

28 October 2020

BRYAH BASIN AND SAMS CREEK EXPLORATION UPDATE

- **IP survey underway to identify anomalous zones along 4.5km strike extent of copper anomalous trend inclusive of Forrest and Wodger deposits**
- **2,500m of diamond drilling proposed to infill and extend maiden copper resource comprising Forrest and Wodger deposits of 2.4Mt at 1.7% Cu for 41,500t Cu metal (refer Table 1 and ASX Announcement 2 July 2020) and test zones of anomalism identified by the IP survey at the Forrest Project**
- **55 Air Core drill holes for approximately 6,000 metres planned at the Feather Cap Project to regional evaluate two gold targets**
- **Ongoing aggressive exploration at Morck Well JV by Sandfire including 650 Infill Air Core drill holes**
- **Sams Creek diamond drilling by Sandfire due to commence November 2020**
- **Underwriting of options exercisable at 8c by 30 November 2020 raising approximately \$12.9M (refer ASX Announcement 30 September 2020)**

Gold and Base Metals explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** (“**Auris**” or “**the Company**”) (**ASX: AUR**) is pleased to provide this update on planned exploration activities within the Company’s Bryah Basin tenement and Sams Creek Project areas for the period up to 31 March 2021.

Post 30 November 2020, Auris will be well funded to undertake this increased level of exploration activity subject to the completion of the underwritten option exercise at 8c, raising approximately \$12.9M, (Refer ASX announcement 30 September 2020).

Management Commentary:

Auris Minerals Chief Operating Officer, Mike Hendriks, said: “Auris is delighted to announce this strong pipeline of planned exploration activity for the next 4-5 months. This is an exciting time for Auris as we have worked hard to establish a portfolio of high-quality gold and copper prospects and we now have a clear line of sight on our near-term exploration programs.

Auris’ ability to roll out this comprehensive program is supported by the near-term exercising of options which expire on 30 November 2020, providing us with up to \$12.9M in additional funding.”

Forrest Project IP Survey

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An Offset Pole - Dipole IP survey (Figure 1) is currently underway at the Forrest Project to test for zones of resistivity and/or chargeability potentially associated with quartz/copper sulphide veining and/or zones of disseminated or massive copper sulphides. The program is expected to be completed mid-November.

