Gold Anomaly Limited ABN 75 067 519 779

Financial Report

For the half-year ended

31 December 2012

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Corporate Directory

Directors:	S W S Chan (Non-executive Chairman, appointed 11 March 2013. Appointed Director 29 January 2013) G B Starr (Managing Director, appointed 11 March 2013) T M Fermanis (Non-executive Director) R P Macnab (Non-executive Director) D T Y Sun (Non-executive Director, appointed 29 January 2013) R D Parker (Non-executive Director, appointed 12 March 2013) J D Collins-Taylor (Alternate to T.M. Fermanis, appointed 11 March 2013)
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ASX Listing:	Gold Anomaly Limited shares are quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange under the code “GOA”.
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Dear Shareholders

The six months to 31 December 2012 and subsequent period have been a very busy time for Gold Anomaly Limited ("GOA" or the "Company") and its subsidiary companies with excellent progress made at the Company's flagship Crater Mountain Project ("the Project") in Papua New Guinea (PNG). The Company is increasingly confident that Crater Mountain will ultimately be shown to host substantial gold and copper deposits

Crater Mountain, PNG (90%)

Key Points

- The Company has increased its earned interest in Crater Mountain to 90%
- Independent petrological review confirms NEV033 was drilled peripheral to major porphyry copper-gold system
- Independent consultant's review of historic drill core geology and assays identifies 2 to 4 M ozs Au potential in the Mixing Zone at Nevera
- Detailed airborne geophysics over Crater Mountain tenements commenced early February, 2013

Background

The flagship Crater Mountain gold project comprises three contiguous exploration licences covering approximately 180 km2 in the Eastern Highlands Province of PNG in the New Guinea Orogen geological province which hosts a number of world-class copper-gold deposits. The Project is located 30km southwest from the Lufa Government Station, and approximately 50km from the regional capital of Goroka.

Exploration is currently focused at the Nevera Prospect, one of four known prospects which have the potential to host substantial (potential multi-million ounce *) epithermal gold and porphyry copper-gold deposits, and was considered a tier-1 (best prospectivity) asset by previous owner BHP.

** Drilling has focused on an area of low sulphidation epithermal mixing zone described as the "Main Zone" which has dimensions 600m x 150m x 150m. As the deposit is expected to be open laterally and has been only partially explored to date, the target is between 1 - 5M oz Au. The potential quantity is conceptual in nature and dependent on further drilling to verify it.*

The Project comprises four prospects, as in Figure 1.

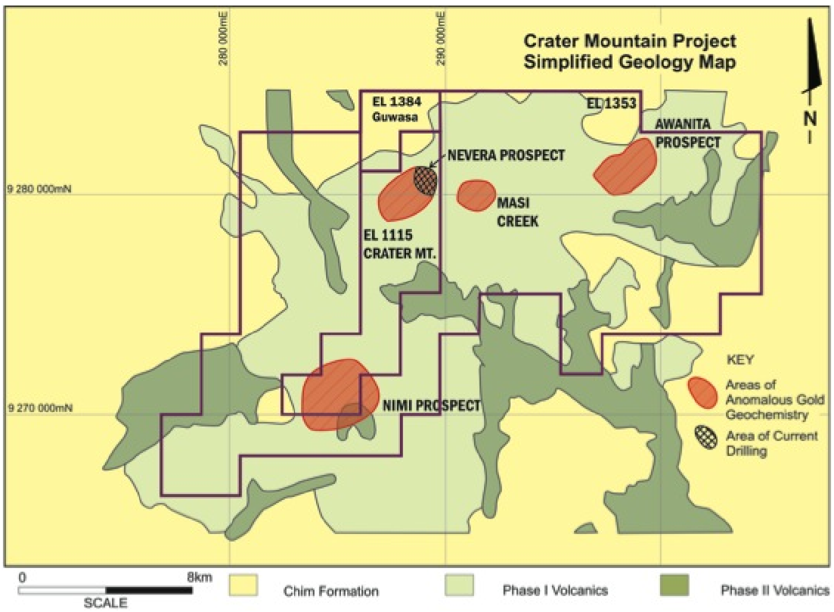

Figure 1: Prospect map - Crater Mountain

A JORC compliant inferred resource of 24Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 790,000 ounces has been defined for the mixing zone in the Nevera Prospect.

Importantly, this inferred resource is still open laterally and perhaps to depth, following down a possible steep plunge to the northeast. It also does not include potential gold from the High-Grade Zone or potential Pb-Zn-Au 'feeder zones' and porphyry copper-gold at depth.

Given that the Main Zone is still open laterally and possibly to depth, there is significant potential to increase this resource with additional holes targeting these lateral extensions.

The Nevera Prospect has four key elements of significant potential substantiated by its drilling results:

1. The Main Zone carbonate base metal sulphide-gold mixing zone mineralisation in excess of 600m long by 150m wide by 150m thick with an already identified 790,000 ozs inferred resource at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off and open in all directions showing potential to further increase the resource.
2. High grade gold potential of the High Grade Zone (previously referred to as the "artisanal mining area").
3. A possible large porphyry copper-gold system at depth ("Golpu" type from Wafi-Golpu).
4. A possible lead-zinc related gold feeder zone at the margin of the deep intrusion causing intense baking of the sub-volcanic basement shales underlying the Mixing Zone (Porgera "Waruwari" type).

Petrology from NEV033 confirms porphyry copper-gold at Crater Mountain

The Company received a final report on the petrology and mineralogy of drill core from drill hole NEV033 at the Nevera Prospect. The report by Mr Anthony Coote of Applied Petrologic Services & Research in New Zealand ("APSAR"), included a detailed discussion of his findings which confirm and highlight the drill hole's proximity to a nearby major porphyry copper-gold system. This confirms that the drilled northern section of the Nevera Prospect has three distinct styles of mineralisation with significant potential: the Mixing Zone, the High Grade Zone and now the porphyry copper-gold zone. A fourth potentially significant mineralisation style, a Pb-Zn-Au feeder zone associated with the deep magmatic source rocks, is inferred from earlier drill results.

In summarising APSAR's very detailed findings, Coote states the petrological study *"confirms strong phyllic/silicic alteration overprinting of porphyry style copper mineralisation developed within thermally metamorphosed/metasomatised dacites and basaltic andesite rocks, and potassic metasomatised tonalite porphyries, the latter probably in part causative to thermal and metasomatic effects including copper (and gold) mineralisation".*

GOA's final drill hole of its last drill program, NEV033, was a deep hole collared down-slope from NEV020, with the distinction of being the first drill hole since the initial BHP drilling program sited specifically to target porphyry copper-gold.

Based on the identification in earlier widely spaced drill holes of minerals that are characteristic of the broad propylitic halos that surround porphyry Cu-Au deposits, an area at least 800m long by 400m wide lying at depth under the northern end of the prospect ridge is interpreted as being proximal to (possibly overlying) a deep porphyry Cu-Au system

The widest intersection of strongly anomalous copper and gold values in NEV033 is 124m from 704m down-hole to 828m; average values over this interval are 900 ppm Cu and 0.38 g/t Au. Molybdenum (Mo) is also anomalous in a number of coherent sections within the hole, most particularly at the base.

