REEDY LAGOON CORPORATION LTD

A.C.N. 006 639 514

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Contents

30 June 2024

REEDY LAGOON CORPORATION LIMITED
ABN 41 006 639 514

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Dear Shareholders

Annual Report for Financial Year 2024

After Financial Year 2024 the Board decided to discontinue its lithium projects located in Nevada, USA.

The market conditions for lithium products are subdued resulting in major operators reducing production and some operations being put on care and maintenance. Market analysis suggests this situation will continue for some time. The Board considered it commercially prudent to reduce the Company's exposure in the lithium sector.

Accordingly, the Company is focused on its gold and iron projects located in Western Australia.

At the Burracoppin Gold project, targets for follow-up have been identified in magnetic survey data acquired over areas where anomalous gold has been recovered in surface soil samples.

The Company is presently seeking to raise $1.2 million from shareholders under a 1 for 1 entitlement offer together with a related offer under which shareholders can apply for additional shares. Funds are being sought under this offer in order to undertake soil sampling and first stage drilling at Burracoppin Gold.

The Burracoppin Iron project has mineralisation identified in drilled core samples which testing has shown is well suited as feed for processing into high purity pig iron. The next stage of work planned at the Burracoppin Iron project is drilling to establish a mineral resource. To fund this work, the Company is seeking a joint venture partner to earn equity in the project by conducting this next stage.

Thank you for your continued support.

Yours sincerely,

Jonathan Hamer
Chairman

Overview

Reedy Lagoon has exploration projects for gold and magnetite.

During the 2024 financial year and in the period up to the date of this Review of Operations, the Company conducted exploration for gold, lithium and iron and sought joint venture partners for its lithium and iron projects.

Gold exploration included acquiring and interpreting airborne (drone) magnetic data over 4 gold prospect areas to advance target selection for subsequent follow-up up on its Burracoppin Gold project.

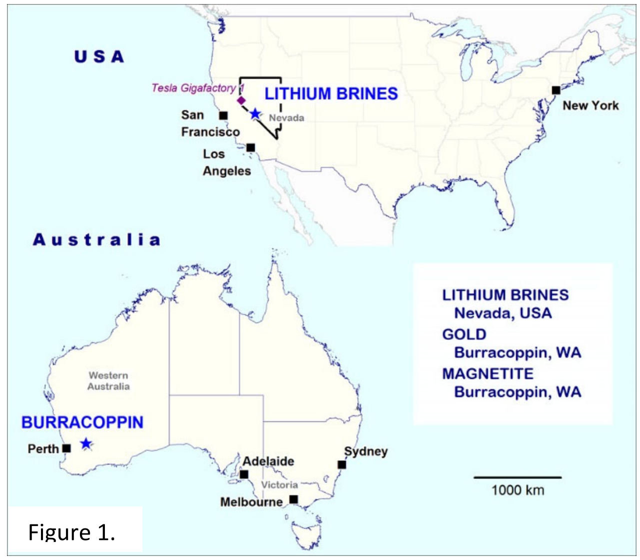

Figure 1.

Work on the Burracoppin Iron project focussed on updating and planning the resource definition drilling at its magnetite deposit and seeking a joint venture farm-in partner.

Work on the lithium projects located in Nevada, USA was conducted during the report period and is described in the following pages. However following the end of the financial year the Company elected to reduce its exposure to the lithium sector and discontinued its Nevada lithium projects.

The Company's current focus is on exploring its Burracoppin Gold project and securing a joint venture partner for the Burracoppin Iron project.

Review of Projects

Gold

Western Australia RLC 100%

Burracoppin Gold **E70/4941, E70/5467, E70/5544 (241 km^2)**

Reedy Lagoon is targeting gold mineralisation at Burracoppin in the vicinity of its magnetite deposit (part of the iron project) located 260 kilometres east of Perth in Western Australia. The project is 60 kilometres north of the Tampia gold mine and 30 kilometres southwest from the Edna May gold mine (both owned by Ramelius Resources Limited) (refer to Figure 2).

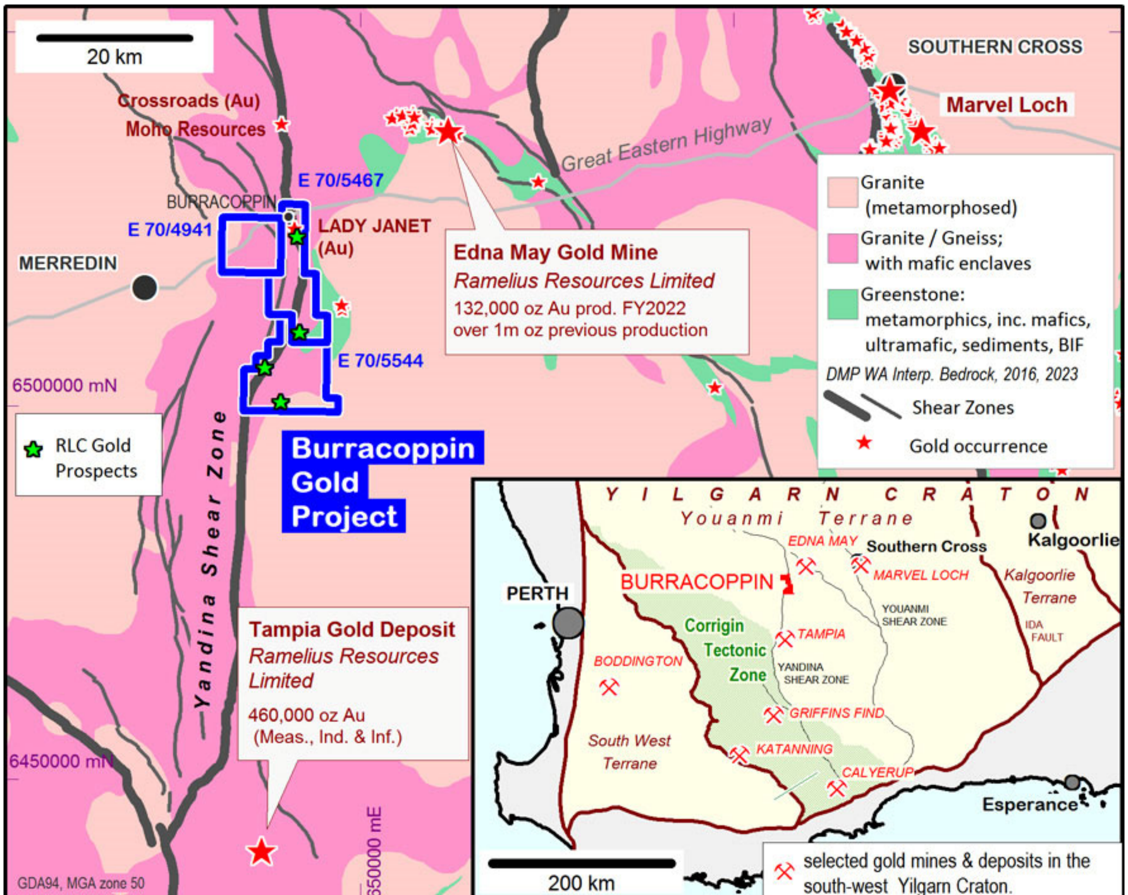

Figure 2. Burracoppin Gold Project. Yandina Shear Zone, project tenure and location over regional geology.

The focus of exploration includes a structural feature, the Yandina Shear Zone, and areas adjacent to it. Most of the 30 kilometre strike length of the Yandina Shear Zone within the project area has seen very little exploration. Exploration using soil sampling along traverse lines with low detection gold assay (lower detection limit 0.1 ppb Au) and detailed magnetic data is generating encouraging results.

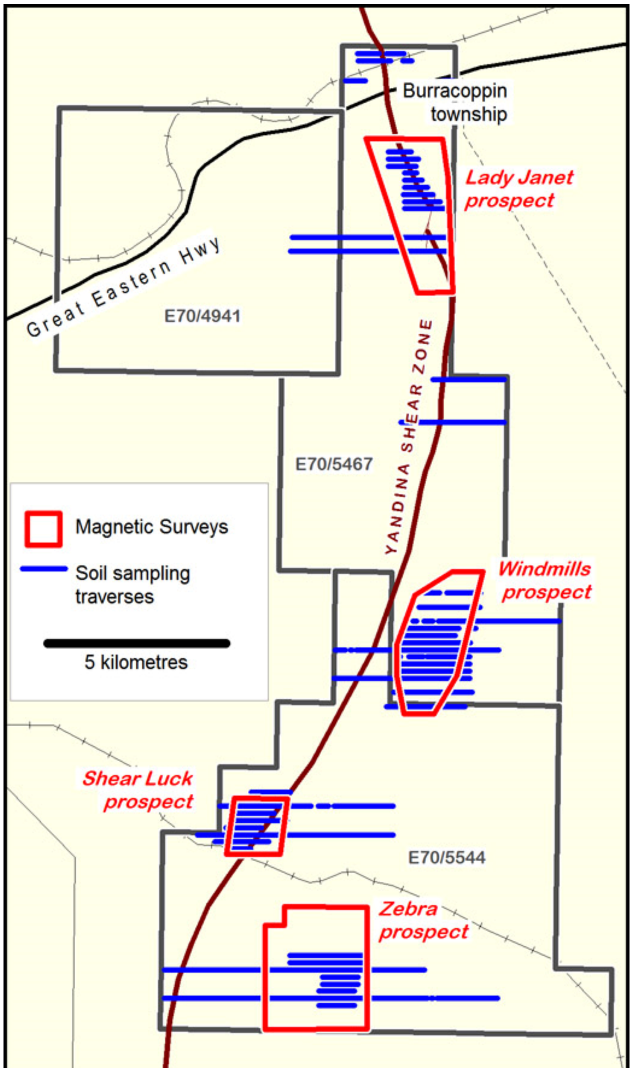

Figure 3. Burracoppin Gold project. Magnetic survey areas flown during the year are shown in outline over previously completed soil sample traverse lines at the Lady Janet, Windmills, Shear Luck and Zebra prospects.

Surface soil sampling conducted during prior report periods identified elevated levels of gold in soil samples which are shown on Figure 3 as "prospect areas": Lady Janet, Windmills, Shear Luck and Zebra.

Magnetic data were acquired by unmanned airborne vehicle (UAV or drone) over each of the four gold prospects during the year. The data were acquired at a nominal 30 metres above ground level along east-west lines at 25 metre spacings. The survey locations are shown on Figure 3 and in more detail on 4, 5, 6, and 7. A total of 1,067 line kilometres of ultra-high quality, low noise UAV magnetics were acquired.

Interpretation of the magnetic data has mostly been restricted to the areas covered by the drone survey. However, where the surrounding data allow, features have been extrapolated into it. Results from interpretation of the magnetic data acquired are shown in images that follow for each prospect. Figures 4, 5, 6, and 7 each comprise 3 panels. The left panel shows the gold in soil data and position of the Yandina Shear Zone (WA DMIRS 2021) on a background of regional Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI). Structure interpreted from the UAV magnetics is shown in the central panel. The panel on the right is an image of the processed UAV magnetics within the survey boundary surrounded by regional magnetics. The processing applied in the image is an Automatic Gain Control filter of the Total Magnetic Intensity (AGC). (For more detail refer ASX release 10/04/2024).

