

30 March 2012

The Manager Companies
ASX Limited
20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

(7 pages by email)

Dear Madam,

**289 METRES AT 0.68 g/t GOLD EQUIVALENT AND FURTHER 91
METRES AT 0.51 g/t GOLD EQUIVALENT IN WDD045
LONGEST ZONE INTERSECTED TO DATE**

The Directors of Augur Resources Ltd ('Augur' or 'the Company') are pleased to report a further nine drill hole results from the Wonogiri gold/copper project, in Indonesia.

The latest diamond drill holes, including WDD045 which intersected two broad zones of mineralisation and has a cumulative length of nearly 400 metres, indicate that mineralisation at the Randu Kuning porphyry deposit widens at depth and significant gold and copper mineralisation **extends from surface to a depth of over 420 metres**.

Highlights from the current drilling include:

- Randu Kuning porphyry prospect significant results:

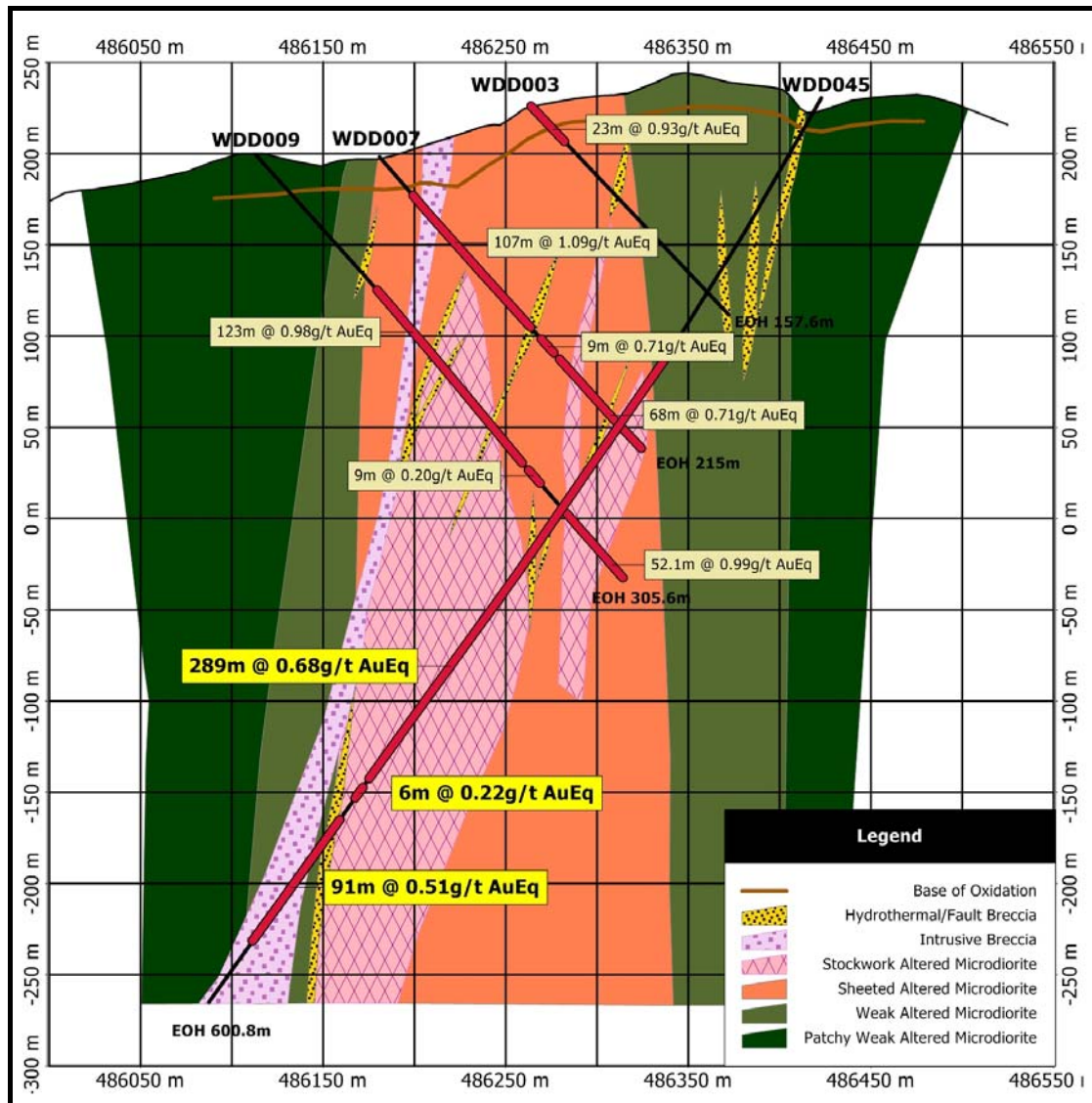
Hole WDD045:

- **289.0 metres at 0.68 g/t gold equivalent** from 156.0 metres depth including **17.0 metres at 1.46 g/t gold equivalent** from 225.0 metres depth; and
- **91.0 metres at 0.51 g/t gold equivalent** from 474.0 metres depth.

