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QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the period ended 30 September 2011

ABOUT GOLD ANOMALY (ASX CODE: GOA)

Gold Anomaly is a gold-focussed company with both near-term production and longer-term world-class discovery potential.

The company is focussed on exploration at the potentially world class Crater Mountain gold project in PNG.

The company is exploring at the high grade Sao Chico project in Para State, Brazil.

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* Drilling has focused on an area described as the "Main Zone" which has dimensions 600m * 150m * 150m. If an SG of 2.5 is used and a grade ranging between 0.75 g/t Au to 1.25 g/t Au, this results in an initial deposit for the Main Zone of between 0.50M to 1M ounces Au. The deposit is expected to be open laterally and only a small area has been explored to date, the target is between 1 – 5M ozs Au (Nevera Target). The potential quantity is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further drilling will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

KEY POINTS

Crater Mountain - Papua New Guinea

- Focus is at Nevera prospect within three zones; the Main Zone, Artisanal zone and Feeder Zone
- 1– 5 Moz Au targeted from Nevera prospect, with initial 0.5- 1 Moz Au target from the drilling completed in the Main Zone to date*
- Main Zone drilling to date has
 - identified mineralisation in an area 600m by 150m by 150m. Ongoing drilling expected to extend zone along strike
 - consistently intersected long intervals of strong gold mineralisation
 - indicating the large bulk mining potential of the prospect
- Key result from drilling in the Main Zone reported
 - NEV021 intersects 244m @0.52g/t Au
- Subsequent to end of quarter, Main Zone assay results from drill holes NEV024 and 025 released
 - NEV024 intersects 160m @ 0.47g/t Au, strikes highly anomalous base metal
 - NEV025 intersects 98m @ 1.06g/t Au
- Latest drill results indicative of possible feeder system at depth
- Drilling of first 1,000m hole commenced targeting the Feeder Zone postulated as the mineralisation source of the mixing zone Discovery of a separate epithermal system of new near surface high-grade gold, termed "Artisanal Zone"
 - NEV022 intersects 46m @5.90g/t Au incl. 2m at bonanza grade @98.2 g/t Au
 - NEV023 intersects 12m @0.66g/t Au, incl. 2m @2.04g/t Au
- Exploration now extended to Nimi prospect

Sao Chico - Brazil

- Maiden drilling program commenced following diamond drill rig mobilised to site
- 37 assay sample results from 13 sample sections collected over 20m deep underground drive over length of 58m. High grade gold mineralisation across the length of drive. Average grade and width 17.7 g/t Au across 1.95m of the 58m underground drive
- Revised option agreement with Kenai Resources Ltd executed

Corporate

- \$6 million raised via placement in July
- SpringTree loan facility completed
- Mr. Ken Chapple resigns as director and executive

CRATER MOUNTAIN, PNG (GOA earned 70%, acquiring a further 10%)

The Crater Mountain gold project is the Company's flagship asset, located in the eastern highlands of PNG in the same geological province as a number of world-class copper/gold deposits. Exploration is currently focused at the Nevera Prospect, which is considered to host a substantial (potential multi-million ounce*) gold deposit, and was considered a tier-1 (best prospectivity) asset by previous owner BHP.

* Drilling has focused on an area described as the "Main Zone" which has dimensions 600m * 150m * 150m. If an SG of 2.5 is used and a grade ranging between 0.75 g/t Au to 1.25 g/t Au, this results in an initial deposit for the Main Zone of between 0.50M to 1M ounces Au. The deposit is expected to be open laterally and only a small area has been explored to date, the target is between 1 – 5M ozs Au (Nevera Target). The potential quantity is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further drilling will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

The Project comprises of four prospects, as in Figure 1.

