



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX : AUZ

29 March 2016

Drilling confirms extensive sulphidic corridor at Dixon – Gold assays pending

- Sulphidic corridor – interpreted host of Australian Mines’ discovery drill hole (MMRC016: 10m @ 8.79 g/t gold¹) – extends for more than 400 metres in length and remains open in both directions and at depth
- Width of sulphidic corridor at Dixon appears to exceed 120 metres
- Visible gold observed within diamond core
- Assays results expected mid-April
- Follow-up RC and diamond drilling program with complementing geophysical surveys scheduled to commence in May

Australian Mines Limited (“Australian Mines” or “the Company”) is pleased to advise shareholders that the Company’s recently completed reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core drill program has successfully intersected a thick corridor of disseminated iron sulphides (pyrite +/- pyrrhotite) within the targeted dolerite geology at its Dixon gold prospect - part of its joint venture with Riedel Resources (ASX: RIE)².

Iron sulphides are often intimately associated with gold mineralisation across the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, including at KCGM’s Super Pit Gold Mine in Kalgoorlie, which like Australian Mines’ Dixon mineralisation, is similarly hosted within a dolerite unit^{3,4}.

Geological logging of the diamond drill core and RC chips from the Company’s latest drill program indicates that this sulphidic corridor at Dixon is at least 120 metres thick and is continuous for more than 400 metres in length.

¹ Australian Mines Limited, High-grade gold zone extended at Dixon prospect, released 6 November 2015

² Australian Mines Limited, Australian Mines secures majority ownership of Marymia Project, released 29 May 2015

³ Clout, J.M.F., Cleghorn, J.H. and Easton, P.C., 1990, Geology of the Kalgoorlie gold field, in *Geology of Mineral Deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea*, pp. 411-431 (The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Melbourne)

⁴ KCGM, <http://superpit.com.au/>, 27 March 2016



The actual width of this sulphidic corridor, however, is currently unknown as the Company's drill holes, including the diamond core hole, all ended in disseminated iron sulphides.

Likewise, the sulphidic corridor at Dixon presently remains open along strike in both directions as well as at depth, suggesting that its size is likely to further expand as Australian Mines completes additional drill programs in the coming months.

Australian Mines' exploration team noted that within the broader disseminated sulphide corridor at Dixon are periodic zones of semi-massive sulphides (>15%), which are often accompanied by quartz veining. These sulphidic-quartz zones appear to have a downhole thickness of approximately 15 metres and appear relatively consistent across all drill holes.

Small flecks of visible gold were observed by the Company's geologists within the diamond drill core within one such sulphidic-quartz zone in drill hole DXDD001 (at 146.30 metres downhole).

Whilst Australian Mines is naturally encouraged by the presence of minor amounts of visible gold within the diamond core, the Company stresses that there is no guarantee that assay results from the Dixon RC and diamond core drill program will necessarily return anomalous or economic-grade gold values.

Presently, Australian Mines anticipates receiving the assay results from the recent RC drill program in the second week of April.

As cutting and sampling of the diamond core is currently in progress, the Company would not envisage receiving the assay results from diamond drill hole DXDD001 until the end of April at which time Australian Mines will provide a more comprehensive report on the Company's Dixon gold prospect to shareholders.

Given the proven effectiveness of induced polarisation (IP) to accurately map the sulphidic corridor in the immediate area of the Dixon discovery hole MMRC016, Australian Mines has commenced planning a detailed IP survey covering the remainder of its 6 kilometre long prospective dolerite unit at Dixon. This extended geophysical survey is designed to ascertain the potential strike length of the entire sulphidic corridor at Dixon.

Following completion of this extended IP survey, Australian Mines will move quickly to undertake its follow-up RC and diamond core drill program at Dixon, which is currently scheduled to commence in early May.

Managing Director, Benjamin Bell commented, "Australian Mines' discovery of a wide and laterally continuous sulphidic corridor at Dixon is highly significant as it confirms that a large-scale fluid flow, and potentially gold mineralising event has occurred within the Company's prospect area.

