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STRAITS RESOURCES LIMITED

TRITTON MINES OPERATIONS

Tritton Deposit

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimate

30st June 2014

Report Version

Author/s	Name	Title
	Byron Dumpleton	Competent Person – Mineral Resource estimate
	Ian Sheppard	Competent Person – Ore Reserve estimate

1 PROJECT SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

Tritton is a sulphide copper deposit located on ML1544 in central NSW, Australia. The deposit geology is described as a Besshi style volcanic associated massive sulphide. It contains economic grades of copper and silver. Minor gold concentrations in the ore are generally not economic since after recovery the grade in copper concentrate is below payable limits.

The deposit is being mined using underground methods by Tritton Resources Pty Ltd a subsidiary of Straits resources Limited. The Tritton ore body was discovered in 1995 by the Straits/Nord Joint Venture. A SiroTEM survey over the historical Budgerygar and Bonnie Dundee copper-gold mines, 800m north of Tritton, indicated significant conductors beneath the shallow workings. The survey was extended to the south and a similar sized anomaly detected over the now known Tritton deposit.

The top of the Tritton deposit is approximately 180m below surface and early holes tested above this and failed to intersect significant mineralisation. Down hole EM was used routinely and off hole anomalies were recognized. Drilling of these anomalies intersected the Tritton ore body.

Mining of the Tritton ore body commenced in 2004 with the development of an access decline and construction of a sulphide ore processing plant. Stope production commenced in March 2005. In its first year of production, Tritton produced 23 088t of copper in concentrate. Production rates are now 25,000t to 27,000t of copper in concentrate per annum. Ore is treated at the Tritton copper sulphide ore processing plant by flotation to produce a copper concentrate product. Copper concentrate for the life of mine is sold under contract to Glencore International. Concentrate is transported by rail to the port of Newcastle and then shipped in 10,000t to 12,000t lots to smelters in the Asia Pacific region.

The Tritton mine is fully permitted for production.

This Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimate is a revision of the June 2013 estimate following depletion by production off set by definition of additional resource and reserve down dip of the mining front. This is the first estimate reported to meet the JORC 2012 standard. Previous estimates have been reported to meet the JORC 2004 standard.

2 GEOLOGY

Regionally mineralisation is hosted within early to mid-Ordovician turbidite sediments, forming part of the Girilambone group. The Tritton mineralisation is hosted within greenshist facies, ductilly deformed Pelitic to Psammitic sediments, and sparse zones of courser sandstones.

The Tritton sulphide mineralisation is stratiform and is classified as a “Besshi style” volcanogenic massive sulphide. Mineralisation is dominated by banded to stringer pyrite – chalcopyrite, with a massive pyrite – chalcopyrite on the hanging wall contact. Alteration assemblage adjacent to mineralisation is characterised by an ankerite footwall and silica sericite hanging wall. The mineralisation has been variably folded at periodic intervals throughout the resource.

2.1 RESOURCE ESTIMATION MODELS

The reported resource figures for the Tritton resource is based on three models:

1. For estimation of Measured Mineral Resource material the resource is based on the grade control model as at 19 June 2014; (Model: tr_gc_bm_19june2014 rescat_as_at_30june2014.mdl). The Grade Control Model is interpreted based on a nominal 0.8% copper interpretation defined by nominal 20m x 20m grade control drilling along with mapping from underground development and sludge hole sampling for improve positioning of the hanging wall and footwall locations. The resource is estimated using Ordinary Kriging. The material reported from this model represent Measured Resource down to the RL 4305m (Surface is at RL 5270m) and only represents material from the main Tritton resource. The model does not include mineralisation which extends to the south along the southern flank of the

main resource known as the south wing and the mineralisation located on the northern flank in the lower section of the resource.

2. For the estimation of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource material the resource is based on the resource model update conducted in May 2012, (main body of the deposit only); (Model: trn_gc_budget_fy2012_15may2012_run4_pillars_as_at_30jun2014_rescat.mdl). This model has been interpreted on a nominal 0.8% copper mineralized boundary based on variable drill spacing and is defined by drilling along with the knowledge of the geology and grade continuity. Drilling is spaced at variable intervals from nominal 30 x 60 metres to 60 x 60 metre down to the RL 4200m. Below RL 4200m drilling is spaced from 60 x 80 metres to a nominal 80 x 100 metre. The upper section of the model, above RL 4445m, is based on Grade Control drilling density as it was at May 2012, however this section of the resource is not reported to avoid overlap reporting with the grade control model. Material reported for Indicated Resource is based on material below RL 4305m (i.e. below grade control drilling as at 19 June 2014). The resource is estimated using Ordinary Kriging. This model does not include mineralisation which extends to the south along the southern flank of the main resource known as the south wing and the mineralisation located on the northern flank in the lower section of the resource.
3. For the estimation of Inferred Mineral Resource material in the wings of the deposit the resource model is based on a separate resource model generated in September 2011 (Model: tritton_sept11_run8_final_as_at_30jun2014.mdl). This resource model is based on a nominal 0.5% copper mineralised boundary. The model has been interpreted past the extent of the main Tritton resource and includes the narrower copper mineralisation that extents on the southern flank of the main resource between RL 4100m and 4500m and is known as the South Wing and mineralisation between RL4200m and the RL 4300m which extends on the northern flank of the main resource and is known as the Northern Wing. Only the material from the North and South Wings are reported from this model. In summary, there is a portion of the Inferred Mineral Resource in the main or central area reported from the May 2012 resource model and the wing portions reported from the September 2011 model.

Refer to Figure 1 and Figure 2 which outlines the location of the three different models used for the reporting of the Tritton Resource as at 30 June 2014.

2.2 MINERAL RESOURCE CUT-OFF GRADE

Geology models that support the Mineral Resource model are developed by interpretation of the mineralized lens using a 0.8% copper grade boundary. The mineral resource estimate is confined to a resource domain volume interpreted by the geologists as representing the 0.8% copper grade boundary. Block grades are interpolated within this resource domain using ordinary kriging. Mineralised material is known to exist outside the resource domain, however this material is excluded from the Mineral Resource estimate.

Within the resource domain a cut-off grade of 0.6% copper is applied to the blocks in the geology model. Mineral Resource is quoted as material above this 0.6% copper block cut-off grade. Application of this cut-off grade excludes those lower grade blocks that exist in the resource domain from the Mineral Resource estimate.

In stope design the whole of the resource domain volume is available for consideration. Engineers will avoid inclusion of low grade blocks from the stope volumes. However in order to achieve practical stope design it is sometimes necessary to include blocks that are below 0.6% copper inside the stope volume. Thus stopes will often include material that has not been classified as Mineral Resource.

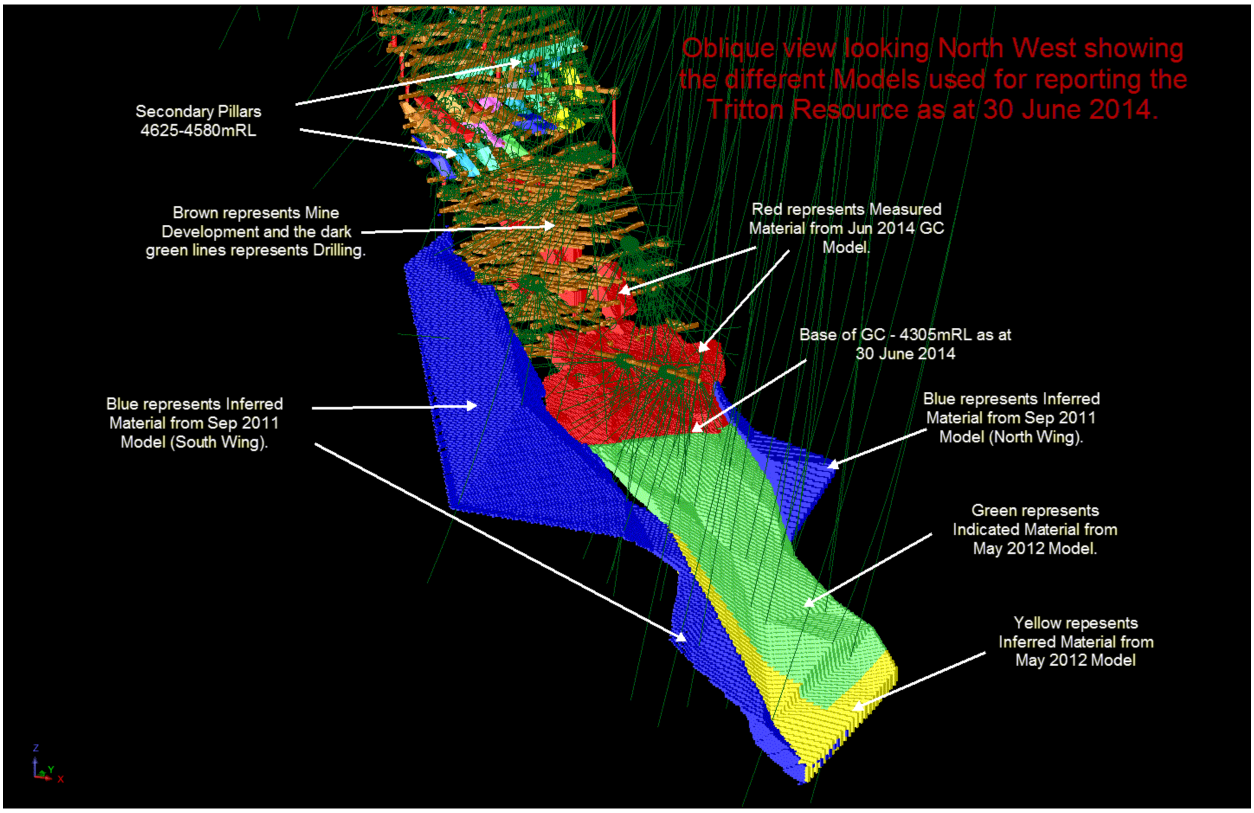

Figure 1 Outlines the location of the three different models used for the reporting of the Tritton Resource as at 30 June 2014 in oblique view looking North West.

