



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX : AUZ

18 June 2015

Copper & zinc mineralisation intersected along Jenkin Fault, Marymia Project

Australian Mines Limited (“Australian Mines” or “the Company”) is pleased to advise shareholders that reverse circulation (RC) drilling recently completed within the Company’s Marymia Project (under joint venture with Riedel Resources, ASX: RIE) has intersected a thick zone of anomalous copper and zinc mineralisation within an interpreted sedimentary sequence at its Burton prospect.

MMRC003: 21 metres @ 0.05% copper and 0.21% zinc from 193 metres downhole

The Company’s Burton prospect is located approximately 60 kilometres northeast, and along strike of Sandfire’s DeGrussa Copper Mine, and within 50 kilometres of diamond drill hole TLDD004A, which Sandfire announced intersected 14 metres of massive sulphide from a downhole depth of 411 metres¹.

As previous outlined by Australian Mines², the Burton prospect represents a priority base metal target for the Company. A high-resolution electromagnetic (EM) survey completed over this target area last year successfully detected a late-time bedrock conductor beneath copper oxide mineralisation (**4 metres @ 0.23% copper from 18 metres down hole**³).

Significantly, this historic copper anomaly and the modelled source of the EM bedrock conductor appears to coincide with the regionally significant Jenkin Fault, being the key controlling structure of the copper-gold mineralisation at DeGrussa⁴.

Last month, Australian Mines drilled a single RC hole into the Burton prospect (hole number MMRC003) as part of its wider twelve-hole reconnaissance drill program at the Marymia Project where the company has now earned a 51% equity and has elected to fund all exploration to earn an additional 29%.

Due to tenement boundary constraints that existed at that the time of drilling, the Company was unable to test the main conductive zone at Burton. Instead, Australian Mines was required to site this drill hole on the eastern edge of the geophysical anomaly.

Australian Mines, therefore, is highly encouraged by the results from this initial drill hole at Burton.

¹ Sandfire Resource’s NL, Doolgunna Project – Exploration update, released 17 June 2015

² Australian Mines Limited, Presentation – Mines and Money London, released 2 December 2014

³ Galtrud Pty Ltd, Annual Report for tenements E52/592, P52/797 to 799, submitted to the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum, November 1995

⁴ Thundelarra Limited, Presentation at Noosa Mining and Exploration Conference, released 17 July 2014



This intersection from the Company's Burton prospect is not dissimilar to the RC drill results returned from Talisman Mining's Monty Prospect (the prospect containing Sandfire's drill hole TLDD004A), which included 49 metres @ 0.03% copper from 87 metres and 6 metres @ 0.05% copper from 70 metres downhole^{5,6}.

Having since addressed the tenement boundary issues through the recently announced joint venture with Lodestar Minerals⁷, Australian Mines is proposing to drill the main body of the bedrock conductor at Burton next quarter as well as extend the EM coverage over this prospective copper/zinc target.

The Company is also seeking to drill test a second conductive zone, which is similarly positioned near the Jenkin Fault structure in addition to its Little Well prospect where surface mapping discovered outcropping copper mineralisation (which subsequently assayed 3.3% copper⁸) within 3 kilometres from Sandfire Resources' Thaduna Copper Mine.

Managing Director Benjamin Bell commented, "Yesterday's announcement by Sandfire Resources of the potential massive sulphide VMS discovery ten kilometres east of the existing DeGrussa copper-gold deposits strengthens the view that the Doolgunna-Marymia region of Western Australia is an emerging copper province with the potential to host a number of ore bodies across this district.

The presence of a thick zone of copper anomalism near a modelled bedrock conductor at the Company's Burton prospect, as well as outcropping copper mineralisation at our Little Well prospect in close proximity to Sandfire's Thaduna copper deposit demonstrates the Marymia Project's potential to host a possible repetition of DeGrussa VMS-style copper mineralisation.

The Company is continuing to advance its exploration program across the Doolgunna-Marymia area and we look forward to updating shareholders on the progress of these activities as results become available".

