23 MAY 2019

TIRIS URANIUM PROJECT DEFINITVE FEASIBILITY STUDY CONTINUES TO ACHIEVE MILESTONE TARGETS

FIRST YELLOW CAKE PRODUCED DURING TESTWORK PHASE

PRODUCT WITHIN SALEABLE IMPURITY LIMITS

Aura Energy Limited (AEE) is pleased to announce that as part of the Tiris Uranium Project Definite Feasibility Study (the "Tiris DFS") it has produced its first samples of yellowcake product.

Importantly, the yellowcake produced is regarded as 'saleable' with impurity levels in the product within the acceptable levels relative to the ASTM standards (see Attachment I).

The UO_4 yellowcake was produced during the Aura test work phase being conducted in the Australian Nuclear Science & Technology Organisation (ANSTO Minerals) laboratories.

The precipitation test work will continue with further optimisation of the product planned in the next stage of work at ANSTO Minerals.

Peter Reeve, Aura Energy's Executive Chairman said "The production of yellowcake is a true milestone for Aura Energy's push to achieve producer status. To achieve yellowcake production from our site in the Sahara Desert has required commitment and stamina from our dedicated technical team. This yellowcake production is a key part of the Tiris DFS and will assist in marketing studies and progression of our financing discussions".

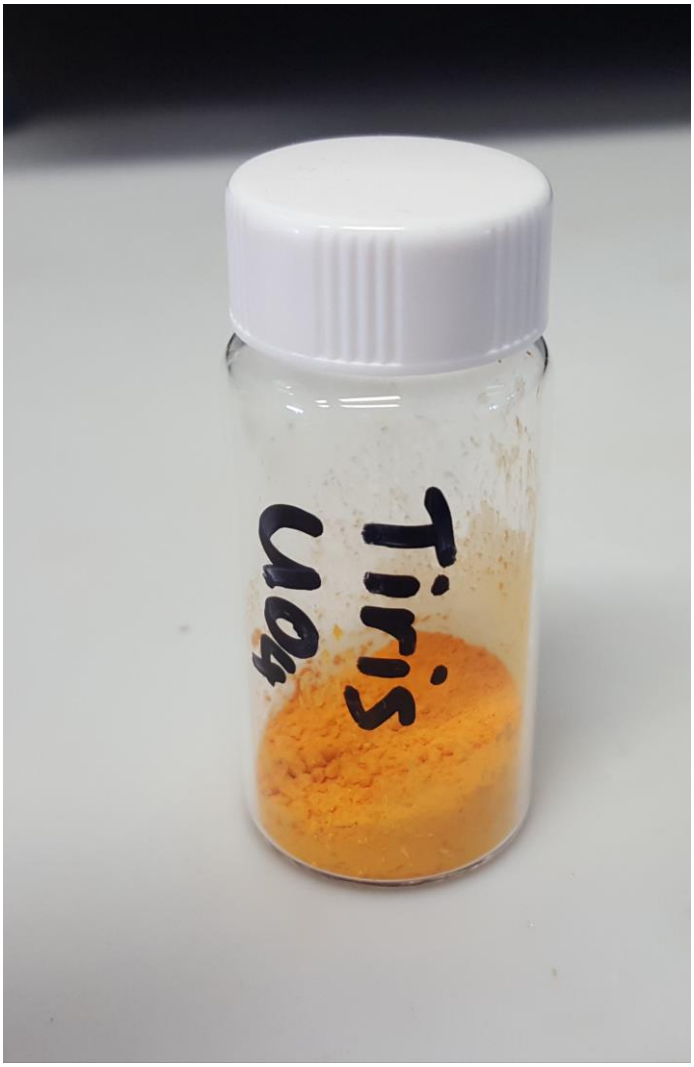

Figure 1: UO_4 Yellowcake product from the Tiris samples

Figure 2: UO_4 Yellowcake precipitation test

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Attachment 1

Tiris UO_4 precipitate impurity concentrations with reference to ASTM standards limit without rejection. The results generated from ongoing test work program on composite samples (see JORC Table 1 below) at ANSTO Minerals.

