

QUARTERLY REPORT – ACTIVITIES

For Quarter Ended 30 June 2024

Odessa Minerals Limited (ASX: ODE) (“Odessa” or the “Company”) is pleased to report on its activities for the quarter ending 30 June 2024 (the “Quarter”).

HIGHLIGHTS:

Relief Well Uranium Project (Lyndon):

- Relief Well Uranium Prospect immediately adjoins Paladin Energy’s Carley Bore Uranium Project (15.6MLbs U₃O₈ announced resource)
- Extensive 8km long palaeochannel confirmed at Relief Well, prospective for roll-front style uranium mineralisation
- Drill planning underway for testing of roll-front uranium mineralisation at Relief Well
- Unconformity-Type and fault-related uranium mineralisation potential along the Gneuda Formation-Moorarie Supersuite contact.

Lyndon Uranium/Lithium/REE

- New Rock chip assay results up to 6,612ppm U₃O₈ at the Baltic Bore and Jailor Bore prospects
- 12 rock chips returned assays >1,000ppm U₃O₈
- 5 rock chips returned assays >1,000ppm V₂O₅
- Uranium anomalism spans strike lengths of 2.6km at Baltic Bore and 2km at Jailor Bore
- Lyndon Project Immediately adjoins Paladin Energy’s Carley Bore Uranium Project (15.6MLbs U₃O₈)

Gascoyne East:

- Completion of lithological and structural interpretation from geophysical datasets
- PoW approval for Phase 1 aircore drilling to assist bedrock mapping
- Geophysical interpretation has confirmed drill targets for:
 - Intrusion-related porphyry and Iron Oxide Copper-Gold (IOCG) mineralisation
 - Magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation within a distinct layered mafic intrusion
 - Orogenic and intrusion-related gold mineralisation within the Dalgaringa Supersuite and Camel Hills Metamorphics.
 - Intrusion-related gold and base metal deposits within the Edmund Basin
 - Sedimentary-hosted base metal deposits in the Edmund Basin analogous to the Abra deposit
- At-surface uranium targets identified through airborne radiometric survey data

Odessa’s Executive Director, David Lenigas, commented:

“This has been a Quarter to prepare for drilling in the Gascoyne. We have identified some very significant uranium targets, and we aim to drill this Quarter. We have high grade calcrete uranium targets and substantial roll-front uranium targets set up to drill. Our drill contractor has been chosen and we are finalising some heritage surveys at Lyndon before we mobilise the drill rigs to Gascoyne East and Lyndon. We will advise of the planned metres of the various types of drilling we plan to do, closer to the drill rigs being mobilised. This should be an exciting Quarter for shareholders and the board looks forward to elaborating on the drilling as it moves to proceed shortly.”

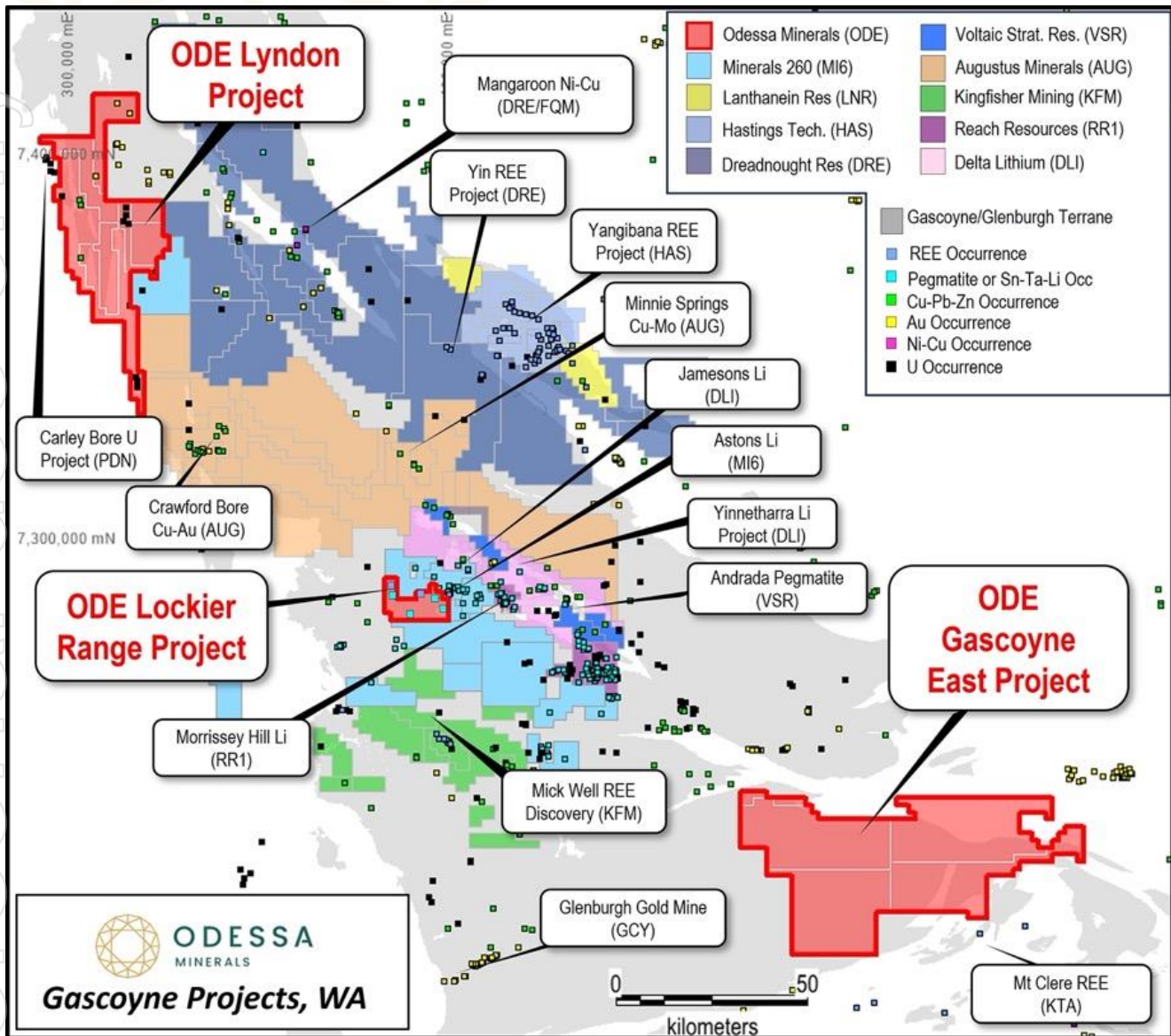


Figure 1: Odessa Minerals regional Gascoyne Project location map overlain with Geological Survey WA Minedex Occurrences.

