ANCHOR RESOURCES

Quarterly Activities Report

September 2013

- **Blicks project (New England Fold Belt, NSW) - Exploration results continue to confirm the Tyringham gold prospect as an intrusion-related gold system.**
- **Target selection for next diamond drill program totalling up to 2,000 metres finalised at Tyringham with drilling commenced in mid-October 2013.**
- **Bielsdown project (New England Fold Belt, NSW) - Wild Cattle Creek antimony resource reported compliant with JORC 2012 Code.**
- **Aspiring project (Far North Queensland) Exploration potential confirmed by independent review. An intrusion-related gold model has been postulated as the main exploration target.**
- **Birdwood project (New England Fold Belt, NSW) - Northparkes style porphyry copper-gold mineralisation potential postulated after a review.**
- **Anchor's exploration program is well-funded for the coming year with an additional $3M available under an extension of the finance facility provided by its major shareholder.**

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

DATE: 18th October 2013

Anchor Resources Limited

ASX Code: AHR

ABN 49 122 751 419

Anchor Resources Limited is an Australian company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. It is exploring for copper, gold, antimony and other metals in eastern Australia.

Key Projects

Aspiring, Qld; gold, base metals, uranium
Bielsdown, NSW; antimony
Blicks, NSW; gold, molybdenum, copper
Birdwood, NSW; copper & molybdenum

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Anchor's Projects

Anchor has four projects located on the eastern coast of Australia in New South Wales and Queensland (Figure 1) that it is exploring for a range of metals.

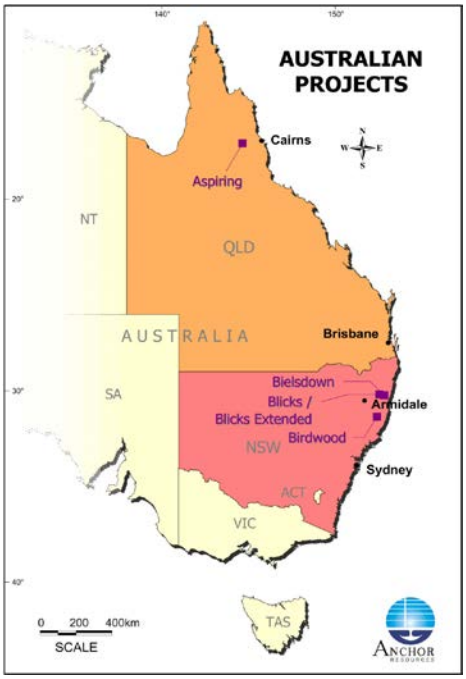

Figure 1: Anchor's projects

Blicks Project, EL 6465 and EL 8100 (Anchor 100%)
New South Wales - Gold, copper

Introduction

The Blicks project (EL 6465 and EL 8100) is located in the southern portion of the New England Fold Belt in northeast New South Wales. Anchor is currently exploring in this area for large intrusion-related gold systems (Figures 2 & 3).

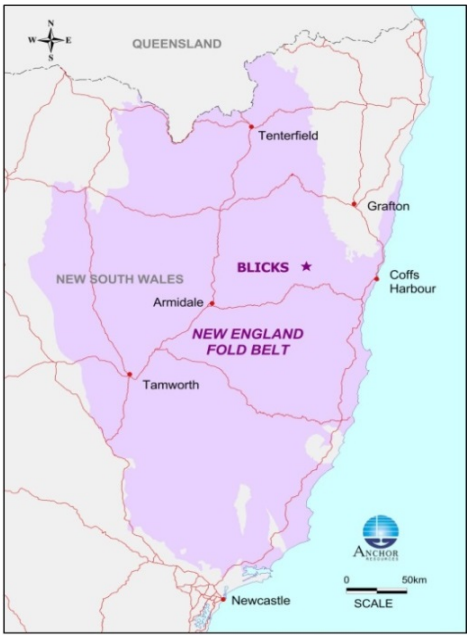

Figure 2: Blicks project locality

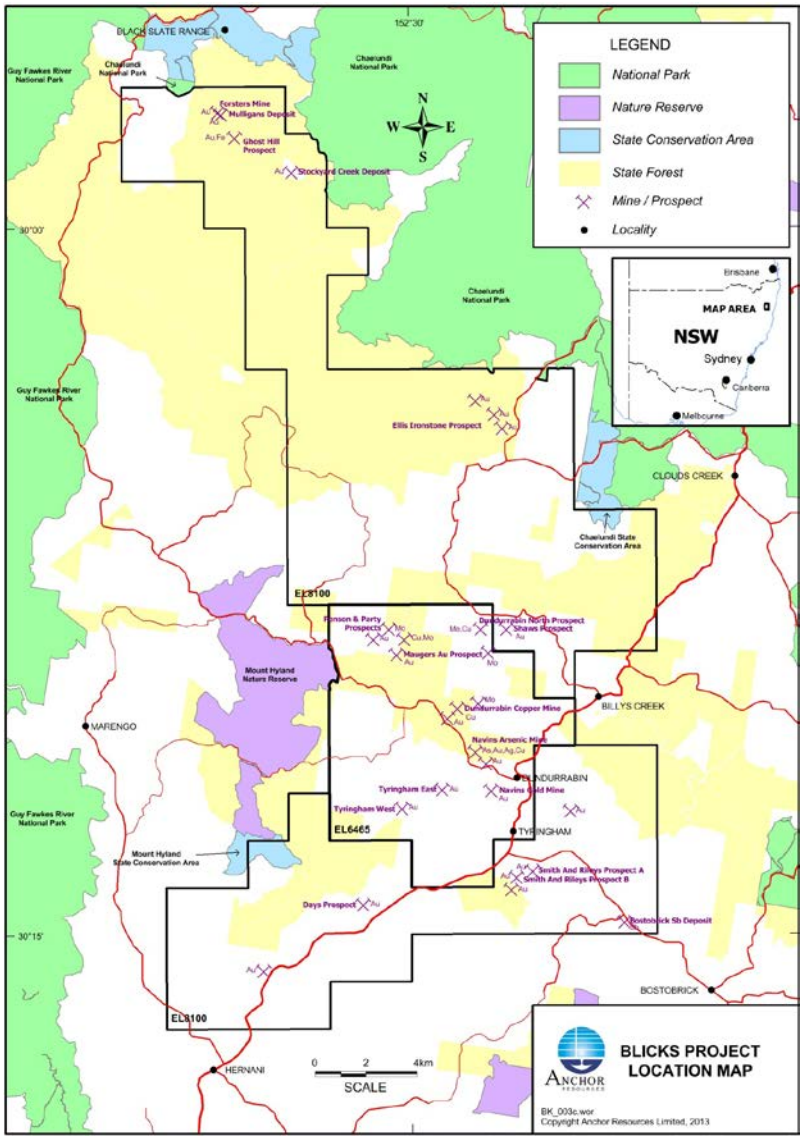

Figure 3: Blicks project tenements

The work to date at Blicks, principally soil geochemistry (see below), has identified an area of low grade gold (sub-economic) mineralisation extending over a large area and has been named the Tyringham gold prospect which consists of two gold mineralised centres known as Tyringham East and Tyringham West centred 1.7km apart.

Previous work has documented a wide variety of styles of mineralisation within a 10km radius of the Tyringham gold prospect with more than 20 mineral occurrences reported, including gold, copper, molybdenum, bismuth and arsenic. In addition to intrusion-related gold mineralisation, granite-hosted molybdenum, possible orogenic vein gold, placer and deep lead alluvial gold, ironstone-hosted gold, orogenic antimony, and structurally controlled copper mineral occurrences are also recorded in the district.

Exploration is currently focussed on the discovery of a large intrusion-related gold deposit. The geological and geochemical features of the Tyringham gold prospect are comparable with other large intrusion-related gold systems (IRGS) around the world, such as Fort Knox and other Alaskan deposits including Donlin Creek and Pogo and the Eagle Zone at Dublin Gulch in the Yukon in Canada.

The location of the major IRGS provinces around the world is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Location of IRGS provinces around the world (modified after Lang and Baker 2001)

The conceptual model for the Tyringham gold prospect is shown in Figure 5 below. The model portrays highly fractionated granite cupolas developed above a larger granite pluton intruding deformed fine grained sediments. Within the sediment host rocks higher grade gold zones (>0.3g/t Au) are developed in postulated sub-vertical structures within a broader halo of lower grade gold mineralisation (>0.1g/t Au) above a postulated cupola at depth. Within the granodioritic host rock gold is concentrated in the carapace of a cupola where higher grade (>0.3g/t Au) gold zones are found within a broader halo of lower grade gold mineralisation (>0.1g/t Au).

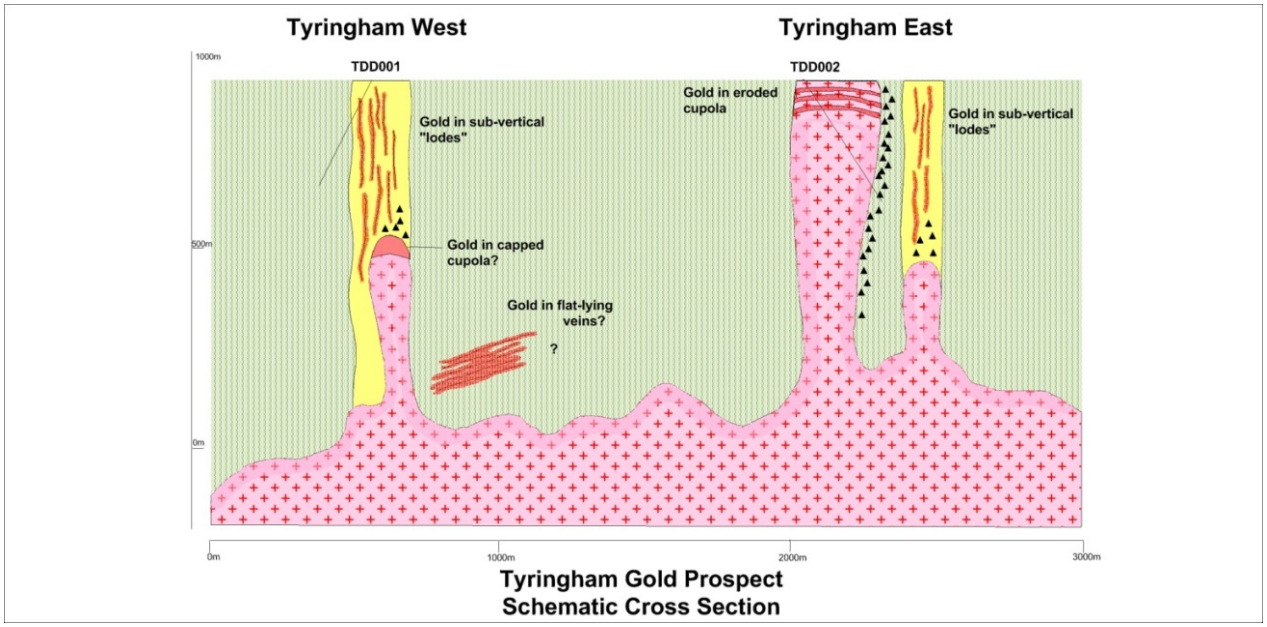

Figure 5: Conceptual model in cross section based on drilling and geological mapping at the Tyringham gold prospect

Peer Review of Anchor's Technical Work

Anchor commissioned a peer review in October 2012, by an international expert in intrusion-related gold systems of technical work that it had carried out on the Blicks project. Dr Craig Hart was commissioned to review all Blicks project data, diamond core, exploration methodology and

conceptual exploration model for the Tyringham gold prospect. Dr Hart is Director of the Mineral Deposit Research Unit, Economic Geology, Exploration Targeting and Regional Metallogeny at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada. Dr Hart played a leading role in recognizing, researching and developing the conceptual model for intrusion-related gold deposits.

