anova metals limited

ABN 20 147 678 779

ANNUAL REPORT

30 JUNE 2022

Contents

Corporate Directory

Directors	Mr Edward Rigg Non-Executive Chairman Ms Amanda Buckingham Managing Director Mr Mingyan Wang Non-Executive Director
Company Secretary	Mr David Palumbo
Principal Place of Business	Level 3 3-5 Bennett Street East Perth WA 6004 Ph: +61 8 6465 5500
Registered Office	Level 8 216 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000 Ph: +61 8 9481 0389
Share Registry	Link Market Services Level 12, QV1 Building 250 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000 Ph: +61 1300 554 474
Securities Exchange Listing	Anova Metals Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: AWV)
Auditor	HLB Mann Judd (WA Partnership) Level 4, 130 Stirling Street Perth WA 6000 Ph: +61 8 9227 7500
Website	www.anovametals.com.au

The Directors present their report together with the financial report of Anova Metals Limited ("the Company" or "AWV") and its controlled entities ("Group" or "Consolidated Entity"), for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

1. Directors

The Directors in office at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Mr Edward Rigg, Non-Executive Chairman
Ms Amanda Buckingham, Managing Director (appointed 16 September 2022, formerly Executive Director appointed 1 July 2022, Non-Executive Director appointed 14 October 2021)
Mr Mingyan Wang, Non-Executive Director (appointed 1 July 2022, formerly Managing Director)
Mr John Davis, Non-Executive Director (resigned 18 November 2021)

Directors and Company Secretary

Mr Edward Rigg | Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Rigg has extensive experience in the execution of M&A and capital raisings for both public and private companies and is an active originator of domestic and cross border transactions for small cap through to large multinational entities and SOE's predominantly in the metals and mining and energy sectors. He is a co-founder and Executive Chairman of Argonaut, an integrated investment house focused on natural resources. Prior to establishing Argonaut, Eddie was an Executive Director, Investment Banking of CIBC World Markets, a global investment bank. Eddie is a 40under40 and City of Perth Business Award winner.

Other current listed directorships
n/a

Special responsibilities
Chairman

Former listed directorships in the last three years
n/a

Interests in shares
59,000,000 ordinary shares

Ms Amanda Buckingham | Managing Director
Dr. Amanda Buckingham is a geophysicist who has been involved in mineral exploration for over 25 years. Amanda co-founded Fathom Geophysics in late 2007, an award winning and industry leading geophysical consulting group based in USA and Australia; that has developed worlds-best technology for targeting under cover. Amanda has extensive exploration experience globally. Her early career involved work as a geoscientist and project manager at majors such as Rio Tinto; as well as listed juniors in both Canada and Australia and several years consulting at SRK. Amanda co-founded Cygnus Gold Limited [ASX: CY5] and Desert Minerals Limited [ASX: DM1]. She is currently a director of several private companies, and a research fellow at the University of Western Australia.

Other current listed directorships
n/a

Special responsibilities
n/a

Former listed directorships in the last three years
Cygnus Gold Limited

Interests in shares
Nil

Dr Mingyan Wang | Non-Executive Director
Dr. Wang has over 20 years' experience in the mining and resources industry specialising in identifying projects, exploration, management and business development. Dr. Wang was a founding director of Global Lithium Resources Ltd and former Managing Director of ASX listed Abra Mining Ltd. He also held senior management positions in other large mining companies such as China Minmetals Corporation where he was the Project Lead – Geology & Mining in Las Bambas Copper-Gold mine in Peru. Dr. Wang has been in Australia for more than 10 years and has extensive experience in the mining and resources section in Australia, China and Peru.

Other current listed directorships
n/a

Special responsibilities
n/a

Former listed directorships in the last three years
n/a

Interests in shares and rights
15,285,714 ordinary shares
12,500,000 class A performance rights
12,500,000 class B performance rights

Mr David Palumbo | Company Secretary
Mr David Palumbo from Mining Corporate Pty Ltd is a Chartered Accountant and Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors with over fifteen years' experience across company secretarial, corporate advisory and the financial management and reporting of ASX listed companies. Mr Palumbo currently acts as Company Secretary for a number of ASX listed companies and serves on the Board of Krakatoa Resources Limited (ASX: KTA), Albion Resources Limited (ASX: ALB) and Rubix Resources Limited (ASX: RB6).

2. Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Group is mining and mineral exploration and evaluation in the United States of America and Australia.

3. Operating Results

The operating loss of the Group attributable to equity holders of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 amounted to $3,649,410 (2021: $4,176,968).

4. Significant changes in the state of affairs

In the opinion of the Directors, other than as stated under Review of Operations, and Significant Events After the Balance Date, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group that occurred during the financial year under review and subsequent to the financial year end.

5. Review of Operations

Big Springs Project, USA

The Big Springs Gold Project is located 80km north-northeast of Elko in northeast Nevada, United States. Big Springs, like the neighbouring Jerritt Canyon Gold Mine, is a typical Carlin-style gold deposit; located in one of the world's most prolific gold production provinces (See Figure 1). Jerritt Canyon has produced approximately 10 Moz of gold in 40 years of operation. The Big Springs tenure includes an existing resource of over 1 Moz gold, just 20km north of Jerritt Canyon. Big Springs produced approximately 386 koz of gold between 1987 and 1993 but ceased production due to the relatively low prevailing gold prices at that time.

The Big Springs license area sits along the Independence trend, abutting the Jerritt Canyon gold mine complex to the south. Jerritt Canyon is owned by First Majestic Silver Corp. and is a producing gold mine with three active underground mining operations. The Jerritt Canyon property, like the Big Springs property, is an under explored land package in the worlds most attractive jurisdiction for mining investment [Fraser Institute 2021]. The well-known Carlin trend directly to the southwest (Figure 1), has produced over 214 Moz gold since 1965; with some deposits being over 20 Moz (see the annotated Betze and Gold Quarry deposits in Figure 1).

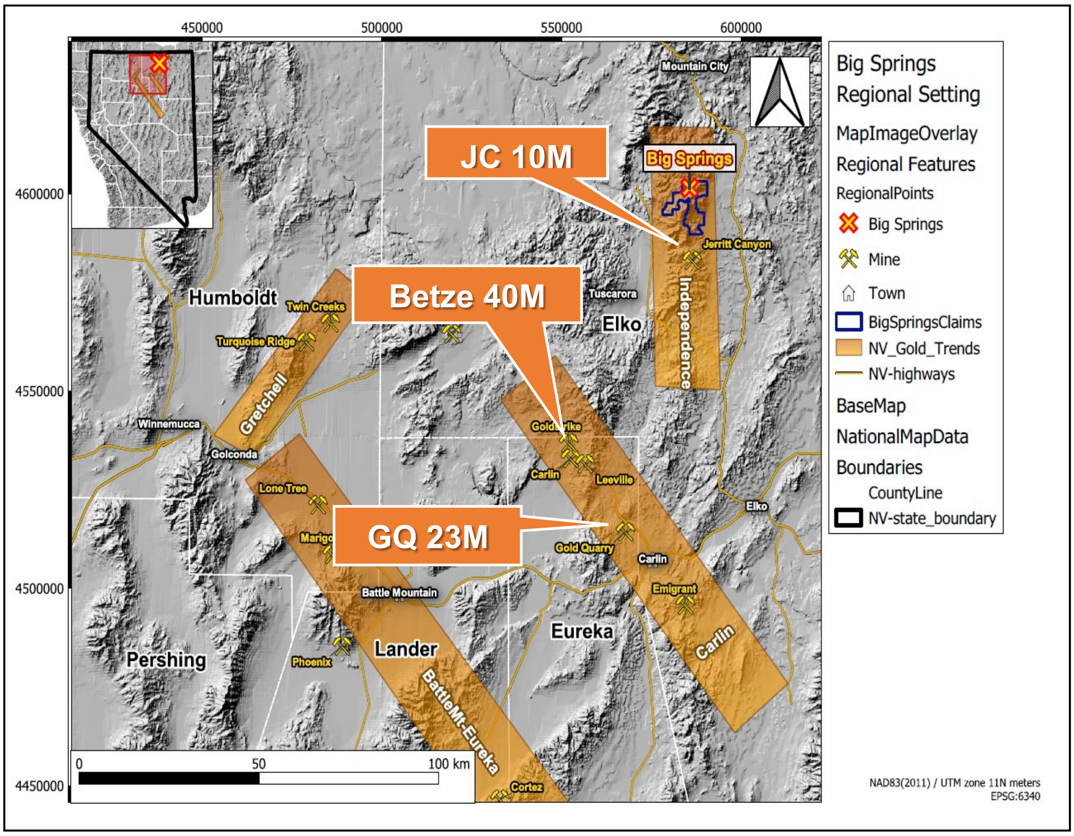


Figure 1: Location of the Big Springs Project with respect to the main gold trends on northern Nevada, US.

The Big Springs Project currently has Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources totalling 16 Mt at 2.0 g/t Au for 1.03 Moz gold (refer to Anova ASX release dated 26 June 2014). At an increased cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t gold, the high-grade component of the Big Springs resource is 3.1 Mt at 4.2 g/t Au for 415 koz gold.

2021 RC Drilling Results

Fifteen (15) holes were drilled for a total of 2,620 metres at the Big Springs Gold Project during 2021 (Figures 2, 3 & 4). Most of the holes in the program were designed to test district-scale targets identified in the comprehensive targeting study previously undertaken across Big Springs. Outstanding results were received at Crusher Zone South and Beadles Creek Fault with the discovery of several new lodes of gold mineralisation; representing the first new discoveries at Big Springs since the mid-2000s. Returned intervals include:

<u>Crusher Zone South</u>

– BS21_04: 27.43m @ 2.39g/t from 21.3m, including 3.05m @ 5.14g/t and 3.05m @ 4.59g/t

– BS21_04: 10.67m @ 1.29g/t from 118.9m, including 1.53m @ 3.53g/t

<u>Beadles Creek fault</u>

– BS21_12: 22.86m @ 1.23g/t from 0m, including 3.05m @ 4.91g/t

– BS21_09: 25.91m @ 0.82g/t from 91.44m, including 4.57m @ 2.13g/t

<u>The 401 deposit</u>

– BS21_14: 16.75m @ 1.68g/t from 83.7m, including 4.57m @ 3.71g/t

The Crusher Zone South discovery was of particular significance as the target was one of several priority one targets that came out of the comprehensive targeting study; validating the approach taken and adding weight to the additional priority one targets scheduled for follow-up and drilling across the wider license area.

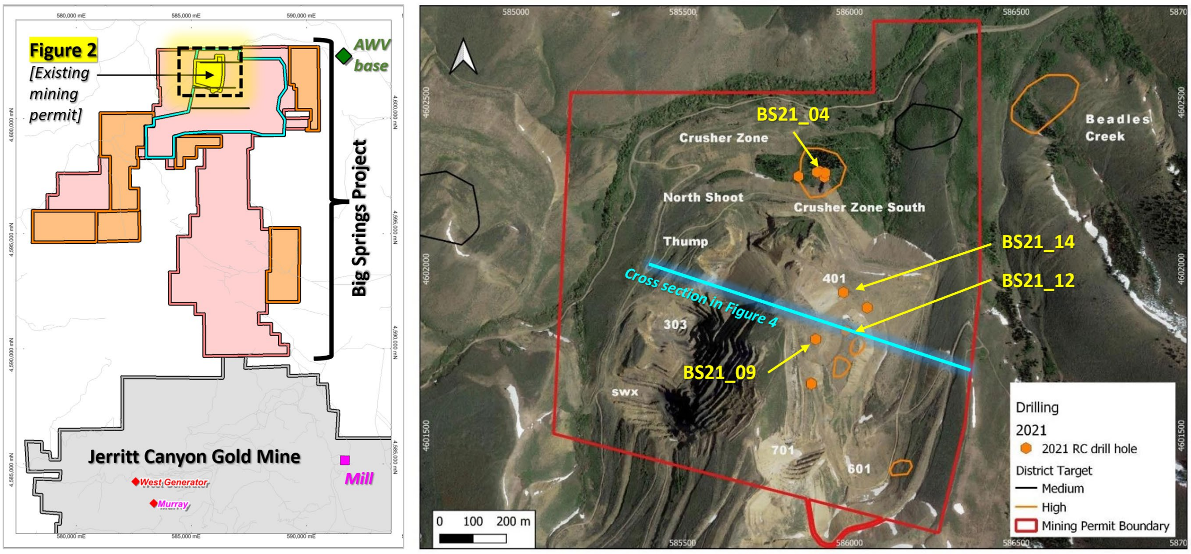


Figure 2: The 2021 Big Springs Drilling program, RC collars are shown as orange dots over an aerial image [Bing aerial] on the right. The drill holes mentioned in the text are annotated in yellow. The figure on the left shows the location of the existing mining permit with respect to the larger Big Springs project and the Jerritt Canyon gold mine complex to the south [owned by First Majestic Silver Corp.].

