19 September 2022

DRILLING REVIEW HIGHLIGHTS 3KM GOLD MINERALISED ZONES AT CASHMANS/CHEROONA PROJECTS, WA

Highlights

- **Gold anomalous zones in drilling totalling 3km (combined) identified for follow up exploration within the Cashmans and Cheroona projects**
- **Previous JV partner Sandfire Resources (ASX: SFR) has completed significant exploration across the tenements (approx. $8M spent) targeting copper mineralisation**
- **Anomalous results within previous drilling within zones, include*:**
  - **10m @ 0.75g/t Au from 25m (CHAC1205)**
  - **5m @ 0.86g/t Au from 96m (OTRC004)**
  - **1m @ 9.72g/t Au from 40m (CHAC0780)**
  - **5m @ 0.60g/t Au from 25m (CHAC1185)**
- **Base metal mineralisation at the Orient Prospect associated with most significant anomalous zone including 33m @ 0.28% Cu from surface (ORC004) and highly significant rock chip anomalism returning results up to 12.8% Cu, 41.7g/t Au, 0.38% Zn, 0.35% Pb and 337ppm As****
- **Follow up work is being planned at Cashmans and Cheroona to evaluate these encouraging anomalous trends**
- **Several additional areas of discrete gold anomalism to be followed up initially by ground reconnaissance, mapping and rock chip sampling**

Gold and Base Metals explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** ("**Auris**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX: AUR**) is pleased to report that encouraging zones of gold anomalism totalling 3km in length have been interpreted during a recent database review of the Cashman (AUR 100%) and Cheroona (AUR 70%, NST 30%) Projects located in the Bryah Basin, Western Australia.

The detailed technical review was initiated following the withdrawal of Sandfire Resources (ASX: SFR) from the respective farm-in agreements (see ASX release dated 20 July 2022) effective 4 August 2022.

During the tenure of the farm-in agreements, Sandfire completed extensive exploration and drilling across both projects with exploration expenditure totalling approx. $8M. Exploration completed by SFR was primarily focused on targeting copper mineralisation and comprised the following key activities:

- 1,919 Air Core drill holes for 91,188 metres
- 7 RC drill holes for 2,931.09 metres
- 2 diamond drill holes for 1,431.6 metres

* Refer ASX Announcements dated 28 January 2020, 20 April 2020, 17 July 2020, 23 October 2020 and 10 July 2017
**Refer ASX Announcements dated 7 July 2017

- Extensive moving loop electromagnetic surveys, (MLEM).
- Down hole electromagnetic surveys on RC and diamond holes

Commenting on the key findings from the data review, Auris Managing Director Mike Hendriks said:
"We are very encouraged by the initial indications from our review of previously completed drilling at the Cheroona and Cashman projects in the Bryah Basin. Our previous JV partner Sandfire Resources completed a tremendous amount of exploration and drilling across these tenements targeting copper mineralisation. Following SFR's withdrawal from the JV our technical team was presented with a significant data set that has clearly highlighted a 3km gold mineralised zone that warrants follow-up evaluation.

Auris continues its JV partnership with SFR across the highly prospective Morck Well and Doolgunna Projects in the Bryah Basin and we look forward to providing updates on assays from recently completed drilling at Morck Well when available."

Two main zones of gold anomalism highlighted

The data review has successfully highlighted two main zones of gold mineralisation. The most significant gold anomalous zone encompasses the Orient Copper Gold Prospect, which is in the north of the gold anomalism zone which trends over 2 kilometres in a northeast/southwest direction.

The gold anomalism is interpreted to be associated with the basal contact of the DeGrussa Formation, in contact with the Doolgunna Formation. The northern portion of the anomalism trends into the Degrussa Formation where the DeGrussa/Doolgunna contacts reverts to a trend of northwest/southeast.

