Anchor Resources Limited
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ASX Code: AHR
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6th October 2014

QUARTERLY ACTIVITY REPORT – SEPTEMBER 2014

Anchor's exploration in the New England Fold Belt of northern New South Wales has shown that its Blicks and Birdwood projects are fertile for new and large multi-metal porphyry and intrusion-related gold systems (IRGS).

Blicks project – porphyry tungsten, molybdenum and copper prospects and intrusion-related gold systems:

- Tuting porphyry tungsten-molybdenum prospect confirmed as a priority drill target following discovery of disseminated visible molybdenite and chalcopyrite in monzogranite host;
- Liberty porphyry copper- molybdenum prospect identified as a new priority target; and
- Tyringham intrusion-related gold system drill targeting refined.

Birdwood project – porphyry copper prospects and newly recognised intrusion-related gold systems and associated tin prospects

- Birdwood North prospect where a pipe-like porphyry copper target has been defined with several other areas identified for further exploration work; and
- Intrusion-related gold system model and granite-related tin prospectivity recognised within newly granted EL 8295.

In North Queensland Anchor has had exploration success in the Chillagoe district of the Hodgkinson Province which is host to a number of significant deposits.

Aspiring project – Structurally-controlled auriferous polymetallic prospects

- Exploration field program in 2014 has discovered high grade gold-bearing polymetallic quartz veins coincident with regional structures and lineaments.

Blicks Project, EL 6465 and EL 8100 (Anchor 100%)
New South Wales - tungsten, molybdenum, copper & gold

The Blicks project is located in the southern segment of the New England Fold Belt in northeast New South Wales, 90km northeast of Armidale. This area is emerging as a new mineral province in NSW; prospective for porphyry tungsten, molybdenum and copper deposits and intrusion-related gold systems.

A wide variety of styles of mineralisation hosted by fine-grained turbiditic metasediments of inferred Late Carboniferous age and a suite of elliptical granitoid intrusive plutons of Early Permian (285 Ma), Permo-Triassic (250 Ma) and Middle-Late Triassic (237 Ma) age have been recognised in Anchor's Blicks project area: Mineralisation types include:

- Porphyry tungsten-molybdenum - Tuting prospect;
- Porphyry copper-molybdenum prospect - Liberty prospect and several nearby unnamed historic molybdenum prospects;
- Intrusion-related gold systems - Tyringham East and West prospects;
- Orogenic gold – at various historic prospects;
- Structurally controlled copper, historic Dundurrabin copper mine;
- Ironstone-hosted gold of unknown origin, historic Ellis; and
- Placer/deep lead gold east of Tyringham prospects.

Anchor's key target areas and reported historic mineral occurrences are shown in Figure 1. The highest priority targets are coincident porphyry-type element associations with associated strong coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies with large footprints. Targets where the number of anomalous coincidences is less strong are ranked lower in the priority order.

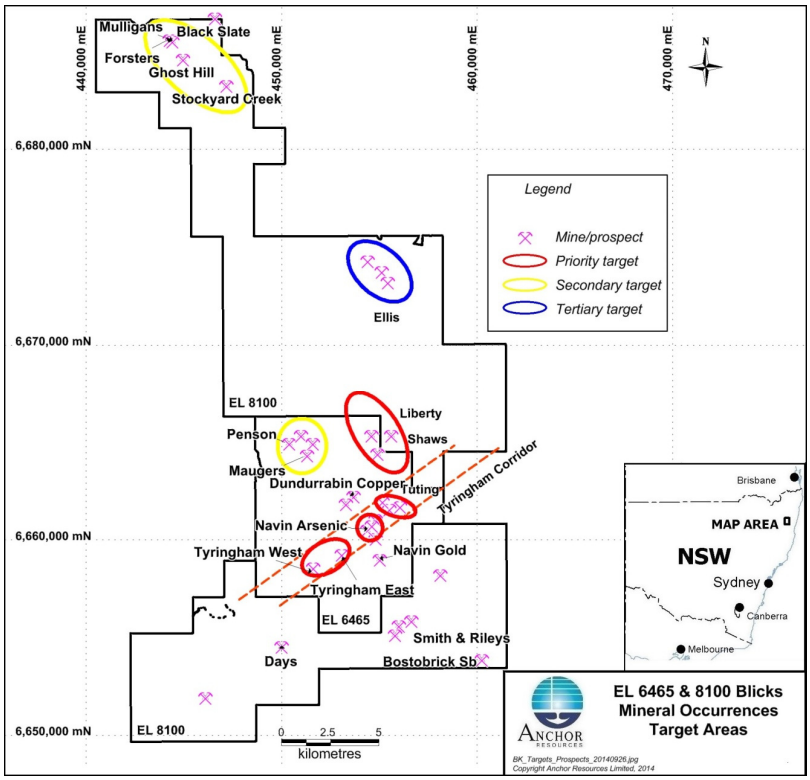


Figure 1: Blicks project showing Anchor's priority target areas and reported mineral occurrences

Four large mineralised magmatic-related centres have been identified by Anchor within a regional structure known as the "Tyringham Corridor" through its systematic grass roots exploration within EL 6465 (Figure 2). The four mineralised centres are associated with three magmatic events and include:

- Tuting porphyry tungsten-molybdenum-copper prospect;
- Navin Intrusive Complex anomalous in arsenic-bismuth-tin-copper and lead where quartz veins rich in arsenic (and minor gold) have been prospected by historic pits;
- Tyringham East intrusion-related gold system gold prospect; and
- Tyringham West intrusion-related gold prospect.

The newly discovered Liberty porphyry copper-molybdenum prospect lies 4km north of the "Tyringham Corridor".

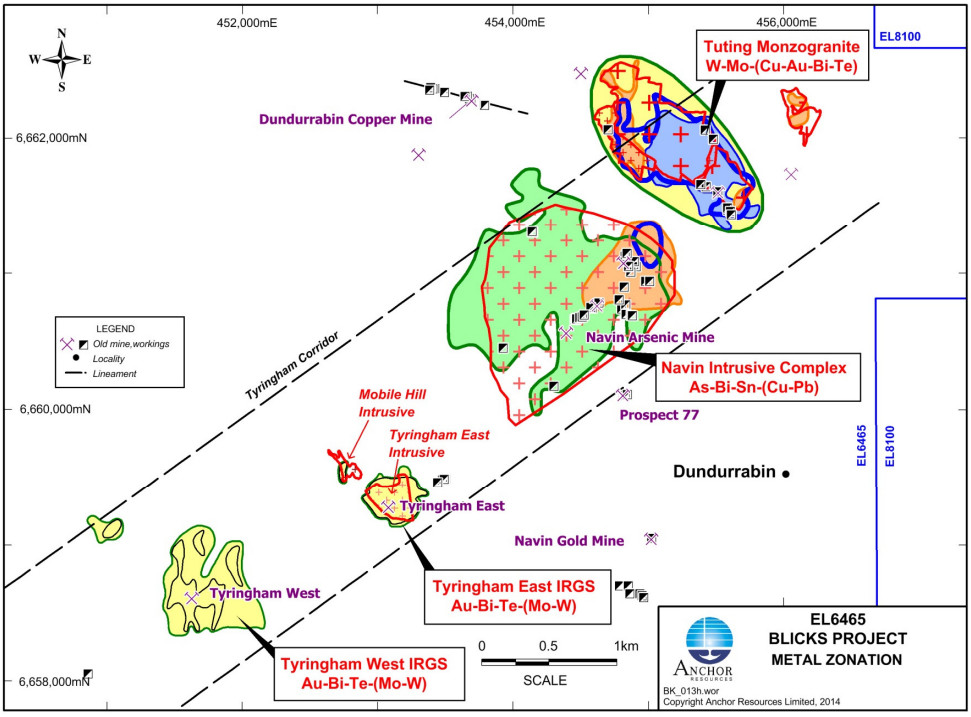


Figure 2: "Tyringham Corridor" showing four significant intrusion-related mineralised centres