Mapping carried out at Crusher Zone South had identified gold mineralisation indicators such as jarosite alteration and iron oxide alteration. Gravity data processing indicated a significant structural intersection in the vicinity of the favourable gold host-rock, Unit D, located south of the Crusher Zone. In a similar geological setting, the Crusher Zone deposit is characterised by drill-intervals of 12.19m @ 17.87g/t Au and 10.67m @ 11.93g/t Au. The 2021 drilling program is the first to explore this target. Five holes were completed at Crusher Zone South [BS21_01 to 05]. Intense Carlin-style gold mineralisation indicators were observed, including strong sulphide alteration, quartz veins, and argillic alteration.

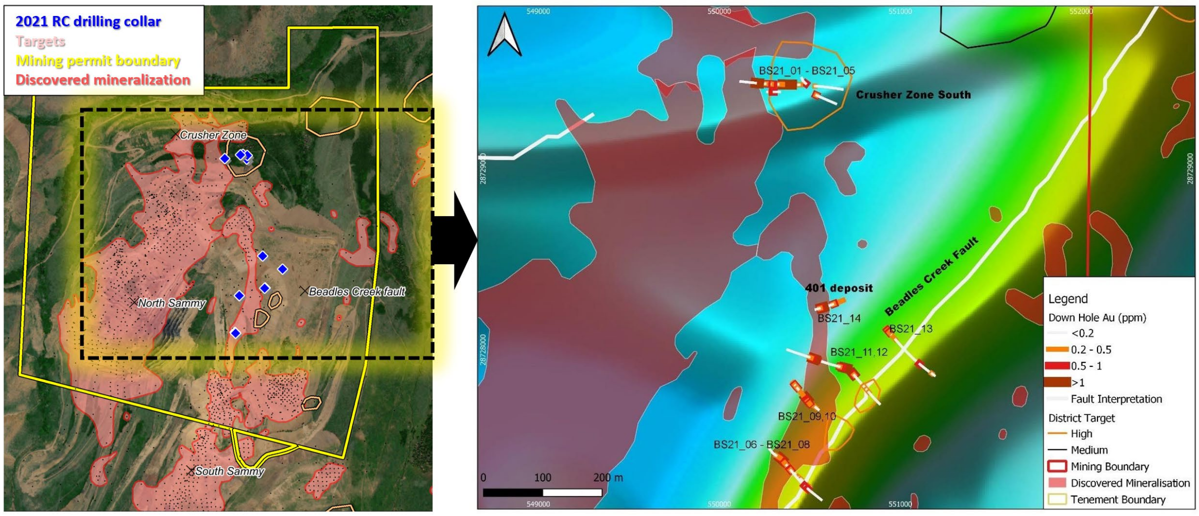


Figure 3: Plan view of the RC intervals from the 2021 RC program

At the 401 deposit, one hole [BS21_14] designed to extend the gold mineralization encountered in the 2020 drilling program (with an intercept of 10.85m @ 3.96g/t Au) was also completed (see AWV announcement dated 25 January 2021).

Drilling at the Beadles Creek fault [BS21_06 to 13] encountered high grade gold mineralisation, starting from surface and running parallel to the existing mineralisation at Brien's Fault (Figure 4). Oxidized gold mineralisation was also returned in the nearby hole BS21_11 with an interval of 39.62 m @ 0.43g/t from surface. This new discovery highlights the significant potential at Big Springs for ongoing discovery of oxidized supergene gold mineralisation.

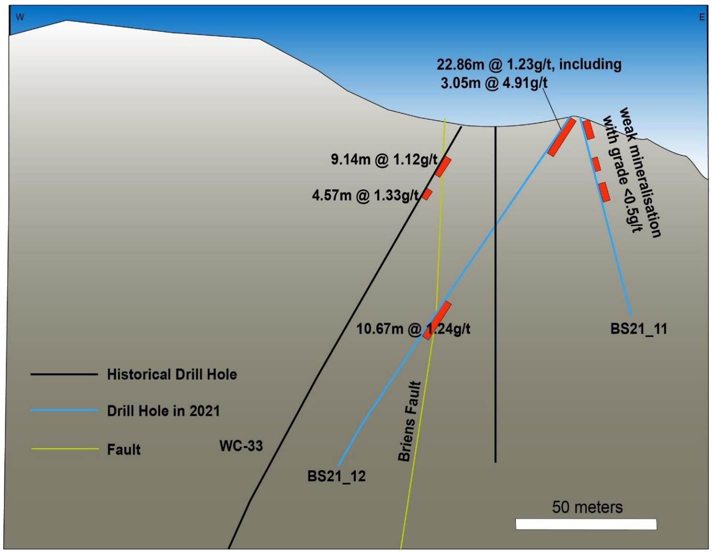


Figure 4: Cross section showing the new discovery of oxidized supergene gold mineralisation parallel to the discovered mineralisation along Brien's Fault

2021 Soil Sampling Results

A total of 5,500 soil samples were collected during the reporting year, over an area of approximately 17 km^2. Three key areas were explored with the soil sampling program – Mac Ridge North [2151 samples], Jacks Creek [1892 samples] and Golden Dome South [1457 samples].

Assay results confirmed encouraging new gold anomalies at all three prospects, with anomalies typically occurring along mapped faults, gravity-derived structures, and structural intersections. This relationship provides an important targeting tool for follow-up surface mapping and drill hole planning.

Results for Jacks Creek are shown in Figure 5 [see ASX release 7th December 2021 and 16th June 2022]. Gold-in-soil anomalies identified at Jacks Creek are located along the Beadles Creek Fault where it extends from South Sammy into Dorsey Creek and then into Jacks Creek, with a peak assayed gold content of 171 ppb. Significant anomalies were also returned along the secondary faults splaying off the Beadles Creek Fault, which is consistent with historical soil sampling results. No drilling programs have previously been undertaken at Jacks Creek.

Results for Mac Ridge North are shown in Figure 6 [see ASX release 14th December 2021]. Across the survey area there were over 5 isolated gold-in-soil anomalies of +30 ppb Au returned, with a peak assayed gold content of 470 ppb. The potential for gold mineralisation at Beadles Creek to extend further north along the Beadles Creek fault is evidenced by the gold-in-soil anomalies identified. A significant gold-in-soil anomaly was returned at Mac Ridge North (annotated in Figure 6) along the EW fault which is subparallel to the fault that controls the development of the Mac Ridge gold deposit. The results support the historical gold-in-soil anomalies, demonstrating the clear gold mineralisation potential at Mac Ridge North.

Results for Golden Dome South are shown in Figure 7 [see ASX release 7th December 2021 and 18th January 2022]. At Golden Dome South, significant gold-in-soil anomalies were returned along the east-west faults identified from gravity data analysis. Historical drilling at Golden Dome South returned an interval of 6.1m @ 2.79 g/t Au, which is consistent with the location of a significant historical soil anomaly. The current soil anomalies are concentrated in the southern region of the Golden Dome South area and include multiple samples of both 20-30 ppb Au and +30 ppb Au.

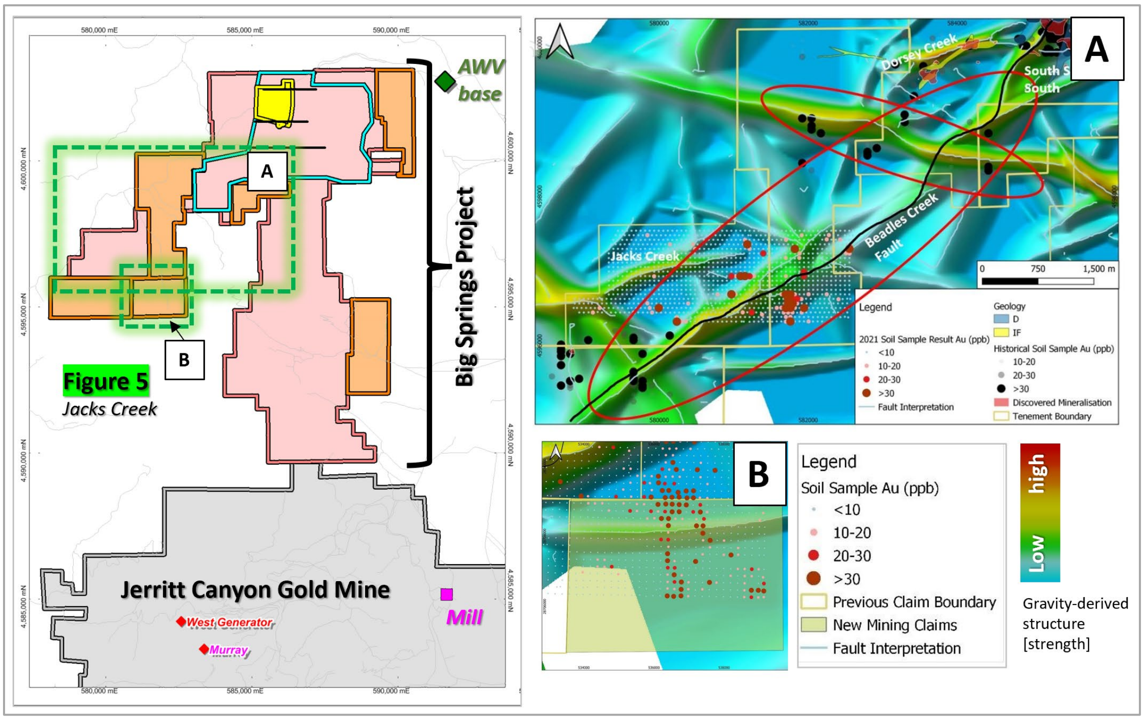


Figure 5: Soil sampling results at Jacks Creek [Figure B from 16th June 2022, Figure A from 7th December 2021].

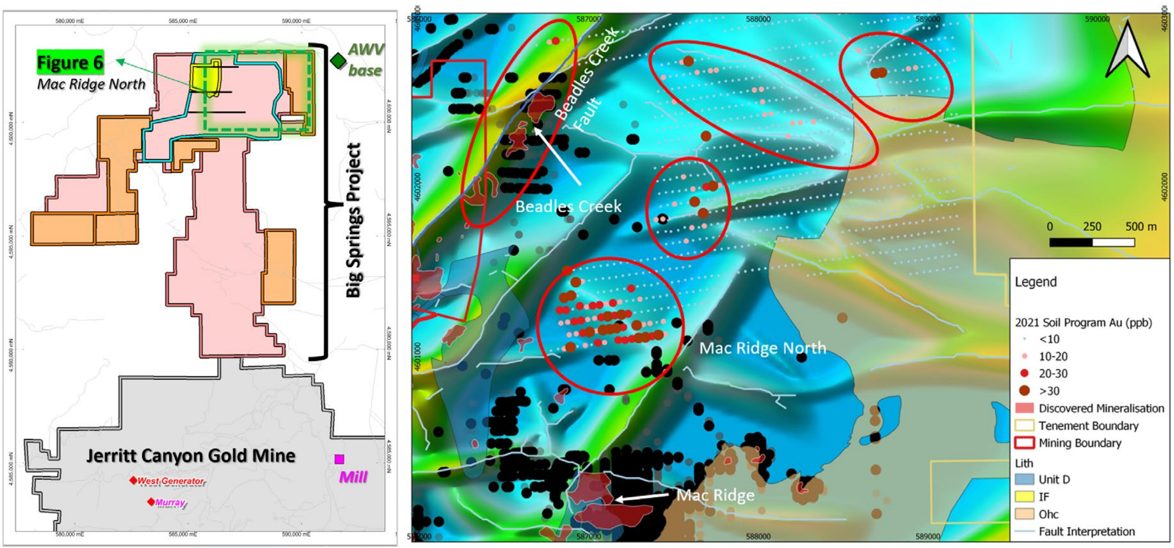


Figure 6: Soil sampling results at Mac Ridge North [from ASX release 14th December 2021]

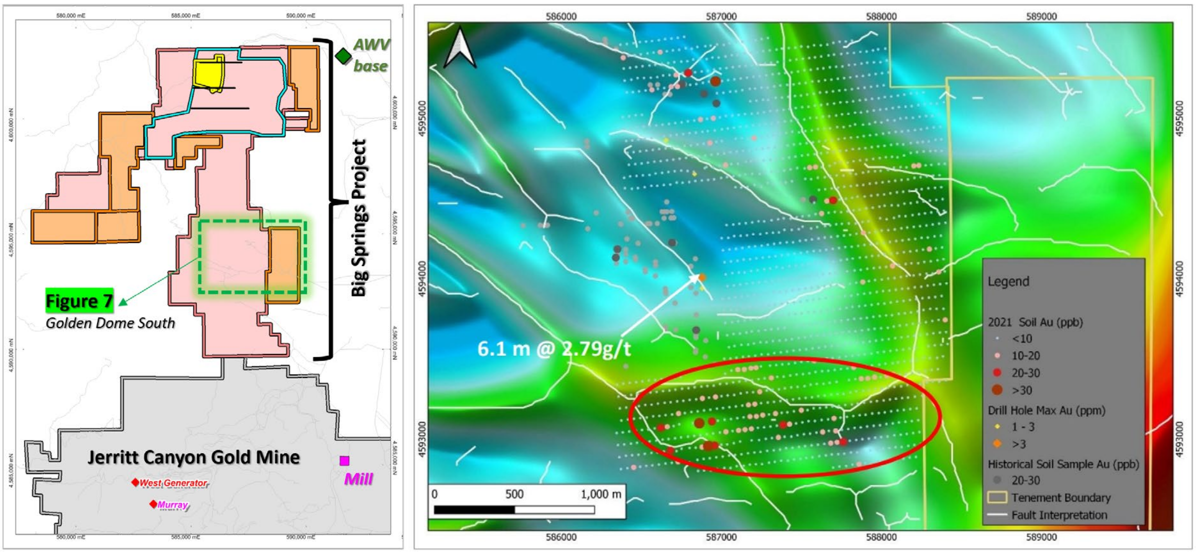


Figure 7: Soil sampling results at Golden Dome South [ASX release 18th January 2022].

