ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **31 OCTOBER 2017**

SEPTEMBER 2017 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES & CASH FLOW REPORT

In the September quarter Hexagon Resources has made significant advances on its McIntosh Flake Graphite project located in Western Australia, on several key fronts including marketing, processing test work, permitting, financing and exploration.

Highlights include:

- Positive results from the first spheroidised McIntosh graphite concentrate confirming suitability for lithium-ion battery feed stock;
- Maturing product development and marketing strategy by partnering with a North American battery materials specialist to undertake advanced test work focussed on high-value off-take sectors, though retaining a battery trade focus;
- Completion of a successful drilling program at McIntosh in terms of extending mineralised trends, generating additional sample material and potential resource up grades;
- Successful ground testing of Electro-magnetic (**EM**) anomalies in the Eastern Prospects area of the McIntosh Project, which underpin the Company's large scale Exploration Target estimates;
- At Halls Creek, the identification of 4 drill ready gold and base metals targets and several other new prospective zones; and
- Consolidation of the Company's management group in Perth completed with the appointment of new Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer and transfer of its registered office to Perth.

1. OVERVIEW

During the September quarter, the Company continued to make progress on its off-take and marketing strategy, the McIntosh Feasibility study and exploration work at both the McIntosh and Halls Creek projects.

A core focus for management is to develop the graphite product marketing strategy, underpinned with sound test work. This strategy is evolving, from what was a single product focus, aimed at solely battery anode material as outlined in the Pre-Feasibility Study (**PSF**), to a diversified product range that may include large-flake products suitable for the expandable graphite market, for example. The underlying principles being diversification and premium pricing for higher purity graphite materials.

This strategy was explained in a recent video interview with the Company's Managing Director, Mr Mike Rosenstreich (released to the market on 6 September, 2017), in which he pointed out that metallurgical test work has demonstrated that approximately 30% of the McIntosh concentrate flake is greater than 150 micron size and that this material, at the right purity could attract pricing of US$3,000 tonne. This means that for every 10 tonnes of concentrate produced, 3 tonnes could cover all of the operating costs as estimated in the recent PFS, leaving the revenue from the remaining 7 tonnes, sold into the battery anode market, to generate operating margins which he suggested could be at 60% margins. This highlights the potential of the project utilising conservative PFS figures from a process flow sheet that does not yet cater for flake size preservation. Hence the focus on enhancing the primary flow sheet, understanding customer's requirements and developing the secondary processing flow sheet to meet those specifications.

Currently Hexagon is developing this marketing strategy further based on increased understanding of end-user requirements and the opportunities in the higher-purity market segments. An important initial step has been to complete the first-ever test work on spheroidised McIntosh concentrate assessing its suitability as an anode material in lithium-ion batteries. The initial test outcomes across a range of key battery anode-criteria were positive and highly encouraging for the Company to continue this work and indeed to examine "higher-end" battery and other tech-related end uses.

To this end, in September, the Company has partnered with a North American company that specialises in graphite-battery technologies; from research, to test work and commercial manufacturing to undertake further test work aimed to map out exactly the end use opportunities for the McIntosh product with particular focus on higher purity products aimed primarily at the battery trade but also other applications such as for high-purity larger flake graphite products. There are many niche, off-take markets that this test work is assessing looking to diversify Hexagon's product range further and increase its exposure to premium graphite pricing opportunities.

The Company looks forward to providing further updates on this program in the coming months. These are exciting and potentially highly lucrative opportunities. However, they also mean some departure from the PFS flow sheet and study assumptions, including the representivity of the 100kg of concentrate sample from the piloting completed in July, 2017. Therefore, whilst the PFS forms a sound base case, Hexagon expects these process enhancements and product development studies within the Feasibility Study program to add significant value to the McIntosh Project.

To underpin this feasibility study work, a drilling program at McIntosh was completed in July to generate additional sample material, upgrade parts of the Mineral Resource and test for potential extensions. Whilst most assay results are pending, initial observations of mineralised intercepts suggest that the program was successful in meeting its technical objectives as well as having been completed safely and without any incidents.

In summary, work has focussed on the marketing end; customer requirements and specifications whilst also building geological confidence in the size, grade and mineralogical attributes of the Mineral Resource. Consistently meeting demanding product specifications is only possible from a stable process flow sheet performance which is reliant on a sound understanding of the variability around the Mineral Resource being mined. At the same time, the Company is seeking interest for product off-take and project financing.

2. MCINTOSH FLAKE GRAPHITE PROJECT – FEASIBILITY STUDY WORK

The PFS demonstrating the viability of the McIntosh Flake Graphite project[1] has highlighted many new opportunities to significantly enhance the project economics. In particular, the potential to secure offtake for a more diverse product mix i.e. catering for expandable graphite as well as the original battery anode sector, to generate higher revenue streams and margins. As well, a series of technical improvements to the process flow sheet to effect lower operating and capital costs.

Feasibility study work during the period focused on metallurgical test work, essentially setting up a Geo-metallurgical model (**Geo-Met**), completion of the bulk sample pilot program, stage 2 downstream processing test work and resource drilling (refer to section 3).

2.1 Geo-Met Model Inputs

A robust Geo-Met model is necessary to provide the geological and spatial framework for ongoing metallurgical test work. To date much of the test work has been undertaken on bulk composite samples blended to represent the "average" of all the deposits. The work now needs to progress to understand the variability within each deposit in terms of mineralogy, grade and flake size (amongst other criteria) and how these variations, characterised as "geological domains" might impact on the processing performance. Predicting processing performance is essential to consistently meeting offtake specifications.

During the quarter approximately one hundred, 3kg to 4kg samples of drill core were collected from the Emperor, Wahoo and Longtom deposits, within each of the geological domains defined for each deposit. A testing program has commenced examining:

- Multi-element scans including possible deleterious elements as well as total graphitic carbon (**TGC**) content;
- mineralogical associations and textures of graphite and gangue minerals;
- petrographic determinations of graphite flake length; and
- flake size distributions for each sample from sieve measurements.

To date, very encouraging preliminary results have been received but only for the first 20 samples from the Emperor deposit. These early findings indicate a high proportion of large and jumbo sized flake is present at Emperor and also confirms the clean mineralogy of the ore.

Broadly, this is consistent with and confirms the test work outcomes to date which achieved high grade graphite concentrates (97-98% TGC), at high graphite recoveries. This current work is aiming to verify and characterise those outcomes for different domains within each orebody. Significantly, these preliminary results reinforce the exciting opportunity to modify the PFS crushing and grinding circuit to preserve a naturally occurring, coarse graphite flake distribution which the previous test work largely ignored. The previous test work was targeting a grind size of approximately 100 microns because at the time, that was regarded as the preferred feed size for the secondary spheroidisation processing for battery anode material.

Flake size is important; it creates opportunities to diversify the project product mix and gain premium pricing for high-purity larger flake products as well as affecting spheroidisation performance.

This work is planned to be completed in the December quarter, after which further samples will be submitted to ensure sufficient data density to create a robust, representative Geo-Met model for each deposit. This is essential to underpin the next round of process flow sheet test work as being representative and applicable to the variety of ore types and possible ore blends the concentrator plant may encounter.

[1] *Refer ASX Report 31 May 2017.*

2.2 Pilot Processing of Bulk Sample

During the quarter Hexagon received the final report on the piloting program from ALS Global. The program, to process a 2.3t bulk sample from drill core samples started processing in late March, 2017 and was completed in July 2017. A final report was received from ALS Global in September.

