



ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL

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DRILLING EXPANDS MINERALISED FOOTPRINT AT MANDILLA GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Infill 40 x 40 metres spaced RC holes at Mandilla East within the historic resource area returned further excellent results highlighted by:
 - ⇒ **163 m @ 1.75 g/t Au from 37 m**
 - ⇒ **99 m @ 1.47 g/t Au from 36 m**
 - ⇒ **58 m @ 1.52 g/t Au from 59 m**
 - ⇒ **56 m @ 1.36 g/t Au from 101 m**
- Initial RC drilling some 500 metres to the north-west of the historic Mandilla East resource also returned excellent results including:
 - ⇒ **49 m @ 2.07 g/t Au from 41 m**
 - ⇒ **32 m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 72 m**
- Encouraging gold mineralisation was also intersected in initial RC traverse at Mandilla South, more than 1 kilometre south of the Mandilla East resource area
- A further campaign encompassing 60 shallow (slim-line) RC holes for an aggregate 3,600 metres targeting other gold mineralisation at Mandilla has commenced

Anglo Australian Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**Anglo Australian** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an updated progress report on its reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling campaign at the Mandilla East Prospect, part of the 100% owned Mandilla Gold Project, located approximately 60 kilometres south of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

The Mandilla Gold Project lies on the western margin of a porphyritic granitic intrusion known as the Mandilla Syenite. Recent petrology confirmed the intrusion as having a syenite-monzonite composition. The Syenite intrudes volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks in the Project area which form part of the Spargoville Group.

A map of the Mandilla Gold Project, illustrating key locations and geological features, is set out as Figure 1.

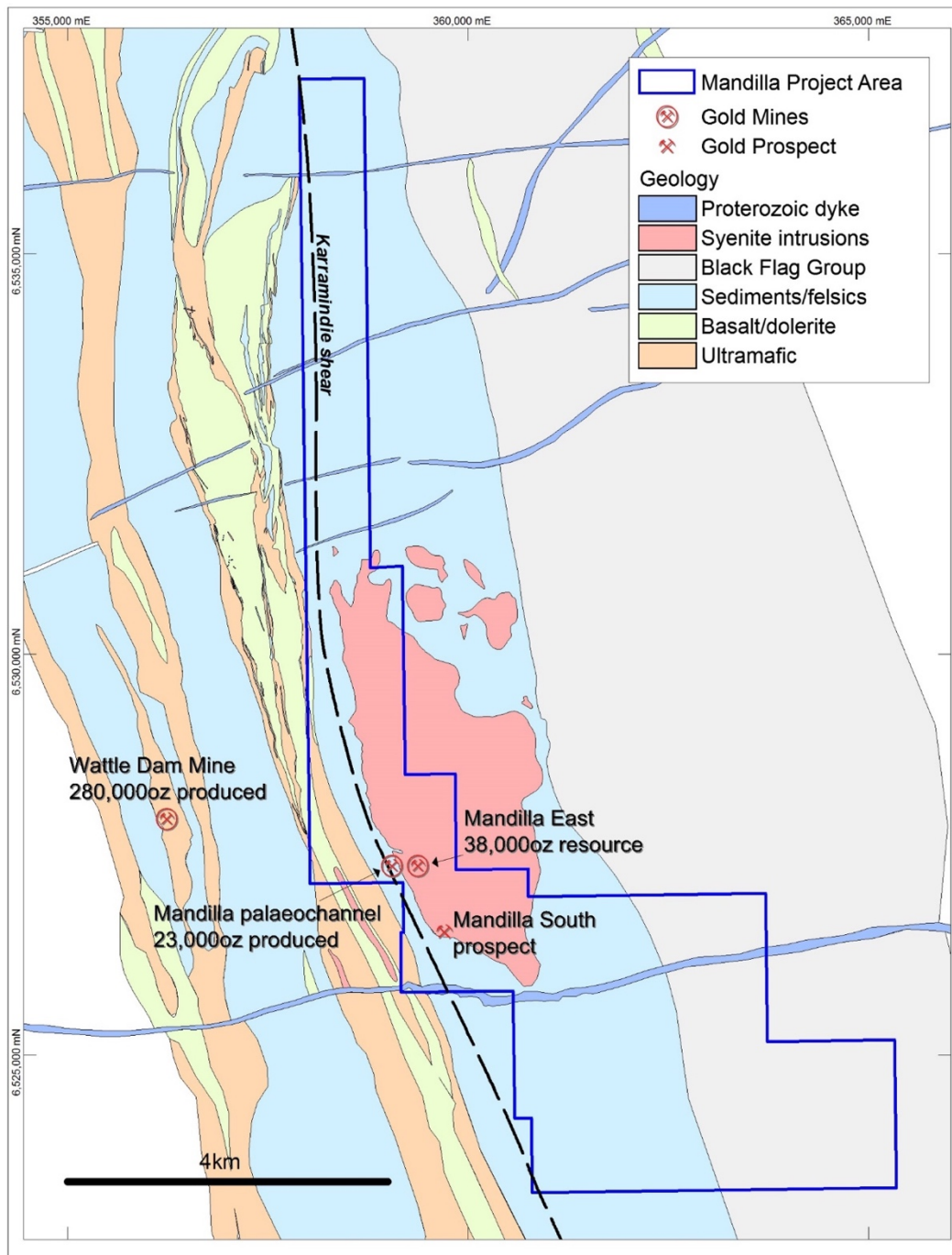


Figure 1: Map of Mandilla Project illustrating key locations and geological features.

