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30 July 2010

JUNE 2010 QUARTERLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Highlights

- The Balatindi Project was progressed through continuing analysis of ground radiometric data and the detailed analysis of the recovered portion of the Balatindi digital database which has allowed the identification of several targets which are planned for drilling late in the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- Access routes and drill pads for the Mansounia Project were re-addressed in anticipation of drilling.
- At the Dion-Koulai Project the Company completed a first pass Total Count (TC) ground radiometric and co-incident soil sampling program with some 7,123 TC readings collected on 50m spaced sample sites over 335 line kilometres and an additional 974 composite soil samples collected from 1,898 sites and submitted for low level gold analysis.
- The Presidential elections passed peacefully at the end of June with no single candidate gaining a majority. The two main candidates will now contest a Presidential run-off expected early in August. It is anticipated Parliamentary elections will follow thereafter with Guinea's first elected government planned to be operational before year end. The election has, to date, been a peaceful and enthusiastic process with the full support of the military.

Activity Update

Mansounia Project (Earning 70%; Guinea Govt 15%; vendors 15%)

Regional Setting

The Mansounia Licence covers 145km² within a Lower Proterozoic volcanic arc setting on an under-plated segment of the Lower Proterozoic Siguiiri Basin margin. Locally Mansounia lies within a weakly metamorphosed intermediate to mafic volcano-sedimentary package which is dominated by andesitic to basaltic volcanics and volcanic tuff.

The district is masked by a laterite cap which covers a thick development of sap-rock.

The Mansounia Licence contains the Mansounia Gold Deposit (MGD). The bulk of the gold mineralisation defined to date is secondary gold located within laterite aprons and accumulated within wedges of shallow, highly oxidised, and saprolised derivatives (largely degraded to smectitic and kaolinitic clays) of intermediate to basic volcanic and tuff.

The primary source of the MGD is interpreted to be an array of relatively thin, <10m wide, steeply dipping, strain-arrayed en echelon lodes trending NNE. Petrological thin sections of drill core show the primary mineralisation to be associated with albitic, silicic and carbonate alteration fluids, wherein gold commonly occurs as very fine grains occluded within sulphide (commonly pyrite and chalcopyrite), and minor quartz veins.

The secondary gold mineralisation is interpreted to have been sourced over a prolonged period, with the progression of weathering, oxidation and leaching processes acting on the near surface projections of the primary mineralised plumes, to relocate and accumulate consequent of variation in REDOX conditions in the associated ground water flux. Complete oxidation can extend to 75 metres below surface but more commonly varies between 40 and 50 metres.

The secondary mineralisation forms a NNE-SSW elongate, greater than 2km long, near surface parallel wedge, which is thickest (>50m) near the source and although tapering rapidly, can be seen to persist in grade and depth, albeit shallow and thin, easterly for several hundred metres. Diamond core drilling (DD) has tested the primary mineralisation to 220m below surface.

Resources

Table A: Resource Summary, Mansounia Gold Project, 2009

Cut-Off Grade Au g/t*	Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Contained
	Mt	Au g/t	Mt	Au g/t	Mt	Au g/t	Ounces Au
0.2	7.9	0.6	53.6	0.5	61.5	0.5	1,078,000
0.4	6.1	0.7	30.4	0.7	36.5	0.7	829,700
0.7	2.2	0.9	10.9	1.1	13.1	1.0	436,900
1.0	0.5	1.2	4.5	1.4	5.0	1.4	222,100

*gold in grams per tonne.

Burey's plans to progress the follow up drill programme continued to be frustrated through a lack of drill operators who await the completion of Guinea's general elections before resuming their business in Guinea.

Burey made good use of time early in the Q2, 2010 adding to the stock of QAQC drill sample blanks and drill sample standards, rationalising storage of drill chips and securing necessary fuel supplies.

Artisanal activity continued through the quarter with several excavators used along Sinkalimba Creek. Other artisans have followed up and reported success in the area Burey had previously identified for drill testing, namely "the Magnificent" volcanic breccias site in the SE of the property.

Balatindi Licence (Earning 75%; Govt 15% + Vendor)

Regional setting

The older Archaean Leonian (3.2-3.6Ga) and mid-Archaean Liberian (2.9-2.6Ga) terrains abut along the regionally significant and long lived North South oriented Diani Fault.

