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26 February 2019

NEW BASE METAL TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT COBAR BASIN PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Mirrabooka Cu-Zn prospect identified as a new high priority base metal target for further immediate work, including initial geological mapping and IP surveying**
- **Blue Mountain Cu-Pb-Zn prospect confirmed as a high priority base metal target following additional IP surveying with geological mapping in progress**
- **Jaguar prospect - IP anomaly identified for follow-up work**
- **Cypress prospect - IP anomaly requires further work**
- **Zeus, Ceres, Bowman and O5 prospects identified for follow-up work**

Summary

Desktop studies of publicly available open file historical exploration reports and a review of publicly available historical geological and geophysical data covering EL 8795 Aries, including aeromagnetic data and an IP survey, has identified the ***Mirrabooka Cu-Zn*** prospect as a prime target for further exploration. During the geophysical study a 3D magnetic inversion model of aeromagnetic data the over the tenement area was completed, together with new geophysical 2D IP and resistivity models. Results from these desktop studies suggest the only two historic exploration drill holes at ***Mirrabooka*** may not have fully tested the geophysical and geochemical targets.

A geophysical IP survey in EL 8398 Gemini completed last Quarter identified multiple anomalies at a number of sites. These sites include:

- ***Blue Mountain*** base metals prospect where two en echelon IP chargeability/resistivity anomalies are coincident with a multi-element Cu-Pb-Zn bedrock geochemical anomaly, gravity anomaly, and high amplitude magnetic anomaly over a 2 km of strike length along a major regional structure.

- ***Cypress*** base metals prospect where results indicate a weak, but distinct, IP chargeability anomaly is coincident with a low resistivity anomaly in an area of no outcrop and anomaly source concealed by transported overburden.

- ***Jaguar*** base metals prospect where results indicate an IP anomaly on the northern-most line in an area of no outcrop and concealed by transported overburden.

Several other targets have been identified for IP surveying, including Zeus, Ceres, Bowman and O5 prospects, and there are a number of conceptual targets that require field evaluation.

Cobar Basin Project: EL 8398 (Gemini), EL 8723 (Libra), EL 8724 (Leo), EL 8725 (Taurus), EL 8743 (Aquarius), EL 8795 (Aries) & ELA 5754 (Anchor 100%), New South Wales – copper, lead, zinc, gold, & silver

The Cobar Basin is one of the most important metalliferous regions in Australia and contains some of the largest and highest grade base metal deposits in New South Wales.

The Cobar Mining Field has been a source of immense mineral wealth since the discovery of the Great Cobar copper deposit in 1869. Cobar-type deposits are typically high grade, polymetallic mineral systems, viable under a wide range of economic conditions. They form a unique class of structurally controlled, sulphide-rich base and precious metal deposits hosted by deformed marine sediments. Typical Cobar-type deposits consist of multiple, en echelon sulphide-rich lodes in steeply plunging, pipe-like clusters. The deposits have great vertical persistence but only a small surface footprint, typically less than 250-300 metres long and less than 15-20 metres wide, with the deepest ore system extending to a depth greater than 2,200 metres below surface, where it remains open.

The complex geometry of many deposits has in the past made these challenging targets for exploration, however, as the understanding of these deposits increases and technology advances, new opportunities are created and new discoveries are being made in both brownfield and greenfield terranes. Significantly, many of the new discoveries are in the central and southern part of the Cobar Basin where high grade copper and lead-zinc mineralisation has been reported in more diverse structural and stratigraphic settings, per se, than in the Cobar Mining Field.

Anchor now has a large land holding in the Cobar Basin, with granted tenements covering an area of approximately 1,537 km² in the underexplored central and southern parts of the Cobar Basin. Anchor has one Exploration Licence Application 5754 pending. The central and southern Cobar Basin area hosts a prolific number of recorded mineral occurrences interspersed with a number of significant recent discoveries where new resources are being delineated and new mine developments are planned or underway.

Anchor commenced exploration in the Cobar Basin initially in EL 8398 Gemini and has progressively expanded work programs into other tenements including EL 8723 Libra, EL 8724 Leo, EL 8725 Taurus and EL 8795 Aries.

The location of Anchor's tenements in the Cobar Basin is shown in Figure 1.

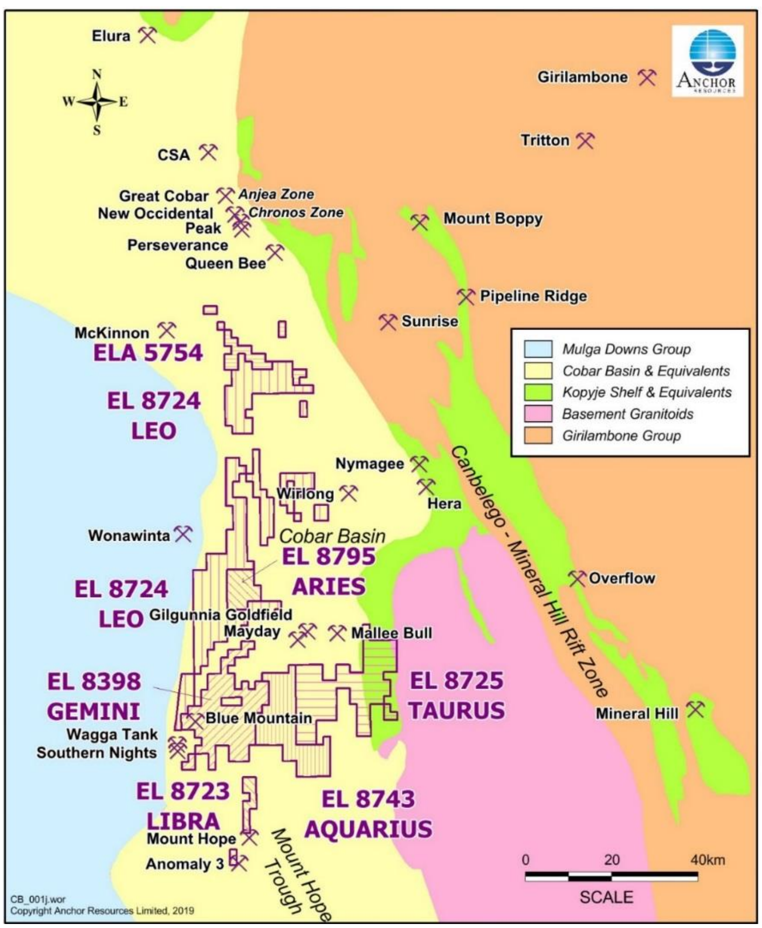

Figure 1: Location of Anchor's Cobar Basin tenements

There are a prolific number of reported mineral occurrences and historical prospects identified as geophysical anomalies by previous exploration companies in the central and southern part of the Cobar Basin (Figure 2).