Lyndon Uranium/Lithium/REE Project

Lyndon Project Overview

The Lyndon Project is located on the margin of the Carnarvon Basin and Gascoyne Complex approximately 200km south of Onslow and 200km NE of Carnarvon, in Western Australia. The project consists of over 1,000km² of exploration licenses and applications.

The Company has previously conducted detailed airborne magnetics and radiometrics over a large part of the project area. The Project encompasses multiple MINDEX occurrences and is prospective for Lithium-pegmatites, uranium, rare earth elements, intrusive Ni-Cu-PGE, orogenic gold and sedimentary-hosted Cu-Pb-Zn mineralisation (Figure 2).

The Project area covers the unconformity between the eastern margin of the Phanerozoic Carnarvon Basin overlying Precambrian basement of the Gascoyne Province. The basement consists of Proterozoic granites, metamorphic gneisses and schists of the Gascoyne Complex. The western parts of the Project include the Palaeozoic-Mesozoic basin margin sedimentary sequences of the Southern Carnarvon Basin including the





Merlinleigh Sub-Basin, marked by Devonian sedimentary carbonates; Carboniferous-Permian glaciogene sediments of the Lyons Group; and the siliciclastic sequences of the Cretaceous Winning Group that were deposited coincident with NW-SE rifting.

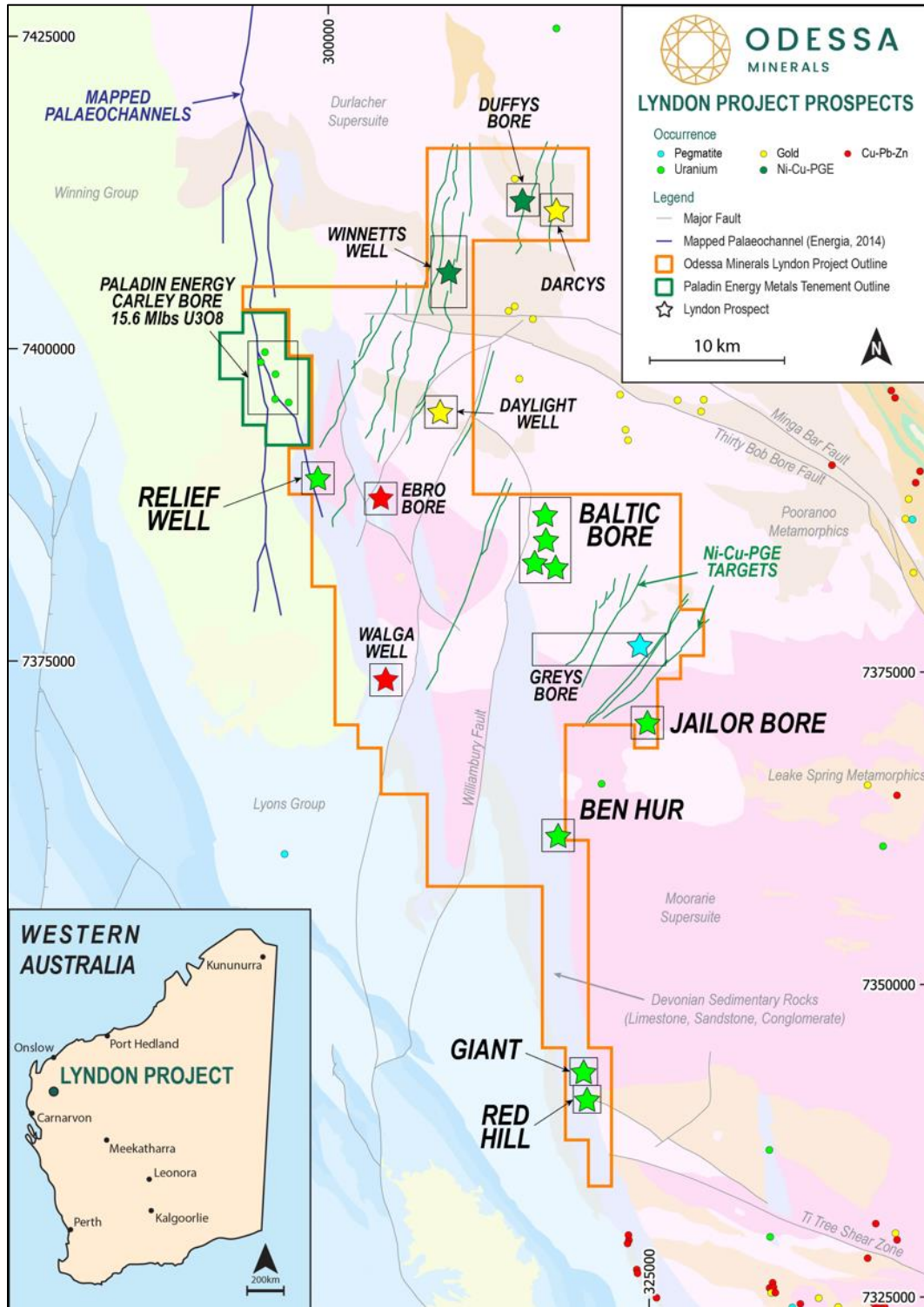


Figure 2: Lyndon Project prospects in relation to Minedex occurrences and the Carley Bore Project (Paladin Energy). Underlain with GSWA 1:500k bedrock geology and structures.





Relief Well Uranium Prospect

As announced on 15 April 2024, re-processing of the 2007 Newera Uranium Ltd VTEM survey data¹ has confirmed the presence of a palaeochannel at the Relief Well prospect with a strike length of >8km that remains open to the south (Figure 3). Depth-slice analysis of re-processed VTEM imagery has delineated the deepest portions of the palaeochannel that are most likely to host significant roll front-type uranium mineralisation.

Relief Well is directly along strike and an upstream extension of the palaeochannel that is host to Paladin Energy's Carley Bore 15.6MLbs U₃O₈ resource² (Figure 4). Stratigraphy is interpreted to consist of the Birdrong Sandstone of the Winning Formation with interfingering shale units that act as an aquitard 'trap' for roll front-type uranium mineralisation.

