
QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the period ended 30 September 2012

ABOUT GOLD ANOMALY (ASX CODE: GOA)

Gold Anomaly is focussed on exploration at the potentially world class Crater Mountain gold project in PNG and at the A2 polymetallic and Jolly Tar, Golden Gate graphite projects at Croydon in Queensland.

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KEY POINTS

Crater Mountain - Papua New Guinea

- Porphyry copper-gold mineralisation confirmed by independent petrological review
- Positive metallurgical results from "Mixing Zone" at Nevera
- Plans progressing for detailed airborne geophysics over Crater Mountain tenements in 2012/ 2013

Croydon - Queensland

Polymetallic Project

- Plan to drill coincident gravity-IP chargeability anomaly at the G1 prospect in the December quarter 2012
- Target is west of high grade epigenetic Zn-Ag-Sn-Cu-Pb mineralisation at the A2 prospect and possibly the "source" intrusive

Jolly Tar Prospect

- High visual graphite content reported – over 50% graphite in drill hole widths >10 meters in holes drilled for gold
- Graphite in 53 of 59 drill holes along strike for ~800 metres
- East of a strong persistent 900m+ long gradient array IP anomaly that has yet to be drill tested

Golden Gate Graphite Project

- Near surface graphite mineralisation was drilled in the 1980's and confirmed by further drilling in the 1990's at "Golden Gate"
- Strong graphite exceeding 7.5 meters in thickness has been outlined near surface over a large area by historic drilling
- Agreement to acquire EPMA 18616 to consolidate all the known extent of the graphite deposit

Cornerstone Investor

- Freefire Technology Limited provides capital injection

CRATER MOUNTAIN, PNG (GOA earned 90%)

- Independent petrological review confirms porphyry copper-gold mineralisation in drill hole NEV033 at Nevera
- The copper gold porphyry is widely represented by multiple stages of characteristically copper sulphide-bearing porphyry style quartz veining
- Positive metallurgical results from “Mixing Zone” at Nevera
- Plans progressing for detailed airborne geophysics over Crater Mountain tenements in 2012/2013

BACKGROUND

The flagship Crater Mountain gold project is located in the Eastern Highlands of PNG near the eastern end of the New Guinea Orogen geological province, which hosts a number of world-class copper-gold deposits. Exploration is focused principally at the Nevera Prospect, one of four prospects identified within the Company’s licences, which has the potential to host substantial (potential multi-million ounce*) gold deposits, and was considered a tier-1 (best prospectivity) asset by previous owner BHP.

The four principal prospects are shown in Figure 1.

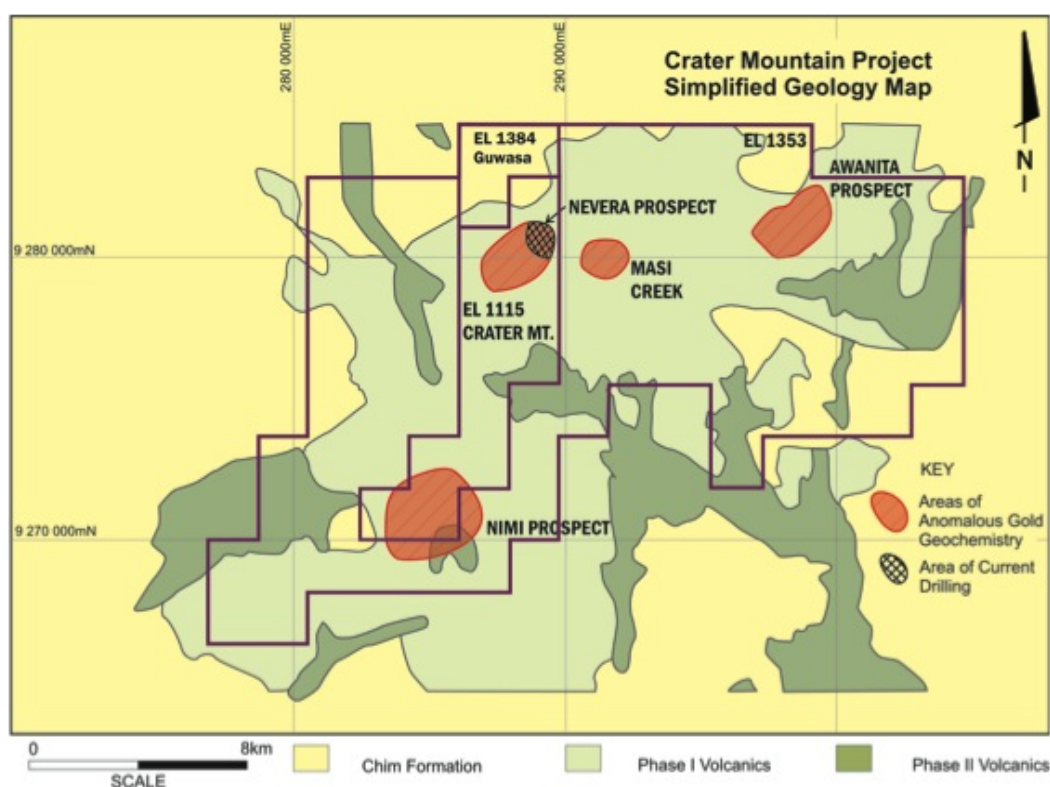


Figure 1 - Prospect map - Crater Mountain

*Drilling to date has focused on an area described as the “Main Zone” which has dimensions 600m x 250m x 250m. As the drilled inferred resource is open laterally the Company is targeting between 1 – 5M ozs Au in this area. The potential quantity is conceptual in nature and dependent on further drilling to verify it.

An inferred resource of 24Mt at 1.0 g/t Au for 790,000 ounces has been defined in the Main Zone carbonate-base metal sulphide-gold mineralisation (“Mixing Zone”) at the Nevera Prospect.

Importantly, this inferred resource is open laterally, and perhaps to depth, following down a possible steep plunge to the northeast. It also does not include potential gold from the high-grade Artisanal Mining Area or potential ‘feeder zones’ at depth.

Given that the Main Zone is still open laterally and possibly to depth, there is significant potential to increase this resource with additional holes targeting these extensions.

The Nevera Prospect has four key elements:

1. A Mixing Zone in excess of 600m long by 400m wide by 150m thick with an already identified 790,000 ozs inferred resource and open in all directions showing potential to further increase the resource
2. High grade gold potential of the “artisanal mining area” type
3. A possible large porphyry copper-gold system at depth
4. A possible lead-zinc related feeder zone at the margin of the deep intrusion causing intense baking of the sub-volcanic basement shales underlying the Mixing Zone.

Results to date indicate that the Nevera Prospect lies within a typical large and complex New Guinea Orogen mineralised hydrothermal system, with excellent potential to host a number of deposits within its bounds.

Mineralisation is associated with sub-volcanic magmatic activity related to the Crater Mountain volcanic complex. GOA believes that the-mineralisation styles may also be replicated in a number of other locations in the Crater region.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE QUARTER

Porphyry copper-gold mineralisation confirmed by initial petrological results from NEV033

In September, the Company announced results from a petrological study on hole NEV033, which was drilled in the 1Q2012.

