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The Manager Companies  
ASX Limited  
20 Bridge Street  
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(13 pages by email)

### **Ground Magnetic Surveys Identify Drill Targets on Toluludu Prospect at Gorontalo**

- Areas of coincident alteration, mineralisation and high magnetic anomalies as defined by a recent ground magnetic survey have identified several drill targets to be tested during Q4 2014.
- Rock chip samples return up to **8.69 g/t gold**, 8.6 g/t silver and 0.04% copper and **4.79 g/t gold, 370g/t silver** and **4.10% copper**, confirming previous sample assays by MMG which returned **10.6 g/t gold, 33.8 g/t silver and 0.56% copper**, and 0.27 g/t gold, 12.4 g/t silver and **1.72% copper**.
- Multiple large alteration zones hosting mineralisation styles characteristic of porphyry and epithermal type systems.

The Directors of Augur Resources Ltd ('Augur' or 'the Company') are pleased to report that completed surface mapping and geophysics at the Toluludu prospect, which is one of the Company's Gorontalo properties, located on Sulawesi Indonesia, has identified several targets for initial drill testing before the end of the year.

Within the Toluludu prospect, Augur focused on the Molalahu and Toluludu East targets for additional detailed mapping and drill hole target definition.

#### **Ground Magnetic Survey**

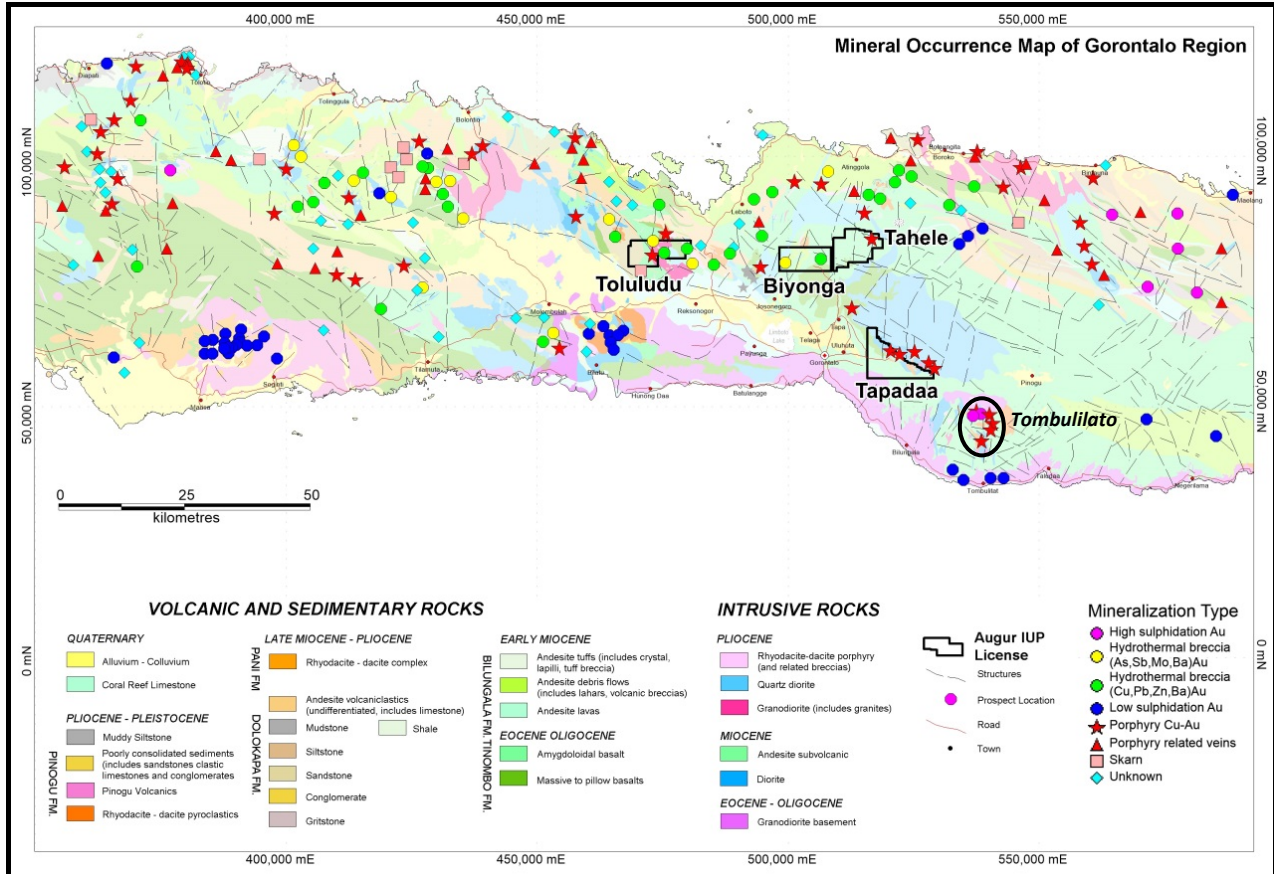
In order to better understand geological controls of the areas of interest identified from surface mapping and sampling, a program of ground magnetics was completed by PT Geoservices of Bandung, Indonesia, using a GSM-19 proton magnetometer.

