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Company Announcement

ACN 009 256 565

AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

FCN000005

Date:	31 January 2003
To:	Companies Announcements Office, ASX
Facsimile:	1300 300 021
Subject:	Second Quarter Activity Report – 31 December 2002
Number of pages:	15

A) OLYMPIC DAM AND MAJOR VOLCANOGENIC GOLD/COPPER INITIATIVE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Two large sulphide zones defined at Cargo from recently completed advanced Induced Polarization survey.
- Gold targets within the sulphide zone have been identified as having potential for gold dominant Cadia and Ridgeway styles of mineralisation.
- Low temperature hydrothermal to epithermal gold targets identified within the Gum Flat zone where recent sampling returned up to 8 g/t gold.
- Encouraging sampling results at the Burley Jacky zone returning up to 11.8 g/t gold and 51.8 g/t of silver from old pits within a larger sulphide alteration zone.
- Completion of detailed ground geophysics defining Olympic Dam style targets at Coonamble South, Shepparton, Keith and Naracoorte projects in preparation for drilling.

FIRST RESULTS – CARGO JOINT VENTURE NEW SOUTH WALES (Falcon Earning 70%)

1. INTRODUCTION

Falcon Minerals Ltd (formerly Yardarino Ltd), has recently completed ground geophysics, over a number of its Olympic Dam targets in South Australia and its Major Volcanogenic Gold/ Copper targets in NSW and Victoria as it advances towards drilling these targets.

The Cargo project in NSW is the first of these projects readied for drilling in the first quarter of 2003 as discussed below:

Falcon has completed an advanced induced polarisation (IP) survey over an area of approximately 9 square kilometres at Cargo in NSW. This survey was designed to cover the Cargo Intrusive Complex and surrounding areas of known gold mineralization.

This work outlined a number of electrical chargeability IP anomalies that are interpreted to indicate accumulations of sulphides in sub surface rocks. Gold and copper mineralization in the region is invariably associated with iron sulphides and copper sulphides.

Three general types of IP anomalies have been identified in the survey.

An arcuate IP anomaly almost 2.8 kilometres long and up to 500m wide exists around one side of the main Cargo Intrusive. Its vertical extent varies but is substantial with its deeper northern end extending from about 50m to 200m beneath surface to over 500m in depth. Its southern end approaches the Spur Dalcoath gold resource.

A second zone of IP anomalies extends for 1.5km in a south east direction commencing at the Spur Dalcoath.

Very high chargeability anomalies between 30 and 200 mV/V (millivolts per volt) were recorded in these two zones. 30 mV/V is regarded as a good anomaly.

A third type is shows as discrete smaller anomalies developed mostly on the western side of the Cargo Intrusive correlation with a major fault that truncates the western part of the intrusion. This fault zone runs through the Gum Flat gold resource and recent work has provided evidence of epithermal gold in silica mineralization.

The first two types of anomalies with a combined length of 4.3 km are thought to have potential to host copper and gold mineralisation similar to the nearby Cadia and Ridgeway Mines. The third type is interpreted to have potential for lower temperature epithermal medium to high grade gold.

2. DRILL TARGETS

Three zones of known gold mineralisation have now been selected as drilling targets scheduled to commence at a date to be set in February 2003.

These detailed below target zones have been selected after reviewing the current IP and sampling data along with past exploration and drilling results.

2.1 Spur – Dalcoath Zone

The Spur- Dalcoath near surface inferred resource contains 3.7 million tonnes at 1.24g/t gold for 147,000 oz of gold and is regarded as a near surface expression of part of the anomalous (IP) zone that extends for 1.5km to the south east. An inclined deep hole in the area clipped the western edge of this anomaly at 216 to 232m down hole depth and returned 3m @ 1.3g/t gold and just above that, 5m at 0.8g/t gold and 0.2% copper in chalcopyrite/pyrite. Higher up that hole at 27-29m was 2 metres @ 44g/t gold. No other deep drilling has been conducted over this target zone.

The Spur Dalcoath area at the southern end of the arcuate sulphide zone has a southeast linear corridor of IP anomalies extending for 1.5km to the extent of the IP survey boundary. It represents a zone of chargeability anomalies that are progressively more distal to the main Cargo Intrusive and some of these will be drilled as potential gold bearing sulphide bodies along a NW-SE trending structural corridor.

2.2 Cargo Arcuate IP Zone

Part of the IP anomaly surrounding the Cargo Porphyry Intrusive was detected in an earlier and less extensive IP dipole / dipole survey in 1998 but that JV partner withdrew without drilling the IP anomaly then identified.

