

Herberton Project - Highlights

Drilling Commenced at Governor Norman

- Drilling commenced at the high priority Governor Norman tin target – results expected early May 2014
- Historic mining of high grade tin mineralisation – drilling to target down-plunge extension. Mined intersections include:
 - 22.8m at 4.92% tin (including several wide zones >10% tin)
 - 20m at 1.78% tin (including 6.5m at 4.97% tin)
 - 23m at 1.71% tin (including 14m at 2.59% tin)
 - 7.5m at 3.92% tin
 - 28m at 1.68% tin
- Broad zones of lower grade mineralisation (>0.3% tin) in historic drilling indicate a possible large tonnage tin halo surrounding high grade lode
- Former Jumna plant site located 2km to the north of Governor Norman

Further Targets Identified

- Detailed work continuing at the Kitchener, Orient Camp and Western Hill Prospects with further high grade tin mineralisation identified through field work and historical documentation – high priority prospects undergoing drill target assessment
- Applications lodged for two \$150,000 drilling grants from the Queensland Government to drill test the exciting Montalbion and Zig Zag Intrusive Related Gold System (IRGS) targets

Baal Gammon Mine

- Production from Stage 1 commenced on 14 March 2014 - trucking of ore to Mt Garnet polymetallic plant for processing of high grade copper/silver ore
- 2.5% NSR payable to Monto on all metals produced – cash flow imminent

Summary of Activities

Monto Minerals Limited (Monto or the Company) finalised digitisation and data compilation of the advanced high grade Governor Norman prospect during the March 2014 quarter.

RC drilling at Governor Norman commenced 1 April 2014 and includes 9 holes for a total of approximately 700m, with immediate follow-up drilling subject to results. The drilling programme has three key objectives:

1. Testing for high grade (>4% tin) depth extensions to the high grade Kelly Norman shoot
2. Confirmation of broad zones of lower grade tin mineralisation
3. Targeting high grade tin shoots within the mineralised Governor Norman envelope, particularly below the typical historic drill depth of 30m.

At Governor Norman, high grade tin was won from underground mines such as Kelly Norman which was only ever mined to a depth of 90m, with evidence suggesting the mineralisation continues at depth. Historic drilling of the now stoped Kelly Norman lode tin mineralisation includes:

- 22.8m at 4.92% tin (including several wide zones >10% tin)
- 20m at 1.78% tin (including 6.5m at 4.97% tin)
- 23m at 1.71% tin (including 14m at 2.59% tin)
- 7.5m at 3.92% tin
- 28m at 1.68% tin

The comprehensive review of high priority prospects within the Herberton Project continued with a detailed assessment of both the Orient Camp and Western Hill prospects occurring during the March 2014 quarter. Over 150 rock chip samples were collected and analysed along with the re-logging, cutting and analysis of historic drill core and the compilation and digitisation of a plethora of historical drill-hole information, underground mining plans and geological and structural mapping. Several exciting prospect-scale targets have been identified for drill testing, with refinement of targets to occur over the coming weeks.

Applications were lodged for two \$150,000 drilling grants from the Queensland Government to drill test the compelling Montalbion and Zig Zag IRGS targets.

The operator of the Monto owned Baal Gammon copper/silver mine in North Queensland, Snow Peak Mining Pty Ltd (Snow Peak), commenced production at Baal Gammon on 14 March 2014. Monto expects cash flow derived from the Baal Gammon royalty to commence shortly.

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.

Drilling Commences at Governor Norman

During the March 2014 quarter an exhaustive programme of drill database digitisation and interpretation was completed, resulting in the identification of the Governor Norman area as a top priority drill target within the Herberton Tin Project, in far north Queensland.

The initial reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme commenced on 1 April 2014 and includes 9 holes for a total of approximately 700m, with immediate follow-up drilling subject to results. The drilling programme has three key objectives:

1. Testing for high grade (>4% tin) depth extensions at the Kelly Norman underground mine below 90m.
2. Confirmation of non-reportable results from historic drilling conducted pre-1980. Broad zones of lower grade tin mineralisation are indicated by dense historic airtrack drilling however results require validation using modern assay techniques.
3. Targeting high grade tin shoots within the mineralised Governor Norman envelope, particularly below the typical historic drill depth of 30m.