Over the period 2006 to 2007, Anglo Australian mined approximately 23,000 ounces of gold at a recovered grade of approximately 7.5 g/t Au from two shallow (less than 20 metres deep) open pits at Mandilla West targeting paleochannel gold deposits (alluvial gold in ancient streams), the gold likely sourced from in-situ mineralised quartz vein deposits located nearby.

At Mandilla East, Anglo Australian has previously identified a bedrock Inferred Resource, based on a low tonnage, high grade interpretation, of 357,000 tonnes at 3.3 g/t Au for approximately 38,000 contained ounces (ASX: 13/06/13). It is noted that much of the previous RC drilling upon which this Resource is based only penetrated from typically 20 to 60 metres into fresh rock and did not adequately define the depth extent of mineralisation at this location.

At Mandilla South, Anglo Australian has previously identified a two-kilometres-long mineralised trend with peak gold value exceeding 5 g/t Au over a strike length of approximately 300 metres. Bed-rock gold mineralisation is also known to be present.



In an announcement to the ASX dated 19 September 2019, Anglo Australian set out the assay results from the first eight holes from an RC campaign at Mandilla East which commenced in September and was expected to encompass a total of 31 holes – 23 at Mandilla East (on 40 x 40 metres grid spacing) and eight at Mandilla South – for an aggregate 5,400 metres.

Key results included:

- 45 m @ 4.25 g/t Au from 103 m
- 93 m @ 3.11 g/t Au from 49 m
- 94 m @ 1.17 g/t Au from 101 m
- 112 m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 41 m

The results confirmed the existence at Mandilla East of a steeply west-dipping mineralised envelope of typically 70 metres width and of a strike length of approximately 300 metres but potentially open to the north-west for up to a further 500 metres.

With that success, the Company announced that the original campaign would be extended by a further ten holes for an aggregate additional 1,530 metres

In the period since that announcement, the RC campaign has been completed with a total of 36 holes drilled for an aggregate 5,964 metres. Four holes at Mandilla South were deferred due to the difficult drilling conditions encountered.

Assay results have now been received for a further 21 holes – 19 at Mandilla East and two at Mandilla South.

A Table setting out all new assay results is attached at the end of this report.

A map of Mandilla identifying the location of holes with assay results the subject of this announcement is set out in Figure 2.

