AURORA MINERALS LIMITED
ACN 106 304 787

ASX RELEASE

ASX : ARM

10 October 2014

19.5% owner and outstanding loan of $1.35M in Golden Rim Resources Limited
(ASX Listed)
Gold
Exploration/Development – Burkina Faso

19.6% owner of Predictive Discovery
(ASX Listed)
Gold
Exploration/Development – Burkina Faso

40% owner of Peninsula Mines Limited
(ASX Listed)
Gold, Silver and Base Metals Molybdenum and Tungsten
Exploration – South Korea

Diversified Minerals Exploration – Western Australia

Website
www.auroraminerals.com

For information contact:

Martin Pyle – Managing Director
+61 8 6143 1840
Ken Banks – Investor Relations
+61 402 079 999

EXPLORATION UPDATE - GRAPHITE

Aurora Minerals Limited (**Aurora**, Company; ASX: ARM) is pleased to advise the following update on its 100% owned Glenburgh exploration project in the Gascoyne Province of WA in which several targets prospect for graphite mineralisation are being explored.

Highlights

- Reconnaissance sampling of RC drillhole spoil displays graphite mineralisation up to 14% TGC at Big Bend
- Prospective mineralised horizon has been interpreted from mapping and VTEM to extend over several kilometres
- Large 3km x 500m VTEM anomaly identified at Graphite Flats
- Independent consulting geophysicist interprets VTEM as possibly associated with graphite mineralisation
- Application for WA State Government Co-Funding for drilling Big Bend and Graphite Flats submitted

Aurora Glenburgh Project (100% owned)

The Glenburgh Project is located in the southern Gascoyne Province of central Western Australia.

The Project focuses on the convergence zone of the major through-going structures, namely the Deadman Fault and Ti Tree Shear, both associated with precious and base metals mineralisation along strike (Figures 1 & 2).

Graphite Exploration at Glenburgh Project

Historical drill logs and mapping have noted the presence of graphite in various rock types within the Glenburgh Project. Of particular note were records of a 2010 drilling program undertaken by U308 Limited at the Big Bend Syncline which reported "black shale" in several RC drill holes[#1]. Assaying of remnant RC spoil from this drilling program by Aurora has returned graphite in the range of 7-14% (Table 1).

In addition Aurora's own work has identified the Graphite Flats prospect named for a vegetation anomaly (barren zone) coinciding with a line of consecutive VTEM anomalies identified by an independent consultant geophysicist, located in the SW corner of the 2011 Glenburgh VTEM survey. A recent desktop review has highlighted the significance of the graphitic schist interpretation of the VTEM anomaly.

The consecutive, NE-trending anomalies with a total combined strike length of approximately 3km and width of 500m lie along the Deadman Fault at the junction of tenements E52/1988, E09/1353 and E09/1758 (Figure 2).

As previously announced during the September quarter an Aurora field team was dispatched to Glenburgh to ground truth these anomalies[#2].

Big Bend

The Big Bend Syncline was investigated historically by Acacia Resources Ltd who discovered gossans in the northern limb of the syncline associated with graphitic shales (Figure 3). Acacia described a unit consisting of graphitic shales with or without dolomite, being up to 100m in true thickness and semi- continuous around the northern half of the syncline (the limit of their exploration). Subsequently, U3O8 drilled for uranium within the graphitic shales of the Bangemall Group, where U anomalism was found to be coincident with VTEM anomalism associated with graphitic shales. Their work concluded when uranium anomalism was found to be concentrated on surface and not continuous down-dip.

Aurora revisited the Big Bend Syncline following the emergence of graphite as an exploration target and the historical data was reviewed prior to a field investigation. Remnants of drill spoils were found, primarily at hole CMRC002 (which was logged as being drilled entirely within 'black shales' over its >100m length) and these were assayed for graphite. Graphite ranged from 7 to 15% in the several samples collected and the grade correlates well with the variations in the appearance of the drill spoils - a higher percentage of graphite occurring in the more friable black material (Table 1, Figure 3). U3O8 drill logs did not distinguish these grades recording only that 'black shales' were intersected. These logs were therefore of limited use for graphite exploration, other than to confirm the thickness of the graphite bearing black shale unit. No assays for total elemental carbon (graphite) were recorded historically. The Aurora re-sampling is the first occasion that the Big Bend 'black shale' units have been positively identified as hosting graphite mineralisation.