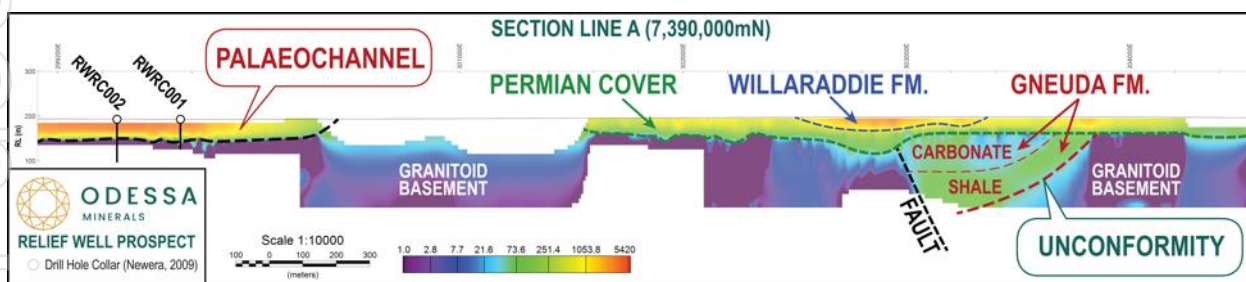


Figure 3: Conductivity Cross Section through Relief Well Palaeochannel. Newera drill holes displayed.

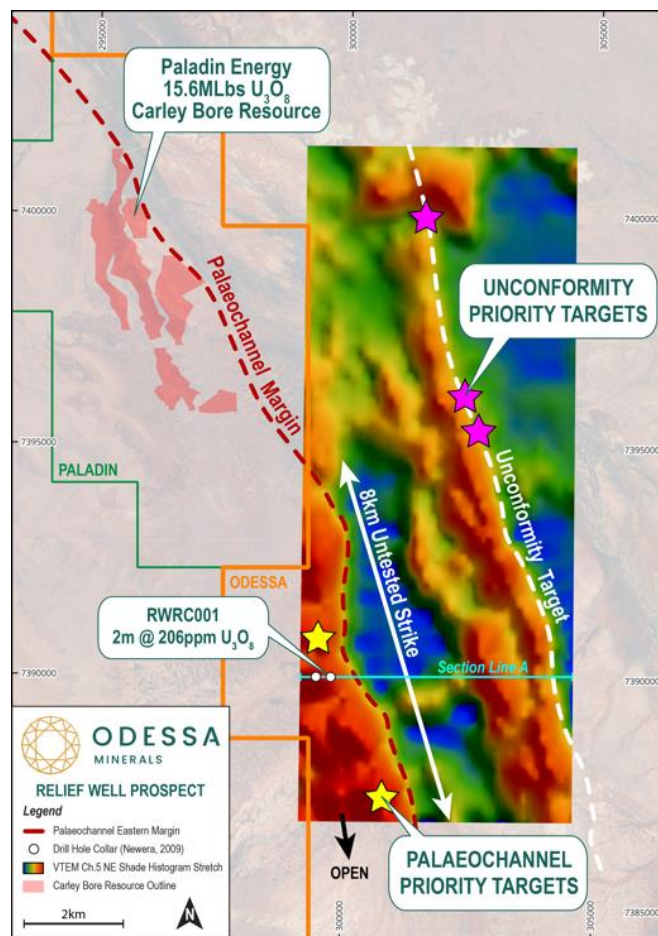


Figure 4: Relief Well Prospect interpreted palaeochannel extension from the Carley Bore Uranium Deposit. Newera drill holes displayed.



Next Steps Towards Drilling

During the Quarter, The Company proceeded with drill planning and seeking approvals from both the Native Title parties and the Department to conduct drilling at the Relief Well prospect. The Company is optimistic that this quarter will see heritage survey clearance and drilling commence at Relief Well as part of a Gascoyne wide drilling campaign.

Newera Uranium Ltd completed two RC holes (prefix RWRC) to test the VTEM palaeochannel anomaly during 2008-2009, confirming the presence of uranium mineralisation as well as shale horizons within the palaeochannel, ranging from 10m to 50m in thickness³. Since then, no further drilling was undertaken to test the remaining 8km trend.

First-pass drilling by Odessa will be conducted in transverses to locate REDOX boundaries within the palaeochannel, with a particular focus on the deepest portions of the palaeochannel. Upon review of the results of first-pass reconnaissance drilling, infill drilling will be required to map the extents of REDOX boundaries and continuity of the shale 'trap' horizons throughout the palaeochannel. Any discovered roll-front uranium mineralisation will be systematically tested during infill drilling.

Systematic drilling along the contact between the Gneuda Formation and the underlying Durlacher and Moorarie Supersuites is required to map out the location of the unconformity and hydrothermal alteration that may indicate the presence of uranium mineralisation (Figure 5).

Additional VTEM surveying is required to map out the full extents of the palaeochannel along strike to the south and to the west where the paleochannel remains open but has not been surveyed to date.

