

8 October 2019

AVIRA ESTABLISHES A FOOTHOLD IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S HIGHLY PROSPECTIVE PATERSON BELT

Avira Resources Limited (ASX: AVW) (Avira or the Company) is pleased to announce that it has recently made application for Exploration Licence E45/5667 over highly prospective ground in the Paterson Province located in the Pilbara region in Western Australia (Throssell Range Project).

The grant of this EL would add to the Company's existing portfolio of exploration assets located in North Eastern Queensland (Pyramid Range Project). The Throssell Range project is considered prospective for gold-copper-cobalt mineralization of a style similar to nearby Nifty or Maroochydore deposits located within the region.

Commenting on this opportunity, Avira's Executive Director David Deloub said: "The Company continues to identify and build on its existing exploration portfolio through opportunities that have demonstrated prospectivity and scalability for gold and base metals projects. The Paterson Province is currently one of Australia's most exciting regions for potential copper-gold and cobalt discoveries with the project proximate to a number of existing operating mines and regional infrastructure".

In support of its broader strategic objective of investing in projects that it believes are highly prospective and scalable, the Company is continuing to look for additional opportunities within the Paterson Range province.

Overview

The Throssell Range project (E45/5667) is located in the Paterson Orogen, in the East Pilbara district of Western Australia. The tenement covers rocks of the Paterson Orogen, a Neoproterozoic metamorphosed and deformed sedimentary basin which hosts significant deposits of gold, copper, tungsten, plus uranium and manganese.

The local geology is comprised of members of the Tarcunya Group, which are equivalent to the Yeneena Group, which hosts the Nifty Cu deposit, Telfer Au-Cu deposit and exciting new Cu-Au discoveries at Winu and Haverion.

The Company's geological consultants Gneiss Results Pty Ltd were engaged to review the prospectivity of the tenement in relation to the known metallogeny and geology of the tenement, and to propose an exploration program for the tenement in the first two years of grant. The review has highlighted several features of the geology which are conducive to mineralization;

- Geological units of the Tarcunyah Group are laterally equivalent to the Yeneena Group.
- The prospective anoxic, carbonaceous shales of the Waroongunyah Formation are facies equivalents to the prospective Broadhurst Formation.

- The tenement covers the basin-bounding fault zone to the Paterson Orogen; these structural zones are foci for mineralization both during basin formation and during deformation of basin stratigraphy.
- Development of Fe-Mn-Kaolin laterites on basin margin faults indicates hydrothermal activity focused into these structures, which has potential for development of mineralization.
- Fe-Mg laterites and opaques may form manganese mineralized ferricretes.

The tenement is considered prospective for copper-cobalt mineralization of a style similar to Nifty or Maroochydore, or similar styles of mineralization focused along basin margin faults or transcurrent faults, and/or potentially other styles identified within the region. Forward work program for the Throssell range Project is likely to begin with Airborne VTEM and subsequent ground work including; rock chip sampling, mapping and outcrop/regolith investigations, followed by regional geochemistry and then drilling of any anomalies.

Location

The Throssell Range Project is within the East Pilbara Mineral field of Western Australia. The area is remote, being a day's drive from Port Hedland (~400km), Nullagine, ~250km from Marble Bar, and 350km from Newman (figure 1). The area is serviced by airports at Port Hedland and Newman, and private airstrips at mines at Nifty and Telfer. The Project consists of 32 sub-blocks covering an area of approximately 101 square kilometers and is located and is proximate to a number of existing operating mines including 15km Nifty copper mine and, within similar-aged rocks with similar lithologies and geological history. The tenement sits astride the Nifty Road and outcrop areas near the road are easily traversed.