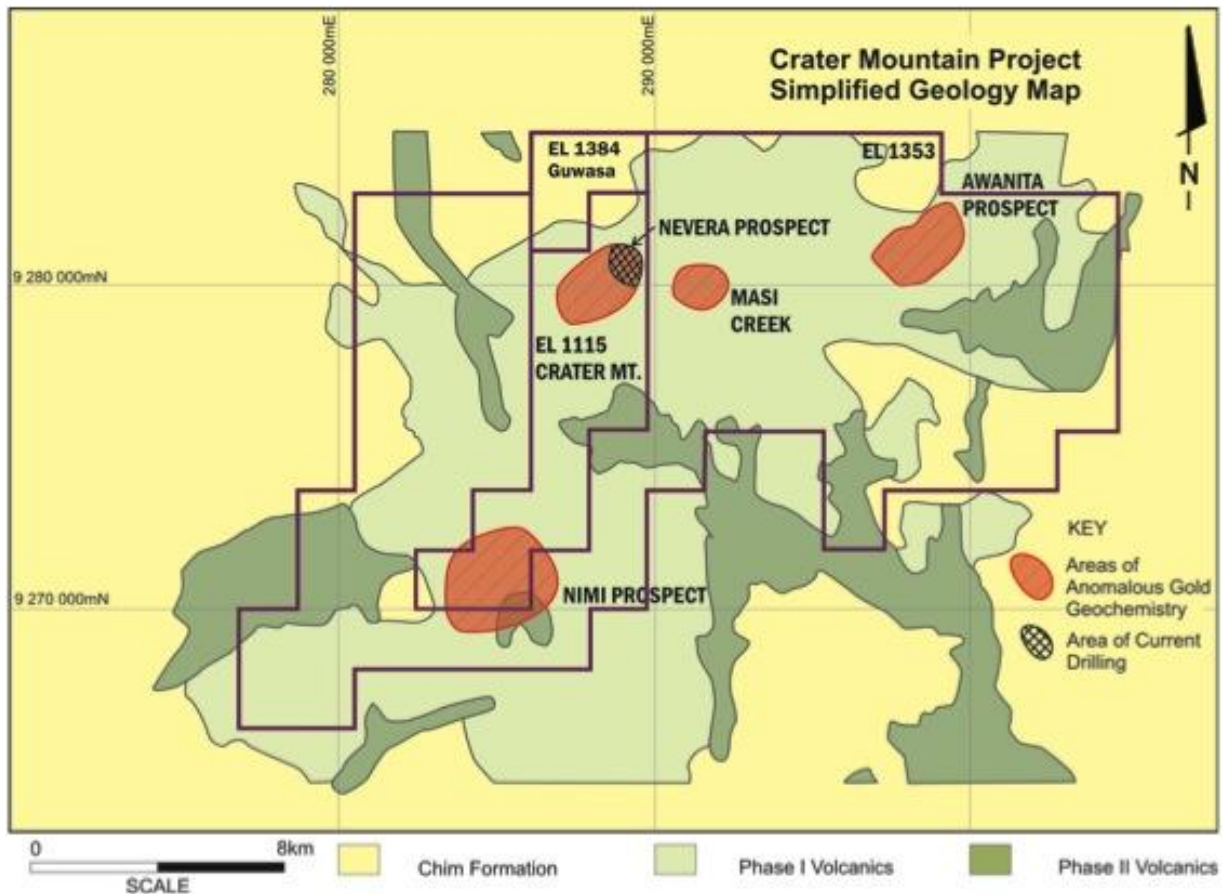


Figure 1: Prospect map - Crater Mountain

During the quarter, the Company reported results from - NEV021, 022 and 023. Subsequent to the end of the quarter, results from a further two holes NEV024 and 025 were announced.

Overall, the results continue to support Crater Mountain potentially hosting a large-scale, bulk tonnage gold deposit. While exploration is currently focussed on the Nevera prospect, this potential is believed to be replicated at Nimi, Awanita and Masi Creek, given the similar geological setting and rock chip geochemistry.

The style of mineralisation encountered to date at Nevera is also responsible for some of the most prolific gold producers in the Pac Rim including Barrick's Porgera, and Newcrest/ Morobe Gold's Wafi Link Zone and Hidden Valley deposits.

Drilling to date supports the mineralisation model developed by Director – Exploration, Mr Peter Macnab, which views the deposit as:

- intrusion related, low sulphidation, epithermal gold mineralisation
- overprinted by carbonate – base metal sulphide gold mineralisation

A zone defined by surface geochemistry, which appears to reflect at surface the position of the mixing zone at depth is described as the **Main Zone**. Results also support the potential for an interpreted deep-seated intrusion (**Feeder Zone**) as the source of the mineralisation for an identified mixing zone.

Mixing zone mineralisation is formed by rising mineralised magmatic fluids reacting with downward migrating meteoric water which may be slightly acidic. The area where the two fluids meet (mix) results in a chemical reaction, which precipitates out gold. The geological setting for such a prized feeder zone is similar to that of Newcrest's Wafi-Golpu Link Zone and Barrick's Waruwari deposit at Porgera.

Additionally, a high grade epithermal styled mineralisation has been discovered in an area historically mined by artisanal miners (**Artisanal Zone**)

During the quarter, results from Main Zone hole NEV021 were received. Following the end of the quarter results from Main Zone drilling of NEV024 and 025 were received. Further, drill holes designed to test below the Main Zone into the Feeder Zone (NEV027) and Main Zone strike extent (NEV028) commenced.

MAIN ZONE

Gold Anomaly's drilling within the Main Zone confirm the impressive grades and intervals reported from historic exploration by earlier explorers, as summarised below.

Company	Hole ID	From m	To m	Interval m	Grade g/t Au
BHP	2	201	340	139	1.58
TPJ/ MACMIN	5	94	250	156	1.36
	8	26	392	366	0.88
	10	301	441	140	0.57
	11	144	349	205	0.86
	12**	265	278	13	1.80
GOA	18	20	306	286	0.82
	19	181	396	215	1.46
	21	198	442	244	0.52
	24	272	432	160	0.47
	25	246	344	98	1.06

Table 1* – Main Zone including historic results

The results highlight the prospectivity of the Main Zone, with the weighted average of all holes drilled within the zone amounting to 201 metres @ 0.93g/t Au **. Consequently, this area remains a key focus of drilling going forward.

*The intercepts quoted for Gold Anomaly's drilling programs were calculated using a 0.20g/t Au COG, using a minimum intercept width of 2m, and a maximum of 4m of internal dilution. The intercepts are 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. The same method is employed with all assay results reported in subsequent tables.

** NEV012 terminated in what is thought to be top of the mixing zone, and ended in mineralisation at the EOH. As such, NEV012 was not incorporated within the calculation for the average hole within this zone.

