



Quarterly Report

for the three months ended
30 September 2019

Anglo Australian Resources NL

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Capital Structure

375,704,034 **Ordinary Shares**

Options

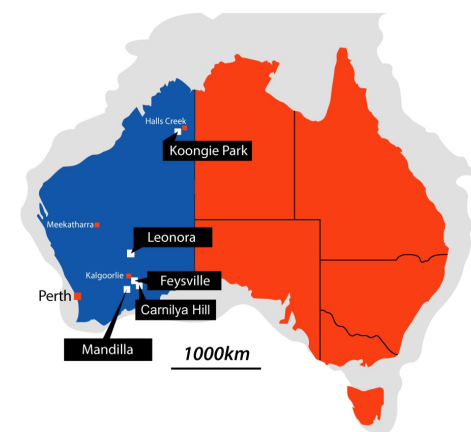
19,800,000	(\$0.02, exp. 30/11/19)
37,000,000	(\$0.02, exp. 30/11/20)
10,100,000	(\$0.025, exp 30/11/20)
2,500,000	(\$0.04, exp 30/11/20)
8,950,000	(\$0.08, exp 30/11/20)

Board Members

John Jones AM
Executive Chairman

Peter Stern
Non-Executive Director

Graeme Smith
Director/ Company Secretary



Summary & Highlights

EXPLORATION

Feysville

- At Think Big, maiden Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 116,000 ounces of gold at a 0.5 g/t cut-off, with more than 80% of Resource categorised as Indicated
- High grade supergene enriched gold resource blanket of 20,100 ounces commences just 20 metres below surface
- Mineralisation open along strike and at depth
- Feasibility study to assess mining and processing options well underway

Mandilla

- New metallurgical work and geological interpretation indicates that mineralised intersections upon which the previously reported 38,000 contained ounces Inferred Resource at Mandilla East is based would seem to be significantly understated
- New diamond and RC drilling at Mandilla East Prospect results in outstanding intersections including:
 - ⇒ 60.2 metres @ 3.79 g/t Au from 65.8 metres
 - ⇒ 93 metres @ 3.11 g/t Au from 91 metres
- Gold mineralised envelope at Mandilla East currently extends over a strike length of 300 metres with an apparent width on section of typically 70 metres, and remains open to both the north-west and at depth
- Diamond drilling at the 2.5-kilometre-long, 250 metres wide Mandilla South Prospect where a central core of higher-grade (in some cases, plus 5 g/t Au) supergene enriched gold is present over at least 300 metres strike demonstrates the presence of bedrock gold mineralisation
- This extends significant gold anomalism in the Mandilla Syenite a further 1.2 kilometres from the Mandilla East resource, within a total strike length for the system of at least 3 kilometres.

Koongie Park

- 15-hole RC drilling campaign undertaken for an aggregate 822 metres targeting Nicolson's East and Bulldog Prospects with best intersection of 1 metre @ 11.268 g/t Au from 22 metres at Bulldog Prospect

CORPORATE

- Approximately \$1.4 million raised by way of placement
- Cash at 30 September 2019 of \$1 million



Details

EXPLORATION

FEYSVILLE GOLD PROJECT – WA

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

The Feysville Gold Project is located in Australia's premier gold belt, approximately 14 kilometres south of the giant Golden Mile deposit (70 MOz) at Kalgoorlie. The belt extends for some 100 kilometres along a NNW strike, and takes in major gold deposits at New Celebration (3 MOz), some 10 kilometres south of Feysville, and the large St Ives field (+15 MOz) 30 to 60 kilometres to the south. Numerous other economic gold deposits have also been discovered within the belt (refer Figure 1).

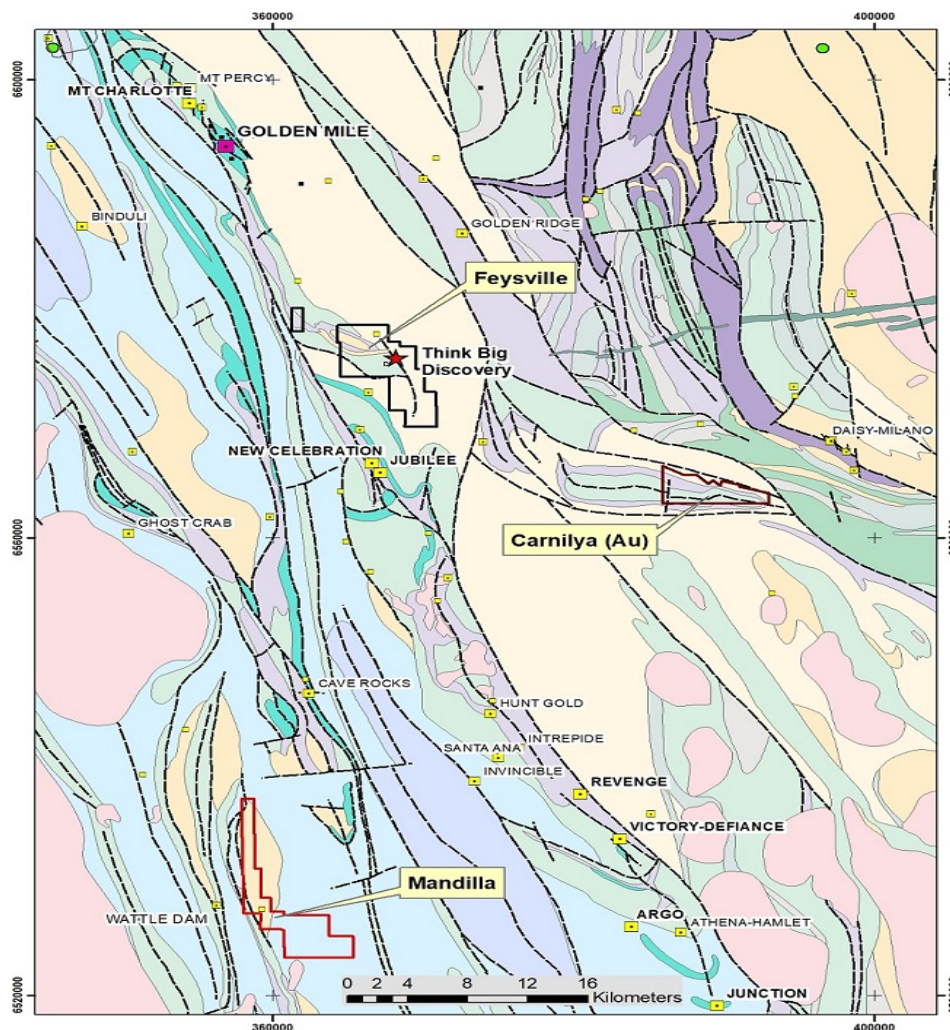


Figure 1: Feysville Gold Project Location Map

On 6 November 2018, Feysville Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo Australian, submitted to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety 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 2.

