16 May 2018 **ASX/MEDIA RELEASE**

AERIS RESOURCES LIMITED
(ASX: AIS)

TRITTON EXPLORATION UPDATE

MINERALISATION EXTENDED AT KURRAJONG

Highlights:

- **20m thick massive and semi-massive sulphide zone intersected at the Kurrajong prospect**
- **TKJD014 intersected the pyrite/chalcopyrite zone (assays pending) 150m down dip from previous drilling**
- **Extensive zone of sulphide mineralisation traced over 300m (strike) x 700m (down dip)**
- **Kurrajong remains open in all directions**
- **Further drilling planned at Kurrajong to extend the sulphide mineralisation footprint**

Kurrajong Prospect

Aeris Resources is pleased to announce a significant drill intersection at its Kurrajong prospect (Kurrajong) within the Tritton tenement package. Drillhole TKJD014 (Table 1) intersected a 20m thick massive and semi-massive sulphide intersection containing visible chalcopyrite (assays pending) (Figure 1). The new drill intersection is located approximately 600m below surface and 150m down plunge from previous high grade copper drill intercepts from an earlier 2012-2013 drill campaign (Figure 2). This latest drill result has extended the footprint of the sulphide envelope to 300m (strike) x 700m (down dip) and importantly remains open in all directions.

Table 1: Sulphide interval intersected from Kurrajong TKJD014 drillhole.

Hole ID	Prospect	East AMG	North AMG	Dip	Azi (mag)	From (m)	To (m)
TKJD014	Kurrajong	493,321	6,530,781	-65^0	312^0	676	696

A downhole EM (DHEM) survey is being completed on TKJD014. The results from the DHEM survey will assist in targeting further extensions to mineralisation along strike or below TKJD014. Whilst the DHEM survey is in progress, TKJD015 (see Figure 1) is being drilled to test the up-dip extents of the high grade copper system.

Kurrajong is located approximately 20km east of Tritton and 12km south of Girilambone (Figure 3). The area has a number of shallow shafts with copper carbonates identified around the collars of the workings. A drilling campaign was undertaken in 2012-2013 which confirmed the existence of a major mineralized system over a +300m strike length. The current drilling campaign is designed to test potential extensions both down-dip and up-dip of the known mineralization. Significant results from the 2012-2013 drilling campaign included 6m @ 3.9% Cu (TKJD008), 10m @ 2.4% Cu (TKJD012) and 4m @ 2.5% Cu (TKJD007).

Aeris Resources Executive Chairman, Andre Labuschagne said "Our current greenfields exploration strategy is targeting "Tritton" scale orebodies (i.e. +10Mt) and with Kurrajong remaining open in all directions, this a very exciting result for us. This latest drill intersection demonstrates that mineralisation at Kurrajong continues at depth and extends the current known dip length. It also demonstrates the prospectivity of our tenement package around the Tritton Copper Operations."

Figure 1: Sulphide mineralisation (pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite) within TKJD014.

