

About Iron Road

Iron Road Limited was established to capitalise on the growing global demand for iron ore. Iron Road has a strong project portfolio including a development stage project with excellent infrastructure, complemented by early stage projects.

Iron Road's principal project is the Central Eyre Iron Project (CEIP) in South Australia. A prefeasibility study demonstrates the viability of a mining and beneficiation operation initially producing 12.4Mtpa of iron concentrate for export. Test work indicates that a coarse-grained, high grade, blast furnace quality concentrate may be produced at a grind size of -106µm grading 67% iron with low impurities.

The Company has a multi-disciplinary Board and management team that are experienced in the areas of exploration, project development, mining, steel making and finance.

ASX Code – IRD

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Iron Road continued its high level of activities aimed at advancing the flagship Central Eyre Iron Project (CEIP), hosting South Australia's largest iron ore mineral resource. With completion of the Prefeasibility Study (PFS), the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) has commenced across multiple project packages. The Stage VI drilling programme at Murphy South was completed and the Stage II drilling programme at Gawler commenced. The community engagement process commenced with those communities likely to be most impacted by the Project.

Highlights

Central Eyre Iron Project

- Commencement of Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) involving mine, rail, port, desalination and water pipeline permitting and approvals process.
- Completion of Stage VI drilling programme at Murphy South totalling 64 diamond holes for 26,884m, with commencement of the mineral resource estimate upgrade.
- Near completion of Stage IV diamond drilling programme at Hambidge with the consistent intersection of continuous magnetite gneiss of up to 200m apparent thickness.
- Launch of community engagement plan to engage Warrambo, Wudinna and surrounding communities.

Gawler Iron Project

- Approval of EWA by PIRSA for the Stage II diamond drilling programme.
- Stage II programme comprising 26 holes commenced during October 2011.

Corporate

- Shareholder approval and completion of a A\$21.6 million raising through the issue of 24.0 million shares at an issue price of \$0.90



Figure 1

Orientation of diamond core prior to metre marking

Projects

South Australia – Central Eyre Iron Project

The Central Eyre Iron Project (663km²) is located on the Eyre Peninsula of South Australia and consists of three distinct prospects – Warrambo, Kopi and Hambidge. The project is located in a grain farming area with good infrastructure. Current work is focussed on the Murphy South and Hambidge prospects.

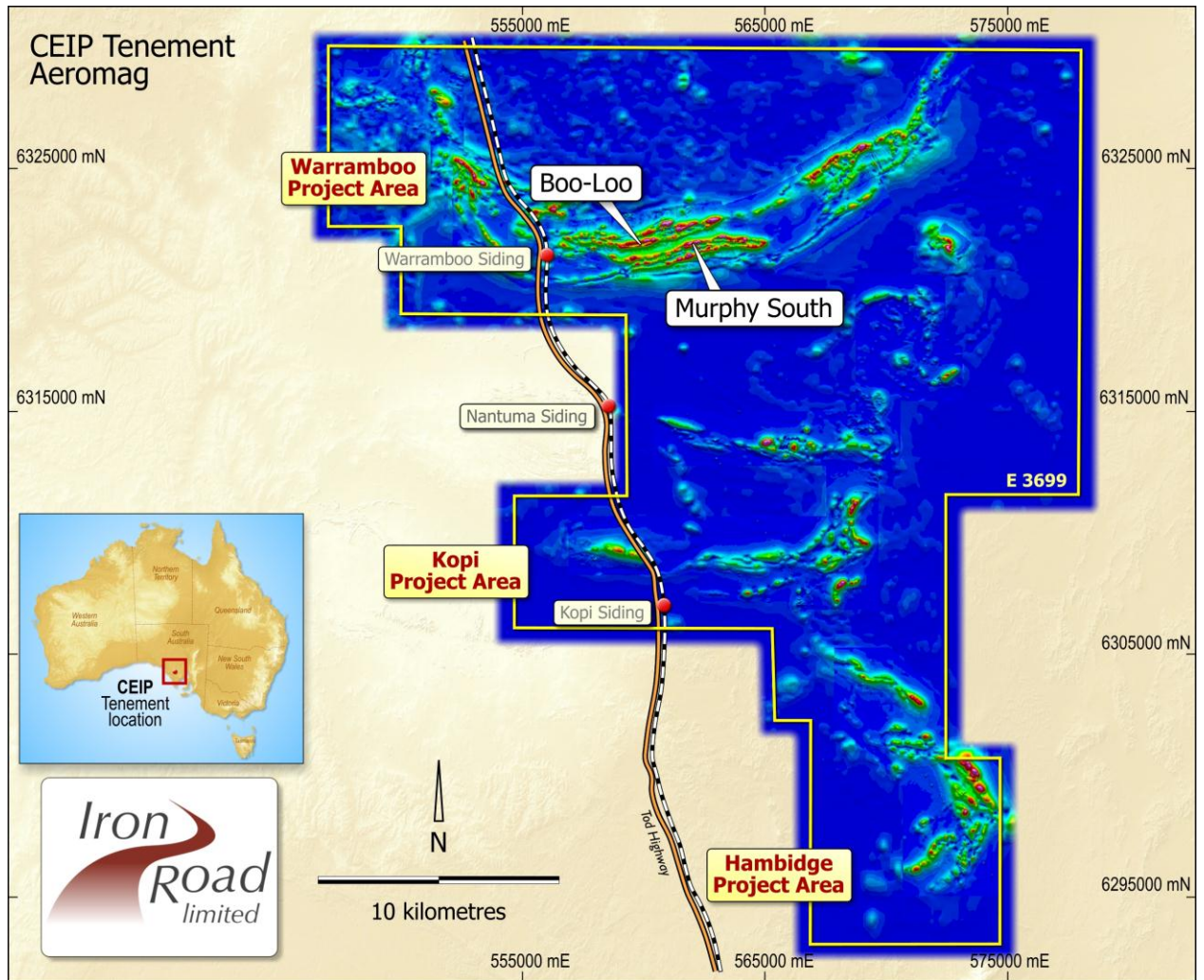


Figure 2

CEIP – Murphy South/Boo-Loo indicated

Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) – Early Studies

Several packages of work have been awarded to various consulting companies for components of the study.

Sinclair Knight Mertz (SKM) are currently engaged to investigate the potential rail and water pipeline route selection and alignment, desalination plant and port site selection and various mine technical studies. This work includes flora and fauna surveys, socio-economic assessment and the permitting and approvals process.

Coffey Mining continue to be involved in mine studies, tailings design, geotechnical work and resource modelling at the proposed mine site.



Iron Road is working closely with ElectraNet for the supply of power to both the proposed mine site and desalination plant. ElectraNet have appointed a Project Manager to expedite this work.

Airborne LiDAR and photo mosaic are currently being flown over the mine site and various corridors to facilitate planning and route alignment. Negotiations for the acquisition of land has commenced in key areas.

Expressions of interest are being prepared for the engineering design and construction and various companies have been selected for pre-qualification. A project office has been established in Adelaide and recruitment for the owner’s team is well underway.

Stage VI Resource Expansion Drilling – Murphy South

The Stage VI drilling programme investigates the western extension of Murphy South.

A total of 64 holes were drilled for 26,884m with completion of the programme during September 2011. Processing of diamond core is complete and final assaying work is on track to meet the mineral resource estimation deadline. A geotechnical drilling programme over the same area for 1,890m is well advanced.

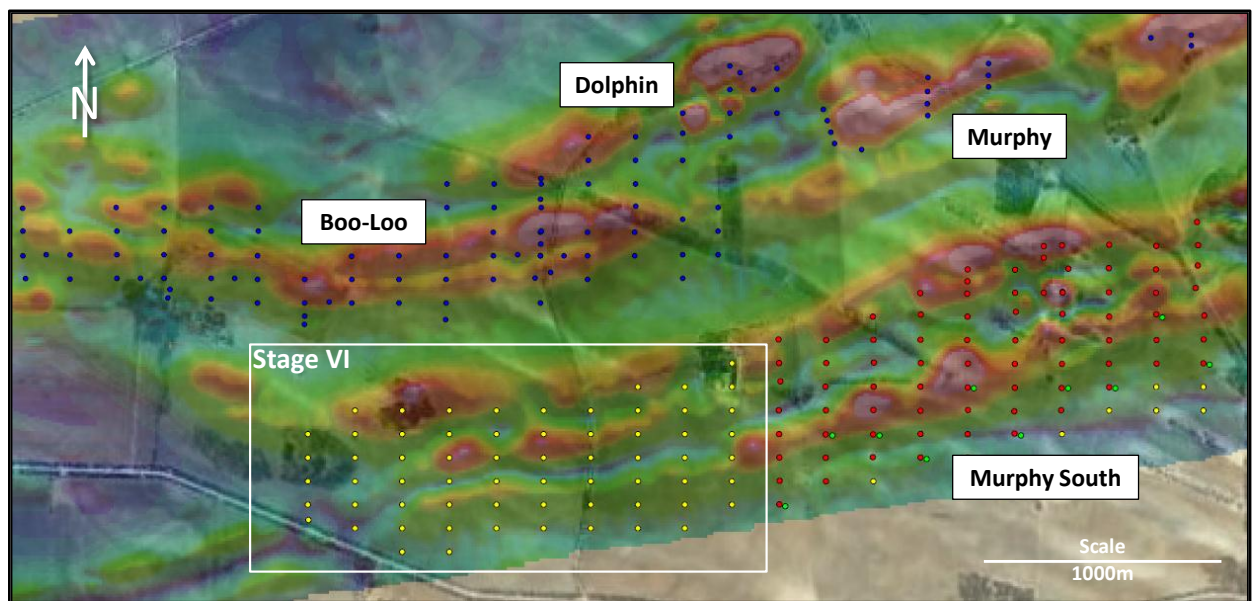


Figure 3 Stage VI drilling programme at Murphy South

Individual diamond holes ranging from 100m to 700m downhole depth were designed based on the geophysical interpretation of the magnetic anomaly over the area. Stage VI drilling follows the same 200m x 100m grid pattern used at Murphy South during Stage V drilling. The programme aimed to explore the economic potential of the western extension of the Murphy South orebody over an area approximately 800m wide x 2000m long.

