



Quarterly Report

for the three months ended
30 June 2018

Anglo Australian Resources NL

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ACN: 009 159 077

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Capital Structure

317,864,054	Ordinary Shares
	Options
32,300,000	(\$0.02, exp. 30/11/19)
37,200,000	(\$0.02, exp. 30/11/20)
10,500,000	(\$0.025, exp 30/11/20)
2,500,000	(\$0.04, exp 30/11/20)
8,950,000	(\$0.08, exp 30/11/20)

Board Members

John Jones
Executive Chairman

Peter Stern
Non-Executive Director

Graeme Smith
Director/ Company Secretary



Summary & Highlights

EXPLORATION

Feysville

- Robustness of mineralisation at Think Big enhanced with March and April 2018 RC drilling campaigns delivering further outstanding results including:
 - 20m @ 3.96 g/t Au from 36m in hole FRC081
 - 24m @ 2.63 g/t Au from 68m in hole FRC081
 - 7m @ 2.94 g/t Au from 59m in hole FRC088

...with the depth, width and consistency of mineralisation all adding to Think Big's viability as a future mining operation. Gold mineralisation remains open-ended and requires additional drilling to fully define its extent

- Robustness of mineralisation at Saintry enhanced with March and April 2018 RC campaigns delivering further outstanding results including, in hole FRC100:
 - 12m @ 5.80 g/t Au from 16m, including 4m @ 12.26 g/t Au
 - 4m @ 3.09 g/t Au from 36m
- Saintry now represents a mineralised zone of approximately 250 metres in strike length with relatively little drilling having been undertaken
- April 2018 RC campaign also led to the identification of a new structure referred to as Saintry South, with 4m @ 49.67 g/t Au from 68m, including 1m @ 191.4 g/t Au, in hole FRC059
- June RC campaign at Feysville now nearing completion with first assay results expected shortly
- July aircore drilling campaign completed to the south of Think Big with 44 holes drilled for 2,031 metres

Mandilla

- Infill aircore drilling campaign to commence shortly
- Grant awarded for co-funded drilling under the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme in the amount of \$100,000

Koongie Park

- Application lodged for tenement E80/5263 adding to the company's already substantial ground position

CORPORATE

- Placement of 17,104,367 million shares undertaken at \$0.088 per share, raising \$1.5 million
- Cash at 30 June 2018 of \$1.62 million



Details

EXPLORATION

FEYSVILLE GOLD PROJECT – WA

Anglo Australian - 100% interest (with tenements under purchase option held by Anglo Australian)

The Feysville Gold Project is located in Australia's premier gold belt, approximately 14 km south of the giant Golden Mile deposit (70 MOz) at Kalgoorlie (Figure 1). The belt extends for some 100 km along a NNW strike, and takes in major gold deposits at New Celebration (3 MOz), some 10 km south of Feysville, and the large St Ives field (+15 MOz) 30 to 60 km to the south. Numerous other economic gold deposits have also been discovered within the belt.

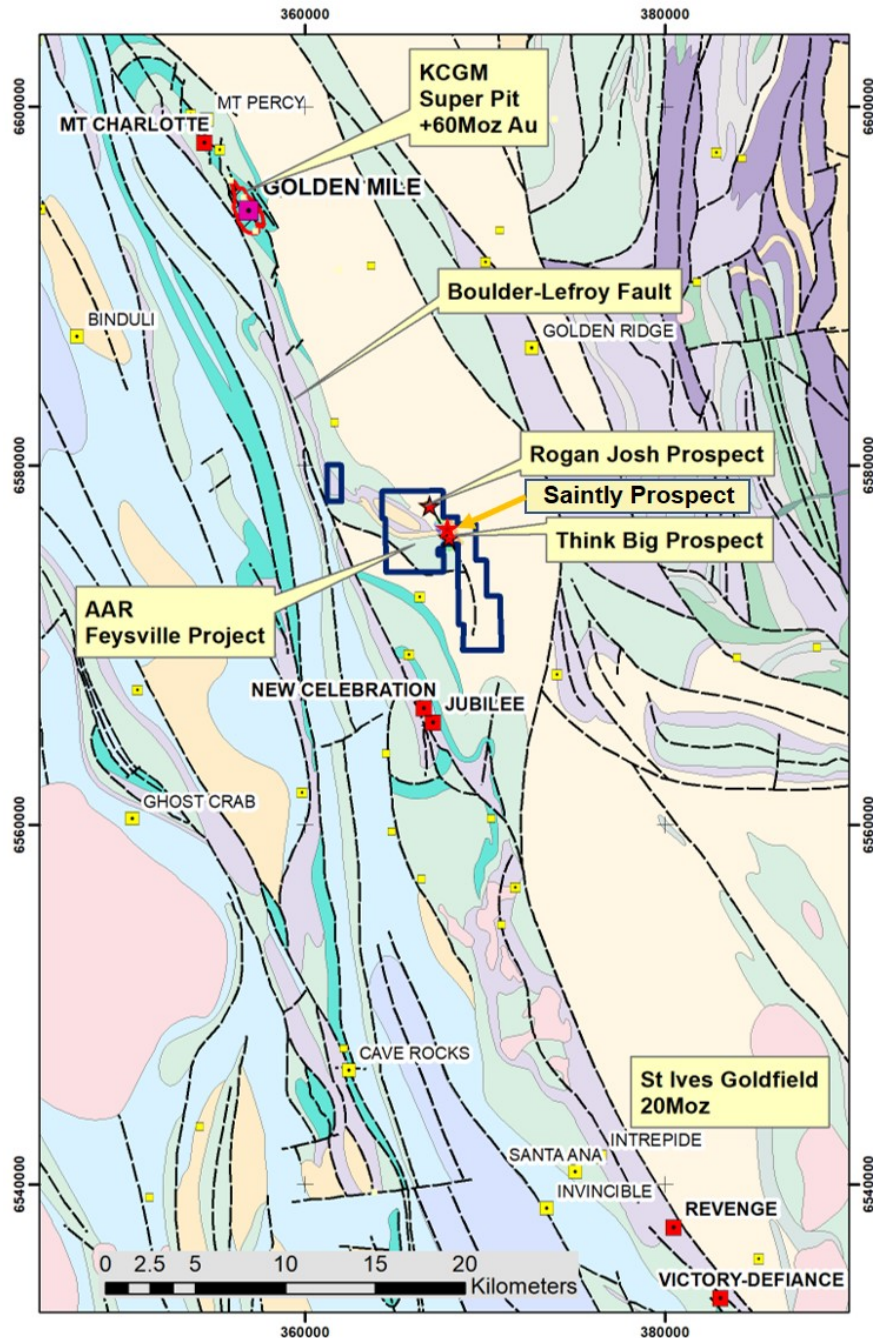


Figure 1: Feysville Gold Project Location Map

During the June Quarter, considerable activity took place at the Feysville Project.

In releases to the ASX dated 23 April and 15 May, Anglo Australian variously announced:

- The results of RC drilling campaigns undertaken at Feysville during both March and April 2018



- Follow-up drilling aimed at extending gold mineralisation at Think Big and Saintly, which was delayed until June and is now nearing completion, and
- Aircore drilling along the projected continuation of the Ethereal Shear Zone to the south of Think Big, which was delayed until July

Drilling results received during the Quarter are set out in Table 1.

April 2018 RC Drilling Campaign

The April 2018 RC drilling campaign involved the drilling of 27 holes, 20 at Think Big and 7 at Saintly, for an aggregate of 2,983 metres, or an average of approximately 110 metres per hole.

A map illustrating the location of Think Big and Saintly with respect to the Ethereal Shear Zone, as well as key drilling information, is set out in Figure 2.