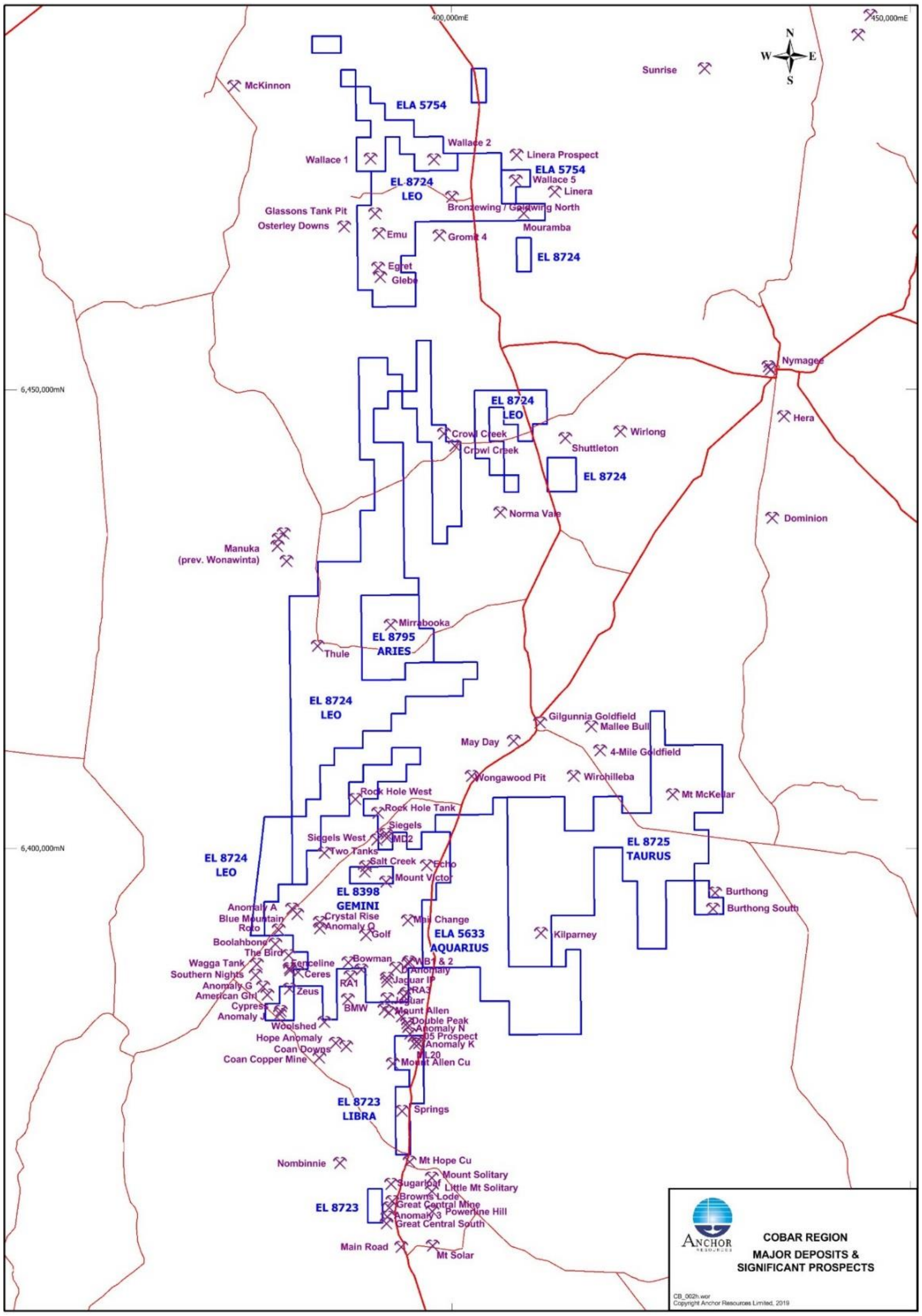

Figure 2: Reported mineral occurrences and prospects within the central and southern Cobar Basin, and location of Anchor tenements

Mirrabooka Base Metals Prospect (Cu-Zn) – EL 8795 (Aries)

Work on EL 8795 (Aries) commenced with a first pass desktop review of open file historical company exploration reports. Previous exploration within EL 8795 has employed a wide range of conventional exploration techniques, including geological mapping, bedrock, soil and stream sediment geochemistry, and geophysical methods, including aeromagnetic, ground magnetic, induced polarisation (IP), moving loop EM, and ground gravity surveys.

A considerable amount of this work was focused on the Mirrabooka prospect, initially identified as a coincident linear high amplitude aeromagnetic anomaly with a coincident geochemical anomaly and outcropping geochemically anomalous ironstone. The distribution of visible sulphide voids and assay data implied a stratabound character for the mineralisation, with a steeply east-dipping pyrite-pyrrhotite bearing turbiditic siltstone sequence overlain by a lead-anomalous, altered volcano-sedimentary stratigraphic package. A second prospect, Zone D Sb-As, was discovered approximately 4 km south-southwest of Mirrabooka. The location of Mirrabooka Cu-Zn and Zone D Sb-As prospects is shown on Figure 3.

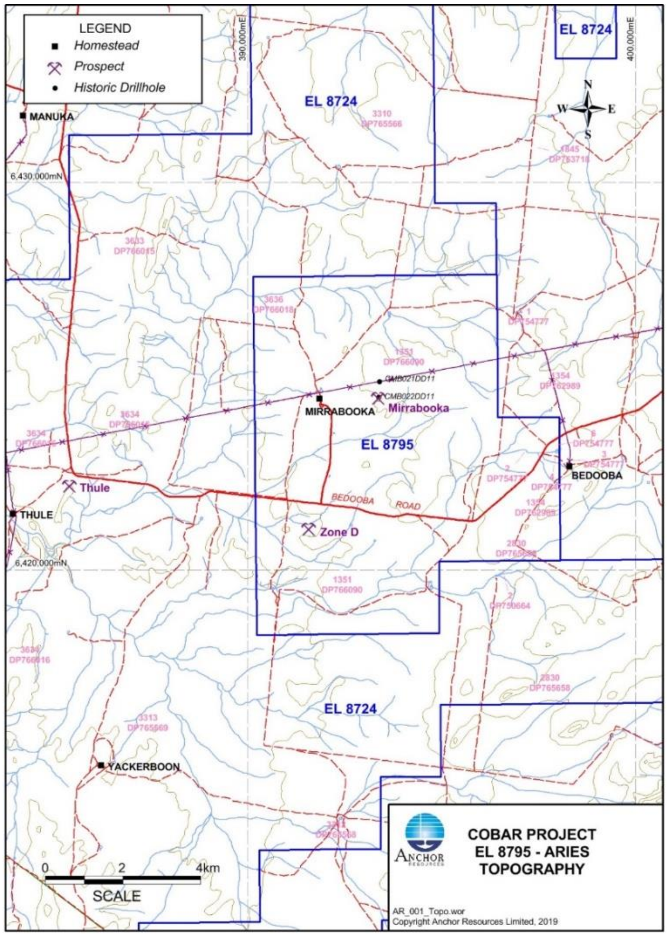

Figure 3: EL 8795 Aries showing location of Mirrabooka Cu-Zn and Zone D Sb-As prospects

A follow-up desktop review of open file historical geophysical data was also completed. This work consisted of re-processing aeromagnetic, IP and gravity datasets, together with overlaying assay results from two historic diamond core holes. A part of the geophysical review included the development of a new detailed 3D magnetic inversion model of the open file aeromagnetic data over the tenement area. The Mirrabooka Cu-Zn prospect is coincident with a linear, north-northeasterly trending high amplitude magnetic anomaly juxtaposed to an interpreted north-northeast trending regional structure. The entire length of the 1.8 km Mirrabooka “magnetic zone”, and the associated magnetic lineaments to the south and north, plus the discrete “bullseye” magnetic anomalies may also be prospective (Figure 4).