Tuting Tungsten-Molybdenum±Copper Prospect

The Tuting tungsten-molybdenum±copper prospect is a strong -80 mesh B-C horizon soil tungsten-molybdenum geochemical anomaly coincident with a small elongate partially outcropping biotite monzogranite located at the northeast end of the "Tyringham Corridor". Work during the current quarter has confirmed the prospect as a quality porphyry tungsten-molybdenum±copper target following the recognition of disseminated molybdenite and chalcopyrite within outcropping monzogranite. Sites where visible molybdenite was identified are shown in Figure 3. Quartz veins with molybdenite are also found at Tuting. The Tuting prospect is a new discovery by Anchor and has not yet been drilled.

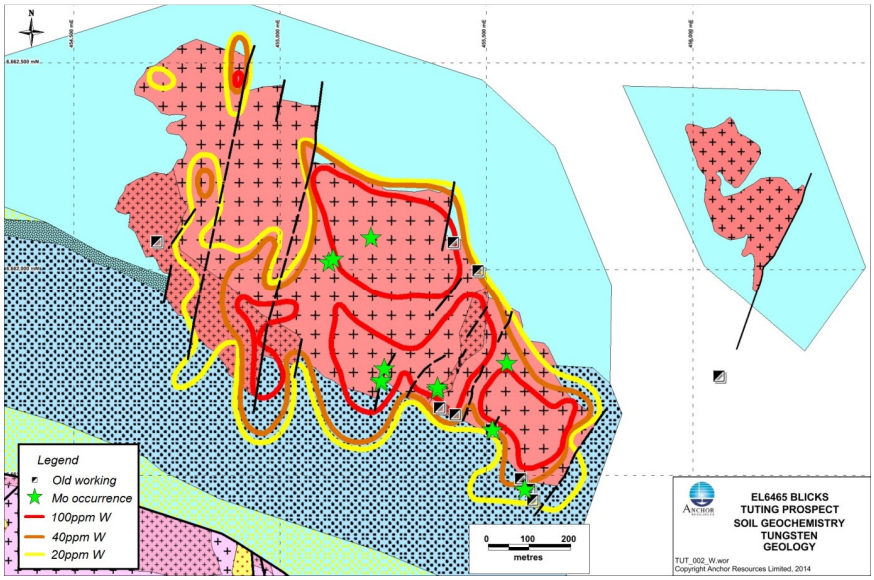


Figure 3: Tuting tungsten-molybdenum-copper prospect showing sites where molybdenite has been observed in outcrop (shown as green stars)

A Surface Disturbance Notice (SDN) for drilling at the Tuting prospect lodged with the NSW Trade & Investment – Division of Resources and Energy (DRE) has been accepted.

Tyringham East Gold Prospect

At Tyringham East an infill -80 mesh B-C horizon soil sampling program was completed. Contouring gold assay results at 60ppb and 100ppb gold values defines a strong coherent sub-circular gold anomaly with a peak value of 962ppb gold (Figure 4). The gold geochemical anomaly is underlain by a small granodiorite pluton intruded into fine grained metasediments. Breccia and a small intrusive porphyry occur along the southern margin of the granodiorite.

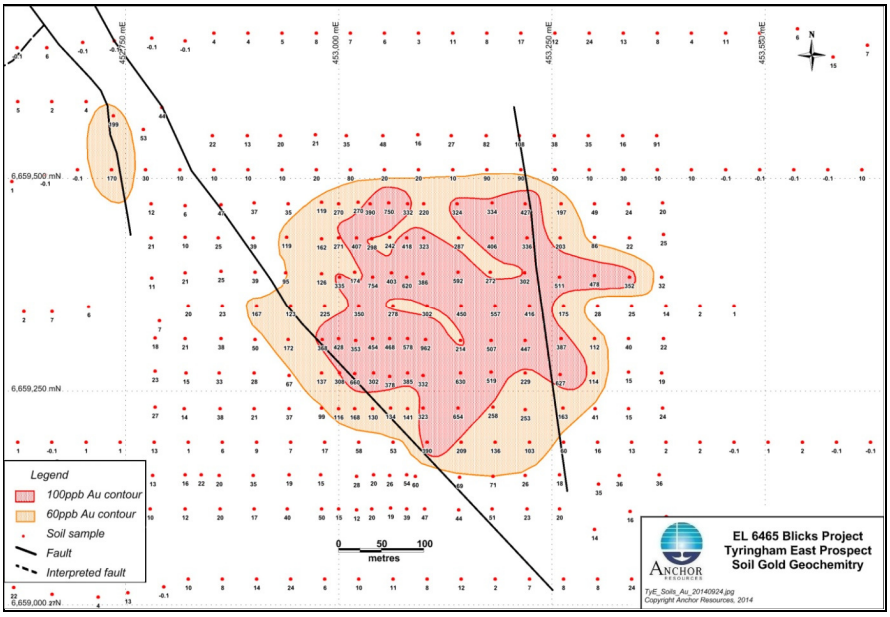


Figure 4: Tyringham East B-C horizon -80 mesh soil gold geochemistry

Tyringham West Gold Prospect

At Tyringham West drilling has shown that gold occurs in meta-sediments over significant drill intervals at low grades. An infill B-C horizon -80 mesh soil sampling program was completed during the Quarter and contouring gold results at 60ppb and 100ppb gold values defines a sub-circular gold anomaly (Figure 5) which is similar to, but almost double the footprint of the gold anomaly at Tyringham East. The 60ppb gold contour is constrained by two northeast trending faults while the 100ppb gold contour has the general shape of annulus. The general shape of the gold anomaly and peak gold contour is consistent with a concealed sub-circular intrusive cupola at depth below the gold anomaly and provides an improved targeting for deeper gold within the host intrusion.

