



# Quarterly Report

for the three months ended  
**31 March 2018**

## Anglo Australian Resources NL

ASX Code: **AAR**  
ACN: 009 159 077

Ground Floor  
63 Hay Street  
Subiaco WA 6008

Tel: 08 9382 8822  
Email: [info@anglo.com.au](mailto:info@anglo.com.au)  
[www.anglo.com.au](http://www.anglo.com.au)

### Capital Structure

300,759,687 **Ordinary Shares**

#### Options

32,300,000	(\$0.02, exp. 30/11/19)
37,200,000	(\$0.02, exp. 30/11/20)
10,500,000	(\$0.025, exp 30/11/20)
2,500,000	(\$0.04, exp 30/11/20)
8,950,000	(\$0.08, exp 30/11/20)

### Board Members

**John Jones**  
Executive Chairman

**Peter Stern**  
Non-Executive Director

**Graeme Smith**  
Director/ Company Secretary



## Summary & Highlights

### EXPLORATION

#### Feysville

- Diamond and RC results confirm the presence of a coherent zone of significant supergene and primary gold mineralisation at Think Big over at least 400 metres long and up to 80 metres wide, and which remains open to the south
- Discovery of a **new primary zone of mineralisation** encompassing 4m @ 3.96g/t from 68 metres has been identified along the Ethereal Shear Zone, potentially extending the Think Big prospect to the north-west by 360 metres
- Modelling of geology and mineralisation boundaries completed for Think Big as a first step towards mapping an inaugural Resource
- Discovery of a new zone separate from and to the north of Think Big along the Ethereal Shear Zone comprising supergene-enriched gold mineralisation of 21m @ 2.47g/t Au from 20 metres – known as the **Saintly Prospect**
- Fourth-round RC drilling campaign completed, with 27 holes drilled for 2,983 metres. First assay results expected shortly
- Historical project area review undertaken with the aim of identifying additional targets

#### Mandilla

- Application lodged for co-funded drilling in the amount of \$100,000 under the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme

### CORPORATE

- Cash at 31 March 2018 of approximately \$777,000

## Details

### EXPLORATION

#### FEYSVILLE GOLD PROJECT – WA

*Anglo Australian - 100% interest (with tenements under purchase option held by Anglo Australian)*

The Feysville Gold Project is located in Australia's premier gold belt, approximately 14 km south of the giant Golden Mile deposit (70 MOz) at Kalgoorlie (Figure 1). 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.

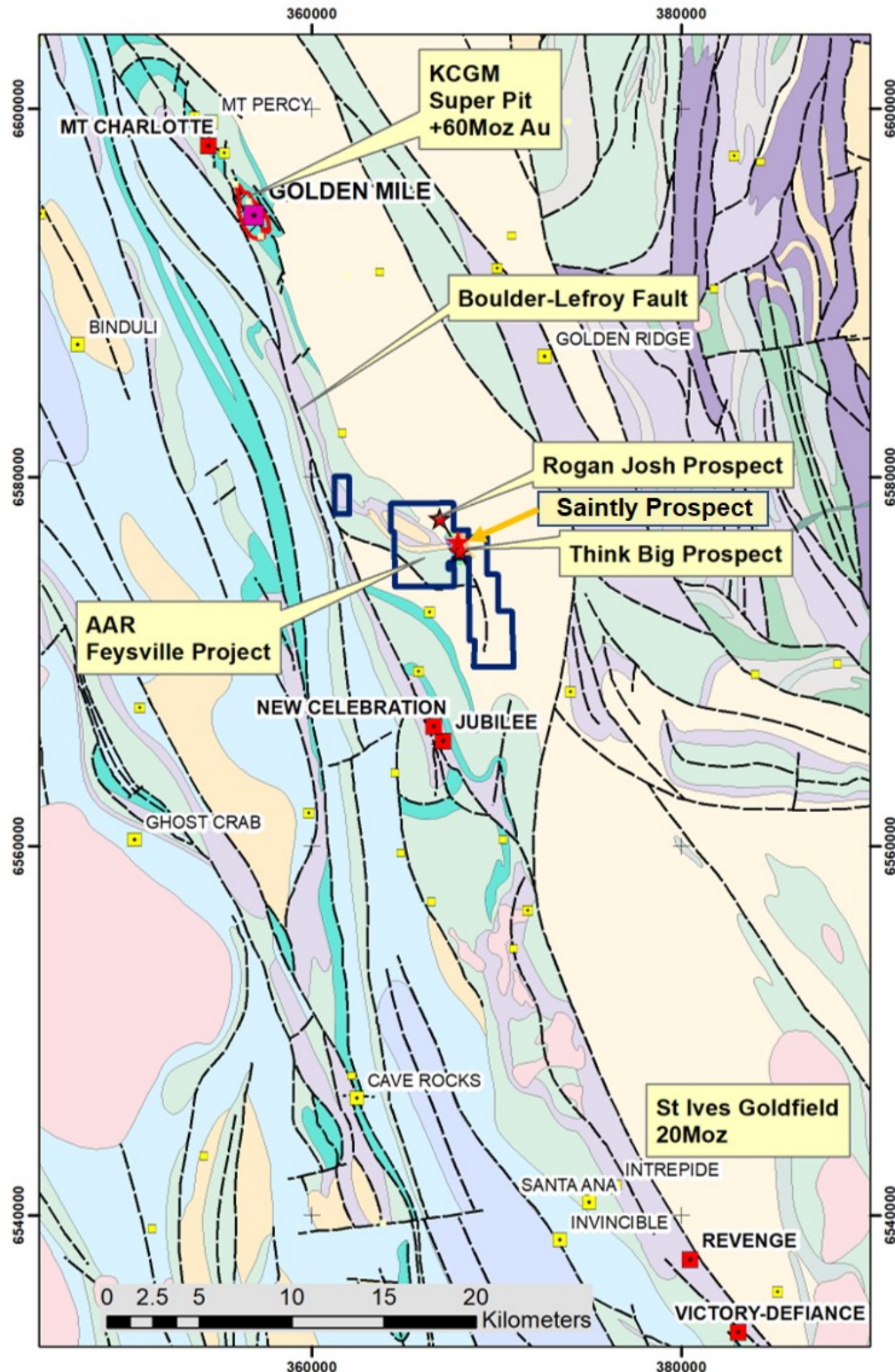


Figure 1 - Feysville Gold Project Location Map

During the March Quarter, considerable activity took place at the Feysville Project.

In releases to the ASX dated 14 February and 21 March, Anglo Australian variously announced:

- Results of the first-round diamond drilling campaign undertaken during November 2017
- Results of the second-round reverse circulation ("RC") drilling campaign undertaken during December 2017/ January 2018
- Drilling results for Think Big being submitted for initial geological modelling
- Results of the third-round RC drilling campaign undertaken during February 2018
- The commencement of the fourth-round drilling campaign in late March
- The undertaking of an historical project area review
- The intention to submit Rogan Josh drilling results for further geological modelling, including a wireframe review.

Drilling results are set out in Table 1.

### **First-Round Diamond Drilling Campaign**

The first-round diamond drilling campaign involved:

- Adding diamond tails to three RC holes drilled at the Think Big Prospect as part of the first-round campaign undertaken in September 2017 that did not reach intended final depth due to technical reasons (note: holes are denoted FRCD)
- The drilling of three deep holes – two at Think Big and one at the Rogan Josh Prospect (note: holes are denoted FDH)

The aim of the campaign was to:

- Provide a better understanding of the geological setting of newly discovered mineralisation
- Assist in better targeting subsequent phases of exploration drilling
- Test for mineralisation at depth

The campaign was undertaken with funding assistance in the amount of up to \$100,000 provided by the Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia under its Exploration Incentive Scheme. This was in respect of not just the three deep holes, as per the funding agreement, but also the three diamond tails.

The campaign, which encompassed an aggregate 1,320 metres of drilling, led to the identification of four main stratigraphic units at Think Big, each of which is intruded by numerous felsic to intermediate porphyry dykes or sills. Multiple styles of alterations associated with gold mineralisation are present.

The NW-trending, steeply SW-dipping Ethereal Shear Zone was best seen in deep hole FDH001 and comprises several 5- to 10-metre-thick strands of strong ductile shearing over a horizontal width of 50 to 100 metres.

Deeper diamond hole FDH001 contains zones of alteration and veining within a complex zone of interleaved fragmental andesite, ultramafic and basalt, but did not intersect any significant zones of mineralisation in the first pass sampling. This hole may have been drilled below the plunge of the near-surface mineralisation.

