ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL

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FEYSVILLE GOLD PROJECT UPDATE – AUGUST 2018

Anglo Australian Resources NL ("**Anglo Australian**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide the following update in relation to its Feysville Gold Project, Western Australia.

Highlights

- **At Think Big, from the June RC drilling campaign:**
  - **A potential new 200-metre long zone of mineralisation identified parallel, and to the west of, the Ethereal Shear Zone**
  - **FRC113 intersected multiple zones of gold mineralisation including 20 metres @ 2.41g/t Au from 96 metres, confirming a thick robust zone of mineralisation in the core of the deposit**
- **These and other new assay results will be incorporated into the Think Big geological model, the preparation of which is well advanced**
- **Metallurgical test work on Think Big ore using conventional gravity and cyanide leaching techniques confirms excellent gold recoveries**
- **Commencement of diamond drilling campaign at Think Big to provide key resource modelling input data such as rock density and assist geological interpretation of the mineralised domain**
- **At Saintly:**
  - **From the June RC drilling campaign, FRC110 intersected 8 metres @ 3.14g/t Au from 68 metres in fresh rock, suggesting identification of a NNW-striking steeply E-dipping structure linking with high grade mineralisation 80 metres to the south**
  - **From the April RC drilling campaign, in FRC100, from the 1 metre assay samples is a result of 3 metres @ 47.55g/t Au from 19 metres, including a 1 metre sample assaying 138.8 g/t from 19 metres**

June RC Drilling Campaign

In June, Anglo Australian commenced a Reverse Circulation ("**RC**") drilling campaign at Feysville – specifically, at the Think Big, Saintly and Saintly South Prospects, as well as to the south of Think Big.

The campaign, which concluded by the end of July, encompassed 38 holes.

The aim of the program was to expand the footprint of gold mineralisation at the currently known prospects and test a new target to the south of Think Big where geophysics and gold anomalism in previous aircore drilling suggested potential for additional mineralisation.

A map illustrating the location of Think Big, Saintly and Saintly South with respect to the Ethereal Shear Zone, as well as key drilling information, is set out in Figure 1.