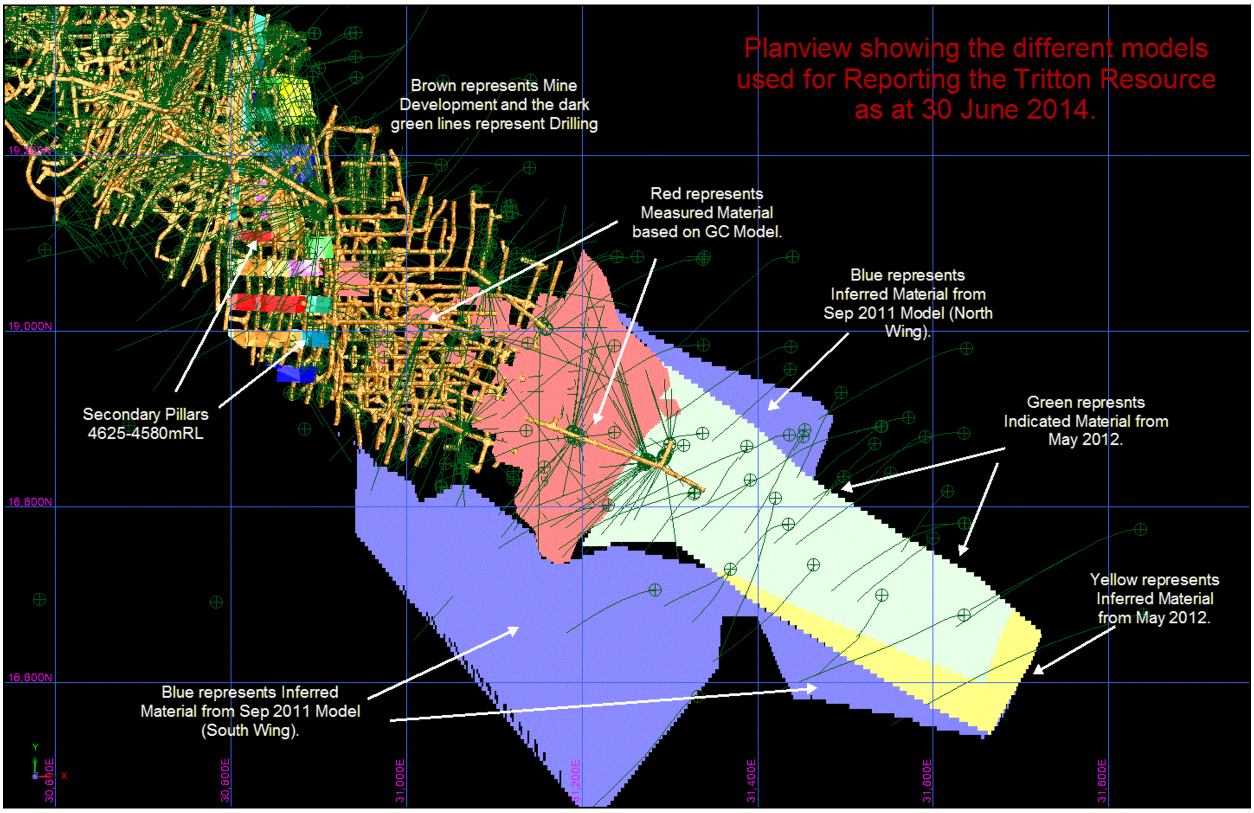

Figure 2 Outlines the location of the three different models used for the reporting of the Tritton Resource as at 30 June 2014 in plan view.

3 PROJECT BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION

The Tritton copper mine is located approximately 45km northwest of the township of Nyngan in central west New South Wales. Nyngan with a population of 3,000 is the regional centre. The small village of Hermidale, population 50, is located approximately 15km to the south of Tritton.

Access to the mine is via the sealed Barrier Highway from Nyngan to Hermidale and then via the sealed Yarrendale road from Hermidale to the mine site. The deposit is located on ML1544.

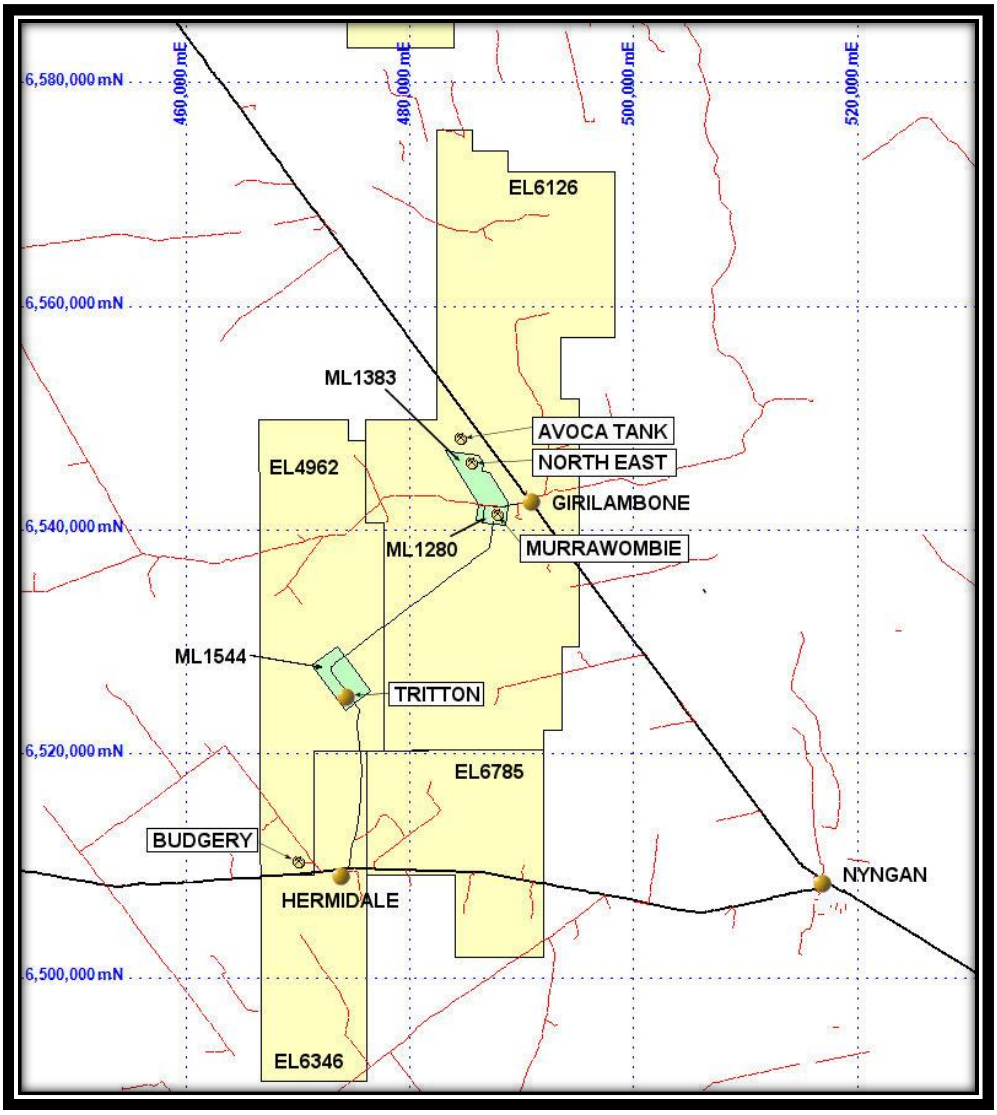

Figure 3 Location and Lease outlines for the Tritton Copper Operation.

3.2 HISTORY

Mining of the Tritton ore body commenced in 2004 with the development of an access decline and construction of a sulphide ore processing plant. Stope production commenced in March 2005. In its first year of production, Tritton produced 23 088t of copper in concentrate. Production rates are now 25,000t to 27,000t of copper in concentrate per annum.

