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AUSTRALIA UNITED MINING LIMITED
(ASX: AYM)

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Diamond drilling and trench sampling results for the Forsayth Project

Australia United Mining Limited (**Australia United** or the **Company**) has received final analytical results for a further 14 diamond drill holes and 5 exploration trenches completed at the Company's 100% owned Forsayth Project in North Central Queensland. To date, 6130.7 metres have been drilled to test a number of structures that were mapped by the Shandong Team. A complete list of the drill holes and trenches with results are included in Tables 1 to 3 below.

Project Area	Trench	From (m)	Sample Length	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Significant Intercepts
West Canadian	C17TC1						No Significant Intersection
	C25TC1						No Significant Intersection
	C33TC1	7.6	1.0	1.93	2.6	0.000	1.0m @ 1.93 g/t Au and 2.60 g/t Ag
	C41TC1	14.2	0.8	1.18	3.5	0.268	0.8m @ 1.18 g/t Au and 3.50 g/t Ag
	C49TC1	11.3	1.3	5.23	8.5	0.001	1.3m @ 5.23 g/t Au and 8.50 g/t Ag
	C57TC1						No significant Intersection

Table 1: Reported exploration trenches at Forsayth and significant analytical results for all exploration trenching the company has received results for to date. Note: Intercepts were calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off.

Project Area	Drill-Hole Number	From (m)	Sample Length	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Significant Intercepts
West Canadian	C65ZK1	15.8	0.4	5.52	15.2	0.002	0.4m @ 5.52 g/t Au and 15.20 g/t Ag
	C72ZK1						No Significant Intersection
	C89ZK1						No Significant Intersection
	C9ZK1	75.5	1.0 0.8 1.0 1.8	2.87 0.04 0.29 1.17	3.7 0.0 1.6 0.0	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	3.6m @ 1.15 g/t Au and 1.47 g/t Ag

Table 2: Reported drill holes for the Canadian project area at Forsayth and significant intercepts for all new drill holes in this area. Note: Intercepts were calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off except for drill hole C9ZK1 where 1.8m of<0.5 g/t Au material has been included in the intercept calculation.

Project Area	Drill-Hole Number	From (m)	Sample Length	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Significant Intercepts
West Goldsmiths	G17ZK2	57.9	0.8	2.55	8.8	0.001	0.8m @ 2.55 g/t Au and 8.80 g/t Ag
	and	102.7	0.5 0.8	1.0 0.85	1.0 37.0	0.000 0.004	1.3m @ 0.91 g/t Au and 23.15 g/t Ag
	and	111.3	0.7	6.48	3	0.000	0.7m @ 6.48 g/t Au and 3.00 g/t Ag
	and	175.1	1.1 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	0.84 6.59 9.81 14.5 1.53 8.32 15.7 5.40 5.35 0.52 0.04 1.70 0.67	7.3 69.0 25.4 210.0 3.5 52.0 15.4 15.2 10.7 1.8 0.0 9.7 5.3		12.3m @ 5.74 g/t Au and 34.39 g/t Ag
	and	190	1.0 1.0 1.0	0.91 1.35 0.80	1.4 1.7 0.0	0.002 0.000 0.000	3.0m @ 1.02 g/t Au and 1.03 g/t Ag
	G17ZK3	197.8	1.0 0.5	2.51 3.04	3.2 25.0	0.025 0.394	1.5m @ 2.69 g/t Au and 10.47 g/t Ag
	G17ZK3	202.3	0.75 0.95	17.5 6.53	126.0 25.6	1.715 0.121	1.7m @ 11.37 g/t Au and 69.89 g/t Ag
	G25ZK1	119.4	1.0	1.68	3.8	0.172	1.0m @ 1.68 g/t Au and 3.8 g/t Ag
	L51ZK1						No Significant Intersection
	L67ZK1						No Significant Intersection

Table 3: Reported drill holes for the Goldsmiths and Lady Franklin project areas at Forsayth and significant analytical results for all new drill holes in this area. Note: Intercepts were calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off for all intercepts displayed in this table except drill hole G17ZK4 where 0.7m at 0.04 g/t Au has been included in the calculation.

The Company wishes to add a cautionary note regarding the results for drill hole G17ZK2. The intersection of such a broad zone of mineralisation is considered quite anomalous for the Forsayth Goldfield and until further drilling is conducted in this area, and a more robust geological interpretation has been developed, the true width of this mineralised zone is unknown.

The following maps show the locations and details of all holes drilled to date for the 2014 drilling program. Further drill hole details can be found in the table included in Appendix 2.

