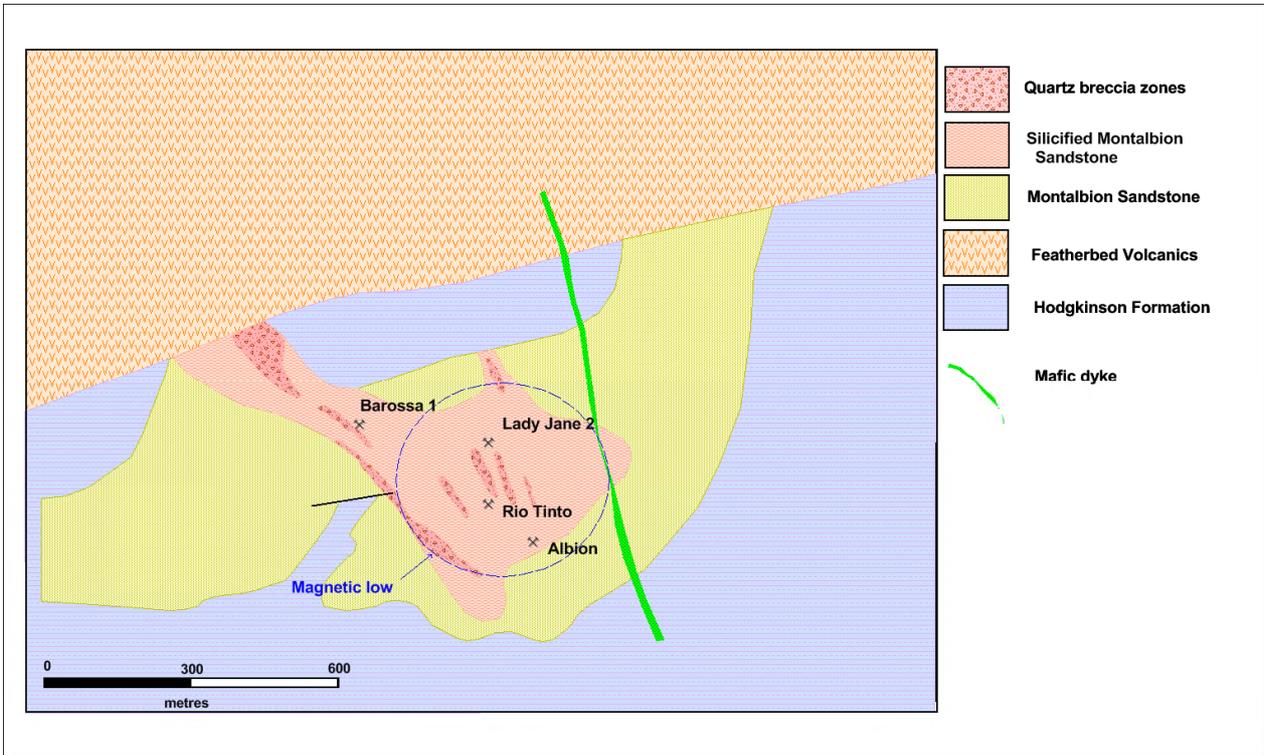
Widespread Gold and High Grade Silver Identified

During the December 2013 quarter Monto announced results from several prospects tested for tin, base metals and precious metals by rock chip geochemistry. The samples were analysed at a commercial laboratory to confirm the accuracy of Monto's in house XRF analysis and to determine the potential for gold mineralisation.

Montalbion Group of Mines

Six rock chip samples were collected from the Rio Tinto and Albion mines to determine the geochemical signatures of the mineralisation and adjacent wall rock. The highest values were returned from gossanous material, either mine dump material or unmined outcrop. Silver and lead values were, as expected, generally high however, of significance is the presence of gold in all samples, up to 1.26g/t gold from Rio Tinto ore material and elevated values to 0.26g/t gold from wall rock in the workings at Albion.

The Montalbion lodes were discovered in 1885 and by 1895 1,583,693ozs of silver had been recovered from 39,170t of ore - an average of about 40ozs per ton (or 1,244g/t). The ore bodies consist of a variety of lead, silver, copper and zinc minerals associated with quartz veins and they form lenticular and pipe-like bodies situated along breccia zones (see figure below). Most of the silver came from a zone of deep weathering and secondary enrichment which bottomed at about 60 metres.