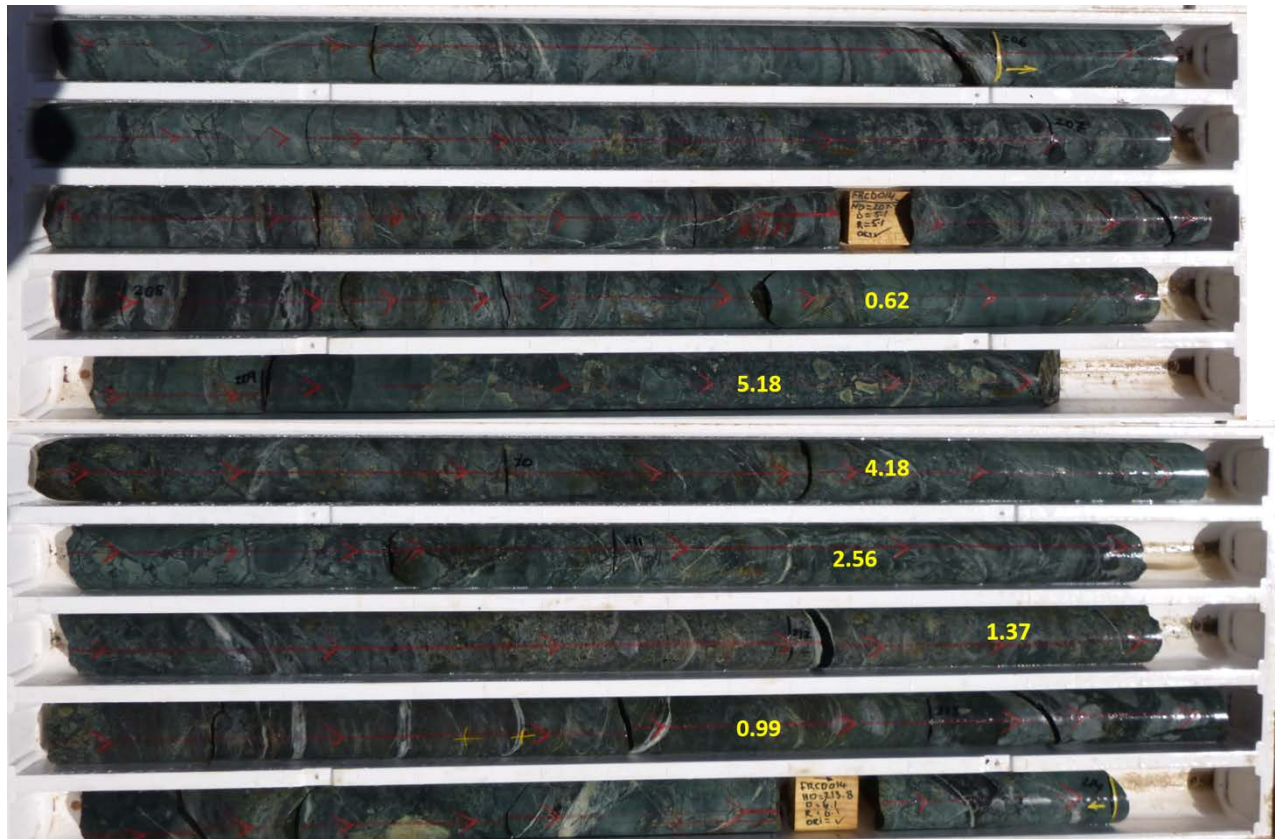
FDH002 at the northern end of Think Big intersected a zone of shearing, alteration and quartz veining in the upper part of the hole, possibly the Ethereal Shear Zone, including an interval of supergene gold of 9m @ 1.1g/t from 29 metres. The hole intersected mainly fragmental andesite, with an interval of laminated siltstone towards the end of the hole.

Additional sampling of both the deeper diamond holes is required to evaluate the alteration style described above. Note that this additional sampling was done with significant results released in the March announcement.

Multiple zones of bedrock gold mineralisation are present at Think Big with up to six separate intervals intersected in FRCD014, including 9m @ 1.96g/t Au from 208 metres.

Core photos from FRCD014, with gold intervals annotated, are illustrated in Figure 2.





**Figure 2 – Core photographs from FRCD014 at Think Big with gold intervals annotated.**  
**Note the apparent absence of any structural control over the mineralisation.**

Thin sections of key rock types and alteration styles from FRCD014 illustrate that gold occurs as native gold, as illustrated in Figure 3.



**Figure 3 - Think Big - Primary Bed Rock Mineralisation – Polished Section of Drill Core Showing Native Gold**

At Rogan Josh, FDH007 intersected a thick complex of felsic to intermediate porphyry intrusions, together with minor enclaves of coarse to fine-grained volcanoclastic sediments. The volcanoclastics are a focus of stronger shearing and alteration, and gold is associated with sporadic, locally strong arsenopyrite alteration around narrow quartz veins. This shearing appears to relate to the interpreted Rogan Josh structure.

Diamond drilling indicates that geological controls on mineralisation are variable; some intervals are related to shearing and alteration, some in alteration zones on porphyry contacts, and others within the andesite fragmental unit. Quartz veining, occurring as stockwork vein arrays or in narrow shear zones, is present in core from Think Big but does not appear to be an important control on gold mineralisation.

### **Second-Round RC Drilling Campaign**

The second-round RC drilling campaign involved primarily infill drilling of Think Big down to an 80 x 20 metre grid pattern (note: holes are denoted FRC).

23 holes were drilled for an aggregate of 2,473 metres, with an average depth per hole of approximately 107 metres.

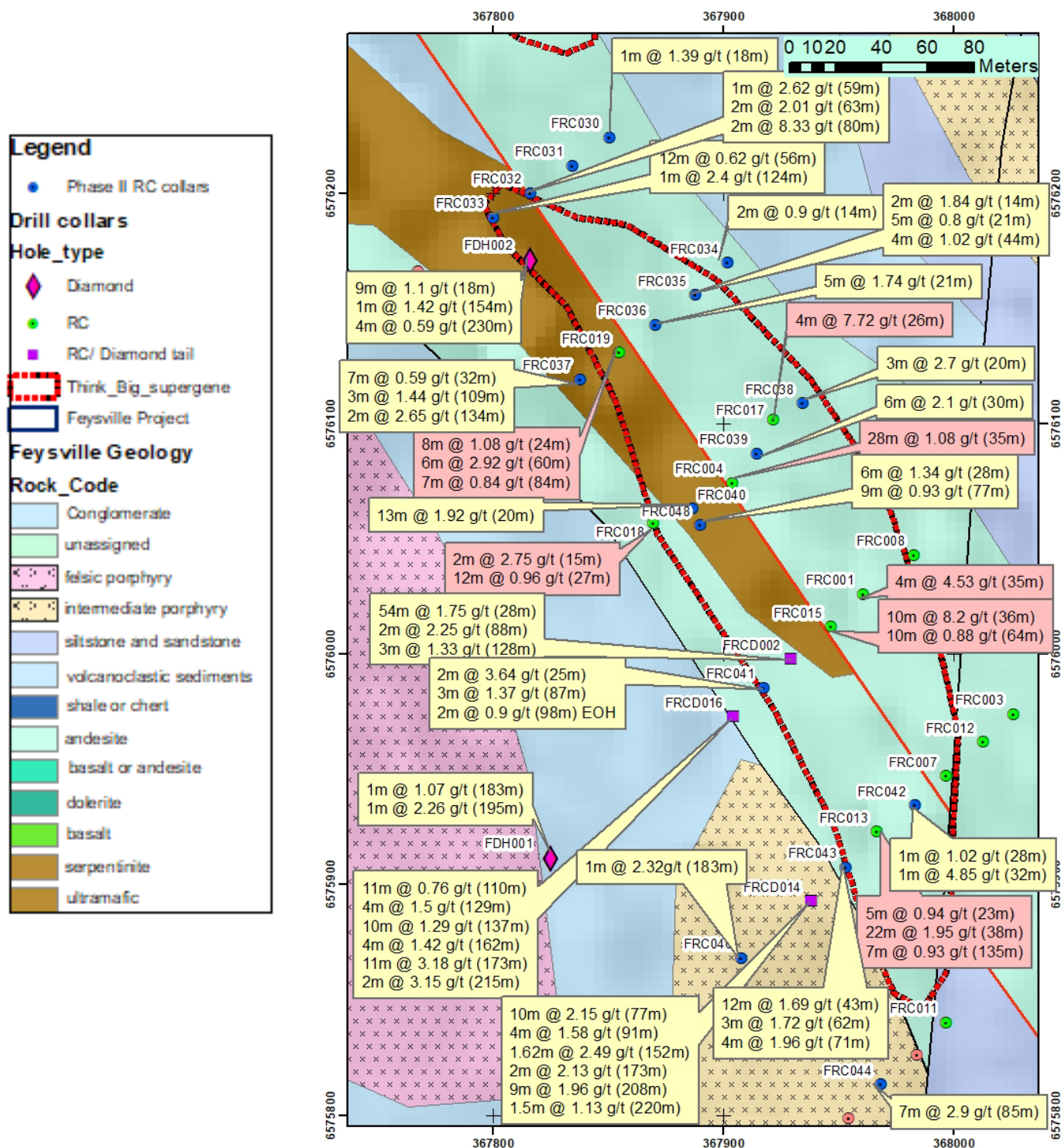
Best gold assay results from the second-round campaign, as reported for 1 metre composite intervals and incorporating a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au, include:

- In FRC032, 2m @ 8.33g/t Au from 80 metres
- In FRC044, 7m @ 2.9g/t Au from 85 metres

Whilst primary and supergene gold mineralisation appears to gradually weaken to the north, the campaign has confirmed the presence of a coherent zone of significant supergene and primary gold mineralisation over at least 400 metres long and up to 80 metres wide, with the thickest and highest grades within the central and southern parts of the Prospect over a strike length of at least 200 metres.