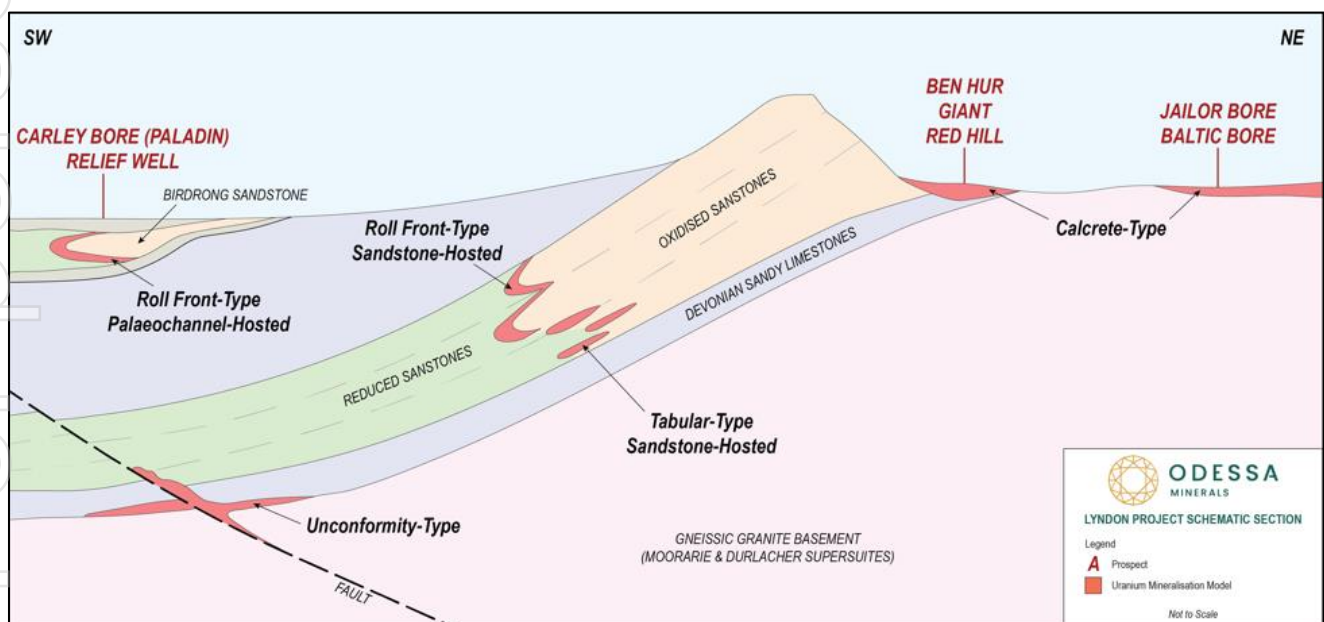


Figure 5: Schematic model section of potential uranium mineralisation styles across the Lyndon Project area. The relative position of prospects are displayed.

Lyndon Uranium Exploration Potential Highlighted

The Company reported on the 22 April 2024, the very significant potential for Uranium on the Lyndon tenements. The highlights included:

- Rock chip assay results up to 6,612ppm U_3O_8 at the Baltic Bore and Jailor Bore prospects
- 12 rock chips returned assays $>1,000$ ppm U_3O_8
- 5 rock chips returned assays $>1,000$ ppm V_2O_5
- Uranium anomalism spans strike lengths of 2.6km at Baltic Bore and 2km at Jailor Bore
- Lyndon Project Immediately adjoins Paladin Energy's Carley Bore Uranium Project (15.6MLbs U_3O_8)



Figure 6: Carnotite (uranium) mineralisation (yellow mineral) in porous sandy limestone from the Ben Hur prospect.

Baltic Bore Prospect

The Baltic Bore prospect area consists of multiple radiometric anomalies associated with calcrete terraces over a **strike length of 2.6km** (Figure 7). Surface mineralisation has been identified as carnotite, a potassium uranium vanadate mineral, hosted in the vugs and fractures of siliceous calcrete, and in the matrix of reworked calcretes (Figure 8).

Recent surface sampling has returned exceptional rock chip assay results up to **6,612ppm U_3O_8 and 2,132ppm V_2O_5** in sample XT0970, with **eight samples returning $>1,000$ ppm U_3O_8** (Figure 7 and Table 1)

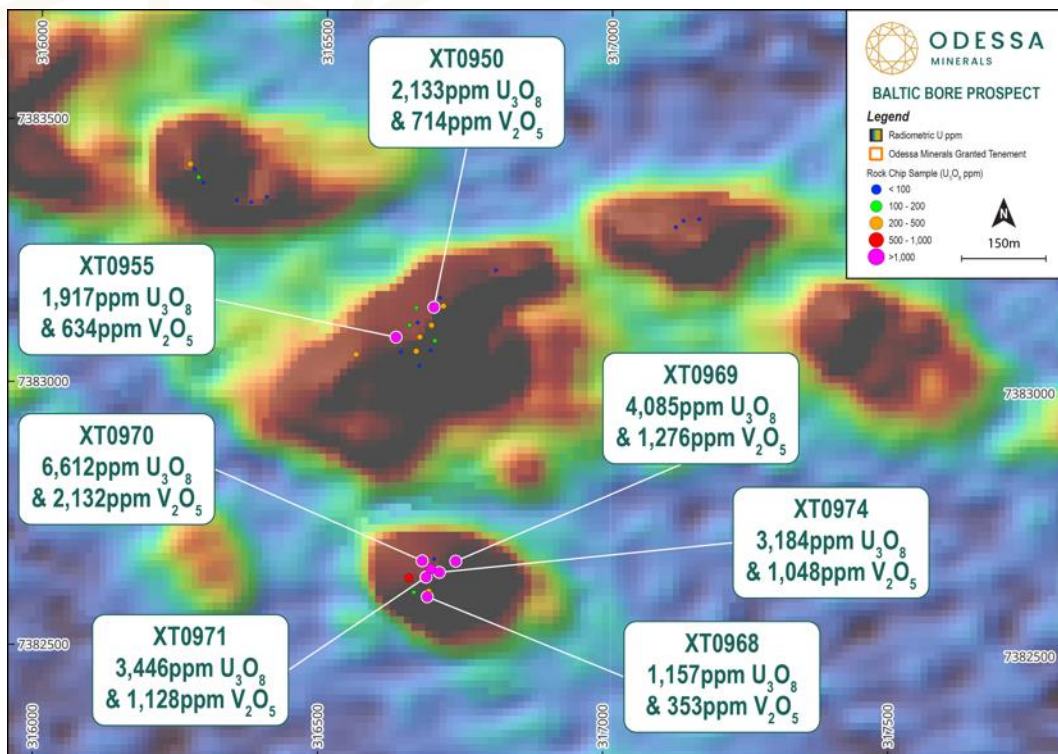


Figure 7: Baltic Bore Uranium Prospect area displaying rock chip samples coded by U₃O₈ ppm underlain by Uranium-band radiometric data (red = high uranium in radiometric data).



Figure 8: Carnotite (uranium) mineralisation within reworked siliceous calcrete at Baltic Bore in sample XT0971.



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Historically, little attention has been paid to the Baltic Bore prospects when compared to Jailor Bore. However, this first-pass rock chipping has proven that the Baltic Bore region encompasses a cluster of very high-grade at-surface uranium targets that require further assessment through systematic follow-up sampling.

Jailor Bore Prospect

Jailor Bore consists of uranium **radiometric anomalies spanning 2km x 300m** (Figure 9). Like at Baltic Bore, carnotite uranium mineralisation is found in vugs and as fracture fill within siliceous calcrete overlying granitoid basement.

