



ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL

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15 September 2020

MANDILLA ON TRACK AS DIAMOND DRILLING DELIVERS FURTHER OUTSTANDING RESULTS

More wide intercepts at Mandilla East as recent drilling also reveals potential for large-scale mineralisation at Mandilla South

HIGHLIGHTS

- Outstanding results received from a further eight diamond drill holes, including:
 - **81.4m @ 1.63g/t Au** from 179.6m in MDRCD230
 - **40.5m @ 1.91g/t Au** from 274.5m plus **10.1m @ 1.39g/t Au** from 130.6m plus **13.7m @ 1.00g/t Au** from 250.7m in MDRCD231
 - **2.8m @ 6.41g/t Au** from 131.6m plus **5.0m @ 4.23g/t Au** from 264.7m in MDRCD232
 - **8.2m @ 1.84g/t Au** from 129.3m in MDRCD234
 - **16.9m @ 1.39g/t Au** from 165.8m in MDRC237 plus **6.4m @ 2.06g/t Au** from 197.5m
- Drilling confirms continuity of mineralisation at Mandilla East, demonstrating the presence of wide, strongly mineralised zones that remain open at depth and along strike.
- Significant results in MDRC237 show that Mandilla South is a compelling exploration target with potential to match the scale of Mandilla East.
- 10,600m Reverse Circulation drilling program now underway.
- Maiden Mineral Resource for Mandilla East targeted for Q4 2020.

Anglo Australian Managing Director Marc Ducler said: *"The recently completed diamond drill program at the Mandilla Gold Project has given us the structural tool kit to continue targeting the growing footprint of gold mineralisation. The latest assays include more impressive wide intercepts of strong mineralisation which show the continuity of mineralisation on-section while also confirming significant depth extensions."*

"In addition, hole MDRCD237 has, for the first time, demonstrated a zone of mineralisation at Mandilla South in the sediments that has continued through the contact and into the Emu Rocks granite at depth. This presents a significant and growing opportunity for continued exploration with as much potential for a large-scale mineralised system as we have seen at Mandilla East."

"With each completed drill program, we are becoming more confident of the opportunity to delineate a significant gold deposit at Mandilla. The next 10,600m of RC drilling that is currently underway will provide us with even greater confidence to go harder and faster."



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).