Montalbion Mines and Local Geology

The breccia pipe at Albion is the largest and most developed of the crudely circular or elliptical structures, being approximately 12m by 6m in surface extent. Apart from the early prospecting of the area and the actual mining, there appears to have been very little later exploration.

Mareeba Mining and Exploration Pty. Ltd carried out exploration over the Montalbion leases for three years from January 1973, including an extensive geological survey, IP and electromagnetic surveys. The surface mapping and geochemical soil sampling programme showed very close correlation with the IP results. A strike length of over 600m was confirmed. In 1973 Mareeba Mining completed three diamond drill holes, however no record of drill logs or assays is available.

Historical mining of the Montalbion silver mines through the late 1800s targeted ultra-high grade pockets of ore using hand sorting based on the visual inspection of mined material. Due to the selective high grade mining methods employed, the small extent of the historic workings and the lack of exploration drilling there is significant potential to define additional mineralisation between the previously mined lodes, extensions along strike and at depth. Furthermore, there has been no investigation as to the potential for lower grade, bulk tonnage polymetallic mineralisation. The potential for the discovery of further mineralisation is highlighted by the fact that

samples collected at Albion were from brecciated wall rock to the mined lode, returning values to 212g/t silver, 0.6% copper, 4.9% lead and 0.26g/t gold.

Also intriguing is the geophysical signature and structural setting of the Montalbion area. The Montalbion mineralisation lies adjacent to a regional scale northwest-southeast trending mafic dyke. Aeromagnetic imagery shows the dyke as a magnetic high. Where the dyke intersects the Montalbion mines it is disjointed and a discrete magnetic low is apparent. Based on the multielement mineralisation, the presence of a magnetic low, breccia pipe style mineralisation, confirmed gold mineralisation and the description of a series of (sheeted) massive quartz and chalcedony veins the mineralisation at Montalbion may represent the surface expression of an intrusion related gold system (IRGS). Further multielement information from rock chip sampling of veins and altered host rocks is required to determine whether the geochemical signature is IRGS in nature and if so, drilling is required to test the mineralisation at depth.

Soil Geochemical Sampling

In late September 2012 Monto commenced a major 188km² regional soil geochemical survey at the Herberton Project, representing the first time a large systematic exploration programme has been undertaken in the area. As of the end of the December 2013 quarter, 9,825 samples had been collected representing an area of over 100km² (see Figure 3). Soil samples are collected on 200m spaced lines at 50m intervals with analysis by hand-held XRF, saving considerable time and expense on analytical costs.

Soil geochemical results have generated exciting new data on which to base future targeting work. Thus far several highly anomalous zones have been identified and subjected to intense follow-up work including drilling.

During the September 2013 quarter soil sampling north of the Orient Camp East Group of polymetallic workings outlined a strong tin-lead-zinc-arsenic-silver anomaly over a strike of 2,200 metres and up to 600 metres in width within felsic volcanics of the Featherbed Volcanic Group. The results are an exploration breakthrough for the Herberton Tin Field as there has been no previous systematic exploration for tin within the felsic volcanics.

The two mining prospects, West Orient and East Orient, contain what are probably the best defined and most continuous ore bodies in the Herberton mining field. Discovered in 1886, they were worked for silver and lead however production figures are incomplete and insufficient to indicate total output. Records from the Queensland Mines Department include 6,600 tons of high grade ore averaging 1,430g/t (46 ozs) silver and 40% lead.

During the December 2013 quarter, soil sampling continued to the west of Orient Camp covering the Eureka, Orient and Bluewater Rhyolites of the Featherbed Volcanics.

Soil results highlight strong tin and multielement anomalies associated with the Orient Camp mineralisation. A strong tin in soil anomaly extends from south of Orient East to north of Getty Oil's

Deadmans Creek Prospect, a distance of 3.5km. A sub-parallel tin anomaly extends from south of Orient West extending north for 2km (see Figure 4). Both anomalies appear to be associated with particular rhyolite units, having a curvilinear trend mimicking stratigraphy. There is also a strong east-west tin anomaly between Orient East and Orient west that reflects the orientation of known mineralised structures.

Monto's geochemistry results are an exciting new development as there are no known tin mines within the felsic volcanics of the Featherbed Group. Follow up rock chip sampling is being undertaken to determine the source of the tin anomalism to define targets for drilling.

