4 May 2017

**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**

**ASX: ASN, ASNOA**

# Anson Confirms Higher Graphite Grades at Depth

**Highlights:**

- **Latest test work results indicate higher graphite grades**
- **Graphite mineralisation intersected at Mary Springs North includes:**
  - **6m @ 4.8%TGC (including 4m @ 6.3 %TGC)**
  - **9m @ 2.6% TGC (including 5m @ 3.2% TGC)**
  - **10m @ 2.3% TGC (including 4m @ 3.1%)**
- **Mineralisation remains open at depth**

Anson Resources Limited (ASX: ASN, ASNOA) (Anson or the Company) has completed its first RC drilling program at its 100% owned Mary Springs North Prospect with the final 1 metre assays being received. First assay results were announced on 27 April, 2017.The project area is prospective for graphite, zinc and lead, and this program was only targeting graphite mineralisation in an area which has never previously been drilled for graphite.

The drilling program concentrated on geochemical and structural targets and also Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) survey targets that were interpreted to be shallow conductive bodies.

Some of the graphitic mineralisation intersections are shown in Table 1.

| Hole ID | Northing | Easting | Total Depth | Azim | Dip | Intersection |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MS19 | 925495 | 271259 | 48 | 35 | -60 | 5m @ 2.5% TGC (incl 3M@3.4%) |
| MS21 | 6925520 | 271251 | 30 | 35 | -60 | 10m @ 2.3% TGC (incl. 4m@3.1) |
| MS22 | 6925508 | 271243 | 66 | 35 | -60 | 9m @ 2.6% TGC (incl. 5m@3.2) 3m @ 2.3% TGC |
| MS23 | 6925491 | 271228 | 84 | 35 | -60 | 6m @ 4.8% TGC (incl. 4m@6.3) |
| MS30 | 6925518 | 271275 | 66 | 270 | -60 | 7m @ 2.8% TGC (incl. 5m@3.1) 2m @ 4.8% TGC |

**Table 1: Drill hole coordinates and intersections.**

The graphite mineralisation targeted in the first pass drilling program was intercepted from surface in a clay rich horizon and at depth in a graphitic schist. The drill hole locations are shown in Figure 1.The Mary Springs North drilling was carried out 1.5 km north of the Mary Springs graphite pit. Previously at the Mary Springs pit samples were taken from surface to 3 meters and metallurgical test work completed.

This test work showed average floatation concentration values of 94.1% total graphitic carbon (TGC) and yield spherical graphite purified to 99.97 TGC exceeding battery grade specification. The graphitic pit samples are similar to the graphitic rich bands located in the clay zone at Mary Springs North.