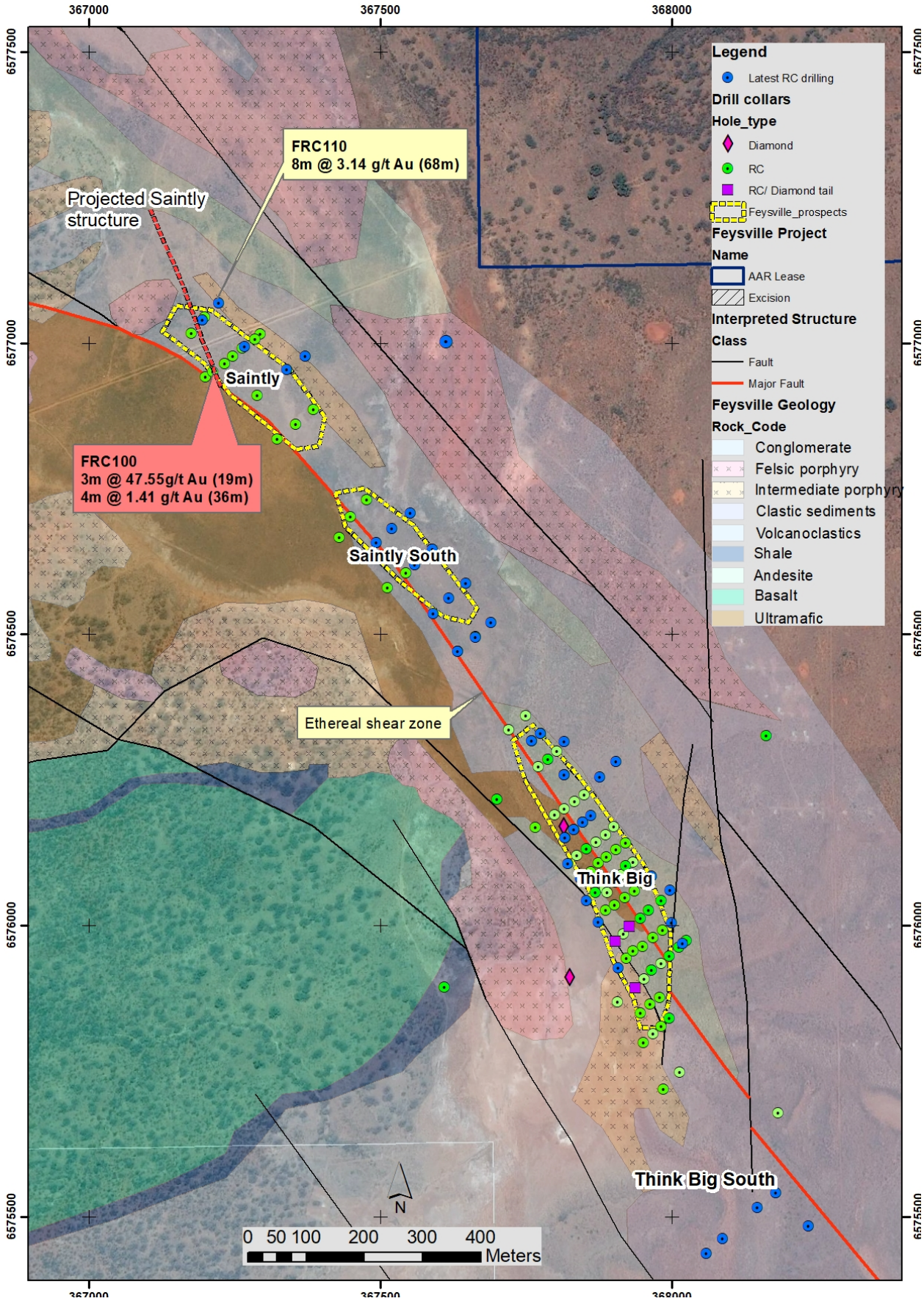


Figure 1: Map illustrating location of Think Big, Saintly and Saintly South Prospects with respect to the Ethereal Shear Zone, as well as key drilling information.

The Company has now received four metre composite assay sample results in respect of most of the holes.

Think Big Update

Several holes – FRC111-116 and FRC120 – were drilled with the objective to expand the main body of mineralisation at Think Big.

FRC112 (8 metres @ 1.32g/t Au from 56 metres) and FRC116 (12 metres @ 1.07g/t Au from 64 metres, 4 metres @ 1.56g/t Au from 80 metres, and 4 metres @ 1.72g/t Au from 92 metres) have intersected a new structure located just to the west of, and parallel with, the interpreted position of the Ethereal Shear Zone, with a potential strike length of at least 200 metres.

FRC111, FRC115 and FRC123 were drilled to test for the eastern extension of supergene gold mineralisation at Think Big and, with no significant values recorded, have appeared to delimit the mineralisation in this direction.

Two scissor holes – FRC113 and FRC114 – were also completed. **FRC113 intersected multiple zones of gold mineralisation, including 20 metres @ 2.41g/t Au from 96 metres, which confirms a thick robust zone of mineralisation in the core of the deposit.** FRC114 drilled at the southern end of the known mineralisation intersected two narrower zones of mineralisation.

Eight additional holes – FRC069-071, and FRC073-075 – were drilled at the northern end of Think Big to test for supergene and primary mineralisation. All six holes on the main trend intersected low grade supergene gold mineralisation which supports continuity of a supergene blanket in the northern part of the deposit. Shallow primary gold mineralisation was also intersected in FRC075 (8 metres @ 1.46g/t Au from 40 metres).

Anglo Australian has also now received one metre assay results from nine holes drilled at Think Big during the April RC drilling campaign.

Gold assays broadly accord with the results for the four metre composite samples, but some down hole intervals have been refined to be narrower but of higher grade.

For example, the original four metre composite intervals in FRC081 of 20 metres @ 3.96g/t from 36 metres and 24 metres @ 2.63 g/t from 68 metres returned 17 metres @ 4.86g/t from 38 metres and 22 metres @ 2.72g/t from 69 metres. The intersection in FRC081 of 17 metres @ 4.86g/t Au includes a very high-grade supergene zone of 4 metres @ 14.9g/t Au which is along strike and 45 metres to the NW of a similar high-grade supergene interval of 6m @ 12.91g/t Au intersected in FRC015[1].