In late 2011 Anchor drilled two diamond core holes into the Tyringham anomalies that had been outlined by previous soil geochemistry. TDD-001 was drilled into the Tyringham West anomaly and TDD–002 was drilled into the Tyringham East anomaly. Dr Hart has postulated that the schematic locations of these holes lie in significant locations in the IRGS model he has described (Hart, 2002), Figure 6.

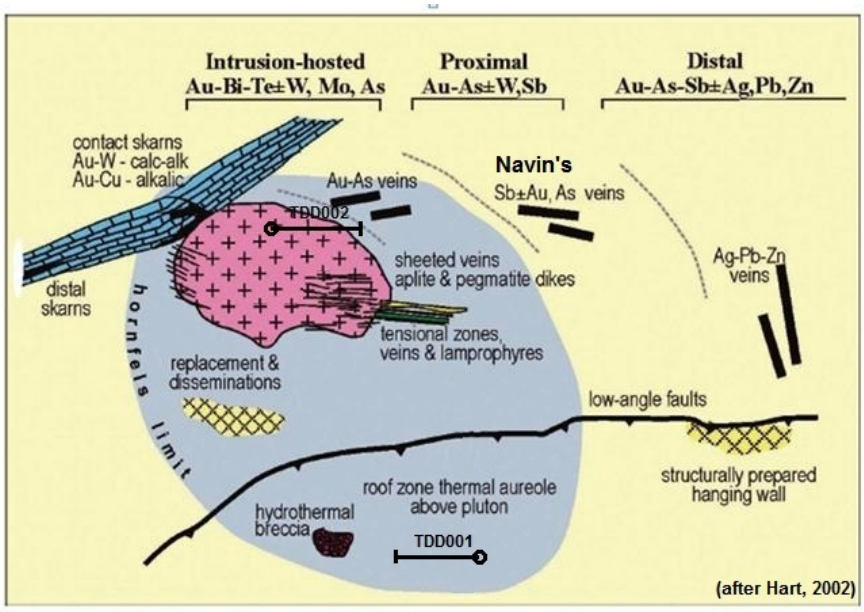

Figure 6: Conceptual IRGS model in plan showing the schematic location of two core holes drilled by Anchor in late 2011 (modified after Hart 2002)

He concluded that a "large zoned intrusion-related northeast trending gold system" has been discovered at the Tyringham gold prospect and the target model would be for a Fort Knox-like deposit. Fort Knox is located in the Tintina Gold Province in Alaska and has ~10 Moz of gold at a grade of 0.93 g/t Au.

Dr Hart prepared a vertical metal zonation conceptual diagram comparing several intrusion-related gold systems to a mineralising cupola and placed the Tyringham gold prospect in perspective with other well-known IRGS deposits (Figure 7).

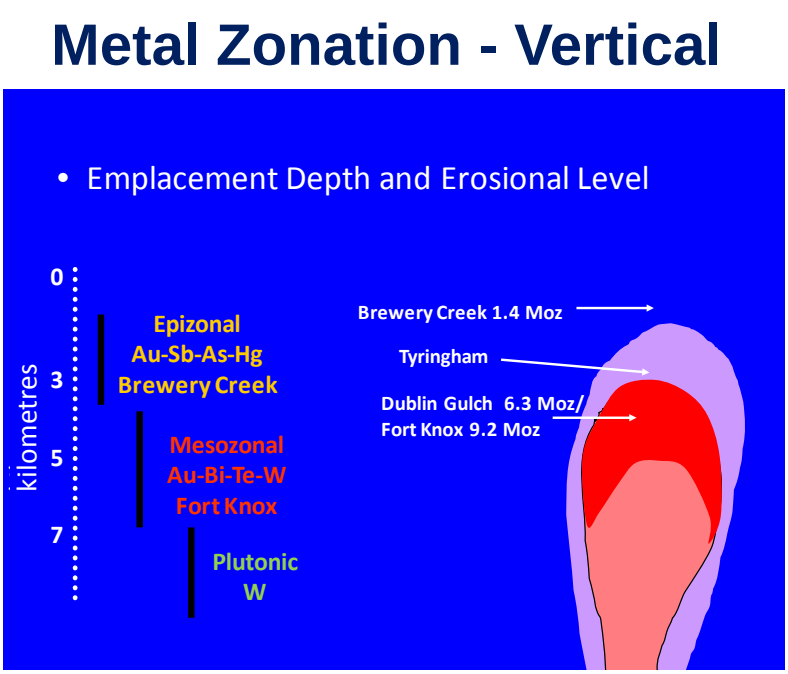

Figure 7: Conceptual vertical metal zonation showing the relationship of Fort Knox, Dublin Gulch, Brewery Creek and Tyringham to a mineralising granite cupola (modified after Hart 2012)

Dr Hart made a number of recommendations for further work which Anchor has pursued during 2013 with substantial progress being achieved during the September 2013 Quarter as data collection progressed and interpretation has advanced.

2013 Work Programme

A summary of exploration activities completed by Anchor staff and a number of specialist consultants since early 2013 is summarised below:

- "Tyringham Corridor" soil sampling program extended;
- Previous heli-magnetic data re-processed and interpreted;
- Blicks structural architecture defined using a consultant structural geologist;
- Niche sampling of Tyringham drill core completed to determine mode of gold occurrence at Tyringham;
- Petrology completed on drill core and niche samples;
- "Tyringham Corridor" detailed geological mapping at 1:2,500 scale commenced;
- Blicks regional geological mapping at 1:25,000 scale commenced;
- Age dating of Tyringham drill core commenced (Actlabs & NSW Geological Survey); and
- Blicks data captured in GIS.

Soil Sampling

Soil sampling and multi-element assaying has proved to be a very effective exploration method for successful drill hole targeting of gold mineralisation in bedrock at the Tyringham gold prospect. Since early 2013 Anchor has progressively extended the soil sampling program along the "Tyringham Corridor". Samples are collected at 40m centres along east-west grid lines spaced 160m apart. Soil sample locations are recorded in a GPS. Soil sampling coverage along the "Tyringham Corridor" now extends over an area of 5.5km and 1.5km in a northeasterly direction.

The "Tyringham Corridor" is an informal name given by Anchor for a northeast trending structural segment hosting the Tyringham gold mineralisation and other several other centres of mineralisation.

The “Tyringham Corridor” is defined by northeast trending straight drainage segments, a regional digital elevation model pattern, northeast oriented magnetic anomalies of similar appearance and northeast trending multi-element soil geochemical anomalies. A number of gold-bearing quartz veins within the “Tyringham Corridor” have a 050° north trending orientation. Veins dip sub-vertical or steeply northwest. The “Tyringham Corridor” is cut by prominent west-northwest trending features.

Soil samples collected consist of 1-2kg of C-horizon soil which is bagged and sent to ALS in Brisbane where samples are dried at 105°C prior to sieving to -80# in the laboratory. The samples are then subject to a 4-acid “near total” digest prior to analysis. In order to report the widest possible concentration range, this method uses both the ICP-MS and ICP-AES techniques. Minimum sample size is 1 gram.

Since the soil sampling commenced Anchor has collected and assayed a total of 819 soil samples. Results from a further 153 samples collected are pending. All samples were assayed for 48 elements plus gold. Gold, bismuth, tungsten, molybdenum, tellurium and arsenic are the prime elements of interest however other elements such as antimony, copper, lead, zinc and silver are also useful for drill hole targeting and “lithological” mapping using geochemistry.

Gold geochemistry defined at September 2013 along the “Tyringham Corridor” is shown in Figure 8.

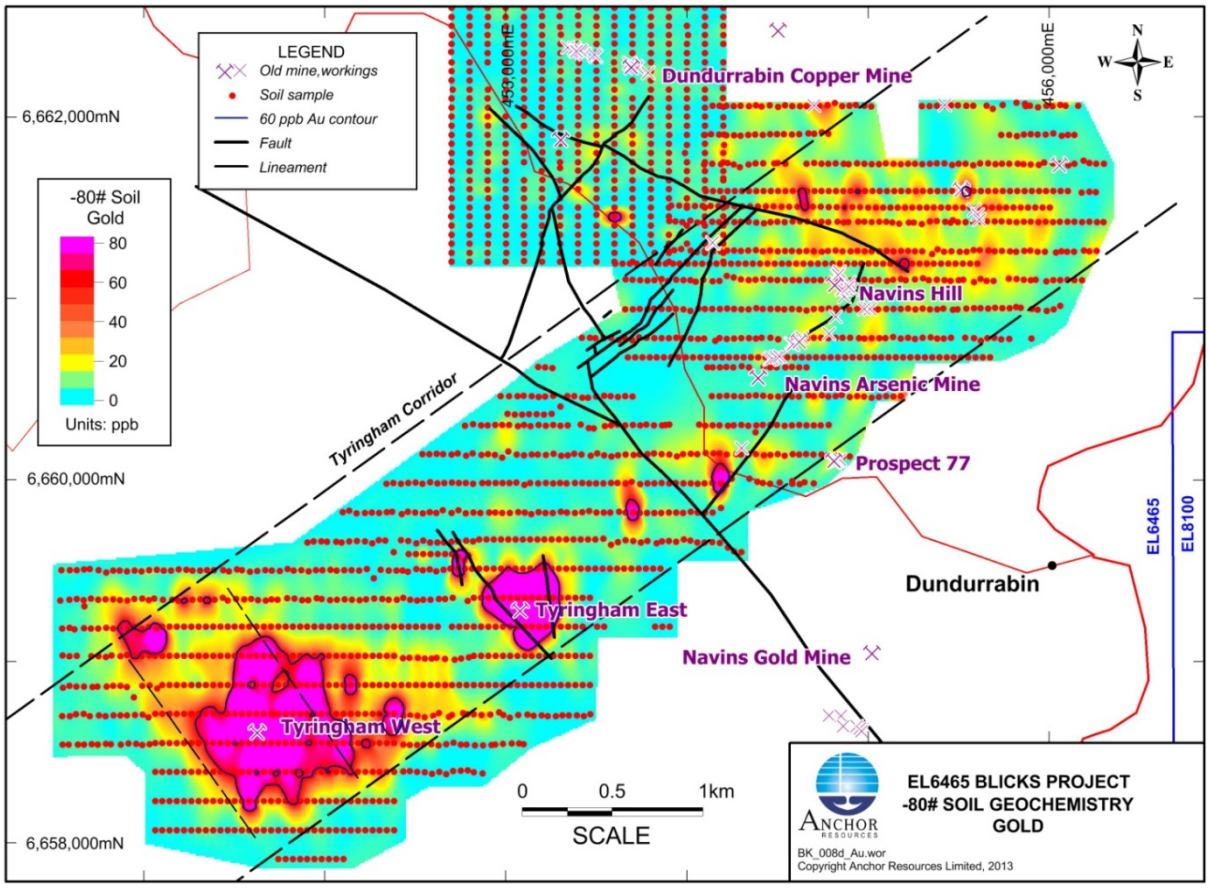

Figure 8: Tyringham -#80 mesh soil gold geochemistry and interpreted structure

Further sampling is planned to infill some areas of the current grid, and to extend along the corridor to the north east and south west. Several reconnaissance soil sampling lines to the east and west of the “Tyringham Corridor” are also planned to evaluate the area outside the defined corridor.

