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(17 pages by email)

**Becker Project Joint Venture Advances in Chile and
Completion of Patagonia Property Evaluations in Argentina
(ASX: AUK)**

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results received from 118 surface rock chip and channel samples of insitu quartz veins exposed in trenches in the Lajuelas prospect area returned up to 4.0 metres of 30.7 g/t gold and 6 g/t silver in Trench 2 and 3.0 metres of 9.8 g/t gold in Trench 3.
- Results of recent prospecting and surface mapping also identified several additional quartz vein systems within the Becker property. The assay results indicate a well defined geochemical zonation within the areas sampled, with gold-silver mineralisation proximal to the intrusive contact southwest of the Lajuelas prospect extending approximately 3 kilometres northeast to the Guindos prospect area. The eastern part of the Becker area shows low-grade gold but copper + zinc + lead enrichment.
- Augur is now working with a Santiago law firm to complete legal due diligence of the Becker property prior to finalising the Joint Venture Agreement.

Becker Property – Region VII Chile

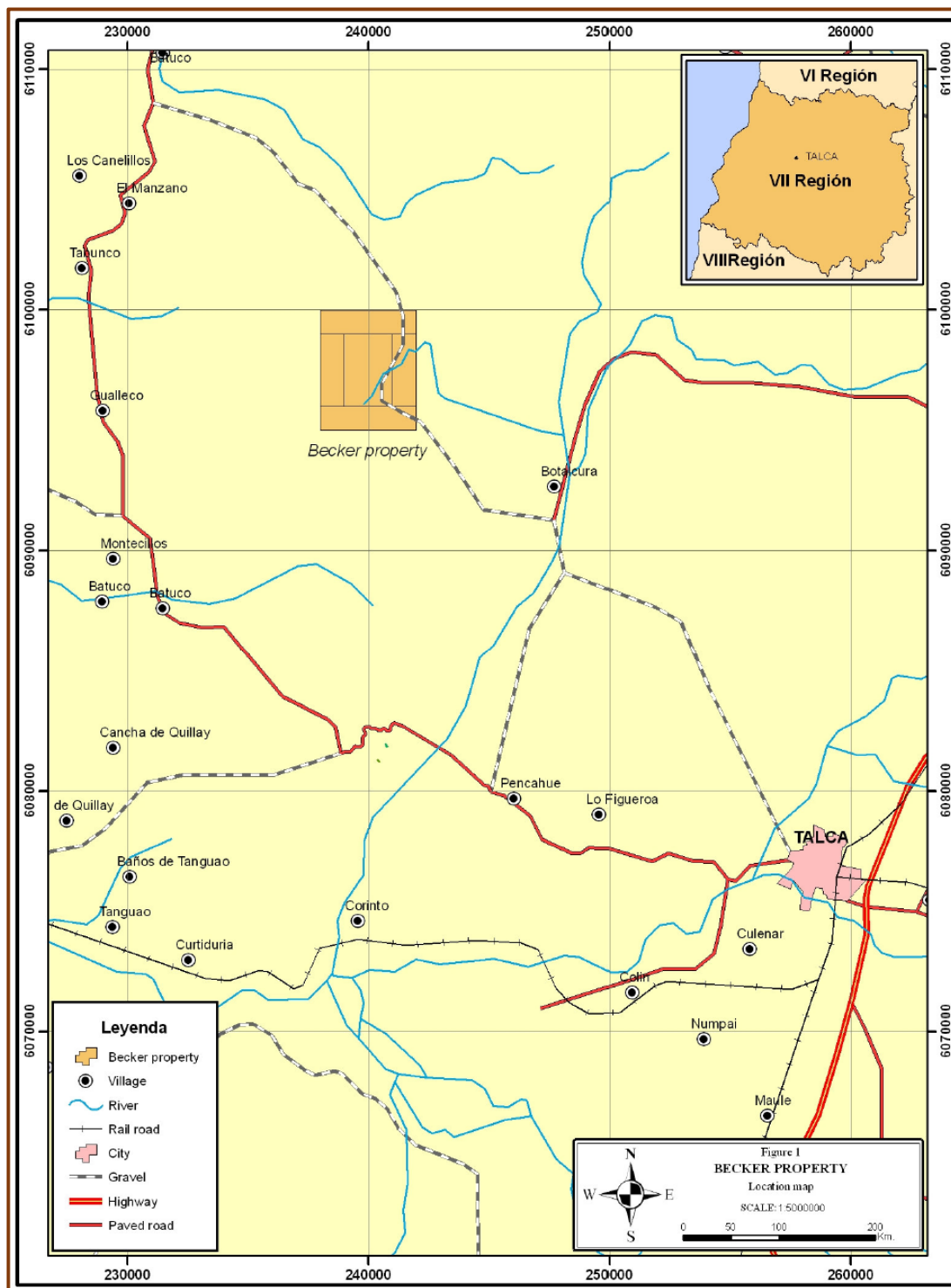


Figure 1: Becker property location 250 kilometres south of Santiago and 40 kilometres north west of Talca, in Region VII, Chile.