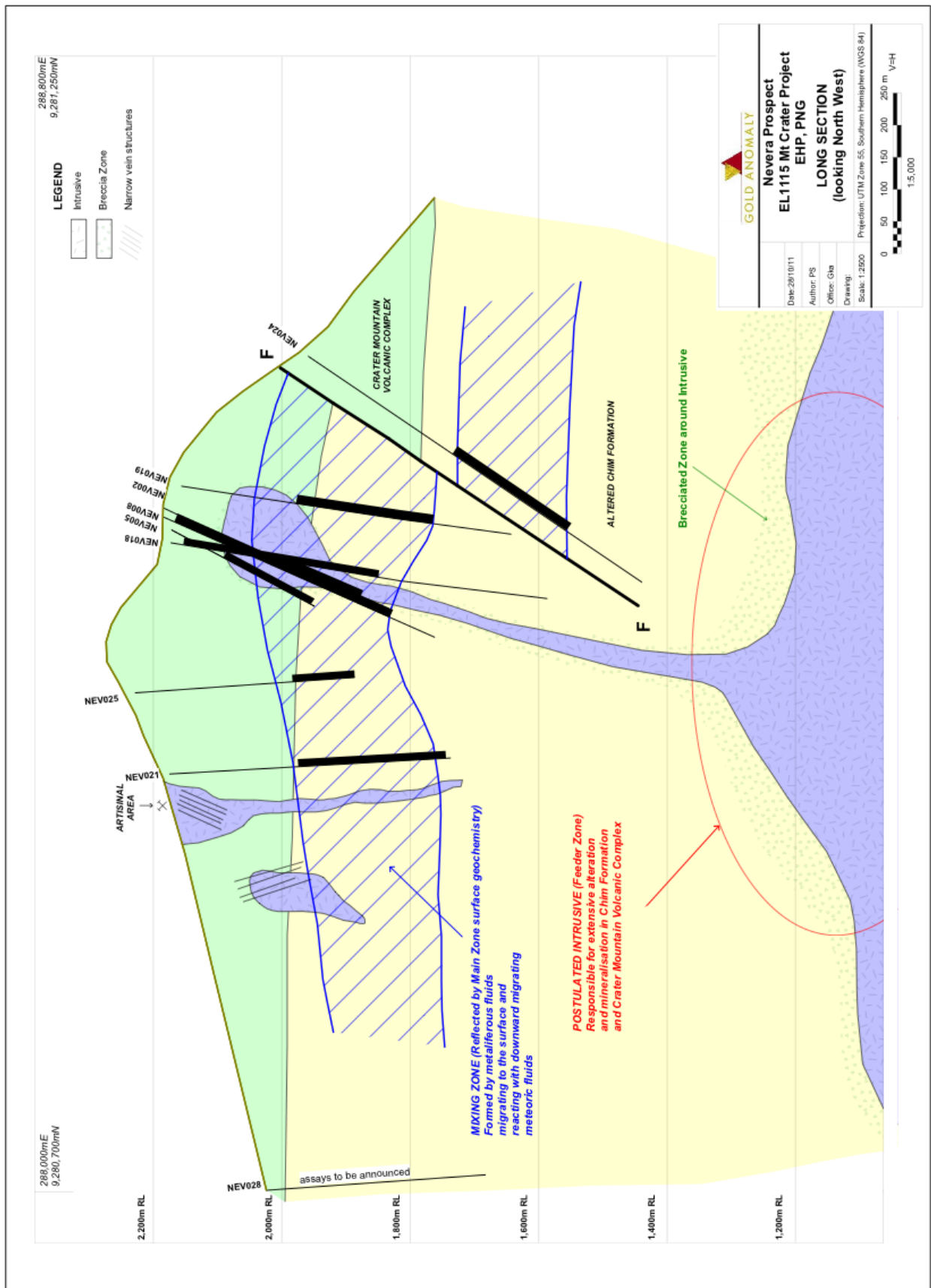


Figure 2: Mineralisation Model

Results for the drilling undertaken in the Main Zone undertaken by Gold Anomaly are in the following table.

Hole ID	From m	To m	Interval m	Grade g/t Au	Notes
NEV018 including	22	306	284	0.82	Previous Quarter's drilling results
	20	36	16	1.92	
	224	243	19	3.37	
	262	306	44	1.52	
NEV019 including	181	396	215	1.46	
	217	243	26	4.60	
	272	318	46	2.42	
NEV021 including	198	442	244	0.52	September Quarter drilling results
	198	234	36	0.76	
	324	360	36	0.77	
	374	382	8	1.30	
NEV024 including	272	432	160	0.47	December Quarter to date drilling results
	272	322	50	0.59	
	380	386	6	2.28	
	416	432	16	0.95	
NEV025	246	344	98	1.06	

Table 2 – Main Zone

At present, the Main Zone spans 600 metres by 150 metres wide by 150 metres depth, and remains open along strike. A number of holes drilled in the maiden campaign assisted in better defining the zone, and several upcoming holes will seek to extend the zone laterally

Results for NEV021 were received during the quarter. The hole was designed to test the Main Zone along strike from holes NEV018 and 019 where significant mineralisation has previously been encountered. NEV021 was the most westerly hole in the Main Zone drilled to date. Gold assay results from NEV021 continued to display the very wide zones of more than 0.20g/t Au including 244m @ 0.52g/t Au. Mineralisation continued to the bottom of the hole, with veining in basement shales including 2m @ 4.12g/t Au and 0.15% Cu, 2m @ 1.35 g/t Au from 578m and 4m @ 1.8g/t Au from 586m, the latter two results with mildly anomalous Cu, within broader zones of +0.2 g/t Au.

Base metal results reflect the chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena observed in quartz and carbonate veining, with Cu levels greater than Zn levels which in turn are greater than Pb levels. Anomalous Cu continues to the bottom of the hole.

Mineralisation was interpreted to be both mixing zone carbonate – base metal sulphide ± gold and quartz - pyrite (pyrrhotite at depth) ± chalcopyrite ± gold, with the mixing zone mineralisation, which is restricted to the middle part of the hole, reflecting the southwestern extension of the Main Zone mineralisation from NEV 018 and 019.

Figure 3 illustrates the drill hole locations and different zones identified at Nevera. The Main Zone (the pink zone) has been defined by surface geochemistry, which appears to reflect at surface the position of the mixing zone at depth.

Mixing zone mineralisation is formed by rising mineralised magmatic fluids reacting with downward migrating meteoric water which may be slightly acidic. The area where the two fluids meet (mix) results in a chemical reaction, which precipitates out gold.