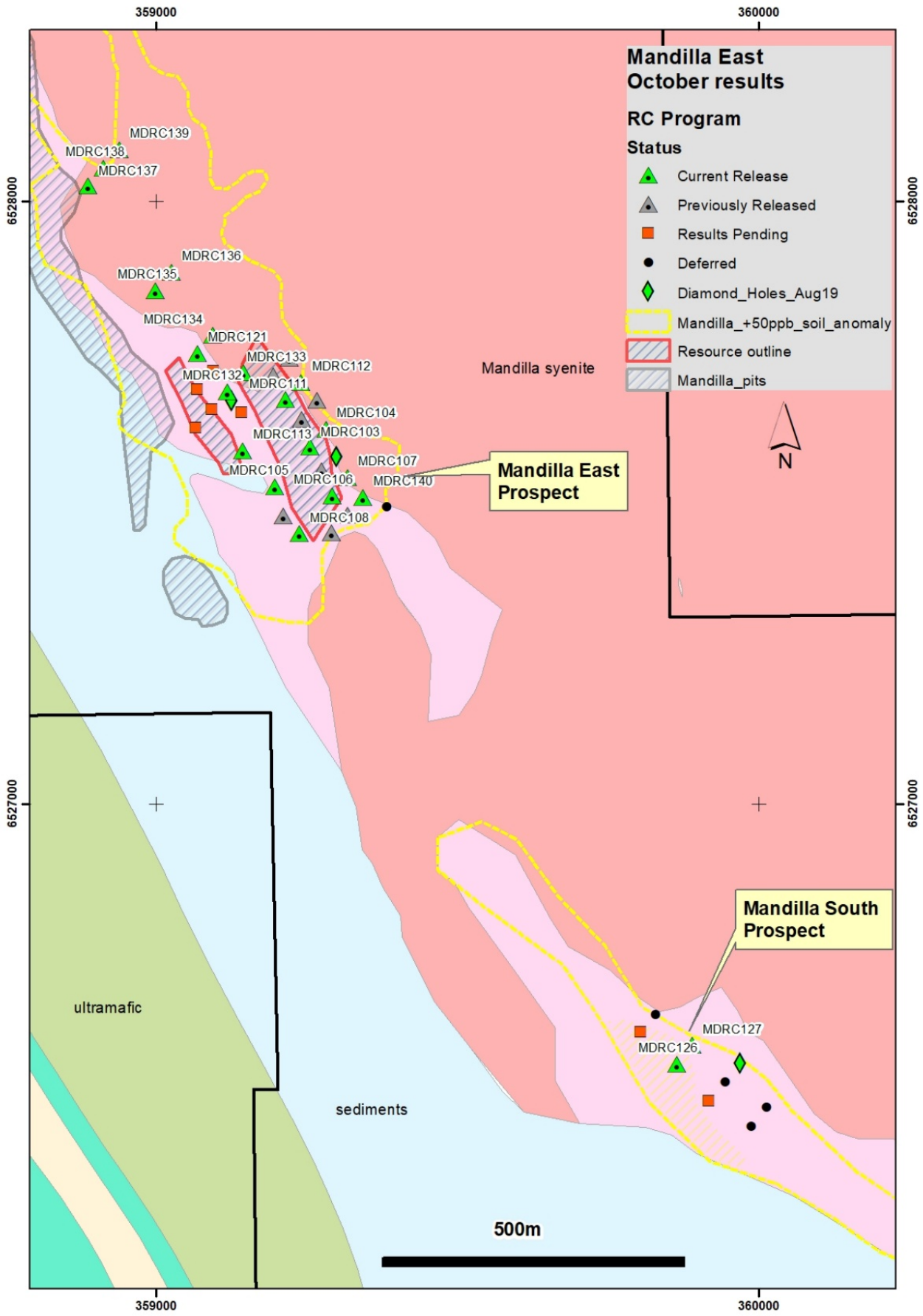


Figure 2: Map of Mandilla identifying the location of holes with assay results the subject of this announcement.



Key new results from Mandilla East are set out as follows (with results where the product of grams and metres exceeds 100 shown in bold):

- MDRC103
 - ⇒ **99 m @ 1.47 Au from 36 m**
- MDRC104
 - ⇒ **163 m @ 1.75 g/t Au from 37 m including 90 m @ 2.45 g/t Au from 39 m**
- MDRC105
 - ⇒ 35 m @ 1.42 g/t Au from 84 m
- MDRC106
 - ⇒ 18 m @ 1.55 g/t Au from 67 m
- MDRC106A
 - ⇒ 8 m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 63 m
 - ⇒ 64 m @ 0.64 g/t Au from 101 m
- MDRC107
 - ⇒ 58 m @ 1.52 g/t Au from 59 m
 - ⇒ 1 m @ 7.72 g/t Au from 136 m
 - ⇒ 20 m @ 2.1 g/t from 172 m
- MDRC108
 - ⇒ 56 m @ 0.61 g/t Au from 72 m
- MDRC111
 - ⇒ 32 m @ 0.75 g/t Au from 13 m
 - ⇒ 7 m @ 2.27 g/t Au from 95 m
 - ⇒ 17 m @ 0.75 g/t Au from 142 m
- MDRC112
 - ⇒ 6 m @ 2.05 g/t Au from 91 m
 - ⇒ 40 m @ 0.63 g/t Au from 136 m
- MDRC113
 - ⇒ 56 m @ 1.36 g/t Au from 101 m including 1 m @ 42.35 g/t Au from 143 m
- MDRC140
 - ⇒ 4 m @ 1.82 g/t Au from 191 m

A map of Mandilla East illustrating the previously interpreted Resource area (which had a strike length of approximately 300 metres and a width of approximately 80 metres), as well as new drill hole locations and key intersections, is set out in Figure 3.