The Prospect remains open along the NW flank as well as to the south. There was an additional hole drilled west of FRC033 along the NW flank that did not return significant mineralisation.

A map illustrating the significant supergene mineralisation outline (red dashed line) and some of the key intersections (results from the recent campaigns shown in yellow and from the previous RC campaign in pink (ASX – 8 Nov 2017)) is illustrated in Figure 4.



**Figure 4 – Map of Think Big illustrating current supergene mineralisation outline (red line) and key gold intervals (results from the recent campaigns shown in yellow and from the previous RC campaign in pink).**

### Initial Geological Modelling of Think Big

Initial geological modelling of Think Big took place during the Quarter based on drilling results from the first- and second-round RC campaigns, and from the first-round diamond drilling campaign.

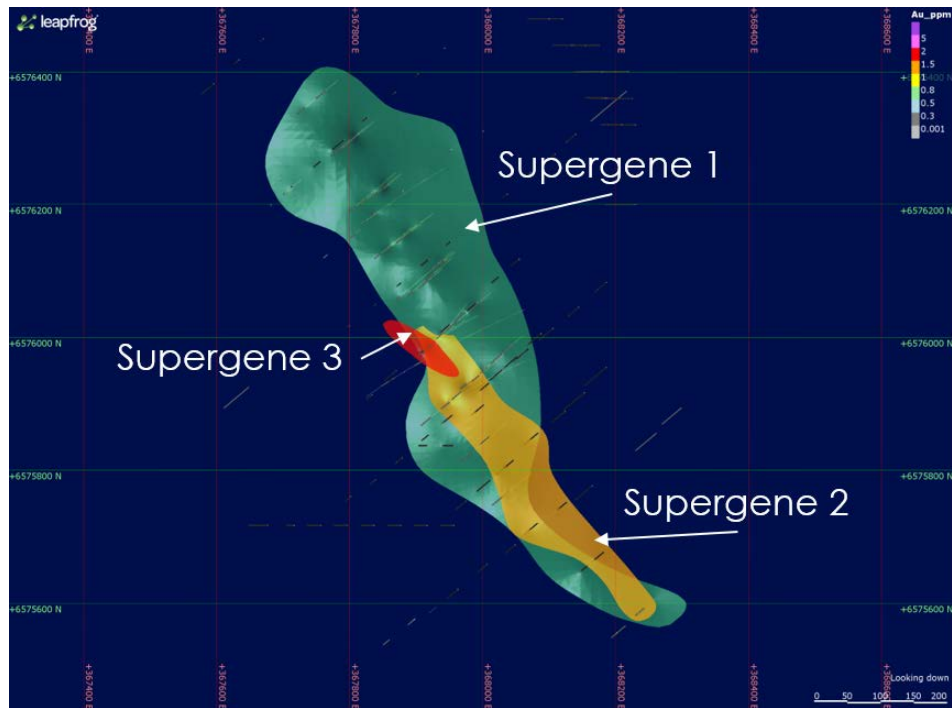
This includes wireframing of both supergene and primary gold mineralisation.

In the case of supergene gold mineralisation, three domains have been modelled:

1. A main supergene blanket which occurs on the saprock to fresh rock interface
2. A subsidiary blanket at the saprolite to saprock transition which locally coalesces with the lower zone
3. A perched shallow supergene zone on the western flank

These domains are illustrated in Figure 5.

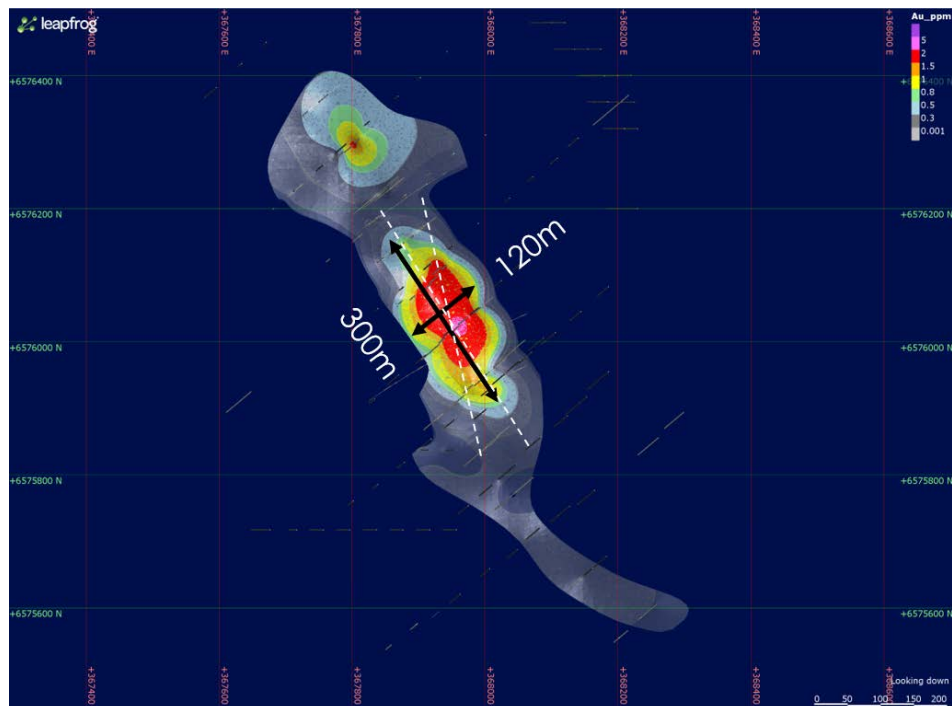




**Figure 5 - Outline of the three identified supergene gold domains.**

The higher-grade zone, which occurs where stronger primary gold mineralisation intersects the weathering horizon, has a dimension of approximately 300 metres x 120 metres. A smaller northern supergene zone remains open to the north.

The two zones are illustrated within the modelled supergene blanket in Figure 6.



**Figure 6 - Leapfrog model showing areas of higher grade supergene gold mineralisation within the modelled supergene blanket.**

However, a slightly oblique zone (Lode 7) can be modelled which trends north-north-west, and this intersection with the north-west trend may control a thicker and locally higher-grade shoot which appears to plunge 20-30° to the south.

A map of primary gold mineralisation structures at Think Big is illustrated in Figure 7.

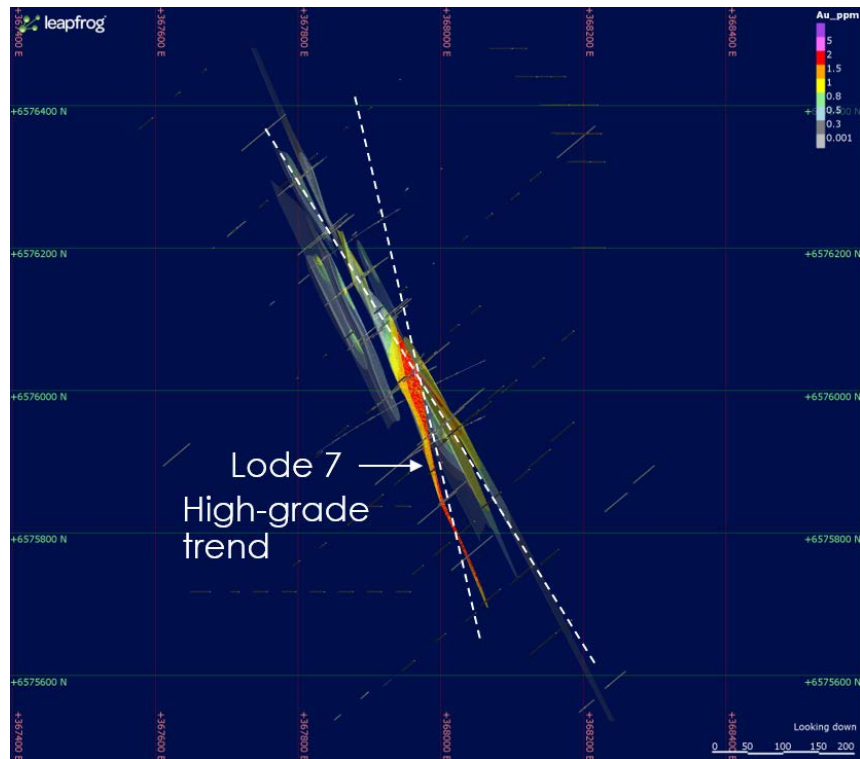


Figure 7 - Plan view of primary gold mineralised structures at Think Big.

A perspective view of the mineralisation at Think Big looking to the west is illustrated in Figure 8.