It is assumed that the length and unusually straight nature of the Diani contact is a consequence of its age and its protracted history of strike slip movement. The initial contact of the two ancient terrains is interpreted to have been developed under East-West compression, essentially orthogonal to the current trace of the Diani Fault.

The Simandou Range ironstone succession is a well preserved greater than 200km long West dipping recumbent keel structure and is expressed in the cover of the Liberian terrain. It is roughly aligned with and located 10-20km east of the Diani Fault and is interpreted to evidence the progressive East West compressive deformation within the Liberian terrain before the strain was resolved by a sinistral strike-slip movement.

As no ancient composite volcanism is currently mapped adjacent to the Diani Fault, no under-plating is interpreted to have occurred.

The Balatindi or North-eastern sector of the Leonian / Liberian abutment was subsequently overridden from the East and then the Northeast, along an ENE-WSW directed transfer fault bounded segment, by the Birimian (2.0-2.2Ga) fill of the Siguri trough.

A composite igneous suite is interpreted to have developed on top of the under-plated sectors of the Birimian succession. The composite volcanics and associated hypabyssal wedges that have been generated and adjusted during basin closure along listric faults, have subsequently been intruded by a late co-magmatic monzoitic dyke swarm, directly above and aligned with the Diani Fault.

Prospectivity

Burey considers the Balatindi Exploration Permit and its environs highly prospective for polymetallic mineralisation with **IOCGU** [Iron Oxide Copper Gold Uranium], Unconformity Uranium and Sedex [Sedimentary Exhalative] styles of mineralisation.

This opinion is based on an in-depth interpretation of both the regional and local geology and the potential emplacement mechanisms of such mineralisation. Specifically, Burey's technical staff cites the following for the basis of this opinion:

- the presence of composite volcanics providing a cap to the local southern margin of the Birimian basin suite;
- deep basin diagenetic and metamorphic fluids are inferred to have been tapped and directed up-dip via an expansive array of east-west striking listric faults during basin closure;

- there was added convective drive to the mineralising fluid, caused by successive phases of volcanism and plutonism up until the very late (Mesozoic) emplacement of mantle sourced mafic plumes;
- there was a cumulative contribution to mineralising fluid on remobilisation of mineralised (“hot”) margins to the basement (Leonian and Liberian) granitoids;
- also that there was deformation, tapping and focus of these lystric fault fluids by the penetrative, cross-cutting and up-right Diani Fault; furthermore,
- there was continued fluid focus and pumping along the Diani Fault in association with its cyclic reactivation history;

All of which are considered to have provided an integrated source; a driving mechanism; a conduit and focus for upwelling of the mineralised fluid along the northern projection of the Diani Fault where the Balatindi deposit is located.

What remains to be done is to ascertain whether the known U, Au, and Cu mineralisation is of economic tenor and potentially viable. This will require drilling a series of DD and RC holes necessary for the resolution of the geological setting, structural controls and resource geometry.

Previous Activities 2008/2009

Data Acquisition

Early in 2008, Burey obtained the gold-in-soil sampling and assay results compiled by the previous Balatindi Licence holder, Mining Italiana (MI) from the CPDM, Conakry. The soil sampling program had been carried out in the 2001/02 field season.

Late in 2009, Burey also managed to locate and recover portion of what had clearly been a comprehensive and detailed digital data-base of work contracted by MI during 2001-2004.

That work had focussed on the strong gold anomaly located by the 2001 soil sampling programme and includes: pit/trench assay logs; drill logs and assays for two DD drilling campaigns; a petrologist’s report on selected drill core samples; a local ground magnetic survey; a local IP survey plan and pseudo-sections; a regional Landsat Aster Image study searching regional showings of hydrothermal alteration; and a synoptic interpretation of the local magnetic resistivity and soil gold response.

Burey continues to investigate all available channels to locate a full data base.

Four of these topics are now considered in more detail:

Drilling

The drill data includes drill logs for two phases of diamond drilling for 26 holes and 3,648 metres conducted in 2003/04. Located over the peak gold-in-soil anomalies, measuring some 400m North-South by some 600m East – West, with fences of 1 to 5 holes, each 50m or 100m apart, for a total of 23 holes on an azimuth 000°; 3 holes on an azimuth 180° and all with a 50°decline. The data also includes gold assay logs for the drill holes.

