

Application to become a Member

This Application Form contains undertakings which must be made by you. It is also accompanied by the Product Disclosure Statement relevant to the fund contained in Annexure A.

Part 1 Application and undertakings

- I apply to become an initial member of this fund under the trust deed.
- I make each of the following undertakings:
 - I am not in an employment relationship with another member who is not a relative of mine
 - I am not a disqualified person under superannuation law from being a director of the trustee of the fund.
 - I will comply with the trust deed.
 - Upon request, I will fully disclose in writing any information required by the trustee in respect of my membership of the fund. This includes disclosing:
 - Any circumstance which may lead to my entering into an employment relationship with any other member of the fund who is not also a relative of mine.
 - That I may become disqualified under superannuation law from being a director of the trustee of the fund.
 - Any information in relation to my medical condition.
- I will act as a director of the trustee of the fund.
- I understand the trust deed, particularly its terms concerning the benefits payable under it, and I have read and understood the attached Product Disclosure Statement, annexed and marked 'A'.
- I have read and understand the prescribed information relating to the collection of Tax File Numbers by the trustees of superannuation funds.

I attach a completed ATO Individual Tax File Number Notification form.

Applicant name	TONY GIORGIO
Applicant address	8 KENTISH ROAD, ELIZABETH DOWNS SA 5113
Applicant occupation	STOREMAN
Date of birth	10 November 1961
Applicant place of birth	WOLLONGONG, NSW, Australia

Part 2 Death benefit arrangements

In a separate document, I have entered into a Death Benefit Agreement with the trustee.

First Notice: The types of death benefit arrangements and the order in which they take effect

The Fund's Deed allows three types of death benefit payment arrangements. They, and the order in which they take effect, are as follows:

- a ***death benefit agreement*** — which binds the trustee and which does not expire, see Part H of the Deed;
- ***binding death benefit notices or binding nomination forms*** — which bind the trustee but which expire after 3 years or earlier if replaced or revoked; and
- ***non-binding nomination forms*** — which do not bind the trustee but which do not expire until replaced or revoked.

Death benefit agreements take priority over binding death benefit notices and non-binding nomination forms.

What you need to consider

When you, as a member, are considering signing a binding death benefit notice or a non-binding nomination form it is important to consider that:

- a death benefit agreement takes priority over any binding death benefit notice or any non-binding nomination form;
- to the extent permitted by superannuation law, the trustee must pay or apply the relevant benefit in accordance with the death benefit agreement. Therefore if you sign a binding death benefit notice or a non-binding nomination form, then they will have no effect on any earlier or later death benefit agreement that you sign; and
- if any part of a death benefit agreement is invalid, then the trustee (as required by the Fund's Deed) will pay or apply the "invalid" part of the death benefit in accordance with any binding death benefit notice, or by reference to any non-binding nomination form, you have signed.

Second Notice: Consistency of death benefit arrangements with pension terms

It is important to consider how any death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement interacts with the arrangements for payment of a pension to a reversionary beneficiary. The terms of the pension, and the terms of the death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement should be considered together.

For instance, if the pension terms require an automatic reversionary pension, then the death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement has no effect in relation to that pension. If the member wants to ensure all these arrangements – under pension terms, a death benefit nomination or death benefit agreement – are consistent, or to deliberately vary from one to the other, then careful drafting is required and the member should seek professional advice.

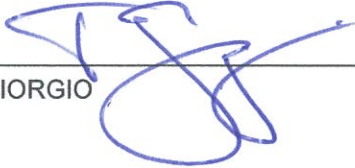
Part 3 Provision of member's tax file number to regulated superannuation fund

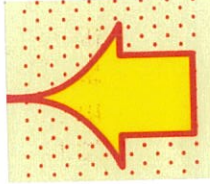
To the directors of the trustee of the T & D GIORGIO SUPERANNUATION FUND.

I have been informed of the reasons why my TFN is sought by the fund.

My TFN is 136213209.

Date: 20/2/2015

Signed: 
TONY GIORGIO



Resolutions by circular

67 The members may pass a resolution by circular without holding a general meeting. The resolution must be signed by all members entitled to vote on it and must state that they are in favour of it. If there are joint holders of shares entitled to vote on the resolution, each must sign it. The resolution is valid from the time the last member signs it and is taken to have been passed at that time. Different members may sign different documents provided they are identical. Facsimile documents are acceptable. The resolution must be recorded in the minutes of the company's meetings.