A subsequent JV partner completed 5 deep holes in 1999 aimed primarily at magnetic anomalies surrounding the Cargo Intrusive. Two of these holes coincidently passed through part of the upper section of the northern sector of Cargo IP Arcuate Zone. Although minor mineralization was intersected including a metre at 3.55 g/t gold and weak copper sulphides, results were not sufficiently encouraging to continue drilling the magnetic anomalies and that partner withdrew.

The Cargo Acruate anomaly has some non magnetic but high chargeability zones that extend to considerable depth including a large deeper zone towards the northern end that was not tested by drilling.

Both the Cargo Arcuate Zone and the Spur Dalcoath Zone have potential for Cadia and Ridgeway styles of mineralisation.

2.3 Gum Flat Zone

Gun Flat is an historic alluvial mining area along the southern part of the major NS fault that transects the western edge of the Cargo copper and gold bearing intrusive.

The soil covered Gum Flat fault zone was drilled previously defining some 77,000 ozs of gold, mainly in near surface alluvial soils and clays.

Falcon has undertaken work in this area in late 2002 including 31 rock chip samples and Induced Polarization as part of the larger Cargo program.

Current results of surface sampling provide good supporting evidence of low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization in chalcedonic silica float with 12 samples assaying between 0.5g/t and 8 g/t gold. The results indicate the existence of epithermal gold mineralisation over a few hundred metres strike length, about 1.5km south from the centre of the Cargo Intrusive. It is associated with a prominent fault system extending from the western side of the Cargo Intrusive for some kilometres to the south. The Gum Flat Zone is interpreted as being as part of the distal phase of the Cargo hFCNothermal mineralizing event.

The recent IP program has indicated some discrete small chargeability anomalies along dislocations of the Gum Flat fault zone closer to the Cargo Intrusive that may be due to buried sulphide zones in low temperature hFCNothermal silica vein mineralisation.

Such geological settings are sometimes characterized by modest tonnages of high grade gold.

3. BURLEY JACKY ZONE (ON ADJOINING BELUBULA TENEMENT TO THE SOUTH OF CARGO)

The southern most target area is the historic Burly Jacky mine. Old reports indicate it operated around 1900 and contained a small high grade resource of massive copper sulphides at about 30% copper and 12 grams per tonne of gold. Reports indicate copper production was 711 tonnes and the shallow workings ended at the water table.

Limited drilling in more recent times was directed at the known Burley Jacky workings and its NE trending, 800m long geochemical anomaly along a fault zone. While the drilling was not targeted using the Falcon's proprietary data package, some interesting results in the late 90s, 4km south east of Burley Jacky, within the targeted area, included 5 inclined holes to 100m depth and one hole to 300m. Drilling intersected extensive zones in the order of 10% pyrite and recorded several 10 to 20m intersections of 0.2 g/t to 0.4g/t gold along with shorter intersections over a few metres of up to 0.6g/t gold, a few assays to 0.9g/t and a one metre sample of 4.8 g/t gold. Notable, are the broad extent of pyrite mineralisation and the consistency of low grade gold intersections around 0.2 to 0.4 g/t gold per tonne.

Midway between that area and Burley Jacky is a mineralised zone with small historic copper and gold workings, mostly along faults. Recent sampling of small pits by Falcon in this area returned up to 11.8 g/t gold, 51.8 g/t of silver and separately 4.2% copper and 0.62 g/t gold from rock chip samples.

The area around Burley Jacky covers about 15 km^2 and is interpreted as being the upper section of a buried intrusive system whereby mineralizing fluids carrying gold and copper and iron sulphides migrated upwards into faulted zones. The company has commenced detailed computer modelling of geophysical data covering this area in an attempt to identify intrusive centres at depth. Should this prove successful it will open up the project area for focused exploration aimed at the interpreted drivers of the near surface mineralisation observed so far.

Furthermore, electromagnetics planned for the Burly Jacky area, as part of the wider search for sulphide systems, may detect new blind zones high grade copper and gold in discrete massive bodies as larger repetitions of the small but very high grade Burley Jacky ore body.

B) OTHER OLYMPIC DAM EXPLORATION AREAS

Coonamble South - New South Wales
(FCN 100%)

During the quarter the scheduled, detailed ground geophysical survey was completed over the target area. This has resolved the target sufficiently to allow drilling of a few deep holes through sedimentary cover into basement for volcanogenic gold and copper. Drill access will be arranged once final drill site positioning has been selected.