*****ENDS*****

For further information, shareholders and media please contact:

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⁵ Talisman Mining Limited, Springfield Project – Exploration update, released 7 June 2011

⁶ Talisman Mining Limited, June 2010 Quarterly Report, released 29 July 2010

⁷ Australian Mines Limited, Australian Mines increases Marymia ground holding, released 11 June 2015

⁸ Lodestar Minerals Limited, Significant copper and gold targets at Ned's Creek, Peak Hill-Doolgunna Project, released 16 November 2012

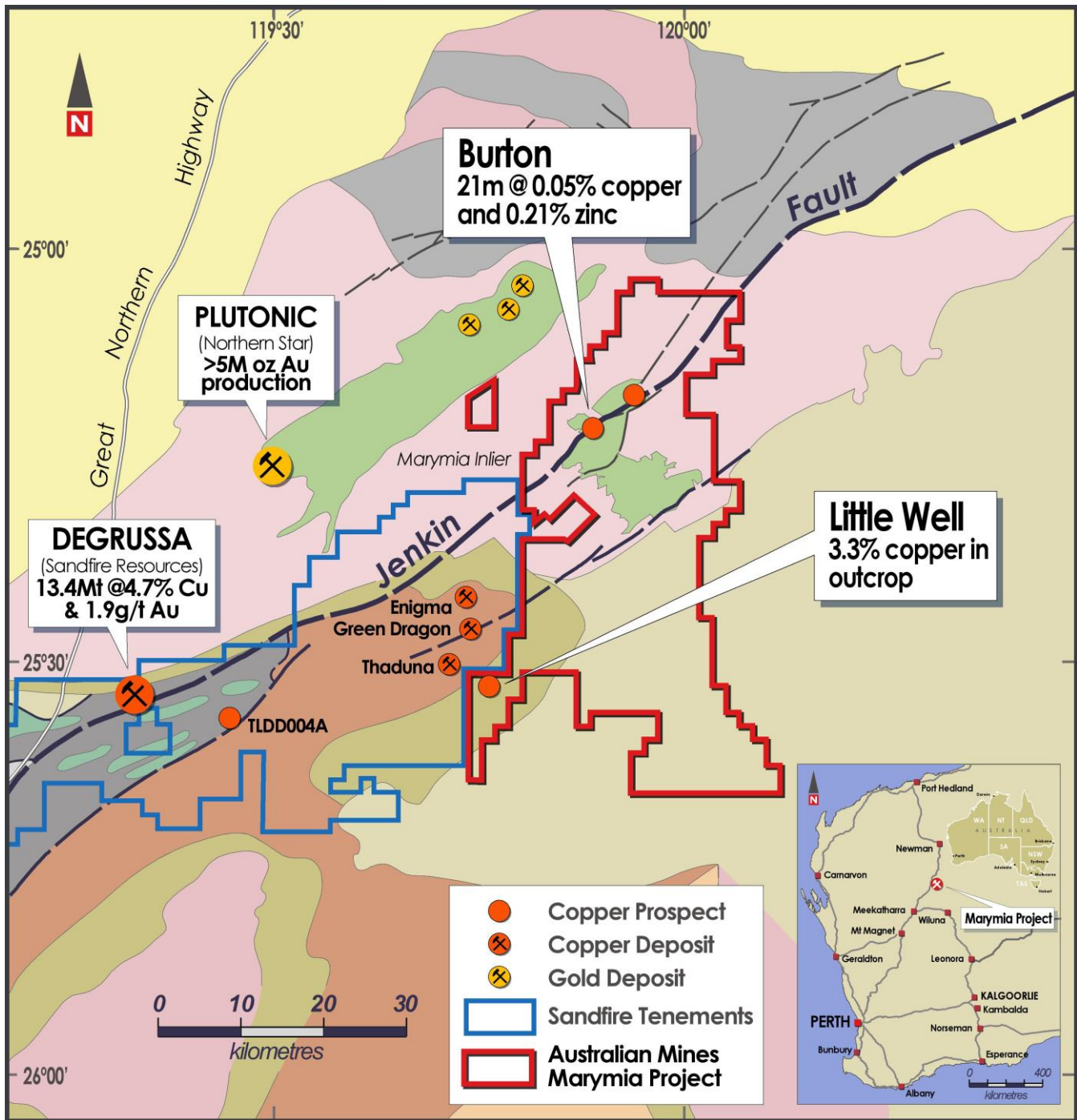


Figure 1: In May 2015, Australian Mines drilled a single reverse circulation (RC) hole into the interpreted eastern edge of a bedrock conductor at Burton. This hole (MMRC003) successfully intersected 21 metres @ 0.05% copper + 0.21% zinc from 193 metres downhole. This results appears consistent with the RC drill results returned from Talisman’s Monty (and Central Corridor) Prospect⁹, where Sandfire Resources recently reported diamond drill hole TLDD004 intersected 14 metres of massive sulphide from 411 metres downhole¹⁰. Australian Mines is proposing to undertake follow-up drilling and geophysical surveys over the Burton prospect and greater Jenkin Fault region in the coming quarter.

⁹ Talisman Mining Limited, June 2010 Quarterly Report, released 29 July 2010

¹⁰ Sandfire Resource’s NL, Doolgunna Project – Exploration update, released 17 June 2015