Lady Janet Prospect

The Prospect comprises a zone located and extending at least 1,000m along and adjacent to the regional Yandina Shear Zone ("YSZ") from which anomalous levels of gold has been identified in gold assay data from soil sampling (refer ASX release 3/07/2023).

Interpretation of the new high-quality magnetic data indicates flexures in the Yandina Shear Zone. Flexures in structures may be dilation zones, which may host mineralisation. This upgrades the existing gold-in-soil anomaly targets.

Targets for follow up include:

- 5 targets identified in the magnetic data were selected for soil sampling to recover geochemical data to aid targeting gold-bearing mineralised systems for drill testing, and
- 2 targets comprising possible dilation zones associated with flexures interpreted in the magnetic data and located within the Yandina Shear Zone which were upgraded to warrant drill testing.

(Refer ASX release 31/07/2024).

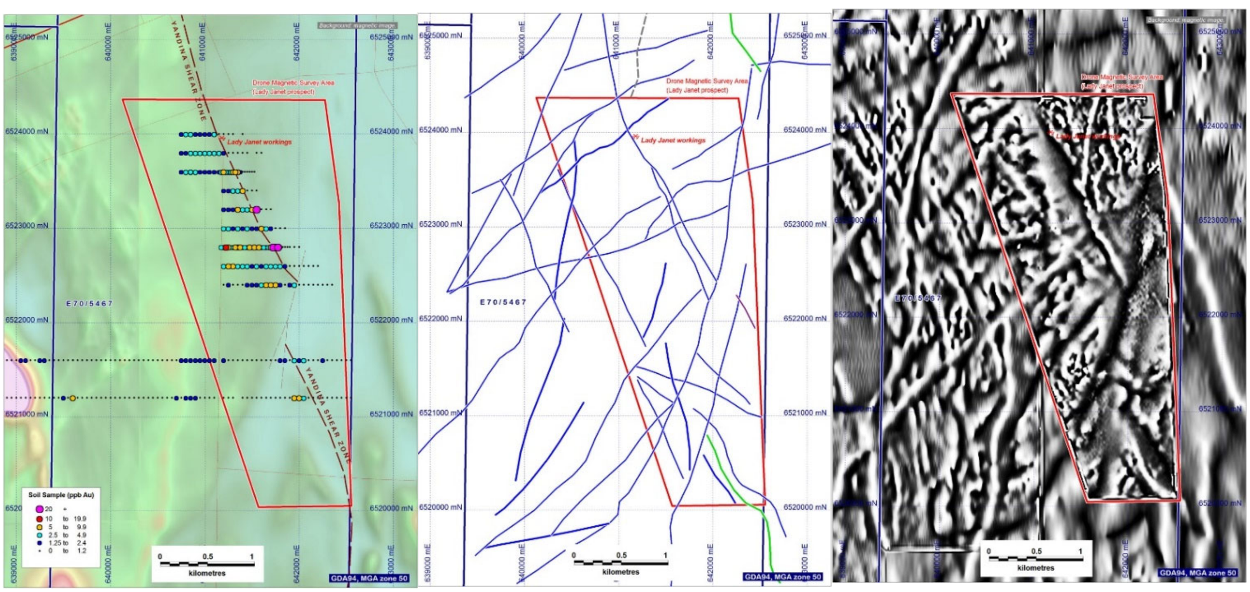

Figure 4. Lady Janet prospect. Gold in soil data shown over regional magnetics (TMI), LH panel; Structure interpreted using additional drone survey data, centre panel; processed drone survey magnetics (AGC), RH panel.

Windmills prospect

The Windmills Prospect is about 1.5 kilometres east from the Yandina Shear Zone. The prospect comprises a zone measuring at least 1,400 metres by 400 metres from which anomalous levels of gold have been identified in gold assay data from soil sampling (refer ASX release 28/09/2022).

The UAV survey was significantly degraded at the Windmills prospect by the presence of wind turbines and a high-tension power line which precluded flight over about 25% of the survey area and about 50% of the prospect area including areas of highest gold anomalism identified in soil sample data (refer to Figure 5).

A structural zone, subparallel to the Yandina Shear, was interpreted from the available data recovered by the UAV survey which upgraded the prospectivity of gold-in-soil anomalies. A substantial magnetic unit in or proximal to this zone is segmented by cross-cutting faults, possibly producing prospective dilation zones favourable for gold deposition was also interpreted.

Infill soil sampling was planned to test and better define soil anomalism which may be related to gold-bearing mineralised systems including at sites:

- associated with the magnetic unit and cross cutting faults and
- along strike to the southwest, in an area of gold-in-soil anomalies, where the UAV survey was constrained.

(Refer ASX release 31/07/2024).

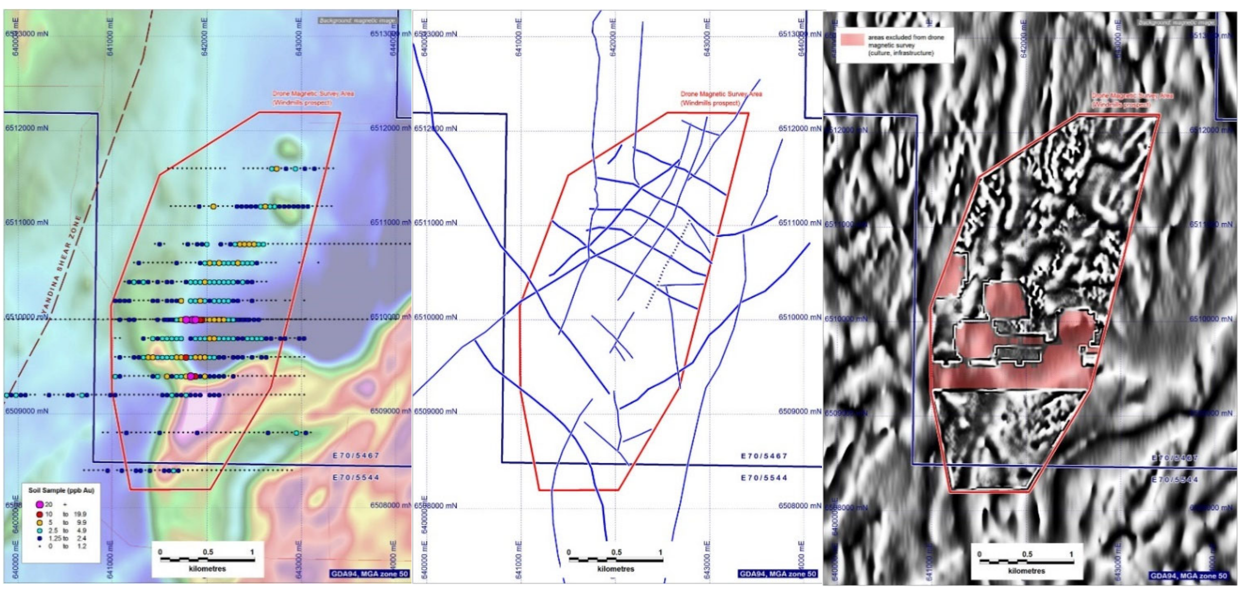

Figure 5. Windmills prospect. Gold in soil data shown over regional magnetics (TMI), LH panel; Structure interpreted using additional drone survey data, centre panel; processed drone survey magnetics (AGC) with areas precluded from survey shaded red, RH panel.

Shear Luck prospect

The Shear Luck prospect comprises a zone measuring at least 1,000 metres length along the Yandina Shear Zone from which anomalous levels of gold has been identified in gold assay data from soil sampling (refer to ASX release 3/07/2023).

Structures running parallel to the mapped location of the Yandina Shear Zone are interpreted from the UAV data together with cross-cutting structures. Disrupted magnetic units and converging structures have been identified for further work. 4 targets have been selected for soil sampling to recover geochemical data to aid targeting gold-bearing mineralised systems for drill testing (refer ASX release 31/07/2024).

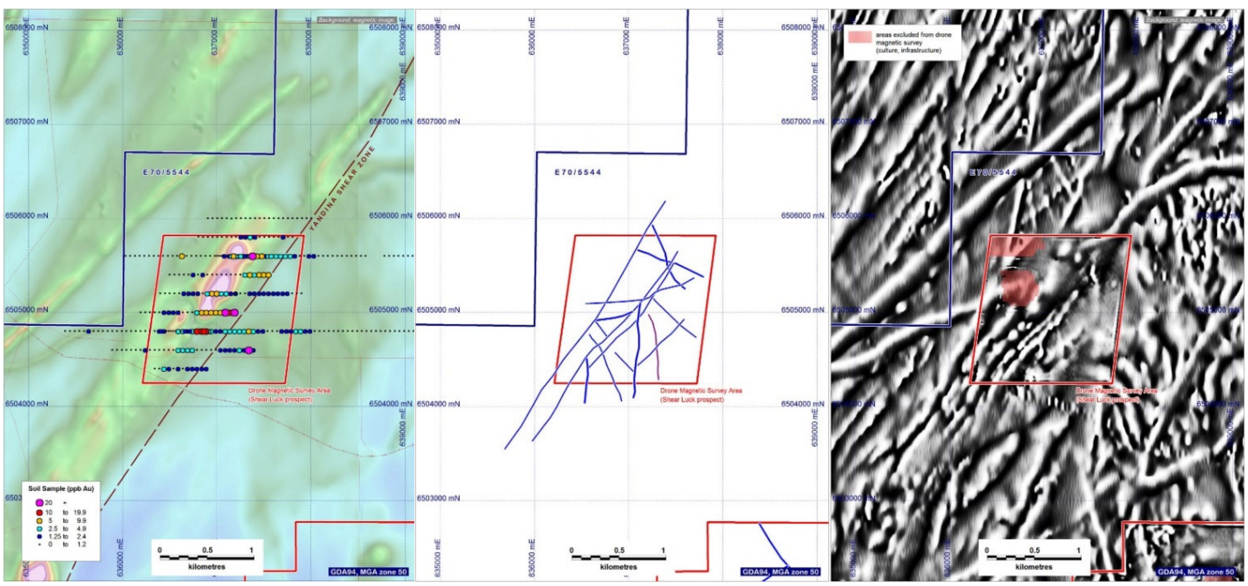

Figure 6. Shear Luck prospect. Gold in soil data shown over regional magnetics (TMI), LH panel; Structure interpreted using additional drone survey data, centre panel; processed drone survey magnetics (AGC) with areas precluded from survey shaded red, RH panel.

Zebra prospect

The Zebra prospect comprises a zone measuring at least 1,400 metres length where north to NNW trends are evident in anomalous levels of gold in soil sampling (refer to ASX release 3/07/2023).

Interpretation of the UAV magnetic data identified prospective structures which may be associated with the gold anomalism identified in the Company's surface soil sample data.

Infill soil sampling to recover geochemical data to aid targeting gold-bearing mineralised systems associated with the structures interpreted from the UAV magnetic data was planned at 4 target areas comprising 3 zones of interpreted structural intersection and 1 interpreted zone of dilation (refer ASX release 31/07/2024).