Historical reports by U3O8 indicated the graphite bearing unit to be coincident with VTEM anomalism which will serve as an important tool in delineating the potential width and strike extent of stratigraphy prospective for graphite mineralisation. Initial interpretation has traced the strike of the VTEM anomaly for over 10km (Figure 3) [#1].

Graphite Flats

Graphite Flats is a large VTEM anomaly, 3km by 0.5km, located adjacent to the Deadman Fault near the junction of tenements E52/1988, E09/1353 and E09/1758 (Figure 2). The VTEM anomaly is truncated to the south by the limit of the VTEM survey and is therefore thought to continue along strike of the Deadman Fault, though this has not as yet been confirmed.

The VTEM anomaly as a massive sulphide - base metal target was a low order priority due to its large size, shallow depth and unconvincing surficial indicators of possible sulphide mineralisation, such as gossans. Thus follow up field work was limited and usually an add-on to other work in the area. However, the large, late-time VTEM anomaly was considered to be consistent with shallow-dipping graphitic sediments[#2], thus the anomaly was named Graphite Flats.

The geology at Graphite Flats is dominated by calcareous sediments. Outcrop on the surface is sparse due to intense regional foliation and weathering, meaning that first-pass outcrop sampling was sporadic. The rock chip samples collected were found to be anomalous in uranium (>9ppm), particularly where ironstones occur as a capping or as scattered rubble. Gold showed minor anomalism in rocks collected from E-W veins-in-shears. A soil sampling survey generated results indicating anomalous U >2ppm and Au>2ppb. Unfortunately graphite was not included in the analysis suite as it has only recently gained exploration interest. However, uranium anomalism is often associated with graphitic sediments, such as at Big Bend Syncline.

Aurora considers Graphite Flats to be underexplored as the source of the VTEM has not been satisfactorily explained.

Table 1: Rock Chip and RC Spoil Samples - Glenburgh

Location	Drill hole	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	TGC* %	Comments
Big Bend	CMRC002	Drilling Spoil	462165	7252436	1.6	graphitic grey clay bearing drill chips
Big Bend	CMRC002	Drilling Spoil	462165	7252436	7.1	dark grey graphitic clay in drill chips
Big Bend	CMRC002	Drilling Spoil	462165	7252436	14.3	very black graphitic clay in drill chips
Big Bend	CMRC008	Drilling Spoil	467393	7253414	1.6	Graphitic drill chips
Chance	Acacia historic	Drilling Spoil	460675	7253066	0.1	Olive green/ dark khaki clay after chloritic schist

Element *Carbon (as graphite)
Units %
DL 0.01
Datum used is GDA94 zone 50

Future Work Program

Aurora has submitted an application for WA State Government Co-Funding of an RC and possibly diamond drilling program at both Big Bend and Graphite Flats. The results of this submission are awaited.

Figure 1:North-Glenburgh Geology Sketch Map showing Big Bend Syncline graphite target