Given the consistency of drill results showing extensive gold mineralisation within the mixing zone, Gold Anomaly plan to define an initial resource based on the current drilling program from this zone.

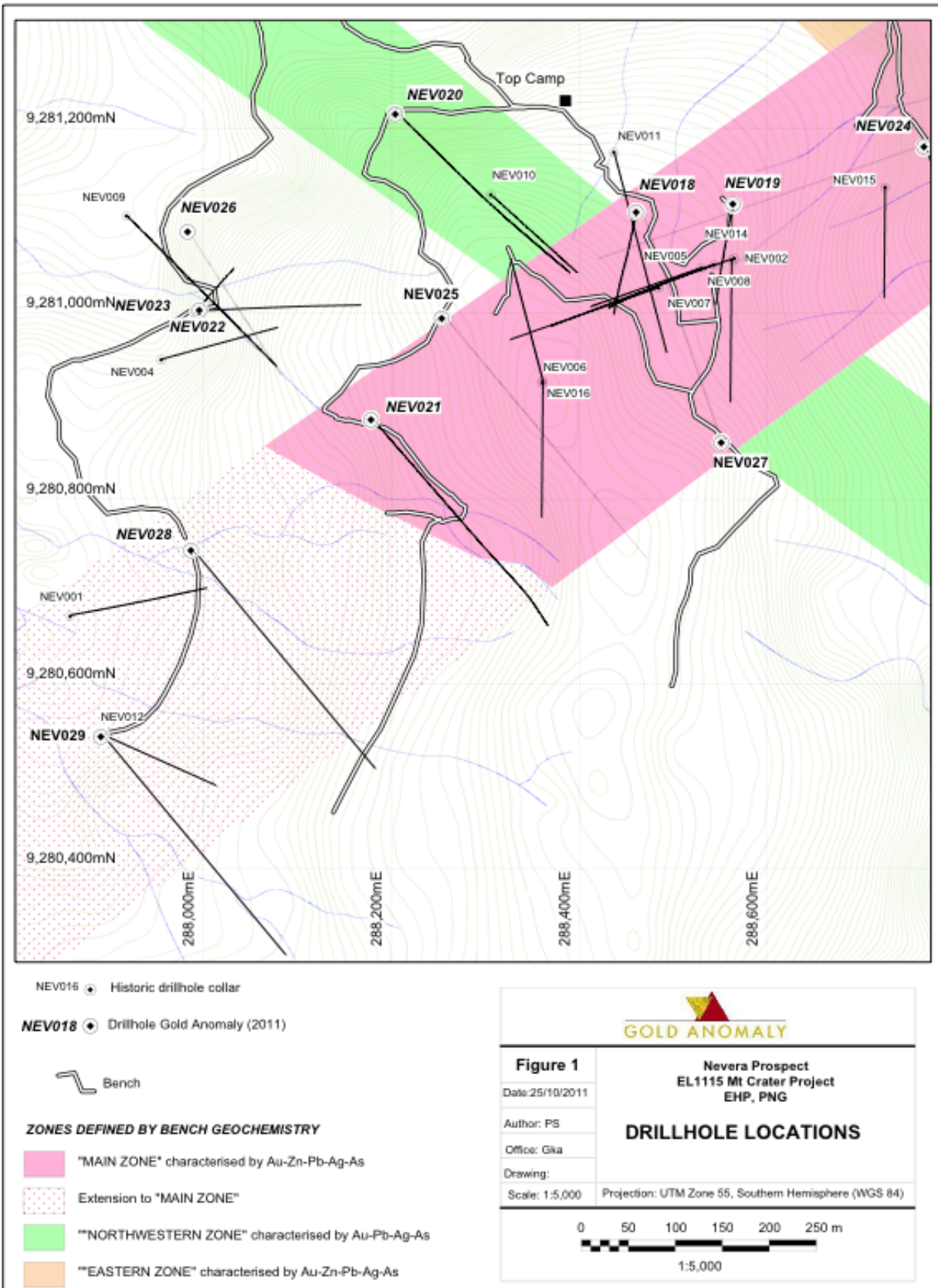


Figure 3: Plan view of Main Zone (Pink) 600m by 150m by 150m deep. Extensions are now being tested to potentially significantly expand the zone (Pink dotted - NEV028 and 029).

During the quarter, two new holes - NEV024 and 025 - were completed in the Main Zone targeting the mixing zone, reaching depths of 642m and 612m respectively. Subsequent to the end of the quarter, results for both holes were reported, as summarised in the table below.

Hole ID	From m	To m	Interval m	Grade g/t Au
NEV024	272	432	160	0.47
including	272	322	50	0.59
	380	386	6	2.28
	416	432	16	0.95
NEV025	246	344	98	1.06

Table 3– NEV024 and 025 results

NEV024 intersected vein mineralisation associated with gold, silver and base metal mineralisation, which is a different style of mineralisation to that observed in NEV018 and 019, suggesting the potential existence of a copper bearing porphyry intrusive at depth. The hole intersected a wide envelope of gold mineralisation at an average grade of 0.47 g/t over 160 metres from 272 metres, thought to be part of the main mixing zone mineralisation, and a series of gold-bearing base metal veins which include the highest base metal concentrations reported so far at Nevera prospect.

NEV025 intersected 98m @ 1.06g/t Au from 246m, including 32m @ 1.47 g/t Au. The hole was drilled 200 metres to the southwest of NEV018 to test both the geological continuity of the “Main Zone” and the current mixing zone model. The hole intersected several narrow zones of +0.20 g/t Au mineralisation down to the end of the hole, with the final 10m of the hole terminating in gold mineralisation, grading 10m @ 0.50 g/t Au, possibly pointing to a source for the mineralisation at depth. These narrower zones of elevated gold geochemistry are invariably associated with minor base metal veins, and where there is a concentration of these veins, the gold grade increases markedly.