NEV033 was a deep hole (984m) drilled specifically to target deep porphyry copper-gold mineralisation interpreted as underlying the northern end of the Nevera Prospect. An initial technical report on the examination of core from the drill hole, undertaken by Mr Anthony Coote of Applied Petrologic Services & Research (“APSR”) in New Zealand, was received by Gold Anomaly during the quarter. These petrologic studies confirm the presence of early deep-seated porphyry copper-gold mineralisation in the area.

APSAR reports that in NEV033 primary porphyry copper-gold mineralisation occurs associated with hot, deep tonalite porphyries intruding basaltic andesites and younger more evolved dacites of the Crater Mountain volcanic pile. The porphyry style copper-gold mineralisation extends outwards as broad thermal metamorphism and prograde potassic metasomatism of the volcanic country rock, the whole being strongly overprinted by younger epithermal phyllic/silicic alteration in places with associated carbonate + base metal sulphide +/- gold, variably masking the earlier porphyry copper mineralogy and textures. The porphyry copper-gold mineralisation is widely distributed as multiple stages of characteristically porphyry style quartz veining (commonly Type B and Type C) within which abundant hypersaline, gas and liquid-rich aqueous fluid inclusions occur within early granoblastic quartz.

APSAR noted that the strength of the phyllic alteration overprint in this hole may have been sufficient to remobilise/redistribute prograde porphyry-related copper and gold.

NEV033 was located based on the distribution of porphyry copper indications following extensive analysis of all drill holes, particularly deep in each hole. It was considered that the coarse phyllic alteration deep in NEV020 was the strongest indication of potassic alteration which is characteristic of the central zone in porphyry copper mineralisation. As a result, NEV033 was targeted below NEV020 rather than below the strong surface indications of Cu occurring at surface 600m of NEV033 where geological mapping did not record normal porphyry copper style parameters.

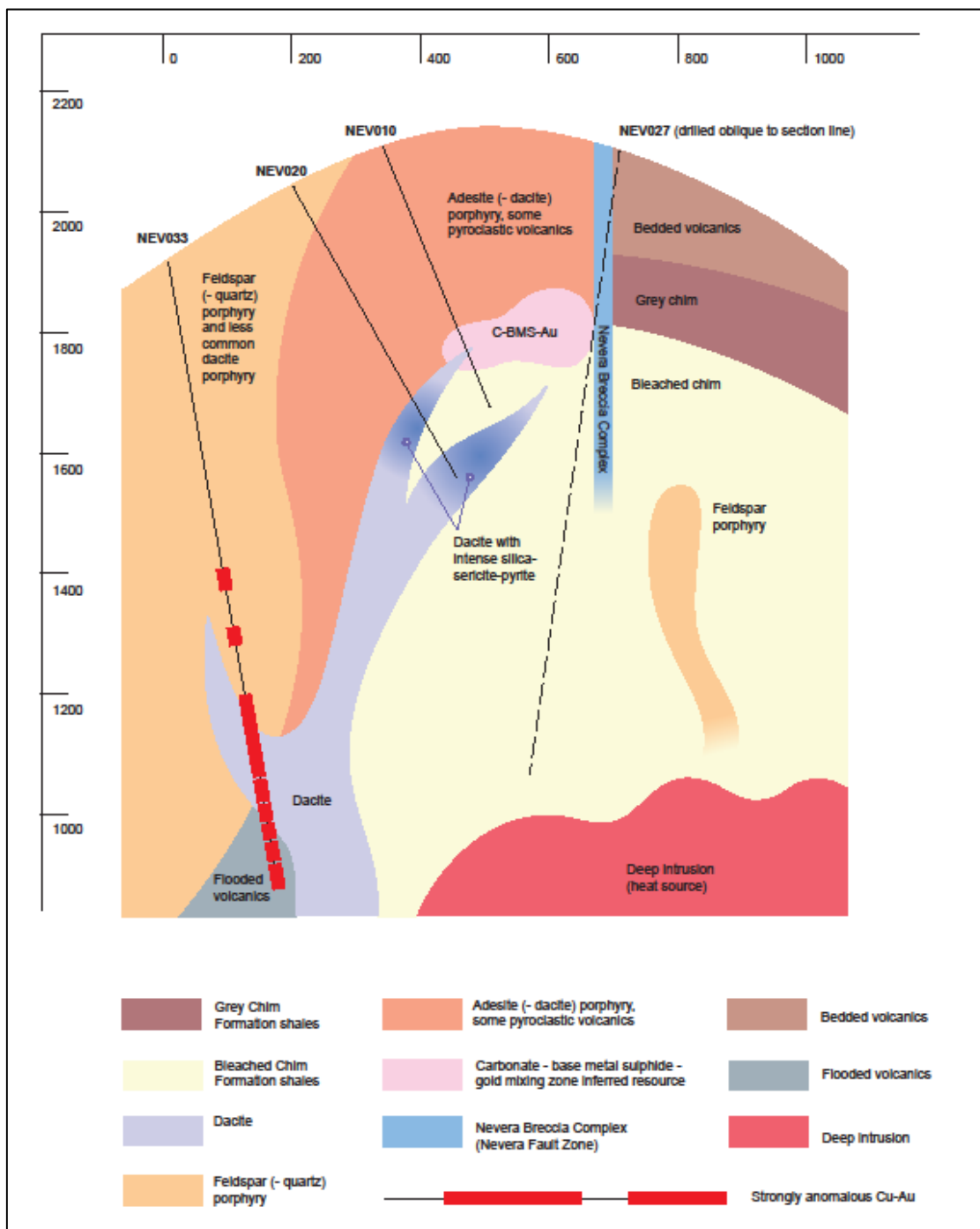


Figure 2-Northwest-southeast section through NEV020 and NEV010 showing the porphyry copper –gold mineralisation in NEV033 relative to the gold Mixing Zone inferred resource closer to surface (Cu-BMS-Au).

Positive metallurgical results

In July, the Company announced encouraging results from initial metallurgical testwork on gold sourced from the Mixing Zone at the Nevera Prospect within the Mixing Zone. Preliminary results indicate that most gold could be recovered by fine grinding and cyanide agitation leaching.

SGS Lakefield Orestest Pty Ltd conducted the assessment based on a 160kg composite sample of drill core. Samples making up the composite were of split core from a number of intersections between 230m and 320m in NEV019 and 310m and 340m in NEV025, with an average gold grade of 1.27 g/t Au.

Testwork carried out on the composite sample included:

- laboratory-sized Knelson Concentrator gravity separation,
- bottle roll cyanidation, and
- batch rougher flotation

Using a grind of 75 microns, simple gravity separation recovered more than 50% of the contained gold, whilst bottle roll agitation cyanide leaching recovered between 76- 83%, and floatation achieved over 95%. Reprocessing of the Knelson gravity concentrate using a hand pan showed that final concentrate grades of greater than 100 g/t Au should be readily achievable.