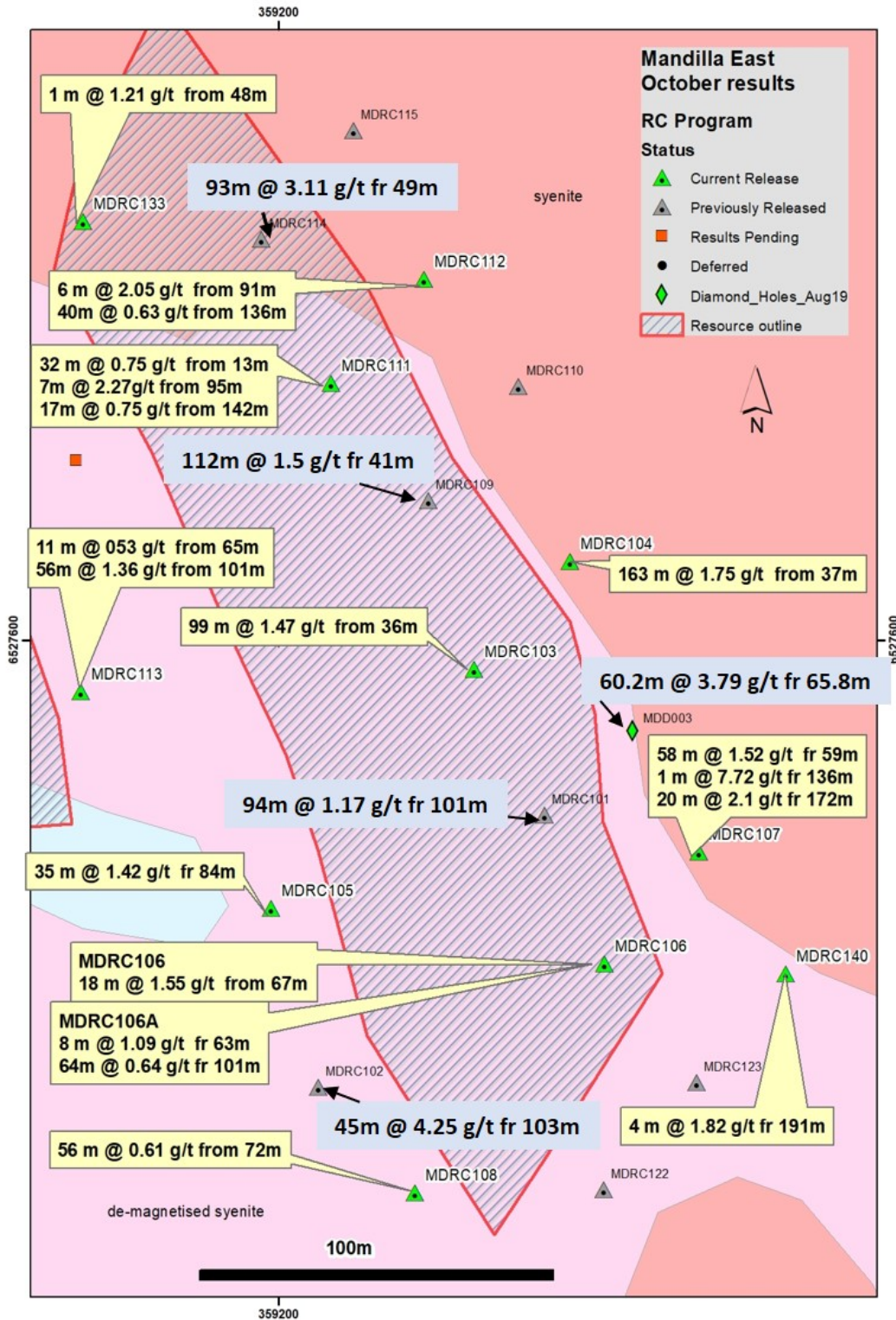


Figure 3: Map of Mandilla East illustrating the previously interpreted Resources area as well as drill hole locations and key intersections. Previously released significant results are shown in blue.

Drilling has confirmed good continuity of the mineralisation within the existing resource area with some outstanding intersections recorded in MDRC103, MDRC104 and MDRC107. Note that MDRC106 was abandoned short of planned depth due to drilling issues, but was redrilled nearby as MDRC106A.

A cross section through holes MDRC103, 104 and 105, with previous intersections shown in white boxes and new intersections from both the current RC campaign and the recent diamond drilling campaign shown in yellow boxes, identifying key intersections, is set out in Figure 4.