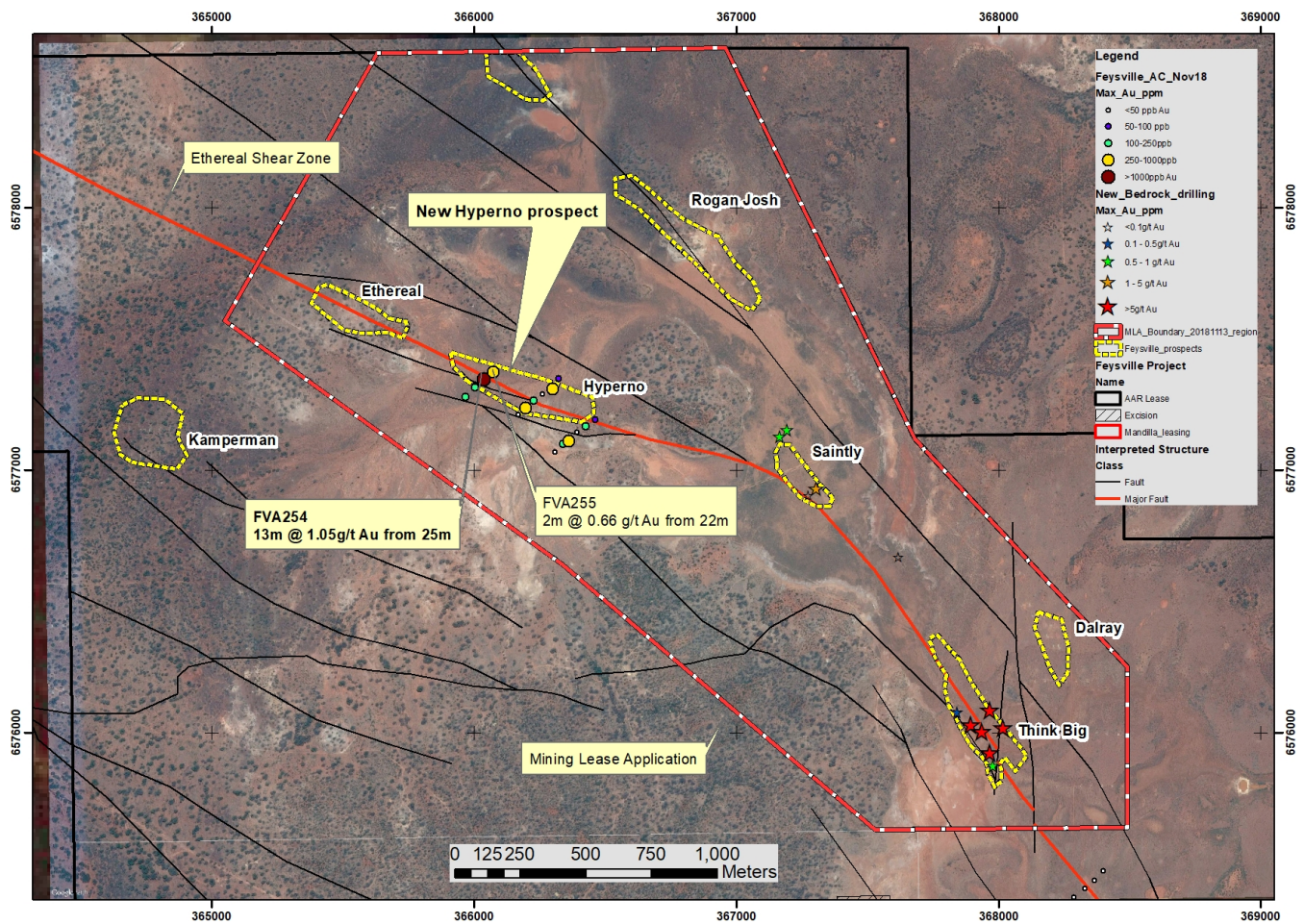


Figure 2: Mining Lease Application Plan illustrating key deposits and other features.

RESOURCE MODELLING

On 8 April, Anglo Australian announced a maiden mineral resource at the Think Big Prospect and provided an update of metallurgical test-work results.

The Mineral Resource Estimate, separately identifying Indicated and Inferred Resources for cut-off grades of 0.5, 0.8 and 1.0 g/t Au, is set out in Table 1.

Category	Cut-off Grade	Tonnage	Grade	Ounces Au
Indicated	0.5 g/t Au cut-off	2,285,000	1.3	95,900
	0.8 g/t Au cut-off	1,541,000	1.6	80,700
	1.0g/t Au cut-off	1,214,000	1.8	71,400
Inferred	0.5 g/t Au cut-off	572,000	1.1	20,200
	0.8 g/t Au cut-off	416,000	1.3	17,000
	1.0g/t Au cut-off	299,000	1.4	13,600
TOTAL	0.5 g/t Au cut-off	2,857,000	1.3	116,100
	0.8 g/t Au cut-off	1,957,000	1.6	97,700
	1.0g/t Au cut-off	1,513,000	1.7	85,000

Table 1: Think Big Global Mineral Resource Estimate.



The Mineral Resource Estimate for the supergene enriched gold mineralisation (which is included within the Global estimate in Table 1) is set out in Table 2.

Category	Cut-off Grade	Tonnage	Grade	Ounces Au
Indicated	0.5 g/t Au cut-off	279,000	2.2	20,100
	0.8 g/t Au cut-off	250,000	2.4	19,500
	1.0 g/t Au cut-off	209,000	2.7	13,300
	3.0 g/t Au cut-off	54,600	5.5	9,800

Table 2: Think Big Supergene Enriched Gold Mineral Resource Estimate (included in Global estimate in Table 1).

The Resource encompasses results from 73 reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes and 12 diamond holes/ tails for an aggregate of 10,042 metres drilled on a 40 x 20 metre grid through the core of the deposit.

RC holes were initially sampled on 4 metre composites, with 1 metre samples subsequently submitted for analysis for composite intervals exceeding 0.25 g/t Au.

Grades were estimated in the primary lodes using ordinary kriging. Maximum block size is 10m x 10m x 10m with sub blocks to 1.25m x 1.25m x 1.25m. A minimum of 4 and a maximum of 15 samples were used for each estimation. The top cut applied was 20 g/t Au.

The project is anticipated to be mined via open pit mining methods with processing at third party plants. The cut-off grades reflect potential variability in processing and haulage costs for an open pit operation. The supergene mineralisation has also been reported at a 3.0 g/t Au cut-off to illustrate the high grade 'core' of this mineralised unit.

No mining or metallurgical factors have been incorporated into the resource estimate apart from the cut-off grades used which reflect an open cut mine.

The Resource is primarily represented by a central core of 300 metres in strike length where the Prospect has been the subject of drilling on 40m-spaced lines, and to lesser extent by a further 200 metres of strike length where drilling is more widely spaced.

The sequence comprises, from surface, an intensely leached upper saprolite which is barren of gold mineralisation. This overlays a relatively thin supergene enriched sub-horizontal gold blanket at a depth below surface of typically 20 to 30 metres, close to the base of the weathering profile.

METALLURGY

METS Engineering Group was appointed to develop a metallurgical testwork program to expand on the results from the RC drill chip metallurgical testwork program completed in August 2018.

Run on HQ drill core, the program was conducted at ALS Metallurgy, Balcatta, Western Australia.

Drill core from four holes was used to form three 'master' composites representing the three basic domains of the ore - supergene, transition and primary - with the composites grading 4.07 g/t Au, 2.16 g/t Au and 2.20 g/t Au respectively. The master composites represented ~100 metres of drill core.

No issues with deleterious elements were identified within the samples tested.

The results demonstrated that it is beneficial to mill the feed to a P₈₀ of 75 µm, an established grind size for gold processing typical of custom milling operations. At this grind size, and with a cyanide concentration of 250 ppm, gold recoveries of 99.5% for the supergene ore, 95.2% for the transition ore and 80.4% for the primary ore were achieved, which is consistent with the RC drill chip testwork results from August 2018.

The gold is predominantly free and cyanide soluble, with cyanide and lime consumption comparable to industry norms.



Comminution and physical characterisation testwork showed that the ore has good crushing and grinding characteristics.

Both the supergene and transition ore are classified as non-abrasive and the primary ore is classified as moderate abrasive. The results indicate that the wear rates for crushing and grinding equipment will be low in a process plant. Additionally, the Bond Ball Work index (BBWi) results are positive, indicating that energy requirements for grinding will not be an issue.

Gold grains occur in liberated ore minerals, silicates, silicate-carbonate minerals and non-sulphide gangue-rich particles. The gold is generally fine grained; no fully liberated gold particles were detected in the analysis.

Think Big

At Think Big, an infill RC drilling campaign comprising 26 holes for 2,380 metres was completed. This has closed hole spacing down to 20 x 20 metres.

A photo of the drill rig is set out in Figure 3.



Figure 3: RC drill rig at Think Big.

A number of significant drill results were returned including:

- FRC175 – 10 metres @ 3.6 g/t Au from 46 metres
- FRC185 – 10 metres @ 10.0 g/t Au from 23 metres
- FRC186 – 2 metres @ 11.1 g/t Au from 32 metres
- FRC192 – 2 metres @ 10.5 g/t Au from 29 metres

Drilling confirmed supergene gold mineralisation at Think Big is largely continuous over 200 metres in strike length and up to 80 metres in width.

The depth to the top of the supergene zone is as shallow as 15 metres and locally reaches up to 40 metres depth, but is generally in the range of 20 to 30 metres.



Several supergene intersections have peak 1-metre gold values exceeding 10 g/t Au, reaching a maximum of 76.1 g/t Au in FRC185.

The presence of such high-grade supergene gold is very encouraging for economic extraction of the shallow parts of the Think Big Resource.

The southern part of the infill drilling area also recorded several broad, moderate-grade primary gold intersections which confirm earlier drilling and appears to define a coherent plunging bedrock ore shoot at Think Big.

A map of Think Big illustrating significant drilling results is set out as Figure 4.