67.1 This does not apply to either of the following resolutions:

- a resolution to remove a director or appoint a director in place of a director who has been removed;
- a resolution to remove an auditor under section 329 of the *Corporations Act*.

Resolutions by sole member

68 If the company has only one member, that member may pass a resolution of the company simply by recording it in the minutes of the company's meetings.

Proxies

69 A member who is entitled to cast 2 or more votes may appoint no more than 2 proxies. A proxy does not have to be a member of the company. If a member appoints 2 proxies, neither can vote on a show of hands. If the appointment does not specify what proportion of votes each is to be proxy for, each may exercise one half of the member's voting rights. A fraction of a vote is to be disregarded.

Appointment of proxy

70 A member may appoint a proxy or attorney. The member, the member's attorney or the corporation member's representative must sign the appointment. The appointment is valid if it contains the information which the *Corporations Act* requires it to contain. At the date of this Constitution, the *Corporations Act* required it to contain each of the following:

- the name and address of the member
- the name of the company
- the proxy's name or the name of the proxy's office
- the meetings at which the proxy is to be used.

An appointment is not invalid merely because it does not specify all this information.

An appointment may be a standing appointment.

An appointment for a meeting is valid for an adjournment of that meeting.

Form of proxy

71 The form set out in Schedule 4 may be used for the appointment of a proxy.

Revocation of appointment

- 72 A member who has appointed a proxy may revoke the appointment at any time by giving the company written notice. An appointment is not revoked by the member attending and taking part in a general meeting. However, if the member votes on a resolution, the proxy or other person appointed to exercise a member's voting rights is unable to vote.

Lodgement of proxies

- 73 A proxy, power of attorney or other authority to exercise a member's voting rights at a general meeting is not to be treated as valid unless notice of it is received by the company at its registered office (or another place specified in the notice of meeting) at least 48 hours before the time the meeting (or adjourned meeting) at which it is to be exercised is due to commence. The proxy or power of attorney must be accompanied by the authority under which the proxy was signed or a certified copy of the power of attorney. Facsimile documents are acceptable.

Rights of proxies etc

- 74 A proxy or other person appointed to exercise a member's voting rights has the same rights as the member to speak and vote at a general meeting. Those rights are suspended while the member is personally present at the meeting. The proxy or other person must vote on a resolution in accordance with any direction in the appointment.

- If there is no direction, and the person is separately entitled to vote on the resolution, the person may vote on it for the member as he or she thinks fit.
- If there is no direction, and the person is *not* separately entitled to vote on the resolution, he or she must abstain from voting on it.

A proxy or other person appointed to exercise a member's voting rights may demand or join in a demand for a poll.

Votes by proxy etc remain valid

- 75 A vote by proxy, power of attorney or other authority is valid despite any of the following:
- the death of the member or the member ceasing to have mental capacity;
 - the bankruptcy or liquidation of the member;
 - the revocation of the proxy, power of attorney or other authority;
 - the transfer of the share in respect of which the vote was cast.

This does not apply if the company receives notice of the relevant fact at its registered office at least 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting (or adjourned meeting) at which the vote is to be cast.

Proxy of joint holders

- 76 The vote of a proxy appointed by all the joint holders of a share is to be counted to the exclusion of a vote by any other proxy of any of the joint holders.

Chair may require evidence

- 77 The chair of a general meeting may require a person acting as a proxy for a member to establish that he or she is the person named in the lodged proxy. If the person cannot do so, he or she may be excluded from voting as proxy for the member.

Meetings of members of a class of shares

- 78 The rules applying to general meetings of the company apply with any necessary modification to meetings of members holding a class of shares, unless a matter is dealt with specifically by the rules for meetings of class members.

D Shares in the company

Power to issue shares

- 79 The directors may issue shares in the company at any time. They must preserve any special rights conferred on holders of existing shares. The directors may issue shares on any conditions they think fit subject to the limitation on the company's powers set out in clause 1 and the *Corporations Act*.

- 79.1 The directors may issue or allot shares as fully paid or partly paid, or as payment for property acquired by, or services rendered to, the company. They may differentiate between holders, including holders of the same class of shares, in relation to amount of calls or the timing of calls that are to be paid.

The directors may impose any conditions dealing with preferred, deferred, qualified, guaranteed and other special rights, privileges, conditions, restrictions or limitations in regard to voting or otherwise that they think fit.

