Pacific Enviromin Limited

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Annual Financial Report

For the year ended 30 June 2009

Current reporting period:	Financial year ended 30 June 2009
Previous corresponding period:	Financial year ended 30 June 2008

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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

The 2008/09 year has not delivered the results the Board was anticipating.

The opportunity to establish Mantuan Downs calcium bentonite into the agricultural markets was the major plank of the Company's strategy, based on prior CSIRO research which indicated its potential benefits. Therefore, after the installation of processing equipment at Mantuan Downs late in 2008, bentonite was distributed to several high profile agri-businesses for in-field trials on the use of calcium bentonite as a fertilizer substitute, and also for blending to enhance the efficiency of compost.

The early feedback from these trials was generally positive, with some outstanding results. However several of the trials have taken longer than anticipated because of seasonal conditions and material follow-on sales have not yet eventuated.

The Company is still pursuing opportunities in this sector, and is working with companies such as CSR in trials to improve low-yield sugar cane land.

In other agricultural bentonite markets, the effects of chemical runoff in coastal Queensland from overuse of fertilizers has attracted Government demands for a change in agricultural practice, and Government funding to accelerate that change. This opens up opportunities for PEV's natural calcium bentonite to assist that environmental issue.

During 2009, PEV also opened up 10 additional pits at Mantuan Downs for analysis, to identify areas of specific calcium bentonite analysis, which may be used in certain market sectors, where the Company has been approached regarding supply of product.

Two of the world's largest bentonite companies are very interested in supply arrangements with PEV. One has visited the resource and the Company is negotiating an agreement. The other organisation will be visiting the resource in November.

Home & Garden Waterwise has expanded its distribution sales force and is targeting retail outlets and major users of the water saving and soil improvement bentonite products. Sales are now being developed in that area.

Early in 2009, PEV acquired the Filtek waste water solutions business following discussions with a number of companies with waste water problems. This business was acquired because of the opportunity to develop a synergistic business, combining proven membrane technology and calcium bentonite to provide a waste water filtration and purification solution.

The Company identified and has been working with several coal seam gas industry participants in Queensland to provide an integrated solution for the waste water treatment problems in that sector. These problems are compounded by imminent Government controls being imposed on CSG producers which will require substantial capital costs by producers to contain and purify the contaminated water.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

PEV is also engaged with a number of Queensland and interstate companies in industries that generate waste water. These companies require a solution for their waste water discharge because Government is tightening up on the discharge of waste water and imposing higher penalties on companies who breach discharge requirements.

Filtek is seen by the Board as a good fit with bentonite production, and an opportunity to build a business model based on Government-enforced demands for industry solutions.

The cost of developing the Mantuan Downs mine, and conducting the agricultural trials, has been higher than forecast. The Company is reviewing its funding options, and is in discussion with several potential funding providers. The market will be kept informed of these discussions.

Brian Jones
Chairman
Brisbane

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as "the Group") consisting of Pacific Enviromin Limited (referred to hereafter as "the Company") and its controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2009.

DIRECTORS
The names and details of the directors of the Company during the year and until the date of this report are:

Mr. Brian Jones B Bus Mgt, FAIM, FINSIA, FAICD (Chairman, Non-executive Director)

Experience and expertise
Mr. Jones was a founding director of Pacific Enviromin Limited, joining the Company in 1999. He has been involved in investment banking for over 25 years, with the last 20 years at director and managing director level with local and international investment banks. He specialised in equity raising and venture capital for SME's including business planning, financial structuring and project managing initial public offerings.

Other current directorships
Mr. Jones is a director of Business Management Limited, and several private companies and was previously director of several public companies.

Special responsibilities
Chairman of the Board and member of Audit and Remuneration Committees.

Interests in shares and options
8,449,028 ordinary shares in Pacific Enviromin Limited

Mr. Peter Ziegler B. Com (Hons), LL.B (Hons); MFM, FCPA, FTIA, ACA (Deputy Chairman, Non-executive Director)

Experience and expertise
Mr. Ziegler is an experienced company director. He was a partner of one of the major international accounting firms, specialising in taxation and corporate structuring. Mr Ziegler is currently the principal of Ziegler Asset Partners, an asset management firm specialising in investments in listed and unlisted equities and special opportunities. He is also a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria. Director since 29 November 2005

Other current directorships
Nil

Special responsibilities
Member of the Audit and Remuneration Committees

Interests in shares and options
233,333 ordinary shares in Pacific Enviromin Limited

Mr. Paul Byrne (Executive Director)

Experience and expertise
Mr. Byrne joined the Company as Executive Director, following the acquisition of the Ipoh group of companies. Mr. Byrne was a founder of the Ipoh group and has initiated environmental remediation projects in conjunction with CSIRO, University of South Australia and the Queensland Department of Primary industries. He has also been involved in the resources sector since 1985 in exploration and mining and has been a director of several Australian public listed companies. Director since 29 November 2005.

Other current directorships
Nil

Special responsibilities
Develop the Company's marketing and sales strategies, review resource opportunities and manage the environmental remediation portfolio.

Interests in shares and options
45,884,192 ordinary shares in Pacific Enviromin Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Mr. Christopher Dredge BAppSc, MBA, AusIMM (Executive Director)

Experience and expertise
Mr. Dredge joined the Company as Executive Director following the acquisition of the Ipoh group of companies. He was a founder of the Ipoh group and has 30 years experience as a geologist responsible for identifying and developing mineral resources within Australia and South East Asia.

Mr. Dredge has held senior management and director positions with local and international companies. Director since 29 November 2005.

Other current directorships
Nil

Special responsibilities
Responsible for all geological and mine development activities.

Interests in shares and options
41,816,304 ordinary shares in Pacific Enviromin Limited

Mr. John Laurie B.Ec, FCPA, FAIM (Non-executive Director)

Experience and expertise
Mr. Laurie joined the board in January 2000. He has extensive experience in manufacturing and marketing in a wide variety of industries, both domestic and international.

Other current directorships
Mr. Laurie is currently a director of Impact Capital Limited and the chairman of the Sydney based Twilight Aged Care Group, a number of private companies and was previously the chairman and/or director of several public and private companies.

Special responsibilities
Member of the Audit and Remuneration Committee
Logistics and international trade

Interests in shares and options
2,000,000 ordinary shares in Pacific Enviromin Limited

Mr. Sirjit Singh BEng(Chem), MEngSc, ABA (Executive Director)

Experience and expertise
Mr. Singh joined the board on 26 February 2009 following the acquisition of Filtek Filtration Solutions. He is a chemical engineer with over 30 years experience in developing, researching and marketing industrial minerals and waste water solutions.

Other current directorships
Nil

Special responsibilities
Responsible for marketing and product development.

Interests in shares and options
2,532,331 ordinary shares in Pacific Enviromin Limited

All directors were in office for the entire year and up to the date of this report unless otherwise noted.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Kevin Mischewski B Bus (Acc), CA
(Company Secretary since 30 June 2008, Joint Company Secretary since 29 February 2008.)

Chartered Accountant and Registered Tax Agent with extensive commercial experience in senior financial and management accounting roles. Previous positions include Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Finance Director for large private manufacturing companies. Extensive experience with listed public company reporting and compliance requirements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities during the year were the development of the Mantuan Downs bentonite resource, the review of other resource opportunities, and the acquisition of a wastewater treatment company.

The Company is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

OPERATING RESULTS

The operating loss from ordinary activities after income tax of the consolidated entity for the year ended 30 June 2009 was $6,926,340 (2008: loss $4,067,274).

Included in the annual accounts is a valuation adjustments for the major asset of the Company. Directors previously engaged an independent valuer to review the holding value of the Mantuan Downs resource. The resulting value of $10 million was adopted in the accounts for 2007. Following a review of the revenue which has been generated from the resource the directors have decreased the value of the resource in the accounts to $3.1 million. This appears in the Balance Sheet as a decrease in the Asset Revaluation Reserve account.

Directors also reviewed the holding value of each of the technologies in the portfolio of environmental technologies. Given that some of the technologies have been deferred while the Company focussed on the development of Mantuan Downs, it was decided to reduce that portfolio value by $4,043,177 and this is the major contributor to the operating loss for the year. The commercialisation of some of these technologies may enhance the portfolio value in the future.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Pacific Enviromin Limited ("PEV") is building a portfolio which includes resource projects and while a number of environmental remediation technologies based on its industrial minerals have been placed on hold, the acquisition of a wastewater treatment company continues the companies interests in this important industry sector.

The following activities took place during the financial year:

Industrial Minerals Projects

PEV holds the following industrial mineral assets:

Tenement	Mineral	Location	Status	Uses
EPM 13886 ML 70360 EPMA 17459 EPMA 17644	Calcium Bentonite	Springsure Central Qld	Mining commenced, processing plant installed and product being sold	Multiple uses including clarification of food oils, livestock feed, compost enhancing.
EPM 13302 EPM 16629 MLA 50207	Sodium Bicarbonate	Roma Qld	Consulting hydro geologists appointed to supervise process. Waiting grant of mining lease	Baking Soda and Soda Ash. Food and other industries, glass manufacture

Mantuan Downs

The Company's Mantuan Downs calcium bentonite resource is located west of Springsure in Central Queensland. The Company's tenements (including applications for new tenements), cover a combined area of 181.1 square kilometres. Mantuan Downs contains a large deposit of very high quality calcium bentonite, defined to a JORC standard at 15 million tonnes, with considerable potential to increase the deposit size.

The deposit comprises two main bentonite horizons. The Upper Bentonite Zone is the best developed and has an average total CEC grade of 102 meq/100g, with some ore blocks having CEC's up to 130 meg/100g. It consists mainly of light yellow green to dark-green bentonite and near the centre of the deposit is 4.0-4.5 metres thick. The Lower Bentonite Zone comprises light grey bentonite that contains minor rare shale, siltstone and sandstone interbeds. It has an average total CEC grade of 92 meq/100g. This zone is continuous throughout the deposit and is up to 4 metres or more thick.

Overburden is minimal compared with other Australian bentonite deposits, and ranges between 1 metre at its eastern margin to 4-5 metres near the south-western part of the deposit.

The Mantuan Downs calcium bentonite deposit is valuable because its low stripping ratio, minimal depth and flat lying resource, allow for mining efficiency and low mining costs; and the high quality of the bentonite provides for superior demand and pricing in the market.

On 1 April 2008, the Company was granted a mining lease by the Queensland Government over an area of 2.74 square kilometers.

The Company installed a new Terex Finlay 694 multiple stacker mobile screening plant during October and commenced processing in November. The screening plant processes the bentonite from a sun-dried product onto a variety of sizes down to less than 2mm.

Based on prior research which highlighted the benefit of bentonite in enhancing soils and composts, PEV focused on the agriculture sector and delivered product to a number of trials and to end users in broad acre and high value market gardens, and feed lots . While feedback was generally positive, delays in field trials and a reticence of primary producers to change long term farming practice has slowed market take up.

The Company is now focused on dealing with larger agricultural companies who are looking to improve productivity on their low-yield land.

One major market with geographic proximity to Mantuan Downs is the sugar cane land of North Queensland

The effects of chemical runoff in coastal Queensland from overuse of fertilizers has attracted Government demands for a change in agricultural practice, and Government funding to accelerate that change. This opens up opportunities for PEV's calcium bentonite to assist that environmental issue.

The Company continues to supply calcium bentonite as an approved water conservation product to retailers and the domestic market in South East Queensland.

Grafton Range Sodium Bicarbonate

PEV acquired this project on 7 February 2008.

Sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) is used extensively in food manufacture, pharmaceuticals, mineral processing and other industries. Major derivative products such as sodium carbonate (soda ash) and caustic soda are also key inputs into a number of industries including chemicals and glass manufacture.