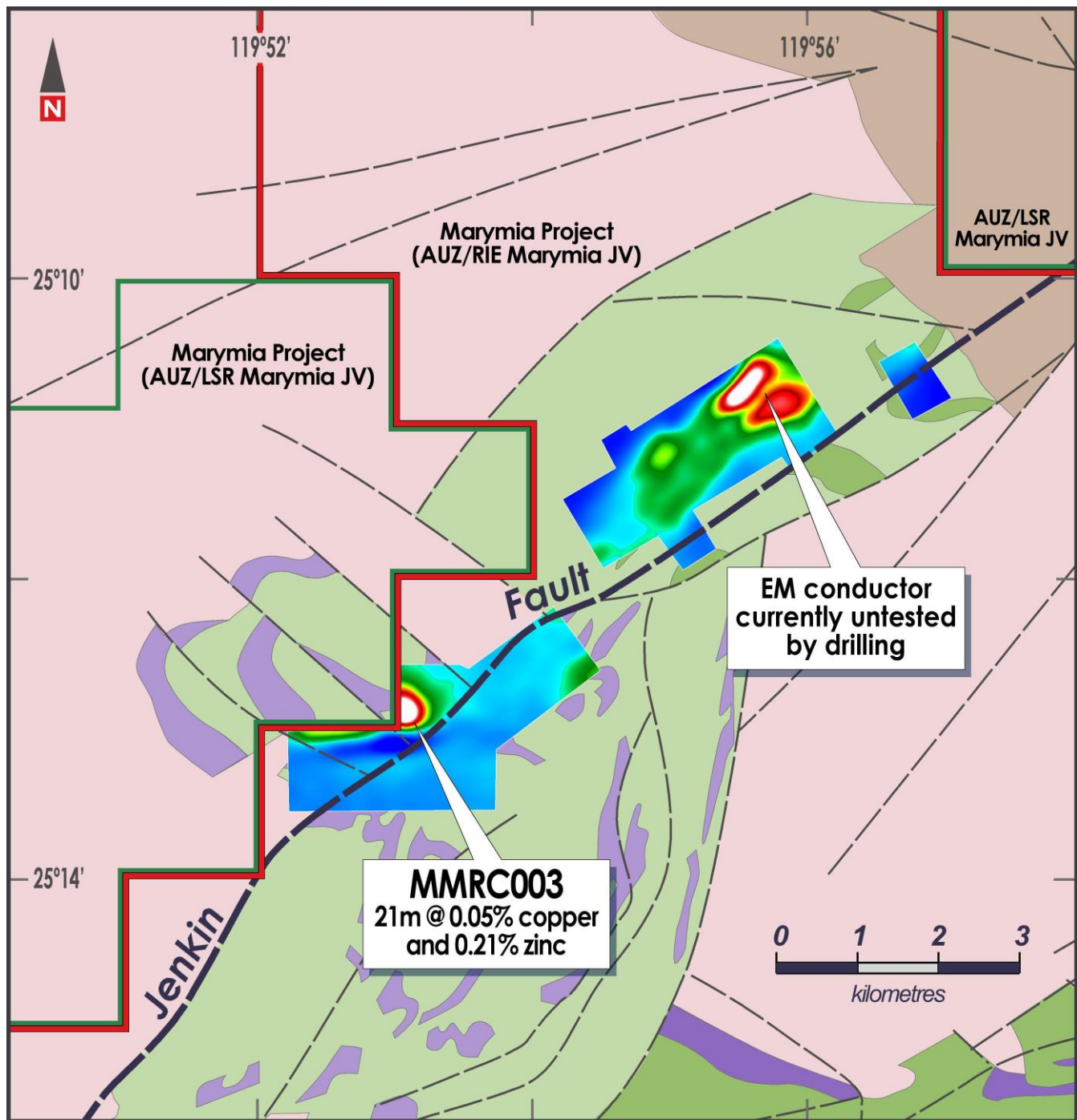


Figure 2: A ground-based electromagnetic (EM) survey over a section of the Jenkin Fault covered by Australian Mines' Marymia Project, successfully detected a late-time bedrock conductor at the Burton prospect. Due to the target's close proximity to the Company's then tenement boundary, Australian Mines drilled a single, sub-optimal RC hole (MMRC003) designed to test the eastern edge of this conductor. This drill hole intersected anomalous copper and zinc mineralisation. Following the recently announced joint venture with Lodestar Minerals¹¹, Australian Mines is proposing to extend the drilling of the Burton conductor and the EM coverage into the Australian Mines / Lodestar Minerals joint venture ground.

¹¹ Australian Mines Limited, Australian Mines increases Marymia ground holding, released 11 June 2015



About Australian Mines:

Australian Mines Limited (ASX: AUZ) is an Australian-listed resource company targeting copper, nickel and gold deposits. The company is actively exploring the Doolgunna-Marymia region in Western Australia, which has demonstrated the potential to host gold and base metal mineralisation.

Marymia Nickel-Copper-Gold Project (Agreement to earn up to 80% interest in E52/2394 & E52/2395)

Australian Mines signed a Heads of Agreement with Riedel Resources (ASX: RIE) in April 2014 covering the Marymia nickel-copper-gold project (tenements E52/2394 & E52/2395), located 55 kilometres northeast and along strike of Sandfire Resources' world class DeGrussa Copper-Gold Mine.

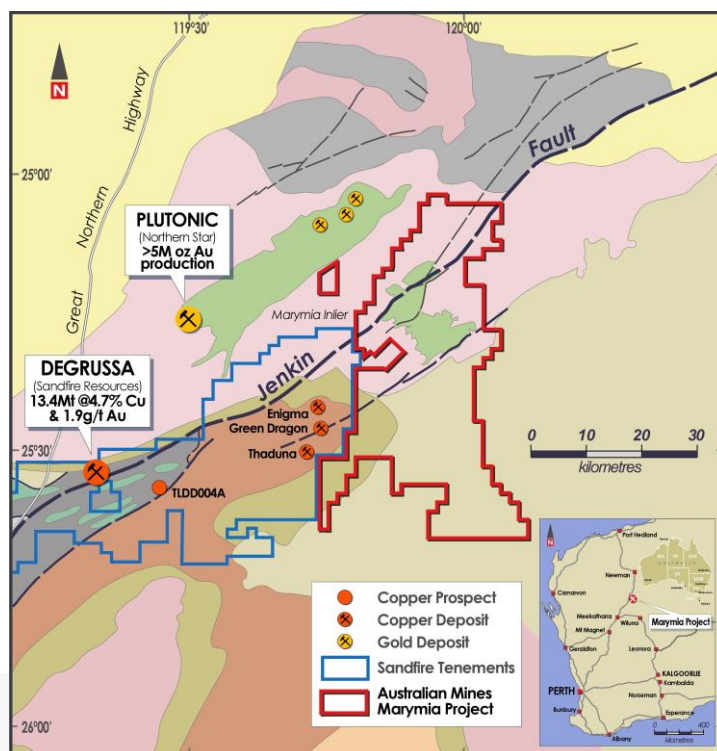
As announced on 29 May 2015, Australian Mines currently holds a 51% interest in these tenements and the Company has elected to acquire an additional 29% interest in the project (taking the total to 80%) by spending a further \$2 million on exploration by May 2018.