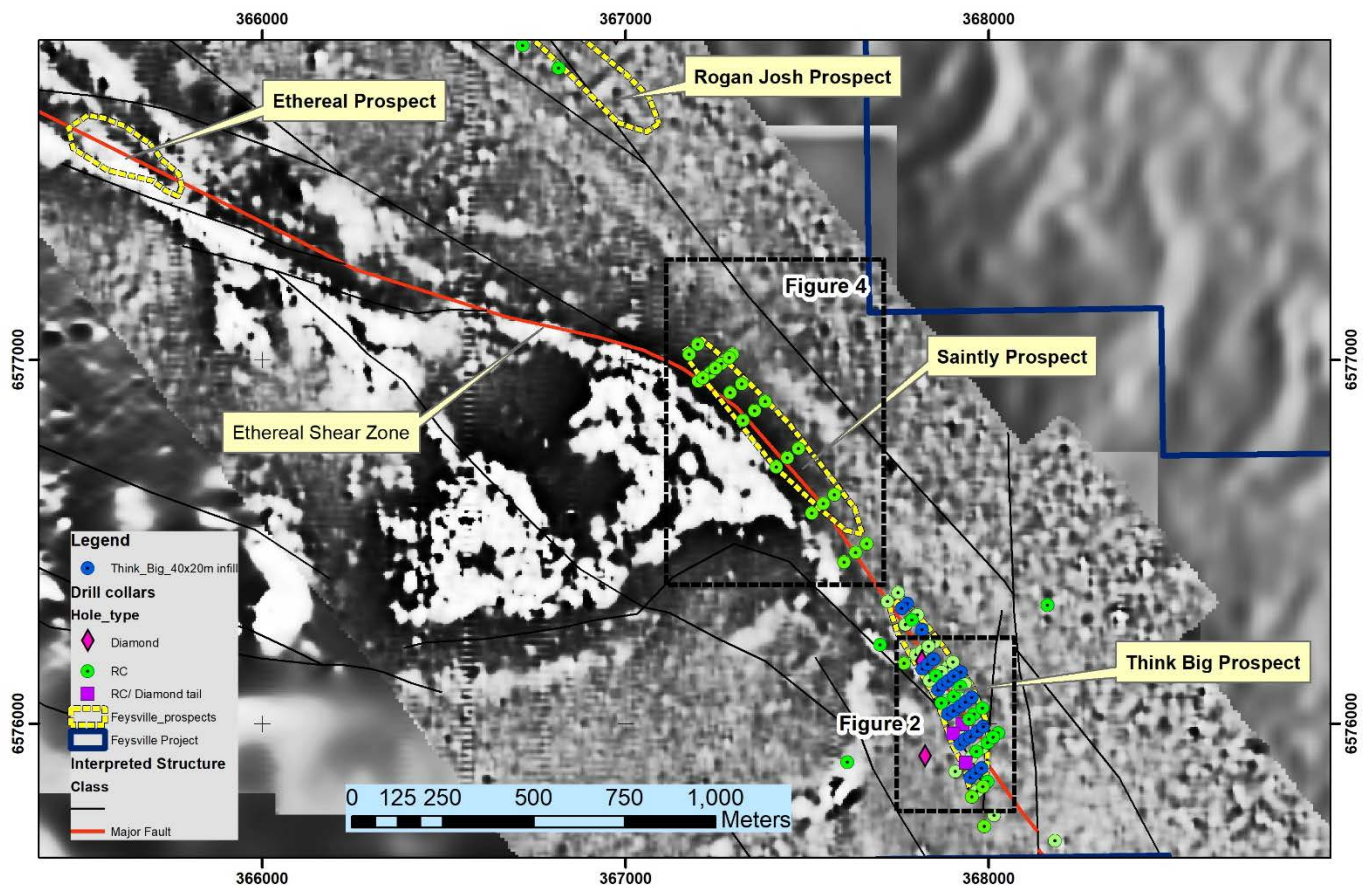


Figure 2: Map illustrating location of Think Big and Saintly Prospects with respect to the Ethereal Shear Zone, as well as key drilling information.

At Think Big, the campaign involved infill drilling on a 40 x 20 metre grid pattern with the dual objectives of confirming the continuity of supergene gold mineralisation and better defining the orientation of bedrock gold mineralised trends.

At Saintly, the campaign involved seven holes to follow up on the earlier discovery hole FRC051 where supergene-enriched gold mineralisation of 21 metres @ 2.47g/t Au from 20 metres was identified¹.

During the Quarter, the Company received and reported four metre composite assay results from holes drilled during the campaign.

¹ ASX – 21/03/18



The Company has received and reported on some one metre assay results, with other results to be the subject of a further announcement upon receipt.

Think Big Update

At Think Big, best assay results received in respect of the April 2018 RC campaign include:

- 20m @ 3.96g/t Au from 36m in hole FRC081
- 24m @ 2.63g/t Au from 68m in hole FRC081
- 7m @ 2.94g/t Au from 59m in hole FRC088

FRC081, which represents the best intersection yet at Think Big, is situated 45 metres along strike of FRC002 which intersected 54 metres @ 1.75g/t Au from 28 metres depth, and supports the presence of potentially both thicker and higher-grade ore shoots within the prospect².

The campaign also returned numerous 4 to 20 metre-thick 1 to 2 g/t supergene gold intersections commencing at around 30 metres vertical depth in the southern half of Think Big, confirming the robustness of mineralisation.

The overall depth, width and consistency of mineralisation at Think Big all adds to its likely viability as a mining operation.

A map illustrating the Think Big Prospect, identifying drill hole locations and key assay results, is set out in Figure 3.

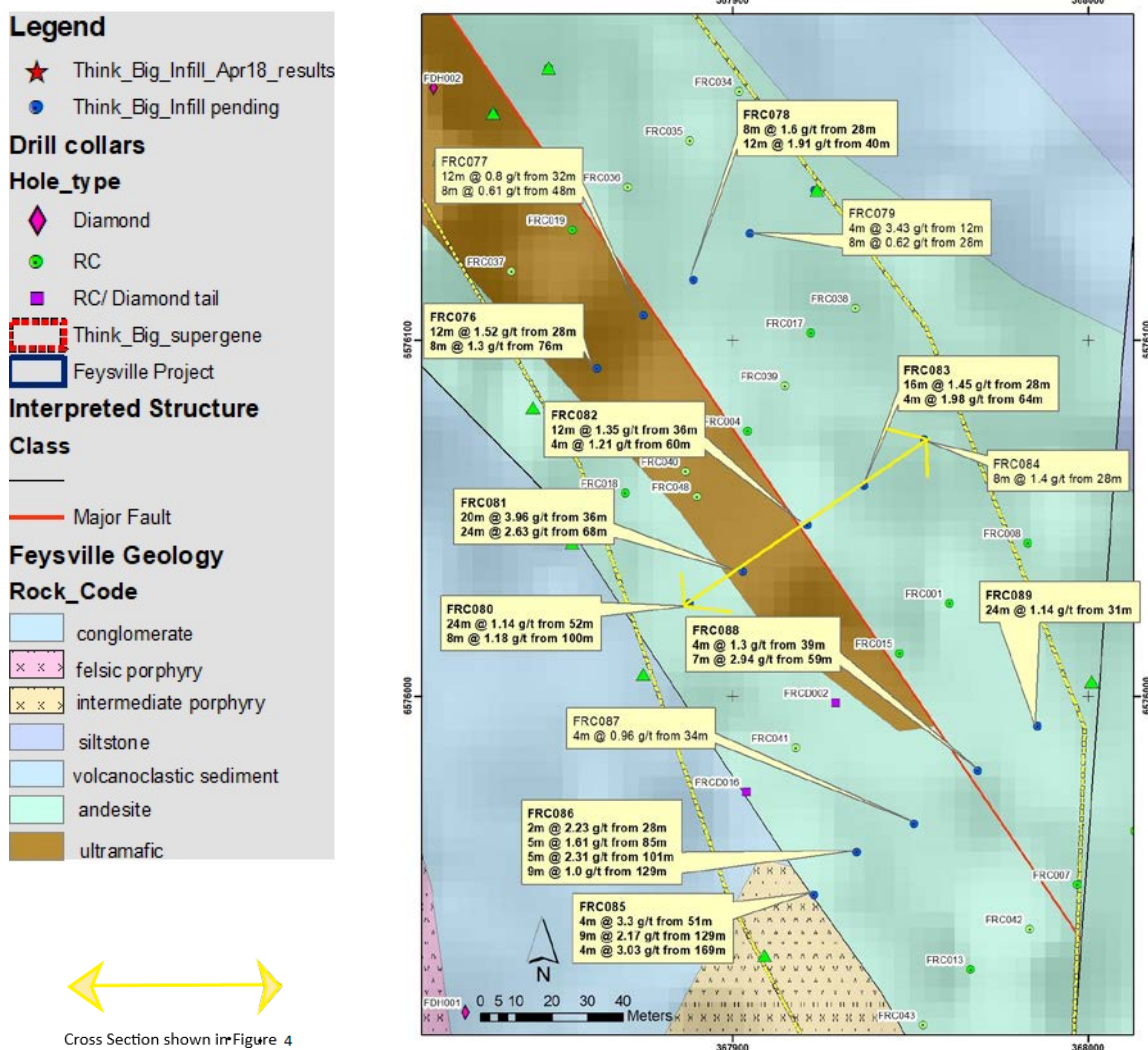


Figure 3: Map of Think Big illustrating drill hole locations and assay results.

² ASX – 14/02/18



A cross section of Think Big at 10740N is set out in Figure 4.