Augur Resources Limited ('Augur' or 'the Company') has made an initial payment as part of a Joint Venture Agreement on the Becker property.

The Becker property covers several, intermediate to low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver vein systems within the Chilean Coastal Range, which is geologically comprised of Mesozoic age volcanic arc rocks accreted onto the South American craton. Gold mineralisation within the eastern part of the Coastal Range belt is related to the later intrusives and manifest as quartz vein systems (such as the Becker property) to breccia pipes and vein stockworks.

The Becker property has seen little exploration since initial discovery in 1995 by Arauco Resources Corporation ('Arauco'). Follow-up work by Arauco discovered two zones of gold-bearing quartz veins which extend over a strike length of approximately 3.0 kilometres.

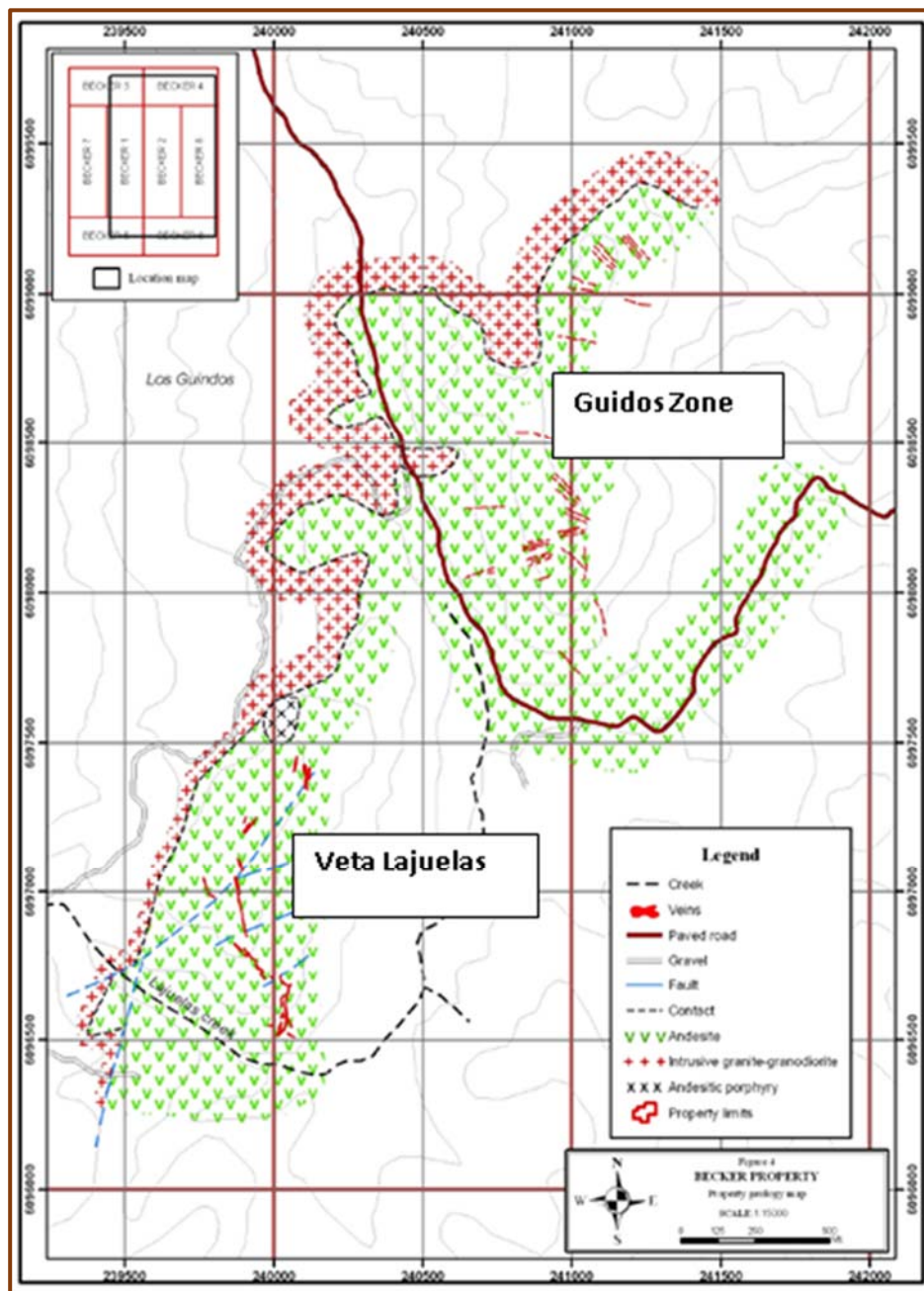


Figure 2: Portion of the Becker property showing location of known prospect areas hosting gold bearing quartz veins

Veta Lajuelas Zone

As currently defined on surface, this is a generally north-south trending zone of approximately 900 metres in length and 300 metres in width. Previous exploration by Arauco in 1999 identified 11 individual, steeply-dipping, quartz veins varying from 0.5 metres to 7.5 metres in width occurring over a total strike length of 350 metres. Sampling surface boulders by Arauco returned gold values along the entire trend, with maximum values ranging from 23.5 g/t gold to 79.0 g/t gold. Subsequent hand pitting and backhoe trenching across the veins along strike returned 12.2 g/t gold over 3.0 metres, 9.6 g/t gold over 7.5 metres width and 4.5 g/t gold over 2.5 metres.