Impurity	UO_4 wt% U Basis	ASTM Limit without rejection
As	**<0.02**	0.10
B	**<0.02**	0.10
Ca	**0.03**	1.00
K	**0.06**	3.00
Mg	**<0.02**	0.50
Mo	**<0.02**	0.30
Na	**<0.02**	7.50
P	**0.05**	0.70
S	**0.11**	4.00
Si	**<0.12**	5.35
Ti	**<0.02**	0.05
V	**0.17**	0.30
Zr	**0.03**	0.10
Cl	**0.07**	0.10
F	**0.07**	0.10

Attachment II

Competent Persons

The Competent Person for the Tiris Metallurgical Testwork is Dr Will Goodall. The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to the testwork is based on information compiled by Dr Will Goodall. Dr Goodall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the testwork program and to the activity which he is undertaking. This qualifies Dr Goodall as a Competent Personas defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Goodall is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Dr Goodall consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This Announcement is provided on the basis that neither the Company nor its representatives make any warranty (express or implied) as to the accuracy, reliability, relevance or completeness of the material contained in the Announcement and nothing contained in the Announcement is, or may be relied upon as a promise, representation or warranty, whether as to the past or the future. The Company hereby excludes all warranties that can be excluded by law. The Announcement contains material which is predictive in nature and may be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known and unknown risks and uncertainties and may differ materially from results ultimately achieved.

The Announcement contains "forward-looking statements". All statements other than those of historical facts included in the Announcement are forward-looking statements including estimates of Mineral Resources. However, forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, copper, gold and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of the Announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws. All persons should consider seeking appropriate professional advice in reviewing the Announcement and all other information with respect to the Company and evaluating the business, financial performance and operations of the Company. Neither the provision of the Announcement nor any information contained in the Announcement or subsequently communicated to any person in connection with the Announcement is, or should be taken as, constituting the giving of investment advice to any person.

