

23rd November 2018

ASX RELEASE

Ausmex RC Drilling intersects a 70 m Graphitic Black Shale shear zone with visible sulphides adjacent to the massive Tier 1 IOCG “Canteen” prospect Ausmex shares with Newcrest Mining Limited.

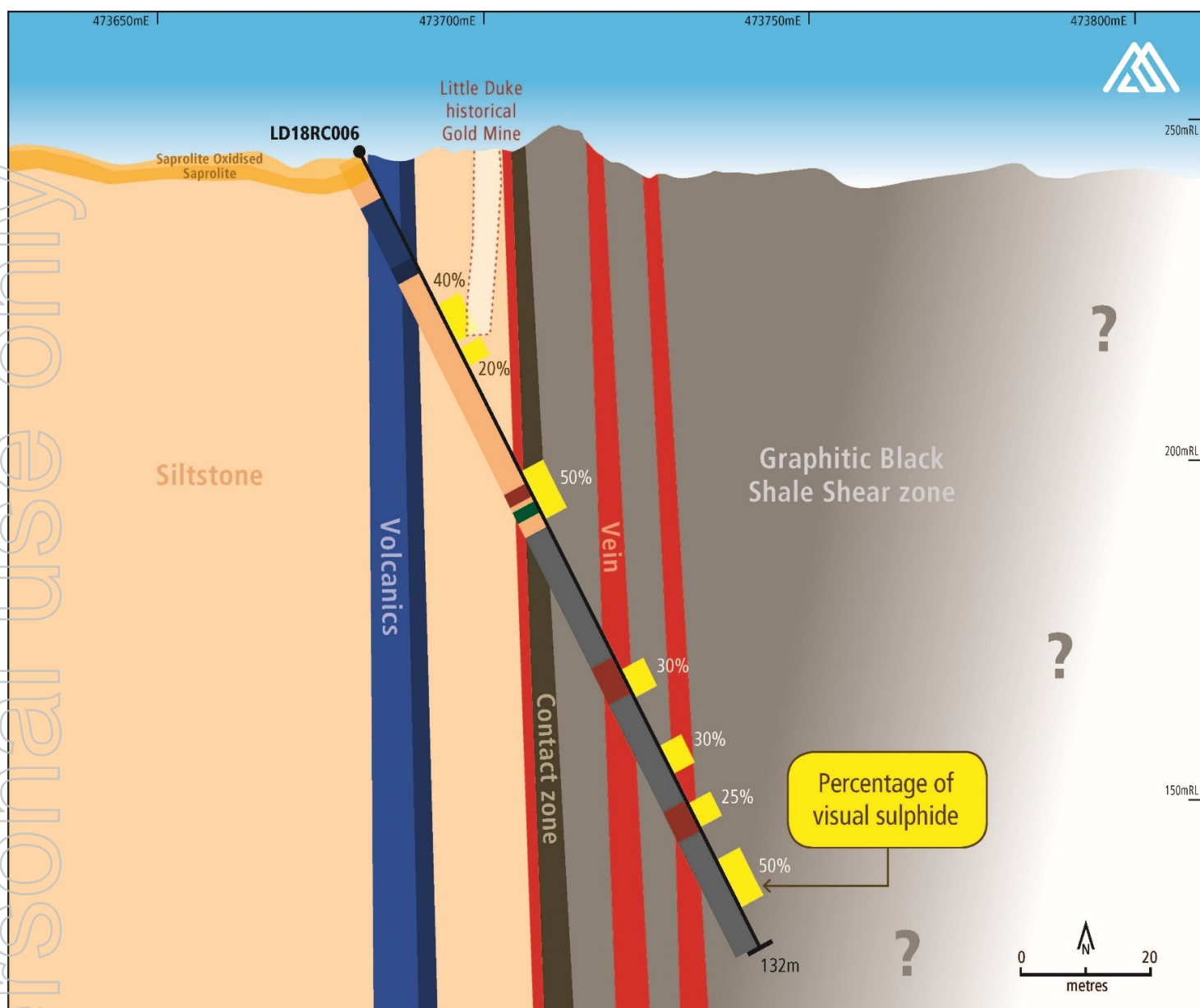
- *RC drill hole LD18RC006 targeted the Little Duke historic gold mine located within the Golden Mile on the western margin of the large TIER 1 IOCG “Canteen” prospect that Ausmex shares with Newcrest Mining Limited.*
- *RC drilling intersected a significant 70 m continuous graphitic black shale shear zone containing interbedded quartz veining and visible sulphides below the Little Duke gold mine. Drill samples are currently being analysed and awaiting full assay return.*
- *Geological field work surrounding the Little Duke mine has identified additional gossan rich surface outcrop with gold grades of up to 35.4 g/ t Au, possible southern extensions to the Little Duke mineralisation.*
- **The Graphitic Black Shale shear zone has the potential to host significant copper, gold and cobalt mineralisation radiating from the massive Tier 1 IOCG prospect shared with Newcrest Mining Limited.**



