ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL

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MANDILLA GOLD PROJECT – AUGUST UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

Final assay results from the recent diamond drilling campaign at Mandilla Gold Project have been received, with significant bedrock gold intervals now defined:

- In MDD003, located beneath the Mandilla East Prospect at which an Inferred Resource of 38,000 ounces of gold has previously been estimated, key composite intersections include:

  ⇒ **60.2 m @ 3.79 g/t Au from 65.8 m**
  ⇒ **64.7 m @ 0.71 g/t Au from 183 m**

  …demonstrating a steep-dipping gold mineralised envelope with an apparent width on section of approximately 70 metres and which is potentially suitable for bulk open pit mining.

- In MDD005, at the Mandilla South Prospect, drilled beneath a supergene gold zone some 300 metres in strike length with values exceeding 5 g/t Au, key intersections include:

  ⇒ **37 m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 69 m**
  ⇒ **4 m @ 0.89 g/t Au from 152 m**
  ⇒ **1 m @ 15.42 g/t Au from 179 m**

  …which, being the first bedrock drilling at Mandilla South, demonstrates that significant gold anomalism in the Mandilla Granite extends at least 1.2 kilometres south of Mandilla East resource.

Follow-up RC drilling at Mandilla East and Mandilla South of 31 holes for an aggregate 5,400 metres commenced on 23 August.

Review underway of potential to extend previously mined Mandilla West paleochannel open pit gold mineralisation (23,000 ounces of gold mined in 2006/7) in the higher gold price environment currently prevailing.

Anglo Australian Resources NL (**Anglo Australian** or the **Company**) (ASX: AAR) is pleased to update the market in respect of its 100% owned Mandilla Gold Project, located approximately 75 kilometres south of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

This includes final assay results from the recently completed diamond drilling campaign, new interpretation arising therefrom, information concerning the recently commenced reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling campaign and other endeavours.

The Mandilla Gold Project lies on the western margin of a porphyritic granite intrusion known as the Mandilla Granite. The Granite intrudes volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks in the Project area which form part of the Spargoville Group.

A map of the Mandilla Gold Project, identifying previously mined paleochannel pits, the Mandilla East and Mandilla South Prospects, the location of recently completed diamond drill holes and collar locations for the current RC campaign, is set out as Figure 1.