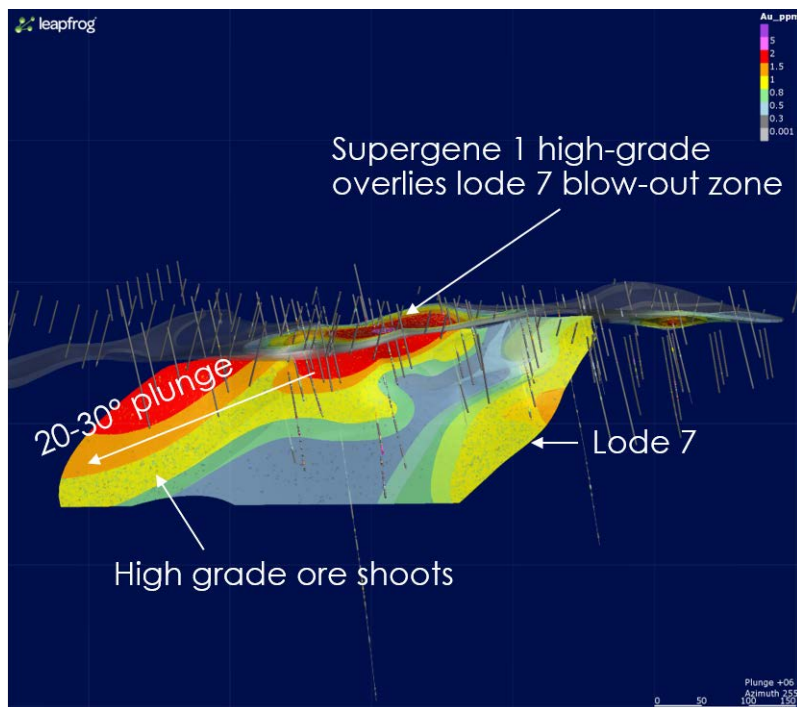


Figure 8 - Perspective view looking west showing gold grade contours on Lode 7 at Think Big illustrating interpreted southerly plunge to mineralisation



In summary, Think Big, commencing generally only around 20 metres below the surface, represents an attractive mining target comprising both higher-grade gold related to near surface supergene enrichment atop thick zones of primary gold mineralisation, albeit of lower grade.

Further drilling is required at Think Big to establish an inaugural Resource (refer discussion below).

### **Third-round RC Drilling Campaign**

The third-round RC drilling campaign had as its aim to drill 20 holes for an aggregate 2,100 metres, or an average depth of approximately 105 metres per hole.

The majority of the holes were to be drilled over an 800 metre strike length to the north of Think Big on a 160 x 40 metre grid pattern with the objective of identifying new shallow zones of gold mineralisation.

Other holes were to be located at Think Big to test the north-west flank and southern extremities of the Prospect, both of which remain open.

Unfortunately, by late February, drilling was curtailed by wet weather, meaning that only 14 of the intended 20 holes were drilled, all of which were to the north of Think Big.

The Company is in receipt of 4 metre composite assay sample results in respect of this campaign, and partial 1 metre sampling for FRC051 and FRC054.

**Anglo Australian reported that, in FRC051, a shallow supergene-enriched gold zone of 21m @ 2.47g/t Au from 20 metres has been identified.**

**Insofar as this gold zone would seem quite separate from mineralisation identified at Think Big, at its nearest, some 800 metres to the south-west, the Company deems this a new discovery which is designated "Saintly" (continuing the theme of naming prospects at Feysville after Melbourne Cup winners; Saintly won in 1996).**

Saintly is located close to an interpreted jog in the Ethereal Shear Zone where the strike changes from a north-west to west-north-west orientation. Such structural positions are considered favourable for penetration by gold-mineralised fluids.

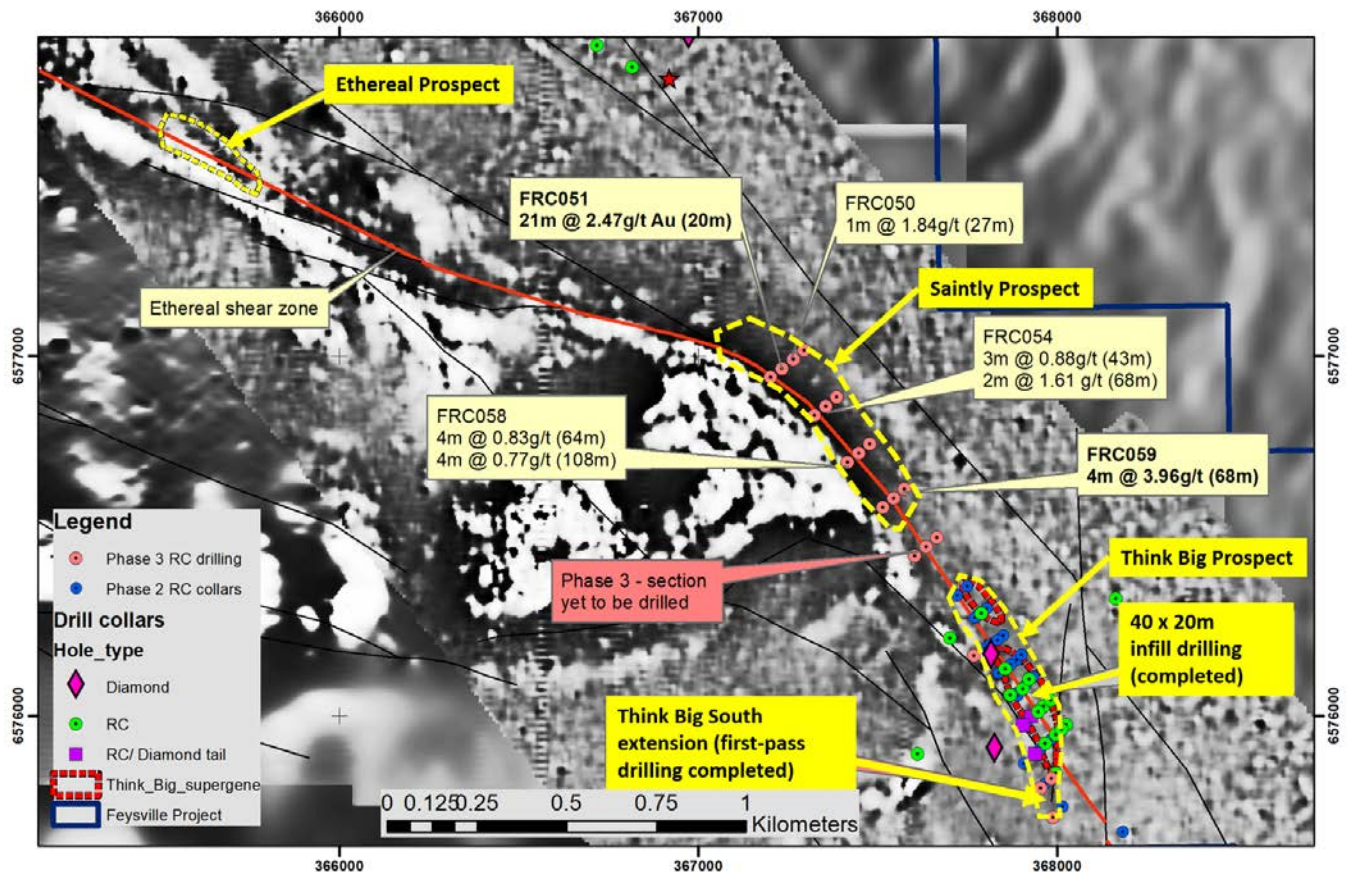
It is noted that the intersection in FRC051 is on the northernmost drill section of the third-round RC drilling campaign and hence Saintly remains open to the north.

The untested segment of the Ethereal Shear Zone between Saintly and the Ethereal Prospect itself, some 1.5 kilometres to the west-north-west, remains highly prospective.

In FRC059, a new primary zone of gold mineralisation encompassing 4m @ 3.96g/t from 68 metres was identified.

Such mineralisation could link to the northern mineralised zone at Think Big, 360 metres to the south-east, though this will require further investigation.

A map identifying drill hole locations and results for the third-round RC drilling campaign, including the locations of Saintly (FRC051) and FRC059, is illustrated in Figure 9.



**Figure 9 - Map illustrating drill hole locations and results for Saintry and other from third-round RC drilling campaign on ground magnetic image background.**

Samples for outstanding 1 metre intervals in respect of the third-round RC drilling campaign have been submitted, with results to be reported in a subsequent announcement.

#### Fourth-Round RC Drilling Campaign

The fourth – round RC drilling campaign was completed with 27 holes for an aggregate of 2,983 metres being completed with all assay results expected by mid-May 2018.

At Saintry, the program comprised 7 holes to follow up on the discovery intersection referred to above. This included a scissor hole and a hole below the initial intersection to confirm the structural orientation.

At Think Big, the program comprised infill drilling on a 40 x 20 metre grid pattern to further validate the occurrence and grade of both supergene-enriched and primary gold mineralisation. However 5 of these holes were not completed and should be drilled next month.

It is highly likely that this work will enable the establishment of an inaugural Resource at Think Big.

500 metres south east of Saintry further drilling will be undertaken to follow up on the intersection of primary gold mineralisation in hole FRC059. This zone is open 320 metres to the south east and 160 metres to the north west along the mineralised corridor.



**Figure 10 - Drilling at Feysville.**

First assay results from this campaign are expected shortly.

#### **Historical Project Area Review**

An historical project area review was undertaken during March by geological consultant, Map to Mine Pty Ltd.

The review had as its aim to review and capture technical data from reports gathered over thirty five years covering Anglo Australian's Feysville tenements.