Photo 1. RC drilling LD18RC006



Photo 2. Little Duke historic high-grade gold mine



Cross Section 1. Geological interpretation and cross section through RC drill hole LD18RC006, describing the % visible sulphides logged within the RC drill chips and the large graphitic black shale shear zone, a potential host to significant copper, gold and cobalt mineralisation that may radiate out from the adjacent massive IOCG prospect.

Ausmex Mining Group (ASX: AMG) (“Ausmex” or “The Company”) is pleased to announce that that recent RC drilling at the Little Duke historic Gold Mine, located within the Golden Mile, has intersected a 70 m continuous graphitic black shale shear zone that contains extensive visible sulphides. The little Duke Gold Mine is located on the western margin of the massive Tier 1 IOCG “Canteen” Prospect the Company shares with Newcrest Mining Limited. RC drilling samples are currently being analysed. An additional 72 m drill hole LD18RC005, has been completed approximately 25m south of the 132m LD18RC006 drill hole, with geological logging, interpretation, and assay analysis currently being fast tracked.

Field work and interpretations by Ausmex Geologists have identified additional out cropping gossan rich breccia associated with the Little Duke mineralisation that has returned assays of up to 35.4 g/t gold and 4.6 % copper, (Refer table 1 below & Image 3 for location).



Image 2. RC drill chips from drill hole LD18RC006. Note the fresh graphitic black shale shear zone

with interbedded quartz veining and visible sulphides commences at approximately 58 m down hole, to the end of hole. The historic high-grade gold Little Duke ore zone is interpreted within Ironstone located down hole from approximately 48 m – 53 m.