Recent surface sampling conducted at Jailor Bore returned **four rock chip assays >1,000ppm U₃O₈** from the central anomaly, with a **peak of 4,489ppm U₃O₈**. Additionally, high vanadium levels are associated with the uranium mineralisation, with **up to 1,541ppm V₂O₅** in rock chip XT0929 (Figure 9 and Table 1).

Table 1: Results table

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid	U (ppm)	U3O8 (ppm)	V (ppm)	V2O5 (ppm)
XT0926	323,842	7,370,264	227	GDA94_50S	157.62	185.87	46.00	82.12
XT0927	323,886	7,370,232	227	GDA94_50S	363.60	428.76	112.00	199.94
XT0928	323,916	7,370,368	227	GDA94_50S	179.48	211.64	46.00	82.12
XT0929	324,016	7,370,374	227	GDA94_50S	3,806.92	4,489.12	863.00	1,540.63
XT0930	323,969	7,370,420	227	GDA94_50S	101.26	119.41	27.00	48.20
XT0931	324,161	7,370,448	227	GDA94_50S	488.75	576.33	106.00	189.23
XT0932	324,201	7,370,540	227	GDA94_50S	485.96	573.04	124.00	221.36
XT0933	323,898	7,370,262	227	GDA94_50S	491.17	579.19	120.00	214.22
XT0934	323,935	7,370,393	227	GDA94_50S	402.85	475.04	90.00	160.67
XT0935	323,988	7,370,360	227	GDA94_50S	1,883.71	2,221.27	428.00	764.07
XT0936	323,982	7,370,465	227	GDA94_50S	320.86	378.36	81.00	144.60
XT0937	324,189	7,370,487	227	GDA94_50S	550.37	649.00	127.00	226.72
XT0938	324,166	7,370,511	227	GDA94_50S	1,108.03	1,306.59	249.00	444.51
XT0939	324,000	7,370,405	227	GDA94_50S	1,474.81	1,739.10	332.00	592.69
XT0940	323,870	7,370,245	227	GDA94_50S	477.17	562.68	314.00	560.55
XT0941	323,819	7,370,290	227	GDA94_50S	122.82	144.83	42.00	74.98
XT0942	316,278	7,383,392	227	GDA94_50S	112.47	132.62	31.00	55.34
XT0943	316,263	7,383,417	227	GDA94_50S	172.49	203.40	48.00	85.69
XT0944	316,371	7,383,346	227	GDA94_50S	70.19	82.77	22.00	39.27
XT0945	316,398	7,383,357	227	GDA94_50S	36.56	43.11	16.00	28.56
XT0946	316,346	7,383,349	227	GDA94_50S	37.02	43.65	15.00	26.78
XT0947	316,271	7,383,408	227	GDA94_50S	49.23	58.05	16.00	28.56
XT0948	316,286	7,383,383	227	GDA94_50S	39.15	46.17	23.00	41.06
XT0949	316,802	7,383,222	227	GDA94_50S	52.31	61.68	18.00	32.13
XT0950	316,694	7,383,150	227	GDA94_50S	1,808.69	2,132.81	400.00	714.08
XT0951	316,696	7,383,087	227	GDA94_50S	122.69	144.68	28.00	49.99
XT0952	316,664	7,383,066	227	GDA94_50S	307.83	362.99	72.00	128.53
XT0953	316,666	7,383,121	227	GDA94_50S	68.74	81.06	16.00	28.56
XT0954	316,558	7,383,059	227	GDA94_50S	283.77	334.62	61.00	108.90
XT0955	316,628	7,383,092	227	GDA94_50S	1,625.72	1,917.05	355.00	633.75
XT0956	316,651	7,383,116	227	GDA94_50S	94.28	111.18	26.00	46.42
XT0957	316,670	7,383,093	227	GDA94_50S	170.92	201.55	44.00	78.55
XT0958	316,690	7,383,116	227	GDA94_50S	174.14	205.35	47.00	83.90
XT0959	316,663	7,383,148	227	GDA94_50S	131.13	154.63	30.00	53.56
XT0960	316,637	7,383,064	227	GDA94_50S	42.83	50.51	26.00	46.42
XT0961	316,670	7,383,038	227	GDA94_50S	56.15	66.21	14.00	24.99
XT0962	316,689	7,383,068	227	GDA94_50S	57.38	67.66	13.00	23.21
XT0963	316,710	7,383,153	227	GDA94_50S	387.45	456.88	86.00	153.53
XT0964	316,704	7,383,168	227	GDA94_50S	26.47	31.21	20.00	35.70
XT0965	316,656	7,382,635	227	GDA94_50S	459.47	541.81	98.00	174.95





Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid	U (ppm)	U3O8 (ppm)	V (ppm)	V2O5 (ppm)
XT0966	316,700	7,382,671	227	GDA94_50S	28.53	33.64	22.00	39.27
XT0967	316,694	7,382,652	227	GDA94_50S	1,351.07	1,593.18	313.00	558.77
XT0968	316,689	7,382,599	227	GDA94_50S	980.88	1,156.65	198.00	353.47
XT0969	316,738	7,382,668	227	GDA94_50S	3,463.99	4,084.74	715.00	1,276.42
XT0970	316,679	7,382,668	227	GDA94_50S	5,606.84	6,611.59	1,194.00	2,131.53
XT0971	316,686	7,382,637	227	GDA94_50S	2,922.39	3,446.08	632.00	1,128.25
XT0972	316,691	7,382,610	227	GDA94_50S	249.21	293.87	52.00	92.83
XT0973	316,665	7,382,608	227	GDA94_50S	103.86	122.47	25.00	44.63
XT0974	316,710	7,382,646	227	GDA94_50S	2,700.31	3,184.21	587.00	1,047.91
XT0975	317,234	7,388,470	227	GDA94_50S	84.59	99.75	29.00	51.77