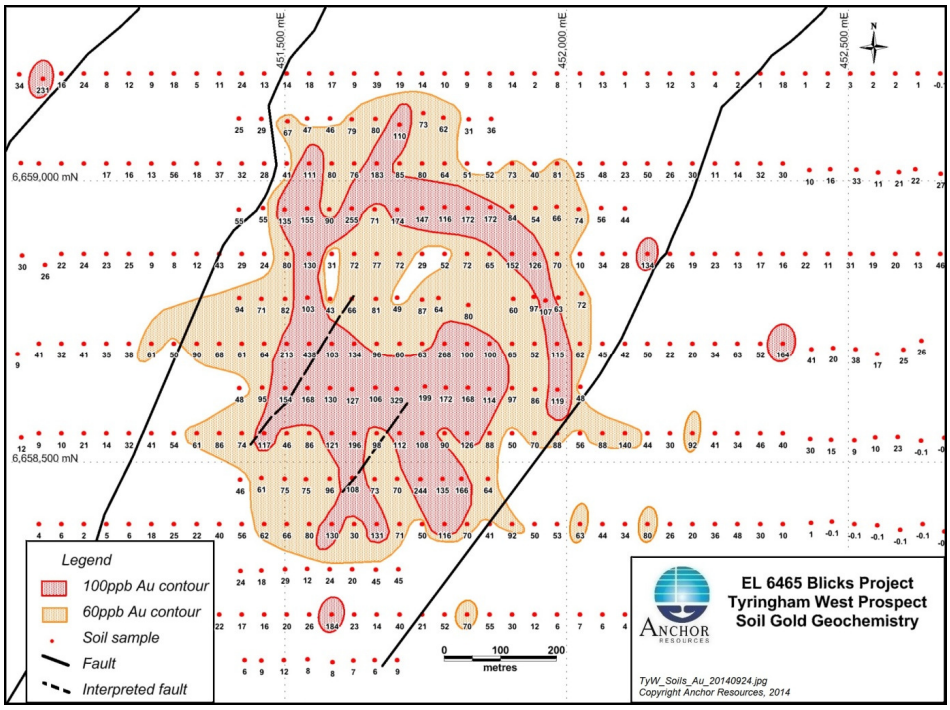


Figure 5: Tyringham West B-C horizon -80 mesh soil gold geochemistry

Further details of exploration results, in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, are contained in the Company's announcements to the ASX on 21 February 2014 and 24 July 2014.

Liberty Copper-Molybdenum Prospect

Anchor continues to compile publicly available historic data and has identified several high priority targets for further detailed exploration, including the newly defined Liberty copper-molybdenum prospect about 4 km north of Tuting. Preliminary work suggests the Liberty prospect could be another large mineralised system in the Blicks project area.

The compilation of open file historic data has identified the Liberty copper-molybdenum prospect as a high priority exploration target where Anchor plans further detailed work. The Liberty copper-molybdenum prospect is centred on a pronounced elongate magnetic low trending northwest which disrupts a north northwest trending "magnetic ridge" coincident with the Billys Creek Tonalite mapped by the NSW Geological Survey (Figure 6). The magnetic low has a similar size and orientation to the Tuting monzogranite located 3.8km to the south.

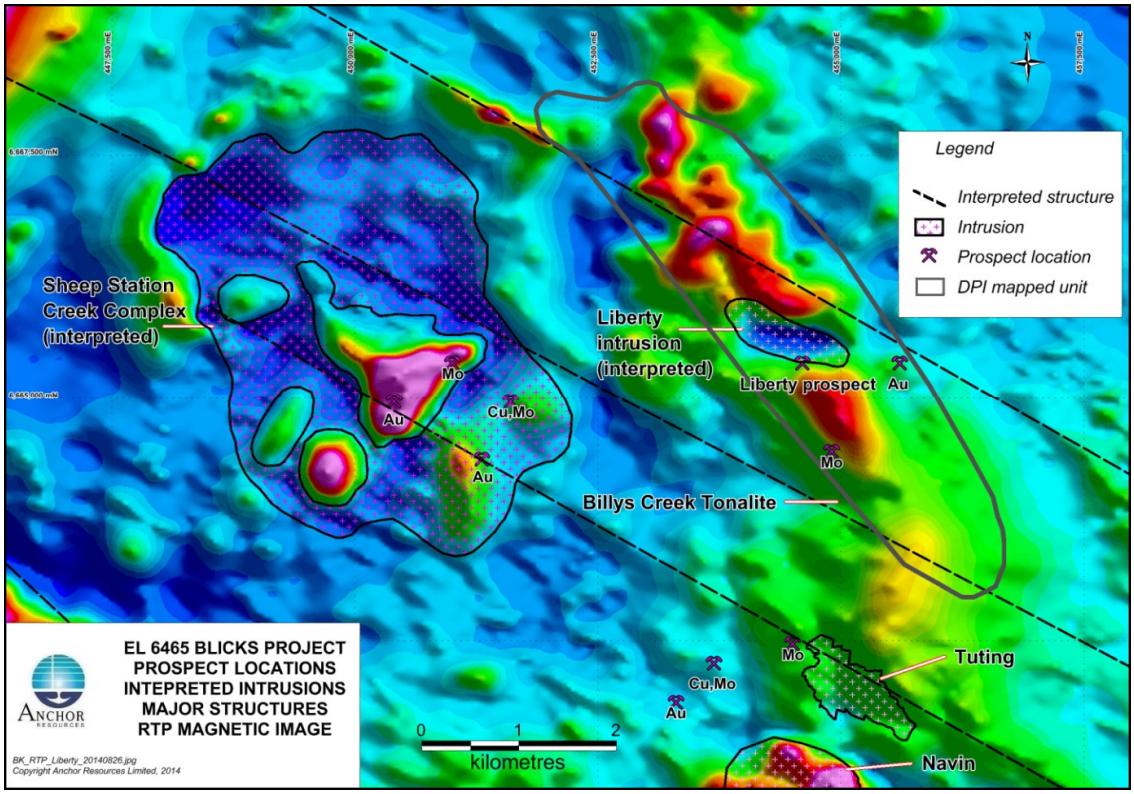


Figure 6: Liberty copper-molybdenum prospect magnetic RTP image showing a magnetic low within magnetic ridge coincident with the Billys Creek Tonalite mapped by the NSW Geological Survey and reported mineral occurrences

A historic molybdenum-copper mineral occurrence, reported as the Dundurrabin North molybdenum-copper prospect, lies on the southern side of the magnetic low and Shaws gold prospect lies 1.0km east of the Dundurrabin North prospect. The Dundurrabin North prospect is recorded as an approximate location since it is described as a zone of mineralisation "traceable for at least 4km in a north-westerly direction apparently associated with a calc-alkaline porphyry phase within the Billys Creek Tonalite" (Gilligan et al 1992). It is further reported that molybdenite occurs in quartz veins and as coatings along fractures in the host rock whereas the more widespread chalcopyrite mineralisation occurs as disseminations and veinlets (Gilligan et al 1992). Pyrrhotite, pyrite and bornite have also been reported in this area. Shaws gold prospect is described as a quartz-arsenopyrite vein up to 1.2 m wide and dipping west (Gilligan et al 1992). Shallow prospecting pits are reported at this locality. Gilligan et al (1992) also reported molybdenite in a small pipe-like quartz body at an unnamed prospect 1.2 km south of the Liberty "magnetic low" anomaly. At this locality molybdenite clusters are reported to occur disseminated in quartz monzonite (Gilligan et al 1992).

Open file copper and molybdenum stream sediment geochemical data from historic exploration was incorporated into the Anchor's GIS database. This work shows a strong coincident copper and molybdenum stream sediment anomaly coincident with the magnetic low and historic mineral occurrences (Figure 7 and Figure 8).

