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Mineralisation encountered 400m west of existing resource at Crater Mountain, PNG

NEV029 intersects anomalous gold throughout the hole

- area of known gold mineralisation now increased to a strike length in excess of 800m
- anomalous copper intersected associated with gold throughout the hole

Gold Anomaly Ltd (ASX: GOA) is pleased to announce the latest results from drilling at the Nevera prospect, where a 790,000 ounce inferred gold resource has been defined. Nevera is the most advanced of four prospects comprising the Crater Mountain gold project in Papua New Guinea.

NEV029 was drilled at the south-western extent of Nevera, approximately 400m southwest of the existing resource boundary and 200m southwest of NEV028. The hole intersected anomalous gold mineralisation throughout its entire length, with multiple zones of +0.25 g/t Au intersected, the best intercept being 4m @ 0.71 g/t Au from 150m. A complete set of intercepts is included in Table 1.

NEV029 intersected wide zones of gold grading above 0.25 g/t Au and copper mineralisation compared to NEV028. This indicates that either:

- a different mineralising system has been encountered, or;
- the mineralisation at Nevera continues past NEV028, and that NEV028 was drilled in an area that was either faulted away or disrupted by a diatreme.

Besides the anomalous gold mineralisation, NEV029 intersected anomalous copper mineralisation, with individual 2m samples assaying at over 0.20%, which is associated with the gold. Base metals such as lead and zinc, which were prevalent in many of the other holes at Nevera, are markedly lower in NEV029. There were nine, 2 metre copper intersections grading above 0.15% Cu. The copper mineralisation also occurs throughout the hole, but does seem to become more persistent with depth. Previous exploration to the west of NEV029 has demonstrated copper anomalism.

The company plans to further explore to the west of NEV029 at a later date to test the copper potential. Copper results are summarised in Table 2.

Table 1:NEV029, Significant Results

NEV029 results	Intercept
14m to 60m	46m @ 0.26 g/t Au& 0.07% Cu
150m to 154m	4m @ 0.71 g/t Au
186m to 198m	12m @ 0.19 g/t Au
270m to 282m	12m @ 0.31 g/t Au & 0.05% Cu
304m to 314m	10m @ 0.30 g/t Au
348m To 352m	4m @ 0.38 g/t Au & 0.16 % Cu
358m to 372m	14m @ 0.28 g/t Au
416m to 428m	12m @ 0.34 g/t Au & 0.10% Cu
442m to 452m	10m @ 0.50 g/t Au
458m to 468m	10m @ 0.44 g/t Au
486m to 496m	12m @ 0.24 g/t au
514m to 530m	16m @ 0.30 g/t au & 0.05% Cu
542m to 556m	14m @ 0.35 g/t Au
630m to 634m	4m @ 0.42 g/t Au& 0.132% Cu

The above intercepts 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 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.

Gold Anomaly's PNG Exploration and Country Manager Pat Smith said, "The increasing extent of the anomalous gold mineralisation at Nevera is encouraging, and bodes well for defining a larger resource with further drilling.

"By intersecting anomalous gold mineralisation in NEV029, the area of known gold mineralisation has now increased to a strike length in excess of 800m and remains open in both directions."

Drilling Update

Two holes are currently being drilled at Nevera.

NEV030, the second 1000m+ deep drill hole, has now reached a depth of 958m. The hole is testing the porphyry intrusion identified by NEV027, some 200 metres below the extent of NEV027. These deep holes are intended to determine the nature and size of the porphyry, and provide information as to whether it is indeed the 'feeder zone' responsible for the gold mineralisation defined within the shallower mixing zone.

NEV032 is an infill hole between NEV025 and NEV021, and has now reached a depth of 308m.

Assays and sample preparation in Lae has been completed for NEV031 which was designed to test the Northwest extent of the mixing zone. This hole intersected a feldspar porphyry overlying altered Chim Formation sediments, with both the porphyry and the sediments cut by quartz – pyrite veining. Samples from NEV031 have reached SGS in Townsville and results are expected by mid-February.

Table 2:NEV029, Significant Copper Results

NEV029 results	Intercept
68m to 78m	10m @ 0.04 % Cu
150m to 154m	38m @ 0.03 % Cu
186m to 198m	24m @ 0.04 % Cu
270m to 282m	26m @ 0.05% Cu
348m To 352m	28m @ 0.04% Cu
358m to 372m	32m @ 0.06% Cu
416m to 428m	72m @ 0.03% Cu
442m to 452m	10m @ 0.04% Cu
458m to 468m	32m @ 0.07% Cu

The above intercepts were calculated using a 200ppm Cu 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

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The information contained in this report relating to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources 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.