



ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL

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MANDILLA GOLD DISCOVERY EXTENDED AT DEPTH

HIGHLIGHTS

- Best results from the first four diamond holes drilled below the current known mineralisation include:
 - **76.5m @ 1.21g/t Au** from 296m in MDRCD191
 - **13.4m @ 7.02g/t Au** from 180.4m in MDRCD228 plus **1.82m @ 15.71g/t Au** from 222.28m
 - **9.35m @ 1.04g/t Au** from 201.4m in MDRCD217 plus **11.1m @ 1.83g/t Au** from 261.7m
 - **10.9m @ 1.52g/t Au** from 196.2m in MDRCD229 plus **15.55m @ 1.12g/t Au** from 260.45m
- Drilling confirms significant down-plunge extensions of Mandilla East mineralisation, with visible gold logged at -50mRL in MDRCD191 (previous deepest mineralised intersection was +100mRL)
- 3,600m diamond program nearing completion with assays awaited for a further 9 holes.
- 10,000m RC program to commence as soon as an RC drill rig can be mobilised to site.
- Maiden Mineral Resource targeted for Q4 2020.

Anglo Australian Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *"The current diamond drill program at the Mandilla Gold Project has two key objectives – to increase our understanding of the structural controls that influence mineralisation and to extend known mineralisation at depth. It has been successful on both fronts with broad zones of deeper mineralisation encountered highlighting the growing scale of the discovery."*

"We are keenly waiting assay results from the remaining holes in the program – with recently completed diamond holes intersecting albite/silica alteration, quartz veining and numerous occurrences of visible gold. A 10,000m RC drill program will commence shortly to test extensions to Mandilla East and Mandilla South, and to increase drill density at Mandilla East to support a maiden Mineral Resource later this year."



Image 1 – Visible gold typical in diamond drill core at Mandilla East.



Anglo Australian Resources NL (ASX: AAR) (**Anglo Australian** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the ongoing drilling program at the Company's 100%-owned **Mandilla Gold Project**, located 70km south of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia (Figure 1).

The Mandilla Gold Project 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 as shown in Figure 2.