At the Molalahu target area, a 28.8 line kilometre survey was completed along lines 100 metres apart with in-line readings taken every 12.5 metres. A smaller survey of approximately 4.4 line kilometres was completed over the Toluludu East target area with lines completed 50 metres apart with in-line readings at 12.5 metres.

Both surveys defined high magnetic anomalies coincident with mapped zones of mineralisation and alteration. The defined magnetics targets will be tested by a scout drill program to start during this year.

## Toluludu IUP

Previous exploration in the property area was conducted by PT Tropic Endeavour Indonesia (1971), BHP-Utah (1980) and Newcrest (1993). In 2011, MMG Exploration Pty Ltd ('MMG') completed initial prospecting, and rock/stream sediment sample collection. This work identified 3 prospect areas identified as Molalahu, Toluludu East and Tiluti representing porphyry-type, epithermal-type and skarn-type mineralisation respectively.

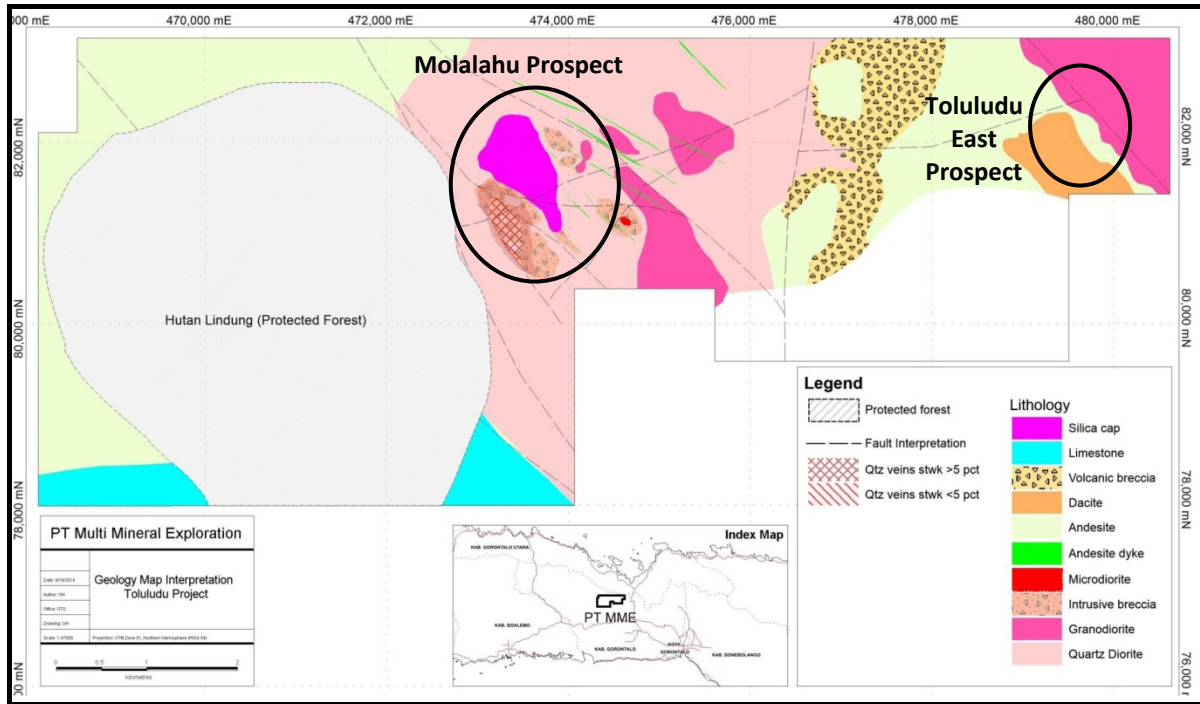


*Geologic map of the Gorontalo region showing Augur IUP property locations and also locations of known mineral occurrences. The Tombulilato porphyry Cu-Au deposit currently in feasibility is also shown.*

Mapping at Molalahu has defined a 1,400 by 860 metre area of exposed stockwork-type quartz + magnetite veins coincident with potassic-type alteration. Previous sampling by MMG reported mineralised rock-chip samples including: 1.72% copper (Cu), 0.27 g/t gold (Au) and 12.4 g/t silver (Ag) at Molalahu. At the Toluludu East target, mapping by Augur has identified, narrow (<1 metre) structurally-controlled quartz-sulphide veins with rock-chip samples returning up to; 8.69 g/t Au, 370 g/t Ag, 4.4% Cu and 0.73% zinc (Zn), effectively confirming previous sample assays by MMG.