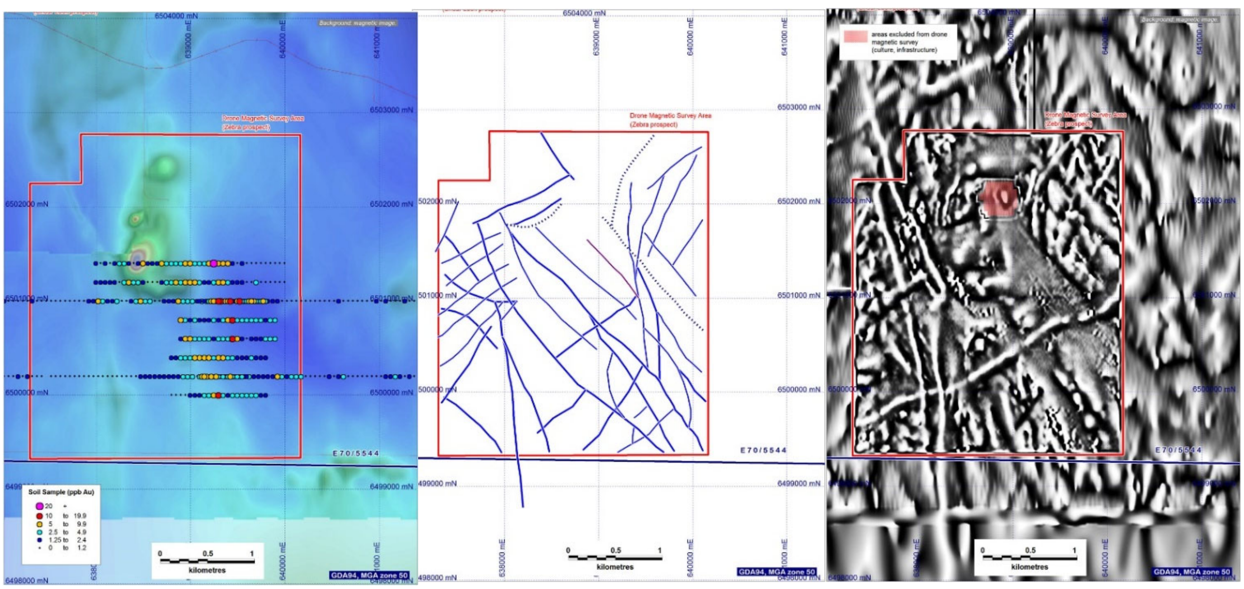

Figure 7. Zebra prospect. Gold in soil data shown over regional magnetics (TMI), LH panel; Structure interpreted using additional drone survey data, centre panel; processed drone survey magnetics (AGC) with area precluded from survey shaded red, RH panel.

<u>Work planned.</u>

Next steps under consideration include:

- soil sampling to:
  - consolidate targets interpreted in the magnetic data coincident with existing gold in soil anomalies to aid target rankings,
  - investigate new targets interpreted in the magnetic data,
  - extend systematic soil sampling to areas not yet sampled to recover geochemical data to aid targeting gold-bearing mineralised systems for drill testing.
- additional assay of existing soil samples (most have only been assayed for gold) to assist in interpreting the undercover geology to aid targeting potential gold accumulation sites for drilling.
- drilling to investigate gold targets.

Iron

Burracoppin Iron **Western Australia** **RLC 100%**

MINING, BIOMASSING and SMELTING
to produce
GREEN HIGH PURITY PIG IRON.

The Burracoppin Iron project plans to produce iron from the Burracoppin magnetite deposit by mining and processing the ore into an iron concentrate for smelting into pig iron using carbon from biomass. The plan incorporates HIsmelt technology which is well suited to processing the coarse grained high-purity iron concentrate that the Burracoppin magnetite mineralisation can produce. The planned smelt reactor produces High Purity Pig Iron (“HPPI”) at a rate of 1 million tonnes per annum (“mtpa”) upgradable to 2 mtpa. A pig iron production rate of 1 mtpa would require about 1.6 mtpa iron concentrate (3.2 mtpa for the higher rate). The requirement for up to 3.2 mtpa iron concentrate is well matched to the likely scale of mining operations that may prove possible at Burracoppin and the available public access infrastructure.

The steps required to achieve annual production of 1Mtpa Green High Purity Pig Iron include establishing the following:

- Mining - Burracoppin Magnetite
- Biomassing for Carbon Cycling
- Smelting - HIsmelt
- Production - High Purity Pig Iron

The project aims to be a low-cost producer of green high purity pig iron.

The project’s critical attributes include the nature of the Burracoppin mineralisation, location of the deposit and the relatively small-scale mining operation that would be required. These attributes lower development risk. The relatively small-scale of mining (up to 3.2 Mtpa iron concentrate) is a positive attribute if the mine product is processed into higher value products rather than sold as iron ore. Value-add pathways are often critically dependant on the nature of the ore. Burracoppin has mineralization that testing to date indicates is well suited to value-add by processing the mineralisation into high purity pig iron by HIsmelt. Pig iron smelted using carbon from biomass can play a role in reducing greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions by the steel industry. (Note: *GHG emissions include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide*).

Burracoppin Magnetite Deposit **Western Australia** **RLC 100%**
E70/4941 (58 km^2)

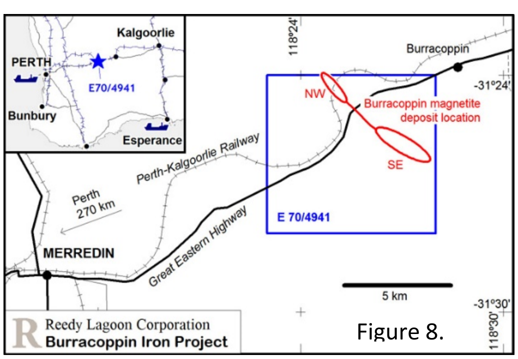

Figure 8.

The Burracoppin magnetite deposit is located half-way between Perth and Kalgoorlie near the town of Burracoppin on the Great Eastern Highway, east of Merredin. The Trans-Australian Railway passes over the north-western extension of the deposit providing heavy-haul goods service and access to ports (refer to Figure 8).

Metallurgical testwork conducted on core samples from 3 holes drilled into the Burracoppin magnetite deposit has identified mineralisation well suited to HIsmelt. The testwork to date indicates the Burracoppin mineralisation can produce an iron concentrate of at least 67% Fe and low impurities at a grind size of 80% passing 150 micron (refer Figure 10 and ASX releases: 18/01/2013 and 17/11/2014).

Results from a study by CSIRO using advanced modelling of the magnetic field associated with the deposit have been used by Reedy Lagoon to determine an Exploration Target of 240 to 300 million tonnes at 20 to 25 Wt% iron at Burracoppin and are being used to assist planning the Company's drilling to establish the presence of sufficient magnetite to support the planned pig iron production (refer ASX release 29/04/2022).

The Exploration Target stated above is a product of research which, whilst based on robust physics, is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

Further drilling and metallurgical testwork is planned to establish Indicated Resources which, if achieved, will enable financials for the mining and production of iron concentrate for the planned smelter to be estimated.

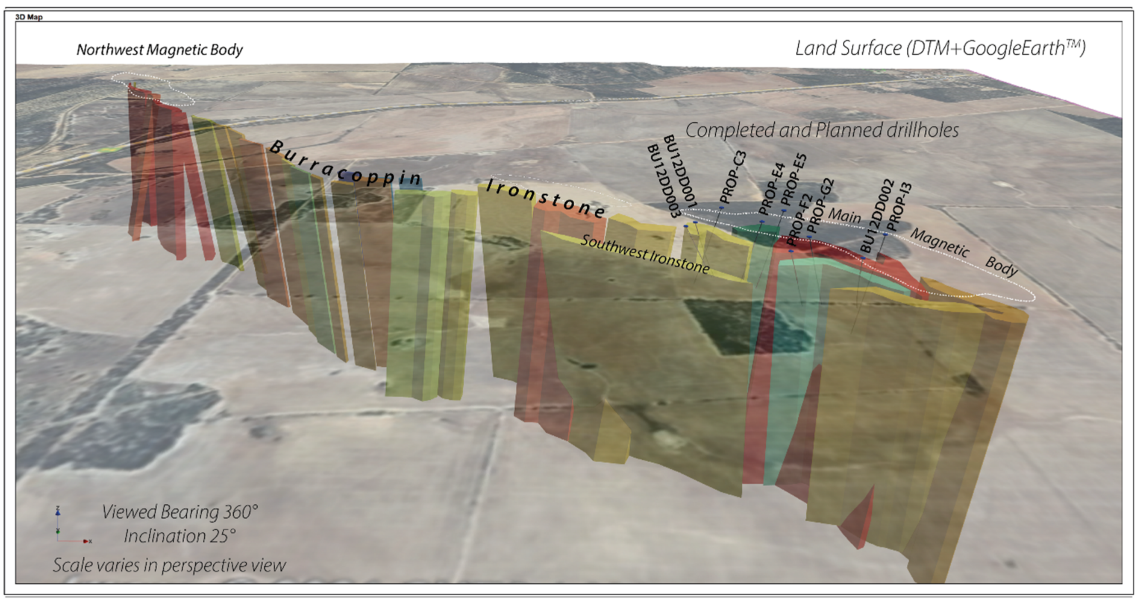

Figure 9. CSIRO's MagResource model of the Burracoppin magnetite deposit shown beneath land surface imaged from GoogleEarth.

During the 2024 financial year reviews of potential development options were undertaken and preparations for drilling were advanced.

Options to progress the project were reviewed and include initial sales of high-grade iron concentrates in addition to pig iron. The use of higher-grade concentrates by iron and steel producers in order to reduce GHG emissions from their operations may increase demand sufficiently to support strong pricing for higher grade Fe concentrates. Higher-grade concentrates include +67% Fe and also Direct Reduction Magnetite Concentrate ("DR Magnetite Concentrate"). DR Magnetite Concentrate typically requires less than 2% total silica and alumina and greater than 70% Fe. The metallurgical work to date indicates the Burracoppin mineralisation may produce such a concentrate at the 45 micron grind size usually required for pelletising. DR Magnetite Concentrate would be marketed primarily to be processed into pellets to make direct reduced iron for Electric Arc Furnaces.