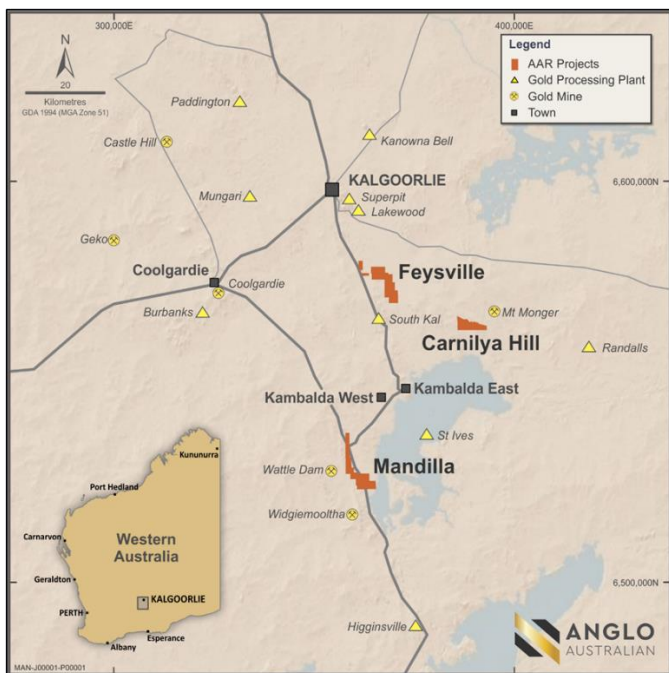


Figure 1 – Mandilla Gold Project location map

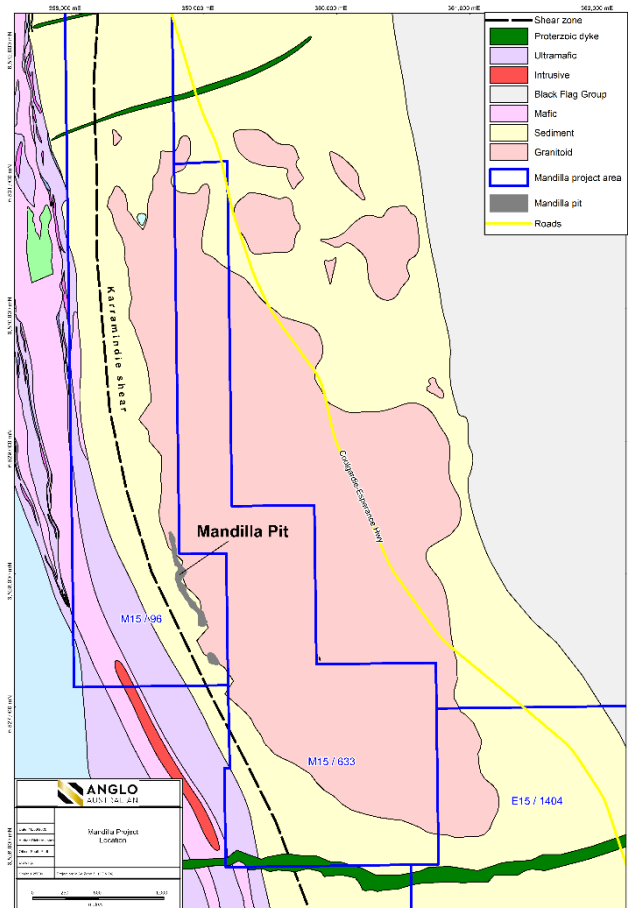


Figure 2 – Mandilla local area geology

Significant NW to WNW-trending structures along the western flank of the project are interpreted from aeromagnetic data to cut through the Mandilla Syenite and may be important in localising mineralisation at Mandilla East. A second sub-parallel structure appears to host Mandilla South.

The Mandilla Gold Project is covered by existing Mining Leases.

The recent focus of exploration activity at the Mandilla Gold Project has been targeting fresh rock within the Mandilla Syenite, where a combination of reverse circulation and diamond drilling continues to delineate a large gold system.



In June, the Company commenced a 3,000m diamond drilling program. The program has since been extended, with 12 holes thus far being completed for an aggregate 3,300m drilled. The campaign is now nearing completion. A photo of the diamond drill rig drilling the final hole of the program at Mandilla South is set out below.



Image 2 – Diamond drill rig at Mandilla South

Figure 3 below shows the location of the diamond drill holes reported in this announcement in plan view.