Hole WDD048:

- **88.0 metres at 0.82 g/t gold equivalent** from 96.0 metres depth; and
- **24.0 metres at 0.58 g/t gold equivalent** from 189.0 metres depth; and
- **96.0 metres at 0.52 g/t gold equivalent** from 224.0 metres depth.

The **mineralisation remains open at depth** and interpretation of the current geological data suggest mineralisation may extend further south than currently defined by drilling.



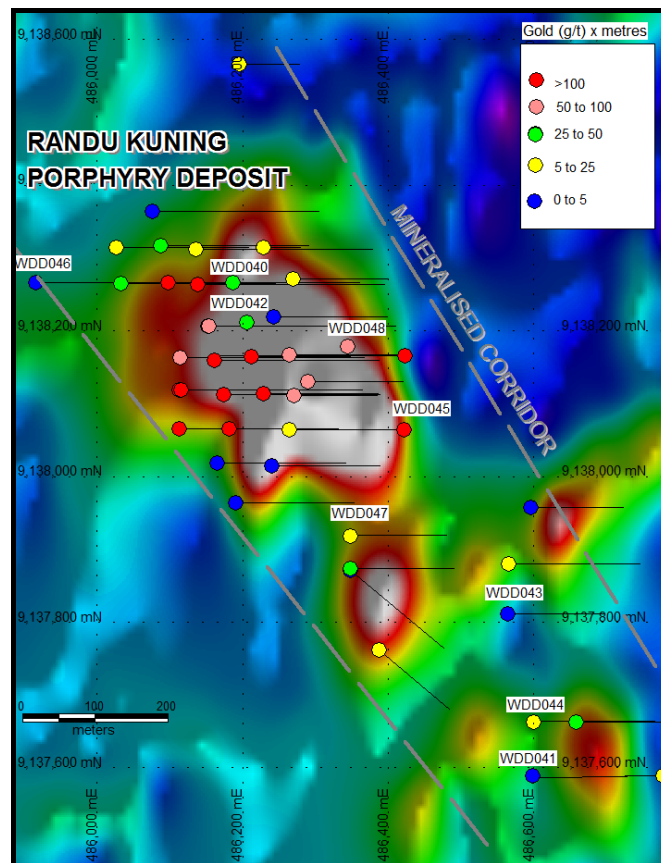
Cross section of diamond drill holes WDD003, WDD007, WDD009 and WDD045 showing the extent and zones of gold and copper mineralisation. Holes WDD007 and WDD009 finished in mineralisation. Mineralisation remains open at depth and to the east along this section. Mineralisation widths are drilled widths. Gold is reported as gold equivalents.

Holes WDD045 and WDD048 were drilled to target the western edge of the mineralisation at Randu Kuning. Hole WDD045 was drilled on the same section as WDD003, WDD007 and WDD009. Both WDD007 (**107 metres @ 1.09 g/t gold equivalent** and **68 metres at 0.71 g/t gold equivalent**) and WDD009 (**123.0 metres at 0.98 g/t gold equivalent** and **52.1 metres at 0.99 g/t gold equivalent**) both ended in mineralisation.

Both WDD045 and WDD048 were successful in defining the western boundary of the mineralisation and this information will be utilised in the deposit modelling and JORC compliant resource estimation. Augur is aiming to complete a JORC compliant resource estimation during the second quarter of 2012.

Additional anomalous gold and silver zones were detected at a number of regional epithermal targets including:

- Hole WDD044 – **3.0 metres at 1.31 g/t gold and 24.3 g/t silver** from 68 metres, including 1.0 metre at 2.68 g/t gold and 48.2 g/t silver from 69.0 metres;
- Hole WDD041 – intersected a number of mineralised zones including **3.0 metres at 0.48 g/t gold and 7.1 g/t silver** from 149.0 and **2.0 metres at 0.93 g/t gold** from 206.0 metres.



