



ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL

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FEYSVILLE GOLD PROJECT UPDATE – NOVEMBER 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

- Diamond drilling campaign at Think Big results in significantly increased geological understanding, as well as providing samples for metallurgical test work
- Key new high grade assay results at Think Big include:
 - **28 m @ 2.43 g/t Au from 35 m**
 - **20 m @ 2.12 g/t Au from 28 m**
 - 17.8 m @ 2.16 g/t Au from 86.7 m
 - 17 m @ 2.76 g/t Au from 142.6 m
- **Inaugural Resource at Think Big due prior to Christmas** with interim results indicating the **supergene-enriched gold zone is likely to be highly economic and warrant early development**
- **Application submitted for Mining Lease** covering Think Big, Saintly, Rogan Josh and other named deposits
- **Pre-Feasibility Study into the economics of mining the Think Big Prospect has commenced**
- RC drilling at Saintly extends mineralization a further 80 metres for a total strike length of at least 160 metres
- **Significant new intersections at largely untested Hyperno Prospect**, situated along Ethereal Shear Zone some 300 metres south-east of Ethereal Prospect, include 13 metres @ 1.05 g/t Au from 25 metres, representing the **discovery of a shallow new zone of supergene-enriched gold mineralisation**

Overview

Since lodgement with the ASX of the previous *Feysville Gold Project Update - August 2018*, various drilling activities have been undertaken at Feysville, at both Saintly and Think Big Deposits.

In addition, an aircore drilling campaign was undertaken at the Hyperno Prospect where, previously, a single aircore drill line traversing the Ethereal Shear Zone to the south-east of the Ethereal Prospect and to the north-west of Saintly encountered highly anomalous gold values.

Assay results received from these campaigns to date, as well as new results from previous campaigns, are set out in Table 1 as attached.



On 6 November, Feysville Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo Australian through which the Company's Feysville leases are held, submitted to the Department of Mines and Petroleum of the Government of Western Australia a Mineralisation Report as part of an application for a Mining Lease pursuant to the Mining Act.

A map of the Mining Lease Application Plan illustrating key deposits and other features is set out as Figure 1.

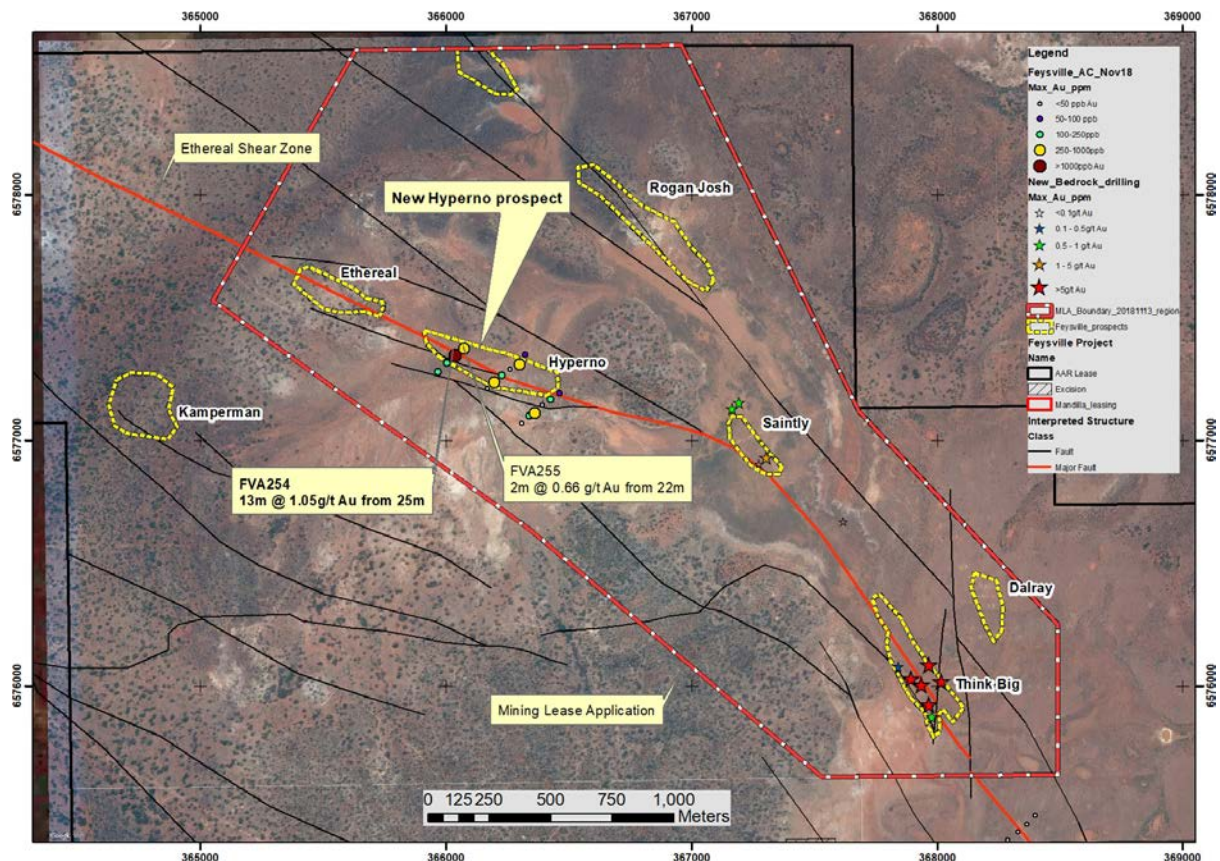


Figure 1: Mining Lease Application Plan illustrating key deposits and other features.

