12 June 2018 **ASX/MEDIA RELEASE**

AERIS RESOURCES LIMITED
(ASX: AIS)

TRITTON EXPLORATION UPDATE

HIGH GRADE COPPER INTERSECTIONS AT KURRAJONG

Highlights:

- **High grade Cu mineralisation intersected in TKJD014 and TKJD015:**
  - **TKJD014 19.4m @ 2.18% Cu, 0.30g/t Au, 7g/t Ag**
  - **TKJD015 4.6m @ 5.09% Cu, 0.79g/t Au, 17g/t Ag**
  - **TKJD015 5.65m @ 2.52% Cu, 0.20g/t Au, 6g/t Ag**
- **High grade Cu mineralisation now extended over 500m down dip**
- **A third drillhole (TJKD016) has intersected a 50m thick package containing sulphide mineralisation (assays pending)**
- **Downhole EM surveys detected multiple strong off-hole conductors**
- **Further drilling planned at Kurrajong to extend the high grade mineralisation footprint**
- **Kurrajong remains open in all directions**

Established Australian copper producer, Aeris Resources (ASX: AIS) is pleased to announce highly encouraging results from 3 drillholes completed at its Kurrajong Prospect (Kurrajong), as part of the Company's greenfields exploration strategy at its Tritton tenement package in NSW.

Assay results and downhole EM surveys (DHEM) have been received for the initial two drillholes at Kurrajong, whilst the third drillhole has been completed (assay results and DHEM survey pending).

Aeris Resources Executive Chairman, Andre Labuschagne, said: "Kurrajong is shaping up as a very exciting project for us. Not only have the assay results come back with excellent copper and gold grades but the downhole EM survey in both these holes showed significant off-hole conductors, inferring extension of strike, in addition to the 500m of mineralisation down dip identified so far. The really exciting aspect for us is that Kurrajong remains open in all directions."

"Now that Kurrajong is shaping up to be a significant discovery, we will accelerate the drilling program. This follow-up drilling forms part of our broader exploration strategy to evaluate a pipeline of both brownfields and greenfields targets to leverage our existing mining and processing infrastructure at the Company's Tritton Operations and deliver on our organic growth plans.

"What we are seeing now at Kurrajong continues to support our belief that the Tritton tenement package (>1,800km^2) remains highly prospective for further discoveries. To date, more than 750kt of copper has been discovered in the southern half of the tenement package along a geological trend of approximately 50km of strike.

"While the northern half of the package has had very little exploration undertaken to date, recent mapping in the northern section has identified a further 65km of strike along that geological trend. An airborne EM program conducted in the northernmost section of the tenements early last year identified 6 new EM anomalies."

Figure 1 – Long section view of the interpreted Kurrajong mineralised envelope showing the location and copper grade from drillhole intersections through the sulphide deposit.