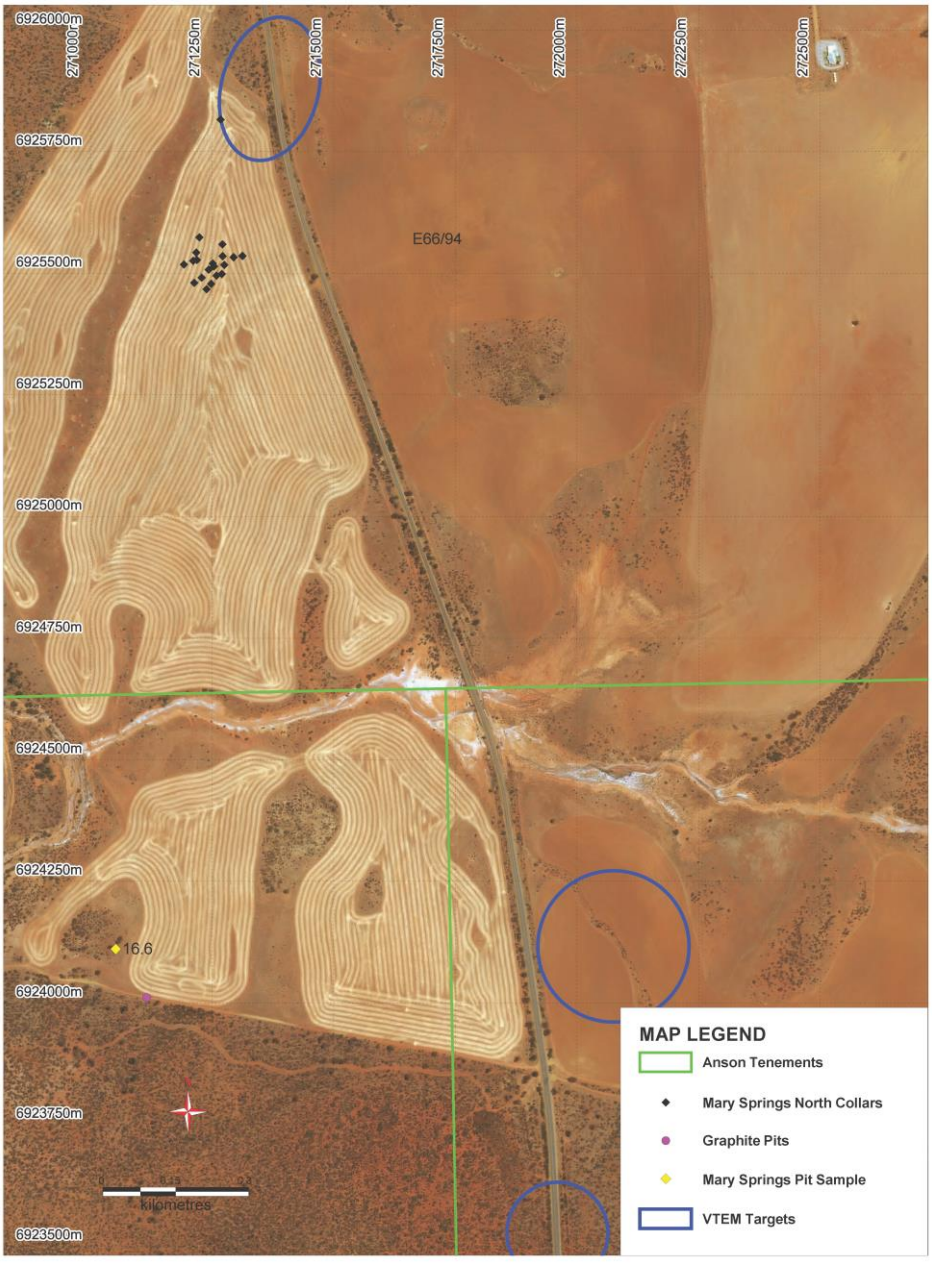


**Figure 1: Mary Springs drill hole locations which is 1.5 km north of Mary Springs.**

The shallow graphite mineralisation is found in bands within the clay horizon. The graphitic schist is intercepted at depth with grades increasing downhole in this unit. The graphitic mineralisation remains open at depth. A cross section of the graphite mineralisation and intersections are shown in Figure 2 indicate graphitic rich clays down to 30 meters and graphitic schist from 30 meters and open at depth.

