



Quarterly Report

for the three months ended
30 September 2018

Anglo Australian Resources NL

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ACN: 009 159 077

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Capital Structure

318,264,054	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 AM
Executive Chairman

Peter Stern
Non-Executive Director

Graeme Smith
Director/ Company Secretary



Summary & Highlights

EXPLORATION

Feysville

Think Big

- RC drilling:
 - identifies new structure located just to the west of, and parallel with, the interpreted position of Ethereal Shear Zone, with potential strike length of 200+ metres
 - identifies multiple zones of gold mineralisation, including 20m @ 2.41g/t Au from 96m, confirming a thick robust zone of mineralisation in the core of the deposit
 - confirms continuity of a supergene blanket in the northern part of the deposit
- Metallurgical test work confirms excellent gold recoveries from ore using conventional gravity and cyanide leaching techniques with no deleterious elements
- Shallow high grade gold mineralisation considered to make a compelling target for initial open pit mining
- Preparation of geological model well advanced

Saintly

- Significant new gold intersection (8 m @ 3.14g/t Au from 68 m) suggests NNW-striking steeply E-dipping structure links with high grade mineralisation (21 m @ 2.47g/t Au from 20m¹ and 3m @ 47.55g/t Au from 19m) on adjacent drill section 80 m to the south
- In FRC100, assays recorded of 3 m @ 47.55g/t Au from 19m, including 1 m @ 138.8 g/t from 19m

Mandilla

- Infill aircore/ reverse circulation drilling campaign encompassing 31 holes for 1,687 metres undertaken
- Composite assay results awaited

CORPORATE

- Cash at 30 September 2018 of \$610,000



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.

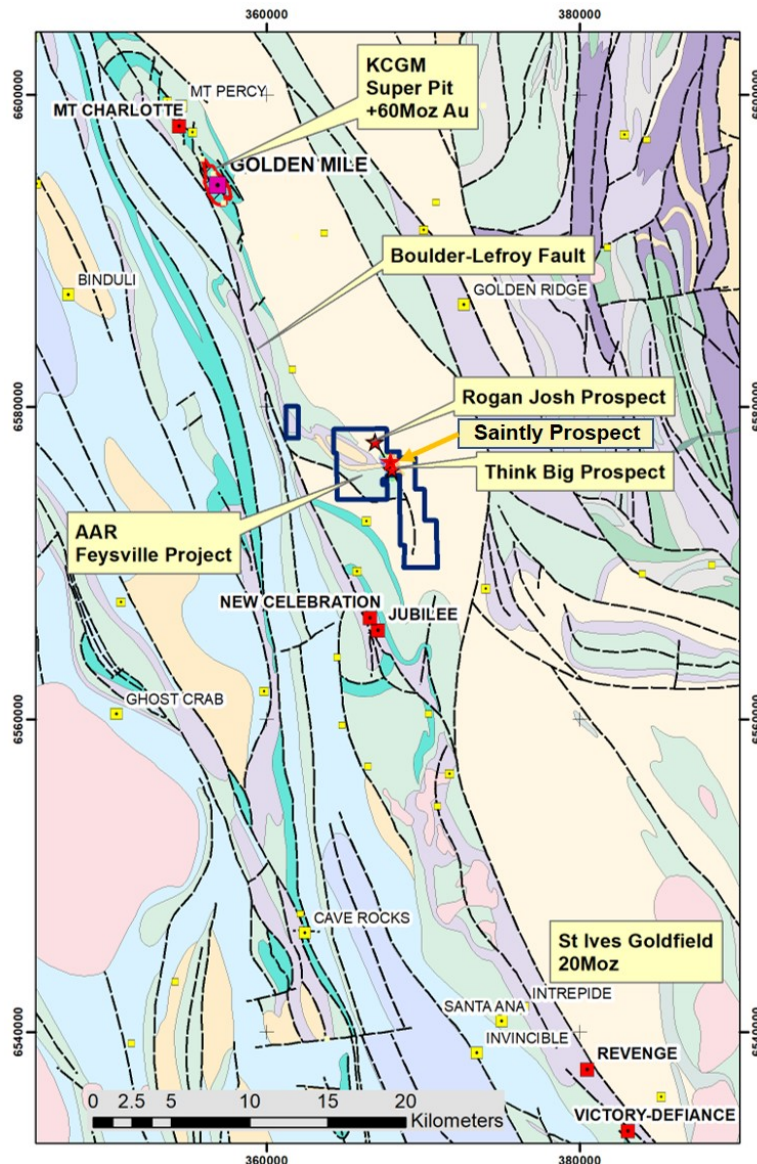


Figure 1: Feysville Gold Project Location Map

June RC Drilling Campaign

In June, Anglo Australian commenced a Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling campaign at Feysville – specifically, at the Think Big, Saintry and Saintry 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, Saintry and Saintry South with respect to the Ethereal Shear Zone, as well as key drilling information, is set out in Figure 2.