2021 & 2022 Tenement Expansion

The license area was expanded during the reporting year to include prospects that ranked highly in the 2020 comprehensive targeting study and prospects that exhibited historical soil and rock chip sampling Au anomalies (ASX releases 16th August 2021 and ASX Release 16th June 2022).

In total, an additional 272 mining claims were pegged and secured surrounding the existing land package. This brings the total land package held by Anova at Big Springs to 83.5 km^2. In Figure 8 the locations of the five new claim areas are shown. On the left (Figure 8) the new claim areas are shown in orange with the previous claim areas in pink. On the right (Figure 8) the new claim areas are labelled and are shown over the gravity-derived structure image.

Six of the 41 identified district targets in the comprehensive targeting study completed at Big Springs are wholly or partly distributed within the new mining claims (see AWV release dated 27 May 2021). Historical soil samples and rock chip samples have picked up strong Au anomalies west of Dorsey Creek and south of Jack's Creek, which are consistent with district targets and structural intersections interpreted from the gravity survey.

A brief explanation of the rationale behind each new claim area follows:

1. Jacks Creek [2021 & 2022]: covering the southern extension of a gold anomaly in soils.

2. East of Mac Ridge North [2021]: Hanson Creek Formation which hosts the gold mineralization at both Jerritt Canyon and Mac Ridge; has been mapped here.

3. East of Dorsey Creek [2021]: significant structural corridor and replication of Mac Ridge structural setting further to the southwest.

4. Dorsey Creek to Jacks Creek connection [2021]: covering the interpreted extension of the Schoonover fault zone which controls gold mineralization at North Sammy. Field mapping has identified silicification consistent with soil anomalies along the interpreted structure.

5. East of Golden Dome South [2021]: the Golden Dome prospect is the closest prospect to the ~10 Moz Jerritt Canyon gold mine complex and exhibits anomalous gold in historical drilling and soils. The new claims to the east secure the northern extension of robust gravity-derived structures.

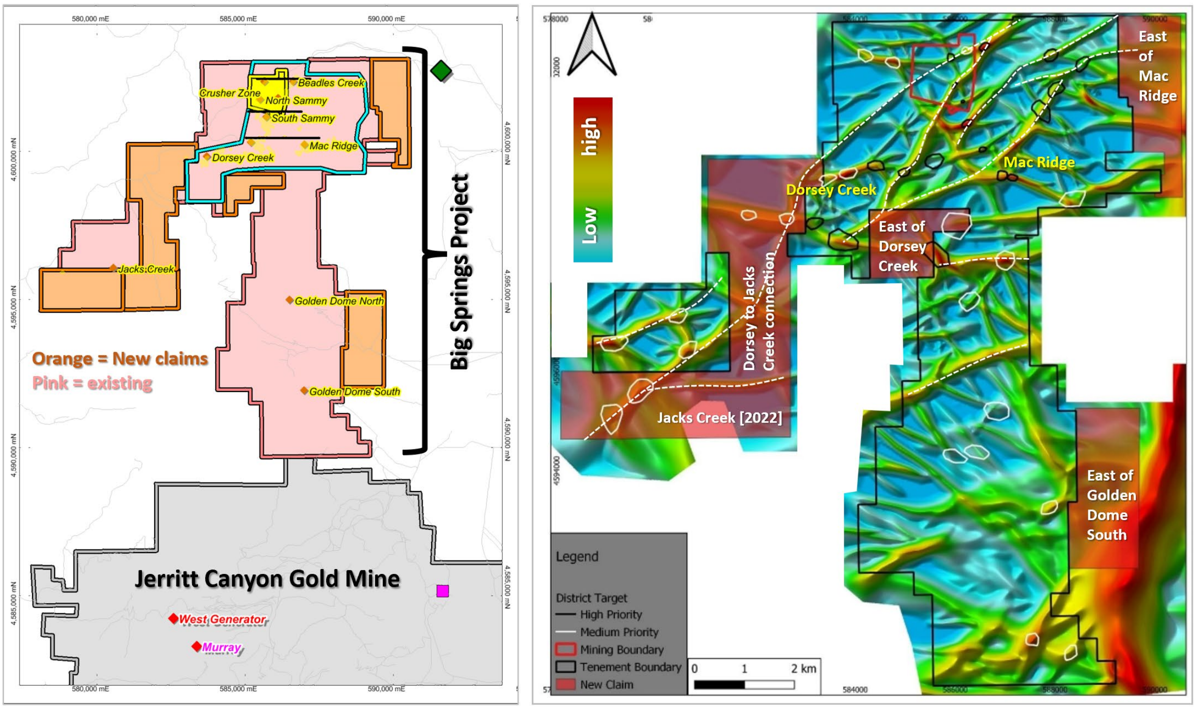


Figure 8: New claims pegged and secured within the reporting year. LEFT: a simple schematic of the new and existing claims coverage, and the outline of the Jerritt Canyon Gold Mine complex to the south. RIGHT: the new claim areas annotated over the gravity-derived structural framework.

2022 Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey

An Induced polarization and Resistivity [IP] survey was carried out within the license area at the beginning of the 2022 field season in late June. The IP survey carried out by Zonge International, Inc. consisted of 3 lines totalling 5.9 line-km of coverage. Lines were oriented east-west and spaced at approximately one kilometre apart, as shown in Figure 9. Line locations were chosen that would potentially give the best response to at least one mineralization-controlling fault. Gold mineralization is associated with pyrite and argillic alteration. Disseminated sulphides (pyrite) are usually chargeable and will be highlighted in IP data if the contrast with the host unit is measurable.

The data from the IP survey are of good quality and the inversion model shows that the Big Springs mineralization (test Line 6 in Figure 9) is chargeable. The data were modelled (2D inversion modelling of both resistivity and chargeability data) by Wright Geophysics in Nevada. The results confirm that IP surveying is a valid and appropriate method for ongoing exploration across the wider license area, in the search for high grade sulphide mineralization. Additionally, there are some interesting and unexplained anomalies in the data collected that have been flagged for further consideration and possible drilling.

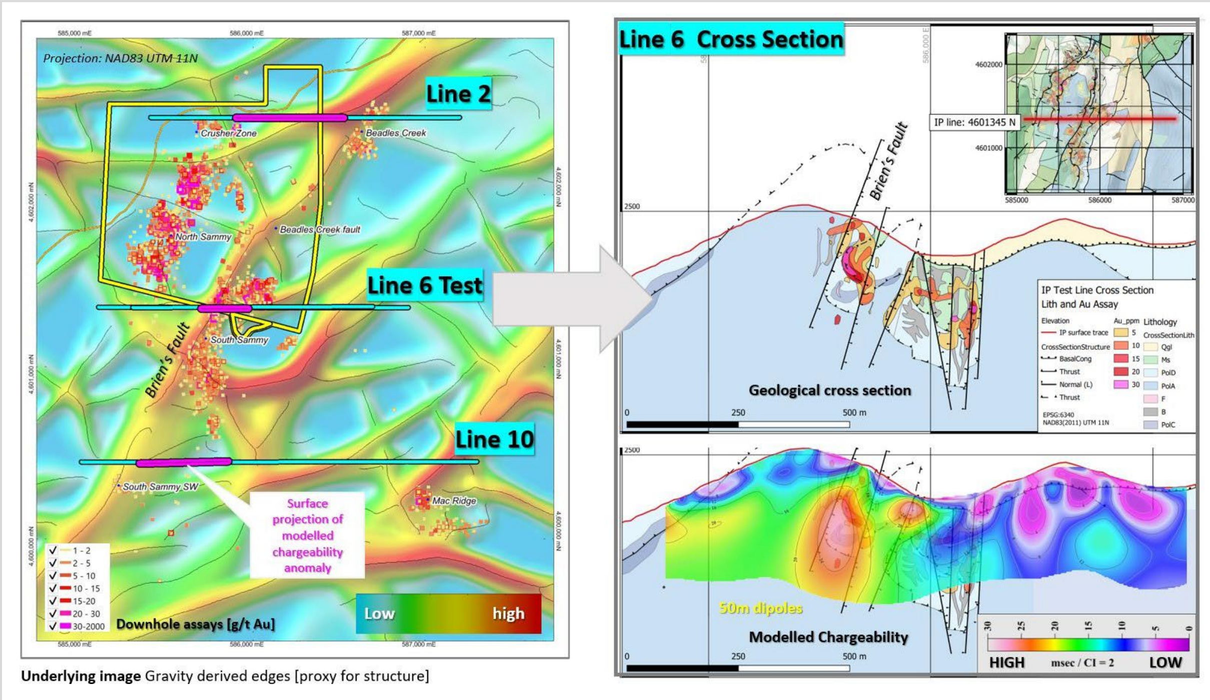


Figure 9: the location of the three survey lines over gravity derived structure [left], and the comparison between gold mineralization and modelled chargeability response along test line 6 [right]. The 50m dipole data are shown here. The yellow polygon is the current mining lease. Each line utilized a standard dipole-dipole array with a dipole length (a-spacing) of 100 meters. The central test line (Line 6) was also acquired using a 50m dipole spacing to compare the results. Data was acquired in the time-domain mode using a 0.125 Hz, 50 percent duty-cycle transmitted waveform.

Expanded Plan of Operation Application

Anova is actively pursuing the granting of the expanded POO (Plan of Operation) with the USFS (US Forestry Service). Since the submission of the POO application, Anova has had three rounds of review with the authorities. The most recent meeting with the USFS was in August 2022, with another meeting scheduled in October. The Company has been told that the Big Springs Project is ranked as high priority by the USFS. Having Steve McMillin on site to represent Anova and respond to the USFS in a timely manner is a considerable advantage to the Company.

With the anticipated approval of the expanded POO, Anova plans to carry out a substantial drilling program at Big Springs during the 2023 field season. This program will test multiple high calibre (structural, geochemical) targets across the property that have either never been drilled or have had no previous meaningful assessment (Figure 10). This planned drilling program within the expanded POO area has the potential to deliver genuine step-change for Anova in terms of value growth and new discoveries.