Tritton operates a conventional crushing and flotation plant. The concentrate produced is clean and sought after by smelters in the Asia Pacific region.

3.3 METHOD OF MINING

Mining method at Tritton mine is sublevel open stoping or retreating bench stoping. Transverse and longitudinal stope orientation is used depending on the geometry of the ore lenses.

Stopes are backfill with cemented paste fill made from mill tailing. Use of paste fill provides support of the ground around mined out stopes. Its use has improved recovery of the resource into Ore Reserve to over 80% since there is no requirement to leave permanent pillars of ore grade material for support.

Stopes are mined between sub-levels separated 20m vertically, (floor to floor). Single or double height lifts are mined depending on the local geometry and hanging wall stability.

The majority of stopes in the Ore Reserve estimate located above RL 4385m sub level are designed for transverse extraction with flat floors. High strength paste fill is used in the base of the stope to secure the crown of the next deeper stope in the sequence. Some longitudinal retreat stopes are used for mining the strike extremity of the ore where it narrows.

Stopes in the Ore Reserve estimate below RL 4385m sub level are designed for longitudinal extraction using near vertical walls (approximately 80 degrees) against the next stope down dip. The dip of the ore body has decreased at depth so that use of the transverse stopes with flat floors has become impractical. Down dip stopes are mined against the cemented paste fill wall in a retreat along strike sequence, see Figure 4.

Bifurcation of the mineralisation into a hanging wall lens and footwall lens with a lower grade zone separating them is modelled in the Indicated Mineral Resource area below approximately RL 4305m. Stopes have been designed to avoid mining the low grade middle lens where technically possible. This often requires a two stope design (hanging wall stope and separate footwall stope). Where it cannot be avoided the low grade is included as planned dilution within the stope. See Figure 4.

Portions of the Mineral Resource that cannot be included in viable stope design due to thickness and dip are excluded from the Ore Reserve. There has been no attempt to design extraction using an alternative mining method in this estimate.

In the year prior to June 2014 additional resource drilling has been completed, allowing a comparison of the resource model with the more detailed grade control model. In general the grade control model shows a less distinct and smaller middle low grade lens compared to the resource model, see Figure 5. If the trend to a more uniform distribution of copper grade through the whole ore body continues we anticipate changes to the stopes designs below RL 4305m in future revisions of the Ore Reserve. Using the grade control model, individual stopes are more likely to mine the whole width of the ore body versus the twin stope design using the resource model.

If future grade control drilling shows that flat dip and narrow sections of Mineral Resource do in fact exist then consideration will be given to design of an alternative mining method for this resource.

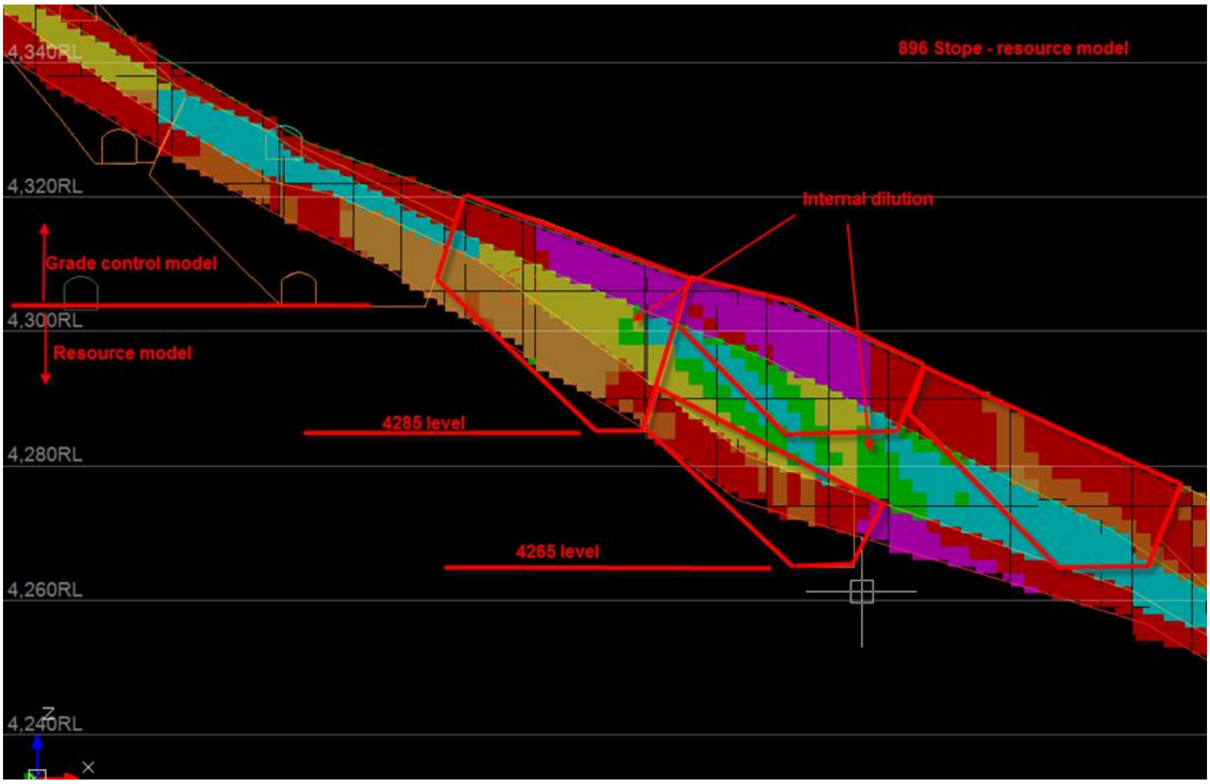

Figure 4 Typical cross section showing higher grade lens on hanging wall and footwall with internal low grade zone as estimated by the resource model.

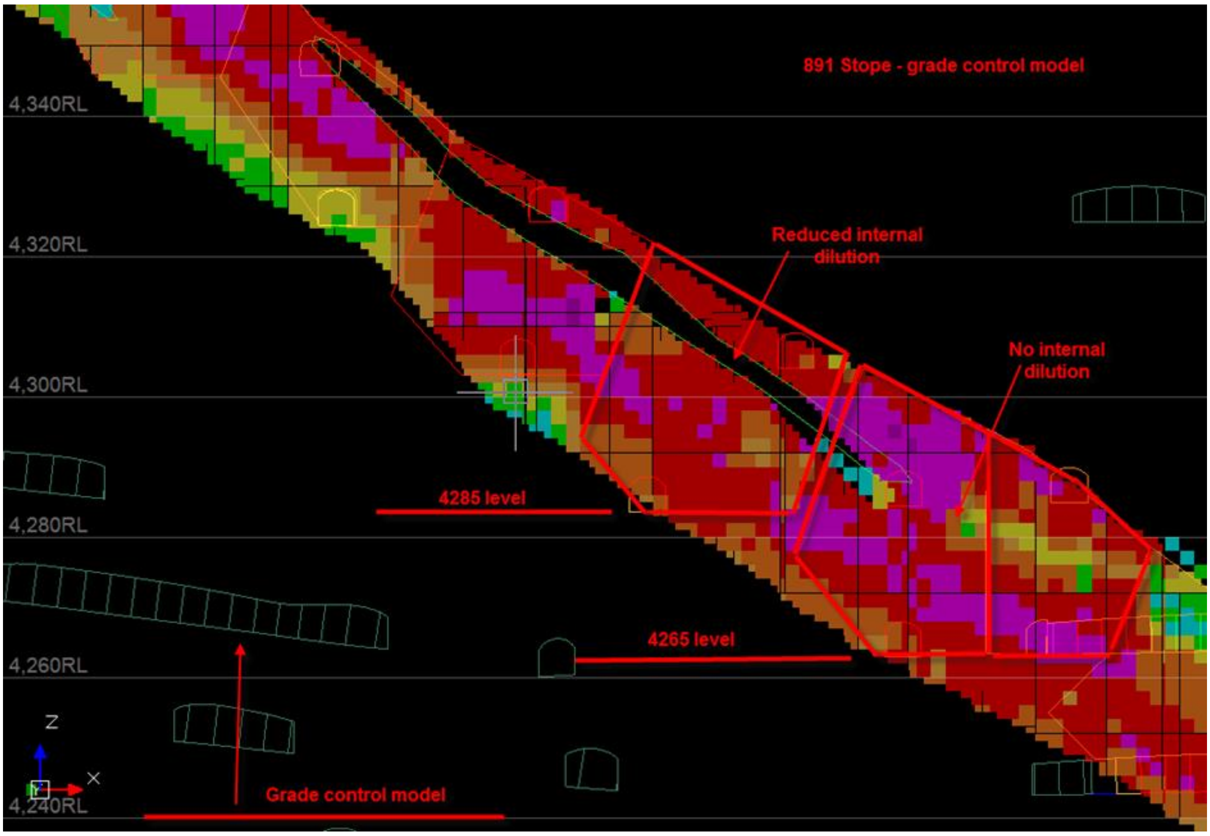

Figure 5 Typical section of grade control model, showing effect of additional resource drilling is to reduce the size of the middle low grade lens.