Hole locations and gold (ppm) x metres over mineralised zones. Current holes are indicated by hole number. Holes which have been drilled or are being drilled are shown as grey circles. Drill traces are approximate. Background is reduced to pole magnetics.

These regional holes are part of a first pass drilling program aimed at locating gold and silver associated with epithermal mineralisation in the immediate areas surrounding the Randu Kuning porphyry. These results are extremely encouraging as they support the model that further mineralisation exists in the northern zone of the Wonogiri project.

Overall, the current drilling results continue to highlight the significant presence of gold and copper mineralisation within the Wonogiri project area. The focus of current known mineralisation is within a 1,300 metre corridor of magnetic anomalies and gold + copper + silver rock, soil and trench anomalies. At Randu Kuning, the drilling is

indicating a significant gold and copper porphyry system with potential additional mineralisation at depth and to both the north and south of the current drilling.

Drilling Results

Hole	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	From	To	Interval (m)	Gold g/t	Copper %	Silver g/t	Gold Eq g/t				
WDD040	Randu Kuning	486186	9138266	45	90	72.0	95.0	23.0	0.32	0.15	-	0.59				
WDD041	Regional	486597	9137588	60	90	88.0	90.0	2.0	0.44	-	-	0.44				
WDD042	Randu Kuning	486206	9138211	45	90	39.0	41.0	2.0	0.42	0.23	2.3	0.48				
WDD043	Regional	486563	9137811	60	90	97.0	102.0	5.0	0.42	-	2.2	0.42				
WDD044	Regional	486599	9137662	60	90	68.0	71.0	3.0	1.31	-	24.3	1.31				
WDD045	Randu Kuning	486422	9138064	60	270	156.0	445.0	289.0	0.48	0.11	-	0.68				
WDD046	Randu Kuning	485916	9138266	60	90	338.0	339.0	1.0	0.33	-	-	0.33				
WDD047	Randu Kuning	486348	9137918	60	90	13.0	23.0	10.0	0.38	-	-	0.38				
WDD048	Randu Kuning	486343	9138178	50	270	96.0	184.0	88.0	0.53	0.15	-	0.82				

Results are shown using a cut-off of 0.2 g/t gold or 0.2% copper. All depths are reported as drilled depths.

Insufficient data is currently available to determine the true width.

Gold Equivalents are based on the gold and copper results only.

Further explanation of the Gold Equivalent calculation is provided below.

Gold Equivalent Calculation

Gold Equivalent results are calculated using a gold price of US\$1,198/oz and a copper price of US\$6,945/t. Silver is excluded from the gold equivalent calculation as no metallurgical testing of the recovery properties of silver from this project has occurred. In calculating Gold Equivalents for the drill results in the table above, gold and copper recoveries are assumed to be 100%. As previously reported, metallurgical testing has resulted in mean recoveries from sulphide material of over 82.5% for gold and 94% for copper. It is the Company's opinion that all metals used in the equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered in the event that material from the Wonogiri project was to undergo processing.

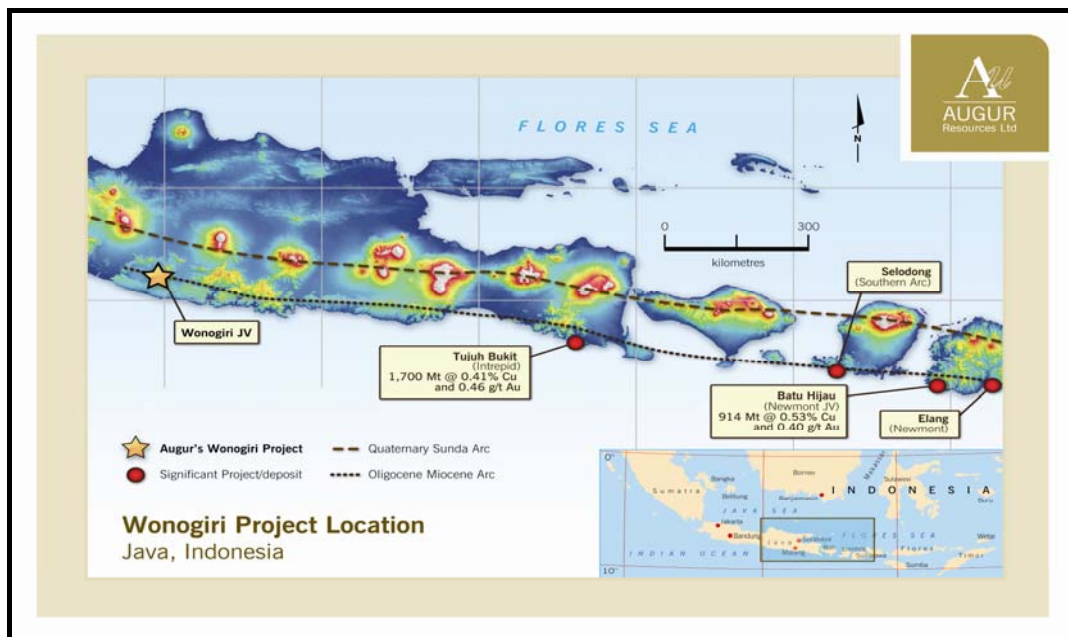
The gold equivalent calculation used is $AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + [(Cu(\%)*6945)/38.51]$