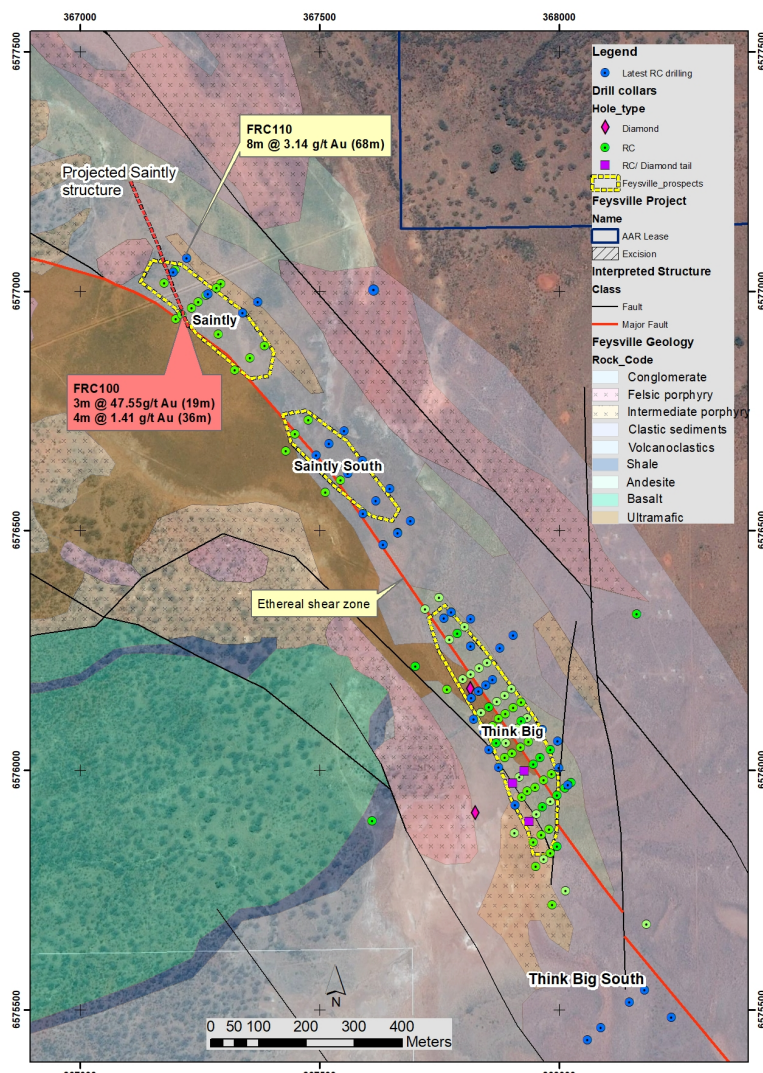


Figure 2: Map illustrating location of Think Big, Saintry and Saintry South Prospects with respect to the Ethereal Shear Zone, as well as key drilling information.

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 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 Au from 36 metres and 24 metres @ 2.63 g/t Au from 68 metres returned 17 metres @ 4.86g/t Au from 38 metres and 22 metres @ 2.72g/t Au 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 FRC015².

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 for which assay results were received in the September Quarter – is set out in Figure 3.

² ASX – 08/11/17

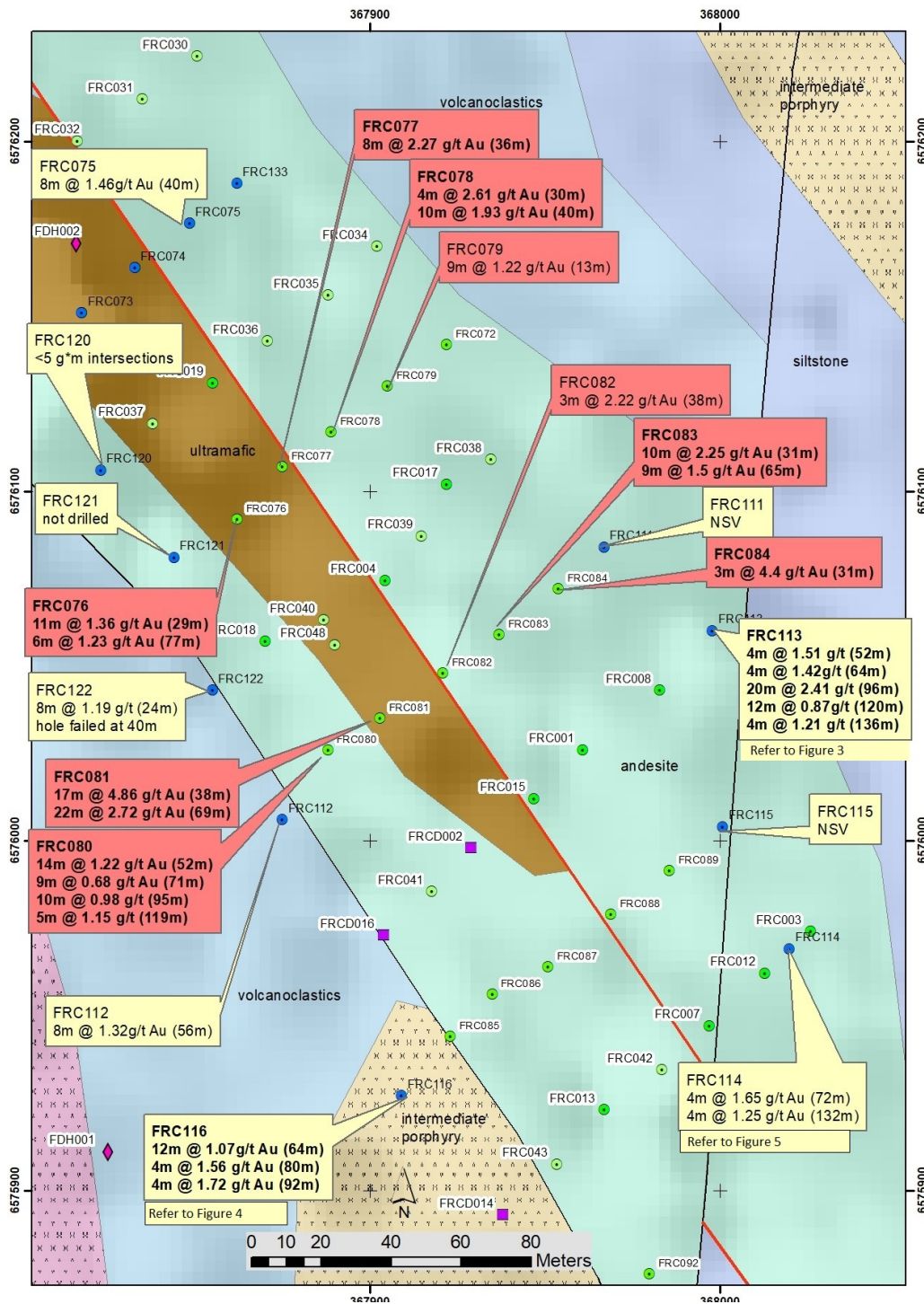


Figure 3: Map of Think Big illustrating drill hole location and key RC results. One metre sampling results from the April drilling campaign are shown in red. Four metre composite assay results from the June drilling campaign are shown in yellow.

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.

Figure 4 illustrates a cross sections of results encompassing drill hole FRC 113.