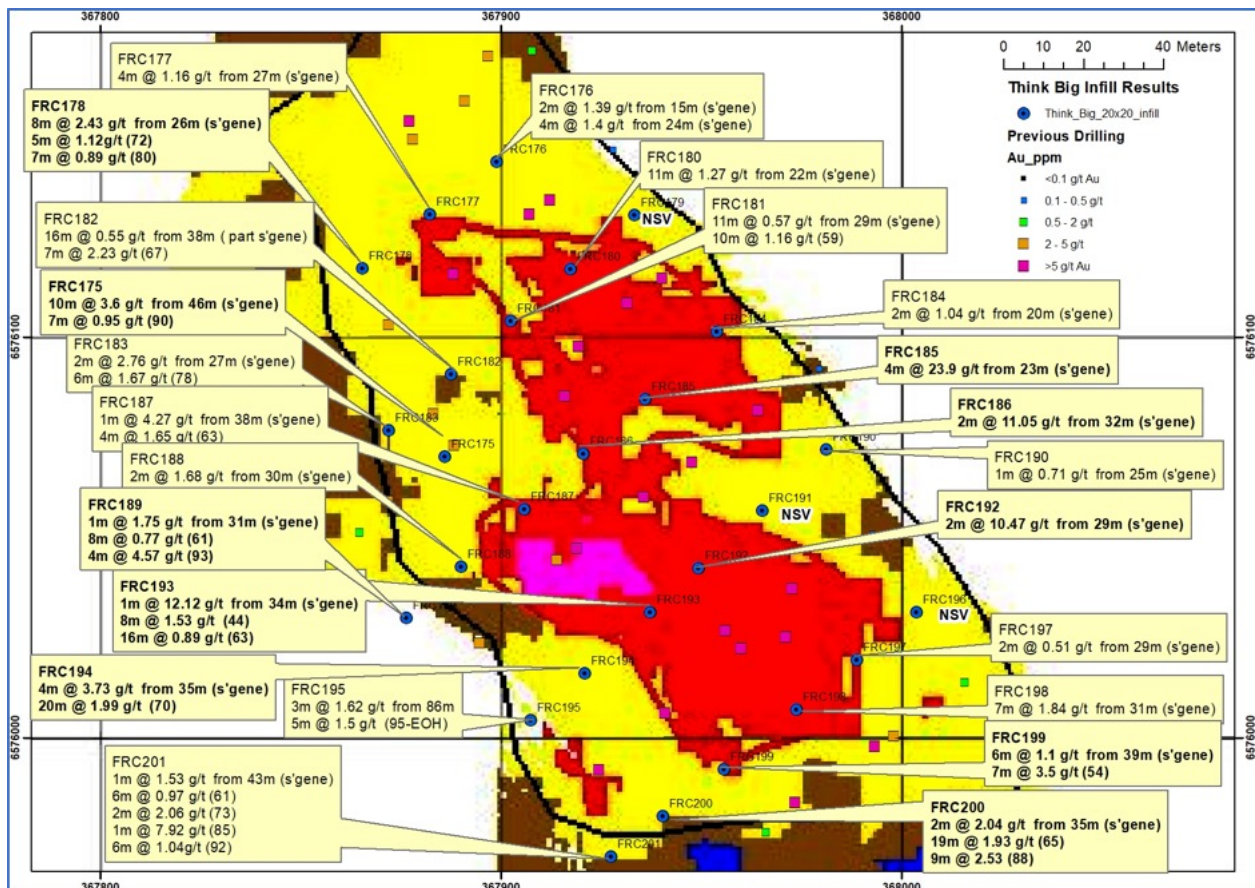


Figure 4: Map of Think Big illustrating significant drilling results. The background image is the existing supergene gold resource block model with magenta blocks >10 g/t Au, red blocks 3-10 g/t Au, and yellow blocks 1-3 g/t Au.

Updated geological interpretation and resource modelling at Think Big is currently underway.

Further definition of metallurgical domains within the resource will be undertaken as part of the resource modelling. Once complete, mining optimization studies will be undertaken with the objective of defining an initial mining reserve.

Hyperno

At the Hyperno Prospect, a 6-hole slim-line RC drilling campaign was undertaken to follow up a strongly gold anomalous reconnaissance aircore hole (FVA254 13 metres @ 1.05 g/t Au from 25 metres).

A single significant intersection of primary mineralisation of 10 metres @ 2.93 g/t Au from 56 metres depth in FRC169 was recorded in the north-west hole.

An east-west to west-north-west-striking shear zone (part of the Ethereal Shear Zone) is interpreted to control the mineralisation which appears to be open in all directions, including towards the Ethereal Prospect approximately 300 metres to the north-west.



A supergene-enriched gold blanket is present at a depth of around 15 to 20 metres.

A map of the Hyperno Prospect illustrating key mineralised intersections is set out in Figure 5.

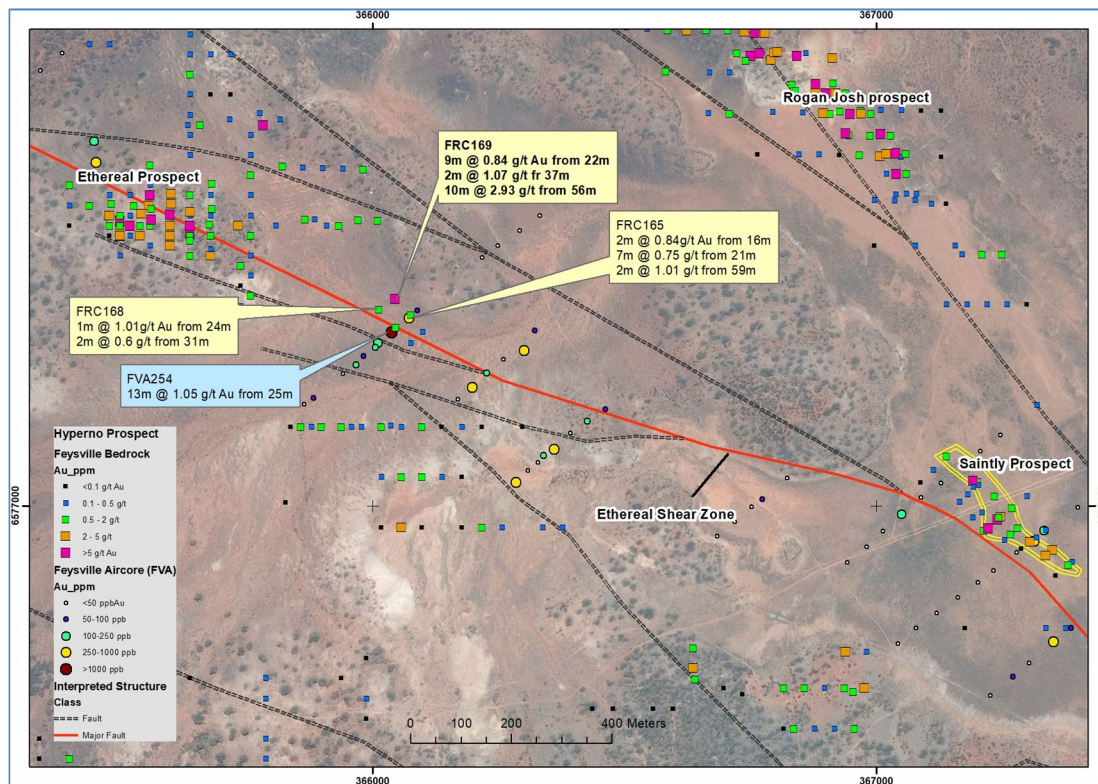


Figure 5: Map of the Hyperno Prospect illustrating key mineralised intersections.

Saintly

At the Saintly Prospect, a 14-hole RC campaign for an aggregate 1,260 metres on a variously 40 x 20 metre and 80 x 40 metre grid was undertaken to follow up on previously reported shallow high-grade supergene gold mineralisation along strike from FRC051 (21 metres @ 2.47 g/t Au from 20 metres) and FRC100 (3 metres @ 47.55 g/t Au from 19 metres).

A map of the Saintly Prospect illustrating key mineralised intersections is set out in Figure 6.