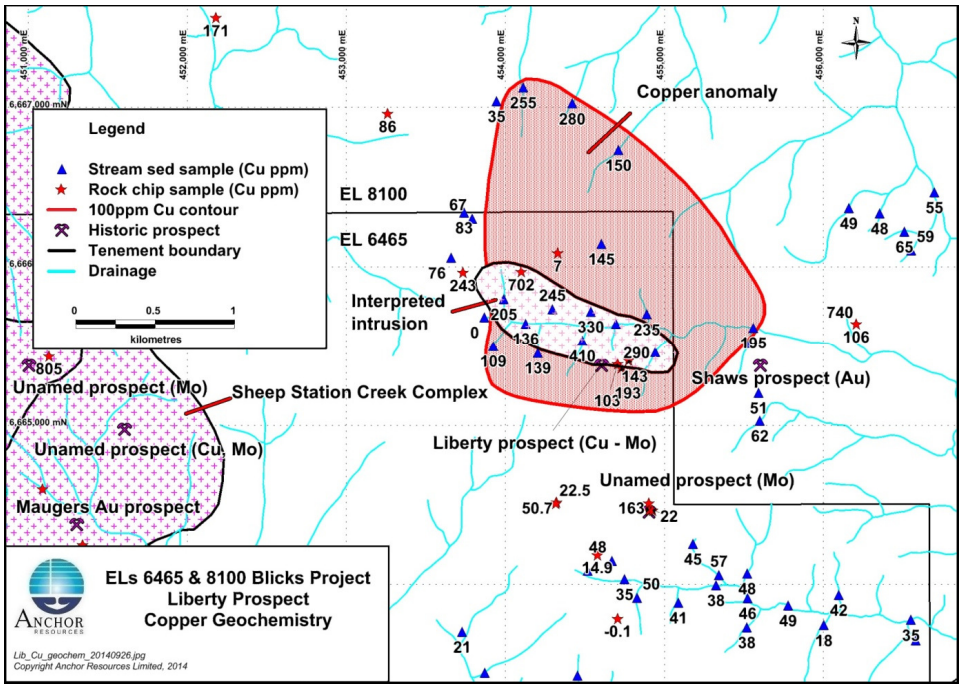


Figure 7: Liberty copper-molybdenum prospect stream sediment copper anomaly

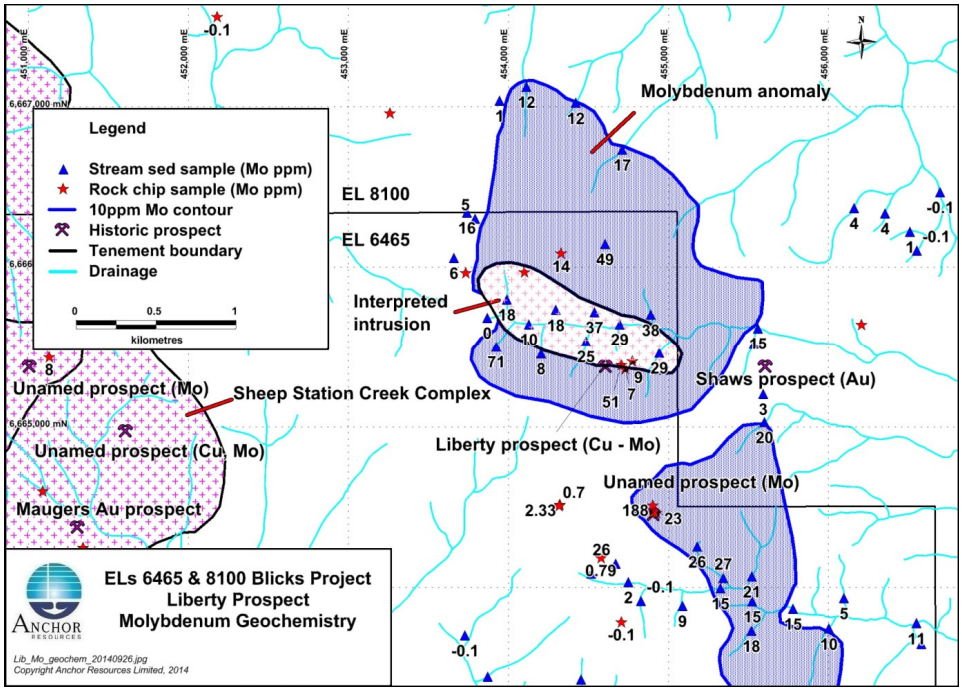


Figure 8: Liberty copper-molybdenum prospect stream sediment molybdenum anomaly

The large footprint of the coincident regional stream sediment geochemical copper and molybdenum anomalies, strong molybdenum-copper element association, mapped underlying tonalite host rock and reports of disseminated and vein hosted molybdenum, copper and gold mineralisation is considered prospective for porphyry style mineralisation. The Billys Creek Tonalite has been dated at 232 Ma in contrast to the Tuting monzogranite dated at 250 Ma.

Future Work Program
Drilling the Tuting tungsten-molybdenum prospect is planned subject to Board approval.

At the Tyringham East and Tyringham West gold prospects further work, including B-C horizon -80 mesh infill soil sampling and a full interpretation of all geological mapping, geochemical analyses, geophysical information and drilling results, is planned with the objective of optimising the next program of drill targets.

Future work at the Liberty prospect will involve systematic soil sampling and detailed geological mapping which will be supported by rock chip sampling and petrology to confirm previous exploration results.

Regional exploration throughout the Blicks tenements (EL 6465 and EL 8100) is planned in the next Quarter including prospecting activities at recorded mineral occurrences, and geological mapping together with soil and rock chip sampling and multi-element geochemistry.

Birdwood Project, EL 6459 and EL 8295 (Anchor 100%)
New South Wales – copper, molybdenum, tin & gold

The Birdwood project is located in the southern portion of the New England Fold Belt in northeast New South Wales, centred 50km west of Port Macquarie. It includes the Birdwood North copper prospect and several other base metal mineral occurrences in the area near Birdwood and tin and gold mineral occurrences spatially associated with the Gundle Granite in the eastern part of EL 8295 (Birdwood Extended) which was granted in August 2014.

The Birdwood area is prospective for concealed pipe-like porphyry copper deposits of the Ridgeway and Northparkes types and intrusion-related gold systems of the Fort Knox type in Alaska. Previous core drilling by another explorer at the Birdwood North prospect intersected chalcopyrite-rich stringer veins and quartz-molybdenite veins interpreted as “leakage” mineralisation derived from a concealed mineralised porphyry intrusion.

Birdwood North prospect
Advances in the understanding of porphyry copper deposits and a reassessment of existing data has enabled a drill target to be defined by Anchor at Birdwood North. Success in this program would prompt a re-evaluation of a number of “second order” targets identified in the area during recent studies by Anchor which, after field work, is likely to generate further targets for drill testing.

The target at Birdwood is a concealed pipe-like porphyry copper deposit suggested to be at a depth greater than 300 metres below the peak copper (and molybdenum) soil anomaly and magnetic low anomaly (Figure 9).

Anchor has been awarded NSW Government funding to test the Birdwood North porphyry copper target. The allocation of this grant is based on merit and is a strong endorsement of the high quality technical work completed by Anchor’s technical team. An expert advisory panel assessed each application. Under this Cooperative Drilling program Anchor will receive up to $101,750 on completion of the drilling program and reporting requirements. Drilling will need to be completed within twelve months of the date of approval.