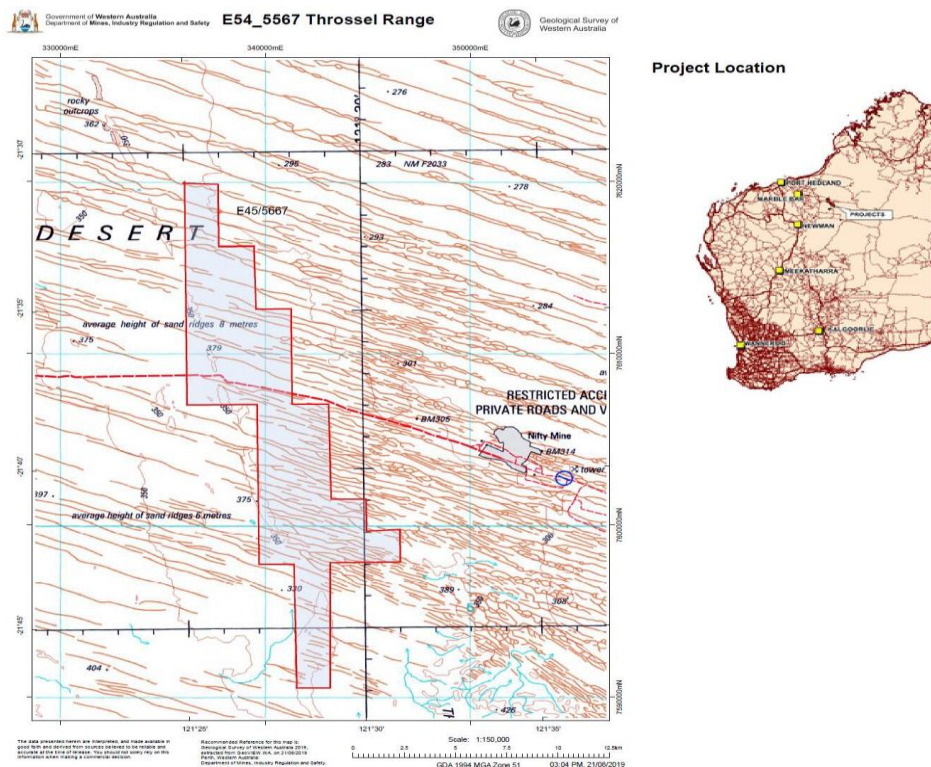


Figure 1. Location and topography of E45/5667 Throssell Range

Prospectivity

The E45/5567 Throssell Range tenement is prospective for stratabound Cu-Co mineralization of a Nifty style, formed by replacement of pyrite within sulphidic sediment by copper-bearing fluids. The target horizon within the tenement is the Waroongunyah Formation, which outcrops over a strike length of 25km.

Nifty style mineralization occurs within generally conductive strata, which can be readily mapped by EM methods. Modern airborne EM systems are now able to directly detect and discriminate mineralized conductors from 'stratigraphic' conductors.

The tenement is also prospective for diapir or diatreme related and Iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) mineralization within the Tarcunyah Group. Vertical pipe-like bodies discordant to stratigraphy, localized by intersections of fault zones, are targets for exploration.

The tenement is also prospective for sediment-hosted base metal accumulations within the basin- margin fault zone along the western margin of the Paterson Orogen, with styles such as SEDEX, replacement and vein associated models.

The presence of regionally significant iron, magnesium and aluminium-enriched anomalies clustered on the basin margin fault is suggestive of some form of hydrothermal system, which requires exploration to determine if it is mineralized.

Proposed Work Program

Exploration budgets, logistical planning and timetabling are currently being developed in anticipation of grant of the exploration license. The timing of the initial exploration program will be dependent on successful application for the exploration license, regional accessibility and capital availability.

Some of the exploration programs currently being considered include;

Airborne EM Survey

The primary method of exploration for the area is suggested to be a 200m line spacing AEM survey. A modern AEM survey will map conductive stratigraphy, provide some structural information, identify prospective conductors and map conductive regolith (eg; Permian channels), and provide areas of interest for ground truthing and drilling.

Regional Geochemistry

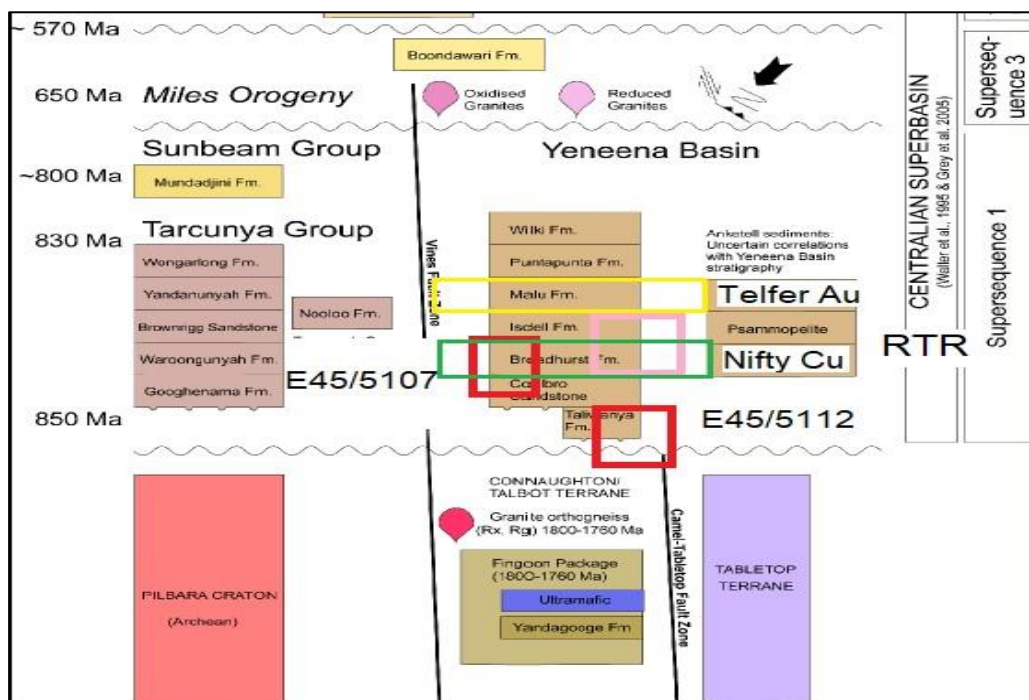
Regional scale geochemistry will also be considered for the tenement area. As previously mentioned, the size fraction and method of analysis would need to be investigated via a limited orientation survey, preferably over a site of known, deeply buried mineralization, prior to engaging in a more substantial regional scale geochemical program.