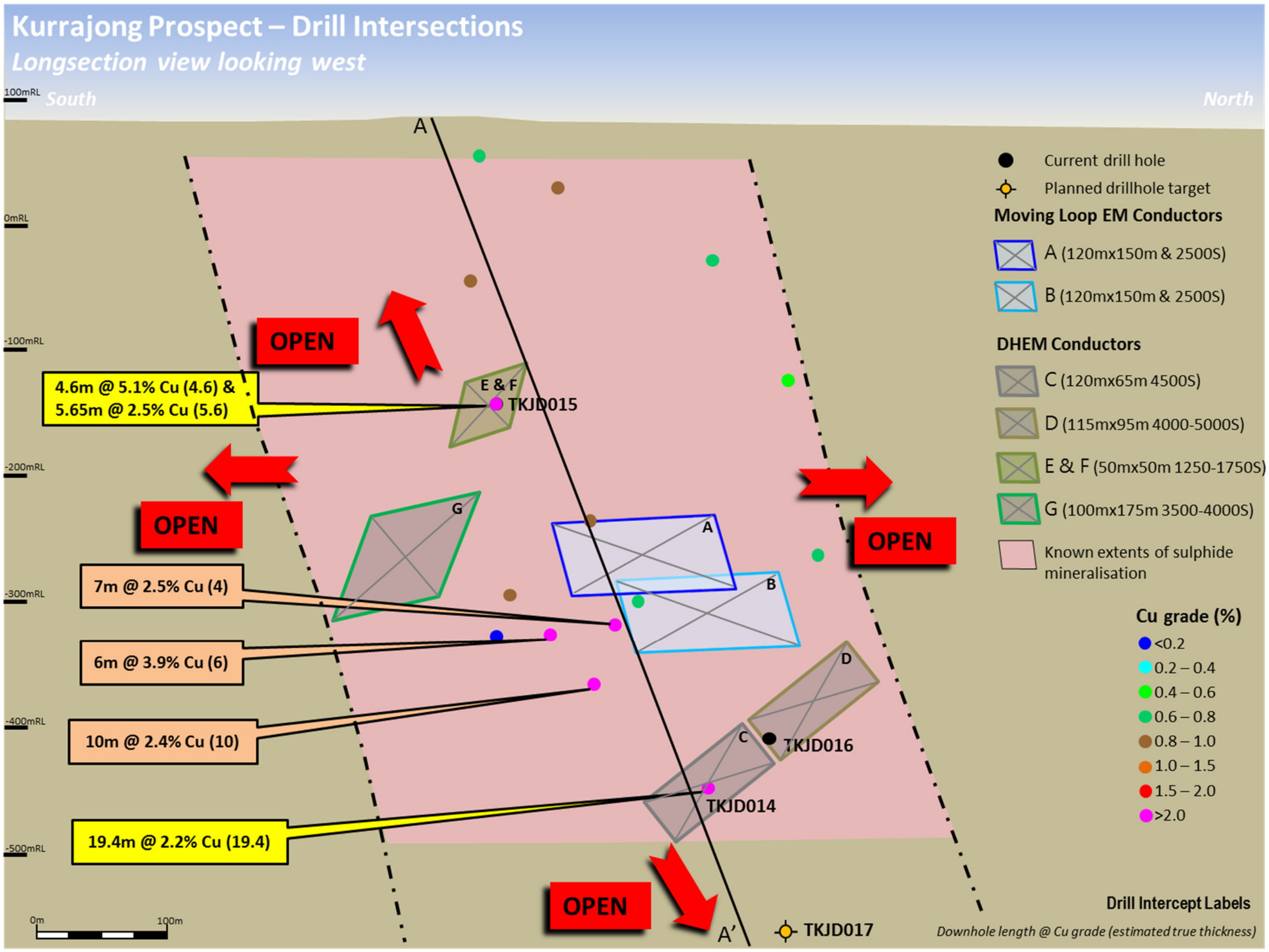
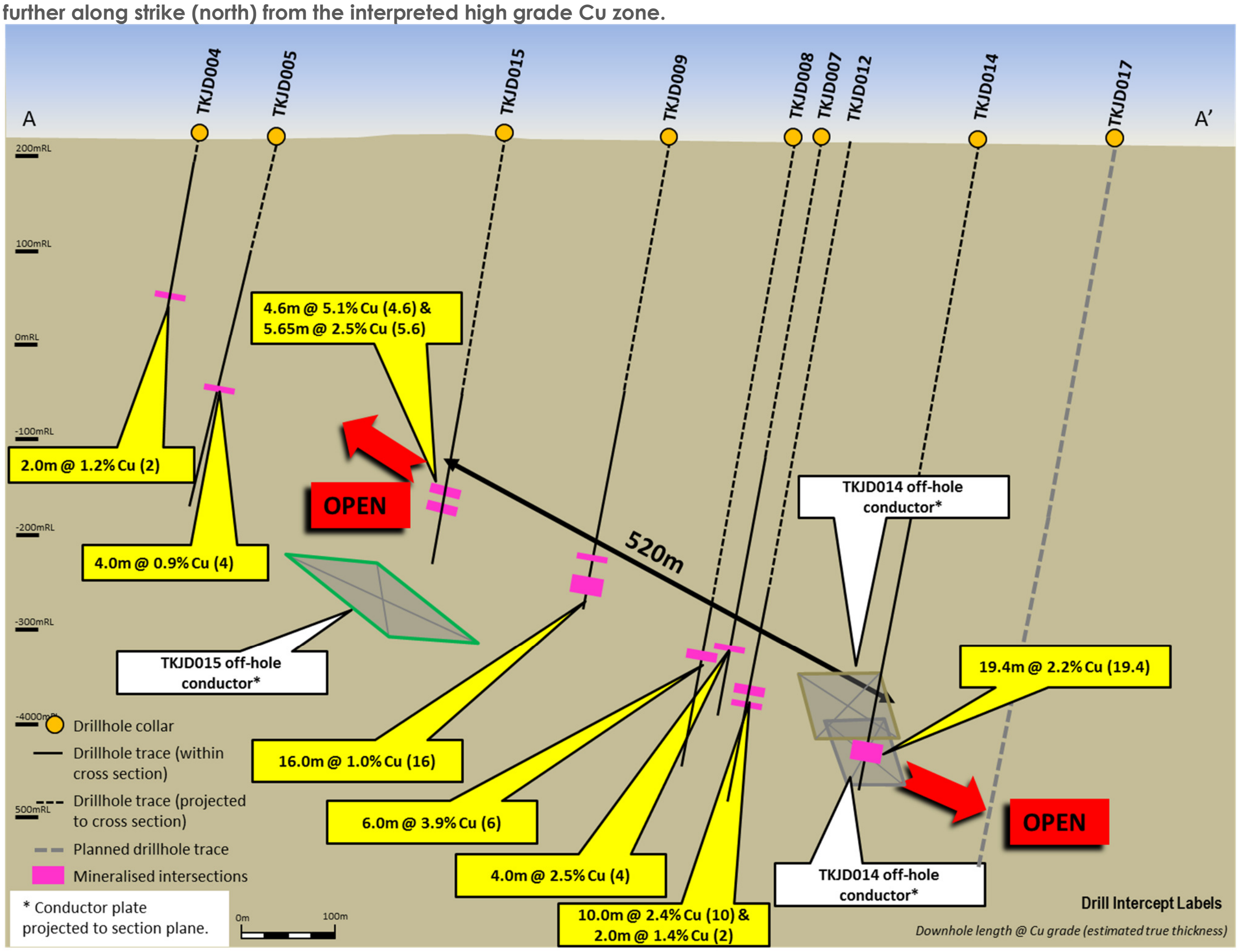