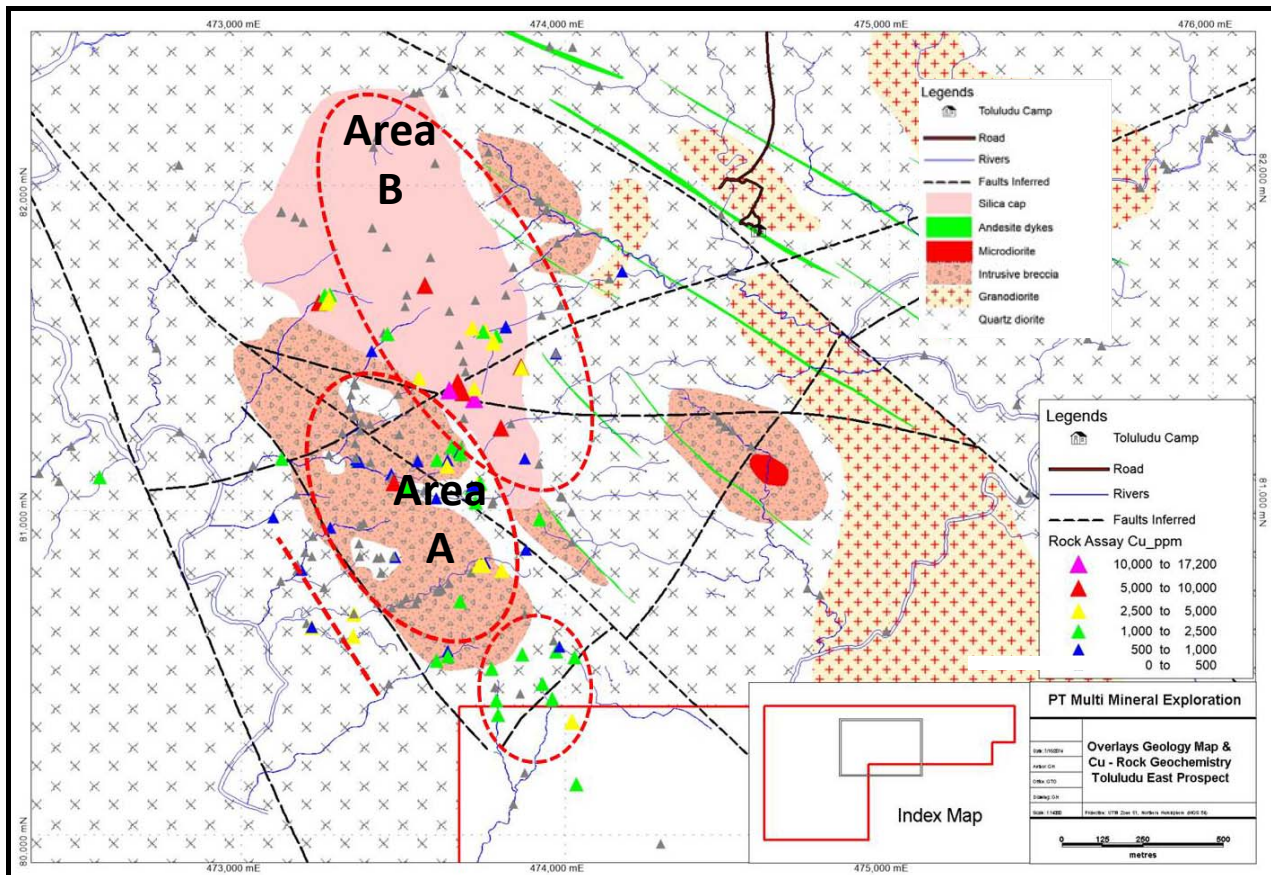
At Molalahu, two zones of interest were identified:

**Area of Interest A:** An intrusive breccia containing localised sheeted and stockwork type quartz-magnetite veins and minor fracture-controlled molybdenite. Fine-grained chalcopryrite is disseminated within potassic-altered intrusive clasts. Immediately west of the breccia there is a northwest-trending zone of sheeted quartz-pyrite ± chalcopryrite veins adjacent to an inferred fault contact between the breccia and a diorite intrusive. Zone dimensions are not known. Previous rock chip sampling in the area returned up to 0.6% Cu and 0.27 g/t Au and 498 ppm Mo. There is also an area south of the breccia contact where minor disseminated chalcopryrite occurs within a phyllic-altered quartz diorite. Rock chip samples from outcrop returned up to 0.25% Cu.



*Geological map of the Toluludu prospect.*

**Area of Interest B:** A 500 metre x 750 metre silica altered zone containing locally abundant secondary copper (malachite) and minor disseminated and fracture-controlled chalcopyrite and rare molybdenite. Previous rock chip sampling from this area returned up to 1.72% Cu from stockwork veins. The quartz replacement alteration is interpreted to represent a lithocap feature which is commonly a zone of intense alteration and metal leaching in the area immediately overlying or adjacent to a buried porphyry system.