The regional soil geochemical sampling programme also targeted the Kitchener south area, covering the southern extent of the Kitchener Mine Group sediment-hosted mineralised trend and felsic volcanics and granitic intrusives of the Featherbed Volcanic Complex north of the Orient Camp polymetallic mines.

Recent soil geochemical results identify a linear trend of tin anomalism extending for 1,600m from the northern boundary of EPM 14741 (see Figure 4). Initial rock chip sampling undertaken to follow up the soil geochemistry results has returned values up to 0.25% Sn from altered sediments with minor quartz veining. Further sampling is being undertaken. The soil geochemical results indicate a 1,600m southern extension to the Kitchener group of high grade tin mines where field assessment is well underway with a view to generating well-defined drill targets.

The methodical exploration approach employed by the Company is continuing to identify compelling tin targets by extending known mineralised trends along possible structural controls. The soil programme has also identified an extensive polymetallic anomaly, including strong tin results, within a large felsic volcanic unit, previously regarded as largely unmineralised. This is an exciting development for the Company as it opens up a vast area to tin exploration. The extremely high silver and lead grades from the Orient group of mines are being assessed with a plan to generate compelling drill targets.

Baal Gammon Mine

The operator of the Monto owned Baal Gammon copper/silver mine in North Queensland, Snow Peak Mining Pty Ltd (Snow Peak), has informed Monto that they intend to commence production from Stage 1 of the Baal Gammon mine in February 2014. Mining activities at the site have been underway since 31 October 2013 in preparation for production. Monto expects cash flow derived from the Baal Gammon royalty to commence soon after the commencement of production.

Snow Peak have the right to operate the Baal Gammon mine under the Minerals Rights Agreement (MRA) whereby the operator is responsible for all costs and obligations with respect to Baal Gammon mine development and operations, including environmental obligations.

Snow Peak is a Hong Kong based investment group associated with Consolidated Tin Mines Limited (ASX: CSD).

Under the MRA, Monto is entitled to a 2.5% net smelter royalty (NSR) payable on all metals for the first 550,000t of Baal Gammon ore processed, dropping to 2% NSR payable on all metals over 550,000t of Baal Gammon ore processed.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not changed since it was last reported.

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr James Allchurch, a Director, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Allchurch has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (The JORC Code). Mr Allchurch consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the statements based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