Guidos Zone

Located approximately 1.5 kilometres northeast of the Lajuelas Zone, prospecting, reconnaissance geological mapping and rock sampling by Arauco identified two clusters of banded to massive epithermal quartz – sulphide veins covering at least 0.5 km² each. Individual veins, which reportedly vary from 0.5 metres to over 10 metres in width, have been traced over strike lengths of up to 600 metres.

Results from the Arauco sampling ranged up to 9.24 g/t gold with most of the assays over 1.0 g/t gold located in the northernmost vein cluster.

Augur Exploration Work Completed

The results of an initial 3 day technical evaluation completed by Augur geologists in November 2016 were reported by Augur in January 2017. Twenty grab and chip samples from quartz boulders were collected. The vein characteristics observed and the sample assay results effectively confirmed vein descriptions and previous assay results reported by Arauco. Vein textures were predominately massive, fine-grained, saccharoidal with local banded (1cm) quartz and oxidized sulphide box works suggesting minor pyrite had been present. Rare visible gold was seen in a few surface boulders in the south part of the Lajuelas vein system.

Further prospecting and mapping in 2017 has identified additional veins east of both the Lajuelas and Guidos zones. Identified as the Juanito prospect, the veins show similar characteristics as those defined previously and similar orientations. As before, the veins were sampled by way of grab and chip sampling of quartz boulders exposed along the vein trend.

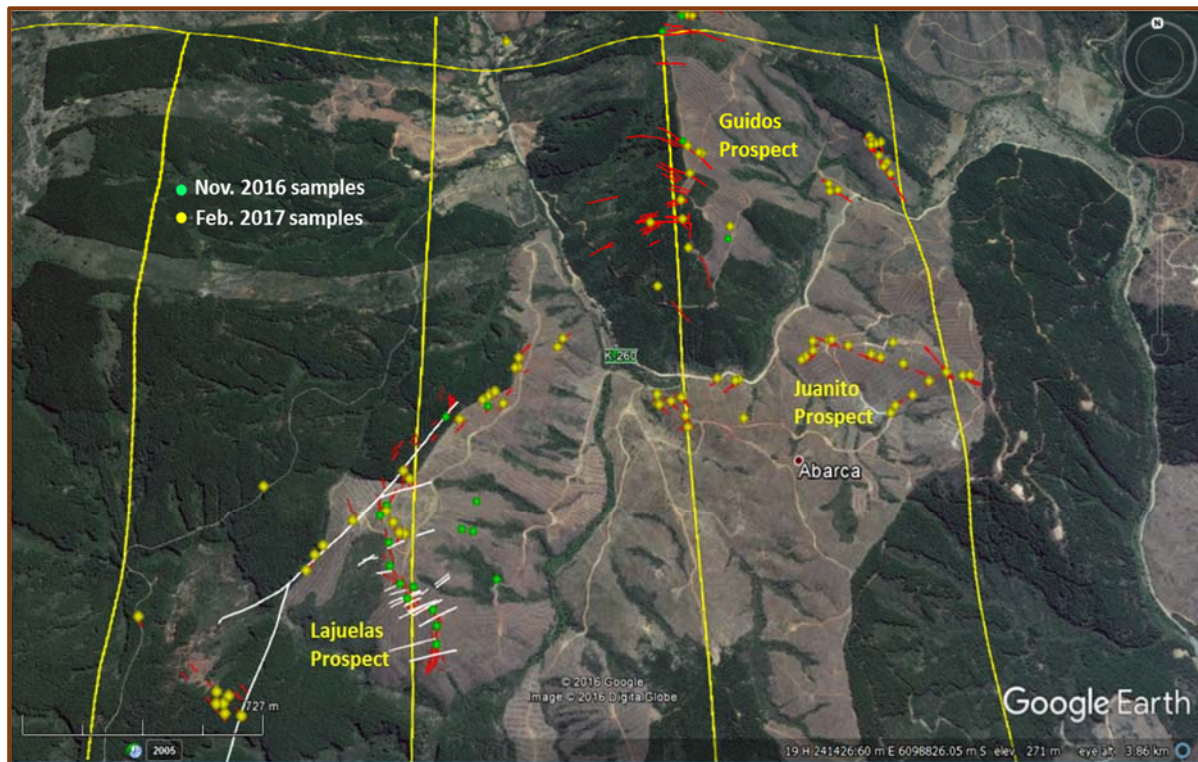


Figure 3: Portion of the Becker property looking north showing Augur sample locations and mapped quartz veins.