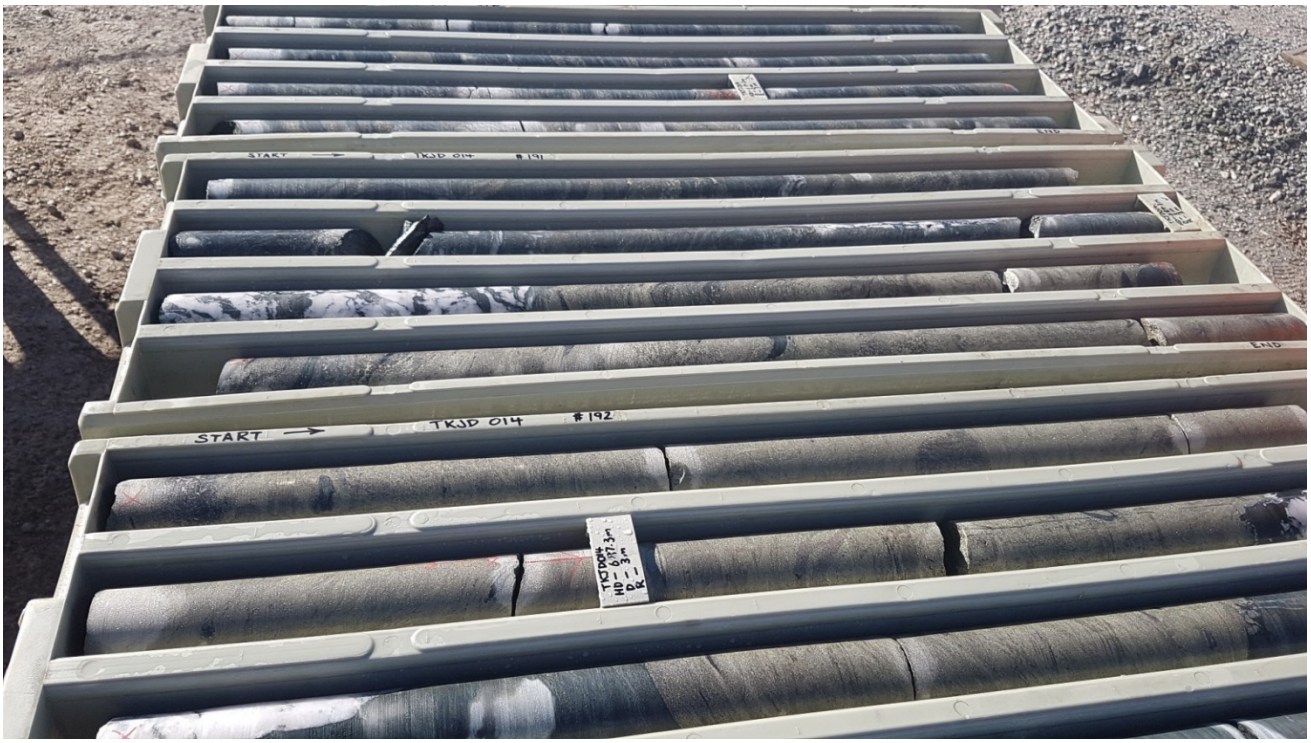


Figure 2 – Long section view of the interpreted Kurrajong mineralised envelope showing the location and copper grade from drillhole intersections through the sulphide deposit.