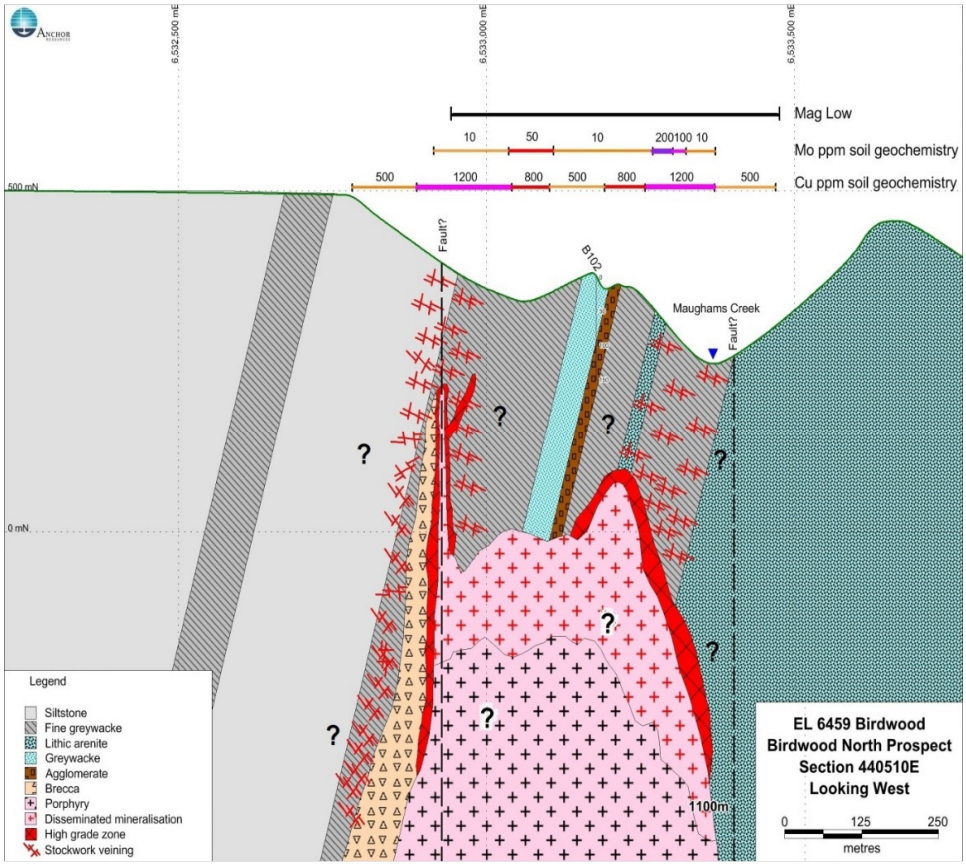


Figure 9: Schematic cross section showing Birdwood North conceptual pipe-like porphyry copper target at depth below copper-molybdenum geochemical anomalies and a magnetic low

An application for a new exploration licence (ELA 5012, Birdwood Extended) surrounding the existing EL 6459 (Birdwood) tenement was granted on 12 August 2014 as EL 8295 for an initial term of two years (Figure 10). The new area is considered prospective for porphyry and skarn type base metal deposits, intrusion-related gold systems and tin deposits. A small mining lease held by another unrelated party is excised from the new exploration licence area.

Tin and minor gold, copper, lead and zinc mineralisation is spatially associated with multiple intrusive phases of the Gundle and Glen Esk plutons. The plutons are exposed within an extensive area of statically metamorphosed sediments of biotite and higher grade suggesting a more widespread distribution of granitic rocks at shallow depth than exposed at surface. Most of the tin deposits occur on the western margin of the Gundle Granite while a number of tin and base metal occurrences, including a copper-tin skarn, have been recorded from within and to the north of the Glen Esk quartz monzonite. Tin (cassiterite) mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and sericite alteration. Fluorite and topaz are common gangue minerals associated with tin mineralisation.

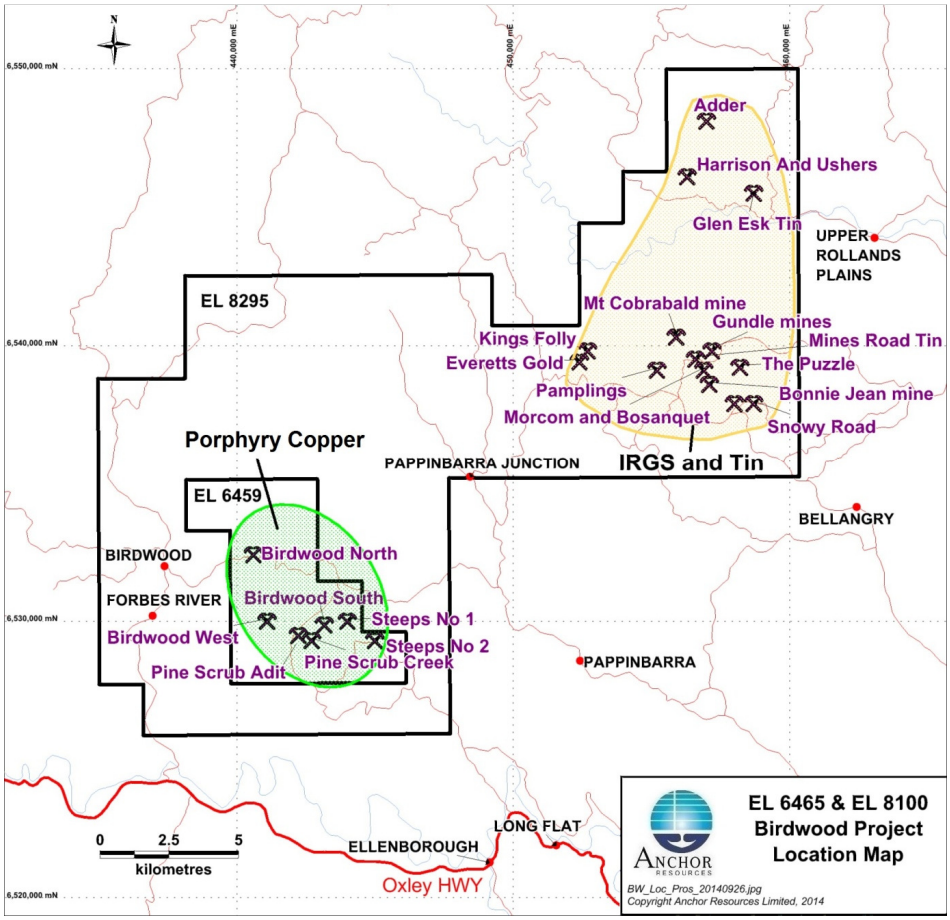


Figure 10: EL 6459 (Birdwood) and EL 8295 (Birdwood Extended) showing known mineral occurrences and target areas

Further details on all recent exploration work at the Birdwood project are reported, in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, in the Company's announcements to the ASX lodged on 10 April 2014 and 22 September 2014.

Future Work Program

A drilling program consisting of one deep, inclined diamond core hole is planned to test the coincident copper-molybdenum geochemical anomaly and magnetic low anomaly at a depth greater than 300m below surface.

Compilation of historic data and reconnaissance prospecting is planned for the new Birdwood Extended exploration licence to complement existing information on the various styles of mineralisation and assess the applicability of the proposed exploration models.

Bielsdown Project, EL 6388 (Anchor 100%)
New South Wales - antimony

Land access to complete remediation, as directed by the Environmental Sustainability Unit, Department of Primary Industries in January 2012, is currently being negotiated with the landowner. Anchor plans to complete this remediation work once access is agreed. A further land access arrangement will then be negotiated with the landowner to allow exploration to be carried out to test the down plunge extension of the known mineralisation at the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit.