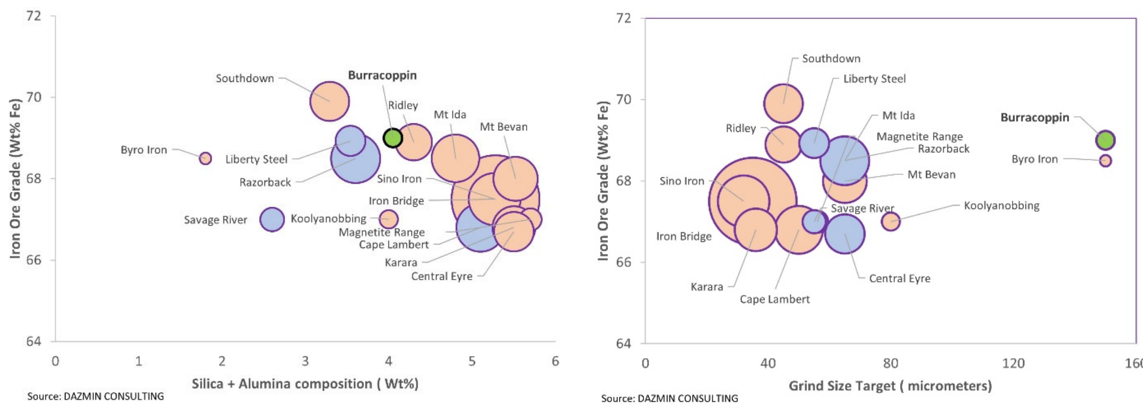

Figure 10. Iron grades (Wt% Fe), silica + alumina compositions (wt%) and grind sizes are shown in two panels for a number of Australian deposits. Both panels show Wt% Fe of "ore" on the vertical axis for a range of different sites. The panel on the right shows the grind size at which the Fe and silica + alumina contents have been achieved. Low grade ores are ground in order to break down particles to liberate the different constituents to facilitate separation and removal of the non- Fe components and thereby increase the iron grade and decrease the silica and alumina content. Reference to "Iron Ore" here includes a reference to "iron concentrate" in the case of ores that have been processed to increase the Wt% Fe grade and decrease the silica and alumina content. The Burracoppin (green circle) mineralisation process characteristics compare favourably with those of the other deposits shown – high Fe and low Si + Al achieved at a coarse grind size.

Development of the project to produce green high purity pig iron using HiSmelt and +67% Fe concentrate (at +100 micron) with no pelletising stage remains the preferred option (including because of its potentially lower net GHG emissions), but the production and marketing of DR Magnetite Concentrate as an intermediary stage in the project's development could expand RLC's market options while allowing progression in the future to the production of green pig iron.

Work during the period included ongoing preparation for the planned drilling aimed at establishing a mineral resource within the Burracoppin magnetite deposit. The drilling was originally planned in 2021 by H & S Consultants (H&SC) with an objective to determine the presence of 30Mt of iron concentrate and comprised 11 holes for 3,740 metres (refer ASX release 12/02/2021). The 2021 dill plan was based on information recovered by drilling conducted in 2012 under a prior joint venture with Cliffs Natural Resources Inc (refer ASX release 25/10/2012).

The drill program was updated during 2024 to accommodate testing the geometry of the deposit as modelled by the CSIRO MagResource method (refer Figure 9) to now comprise an initial 7 holes for 2,455 metres with subsequent holes selected based on results from the initial holes.

The deposit geometry interpreted by the MagResource method differs from that used previously to plan the mineral resource drilling. If the Company's planned drilling finds that the MagResource method has succeeded in accurately modelling the deposit geometry the project would benefit from efficiencies gained through better drill targeting.

The Company is seeking a joint venture partner for the project.

Biomassing – Carbon Capture

Studies have identified the potential for locally grown biomass to produce all the carbon required for the planned smelting of Burracoppin magnetite into pig iron (refer to ASX release 19/03/2021).

Biomass includes grass, wood, crops and certain "waste" products otherwise destined for landfill. Biomass has been used as a fuel but we intend harvesting the carbon it contains by processing it into biochar. The biochar will then be used to replace coal as the source of carbon required to smelt magnetite into pig iron. The net operation will comprise smelting magnetite into metal which will release carbon dioxide into the air and cropping biomass to extract carbon dioxide from the air.

The project will have greenhouse gas (including carbon dioxide) emissions additional to those from the smelting operation, including from harvesting and processing biomass, mining and transport. These additional emissions in total will be significantly less than those from the smelting operation and it is anticipated that they could be mitigated by biomass/biochar production in excess of the smelter requirements and / or by purchasing carbon credits.

The project will encompass carbon capture through agriculture and carbon release through industry: a cycle - what is taken out is put back in.

It is intended that the biomass business will enable the project to produce pig iron with net zero carbon dioxide emissions together with an alternative crop for wheat farmers in the Western Australian Wheatbelt. It is expected that it may take 5 to 10 years to achieve the production rate of 0.6Mtpa to 0.8Mtpa biochar required for the planned production of 1Mtpa HPPI (refer ASX 19/03/2021). Alternative options may include cropping biomass in other parts of Australia (higher growth rates) and by purchasing biochar.

Smelting – Green High Purity Pig Iron

HIsmelt technology + Magnetite + Biochar = Green High Purity Pig Iron.

HIsmelt is a proven technology that was initially developed in Australia before being purchased by Molong Petroleum Machinery Ltd and developed commercially in China. The first HIsmelt plant started up in 2017 and the 2nd started up in 2019. There are 2 more HIsmelt plants scheduled for start-up in China in 2024, and 6 more plants being engineered in China and SE Asia.

HIsmelt smelts iron ore into High Purity Pig Iron ("HPPI") with lower environmental emissions than the conventional blast furnace technology and can produce "green" pig iron via using sustainably produced biochar as the reductant instead of coal (refer to ASX releases 09/02/2021 and 19/03/2021).

HIsmelt is an innovative smelting process capable of using the coarse Burracoppin concentrate as direct feed thus significantly reducing process costs at the mine site and adverse emissions at the smelter site (as neither sintering or pelletising of the concentrate is required).

The HIsmelt smelt process produces a net excess of electricity, which will be "green" electricity when using biochar as the reductant instead of coal. This green electricity may be able to be counted as mitigating carbon emissions. The excess electricity (estimated at 20MW during smelting operations) could potentially be used to produce green hydrogen for use in a first step in the smelt reaction in order to further reduce carbon emissions (refer to ASX release 19/03/2021).

Lithium

Nevada Lithium Projects **LITHIUM** **Nevada, USA** **RLC 100%**

Alkali Lake North

Clayton Valley

Activities conducted during the year included drill planning, geological studies that incorporated new data reported by other companies advancing lithium-clay deposits in Nevada and seeking a joint venture partner to fund the next phase of exploration.

However, following the end of the report period on 29 August the Company discontinued its lithium projects located in Nevada, USA (refer ASX release 29/08/2024).

The market conditions for lithium products had been subdued during the latter half of the 2024 financial year. These conditions continued following the end of the financial year resulting in major operators reducing production and some operations being put on care and maintenance. Market analysis suggests this situation will continue for some time.

Attempts to secure a partner for the lithium projects had not succeeded in establishing a joint venture where the next phase of exploration would be funded by the incoming party.

Notwithstanding the significant potential for the Company's placer and lode claims to contain lithium that emerging technologies may be able to process for low-cost production of lithium chemical products directors considered it commercially prudent to reduce the Company's exposure in the lithium sector and discontinued its lithium projects (refer ASX release 29/08/2024).

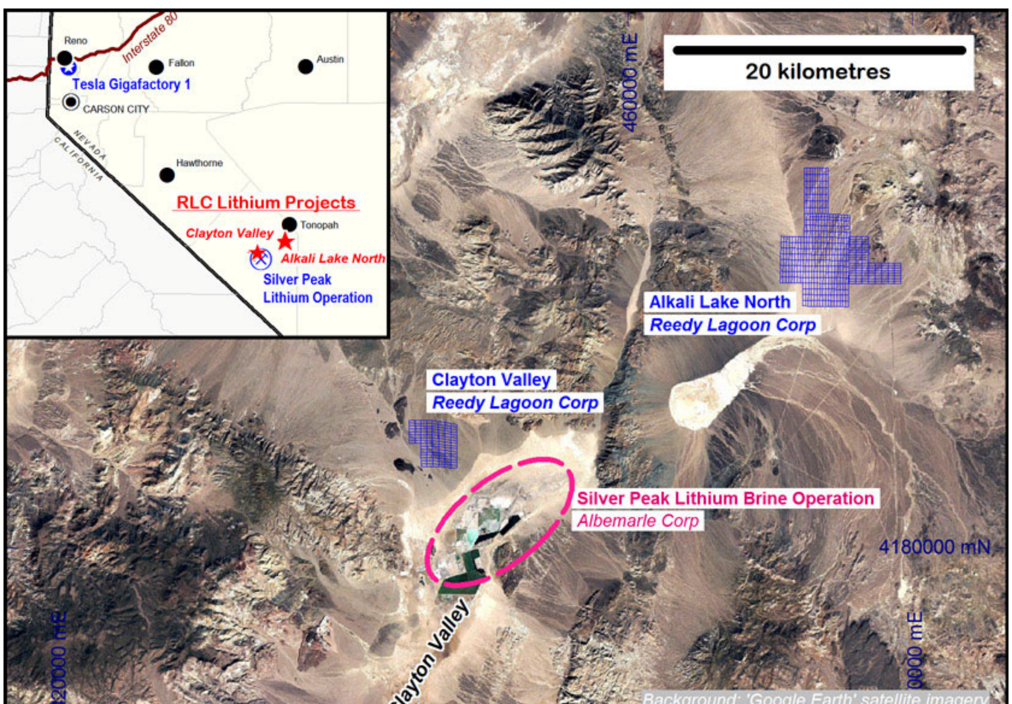

Figure 11. Location diagram. RLC's Alkali Lake North and Clayton Valley lithium projects are shown in blue (these projects were divested in August 2024.

Work in relation to discontinued Projects

Columbus Salt Marsh (Nevada)

The Columbus Salt Marsh project was divested at the end of August 2019. Areas disturbed by the Company's prior drilling activities were rehabilitated in 2018 with subsequent contouring and seeding works undertaken in October 2019. The rehabilitation work was inspected by the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") in May 2020 and the reclamation obligation was reduced from US$21,599 to US$5,429. An inspection by the BLM during the June 2021 quarter found regrowth had been set-back by drought conditions which persisted through the 2022 year.

During April 2024 the disturbed areas were lightly scarified (raked) and re-seeded (refer Figure 11). It is considered likely that a repeat seeding will be needed if drought conditions continue throughout 2024. The balance of the bond (US$5,429) will remain held by the BLM until the desired regrowth has been established.

Figure 12. 2017 drilling operations shown above.
April 2024 raking and seeding activities over the area disturbed are shown on the right.

Corporate.

Reedy Lagoon issued 49,963,988 RLC shares at an issue price of $0.007 per share under an Entitlement Offer to shareholders raising $349,748 on 29 August 2023.

Reedy Lagoon issued 2,857,143 shares at an issue price of $0.007 per share to a director (Adrian Griffin) under the Scheme approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 22 November 2023 relating to the payment of directors' remuneration in respect of the 12 month period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

Geof Fethers
Managing Director

Competent Person's Statements:
The information in this report as it relates to exploration results and geology was compiled by Mr Geoffrey Fethers who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Fethers is a director of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited and a Competent Person. Mr Fethers has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Fethers consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where Exploration Results have been reported in earlier RLC ASX Releases referenced in this report, those releases are available to view on https://www.reedylagoon.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/*. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those earlier releases. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.*

Located in Australia

Tenement	Area (km^2)	Status	Date of grant	Minimum Annual Expenditure Commitment $	Company Interest (direct or indirect)
E70/4941 *Burracoppin (WA)*	58	Current	19 April 2024	50,000	100% [1, & 2]
E70/5467 *Burracoppin (WA)*	81	Current	22 Jan 2021	42,000	100% [1, & 2]
E70/5544 *Burracoppin (WA)*	102	Current	23 Mar 2021	52,000	100% [1, & 2]

Located in USA

The following tenements were relinquished following the end of the report period.