- 79.2 The directors may grant options to call on the company to issue shares that they think fit.

Shares that may be issued

- 80 The shares issued by the directors must be of a class described in the Schedule or otherwise authorised by this Constitution.

Issue price

- 81 The directors determine the price of any shares they issue.

Variation of rights

- 82 The rights of holders of a class of shares to which special rights are attached are not varied or cancelled by the creation of additional shares ranking equally with the shares of that class. They may be cancelled or varied only by a special resolution of the company, and:

- a special resolution at a general meeting of the members holding shares in the relevant class of shares; or

- with the written consent of members who hold at least 75% of the shares in that class.

Variation or cancellation of shares

83 If the capital of the company is divided into different classes of shares, any rights attached to shares of any class may be varied or cancelled:

- with the written consent of the holders of 75% of the issued shares of that class; or
- with the sanction of a special resolution of the holders of shares in that class passed at a separate general meeting.

In the latter case, the quorum for the meeting is members holding 25% of the issued shares of the relevant class. Any member holding shares of the class may demand a poll.

Commission and brokerage

84 The company may pay commission or brokerage as allowed by the *Corporations Act*. It may do so by paying cash, allotting shares, or both.

Share certificates

85 The company must issue share certificates to holders of shares. They must be in the form laid down by the directors and in accordance with any requirements in the *Corporations Act*. Each member is entitled to one share certificate, free of charge, for all the shares registered in his or her name. Joint holders of shares are entitled to only one certificate between them.

If a share certificate produced to the directors is worn out or defaced, the directors may order it to be cancelled. On cancellation, they may issue a replacement after being paid a fee set by them. If a share certificate is lost or destroyed, the directors must issue a replacement to the person entitled to the shares after being paid a fee set by the directors.

Calls on shares

86 The directors may at any time make a call, including a call by instalments, in respect of an amount unpaid on the shares of members. This does not apply if it was a condition of their issue that the shares were payable at or after fixed times. A call is made when the directors pass a resolution making it. The directors may adjourn or revoke a call.

Notice of a call

87 The company must give at least 14 days' written notice to each member who holds a share in respect of which a call is made. An accidental failure to give notice or the failure of a member to receive it does not affect the validity of the call.

Fixed payment dates to be dates of calls

- 88 An amount which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable on allotment or at or after a fixed or defined time, is treated as being subject to a call at that time, without notice being required.

Liability for a call

- 89 After receiving notice of a call, a member must comply with it. Joint holders are jointly and severally liable.

Interest on unpaid calls

- 90 If a call is not paid on time, the member must pay interest at the daily rate that is equivalent to the annual rate set by the directors (if no rate has been set by them, the last Reserve Bank Official annual cash rate published in the Australian Financial Review) from that time until actual payment, plus any expenses incurred by the company because of the failure to pay. The interest is to be compounded daily. The directors may waive payment of any part of the interest.

Proceedings

- 91 If a call is not paid on time, the directors may proceed to recover the amount, plus any interest and expenses. The exercise of that right does not affect any right of the company to forfeit the relevant shares. In any proceedings, it is sufficient and conclusive to prove that:
- the defendant's name is entered in the Share Register as a holder of the shares in respect of which the call was made;
 - the resolution making the call is recorded in the company's minute book; and
 - notice of the call was given to the member; or that the terms on which the shares were issued required payment at or after the relevant fixed or defined time.

Nothing else has to be proved.

Prepayment of calls

- 92 The directors may accept payment of an amount unpaid on a share without a call having been made in respect of any part of it. The directors may authorise the company to pay interest on that amount, at the rate set by the directors (if no rate has been set by them, the last Reserve Bank Official annual cash rate published in the Australian Financial Review), from the time it is paid until the time the amount would have become due under a call. The directors may at any time repay any part of a prepaid amount. They must give the member at least one month's notice of an intention to repay a prepaid amount.

Forfeiture of shares

93 If a member does not pay a call on time, the directors may serve a forfeiture notice on the member requiring payment of the relevant amount, plus interest and expenses. The notice must state:

- a date and time (no earlier than 14 days after the date the notice is served) on or before which payment of the outstanding amount is required, and the place where payment is to be made; and
- that if payment is not made as required, the shares will be liable to forfeiture.

If the member does not comply, the directors may forfeit the shares, including unpaid dividends declared in respect of them. The directors may at any time annul a forfeiture of shares.