Drilling

Metallogeny

- basal conglomerate and sandstone sequence (Coolbro Sandstone)
- deepening to an anoxic black shale and carbonate shale sequence (Broadhurst Formation)
- Siltstone, shale and carbonate (Isdell Formation)
- Shale, dolomite and siltstone (Malu Shale)
- Shales and siltstones (Puntapunta, Wilu Fm)



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Mineralisation

Telfer is an epigenetic Au-Cu deposit hosted within Malu Formation sediments. Telfer mineralisation is c. 614Ma in age related to the Miles Orogeny and is hosted in ~650Ma structures formed during this event. The stratigraphy and structure are both equally important, although Au is present in various sediments throughout the whole Yeneena Group.

Haverion appears hosted within carbonate sediments of the Yeneena Group (Malu FM). Winu is hosted within carbonate sediments of the Yeneena Group.

Nifty is a sedimentary replacement Cu style, hosted within pyritic black shales of the Broadhurst Formation. The deposit is dated to c. 800 Ma and predates the Miles Orogeny and postdates the sedimentary depositional age of the Tarcunya Group by c. 50Ma. Other ore deposit styles within the region include O'Callaghans tungsten granite/skarn, manganese and uranium.

Telfer Exploration Model

Exploration for Telfer analogues must include some recognition of the influence of stratigraphy (ie; rocks susceptible to mineralization) in concert with large-scale folding and dome or anticline structures, and faulting of Miles Orogeny age. Structures which transgress reactive (or mafic) lithologies or up-fold these lithologies, are prospective.

Telfer is hosted within the Telfer Dome and Main Dome, as a series of stacked quartz-sulphide lodes replacing reactive (carbonaceous and carbonate) sediments of the Malu and Isdell Formations.

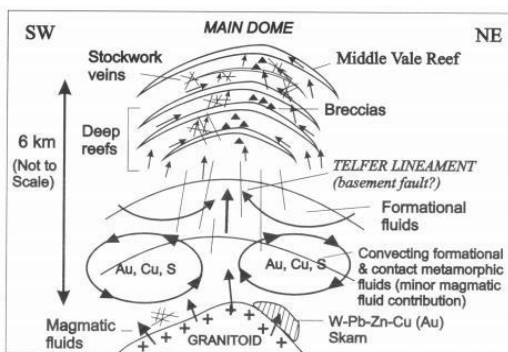


Figure 2. Schematic cross-section of the Telfer mineralisation model. Arrows represent the various fluid pathways.

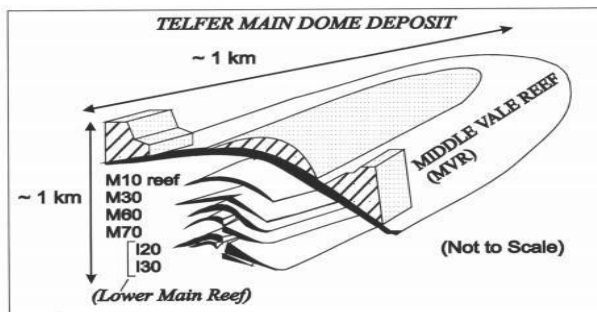


Figure 3. Schematic 3-D representation of the stacked-reef ore system at Main Dome. View is to the north-northwest and only the major reefs are shown (redrawn and modified from an unpublished Newcrest Ltd report).

Figure 3. Diagrammatic Telfer exploration model

The ultimate source of Telfer gold is temporally associated with orogeny and felsic magmatism during the Miles Orogeny c. 615Ma. The source of Sulphur, boron, metals and fluids appears to be sedimentary, with granite intrusions at depth providing the heat source.

Therefore, locations above, adjacent or suprajacent to faults and granitoids are prospective. Members of the Yeneena Group which are distal to the major felsic intrusive centers are less likely to be prospective due to lower heat flux within the crust and within the basin at ~615Ma.



The association of the Aria diatreme with IOCG mineralization processes by Encounter Resources (pers. Comm.) would involve, at a basic level, essentially the same mechanisms as the Telfer model. Effectively, any deep-seated intrusive which impinges upon a metal-rich sedimentary basin is liable to generate convection of fluids and entrained metals.

Nifty Exploration Model

The Nifty deposit is a stratabound replacement of Broadhurst Formation sulphidic sediments by later Cu-Co mineralizing fluids, resulting in stacked lenses of high grade copper mineralization within a south-east plunging synform, adjacent to a south-east striking fault. The reductive stratigraphy is an essential component of this style of mineralization, with strong structural control on the 'plumbing system'.

Nifty and analogues are controlled by distribution of sulphidic and carbonaceous anoxic shales of the Broadhurst Formation. It is likely that Winu and, to some degree Haverion, represent an interface in style between the Telfer style igneous-associated metallogeny and the Nifty style reductive (reactive) trap metallogeny, as to date the new discoveries appear associated with carbonate sequences, brecciation and reactions of fluids transgressing carbonate and carbonaceous lithology.

Regolith

The tenement has three main regolith domains.

