8 JULY 2019 **ASX/MEDIA RELEASE**

AERIS RESOURCES LIMITED
(ASX: AIS)

EXPLORATION TARGET DEFINED AT KURRJAONG

Highlights:

- **Initial Exploration Target* has been established for the Kurrajong deposit, based on a copper sulphide horizon extending 1,100m down plunge**
- **Copper sulphide mineralisation at the Kurrajong deposit remains open down plunge and along strike**
- **Seeking regulatory approvals to enable next drilling phase**

Established Australian copper producer and explorer, Aeris Resources Limited (Aeris or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on the Kurrajong deposit (Kurrajong). Following the completion of a 14 hole drill program the Company has defined an initial Exploration Target for Kurrajong ranging between 3 to 4 million tonnes at a copper grade between 1.5% to 2.0% (Table 1).

* The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and is therefore an approximation. There has been insufficient exploration drilling to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

With additional drilling there is potential to increase the size of the Exploration Target and define a higher grade (+2% copper) core as evidenced by the wide spaced alignment of high grade copper drill intersections completed to date (Figure 1).

Aeris Executive Chairman, Andre Labuschagne, said "The defining of an Exploration Target for Kurrajong demonstrates the exciting potential of this deposit whilst also further validating the broader prospectivity of our Tritton tenement package. In the last two years we have also identified 29 new EM anomalies and in the coming year we are aiming to commence first pass drilling on the highest potential anomalies."