It is hoped that this work will add to the Company's knowledge of the area, including the identification of new targets.

The work is expected to be completed and reported upon shortly.

#### **Rogan Josh Geological Modelling and Wireframing**

Anglo Australian is proposing to shortly submit previous drilling results for Rogan Josh for further geological modelling, including a wireframe review.

The intention here is to establish what further drilling is required at Rogan Josh to establish an inaugural Resource.

Rogan Josh, located approximately three kilometres to the north-west of Think Big and on a different shear zone, previous RC drilling over a 700 metre strike length (69 holes for 5,554.5 metres) has led to the identification of a near surface exploration target with a current size/ grade range of 300,000 to 350,000 tonnes at 2.0 to 2.5 g/t Au for about 25,000 contained ounces of gold. Whilst there is reasonable confidence in the continuity of the mineralisation, the effective drill spacing of 60 x 20 metres and up to 80 x 20 metres is of insufficient density to warrant a Resource classification.

It is noted that the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource in these areas and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in an increase in the estimated Mineral Resource.



## MANDILLA GOLD PROJECT – WA

*Anglo Australian – 100%*

The Mandilla Project is located approximately 20 km south-east of Kambalda, Western Australia.

At Mandilla, Anglo Australian has previously achieved production of approximately 23,000 ounces of gold from an open-cut palaeochannel.

At Mandilla East, the Company has previously identified a bedrock Inferred Resource of 357,000 tonnes at 3.3 g/t Au for approximately 38,000 contained ounces.

Moreover, at Mandilla South, along strike and down dip from Mandilla East, gold intersections were recorded in wide spaced traverses of RC and Aircore drill holes previously completed by Anglo Australian, the most notable being 2 metres at 6.2 g/t (ASX 30/01/14). These features are variously illustrated in Figure 11.

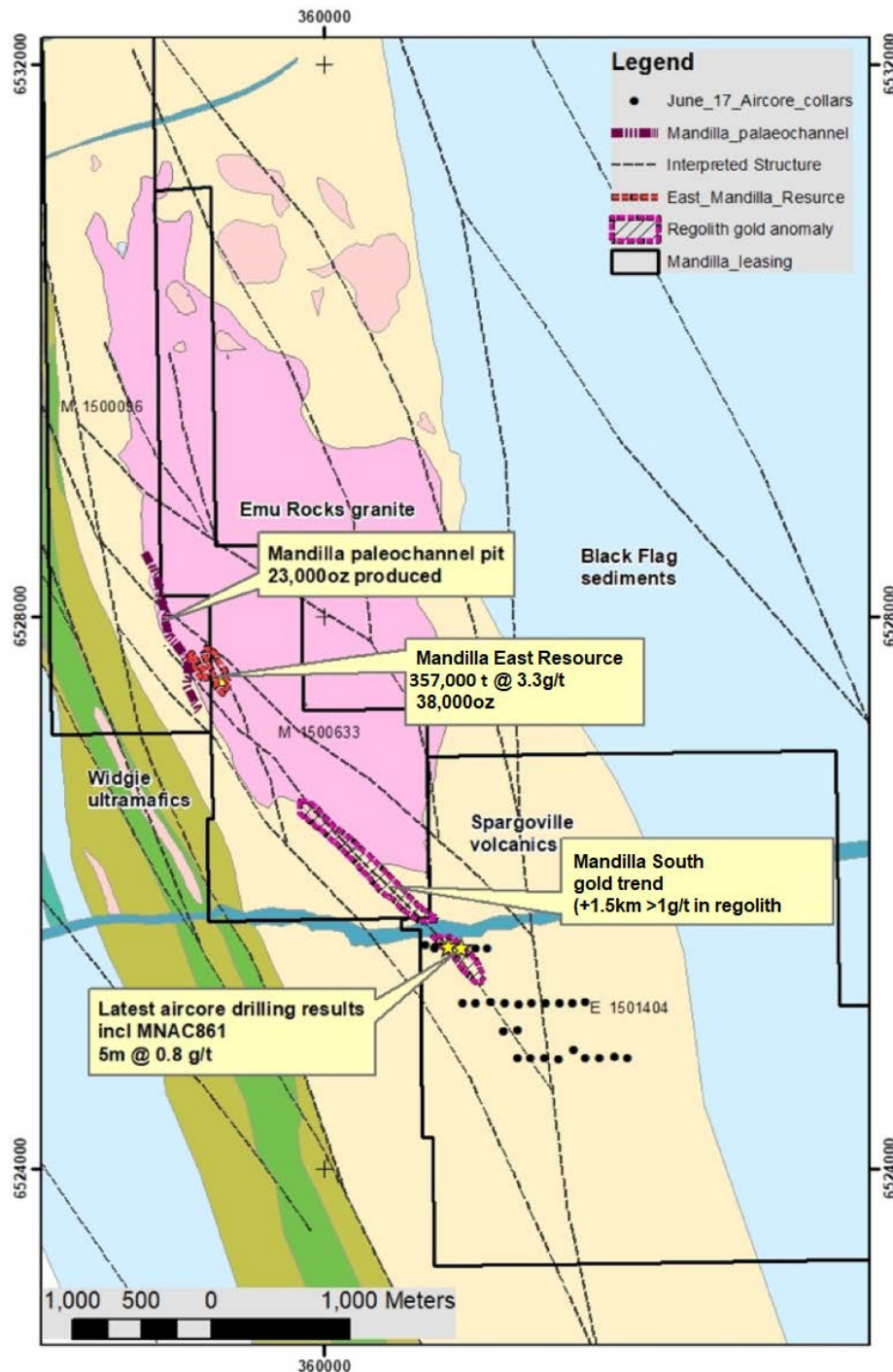


Figure 11 - Mandilla Project tenement map illustrating key geological features.



As announced to the market on 4 August 2017, the Company undertook an aircore drilling campaign on the recently granted Exploration Licence 15/1404 to test for a south-east continuation of Mandilla South.

Specifically, the program involved some 28 holes along (essentially) three 400 metre-spaced traverses for an aggregate 1,525 metres, with an average depth of approximately 55 metres per hole.

During the December Quarter, Anglo Australian announced that, having now more fully evaluated the results, the drill program successfully extended the mineralised trend for an additional 500 metres, such that the Mandilla South weathered bedrock target now extends along the NW-SE strike for more than 1.5 km and with a width of typically 100 metres, with gold values exceeding 1 g/t recorded in most of the holes along the trend.

The gold values returned indicate a likely supergene-enriched gold zone at a vertical depth of from 40 to 50 metres.

The Mandilla South target, identified by way of significant drilling results from both the latest and previous drilling programs (RC results highlighted in red, aircore results in yellow), is illustrated below in Figure 12.

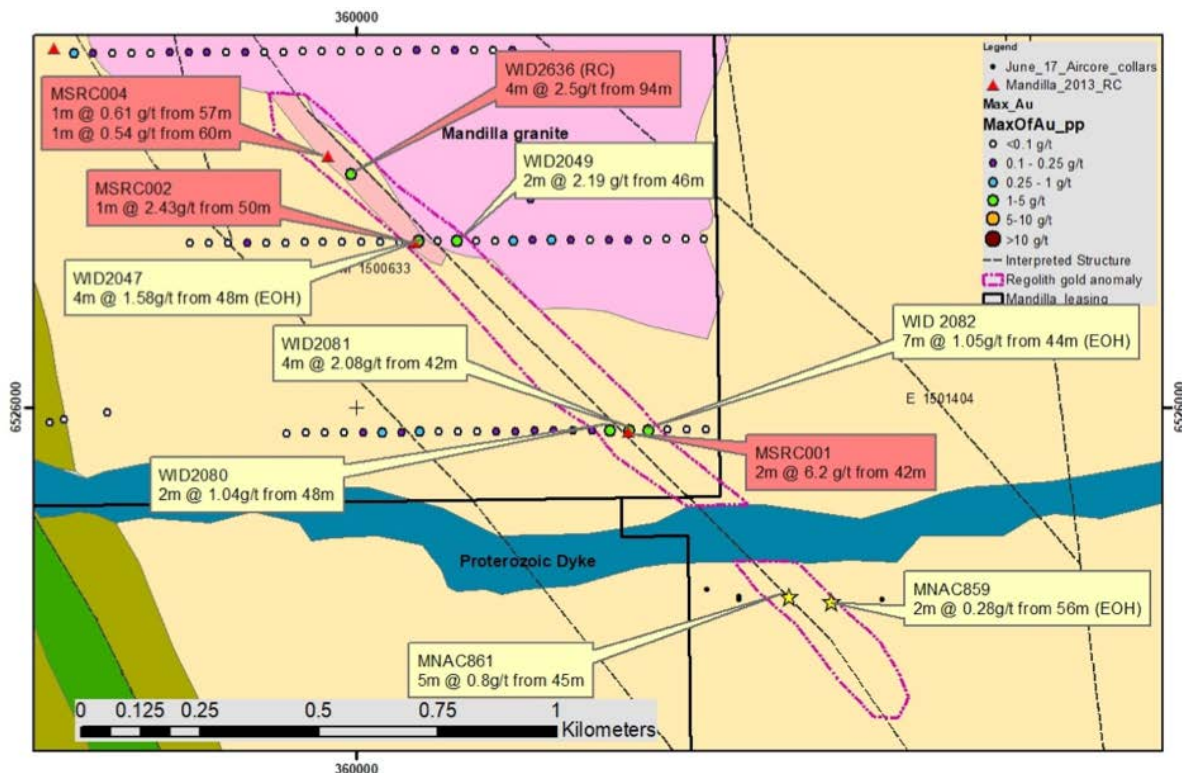


Figure 12 - Map illustrating Mandilla South target, drilling results and key geological features.