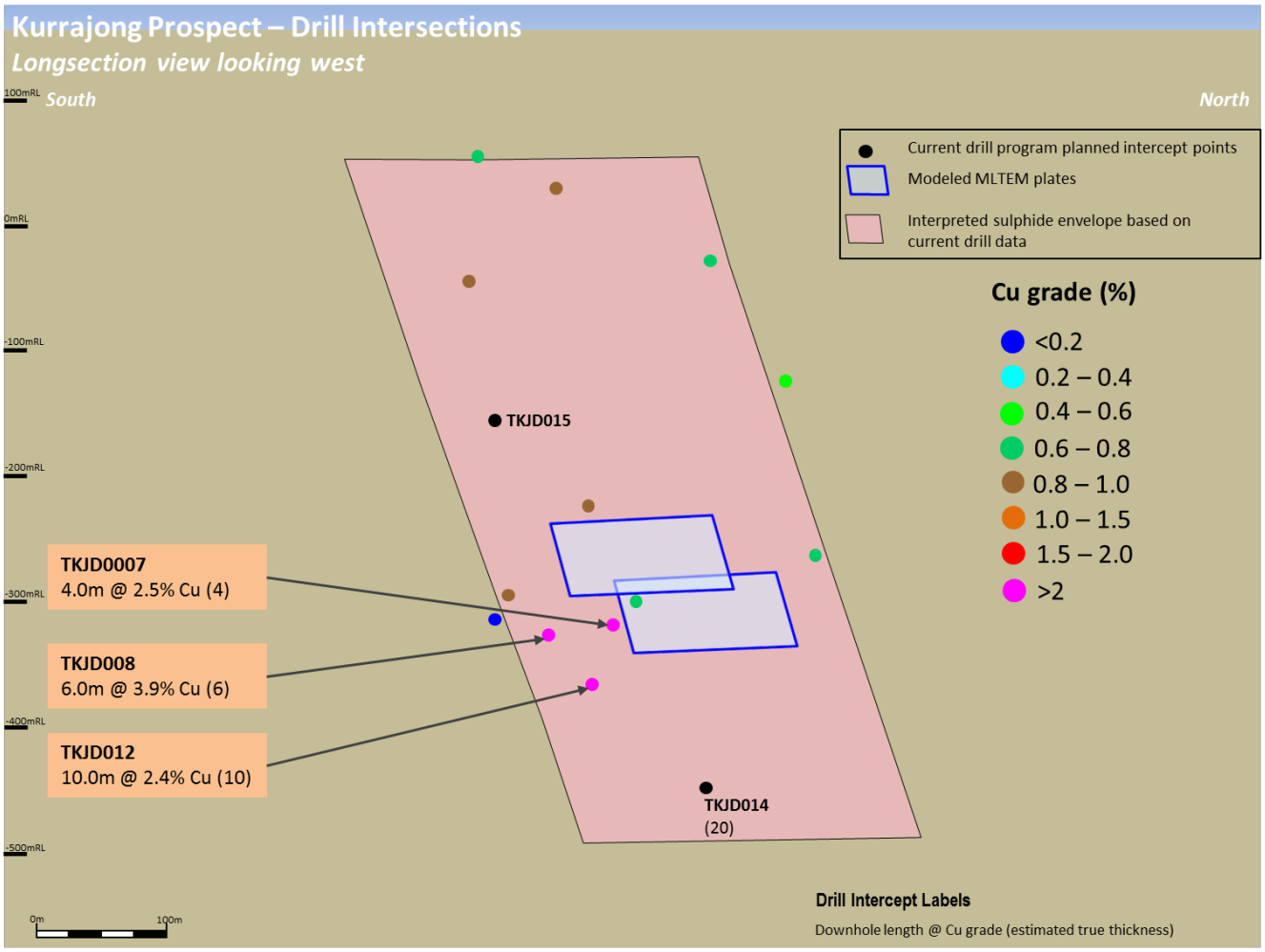
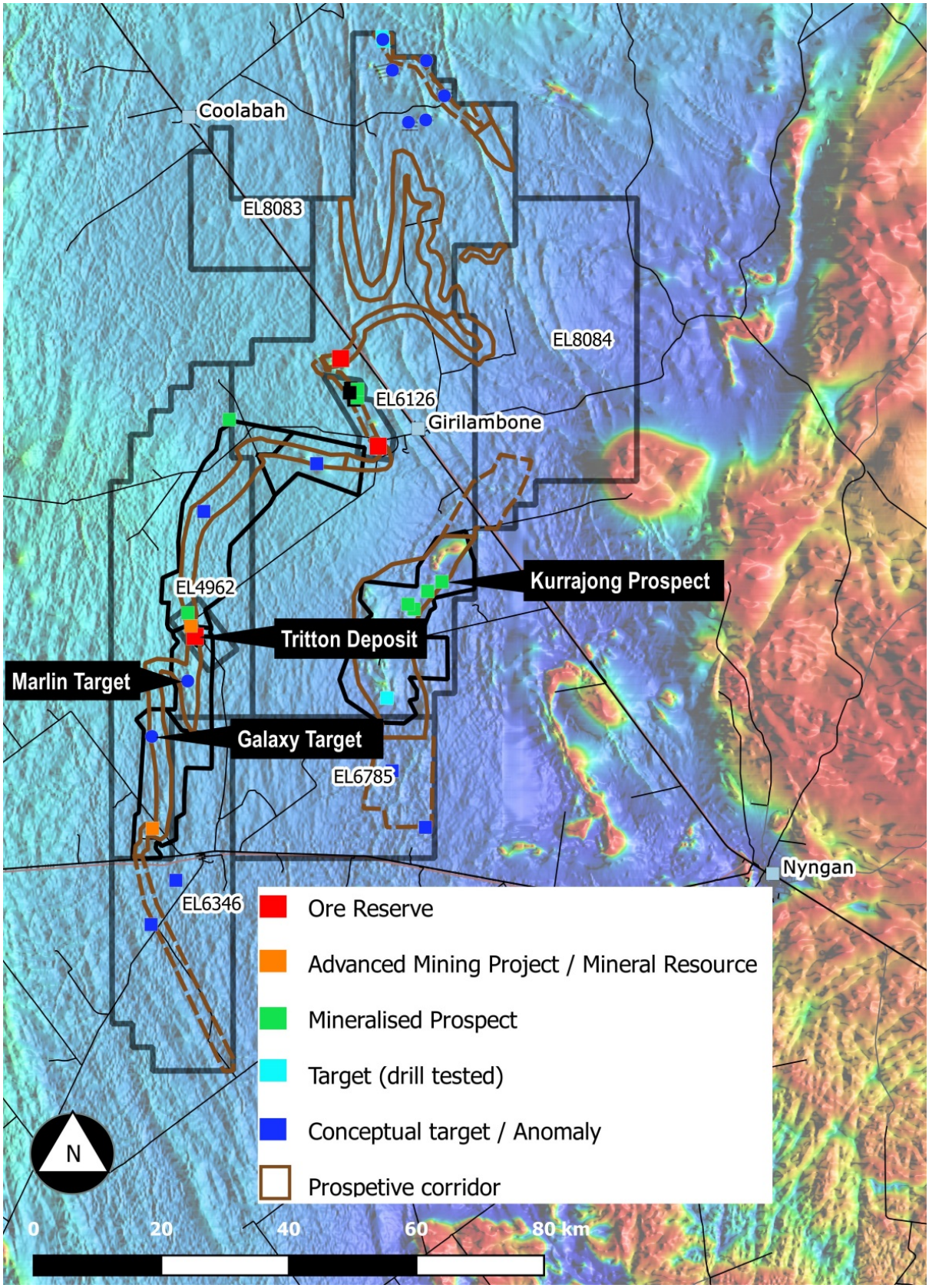