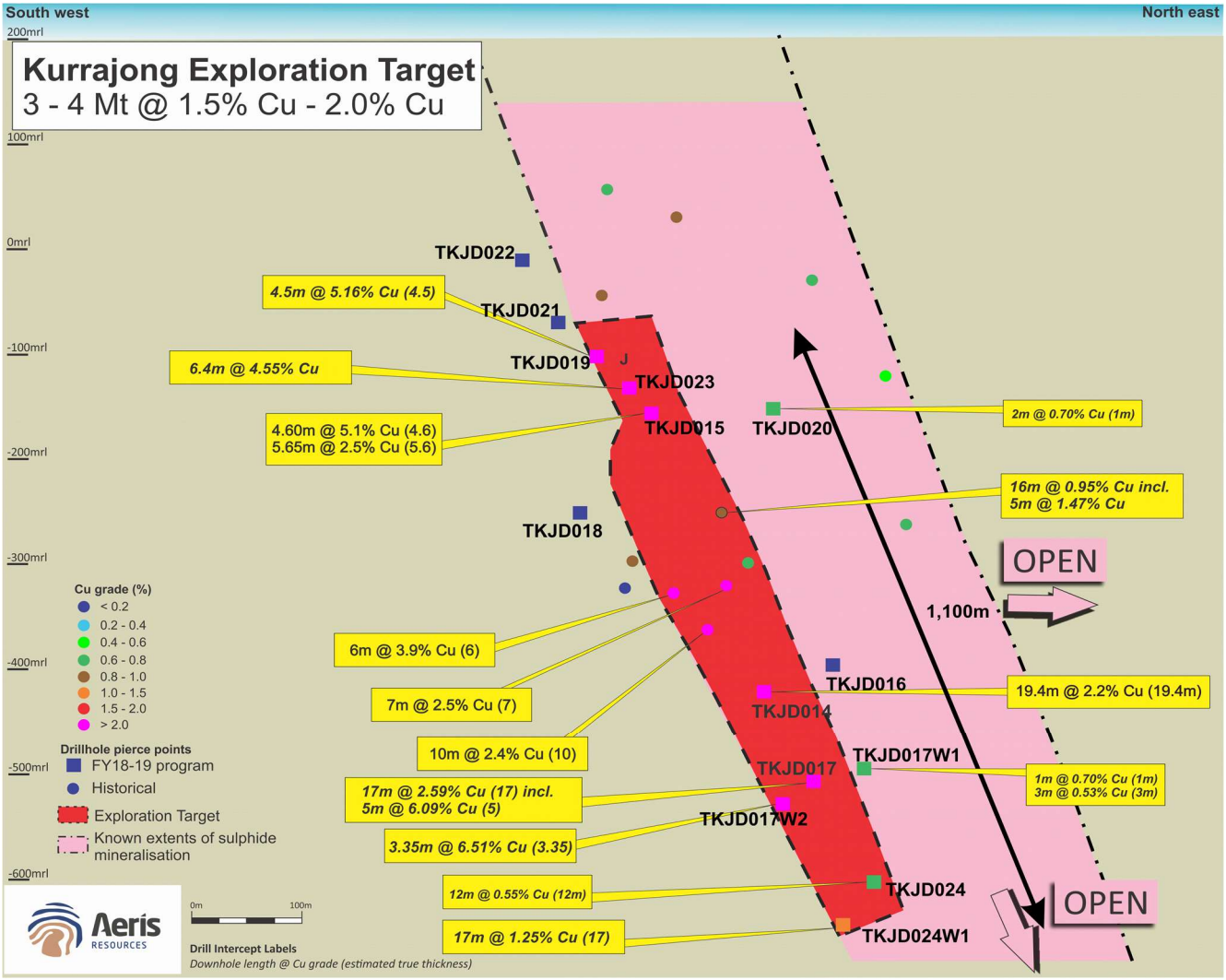
KURRAJONG EXPLORATION TARGET

Table 1 – Kurrajong Exploration Target

Deposit	Cu cut-off grade (%)	Tonnage Range (Mt)	Cu grade range (%)	Cu metal range (kt)
Kurrajong	0.6	3 - 4	1.5 – 2.0	45 - 80

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and is therefore an approximation. There has been insufficient exploration drilling to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target is based entirely on diamond drill core from two drill programs completed between 2012 to 2018. Copper grade and density were estimated via Ordinary Kriging. The Exploration Target being conceptual in nature, does not take into account geological complexity or economic parameters, including potential mining methods or modifying factors.

Figure 1 – Long section view of the interpreted Kurrajong mineralised system showing the modelled Exploration Target.