Metallurgical testing showed that the gold leached quickly from the mineralised material at four different grind sizes; from a "coarse" 180 micron grind to a "standard" 75 micron grind, where the final gold recovery was 76%. On average, most of the gold was dissolved into solution in a relatively quick 8 hours

Grinding characteristics of the ore were found to be good.

The cyanidation results indicate:

- Leach kinetics were rapid with leaching essentially complete after 8 hours.
- Agreement between assayed and calculated head assays was good in most cases.
- Cyanide consumptions were moderately low (0.79 kg/t to 0.92 kg/t).
- Gold extraction ranged from 75.0 % (P80 = 180 µm), to 78.9 % (P80 = 75 µm).

Tailings from the cyanidation testing were examined by electron microscope and roughly two-thirds of the remaining gold was found to be encased in sulphide and one-third in silicate, preventing exposure to the cyanide solution at the 75 micron grind: possible solutions to increase the gold recovery to over 90% include ultra-fine grinding (perhaps after initial rougher floatation concentration as above to reduce the bulk for ultra-fine grinding), bio-leaching and pressure leaching. Further metallurgical testing is planned to trial gold recovery by direct cyaniding following ultra-fine grinding

Airborne geophysics program to further define the porphyry copper – gold and Mixing Zone targets

Plans are progressing to conduct detailed airborne geophysics over the Crater Mountain tenements in 2012/ 2013.

Particular emphasis will be directed to known prospects and most importantly the Nevera Prospect. This survey will entail magnetics and radiometrics.

The results of the survey will provide invaluable data to further define the porphyry and Mixing Zone potential at Nevera before the next phase of drilling is undertaken

Similar surveys conducted over other mineralised terrains in PNG are producing very high quality results from which many details of lithology, structure and alteration can be interpreted.

CROYDON POLYMETALLIC PROJECT – QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

- Plans underway to drill coincident gravity-IP chargeability anomaly at the G1 prospect in the December quarter 2012
- Target is west of high grade epigenetic Zn-Ag-Sn-Cu-Pb mineralisation at the A2 prospect and possibly the “source” intrusive

BACKGROUND

The Company holds 10 Exploration Permits Mining (EPM) in the Croydon region of North Queensland that cover aeromagnetic and gravity anomalies delineated during Government aerial surveys.

Previous drilling results at one of the aeromag anomalies, A2 are of particular interest, with hole A2-001 returning a 5m massive sulphide intercept averaging 8% Zn, 180g/t Ag, 0.58% Sn and 0.57% Cu. Similar high value massive sulphide filled fracture zones are present in five of the other holes and all nine holes contain thick intercepts of strong Zn-Ag anomalism indicating the presence of a large mineralizing system. Mineralisation is hosted by Proterozoic sediments and commences at approximately 130m vertical depth at an unconformity with overlying Mesozoic cover.

The more important massive sulphide intercepts are highlighted in Figure 3. They appear to form linear patterns with an east-west strike and apparent vertical dip that suggests continuity of the zones is possible. Present hole spacing of 200m is too wide for certainty, but if continuous, the massive sulphide zones will represent a sizable polymetallic-tin deposit analogous to the Da Jing deposits of Inner Mongolia that have been major producers of base metals, silver and tin for over 40 years.

Since the massive sulphides are located in narrow fractures and at depths beyond 130m, Gold Anomaly commissioned an analysis of the possible mining and mineral processing costs that might apply should a deposit be proven. It was assumed among other things that continuity and metal content of the massive sulphide zones and their metal content would reflect the available intercepts and that metallurgical production of concentrates would not be inhibited by deleterious contaminants and would be acceptable to smelters. The study cannot be interpreted as an absolute confirmation, however it did show that the results show potential for and further drilling is justified.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE QUARTER

An exploration program is being planned for the 2013 field season with several objectives;

- 1) confirm strike and dip continuity of the main massive sulphide filled fractures by new drilling
- 2) apply downhole geophysics to map extensions of the known massive sulphide filled fractures and investigate A2 for additional polymetallic sulphide zones
- 3) obtain fresh massive sulphide samples for preliminary metallurgical test work to confirm recoverability of the contained metals.

Besides the A2 prospect, ground geophysical surveys have been completed over other airborne gravity anomalies. A large gravity anomaly designated G1 has been found to have coincident gravity and IP chargeability anomalies that may be caused by the presence of a source intrusive and sulphide mineralisation. G1 is located 5km west of the A2 anomaly and may represent the “tin” granite source of the tin-polymetallic mineralisation at A2.

Geophysical data has been used to locate a drill hole to test this target. Plans are underway to secure a drill rig and test the G1 anomaly in the December 2012 quarter.