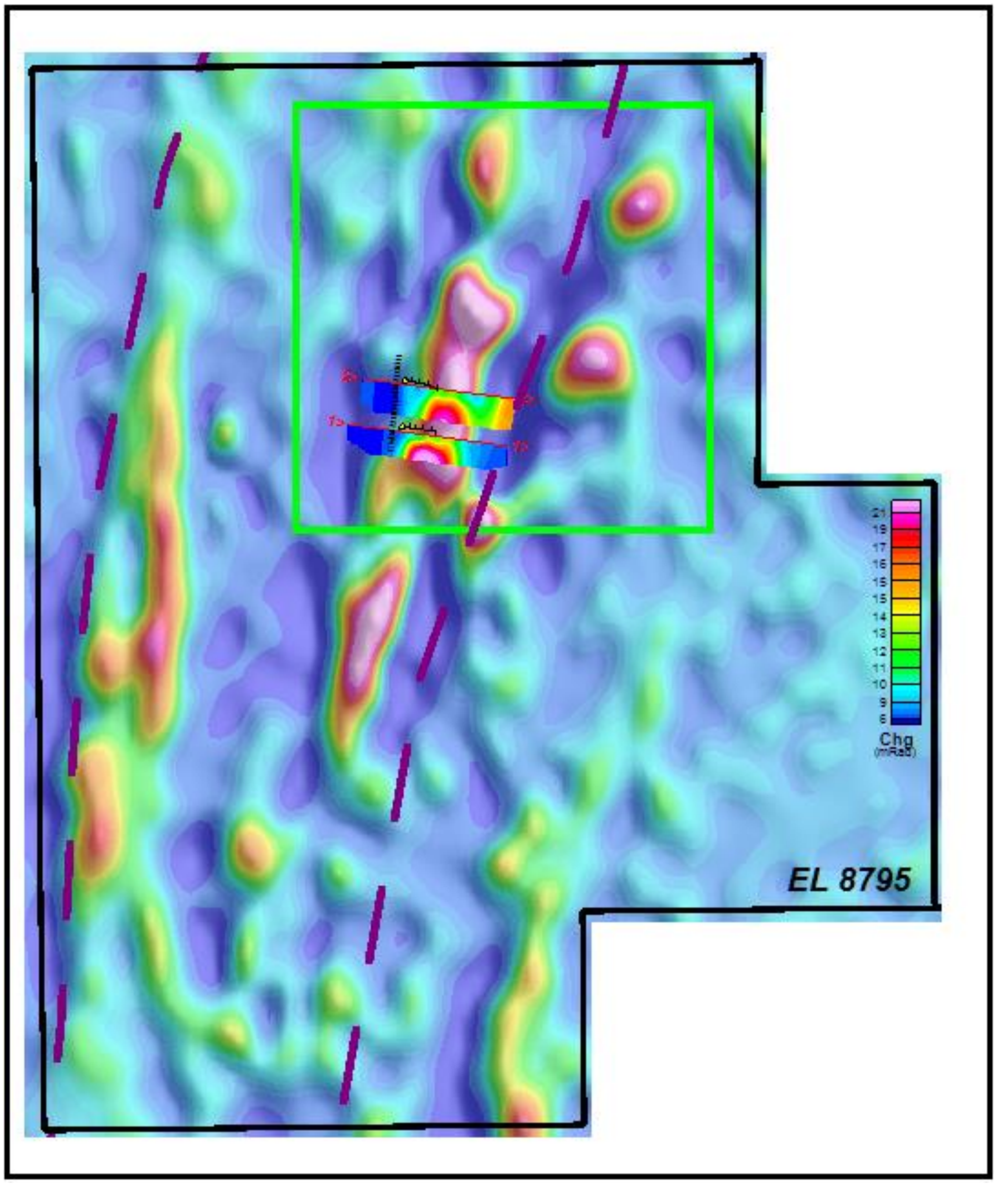

Figure 4: EL 8795 RTP magnetic image showing the location of IP lines 1 and 2, with the 2D IP inversion model displaying strong IP chargeability anomalies on both IP lines surveyed at the Mirrabooka Cu-Zn prospect

The 3D magnetic model highlights a linear high amplitude magnetic response through the Mirrabooka Cu-Zn prospect area that is resolved into two distinct sources; an eastern source which is shallower at about 200 metres depth to top of source and dips steeply west, and a western source that lies at about 400 metres depth (Figure 5). The western magnetic anomaly is probably beyond the investigative depth of the historical IP survey.

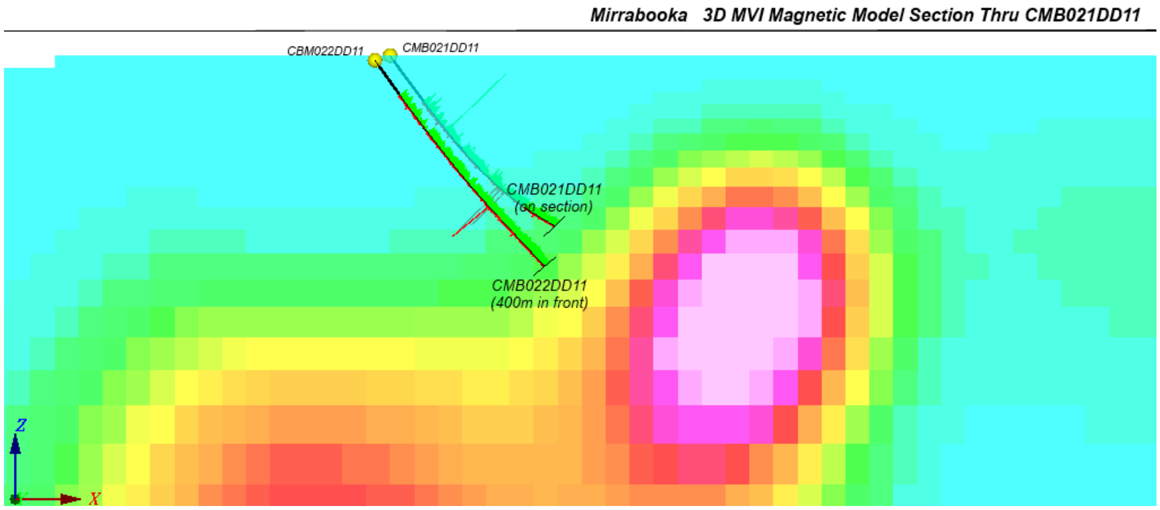

Figure 5: Mirrabooka Cu-Zn prospect cross section along historical IP line 2 showing 3D MVI magnetic model with superimposed drill holes

The IP 2D inversion model shows a strong chargeability anomaly (Figure 6). The IP chargeability anomaly and the 3D MVI magnetic model both show the historic diamond drill holes have not fully tested the IP and magnetic anomalies at Mirrabooka. Both diamond core holes intersected quartz-carbonate veins containing minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite (shown as histograms in Figure 5 and Figure 6 cross sections). This mineralisation is peripheral to source of both the magnetic and IP anomalies and did not test them.

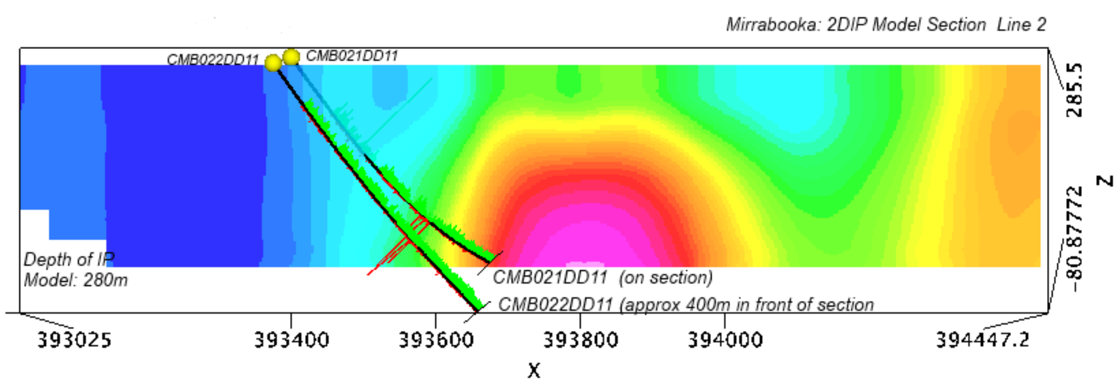

Figure 6: Mirrabooka Cu-Zn prospect cross section showing historical IP 2D inversion model (Line 2) with superimposed historical drill holes 400 metres apart

These desktop studies of open file historic data have identified the Mirrabooka Cu-Zn prospect as a target for further work. This newly identified prospect will be field checked in a field program during the current Quarter.

Blue Mountain, Jaguar, Cypress base metals prospects – EL 8398

An IP program in EL 8398 Gemini covering three priority targets, Blue Mountain, Jaguar and Cypress, was completed during the December 2018 Quarter (see ASX Quarterly Activity Report dated 29 January 2019). A total of 18 lines covering 59 line km of IP surveying was undertaken at Blue Mountain (12 lines for 39.3 km), Jaguar (5 lines for 16.5 km) and Cypress (1 line for 3.2 km). The data was interrogated using 2D and 3D IP inversion software.