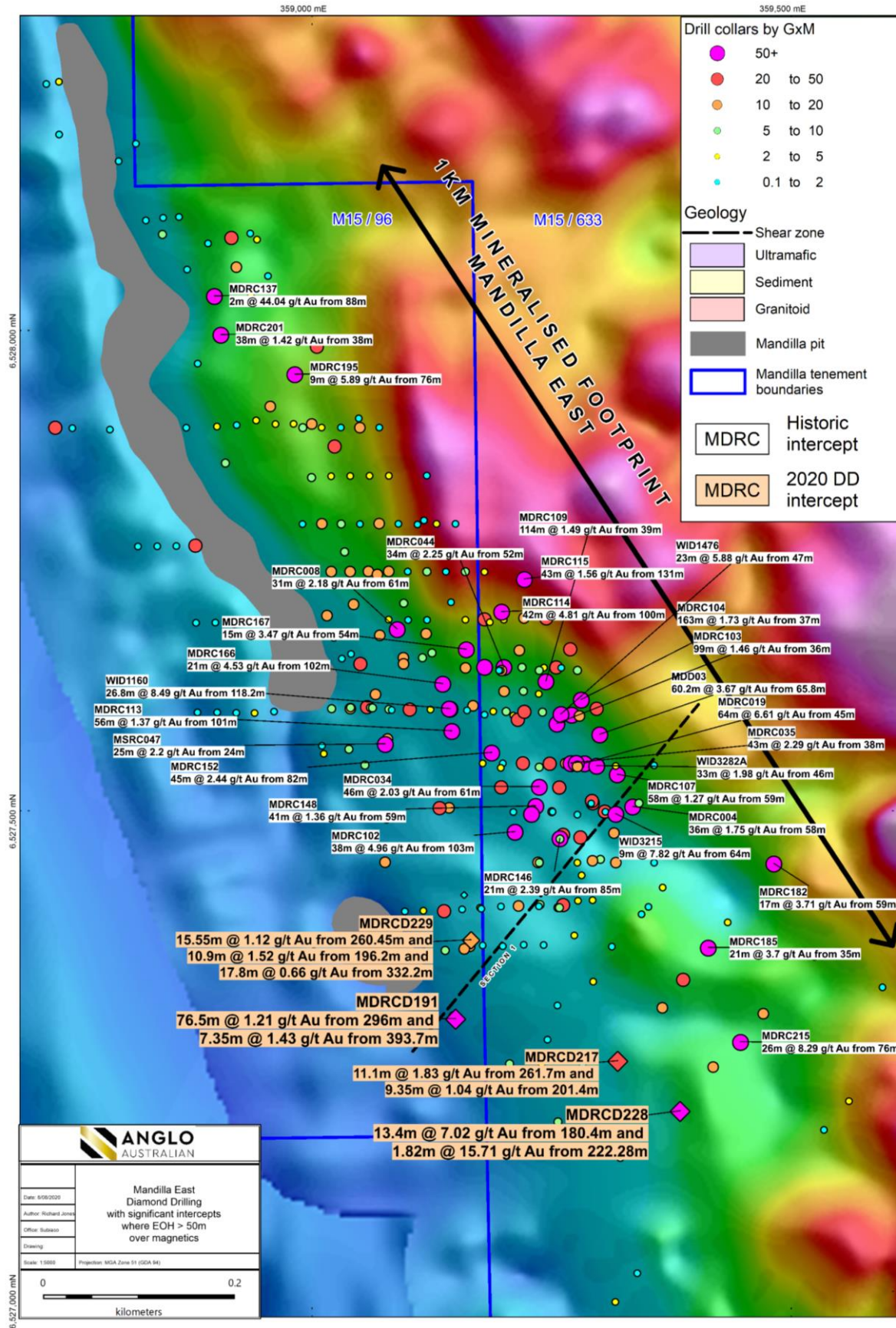


Figure 3 – Drill collar locations on detailed magnetic image of Mandilla East

Diamond drill holes were collared on 40m spaced sections to provide data to assist in the geological interpretation and test down-plunge extensions of the mineralisation at Mandilla East. Further diamond holes have been drilled to follow up the Mandilla East southern extension and one hole to test Mandilla South.



Assay results for the first four holes for an aggregate 1,152m drilled have been received, each of which confirmed the presence of gold at depths well below the previously known extent of mineralisation.

Two of the four completed holes, MDRCD217 and MDRCD228, were designed to follow-up previous RC intersections along the Mandilla East southern extension.

MDRCD217 returned **9.35m @ 1.04g/t Au** from 201.4m and **11.1m @ 1.83g/t Au** from 261.7m.

MDRCD228, located 80m further to the south, returned **13.4m @ 7.02g/t Au** from 180.4m.

MDRCD191 and MDRCD229 were designed to test the southern plunge of the Mandilla East mineralisation.

Significant mineralisation was intersected in MDRCD191, which returned assays of **76.5m @ 1.21g/t Au** from 296m, **7.35m @ 1.43g/t Au** from 393.7m and **3.8m @ 2.26g/t Au** from 410.9m.