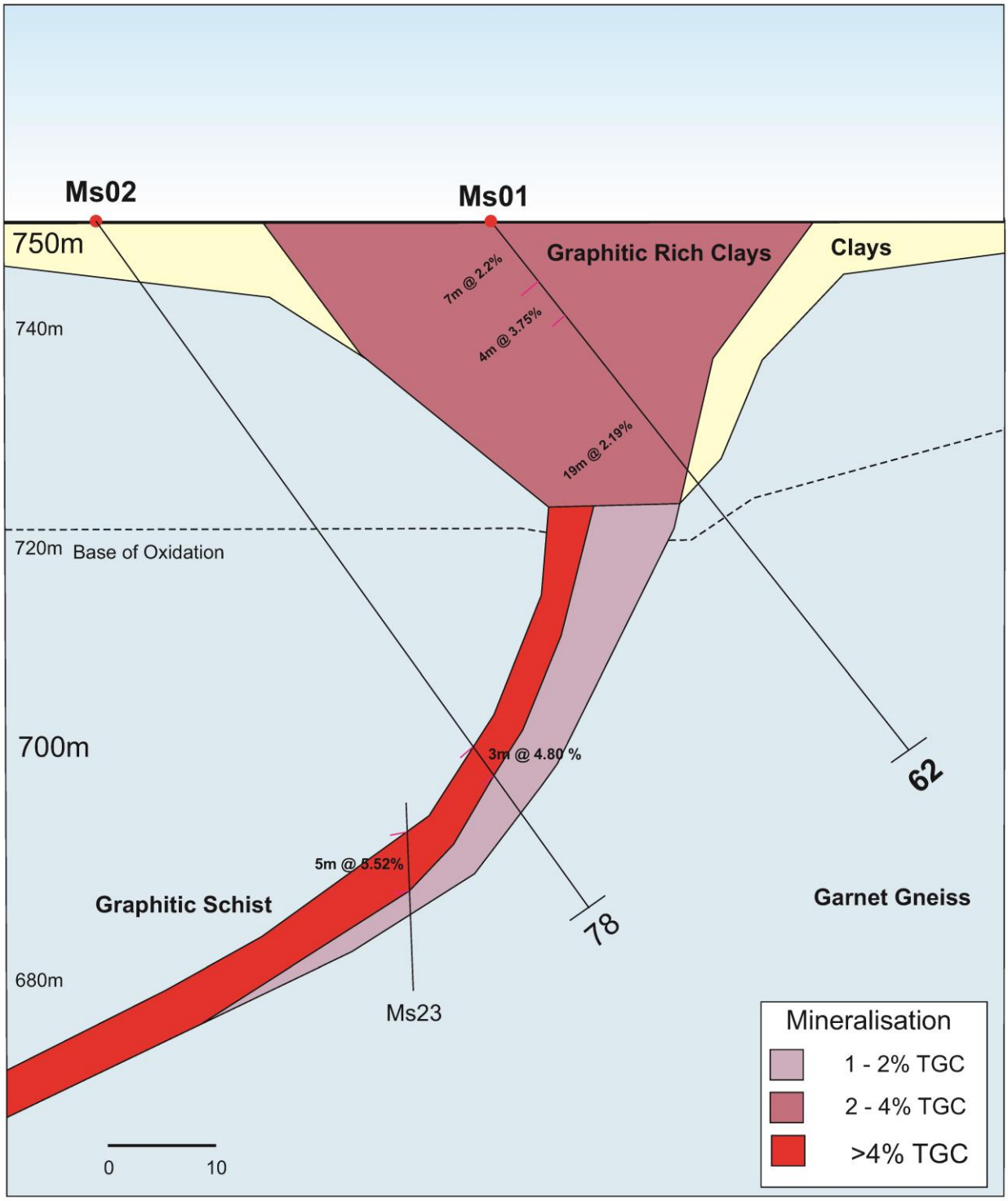


**Figure 2: Coss Section of the Mary Springs North Drilling.**

A review of the drilling results and the Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) Survey data indicate that this shallow graphitic mineralised area appears as a shallow weakly conductive early time VTEM feature that is trending north east. The re-evaluation of the VTEM profiles conducted after the completion of the drilling program and data from the rock chip sampling programs indicate additional shallow targets in the Mary Springs North area. These targets will be followed up in the next drilling program.

The VTEM anomalies that were drilled intersected minor graphite but also intersected sulphide mineralisation at depth. The sulphide mineralisation is planned for follow up drilling at a later date.

| Hole ID | Easting | Northing | Depth | Azim | Dip |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MS01 | 271254 | 6925515 | 62 | 125 | -55 |
| MS02 | 271219 | 6925527 | 78 | 125 | -55 |
| MS03 | 271239 | 6925467 | 48 | 125 | -55 |
| MS04 | 271272 | 6925561 | 60 | 125 | -55 |
| MS05 | 271224 | 6925574 | 66 | 125 | -55 |
| MS06 | 271213 | 6925481 | 60 | 125 | -55 |
| MS07 | 271268 | 6925816 | 120 | 30 | -60 |
| MS19 | 271259 | 6925495 | 48 | 35 | -60 |
| MS20 | 271248 | 6925479 | 84 | 35 | -60 |
| MS21 | 271251 | 6925520 | 30 | 35 | -60 |
| MS22 | 271243 | 6925508 | 66 | 35 | -60 |
| MS23 | 271228 | 6925491 | 84 | 35 | -60 |
| MS24 | 271217 | 6925543 | 30 | 35 | -60 |
| MS25 | 271211 | 6925526 | 54 | 35 | -60 |
| MS26 | 271192 | 6925519 | 72 | 35 | -60 |
| MS27 | 271294 | 6925533 | 42 | 270 | -60 |
| MS28 | 271312 | 6925536 | 36 | 270 | -60 |
| MS29 | 271271 | 6925535 | 36 | 270 | -60 |
| MS30 | 271274 | 6925518 | 66 | 270 | -60 |
| MS31 | 271270 | 6925499 | 48 | 270 | -60 |

**Table 2: Drill hole locations of Mary Springs North RC drilling program.**

**For further information please contact:**

**Bruce Richardson**
**Managing Director**
**E: info@ansonresources.com**
**Ph: +61 8 9226 0299**

**www.ansonresources.com**
**Follow us on Twitter @anson_ir**

## Anson's Projects

- The ULI Subterranean Pressurised Lithium Brine Project is located in Grand County, Utah within the Paradox Basin. The project consists of 89 mineral claims covering 720.3 hectares. During the 1960's, numerous oil wells were drilled in the region and encountered over pressurised brines in a unit of the Pennsylvanian Paradox Formation named the Clastic Zone 31. Most wells were not analysed for lithium, but 2 holes within 1km of the south end of the claims (Long Canyon No.1 and Robert's Well) were tested for lithium. These tests showed a maximum lithium value of 1,700ppm and average of 500ppm Li, noting that the higher lithium values were reported close to the Robert's Rupture geological formation, which runs through the Project claims. In addition, bromine, boron and iodine were found to be in high concentrations.