Elevated copper and base metal mineralisation was also intersected in NEV025 with one 10m section from 148m depth assaying at 0.41 g/t Au, 31 g/t Ag, 0.03% Cu, 0.50%Pb and 0.59% Zn, including a 2m zone grading 1.88% Zn, and a second 42m section assaying at 0.10% Cu from 292m. The nature of these base metal assays, and the gold intercepts below the mixing zone continuing down to the bottom of the hole, support the interpretation that a major source for the mineralisation lies at depth, related to the large intrusion baking the Chim Formation shales and targeted by the current deep drilling program.

ARTISANAL ZONE

An area of interpreted “bonanza” epithermal quartz-pyrite-gold on the west side of the Nevera Prospect ridge, approximately 200m northwest of the Main Zone that was mined by local artisanal miners was tested via NEV022 and 023.

NEV022 and 023 were drilled within the zone beneath the artisanal mine workings. Results have led to the discovery of a new high grade gold zone.

NEV022 intersected two broad zones:

- Firstly, 46m @ 5.90 g/t Au from 44m, including 2m @ 98.20g/t Au from 74m depth, and 6m @ 3.16g/t Au from 118m depth. This confirms interpreted “bonanza” epithermal quartz-pyrite-gold model for the Artisanal Zone.
- A second zone of strong gold values from 118m to 124m comprised three 2m samples of 3.97 g/t Au, 4.23 g/t Au and 1.27 g/t Au.

Hole ID	From m	To m	Interval m	Grade g/t Au
NEV022	44	90	46	5.9
including	44	48	4	7.62
	58	62	4	2.06
	74	76	2	98.00
	118	124	6	3.16
NEV023	38	48	10	0.45
	68	80	12	0.66
	76	76	0	2.04

Table 4 – Artisanal Zone

NEV023 was drilled from the same site as NEV022 but at a different azimuth. It was drilled as a short hole to test the width of the mineralised envelope, outside the area of known mineralisation. Whilst NEV023 did not record the same levels of high-grade gold mineralisation encountered in NEV022, it intersected two distinct zones within the mineralised envelope, mirroring NEV022.

Given the excellent NEV022 results, The Company decided to accelerate exploration of the high-grade artisanal zone via NEV026. Drilling of NEV026 has recently been completed, testing the lateral extensions of the zone. Results are awaited from the lab.

Detailed geological mapping has been undertaken in the high-grade zone as a priority to better determine the lithologies, alteration and particularly the structural controls of the mineralisation; this includes a close examination of the NEV022 drill core to identify the gold mineralising event.

Due to the highly variable distribution of the high gold values typically associated with deposits of this type, Gold Anomaly is considering applying for a variation of conditions of grant of EL1115 to drive several exploratory audits into the mineralised spur and carry out underground drilling and limited bulk testing.

FEEDER ZONE

A rig capable of drilling at depths in excess of 1,000 metres was mobilised to site in August, enabling drilling to depths below the Main Zone. Consequently, a number of deep, ~1000 metre holes will target the large intrusion at depth thought to be responsible for strong baking of Chim Formation shales observed within and beneath the Main Zone mixing zone mineralisation, and test for peripheral porphyry apophyses with associated mineralisation.

The first of these deep holes, NEV027 had reached a depth of over 800 metres. NEV027 has a planned depth of more than 1,000 metres and is intended to test for mineralisation beneath holes NEV018, 019 and 024.

NORTHWESTERN ZONE

NEV020 was a stratigraphic hole drilled outside the Main Zone to test both the geological interpretation and the Northwest mineralised zone. The best drill intercept within the hole was of lower grade, including 32m @ 0.40g/t Au from 240m depth.

Silver mineralisation was more prominent, including 50m @ 9.8g/t Ag and 8m @ 20.8g/t Ag. High lead and arsenic geochemistry was also present.

Hole ID	From m	To m	Interval m	Grade g/t Au
NEV020	240	272	32	0.40

Table 5 – Northwestern Zone

It is highly likely that NEV020 either intersected a different style of mineralisation to that of the Main Zone or intersected the same system but at a higher level, explaining the different geochemical signatures seen in the hole and in the bench geochemistry. The mineralisation encountered in NEV020 suggests a possible wider distribution of the late stage epithermal quartz-pyrite-gold event responsible for the gold in the artisanal mining zone.

INCREASING OWNERSHIP

The legal steps required to register Gold Anomaly's 70% interest in the Crater Mountain gold project were commenced in July 2011, with the company having met all pre-conditions to having the 70% interest transferred to it.

In November 2010 the Company entered into an agreement ("Agreement") with joint venture partner New Guinea Gold Corporation ("NGG"), subject to the approval of the PNG Minister of Mines, to acquire NGG's 10% interest in the Crater Mountain Project in exchange for the issue of 31.25 million shares in Gold Anomaly. The acquisition of NGG's 10% interest would take Gold Anomaly's project interest to 80%.

Subsequent to the end of the quarter, NGG announced in a press release that the Agreement had lapsed, presumably as the date for the grant by the PNG Minister of Mines' approval had now passed. Gold Anomaly has since obtained legal advice that even if the Minister had not granted the required consent by the required date, the Agreement would not lapse but be voidable at Gold Anomaly's option. The Company has not exercised that option and has advised NGG that it wishes to proceed with the Agreement pending confirmation of Ministerial approval.

FERGUSSON ISLAND GOLD PROJECT, PNG (GOA 100%; rights subject to renewal of EL 1070)

The Fergusson Island gold project comprises two deposits, Wapolu and Gameta, located 30 kilometres apart on the north coast of Fergusson Island in PNG.