Shallow high grade gold mineralisation of this style at such shallow depth would make a compelling target for initial open pit mining.

These new results will be incorporated into the geological model for Think Big, the preparation of which is well advanced.

A map illustrating drill hole location and results at Think Big – from one metre composites in respect of the April drilling campaign and from four metre composites in respect of the June campaign – is set out in Figure 2.

[1] ASX – 08/11/17

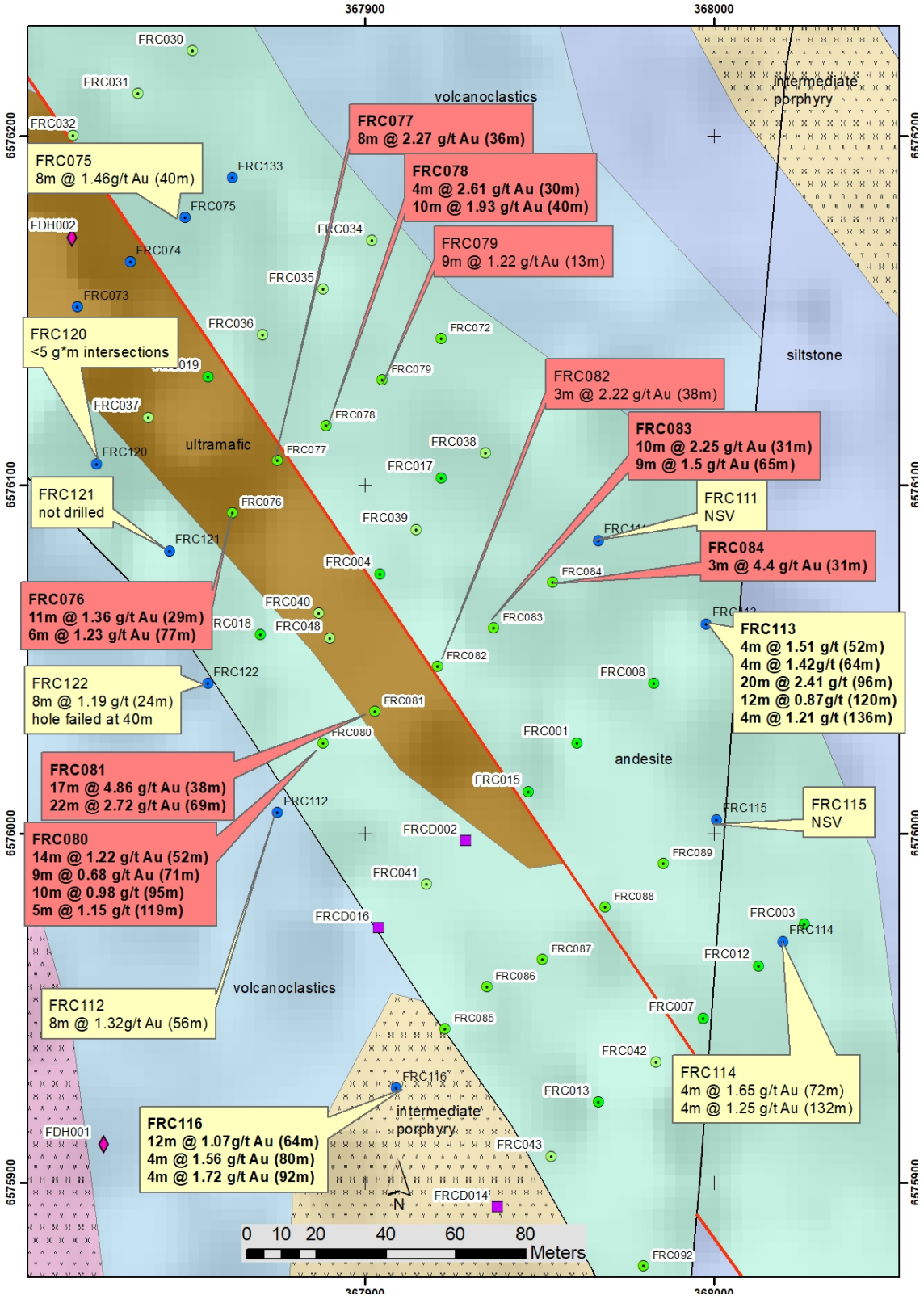


Figure 2: Map of Think Big illustrating drill hole location and key RC results. One metre sampling results from the previous April drilling campaign are shown in red. Four metre composite assay results from the June drilling campaign are shown in yellow.