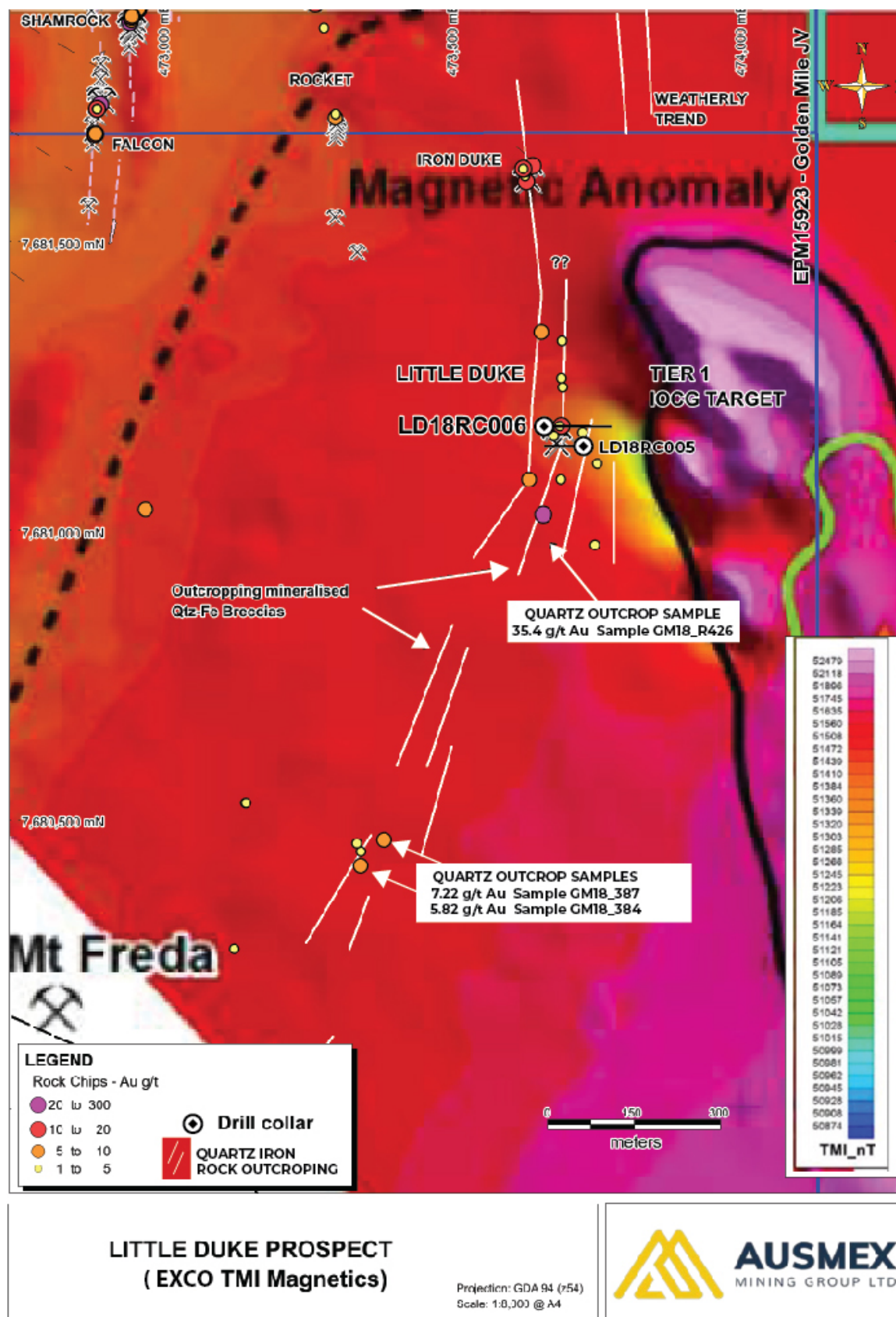


Image 3. Geological mapping has identified high grade gold up to 35.4 g/t Au with copper in out cropping gossan associated with the Little Duke mineralisation that appears to extend into

the Mt Freda Mining Lease. Note drill holes not drilled in numerical order with LD18RC005 logging and interpretation to be completed. (Refer ASX release 14th June for additional results). Source: QLD Gov. Mt Isa TMI GSQ open file dataset Survey GSQ1029 & Exco IOCG Roadshow release 2012.