Magnetic Data Reprocessing

Airborne magnetic and radiometric raw data acquired on behalf of a previous explorer was reviewed and considered of sufficient quality for further processing. Details of the previous helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey used to assist the current exploration program are summarised below:

- Flown by Kevron Geophysics in 1999 for a previous explorer;
- North-south flight lines at 100m line spacing (500m spaced east-west tie lines);
- Approximately 5,500 line kilometres flown;
- Nominal survey clearance of 50m (actual 59m, minimum 27m, maximum 231m); and
- Rugged topography led to levelling artefacts in the original data (topography range from 319m – 1,447m).

Geophysical consultants were commissioned by Anchor in early 2013 to reprocess this magnetic and radiometric raw data to improve data quality. Levelling issues in the original magnetic and radiometric data were targeted which resulted in an improvement of imagery for interpretation.

Zones of higher density fracturing that may be related to mineralisation pathways were identified using the reprocessed magnetic data. The Tyringham gold prospect stands out as having a higher density of magnetic linear features and further zones have also been identified.

The reprocessed TMI grid was used as input into the UBC MAG3D smooth model inversion code using 40m x 40m voxels covering the entire survey area. The purpose of the 3D modelling was to ascertain the geometry, depth and strength of the magnetic anomalies and to use this information to help guide targeting over the area. Due to the large size of the survey, the area was split into four overlapping windows, which were inverted separately and then merged back together.

Depth slices of the 3D inversion model (at 100m soil intervals) from surface to -800m RL were constructed. East-west sections through the 3D inversion model were prepared every 200m. 3D iso-surfaces at different magnetic susceptibility cut-off values were also prepared.

Structural Analysis

The Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 Metallogenic Map published in 1992 represents the latest and most detailed published metallogenic data for the area. A number of features are noted on this map:

- The Blicks project lies close to a northwest trending line of intrusions that link between the north-northwest trending Demon Fault in the northwest and the east-west trending Bellingen Fault in the south;
- This linear zone of intrusions is highly likely to be structurally controlled. It contains a variety of intrusion shapes and compositions. They were intruded into an active fault zone over a period of time;
- The north-northwest trending Demon Fault is one of the structures involved in creating the “S” mega-orocline shape made up of the Texas Orocline and Coffs Harbour Orocline segments and so is implied to have hosted dextral strike-slip movement during the period of intrusion;
- The consensus seems to be that the “S” shape of the orocline has been created by dextral strike-slip movement sub-parallel to the belt. The main locus of this dextral movement would project into the Blicks area through the Coffs Harbour Orocline;
- Regional structural measurements show that the sediments strike sub-parallel to the northwest trending intrusion zone and generally dip steeply to the southwest. Cleavage measurements seem to be generally less steeply dipping suggesting that the sequence is inverted; and
- Tertiary basalts have clearly reused the main structural architecture and remanent flows seem to be controlled by east-west and northeast trending structures.

The review also noted the region involves atypical structural orientations (west-northwest and east-west) for bedding and foliation due to oroclinal development which deformed the Orogen during the Late Carboniferous to mid-Permian extensional event.

A structural geologist was commissioned by Anchor in April 2013 to review the structural controls on gold mineralisation at the Blicks project. This review included a site visit with the main objectives being:

- Assess Tyringham diamond drill core from two core holes to identify potential structural controls on the vein arrays;
- Assess the orientation of the drilling to the mineralised system;
- Assess the regional structural setting of the mineralisation from available data sets;
- Compile drill hole data and establish the data in a form suitable for creating cross sections;
- Suggest targets for future drill programs; and
- Prepare a report on the observations, interpretation and conclusions.

No major structures have been identified in the drill holes to date. Furthermore the exposure of the granodiorite near TDD-002 indicated that no major structures were present and that only sporadic veins were exposed and not of the densities encountered in drilling.

The outcome of this work is an increased understanding of the tectonic, continental, regional and prospect scale structural architecture and broad structural controls on the gold mineralisation at the Tyringham gold prospect, Figure 9.

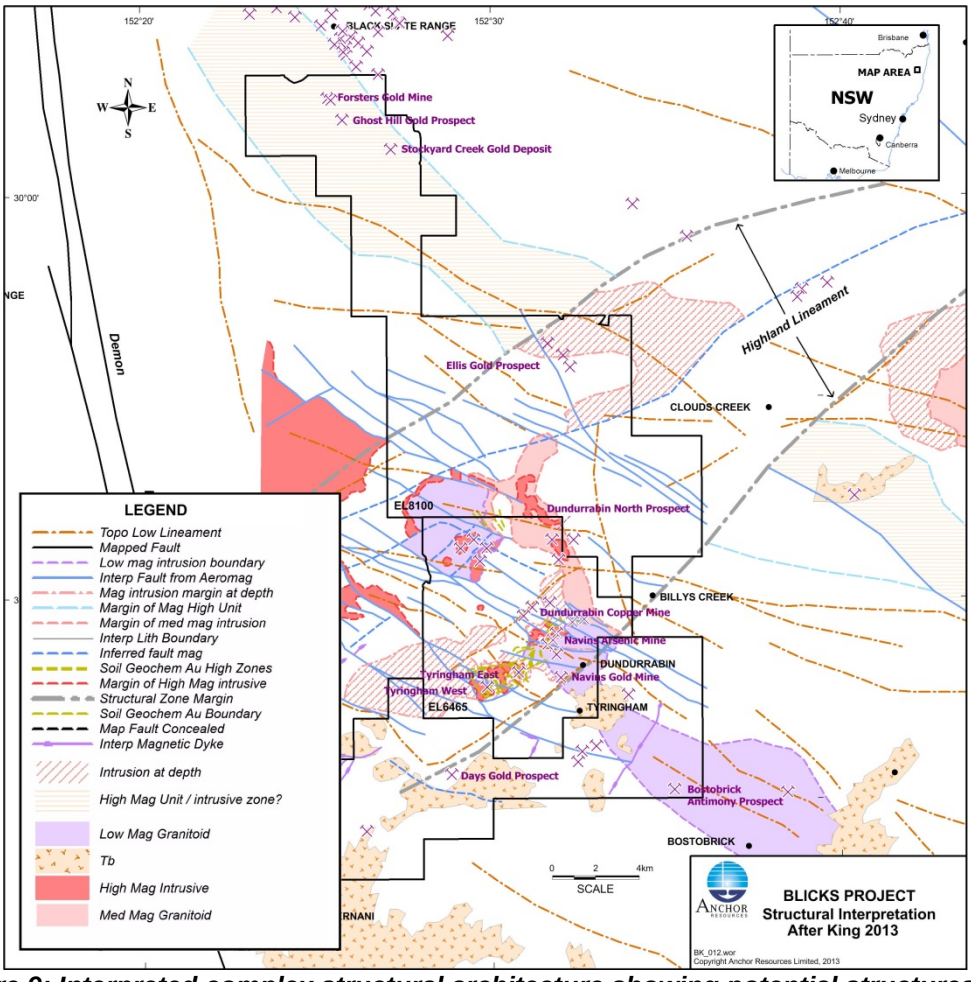

Figure 9: Interpreted complex structural architecture showing potential structures and plumbing systems for intrusion and mineralisation - Blicks project

Niche Sampling

Niche sampling of a variety of veins was completed to determine more definitively where higher grade gold values occur.

Diamond core from drill hole TDD-001 was selectively re-sampled to better understand the gold grade, distribution and structures controlling higher grade gold mineralisation. “Niche samples” were generally selected on the basis of original sample assay values from nominal 1.0m length samples using the following geochemical and geological parameters:

- Au values >0.5g/t, Bi values >50ppm and Te values >5ppm;
- Veins, zones of silicification and/or strong sulphide mineralisation; and
- Shear zones.

The objective of the niche sampling program was to sample as many different vein types and styles of sulphide mineralisation as possible to determine which veins and/or structures host higher grade gold mineralisation.

During the niche sampling program four types of veins were found to be most common. These veins can be broadly grouped into the following types as follows:

- Planar extensional quartz±sulphide veins with ultrafine bismuth;
- Planar extensional quartz veins±sulphide where bismuth was not identified;
- Sulphide-dominant (breccia) veins; and
- Quartz-carbonate (calcite)-sulphide veins (possible shear veins?).

Niche sampling has shown:

- Higher gold values (6-70g/t Au and averaging >10g/t Au) are usually associated with quartz-dominant veins, commonly 5-10mm thick, containing ultrafine specks of disseminated bismuth. These veins may contain minor sulphide as pyrite, pyrrhotite or both;
- Lower gold values (1-3g/t Au) are also associated with quartz-dominant veins similar to those described above. Bismuth was not identified macroscopically but Bi assay results are strongly anomalous (commonly >200ppm Bi);
- Sulphide-dominant veins commonly containing arsenopyrite and ±chalcopyrite. These veins contain low gold values (typically 1-3g/t), high silver (10-110ppm), variable copper (0.01-0.7%), lead (0.07-0.8%) and zinc (0.02-1.1%) and anomalous antimony (>60ppm) and tin (>60ppm);
- Carbonate-dominant ±sulphide veins. Theses veins contain low gold values (0.1g/t Au), and high Ca and Fe values (each ~15%) and high Ca values (>0.3%); and
- Gold is not disseminated throughout the host rock (meta-sediment).

A suite of six drill core samples from drill hole TDD-001 (ranging in down hole depth from 68.36m to 168.30m) and a second suite of fourteen drill core samples from drill hole TDD-002 (ranging in down hole depths from 25.26m to 113.59m, plus one sample from 421.0m) at the Tyringham gold prospect was submitted for petrographic preparation, description and interpretation. Polished thin sections (PTS) were prepared and they were subsequently examined microscopically in transmitted and reflected light. Representative photomicrographs were taken of each sample.

The purpose of the investigation was to provide petrographic data on “niche sampling” of particular vein types, hosted in hydrothermally altered and previously metamorphosed clastic sedimentary rocks of the Moombil Beds. In particular, the objective was to ascertain if any of the veins contained gold, or Bi minerals.

Gold grains are small (ranging from 5µm up to 25µm), of apparently high fineness, and occur either in composites with, and inclusions in, bismuth, or hosted as discrete grains in muscovite-sericite and quartz, but adjacent to bismuth and to sulphides.

Bismuth minerals can be observed using a hand lens as rare grains and composites, generally within and at the margins of prominent quartz-rich veins. Bismuth minerals include metallic bismuth (grains generally <0.1mm) and an interpreted Bi telluride phase (e.g. joseite), and a possible Bi sulphide, tetradymite. Bismuth can occur as discrete grains, as can gold. Scheelite also occurs in association with gold and bismuth minerals.

