AUGUR
Resources Ltd
ABN 79 106 879 690

28 January 2016

The Manager Companies
ASX Limited
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

(15 pages by email)

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
(ASX: AUK)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Additional metallurgical testwork on 4 bulk grinds of ore composite from Wonogiri indicate average gold recoveries of:
    - Up to 57% recovery of gold for the minus 53 micron grind size by gravity concentration and fire assay of the concentrate.
    - Up to 87.2% gold recovery for the minus 53 micron grind size by cyanide leaching of the gravity tailings.
    - Total gold recovery for the combined processes of 87.3% to 94.3%.
- Ongoing metallurgical testwork will investigate the ore response to cyanide leaching of coarser size fractions (3mm, 1.4mm) to further evaluate heap leach amenability.
- Submission to the Provincial Government for a separate aggregate IUP at Wonogiri.
- Excellent kinetic leach results from oxide gold composite from the Tapadaa IUP property in North Sulawesi. Two kinetic bottle roll tests were completed on 1kg samples of composite oxide material from drill core to provide information of leach rates and reagent consumption over time. Results of the 2 tests indicate:
    - An average extraction of 97% of gold and silver by cyanide leach in under 4 hours.
    - Sodium cyanide consumption was extremely low at an average 1.0 kg/t and lime consumption 3.0 kg/t.

PROJECTS

Augur Resources Ltd ('Augur' or the 'Company') is a resource development company, with a focus in Indonesia with the advanced Wonogiri gold and copper project in Central Java and the exploration properties in Gorontalo, North Sulawesi. Augur also has interests in exploration projects in central New South Wales, including Collerina which includes the Homeville nickel-cobalt deposit.

INDONESIAN PROJECTS

Wonogiri Project (Augur - 45%)

Wonogiri Metallurgical Studies

Ongoing metallurgical testwork at the Wonogiri project is investigating the amenability of the Randu Kuning ore to gravity gold recovery and heap leach processing of the gravity tailings using cyanide. Work completed during the reporting period investigated gold recoveries for a single composite ore sample ground to 4 bulk grind size fractions including 80% passing 150 microns (um), 106 microns, 75 microns and 53 microns. The results of this work are summarised in the table below.

Grind Size	Component	Au		Ag	
		Test 1	Test 2	Test 1	Test 2
		Recovery	Recovery	Recovery	Recovery
		%	%	%	%
P80 150um	Falcon Concentrate	36.1	37.9	10.1	13.4
	48hrs Leaching Soln	51.2	49.8	70.9	68.3
	Total Recovery	**87.3**	**87.6**	**81.0**	**81.7**
P80 106um	Falcon Concentrate	41.3	44.2	11.5	10.8
	48hrs Leaching Soln	49.2	46.8	52.8	53.2
	Total Recovery	**90.5**	**91.0**	**64.4**	**64.1**
P80 75um	Falcon Concentrate	44.3	47.4	13.0	14.2
	48hrs Leaching Soln	47.1	44.5	66.6	65.6
	Total Recovery	**91.4**	**91.9**	**79.6**	**79.9**
P80 53um	Falcon Concentrate	52.5	54.1	15.2	14.8
	48hrs Leaching Soln	41.7	40.2	65.6	65.9
	Total Recovery	**94.1**	**94.3**	**80.8**	**80.7**

Total gold and silver recovery from 4 bulk grind samples.
Data reflects the overall metallurgical balances for the combined recovery methods, indicating the amount of gold that could be recoverable for each grind size via gravity separation and cyanide leach of the gravity tailings.

Based on metallurgical results to date the option of initial gold recovery by gravity followed by cyanide leaching of the tailings is technically viable for Randu Kuning ore.