Broadly, the piloting program was successful having produced 100kg of concentrate at recoveries greater than 95% utilising 7 to 9 cleaner stages. At the outset of the test work in late 2016 a target product size of 100 microns was set – because, at that time, it was regarded as the ideal feed size for a spheroidisation plant. The resultant concentrate product from the pilot program achieved a P80 of 91 microns.

These test work outcomes are consistent with the PFS assumptions and form a sound base case for processing. However, these test work outcomes and the bulk sample itself have been largely superseded by major enhancements to process developments and product specifications with a greater understanding of what offtakers want, including:

- Utilisation of new reagents which based on preliminary testing on McIntosh samples will generate enhanced graphite flotation responses;
- Recognition of a large proportion of large and jumbo sized flake within the existing resources;
- Diversification of product mix to comprise 2 high-purity products; one finer grained flake for the advanced battery market and a coarser flake product, possibly suitable for the expandable graphite market; and
- Modifications to the process circuit to preserve flake size such as possible pre-beneficiation, utilisation of high-pressure grinding rolls instead of impact crushers, and softer grinding technologies as alternatives to ball mills.

Therefore, within the context of the Geo-Met model Hexagon plans to undertake additional test work to assess these modifications. When verified, this would reduce operating and capital costs for any plant and enable the Company to more closely and consistently tailor its products to the offtake specifications.

2.3 Secondary Processing Test Work

In August, the Company reported on positive results from preliminary test work aimed at assessing the quality and amenability of its flake graphite concentrate for use in lithium-ion batteries. These test results, supported by previous assay data confirming low impurities, demonstrate that the McIntosh flake concentrate appears well suited for lithium-ion batteries. A summary is presented below and full details are available in ASX Report dated 16 August 2017.

In addition, following recent meetings in Tokyo, Hexagon has partnered with an independent, well credentialed advanced battery materials group in North America to undertake further test work aimed at secondary processing routes to create high-value, high-purity graphite products. This Company has outstanding research and test work facilities as well as a commercial division with excellent connections to a variety of international end users.

The battery test work in China established the “credentials” of the McIntosh concentrate material as potential battery grade material. The ensuing test work in North America is about opening up a diversified product range, focussed around end-use applications for high-purity graphite, including introduction of a portfolio of battery grade graphites. This is planned to increase momentum in discussions with partners, customers and potential off-take parties. It will also provide a focus for optimisation and verification test work which can now be undertaken to enhance the material properties further.

2.3.1 Battery Anode Preliminary Test Work Results

A summary of first pass McIntosh spheroidised material results compared to a "typical" battery feed specification (including JC/T 2315-2016 from China) is presented in Table 1. The McIntosh graphite flake concentrate test results fulfil all early parameters for the battery industry. These are preliminary results and were achieved without optimisation or having undergone any further purification or modification processes (compared to the reference specifications).

Table 1: Battery Anode Utility – McIntosh Preliminary Test Results

Parameter Tested	Units	McIntosh Sample	Reference Material
Yield	%	58	c.50%
Particle Size (D50)	Microns (µm)	15.3	15.1
Particle Size Distribution (D90/D10)	Ratio	2.2	2.4
Tap Density	g/cm^3	0.92	1.07
Surface Area	m^2/g	8.9[1]	2 - 5
Reversible Capacity[2]	mAh/g	370	>360

1. *Ideal values post purification. HXG material analysis indicates good potential for significant decrease in surface area – to around 5 m^2/g with further treatment.*
2. *Coin cell data, electrode 91.9% graphite (not spherical but raw flake concentrate), 2% conducting carbon and 6.1% binder.*

This test work was largley undertaken by a China based powder materials testing and equipment supplier (for confidentiality reasons, referred to here as **"ChinaLab"**), which has been established for over 20 years and has expertise in fine particle and powder grinding and classification, including the spheroidisation of flake graphite for battery anode materials.

In summary, this is the first time that downstream processing i.e. spheroidisation has been undertaken on Macintosh graphite concentrate material. This is an important step in securing offtake because the sample material has "passed" on all the key preliminary assessment criteria with an excellent outlook to make further improvements to more closely conform to likely specifications required for lithium-ion batteries.

2.3.2 Ongoing Secondary Processing Test Work – North America

Following recent discussions in Tokyo with a variety of end-user groups, complimenting previous meetings in China, Hexagon has continued to evolve its product development and marketing strategy as it becomes more attuned to the opportunities for its planned high-purity, Australian based graphite production. As discussed previously, product diversification is one aspect in terms of fully exploiting the large flake sizes present and further diversification is considered possible through specialist downstream processing to create high-purity products.

The corporation that Hexagon has partnered with to undertake this test work operates research, test work and commercial manufacturing facilities in North America, focussed around battery and high-tech applications. Hexagon does not wish to disclose the name or specific location of the laboratory testing facilities in order to maintain its competitive advantage. For competitive reasons graphite companies do not typically disclose details of the laboratories doing their product test work; for reference, in this report the company is abbreviated as "NAmLab".

In September, approximately 25kg of various McIntosh graphite concentrate samples were despatched to NAmLab. Test work is currently in progress which includes full concentrate profiling, purification test work and assessment for a range of end-use applications. This is pivotal test work for the Company that will likely underpin its ongoing marketing strategy and hence process flow sheet requirements. Results will become available through the December quarter and early 2018.