Aspiring Project, EPM 19447 (Anchor 100%)
Queensland - gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc

The Aspiring project is located in Chillagoe mining district which forms part of the Hodgkinson Province in Far North Queensland. The Chillagoe mining district hosts the Red Dome porphyry-skarn gold-copper-silver deposit (0.96 Moz gold, 75,000 tonnes copper and 7.2 Moz silver mined plus resources of 1.54 Moz gold, 165,000 tonnes copper and 12.5 Moz silver) and Mungana porphyry-skarn gold-copper-silver deposit with resources of 1.1 Moz gold, 93,000 tonnes copper and 20.9 Moz silver. The nearby Ruddygore porphyry copper deposit and Redcap poly-metallic skarn deposits provide further evidence of intrusion-related type mineralisation in the area.

Several areas considered prospective for gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc mineralisation in the Aspiring tenement were selected for detailed "boots-on-ground" follow-up by Anchor during the current Quarter. The main area of interest during the recent exploration program centres on magnetic anomalies A1, A2 and A4 in the northwest sector of the tenement (Figure 11). Work during the previous Quarter consisted of detailed geological mapping, orientation B-C horizon -80 mesh soil sampling and selective rock chip sampling along mineralised structures. Results from this work program identified nine geochemically anomalous areas.

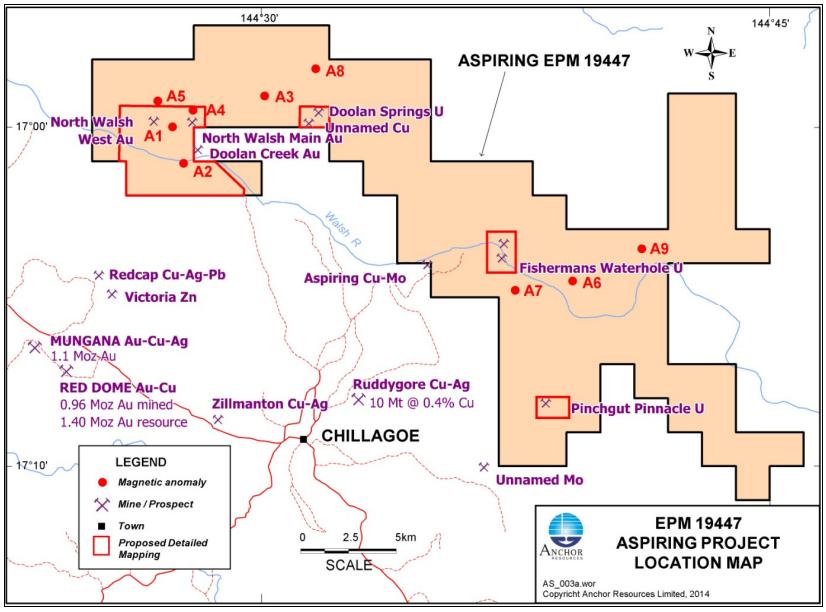


Figure 11: Aspiring project field program target areas

Rock chip sampling was completed along the most significant mineralised structures to assess the gold potential of the structures. A number of samples returned strong gold values ranging from 3 to 14g/t Au with the highest values reported at North Walsh Main and North Walsh West while Doolan North West, Doolan South and Drummonds returned moderately high gold values. Gold values >1ppm are usually associated with highly anomalous silver, antimony, arsenic, bismuth, copper, lead and zinc values. The highest gold values are associated with northeast trending structures.

During the current quarter five gold-base metal anomalous areas coincident with visually mineralised structures (Fairhaven, North Walsh West, North Walsh Main, Grenough and Doolan North West) were followed up with additional north-south grid based B-C horizon -80 mesh soil sampling. Most of these multi-element geochemical anomalies have a strike length up to 500 metres and are associated with magnetic lineaments and/or mapped faults and structures. Most structures trend north-easterly except for the northwest trending Grenough structure. Rock chip sampling along these structures returned high gold, silver, lead, and arsenic

values and sporadic high copper values. These mesothermal gold-polymetallic veins typically have a gold-silver-arsenic-bismuth-lead-antimony±copper association.

Mineral occurrences and multi-element geochemical anomalies and their association with geologically mapped structures and magnetic lineaments are shown in Figure 12.

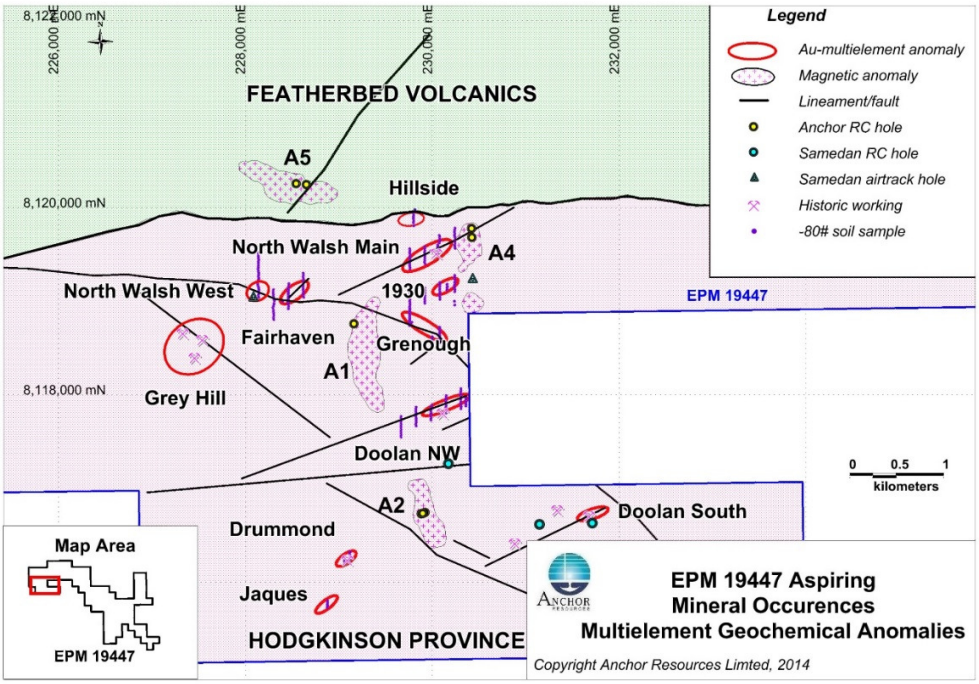


Figure 12: Location of mineral occurrences and multi-element geochemical anomalies identified during current exploration

Further details on recent exploration work at the Aspiring project are reported, in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, in the Company's June Quarterly Report to the ASX lodged on 24 July 2014.

Future Work Program

The current field work program identified nine multi-element geochemical anomalies through geological mapping, soil geochemistry and rock chip sampling. Some of these anomalies have been further explored by reconnaissance rock chip sampling and conventional B-C horizon -80 mesh soil sampling. Follow up field work will focus on five anomalies where high gold and base metal values in rock chip samples are reported, including Fairhaven, North Walsh West, North Walsh Main, Grenough and Doolan North West. Results from this work and the new knowledge acquired can then be extrapolated to other reported historic mineral occurrences and areas of geochemical and/or geophysical interest within the tenement to better guide further targeted exploration.