As reported last quarter, shallow depth historic water bore hole records with one deeper hole to 180m, showed 8m of variable coloured weathered rock, including light red volcanic rock with calcite veining to the end of the hole. This may indicate hematite alteration along with carbonate alteration. No assays were done on water bore cuttings.

Basement depth is uncertain however the target has other characteristics consistent with a potential porphyry gold/copper style of mineralisation.

Shepparton - Victoria
(FCN 100%)

A ground geophysical survey over an identified Olympic Dam/Volcanogenic gold/copper style target for November was completed as scheduled. This target is now being prepared for drill positioning and access for a few 200m deep holes into basement to test for mineralisation.

The target zone is under younger marine sediments estimated to be about 150m thick and is located not far from known outcrops of interpreted Cambrian aged volcanics and sediments that was the main focus of past exploration.

As last reported, exposed outcrops to the immediate east display some fluorite, iron sulphides and minor hematite alteration. The area is known for its anomalous copper geochemistry in soils over large areas that have not been adequately explained.

Palthrubie And Bond Hill - South Australia
(FCN 100%)

These project areas consist of two EL's in central South Australia's Gawler Craton.

Research has shown that the areas have mineralizing fluids consistent with Olympic Dam style mineralisation including evidence of sericite, chlorite, hematite, fluorite and barite.

These minerals were intersected in various drill holes and surface ironstone over large areas from past exploration in this area.

Geophysical data collected from past activity over the projects has been processed by the Company and confirmed the existence of two intrusive systems that may be similar to mineralized intrusive systems at Olympic Dam. From this data drill targets will be selected and the Company is negotiating for Native Title clearance for drilling permission.

Keith - South Australia
(FCN 100%)

Ground geophysics was completed at Keith in the last quarter and its Olympic Dam style target is able to be readied for drilling. Drill positioning and access will be worked on the in the current quarter. Keith is located in the south east of South Australia in Paleozoic aged rocks.

Geological research of past regional exploration in the area has shown that Keith is soil covered with shallow marine coastal sediments overlying an early Palaeozoic aged basement high. Past drilling in the area concentrated on mineral sands and coal with only minor drilling for basement hosted base and precious metals.

Naracoorte - South Australia
(FCN 100%)

Ground geophysics was completed at Naracoorte during that last quarter and the Olympic Dam Style target will be readied for drilling. Drill positioning and access will be worked on the in the current quarter.

The Naracoorte tenement is situated south east of South Australia and is in a similar geological setting to Keith. It is also interpreted by some researchers to be an extension of the Mt Read Volcanic Belt that hosts large base metal sulphide mines on the west coast of Tasmania. The target area has not been drilled and basement is presently estimated at 150m beneath marine sediments and soil cover.

Additional applications for EL's applied for by FCN in South Australia containing Olympic Dam style targets are still being processed for granting by the Department of Mines.

Saxby - Queensland
(FCN 100%)

Acquired geophysical data on the project area was processed during the quarter and computer depth to basement estimates made in the target area that indicate depths of xxx to xxx. This is shallower than off target past drilling had shown.

The project is located in the Mt Isa – Cloncurry Belt, approximately 150km north of and along the same belt as the Ernest Henry gold – copper mine. This project had some limited drilling in the past offset from the main target area the Company is investigating.

The previous drilling showed Proterozoic basement at about 400m below younger marine sediments.

That drilling intersected extensive fine vein networks of iron sulphides in carbonate altered mafic to intermediate rocks with minor copper and nickel sulphides. Overall the setting is interpreted as a volcanic eruptive area with altered mafic intrusives.

The targeting by the Company is different from past explorers and acquired geophysics has been processed for drill target selection. Native title negotiations are progressing for exploration access and an expression of interest for a farm in by another company was received but not followed up as information was being processed.

Racehorse and Mt McDonald – Queensland

(FCN 100%)

No field work was done on these two projects during the quarter as the company was working on several others discussed above.

Intrusive targets have been identified at Racehorse and Mt McDonald in eastern central Queensland beneath anticlinal structures with limited exposures of Ordovician aged volcanics at the surface. Past regional exploration by stream and soil sampling in this area by two companies separately identified both target areas as having anomalous copper and gold geochemistry at the surface. These will require some limited ground geophysics prior to drilling for large copper gold alteration systems. Native Title is not an impediment in this area.