The Company engaged hydro-geologists to review the project and is now waiting for a mining lease to be granted before drilling of exploratory wells can commence.

Waste Water Treatment

PEV acquired the Filtek waste water solutions business in February 2009, following discussions with several companies with waste water problems. This business provided the opportunity for a synergistic business, combining proven membrane technology with PEV's engineered bentonite products to provide a waste water filtration and purification solution.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Company identified and has been working with several coal seam gas industry participants in Queensland to provide an integrated solution for the massive waste water treatment problems in that sector. About 12.5 gigalitres (12.5 billion litres) of contaminated water were produced in 2007, and this output is expected to increase four-fold in the next 5 years.

These problems are compounded by imminent Government controls being imposed on CSG producers. These controls will require substantial capital costs by producers to contain and purify the contaminated water.

PEV is collaborating with a major international engineering group to work on the solution.

PEV is also engaged with a number of manufacturing sites in Queensland that generate waste water. Environmental regulations are driving wastewater producers towards cleaning up their wastewater streams. Manufacturing industries like paper and pulp, abattoirs, and metal and plastics are large water users and often discharge significant amounts of wastewater. As discharge costs rise, these industries are looking for cost-effective treatment options to clean and recycle their wastewater.

Bentonite-based Technologies

PEV has developed calcium bentonite-based technologies for the improvement of our environment. These technologies include remediation of heavy metal contaminated soils, the removal of carcinogenic compounds from high temperature smoke, the global licence for absorption of oil spills in water, increasing agricultural productivity through bentonite blending for fertilizer, and the reduction of methane emissions in livestock.

The major market being targeted is excess fertilizer run-off from farming lands along the Queensland coast. Government pressure to fix this problem provides opportunities for PEV's bentonite.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends of the Company or any entity of the Group have been paid or declared or recommended since the end of the preceding year. The Directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the year ended 30th June 2009.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

The acquisition of Filtek Filtration Solutions on the 24th February 2009 included the client base of that company, access to a testing laboratory for all bentonite and waste water treatment applications, and long term leases on two pilot plants used for advanced water filtration and testing. Also included is the assignment of the supply agreement with the USA water treatment manufacturer, and an agreement with an Asian supplier of compact water treatment plants.

Consideration was $50,000 plus the issue of 2,500,000 fully paid PEV shares.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER BALANCE DATE

No matters or circumstances that have significantly affected, or may affect, the company's operations in future financial years, or the company's sate of affairs during future financial years occurred after the balance date.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GROUP OPERATIONS

The Company will continue the focus on developing domestic and overseas markets for its Mantuan Downs calcium bentonite, expand the waste water solutions business, and pursue opportunities to market and sell its environmental remediation technologies.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Company will continue to review, and if considered appropriate for the Company's portfolio, acquire other minerals projects.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The Company is subject to significant environmental regulation in respect of its exploration activities in Australia and is committed to undertaking all its operations in an environmentally responsible manner. The Company is also subject to environmental regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of Queensland. The Company complies with the Mineral Resources Act (1989) and the Environmental Protection Act (1994).

The Company signed a Native Title Agreement with the Bidjara 3 People who are the registered native title claimants over the Mantuan Downs area. The Company has also signed compensation agreements with the relevant landholders at Mantuan Downs and Grafton Range. It is the Company's policy that its activities cause minimum disturbance or encroachment, or offence to cultural sites or beliefs of members of traditional landowner groups or to any landholder or business enterprise falling within the exploration tenements held by the Company. The Mantuan Downs resource has minimal overburden which reduces environmental impact.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board has been pro-active in identifying and analysing risks across the operations of the Company. Although the Board has been instrumental in managing risk, it has not established a separate risk management committee. The Board has requested its executive management to minimise the normal risks that relate to its technology projects, and exploration and evaluation activities.

SHARE OPTIONS

At the date of this report there were no unissued ordinary shares under options. No options were issued to directors, officers or employees during the year as part of their remuneration.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract of insurance indemnifying any past, present, or future director, secretary, officer or employee of the Company against liability, which payment or agreement to pay does not contravene the Corporations Act (Cth) 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the terms of the policy 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 of the Company or any related body corporate against the liability incurred by such an officer.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of meetings of directors and meetings of committees of directors held during the year, and the number of meetings including circulating resolutions attended by each director was as follows:

	Directors' meetings	Audit Committee	Remuneration Committee
Number of meetings held	11	2	1
Number of meetings attended:			
Mr. Brian Jones	10 of 11	2	1
Mr. Peter Ziegler	11	2	1
Mr. John Laurie	11	2	1
Mr. Paul Byrne	11	**	**
Mr. Christopher Dredge	11	**	**
Mr. Sirjit Singh	4 of 4	**	**

** = Not a member of the relevant committee.

The Company has an Audit Committee and a Remuneration Committee.

- The members of the Audit Committee are Mr. Peter Ziegler (Chairman of Audit Committee), Mr. Brian Jones and Mr. John Laurie.
- The members of the Remuneration Committee are Mr. Brian Jones (Chairman of Remuneration Committee), Mr. Peter Ziegler and Mr. John Laurie.

The Audit Committee oversees and appraises the quality of audits conducted by the consolidated entity's external auditors, as well as determining the adequacy of administrative, operating and accounting controls. It is responsible for ensuring that the consolidated entity properly complies with all legislation and policies affecting its daily operations. It maintains open lines of communication between the Board and external advisers and oversees the identification of risk to ensure its proper management. During the year the Company had two audit committee meetings.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND OPTIONS

Equity instruments of the directors.

At the date of this report the interests in the equity of the Company held by directors and their related parties were:

Name of director	**Ordinary fully paid shares**
Mr. Brian Jones	8,449,028
Mr. Peter Ziegler	233,333
Mr. John Laurie	2,000,000
Mr. Paul Byrne	86,954,078
Mr. Christopher Dredge	41,816,304
Total	**139,452,743**

REMUNERATION REPORT

The remuneration report is set out under the follow main headings: -

A. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

B. Details of Remuneration

C. Service Agreements

D. Share-based compensation

A. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the directors and the senior executives. The Board also reviews and ratifies the Remuneration Committee's recommendations on the remuneration of key management and staff.

Executive Remuneration

The remuneration policy ensures that contracts for services are reviewed on a regular basis and properly reflect the duties and responsibilities of the individuals concerned. The executive remuneration structure is based on a number of factors including length of service, relevant market conditions, knowledge and experience with the industry, organisational experience, performance of the Company and that the remuneration is competitive in retaining and attracting motivated people. There are no guaranteed pay increases included in the senior executives' contracts.

Currently executive remuneration comprises of a total fixed remuneration and does not comprise of any short-term incentive schemes or equity based remuneration, other than for an amount of $818,182 which may be payable to Mr. Paul Byrne, Mr. Christopher Dredge and their associates, subject to shareholder approval, by way of the issue of PEV shares on receipt of sufficient mining revenues from the Mantuan Downs mine.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors are not entitled to any retirement benefits except those as provided by the superannuation guarantee scheme, which is currently 9%.

Directors' Fees

The maximum aggregate annual amount payable in non-executive directors' remuneration is $250,000 per annum. The non-executive directors do not currently participate in any cash bonus or share plans. Except for retirement benefits provided by the superannuation guarantee scheme there are no retirement benefits for the non-executive directors.

All accrued and current directors' fees were paid during the year.

B Details of remuneration

Amounts of Remuneration

Details of remuneration of the directors and the key management personnel (as defined in AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures) of Pacific Enviromin Limited and its controlled entities are set out in the following tables.

The key management personnel of the Group are the directors of Pacific Enviromin Limited and those executives that report directly to the Board. Other than directors there were only four other key management personnel during the financial year

The details of their functional positions are outlined in the following table:

Name	Position	Employer/Contractor
Mr. Kevin Mischewski	Company Secretary, Financial Accountant	Pacific Enviromin Limited
Mr. Kerrod Shannen	Supervisor Mantuan Downs	IPR Operations Pty Ltd
Mr. James Walters	Marketing *(Resigned 18 December 2008)*	IPR Operations Pty Ltd
Mr. Desmond Brown	Operations *(Resigned 12 August 2008)*	Pacific Enviromin Limited

Details of the nature and amount of each element of the emolument of each director of the Company and each of the four executive officers of the Company and the consolidated entity receiving the highest emolument for the year are as follows:

		Short-term benefits	Post-employment benefits		
Specified Directors		**Base Salary & Fees $**	**Superannuation $**	**Other $**	**Total $**
Mr. Brian Jones	**2009**	**40,000**	**85,000**	**—**	**125,000**
	2008	—	60,000	—	60,000
Mr. John Laurie	**2009**	**—**	**49,167**	**—**	**49,167**
	2008	—	40,000	—	40,000
Mr. Paul Byrne	**2009**	**150,000**	**—**	**181,818**	**331,818**
	2008	78,000	—	—	78,000
Mr. Christopher Dredge	**2009**	**108,000**	**—**	**—**	**108,000**
	2008	67,500	—	—	67,500
Mr. Peter Ziegler	**2009**	**80,000**	**—**	**—**	**80,000**
	2008	40,000	—	—	40,000
Mr Sirjit Singh	**2009**	**37,500**	**50,000**	**—**	**87,500**
	2008	---	—	—	---
Total Remuneration	**2009**	**415,500**	**184,167**	**181,818**	**781,485**
	2008	185,500	100,000	—	285,500

Other key management personnel		Short-term benefits Base Salary & Fees $	Post-employment benefits Superannuation $	Other $	Total $
Mr. Kevin Mischewski	**2009**	**82,907**	**—**	**—**	**82,907**
	2008	73,531	—	—	73,531
Mr. Kerrod Shannen	**2009**	**76,538**	**—**	**—**	**76,538**
	2008	---	—	—	---
Mr. James Walters	**2009**	**57,590**	**—**	**—**	**57,590**
	2008	20,560	—	—	20,650
Mr. Desmond Brown	**2009**	**17,931**	**—**	**—**	**17,931**
	2008	48,475	—	—	48,475
Mr. Michael Ilett	**2009**	**-**	**—**	**—**	**---**
	2008	11,730	—	—	11,730
Total Remuneration	**2009**	**234,966**	**—**	**—**	**234,966**
	2008	154,386			154,386

C. Service Agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment for the executive directors and key management personnel are formalised in service agreements. The contractual arrangements contain certain provisions typically found in contracts of this nature. Other major provisions of the agreements relating to the remuneration are set out below:

Directors and specified executives did not receive any cash bonuses, non-monetary benefits or retirement benefits during the reporting period. No options were issued as remuneration to directors, officers or employees during the year. Further details of the remuneration are detailed in Note 24 of the Financial Report.

1. Executive Directors

The Company entered into a Consultancy Agreement with Mr. Paul Byrne and Moray Holdings (Qld) Pty Ltd as trustee for the Byrne Family Trust ("MOH"), an entity associated with Mr. Paul Byrne. The agreement commenced on 1 April 2008. Under this agreement the Company engaged MOH to provide executive advice, support and administrative functions to the Company and its Board.

The agreement provides the following:

- Payment of a $12,500 per month plus GST consulting retainer;
- Payment of any service fees and disbursements;
- After the 12 month period the agreement shall continue and each party may terminate the agreements on 3 months notice in writing.

The Company entered into a Consultancy Agreement with Mr. Christopher Dredge. The agreement commenced on 1 April 2008. Under this agreement the Company engaged Mr. Christopher Dredge to provide executive advice, support and administrative functions to the Company and its Board.

The agreement provides the following:

- Payment of a $9,000 per month plus GST consulting retainer;
- Payment of any service fees and disbursements;
- After the 12 month period the agreement shall continue and each party may terminate the agreements on 3 months notice in writing.

