



ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL

ACN 009 159 077

ASX/ NEWS RELEASE

12 February 2020

OUTSTANDING NEW THICK, HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERCEPTS FURTHER CONFIRM POTENTIAL OF MANDILLA GOLD PROJECT, NEAR KALGOORLIE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Significant assays from 16 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes completed prior to Christmas include:
 - **45m @ 2.33g/t Au** from 82m and **14m @ 1.85g/t Au** from 42m (MDRC152)
 - **21m @ 4.53g/t Au** from 89m and **1m @ 48.13g/t Au** from 192m (MDRC166)
 - **42m @ 1.85g/t Au** from 45m and **5m @ 1.79g/t Au** from 97m (MDRC150)
 - **41m @ 1.36g/t Au** from 59m (MDRC148)
 - **21m @ 2.39g/t Au** from 85m and **18m @ 0.76g/t Au** from 60m (MDRC146)
 - **15m @ 3.47g/t Au** from 54m, **14m @ 1.45g/t Au** from 81m and **5m @ 2.95g/t Au** from 14m (MDRC167)
 - **14m @ 3.18g/t Au** from 31m (MDRC149)

Anglo Australian Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *“These exciting new results provide further support for our belief that we have a substantial gold discovery on our hands at Mandilla, right on Kalgoorlie’s doorstep.*

“The in-fill drilling completed recently at Mandilla East has consistently intersected thick, high-grade zones from close to surface. The drilling continues to validate what appears to be a significant, large-scale gold system and our team is excited by the prospect of continuing diamond and RC drilling to prove how big Mandilla East can be.”

“With our ongoing geological interpretation and the imminent recommencement of diamond and RC drilling, we are confident we will be able to further improve our understanding of the mineralised system at Mandilla and our future drill targeting.

“Additionally, we would like to develop a better understanding of how the cross-cutting structures and the de-magnetised syenite influence the gold mineralisation. This knowledge will not only assist Anglo Australian to drill out Mandilla East but will also be applied to targeting within the large (4km long) mineralised trend which includes Mandilla West, the Mandilla East northern extension and Mandilla South.”



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. The location of the project in relation to Kalgoorlie and other nearby gold projects is set out in Figure 1:

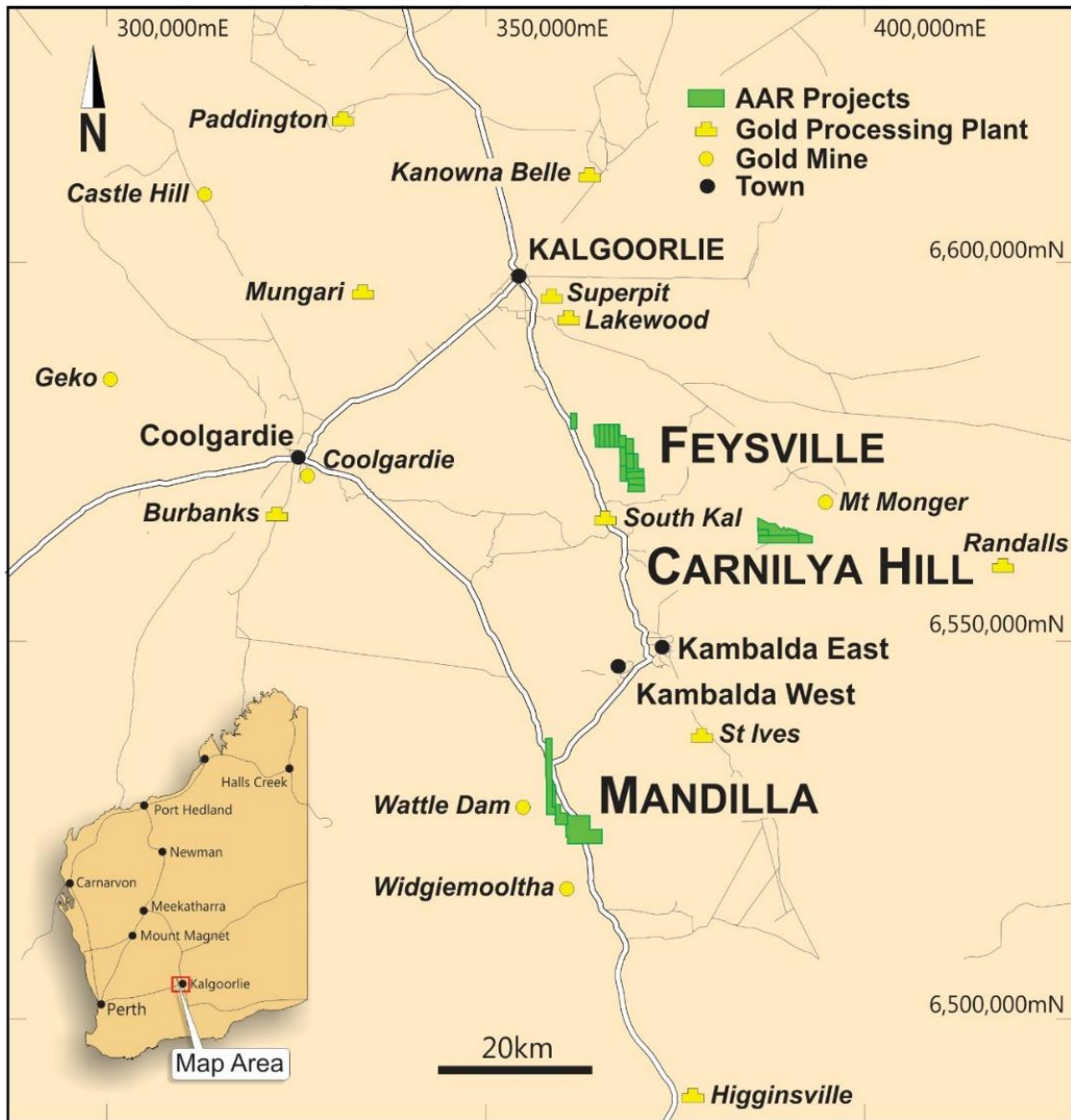


Figure 1 – Mandilla location map.

Anglo Australian Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**Anglo Australian** or the **Company**) is pleased to report further outstanding assay results from drilling completed prior to Christmas at the 100%-owned Mandilla Gold Project, located approximately 60km south of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

Results from sixteen RC holes were recently received. This most recent RC drilling campaign was focused at or proximal to Mandilla East. The drill-hole collar locations together with the key intersections are presented in plan view below:

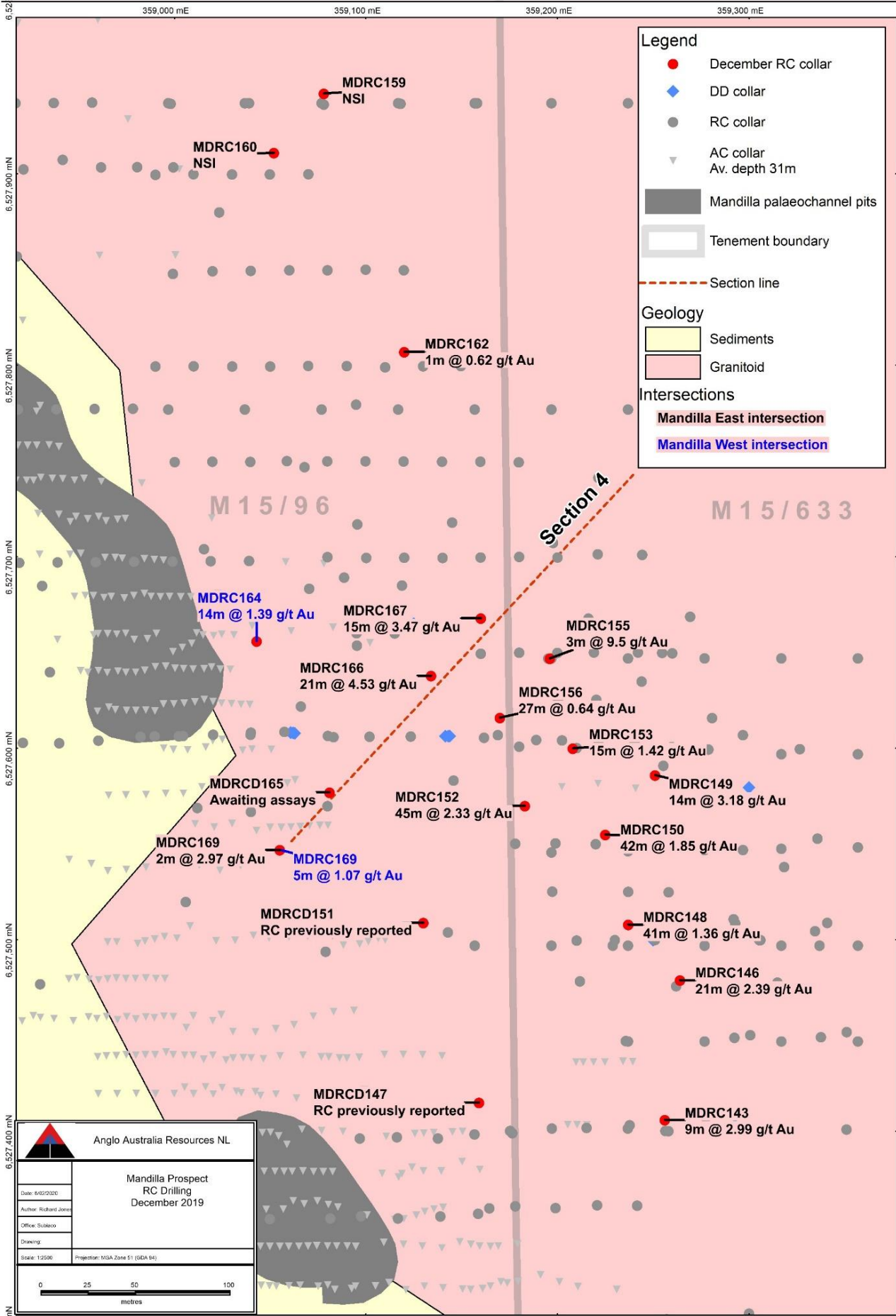


Figure 2 – Plan view of drill collar locations and best intersections from the December 2019 drilling.



The Mandilla East drilling was designed to in-fill the core of the historic resource area to a nominal 40m x 40m pattern and the test the zone along strike to the north.

Significant results from this drilling are listed below (refer to appendix 1 for a full list of drill-hole locations and assay results):

- **45m @ 2.33g/t Au** from 82m (including 1m @ 31.4g/t Au from 86m and 1m @ 45.7g/t Au from 97m) and **14m @ 1.85g/t Au** from 42m (including 1m @ 8.8g/t Au from 54m) (MDRC152)
- **21m @ 4.53g/t Au** from 89m (including 1m @ 24.7/t Au from 107m, 1m @ 40.6g/t Au from 113m & 1m @ 14.2g/t Au from 117m) and **1m @ 48.13g/t Au** from 192m (MDRC166)
- **42m @ 1.85g/t Au** from 45m (including 1m @ 23.5g/t Au from 84m) and **5m @ 1.79g/t Au** from 97m (MDRC150)
- **41m @ 1.36g/t Au** from 59m (including 2m @ 9.0g/t from 66m) (MDRC148)
- **21m @ 2.39g/t Au** from 85m (including 1m @ 20.9g/t Au from 99m) and **18m @ 0.76g/t Au** from 60m (MDRC146)
- **15m @ 3.47g/t Au** from 54m (including 1m @ 31.3g/t Au from 64m), **14m @ 1.45g/t Au** from 81m and **5m @ 2.95g/t Au** from 14m (MDRC167)
- **14m @ 3.18g/t Au** from 31m (including 1m @ 16.7g/t Au from 31m and 1m @ 23.1g/t Au from 40m) (MDRC149)

Figure 3 represents the Mandilla East results as a long projection and demonstrates the thick, high-grade nature of the intersections. Drill hole MDRC143 is the southern-most RC hole drilled to date and demonstrates that gold mineralisation remains open in this direction.