The location of IP lines recently surveyed at Blue Mountain, Cypress and Jaguar are shown in Figure 7.

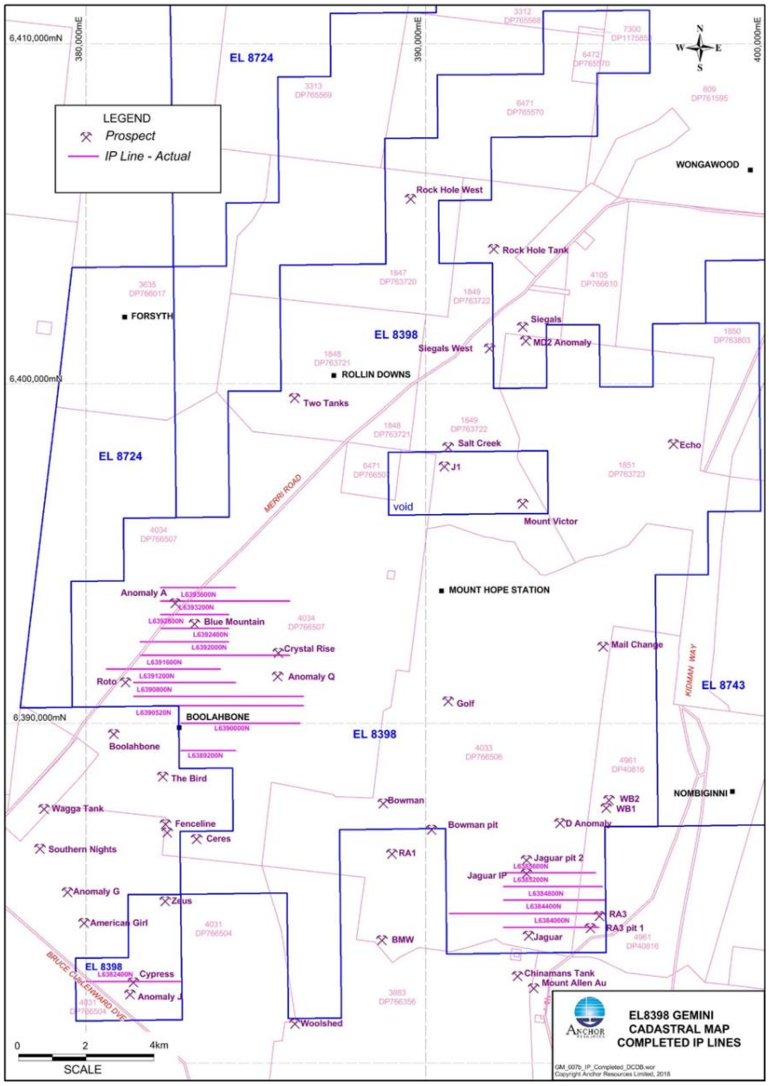

Figure 7: Extent of IP lines completed at Blue Mountain, Cypress and Jaguar prospects

At Blue Mountain the 3D IP inversion model highlights two significant anomalous IP trends which are en echelon in plan view and are juxtaposed against a strong northeast trending regional structure interpreted as a basin-bounding fault system. The IP zones are informally named "Main Trend" and the second anomalous IP response immediately west, and slightly south of "Main Trend", is named "West Trend". These trends are in turn flanked by much weaker linear north-south anomalous trends, with the western trend being slightly stronger.

The 3D model cross sections indicate the polymetallic base metal sulphide mineralisation intersected in historic drill holes BMDD-001 and BMDD-002 is associated with the top of the modelled “Main Trend”, while no historic drilling appears to have tested the “West Trend”. The IP anomaly remains open to the north and weakens to the south. The 3D modelling indicates the IP anomalies plunge gently south. The geometry and structural architecture of the two en echelon IP zones, “Main Trend” and “West Trend”, juxtaposed against a complex regional fault system, together with rheological and reactivity contrasts between fine grained metasediments and coarse grained volcanic sequences is considered a favourable structural-stratigraphic location for the development of steeply plunging Cobar-type deposits.

IP lines 6393600N and 6392000N were extended to the east of the Blue Mountain target to test secondary magnetic targets and the Crystal Rise copper prospect, however no significant IP responses were detected.

IP line 6391600N was extended further west to test magnetic sources and structures to the southwest of Blue Mountain, but again no significant IP responses were detected, although the 3D model does indicate a weak IP response coincident with an interpreted major fault across this area.

A plan of the Blue Mountain 3D IP model depth slice at RL -100 metres highlighting “Main Trend” and “West Trend” as two distinct, strong IP chargeability anomalies is shown in Figure 8. The IP model showing “Main Trend” and “West Trend” overlies a residual RTP magnetic image. Completed IP survey lines are shown in yellow, and blue lines were planned IP lines not surveyed.

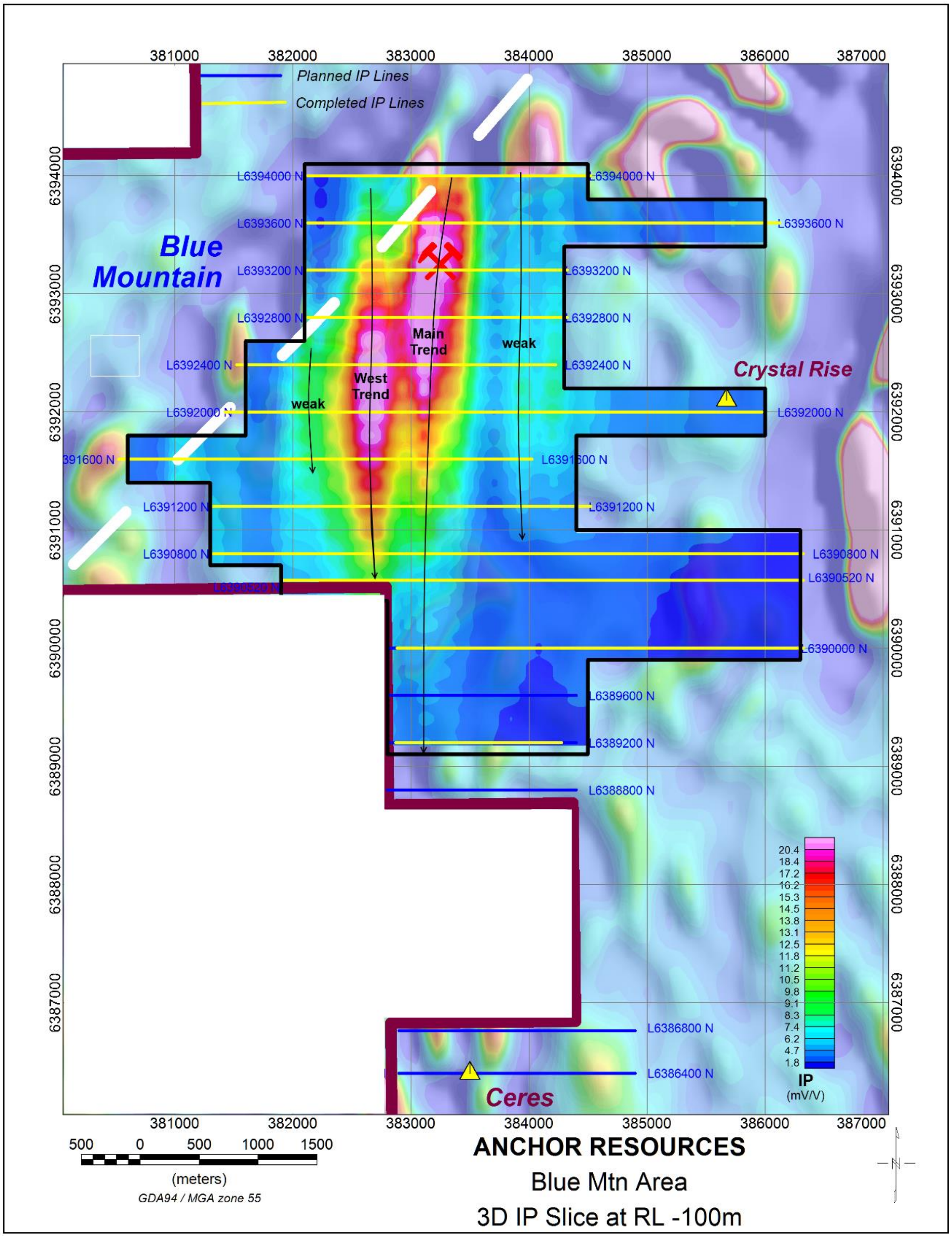

Figure 8: Blue Mountain plan showing 3D IP model depth slice at RL at -100 metres overlying a residual RTP magnetic image

A plan of the Blue Mountain 3D resistivity model depth slice at RL -100 metres overlying residual RTP magnetics is shown in Figure 9. Completed IP survey lines are shown in yellow, and blue lines were planned IP lines not surveyed.