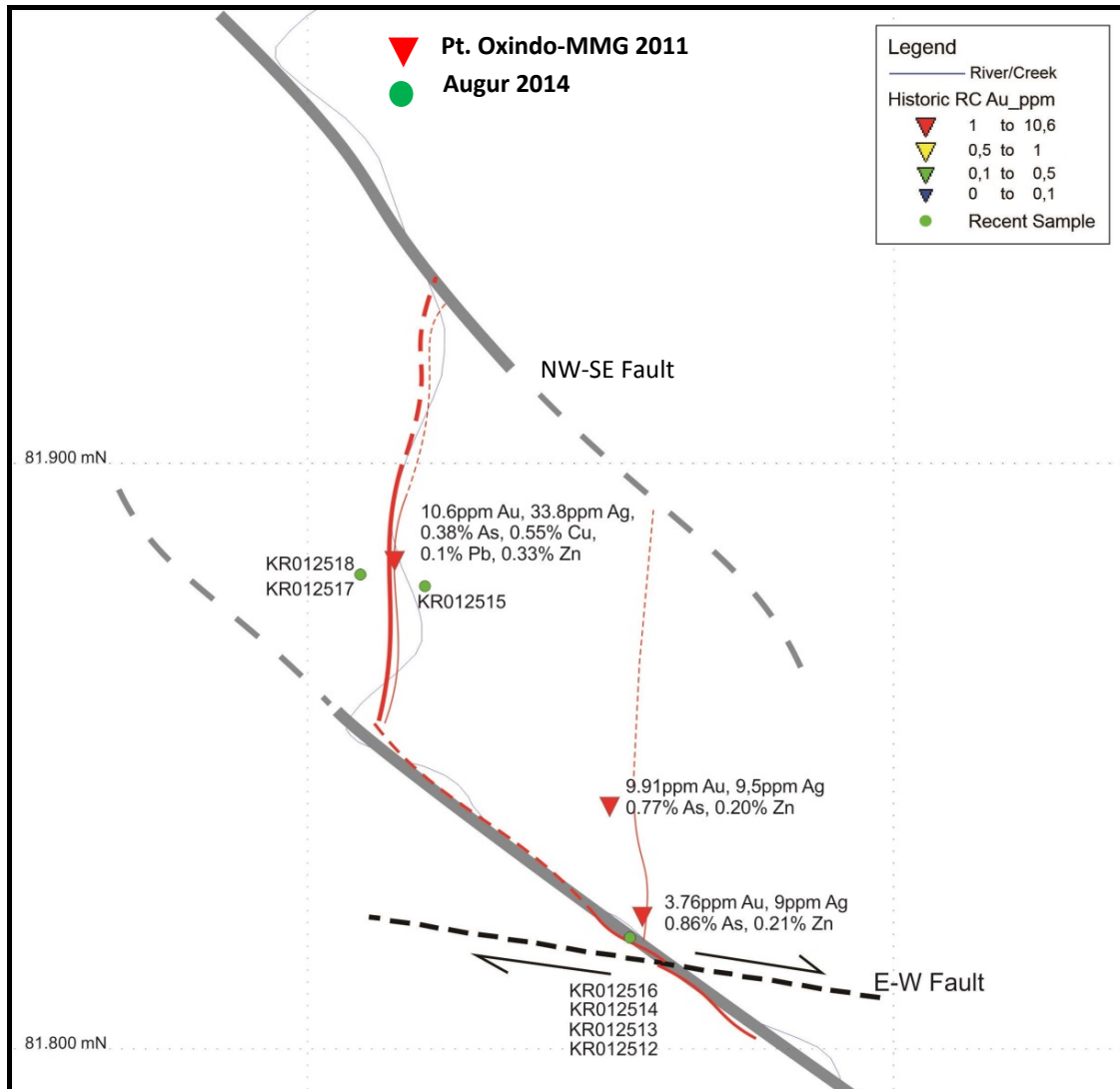


*Surface geology map of Molalahu prospect area showing Areas of Interest and distribution of copper in rock chip samples.*

