AURORA MINERALS LIMITED
ACN 106 304 787

ASX RELEASE

10 December 2013

Major Diversified Western Australian Minerals Explorer

- **Manganese**
- **Base metals**
- **Gold**
- **Iron ore**
- **Nickel**
- **PGE**

(ASX:ARM)

37% owner of Diversified Minerals Explorer Desert Mines & Metals Ltd

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GLENBURGH PROJECT
CHANCE BASIN PROSPECT
MMI Soil Results

Aurora Minerals Limited (ASX:ARM) is pleased to announce that it has now received and evaluated all soil sample results from its Chance Prospect in the northern part of the large Glenburgh Project in the southern Gascoyne Province of central Western Australia.

Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil sample results from the extension of the original soil sample survey South of the River have now been incorporated into the database. Element products (Pb x Zn and Pb x Zn x Ba) were used to closer define the raw-data anomalies and eliminate spurious ones.

There are four distinct anomalies plus Chance Gossan for field follow-up:

- Anomaly One Pb-Zn-Ba-Cu-Au
- Anomaly Two Pb-Zn-Ba-Au
- Anomaly Three Cu-Au
- Anomaly Four Pb-Zn-As

Anomalies One, Two and Three were previously identified and described in Aurora's June 2013 Quarterly Report (released to the ASX 29 July 2013). Anomaly Four is new, located 500m south of Chance Gossan and has an 800m strike.

Chance Gossan Mineralisation

Previous exploration reports include data from the seven RC drillholes at the Chance Gossan prospect which intersected secondary, supergene Pb-Zn mineralisation in the saprolite zone. All holes were reported to have been sampled at 1m intervals and analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag. Hole 6 and parts of hole 5 were also analysed for Ba and As. Besides Pb and Zn, the mineralisation contains spotty As to 300ppm, Cu to 250ppm and Ba to 3000ppm. Ag is <1ppm and the best Au is 18ppb.

MMI Soil Results

The original soil sampling survey at Chance has now been extended South of the main East-West river over a 1.9km x 6.4km area; see Figures 1 and 2. A total of 500 samples were collected from North-South lines 400m apart with samples at 50m spacing. Approximately 350-500gm of the -5mm fraction was collected from a depth of 20cm and sent to a commercial laboratory in Perth which specialises in MMI analysis.

The Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil sampling and analytical technique has been commercially developed to detect buried mineralisation beneath regolith and/or transported cover. Results are given in the parts-per-billion range (ppb) as opposed to parts-per-million (ppm) levels of standard surveys where the soils are residual.

Results

Raw element plots of Pb, Zn, Ba and Cu showed a series of near-continuous anomalies (at the mean+1standard deviation and mean+2standard deviations levels) extending for 5.5kms West from the Chance Gossan. These were announced in Aurora's June 2013 Quarterly Report released to the ASX on 29 July, and are repeated as Figure 3. Besides the original Chance Gossan anomaly, three additional anomalies were identified (Figure 4).

From the historic drillhole geochemistry at the Chance Gossan, mineralisation is Pb+Zn+Ba with Cu, Au and As in several of the anomalies. Plotting the products of Pb and Zn values, and Pb, Zn and Ba values serves to focus on targeted mineralisation, enhance multi-element anomalies and downgrade or eliminate others. The Pb x Zn plot (Figure 1) shows several anomalous clusters and linear trends, but the Pb x Zn x Ba plot (Figure 2) retains only Anomalies One and Two with the Chance Gossan as a single point anomaly.

Anomaly Three is copper and was discussed in Aurora's June 2013 Quarterly Report. Anomaly Four is Pb+Zn with low Ba. Its position, 500m south of the Chance Gossan across a local drainage channel suggest it could be displacement or dispersion from the Gossan as will be further investigated.

Gold results show a very weak enhancement at Anomalies One, Two and Three, and arsenic is spotty but anomalous at Anomaly Four.

Follow-up Exploration

Additional prospecting and possible drill testing of the Chance Prospect is scheduled for the 2014 field season.

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Executive Director

The information in this report that relates to Australian Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Robert S Taylor, a Member of The Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining. Executive Director of Aurora Minerals Limited, Dr Robert Taylor is employed through his consulting company Able Kids Pty Ltd.