Drilling tested approximately 90m to 135m below surface but did not close off mineralisation. Drill results may be biased as the preferred orientation of drilling of the holes may have been to some degree, down plunge. Some 40% of the metres drilled returned significant intercepts as shown in the table below.

Record of significant intercepts:

No. of Intercepts	Range gm per metres	Mean width (metres)	Resolved grade g/t Au
34	5+ to 10	8.0	0.9
22	10+ to 15	12.9	1.0
19	15+ to 25	16.7	1.1
10	25+ to 50	25.4	1.3
7	50+	43.9	1.4

Petrology

A detailed petrologist's report prepared from 42 selected drill core samples included reference to, but no complete copy of, ICP multi-element assays and indicates variously anomalous levels of Au, Cu, Ag, Mo, Ba, Pb, Zn, Bi, Te, Se, Rb, Cs, Li. Although U was available in the ICP assay suite no mention is made of uranium, anomalous or otherwise, in samples from the core.

Economic minerals listed include magnetite, martite, limonite, bornite, chalcocite, covellite, chalcopyrite, gold, molybdenite, sphalerite, pyrite, bismuthinite, Bi-telluride, galena and others.

Reference is made to pronounced phyllic alteration in some samples.

Field descriptions of core referred to quartz amphibolite gneiss and granite gneiss with the petrologist often noting local zones of ductile and possible, occasional partial anatectic deformation that is a partial melting of a pre-existing rock, which may have been due being confused by primary flow features.

An independent UK based geological contractor prepared a project appraisal. To conform to MI's field reports, he compared the mineralisation with "Andean porphyry" style and the author was thought to have had access to drill logs and field mapping comments, but it is not clear if he had access to the petrologist's report.

Gold in Soil Survey

In 2008, Burey produced a manually contour plot of the MI gold-in-soil data. Two check BLEGG [Bulk Leach Extractable Gold] sample traverses were completed late in 2008 by Burey and have validated the MI results. Soil cover was shown to be generally thin with minimal sap-rock development which is unusual for Guinea.

The fabric generated by contouring of the gold-in-soil data is taken to reflect bedrock gold and, although only local in extent, the data manages to highlight:

- that the peak gold contours coincide with the structural high corresponding to the Diani Fault as defined by MI's ground Magnetic and IP survey. The East and West limbs of the soil anomaly attenuate rapidly, within 1,500m East and 1,500m West of centre. A northerly plunge is inferred. The peak "apparent thickness" extends over 800m but may have been attenuated along North-South dyke margins;
- the presence of narrow zones of North-South depletion coincident with the late monzonite dykes is interpreted to evidence convective drive of gold from dyke margins;
- a roughly East-West striking mineralised domain of volcanic facies rocks, bound to the south by an West-northwest East-southeast oriented thrust fault. To the immediate north of this thrust fault and for about 1,000m beyond, strongly anomalous gold values are seen to align before a second parallel feature is met. Thereafter, a relatively nebulous weak gold fabric is resumed; The West-northwest East-southeast thrust fault interface is off-set on late North East-Southwest fractures. To the south of the thrust fault, a tight East-northeast West-southwest trending fabric is displayed and appears to drag the gold mineralised fabric into one

of a series of dominant East-northeast West-southwest transfer features. This latter fabric is duplicated by the interpreted ground radiometric contours.

Local Ground Magnetic Survey

Interpretation of the local ground total field magnetic survey carried out by *Minera Serva* for MI suggests an East-West striking, banded magnetic unit covers the south of the area surveyed which may represent a more coherent acid volcanic unit. It is steeply overlapped from the north, by magnetically weak units perhaps representing barren incoherent acid volcano-clastics. The interface of the two litho-types appears domed where the North-South monzonite dykes are inferred to proliferate as represented by numerous associated North-South fractures evident in the magnetic map, which form the locus about which the gold-in-soil anomalism also peaks. A localised, late conjugate array of Northwest-Southeast and Northeast-Southwest fractures is also evident, perhaps resulting from the interplay of the vertical doming and/or regional transfer faults.

The tight array of inferred fractures and late North-South oriented monzonite intrusives within the dome is likely to have disrupted any propensity for gradational changes in the development of mineralisation.

A synopsis of the MI magnetic and resistivity data suggests an antiformal dome feature, developed on the Diani Fault axis is coincident with the peak in gold anomalism of greater than 600ppm gold.