The fact that visible gold was observed within the diamond drill core from Dixon together with the high-grade gold zone, which was previously intersected within hole MMRC016, indicates that at least some of this incoming fluid is gold-bearing.



In light of these positive results, Australian Mines remains confident that its Dixon prospect represents an emerging greenfields gold discovery in a proven gold province of Western Australia.

The Company has therefore committed to undertaking the next phase of drilling as soon as practicable and we look forward to providing details of this drill program to shareholders as well as the assay results from the recently completed drill program as soon as this information becomes available”.

*****ENDS*****

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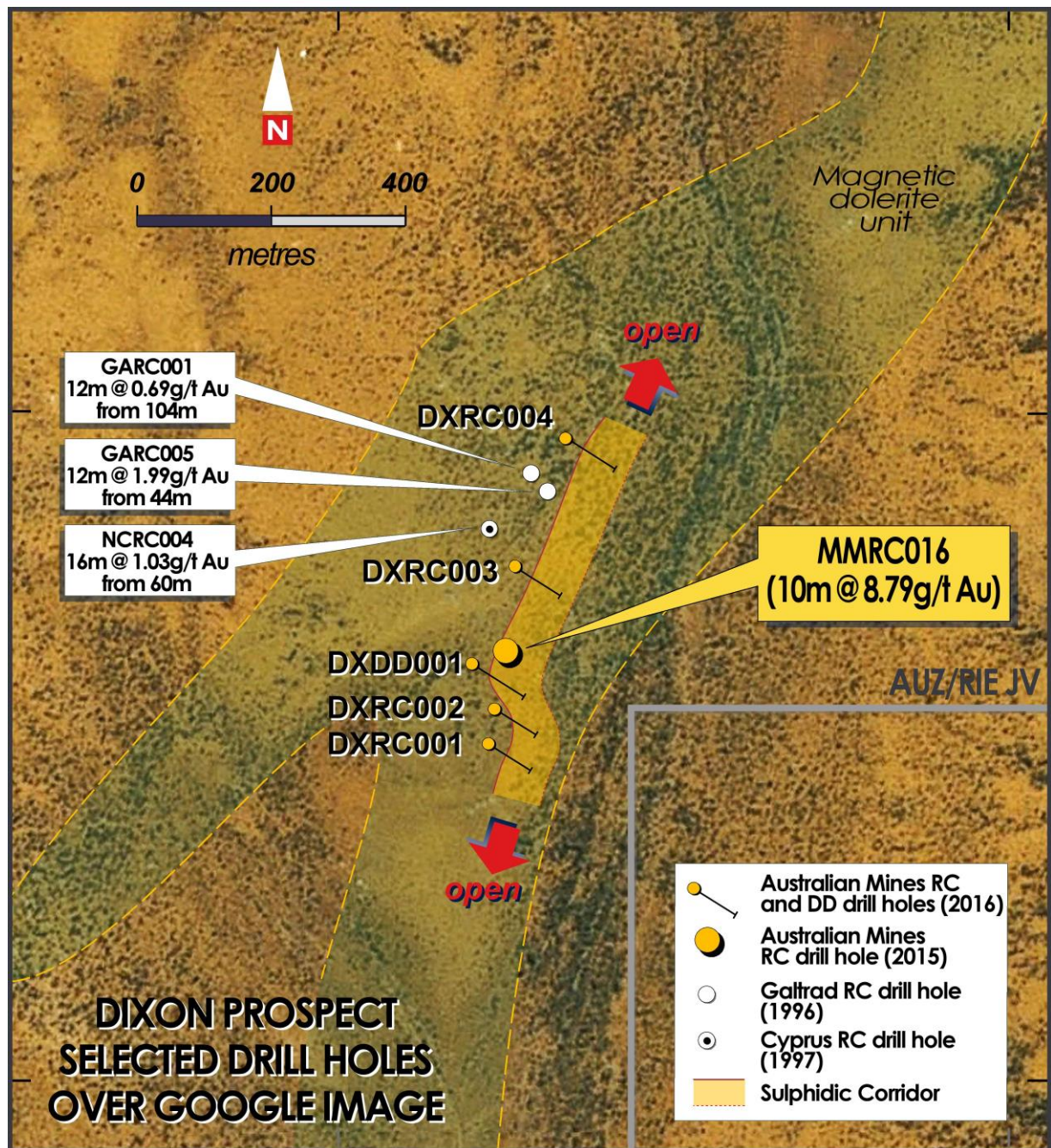