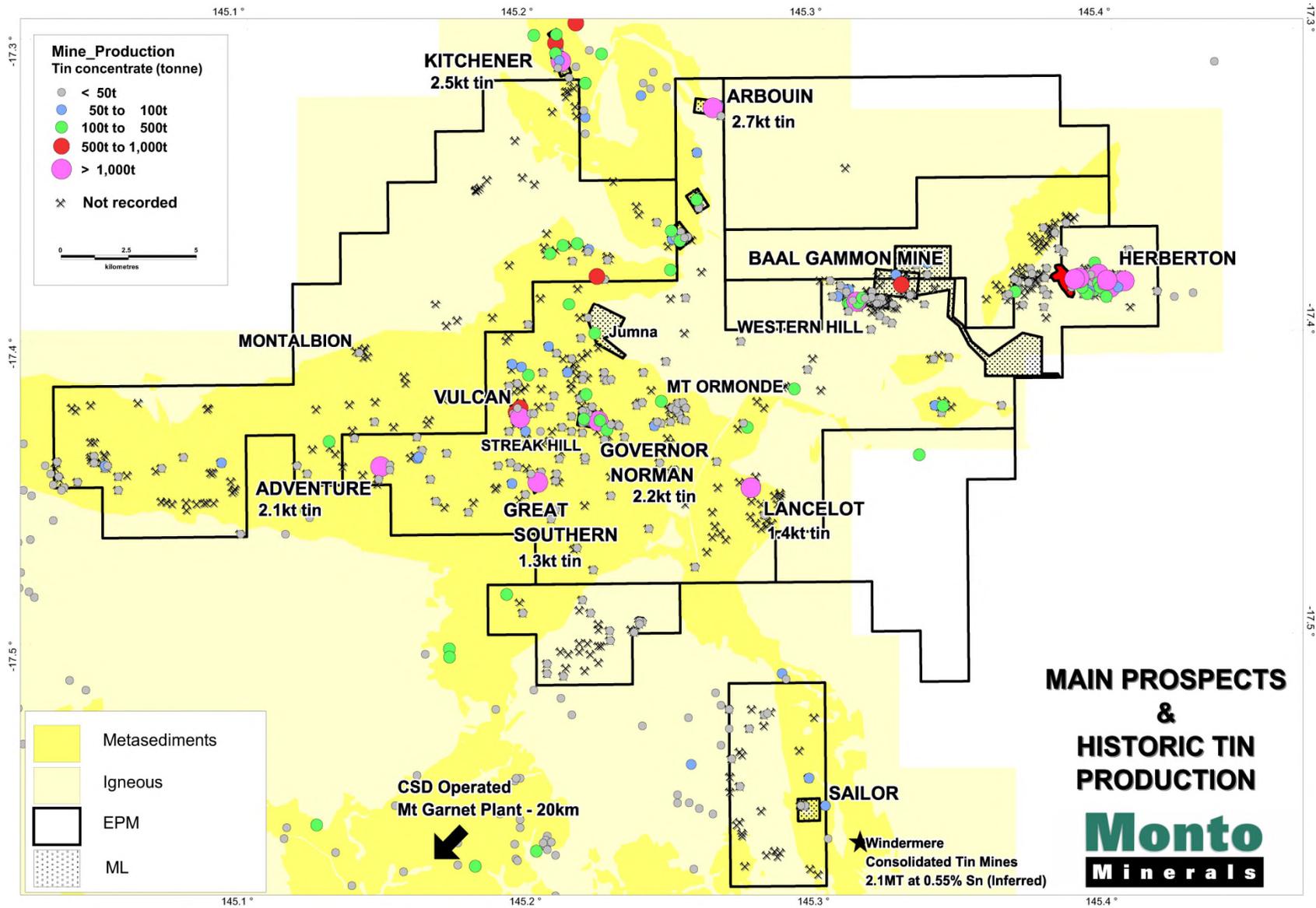


Figure 1: Herberton Project – Main Prospects and Historic Mines