In March 2018, the Company applied for funding assistance to the maximum amount of \$100,000 provided by the Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia under its Exploration Incentive Scheme Co-funded Exploration Drilling Program. If successful, this funding will be used to drill 2 x 350 metre diamond drill holes at Mandilla South East.

A program of work has been approved for an infill aircore drilling program to close up the drill density to approximately 200 x 50 metre centres along the target zone. Pending results, follow-up RC drilling will be undertaken to test the most prospective gold intersections.

## KOONGIE PARK GOLD AND BASE METALS PROJECT – WA

Anglo Australian - 100% interest

The Koongie Park Project is situated 20 km to the south west of Halls Creek in the Eastern Kimberley region of Western Australian, illustrated in Figure 13.

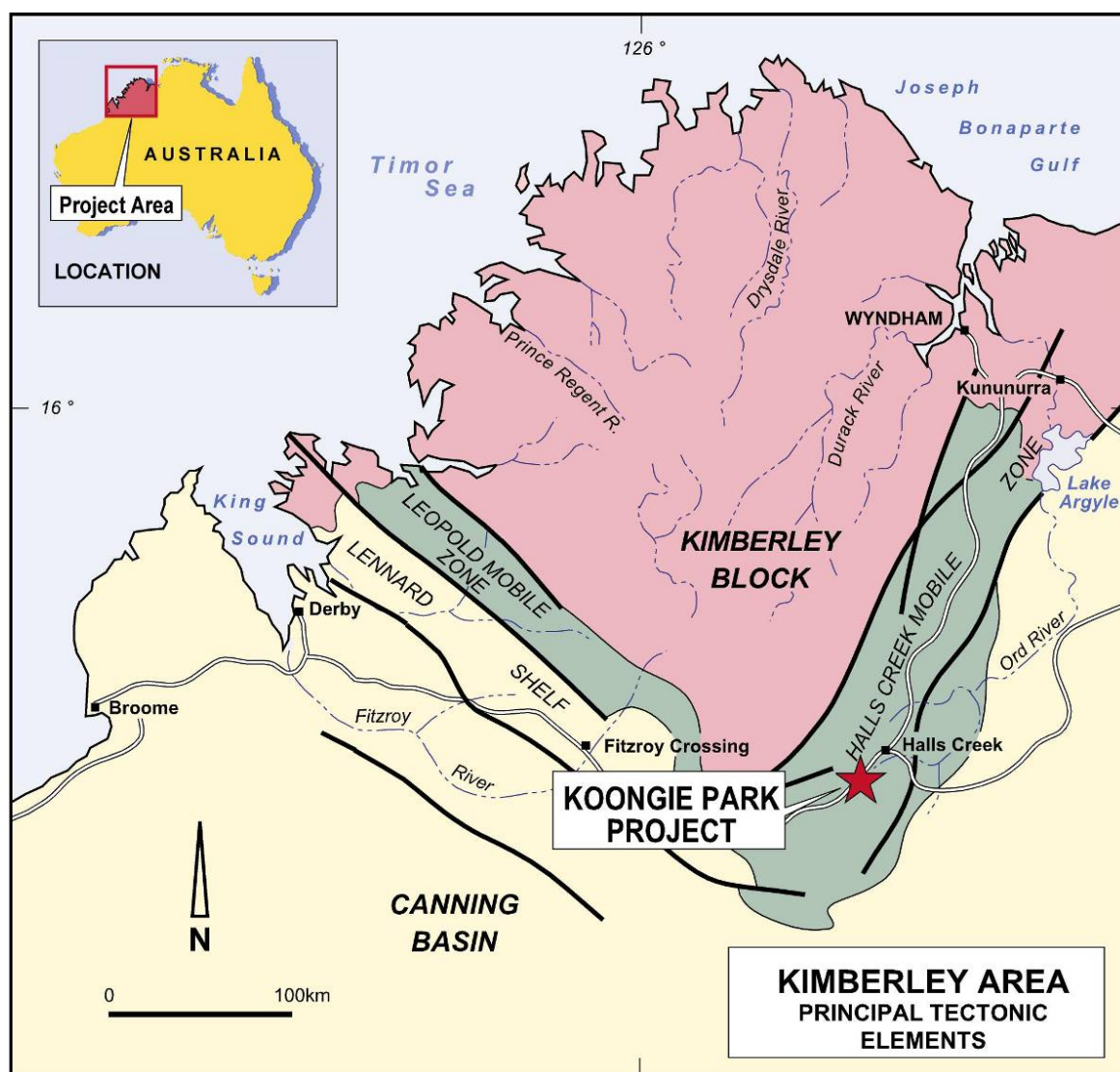
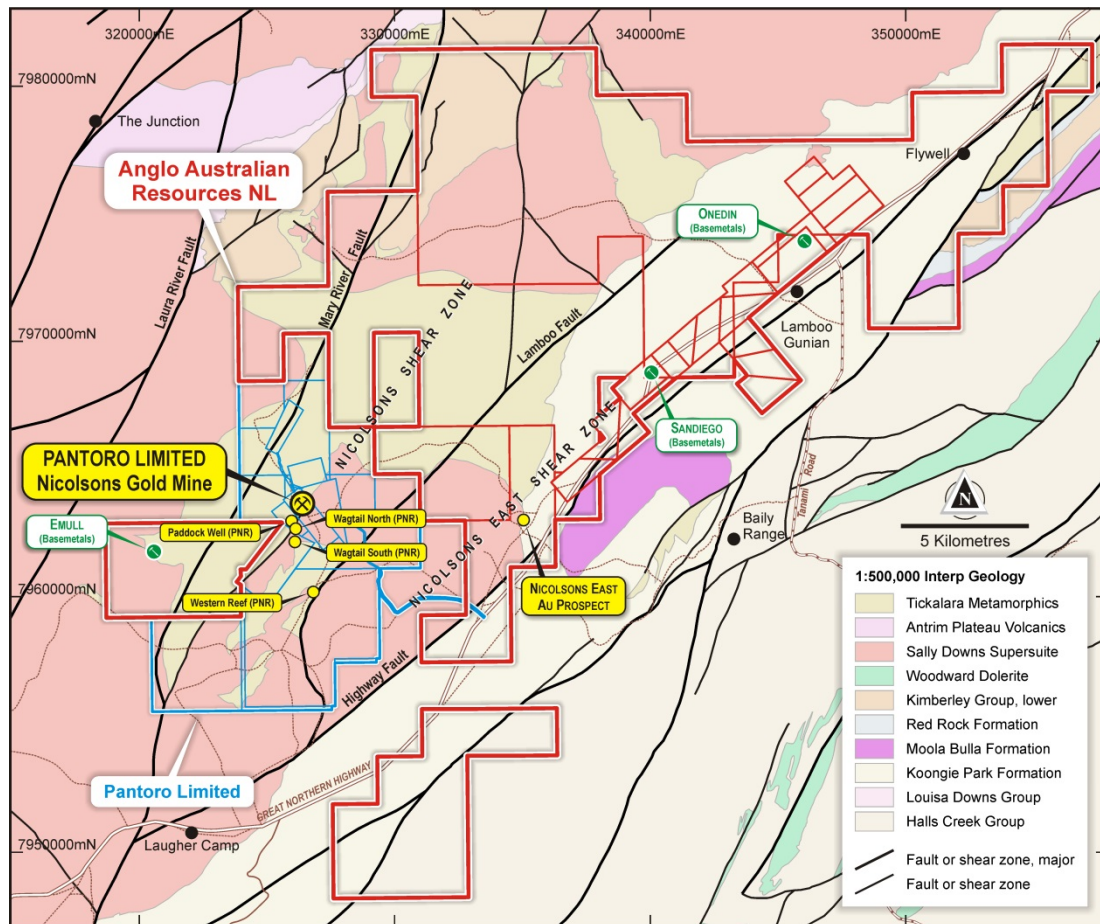


Figure 13 - Koongie Park location map.

Anglo Australian holds a significant tenement position, illustrated in Figure 14.