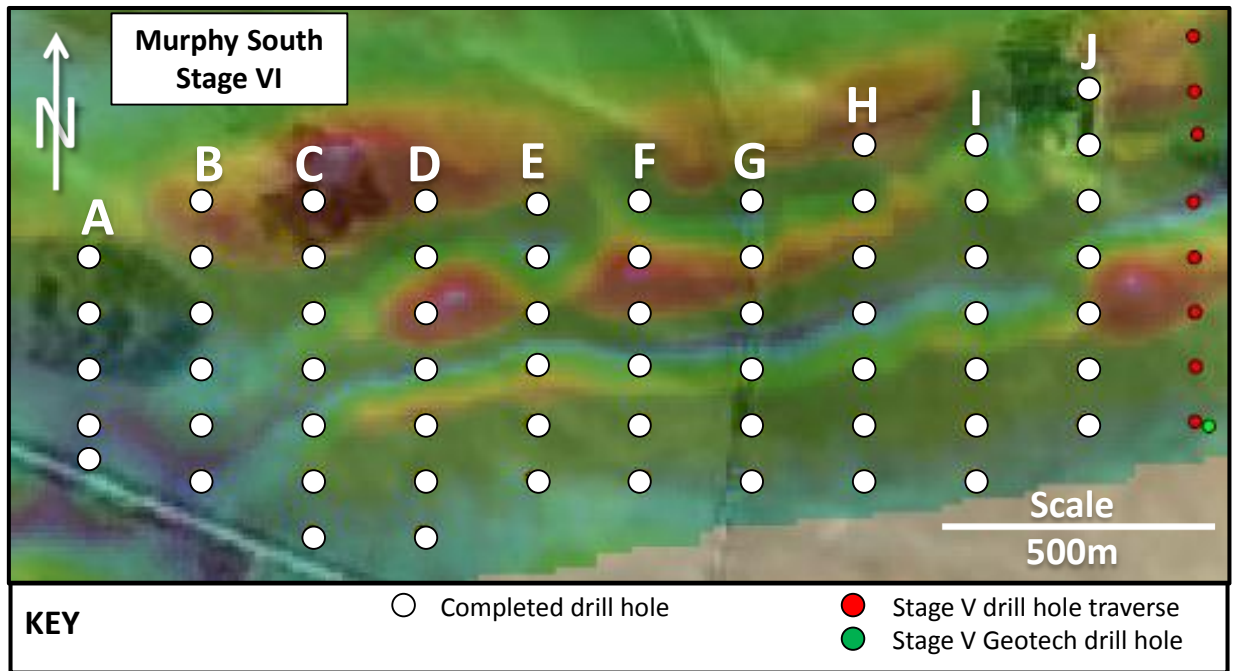


Figure 4 Plan view of Central Eyre Iron Project (CEIP) Murphy South Stage VI Resource drilling programme. Drill holes completed from current programme shown in white.

Cross-sections of traverses A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J are presented below. The geology intersected in all traverses is consistent with interpretations from inversion modelling of high resolution aeromagnetic surveys. A thickening of the sequence occurs eastwards.