MDRCD191 is significant, not only because of the thick mineralised section but because, with gold still present at a depth of -50mRL, it represents the deepest mineralised intersection to date at the Mandilla Gold Project (previously known deepest mineralisation was at +100mRL). The hole was originally planned to be drilled to a depth of 300m; however, the decision was made to extend the hole based on visual observations of the drill core indicating the presence of a continuing wide zone of alteration, quartz veining and visible gold.

MDRCD229, located 40m to the north, also returned **10.9m @ 1.52g/t Au** from 196.2m, **15.5m @ 1.12g/t Au** from 260.45m, **16.3m @ 0.57g/t Au** from 296.7m and **17.8m @ 0.66g/t Au** from 332.2m. with gold logged within the quartz vein zones within all the above intersections.

Visible gold was logged within the quartz vein zones of all the significant diamond drill intersections reported in Table 1 below.

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRCD191	Mandilla East	296	372.5	76.5	1.21
		<i>includes 1.0m @ 42.09g/t Au from 321.1m</i>			
		393.7	401.05	7.35	1.43
		<i>includes 0.3m @ 13.15g/t Au from 398.9</i>			
		410.9	414.7	3.8	2.26
		<i>includes 0.4m @ 13.42g/t Au from 410.9m</i>			
MDRCD217	Mandilla East	201.4	210.75	9.35	1.04
		<i>includes 0.39m @ 19.98g/t Au from 209.82</i>			
		261.7	272.8	11.1	1.83
		<i>Includes 0.45m @ 28.89g/t Au from 271.45m</i>			
MDRCD228	Mandilla East	180.4	193.8	13.4	7.02
		<i>includes 0.9m @ 87.89g/t Au from 185.3m</i>			
		222.28	224.1	1.82	15.71
		<i>includes 0.55m @ 51.41g/t Au from 223.55m</i>			
MDRCD229	Mandilla East	196.2	207.1	10.9	1.52
		<i>includes 0.35m @ 32.78g/t Au from 206.75m</i>			
		260.45	276	15.55	1.12
		<i>includes 0.3m @ 12.37g/t Au from 260.45m</i>			
		<i>includes 0.85m @ 10.14g/t Au from 275.15m</i>			
		296.7	313	16.3	0.57
		332.2	350	17.8	0.66

Table 1 – Mandilla East significant diamond drill intersections



Logging of the drill core from the four holes reported in this announcement noted 34 instances of visible gold, with the images below showing some of the visible gold observed in the drill core.



Image 3 – MDRCD191 at 394.45m assayed 0.87g/t Au



Image 4 – MDRCD228 at 183m assayed 2.84g/t Au



Image 5 – MDRCD228 at 185.08m assayed 3.89g/t Au



Image 6 – MDRCD228 at 204.95 assayed 0.69g/t Au



Based on these observations, the Company considers that a significant nugget effect is present within the mineralisation at Mandilla.

Further work will be undertaken to better understand this effect and to ensure the assay results received to date have accurately reflected the gold mineralisation.

This will include assaying of the submitted half-core to extinction using the currently utilised photon assay technique, followed by recombination of the half-core and re-submitting for screen fire assay.

A cross section of Mandilla East incorporating MDRC191 and MDRC229 is set out below in Figure 4.