Figure 3 – Plan view of the Tritton tenement package showing the location of the Marline/Galaxy EM targets and the Kurrajong prospect. Background image is the regional TMI RTP image.



Marlin and Galaxy Anomalies

The preliminary first pass drill program targeting the Marlin and Galaxy EM anomalies has been completed.

The drillhole at Galaxy intersected multiple graphitic horizons containing various amount of pyrite at the modeled target depth. The presence of graphite and pyrite accounts for the modeled EM response observed from the ground EM surveys.

The drillhole at Marlin intersected extensive mafic units with intermittent turbidite sequences. Although minor sulphides, predominately pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite, were intersected, the quantity of sulphides is not sufficient to account for the EM response from the ground EM surveys. Work is ongoing to reconcile the drillhole result in relation to the ground EM survey responses.

ENDS

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APPENDIX A:

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Bradley Cox, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Bradley Cox is a full time employee of Aeris Resources. Bradley Cox has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Bradley Cox consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 2 – Drill Collars

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azimuth	Max Depth (m)	Prospect
TKJD014	6530781	493321	-65º	312º	800	Kurrajong
TKJD015	6503721	492822	-65º	315º	underway	Kurrajong
TGHRCD004	6523132	472773	-60º	265º	400	Marlin
TGHRCD005	6518209	470101	-61º	199º	412	Galaxy

*Easting and northing coordinates are reported in AGD66 Zone 55 grid.
*Azimuth values are recorded as magnetic azimuths.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
Marlin, Galaxy and Kurrajong (TKJD014-015) drill program