Royalties held by Anova

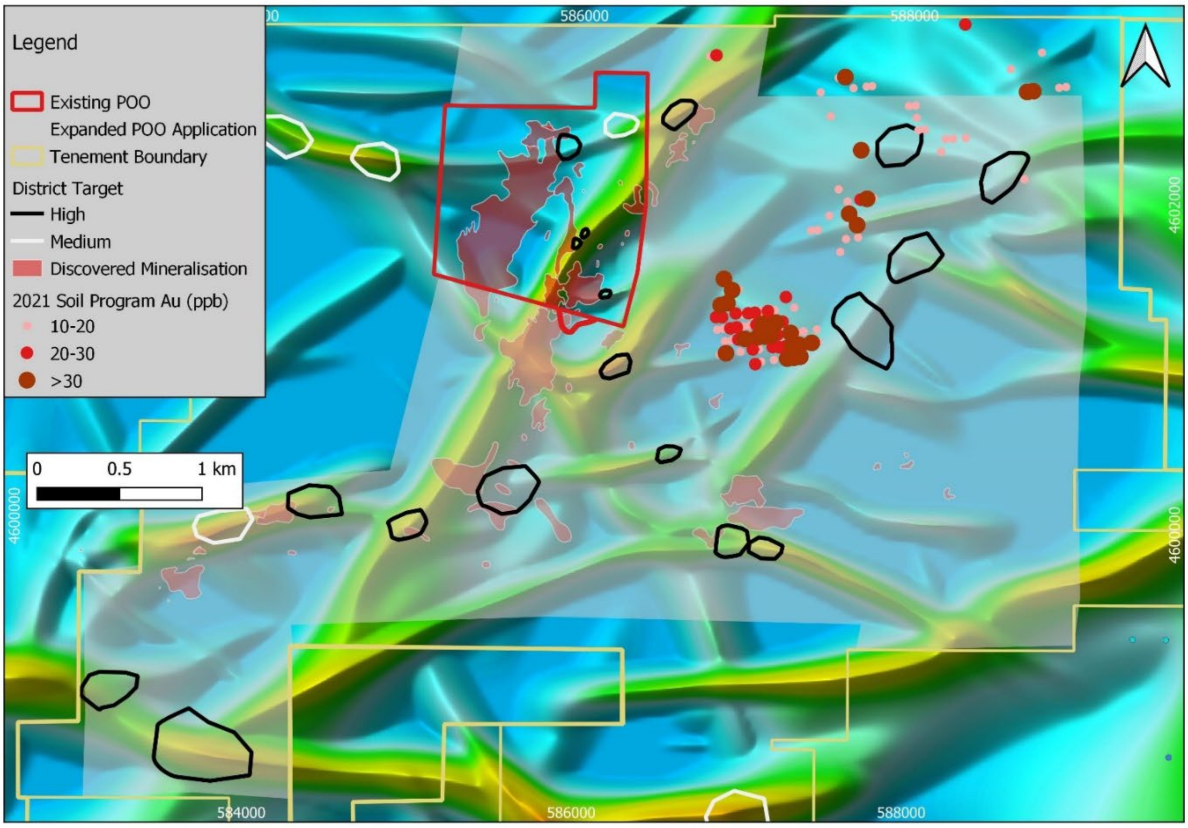
In addition to the Big Springs and Warriedar gold projects, Anova owns several royalties through its 100% owned subsidiary, Anova Royalties and Investments Pty Ltd. Royalties that Anova owns include:

Second Fortune – In accordance with the Sale and Purchase Agreement for the Second Fortune gold project in Western Australia in 2020, Anova is entitled to receive, after gold production of 75Koz, a 1.5% NSR royalty until total royalty payments equal to AUD$1,000,000 and a 1.0% NSR royalty thereafter.

Devon – In accordance with the Sale and Purchase Agreement for the Devon project and related tenements in Western Australia in 2019, Anova is entitled to receive a 0.9% NSR royalty for M39/500 and a 1% NSR royalty for the rest tenements on any gold production.

Malcolm - In accordance with the Sale and Purchase Agreement for the Malcom project in Western Australia in 2020, Anova will receive a 5% NSR royalty for the first 5,000 ounces of gold production and 1.5% royalty NSR thereafter.

Grass Flat - In accordance with the Sale and Purchase Agreement for the Grass Flat project in Western Australia in 2017, Anova is entitled to receive a 2.5% NSR royalty on any mineral mined or extracted.



Corporate

Board and Executive Change

Figure 10: area of the Expanded POO in application. It covers all the 19 high priority targets identified in the the 2020 Comprehensive Targeting Study, carried out across the entire Big Springs project. There are additional targets identified from the 2021 soil sampling program. All the targets will be comprehensively drill tested after the approval of POO.

Dr. Amanda Buckingham, who joined Anova as Non-Executive Director in October 2021, has accepted the role of Executive Director from 1 July 2022. Amanda has been involved full time in mineral exploration for more than 25 years and co-founded Fathom Geophysics in 2007, an industry leading geophysics and targeting group. Amanda was a founder of Cygnus Gold Ltd and Desert Metals Ltd. On 16 September 2022, Dr Buckingham was appointed Managing Director.

Appointment of Big Springs Exploration Manager

Mr Steve McMillin joined the Anova team as onsite Big Springs Exploration Manager in early May. Steve is a highly experienced and well-respected exploration geologist with over 35 years of experience in the United States, with particular expertise in Carlin-style gold projects in Nevada. Before joining Anova, Steve was at Jerritt Canyon Gold LLC for more than 7 years, holding various senior technical positions, including the Chief Mine Geologist. Steve led the discovery of twelve (12) new economic deposits at Jerritt Canyon, with mining activities having commenced at some of them.

6. Dividends Paid or Recommended

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend and no amount has been paid or declared by way of a dividend to the date of this report.

7. Significant events after the balance date

On 21 September 2022, the Company completed the 100% acquisition of the Warriedar Gold Project in the highly prospective Murchison region, Western Australia for the issue of 100,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares.

There are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year which have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

8. Likely developments and expected results

Disclosure of information regarding likely developments in the operations of the Group in future financial years and the expected results of those operations is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group. Therefore, this information has not been presented in this report.

9. Directors' Meetings

The number of meetings of Directors (including meetings of Committees of Directors) held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each Director were as follows:

	Board of Directors	
	Present	Held
Edward Rigg	4	4
Mingyan Wang	4	4
John Davis	1	1
Amanda Buckingham	4	4

10. Interests in the shares and performance rights of the Company

At the date of this report, shares and performance rights held by Directors of the Company are as follows:

	Shares	Performance Rights
Edward Rigg	59,000,000	-
Mingyan Wang	15,285,714	25,000,000
Amanda Buckingham	-	-
	74,285,714	25,000,000

11. Unissued shares under option or rights

At the date of this report unissued ordinary shares or interests of the Company under option or rights are:

Class	Number	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price (cents)
Unlisted options	30,000,000	18-Sep-20	30-Jun-23	2.5
Unlisted options	30,000,000	18-Sep-20	30-Jun-24	3.0
Performance rights	18,750,000	27-Nov-20	31-Jul-23	n/a
Performance rights	18,750,000	27-Nov-20	31-Jul-23	n/a
Performance rights	5,000,000	11-May-21	30-Sep-22	n/a
Performance rights	2,500,000	11-May-21	31-Mar-23	n/a
Performance rights	15,000,000	11-May-21	31-Mar-25	n/a
Performance rights	10,000,000	11-May-21	31-Mar-26	n/a
Performance rights	15,000,000	11-May-21	31-Mar-25	n/a
	145,000,000			

12. Remuneration report

The Remuneration Report, which forms part of the Directors' report, outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for the Key Management Personnel of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 and is included on page 13.

13. Indemnification and insurance of Directors and Officers of the Company

The Company has indemnified the directors and executives of the Company for costs incurred, in their capacity as a director or executive, for which they be may be held personally liable, except when there is a lack of good faith.

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and executives of the Company against a liability to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

14. Non-Audit Services

Details of amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the year are outlined in note 24 to the financial statements. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The Directors are of the opinion that the services do not compromise the auditor's independence as all non-audit services have been reviewed to ensure that they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor and none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in Code of Conduct APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board.

15. Auditor Independence

Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 requires our auditors, HLB Mann Judd, to provide the Directors of the Company with an Independence Declaration in relation to the audit of the financial report. This Independence Declaration is set out on page 16 and forms part of this Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

16. Corporate Governance Statement

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement for the year ended 30 June 2022 can be accessed from the Company's website at: http://anovametals.com.au/corporate/corporate-governance.

17. Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

18. Remuneration Report – Audited

This Remuneration Report outlines the remuneration arrangements which were in place during the year and remain in place as at the date of this report, for the Directors and key management personnel of Anova Metals Limited. The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Key management personnel details
Mr Edward Rigg, Non-Executive Chairman
Ms Amanda Buckingham, Managing Director (appointed 16 September 2022, formerly Executive Director appointed 1 July 2022, Non-Executive Director appointed 14 October 2021)
Mr Mingyan Wang, Non-Executive Director (appointed 1 July 2022, formerly Managing Director)
Mr John Davis, Non-Executive Director (resigned 18 November 2021)

Principles of compensation
The objective of the Group's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework aligns executive reward with achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders and conforms with market practice for delivery of reward. The Board ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness;
- acceptability to shareholders;
- performance linkage / alignment of executive compensation;
- transparency; and
- capital management.

The Group has structured an executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and complementary to the reward strategy of the organisation.

Alignment to shareholders' interests:

- has economic profit as a core component of plan design;
- focuses on sustained growth in shareholder wealth, consisting of dividends and growth in share price, and delivering constant return on assets as well as focusing the executive on key non-financial drivers of value; and
- attracts and retains high calibre executives.

Alignment to programme participants' interests:

- rewards capability and experience;
- reflects competitive reward for contribution to growth in shareholder wealth;
- provides a clear structure for earning rewards; and
- provides recognition for contribution.

The framework provides a mix of fixed and variable pay, and a blend of short and long-term incentives. As executives gain seniority with the group, the balance of this mix shifts to a higher proportion of ''at risk'' rewards. Currently no remuneration consultants are used by the Company in formulating remuneration policies.

Role of the Remuneration Committee
Due to the size of the Board, the role of the Remuneration Committee is performed by the Board. It is primarily responsible for making recommendations on:

- Non-Executive Director Fees;
- remuneration levels of Executive Directors and other key management personnel;
- the over-arching executive remuneration framework and operation of the incentive plan; and
- key performance indicators and performance hurdles for the executive team.

Their objective is to ensure that remuneration policies and structures are fair and competitive and aligned with the long-term interests of the Company. The Corporate Governance Statement provides further information on the role of the Board.

Non-Executive Directors' remuneration
The Company's Non-Executive Directors receive fees (including statutory superannuation) for their services and the reimbursement of reasonable expenses. The fees paid to the Company's non-executive Directors reflect the demands on, and responsibilities of these Directors. They do not receive any retirement benefits (other than compulsory superannuation). The Board decides annually the level of fees to be paid to non-Executive Directors with reference to market standards.

Non-Executive Directors may also receive share options where this is considered appropriate by the Board as a whole and with regard to the stage of the Company's development. Such options vest across the life of the option and are primarily designed to provide an incentive to non-Executive Directors to remain with the Company. The Non-Executive Directors' fee pool limit is $300,000 per annum.

Executive pay
An executive's total remuneration comprises the following two components:

- base pay and benefits, including superannuation; and
- equity (being share options granted at the discretion of the Board and ordinary shares issued under the Company's Long-Term Incentive Scheme).

Base pay
Base pay is structured as a total employment cost package which may be delivered as a combination of cash and prescribed non-financial benefits at the executive's discretion. Executives are offered a competitive base pay that comprises the fixed component of pay and rewards. Base pay for executives is reviewed annually to ensure the executive's pay is competitive with the market. An executive's pay is also reviewed on promotion. There is no guaranteed base pay increases included in any executives' contracts.

Long-term incentives
Long-term incentives are provided to certain Non-Executive Directors and executives under the Company's Share Option Plan and the Company's Long Term Incentive Scheme.

Share trading policy
The trading of shares issued to participants under the Company's employee option plan is subject to, and conditional upon, compliance with the Company's employee share trading policy. Executives are prohibited from entering into and hedging arrangements over unvested options under the Company's employee option plan. The Company would consider a breach of this policy as gross misconduct which may lead to disciplinary action and potential dismissal.

Service contracts
The Company had Service Agreements in place with the following executives during the year. Details of the agreements are listed below:

Name	Term of Agreement	Base Salary inc Super	Termination Benefit	Short-Term Incentives	Long-Term Incentives
Mingyan Wang	Commenced 4 March 2020	$250,000	3 months base salary	Up to 30% of base salary	25m Performance Rights *

*granted 27 November 2020 – refer to note 17: Share-based payments.

Letters of Appointment
The Company had Letters of Appointment in place with the following non-executive directors during the year. Details of the agreements are listed below:

Name	Term of Appointment	Annual Director Fee
Edward Rigg	Commenced 14 May 2020	$60,000
John Davis (i)	Commenced 1 October 2017	$40,000
Amanda Buckingham	Commenced 14 October 2021	$50,000

(i) Mr Davis also has an additional consulting agreement with the Company for $10,000 per annum based on 1 day per week of service. A consulting rate of $1,200 per day is applicable above this time commitment.

Director and Key Management Personnel remuneration
Details of the remuneration of the Directors and other key management personnel of the Group (as defined in AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures) are set out in the following tables.

Details of remuneration
The following tables set out remuneration paid to Directors and other key management personnel of the Consolidated Entity during the year.