Notice that forfeiture has taken place

94 If a share is forfeited, the directors must enter the forfeiture and its date in the Share Register of the company. The company must give notice of the forfeiture to the member (or members) in whose name the share was registered. Failure to comply with this clause does not invalidate the forfeiture.

Consequences of forfeiture

95 A person whose shares have been forfeited ceases at the time of forfeiture to be a member in respect of those shares. He or she has no claim against the company in respect of the forfeited shares, but remains liable to pay the company the amount outstanding in respect of them at the date of forfeiture. If the directors think fit, the person must also pay interest on the outstanding amount, at the rate set by the directors (if no rate has been set by them, the last Reserve Bank Official annual cash rate published in the Australian Financial Review), from the time of the forfeiture until the outstanding amount is paid. The directors are not under an obligation to enforce the person's obligations.

Evidence of forfeiture

96 A statement in writing by a director or the company secretary that a particular share has been forfeited on a particular date is conclusive evidence of that fact against any person claiming to be entitled to it.

Disposal of forfeited shares

97 The company may sell or dispose in some other way of a forfeited share as the directors think fit. On receipt of any consideration for the disposal, the company may transfer the share to the person to whom it was sold or disposed of. That person is then to be registered as the holder of the share, but is not responsible for seeing to what is done with any consideration paid. Entitlement to the share is not affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the forfeiture and disposal procedure.

Balance belongs to former member

- 98 Any balance of the proceeds of sale after payment to the company of the amount outstanding for the share belongs to the person who last held the forfeited share.

Company has a lien on shares in respect of amounts payable

- 99 The company has a first and paramount lien on each share registered (solely or jointly) in the name of a member, and on the proceeds of sale of that share, for all money that is outstanding on it, including an amount the company may be required to pay in respect of it. The lien extends to dividends declared and other entitlements in respect of the share. Unless the directors decide otherwise, the registration of a transfer of a share waives the company's existing lien in respect of it. The directors may exempt a share from the company's lien.

Company's indemnity and lien in respect of certain liabilities etc

- 100 If, under the law of Australia or any other jurisdiction, a liability is imposed on the company, or the company is required to make a payment in respect of any shares registered in the company's Share Register or in respect of any dividends or other amounts which are or may become accrued or payable to a member in respect of those shares, then the company is entitled to be indemnified against that liability or requirement by the holder of those shares. In addition:

- The company has a lien on the shares and the dividends or other amounts for the amount of the liability or requirement, plus interest on that amount, at the rate set by the directors (if no rate has been set by them, the last Reserve Bank Official annual cash rate published in the Australian Financial Review), from the time the company pays the amount of the liability or requirement until the time the member indemnifies the company. The directors may waive payment of the interest.
- The company may deduct from any amount payable by it to the member the amount due by the member under the indemnity.

This does not affect any other right the company may have in respect of its payment of the liability or requirement.

Suspension of a member's rights

- 101 While the company holds a lien over shares in respect of an amount which has not been paid on time, the relevant member may not exercise any rights as a member in respect of those shares.

Enforcement of a lien

- 102 The company may enforce a lien in respect of an amount that has not been paid on time by selling the shares in the way the directors think fit. The company must give the member or other person entitled to the shares at least 14 days' written notice, stating the amount due and demanding payment of it.

Completion of sale under a lien

- 103 The directors may authorise a person to effect the transfer to the purchaser of shares which have been sold under the company's lien over them. The purchaser is entitled to be registered as the holder of the shares and is not responsible for seeing to what is done with the consideration paid. The purchaser's entitlement to the shares is not affected by any irregularity or invalidity in connection with the sale. The purchaser is not under any obligation to pay any amount in respect of the shares except the purchase price and any other amount agreed with the company.

Proceeds of sale under lien

- 104 Proceeds received by the company from the sale of shares under a lien are to be applied towards payment of the amount in respect of which the lien existed and any expenses of the company in enforcing the lien. Any balance must be paid to the person entitled to the shares before they were sold under the lien. However, the company may retain any amount that has become payable since the sale in relation to something that occurred before the sale.

Transfer of shares

- 105 A person may transfer shares to another person by a document in the usual or common form or in some other form approved by the directors, signed by both the transferor and the transferee. The transferor remains holder of the shares until the transfer is registered.

