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Company Announcements Office  
Australian Securities Exchange

## **CRATER MOUNTAIN – MAJOR MULTIPLE MINERALISATION EVENTS POTENTIAL ASSOCIATED WITH PORPHYRY SYSTEM NOW IDENTIFIED**

- **Potential for multiple major mineralisation events now identified**
- **Deepest level of gold mineralisation seen at Crater Mountain to date with the top 1,046m of the hole averaging 0.25 g/t Au (no COG applied)**
- **Extends gold mineralisation identified at depth by approximately 500metres**
- **Extends gold mineralisation by approximately 200metres to the south of the mixing zone**
- **Porphyry intrusion intersected at 1,046m is considered to be an apophysis (arm) of the major deep intrusion responsible for baking the Chim Formation**
- **Very strong base metal and silver mineralisation seen throughout the top 1,046m of the hole**
- **Increased copper seen from the commencement of the porphyry intrusion highlights the potential for increased copper grades at greater depth**

### **Gold Mineralisation Analysis**

Results from NEV027 (except base metal results from 500m – 840m) has now been received and analysed, with the highlight being the pervasive nature of gold mineralisation through the overlying Nevera volcanics and intrusions and down through the entire Chim Formation to its boundary with the deep porphyry at 1046m depth, after which the gold values drop off. The top 1,046m of the hole averages 0.25 g/t Au (no cut-off grade “COG” applied), which can be separated into a large number of significant zones of 0.25 to 1.0 g/t Au if a COG of 0.20g/t Au is applied (Table 1).

NEV027 results differ from earlier drill holes in the persistence of gold mineralization to a depth of more than 1,000m before terminating against a strongly veined but non-gold-bearing apophysis (peripheral arm potentially comprising a separate phase) of the major deep intrusion baking the Chim Formation. The great size of the intrusion is highlighted by the massive zone of altered sediments “the baked Chim Formation” (caused by heat from the intrusion which is a large central body considered likely to be surrounded by multiple peripheral porphyry apophyses such as intersected in NEV027 resulting from the final successive phases of porphyry development and mineralization as the central body cools) and starts at approximately 385m down hole depth down to the intrusion at 1,046m.

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The Company considers the persistence of gold mineralization to this previously unseen depth indicates that, whilst the gold in the mixing zone drilled in earlier holes is “suspended” at higher elevation under the prospect ridge and remote from its original deep source, the gold at depth in NEV027 is more directly related and closer to this source. It is thought that the source may be a different phase of porphyry apophysis of the main intrusion than that intersected by NEV027 or related to other activity in the regional deep crustal fractures hosting the intrusions.

NEV027 results are the deepest that gold has been intersected at Crater Mountain and highlight the sheer size of the mineralisation and alteration systems at the Nevera Prospect. NEV027 is located approximately 200 metres south of the existing announced mixing zone resource boundary. Gold mineralisation is now seen some 500m lower than previous drilling. A table detailing all the drill intercepts (using a 0.20 g/t Au COG) is included in Table 1, below and the gold intercepts are presented on the schematic section as Figure 1.

**Table 1: NEV027, Significant Gold Results**

Depth	Grade	Including #
6m to 24m	18m @ 0.22 g/t Au	
84m to 90m	6m @ 0.28 g/t Au	
112m to 140m	28m @ 0.73 g/t Au	
		22m @ 0.86 g/t from 112m
222m to 302m	80m @ 0.44 g/t Au	
		12m @ 0.53 g/t Au from 222m
		14m @ 0.94 g/t Au from 244m
310m to 314m	4m @ 0.56g/t Au	
338m to 352m	14m @ 0.45 g/t Au	
362m to 376m	14m @ 0.26 g/t Au	
396m to 422m	26m @ 0.24 g/t Au	
456m to 536m	80m @ 0.35 g/t Au	
		12m @ 0.53 g/t Au from 474m
		10m @ 0.63 g/t Au from 512m
588m to 596m	8m @ 0.2 g/t Au	
604m to 626m	22m @ 0.38 g/t Au	
658m to 666m	8m @ 0.56 g/t Au	
672m to 686m	14m @ 0.45 g/t Au	
692m to 722m	30m @ 1.03 g/t Au	
		10m @ 2.23 g/t Au from 712m
788m to 796m	8m @ 0.74 g/t Au	
		6m @ 0.87 g/t Au from 788m
944m to 956m	12m @ 0.49 g/t Au	
1014m to 1026m	12m @ 0.89 g/t Au	
1036m to 1046m	10m @ 0.88 g/t Au	