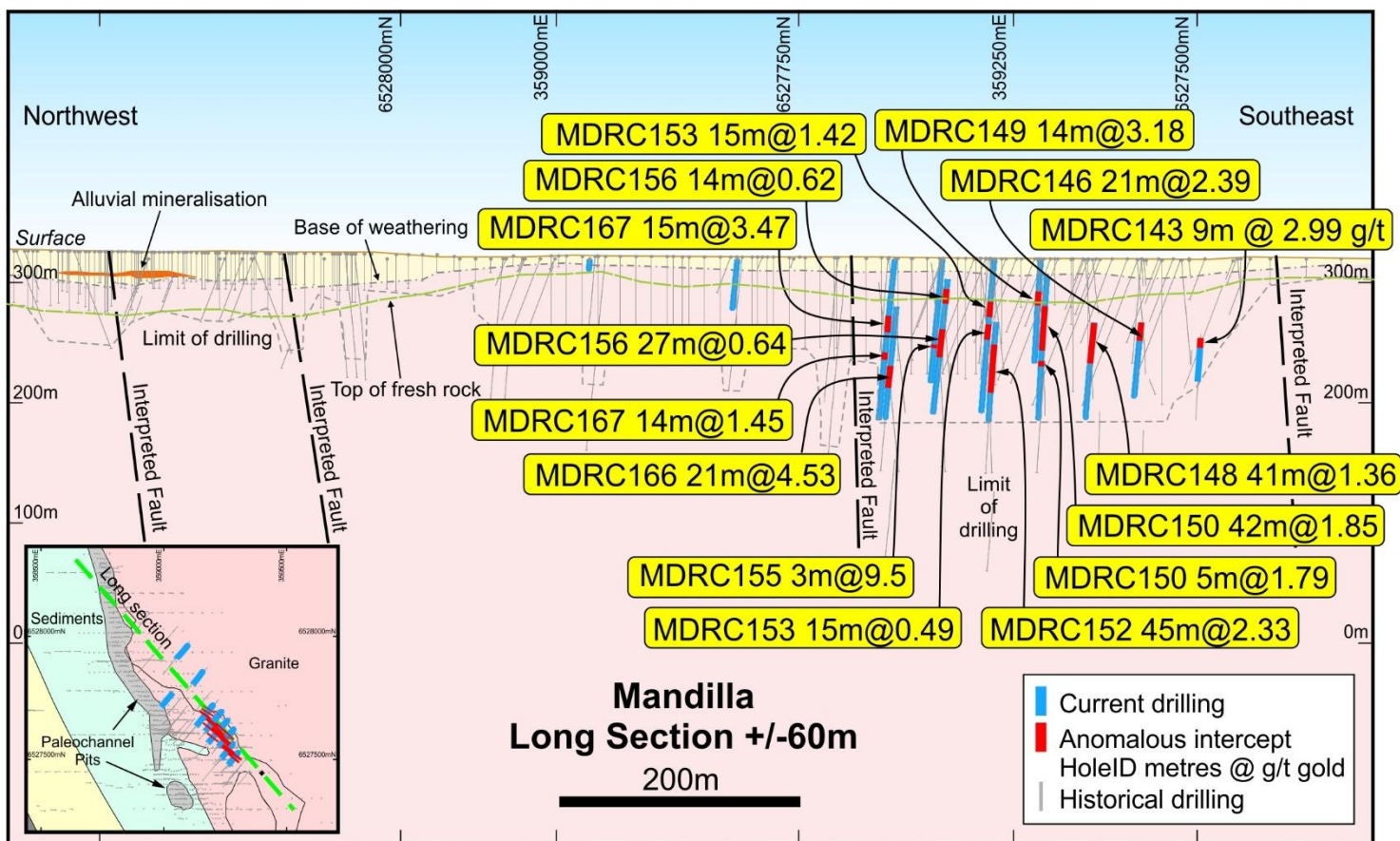


Figure 3 - Mandilla East long projection.