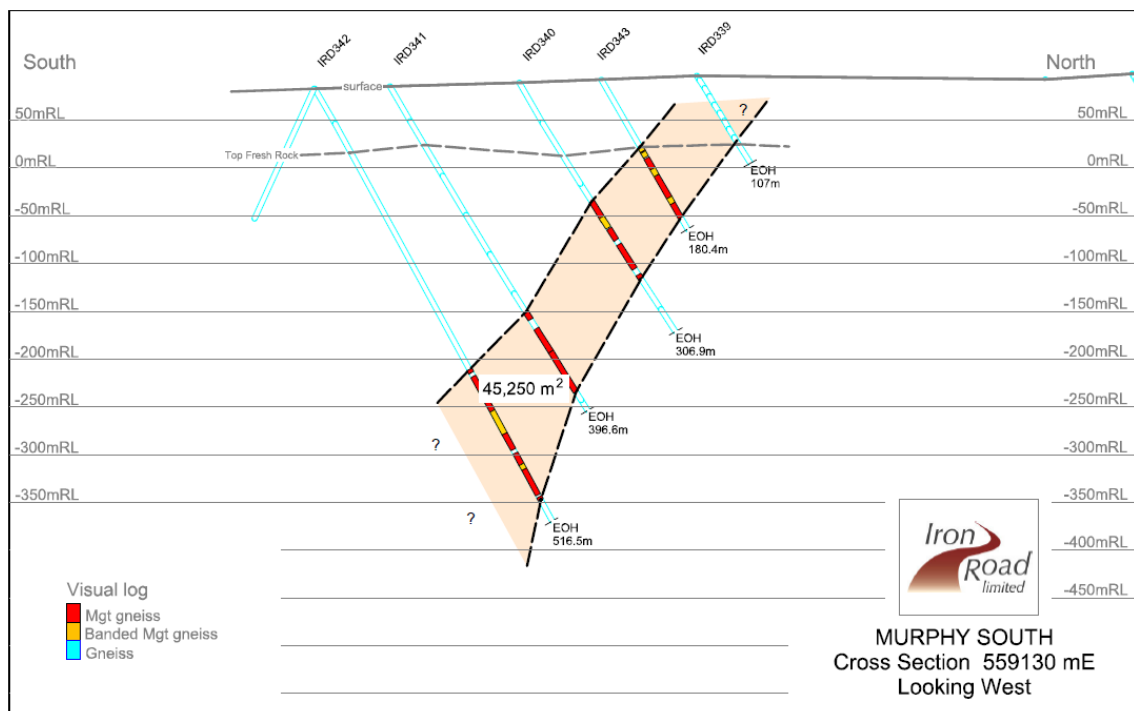


Figure 5

(A) Section 559130mE

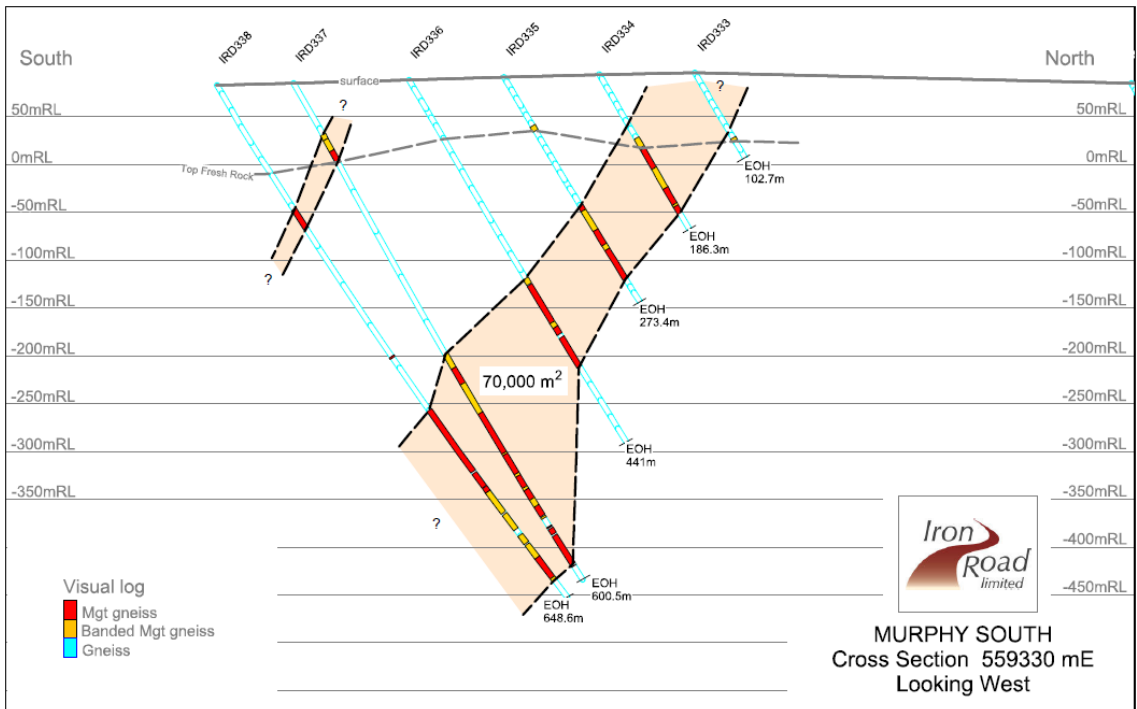


Figure 6

(B) Section 559330mE

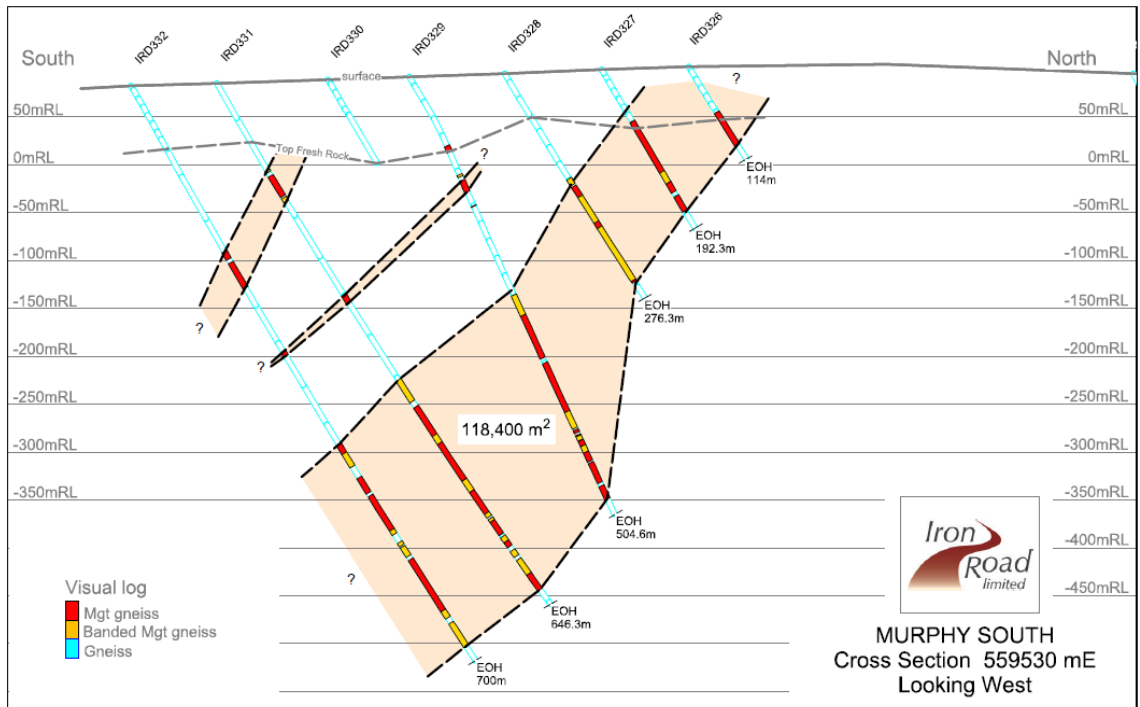


Figure 7

(C) Section 559530mE

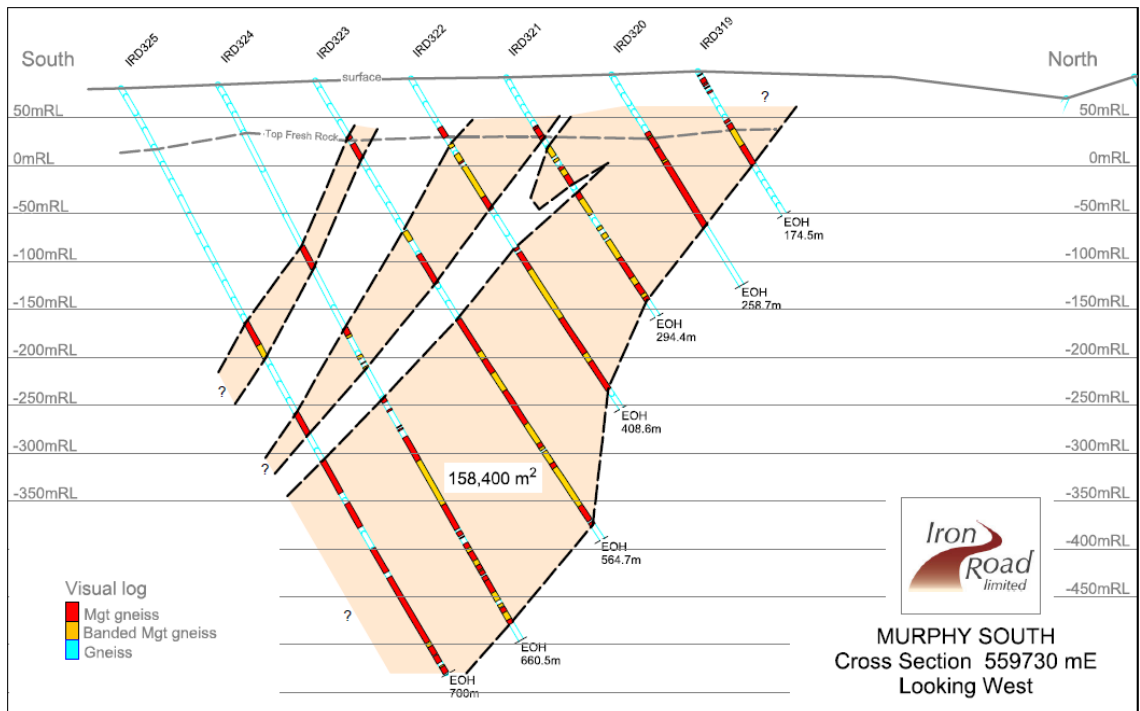


Figure 8

(D) Section 559730mE

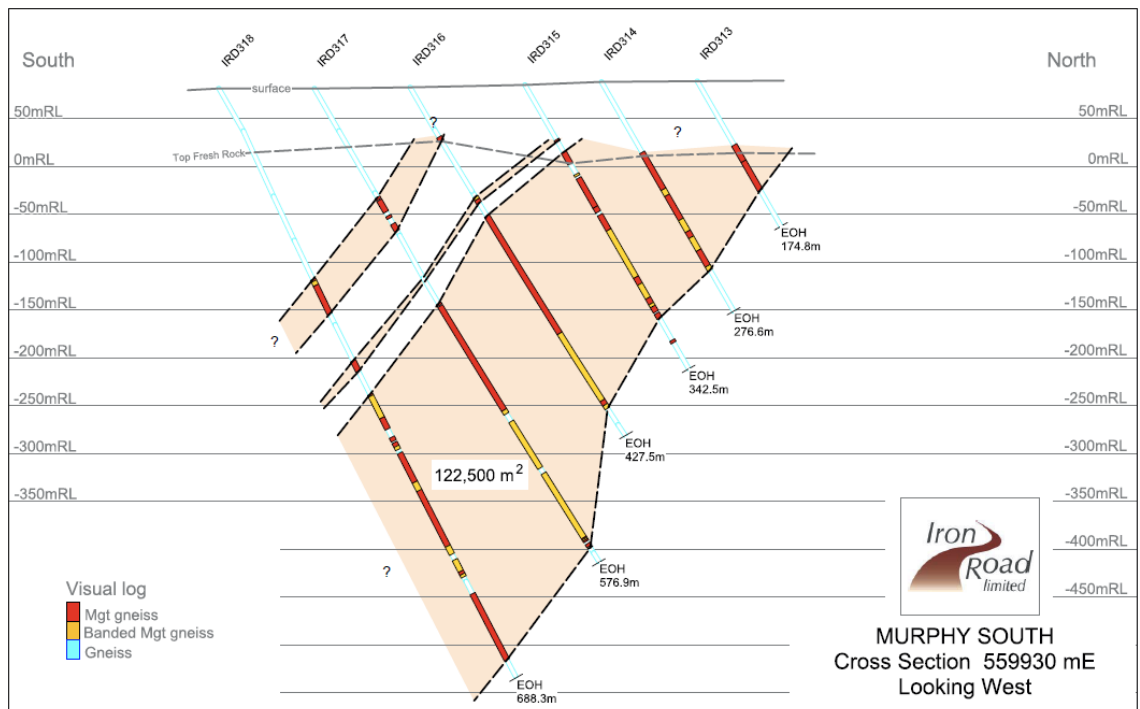


Figure 9

(E) Section 559930mE

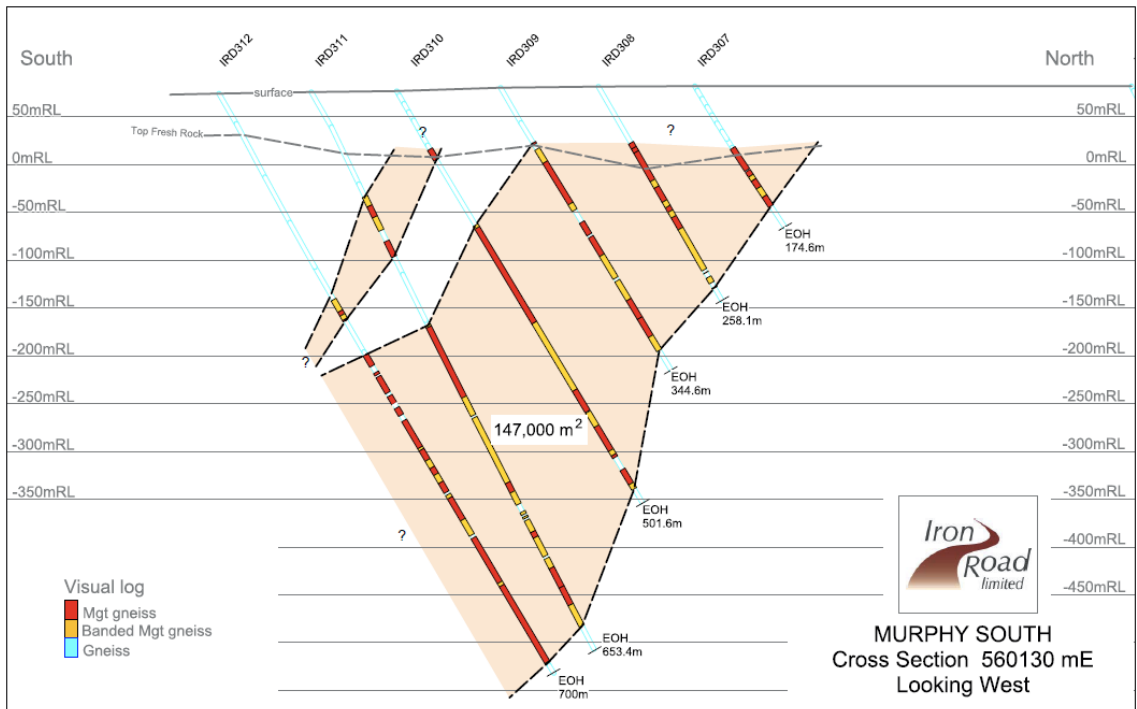


Figure 10

(F) Section 560130mE

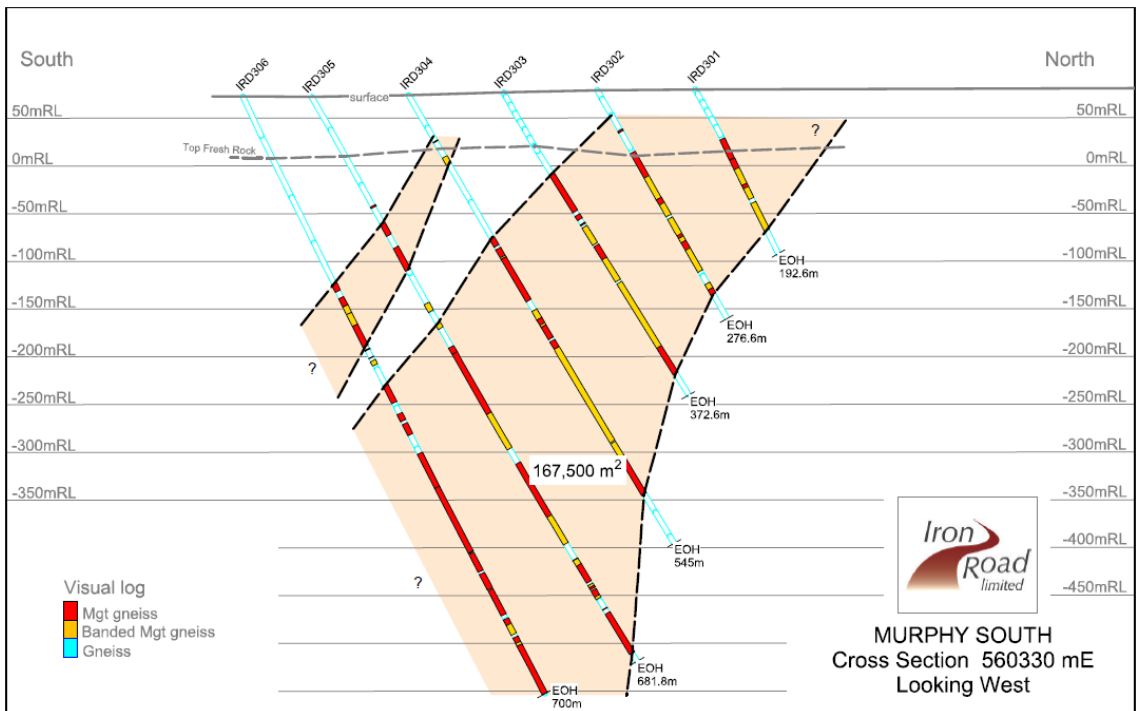


Figure 11

(G) Section 560330mE

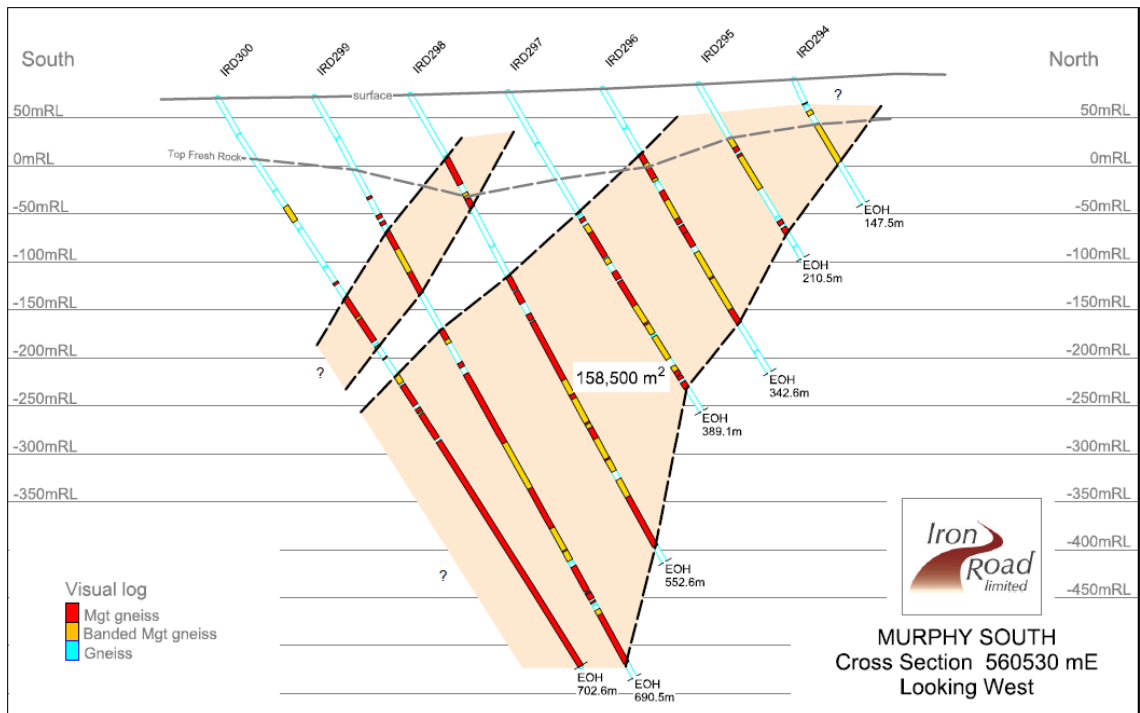


Figure 12

(H) Section 560530mE

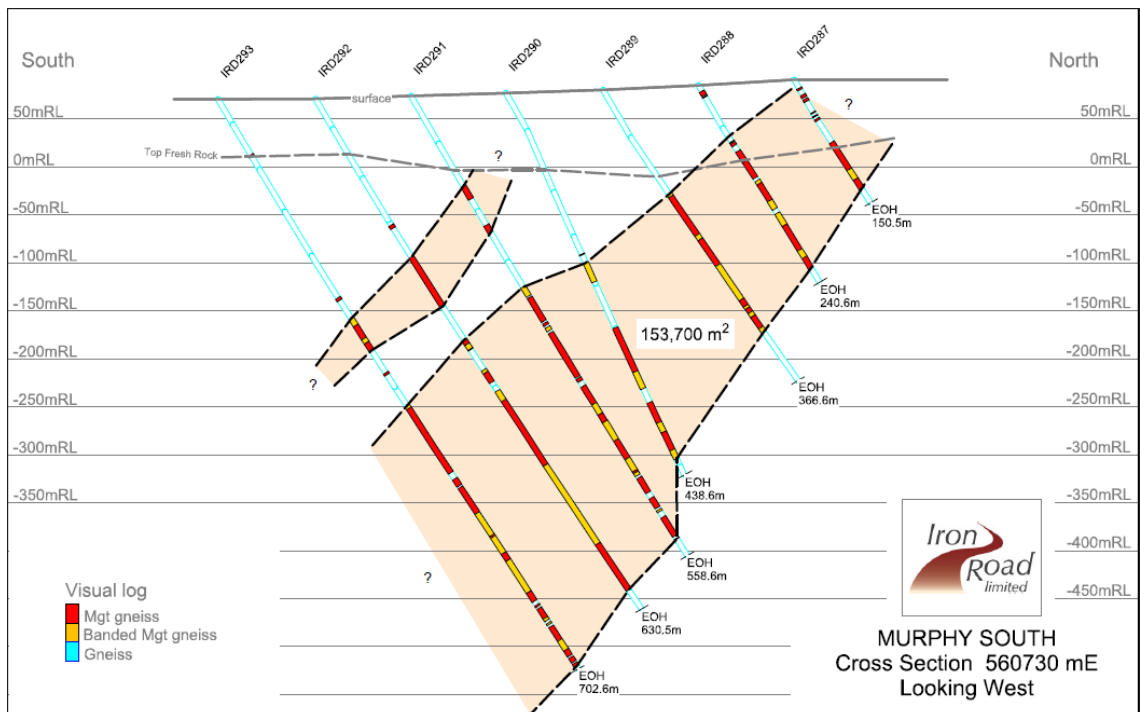