Figure 1: Schematic image showing the surface trace of the sulphidic corridor at Dixon. Australian Mines' recent reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core drill program has defined a 400 metre long and 120 metre wide sulphidic corridor at its Dixon gold prospect. This corridor remains open along strike in both directions, as well as at depth. Visible gold was observed in core from diamond hole DXDD001 and the Company is presently awaiting the assay results from its 2016 drill program.



Figure 2: A photographic example of the sulphidic (pyrite + pyrrhotite) – quartz vein zone which occurs throughout the broader disseminated sulphidic corridor at Dixon. These zones typically have a downhole thickness of approximately 15 metres and are continuous across the entire 400 metre strike length drilled by Australia Mines. (This photo was taken of core from drill hole DXDD001, 283.6 metres down hole).



Figure 3: A photographic example of the semi-massive sulphide zone observed at Dixon. This photo was taken of core from Australian Mines' maiden diamond drill hole DXDD001, 283.0 metres down hole with this zone continuing to at least the end of this drill hole.

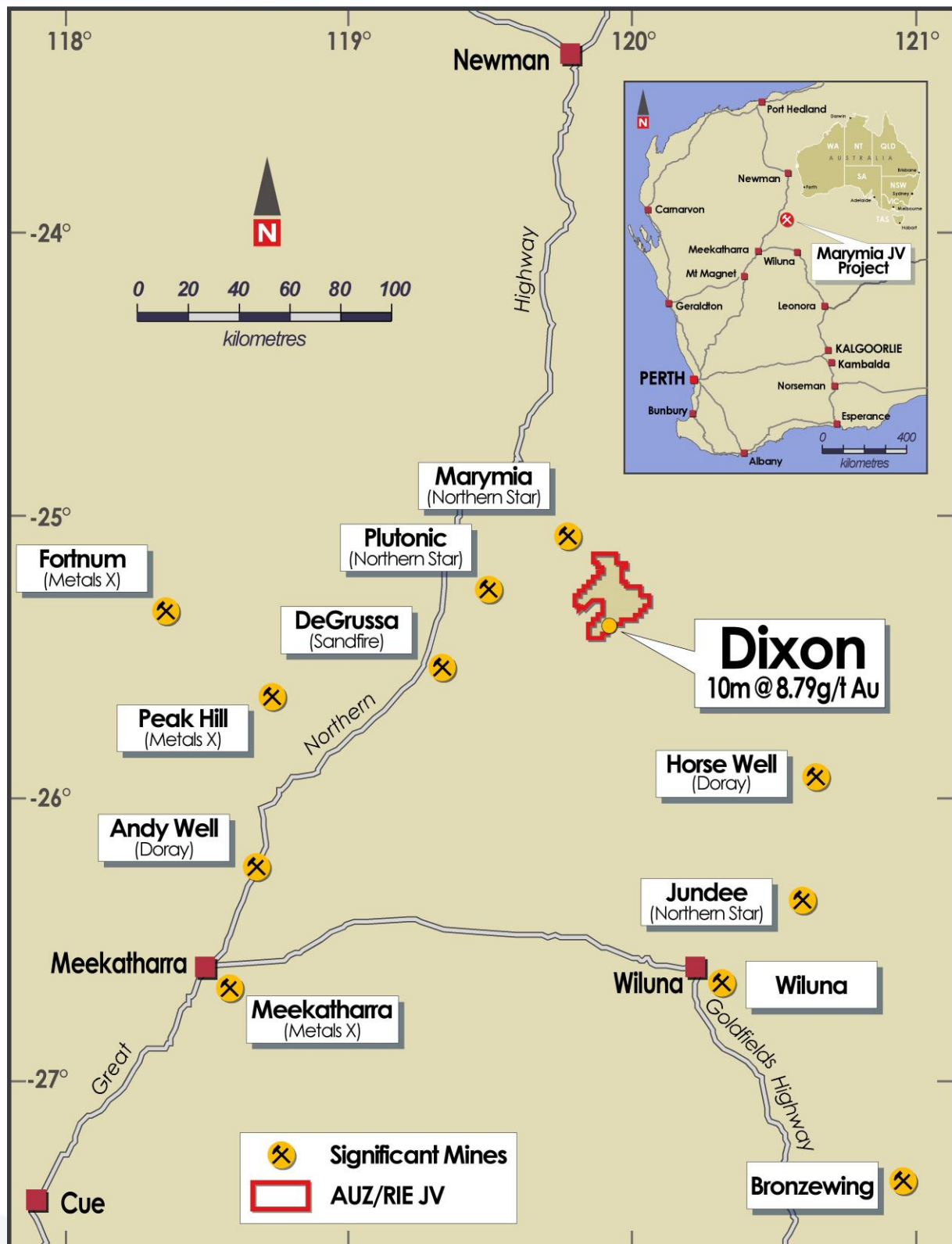


Figure 4: The Dixon gold prospect is situated within 50 kilometres of Northern Star's Plutonic Gold Mine. This emerging Western Australian gold play is located within Australian Mines (AUZ) and Riedel Resources (RIE) joint venture tenement E52/2394 where Australian Mines is currently earning an 80% interest.



About Australian Mines