*The above intercepts were calculated using a 0.20g/t Au COG, using a minimum intercept width of 4m, and a maximum of 6m of internal dilution. The intercept was calculated using a weighted average, whereby the summation of the individual sample grade is multiplied by the sample width then divided by the intercept length. Each sample is of half core and each sample length is 2m.*

*# Intercepts calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au COG.*

### Base Metal Mineralisation Analysis

Very strong base metal and silver mineralisation were intersected in the hole with several zones assaying over 0.50% of combined lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn): a table detailing these intercepts is included below as Table 2.

**Table 2: NEV027, Significant Base Metal Results**

From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
52	58	6	0.10	16.2	0.02	0.75	1.08
112	142	10	0.69	7.8	0.02	0.13	0.24
180	192	12	0.12	7.3	0.07	0.18	0.78
202	220	18	0.14	5.6	0.01	0.21	0.50
944	956	12	0.49	5.5	0.04	0.10	0.08
1014	1026	12	0.88	14.86	0.09	1.00	0.39
1036	1046	10	0.89	16.8	0.15	0.18	0.09

*The above intercepts were calculated using minimum intercept width of 4m. The intercept was calculated using a weighted average, whereby the summation of the individual sample grade is multiplied by the sample width then divided by the intercept length. Each sample is of half core and each sample length is 2m.*

As noted in an earlier release to the ASX, NEV027 intersected the top of a porphyry intrusion at a depth of 1046m, which is considered to be an apophysis of the main deep major intrusion responsible for baking the Chim Formation shales intersected in earlier drilling. This porphyry has proved to be copper bearing with elevated zones of copper geochemistry intersected, with a 68m zone within and immediately adjacent to the porphyry (from 1,036m to 1,104m EOH) grading 0.08% Cu (800 ppm Cu). This is highly encouraging as NEV027 only just intersected the top of the intrusive complex with several large Chim Formation clasts (fragments) incorporated within the porphyry groundmass (as xenoliths). The copper grades in the intrusion are more than double the grades above the intrusion. The Company considers that NEV030 which is designed to drill an additional 200m deeper into the porphyry has the potential to intersect higher Cu grades with depth.

GOA Exploration director Peter Macnab stated "the extent of the mineralisation and alteration seen in NEV027 further confirms our belief that the mineralisation system we are seeing at Nevera is very extensive and we are making significant steps in our understanding of the geology of this prospect which will aid us with our future drilling programs".

He added "The mineralising system we are seeing at Nevera is very similar to prototype porphyry Cu and Cu/Au systems seen around the world with a large central intrusion surrounded by variably mineralized multiple porphyry apophyses, sitting at the base of a large mineralised hypothermal system with multiple mineral deposits, and this bodes well for future drilling".

#### Drilling update:

NEV030 (the second planned deep hole) is currently at a depth of 501.40m with drilling set to resume early next week. NEV031 drilled to test the northeast extent of the mixing zone was completed prior to the Christmas break to a depth of 602.90m. Results are due out late January early February 2012.

SGS now advise that the first batch of samples from NEV029 have reached the laboratory in Townsville and results from the entire hole will now be due out in early to mid-January.