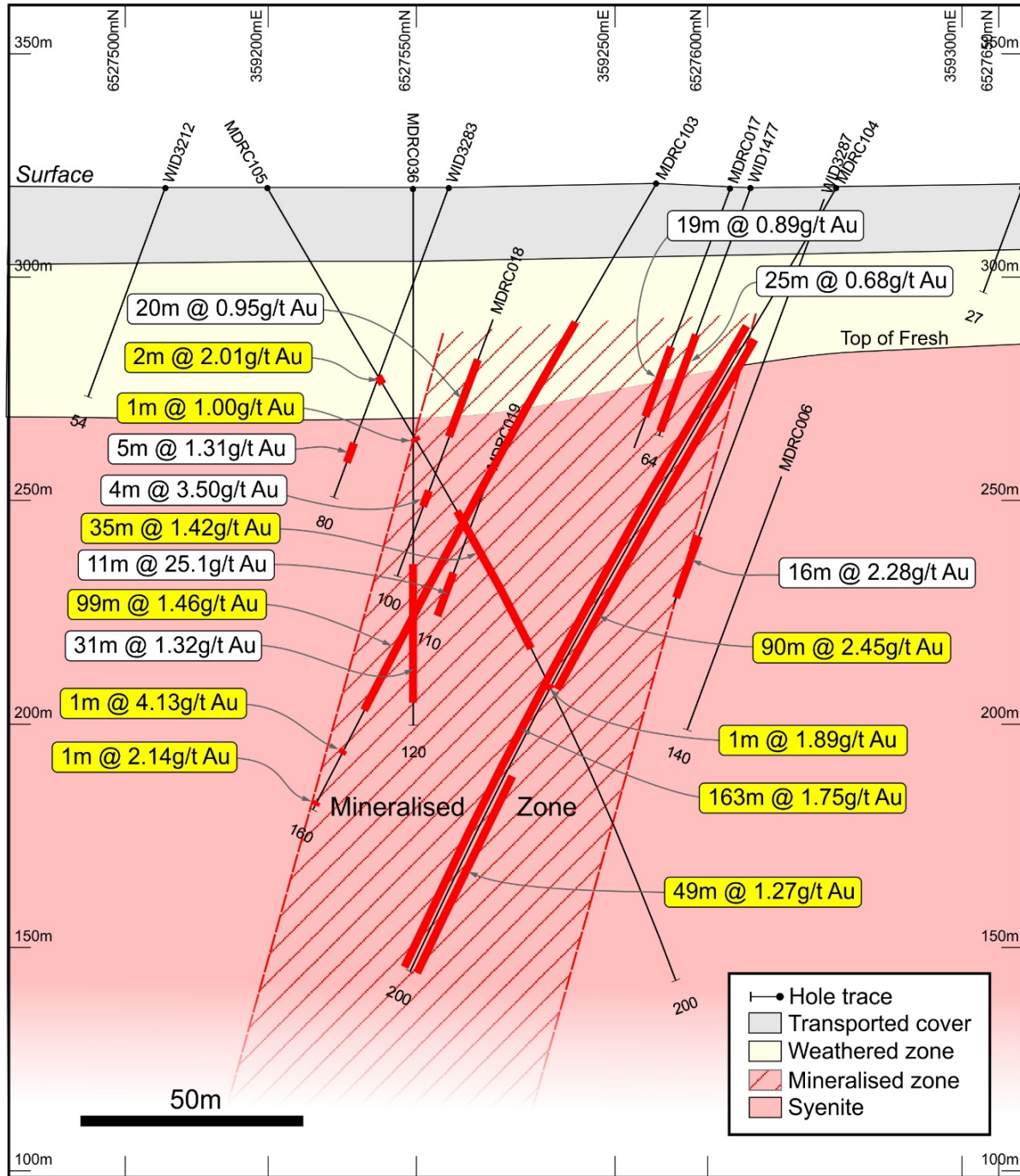


Figure 4: Cross section at Mandilla East through holes including MDRC103, 104 and 105.

The results are consistent with a broad steeply south-westerly dipping gold mineralised envelope of a width of approximately 70 metres.

Gold mineralisation currently extends to a depth of approximately metres, though remains open at depth and also along strike to both the north and the west.

That being the case, and insofar as the Mandilla West palaeochannel mineralization was mined for up to 800 metres north of the current Mandilla East resource boundary, the decision was made to drill a number of RC holes in these areas.

A map of the possible northern extension of the Mandilla East resource, identifying drill hole locations and key intersections, is set out as Figure 5.

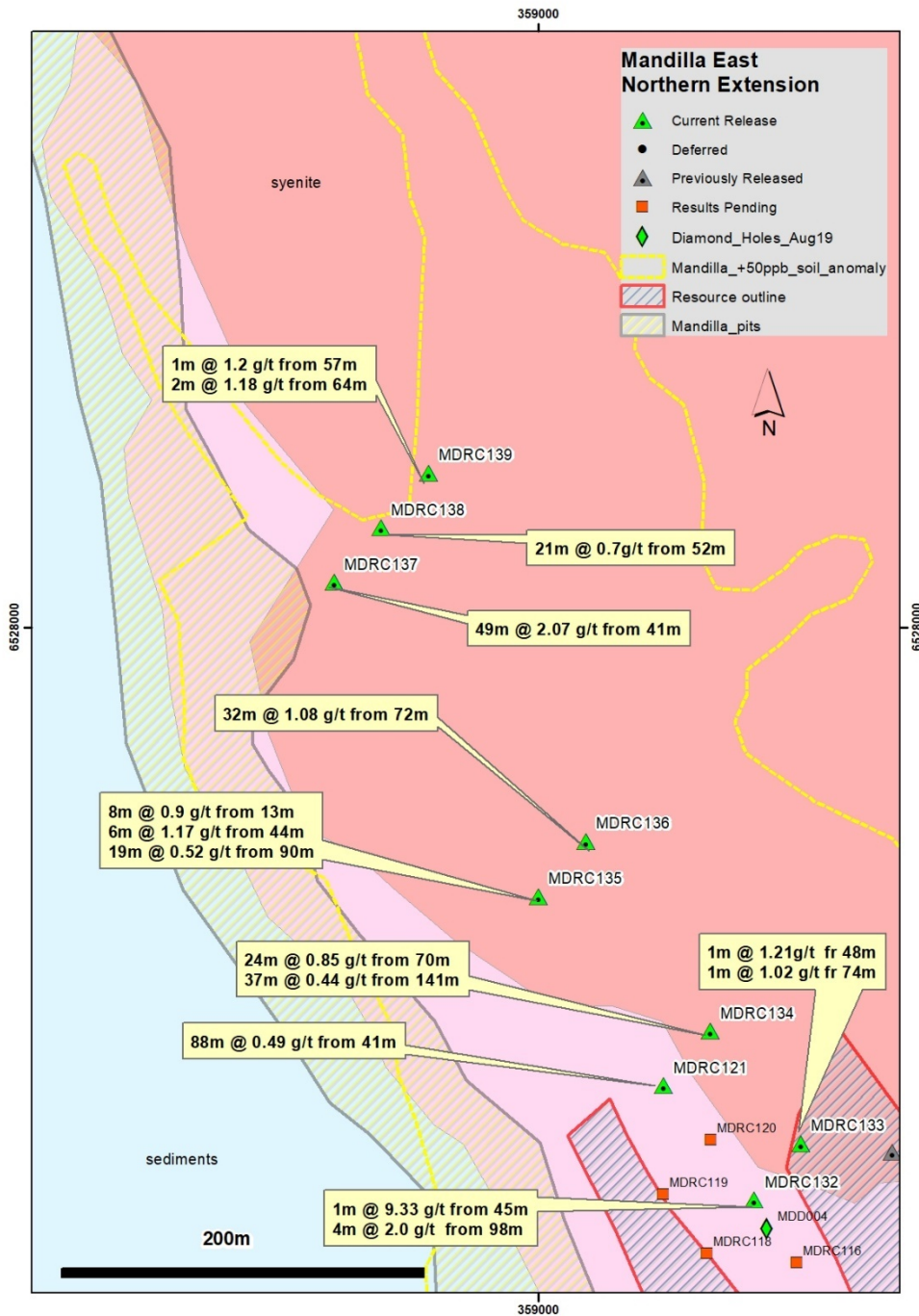


Figure 5: Map of possible northern extension of the Mandilla East resource identifying drill hole locations and key intersections.