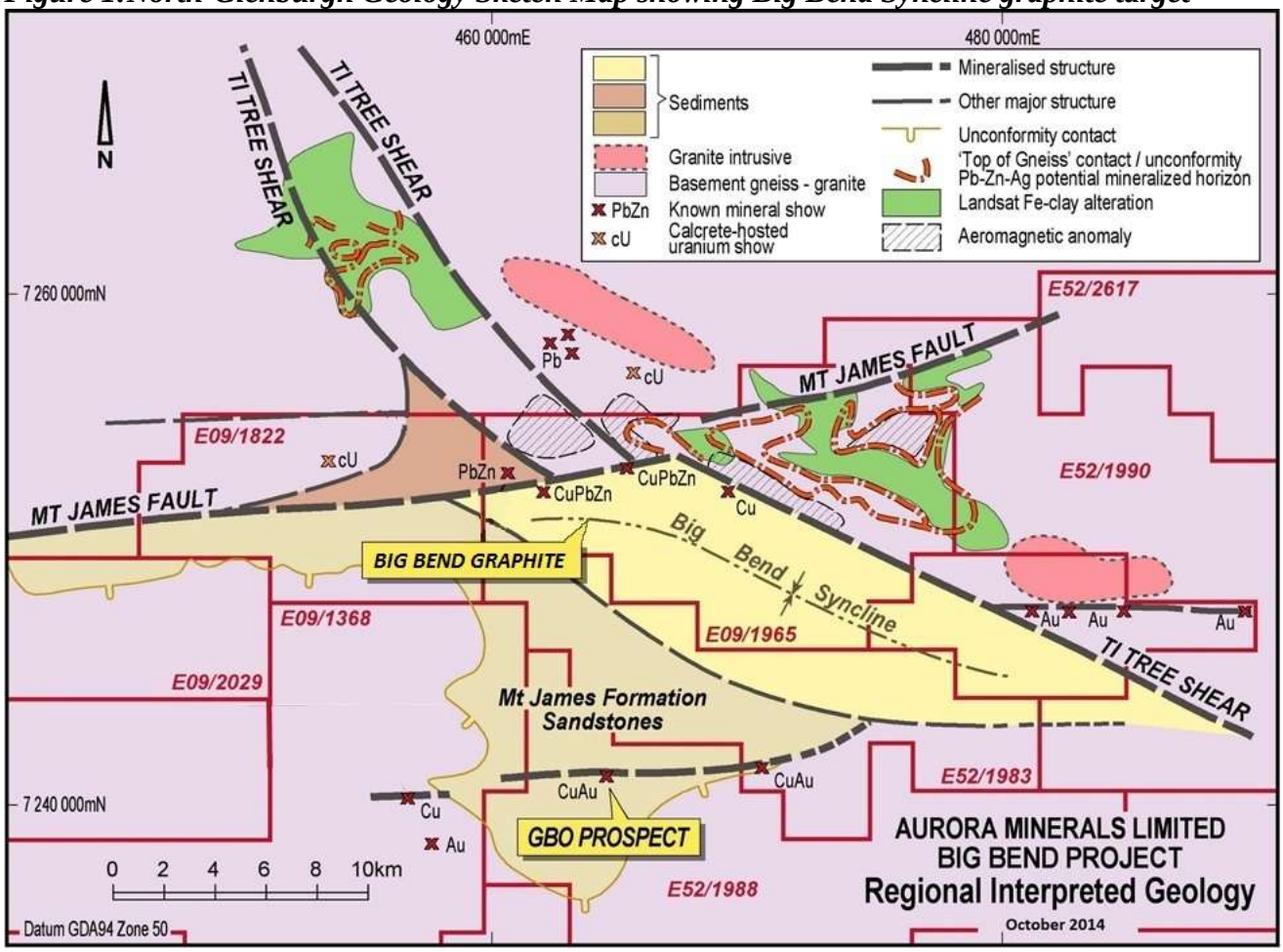


Figure 2: South Glenburgh - Graphite Flats VTEM anomaly overlain on Geology sketch map