	Short-term employee benefits	Post-employment	Share based payments	Total	Performance Related
	Salary & fees	Superannuation			
2022	$	$	$	$	%
Edward Rigg	60,000	-	-	60,000	-
Mingyan Wang	193,182	19,318	(31,063)	181,437	-
John Davis	18,939	1,893	-	20,832	-
Amanda Buckingham	34,790	3,479	-	38,269	-
Total	**306,911**	**24,690**	**(31,063)**	**300,538**	**-**

	Short-term employee benefits	Post-employment	Share based payments	Total	Performance Related
	Salary & fees	Superannuation			
2021	$	$	$	$	%
Edward Rigg	60,000	-	-	60,000	-
Mingyan Wang	250,702[1]	23,817	356,063	630,582	60%
John Davis	111,761	1,085	-	112,846[2]	10%
Total	**422,463**	**24,902**	**356,063**	**803,428**	**49%**

[1] Base director fees of $228,310 plus bonus of $22,392. Bonus calculated as 30% of base salary for the period March to June 2020.
[2] Base director fees of $40,000 plus bonus of $11,841 plus consulting fees of $61,005 pursuant to the consulting agreement. Bonus calculated as 30% of director and consulting fees for the period March to June 2020.

At the end of the year the following liabilities had arisen from the above transactions:

Directors	2022 $	2021 $
Edward Rigg	5,000	5,000
Total	**5,000**	**5,000**

Voting and comments made at the Company's 2021 Annual General Meeting
The Company received 99.77% of "yes" votes on its remuneration report for the 2021 financial year. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM or throughout the year on its remuneration practices.

Options/Performance Rights
Granted as compensation

No options or performance rights were granted to key management personnel during the year.

Exercised
55,000,000 options were exercised by key management personnel during the year.

Lapsed during the year
750,000 options held by key management personnel lapsed during the year.

Key management personnel equity holdings

Shares	**Balance at 1 July 2021**	**Purchased / (sold)**	**Balance on resignation**	**Balance at 30 June 2022**
Edward Rigg	4,000,000	55,000,000	-	59,000,000
Mingyan Wang	15,285,714	-	-	15,285,714
Amanda Buckingham	-	-	-	-
John Davis	1,916,667	-	(1,916,667)	-
	21,202,381	55,000,000	(1,916,667)	74,285,714

Performance Rights	**Balance at 1 July 2021**	**Issued during the year**	**Expired during the year**	**Balance at 30 June 2022**
Edward Rigg	-	-	-	-
Mingyan Wang	25,000,000	-	-	25,000,000
Amanda Buckingham	-	-	-	-
John Davis	-	-	-	-
	25,000,000	-	-	25,000,000

Unlisted Options	**Balance at 1 July 2021**	**Issued/(exercised) during the year**	**Expired during the year**	**Vested and exercisable at 30 June 2022**
Edward Rigg	55,000,000	(55,000,000)[1]	-	-
Mingyan Wang	-	-	-	-
John Davis	750,000	-	(750,000)[2]	-
	55,750,000	(55,000,000)	(750,000)	-

[1]The options had a value of $0.005 each on the date of exercise.
[2]The expired options had a nil value on the date of expiry.

Loans to key management personnel
There were no loans made to key management personnel during the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: nil).

Other transactions with key management personnel
The terms and conditions of the transactions with Directors and their related entities were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-Director related entities on an arm's length basis. The following transactions occurred with parties related to Directors:

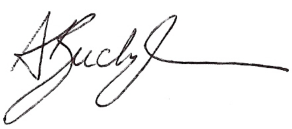
	Charges from:	
	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Argonaut PCF Ltd - Corporate Advisory Fees	60,000	60,000
Fathom Geophysics Australia Pty Ltd – Technical Consulting Fees	25,000	-

Assets and liabilities arising from the above transactions

	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Trade payables	17,000	5,000

This is the end of the audited remuneration report.

On behalf of the Board



Amanda Buckingham
Managing Director - Anova Metals Limited
Dated at Perth this 30 September 2022.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial report of Anova Metals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

a) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Perth, Western Australia
30 September 2022

L Di Giallonardo
Partner

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Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Interest income	*2*	1,002	1,118
Other income	*2*	3,000	76,540
Director and employee benefits expense		(619,626)	(695,532)
Exploration expensed as incurred		(2,625,362)	(1,704,975)
Depreciation expense	*11*	(6,820)	(7,307)
Administration and corporate expenses		(497,647)	(586,737)
Share-based payments reversal/(expense)	*17*	24,518	(534,095)
Gain/(Loss) on revaluation of equity instruments at FVTPL	*10*	71,525	(35,762)
Loss before income tax		(3,649,410)	(3,486,750)
Income tax benefit	*5*	-	-
Loss for the year		(3,649,410)	(3,486,750)
Discontinued operations after income tax			
Loss from discontinued operations after income tax	*3*	-	(690,218)
Loss for the period		(3,649,410)	(4,176,968)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences of foreign operations		545,955	(714,758)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(3,103,455)	(4,891,726)
Loss per share:			
Basic and diluted (cents per share) – continuing	*4*	(0.25)	(0.25)
Basic and diluted (cents per share) – discontinued	*4*	-	(0.05)
Basic and diluted (cents per share) – total	*4*	(0.25)	(0.30)

The Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	4,323,259	7,397,537
Trade and other receivables	8	15,931	16,856
Other assets	9	36,667	60,789
Other financial assets	10	321,861	250,336
Total current assets		4,697,718	7,725,518
Non-current Assets			
Other financial assets	10	512,851	470,845
Plant and equipment	11	6,331	13,151
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	12	11,407,256	10,788,233
Total non-current assets		11,926,438	11,272,229
Total assets		16,624,156	18,997,747
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	213,121	203,622
Rehabilitation provision	14	96,260	47,549
Total current liabilities		309,381	251,171
Non-current Liabilities			
Rehabilitation provision	14	268,578	287,406
Total non-current liabilities		268,578	287,406
Total liabilities		577,959	538,577
Net assets		16,046,197	18,459,170
Equity			
Issued capital	15	68,186,353	67,471,353
Reserves	16	3,727,324	3,205,887
Accumulated losses		(55,867,480)	(52,218,070)
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		16,046,197	18,459,170

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Notes	Issued capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Share-based payments reserve	Accumulated losses	Total equity
		$	$	$	$	$
Balance as at 1 July 2021		67,471,353	2,118,774	1,087,113	(52,218,070)	18,459,170
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(3,649,410)	(3,649,410)
Other comprehensive income	16	-	545,955		-	545,955
Total comprehensive loss for the year			545,955		(3,649,410)	(3,103,455)
Share issue net of issue costs	15	715,000	-	-	-	715,000
Recognition/(Reversal) of share-based payments	16	-	-	(24,518)	-	(24,518)
Balance at 30 June 2022		68,186,353	2,664,729	1,062,595	(55,867,480)	16,046,197
Balance as at 1 July 2020		64,484,490	2,833,532	553,018	(48,041,102)	19,829,938
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(4,176,968)	(4,176,968)
Other comprehensive loss	16	-	(714,758)	-	-	(714,758)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(714,758)	-	(4,176,968)	(4,891,726)
Share issue net of issue costs	15	2,986,863	-	-	-	2,986,863
Recognition of share-based payments	16	-	-	534,095	-	534,095
Balance at 30 June 2021		67,471,353	2,118,774	1,087,113	(52,218,070)	18,459,170

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(659,528)	(666,969)
Payment for exploration and evaluation expenditure		(3,130,752)	(2,607,775)
Payment for stamp duty		-	(1,038,673)
Interest received		1,002	1,118
Finance costs		-	(27,089)
Net cash used in operating activities	*7*	(3,789,278)	(4,339,388)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment for property plant and equipment			
Payment for financial assets		-	(286,098)
Proceeds from the sale of tenements		-	100,000
Proceeds from the sale of subsidiary, net of cash held	3	-	8,358,595
Net cash provided by investing activities		-	8,172,497
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from the issue of share capital		715,000	3,090,040
Payment for share issue costs		-	(103,176)
Repayment of borrowings	7	-	(2,825,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities		715,000	161,864
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(3,074,278)	3,994,973
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		7,397,537	3,402,564
Effect of exchange rates on cash holdings in foreign currencies		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	*7*	4,323,259	7,397,537

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. Statement of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

Anova Metals Limited (the "Company") is a listed public company incorporated in Australia and operating in Australia and the United States of America. The entity's principal activities are mining and mineral exploration and evaluation in the United States of America and Australia.

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standards and Interpretations and comply with other requirements of the law.

The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of Anova Metals Limited and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. For the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Company is a for-profit entity.

The accounting policies detailed below have been consistently applied to all of the years presented unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for equity investments which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

b) Adoption of new and revised standards

The Group has reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that were relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods that began on or after 1 July 2021.

The Directors have determined that there is no material impact of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group and, therefore, no material change is necessary to Group accounting policies.

Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Group has not applied the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards, Interpretations and amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective. Based on a preliminary review of the standards and amendments, the Directors do not anticipate a material change to the Group's accounting policies, however further analysis will be performed when the relevant standards are effective.

c) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 30 September 2022. The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

d) Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The application of accounting policies requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if it affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Share-based payment transactions:

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees and consultants, where the fair value of services could not be estimated, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using a Black-Scholes model, utilising the assumptions detailed in Note 17.

The Group measures the cost of cash-settled share-based payments at fair value at the grant date using the Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted.

Mine rehabilitation provision

The Group's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The Group recognises management's best estimate for asset retirement obligations in the period in which they are incurred. Actual costs incurred in the future periods could differ materially from the estimates. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations, life of mine estimates and discount rates could affect the carrying amount of this provision.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

The application of the Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits are likely either from future exploitation or sale or where activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves.

The determination of a Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) resource is itself an estimation process that requires varying degrees of uncertainty depending on sub-classification and these estimates directly impact the point of deferral of exploration and evaluation expenditure. The deferral policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances, in particular whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available.

Impairment

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating unit based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the Group based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the Group operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the Group unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

e) Basis of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement in with the investee; and
- has the ability to its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements listed above. When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights if an investee, it has the power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties; rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholder meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in existing subsidiaries
Changes in the Group's ownership interest in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount paid by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted, and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between:

- The aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest; and
- The previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests.

All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by the applicable AASBs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under AASB 9, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

f) Foreign currency translation
(i) Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's controlled entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Anova Metals Limited's functional and presentation currency, as well as the functional currency of Big Springs Project Pty Ltd. The functional currency of Anova Metals (USA) LLC is US dollars.

(ii) Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(iii) Group companies
The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement;
- income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at the average exchange rates (unless it is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.
Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

g) Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary difference and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

h) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

i) Segment reporting

AASB 8 *Operating Segments* requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance.

The Group's operating segments have been determined with reference to the monthly management accounts used by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions regarding the Company's operations and allocation of working capital. Due to the size and nature of the Group, the Board as a whole has been determined as the Chief Operating Decision Maker.

Management currently identifies the Group's industry as being gold exploration, development and mining and its geographic segments as being Western Australian and the United States. The unallocated column refers to corporate costs and cash management.

j) Earnings/(loss) per share

Basic earnings/(loss) per share is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

Diluted earnings/(loss) per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings/(loss) per share to take into account the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand; cash in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

l) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recorded at fair value and then are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

m) Financial assets

Classification and measurement

Except for certain trade receivables the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Under AASB 9 financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), amortised cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The classification is based on two criteria: the Group's business model for managing the assets; and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding (the 'SPPI criterion').

Debt instruments: Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments are as follows:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses), together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECLs) associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

The Group assesses at each balance date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. For trade and other receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by AASB 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience.

n) Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred may be accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. Exploration and evaluation costs, excluding the cost of acquiring areas of interest, are expensed as incurred. Acquisition costs are carried forward only if they relate to an area of interest for which rights of tenure are current and in respect of which:

i. such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation or from sale of the area; or
ii. exploration and evaluation activities in the area have not, at balance date, reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active operations in, or relating to, the area are continuing.

Accumulated acquisition costs in respect of areas of interest which are abandoned are written off in full against profit or loss in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made. A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward acquisition costs in relation to that area of interest.

Notwithstanding the fact that a decision not to abandon an area of interest has been made, based on the above, the exploration and evaluation expenditure in relation to an area may still be written off if considered appropriate to do so.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified from exploration and evaluation expenditure to mining property and development assets within plant and equipment.

o) Mine and development properties

Mine and development properties

Mine and development properties represents the acquisition cost and/or accumulated exploration, evaluation and development expenditure in respect of areas of interest in which production has commenced. Mine development costs are deferred until commercial production commences. When commercial production is achieved mine development is transferred to mine properties, at which time it is amortised on a unit of production basis over the total estimated resources related to this area of interest.

Development expenditure is capitalised as either a tangible or intangible asset depending on the nature of the costs incurred.