Dr Robert Taylor 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'. Dr Robert Taylor consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Companies' websites (www.auroraminerals.com and www.desertminesandmetals.com.au) are recommended reading for interested market watchers, brokers and investors. The websites contain information on the Companies' projects, project maps, a list of the Companies' announcements to ASX, information on Native Title (including the tenement grant process and heritage surveys) legislative environments under which the Companies operate, Corporate Governance, a section on risks, many of which are common to exploration companies, and other useful information. A list of the Companies' announcements is also obtainable from the Australian Securities Exchange.

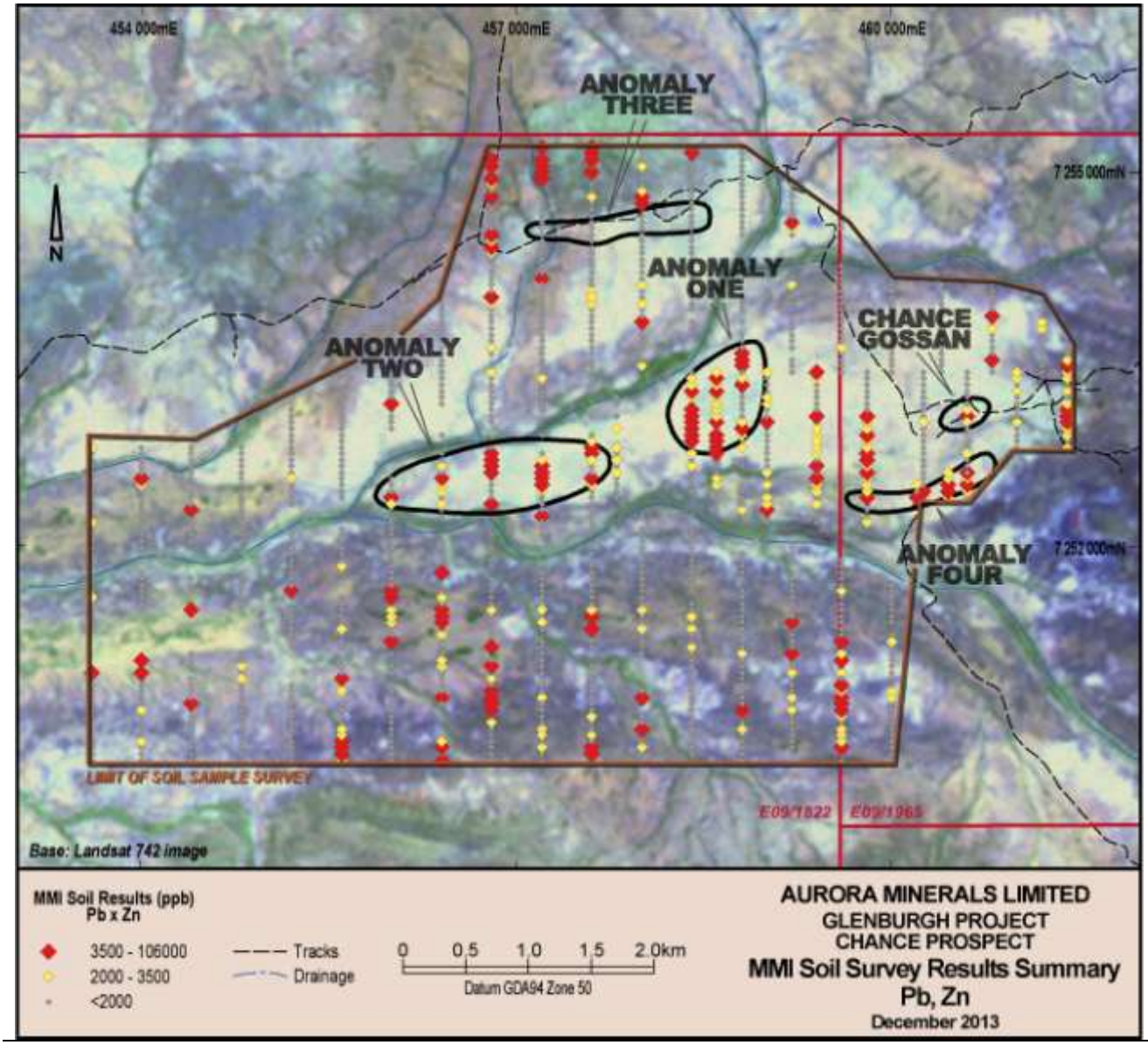

Figure 1: Chance Prospect. All MMI soil samples.
Plot of Pb x Zn values.