2. Key Management Personnel

The Company entered into a Consultancy Agreement with Mr. Kevin Mischewski and KJM Service Pty Ltd, an entity associated with Mr. Kevin Mischewski. Under this agreement the Company engaged KJM Services Pty Ltd to provide financial accounting services to the Company and its Board.

The agreement provides the following:

- Payment of a $65 per hour plus GST;
- Period of Termination – No notice period

The Company entered into a Consultancy Agreement with Mr. Kerrod Shannen. Under this agreement the Company engaged Mr. Kerrod Shannen to provide mining supervision services to the Company. This agreement commenced on .

The agreement provides the following:

- Payment of a $8,333 per month plus GST;
- Period of Termination – One month notice period

D. Share Based Compensation

There are currently no incentives offered to employees however from time to time the directors may consider share based remuneration to reward senior management.

No options have been granted to any person or director during the year as part of their remuneration.

No element of the remuneration of any director or executive is related to the performance of the Company other than an amount of $818,182 which may be payable to Mr. Paul Byrne, Mr. Christopher Dredge and their associates, subject to shareholder approval, by way of the issue of PEV shares on receipt of sufficient mining revenues from the Mantuan Downs mine.

DIRECTORS INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS

No material contracts involving Directors' interests were entered into during the financial year, other than those transactions detailed in the Remuneration report section of this Directors' Report.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Company and/or the Group are important.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditors for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out below.

The directors of the Company have considered the position and in accordance with advice received from the Company's Audit Committee, are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year by Sothertons Chartered Accountants is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001.* The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by Sothertons Chartered Accountants did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the Audit Committee to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in Professional Statement F-1, including reviewing or auditing the auditors' own work, acting in a management or a decision-making capacity for the Company, acting as advocate for the Company or jointly sharing economic risk and rewards.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Group:

	Consolidated	Consolidated
	2009 $	2008 $
Assurance Services		
1. Audit Services		
Sothertons Chartered Accountants		
Audit and review of financial reports of the entity or any entity in the consolidated entity and other audit work under the Corporations Act 2001	**$66,000**	$54,500
Total remuneration for audit services	**$66,000**	$54,500

	Consolidated	Consolidated
	2009 $	2008 $
2. Taxation Services		
Sothertons Chartered Accountants		
Tax compliance services, including review of Company income tax matters	**$15,000**	$14,250
Total remuneration for taxation services	**$15,000**	$14,250

AUDITOR INDEPENDENCE

Section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* requires the Company's auditors, Sothertons Chartered Accountants, to provide the directors with a written independence declaration in relation to their review of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2009. The written Auditor's independence declaration is attached to and forms part of this Directors' Report.

TAX CONSOLIDATION

Effective 1 July 2004, for the purposes of income taxation, Pacific Enviromin Limited and its wholly owned subsidiaries have formed a tax consolidated group. Members of the group have entered into a tax sharing arrangement in order to allocate income tax expense to the wholly owned subsidiaries on a pro-rata basis. In addition, the agreement provides for the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors is responsible for the Corporate Governance of the consolidated entity. The Board is committed to achieving the highest standards of corporate behaviour and accountability. The Company's Corporate Governance Statement is contained in the following section of this report.

ROUNDING

The Company is of a kind referred to in Class Order 98/0100, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to the rounding of amounts in the financial report. Amounts in the financial report have been rounded in accordance with that Class Order to the nearest dollar.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Signed for and on behalf of the Board in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to section 298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

Brian Peter Jones
Chairman
Brisbane, 30 September 2009

Peter Alexander Ziegler
Director

PARTNERS
Geoffrey J. Read
Linda E. Timms
Anthony C. Bryen

ASSOCIATE
Susan J. Mortimer

CONSULTANT
Kenneth E. Scells
Karen E. Keating

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration
To the Directors of Pacific Enviromin Limited

In accordance with Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of Pacific Enviromin Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2009 there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Sothertons

Sothertons - Brisbane Partnership

A C Bryen

A C Bryen
Lead Audit Partner

Dated at Brisbane this thirtieth day of September 2009

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Board of Directors of Pacific Enviromin Limited ("the Company") is responsible for Corporate Governance and protecting the rights and interests of Shareholders to whom it is accountable. In considering its approach to Corporate Governance, the Company has considered the ASX Corporate Governance Council's (2003) *"Principles of good corporate governance and best practice recommendations."* Pacific Enviromin Limited's Corporate Governance practices were in place throughout the year ended 30 June 2009 and the Company was substantially compliant with the Council's best practice recommendations.

The Company's position on the 10 Principles of good corporate governance and best practice recommendations is outlined in the following commentary:-

Principle 1. Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

The Company has a Board Charter, Remuneration Committee Charter and an Audit Committee Charter that clearly defines the respective roles and responsibilities of the Board and management. The Board Charter clearly indicates that the Board has input into the development of the Company's corporate strategy, understanding and monitoring the budget and the consideration of risk factors.

The Board delegates to the executive team the responsibility for the operation and administration of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group"). The Company has clearly formalised and disclosed the functions reserved for the Board and those delegated to management. The Board ensures that the members and management are appropriately qualified and experienced to discharge their responsibilities and has in place procedures to assess their performance. The Company Secretary reports directly to the Board.

The specific function and responsibilities of the Board include:

- reviewing and approving the strategic direction, performance objectives, policies and budgets;
- providing entrepreneurial leadership;
- appointing and removing the Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent);
- appointing and removing the Chief Financial Officer (or equivalent);
- reviewing and ratifying systems of risk management and internal compliance and control, codes of conduct, and legal compliance;
- monitoring management's performance and ensuring appropriate human and financial resources are available;
- setting the Company's overall remuneration framework and assessing the performance of and compensation for senior management;
- enhancing and protecting the reputation of the Company; and
- reporting to Shareholders.

Principle 2. Structure the Board to add value

The Board does not believe that it needs a majority of independent directors as the Board's composition, size and commitment is adequate to discharge its responsibilities and duties to meet the objectives of the Group. The Company comprises of two executive directors and three non-executive directors. Two of non-executive directors are considered by the Board to be independent.

Mr. Brian Jones is the non-executive Chairman and is not considered independent. The Board believes that Mr. Jones as a non-executive Chairman who has knowledge of the Company since its inception adds significant value to the Board.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Pacific Enviromin Limited does not have a Chief Executive Officer. However, the functions of the Chief Executive Officer are shared between the two Executive Directors.

In accordance with the Principles of good corporate governance and best practice recommendations, the Independence of each of the directors is considered as follows:

Name of Director	Position	Independence
Mr. Brian Jones	Chairman (Non-executive director)	Not considered independent due to the combination of length of tenure and shareholding in the Company.
Mr. Peter Ziegler	Non-executive director	Considered independent
Mr. John Laurie	Non-executive director	Considered independent
Mr. Paul Byrne	Executive director	Not considered independent as employed in an executive capacity and is a substantial shareholder of the Company
Mr. Christopher Dredge	Executive director	Not considered independent as employed in an executive capacity and is a substantial shareholder of the Company
Mr. Sirjit Singh	Executive director	Not considered independent as employed in an executive capacity.

The Board has adopted a number of measures to ensure that independent judgement is achieved and maintained in respect of its decision-making processes. It is an effective Board that facilitates discussion, allows debate, adds value and ensures that the directors discharge their duties required by the law. The skills, experience and expertise relevant to the position of director held by each director in office at the date of the annual report is included in the Directors' Report.

There are procedures in place, agreed by the Board, to enable directors, in furtherance of their duties, to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense. Directors having a personal material interest in relation to a particular item of business must absent themselves from the Board meeting before commencement of discussion on the topic.

Due to its size and nature of business, the Company does not have a nomination committee. The Board decides the selection of members of the Board and makes recommendations to shareholders for election of Directors. In considering membership of the Board, directors take into account the appropriate skills and characteristics needed by the Board to maximise its effectiveness and the blend of skills, knowledge and experience for the present and future needs of the Company. Each Board member is responsible for assessing the necessary competencies of Board members to add value to the Company, reviewing the Board succession plans and evaluating the Board's performance.

Principle 3. Promote ethical and responsible decision making

Pacific Enviromin Limited is committed to ethical business practices, a safe workplace and compliance with the law. Fair dealing with the Company's suppliers, advisors, customers, employees and competitors is expected at all levels of the organisation.

The Company has implemented a Corporate Ethics Policy for the directors and other key executives designed to ensure proper dealing in the Company's securities, ensure practices are in place to maintain the confidence in the Company's integrity and ensure responsibility and accountability of individuals for reporting and investigating reports of unethical practices.

The Board has resolved the following policy for share trading by directors and senior officers:

1. The officers who are subject to this policy are all Directors of PEV and the Company Secretary and any other senior officer specified as such by the Board. (Designated Officers")

2. Any Designated Officer intending to trade PEV shares at any time must notify the Chairman at least 2 days prior to trading of his intention to buy or sell PEV shares, the number involved, and the price offered/asked.

3. Immediately the Designated Officer is notified that shares have been traded, they must notify the Chairman in writing of the trade. The Chairman will ensure that the Company Secretary prepares the Notification of Directors Holding for ASX/ASIC.

4. No trading is allowed in the period between the end of the ½ year or full year and the release of PEV's financial statements which occurs eight (8) weeks after the end of the period (the "blackout period")

5. No trading is allowed at any time if the director is in possession of information which is not available to an external shareholder, and which an independent person would consider to be material to the share price. If an officer is unsure of this materiality, they should discuss the position with the Chairman.

6. This restriction also applies to trading in the shares of another company, where the PEV Designated Officer is privy to inside information on that company by virtue of his position as an officer of PEV.

7. A standing PEV Board agenda item will be "Trading in PEV shares by Directors" under which officer's share trades for the previous period will be noted.

The Company endeavours to foster a culture requiring that at all times all Company personnel act with the utmost integrity, objectivity and in compliance with the spirit of the law and Company policies.

Principle 4. Safeguard integrity in financial reporting

The Company requires that the chief executive officer (or equivalent) and the chief financial controller (or equivalent) provide the Board a statement in writing that the Company's financial reports present fairly, in all material respects, and that practices are in place to the maintain confidence in the Company's integrity.

It is the Board's responsibility to ensure that an effective internal control framework exists within the Group. This includes internal controls to deal with both the effectiveness and efficiency of significant business processes, the safeguarding of assets, the maintenance of proper accounting records, and the reliability of financial information as well as non-financial considerations such as the benchmarking of operational key performance indicators.

The Board has established an Audit Committee, which operates under a Charter. The Board has delegated the responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of a framework of internal control and ethical standards for the management of the Group to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee also provides the board with additional assurance regarding the reliability of financial information for inclusion in the financial reports.

All members of the Audit Committee are non-executive directors.

The members of the Audit Committee during the year were Mr. Peter Ziegler (Chairman of Audit Committee), Mr. Brian Jones and Mr. John Laurie. Details of the qualifications of the members of the Audit Committee and number of meeting held during the year are contained in the Directors' report.

Principle 5. Make timely and balanced disclosure

The Company has comprehensive procedures and policies designed to ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements and ensure accountability at the senior management and director level for that compliance. The executive directors are responsible for interpreting and monitoring the Company's disclosure policy and where necessary informing the Board. The company secretary is responsible for all communications with the ASX.

Principle 6. Respect the rights of shareholders

The Company openly, regularly and in a timely manner empowers shareholders by:

- communicating effectively with them;
- giving them ready access to balanced and understandable information about the Company and corporate proposals; and
- making it easy for them to participate in General Meetings.

The Company will update its web site to promote efficient communication with its shareholders. The website includes copies of policies and charters, which are designed to enable compliance with ASX corporate governance best practices.