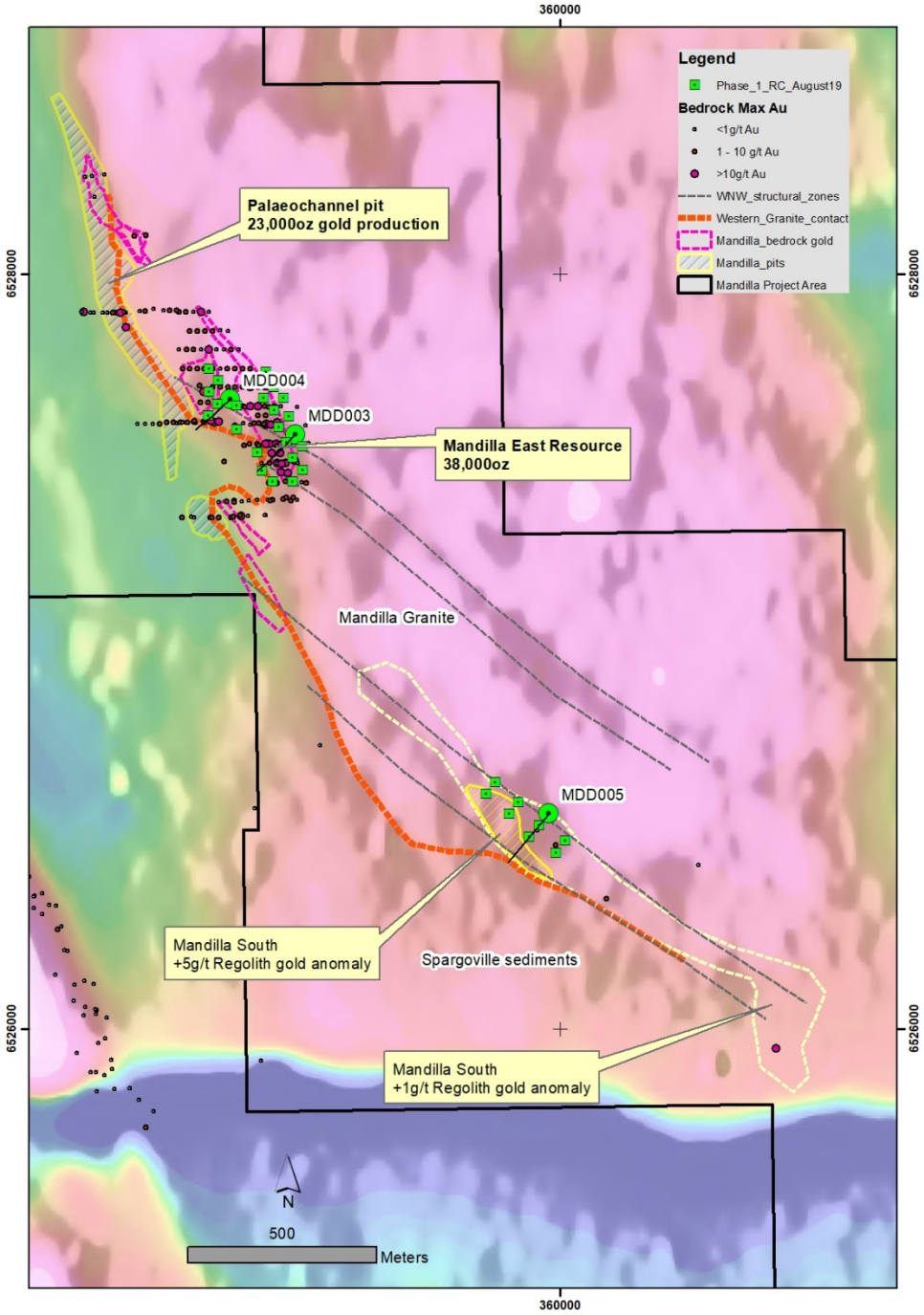


Figure 1: Map of Mandilla Project identifying previously mined paleochannel pits, the Mandilla East and Mandilla South Prospects, the location of recently completed diamond drill holes, together with collar locations for the current RC campaign. The aeromagnetic image backdrop shows the magnetic Mandilla Granite as high intensity magenta colours.

Over the period 2006 to 2007, Anglo Australian mined approximately 23,000 oz of gold at a recovered grade of approximately 7.5 g/t Au from two open pits at Mandilla West targeting paleochannel gold deposits (alluvial gold in ancient streams).

At Mandilla East, Anglo Australian has previously identified a bedrock Inferred Resource, based on a low tonnage, high grade interpretation, of 357,000 tonnes at 3.3 g/t Au for approximately 38,000 contained ounces (ASX: 13/06/13).

Figure 1 also demonstrates the limited extent of all bedrock drilling (RC and minor diamond drilling) at Mandilla, with high grade intersections open laterally and along strike. Much of the previous RC drilling only penetrates 20 to 60 metres into fresh rock and does not adequately define the depth extent of mineralisation.

During May and June 2019, Anglo Australian undertook a three-hole diamond drilling campaign at Mandilla, two of which – MDD003 and MDD004 – were drilled at Mandilla East, the other – MDD005 – drilled at Mandilla South.

It is noted that both Mandilla East and Mandilla South are covered by Mining Leases.

Co-funded through a grant provided by the Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia under its Exploration Incentive Scheme, the diamond drilling campaign was undertaken with the objective of gaining a better understanding of the geological setting of gold mineralisation at both Prospects.

With a strong "nugget effect" observed in core, samples were assayed using the photon technique where 500 gram samples are significantly larger than the typical 50 gram sample used in the fire assay approach. As such, assay results are likely to be more representative of the rock being sampled.

Mandilla East

A map of Mandilla East illustrating historic drilling results (white boxes), assay results from MDD003 and MDD004 (yellow boxes), and the location of RC holes proposed as part of the current campaign (refer discussion below), is set out as Figure 2.