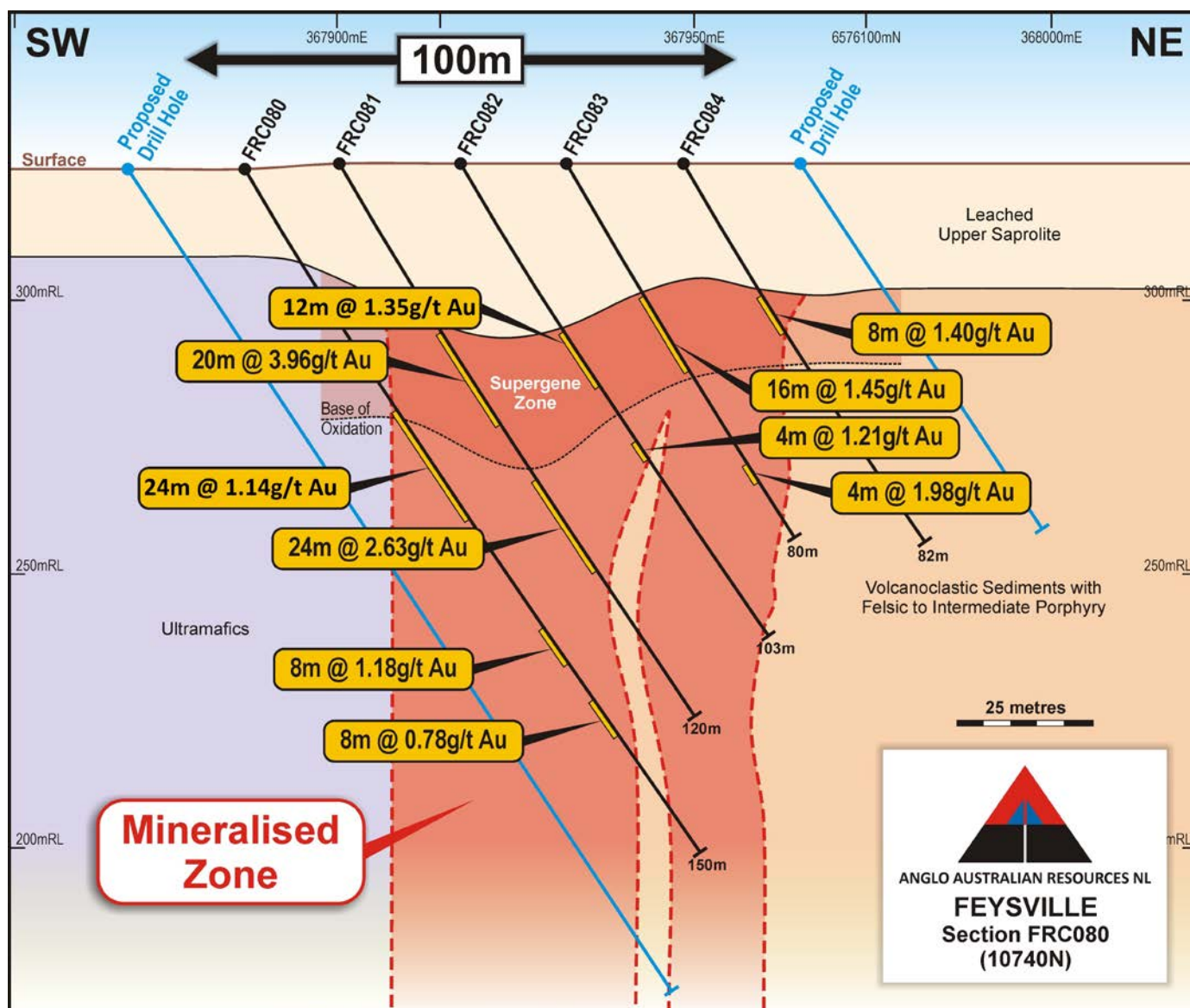


Figure 4: Cross section of Think Big at 10740N identifying supergene enriched mineralisation sitting atop lower grade primary mineralisation. The two proposed drill holes shown are discussed in the text below.

The results received at Think Big have been submitted for preliminary geological modelling, including wireframing of both supergene and primary gold mineralisation.

A program of short diamond drill holes to assist geological modelling is under consideration to assist geological modelling within the mineralised Think Big domain, and to provide key data such as rock density prior to commencement of inaugural resource modelling.



Saintly Update

At Saintly, step-out drilling around discovery hole FRC051 along the Ethereal Shear Zone confirms that, with relatively little drilling having been undertaken, gold anomalism is present over at least a 250 metre strike length, extending from FRC097 in the north-west to FRC054 to the south-east.

Hole FRC100, situated on the same drill line but 20 metres to the south west of the initial high-grade intersection at Saintly in FRC051 of 21 metres @ 2.47g/t Au from 20 metres, included two newly identified and noteworthy zones of mineralisation:

- **12 metres @ 5.8g/t Au from 16 metres, including 4 metres @ 12.26g/t Au; and**
- **4 metres @ 3.09g/t Au from 36 metres**

The fact that these two adjacent holes on the same drill line carry high-grade gold illustrate the potential for anomalous mineralisation at Saintly to also be of meaningful width.

Similar to Think Big, a relatively high-grade zone of supergene enriched gold mineralisation would seem to sit atop a thicker lower grade zone of primary mineralisation.

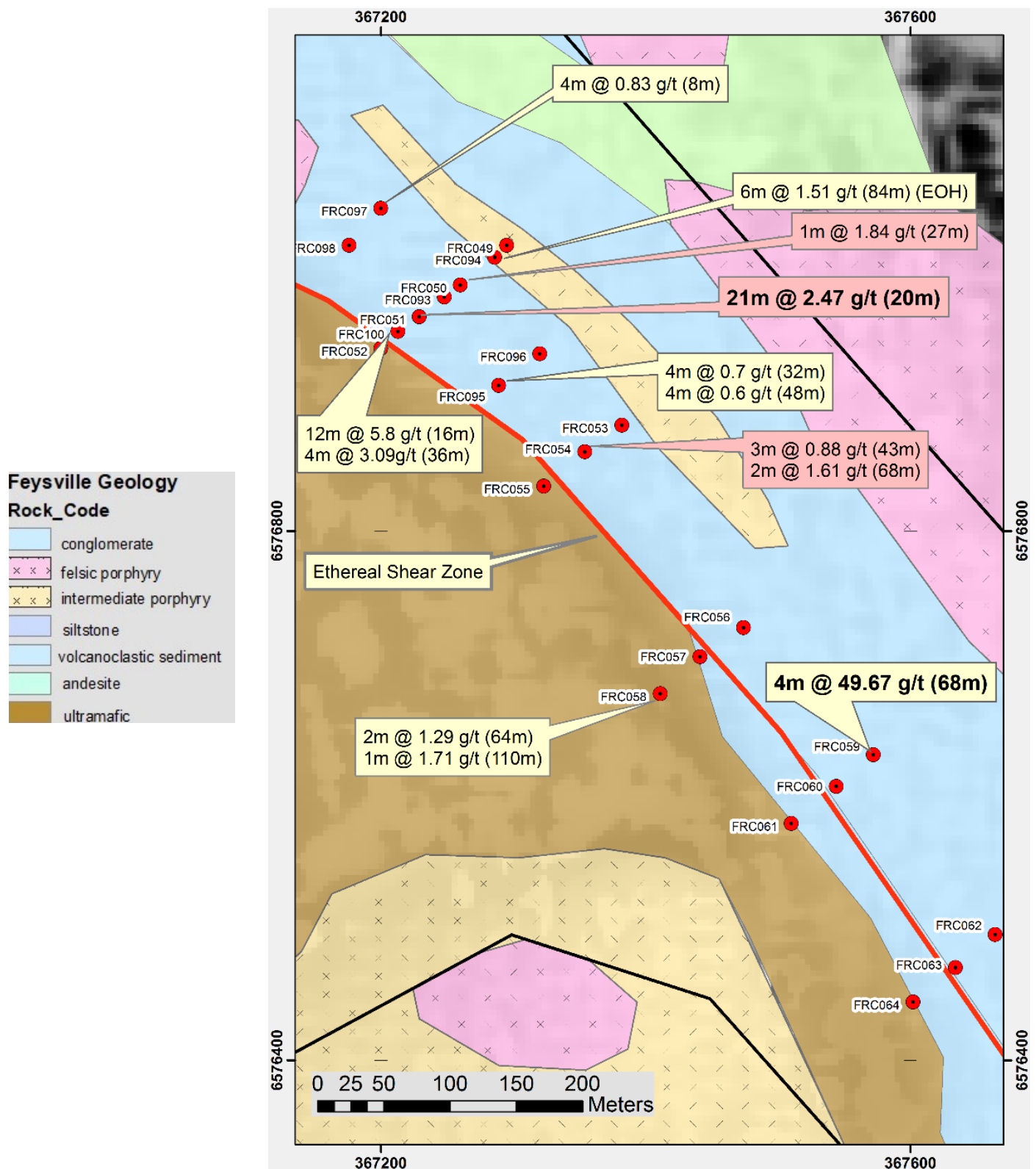
Scissor hole FRC094 drilled to the south-west (230°) intersected 6 metres @ 1.51g/t Au from 84 metres to the end of hole at 90 metres. The hole indicates a possible steep north-east-dipping mineralisation control at Saintly, implying that the holes drilled to the north-east (50°) may not have been optimally oriented.