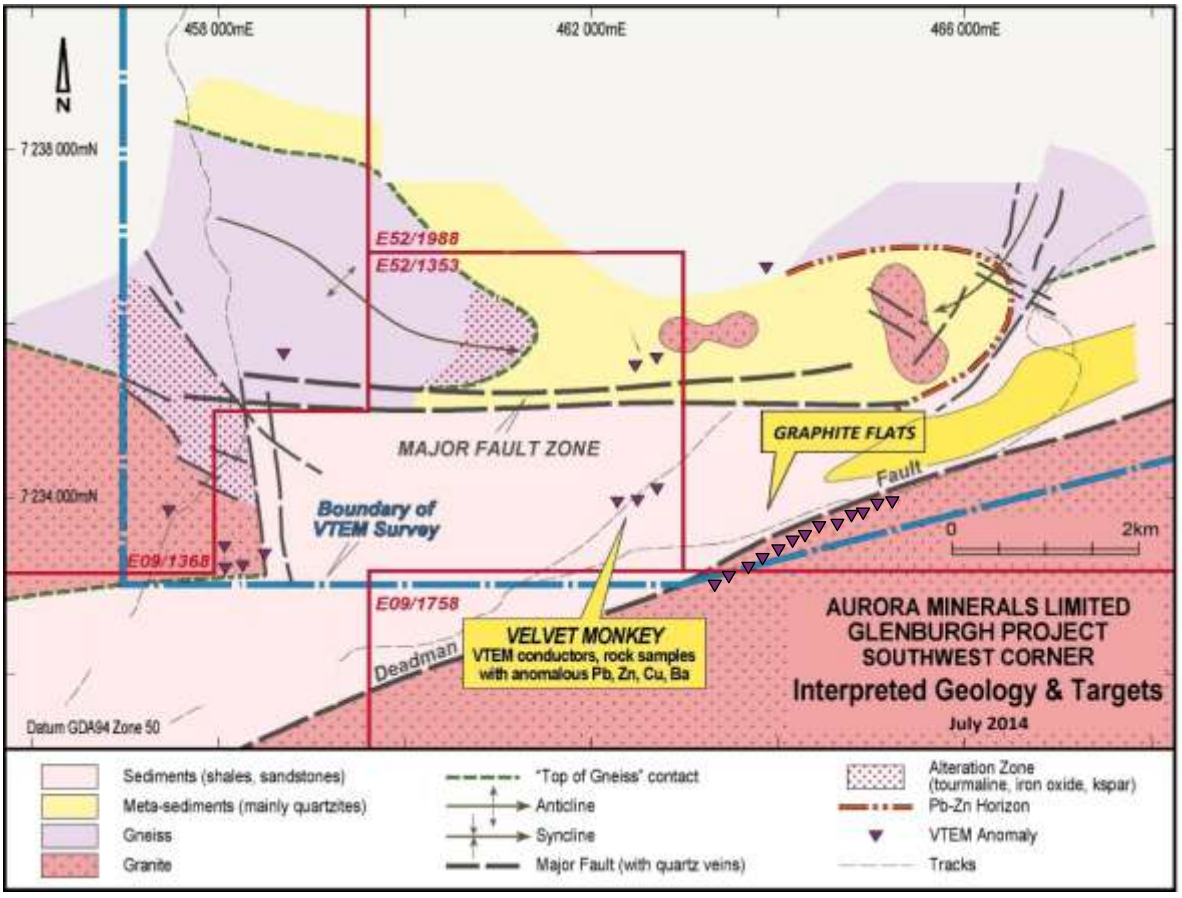
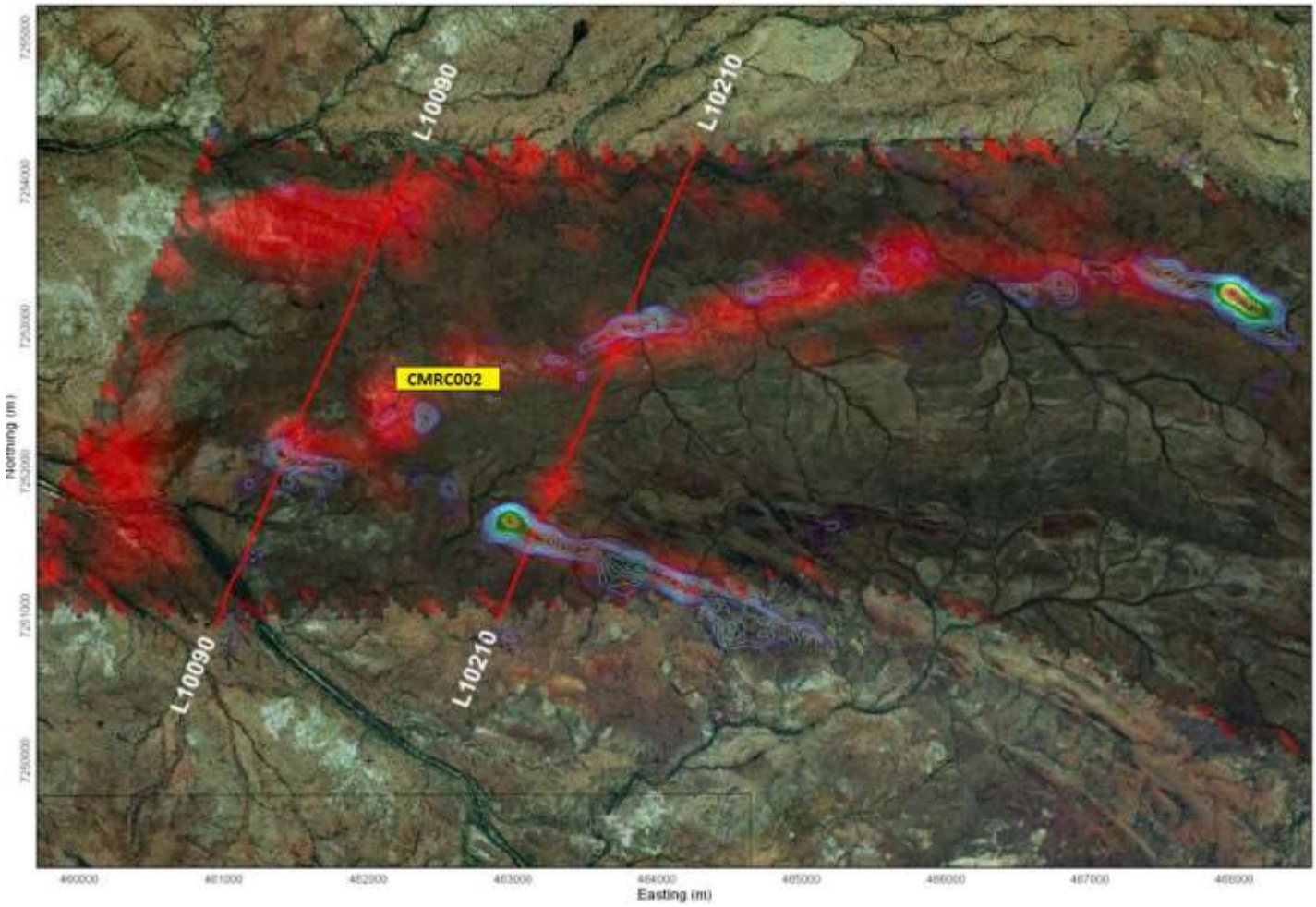