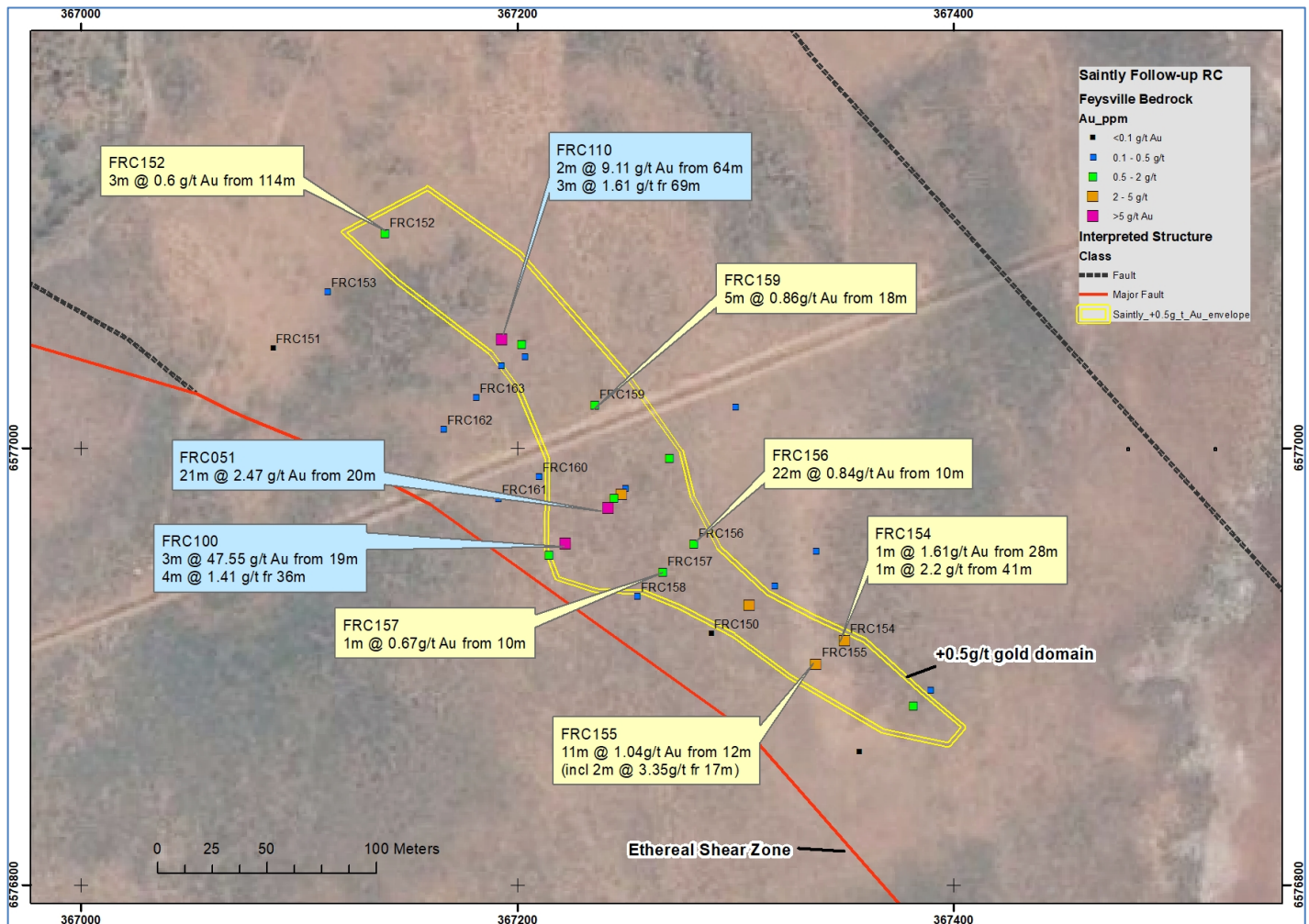


Figure 6: Map of the Saintly Prospect illustrating key mineralised intersections.

The drilling campaign successfully defined a north-west to west-north-west trending zone of supergene and bedrock gold mineralization over more than 300 metres in length using a 0.5 g/t Au low cut-off grade.

Gold mineralisation at Saintly remains open to the south-east and north-west.

Within this mineralized trend, significant supergene gold mineralization extends over a strike length of around 200 metres in the southern sector of the Prospect.

The latest drilling returned broad zones of mineralization containing gold grades averaging close to 1 g/t at shallow depths of 10 to 20 metres below surface.

The drilling campaign has seen the return of gold grades somewhat lower than for earlier RC holes FRC100 and FRC051; however, given the shallow depth, it nevertheless has potential to add modestly to the gold resource inventory.

MANDILLA GOLD PROJECT – WA

Anglo Australian – 100%

The Mandilla Gold Project, located approximately 75 kilometres south of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, lies on the western margin of a porphyritic granitic intrusion known as the Mandilla Syenite. 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 7.

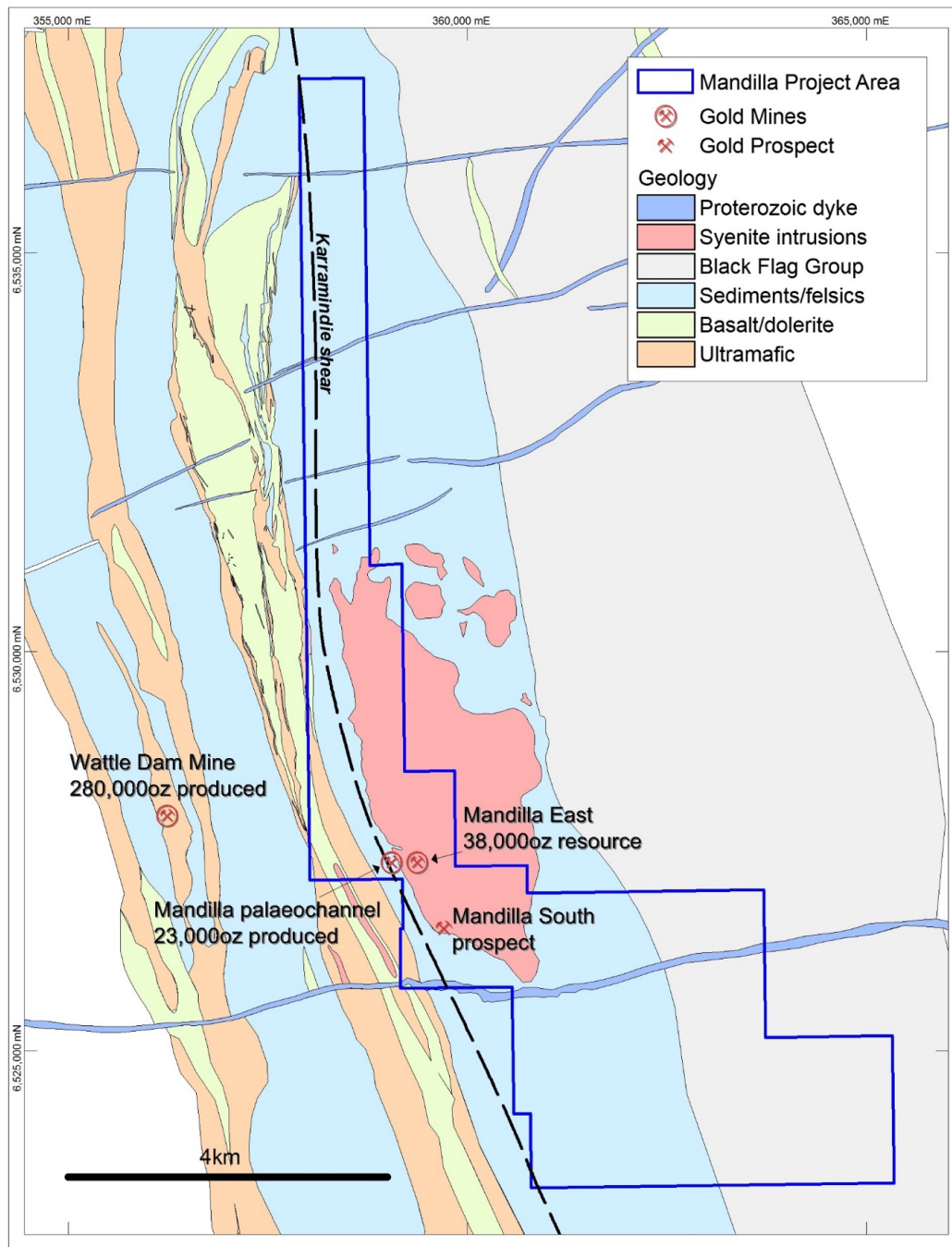


Figure 7: Map of Mandilla Project illustrating key locations and geological features.

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 mineralized 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 June, Anglo Australia commenced a diamond drilling campaign at Mandilla.

The campaign, co-funded through a grant provided by the Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia under its Exploration Incentive Scheme, was undertaken with the objective of gaining a better understanding of the geological setting of gold mineralisation at both the Mandilla East and Mandilla South Prospects.

