AVIRA RESOURCES LIMITED

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PATERSON PROJECT AIRBORNE EM SURVEY CONFIRMS SIGNIFICANT CONDUCTORS IN PROSPECTIVE STRUCTURAL SETTING

HIGHLIGHTS

- **608 line kilometres of heliborne VTEM completed over Avira's Throssel Range and Mount Macpherson projects**
- **Thirteen priority EM targets defined from 152 conductive anomalies including;**
  - **"Pipeline" target: ~8km strike length trending south west to Aria Cu prospect**
  - **"Gwardar" target: ~9km strike length magnetic and conductive target**
- **Multiple high priority late time conductive anomalies defined for follow-up**
- **Follow-up ground EM scheduled for the current quarter**

Avira Resources Limited (ASX: AVW) (**Avira** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has now received the data and results from the high-resolution helicopter borne Xcite[tm] electromagnetic and magnetic survey flown over its 100% owned Throssell Range and Mount Macpherson project areas in the highly prospective Paterson province, Western Australia.

The survey has defined 152 conductive anomalies and coincident magnetic responses in the subsurface geology of the project areas, with several extensive anomalous responses encountered on multiple flight lines. Eighty six conductive anomalies occur on the Throssel tenement and sixty six on the Mount Macpherson tenement.

A number of these anomalies continue for several kilometres along strike within interpreted structures. These anomalies are defined by discrete late-time conductors, modelled at shallow depths which are potentially caused by sulphide mineralisation. Avira considers these are compelling structural and geophysical targets for further exploration.

Commenting on the announcement today, Avira's Executive Director David Deloub said;
"The Paterson Project EM survey has defined multiple conductors that our geophysical consultant has identified as high priority for follow up work. We are encouraged by the presence of these conductors which appear to be hosted in structures and coincide with magnetic anomalies. We are moving swiftly to complete ground geophysical confirmation for drill testing."