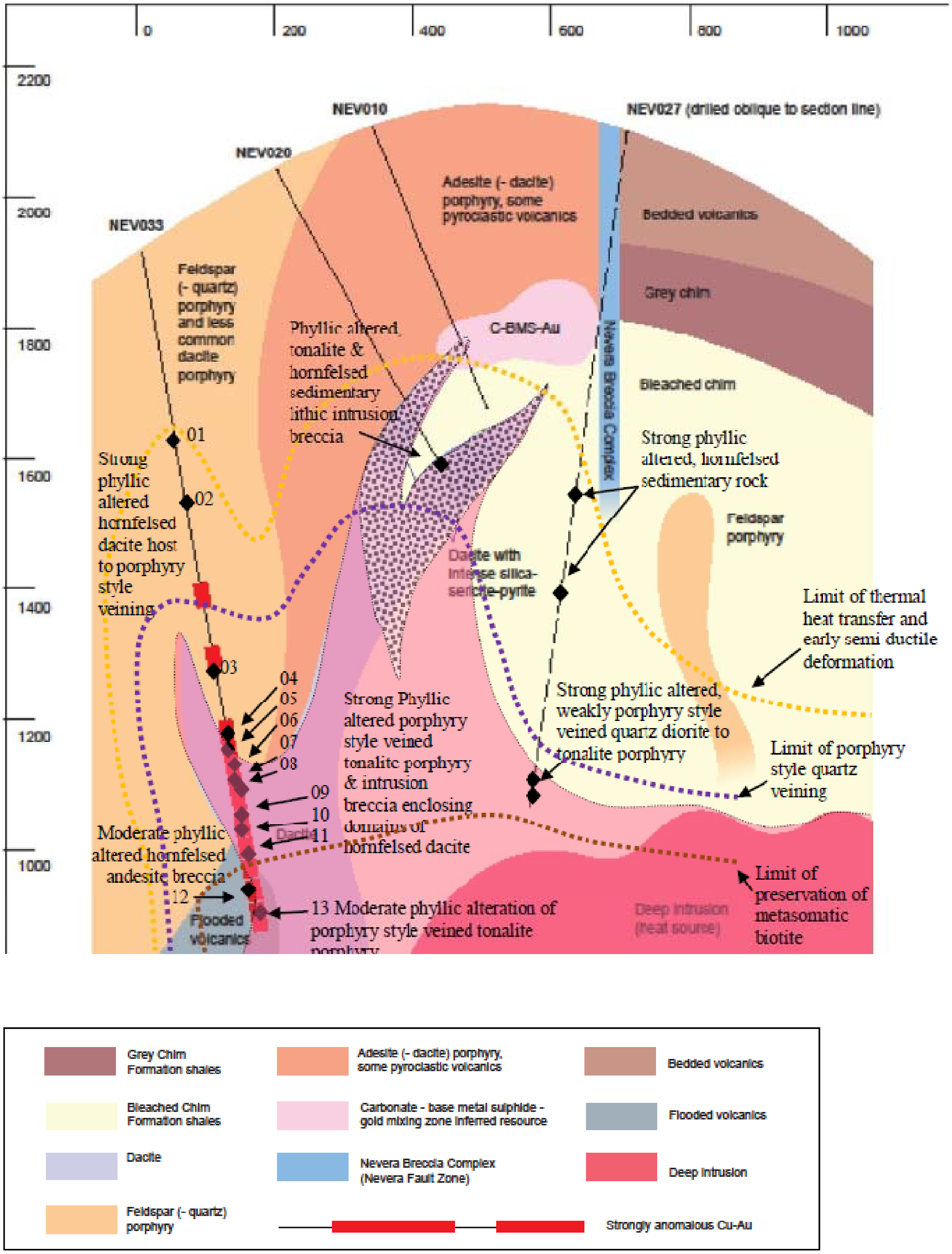

Figure 2- Cross section by APSAR showing locations of petrographic samples in NEV033 and interpreted distribution of porphyry Cu-Au related structures   Note: NEV027 is drilled oblique to section

Gold resource in the mixing zone

In early 2012 consultant Dr Andrew Richmond outlined a coherent volume of 23.8mt at 1.04 g/t Au using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off from adjacent drill holes within the gold-bearing component of the mixing zone, which defined a JORC compliant maiden inferred resource of 790,000 ounces of gold that remains open laterally and possibly to depth in the northeast; higher grade portions were identified within this resource. Using a 0.4 g/t Au cut-off resulted in an inferred resource of 27.2mt at 0.97 g/t Au for 843,000 ounces, whilst using a 0.8 g/t Au cut-off resulted in 14.6mt at 1.3 g/t Au for 602,000 ounces of gold, and using a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off resulted in 10.1mt at 1.46 g/t Au for 473,000 ounces of gold.

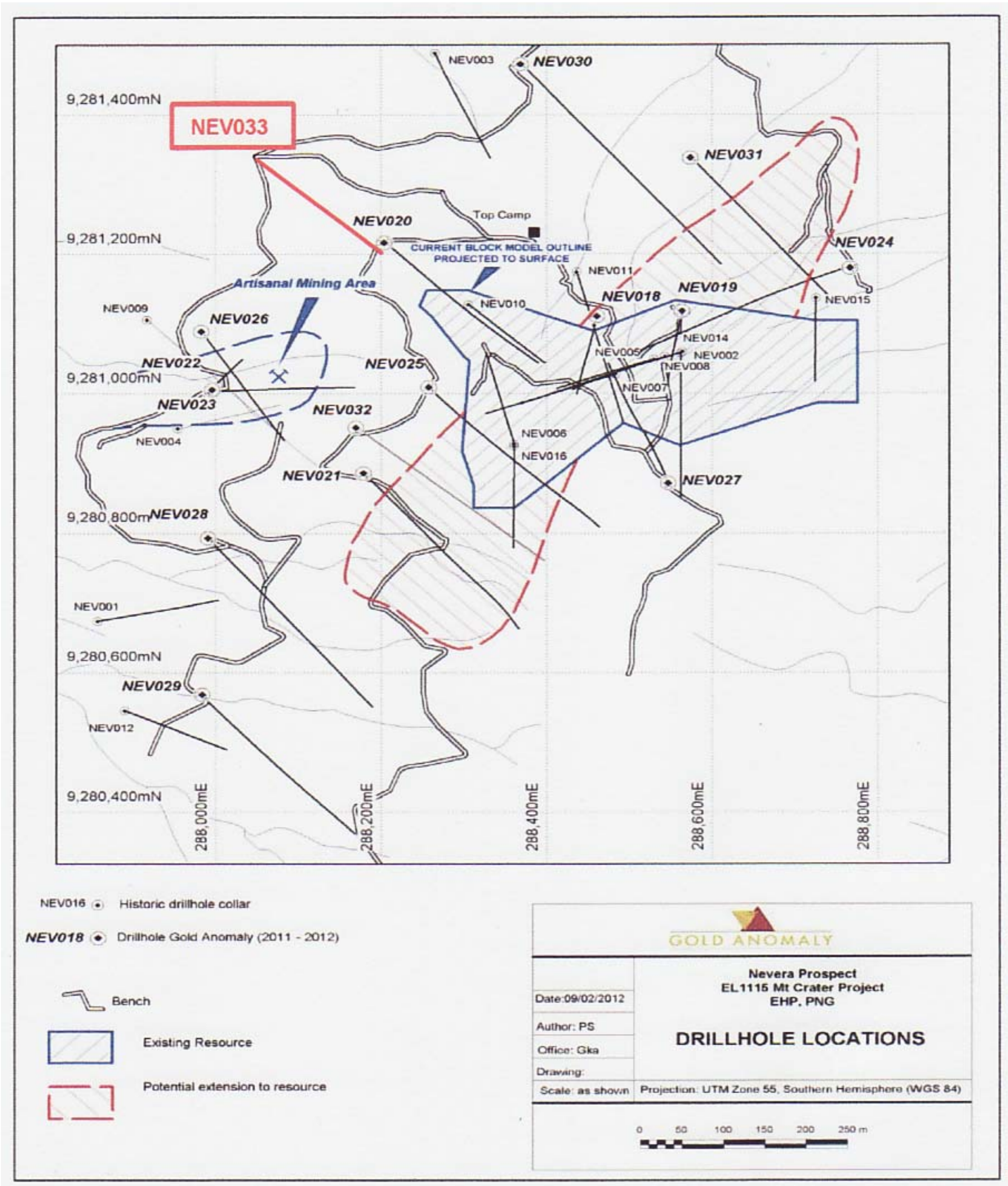

Figure 3-- Existing Inferred resource envelope and drill hole collars (Richmond) and NEV 033 location

Late in 2012, following additional drilling by GOA, the Company requested that H&S Consultants Pty Ltd ("H&S", formerly Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd), an independent geological consultancy undertake an assessment of the exploration potential of the Nevera Prospect. The new results along with the re-interpretation of the geometry of the mineralisation by H & S have now identified a much larger gold envelope to the Inferred Resource and this envelope makes up an expanded exploration target for the Prospect.

A new wireframe representing the gold envelope within the mixing zone has been interpreted by H&S based on a reinterpreted geological model of the mineralisation (that the interface of the volcanics overlaying the shale basement exerted a fundamental control on the flow of mineralised fluids), the diamond drilling assays projected onto 100m spaced sections, and a nominal gold cut-off grade of 0.15 g/t. The dimensions of this new mineral body are 750m of strike, 550m of width and an average thickness of 150m to give an approximate volume of 60 M m^3. 19 drill holes have intersected this interpreted wireframe with an average gold grade for 801 x 4m composites of 0.7g/t. H & S concluded that the exploration potential for the Main Zone at Nevera based on the above and using an average density of 2.65 t/m^3 and a gold cut off of 0.15g/t is defined as:

100 to 200Mt at 0.5 to 1 g/t Au for contained gold of 2.0 - 4.0 million ozs*

**This potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define an enlarged Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of an enlarged Mineral Resource.*

Main Zone - Drilling Intervals

Holeid	Length (m)	Gold g/t	Copper ppm	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm	From (m)
NEV002	193	1.19	134	610	958	147
NEV003	67.4	0.27	20	41	523	198
NEV005	156.6	1.36	48	474	514	94
NEV008	272	1.02	145	558	897	114
NEV010	109.3	0.64	277	320	435	300.7
NEV011	206.1	0.85	266	626	894	142.7
NEV014	87	0.76	188	1092	2007	110
NEV015	104	0.36	244	605	648	105
NEV016	42	0.17	267	1930	2619	138
NEV018	190.6	0.95	151	400	593	128
NEV019	314.1	1.08	252	333	565	102
NEV020	105.7	0.20	19	89	205	243.4
NEV021	274	0.50	305	123	292	188
NEV024	236	0.38	412	414	560	248
NEV025	98	1.06	563	354	597	248
NEV027	70	0.41	158	1266	1839	74
NEV027	188.2	0.35	197	432	1552	183.8
NEV030	122	0.24	263	70	137	124
NEV031	292.4	0.51	579	50	131	182
NEV032	64	0.34	142	67	91	302

Table 1 Main Zone drilling intersections

Anomalous gold intersections were returned from drill holes outside the above identified Main Zone envelope, and these would be recovered during any open cut mining campaign. Further drilling with a view to converting the mixing zone mineralisation into defined resources and extending its boundaries is being planned during the Company's present exercise of consolidation and detailed evaluation of data.