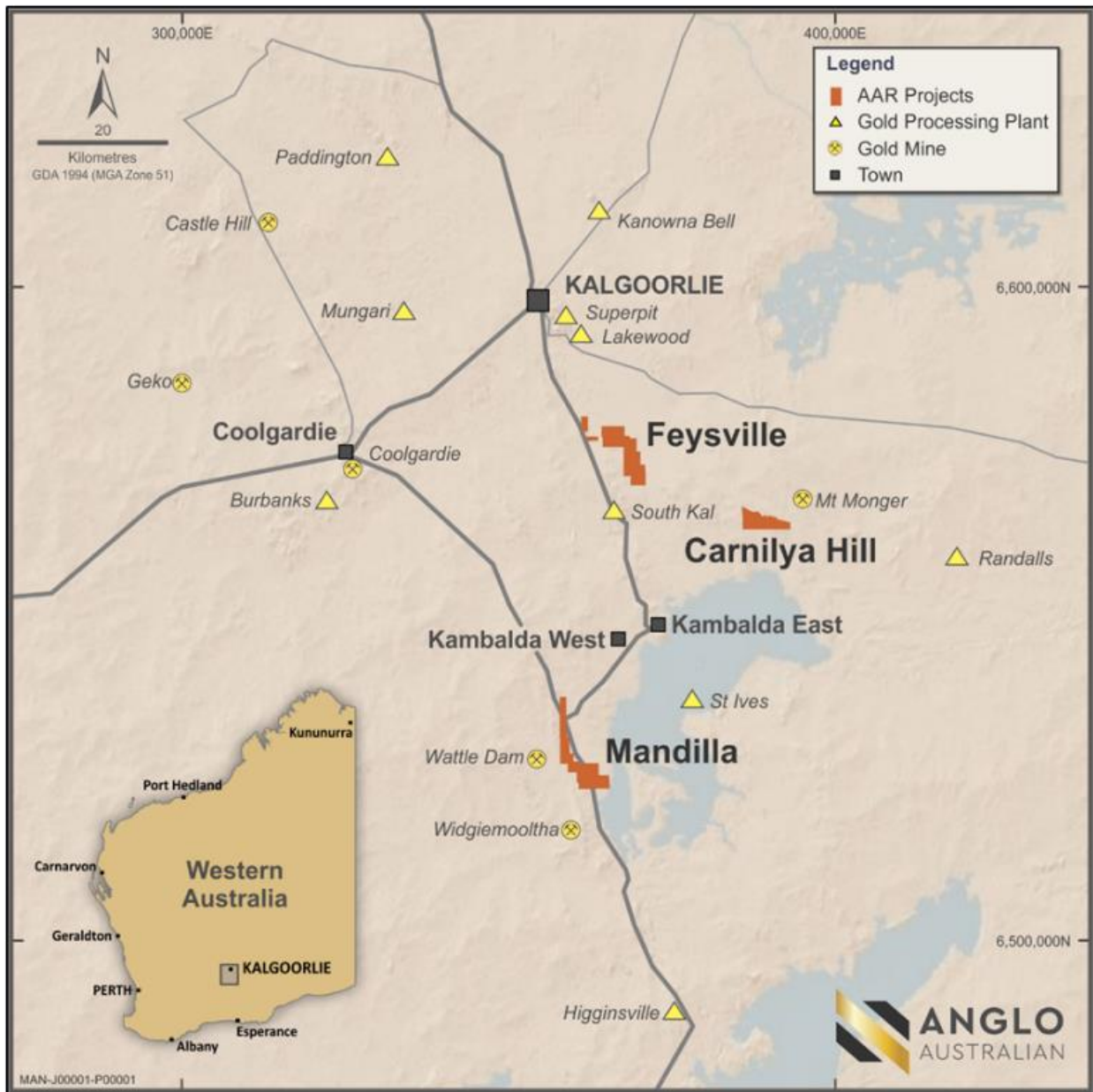


Figure 1 – Mandilla Gold Project location map

The Mandilla Gold Project lies on the western margin of a porphyritic granitic intrusion known as the Emu Rocks Granite, locally termed the Mandilla Syenite. The granitic intrusion intrudes volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks in the Project area which form part of the Spargoville Group as shown in Figure 2.

Significant NW to WNW-trending structures along the western flank of the project are interpreted from aeromagnetic data to cut through the granitic intrusion and may be important in localising mineralisation at Mandilla East.

A second sub-parallel structure appears to host the gold mineralisation at Mandilla South.



The Mandilla Gold Project is covered by existing Mining Leases.

As outlined in the Company's 31 August 2020 announcement, the Leases are no longer subject to any third-party royalties other than the standard WA Government gold royalty.