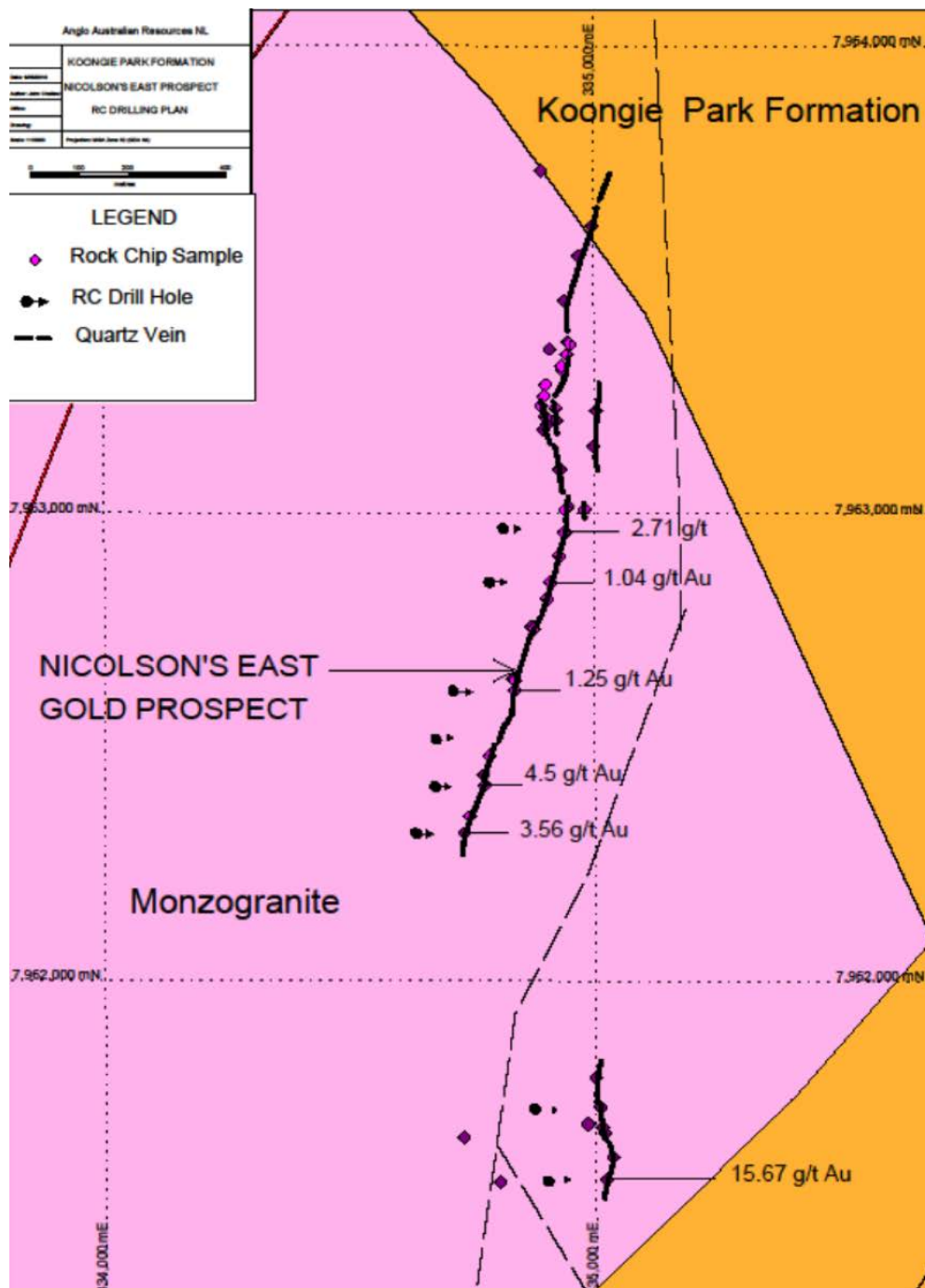
**Figure 14 - Koongie Park tenement map illustrating key features.**

Various tenements held by Anglo Australian (red outline in map above) are adjacent to the ground position held by the ASX-listed, Pantoro Limited, which currently has a market capitalisation of approximately \$290 million.

Pantoro owns the Nicolsons Gold Project which is currently producing gold at a rate of approximately 40,000 ounces per annum.

Anglo Australian hosts some 14 kilometres of the Nicolsons Shear Zone to the north of the Pantoro ground.

Anglo Australian also holds some 30 kilometres of strike along the Nicolsons East Shear Zone, approximately 8 kilometres to the east of and sub-parallel to the Nicolsons Shear Zone. This zone hosts a number of highly attractive targets including the undrilled Nicolsons East Prospect which outcrops over approximately a two kilometres length and where gold mineralised rock chip samples assays up to 15.7 g/t Au have previously been recorded – refer Figure 15.



**Figure 15 - Nicolsons East Gold Prospect.**

As such, Anglo Australian's ground position at Koongie Park is highly prospective for gold.

The ground position is also highly prospective for base metals with significant mineralisation previously identified at Sandiego and Onedin.



## INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCES

### SANDIEGO DEPOSIT

Supergene Copper	370,000 tonnes @ 4.0 % Cu, 2.7% Zn, 48g/t Ag and 0.29g/t Au
Copper Zone	1,140,000 tonnes @ 2.8% Cu, 1.5% Zn, 12g/t Ag and 0.43g/t Au
Zinc Zone	1,220,000 tonnes @ 0.2 % Cu, 7.0% Zn, 26g/t Ag and 0.13g/t Au
<b>Total in situ Metal</b>	<b>50,000 tonnes copper, 115,000 tonnes zinc, 2 million ounces of silver &amp; 26,000 ounces of gold</b>

### ONEDIN DEPOSIT

Zinc Zone	1,980,000 tonnes @ 6.25% Zn, 0.47% Cu, 32g/t Ag and 0.3g/t Au
Copper Zone	2,500,000 tonnes @ 1.1% Cu, 0.8% Zn, 21g/t Ag and 0.3g/t Au
<b>Total in situ Metal</b>	<b>36,000 tonnes copper &amp; 140,000 tonnes zinc metal</b>

Late in 2017, Geological consultants, Map to Mine Pty Ltd, completed a historical data compilation and review project over Anglo's Koongie Park tenements, encompassing 393 historical reports.

Additionally, geophysical consultants, Terra Resources, merged open-file aeromagnetic data sets and produce a series of images over the Koongie Park Project.

The Company also at that time undertook a field program comprising geological mapping, rock chip sampling and an evaluation of the regolith using the new data sets to evaluate the prospective structural corridors and interpreted target areas.

Information from this field program will be used to form the basis of Anglo Australian's future exploration programs at Koongie Park.

The next phase of field work is scheduled to commence at the conclusion of the wet season in early 2018.

## CORPORATE

As at 31 March 2018, the Company had cash on hand of \$777,000.

**For further information:**

**John Jones AM – Chairman**

**Telephone: (08) 9322 4569**

## SCHEDULE OF MINING TENEMENTS

Project	Tenement	Company Interest	Title Registered to
<b>Western Australia</b>			
Koongie Park	M80/276, 277 E80/4389,4766, 4957, 4960 5076,5087 P80/1802-10 P80/1831-1837	100%	Anglo Australian Resources NL
Feysville	P26/3943 – 3944 P26/3947 – 3951 P26/4051- 4052 P26/4074 – 4077 P26/4031 -4034	100%    Option Agreement	Anglo Australian Resources NL    R Borromei
Mandilla	M15/96 M15/633 E15/1404	100% gold rights only 100% gold rights only 100%	Anglo Australian Resources NL
Leonora	E37/1287	100%	Anglo Australian Resources NL

### Compliance Statement

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and 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.*

*The information in this announcement that relates to the Indicated Mineral Resource for the Sandiego and Onedin Deposits was first reported in accordance with JORC 2004 on 1 Nov 2010. The company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

*The information in this announcement that relates to the Inferred Resource estimate for the Mandilla Gold Project was first reported in accordance with JORC 2004 on 31 Oct 2011. The company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.*



**TABLE 1**

**Table of Feysville RC and Diamond 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
<b>Think Big</b>										
<b>FRC014</b>	367938	6575893	60	50	225.5	91	95	4	1.58	Diamond tail
						116.5	117.5	1	1.29	
						<b>152</b>	<b>153.62</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>2.49</b>	
						173	175	2	2.13	
						<b>203.5</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>New interval</b>
						<b>208</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.96</b>	Expanded interval
						<b>220</b>	<b>221.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>New interval</b>
FDH001	367825	6575911	60	50	495.5	183	184	1	1.07	
						195	196	1	2.26	New interval
FDH002	367816	6576171	60	50	300.4	29	38	9	1.1	supergene
						154	155	1	1.42	New interval
						230	234	4	0.59	
FRC028	367804	6576299	60	50	60	22	25	3	1.9	restated interval
						37	39	2	0.79	
FRC029	367772	6576273	60	50	120	69	71	2	1.89	1m samples
						101	102	1	1.13	1m samples
FRC030	367851	6576224	60	50	70	18	19	1	1.39	New interval
FRC032	367818	6576198	60	50	96	59	60	1	2.62	1 m samples
						63	65	2	2.01	1m samples
						<b>80</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8.33</b>	1m samples with enhanced grade
<i>including</i>						<i>80</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>16.11</i>	
FRC033	367805	6576184	60	50	180	56	68	12	0.62	4m composite
FRC034	367902	6576170	60	50	60	14	16	2	0.9	New interval
FRC035	367888	6576156	60	50	80	14	16	2	1.84	1m samples
						21	26	5	0.8	1m samples
						44	48	4	1.02	1m samples
FRC036	367871	6576143	60	50	100	21	26	5	1.74	1m samples
<i>including</i>						62	64	2	0.62	New interval
						94	95	1	1.08	1m samples
FRC038	367935	6576109	60	50	60	20	23	3	2.7	1m samples
<b>FRC039</b>	367915	6576087	60	50	100	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	supergene
						46	48	2	0.87	1m samples