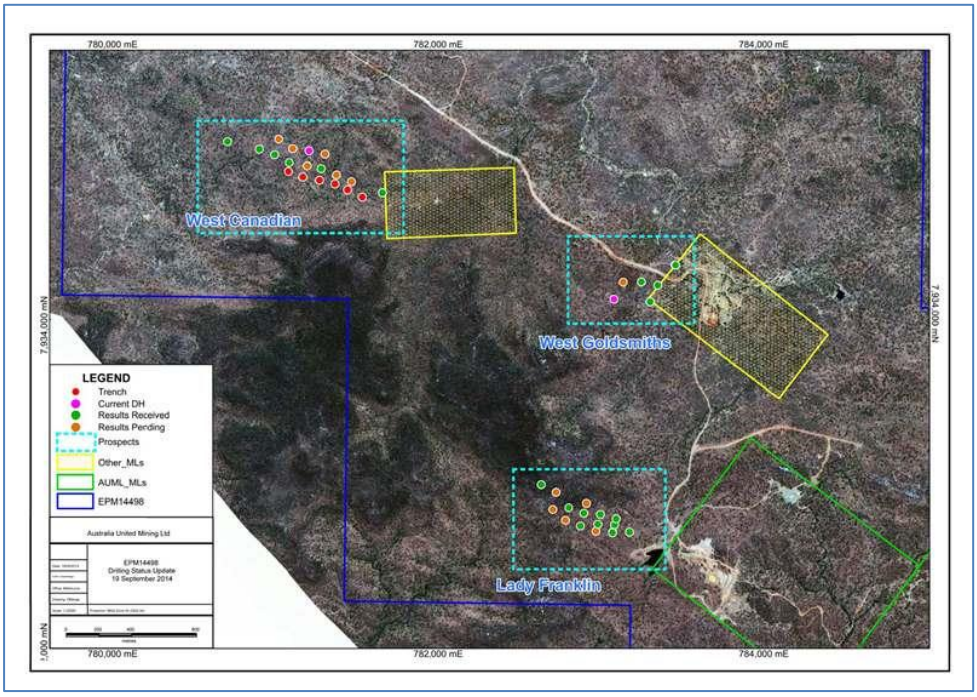

Figure 1: Overview of drilling program to date. Blue dotted lines outline the project areas corresponding to the detailed figures below.

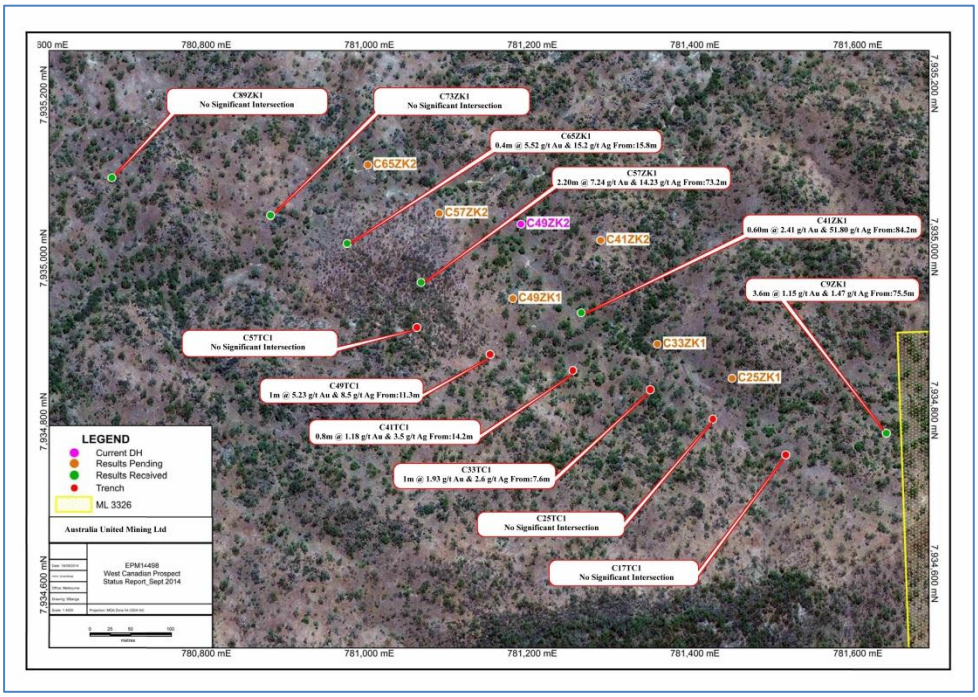

Figure 2: Drill holes in the West Canadian area.