Tenements (all Placer Claims and Lode Claims located in Nevada) [3]

Tenement (Claim Numbers)	Project	Location	% Interest
WH-1 to WH-334	Alkali Lake North	Nevada, USA	100% [3]
AC-1 to AC-157	Alkali Lake North	Nevada, USA	100% [3]
CV-1 to CV-112	Clayton Valley	Nevada, USA	100% [3]

Notes to the tenement schedule:

1. E70/4941, E70/5467 and E70/5544 are 100% owned by RLC through its wholly owned subsidiary, Bullamine Magnetite Pty Ltd. The 3 tenements have each been granted for a 5 year term commencing at date of grant.
2. The Statutory expenditure requirement for Australian tenements may be varied or reduced subject to reduction of exploration area and/or relinquishment of non-prospective tenements. Expenditure requirements commence at grant and apply for each 12 month period following the grant date and non-compliance may lead to forfeiture of the tenement.

Note that tenements located in USA were relinquished after 30 June 2024

3. *The Placer and Lode Claims in the lithium projects in Nevada were all owned 100% by RLC through its wholly owned subsidiary, Sierra Lithium LLC.*

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the 'consolidated entity') consisting of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited (referred to hereafter as the 'company' or 'parent entity') and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2024.

Directors
The following persons were directors of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Jonathan M. Hamer
Geoffrey H. Fethers
Adrian C. Griffin

Principal activities
During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the consolidated entity consisted of exploration for minerals in Australia and the United States of America.

Dividends
There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Review of operations
The loss for the consolidated entity after providing for income tax amounted to $667,896 (30 June 2023: $772,560 (Loss)).

Refer to the separate review of operations that comes before this directors' report.

Significant changes in the state of affairs
There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

On 26 July 2024, a director provided a further $50,000 to the Company, increasing the total subordinated loan to $400,000. This loan remains interest-free and is repayable on demand only if RLC is able to make repayment and remain solvent.

In August 2024, the Company decided to reduce its exposure in the lithium sector and announced on 29 August that it would discontinue its lithium projects located in Nevada, USA.

On 17 September 2024, the company announced a non-renounceable pro rata entitlement offer to eligible holders of RLC shares on a 1 for 1 basis at 0.2 cents per new RLC share, together with a related offer under which those holders can apply for shares in addition to their entitlement.

If fully subscribed, the entitlement offer and the related offer (together, the “Offer”) will raise $1,239,000. The funds raised will be used for exploration for gold at the Burracoppin Gold project in Western Australia and to provide working capital.

There are no other matters or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Information on likely developments in the operations of the consolidated entity and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the consolidated entity.

At the date of this report, there are no future developments of the Company which warrant disclosure.

Environmental regulation
The consolidated entity's operations are subject to environmental regulations in relation to its exploration activities under State legislation in Australia and Federal legislation in USA.

The directors are not aware of any breaches of environmental regulations during the period covered by this report.

The directors have considered compliance with the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 which requires entities to report annual greenhouse gas emissions and energy use. For the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 the directors have assessed that there are no current reporting requirements.

Information on directors

Name:	Jonathan M. Hamer
Title:	Chairman – Non-Executive
Age:	69
Qualifications:	BA, LLB.
Experience and expertise:	Jonathan Hamer is a former partner of King & Wood Mallesons where he practised in the areas of corporate and finance law. Jonathan was appointed as a non-executive director of Reedy Lagoon on 9 May 2007 and has served on the board as chairman since.
Other current directorships:	Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Nil
Interests in shares:	24,254,226 fully paid ordinary shares
Interests in options:	900,000 options

Name:	Geoffrey H. Fethers
Title:	Managing Director
Age:	67
Qualifications:	B.Sc.(Hons), M AusIMM
Experience and expertise:	Geof Fethers is a geologist with more than 30 years exploration experience. He was employed by De Beers Australia Exploration Limited (formerly Stockdale Prospecting Limited) from 1980 to 1985. Geof founded Reedy Lagoon on 24 September 1986 and has managed operations since inception.
Other current directorships:	Nil
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Nil
Interests in shares:	76,883,561 fully paid ordinary shares
Interests in options:	1,000,000 options

Name:	Adrian C. Griffin
Title:	Director - Non-Executive
Age:	71
Qualifications:	B.Sc.(Hons), M AusIMM
Experience and expertise:	Adrian Griffin has accumulated over 40 years' experience in the resource sector. During that time he has held directorships of many private and listed resource companies and overseen the operation of large, integrated mining and processing facilities. He is currently a technical advisor to Lithium Australia Limited, a diversified battery materials company. Adrian was a director of Reedy Lagoon from 9 May 2007 until resigning on 27 November 2009 to act as technical director of Ferrum Crescent, an iron-ore developer in South Africa. He re-joined Reedy Lagoon as a director on 30 June 2014. Adrian was also a founding director of Northern Minerals Ltd and Parkway Corporate Limited, Battery Future Acquisition Corporation and recently appointed chairman of Charger Metals NL. He has been involved in developing a number of lithium extraction technologies, high-performance cathode materials for lithium ion batteries, and recycling of battery materials.
Other current directorships:	Charger Metals NL (ASX:CHR) appointed 26 November 2021
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Battery Future Acquisition Corporation (NYSE: BFAC.U) 18 April 2021 to 16 January 2024 Parkway Corporate Ltd (ASX:PWN) 12 November 2010 to 19 September 2022 Lithium Australia Ltd (ASX:LIT) 31 January 2011 to 31 May 2022 Northern Minerals Ltd (ASX:NTU) 22 July 2006 to 24 November 2020
Special responsibilities:	Nil
Interests in shares:	39,049,434 fully paid ordinary shares
Interests in options:	300,000 options

Other current directorships' quoted above are current directorships for listed entities only and excludes directorships of all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

Former directorships (last 3 years) quoted above are directorships held in the last 3 years for listed entities only and excludes directorships of all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

'Interests in shares and options' quoted above are as at the date of this report.

Company secretary

Geoffrey H. Fethers is the Company's secretary. Details of his qualifications and experience are disclosed in the information on directors section above.

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 June 2024, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board	
	Attended	Held
Jonathan M. Hamer	7	7
Geoffrey H. Fethers	7	7
Adrian C. Griffin	7	7

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office.

Remuneration report (audited)

This remuneration report outlines the Director and Executive remuneration arrangements of the Company in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

This report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for the Directors (both Executive and Non-Executive) and Executives of the Company, who are considered Key Management Personnel (KMP).

This report is audited as the entity has transferred the disclosures from the financial statements.

For the purposes of this report the term 'Senior Executive' encompasses the Managing Director, Executive Directors and Secretary of the Company.

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:
- Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- Details of remuneration
- Service agreements
- Share-based compensation
- Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

Currently, the Company does not have a separate remuneration committee. Because of the size of the Board and the operations of the Company, the Directors are of the view that there is no need for a separate remuneration committee.

The Board as a whole reviews the remuneration packages and policies applicable to the Chairman, Senior Executives and Non-Executive Directors on an annual basis. Remuneration levels are set to attract or retain, as appropriate, qualified and experienced Directors and Senior Executives. From time to time and as required, the Board will seek independent professional advice on the appropriateness of remuneration packages.

The current nature and amount of remuneration payable to Chairman, Executives and Non-Executive Directors is not dependent upon the satisfaction of a performance condition. Instead part of the remuneration takes the form of options which will have value if the Company's share price increases.

Use of remuneration consultants

The Company did not make use of remuneration consultants during the 2024 financial year

Voting and comments made at the Company's 22 November 2023 Annual General Meeting ('AGM')

At the 22 November 2023 AGM, 89.01% of the votes received supported the adoption of the remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2024. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM regarding its remuneration practices.

Details of remuneration

Amounts of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of key management personnel of the consolidated entity are set out in the following tables and the sub-section: Service Agreements below.

The key management personnel of the consolidated entity consisted of the following directors of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited:
- J Hamer
- G Fethers
- A Griffin

	Short-term benefits		Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payments	
	Cash salary and fees	Annual Leave	Super-annuation	Long service leave	Equity-settled	Total
2024	$	$	$	$	$	$
Non-Executive Directors:						
J Hamer	36,036	-	3,964	-	1,064	41,064
A Griffin	40,000	-	-	-	355	40,355
Executive Directors:						
G Fethers	45,760	8,068	27,500	1,249	1,773	84,350
	121,796	8,068	31,464	1,249	3,192	165,769

With their agreement, Directors have been paid 50% of their contracted rates for periods commencing 1January 2023 for G. Fethers and J. Hamer and 1 January 2024 for A. Griffin. These actions were taken in order to reduce overheads, increase available funding for exploration and preserve cash pending raising additional funds.

The amounts of Directors fees, wages and super not paid at their contracted rates during period commenced 1 January 2023 as a result of the agreement of Directors referred to above are not owing and not payable unless and until the Board decides otherwise.

Details of remuneration (continued)

	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payments	
	Cash salary and fees	Annual Leave	Payment in respect of prior period *	Super-annuation	Long service leave	Equity-settled	Total
2023	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Non-Executive Directors:							
J Hamer	36,199	-	33,333	3,801	-	1,932	75,265
A Griffin	20,000	-	16,667	-	-	644	37,311
Executive Directors:							
G Fethers	45,430	(3,696)	60,583	27,500	(2,422)	3,219	130,614
	101,629	(3,696)	110,583	31,301	(2,422)	5,795	243,190

The proportion of remuneration linked to performance and the fixed proportion are as follows:

	Fixed remuneration		At risk - STI		At risk - LTI	
Name	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Non-Executive Directors:						
J Hamer	97%	97%	-	-	3%	3%
A Griffin	99%	98%	-	-	1%	2%
Executive Directors:						
G Fethers	98%	98%	-	-	2%	2%

Service agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment for key management personnel are formalised in service agreements. Details of these agreements are as follows:

Name: G Fethers
Title: Managing Director
Agreement commenced: 1 May 2007
Details: Mr G Fethers is the Company's Executive Managing Director under a contract of employment which commenced on 1 May 2007. Under the contract Mr Fethers is entitled to $132,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation and options under the terms of the Directors Options Scheme. The contract does not have any fixed term and may be terminated by the Company or Mr Fethers on reasonable notice. No payments or retirement benefits are payable on termination.

Name: J Hamer
Title: Chairman - Non-Executive
Agreement commenced: 1 May 2007
Details: Mr J Hamer is employed as the Company's Non-executive Chairman. His appointment as a Director commenced on 9 May 2007 with agreed director fees payable at an annual rate of $40,000 plus options under the terms of the Directors Options Scheme. His annual rate was increased from $40,000 to $80,000 commencing 1 January 2018. There is no fixed term and no set retirement benefits are payable on termination.