Attachment III
JORC Code 2012
Table 1 Appendix 5A ASX Listing Rules
23 May 2019

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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.*	• The data on which these metallurgical results is based is from Aura's trench sampling program completed in 2018 across the Lazare North and Lazare South Resources. (See ASX Announcement on 31 July 2018, Quarterly report June 2018 and Appendix 5B) • Trench locations were selected to correspond to diamond drill (DD) locations from 2017 drilling program (ASX Announcement on 30 April 2018) and as reported in ASX Announcement on 31 July 2018, Quarterly report June 2018 and Appendix 5B) • A total of 11 trenches were excavated (8 Lazare South and 3 Lazare North) to a depth of 4m. Trenches were oriented west to east and sampling was undertaken by channel sampling of north and south walls at 0.5m depth intervals. Interval samples were not split on site.
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).*	• See ASX Announcement on 30 April 2018.
Drill sample 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*	• Efforts were made to minimise dust loss, eg in most holes the first metre was drilled without applying compressed air, and thereafter minimum air necessary to lift the sample was applied. • No relationship between estimated recovery and uranium grade was observed. .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• See ASX Announcement on 30 April 2018.
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.*	• Trench interval samples were split at Aura Energy's Nouakchott laboratory by rotary splitter divider (RSD). A minimum 2kg sub sample was collected for assay, a 1kg sub sample was collected for geo-metallurgical test work, a 2kg sample was collected for reference and the remainder was stored as inputs for bulk metallurgical composite preparation. • Given the fine-grained nature of the uranium minerals these sample sizes are appropriate. • Sub samples for assay were sent to ALS Minerals, Nouakchott where they were crushed by jaw crusher to -12mm and 1kg was riffle split for pulverising to +85% passing 75 microns. An c. 100g split was bagged and sent for analysis by pressed pellet XRF. Previous analysis comparing different analytical methods (XRF, ICP, DNC) had indicated that XRF is an accurate method on this material, if an x-ray band is selected for measurement that is not affected by the presence of strontium, and this was done. This method will measure total uranium. • A sub-split of assay samples was prepared by ALS Laboratories Nouakchott by Method Prep 22 (Crush to 70% less than 6mm, pulverize entire sample to better than 85% passing 75 microns). An c. 100g sample of pulp was split off using mini-riffle splitter, placed in sample envelope and forwarded by air to ALS in Ireland for uranium analysis by ALS Method U-MS62 (U by ICP-MS after 4 acid digestion). 4 acid digestion provides near total extraction. • Geometallurgical samples for each interval were screened at 1mm, 300µm, 150µm and 75µm and fractions weighed and assayed by portable XRF. A split of the -75µm fraction for each interval was collected by RSD and sent to ALS Minerals for uranium analysis by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ALS Method U-MS62 (U by ICP-MS after 4 acid digestion). 4 acid digestion provides near total extraction. • The results of assay and geometallurgical analysis were analysed to define process behaviour based geometallurgical domains. Three domains were identified (2 x Lazare South and 1 x Lazare North). These formed the basis for generation of bulk composite samples for metallurgical test work. • Interval samples were sent to Australian MinMet Metallurgical Laboratories (AMML), Gosford, Australia where they were combined based on composite definitions and mixed by rolling barrel. • Composited samples were assayed by Direct Neutron Activation and pressed pellet XRF by Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO Minerals), Lucas Heights, Australia. • Composite sample head assays were well reconciled with weighted average grade calculated from input interval samples.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• See ASX Announcement on 30 April 2018:
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.*	• Assay results from trench sample intervals were compared between North and South channel samples for each interval. In addition, average results were reconciled with DD results from 2017 program. Reconciliation of assays was within acceptable limits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Trench locations were selected to correspond to diamond drill (DD) locations from 2017 drilling program (ASX Release: Tiris Resource upgrade success, 30 April 2018) as reported in ASX release: Quarterly report June 2018 and Appendix 5B, 31st July 2018
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Trench spacing was selected to provide a broad relationship for the Lazare North and Lazare South resources by correlation with 2017 DD program. The purpose of sample collection was for creation of representative metallurgical composites, not for resource definition. Results were correlated with DD results and composites based on processing behaviour were created.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• See ASX Announcement on 30 April 2018.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample collection was supervised by geologists. Samples were transported as soon as practicable to independent sample preparation facilities. Approx.65% of drill holes were assayed by downhole gamma logging and for these sample security is not relevant. • The sample for metallurgical testwork were prepared for dispatch to ANSTO by Aura senior staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Resource estimation in 2012 was conducted by Coffey Mining. • This was independently reviewed and confirmed by Wardell Armstrong International in 2016. • The 2018 resource estimate has been carried out by independent consulting group H&S Consultants Pty Ltd. • All of these consulting groups have reviewed and endorsed the sampling, grade estimation and QAQC procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.* • *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.*	• The Resource Estimates are based on drilling conducted on 5 mineral exploration permits held 100% by Aura Energy: 562B4 Oum Ferkik, 563B4 Oued El Foule Est, 564B4 Ain Sder, 2365B4 Oued EL Foule Sud and 2366B4 Agouyame. Exploitation Permit applications by Tiris Ressources SA, a 100% subsidiary of Aura Energy are current over portions of 3 of these exploration permits. Aura is in the process of divesting 10% of Tiris Ressources SA to the Mauritanian Government as required by the Mining Act. • Aura has completed an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment which concluded there are no known issues arising from native title, historical sites, environmental or third-party matters which are likely to materially affect exploitation.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Aura is unaware of any prior exploration on these areas.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation is of the calcrete uranium style. • It occurs within Proterozoic rocks of the Reguibat Craton. • The mineralisation is developed within near surface altered and weathered granites or and within shallow colluvium lying on granite or adjacent metasediments.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* 1. *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* 2. *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* 3. *dip and azimuth of the hole* 4. *down hole length and interception depth* 5. *hole length.* • *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.*	• See ASX Announcement on 30 April 2018
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts*	• Inputs for metallurgical composite samples were aggregated based on weighted average of interval samples generated in 2018 trenching program.

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	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. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• Samples discussed in this announcement only relate to metallurgical testwork.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• See ASX Announcement on 30 April 2018.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• Metallurgical testwork samples only in this ASX announcement. • For other results see ASX Announcement on 30 April 2018.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• Metallurgical testwork is ongoing. Information on processing has been reported in ASX announcement: 16 July 2014 "Reguibat Uranium Project Scoping Study Complete. • Result reported in this ASX release relate to ongoing metallurgical test work underway with ANSTO Minerals on composite samples of geometallurgical domains from Lazare North and Lazare South Resources, generated from 2018 trenching program.
Further work	• *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.*	• Further metallurgical results will be undertaken as part of the feasibility study