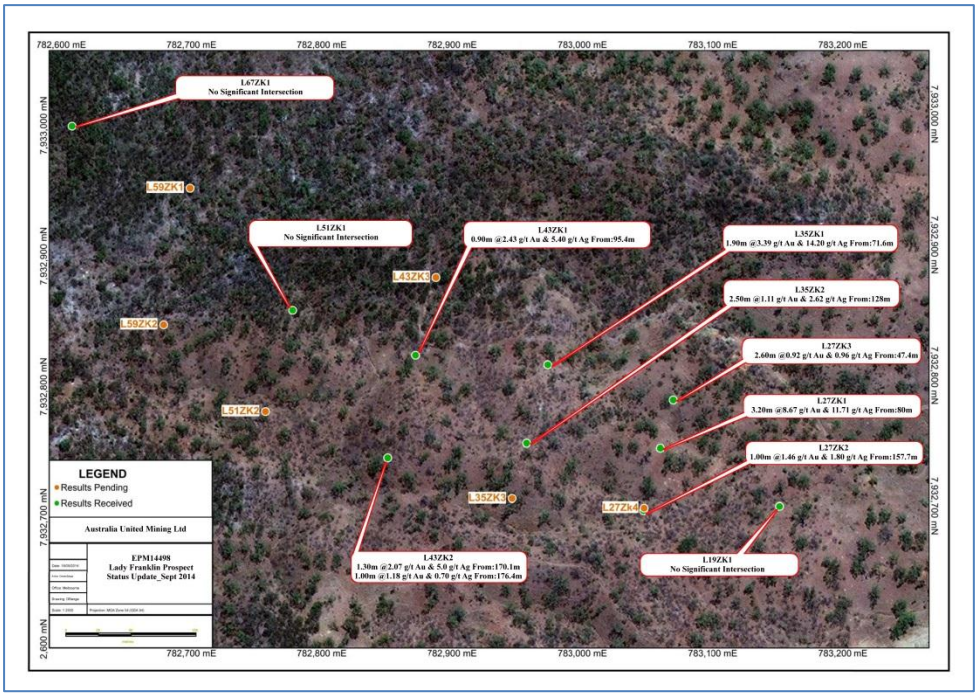

Figure 3: Drill holes in the Lady Franklin area.

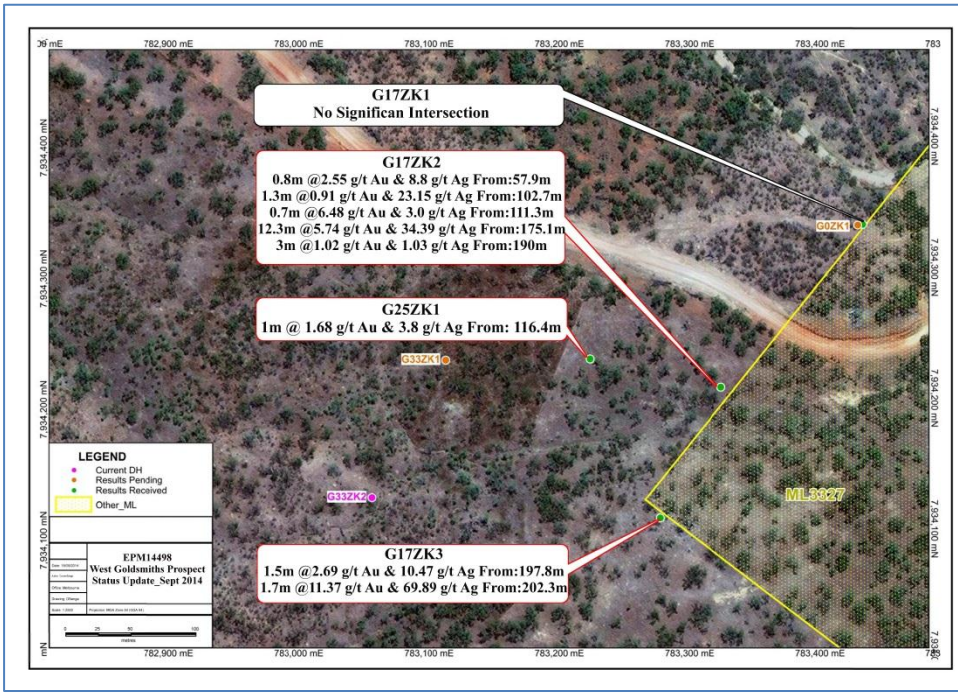

Figure 4: Drill holes in the West Goldsmiths area.