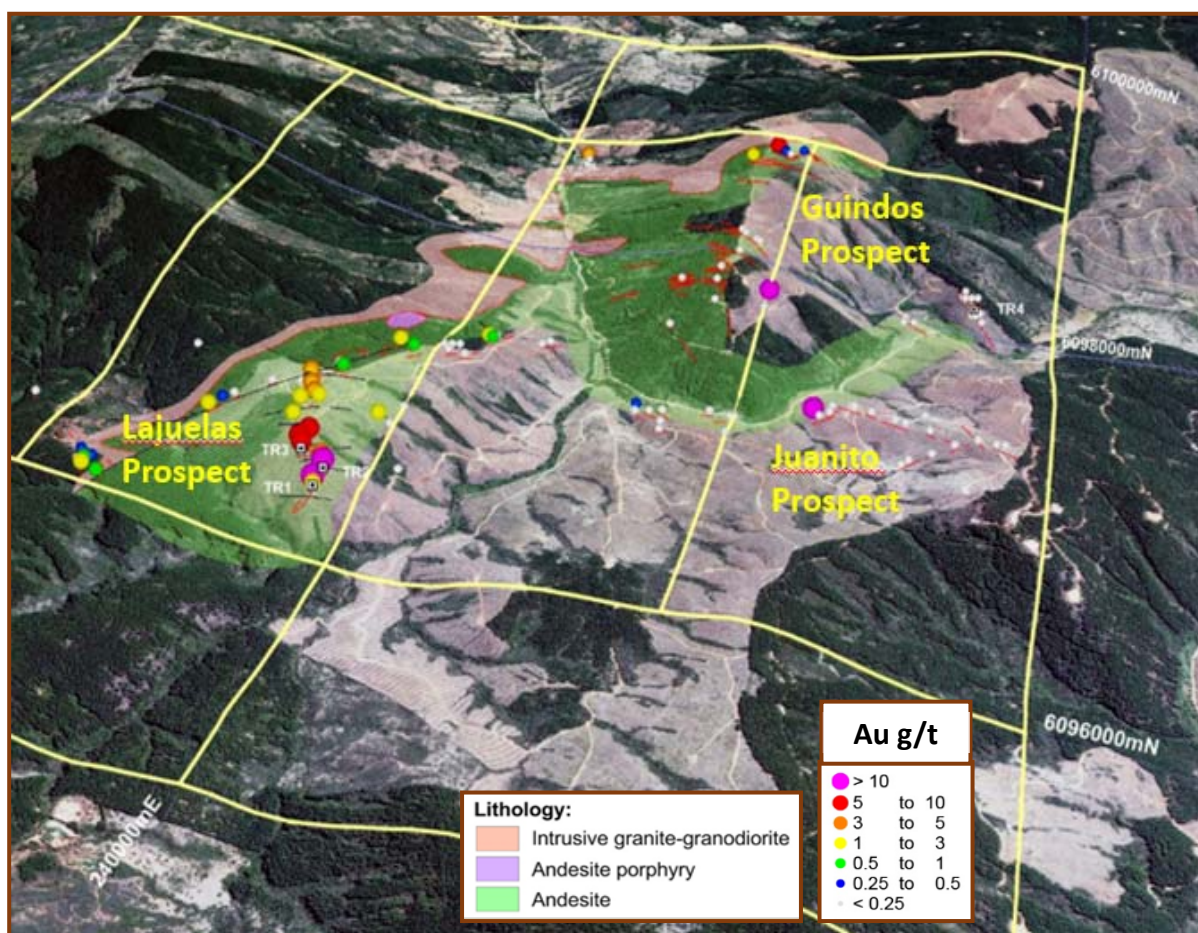


Figure 4: Portion of the Becker property showing gold assay results and locations of Augur trenches.

Eighty nine samples were collected and assayed across the central, unforested region of the Becker property. Over half of these were located east of Lajuelas to the eastern boundary of the Becker tenements. And although assay results ranged up to 21 g/t gold, veins sampled for the most part returned low grade (<1 g/t) gold. However, the assays also indicate the veins in this region to be highly anomalous copper, lead and zinc compared to Lajuelas and Guidos.