The Governor Norman mining area is approximately two kilometres east of the town of Irvinebank. The area comprises several historic high grade tin mines over a strike extent of 1,200m including, from south to north, Chance United, Oakwood, Governor Norman, Kelly Norman, Bundy's and Snifter.

High grade tin was won from underground mines such as Kelly Norman which was only ever mined to a depth of 90m, with evidence suggesting the mineralisation continues at depth. The historic grade for mining at Kelly Norman was ~0.9% tin, however significant localised mineralisation was encountered at over 10% tin. Historic drilling of the now stopped Kelly Norman lode tin mineralisation includes:

- 22.8m at 4.92% tin (including several wide zones >10% tin)
- 20m at 1.78% tin (including 6.5m at 4.97% tin)
- 23m at 1.71% tin (including 14m at 2.59% tin)
- 7.5m at 3.92% tin
- 28m at 1.68% tin

The grades above provide an indication as to the tenor of tin grade within the near-vertical lodes hosted by the Governor Norman structural zone.

Real potential exists for the Kelly Norman high grade mineralisation to continue down-plunge beyond the 90m level. Underground drilling tested for immediate extensions for mining purposes only with no deep down-plunge holes drilled.

In a very important development, compilation of the drilling database of 644 surface and underground holes from hard copy logs and plans, and digitisation of underground and surface workings for the Governor Norman area has revealed that the structural zone hosting the Governor Norman workings is potentially broadly mineralised at low grade. A large proportion of this mineralisation has been defined in the Governor Norman South and Oakwood areas through the completion of shallow (<30m) airtrack drilling. Many of these holes were terminated in mineralisation. 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 all holes drilled) drilled to a depth greater than 100m.

Typical intersections for shallow drilling analysed by XRF include:

- 25m at 0.51% Sn from 3m to end of hole (EOH) in AY4
- 12m at 0.54% Sn from 16m in BA6
- 13.8m at 0.76% Sn from 16.8m in GN5

Drilling outside the Kelly Norman and Governor Norman mines is shallow, predominantly to 30m depth. Broad zones of low grade tin intersected in this drilling received minimal follow up work. Based on the data, there appears to be potential to define a low grade mineralised zone (>0.30% Sn) of significant tonnage along the Governor Norman trend. The low grade values occur over zones of 50 to 100 metres wide, the extent of dense airtrack drilling coverage. As airtrack drilling had a depth restriction of 30m, actual depth of mineralisation is unknown. Broad zones of low grade (>0.1%) tin were also intersected in deep drilling as a halo to the high grade Kelly Norman mineralisation.

The broad lower grade mineralisation remains open to the north and south and possible continuity of the mineralised zone is demonstrated by drilling results at the Bundy's and Chance United mines. The zone between Chance United and Oakwood (300 metres) and between Kelly Norman and Bundy's (180 metres) has never been drill tested, therefore these areas also present immediate drill targets.

Monto will be RC drill testing a significant portion of the area identified by the historic shallow airtrack drilling as containing broad zones of lower grade tin mineralisation. The objective of the drilling is to confirm historic non-reportable results and identify a bulk tonnage tin target containing broad zones of homogenous tin mineralisation to complement higher grade zones such as Kelly Norman.

The Monto-controlled former Jumna tin processing site is located just 2km to the north of Governor Norman and is serviced by power, water and road infrastructure. The site, which ceased tin concentrate production in 1987 due to the tin price crash, has several tailings dams and represents a significant asset to the Company.

Tin mineralisation at the Herberton Project is in the form of cassiterite and is typically coarse grained and easily liberated, allowing simple and low-cost gravity separation methods to achieve high recoveries. The

simple metallurgy of tin mineralisation at the Herberton project represents a significant advantage over other Australian tin projects.

Further High Grade Tin Targets Identified

Orient Camp

Monto continued the comprehensive field and desktop-based assessment of several high priority tin and base metal targets over the course of the March 2014 quarter.

Intensive sampling and mapping has been conducted at the Orient Camp prospect as well as the re-logging, cutting and analysis of historic HQ diamond core. Furthermore, over 120 rock chip samples have been collected and analysed from outcrop.