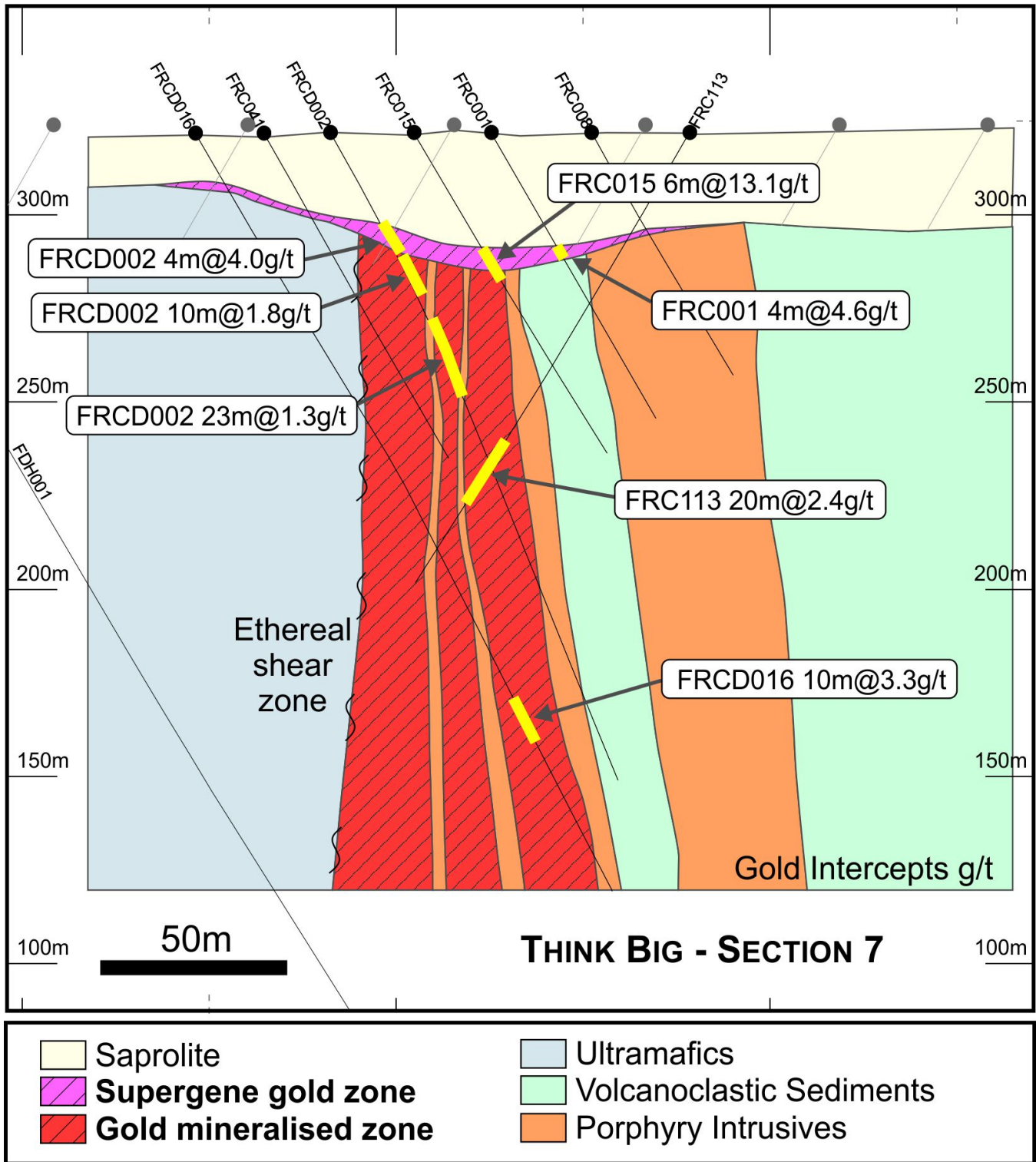


Figure 4: Cross section through Think Big encompassing drill hole FRC113.

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)³ 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 Saintry and gold mineralisation remains open to the north into an area with mapped andesite, the preferred host rock at Think Big.

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 Saintry 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)⁴.

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 Saintry 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 Saintry South to test this hypothesis (refer discussion below).

July Aircore Drilling (AC) 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.

No significant assay results were returned, with the geological details now being reviewed.

September Aircore/ RC Campaign

In September, Anglo Australian undertook a drilling campaign targeting the Ethereal Shear Zone north west of Saintry to test a favourable structural setting near the intersection of a series of splay structures.

The campaign was undertaken using a rig that drills by way of aircore down to blade refusal, with the capability to continue by way of reverse circulation drilling if required.

The program encompassed the drilling of 16 holes – FVA252-267 – along 200 metre drill lines with holes spaced at 40 metre intervals for an aggregate of approximately 710 metres, an average hole depth of approximately 44.4 metres.

Assay results are awaited.

³ ASX – 21/03/18

⁴ ASX – 23/04/18



September Diamond Drilling Campaign

During the September Quarter Anglo Australian completed a diamond drilling campaign at Think Big.

The campaign encompassed the drilling of 8 holes for an aggregate of 963.50 metres which included 2 diamond tails, holes FRCD013 and FRCD092.

Seven of these holes were 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

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.

Samples from four of the holes – FDH004-006 and FDH009 – drilled into the Think Big ore body were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Balcatta; however, assay results are not yet available.

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.

Think Big Metallurgical Test Work Results

Anglo Australian 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, 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 5.

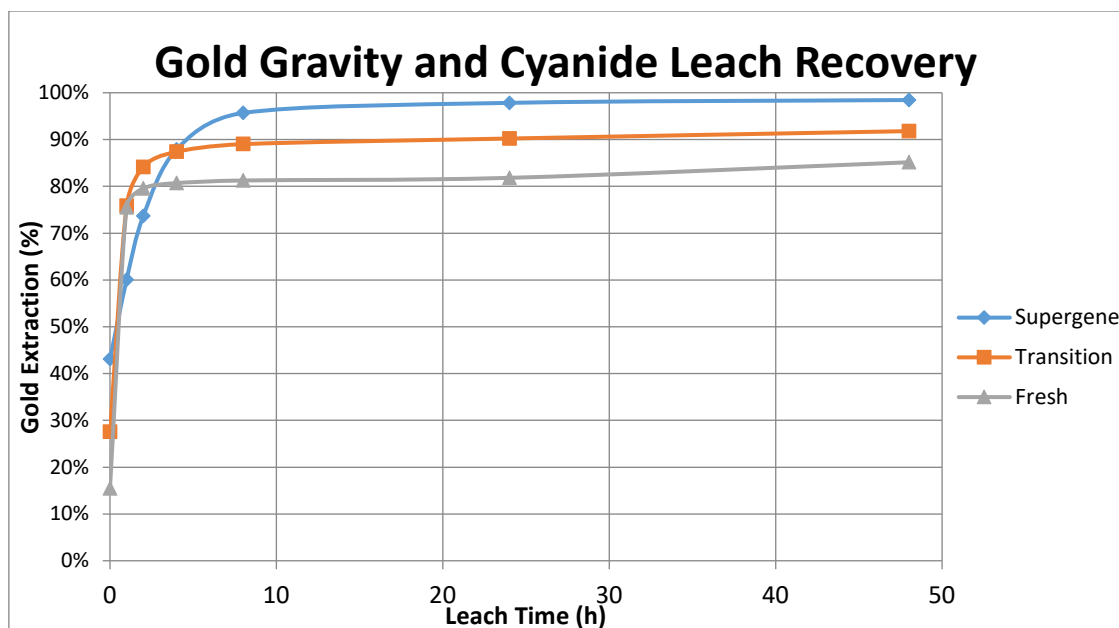


Figure 5: Graph illustrating the gold extraction curve for samples from Feysville

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.