The auditors are invited to attend the Company's Annual General Meeting to answer shareholders queries.

Principle 7. Recognise and manage risk

The Board is responsible for risk management. The Audit Committee is also responsible for reviewing and managing risk and ensuring that the company has effective internal controls to deal with business process and risk management that will monitor the risks associated from both the internal and external environments. The size of the Company and the comprehensive nature of its monthly reporting systems have led the Board to conclude that a formal internal audit process would not be cost effective nor reduce risk.

The Chief Executive Officer (or equivalent) and Chief Financial Officer (or equivalent) makes an annual statement in writing to the Board with respect to the internal controls and the company risk management policies and procedures.

Principle 8. Encourage enhanced performance

The performance of the Board and key executives is reviewed regularly against both measurable and qualitative indicators. Directors were initially invited to join the Board on the basis of their experience and skills in relation to the Company's activities.

The performance criteria against which directors and executives are assessed is aligned with the financial and non-financial objectives of Pacific Enviromin Limited. The Board has a responsibility to ensure that executive remuneration is fair and reasonable, having regard to the competitive market for executive talent, structured effectively to motivate and retain valued executives, and designed to produce value for shareholders.

No formal review of the Board's performance was conducted during the year, however, the contributions of all directors is considered to be of a high level and adequate to discharge their duties in full.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Principle 9. Remunerate fairly and responsibly

It is the objective of Pacific Enviromin Limited to provide maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality Board and executive team by remunerating Directors and key executives fairly and appropriately with reference to relevant employment market conditions. The expected outcomes of the remuneration structure are retention and motivation of key executives; and attraction of quality management to the Company.

The members of the Remuneration Committee during the year were Mr. Brian Jones (Chairman of Remuneration Committee), Mr. Peter Ziegler and Mr. John Laurie. Details of the qualifications of the members of the Remuneration Committee and number of meeting held during the year are contained in the Directors' report.

Pacific Enviromin Limited's polices relating to directors and senior executives remuneration and the level of their remuneration are set out in the Directors' Report and the notes to the Financial Report.

Principle 10. Recognise the legitimate interests of stakeholders

Pacific Enviromin Limited recognises its legal and other obligations. It is the Company's policy to act in good faith and with integrity whilst dealings with company affairs. These responsibilities not only relate to shareholders, clients, customers and consumers but extend to the community as whole. The Company has developed a Corporate Ethics Policy which provides a guide to compliance with legal and other obligations to the Company's stakeholders. The Company is firmly committed to ethical business practices, a safe workplace and compliance with statutory and ethical obligations.

INCOME STATEMENTS

As at 30 June 2009

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 $	Consolidated 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
Revenue	4	158,913	82,606	123,248	76,650
Cost of sales		(255,932)	(5,500)	-	-
Gross profit		(97,019)	77,106	123,248	76,650
Gain on debt forgiveness		140,522	-	-	-
Gain on acquisition of subsidiary		40,788	-	-	-
Other income	4	-	6,576	-	-
Gains (losses) on disposal of assets	5	(22,731)	(1,456)	269	(545)
Employee benefits expense	5	(758,539)	(309,725)	(758,539)	(309,725)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		(186,795)	(3,502,455)	(9,680)	(7,310)
Impairment of assets	5	(5,063,118)	688	(5,150,466)	(3,129,511)
Research and development costs		87,551	(6,953)	-	-
Exploration and evaluation costs		(27,541)	-	-	-
Finance Costs	5	(54,569)	104,386	(1,374)	112,864
Administration expenses	5	(1,145,117)	(677,645)	(860,535)	(486,963)
PROFIT(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		(7,086,568)	(4,309,478)	(6,657,077)	(3,744,540)
Income tax benefit/(expense)		21,446	242,204	-	223,151
PROFIT(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		(7,065,122)	(4,067,274)	(6,657,077)	(3,521,389)
PROFIT(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		138,782	-	-	-
PROFIT(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		(6,926,340)	(4,067,274)	(6,657,077)	(3,521,389)
		cents	cents		
Basic profit(loss) per share		(1.9)	(1.3)		
Diluted profit(loss) per share		(1.9)	(1.3)		

The above income statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

BALANCE SHEETS

As at 30 June 2009

	Notes	Consolidated 30 June 2009 $	Consolidated 30 June 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 30 June 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 30 June 2008 $
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	18	965,751	1,420,875	644,262	1,420,875
Trade and other receivables	7	282,924	200,385	172,062	35,032
Other financial assets	8	25,734	30,733	-	-
Inventories		67,707	66,119	-	-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,342,116	1,718,112	816,324	1,455,907
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Trade and other receivables	7	-	-	2,151,968	641,415
Other financial assets	8	50,000	-	2,050,010	7,000,010
Property, plant and equipment	9	1,159,812	330,734	63,811	27,675
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	10	3,334,107	10,067,084	-	-
Intangible assets	11	-	5,000,000	-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		4,543,919	15,397,818	4,265,789	7,669,100
TOTAL ASSETS		5,886,035	17,115,930	5,082,113	9,125,007
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	12	132,733	1,090,090	121,497	545,821
Other financial liabilities	13	663,506	396,121	47,808	66,822
Provisions		-	-	-	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		796,239	1,486,211	169,305	612,643
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Deferred income tax liabilities		-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	13	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		796,239	1,486,211	169,305	612,643
NET ASSETS (DEFICIENCY)		5,089,796	15,629,719	4,912,808	8,512,364
EQUITY					
Parent entity interest					
Contributed equity	14	30,288,201	27,230,680	30,288,201	27,230,680
Reserves		-	6,671,104	-	-
Accumulated losses	15	(25,198,405)	(18,272,065)	(25,375,393)	(18,718,316)
Total parent entity interest		5,089,796	15,629,719	4,912,808	8,512,364
TOTAL EQUITY		5,089,796	15,629,719	4,912,808	8,512,364

The above balance sheets should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 June 2009

		Consolidated						Pacific Enviromin Limited		
		Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent								
	Notes	Ordinary Shares $	Retained Earnings $	Asset Revaluation Reserve $	Total $	Minority Interest $	Total $	Ordinary Shares $	Retained Earnings $	Total $
TOTAL EQUITY AT 1 JULY 2008		27,230,680	(15,270,027)	6,671,104	18,631,757	(3,002,038)	15,629,719	27,230,680	(18,718,316)	8,512,364
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		-	(7,013,640)	-	(7,013,640)	87,300	(6,926,340)	-	(6,657,077)	(6,657,077)
TOTAL RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE FOR THE PERIOD		-	(7,013,640)	-	(7,013,640)	87,300	(6,926,340)	-	(6,657,077)	(6,657,077)
Total changes in minority interest		-	(388)	-	(388)	388	-	-	-	-
Revaluation of Mantuan Downs bentonite resource				(6,671,104)	(6,671,104)	-	(6,671,104)	-	-	-
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:										
Shares isssued on acquisition of subsidiary		2,500,000	-	-	2,500,000	-	2,500,000		-	-
Shares isssued on exchange of debt for equity		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Shares issued for cash		876,893	-	-	876,893	-	876,893	3,376,893	-	3,376,893
Transaction costs on share issue		(319,372)	-	-	(319,372)	-	(319,372)	(319,372)	-	(319,372)
		3,057,521	(388)	(6,671,104)	(3,613,971)	388	(3,613,583)	3,057,521	-	3,057,521
TOTAL EQUITY AT 30 JUNE 2009		30,288,201	(22,284,055)	-	8,004,146	(2,914,350)	5,089,796	30,288,201	(25,375,393)	4,912,808

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 June 2009

	Notes	Consolidated						Pacific Enviromin Limited		
		Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent								
		Ordinary Shares $	Retained Earnings $	Revaluation Reserve $	Total $	Minority Interest $	Total $	Ordinary Shares $	Retained Earnings $	Total $
TOTAL EQUITY AT 1 JULY 2007		25,796,217	(11,207,312)	-	14,588,905	(2,997,868)	11,591,037	25,796,217	(15,196,927)	10,599,290
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		-	(4,062,715)	-	(4,062,715)	(4,558)	(4,067,273)	-	(3,521,389)	(3,521,389)
TOTAL RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE FOR THE PERIOD		-	(4,062,715)	-	(4,062,715)	(4,558)	(4,067,273)	-	(3,521,389)	(3,521,389)
Total changes in minority interest		-	-	-	-	388	388	-	-	-
				6,671,104	6,671,104	-	6,671,104	-	-	-
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:										
Shares isssued on acquisition of subsidiary		120,000	-	-	120,000	-	120,000	120,000	-	120,000
Shares isssued on exchange of debt for equity		450,861	-	-	450,861	-	450,861	450,861	-	450,861
Shares issued for cash		1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Transaction costs on share issue		(136,398)	-	-	(136,398)	-	(136,398)	(136,398)	-	(136,398)
		1,434,463	-	6,671,104	8,105,567	388	8,105,955	1,434,463	-	1,434,463
TOTAL EQUITY AT 30 JUNE 2008		27,230,680	(15,270,027)	6,671,104	18,631,757	(3,002,038)	15,629,719	27,230,680	(18,718,316)	8,512,364

CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2009

CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 $	Consolidated 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from customers		16,957	6,482	-	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,025,560)	(1,005,274)	(2,621,382)	(986,287)
Interest received		131,106	76,650	123,248	76,650
Borrowing costs		(54,569)	(31,545)	(1,374)	(23,067)
Research and development expenditure		-	(6,953)	-	-
Tax refund		21,446	242,204	-	223,151
NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	18	(2,910,620)	(718,436)	(2,499,508)	(709,553)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from sale of plant, equipment and financial assets		-	-	-	-
Acquisition of plant and equipment		(1,098,781)	(324,658)	(49,430)	(6,818)
Acquisition of subsidiaries		-	(200,000)	-	-
Loans to associates		-	-	(1,510,553)	(211,670)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(1,098,781)	(524,658)	(1,559,983)	(218,488)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from issue of shares		3,301,892	863,602	3,301,892	863,602
Proceeds from borrowings		600,358	242,443	-	-
Repayment of borrowings		(347,973)	(241,046)	(19,014)	(313,656)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		3,554,277	864,999	3,282,878	549,946
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		(455,124)	(378,095)	(776,613)	(378,095)
Add opening cash brought forward		1,420,875	1,798,970	1,420,875	1,798,970
CLOSING CASH CARRIED FORWARD	18	965,751	1,420,875	644,262	1,420,875

The above cash flow statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2009

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Pacific Enviromin Limited (PEV) is a company limited by shares, incorporated in Australia whose shares are publically traded on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX).

The consolidated financial report of PEV for the year ended 30 June 2009 comprises PEV and its controlled entities (together referred to as the PEV Group) and the PEV's Group interests in associates and jointly controlled entities.

The Financial Report of Pacific Enviromin Limited for the year ended 30 June 2009 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 30 September 2009.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

(b) Statement of compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ('AIFRS'). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

Australian Accounting Standards include AIFRS. Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the consolidated financial statements and notes of Pacific Enviromin Limited comply with International Reporting Standards (IFRS). The parent entity financial statements and notes also comply with IFRS except that it has elected to apply the relief provided to parent entities in respect of certain disclosure requirements contained in AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation and Disclosures.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with AIFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group'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.

A summary of the significant accounting policies of the group under AIFRS are disclosed in Note 1(e) below.

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(c) Going Concern

This financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis as the Directors believe that the company and the consolidated entity will be able to realise its assets and settle its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report. The continuation of the company and the consolidated entity as a going concern is dependent upon their ability to achieve the following objectives:

- Development and exploitation of the Mantuan Downs bentonite resource.
- Developing markets in Filtek waste water treatment processing

However, should the anticipated sales of products and capital raisings not generate sufficient revenues and cash flows as expected, the company and consolidated entity may not be able to pay their debts as and when they become due and payable and they may be required to realise assets and extinguish liabilities other than in the ordinary course of business and at amounts different from those stated in the financial statements. This report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the company and the consolidated entity not continue as going concerns.