Outcrop

Sandstones, shales and siltstones of the lower Tarcunyah Group form two main outcrop trends within the tenement. These areas are broad areas of varying relief flanked by colluvium, alluvium and sand dunes. One trend of outcrops is related to the Waroongunyah Formation and is visible as dark-colored shales and sediments, presumably carbonaceous and reduced in character, with prominent layering and some folding. The other outcrop trend is formed by the Brownrigg Sandstone, and is lighter orange-red in color and less clearly reduced.

Permian Sediments

Several areas of low relief, below sandstone ridges, likely contain infilled Permian glaciogene channels. The thickness of these sediments is likely to be ~20-100m, based on the regional experience with other operators. There is a risk of some smaller channels and faulted embayments having significantly thicker accumulations of Permian tillite or fluvial sediment.

Sand Dunes

Prominent, generally ESE-NNW trending sand dunes are arrayed across the tenement. They present an obstacle to vehicle navigation and the associated interdune areas tend to be blanketed with thin aeolian sands several meters thick, but may contain sub-outcropping basement exposures.



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Amenability to Sampling

The regolith is considered to be amenable to regional scale geochemistry within inter-dune areas and over outcrop areas. The world-class Nifty copper deposit sub-outcropped between dunes and was found by surface prospecting. The likely presence of Permian channel and glaciogene sediments in places would present a small risk that a regional-scale geochemistry program may not be entirely effective. This risk can be managed by

- obtaining the regional aerial EM survey and interrogating it for depth to basement
- mapping and photo interpretation
- use of Tromino™ passive seismic surveys to determine depth to basement

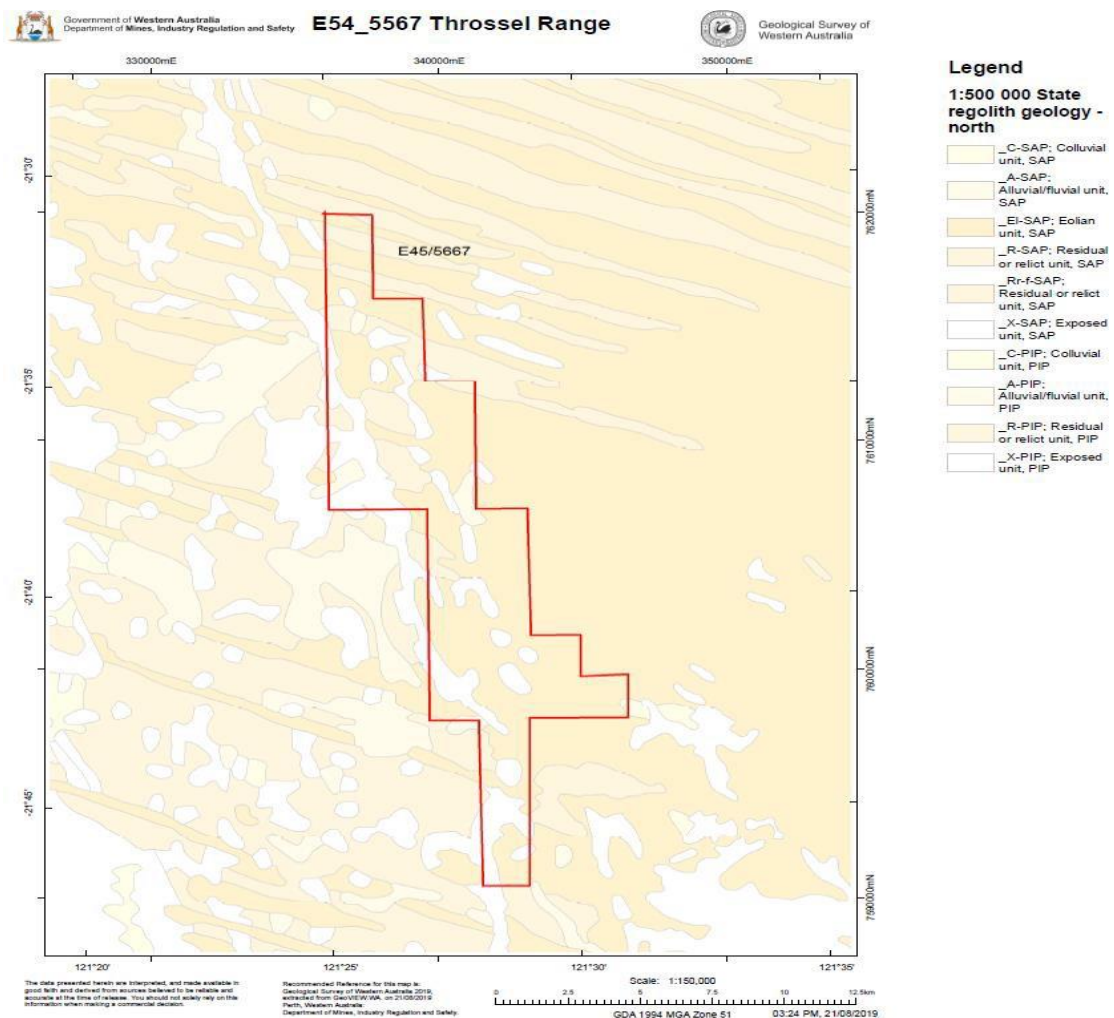


Figure 4. 1:500K GSWA Regolith Units over E45/5567



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Geology

The tenement sits within a fault-bounded structural element of the Paterson Orogen, and the rocks have primarily been mapped as the Coolbro Sandstone or equivalents within the lower Yeneena Basin stratigraphy (GSWA 1:100K Pilbara Compilation, 2008).