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 6.

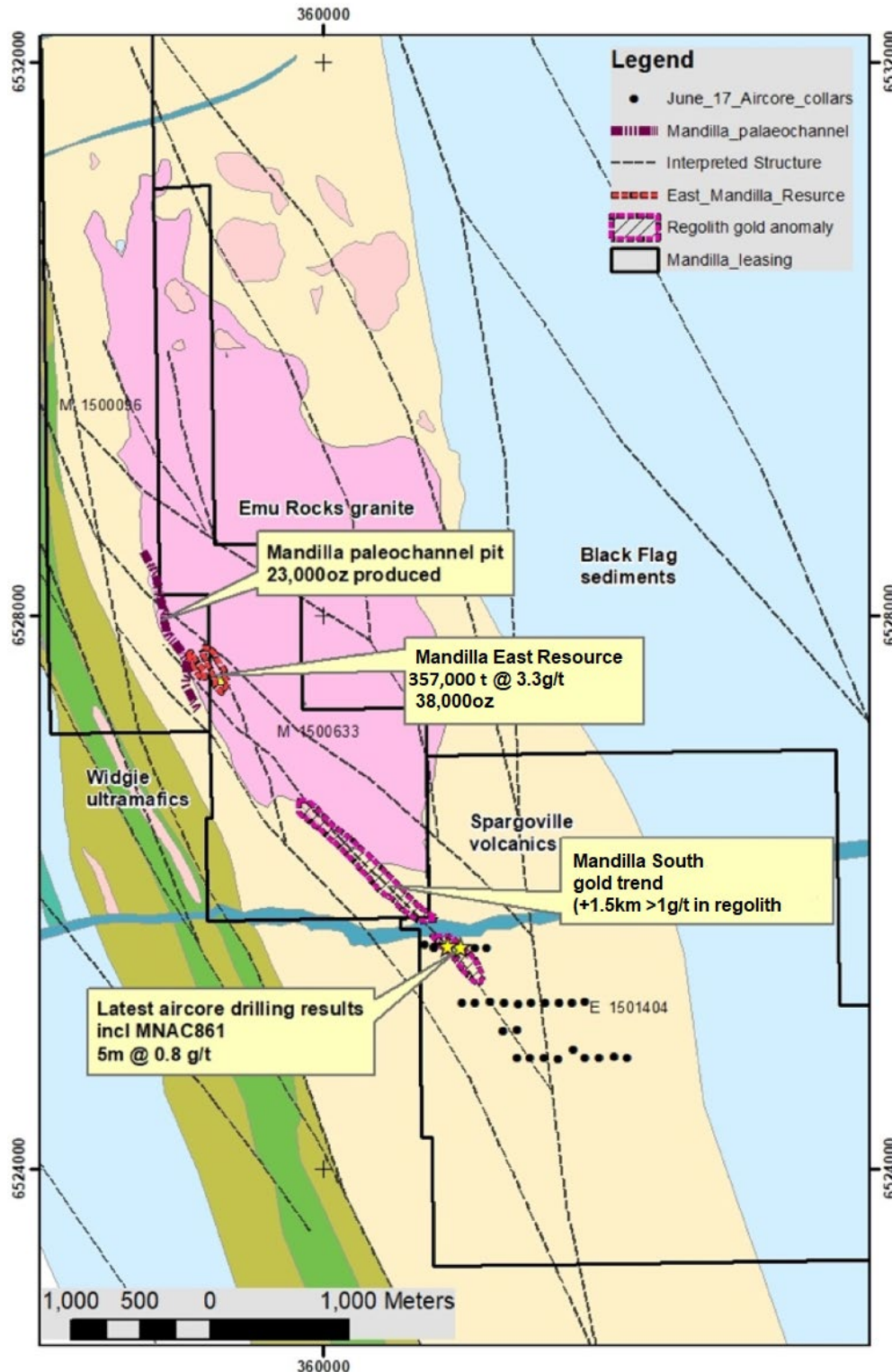


Figure 6: Mandilla Project tenement map illustrating key geological features.

During the December 2017 Quarter, Anglo Australian announced that, following an earlier aircore drilling campaign, the Company had determined that the Mandilla South weathered bedrock target 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, with RC results highlighted in red and aircore results in yellow, is illustrated below in Figure 7.