3.4 ORE PROCESSING

The ore produced from the Tritton mine will continued to be processed at the Tritton copper sulphide ore processing plant. Copper, silver and gold is recovered by crushing, grinding and conventional flotation of sulphides to a copper concentrate.

Copper recovery of 94 to 95% has been consistently achieved at 24% copper grade in concentrate for many years of operation.

Published Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves do not include an estimate of the silver grade since it is not modelled to sufficient precision and it has modest economic impact. The average silver grade in Tritton ore is 6g/t and this recovers to a silver in copper concentrate of approximately 60g/t that is payable by the smelters at 90%. This has a modest value of $40 to $50/t of concentrate.

Published Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves do not include an estimate of the gold grade since it has minimal economic impact on the mine. Average gold grades of 0.14g/t recover to approximately 0.8g/t in the copper concentrate. This is below the 1.0g/t payable limit for copper concentrate. An occasional shipment of copper concentrate is produced that contains above the 1.0g/t gold content, however the commercial impact is small. Gold is ignored in the Ore Reserve estimate.

Mill tailing is disposed to either the underground stopes as paste backfill (approximately 30 to 40% of the total tailing) or to the Tritton tailing storage facility. The tailing storage facility has at least sufficient capacity to hold an additional eight (8) years tailing production at forecast processing rates. This is more than sufficient to cover this Ore Reserve estimate.

4 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

4.1 RESULTS

The Mineral Resource estimate reference date is 30th June 2014. The Tritton deposit has been mined and the Mineral Resource depleted since the previous public report.

Table 1 Mineral Resource estimate for Tritton as at 30th June 2014

Estimate	Classification	Cut Off Cu (%)	Tonnes (kt)	Cu %	Cu (kt)
30 Jun 14	Measured	0.6	2,330	2.3	54
	Indicated	0.6	6,150	1.7	107
	Inferred	0.6	3,400	1.5	51
	Total	**0.8**	**11,880**	**1.8**	**212**

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as INCLUSIVE of Ore Reserve.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. Reported Tonnes and grade are based on estimated Stoping and development positions for Tritton as at 30th June 2014.
4. Figures included 490kt @ 2.6% Cu for 12.7 kt of copper metal of the Tritton Pillars between the 4655mRL and the 4565mRL.
5. The figures quoted do not included the 30 June 2014 closing Tritton ROM stocks of 14.5kt @ 1.5% Cu for 180t of copper metal (Stock numbers do not include stocks from other sources).
6. Reported tonnes and grade based on three models. The Tritton Grade Control Model as at 19 June 2014 for Measured, Resource Model developed in May 2012 for Indicated and Inferred for the main Tritton body, and the September 2011 Resource Model for reporting material that occurs on the North and South flanks of the main Tritton resource.

4.2 CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS PUBLIC REPORT

Mine production in the period June 2013 to June 2014 was 1,252k tonne at 1.8% copper for 22.8k tonne copper. This production depleted the June 2013 Mineral Resource.

Additions to the Mineral Resource result from evaluation of existing and new drill hole data and information from development driving in mineralisation.

Table 2 Change in Mineral Resource estimate since previous public report

Estimate	Classification	Cut Off Cu (%)	Tonnes (kt)	Cu %	Cu (kt)
30 Jun 14	Measured	0.6	2,330	2.3	54
	Indicated	0.6	6,150	1.7	107
	Inferred	0.6	3,400	1.5	51
	Total	**-**	**11,880**	**1.8**	**212**
30 Jun 13	Measured	0.6	2,050	2.0	41
	Indicated	0.6	7,910	1.7	140
	Inferred	0.6	1,900	2.2	42
	Total	**-**	**11,860**	**1.9**	**223**
difference	*Measured*		*280*	*0*	*13*
	Indicated		*-1,760*	*0*	*-33*
	Inferred		*1,500*	*-1*	*9*
	Total		*20*	*0*	*-11*

4.3 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH JORC CODE REPORTING

This Mineral Resource statement has been compiled in accordance with the guidelines defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

4.3.1 Competent Person Statement

I, Byron Dumpleton a Consultant Resource Geologist confirm that I am the Competent Person for the Tritton Mineral Resources section of this Report and:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition).
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having five years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Member of the Australian Institute of Geologists (MAIG No. 1598).
- I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.

I am a full time employee of BKD Resources Pty Ltd (ABN 81 109 376 481) and acting as the Mineral Resources Manager for Straits Resources Limited. I have been engaged by Straits Resources Limited to prepare the documentation for Tritton Mine 30th June 2014 Mineral Resource estimate.

I have disclosed to Straits Resources Limited the full nature of the relationship between myself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest. Specifically Mr. Dumpleton owns 61,349 shares in Straits Resources Ltd which were issued as part of the company share plan in 2010 when Mr. Dumpleton was a staff member of Straits Resources Limited.

I verify that the Tritton Mineral Resource section of this Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relating to Mineral Resources.

4.3.2 Competent Person Consent

With respect to the sections of this report for which I am responsible – Mineral Resource Estimate - I consent to the release of the Tritton Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement as at 30th June 2014 by the directors of Straits Resources Limited.

Signature of Competent Person	Date
 Byron Dumpleton AIG Member No.1596	11 September 2014
Signature of Witness	Witness Name and Address Narelle Wynn, 8 Aden Street, Albion Qld 4010

4.4 JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT: TRITTON DEPOSIT

4.4.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	1. *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.* 2. *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* 3. *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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	1. All Diamond core samples are based on ½ core, pre-collar RC samples in waste zones taken as 4 metre composites and re-spit to 1 metre samples when return assays or geology indicate copper or gold mineralisation. Dedicated RC holes samples are taken at 1 metre intervals. Underground face sample data is collected at 1 metre intervals or at geological breaks as rock chip samples. 2. All diamond core is aligned, measured and metre marked. All underground face sample faces collected are digitally photographed and with face position measured from survey points and survey pickups. 3. Diamond and RC-pre-collars conducted by Straits Resources are completed to industry standards. For diamond drilling samples these are taken at geological boundaries to maximum of 1.4 metres and a minimum of 0.5 metres with the standard interval at 1 metre within mineralised zones to approximately 50 metres before and past mineralisation horizons. Diamond core drilled from surface that drilled through the mineralised horizon pre 2010 are predominantly NQ2 in size. Holes drilled during 2010 to 2012 which define the lower section of the current resource are HQ3. Underground grade control holes are NQ2 for down holes and LTK60 for up holes. Underground face samples (rock chip) are also collected for grade estimation with ore drives mapped and ore boundaries picked up by survey. All Exploration holes sampled by Straits Resources for the Tritton resource for the primary sulphides, are analysed by a 3 stage aqua regia digestion with an ICP finish (suitable for Cu 0.01-40%) ALS method ME-ICP41. All Cu samples greater than or equal to 1 % were re-submitted for an ore digest ME-OG46. Additional Au analysis by fire assay fusion with an AAS finish,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		30g charge (suitable for Au 0.01-100ppm) ALS method Au-AA22. All Au samples greater than or equal to 1 g/t were re-submitted for an ore grade fire assay 30g charge, Au-AA25. All diamond Grade Control holes and Face samples are assayed using ore grade digest, methods ME-OG46 for Cu, Fe, Ag, Zn, Pb and S with Au FA using method Au-AA25 from ALS Orange, NSW, Australia.
Drilling techniques	*1. Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	1. All available drilling was used for the Tritton resource interpretations and estimation as at 30th June 2014 for each of the resource models used (Three models used). Drilling used is diamond core, and underground Face Samples. The majority of the drill holes used for the modelling is NQ2. For UG GC NQ2 is used for down holes and LTK60 for up holes.
Drill sample recovery	*1. Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *2. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *3. 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.*	1. All diamond core has recoveries measured for drilling conducted by Straits Resources. Drilling conducted by the NORD did not have RQD routinely recorded. RC pre-collar sample recoveries were not recorded nor required to be recorded as all material estimated for the Tritton mineralisation is defined by core. RQD measurements are taken on all core prior to all sampling. This is conducted for all core since 2005 2. Industry standard drilling practices resulted in good sample recoveries for Diamond core. 3. No significant relationship appears to exist between recovery and grade.
Logging	*1. 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.* *2. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* *3. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	1. All diamond core and RC chips are geologically logged by Company Geologists. All surface holes drilled by Straits Resources are geotechnically logged. All logging is to the level of detail to support the Tritton style of mineralisation (VMS-Besshi style). 2. Logging of both RC and Diamond core samples recorded lithology, alteration, mineralisation, degree of oxidation, fabric/structure and colour. All exploration core was photographed in both dry and wet form, for UG grade control