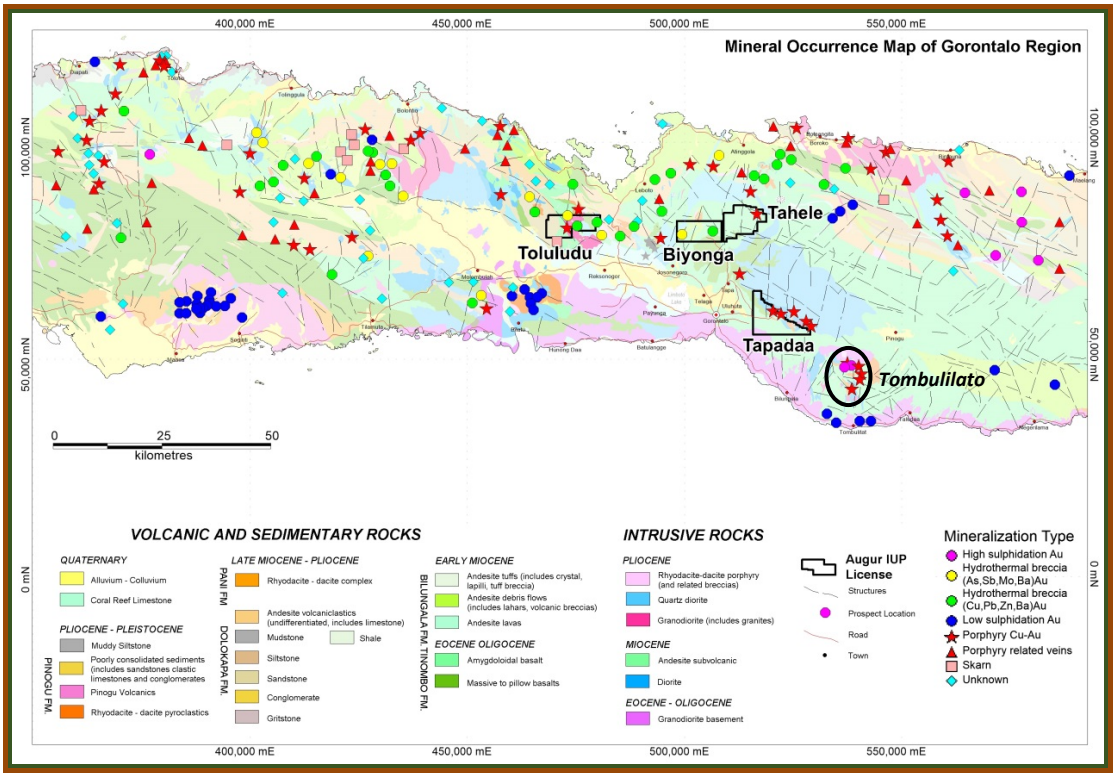
The amenability of the tailings to cyanide leaching suggests that there is potential to process by heap or vat leaching rather than a more expensive carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit. Ongoing testwork will evaluate cyanide leach recoveries for coarser size fractions of ore.

Aggregate Evaluation

The Company with Wonogiri JV partner Rajawali Corporation has submitted application for an aggregate production IUP licence over the area selected for potential quarry development.

The Company is currently evaluating several aggregate production scenarios with interested contractors who would provide quarry development and production management services. It is clear from the earlier market study and related discussions with industry consultants that there is strong demand for high quality aggregate throughout Java to supply ongoing and planned infrastructure projects as part of an extensive transportation upgrade initiative by the Indonesian Government.

Gorontalo Properties (Augur - 80%)



Geologic map of the Gorontalo region showing Augur's IUP property locations and also locations of known mineral occurrences. The Tombulilato porphyry copper-gold deposit area currently in feasibility is also shown.

Tapadaa IUP Property

As reported previously, the results of recent (Q3, 2015) scout drilling at the Lombongo prospect area at Tapadaa suggested the potential for a near surface, oxide gold resource. In order to better evaluate the amenability of the oxide material to standard cyanide leach processing, the Company had bottle roll leach tests completed for selected samples of oxide material taken from both Lombongo drill holes.

Drill core from Tapadaa drill hole ITP15002.
Intensely oxidised vuggy quartz grading 0.63 g/t gold over the interval 5.0 to 9.0 metres is shown.

Bottle Roll Leach Test Results

Leach tests were conducted by PT. Geoservices in Bekasi, Indonesia. Initial standard bottle rolls were completed on 10 core samples representing variable gold grades from within the oxide zone. Gold extraction by cyanide was determined after 48 hours. All samples were ground to 95% <75 micron. The results shown below indicated that the oxide material is amenable to standard heap leach processing utilising cyanide to leach the contained gold. A general correlation between higher gold grade and higher leach rate is indicated with samples containing ≥0.25 g/t gold averaging 92% gold extraction.