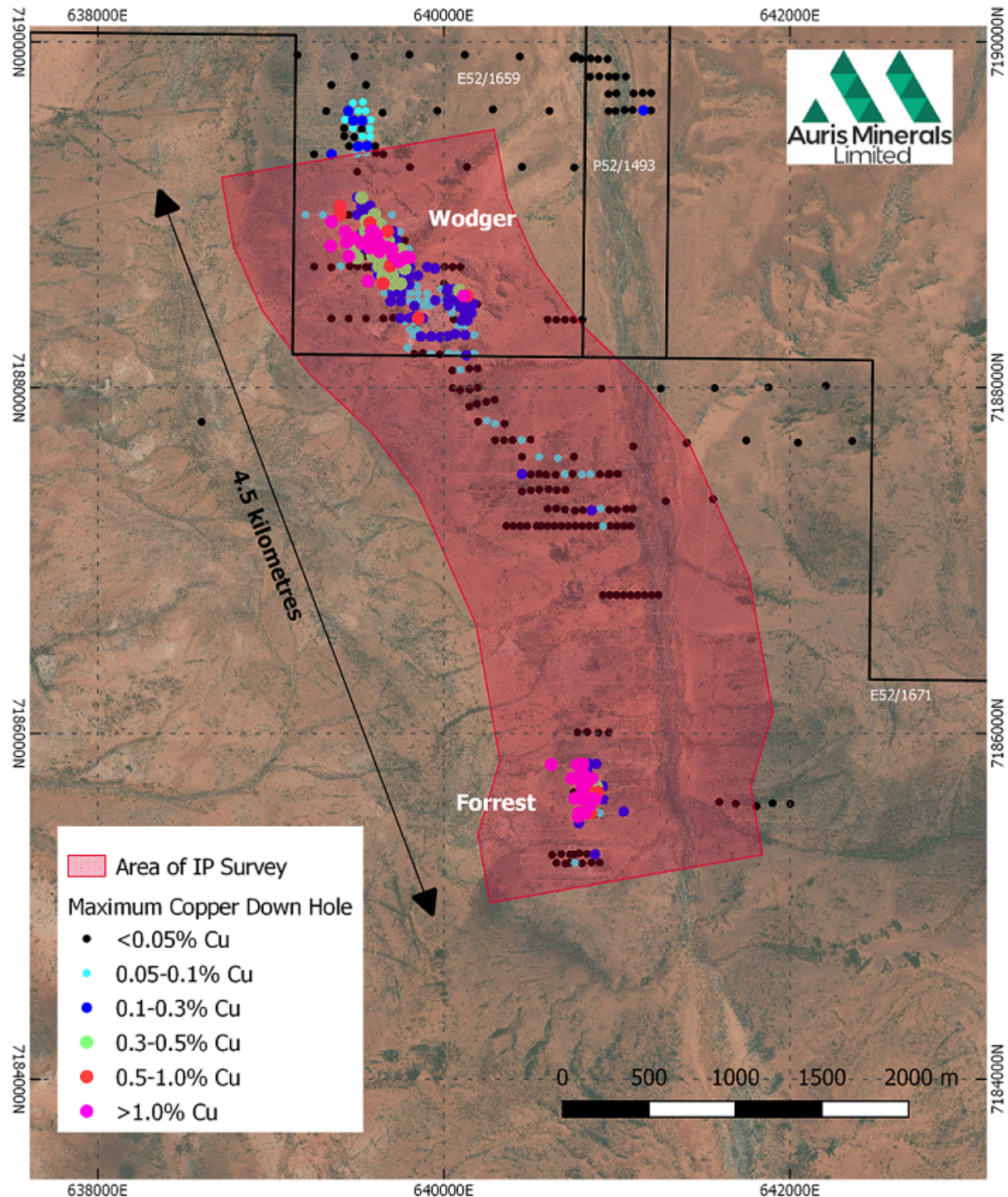


Figure 1 – Forrest Project IP Survey Location Plan

Forrest Project Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling of approximately 2,500m is proposed at the Forrest Project for Q1 2021 to infill and extend the maiden copper resource at the Forrest Deposit (Figure 2) and to test anomalous zones identified from the above IP survey.

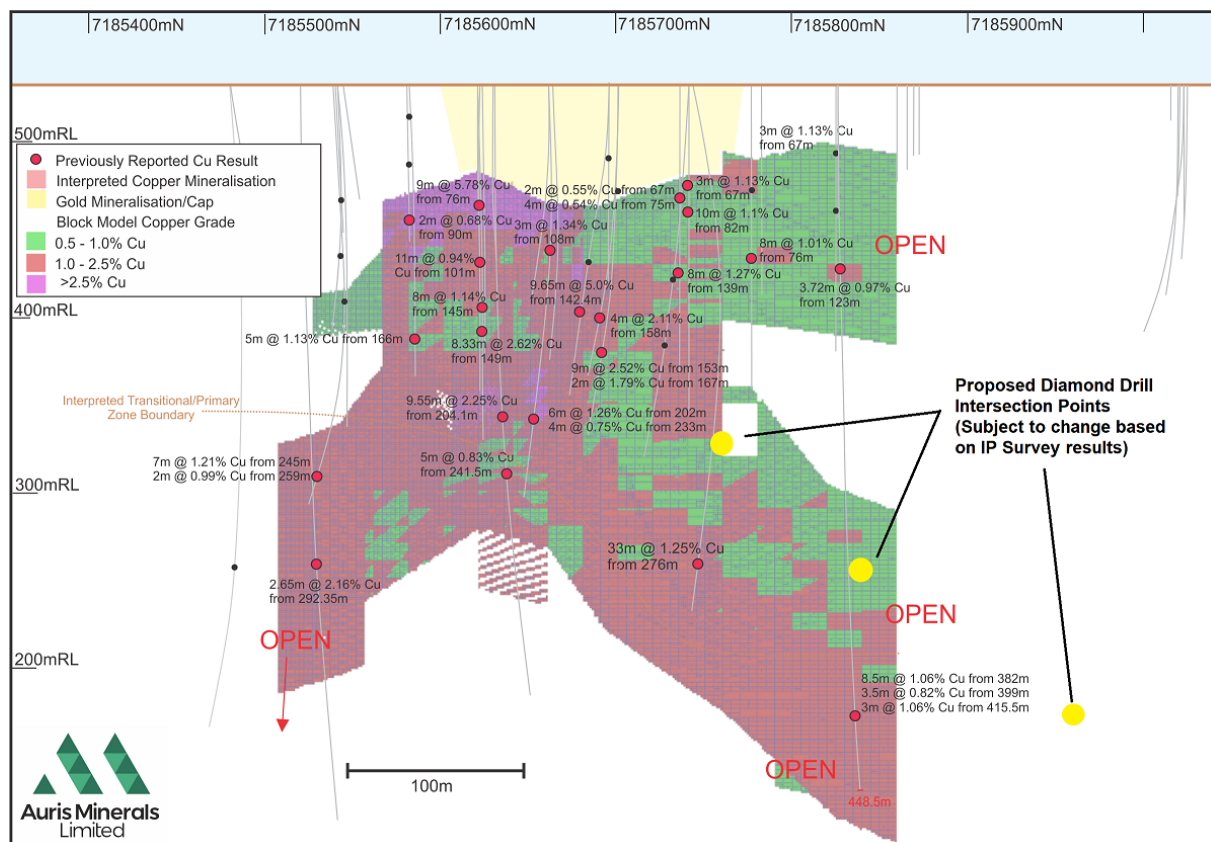


Figure 2 – Forrest Deposit Longitudinal Projection (looking west)

Table 1 - Forrest Project June 2020 Mineral Resource Estimate (1.0% Copper Cut-off)

Prospect	Type	Tonnage (t)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (t)	Au (oz)
Wodger	Oxide	28,000	1.5	0.22	420	200
	Transitional	490,000	2.1	0.44	10,200	7,000
	Fresh	845,000	1.6	0.48	13,500	13,100
	Total	1,363,000	1.8	0.46	24,200	20,200
Forrest	Oxide	4,000	1.3	0.25	50	30
	Transitional	354,000	2.2	0.64	7,600	7,300
	Fresh	681,000	1.4	0.31	9,600	6,800
	Total	1,039,000	1.7	0.42	17,300	14,100
Grand Total		2,402,000	1.7	0.44	41,500	34,300

Feather Cap Prospect Air Core Drilling

A total of 55 Air Core holes for approximately 6,000 metres are planned at the Feather Cap Project for Q4 2020 to test two regional gold targets.