Gold-bearing veins are thin, commonly 5-10mm wide, with gold grades being a direct function of vein density. Sheeted vein arrays are noted in drill core however the orientation of the principal gold-bearing vein arrays remains to be determined.

Detailed Geological Mapping

A consulting geologist was commissioned to complete detailed geological mapping of the "Tyringham Corridor" at 1:2,500 scale. Work to date has identified multiple felsic intrusive events in the Tyringham-Navin Hill area and several styles of mineralisation. These observations are encouraging for mineral systems to develop at depth and further work is required to understand mineralisation styles and timing of events. Furthermore the stratigraphy is more complex than previously reported in the Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour 1:250,000 scale metallogenic study and mineral deposit data sheet notes (1992). This geological work is on-going and the next stage is expected to be completed in late December 2013.

Regional Geological Mapping

Geological consultants have been commissioned to complete regional geological mapping at 1:25,000 scale. This work commenced in July 2013 and is on-going and expected to be completed in the first half of 2014.

The results of this work will provide a regional geological context for the project.

Age Dating

Age dating provides information on the absolute ages of the rocks and the timing of the mineralising event(s).

During the September quarter the first results from age dating of the Tyringham mineralisation were received and indicated that greisen alteration associated with mineralised veins at the Tyringham gold prospect has a radiometric age determined at approximately 220 Ma (late Triassic). Granodiorite and metasedimentary (originally greywacke and siltstone) enclosing rocks are considerably older (estimated at ~290 Ma and ~350 Ma respectively) and are unrelated to the alteration-mineralisation, except for being passive hosts.

Greisen alteration is dominated by replacement of the respective host rocks by quartz and muscovite-sericite, with small amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and carbonate. The alteration forms narrow selvedges (up to ~1cm wide) about the mineralised veins that contain varying assemblages involving quartz, muscovite-sericite, scheelite, carbonate, pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Geographic Information System

Anchor has built and regularly maintains data in a well-structured GIS. The GIS is managed by experienced consultants who make regular site visits to the Company's site office at Bostobrick.

Tyringham Intrusion Related Gold System

The Tyringham prospect displays many characteristics of a reduced intrusion-related gold system (RIRGS). The prospect has similarities with RIRGS deposits at Kidston and Timbarra in Australia and Dublin Gulch (Yukon, Canada), and Fort Knox (Alaska) which are considered typical examples of this style of mineralisation.

The Tyringham gold prospect has many features in common with reduced intrusion-related gold systems (RIRGS) and some of these features in common are summarised below:

- The felsic cupola at Tyringham has been emplaced within an accretionary orogen behind a subduction-related magmatic arc (that is, well inboard of a convergent plate boundary). This is a common tectonic setting for intrusion-related gold deposits;
- Host rocks are reduced basinal miogeosynclinal metasedimentary rocks. These are preferred host strata for reduced intrusion-related gold deposits;
- The granodiorite cupola at Tyringham East is undeformed suggesting intrusion after regional deformation. This is a common feature in reduced intrusion-related gold systems;
- The Tyringham felsic intrusive has been petrographically identified as an S-type granodiorite/biotite granodiorite. Several granitic dykes around the cupola have been identified as micromonzogranite, bordering on microgranodiorite. They all contain ilmenite. Magnetite and hematite are absent;
- The granodiorite cupola and microgranodiorite dykes have undergone hydrothermal phyllic-style alteration with replacement of igneous and metamorphic biotite and partial replacement of plagioclase. The hydrothermal alteration assemblage is dominated by muscovite/sericite and quartz with lesser chlorite and traces of carbonate (possibly ankerite or dolomite) and epidote, plus a metallic mineral assemblage of pyrrhotite-pyrite accompanied by traces of chalcopyrite and sparse scheelite, cassiterite and sphalerite;
- Hydrothermal alteration in the fine-grained metasediments (metasiltstone) is dominantly fracture-controlled and restricted to narrow selvedges developed along fractures and thin fracture controlled quartz-rich veinlets. Phyllic-style hydrothermal alteration developed along fracture and quartz vein selvedges has a mineral assemblage consisting mainly of muscovite/sericite and quartz and lesser carbonate-chlorite-rutile, plus pyrrhotite and pyrite;
- Tyringham gold system, as defined by a nominal 0.1g/t Au cut-off grade, has a low Fe-sulphide content estimated to average ~1% with a reduced mineral assemblage that consists of pyrrhotite, lesser pyrite, minor arsenopyrite and accessory chalcopyrite;
- Disseminated and fracture-fill pyrrhotite is the most common sulphide mineral. Pyrrhotite is accompanied by pyrite (replacing pyrrhotite), accessory chalcopyrite, and sparse arsenopyrite, scheelite, cassiterite and sphalerite;
- Gold mineralization is spatially associated with felsic intrusives;
- Gold is variably associated with elevated Bi, W and Te;
- Copper is sporadic (as chalcopyrite) but not anomalous; and,
- Parallel quartz vein sets have been observed in metasiltstone float material however the precise nature of the dominant quartz vein array and fracture system remains to be determined. Sheeted quartz veins are common in intrusion-related gold systems, such as the Fort Knox deposit.

At the Tyringham gold prospect the presence of pyrrhotite (rather than pyrite), the absence of magnetite, haematite, anhydrite, significant copper mineralisation and a gold associate with Te and Bi are all features which characterise the Tyringham gold prospect as a RIRGS.

The full extent of mineralisation at Tyringham West has not been tested and is open at depth. The extent of mineralisation at surface can be generally defined by existing multi-element soil geochemistry and will aid in future hole design. The geometry of the granodiorite at Tyringham East has not been defined at depth. Geological mapping has indicated faulting may control emplacement.

Further work is required to identify vectors towards locating potentially higher grade gold zones within this large intrusion-related gold system with the lateral extent still remaining to be defined on surface by soil geochemical sampling.

Diamond Drilling Program

All of the work carried out to date has confirmed the intrusion related gold system model that Anchor is exploring for at Blicks project.

As a result of the work carried during 2013, drill hole planning is well advanced with a total of up to eight holes for approximately 2,000 metres are planned for the next phase of diamond drilling. The proposed drill holes consist of a combination of testing new targets and follow-up of existing known gold zones. Targets identified are coincident multi-element geochemistry and structure and/or multi-element geochemistry and magnetics. Specialist consultants have provided important inputs into target selection.

The drilling program commenced in October 2013.

Aspiring Project, EPM 19447 (Anchor 100%)
North Queensland - gold, base metals (copper, lead, zinc), uranium

Anchor's Aspiring project area (EPM 19447) lies within the Chillagoe mining camp in Far North Queensland, <12 km from the Red Dome/Mungana intrusion-related gold systems (IRGS) (historic production* of 1Moz Au, 4.3Moz Ag, 35kt Cu, combined resource* of 2.7Moz Au, 273kt Cu, 34Moz Ag).

In August 2013 Anchor engaged geological consultants Global Ore Discovery ("Global") to conduct a review of past exploration carried out on this tenement, to assess the exploration potential of the tenement and to make recommendations on further exploration work.

Global reported that the project area is prospective for late Carboniferous to Permian IRGS and magmatic related uranium (Mo-F) of which world class examples for both styles of mineralisation are known in Far North Queensland e.g. (Red Dome/Mungana and Ben Lomond).

At Aspiring (Figure 10), historic exploration in the mid-1980's by Samedan and Cyprus in the Doolan Creek area has identified multiple ENE and NE structures up to 2m wide and up to 2.5 km long which returned high grade rock chips up to 11.43 g/t Au** and 1630 g/t Ag**, and trench intercepts up to 11m @ 1.34 g/t Au**. The best historic drill intercept from the spatially limited historic shallow exploration programs into these structures was 2m @ 3.28 g/t Au** and 128 g/t Ag**.

* Source: Mungana Gold Mines Presentation, Mining 2012 Brisbane, 24th of October 2012.
** Historic geochemical assay results reported at the Aspiring Project are from exploration programs where no formal QA/QC program was in place to assess the reliability of the results.

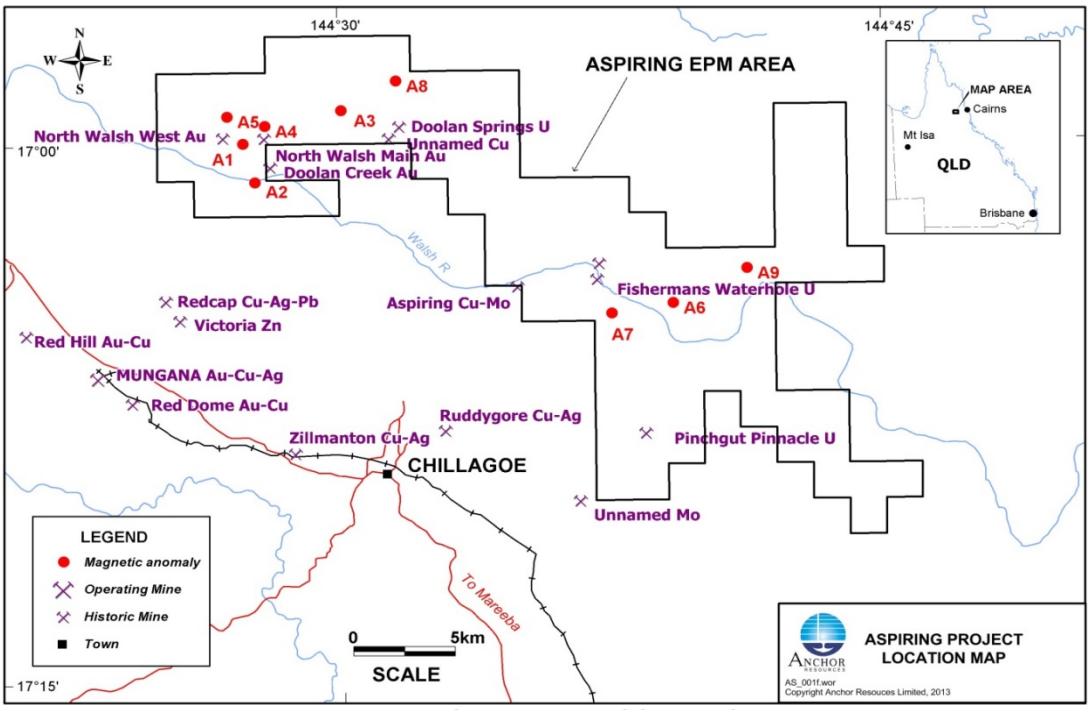

Figure 10: Aspiring project

Anchor's heli-magnetics in the Doolan Creek Area has defined in detail several magnetic lows with similar signatures to Red Dome and Mungana. Magnetic source modelling prior to drilling identified the potential presence of remanently magnetised sheet like bodies at depth. Four drill holes completed in 2012 by Anchor into three of these anomalies (A1, A2 and A4), indicates these bodies are not likely to be sheet like in shape as was modelled prior to drilling, and that they contain weakly anomalous precious metal mineralisation with an IRGS multi-element geochemical signature.