Figure 2 –Cross section through the high grade Kurrajong Cu sulphide Prospect. Note: TKJD004 and TKJD005 intersections are further along strike (north) from the interpreted high grade Cu zone.



Significance of results

The high grade Cu intersections from TKJD014 and TKJD015, coupled with the high grade intersections from an earlier drill campaign are tremendously promising. The Kurrajong Prospect is emerging as a significant mineralised system with high grade Cu mineralisation intersected over 500m down dip from 360m below surface. Mineralisation remains open in all directions. A feature common to all known deposits within the Tritton tenement package is their strong down dip continuity, the best example being the Tritton deposit which has been traced 2km down dip and still remains open. At Kurrajong the deepest drillhole, TKJD014, has intersected the thickest high grade Cu intersection to date, which is a strong indication the mineralised system continues at depth. The known down dip extent of 500m is considered modest and there remains significant potential to increase the mineralised system at depth with further drilling.

The off-hole anomalies detected from TKJD014 and TKJD015 are similar in dimension and conductive strength to the EM plate corresponding to the 19.4m @ 2.18% Cu intersection from TKJD014. Whilst the conductive response is not a direct proxy to infer Cu grades, based on experience, the strong conductive response is expected to be associated with massive/semi-massive sulphides. High grade Cu is commonly associated with these sulphide textures.

TKJD016 intersected a 50m thick sulphide zone. Whilst the observed sulphide content (averaging <10%) is lower than TKJD014 and TKJD015, the interval thickness supports previous observations that the Kurrajong mineralised system remains strong at depth.