Figure 4 below presents a cross-section of Mandilla East, showing new intersections in MSRC166, MSRC167 and MSRC169 (new results highlighted in yellow). Further work is required to determine the overall dip and plunge of the mineralisation and/or the existence of possible parallel lodes, however the results continue to demonstrate broad zones of high grade mineralisation.



The initial diamond tail (MDRC165), drilled from 150m to a depth of 283m down-hole, is yet to be logged and submitted for assay, however visual inspection of the core showed variably spaced quartz veining and pyrite typical of the Mandilla mineralisation. The drill trace for this hole is also shown in Figure 4.

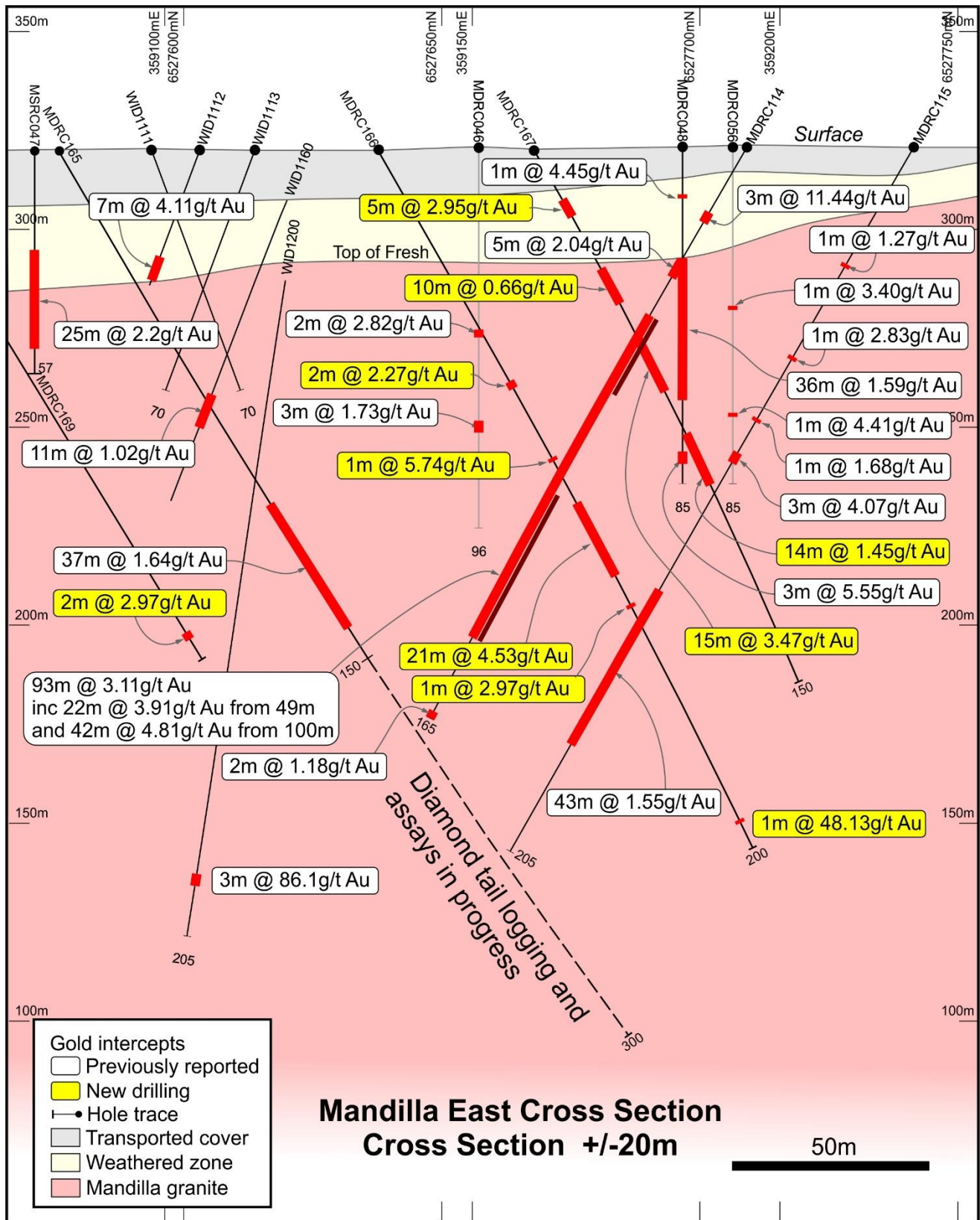


Figure 4 – Mandilla East cross-section.