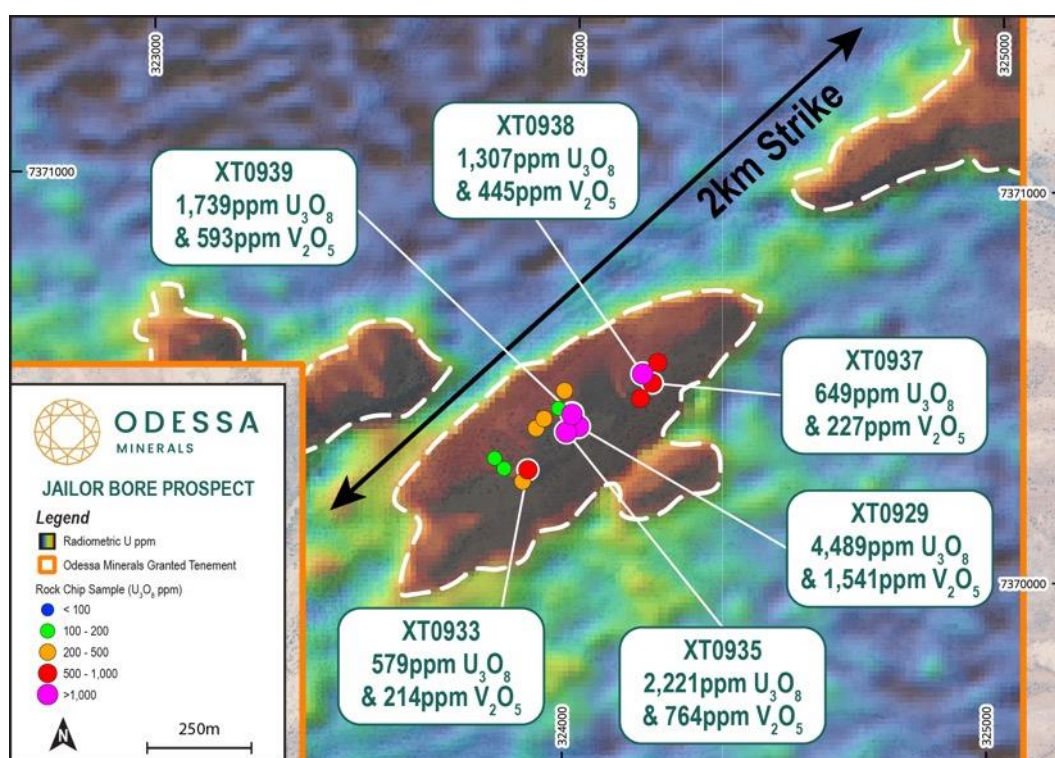


Figure 9: Jailor Bore Uranium Prospect area displaying rock chip samples coded by U_3O_8 ppm underlain by Uranium-band radiometric data (red = high uranium in radiometric data).

Next Steps Towards Drilling

Following these outstanding first-pass rock chip results, systematic gridded radiometric ground surveying will be conducted across all radiometric targets. The resultant high-resolution radiometric data will facilitate drill planning to be undertaken in Q3, in conjunction with the palaeochannel roll-front uranium targets at the Relief Well prospect. Given the particularly exceptional results at the southern Baltic Bore targets, additional surveying and sampling of the remaining Baltic Bore targets and regional uranium radiometric anomalies across Lyndon will be undertaken as a priority.

Gascoyne East Project

The Gascoyne East Project (See Figure 1) consists of 2,108km² of exploration licences and covers the southern margin of the Edmund Basin and metamorphic core of the Proterozoic Capricorn Orogen. The Project





encompasses the confluence of major, metal-endowed trans-lithospheric structural corridors (including the Ti-Tree, Errabiddy, Chalba, Cardilya, Mt Clere and Hibernian South Fault/Shear zones), offering favourable fluid conduits spanning multiple, overprinting metal-endowed events.

The Project is transected by a recently interpreted deep crustal stability edge that is a focus for mantle-derived fluid upwelling and heat-driven hydrothermal processes. These tectonic edges are associated with **85% of large-scale sediment-hosted base metal deposits globally** and is strongly correlated with porphyry, IOCG and Pb-Zn deposits.

Critically, the basement lithologies pre-date known lithium pegmatite and rare earth events, such as the Mutherbukin event (carbonatites) and Edmundian Orogeny (Yinnetharra LCT pegmatites). As such, the Project offers a unique geological setting of multiple metal-rich structural events converging at the location. Successful exploration has been conducted across the broader region, yet the Gascoyne East Project has remained relatively unexplored.

On the 1 July 2024, the day after the Quarter closed, the company announced.

- Completion of magnetic inversion modelling across magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE target
- Additional holes added to planned work program to test intrusive target
- Geophysical interpretation across the Project has confirmed drill targets for:
 - Intrusion-related porphyry and Iron Oxide Copper-Gold (IOCG) mineralisation
 - Magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation within a distinct layered mafic intrusion
 - Orogenic and intrusion-related gold mineralisation within the Dalgaringa and Camel Hills suites
 - Intrusion-related gold and base metal deposits within the Edmund Basin
 - Sedimentary-hosted base metal deposits in the Edmund Basin analogous to the Abra deposit