Think Big Update

In September, Anglo Australian completed a diamond drilling campaign at Think Big.

The campaign comprised drilling four metallurgical holes – FDH004, FDH005, FDH006 and FDH009 – and two diamond tails, holes FRCD013 and FRCD092.

The aim of the work was to:

- Provide samples for metallurgical test work, rock density, etc
- Assist with geological interpretation in the core of near-surface gold mineralization.

The diamond tails were completed at the southern end of Think Big targeting the possible down-plunge continuation of gold mineralization.

Samples for the metallurgical holes were submitted to ALS Laboratory Group in Balcatta.

In September, the Company also completed a modest RC campaign at Feysville which included one hole at Think Big – FRC121.

Multiple significant intersections were recorded in most of the metallurgical holes, confirming the continuity of gold mineralisation interpreted in previous RC holes.

Key results from the metallurgical holes include:



- FDH004 – 2 m @ 13.67 g/t Au from 35 m, 18 m @ 1.21 g/t Au from 39 m and 17.8 m @ 2.16 g/t Au from 86.7 m
- FDH005 – 20 m @ 2.12 g/t Au from 28 m and 7 m @ 2.59 g/t Au from 67 m
- FDH006 – 28 m @ 2.43 g/t Au from 35 m
- FDH009 – 13.5 m @ 2.54 g/t Au from 60 m and 7 m @ 3.28 g/t Au from 110.8 m

Key results from the diamond tails include, at FRCD013, 17 m @ 2.76 g/t Au from 142.6 m.

The Company also received various one metre sample results from the June RC drilling campaign (also reported in Table 1) which are broadly in line with the four metre composite sampling announced in the August 2018 Update.

A map of Think Big illustrating the location of new drill holes, together with significant assay results, is set out in Figure 2.