Sample ID	Recovery (%)		NaCN	Head Assay (ppm)				Head Assay (%)		Ratio
	Au	Ag	kg/t	Au	Ag	As	Cu	S	C	Ag/Au
KR 018013	97.6	4.6	4.56	0.75	0.25	693	488	0.08	0.04	0.3
KR 018019	94.0	15.1	7.94	0.42	0.6	335	314	0.19	0.02	1.4
KR 018008	93.2	52.2	5.12	0.72	1.8	293	161	0.16	0.04	2.5
KR 017958	90.4	32.4	2.59	0.81	0.25	43	40	0.11	0.03	0.3
KR 017998	89.6	58.7	4.14	1.51	0.25	1	3	0.07	0.34	0.2
KR 017971	88.4	8.2	2.59	0.15	0.25	18	67	0.04	0.01	1.7
KR 018012	88.0	25.2	4.00	0.25	0.25	139	99	0.06	0.02	1.0
KR 017970	83.5	26.7	1.88	0.19	0.25	23	59	0.06	0.01	1.3
KR 017959	82.1	11.8	1.88	0.19	0.25	16	36	0.04	0.03	1.3
KR 017947	78.4	61.5	2.02	0.14	0.25	16	43	0.11	0.04	1.8

Results of bottle roll leach tests. Gold and silver extraction was measured after 48 hours.

Based on the test results of initial bottle rolls a kinetic bottle roll test was completed on two samples of an oxide composite comprised of core from the two drill holes. This test is more representative as it measured gold and silver extraction relative to reagent consumption over time. The results for each test as shown below indicate near total gold and silver extraction in under 4 hours with low cyanide and lime consumption. Based on these results a program of resource definition and additional leach testwork is warranted at Tapadaa.

Period	pH*	DO	Free CN	Added NaCN	Added Lime	Volume Out (1)	Volume In (1)	Au	Ag	Cu	Extracted Au	Cumulative Au Extract	Extracted Ag	Cumulative Ag Extract	Extracted Cu	Cumulative Cu Extract
hours		mg/L	mg/L	g	g	mL	mL	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	g/t	%	g/t	%	g/t	%
0	10.63	NA	500	0.94	2.32	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	NA
2	10.16	NA	349	0.39	0.44	40	40	0.340	0.2	NA	0.52	97.4	0.3	88.3	NA	NA
4	10.35	NA	498	0.00	--	40	40	0.330	0.2	NA	0.52	97.3	0.3	85.9	NA	NA
12	10.26	NA	448	0.13	0.12	40	40	0.320	0.2	NA	0.52	97.1	0.3	83.3	NA	NA
24	10.43	NA	399	0.26	--	40	40	0.310	0.2	NA	0.52	96.9	0.3	90.5	NA	NA
36	10.57	NA	498	0.00	--	40	40	0.310	0.2	NA	0.54	99.4	0.3	88.0	NA	NA
48	10.68	NA	498	0.00	--	40	40	0.300	0.2	NA	0.53	99.1	0.3	100.0	NA	NA
Finished	--	**Total Reagents g:**		1.74	2.88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	**NACN Final Soln g:**		0.68	--	--	--	**Tail Assays, g/t**			0.01	--		--	NA	NA
Reagent Consumption:							--	**Tail Assays _ Duplicate, g/t**				--		--	NA	NA
Sodium Cyanide, kg/t:							1.16	**Avg. Tails, g/t:**			0.01	--	0.0	--	NA	NA
Hydrated lime, kg/t:							3.17	**Calc. Head, g/t:**			0.54	--	0.3	--	NA	NA
--								**Extracted, %:**			99.1	--	100.0	--	NA	NA

Notes: (*) - Before chemical additions, (1) sample solution volume removed at each sampling interval and replaced with fresh water. Sample Solids returned to leach.

