ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL

ASX/ NEWS RELEASE

8 November 2017

FEYSVILLE GOLD PROJECT – EXPLORATION UPDATE

Anglo Australian Resources NL ("Anglo Australian" or the "Company") (ASX: AAR) is pleased to update the market in relation to exploration at its Feysville Gold Project, located approximately 14 kilometres to the south of, and along strike from, the Super Pit, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

ADDITIONAL ASSAY RESULTS FROM INAUGURAL REVERSE CIRCULATION PROGRAM AT THINK BIG

On 3 October 2017, the Company released to the ASX the results of its first-round Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling program at the Think Big Prospect undertaken during September 2017.

The results released in that announcement were, for the most part, based on four-metres assay splits.

The Company is now in receipt of the majority of results from the one-metre assay splits.

Significant intersections, incorporating a lower cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au for mineralised intervals, are set out in Appendix 1.

Results generally correlated well with the four-metre splits provided previously. For instance, the high-grade supergene zone in RC hole FRC015 assayed 12 metres at 7.31 g/t Au from the four-metre splits[1] and a similar 10 metres at 8.20 g/t from the one-metre splits.

However, in some cases, the increased accuracy also provides valuable additional information.

FRC016 is a case in point. Based on the four-metre assay splits, this hole, the deepest drilled thus far by the Company at Think Big, returned 56 metres at 1.0 g/t Au from 128 metres, and ended in mineralisation at 1.42 g/t Au at 184 metres[1].

However, on the basis of the one-metre assay splits, the end of hole interval in FRC016 returned 11 metres at 3.18 g/t Au, with the end-of-hole 1 metre sample assaying 3.45 g/t Au.

A cross section at Section 10700N illustrating the supergene-enriched zone overlaying a broad zone of bedrock mineralisation, with grade above 3.0 g/t Au at the bottom of FRC016, the deepest hole drilled to date, is set out below:

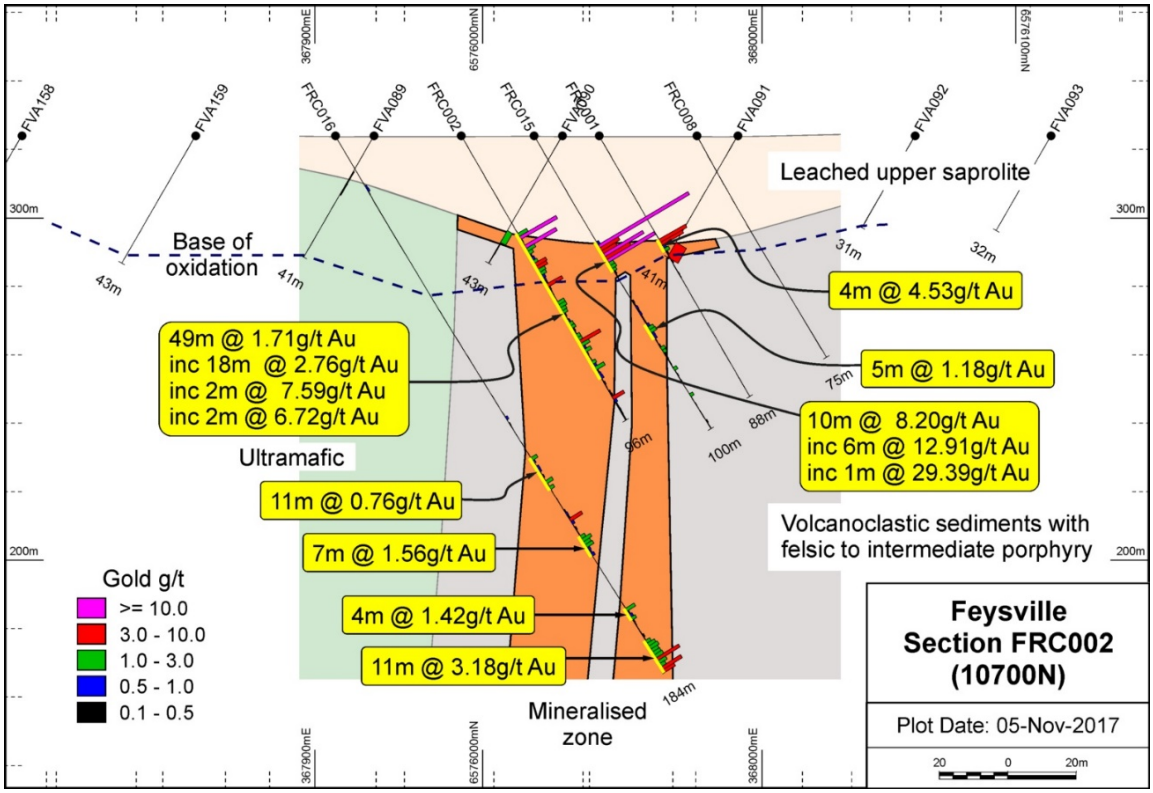

Figure 1: Interpreted geological cross section based on 1 metre samples at Section 10700N illustrating the supergene-enriched zone overlaying bedrock mineralisation of typically 50 metres in down hole length. FRC002 was abandoned short of target depth of 150 metres due to water inflow into the hole.

The presence of a coherent zone of mineralisation exceeding 3.0 g/t Au at this location rather than the 1.42 g/t Au as previously reported[1] highlights the opportunity to identify discrete higher-grade mineralised structures with potential for economic open-pit or underground mining at depth at Think Big.

A plan view of the supergene enriched zone at Think Big, as defined by a 1.0 g/t Au contour, with key drilling results shown together with an apparent resistivity plot from a recently completed gradient array Induced Polarisation ("IP") survey, is set out below:

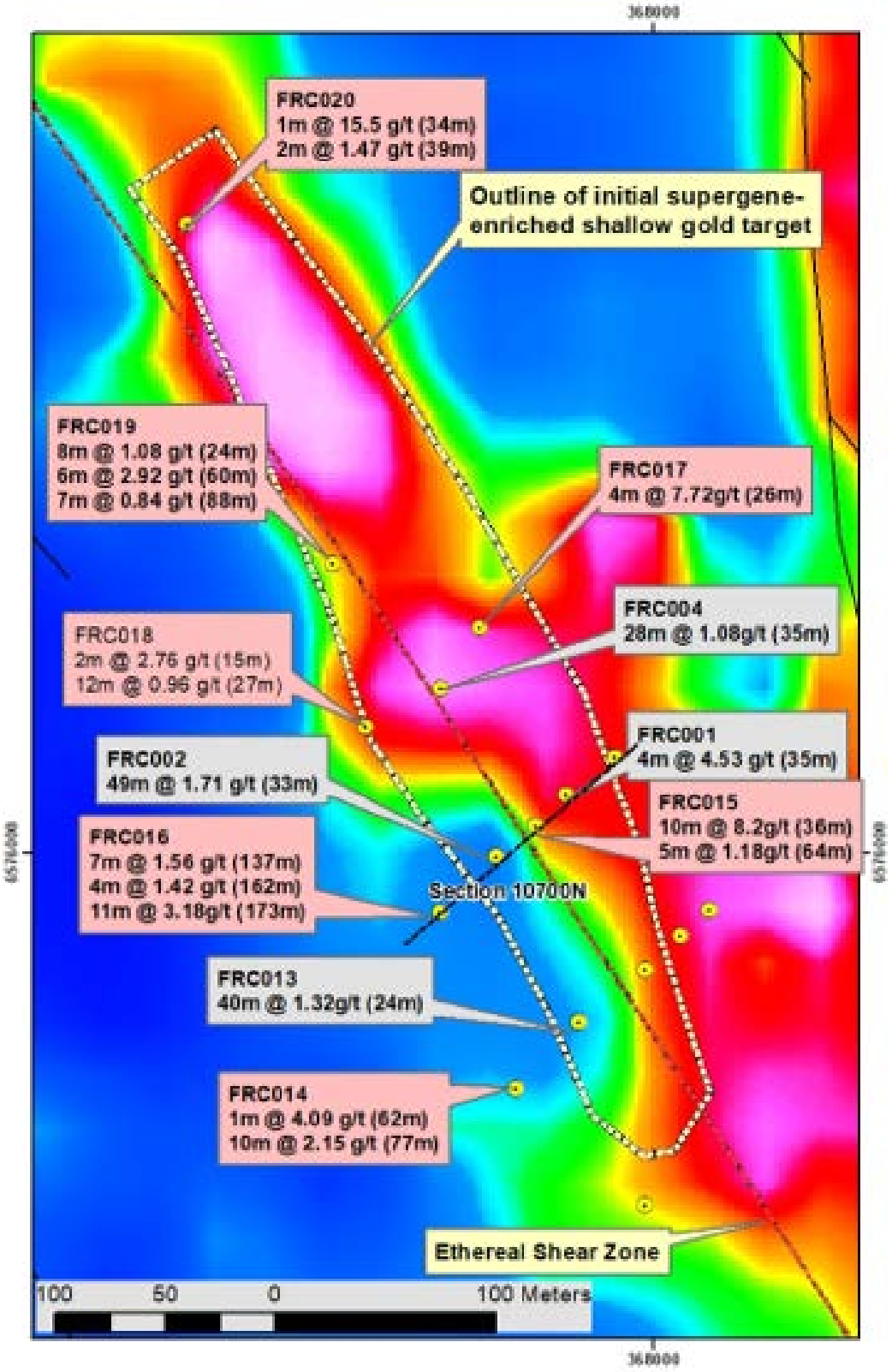

Figure 2: Updated Think Big RC drilling results shown in red boxes based on 1-metre sampling, together with unchanged intersections shown in grey boxes. Apparent resistivity image from recently completed Gradient Array IP is shown as the background. Note that high apparent resistivity appears as blue, whilst low apparent resistivity appears as red.

The plan illustrates that supergene enriched gold mineralisation broadly follows a NNW-trending domain of low apparent resistivity and is parallel to and generally east of the interpreted position of the Ethereal Shear Zone.

Supergene gold enrichment, with the top of the enriched zone typically occurring between 20 to 30 metres vertical depth, is now confirmed to occur over a strike length of more than 400 metres.

The zone remains open to the NNW, with the northernmost hole FRC020 returning 1 metre @ 15.55 g/t Au from 34 metres depth, as well as to the SSE.

INAUGURAL DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM HAS COMMENCED

The Company is pleased to announce that its inaugural diamond drilling program at Feysville has commenced.

An aerial photograph illustrating the diamond drill rig drilling the first hole of this campaign at Think Big is set out below:

Figure 3: Aerial photograph of diamond drilling at Think Big. Note that the red soil landscape reflects the "swampy" nature of the terrain at Think Big. The hill on the horizon just to the right of centre is the Super Pit mullock heap, approximately 20 kilometres to the north.

The program, which involves the drilling of three deep holes – two at the Think Big Prospect and one at the Rogan Josh Prospect – has as its aim:

- To provide a better understanding of the geological setting of newly discovered mineralisation
- To assist in better targeting subsequent phases of exploration drilling
- To test for mineralisation at depth

The first deep hole at Think Big, planned to achieve a depth of 500 metres, is to test a section some 200 vertical metres down-dip of FRC016.

The second deep hole to be drilled at Think Big is to be positioned 160 metres to the north of FRC016, with an anticipated depth of 300 metres.

The third deep hole is to be drilled at Rogan Josh. With a planned depth of 300 metres, its purpose is to determine the nature of any primary mineralisation below the supergene gold resource. The hole will be drilled towards the south-west to intersect the interpreted steeply NE-dipping structure at an optimal angle.

These three deep holes are being drilled with funding assistance in the amount of $100,000 provided by the Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia under its Exploration Incentive Scheme Co-funded Exploration Drilling Program. Such support is greatly appreciated.

However, before commencing these three deep holes, Anglo Australian is proposing to re-enter and add diamond tails to certain of the recently completed RC holes – for instance:

- FRC002, which may not have penetrated through to the eastern boundary of primary gold mineralisation
- FRC014, which intersected 12 metres at 1.65 g/t Au from 76 metres[1], but was abandoned at 88 metres after the hole penetrated what is interpreted to be the western contact of the basement zone
- FRC016 which, as discussed above, ended in gold mineralisation of 3.45 g/t Au

Apart from the potential of this drilling to extend known mineralisation in these holes, the information gained will provide additional geological information which will be useful in determining the precise location and orientation of the deep diamond holes being drilled under the Exploration Incentive Scheme.