Competent Person's Statement – The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Graeme Fraser, a Competent Person who is a member of Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Fraser is a full-time employee of Australia United Mining limited. Mr Fraser has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Graeme Fraser consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

-**Ends**-

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ABOUT AUSTRALIA UNITED MINING

Australia United Mining Limited (ASX code: AYM) is an emerging base and precious metal production and exploration company focused on the discovery, development and mining of its primary assets in far north Queensland (FNQ) and New South Wales (NSW).

Whilst Australia United Mining Limited is predominantly focused on the development and mining of its primary gold assets at Forsayth FNQ, the Company has also amassed substantial tenement holdings in highly prospective regions across a broad spread of commodities. Australia United Mining Limited holds 100% interest in 8 exploration licenses in NSW, and one exploration licence and two mining licenses in FNQ respectively. Forsayth, in FNQ, is the Company's flagship project, with mining licenses and an almost complete milling, gravity and flotation circuit in place. Whilst focusing on Forsayth the Company also intends to undertake extensive exploration programmes and environmental studies to develop possible mining operations at Sofala, Karangi and the other NSW tenements.

APPENDIX 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling and assaying.*	• All diamond drill core was cut with a manual core saw and sampled as half core. Due to the discrete nature of the mineralisation and alteration, geology was used to determine the intervals of core to be sampled. Sample length has not exceeded 1m but sample lengths between 0.3-1m were permitted with respect to geological contacts. • Trenches were excavated through soil and colluvial cover to bedrock where the bedrock was sampled at the base of the trench in continuous cut channels, with samples aggregated over measured 0.5m to 1.0m intervals. Channels were cut to 50mm x 50mm then chiselled out onto a rubber or plastic collection mat.
	• *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.*	• The entire half core is sent to ALS (Townsville) where it is pulverised and a 50g charge fire assayed with an AAS finish for gold. Copper (Cu), Silver (Ag) and Arsenic (As) are determined using ICP - AES following four acid digest (HCl/HNO3/HClO4/HF).
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 core drilling, NQ core size.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Core sample recoveries routinely measured and recorded in database.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Recoveries greater than 97% are being achieved with single tube drilling. No bias generated.
	• *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.*	
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.*	• Logging of geology, alteration and geotechnical aspects is completed for all drill core regardless of mineralisation. All drill core is photographed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Logging is qualitative. All drill core is photographed.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire interval drilled has been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core is halved by saw and half core is sampled.
	• *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.*	• Entire half core is crushed, split then pulverised at the laboratory prior to fire assay. This is an appropriate sample preparation technique that minimises bias.
	• *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.*	• Field duplicates are regularly sampled.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Half core samples are considered appropriate for the style and grain size of the mineralisation.
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.*	• The laboratory analysis technique involves the utilisation and preparation of the entire sample and is considered total and appropriate for samples of this nature. Fire assay is appropriate for the nature of the gold mineralisation.
	• *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.*	• No Geophysical tools were employed in generating these results.
	• *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.*	• Blank samples and registered Standards were inserted every 20 samples. The detection limit of ±0.01ppm for gold is considered sufficient for the level of assay reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Significant intersections reported and verified by the competent person.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinning of holes at this stage.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• The Company has internal data verification, data entry, and storage protocols which are adhered to.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustment has been made to the inputted data.
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.*	• Drillhole locations were surveyed using DGPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• MGA95, Zone 54 • Topography was surveyed using DGPS tied to registered government control points.
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.*	• Current section and down dip spacings are either 200 or 100m these will be infilled to 50m in areas of most interest. • Drilling sampled and assayed at no more than 1.5m intervals down hole. • No sample compositing 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.*	• Drilling orientation is orthogonal to the interpreted strike and dip of the mineralisation. Where this is suspected not to be the case a cautionary note has been included in the main body of the text. • No sampling bias interpreted
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are in the possession of company personnel till delivery to the laboratory at which point the laboratory takes control as part of the chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal reviews regularly completed. No external reviews conducted at this early stage.