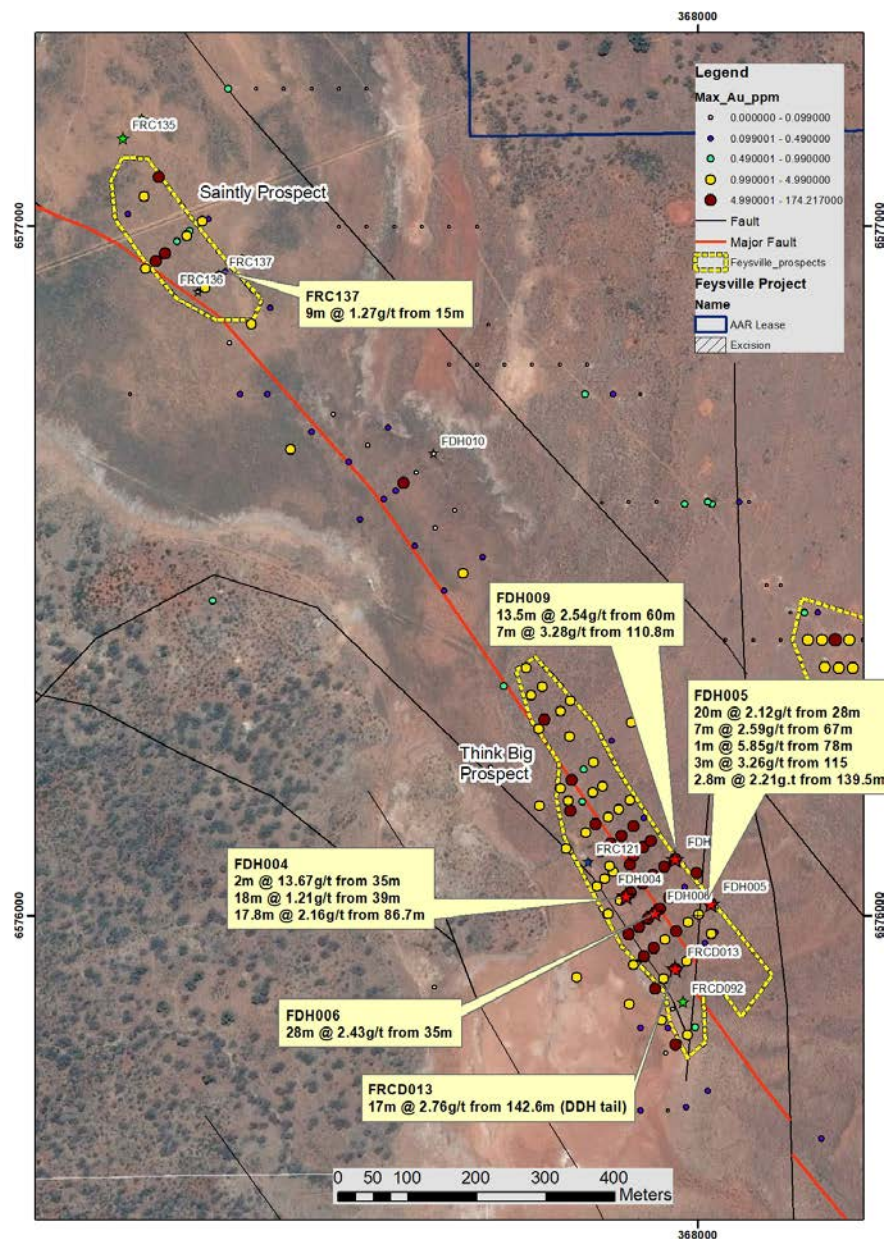


Figure 2: Think Big Prospect illustrating the location of new drill holes, together with significant assay results.

Diamond drilling results have significantly increased the geological understanding of Think Big.



They confirm that Think Big hosts a robust, higher-grade core of NW-trending near surface gold mineralization within the fragmental volcanic unit on and east of the Ethereal Shear Zone. Several additional sub-parallel zones of mineralization occur within the fragmental unit sub-parallel and up to 50 metres east of the Ethereal Shear Zone.

The fragmental volcanic unit is overlain by a thinly-bedded sandstone to siltstone sequence which is interpreted to be part of the Black Flag succession. The contact between the fragmental andesite and the sediments is intruded by a sill-like intermediate intrusion.

The stratigraphic succession east of the Ethereal Shear Zone forms a SE-plunging anticline, which may well control both the location and plunge of the main zone of gold mineralisation.

Both FRCD013 and FRCD014 have intersected the plunge. However, FRCD092, some 40 metres to the south of these holes appears to have been drilled above the plunge entirely within the overlying and unfavourable intermediate intrusion sill.

Further drilling to test this open-ended Think Big mineralized plunge is planned.

A plan view of the geology of Think Big Prospect at 280 metre RL illustrating the plunging fold east of the Ethereal Shear Zone is set out as Figure 3.