Twenty-five (25) Air Core holes for approximately 3,500 metres are planned within the Feather Cap Project to test for strike extensions to high grade gold mineralisation identified by Sandfire within recent Air Core drilling in the Morck Well JV. Results from the recent drilling completed by Sandfire include a maximum result of **5m @ 4.76g/t Au from 70m** (MWAC2682, Refer ASX announcement 17 July 2020). The gold prospectivity of the area is further highlighted by the Durack Gold Resource, located along over 3.5km strike to the west of the proposed drilling and outside of Auris tenure. Historical RAB drilling by Plutonic Resources and Geopeko in the 1990's, located approximately 2km to the west along strike from the proposed drilling has intersected high grade gold results including **35m @ 1.8g/t Au from 32m including 8m @ 5.19g/t Au from 32m** (JRB43) and **20m @ 3.01g/t Au from 40m including 4m @ 10.7g/t Au from 40m**. (Refer Table 2 and JORC Tables).

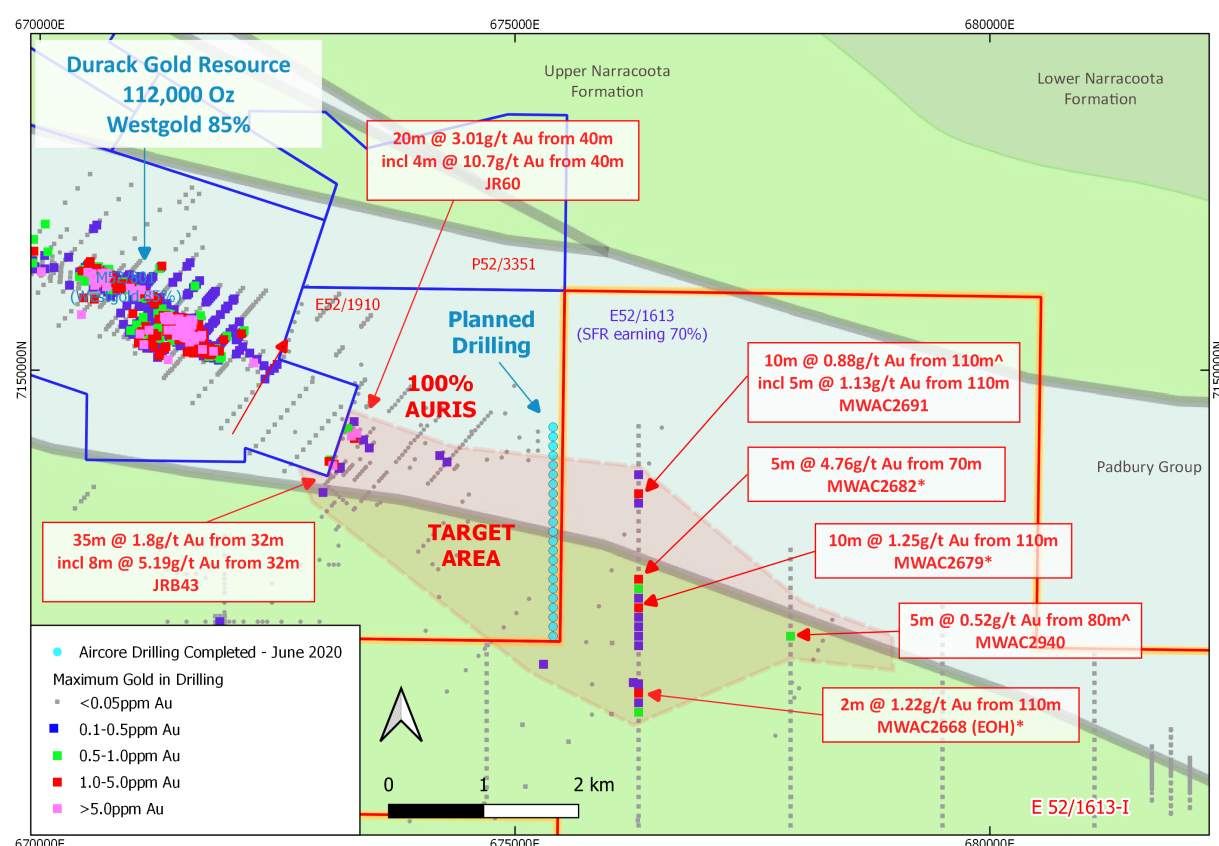


Figure 3 – Feather Cap Project / Morck Well JV Drill Plan

Notes - Durack Gold Resource – Refer WGX announcement dated 4 September 2017

^ - Refer ASX announcement 17 July 2020

* - Refer ASX announcement 23 October 2020

Table 2 – Feather Cap Project (Durack East Area) – Significant Results

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94_Z51)	Northing (MGA94_Z51)	RL (m)	Dip	Azi	EOH Depth (m)	Interval (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
JRB42	672836.9	7148560	500	-60	225	50	2	48	50	0.14
JRB43	672940.7	7148844	500	-60	225	67 including	35	32	67	1.8
							8	32	40	5.19
JRB50	673006.5	7148812	500	-60	225	65	4	48	52	0.16
JRB51	673019.9	7148827	500	-60	225	58	4	28	32	0.18
JRB87	672954	7148859	500	-60	225	76 including	12	48	60	0.67
							4	48	52	1.65
JRB144	671750	7147200	500	-60	225	58	4	44	48	0.49
JRB221	672000	7146200	500	-60	225	68	4	36	40	0.76
							4	64	68	0.2
JRB222	672050	7146200	500	-60	225	60	4	28	32	0.1
							4	36	40	0.21
JR29	674283	7149033	500	-60	225	50	4	30	34	0.38
JR46	673404	7149266	500	-60	225	50	16	34	50	0.13
JR51	674206	7149101	500	-60	225	60	8	28	36	0.22
JR59	673316	7149317	500	-60	225	60	4	36	40	0.14
							4	56	60	0.23
JR60	673333	7149336	500	-60	225	60 including	20	40	60	3.01
							4	40	44	10.7
JR64	673464	7149181	500	-60	225	60	4	28	32	0.16

A further 30 Air Core holes for 2,500 metres are designed to infill existing drilling to a 50/100 x 200m drill spacing in order to better evaluate identified anomalous gold mineralisation within completed drilling, (including a maximum result of 11m @ 0.82g/t Au from 33m including 1m @ 4.76g/t Au from 35m, FCAC039) which extends over an interpreted strike extent of approximately 1.8km and remains open to the north and south, (Figure 3, refer ASX announcement 10 October 2018).