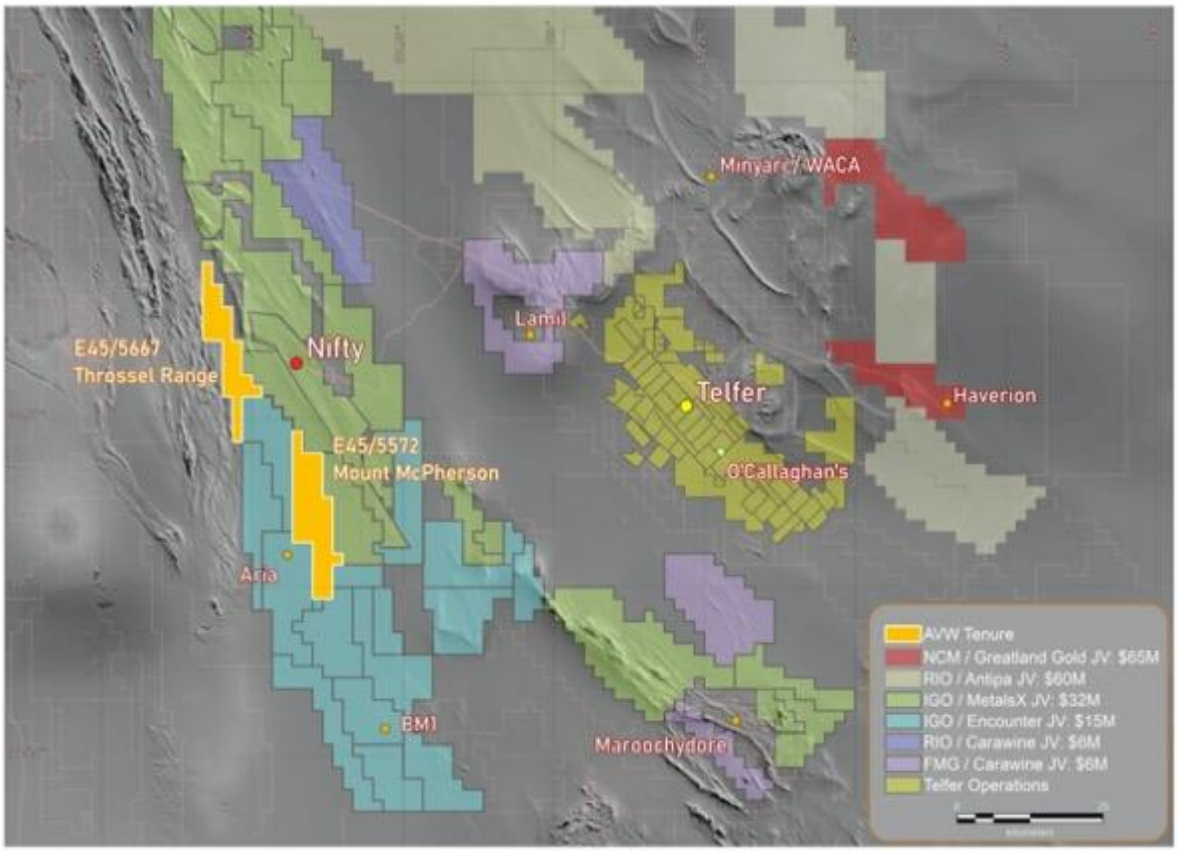

Figure 1. Location of Avira's Paterson Projects in relation to major mines and emerging coper-gold prospects showing committed exploration expenditures by major joint ventures in the region.

Avira EM Survey

Avira engaged NRG Australia Pty Ltd (NRG) to complete a high-resolution helicopter borne Xcite^{tm} electromagnetic and magnetic survey over the project area. Further details of the survey parameters are contained in the JORC Table 1 attached to this announcement.

Data was collected and processed by specialist geophysical consultancy Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty. Ltd. (SGC). Individual line profiles were visually inspected after processing and a series of anomaly picks generated. SGC has identified strong (red), moderate (Yellow) and weak (blue) conductors (figure 2) and defined a series of targets (figure 3). A tabulation of SGC's targets is presented in the appendix, table 1.