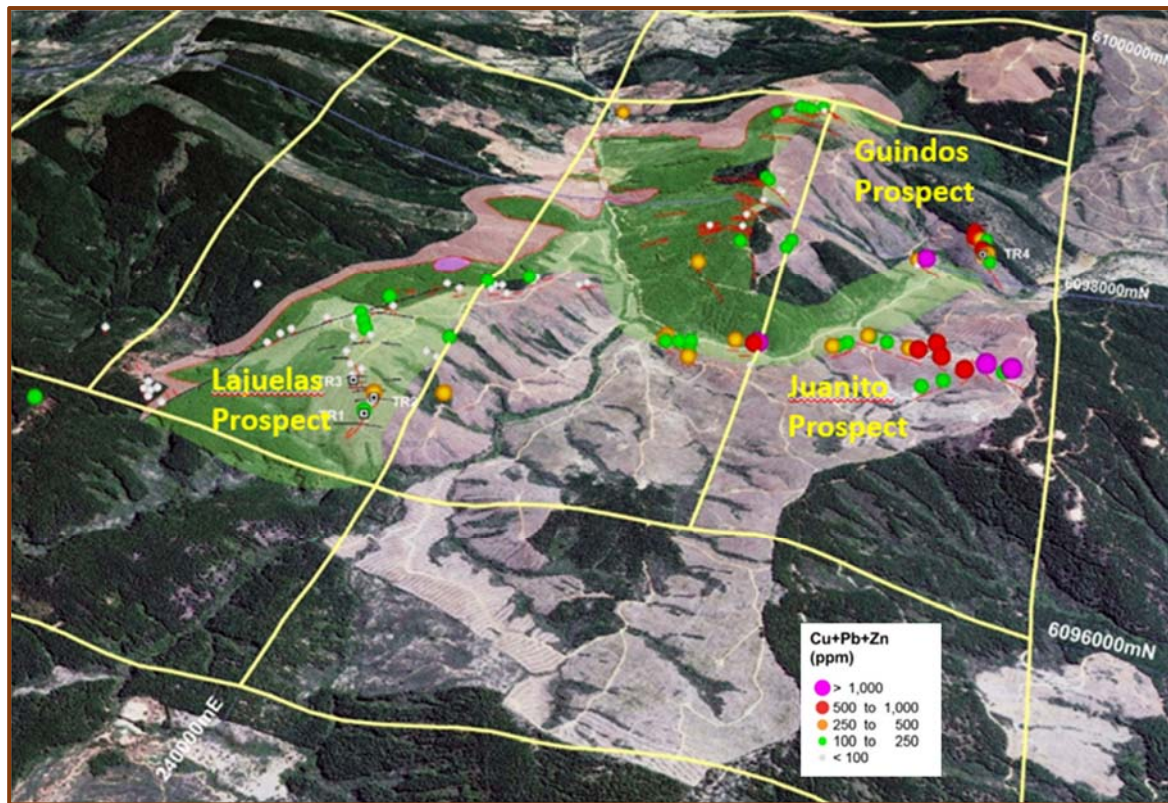


Figure 5: Portion of the Becker property showing combined copper + zinc + lead assay results. Indicates base metal enrichment in the Juanito prospect areas southeast Guidos.

Becker Trenching Results

In addition to sampling of quartz boulders and sub-cropping vein material, the Company also completed backhoe trenching at three sites in the Lajuelas vein system and one site in southeastern part of the Guidos prospect area. The objective of the Lajuelas trenching was to sample insitu quartz veins as defined by previous Arauco trenching. One metre chipped channel samples were collected across exposed quartz veins and immediate altered volcanic wallrock. Results confirm the occurrence of insitu quartz veins and local high grade gold (Table 1 below) over a distance of approximately 100 metres. Compiled assays indicate; 1.0 metre of 5.3 g/t gold in Trench 1; 4.0 metres of 30.7 g/t gold and 6 g/t silver in Trench 2; and 3.0 metres of 9.8 g/t gold in Trench 3. Trenching was completed over approximately 100 metres of vein strike length. No significant gold was obtained from Trench 4 or from samples of altered wallrock adjacent to sampled quartz veins in all trenches.