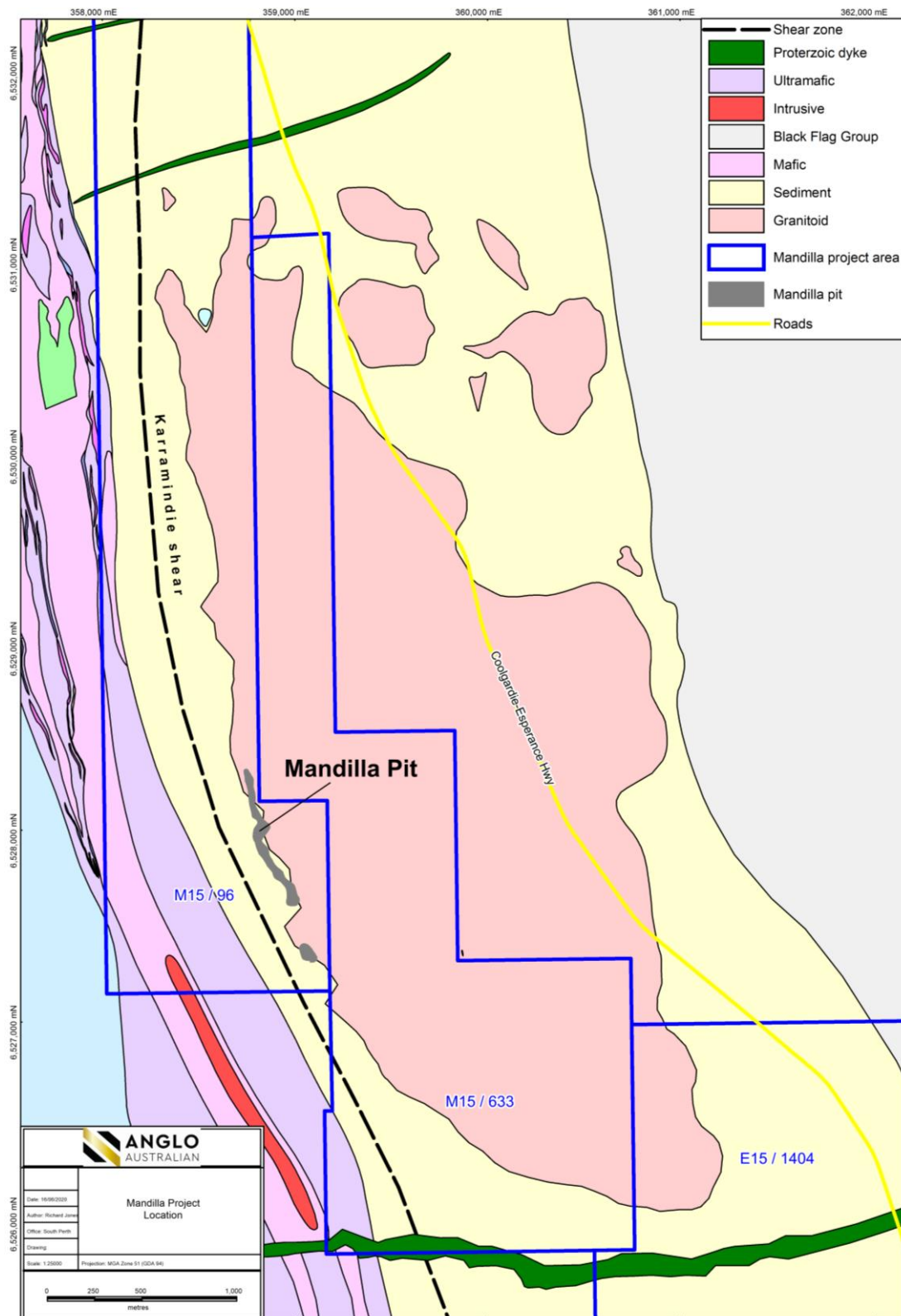


Figure 2 – Mandilla local area geology

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



In late August, the Company completed a diamond drill program encompassing 13 holes drilled for an aggregate of 3,931m drilled.

On 11 August 2020, the Company announced the results of the first four holes for an aggregate of 1,152m drilled. This announcement details the results of eight diamond drill holes for an aggregate 2,376m drilled.

The location of the diamond drill holes reported in this announcement are set out in plan view in Figure 3.