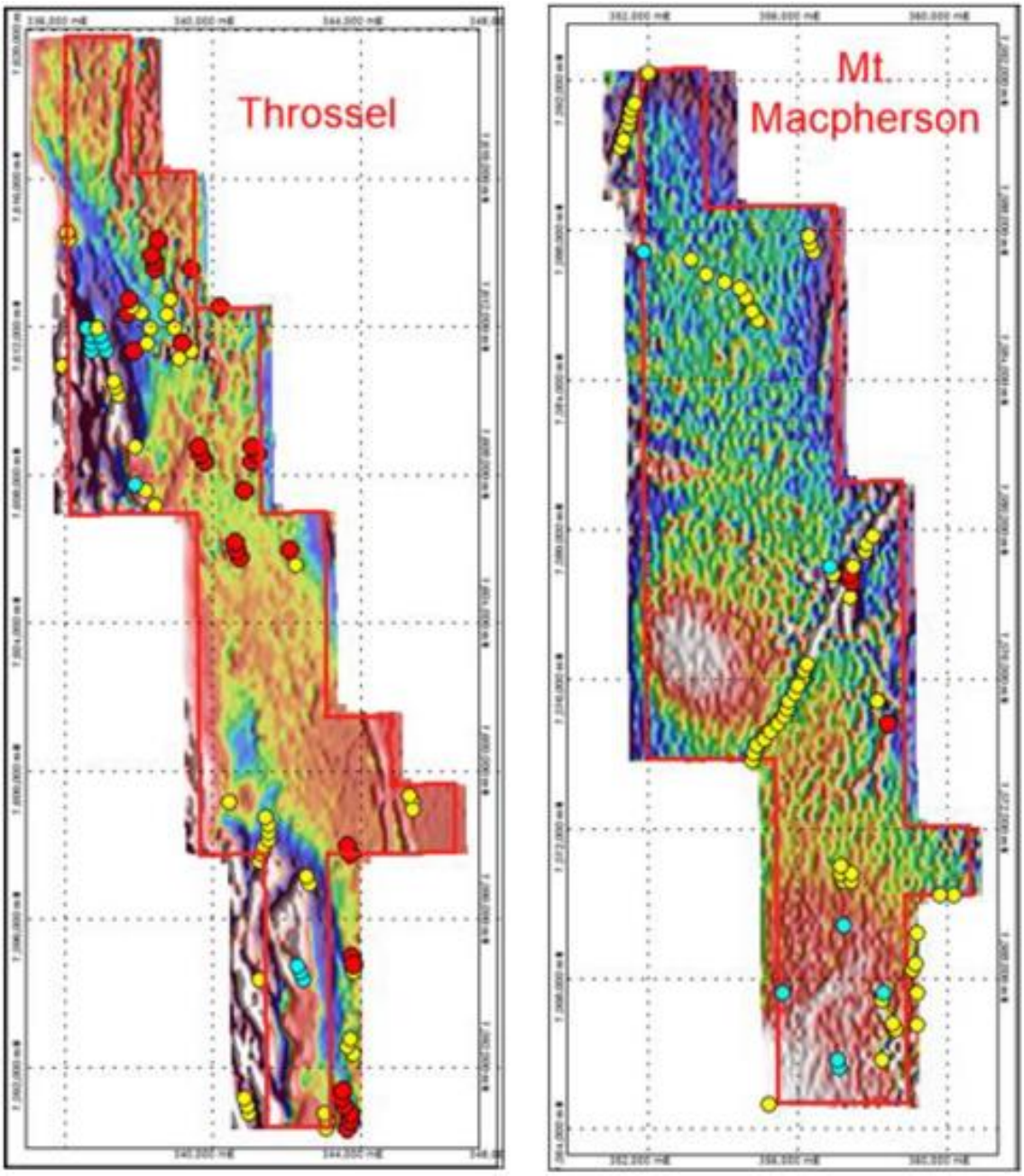

Figure 2 strong (red), moderate (yellow) and weak (blue) EM Anomalies defined by SGC, on RTP magnetic imagery