OTHER PROJECTS

Murray Basin, Victoria – Mineral Sands

(FCN 10% free carried, Basin 90%)

In the June quarter Iluka Resources Limited announced an agreed takeover offer for all the shares in Basin Minerals for $2.10 cash per share. FCN is 10%, free carried to final mining feasibility in the high grade Echo deposit located within the Basin Mineral's Douglas Project in the Murray Basin, Victoria. Drilling of the Echo deposit to date has established 4.1 million tonnes of heavy minerals.

Full details of the Douglas Project's current resources, as contained in Basin Minerals 2001 Annual Report are reproduced below:-

Deposit	Grade		Mineralogy			Estimated Tonnage		Overburden
	HM%	Rut%	Zirc%	Ilm%	Leu%	HM Total Mt	Orc Total Mt	OB:Ore Ratio
Acapulco	7.1	7	5	38	6	2.4	33	3:2
Bondi East	8.7	5	15	53	5	3.9	44	1:2
Bondi	7.3	7	8	42	7	8.4	116	0:9
Echo	10.7	1	7	38	3	4.1	38	1:0
Chetwynd	4.5	15	12	48	6	0.4	8	2:6
Total Douglas	8.0	5	9	43	6	19.2	240	1:3

Notation:		
	Mineralogy	Rut%-Rutile; Zirc% - Zircon%; Ilm% - Ilmenite%; Leu% - Leucoxene%
	Grade	HM% - Heavy Mineral
	Tonnage	Mt – Million Tonnes
	Overburden	OB-Overburden

Cooljarloo, WA – Mineral Sands
(FCN 100%)

The project has a combined resource estimate of 10.9 mt @ 4.5% heavy mineral (HM) for 490,000 tonnes of HM and is held under a Retention Licence. The project is under review by a third party. Discussions are currently underway regarding the sale of the project.

Black Hills, SA – Platinum And Palladium
(FCN 100%)

As discussed in the last quarterly report, a joint venture partner is being sought for this project interested in platinoids exploration. Past exploration data has established that a large differentiated mafic complex at Black Hills has platinum group elements associated with weakly disseminated copper and nickel sulphides

Keronima (Windanning Hill) JV, WA - Gold
(FCN 27%)

Joint venture partner Gindalbie Gold last quarter reported:

Quoted Reserves and Resources rounded to two significant figures are:-

- Proven and Probable Reserves 62,000 tonnes @ 2.4 g/t gold (4,900 ounces). 97% as Proven Reserves.
- Measured and Indicated Resources 36,000 tonnes @ 2.3 g/t gold (2,700 ounces). 97% as Measured Resources.
- Total Reserves and Resources 98,000 tonnes @ 2.4 g/t gold for 7,600 ounces.

Pit optimisation and mine design carried out and reported last quarter with the objective of providing mill feed for Gindalbie Gold's plant at Minjar showed relatively low profitability of the existing resource. Some of the proposed further drilling to test targets along strike was progressed and 585m of RAB drilling was completed over a soil anomaly north of the gold resource (best result 4m @ 0.37g/t gold).

Gindalbie Gold are seeking granting of Mining Lease 59/432 as it has sound indications of further gold mineralization and has seen little previous work.

Collurabbie Hills JV, WA - Nickel
(FCN 100%, WMC earning 70%)

Following clearances for drilling, sites and sumps were prepared for intended diamond holes CLD 5 and 6.

Planned work by WMC Resources includes diamond drill testing Zones C and D ultramafic units for nickel sulphides including down-hole Transient Electromagnetic Surveys for off-hole sulphide conductors.

Duketon And North Duketon JV – Gold/Nickel

(FCN 20% free carried, Newmont 100% contributing)

ACM Mines Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Normandy Mining Ltd entered into a joint venture agreement with Johnson's Well to earn up to 50% equity in the Duketon, North Duketon and other projects held by Johnson's Well through expenditure of $5,000,000 by 15 December 2003.

New joint venture partner Newmont completed a regional review with 9 targets identified in the previous quarter and recommended follow-up work however none of this work was undertaken during the December 2002 quarter.

Targets for further work are summarised below.