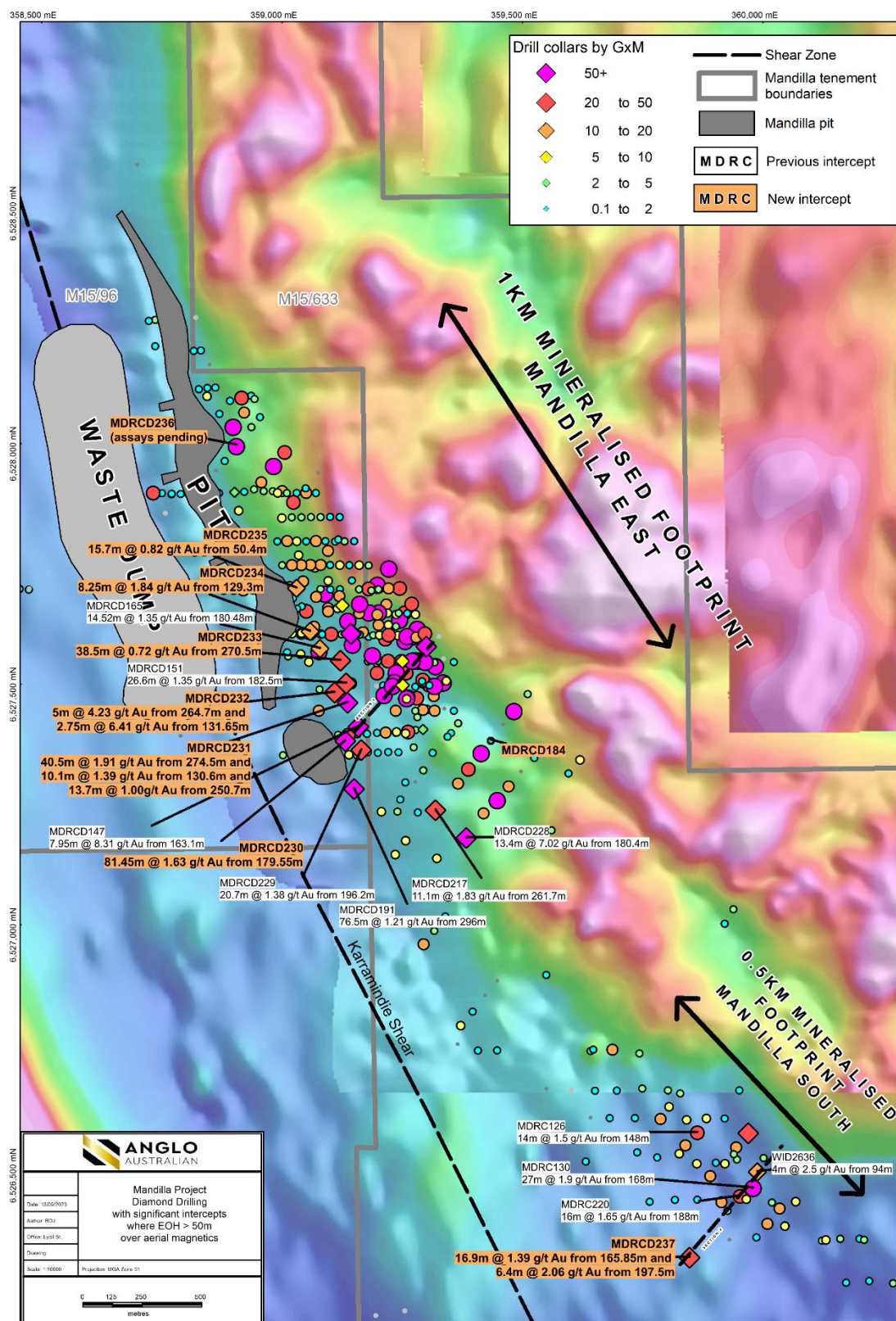


Figure 3 – Drill collar locations on detailed magnetic image of Mandilla Gold Project



Six 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.

One diamond hole was drilled to follow up the Mandilla East southern extension and one hole to test Mandilla South.

MANDILLA EAST

Six diamond drill holes for an aggregate 1,858m were drilled into Mandilla East on approximately 40m spaced sections. All six holes intersected wide zones of mineralisation.

MDRCD230 is located 40m north along section from the previously reported intercept in MDRCD229 (76.5m @ 1.21g/t from 296m) and returned a broad intercept of **81.4m @ 1.63g/t Au** from 179.6m.

MDRCD231, which is a further 40m north along section from MDRCD230, returned a similarly wide intersection of **40.5m @ 1.91g/t Au** from 274.5m. In addition, MDRCD231 also returned intersections that include **10.1m @ 1.39g/t Au** from 130.6m, **13.7m @ 1.00g/t Au** from 250.7m and **9.5m @ 1.12g/t Au** from 153.4m.

MDRCD232, which is immediately north along strike of MDRCD231, returned two narrower zones of high-grade mineralisation – **2.8m @ 6.41g/t Au** from 131.6m and **5.00m @ 4.23g/t Au** from 264.7m.

Results from drill hole MDRCD229, which is located immediately south of MDRCD230, were announced to the market on 11 August 2020. The intersection reported at the time as 10.9m @ 1.52g/t Au from 196.2m has subsequently been revised to **20.7m @ 1.38g/t Au** from 196.2m.

One diamond drill hole (MDRCD236) remains to be assayed, with the core from this hole having been utilised for geotechnical evaluation and will form part of an upcoming metallurgical test program. Results from this hole will be published as soon as they become available.

At Mandilla East, the zone along strike from MDRCD228 to MDRCD233 now represents a 450m zone of thick, strong gold mineralisation at depth below the previously completed RC drilling.

Additionally, logging of the diamond drill core has delineated a number of structures, one of which has been named the Emu Rocks Fault, which can be traced along strike in all six holes.

A cross-section at Mandilla East at the location of MDRCD230 is set out in Figure 4.