Name: Mr Adrian Griffin
Title: Director
Agreement commenced: 30 June 2014
Details: Mr A Griffin is employed as a Non-executive Director. His appointment as a Director commenced on 30 June 2014 with agreed director fees payable at an annual rate of $40,000 plus options under the terms of the Directors Options Scheme. There is no fixed term and no set retirement benefits are payable on termination

Key management personnel have no entitlement to termination payments, other than accrued leave balances, in the event of removal for misconduct.

Share-based compensation

Issue of shares

There were no shares issued to directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2024. No shares were issued to any director in lieu of cash payable for fees/salary/super during the year ended 30 June 2024.

Options

The terms and conditions of each grant of options over ordinary shares affecting remuneration of directors and other key management personnel in this financial year or future reporting years are as follows:

Grant date	Vesting date and exercisable date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Fair value per option at grant date
18 December 2023	18 December 2023	31 December 2026	$0.0069	$0.0035

Options granted carry no dividend or voting rights.

The number of options over ordinary shares granted to and vested by directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2024 are set out below:

Name	Number of options granted during the year 2024	Number of options granted during the year 2023	Number of options vested during the year 2024	Number of options vested during the year 2023
J Hamer	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
G Fethers	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
A Griffin	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Shareholding

The number of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

	Balance at the start of the year	Received in lieu of remuneration	Additions	Held on appointment	Balance at the end of the year
Ordinary shares					
G Fethers	57,662,667	-	19,220,894	-	76,883,561
J Hamer	19,968,511	-	4,285,715	-	24,254,226
A Griffin	36,192,291	-	2,857,143	-	39,049,434
	113,823,469	-	26,363,752	-	140,187,221

Option holding

The number of options over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired / Forfeited	Balance at the end of the year
Options over ordinary shares					
G Fethers	500,000	500,000	-		1,000,000
J Hamer	600,000	300,000	-		900,000
A Griffin	300,000	100,000	-	(100,000)	300,000
	1,400,000	900,000	-	(100,000)	2,200,000

Shares under option

Unissued ordinary shares of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited under option at the date of this report are as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number under option
23 December 2021	31 December 2024	$0.0546	400,000
15 December 2022	31 December 2025	$0.0152	900,000
18 December 2023	31 December 2026	$0.0069	900,000
			2,200,000

No person entitled to exercise the options had or has any right by virtue of the option to participate in any share issue of the Company or of any other body corporate.

Overall company performance
The above variable remuneration has been awarded with consideration of the impact on shareholder wealth. The table below sets out the key indicators of shareholder wealth over the last five years.

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Profit/(loss) attributable to owners of RLC ($'000)	(668)	(773)	(1,387)	(585)	(384)
Total dividends per share (cents)	-	-	-	-	-
Share price at year end (cents)	0.30	0.58	1.65	1.55	0.48
Total Shareholder Return (annualised)	-	-	-	-	-

This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited.

Shares issued on the exercise of options
No ordinary shares of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited were issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2024 and up to the date of this report.

Indemnity and insurance of officers
During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the Company (as named above) and all executive officers of the Company and of any related body corporate against a liability incurred in such capacity of director, secretary or executive officer 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.

The Company has not otherwise, during or since the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer.

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.

The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the financial year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor's behalf), 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 as disclosed in note 17 to the financial statements do not compromise the external auditor's independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the Company, acting as advocate for the Company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

Officers of the Company who are former directors of Connect National Audit Pty Ltd
There are no officers of the Company who are former directors of Connect National Audit Pty Ltd.

Auditor's independence declaration
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 306(3)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

____
G.H. Fethers
Managing Director

30 September 2024
Melbourne

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

As lead auditor for the audit of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited for the year ended 30 June 2024, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

(a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited and controlled entities.

ROBIN KING HENG LI CA RCA
DIRECTOR
Connect National Audit Pty Ltd
ASIC Authorised Audit Company No.: 521888
Melbourne, Victoria
Date: 30 September 2024

Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited
Consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	Consolidated 2024 $	Consolidated 2023 $
Revenue		1,887	1,664
Expenses			
Administration expenses		(180,868)	(144,100)
Employee benefits expense		(153,901)	(222,941)
Exploration expenditure		(297,476)	(357,662)
Share based payments		(3,192)	(5,795)
Exchange gain and losses		(10,133)	(4,989)
Other expenses		(24,214)	(38,738)
Loss before income tax expense		(667,896)	(772,560)
Income tax expense	5	-	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited		(667,896)	(772,560)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited		(667,896)	(772,560)
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	25	(0.109)	(0.137)
Diluted earnings per share	25	(0.109)	(0.137)

The above Consolidated Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited
Consolidated statements of financial position
As at 30 June 2024

	Note	Consolidated 2024 $	Consolidated 2023 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	62,621	206,591
Trade and other receivables	7	5,817	4,012
Other	8	27,636	4,345
Total current assets		96,074	214,948
Non-current assets			
Deposits & bonds	9	8,196	8,189
Total non-current assets		8,196	8,189
Total assets		104,270	223,137
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	14,177	13,547
Provision for site restoration		10,000	10,000
Total current liabilities		24,177	23,547
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	11	208,938	183,390
Subordinated Loan	20	350,000	200,000
Total non-current liabilities		558,938	383,390
Total liabilities		583,115	406,937
Net liabilities		(478,845)	(183,800)
Equity			
Issued capital	12	23,814,990	23,445,242
Reserves	13	(5,977)	(8,480)
Accumulated losses		(24,287,858)	(23,620,562)
Total equity		(478,845)	(183,800)

The above Consolidated Statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited
Consolidated statements of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2024

Consolidated

	Issued capital $	Exchange Reserves $	Options Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total deficiency in equity $
Balance at 1 July 2022	23,334,659	(25,267)	6,891	(22,848,293)	467,990
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-		-	(772,560)	(772,560)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(772,560)	(772,560)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 12)	110,583	-	-	-	110,583
Excercise of options	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	5,795	-	5,795
Lapse of Options	-	-	(291)	291	-
Foreign currency translation	-	4,392	-	-	4,392
					-
Balance at 30 June 2023	23,445,242	(20,875)	12,395	(23,620,562)	(183,800)

Consolidated

	Issued capital $	Exchange Reserves $	Options Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total deficiency in equity $
Balance at 1 July 2023	23,445,242	(20,875)	12,395	(23,620,562)	(183,800)
Loss after income tax expense for theyear	-		-	(667,896)	(667,896)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(667,896)	(667,896)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 12)	369,748	-	-	-	369,748
Excercise of options	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	3,192	-	3,192
Lapse of Options	-	-	(600)	600	-
Foreign currency translation	-	(89)	-	-	(89)
Balance at 30 June 2024	23,814,990	(20,964)	14,987	(24,287,858)	(478,845)

The above Consolidated Statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited
Consolidated statements of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	Consolidated 2024 $	Consolidated 2023 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Operating receipts		1,887	1,664
Payments to suppliers and employees		(335,624)	(430,820)
Payments for exploration activities		(319,850)	(225,920)
Interest received		-	-
Net cash used in operating activities	24	(653,586)	(655,075)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from deposits and bonds refunds	9	-	-
Net cash from investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares, net of issue costs	12	369,748	110,583
Proceeds from exercise of share options		-	-
Proceeds from Loans		150,000	200,000
Net cash from financing activities		519,748	310,583
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(133,839)	(344,492)
Impact of exchange rates on foreign cash balances		(10,133)	(905)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		206,591	551,987
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	62,621	206,591

The above Consolidated Statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Note 1. General information

The financial statements cover Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited as a consolidated entity consisting of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Level 44, 600 Bourke Street
Melbourne
Victoria 3000

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 30 September 2024. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Note 2. Material accounting policies

The material accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year and corresponding interim reporting period, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Going concern

This financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis.

The consolidated entity incurred a loss of $667,896 (2023: $772,560), had net liabilities of $478,845 (2023: 183,800), and net operating cash outflows of $653,586 (2023: $655,075). These conditions indicate a material uncertainty related to the consolidated entity’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Further funding to enable the Company to continue its exploration activities is anticipated through the issuance of securities. The Company announced an Entitlement Offer in September 2024 to raise funds to undertake gold exploration at its Burracoppin Gold project and for working capital.

The next stage of work planned at the Burracoppin Iron project is drilling to establish a mineral resource. To fund this work, the Company is seeking a joint venture partner to earn equity in the project by conducting this next stage.

The Directors have assessed the Company’s current financial position, and its proposed capital and other funds raising activities, and are of the view that the application of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate for this financial report.

Comparatives

The comparative figures have been classified in certain circumstances to provide a more meaningful representation of the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the consolidated entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 21.

Note 2. Material accounting policies (continued)

Principles of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited ('company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2024 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls an entity when the consolidated entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the consolidated entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the consolidated entity are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the consolidated entity.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Where the consolidated entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The consolidated entity recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

Operating segments
Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM'). The CODM is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Australian dollars 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 financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates at the reporting date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the average exchange rates, which approximate the rates at the dates of the transactions, for the period. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income through the foreign currency reserve in equity.

The foreign currency reserve is recognised in profit or loss when the foreign operation or net investment is disposed of.

Exploration, Evaluation and Development Expenditure

Expenditure incurred on the acquisition of exploration properties and exploration, evaluation and development costs, including acquisition of Nevada Lithium Pty Ltd are written off as incurred where the activities in the areas of interest have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves. At the date of this report insufficient data has been recovered to permit an assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves at any of the Company’s projects. The Company has accordingly expensed all its expenditure relating to exploration during the report period. Once it is determined that the costs can be recouped through sale or successful development and exploitation of the area of interest then the on-going costs are accumulated and carried forward for each area of interest.

Amortisation is not charged on costs carried forward in respect of areas of interest in the development phase until production commences. When production commences, carried forward exploration, evaluation and development costs are amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made. Each area of interest is also reviewed annually and accumulated costs written off to the extent that they will not be recoverable in the future.

Restoration costs are provided for at the time of the activities that give rise to the need for restoration. If this occurs prior to commencement of production, the costs are included in deferred exploration and development expenditure. If it occurs after commencement of production, restoration costs are provided for and charged to the Consolidated Statement of financial performance as an expense.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2024. The consolidated entity has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Share-based payment transactions

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value of the equity instrument at the grant date. Fair value is measured by the use of either a Binomial or Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only if the consolidated entity considers it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Management has determined not to recognise the deferred tax asset, given that the group has experienced losses, on a historical basis.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 11, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Exploration expenditures

The consolidated entity expenses expenditures relating to exploration where the activities in the areas of interest have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves. At the date of this report insufficient data has been recovered to permit an assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves at any of the Company's projects. The Company has accordingly expensed all its expenditure relating to exploration during the report period.

Provision for restoration

Significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining this provision as there are a number of factors that will affect the ultimate liability. These factors include estimates of the extent and costs of rehabilitation activities, technological changes, regulatory changes, cost increases/decreases and changes in discount rates. These uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided. The provision at balance date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future restoration costs required.