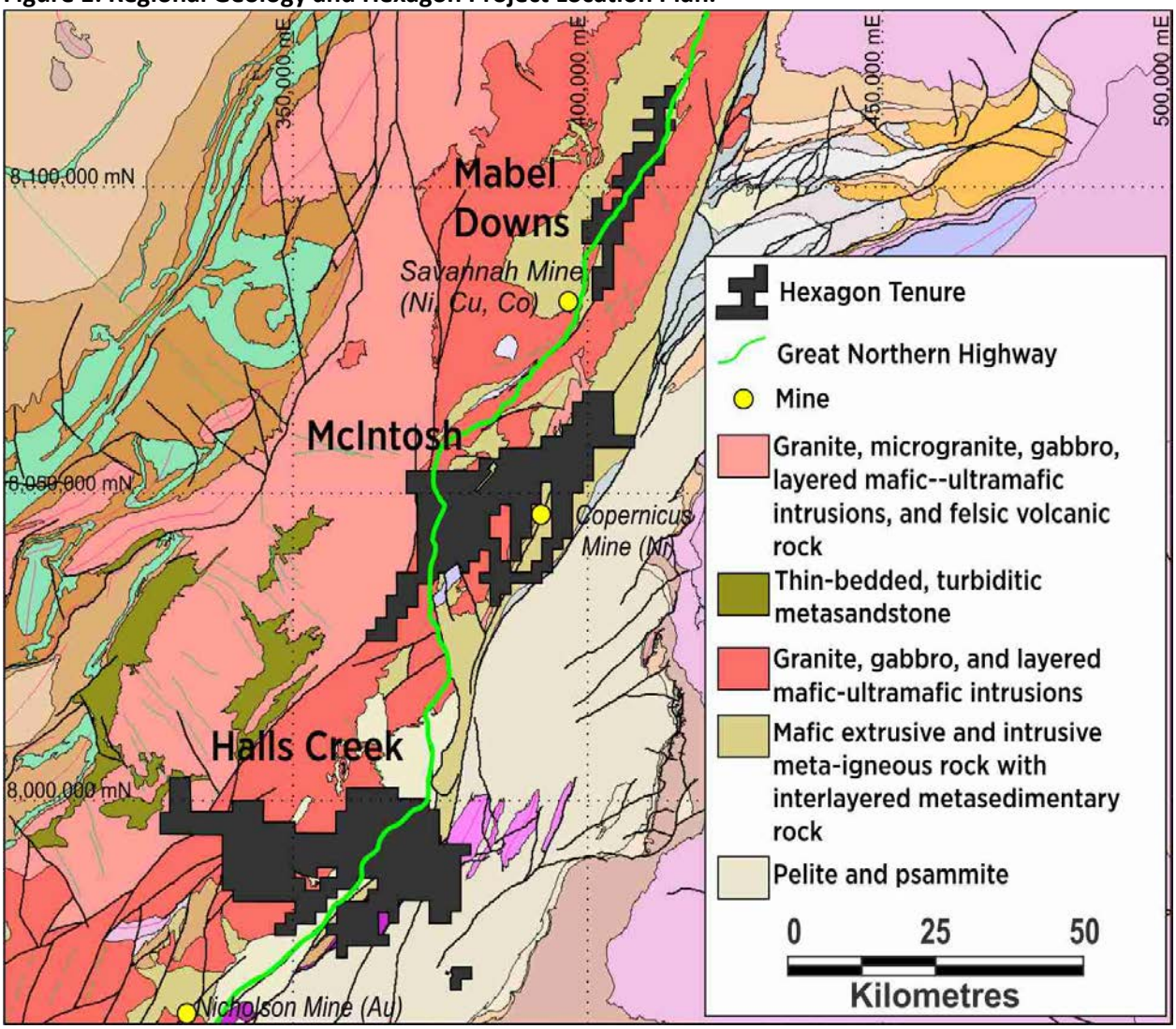
3. DISCOVERY

At the start of the September quarter, Hexagon held three key groups of tenements, all located in the East Kimberley as shown in Figure 1, comprising:

- The McIntosh Project – prospective for graphite and base metal massive sulphide deposits;
- The Halls Creek Project – prospective for gold and base metal massive sulphide deposits; and
- The Mable Downs Project – prospective for base metal sulphides and possibly graphite.

The McIntosh tenements are the core focus and host the McIntosh Flake Graphite Project which is in feasibility study. As outlined below a major field program was completed at the project during the quarter. As well, assessment work was undertaken on the Halls Creek and Mabel Downs tenements in terms of the Company's current priorities and overall strategic direction. This resulted in the relinquishment of the Mabel Downs tenements and recommendations to undertake additional work at Halls Creek, which is viewed as a highly prospective, early stage exploration project.

Figure 1: Regional Geology and Hexagon Project Location Plan.



3.1 McIntosh Project

Exploration activities at the McIntosh Project in the quarter focussed on advancing the feasibility study and continuing to assess and demonstrate the large scale potential of the Project area. Field work comprised:

- drilling at the Longtom and Barracuda deposits to generate metallurgical samples, geotechnical data and confirm/upgrade some areas of the current Mineral Resource; and
- reconnaissance rock chip sampling across high priority targets identified by airborne EM in the eastern prospects; and

A detailed report on the exploration work was lodged with ASX on 26 September, 2017.

3.1.1 Drill Program

Drilling was completed using a multipurpose drill rig commencing in July and finishing in August, 2017. A total of 2,306.3 metres were drilled across the Longtom and Barracuda deposits consisting of 1,968 metres of reverse circulation (**RC**) and 368.3 metres diamond drill core (**DD**) as summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Drill Hole Summary

Prospect	Hole Type	Number of Hole	Metres Drilled
Barracuda	DD	2	102.4
	RC	3	228
	Total	**5**	**330.4**
Longtom	DD	2	101.2
	RC	21	1418
	RCD	4	456.7
	Total	**27**	**1975.9**
Total		**32**	**2306.3**

RCD – Combination of RC precollar and diamond tail.

Confined to heritage cleared areas, a modest drill program was designed to test along strike of the Longtom resource and provide suitable material for metallurgical test work to be carried out at both the Longtom and Barracuda deposits.

The majority of the drilling was completed at Longtom along strike from the current resource, which equates to approximately 30% of identified prospective strike length (Figure 2) based on existing drilling and modelled EM responses from a VTEM survey flown by Hexagon in late 2014. Graphite bearing rocks were intersected at Longtom with projected true widths of 5 to 15 metres (Figure 3) along a continuous graphitic horizon with a strike length of approximately 1,800 metres south west of the current resource.

Drilling was completed on a spacing of 80 metres along and 40 metres across strike, so as to provide the necessary data coverage to support resource calculations based on existing knowledge should the returned results warrant. A total of 265.9 metres of HQ_3 core was drilled to provide material for metallurgical test work, in compliance with JORC Clause 49 and QAQC coverage.

A small programme of five holes for 330.4m consisting of 102.4m diamond and 228m RC was drilled at Barracuda. This programme focused on the existing inferred resource (Figure 4) to provide additional information; data density, QAQC and metallurgical samples, to support a potential upgrade in resource classification. Graphite bearing horizons were intersected where expected.

All RC samples have been submitted for analysis, whilst the core is still being processed.

Figure 2. Longtom collar plan showing current resource and optimised pit outline underlain by late time channel VTEM survey image.