Period	pH*	DO	Free CN	Added NaCN	Added Lime	Volume Out (1)	Volume In (1)	Au	Ag	Cu	Extracted Au	Cumulative Au Extract	Extracted Ag	Cumulative Ag Extract	Extracted Cu	Cumulative Cu Extract
hours		mg/L	mg/L	g	g	mL	mL	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	g/t	%	g/t	%	g/t	%
0	10.61	NA	500	0.94	2.14	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	NA
2	10.09	NA	399	0.26	0.34	40	40	0.350	0.2	NA	0.54	96.6	0.3	92.7	NA	NA
4	10.24	NA	448	0.13	--	40	40	0.330	0.2	NA	0.52	93.8	0.3	95.3	NA	NA
12	10.27	NA	448	0.13	0.16	40	40	0.320	0.2	NA	0.52	93.6	0.3	92.5	NA	NA
24	10.49	NA	498	0.00	--	40	40	0.310	0.2	NA	0.52	93.4	0.3	95.0	NA	NA
36	10.53	NA	498	0.00	--	40	40	0.310	0.2	NA	0.54	95.8	0.3	97.5	NA	NA
48	10.63	NA	498	0.00	--	40	40	0.300	0.2	NA	0.53	95.5	0.3	100.0	NA	NA
Finished	--	**Total Reagents g:**		1.48	2.64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	**NACN Final Soln g:**		0.68	--	--	--	**Tail Assays, g/t**			0.05*	--		--	NA	NA
Reagent Consumption:							--	**Tail Assays _ Duplicate, g/t**				--		--	NA	NA
Sodium Cyanide, kg/t:							0.89	**Avg. Tails, g/t:**			0.03	--	0.0	--	NA	NA
Hydrated lime, kg/t:							2.91	**Calc. Head, g/t:**			0.56	--	0.3	--	NA	NA
--								**Extracted, %:**			95.5	--	100.0	--	NA	NA

Notes: (*) - Before chemical additions, (1) sample solution volume removed at each sampling interval and replaced with fresh water. Sample Solids returned to leach.

Results of kinetic bottle roll leach tests on two samples comprising core material from both Tapadaa drill holes. Gold and silver extraction and reagent consumption were measured at regular intervals until 48 hours.

AUSTRALIAN PROJECTS

The central and western region of NSW hosts a number of world class deposits including the Cadia, Ridgeway and Northparkes deposits. At the Collerina project Augur has defined a JORC compliant resource estimate for the Homeville nickel-cobalt deposit of 16.3 Mt at 0.93% nickel and 0.05% cobalt comprised of 4.4 Mt of Indicated Resource at 0.99% nickel and 0.06% cobalt and 11.9 Mt of Inferred Resource at 0.91% nickel and 0.05% cobalt of (using a 0.7% nickel cut-off)[1].

Homeville (Augur - 100% subject to farm-out agreement)

Scoping Study Update

Design parameters	Design basis
Location	Collerina tenement (EL6336)
Ore (dtpa)	500,000
Source (ore)	Homeville deposit
Nickel grade (% using a 1% Ni cut off)	1.18
Cobalt grade(% using a 1% Ni cut off)	0.045
Iron grade(% using a 1% Ni cut off)	18