Australian Mines Limited (ASX: AUZ) is an Australian-listed resource company targeting gold, copper and nickel deposits. The Company is actively exploring the Doolgunna - Marymia region of Western Australia, which has demonstrated the potential to host significant gold and base metal mineralisation including Northern Star's Plutonic Gold Mine and Sandfire's DeGrussa Copper-Gold Mine. The Company also holds 100% interest in the Marriotts Nickel Project near Leinster in Western Australia.

Doolgunna – Marymia Project

Agreement to earn up to 80% interest

Australian Mines signed a Heads of Agreement with Riedel Resources Limited (ASX: RIE) in April 2014 covering the tenements E52/2394 and E52/2395, which form the Company's Doolgunna - Marymia Project.

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.

On 6 November 2015, the Company announced that a single reverse circulation (RC) hole drilled at its Dixon prospect within tenement E52/2394 successfully intersected high-grade primary gold (10 metres @ 8.79 g/t gold from 130 metres down hole) within a similar greenstone sequence to that which hosts the nearby Plutonic gold deposits⁵.

Australian Mines' ongoing exploration program is, therefore, aimed at confirming the depth and strike potential of the gold mineralisation at Dixon as well as identify possible repetitions of this gold mineralisation within the Company's project area.

Marriotts Nickel Project

100% interest in Mining Lease 37/96

Australian Mines holds a 100% interest in the Marriotts Nickel Project in Western Australia, which hosts a current Mineral Resource of: Indicated 460,000t @ 1.12% Ni plus Inferred 370,000t @ 1.13% Ni (reported at 0.5% Ni lower cut-off grade)⁶.