Furthermore, the sulphide content and style of mineralisation encountered in TKJD016 does not account for the strong conductive response associated with the targeted DHEM plate i.e. the conductive response is more likely to be associated with massive/semi-massive sulphides.

TKJD014

TKJD014 was designed to intersect Cu mineralisation 150m down plunge from three drillholes which intersected high grade Cu mineralisation from an earlier 2012-2013 drill campaign. As reported from a previous ASX announcement (16th May 2018 *Mineralisation extended at Kurrajong*) TKJD014 intersected a significant zone of massive and semi-massive sulphides from 676.6m down hole (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Assay results have returned from the sulphide zone and include:

- **19.4m @ 2.18% Cu, 0.30g/t Au, 7g/t Ag from 676.6m**

The high grade Cu intersection is significant for several reasons. High grade Cu mineralisation has been extended a further 150m down plunge, and the intersection thickness is significantly greater compared with previous intersections. Both features provide confidence the mineralised system is potentially increasing in strength at depth.

Figure 3 – TKJD014 high grade Cu sulphide mineralisation

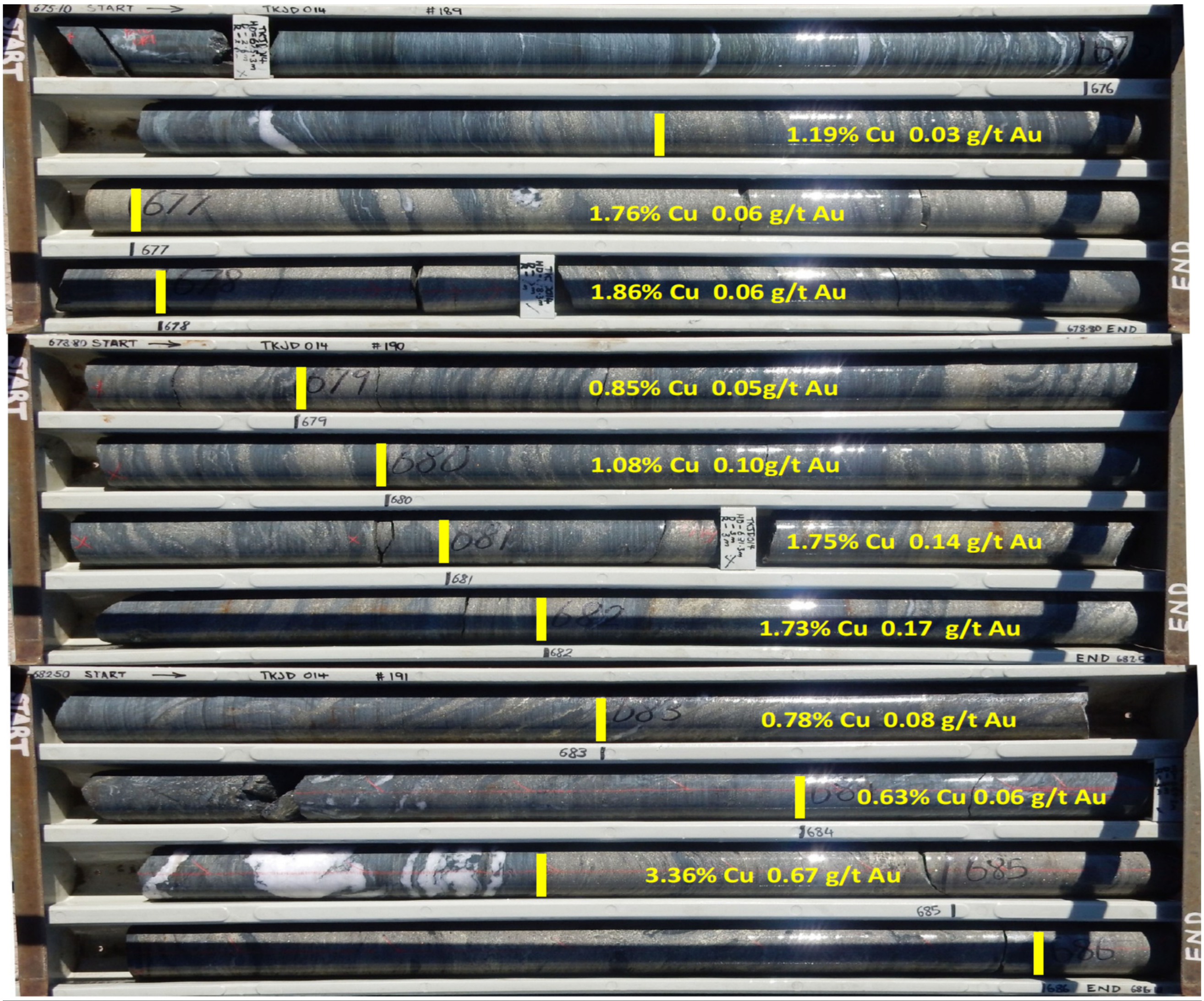


Figure 3 – TKJD014 high grade Cu sulphide mineralisation (continued)

TKJD015

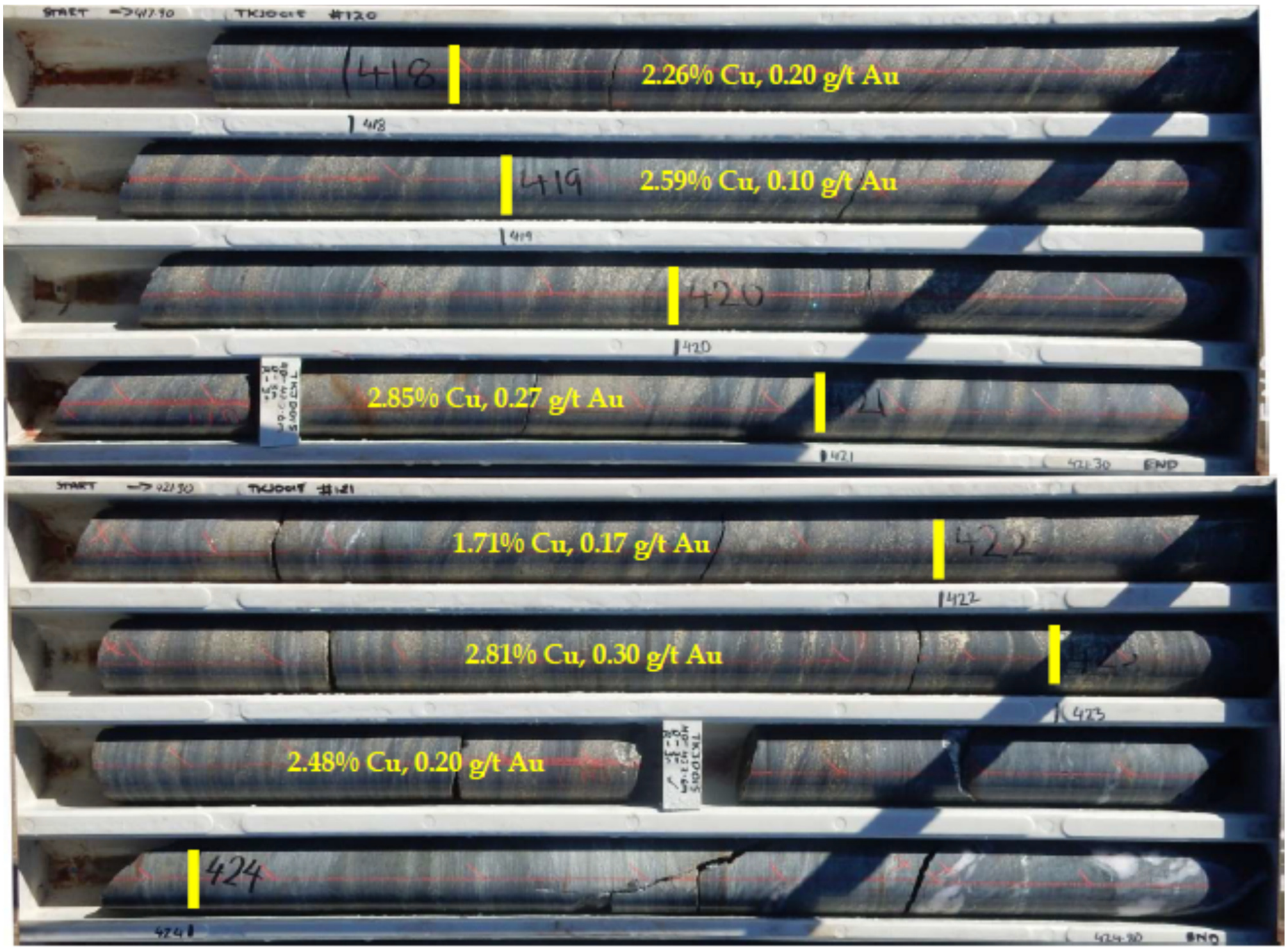
TKJD015 was designed to test the interpreted up-plunge continuity of the high grade system within an area not previously drill tested. Previous electromagnetic surveying at Kurrajong had not detected a conductive body in this area. Two massive/semi-massive sulphide lenses were intersected from 403.4m down hole (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The Upper Lens contained massive sulphides, dominated by pyrite and chalcopyrite over a 4.6m interval. The Lower Lens is characterised by banded/semi-massive sulphides (notably pyrite and chalcopyrite) with chalcopyrite veining in places. A 10.1m weakly mineralised (<0.5%Cu) to barren turbidite unit separates the mineralised lenses. Assay results returned include:

- **4.60m @ 5.09% Cu, 0.79g/t Au, 17g/t Ag from 403.4m (Upper Lens)**
- **5.65m @ 2.52% Cu, 0.20g/t Au, 6g/t Ag from 418.1m (Lower Lens)**

The high grade Cu intersections from TKJD015 are an exciting development in the unfolding Kurrajong story. The intersections extend high grade Cu mineralisation upwards to within 360m from surface, with significant potential to increase the mineralised system up dip with further drilling. High grade Cu mineralisation at Kurrajong has now been traced over 500m down dip with mineralisation open in all directions.

Figure 4 – TKJD015 sulphide mineralisation associated with the Upper Lens

Figure 5 – TKJD015 sulphide mineralisation associated with the Lower Lens



TKJD016

Drillhole TKJD016 was designed to target the modelled DHEM off-hole EM plate detected from TKJD014 (refer to Figure 1). The target depth was interpreted to be approximately 650m downhole. The drillhole intersected the southern margin of the modelled EM plate, interpreted to be distal to the massive/semi-massive zone closer to the centre of the modelled EM plate.

The drillhole intersected an approximately 50m thick zone of veined and thinly banded sulphide mineralisation (pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite) within a turbidite host sequence (assays pending). Based on visual observations, total sulphide content is expected to be <10%.

The quantity of sulphides present in TKJD016, in conjunction with the observed sulphide textures, do not adequately explain the conductive response associated with the targeted EM plate. Based on previous experience a strong conductive response would be associated with massive/semi-massive sulphide mineralisation. Even though the EM plate was not adequately tested with this drillhole, a thick sulphide intersection (thickest sulphide drill intercept at Kurrajong to date) is further evidence indicating the mineralised system is potentially increasing at depth.

A DHEM survey will be completed on TKJD016 following completion of drilling to assist in refining the current DHEM conductive plates. This will assist in targeting future drill holes in this zone.