In July 2011, Gold Anomaly and its wholly owned PNG subsidiary company, Gold Aura (PNG) Limited, finalised an agreement to consolidate a 100% interest in the Fergusson Island gold project. Gold Anomaly issued 12 million shares and paid CDN\$25,000 to acquire a 33% interest in the project, bringing Gold Anomaly's total ownership in the project to 100%.

Previously, Gold Anomaly had agreed to issue 18,762,545 shares as consideration for this 33% interest, but given the outstanding matters relating to EL 1070 was able to reduce the share consideration required.

Discussions continue with the PNG Mineral Resources Authority (MRA) regarding the grant of an extension to a feasibility study deadline and the renewal or reissuance of exploration licenses EL 1025 and EL 1070. Gold Anomaly advised earlier this year that following its requests to the MRA to grant an extension to the Fergusson Island Gold Project feasibility study deadline, the MRA had refused to renew EL 1070.

The company believes the discussions with the MRA have been positive and that good grounds have been established to ultimately result in Gold Anomaly securing rights to 100% of both the Wapolu and Gameta deposits on Fergusson Island.

Since 1996, over \$15 million has been spent on the project. Both properties are accessible by low cost water access due to their close proximity to the coast. Landowners are supportive of the project and its potential commercial development.

SAO CHICO GOLD PROJECT, BRAZIL (GOA 100%, via subsidiary GOA Brazil)

A maiden drilling program recently commenced at the Sao Chico gold project in the Tapajós gold belt region of north central Brazil.

Kenai Resources Limited provides project management advisory services to Gold Anomaly and has an option to acquire up to 75% of Gold Anomaly's rights to the project.

DRILLING PROGRESS

Drilling operations commenced in mid-September, with five holes completed to date, for an aggregate depth of 570 metres.

The drilling aims to demonstrate high grade gold mineralisation along strike, down-dip and laterally on quartz sulphide hard rock veins at Sao Chico. An underground drive channel sampling program has identified high grade gold mineralisation along the 58-metre length of the drive.

Although not exclusively, the gold mineralisation occurs in sub-parallel quartz sulphide vein structures hosted in granodiorite.

At a vertical depth of 18 metres below the surface, 37 assay sample results from 13 sample sections were collected over the total drive length with a sample line approximately every 5 metres from west to east. The average grade is 17.7 g/t gold across the average 1.95 metres width of the underground drive, inclusive of country rock. The following table shows assay results for each section, with Sections 1a, 1b and 13 at 0.5 metres, and all others at 1-metre intervals:

Channel Sample Section #	Gold grades per sample		
	g/t gold	g/t gold	g/t gold
1a	235.9	254.5	3.518
1b	2.128	0.430	0.198
2	0.333	7.390	1.060
3	20.39	49.34	
4	20.68	0.437	
5	1.026	16.78	
6	4.223	12.76	2.811
7	1.132	107.6	0.377
8	10.79	0.313	
9	0.736	6.48	0.379
10	0.224	1.562	35.03
11	0.453	74.12	0.266
12	0.038	0.177	
13	0.191	0.056	0.016

Table 6: Underground Drive Channel sample interval results

GOA Brazil has made arrangements with the drilling contractor, Minexplor Serviços e Consultoria Mineral Ltda. of Rio de Janeiro State, to have a second rig available at the site and operating by early November.



Image 1: First hole being drilled at Sao Chico

Image 1 shows the first hole being drilled to a target depth of 75 metres, to test a possible down dip extension to the high grade eastern end of the underground drive where high grade gold assay intercepts were recorded, as shown in Channel Sample Section 1a above.

Preliminary assay results from the first 1000 metres of drilling are expected to be available from early November, with the overall program expected to be completed before year-end.

TRIAL SURFACE MINING SUSPENDED DURING DRILLING PROGRAM

The poor competency of the surface lateritic material has meant the suspension of trial mining, which required significant moving of waste material to enable mechanical mining of the steep gold veins. As a result, efforts are now focused on drilling for the veins in the primary or unoxidised rock, to enable more selective mining and significantly less dilution from future mining operations.

Image 2 shows the competency of the underground drive rock structure, together with the down dip sub vertical extension (approximately 20 metres below surface) of one of the surface veins.