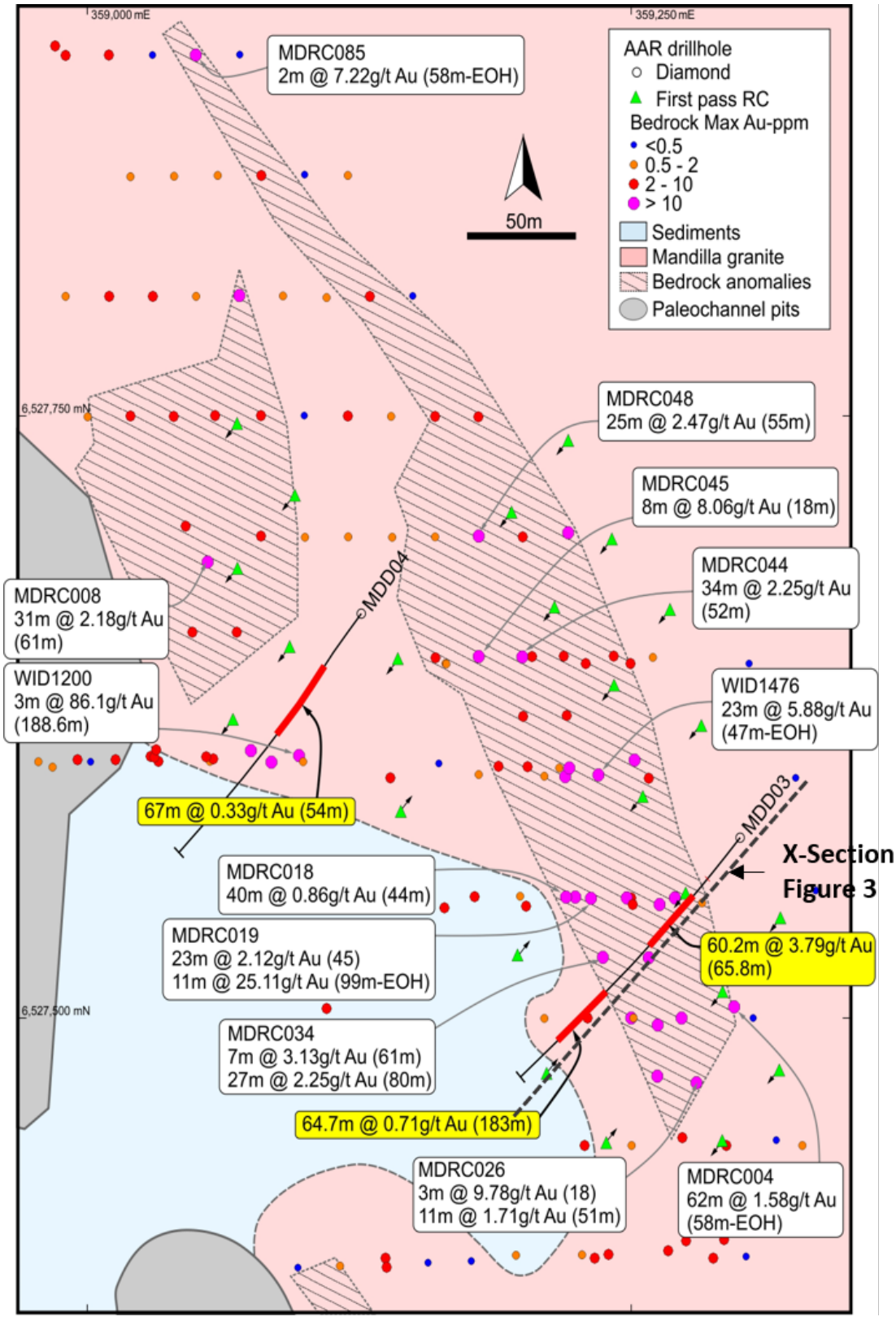


Figure 2: Mandilla East illustrating recent diamond drilling results (yellow boxes), along with historic RC drilling (white boxes). RC holes the subject of the current RC campaign are shown as green triangles.

In MDD003, drilled to a depth of 297.3 metres, key intersections noted in the Company's 31 July announcement included:

- 1.2m @ 24.8 g/t Au from 65.8 m
- 4.0 m @ 7.1 g/t Au from 87.5 m
- 1.0 m @ 29.1 g/t Au from 115 m
- 2.7 m @ 46.1 g/t Au from 123.3 m
- 1.4 m @ 7.1 g/t Au from 214.7 m

However, at the time of the 31 July announcement, the hole had only been sparingly sampled and assayed.

In the period since, significant further sampling and assaying has taken place with best new results including.

- **1 m@ 1.1 g/t Au from 96 m**
- **1 m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 99 m**
- **1 m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 183 m**
- **1 m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 192 m**
- **1 m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 235 m**

However, with all assay results for the hole now to hand and bearing in mind the occurrence of gold, it is geologically appropriate to consider assay results as composite intervals which are as follows:

- **60.2 m @ 3.79 g/t Au from 65.8 m**
- **64.7 m @ 0.71 g/t Au from 183 m**

A cross section through MDD003 illustrating intersections and geological interpretation is set out in Figure 3.