Three holes were drilled for a total of 580 metres of diamond drilling and 153 metres of RC pre-collars.

As highlighted in the ASX release of 15 May 2019, evidence in the limited bedrock drilling to date at Mandilla East is that gold is related to an extensional vein array within the Mandilla Syenite, and mineralisation might well be better modelled as a high tonnage, lower grade target rather than the low tonnage, high grade approach previously taken.

Two holes were drilled to test this hypothesis:

- MDD003 drilled within and beneath previous RC drilling which formed part of the Mandilla East resource area
- MDD004 drilled some 200 metres to the north-west to test for extensions to the Mandilla East resource

MDD003, drilled to a depth of 297.3 metres, confirmed the presence of 1 to 10 centimetre-thick shallow south- to south-east dipping extensional quartz veins within the Mandilla Syenite.

The distribution of veins is highly variable, from multiple veins per metre at the most intense, down to enclaves of 5 to 10 metres with no obvious occurrence. Some extensional veins have distinct silica-pyrite haloes, with variable background alteration observed in the granite.

Initial sampling for assays from MDD003 focussed on the most obvious zones of extensional veining which returned several intervals of high-grade gold mineralisation.

Key composite intersections included:

- 60.2 m @ 3.79 g/t Au from 65.8 m
- 64.7 m @ 0.71 g/t Au from 183 m

Along with previous RC drilling at Mandilla East, MDD003 demonstrated the potential at Mandilla East for a steeply-dipping gold mineralised envelope, with an apparent width on section of approximately 70 metres.

MDD004, located some 200 metres north-west of MDD003, was drilled to a depth of 247.5 metres.

It also intersected multiple zones of shallow-dipping extensional quartz veins, though vein density overall was lower than in MDD003 and gold grades returned for sampled intervals were less than 5 g/t Au.

The third diamond drill hole, MDD005, was drilled at Mandilla South to test for bedrock gold mineralization within the Mandilla Syenite beneath the core of the recently discovered two-kilometres-long supergene gold mineralized trend. Here, peak supergene gold values exceeding 5 g/t Au occur over a strike length of approximately 300 metres.

MDD005 was expected to intersect the sediment-to-granite contact at a depth of approximately 300 metres. However, whilst the hole was drilled to a final depth of 330.8 metres, the contact was not in fact intersected.

Composite intersections of significance are as follows:

- 37 m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 69 m
- 4 m @ 0.89 g/t Au from 152 m
- 1 m @ 15.42 g/t Au from 179 m



As MDD005 represents the first bedrock drilling undertaken at Mandilla South, the hole is important in that it extends significant gold anomalism in the Mandilla Granite a further 1.2 kilometres from the Mandilla East resource, within a total strike length for the system of at least 3 kilometres.

In common with Mandilla East, shallow-dipping extensional quartz veining is sporadically developed in MDD005.

However, in contrast to Mandilla East, the hole also hosts a different style of alteration comprising silicification and disseminated sulphide, with locally well-developed irregular fracture network with biotite-amphibole-magnetite±epidote infill. Occasional chalcopyrite was also observed in these fractures.

Specifically, the high-grade gold result of 15.4 g/t Au from 179 metres is associated with sulphide alteration and silicification rather than quartz veining style of mineralisation.

With the success of the diamond drilling “proof of concept” campaign, on 23 August, Anglo Australian commenced a RC drilling campaign.

The objective of the campaign was to significantly expand the potential volume of mineralisation to greater depth than previous drilling.

The campaign was originally planned to encompass 31 holes – 23 at Mandilla East on 40 x 40 metre spacing and 8 at Mandilla South on 80 x 40 metre spacing – for an aggregate 5,400 metres, or an average depth per hole of approximately 175 metres.

At Mandilla South, the objective of the campaign was to further identify the extent of bedrock gold mineralisation.

With early assays producing excellent results, the Company provided a progress report to the ASX on 19 September.

At that time, 20 holes had been completed at Mandilla East on 40 x 40 metres spacing for an aggregate 3,600 metres.

At an average depth per hole of 180 metres, this was significantly deeper than previous drilling at the Prospect.

One-metre intervals have been sampled and assayed using the “photon” technique using 500-gram splits.

Assay results had at the time of the announcement been received from eight holes.

Key results are set out as follows:

- MDRC101
 - ⇒ 19 m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 43 m
 - ⇒ 94 m @ 1.17 g/t Au from 101 m
- MDRC102
 - ⇒ 11 m @ 1.03 g/t Au from 72 m
 - ⇒ 45 m @ 4.25 g/t Au from 101 m (incl. 1 m @ 117.65 g/t Au from 135 m)
- MDRC109
 - ⇒ 1 m @ 16.45 g/t Au from 28 m
 - ⇒ 114 m @ 1.50 g/t Au from 41 m
- MDRC110
 - ⇒ 72 m @ 0.90 g/t Au from 84 m
 - ⇒ 18 m @ 0.73 g/t Au from 179 m
- MDRC114
 - ⇒ 3 m @ 11.44 g/t Au from 19m
 - ⇒ 5 m @ 2.04 g/t Au from 33m
 - ⇒ 93 m @ 3.11 g/t Au from 91 m (incl. 1 m @ 71.02 g/t Au from 69 m and 1 m @ 163.99 g/t Au from 100 m)



- MDRC115
 - ⇒ 3 m @ 4.07 g/t Au from 89 m
 - ⇒ 45 m @ 1.55 g/t Au from 131 m
- MDRC122
 - ⇒ 1 m @ 14.21 g/t Au from 125 m
- MDRC123
 - ⇒ 17 m @ 1.12 g/t Au from 74 m

Average grades are enhanced by individual metres containing very high gold grades, with the maximum being 164 g/t Au in MDRC114.

A map of Mandilla East illustrating the previously interpreted Resource area, as well as new drill hole locations and key intersections, is set out in Figure 8.

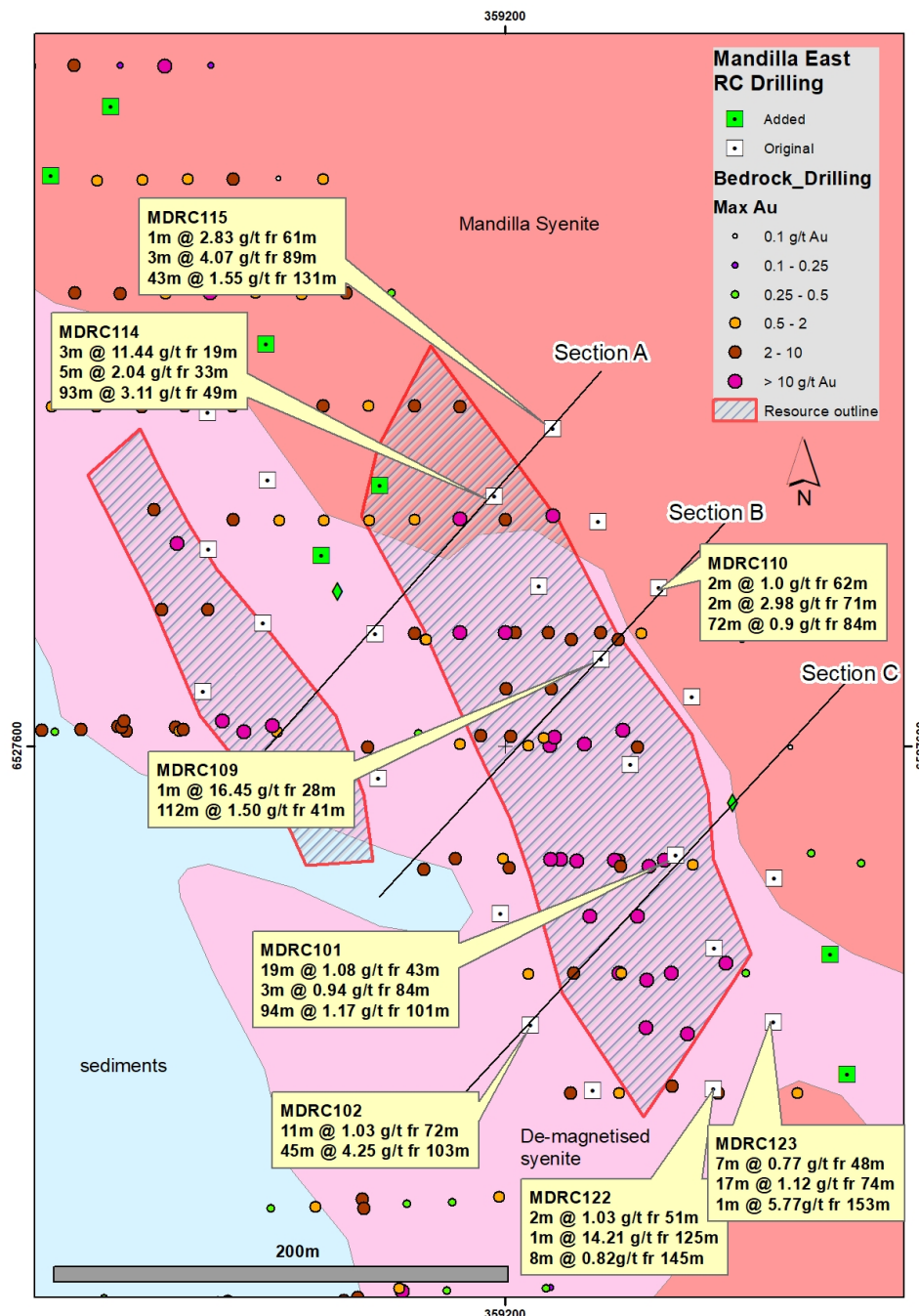


Figure 8: Map of Mandilla East illustrating drill hole locations and key intersections.