Marymia and Ned's Creek Copper Project (Agreement to earn up to 80% interest in E52/2440, E52/2444, E52/2456, E52/2492, E52/2493 & E52/2468)

Australian Mines entered into a farm-in and joint venture agreement with Lodestar Minerals (ASX: LSR) in June 2015 in respect of All Minerals Excluding Gold within the Marymia and Ned's Creek tenements of E52/2440, E52/2444, E52/2456, E52/2492, E52/2493 & E52/2468.

Included within these tenements is Little Well copper prospect where recent surface mapping discovered outcropping copper mineralisation (3.3% copper) in close proximity to Sandfire Resources' Thaduna Copper Mine¹².

Under the terms of the Agreement announced on 11 June 2015, Australian Mines may acquire a 51% interest in these tenements by making a payment of \$250,000 to Lodestar Minerals within six months of entering into the agreement and spending \$1 million on exploration within an initial two-year period. Following the acquisition of the initial 51%, Australian Mines may elect to acquire an additional 29% interest (taking the total to 80%) in these tenements by spending a further \$2 million on exploration within a further 24-month period.



¹² Lodestar Minerals, Significant copper and gold targets at Ned's Creek, Peak Hill-Doolgunna Project, 16 November 2012



Appendix 1: Exploration Drilling Results

Table 1: Marymia Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Program – Drill Hole Information Summary

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Tenement
MMRC001	198	788477	7189772	580	-60	145	E52/2394
MMRC002	185	791249	7189460	580	-60	135	E52/2394
MMRC003	252	790652	7207945	580	-60	180	E52/2395
MMRC004	120	798572	7203541	580	-60	180	E52/2394
MMRC005	156	798827	7203543	580	-60	180	E52/2394
MMRC006	237	799805	7201241	580	-60	140	E52/2394
MMRC007	219	799325	7200730	580	-60	130	E52/2394
MMRC008	198	799330	7200732	580	-60	310	E52/2394
MMRC009	126	799347	7201207	580	-60	130	E52/2394
MMRC010	216	794855	7211721	580	-60	150	E52/2395
MMRC011	150	794816	7211751	580	-60	150	E52/2395
MMRC012	180	794861	7211675	580	-60	150	E52/2395



Table 2: Marymia Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Program – Assays

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	From (metres)	To (metres)	Intersection (metres)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Nickel (%)
MMRC001	198	788477	7189772	131	133	2	0.13			
MMRC002	185	791249	7189460	89	90	1		1.29		
MMRC003	252	790652	7207945	193	214	21	0.05		0.21	
MMRC004	120	798572	7203541	-	-	NSA				
MMRC005	156	798827	7203543	-	-	NSA				
MMRC006	237	799805	7201241	-	-	NSA				
MMRC007	219	799325	7200730	-	-	NSA				
MMRC008	198	799330	7200732	-	-	NSA				
MMRC009	126	799347	7201207	33	89	54				0.13
MMRC010	216	794855	7211721	-	-	NSA				
MMRC011	150	794816	7211751	-	-	NSA				
MMRC012	180	794861	7211675	-	-	NSA				

All co-ordinates are recorded in MGA Zone 51.