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	1. Diamond drill core and reverse circulation (RC) chips have been sampled as part of the drill program. 2. For RC pre-collars 1m sample intervals weighing approximately 20kg were delivered by the drilling contractor. Spear samples were taken from the bulk sample bags, compositing 4 metres of drilling into one sample of approximately 3kg for analysis. If visual inspection indicated potential for copper or gold mineralisation, a one metre spear sample was collected and sent for analysis. 3. All sample bags are compared to ensure they are filled with a similar volume of sample. Sampling in monitored to ensure similar volume is being collected from each sample bag when spear sampling.
Drilling techniques	1. Drilling completed to date is via a combination of reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill core. RC drilling used a 5 ½ inch diameter drill bit. PQ and HQ coring has been used for diamond drilling.
Drill sample recovery	1. Core recoveries are recorded by the drillers on site at the drill rig. Core recoveries are checked and verified by an Aeris Resources field technician and/or geologist. 2. RC chips are not weighed. RC drilling has been completed as pre-collars and do not intersect target zones. 3. Diamond drill core is pieced together as part of the core orientation process. During this process depth intervals are recorded on the core and checked against downhole depths recorded by drillers on core blocks within the core trays. 4. Historically core recoveries are very high within and outside zones of mineralisation. Diamond core drilled to date from the current drill

Criteria	Commentary
	program have recorded very high recoveries and is in line with the historical observations.
Logging	1. All RC chips and diamond drill core are logged by Aeris Resources geologists. All chips and drill core is logged to an appropriate level of detail to increase the level of geological knowledge and further the geological understanding at each prospect. 2. All logged RC chips and diamond core are geologically logged, recording lithology, presence/concentration of sulphides, alteration, and structure. 3. All geological data recorded during the core logging process is stored in Aeris Resources Acquire database. 4. All diamond drill core will be photographed and digitally stored on the company network. 5. All RC intervals are stored in plastic chip trays, labelled with intervals and hole number. Core is stored in core trays and labelled similarly.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Although samples from the drillholes completed presently have not been taken, the protocol will follow current procedures which are as follows: 1. For diamond drill core, half core samples are collected on average at 1 metre intervals, with a minimum sample length of 0.5m and a maximum length of 1.4 metres. 2. RC samples for unmineralised sections will be collected at 1m intervals, with a 1 metre split and bulk residual collected at the drill rig. The bulk residual samples will be composited to 4 metre intervals by spear sampling. If RC composite assays return values above background copper or gold values, the stored original 1 metre split sample will be sent to the laboratory for analysis. 3. No field duplicates have been collected. 4. The sample size is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Although samples from the drillholes completed presently have not been taken, the protocol will follow current procedures which are as follows: 1. All samples are sent to ALS Laboratory Services at their Orange facility. 2. Samples will be analysed by a 3 stage aqua regia digestion with an ICP finish (suitable for Cu 0.01-1%) – ALS method ME-ICP41. Samples with Cu assays exceeding 1% will be re-submitted for an aqua regia digest using ICP-AES analysis – ALS method ME-OC46. Au analysis will be performed from a 30g fire assay fusion with an AAS finish (suitable for Au grades between 0.01-100ppm) – ALS method Au-AA22. If a sample records an Au grade above 100ppm another sample will be re-submitted for another 30g fire assay charge using ALS method Au-AA25. 3. QA/QC protocols will include the use of blanks, duplicates and standards (commercial certified reference materials used). The frequency rate for each QA/QC sample type is 5%.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Although samples from the drillholes completed presently have not been taken, the protocol will follow current procedures which are as follows: 1. Logged drillholes are reviewed by the logging geologist and a senior geologist. All geological data is logged directly into Aeris Resources logging computers following the standard Aeris Resources geology codes. Data is transferred to the AcQuire database and validated on