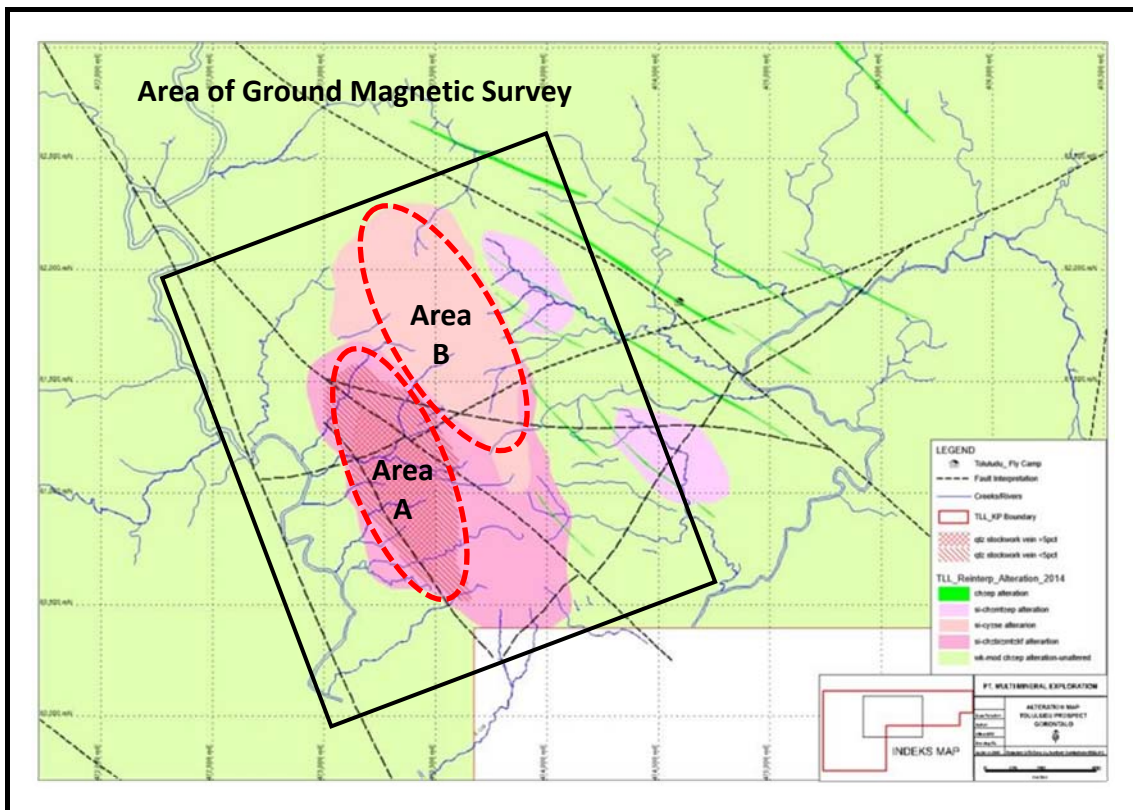
## Toluludu East Prospect

Previous reconnaissance mapping by MMG identified several narrow (<1m) quartz veins containing locally abundant sulphide mineralization. Samples collected by them indicated significant gold with individual rock chip samples assayed up to 10.6 g/t Au. Detailed mapping in this area by Augur identified nominal extensions to the veins and better defined the structural controls of the veins. Rock chip samples collected by Augur confirmed the gold bearing nature of the veins and also locally enriched silver and copper. The veins are interpreted as intermediate sulphidation epithermal type as suggested by the abundance of sulphides, including arsenopyrite. Augur's assay results and a surface plan map are shown below.

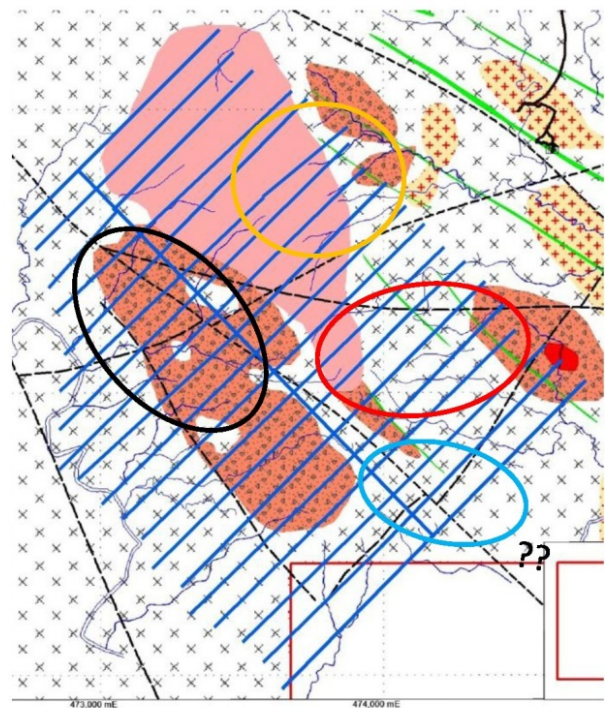
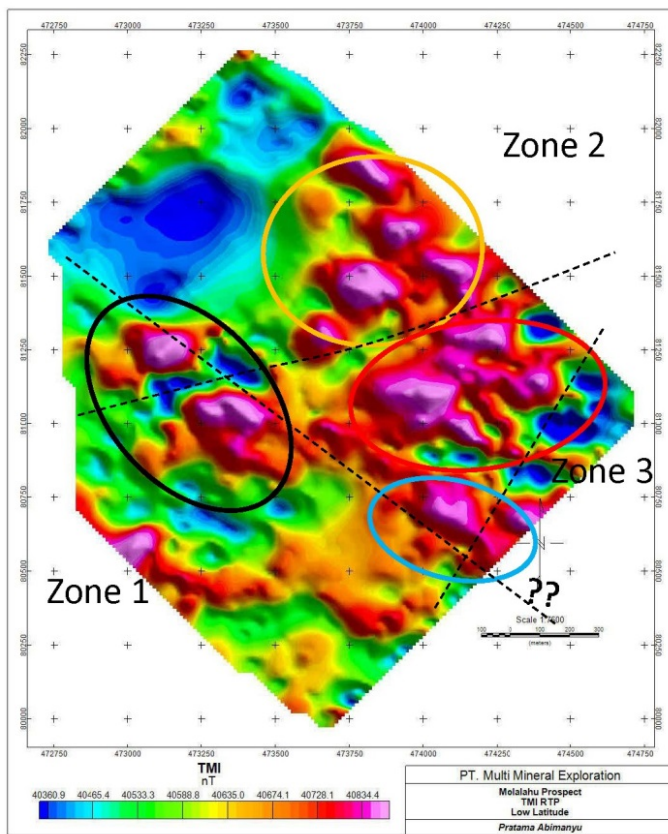
Sample	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Au g/t	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm
KR012512	RC	480391	81775	123	0.26	4.9	10	45	228	179	15
KR012513	RC	480355	81819	134	0.02	1	5	466	20	808	9
KR012514	RC	480355	81819	134	8.69	8.6	6560	417	1910	7320	13
KR012515	RC	480355	81819	134	0.05	<0.5	5	153	24	68	9
KR012516	RC	480320	81879	145	1.31	1.4	10,600	145	24	234	17
KR012517	RC	480355	81819	134	0.07	5.8	96	890	39	1290	11
KR012518	RC	480309	81881	146	4.79	370	15,600	41,100	207	435	11
KR012519	RC	480309	81881	146	0.81	3.8	4540	589	45	349	17