Five RC holes were drilled to the south of the interpreted structure at Think Big to test for new mineralisation associated with previous gold anomalous aircore holes and coincident elevated IP chargeability features.

Drilling failed to intersect significant gold mineralisation.

Geology comprised a thick sequence of clastic sediments including black shale horizons. However, andesite, the unit favourable for gold mineralisation at Think Big, appears to be absent.

Geological interpretation of the results is required prior to further work being undertaken in this area.

Saintly Update

Four RC holes were drilled at Saintly as part of the June campaign to provide a better understanding of the orientation of previously intersected gold mineralisation.

A significant new gold intersection was recorded in FRC110 of 8 metres @ 3.14g/t Au from 68 metres in fresh rock which suggests a NNW-striking steeply E-dipping structure links with high grade mineralisation in FRC051 (21 metres @ 2.47g/t Au from 20 metres) [2] **and FRC100 (3 metres @ 47.55g/t Au from 19 metres) on the adjacent drill section 80 metres to the south.**

FRC110 is the northernmost hole yet completed at Saintly and gold mineralisation remains open to the north into an area with mapped andesite, the preferred host rock at Think Big.

Anglo Australian has also now received one metre assay results from two holes drilled at Saintly during the April RC drilling campaign.

In FRC100, an intersection of 12 metres @ 5.8g/t Au from 16 metres was identified in the 4 metre composites, whilst **the 1 metre samples returned 3 metres @ 47.55g/t Au, including a 1 metre sample assaying 138.8 g/t from just 19 metres.**

Further follow-up of this shallow very high-grade gold mineralisation is planned.

At Saintly South, 11 RC holes were drilled as part of the June campaign to follow up high grade primary gold mineralisation recorded in FRC059 (4 metres @ 49.67g/t Au from 68 metres)[3].

Results were disappointing with only FRC062 intersecting low grade supergene gold mineralisation.

It is noted, however, that all holes were drilled to the NE. With mineralisation at the main Saintly Prospect now interpreted to be east-dipping, these holes may have drilled subparallel to any possible mineralisation and hence the holes may not represent a true test of the mineralisation potential of this prospect.

A SW oriented scissor hole will be drilled at Saintly South to test this hypothesis (refer discussion below).

July Aircore Drilling Campaign

In July, Anglo Australian undertook an aircore campaign at Feysville, testing ground to the south of Think Big.

The area is considered prospective as the north-north-west/ south-south-east trending Rogan Josh/ Dalray Shear Zones merges with the Ethereal Shear Zone to the south-east.
The campaign, along 1,200 metres of strike length of the Ethereal Shear Zone, involved the drilling of 44 holes along five lines, with individual lines spaced at either 200 or 400 metres, for an aggregate of approximately 2,031, or an average of approximately 46 metres per hole.

Assay results are awaited.

Commencement of Diamond Drilling Campaign

On 1 August, Anglo Australian commenced a diamond drilling campaign at Think Big.
The campaign is anticipated to encompass the drilling of 8 holes for an aggregate of 1,035 metres, or approximately 130 metres per hole.

Seven of these holes are being drilled at Think Big, their purpose being:

- To provide key input data for resources modelling such as metallurgical information, rock density, etc
- To test the interpreted plunge of gold mineralisation indicated from modelling

[2] ASX – 21/03/18
[3] ASX – 23/04/18

It is anticipated that incorporation of the results of this campaign will be the final step to producing an inaugural resource model at Think Big.

Following on from the discussion above, one hole is being drilled at Saintly South to provide structural information.

Think Big Metallurgical Test Work Results

Anglo Australian recently appointed METS Engineering Group ("**METS**") to develop a series of metallurgical tests to assess the amenability of Think Big ore to conventional gold processing methods.

This test work, which was carried out by the metallurgical testing firm, ALS Metallurgy, was categorised into the following areas:

- Diagnostic testing and characterisation
- Direct cyanidation
- Gravity concentration (and subsequent leaching)

RC chips from a range of different meterage's and drill holes were used to form three composites representing the three basic domains of the ore - supergene, transition and fresh.