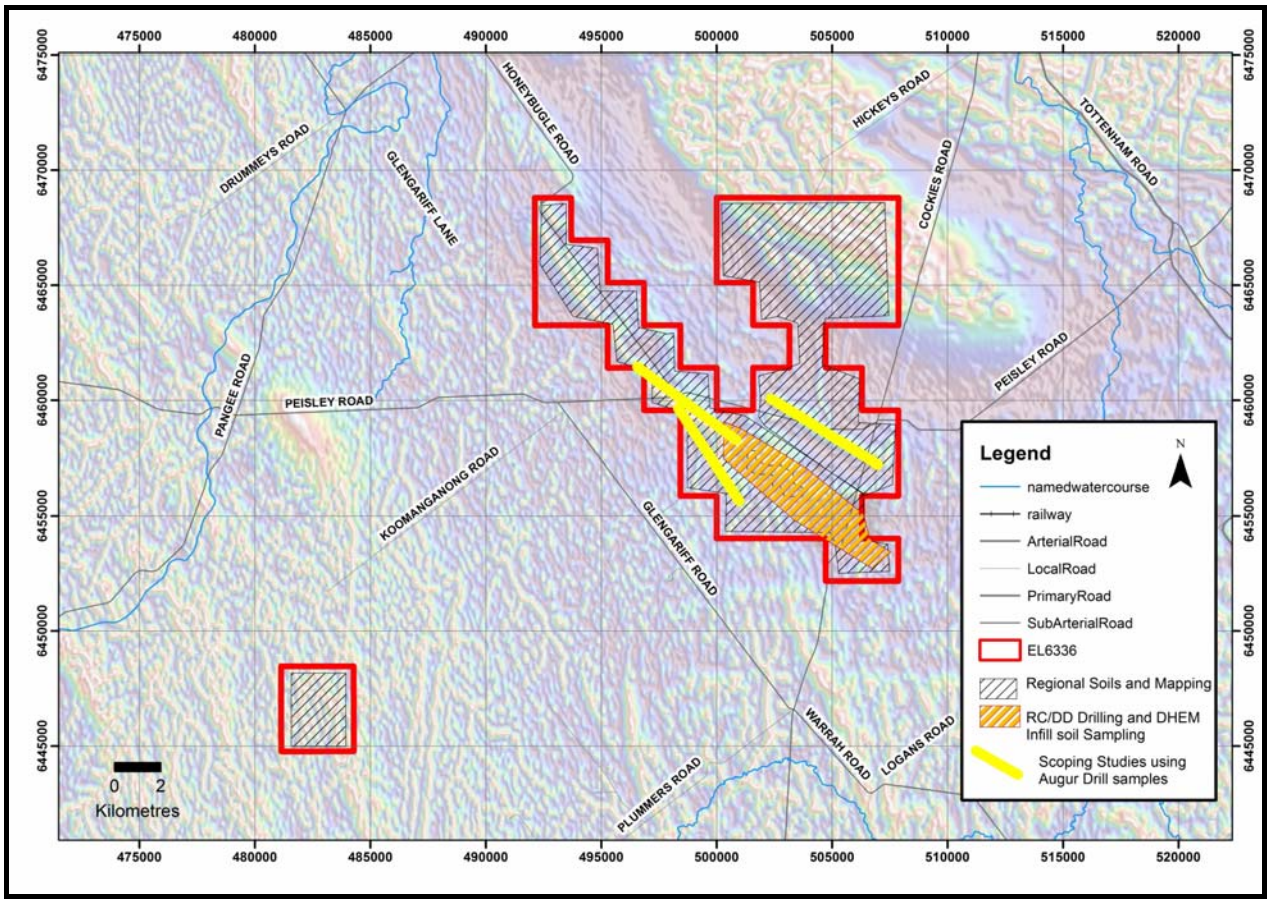
Work continues on the projects scoping study including:

- Options for bulk acid supply (including; an option for an onsite acid plant) required for processing of ore.
- Conceptual mine planning.
- Further costing of major infrastructure, services and consumables.
- Potential for other low cost processing options.
- Regional potential for sharing infrastructure (e.g. acid plant).

Tenement update

The Company successfully applied for a 3 year extension for all 50 sub-blocks associated with the project's EL 6336.

The 3 year extension is timely and allows the project's potential to be further explored and optimised by improving the current resource base, the commencement of conceptual mine planning, further optimisation of metallurgical testwork, process plant location options and mine infrastructure layout.



Homeville project tenement map.

For further information, please contact Peter Nightingale on +61 2 9300 3310.

Yours sincerely

Peter J. Nightingale

Director

pjn8362

Statement of Compliance

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Exploration is based on information compiled by Augur staff and contractors and approved by Mr Michael Corey PGeo., who is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) in Canada. Michael Corey is a full-time employee of Augur Resources and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Michael Corey has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Information regarding Mineral Resources was prepared and first disclosed under the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of 'Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. It has not been updated since to comply with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' on the basis that the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information and, in the case of the resource estimate, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Augur staff and contractors and approved by Michael Corey PGeo., who is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) in Canada. Michael Corey is a full-time employee of Augur and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration 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'. Michael Corey has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

[1] Nickel Equivalent Calculation

Where reported, Nickel Equivalent results are calculated using a nickel price of $9/lb and a cobalt price of $13/lb. In calculating Nickel Equivalents, nickel and cobalt recoveries are assumed to be 100%. It is the Company's opinion that all metals used in the equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered in the event that material from the Homeville project was to undergo processing.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Gorontalo Properties