Activities Q2/2010

Radiometric TC Contours

The in-fill ground radiometric survey was completed by Burey late in Q1, 2010 on the sample grid using 50m centres along N-S Lines. Approximately 127km of 2km spaced first-pass and 74km of in-fill N-S lines were completed.

Subsequent manual contouring of the radiometric total count data by Burey outlined a fabric not inconsistent with and largely parallel to that of the gold-in-soil contours, and those features interpreted from resistivity and ground magnetic data. The radiometric fabric may in fact reflect volcanic lithofacies.

The radiometric anomaly is more extensive than that of gold. The gold anomaly, although lying within the radiometric anomaly, appears to sit above and abuts the radiometric - uranium peak. Peaks in radiometric response are generally continuous within any given geological domain but they too appear to be disrupted by N-S monzonite dyke or faults.

Follow-Up Programs

Burey has designed two initial programs of drilling at Balatindi. These are:

Program 1 - Diamond drilling of a nominal 20 vertical drill holes for approximately 5,000m of HQ coring with the objective of assessing the economic tenor and to determine the attitude of the polymetallic (Cu, Au, U) anomaly identified by Burey in Q4, 2009 and Q1, 2010 from the Mining Italiana digital data.

Programme 2 - Follow-up RC drilling with a nominal 17 to 27 inclined holes for approximately 2,000m to 3,000m anticipated to test the wider potential of the Au anomaly (3.5km x 0.6km) within the radiometric anomaly Burey has identified to extend over some 16km x 6km.

Burey is hopeful that drilling and in particular diamond drilling is necessary for the resolution of the geological setting, structural controls, attitude and resource geometry at Balatindi. During the current wet season, minimal down time penalty will be incurred as the site is well drained and there is substantial fresh outcrop. Limited diamond drilling elsewhere on the Balatindi licence would also provide advantageous information, early in the project life concerning the genetic relationship of the uranium mineralization.

A well established drilling company has indicated its willingness to provide drilling services after completion of the elections with a target of commencing late in the 3rd quarter of 2010.

Dion –Koulai Project

The Dion-Koulai permit, granted July 2009, covers a N-S rectangular area of some 298 km² lying immediately west to southwest of Karala, some 125km to 165km SE of Kankan, west of centre on the Damaro-Odiene 1:200,000 scale map sheet.

Burey will earn 80% of the non-government interest (68% of the total) in the Dion Koulai Exploration Permit from “2CE” should Burey choose to exercise its option agreement with “2CE” and thereafter Burey will retain a first right to purchase the remaining “2CE” equity should “2CE” wish to sell.

Regional Setting

The Dion-Koulai permit lies well to the east of the Diani Fault over the NE margin of mid-Archaean Liberian (2.9-2.6Ga) terrain where underplated and consequently largely flooded by a Birimian (2.0-2.3Ga) complex of acid subvolcanics and remobilised intrusives.

Extensive NW-SE striking lystric thrust faults (σ_1 NE) are interpreted to define the geological domain peripheries. It may be speculated that along such faults the ascent of basin and/or reactivated pluton margin sourced mineralised fluids could be drawn to provide for the accumulation of metals.

Guinea government records indicate two uranium occurrences (Kabadougou and Sissi) are located within the permit area. Both appear to occur on the junction of WNW-ESE striking regional thrust faults with the margin of a Liberian/Birimian remobilised granitoid.

Burey considers the remobilised margins to the intrusive bodies and the volcanics quite potentially prospective for Au, U, Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, Sn, Ta etc.

Activities Q2/2010

In Q2, 2010 Burey completed the last 85% of the first-pass phase of a systematic sampling program designed to concurrently measure the total count ground radiometric emission (SPP2 scintillometer based) and collect soil samples for Au analysis. Exposed surface geology was also mapped and “float” recorded.

Traverse lines were spaced 1km apart on a bearing of 045° with TC radiometric response read from a total of some 7,123 x 50m spaced sample stations by the close of the first-pass phase.

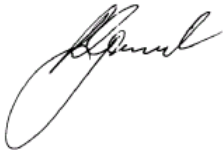
Soil samples were collected from areas indicated by BRGM mapping to be proximal to or traversing lithological boundaries. No artisanal workings were encountered. Soil samples were thereby collected from some 1,898 sample stations but only bagged at 100m intervals as a composite sample every second station to produce 974 samples, including 52 QA/QC samples. Initially only every second line of samples was dispatched for assay.