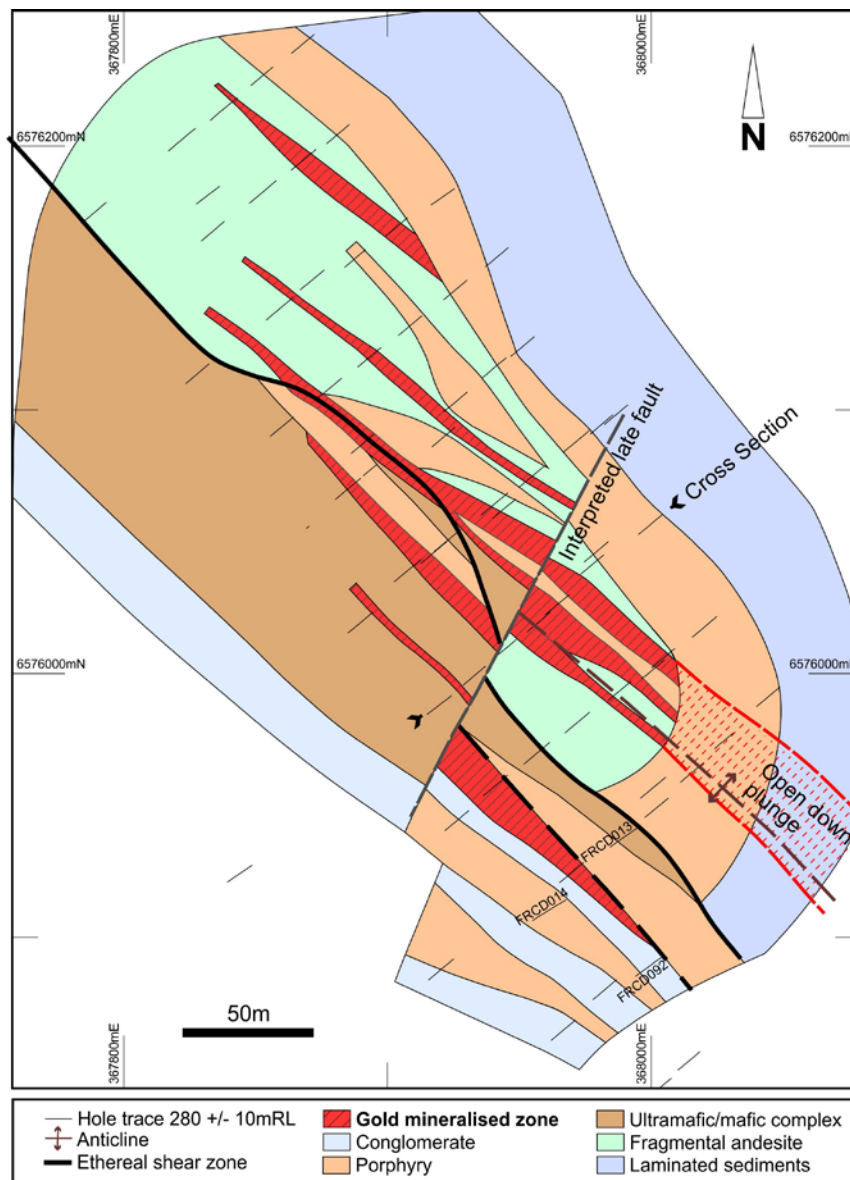


Figure 3: Plan view of the geology of Think Big prospect at 280 metre RL. Plunging fold east of the Ethereal Shear Zone may control the main zone of gold mineralization.



A composite long section of gold mineralisation at Think Big is set out as Figure 4. Mineralisation east of the Ethereal Shear Zone is contained within a moderate SE-plunging shoot at least 200 metres in strike extent which remains open down-dip and down-plunge. Many drill holes have multiple intersections which aggregate into broad, moderate gold grade intervals with potential for underground mining. Additional drilling is planned to further define and expand the down-plunge position at Think Big.

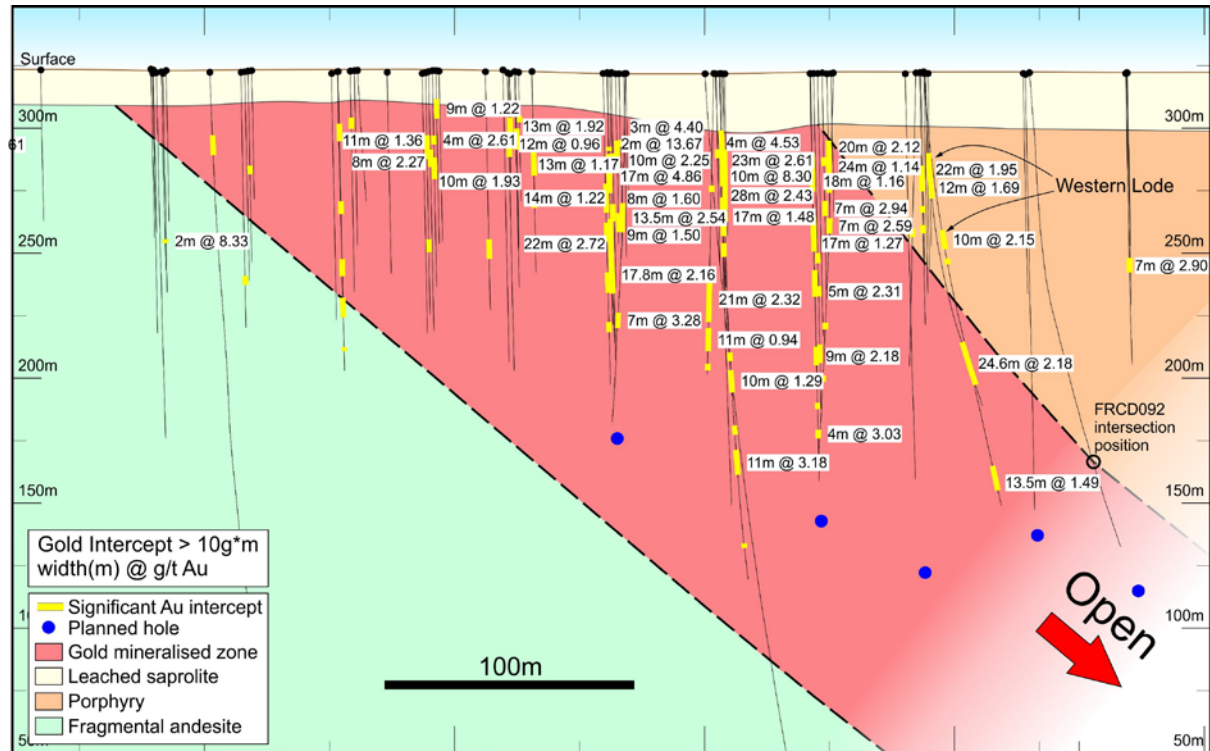


Figure 4: Composite vertical long section of gold mineralisation at Think Big looking NE.

A schematic cross-section of Think Big at the location identified in Figure 3 above illustrating the deposit geology and principal zones of gold mineralisation to the east of the Ethereal Shear Zone, including the overlaying supergene-enriched gold zone, is set out as Figure 5.