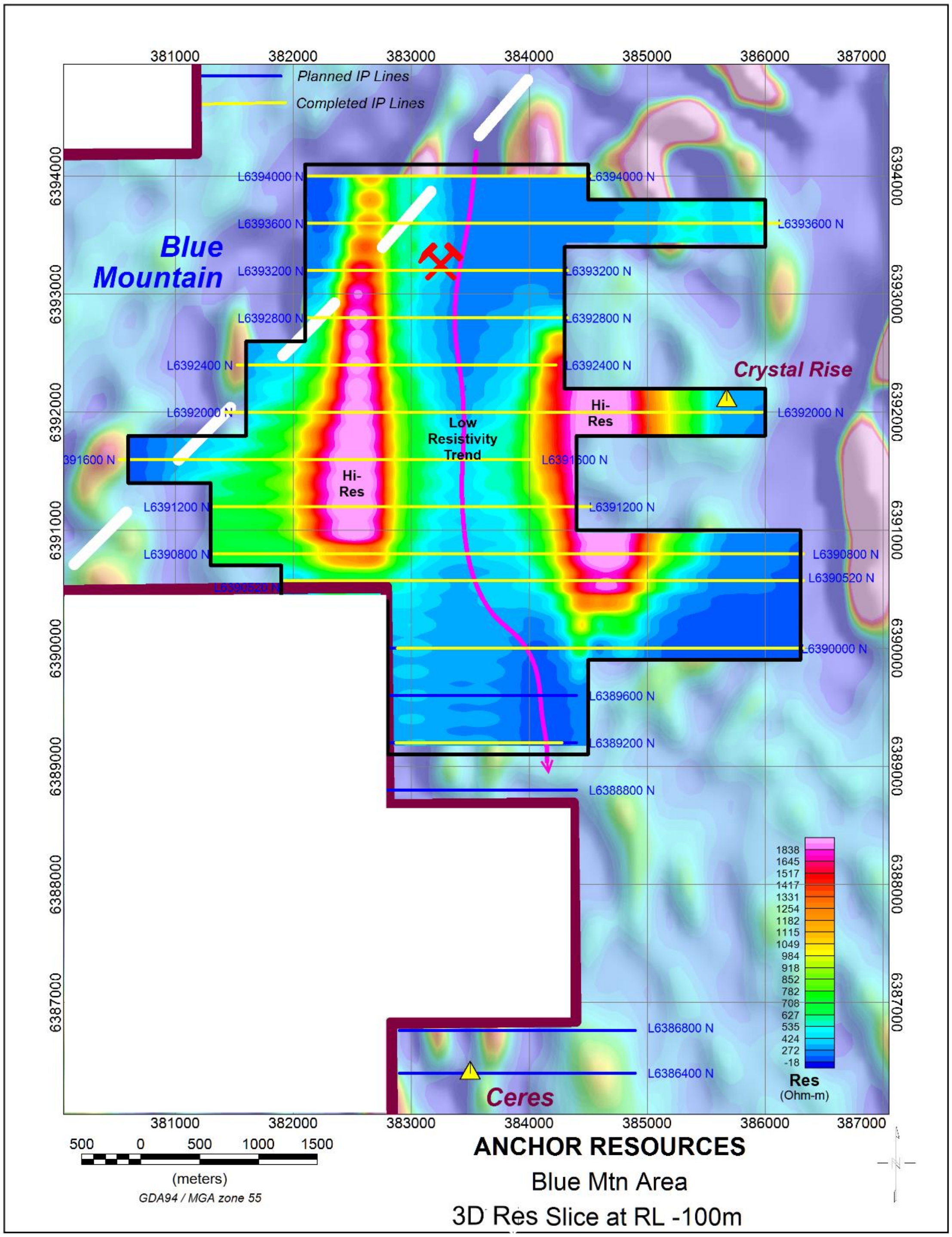

Figure 9: Blue Mountain plan showing 3D resistivity model depth slice at RL at -100 metres overlying a residual RTP magnetic image

Detailed geological mapping over the Blue Mountain Cu-Pb-Zn prospect commenced during the current Quarter. Results from this work will provide detailed information on the geological and structural setting, and provide possible vectors towards locations for higher grade base metal mineralisation. Outcomes will be subsequently integrated with bedrock multi-element geochemistry and the geophysical interpretation of magnetic, gravity and IP data to optimize drill hole targeting.

Cypress is an elongate low amplitude magnetic anomaly rimmed by a complex cluster of discontinuous curvilinear and discrete, high amplitude magnetic anomalies. At the Cypress prospect one reconnaissance line of IP was completed along line 6382400N (Figure 10).