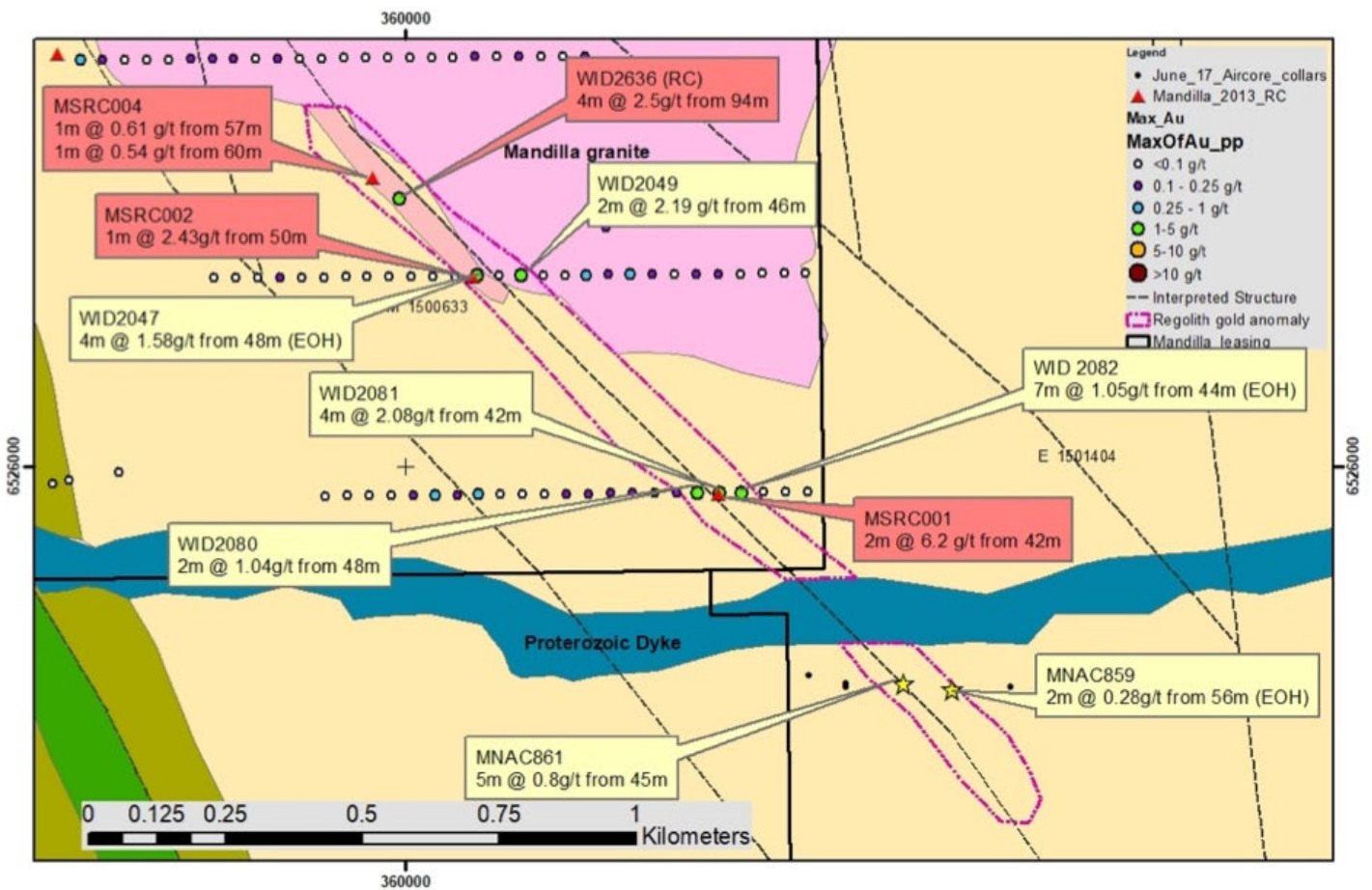


Figure 7: Map illustrating Mandilla South target, drilling results and key geological features⁵.

During the latter half of September, Anglo Australian undertook a drilling campaign at Mandilla South.

The campaign was undertaken using a combination aircore/ RC drill rig as used previously at Feysville (refer the discussion above).

Phase 1 of the program was completed with 31 holes drilled for 1687 metres, for an average depth of approximately 54 metres.

The lines/ holes were located to infill previous drilling and extend the size of the target.

A parallel structure, interpreted to lie 200 to 400 metres west of the main target, has previously returned significant gold anomalism and will also be tested on several of the proposed drill traverses.

A map illustrating the Mandilla South target, identifying previous drilling locations and results, is set out in Figure 8.

⁵ (ASX – 30/01/14)

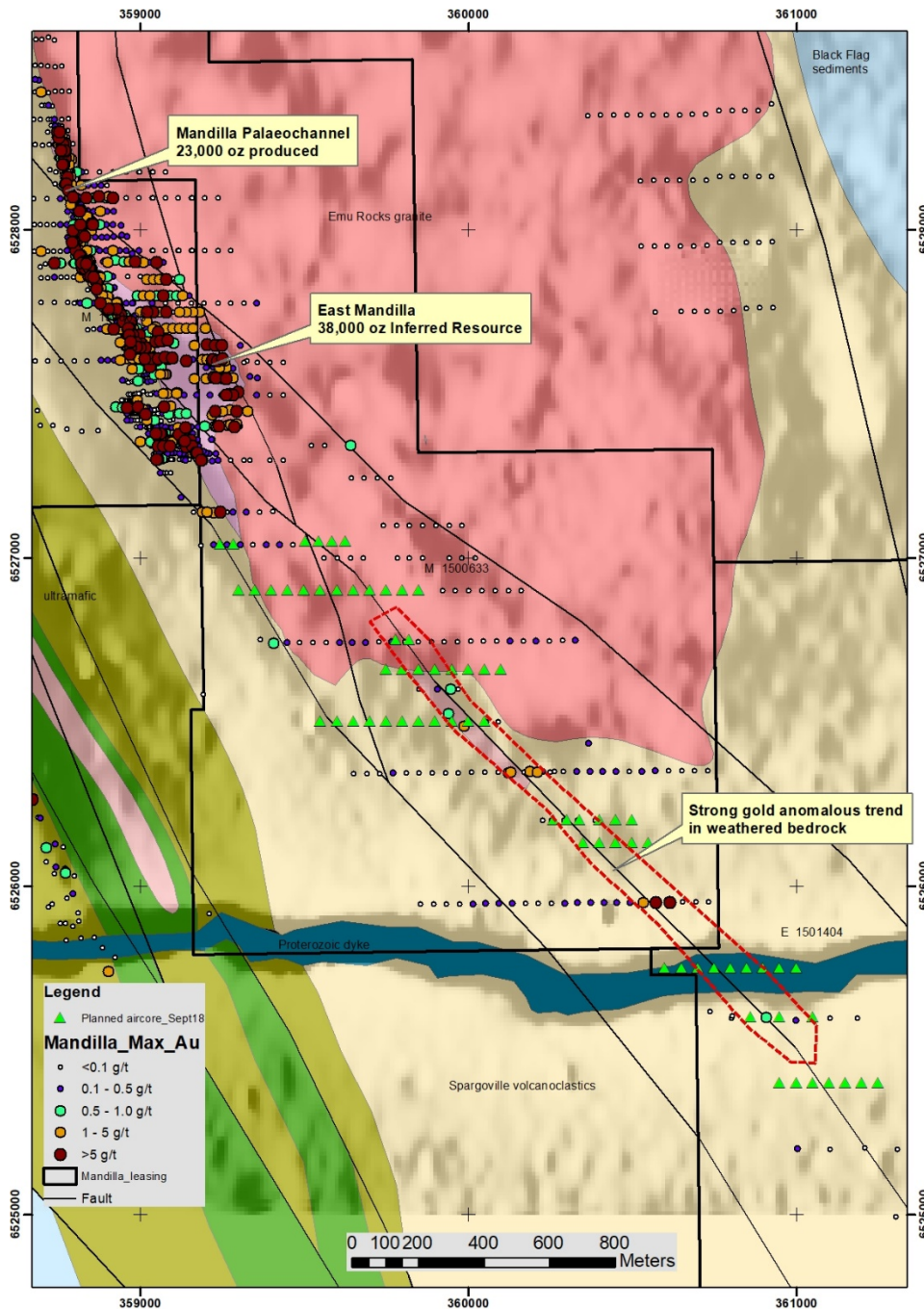


Figure 8: Mandilla South – identifying previous drill locations and results.

Assay results from the drilling campaign are awaited.

As previously advised, Anglo Australian was recently granted funding assistance by the Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia under its Exploration Incentive Scheme Co-funded Exploration Drilling Program for the drilling of three deep diamond drill holes at Mandilla South in the amount of \$100,000.

When appropriate, Anglo Australian will make use of such funds in order to target potentially gold mineralized structures at Mandilla South.

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 9.