Figure 13

(I) Section 560730mE

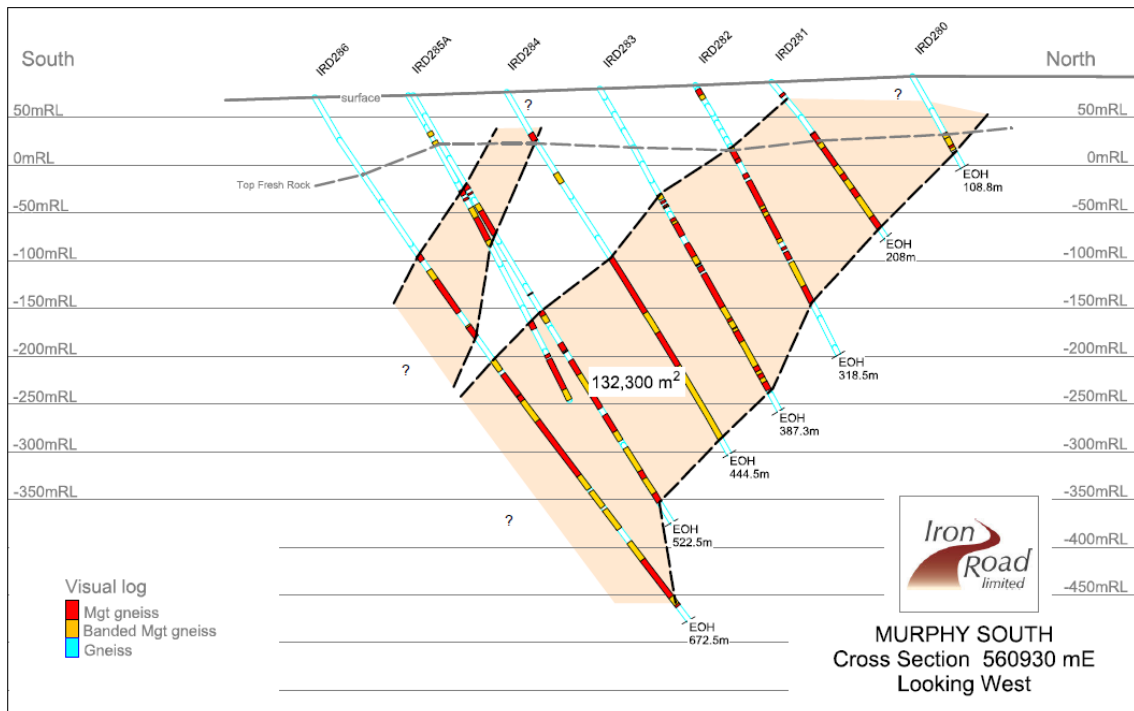


Figure 14

(J) Section 560930mE

Indications are that a mineral resource estimate of considerable tonnage will be defined additional to the current 1.01Bt already identified at Murphy South. The exploration drilling target for Murphy South Stage VI, across the ten traverses, is 500-800Mt magnetite gneiss¹. Iron head grades are expected to be similar to those previously reported for Murphy South.

Stage IV Exploratory Drilling – Hambidge