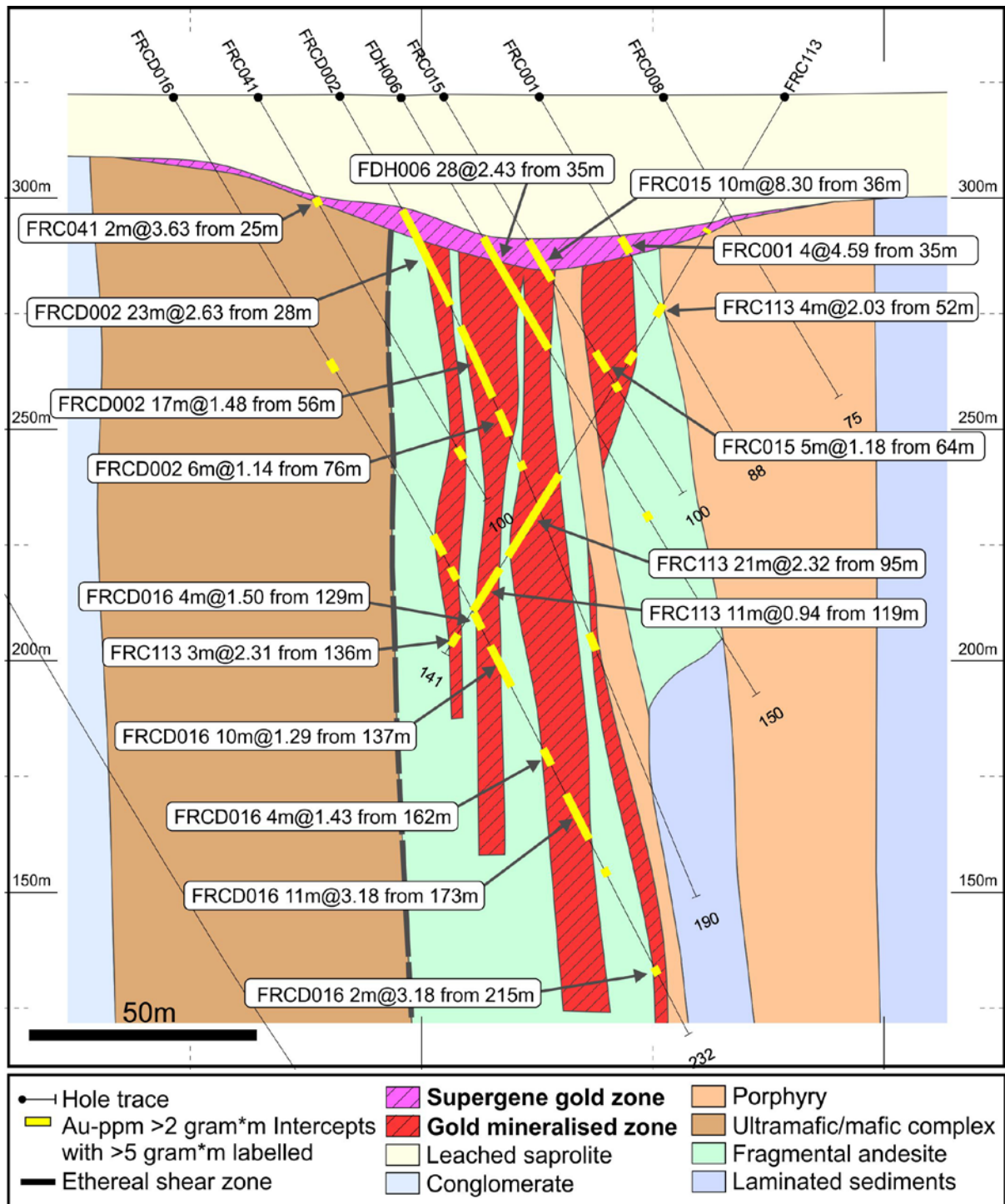


Figure 5: Schematic cross-section of Think Big illustrating the deposit geology and principal zones of gold mineralisation to the east of the Ethereal Shear Zone, including near surface supergene-enriched gold zone.

Mafic units within the ultramafic complex, as well as some intermediate intrusions, also host gold mineralization west of the Ethereal Shear Zone, and these are referred to as the western lodes.

East of the Ethereal Shear Zone, contacts of intermediate intrusions also provide a focus for mineralization; however, gold values within the intrusions are uniformly low.

The diamond drilling campaign also demonstrates that gold mineralization is associated with broad zones of alteration of two main styles:

- A network of irregular mm to cm-scale carbonate-quartz brecciation, with associated pyrrhotite-pyrite rich sulphides occurring mainly in proximity to the Ethereal Shear Zone



- A replacement style alteration comprising chlorite-carbonate-stilpnomelane-sericite-pyrrhotite which affects mainly the matrix of the fragmental volcanic with little or no associated veining.

Both styles of alteration are associated with obvious destruction of primary rock textures.

Selected intervals of oxide, transitional and primary mineralization at Think Big have been submitted for metallurgical test work as part of the pre-feasibility study work on mining at Think Big and other Feysville prospects.

The new assay results and geological interpretations have been submitted for geological modelling with an inaugural Resource at Think Big due prior to Christmas.

Interim results of modelling indicate that the supergene-enriched gold zone is likely to be highly economic and will warrant early development.

Saintly Update

As part of the September RC campaign, four holes were completed at Saintly, aimed at extending mineralization along strike to the NW and SE, and oriented towards 220° to intersect the interpreted steeply NE-dipping structure at a more optimal angle.