Gold anomalism at Saintly remains open along strike, to the north-west for approximately 1.5 kilometres where it meets the Ethereal Prospect, and to the south-east for a distance of 160 metres.

In FRC059, situated south of Saintly, the Company recorded what is arguably (in isolation) the most significant intersection so far received for the entire Feysville Project, being 4 metres @ 49.67g/t Au from 68 metres, including 1 metre @ 191.4g/t Au from 68 metres.

The intersection in FRC059 appears to represent a new structure, separate to and 500 metres south-east of the original high-grade intersection in FRC051. The Company is referring to this structure as Saintly South pending further evaluation.

A map illustrating both Saintly and Saintly South is set out in Figure 5.





June 2018 RC Drilling Campaign

In June, Anglo Australian commenced a further RC drilling campaign.

The campaign comprises 25 holes for an aggregate 2,600 metres, or an average of just over 100 metres per hole, specifically (from north to south):

- At Saintly, two scissor holes to test the dip and plunge of mineralisation
- At Saintly South, eleven holes along four drill traverses along strike and down dip from FRC059 (4 metres @ 49.67g/t Au from 68 metres)
- At Think Big, twelve holes to test open-ended mineralised zones along strike and down dip. Note that two of the planned holes are located at either end of the drill line at 10740N, as illustrated in the cross section represented in Figure 3 above

The campaign is expected to be completed by late July.

A photo illustrating RC drilling at Feysville is set out as Figure 6.



Figure 6: RC drilling at Feysville.

First assay results from the campaign are expected shortly.

July 2018 Aircore Campaign

In the 23 April announcement, Anglo Australian referred to the prospectivity of the Ethereal Shear Zone to the south-east of Think Big, including intersection with the Rogan Josh/ Dalray Shear Zones.

In July, Anglo Australian undertook an aircore drilling campaign along approximately 1,200 metres of strike with the drilling of 44 holes along five lines of drilling, with individual lines spaced at either 200 or 400 metres, for an aggregate of approximately 2,031 metres, or an average of approximately 46 metres per hole.

Assay results from the campaign are awaited.



MANDILLA GOLD PROJECT – WA

Anglo Australian – 100%

The Mandilla Project is located approximately 20 km south-east of Kambalda, Western Australia.

At Mandilla, Anglo Australian has previously achieved production of approximately 23,000 ounces of gold from an open-cut palaeochannel.

At Mandilla East, the Company has previously identified a bedrock Inferred Resource of 357,000 tonnes at 3.3 g/t Au for approximately 38,000 contained ounces.

Moreover, at Mandilla South, along strike and down dip from Mandilla East, gold intersections were recorded in wide spaced traverses of RC and Aircore drill holes previously completed by Anglo Australian, the most notable being 2 metres at 6.2 g/t (ASX 30/01/14). These features are variously illustrated in Figure 7.

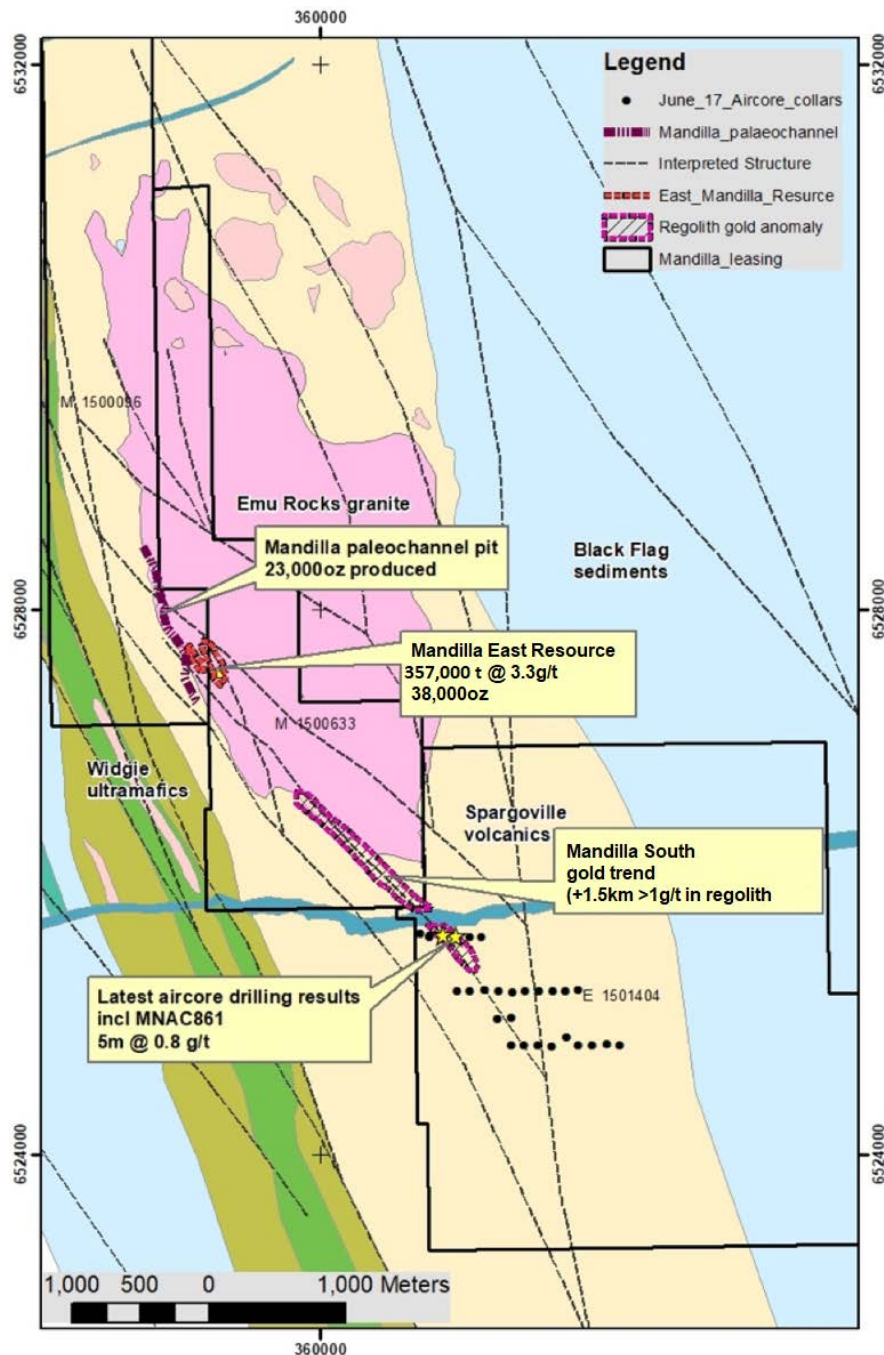


Figure 7: Mandilla Project tenement map illustrating key geological features.



During the December 2017 Quarter, Anglo Australian announced that, following an earlier aircore drilling campaign, the Company had determined that the Mandilla South weathered bedrock target extends along the NW-SE strike for more than 1.5 km and with a width of typically 100 metres, with gold values exceeding 1 g/t recorded in most of the holes along the trend.

The gold values returned indicate a likely supergene-enriched gold zone at a vertical depth of from 40 to 50 metres.

The Mandilla South target, with RC results highlighted in red and aircore results in yellow, is illustrated below in Figure 8.