Remodelling of the magnetic anomalies using the information gained through Anchor's drilling may indicate that holes have been drilled into the centre of cylindrical intrusive bodies and thus the prospective margins still remain to be tested for IRGS mineralisation.

Global considers that scope exists in the Aspiring project to apply systematic exploration and the IRGS mineralisation model to understand the controls on and expand the size of the known mineralised systems. The proposed exploration program for precious metal mineralisation is focussed on the Doolan Creek intrusion-related gold system while follow up of historic uranium work was also recommended.

Global has recommended a first stage exploration program at Doolan Creek that is designed to:

- To acquire a new field derived geochemical, geophysical and geological datasets to further refine and prioritise of targets and allow for design of drill holes to test targets at depth;
- Utilise field measurements of magnetic susceptibility from Anchor's drilling to remodel the magnetic lows to identify permissive settings for IRGS mineralisation e.g. edges/apophases to be followed up with electrical geophysics;
- Integrate the Anchor helimagnetics/radiometrics and multi-element drill hole geochemistry with historic mapping and sampling to map permissive structural settings and vectors to new or under explored mineralisation; and
- Test structural kinematic models in predicting targets for new mineralisation and extensions to known systems.

In addition uranium exploration will focus on mapping the controls on known mineralisation and quantify the potential for concealed primary mineralisation within the Aspiring project.

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

2012 JORC Code Resources Estimate, Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit

Introduction

In August 2013 Anchor engaged SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd ("SRK") to prepare a statement of the resource estimate for the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit to conform to the requirements of the 2012 JORC Code.

This Mineral Resource Statement prepared by SRK relates to a resource estimate prepared for Anchor Resources Limited's ("Anchor") Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit (the Deposit) located in the Bielsdown project area near the town of Dorrigo, New South Wales. This resource estimate (the Estimate) is based on 130 surface diamond and percussion drill holes and 43 underground drive face samples. The surface diamond and percussion drill holes total 10,710 m. The nominal data cut-off date for the Estimate is the 1st September 2013 (Table1).

This resource was originally publicly announced in December 2010 under the 2004 JORC Code. No new drilling or new work has been carried out since that announcement. This is a revised and expanded memo written in order to bring the resource statement into line with the 2012 JORC Code.

Resource Estimate

The Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit is a structurally controlled deposit hosted by a steeply south dipping regional east-west trending strike-slip fault in turbiditic metasediments of inferred Late Carboniferous age. The deposit is enriched in antimony, tungsten, gold, arsenic, mercury and sulphur, and depleted in manganese and potassium.

Table 1: Mineral Resource Statement for Wild Cattle Creek Deposit Antimony Deposit September 2013

Category	Tonnage (kt)	Sb Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	W Grade (g/t)	Sb Metal (t)
Indicated	340	3.06	0.31	278	10,300
Inferred	270	1.94	0.33	259	5,300

1. Reported at a cut-off grade of 1.0% Sb.
2. There may be minor discrepancies in the above table due to rounding of tonnages, grades and metal contents.
3. Minor historical surface and underground mining tonnages have been accounted for and excluded.

The Estimate is categorised as Indicated and Inferred, which primarily reflects the 2009 and 2010 Anchor diamond drilling which has increased the confidence of grade and spatial location of the historical drill hole and underground mining data.

A comparison of the SRK 2013 and 2009 Mineral Resource Estimates shows a 13% increase in antimony grade and a 15% decrease in tonnage from the SRK 2009 Mineral Resource Estimate. This was primarily due to the detailed 2010 geological model used to delineate the higher grade "Cemented Breccia" unit from the lower grade "Incohesive Breccia" unit. Delineation of the two breccia units has allowed better definition of tonnage and less smoothing of antimony grade. The decrease in tonnage of the 2010 Mineral Resource Estimate has also partly been due to allowance of depletion from minor historical underground mine workings and a small decrease in the bulk density. There has been a minor bulk density decrease of 1.4% to 2.79 t/m^3 in from the 2009 estimate of 2.83 t/m^3, following incorporation of 2010 drilling data. The addition of the 2010 drilling data resulted in a bulk density of 2.79 t/m^3 being used to convert volume to tonnage and compares well to 2007 and earlier estimates which used 2.78 t/m^3.

Utilising mining parameters outlined in the 2010 Scoping Study completed by SRK, an appropriate cut-off grade (COG) has been calculated, for an underground mining option.

Table 2 below outlines the parameters used, their sources and any assumptions made.

Table 2: Mining Parameters for Cut-Off Grade Calculation

Parameters	Source	Unit	Underground
Costs			
Mining	SRK Scoping Study 2010	A$/t	150*
Milling	SRK Scoping Study 2010	A$/t	55
Transport	SRK Scoping Study 2010	A$/t	33.6
Total Opx and Cpx		A$/t	239
Revenue			
Recovery	SRK Scoping Study 2010	%	90
Payable	SRK Scoping Study 2010	%	55
Royalty	SRK Scoping Study 2010	%	4
Metal Price	Current Sb price**	US$/t	9,500

	Equivalent Australian price***	A$/t	15,833
	Conversion Rate	A$/US$	0.9
Revenue		A$/%Sb	7,524
Break-even Grade		%Sb	3.17

*Assumed G&A costs are included.
**Based on price utilised at comparable antimony mine (US$9500/t).
***Conversion to A$ on August 8th 2013, price multiplied by 1.5 to account for resource status.

Applying the break-even grade of 3.17% antimony for underground mining to the 2010 Resource Grade Tonnage Curve (Figure 11), the estimated resource COG for an underground mining option is 1.3% Antimony using current prices. A resource reporting cut-off grade of 1% Sb, as per the 2010 Resource, has therefore been retained for this JORC 2012 compliance update. The 1% Sb cut-off is still considered by SRK to result from the likely range of antimony prices in the short to mid-term. The sensitivity to cut-off grade is quantified below.

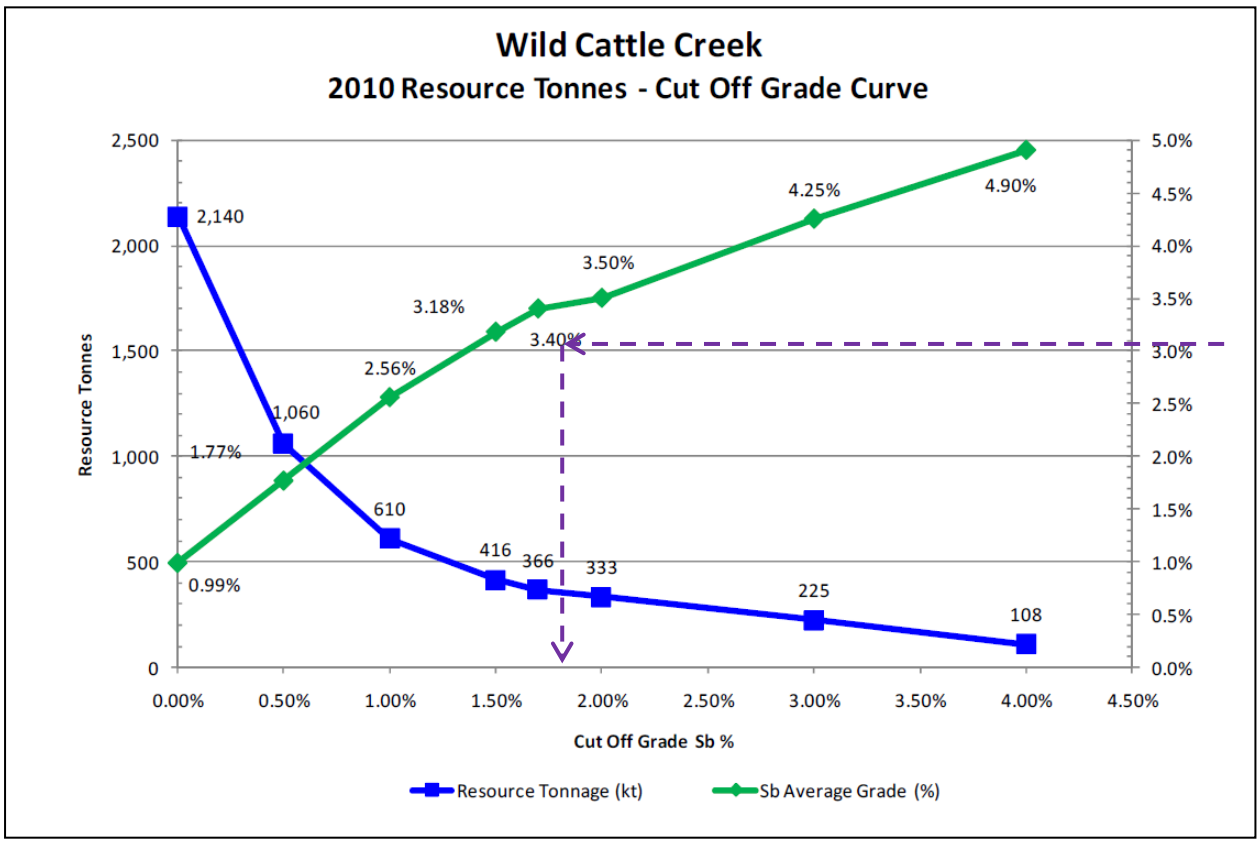

Figure 11: Resource tonnes-cut-off grade curve

There is a 22% difference in resource tonnage between 1% antimony COG to 1.3% antimony COG (Table 3). This difference in resource tonnage is only attributable to the change in assumed metal prices and the increased cost associated with underground mining and not due to any additional drilling.

Table 3: Tonnage, Grade and Metal Content of Antimony for Cut-off Grades 0%, 1% and 1.3%

Sb % Cut-off Grade	Classification	Tonnage (Kt)	Sb Grade (%)	Sb Metal (Kt)
0.0	Indicated	560	2.12	1,187
0.0	Inferred	1,584	0.6	951
0.0	Total	2,144	0.99	2,138
1.0	Indicated	341	3.08	1,048
1.0	Inferred	272	1.94	528
1.0	Total	613	2.56	1,576
1.3	Indicated	295	3.38	997
1.3	Inferred	182	2.33	425
1.3	Total	477	2.98	1,422

Field Work, Bielsdown Project

The Bielsdown project (NSW) includes the Wild Cattle Creek antimony deposit. There has been no field work during the quarter pending resolution of land access matters.

Birdwood Project, EL 6459 (Anchor 100%)
New South Wales - Copper, molybdenum

The Birdwood project (Figure 12) covers the Birdwood copper/molybdenum prospect where previous drilling has intersected anomalous copper and molybdenum mineralisation in a number of diamond core holes drilled in 1969.