(d) Intangible assets

The directors have reviewed the carrying value of the intellectual property at 30 June 2009 based on projections of future cash flows expected to be received from the projects. The directors have reduced the portfolio value by $5,000,000 recognising that commercialisation of some of the projects has been deferred while the Company focuses on the development of Mantuan Downs. The carrying value of the intellectual property at 30 June 2009 is $Nil (2008: $5,000,000). The directors acknowledge that due to the early stage of development of the projects and the absence of established markets, there remains a significant degree of inherent uncertainty in relation to the ultimate recovery of the intellectual property. This report does not include any adjustment of the value of the intellectual property that might be necessary should the consolidated entity not recover the carrying value of the intellectual property as stated in the financial report.

(e) Summary of significant accounting policies

(i) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Pacific Enviromin Limited and its subsidiaries ('the Group'). The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist. All intercompany balances and transactions, including unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions, have been eliminated in full. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless costs cannot be recovered.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group. Where there is loss of control of a subsidiary, the consolidated financial statements include the results for the part of the reporting period during which Pacific Enviromin Limited has control. Subsidiary acquisitions are included in the consolidated financial statements using the purchase method of accounting, which measures the acquiree’s assets and liabilities at their fair value at acquisition date.

(ii) Investment in associate

Where the Group has an investment in its associate it is accounted for under the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements. This is an entity in which the Group has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate are used by the Group to apply the equity method. The reporting dates of the associate and the Group are identical and both use consistent accounting policies. The investment in the associate is carried in the consolidated balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate, less any impairment in value. The consolidated income statement reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. Where there has been a change recognised directly in the associate's equity, the Group recognises its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

(iii) Interest in joint venture operation

Where the group has an interest in a joint venture operation it is accounted for by recognising the Group's assets and liabilities from the joint venture, as well as expenses incurred by the Group and the Group's share of income earned from the joint venture, in the consolidated financial statements.

(iv) Foreign currency translation

Both the functional and presentation currency of Pacific Enviromin Limited and its Australian subsidiaries is Australian dollars (A$).

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

All differences in the consolidated financial report are taken to the income statement with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings that provide a hedge against a net investment in a foreign entity. These are taken directly to equity until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognised in the income statement.

Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those borrowings are also recognised in equity.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

(v) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Land and buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Plant and equipment	– over 3 to 5 years
Motor vehicles	– over 8 years

Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Revaluations

Following initial recognition at cost, land and buildings are carried at a revalued amount which is the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation on buildings and accumulated impairment losses.

Fair value is determined by reference to market-based evidence, which is the amount for which the assets could be exchanged between a knowledgeable willing buyer and a knowledgeable willing seller in an arm’s length transaction as at the valuation date.

Any revaluation surplus is credited to the asset revaluation reserve included in the equity section of the balance sheet unless it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the income statement.

Any revaluation deficit is recognised in the income statement unless it directly offsets a previous surplus of the same asset in the asset revaluation reserve.

An annual transfer from the asset revaluation reserve is made to retained earnings for the depreciation relating to the revaluation surplus.

In addition, any accumulated depreciation as at revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Independent valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at the balance sheet date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the income statement in the period the item is derecognised.

(vi) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

(vii) Investment properties
Initially, investment properties are measured at cost including transaction costs.
Subsequent to initial recognition investment properties are stated at fair value.
Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise.
Investment properties are derecognised when they have either been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from its disposal.
Any gains or losses on the derecognition of an investment property are recognised in the income statement in the period of derecognition.

(viii) Goodwill
Goodwill on acquisition is initially measured at cost being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.
Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.
Goodwill is not amortised.
Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.
As at the acquisition date, any goodwill acquired is allocated to each of the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the combination's synergies.
Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill relates.
Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised.
Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation.
Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

(ix) Intangible assets
Acquired both separately and from a business combination
Intangible assets acquired separately are capitalised at cost and from a business combination are capitalised at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, the cost model is applied to the class of intangible assets. The useful lives of these intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.
Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.
Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed each reporting period to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate and is thus accounted for on a prospective basis.
Intangible assets, excluding development costs, created within the business are not capitalised and expenditure is charged against profits in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.
Intangible assets are tested for impairment where an indicator of impairment exists, and in the case of indefinite lived intangibles annually, either individually or at the cash generating unit level. Useful lives are also examined on an annual basis and adjustments, where applicable, are made on a prospective basis.
Research and development costs
Research costs are expensed as incurred.
Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is carried forward when its future recoverability can reasonably be regarded as assured.

Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.
Any expenditure carried forward is amortised over the period of expected future sales from the related project.
The carrying value of development costs is reviewed for impairment annually when the asset is not yet in use, or more frequently when an indicator of impairment arises during the reporting year indicating that the carrying value may not be recoverable.
A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:
Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

(x) Recoverable amount of assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.
Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Group makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount.
Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.
Recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value less costs to sell and it does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.
In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

(xi) Investments

All investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition charges associated with the investment.
After initial recognition, investments, which are classified as held for trading and available-for-sale, are measured at fair value. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in the income statement.
Gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is sold, collected or otherwise disposed of, or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the income statement.
Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Investments intended to be held for an undefined period are not included in this classification.
Other long-term investments that are intended to be held-to-maturity, such as bonds, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.
Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, over the period to maturity.
For investments carried at amortised cost, gains and losses are recognised in income when the investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.
For investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to Stock Exchange quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date.
For investments where there is no quoted market price, fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same or is calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of the investment.
Purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase the asset.

(xii) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value.
Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:
Raw materials – purchase cost on a first-in, first-out basis;
Finished goods and work-in-progress – cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(xiii) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts.

An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when identified.

(xiv) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(xv) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration received net of issue costs associated with the borrowing.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on settlement.

Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognised and as well as through the amortisation process.

(xvi) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(xvii) Leases

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same bases as the lease income.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(xviii) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and can be measured reliably. Risks and rewards are considered passed to the buyer at the time of delivery of the goods to the customer.

Interest
Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues (using the effective interest method, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.
Dividends
Revenue is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive the payment is established.

(xix) Government grants
Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.
When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate.
Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is credited to a deferred income account and is released to the income statement over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

(xx) Income tax
Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.
Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences:

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

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.
Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.
Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the income statement.

(xxi) Other taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

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

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

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

(xxii) Derecognition of financial instruments

The derecognition of a financial instrument takes place when the Group no longer controls the contractual rights that comprise the financial instrument, which is normally the case when the instrument is sold, or all the cash flows attributable to the instrument are passed through to an independent third party.

(xxiii) Derivative financial instruments

The Group may use derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its risks associated with interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations. Such derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value.

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles. The fair value of interest rate swap contracts is determined by reference to market values for similar instruments.

For the purposes of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as either fair value hedges when they hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability; or cash flow hedges where they hedge exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a forecasted transaction.

In relation to fair value hedges (interest rate swaps) which meet the conditions for special hedge accounting, any gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Any gain or loss attributable to the hedged risk on remeasurement of the hedged item is adjusted against the carrying amount of the hedged item and recognised in the income statement. Where the adjustment is to the carrying amount of a hedged interest-bearing financial instrument, the adjustment is amortised to the income statement such that it is fully amortised by maturity.

In relation to cash flow hedges (forward foreign currency contracts) to hedge firm commitments which meet the conditions for special hedge accounting, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised directly in equity and the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement.

When the hedged firm commitment results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, then, at the time the asset or liability is recognised, the associated gains or losses that had previously been recognised in equity are included in the initial measurement of the acquisition cost or other carrying amount of the asset or liability.

For all other cash flow hedges, the gains or losses that are recognised in equity are transferred to the income statement in the same year in which the hedged firm commitment affects the net profit and loss, for example when the future sale actually occurs.

For derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting, any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to the income statement.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

At that point in time, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is kept in equity until the forecasted transaction occurs.

If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to the income statement.

(xxiv) Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure incurred is accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of 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.

When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

Costs of site restoration are provided over the life of the facility from when exploration commences and are included in the costs of that stage. Site restoration costs include the dismantling and removal of mining plant, equipment and building structures, waste removal and rehabilitation of the site in accordance with clauses of the mining permits. Such costs have been determined using estimates of future costs, current legal requirements and technology in an undiscounted basis. Any changes in estimates for the costs are accounted on a prospective basis. In determining the costs of site restoration, there is uncertainty regarding the nature and extent of the restoration due to community expectations and future legislation. Accordingly these costs have been determined on the basis that the restoration will be completed within one year of abandoning the site.

(xxv) New Accounting Standards for application in future periods

The AASB has issued new, revised and amended standards and interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Group has decided against early adoption of these standards. A discussion of those future requirements and their impact on the Group follows:

- AASB 3: Business Combinations, AASB 127: Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, AASB 2008-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 3 and AASB 127 [AASBs 1,2,4,5,7,101,107, 112, 114, 116, 121, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138 & 139 and Interpretations 9 & 107] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 July 2009) and AASB 2008-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate [AASB 1, AASB 118, AASB 121, AASB 127 & AASB 136] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 January 2009). These standards are applicable prospectively and so will only affect relevant transactions and consolidations occurring from the date of application. In this regard, its impact on the Group will be unable to be determined. The following changes to accounting requirements are included:
  - acquisition costs incurred in a business combination will no longer be recognised in goodwill but will be expensed unless the cost relates to issuing debt or equity securities;
  - contingent consideration will be measured at fair value at the acquisition date and may only be provisionally accounted for during a period of 12 months after acquisition;
  - a gain or loss of control will require the previous ownership interests to be remeasured to their fair value;
  - there shall be no gain or loss from transactions affecting a parent's ownership interest of a subsidiary with all transactions required to be accounted for through equity (this will not represent a change to the Group's policy);
  - dividends declared out of pre-acquisition profits will not be deducted from the cost of an investment but will be recognised as income;
  - impairment of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates shall be considered when a dividend is paid by the respective investee; and
  - where there is, in substance, no change to Group interests, parent entities inserted above existing groups shall measure the cost of its investments at the carrying amount of its share of the equity items shown in the balance sheet of the original parent at the date of reorganisation.

  The Group will need to determine whether to maintain its present accounting policy of calculating goodwill acquired based on the parent entity's share of net assets acquired or change its policy so goodwill recognised also reflects that of the non-controlling interest.
- AASB 8: Operating Segments and AASB 2007-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 8 [AASB 5, AASB 6, AASB 102, AASB 107, AASB 119, AASB 127, AASB 134, AASB 136, AASB 1023 & AASB 1038] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 January 2009). AASB 8 replaces AASB 114 and requires identification of operating segments on the basis of internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the Group's Board for the purposes of decision making. While the impact of this standard cannot be assessed at this stage, there is the potential for more segments to be identified. Given the lower economic levels at which segments may be defined, and the fact that cash generating units cannot be bigger than operating segments, impairment calculations may be affected. Management does not presently believe impairment will result however.
- AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements, AASB 2007-8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 101, and AASB 2007-10: Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 101 (all applicable to annual reporting periods commencing from 1 January 2009). The revised AASB 101 and amendments supersede the previous AASB 101 and redefines the composition of financial statements including the inclusion of a statement of comprehensive income. There will be no measurement or recognition impact on the Group. If an entity has made a prior period adjustment or reclassification, a third balance sheet as at the beginning of the comparative period will be required.