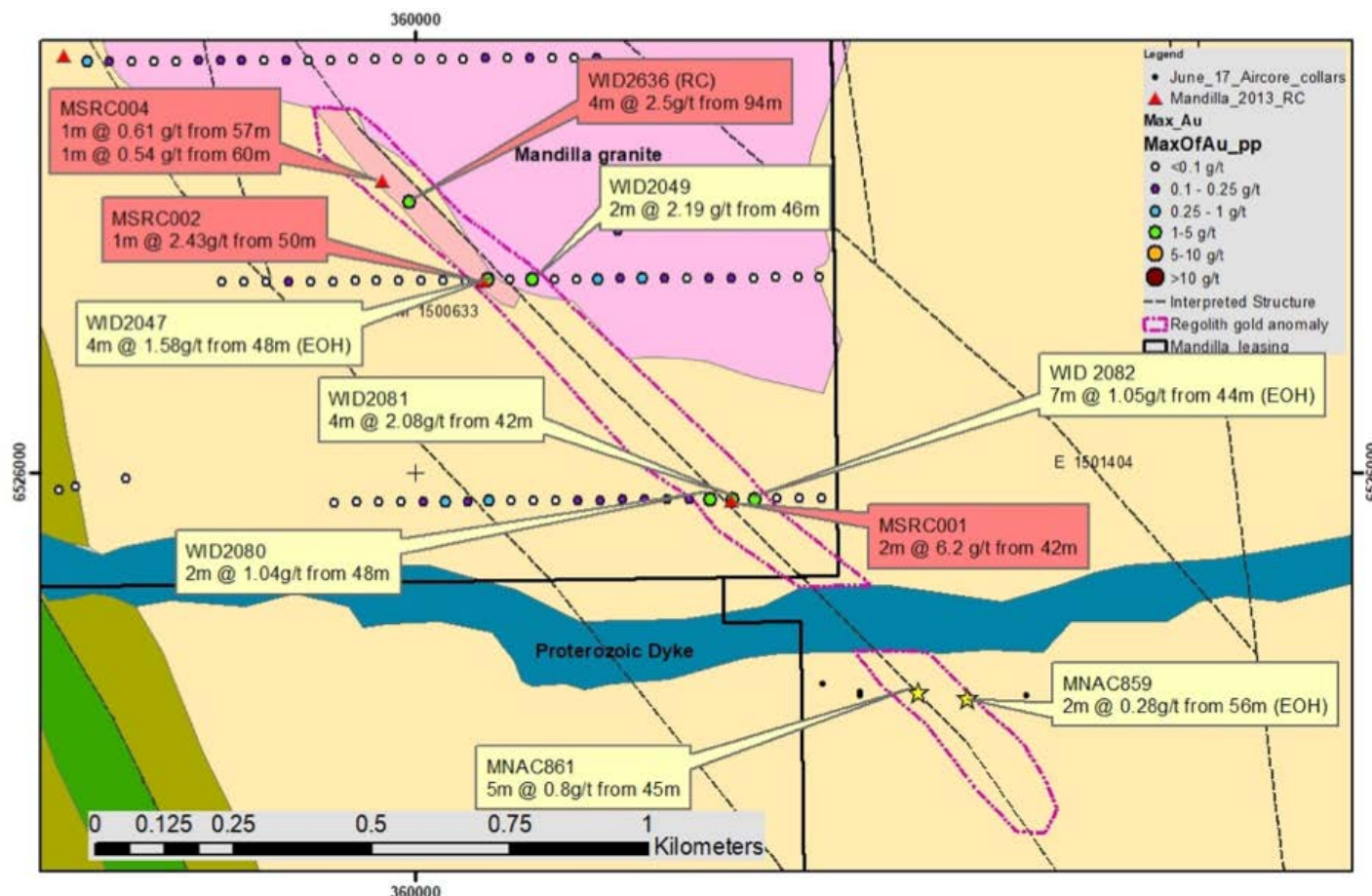


Figure 8: Map illustrating Mandilla South target, drilling results and key geological features³.

Anglo Australian will shortly commence an aircore drilling campaign which is planned to encompass the drilling of 30 holes for an aggregate of approximately 1,500 metres drilled, or an average of approximately 50 metres per hole.

The campaign is designed to infill previous lines ahead of an RC campaign targeting higher grade intersections.

Anglo Australian has recently been notified that an application to Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia under its Exploration Incentive Scheme Co-funded Exploration Drilling Program to secure funding assistance in relation to the drilling of three deep diamond drill holes at Mandilla South has been granted in the amount of \$100,000.

When appropriate, Anglo Australian will make use of such funds in order to target potentially gold mineralized structures at Mandilla South.

³ (ASX – 30/01/14)



KOONGIE PARK GOLD AND BASE METALS PROJECT – WA

Anglo Australian - 100% interest

The Koongie Park Project is situated 20 km to the south-west of Halls Creek in the Eastern Kimberley region of Western Australian, illustrated in Figure 9.

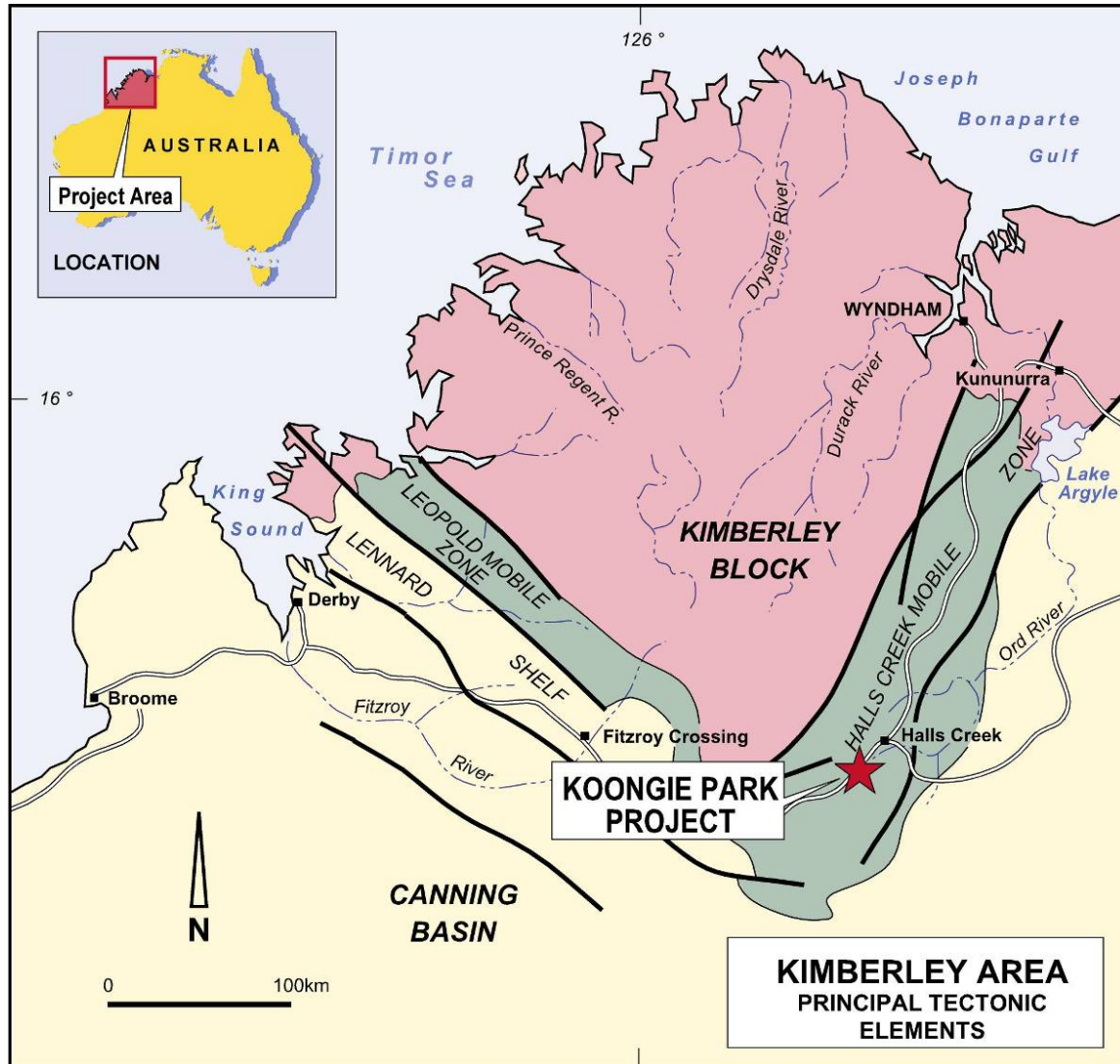


Figure 9: Koongie Park location map.

Anglo Australian's ground position at Koongie Park is considerable highly prospective for the discovery of gold.

Various tenements held by Anglo Australian are adjacent to the ground position held by the ASX-listed, Pantoro Limited, which currently has a market capitalisation of approximately \$240 million.

Pantoro owns the Nicolson's Gold Project which is currently producing gold at a rate of approximately 55,000 ounces per annum.

Anglo Australian recently applied for a new adjacent tenement – E80/5263 – adding to the company's already substantial ground position, which is illustrated in Figure 10.