During 2010 the Stage IV Drilling Programme successfully tested several selected targets across the tenement area based on the interpretation of a detailed aeromagnetic survey. At this time Hambidge Stage IV drilling was delayed due to the higher priority Stage V and VI drilling programmes at Murphy South. The magnetic anomaly targeted at Hambidge is over 3,000m in length and over 1,000m wide across its southern extent (Figure 15).

¹ Refer to Competent Person's Statement page 19

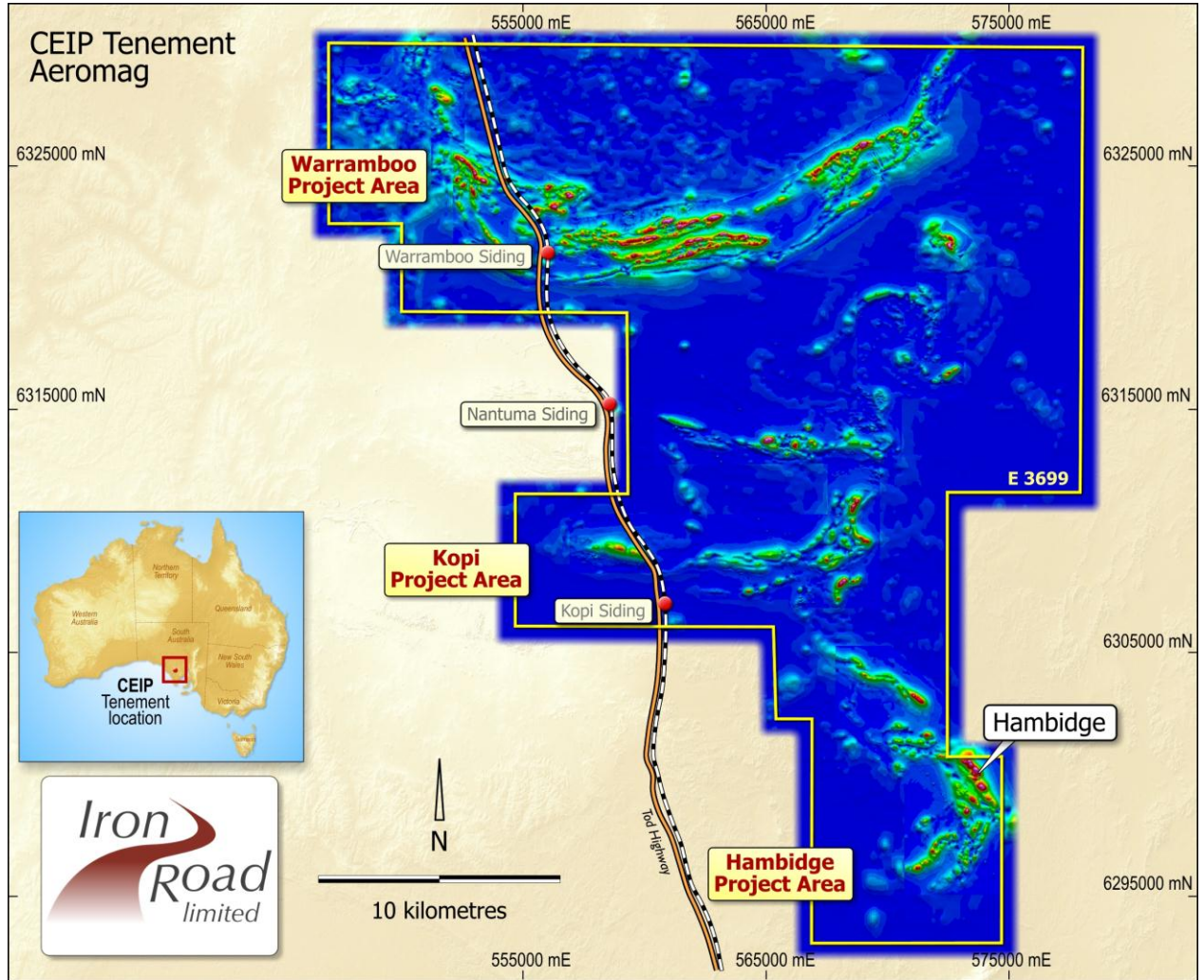


Figure 15

CEIP – Hambidge indicated

The drilling programme comprises four widely spaced traverses for a total of 12 diamond holes and approximately 5,600m of drilling (Figure 16).