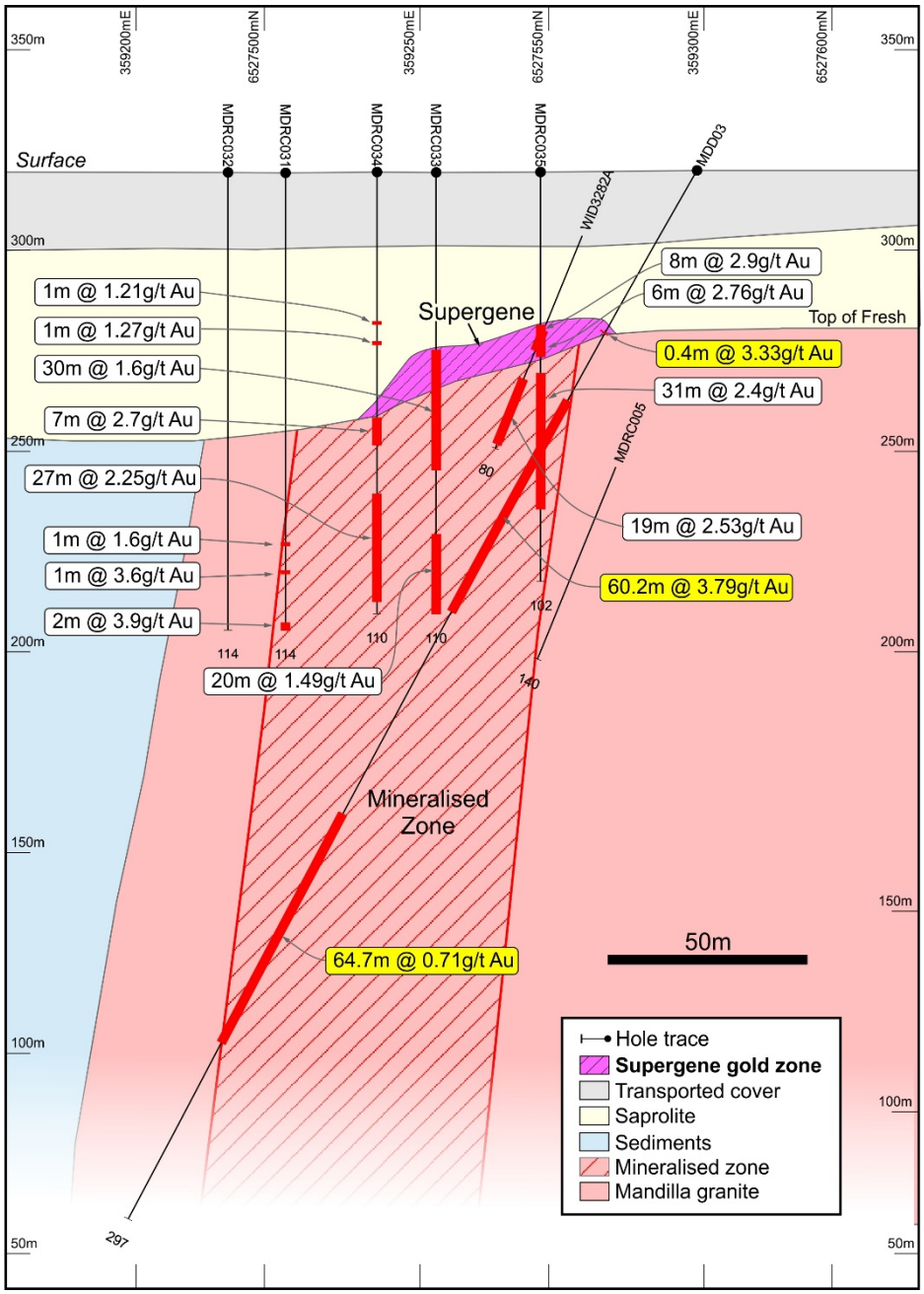


Figure 3: Cross section at MDD003 illustrating bulked intersections and geological interpretation.

MDD003, along with previous RC drilling at Mandilla East, outlines a steeply-dipping gold mineralised envelope with an apparent width on section of approximately 70 metres.

A key purpose of drilling at Mandilla East was not only to better understand the extent of gold mineralisation but also to test the hypothesis that the Prospect is better interpreted as a high tonnage, lower grade target than the low tonnage, high grade approach previously undertaken (as set out above).

It would seem this new hypothesis is appropriate for two key reasons.

First, the distribution of gold-hosting quartz veins is highly variable, from multiple veins per metre at the most intense, down to enclaves of 5 to 10 metres without occurrence, and with no obvious structural control on their distribution.

Secondly, with coarse gold mineralisation prevalent, a strong “nugget effect” exists. This is evidenced by the fact that individual one metre gold assays grade up to 122 g/t Au, yet other intervals where visible gold is identified returned assay values of < 1 g/t Au (notwithstanding use of the photon assay technique).

A photograph of MDD003 at 192.4 metres illustrating visible gold in quartz (arrowed) is set out as Figure 4.