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		holes all core is photo graphed in wet form only. All RC intervals are stored in plastic chip trays, labelled with interval and hole number. Core is stored in core trays and labelled similarly. Underground faces were faces are taken are digitally photographed and face location measured from the nearest survey point. 3. All RC and core samples were logged in full and face samples are logged for lithology and accompanied by geological mapping.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*1. If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *2. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* *3. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *4. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *5. 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.* *6. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	1. Half core was collected on average at 1m intervals, minimum sample length is 0.5 metres and maximum length is 1.4 metres. 2. RC samples for waste sections are collected at 1 metre intervals, with a 1m split and bulk residual collected on the drill rig. The bulk residual was composited to 4 metre interval by spear sampling. If RC composites returned above background copper or gold values, the stored original 1m split was sent to the laboratory for analysis. 3. Samples taken are appropriate for the Tritton mineralisation style (Copper VMS). 4. Sample blanks and industry standards are routinely submitted, Pulps retained to be re-submitted to test for reproducibility. 5. Field duplicates on grade control holes only are conducted routinely for the Tritton mineralisation. Regression analysis of the field duplicates shows very good correlation. The understanding of sample representative and grade estimation is also reviewed through mine to mill reconciliations and stope reconciliations and closing reports. All core samples are visually examined against assay values and logged mineralisation. 6. The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory	*1. The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *2. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments,*	1. All assays for holes drilled by Straits Resources were conducted at accredited assay laboratories. Samples from the drill holes in the Tritton resource estimation are primary sulphide, all surface exploration holes are analysed by a 3 stage aqua regia digestion

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
tests	*etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *3. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	with an ICP finish (suitable for Cu 0.01-40%) ALS method ME-ICP41. All Cu samples greater than or equal to 1 % were re-submitted for an ore digest ME-OG46. Additional Au analysis by fire assay fusion with an AAS finish, 30g charge (suitable for Au 0.01-100ppm) ALS method Au-AA22. All Au samples greater than or equal to 1 g/t were re-submitted for an ore grade fire assay 30g charge, Au-AA25. Samples taken pre 2005 cannot confirm the exact assay technique, however Straits is assuming for identifying mineralised zones the assays had meet industry standards at the time. The assay techniques used are appropriate for the Tritton resource. 2. N/A 3. Laboratory QA/QC samples were involving the use of blanks, duplicates, standards (commercial and site made certified reference materials are used), replicates as part of in-house procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*1. The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *2. The use of twinned holes.* *3. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *4. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	1. Significant mineralised intersections are reviewed by the logging Geologist and Senior Geologist. 2. No twinned holes were conducted. 3. All Straits Resources geological data is logged directly into Straits Resources logging computers following the Corporate Geology codes. Data is transferred to the Corporate AcQuire database and validated on entry. Down hole survey data is validated and checked for potential deviation from magnetic mineralisation before data entry. 4. No adjustments to assay data were made. If survey data is affected by mineralisation, the survey is omitted. With a general trend being applied based on the survey above and below the affected value.
Location of data points	*1. 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.* *2. Specification of the grid system used.* *3. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	1. All recent surface drill hole collars have been surveyed by using a DGPS by a local contractor, all pre 2005 holes are surveyed by theodolite. All UG hole collars are surveyed in by theodolite by company surveyors. Surveys are entered into the Straits Corporate Acquire database. Box cut and nearby infrastructure

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		is picked up by company surveyors. 2. Resource modelling based on local Tritton Mine Grid. Rotation of the grid is 8.423 degrees to the west from AGD 66 true north. 3. Quality and accuracy of the drill collars are suitable for resource work and resource evaluation for Proved and Probable reserve.
Data spacing and distribution	*1. Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *2. 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.* *3. Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	1. The Original Tritton Resource surface definition drilling is variable with drilling intervals varying from a nominal 25 x 50 metre to 30 x 60 metre to 80 x 100 metre. Grade Control drilling is targeted on a nominal 20 x 20 metre from dedicated hanging wall drill drives or from footwall development. Face samples are taken at regular intervals along ore development (between 3 to 6 metres) with samples taken at 1 metre intervals across the face. Ore cross cuts used for stope development are also sample along their entire length at 1metre intervals. All faces are mapped and digitally photograph. Sludge samples are also regularly used to define the footwall and hanging wall positions. 2. The Tritton mineralisation is defined sufficiently to define both geology and grade continuity for a Mineral Resource estimation and Ore Reserve evaluation. The material defined as Measured is suitable for detailed stope design. 3. Samples are collected at 1 metre intervals and or to geology breaks. Minimum sample interval is 0.5 metres, maximum sample interval is 1.4 metres. For the resource estimation 1 metre composites were generated and applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*1. Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *2. 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.*	1. This deposit may have minor BIAS due to the “fan” nature of the UG drilling and mixed sample support as face sample data is used for resource estimation and delineation. 2. No material issues due to sampling BIAS is expected due to the extensive geological knowledge and mining history, therefore this is seen as a low risk.
Sample security	*1. The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	1. Chain of Custody is managed by the Company. Samples are stored on site in polyweave bags containing approximately 5 samples. These bags are securely tied, then loaded and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		wrapped onto a pallet for dispatch to the laboratory. The samples are freighted directly to the laboratory with appropriate documentation listing sample numbers and analytical methods requested. Samples are immediately receipted by the lab on arrival, with a notification to the Company Senior Geologist of the number of samples that have arrived.
Audits or reviews	1. *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	1. External reviews and audits have been conducted by AMC in 2010 and 2011 for the section of the model classified as Indicated and Inferred on earlier Tritton resource models. No fatal flaws or significant issues with the past Tritton models were identified.

4.4.2 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	1. *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* 2. *Data validation procedures used.*	1. All assay results are logged against unique sample numbers. A sampling sheet detailing sample numbers and core / RC intervals is completed prior to sampling commencing. During the sampling process each sample interval is cross-referenced to the sample number and checked off against the sampling sheet. Pre-numbered bags are used to minimize errors. Assay data is received via email in a common electronic format and verified against the AcQuire database. 2. Data validation checks are run by the Database Manager and checked by the logging geologist.
Site visits	1. *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* 2. *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	1. Byron Dumpleton (Straits Resources – Mineral Resource Manager) has made numerous site visits during the drill out of the Tritton resource during various drilling programmes between 2008 and 2014. Mr Dumpleton was also part of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		team that developed the Geological Interpretation and Grade control procedures for the Tritton Deposit. 2. N/A.
Geological interpretation	*1. Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *2. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *3. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *4. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *5. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	1. The confidence in the Tritton geology model is high due extensive underground exposure and mining history. The geological model is considered good for this style of deposit. The Geological setting is close to a traditional "Besshi style" (type of VMS mineralised system). 2. The nature of the Tritton drilling data generally intersects the mineralisation at good angles. Ore development and geological mapping is used extensively to control ore boundaries. 3. The deposit is tabular in nature with good visible mineralisation. The Tritton underground mine has been operating since 2005 and has demonstrated good geological and grade continuity. The geological knowledge by the geology team is high, minimising the risk for alternative interpretations. Alternatives of the interpretation for internal sub grade material (internal dilution) at depth can have an effect on the estimation grade of the resource. 4. Geology from core logging and underground mapping in understanding the lithology hosting the mineralisation and is well understood. Geology along with variography analysis is used to develop the direction for grade continuity. Due the mineralisation being stratabound grade generally follows lithological horizons. Mineralisation can be controlled locally by folds and structure due to remobilisation; this in turn will control the grade continuity within the stratigraphic horizon. 5. The mineralisation at depth may be influence by broad open to tight/isoclinal asymmetrical folding and possible faulting not picked up by drilling. The position of significant folds to date tends to increase Cu grade in the anticlinal due to copper remobilisation. Mineralisation is still open at depth (down dip).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	1. *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	1. The main Tritton orebody is tabular in nature with an overall down dip length of 1.7km with mineralisation still open at depth, with the start of mineralisation stating 5115mRl, approximately 155 metres below the surface. The main body varies in thickness averaging 6-8 metres above the main "roll over" at the 4500mRl, below the "roll over" the resources thickens with true widths varying from 15 to 30 metres with thickness gradually increasing to 60 metres at the base of the known mineralisation. The width of the resource varies from20 metres at the top of the resource and extends to an average width of 300 metres for the majority of the resource d0wn to approximately the 4100 level where the resource reduces to 250 metres. South Wing: Located on the southern extremities of the main Tritton resource. The south wing is broadly triangular in shape with the long axis down dip with a length of 900 metres with a width at the widest point of 250 metres. The thickness varies from 1 to 8 metres averaging 2 metres. North Wing: Located on the northern flank of the main Tritton resource the north wing is also triangular in shape with the long axis down dip with a length of 300 metres and extends at its widest point to approximately 70 metres. The north wing varies in thickness from 15 to 20 metres.
Estimation and modelling techniques	1. *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* 2. *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* 3. *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* 4. *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage*	1. The resource estimation technique used for estimating grade for the three models is Ordinary kriging. Ordinary kriging is an appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The software package for the grade estimation, variography, statistics and geological interpretation was conducted using Surpac. Cu, Au, Ag, Fe, Zn, S and Density were estimated for all models. Model used for reporting the North and South Wings (the north and south flanks of the main Tritton resource) was estimated by Optiro in September 2011, Surpac software was used for the estimation and the geology interpretation under the guidance of Straits Resources, sample statistics and variography was conducted using Snowden's Supervisor.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	characterisation). 5. *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* 6. *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* 7. *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* 8. *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* 9. *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* 10. *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Each mineralised domain is composited and estimated separately for all models. 2. Reconciliations for the Indicated resource model against the Grade control model used for reporting Measured material for the period between approximately June 2012 to June 2014 (approximately two full years of production) demonstrates the Indicated resource model has under called tonnes by 12%, under call grade by 9% and under called metal by 22%. 3. No assumptions have been made for the recovery of the Gold and Silver by-products which do report to the concentrate produced. 4. Sulphur is estimated and is used for the identification of PAF material. 5. Block model parent cell size dimension takes into account for incorporating face sample data, to accommodate narrow mineralised domains and drill spacing. The following are the Block Model dimensions are used: The Grade Control model (Measured Material): 5 mN by 2 mE by 2 mZ with sub celling down to 2.5 mN by 1 mE and 1 mZ. Indicated and Inferred Model used for the main Tritton resource: 5mN by 2 mE by 2 mZ with sub celling down to 5 mN by 1 mE and 1 mZ. Inferred Model for the North and South Wings: 10mN by 4 mE by 4 mZ with sub celling down to 5 mN by 2 mE and 2 mZ. For all models each mineralised domain has been composited and estimated separately. For Measured Resource data samples are spaced at a nominal 20 x 20 metres above 4305mRl and includes face sample data with samples composited to 1 metre intervals for estimation. Indicated Model sample spacing is spaced at variable intervals from nominal 30 x 60 metres to 60 x 60 metres to the 4200mRl and below 4200mRl drilling is spaced from 60 x 80 metres to a nominal 80 x 100 metres. Composites used for the Indicated model are based on 2 metre composites. Samples in the Inferred area are variable and general not greater than the nominal 80 x 100 metres. Composites used