One additional supergene intersection was recorded in FRC137 – 9 m @ 1.27 g/t Au from 15 m – which extends the mineralization a further 80 metres SE for a total strike length of at least 160 metres.

A map of Saintly illustrating the location of drill holes, together with significant assay results, is set out in Figure 2 above.

Saintly South Update

As part of the September diamond drilling campaign, one hole was drilled at Saintly South – FDH010 – and as well as one RC hole – FRC062.

Only minor gold values were recorded, downgrading the economic potential of the Prospect.

Hyperno Update

In September, Anglo Australian undertook an aircore drilling campaign targeting the Ethereal Shear Zone in a largely untested plus one kilometre strike length to the south-east of the Ethereal Prospect and to the north-west of Saintly to test a favourable structural setting near the intersection of a series of splay structures.

Previously, a single line of aircore drilling at this location returned highly anomalous gold associated with the Ethereal Shear Zone, with the prospect then designated “Hyperno” (after the horse which won the Melbourne Cup in 1979).

The current campaign encompassed three 200 metre-spaced aircore traverses of the Ethereal Shear Zone along the northern flank of the Hyperno Prospect encompassing 16 holes – FVA252-267 – for an aggregate of approximately 710 metres, or an average hole depth of approximately 44.4 metres.

In FVA254, a significant new intersection of 13 metres @ 1.05 g/t Au from 25 metres was recorded.

This represents a new zone of shallow supergene-enriched gold mineralisation, highlighting the potential for the Ethereal Shear Zone to host additional near surface gold prospects.

A map illustrating the Hyperno Prospect, identifying key drill hole locations and assay results, is shown in Figure 1.

Further Work

Further drilling is being planned at Feysville to define and expand known prospects at the Think Big, Saintly and Hyperno Prospects.



At Think Big, several diamond tails to existing RC holes (approximately 1,000 metres in total) will test the open ended down-dip and down-plunge extensions to mineralisation. In addition, up to 10 RC holes are required along the western flank to further define the extent of the western lodes.

At Saintly, infill drilling will be completed to confirm the continuity of supergene gold mineralisation which, if successful, will lead to resource modelling on this near surface prospect.

Follow up aircore/ RC hammer drilling on the new Hyperno discovery will also be undertaken.

Exploration work is anticipated to commence in December and continue into the new year.

Mining Lease Application

On 6 November, Feysville Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo Australian through which the Company's Feysville leases are held, submitted to the Department of Mines and Petroleum of the Government of Western Australia a Mineralisation Report as part of an application for a Mining Lease pursuant to the Mining Act.

The Application, which encompasses an area of approximately 534 hectares, is over parts of Prospecting Licences P26/3943, P26/3948, P26/3949, P26/3950 and P26/3951.

These licenses contain several advanced gold deposits – Think Big, Saintly, Rogan Josh and Ethereal – and several high priority gold targets with significant gold intercepts and/or old gold diggings – Hyperno, Rogan Josh North, GMLs, Dalray, Saintly South, Piping Lane and Sub Zero.

A copy of the Mining Lease Application Plan is set out above in Figure 1.

There is currently no Native Title Claim over any part of the Feysville Project.

The Application incorporates discussion as to geology, exploration carried out, mineralisation and resource potential of the gold deposits identified within the proposed Mining Lease.

There is a reasonable expectation that mining of the outlined deposits for subsequent third-party processing can be achieved at Feysville.

A Pre-Feasibility Study into the economics of mining the Think Big Prospect has commenced.

Other

Mr John Jones, Chairman of Anglo Australian, said today:

"It is pleasing that, through the recent diamond drilling campaign, we now have a much better understanding of the controls on gold mineralisation.

"This work should now permit us to complete the inaugural Resource, hopefully by Christmas.

"Given its high grade and proximity to surface, it comes as no surprise that the supergene-enriched gold zone at Think Big is likely to be highly economic and will warrant early development.

"Finally, for Anglo Australian, the submission of an application for a Mining Lease essentially only two years after the discovery of the Ethereal Shear Zone represents a milestone of which we can be very proud.

"All in all, I am delighted with this further progress."

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 6). The belt extends for some 100 km along a NNW strike, and takes in major gold deposits at New Celebration (3 MOz), some 10 km south of Feysville, and the large St Ives field (+15 MOz) 30 to 60 km to the south. Numerous other economic gold deposits have also been discovered within the belt. Gold deposits along strike are contained within a major structural corridor centred on the Boulder-Lefroy fault, which controls regional uplift and folding of a lower sequence of mafic-ultramafic rocks (purple and green in the figure above) surrounded by an upper sequence of



volcano-sediments (blue and yellow). Feysville also contains the lower mafic/ ultramafic sequence of rocks in the core project area, the closest on-strike location to south of the Super Pit to do so, with the Boulder-Lefroy fault interpreted to pass along the western flank of the Project.