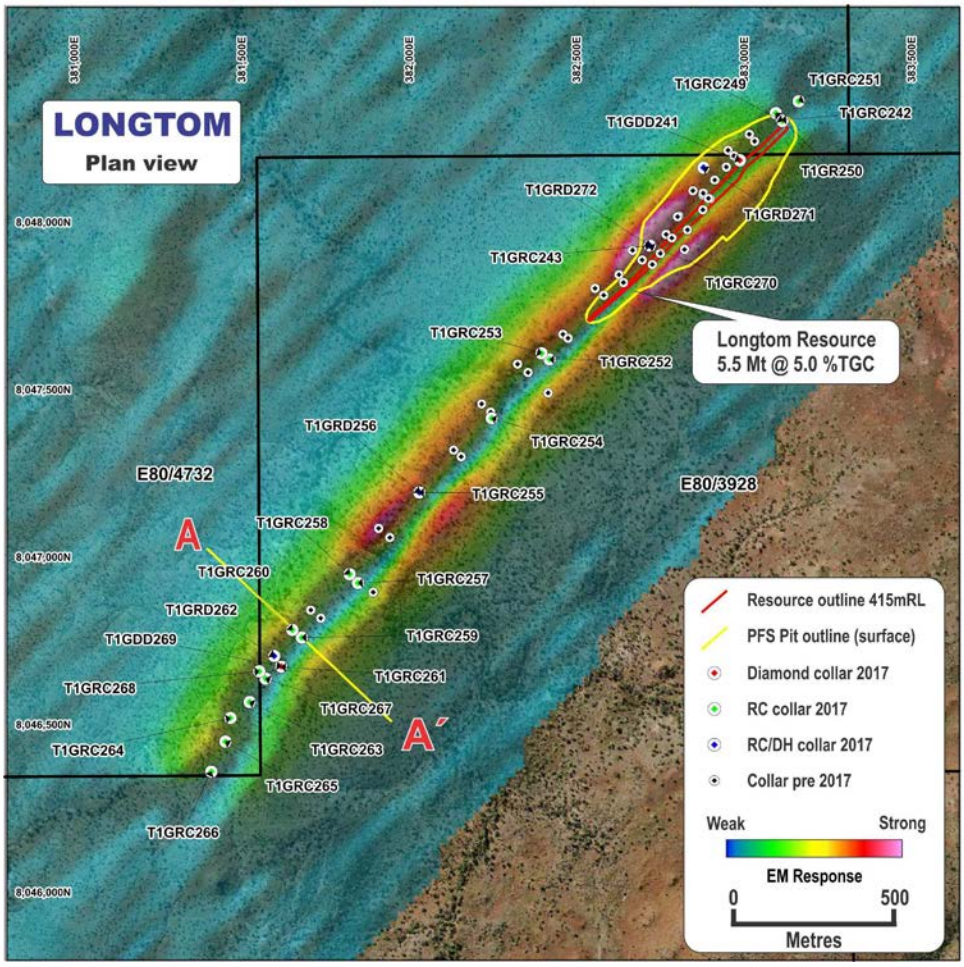


Figure 3. Longtom cross-section with geology interpretation based on drill hole logging.

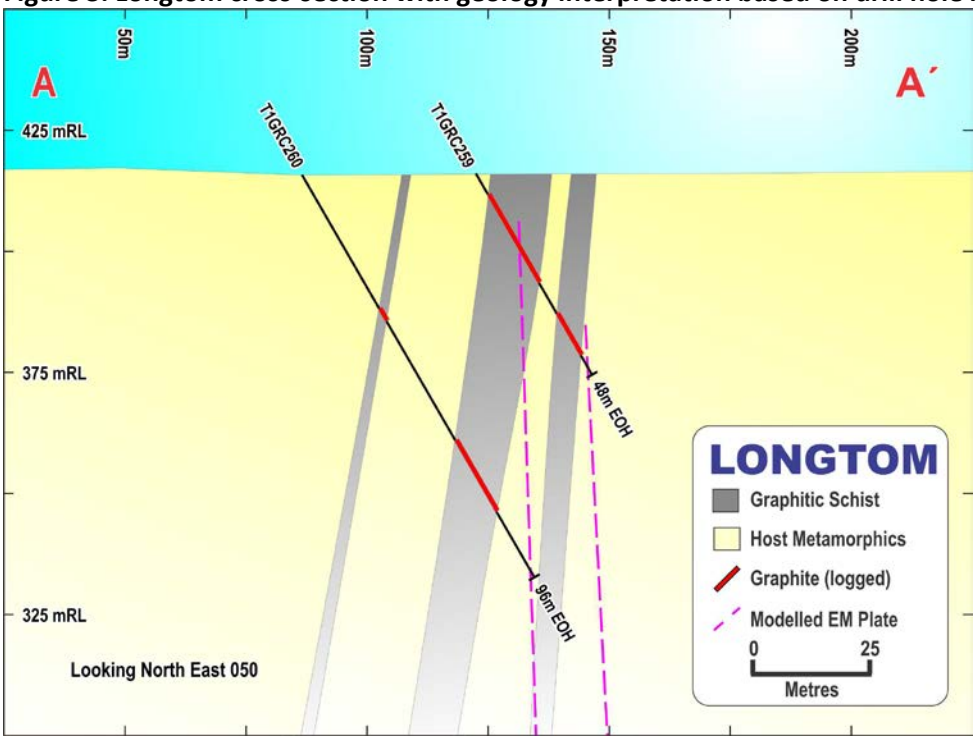
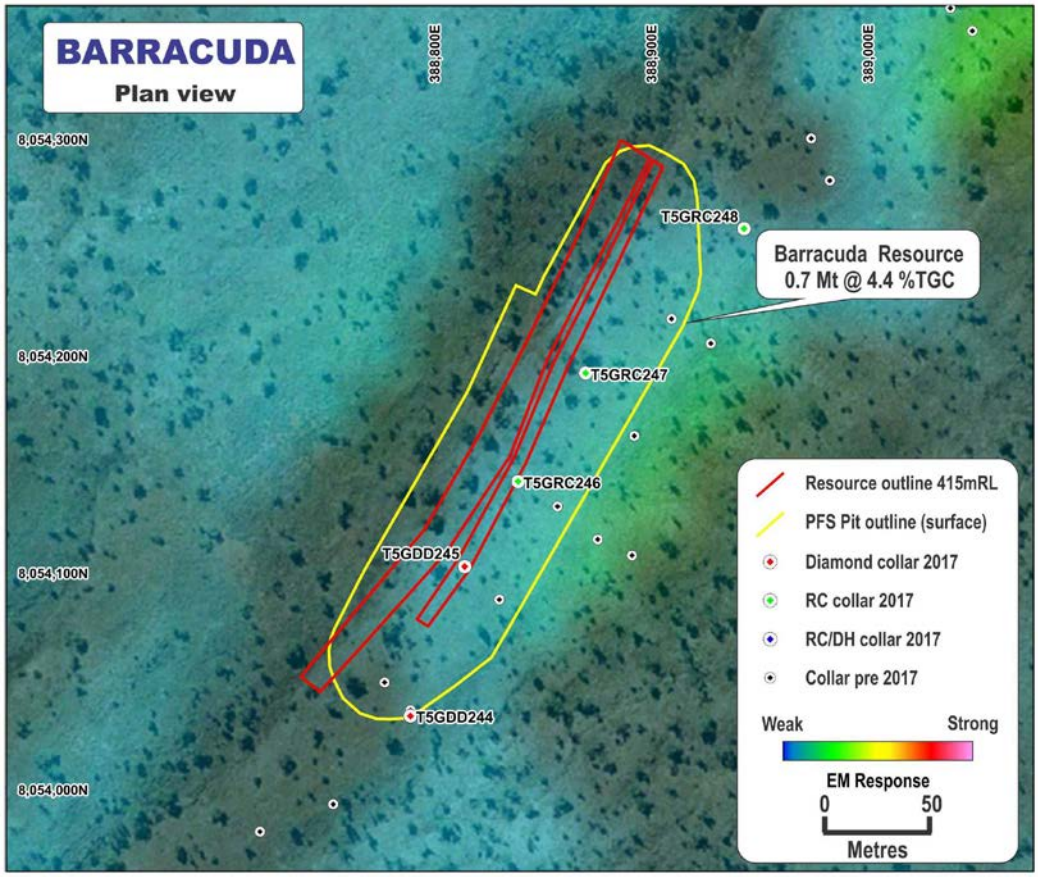


Figure 4. Barracuda collar plan showing current resource and optimised pit outline underlain by late time channel VTEM survey image.