The diagnostic leaching indicated that gold is predominantly free, cyanide soluble gold with 99.1% extractions under Bulk Leach Extractable Gold conditions from the supergene composite, 91.9% from the transitional composite and 87.4% from the fresh composite. Oxygen uptake rate testing indicated that all composites formed were not significantly oxygen consuming with values returned ranging from averages of -0.007 to -0.009 mg/L/min with a maximum of -0.029 mg/L/min. These results indicate that through a standard CIL plant, only air sparging will be required.

Metallurgical recovery testing was completed on all three composites through both whole ore cyanidation tests and the standard gravity concentration and leach method. The whole ore leach samples were milled to a P80 of 106 µm whilst the samples for gravity concentration were crushed to – 1 mm and subject to concentration through a standard laboratory scale Knelson concentrator. This concentrate was then subjected to leaching under conditions representative of those that occur in typical gravity gold intensive leach reactors. The Knelson tail was then reground to a P80 of 106 µm and then leached under conventional conditions for 48 hours.

Total recoveries across gravity concentration and leaching were excellent with 98.4% recovered for the supergene composite, 91.8% for the transition composite and 85.1% for the fresh composite. The gravity recoverable portion ranged from 15% in the fresh to 43% in the supergene zone achieved through a single pass through a Knelson concentrator. Cyanide consumption in the leaches was low with 0.16 kg/t used for the supergene, 0.26 kg/t for the transition and 0.04 kg/t for the fresh. The test work demonstrated rapid leaching kinetics with above 80% of the gold being recovered in the first four hours for all composites and near final extractions at eight hours.

Direct cyanidation of these composites under standard cyanide concentration levels (250 ppm) recovered 92.4% for the supergene composite, 89.1% for the transitional composite and 82.1% for the fresh composite.

A graph illustrating the gold extraction curve for samples from Feysville is set out in Figure 3.

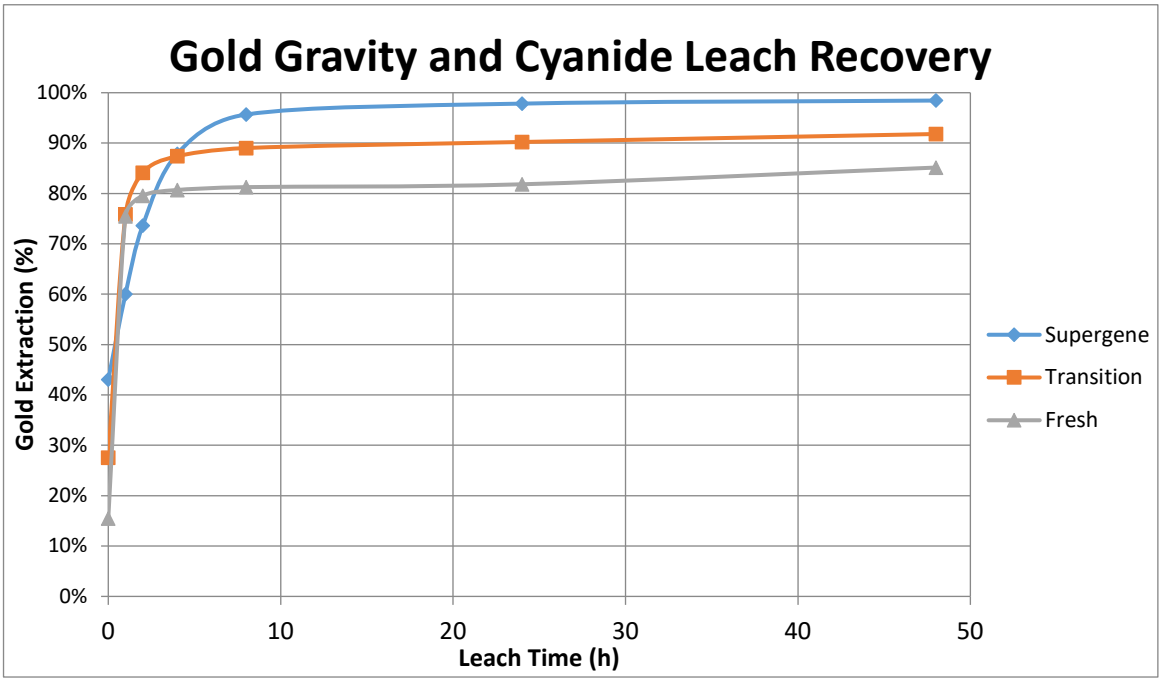


Figure 3: Graph illustrating the gold extraction curve for samples from Feysville

In summary, the test work confirmed excellent gold recoveries from Think Big ore using conventional gravity and cyanide leaching techniques. No deleterious elements were noted in the samples provided.