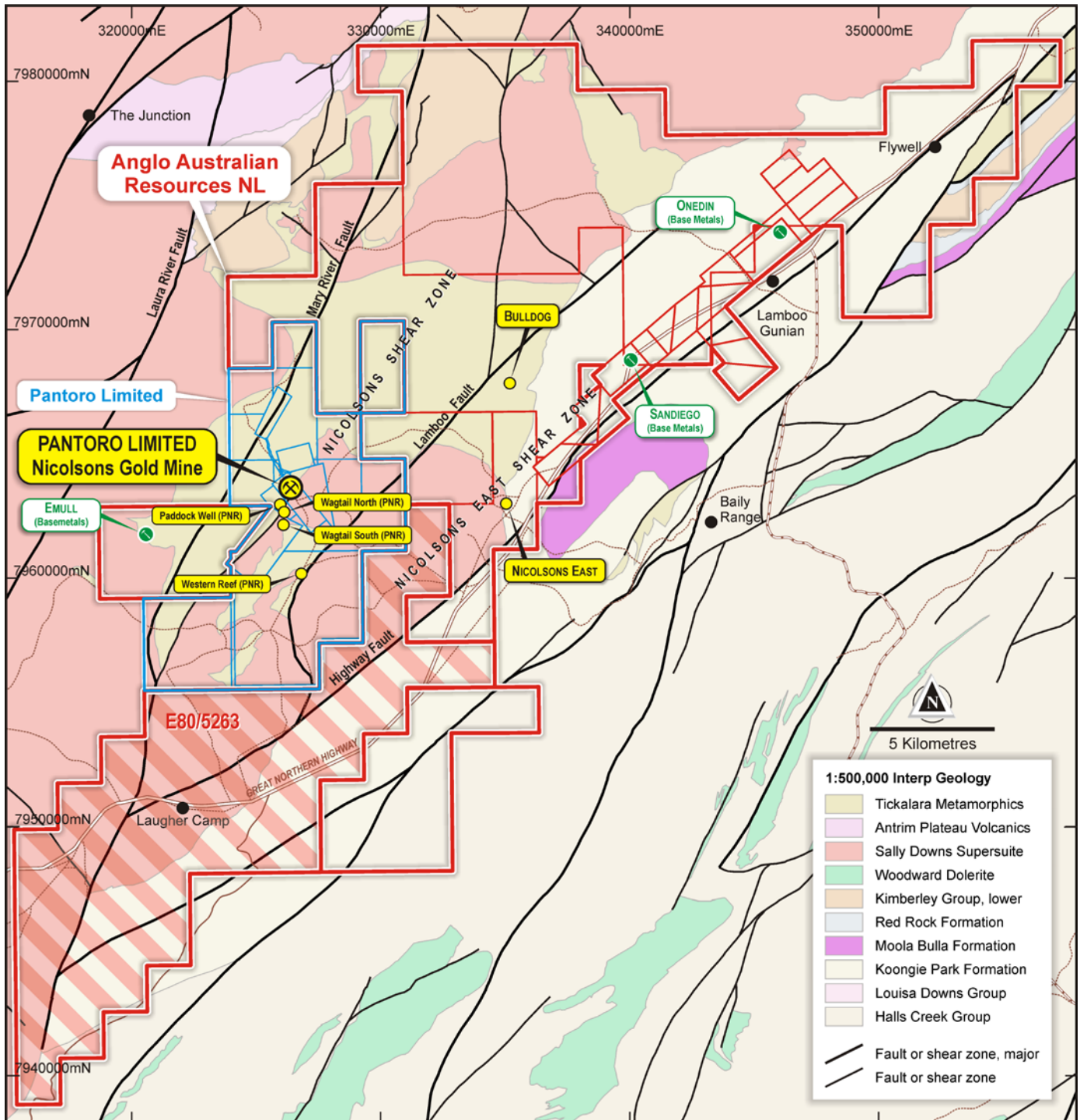


Figure 10: Koongie Park tenement map illustrating key features.

Anglo Australian hosts approximately 15 kilometres of the Nicolson's Shear Zone to the north of Pantoro's ground and approximately 15 kilometres to the south.

Anglo Australian also holds some 30 kilometres of strike along the Nicolson's East Shear Zone, approximately 8 kilometres to the east of and sub-parallel to the Nicolson's Shear Zone. This zone hosts a number of highly attractive targets including the **undrilled** Nicolson's East Prospect which outcrops over approximately a two kilometres length and where gold mineralised rock chip samples assays up to 15.7 g/t Au have previously been recorded – refer Figure 11.

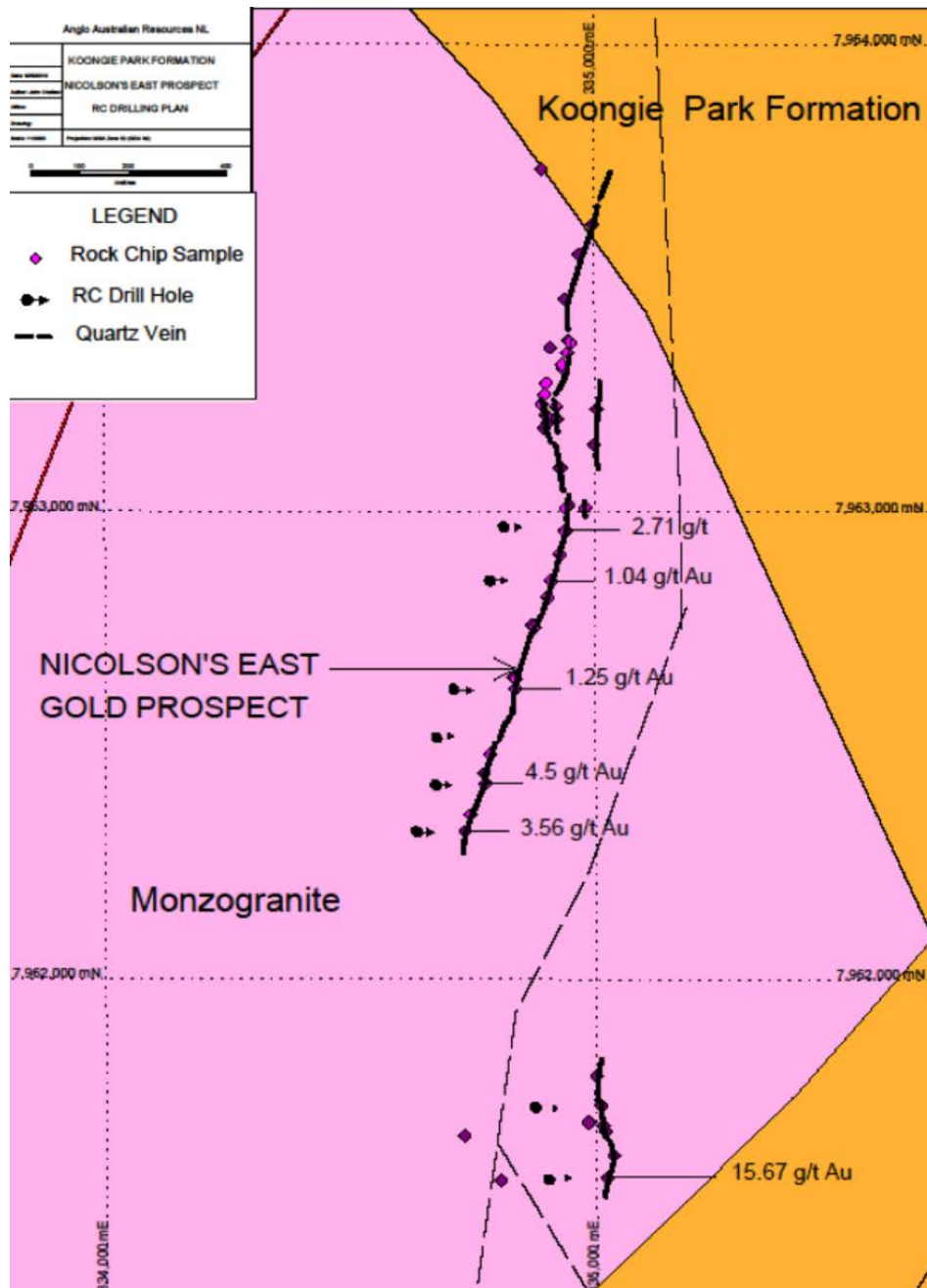


Figure 11: Nicolsons East Gold Prospect.

Anglo Australian's ground position at Koongie Park is also highly prospective for base metals with significant mineralisation previously identified at Sandiego and Onedin.



INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCES

SANDIEGO DEPOSIT

Supergene Copper	370,000 tonnes @ 4.0 % Cu, 2.7% Zn, 48g/t Ag and 0.29g/t Au
Copper Zone	1,140,000 tonnes @ 2.8% Cu, 1.5% Zn, 12g/t Ag and 0.43g/t Au
Zinc Zone	1,220,000 tonnes @ 0.2 % Cu, 7.0% Zn, 26g/t Ag and 0.13g/t Au
Total in situ Metal	50,000 tonnes copper, 115,000 tonnes zinc, 2 million ounces of silver & 26,000 ounces of gold

ONEDIN DEPOSIT

Zinc Zone	1,980,000 tonnes @ 6.25% Zn, 0.47% Cu, 32g/t Ag and 0.3g/t Au
Copper Zone	2,500,000 tonnes @ 1.1% Cu, 0.8% Zn, 21g/t Ag and 0.3g/t Au
Total in situ Metal	36,000 tonnes copper & 140,000 tonnes zinc metal

Figure 12: Koongie Park base metals mineral resources⁴.

In the second half of 2017, Anglo Australian recommenced exploration activities at Koongie Park.

This work consisted of a field program comprising geological mapping, rock chip sampling and an evaluation of the regolith using the new data sets to evaluate the prospective structural corridors and interpreted target areas.

Discussions are underway with relevant stakeholders in the area and the Company is considering further exploration work in this area in the near future.

CORPORATE

During the June Quarter, Anglo Australian undertook a placement to professional investors of 17,104,367 million shares at a price of \$0.088 per share, raising \$1.5 million.

As at 30 June 2018, Anglo Australian had cash on hand of \$1.62 million.

For further information:

John Jones AM – Chairman

Telephone: (08) 9322 4569

⁴ (ASX – 13/06/13)



SCHEDULE OF MINING TENEMENTS

Project	Tenement	Company Interest	Title Registered to
Western Australia			
Koongie Park	M80/276, 277 E80/4389,4766, 4957, 4960 5076,5087,5263 P80/1802-10 P80/1831-1837	100%	Anglo Australian Resources NL
Feysville	P26/3943 – 3944 P26/3947 – 3951 P26/4051- 4052 P26/4074 – 4077 P26/4390 P26/4031 -4034	100% Option Agreement	Anglo Australian Resources NL R Borromei
Mandilla	M15/96 M15/633 E15/1404	100% gold rights only 100% gold rights only 100%	Apollo Phoenix Resources Pty Ltd Anglo Australian Resources NL Anglo Australian Resources NL
Leonora	E37/1287	100%	Anglo Australian Resources NL

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 announcement that relates to the Indicated Mineral Resource for the Sandiego and Onedin Deposits was first reported in accordance with JORC 2004 on 1 Nov 2010. The company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Inferred Resource estimate for the Mandilla Gold Project was first reported in accordance with JORC 2004 on 31 Oct 2011. The company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

TABLE 1

Table of Feysville RC and Diamond Drilling Intercepts at 0.5g/t cut-off grade

Prospect/ Hole Number	E GDA94	N GDA94	Dip°	Az°	Depth (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Comment
Think Big										
FRC014	367938	6575893	60	50	225.5	91	95	4	1.58	Diamond tail
						116.5	117.5	1	1.29	
						152	153.62	1.62	2.49	
						173	175	2	2.13	
						203.5	206	2.5	0.82	New interval
						208	217	9	1.96	Expanded interval
						220	221.5	1.5	1.13	New interval
FDH001	367825	6575911	60	50	495.5	183	184	1	1.07	
						195	196	1	2.26	New interval
FDH002	367816	6576171	60	50	300.4	29	38	9	1.1	supergene
						154	155	1	1.42	New interval
						230	234	4	0.59	
FRC028	367804	6576299	60	50	60	22	25	3	1.9	restated interval
						37	39	2	0.79	
FRC029	367772	6576273	60	50	120	69	71	2	1.89	1m samples
						101	102	1	1.13	1m samples
FRC030	367851	6576224	60	50	70	18	19	1	1.39	New interval
FRC032	367818	6576198	60	50	96	59	60	1	2.62	1m samples
						63	65	2	2.01	1m samples
						80	82	2	8.33	1m samples with enhanced grade
including						80	81	1	16.11	
FRC033	367805	6576184	60	50	180	56	68	12	0.62	4m composite
FRC034	367902	6576170	60	50	60	14	16	2	0.9	New interval
FRC035	367888	6576156	60	50	80	14	16	2	1.84	1m samples
						21	26	5	0.8	1m samples
						44	48	4	1.02	1m samples
FRC036	367871	6576143	60	50	100	21	26	5	1.74	1m samples
including						62	64	2	0.62	New interval
						94	95	1	1.08	1m samples
FRC038	367935	6576109	60	50	60	20	23	3	2.7	1m samples
FRC039	367915	6576087	60	50	100	30	36	6	2.1	supergene
						46	48	2	0.87	1m samples

Prospect/ Hole Number	E GDA94	N GDA94	Dip°	Az°	Depth (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Comment
FRC040	367887	6576063	60	50	51	20	33	13	1.92	supergene
<i>Including</i>						28	33	5	3.15	
FRC041	367916	6575985	60	50	100	26	28	2	3.64	
						83	85	2	0.68	1m samples
						87	90	3	1.37	1m samples
						98	100	2	0.9	1m samples, EOH
FRC043	367952	6575910	60	50	120	37	40	3	0.87	
						43	55	12	1.69	1m samples
						62	65	3	1.72	1m samples
						71	75	4	1.96	1m samples
FRC044	367969	6575814	60	50	140	85	92	7	2.9	1m samples
<i>Including</i>						<i>90</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11.37</i>	
FRC048	367872	6576072	60	50	110	28	34	6	1.34	supergene
						77	86	9	0.93	1m samples
FRC050	367265	6576991	60	50	102	27	28	1	1.84	supergene
FRC051	367233	6576965	60	50	120	20	41	21	2.47	New supergene zone
FRC054	367355	6576860	60	50	100	43	46	3	0.88	
						68	70	2	1.61	
FRC058	367431	6576666	60	50	120	64	66	2	1.29	1m samples
						110	111	1	1.71	1m samples
FRC059	367572	6576631	60	50	80	68	72	4	49.67	1m sample
							incl	1	191.4	
FRC076	367975	6576107	60	50	112	28	40	12	1.52	4m composite
						44	48	4	0.74	
						76	84	8	1.3	
FRC077	367875	6576107	60	50	120	32	44	12	0.8	4m composite
						48	56	8	0.61	
FRC078	367889	6576117	60	50	100	28	36	8	1.60	4m composite
						40	52	12	1.91	
FRC079	367905	6576130	60	50	80	12	16	4	3.43	4m composite
						28	36	8	0.62	

Prospect/ Hole Number	E GDA94	N GDA94	Dip°	Az°	Depth (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Comment
Think Big										
FRC080	367888	6576026	60	50	150	36	40	4	0.64	4m composite
						52	76	24	1.14	
						100	108	8	1.18	
						116	124	8	0.78	
FRC081	367903	6576035	60	50	120	36	56	20	3.96	4m composites
						68	92	24	2.63	
FRC082	367921	6576048	60	50	103	36	48	12	1.35	1m samples
						46	48	2	1.57	
						60	64	4	1.21	
FRC083	367937	6576059	60	50	80	28	44	16	1.45	4m composite
						64	68	4	1.98	
FRC084	367954	6576072	60	50	82	28	36	8	1.4	4m composite
FRC085	367923	6575944	60	50	194	37	49	12	0.63	1 metre
						51	55	4	3.3	
						66	67	1	1.68	
						73	74	1	1.78	
						87	89	2	0.8	
						96	110	14	0.59	
						122	123	1	1.2	
						129	138	9	2.17	
						156	159	3	1.97	
						169	173	4	3.03	
						179	182	3	0.55	
						187	190	3	1.06	
FRC086	367935	6575956	60	50	160	28	30	2	2.23	1m samples
						63	67	4	0.73	
						85	90	5	1.61	
						101	106	5	2.31	
						109	112	3	0.73	
						119	120	1	2.24	
						124	125	1	1.06	
						129	138	9	1.00	
						141	142	1	1.2	

Prospect/ Hole Number	E GDA94	N GDA94	Dip°	Az°	Depth (m)	From	To	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Comment
FRC087	367951	6575964	60	50	124	34	38	4	0.96	1 metre
						57	58	1	1.1	
						75	77	2	0.94	
						87	89	2	0.94	
						120	121	1	1.11	
FRC088	367969	6575979	60	50	100	32	34	2	0.85	1 metre
						39	43	4	1.3	
						59	66	7	2.94	
						91	92	1	1.54	
FRC089	367986	6575992	60	50	80	31	55	24	1.14	1 metre
Saintly										
FRC094	367286	6577007	60	230	90	84	90	6	1.51	4m composite EOH
FRC095	367289	6576910	60	50	100	32	36	4	0.7	4m composite
						48	52	4	0.6	
FRC097	367200	6577044	60	50	92	8	12	4	0.83	4m composite
FRC100	367213	6576951	60	60	120	16	28	12	5.8	4m composite
							Incl	4	12.26	
						36	40	4	3.09	