As illustrated, the main Mandilla East Resource area as interpreted prior to the current RC campaign was of a strike length of approximately 300 metres and a width of approximately 80 metres.

However, high grade mineralisation is known from previous drilling to extend along strike to the north-west of the interpreted Resource boundary.

Indeed, with northernmost Mandilla West palaeochannel mineralization continuing for at least 500 metres to the north of the current Mandilla East resource boundary, it is possible that gold associated with bedrock syenite-hosted mineralization at Mandilla East may continue for a similar distance.

Rock chips from the current campaign from holes drilled to the south of the Mandilla East boundary contain visually less quartz veining, particularly in MDRC122, and assay results show there to be less gold mineralisation.

Nevertheless, further drilling is required to close off mineralisation to the south of the Mandilla East system.

A cross section through the main Mandilla East mineralised zone at the location set out in Figure 8 above, 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, is set out below in Figure 9.

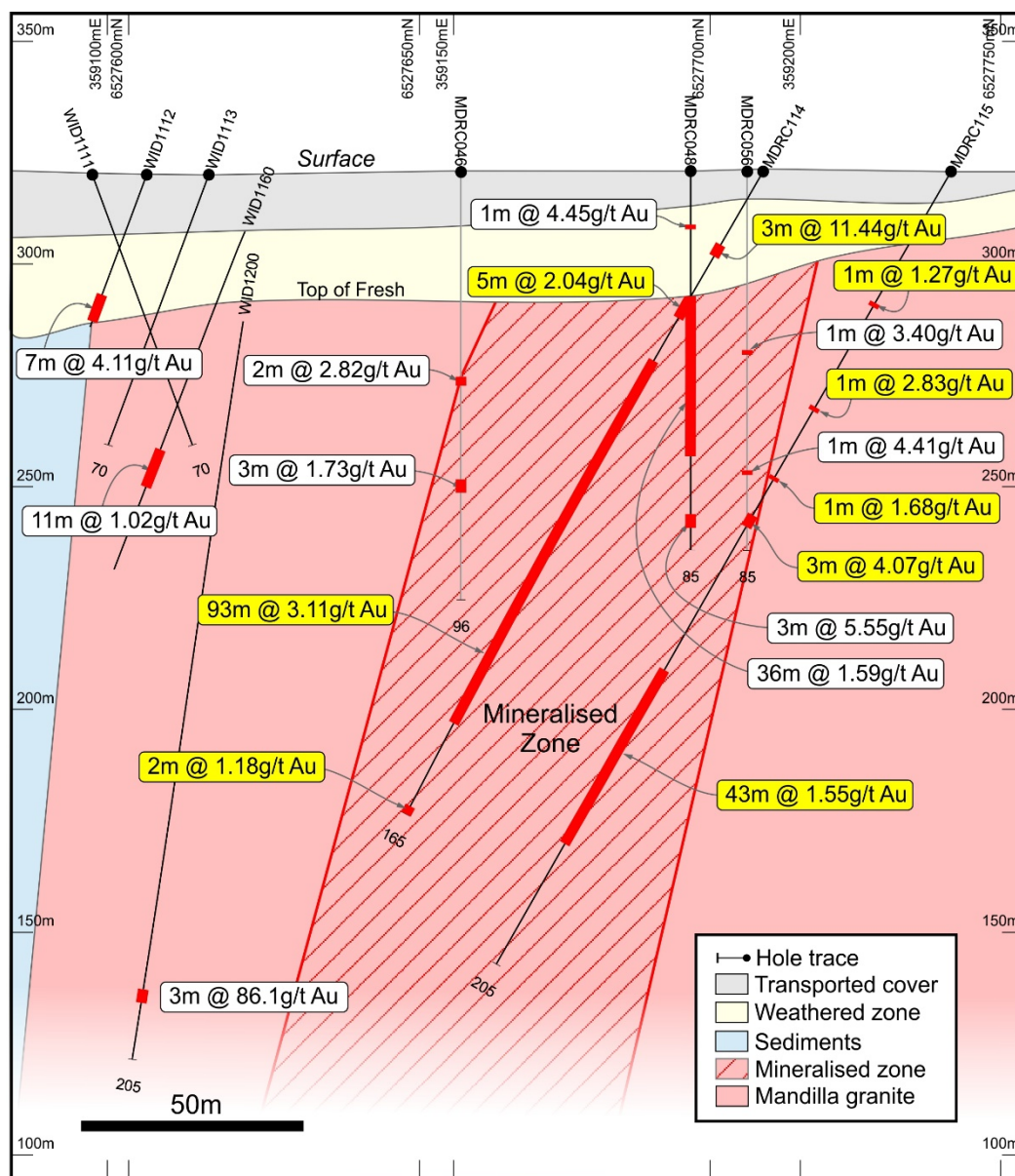


Figure 9: Cross section A illustrating bulked intersections and geological interpretation.



This, and other cross sections (not reproduced herein) at locations B and C in Figure 8, illustrate a gold-mineralised envelope that is relatively consistent along strike, steeply dips to the south-west, and has an apparent width on section of typically 70 metres.

That said, there are a number of attractive intersections outside of the currently interpreted 70-metres-wide envelope and, accordingly, the mineralised envelope could be wider in some locations.

Gold distribution is closely associated with zones of quartz veining in the granite, surrounded by pale coloured alteration comprising albite, sericite, chlorite and carbonate, together with blebby pyrite. Less altered granite has a characteristic pale red background alteration caused by hematite dusting, together with dark mm-scale mineral fractures.

Significant enclaves several metres wide of essentially unmineralized granite occur within the bulked intersections. There is potential for these unmineralized enclaves to be mined as waste, thus boosting the grade of mill feed in a future open pit mining scenario.

The exact controls on quartz vein distribution is uncertain, but typically this type of gold mineralised system is linked in three dimensions via a fault/vein network or “mesh”.

As set out in the Company’s 27 August announcement, the variable distribution of quartz veins, together with the presence of coarse gold, means that a strong “nugget effect” exists at Mandilla East. For this reason, the Company chose to sample at 1m intervals and assay in respect of the current RC campaign and analyse by way of the photon technique, using 500-gram splits, rather than fire assay (50-gram splits) which was the previous approach adopted at Mandilla East and on which basis the 38,000 ounces Resource referred to above was previously calculated.

Evidence from assay results received to date point to the fact that the Company’s hypothesis was correct – that it is critical to sample 1 metre intervals (rather than 4 metres composites, followed by selective 1 metre sampling), which along with large sample size used in Photon analysis, is considered superior to the previous approach used at Mandilla. It is apparent that previous sampling and assaying has failed to identify significant gold zones. That being the case, previously reported mineralised intersections set out in the cross sections above would seem to significantly understate the amount of gold actually present and, hence, the size of the Resource previously reported.

In light of the initial success of the RC campaign, Anglo Australian has decided to extend the current RC drilling campaign with an additional 10 holes for an aggregate 1,500 metres.

The holes will be located to test for both north-west and south-east extensions of the Mandilla East mineralised trend.

The north-west extension will be tested for an additional 400 metres which, if successful, will increase the known gold mineralised strike length at Mandilla East to at least 800 metres.

In addition to the current RC program, the Company is proposing to drill 60 shallow RC holes for an aggregate 3,600 metres to test various objectives including:

- The 500 metres gap between 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

This campaign will commence as soon as an appropriate drill rig becomes available, and will be announced to the ASX at that time.