Note 4. Operating segments

Identification of reportable operating segments

The Company is organised into one operating segments: mineral exploration. This operating segment is based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (who are identified as the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM')) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

Note 5. Income tax expense

	Consolidated	
	2024	**2023**
	$	**$**
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Loss before income tax expense	(667,896)	(772,560)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25% (2022: 25%)	(166,974)	(193,140)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Capital allowances share issue costs	(3,444)	(3,444)
Non deductible equity settled benefits expense	798	1,449
Other non-deductible (deductible) expenses	621	8,019
Non deductible overseas exploration expenditure	35,604	58,063
	(133,395)	(129,053)
Current year tax losses not recognised	133,395	129,053
Income tax expense	-	-
Tax losses not recognised		
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	10,855,165	10,321,586
Potential tax benefit @ 25%	2,713,791	2,580,397

The above potential tax benefit for tax losses has not been recognised in the Consolidated Statement of financial position. These tax losses can only be utilised in the future if the continuity of ownership test is passed, or failing that, the same business test is passed.

Note 5. Income tax expense (continued)

The above potential tax benefit, which excludes tax losses, for deductible temporary differences has not been recognised in the Consolidated Statement of financial position as the recovery of this benefit is uncertain.

The potential future income tax benefit will only be obtained if:
a) The Company derives future assessable income of a nature and amount sufficient to enable the benefit to be realised;
b) The Company continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by the law; and
c) No changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Company in realising the benefit.

Income Tax Rate

The tax rate used in the above reconciliation is the corporate tax rate of 25% payable by base rate entities for the 2022 and future income years. The base rate entity tax rate applies where the aggregated turnover of the entity is less than $50 million and less than 80% of assessable income is base rate entity passive income. The rate used is the one that is expected to apply when the deferred tax assets of the entity are realised and the deferred tax liabilities of the entity are settled.

Note 6. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2024	**2023**
	$	**$**
Cash at bank	62,621	206,591

Note 7. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	Consolidated	
	2024	**2023**
	$	**$**
GST receivable	5,817	4,012
	5,817	4,012

Note 8. Current assets - other

	Consolidated	
	2024	**2023**
	$	**$**
Prepayments	27,636	4,345

Note 9. Non-current assets - other

	Consolidated	
	2024	**2023**
	$	**$**
Security deposits	8,196	8,189

The security deposits are monies held in respect of rehabilitation works required on the Company's tenements located in the USA.

Note 10. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	Consolidated	
	2024	**2023**
	$	**$**
Other payables and accruals	14,177	13,547

Refer to note 15 for further information on financial instruments.

Note 11. Non-Current liabilities - employee benefits

	Consolidated	
	2024	**2023**
	$	**$**
Annual leave	166,683	143,791
Long Service Leave	42,255	39,599
	208,938	183,390

The director to whom the provision relates has provided a written undertaking that he will not apply to use any of his leave entitlements over the next 12 months and has provided the company an unconditional right to defer such benefit for a period in excess of 12 months from the balance date 30 June 2024.

Note 12. Equity - issued capital

			Consolidated	
	2024 shares	2023 shares	2024 $	2023 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	619,540,732	566,719,601	23,814,990	23,445,242

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date	Shares	Issue price	$
Balance	30 June 2022	557,426,912		23,334,659
Director subscriptions	15 December 2022	9,292,689	$0.0119	110,583
Balance	30 June 2023	566,719,601		23,445,242
Entitlement Offer	29 August 2023	49,963,988	$0.0070	349,748
Director subscriptions	31 December 2023	2,857,143	$0.0070	20,000
Balance	30 June 2024	619,540,732		23,814,990

Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Share buy-back
There is no current on-market share buy-back.

Capital risk management
RLC's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and exploit the mineral assets under its control in order to provide future returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position, plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

The Company continuously reviews the capital structure to ensure:-
• sufficient funds are available to implement its exploration expenditure programs in accordance with forecasted needs; and
• sufficient funds for the other operational needs of the Company is maintained.

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged from the 30 June 2023 annual report.

Note 13. Equity - reserves

	Consolidated	
	2024 $	2023 $
Foreign currency reserve	(20,964)	(20,875)
Share-based payments reserve	14,987	12,395
	(5,977)	(8,480)

Foreign currency reserve
The reserve is used to recognise exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations to Australian dollars. It is also used to recognise gains and losses on hedges of the net investments in foreign operations.

Share-based payments reserve
The reserve is used to recognise the value of equity benefits provided to employees and directors as part of their remuneration, and other parties as part of their compensation for services.

Note 13. Equity - reserves (continued)

Movements in reserves

Movements in each class of reserve during the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Share based payments $	Foreign currency $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2022	6,891	(25,267)	(18,376)
Foreign currency translation	-	4,392	4,392
Lapse of options	(291)		(291)
Option excercise	-		-
Share based payments	5,795	-	5,795
Balance at 30 June 2023	12,395	(20,875)	(8,480)
Foreign currency translation	-	(89)	(89)
Lapse of options	(600)	-	(600)
Option excercise	-	-	-
Share based payment	3,192	-	3,192
Balance at 30 June 2024	14,987	(20,964)	(5,977)

Note 14. Equity - dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Note 15. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives

The consolidated entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The consolidated entity's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and other price risks, ageing analysis for credit risk.

Risk management is carried out by the managing director under policies approved by the Board of Directors ('the Board'). These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure of the consolidated entity and appropriate procedures, controls and risk limits. The managing director identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks within the consolidated entity's operating units. The managing director reports to the Board on a regular basis.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk
The consolidated entity undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. All investment in US entity are equity settled, there are minimal financial instruments with foreign exchange exposure.

Price risk
The consolidated entity is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Interest rate risk
The consolidated entity is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Credit risk
Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity has a strict code of credit, including obtaining agency credit information, confirming references and setting appropriate credit limits. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements. The consolidated entity does not hold any collateral.

The consolidated entity has adopted a lifetime expected loss allowance in estimating expected credit losses to trade receivables through the use of a provisions matrix using fixed rates of credit loss provisioning. These provisions are considered representative across all customers of the consolidated entity based on recent sales experience, historical collection rates and forward-looking information that is available.

The consolidated entity trade and other receivables consist of GST receivable and interest receivable. For this reason the consolidated entity is not exposed to significant credit risk.

Note 15. Financial instruments (continued)

Generally, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators of this include the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan, no active enforcement activity and a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than 1 year.

Liquidity risk

Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the consolidated entity to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The consolidated entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and available borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Remaining contractual maturities

The following tables detail the consolidated entity's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

Consolidated - 2024	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade other payables	-	14,177	-	-	-	14,177
Subordinated Loan	-	-	-	350,000	-	350,000
Total non-derivatives		14,177	-	350,000	-	364,177

Consolidated - 2023	Weighted %	1 year or $	Between 1 and $	Between 2 and $	Over 5 years $	Remaining $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade other payables	-	13,547	-	-	-	13,547
Subordinated Loan	-			200,000		200,000
Total non-derivatives		13,547	-	200,000	-	213,547

The cash flows in the maturity analysis above are not expected to occur significantly earlier than contractually disclosed above.

Fair value of financial instruments

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

Note 16. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity is set out below:

	Consolidated	
	2024	**2023**
	$	**$**
Short-term employee benefits	129,864	208,516
Post-employment benefits	31,464	31,301
Long-term benefits	1,249	(2,422)
Share-based payments	3,192	5,795
	165,769	243,190

Note 17. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Connect National Audit Pty Ltd, the auditor of the Company:

	Consolidated	
	2024	**2023**
	$	**$**
Audit services - Connect National Audit Pty Ltd		
Audit or review of the financial statements	16,000	16,000
Other services - Connect National Audit Pty Ltd		
Tax and compliance services	-	-
	16,000	16,000

Note 18. Contingent liabilities

The Company is not aware of any contingent liabilities other than outstanding rehabilitation of a drill site used by the Company during drilling at its Columbus Salt Marsh project (drill hole CBD-01). An amount of $10,000 has been allocated for this work which is expected to be completed in the normal course of business.

Note 19. Exploration expenditure commitments

Projects located in North America

The consolidated entity held 446 Placer Claims and 157 Lode Claims at 30 June 2024 in connection with its Alkali Lake North and Clayton Valley Lithium projects located in Nevada, USA. Annual Land Fees are payable to the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") and Esmeralda County for all claims with payment required prior to 1 September each year. Subsequent to the end of the report period and prior to 1 September 2024 the Company decided to discontinue its Alkali Lake North and Clayton Valley Lithium projects. At the date of this report there are no Land Fees payable in respect of the 446 Placer Claims and 157 Lode Claims held at 30 June 2024 and no exploration expenditure in Nevada, USA is planned.

Projects located in Australia

The consolidated entity held three tenements: E70/4941, E70/5467 and E70/5544, located in Western Australia at the date of this report. Ongoing annual exploration expenditure is required to maintain title to the tenements. Tenement expenditure will be determined by the Company and is dependent upon exploration results and available cash resources. The statutory expenditure requirement is subject to negotiation with the relevant state department, and expenditure commitments may be reduced subject to reduction of exploration area and/or relinquishment of non-prospective tenements. In Western Australia, unless the Minister (Western Australian Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation & Safety) determines otherwise, if the minimum annual expenditure on a tenement is not satisfied the licence may be forfeited. The combined minimum annual expenditures for the Australian tenements is $144,500.

No provision has been made in the accounts for exploration commitments.

Note 20. Related party transactions

Parent entity

Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 22.

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 16 and the remuneration report included in the directors' report.

Transactions with related parties

There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties

	Consolidated	
	2024	**2023**
	$	**$**
Subordinated Loan	350,000	200,000

Note 20. Related party transactions (continued)

During the previous financial year a director provided $200,000 to RLC by way of interest-free subordinated loans repayable on demand but only if RLC is able to make repayment and remain solvent (that is, the loan is effectively subordinated to all other creditors). The Director has agreed that he will not at any time prior to September 2026 call for repayment of any part of the $200,000 lent by him to the Company if that repayment would jeopardise the ability of the Company to continue to trade or meet its other liabilities as they fall due.

During the report year a director provided a further $150,000 to RLC, increasing the total subordinated loan to $350,000. This loan remains interest-free and is repayable on demand only if RLC is able to make repayment and remain solvent. The Director has agreed that he will not at any time prior to September 2026 call for repayment of any part of the $350,000 lent by him to the Company if that repayment would jeopardize the ability of the Company to continue to trade or meet its other liabilities as they fall due.

Note 21. Parent entity information

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent	
	2024	2023
	$	$
Loss after income tax	(509,386)	(560,202)
Total comprehensive loss	(509,386)	(560,202)

Statement of financial position

	Parent	
	2024	2023
	$	$
Total current assets	62,399	200,578
Total assets	3,805,942	3,766,210
less: Provision for Impairment	(1,374,204.59)	-
Total assets after Impairment	2,431,737.41	3,766,209.75
Total current liabilities	14,177	196,937
Total liabilities	573,115	196,937
Equity		
Issued capital	23,814,990	23,445,242
Share-based payments reserve	14,987	12,395
Accumulated losses	(21,971,354)	(20,088,364)
Total equity	1,858,623	3,369,273

Provision for Impairment

As at 30 June 2024, the parent entity's total assets have been assessed for impairment, given that the net assets of the parent entity exceeded its market capitalisation at year-end, which served as an impairment indicator. To align the net assets with the market capitalisation, a provision for impairment of approximately $1.37 million has been recognised. This adjustment ensures that the net assets of the parent entity are equal to or lower than its market capitalisation as at the reporting date.