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drill core from the Tapadaa and Toluludu IUP properties were logged by Augur geologists for major lithological units and alteration zones to determine sampling intervals. All sample intervals were marked by core blocks, entered into a ledger and assigned a unique sample number. After cutting and sampling detailed logging continued using standardised forms which were entered into the database and verified daily. Diamond drill core samples are collected from electric saw cut half core at generally 2.0 metre intervals. • At the Augur site office the core boxes were weighed and photographed (wet and dry), logged, and then marked-up for half-core cutting and sampling by trained technicians. All work was directly supervised by the MMG Project Geologist. • Samples were oven dried at 105ºC, weighed then jaw crushed to 95% <2mm. A 1.5 kg subsample was riffle spit for pulverising to 95%<200#. Two splits were taken from this product, one for analysis the other for QAQC. Samples were analysed for gold using method FA51, a lead collection fire assay using a 50g charge with an AAS finish. Base metals contents were estimated by method IC01, which used an aqua regia digest with ICP-OES finish.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 drill including PQ, HQ and NQ core collection utilising standard triple-tube wire line equipment. Holes are surveyed at 50 or 100 metre intervals upon completion using a downhole camera.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Core was cut in half using an electric powered, water cooled diamond blade core cutter located at the site office. Core samples were cut carefully to minimise breakage and to prevent parts of the sample being washed away during cutting. Core intervals that were clay rich and broken or friable were not cut but representatively sampled by spatula and spoon. • Drilling supervisors were informed prior to start of hole where the depth of zones of interest were expected to be intersected in order to optimize drilling conditions. • Half core was bagged according to the sample specifications. PQ core was generally sampled in 0.5 metre lengths whilst HQ and NQ core was sampled at 2 metre lengths. In some cases this was reduced to 1 metre lengths if constrained by geological boundaries. • There is no significant relationship noted between recovery and grade.
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.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Diamond drill core was logged by Augur geologists for lithological units and alteration zones and structural features to determine sampling intervals. All sample intervals were marked by core blocks, entered into a ledger and assigned a unique sample number. After cutting and sampling detailed logging continued using standardized forms which were entered into the database and verified daily. Core logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Core is logged descriptively and codes are used to describe alteration type/ intensity, quartz type and intensity as well as various percentages of minerals. Structural data including veins, shears, fractures are recorded relative to the core axis. • Core recovery and RQD were recorded by Augur in a Geotechnical log. Recoveries of less than 90% were (depending on the cause of reduced recovery) redrilled to obtain better recovery if necessary. At the site office the core boxes were weighed and photographed (wet and dry), logged, and then marked-up for half-core cutting and sampling by trained technicians. All work was directly supervised by the Augur Project Geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.*	• Selected core, based on lithology, alteration and visible mineralisation was cut in half using an electric powered, water cooled diamond blade core cutter located at the site office. Half core samples are collected at 1 or 2m intervals depending on lithology. • Blanks and/or independent standards are used in each sample batch at approximately each 10 sample interval. Standards were purchased from Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd [Bayswater North, Australia]. At the Intertek laboratory samples were oven dried at 105ºC, weighed then jaw crushed to 95% <2mm. A 1.5 kg subsample was riffle spit for pulverising to 95%<200#. Two splits were taken from this product, one for analysis the other for QAQC. Samples were analysed for gold using method FA51, a lead collection fire assay using a 50g charge with an AAS finish. Base metals contents were estimated by method IC01, which used an aqua regia digest with ICP-OES finish.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assaying was completed by PT SGS Indo Assay Laboratories in Manado and Jakarta, a subsidiary of Pt. SGS Indonesia. (accredited for chemical testing under ISO/ICE 17025:2005). • A structured Quality-Assurance-Quality-Control program was implemented by Augur during all stages of exploration and drilling. The program consisted of regular submission of blanks and prepared standards and comparative sample runs with other laboratories. Standards were purchased from Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd [Bayswater North, Australia] • Assays falling outside of acceptable ranges are re-assayed. SGS also carry out routine internal quality control, and review of this data suggests there are no issues with either precision or accuracy. • Separate groups of mineralised sample pulps are sent on a routine basis to other accredited laboratories in Jakarta to test for laboratory scale systematic errors.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No independent evaluation of the exploration work was completed. • Given the exploratory nature of the drilling no twinned holes have been completed. • All field and laboratory data collected by Augur was entered into their Access Assay database with QA/QC templates included. No adjustments to the assay data has occurred.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collars were located by Augur geologists using a hand held GPS devices with accuracy of ± 5 metres. This was deemed sufficient given the reconnaissance nature of the drilling. • The mapping grid is WGS 84, Zone 49 South. Topographic control is by satellite imagery.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Core samples are generally taken over 2m intervals from selected zones of mineralisation and alteration. Drill holes were reconnaissance in nature testing specific targets and therefore widely spaced. Hole orientations varied depending on target dimensions. • No sample compositing was applied.
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.*	• Holes completed by Augur were drilled to obtain general geological information from defined target areas. • No oriented drill holes were completed so reported widths are downhole or apparent widths and not true widths. • Based on current interpretation the reported widths are likely to be some degree wider than the true widths.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample batches were packed into sealed and annotated rice sacks and transported by truck to SGS sample prep facility in Manado, Sulawesi. Prepared sample pulps were then shipped by SGS to the laboratory in Jakarta for analysis. SGS standard sample submission forms were cross-checked with Sample Receipt Confirmation notes issued by the Laboratory. Laboratory results were emailed to the head office in Jakarta.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling and assay database were audited and validated by Augur during internal QAQC processes.