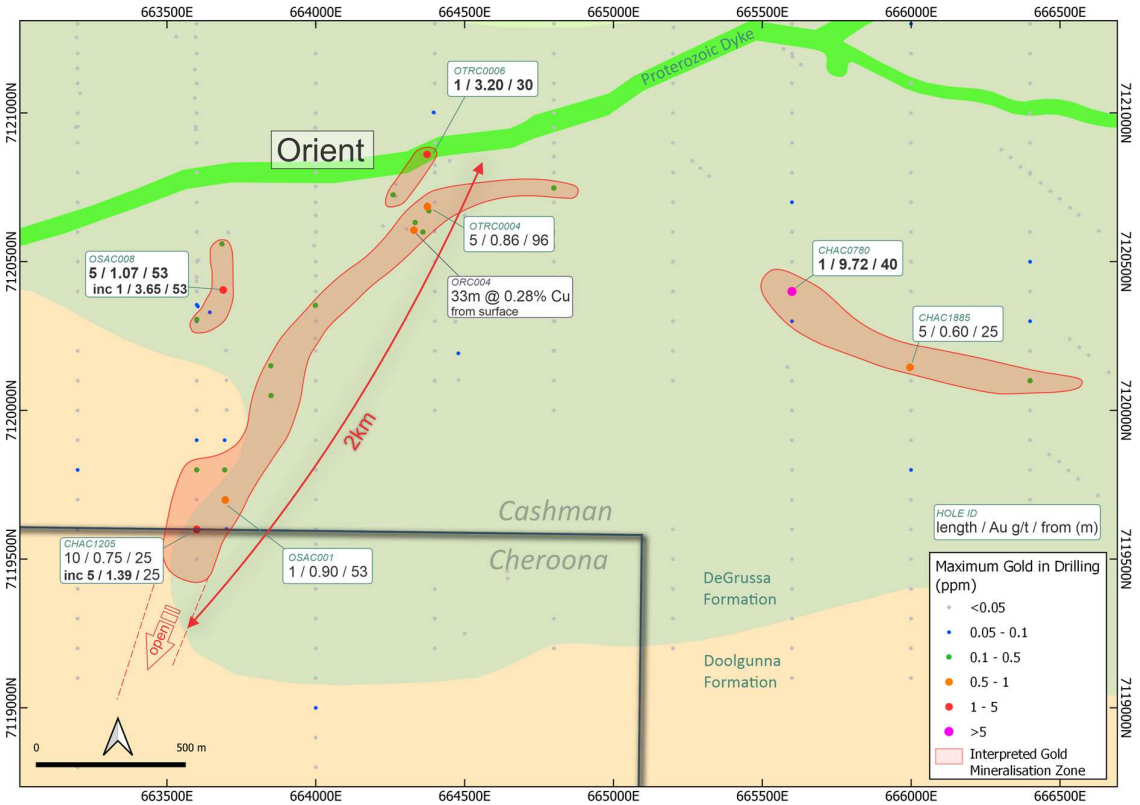

Figure 1 : Cashman/Cheroona Projects – Interpreted Geology and Maximum Gold in Drilling

NOTES - Refer ASX Announcements dated 28 January 2020, 20 April 2020, 17 July 2020, 23 October 2020 and 10 July 2017.

Anomalous results from drilling within the anomalous gold zone include:

- 10m @ 0.75g/t Au from 25m (CHAC1205)
- 5m @ 0.86g/t Au from 96m (OTRC004)

The northern extent of the above interpreted gold anomalous has a copper association highlighted by anomalous copper results within drilling at the Orient prospect including 33m @ 0.28% Cu from 0m and highly significant rock chip anomalism returning results up to 12.8% Cu, 41.7g/t Au, 0.38% Zn, 0.35% Pb and 337ppm As.

The above anomalous gold zone is defined by drilling completed at a broad drill spacing of 50/100m x 400m.