APPENDIX 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	• EPM14498 is held 100% by Australia United Mining Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The following companies have all previously carried out exploration on the property but there is no existing data for work carried out on the areas currently under investigation. • Mr B. Svirskis 1962 • Assoc. Mining 1969 • Gulf Minerals 1970 • Forsayth Mineral 1970 • Mineral Expl. NL • BHP 1974 • Urangesellschaft 1974-76 • Australia P/L CRA Expl. P/L 1976-78 • AOG Minerals 1978-79 • Mr Vukotich 1980 • SEREM 1981-82 • HSE P/L & Assoc. 1982-83 • Midapa P/L 1983-84 • QMC NL 1983-85 • Petrogram 1986-88 • Orion Resour. NL 1987-89 • Goldcopper Expl. Ltd. 1988-89 • Kidston Gold Mines 1990-92 • Odin Aust. P/L 1994-1996 • Strike 1994 • Union Mining 1996
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Intrusion related gold deposits.
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.*	• Drilling results have been weighted by interval. No high-grade cuts have been applied. • See table below for drillhole locations, RL, azimuth, dip, length and interception depth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• Exploration results from drilling have been weighted by interval. Sub-intervals and corresponding interval grades are shown in table 1.
	• *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.*	• Lower cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t AU has been applied to significant intersections.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalents reported.
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').*	• Drilling orientation is as close to orthogonal to the interpreted strike and dip of the mineralisation as possible.
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.*	• See figures 1 to 4 for plan maps. At this early stage sectional views have not been included.
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.*	• All drillholes drilled to date have been included. Those drillholes without significant gold mineralisation are reported as such.

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.*	• No other geological data that is considered meaningful or material has been omitted from this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Current drilling has been completed at 200m spacings for the West Canadian area and 100m for the Lady Franklin area. These will be infilled to 100m and 50m respectively during future 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.*	

DHID	Azi	Dip	Depth	Y	X	Z	Depth to Intersection (m)
C25ZK1	195	60	126.4	7934847.133	781440.457	551.020	Results Pending
C33ZK1	195	55	83.8	7934889.071	781348.273	539.580	Results Pending
C41ZK1	195	60	126.5	7934927.488	781255.178	544.098	84.2
C41ZK2	195	60	177.4	7935016.089	781278.910	547.131	Results Pending
C49ZK1	214	60	120.1	7934944.789	781170.801	547.930	Results Pending
C57ZK1	195	60	141.5	7934964.590	781057.951	554.676	73.2
C57ZK2	195	60	164.6	7935049.142	781080.735	543.289	Results Pending
C65ZK1	195	60	115.9	7935012.207	780967.450	548.222	15.800
C65ZK2	195	60	208.6	7935108.454	780992.836	543.148	Results Pending
C73ZK1	195	60	171.5	7935046.742	780873.176	549.910	No significant intersection
C89ZK1	195	60	147.5	7935092.873	780678.355	555.020	No significant intersection
C9ZK1	195	60	105.4	7934779.941	781629.922	559.007	75.500
G0ZK1	260	55	174.1	7934337.301	783425.784	540.525	Results Pending
G17ZK1	40	80	89.5	7934337.838	783429.603	540.588	No significant intersection
G17ZK2	25	55	233.4	7934213.452	783320.644	545.582	57.9 & 102.7 & 111.3 & 175.1 & 190
G17ZK3	25	55	412.4	7934113.518	783274.065	550.343	197.8 & 202.3
G25ZK1	25	55	296.1	7934234.999	783220.343	549.198	119.4
G33ZK1	25	55	175.4	7934234.016	783109.538	552.927	Results Pending
L19ZK1	15	65	110.5	7932704.793	783147.983	568.834	No significant intersection
L27ZK1	15	65	144.4	7932749.248	783056.415	577.889	80
L27ZK2	15	80	270.4	7932701.399	783043.565	576.528	157.7
L27ZK3	15	60	86.4	7932786.168	783066.252	578.934	47.4
L27Zk4	15	65	140.8	7932703.502	783044.021	576.359	Results Pending
L35ZK1	15	60	98.4	7932813.177	782969.975	591.388	71.6
L35ZK2	15	60	149.9	7932753.191	782953.768	600.895	128
L35ZK3	15	60	188.9	7932710.817	782942.630	601.377	Results Pending
L43ZK1	15	55	126.3	7932820.422	782868.383	582.396	95.4
L43ZK2	15	60	213.4	7932741.901	782847.130	597.183	170.1 & 176.4
L43ZK3	15	60	76.2	7932879.934	782884.405	591.083	Results Pending
L51ZK1	15	45	258.2	7932854.922	782774.436	593.525	No significant intersection
L51ZK2	15	55	315.2	7932777.278	782753.244	593.113	Results Pending
L59ZK1	15	65	294.6	7932948.383	782695.607	615.476	Results Pending
L59ZK2	15	65	360.4	7932843.756	782675.350	607.155	Results Pending
L67ZK1	15	65	226.6	7932995.807	782604.927	630.140	No significant intersection