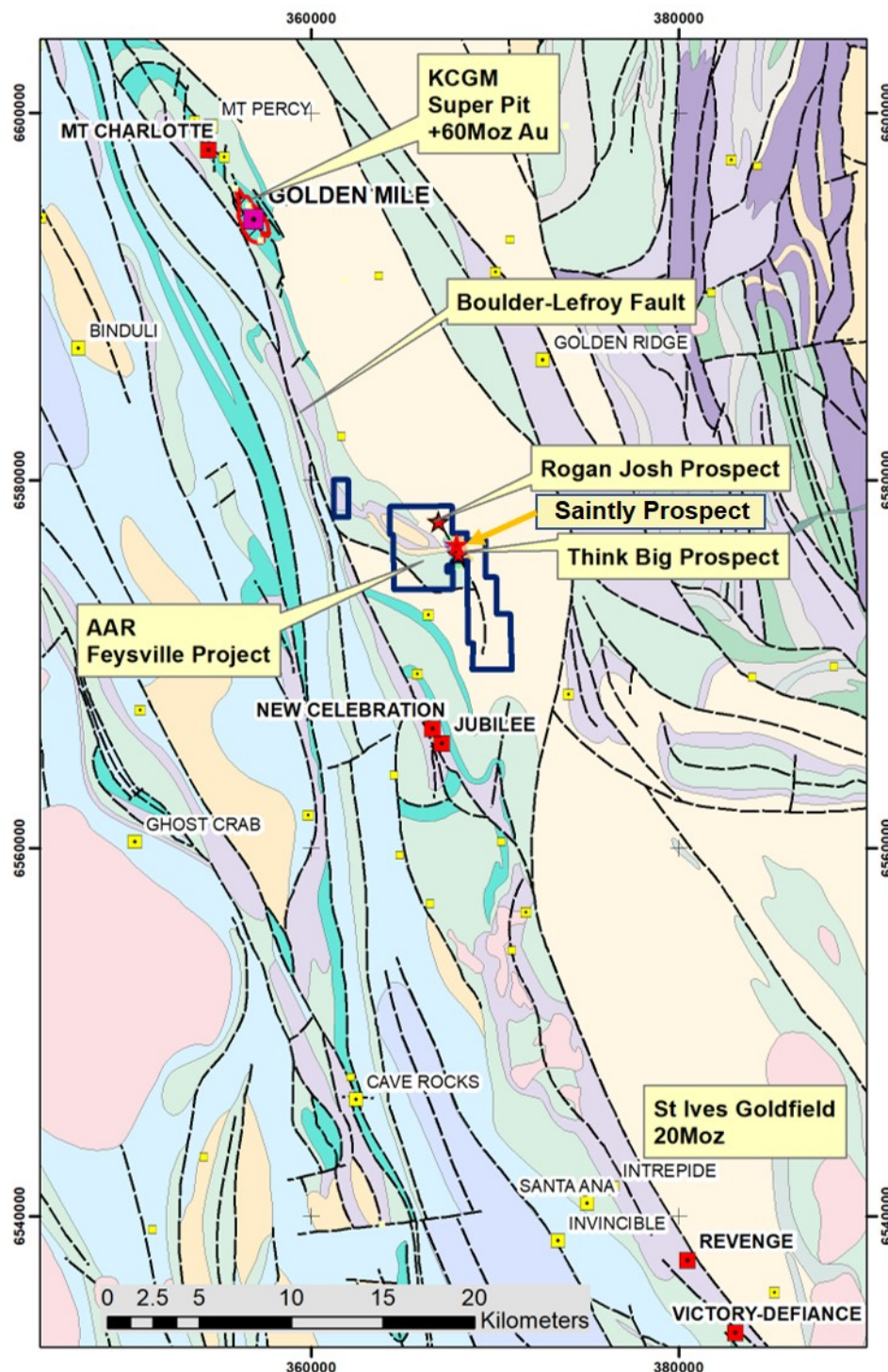


Figure 6: Feysville Gold Project Location Map

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

For further information:

John L C Jones AM – Chairman

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 and Diamond Drilling Intercepts at 0.5g/t cut-off grade