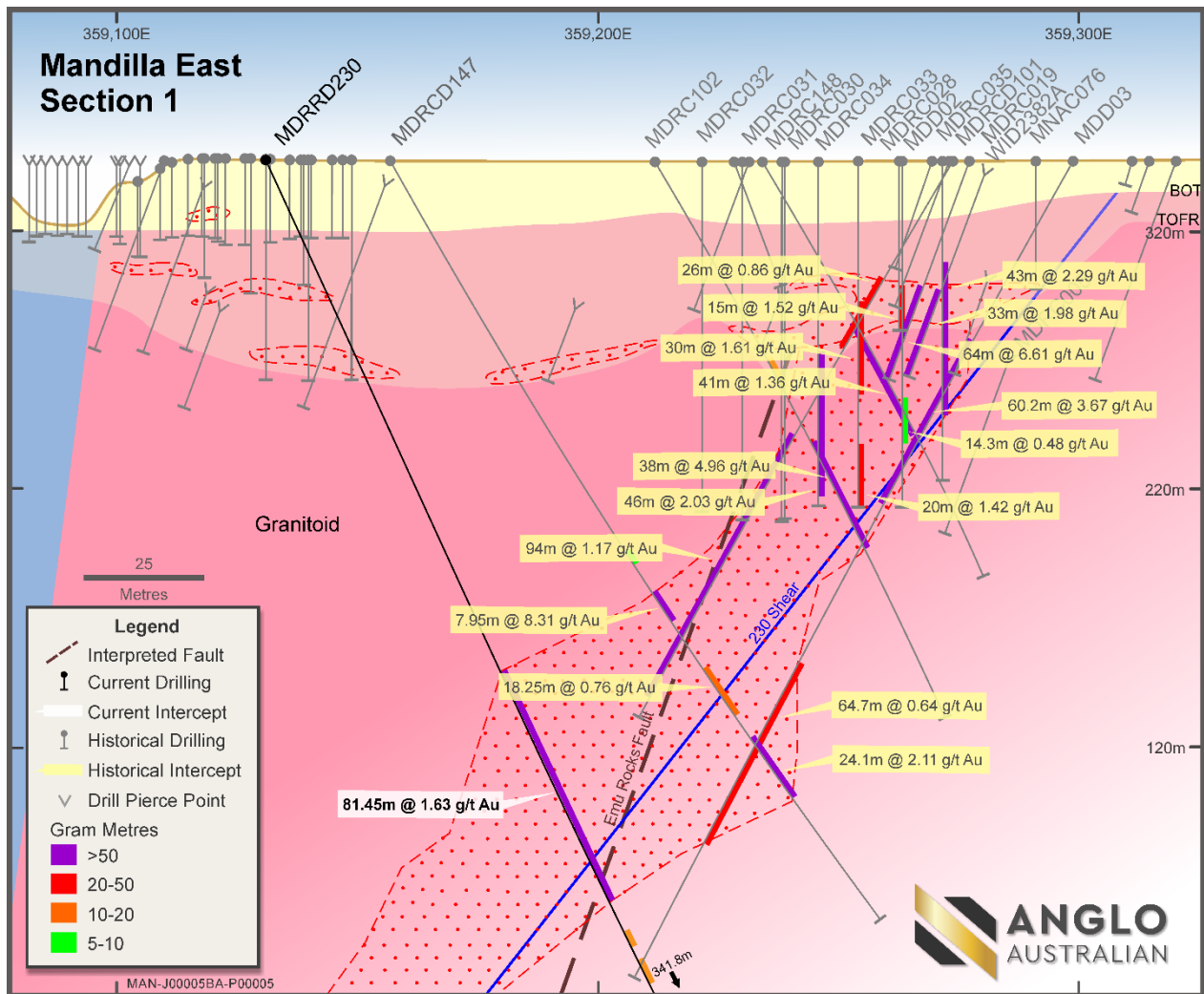


Figure 4 – Mandilla East cross-section (refer Figure 3 for section location)

This section, which identifies the Emu Rocks Fault, demonstrates the presence at Mandilla East of a continuous wide zone of mineralisation, extending from a supergene zone near surface down to a vertical depth of over 250m in the granitic intrusion, and which remains open at depth. This represents significant potential for a large-scale open pit opportunity at Mandilla East.

A maiden Mineral Resource for Mandilla East is targeted for Q4 2020.

MANDILLA SOUTH

At Mandilla South, a mineralised footprint along a strike length of approximately 500 metres has previously been identified following the announcement of drill results on 19 June 2020 from a reverse circulation (RC) drilling campaign that encompassed 12 holes for an aggregate 2,029m.

Following from this early success, diamond drill hole MDRCD237 was planned to test the sediment / granite contact. It was the first diamond drill hole drilled at Mandilla South on an 040° azimuth. Drilled to a total depth of 298m, this hole intersected a 1m wide quartz vein in the sediment zone prior to the contact of the Emu Rocks granite.

Several occurrences of visible gold were noted in the quartz veining within the sediment zone and this zone, including the granite contact, returned an intersection of **13.9m @ 0.91g/t Au** from 144.4m.



A 30m wide zone of alteration was then intersected within the Emu Rocks granite with an average quartz vein density of 1 vein per metre in the alteration zone. The zone assayed at **16.9m @ 1.39g/t Au** from 165.8m and **6.4m @ 2.06g/t Au** from 197.5m.

This is the first occasion at Mandilla where primary mineralisation has been identified at the sediment/ granite contact.