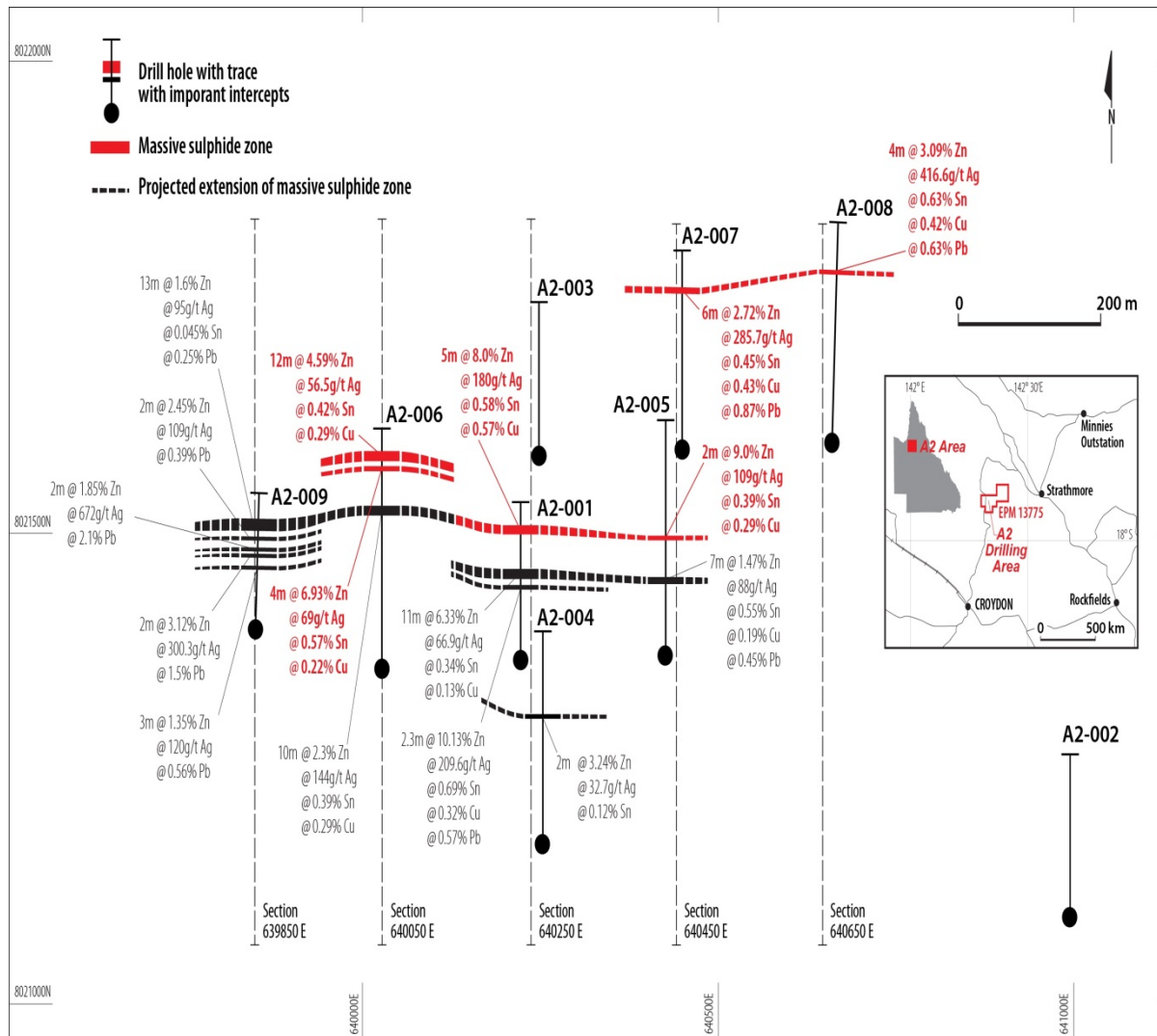


Figure 3– Massive sulphide drill hole intersections at the A2 anomaly

The above intercepts represent the drill hole width (not apparent true widths) of massive sulphide zones and were selected based on a minimum intercept width of 2m and a maximum of 1m of internal dilution. The intercept metal assays were calculated using a weighted average, whereby the summation of the individual sample assay result is multiplied by the sample width then divided by the summation of the intercept length. Each sample is of half core and sample lengths varied from 0.4m to 1.3m, but the majority of samples were 1m in length.

CROYDON GOLD/ GRAPHITE PROJECTS – QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

Jolly Tar Prospect

- High visual graphite content reported – over 50% graphite in drill hole widths >10 meters in holes drilled for gold
- Graphite in 53 of 59 drill holes along strike for ~800 metres
- East of a strong persistent 900m+ long gradient array IP anomaly that has yet to be drill tested
- This new IP anomaly may represent a large undiscovered graphite and/or gold zone

Golden Gate Graphite Project

- Near surface graphite mineralisation was drilled in the 1980's and confirmed by further drilling in the 1990's at "Golden Gate"
- Strong graphite exceeding 7.5 meters in thickness has been outlined near surface over a large area by historic drilling
- Agreement to acquire EPMA 18616 to consolidate all the known extent of the graphite deposit

BACKGROUND

The Company holds three Exploration Permits Mining (EPM) in the Croydon Goldfield of North Queensland that provide exploration and development rights over several historical gold prospects, namely Gilded Rose, Jumbo and Jolly Tar.

The Croydon goldfield is a well-known mining centre and historically has produced over one million ounces of gold from both underground and shallow open pit mining. The prospects held under EPM by GOA have undergone some drilling and mining in the past, but to date have not been locations of large mining activities.

In addition to gold, substantial deposits of graphite were also found at the Jolly Tar and Golden Gate prospects during past exploration hosted in what is interpreted as the carapace of a granitic intrusive.

The market for graphite has grown substantially, with buoyant prices over the past 12 months. Strong demand for graphite products have been driven by new industrial applications, particularly battery technology. Graphite is a critical component of lithium batteries, which are used widely in electronics and hybrid motor vehicle market. Traditional uses of graphite are in the steel and automotive industries. Other applications for graphite include fuel cells and nuclear reactors. Other major consumers are in refractory and lubricant materials.

As such, the Company believes that there is an exciting opportunity to further define and tap into the graphite potential of its Croydon projects.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE QUARTER

Jolly Tar Prospect

During the quarter, the Company completed a study of all historical drilling results at the Jolly Tar prospect which has revealed the substantial graphite potential of the area.

Jolly Tar covers two Exploration Permits (EPM8795 & EPM9438) at Croydon in North Queensland. The prospect has undergone drilling for gold in the past by Pancontinental Mining in 1989. However, there has been no further drilling at Jolly Tar for 23 years.

Substantial intercepts of graphite were recorded to be present at the prospect during the historic drilling. Graphite over 50% was logged in 53 of 59 holes drilled and over a strike length of in excess of 800 metres. The graphite occurs near surface in a gently eastward dipping zone with thicknesses recorded of in excess of 10 metres (see Figures 5, 6, and 7).

During 2011, gradient array and dipole-dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys were conducted at Jolly Tar by GOA. These surveys resulted in detection of a new, over 900m long, strong and persistent IP chargeability anomaly west of and parallel in strike to the historical Jolly Tar graphite and gold zone (see Figure 13)

The new IP anomaly is west of the smaller eastern IP anomaly that in part overlies the historic Jolly Tar gold workings and detailed historic drilling. The area of the new IP anomaly is prospective for undiscovered graphite and gold in an area not yet drill tested.

GOA is now planning a drilling program to test the new geophysical target for both its graphite and gold potential. Half core samples of graphite intercepts will be submitted for carbon assay as well as analytical determination of its commercial qualities.

Graphite mineralisation at Jolly Tar is closely associated with granitic intrusives and quartz veined auriferous zones of hydrothermal origin. Hydrothermal or magmatic graphite deposits are being mined in Sri Lanka and Sweden and can produce both flake and amorphous graphite.