- AASB 123: Borrowing Costs and AASB 2007-6: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 123 [AASB 1, AASB 101, AASB 107, AASB 111, AASB 116 & AASB 138 and Interpretations 1 & 12] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 January 2009). The revised AASB 123 has removed the option to expense all borrowing costs and will therefore require the capitalisation of all borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Management has determined that there will be no effect on the Group as a policy of capitalising qualifying borrowing costs has been maintained by the Group.
- AASB 2008-1: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard – Share-based Payments: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations [AASB 2] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 January 2009). This amendment to AASB 2 clarifies that vesting conditions consist of service and performance conditions only. Other elements of a share-based payment transaction should therefore be considered for the purposes of determining fair value. Cancellations are also required to be treated in the same manner whether cancelled by the entity or by another party.
- AASB 2008-5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project (July 2008) (AASB 2008-5) and AASB 2008-6: Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project (July 2008) (AASB 2008-6) detail numerous non-urgent but necessary changes to accounting standards arising from the IASB's annual improvements project. No changes are expected to materially affect the Group.
- AASB 2008-13: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 17 – Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners [AASB 5 & AASB 110] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 July 2009). This amendment requires that non-current assets held for distribution to owners to be measured at the lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to distribute.
- AASB Interpretation 17: Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 July 2009). This guidance applies prospectively only and clarifies that non-cash dividends payable should be measured at the fair value of the net assets to be distributed where the difference between the fair value and carrying value of the assets is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group does not anticipate early adoption of any of the above reporting requirements and does not expect these requirements to have any material effect on the Group's financial statements.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGMENT

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; market risk (including fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The Group'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 Group.

Risk management is carried out under policies set by the Senior Management and approved by the Board of Directors. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas.

(a) Market Risk

(i) Price risk

The Group is exposed to bentonite commodity price risk.

(ii) Fair value interest rate risk

Refer to (d) below

(b) Credit risk

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk.

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability of the Group to raise funds on the capital markets. The Senior Management and the Board continue to monitor the Group's financial position to ensure that it has available funds to meet its ongoing commitments.

(d) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

There are no interest-bearing assets or liabilities that are materially exposed to changes in market interest rates.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The Group does not have long term borrowings as and consequently does not have an interest rate risk arising from long-term borrowings.

Estimates, assumptions and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are capitalised at cost and from a business combination are capitalised at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, the cost model is applied to the class of intangible assets.

The useful lives of these intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Where amortisation is charged on assets with finite lives, this expense is taken to the income statement through the 'amortisation expenses' line item.

(ii) Impairment

The group assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the group that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates.

An impairment write down of $4,043,177 has been recognised for the year ended 30th June 2009 in respect of the intangible assets acquired with Ipoh Pacific Limited.

No impairment has been recognized in respect of the value of the mining tenement acquired with Ipoh Pacific Resources Pty Ltd. The value of the bentonite resource is based on an independent assessment of the resource available for extraction, extraction costs and market value. The external valuation exceeds the acquisition cost of the asset and no impairment write down has been recognised for the year ended 30 June 2009. Directors have reconsidered their decision to revalue the resource in 2007. The carrying value of the asset is acquisition cost.

(b) Critical judgments in applying the entity's accounting policies

(i) Recovery of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised for deductible temporary differences as management considers that it is not probable that taxable profits will be available in the immediate future in sufficient quantities to utilise those temporary differences.

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 $	Consolidated 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
4 REVENUE					
Revenue					
Sale of goods		27,807	5,500	-	-
Interest		131,106	77,106	123,248	76,650
		158,913	82,606	123,248	76,650
Other income					
Royalties		-	6,576	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-
		-	6,576	-	-
5 ITEMS INCLUDED IN PROFIT (LOSS)					
Gains(losses) on disposal of assets					
Property, plant and equipment		(22,731)	(1,456)	269	(545)
		(22,731)	(1,456)	269	(545)
Employee benefits expense					
Wages and salaries		19,927	22,140	19,927	22,140
Directors remuneration		519,818	185,500	519,818	185,500
Defined contribution plans		218,794	102,085	218,794	102,085
		758,539	309,725	758,539	309,725
Impairment of assets					
Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss:					
- impairment of intellectual property		4,053,177	-	-	-
- impairment of exploration & evaluation		49,337	-	-	-
- impairment of investments		956,823	(9)	5,000,010	2,485,385
- impairment of loans receivable		3,781	(679)	150,456	644,126
		5,063,118	(688)	5,150,466	3,129,511
Finance Costs					
Interest expense(recovery)		53,985	(106,399)	1,374	(113,207)
Other borrowing costs		584	2,013	-	343
		54,569	(104,386)	1,374	(112,864)
Other expenses					
Bad debts written off		-	-	-	-
Foreign currency exchange differences		-	-	-	-
Administration expenses		1,145,117	677,645	860,535	486,963
		1,145,117	677,645	860,535	486,963
Specified directors and specified executives					
Interest expense from transactions with directors		-	(115,364)	-	(115,364)

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 $	Consolidated 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
6 INCOME TAX					
The major components of income tax expense comprise:					
Current tax expense/(income)		(2,084,336)	-	-	-
Deferred tax expense (income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differrences		-	-	-	-
Benefit arising from previously unrecognised tax losses, tax credits or temporary differences of a prior period that is used to reduce:					
- current tax expense		2,084,336	-	-	-
- deferred tax expense		-	-	-	-
Write downs of deferred tax assets			(242,204)		(223,151)
Income tax expense/(income)		-	(242,204)	-	(223,151)
The prima facie income tax expense on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense in the financial statements as follows:					
Profit (Loss) from continuing operations		(7,086,568)	(4,309,478)	(6,657,077)	(3,744,540)
Profit (Loss) from discontinued operations		138,782	-	-	-
		(6,947,786)	(4,309,478)	(6,657,077)	(3,744,540)
Income tax expense/(income) calculated at 30% (2006: 30%)		(2,084,336)	(1,292,843)	(1,997,123)	(1,123,362)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses:					
- impairment of assets			1,043,575		938,853
- other items net			74,761		1,937
Effect of Research and Development tax concession			-		-
Effect of transactions within the tax consolidated group that are exempt from taxation			-		-
Effect of current year tax losses not recognised as deferred tax asset		-	174,507	1,997,123	182,572
Effect of realisation of prior years' tax losses not previously recognised		2,084,336	(242,204)	-	(223,151)
Income tax expense/(income)		-	(242,204)	-	(223,151)
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of:					
- deductible temporary differences			56,231		18,279
- tax losses available to the tax consolidated group			2,136,934		1,870,664
- tax losses available to entities outside the tax consolidated group			1,801,247	-	-
		-	3,994,412	-	1,888,943

Unused tax losses, which have not been recognised as an asset, will only be obtained if:

(i) the economic entity derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit to be realised;

(ii) the economic entity continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by the law; and

(iii) no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the economic entity in realising the losses.

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 $	Consolidated 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES					
Current					
Trade accounts receivable		16,900	6,050	1,500	-
Less: Provision for doubtful debts		-	-	-	-
		16,900	6,050	1,500	-
Amounts receivable from related parties:					
- loans to director related entities		-	-	-	-
Other receivables		224,151	178,721	128,689	19,418
Prepayments		41,873	15,614	41,873	15,614
		282,924	200,385	172,062	35,032
Non-current					
Amounts receivable from related parties:					
- loans to controlled entities		-	-	2,151,968	641,415
		-	-	2,151,968	641,415

(a) Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate by maturity periods is set out in the following tables.

2009	Floating interest rate $	Fixed interest maturing in: 1 year or less $	Over 1 to 2 years $	Over 2 to 3 years $	Over 3 to 4 years $	Over 4 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Non-interest bearing $	Total $
Cash & cash equivalents	822,243	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,508	965,751
Trade accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,900	16,900
Amounts receivable from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224,151	224,151
Prepayments	-		-	-	-	-	-	41,873	41,873
	822,243	-	-	-	-	-	-	426,432	1,248,675
Weighted average interest rate	3.0%	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	

2008	Floating interest rate $	Fixed interest maturing in: 1 year or less $	Over 1 to 2 years $	Over 2 to 3 years $	Over 3 to 4 years $	Over 4 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Non-interest bearing $	Total $
Cash & cash equivalents	850,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	570,875	1,420,875
Trade accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,050	6,050
Amounts receivable from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,721	178.721
Prepayments	-		-	-	-	-	-	15,614	15,614
	850,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	771,260	1,621,260
Weighted average interest rate	7.1%	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 $	Consolidated 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
8 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Non-Current					
Investment in subsidiaries at cost		50,000	-	2,050,010	7,000,010
		50,000	-	2,050,010	7,000,010

Investments in subsidiaries at cost includes $50,000 consideration thowards the acquisition of Filtek Filtration Pty Ltd. Prerequisite conditions for settlement remain outstanding and settlement has been deferred pending completion of those conditions.

During the prior year investments in controlled entities were written down to recoverable amount as follows:

	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
Eyebionics Pty Ltd		
Opening balance	-	2
Diminution in value	-	(2)
Closing balance	-	-
Mining Investments One Pty Ltd		
Investment at cost	-	10
Diminution in value	-	(10)
Closing balance	-	-
Mining Investments Two Pty Ltd		
Investment at cost	-	10
Diminution in value	-	(10)
Closing balance	-	-
Mining Investments Three Pty Ltd		
Investment at cost	-	10
Diminution in value	-	(10)
Closing balance	-	-
Mining Investments Four Pty Ltd		
Investment at cost	-	10
Diminution in value	-	(10)
Closing balance	-	-
Mining Investments Five Pty Ltd		
Investment at cost	-	10
Diminution in value	-	(10)
Closing balance	-	-
Home and Garden Waterwise Pty Ltd		
Investment at cost	-	10
Diminution in value	-	(10)
Closing balance	-	-

(a) Interests in wholly owned subsidiaries *

Name	Equity interest held by consolidated entity 30 June 2009	Equity interest held by consolidated entity 30 June 2008	Company carrying value of investment 30 June 2009	Company carrying value of investment 30 June 2008
Inter-whistle Pty Ltd	100%	100%	-	-
Inter-cent Pty Ltd	0%	100%	-	-
Inter-ironbar Pty Ltd	100%	100%	-	-
Inter-medteq Pty Ltd	100%	100%	-	-
Ipoh Pacific Limited	100%	100%		4,043,177
Exnox Technologies Limited	0%	100%	-	956,823
Eyebionics Pty Ltd	100%	100%	-	-
Ipoh Pacific Resources Pty Ltd	100%	100%	2,000,000	2,000,000
Mining Investments One Pty Ltd	100%	100%	-	-
Mining Investments Two Pty Ltd	100%	100%	-	-
Mining Investments Three Pty Ltd	100%	100%	-	-
Mining Investments Four Pty Ltd	100%	100%	-	-
Mining Investments Five Pty Ltd	100%	100%	-	-
Home and Garden Waterwise Pty Ltd	100%	100%	-	-
IPR Operations Pty Ltd	100%	100%	10	10
Mining Investments Six Pty Ltd	100%	100%	-	-

(b) Interests in other subsidiaries *

SportzWhistle Pty Ltd (i)	61.2%	0%
SW2 Pty Ltd (i)	61.2%	0%
Centurion Tech Holdings Pty Ltd (ii)	0%	60%
Centurion Technologies Pty Ltd (ii)	0%	60%
Ironbar Pty Ltd (iii),(v)	49%	49%
Medteq Holdings Pty Ltd (iv)	50%	50%
Medteq Innovations Pty Ltd (iv)	50%	50%

(i) Investments are held by Inter-whistle Pty Ltd

(ii) Investments are held by Inter-cent Pty Ltd

(iii) Investments are held by Inter-ironbar Pty Ltd

(iv) Investments are held by Inter-medteq Pty Ltd

(v) Control exists due to the entity's financial dependence upon Inter-ironbar Pty Ltd

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 $	Consolidated 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT					
Land & Buildings					
- at cost		148,924	-	-	-
- provision for depreciation		(506)	-	-	-
		148,418	-	-	-
Leasehold Improvements					
- at cost		27,710	-	27,710	-
- provision for depreciation		(1,397)	-	(1,397)	-
		26,313	-	26,313	-
Plant and equipment:					
- at cost		398,226	127,805	74,987	57,248
- provision for depreciation		(100,728)	(51,681)	(53,839)	(48,744)
		297,498	76,124	21,148	8,504
Motor vehicles					
- at cost		54,626	29,539	22,572	22,572
- provision for depreciation		(9,675)	(3,801)	(6,222)	(3,401)
		44,951	25,738	16,350	19,171
Total property, plant and equipment		517,180	101,862	63,811	27,675
Leased Plant and equipment:					
- at cost		731,364	131,364	-	-
- provision for amortisation		(124,918)	(8,908)	-	-
		606,446	122,456	-	-
Leased Motor vehicles					
- at cost		42,364	109,864	-	-
- provision for amortisation		(6,178)	(3,448)	-	-
		36,186	106,416	-	-
Total leased plant and equipment		642,632	228,872	-	-
Total property, plant and equipment					
- at cost		1,403,214	398,572	125,269	79,820
- provision for depreciation and amortisation		(243,402)	(67,838)	(61,458)	(52,145)
Total written down amount		1,159,812	330,734	63,811	27,675

(a) Assets pledged as security

Assets under lease are pledged as security for the associated lease liabilities.