The soil samples were dispatched to the Interteck Laboratory (formerly Transworld) in Tarkwa. The corresponding assay results were returned mid-July. Unfortunately, no obvious indication of elevated gold in soil has been revealed and no anomalous gold response is indicated.

However, Burey is greatly encouraged by the measured strength, breadth and persistence of domains of TC radiometric at up to four times background where, for part, focused elevated levels have been mapped peaking at greater than eight times background, along part of one traverse and thereafter measured on the proximal part of five adjacent traverses across an area of topographic relief.

The geometry of these domains may be interpreted to be suggestive of radiogenic percolation up a north south striking, east dipping reverse fault system with local leakage up vertical cross-cutting fractures associated with the local propagation of regional transfer faults.

A more definitive resolution of the block geometry will follow completion of in-fill radiometric traverses planned for the end of the wet season and it is expected that readily identifiable drill targets will result.



Ron Gajewski
Chairman

30 July 2010

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and mineral resources is based on information compiled by Mr Bruce Stainforth who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Stainforth, a Director and full-time employee of the Company, has sufficient relevant experience in respect of the style of mineralization, the type of deposit under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person within the definition of the 2004 Edition of the AusIMM's "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Stainforth consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters that are based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Name of entity

BUREY GOLD LIMITED

ABN

14 113 517 203

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 JUNE 2010

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Cash flows related to operating activities	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1.1 Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	-
1.2 Payments for (a) exploration and evaluation	(204)	(838)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) administration	(110)	(431)
1.3 Dividends received	-	-
1.4 Interest and other items of a similar nature received	7	29
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Other - reimbursement from JV partner	-	10
Net Operating Cash Flows	(307)	(1,230)
Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8 Payment for purchase or renewal of:		
(a) prospects	-	(35)
(b) equity investments	-	-
(c) other fixed assets	(1)	(7)
1.9 Proceeds from sale of:		
(a) prospects	-	-
(b) equity investments	-	-
(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.10 Loans to other entities	-	(65)
1.11 Loans repaid by other entities	-	65
1.12 Other	-	-
Net investing cash flows	(1)	(42)
1.13 Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(308)	(1,272)

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(308)	(1,272)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	1,003	3,547
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 – share issue expenses	(10)	(150)
	Net financing cash flows	993	3,397
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	685	2,125
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	1,639	240
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	54	13
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	2,378	2,378

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	118
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

	A\$'000
Directors fees, consultancy charges and remuneration	118

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

N/A

2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

N/A

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	375
4.2 Development	-
4.3 Production	-
4.4 Administration	125
Total	500

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	279	207
5.2 Deposits at call	2,099	1,432
5.3 Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	2,378	1,639

Changes in interests in mining tenements

	Tenement reference	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1 Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed	N/A			
6.2 Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased	N/A			

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

	Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (cents)	Amount paid up per security (cents)
7.1 Preference securities <i>(description)</i>	-	-	-	-
7.2 Changes during quarter	-	-	-	-
7.3 +Ordinary securities	174,969,003	174,969,003		
7.4 Changes during quarter - <i>Placement</i> - <i>Option conversion</i>	24,332,500 600,000	24,332,500 600,000	-	-
7.5 +Convertible debt securities <i>(description)</i>	-	-	-	-
7.6 Changes during quarter	-	-	-	-
7.7 Options <i>(description and conversion factor)</i>			<i>Exercise price</i>	<i>Expiry date</i>
	84,400,000	84,400,000	5 cents	30 June 2011
	6,500,000	-	5 cents	31 December 2012
	34,800,000	-	5 cents	30 June 2011
	760,000	-	5 cents	31 December 2012
7.8 Issued during quarter - <i>Placement</i>	24,332,500	-	5 cents	30 June 2011
7.9 Exercised during quarter	600,000	-	5 cents	30 June 2011
7.10 Cancelled/Expired during quarter				
7.11 Debentures <i>(totals only)</i>	-	-		
7.12 Unsecured notes <i>(totals only)</i>	-	-		

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies, which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 4).
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.



Sign here:
Print name: Susmit Shah
Director

Date: 30 July 2010

Notes

- 1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.
- 2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.
- 3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.
- 4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 1022: Accounting for Extractive Industries* and *AASB 1026: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.
- 5 Accounting Standards ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Accounting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

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