Other

John Jones, Chairman of Anglo Australian, said today:

"Not wishing to sound like a broken record, the more we drill at Think Big and Saintly, the more gold mineralisation we identify.

"That said, we remain yet to fully understand the geological controls on gold mineralisation in this area. To this end, the diamond drilling campaign currently underway should be of great assistance in our future targeting efforts.

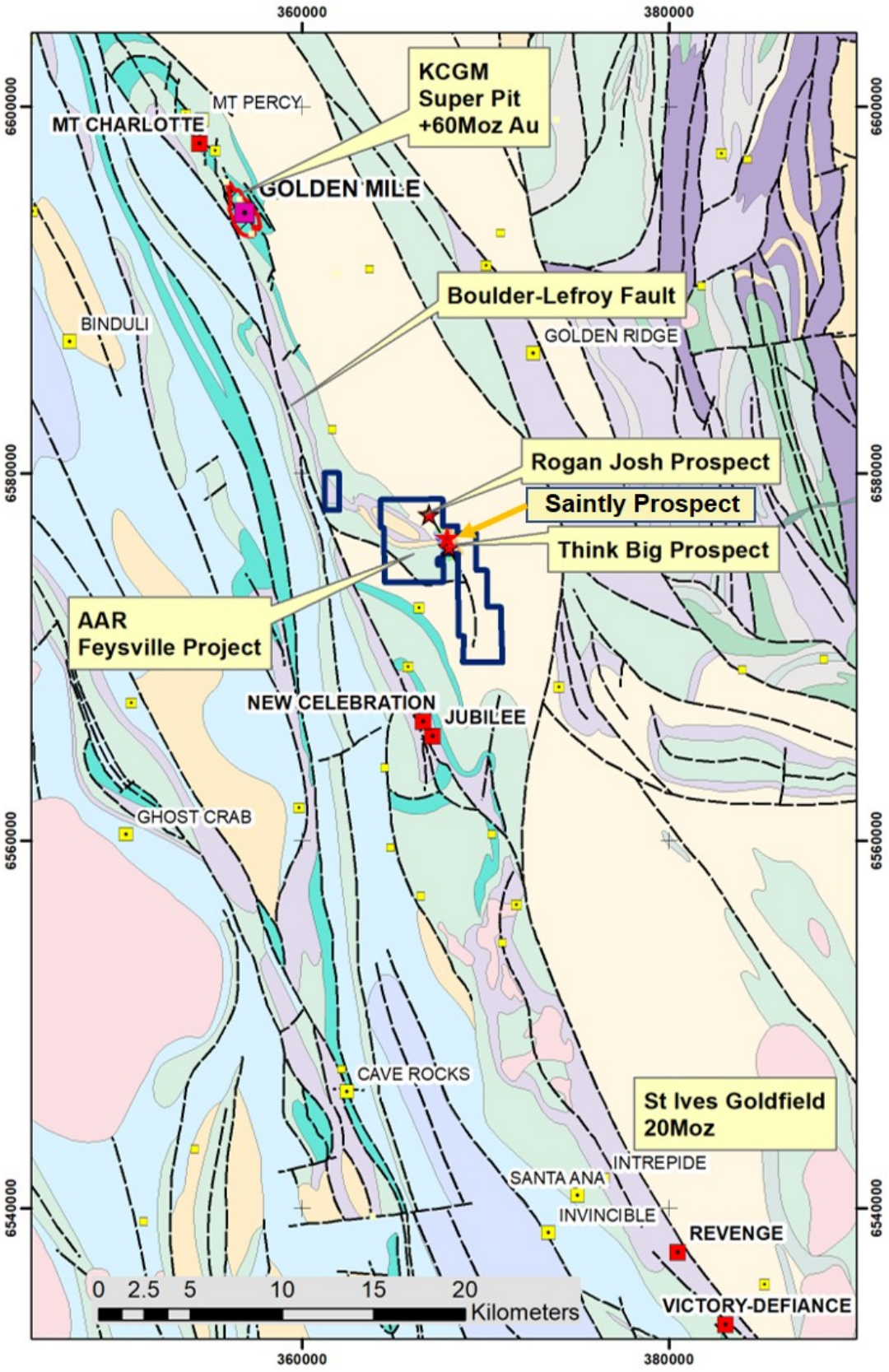
"The fact that metallurgical test work of Think Big ore has delivered excellent recoveries ticks a further box towards the establishment of a mining operation.