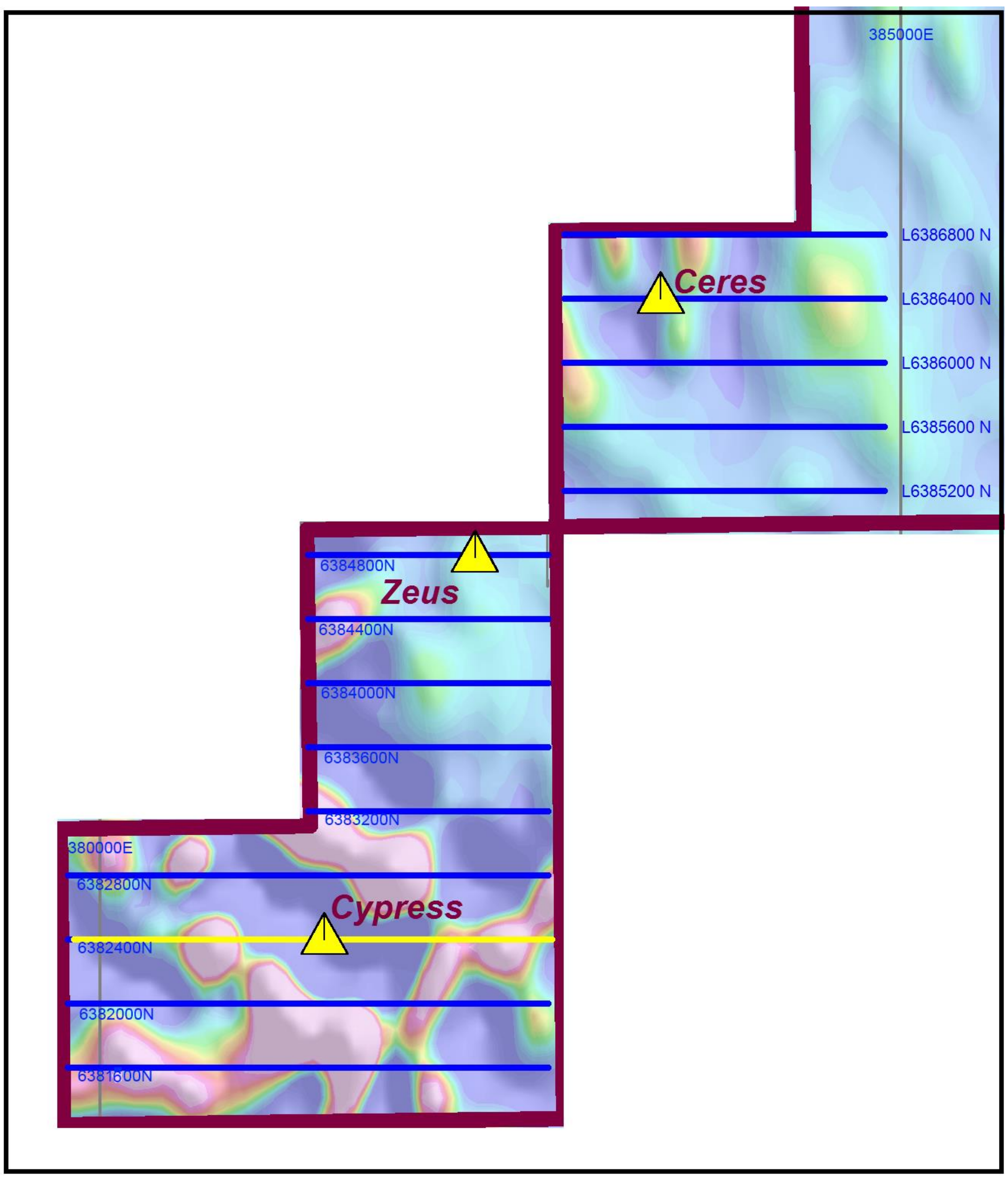

Figure 10: Cypress prospect showing IP lines on residual RTP magnetic image (yellow line 6382400N is completed; blue lines are planned)

Modelling results (2D inversion only) show a weak but distinct IP anomalous zone coincident with a low amplitude magnetic anomaly defined as the centroid of the Cypress prospect centered at 381300E (Figure 11). There is a weak coincident resistivity low anomaly and further IP investigation is warranted.

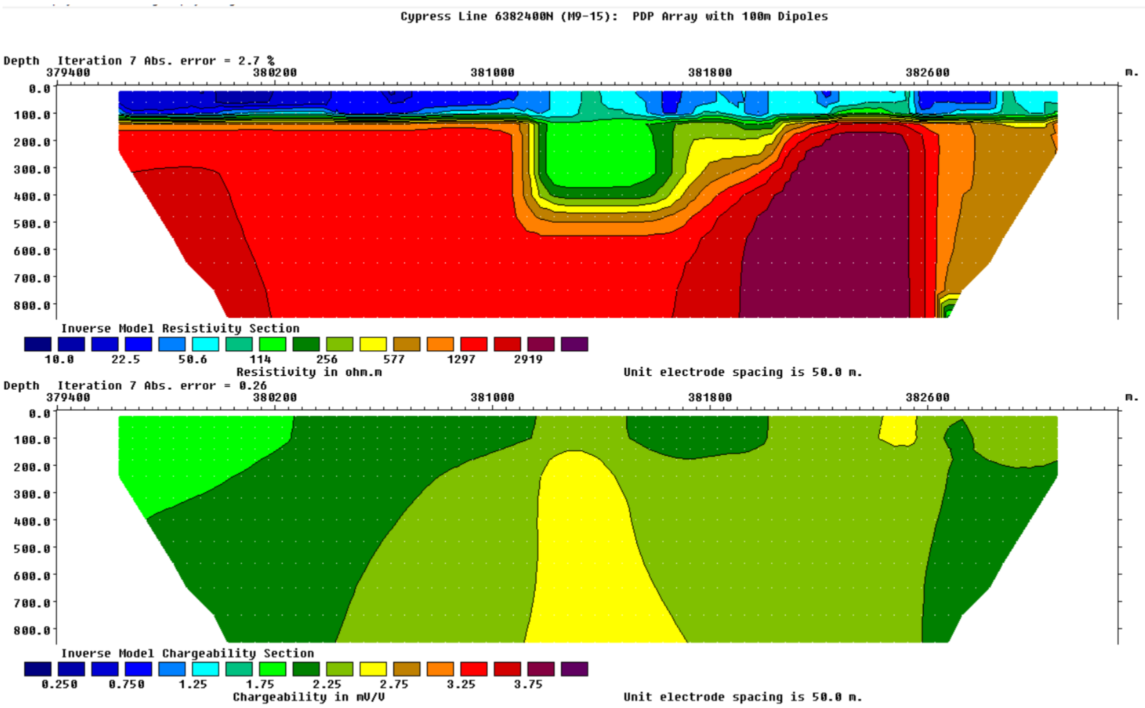

Figure 11: Cypress prospect cross section Line 6382400N 2D inversion model showing a weak IP response at 381300E

The Jaguar prospect consists of a series of narrow, linear, north trending sub-parallel high amplitude magnetic anomalies (blue triangles) that are sometimes coincident with VTEM (Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic) conductive anomalies, shown as yellow triangles in Figure 12. There is a strong correlation between the VTEM anomalies and several IP chargeability zones shown as yellow lines in Figure 12.

The IP chargeability anomaly on the northern line of the Jaguar grid is concealed by transported overburden and remains to be followed up by additional IP surveying to the north. The two eastern IP chargeability zones are thought to be related to sparsely disseminated fine grained sulphide (pyrite) mineralisation in outcropping crystal tuffs.

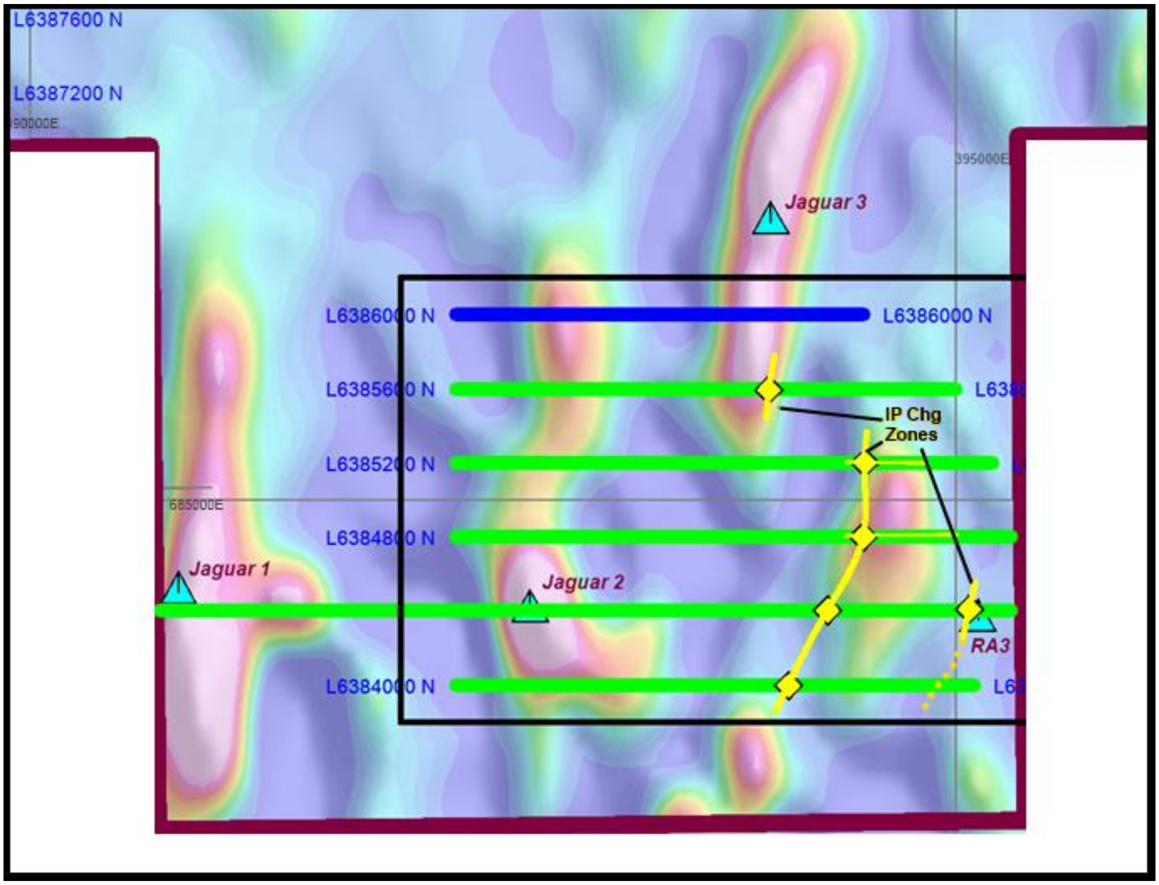

Figure 12: Jaguar prospect (blue triangles) showing IP chargeability zones (yellow lines) and VTEM conductors (yellow triangles) on residual RTP magnetics. Completed IP lines are shown in green