Positive metallurgical results

In July, the Company announced encouraging results from initial metallurgical testwork on gold sourced from the mixing zone at the Nevera Prospect. Preliminary results indicate that most gold could be recovered by fine grinding and cyanide agitation leaching.

SGS Lakefield Oretest Pty Ltd conducted the assessment based on a 160kg composite sample of drill core. Samples making up the composite were of split core from a number of intersections between 230m and 320m in NEV019 and 310m and 340m in NEV025, with an average gold grade of 1.27 g/t Au.

Testwork carried out on the composite sample included:

- laboratory-sized Knelson Concentrator gravity separation,
- bottle roll cyanidation, and
- batch rougher flotation

Using a grind of 75 microns, simple gravity separation recovered more than 50% of the contained gold, whilst bottle roll agitation cyanide leaching recovered between 76- 83%, and floatation achieved over 95%. Reprocessing of the Knelson gravity concentrate using a hand pan showed that final concentrate grades of greater than 100 g/t Au should be readily achievable.

Metallurgical testing showed that the gold leached quickly from the mineralised material at four different grind sizes; from a “coarse” 180 micron grind to a “standard” 75 micron grind, where the final gold recovery was 76%. On average, most of the gold was dissolved into solution in a relatively quick 8 hours

Grinding characteristics of the ore were found to be good.

The cyanidation results indicate:

- Leach kinetics were rapid with leaching essentially complete after 8 hours.
- Agreement between assayed and calculated head assays was good in most cases.
- Cyanide consumptions were moderately low (0.79 kg/t to 0.92 kg/t).
- Gold extraction ranged from 75.0 % (P80 = 180 μm), to 78.9 % (P80 = 75 μm).

Tailings from the cyanidation testing were examined by electron microscope and roughly two-thirds of the remaining gold was found to be encased in sulphide and one-third in silicate, preventing exposure to the cyanide solution at the 75 micron grind: possible methods to increase the gold recovery to over 90% include ultra-fine grinding (perhaps after initial rougher floatation concentration as above to reduce the bulk for ultra-fine grinding), bio-leaching and pressure leaching. Further metallurgical testing is planned to trial gold recovery by direct cyaniding following ultra-fine grinding.

Events subsequent to end of period

Commencement of test work for gold mining development at Crater Mountain

Key Points

- Commencement of testwork for High Grade Zone (“HGZ”) development
- Appointment of mining engineer Richard Johnson as PNG General Manager

The Company announced that it has commenced testwork aimed at the early development of the High Grade Zone at its Crater Mountain gold project in Papua New Guinea (“PNG”) with a view to starting a small scale operation by the end of 2014.

The HGZ is an area close to the Top Camp at Crater Mountain’s Nevera Prospect where previous drilling intersected high gold grades including the bonanza intersection of2m@98.2 g/t Au in NEV022.

Local miners have historically mined the HGZ at high grades estimated up to 2 ozs gold per tonne; 15,000 ozs of gold are estimated to have been won from shallow underground workings in a steep spur between 2005 and 2012, applying very simple mining and gravity processing methods. The zone is made up of a series of sub vertical fractures and associated bonanza grade ore shoots up to 1 metre wide related to a high sulphidation epithermal gold mineralising event sourced in the deep intrusions underlying the northern end of the Nevera Prospect. It is estimated that there could be some 100,000 ozs of gold in the fractures and ore shoots which are known to extend 100m from surface and potentially extend many hundreds of metres to the underlying magmatic source identified during the nearby drilling of the Mixing and Porphyry Zones. (The potential quantity of gold estimated to be present in the HGZ is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource at the HGZ, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource at the HGZ).

There has been little drilling undertaken on the HGZ to date as the focus had been on the mixing zone and deep porphyry-related Pb-Zn-Au and Cu-Au-potential.

The Company will now progress testwork in the HGZ with bulldozer/excavator benching of the spur and underground exploration, initially focussing upon confirming the geological expectations of the area and bulk testing processing methods.

The Company intends to apply for a small Mining Lease and establish an operation to mine the HGZ in the near term, thereby generating cash flow. The Company's major shareholders support the plan, and have expressed willingness to assist in raising development capital.

NEV022, which was drilled from the base of the mineralised spur 50m to 100m beneath the artisanal mine workings, intersected two broad zones,

- 46m at 5.90 g/t Au from 44m, including 2m at 98.20g/t Au from 74m depth, and 6m at 3.16g/t Au from 118m depth; the drill hole confirmed the interpreted "bonanza" epithermal quartz-pyrite-gold model for the High Grade Zone mineralisation.

NEV023 was a short hole drilled west of the artisanal workings to look for geological boundaries of a possible controlling structure for the high grade gold mineralisation; it was drilled parallel to the principal mineralised fracture set and was not aimed to intersect these fractures.

NEV026 was drilled from farther away to intersect the mineralised area deeper below the artisanal workings; intersections included 1m at 16.2 g/t Au from 162m

Drilling of high grade gold mineralisation lying on narrow fractures is difficult, requiring a large number of closely spaced holes, and the Company is planning to drive an adit with cross-cuts into the base of the spur to conduct underground exploration including radiating patterns of short underground drill holes.

Detailed geological mapping is being undertaken in the High Grade Zone to better determine the lithology, alteration and particularly the structural controls of the mineralisation, and to prepare detailed contour plans, sections and slice (bench) plans for the underground exploration

NEV022	
44m to 90m	46m @ 5.90g/t Au including
44m to 48m	4m @ 7.62g/t Au
58m to 62m	6m @ 2.06g/t Au
74m to 76m	2m @ 98.0g/t Au
118m to 124m	6m @ 3.16g/t Au

NEV023	
38m to 48m	10m @ 0.45g/t Au
68m to 80m	12m @ 0.66g/t Au, including
76m to 78m	2m @ 2.04g/t Au

NEV026 [2]	
60m to 71m	11m @ 0.34 g/t Au
108m to 149m	41m @ 0.68 g/t Au including
109m to 111m	2m @ 2.48 g/t Au
132m to 133m	1m @ 4.12 g/t Au
134m to 135m	1m @ 1.37 g/t Au
138m to 139m	1m @ 2.59 g/t Au
143m to 145m	2m @ 2.76 g/t Au
162m to 163m	1m @ 16.20 g/t Au
177.9m to 180m	2.1m @ 1.94 g/t Au
183m to 185m	2m @ 2.06 g/t Au
191m to 192m	1m @ 3.36 g/t Au

[2] *The above intercepts were calculated using a 0.20g/t Au COG, a minimum intercept width of 2m, and a maximum of 4m of internal dilution. The intercepts were calculated as a weighted average, whereby the summation of the individual sample grade is multiplied by the sample width then divided by the intercept length. Each sample is of half core and each sample length is 1m. A COG of 1.0g/t was used to highlight the higher grades intersected in veining.*

Appointment of Richard Johnson as PNG General Manager

In line with the strategy to target shallow, near term gold production, the Company announced the appointment of Mr Richard Johnson as General Manager PNG Operations. Mr Johnson is a mining engineer with extensive experience running small and large scale projects in many countries, including Papua New Guinea. Between 2002 and 2006, he was responsible for turning around DRDGold's high grade underground Tolukuma Gold Mine in PNG's Central Province into a highly profitable operation.

Mr Johnson has been a senior executive and Director of a number of listed companies that operate in the PNG and Pacific region, notably Allied Gold and DRDGold.

Airborne geophysics program to further define the porphyry copper – gold and Mixing Zone targets

The Company commenced a helicopter-borne magnetics and radiometrics survey of the Crater area in early February to get a better understanding of the Crater geology and to identify regional exploration targets. The survey will return detailed lithological, structural and alteration data which is particularly necessary at the Nevera Prospect where exploration to date has focussed on the northern 20% of the identified prospective area; results can be expected to highlight and refine the Company's deep porphyry targets which may host Cu-Au and Pb-Zn-Au mineralisation.