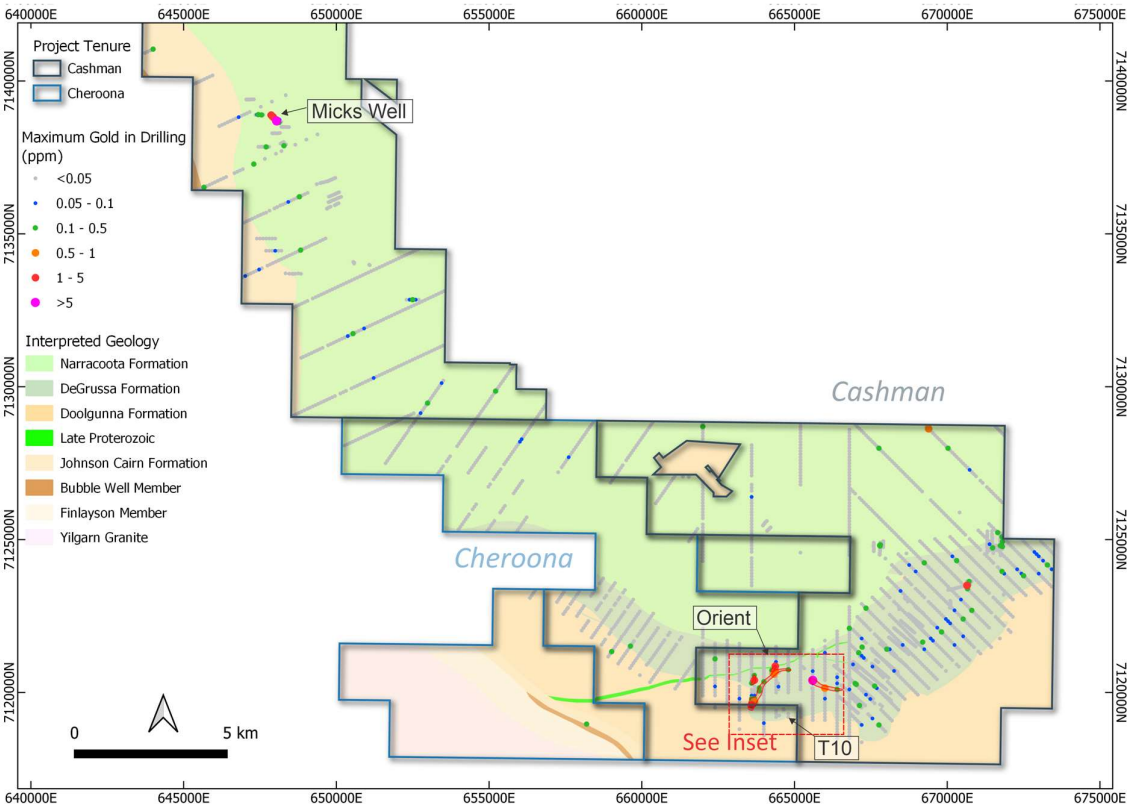

Figure 2 : Cashman/Cheroona Projects – Interpreted Geology and Gold Geochemistry Plan

Another significant gold anomalous zone is located approximately 800 metres to the east of the Orient prospect and is interpreted to trend east-southeast for approximately 1 kilometre. The anomalous zone is poorly defined, with significant results being intersected in three air core drill holes completed at a spacing of 100m x 400m. Significant results from the drilling within the anomalous gold zone include:

- 1m @ 9.72g/t Au from 40m (CHAC0780)
- 10m @ 0.13g/t Au from 10m (CHAC0732)
- 5m @ 0.60g/t Au from 25m (CHAC1185)

Follow-up Exploration Plans

An evaluation programme is being planned to follow up the gold anomalous zones. Other discrete areas of gold anomalism within the completed drilling will initially be follow up by field reconnaissance, mapping and surface sampling.

-ENDS-

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mike Hendriks
Managing Director

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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 1,395km², which is divided into eight well-defined project areas: Forrest, Cashman, Cheroona, Doolgunna, Morck Well, Feather Cap, Milgun and Horseshoe Well, (Figure 3).

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). Sandfire has the right to earn a 70% interest in each of these 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.