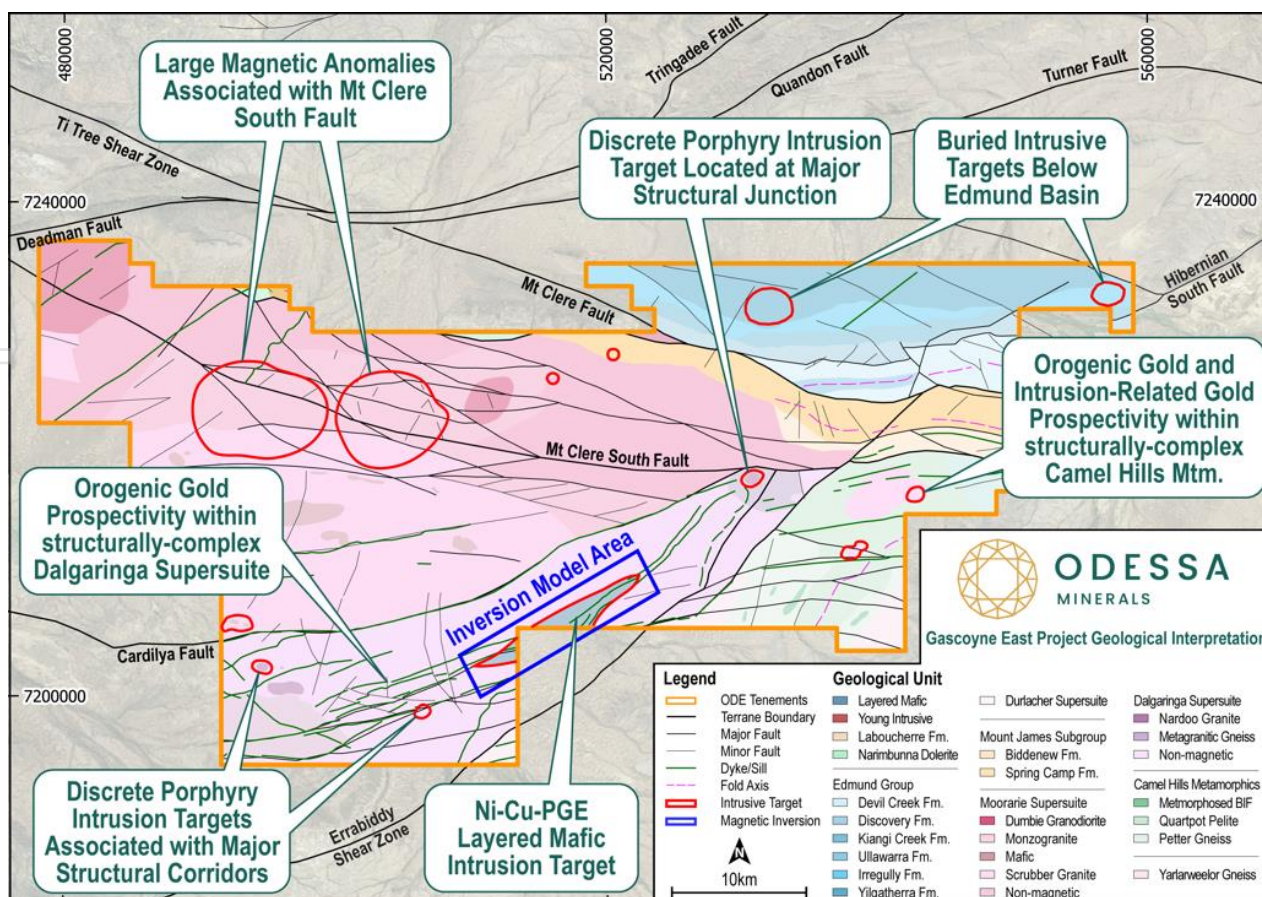


Figure 10: Interpreted bedrock geology with key intrusion targets outlined. Modelled magnetic inversion area displayed.





Magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE Target

Following the acquisition of the first high-resolution gradiometer magnetic data across the Project, Odessa identified a 14km-long lenticular high-amplitude magnetic body with distinct internal layering within the Dalgaringa Supersuite (Figure 11). 3D magnetic inversion modelling shows the lenticular magnetic feature to have a near-vertical southeastern dip and is located within 500m of the surface (Figure 12).

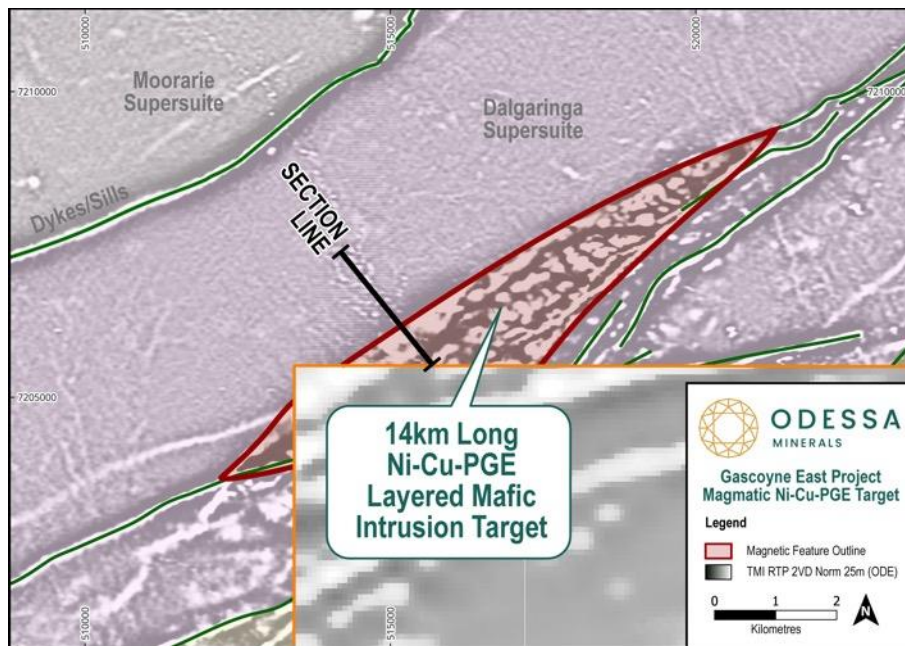


Figure 11: Geological map showing inversion section line through the interpreted layered mafic intrusion underlain by magnetic imagery.

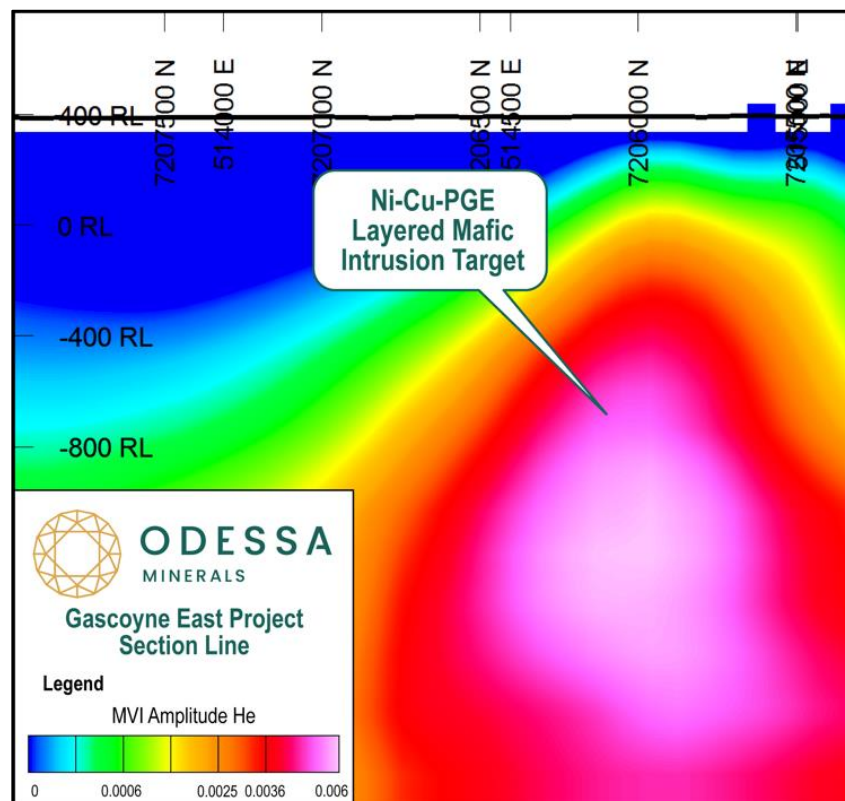


Figure 12: MVI Amplitude Section through the interpreted layered mafic intrusion target.