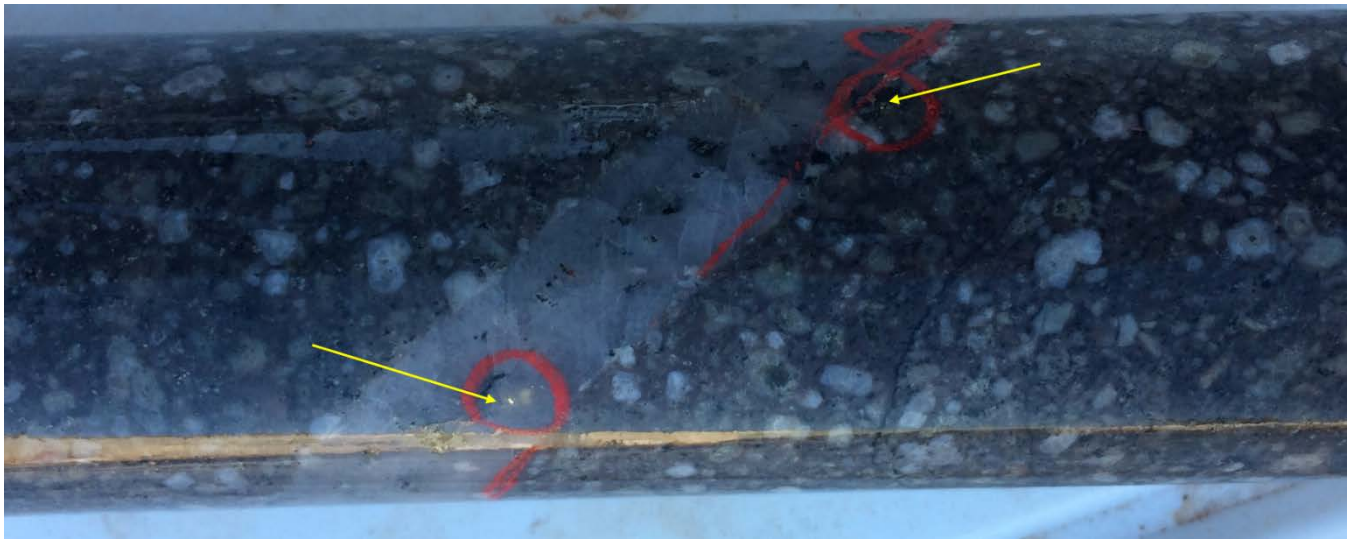


Figure 4: Photograph of MDD003 at 192.4 metres illustrating visible gold in quartz (arrowed).

As such, the Company now considers that the mineralisation style at Mandilla East is better suited to bulk mining (if average grades so warrant).

It is noted that if a top cut of 20 g/t Au is applied to the intersection referred to above of 60.2 metres at 3.8 g/t Au from 64 metres, the reduced average grade – 1.7 g/t Au – is still significant in the context of a bulk mining operation.

In MDD004, drilled to a depth of 247.5 metres, significant results previously noted included:

- 2 m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 58 m
- 1 m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 97 m
- 1 m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 105 m
- 2 m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 149 m

As for MDD003, at the time of the 31 July announcement, the hole had only been sparingly sampled and assayed.

In the period since, further sampling and assaying has taken place with best new results including.

- 3 m @ 0.99 g/t Au from 118 m
- 2 m @ 0.99 g/t Au from 149 m

However, with all assay results for the hole now to hand and bearing in mind the occurrence of gold, it is convenient and appropriate to consider assay results as a composite interval of 67 metres @ 0.33 g/t Au from 54 metres.

Although vein density in MDD004 is less than for MDD003 and overall gold grade is lower, the hole nevertheless demonstrates the widespread nature of gold mineralisation in the Mandilla Granite at this location.

Mandilla South

MDD005, at Mandilla South, was designed to test for bedrock gold mineralization within the Mandilla Granite beneath the core of the recently discovered two-kilometres-long supergene gold mineralized trend. Here, peak supergene gold values exceeding 5 g/t Au occur over a strike length of approximately 300 metres.

MDD005 was expected to intersect the granite-sedimentary rock contact at a depth of approximately 300 metres, with a total planned depth of 350 metres.

As reported in the Company's 31 July announcement, due to mechanical problems with the drill rig, the hole had at that time stopped short of target at 188.3 metres.

Significant assay results previously noted included:

- 1 m @ 7.8 g/t Au from 70 m
- 4 m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 79 m
- 6 m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 98 m
- 1 m @ 16.8 g/t Au from 179 m

Again, up to the time of the announcement, the hole had only been sparingly sampled and assayed.

Since the 31 July announcement, MDD005 has been deepened from 188.3 metres to a final depth of 330.8 metres as originally planned (noting that the granite-to-sediment contact was not intersected).

A photograph of the rig drilling MDD005 is set out as Figure 5.



Figure 5: Diamond drilling at MDD005.

Additionally, assaying of both the initial hole and the newly drilled section has taken place.

Composite intersections of significance are as follows:

- **37 m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 69 m**
- **4 m @ 0.89 g/t Au from 152 m**
- **1 m @ 15.42 g/t Au from 179 m**

As MDD005 represents the first bedrock drilling undertaken at Mandilla South, the hole is important in that it extends significant gold anomalism in the Mandilla Granite a further 1.2 kilometres from the Mandilla East resource, within a total strike length for the system of at least 3 kilometres.