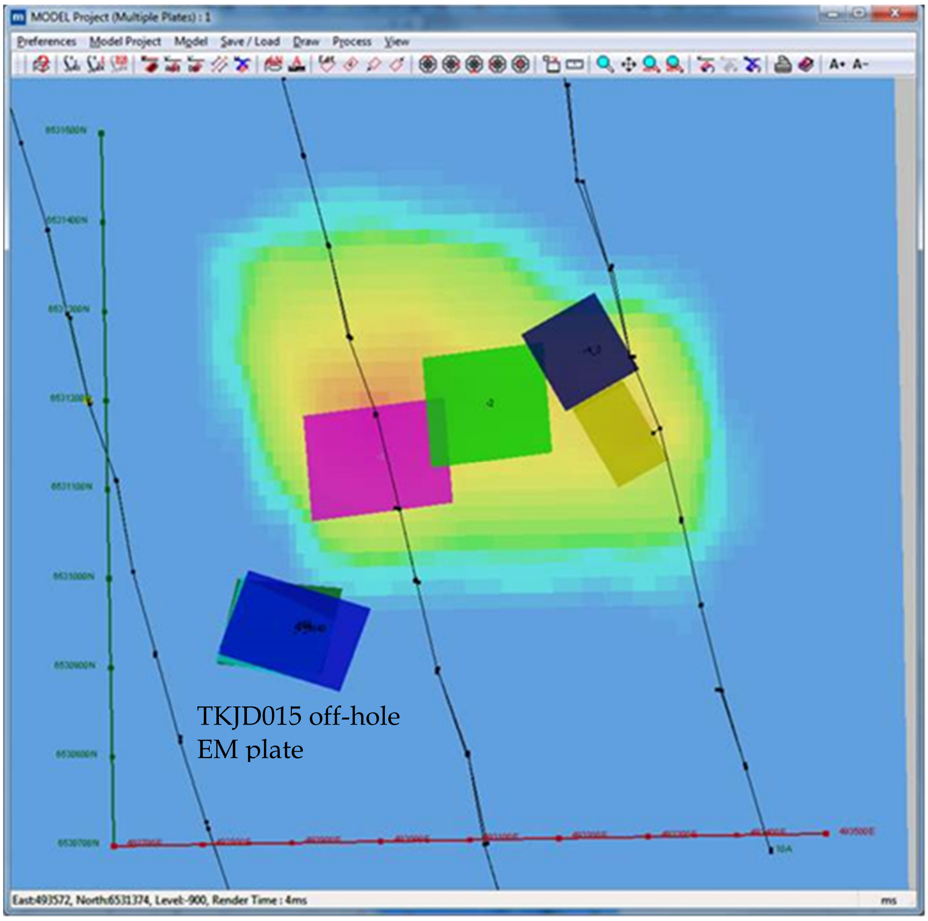
Downhole EM Surveys (DHEM)

At the completion of drilling TKJD014 and TKJD015 downhole electromagnetic surveys (DHEM) were performed. DHEM surveys have been used extensively as a successful exploration tool within the Tritton tenement package to assist with detecting and vectoring toward sulphide bodies.

TKJD014 DHEM surveying detected a strong (4,500S) in-hole EM response which correlates with the high grade Cu sulphide intersection (19.4m @ 2.18% Cu). An additional conductive plate of similar dimensions (115m x 95m) and conductive strength (4,000S-5,000S) was detected off-hole to the northwest from the drillhole. The detection of an off-hole anomaly along strike is an exciting development. Given the dimensions and conductive strength are very similar to the in-hole anomaly, it is believed the off-hole response is likely associated with further massive/semi-massive sulphide mineralisation.

TKJD015 DHEM surveying detected two moderate conductive in-hole EM responses correlating with both high grade Cu mineralised zones intersected within the drillhole (4.6m @ 5.09% Cu and 5.65m @ 2.52% Cu). A significant strong off-hole conductive response (100m x 175m and 3,500-4,000S) was also detected along strike (south) and down-dip from TKJD015. The location of the conductor along strike to the south is a highly encouraging result. Previous EM surveys, notably the ground moving loop EM (MLTEM) survey did not detect an anomalous response in this location (Figure 6). This result indicates there is significant potential to expand mineralisation beyond the MLTEM anomaly footprint.