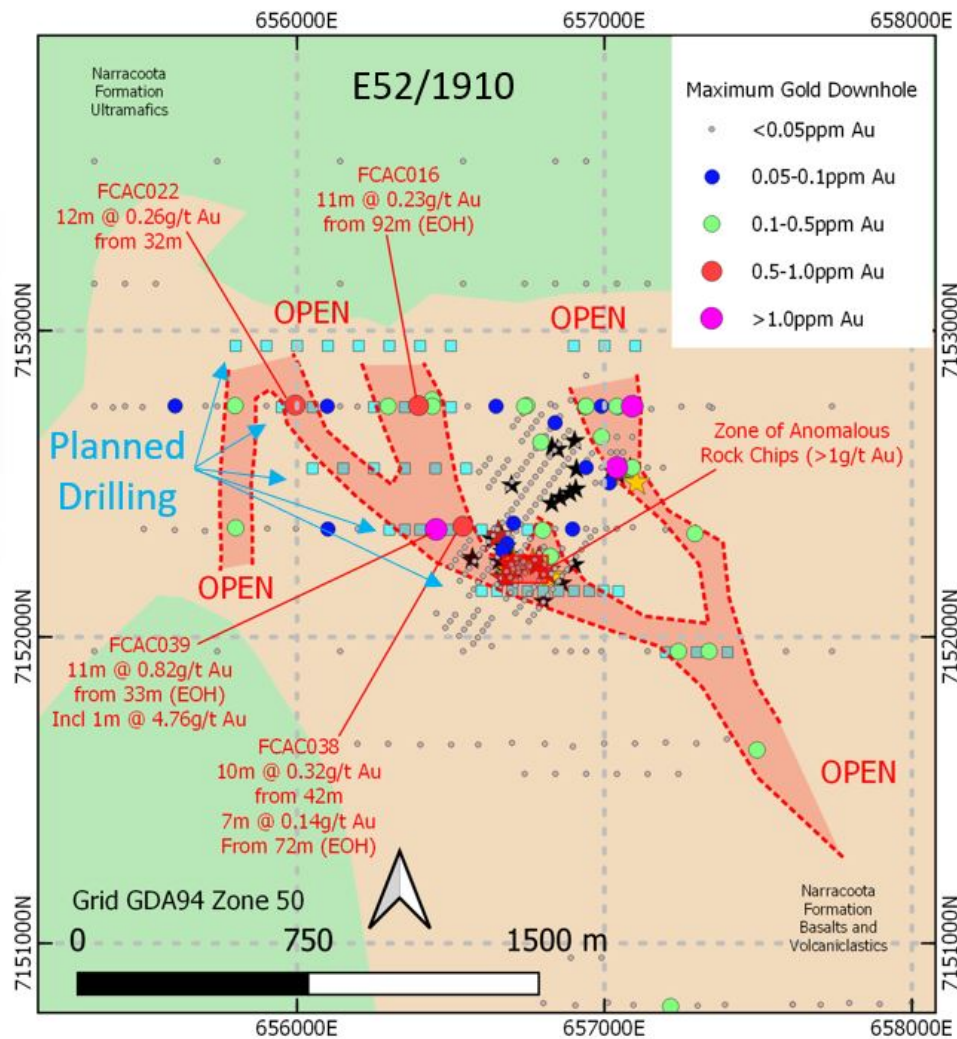


Figure 4 – Feather Cap Prospect Drill Plan

Morck Well JV Air Core drilling – Sandfire Resource

Morck Well is located ~22km south-west of Sandfire's DeGrussa Copper Mine in Western Australia and comprises several compelling mineralised targets located over a 45km strike.

In February 2018, Auris entered a Farm-in Agreement with Sandfire in relation to the Morck Well East and Doolgunna Projects which cover ~430km². Sandfire has the right to earn a 70% interest in the projects upon completion of a Feasibility Study on a discovery of not less than 50,000t contained copper (or metal equivalent).

Approximately 650 Air Core holes remain to be drilled which will reduce the current wider spaced (1,600m line spacing) to 800x100m spacing. RC drilling, designed to follow-up geochemical anomalism observed in the first pass program, will be planned in the December 2020 quarter.