It is Anglo Australian's current expectation that a second-round RC drilling campaign at Feysville focussed on further defining shallow supergene gold mineralisation will closely follow receipt of the results of the diamond drilling program, amongst other exploration efforts.

About the Feysville Project

The Feysville Project is located in Australia's premier gold belt, just 14 km south of the giant Golden Mile deposit (70 MOz) at Kalgoorlie (Figure 4). The belt extends for some 100 km along a NNW strike, and takes in major gold deposits at New Celebration (3 MOz), some 10 km south of Feysville, and the large St Ives field (+15 MOz) 30 to 60 km to the south.

Numerous other economic gold deposits have also been discovered within the belt. Gold deposits along strike are contained within a major structural corridor centred on the Boulder-Lefroy fault, which controls regional uplift and folding of a lower sequence of mafic-ultramafic rocks (purple and green in the figure above) surrounded by an upper sequence of volcano-sediments (blue and yellow). Feysville also contains the lower mafic/ ultramafic sequence of rocks in the core project area, the closest on-strike location to south of the Super Pit to do so, with the Boulder-Lefroy fault interpreted to pass along the western flank of the Project.

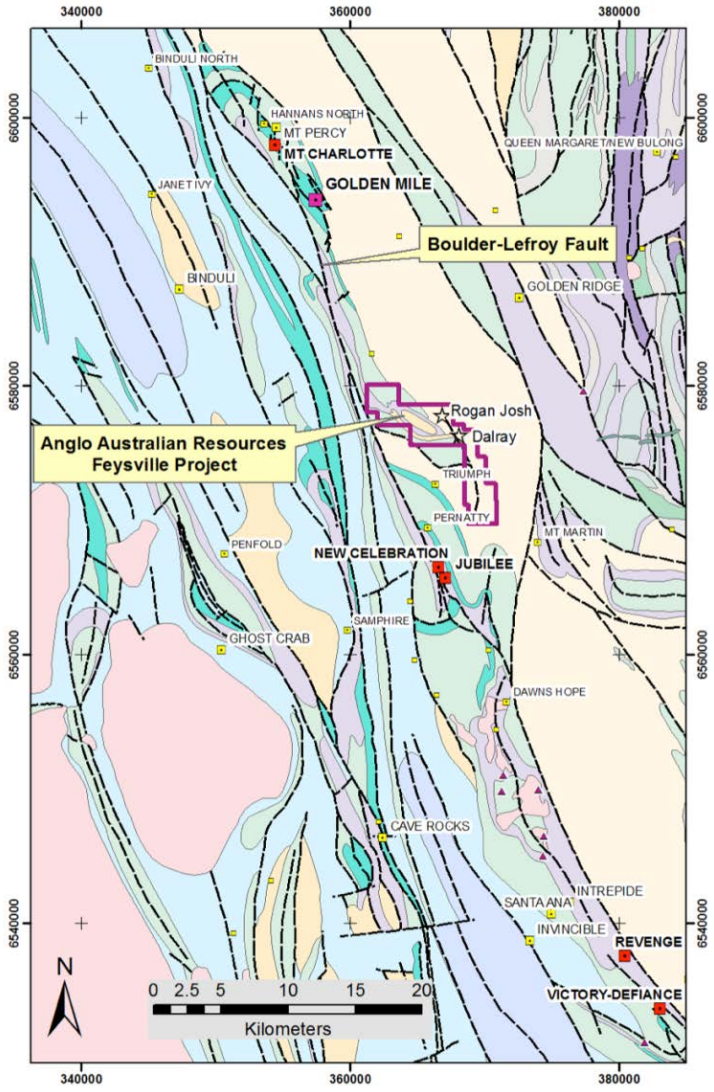

Figure 4: Feysville Gold Project Location Map

Anglo Australian's Feysville Project encompasses some 12 km of strike, a substantial holding. The project is considered prospective for typical high-grade shear-hosted gold lode styles, and for bulk tonnage intrusion-hosted gold systems.

For further information:

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Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by David Otterman, who is an independent consultant from DW Otterman Exploration Consultant.

Mr Otterman is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (RP Geo).

Mr Otterman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Otterman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Otterman has disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between himself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest. He verifies that the Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in supporting documentation relating to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results.