The two mining prospects comprising Orient Camp, 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.

The area is characterised by several sheets of veins of varying lengths following a general shear zone pattern over a distance of up to 600m. The lodes or veins consist chiefly of argentiferous galena associated with sphalerite and marmatite. The lead/silver potential of the immediate area is currently being assessed in light of the outstanding grades indicated by historical records.

The Orient Camp East Group of polymetallic workings was outlined by Monto's comprehensive soil geochemical survey conducted at the Herberton prospect where a strong tin-lead-zinc-arsenic-silver anomaly over a strike of 2,200m and up to 600m 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.

Sampling results of outcrop, mine dumps and historic core have demonstrated the high grade nature of lead, silver and zinc mineralisation at Orient Camp whilst also outlining the potential of the felsic volcanic lithology to host potentially significant tin mineralisation. Work at Orient Camp is continuing with a view to formulating drill targets.

Western Hill

During the March 2014 quarter Monto completed the laborious task of digitising and compiling all relevant historical data from the Western Hill area. This has included historical geological and structural mapping, underground surveys and the generation of a drill database incorporating all known historical drill holes.

Western Hill is situated immediately to the south of the Baal Gammon mine and incorporates a series of underground high grade mines. These mines were amongst the largest producers in Herberton Tin Field, with most developed from 1881 – 1930 with some additional production in the early 1980s. The Western Hill mines collectively produced over 1,750t of tin concentrate (~1,225t of tin metal), with mines being typically very high grade (20-25% tin), relatively low ore tonnage producers.

Monto have conducted a detailed internal assessment of Western Hill and is currently contemplating a potential drilling programme targeting high grade mineralisation worked by historical miners as well as mineralisation deemed by historical miners as being sub-optimal and unworthy of extraction (generally regarded as grades less than 3% tin). Monto was recently granted two Mining Leases covering the majority of the Western Hill area ensuring ease of exploration and exploitation.

Compelling IRGS Targets

During the March 2014 quarter Monto submitted two separate applications under the Queensland Collaborative Drilling Initiative (CDI) for drilling grants at the Montalbion and Zig Zag Intrusive Related Gold System (IRGS) targets. The applications are for approximately \$150,000 each to assess the IRGS potential of each prospect through relatively deep diamond drilling (~400m).

Montalbion Group of Mines

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. Most of the silver came from a zone of deep weathering and secondary enrichment which bottomed at about 60 metres.

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 (one of the Montalbion group mines) 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 IRGS.

Zig Zag Prospect

In July 2013 Monto announced results from diamond drilling at the Zig Zag prospect within the greater Mt Ormonde prospect area. The Zig Zag hole (MORC0018) comprised an RC pre-collar to 198m followed by a diamond tail to 373m.

Several zones of elevated base metals and arsenic were intersected that can be related to discrete quartz veining or fracture mineralisation. These veins/fractures include copper to 0.84%, lead to 0.54%, zinc to 0.44% and arsenic to 0.68%. Bismuth (to 0.56%) and tellurium (to 5.34ppm) is elevated in most veins.

A zone of quartz veining and intense silica alteration occurs over 12m, from 333m and is interpreted to be vertically below the historic Zig Zag mine mineralisation.

The twelve metre zone of quartz veining and silicification from 333m contains elevated tungsten, bismuth and tellurium with a decrease in arsenic, zinc and copper values. The highest gold grades of 0.56g/t and 0.13g/t are within this zone.

There is a general distal zonation of copper, zinc and arsenic that diminishes with proximity to the intrusive zone. Indicators for proximity to gold mineralisation, (ie. bismuth, tungsten and tellurium) increase in the intrusive zone, as does gold. Lead and zinc values are uniformly low throughout the hole, indicating proximity to the main intrusive zone.