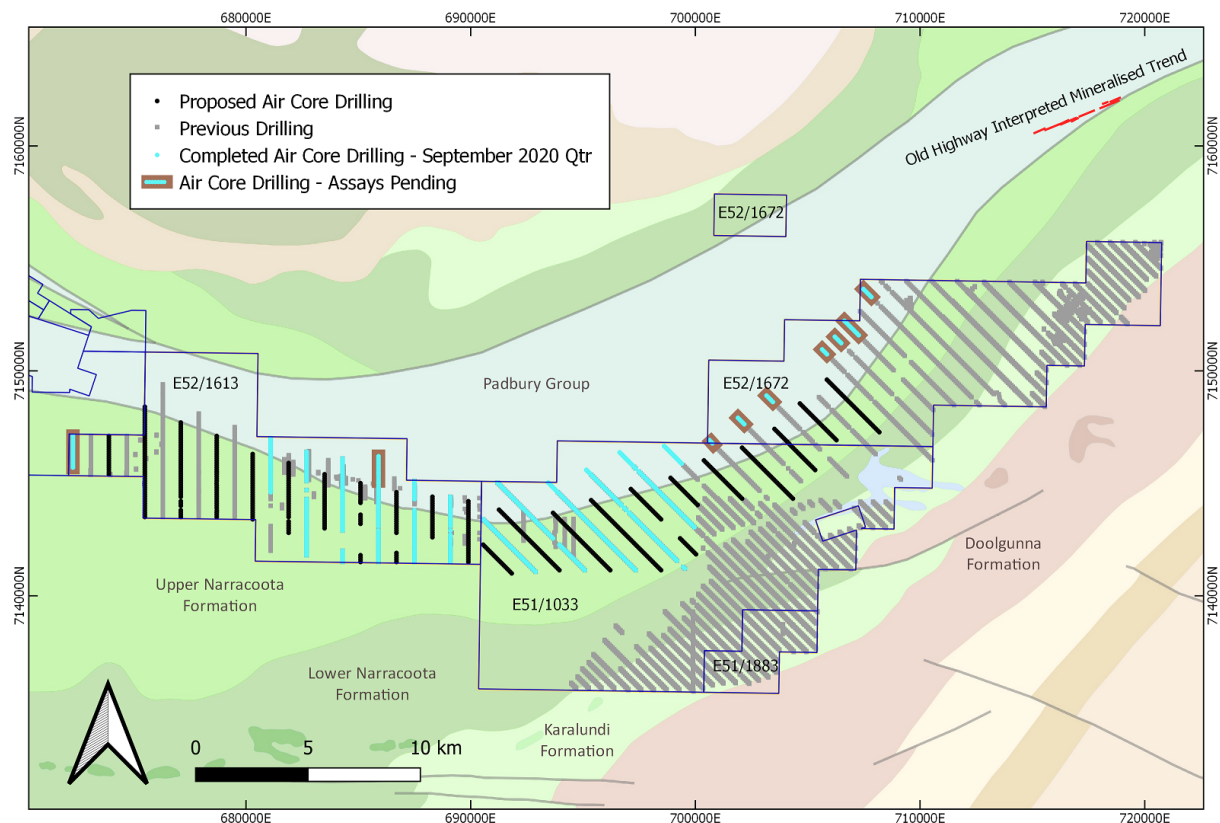


Figure 5 – Morck Well JV Summary Geology Plan showing extent of drilling completed and proposed Air Core drilling remaining.

Sams Creek Diamond Drilling – Sandfire Resources

Auris has entered into a legally binding term sheet to acquire Sandfire’s interest in the Sams Creek Gold Project. Upon completion Sandfire will become a major shareholder of Auris with a 19.9% shareholding. Completion of the Sams Creek Project acquisition is subject to satisfaction of a number of conditions precedent by 31 March 2021, including New Zealand regulatory approvals and an extension of EP 40 338 for a minimum of four years being approved by New Zealand Petroleum and Minerals. For the extension of the permit to be successful an approved level of exploration is required to be carried out within the permit prior to its expiry. In order to meet this commitment, Sandfire is spending approximately \$600,000 on exploration on the Sams Creek Project prior to the permit expiry of 26 March 2021.

The planned exploration within the exploration permit includes the drilling of a minimum of six (6) diamond holes for approximately 900 metres in order to test:

1. Alternative geological models associated with Main Zone Resource – 3 holes for 600m
2. Evaluate continuity of mineralisation at the SW Traverse prospect – 3-4 holes for approximately 300m