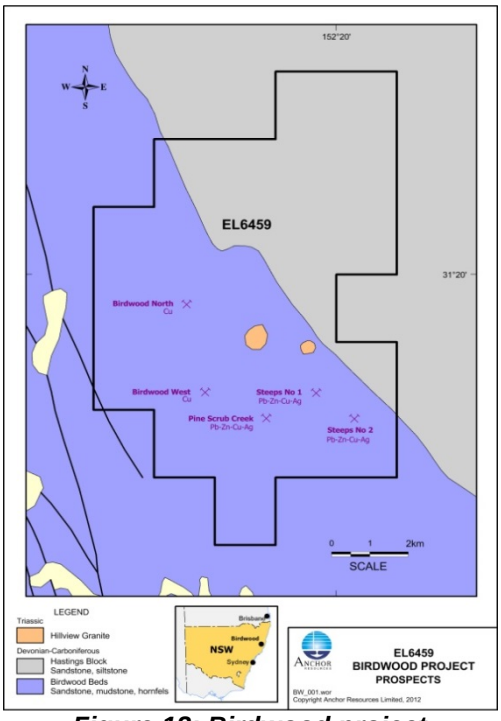

Figure 12: Birdwood project

Following a recent review of the historic data, together with re-processed magnetic data from Anchor's heli-magnetics survey in 2007, two circular magnetic "lows" were identified at Birdwood North. Previous diamond drilling in this area intersected strongly anomalous copper and molybdenum mineralisation (Figure 13).

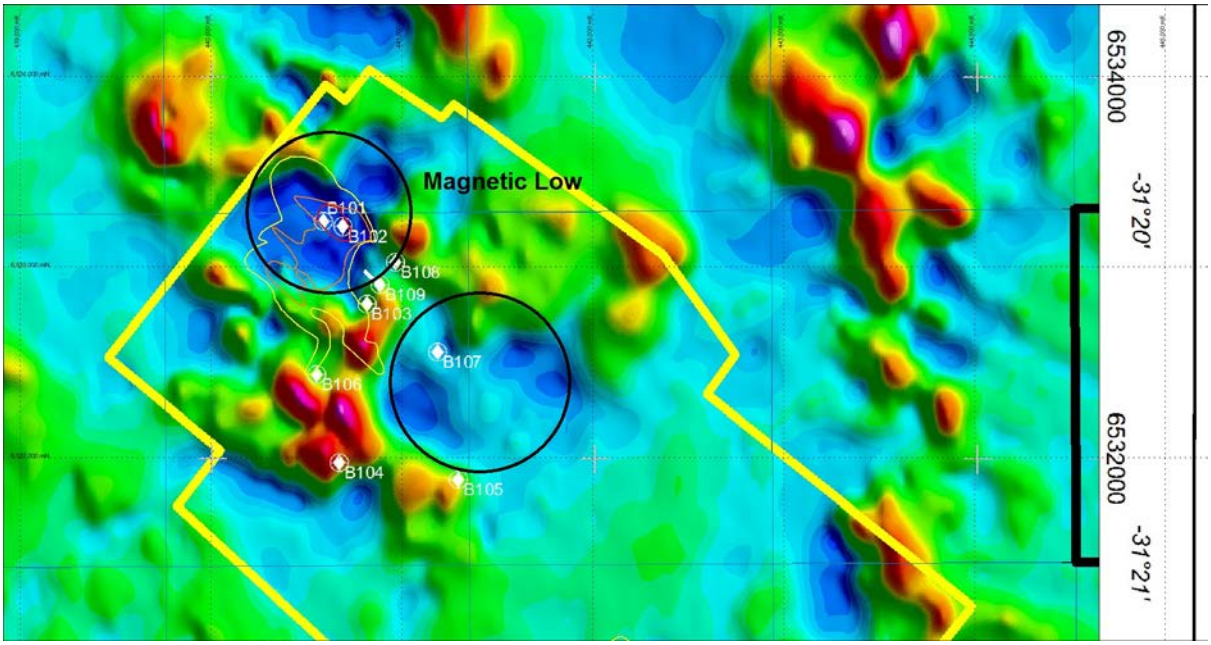

Figure 13: Magnetic image showing two circular magnetic "lows" at Birdwood North. Previous diamond drilling in this area intersected strongly anomalous copper and molybdenum mineralisation

Anchor has postulated there is potential for Northparkes-type porphyry copper-gold mineralisation at the Birdwood North prospect. Further work is planned to follow-up this exploration model.

Corporate

In September 2013 Anchor entered into a new loan agreement with its major shareholder, China Shandong Jinshunda Group Co., Ltd to increase and extend the finance facility. The new agreement increases the finance facility from $5 million to $8 million and extends the repayment date to 30th September 2015. The new finance facility will allow the Company to continue with its exploration program over the next 12 months and is effective from 11th September 2013.

Anchor continues to review opportunities for the acquisition of new projects to expand its project portfolio. During the Quarter a number of projects were considered but to date none have been identified that satisfy Anchor's corporate criteria.

Ian L Price
Managing Director
Anchor Resources Limited

Competent Persons' Statements

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

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resources estimation approach at Bielsdown is based on information compiled by Mr Danny Kentwell, MSc, BAppSc, FAusIMM. Mr Kentwell is a Principle Consultant and full-time employee of SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd. He has sufficient experience relevant to the assessment and of this style of mineralisation to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves – The JORC Code (2012)". Mr Kentwell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information relating to the Exploration Results and geological interpretation for the Aspiring project is based on compiled historic exploration information by Mr Daryl Nunn, BSc (Hons), MAusIMM. Geochemical results at the Aspiring project are from historic exploration where no formal QA/QC program was in place to access the reliability of the results. Mr Nunn, Senior Geologist and a full time employee of Global Ore Discovery Pty Ltd. Mr Nunn has sufficient experience relevant to the assessment and of these styles of mineralisation to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves – The JORC Code (2012)". Mr Nunn consents to the inclusion of the information in the report in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resource Estimate – Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit

1 JORC (2012) Table 1

The following section is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC (2012) requirements for the reporting of the Mineral Resource estimates for the Wild Cattle Creek deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	The deposit was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC), diamond drill holes (DD) and underground samples. A total of 95 RC and 35 DD were drilled for 535 m and 9286m, respectively. In addition 46 underground samples were included. Four separate drilling sets contribute to the database. The majority of holes were angled toward the south or north to optimally intersect the mineralised structure.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill hole collar locations were surveyed by a licensed surveyor and down hole surveys were completed by the drilling by contractor. The RC samples were collected via a riffle splitter. Diamond core was used to obtain high quality samples that were logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, density and other attributes. Sampling was carried out by a rig geologist in accordance with Anchor protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Diamond core from the 2010 (latest) drilling program was HQ3 (61.1mm) size, sampled on nominal 1m intervals or significant geological boundaries and then sawn longitudinally in half. Half core was sent to ALS laboratory to be dried, crushed, riffle split to a maximum of 3kg, pulverised to produce a sub sample to be analysed for 9 elements (As, Cu, Fe, K, Pb, Sb, W and Zn) followed by four acid digestion on a 1g sample. RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a sub sample for assaying as above.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Diamond drilling accounts for 73% of the drilling in the resource area and comprises HQ3 size core. Core was orientated using the 'spear' technique. RC drilling accounts for 27% of the total drilling and comprises 130mm diameter face sampling "drill-thru" method.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Diamond core and RC holes are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95% and there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth marked on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination.

	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.	The bulk of the resource is defined by diamond core drilling which has high recoveries. The consistency of mineralised intervals is considered to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.
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 holes have been geologically logged with varying degrees of detail. Previous logging used a metre-by-metre technique using a coded system. Recent logging is more descriptive for geological and geotechnical logging, including recovery and RQD.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging of diamond core and RC chips recorded stratigraphy, lithology, colour, grainsize, bedding/foliation, weathering, hardness, brecciation, veining, alteration, faulting, RQD and mineralisation. Core was photographed in both wet and dry form.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core was cut in half onsite, half the sample was taken for assay analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were collected on the rig using riffle splitters. Recent drilling used RC drilling as pre-collar, so mineralised zones were not intersected. Information about whether mineralised zones were sampled dry in previous RC drilling is unknown.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of diamond core follows industry best practice involving oven drying to 60°C, coarse crushing to >70% passing ~6mm, riffle splitting to maximum of 3kg, pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron. Sample preparation for RC samples is identical, except they were dried at 105°C.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involve the use of standard reference material as assay standards, and blanks to be routinely inserted into the samples order. Spot checks on four duplicate samples were completed to compare Sb and W assays from diamond drill core. In 2010 Anchor diamond drill hole 10WDD11 was drilled to twin Allegiance diamond drill hole D114.
	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 sample sizes are considered to be appropriate given the style of mineralisation at Wild Cattle Creek, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
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.	The analytical techniques used a four acid multi element digest with ICP-AES finish on a 1g sample. Acids are HF-HNO3-HCIO4 digestion with a HCI leach. Over range Sb and W were routinely analysed by method ME-XRF15b (lithium borate fused bead/XR) on a

		sample mass of 0.5 gram. The method (not NATA accredited yet) uses twenty percent sodium nitrate added to a pre-prepared lithium metaborate/lithium tetraborate flux at 22:12 ratio to prevent reaction with the platinum crucibles. Gold values were determined on a 50 gram fire assay and AAS finish.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate.
	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.	Five different companies completed five different phases of sampling on the resource to date. For sampling and assaying done by Anchor sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory (ALS) as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grid size of 95% passing 75 micron was being attained. In one diamond hole four duplicate samples were taken to compare Sb and W assays and results were within 3% of the original values. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards using certified reference material and blanks as part of their in house procedures. Following the completion of the 2010 drilling program the full suite of ALS standards plus an OREAS blank sample were sent to SGS Laboratories for check assay. There were significant differences between the standard results. SRK did not review any control or scatter charts of duplicate assays. Spot checks were carried out on a number of individual duplicate pairs and close agreement was found. Halfway through the drill program samples were assayed for Bi rather than K as bismuth was considered a possible contaminant in some stibnite concentrates. Three standard reference materials were used in the 2010 drill program, with a good range of values, and were inserted blindly and randomly. In order to gain more confidence in the assay results in light of the issues noted with the standards, comparative checks were done on the averages of the Sb grades for each phase of sampling by the different companies per geological unit. These checks showed good agreement given the respective spatial distributions.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	SRK Consulting has not inspected core and has therefore placed reliance on the work done by Graeme Rabone and Associates Pty Ltd, who completed a report on the Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit in 2010.
	The use of twinned holes.	In 2010 Anchor diamond drill hole 10WDD11 was drilled to twin Allegiance diamond drill hole D114.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was initially recorded as hand written logs, and then entered in an Excel spread sheet. In 2010 SRK Consulting created an SQL database of historical data and new data collected by Anchor in 2009.