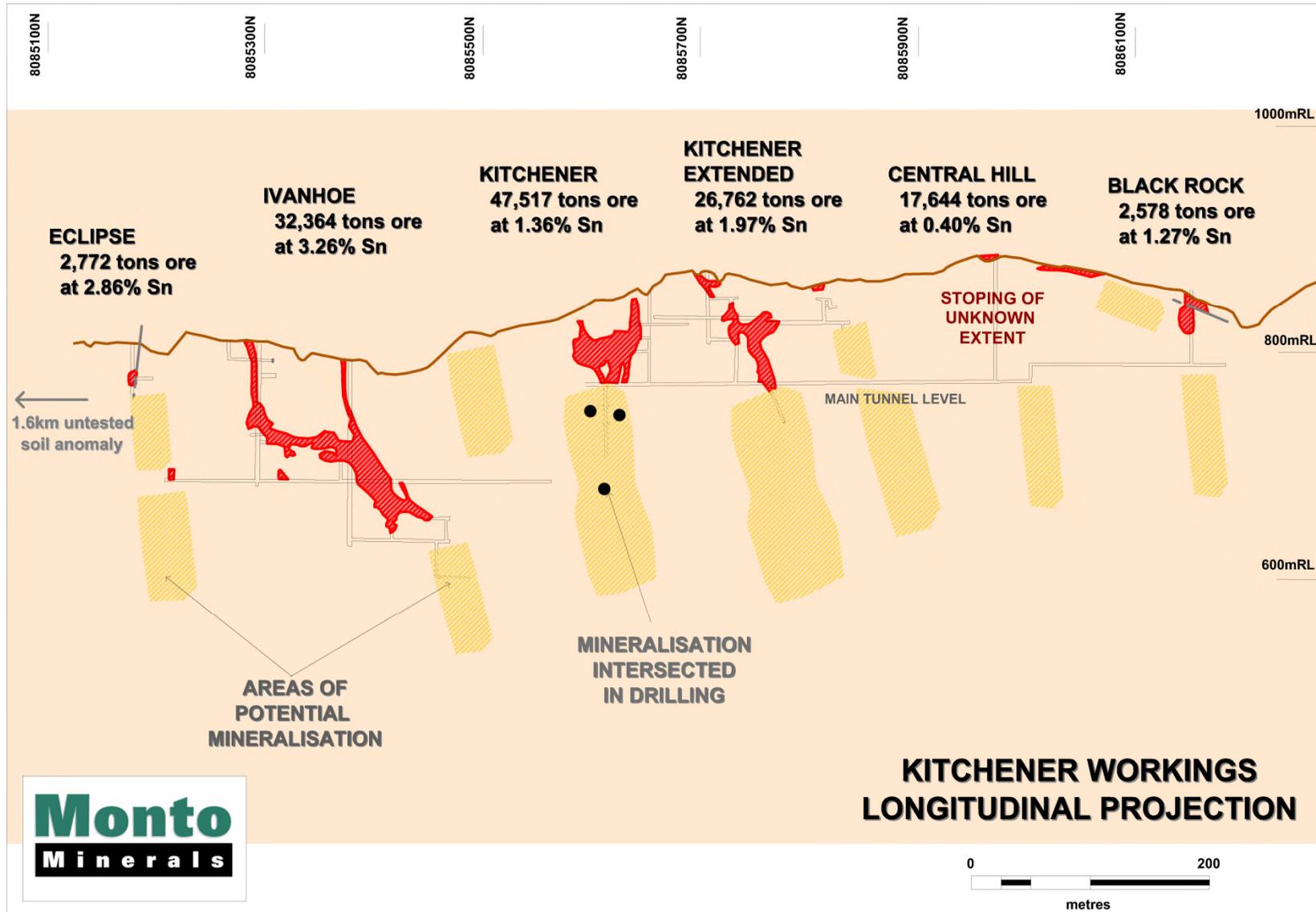


Figure 2: Kitchener Workings - Long Section

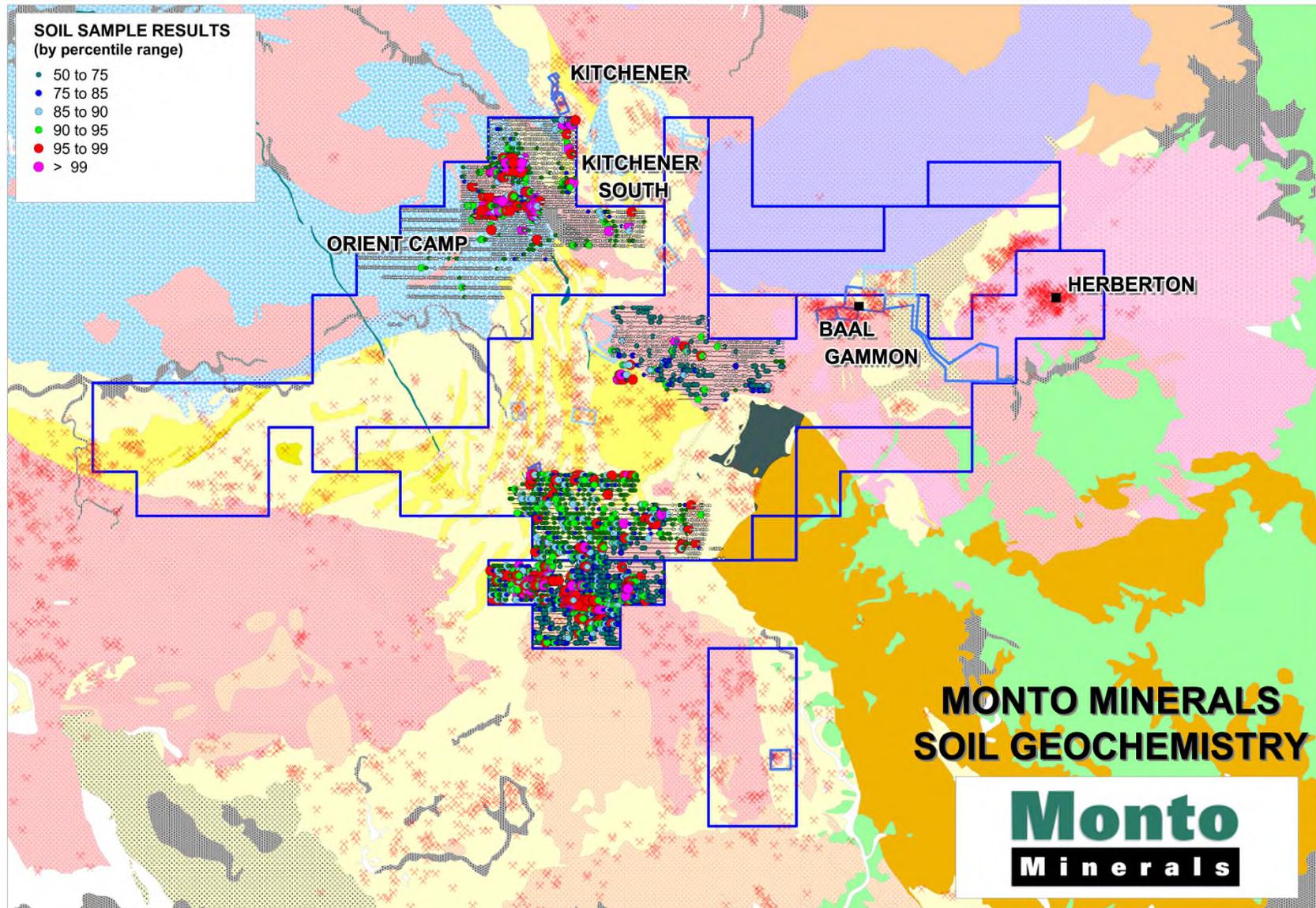


Figure 3: Herberton Project Soil Geochemical Survey to Date showing the Kitchener South and Orient Camp Zones