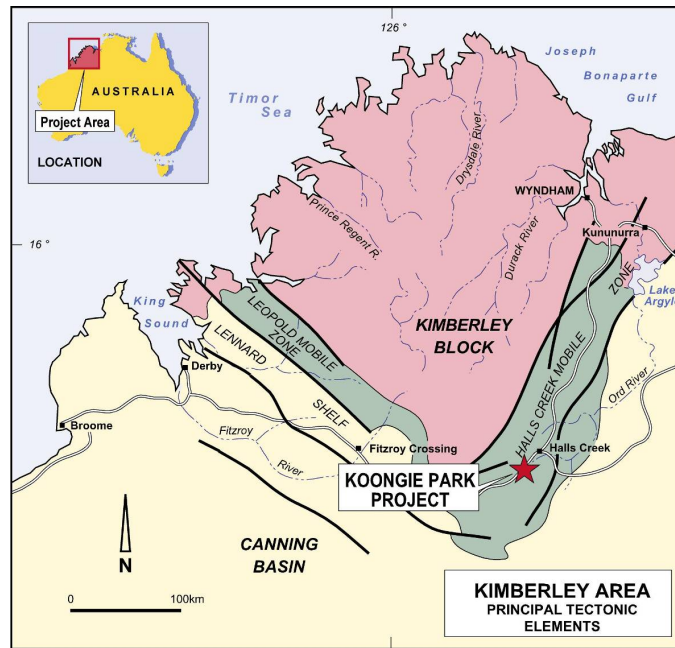


Figure 9: Koongie Park location map.

Anglo Australian’s ground position at Koongie Park is considerable highly prospective for the discovery of gold.

Various tenements held by Anglo Australian are adjacent to the ground position held by the ASX-listed, Pantoro Limited, which currently has a market capitalisation of approximately \$160 million. Pantoro owns the Nicolsons Gold Project which is currently producing gold at a rate of approximately 55,000 ounces per annum.

Anglo Australian recently applied for a new adjacent tenement – E80/5263 – adding to the company’s already substantial ground position, which is illustrated in Figure 10.

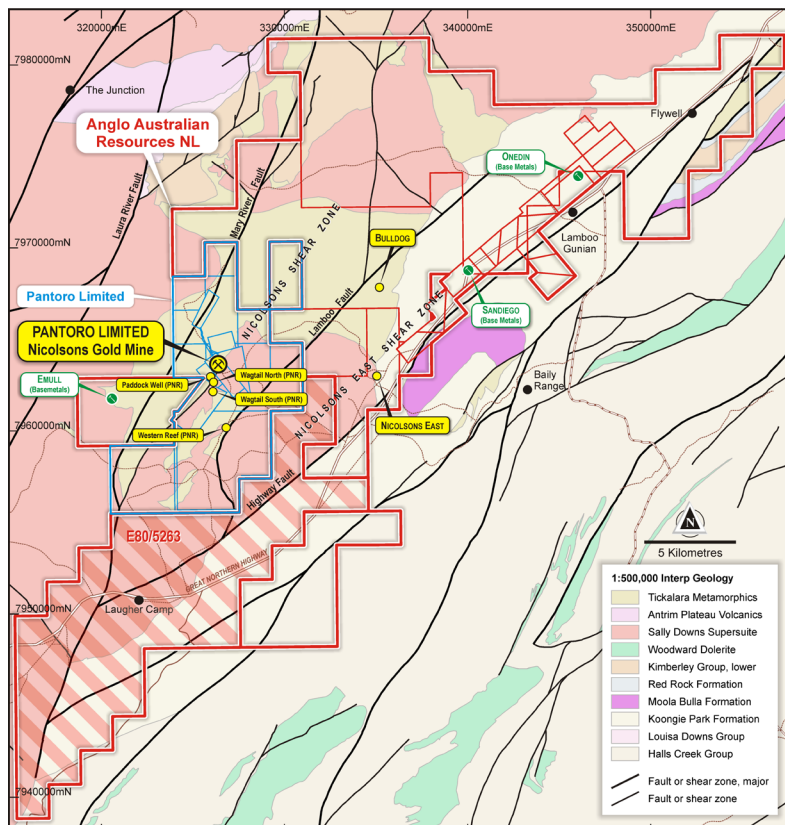




Figure 10: Koongie Park tenement map illustrating key features.

Anglo Australian hosts approximately 15 kilometres of the Nicolsons Shear Zone to the north of Pantoro’s ground and approximately 15 kilometres to the south.

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 11.