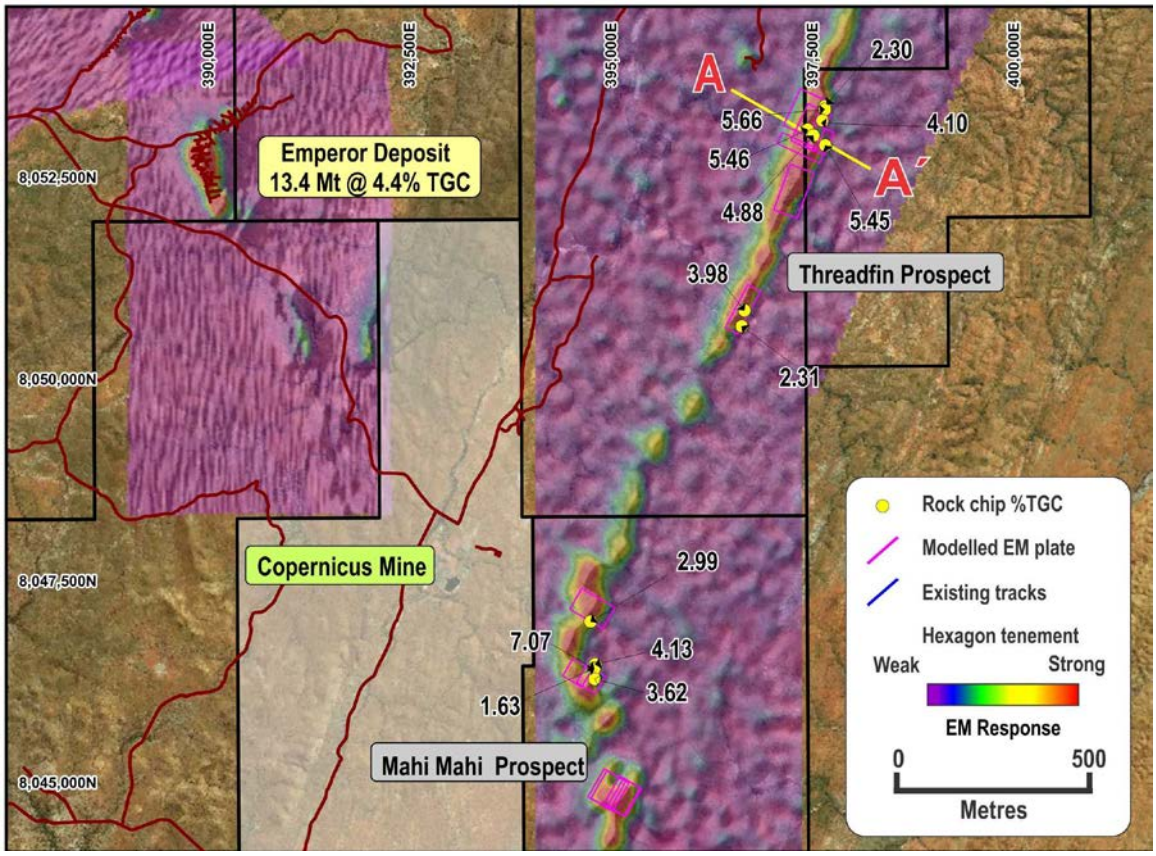


3.1.2 Eastern Prospects – Reconnaissance Rock Chip Programme

A first pass reconnaissance field visit was carried out across high priority targets; Mahi, Threadfin and Marlin, identified from the Xcite EM survey completed in 2016. Outcropping graphitic schist was identified coincident to modelled conductive plates where plates have been modelled to surface (Figure 5). For areas where the modelled plates don't reach the surface, i.e. southern plates of Mahi, strongly deformed metasediments with dip orientations indicating anticlinal structures compare favourably with Hexagon's geological interpretation. This interpretation relies on metasediments being subjected to high grade metamorphism and structural deformation to promote flake graphite mineralisation.

Selected rock chip samples have been submitted for multi-element assay and petrographic analysis.

Figure 5. Rock chip locations underlain by EM image



3.2 Halls Creek Project

The Halls Creek Project is an early stage exploration project which has had very little systematic work, in particular drilling. The Company is very pleased to have recently defined 4 drill-ready targets and several other targets for drill target definition work.

Exploration work for the quarter consisted of historical data compilation, satellite image processing and interpretation which was followed up with a brief field reconnaissance visit. Refer Attachment 1 for all sample details, Table on Sampling Techniques and Reporting of Exploration results.

Data compilation and reinterpretation has highlighted four priority drill targets; Bent Ridge, Milba, Townsite and Granite prospects (refer figure 6). Highlights include:

- *The Bent Ridge prospect* is considered to be a large scale multiphase quartz vein / breccia system, with associated argillic, pyrophyllite and fuchsite-carbonate alteration, formed within secondary fault splays emanating from the Caroline Fault. The prospect is defined primarily by As-Cu soil anomaly with a strike length of 2km and supported by historic rock chip assays up to 1.38g/t gold and 930 ppm arsenic collected from a gossan. A small (450 metre length) historic gradient array induced polarisation survey also produced a coincident anomalous chargeable response.
- *The Milba prospect* is identified as a VMS base metal target defined by anomalous lead, zinc and copper from historical geochemical sampling programs, which included stream sediment, MAGLAG and rock chip samples. Broad geochemical anomalism extents over a strike length of up to 5km and width of 1km with a higher core of approximately 2km by 500 metres. The prospect occurs with felsic to intermediate volcaniclastic with associated siliceous gossans or exhalites. Within the soil anomaly historic rock chip sampling has returned assays of 10.7% copper, 86 g/t silver and 470 ppb gold.

During the field visit a soil sample traverse was carried out across the Olympio, Red Rock, Milba and Koongie Park Formations using an existing track approximately 6km east of the Milba geochemical anomaly. No significant results were returned.

- *The Townsite prospect* is defined by two 400 metre long en-echelon auger anomalies associated with a west north-west trending silicified cataclastic lode where historic rock chip assays up to 26.1 g/t gold, 22 g/t silver and 2.6% lead were returned.

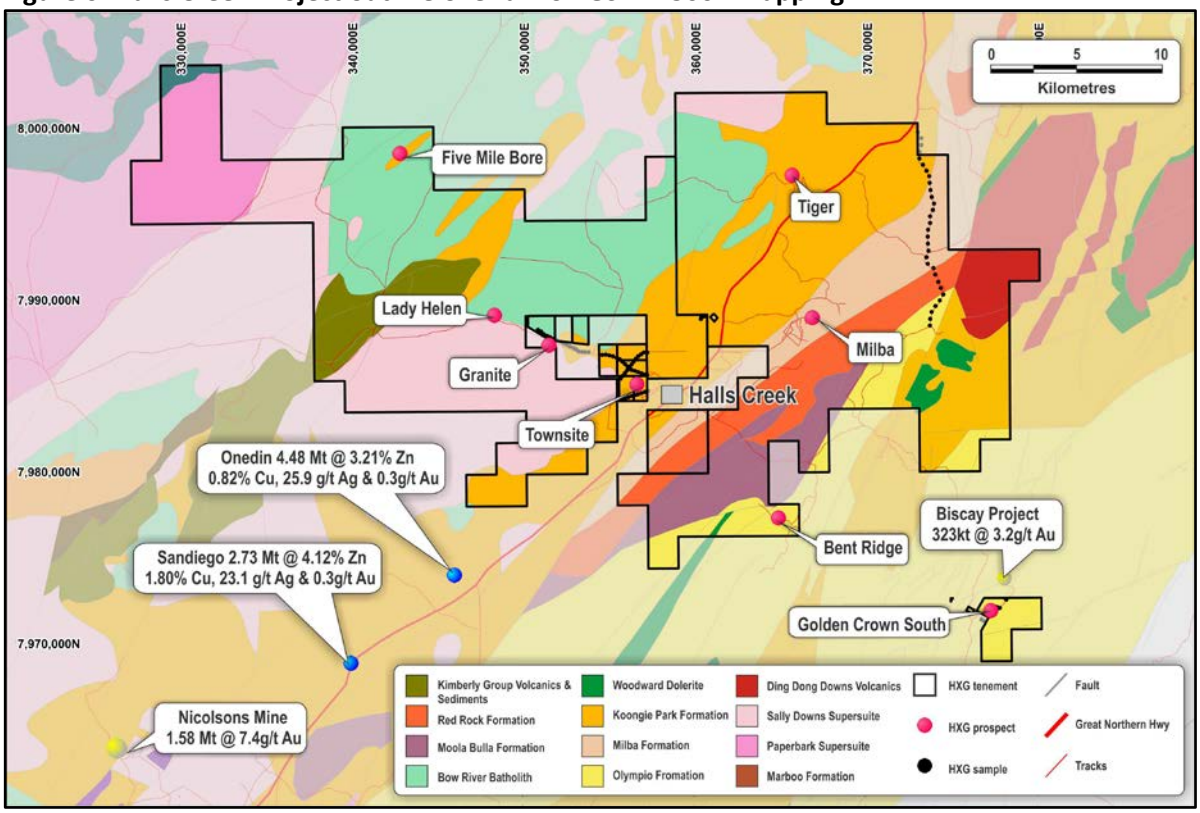
  A soil sampling traverse was completed along an access road between the Granite and Townsite prospects. No significant results were returned.