⁵ Australian Mines Limited, High-grade gold zone extended at Dixon prospect, released 6 November 2015

⁶ Australian Mines Limited, Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2015, released 17 September 2015



Appendix 1: Exploration Drilling Results

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

Hole	Depth (metres)	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	Dip/Azimuth	From	To	Interval (metres)	Grade (g/t gold)
DXRC001	230	793219	7187495	-60 / 123				Assays pending
DXRC002	225	793230	7187548	-60 / 123				Assays pending
DXRC003	243	793267	7187762	-60 / 123				Assays pending
DXRC004	261	793339	7187954	-60 / 123				Assays pending
DXRC005	200	792259	7187208	-60 / 123				Assays pending

Any intersections included in this table are downhole widths. The true widths of these intersections are not known.

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

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

The quality of the analytical results is monitored using internal laboratory procedures and Certified Reference Material (CRM or 'standards') to ensure the results are representative and within acceptable ranges of accuracy and precision.

Table 2: Dixon Diamond Core Drill Program – Drill Hole Information Summary

Hole	Depth (metres)	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	Dip/Azimuth	From	To	Interval (metres)	Grade (g/t gold)
DXDD001	285.5	793201	7187625	-60 / 123				Core cutting and sampling in progress

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

Sample preparation and analysis of core samples will be undertaken at Intertek Genalysis in Perth, Western Australia.

The quality of the analytical results is monitored using internal laboratory procedures and Certified Reference Material (CRM or 'standards') to ensure the results are representative and within acceptable ranges of accuracy and precision.



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' March 2016 reverse circulation (RC) drill program at Dixon were collected at one-metre intervals using a cone splitter to produce an approximate three kilogram sample, which is considered representative of the full drill metre. <p>Samples from Australian Mines' HQ diamond core hole DXDD001, drilled in March 2016, are nominally being collected at one-metre intervals. Sub-sampling of one-metre intervals may occurred where the Company seeks to obtain detailed analysis of specific zones of hydrothermal alteration or sulphidic +/- quartz veining.</p> <p>The HQ diamond drilling samples are half-core cut using a diamond saw. This technique produces a sample, which is representative of the full drill metre.</p> <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 are 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, Tl, 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 Company's March 2016 Dixon drill program comprised five RC drill holes (namely, DXRC001, DXRC002, DXRC003, DXRC004 & DXRC005), which were completed by Challenge Drilling, and one HQ diamond core drill hole (DXDD001) that was completed by Ausdrill.



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.

The RC sampling was very good with minimal wet sampling reported. Overall recoveries were high and no sampling recovery problems encountered.

Insufficient drilling and geochemical data is presently available to evaluate any potential sample bias. Australian Mines protocols, however, were followed, which seek to preclude any issues of sample bias due to material loss or gain.

The HQ diamond core recovery was very good with generally greater than 97% core recovery for hole DXDD001.

The length of each core run was recorded on core blocks by the drill contractor. These lengths were then measured by Australian Mines' geologists to ensure the length of actual core recovered by each drill run reconciled with the length stated by the drill contractor.

Insufficient drilling and geochemical data is available at present to evaluate potential sample bias. Australian Mines protocols, however, 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 the drill chips were recorded for all five RC drill holes, 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 RC 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 holes were logged in full to the end of the hole.

Geological logging of the diamond core were recorded for hole DXDD001, including lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining, grainsize, texture, weathering, oxidation, colour and other features of the samples.



The drill core from DXDD001 was not logged to any geotechnical standard and the data is insufficient to support Mineral Resource estimation at this stage.

The diamond 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 from the Dixon RC drill holes 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.

The core returned from Dixon diamond drill hole DXDD001 is being cut in half, perpendicular to the hole's orientation line.

Half-core samples are being taken at one metre intervals down the full length of the HQ diamond hole. Sub-sampling of one-metre intervals may occur where the Company seeks to obtain detailed analysis of specific zones of hydrothermal alteration or sulphidic +/- quartz veining.

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 are submitted to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for analysis via 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 and the insertion of Certificated Reference Material (CRM or 'standards') separately by both Australian Mines and Intertek Genalysis within the sample run 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.

The original Analytical Report supplied by Intertek Genalysis Perth are also provided to Australian Mines' board of directors for independent verification of the assay results.