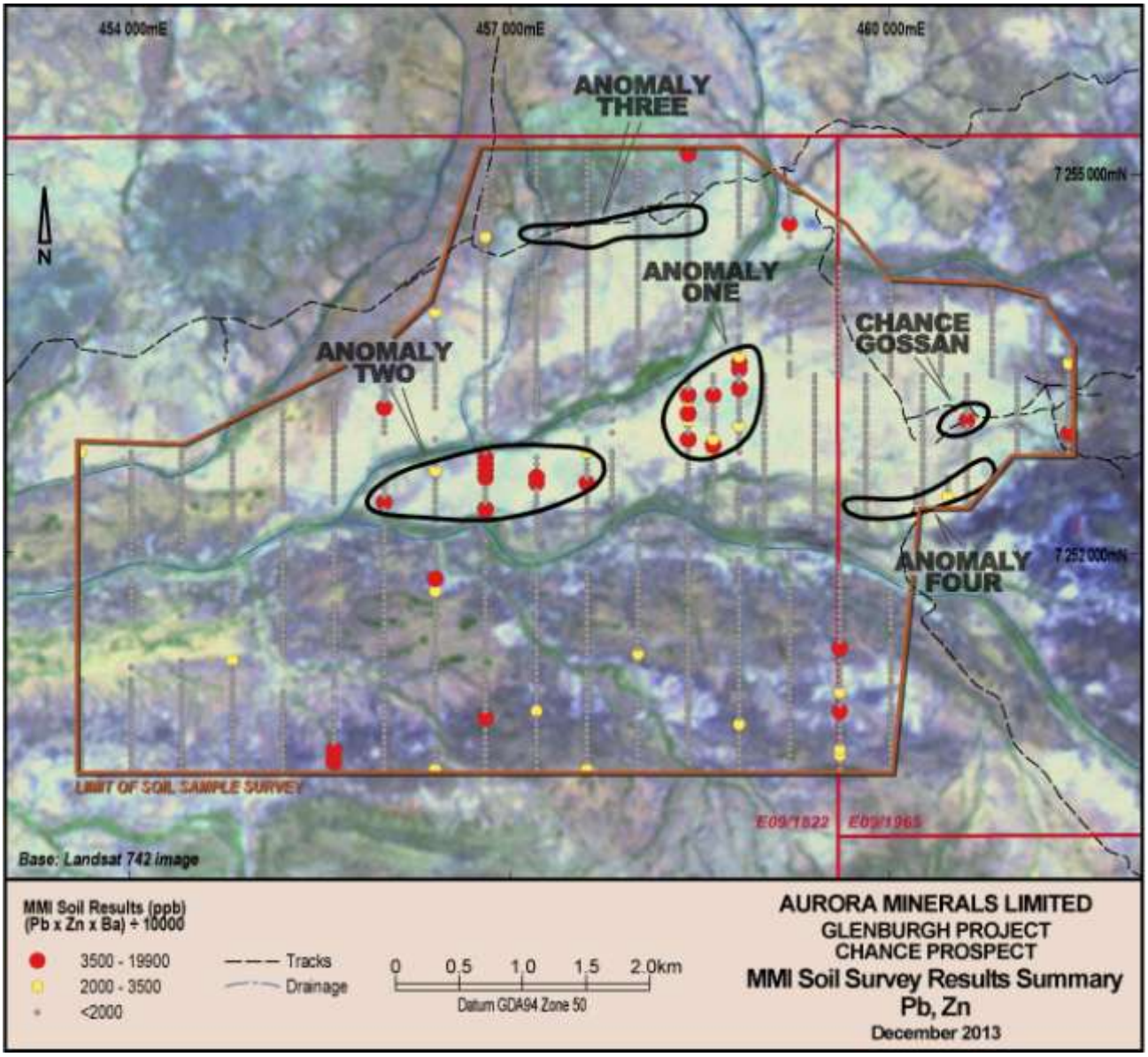

Figure 2: Chance Prospect. All MMI soil samples.
Plot of Pb x Zn x Ba values.