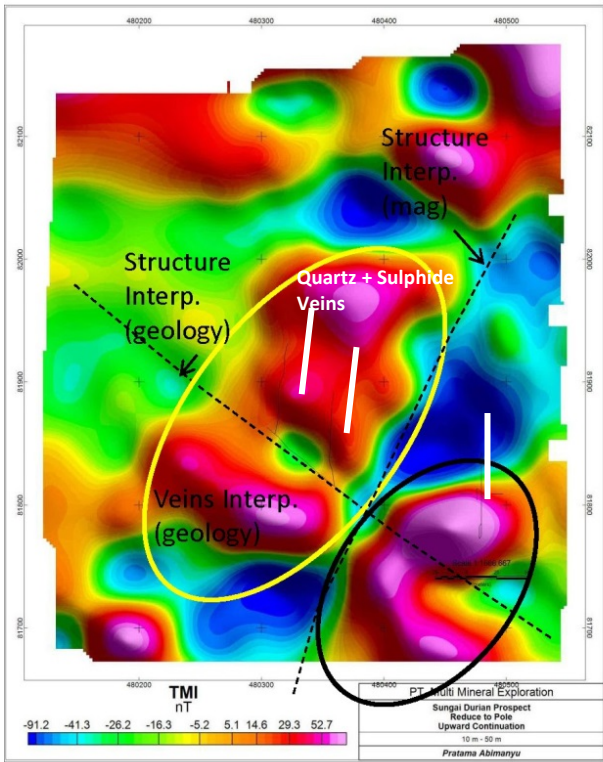


*Surface geology map of Toluludu East prospect area showing quartz sulphide veins and rock chip sample sites with previous MMG and current Augur samples indicated.*

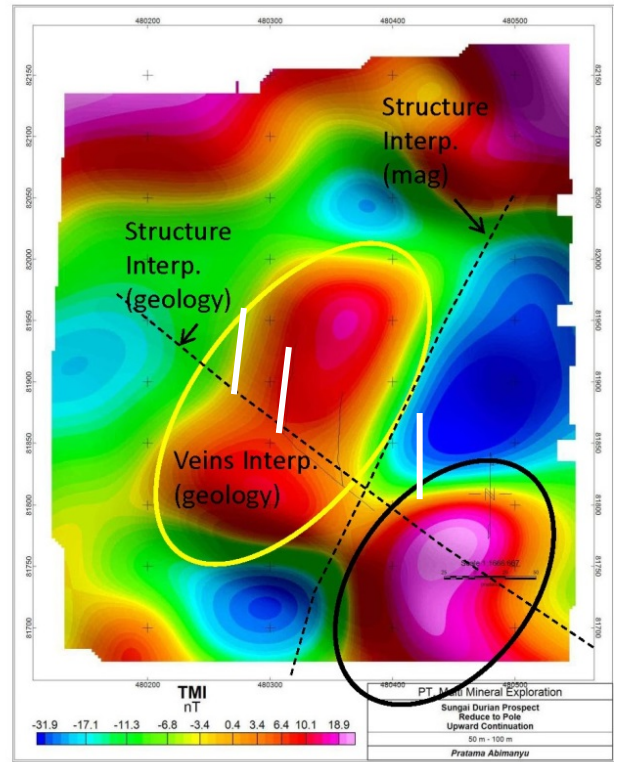


*Molalahu prospect showing areas of interest and the ground magnetic survey area. Figure below left shows the interpreted Analytical Signal magnetic image with anomalous magnetic zones 1 and 2 indicated. These correspond with Areas of Interest A and B from surface mapping and as such represent valid drill targets.*