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.*	• The Gorontalo Properties are licenced under the Indonesian National Izin Usaha Pertambangan or Mining Business Licence ('IUP') system. The Indonesian mining law stipulates 1 IUP per company. Accordingly each IUP is owned by a PMA company. As part of the JV with MMG, the shares in each PMA company are held 80% by Augur and 20% by MMG. subsidiary companies. There are no issues known to the Company that would be considered a hindrance or risk to planned exploration activities. • The IUPs are currently in the Exploration Stage and must be converted to an Exploitation licence in 2018. • There are forest access restrictions over the Toluludu, Biyonga and Tahele IUPs that in part are permitted. Additional permits need to be obtained to enter areas of Protected Forest. Currently there are no reasons known to the Company that would prevent the Company from obtaining the required permits.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous to Augur, the Gorontalo Properties were explored by MMG and BHP-Utah, Newcrest and Placer-Dome Indonesia. This work identified much of the mineralisation/alteration zones that are of interest to Augur. Only Tapadaa was previously drilled prior to MMG. MMG reviewed the previous exploration results and completed surface exploration work of sufficient extent to confirm the results reported by these companies.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Gorontalo properties exhibit geological characteristics suggestive of porphyry copper-gold and associated high/low sulphidation epithermal type mineralisation. North Sulawesi form part of a Miocene-Pliocene volcanic arc system which is considered prerequisite to the formation of the deposit types sought.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.*	• MMG completed 6 diamond drill holes at the Tapadaa property for a total of 2,257 metres. The focus of this work was discovery of a copper-gold porphyry deposit. No evaluation of epithermal gold targets was completed. • Summaries of all drill holes with pertinent drill hole collar and compiled intersection information are indicated in this release.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• The intervals reported are downhole intervals and reported assays are averages for the interval and unless otherwise stated are not weighted averages. • Metal Equivalent values have not been 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No oriented drill holes have been completed so reported widths are downhole or apparent widths and not true widths. • Based on current interpretation the reported widths are likely to be some degree wider than the true widths.
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 appropriate sectional views.*	• Pertinent maps and sections are included. Previous exploration at Toluludu, Biyonga and Tahele was reconnaissance in scope and not of sufficient detail to define initial and or (in the case of Tapadaa) follow-up drill targets.
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.*	• Reporting is fully representative of the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All data is reported in Quarterly and Annual Report of Exploration Activities submitted to the Indonesian Government by Augur subsidiary PMA companies registered in Indonesia.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Proposed work will include further surface mapping/sampling and ground geophysics with the objective of defining additional drill targets by the end of 2015. The objective of this work will be to define sufficient resources for a scoping study.

(Sections 3 through 5 do not apply as resource and/or reserve estimates are not being reported at this time).