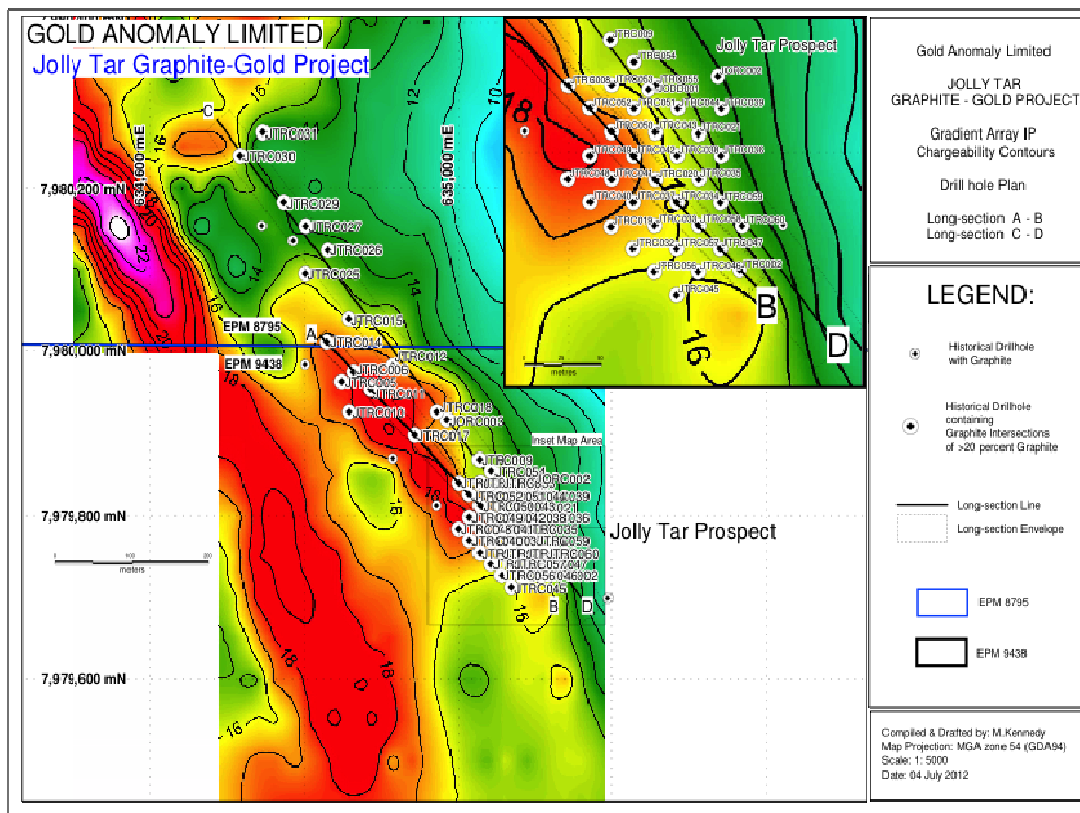


Figure 4 - Drill hole plan showing graphite intercepts and gradient array IP anomalies at the Jolly Tar Prospect.

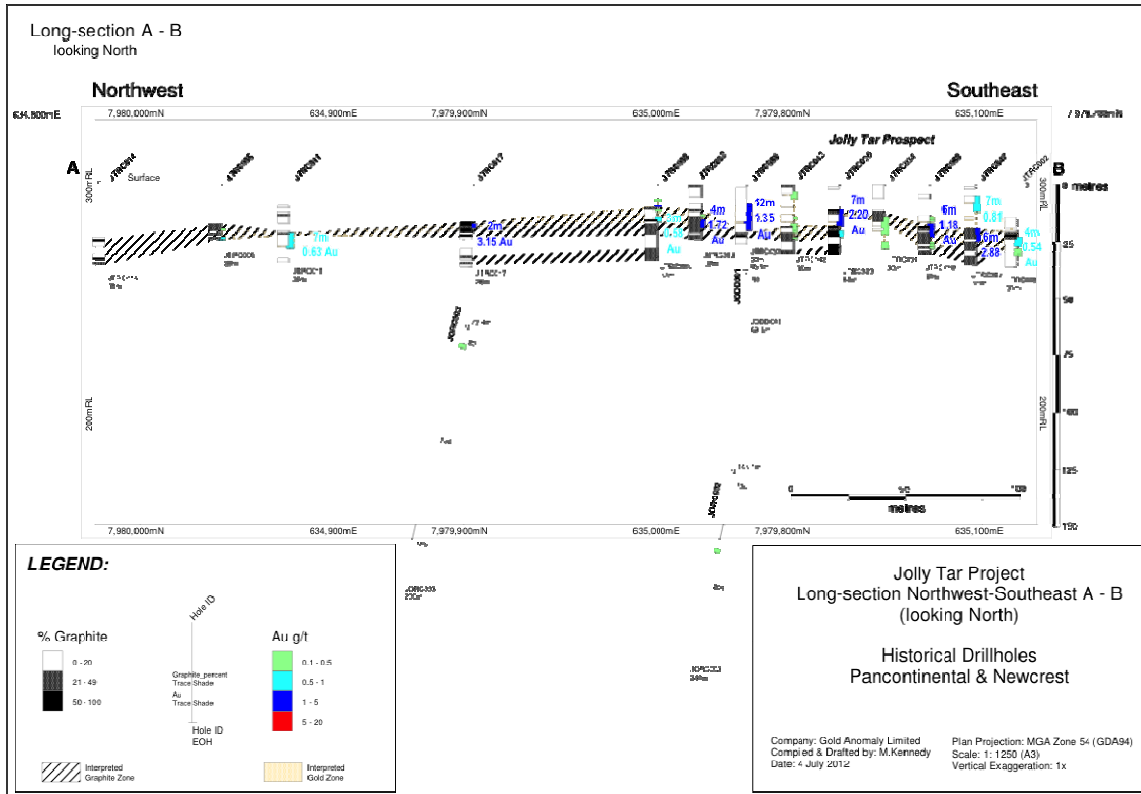


Figure 5- Long section showing graphite intercepts in drilling at Jolly Tar.

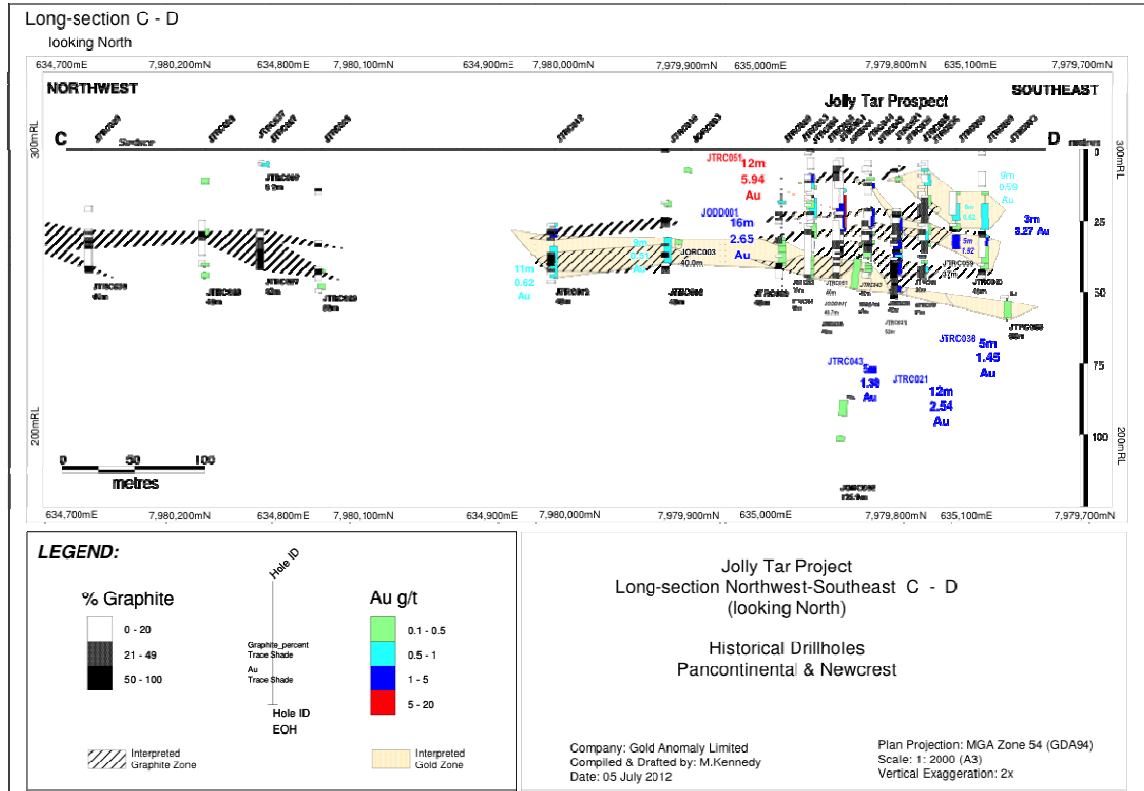


Figure 6- Long section C-D at Jolly Tar. This figure corrects average gold values that were incorrectly shown on figure 3 in the Jolly Tar ASX release dated 19 July 2012.