The results of the airborne geophysical survey will throw new light on the Company's other exploration targets in the Crater tenements, at Nimi, Awanita and Masi Creek.

Fergusson Island, PNG (moving to 100%)

Key Points

- Ministerial approval received for EL 1972 (Gameta)
- Successful Wardens hearing held for ELA 2180 (Wapolu)

Background

The Fergusson Island gold project comprises two deposits, Wapolu and Gameta, located 30 kilometres apart on the north coast of Fergusson Island in PNG. The deposits lie within previous EL1025 and EL1070 respectively.

The gold in both deposits is shallow-dipping, close to the surface and refractory. A 2004 Pre-Feasibility Study indicated the potential for economic gold development from production of 600,000t to 1Mt of ore per annum assuming the presence of sufficient mineralisation at Gameta and Wapolu combined to sustain operations for at least 7 to 12 years and assuming a gold grade of 2.0 to 2.2 g/t and production of between 32,000 and 55,000 ounces of gold per annum. The study assumed a gold price of USD 400 per ounce.

Given subsequent technological advances including the use of ultra-fine grinding in the new Albion Process which has a significantly lower cost than conventional pressure or bacterial leaching for refractory ores, and the current high gold price, the Company is confident a profitable project can be developed.

Subsequent to end of period

Gameta EL 1972 granted

Confirmation of Ministerial approval for the grant of EL 1972 was received by the Company in January 2013

A Warden's hearing was held on the 25th October 2012 for ELA 2180 (Wapolu). The landowners were supportive of the Company in its application. The Company is awaiting ministerial approval of ELA 2180.

Croydon, Queensland, Australia (100%)

Jolly Tar Prospect

Key points

6 holes were completed at Jolly Tar

- Gold mineralisation drilled historically confirmed at Jolly Tar Prospect with best result 6m @ 2.9g/t Au from 29 to 35m in hole JTP-GR03
- Patchy graphitic mineralized zones were also referenced in historic logs undergoing analysis for graphitic carbon
- 3 holes in a new IP anomaly identified in 2012 show intrusive with pyritic fractures and sparse patchy graphitic pods being cause of the strong IP anomaly.

Background

The Company holds three Exploration Permits Mining (EPM) in the Croydon Goldfield of North Queensland that provide exploration and development rights over several historical gold prospects, namely Gilded Rose, Jumbo and Jolly Tar, that collectively form the Croydon Gold project.

The Croydon Goldfield is a well-known mining centre and historically has produced over one million ounces of gold from both underground and shallow open pit mining. The prospects held under EPM by GOA have undergone some drilling and mining in the past, but to date have not been locations of large mining activities.

Jolly Tar – Prospect

During November 2012, the Company completed an initial 6-hole drill program for a total of 286.7 m to test gold & graphite mineralisation at the Jolly Tar Prospect and to determine the reason for a new geophysical target to the west for both its graphite and gold potential. The program consisted of six vertical drill holes (see figure 9) to intercept rocks responsible for the IP anomaly that may contain either or both gold and graphite zones.

Subsequent to end of period

Drilling confirmed the Jolly Tar prospect gold mineralisation (see table 3) and patchy and poddy graphitic zones were present both at the Jolly Tar prospect and in two (JTW-1201 and JTW-1202) of the three holes drilled into the IP anomaly. Core samples of these graphitic zones were submitted for graphitic carbon analyses. Unfortunately, graphitic carbon assay results are very disappointing as shown in the tabulation below.

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	width (m)	Graphitic C%
JTP-1201A	20	25	5	1.19
	37	38	1	0.34
JTP-GR01	30	37	7	0.85
JTP-GR02	30	32	2	1.03
JTP-GR03	37	46	8	1.88
JTW-1201	31	36	5	2.47
	45	46	1	0.11
JTW-1202	31	32	1	0.23

Croydon Polymetallic Project

Key points

- A 452m hole was drilled into the G1 gravity anomaly target to test its relationship with the previously drilled and prospective A2 coincident gravity / aeromagnetic anomaly some 5km away.
- G1 target drill hole core showed no discernible economic results.
- Focus will return to testing the A2 zone where previous drilling resulted in a 5m massive sulphide intercept averaging 8% Zn, 180g/t Ag, 0.58% Sn and 0.57% Cu.

Background

The Company holds 10 Exploration Permits Mining (EPM) in the Croydon region of North Queensland that cover aeromagnetic and gravity anomalies delineated during Government aerial surveys. The EPM's provide exclusive exploration and development rights to the Company.

The Croydon Polymetallic project emerged from analysis of aerial geophysical surveys undertaken by the Queensland Government that detected magnetic and gravity anomalies in Proterozoic rock strata underling a relatively thin cover (100-130m) of Mesozoic sediments. Company experts examined the anomalies and selected nine aeromag (A1, A2, A5, A13, A15, A18, A25, A27 and A33) and three gravity (G1, G2 and G3) anomalies for follow-up exploration.

G1 drill hole

The Company under a Collaborative Drilling Initiative[1] (CDI) grant completed one 452m diamond drill hole to determine the cause of the large coincident gravity and IP conductivity anomalies at G1. G1 is located approximately 5 km west of the A2 polymetallic discovery and was drilled to determine if a mineralized intrusive could be the cause of the anomaly and if so did it have a genetic relationship to mineralisation at A2.

Subsequent to end of period

The drill hole at G1 showed that granitic intrusive and granitic dykes were the cause of the gravity anomaly and disseminated pyritic sulphides the reason for the conductivity response. Analysis of 121 core samples did not produce results of economic significance. It is concluded that the G1 intrusive are unlikely to have a genetic connection to the A2 and A1 polymetallic mineralisation and that future exploration should concentrate on the A2 area.

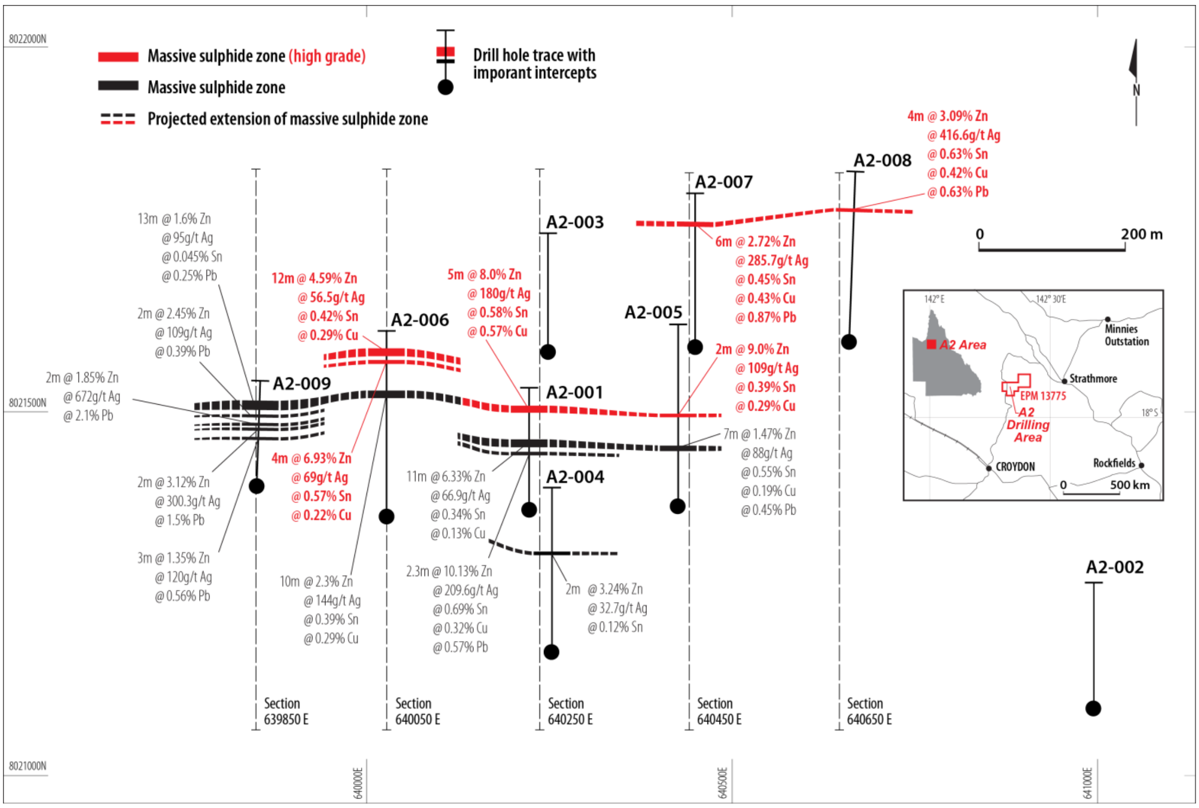

Figure 4

Previous drilling at anomaly A2 are of particular interest, with hole A2-001 returning a 5m massive sulphide intercept at 409m downhole depth averaging 8% Zn, 180g/t Ag, 0.58% Sn and 0.57% Cu. Similar massive sulphide zones are present in five of the other holes and all nine holes contain thick intercepts of strong Zn-Ag anomalism indicating the presence of a large mineralizing system. Intersections are displayed in Figure 4.