Two RC holes tested the Mandilla West zone, MDR0169 which returned **5m @ 1.07g/t Au** from 48m, and MDR0164 which hit **14m @ 1.39g/t Au** from 55m depth.



Three RC holes (MDRC159, 160 and 162) tested the Mandilla East Northern Extension zone, however subsequent 3D interpretation of the lode orientation suggests that the holes may have been collared too far to the east.

FORWARD PLAN

An active exploration drilling programme comprising RC and diamond drilling is planned for the first quarter of 2020.

The diamond tail holes are designed to extend the East Zone mineralisation to a depth of 200m, two holes remain outstanding from this programme.

Planned RC drilling will test the key gold anomalies defined during the October 2019 shallow RC programme. These include the northern extension of Mandilla East zone over a strike length of some 400m, the new 800m long southern extension of the Mandilla West zone on initial 160m spaced sections, and moderate gold anomalism in de-magnetised syenite identified to the south-east of Mandilla East zone. Further work to fully define the Mandilla East zone mineralisation on 40m x 40m spacing will also be undertaken.

In total, 27 RC and two diamond tail holes remain to be drilled from the programme commenced in late 2019.

Further drilling is expected following the completion of the current programme, with the objective of substantially increasing the resource base at Mandilla East and delineating additional resources within the project. Database compilation and validation is also ongoing.

ABOUT THE MANDILLA GOLD PROJECT

The Mandilla Gold Project is situated in the northern Widgiemooltha greenstone belt in the western part of the Kalgoorlie geological domain, some 60 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.

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Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ms Julie Reid, who is a full-time employee of Anglo Australian Resources NL.

Ms Reid is a Competent Person and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Ms Reid 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'. Ms Reid consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this 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 19 September 2019 and 12 December 2019. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results included in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.



APPENDIX 1

TABLE 1 - DRILL HOLE DATA

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (North)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azmith
MDRC143	RC	150	6527406	359256	320	-60	40
MDRC146	RC	130	6527479	359264	320	-60	40
MDRC148	RC	150	6527508	359237	320	-60	40
MDRC149	RC	100	6527586	359251	320	-60	40
MDRC150	RC	150	6527555	359225	320	-60	40
MDRC152	RC	200	6527570	359183	320	-60	40
MDRC153	RC	150	6527600	359208	320	-60	40
MDRC155	RC	120	6527647	359196	320	-60	40
MDRC156	RC	150	6527616	359170	320	-60	40
MDRC159	RC	100	6527942	359078	320	-60	40
MDRC160	RC	150	6527911	359052	320	-60	40
MDRC162	RC	150	6527807	359120	320	-60	40
MDRC164	RC	100	6527656	359043	320	-60	220
MDRC166	RC	200	6527638	359134	320	-60	40
MDRC167	RC	150	6527668	359160	320	-60	40
MDRC169	RC	150	6527547	359055	320	-60	40
MDRC147	RC	150	6527415	359159	320	-60	40
MDRC151	RC	150	6527509	359130	320	-60	40
MDRC165*	RCD	300	6527577	359081	320	-60	40