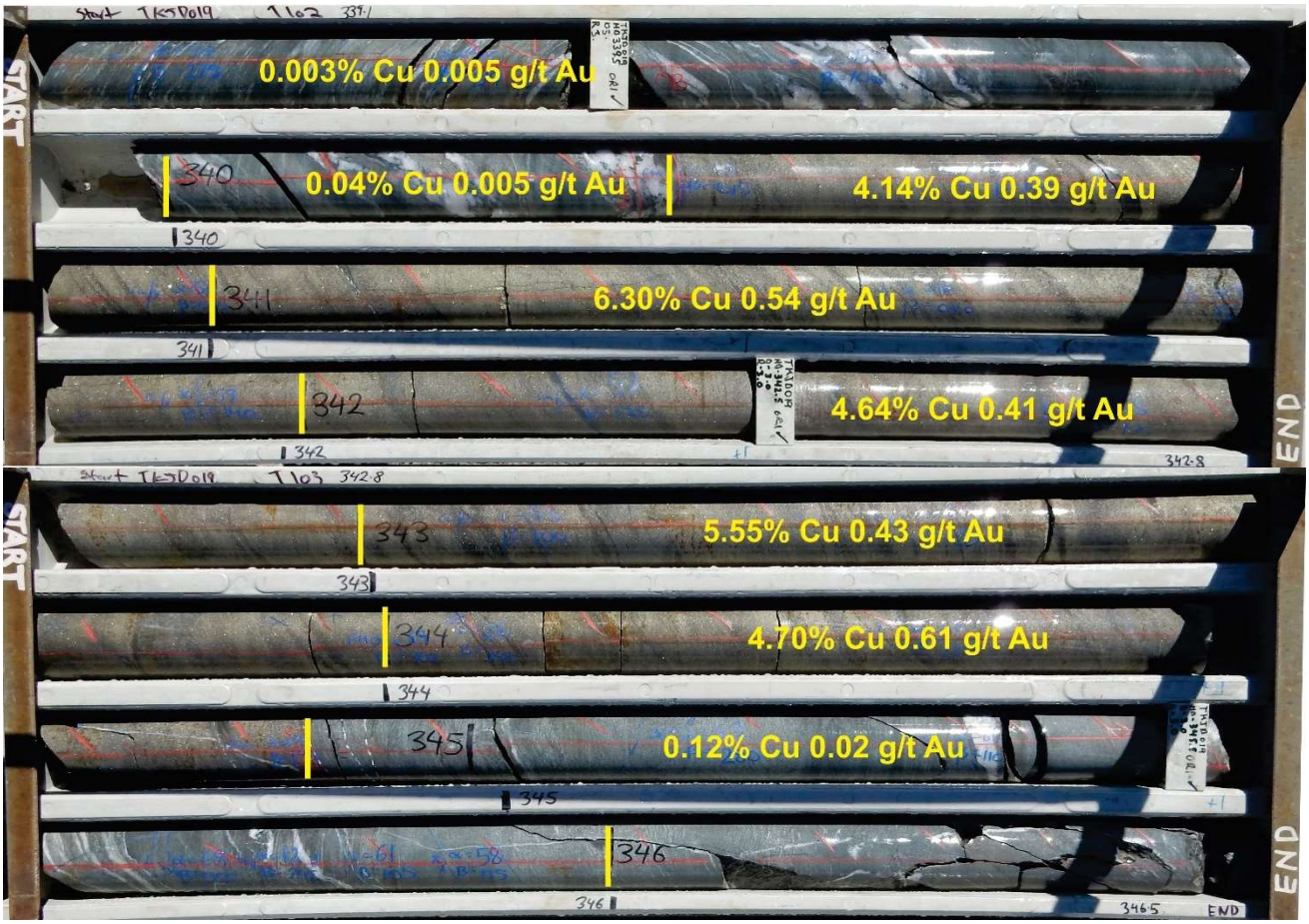


The geology of the Kurrajong deposit is similar to other sulphide systems discovered within Aeris' Tritton tenement package. Kurrajong is a laterally extensive sulphide system, containing dominantly pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite which has been traced over 300 metres along strike and extends down plunge 1,100 metres. Drilling completed at the Kurrajong deposit has not defined the limits of the sulphide system down plunge or along strike to the north.

Two different geology domains have been modelled which combined represent the Kurrajong Exploration Target. Each domain represents a different sulphide texture and copper distribution. A massive pyrite domain (Figure 2) with copper grades typically exceeding 2% is encompassed within a larger banded pyrite domain with copper grades typically less than 2%. A nominal 0.5% copper cut-off grade is used to define the banded sulphide domain boundary.

The dimensions of the massive sulphide domain average 70 metres (strike) x 800 metres (down plunge) x 5 to 10 metres (thickness). In comparison the larger banded sulphide domain dimensions are 100 metres (strike) x 1,100 metres (down plunge) x 10 to 20 metres (thickness). The sulphide domains are defined by an elongated and shallow plunging (30°) corridor.

Figure 2 – TKJD019 high grade copper sulphide mineralisation.



SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

The geometry of the modelled Kurrajong Exploration Target is similar to other copper deposits discovered within the Company's Tritton tenement package. A feature, common to each known deposit is a long down plunge dimension, which at Tritton has been traced in-excess of 2 kilometres. Drilling at Kurrajong has traced the copper sulphide system 1,100 metres down plunge to date and remains open below this.

Additionally, sulphide mineralisation, albeit at lower copper grades (≤0.5% Cu), continues along strike to the north indicating there is potential for further higher grade copper systems to develop. Clustering of deposits is common in other areas within the Tritton tenement package, with multiple deposits occurring within several kilometres of each other.

THE PATH FORWARD

Further work at the Kurrajong deposit is justified on account of:

- The size and grade range of the Exploration Target;
- Geological similarities between Kurrajong and other deposits within the Company's Tritton tenement package; and
- The prospectivity at Kurrajong and the potential to increase the size of the Exploration Target with further drilling.

The Company is currently planning the next stage of drilling which would be focused on updating the Exploration Target to an Inferred Mineral Resource. Initial work will focus on seeking the necessary regulatory approvals to allow further drilling to occur at Kurrajong.

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APPENDIX A:

Table 1 – Drillholes used to model the Kurrajong deposit Exploration Target.