Further drilling at Mandilla South as well as drill testing the magnetic low to the east of Mandilla South will target this contact as it may be influential in localising the mineralisation.

Images 1, 2 & 3 below shows the quartz vein intersection in the sediment prior to the Emu Rocks Granite contact, visible gold is identified with red arrows.



Image 1 – MDRCD237 at 144.7m



Image 2 – MDRCD228 at 147.7m



Image 3 – MDRCD237_Tray 26



A cross-section at Mandilla South at the location of MDRCD237 is set out in Figure 5.

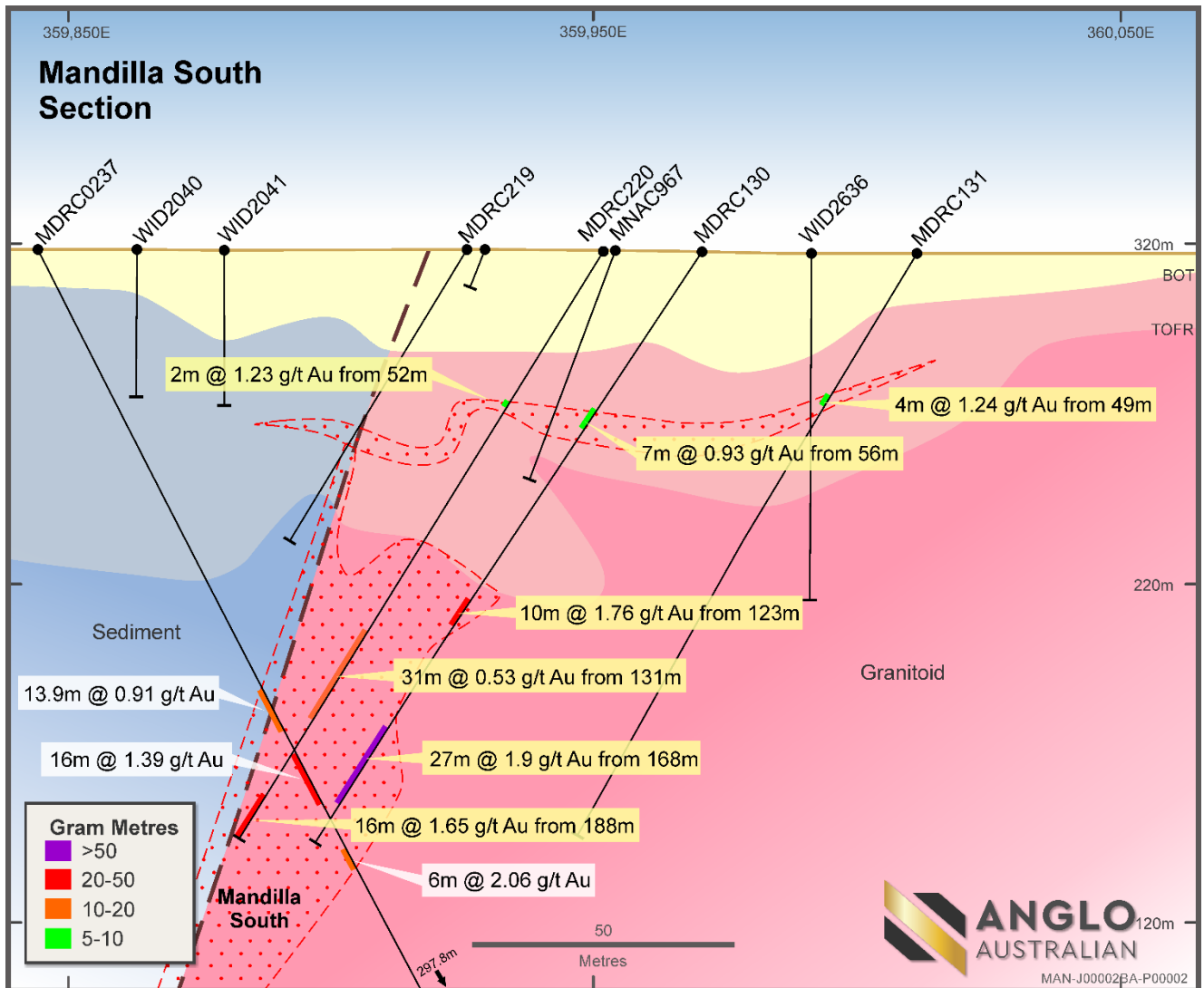


Figure 5 – Mandilla South cross-section (refer Figure 3 for section location)

Mandilla South remains open along strike and at depth. It is a compelling exploration target with the potential to match the scale of Mandilla East.