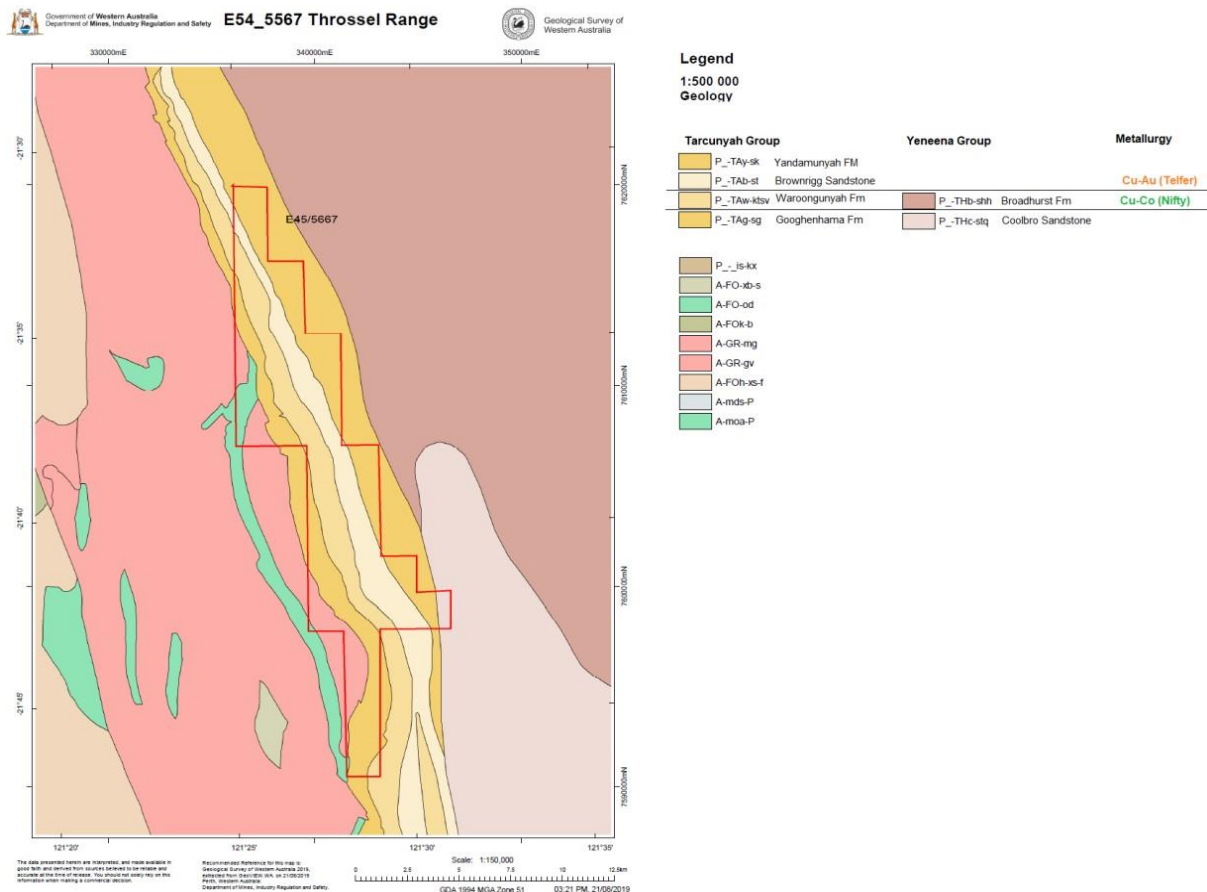


Figure 5. E45/5404 over GSWA 1:500K Geology Interpretation

The tenement outcrop areas can be photo interpreted to a degree, with well-exposed ridges and exposures. The area has been previously photo-interpreted by WMC during their prolonged 1971-1989 exploration efforts in the area, but not mapped beyond that. Mapping information is based on GSWA 1:100,000 mapping as part of the Pilbara Craton project culminating in 2008.

Geophysics

Regional scale gravity is useful for identifying the fundamental basin architecture and illuminating potential controls on mineralization. The Paterson Orogen structural grain is controlled by NNW trending fault and fold belt morphology. Metal deposits are controlled by NNW trending faults and stratigraphic intervals within folds parallel to the faults. However copper deposits in particular appear to cluster in NNE trends along major basement breaks and along NW-SE trending basin and sub-basin faults. Similar structuring is apparent in the magnetic anomaly map.



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This is typical of sedimentary basin metallogeny, with basin margin faults and second-order transcurrent accommodation faults localizing mineralization. These faults are often reactivated multiple times and provide locations for mineralization and fluid flow during metamorphism.