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 $	Consolidated 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)					
(b) Movements in carrying amounts					
Land and buildings					
- carrying amount at beginning		-	-	-	-
- additions		148,924	-	-	-
- disposals		-	-	-	-
- depreciation expense		(506)	-	-	-
		148,418	-	-	-
Leasehold impovements					
- carrying amount at beginning		-	-	-	-
- additions		27,710	-	27,710	-
- disposals		-	-	-	-
- depreciation expense		(1,397)	-	(1,397)	-
		26,313	-	26,313	-
Plant and equipment					
- carrying amount at beginning		76,124	7,269	8,504	6,175
- additions		271,884	77,918	19,201	7,362
- disposals		(1,095)	(1,456)	(1,095)	(544)
- depreciation expense		(49,415)	(7,607)	(5,462)	(4,489)
		297,498	76,124	21,148	8,504
Motor vehicles					
- carrying amount at beginning		25,738	21,992	19,171	21,992
- additions		25,086	6,967	-	-
- disposals		-	-	-	-
- depreciation expense		(5,873)	(3,221)	(2,821)	(2,821)
		44,951	25,738	16,350	19,171
Leased plant and equipment					
- carrying amount at beginning		122,456	-	-	-
- additions		600,000	131,364	-	-
- terminated during the year		-	-	-	-
- amortisation expense		(116,010)	(8,908)	-	-
		606,446	122,456	-	-
Leased motor vehicles					
- carrying amount at beginning		106,416	-	-	-
- additions		-	109,864	-	-
- terminated during the year		(56,636)	-	-	-
- amortisation expense		(13,594)	(3,448)	-	-
		36,186	106,416	-	-
Totals					
- carrying amount at beginning		330,734	29,261	27,675	28,167
- additions		1,073,604	326,113	46,911	7,362
- disposals/terminated during the year		(57,731)	(1,456)	(1,095)	(544)
- depreciation and amortisation expense		(186,795)	(23,184)	(9,680)	(7,310)
		1,159,812	330,734	63,811	27,675

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 $	Consolidated 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
10 EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE					
Costs brought forward		10,067,084	3,167,818	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries		-	13,870	-	-
Expenditure incurred during the year		(12,536)	214,292	-	-
Impairment of costs incurred		(49,337)	-		
		10,005,211	3,395,980	-	-
Revaluation adjustment		(6,671,104)	6,671,104	-	-
		3,334,107	10,067,084	-	-

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 $	Consolidated 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
11 INTANGIBLE ASSETS					
Goodwill		313,355	313,355	-	-
Accumulated amortisation		(313,355)	(313,355)	-	-
		-	-	-	-
Research and development costs					
Balance at beginning of year at cost		(116,129)	366,603	-	-
Capitalised Research and development costs written back on disposal of the underlying asset		(250,474)	(482,732)	-	-
Balance at end of year at cost		(366,603)	(116,129)	-	-
Accumulated amortisation prior years		366,603	116,129	-	-
		-	-	-	-
Intellectual property at cost		6,779,910	8,265,716	-	-
Accumulated amortisation		(6,779,910)	(3,265,716)	-	-
		-	5,000,000	-	-
		-	5,000,000	-	-
Total intangible assets		-	5,000,000	-	-
Reconciliation					
Intellectual property					
- carrying amount at beginning		5,000,000	8,165,916	-	-
- acquisitions through business combinations		-	-	-	-
- amounts expensed in accounts		(5,000,000)	(3,165,916)	-	-
		-	5,000,000	-	-

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 $	Consolidated 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
12 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES					
Current					
Trade accounts payable		90,919	1,044,540	79,683	500,271
Amounts payable to related parties - directors		41,814	45,550	41,814	45,550
		132,733	1,090,090	121,497	545,821
Aggregate amounts payable to related parties:					
- directors		41,814	45,550	41,814	45,550
		41,814	45,550	41,814	45,550

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 $	Consolidated 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
13 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Current					
Unsecured borrowings					
- director related entities		15,000	5,579	-	-
- controlled entities		-	-	40,788	-
- other entities		-	148,582	-	52,169
Secured borrowings					
- finance lease liabilities		641,486	-	-	-
- other entities		7,020	241,960	7,020	14,653
		663,506	396,121	47,808	66,822
Non-current					
Unsecured borrowings					
- director related entities		-	-	-	-
Secured borrowings					
- director related entities		-	-	-	-
- other entities		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-

13 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITES (Continued)

(a) Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate by maturity periods is set out in the following tables.

2009	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest maturing in: 1 year or less	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 4 years	Over 4 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-Interest bearing	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Trade and other payables:									
Trade accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,919	90,919
Amounts payable to related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,814	41,814
Other financial liabilities:									
Unsecured borrowings:									
- director related entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
- other entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured borrowings:									
- finance lease liabilities	-	162,392	225,321	253,773	-	-	-	641,486	641,486
- other entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,020	7,020
	-	162,392	225,321	253,773	-	-	-	154,753	796,239
Weighted average interest rate	- %	10 %	10%	10%	- %	- %	- %	- %	

2008	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest maturing in: 1 year or less	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 4 years	Over 4 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-Interest bearing	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Trade and other payables:									
rade accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,044,540	1,044,540
mounts payable to related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,550	45,550
Other financial liabilities:									
nsecured borrowings:									
director related entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,579	5,579
other entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,582	148,582
ecured borrowings:									
director related entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other entities	-	53,172	56,465	132,323	-	-	-	241,960	241,960
	-	53,172	56,465	132,323	-	-	-	1,244,251	1,486,211
Weighted average interest rate	- %	10 %	10%	10%	- %	- %	- %	- %	

14 CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

(a) Issued and paid up capital

Ordinary shares fully paid	31,574,439	28,197,546	31,574,439	28,197,546
Less: Equity raising costs	(1,286,238)	(966,866)	(1,286,238)	(966,866)
	30,288,201	27,230,680	30,288,201	27,230,680

(b) Movements in shares on issue (parent)

	30 June 2009		30 June 2008	
	Number of shares	$	Number of shares	$
Beginning of financial period	321,529,214	28,197,546	298,853,935	26,626,685
Issued during year				
- shares issued to other parties including employees	58,435,582	3,376,893	22,675,279	1,570,861
End of the financial period	379,964,796	31,574,439	321,529,214	28,197,546

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Options to acquire issued share capital

No options were granted during the financial year or on issue at the end of the financial year.

(c) Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the Group in order to maintain a good debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and ensure that the Group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Group's debt and capital includes ordinary share capital, redeemable preference shares, convertible preference shares and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Management effectively manages the Group's capital by assessing the Group's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the Group since the prior year. The gearing ratio's for the year ended 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008 are as follows:

	Note	Consolidated Group		Parent Entity	
		2009 $000	2008 $000	2009 $000	2008 $000
Total borrowings					
Less cash and cash equivalents					
Net debt					
Total equity					
Total capital					
Gearing ratio					

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 $	Consolidated 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
15 ACCUMULATED LOSSES					
Balance at beginning of year		(15,270,027)	(11,207,312)	(18,718,316)	(15,196,927)
Net losses attributable to members of Pacific Enviromin Limited		(7,013,639)	(4,062,715)	(6,657,077)	(3,521,389)
		(22,283,666)	(15,270,027)	(25,375,393)	(18,718,316)
Minority interest transferred to parent		(2,914,738)	(3,002,038)	-	-
Accumulated Losses attributable to parent		(25,198,404)	(18,272,065)	(25,375,393)	(18,718,316)
16 MINORITY INTEREST					
Reconciliation of minority interests in controlled entities:					
Balance at beginning of year		(3,002,038)	(2,997,480)		
Less share of operating profit (loss)		87,300	(4,558)		
Balance at end of year		(2,914,738)	(3,002,038)		
Minority Interest transferred to parent		2,914,738	3,002,038		
Minority Interest		-	-		
Minority interest comprises:					
Share capital		2,061,009	2,061,009		
Accumulated losses		(4,975,747)	(5,063,047)		
		(2,914,738)	(3,002,038)		

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 $	Consolidated 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
17 EARNINGS PER SHARE					
Basic earnings per share (cents)		(1.9)	(3.3)		
Diluted earnings per share (cents) (i)		(1.9)	(3.3)		
The following reflects the income and share data used in the calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share:					
Net profit/(loss)		(6,926,340)	(4,067,274)		
Earnings used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share		(6,926,340)	(4,067,274)		

	Number of shares	Number of shares
Weighted average number of shares used in calculating basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share:	372,845,904	121,526,729
Effect of dilutive securities:		
- share options (i)	-	1,515,206
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares	372,845,904	123,041,935

(i) Share options could potentially dilute basic earnings per share. Although options that expired during the year ended 30 June 2007 were included in the weighted average number of potential dilutive ordinary shares there are no remaining options outstanding as at 30th June 2008.

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 $	Consolidated 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
18 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS					
Reconciliation of the operating loss after tax to the net cash flows from operations					
Operating loss after tax		(6,926,340)	(4,067,274)	(6,657,077)	(3,521,389)
Non-cash flows in profit (loss) from operations:					
Gain on debt forgiveness			-		-
Gain on aquisiition of subsidiary			-		-
Depreciation of non-current assets		186,795	23,185	9,680	7,310
Amortisation of assets under finance lease					
Recoverable amount write-down - capitalised R&D					
Diminution of intellectual property		4,859,478		5,000,000	
Diminution of value of Goodwill					
Diminution in value of investments					
Diminution of value of loans receivable					
Net foreign currency (gains)/losses					
Accrued overhead recoveries from associates					
Accrued interest on interest bearing liabilities			-		-
Accrued interest on investment in associated entites					
Capital raising costs		(294,371)		(294,371)	
Other		-	388	-	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		46,627	(205,503)	(107,157)	(19,418)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		(1,588)	(66,119)		-
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments		(26,259)	(7,404)	(26,259)	(7,404)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors		(816,835)	482,468	(424,324)	481,894
(Decrease)/increase in payables		-	(135,931)	-	(135,931)
(Decrease)/increase in employee entitlements			-	-	-
(Decrease)/increase in other provisions			-	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in exploration and evaluation expenditure		61,873	(228,162)	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in other financial assets			-	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in intangible assets			3,485,916	-	2,485,385
Net cash flow from (used in) operating activities		(2,910,620)	(718,436)	(2,499,508)	(709,553)
Reconciliation of cash					
Cash balance comprises:					
- cash on hand and at bank		143,508	570,875	129,143	570,875
- short term deposits		822,243	850,000	515,119	850,000
		965,751	1,420,875	644,262	1,420,875
- bank overdraft		-	-	-	-
Closing cash balance		965,751	1,420,875	644,262	1,420,875

The parent entity earns interest from its cash at bank. The average of the floating interest rate at year end was 3.0% per annum (June 2008: 7.1% per annum).