KOONGIE PARK GOLD AND BASE METALS PROJECT – WA

Anglo Australian - 100% interest

The Koongie Park Project is situated 20 kilometres to the south-west of Halls Creek in the Eastern Kimberley region of Western Australian, illustrated in Figure 10.

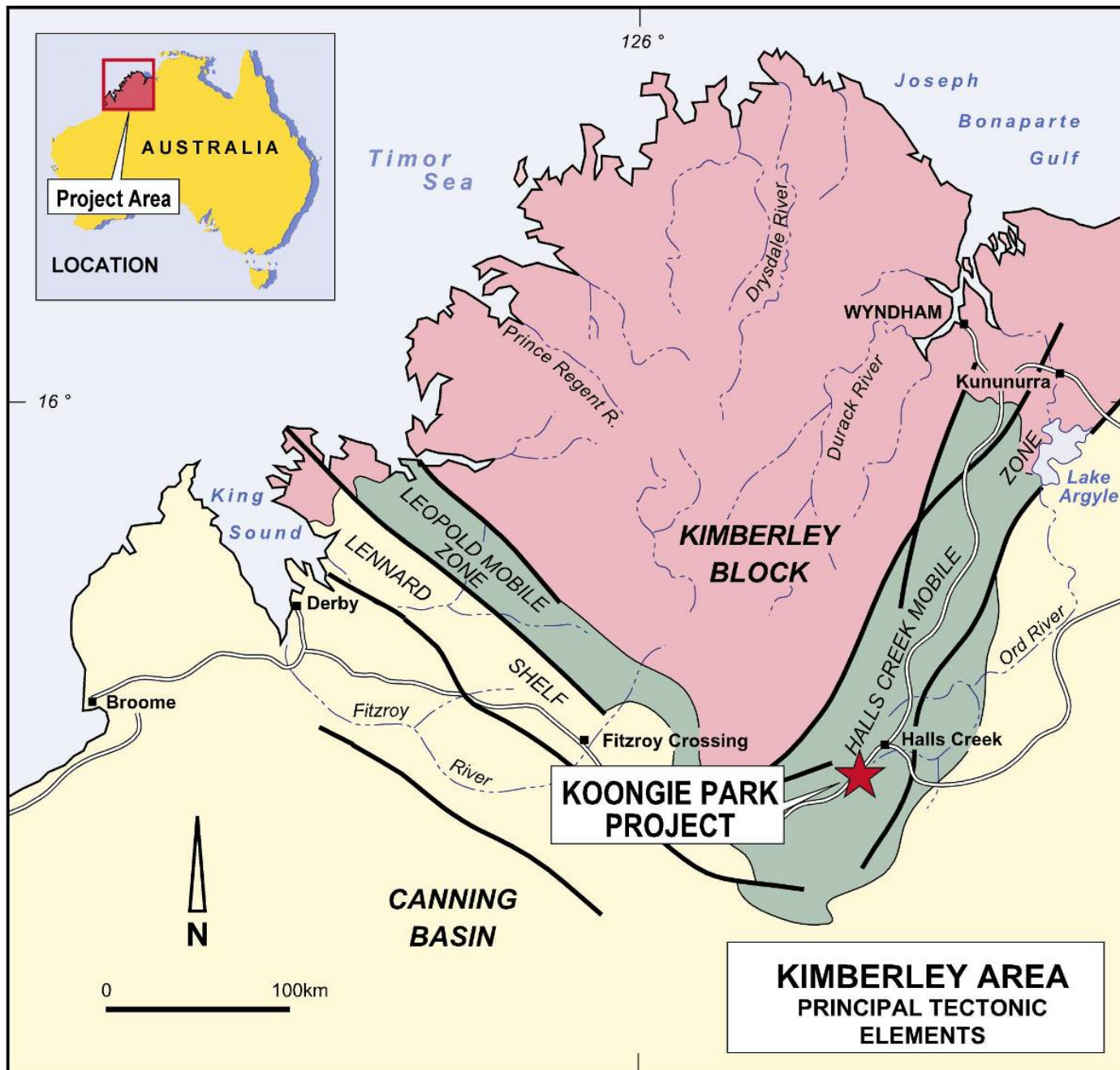


Figure 10: Koongie Park location map.

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 \$190 million. Pantoro owns the Nicolson's Gold Project which is currently producing gold at a rate of approximately 50,000 ounces per annum though the company has announced plans to increase production significantly with the introduction of ore sorting technology.

Anglo Australian holds a substantial ground position, as illustrated in Figure 11.

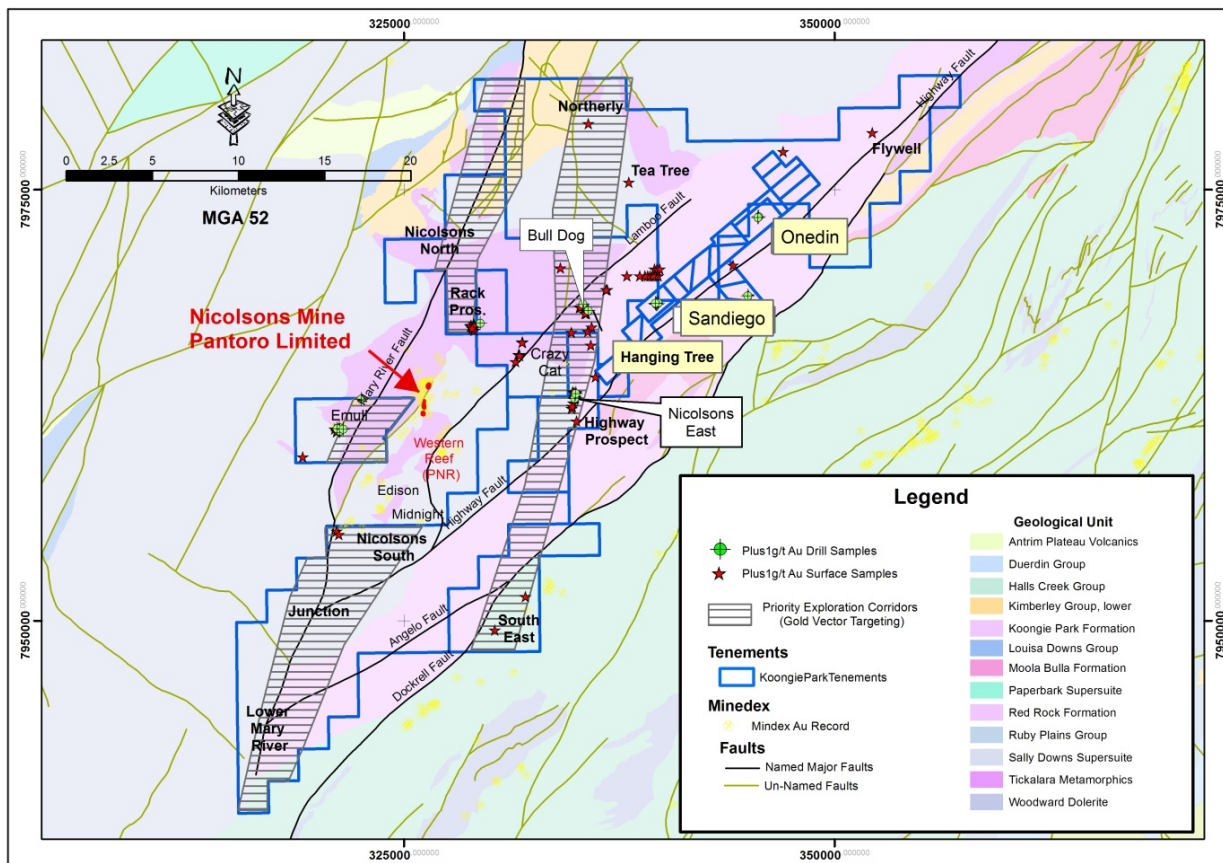


Figure 11: Koongie Park tenement map illustrating key features.

Anglo Australian hosts approximately 15 kilometres of the Nicolson's Shear Zone to the north of Pantoro's ground and approximately 15 kilometres to the south, all of which is yet to be drill tested.

Anglo Australian also holds approximately 40 kilometres of strike along the Nicolson's East Shear Zone, the eastern shaded domain in Figure 11, and located approximately 8 kilometres to the east of and sub-parallel to the Nicolson's Shear Zone.

Historically, the general area has seen several exploration programs since the 1970s, including prospecting, soil sampling, geological mapping, drill core logging, and interpretation of airborne geophysics. However, the general historic focus has been on base metal exploration, with limited focus on gold.