Target ID	Target Type/Source	Description
GB1	Bedrock drilling (Au)	Best results of 10m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 40m in MIMRB1144 – single drill line only
GB5	Bedrock drilling (Au)	Several anomalous results, best 14m @ 0.25 g/t Au in MIMRB3183 – low priority
G13	Interface drilling (Au)	Anomaly identified in broad spaced drilling, low priority
GF3	Interface drilling (Au normalised to Fe)	Large anomaly with limited drill data located on western margin of internal granite body
GA4	Bedrock drilling (As)	Arsenic anomaly – single drill line only
S2	Structural – aeromag	Group of 5 NE trending structural breaks within magnetic units – not drill tested
S7	Structural – aeromag	Intersection of NE, NW and NS magnetic trends, - single drill line only
S12	Structural – aeromag	Shear intersection of chert and ultramafic unit – not drill tested
S13	Structural – aeromag	Intersection of chert and Lone Ear Thrust, single drill line only.

Mulgarrie, WA – Nickel

(FCN 100%, Croesus 20%)

A joint venture partner is being sought for the area and preliminary negotiations have commenced.

As previously reported, a nickel sulphide target was detected by a ground electromagnetic survey that produced a weak but persistent electromagnetic anomaly close to anomalous nickel and platinum soil geochemistry and the unusual identified occurrence of olivine mesocummulate rocks from a RAB hole.

The conceptual sulphide body target size is similar to other discrete massive nickel sulphide bodies such as Silver Swan some 15 km to the southeast.

Whitby Dam, WA – Base Metals

(FCN 70%)

The Company's Exploration Licence applications are located in the Murchison of WA and cover portions of the regionally extensive Giralia Fault.

As previously reported, sampling of iron stone float and subcrop over large areas returned anomalous base and precious metal results of up to 28 grams per tonne of silver, 35ppb platinum, 1580ppm zinc, and 25ppb gold.

The areas contain prospective silver/base metal anomalies occurring in rock chip samples of ironstones and some sulphides along splay faults off the Giralia Fault with many of the iron stone exposures yet to be sampled.

An Agreement has been reached with the Native Title Party to enable exploration over these areas and joint venture partner is being sought for the project.

The information in this report as it relates to mineralisation is based on information compiled by Mr R Muskett who is a geologist of the company and a Competent Person as described in Appendix 5A to the ASX Listing Rules. The report accurately reflects the information compiled by Mr R Muskett.

R.E. Diermajer
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Rule 5.3

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Appendix 8. Amended 1/7/97.

Name of entity

Falcon Minerals Limited

ACN or ARBN

009 256 535

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 December 2002

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Cash flows related to operating activities		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 months) $A'000
1.1	Sales		–	–
1.2	Payments for	(a) exploration and evaluation	(167)	(206)
		(b) development	–	–
		(c) production	–	–
		(d) administration	(93)	(160)
1.3	Refunds received – EL applications & other		–	–
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received		7	16
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid		–	–
1.6	Income taxes paid		–	–
1.7	Aggregate cashflows from disposals of entities net of cash received		–	–
	Net Operating Cash Flows		(253)	(350)
	Cash flows related to investing activities			
1.8	Payment for purchases of:	(a)prospects		
		(b)equity investments	–	–
		(c) other fixed assets	–	–
1.9	Proceeds from sale of:	(a)prospects		
		(b)equity investments	–	–
		(c)other fixed assets		
1.10	Loans to other entities		–	–
1.11	Loans from other entities		–	–
1.12	Other (provide details if material)			
	Net Investing cash flows		–	–
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)		(253)	(350)

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(253)	(350)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	242	242
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 (provide details if material) capital raising costs		
	Net financing cash flows	242	242
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(11)	(108)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	606	703
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	–	–
1.22	**Cash at end of quarter**	595	595

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	55
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	–

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Payments for management and technical services

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

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

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

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

		$A'000
4.1	Exploration and evaluation	150
4.2	Development	–
	Total	150

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	2	55
5.2	Deposits at call	593	551
5.3	Bank overdraft	–	–
5.4	Other (provide details)	–	–
	Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	595	606

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	No change			
6.2	Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased	No change			

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.

		Number issued	Number quoted	Par value (cents)	Paid-up value (cents)
7.1	**Preference +securities** *(description)*				
7.2	Issued during quarter				
7.3	**+Ordinary securities**	87,277,043	87,277,043		Fully paid
7.4	Issued during quarter	5,772,662	5,772,662		Fully paid
7.5	**+Convertible debt securities** *(description and conversion factor)*				
7.6	Issued during quarter				
7.7	**Options** *(description and conversion factor)*	4,300,000		*Exercise price 20c*	*Expiry date 30 November 2003*
7.8	Issued during quarter				
7.9	Exercised during quarter				
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 Law or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 4).

2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here: ..... Date: 24 January 2003
(Company Secretary)

Print name: Paul Fromson

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 compiled with

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