At Jaguar, the 2D inversion model shows a distinct, shallow chargeability anomaly on the northern line (6385600N) of the Jaguar grid (Figure 13). A site inspection confirms the anomaly is concealed by at least 3-4 metres of transported overburden. The IP anomaly is coincident with a linear, high amplitude magnetic anomaly. The source of the IP chargeability and magnetic anomalies are concealed by shallow transported overburden estimated to be at least 3-4 metres thick.

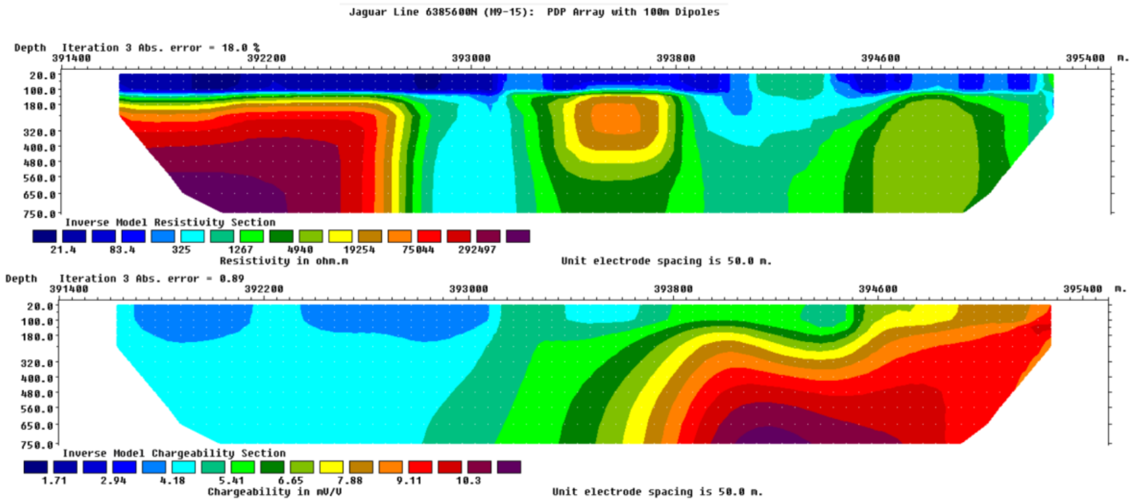

Figure 13: Jaguar prospect cross section Line 6385600N 2D inversion model showing a shallow chargeability anomaly

Additional linear, high amplitude magnetic anomalies and select metasediment-volcanic-dominant stratigraphic contacts within EL 8398 Gemini remain to be field checked in a follow up field program during the current Quarter.

Discussion on Desktop Studies and Field Work Outcomes

The central and southern part of the Cobar Basin is ideally suited to exploration using multi-element geochemistry and a vast array of geophysical techniques, particularly induced polarisation (IP).

Exploration to date has identified two high quality targets requiring further assessment.

These targets are:

1. Mirrabooka Cu-Zn Prospect

The Mirrabooka mineral system extends for over 1.8 km and also lies adjacent to a regionally extensive north trending basin-bounding fault. The Mirrabooka Cu-Zn prospect was initially identified as a coincident linear high amplitude aeromagnetic anomaly with a coincident geochemical anomaly and outcropping geochemically anomalous ironstone. The distribution of visible sulphide voids and assay data imply a stratabound character for the mineralisation, with a steeply east-dipping pyrite-pyrrhotite bearing turbiditic siltstone sequence overlain by a Pb-anomalous, altered volcano-sedimentary package.

The 3D magnetic model suggests the linear magnetic response through the Mirrabooka Cu-Zn prospect area comprises two distinct sources; the eastern source is shallower, at about 200 metres depth to top and dips steeply west; the western source lies at about 400 metres depth and is probably beyond the investigative depth of the 1974 IP survey. There is also a discrete residual gravity anomaly coincident with the magnetic and IP anomalies at Mirrabooka. The gravity anomaly is consistent with what may be expected from a concentrated body of sulphide mineralisation, or another more dense rock type.

The two lines of IP completed over the Mirrabooka Cu-Zn prospect have been reviewed and remodeled. When the resultant 2D IP and resistivity models are superimposed on the 2011 drill holes, the anomalous IP source does seem to have been reached by at least one, if not both, of the drill holes.

Geophysical surveys have identified a coincident magnetic-IP chargeability-IP resistivity-positive gravity anomaly which was tested by two easterly-inclined diamond core holes each drilled to a depth of greater than 400 metres. These holes did not encounter significant mineralisation or alteration, or report encouraging assay results. It is concluded that the drill holes did not pass through the lead-anomalous volcano-sedimentary stratigraphic contact, and did not intersect mineralisation or alteration capable of producing the various geophysical anomalies. The source of all the geophysical and surface geochemical anomalies remain unexplained.

2. Blue Mountain Cu-Pb-Zn Prospect

The Blue Mountain mineral system extends over a strike length of 2.5 km and lies adjacent to an interpreted basin-bounding fault projected south towards the transcontinental Broken Hill (and Indian-Pacific) railway line and northwards towards Cobar. It is defined by many parameters, including a strong, coherent bedrock RAB lead, zinc and copper geochemical anomaly, and high lead values up to 2.5% Pb in gossanous brecciated quartz containing boxworks after sulphides. The Pb-Zn geochemical anomaly is coincident with a sub-circular positive gravity anomaly and is immediately adjacent to, and partly overlaps, a high amplitude magnetic anomaly.

IP surveying and the subsequent development of a 3D IP inversion model indicates two significant anomalous IP chargeability trends referred to as “Main Trend” and “West Trend”. The IP zones trend north-south and are en echelon. The 3D IP inversion model cross sections indicate that multiple, wide zones of sulphide mineralisation intersected in two historic widely spaced core holes is associated with the top of the modelled “Main Trend”, while no existing drilling appears to have tested the “West Trend”. The IP anomaly remains open to the north and weakens to the south. The 3D modelling indicates the IP anomalies plunge gently south. “West Trend” appears to be terminated to the north in proximity to the strong high amplitude magnetic source.

Limited historic drilling has partially tested the Blue Mountain mineral system generally at shallow depth and/or widely spaced intervals with two deep core holes. Drilling intersected multiple sub-economic polymetallic Zn-Pb±Cu mineralised zones consistent with halo mineralisation enveloping Cobar-type massive sulphide lodes, possibly similar to the upper levels of the CSA mineral system at Cobar. The two core holes are the only deep holes completed.

Both core holes have been hylogged. The common mineralogical change within both of the hylogged drill holes from Blue Mountain as mineralisation is approached is an increase in phengite component relative to muscovite component of white micas, enrichment in Fe-chlorite directly within the mineralised zone, and a nearly direct correlation of K-feldspar-rich intervals (porphyritic dacitic volcanic/intrusive rocks) and mineralisation.

The interpreted structural architecture, base metal-dominant style mineralisation, rheological contrast between lithologies spatially associated with and hosting mineralisation, strong structural controls on mineralisation, and a phengite-chlorite-K-feldspar alteration assemblage enveloping base metal mineralisation are some of the significant parameters reported from the major deposits in the Cobar Mining Field.