IRGS-style mineralisation is distinguished by a number of key features including the presence of a discrete granitic stock that will be present as a magnetic low in regional aeromagnetic data due to depleted magnetite. Sheeted veins are the most distinctive style of IRGS gold mineralisation, comprising arrays of parallel quartz veins found over 10's to 100's of metres preferentially located in the granitic pluton's cupola. Concentric metal zonation develops outward from the central mineralising pluton with the intrusion-hosted sheeted veins having a general gold-bismuth-tungsten-tellurium signature and fissure veins varying outward from the pluton form gold-arsenic-antimony to distal lead-zinc-silver signatures. Zonation occurs laterally and vertically.

The magnetic low geophysical signature of the discrete 300m by 600m Zig Zag pluton combined with the metal zonation and signature of the main zone of veining intersected by MORC0018 indicates IRGS-style mineralisation associated with the Zig Zag pluton.

Independent petrological studies of the anomalous zones within MORC0018 were commissioned by Monto and concluded that the tungsten-topaz-fluorite-garnet assemblage in altered sediment is indicative of exoskarn-type mineralisation. This, together with the native bismuth, strongly suggests a nearby igneous intrusion.

Baal Gammon Mine

The operator of the Monto owned Baal Gammon copper/silver mine in North Queensland, Snow Peak Mining Pty Ltd (Snow Peak), commenced production at Baal Gammon on 14 March 2014. Monto expects cash flow derived from the Baal Gammon royalty to commence shortly.

Ore material is trucked to Snow Peak's Mt Garnet polymetallic processing plant (formerly owned by Kagara Limited (in liquidation)) for upgrading into a copper/silver concentrate which will in turn be exported from the Port of Townsville.

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.

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.

On 22 April Snow Peak informed Monto that they have temporarily suspended production at the Baal Gammon mine after receiving heavy rainfall associated with Cyclone Ita. Production at Baal Gammon is suspended whilst an assessment of the on-site hydrological balance is conducted and various operational solutions are considered.

Over 13,223t of high grade copper and silver ore have been trucked to the Mt Garnet polymetallic plant since recommencement of production in March 2014.

Corporate

During the March 2014 quarter Monto received a research and development refund of \$436,063 for the financial year ending 30 June 2013.

Contact Information:

Managing Director

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www.montominerals.com

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.