Figure 3: Big Bend Syncline VTEM anomaly and U contours over aerial photography (Gaser, 2012)



CMRC002 marks the site of U308 Ltd RC drill hole where spoil samples report in Table 1 where collected Nb, U anomalism was shown to be surficial based on RC drilling results reported by U3O8 Ltd.

For more details please refer to JORC Table 1 - Appendix One

Martin Pyle
Managing Director
+61(0)429 999 552

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Glenburgh Project and Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr John Jordan, a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Jordon through his consulting company Churchlands Consulting Pty Ltd is employed as a consultant to the company. Mr Jordan 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 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

All the information in this report based on information compiled prior to 1 December 2013 was produced under the reporting directions as set out in the 2004 ed. JORC code. All subsequent releases have been compiled under the guidelines for reporting as set down under the 2012ed. JORC code. The information summarised herein has not changed materially from the greater detail that was originally disclosed in earlier public releases and which has been duly referenced in this report.

Mr Jordan consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

List of Announcements to the Australian Securities Exchange incorporating Aurora Minerals Limited Exploration Results which are referenced in this release:

A1 Aurora ASX Announcement 31 July 2014 – "Quarterly Activities and Cash Flow Report"

Full copies of all the company's releases are available for download from the company's website: www.auroraminerals.com

Additional References:

#1 Gaser, R. (February 2012): Final Surrender Report for Period 12 February 2007 to 11 February 2012 E09/1311. *U3O8 Limited.*

#2 Ebner, N. (November 2013): Velvet Monkey – An Interpretation of the Fixed Loop Electromagnetic Surveys, E09/1353. *Newexco Services Pty Ltd.*

JORC 2012 TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC – Code of 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.*	Sampling of drill spoils found at historical drill hole locations.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Drill spoils were collected from calico bags buried during rehabilitation of historical RC drill holes. The location of the drill hole was determined by GPS. The depth from which the samples originated could not be verified. Sampling carried out under Aurora's standard protocols and procedures which are considered appropriate.
	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.	Approximately 500g of each sample was sent to commercial laboratory in Perth, WA. Samples are weighed and dried. 50% HCl digestion then pre-roast at 425 degrees Celsius. Analysis by Leco Analyser for Total Carbon.
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).*	Historical reverse circulation drilling. Details not recorded
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Historical RC drilling. Methods not known
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Historical RC Drilling. Methods not known.
	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.	Historical RC Drilling. Sample bias effects not known
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.*	Historical RC drilling not logged to a level of detail to support Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Historical RC Drilling

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Historical RC Drilling
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Historical RC Drilling
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Historical RC Drilling. Details unknown
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation by accredited laboratory
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Laboratory internal checks and QAQC procedures are considered sufficient for this early-exploration drill spoil sampling program
	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.	Sample collected from sealed calico bags buried since rehabilitation of historical drilling. Sample representative of the drill spoils but potential for contamination is present.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size collected is considered appropriate for the material sampled and mineralisation expected.
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.*	Accredited laboratory conducted appropriate assay procedure to generate total elemental carbon assays.
	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 derivations, etc.	No field based geophysical or XRF tools were used during the field sampling process. The laboratory analyses for total Carbon were performed using industry recognised sampling practices for carbon at an accredited Perth laboratory.
	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.	Internal laboratory controls and procedures, including repeat analyses, are considered appropriate for this early-stage exploration program
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All results were checked by Aurora's Managing Director.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drill holes have been twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Aurora uses a unique sample numbering system with sample ticket books which are filled-out in the field. Aurora's Perth office maintains a centralised database where the data is validated and results entered into the system by Aurora's database administrator.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There have been no adjustments.
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.*	Sample sites were located in the field using a Garmin GPS accurate to within +/-5m. Easting and Northing coordinates are considered reliable to +/-5m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA_GDA94 zone 50 projection
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	GPS RL data was recorded in historical drill logs. Accuracy is unknown.
Data spacing and	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill spoils collected from the historical drill hole location. The depth location of specific samples is unknown.