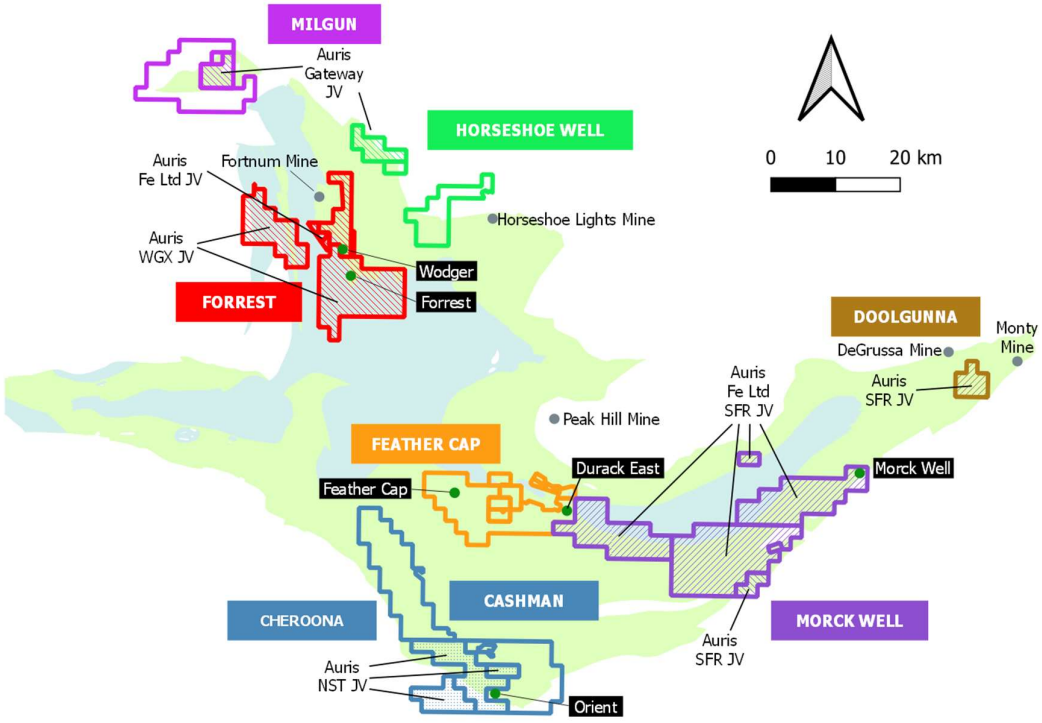

Figure 3: Auris' copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Sandfire (SFR), Northern Star (NST), Westgold (WGX), Fe Ltd and Gateway JV areas indicated

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

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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No responsibility for any errors or omissions from this document arising out of negligence or otherwise is accepted. This document does include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of Auris Minerals Limited. Actual values, results, outcomes or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements.

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.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

CHAC and CHRC Prefix drilling

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	AC samples are collected using spear techniques for both composite and single metre samples. RC samples are collected by a cone splitter for single metre samples or a sampling spear for first pass composite samples using a face sampling hammer with a nominal 140mm hole. Sampling of diamond drilling (DD) includes half or quarter-core sampling of NQ2 core.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling is guided by Sandfire protocols and Quality Control (QC) procedures as per industry standard.
	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.	DD Sample size reduction is through a Jaques jaw crusher to -10mm with a second stage reduction via Boyd crusher to -4mm. Representative subsamples are split and pulverised through LM5. AC and RC samples are crushed to -4mm through a Boyd crusher and representative subsamples pulverised via LM5. Pulverising is to nominal 90% passing -75µm and checked using wet sieving technique. Samples are assayed using Mixed 4 Acid Digest (MAD) 0.3g charge and MAD Hotbox 0.15g charge methods with ICPOES or ICPMS. Fire Assay is completed by firing 40g portion of the sample with ICPMS finish.
Drilling techniques	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.).	All AC drilling was completed with a Drillboss 300 with on-board compressor (700cFormation at 400psi) using a nominal 90mm diameter air core drill bit. AC drill collars are surveyed using a Garmin GPS Map 64. All RC drilling was completed with a Schramm T685 drill rig using a sampling hammer with a nominal 140mm hole diameter. DD is completed using NQ2 size coring equipment. RC and DD drill collars are surveyed using RTK GPS with down hole surveying. Downhole surveying is undertaken using a gyroscopic survey instrument. All core where possible is oriented using a Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	AC, RC and DD sample recoveries are logged and captured into the database. DD core recoveries are measured by drillers for every drill run. The core length recovered is physically