Results from the extensional holes to the north are highly encouraging with several significant gold intersections encountered including (with results where the product of grams and metres exceeds 100 shown in bold):

- MDRC132
 - ⇒ 1 m @ 9.33 g/t Au from 45 m
 - ⇒ 4 m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 98 m
- MDRC134
 - ⇒ 24 m @ 0.85 g/t Au from 70 m
 - ⇒ 37 m @ 0.44 g/t Au from 141 m
- MDRC135
 - ⇒ 6 m @ 1.17 g/t Au from 44 m
 - ⇒ 19m @ 0.52 g/t Au from 90 m



- MDRC136
⇒ 32 m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 72 m
- MDRC137
⇒ **49 m @ 2.07 g/t Au from 41 m** including 1 m @ 82.33 g/t from 88 m
- MDRC138
⇒ 21 m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 52 m

The holes to the north were generally drilled to the north-east, other than MDRC137-139, and MDRC121 which were drilled towards the SW.

MDRC132 and MDRC133 were weakly mineralised compared to MDRC114 and MDRC115 on the section 40 metres to the south-east.

The mineralised zone may change in orientation to a more northerly strike, or potentially is offset along later N-NNE-trending faults which can be seen in magnetic data.

Importantly, significant results in MDRC134 and MDRC136 demonstrate that the gold mineralised system has yet to be closed off to the north, and much of the extensive soil anomaly has yet to be drilled.

The palaeochannel pit deepens to the south, indicating the gold source is towards the northern end of the pit.

Broad zones of gold mineralisation intersected in MDRC137 may continue further to the north for up to 300 metres.

The first hole testing the western zone of the Mandilla East resource also returned a broad zone of gold mineralisation:

- MDRC121
⇒ 88 m @ 0.49 g/t Au from 41 m

These new results demonstrate the potential for the Mandilla East syenite-hosted gold system to be substantially larger than currently understood.

Assay results from two holes from an initial RC traverse at Mandilla South have also been received with MDRC126 returning several significant gold intervals.

Final assays from the remaining seven holes of the RC campaign will be reported in a subsequent ASX announcement.

Such are the results returned from the current RC program that substantial additional drilling to better define the extent of gold mineralisation at Mandilla East is warranted, both at depth, and for at least an additional 500 metres of strike potential.

Drill hole planning is underway and a new drill campaign comprising RC and diamond tails to test various extensional targets will commence as soon as possible. Diamond drilling is important to better understand the geological controls on gold mineralisation at Mandilla.

Meanwhile, the Company has commenced a 60-hole shallow (slim-line) RC campaign for an aggregate 3,600 metres to test various objectives including:

- The 500-metres gap between the Mandilla East and Mandilla South Prospects which was ineffectively drilled previously
- Known areas of shallow high-grade gold mineralisation in the vicinity of the previously mined Mandilla West palaeochannel



- Supergene and shallow primary gold mineralisation potential in several areas of known gold anomalism outside of the main trends, including to identify a primary gold source near the northern end of the palaeochannel pit.

Targets of the proposed RC and the current slim-line RC campaign are illustrated in Figure 6.