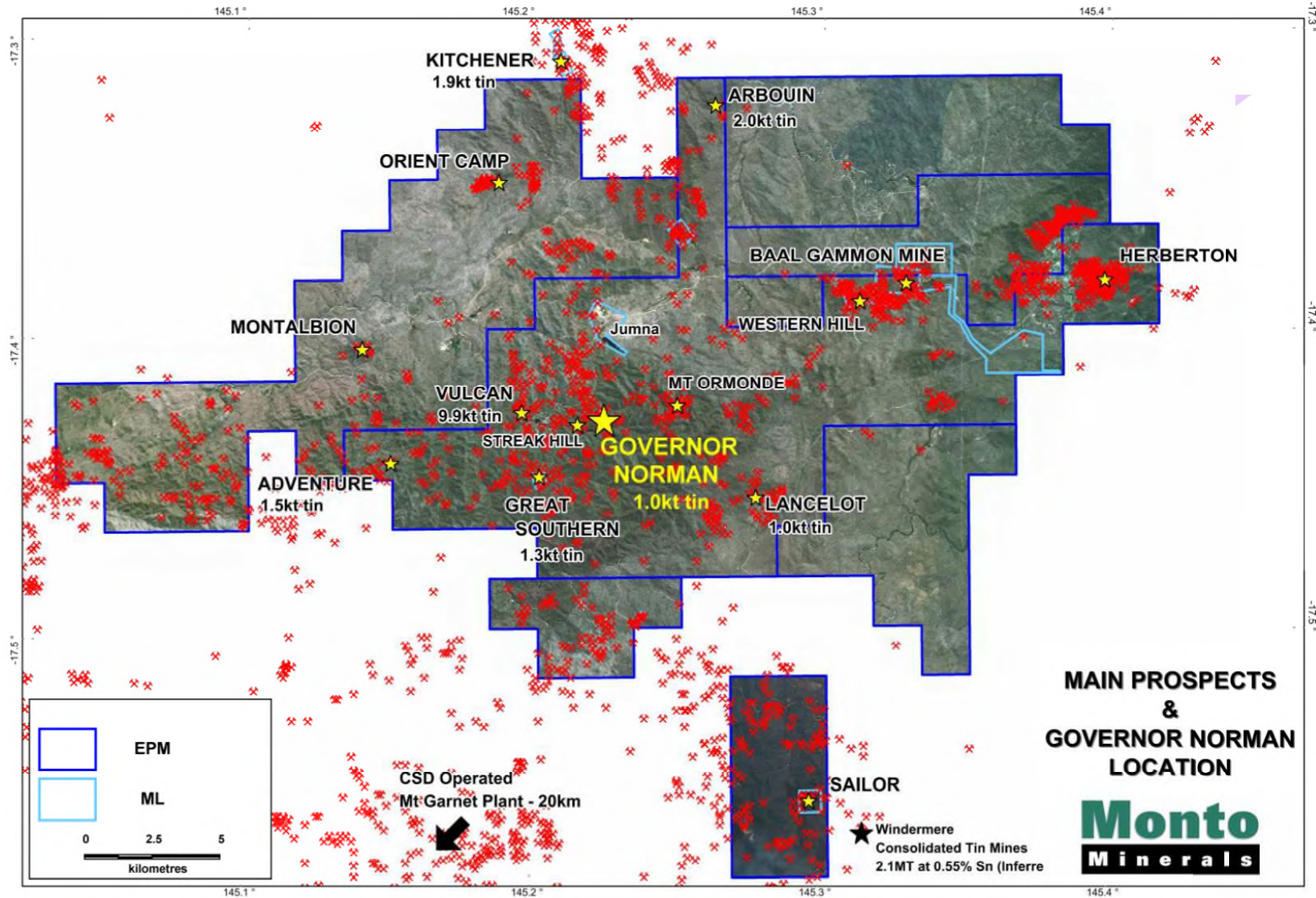


Figure 1: Herberton Project – Main Prospects and Historic Mines Showing Production of Tin Metal