(ie: 1.0% Cu = 1.80 g/t Au)

Wonogiri Project

The Wonogiri project is located approximately 30 kilometres to the south of the provincial city of Solo in central Java and is easily accessible by daily flights from the capital Jakarta and a short one hour drive by car on a sealed road.

The project lies within the Sunda-Banda arc and covers an area of 3,928 hectares. The area is considered prospective for epithermal gold and porphyry copper-gold mineralisation.



Wonogiri project location and major porphyry deposits on the Oligocene-Miocene Arc.

Image shows topography with white indicating highest elevations and dark blue showing areas of near sea level elevations

Previous exploration completed by PT Oxindo from 2009 to 2010 targeted copper porphyry mineralisation within the northern portion of the licence. PT Oxindo undertook detailed mapping, soil sampling and geophysical work which culminated in a five hole diamond drill program to test a number of modelled magnetic high bodies. Drilling highlighted potential gold-copper porphyry mineralisation in the Randu Kuning prospect. Surface rock chip sampling and geological mapping highlighted the potential for epithermal gold mineralisation proximal to the Randu Kuning prospect.

Augur has commenced a significant exploration to determine the extent of the gold and copper mineralisation within the Wonogiri licence areas. This exploration includes an extensive drill program that to date has returned significant results in numerous holes including **123.5 metres at 1.42 g/t gold and 0.22% copper** and a further **65.0 metres at 1.03 g/t gold and 0.17% copper** in hole WDD010, **222.0 metres at 0.95 g/t gold and 0.20% copper** in hole WDD008 and **182.0 metres at 0.75 g/t gold and 0.17% copper** in WDD015.

The shallow mineralisation identified at Randu Kuning is associated with quartz stock working and as disseminated mineralisation within a series of micro-diorite to medium grained diorite intrusives.

Data from local geology and recent drilling indicates that the mineralisation at Randu Kuning is related to near vertical gold-copper porphyries within a large eroded volcanic centre, possibly related to a northward migrating Oligocene to Miocene volcanic arc. The known mineralisation at Randu Kuning and the surrounding epithermal targets are free of any forest access restrictions. The licence area has a zone of Primary Forest, which has restricted access, well to the south of the Randu Kuning and epithermal prospects. This is unlikely to impact on Augur's exploration program at Wonogiri.

A number of significant porphyry deposits (+/- associated epithermal mineralisation) sit along this zone including Newmont Mining Corporation's operation at Batu Hijau (914Mt at 0.53% Cu and 0.40 g/t gold), Newmont's Elang deposit on the island of Sumbawa and Intrepid Mines Tujuh Bukit (1,700Mt at 0.41% copper and 0.46 g/t gold) in eastern Java.

Augur has earned a 51% interest in the project and can earn an 80% interest in the project with the expenditure of a further US\$2.0 million by 9 December 2012.

PT Oxindo is a subsidiary of the Minerals and Metals Group which owns and operates a portfolio of world class base metal mining operations, development projects and exploration projects.

Statement of Compliance

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Augur staff and contractors and approved by Mr Grant Kensington, geoscientist, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Grant Kensington is a full-time employee of the Company who 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 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Grant Kensington has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Mineralisation cut-off used is 0.2 g/t gold and/or 0.2% copper with a maximum contiguous dilution interval of 4.0 metres. Sample intervals are generally either 0.5 metres or 1.0 metre. Assaying has been completed by PT Intertek Utama Services, a subsidiary of Intertek Group Inc. Blanks and/or independent standards are used in each sample batch at approximately 10.0 metre intervals.

For further information, please contact Grant Kensington on +61 2 9300 3310.

Yours sincerely



Grant Kensington
Managing Director

pjn6619