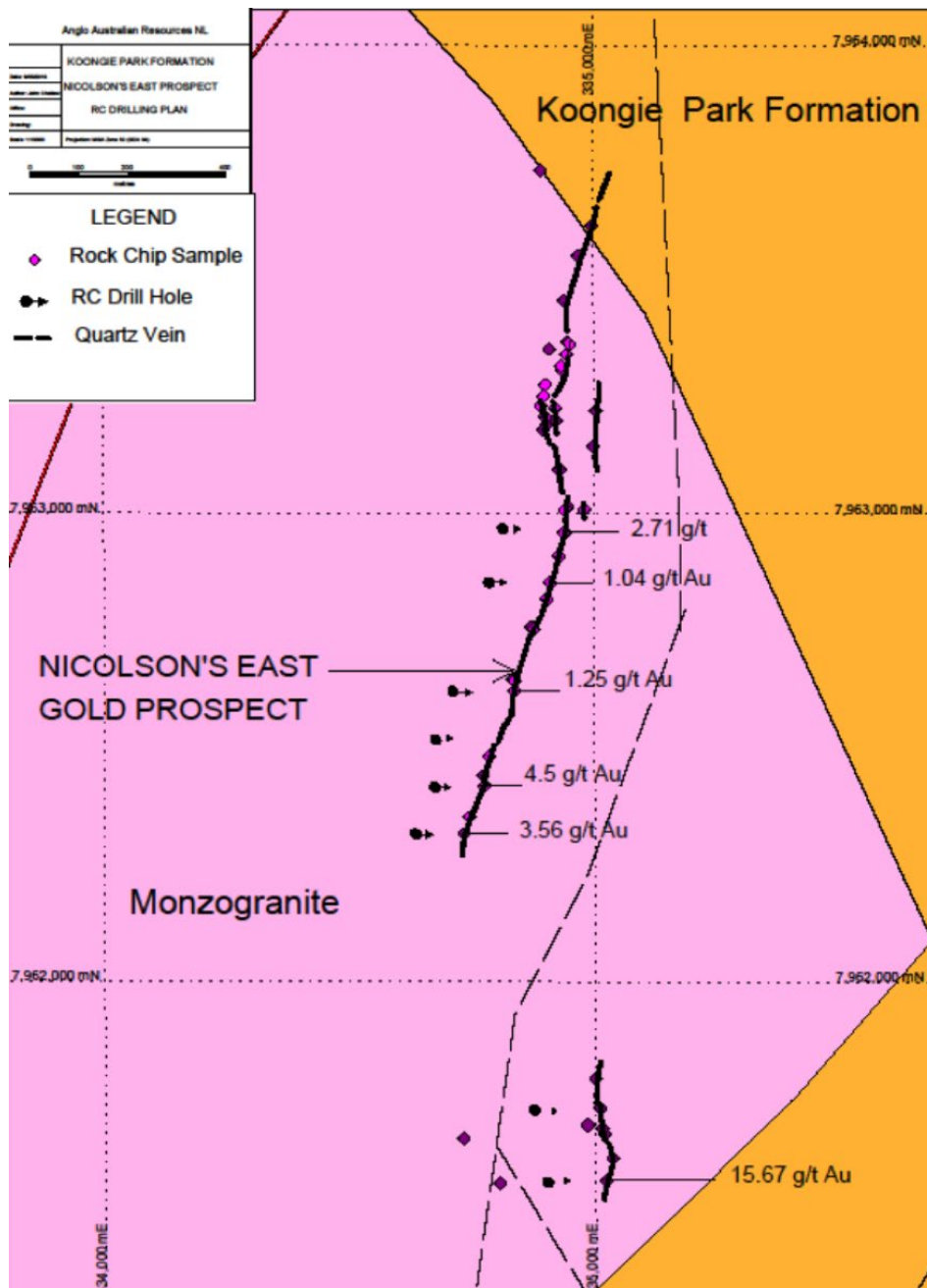


Figure 11: Nicolsons East Gold Prospect.

Anglo Australian’s ground position at Koongie Park 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
Total in situ Metal	50,000 tonnes copper, 115,000 tonnes zinc, 2 million ounces of silver & 26,000 ounces of gold

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
Total in situ Metal	36,000 tonnes copper & 140,000 tonnes zinc metal

Figure 12: Koongie Park base metals mineral resources⁶.

In the second half of 2017, Anglo Australian recommenced exploration activities at Koongie Park.

This work consisted of 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.

Discussions are underway with relevant stakeholders in the area and the Company is considering further exploration work in this area in the near future.

CORPORATE

As at 30 September 2018, Anglo Australian had cash on hand of \$610,000.

For further information:

John Jones AM – Chairman

Telephone: (08) 9322 4569

⁶ (ASX – 13/06/13)



SCHEDULE OF MINING TENEMENTS

Project	Tenement	Company Interest	Title Registered to
Western Australia			
Koongie Park	M80/276, 277 E80/4389,4766, 4957, 4960 P80/1802-10 P80/1831-1837	100%	Anglo Australian Resources NL
Feysville	P26/3943 – 3951 P26/4031-4034 P26/4051- 4052 P26/4074 – 4077 P26/4293,4294	100%	Feysville Gold Pty Ltd
	P26/4031 – 4034	Option Agreement	R Borromei
Mandilla	M15/96	100% gold rights only	Apollo Phoenix Resources Pty Ltd
	M15/633	100% gold rights only	Anglo Australian Resources NL
	E15/1404	100%	Anglo Australian Resources NL
Leonora	P37/8355 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 San Diego 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 Drilling Intercepts at 0.5g/t cut off:

Hole Number	E GDA94	N GDA94	Dip°	Az°	Depth (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Comment
Think Big										
FRC014	367938	6575893	-60	50	225.5	91	95	4	1.58	Diamond tail
						116.5	117.5	1	1.29	
						152	153.62	1.62	2.49	
						173	175	2	2.13	
						203.5	206	2.5	0.82	New interval
						208	217	9	1.96	Expanded interval
						220	221.5	1.5	1.13	New interval
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	1m samples
						63	65	2	2.01	1m samples
						80	82	2	8.33	1m samples with enhanced grade
<i>including</i>						80	81	1	16.11	
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	<i>New interval</i>
						94	95	1	1.08	<i>1m samples</i>
FRC038	367935	6576109	-60	50	60	20	23	3	2.7	1m samples
FRC039	367915	6576087	-60	50	100	30	36	6	2.1	supergene
						46	48	2	0.87	1m samples
FRC040	367887	6576063	-60	50	51	20	33	13	1.92	supergene
Including						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
FRC043	367952	6575910	-60	50	120	37	40	3	0.87	
						43	55	12	1.69	1m samples
						62	65	3	1.72	1m samples
						71	75	4	1.96	1m samples
FRC044	367969	6575814	-60	50	140	85	92	7	2.9	1m samples
<i>Including</i>						90	91	1	11.37	

Hole Number	E GDA94	N GDA94	Dip°	Az°	Depth (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Comment
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
FRC051	367233	6576965	-60	50	120	20	41	21	2.47	New supergene zone
FRC054	367355	6576860	-60	50	100	43	46	3	0.88	
						68	70	2	1.61	
FRC058	367431	6576666	-60	50	120	64	66	2	1.29	1m samples
						110	111	1	1.71	1m samples
FRC059	367572	6576631	-60	50	80	68	72	4	49.67	1m sample

Saintly South

FRC062	367660	6576496	-60	50	80	32	36	4	0.69	4m composite
FRC063	367632	6576472	-60	50	100				NSV	4m composite
FRC064	367688	6576521	-60	50	120				NSV	4m composite

Think Big

FRC069	367815	6576260	-60	50	70	28	32	4	0.91	4m composite
FRC070	367774	6576323	-60	50	60	44	48	4	0.57	4m composite
FRC071	367759	6576320	-60	50	80	64	68	4	0.91	4m composite
FRC073	367815	6576152	-60	50	118	24	28	4	0.58	4m composite
FRC074	367832	6576165	-60	50	100	56	60	4	0.56	4m composite
FRC075	367848	6576178	-60	50	20	28	32	4	0.69	4m composite
						40	48	8	1.46	4m composite
FRC075	367848	6576178	-60	50	90	44	48	4	1.8	1m samples
FRC076	367859	6576093	-60	50	112	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
FRC077	367874	6576104	-60	50	120	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
FRC078	367890	6576116	-60	50	100	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
FRC079	367907	6576130	-60	50	80	13	22	9	1.22	1m sample
						30	32	2	1.01	1m sample
FRC080	367887	6576022	-60	50	150	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
FRC081	367903	6576034	-60	50	120	38	55	17	4.86	1m sample
incl						39	43	4	14.9	1m sample
										high grade supergene