[1] *CDI grants are an incentive program of the Queensland Government. The grant pays 50% of direct drilling costs of companies who make successful applications for a grant.*

MASSIVE SULPHIDE MINERALISED ZONES OF @ METERS WIDTH OR GREATER AT A2

Hole #	Intercept (m)	Width (m)	Zn %	Ag ppm	Sn %	Cu %	Pb %
A2-001	129.5 - 133	3.5		92	0.15		
	142.8 - 146	3.2	3.59	69	0.24		
	151 - 153	2.0	1.34	28	0.15		
	175.4 - 177.7	2.3	10.13	210	0.69	0.32	0.57
	211 - 222	11.0	6.33	67	0.34	0.13	
	409 - 414	5.0	8.00	180	0.58	0.57	
A2-002	449 - 453	4.0	0.12	16		0.42	
A2-003	175 - 178	3.0	1.02	46			0.50
	318 - 320	2.0	1.20	20			
	414 - 416	4.0	0.95	10			
A2-004	351 - 353	2.0	3.24	33	0.12		
A2-005	154 - 161	7.0	1.47	88	0.55	0.19	0.45
	201 - 203	2.0	0.62	98	Tr	0.29	0.62
	230 - 232	2.0	9.00	109	0.39	0.29	
	291 - 297	6.0	1.84	13			
A2-006	283 - 286	3.0	1.77	63	0.27		0.60
	305 - 315	10.0	2.30	144	0.39	0.29	
	418 - 422	4.0	6.93	69	0.57	0.22	
	425 - 437	12.0	4.59	57	0.42	0.20	
A2-007	211 - 213	2.0	3.18	37	0.18		
	285 - 287	2.0	1.02	41	0.36		
	391 - 397	6.0	2.72	286	0.45	0.43	0.87
	414 - 422	8.0	0.58	18	0.14		
A2-008	359 - 363	4.0	3.09	417	0.63	0.42	0.63
A2-009	230 - 233	3.0	1.25	120			0.55
	247 - 249	2.0	3.12	300			1.50
	261 - 263	2.0	1.85	672			2.10
	293 - 295	2.0	2.45	109	0.30		0.09
	300 - 313	13.0	1.60	95	0.05		0.25
	418 - 423.7	5.7	0.48	36	Tr		0.27

Note: Assay results are weighted average calculations for each interval calculated by multiplying the assay value by the sample width and dividng the sum of the products by the downhole width of the intercept Widths are downhole intercept lengths and not true widths.

Table 2 - Massive sulphide mineralised zones drilled at the A2 anomaly

Golden Gate Graphite Project

Key Points

- Near surface graphite mineralisation was drilled in the 1980's and confirmed by further drilling in the 1990's at "Golden Gate"
- Strong graphite exceeding 7.5 meters in thickness has been outlined near surface over a large area by historic drilling
- Agreement to acquire EPMA 18616 to consolidate all the known extent of the graphite deposit
- EPMA18616 expected to be granted early in 2013

Background

A large graphite deposit is located within EPM 8795 and EPMA 18616 at the Golden Gate Project at Croydon, North Queensland (see figure 5).

The "Golden Gate" deposit has been estimated by Central Coast Exploration to contain approximately 20Mt @ at between 5 and 6% graphite, including a high-grade zone of approximately 6Mt with 10% graphite in their historical company reports. Note that these estimates are historical and reported by Central Coast Exploration (CCE) in project reports and require substantiation by further drilling, assaying and metallurgical testwork by GOA. There is no certainty that these estimates of mineralisation will be commercially exploitable. This is not an estimate of a mineral resource as defined by the JORC Code

The Golden Gate graphite project is located partially on Exploration Permit Mining EPM8795 and continues onto the contiguous EPMA18616. The graphite deposit has undergone electromagnetic geophysical surveys and systematic drilling during the late 1980's and limited drilling and testwork by GOA in 2004. Typical RC drill intercepts from CCE drilling in 1989 are presented in Table 3.

SUMMARY OF RC DRILLING RESULTS AT GOLDEN GATE
NOVEMBER 1989 (CCE Report #192/90)

Hole #	Co-ordinates		End of Hole	Graphite Intercept	Width (m)	Average %C @ 2% cut-off
GGRC 2001	24201N	9550E	50m	44 - 50	6	3.5
GGRC 2002	23998N	9584E	44m	-	-	-
GGRC 2003	24000N	9701E	91m	48 - 78	30	7.3
GGRC 2004	23859N	9642E	76m	32 - 74	42	6.6
GGRC 2005	24101N	9773E	97m	37 - 93	56	6.0
GGRC 2006	24200N	9799E	93m	60 - 89	29	4.5
GGRC 2007	24200N	9699E	60m	3 - 56	53	5.8
GGRC 2008	24300N	9649E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2009	24399N	9699E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2010	24699N	9799E	30m	3 - 7	4	3.6
GGRC 2011	24901N	9700E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2012	25000N	9949E	48m	2 - 40	38	4.8
GGRC 2013	24999N	10049E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2014	25200N	10050E	80m	55 - 78	23	4.8/3.3
GGRC 2015	23799N	9324E	48m	5 - 24	19	3.8
GGRC 2016	25384N	9898E	48m	17 - 24	7	2.5
GGRC 2017	25599N	10099E	48m	7 - 28	21	3.8
GGRC 2018	24395N	10312E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2019	26600N	10400E	60m	-	-	-

Table 3 - Drill intercepts reported by Central Coast Exploration from drilling in 1989 at Golden Gate

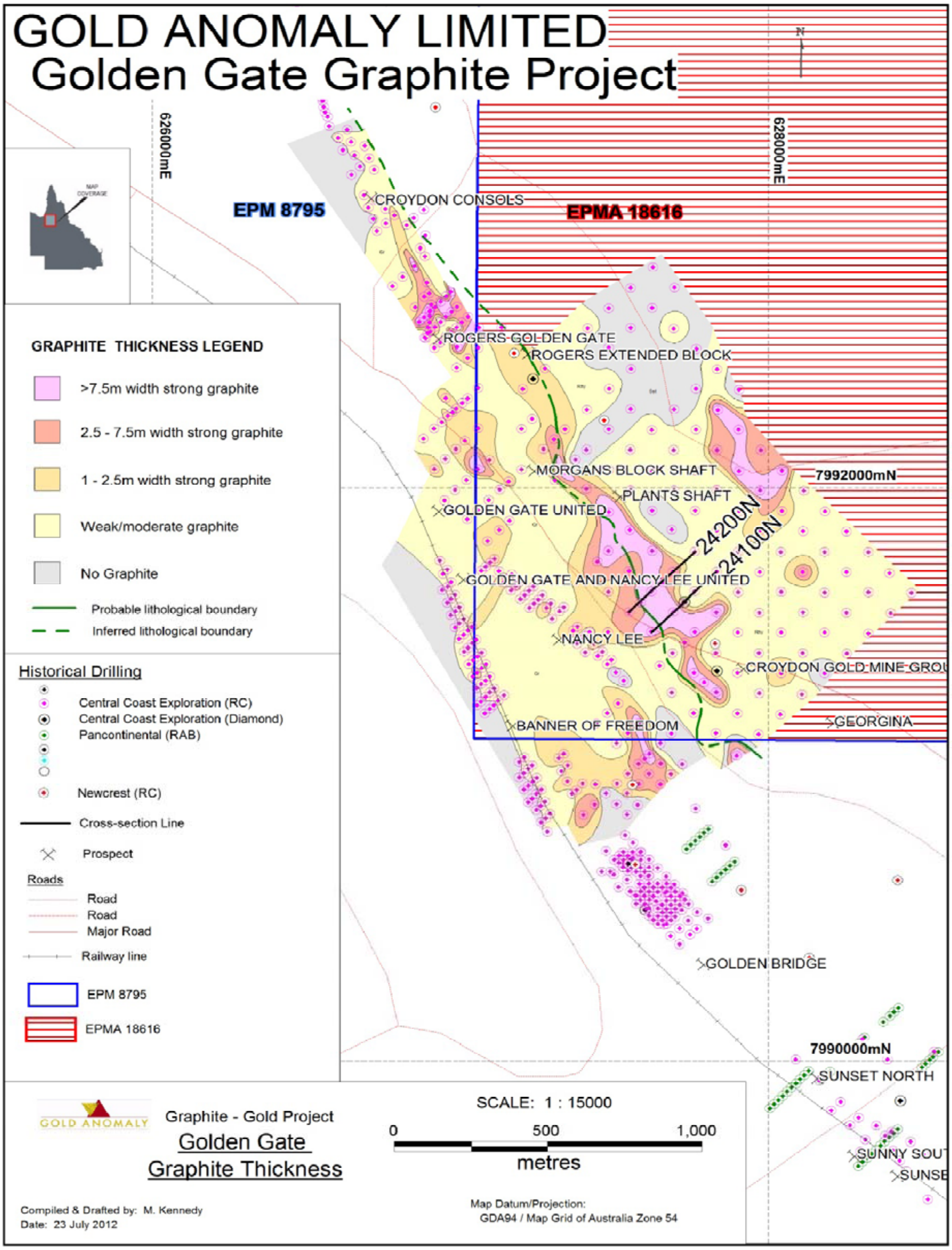

Figure 5 -Location Map of the Golden Gate graphite deposit showing relationship with EPM 8795 and new EPMA 18616 as well as historical drill hole locations and contours of graphite thickness.