APPENDIX 1

Table of Feysville RC Drilling Intercepts at 0.5g/t cut-off grade

Prospect/ Hole Number	E GDA94	N GDA94	Dip°	Az°	Depth (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Comment
Think Big										
FRC001	367960	6576026	60	50	88	**35**	**39**	**4**	**4.53**	Supergene zone
including						*35*	*37*	*2*	*7.92*	
FRC002	367931	6575998	60	50	96	**33**	**82**	**49**	**1.71**	
including						*33*	*51*	*18*	*2.76*	Partly supergene zone
including						*33*	*35*	*2*	*7.59*	
including						*37*	*39*	*2*	*6.72*	
including						*67*	*73*	*6*	*2.31*	
						88	90	2	2.25	
FRC003	368026	6575974	60	50	89					No significant values
FRC004	367904	6576074	60	50	93	**35**	**63**	**28**	**1.08**	Partly supergene zone
including						*35*	*37*	*2*	*3.4*	Supergene zone
including						*56*	*62*	*6*	*2.1*	
FRC007	367997	6575947	60	50	92					No significant values
FRC008	367983	6576043	60	50	75					No significant values
FRC011	367997	6575840	60	50	105					No significant values
FRC012	368013	6575962	60	50	98					No significant values
FRC013	367967	6575923	60	50	142	**24**	**64**	**40**	**1.32**	incomplete 1m samples
including						*24*	*28*	*4*	*1.81*	
including						*44*	*64*	*20*	*1.92*	
						73	74	1	0.84	
						130	131	1	2.0	
						135	142	7	0.93	Ended in mineralisation
FRC014	367938	6575893	60	50	88	62	63	1	4.09	
						77	**87**	**10**	**2.15**	
FRC015	367947	6576012	60	50	100	**36**	**46**	**10**	**8.20**	Supergene zone
including						***37***	***43***	***6***	***12.91***	
including						***37***	***38***	***1***	***29.39***	
						58	61	3	0.52	
						64	69	5	1.18	
						72	74	2	1.19	
						79	80	1	1.09	
						88	89	1	1.10	
FRC016	367904	6575973	60	50	184	17	19	2	0.56	Supergene zone
						110	121	11	0.76	
						137	144	7	1.56	
						162	166	4	1.42	
						173	**184**	**11**	**3.18**	**Ended in mineralisation**
including						**183**	**184**	**1**	**3.45**	
FRC017	367922	6576102	60	50	82	**26**	**30**	**4**	**7.72**	Supergene zone
including						***26***	***27***	***1***	***24.63***	
FRC018	367870	6576057	60	50	142	*15*	*17*	*2*	*2.75*	Supergene zone
						27	39	12	0.96	Supergene zone
						64	65	1	1.04	

Prospect/ Hole Number	E GDA94	N GDA94	Dip°	Az°	Depth (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Comment
FRC019	367855	6576131	60	50	132	18	20	2	1.34	Supergene zone
						24	32	8	1.08	
						60	**66**	**6**	**2.92**	
including						***63***	***64***	***1***	***10.51***	
						88	95	7	0.84	
FRC020	367789	6576285	60	50	118	34	35	1	15.55	Supergene zone
						39	41	2	1.47	
FRC021	367701	6576216	60	50	64					No significant values
FRC023	367611	6575894	60	50	94					No significant values
Kamperman										
FRC005	364703	6577119	60	180	120	20	21	1	0.64	
						100	107	7	0.95	
FRC006	364782	6577131	60	180	105	32	33	1	0.69	
						37	39	2	0.8	
						49	**55**	**6**	**3.5**	
including						*50*	*51*	*1*	*17.74*	
FRC009	364778	6577091	60	180	130	32	33	1	1.43	
						63	66	3	1.97	
						80	84	4	3.12	
FRC010	364706	6577027	60	360	105	44	50	6	2.23	
						68	74	6	0.78	
Dalray										
FRC022	368163	6576326	60	50	136	39	40	1	2.14	
Rogan Josh										
FRC024	366816	6577804	60	50	148					No significant values
FRC025	366717	6577865	60	50	148					No significant values