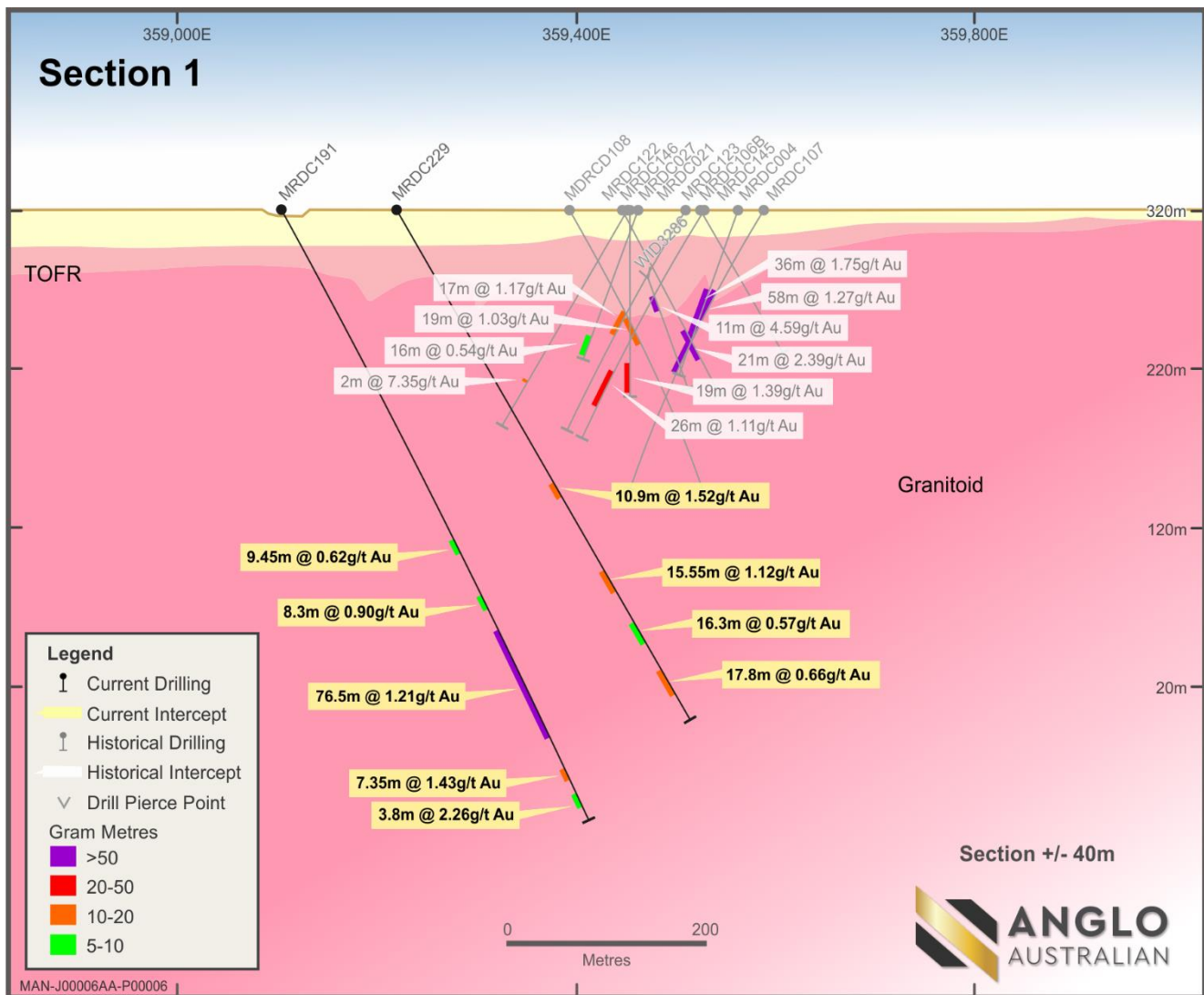


Figure 4 – Mandilla East Cross-Section – cross section to be added

The cross section illustrates:

- A wide zone of mineralisation
- The presence of mineralisation at -50mRL (the deepest mineralisation observed to date) and
- Mineralisation remaining open at depth

A further 8 holes for an aggregate 2,180m remain to be reported as part of this current diamond drilling program. This will assist in geological interpretation and continue to test for the presence of down-plunge extensions of known mineralisation.

At the conclusion of this program, the Company will have drilled an aggregate 21km of bedrock mineralisation at Mandilla East.