The Company has entered into an agreement with Global Resources Corporation Limited ("Global") to acquire an Exploration Permit for Minerals in the Croydon District in North Queensland.

The relevant Exploration Permit is currently under application, and is expected to be granted to Global by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines early in 2013 .There were no native title objections to the application.

The area of land covered by the relevant Exploration Permit is contiguous to land covered by GOA's Exploration Permits nos. 8795 & 9438, north of the town of Croydon. The Golden Gate deposit is located within these tenements

Corporate

Cornerstone Investor

- New major shareholder FreeFire Technology Ltd provides capital injection to advance projects.
- Previous equity financing from Bergen now completed and all shares sold.

The Company announced the introduction of a new cornerstone investor, FreeFire Technology Ltd ("FreeFire") of Hong Kong. An initial placement was subsequently completed (on 4 October 2012) to raise $700,000 through the issue 280,000,000 shares at $0.0025 per share. In addition, FreeFire initially provided a loan of $1.3 million to the Company. This loan was repaid out of the proceeds of a rights issue underwritten by FreeFire which resulted in FreeFire owning 23% of the Company's shares. Subsequent to the end of the quarter FreeFire appointed three directors to the Company's board.

FreeFire have indicated that their aim is to:

- support the Company's plans to study the potential of near term production commencing at the high grade Artisanal Mining Zone at the Crater Mountain deposit
- conduct an airborne geophysics study over the Crater deposit to further identify the regional potential of the deposit
- continue to consider appropriate joint venture partners to enhance the development of the Crater and Croydon projects, and;

With FreeFire as a cornerstone investor in the Company, management can now continue to focus on advancing its projects rather than finding sources of funds so as to reflect the true potential value of the projects in our share price. As a result we expect shareholders will see the benefit of FreeFire's investment in the short term and long term.

Rights issue

The Company's 2 for 3 non-renounceable rights issue closed on 12 November 2012. Application funds totalling $3,671,331 were received.

Termination of Bergen funding facility

On 20 December 2012 the Company announced that it had entered a deed to effectively terminate the funding arrangement with Bergen Global Opportunity Fund, LP ("Bergen").

Bergen provided the Company with a flexible funding mechanism at a time when conventional sources were challenging. The funding served its purpose of bridging the Company to a larger transaction with a new cornerstone investor.

Subsequent to end of period

FreeFire loan

On 13 March 2013 the Company announced that FreeFire will provide a loan for $1.5 million to the Company as bridging finance pending the Company undertaking a capital raising.

Renounceable Rights Issue

On 13 March 2013 the Company announced that it will shortly undertake a fully underwritten pro rata renounceable rights issue to raise up to approximately $6.9 million. The funds raised are to be used principally to repay the FreeFire loan (refer above) and to fund exploration and drilling at the Company's Crater Mountain Project in PNG in preparation for production from the Project's High Grade Zone. The rights issue will be fully underwritten by FreeFire.

G B Starr
Managing Director
14 March 2013

The information contained in this report relating to exploration results and mineral resources at Crater Mountain, PNG is based on information compiled by Mr P Macnab, Non-Executive Director of Gold Anomaly Limited. Mr Macnab is a Fellow of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has the relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation being reported upon to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Macnab consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information contained in this report that relates to exploration results at Croydon, Queensland is based on information compiled by J. V. McCarthy, MAusIMM, consulting Geologist. Mr McCarthy is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has the relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation being reported upon to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr McCarthy consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Your Directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of Gold Anomaly Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during the half-year ended 31 December 2012.

Directors

The names of the Directors of Gold Anomaly Limited in office during the half-year and at the date of this report are:

S W S Chan (Non-executive Director, appointed 29 January 2013. Appointed Non-Executive Chairman 11 March 2013)

G B Starr (Resigned as Executive Chairman on 11 March 2013 and was appointed Managing Director on the same day)

J D Collins-Taylor (Alternate Director to T.M. Fermanis, appointed 11 March 2013)

T M Fermanis (Non-executive Director)

R P Macnab (Non-executive Director)

R D Parker (Non-executive Director, appointed 12 March 2013)

D T Y Sun (Non-executive Director, appointed 29 January 2013)

Mr J.D. Collins-Taylor was a Non-executive Director for the whole of the half-year ended 31 December 2012. He resigned on 9 March 2013 and was appointed as Alternate Director to Mr T.M. Fermanis on 11 March 2013.

Mr J.S. Spence was a Non-executive Director for the whole of the half-year ended 31 December 2012. He resigned on 9 March 2013.

The Company's Board of Directors pays tribute to James Collins-Taylor and Sinton Spence for the very significant contributions they have made to the Company as directors of the Company. Mr Collins-Taylor was a director of the Company since 2005 and Mr Spence was a founding director of Anomaly Limited which merged with the Company in 2009.

Review of operations

Gold Anomaly Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries' (together the Group) principal activity is global exploration for world class mineral resources. Its current focus is the Crater Mountain exploration program in Papua New Guinea (PNG), the evaluation of the vein style polymetallic (zinc-tin-copper-silver dominant) mineralisation discovered at Croydon in north Queensland, and the Fergusson Island gold exploration program in PNG.

The Group incurred a loss for the half-year of $1,886,575 (2011: $7,849,884) after interest income of $6,288 (2011: $94,487) and financing expense, including equity settled expenses of $279,492 (2011: $25,761).

The Group held $1,132,775 in cash at the end of the half-year (2011: $758,150) after receiving $4,445,558 (before issue costs of $383,905) proceeds from the issue of shares and making payments of $2,499,744 for operating and exploration activities and $18,707 for the purchase of fixed assets.

A detailed Review of Operations is set out on pages 3 to 17 preceding the Directors' Report.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's Independence Declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 19 of this Financial Report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors, pursuant to section 306(3)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

G B Starr
Managing Director

T M Fermanis
Director

Sydney
14 March 2013

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Sydney NSW 2000

Australia

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY ARTHUR MILNER TO THE DIRECTORS OF GOLD ANOMALY LIMITED

As lead auditor for the review of Gold Anomaly Limited for the half-year ended 31 December 2012, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the review; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

This declaration is in respect of Gold Anomaly Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

Arthur Milner
Partner

BDO East Coast Partnership

Sydney, 14 March 2013

Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Half Year ended 31 December 2012

	Notes	December 2012 $	December 2011 $
Continuing Operations			
Revenue		-	92,276
Total income		**-**	**92,276**
Less:			
Administration expense	5	(939,981)	(958,350)
Corporate compliance expense		(76,803)	(109,616)
Other expense	4	(596,587)	(6,457)
Operating profit / (loss)		**(1,613,371)**	**(1,024,262)**
Kenai transaction costs		-	(61,354)
Interest income		6,288	94,487
Financing expense	4	(279,492)	(25,761)
Profit / (loss) before tax		**(1,886,575)**	**(974,775)**
Income tax expense		-	-
Loss for the half-year from continuing operations		**(1,886,575)**	**(974,775)**
Loss for the half-year from discontinued operations		-	(6,875,109)
Loss after income tax expense for the half-year		**(1,886,575)**	**(7,849,884)**
Other comprehensive income			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		(742,474)	644,974
Total comprehensive income for the half-year		**(2,629,049)**	**(7,204,910)**

Profit / (loss) per share from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:			
Basic and diluted loss - cents per share		(0.08)	(0.07)
Loss per share from discontinued operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:			
Basic and diluted loss – cents per share		-	(0.50)