- *The Granite prospect* occurs on the margin of the Loadstone Monzogranite where historic rock chip sampling of sheeted quartz veins within an east west trending quartz-sericite alteration zone have returned values up to 11.5 g/t gold with 9.5 g/t silver. A historic drill program (8 holes) consisting of shallow (<43 metre) RAB and RC holes produced a best result of 10 metres at 0.3 g/t gold and 0.3% copper.

Numerous other prospects were identified which require additional target-definition type exploration work before drill testing can occur. One such area is the Golden Crown South area which is targeting gold mineralisation hosted within quartz-carbonate veins and stockwork associated with faulting within the Olympio Formation, a regional host lithology to other gold deposits in the region such as the nearby historical Golden Crown and Biscay gold mines. During the field visit eight rock chip samples were collected from outcropping quartz veins / stockwork rocks with an anomalous result of 31 ppb gold recorded.

To carry out the planned exploration programs, Hexagon has submitted a heritage assessment notification to the representative body for the relevant native title claimant groups.

Figure 6. Halls Creek Project outline overlain on GSWA 500K mapping



4. SUSTAINABILITY

4.1 Health and Safety-

No injuries or major incidents were recorded for the quarter.
The McIntosh field program including the drilling was completed without any lost time injuries.

4.2 Environmental Management

4.2.1 Subterranean Fauna Survey

Environmental consultants Biologic Environmental Surveys are continuing to process the specimens collected from the final comprehensive subterranean fauna survey completed at the end of June. A report documenting the subterranean fauna found on the Project is in November. No areas of concern have been raised by the consultants to date. Subject to no issues of concern being raised in the report, this completes the environmental survey requirements for a mining proposal.

4.2.2 Flora Survey

The report for the final flora survey of the current project area was completed by Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd during the quarter. No major areas of concern were raised by the consultants. There were no plant groups found that are gazetted as Threatened Flora pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the Wildlife Conservation Act (1950) (WC Act), or listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) (EPBC Act). A total of four Priority Flora recognised by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) were recorded from the study area. Management strategies can be put in place for the conservation of priority species based on advice from Hexagon's consultants and previous mining proposals.

4.2.3 Drill Site Rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation of recent and historical drilling was carried out at the project. D&H Contracting, an indigenous contract company from the local Warmun community was used for providing rehabilitation machinery.

5. CORPORATE

5.1 Transactions

Management's core focus continues to be to secure project financing support and offtake interest for the McIntosh Project. As part of that process discussions have been held with a variety of parties from Australia, China, Hong Kong, Japan and North America. To date no agreements have been reached but the Company is encouraged by the increasing levels of interest.

The final instalment of the Hengda settlement was received in August as per the overall settlement arrangement reported to ASX on 15 June, 2017.

5.2 Financial Position

The Company finished the September 2017 quarter with $0.79 million cash at bank. Approximately $0.78 million was spent on exploration and development and $0.40 million on administration and staff costs – which includes the financing and offtake related expenditures. The quarterly cash flow and forecast is summarised in Attachment 2: Appendix 5B Quarterly Cash Flow Report.

The Company has no debt and still holds 2 million shares in Battery Mineral Resources Limited.

5.3 Company Administration

The Company has continued the process to transition its financial and corporate administration to Perth, Western Australia. These changes include:

- Moving the registered office from Brisbane to Perth;
- Resignation of Ms Leni Stanley as Company Secretary effective 31 October, 2017 and replacing her with Mr Rowan Caren who was appointed co-Company Secretary on 18 September, 2017 and will be sole Company Secretary from 1 November onwards; and
- Appointment of Mr Peter Marcakis as Chief Financial officer to manage all of the company's financial and administrative activities.

The Board and management would like to acknowledge their appreciation for the hard work and contribution by Ms Leni Stanley and Ms Pia Smith in their company secretarial and financial management roles over the past three years.

5.4 Capital Structure

There were no changes to the capital structure of the Company during the quarter.

The Company has 248,036,747 fully paid ordinary shares on issue and 32,497,500 unlisted options on issue at the date of this report.

6. COMPETENT PERSONS' ATTRIBUTIONS

Exploration Results and Mineral Resource Estimates

The information within this report that relates to exploration results, Exploration Target estimates, geological data and Mineral Resources at the McIntosh Project is based on information compiled by Mr Shane Tomlinson and Mr Mike Rosenstreich who are both employees of the Company. Mr Rosenstreich is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Mr Tomlinson is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. They both, individually have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities currently being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person(s) as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves and they consent to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

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Attachment 1: Hexagon Tenement Holdings as at 30 September, 2017

Project	Type	Number	Ownership Status at end of Quarter
McIntosh, WA	E	E80/3864	100% Hexagon
	E	E80/3928	100% Hexagon
	E	E80/3906	100% Hexagon
	E	E80/3907	100% Hexagon
	E	E80/4688	100% Hexagon
	E	E80/4734	100% Hexagon
	E	E80/4739	100% Hexagon
	E	E80/4732	100% Hexagon
	E	E80/4825	100% Hexagon
	E	E80/4842	100% Hexagon
	E	E80/4841	100% Hexagon
	P	P80/1821	100% Hexagon
	E	E80/4733	100% Hexagon
	E	E80/4879	100% Hexagon
	E	E80/4931	100% Hexagon
Halls Creek, WA	E	E80/4794	100% Hexagon
	E	E80/4793	100% Hexagon
	E	E80/4795	100% Hexagon
	E	E80/4858	100% Hexagon
	P	P80/1816	100% Hexagon
	P	P80/1817	100% Hexagon
	P	P80/1815	100% Hexagon
	P	P80/1818	100% Hexagon
	P	P80/1814	100% Hexagon
	P	P80/1799	100% Hexagon
	P	P80/1801	100% Hexagon
	P	P80/1800	100% Hexagon