"Separately, shareholders might have seen recent comments from Bill Beament, Executive Chairman of major gold producer, Northern Star Limited, our immediate neighbour to the south at Feysville, where he talked highly of the prospectivity of this underexplored area and how the intention is for their company to spend a large portion of its $60 million exploration budget for the year in this area.

"It seems Anglo Australian is not alone in considering the area to the south of Kalgoorlie still has much to offer and is of considerable merit."

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.



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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Telephone: (08) 9322 4569

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 report that relates to the Processing and Metallurgy is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Damian Connelly who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of METS. Damian Connelly has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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'. Damian Connelly consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1

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

Prospect	Hole Number	E	N	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	DH Length	Grade g/t Au	Sample Type
Saintly South	FRC062	367660	6576496	-60	50	32	36	4	0.69	4m composite
Saintly South	FRC063	367632	6576472	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Saintly South	FRC064	367688	6576521	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Think Big	FRC069	367815	6576260	-60	50	28	32	4	0.91	4m composite
Think Big	FRC070	367774	6576323	-60	50	44	48	4	0.57	4m composite
Think Big	FRC071	367759	6576320	-60	50	64	68	4	0.91	4m composite
Think Big	FRC073	367815	6576152	-60	50	24	28	4	0.58	4m composite
Think Big	FRC074	367832	6576165	-60	50	56	60	4	0.56	4m composite
Think Big	FRC075	367848	6576178	-60	50	28	32	4	0.69	4m composite
						40	48	8	1.46	4m composite
Think Big	FRC075	367848	6576178	-60	50	44	48	4	1.8	1m samples
Think Big	FRC076	367859	6576093	-60	50	14	17	3	0.91	1m sample
						29	40	11	1.36	1m sample
						45	49	4	1.04	1m sample
						77	83	6	1.23	1m sample
						86	89	3	0.56	1m sample
Think Big	FRC077	367874	6576104	-60	50	36	44	8	2.27	1m sample
	incl					36	38	2	5.7	1m sample
						50	54	4	0.93	1m sample
						71	74	3	0.95	1m sample
						81	83	2	0.78	1m sample
						91	93	3	1.08	1m sample
Think Big	FRC078	367890	6576116	-60	50	30	34	4	2.61	1m sample
						40	50	10	1.93	1m sample
						60	61	1	1.66	1m sample
						73	78	5	0.86	1m sample
Think Big	FRC079	367907	6576130	-60	50	13	22	9	1.22	1m sample
						30	32	2	1.01	1m sample
Think Big	FRC080	367887	6576022	-60	50	36	38	2	0.81	1m sample
						52	66	14	1.22	1m sample
	incl					60	66	6	1.78	1m sample
						71	80	9	0.68	1m sample
						95	105	10	0.98	1m sample
						119	124	5	1.15	1m sample
Think Big	**FRC081**	**367903**	**6576034**	**-60**	**50**	**38**	**55**	**17**	**4.86**	**1m sample**
	incl					**39**	**43**	**4**	**14.9**	**1m sample high grade supergene**
						69	**91**	**22**	**2.72**	**1m sample**
	incl					77	79	2	14.1	1m sample
						107	109	2	0.64	1m sample