One diamond drill hole, MDRCD184, was extended to test a potential mineralised structure to the east of the south-east extension of Mandilla East. While significant mineralisation was not encountered, substantial shearing was intersected and will require follow-up. Several RC holes in the current RC program will continue to test this south-eastern extension.

FURTHER WORK PROGRAM

On 4 September 2020, Anglo Australian commenced a 70-hole, 10,600m RC program at the Mandilla Gold Project.

The drill rig currently on-site is shown below in Image 4.



Image 4 – RC drill rig at Mandilla East

A map illustrating the proposed location of drill holes is set out Figure 6.

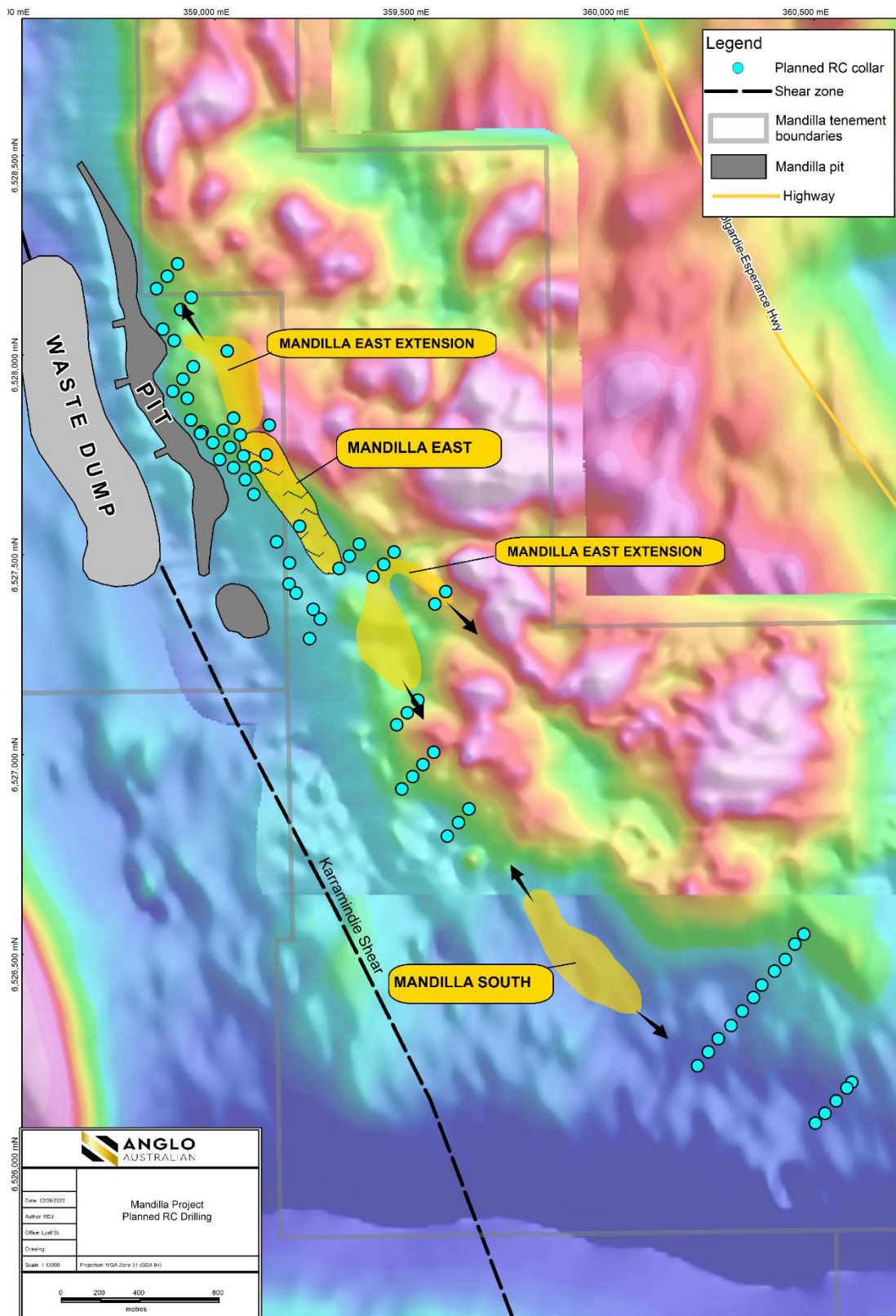


Figure 6 - Planned RC drill collar locations at the Mandilla Gold Project

As shown, the majority of the program (44-holes) will concentrate on in-fill and extensional drilling at Mandilla East.