19 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The consolidated entity comprises of the following business segments:
- Environmental remediation projects - research and development, commercialisation and intellectual property ownership.
- Mantuan Downs bentonite resource

Business Segments

The following table represents revenue and profit information regarding the business segments for the financial years ended 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008

30 June 2009	Technology Development	Resource Development	Corporate	Eliminations	Consolidated Entity (Continuing Operations)
REVENUE					
Sales to external customers	500	27,307	`	-	27,807
Total Sales Revenue	500	27,307	-	-	27,807
RESULTS					
Continuing operations					
Segment result	(4,823,974)	(752,502)	(1,628,485)	-	(7,204,961)
Unallocated expenses					-
Profit/(loss)					(7,204,961)
Interest Expense	-	(52,610)	(1,375)	-	(53,985)
Interest Income	732	7,125	123,249	-	131,106
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations	-	-	-	-	(7,127,840)
ASSETS					
Segment Assets	66,185	4,939,565	5,082,117	(4,201,832)	5,886,035
Consolidated total assets					5,886,035
LIABILITIES					
Segment liabilities	8,542,945	3,279,696	169,307	(11,195,709)	796,239
Consolidated total liabilities					796,239
OTHER INFORMATION					
Depreciation and amortisation	-	47,511	9,680		

19 SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

	Technology Development	Resource Development	Corporate	Eliminations	Consolidated Entity (Continuing Operations)
30 June 2008					
REVENUE					
Sales to external customers	-	5,500		-	5,500
Total Sales Revenue	-	5,500	-	-	5,500
RESULTS					
Continuing operations					
Segment result	(489,733)	(49,801)	(3,710,903)	-	(4,250,437)
Unallocated expenses					-
Profit/(loss)					(4,250,437)
Interest Expense	(2,036)	(4,771)	112,864	-	106,057
Interest Income	456	-	76,650	-	77,106
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations	-	-	-	-	(4,067,274)
ASSETS					
Segment Assets	8,249,193	10,597,594	1,639,604	(3,370,461)	17,115,930
Consolidated total assets					17,115,930
LIABILITIES					
Segment liabilities	8,978,228	1,455,096	612,641	(9,559,754)	1,486,211
Consolidated total liabilities					1,486,211
OTHER INFORMATION					
Depreciation and amortisation	182	3,337	7,310		

20 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

(a) Directors

The following persons have held the position of director of Pacific Enviromin Limited during the past two years, unless otherwise stated:

Mr. Brian Jones
Mr. Peter Ziegler
Mr. John Laurie
Mr. Paul Byrne
Mr. Christopher Dredge
Mr. Sirjit Singh *(appointed 26 February 2009)*

(b) Other key management personnel

The following persons also had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, during the financial year:

Name	**Position**	**Employer/Contractor**
Mr. Kevin Mischewski	Company Secretary & Financial Accountant	Pacific Enviromin Limited
Mr. Kerrod Shannen *(appointed 1 August 2008)*	Mantuna mine supervisor	IPR Operations Pty Ltd
Mr. James Walters *(appointed 28 March 2008 resigned 18 December 2008)*	Marketing Executive	IPR Operations Pty Ltd
Mr. Desmond Brown *(appointed 5 November 2007, resigned 12 August 2008)*	Operations Executive	Pacific Enviromin Limited
Mr. Michael Ilett *(retired 30 June 2008)*	Company Secretary	Pacific Enviromin Limited

(c) Key management personnel compensation

	CONSOLIDATED		**PARENT ENTITY**	
	2009	2008	**2008**	2007
	$	$	**$**	$
Short-term employee benefits	**234,966**	154,386	**100,838**	133,736
Post-employment benefits	**-**	-	**-**	-
Other	**-**	-	**-**	-
	234,966	154,386	**100,838**	133,736

Share based payment:

(i) Options provided as remuneration and shares issued on exercise of such options
There were no options provided as remuneration or held by directors at year end.

(ii) Share holdings
There were no shares granted during the period as compensation.

The Group has taken advantage of the relief provided by Corporations Amendment Regulations 2006 (No.4) which has made amendments to Regulation 2M.3.03 and Schedule 5B of the Corporations Regulations and has transferred the detailed remuneration disclosures to the Directors' Report. The relevant information can be found in sections A to D of the remuneration report on pages 10 - 13.

21 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Parent and ultimate controlling entity

The parent and ultimate controlling entity of the economic entity is Pacific Enviromin Limited.

(b) Equity interests in related parties

Details of the equity interests in subsidiaries and associates are disclosed in note 8 to the financial statements

(c) Transactions with key management personnel

i. Key management personnel compensation

Details of key management personnel compensation are disclosed in note 22 to the financial statements and the Remuneration Report which forms part of the Directors' Report.

ii. Loans to key management personnel

There were no loans to key management personnel.

iii. Key management personnel equity holdings

The number of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director of Pacific Enviromin Limited and other key management personnel of the Group, including their related parties are set out below.

Directors and key management personnel on 30 June 2009	1 July 2008 No of shares.	Change No of shares.	30 June 2009 No of shares.
Directors:			
Mr. Brian Jones	8,449,028	-	8,449,028
Mr. Paul Byrne	40,443,575		86,954,078
Mr. Christopher Dredge	41,816,304	-	41,816,304
Mr. John Laurie	1,850,000	150,000	2,000,000
Mr. Peter Ziegler	200,000	33,333	233,333
Mr. Sirjit Singh	-	2,500,000	2,500,000
Other key management personnel:			
Mr. Kevin Mischewski	50,000	8,334	58,334
Mr. James Walters	-	-	-
Mr. Desmond Brown	-	-	-

Directors and key management personnel on 30 June 2008	1 July 2007 No of shares.	Change No of shares.	30 June 2008 No of shares.
Directors:			
Mr. Brian Jones	8,449,028	-	8,449,028
Mr. Paul Byrne	40,293,575	150,000	40,443,575
Mr. Christopher Dredge	41,816,304	-	41,816,304
Mr. John Laurie	1,850,000	-	1,850,000
Mr. Peter Ziegler	200,000	-	200,000
Other key management personnel:			
Mr. Kevin Mischewski	-	50,000	50,000
Mr. James Walters	-	-	-
Mr. Desmond Brown	-	-	-

iv. Loans from key management personnel

The following loans were provided to Pacific Enviromin Limited by key management personnel of the Group or their related entities:

- **Mr. Paul Byrne**
  An amount of $55,162 unsecured with no interest payable was provided by Paul Byrne as a result of the acquisition of Ipoh Pacific Resources Pty Ltd. The balance of the loan at 30 June 2009 is $Nil (2008: $5,579)

v. Other transactions with key management personnel

There were no other transactions with key management personnel not otherwise disclosed.

(d) Transactions with other related parties

i. Transactions between Pacific Enviromin Limited and its related parties

During the financial year the, following transactions occurred between the Company and its subsidiaries:

- Pacific Enviromin Limited recognised tax payable and tax losses in respect of the tax liabilities of its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Payments to and from the company are made in accordance with the tax funding arrangement
- Pacific Enviromin Limited provided management, accounting and administration services to its controlled entities.

The following balances arising from transactions between the company and its subsidiaries are outstanding at reporting date:

- Loan receivables totalling $11,104,679 are receivable from subsidiaries (2008: $9,509,971). The amounts advanced to subsidiaries are unsecured and are subordinate to other liabilities. No interest is charged on the outstanding loan balances. The amounts outstanding will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognised in respect of bad or doubtful debts. Where the carrying amount of a loan exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

ii. Transactions between the Group and its related parties

The following balances arising from transactions between the Group and its other related parties are outstanding at reporting date:

- Inter-company loan receivables and loans repayable totalling $4,776,269 (2008: $4,722,643) were outstanding at the end of the financial year. The amounts advanced to subsidiaries are unsecured and are subordinate to other liabilities. No interest is charged on the outstanding loan balances. The amounts outstanding will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognised in respect of bad or doubtful debts. Where the carrying amount of a loan receivable exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The Inter-company loan receivables, loans repayable and the corresponding impairment write downs are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Transactions between the Group, its subsidiaries and its associates were eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group to the extent of the Group's share in the profits and losses of the subsidiaries and associates resulting from these transactions.

	Notes	Consolidated 2009 $	Consolidated 2008 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2009 $	Pacific Enviromin Limited 2008 $
22 REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS					
Remuneration of the auditor of the parent entity for:					
- an audit or review of the financial report of the entity and any other entity in the consolidated entity		66,000	54,500	66,000	54,500
- taxation services		15,000	14,250	15,000	14,250
		81,000	68,750	81,000	68,750

23 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Liquidation of Exnox Technologies Pty Ltd

Exnox Technologies Pty Ltd was placed in liquidation during the financial period as it's business activities had ceased.

24 DIVIDENDS PAID OR PROVIDED FOR ON ORDINARY SHARES

No dividends of the parent entity or any entity within the consolidated entity have been declared or recommended since the end of the preceding year. The Directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the year ended 30 June 2009.

25 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITES

The consolidated entity has no known contingent assets and liabilities

26 CAPTIAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

The company has no capital expenditure commitments as at the date of signing this report

27 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

No matters or circumstances that have significantly affected, or may affect, the company's operations in future financial years, or the company's sate of affairs during future financial years occurred after the balance date.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors declare that:

In the directors' opinion:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the consolidated entity as set out on pages 23 to 57 and the Remuneration Report set out on pages 11 to 15 of the directors' report:

(i) are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001; and
(ii) comply with Australian Accounting Standards, (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
(iii) give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30th June 2009 and of its performance, for the financial year ended on that date.

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the consolidated entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

(d) the directors have been given the declarations by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Brian Jones
Chairman

Brisbane,
30 September 2009

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
PACIFIC ENVIROMIN LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report and

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Pacific Enviromin Limited (PEV) which comprises the Balance Sheets as at 30 June 2009, and the Income Statements, Statements of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statements for the year ended on that date, a description of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes 1 to 27 and the Directors' Declaration of both PEV and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year (PEV Group).

Directors' responsibility for the Financial Report

The Directors of PEV are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. In Note 1(b), the Directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements, that compliance with the Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with IFRS.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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Sothertons: An association of indeper
accounting firms throughout Austral

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the financial report of Pacific Enviromin Limited and Pacific Enviromin Limited and Controlled Entities is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the company's and the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2009 and of their performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

(b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1(b).

Inherent Uncertainty

Without qualification to the statement above, attention is drawn to the following matters:

Continuation as a going Concern

As described in Note 1(c) "Going Concern" there is significant uncertainty whether the company and the consolidated entity will be able to continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due and realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report. The financial report of the company and the consolidated entity does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the company and the consolidated entity not continue as a going concern.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 11 to 15 of the report of the directors for the year ended 30 June 2009. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with s 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.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the Remuneration Report of Pacific Enviromin Limited for the year ended 30 June 2009, complies with s 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Sothertons

Sothertons - Brisbane Partnership

A C Bryen

A C Bryen
Partner

Dated at Brisbane this thirtieth day of September 2009.