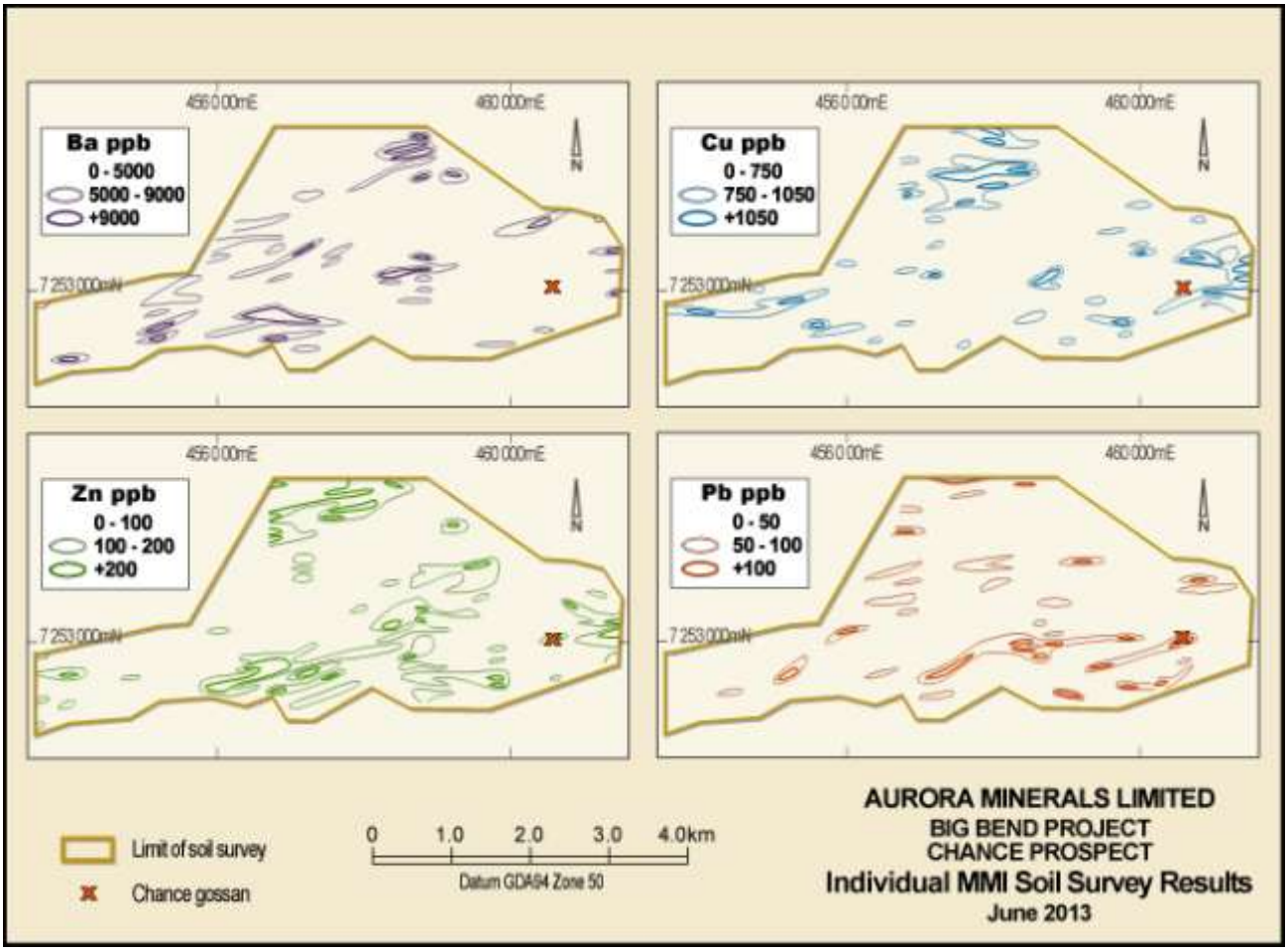

Figure 3: Chance Prospect. Original MMI soil samples.
Individual element value contour maps for Ba, Cu, Zn and Pb.