A cross section through MDD005 illustrating intersections and geological interpretation is set out in Figure 6.

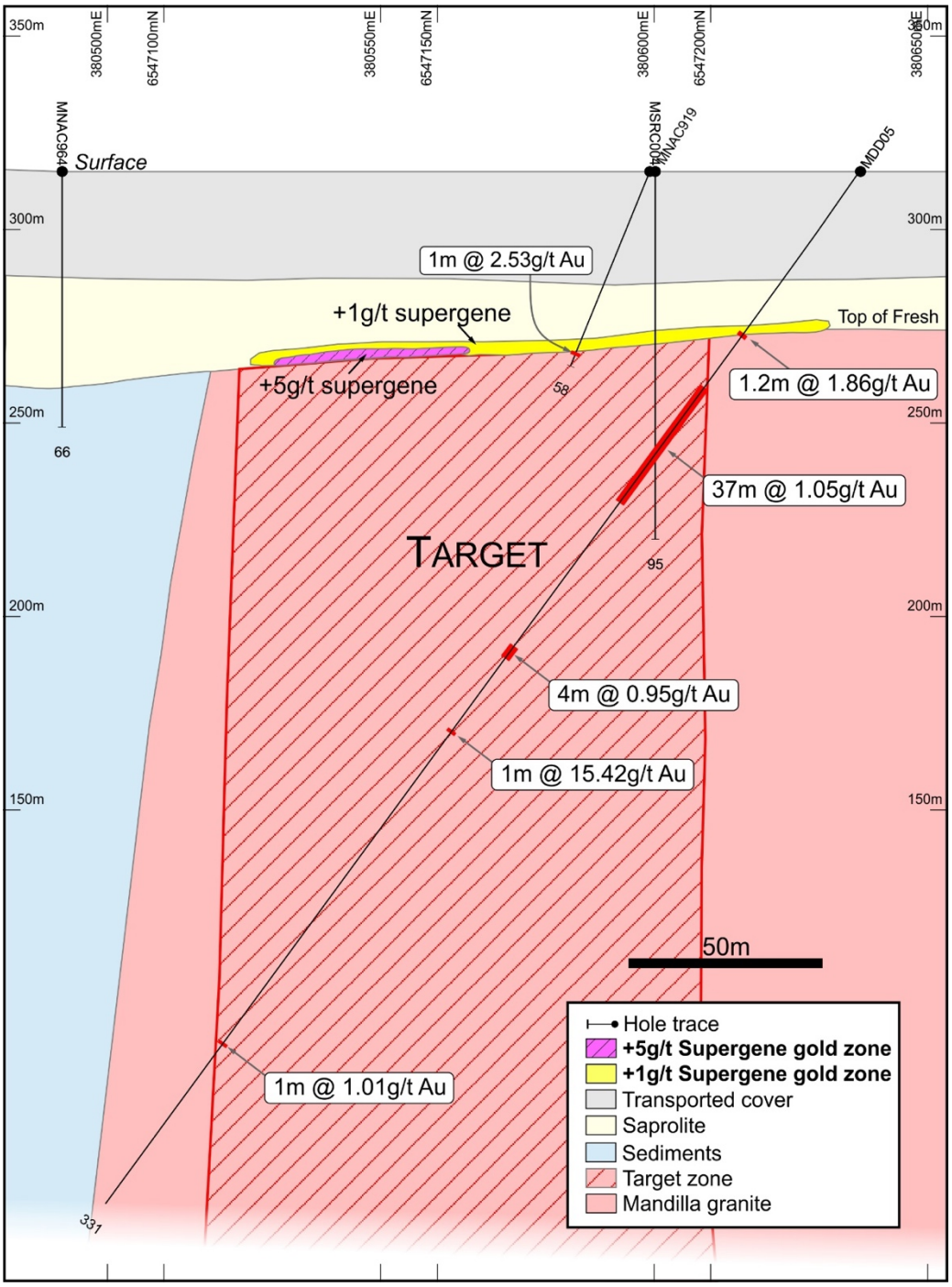


Figure 6: Cross section through MDD005 at Mandilla South illustrating intersections and geological interpretation.

As illustrated, higher grade zones of bedrock mineralisation seem to be somewhat offset somewhat from the peak of the supergene gold anomaly (shown in pink); however, local high grade gold values are present vertically below the supergene blanket at depth.

In common with Mandilla East, shallow-dipping extensional quartz veining is sporadically developed in the hole.

However, in contrast to Mandilla East, the hole also hosts a different style of alteration comprising silicification and disseminated sulphide, with locally well-developed irregular fracture network with biotite-amphibole-magnetite±epidote infill. Occasional chalcopyrite was also observed in these fractures.

Specifically, the high-grade gold result of 15.4 g/t Au from 179 metres is associated with sulphide alteration and silicification rather than quartz veining style of mineralisation.