Golden Gate Graphite Project

A large graphite deposit is located within EPM 8795 and EPMA 18616 at the Golden Gate Project at Croydon, North Queensland (see figure 8).

The "Golden Gate" deposit has been estimated by Central Coast Exploration to contain approximately 20Mt @ at between 5 and 6% graphite, including a high-grade zone of approximately 6Mt with 10% graphite in their historical company reports. *Note that these estimates are historical and reported by Central Coast Exploration (CCE) in project reports and require substantiation by further drilling, assaying and metallurgical testwork by Gold Anomaly. There is no certainty that these estimates of mineralisation will be commercially exploitable. This is not an estimate of a mineral resource as defined by the JORC Code.*

The Golden Gate graphite project is located partially on Exploration Permit Mining EPM8795 and continues onto the contiguous EPMA18616. The graphite deposit has undergone electromagnetic geophysical surveys and systematic drilling during the late 1980's and limited drilling and testwork by GOA in 2004. Typical RC drill intercepts from CCE drilling in 1989 are presented in Table 1.

**SUMMARY OF RC DRILLING RESULTS AT GOLDEN GATE
NOVEMBER 1989 (CCE Report #192/90)**

Hole #	Co-ordinates		End of Hole	Graphite Intercept	Width (m)	Average %C @ 2% cut-off
GGRC 2001	24201N	9550E	50m	44 - 50	6	3.5
GGRC 2002	23998N	9584E	44m	-	-	-
GGRC 2003	24000N	9701E	91m	48 - 78	30	7.3
GGRC 2004	23859N	9642E	76m	32 - 74	42	6.6
GGRC 2005	24101N	9773E	97m	37 - 93	56	6.0
GGRC 2006	24200N	9799E	93m	60 - 89	29	4.5
GGRC 2007	24200N	9699E	60m	3 - 56	53	5.8
GGRC 2008	24300N	9649E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2009	24399N	9699E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2010	24699N	9799E	30m	3 - 7	4	3.6
GGRC 2011	24901N	9700E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2012	25000N	9949E	48m	2 - 40	38	4.8
GGRC 2013	24999N	10049E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2014	25200N	10050E	80m	55 - 78	23	4.8/3.3
GGRC 2015	23799N	9324E	48m	5 - 24	19	3.8
GGRC 2016	25384N	9898E	48m	17 - 24	7	2.5
GGRC 2017	25599N	10099E	48m	7 - 28	21	3.8
GGRC 2018	24395N	10312E	66m	-	-	-
GGRC 2019	26600N	10400E	60m	-	-	-

Table 1 Drill intercepts reported by Central Coast Exploration from drilling in 1989 at Golden Gate

GOLD ANOMALY LIMITED

Golden Gate Graphite Project

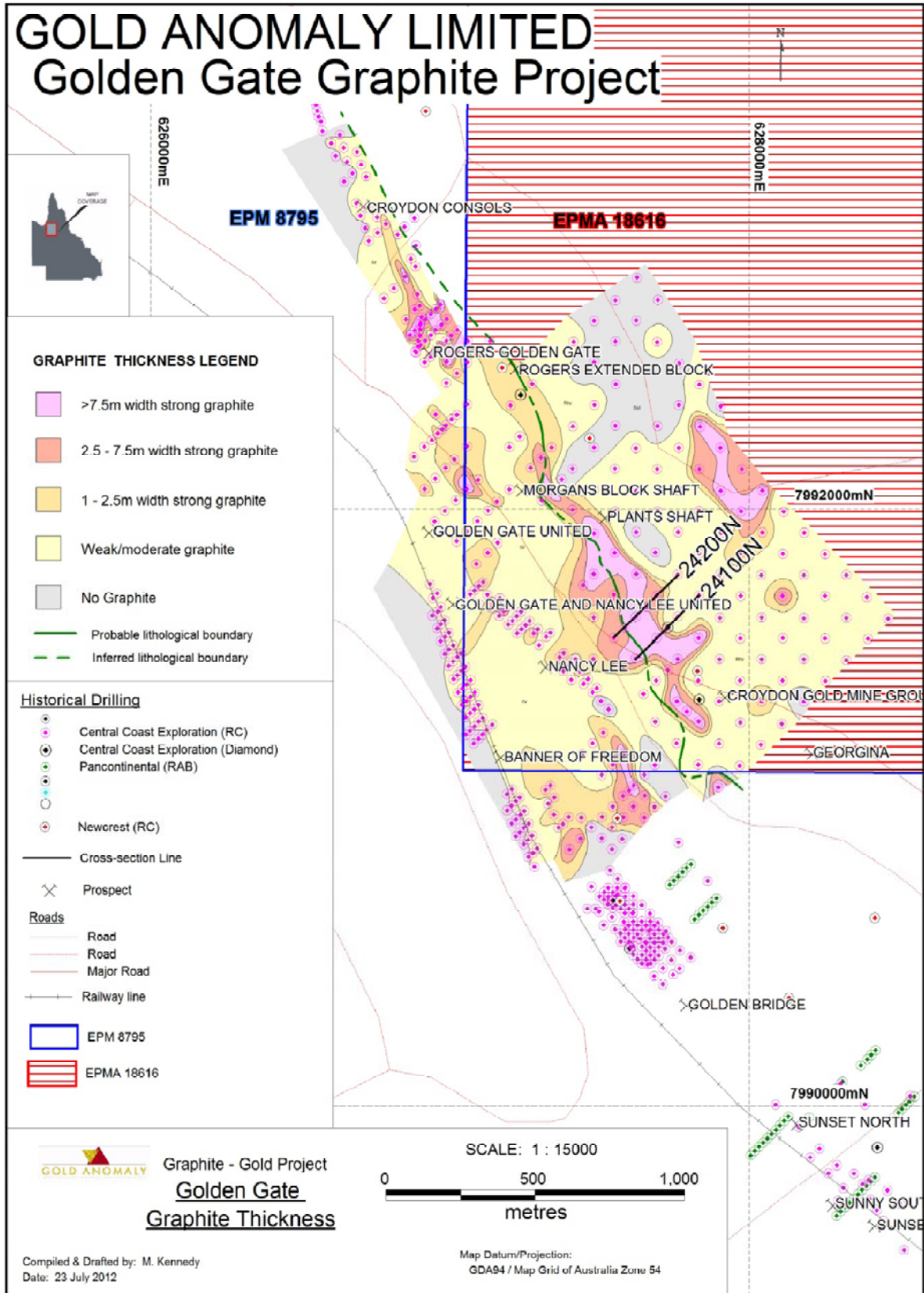


Figure 7- Location Map of the Golden Gate graphite deposit showing relationship with EPM 8795 and EPMA 18616 as well as historical drill hole locations and contours of graphite thickness.