Hole Number	E GDA94	N GDA94	Dip°	Az°	Depth (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Comment
						69	91	22	2.72	1m sample
<i>incl</i>						77	79	2	14.1	1m sample
						107	109	2	0.64	1m sample
FRC082	367920	6576047	-60	50	103	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
FRC083	367935	6576059	-60	50	80	31	41	10	2.25	1m sample
<i>incl</i>						31	33	2	6.79	1m sample
										supergene
						47	50	3	1.26	1m sample
						65	74	9	1.5	1m sample
FRC084	367952	6576071	-60	50	82	31	34	3	4.4	1m sample
										supergene

Saintly

FRC097	367198	6577044	-60	50	92	10	12	2	1.39	1m sample
FRC100	367215	6576950	-60	50	120	19	22	3	47.55	1m sample
<i>incl</i>						19	20	1	138.8	1m sample
						36	40	4	1.41	1m sample

Think Big South

FRC101	367562	6576617	-60	50	140				NSV	4m composite
FRC102	367591	6576643	-60	50	80				NSV	4m composite
FRC103	367590	6576537	-60	50	120				NSV	4m composite
FRC104	367619	6576563	-60	50	100				NSV	4m composite
FRC105	367648	6576588	-60	50	80				NSV	4m composite
FRC106	367551	6576708	-60	50	97				NSV	4m composite
FRC107	367522	6576683	-60	50	100				NSV	4m composite
FRC108	367494	6576658	-60	50	120					4m composite

Saintly

FRC110	367219	6577072	-60	230	128	68	76	8	3.14	4m composite
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Think Big

FRC111	367968	6576082	-60	50	60				NSV	4m composite
FRC112	367870	6576003	-60	50	133	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
FRC113	367998	6576062	-60	230	141	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
FRC114	368020	6575973	-60	230	139	72	76	4	1.65	4m composite
										Scissor hole
						132	136	4	1.25	4m composite
FRC115	368001	6576002	-60	50	65				NSV	4m composite
FRC116	367907	6575928	-60	50	150	64	76	12	1.07	4m composite
										new western structure

APPENDIX 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data - Feysville

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>RC Drilling using a blade bit. Diameter of hole 5.5 inches</p> <p>DC drilling used an NQ2 diamond drill bit</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>RC drill sample bags were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above. One metres splits, comprising 2 – 3 Kg of sample material, were collected every metre from the cone splitter. Later the one metre splits were collected and assayed for anomalous composite 4 metre intervals that assayed =>0.5 g/t Au. Standard Western Australian</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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 standards and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals. The laboratory carried out analysis of its own blank sample material.</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>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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 LMS 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 & 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 metre intervals approximately for RC drilling and at random intervals for DC drilling.</p> <p>Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Contractor J Chellew 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>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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> <p>All RC Holes have now been Surveyed by Cardno – Licenced Surveyors.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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> <p>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.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<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>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>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.</p>

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results - Feysville

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Prospecting Licenses P26/3943 – 3944, P26/3947 -3951, P26/4051 – 4052, P26/4074 - 4077. Are registered in the name of Feysville Gold Pty Ltd owned 100% by Anglo Australian Resources NL.</p> <p>The licences are in good standing.</p> <p>No known impediments.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <p>In summary:</p> <p>Previous drilling in the project area consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 980 AC holes; • 4 Diamond core holes (Empire Rose, Empire Rose South, Kamperman, Ethereal) • 102 RAB holes; and • 634 RC holes; <p>including previous drilling at Rogan Josh of 252 holes comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 183 AC holes to an average depth of 34.5metres and a maximum depth of 78metres all drilled vertically. • 69 RC holes to an average depth of 80.5 metres and a maximum depth of 132 metres. 13 holes were drilled vertically. 53 holes drilled at a declination of -60 degrees towards magnetic azimuth of 270 degrees and 3 holes at a declination of -60 degrees magnetic azimuth 90 degrees.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation hosted by felsic to intermediate schist, mafic volcanics, ultramafic intrusives and porphyry.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> • <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> 	<p>This Information has been tabled in Table 1</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>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<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>
Relationship between mineralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<p>The geometry of the mineralisation including its dip and strike with respect to the drill hole angle is not precisely</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	known. Down hole lengths are reported. True widths are not known.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>A series of preliminary metallurgical tests to assess the amenability of Think Big ore to conventional gold processing methods was managed by METS Engineering, L3,44 Parliament Place, West Perth, 6005</p> <p>RC chips from a range of different meterages and drill holes were used to form three composites representing the three basic domains of the ore - supergene, transition and fresh as follows:</p> <p>Supergene S1- FRC004 – 35 – 37metres. S2- FRC015 – 38 – 40 S3- FRC001 – 35 – 37 S4- FRC081 – 47 – 50</p> <p>Transitional T1 – FRC001 - 56 – 58metres. T2 – FRC002 – 56 – 58 T3 – FRC081 – 69 – 71 T4 – FRC080 – 60 – 63</p> <p>Primary Zone P1 - FRC016 – 173 – 175metres (fresh) P2 - FRC016 – 175 – 177 P3 – FRC085 – 134 – 137</p> <p>The resulting composite mass of each domain was:</p> <p>Supergene 53.40 kg Transitional 51.55 kg Primary 43.40kg</p> <p>Each domain composite was mixed and homogenised then split with a rotary sample divider (RSD) into ~12 kg charges. One of these 12 kg charges per domain composite was split into 12 x 1 kg charges for the testwork.</p> <p>This test work, carried out by the metallurgical testing firm, ALS Metallurgy, 6 Macadam Place Balcatta WA 6021, was categorised into the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagnostic testing and characterisation Direct cyanidation Gravity concentration (and subsequent leaching).
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Follow up Reverse Circulation & 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

24 651 541 976

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 September 2018

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers		
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(807)	(807)
(b) development		
(c) production		
(d) staff costs		
(e) administration and corporate costs	(201)	(201)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)		
1.4 Interest received	2	2
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6 Income taxes paid		
1.7 Research and development refunds		
1.8 Other (provide details if material)		
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(1,006)	(1,006)

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

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
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)		
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities		
3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares		
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	(7)	(7)
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)		
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	(7)	(7)
4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,623	1,623
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(1,006)	(1,006)
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)	(7)	(7)
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held		
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	610	610

5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Bank balances	67	57
5.2 Call deposits	543	1,566
5.3 Bank overdrafts		
5.4 Other (provide details)		
5.5 Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	610	1,623

6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	56
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	

7. Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
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	

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

8. Financing facilities available <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
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.		

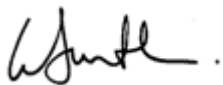
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9. Estimated cash outflows for next quarter	\$A'000
9.1 Exploration and evaluation	200
9.2 Development	
9.3 Production	
9.4 Staff costs	
9.5 Administration and corporate costs	50
9.6 Other (provide details if material)	
9.7 Total estimated cash outflows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

10. Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
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: ...31 October 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.