APPENDIX 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data - Feysville

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>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.</p> <p>Diamond core (DC) drilling was undertaken from surface and from the bottom of RC precollars. Where mineralization was observed in the core the core was cut in half lengthwise and one half placed in a numbered sample bag for dispatch to the laboratory for assay.</p> <p>All samples were trucked to Intertek in Kalgoorlie each day. On completion of the drilling program the samples were submitted for analysis.</p> <p>Intertek assay standards, blanks and checks and were inserted at regular intervals.</p> <p>Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<p>RC Drilling using a blade bit. Diameter of hole 5.5 inches</p> <p>DC drilling used an NQ2 diamond drill bit</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<p>Visual – amount in sample piles, poor recoveries recorded in sample book.</p> <p>Diamond core recovery was ~100%</p> <p>Not known at this stage: more drilling is required to establish if there is any sample bias.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>All reverse circulation drill holes and diamond core holes were logged by a qualified geologist.</p> <p>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 1 metre intervals for RC drill holes and on a continuous basis for DC drill holes</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, 	<p>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. Intertek assay standards, blanks and checks and were inserted at regular intervals. Company blanks and duplicates were inserted at 40 metre intervals.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p> <p>Diamond core was cut in half lengthwise by diamond saw and 1 metre half core samples submitted weighed about 4kg on average. No sub sampling was carried out on site.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Sample receipt – LIMS Registration – Sample sorting and Reconciliation</p> <p>Sample weights are recorded – Samples dried on trays 105° C for a minimum of 12 hours</p> <p>Samples are pulverised to 85% passing 75um using a LMS Pulveriser.</p> <p>Pulps sent to Intertek Perth. 25gram sample split off.</p> <p>Assayed for Au by method FA50/OE and for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn by method 4A/OE. Standard Intertek Minerals protocols re blanks, standards & duplicates applied.</p> <p>Certified Reference Material (G906-2, G903-10, G911-6, G399-5, G910-6, G316-2, G318-8, G314-8, G311-7) from Geostats Pty Ltd submitted at 40 metre intervals approximately for RC drilling and at random intervals for DC drilling.</p> <p>Referee sampling has not yet been carried out.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>Contractor J Chellew verified hole position on site</p> <p>Standard data entry used on site, backed up in Subiaco WA.</p> <p>No adjustments have been carried out</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Drill holes have been picked up by hand held Garmin GPS 78). (5 -10 metre accuracy)</p> <p>Grid: GDA94 Datum UTM Zone 51</p> <p>Elevation: nominal 325 metres for all holes.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>Drill hole spacing between 20m to 40m on section, and at 80 metre sectional spacing;</p> <p>RC sample compositing was undertaken over 4 metre intervals where possible.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>All drill holes have been drilled normal to the interpreted strike.</p> <p>Core orientation was carried out for all core from DC holes using Reflex© down hole orientation tool.</p> <p>The orientation of drilling is considered adequate at this stage for an unbiased assessment of potential mineralisation with respect to interpreted structures and interpreted controls on mineralisation.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Samples were bagged on site and delivered by road to independent laboratory, Intertek in Kalgoorlie for assaying.</p> <p>All samples taken daily to Intertek yard in Kalgoorlie and sample preparation and assaying was completed under the supervision of the independent laboratory.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>No audits have been carried out at this stage. Both sample methods and techniques are considered to be standard practice in the mineral exploration and mining industry in Western Australia.</p>

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results - Feysville

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Prospecting Licenses P26/3942 – 3951, P26/4051 – 4052, P26/4074 - 4077. Are owned 100% by Anglo Australian Resources NL</p> <p>The licences are in good standing.</p> <p>No known impediments.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>Modern exploration in the project area was initially carried out by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) during the period from 1981 to 2001. This work, consisting of ground electrical and magnetic geophysical surveys and soil geochemistry followed by RAB and RC drilling, lead to the identification of gold anomaly 12 (later named Rogan Josh) as well as other gold and nickel anomalies.</p> <p>A single diamond drill hole was completed at Anomaly 36 (Ethereal) 500 meters southwest of Rogan Josh. Gold mineralisation up to 9.5 g/t Au over 0.45m associated with magnetite and hematite-silica alteration zones, was intersected between 78.45m and 85m depth with an average gold grade of 2.22 g/t Au over this width of 5.55m.</p> <p>In 2001 WMC sold its St Ives and Agnew gold assets to subsidiaries of Gold Fields Limited and in 2003 Anglo Australian Resources NL purchased all the mineral rights to Feysville. Under AAR exploration continued with several AC and RC drilling programs, electromagnetic surveys and reprocessing of ground magnetic data. Importantly drilling at Rogan Josh defined coherent gold mineralisation to the extent that preliminary evaluation indicated an exploration target of 300,000 tonnes to 350,000 tonnes at 2.0 to 2.5 g/t Au containing between 20,000 and 25,000 ounces of gold.</p> <p>In summary:</p> <p>Previous drilling in the project area consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 980 AC holes;

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Diamond core holes (Empire Rose, Empire Rose South, Kamperman, Ethereal) • 102 RAB holes; and • 634 RC holes; <p>including previous drilling at Rogan Josh of 252 holes comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 183 AC holes to an average depth of 34.5metres and a maximum depth of 78metres all drilled vertically. • 69 RC holes to an average depth of 80.5 metres and a maximum depth of 132 metres. 13 holes were drilled vertically. 53 holes drilled at a declination of -60 degrees towards magnetic azimuth of 270 degrees and 3 holes at a declination of -60 degrees magnetic azimuth 90 degrees.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation hosted by felsic to intermediate schist, mafic volcanics, ultramafic intrusives and porphyry.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>This Information has been tabled in Table 1 of the ASX announcement.</p> <p>The area of drilling has a flat topography and a nominal elevation of 325 metres has been applied to the collar of each RC hole.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>No data aggregation methods have been used.</p> <p>A 0.5 g/t Au lower cut off has been used to calculate grades.</p> <p>This has not been applied</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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’).</i> 	The geometry of the mineralisation including its dip and strike with respect to the drill hole angle is not precisely known. Down hole lengths are reported. True widths are not known.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should</i> 	Applied

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	Balanced reporting has been applied.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	No other substantive exploration data.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<p>Follow up Reverse Circulation & Diamond Drilling is planned.</p> <p>No reporting of commercially sensitive information at this stage.</p>

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

ANGLO AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES NL

ABN

24 009 159 077

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 June 2018

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers		
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(512)	(2,124)
(b) development		
(c) production		
(d) staff costs		
(e) administration and corporate costs	(82)	(210)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)		
1.4 Interest received	1	5
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6 Income taxes paid		
1.7 Research and development refunds	13	93
1.8 Other (provide details if material)		
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(580)	(2,236)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment		
(b) tenements (see item 10)		
(c) investments		
(d) other non-current assets		

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment		
	(b) tenements (see item 10)		
	(c) investments		
	(d) other non-current assets		
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities		
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)		
2.5	Other (provide details if material)		
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities		

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	1,481	3,822
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes		
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options		
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	(55)	(142)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings		
3.6	Repayment of borrowings		
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings		
3.8	Dividends paid		
3.9	Other (provide details if material)		
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	1,426	3,680

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	777	179
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(580)	(2,236)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)		
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	1,426	3,680
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held		
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,623	1,623

5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Bank balances	57	34
5.2 Call deposits	1,566	743
5.3 Bank overdrafts		
5.4 Other (provide details)		
5.5 Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	1,623	777

6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates

- 6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2
- 6.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3
- 6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

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7. Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates

- 7.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2
- 7.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3
- 7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

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Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

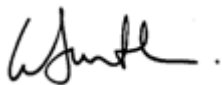
8. Financing facilities available <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
8.1 Loan facilities		
8.2 Credit standby arrangements		
8.3 Other (please specify)		
8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.		

9. Estimated cash outflows for next quarter	\$A'000
9.1 Exploration and evaluation	200
9.2 Development	
9.3 Production	
9.4 Staff costs	
9.5 Administration and corporate costs	50
9.6 Other (provide details if material)	
9.7 Total estimated cash outflows	250

10. Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
10.1 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	E80/5263 P26/4390		- -	100% 100%
10.2 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased				

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.



Sign here:
(Company secretary)

Date: ...23 July 2018.....

Print name:Graeme Smith.....

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.