Section 1 Sampling techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	**1. Rock Chip Sampling** • Samples were collected from surface from outcropping quartz veins and box work saprock. • Samples were collected based on visual inspection of outcropping rock / saprock for the presence of rocks showing potential alteration i.e. quartz veining with iron staining. • A brief description was noted. • Sample locations are irregular based on the limited outcropping rocks. **2. Soil Sampling** • Samples were collected from surface as a regular traverse in intervals of 200m or 400m. • Position of sample was located using a hand held Garmin GPS. • Sample was collected from approximately the top 30cm. • A brief description and HCL test was completed
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not applicable.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in*	• Not applicable

	nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sample techniques and sample preparation	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• **Rock Chips** • Coarse crush using a jaw crushed to better than 70% passing 2mm. • Pulverise up to 3kg of coarse crushed material to better than 85% passing 75µm particle size • Small aliquot (~25g) taken for multi-element assay using aqua regia digest and ICP-MS finish. • **Soil Samples** • Dry sieved to 180µm • Pulverise up to 3kg of coarse crushed material to better than 85% passing 75µm particle size • Small aliquot (~25g) taken for multi-element assay using aqua regia digest and ICP-MS finish Sampling procedures and sample preparation represent industry good practice:
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assaying and laboratory procedures used are appropriate for the material tested. • Sampling was guided by Hexagon's protocols and QA/QC procedures. • Standards were inserted at an approximate rate of 1 in every 20 soil samples collected and 1 in 14 for rock chip samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No significant results were returned so no external geologist to the company has reviewed these results. • Au results were converted to ppb so they could be compared to historic datasets.
Location of Data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine*	• All samples were located and recorded using handheld Garmin GPS. • The map projection used is the Australia Geodetic MGA 94 Zone 52.

	workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Not applicable.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Soil samples were collected across the geological formations for the traverse east of the Milba prospect. • Soil samples collected at the Granite and Townsite prospects were orientated to traverse across the drainage direction of alluvial soils.
Sample Security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Unique sample number was retained during the whole process • Samples were placed into calico bags and then into self-sealing plastic bags prior to being put into bulka bags. The bulka bags were then transported by road to Hexagons Perth warehouse and then submitted to ALS laboratory in Perth for analysis. • The sample security is adequate for purpose.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Field data is managed by an independent data management consultancy Rock Solid Solutions. • All data collected was subject to internal review

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests,*	• Soil samples were collected on prospect leases P80/1799 – 1801, P80/1814 and P80/1816 – 1818 and exploration lease E80/4795. • Rock chip samples were collected from exploration leases E80/4793 and E80/4794. • These tenements are held by Mcintosh Resources Pty Ltd who is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hexagon Resources.

	historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Drilling at the Barracuda deposit occurred on exploration lease E80/3864. This tenement is held by Halls Creek Resources Pty Ltd who is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hexagon Resources. • Hexagon Resources are the managers of exploration on the Halls Creek Project.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The East Kimberley has been largely explored for gold, base metals and diamonds. Within the Halls Creek Project exploration over the past twenty years has been carried out primarily by two companies; Burdekin Resources and 3D resources. • Exploration by both companies has been has been largely limited to surface geochemical sampling programs where numerous prospective gold and base metals targets were identified. A small shallow drill program was carried out at the Granites prospect while focused ground IP surveys were completed at some of the prospects. • Within the broader Halls Creek area significant resources for gold have been identified at Nicolsons and base metal deposits at Onedin and Sandiego.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Halls Creek project occurs in the Halls Creek Mobile Zone "HCMZ" of Western Australia. The HCMZ is divided into three sections; west, central and east. The Halls Creek project predominantly covers the central and eastern zones. The central zone includes felsic volcanic and volcaniclastics units of the Koongie Park Formation while the eastern zone consists of greywacke, siltstone, sandstone, marble, impure calcareous rocks, chert and minor mafic lavas and sills. The metamorphic grade with the project area is low to medium. • Hexagon is targeting structurally controlled epigenetic gold, VMS style base metal and nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length.*
		• Not applicable.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or*	• Grades have not been subject to been cutting or aggregating.

	minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect.*	• Exploration is at an early stage and information contains insufficient data points to allow these relationships to be reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Key elements have been reported within.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Significant historical assay results were obtained from WA Department of Minerals and Petroleum WAMEX reports; A61205, A61254, A61681, A63200 and A80725.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Reconnaissance drilling program to test the highest priority prospects • Geophysical surveys, i.e. aeromagnetic ground EM / IP surveys, to identify structural and mineralisation trends.

Annexure 1. Rock Chip Sample Results

SampleID	East	North	RL	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
HX008717	377578	7972023	375	5	0.03	3.1	4.4	3.6	10
HX008718	377627	7972017	378	3	0.01	6.9	15.4	1.6	54
HX008719	377757	7971974	366	<1	0.02	2.6	6.1	8.6	10
HX008720	377815	7971962	362	<1	<0.01	1.9	1.8	1.4	3
HX008723	378162	7972484	365	<1	0.01	9	1.7	1.8	2
HX008724	378186	7972446	364	<1	0.01	27.8	2.5	3.9	11
HX008725	376868	7971210	358	31	0.02	58.4	4.1	3.4	10
HX008726	376748	7971292	361	1	0.01	64.4	2.1	5.1	61
HX008759	360390	7988788	400	<1	<0.01	1	1.5	0.6	<2
HX008760	360419	7988915	402	<1	0.02	4	9	0.9	<2
HX008761	360510	7988917	401	2	0.01	2.9	20.8	5.1	33
HX008762	360538	7988933	401	2	0.12	2.3	9.6	3.3	18
HX008763	360579	7988961	402	<1	0.03	2.1	3.7	5.9	7
HX008764	360657	7988977	401	<1	0.06	0.6	1.2	6.1	3

Co-ordinates: GDA94 52N

Annexure 2. Soil Sample Results

SampleID	East	North	RL	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
HX008662	350891	7988145	452	<1	0.02	1.1	11.9	8.2	13
HX008663	351071	7988057	455	2	0.03	2.2	20.2	11.1	21
HX008664	351221	7987898	456	1	0.04	3.2	26.9	12.8	25
HX008665	351422	7987807	459	1	0.03	2.2	23.3	10.3	32
HX008666	351614	7987718	458	1	0.03	1.8	26.2	9.4	32
HX008667	351802	7987632	455	<1	0.03	3.1	32.2	10	38
HX008668	352007	7987539	452	1	0.02	1.8	40.4	7.2	49
HX008669	352194	7987453	452	1	0.04	1.9	47.1	7.1	31
HX008670	352387	7987364	447	<1	0.04	1.8	53.2	6.7	31
HX008671	352582	7987276	447	1	0.05	2.2	49.9	5.8	25
HX008672	352772	7987183	443	<1	0.04	1.4	45.3	5.9	25
HX008673	352965	7987094	436	<1	0.05	2.3	12.9	12	11
HX008674	353105	7987019	440	1	0.04	2.7	45.4	9.1	38
HX008676	353263	7986894	437	2	0.03	5.5	26.7	8.1	36
HX008677	353470	7986866	436	2	0.06	20.6	32.8	18.7	35
HX008678	353645	7986855	435	2	0.09	6.6	69.8	7.8	60
HX008679	353855	7986856	435	1	0.03	2.7	35.6	6	34
HX008680	354646	7986698	430	<1	0.03	2.6	11.9	6.8	26
HX008682	354853	7986705	433	1	0.01	5.6	12.7	7	20
HX008683	355057	7986663	431	<1	0.02	2.8	21.5	7.5	29
HX008684	355268	7986614	432	<1	0.02	2.9	21.2	8.2	25
HX008685	355483	7986521	432	<1	0.03	4.1	31.3	8.3	48
HX008686	355658	7986436	427	<1	0.02	3.4	26.9	7.9	46
HX008687	355806	7986300	439	1	0.02	3.2	27.7	7.8	40