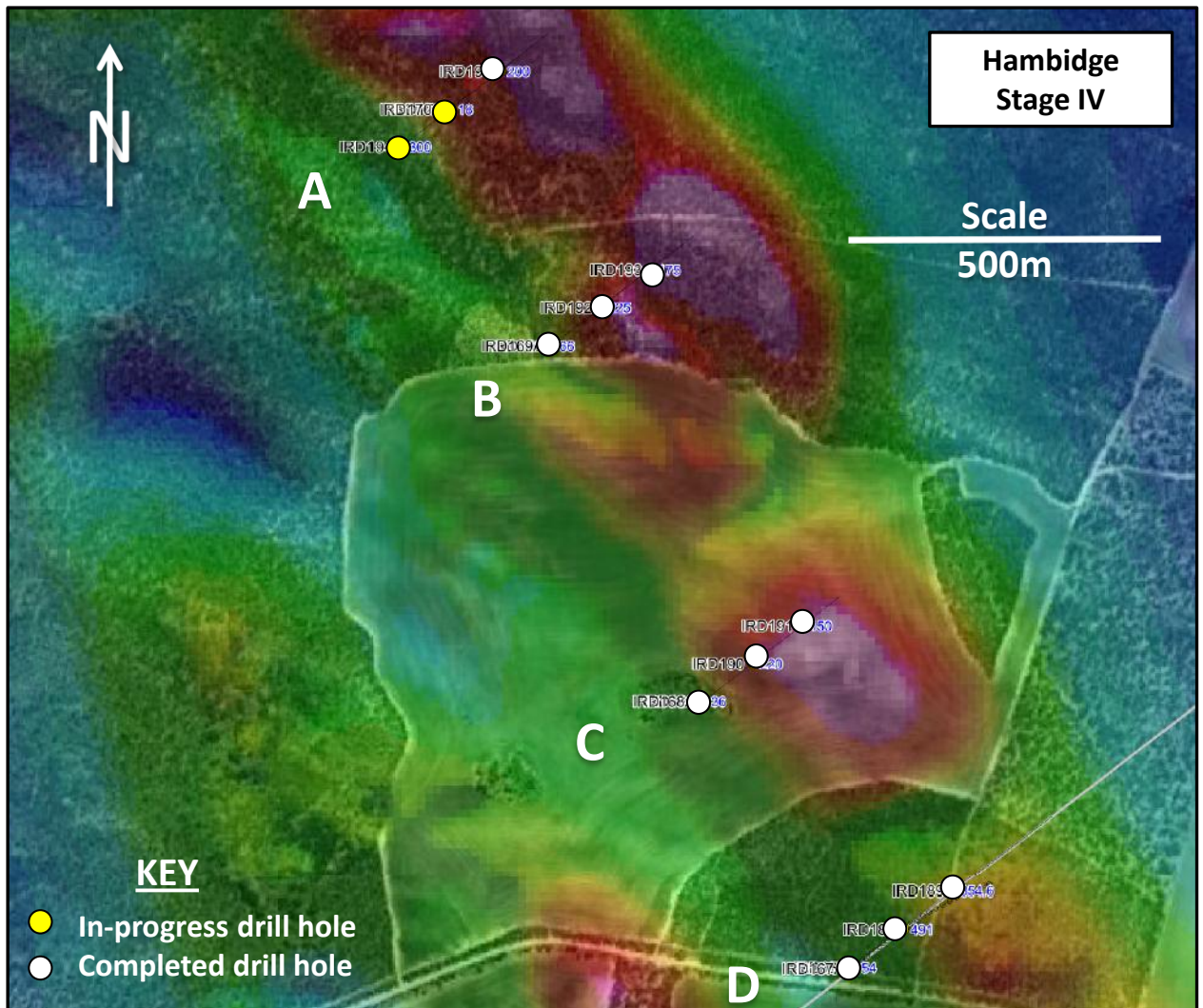


Figure 16 Plan view of the four drill traverses targeting the Hambidge magnetic anomaly

Two diamond rigs are currently drilling at Hambidge with Traverse B, C and D now complete (Figures 17, 18 and 19). Traverse A is in progress. Drill holes intersected continuous magnetite gneiss of up to 200m apparent thickness. Hambidge is believed to have the potential to rival Murphy South in size and tonnage.