Development expenditure includes the following:

- Reclassified exploration and evaluation assets;
- Direct costs of construction including plant and equipment and related infrastructure costs;
- Pre-production waste removal costs; and
- An appropriate allocation of overheads and borrowing costs incurred during the construction phase.

Pre-production waste removal costs incurred in the development of a mine before production commences are capitalised as part of the mine development costs, which are subsequently amortised over the life of the open pit resource, once transferred to mine properties.

The Group applies the units of production method for amortisation of its mine properties, which results in an amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of the anticipated remaining life and profile of mine production. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions in relation to reserves and resources, metallurgy and the complexity of future capital development requirements. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed annually, changes to these estimates and assumptions may impact the amortisation charge in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and asset carrying values, which would be adjusted if appropriate on a prospective basis.

Production waste removal
Production waste removal costs are accumulated and deferred on the statement of financial position as part of the total of mine properties and mine development. These costs include the costs of drilling, blasting, loading and haulage of waste rock from the open pit or underground to the waste pile. The costs are predominantly in the nature of payments to mining, blasting and other contracting companies or costs of internal labour and materials used in the process. These costs are amortised on a units-of production basis in accordance with the amortisation policy set out for mine development above.

Amortisation of production waste removal costs is included in cost of goods sold in profit or loss. Cash spent on waste removal is included in cash flows from investing activities in the statement of cash flows. As waste removal activities are an integral part of the mining operation, the deferred pre-production waste asset is grouped with the other assets at the mine site or other level which represents the lowest level of separately identifiable cash flows in order to assess recoverable amount.

Reserves and resources
Resources are estimates of the amount of gold that can be economically extracted from the Group's mine properties. In order to calculate resources, estimates and assumptions are required about a range of geological, technical and economic factors, including quantities, grades, production techniques, recovery rates, production costs, future capital requirements short and long-term commodity prices and exchange rates.

Estimating the quantity and/or grade of resources requires the size, shape and depth of ore bodies to be determined by analysing geological data. This process may require complex and difficult geological judgments and calculations to interpret the data.

The Group determines and reports ore resources under the Australian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves December 2012, (the JORC Code). The JORC Code requires the use of reasonable assumptions to calculate resources. Due to the fact that economic assumptions used to estimate resources change from period to period, and geological data is generated during the course of operations, estimates of resources may change from period to period. Changes in reported resources may affect the Group's financial results and financial position in a number of ways, including:

- Asset carrying values may be impacted due to changes in estimates of future cash flows;
- Amortisation charged in the income statement may change where such charges are calculated using the units of production basis;
- Decommissioning, site restoration and environmental provisions may change due to changes in estimated resources after expectations about the timing or costs of these activities change; and,
- Recognition of deferred tax assets, including tax losses.

p) Plant and equipment
Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item.

Depreciation is provided on plant and equipment. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off the net cost or other revalued amount of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting year.

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rate
Mining plant & equipment	Lesser of expected life of item, or life of operation
Land and buildings	10%
Motor vehicles	25%

q) Trade and other payables
Trade payables and other accounts payable are carried at amortised cost. Amounts are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months.

Employee leave benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefits obligations are presented as payables.

r) Financial instruments issued by the Company
Debt and equity instruments
Debt and equity instruments are classified as either liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Borrowings
Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates. Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Transaction costs on the issue of equity instruments
Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the proceeds of the equity instruments to which the costs relate. Transaction costs are the costs that are incurred directly in connection with the issue of those equity instruments and which would not have been incurred had those instruments not been issued.

s) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Consolidated Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that recovery will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave and annual leave which is not expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds with terms and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Provisions for restoration and rehabilitation

A provision for restoration and rehabilitation is recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of development activities undertaken, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably. The estimated future obligations include the costs of abandoning sites, removing facilities and restoring the affected areas.

The provision for future restoration costs is the best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the restoration obligation at the balance date. Future restoration costs are reviewed annually and any changes in the estimate are reflected in the present value of the restoration provision at each balance date.

The initial estimate of the restoration and rehabilitation provision is capitalised into the cost of the related asset and amortised on the same basis as the related asset, unless the present obligation arises from the production of inventory in the year, in which case the amount is included in the cost of production for the year. Changes in the estimate of the provision for restoration and rehabilitation are treated in the same manner, except that the unwinding of the effect of discounting on the provision is recognised as a finance cost rather than being capitalised into the cost of the related asset.

t) Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a new business are not included in the cost of acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

u) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, including business combinations involving entities or business under common control, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred, and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration arrangement and the fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the Group’s share of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired and the measurement of all amounts has been reviewed, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. These provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

v) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the consolidated entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

w) Share-based payments

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees and consultants. Information relating to these benefits is provided in note 17.

The fair value of options granted is recognised as an employee benefits expense or within the appropriate expense category for consultants, with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, which includes any market performance conditions and the impact of any non-vesting conditions but excludes the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions.

Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are satisfied.

At the end of each period, the entity revised its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-marketing vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees and consultants, where the fair value of services in not readily determinable, is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by the use of a Black-Scholes model.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of Anova Metals Limited (market conditions) if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting period).

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each balance date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date. The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is only conditional upon a market condition.

If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

x) Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity, Anova Metals Limited, disclosed in note 23 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements.

2. Revenue

Interest
Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that assets' net carrying amount on initial recognition.

	2022 $	2021 $
Interest received	1,002	1,118
Other income	3,000	76,540

3. Discontinued Operations

On 26 August 2020, Anova Metals Limited announced that it had reached agreement to sell Anova Metals Australia Pty Ltd to Linden Gold Alliance Pty Ltd for $9 million in cash and a net smelter royalty as follows:

- $0.5 million received upon execution of the Share Sale Agreement (SSA);
- $4.5 million payable upon completion of the proposed transaction;
- $2.0 million payable 18-months after completion of the proposed transaction;
- $2.0 million payable 24-months after completion of the proposed transaction; and
- NSR of 1.5% on each ounce of gold produced from the Linden Gold Project after a total of 75,000 cumulative ounces of gold have been produced from the Project, capped at a total royalty payable of $1 million. Following total royalty payments of $1 million, the NSR will reduce to a 1.00% NSR on every ounce of gold produced.

Settlement of the Anova Metals Australia Pty Ltd sale occurred on 29 September 2020, following receipt of $4.5 million, in addition to the previously received $0.5 million.

On 24 December 2020, the Company agreed to accept early repayment of the deferred consideration and received $3.5 million as consideration for discharging LGA's obligation to pay deferred consideration of $4 million which was to be paid in two instalments of $2 million, payable by 29 March 2022 and 29 September 2022 respectively.

The financial performance of the discontinued operation, which is included in the loss from discontinued operations per the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, is as follows:

Financial performance information	2022 $	2021 $
Other income	-	109,500
Exploration expensed as incurred	-	(125,605)
Finance costs	-	(27,089)
Administration expenses	-	(2,289)
Loss before income tax	-	(45,483)
Income tax expense		-
Loss after income tax	-	(45,483)
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities on loss of control of subsidiary before income tax	-	(144,735)
Loss on early settlement of deferred consideration	-	(500,000)
Income tax expense		-
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities on loss of control of subsidiary after income tax	-	(644,735)
Total loss after tax attributable to the discontinued operation	-	(690,218)

The cash flow of the discontinued operation, which is included in the statement of cash flows, is as follows:

Cash flow information	2022 $	2021 $
Net cash used in operating activities	-	(119,219)
Net cash from investing activities:		
Sale of tenements	-	100,000
Sale of subsidiary (i)	-	8,358,595
	-	8,339,376

(i) Cash flow from sale of subsidiary:		
Total consideration	-	8,870,480
Less cash disposed of	-	(11,885)
Less discount on early repayment of deferred consideration	-	(500,000)
	-	8,358,595

Carrying amounts of assets and liabilities disposed:

	2022 $	2021 $
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities on loss of control of Subsidiary reconciled as follows:		
Gross consideration	-	9,000,000
Transaction costs	-	(129,520)
Consideration	-	8,870,480
Assets/(liabilities) disposed:		
Cash	-	11,885
Trade and other receivables	-	15,215
Plant and equipment	-	520,466
Mine properties	-	10,244,686
Trade and other payables	-	(11,885)
Rehabilitation provision	-	(1,765,152)
Net assets	-	9,015,215
Loss on disposal	-	(144,735)

4. Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated as net loss attributable to members of the parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares.

	2022 $	2021 $
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share) – continuing	(0.25)	(0.25)
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share) – discontinued	-	(0.05)
Basic and diluted loss per share (cents per share) – total	(0.25)	(0.30)

	2022 $	2021 $
Loss for the year – continuing	(3,649,410)	(3,486,750)
Loss for the year – discontinued	-	(690,218)
Loss for the year – total	(3,649,410)	(4,176,968)

	No.	No.
Weighted average number of shares for the purposes of basic loss per share	1,450,203,789	1,392,808,673

5. Income tax

	2022 $	2021 $
Income tax expense/(benefit):		
Current tax expense / (benefit)	-	-
Deferred tax expense / (benefit)	-	-
	-	-
Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable:		
Loss before income tax	(3,649,410)	(4,176,968)
Income tax expense / benefit calculated at 25% (2021: 26%)	(912,352)	(1,086,012)
Expenses/(income) that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(5,002)	305,800
Changes in unrecognised temporary differences	(30,901)	224,793
Unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets	948,255	555,419
Income tax expense/(benefit):	-	-
The applicable average weighted tax rates are as follows:	0%	0%
The following deferred tax balances have not been recognised at 25% (2021:26%):		
Deferred tax assets		
Carried forward domestic revenue losses	4,387,178	4,014,930
Capital losses (domestic)	4,120,872	3,390,886
Carried forward foreign revenue losses (at 27.6% foreign rate)	4,339,587	2,749,232
Business related costs	46,282	69,756
Rehabilitation provision	100,695	92,448
Other temporary differences	20,738	25,250
	13,015,352	10,342,502
Deferred tax liabilities		
Fair value gain in investments	8,940	-
Exploration and mine properties (Foreign)	2,085,913	1,915,063
Prepayments	9,167	15,197
	2,104,020	1,930,260

The tax benefits of the above deferred tax assets will only be obtained if: (a) the Company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefits to be utilised; (b) the Company continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and (c) no changes in income tax legislation adversely affect the Company in utilising the benefits.

Change in future corporate tax rate: There has been a legislated change in the corporate tax rate that will apply to future income years. The impact of this reduction in the corporate tax rate has been reflected in the unrecognised deferred tax positions and the prima face income tax reconciliation above.

6. Segment information

Year ended 30 June 2022	Western Australia $	United States $	Unallocated $	Consolidated $
Total segment revenue (i)	-	-	4,002	4,002
Segment net loss after tax	-	(2,660,622)	(988,788)	(3,649,410)
Segment assets	-	11,920,107	4,704,049	16,624,156
Segment liabilities	-	423,341	154,618	577,959

Year ended 30 June 2021	Western Australia $	United States $	Unallocated $	Consolidated $
Total segment revenue (i)	109,500	-	77,658	187,158
Segment net loss after tax	(690,218)	(1,692,880)	(1,793,870)	(4,176,968)
Segment assets	-	11,260,146	7,737,601	18,997,747
Segment liabilities	-	410,865	127,712	538,577

(i) Segment revenue represent revenue generated from external customers. There were no inter-segment revenues in the current period.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 $	2021 $
Cash at bank	4,323,259	7,397,537
	4,323,259	7,397,537

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash outflow from operating activities

	2022 $	2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(3,649,410)	(4,176,968)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6,820	7,307
Impairment expense / (reversal)		-
Loss on disposal of subsidiary	-	644,735
Unrealised loss / (gain)) on financial assets	(71,525)	35,762
Loss / (gain) on sale of fixed assets / tenements	-	(95,804)
Equity-settled share-based payments	(24,518)	534,095
Foreign exchange gain / loss	(73,069)	(79,029)
Change in operating assets & liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	924	19,911
(Increase)/decrease in financial assets	(42,006)	(38,157)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	24,124	7,173
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	9,499	(1,249,020)
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	29,883	50,607
Net cash used in operating activities	(3,789,278)	(4,339,388)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Secured loan facilities 2021 $
Net liability as at 1 July 2020	2,825,000
Loan repayment to Twynam Agricultural	(2,825,000)
Net liability at 30 June 2021	-

8. Trade and other receivables

	2022 $	2021 $
GST receivable	15,931	16,856
	15,931	16,856

No trade and other receivables are past due and not impaired.