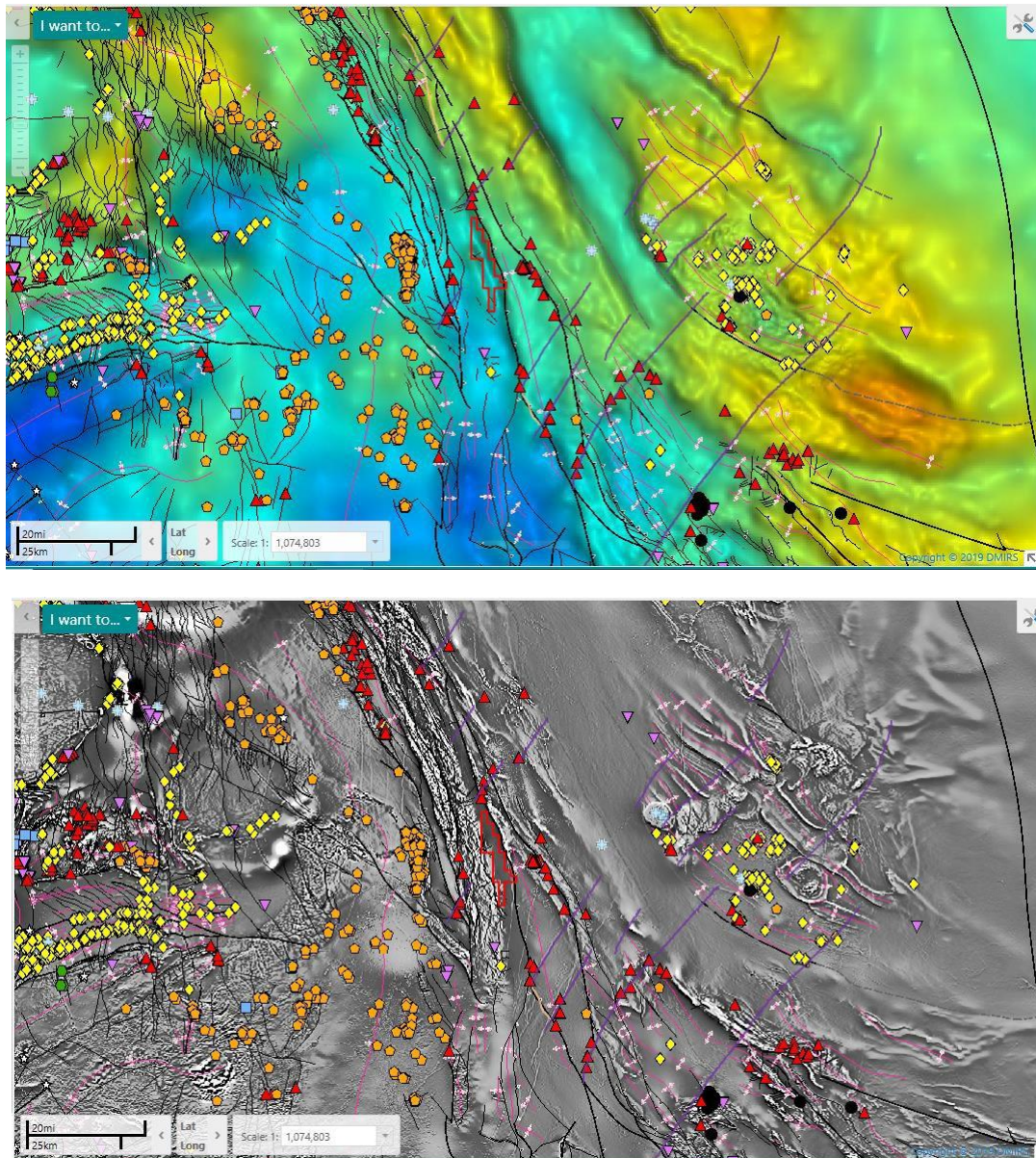


Figure 6. Regional gravity (top) and magnetics (bottom) showing MINEDEX mineral occurrences

Remote Sensing

DMIRS sourced Aster remote sensing shows distinct evidence of accumulation of opaque minerals (eg; manganese, iron) and ferrous MgOH carbonate (Fe-Mg in laterite) associated with the basin margin of the Paterson Orogen and Tarcunyah Group with the Archaean basement to the west.

The open file Aster data has some artefacts of cloud cover in certain swathe paths, which can be seen in false colour images or in the Landgate airphoto. Cloud edges and shadows create artefacts



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that falsely report high ferrous iron, AIOH content and MgOH content, but these can be easily observed and highlighted.