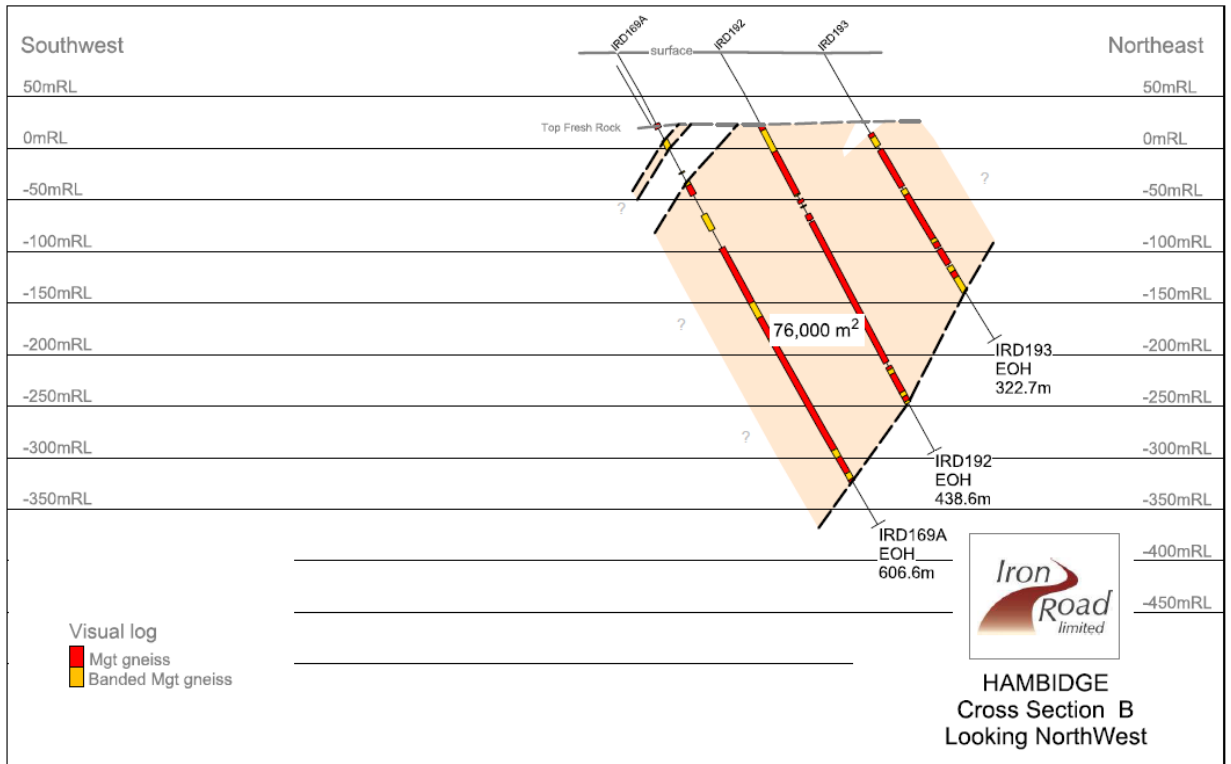


Figure 17

Hambidge Section B

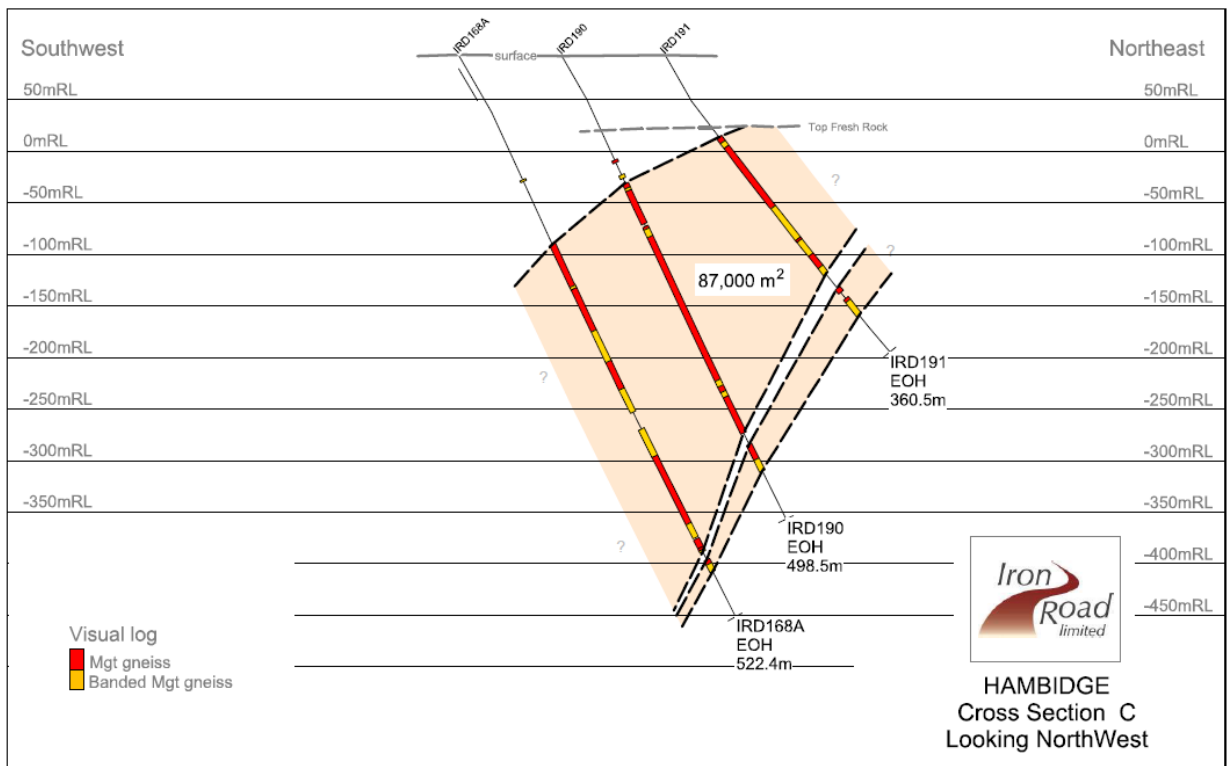


Figure 18

Hambidge Section C

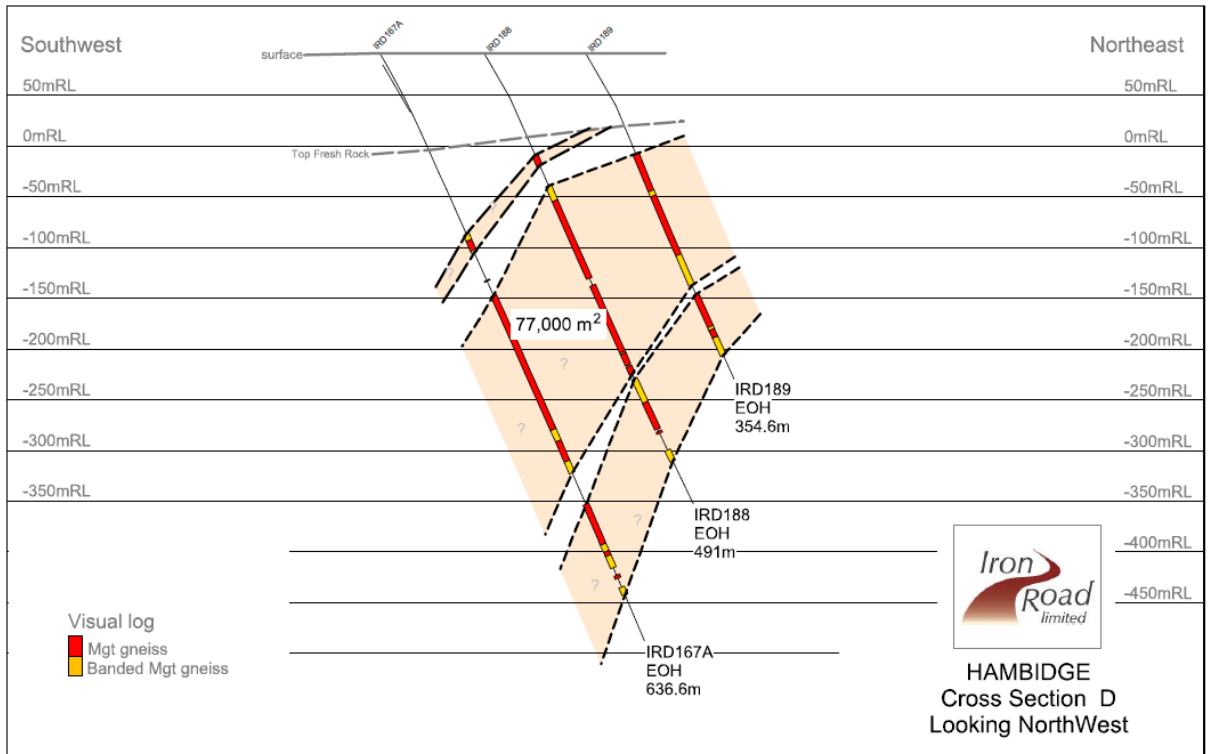


Figure 19

Hambidge Section D

An exploration target will be calculated for this prospect and a plan for further evaluation constructed once assay and DTR results have been received.



Figure 20

Processing of Stage VI diamond core

Community Engagement

With the completion of the Prefeasibility Study for the Project, Iron Road initiated an ongoing community and stakeholder engagement programme. Iron Road commissioned Gould Thorpe Planning (GTP) to design and conduct a stakeholder and community engagement approach for the Central Eyre Iron Project (CEIP), commencing with a series of community information events in Wudinna and Warramboos between 5 and 7 September 2011.

The programme includes a series of community information sessions and briefings for stakeholders and the communities of Warramboos, Wudinna, Lock and Kyancutta.

The engagement approach is based on Iron Road's commitment to connect with local communities through:

- sharing information;
- providing opportunities for people to have a say;
- providing opportunities for people to be involved in the planning process; and
- being involved in the life of local communities.

The engagement activities focus on the provision of information and gaining an insight into community and stakeholder perceptions of the potential benefits and challenges arising from the project, and what community members value about their current communities and townships. A Stakeholder Key Issue and Engagement (SKIE) database program is used to capture, collate and analyse feedback from consultation events. The database preserves consultation feedback and enables results to be subjected to audit. It is considered important to not only have this quality assurance, but also to be able to communicate this accountability to the public. The database will be continuously updated with results from ongoing consultations and feedback from the community with key issues communicated to the project team to assist decision-making processes, including development of impact management measures.

Approximately 200 people participated in the stakeholder and community engagement activities conducted between 5 and 7 September 2011. Some people attended more than one session. The objectives of the community information sessions included:

- identifying local stakeholders;
- increasing understanding of the Central Eyre Iron Project;
- identifying how local communities wish to be engaged;
- gaining an understanding of community's perceptions of project benefits and challenges; and
- building relationships with local communities.

Participants were asked to sign an attendance register on arrival at the community venue. Registered participants and estimated attendance numbers are shown below.



Table 1: Community Events Attendances

Event	Date	Attendances
Wudinna District Council Briefing	5 Sept 2011	Ten council participants
Local Stakeholders Briefing	6 Sept 2011	Twelve social services stakeholder participants
Wudinna Community Information Session	6 Sept 2011	Approximately 135 attendees (91 registered participants)
Warrambo Community Information Session	7 Sept 2011	Approximately 110 attendees (87 registered participants)

Iron Road has committed to continue to communicate, inform and consult with stakeholders and the community on an on-going basis throughout the life of the project.



Figure 21

Meeting at Wudinna Community Club

South Australia – Gawler Iron Project

The Gawler Iron Project is located 25 kilometres north of the Trans Australian Railway and within 100 kilometres of the Central Australia Railway in South Australia. Iron Road has a farm-in agreement with tenement holder Dominion Gold Operations (a subsidiary of Kingsgate Consolidated Limited) to progressively earn up to 90% interest in the iron ore rights.

Stage I drilling identified several new iron deposits in the district. The deposits occur within magnetite gneiss and are capped by oxidised material containing a mixture of hematite and magnetite. The results of initial metallurgical studies suggest excellent beneficiation characteristics of the magnetite. Average iron content of magnetite concentrates is in the range 69-70% with minimal impurities and most concentrates meet direct reduction (DR) grade specifications, while all met or exceed high-grade blast furnace requirements.

Ongoing Exploration and Test Work

An EWA proposal for a 26 hole Stage II diamond drilling programme has been approved by PIRSA and the crew mobilised in October to commence the work.

The Stage II drilling programme will provide important new information on the structural geology and metallurgy of the known target areas and will also test a limited number of new targets that were identified during the Stage I drilling programme.

An oxide (hematite) and magnetite test work programme from the Stage II drilling will assess the metallurgy and mineralogy of each ore type. These studies will focus on cost-effective beneficiation methods such as dry magnetic separation that may allow for relatively simple upgrading of ore, possibly producing a product suitable for sinter feed.

Western Australia – Windarling

The Windarling Peak project is located approximately 85km north of Koolyanobbing, Western Australia. The tenure consists of three granted exploration licenses and four prospecting licences. The Company entered into an agreement with Convergent Minerals Limited (Convergent) during September 2010 whereby Convergent may earn up to a 75% interest in the project by meeting certain expenditure and management criteria.

Convergent advises that ground magnetic surveys conducted during the early part of the year indicate that the highly magnetic banded iron formation (“BIF”) units encountered were disrupted within E77/1236 and proposed that this could be an area prospective for haematite mineralisation similar to that defined at the nearby Windarling iron ore mine.

A gravity to target the areas of disruption was commissioned by Convergent. Ground magnetic surveys helped define areas that might be targeted by a gravity survey, potentially defining haematite mineralisation.

The ground magnetic survey defines the magnetite BIF unit(s) due to the presence of magnetite which is a highly magnetic mineral. Haematite does not respond to magnetic surveys in the same way, yet due to its specific gravity it can be detected by continuations in dense units proximal to the magnetic BIF which are not magnetic.

A total of 945 gravity stations were collected during August 2011. Due to the initial positive results, 11 infill lines were later added for further definition within the survey area. The ground gravity survey results had confirmed strong magnetic anomalies over known iron ore BIF units and found several new targets which were not defined previously by ground magnetics.

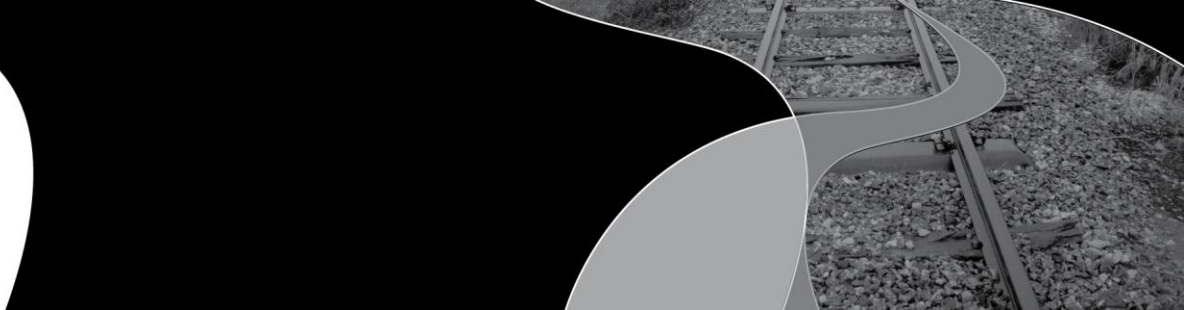
CORPORATE

Capital Raising

The Company announced on 22 June 2011 that it had raised \$21.6 million to further advance the Central Eyre Iron Project following the positive prefeasibility study.

The raising was strongly supported by clients of Southern Cross Equities alongside both new and existing global institutional investors, including the Company's largest shareholder The Sentient Group and two US university endowment funds of Columbia University and Duke University.

The placement was approved at a General Meeting of shareholders on the 25 July 2011.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Glossary

DTR – Davis Tube Recovery testing is used to separate ferromagnetic and non-magnetic fractions in small samples of approximately 20g at a time. The test is suited to establishing the recoveries likely from a magnetic separation process. This can assist mineral body assessment for magnetite, hematite or combinations thereof.

XRF – X-Ray Fluorescence spectroscopy is used for the qualitative and quantitative elemental analysis of geological and other samples. It provides a fairly uniform detection limit across a large portion of the Periodic Table and is applicable to a wide range of concentrations, from 100% to few parts per million (ppm).