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The information contained in this report relating to Exploration Results at Gold Anomaly's Crater Mountain project is based on information compiled by Mr Pat Smith MSc. B.Sc. (Hons), a full-time employee of Gold Anomaly Limited. Mr Smith is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit being reported upon and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Smith consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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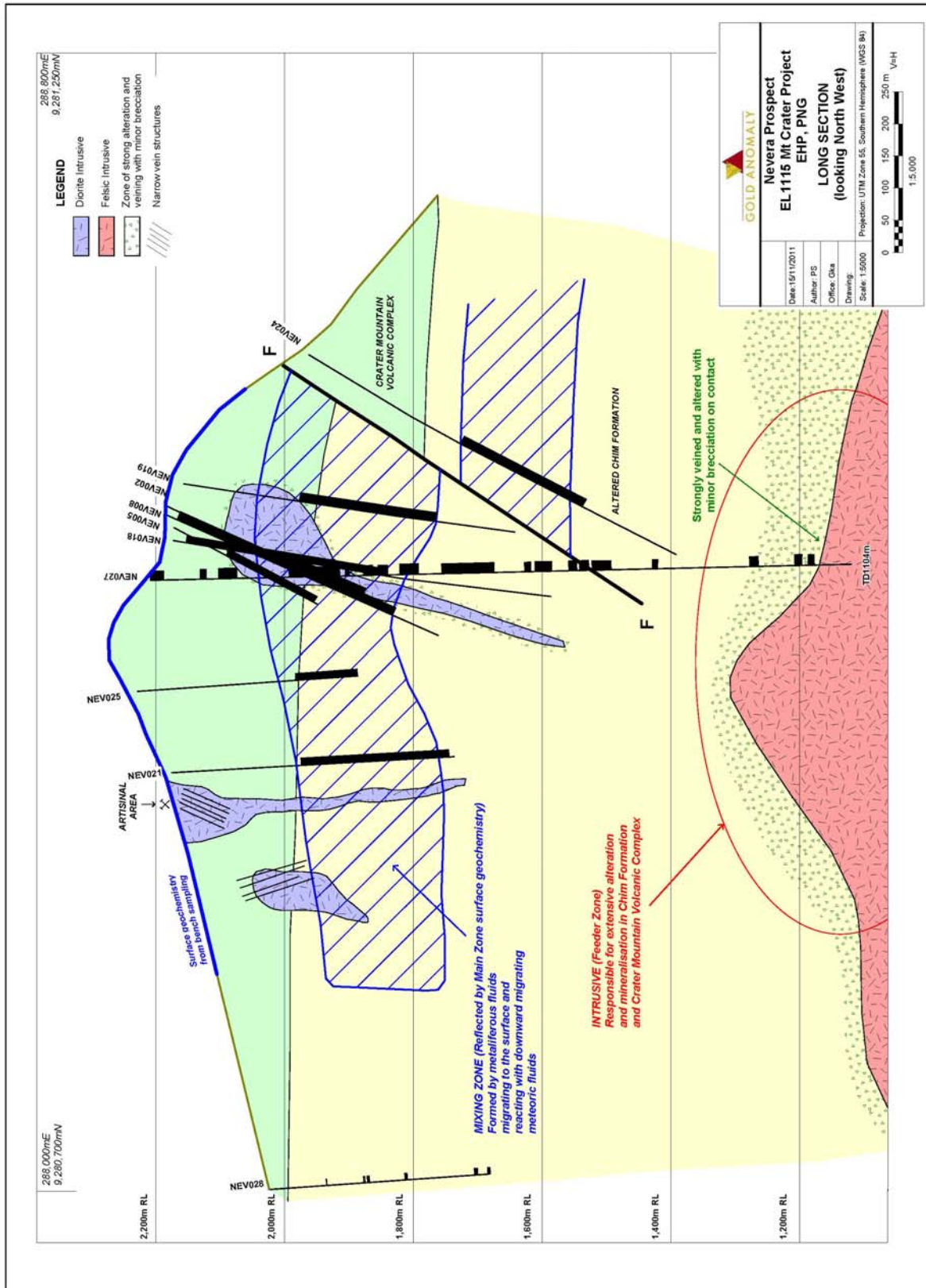


Diagram 1 – Crater Long section showing intervals of mineralisation