During the Quarter, the Company undertook a reverse circulation ("RC") drilling campaign at the Nicolson's East Shear Zone, a feature which has not been the subject of any modern drilling.

The campaign encompassed the drilling of 15 reverse circulation ("RC") holes for an aggregate 822 metres (or an average of approximately 55 metres per hole).

Two zones of known mineralisation were targeted:

- At the Bull Dog Prospect, to the north, where rock-chip samples from surface have previously assayed at up to 73.58 g/t Au
- At the Nicolson's East Prospect, to the south, where rock-chip samples from surface have previously assayed at up to 15.7 g/t Au

The recently completed RC holes were located beneath the mapped positions of quartz vein outcrops at the two Prospects to test the potential scale and grade of these structures.

Drill hole locations and assay results are set out in Figure 12.

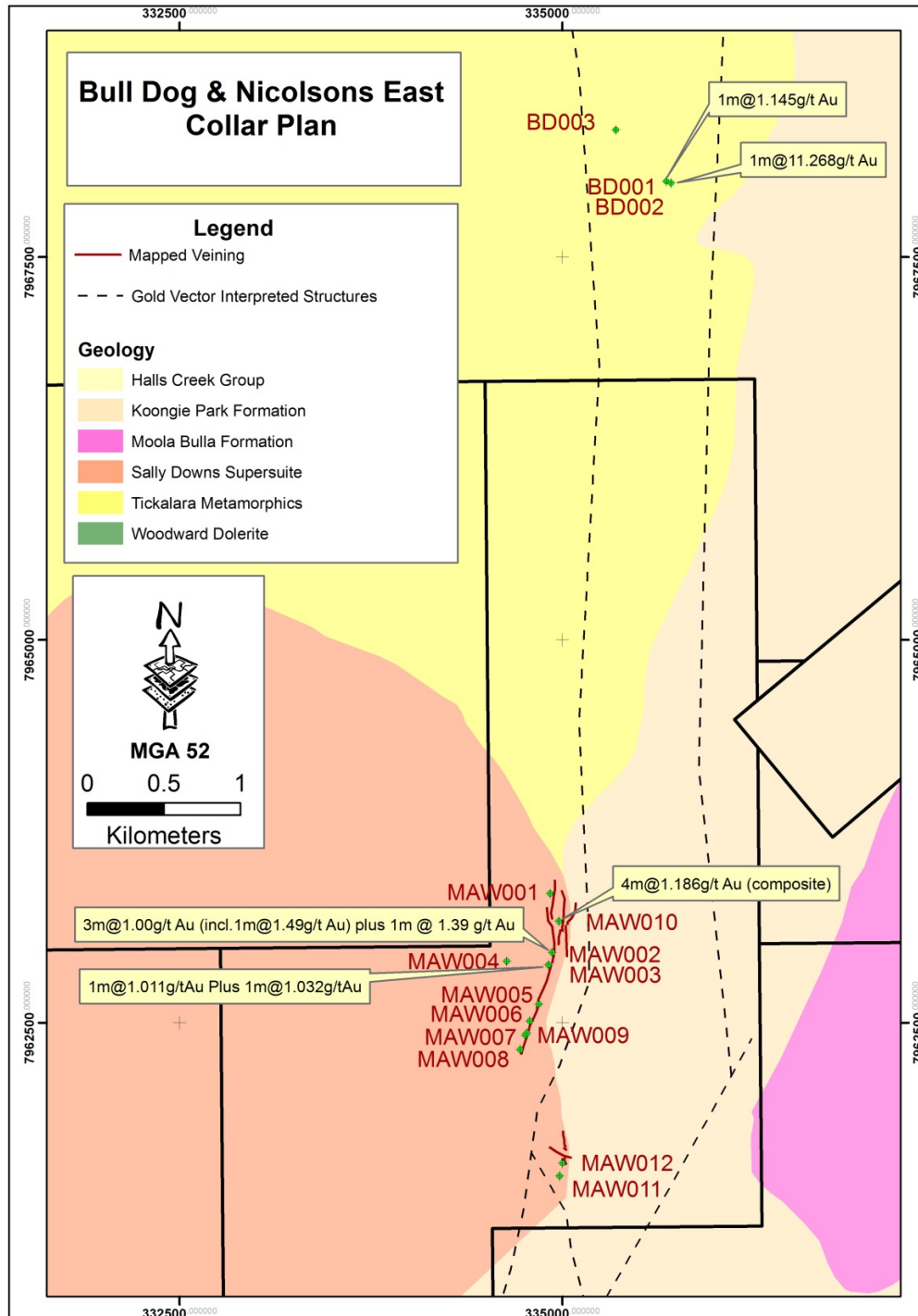


Figure 12: Map of Nicolsons East Shear Zone identifying drill holes and assay results from Bull Dog and Nicolsons East Prospects.

Best intersections recorded were:

- At Bull Dog, from BD002, 1 metre @ 11.27 g/t Au from 22 metres
- At Nicolsons East, from MAW002, 3 metres at 1.00 g/t Au from 23 metres, including 1 metre at 1.49 g/t Au from 24 metres

Drilling confirmed zones of quartz veining in most of the holes with gold assays ranging from weakly gold anomalous to containing significant grades of up to 11.27 g/t Au over 1 metre in BD002.



The results validate the presence at both Prospects of gold mineralisation worthy of ongoing exploration for high-grade gold mineralisation of the type present at the Nicolson's Mine.

Anglo Australian has separately identified a number of other geochemical gold anomalies through its compilation of past exploration at the Project.

These other geochemical gold anomalies will be the subject of further review including field validation in coming months.

Priority will be given to those geochemical gold anomalies that fall into favourable structural corridors such as south of Nicolson's mine where favourable structural positions can be found from the southeast through to the southwest of the licence area owing to the confluence of NNE faults (Mary River/Lamboos) and ENE faults (Highway/ Angelo) offering various favourable (dilatational) structural positions.

CORPORATE

In early August, the Company undertook a placement to current and new sophisticated investors, issuing 21 million shares at \$0.065 each to raise approximately \$1.4 million before expenses.

A modest number of shares were also issued during the Quarter as payment for services provided.

As at 30 September 2019, the Company had cash on hand of approximately \$1m.

For further information:

John Jones AM – Executive Chairman

Telephone: (08) 9322 4569



SCHEDULE OF MINING TENEMENTS

Project	Tenement	Company Interest	Title Registered to
Western Australia			
Koongie Park	M80/276, 277 E80/4389,4766, E80/4957, 4960 E80/5076, 5087, E80/5127 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 M15/633 E15/1404	100% gold rights only 100% gold rights only 100%	Neometals Ltd Anglo Australian Resources NL Anglo Australian Resources NL
Carnilya Hill	M26/47 - 49 M26/453	100% gold rights only	Mincor Resources NL
Leonora	E37/1287,1355	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 Inferred Resource estimate for the Mandilla Gold Project was first reported in accordance with JORC 2004 on 30 Sept 2011. 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 report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Feysville Gold Project was first reported in accordance with JORC 2012 on 8 Apr 2019 & is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Maddocks, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Mr Maddocks 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 Maddocks consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Maddocks is an independent consultant to Anglo Australian Resources.

Processing & Metallurgy

The information in this report that relates to the Processing and Metallurgy for the Feysville project 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.

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 8 Apr 2019, 16 Jul 2019, 24 Jul 2019, 31 Jul 2019, 27 Aug 2019 & 19 Sept 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

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 2019

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	(575)	(575)
(b) development		
(c) production		
(d) staff costs		
(e) administration and corporate costs	(165)	(165)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)		
1.4 Interest received	1	1
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	(739)	(739)

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		

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	1,294	1,294
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		
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	1,294	1,294

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	450	450
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(739)	(739)
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)	1,294	1,294
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held		
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,005	1,005

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	149	62
5.2 Call deposits	856	388
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)	1,005	450

6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates

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

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

15

Director Fees

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

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

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

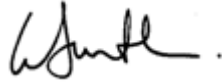
8.	Financing facilities available <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
8.1	Loan facilities		
8.2	Credit standby arrangements		
8.3	Other (please specify)		
8.4	Include below a description of 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.		

9.	Estimated cash outflows for next quarter	\$A'000
9.1	Exploration and evaluation	400
9.2	Development	
9.3	Production	
9.4	Staff costs	
9.5	Administration and corporate costs	100
9.6	Other (provide details if material)	
9.7	Total estimated cash outflows	500

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 2019.....

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.