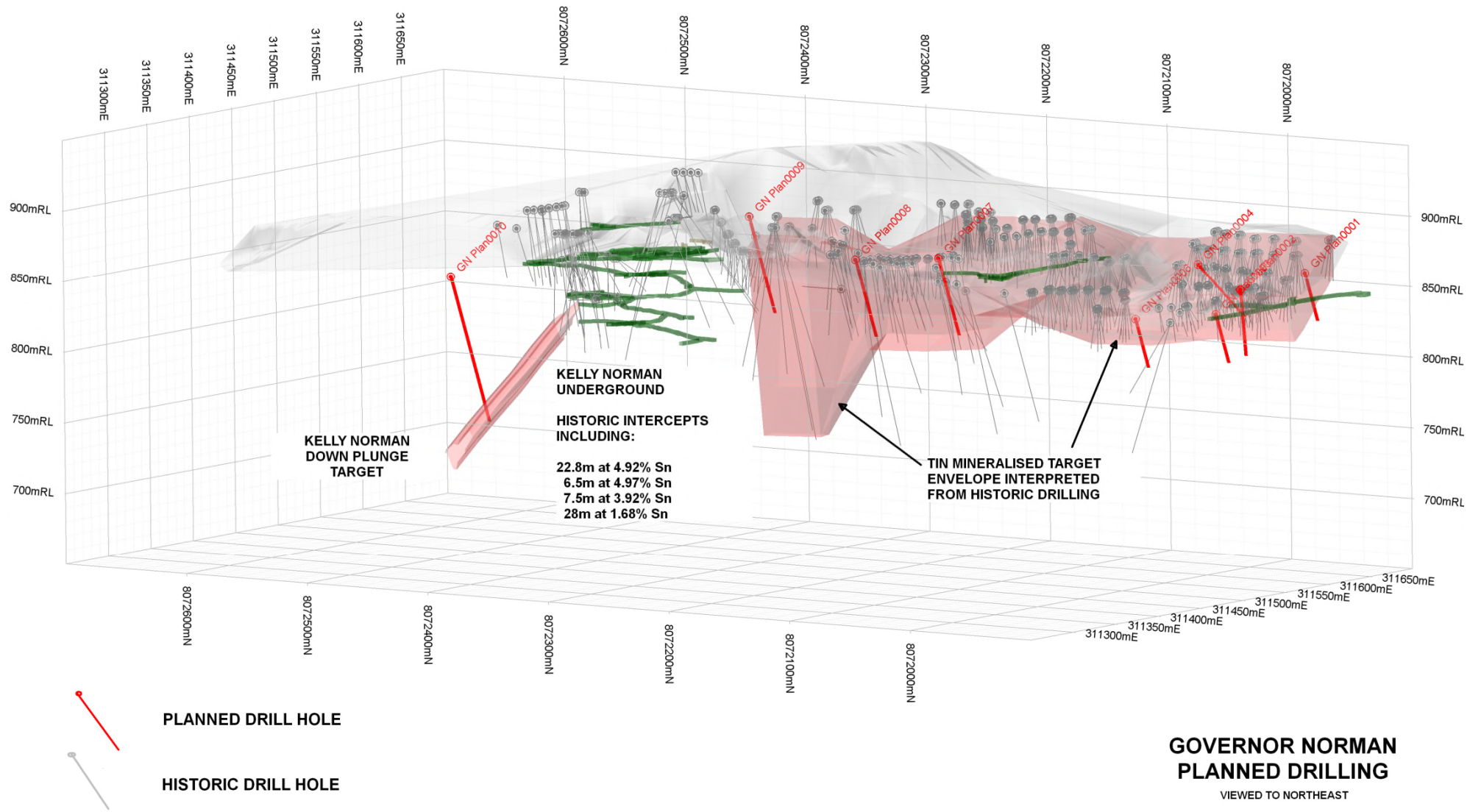


Figure 2: Governor Norman Drill Locations

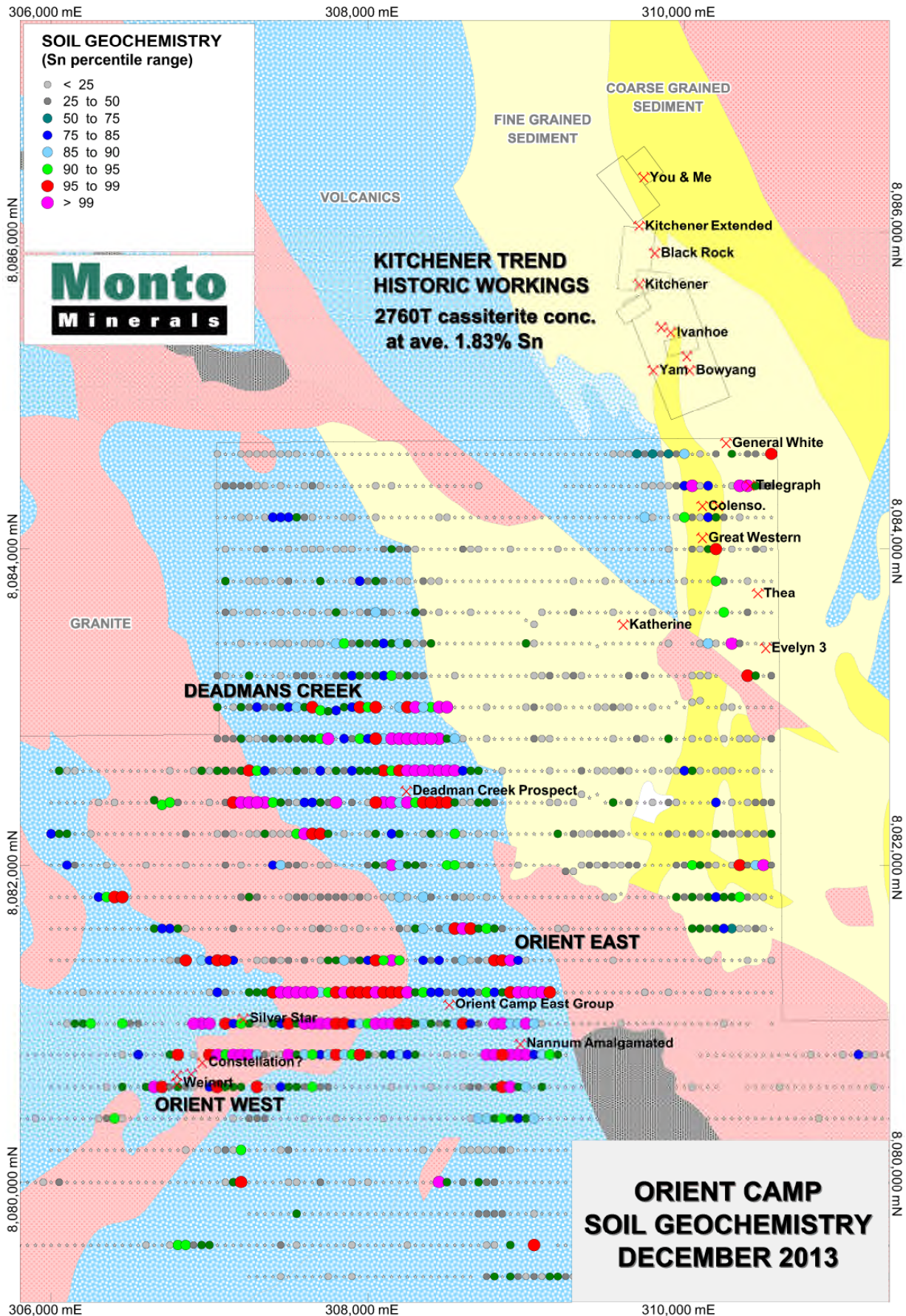


Figure 3: Soil Geochemistry – Orient Camp (West and East) and Kitchener Trend Anomalies

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

MONTO MINERALS LTD

ABN

71 063 144 865

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 MARCH 2014

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
Cash flows related to operating activities		
1.01 Receipts from product sales and related debtors		
1.02 Payments for (a) exploration & evaluation (b) development (c) production (d) administration (e) R&D consultants fee	(160)	(401)
1.03 Dividends received		
1.04 Interest and other items of a similar nature received	7	24
1.05 Net smelter royalty income / payments	-	(21)
1.06 R&D grant received	57	57
1.07 Other ()		
Net Operating Cash Flows	(96)	(341)
Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.08 Payment for purchases of: (a) Exploration & evaluation assets (b) Equity investments (c) Other fixed assets (d) Refund of security deposit (e) R & D grant received	(167)	(673)
1.09 Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects (b) equity investments (c) other fixed assets	378	378
1.10 Loans to other entities		
1.11 Loans repaid by other entities		
1.12 Other		
Net investing cash flows	211	(295)
1.13 Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	115	(636)

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	115	(636)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares & options		
1.15	Cost of shares & options issued	(2)	(2)
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings		
1.17	Repayment of borrowings		
1.18	Dividends paid		
1.19	Other (Accommodation bond)	(1)	(1)
	Net financing cash flows	(3)	(3)