Graphite mineralisation at Golden Gate is probably of hydrothermal origin and is located along the contact between granitic rocks that intruded rhyolitic volcanics (see figures 9 & 10).

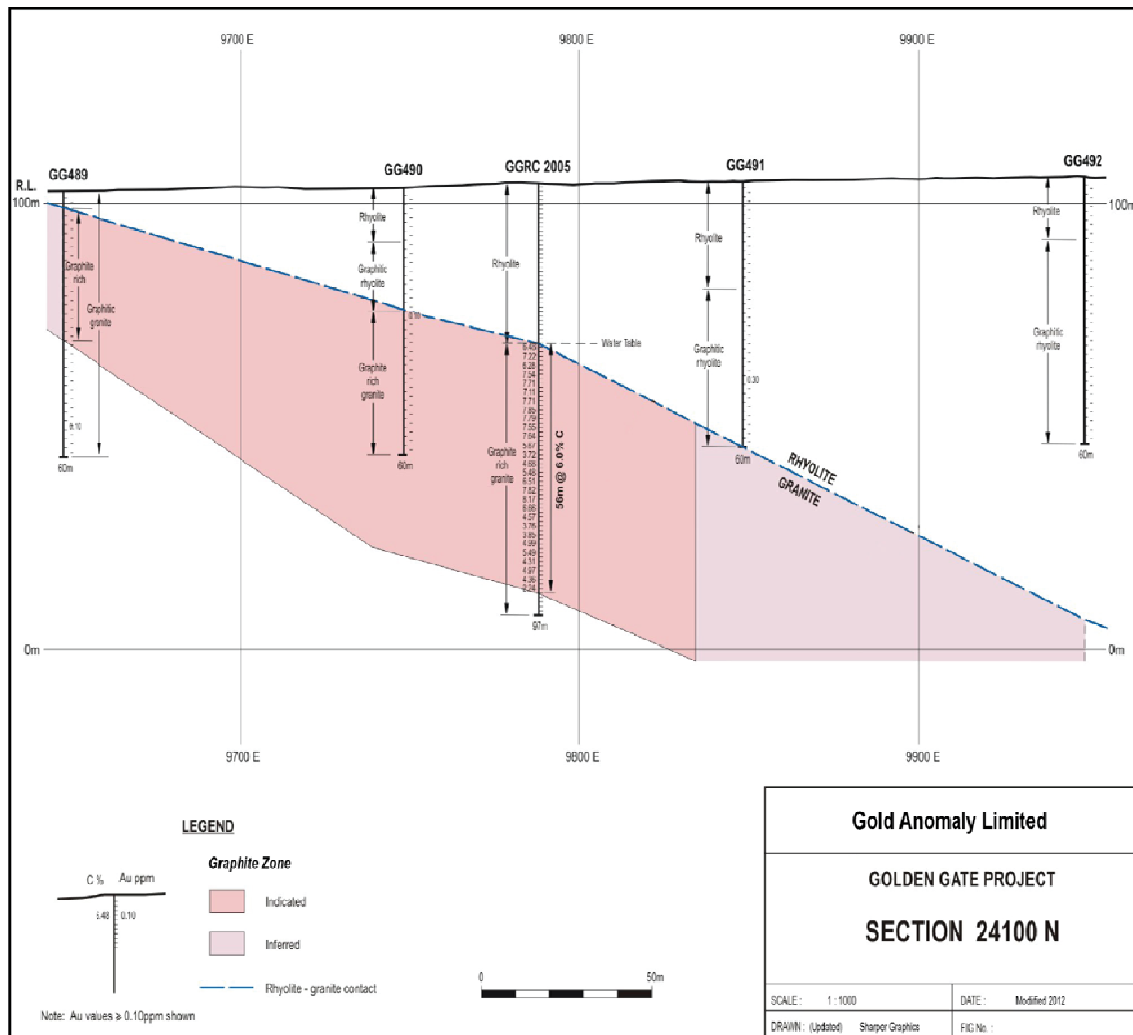


Figure 8 - Cross section Golden Gate graphite deposit (see Figure 8 for location)