RC Drilling Campaign

With the success of the diamond drilling "proof of concept" campaign, on 23 August, Anglo Australian commenced a RC drilling campaign.

The objective of the campaign is to significantly expand the potential volume of mineralisation to greater depth than previous drilling.

The campaign is planned to encompass 31 holes – 23 at Mandilla East on 40 x 40 metre spacing and 8 at Mandilla South on 80 x 40 metre spacing – for an aggregate 5,400 metres, or an average depth per hole of approximately 175 metres.

At Mandilla South, the objective of the campaign is to further identify the extent of bedrock gold mineralisation.

It is noted that RC drilling samples a significantly larger volume than the NQ diamond core previously used, thus assay results are expected to be more representative of the drilled rock volume.

One metre intervals will be sampled and assayed using the photon technique using 500 gram splits.

Review of Mandilla West Paleochannel Gold Mineralisation Open Pit Potential

As set out above, over the period 2006 to 2007, Anglo Australian extracted approximately 23,000 oz of gold from two open pits at the Mandilla West Paleochannel gold deposits.

At the time, the pits were optimised at the then Australian dollar gold price of approximately $700 per ounce, significantly lower than the gold price prevailing today – approximately $2,300 per ounce.

Anglo Australian is aware of various significant gold intersections of paleochannel material outside the present open pits at shallow depths from surface of between 15 and 20 metres.

The Company is currently re-interpreting and modelling the extent of paleochannel mineralisation with a view to potentially expanding the open pit(s).

Supergene Gold Mineralisation Open Pit Potential

Supergene enriched gold mineralisation towards the base of the weathering profile is widely distributed through the Mandilla area at vertical depths of typically from 30 to 45 metres.

The Company will shortly commence modelling this mineralisation to assess its potential to be mined by way of open pit along with paleochannel mineralisation.

Other

Mr John Jones, Chairman of Anglo Australian, said today:

"The results of this diamond drilling campaign at Mandilla are very encouraging.

"Everything is pointing towards Mandilla becoming a significant project for the Company.

"I look forward to receiving and reporting on the results of the RC campaign as soon as they become available."

About the Mandilla Gold Project

The Mandilla Gold Project is located in the northern Widgiemooltha greenstone belt in the western part of the Kalgoorlie geological domain some 75 kilometres south of Kalgoorlie and 20 kilometres west of Kambalda. Significant nickel and gold deposits are present in the belt, the nearest gold deposit being the high-grade Wattle Dam Mine located just 3 kilometres to the west of Mandilla.

The Project lies on the western margin of a porphyritic granite intrusion, the Mandilla Granite. The granite intrudes volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks in the project area which form part of the Spargoville Group.

Significant NW to WNW-trending structures along the western flank of the project are interpreted from regional aeromagnetic data to cut through the Mandilla Granite.

One such structure localises the Mandilla East Prospect at a point where the western granite contact is offset by at least 300 metres. A second sub-parallel structure appears to host the Mandilla South Prospect.

In 2006, Anglo Australian mined the high grade Mandilla West paleochannel producing approximately 23,000 ounces of gold.

Both Prospects are covered by existing Mining Leases.

For further information:
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Telephone: (08) 9322 4569

Compliance Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by David Otterman, who is an independent consultant from DW Otterman Exploration Consultant.

Mr Otterman is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (RP Geo).

Mr Otterman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Otterman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Otterman has disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between himself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest. He verifies that the Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in supporting documentation relating to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results.

The information in this report that relates to the Processing and Metallurgy is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Damian Connelly who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of METS. Damian Connelly has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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'. Damian Connelly consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears

Previously Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results and Resources which were previously announced on 15 May 2019 and 31 July 2019. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