- The Ajana Project is located in Northampton, Western Australia, a proven and established mining province for zinc, lead, silver and graphite. The Ajana Project is adjacent to the North West Coast Highway and 130km north of Geraldton. The prospective ground on the 222km$^2$ of granted tenements E66/89, E66/94 and E66/100 (under application) contain extensive areas of graphitic schist mineralization. The Ajana area is dominated by the Proterozoic gneiss with conformable lenses of meta-sediment, pelitic gneiss, meta-quartzite, mafic gneiss and graphitic schist known as the Northampton Metamorphic Complex, which typically hosts high-grade graphite deposits in Western Australia and graphite deposits worldwide.

- The Hooley Wells Nickel-Cobalt Laterite Project is located 800km north and Perth and 300km east of Geraldton in Western Australia. Tenement E9/2218 (under application) and E9/2219 (under application) contain historical shallow drilling which has intersected nickel and cobalt laterites.

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and geology is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Greg Knox, a member in good standing of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Knox is a geologist who has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a "Competent Person", as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear.

# JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | • *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | • Reverse Circulation (RC):<br>- used high pressure air and a cyclone with a cone splitter;<br>- Sampling was taken on continuous 1m intervals;<br>- Standards and blanks were inserted during the drilling; and<br>- 4m composite samples (weighing 3-5 kg) were transported to the laboratory in plastic bags.<br>• Industry standard RC drilling methods were used. |
| *Drilling techniques* | • *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | • RC Drilling (5 ½" hammer). |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of* | • RC split samples were recovered from a cyclone and rig mounted cone splitter. The sample recoveries were recorded.<br>• A face sampling hammer is used to reduce contamination at the face. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *fine/coarse material.* | |
| 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.* | • All RC chips were geologically logged in the field by a qualified geologist. |
| | • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Geological logging is qualitative in nature.<br>• All the drill holes were logged. |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled,* | • 4m composite samples of the RC drilling were submitted to Nagrom Laboratories in Perth.<br>• Sample preparation techniques represent industry good practice.<br>• Sampling procedures represent industry good practice.<br>• The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the material being sampled. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | • Analysis was carried out by Nagrom, Perth which is AQIS registered site and has a license to import and quarantine geological material.<br>• A certified standard and blank were inserted in every hole |

## JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>*Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • The results are considered acceptable and reviewed by geologists.<br>• No adjustments to the assay data has been undertaken. |
| *Location of data points* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>*Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Drill holes were located during collection by handheld GPS (Garmin) with a typical accuracy of +/- 5m.<br>• The grid system used is Australian Geodetic MGA Zone 50 (GDA94).<br>• The level of topographic control offered by the handheld GPS is considered sufficient for the work undertaken. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • There was a predetermined grid spacing for the holes drilled of 40m. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.* | • The drill holes were drilled at near perpendicular to the strike of the ore body and is not considered to have introduced any bias. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sample security* | The measures taken to ensure sample security. | • RC samples were collected from the cone splitter in calico bags and stored in plastic bags. The bags were put on pallets and bubble wrapped and transported by road to the laboratory in Perth. The samples were processed by Nagrom. |
| *Audits or reviews* | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • No audits or reviews of the data has been conducted at this stage. |

**Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results**

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

| 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.*<br>• *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.* | • The project comprises granted tenement E66/89 and E66/94. All tenements are in good standing. |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Past exploration in the region was mainly carried out for lead and zinc mineralisation. |
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • Graphite is being targeted with carbonaceous bands within the pelites which has undergone metamorphism. |

## JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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:*<br>○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>○ *hole length.* | • Reported in the body of the announcement.<br>• No down hole intercepts have been completed. |
| | • *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 (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • No averaging or cut-off grades have been applied to assay results.<br>• RC samples were all in 4m composite lengths.<br>• Metal equivalents are not reported. |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • Exploration is at an early stage and information is insufficient at this stage. |

## JORC CODE 2012 "TABLE 1" REPORT

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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.* | |
| *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.* | • Not relevant |
| *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.* | • The exploration reported herein is still at an early stage. |
| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Further work is required which includes mapping and other exploration programs such as further RC drilling. |