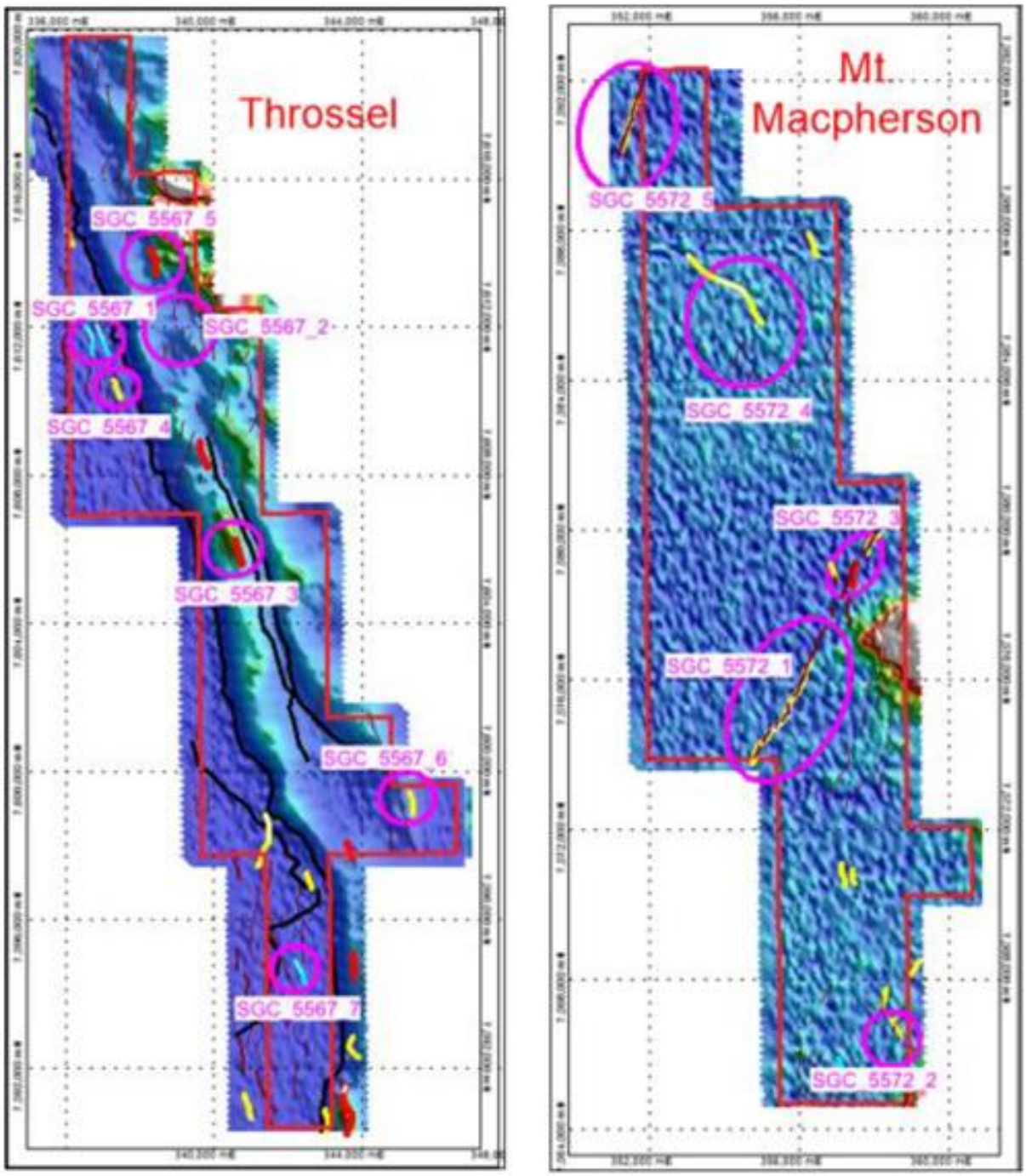

Figure 3 Priority target zones highlighted by SGC from Paterson EM survey, on channel 25 conductivity image

Airborne electromagnetic (EM) survey results have defined a series of electromagnetic responses in late time channels which are consistent with, and have been interpreted as potential accumulations of sulphides in the subsurface.

Early time channels are usually associated with conductive overburden or conductive regolith and in certain areas of the tenement these early time responses are coincident with late time responses where responses from sulphides may be concealed by regolith effects. Targets have been selected based on late time short amplitude responses less likely to be caused by regolith conductors.

Pipeline Target (SGC_5572_1 & 3)

Several subtle mid to late time EM anomalies are present on E45/5572, with a significant and extensive anomaly present along approximately 8 kilometres of strike through the tenement (figure 4) with 3 kilometres of conductor identified as 'high priority' by SGC (refer table 1).

The EM anomaly is coincident with a linear magnetic anomaly. The Pipeline Target has not been tested by Avira's soil geochemistry and is concealed by wind blown sand, alluvium, laterite and sand dunes. A broad early to late time conductive response is present to the immediate south-west of the Pipeline Target and is likely related to the laterite horizon.