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
distribution	*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.*	Historical RC drill spoils are insufficient to establish grade continuity.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	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.*	Historical RC drill spoils displayed evidence of graphitic mineralisation and were sampled for assay. The exact source of the drill spoils cannot be verified.
	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.	Historical RC drill spoils sampled. Bias effects not known.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were sealed at collection, bagged in batches and transported by Aurora personnel to its Perth office where they are checked by the database administrator and dispatched to the laboratory via preferred courier.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No review has been carried out at this stage.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC – Code of 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.*	E52/1988 and E09/1965 are wholly owned by Aurora with no encumbrances
	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.	E52/1988 was granted in October 2009 for a 5-year term, currently being renewed; E09/1965 was granted in November 2012 for a 5-year term.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Helix Resources identified 'gossans' at Discovery and Chance. A farm-in agreement with Acacia Resources Ltd involved RC drilling at Chance. Detailed geology of the Big Bend Syncline was recorded. U3O8 conducted RC drilling at Discovery following a VTEM survey.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Big Bend Syncline consists of Proterozioc sediments interspersed with numerous conformable dolerite dykes. The units have undergone folding and faulting. Regional metamorphism is believed to be greenschist facies. Mineralisation consists of in-situ graphitic shales with finely disseminated sulphide stringers, believed to be the source of the ironstone 'gossans' identified by historical explorers.

Criteria	JORC – Code of 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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduce Level) – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length*	See Table A, lists the details of historic Drill collar locations.
	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.	All RC drill hole location details have been included. The follow-up graphite sampling programme was limited to the collection of RC drill spoil samples from holes CMRC002 and CMRC008. The sampling was limted to historic drill pad sites that could be loctaed and from which intact remnant sample bags could be located. The historic drill logs reported that all drill holes except CMRC001 intersected black shale.
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.*	See main body of text for results treatment and anomaly definition.
	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.	No aggregation was used. Sampling of RC drill spoils was random and could not be used to indicate grade lengths
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been calculated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	All samples were collected from Historical RC drill spoils and the depth of each sample is unknown and as a result it has not been possible to determine the depth or length associated with each bagged sample that has been reanalysed. No intercept lengths have been determined.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of the mineralised unit is yet to be determined. Geometry of mineralisation could not be determined from historical RC drilling as graphite assays related to drill spoils of unknown origin.
	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').	Historical RC drill spoils – each sample represents 1m but depth origin of samples is unknown.
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.*	Refer to figures in main body of text. Sections not relevant as historical drill spoils have been sampled.
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.*	The results of the limited sampling programme are included as part of the main text. All assay results have been reported.

Criteria	JORC – Code of 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.*	Refer to main body of text for sources of data.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Follow-up exploration including drill-testing is proposed for the 2015 field season.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to figures in main body of text.

Table A: Historical drill collar co-ordinates

Hole_ID	*Xcoordinate*	*Ycoordinate*	*Zcoordinate*	*Maxdepth*	*Collar_azimuth*	*Collar_inclination*
CMRC001	***462101***	***7252542***	***369***	***118***	***360***	***-60***
CMRC002	***462170***	***7252429***	***370***	***118***	***90***	***-60***
CMRC003	***462007***	***7252423***	***367***	***118***	***320***	***-60***
CMRC004	***461998***	***7252386***	***366***	***118***	***220***	***-60***
CMRC005	***463861***	***7252979***	***372***	***124***	***360***	***-60***
CMRC006	***463795***	***7252939***	***373***	***124***	***340***	***-60***
CMRC007	***463807***	***7252903***	***373***	***124***	***340***	***-65***
CMRC008	***467398***	***7253417***	***386***	***124***	***200***	***-60***
CMRC009	***467616***	***7253347***	***386***	***124***	***200***	***-60***
CMRC010	***467960***	***7253214***	***389***	***125***	***200***	***-60***
CMRC011	***467964***	***7253280***	***390***	***118***	***200***	***-60***
CMRC012	***467770***	***7253326***	***387***	***118***	***200***	***-60***

Datum used is GDA94 zone 50