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for the estimation of the main Tritton body for Inferred are based on 2 metre composites. Composites used for estimating the North and South flanks of the Tritton resource are based on 1 metre composites. 6. No assumptions have been applied to the model for selective mining unit. 7. No correlation has been made between variables. 8. Grade boundaries are interpreted at a nominal 0.8% Cu and are used to confine the grade estimation along with sub grade material located outside the 0.8% model for grades between 0.3 and 0.8% Cu as separate grade boundaries for defining mineralised waste. For reporting Indicated and Inferred (material below the 4305mRl) the mineralised boundaries are interpreted at a nominal 0.8% Cu and are defined by resource drilling below 4445mRl as at 15 May 2012, above this position the model is defined by the same procedures used for the current grade control model. For reporting the Inferred Material for the extremities of the main Tritton resource the September 2011 (run8) resource model is used. The mineralised boundary for this model is based on a nominal 0.5% Cu mineralised. 9. A top cut at the 97.5 percentile was used for estimation of grade for each element where the CoV is above 1.0 for the material reported for Measured (Grade Control model as at 19 June 2014). Model used to report Indicated and the Inferred component of the main Tritton resource, no grade cuts were applied. Models used to report the Indicated and Inferred material top cuts for each of the estimate grade are determined by reviewing the CoV and applying cuts to outliers till a suitable CoV is reached. CoV's of ranging between 1.5 to 1.0 or lower are targeted. 10. Block model volume validation was validated against ore solid wireframes for each mineralised domain. Block model validation for grade was conducted both by visually expecting model sections by northings at 20 metre increments, by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		benches at 10 metre increments and exposed underground ore development.
Moisture	*1. Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	1. Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*1. The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	1. The nominal 0.8% copper cut-off grade used for the mineralised interpretation for the Measured and Indicated and Inferred section of the main Tritton resource and at a nominal 0.5% copper cut-off for the Inferred North and South wing section of the Tritton resource. 0.8% is chosen for the main Tritton resource as this cut-off best controls the grade distribution to meet the current mining needs. For the North and South wing section of the Tritton resource a nominal 0.5% cut off was chosen as this appears to reflect the natural background grade cut off for this style of mineralisation.
Mining factors or assumptions	*1. Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	1. The only consideration to the mining method is the minimum interpretation width applied is 2 metres downhole. Otherwise no other mining assumptions have been applied to the Tritton model. The Grade Control model is setup for mining evaluation and stope delineation with low grade material (generally sub 0.8 Cu%) estimated outside the copper ore domains to estimate grade for planned dilution from stope designs. The Indicated model does not have the sub grade that occurs outside the resource not modelled. The Inferred model used for the North and South wing area is modelled to the resource cut off. Material not estimated is set to zero.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*1. The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	1. The dominant mineralisation for the Tritton Mineralisation is chalcopyrite. Material mined from Tritton is process at the Tritton Copper Operations copper concentrator a 1.4 - 1.6Mtpa Processing Plant. Processing recoveries for Tritton are on average 94.5%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	*1. Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	1. Waste from processing is disposed at the current tailings storage facility at Tritton (or utilised as paste fill). Waste from underground development is stored within the Hartman's Pit and as backfill in the mining process. Any potentially acid forming waste will be encapsulated within the waste dump on the surface or is placed in as stope backfill. No significant environmental impacts have been identified for the Tritton mining operation.
Bulk density	*1. Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *2. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *3. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	1. Bulk density for the Tritton Models for waste material type has been assign by the average values measured across the field. Density for material within ore domains have been estimated using Ordinary Kriging. 2. Bulk density for the resource has been measured using the Archimedes Principle Method' (weight in air v's weight in water). 3. Bulk density has been estimated by the actual measurements for fresh ore material. For material outside the mineralised domains an average density value for the host material has been assigned.
Classification	*1. The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *2. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *3. Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	1. The classification has been guided by drill density, level development and mapping and the knowledge of the geological and grade continuity. For Measured drilling is spaced at a nominal 20 x 20 metres above 4305mRl and includes face samples and surveyed mapping. Indicated has been set below 4305mRI and is defined by drilling along with the knowledge of the geology and grade continuity with drilling spaced at variable intervals from nominal 30 x 60 metres to 60 x 60 metres to the 4200mRl and below 4200mRl drilling is spaced from 60 x 80 metres to a nominal 80 x 100 metres. Inferred has been defined in areas where the geology confidence is low. Drilling in Inferred sections area variable and general not greater than the nominal 80 x 100 metres.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2. The drill and input data density is comprehensive in its coverage for this style of resource to allow reasonable confidence for the tonnage and grade distribution to the levels of Measured, Indicated and Inferred. The geological knowledge of the Senior Geology personnel and the Mineral Resource Manager reflecting their understanding of the Tritton resource and the Tritton Copper Operation VMS field. 3. The Mineral Resource estimated appropriately reflects the view of the competent person.
Audits or reviews	*1. The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	1. External reviews and audits have been conducted by AMC for early generations of the Tritton resource models and the September 2011 model, no fatal flaws or significant issues with the past Tritton models were identified at the time. The current model follows the same principles for their interpretation methodology and estimation criteria with difference being a higher cut off is used for outlining mineralisation and the rotation of the search ellipse to better reflect the observed grade distribution from grade control.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*1. Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *2. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *3. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	1. The model has been validated visually against drilling and statistically against input data sets on a domain and on swath plot basis. The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code. 2. The statement relates to local estimate of tonnes and grade above the 4305mRL for Measured Resource and below 4305mRL the estimate relates to a global estimate for Indicated Resource. For the Indicated material grade control drilling to a nominal 20 x 20 metres will be required to firm the mineralised position and grade distribution suitable for final Stope designs. Inferred material relates to a global estimate. 3. For Mining against Processing reconciliations for the FY2014 year have shown that Mining as over called tonnes by 2%, under called grade by 2% providing a 0% variance for Metal delivered to the ROM. (Note the Mine to Processing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reconciliations is based on blend material of which 20% of the material for FY2014 is sourced from the North East Mine). Tritton resource has been mined since 2005. Reconciliations demonstrate the current models provide good confidence in the estimation and the estimation process used for the Tritton Resource.

5 ORE RESERVE ESTIMATE

5.1 RESULTS

The Tritton mine Ore Reserve Estimate as at 30th June 2014 is reported in Table 3. It is reported according to JORC 2012.

Table 3 Ore Reserve Table for Public Reporting of Tritton deposit as at 30 June 2014

Estimate	Classification	Cut Off Cu%	Tonnes (kt)	Cu %	Cu (kt)
Underground	Proved	1.2	2,225-	1.9	42.3
	Probable	1.2	2,710	1.7	45.5
	Total	-	**4,966**	**1.8**	**87.7**

1. Ore Reserves are reported as Inclusive of the supporting Mineral Resource estimate
2. Discrepancies in summation will occur due to rounding
3. Cut-off grade is applied to whole of stope average grade after dilution and ore loss modifying factors have been applied.

5.2 CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS ESTIMATE

The Ore Reserve estimate presented in this report is an update to account for changes and extension of the Mineral Resource estimate at depth and depletion of Mineral Resource due to mining in the year since last reporting.