Going Concern

Notwithstanding the above, the parent entity remains a going concern due to the factors disclosed in Note 2 – Going Concern. These factors include the parent entity's ability to secure necessary funding, continued shareholder support, and positive operational prospects.

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries

The parent entity had no guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

Contingent liabilities

The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment

The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as disclosed in note 2, except for the following:

- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.

Note 22. Interests in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 2:

Name	Principal place of business / Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2024 %	2023 %
Bullamine Magnetite Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Nevada Lithium Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Sierra Lithium LLC	USA	100.00%	100.00%

Note 23. Events after the reporting period

On 26 July 2024, a director provided a further $50,000 to the Company, increasing the total subordinated loan to $400,000. This loan remains interest-free and is repayable on demand only if RLC is able to make repayment and remain solvent.

In August 2024, the Company decided to reduce its exposure in the lithium sector and announced on 29 August that it would discontinue its lithium projects located in Nevada, USA.

On 17 September 2024, the company announced a non-renounceable pro rata entitlement offer to eligible holders of RLC shares on a 1 for 1 basis at 0.2 cents per new RLC share, together with a related offer under which those holders can apply for shares in addition to their entitlement. cents per new RLC share, together with a related offer under which those holders could apply for shares in addition to their entitlement.

If fully subscribed, the entitlement offer and the related offer (together, the "Offer") will raise $1,239,000. The funds raised will be used for exploration for gold at the Burracoppin Gold project in Western Australia and to provide working capital.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 24. Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash used in operating activities

	Consolidated 2024 $	2023 $
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(667,896)	(772,560)
Adjustments for:		
Realised FX (gains)/losses	9,181	5,297
Share-based payments	3,192	5,795
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(25,103)	142,202
Decrease/(increase) in other operating assets	-	-
Decrease in trade and other payables	1,492	(36,794)
Increase in employee benefits	25,548	985
Decrease in other provisions	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities	(653,586)	(655,075)

Note 25. Earnings per share

	Consolidated 2024 $	2023 $
Loss after income tax attributable to the owners of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited	(667,896)	(772,560)
	Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	610,133,637	562,442,177
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	610,133,637	562,442,177
	Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	(0.109)	(0.137)
Diluted earnings per share	(0.109)	(0.137)

The rights to options held by option holders have not been included in the weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of calculating diluted EPS as they do not meet the requirements for inclusion in AASB 133 'Earnings per Share'. The rights to options are non-dilutive as the Company has generated a loss for the financial year.

Name	Entity Type	Place Formed / Country of incorporation	Ownership Interest %	Tax Residency
Bullamine Magnetite Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100.00%	Australia
Nevada Lithium Pty Ltd	Body corporate	Australia	100.00%	Australia
Sierra Lithium LLC	Body corporate	USA	100.00%	USA*

* Sierra Lithium LLC is a US limited liability company (LLC) and has made an election to to be treated as a corporation separate from its owner in accordance with US tax rules.

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 2 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- the information disclosed in the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct.

The directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

____
G.H. Fethers
Managing Director

30 September 2024
Melbourne

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited and its controlled entities (the "Consolidated Entity"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information, the directors' declaration of the company as set out on page 40 and the consolidated entity disclosure statement.

In our opinion, the financial report of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited and its controlled entities is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; 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 Consolidated Entity 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 (including independence standards)* (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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act* 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Consolidated Entity, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

Without modifying the opinion expressed above, we draw attention to Note 2 "Material Accounting Policies – Going Concern" which indicates the company incurred a loss for the period ended 30 June 2024 of $667,896, net liability position of $478,845 and operating cash outflows of $653,586. Further, the company's ability to continue the exploration and development of its mining tenements, as they continue to assess new projects and meet operational expenditure at current levels is dependent upon future capital raising. These conditions along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the company may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

During the previous financial year a director provided $200,000 to RLC by way of interest-free subordinated loans repayable on demand but only if RLC is able to make repayment and remain solvent (that is, the loan is effectively subordinated to all other creditors). The Director has agreed that he will not at any time prior to September 2025 call for repayment of any part of the $200,000 lent by him to the Company if that repayment would jeopardise the ability of the Company to continue to trade or meet its other liabilities as they fall due.

During the report year a director provided a further $150,000 to RLC, increasing the total subordinated loan to $350,000. This loan remains interest free and is repayable on demand only if RLC is able to make repayment and remain solvent. The Director has agreed that he will not at any time prior to September 2025 call for repayment of any part of the $350,000 lent by him to the Company if that repayment would jeopardize the ability of the Company to continue to trade or meet its other liabilities as they fall due.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Accounting Treatment of Exploration and Evaluation Expenses	
We focus on the accounting treatment of exploration and evaluation expenses as this represents a significant expense of the consolidated entity and that the recognition of this amount is significantly affected by management's judgement. The consolidated entity has incurred significant exploration and evaluation expenditures. The accounting treatment of these expenditures (whether as capital or expense) can have a significant impact on the financial report. This is particularly relevant as this consolidated entity is in an exploration stage with no production activities. As such it is necessary to assess whether the facts and circumstances existed to suggest that these expenditures were recognised in accordance the consolidated entity's accounting policy.	We reviewed the consolidated entity's accounting policy specifying which expenditures are recognised as exploration and evaluation expenditures and its consistent application of the relevant accounting standard and accounting policy. We tested samples of the expenditures to ensure that these expenditures are associated with finding specific mineral resources We evaluated whether the exploration and evaluation expenditures are expected to be recouped, either through successful development and exploitation or through sales. We enquired with management and evaluated where the activities in the areas of interest have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves. We also considered the appropriateness of the related disclosure in Notes 2 and 3 to the financial statements.

Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Report

This audit report relates to the financial report of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited for the year ended 30 June 2024 included on Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited's web site. The directors are responsible for the integrity of the Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited's web site. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited's web site. The audit report refers only to the statements named above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements. If users of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report to confirm the information included in the audited financial report resent on this web site.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the consolidated entity are responsible for the preparation of :

a. The financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001; and

b. The consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001; and

For such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

c. The financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

d. The consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In the basis of preparation, the directors also state that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability 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.

Other Information

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 2024 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.

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 the 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

CONNECT NATIONAL AUDIT

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 20 to 23 of the directors' report for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

In our opinion the Remuneration Report of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2024, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Consolidated Entity 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.

Connect National Audit

Connect National Audit Pty Ltd
ASIC Authorised Audit Company No.: 521888

ROBIN KING HENG LI CA RCA
DIRECTOR
Melbourne, VIC 3000
Date: 30 September 2024

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 20 September 2024.

Distribution of quoted equitable securities

Analysis of number of equitable security holders by size of holding:

	Number of holders of ordinary shares
1 to 1,000	83
1,001 to 5,000	30
5,001 to 10,000	62
10,001 to 100,000	928
100,001 and over	555
	1,658

There were 1,243 shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares to the value of $500.

Equity security holders

Twenty largest quoted equity security holders

The names of the twenty largest security holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

Total shares issued: 619,540,732

	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	% of total shares Issued
Chromite Pty Ltd (Spinel A/C)	45,656,988	7.37
Citycastle Pty Ltd	42,503,280	6.86
Needmore Investments Pty Ltd	33,000,000	5.33
Mr Adrian C. Griffin	31,389,068	5.07
Mr Jonathan M. Hamer	23,214,874	3.75
Park Road SF Pty Ltd (Park Road Super Fund A/C)	22,500,000	3.63
Jagen Pty Ltd	20,038,623	3.23
M & K Korkidas Pty Ltd	19,829,164	3.20
Sked Pty Ltd	18,500,735	2.99
Mr Geoffrey H. Fethers	16,557,260	2.67
Pyrope Holdings Pty Ltd (Chromite Staff Super Fund A/C)	13,897,724	2.24
A C Griffin & J D Norman (Global Super A/C)	7,660,366	1.24
Wifam Investments Pty Ltd (Wischer Family Super Fund A/C)	7,425,000	1.20
Mr Johnny Tai Kwong Yue & Mrs Chan Ying Yue	6,940,976	1.12
Sked Pty Ltd (Super Fund A/C)	5,801,518	0.94
Tromso Pty Limited	5,000,000	0.81
GA & AM Leaver Investments Pty Ltd (GA & AM Leaver Super Fund A/C)	3,930,523	0.63
BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd (IB AU Noms retailclient DRP)	3,451,437	0.56
Mr Paul Stewart	3,429,300	0.55
8YPA 13 Pty Ltd (Panatha Super Fund A/C)	3,319,458	0.54
Top 20 shareholders	334,046,294	53.92
Other shareholders	285,494,438	46.08
TOTAL:	619,540,732	100.00

Substantial holders

Substantial holders in the Company as at 20 September 2024 are set out below:

	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	**% of total shares issued**
Chromite Pty Ltd		
Chromite Pty Ltd <Spinel A/C>	45,656,988	
Geoffrey H. Fethers	16,557,260	
Pyrope Holdings Pty Ltd <Chromite Staff S/Fund A/C>	13,897,724	
Ranview Pty Ltd <B H Fethers Family A/C>	771,589	
	76,883,561	12.41
Sked Pty Ltd		
City Castle Pty Ltd	42,503,280	
Sked Pty Ltd	18,500,735	
Sked Pty Ltd <Super Fund A/C>	5,801,518	
Traders Macquarie Pty Ltd	2,345,948	
	69,151,481	11.16
Mr Adrian C. Griffin		
Mr Adrian C. Griffin	31,389,068	
Mr A. C. Griffin & Ms J. D. Norman <Global Superfund A/C>	7,660,366	
	39,049,434	6.30
Needmore Investments Pty Ltd	33,000,000	5.33

Voting rights

The voting rights attached to ordinary shares are set out below:

Ordinary shares
On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

There are no other classes of equity securities.

Options on issue

	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number
Unlisted	31 December 2024	5.46 cents	400,000
Unlisted	31 December 2025	1.52 cents	900,000
Unlisted	31 December 2026	0.69 cents	900,000

Directors	Jonathan M. Hamer Chairman, Non-Executive Director Geoffrey H. Fethers Managing Director and Company Secretary Adrian C. Griffin Non-Executive Director
Contact details	Phone : 03 8420 6280 Fax : 03 8420 6299 Email : info@reedylagoon.com.au
Company secretary	Geoffrey H. Fethers
Share register	Link Market Services Limited (ABN 54 063 214 537) Tower 4, 727 Collins Street Melbourne, Victoria 3008 Telephone : 1300 554 474 www.linkmarketservices.com.au
Auditor	Connect National Audit Pty Ltd Suite 3211, Level 14, 333 Collins Street Melbourne Victoria 3000 www.connectaudit.com.au
Stock exchange listing	Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code: RLC)
Website	www.reedylagoon.com.au
Corporate Governance Statement	Refer to www.reedylagoon.com.au/about-us/corporate-governance/