TABLE 1

Hole No	Easting	Northing	Inclination	Azimuth	EOH depth	From	To	DH length	Grade	Comment
MDD003	359300	6527575	-60	220	297.3	46.6	47	0.4	3.33	
						65.8	**126**	**60.2**	**3.79**	composite interval
incl						***65.8***	***67***	***1.2***	***24.84***	
incl						*75*	*76*	*1*	*4.73*	
incl						*78.5*	*81.5*	*3*	*0.76*	
incl						***87.5***	***91.5***	***4***	***7.68***	
incl						***88.5***	***89.5***	***1***	***28.74***	
incl						*96*	*100*	*4*	*0.78*	
incl						***115***	***116***	***1***	***28.08***	
incl						***123.3***	***126***	***2.7***	***45.97***	
incl						***124.3***	***125.3***	***1***	***121.8***	
						183	**247.7**	**64.7**	**0.71**	composite interval
incl						*183*	*185*	*2*	*1.18*	
incl						*192*	*193*	*1*	*4.2*	
incl						*200.3*	*203.3*	*3*	*0.93*	
incl						*206.2*	*208*	*1.8*	*2.83*	
incl						*214.7*	*216.1*	*1.4*	*7.07*	
incl						*219*	*226*	*7*	*0.59*	
incl						*235*	*236*	*1*	*2.4*	
incl						*246.7*	*247.7*	*1*	*4.28*	
MDD004	359126	6527668	-60	220	247.5	54	121	67	0.33	composite interval
incl						*58*	*62*	*4*	*1.24*	
incl						*97*	*98*	*1*	*4.23*	
incl						*105*	*106*	*1*	*1.22*	
incl						*118*	*121*	*3*	*0.99*	
incl						*149*	*151*	*2*	*0.99*	
MDD005	359970	6526570	-55	220	330.8	51.8	53	1.2	1.86	
						69	**106**	**37**	**1.05**	composite interval
incl						*69*	*71*	*2*	*4.28*	
incl						*79*	*83*	*4*	*1.16*	
incl						***96***	***104***	***8***	***2.75***	
						152	156	4	0.89	
						179	180	1	15.42	
						279	280	1	1.01	
All diamond core samples analysed with MinAnalytical PHOTON technique										

APPENDIX 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data - Mandilla

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	All Aircore samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were laid out in 1 metre increments and a representative 500 – 700 gram spear sample was collected from each pile and composited into a single sample every 4 metres. Average weight 2.5 – 3 kg sample. All samples were trucked to Intertek in Kalgoorlie each day. On completion of the drilling program the samples were submitted for analysis. Intertek assay standards, blanks and checks and were inserted at regular intervals. Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals.
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).*	Aircore Drilling - blade bit. For a 4. 5 inches diameter hole. RC Drilling using Hammer bit. Diameter of hole 5. 5 inches
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Visual – amount in sample piles, poor recoveries recorded in sample book. Not known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All 1m samples of AC chips were logged by a contract geologist on the rig; Sample chips from each hole were collected and put in chip trays and retained as a record. All 1m samples of RC chips were logged by a contract geologist on the rig; Sample chips from each hole were collected and put in chip trays and retained as a record. Logging is carried out at metre intervals.
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.*	The AC samples were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above. The RC drill samples were laid out in one metre intervals. Spear samples were taken and composited for analysis as described above. Representative samples from each 1m interval were collected and retained as described above. Standard Western Australian sampling techniques applied. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Intertek assay standards, blanks and checks and were inserted at regular intervals. Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage.
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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Sample receipt – LIMS Registration – Sample sorting and Reconciliation Sample weights are recorded – Samples dried on trays 105° C for a minimum of 12 hours Samples are pulverised to 85% passing 75um using a LM5 Pulveriser. Pulps sent to Intertek Perth. 25 gram sample split off. Assayed for Au, As Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn by method AR25/MS, Samples assaying greater than 1000ppb Au assay by AR25hMS Standard Intertek Minerals protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied. Check assau on high grade intersections were carried out using Photon Assay at MinAnalytical Laboratory Services, Kalgoorlie.. Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique *were* dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3512R) The 500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. About the MinAnalytical PhotonAssay Analysis Technique:- Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, the PhotonAssay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. MinAnalytical has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay. The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued Min Analytical with accreditation for the technique in compliance with TSO/TEC 17025:2018-Testing. Certified Reference Materialfrom Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 40 metre intervals approximately. Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.
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.*	Contractor J Chellew verified hole position on site. Standard data entry used on site, backed up in Subiaco WA. No adjustments have been carried out .
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.*	Drill holes have been picked up by hand held Garmin GPS 78). (5 -10 metre accuracy) Grid: GDA94 Datum UTM Zone 51

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	AC Drill hole spacing is 50 to 100m on section, with 200 and 400m sectional spacing (approximate). RC Drill hole spacing is 50 on section, with 80m sectional spacing. Sample compositing was undertaken over 4 metre intervals where possible.
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.*	All drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted strike.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples taken daily to Intertek yard in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been carried out at this stage.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results - Mandilla

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.*	Mining Leases 15/96 and 15/633 and Exploration Licence 15/1404. All are owned 100% by Anglo Australian Resources NL The licences are in good standing. No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Unavailable at current time.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation hosted by felsic to intermediate schist, Mafic volcanics, ultramafic intrusives and porphyry.

Drill hole Information	• *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.*
		This Information has been summarised in Tables 1 and 2 of the ASX announcement.

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.* • *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.*	No data aggregation methods have been used. A 100ppb Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for AC drilling A 0.5g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades for RC drilling A cutoff grade of >1g*m has been applied for reporting purposes in the tables of results. This has not been applied.
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.*	Not known at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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.*	Applied
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.*	Balanced reporting has been applied.
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.*	No other substantive exploration data.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Follow up Aircore, Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned. No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.