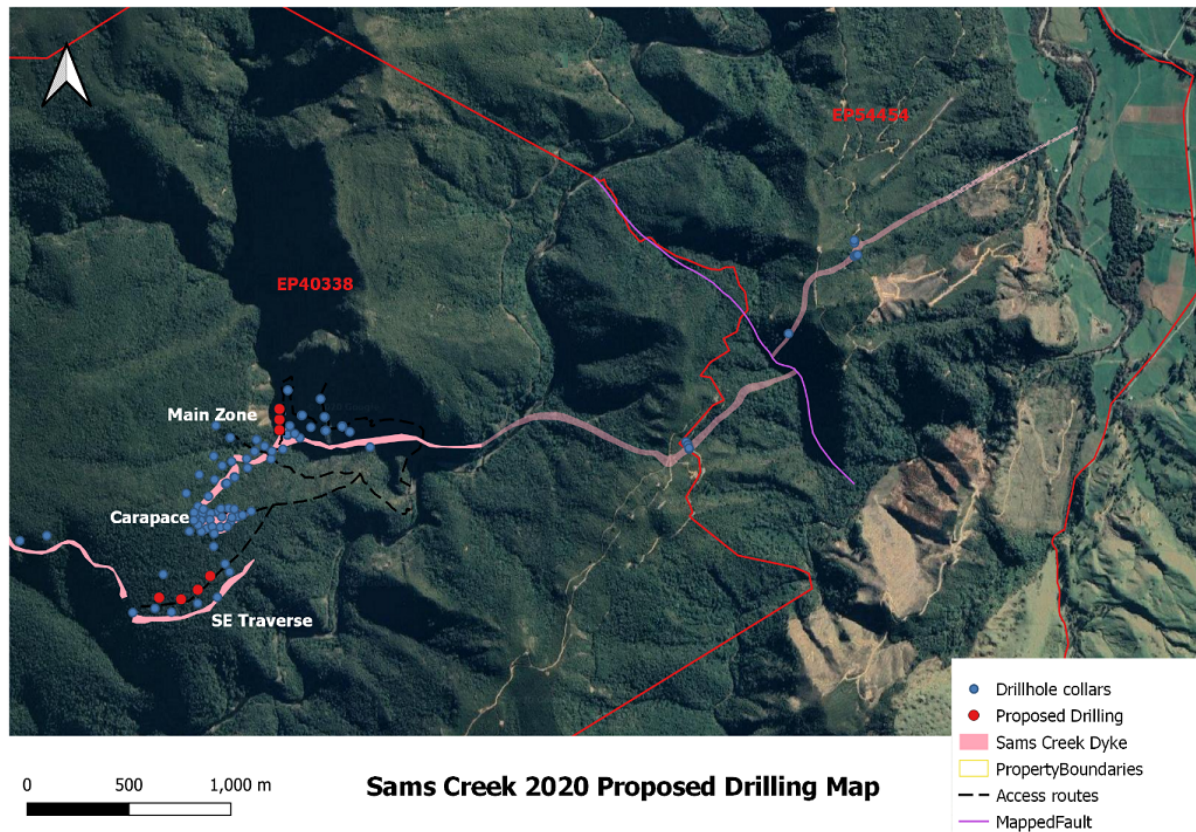


Figure 6. Sams Creek Dyke, existing drill holes and proposed holes

At the completion of the drilling, a revised JORC compliant resource estimate will be completed which will incorporate completed drilling at the SE Traverse. The revised resource will form the basis of a conceptual mining study.

-ENDS-

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mike Hendriks
Chief Operating Officer

For Further information please contact:
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ABOUT AURIS MINERALS LIMITED

Auris is exploring for base metals and gold in the Bryah Basin of Western Australia. Auris has consolidated a tenement portfolio of 1,410km², which is divided into eight well-defined project areas: Forrest, Cashman, Cheroona, Doolgunna, Morck Well, Feather Cap, Milgun and Horseshoe Well, (Figure 6).

In February 2018, Auris entered a Farm-in Agreement with Sandfire in relation to the Morck Well and Doolgunna Projects which covers ~430km² (the Morck Well JV). During September 2019, Auris entered into a Farm-in with Sandfire in relation to the Cashman Project tenements, E51/1053 and E51/1120, (the Cashman JV). On 4 February 2020 Auris and Northern Star Resources Limited (NST) entered into a Farm-in with Sandfire in relation to the Cheroona Project tenements, E51/1391, E51/1837 and E51/1838, (the Cheroona JV). Sandfire has the right to earn a 70% interest in each of above projects upon completion of a Feasibility Study on a discovery of not less than 50,000t contained copper (or metal equivalent) on the project. Auris manages exploration on all other tenements, including those that are subject to arrangements with third parties.

In September 2020, Auris entered a binding agreement to acquire Sandfire's interest in the Sams Creek Gold Project in New Zealand, (Figure 8) held through its wholly owned subsidiary Sams Creek Gold Limited (SCGL). The Sams Creek Gold Project is located in the northwest of the South Island of New Zealand and comprises two exploration permits, EP 40 338 (currently held joint venture with OceanaGold Corporation (ASX: OGC) (20%) and SCGL (80%)) and EP 54 454 (SCGL 100%), (refer ASX Announcement dated 30 September 2020).