APPENDIX 2

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data - Feysville

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. All samples were trucked to Intertek in Kalgoorlie each day. On completion of the drilling program the samples were submitted for analysis. Intertek assay standards, blanks and checks and were inserted at regular intervals. Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	RC Drilling using a blade bit. Diameter of hole 5. 5 inches
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.*	Visual – amount in sample piles, poor recoveries recorded in sample book. Not known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.
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.*	All 1m samples of AC chips were logged by a contract geologist on the rig; Sample chips from each hole were collected and put in chip trays and retained as a record. Logging is carried out at metre intervals.
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.*	The RC drill samples were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above. One metre samples were submitted for assay as required consequent on the assay results from the 4 metre composite samples. Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage. Intertek assay standards, blanks and checks and were inserted at regular intervals. Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Sample receipt – LIMS Registration – Sample sorting and Reconciliation Sample weights are recorded – Samples dried on trays 105° C for a minimum of 12 hours Samples are pulverised to 85% passing 75um using a LM5 Pulveriser. Pulps sent to Intertek Perth. 25gram sample split off. Assayed for Au by method FA50/OE and for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn by method 4A/OE. Standard Intertek Minerals protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied. Certified Reference Material (G311-7, G314- 8, G910 – 6 & G911 – 6) from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 40 metre intervals approximately. Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.
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.*	Contractor J Chellew verified hole position on site Standard data entry used on site, backed up in Subiaco WA. No adjustments have been carried out
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.*	Drill holes have been picked up by hand held Garmin GPS 78). (5 -10 metre accuracy) Grid: GDA94 Datum UTM Zone 51 Elevation: nominal 325 metres for all holes.
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 hole spacing between 20m to 40m on section, and at 80 metre sectional spacing; Sample compositing was undertaken over 4 metre intervals where possible.
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.*	All drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted strike.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples taken daily to Intertek yard in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been carried out at this stage.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results - Feysville

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.*	Prospecting Licenses P26/3942 – 3951, P26/4051 – 4052, P26/4074 - 4077. Are owned 100% by Anglo Australian Resources NL The licences are in good standing. No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Modern exploration in the project area was initially carried out by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) during the period from 1981 to 2001. This work, consisting of ground electrical and magnetic

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		geophysical surveys and soil geochemistry followed by RAB and RC drilling, lead to the identification of gold anomaly 12 (later named Rogan Josh) as well as other gold and nickel anomalies. A single diamond drill hole was completed at Anomaly 36 (Ethereal) 500 meters southwest of Rogan Josh. Gold mineralisation up to 9.5 g/t Au over 0.45m associated with magnetite and hematite-silica alteration zones, was intersected between 78.45m and 85m depth with an average gold grade of 2.22 g/t Au over this width of 5.55m. In 2001 WMC sold its St Ives and Agnew gold assets to subsidiaries of Gold Fields Limited and in 2003 Anglo Australian Resources NL purchased all the mineral rights to Feysville. Under AAR exploration continued with several AC and RC drilling programs, electromagnetic surveys and reprocessing of ground magnetic data. Importantly drilling at Rogan Josh defined coherent gold mineralisation to the extent that preliminary evaluation indicated an exploration target of 300,000 tonnes to 350,000 tonnes at 2.0 to 2.5 g/t Au containing between 20,000 and 25,000 ounces of gold. In summary: Previous drilling in the project area consists of: • 980 AC holes; • 4 Diamond core holes (Empire Rose, Empire Rose South, Kamperman, Ethereal) • 102 RAB holes; and • 634 RC holes; including previous drilling at Rogan Josh of 252 holes comprising: • 183 AC holes to an average depth of 34.5metres and a maximum depth of 78metres all drilled vertically. • 69 RC holes to an average depth of 80.5 metres and a maximum depth of 132 metres. 13 holes were drilled vertically. 53 holes drilled at a declination of -60 degrees towards magnetic azimuth of 270 degrees and 3 holes at a declination of -60 degrees magnetic azimuth 90 degrees.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation hosted by felsic to intermediate schist, mafic volcanics, ultramafic intrusives and porphyry.
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 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.*	This Information has been tabled in Table 1 of the ASX announcement. The area of drilling has a flat topography and a nominal elevation of 325 metres has been applied to the collar of each RC hole.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 clearly stated.*	No data aggregation methods have been used. A 0.5 g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades. This has not been applied
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Not known at this stage.
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.*	Applied
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.*	Balanced reporting has been applied.
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.*	No other substantive exploration data.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	Follow up Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned. No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.

[1] ASX – 3 October 2017