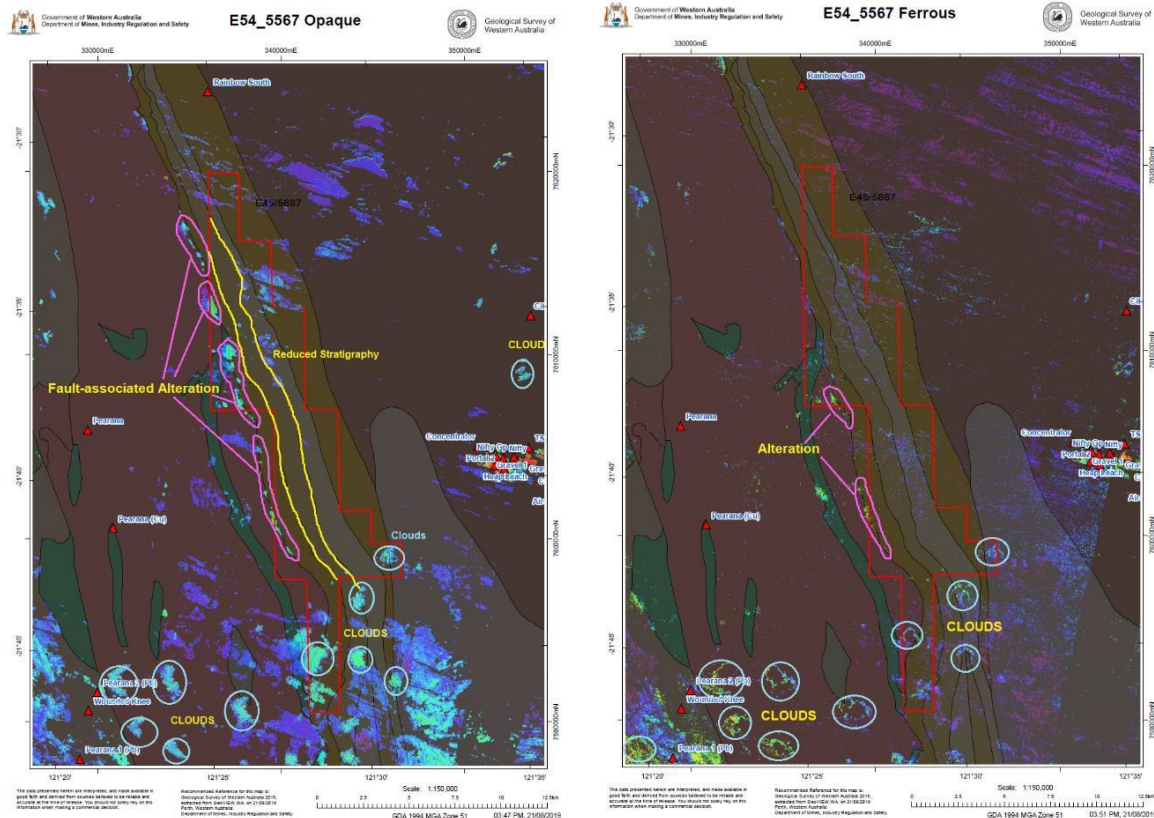


Figure 7. ASTER open file data opaque index (left) and Ferrous Iron Index (right) illuminates fault-associated alteration and laterite caps

These lateritic accumulations correlate with weaker and more restricted anomalies of AIOH content and low ferric (reduced) iron. Aluminium rich rocks can be created from weathering of sulphides.

The association of lateritic Mg-Fe-Al with the basin margin fault requires some basic reconnaissance to determine if this Fe-Mg accumulation along the fault represents hydrothermal activity, or an unconformity-related deposit of some kind, and whether this activity is related to a mineralizing process or not.

Structural Model

E45/5667 Throssell Range sits within a sub-basin of the Paterson Orogen. This sub basin is envisaged as a slice of stratigraphy, tilted east, bounded by a basin-margin fault to the west and a major internal sub-basin fault to the east.

These faults have been reactivated during basin closure during orogeny, resulting in reclosed normal faults that are thrust out. The faults provide potential pathways for hydrothermal fluids and mineralization, whereas the reactive rocks of the Waroongunyah Formation provide a reducing chemical trap for mineralization.