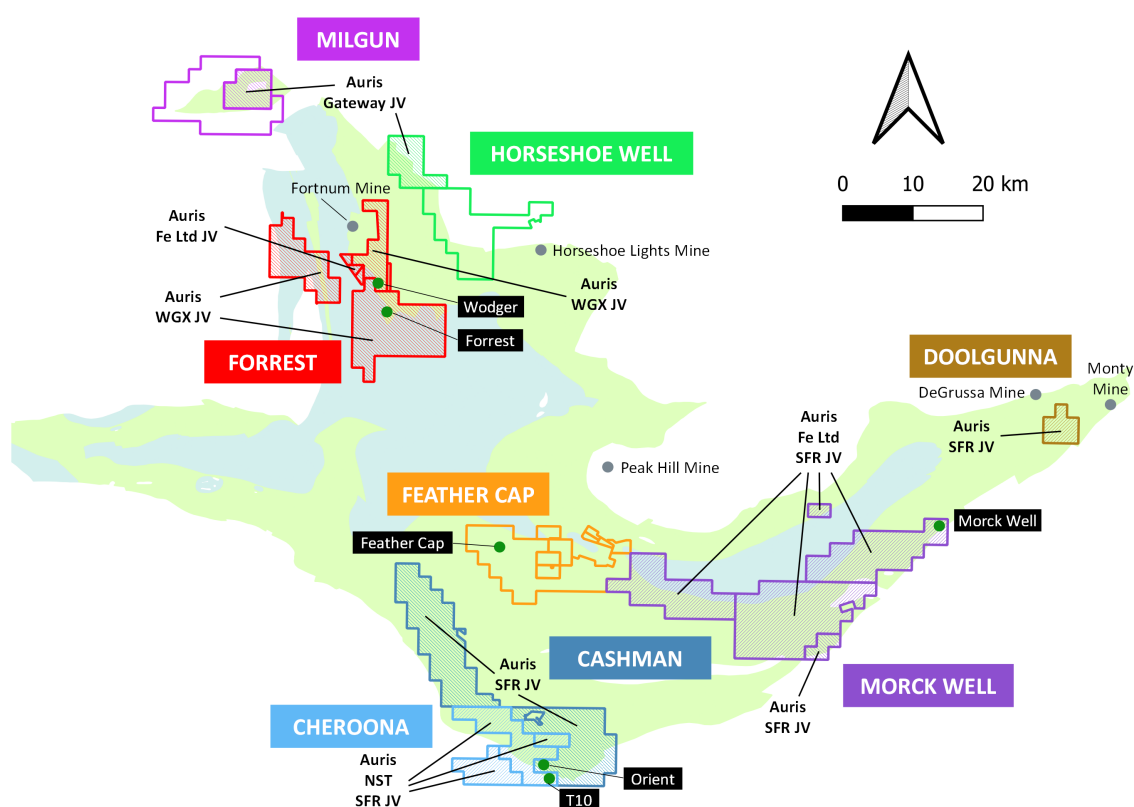


Figure 7: Auris' copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Sandfire (SFR), Northern Star (NST), Westgold (WGX), Fe Ltd and Gateway JV areas indicated

Notes:

1. The Forrest Project tenements E52/1659 and E52/1671 have the following outside interests:
 - Auris 80%; Westgold Resources Ltd 20% (ASX:WGX). Westgold Resources Ltd interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine
 - Westgold Resources Ltd own the gold rights over the Auris interest.
2. The Forrest Project tenement P52/1493 have the following outside interests:
 - Westgold Resources Ltd own the gold rights over the Auris interest.
3. The Forrest Project tenements P52/1494-1496 have the following outside interests:
 - Auris 80%; Fe Ltd 20% (ASX:FEL). Fe Ltd interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine
4. The Cheroona Project tenements E51/1391, E51/1837-38 have the following outside interests:
 - Auris 70%; Northern Star Resources Ltd 30% (ASX:NST)
5. The Horseshoe Well Project tenement E52/3291 has the following outside interests:
 - Auris 85%; Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd (formerly OMNI Projects Pty Ltd) 15% (Gateway Projects free carried until a Decision to Mine)
6. The Milgun Project tenement E52/3248 has the following outside interests:
 - Auris 85%; Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd (formerly OMNI Projects Pty Ltd) 15% (Gateway Projects free carried until a Decision to Mine)
7. The Morck Well Project tenements E51/1033, E52/1613 and E52/1672 have the following outside interests:
 - Auris 80%; Fe Ltd 20% (ASX:FEL). Fe Ltd interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine