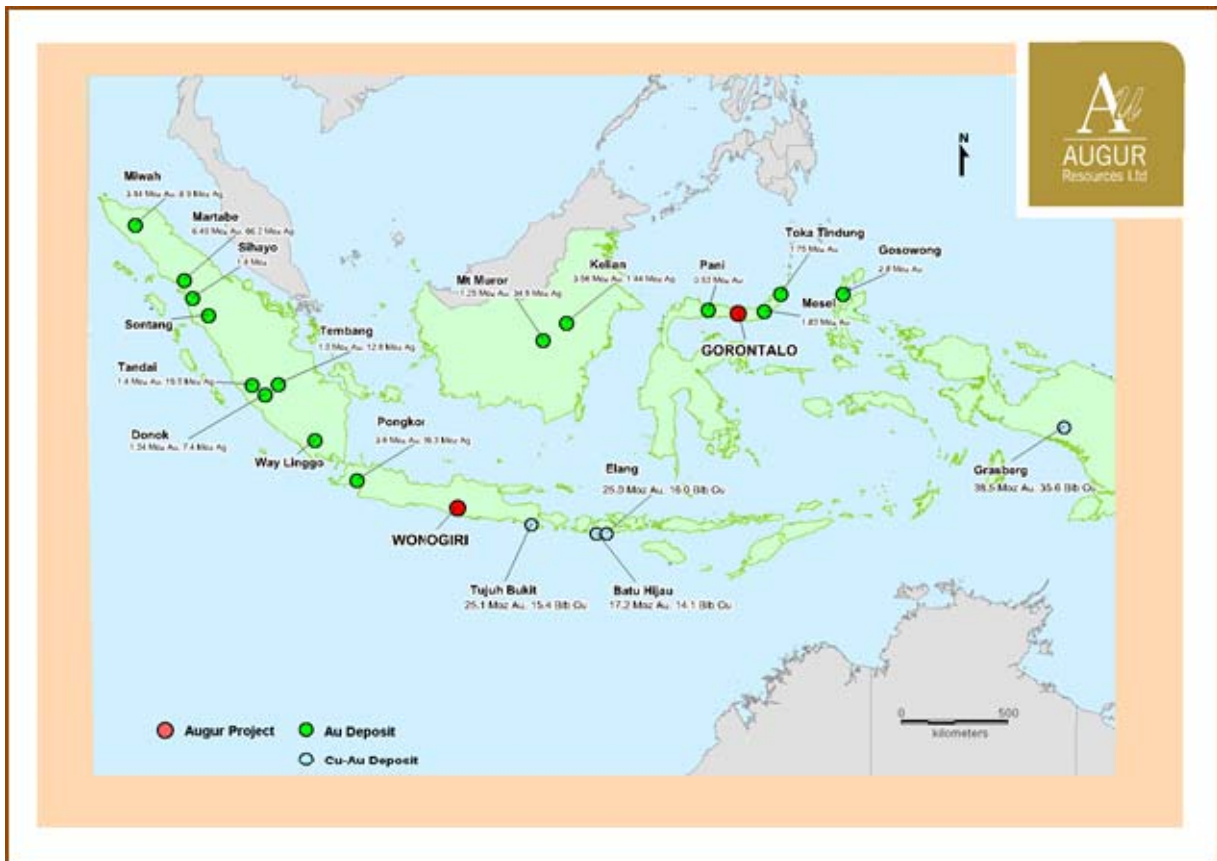


RTP 10 m – 50 m



RTP 50 m – 200 m

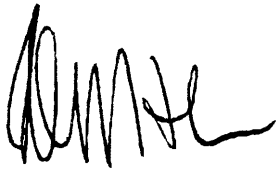
*Toluludu East prospect showing areas of interest and interpreted Reduced to Pole (RTP) magnetic image from the ground magnetic survey.*



*Location map of the Gorontalo properties and Augur's Wonogiri project.*

For further information, please contact Peter Nightingale on +61 2 9300 3310.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Peter J. Nightingale', written in a cursive style.

**Peter J. Nightingale**  
**Director**

pjn7890

## **Statement of Compliance**

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The information in this report that relates to Mineral Exploration is based on information compiled by Augur staff and contractors and approved by Mr Michael Corey PGeo., who is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) in Canada. Michael Corey is a full-time employee of Augur Resources and has sufficient experience which 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'. Michael Corey has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