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	112	(639)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	1,103	1,854
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20		
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	1,215	1,215

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	75
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	- 60
Fees paid to directors and/or director related entities	- 15

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	250
4.2 Development	-
4.3 Production	-
4.4 Administration	90
Total	340

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	1,215	1,103
5.2 Deposits at call	-	-
5.3 Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	1,215	1,103

+ 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	MLA 20447 MLA 20448 MLA 20449 MLA 20450 (Herberton Tin Project – Queensland)	MLA's relinquished in February 2014	100% 0%
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	1,325,440,555	1,325,440,555	
7.4	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs	9,000,000	9,000,000	
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 (description and conversion factor) Performance Rights: 1 right converts to 1 ordinary share	150,000,000 20,500,000 2,500,000 30,000,000 9,000,000	- - - - -	<i>Exercise price</i> \$0.030 \$0.029 \$0.024 \$0.008 -	<i>Expiry date</i> 30 June 2014 21 February 2016 10 April 2016 7 February 2017 22 February 2016
7.8	Issued during quarter Options Performance Rights: 1 right converts to 1 ordinary share	30,000,000	-	\$0.008	7 February 2017
7.9	Exercised during quarter				
7.10	Expired during quarter Performance Rights: Converted during the quarter	9,000,000	-		
7.11	Debentures (totals only)				
7.12	Unsecured notes (totals only)				

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
April 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.