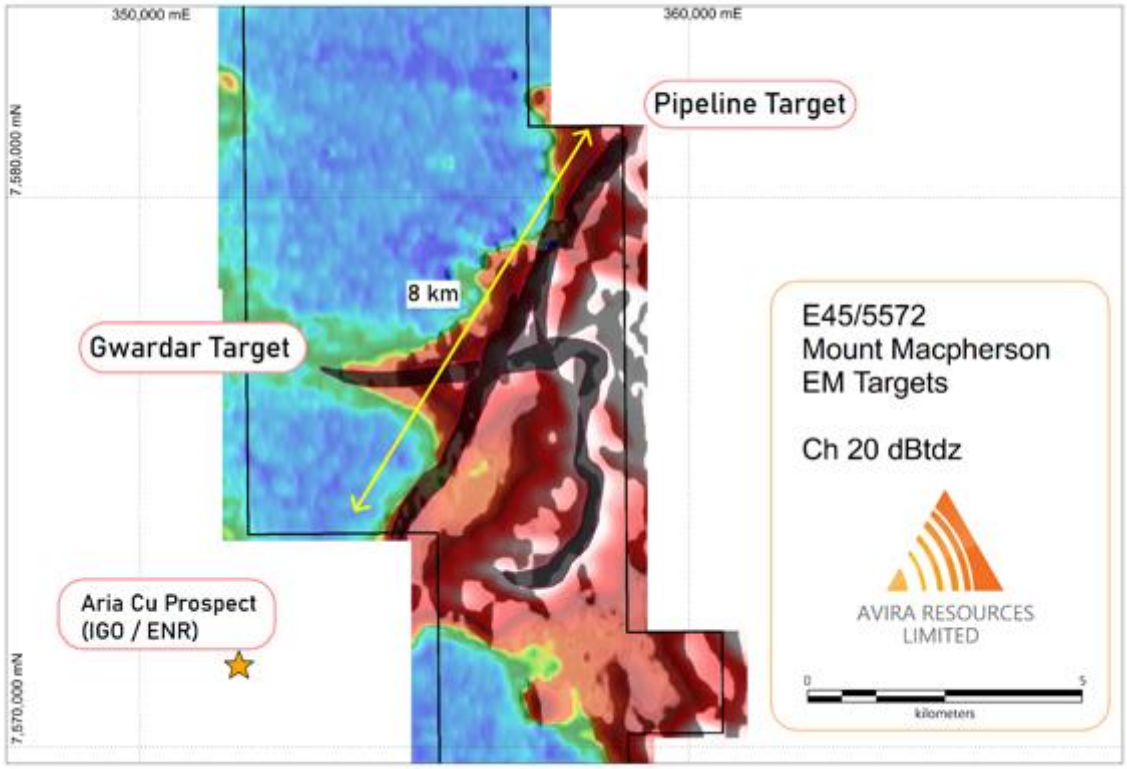

Figure4 Channel 20 conductivity response over E45/5572 and Avira Resources interpreted targets

Gwardar Target (including SGC_5572_3)

A sinuous magnetic and conductive response is present within the broad laterite response with several conductive targets identified by the geophysical interpretation. Collectively these anomalies continue for approximately nine kilometres as elevated magnetism coincident with mid-time conductivity features.

The anomaly is potentially related to sulphides within bedrock due to the coincidence of magnetic and conductive responses. The sinuous shape of the anomaly suggests that it is potentially folded and controlled by stratigraphic features in the basement. Geological mapping within this area has shown considerable deformation.

Extensive mid-time EM responses are present in the tenement with a NNW trend (**SGC_5572_4**), and are up to several hundred metres strike length. These anomalies coincide, broadly, with a set of tight,

sheared out folds within the area. Other discrete late time responses in the south-east of the tenement (**SGC_5572_2**) occur in lateritised and covered terrain and require follow-up geophysics and in-fill geochemistry.

Throssel Range

The EM survey flown over the Throssel Range tenement has shown several discrete but subtle late-time responses that occur across one to three flight lines. These responses are associated with north-east structural corridors where the interpreted and mapped structures cut the conductive stratigraphy of the Tarcunyah Group (figure 3).

SGC's target picks include **SGC_5567_5**, a strong conductor associated with possible demagnetisation and **SGC_5567_3**, a ~700m long mid-time response on 3 flight lines associated with a lithological contact within the prospective structural corridor.

Anomalies have been returned from the Archaean basement (**SGC_5567_4**) in an area mapped as greenstone (dolerite). Conductivity here is associated with a lithological contact and persists ~700m across 3 flight lines. The area has not been mapped or sampled and requires additional ground truthing.

Interpretation

The Avira EM survey has significantly improved the resolution of magnetic data over the project and has highlighted a significant NE trending structural feature (Pipeline Target) on E45/5772 which has coincident mid to late time conductors and magnetic anomalism (figure 4).

The Pipeline Target is interpreted to be caused by magnetic and conductive minerals within a NE trending fault structure. The conductive mineral is thought to most likely be pyrrhotite a magnetic sulphide that can explain coincident magnetic and EM anomalies. Pyrrhotite is known to be associated with base metal sulphide mineralization at other base metal prospects within the Paterson province and on this basis, Avira considers that the Pipeline and Gwardar targets are prospective for base metal sulphide mineralization.