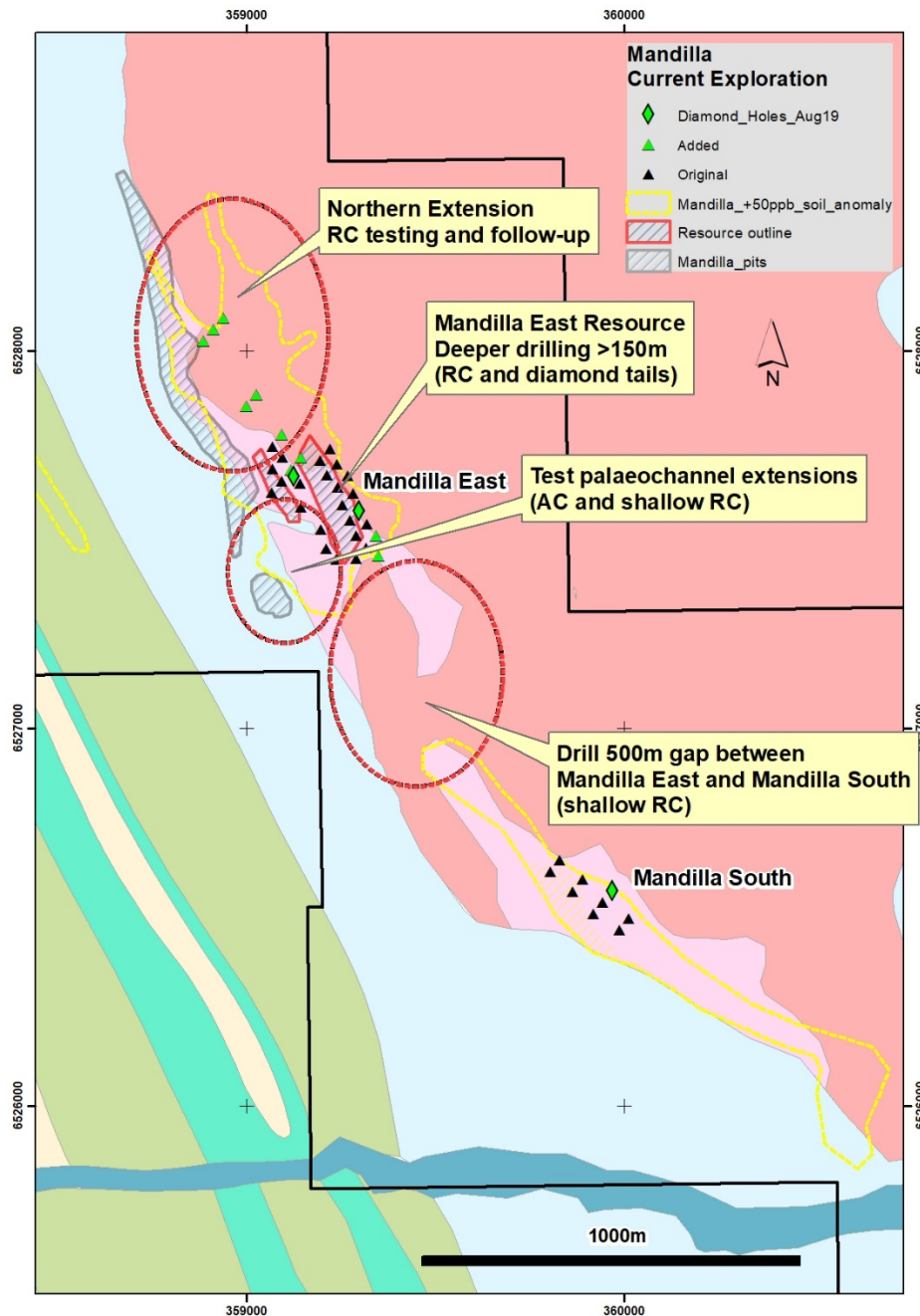


Figure 6: Targets the subject of ongoing exploration at Mandilla.

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

“These new assay results continue to deliver excellent widths and grade, confirming that the Mandilla Gold Project has an extensive strike length whilst remaining open at depth.

“Ongoing drill campaigns will likely continue to expand the footprint of the syenite-hosted gold mineralized system.

“All the evidence to date points to there being significant potential for bulk open-pit mining style mineralisation at Mandilla.”



About the Mandilla Gold Project

The Mandilla Gold Project is located in the northern Widgiemooltha greenstone belt in the western part of the Kalgoorlie geological domain some 75 kilometres south of Kalgoorlie and 20 kilometres west of Kambalda. Significant nickel and gold deposits are present in the belt, the nearest gold deposit being the high-grade Wattle Dam Mine located just 3 kilometres to the west of Mandilla.

The Project lies on the western margin of a porphyritic granitic intrusion, the Mandilla Syenite. The granite intrudes volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks in the project area which form part of the Spargoville Group.

Significant NW to WNW-trending structures along the western flank of the project are interpreted from regional aeromagnetic data to cut through the Mandilla Syenite.

One such structure localises the Mandilla East Prospect at a point where the western granite contact is offset by at least 300 metres. A second sub-parallel structure appears to host the Mandilla South Prospect.

In 2006, Anglo Australian mined the high grade Mandilla West paleochannel producing approximately 23,000 ounces of gold.

Both Prospects are covered by existing Mining Leases.

For further information:

John L C Jones AM – Chairman & Acting Managing Director
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.

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 16 September 2019. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements



TABLE 1

Hole No	Easting	Northing	Inclination°	Azimuth°	EOH depth	From	To	DH length	Grade	Comment
Mandilla East										
MDRC103 incl	359255	6527592	-60	220	160	36	135	99	1.47	
						112	113	1	25.76	
						145	146	1	4.13	
						158	159	1	2.14	
MDRC104 incl incl incl incl incl	359282	6527622	-60	220	200	37	200	163	1.75	
						39	44	5	6.89	
						39	129	90	2.45	
						56	57	1	46.13	
						84	85	1	48.24	
						166	167	1	28.24	
MDRC105	359198	6527526	-60	40	200	49	51	2	2.01	
						65	66	1	1.0	
						84	119	35	1.42	
						128	129	1	1.89	
						188	189	1	1.05	
MDRC106	359280	6527373	-60	220	103	42	43	1	1.5	
						67	85	18	1.55	
						94	95	1	4.66	
MDRC106A	359286	6527502	-60	220	165	15	16	1	5.73	paleochannel
						63	71	8	1.09	
						101	165	64	0.64	
MDRC107	359319	6527542	-60	220	200	59	117	58	1.52	
						136	137	1	7.72	
						159	160	1	1.44	
						165	166	1	1.22	
						172	192	20	2.1	
MDRC108	359238	6527448	-60	40	200	72	128	56	0.61	
MDRC111	359215	6527671	-60	220	160	13	45	32	0.75	
						61	85	24	0.33	
						95	102	7	2.27	
						124	125	1	2.46	
						142	159	17	0.75	
MDRC112	359241	6527699	-60	220	205	84	85	1	1.84	
						91	97	6	2.05	
						110	114	4	0.54	
						120	121	1	1.2	
						136	176	40	0.63	
						188	192	4	0.54	
						200	203	3	0.59	
MDRC113	359144	6527586	-60	40	200	36	41	5	0.75	
						65	76	11	0.53	
						85	86	1	4.4	
						101	157	56	1.36	
						incl	143	144	1	42.35
	167	169	2	0.67						