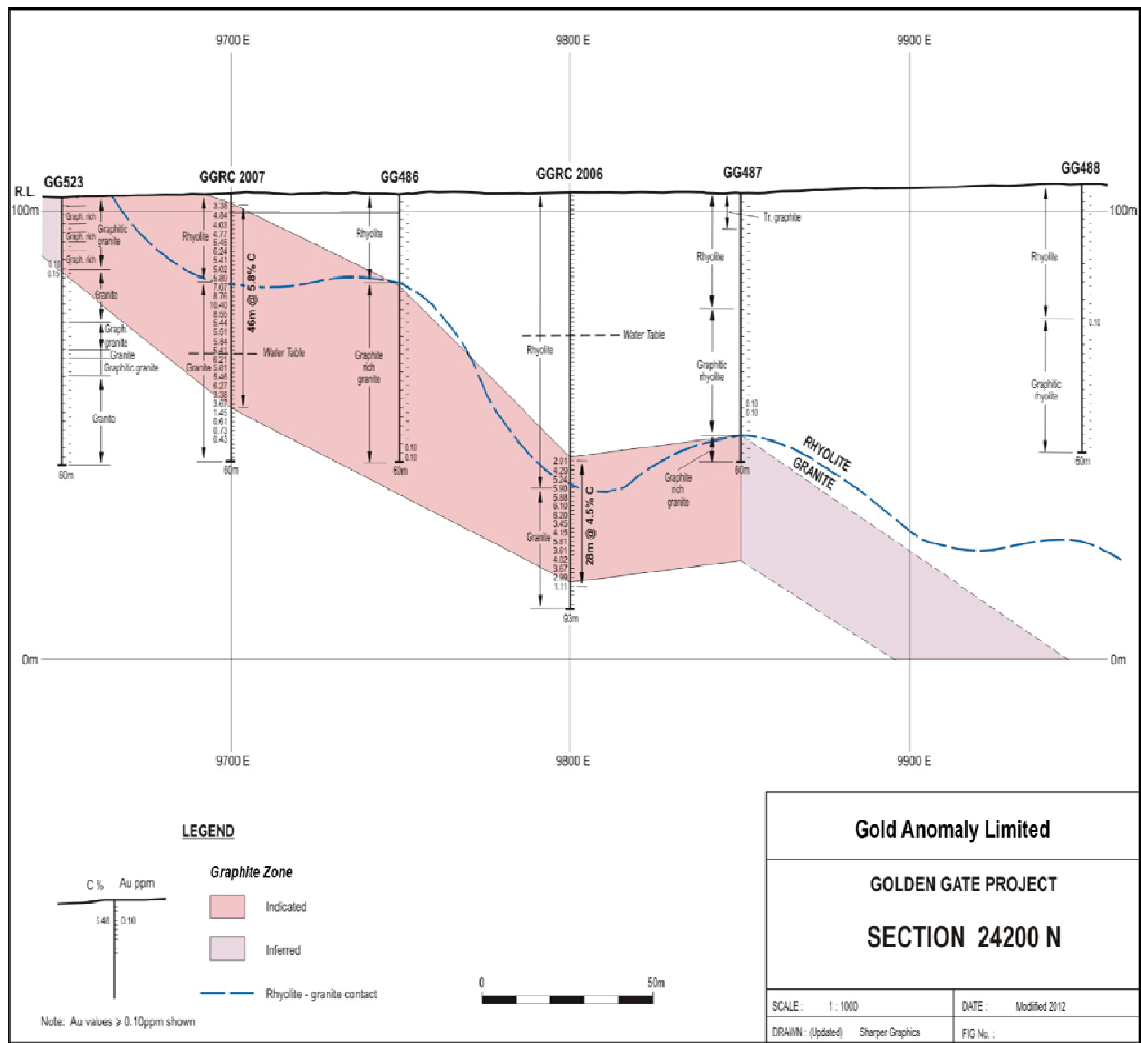


Figure 9 - Cross section of Golden Gate graphite deposit (see Figure 8 for location)

The deposit has a north-westerly strike and shallow easterly dip, which is similar to graphitic mineralisation identified at Jolly Tar, approximately 10 kilometres to the southeast. Hydrothermal or magmatic graphite deposits are an important source of graphite with examples being mined in Sri Lanka and Sweden that produce both flake and amorphous graphite.

Since the Golden Gate graphite deposit is reasonably well defined, Gold Anomaly's exploration program will focus on collection of fresh drill core samples for modern metallurgical testwork. Past testwork done on RC chip samples and near surface grab samples with contradictory results.

The area is well served by infrastructure with the port of Karumba on the Gulf of Carpentaria that services the Century Pb-Zn mine being within 150 kilometres from regional centre of Croydon

Agreement to Acquire EPMA 18616

Gold Anomaly entered into an agreement with Global Resources Corporation Limited ("Global") to acquire an Exploration Permit for Minerals in the Croydon District in North Queensland.

The relevant Exploration Permit is currently under application, and is expected to be granted to Global by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines in December 2012 provided that there are no native title objections. In the normal course, GOA would then expect the transfer of the Exploration Permit to be completed early in 2013. In consideration for the transfer, GOA will issue to Global \$200,000 worth of GOA shares and meet Global's costs of applying for and transferring the Exploration Permit. In addition, a 6% interest in the Exploration Permit will be reserved to Global through to completion of a bankable feasibility study at which point Global can participate in ongoing costs or be diluted. GOA will also grant Global a 1% net smelter royalty on all minerals produced from the area covered by the Exploration Permit.

The area of land covered by the relevant Exploration Permit is contiguous to land covered by GOA's Exploration Permits nos. 8795 & 9438, north of the town of Croydon. The Golden Gate deposit is located within these tenements.

FERGUSSON ISLAND PROJECT, PNG

- Awaiting ministerial approval of ELA 1972

BACKGROUND

The Fergusson Island project comprises two drilled gold deposits, Gameta and Wapolu, are located 30 kilometres apart on the north coast of Fergusson Island. Since 1996, over \$15M has been spent on advancing 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.

The gold in both deposits is flat-lying, close to the surface and refractory. A 2004 Pre-Feasibility Study indicated the potential for economic gold development from production of 600,000t to 1Mt of ore per annum assuming the presence of sufficient mineralisation at Gameta and Wapolu combined to sustain operations for at least 7 to 12 years and assuming a gold grade of 2.0 to 2.2 g/t and production of between 32,000 and 55,000 ounces of gold per annum. The study assumed a gold price of USD 400 per ounce.

Given subsequent technological advances in environmentally friendly bacterial leaching for refractory ores and the current high gold price, the Company is confident a profitable project can be developed.

A Warden's hearing was held in March 2012 where Gold Anomaly was acknowledged as the successful applicant for exploration tenement ELA 1972 (Gameta), subject to ministerial approval. The landowners were supportive of the Company in its application.

The Company is awaiting ministerial approval of ELA 1972.

CORPORATE

Potential partnership discussions terminated

During the quarter, the Company announced details of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with Singapore-listed gold investment and development company LionGold Corporation Ltd (SGX: A78, "LionGold") to invest in the Company's GOA's PNG assets. Following further discussions, both parties agreed to not proceed with any of the investments contemplated by the MOA.

New Cornerstone Investor

At the end of the quarter the Company announced the introduction of a new cornerstone investor, Freefire Technology Limited ("Freefire") of Hong Kong. An initial placement was subsequently completed (on 4 October) to raise \$700,000 through the issue 280,000,000 shares at \$0.0025 per share. In addition, Freefire provided a loan of \$1.3 million to GOA.

Freefire have indicated that their aim is to:

- support the Company's plans to study the potential of near term production commencing at the high grade Artisanal Mining Zone at the Crater Mountain deposit
- conduct an airborne geophysics study over the Crater deposit to further identify the regional potential of the deposit
- continue to consider appropriate joint venture partners to enhance the development of the Crater and Croydon projects, and;
- repay the Bergen loan facility.

Gold Anomaly's Executive Chairman Greg Starr said, "With Freefire Technology as a cornerstone investor in the Company, management can now continue to focus on advancing its projects rather than finding sources of funds so as to reflect the true potential value of the projects in our share price. As a result we expect shareholders will see the benefit of FreeFire's investment in the short term."

Rights issue

Subsequent to the end of the quarter, a 2-for-3 non-renounceable pro rata rights issue to raise up to \$3,745,558 through the issue of up to 1,498,223,288 fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.0025 per share was initiated. Importantly, the rights issue is underwritten to the amount of \$3,278,892 by Freefire and a group of PNG domiciled shareholders.

Termination of Bergen funding facility

Subsequent to the end of the quarter, the Company announced that it had entered a deed to effectively terminate the funding arrangement with Bergen Global Opportunity Fund, LP ("Bergen"). The deed provides repayment of the amount outstanding to Bergen as a result of the termination, via:

1. The repayment of \$315,000 via a cash payment immediately;
2. An issue of 50,000,000 shares;
3. There will be an outstanding unsecured convertible security of \$135,000, which cannot be converted before 8 December 2012.

Bergen provided GOA with a flexible funding mechanism at a time when conventional sources remain challenging. The funding has served its purpose of bridging GOA to a larger transaction with a new cornerstone investor. Bergen has also been flexible and responsive in terminating its existing funding arrangement on short notice.

Going forward, Gold Anomaly is now well positioned to grow through exploration success at its two Croydon projects, and by conducting an aerial survey at Crater Mountain to better define the potential of the project.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENTS

The information contained in this report that relates to exploration results at Croydon, Queensland is based on information compiled by J. V. McCarthy, MAusIMM, Consulting Geologist. Mr McCarthy is a Member 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 McCarthy 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 contained in this report relating to exploration results and mineral resources at Crater Mountain, PNG is based on information compiled by Mr P Macnab, Non-Executive Director of Gold Anomaly Limited. Mr Macnab 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 Macnab consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.