9. Other assets

	2022 $	2021 $
Prepayments	36,667	60,789
	36,667	60,789

10. Other financial assets

	2022 $	2021 $
Current		
Investment – fair value through P&L	321,861	250,336
Reconciliation of movement:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	250,336	-
Additions	-	286,098
Change in fair value	71,525	(35,762)
	321,861	250,336

Fair value of the financial assets at 30 June 2022 has been determined by reference to quoted bid prices in active markets at the reporting date and are categorised within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Non-Current		
Term deposits – Rehabilitation Bonds for the Big Springs Project	512,851	470,845
	512,851	470,845

Term deposits are made for periods greater or equal to 12-months and earn interest at the respective term deposit rates.

11. Plant and equipment

	Land & Buildings $	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Total $
Cost	-	24,678	15,443	40,121
Accumulated depreciation	-	(18,347)	(15,443)	(33,790)
Carrying value at 30 June 2022	-	6,331	-	6,331
Cost	-	24,678	15,443	40,121
Accumulated depreciation	-	(11,527)	(15,443)	(26,970)
Carrying value at 30 June 2021	-	13,151	-	13,151

	Land & Buildings $	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Total $
30 June 2022				
Carrying value as at 1 July 2021	-	13,151	-	13,151
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(6,820)	-	(6,820)
Carrying value as at 30 June 2022	-	6,331	-	6,331
30 June 2021				
Carrying value as at 1 July 2020	18,166	515,889	11,065	545,120
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals – discontinued operation	(18,166)	(492,101)	(10,199)	(520,466)
Disposals	-	(3,761)	-	(3,761)
Exchange differences	-	-	(435)	(435)
Depreciation expense	-	(6,876)	(431)	(7,307)
Carrying value as at 30 June 2021	-	13,151	-	13,151

12. Exploration and evaluation expenditure

	2022 $	2021 $
Exploration and evaluation phase:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,788,233	11,423,963
Exchange differences	619,023	(635,730)
Carrying amount at 30 June	11,407,256	10,788,233

The ultimate recoupment of costs carried forward in respect of areas of interest still in the exploration and evaluation phases is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation or, alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

13. Trade and other payables

	2022 $	2021 $
Trade and other creditors	131,499	138,152
Payroll liabilities	81,622	65,470
	213,121	203,622

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms.

14. Rehabilitation and restoration provision

	2022 $	2021 $
Balance at the beginning of the year	334,955	2,049,500
Additions	29,883	50,607
Disposals – discontinued operation	-	(1,765,152)
Carrying amount at 30 June	364,838	334,955
Current	96,260	47,549
Non-current	268,578	287,406

The provision for restoration and rehabilitation relates to the estimated cost of rehabilitation work to be carried out in relation to the removal of facilities, closure of sites and restoring the affected areas. The provision represents the best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the restoration obligation at the reporting date. Future restoration costs are reviewed annually and any changes in the estimate are reflected in the present value of the restoration provision at each reporting date.

15. Issued capital

	2022 $	2021 $
1,498,094,200 (2021: 1,433,094,200) fully paid ordinary shares	68,186,353	67,471,353

Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares entitle the holder to one vote per share and to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in the proportion to the number and amount paid on the shares held.

Movement in share capital

	2022		2021	
	No.	$	No.	$
Fully paid ordinary shares				
Balance at beginning of year	1,433,094,200	67,471,353	1,247,041,482	64,484,490
Placements	-	-	186,052,718	3,090,039
Option exercise	65,000,000	715,000	-	-
Share issue costs	-	-	-	(103,176)
Balance at end of year	1,498,094,200	68,186,353	1,433,094,200	67,471,353

As at 30 June 2022, the Company has 60,000,000 (2021: 156,375,000) options on issue, convertible on a 1:1 basis. Options issued by the Company carry no rights to dividends and no voting rights.

As at 30 June 2022, the Company has 85,000,000 (2021: 37,500,000) performance rights on issue, convertible on a 1:1 basis. Performance rights issued by the Company carry no rights to dividends and no voting rights.

16. Reserves

	2022 $	2021 $
Share-based payments reserve	1,062,595	1,087,113
Foreign currency translation reserve	2,664,729	2,118,774
	3,727,324	3,205,887
Reconciliation of movement in reserves		
Share-based payments reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,087,113	553,018
Reversal of share-based payments expense	(107,779)	-
Options/performance rights issued	83,261	534,095
Balance at 30 June	1,062,595	1,087,113
Foreign currency translation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,118,774	2,833,532
Effect of translation of foreign currency operations to group presentation currency	545,955	(714,758)
Balance at 30 June	2,664,729	2,118,774

Share-based payments reserve
The share-based payments reserve arose on the grant of incentive options and performance rights to employees and/or consultants, see note 17.

Foreign currency translation reserve
The translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations where their functional currency is different to the presentation currency of the Consolidated Entity.

17. Share-based payments

The following share-based payment arrangements were in existence during the current and prior year:

Class	Number	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price (cents)	Fair value at grant date
Performance rights – Class A (i)	18,750,000	27-Nov-20	31-Jul-23	N/A	487,500
Performance rights – Class B (i)	18,750,000	27-Nov-20	31-Jul-23	N/A	487,500
Exploration Manager Performance rights – Class A (ii)	5,000,000	11-May-22	30-Sep-22	N/A	-
Exploration Manager Performance rights – Class B (ii)	2,500,000	11-May-22	31-Mar-23	N/A	32,500
Exploration Manager Performance rights – Class C (ii)	15,000,000	11-May-22	31-Mar-25	N/A	180,000
Exploration Manager Performance rights – Class D (ii)	10,000,000	11-May-22	31-Mar-25	N/A	-
Exploration Manager Performance rights – Class E (ii)	15,000,000	11-May-22	31-Mar-25	N/A	180,000

(i) 18,750,000 Class A Performance Rights and 18,750,000 Class B Performance Rights in total to Mingyan Wang and Geoffrey Xue were granted on 27 November 2020. The Class A Performance Rights will vest upon both the Share Price Condition and Service Condition being satisfied. Class B Performance Rights will vest upon both the Share Price Condition and Operational Condition being satisfied:

- **Share price condition**: During the term commencing on and from the Grant Date and expiring on 31 July 2023, the Company's share price closing above $0.03 per share for 10 consecutive trading days.
- **Service condition**: Remain continuously employed by the Company until 31 July 2021.
- **Operational Condition**: The Company announcing a 1.5Moz JORC compliant resource at the Big Springs Project on or prior to 31 July 2023 and whilst an employee of the Company.

The value for both the Class A and Class B Performance Rights was calculated by an external consultant to be $0.026 per Right, resulting in a total valuation of $975,000. The valuation has been based on a Hoadley pricing model with the following inputs:

Share price on grant date	$0.028
Volatility	75%
Expiry date	31 July 2023
Risk-free interest rate	0.103%
Expected dividend yield	Nil

For the year ended 30 June 2021, a share based payment expense for Class A and B was recognised on pro-rata basis over the vesting period, resulting in an expense of $534,095.

At 30 June 2022, management revised its assessment of the likelihood of achieving the Operational Condition from 100% to nil. As a result, a reversal of previous share-based payment expense in relation to Class B of $107,779 was recognised in the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

For the year ended 30 June 2022, a share based payment expense for Class A has been recognised on pro-rata basis over the vesting period, resulting in an expense of $61,184.

(ii) A total of 47,500,000 performance rights were granted to Exploration Manager Steve McMillin on 11 May 2022. The performance rights vest upon achievement of 3 identified milestones in relation to the advancement of the 'Big Springs Gold Project' and these milestones represent 'tranches' of the performance rights of which some are conditional upon each other and some which are an alternative to the other.

Milestone 1: Expanded Plan of Operation (POO) Granted

- if this milestone is achieved before 30 September 2022, 5.0 million Incentive Securities will vest ("**Class A**"); or
- if this milestone is achieved after 30 September but before 31 March 2023, 2.5 million Incentive Securities will vest ("**Class B**"); or
- if this milestone is not achieved by 31 March 2023, no Incentive Securities will vest.

Milestone 2: Big Springs Resource increased to 1.5Moz [JORC 2012/43-101 compliant] at a minimum grade of 2glt Au, using a 1glt Au cut-off, with at least 750Koz of the Resource within the combined measured and indicated categories

- if this milestone is achieved within 2 years from achieving Milestone 1, 15.0 million additional Incentive Securities will vest ("**Class C**"); or
- if this milestone is achieved after 2 years but within 3 years from achieving Milestone 1, 10.0 million additional Incentive Securities will vest ("**Class D**"); or
- if this milestone is not achieved within 3 years from achieving Milestone 1, no additional Incentive Securities will vest.

Milestone 3: Sale of the Big Springs Project for >US $30M

- if this milestone is achieved within 2 years from achieving Milestone 1, 15.0 million additional Incentive Securities ("**Class E**"); or
- if this milestone is not achieved within 2 years from achieving Milestone 1, no additional Incentive Securities will vest.

The value for the Performance Rights was calculated by an external consultant to be $0.013 per Right based on the current share price of the underlying share of the Company on grant date.

The share based payment expense has been recognised on pro-rata basis over the vesting period, resulting in an expense of $22,077 for 30 June 2022.

The following is a summary of movements in options during the year:

	2022		2021	
	Number of options	**Weighted average exercise price $**	**Number of options**	**Weighted average exercise price $**
Balance at beginning of year	156,375,000	0.020	18,192,870	0.03
Granted during the year	-	-	138,704,610	0.02
Exercised during the year	(65,000,000)	0.011	-	-
Lapsed during the year	(31,375,000)	0.028	(522,480)	0.08
Balance at end of year	60,000,000	0.028	156,375,000	0.02
Exercisable at end of year	60,000,000	0.028	156,375,000	0.02

The options outstanding at the end of the year had an average remaining contractual life of 1.5 years (2020: 1.4 years).

The options granted during the prior year were as follows:

- 65,000,000 options granted under the Lead Management Agreement dated 14 April 2020 were issued in two tranches - 16,295,390 options on 8 May 2020 and 48,704,610 options on 7 August 2020.
- 90,000,000 options in 3 series to Au Xingao Investment Pty Ltd granted on 4 August 2020 as consideration for increasing the share placement price completed during the year from 1c to 1.7c per share. These options were free attaching options and are not share based payments.

18. Financial Instruments

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Interest rate risk;
- Foreign currency risk management; and
- Capital management.

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout this note and the financial report.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Credit risk management
Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Liquidity risk management
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. Liquidity risk management is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities and identifying when further capital raising initiatives may be required.

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets are based on the undiscounted contractual maturities including interest that will be earned on those assets except where the Group anticipates that the cash flow will occur in a different year. Financial liabilities are based on undiscounted cash flows on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay, including both interest and principal cash flows.

	Less than 1 month $	1-3 months $	3 months to 1 year $	1-5 years $	5+ years $	Total $
2022						
Financial assets						
Non-interest bearing	337,792	-	-	512,851	-	850,643
Variable interest rate	4,323,259	-	-	-	-	4,323,259
	4,661,051	-	-	512,851	-	5,173,902
Financial liabilities						
Non-interest bearing	213,121	-	-	-	-	213,121
	213,121	-	-	-	-	213,121

	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total
2021						
Financial assets						
Non-interest bearing	267,191	-	-	470,845	-	738,036
Variable interest rate	7,397,537	-	-	-	-	7,397,537
	7,664,728	-	-	470,845	-	8,135,573
Financial liabilities						
Non-interest bearing	203,622	-	-	-	-	203,622
	203,622	-	-	-	-	203,622

Interest rate risk management
Although some of the Group's assets are subject to variable interest rate risk, it is not dependent on this income. Interest income is only incidental to the Group's operations and operating cash flows.

Foreign currency risk management
The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from exposures to the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

The group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in Australian dollars, was as follows:

	2022 $	2021 $
Cash	-	617
Prepayments	-	451
Other financial assets	512,851	470,845
Trade payables	(58,503)	(75,910)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis
The Group is exposed to US Dollar (USD) currency fluctuations.

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the Australian dollar against the USD. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number indicates a decrease in profit or loss and other equity where the Australian Dollar strengthens against the respective currency. For a weakening of the Australian Dollar against the respective currency there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and other equity and the balances below would be negative.

	FX exchange rate increase by 10%		FX exchange rate decrease by 10%	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	$	$	$	$
Profit or loss	(45,435)	(39,600)	45,435	39,600
Equity	(45,435)	(39,600)	45,435	39,600

Capital management
The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Group consists of equity only, comprising issued capital and reserves, net of accumulated losses. The Group's policy is to use capital market issues to meet the funding requirements of the Group.

The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities
AASB 7 - Financial Instruments: Requires disclosure of the fair values of financial assets and liabilities categorised by the following levels:
Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Group has financial assets at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 which have been measured at fair value using Level 1 measurements – refer to note 10.

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements represents their respective net fair values, determined in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in note 1. The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities is assumed to approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature.

19. Contingent assets and liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities or contingent assets at 30 June 2022 (2021: nil).