* denote precollars and diamond tail drill holes



TABLE 2 - DRILL HOLE INTERSECTIONS

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au	Comment
MDRC143	Mandilla East Southern Section (-2)	48	49	1	1.24	
		73	82	9	2.99	incl 1m @ 20.72 from 78m
		94	95	1	2.43	
		141	142	1	0.53	
MDRC146	Mandilla East Southern Section (-1)	60	78	18	0.76	
		85	106	21	2.39	incl 1m @ 20.92g/t from 99m
MDRC148	Mandilla East Section (0)	48	49	1	1.17	
		59	100	41	1.36	incl 2m @ 8.99g/t from 66m
		114	116	2	1.79	
MDRC149	Mandilla East Section (1)	31	45	14	3.18	incl 1m @ 23.06g/t from 40m & 1m @ 16.7g/t from 31m
MDRC150	Mandilla East Section (1)	45	87	42	1.85	incl 1m @ 23.52g/t from 84m
		97	102	5	1.79	
MDRC152	Mandilla East Section (2)	42	56	14	1.85	incl 1m @ 8.84g/t from 54m
		82	127	45	2.33	incl 1m @ 31.38g/t from 86m and 1m @ 45.67g/t from 97m
MDRC153	Mandilla East Section (2) supergene Mandilla East Section (2)	33	34	1	3.48	
		42	57	15	1.42	incl 1m @ 15.06g/t from 56m
		64	79	15	0.49	
		91	96	5	1.77	
MDRC155	Mandilla East Section (3)	33	34	1	3.04	
		68	69	1	1.89	
		83	86	3	9.50	
MDRC156	Mandilla East Section (3) supergene Mandilla East Section (3)	29	43	14	0.62	
		68	95	27	0.64	
		109	110	1	4.57	
MDRC159	Mandilla East Northern Section (10)	NSI				
MDRC160	Mandilla East Northern Section (10)	21	22	1	0.56	
		132	133	1	0.49	
MDRC162	Mandilla East Northern Section (7)	36	37	1	0.62	
MDRC164	possible fault related Supergene zone Mandilla West (Section 6)	55	69	14	1.39	incl 1m @ 5.01g/t from 57m
MDRC166	Mandilla East Section (4)	67	69	2	2.27	
		89	90	1	5.74	
		102	123	21	4.53	incl 1m @ 24.66g/t from 107m, 1m @ 40.55g/t from 113m & 1m @ 14.2g/t from 117m
		131	132	1	2.97	
		192	193	1	48.13	
MDRC167	Mandilla East Section (4)	14	19	5	2.95	
		34	44	10	0.66	
		54	69	15	3.47	incl 1m 31.26 g/t from 64m
		81	95	14	1.45	
MDRC169	Mandilla West Section (4) supergene Mandilla West Section (4)	48	53	5	1.07	
		122	123	1	1.84	
		140	142	2	2.97	