Change in the mining method from stopes orientated transverse to the strike of the ore body to stopes extracted on a longitudinal retreat sequence from the extremities to towards the central access drive has affected the estimate.

A change in the modifying factors applied for dilution and ore loss has been made with this June 30th 2014 estimate. Hanging wall dilution, paste fill dilution, footwall ore loss and broken ore loss are now individually estimated with factors. This compares to the previous estimates that have used a single all-in factor for dilution and single ore loss factor.

The previous Ore Reserve estimate was made as at June 30th 2013.

Table 4 Change in Ore Reserve from previous estimate

Estimate	Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Cu %	Cu (kt)
30-June-14	Proved	2,225	1.9	42.3-
	Probable	2,710	1.7	45.5
	Total	**4,966**	**1.8**	**87.7**
30-Jun-13	Proved	92	2.1	19.7
	Probable	4,327	1.7	71.5
	Total	**5,248**	**1.7**	**91.2**

5.3 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH JORC CODE REPORTING

This Ore Reserve statement has been compiled in accordance with the guidelines defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

5.3.1 Competent Person Statement

I, Ian Sheppard, confirm that I am the Competent Person for the Tritton mine Ore Reserve section of this Report and:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition).
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having five years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, No. 105998.
- I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.

I am a full time employee of Straits Resources Limited.

I have disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between myself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest. Mr Sheppard has disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between himself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest. Specifically Mr Sheppard has rights to 14,612,764 shares in Straits Resources. Title to 4,870,921 shares has vested with the remainder to vest when a range of conditions have been satisfied as defined in an Employee Share Acquisition Plan - these conditions have not been met at this time.

I verify that the Ore Reserve section of this Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relating to Ore Reserve.

5.3.2 Competent Person Consent

With respect to the sections of this report for which I am responsible – Tritton Mine Ore Reserve Estimate - I consent to the release of the 2013 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement as at 30 June 2014 for Tritton mine.

5.4 CONSENT TO RELEASE

Signature of Competent Person	Date
Ian Sheppard (IAN SHEPPARD) Ian Sheppard Member No.105998 AusIMM	11th September 2014
Signature of Witness	Witness Name and Address Narelle Wynn, 8 Aden Street, Albion Qld 4010

5.5 EXPERT INPUT

A number of persons have contributed key inputs to the Ore Reserves determination. These are listed below.

In compiling the Ore Reserve the Competent Person has reviewed the supplied information for reasonableness, but has relied on this advice and information to be correct.

Table 5 Expert contribution to Ore Reserve

Expert Person / Organization	Area of Expertise
Byron Dumpleton	Mineral Resource geology and resource estimating block Model
Wayne Race	Mine design

5.6 SECTION 4 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	*1. Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* *2. Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	1. The Ore Reserve estimate is based on the 30th June 2014 Mineral Resource for Tritton mine, estimated by two digital block models; Measured Mineral Resource is estimated by the Tritton mine grade control block model; *tr_gc_bm_19june2014_rescat_as_at_30june2014.mdl.;* and Indicated Mineral Resource estimated by the Tritton mine resource block model *trn_gc_budget_fy2012_15may2012_run4_pillars_as_at_30jun2014_rescat.mdl.* Mr. Byron Dumpleton is the competent person responsible for Mineral Resource Estimation and both estimating models. The Tritton grade control model is used to estimate all Ore Reserve from surface to RL 4305m level. The Tritton resource block model is used to estimate all Ore Reserve below RL 4305m level to the base of the resource. Only Probable Ore Reserve is estimated below RL 4305m. 2. Mineral Resources are quoted as INCLUSIVE of the Ore Reserve estimate
Site visits	*1. Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *2. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	1. Mr. Ian Sheppard, competent person for the Tritton mine Ore Reserve, has visited the Tritton mine on several occasions and is familiar with the mine conditions.
Study status	*1. The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *2. The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	1. Tritton mine Ore Reserve estimate is based on eight years of mine production history, production budgets, and mine designs that in aggregate exceed the level of detail expected from a feasibility study. The mine budget and associated Life of Mine plan demonstrate the technical and economic viability of mining the Ore Reserve. 2. Modifying factors used in the conversion of Mineral Resource to Ore Reserve are based on reconciliation and observation of past mining and ore processing performance.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	*1. The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	1. The June 2014 Ore Reserve uses copper grade, Cu%, as the cut-off grade criteria. 2. A cut-off grade of 1.2% Cu is applied to whole stope estimates of grade after dilution. Stopes are designed within the Mineral Resource grade envelope that has been interpolated by geologists at a nominal 0.8% Cu cut-off. Designers aim to reject as much mineralisation with grade less than 1.2% Cu as practical from the stope, however sub-cut-off grade mineralisation will be included if necessary to generate a practical stope design. The average grade of the whole stope volume is estimated to give the pre-dilution stope tonnage and grade, (including any sub cut-off grade blocks within the stope). Dilution from surrounding rock and from backfill is then estimated followed by estimation of ore loss. Dilution and ore loss factors are applied to estimate the diluted stope grade. The diluted whole of stope grade is tested against the cut-off grade. The stope average diluted grade must exceed the 1.2% Cu cut-off grade to be accepted. 3. Where access drive designs are available, all Mineral Resource inside these development design shapes and above 0.8% Cu is converted directly to Ore Reserve without modification. A lower marginal cost applies to this material equivalent only to the cost of ore processing. Mining costs will be incurred irrespective of a decision to process this material or not. Hence a lower cut-off grade of 0.8% Cu is applied. No dilution or ore loss factors are applied to Mineral Resource contained within the development shapes in the estimation of Ore Reserve. 4. Gold and silver grades in the ore are of minor importance as economic by-products. Gold and silver grades are strongly correlated with copper grade and this combined with minor economic importance means they need not be included in the cut-off grade criteria. Gold in copper concentrate grades are only occasionally above the payable limit of 1.0g/t. Silver in concentrate grades are approximately 60g/t and so silver contributes a modest value of AUD$40 to $50 per tonne copper concentrate. 5. There are no significant impurities in the mineralisation that require inclusion in the cut-off grade criteria.
Mining factors or assumptions	*1. The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of*	1. June 2014 Mineral Resources have been converted to; underground Ore Reserve by a process of detailed stope and development design. 2. The mining method used at Tritton mine is underground open stoping with cemented

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). *2. The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* *3. The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc.), grade control and pre-production drilling.* *4. The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* *5. The mining dilution factors used.* *6. The mining recovery factors used.* *7. Any minimum mining widths used.* *8. The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* *9. The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	paste backfill. Open stope mining methods have been used with success for eight years. Use of cemented paste fill allows high rates of conversion of Mineral Resource to Ore Reserve, with no permanent pillars required to be left. 3. Geotechnical stability of the stope designs is based on stable span dimensions established over several years of operational experience with the use of cemented paste fill. A modest level interval of 20m vertical is used to limit the length of hanging wall exposure in the shallow dipping (35 degree) ore body. Tritton specific empirical design curves based on prior stope stability are used to assist with design of stable spans. 4. The Ore Reserve estimates for development and stope ore include the volume of material that is below the cut-off grade and which is considered impractical to exclude from the surrounding or adjacent volume of ore. Such diluting material is inclusive to the design ore volume and estimate of grade. 5. Dilution due to over break of the hanging wall is estimated as an average of 12.5% for stopes. A copper grade of 0.75% Cu is assumed for this dilution, based on the results of stope reconciliation. 6. Dilution due to fall-off of paste fill from adjacent filled stopes is estimated as an average of 3.0% for all stopes. There is no economic copper in the paste fill dilution. 7. Ore loss due to under break on the footwall of the stopes, (due the shallow dip) is estimated as an average of 10% for all stopes. The grade of this ore loss is assumed as the average of the un-diluted stope grade. 8. Ore loss due to inability to recover all the broken ore is estimated at an average of 2% for all stopes. The grade of this ore loss is taken as the un-diluted stope grade. 9. Inferred Mineral Resources are used in the Life of Mine plan for Tritton, however this material does not affect the economic viability of the Ore Reserve. All Inferred Mineral Resource is schedule for production after the Ore Reserve is exhausted and does not impact the decision to mine the Ore Reserve material. 10. Capital development, ventilation, backfill distribution, electrical, pumping and other