Additionally, one 300m diamond drill hole will be completed at Mandilla South.

A 10,000m RC program is scheduled to commence before the end of the current quarter, designed to in-fill the Mandilla East mineralisation to a 40m x 40m drill density over the majority of the currently delineated strike extent and to further test the south-eastern, southern and northern mineralised footprint.

Following completion of the RC program, Anglo Australian is targeting a Mineral Resource Estimate in the December quarter of 2020.

Further RC and diamond drilling programs are envisaged for the December quarter and into 2021, with these programs intended to follow up on Mandilla South and to the east of Mandilla South. Continued in-fill drilling at Mandilla East may be required, together with extensional drilling along strike to the north and south.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Managing Director. For further information:

Investors:

Marc Ducler
Managing Director
Anglo Australian Resources
+61 8 9382 8822

Media:

Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
+61 419 929 046



Compliance Statement

The information in this announcement 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 this announcement of the material 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, 12 December 2019, 12 February 2020 and 19 June 2020. 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 1 - DIAMOND DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Table 2 - Drill hole data

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth
MDRCD147	RD	287.7	6,527,413	359,159	319.19	-60	40
MDRCD191	RD	429.4	6,527,284	359,150	321.28	-60	40
MDRCD217	RD	309.6	6,527,240	359,319	318.36	-60	40
MDRCD228	DD	327.6	6,527,188	359,384	317.03	-60	40
MDRCD229	DD	368.8	6,527,366	359,166	318.72	-60	40

Table 3 - Diamond drilling intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRCD147	Mandilla East	174.2	174.9	0.7	2.43
MDRCD191	Mandilla East	139.15	149.67	10.52	0.34
		199	203.74	4.74	0.44
		235.55	245	9.45	0.62
		272.5	280.8	8.3	0.90
		296	372.5	76.5	1.21
		<i>includes 1.0m @ 42.09g/t Au from 321.1.1m</i>			
		393.7	401.05	7.35	1.43
		<i>includes 0.3m @ 13.15g/t Au from 398.9</i>			
		410.9	414.7	3.8	2.26
		<i>includes 0.4m @ 13.42g/t Au from 410.9m</i>			
MDRCD217	Mandilla East	182.5	183.5	1	0.44
		201.4	210.75	9.35	1.04
		<i>includes 0.39m @ 19.98g/t Au from 209.82</i>			
		214.35	217.16	2.81	0.34
		222	222.56	0.56	0.98
		261.7	272.8	11.1	1.83
		<i>Includes 0.45m @ 28.89g/t Au from 271.45m</i>			
		285.83	289.55	3.72	0.75
		299.9	303	3.1	0.69
MDRCD228	Mandilla East	43.2	44	0.8	0.32
		126	126.45	0.45	1.32
		168.64	172.65	4.01	0.89
		180.4	193.8	13.4	7.02
		<i>includes 0.9m @ 87.89g/t Au from 185.3m</i>			
		204.75	207.2	2.45	0.36
		222.28	224.1	1.82	15.71
		<i>includes 0.55m @ 51.41g/t Au from 223.55m</i>			
MDRCD229	Mandilla East	132.45	140.35	7.9	0.49
		176	184	8	0.43
		196.2	207.1	10.9	1.52
		<i>includes 0.35m @ 32.78g/t Au from 206.75m</i>			
		212	216.1	4.1	0.91



		260.45	276	15.55	1.12
		<i>includes 0.3m @ 12.37g/t Au from 260.45m</i>			
		<i>includes 0.85m @ 10.14g/t Au from 275.15m</i>			
		279.45	285	5.55	0.50
		296.7	313	16.3	0.57
		319.6	322.6	3	1.24
		332.2	350	17.8	0.66
		354.2	355.8	1.6	0.43