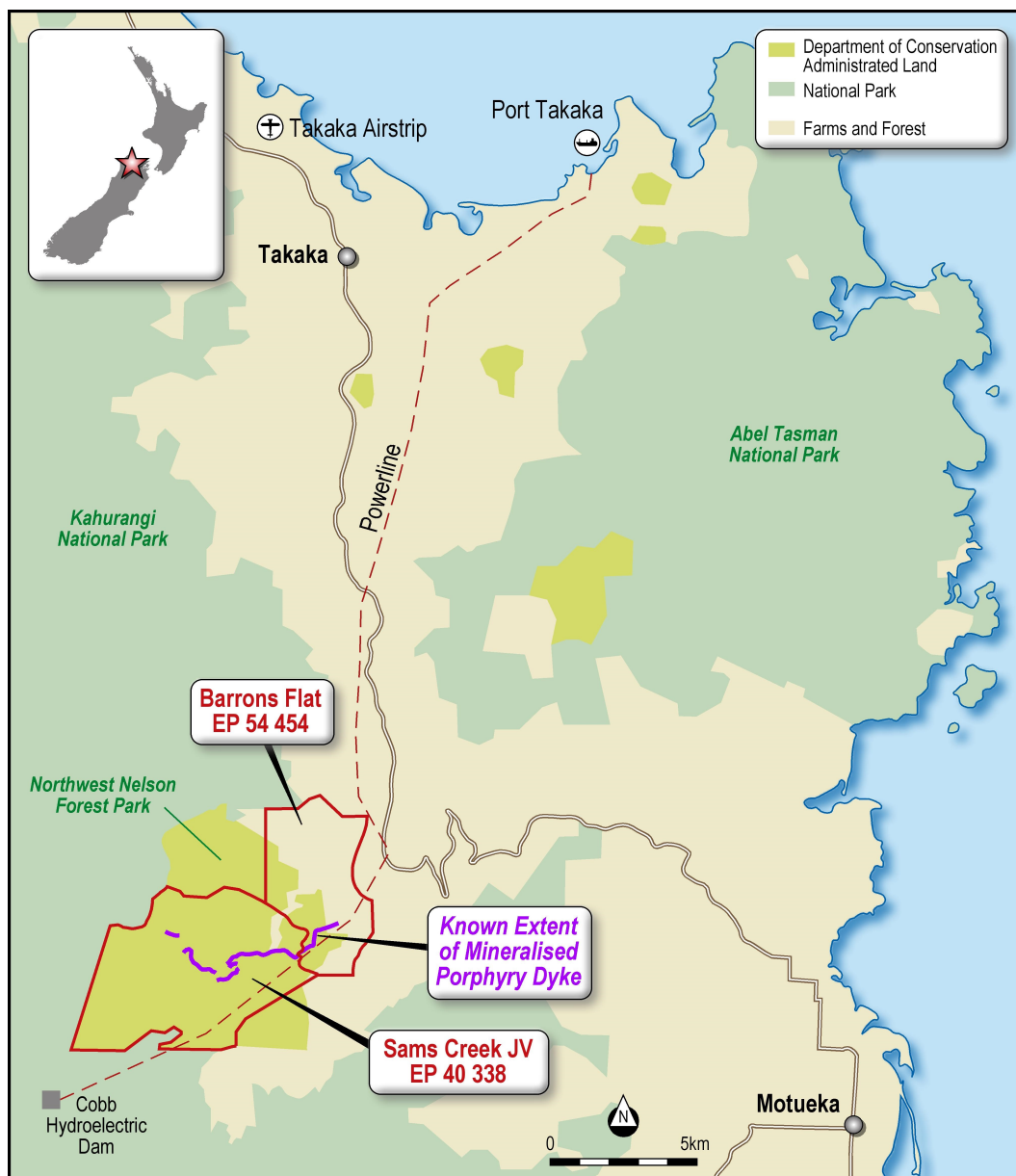


Figure 8: Sams Creek Gold Project exploration permit portfolio

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Mr Matthew Svensson, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Svensson is Exploration Manager for Auris Minerals Limited. Mr Svensson has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Svensson consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results and/or estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement has been prepared by Auris Minerals Limited. This document contains background information about Auris Minerals Limited and its related entities current at the date of this announcement. This is in summary form and does not purport to be all inclusive or complete. Recipients should conduct their own investigations and perform their own analysis in order to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy and completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this announcement. This announcement is for information purposes only. Neither this document nor the information contained in it constitutes an offer, invitation, solicitation or recommendation in relation to the purchase or sale of shares in any jurisdiction.

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Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and ASX Listing Rules, Auris Minerals Limited does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this document or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited information on the nature and quality of the sampling of the RAB drilling is included in the open file reports (35759 and 41340) submitted to the DMP at the time of drilling (1992-1994). It is assumed that the 4m composite sampling from the RAB drilling were collected via spear or scoop sampling from chip sample piles laid out in rows of 10 for the entire length of each drill hole. The RAB drilling logs within 35759 make note of when water enters the drill hole. During to the nature of RAB Drilling, when water is intersected or introduced to the drilling there is a very high chance for contamination. The text within 41340 states there is doubt as to whether samples below 44m with JR46 are in situ or contain contamination from 40-44m. It is assumed the possible contamination is due to water influx as above. Due to water influx into both of JR89 and JRB43 at the start of the mineralised zones it is unclear to how much of the reported intercepts are residual.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes in reports 35759 and 41340 were completed by RAB drilling by Challenge Drilling and Grimwood Davies respectively No further details in regards to the drilling are provided.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No record of samples recoveries were reported..
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB drilling within report 35759 has been geologically logged on an interval basis recording rock type, alteration and oxidation as well as a brief description of interval. RAB drilling within report 41340 appears has been geologically logged on an 2m basis. Only rock type has been included in drill logs. The entire drill holes were logged. This logging is quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chip samples were collected over four consecutive metres with a spear or scoop from metre or 2m chip piles on the ground. The sample technique is appropriate for regional exploration of this nature. No quality control procedures reported. No field duplicates were reported to be have collected. Sample sizes not reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reference to assay technique in either of the reports No reporting of quality control procedures within reports.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reporting of verification of significant intersections by independent or alternative company personnel. No twinned holes were completed. No reporting on documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reporting on accuracy and/or quality of surveys used to locate drill holes. All holes reported with local grid co-ordinates. Included plans of drilling required to be georeferenced in GIS software using tenements as reference points in order to determine GDA co-ordinates. No grid transformation provided.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling completed at drill spacings of 20m x 40/50m. Drilling direction orientated to best test the contact between Ravelstone Formation and Narracoota Formation. RAB drilling not suitable for use within Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation Consecutive anomalous ($\geq 0.1\text{g/t Au}$) samples were composited to determine width of zone. Highly anomalous intervals within zone were reported.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With information provided, the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. Key interpreted mineralised structure is contact between Ravelstone Formation and Narracoota Formation. The completed drilling effectively test contact.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No reporting of measures taken to ensure sample security in the reports.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No reporting of results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data in the reports.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Feather Cap Project is located 95km north of Meekatharra. The Exploration tenement E52/1910 expires on the 9 August 2021. The tenement is located on the Narracoota Pastoral Lease and within the Nharnuwangga Wajarri and Ngarlawangga native title determination area (WCD2000/001).. Auris has a 100% interest in the tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration within the area has predominantly been by Geopeko, Plutonic Resources and Troy Resources.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Proterozoic Bryah Basin is volcano-sedimentary sequence, interpreted to have formed in a back-arc setting, on the margin of the Yilgarn Craton. The principal exploration targets in the basin are volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) Cu-Au deposits, and orogenic Au deposits.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes is including as Table 2 in the text of the announcement. Due to scale of the attached plan, the more significant results are highlighted only due to the regional nature of the target the proposed drilling is testing
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All composite results $\geq 0.1\text{g/t Au}$ are considered significant and weighted averages of consecutive samples are reported with highly significant results ($\geq 1\text{g/t Au}$) are also reported. Metal equivalents are not used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole results are report as downhole intercepts – true widths are unknown

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geometry of the mineralisation is unknown
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of the announcement.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reporting on accuracy and/or quality of surveys used to locate drill holes in the reports. All holes reported with local grid co-ordinates. Plans of drilling included in the announcement required plans from reports to be georeferenced in GIS software using tenements as reference points in order to determine GDA co-ordinates. No grid transformation provided in reports.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further regional drilling along strike to the east is required to further evaluate the prospective Ravelstone Formation/ Narracoota Contact.