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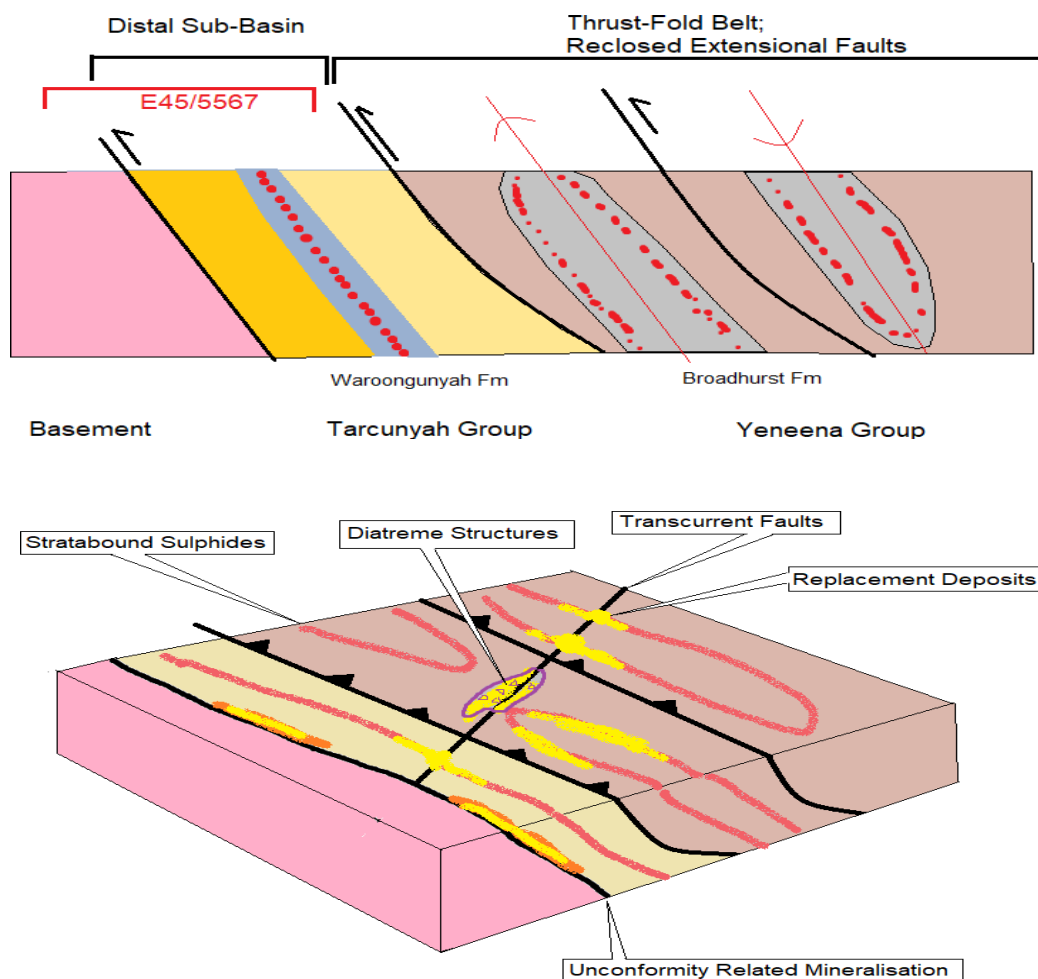


Figure 8. Schematic structural model and mineralization model E45/5667

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 Ian Prentice. Mr Prentice is a consultant geologist for AVW and a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Prentice 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 Prentice consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

-ENDS-



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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. <input type="checkbox"/> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> 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. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable - no drilling or sampling completed.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> so, by what method, etc). 	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable - no drilling or sampling completed.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. <input type="checkbox"/> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable - no drilling or sampling completed.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. <input type="checkbox"/> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable - no drilling or sampling completed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. <input type="checkbox"/> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. <input type="checkbox"/> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. <input type="checkbox"/> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the 	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable - no drilling or sampling completed.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>material being sampled.</i>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<input type="checkbox"/> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable - no drilling or sampling completed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<input type="checkbox"/> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. <input type="checkbox"/> The use of twinned holes. <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. <input type="checkbox"/> Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable - no drilling or sampling completed. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Location of data points	<input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Specification of the grid system used. <input type="checkbox"/> Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable - no drilling or sampling completed.
Data spacing and distribution	<input type="checkbox"/> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Whether sample compositing has been applied.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable - no drilling or sampling completed.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. <input type="checkbox"/> 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.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable - no drilling or sampling completed.
Sample security	<input type="checkbox"/> The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable - no drilling or sampling completed.
Audits or reviews	<input type="checkbox"/> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable - no drilling or sampling completed.

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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	<input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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.	<input type="checkbox"/> The project comprises of a single pending exploration licenses – <input type="checkbox"/> E 45/5667 <input type="checkbox"/> The tenements lie to the West of the Nifty Cu mines within the Paterson Province, East Pilbara, Western Australia. <input type="checkbox"/> AVW has applied for the exploration licence through the WA mines department.
Exploration done by other parties	<input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<input type="checkbox"/> Nil.
Geology	<input type="checkbox"/> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<input type="checkbox"/> Telfer gold-copper deposit style - structurally controlled, multiple sheeted / conjugate vein style deposit. <input type="checkbox"/> Nifty copper deposit style – sediment hosted copper deposit with structural and epigenetic overprint.
Drill hole Information	<input type="checkbox"/> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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	<input type="checkbox"/> No historic drilling has been completed related to the prospects presented in this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable - no drilling or sampling results reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<input type="checkbox"/> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. <input type="checkbox"/> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. <input type="checkbox"/> 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').	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable - no drilling or sampling results reported.
Diagrams	<input type="checkbox"/> 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.	<input type="checkbox"/> Figure 1 – Project location & topography diagram. <input type="checkbox"/> Figure 2 – Stratigraphy and Metallogeny. <input type="checkbox"/> Figure 3 – Telfer exploration model <input type="checkbox"/> Figure 4 – Regolith units over E45/5667

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<input type="checkbox"/> Figure 5 – Geology interpretation over E45/5567 <input type="checkbox"/> Figure 6 – Regional gravity and magnetics (MINEDEX) <input type="checkbox"/> Figure 7- ASTER open file data (opaque and ferrous Iron index) <input type="checkbox"/> Figure 8 – Structural and mineralisation schematic on E45/5567
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 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.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable to this stage of exploration.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 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.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable in relation to this tenement.
<i>Further work</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). <input type="checkbox"/> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	<input type="checkbox"/> AVW is currently planning its exploration program. Further work will likely include airborne VTEM, ground gravity and Geochem soils program over the main targets with the aim to define a drilling program.