APPENDIX 2 – JORC 2012 TABLE 5

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 project has been sampled using industry standard drilling techniques including diamond drilling (DD) and RC drilling.</p> <p>The sampling described in this release has been carried out on Diamond (DDH) drilling. 3 DDH holes were drilled and sampled. The DDH core is orientated, logged geologically and marked up for assay at a maximum sample interval of 1.0 metre constrained by geological boundaries. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half HQ core samples submitted for assay analysis. RC precollars were used for this program.</p> <p>The sampling described in this release has been carried out on Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. The 71 RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half-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 RC samples were collected in bulka bags in the AAR compound and trucked weekly to MinAnalytical in Kalgoorlie via Hannans Transport. All samples transported were submitted for analysis. Transported material of varying thickness throughout project was generally selectively sampled only where a paleochannel was evident. DD core was marked up by AAR geologists with MDRCD151 sent to Genalysis-Kalgoorlie for cutting and the other two holes to MinAnalytical in Perth, via Centurion Transport. Cut core was sampled and all samples assayed by MinAnalytical. 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 orientated and if so, by what method, etc). 	<p>DD Drilling was cored using HQ diamond bits.</p> <p>All RC holes were drilled using face sampling hammer reverse circulation technique with a four-and-a-half inch bit.</p> <p>Aircore Drilling - blade bit. For a 4.5 inch 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 sheet.</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> <p>DDH: DDH drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling. RC: RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone</p>



		splitter, the rejects deposited on the ground, and the samples for the lab collected to a total mass optimised for photon assay (2.5 to 4 kg).
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 and drill core were geologically logged by company geologists, using their current company logging scheme. The majority of holes (80%+) within the mineralised intervals have lithology information which has provided sufficient detail to enable reliable interpretation of wireframe.</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>RC: Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. DDH: Logging of DDH core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples, and structural information from oriented drill core. All recent core was photographed in the core trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to the AAR Server. Older pre-2020 core has been variously photographed and are copied onto the AAR server for reference.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>HQ Diamond core was halved and the right side sampled</p> <p>The 71 RC holes were drilled and sampled. The samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half 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 channelled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and positioned on top of the rejects cone. 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>MinAnalytical assay standards, blanks and checks 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 2.5 to 4kg which is optimised for photon assay.</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 4kg mass which is the optimal weight to ensure representivity for photon assay. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>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 utilizes 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</p>



		<p>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>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>Geology Manager or Senior Geologist verified hole position on site.</p> <p>MDRCD151 diamond RC precollar to 150m, subsequent DD drilling speared away from precollar and diamond core was produced from 46m down hole, producing a twin hole to 150m.</p> <p>Standard data entry used on site, backed up in South Perth WA.</p> <p>No adjustments have been carried out. However work is ongoing as samples can be assayed to extinction via the PhotonAssay Analysis Technique</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>Drill holes have been picked up by Leica RTK GPS. Minecomp were contracted to pick up all latest drilling collars.</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 40m on section, with 40m sectional spacing in the Mandilla East area increasing to up to 120m by 80m away from the main mineralisation. Diamond drilling is at 80m spacing with only 6 AAR DD holes drilled in the area.</p> <p>AC Drill hole spacing is 50 to 100m on section, with 200 and 400m sectional spacing (approximate).</p> <p>NO Sample compositing was undertaken</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 as steep.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>All samples taken daily to AAR yard in Kambalda West.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>No audits have been carried out at this stage.</p>



Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Mandilla

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary			
		Tenement	Status	Location	Interest Held (%)
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. 	E 15/1404	Granted	Western Australia	100
		M 15/96	Granted	Western Australia	Gold Rights 100
		M 15/633	Granted	Western Australia	Gold Rights 100
		<p>The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.</p> <p>Mining Lease M15/633 is subject to a third-party royalty.</p>			
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 6, 7 and 8 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 0.3g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for RC drilling</p> <p>A cutoff grade of >0.5g*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			



Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Balanced reporting has been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other substantive exploration data.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Follow up Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned. No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.