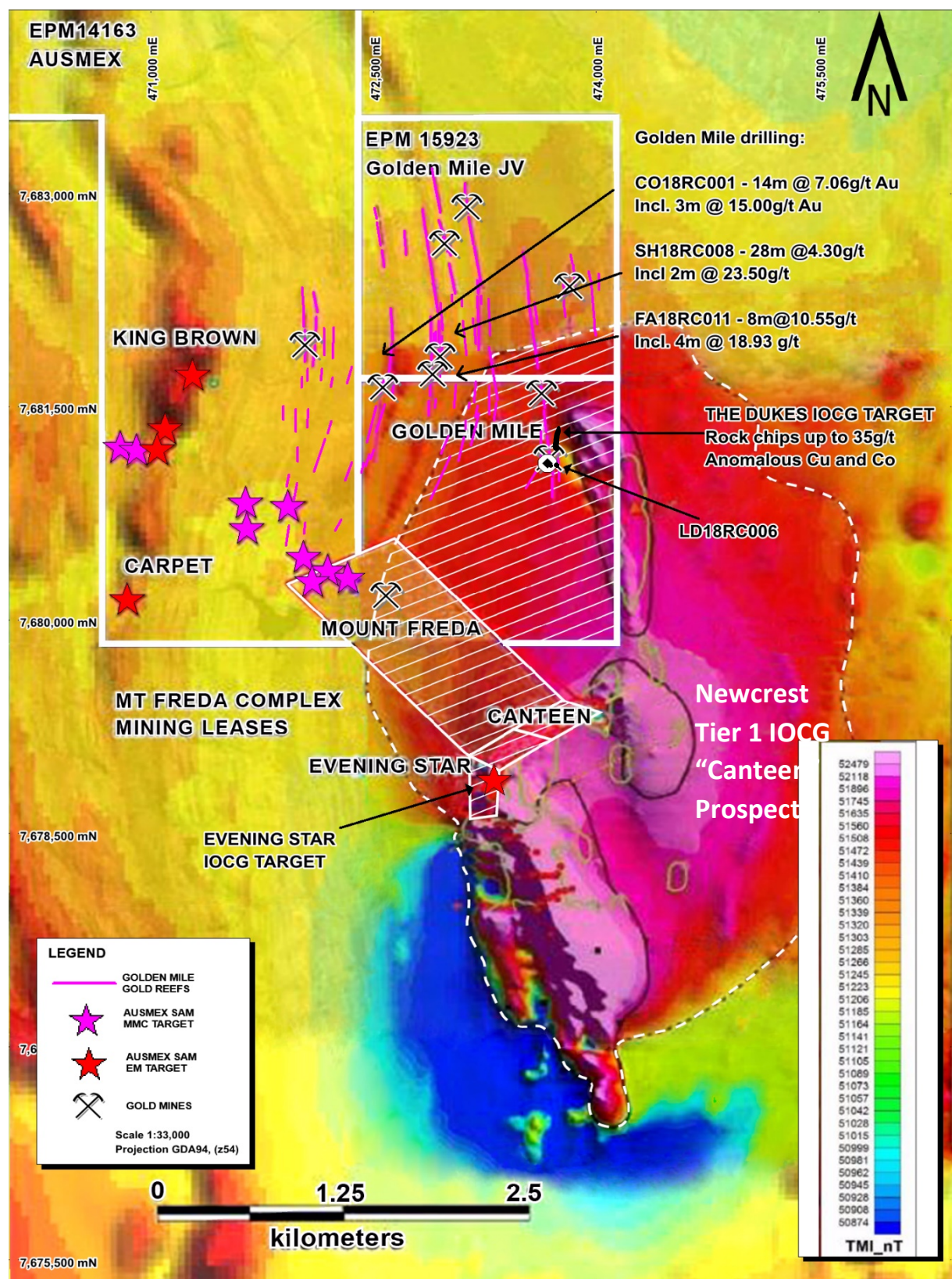


Image 4 . Drill hole location plan for the Little Duke drilling. Note the close proximity of the Golden Mile and the Little Duke drilling to the massive Tier 1 IOCG prospect that Ausmex

shares with Newcrest Mining Limited. Source: QLD Gov. Mt Isa TMI GSQ open file dataset Survey GSQ1029 & [Exco IOCG Roadshow release 2012](#).

Managing Director Matt Morgan stated:

“The Drilling at the historic Little Duke Gold Mine located in the Golden Mile was originally aimed at targeting down dip extensions to the gossan rich quartz breccia associated with the gold mine. It was not anticipated to intersect a major lithological contact and a 70 m continuous graphitic black shale shear zone that contains extensive visible sulphides. Due to the close proximity to the large IOCG prospect, there is now the potential for this graphitic black shale shear zone to host significant copper, gold, and cobalt mineralisation. As the company is awaiting sample analysis and interpretation, the immediate future may prove very exciting for Ausmex Shareholders”.

Sample	GDA_E AST	GDA_NO RTH	Description	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
GM18_R 384	473385	7680466	Qz-fe breccia with magnetite replacement, 20% Malachite, slightly vuggy	5.82	2.07
GM18_R 387	473344	7680421	Gossan-Qz-fe Breccia with Chrysocolla	7.22	4.59
GM18_R 426	473662	7681030	Gossan- Qz-fe breccia	35.6	0

Table 1. Rock chip location, description and assays.

PROJECT	Hole_ID	Drill_Type	GDA_E	BEST_N	Dip	Azim_Mag	RL	Tot_Depth
LITTLE DUKE	LD18RC006	RC	473681.00	7681167.00	60.00	90.00	245.00	132.00
	LD18RC005 ¹	RC	473694.00	7681152.00	70.00	276.00	250.00	72.00

Table 2. LD18RC006 collar location tab. ¹Note LD18RC005 logging, geological interpretation and assays to be completed.