	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this estimate.
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.	Hole collar locations were surveyed by Blair Lanskey Surveyors using a Total Stations survey tool. Down hole surveys were completed by the drilling contractor using a Reflex Ezi-Shot^{TM} electronic solid-state single shot drill hole survey tool, which was calibrated on 12th February 2010 against a Suunto compass. Both RC and diamond holes were surveyed down hole at a nominal 30m interval.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Blair Lanskey Surveyors and Allegiance recorded surveys in the grid system GDA94 datum with grid coordinates in MGA94. Anchor recorded surveys in the WGS84 datum. SRK wrote a code in 2010 to customise ArcMap© to perform coordinate transformation for both local and GPS grid data to be identified In MGA56.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic surfaces were produced by Blair Lanskey using total station survey tool.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The nominal drill spacing is 15m (northing) by 15 m (easting). In the west of the deposit, the spacing extends to 25 m by 25 m spacing.
	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.	The mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserve, and the classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. A total of 43 underground samples were incorporated into the database following statistical analysis that demonstrated a similarity to the drill holes in the same area.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples have been composited to two metre lengths, and adjusted where necessary to ensure that no residual samples lengths have been excluded (best fit).
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.	The orientation of the fault-hosted deposit strikes approximately east-west with a sub vertical to steeply south dip. The majority of the data is drilled to grid south, with the intersection angles for the bulk of the drilling nearly perpendicular to the mineralised domains.
	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.	No orientation biased sampling has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody is managed by Anchor. Samples are stored on site, which is locked at night, and removed to TNT freight depot in Coffs Harbour as soon as possible. Samples are then delivered by road freight to ALS (Brisbane). Drill samples were submitted to the laboratory using a standard ALS Sample Submittal Form.
Audits or	**The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.**	**A review of the drilling and geology at the Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit was**

reviews		**completed by Graeme Rabone and Associates in July 2010. SRK Consulting has completed two reviews of the sampling techniques and data as part of the resource estimates in 2009 and 2010.**

2 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Wild Cattle Creek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.	In 2010 SRK Consulting created an SQL database of historical data and new data collected by Anchor in 2009.
	Data validation procedures used.	During development of the SQL database SRK a number of additions, improvements and validations on the database were conducted, data was then imported into the GEMSTM software where it was validated and corrected if necessary.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	Graeme Rabone and Associates Pty Ltd carried out a site visit in order to complete a drilling and geology report on the Wild Cattle Creek Antimony Deposit in 2010. SRK did not conduct a site visit in 2009 during completion of a Mineral Resource Estimate but made a number of minor recommendations to data storage. Due to restricted access in 2010, no site visit occurred.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	Not applicable
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.	The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered good. The global geological setting is a structurally controlled hydrothermal deposit hosted in turbiditic metasediments. The dominant economic element of interest within the deposit is antimony, with minor gold and tungsten.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Initial drilling by Anchor in 2009 involved sending samples for analysis of the full suite of 33 elements by method ICO61, to characterise the geochemistry of the mineralisation.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	A new interpretation by SRK in 2010 included the high grade cemented breccia as well as the surrounding incohesive breccia and stibnite stringer zone. This resulted in a 13% increase in antimony grade and a 15% decrease in tonnage from the SRK 2009 Mineral Resource Estimate which did not delineate the separate breccia units. Decrease in tonnes was partly due to depletion of minor historic underground mine workings and a small decrease in bulk density.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	Geological controls and relationships were used to define sub-domains. Key features include the orientation of the fault hosting the mineralisation, antimony content and location of brecciated units within the stratigraphy.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The Cemented Breccia unit has higher grade antimony and has therefore been delineated separately from the Incohesive Breccia Unit and Stibnite Stringer Zone. Zones of mineralisation within the three geological units have also been addressed via the resource estimation process.
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	The Mineral Resource area has dimensions of 180 m (north) by 510 m (east) by 450 m (elevation).
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	Grade Estimation using Ordinary Kriging was completed using Datamine™ software for three elements; Sb%, Aug/t and W%. Drill grid spacing ranges from 15m to 25m. Drill hole samples were flagged using domain codes generated from three dimensional domains. Sample data was composited to 2m intervals using a best fit method and as a result there were no residuals. Intervals with no assays were excluded from the compositing routine. The influence of extreme sample distribution outliers was reduced by top-cutting where required. The top cut levels were determined using a range of top-cut analysis tools. Top cuts were reviewed and applied on a domain basis. For the three domains (Cemented Breccia, Incohesive Breccia and Stibnite Stringer Zone), directional variograms were modelled for Sb, Au and W using raw variograms or Gaussian transformations in the geostatistical software Isatis. Nugget values are moderate, ranging from 30% to 50% for Sb, Au and W. Grade continuity was characterised by short ranges (up to 30m) and relatively poor structure in the down-dip and across strike direction. Within the three domains, 11 subdomains were delineated.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	Check estimates were run by SRK in 2010 in comparison with the Mineral Resource Estimate released by SRK in 2009 and the Estimate released by GeoRES in 2007, similar global estimates were discovered and any discrepancies accounted for by interpretation changes.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	The economics and cut-off grade are based on Antimony alone.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	No deleterious elements were estimated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The block model was constructed using a 15 mE by 2 mN by 15 mRL parent block size. Parent cells were allowed to split up to 2 times to ensure block model volumes to accurately reflect wireframe grades. All estimation was completed at the parent block scale. Kriging Neighbourhood analysis was carried out to optimise block size, search distances and number of samples used. The size of the search ellipse per domain was based on the corresponding variogram. A single pass elliptical search was utilised. The ellipse was orientated in the plane of the deposit, with differences in dip (between 70 - 87°) depending on the area of the deposit. An octant search was utilised during estimation used a minimum of 2 composites, except in the East Area where one composite as a minimum was used due to small number of composites, a maximum of 4 composites per octant and maximum of 20 composites over all. Hard boundaries were applied between all the domains.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No selective mining units were assumed in this estimate.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No correlations between variables were assumed in this estimate.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	The geological interpretation correlated the antimony mineralisation to geological and structural elements at Wild Cattle Creek. An understanding of the relationship between high antimony and silica-cemented breccia within a fault structure was used to refine the mineralisation domains. These domains were used as hard boundaries to select samples populations for variography and estimation.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	All domains except the East Incohesive Breccia displayed moderate skewness and relatively low values. A top cut of 4.4% was applied to the East Incohesive Breccia which top cut one composite. No other top cuts were applied.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Validation of the block model involved a visual inspection of the block model versus domain boundaries and drill hole intersections. Comparison of block model statistics and drill hole composite statistics was also completed
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	The tonnages were estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	The boundary of the breccia has been used to domain the mineralisation, so lower grades have been included. A general exclusion of low grade zones <0.2% Sb has been applied.
Mining factors	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions	Mining of the Wild Cattle Creek deposit will probably be underground mining involving

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
or assumptions	and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	an underground crusher as well. The geometry of the deposit will make it amenable to mining methods currently employed in many underground operations in similar deposits around the world. No assumptions on mining methodology have been made.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	During metallurgical testing by previous companies, superpanned sub-samples of flotation concentrates were found to contain grains of native gold and silver, cerargyrite (AgCl), galena (PbS), chalcopyrite (CuFeS) and marcasite (FeS). Pyrite in these concentrates was suspected to be arsenical.
Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was compiled by Northern New South Wales Forestry Services in 1994 for Allegiance Mining NL. This report covered the necessary changes required for waste and process residue disposal options and included; changes to topography, drainage channels, clearing, noise, potential impact of fauna and potential for leaching or discharge of polluted or sediment laden water.
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	Bulk density has been estimated from density measurements carried out on samples from 8 diamond holes using the Calliper method.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	Samples used for bulk density measurements were unweathered met-argillite host rock and wall rock, and stibnite-pyrite mineralised cemented breccia. The host geology at Wild Cattle Creek is competent and of good quality, porosity in the mineralised zone is low.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	The bulk density values were estimated from samples taken within the primary ore zone (cemented breccia) 8 drill holes in the 2009 drilling program.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.	The Mineral Resource classification is based on good confidence in the geological and grade continuity, along with 15 m – 25 m drill spacing. Estimation parameters including Kriging efficiency have been utilised during the classification.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in	The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. Geological controls at Wild Cattle Creek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	consist of a primary mineralisation event via hydrothermal fluids later modified by structural events. The definition of the mineralised zone is based on a high level of geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed and enhanced by infill drilling which supported the initial interpretation. The validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grade.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The Mineral Resource Estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Persons.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	Several reviews of the Wild Cattle Creek deposit have taken place. The 2007 GeoRES Resource Estimate was reviewed by SRK in 2009 and found to under call the tonnes due to a combination of density measurements, additional drilling and a different modelling approach. In a 2010 Scoping Study SRK reviewed the 2009 SRK Mineral Resource Estimate and found it had under called the grade and over called the tonnes, primarily due to a more detailed geological interpretation, a minor decrease in bulk density and small depletion attributed to historic production.

2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

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

2.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• The Tyringham prospect was discovered in 1999 by B-C horizon soil sampling after follow up of a stream sediment BLEG anomaly. Work by Anchor has been systematic grid based regional soil sampling following on from the previous work. The Tyringham prospect was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core drilling. A total of 11 RC and 2 diamond core holes have been drilled for a total of 1,835m and 941.60m respectively. Four separate drilling sets contribute to the database. The majority of the holes were inclined toward the east or west to optimally intersect the gold anomalies. Anchor has completed 941.60m of diamond core drilling in 2011 and 205m of RC drilling in 2008. Anchor also drilled the Dundurrabin copper mine in 2008 using RC drilling for a total of 970m in 5 RC holes.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Soil samples are representative and collected in a consistent manner at each sample location. The drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a hand held GPS unit and down hole surveys were completed at regular intervals by the drilling contractor. The RC samples were collected via a riffle splitter. Diamond core was used to obtain high quality samples that were logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, density and other attributes. Sampling was carried out by a rig geologist in accordance with Anchor protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where*	• Diamond core from the 2011 (latest) drilling program was dominantly HQ3 (61.1mm) size, sampled on 1m intervals or significant geological boundaries and then sawn longitudinally in half. Half core was sent to an ALS laboratory to be dried, crushed, riffle split to a maximum of 3kg, then pulverised to produce a sub-sample for analysis for 48 elements. Sample analysis

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	followed a four acid "near total" acid digestion on a 1g sample. RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a sub-sample for assaying as above. Gold determination on a 50 gram charge by fire assay ICP-AES finish, other elements using four acid "near total" digestion on a minimum sample size of 1 gram and ICP-MS and ICP-AES finish. B-C horizon soil samples collected manually using a "clamshell" post hole digger to obtain 1-2kg of uncontaminated material generally 20-30 cm below surface which was subsequently bagged and sent to a commercial laboratory then dried at 105°C and sieved to -80# (-180µm) prior to weighing 1 gram of material for multi-acid digestion.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond core drilling dominantly consists of HQ triple tube core (61.1mm) with a PQ collar (85.0mm) and NQ (47.6mm) size reduction tail, if required. HQ core is oriented using a Reflex ACT electronic orientation device. RC drilling completed using a face sampling bit and "drill-thru" method.
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.*	• Diamond core and RC recovered samples are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95% and there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems. • Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth marked on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers, RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. The consistency of mineralised intervals is considered to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate given the style of mineralisation at Tyringham, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
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.*	• All holes have been logged geologically and geotechnically in detail, including core recovery and RQD. • Logging of diamond core and RC chips recorded stratigraphy, lithology, colour, grainsize, bedding/foliation, weathering, hardness, brecciation, veining, alteration, faulting, RQD and mineralisation. Core was photographed in both wet and dry form. Small rock chips in soil samples are routinely qualitatively logged by an on-site exploration geologist at the point of sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes were logged in full
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.*	• Core was sawn in half onsite. Half the core sample was taken for assay. • RC samples were collected on the rig using a riffle splitter. Information about whether mineralised zones were sampled dry in previous RC drilling is unknown. • The sample preparation of diamond core follows industry best practice involving oven drying at 105°C, coarse crushing to >70% passing ~6mm, riffle splitting to maximum of 3kg if necessary, pulverising to 85% passing 75 micron. Sample preparation for RC samples is identical.
	• *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.*	• Field QC procedures involve the use of standard reference material with a range of assay values as assay standards and blanks routinely inserted into the sample stream. • Sampling is considered representative of *in situ* material collected. No field duplicates have been collected. • Sample size is considered appropriate given the style of mineralisation and previous success in discovering gold mineralisation in bedrock.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• ALS, Brisbane. ALS Geochemistry is a leading full-service provider of analytical geochemistry services to the global mining industry. ALS Geochemistry is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2001. Gold determination on a 50 gram charge by fire assay ICP-AES finish, other elements determined using four acid “near total” digestion on a minimum sample size of 1 gram and ICP-MS finish. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. • During drilling activities Anchor’s field QC procedures involve the use of multiple standard reference materials as assay standards and blanks routinely inserted blindly and randomly into the sample order. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards using certified reference material and blanks as part of their in house procedures. Two different companies completed multiple phases of soil sampling on the prospect. Anchor has used a small number of certified reference materials inserted blindly and randomly into some sample batches. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards using certified reference