Drill hole collar co-ordinates were obtained using handheld GPS and are accurate to within +/- 5 metres.

Drill chips were sampled at regular one-metre intervals for the entire length of the drill hole.

Sample preparation and analysis of RC samples was undertaken at Intertek Genalysis in Perth, Western Australia.

All samples were pulverised to produce a 50 gram charge, which was analysed by Fire Assay and Four Acid ICP-OES.

The quality of the analytical results is monitored through the use of internal laboratory procedures and standards to ensure the results are representative and within acceptable ranges of accuracy and precision.

NSA = No Significant Assay returned



Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples from Australian Mines' reverse circulation (RC) drill program were collected at one-metre intervals using a cone splitter to produce an approximate three kilogram sample, which is representative of the full drill metre. <p>Sampling is guided by Australian Mines' protocols and QA/QC procedures which were designed in consultation with SRK Consulting, Perth.</p> <p>All samples were submitted to the Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Perth for Fire Assay and Four Acid ICP-OES analysis.</p> <p>Australian Mines analyse for the following elements: Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, V, W, Zn.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Marymia drill program comprised 12 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes and was completed by Orbit Drilling Pty Ltd.



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.

- Sample recovery from this RC program was high with more than 90% of the sample returned for most metres.

All samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination with the appropriate notes being recorded in the sampling logs.

There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, and there no sample bias is assumed. Australian Mines protocols, designed in consultation with SRK Consulting (Perth) are followed to preclude any issues of sample bias due to material loss or gain.

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.

- Geological logging of drill chips have been recorded for this drill hole, including lithology, mineralogy, grainsize, texture, weathering, oxidation, colour and other features of the samples.

Drill chips were not logged to any geotechnical standard and the data is insufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation at this stage.

Logging of reverse circulation drill chips is considered to be semi-quantitative given the nature of rock chip fragments and the inability to obtain detailed geological information. The drill hole was logged in full to the end of the hole.

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.

- All one metre splits were passed through a cone splitter to produce a 12% split for assaying. The 78% off-split was collected in green bags for future testing as required.

Samples are dried and pulverised using industry standard methods by Intertek Genalysis at their Perth assay laboratory.

All samples are pulverised to produce a 50-gram charge, which is analysed by Fire Assay and Four Acid ICP-OES.

The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralisation style.



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.

- Samples submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Perth are assayed using a Fire Assay and mixed four acid digest.

The samples are digested and refluxed with a mixture of acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric acids and analysis conducted for multi-elements including Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn.

This method approaches a total digest for many elements although some refractory minerals may not be completely attacked.

The quality of the analytical results is monitored through the use of internal laboratory procedures to ensure the results are representative and within acceptable ranges of accuracy and precision

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.

- Any materially significant intersections are initially verified by Australian Mines' Managing Director, and are then independently verified by the external consulting company, rOREdata.

Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates using lookup tables. The information was sent to the Company's external database consultant, rOREdata, for validation and compilation into Australian Mines' database.

No twinned hole drilling is proposed by Australian Mines at this stage.

No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay values.

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 hole collar locations at Marymia were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS.

The expected accuracy is +/- 5 metres for easting and northings. The grid system used is Map Grid of Australia (MGA) GDA94 Zone 51.



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.

Australian Mines' drill program at Marymia involved 12 reverse circulation (RC) hole targeting six separate geophysical anomalies interpreted for the Company's recently completed moving loop electromagnetic (EM) survey. No fixed spacing, therefore, relates to the location of these drill holes.

This drill data is not being used for estimating a Mineral Resource or modelling of grade at this stage in exploration.

No sample compositing was applied to the exploration results.

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.

Australian Mines is targeting komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide, DeGrussa-style copper-gold and Plutonic-style gold mineralisation at Marymia.

The orientations of the Company's drilling were designed to intersect modelled electromagnetic (EM) conductors at right angles in an attempt to minimise the risk of biased sampling.

The orientation of the drilling is deemed sufficient at this stage of exploration.