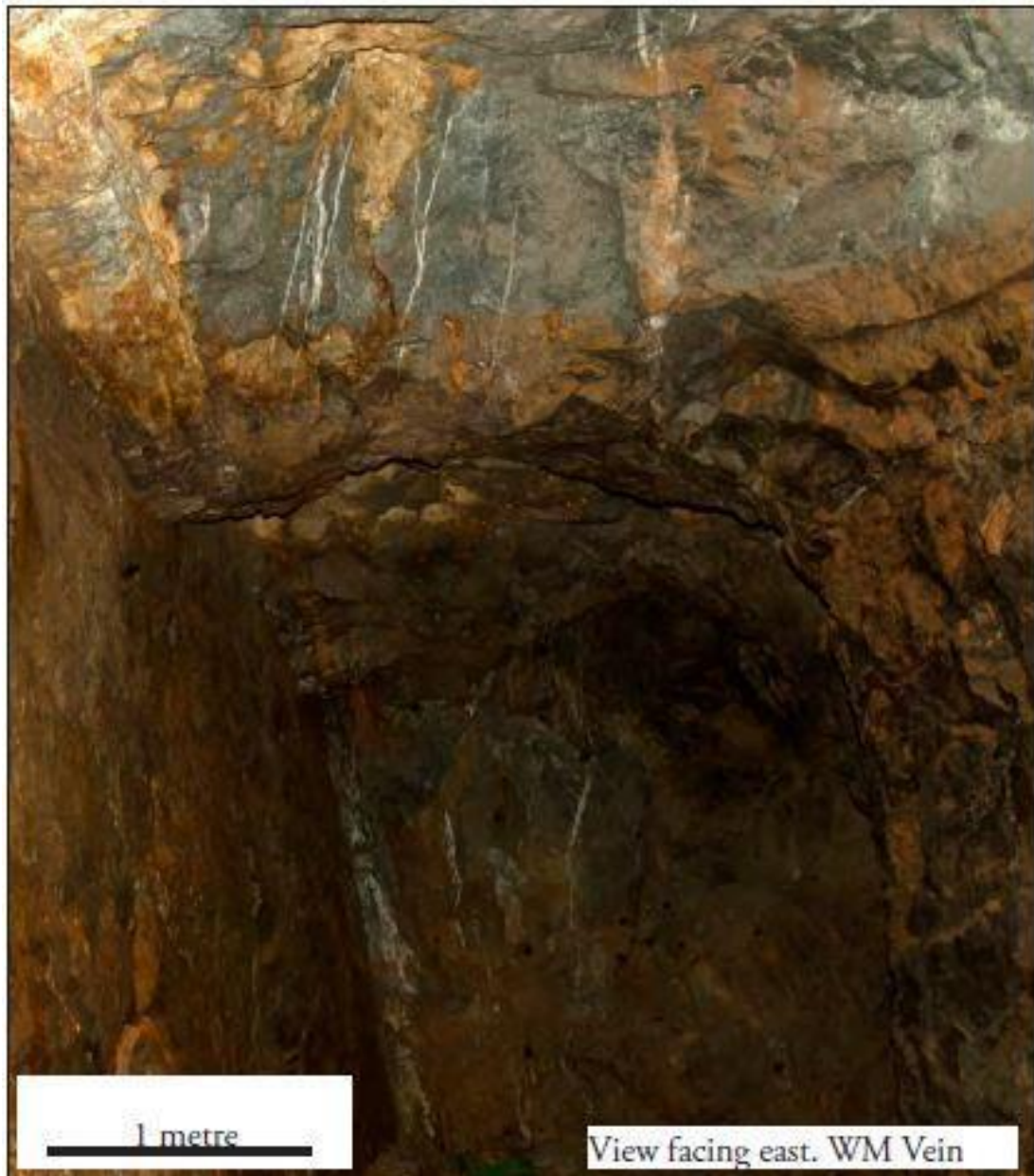


Image 2: Down dip sub vertical extension (approximately 20m below surface) of one of the numerous surface veins

The primary unoxidised ore zone targets are high-grade quartz sulphide hard rock vein structures, expected to be processed initially through the existing plant with certain modifications to the current flowsheet.

SAMPLING RESULTS

The results from underground sampling are shown in Figure 4 below prepared by Kenai's NI 43-101 Technical Report authors, Exploration Alliance Ltd ("EAL").