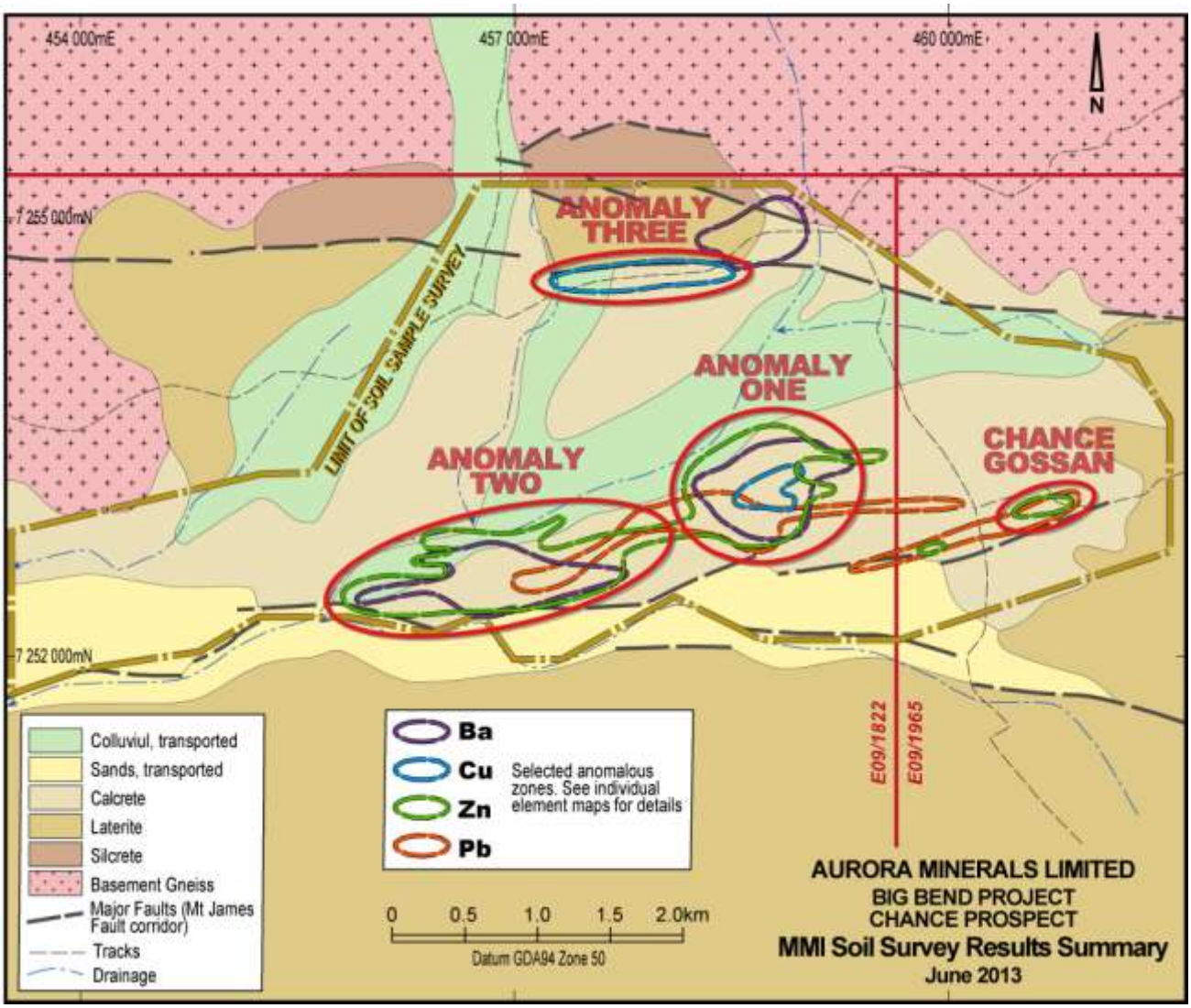

Figure 4: Chance Prospect. Original MMI soil sample results summary.