Sample security

- The measures taken to ensure sample security.
- The chain of custody is managed by Australian Mines.

Samples are stored on site and are delivered in tamper-proof/evident bags via Toll IPEC directly to the assay laboratory.

Audits or reviews

- The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.
- Australian Mines' sampling techniques and data collection processes are of industry standard and have been subjected to internal reviews.

Any data received from the assay laboratories are independently verified by rOREdata in Perth, Australia.



Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Marymia Project is located within the Western Australian exploration licences of E52/2394 and E52/2395. <p>On 30 April 2014, Australian Mines announced it had signed a Heads of Agreement with Riedel Resources Limited (ASX code: RIE) in relation to the Marymia Project.</p> <p>Exploration licences E52/2394 and E52/2395 are within the Marymia and Ned's Creek Pastoral Leases and contained within the Native Title Claim boundaries of the <i>Gingirana</i> (WAD6002/03) and <i>Yugunga-Nya</i> (WAD6132/98) Traditional Owners.</p> <p>Exploration activities on E52/2394 and E52/2395 are permitted under agreements dated; 7 October 2010 between Audax Resources Ltd (a subsidiary of Riedel Resources) and the Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation as agent for the <i>Yugunga-Nya</i> people; and 23 October 2010 between Audax Resources and Gingirana Pty Ltd. Australian Mines is permitted to operate under these agreements as the Company is joint venturing with Riedel Resources on this project.</p> <p>Exploration licences E52/2394 and E52/2395 are in good standing with no impediments to exploration known to exist at the time of writing.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited exploration and drilling programs have previously been undertaken across the Marymia project area by other companies. <p>A summary of the historic anomalous gold and nickel intersections is outlined in the Prospectus released by Riedel Resources Limited on 23 November 2010.</p> <p>Plutonic Operations Limited's technical reports submitted to the WA Department of Mines and Petroleum for tenement E52/533 (which now forms part of Australian Mines' tenement E52/2395) are referenced in the accompanying report.</p>



Geology

- Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.
- Australian Mines are targeting three types of mineral deposits at Marymia;
 - (i) DeGrussa-style volcanogenic massive sulphide copper-gold,
 - (ii) Kambalda-style komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide, and
 - (iii) Plutonic-style Archaean gold.

The Marymia project overlies the Baumgarten Greenstone Belt, which is interpreted as the northern extension of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton.

The geology of the Marymia Project comprises an Archaean greenstone sequence of basalts and komatiitic ultramafic rocks.

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.
- Refer to Appendix 1 of the accompanying report.

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.
 - Any reported intersections of Australian Mines' drilling results are based on a regular sample interval of one metre.
- Where quoted, gold intersections are based on a minimum gold threshold of 0.2 g/t gold. Nickel and zinc metal intersections are based on a minimum threshold grade of 0.1% (1,000ppm). The copper intersection reported for drill hole MMRC003 is based on a minimum threshold of 250ppm (0.025%).
- No upper cuts are applied and a maximum internal dilution of three metres is used for any intersection calculations. No metal equivalents have been used in this report.



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').
- There is insufficient understanding of the bedrock geology at present to determine the true thickness of any reported drill intersections.

Any intersections included in this report are down hole lengths. The true widths of these intersections are not known.

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.
- Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this report.

Whilst the copper assays from drill hole MMRC003 as reported in the body of this report are encouraging, the Company does not consider these results to be a material discovery at this time.

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 accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.

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.
- Other exploration data collected by the Company is not considered as material to this report at this stage. Further data collection will be reviewed and reported when considered material.

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.
- Australian Mines is currently undertaking a thorough review of the recently received drilling data together with all other exploration results received from the Marymia Project to date (including the ground-based electromagnetic survey). The Company is proposing further EM surveys and RC drilling as part of any future follow-up exploration.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Benjamin Bell who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Bell is a full-time employee and Managing Director of Australian Mines Limited. Mr Bell has sufficient experience that 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." Mr Bell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.