Registration of transfer

- 106 For a transfer to be registered, the following documents must be lodged at the company's registered office:
- the transfer itself, duly stamped;
 - the share certificate (if there is one) or evidence satisfactory to the directors of its loss or destruction;
 - any other information the directors require to establish the transferor's right to transfer the beneficial ownership in the shares.

No fee is payable in respect of a transfer.

Refusal to register

- 107 The directors may refuse to register a transfer for any reason they think fit. The company must give written notice to the person who lodged the transfer within 7 days after a refusal to register a transfer. Except in the case of suspected fraud, they must return the transfer to that person.

Suspension of transfers

- 108 The directors may suspend registration of transfers for a specified period at any time, provided the total period of suspension in a calendar year is no more than 30 days.

Transmission of shares on the death of a member

- 109 On the death of a member, a surviving joint holder or the personal representative of a deceased sole holder are the only persons who have any title to the deceased's shares. The estate of a deceased holder remains liable for any liability in respect of the shares held, solely or jointly, at his or her death.

Election by a person entitled

- 110 The directors may require any person who becomes entitled to shares on the death or bankruptcy of a member or under any law relating to mental health to elect either to become registered as the holder of the shares or to nominate another person in whose name the shares are to be registered.
- *If the person elects to become registered, he or she must give the company a notice to that effect.*
 - *If the person elects to nominate another person to be registered, he or she must transfer the shares to the other person.*

Entitlement before registration

- 111 A person entitled to be registered as the holder of shares is entitled to receive any dividend or other payment payable in respect of the relevant shares that the member would have been entitled to if he or she had not died. However, that person must first give the directors any information they properly require. The person is not entitled to any other rights until he or she becomes registered as the holder of the shares.

Incapacity etc of member

- 112 If a member becomes incapacitated or his or her person or assets becomes liable to be dealt with in any way under a law that relates to incapacity, the person who becomes legally entitled to manage the member's estate may exercise any rights that the member would have been able to exercise but for the incapacity. However, the person must first give the directors any information they properly require.

E Capital and profits of the company

Alteration of capital of the company

- 113 The company may alter its capital by passing a resolution to that effect in general meeting. It may do so in any of the following ways, provided it does not infringe clause 82:
- by converting any of its shares into larger or smaller numbers, in which case, any amount unpaid on them is to be divided equally among the replacement shares;
 - by cancelling any shares which have been forfeited;
 - by converting a class of shares into another class.

Power to reduce capital

114 The company may reduce its share capital in accordance with the *Corporations Act*.

Power to buy back shares

115 The company may buy back shares at any time in accordance with the *Corporations Act*.

Prohibition on dividends

116 The company must not distribute income, profits or dividends to the members.

Reserving profits

117 The directors may at any time set aside an amount out of the profits of the company as a reserve. A reserve is to be applied, at the directors' discretion, to any of the purposes for which profits may properly be applied.

Carrying forward profits

118 The directors may carry forward any profits rather than reserving them.

Capitalising profits

119 The company must not capitalise any sum being the whole or a part of the amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve account or otherwise.

F Loans to members

Loans under Division 7A of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936

120 The company may make one or more loans to a member.

121 Any loan by the company to a member will be governed by the Default Loan Agreement, except loans to which the company and the member agree in writing that the Default Loan Agreement is not to apply. Also:

121.1 if the member ceases to be a member of the company, the member continues to be bound by the Default Loan Agreement; and

121.2 if a person or an associate borrows money from the company and then becomes a member of the company, the Default Loan Agreement will apply as an agreement between the company and that member from the date the member is registered as a member, except where the company and that person have agreed in writing that the Default Loan Agreement is not to apply.

122 In this Part F, the terms 'associate' and 'loan' have the same meaning as in the Default Loan Agreement.

G Miscellaneous

Display of name

- 123 The company must display its name prominently at every place at which the company carries on business and that is open to the public. It must display its name and ACN on the first page of all its public documents and negotiable instruments, except in cases (eg, cash register receipts) where that is not required by the *Corporations Act*.

Registered office

- 124 The directors must decide on the place of the company's registered office.

Records to be kept

- 125 The directors must keep proper financial records and accounts. They must distribute copies of financial reports and a directors' report in accordance with the *Corporations Act*. They must decide whether, to what extent, where, when and under what conditions the accounts and records of the company are to be available for inspection to members who are not directors. A member who is not a director is not entitled to inspect accounts and records except as decided by the directors or in accordance with the *Corporations Act*.