Within E45/5567 Throssel Range magnetic data has identified a north east structural trend which defines compartments of rock with varying conductivity. Avira Resources interprets this to potentially be caused by alteration of sulphides within the stratigraphy or deeper weathering. Subtle late time conductors exist on the contacts of the major stratigraphic units within the NE structural corridor, and may represent sulphide mineralisation (Figure 3).

Follow Up Exploration

The Company has now compiled the data from the initial exploration program including all available geological, geochemical and geophysical information.

On interpretation of these results the Company is planning to undertake a ground based Moving Loop EM survey on priority areas of interest including; Pipeline, Gwardar and other Priority 1 Conductors.

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Planning has commenced with the Company's geophysical consultant, with a crew scheduled to mobilise to site within four to six weeks to begin data collection with final results expected by the end of the Quarter.

This focused ground based program is designed to delineate priority RC drill targets within the areas of interest.

The Company has received preliminary and incomplete soil sampling results and is planning on completing coverage over the tenements priority targets identified from the recent EM survey.

Avira intends to mobilise a drill rig and crew as soon as practicable pending receipt and interpretation of the geochemistry and geophysical data generated from this program. The Company has begun preparing a Programme of Works, and (if required) a Heritage Clearance Survey to open up access tracks and base lines to support drilling activities. The timing of drilling will be contingent upon receipt of all land access and heritage clearances and satisfactory weather conditions.

For, and on behalf of, the Board of the Company, and authorised for release.

David Deloub
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Avira Resource Limited

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Forward looking statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which are identified by words such as 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects', or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the directors and our management. We cannot and do not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. We have no intention to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this announcement, except where required by law. These forward looking statements are subject to various risk factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Roland Gotthard. Mr Gotthard is a consultant geologist for AVW and a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Gotthard has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits which are covered in this announcement and to the activity which they are 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' ("JORC Code"). Mr Gotthard consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Avira Resources Limited

Avira Resources (AVW)is an ASX listed mining exploration company which currently holds two tenement packages within the Paterson Range province which is host to a number of substantial gold, copper and manganese mines and deposits, including the Telfer gold-copper mine. Subsequent significant recent discoveries made by Rio Tinto (Winu project) and the Newcrest-Greatland Gold JV (Havieron project) has reinvigorated interest in the province.The Avira projects are situated in the Yeneena basin sedimentary rock formation that hosts both the Nifty and Maroochydore copper deposits and the Woody Woody Manganese mine.

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Table 1. SGC target zones

Name	Priority	EAST	NORTH	Xcite lines	Description
SGC_5567_1	MODERATE	336842	7611636	21060-21090	Weak conductive responses along strike and parallel to magnetic responses on greenstone boundary
SGC_5567_2	MODERATE	339087	7611912	21050-70, 21090, 21110, 21130	Complex magnetic responses with multiple conductive responses close to elevated geochemistry
SGC_5567_3	MODERATE	340553	7606007	20780-20800	Strong conductive response coincident with magnetic lineament
SGC_5567_4	MODERATE	337396	7610336	21000-21020	Moderate conductive response in complex magnetic region. Close to greenstone interface and steeply dipping to the east
SGC_5567_5	HIGH	338385	7613780	21170-90, 21210	Strong conductive response on geological boundary, possible de-magnetisation zone
SGC_5567_6	MODERATE	345263	7599258	20440-20460	moderate conductive response parallel to magnetic response and possible faulting
SGC_5567_7	MODERATE	342211	7594629	20210-20230	weak conductive responses parallel to magnetic responses along a fault
SGC_5572_1	HIGH	355736	7575453	10470-10600	Strong magnetic lineament coincident with 3km long conductive response. EM plates ~10-20 m below surface, steeply dipping southeast
SGC_5572_2	MODERATE	358491	7566389	10110-10120	Late time EM response in X and Z component on magnetic lineament, EM plate very shallow, dipping west. strange magnetic response to the south
SGC_5572_3	HIGH	357511	7579054	10710-10730, 10750-10770	Late time EM responses on magnetic lineaments, Shallow flat-lying plates and small steeply dipping plate.
SGC_5572_4	MODERATE	354567	7585551	11060-11120	Moderate broad conductive response over 2km, near to isolated magnetic responses and possible fold and elevated geochemistry measurements. Possible IP responses
SGC_5572_5	HIGH	351440	7590763	11290-11350, 11390	Strong magnetic response and coincident late EM response over 2.5 km. Steeply dipping east ~40m below surface. Outside tenement