Ten holes across three sections will test the corridor between Mandilla East and Mandilla South.

16 holes across two sections will, for the first time, drill-test the magnetic anomaly to the south-east of Mandilla South at the southern end of the granite intrusion.



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

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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, 19 June 2020 and 11 August 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 1 - Drill hole data

Hole ID	Type	Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth
MDRCD184	RD	219.8	6,527,384.92	359,433.52	317.84	-60	40
MDRCD230	DD	314.8	6,527,383.63	359,131.41	319.37	-60	40
MDRCD231	DD	330.7	6,527,463.52	359,136.15	319.49	-60	40
MDRCD232	DD	277.7	6,527,484.75	359,109.08	319.80	-60	40
MDRCD233	DD	309.7	6,527,550.78	359,121.55	320.25	-60	40
MDRCD234	DD	304.7	6,527,611.45	359,058.29	321.27	-60	40
MDRCD235	DD	320.8	6,527,700.95	359,030.00	321.61	-60	40
MDRCD237	DD	297.8	6,526,310.26	359,846.90	318.07	-60	40

Table 2 - Diamond drilling intersections

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
MDRCD184	Mandilla East (south east extension)	144.4	158.3	13.90	0.91
		165.85	182.75	16.90	1.39
		197.5	203.9	6.40	2.06
MDRCD230	Mandilla East	101.03	101.9	0.87	2.71
		127.59	128.5	0.91	0.85
		179.55	261	81.45	1.63
		<i>includes 0.5m @ 65.86g/t Au from 194.4m</i>			
		<i>includes 0.43m @ 12.53g/t Au from 208.8m</i>			
		<i>includes 0.30m @ 24.1g/t Au from 221.85m</i>			
		<i>includes 0.95m @ 45.5g/t Au from 238.6m</i>			
		<i>includes 0.90m @ 13.81g/t Au from 221.85m</i>			
		271.9	276.05	4.15	0.96
		281.8	289.95	8.15	0.54
MDRCD231	Mandilla East	81.29	91.6	10.31	0.25
		99.34	106	6.66	0.55
		130.55	140.65	10.10	1.39
		<i>includes 0.65m @ 15.84g/t Au from 138.35m</i>			
		153.4	162.9	9.50	1.12
		168.75	174.7	5.95	0.97
		182.66	185.7	3.04	0.17
		226	229	3.00	1.67
		250.7	264.4	13.70	1.00
		<i>Includes 0.70m @ 12.92g/t Au from 151.4m</i>			
		274.5	315	40.50	1.91
		<i>Includes 0.43m @ 102.01g/t Au from 279.35m</i>			
MDRCD232	Mandilla East	82.7	99	16.30	0.37
		131.65	134.4	2.75	6.41
		160.15	163	2.85	0.69
		207.4	211.6	4.20	0.31
		219.5	224	4.50	0.38



			236.5	243	6.50	0.34
			249.3	251.63	2.33	0.71
			264.7	269.7	5.00	4.23
MDRCD233	Mandilla East		58	58.43	0.43	0.60
			69.85	70.45	0.60	1.52
			75.55	78.42	2.87	1.00
			142	152.3	10.30	0.42
			164.35	167.23	2.88	0.49
			190.5	206.54	16.04	0.53
			232.6	235.2	2.60	0.56
			270.5	309	38.50	0.72
MDRCD234	Mandilla East		63	67	4.00	0.50
			74	80.2	6.20	1.01
			85.75	97	11.25	0.60
			114	116	2.00	0.54
			129.3	137.55	8.25	1.84
		<i>includes 1.0m @ 14.54g/t Au from 129.3m</i>				
		<i>includes 0.3m @ 18.11g/t Au from 137.25m</i>				
			159.05	161.35	2.30	0.16
			165.55	166.6	1.05	1.75
			180	180.5	0.50	0.43
			203.5	204	0.50	0.80
			211.75	216	4.25	0.57
			223.65	224.35	0.70	0.33
			273.2	274.2	1.00	0.37
MDRCD235	Mandilla East		50.4	66.1	15.70	0.82
			96.6	97.55	0.95	0.73
			113.6	114	0.40	1.21
MDRCD237	Mandilla South		144.4	158.3	13.90	0.91
			165.85	182.75	16.90	1.39
		<i>includes 0.5m @ 26.64g/t Au from 170.5m</i>				
			197.5	203.9	6.40	2.06



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.</p> <p>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>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 (i.e. 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
		The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.			
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.