Register of charges

- 126 The company may keep a register of mortgages and charges specifically affecting the company's property. If the company keeps a register of mortgages and charges, it must keep that register up to date.

Confidential information

- 127 A member who is not a director is not entitled to require or receive from the directors or the company any information concerning the business, trading or customers of the company, or any trade secret, secret process, or other confidential information belonging to or used by the company.

Notices

- 128 The company may give a notice to a member in any of the following ways:
- by serving it on the member personally;
 - by posting it to the member or leaving it at the member's address shown in the Share Register, or at a replacement address for giving notices supplied to it by the member;
 - by faxing it or sending it electronically to the fax number or electronic address supplied by the member to the company for the giving of notices.

Time of service

- 129 A notice is to be treated as received in accordance with the following:

T & D GIORGIO SUPERANNUATION FUND

Advice to the Directors of the Trustee

One of the most important duties of a trustee of a superannuation fund is the investment of the fund's assets.

The earnings achieved on the investment of the fund's assets plus the concessional tax rate of 15% that is applied to those earnings helps to maximise the entitlement on retirement.

There are 5 guiding rules that trustees should follow:

1. ESTABLISH AND IMPLEMENT AN INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The SIS Act requires that all funds **must** have an investment strategy. Once the trustee has agreed to an investment strategy, the fund's investments should be consistent with that strategy.

2. INVEST IN ASSETS THAT ARE PERMITTED BY THE TRUST DEED

The trust deed may place some restriction on the type and class of asset in which the fund may invest. Ensure that the trust deed gives the trustee power to make an investment that may be proposed.

3. AVOID PROHIBITED INVESTMENTS

The SIS Act prohibits certain investments. Restrictions are placed upon:

- the acquisition of assets from related entities;
- investing in, giving loans to and entering leases and lease arrangements with related parties (in house assets);
- borrowing; and
- lending to members.

In addition, all investment activities must be on an arm's length basis.

Ensure that all investments do not contravene the requirements of the SIS Act.

4. CONSIDER ETHICAL INVESTMENTS

In the Product Disclosure Statement, trustees are required to disclose whether labour standards or environmental, social or ethical considerations are, or will be, taken into account when the trustees select, retain or realise an investment. While the Product Disclosure Statement states that, at this stage, the trustees do not take any such considerations into consideration when selecting, retaining or realising an investment, the trustees should consider incorporating such considerations into its investment strategy.

5. AVOID INVESTMENTS THAT ARE TOTALLY SPECULATIVE

While any investment may be regarded as speculative, as trustees are expected to act prudently, the acquisition of assets that are totally speculative should be avoided, as they may be so speculative so as not to be regarded as an investment.

The trustees are required to develop an investment strategy and invest in a manner that satisfies these guidelines and which takes account of the particular needs of fund members.


T & D GIORGIO SUPERANNUATION FUND

Director of Trustee Declarations

I make the following declarations:

- I am unaware, or have no reasonable grounds to suspect, that a person who is, or is acting as, a responsible officer of the trustee is a disqualified person as defined in section 120(1) of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*.
- Neither a receiver, or a receiver and manager, has been appointed in respect of property beneficially owned by the trustee.
- Neither an administrator nor a liquidator nor a provisional liquidator has been appointed in respect of the trustee.
- The trustee has not commenced to be wound up.

Date: 20/2/2015

Signed: 

TONY GIORGIO
Director of the Trustee



T & D GIORGIO SUPERANNUATION FUND

Director of Trustee Declarations

I make the following declarations:

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- The trustee has not commenced to be wound up.

Date:

20/2/2015

Signed:



DIANNE GIORGIO

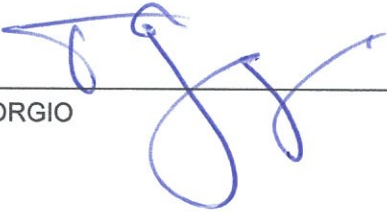
Director of the Trustee

T & D GIORGIO SUPERANNUATION FUND

Consent to Appointment as Director of the Trustee

I consent to being appointed a director of the trustee of the T & D GIORGIO SUPERANNUATION FUND.

Date: 09/20/05

Signed: 
TONY GIORGIO

T & D GIORGIO SUPERANNUATION FUND

Consent to Appointment as Director of the Trustee

I consent to being appointed a director of the trustee of the T & D GIORGIO SUPERANNUATION FUND.

Date: 2012/2015

Signed: 
DIANNE GIORGIO