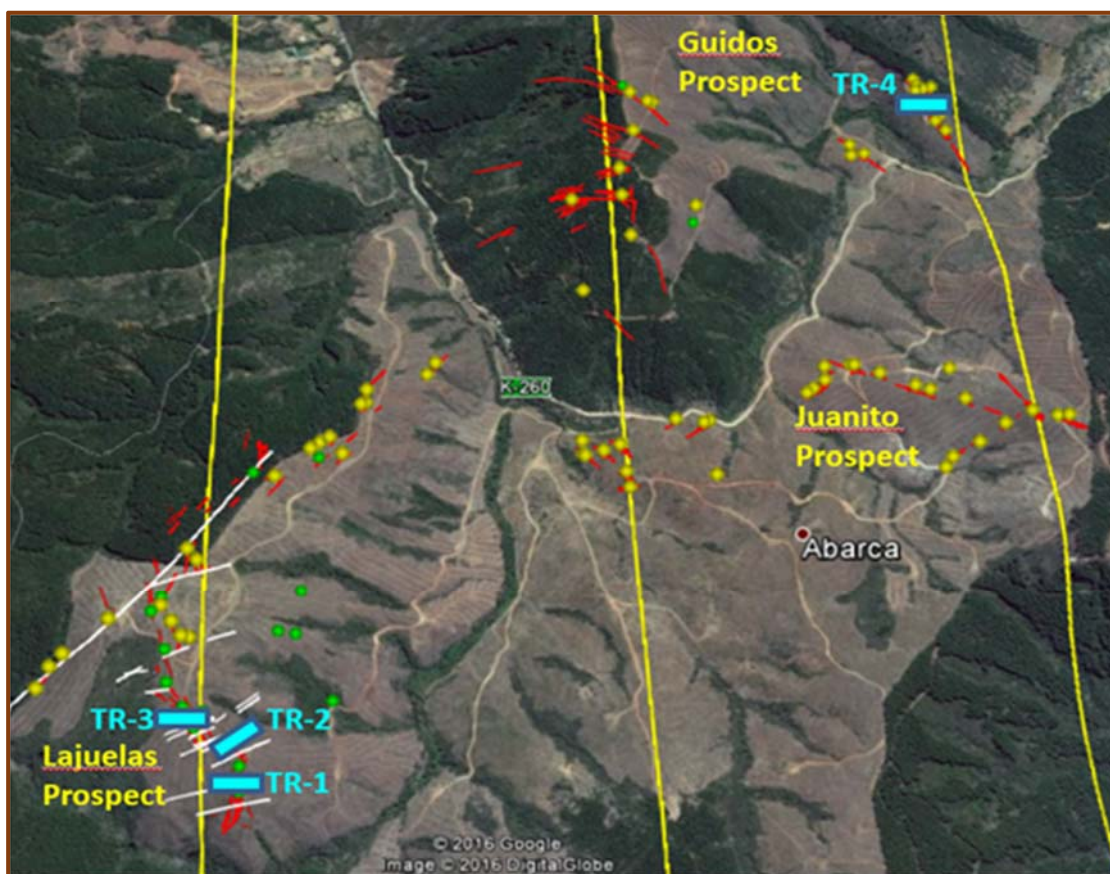


Figure 6: Portion of the Becker property showing trench locations and rock chip samples.

Sample #	Sample Type	Interval	Au g/t	Ag ppm	Sample Description
332802	Channel Chip	TR1 0-1m	1	4.1	1m wide grey, chalcedonic qtz v. f.g diss py (1%), minor vugs, clay
332803	Channel Chip	TR1 1-2m	0.05	0.2	argillic volcanoclastic, >>Fe (hem,lim) py boxworks
332804	Channel Chip	TR1 3-4m	0.24	1.8	argillic volc, >>Fe (hem,lim), fault? No sample 2-3m
332805	Channel Chip	TR1 4-5m	5.35	4	f.g. saccaroidal to chalcedonic grey qtz v., <<py (boxworks)
332806	Channel Chip	TR1 5-6m	0.11	0.7	f.g. saccaroidal to chalcedonic grey qtz v., <<py (boxworks)
332807	Channel Chip	TR1 6-7m	0.45	1.2	massive, light grey-white crystalline qtz v., <<py, clots of clay (Kspar?)
332808	Channel Chip	TR1 7-8m	0.15	0.2	massive, lt grey-white crystalline qtz v., <<py, clots of clay (Kspar?)
332809	Channel Chip	TR2 0-1m	0.06	0.2	argillic volcanoclastic, >>Fe (hem,lim) py boxworks
332810	Channel Chip	TR2 1-2m	73	14.9	dk.grey, chalcedonic qtz v. f.g diss py (1%), minor vugs, clay
332811	Channel Chip	TR2 2-3m	39.5	6.6	f.g. saccaroidal to chalcedonic grey qtz v., <<py (boxworks)
332812	Channel Chip	TR2 3-4m	3.8	1.6	f.g. saccaroidal to chalcedonic grey qtz v., <<py (boxworks)
332813	Channel Chip	TR2 4-5m	6.86	1.2	f.g. saccaroidal to chalcedonic grey qtz v., <<py (boxworks)
332814	Channel Chip	TR3 0-1m	0.97	0.3	argillic volcanoclastic, >>Fe (hem,lim) py boxworks
332815	Channel Chip	TR3 1-2m	11.15	2.1	grey, chalcedonic qtz v. f.g diss py (1%), minor vugs, clay
332816	Channel Chip	TR3 2-3m	10	2.5	chalcedonic qtz v. f.g diss py (1%), minor vugs, clay
332817	Channel Chip	TR3 3-4m	8.38	1.9	chalcedonic qtz v. f.g diss py (1%), minor vugs, clay
332818	Channel Chip	TR3 4-5m	0.09	0.2	argillic volcanoclastic, >>Fe (hem,lim) py boxworks
332819	Channel Chip	TR4 0-1m	0.02	<0.2	argillic volcanoclastic, >>Fe (hem,lim) py boxworks
332820	Channel Chip	TR4 1-2m	0.02	0.2	argillic volcanoclastic, >>Fe (hem,lim) py boxworks
332821	Channel Chip	TR4 2-3m	0.02	1	crystalline qtz vein, massive with argillic volc fragments.
332822	Channel Chip	TR4 3-4m	0.03	0.8	sheeted crystalline qtz veins, massive with argillic volc fragments.

Table 1: Details of individual 1 metre channel samples collected from trenches.