Ian L Price
Managing Director
Anchor Resources Limited

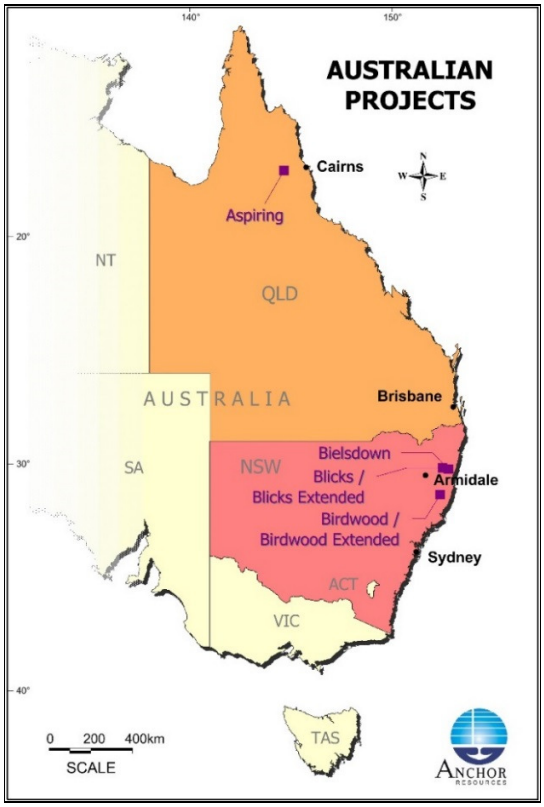
Competent Person Statement

The information relating to the Exploration Results and geological interpretation for the Blicks project, Bielsdown project, Birdwood project and Aspiring project is based on information compiled by Mr Graeme Rabone, MAppSc, FAIG. Mr Rabone is Exploration Manager for Anchor Resources Limited and provides consulting services to Anchor Resources Limited through Graeme Rabone & Associates Pty Ltd. Mr Rabone has sufficient experience relevant to the assessment and of these styles of mineralisation to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves – The JORC Code (2012)". Mr Rabone consents to the inclusion of the information in the report in the form and context in which it appears.

TENEMENT SCHEDULE as at 30 September 2014

TENEMENT NUMBER	NAME	LOCATION	HOLDER	DATE OF FIRST GRANT	DATE RENEWED	TERM OF RENEWAL	AREA km²
EL 6388	BIELSDOWN	NSW	Anchor Resources Limited	04.03.05	08.07.13	3 Years	35
EL6465	BLICKS	NSW	Scorpio Resources Pty Ltd	29.09.05	06.11.13	3 Years	80
EL 8100	BLICKS EXTENDED	NSW	Scorpio Resources Pty Ltd	11.06.13	-	3 Years	299
EL 6459	BIRDWOOD	NSW	Scorpio Resources Pty Ltd	08.08.05	30.10.13	2 Years	36
EL 8295	BIRDWOOD EXTENDED	NSW	Scorpio Resources Pty Ltd	12.08.14	-	2 years	293
EPM 19447	ASPIRING	QLD	Sandy Resources Pty Ltd	08.07.13	-	3 Years	291

Note: Scorpio Resources Pty Ltd and Sandy Resources Pty Ltd are wholly owned subsidiaries of Anchor Resources Limited



Reporting of Exploration Results - Aspiring Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

The following section is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results for the Aspiring project.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	• Surface rock chip and B-C horizon -80 mesh soil samples were collected for standard analysis at a commercial laboratory. Soil samples collected by Anchor have been systematic and grid based on regional north-south soil sampling lines to follow up anomalous areas identified using a portable Niton XRF analyser.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Soil samples are representative and collected in a consistent manner at each sample location. Sample locations were surveyed using a hand held GPS unit. Sampling was carried out by two experienced field technicians and supervised by an experienced geologist in accordance with Anchor protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.
Sampling techniques (continued)		• B-C horizon soil samples collected manually using a pick and shovel to sample ~200g of uncontaminated material generally 10-20 cm below surface obtained by sieving to -80 mesh on site. Samples were then securely bagged. Samples were sent to the ALS laboratory in Townsville to be dried at 105℃ and pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis. Sample analysis for 48 elements followed a four acid "near total" acid digestion on a 1g sub-sample while gold was determined on a 50g sample.
	• *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• n/a.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• n/a.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• n/a.
	• *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.*	• n/a.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies*	• Rock chip samples are described.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Rock chip samples are routinely qualitatively described by an experienced exploration geologist at the point of sample collection. • n/a.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation *)*	• *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.*	• n/a. • n/a. • Soil samples are sieved to -80 mesh (-180µm) on site then oven dried at 105°C in the laboratory prior to sample dissolution for assay. • Field QAQC procedures involve the use of standard reference material with a range of assay values as analytical standards and blanks randomly inserted into the sample stream. • Sampling is considered representative of *in situ* material collected. No field duplicate soil or rock chip samples have been collected. • Sample size is considered appropriate given the style of mineralisation and previous success in discovering gold mineralisation in bedrock in this region.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• ALS, Townsville. ALS Geochemistry is a leading full-service provider of analytical geochemistry services to the global mining industry. ALS Geochemistry is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2001. • For soil samples gold determination on a 50 gram fire assay with ICP-AES finish, and 48 other elements determined following a four acid "near total" digestion on a sample size of 1 gram with ICP-MS finish (technique for low level determination). • For rock chip samples gold determination on a 50 gram fire assay with ICP-AA finish, and 48 other elements determined following a four acid "near total" digestion on a sample size of 1 gram with ICP-AES finish (technique for higher grade samples). • A handheld XRF instrument was used initially to locate potential areas of interest however no handheld XRF analyser results are quoted in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Anchor has used a small number of certified reference materials inserted blindly and randomly into all batches of soil and rock chip samples. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards using certified reference material and blanks as part of their in house procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• Graeme Rabone & Associates Pty Ltd has supervised the soil and rock chip sampling program. • n/a. • Primary data is recorded electronically into hand held GPS units and downloaded onto a PC each night. Data back-up is completed on a routine basis. • No adjustments are made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Sample points located by GPS with a ±5 meter error. • Anchor data is in MGA94 Zone 56. • Coordinate information includes easting, northing and elevation.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Orientation soil sampling completed at either 10 meter, 20 meter or 40 meter sample centres along north-south lines across the main areas of interest and provides good definition of gold and base metals in the underlying bedrock. Rock chip sampling undertaken along structures to determine gold content of structures. • Soil data spacing is sufficient for reconnaissance exploration and detection of large mineralised systems for potential further work. • No sample compositing has been undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• Soil sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures. Rock chip sampling along veins and structures used to determine potential of veins and structures to host gold mineralisation. • Soil sample grid layout not considered to bias results.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by experienced geologist. Samples are transported securely to a TNT freight depot

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in Cairns as soon as possible. Samples are then delivered by TNT road freight to ALS (Townsville). All samples are submitted to the laboratory using a standard "ALS Sample Submittal Form".
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or review completed.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*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.*	• Exploration Permit for Minerals 19447 (Aspiring project) is held 100.0% by Sandy Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Anchor Resources Limited. The tenement is located 230km west of Cairns in Far North Queensland. The company has a signed land access arrangement with the relevant landowners. • Tenement is current and in "good standing".
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic work completed by prospectors. Current tenure explored by Anchor with no other parties involved.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Porphyry skarn and intrusion-related gold system exploration models.