Prospect	Hole Number	E	N	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	DH Length	Grade g/t Au	Sample Type
Think Big	FRC082	367920	6576047	-60	50	38	41	3	2.22	1m sample
						46	48	2	1.56	1m sample
						61	62	1	3.9	1m sample
						71	73	2	0.56	1m sample
Think Big	FRC083	367935	6576059	-60	50	31	41	10	2.25	1m sample
	incl					**31**	**33**	**2**	**6.79**	**1m sample supergene**
						47	50	3	1.26	1m sample
						65	74	9	1.5	1m sample
Think Big	**FRC084**	**367952**	**6576071**	**-60**	**50**	**31**	**34**	**3**	**4.4**	**1m sample supergene**
Saintly	FRC097	367198	6577044	-60	50	10	12	2	1.39	1m sample
Saintly	**FRC100**	**367215**	**6576950**	**-60**	**50**	**19**	**22**	**3**	**47.55**	**1m sample**
	incl					**19**	**20**	**1**	**138.8**	**1m sample**
						36	40	4	1.41	1m sample
Think Big South	FRC101	367562	6576617	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Think Big South	FRC102	367591	6576643	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Think Big South	FRC103	367590	6576537	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Think Big South	FRC104	367619	6576563	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Think Big South	FRC105	367648	6576588	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Think Big South	FRC106	367551	6576708	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Think Big South	FRC107	367522	6576683	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Think Big South	FRC108	367494	6576658	-60	50					4m composite
Saintly	**FRC110**	**367219**	**6577072**	**-60**	**230**	**68**	**76**	**8**	**3.14**	4m composite
Think Big	FRC111	367968	6576082	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Think Big	**FRC112**	**367870**	**6576003**	**-60**	**50**	**56**	**64**	**8**	**1.32**	**4m composite new western structure**
						104	108	4	0.68	4m composite
						116	120	4	0.57	4m composite
						128	132	4	0.74	4m composite
Think Big	FRC113	367998	6576062	-60	230	32	36	4	0.78	4m composite Scissor hole
						52	56	4	1.51	4m composite
						64	68	4	1.42	4m composite
						96	**116**	**20**	**2.41**	4m composite
						120	132	12	0.87	4m composite
						136	140	4	1.21	4m composite
Think Big	FRC114	368020	6575973	-60	230	72	76	4	1.65	4m composite Scissor hole
						132	136	4	1.25	4m composite
Think Big	FRC115	368001	6576002	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Think Big	**FRC116**	**367907**	**6575928**	**-60**	**50**	**64**	**76**	**12**	**1.07**	**4m composite new western structure**
						80	84	4	1.56	4m composite
						92	96	4	1.72	4m composite
Saintly	FRC117	367339	6576955	-60	230				NSV	4m composite
Saintly	FRC118	367200	6577044	-60	230				NSV	4m composite
Saintly	FRC119	367264	6576994	-60	230				NSV	4m composite

Prospect	Hole Number	E	N	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	DH Length	Grade g/t Au	Sample Type
Think Big	FRC120	367809	6576098	-60	50	64	68	4	0.52	4m composite
Think Big	FRC122	367854	6576043	-60	50	24	32	8	1.19	4m composite
Think Big	FRC123	367816	6576311	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Think Big	FRC124	367876	6576254	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Think Big	FRC125	367904	6576281	-60	50	48	52	4	0.72	4m composite
Saintly South	FRC128	368182	6575542	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Saintly South	FRC129	368151	6575515	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Saintly South	FRC130	368089	6575462	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Saintly South	FRC131	368060	6575436	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Saintly South	FRC132	368236	6575484	-60	50				NSV	4m composite
Think Big	FRC133	367862	6576188	-60	50	24	28	4	0.56	4m composite

APPENDIX 1

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 hammer bit. Diameter of hole 5. 5 inches Diamond core drilling used an NQ2 diamond drill bit
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 reverse circulation drill holes and diamond core holes were logged by a qualified geologist. 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 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. 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. Diamond core samples represented a weight of about 4kg on average. No sub sampling was carried out on site.

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.*	Samples were bagged on site and delivered by road to independent laboratory, Intertek in Kalgoorlie for assaying. All samples taken daily to Intertek yard in Kalgoorlie and sample preparation and assaying was completed under the supervision of the independent laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	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
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 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 34.5 metres and a maximum depth of 78 metres 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

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.

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').*	The geometry of the mineralisation including its dip and strike with respect to the drill hole angle is not precisely known. Down hole lengths are reported. True widths are 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.*	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.