Criteria	Commentary
	entry. 2. Upon receipt of the assay data no adjustment will be made to the assay values.
Location of data points	1. Drillhole collar locations were collected on a hand held GPS unit with an accuracy of approximately +/- 5m. 2. All drillhole locations are collected in Australian Geodetic Datum 66 zone 55. 3. Quality and accuracy of the drill collars are suitable for exploration results. 4. Downhole surveys taken during the Kurrajong drilling (diamond core only) are completed by the drill contractor using a Reflex gyroscopic tool measuring azimuth and dip orientations every 30m or shorter intervals if required. 5. Downhole surveys taken at Marlin and Galaxy were completed using a Reflex gyroscopic tool measuring azimuth and dip orientations every 30m or shorter intervals if required during drilling. At the completion of drilling at each prospect both holes were re-surveyed at 10m intervals to more accurately refine the drillhole trace.
Data spacing and distribution	1. Drillholes completed at the Marlin and Galaxy targets are the first holes targeting each. Drillholes at each target were designed to intersect the mid-point of the modelled fixed loop EM modelled plate at an appropriate depth. 2. TKJD014 was designed to test the down dip extent of the sulphide envelope 150m down dip from current intersections. 3. TKJD015 is designed to intersect the high grade mineralisation approximately 150m up dip from previous drill intersections. 4. The drill spacing at Kurrajong is appropriate to assess the potential size of a mineralised system. Infill drilling (nominally 80mx80m) would be required to define an Inferred Mineral Resource.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	1. All drillholes are designed to intersect the target at, or near right angles. 2. Each drillhole completed has not deviated significantly from the planned drillhole path. 3. Drillhole intersections through the target zones are not biased
Sample security	1. Although the drillholes have not been sampled in their entirety presently, sample security protocols will follow current procedures which include: samples are secured within calico bags and transported to the laboratory in Orange, NSW via a courier service or with company personal.
Audits or reviews	1. Data is validated when uploading into the company AcQuire database. 2. No formal audit has been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
Marlin, Galaxy and Kurrajong (TKJD014-015) drill program

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	1. The Tritton Regional Tenement package is located approximately 45km northwest of the township of Nyngan in central western New South Wales. 2. The Tritton Regional Tenement package consists of 6 Exploration Licences and 3 Mining Leases. The mineral and mining rights are owned 100% by the company. 3. The Marlin and Galaxy prospects are located within EL4962. The Kurrajong prospect is located within EL6126. Both exploration tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	1. Regional exploration has been completed over the currently held tenement package by Utah Development Co in the early 1960's to early 1970's. Australian Selection P/L completed exploration throughout the 1970's to late 1980's prior to NORD Resources throughout the late 1980's and 1990's. This included soil sampling and regional magnetics which covered the Avoca, Greater Hermidale, Belmore and Thorndale project areas. Principally exploration efforts were focused on the discovery of oxide copper mineralisation. NORD Resources also completed some shallow reverse circulation (RC) drilling over the Avoca Tank Resource. Subsequent exploration efforts have been completed by Tritton Resources Pty Ltd with the drilling over a number of RC drillholes within the Greater Hermidale region in the late 1990's similarly focused on heap leachable oxide copper mineralisation, prior to the acquisition of the Tritton Resources Pty Ltd by Straits Resources Limited in 2006.
Geology	1. Regionally mineralisation is hosted within early to mid-Ordovician turbidite sediments, forming part of the Girilambone group. Mineralisation is hosted within greenschist facies, ductile deformed pelitic to psammitic sediments, and sparse zones of courser sandstones. 2. Sulphide mineralisation within the Tritton tenement package is dominated by banded to stringer pyrite – chalcopyrite, with a massive pyrite-chalcopyrite unit along the hanging wall contact. Alteration assemblages adjacent to mineralisation is characterised by an ankerite footwall and silica sericite hanging wall.
Drillhole information	1. All relevant information pertaining to each drillhole has been provided.
Data aggregation methods	1. All historical assay results reported represent length weighted composited assays. Compositing was applied to intervals which nominally exceeded 0.5% Cu. No top cutting of assay results were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	1. Drillholes are designed to intersect the target horizon across strike at or near right angles. 2. For some historical drillhole intercepts at Kurrajong true width estimates were provided. True width estimates are based on an assessment of the drillhole trace and interpreted mineralised body in 3D to determine the true thickness of the drillhole intersection.
Diagrams	1. Relevant diagrams are included in the body of the report.

Criteria	Commentary
Balanced reporting	1. The reporting is considered balanced and all material information associated with the electromagnetic surveys has been disclosed.
Other substantive exploration data	1. There is no other relevant substantive exploration data to report.
Further work	1. Drilling and DHEM surveys are continuing at the Kurrajong prospect to further define the extent of mineralisation. DHEM surveys will be used to identify potential conductive bodies which may represent a sulphide occurrence to assist with drill targeting.