Hematite – Hematite is a mineral, coloured black to steel or silver-gray, brown to reddish brown or red. Hematite is a form of Iron (III) oxide (Fe_2O_3), one of several iron oxides.

Magnetite – Magnetite is a form of iron ore, one of several iron oxides and a ferrimagnetic mineral with chemical formula Fe_3O_4 and a member of the spinel group. It is metallic or dull black and a valuable source of iron ore. Magnetite is the most magnetic of all the naturally occurring minerals on Earth, and these magnetic properties allow it to be readily refined into an iron ore concentrate.

Aeromag survey – Short for aeromagnetic survey, an aeromag survey is a common type of geophysical method carried out using a magnetometer aboard or towed behind an aircraft. The aircraft typically flies in a grid like pattern with height and line spacing determining the resolution of the data. As the aircraft flies, the magnetometer records tiny variations in the intensity of the ambient magnetic field and spatial variations in the Earth’s magnetic field. By subtracting the solar and regional effects, the resulting aeromagnetic map shows the spatial distribution and relative abundance of magnetic minerals (most commonly magnetite) in the upper levels of the crust.

Gravity survey – A geophysical method undertaken from the surface or from the air which identifies variations in the density of the earth from surface to depth. It is used to directly measure the density of the subsurface, effectively the rate of change of rock properties. From this information a picture of subsurface anomalies may be built up to more accurately target mineral deposits. For iron exploration gravity surveys are commonly overlain on magnetic surveys to help identify and target fresh and oxidised iron ore (ie. magnetite and hematite).

Martite – The name given for Hematite pseudomorphs after Magnetite. More simply put primary magnetite that has been totally replaced by secondary hematite through oxidation.

Specularite – A black or gray variety of hematite with brilliant metallic luster, occurring in micaceous / foliated masses or in tabular or disk-like crystals. Also known as specular iron.

HBF – Horizontal Belt Filters are commonly used vacuum filters due to their flexibility of operation and suitability to handle large throughputs.

CEIP Global Mineral Resource							
Location	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	SiO ₂ (%)	Al ₂ O ₃ (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Murphy South	Indicated	585	16.7	52.9	12.6	0.09	0.3
	Inferred	421	16.6	52.6	12.7	0.08	1.2
Boo-Loo	Inferred	328	17.3	52.4	11.5	0.09	2.1
Total		1,334	16.8	52.7	12.3	0.09	1.0

The mineral resource estimates were carried out following the guidelines of the JORC Code (2004) by Coffey Mining Ltd.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and the exploration target at Murphy South is based on and accurately reflects information compiled by Mr Larry Ingle, who is a fulltime employee of Iron Road Limited and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ingle has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Ingle consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

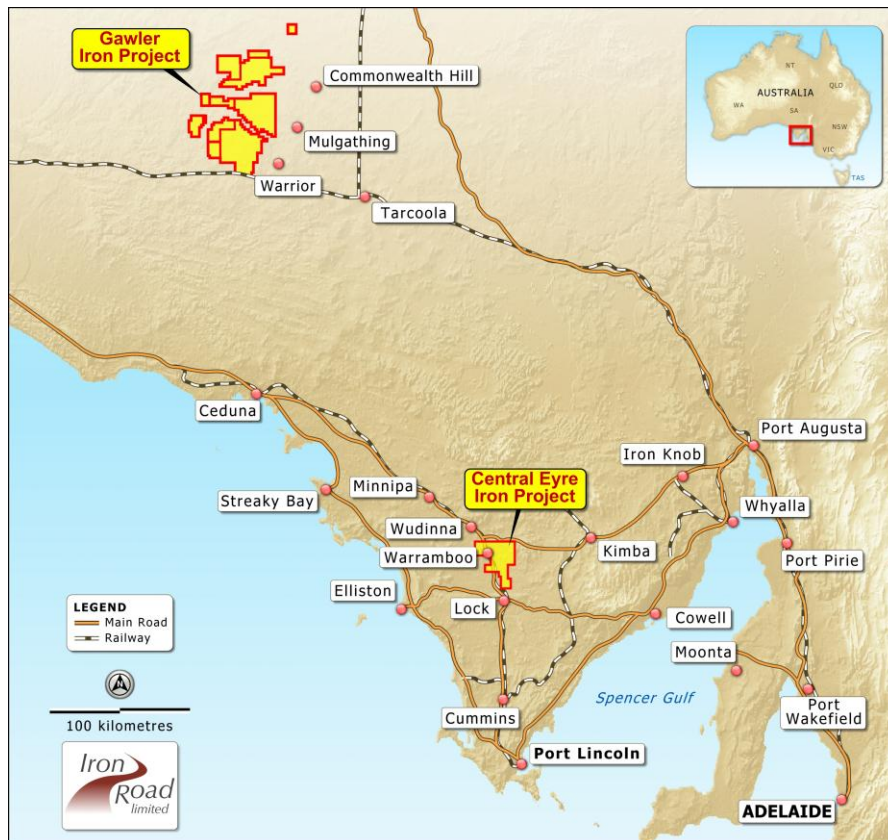


Figure 22 Location of the Company's South Australian projects

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on and accurately reflects information compiled by Mr Iain Macfarlane, Coffey Mining, who is a consultant and advisor to Iron Road Limited and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Macfarlane has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Macfarlane consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to exploration targets is based on and accurately reflects information compiled by Mr Albert Thamm, Coffey Mining, who is a consultant and advisor to Iron Road Limited and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thamm has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Thamm consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears on 31 August, 2009 in West Perth. The potential quantity and grade of an exploration target is conceptual in nature since there has been insufficient work completed to define the prospects as anything beyond exploration target. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource, in cases other than the Boo-Loo prospect.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Appendix 8. Amended 1/7/97, 1/7/98, 30/9/2001, 01/06/10.

Name of entity

IRON ROAD LIMITED

ABN

51 128 698 108

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 September 2011

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Cash flows related to operating activities	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
1.1 Receipts from product sales and related debtors	1	1
1.2 Payments for (a) exploration & evaluation	(5,593)	(5,593)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) administration	(395)	(395)
1.3 Dividends received	-	-
1.4 Interest and other items of a similar nature received	58	58
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Other (provide details if material)	(142)	(142)
Net Operating Cash Flows	(6,071)	(6,071)
Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8 Payment for purchases of:		
(a) prospects	-	-
(b) equity investments	-	-
(c) other fixed assets	(26)	(26)
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 (provide details if material)	-	-
Net investing cash flows	(26)	(26)
1.13 Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(6,097)	(6,097)

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(6,097)	(6,097)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	22,274	22,274
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19	Other – capital raising costs	(415)	(415)
	Net financing cash flows	21,859	21,859
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	15,762	15,762
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	123	123
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	-
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	15,885	15,885

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	136
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	Nil

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

All transactions involving Directors and associates were on normal commercial terms.

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

Nil

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

Nil

+ 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	Nil	Nil
3.2 Credit standby arrangements	Nil	Nil

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

	\$A'000
4.1 Exploration and evaluation	5,000
4.2 Development	-
4.3 Production	-
4.4 Administration	400
Total	5,400

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	1,335	73
5.2 Deposits at call	14,550	50
5.3 Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	15,885	123

Changes in interests in mining tenements

	Tenement reference	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1 Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed	Nil			
6.2 Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased	Nil			

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

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)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3)
7.1 Preference securities <i>(description)</i>				
7.2 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions				
7.3 +Ordinary securities	140,180,238	140,180,238		Fully paid
7.4 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs	23,984,674 625,000 625,000 625,000 625,000	24,609,674 625,000 625,000 625,000 625,000	\$0.90 \$0.20 \$0.25 \$0.30 \$0.35	Fully paid
7.5 +Convertible debt securities <i>(description)</i>				
7.6 Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7 Options <i>(description and conversion factor)</i>	7,125,000 7,500,000 2,000,000 3,000,000 625,000 625,000 625,000 625,000 500,000 100,000 100,000 100,000		<i>Exercise price</i> \$0.20 \$0.35 \$0.20 \$0.35 \$0.20 \$0.25 \$0.30 \$0.35 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.50	<i>Expiry date</i> 22/1/13 22/1/13 11/3/13 6/8/13 15/12/14 15/12/14 15/12/14 15/12/14 25/07/16 24/08/16 24/08/16 24/08/16
7.8 Issued during quarter	500,000 100,000 100,000 100,000	500,000 100,000 100,000 100,000	\$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.50	25/07/16 24/08/16 24/08/16 24/08/16

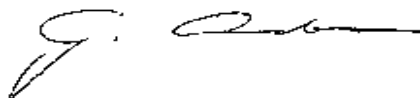
+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

7.9	Exercised during quarter	625,000	625,000	\$0.20 cents	15/12/14
		625,000	625,000	\$0.25 cents	15/12/14
		625,000	625,000	\$0.30 cents	15/12/14
		625,000	625,000	\$0.35 cents	15/12/14
7.10	Expired during quarter				
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 4).
- 2 This statement does /does not* (delete one) give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.



Sign here:
(~~Director~~/Company secretary)

Date: 31 October 2011

Print name: GRAHAM DOUGLAS ANDERSON

Notes

- 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 1022: Accounting for Extractive Industries* and *AASB 1026: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.
- 5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Accounting 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.