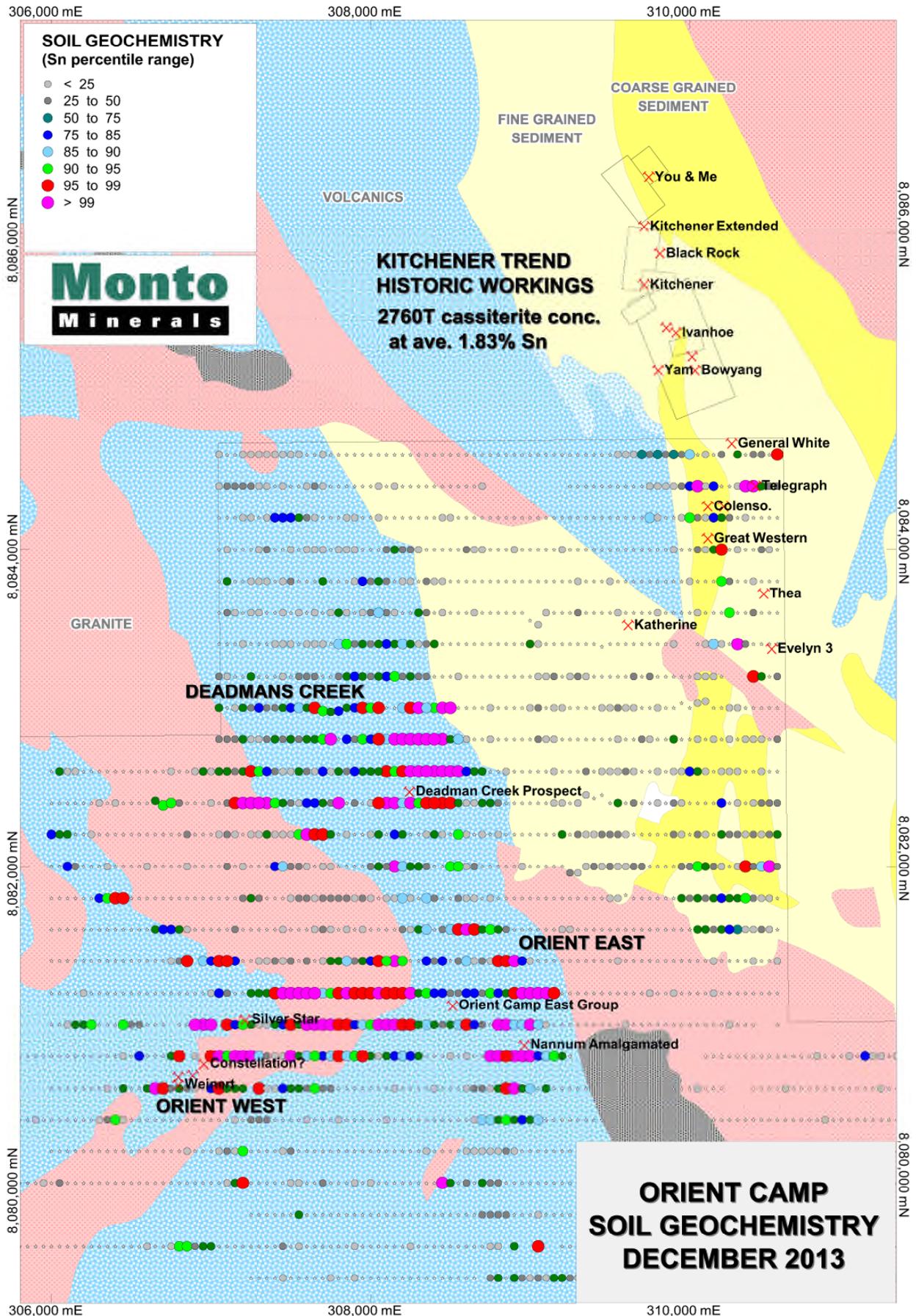


Figure 4: Soil Geochemistry – Orient Camp (West and East) and Kitchener Trend Anomalies

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10

Name of entity

MONTA MINERALS LTD

ABN

71 063 144 865

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 DECEMBER 2013

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
Cash flows related to operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from product sales and related debtors		
1.2 Payments for (a) exploration & evaluation (b) development (c) production (d) administration (e) R&D consultants fee	(84)	(241)
1.3 Dividends received		
1.4 Interest and other items of a similar nature received	7	17
1.5 Net smelter royalty income / payments	-	(21)
1.6 R&D grant received		
1.7 Other ()		
Net Operating Cash Flows	(77)	(245)
Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8 Payment for purchases of: (a) Exploration & evaluation assets (b) Equity investments (c) Other fixed assets (d) Refund of security deposit	(162)	(506)
1.9 Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects (b) equity investments (c) other fixed assets		
1.10 Loans to other entities		
1.11 Loans repaid by other entities		
1.12 Other		
Net investing cash flows	(162)	(506)
1.13 Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(239)	(751)

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(239)	(751)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares & options		
1.15	Cost of shares & options issued		
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings		
1.17	Repayment of borrowings		
1.18	Dividends paid		
1.19	Other (funds held in trust)		
	Net financing cash flows	-	-
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(239)	(751)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	1,342	1,854
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20		
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	1,103	1,103

Payments to directors of the entity and associates of the directors
Payments to related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter \$A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	77
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Salary, Super & PAYG paid to or on behalf of directors	-	61
Fees paid to directors and/or director related entities	-	15
Office Rent and Outgoings paid to a director related entity	-	1
Payments are net of any applicable GST		

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

N/A

2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

N/A

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

	Amount available \$A'000	Amount used \$A'000
3.1 Loan facilities	-	-
3.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

	\$A'000
4.1 Exploration and evaluation	150
4.2 Development	-
4.3 Production	-
4.4 Administration	160
Total	310

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.

	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Cash on hand and at bank	1,103	1,342
5.2 Deposits at call	-	-
5.3 Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	1,103	1,342

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Changes in interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements

	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter	
6.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed	EPM 14743 ML 20364 ML 20365 ML 20435 (Herberton Tin Project – Queensland)	2 year option to acquire 100% of the tenure. Full exploration rights. <u>Option not exercised</u>	N/A	N/A
6.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased				

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

	Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1	Preference securities			
7.2	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions			
7.3	*Ordinary securities	1,316,440,555	1,316,440,555	
7.4	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs			
7.5	*Convertible debt securities			

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

7.6	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7	Options <i>(description and conversion factor)</i>	150,000,000 20,500,000 2,500,000	- - -	<i>Exercise price</i> \$0.030 \$0.029 \$0.024	<i>Expiry date</i> 30 June 2014 21 February 2016 10 April 2016
	Performance Rights: 1 right converts to 1 ordinary share	9,000,000 9,000,000	- -	- -	22 February 2015 22 February 2016
7.8	Issued during quarter Options Performance Rights: 1 right converts to 1 ordinary share				
7.9	Exercised during quarter				
7.10	Expired during quarter Performance Rights: Converted during the quarter	10,182,273	-	\$0.005	31 December 2013
7.11	Debentures <i>(totals only)</i>				
7.12	Unsecured notes <i>(totals only)</i>				

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 5).
- 2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.



James Allchurch
Director
January 2014

Notes

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

- 1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity’s activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.

- 2 The “Nature of interest” (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.

- 3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.

- 4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.

- 5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Financial Reporting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

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+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.