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Dip°	Az°	Depth m	From	To	Interval	Au/Grade g/t	Gram*metre	Comment
Think Big											
FRC069	367814.8	6576260	60	50	70	28	31	3	1.16	3.48	
FRC070	367774.4	6576332	60	50	60	32	33	1	1.95	1.95	
						45	47	2	1.14	2.28	
FRC071	3677`59	6576320	60	50	80	67	69	2	1.81	3.62	
FRC073	367815	6576152	60	50	118	25	26	1	1.64	1.64	
						94	98	4	1.91	7.64	
<i>incl</i>						97	98	1	5.87	5.87	
FRC112	367870	6576003	60	50	133	61	69	8	1.6	12.8	
						73	75	2	0.82	1.64	
						105	107	2	0.97	1.94	
						115	118	3	0.73	2.19	
						128	130	2	1.56	3.12	
FRC113	367998	6576062	60	230	141	33	34	1	2.3	2.3	
						52	55	3	2.03	6.09	
						64	67	3	1.47	4.41	
						95	116	21	2.32	48.72	
						119	130	11	0.94	10.34	
						136	139	3	2.31	6.93	
FRC114	368020.2	6575973	60	230	139	73	77	4	2.15	8.6	
						135	137	2	0.96	1.92	
FRC115	368001.1	6576002	60	50	65	35	38	3	0.77	2.31	
FRC116	367907.3	6575928	60	50	150	23	25	2	0.67	1.34	
						66	83	17	1.27	21.59	
						92	98	6	1.59	9.54	
						135	137	2	0.74	1.48	
FRC120	367809.1	6576098	60	50	115	30	31	1	2.52	2.52	
						62	64	2	0.65	1.3	
FRC122	367854.4	6576043	60	50	40	26	30	4	1.02	4.08	
FRC123	367815.9	6576311	60	50	79	23	24	1	1.14	1.14	
FRC125	367904.2	6576281	60	50	80	51	53	2	1.6	3.2	
FRC133	367861.8	6576188	60	50	60	20	23	3	1.5	4.5	
						24	25	1	4.35	4.35	
						26	27	1	0.95	0.95	
FRCD013	367968.3	6575922	60	50	171.2	142.6	159.6	17	2.76	46.92	Diamond Tail
Think Big											
FDH004	367896.9	6576028	60	50	129.2	35	37	2	13.67	27.34	
						39	57	18	1.21	21.86	Met Holes
						62	64	2	1.95	3.89	
						86.7	104.5	17.8	2.16	38.48	
FDH005	368019.5	6576017	60	230	176	28	48	20	2.12	42.43	
						61.9	64	2.1	1.84	3.86	
						67	74	7	2.59	18.15	
						78	79	1	5.85	5.85	

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Dip°	Az°	Depth m	From	To	Interval	Au/Grade g/t	Gram*metre	Comment
						83	85	2	1.69	3.38	
						94	95	1	1.48	1.48	
						99.75	102.1	2.35	1.18	2.77	
						115	118	3	3.26	9.79	
						139.5	142.3	2.8	2.21	6.19	
FDH006	367938.7	6576004	60	50	150.1	35	63	28	2.43	68.13	
						96	97	1	1.24	1.24	
						104	106	2	1.28	2.55	
FDH009	367962.9	6576078	60	230	161.9	32.9	36	3.1	1.49	4.62	
						41	43	2	0.77	1.54	
						60	73.5	13.5	2.54	34.3	
						110.8	117.8	7	3.28	22.97	
Saintly											
FRC110	367219	6577072	60	230	128	15	17	2	0.79	1.58	
						64	66	2	9.11	18.22	
						69	72	3	1.61	4.83	
FRC134	367194.9	6577155	60	230		21	24	3	0.73	2.19	
FRC137	367306.8	6576927	60	230	80	15	24	9	1.27	11.43	
Saintly South											
FRC062	367660	6576496	60	50	80	34	36	2	0.94	1.88	
Hyperno											
FVA254	366037	6577346	60	230	43	25	38	13	1.05	13.65	New zone of shallow supergene gold discovered
FVA255	366072	6577375	60	230	40	22	24	2	0.66	1.32	

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 plastic bag and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2 – 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 standards 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 button 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. 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. 	<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 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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>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 LM5 Pulveriser.</p> <p>Pulps sent to Intertek Perth. 250 gram 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</p> <p>metre intervals approximately for RC drilling and at random intervals for DC drilling.</p> <p>Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.</p>
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 initially 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 322 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>
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 	<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 or a Reflex Gyro down hole orientation tool.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<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"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<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"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>Modern exploration in the project area was initially carried out by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) during the period from 1981 to 2001. This work, consisting of ground electrical and magnetic geophysical surveys and soil geochemistry followed by RAB and RC drilling, lead to the identification of gold anomaly 12 (later named Rogan Josh) as well as other gold and nickel anomalies.</p> <p>A single diamond drill hole was completed at Anomaly 36 (Ethereal) 500 meters southwest of Rogan Josh. Gold mineralisation up to 9.5 g/t Au over 0.45m associated with magnetite and hematite-silica alteration zones, was intersected between 78.45m and 85m depth with an average gold grade of 2.22 g/t Au over this width of 5.55m.</p> <p>In 2001 WMC sold its St Ives and Agnew gold assets to subsidiaries of Gold Fields Limited and in 2003 Anglo Australian Resources NL purchased all the mineral rights to Feysville. Under AAR exploration continued with several AC and RC drilling programs, electromagnetic surveys and reprocessing of ground magnetic data. Importantly drilling at Rogan Josh defined coherent gold mineralisation to the extent that preliminary evaluation indicated an exploration target of 300,000 tonnes to 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)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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> 	Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation hosted by felsic to intermediate schist, mafic volcanics, ultramafic intrusives and porphyry.
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 of the ASX announcement.</p> <p>The area of drilling has a flat topography and a nominal elevation of 322 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 widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	Applied
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be</i> 	Balanced reporting has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
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>