Drill hole Information	• *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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Historic drill hole data not compiled. Current work not undertaken in areas of previous drilling.
		
		• Exploration completed to date is "grass roots" in nature. Historic drilling does not relate to current work areas.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• n/a.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• n/a. • No metal equivalents used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• n/a. • n/a. Geometry of mineralised zones currently not known. • n/a.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Plan of work areas shown in current report.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• Reporting of exploration results is balanced and comprehensive.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• Soil sampling has proved to be a successful technique in locating gold in bedrock. Geological mapping, structural analysis and geophysical survey results are used in conjunction with soil geochemical results and are important attributes in selecting potential targets.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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 work is planned to determine the prospectivity of the preliminary targets identified. Additional regional soil sampling is planned to identify additional prospective areas. • Insufficient work completed to determine possible mineralisation extensions.

Reporting of Exploration Results - Blicks Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

The following section is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results for the Blicks project.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	• Soil samples (-80 mesh B-C horizon) were collected for standard gold and multi-element analysis at a commercial laboratory. Soil samples collected by Anchor have been systematic and grid-based on regional east-west lines. Infill soil sampling is completed in areas of interest. The Tyringham gold prospect was discovered by sampling using the -80 mesh B-C horizon sampling technique.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Soil samples are representative and collected in a consistent manner at each sample location. • B-C horizon soil samples collected manually using a "clamshell" post hole digger to obtain ~1kg of uncontaminated material generally 20-30 cm and up to 50 cm below surface. Samples collected are bagged securely.
	• *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Soil sampling is a proven valid exploration tool for gold and base metal mineralisation in the area. Historic drill testing of gold geochemical anomalies has discovered gold in bedrock coincident with the soil gold anomaly.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• n/a.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• n/a.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• n/a.
	• *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.*	• n/a.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *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.*	• Soil samples are described.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Small rock chips in soil samples are routinely qualitatively described by an on-site exploration geologist or technician at the point of sample.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• n/a.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• n/a.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• n/a.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Soil samples are oven dried at 105°C in the laboratory then sieved to -80# (-180µm) prior to sample dissolution for assay.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Field QAQC procedures involve the use of standard reference material with a range of assay values as analytical standards and blanks randomly inserted into the sample stream.
	• *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.*	• Sampling is considered representative of *in situ* material collected. No field duplicate soil samples have been collected.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample size is considered appropriate given the style of mineralisation and previous success in discovering gold mineralisation in bedrock in this region.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• ALS, Brisbane. ALS Geochemistry is a leading full-service provider of analytical geochemistry services to the global mining industry. ALS Geochemistry is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2001.
		• For soil samples pulverise sample to 85% <75 µm, gold determination on a 50 gram fire assay with ICP-AES finish, and 48 other elements determined following a four acid "near total" digestion on a sample size of 1 gram with ICP-MS finish (technique for low level determination).
		• No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	• *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.*	• Anchor used a small number of certified reference

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	materials inserted blindly and randomly into all batches of soil samples. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards using certified reference material and blanks as part of their in house procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• Graeme Rabone & Associates Pty Ltd has supervised the soil sampling program. • n/a. • Primary data is recorded electronically into hand held GPS units and downloaded onto a PC each afternoon. Data back-up is completed on a routine basis. • No adjustments are made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Soil sample locations are recorded by hand held GPS unit with ±5 meter error or a PC tablet independent of 3G GPS. As a check sample numbers are written on a pre-prepared planned sample site location map with corresponding sample numbers recorded on the map in the field. • Anchor data is in MGA94 Zone 55. • Coordinate information includes easting, northing and elevation. Drill holes and sample sites have been overlain on a digital terrain model.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Soil sampling completed at 40 meter sample centres along east-west lines 160 meters apart. Infill sampling completed on 80 meter and 40 meter lines where considered appropriate. • Soil data spacing is sufficient for exploration and delineation of large mineralised systems for drill targeting. • No sample compositing has been undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• Soil sampling achieves unbiased sampling of structures and intrusive. • Soil sample grid layout not considered to bias results.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Anchor staff. Samples are stored in a site office building which is locked at night. The office is surrounded by a perimeter fence with the entrance gate locked at night. Samples are removed on a regular basis to a TNT freight depot in Coffs Harbour as soon as possible. Samples are then delivered by TNT road freight to ALS (Brisbane). Drill samples are submitted to the laboratory using a standard “ALS Sample Submittal Form”.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review of the recent analytical results was completed by Graeme Rabone and Associates Pty Ltd.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*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.*	• Exploration Licence 6465 (Blicks project) is held 100.0% by Scorpio Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Anchor Resources Limited. The tenement is located 430km north of Sydney and 26km northwest of Dorrigo, the nearest service centre to the project area. It covers the small village of Dundurrabin. Dundurrabin is located approximately 56km west-northwest of Coffs Harbour, 92km northeast of Armidale and 68km south-southwest of Grafton in north-eastern NSW. The EL is for Group 1 metals. The main areas of interest are located on freehold land. The company has signed land access arrangements with the relevant landowners. • Tenement is current and in "good standing".
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic work completed by prospectors, NSW Geological Survey, North Broken Hill, Eastmet, Endurance Mining Corporation, International Mining Corporation, and more recently Caledonian Pacific Minerals and related parties. No resources were identified. Current tenure explored by Anchor with no other parties involved, either presently or historically.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Conceptual porphyry tungsten-molybdenum model, intrusion-related gold system exploration model, and orogenic gold model in the New England Fold Belt in northeast NSW.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* ○ *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.*	• Caledonian Pacific Minerals completed 10 RC drill holes. Results are summarised below at a zero cut-off. **Blicks EL 6465 - Historic Drillin** Hole Number / From (m) / To (m) / Length (m) / Au (g/t TRC01 / 0 / 96 / 96 / 0.2 TRC02 / 45 / 120 / 75 / 0.2 TRC03 / 0 / 112 / 112 / 0.1 TRC04 / 12 / 46 / 34 / 0.4 TRC05 / 0 / 120 / 120 / 0.2 TRC06 / 112 / 114 / 2 / 0.1 TRC07 / 0 / 153 / 153 / 0.1 TRC08 / 178 / 184 / 6 / 0.2 TRC09 / 0 / 252 / 252 / 0.1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• There is no exclusion of information. Recent exploration is "grass roots" in nature. Historic drilling may not relate to current work areas.
	• *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Weighted average grades reported for all down hole intersections. No cut-off grade applied.
	• *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.*	• Higher grade gold zones not defined.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalents used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths is unknown.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Geometry of mineralised zones currently not known.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Down hole lengths reported, true widths not known.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Plan of work area shown in current report.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• Reporting of exploration results is balanced and comprehensive.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• Soil sampling has proved to be a successful technique in locating gold in bedrock. Geological mapping, structural analysis and geophysical survey results are used in conjunction with soil geochemical results and are important attributes in selecting drill targets.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Follow up work is planned to determine the prospectivity of targets identified. Additional regional soil sampling is planned to identify new prospective areas.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Insufficient work completed to determine possible mineralisation extensions. Drilling planned to test bedrock underlying multi-element geochemical anomalies.