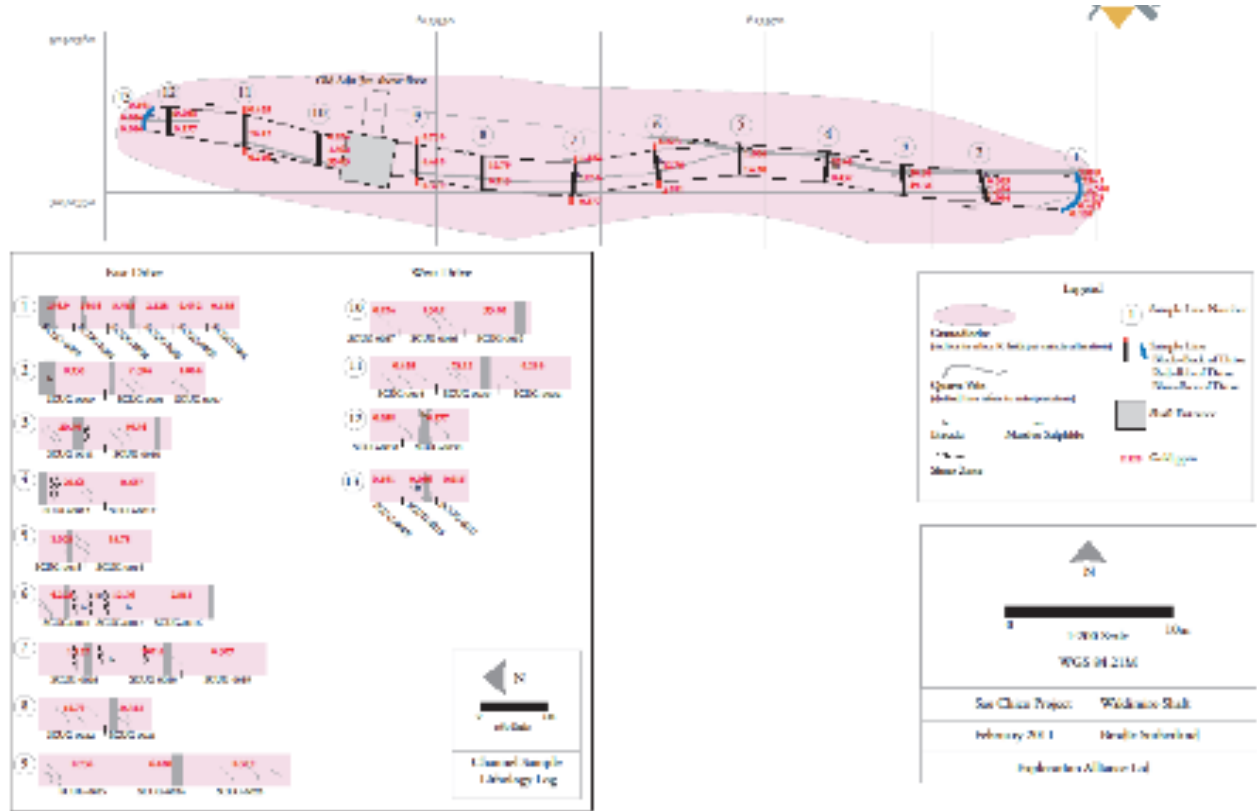


Figure 4 – Underground sampling at Sao Chico

OUTLINE OF CURRENT SAO CHICO DRILLING PROGRAM

The current drilling program includes NQ and HQ diameter core drilling of 25 to 30 holes with an average downhole depth of about 110 metres, and with provision for later wide diameter PQ core drilling for metallurgical testwork samples. The program will test the east-west interpreted strike length of quartz/sulphide vein structures of 1000 metres, and about 600 metres north-south of sub-parallel interpreted vein structures.

Up to 4 holes will test the continuity of mineralisation to a vertical depth of 200 metres, subject to geological interpretation from early drill hole data.

The program will last 4 months, with initial interpretations based on drillhole assay results likely to be ready in November.

OPTION AGREEMENT WITH KENAI RESOURCES

Under Gold Anomaly's Option Agreement with Kenai Resources Ltd ("Kenai") Kenai had advanced A\$2.5 million in loan funds to Gold Anomaly for the Sao Chico project by August, 2011. This increased to A\$3.5 million during the quarter following revisions to the original agreement on August 5th 2011 and the release of A\$1.0 million in further loan funds from Kenai to Gold Anomaly.

Material changes to the original terms include:

- Kenai's option to acquire 50% of the Gold Anomaly wholly owned subsidiary which holds the mineral project rights to Sao Chico is exercisable by September 3rd 2012, or about four months later than originally provided for. A "second option" to acquire an additional 25% remains, for exercise by Kenai up to 24 months after the exercise by Kenai of the initial 50% option.
- Kenai agreed to advance a further loan of A\$500,000 of loan funds (from the original A\$3 million to A\$3.5 million). Should Kenai exercise the second option, these funds will be treated as a part-payment (of a total of A\$2 million) towards the exercise of that second option. If the second option is not exercised, the \$0.5m will remain loan funds.
- Kenai continues to provide project management advisory services for Sao Chico to Gold Anomaly. Kenai will assume a direct project management role if it exercises its 50% equity option.

CROYDON PROJECT – QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

No field work was undertaken on this project during the quarter.

CORPORATE

Capital Raising

SpringTree Loan Facility

During the quarter the Company drew down \$450,000 under its loan facility with SpringTree Special Opportunities Fund, LP. (Further details of the facility are contained in the Company's ASX release dated 9 April 2010). The September advance to the company of \$150,000 was the final advance under the Facility.

Placement

In July, Gold Anomaly raised \$6 million via a placement, principally to fund the drilling program at Crater Mountain (PNG). The capital raising was heavily oversubscribed. 150 million shares were issued at an issue price of \$0.04 per share. Austock Securities Limited acted as lead manager to the Capital Raising.

Resignation of director

During the quarter Mr. Ken Chapple resigned as a director and executive of the Company. Mr. Chapple was Exploration Director when the Company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange in February 2002, later serving as Managing Director and more recently (since the Company's merger with Anomaly Resources Limited in 2009) as Executive Director. Mr. Chapple will continue to provide consulting services to Gold Anomaly for its Croydon, Queensland project.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENTS

The information contained in this report relating to exploration results at Gold Anomaly's Crater Mountain project is based on information compiled by Mr Patrick Smith, PNG Exploration and Country Manager of Gold Anomaly Limited. Mr Smith is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has the relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation being reported upon 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.

The information contained in this report that relates to Exploration Results at Sao Chico, Brazil is based on information compiled by Mr Neil Cole, who is employed by Kenai Resources Limited. Mr Cole is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has the relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation being reported upon 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 Cole consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Board of Directors

Greg Starr *Executive Chairman*
Peter Macnab *Non Executive Director*
Sinton Spence *Non Executive Director*
Thomas Fermanis *Non Executive Director*
James Collins-Taylor *Non Executive Director*

Company Secretary

John Lemon

Issued Share Capital (as of 31 October 2011)

Gold Anomaly Limited had 1.396 million ordinary shares on issue.

In addition, the following options are on issue:

1. 112.14 million listed options (GOAOA) expiring 30 June 2012; exercisable at A\$0.03 (3 cents) per share;
2. 2.0 million unlisted options (GOA08) expiring 1 April 2013; exercisable at A\$0.04 (4 cents) per share.
3. 27.4 million unlisted options expiring various dates 7 April 2013 – 4 July 2014; exercisable at various prices (ranging from A\$0.024 - \$0.046 per share) – issued to Spring Tree Special Opportunities Fund.
4. 13.17 million unlisted options expiring 30 June 2015; exercisable at A\$0.035 (3.5 cents) per share (Employee Share Option Plan)
5. 21.09 million unlisted options expiring 30 June 2015; exercisable at A\$0.045 (4.5 cents) per share (Employee Share Option Plan)

Quarterly Share Price Activity

	High	Low	Last
Dec 2009	5.8	3.1	3.8
March 2010	3.9	2.9	3.4
June 2010	3.5	1.9	2.3
Sept 2010	3.0	1.9	2.3
Dec 2010	4.8	2.2	3.6
Mar 2011	4.2	2.6	3.2
Jun 2011	5.7	2.9	3.3
Sep 2011	3.8	2.7	2.7

MARKET CAPITALISATION: 36.3M
as of 28 October 2011

Registered Office

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Share Registry

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Please direct shareholding enquiries and address changes to the share registry.