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		infrastructure necessary to support the Tritton mine is installed incrementally over time. The sustaining capital cost of installing the infrastructure is included in the Life of Mine plan.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	1. *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* 2. *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* 3. *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* 4. *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* 5. *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* 6. *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	1. The Triton mine ore is treated at the existing Tritton ore processing plant located adjacent to the mine portal. Copper, gold and silver metal are recovered to a copper concentrate by sulphide flotation methods. 2. The sulphide flotation treatment method is proved on Tritton ore with 10M tonne of ore successfully treated to date. 3. Tritton ore processing plant to produces a copper concentrate with 24% copper. Average recovery ranging from 94% to 95% of copper is achieved. Gold is recovered to the copper concentrate at 45% recovery, however grades in the concentrate are generally below payable limits and only occasional value is derived from the gold. Silver recovery averages 75%. 4. The Ore Reserve assumes that no allowances are required for deleterious elements in the copper concentrate. This is supported by historical production of a very clean concentrate.
Environmen-tal	1. *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	1. The Tritton deposit is located on ML1544. The mine is fully permitted for production. 2. Tailing from ore treatment are disposed to the existing Tritton Resources ailing storage facility. Closure of this tailing storage facility will be required at end of mine life. Sufficient topsoil and waste rock with suitable geochemistry is stockpiled and available for capping for capping of the facility at mine closure. 3. Waste rock with potential to be acid forming is disposed into stopes underground and not stored on surface.
Infrastructure	1. *The existence of appropriate infrastructure:*	1. The Tritton mine and ore processing site has all necessary infrastructure installed and

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	availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	operating. Infrastructure includes change facilities, offices, workshops, electrical power, water, and road access. Sufficient skilled labour is available in region to support the mine and accommodation is available in the town of Nyngan located within 50km distance from the mine. Land from which the Tritton mine is accessed is freehold lease owned by Tritton Resources Pty Ltd.
Costs	*1. The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* *2. The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* *3. Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* *4. The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.* *5. The source of exchange rates used in the study.* *6. Derivation of transportation charges.* *7. The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* *8. The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	1. Capital costs for the Tritton mine include only sustaining capital for mine development, ventilation extension and mining equipment replacement. These costs are based on recent development experience and the purchase of similar mine equipment. Accuracy of estimate is at feasibility study or better precision, (± 15%). The sustaining capital expenditure schedules are included in the Life of Mine plan. 2. Tritton mine operating cost estimates are based on recent experience applied to first principles build-up from physical schedules for the budget year (FY 2015 or July 2014 to June 2015). The budget estimates are projected forward with appropriate modification to account for increasing depth of mining over time. Accuracy beyond the budget year is considered to be ±15%. 3. Metal price assumptions for copper, gold and silver are Straits Resources corporate long term assumptions derived from a variety of market sources – see next section. 4. Exchange rates used in the studies that support the Ore Reserve estimate are Straits Resources corporate long term assumptions derived from a variety of market sources – see next section. 5. Copper concentrate product transport costs include road and rail freight to port, port handling and sea freight. The costs assumed in the Life of Mine plan are based on the budget year contract rates with future changes based on market intelligence. Budget for financial year 2014/15 costs are approximately AUD$120 per dry tonne concentrate.

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		6. Copper concentrate treatment and refining charges assumed in the Life of Mine plan are the financial year 2014/15 budget costs; USD$92/t concentrate smelting and USD 9.2c/lb copper refining, 7. NSW government royalty of 4% is payable on revenue less deductible items. After deductions, the effective royalty rate on revenue is approximately 3% for Tritton Resources. No private royalties will apply.
Revenue factors	*1. The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* *2. The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	1. Tritton Ore Reserve cut-off grade is calculated using the Straits Resources forward looking economic assumptions regards metal price, exchange rate, smelter treatment, product handling in between the current (2014) and the mid-term (2018); a. Copper price of USD$7000/tonne to $7200/tonne range b. Gold price of USD$1300/oz c. Silver price of USD$20/oz to $21/oz d. AUD:USD exchange rate of 0.93 to 0.84 e. Copper treatment charge of USD$92/tonne to $98/tonne f. Copper refinery charge of USD9.2c/lb to 9.8c/lb g. Standard Tritton Resources contract smelter terms for payable metal; effective copper payable is 95.8% for concentrate with 24% copper. h. Assumptions were current at June 2014 Under this range of economic assumptions and the estimated operating costs, the break even grade varies from; 1.4% to 1.2% Cu if full site costs are included 1.2% to 1.1% Cu if only variable costs are considered (site fixed administration cost ignored) Based on the above estimated range of break-even grades, a cut-off grade of 1.2% Cu has been applied in the estimation of Ore Reserve.
Market assessment	*1. The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* *2. A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* *3. Price and volume forecasts and the basis for*	1. The world market for copper concentrate is large compared to production from Tritton mine. The Tritton mine copper concentrate is a very clean product with low impurities and demand for this product from copper smelters is expected to remain high. All copper concentrate is sold under life of mine contract to Glencore International AG.

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	these forecasts. 4. *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	
Economic	1. *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* 2. *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	1. The Tritton Life of Mine plan and associated commercial model estimates a positive Net Present Value for the operation at a discount rate of 10%. The economic assumptions used in the valuation of the Life of Mine plan vary over time. They are consistent with the assumptions of economic inputs applied in the calculation of break-even grade discussed above. 2. The Tritton mine is one of several mines that will supply ore to the Tritton processing plant in the Life of Mine plan. The plan assumes that Tritton mine shares the cost of site administration, processing plant sustaining capital and other overheads with the other mines.
Social	1. *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	1. The Tritton mine is located on existing Mining Lease ML1544. The mine is fully approved to operate. 2. Tritton Resources is based in the township of Nyngan in the Bogan Shire NSW. Strong community support for the continued operation of Tritton Resources has been evidenced in regular community consultation sessions. There are no known objections from the community against the Tritton Resources operations. Tritton Resources owns the land on which access to Tritton mine is located.
Other	1. *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* 2. *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* 3. *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* 4. *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be*	1. No material natural risks have been identified for the Ore Reserves. 2. All copper concentrate produced by Tritton Resources from the Tritton mine will be sold to Glencore International AG under an existing life of mine contract.

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	received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	
Classification	*1. The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* *2. Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* *3. The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	1. The Proved Ore Reserve estimate results from the conversion of Measured Mineral Resource. The limit for Proved Ore Reserve was set at RL 4305m. Below this level the Mineral Resource is a mix of Measured and Indicated categories with the proportion of Measured declining rapidly with depth. Where a production level contains a mixture of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource the Ore Reserve on the whole level is categorized as Probable to avoid complex reporting. 2. Below RL 4305m all Ore Reserve is categorized as Probable. This Ore Reserve is based on the conversion of Indicated Mineral Resource and some Measured Mineral Resource. 3. A Probable Ore Reserve of 0.27Mt has been estimated by conversion of blocks of resource remaining as pillars between completed primary stopes that were mined before the operation used cemented backfill. These blocks of pillar resource are located in the upper levels of the mine; RL 4860m and above. The pillar Ore Reserve is derived from Indicated Mineral Resources. Uncertainty over the geotechnical condition of the rock mass in the pillar resource would have been applied as a modifying factor in the estimation of the pillar Ore Reserve. Only Probable Ore Reserve would be estimated for the pillars, irrespective if the resource categorization. 4. The classification of the Ore Reserve as a combination of Proved and Probable is an appropriate reflection of the conditions in Tritton mine in the opinion of the competent person, Mr. Ian Sheppard.
Audits or reviews	*1. The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	1. No audits of this June 30th 2014 Ore Reserve have been completed. Previous Ore Reserve estimates have been externally reviewed as part of requirements for provision of finance with no significant discrepancies found.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*2. Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the*	1. For Tritton mine;

Criteria	Risk Rating	Comment
Mineral Resource	Low	Reconciliation of the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve shows

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
	Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. 3. *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* 4. *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* 5. *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves		good correlation between actual and estimated; <5% difference on tonne, Cu grade and contained Cu metal for Proved Ore Reserve. The resource modelling that supports Indicated Mineral Resource estimates has been shown to be moderately conservative after reconciliation with modelling that supports Measured Mineral Resource (based on greater drilling density).
		Classification	Low	All Probable Ore Reserve based on Indicated Mineral Resource. No complications from modifying factors.
		Site visit	Low	Site visits completed. Tritton is an operating mine with 9 years production history.
		Study status	Low	Ore Reserves are support by Life of Mine plan and budgets that are higher precision than Feasibility Study.
		Cut-off grade	Medium	Cut-off grade is sensitive to mine operating costs achieved and dilution in addition to the normal metal price volatility risk.
		Mining factors	Medium	Dilution and ore loss factors are derived from detailed stope review and reconciliation of actual to reserve estimate. Change to retreating longitudinal stope sequence and shallower dip of the mineralised lens at depth may result in changes to dilution and ore loss compared to historical performance.
		Metallurgy factors	Low	Tritton ore has been processed for nine (9) years achieving metal recoveries and concentrate quality consistent with those assumed in the preparation of the Ore Reserve.
		Environmental	Low	Located on existing Mining Lease with all approvals in place.
		Infrastructure	Low	All required significant infrastructure is in place.
		Costs	Low	Estimates are based on recent operating cost experience.
		Revenue Factors	Medium	Copper metal price has high annual variability. Tritton mine cash margins after sustaining capital are moderate and operations could be suspended during periods of extended low metal price.
		Market assessment	Low	Life of mine concentrate sale contract is in place.
		Economics	Medium	Risk reflects impact of metal price variability and modest grade.
		Social	Low	Continued operation of the Tritton Mine is strongly supported by the local community at Nyngan.

End Report