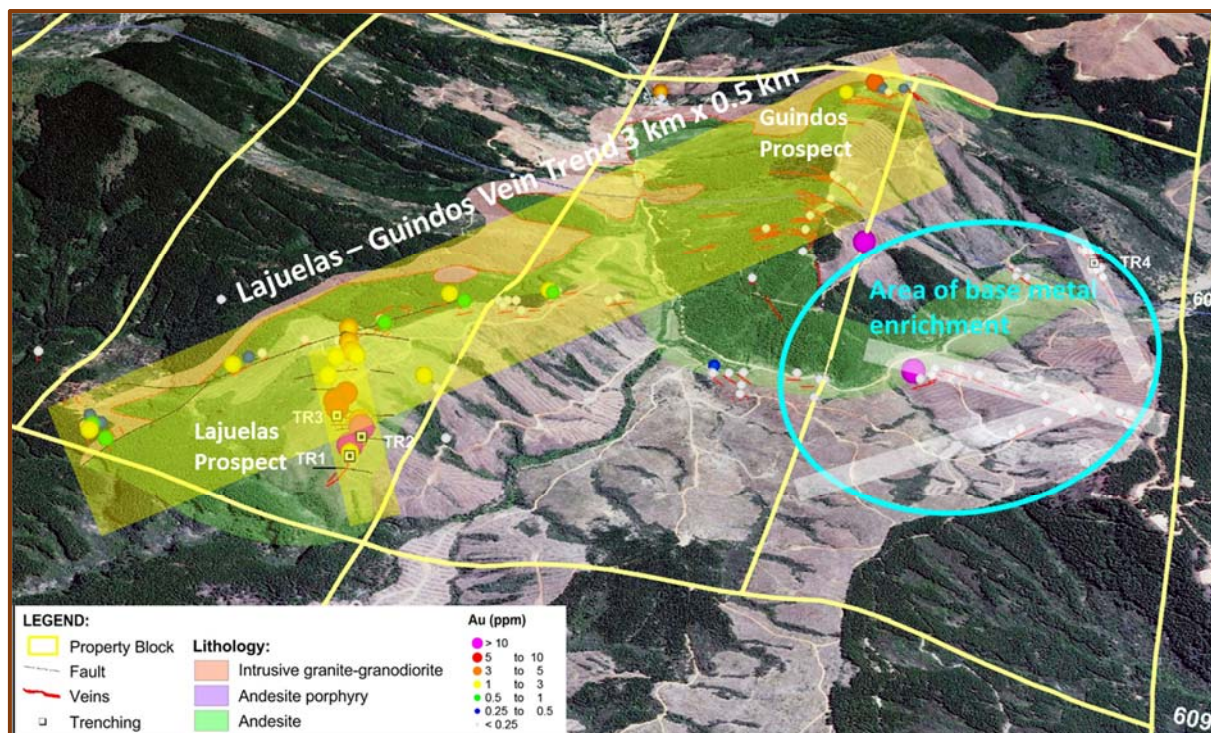


Figure 7: Portion of the Becker property showing interpreted gold-bearing vein trends and mineral zonation.

The Company is currently completing legal due diligence in connection with finalising the Joint Venture Agreement and documentation to incorporated Chilean subsidiary companies. Augur is finalising a work program for 2017 to advance exploration and resource delineation of mineralized quartz veins within the Becker property in accordance with an agreed earn-in schedule. This work will include surface mapping/prospecting and vein sampling of the entire 20,000 hectare Becker property area and ground geophysical surveys over priority areas to assist in defining targets for initial drill testing starting in the December 2017 quarter.

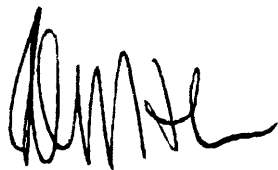
Tres Cerros Properties – Patagonia Region, Argentina

The Company completed site visits to seven properties held under an exclusive option with the property vendor. The properties are located in Santa Cruz and Rio Negro Provinces within Jurassic-aged volcanic rocks of the Deseado and Somuncura Massifs.

A total of 102 rock samples were collected and submitted for analysis to ALS Minerals in Mendoza. While the assay results confirmed the exploration potential of several of the properties, Augur has decided to withdraw from the Option Agreement and holds no retained interest or back-in rights.

For further information, please contact Peter Nightingale on +61 2 9300 3310.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. Nightingale', with a stylized, cursive script.

Peter J. Nightingale

Director

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 Michael Corey, PGeo., who is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) in Canada. Mr Corey is employed by the Company and 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'. Mr Corey has consented to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

1. *Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data*

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	• Surface rock grab and chip sampling was undertaken by Augur geologist within the Becker tenement area. Sampling targeted quartz vein rubble on surface in areas of previous trenching as reported by previous workers. Sample size was 2-3 kg per sample. • A total of 20 rock chip samples were collected along the extent of veining as reported by previous Company work. Samples were submitted to ALS Minerals in Santiago, Chile for gold determination by 50g Fire Assay and additional elements including silver by ICP-AES analysis. • Although samples were collected to be representative of the types and styles of quartz veins and mineralisation reported by previous workers, no attempt was made to ensure that the samples were an accurate representation of the insitu vein type and width exposed previous trenching.

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).	• No drilling has been completed by the Company on the property.
Drillsampler recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • 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.	• No drilling has been completed by the Company.
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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• No drilling has been completed by the Company.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Collected samples of surface rock were each 1.5 – 2kg in weight. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample to allow sub-sampling for assay determination. • 2-3 kg is an appropriate sample size for rock samples targeting gold mineralisation.