JORC 2012 TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	Soil sampling using the commercially-available Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) process was conducted. This technique has been developed for areas where ore bodies may be buried or covered by transported regolith. Orientation surveys by Aurora in 2012 and follow-up sampling in 2013 indicate the effectiveness of this technique in the Chance Prospect area. Refer to Aurora's December 2012 Quarterly Report released to the ASX on 29 January 2013 and June 2013 Quarterly Report released 29 July 2013 for details.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling carried out under Aurora's standard protocols and procedures which are considered appropriate.
	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 (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.	The MMI process consists of: Sample collection of about 350gms soil from a depth of 20cm, sieved to -5mm in the field. Samples sent to commercial laboratory in Perth, WA. Samples are weighed but not otherwise prepared or dried. A weak extraction using a multi-component solution to release the mobile ions. A high sensitivity ICP-MS analysis which provides parts per billion range results.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	n/a
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	n/a
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	n/a
	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.	n/a
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.*	n/a

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	n/a
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	n/a
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	n/a
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	n/a
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Apart from sieving to -5mm in the field and weighing by the laboratory, soil samples are not otherwise prepared or dried. This is standard practice for the MMI technique.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Laboratory internal checks and QAQC procedures are considered sufficient for this early-exploration soil sampling program
	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.	Soil samples were taken over three regolith regimes but the MMI technique was specifically developed for buried or covered ore-bodies. Samples were not collected from alluvial regolith in active drainage channels to improve representivity.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size collected is considered appropriate for the material sampled and mineralisation expected.
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.*	All soil samples were sent for Mobile Metal Ion analysis which is a partial leach extraction with low-levels of detection (reported as parts per billion, ppb). This technique has been commercially developed specifically for regolith covered areas, both in-situ and transported.
	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 derivations, etc.	n/a
	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.	Internal laboratory controls and procedures, including repeat analyses, are considered appropriate for this early-stage exploration program
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All results are checked by Aurora's Exploration Director.
	The use of twinned holes.	n/a
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary field data was collected by hand using in-house logging methodology and pre-prepared sampling sheets. Aurora uses a unique sample numbering system with sample ticket books which are filled-out in the field. Aurora's Perth office maintains a centralised database where the data is validated and results entered into the system by Aurora's database administrator.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There have been no adjustments.
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.*	Soil sample sites were located in the field using a Garmin GPS accurate to within +-5m. Easting and Northing coordinates are considered reliable to +-5m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA_GDA94 zone 50 projection
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	GPS RL data is considered unreliable and was not recorded.

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Soil samples were collected on a grid based system with North-South lines at 400m intervals and samples collected at 50m spacings.
	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.	n/a
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	n/a
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.*	The soil sampling grid was oriented North-South to cut across the regional and interpreted local geological structure of approximately East-West.
	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.	n/a
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are sealed at collection, bagged in batches and transported by Aurora personnel to its Perth office where they are checked by the database administrator and dispatched to the laboratory via preferred courier.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No review has been carried out at this stage.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	E09/1822 and E09/1965 are wholly owned by Aurora with no encumbrances
	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.	E09/1822 was granted in June 2011 for a 5-year term; E09/1965 was granted in November 2012 for a 5-year term.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Chance Gossan was discovered by previous explorers in 1993 and seven RC holes drilled 1994-95 intersecting low-grade secondary/supergene Pb-Zn mineralisation. See Aurora's December 2012 Quarterly Report (ASX 29 January 2013) for details. Prior to Aurora's prospecting and soil sampling in 2012 and 2013, there has been no reported exploration outside the immediate Chance Gossan area. See Aurora's June 2013 Quarterly Report (ASX 29 July 2013) for its prospecting and soil results.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Chance Prospect is believed to host Sedex-style Pb-Zn-Ba-Ag mineralisation in a series of carbonaceous, dolomitic shales, siltstones and quartzites in the main East-West basin, with replacement Quartz-Vein hosted Cu-Au on bounding structures.

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
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 (Reduce 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*	n/a
	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.	n/a
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	See main body of text for results treatment and anomaly definition.
	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.	n/a
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	n/a
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	n/a
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	n/a
	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').	n/a
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in main body of text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Individual soil sample results are not reported, but resultant anomalies are displayed on figures and discussed in the main body of text.

Criteria	JORC – Code of Explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Refer to main body of text
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Follow-up exploration including drill-testing is being considered for the 2014 field season.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to figures in main body of text.