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		material and blanks as part of their in house procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Graeme Rabone & Associates Pty Ltd and Solid Geology Pty Ltd have inspected the Tyringham diamond drill core. Anchor's exploration geologist has completed a Report on Drilling at the Tyringham gold prospect.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• In 2011 Anchor drilled diamond core holes TDD-001 and TDD-002 to twin two Caledonian Pacific Mineral RC holes, TRC-03 and TRC-05 respectively.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Primary data was initially recorded as hand written logs, and then entered in an Excel spread sheet. • No adjustments are made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Drill hole collar locations were surveyed by a hand held GPS unit. Down hole surveys were completed using a Reflex Ezi-Shot™ electronic solid-state single shot drill hole survey tool. Both diamond core holes were surveyed down hole at a nominal 30m interval. Soil sample locations identified by hand held GPS unit with ±5m error.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Anchor data is in MGA94 Zone 55. • Coordinate information includes easting, northing and elevation. Drill holes and sample sites have been overlain on a digital terrain model.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drill hole spacing is too wide spaced for resource estimation. Down hole nominal 1m sampling provides good information for grade distribution in drill holes. Soil sampling is completed at 40 meter sample centres along east-west lines 160 meters apart and provides good definition of gold in the underlying bedrock.
	• *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.*	• Drilling is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for resource estimation. Soil data spacing is sufficient for exploration and delineation of large mineralised systems for drill targeting.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No sample compositing has been undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill hole orientation achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures. • Soil sample grid layout not considered to bias results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Anchor staff. Samples are stored in a site office building which is locked at night. The office is surrounded by a perimeter fence with the entrance gate locked at night. Samples are removed on a regular basis to a TNT freight depot in Coffs Harbour as soon as possible. Samples are then delivered by road freight to ALS (Brisbane). Drill samples are submitted to the laboratory using a standard ALS Sample Submittal Form.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review of the geology and drilling at the Tyringham gold prospect was completed by Graeme Rabone and Associates in July 2012. Specialist consultants, including Solid Geology and Paul Ashley Petrographic and Geological Services, have provided specialist services.

2.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Exploration Licence 6465 (Blicks project) held 100.0% by Scorpio Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Anchor Resources Limited. The tenement is located 430km north of Sydney and 26km northwest of Dorrigo, the nearest service centre to the project area. It covers the small village of Dundurrabin. Dundurrabin is located approximately 56km west-northwest of Coffs Harbour, 92km northeast of Armidale and 68km south-southwest of Grafton in northeastern NSW. The EL is for Group 1 metals. Exploration on freehold land and State Forest. Tyringham is located on freehold land. The company has signed land access arrangements with relevant landowners. • Tenement is current and in “good standing”.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic work completed by prospectors, NSW Geological Survey, North Broken Hill, Eastmet, Endurance Mining Corporation, International Mining Corporation, and more recently Caledonian Pacific Minerals and related parties. No resources were identified. Current tenure explored by Anchor with no other parties involved, either presently or historically.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Intrusion-related gold system exploration model, conceptual porphyry

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		molybdenum-copper model, and orogenic gold.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	

Hole ID	Easting MGA94z56	Northing MGA94z56	RL m	Dip	Azimuth Mag N	Depth m
TRC-20	451517	6658987	898	-60°	079°	205.0
TDD-001	451618	6658552	921	-60°	259°	464.8
TDD-002	452916	6659349	949	-60°	078°	476.8

TRC20	**0**	**23**	**23**	**0.16**
includes	15	16	1	0.89
	27	**32**	**5**	**0.20**
	36	**90**	**54**	**0.26**
includes	58	59	1	0.89
and	76	77	1	4.24
	94	**101**	**7**	**0.11**
	105	**117**	**12**	**0.11**
	124	**134**	**10**	**0.48**
	139	**159**	**20**	**0.11**
	185	**194**	**9**	**0.26**
includes	190	192	2	0.82
	198	**202**	**4**	**0.46**
includes	200	201	1	1.46

TDD001	**0**	**25.5**	**25.5**	**0.19**
includes	1	3	2	0.66
and	13	14	1	0.46

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
		and	17	18	1	0.60
			31	**33**	**2**	**0.22**
			37	**58**	**21**	**0.18**
		includes	42	45.2	3.2	0.45
			62	**64**	**2**	**0.77**
			67	**81.2**	**14.2**	**0.41**
		includes	67	72	5	0.63
			76	77	1	1.47
			89	**97**	**8**	**0.21**
		includes	93	95.9	2.9	0.41
			101	**129**	**28**	**0.29**
		includes	102	106.2	4.2	0.66
		and	110	116.5	6.5	0.35
		and	126	129	3	0.42
			152	**158**	**6**	**0.15**
		includes	152	153	1	0.30
			168	**169**	**1**	**0.79**
			273	**273.5**	**0.5**	**0.82**
			332.8	**335**	**2.2**	**0.23**
		TDD002	**10**	**32**	**22**	**0.15**
		includes	15	16	1	0.48
		and	24	26	2	0.51
			37	**40**	**3**	**0.24**
		includes	39	40	1	0.42
			46	**58**	**12**	**0.30**
		includes	46	47	1	2.04

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and 50 51 1 0.49 **62 67 5 0.27** includes 64 66 2 0.51 **71 153 82 0.20** includes 71 72 1 0.36 and 80 81 1 0.31 and 85 86 1 0.31 and 92 100 8 0.37 and 107 133 26 0.26 **203 205 2 0.47** includes 204 205 1 0.77 **234 236 2 0.62**
	• *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.*	• There is no exclusion of information.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.*	• Weighted average grades reported for all down hole intersections. Nominal 0.1g/t Au cut-off grade applied and no top cuts applied. • Higher grade gold zones defined by a nominal 3 times cut off grade to highlight zones of higher grade mineralisation. • No metal equivalents used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths is unknown. • Geometry of mineralised zones is currently not known. • Down hole lengths reported, true widths not known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and*	• Plans and sections have been substantially reported in previous reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Aggregate reporting is appropriate as mineralisation is consistent throughout the host rock.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Soil sampling has proved to be a successful technique in locating gold in bedrock. Geological mapping, structural analysis and geophysical survey results are used in conjunction with soil geochemical results and are important attributes in selecting drill targets.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Diamond core drilling is planned to locate zones of higher grade gold mineralisation at Tyringham and additional regional soil sampling is planned to evaluate additional prospective areas. • Diamond core drilling is planned to test lateral areas of the currently defined soil gold anomaly at Tyringham not tested by drilling.

Rule 5.3

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Appendix 8. Amended 1/7/97, 1/7/98, 30/9/2001, 01/06/10.

Name of entity

ANCHOR RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
49 122 751 419	**30 September 2013**

Consolidated statement of cash flows

		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (3 months) $A'000
Cash flows related to operating activities			
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors		
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(382)	(382)
	(b) development		
	(c) production		
	(d) administration	(262)	(262)
1.3	Dividends received		
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	3	3
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6	Income taxes paid		
1.7	Other		
	Net Operating Cash Flows	(641)	(641)
	Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8	Payment for purchases of: (a) prospects		
	(b) equity investments		
	(c) other fixed assets	(34)	(34)
1.9	Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects		
	(b) equity investments		
	(c) other fixed assets		
1.1	Loans to other entities		
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities		
1.12	Other (security depositl)		
	Net investing cash flows	(34)	(34)
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(675)	(675)

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(675)	(675)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.		
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares		
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	800	800
1.17	Repayment of borrowings		
1.18	Dividends paid		
1.19	Other - Share issue costs		
	Net financing cash flows	800	800
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	125	125
1.2	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	282	282
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20		
1.22	**Cash at end of quarter**	407	407
		-	-

Payments to directors of the entity and associates of the directors
Payments to related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter
		$A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	131
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	Nil

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Directors fees, salaries, and consulting fees on normal terms and conditions.

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

		Amount available $A'000	Amount used $A'000
3.1	Loan facilities		
	Loan facility with China Shandong Jinshunda Group	8,000	4,900
3.2	Credit standby arrangements	Nil	Nil

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

		$A'000
4.1	Exploration and evaluation	700
4.2	Development	Nil
4.3	Production	Nil
4.4	Administration	200
	Total	**900**

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.		Current quarter $A'000	Previous quarter $A'000
5.1	Cash on hand and at bank	15	9
5.2	Deposits at call	392	273
5.3	Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4	Other (bills receivable and bank accepted bills)	-	-
	Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	407	282

Changes in interests in mining tenements

		Tenement reference	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1	Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed	EPM 14752	Beneficial	100%	Nil
6.2	Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased	EPM 19447	Beneficial	nil	100%

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

		Total number	Number quoted	Issue price p	Amount paid up per security (see note 3)
7.1	**Preference +securities** *(description)*	Nil			
7.2	Changes during quarter	Nil			
	(a) Increases through issues				
	(b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions				
7.3	**Ordinary securities**	52,535,296	52,535,296		
7.4	Changes during quarter	Nil			
	(a) Increases through issues - exercise of options				
	(b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs				
7.5	**Convertible debt securities** (*description)*	Nil			
7.6	Changes during quarter				
	(a) Increases through issues				
	(b) Decreases through securities matured, converted				
7.7	**Options** *(description and conversion factor)*			*Exercise price*	*Expiry date*
	- Unquoted Options (ESOP)	1,155,000	Nil	$0.38	11 Nov 2013
	- Unquoted Options (ESOP)	275,000	Nil	$0.38	22 May 2013
	- Unquoted Options (ESOP)	20,000	Nil	$0.25	27 Sep 2014
7.8	Issued during quarter				
	- Unquoted Options (ESOP)	Nil	Nil		
7.9	Exercised during quarter				
	- Unquoted Options (ESOP)	Nil	Nil		
7.10	Expired during quarter	Nil	Nil		
7.11	**Debentures**	Nil			
	(totals only)				
7.12	**Unsecured notes** *(totals only)*	Nil			

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 5).

2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here:  ..... Date: 18-Oct-13

(~~Director~~/Company Secretary)

Print name: Grahame Clegg

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 wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.

2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.

3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.

4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 1022: Accounting for Extractive Industries* and *AASB 1026: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.

5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Accounting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.