Hole No	Easting	Northing	Inclination°	Azimuth°	EOH depth	From	To	DH length	Grade	Comment
Mandilla West Northern Extension										
MDRC121	359069	6527747	-60	220	160	43	131	88	0.49	
MDRC132	359119	6527684	-60	40	200	45	46	1	9.33	
						60	61	1	2.28	
						98	102	4	2.0	
						184	186	2	0.85	
						196	197	1	1.46	
MDRC133	359145	6527715	-60	40	150	48	49	1	1.21	
						74	75	1	1.02	
MDRC134	359095	6527777	-60	40	180	70	94	24	0.85	
						141	178	37	0.44	
MDRC135	359000	6527851	-60	40	180	13	21	8	0.9	
						44	50	6	1.17	
						90	109	19	0.52	
						118	120	2	0.96	
MDRC136	359026	6527882	-60	40	125	72	104	32	1.08	
MDRC137	358896	6528037	-60	220	120	41	90	49	2.07	
incl						88	89	1	82.33	
MDRC138	358919	6528067	-60	220	120	52	73	21	0.7	
						94	95	1	1.14	
MDRC139	358941	6528097	-60	220	120	57	58	1	1.2	
						64	66	2	1.18	
Mandilla West Southern Extension										
MDRC140	359343	6527508	-60	220	200	38	39	1	1.54	
						191	195	4	1.82	
Mandilla South										
MDRC126	359865	6526569	-60	220	165	52	68	16	1.05	4m composite samples 52-60m
						103	105	2	0.61	
						127	128	1	8.75	
						148	162	14	1.5	
MDRC127	359890	6526600	-60	220	200	57	58	1	1.77	
						86	88	2	1.71	
						93	94	1	2.12	
						156	157	1	4.53	

APPENDIX 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data - Mandilla

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>All Aircore 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>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>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"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<p>Aircore Drilling - blade bit. For a 4.5 inches diameter hole.</p> <p>RC Drilling using Hammer bit. Diameter of hole 5.5 inches</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<p>Visual – amount in sample piles, poor recoveries recorded in sample book.</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"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>All 1m samples of AC chips were logged by a contract geologist on the rig; Sample chips from each hole were collected and put in chip trays and retained as a record.</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.</p> <p>Logging is carried out at metre intervals.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>The AC samples were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above.</p> <p>The RC drill samples were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above.</p> <p>Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.</p> <p>Intertek assay standards, blanks and checks</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>and were inserted at regular intervals. Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals.</p> <p>Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p> <p>There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<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. 25 gram sample split off.</p> <p>Assayed for Au, As Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn by method AR25/MS, Samples assaying greater than 1000ppb Au assay by AR25hMS</p> <p>Standard Intertek Minerals protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied.</p> <p>Check assay on high grade intersections were carried out using Photon Assay at MinAnalytical Laboratory Services, Kalgoorlie..</p> <p>Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3512R)</p> <p>The 500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates.</p> <p>About the MinAnalytical PhotonAssay Analysis Technique:-</p> <p>Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, the PhotonAssay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay.</p> <p>MinAnalytical has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay.</p> <p>The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued Min Analytical with accreditation for the technique in compliance with TSO/TEC 17025:2018-Testing.</p> <p>Certified Reference Material from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 40 metre intervals approximately.</p> <p>Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<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>
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<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>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>AC Drill hole spacing is 50 to 100m on section, with 200 and 400m sectional spacing (approximate).</p> <p>RC Drill hole spacing is 50 on section, with 80m sectional spacing.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Sample compositing was undertaken over 4 metre intervals where possible.
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. 	All drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted strike.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	All samples taken daily to Intertek yard in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	No audits have been carried out at this stage.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Mandilla

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. 	Mining Leases 15/96 and 15/633 and Exploration Licence 15/1404. Anglo Australian Resources NL has 100% of the gold rights over these tenements. The licences are in good standing. No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	Unavailable at current time.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation hosted by felsic to intermediate schist, Mafic volcanics, ultramafic intrusives and porphyry.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	This Information has been summarised in Table 1 of the ASX announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<p>No data aggregation methods have been used.</p> <p>A 100ppb Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for AC drilling</p> <p>A 0.5g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for RC drilling</p> <p>A cutoff grade of >1g*m has been applied for reporting purposes in the tables of results.</p> <p>This has not been applied.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	Not known at this stage.
Diagrams	<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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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. 	No other substantive exploration data.
<i>Further work</i>	<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 Aircore, Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned.</p> <p>No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.</p>