## Attachment 1

### JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

#### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <i>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 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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock samples collected at Toluludu property were chip samples. The samples were obtained by the field geologists and collected using a hammer and chisel across the vein/structure/zone in order as best possible to be representative.</li> <li>• Samples were oven dried at 105°C, weighed then jaw crushed to 95% &lt;2mm. A 1.5 kg subsample was riffle spit for pulverising to 95% &lt;200#. Two splits were taken from this product, one for analysis the other for QAQC. Samples were analysed for gold using method FA51, a lead collection fire assay using a 50g charge with an AAS finish. Base metals contents were estimated by method IC01, which used an aqua regia digest with ICP-OES finish.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling was completed as part of this exploration work reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not pertinent to this release.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not pertinent to this release.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blanks and/or independent standards are used in each sample batch at approximately each 10 sample interval. Standards were purchased from Ore Research &amp; Exploration Pty Ltd [Bayswater North, Australia]. At the SGS laboratory samples were oven dried at 105°C, weighed then jaw crushed to 95% &lt;2mm. A 1.5 kg subsample was riffle spit for pulverising to 95%&lt;200#. Two splits were taken from this product, one for analysis the other for QAQC. Samples were analysed for gold using method FA51, a lead collection fire assay using a 50g charge with an AAS finish. Base metals contents were estimated by method IC01, which used an aqua regia digest with ICP-OES finish.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock chip samples (up to 2kg) were collected by Augur at Toluludu and were sent to SGS Mineral Services accredited sample prep facility in Manado. Dry at 110°C, crush to 90% passing 6mm, secondary crushing to 90% passing 2mm, riffle split, pulverise 800g to 90% passing 75µm. Gold was analysed by fire assay using a 50g charge. Base metals contents were estimated by method ICP40Q.</li> <li>• A structured Quality-Assurance-Quality-Control program was implemented by Augur during all stages of exploration and drilling. The program consisted of regular submission of blanks and prepared standards and comparative sample runs with other laboratories. Standards were purchased from Ore Research &amp; Exploration Pty Ltd [Bayswater North, Australia].</li> <li>• Assays falling outside of acceptable ranges are re-assayed. Intertek Laboratories also carry out routine internal quality control, and review of this data suggests there are no issues with either precision or accuracy.</li> <li>• Separate groups of mineralised sample pulps are sent on a routine basis to other accredited laboratories in Jakarta to test for laboratory scale systematic errors.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All field and laboratory data collected was entered into an assay database with QA/QC templates included.</li> <li>• No adjustments to the assay data has occurred.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Features were located by geologists using a hand held GPS devices with accuracy of <math>\pm 5</math> metres. This was deemed sufficient given the reconnaissance nature of the exploration.</li> <li>• The mapping grid is WGS 84, Zone 49 South. Topographic control is by satellite imagery.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples collected were reconnaissance in nature testing specific targets and therefore widely spaced.</li> <li>• No sample compositing was applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on current interpretation the reported widths are likely to be some degree wider than the true widths.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample batches were packed into sealed and annotated rice sacks and transported by truck to Intertek sample prep facility in Manado, Sulawesi. Prepared sample pulps were then shipped by Intertek to the Intertek laboratory in Jakarta for analysis. Intertek standard sample submission forms were cross-checked with Sample Receipt Confirmation notes issued by the laboratory. Laboratory results were emailed to the corporate office in Jakarta and Sydney.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results reported as part of this release have not been independently audited or reviewed.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Gorontalo properties are licensed under the Indonesian National Izin Usaha Pertambangan or Mining Business License ('IUP') system. The Indonesian mining law stipulates 1 IUP per company. Accordingly each IUP is owned by a PMA company. Shares in each PMA company are in turn held 100% by two Singapore subsidiary companies, each of which is owned 80% by Augur. There are no issues known to the company that would be considered a hindrance or risk to planned exploration activities.</li> <li>• The IUPs are currently in the Exploration Stage and must be converted to an Exploitation licence in 2016. A single 2 year extension to the exploration period for each IUP is possible.</li> <li>• There are forest access restrictions over the Toluludu, Biyonga and Tahele IUPs that in part are permitted. Additional permits need to be obtained to enter areas of Protected Forest. Currently there are no reasons known to the Company that would prevent the Company from obtaining the required permits.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Previous to MMG, the Gorontalo properties were explored by BHP-Utah, Newcrest and Placer-Dome Indonesia. This work identified much of the mineralisation/alteration zones that are of interest to Augur. Only Tapadaa was previously drilled prior to MMG. MMG reviewed the previous exploration results and completed surface exploration work of sufficient extent to confirm the results reported by these companies.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Gorontalo properties exhibit geological characteristics suggestive of porphyry copper-gold and associated high/low sulphidation epithermal type mineralisation. North Sulawesi form part of a Miocene-Pliocene volcanic arc system which is considered prerequisite to the formation of the deposit types sought.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drill holes were completed as part of the exploration work reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No pertinent to this release.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not pertinent to this release.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pertinent maps and sections are included.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reporting is fully representative of the data.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geophysical survey for the Toluludu property was designed by Augur geologists and data collection was completed by PT Geoservices in Bandung Indonesia whom are deemed qualified consultants. The survey was monitored and data verified by a qualified consultant with sufficient experience to reliably provide QAQC evaluation and interpretation of the survey data.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Future exploration work on the Toluludu property will include initial testing of defined drill targets by the end of 2014. Successful completion of the exploration plans is dependent on the Company obtaining the required production forest access permit. Currently there are no reasons to expect that this will not be obtained.</li> </ul>

Section 3 does not apply as resource estimates are not being disclosed at this time, Section 4 does not apply as reserve estimates are not being disclosed at this time and Section 5 does not apply as this section relates to the reporting of diamonds and other gemstones.