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 and 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.
 - Collar locations of the Company's RC and diamond core drill holes 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 50.

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 Dixon involved five single RC holes and one diamond core drill hole.
- The spacing between these holes varied as indicated by the drill location imaged included in the body of the accompanying report.
- 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.
 - The orientation of the Company's drilling was designed to intersect the target zone 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.
- The RC samples were stored on site and are delivered in tamper-proof/evident bags via Toll IPEC directly to the assay laboratory.
- The diamond core was trucked from site to Perth for cutting under direct supervision of the Company's Managing Director.



The cutting and sampling of the diamond core from hole DXDD001 is currently being performed by Australian Mines' personnel.

The subsequent samples of the diamond core are scheduled to be delivered to the assay laboratory in tamper-proof/evident bags via Toll IPEC.

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 Doolgunna - Marymia Project is located within the Western Australian exploration licences of E52/2394 and E52/2395. <p>Australian Mines announced on 30 April 2014 that it had signed a Heads of Agreement with Riedel Resources (ASX code: RIE) in relation to licences E52/2394 (which hosts the Dixon gold prospect) and E52/2395.</p> <p>Further, on 29 May 2015, Australian Mines reported that the Company had earned a 51% interest in these tenements and that 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.</p> <p>In August 2015, Australian Mines was notified by the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) that the Company's Extension of Term for E52/2394 and E52/2395 was successful, with these tenements now expiring in June 2020 and August 2020 respectively.</p> <p>The Company's Doolgunna - Marymia exploration licences 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 <i>Gingirana</i> 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>Both tenements are currently in good standing with no impediments to exploration known to exist at the time of writing.</p>



Exploration done by other parties

- Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.
- Limited exploration and drilling programs have previously been undertaken across the Dixon gold prospect by other companies.

A summary of the historic exploration is outlined in the Prospectus released by Riedel Resources Limited on 23 November 2010.

Cyprus Gold Australia's Annual Report - Combined Reporting Group C153/1996, which was submitted to the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum in December 1997, and covers tenements E52/592 and E52/594 (now tenement E52/2394) similarly summarises the historic exploration undertaken across the greater Doolgunna - Marymia project area.

Galtrad Pty Ltd's Annual Technical Report for tenement E52/594 (now tenement E52/2394), which was received by the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) on 16 September 1996, describes five reverse circulation (RC) drilled by Galtrad immediately north of Australian Mines' Dixon gold prospect.

Geology

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

The Dixon prospect is situated within the Baumgarten Greenstone Belt, which is the interpreted northern extension of the Eastern Goldfields' Norseman – Wiluna Greenstone Belt in Western Australia.

The geology of the Dixon prospect comprises an Archaean greenstone sequence of dolerites, basalts and metasediment 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 from Australian Mines' drilling program at its Dixon gold prospect are based on a regular sample interval of one metre unless otherwise stated.
- The quoted gold intersections are based on a minimum gold threshold of 0.25 g/t gold.
- No upper cuts are applied and no internal dilution has been 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 downhole lengths. The true widths of these intersections are not known.



Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data collected by the Company is not considered as material to this report at this stage. <p>Further data collection will be reviewed and reported when considered material.</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work may include extending the coverage of the induced polarisation (IP) survey across the entire six kilometre length of the prospective dolerite unit at Dixon for the purpose of detecting potential extensions of the Dixon gold mineralisation within the Company's Doolgunna-Marymia Project. <p>Additional reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core drilling may also be undertaken to test the nature of any geophysical (IP) anomaly detected within Australian Mines' project area as well as to determine the strike and depth continuity of any mineralisation intersected during the Company's March 2016 RC and diamond drill program.</p> <p>The specifications of any future drill program, including the location and targeted depth of these holes, will be announced by the Company prior to the commencement of drilling.</p>

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this report that relates to Doolgunna - Marymia Project 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 styles of mineralisation and types 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.