Figure 6 – Plan view over the Kurrajong Prospect showing the MLTEM CH26BZ response over Kurrajong. The MLTEM anomaly is clearly visible defined by the yellow/orange colours. Modelled MLTEM plates are represented by the green and magenta squares. DHEM plates from TKJD014 and TKJD015 are represented by the blue and yellow polygons. The TKJD015 off-hole EM plate is positioned outside the MLTEM anomaly footprint.



The path forward

The current drill program is continuing with TKJD017 to commence this week, targeting the mineralised horizon approximately 150m down plunge from the high grade Cu intersection of TKJD014.

An application has been lodged with the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (Resources and Energy) to undertake a further 12 drillholes at Kurrajong.

ENDS

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Hole ID	Easting[1] (m)	Northing[1] (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Est. true width (m)	Cu[2] (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
TKJD014	493,321	6,530,781	210	-65^0	312^0	800	676.6	696.0	19.4	19.4	2.18	0.30	7
TKJD015	492,822	6,530,721	210	-65^0	315^0	549.3	403.4	408.0	4.6	4.6	5.09	0.79	17
							418.1	423.75	5.65	5.65	2.52	0.20	6
TKJD016	493,275	6,530,843	210	-65^0	315^0	800	Assays pending						

APPENDIX A: Table 1 - Drillhole details and significant assay results

[1] Easting and northing coordinates are reported in AGD66 Zone 55
[2] Composites are based on a 0.5% Cu cut-off and can include up to 3.0m of internal dilution

APPENDIX B:

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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
Kurrajong (TKJD014-016) drill program

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Drilling 1. All samples have been collected from diamond drill core. 2. Samples taken over a mineralised interval are collected in a fashion to ensure a majority are 1.0m in length, whist the HW and FW sample are as close to 1.0m as possible. A majority of samples are collected at 1.0m intervals. HW and FW intervals are taken as close to 1.0m. Downhole EM surveying 1. All downhole EM surveys (DHEM) were completed by a contractor. 2. Geophysical equipment included: a. Crone PEM receiver (Crone Z and XY downhole probes) b. ORE_HPTX Transmitter c. Base frequency 0.83Hz d. Current ~180A e. Loop area ~720,000m^2 f. Dipole moment 1.295x10^8 3. A 900mx800m loop size was used for both DHEM surveys 3. Station spacing varied from 2m, 5m and 10m. 2m spaced surveys were completed over mineralised zones.
Drilling techniques	1. Drilling results reported are via diamond drill core. Drillholes are collared using PQ diameter to below the base of strong weathering (approx 30m). HQ diameter core is used to complete the remaining drillhole.
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. 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. 3. Historically core recoveries are very high within and outside zones of mineralisation. Diamond core drilled to date from the current drill program have recorded very high recoveries and is in line with the historical observations.

Criteria	Commentary
Logging	1. All diamond drill core is logged by an Aeris Resources geologist. 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 diamond core is 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. Core is stored in core trays and labelled with downhole meterage intervals and drillhole hole ID.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	1. All samples collected from diamond drill core are collected in a consistent manner. Samples are cut via an automatic core sore, and half core samples are collected on average at 1 metre intervals, with a minimum sample length of 0.4m and a maximum length of 1.4 metres. 2. No field duplicates have been collected. 3. 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	1. All samples are sent to ALS Laboratory Services at their Orange facility. 2. Samples are 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 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	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 entry. 2. Upon receipt of the assay data no adjustments are made to the assay values.
Location of data points	1. Drillhole collar locations are 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 are completed by the drill contractor using a Reflex gyroscopic tool measuring azimuth and dip orientations every 30m or shorter intervals if required.
Data spacing and distribution	1. TKJD014 was designed to test the down dip extent of the sulphide envelope 150m down dip from current intersections. 2. TKJD015 is designed to intersect the high grade mineralisation

Criteria	Commentary
	approximately 150m up dip from previous drill intersections. 3. 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. Drillholes have not been sampled in their entirety. Sample security protocols 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
Kurrajong (TKJD014-016) 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 Kurrajong prospect is located within EL6126. EL6126 is 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 with a maximum of 3.0m internal dilution. 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.