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. • 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 derivation, etc. • 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.	• Surface rock grab samples and 1 meter chip samples of insitu quartz veins were samples by Company representatives and submitted to ALS Laboratories in Santiago, Chile. Gold determination was completed by 50g fire assay with AAS finish (method AA26) which is considered a robust method of gold determination. An additional suite of elements was analysed by an aqua regia leach with AAS finish (MEICP-41), which is not a total leach as some mineral species may not be leached by aqua regia. Aqua regia readily dissolves many sulfide, oxide and carbonate minerals quantitatively while leaving silicates and resistive oxides untouched. • Field duplicates and blank samples were inserted at the rate of 1 each per every 25 samples. • ALS has an in-house QA-QC analytical protocol that was followed and review of this data was deemed acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All field data was manually collected, and entered into excel spreadsheets by Augur geologists, then validated and loaded into an Access database by data manager. Electronic sample results were uploaded into a Dropbox project folder that can be accessed by permitted Company personnel. Data is exported from Excel and Access for analysis and map-making into MapInfo & Surpac. All electronic data is routinely backed up. No hard copy is retained.
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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Rock sample locations were picked up by handheld Garmin GPSmap 64s. • The co-ordinates datum system used was PSAD 56 with later re-projection to UTM WGS 84 (Zone 19 S) for GIS purposes. • Topographic control was from Garmin GPSmap 64s. This is adequate for locating reconnaissance rock chip and soil samples.

<i>Dataspace and distribution</i>	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• Reconnaissance rock chips are not spaced regularly, but controlled by outcrop location and degree of exposure.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• There was no consideration given to sample collection relative to defined or inferred geological structures such as faults or lithological contacts. Sample collection was determined by proximity of quartz vein material to location of previous trenches.
<i>Sample security</i>	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security</i>	• Rock chip samples were temporarily stored at near site accommodation and then delivered by the Augur geologist to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Santiago.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• No reviews or audits have been conducted to this point.

2. *Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results*

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- The Becker Project is located approximately 250 kilometres south of Santiago in Region VII of Chile. It is about 40 kilometres northwest of the city of Talca. - The tenements are held 100% by two Argentinian owners. A 1% NSR is held by Condor Resources Ltd, based in Vancouver. - The original two tenements (600 hectares) are registered in Talca region and are the equivalent of a patented claim. Recent claim applications for an additional six exploration licenses have been made. These are valid for an initial two years and can be renewed for an additional 2 years. Together the Becker tenement area expands to
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- Gold was first discovered in the claims area by Arauco Resources in the early 1990's during a regional prospecting campaign throughout the coastal mountains between Rancagua to the north and Temuco to the south. At the time Arauco Resources was the wholly owned Chilean subsidiary of a consortium of Canadian companies including Teck. - Follow up work by Arauco in 1995 consisting of systematic float sampling and 2,100m of trenching discovered an arcuate generally north-south trending zone measuring some 300 by 900 metres at surface. - Extensive hand pitting and backhoe trenching programs conducted along these veins defined the main 'Veta Lajuelas' and Guindos prospects. - The property was staked by Condor Resources of Vancouver in 2007 although no additional work was completed by them.

		• In 2009 Condor granted Orectech an option to earn a 70% interest in the Becker project. During the period June to August 2009, Orectech contracted Minera Polar Chile Limitada, of La Serena, Chile, to complete some geochemical soil sampling and geological mapping in the Lajuelas vein area and prospecting over the entire claim block. The Guidos veins were discovered at this time. A test transient electro-magnetic (“TEM”) geophysical survey was also carried out by Quantec Geoscience, Santiago, Chile on behalf of Orectech over the southern half of the Lajuelas vein system. Results were deemed inconclusive. • In 2013 Condor let the claims lapse with the exception of two claims covering the Veta Lejuelas and Guindos prospects, which were taken over by the current Argentina based owners. • Becker remains an exploration stage property on which no drilling has been done to date and no resources exist.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• Mineralisation targeted is hosted within volcanics adjacent to an intrusive contact. The type and style of veining is currently interpreted to be of deep-epithermal or high-level mesothermal origin.
DrillholeInformation	• <i>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:</i> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• To date no drilling has been completed by the Company within the Becker property.

Data aggregation	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	• No cutting of gold grades or use of metal equivalent grades have been employed at this stage of exploration.
Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i>	• To date no drilling has been completed on the property.
Diagrams	• <i>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.</i>	• Plan maps showing interpreted geology with rock sample and trench locations have been prepared. These are deemed sufficient at this point to show areas of interest for exploration program planning.
Balanced reporting	• <i>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.</i>	• All results for rock samples collected have been reported in the above text.

<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	• <i>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.</i>	• All pertinent project information available to the company has been compiled and interpreted by the Company for exploration program planning. Material information has been publicly released by the Company.
<i>Further work</i>	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• Planned exploration by the Company includes additional trenching in areas of mineralized veins and/or surface boulders. • Additional geological mapping and surface rock sampling with also be conducted over the larger tenement block to identify new areas of quartz veining and mineralization • Based on the results a program of ground geophysics consisting of magnetics and induced polarisation surveys will be completed to identify targets for drilling in the December 2017 quarter.

Section 3 does not apply as resource estimates are not being disclosed at this time, Section 4 does not apply as reserve estimates are not being disclosed at this time and Section 5 does not apply as this section relates to the reporting of diamonds and other gemstones.