The above Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2012

	Notes	December 2012 $	June 2012 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,132,775	479,067
Trade and other receivables		53,909	80,343
Total current assets		**1,186,684**	**559,410**
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets		765,111	1,148,102
Other assets		309,998	526,609
Exploration and evaluation	6	24,170,379	22,369,698
Plant and equipment	7	156,739	163,565
Total non-current assets		**25,402,227**	**24,207,974**
Total Assets		**26,588,911**	**24,767,384**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		1,051,417	519,323
Related party payables		17,732	102,906
Non interest-bearing liabilities	8	-	1,421,963
Provisions		29,532	24,597
Total current liabilities		**1,098,681**	**2,068,289**
Total Liabilities		**1,098,681**	**2,068,289**
Net Assets		**25,490,230**	**22,699,095**
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	9	42,391,774	37,030,487
Reserves		2,533,693	3,217,270
Accumulated losses		(19,435,237)	(17,548,662)
Total Equity		**25,490,230**	**22,699,095**

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity

As at 31 December 2012

	Notes	Contributed equity $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2012		**37,030,487**	**3,217,270**	**(17,548,662)**	**22,699,095**
Movement in share based payment reserve		-	58,897	-	58,897
Issue of share capital		5,745,192	-	-	5,745,192
Transaction costs		(383,905)	-	-	(383,905)
Transactions with owners		**5,361,287**	**58,897**	**-**	**5,420,184**
Comprehensive income for the half-year		-	-	(1,886,575)	(1,886,575)
Other comprehensive income					
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		-	(742,474)	-	(742,474)
Total comprehensive income for the period		**-**	**(742,474)**	**(1,886,575)**	**(2,629,049)**
Balance at 31 December 2012		**42,391,774**	**2,533,693**	**(19,435,327)**	**25,490,230**
Balance at 1 July 2011		**26,458,337**	**581,111**	**(6,753,431)**	**20,286,017**
Movement in share based payment reserve		-	297,965	-	297,965
Issue of share capital		7,069,200	-	-	7,069,200
Transaction costs		(386,395)	-	-	(386,395)
Transactions with owners		**6,682,805**	**297,965**	**-**	**6,980,770**
Comprehensive income for the half-year		-	-	(7,849,884)	(7,849,884)
Other comprehensive income					
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		-	-	644,974	-
Total comprehensive income for the half-year		**-**	**-**	**644,974**	**(7,849,884)**
Balance at 31 December 2011		**33,141,142**	**1,524,050**	**(14,603,315)**	**20,061,877**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Notes	December 2012 $	December 2011 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		-	92,276
Payments to suppliers and employees		(474,849)	(815,957)
Interest received		6,288	94,487
Interest paid		(86,321)	-
Net cash used in operating activities		**(554,882)**	**(629,194)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property plant and equipment		(18,707)	(208,140)
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(2,499,744)	(7,313,439)
Payments for assets held for resale		-	(235,842)
Payments for other financial assets		-	(395,728)
Refunds of / (payments for) security deposit		3,016	(779)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(2,515,435)**	**(8,153,928)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares and options		4,445,558	6,001,200
Share issue costs		(383,905)	(386,395)
Proceeds from borrowings		-	2,340,114
Repayment of Convertible Notes		(315,000)	-
Net cash provided by financing activities		**3,746,653**	**7,954,919**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash held		**676,336**	**(828,203)**
Cash at the beginning of the half-year		479,067	1,307,899
Effects of foreign exchange movements on cash transactions and balances		(22,628)	278,454
Cash at the end of the half-year		**1,132,775**	**758,150**

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements for the half-year reporting period ended 31 December 2012 have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard 134 Interim Financial Reporting and the Corporations Act 2001.

The historical cost basis has been used, except for the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the income statements, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment property.

These half-year financial statements do not include all the notes of the type normally included in annual financial statements and therefore cannot be expected to provide as full an understanding of the financial performance, financial position and financing and investing activities of the Group as the full financial statements. Accordingly, these half-year financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 and any public announcements made by the Company during the half-year reporting period in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

AASB 101 prescribes the contents and structure of the financial statements.

2. Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The Group has incurred a net loss of after tax of $1,886,575 (2011: $7,849,884) for the half-year ended 31 December 2012 with cash outflows from operating and investing activities of $3,070,317 (2011: $8,783,122). As at 31 December 2012, the Group had working capital of $88,003 (2011: $1,522,420) including cash on hand of $1,132,775 (2012: $758,150). These conditions may give rise to a material uncertainty which casts significant doubt over the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

In determining the appropriateness of the accounts being presented on a going concern basis the Directors note the following:

a) The Company's key area of expenditure is the Crater Mountain Project in Papua New Guinea. It is an exploration project. The Directors recognise the risks associated with exploration. Consequently, its ability to pay its debts as and when they fall due will be dependent on its ability to secure appropriate levels of additional funding. The Company has successfully raised funds through share issues and debt funding on a number of occasions and the Directors are confident that this could be achieved should the need arise.
b) Since the end of the half-year, the Company has announced details of a Rights Issue plan to raise $6.9 million underwritten in full by FreeFire Technology Ltd ("FreeFire"), a Hong Kong based company.
c) The Company has also secured a short term bridging loan of $1.5m from FreeFire. The loan will be repaid out of the proceeds of the Rights Issue.

The Directors are satisfied that plans are in place for the Group to have positive cash flows through to March 2014. On this basis the Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements can be prepared on a going concern basis and the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due and payable.

Should the Group be unable to continue as a going concern it may be required to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different to those stated in the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset carrying amounts or the amount of liabilities that might result should the Group be unable to continue as a going concern and meet its debts as and when they fall due.

3. Segment analyses

	Croydon $	Fergusson Island $	Crater Mountain $	Sao Chico $	Corporate $	Elimination $	Consolidated $
Half-year to 31 December 2012							
External segment revenue	-	-	-	-	6,288	-	**6,288**
Other expenses	-	-	(865,804)	-	(1,873,904)	846,845	**(1,892,863)**
Segment profit / (loss)	(6,457)	-	(865,804)	-	(1,867,616)	846,845	**(1,886,575)**
Segment assets	4,609,756	82,838	18,503,347	-	34,680,054	(31,287,084)	**26,588,911**
Segment liabilities	-	-	20,057,914	-	525,372	(19,484,605)	**1,098,681**
Half-year to 31 December 2011							
External segment revenue	-	-	-	-	186,763	-	**186,763**
Loss on disposal	(6,457)	-	-	-	-	-	**(6,457)**
Other expenses	-	66,447	1,103,425	(6,883,987)	(1,267,100)	(1,048,975)	**(8,030,190)**
Segment profit / (loss)	(6,457)	66,447	1,103,425	(6,883,987)	(1,080,337)	(1,048,975)	**(7,849,884)**
Segment assets	4,075,107	776,810	12,232,319	5,252,004	40,000,886	(37,275,172)	**25,086,079**
Segment liabilities	-	3,569,296	9,683,360	4,145,726	4,221,600	(16,595,780)	**5,024,202**

Reconciliation of Segment Profit to loss for the period from continuing operations:

Segment loss	**(1,886,575)**
Loss for the half-year from continuing operations	**(1,886,575)**

Segment information is presented using a "management approach", i.e. segment information is provided on the same basis as information used for internal reporting purposes by the chief executive and the Board. In identifying its operating segments, management generally follows the Group's project activities. Each of these activities is managed separately.

Description of segments

Crater Mountain
This is an advanced exploration project located in the PNG Highlands approximately 50kms southwest of Goroka.

Croydon
This project consists of two sub-projects in far North West Queensland, the Croydon Gold Project and the Croydon Polymetallic Project.

Fergusson Island
This project consists of two gold exploration projects at Wapolu and Gameta on Fergusson Island, in Milne Bay province, PNG.

4. Individually significant items

An amount of $596,587 has been written off the value of the Company's shareholding in Kenai Resources Limited to bring the carrying value into line with the fair value of this asset as at 31 December 2012.

Included in Financing Expense total of $279,492 is an amount of $193,171 to terminate the funding arrangement with Bergen Global Opportunity Fund, LP and payment of $86,124 in interest and loan set-up fees on the FreeFire loan (refer page 16 of the Review of Operations).