APPENDIX 2

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data - Mandilla

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 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. 	<p>The sampling described in this release has been carried out on Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. The 16 RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A 4.5 inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre.</p> <p><i>Historical - The historic data has been gathered by a number of owners since the 1980s. There is a lack of detailed information available pertaining to the equipment used, sample techniques, sample sizes, sample preparation and assaying methods used to generate these data sets. Down hole surveying of the drilling where documented has been undertaken using Eastman single shot cameras (in some of the historic drilling) and magnetic multi-shot tools and gyroscopic instrumentation. All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. All 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.</i></p> <p>All samples were trucked to Intertek in Kalgoorlie each day. On completion of the drilling programme the samples were submitted for analysis. Company standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted at 25 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>All RC holes were drilled using face sampling hammer reverse circulation technique with a 4.5 inch bit.</p> <p>Aircore Drilling - blade bit. For a 4.5 inches diameter hole</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>Definitive studies on RC recovery at Mandilla have not been undertaken systematically, however the combined weight of the sample reject and the sample collected indicated recoveries in the high nineties' percentage range. Poor recoveries are recorded in the relevant sample book.</p> <p>No assessment has been made of the relationship between recovery and grade. Except for the top of the hole, while collaring there is no evidence of excessive loss of material and at this stage no information is available regarding possible bias due to sample loss.</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 chips were geologically logged by company or contracted geologists, using AAR current company logging scheme.</p> <p>The logging is qualitative in nature, describing oxidation state, grain size, an assignment of lithology code and stratigraphy code by geological interval.</p> <p>Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples at 1m intervals. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray and retained as a record.</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. 	<p>N/A for RC drilling</p> <p>The 16 RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A 4.5 inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre.</p> <p><i>Historical - 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. No documentation of the sampling of RC chips is available for the Historical Exploration drilling</i></p> <p>Recent RC drilling collects 1 metre RC drill samples that are channeled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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>cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and positioned on top of the plastic bag. Wet samples are noted on logs and sample sheets.</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 and were inserted at regular intervals. Standards, company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 25 metre intervals.</p> <p>RC: 1 metre RC samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage.</p> <p>Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p> <p>Unable to comment on the appropriateness of sample sizes to grain size on historical data as no petrographic studies have been undertaken. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 3kg mass which is the optimal weight to ensure requisite grind size in the LM5 sample mills used by the relevant Laboratories in sample preparation. 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>Photon Assay technique at MinAnalytical Laboratory Services, Kalgoorlie. 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>The MinAnalytical PhotonAssay Analysis Technique: - Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, This Photon Assay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilises high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. 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 75 metre intervals approximately. Blanks and duplicates also submitted at 75m intervals giving a 1:25 sample ratio</p> <p><i>Historical - Sample receipt – LIMS Registration – Sample sorting and Reconciliation. Sample weights are recorded – Samples dried on trays 105° C for a minimum of 12 hours Samples are pulverised to 85% passing 75um using a LM5 Pulveriser. Pulps sent to Intertek Perth with a 25 gram sample split off. Assayed for Au, As Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn by method AR25/MS, Samples assaying greater than 1000ppb Au assay by AR25hMS. Standard Intertek Minerals protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied.</i></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>Contract Geologist J Chellev verified hole position on site. No twinned holes have been used. Standard data entry used on site, backed up in Subiaco WA. 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) Collars will be picked up with DGPS once programme complete.</p> <p>Grid: GDA94 Datum UTM Zone 51</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>RC Drill hole spacing is 40 on section, with 40m sectional spacing in the Mandilla East area increasing to up to 120m by 80m away from the main mineralisation.</p> <p>AC Drill hole spacing is 50 to 100m on section, with 200 and 400m sectional spacing (approximate).</p> <p>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 considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<p>All drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted strike. Most of the current holes drilled on a 040 azimuth, with a few still at 220 azimuth as dip had been interpreted at steep.</p> <p>The orientation of the drill holes is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the targeted mineralisation and contacts. No significant sampling bias has been introduced.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	All samples taken daily to MinAnalytical yard in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Mandilla

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary															
		Tenement	Status	Location	Interest Held (%)												
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p>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.</p> <p>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>E 15/1404</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>Western Australia</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M 15/96</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>Western Australia</td> <td>Gold Rights100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M 15/633</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>Western Australia</td> <td>Gold Rights100</td> </tr> </table>	E 15/1404	Granted	Western Australia	100	M 15/96	Granted	Western Australia	Gold Rights100	M 15/633	Granted	Western Australia	Gold Rights100	<p>The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum.</p> <p>Mining Lease M15/633 is subject to two third party royalties.</p>		
E 15/1404	Granted	Western Australia	100														
M 15/96	Granted	Western Australia	Gold Rights100														
M 15/633	Granted	Western Australia	Gold Rights100														
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Unavailable at current time.															
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation hosted by felsic to intermediate schist, Mafic volcanics, ultramafic intrusives and porphyry.															
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <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. <p>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.</p>	This Information has been summarised in Tables 1 and 2 of the ASX announcement.															
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>No data aggregation methods have been used.</p> <p>A 0.1g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for AC drilling A 0.5g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for RC drilling with a maximum internal downhole dilution of 5m</p> <p>A cutoff grade of >0.5gxm has been applied for reporting purposes in the tables of results. Results are all 1m sample intervals for the current reported results.</p> <p>The use of metal equivalents has not been applied.</p>															



<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>Not certain at this stage.</p> <p>Down hole intervals reported only, true width not determined.</p>
<p>Diagrams</p>	<p><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></p>	<p>Included in this announcement.</p>
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Balanced reporting has been applied.</p>
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>No other substantive exploration data showing all drilling results.</p>
<p>Further work</p>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p>Follow up Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned.</p> <p>Database validation and import to a mining database package is ongoing</p> <p>No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.</p>