Exploration Plan

Target Generation

The Gascoyne East Project is one of the most under-explored areas of the emergent Gascoyne Province. Due to being almost entirely concealed under a thin veneer of transported cover, previous explorers have largely overlooked the area encapsulated by Odessa's Gascoyne East Project despite multiple mantle-tapping structures transecting the Project along strike from known mineralisation.

Multiple intrusion-related targets have been highlighted across the Project through detailed litho-structural interpretation of airborne gradiometer-magnetic data. Targets include a layered mafic intrusive in the south that is prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE, large-scale intrusions that are prospective for IOCG mineralisation, multiple discrete porphyry Cu-Au targets across the region, and base metal targets within the Edmund Basin (Figure 10).

Upcoming Drilling

With no previous drilling and a lack of exposure, the basement lithologies remain almost entirely inferred from geophysical datasets. As such, a mineral systems-based approach to exploration at the Project is required to build up high-quality regional datasets that can inform targeted and impactful exploration across the highly prospective Project. As the company has now completed acquisition and interpretation of high resolution magnetic and radiometric data, drilling is required to confirm and update current interpretations.

The Company has received PoW approval from the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) to conduct aircore drilling across the Project. Additionally, drill contractor selection is now complete, with drilling scheduled to commence this Quarter as part of a much bigger Odessa drilling program in the Gascoyne.

Additional holes have been added to the planned aircore drilling to test across the layered mafic intrusive target to obtain geochemical and pathfinder elemental data.

RC drilling is also planned this Quarter to test the layered mafic intrusion, intrusion-related gold targets, and other promising targets that arise from initial aircore drilling.

Gascoyne East Project

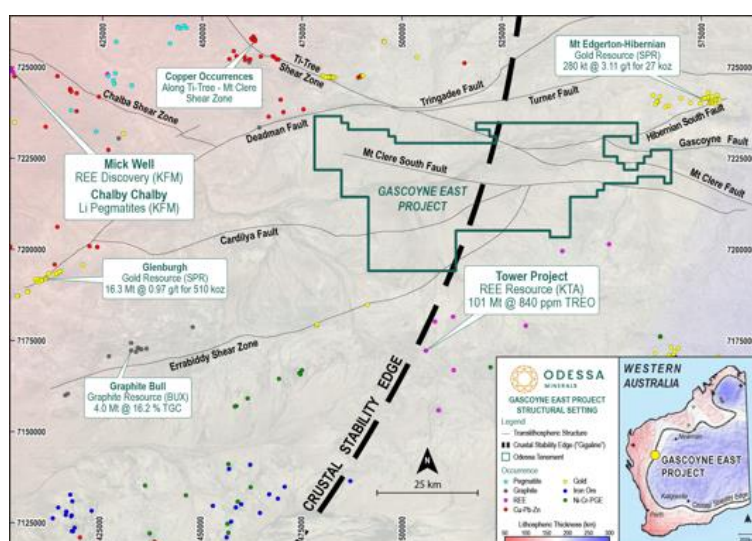


Figure 13: Structural architecture across the Gascoyne East Project, showing the confluence of major mineral-endowed shear zones (GSWA), faults and the crustal stability edge (Czarnota et al., 2019) relative to mineral occurrences (Minedex).



Lockier Range Lithium and REE Asset

No on ground activity this quarter pending access agreements.

Kimberley Diamond Assets

No on ground activity this quarter.

CORPORATE

Related Party Payments

During quarter, the Company made payments of \$67,000 to related parties and their associates. These payments relate to the existing remuneration agreements for the Executive and Non-Executive Directors, as well as company secretarial and accounting services provided by director related entities.

LIST OF TENEMENTS

Project	Tenement	Status	Area (Km ²)	Comments
Lockier Range				
Noonie	E09/2649	Live	120	
Lyndon				
Ebra Bore Lyndon	E08/3434	Live	183	
	E09/2605	Live	207	
	E08/3364	Live	210	
Lyndon	E09/2435	Live	57	
	E08/3217	Live	141	
	E09/2787	Application	29	
	E09/2938	Application	72	
	E09/2794	Application	18	
	E08/3722	Application	27	Applied on 23/05/2024
Gascoyne East				
Gascoyne	E52/4186	Live	18	
	E52/4187	Live	525	
	E52/4182	Live	573	
	E52/4183	Live	516	
	E52/4184	Live	426	
Aries				
Aries Main	E80/5027	Live	90	
Total			3,212	





This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Odessa Minerals.

ENQUIRIES

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Please visit our website for more information and to sign up to receive corporate news alerts:
www.odessaminerals.com.au



Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Odessa Minerals Limited

ABN

99 000 031 292

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 June 2024

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	-	(26)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	-	-
(e) administration and corporate costs	(123)	(814)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	12	45
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(111)	(795)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
(d) exploration & evaluation	(165)	(1,457)
(e) investments	-	-
(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(165)	(1,457)
3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	(6)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	-	(6)
4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,542	4,524
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(111)	(795)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(165)	(1,292)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	(6)

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	2,266	2,266

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	2,266	2,542
5.2	Call deposits		
5.3	Bank overdrafts		
5.4	Other (provide details)		
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	2,266	2,542

6. Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates

- 6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1
- 6.2 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

67

-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments

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Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7. Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1 Loan facilities	-	-
7.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3 Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4 Total financing facilities	-	-

7.5 Unused financing facilities available at quarter end	-
7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.	

8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (Item 1.9)	(111)
8.2 (Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(165)
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (Item 8.1 + Item 8.2)	(276)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (Item 4.6)	2,266
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (Item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (Item 8.4 + Item 8.5)	2,266
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (Item 8.6 divided by Item 8.3)	8.2

8.8 If Item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

1. Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer: N/A

2. Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer: N/A

3. Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: N/A

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 23 July 2024.....

Authorised by:By the Board of the Company.....
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, 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. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

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