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Competent Person Statement

The information relating to the Exploration Results and geological interpretation for the Gemini, Libra, Leo, Taurus, Aquarius and Aries projects is based on information compiled by Mr Graeme Rabone, MAppSc, and FAIG. Mr Rabone is Exploration Manager for Anchor Resources Limited and provides consulting services to Anchor Resources Limited through Graeme Rabone & Associates Pty Ltd. Mr Rabone has sufficient experience relevant to the assessment and of these styles of mineralisation to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves – The JORC Code (2012)". Mr Rabone consents to the inclusion of the information in the report in the form and context in which it appears.

Reporting of Exploration Results Cobar Basin Project - EL 8398 (Gemini), EL 8723 (Libra), EL 8724 (Leo), EL 8725 (Taurus), EL 8743 (Aquarius), EL 8795 Aries, and ELA 5754, New South Wales

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

The following section is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results for EL 8795 Aries. Reporting of exploration results for EL 8398 Gemini has been completed previously (see ASX Quarterly Report 27 April 2018). No work has been reported on the other granted exploration licences or pending exploration licence application.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drilling was used to obtain core samples for geological logging and assaying at a commercial laboratory by a previous unrelated company. • Diamond drill core was sawn longitudinally (ie "half core") and generally sampled at 1 metre intervals with half core sent to the laboratory for assay. Drill core samples can be considered representative of mineralisation styles and host lithology. • "Industry standard" sampling procedures appear to have been used following diamond drilling to obtain core samples for base metal analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling with HQ and NQ2 core sizes recovered.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Unknown (historical data). • Unknown (historical data). • Unknown (historical data).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Drill core has been routinely geologically logged by a geologist at the point of sample collection. • Geological logging is qualitative in nature. • Narrow intervals of base metal mineralization is reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Half sawn core sampled for assay. • n/a. • Drill core samples were dried at 105°C, crushed and pulverised in the laboratory prior to sample dissolution for assay. Sample preparation is appropriate. • Quality control procedures not reported. • Sampling is considered representative of the style of mineralisation present. No field duplicate core samples are recorded. • Sample size is considered appropriate given the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* \ • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• ALS completed the analytical work. ALS Geochemistry is a leading full-service provider of analytical geochemistry services to the global mining industry. ALS Geochemistry is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2001 standards. Procedure for assaying drill core samples is to log sample into tracking system, dry, weigh, crush to nominally >70% passing -6mm, then pulverise to 85% passing 75 µm with 40+ elements determined following a four acid "near total" digestion on a sample size of 0.25 gram with ICP-AES finish (ALS ME-MS61 Method). Over range assay results confirmed using ALS "ore grade" method, including ALS Method ME-OG62. • n/a. No handheld XRF instruments used. • No company certified reference materials (CRMs) or blanks are reported. ALS routinely run internal certified reference materials (standards) and report results to the Company. The quality control data for historic drilling has not been assessed.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not reported. • No holes were twinned. • Primary data collection method is unknown (historical data). • No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historical drill hole information is derived from company reports in the New South Wales government database. • Anchor data is in MGA94 Zone 55 for NSW Cobar Basin project. • Coordinate information includes easting and northing.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill core sampling is reported in nominal 1 metre intervals. • Data spacing is adequate to establish the style of mineralisation present in the area. Drill holes are spaced 400 metres apart. • No sample compositing has been undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill core sampling is considered to be unbiased. • The drill holes were planned to intersect the target perpendicular to the strike of the target. The orientation of key mineralised structures, if any, is unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody and sample security is not stated and is unknown.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or review of sampling techniques or the data management system has been carried out.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Exploration Licence 8795 (Aries) is held 100.0% by Cobar Minerals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Anchor Resources Limited, and was granted on 20 September 2018. The tenement forms part of the Cobar Basin project. Other tenements in the the Cobar Basin project include Exploration Licence 8398 (Gemini) held 100.0% by Scorpio Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Anchor Resources Limited, and EL 8723 (Libra), EL 8724 (Leo), EL 8725 (Taurus), EL 8743 (Aquarius), and EL 8795 Aries all held 100.0% by Cobar Minerals Pty Ltd, another wholly owned subsidiary of Anchor Resources Limited. ELA 5754 is a pending application in the name of Cobar Minerals Pty Ltd. • The tenement is located approximately 80 km south of Cobar. The Company has a signed Land Access Arrangement with the landowner which is sufficient for the type of work undertaken. There are no registered native title interests covering the work areas. The tenement is current and in “good standing” with no impediments known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has a long history of prospecting and exploration probably dating back to the discovery of secondary copper at the Great Cobar mine in 1869 to the north and the Mount Hope copper mine in September 1873 to the south. Historical exploration in the area has been undertaken by IMC Development Corporation, Dampier Mining, Kennecott, Mount Hope Minerals, Australian Oil & Gas, Shell, Norgold, Savage Resources, Pasminco, Auricula Mines, Triako Resources, and OZ Minerals. No resources are identified in EL 8795. Minimal work has been completed in the area since 2011. Current tenure explored by Anchor with no other parties involved. Geological mapping by the New South Wales Geological Survey has been undertaken.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Exploration for Cobar-type deposits. Cobar-type deposits are a unique class of structurally controlled, sulphide-rich base and precious metal deposits hosted by deformed marine sediments. Typical Cobar-type deposits consist of multiple, en echelon sulphide-rich lodes in steeply plunging, pipe-like clusters. The deposits have great vertical persistence but only a small surface footprint, typically less than 250-300 metres long and less than 15-20 metres wide, with the deepest ore system extending to greater than 2,200 metres below surface, where it remains open.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of*	• Historical 2011 diamond core drilling results from 2 holes at the Mirrabooka prospect were reported by OZ Minerals. OZ Minerals also completed IP surveying and a detailed gravity program. • CMB021DD11 was sampled and assayed from 96.0-405.4 metres.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>

the drill hole collar
dip and azimuth of the hole
down hole length and interception depth
hole length.

If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.

</td><td>
CMB022DD11 was sampled and assayed from 71.5-447.4 metres.
Details of previous drilling is shown in the tables below.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">Mirrabooka Cu-Zn Prospect</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="6">Historical Drill Hole Details</th></tr>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>East MGA</th><th>North MGA</th><th>Azimuth (mag N)</th><th>Dip (°)</th><th>Total Depth (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>CMB021DD11</td><td>393400</td><td>6424850</td><td>079</td><td>-55</td><td>405.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>CMB022DD11</td><td>393375</td><td>6424450</td><td>079</td><td>-55</td><td>447.4</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">Mirrabooka Cu-Zn Prospect</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="6">Historical Drill Hole Assay Results</th></tr>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>From (m)</th><th>To (m)</th><th>Length (m)</th><th>Cu (%)</th><th>Zn (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>CMB021DD11</td><td>158.0</td><td>159.0</td><td>1.0</td><td></td><td>0.14</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>292.0</td><td>293.0</td><td>1.0</td><td>0.19</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>301.0</td><td>302.0</td><td>1.0</td><td>0.16</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>CMB022DD11</td><td>310.0</td><td>311.0</td><td>1.0</td><td>0.16</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
There is no exclusion of information.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>

In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be

</td><td>

Historic drilling reported nominal 1 metre sample interval lengths. No top-cutting of high grade results applied. No cut-off grades have been applied.
N/a. No high grade results reported.
No metal equivalents used.

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• There is insufficient drilling data to date to demonstrate continuity of mineralised zones and determine relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths. • Geometry of mineralised zones currently not known due to insufficient drilling. • Down hole lengths reported, true width of mineralisation not known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Historical drilling results reported.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Reporting of historical exploration results.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Government regional geology, aeromagnetic, gravity and radiometric data sets have been used together with historical open file company exploration datasets.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work will include on site prospect evaluation, rock chip sampling and geophysical (IP) surveying. • Insufficient work completed to determine possible mineralisation extensions however Mirrabooka may extend into an area of no outcrop and soil cover. Extensions to the other prospect is yet to be determined by further work.