	December 2012 $	December 2011 $
5. Administration expenses		
Employee benefits expense	205,937	223,682
Employee Share Option Plan [1]	40,993	166,848
General administration expenses	693,051	567,820
	939,981	**958,350**

[1] This represents the fair value of equity-settled share options granted under the Employee Share Option Plan as at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing method. Full details are disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements as at 30 June 2012

	December 2012 $	June 2012 $
6. Non-Current Assets - Exploration and Evaluation		
At the beginning of the year		
Cost	23,358,871	21,644,312
Provision for impairment	(989,173)	(2,673,926)
Net book value	**22,369,698**	**18,970,386**
Opening net book value	22,369,698	18,970,386
Expenditure capitalised	2,513,771	12,138,312
Net book value of assets in disposed of subsidiary	-	(9,798,467)
Impairment	-	(989,173)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	(713,090)	2,048,640
Closing net book value	24,170,379	22,369,698
At the end of the year		
Cost	25,872,642	23,358,871
Provision for impairment and movement in exchange rates	(1,702,263)	(989,173)
Net book value	**24,170,379**	**22,369,698**

	December 2012 $	June 2012 $
7. Non-Current Assets - Plant and Equipment		
Plant and equipment		
Cost	252,502	242,594
Accumulated depreciation	(95,763)	(79,029)
Net book value	**156,739**	**163,565**
Equipment under finance lease		
Cost	47,190	47,190
Accumulated depreciation	(47,190)	(47,190)
Net book value	-	-
Total	**156,739**	**163,565**

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and prior financial years are set out below.

	Plant and equipment
Carrying amount as at 1 July 2011	2,896,549
Additions	246,598
Disposals of assets in continuing operations	(188,304)
Net book value of assets in disposed of subsidiary	(2,472,967)
Depreciation expense	(8,039)
Depreciation capitalised	(44,495)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(265,777)
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2012	**163,565**
Additions	18,707
Disposals	-
Depreciation expense	(4,749)
Depreciation capitalised	(14,028)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(6,756)
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2012	**156,739**

	December 2012 $	June 2012 $
8. Current liabilities - Non-interest Bearing Liabilities		
Convertible note	-	1,421,463
	-	**1,421,463**

9. Contributed Equity

Equity Securities Issued	**No. of ordinary shares**	**Total $**
For the half-year ended 31 December 2012		
As at 1 July 2012	1,657,334,932	37,030,487
Shares issued	2,223,223,288	5,361,287
As at 31 December 2012	**3,880,558,220**	**42,391,774**
For the full year ended 30 June 2012		
As at 1 July 2011	1,223,710,913	26,458,337
Shares issued	433,624,019	10,572,150
As at 30 June 2012	**1,657,334,932**	**37,030,487**

Movements in Ordinary Share Capital

Date	**Details**	**No. of shares**	**Value $**
Half-year to 31 December 2012			
01-Jul-12	Balance 1 July - Ordinary Shares	1,657,334,932	37,030,487
05-Jul-12	Bergen convertible note conversion	50,000,000	234,146
25-Jul-12	Bergen convertible note conversion	50,000,000	234,146
06-Aug-12	Bergen convertible note conversion	60,000,000	234,146
22-Aug-12	Bergen convertible note conversion	75,000,000	234,146
26-Sep-12	Bergen convertible note conversion	25,000,000	78,049
05-Oct-12	FreeFire Technology	280,000,000	700,000
12-Oct-12	Bergen convertible note termination fee	50,000,000	150,000
19-Nov-12	Rights Issue	1,498,223,288	3,745,558
19-Dec-12	Bergen convertible note conversion	135,000,000	135,000
	Less: Transaction costs arising on share issues		(383,904)
		3,880,558,220	**42,391,774**

In October 2012 the Company raised $700,000 through the issue of shares at 0.25c per share to FreeFire Technology Ltd, a company registered in Hong Kong.

In November 2012 the Company raised $3,745,558 at 0.25c per share in a 2 for 3 non-renounceable Rights Issue. The Rights Issue was underwritten by FreeFire Technology Ltd.

9 Contributed Equity (continued)

Date	Details	No. of shares	Value $
For the full year ended 30 June 2012			
01-Jul-11	Balance 1 July - Ordinary Shares	1,223,710,913	26,458,337
05-Jul-11	Spring Tree loan conversion	5,033,557	150,000
26-Jul-11	Placement of shares at 4.0 cents	150,000,000	6,000,000
29-Jul-11	Issue of shares at 3.9 cents	12,000,000	468,000
04-Aug-11	Spring Tree collateral shares cancelled	(4,491,018)	-
04-Aug-11	Spring Tree loan conversion	4,491,018	150,000
05-Sep-11	Spring Tree collateral shares cancelled	(4,966,887)	-
05-Sep-11	Spring Tree loan conversion	4,966,887	150,000
06-Oct-11	Spring Tree collateral shares cancelled	(542,095)	-
06-Oct-11	Spring Tree loan conversion	542,095	13,064
06-Oct-11	Spring Tree loan conversion	5,681,971	136,936
06-Oct-11	Option exercise at 3.0 cents	40,000	1,200
25-Jan-12	Placement of shares at 2.0 cents	104,734,983	2,094,700
22-Mar-12	Share Purchase Plan at 2.0 cents	64,350,000	1,287,000
16-Apr-12	Issue of shares at 1.5 cents	31,250,000	468,750
01-May-12	Issue of shares at 1.5 cents	2,188,329	33,000
09-May-12	Issue of shares as collateral for Bergen facility	25,000,000	-
08-Jun-12	Bergen convertible note conversion	33,333,333	234,146
29-Jun-12	Option exercise at 3.0 cents	11,846	355
	Less: Transaction costs arising on share issues		(615,001)
		1,657,334,932	**37,030,487**

10. Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liabilities.

11. Unincorporated joint ventures

The entity has an unincorporated Joint Venture agreement with Triple Plate Junction plc in relation to the Crater Mountain licences. These Joint Ventures were held as Jointly Controlled Operations and the terms of the agreements remained unchanged during the period. The project status and interest ownership are as follows:

Exploration Licence	Project Name	Co-Venturer	Initial Interest	Interest After Phase 1	Interest After Phase 2	Interest After Phase 3
EL 1115	Crater Mountain	Triple Plate Junction plc	25% on listing on the NSX	51% on completion of Phase 1	70% on completion of Phase 2	90% on completion of Phase 3
EL 1353	Crater Mountain	Triple Plate Junction plc	25% on listing on the NSX	51% on completion of Phase 1	70% on completion of Phase 2	90% on completion of Phase 3
EL 1384	Crater Mountain	Triple Plate Junction plc	25% on listing on the NSX	51% on completion of Phase 1	70% on completion of Phase 2	90% on completion of Phase 3

The Group obtained its 51% ownership interest in Crater Mountain Licenses on 23 November 2008 on completion of Phase 1 based on original terms of the joint venture agreement. The Group has now completed both Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the Project and has completed all legal steps necessary to register its interest in 90% of the project.

In addition to the above, the Company had an unincorporated joint venture agreement with Yamana Gold Inc. (“Yamana”) in relation to its Fergusson Island projects. In September 2011 the Company bought out Yamana’s 33% interest by the issue of 12 million shares and payment of CAD$25,000 to Yamana. The Company now has a 100% ownership interest in the Fergusson Island project.

12. Events subsequent to the end of the reporting period

FreeFire loan

On 13 March 2013 the Company announced that FreeFire will provide a loan for $1.5 million to the Company as bridging finance pending the Company undertaking a capital raising.

Renounceable Rights Issue

On 13 March 2013 the Company announced that it will shortly undertake a fully underwritten pro rata renounceable rights issue to raise up to approximately $6.9 million. The funds raised are to be used principally to repay the FreeFire loan (refer above) and to fund exploration and drilling at the Company's Crater Mountain Project in PNG in preparation for production from the Project's High Grade Zone. The rights issue will be fully underwritten by FreeFire

The Directors of the Company declare that:

1) The financial statements and notes of the consolidated entity are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

   a) Giving a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2012 and the performance for the half-year ended on that date of the consolidated entity; and

   b) Complying with the Accounting Standard *AASB134 Interim Financial Reporting*, and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

2) Having regard to those matters referred to in Note 2, in the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors and signed for and on behalf of the Directors by

G B Starr
Managing Director

Sydney
14 March 2013

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Australia

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the members of Gold Anomaly Limited

Report on the Half-Year Financial Report

We have reviewed the accompanying half-year financial report of Gold Anomaly Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2012, and the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the half-year ended on that date, notes comprising a statement of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the disclosing entity and the entities it controlled at the half-year's end or from time to time during the half-year.

Directors' Responsibility for the Half-Year Financial Report

The directors of the disclosing entity are responsible for the preparation of the half-year financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the half-year financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Auditing Standard on Review Engagements ASRE 2410 *Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity*, in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including: giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2012 and its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*. As the auditor of Gold Anomaly Limited, ASRE 2410 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of the annual financial report.

A review of a half-year financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our review, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Gold Anomaly Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's review report.

BDO

Conclusion

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report of Gold Anomaly Limited is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2012 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and

(b) complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our conclusion, we draw attention to Note 2 in the half-year financial report which indicates that Gold Anomaly Limited incurred a net loss of $1,886,575 during the half-year ended 31 December 2012 and reflected cash outflows from operating and investing activities of $3,070,317. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the consolidated entity may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

BDO East Coast Partnership

BDO

Arthur Milner

Partner

Sydney, 14 March 2013