20. Capital and other commitments

	2022	2021
	$	$
Renewal fees for Big Springs claims (payable within 12 months)	253,413	168,439
Advance net smelter royalty payments (payable within 12 months)	84,412	85,158
	337,825	253,597

21. Related parties

Key management personnel compensation
Details of key management personnel compensation are disclosed in the Remuneration Report which forms part of the Directors' Report and has been audited. The aggregate compensation of the key management personnel which has been paid or is payable is summarised below:

	2022	2021
	$	$
Short-term employee benefits	306,911	422,463
Post-employment benefits	24,690	24,902
Share based payments	(31,063)	356,063
	300,538	803,428

As at 30 June 2022, $5,000 (2021: $5,000) was payable to key management personnel for outstanding fees.

Key management personnel transactions

	Charges from:	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Argonaut PCF Ltd - Corporate Advisory Fees	60,000	60,000
Fathom Geophysics Australia Pty Ltd – Technical Consulting Fees	25,000	-

Assets and liabilities arising from the above transactions

	2022	2021
	$	$
Trade payables	17,000	5,000

The terms and conditions of the transactions with related parties were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-related parties on an arm's length basis. The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No expense has been recognised in the current or prior periods for bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties. See the remuneration report for further details on these transactions.

Exercise of options by key management personnel
55,000,000 options were exercised by key management personnel in the period.

22. Interests in Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Anova Metals Limited and the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2022	Ownership interest 2021
Direct subsidiaries of the parent			
Big Springs Project Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Anova Royalties and Investments Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Indirect subsidiaries			
(Direct subsidiary of Big Springs Project Pty Ltd) Anova Metals USA LLC	USA	100%	100%

Anova Metals Limited, incorporated in Australia, is the ultimate parent entity of the Group.

23. Parent entity disclosures

	2022 $	2021 $
Current assets	4,697,718	7,724,450
Non-current assets	11,503,097	7,343,224
Total Assets	16,200,815	15,067,674
Current Liabilities	154,618	127,712
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total Liabilities	154,618	127,712
Contributed equity	68,186,353	67,471,353
Reserves	1,062,596	1,087,113
Accumulated losses	(53,202,752)	(53,618,504)
Total Equity	16,046,197	14,939,962
Profit/(Loss) for the year	415,752	(7,959,201)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	415,752	(7,959,201)

No guarantees were entered into by the parent company during the year (2021: nil).

At 30 June 2022, the parent company had no contingent liabilities (2021: nil).

24. Remuneration of auditor

	2022 $	2021 $
Audit or review of the financial report	37,556	43,628
	37,556	43,628

25. Significant events after the balance date

On 21 September 2022, the Company completed the 100% acquisition of the Warriedar Gold Project in the highly prospective Murchison region, Western Australia for the issue of 100,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares.

There are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year which have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

The Directors of the Company declare that:

1 The financial statements, comprising the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and accompanying notes, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act* 2001; and

(a) comply with *Australian Accounting Standards*, the *Corporations Regulations* 2001, professional reporting requirements and other mandatory requirements; and

(b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Group.

2 In the Directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

3 In the Directors' opinion, the financial statements and notes are prepared in accordance with *International Financial Reporting Standards* and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board, as described in note 1.

4 The Directors have been given the declarations by the Managing Director and Company Secretary required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act* 2001.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors and is signed on behalf of the Directors by:

Amanda Buckingham
Managing Director

Perth
30 September 2022

HLB MANN JUDD
ADVISORY AND ACCOUNTING

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Anova Metals Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Anova Metals Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

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Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Exploration and evaluation expenditure Note 12 in the financial report	
In accordance with AASB 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, the Group capitalises acquisition costs and then expenses further exploration and evaluation expenditure as incurred. The cost model is applied after recognition. We planned our work to address the audit risk that the capitalised expenditure might no longer meet the criteria for continued recognition. Our audit focussed on the Group's assessment of the carrying amount of the capitalised exploration and evaluation asset. We considered it necessary to assess whether facts and circumstances existed to suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. We considered this to be a key audit matter due to its size and importance to the users' understanding of the financial report.	Our audit procedures included but were not limited to: - We obtained an understanding of the key processes associated with management's review of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation; - We considered the Directors' assessment of potential indicators of impairment in addition to making our own assessment; - We obtained evidence that the Group has current rights to tenure of its areas of interest; - We considered the nature and extent of planned ongoing activities; and - We assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial report.
Share-based payments Note 17 in the financial report	
During the financial year the Group issued performance rights to Key Management Personnel and one other employee. We have considered this to be a key audit matter as accounting for these transactions required significant management judgement involving a degree of estimation. Furthermore, performance rights included market and non-market based vesting conditions. We also considered this to be a key audit matter due to its size and importance to the users' understanding of the financial report.	Our audit procedures included but were not limited to: - We obtained an understanding of the key processes associated with management's accounting for the transaction; - We considered the expert valuation; - We reviewed management's assessment of achieving non-market conditions; - We ensured compliance with *AASB 2 Share-based payment*; and - We assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial report.

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included within the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Anova Metals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

L Di Giallonardo
Partner

Perth, Western Australia
30 September 2022

The following additional information is required by the ASX Limited in respect of listed public companies and was applicable at 21 September 2022.

1. Shareholder and Option holder information

a. Number of Shareholders and Option Holders

Shares

As at 21 September 2022, there were 1,138 shareholders holding a total of 1,598,094,200 fully paid ordinary shares.

Options

As at 21 September 2022, there were:

- 30,000,000 Unquoted Options exercisable at $0.025 on or before 30 June 2023 held by 1 holder;
- 30,000,000 Unquoted Options exercisable at $0.03 on or before 30 June 2024 held by 1 holder;

Performance Rights

As at 21 September 2022, there were:

- 18,750,000 Performance rights – Class A held by 2 holders
- 18,750,000 Performance rights – Class B held by 2 holders
- 5,000,000 Exploration Manager Performance rights – Class A held by 1 holder
- 2,500,000 Exploration Manager Performance rights – Class B held by 1 holder
- 15,000,000 Exploration Manager Performance rights – Class C held by 1 holder
- 10,000,000 Exploration Manager Performance rights – Class D held by 1 holder
- 15,000,000 Exploration Manager Performance rights – Class E held by 1 holder

b. Distribution of Equity Securities

Fully paid ordinary shares	**Number (as at 21 September 2022)**	
Category (size of holding)	**Shareholders**	**Ordinary Shares**
1 – 1,000	145	21,543
1,001 – 5,000	43	128,383
5,001 – 10,000	44	323,032
10,001 – 100,000	494	22,708,859
100,001 – and over	412	1,574,912,383
	1,138	1,598,094,200

The number of shareholdings held in less than marketable parcels is 440 shareholders amounting to 5,283,970 shares.

c. The names of substantial shareholders listed in the company's register as at 21 September 2022 are:

Shareholder	**Ordinary Shares**	**%Held of Total Ordinary Shares**
AU XINGAO INVESTMENT PTY LTD	429,928,257	26.90
RED DIRT METALS LIMITED	100,000,000	6.26
MCCUSKER HOLDINGS PTY LTD	85,500,000	5.35

d. Voting Rights

The voting rights attached to the ordinary shares are as follows:

Each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each member present at a meeting or by proxy has one vote on a show of hands.

e. 20 Largest Shareholders as at 21 September 2022 — Ordinary Shares

		Number of Ordinary Fully Paid Shares Held	% Held of Issued Ordinary Capital
1.	AU XINGAO INVESTMENT PTY LTD	429,928,257	26.90
2.	RED DIRT METALS LIMITED	100,000,000	6.26
3.	MCCUSKER HOLDINGS PTY LTD	85,500,000	5.35
4.	JETOSEA PTY LTD	78,200,258	4.89
5.	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	68,026,396	4.26
6.	LOMACOTT PTY LTD <THE KEOGH SUPER FUND A/C>	59,000,000	3.69
7.	ARGONAUT INVESTMENTS PTY LIMITED ARGONAUT INVEST NO 3	55,000,000	3.44
8.	STEPHENS GROUP SUPER FUND PTY LTD <STEPHENS GROUP S/F A/C>	32,281,745	2.02
9.	MR JOHN CAMPBELL SMYTH <SMYTH SUPER FUND A/C>	32,255,690	2.02
10.	SCINTILLA STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS LIMITED	23,300,000	1.46
11.	MR CRAIG GRAEME CHAPMAN <NAMPAC DISCRETIONARY A/C>	22,083,979	1.38
12.	DEFENDER EQUITIES PTY LTD <DEFENDER AUS OPPORTUN FD A/C>	20,200,000	1.26
13.	GOLDRICH HOLDINGS PTY LTD <GOLDRICH INVESTMENT A/C>	20,000,000	1.25
14.	DEFENDER EQUITIES PTY LTD <DEFENDER AUS OPPORTUN FD A/C>	18,500,000	1.16
15.	THE STEPHENS GROUP SUPER FUND PTY LTD <THE STEPHENS GROUP SUPER A/C>	17,718,254	1.11
16.	MR MINGYAN WANG	15,285,714	0.96
17.	MS YAN WU	14,407,619	0.90
18.	LAKE PACIFIC PTY LTD	13,333,334	0.83
19.	DARLEY PTY LIMITED <DJW INVESTMENT A/C>	12,300,000	0.77
20.	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	12,126,954	0.76
		1,129,448,200	**70.67**

2. The name of the company secretary is David Palumbo.

3. The address of the principal registered office in Australia is:
   Level 8, 216 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000

4. Registers of securities are held at the following address:
   Link Market Services, Level 12, QV1 Building 250 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000

5. Stock Exchange Listing
   Quotation has been granted for all the ordinary shares of the company on all Member Exchanges of the ASX Limited.

Tenements held at 21 September 2022:

Nevada, USA		
Tenement reference	**Location**	**Percentage Held**
NDEEP-31, NDEEP-32	Big Springs	100%
TT-108 to TT-157, TT-163, TT-164, TT-185, TT-187, TT-189 to TT-204, TT-220 to TT-267, TT-327 to TT-344	Big Springs	100%
AM1 to AM-8	Big Springs	100%
NDEEP-18, NDEEP-19, NDEEP-35, NDEEP-36, NDEEP-52, NDEEP-53	Dorsey Creek	100%
TT-158 to TT-162, TT-169 to TT-184, TT-186, TT-188, TT-275 to TT-277, TT-290, TT-291, TT-297 to TT-301, TT-305 to TT-311	Dorsey Creek	100%
DOME-1 to DOME-51	Golden Dome	100%
GD-52 to GD-61, GD-63, GD-67 to GD-76, GD-79 to GD-87, GD89 to GD-90, GD-92 to GD-136, GD-139 to GD-154, GD-157, GD-164 to GD-173, GD-176, GD-181, GD-182, GD-185, GD-186, GD-189, GD-190, GD-193, GD-194, GD-197 to GD-199, GD-201, GD-203, GD-205, GD-207, GD-209, GD-211, GD-213, GD-215, GD-217, GD-219, GD-221, GD-223, GD-225, GD-265 to GD-286, GD-297 to GD-318, GD-381 to GD-428	Golden Dome	100%
MP-14, MP-16, MP-18, MP-41, MP-43, MP-45, MP-47, MP-49 to MP-54	Golden Dome	100%
NDEEP-1 to NDEEP-16, NDEEP-44 to NDEEP-53, NDEEP-61 to NDEEP-90	Golden Dome	100%
JAK-14, JAK-16, JAK-18, JAK-20 to JAK-38, JAK-99 to JAK-116, JAK-170, JAK-172, JAK-174, JAK-176, JAK-178 to JAK-186	Jack Creek	100%
BS-500 to BS-550, BS-557 to BS-579	Mac Ridge	100%
MR-500 to MR-524, MR-526, MR-528, MR-530 to MR-537	Mac Ridge	100%
NDEEP-33, NDEEP-34	Mac Ridge	100%
TT-205 to TT-219	Mac Ridge	100%
BSX-1 to BSX-46, BSX-48 to BSX-60, BSX-63 to BSX-67, BSX-70 to BSX-98, BSX-109 to BSX-123, BSX-134 to BSX-148	Jacks Creek	100%
BSX-159 to BSX-174, BSX-178 to BSX-179	Golden Dome North	100%
BSX-186 to BSX-230	Mac Ridge North	100%
BSX-231 to BSX-316	Golden Dome South	100%

Warriedar Gold Project		
Tenement reference	**Location**	**Percentage Held**
E59/1696	WA, Australia	100%
E59/1723	WA, Australia	100%
E59/1966	WA, Australia	100%
E59/2104	WA, Australia	100%
E59/2575	WA, Australia	100%
E59/2743	WA, Australia	100%
M59/0755	WA, Australia	100%
P59/2070	WA, Australia	100%