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JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

- 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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *XCite airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey* • *The survey was conducted at a mean terrain clearance of 35 metres using a helicopter towed array transmitter/receiver loop.* • *Magnetic data was captured using a magnetometer with a mean terrain clearance of 60 metres, and digital elvation data collected. Line spacing was 200 metres.* • *Both Xcite surveys were flown with 200 metre line spacing on a bearing of 90^0 – 270^0. The Throssel tenement survey consisted of 148 flight lines for a total of 608 km covering an area of approximately 100 km^2. The Mt. Macpherson tenement survey consisted of 139 lines for a total of 707 km covering an area of approximately 130 km^2* • *Soil samples were collected as 100-200g of +0.4mm/ -2mm*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• *N/A*
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.*	• *N/A*
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.*	• *N/A*

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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.*	• *Soil samples had duplicates performed every 20 samples in the field* • *Soil samples appear to be appropriate to the material and regolith in the area* • *Samples were analysed by AR10/MS 33 elements + Au method at Intertek Laboratories, Perth*
• *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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *Standards, duplicates were inserted into soil sampling batches* • *Insufficient QAQC data points exist for Certified Reference Materials submitted to the laboratory to ascertain laboratory performance on soil sampling batches at this stage* • *Preliminary QAQC analysis indicates acceptable laboratory performance and acceptable field dulicate performance* • *Xcite tm instrumentation*
• *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.*	• *Sample data was collected in the field in sampling booklets, with data entry into Excel spreadsheets* • *Data was compiled into a MS Access relational database*
• *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.*	• *Soil sampling was located in the field using hand held GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 3m* • *Data was collected in Map Grid of of Australia 1994 zone 50 South* • *Topographic control was via Sattelite Radar Tomographic Measurement (SRTM) 20m and Digital Elevation Model via heli EM survey collected with RTK GPS +/- 1m accuracy*
• *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.*	• *Soil sample spacing is at a nominal 800m x 50m and is substantially incomplete at this time* • *This spacing is considered insufficient to detect potential mineralisation over lengths less than 800m*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been 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.*	• *N/A*
• *Sample security*	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples were delivered via commercial courier company*
• *Audits or reviews*	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *Not applicable*

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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.*	• *E45/5567 Throssel Range and E45/5772 Mt Macpherson are owned 100% by Avira Resources Limited or its subsidiaries* • *Heritage clearances and agreements are in place with the Western Desert Lands Council and its associated Traditional Owner contituents*
• *Exploration done by other parties*	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *E45/5567 was explored in the 1970's by Western Mining Corporation Limited with limited mapping traverses conducted* • *E45/5572 has not been substantively explored by any previous explorers, but has been covered under previous tenure resulting in no prior soil, rock or drill sampling to the knowledge of Avira Resources Ltd*
• *Geology*	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *E45/5567 covers the Tarcunyah Group, a Proterozoic sedimentary basin within the Paterson Province* • *E45/5572 covers elements of the Coolbro Snadstone, within the Yeneena Group of the Paterson province* • *The tenements are covered by aeolian sand and laterites in part*
• *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 (Reduced 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.* • *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.*	• *N/A*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
• *Data aggregation methods*	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• *N/A*
• *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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *N/A*
• *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.*	• *A map showing the excised tenements is provided* • *Maps of selected geophysical survey images are provided*
• *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.*	• *Avira has reported its own interpretations of the geophysical results separate from and in addition to intepretations and targets defined by Southern Geoscience Consultants*
• *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.*	• *Not applicable*
• *Further work*	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• *Completion of soil sampling over the geophysical targets* • *Ground based electrical geophysics* • *Heritage clearances for ground disturbing activities* • *Compilation and interpretation of results* • *Drilling*