HX008688	355972	7986159	437	1	0.02	2.2	35.5	6.3	40
HX008689	356134	7986012	440	<1	0.01	1.2	20.5	5.9	33
HX008690	356224	7985976	443	1	0.03	1.3	34.6	6.9	46
HX008691	356350	7986142	443	2	0.03	1.6	35.5	5	36
HX008692	356468	7986295	446	1	0.02	1.5	21.2	7.7	80
HX008693	356594	7986462	449	1	0.03	2.3	30.4	7.6	52
HX008694	356729	7986610	443	1	0.03	4	20	9.7	42
HX008695	356900	7986722	448	1	0.03	2.1	14.6	11.3	39
HX008696	357069	7986832	456	2	0.02	3.5	24.5	10.2	33
HX008697	357264	7986829	455	<1	0.01	2.1	9.6	9.5	32
HX008698	356349	7985824	441	1	0.03	1.2	40.1	4.5	51
HX008699	356539	7985765	439	1	0.02	1	16.5	4.4	38
HX008700	356727	7985698	435	<1	0.02	1	24.6	3.9	36
HX008701	356924	7985625	431	<1	0.03	1.1	30	3.7	45
HX008702	357128	7985552	427	1	0.02	1	24	4.1	63
HX008703	357250	7985511	423	1	0.01	0.7	12.3	3.8	37
HX008704	356098	7985807	441	1	0.02	1.5	19.3	5.7	39
HX008705	355967	7985645	439	<1	0.01	1.3	20.2	4.5	33
HX008706	355840	7985476	436	2	0.03	2	21.5	6.6	29
HX008707	355709	7985305	436	<1	0.03	1.5	15.5	5.8	23
HX008708	355791	7984103	430	1	0.05	1	47.8	3.8	26
HX008709	355973	7984159	422	2	0.03	1.9	33.7	8.5	37
HX008710	356162	7984224	422	1	0.03	1	40.1	4.5	37
HX008711	356361	7984299	422	1	0.03	1.4	44.3	5.4	32
HX008712	356555	7984356	421	3	0.03	1.4	24.9	6	40
HX008713	356726	7984400	420	<1	0.02	1	26.3	5.4	33
HX008714	356929	7984473	419	1	0.03	1.3	41.8	5.1	37
HX008715	357124	7984539	419	<1	0.04	1.4	31.1	6.8	40
HX008716	357316	7984595	421	1	0.04	1.6	38.5	6.4	33
HX008728	373738	7988399	416	2	0.05	10.6	14.1	18.7	18
HX008729	373754	7988793	416	4	0.06	13	30.4	24.9	44
HX008730	373844	7989194	418	2	0.04	24.4	23	18.2	51
HX008731	374067	7989541	426	1	0.03	18.6	16.9	15.1	27
HX008732	374318	7989869	428	2	0.03	22.8	17	20.9	30
HX008733	374518	7990212	418	3	0.05	21.9	26.2	18.4	49
HX008734	374381	7990587	434	1	0.02	2.7	31.9	7.3	34
HX008735	374230	7990947	446	1	0.02	2.5	52.1	3.9	45
HX008736	374048	7991369	444	1	0.01	3	16.2	9.9	13
HX008737	373950	7991750	445	1	0.03	3.7	25.5	11.7	17
HX008738	373610	7991994	451	1	0.02	3.5	12.6	14.4	13
HX008739	373536	7992381	455	1	0.03	3	25.7	14.1	33
HX008740	373660	7992758	460	1	0.03	10.5	30.5	16	32
HX008741	373622	7993173	450	1	0.01	5.2	36.4	11.9	32
HX008742	373614	7993580	446	4	0.03	2.8	93.3	2.1	44
HX008743	373630	7993985	434	2	0.05	17.1	76.1	2.7	98
HX008744	373751	7994372	433	2	0.02	25.8	20.7	6.7	28
HX008745	373747	7994767	428	1	0.04	40.8	23	16.1	46
HX008746	373911	7995133	429	4	0.04	11.3	37.4	17.1	45
HX008747	373982	7995504	429	3	0.03	65.8	16.7	18.9	31
HX008748	373850	7995888	427	3	0.12	24.8	28.5	33.4	57

HX008749	373768	7996288	425	<1	0.07	16.3	29.4	26.1	51
HX008750	373721	7996704	420	1	0.05	6.5	41.4	23.1	81
HX008751	373706	7997097	416	3	0.08	17.4	42.5	37.9	79
HX008752	373545	7997418	411	1	0.03	12.1	25.8	10.4	46
HX008753	373332	7997765	410	1	0.04	6.7	31.8	6.1	42
HX008754	373123	7998124	412	<1	0.03	8.4	30	3.6	44
HX008755	373147	7998521	414	1	0.02	10.6	21.6	8.8	41
HX008756	373238	7998905	411	1	0.02	12.3	22.9	13.1	36
HX008757	373237	7999313	406	<1	0.02	6.9	15.8	11.7	29
HX008758	373049	7999656	409	<1	0.01	4.8	10.2	17.2	22

Co-ordinates: G

+Rule 5.5

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

HEXAGON RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN	**Quarter ended ("current quarter")**
29 099 098 192	**30 September 2017**

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (3 months) $A'000**
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(782)	(782)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(43)	(43)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(353)	(353)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	2	2
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Research and development refunds	38	38
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(1,138)**	**(1,138)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (3 months) $A'000**
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	23	23
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (Refund Security Deposit)	10	10
2.6	Other (Hengda Deposit Proceeds)	37	37
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**70**	**70**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	-	-
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**	**-**	**-**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,857	1,857
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(1,138)	(1,138)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	70	70
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (3 months) $A'000**
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**789**	**789**

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	759	759
5.2	Call deposits	30	30
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)**	**789**	**789**

6.	**Payments to directors of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	111
6.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-

6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

6.1: Includes payments to Managing Director

7.	**Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
7.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	-
7.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-

7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

8.	**Financing facilities available** *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
8.1	Loan facilities	-	-
8.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
8.3	Other (please specify)	-	-

8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.

9.	**Estimated cash outflows for next quarter**	**$A'000**
9.1	Exploration and evaluation	414
9.2	Development	
9.3	Production	
9.4	Staff costs	71
9.5	Administration and corporate costs	180
9.6	Other (provide details if material)	
9.7	**Total estimated cash outflows**	**665**

10.	**Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)**	**Tenement reference and location**	**Nature of interest**	**Interest at beginning of quarter**	**Interest at end of quarter**
10.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	E80/4385 Mabel Downs, WA	Direct	100%	0%
		E80/4797 Mabel Downs, WA	Direct	100%	0%
		E80/4814 Mabel Downs, WA	Direct	100%	0%
10.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	-	-	-	-

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.

Sign here: . Date: 31 October 2017
(Company secretary)

Print name: Rowan Caren

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 that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.

2. If this quarterly 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 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.