Table 2. Below full Lithological logs RC Drill hole LDRC18006

Color				Weathering			Lithology			Veining				Mineralogy/Sulphide			
From	To	Int	Col1	From	To	Weath	From	To	Lith1	From	To	V1	V1_%	From	To	Mn1	Mn1_%
0	1		R	0	1	CO	0	1	LSU	2	8	CBQZ	5	22	23	MA	1
1	4		B	1	4	CW	1	4	LSL	21	26	QZ	15	23	24	PY	5
4	7		E	4	7	PW	4	7	SST	27	30	QZ	10	26	28	MA	40
7	14		B	7	14	MW	7	17	MBA	30	37	QZ	30	32	33	PY	5
14	17		O	14	17	SW	17	20	MOO	37	38	QZ	10	33	34	PY	20
17	19		O	17	24	PW	20	55	SST	39	40	QZ	20	40	41	PY	10
19	20	L	E	24	26	MW	55	57	VEN	41	55	QZ	20	51	55	PY	5
20	21	D	E	26	32	PW	57	58	SST	55	56	QZPY	50	55	56	PY	50
21	24		B	32	55	MW	58	60	MOO	56	57	CA	80	56	57	PY	10
24	26		B	55	132	FR	60	62	SST	57	58	CA	10	62	72	PY	2
26	28		B				62	77	SHG	74	77	CASU	10	72	78	CP	10
28	31	D	E				77	82	SHG	77	78	CASU	25	78	82	PO	15
31	37		B				82	84	SHG	78	82	CASU	80	82	84	PO	10
37	38	D	E				84	90	VEN	83	84	CASU	25	84	85	CP	5
38	45		B				90	108	SHG	84	90	CASU	90	85	90	PO	30
45	46		E				108	113	VEN	90	91	CASU	25	90	91	PO	10
46	50		B				113	116	SHG	92	93	CAHM	10	93	94	PY	5

50	55		B				116	122	SHG	93	94	CAPY	10	99	100	PY	5
55	57		W				122	125	SHG	98	99	CA	15	100	101	PO	30
57	62	D	E				125	127	SHG	99	100	CASU	25	101	102	CP	5
62	77		A				127	132	SHG	100	106	CAPY	10	102	106	CP	10
77	82		A							108	113	CASU	90	106	107	CP	5
82	84		A							116	119	CASU	30	108	109	PY	5
84	90		E							119	122	CASU	50	109	110	PO	25
90	108		A							124	125	CASU	25	110	113	PO	5
108	113		W							125	127	CASU	80	113	115	PY	2
113	116		A							127	130	CASU	10	116	117	PO	2
116	122		A							131	132	CA	10	118	119	PY	2
122	124		A											119	120	CP	10
124	127		A											120	122	PO	50
127	132		A											124	125	PY	10
														125	127	CP	5
														127	128	CP	3
														128	130	PY	2
														131	132	PY	1

WEATHER		LITHOLOGY	
CO	COMPLETELY OXIDISED	SST	Siltstone
SO	STRONGLY OXIDISED	MBA	Basalt
MO	MODERATELY OXIDISED	MOO	Mafic - Undifferentiated
PO	PARTLY OXIDISED	SHG	Graphitic Shale
CW	COMPLETELY WEATHERED	VEN	vein
SW	STRONGLY WEATHERED	VEIN	
MW	MODERATELY WEATHERED	FC	Fracture Coat
PW	PARTIALLY WEATHERED	VN	VEIN
FR	FRESH	VL	Veinlets
COLOUR		MINERAL	
a	BLACK	MA	Malachite
b	BROWN	PO	Pyrrhotite
c	CREAM	PY	Pyrite
e	GREY	CP	Chalcopyrite
k	KHAKI		
g	GREEN		
n	PINK		
o	ORANGE		
p	PURPLE		
r	RED		
u	BLUE		
w	WHITE		
y	YELLOW		

Table 3. Logging codes.

Forward Looking Statements

The materials may include forward looking statements. Forward looking statements inherently involve subjective judgement, and analysis and are subject to significant uncertainties, risks, and contingencies, many of which are outside the control of, and may be unknown to, the company.

Actual results and developments may vary materially from that expressed in these materials. The types of uncertainties which are relevant to the company may include, but are not limited to, commodity prices, political uncertainty, changes to the regulatory framework which applies to the business of the company and general economic conditions. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements.

Any forward-looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or relevant stock exchange listing rules, the company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements, changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any statement is based.