Prospect/ Hole Number	E GDA94	N GDA94	Dip°	Az°	Depth (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Comment
<b>FRC040</b>	367887	6576063	60	50	51	<b>20</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1.92</b>	supergene
<i>Including</i>						28	33	5	3.15	
FRC041	367916	6575985	60	50	100	26	28	2	3.64	
						83	85	2	0.68	1m samples
						87	90	3	1.37	1m samples
						98	100	2	0.9	1m samples, EOH
<b>FRC043</b>	367952	6575910	60	50	120	37	40	3	0.87	
						<b>43</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.69</b>	1m samples
						62	65	3	1.72	1m samples
						71	75	4	1.96	1m samples
<b>FRC044</b>	367969	6575814	60	50	<b>140</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	1m samples
<i>Including</i>						90	91	1	11.37	
FRC048	367872	6576072	60	50	110	28	34	6	1.34	supergene
						77	86	9	0.93	1m samples
FRC050	367265	6576991	60	50	102	27	28	1	1.84	supergene
<b>FRC051</b>	367233	6576965	60	50	<b>120</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>New supergene zone</b>
FRC054	367355	6576860	60	50	100	43	46	3	0.88	
						68	70	2	1.61	
FRC058	367431	6576666	60	50	120	64	68	4	0.83	4m composite
						108	112	4	0.77	4m composite
<b>FRC059</b>	367575	6576630	60	50	<b>80</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>4m composite</b>





## APPENDIX 1

### Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data - Feysville

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>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.</p> <p>Diamond core (DC) drilling was undertaken from surface and from the bottom of RC precollars. Where mineralization was observed in the core the core was cut in half lengthwise and one half placed in a numbered sample bag for dispatch to the laboratory for assay.</p> <p>All samples were trucked to Intertek in Kalgoorlie each day. On completion of the drilling program the samples were submitted for analysis.</p> <p>Intertek assay standards, blanks and checks and were inserted at regular intervals.</p> <p>Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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).</i></li> </ul>	<p>RC Drilling using a blade bit. Diameter of hole 5.5 inches</p> <p>DC drilling used an NQ2 diamond drill bit</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Visual – amount in sample piles, poor recoveries recorded in sample book.</p> <p>Diamond core recovery was ~100%</p> <p>Not known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<p>All reverse circulation drill holes and diamond core holes were logged by a qualified geologist.</p> <p>All 1m samples of RC 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 1 metre intervals for RC drill holes and on a continuous basis for DC drill holes</p>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> </ul>	<p>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. 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.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals.</p> <p>Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p> <p>Diamond core was cut in half lengthwise by diamond saw and 1 metre half core samples submitted weighed about 4kg on average. No sub sampling was carried out on site.</p>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Sample receipt – LIMS Registration – Sample sorting and Reconciliation</p> <p>Sample weights are recorded – Samples dried on trays 105° C for a minimum of 12 hours</p> <p>Samples are pulverised to 85% passing 75um using a LM5 Pulveriser.</p> <p>Pulps sent to Intertek Perth. 25gram sample split off.</p> <p>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 &amp; duplicates applied.</p> <p>Certified Reference Material (G906-2, G903-10, G911-6, G399-5, G910-6, G316-2, G318-8, G314-8, G311-7) from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 40</p> <p>metre intervals approximately for RC drilling and at random intervals for DC drilling.</p> <p>Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.</p>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Contractor J Chellev verified hole position on site</p> <p>Standard data entry used on site, backed up in Subiaco WA.</p> <p>No adjustments have been carried out</p>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Drill holes have been picked up by hand held Garmin GPS 78). ( 5 -10 metre accuracy)</p> <p>Grid: GDA94 Datum UTM Zone 51</p> <p>Elevation: nominal 325 metres for all holes.</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Drill hole spacing between 20m to 40m on section, and at 80 metre sectional spacing;</p> <p>RC sample compositing was undertaken over 4 metre intervals where possible.</p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> </ul>	<p>All drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted strike.</p> <p>Core orientation was carried out for all core from DC holes using Reflex© down hole orientation tool.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	The orientation of drilling is considered adequate at this stage for an unbiased assessment of potential mineralisation with respect to interpreted structures and interpreted controls on mineralisation.
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Samples were bagged on site and delivered by road to independent laboratory, Intertek in Kalgoorlie for assaying.</p> <p>All samples taken daily to Intertek yard in Kalgoorlie and sample preparation and assaying was completed under the supervision of the independent laboratory.</p>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	No audits have been carried out at this stage. Both sample methods and techniques are considered to be standard practice in the mineral exploration and mining industry in Western Australia.

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results - Feysville

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Prospecting Licenses P26/3942 – 3951, P26/4051 – 4052, P26/4074 - 4077. Are owned 100% by Anglo Australian Resources NL</p> <p>The licences are in good standing.</p> <p>No known impediments.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<p>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 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>350,000 tonnes at 2.0 to 2.5 g/t Au containing between 20,000 and 25,000 ounces of gold.</p> <p>In summary:</p> <p>Previous drilling in the project area consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 980 AC holes;</li> <li>• 4 Diamond core holes (Empire Rose, Empire Rose South, Kamperman, Ethereal)</li> <li>• 102 RAB holes; and</li> <li>• 634 RC holes;</li> </ul> <p>including previous drilling at Rogan Josh of 252 holes comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 183 AC holes to an average depth of 34.5metres and a maximum depth of 78metres all drilled vertically.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation hosted by felsic to intermediate schist, mafic volcanics, ultramafic intrusives and porphyry.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>• <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>This Information has been tabled in Table 1 of the ASX announcement.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<p>No data aggregation methods have been used.</p> <p>A 0.5 g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades.</p> <p>This has not been applied</p>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	The geometry of the mineralisation including its dip and strike with respect to the drill hole angle is not precisely





Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><i>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').</i></li> </ul>	known. Down hole lengths are reported. True widths are not known.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	Applied
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	Balanced reporting has been applied.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	No other substantive exploration data.
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Follow up Reverse Circulation &amp; Diamond Drilling is planned.</p> <p>No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.</p>

## Appendix 5B

# Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

### Name of entity

**ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL**

### ABN

**24 009 159 077**

### Quarter ended ("current quarter")

**31 March 2018**

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
<b>1. Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
1.1 Receipts from customers		
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(590)	(1,612)
(b) development		
(c) production		
(d) staff costs		
(e) administration and corporate costs	(35)	(128)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)		
1.4 Interest received	2	4
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6 Income taxes paid		
1.7 Research and development refunds	80	80
1.8 Other (provide details if material)		
<b>1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(543)</b>	<b>(1,656)</b>

<b>2. Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment		
(b) tenements (see item 10)		
(c) investments		
(d) other non-current assets		

<b>Consolidated statement of cash flows</b>		<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>	<b>Year to date (9 months) \$A'000</b>
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment		
	(b) tenements (see item 10)		
	(c) investments		
	(d) other non-current assets		
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities		
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)		
2.5	Other (provide details if material)		
<b>2.6</b>	<b>Net cash from / (used in) investing activities</b>		

<b>3.</b>	<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares		2,341
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes		
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options		
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options		(87)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings		
3.6	Repayment of borrowings		
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings		
3.8	Dividends paid		
3.9	Other (provide details if material)		
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Net cash from / (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,254</b>

<b>4.</b>	<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period</b>		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,320	179
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(543)	(1,656)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)		
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)		2,254
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held		
<b>4.6</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>777</b>

<b>5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents</b> at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>	<b>Previous quarter \$A'000</b>
5.1 Bank balances	34	10
5.2 Call deposits	743	1,310
5.3 Bank overdrafts		
5.4 Other (provide details)		
<b>5.5 Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>1,320</b>

**6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates**

- 6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2
- 6.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3
- 6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

**Current quarter  
\$A'000**

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**7. Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates**

- 7.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2
- 7.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3
- 7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

**Current quarter  
\$A'000**

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## Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

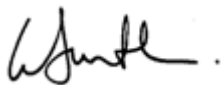
<b>8. Financing facilities available</b> <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position</i>	<b>Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000</b>	<b>Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000</b>
8.1 Loan facilities		
8.2 Credit standby arrangements		
8.3 Other (please specify)		
8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.		

<b>9. Estimated cash outflows for next quarter</b>	<b>\$A'000</b>
9.1 Exploration and evaluation	200
9.2 Development	
9.3 Production	
9.4 Staff costs	
9.5 Administration and corporate costs	50
9.6 Other (provide details if material)	
<b>9.7 Total estimated cash outflows</b>	<b>250</b>

<b>10. Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)</b>	<b>Tenement reference and location</b>	<b>Nature of interest</b>	<b>Interest at beginning of quarter</b>	<b>Interest at end of quarter</b>
10.1 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced				
10.2 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased				

**Compliance statement**

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.



Sign here: .....  
(Company secretary)

Date: ...23 March 2018.....

Print name: .....Graeme Smith.....

**Notes**

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.