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Est. true width (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
TKJD001	6,530,807	492,578	-60	315	296.3	No significant sulphides intersected.						
TKJD002	6,530,955	492,853	-60	315	420.0	No significant sulphides intersected.						
TKJD003	6,530,905	492,655	-60	315	420.0	No significant sulphides intersected.						
TKJD004	6,530,760	492,480	-60	315	360.0	No significant sulphides intersected.						
TKJD005	6,530,736	492,563	-60	315	411.0	No significant sulphides intersected.						
TKJD006	6,530,945	493,130	-65	303	612.0	No significant sulphides intersected.						
TKJD007	6,530,775	493,150	-65	303	669.7	567.0	571.0	4.0	4.0	2.46	0.19	8
TKJD008	6,530,725	493,128	-66	300	701.6	572.0	578.0	6.0	6.0	3.92	0.39	11
TKJD009	6,530,7445	492,995	-60	305	590.3	504.0	520.0	16.0	16.0	0.95	0.09	3
TKJD010	6,530,790	493,082	-65	304	660.8	546.0	559.0	13.0	13.0	0.75	0.06	2
TKJD011	6,530,675	493,047	-65	304	648.8	548.0	5490	1.0	1.0	0.95	0.22	5
TKJD012	6,530,720	493,179	-65	305	771.8	603.0	613.0	10.0	10.0	2.43	0.02	6
TKJD013	6,530,656	493,121	-65	305	699.9	No significant sulphides intersected.						
TKJD014	6,530,781	493,321	-65	312	800.0	676.6	696.0	19.4	19.4	2.18	0.30	7
TKJD015	6,530,721	492,822	-65	315	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	6,530,843	493,275	-65	315	745.9	No significant sulphides intersected.						
TKJD017	6,530,792	493,449	-65°	314°	850.0	753.0	770.0	17.0	17.0	2.59	0.30	7
TKJD017W1	6,530,792	493,449	-65°	314°	864.6	750.00	753.00	3.00	3.00	0.53	0.06	1
TKJD017W2	6,530,792	493,449	-65°	314°	834.6	753.35	756.70	3.35	3.35	6.51	0.62	17
TKJD019	6,530,710	492,678	-65°	314°	445	340.40	344.90	4.50	4.50	5.16	0.48	16
TKJD020	6,530,860	492,830	-65°	315°	486.7	No significant sulphides intersected.						
TKJD021	6,530,659	492,635	-65°	315°	420.7	No significant sulphides intersected.						
TKJD022	6,530,627	492,497	-65°	315°	357.7	No significant sulphides intersected.						
TKJD023	6,530,684	492,775	-60°	315°	495.5	401.60	408.00	6.40	6.40	4.55	0.27	11
TKJD024	6,530,793	493,557	-65°	339°	945.8	876.00	888.00	12.00	12.00	0.55	0.10	2
TKJD024W1	6,530,793	493,557	-65°	339°	1041.7	923.00	940.00	17.00	17.00	1.25	0.15	4

*Easting and northing coordinates are reported in AGD66 Zone 55 grid.
*Azimuth values are recorded as magnetic azimuths.
* 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 prospect (current 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. Most 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 900m x 800m loop size was used DHEM surveying the up plunge drillholes. The loop length was increased by 200m for DHEM surveying the down plunge drillholes (TKJD017W1 and TKJD024W1). 4. 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.
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.

Criteria	Commentary
	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 saw, and half core samples are collected on average at 1m intervals, with a minimum sample length of 0.4m and a maximum length of 1.4m. 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. Drill spacing at the Kurrajong deposit is spaced between 80m to several hundreds of metres down plunge. Drillhole spacing along strike is similarly varied ranging between 40m to hundreds of metres. 2. The drill spacing at Kurrajong is appropriate to assess the potential size of a mineralised system. Infill drilling (nominally 80m x 80m) would be required to define an Inferred Mineral Resource.

Criteria	Commentary
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 prospect (current 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.

Criteria	Commentary
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.
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. The current drill program has been completed at the Kurrajong deposit. Further work is focused on completing a detailed geological interpretation and predictive model.