Competent Person Statement

Statements contained in this report relating to exploration results and potential are based on information compiled by Mr. Matthew Morgan, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr. Morgan is the Managing Director of Ausmex Mining Group Limited and Geologist whom has sufficient relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation styles being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the Australian Code for Reporting of Identified Mineral resources and Ore reserves (JORC Code 2012). Mr. Morgan consents to the use of this information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Random Rock chip samples taken by G pick• Samples were ~2-3kg in weight• Samples were selected from gossan outcrops within the sub blocks CLON825U & CLON825P• RC Drilling chip samples recovered via cyclone and splitter• Samples were ~2-3kg in weight• reverse circulation drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>was used to obtain 1 m samples for targeted ore zones, and 4 m cumulative samples between ore zones from which ~3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for ICP analysis for Copper and Cobalt plus Fire Assay for Gold.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples analysis still in process at ALS laboratory QLD
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation drilling with cyclone and splitter
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples recovered via cyclone and splitter, sample weights indicate representative for 1m
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC chips were geologically logged every 1 m.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sub sampling taken from 1 metre RC chips. Field duplicates and standards were entered for analysis with the results indicating that representative sampling and subsequent analysis were completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>representivity of samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry standard Fire assays for Au were completed by ALS laboratories for Gold & ICP analysis for metals including Copper and Cobalt. Repeat and checks were conducted by ALS laboratories whilst completing the analysis Standard and duplicates entered by Ausmex The level of accuracy of analysis is considered adequate with no bias samples reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections inspected and verified by JORC competent personnel No assays were adjusted as no assays have been received yet. There were no twinned holes drilled All drill hole logging was completed on site by Geologists, with data entered into field laptop and verified as entered into a geological database
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock Chip sample locations were determined by hand-held GPS readings at the location of each sample (accuracy +/- 5m) and recorded in MGA94, Zone 54 datum, details displayed in the report. The drill collars have been surveyed by handheld GPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(accuracy +/- 3m) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill collars will be surveyed by a permanent base station (accuracy +/- 150mm) and recorded in MGA94, Zone 54 datum.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples were taken randomly along ~ 2km of outcrop. Data spacing, and distribution is NOT sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation. No sample compositing has been applied. Data spacing, and distribution is NOT sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of samples is not likely to bias the assay results.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were taken to Cloncurry by company personnel and despatched by courier to the ALS Laboratory in Townsville.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage.

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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ML2718, ML2709, ML2713, ML2719, ML2741 & EPM14163 are owned 100% by Spinifex Mines Pty Ltd. Ausmex Mining Group Limited owns 80% of Spinifex Mines Pty Ltd. Queensland Mining Corporation Limited own 20% of Spinifex Mines. Exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	<p>is completed under an incorporated Joint Venture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPM14475, EPM15858, & EPM18286 are held by QMC Exploration Pty Limited. Ausmex Mining Group Limited owns 80% of QMC Exploration Pty Limited. Queensland Mining Corporation Limited own 20% of Spinifex Mines. Exploration is completed under an incorporated Joint Venture. ML2549, ML2541, ML2517 are 100% owned by Ausmex. Ausmex hold an 80% beneficial interest in sub blocks CLON825P & CLON825U.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refence to open file Regional geophysics and EM anomalies completed by QLD Minerals Dept.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ML2718, ML2709, ML2713, ML2719 hosts the Gilded Rose sheer hosted quartz reef. There are several golds mineralised hydrothermal quartz reefs within the deposit. ML2741 hosts the shear hosted quartz rich Mt Freda Gold deposit containing Au, Cu, & Co. ML2549, ML2541, ML2517 host copper mineralisation associated with carbonate intrusions into altered mafic host rocks. EPM14163 & EPM 15858 & CLON825P & CLON825U contain There are several golds mineralised hydrothermal quartz reefs within the deposit containing Au, Cu, & Co.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details within tables within the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <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> 	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drilling and logging only included conducted as part of this release, as assay results are still outstanding. ● No material information is excluded. ● No intersections have been reported as part of this release. ● Table 1 included significant samples that returned assays with values > 10/ g/t gold, copper > 1% from rock chips. ● Full assay results and locations for rock chips are displayed in table 1.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No material information is excluded. ● intersections have been displayed reported as part of this release. ● Interpreted X sections attached to the announcement displaying the geometry of the potential mineralisation.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maps showing the location of the EPMs and sub blocks are presented in the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All comprehensive Fire assay results for Gold and ICP results for Copper, were included in Table 1. Table 1 included significant samples that returned assays with values > 10/ g/t gold, & copper > 1%.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is mention of historic mining for high grade gold and copper from historical QLD Mining Department Records. Reference to open file historical EM geophysical anomalies conducted by the QLD department of Minerals.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional mapping, costeans, geophysical surveys, RAB, RC, and Core drilling.