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		measured for each run and recorded and used to calculate the core recovery as a percentage core recovered.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Appropriate measures are taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples. This includes diamond core being reconstructed into continuous intervals on angle iron racks for orientation, metre marking and reconciled against core block markers. Recovery and moisture content are routinely recorded for composite and 1m samples. The majority of AC and RC samples collected are of good quality with minimal wet sampling in the project area.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No sample recovery issues are believed to have impacted on potential sample bias. When grades are available the comparison can be completed.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	AC and RC chips are washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals. Geological logging is completed for all holes and representative across the project area. All geological fields (i.e. lithology, alteration etc.) are logged directly to a digital format following procedures and using Sandfire geological codes. Data is imported into Sandfire's central database after validation in Ocris.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged. All core and chip trays are photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are fully logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core orientation is completed where possible and all are marked prior to sampling. Half and quarter core samples are produced using Almonte Core Saw. Samples are weighed and recorded.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	AC samples consist of 5m composite spear samples produced from 1m sample piles. Additional 1m sampling is completed depending on results from 5m composite samples or where mineralisation is observed while drilling is occurring. RC 1m samples are split using a cone or riffle splitter. The majority of RC samples are dry. On occasions that wet samples are encountered they are dried prior to splitting with a riffle splitter.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples are sorted, dried at 80° for up to 24 hours and weighed. Samples are Boyd crushed to -4mm and pulverised using LM5 mill to 90% passing 75µm. Sample splits are weighed at a frequency of 1:20 and entered into the job results file. Pulverising is

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		completed using LM5 mill to 90% passing 75%µm using wet sieving technique.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	1:20 grind quality checks are completed for 90% passing 75µm criteria to ensure representativeness of sub-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.	Sampling is carried out in accordance with Sandfire protocols as per industry best practice.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the VHMS and Gold mineralisation types.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Samples are assayed using Mixed 4 Acid Digest (MAD) 0.3g charge and MAD Hotbox 0.15g charge methods with ICPOES or ICPMS. The samples are digested and refluxed with a mixture of acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric acids and conducted for multi elements including Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Fe, S, Sb, Bi, Mo, Re, Mn, Co, Cd, Cr, Ni, Se, Te, Ti, Zr, V, Sn, W and Ba. The MAD Hotbox method is an extended digest method that approaches a total digest for many elements however some refractory minerals are not completely attacked. The elements S, Cu, Zn, Co, Fe, Ca, Mg, Mn, Ni, Cr, Ti, K, Na, V are determined by ICPOES, and Ag, Pb, As, Sb, Bi, Cd, Se, Te, Mo, Re, Zr, Ba, Sn, W are determined by ICPMS. Samples are analysed for Au, Pd and Pt by firing a 40g of sample with ICP AES/MS finish. Lower sample weights are employed where samples have very high S contents. This is a classical FA process and results in total separation of Au, Pt and Pd in the samples. The analytical methods are considered appropriate for this mineralisation style.
	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..	For DD and RC drilling downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) Geophysical Surveys have been completed for Sandfire by Merlin Geophysical Solutions. Geophysical survey parameters include: • Merlin Geophysical Solutions MT-200 and MT-400P transmitters, DigiAtlantis probe and receiver • 300m x 300m single turn loop, or as appropriate to the geological context. Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) surveys have been undertaken by Merlin Geophysical Solutions with the following parameters. • Merlin Geophysical Solutions MT-400P transmitters, Monex Geoscope receiver system • 200m x 200m single turn loop, or as appropriate to the geological context.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	Sandfire DeGrussa QAQC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material (SRM) submitted on regular basis with routine samples. SRMs and blanks are inserted at a minimum of 5% frequency rate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections have been verified by alternative company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	None of the drill holes in this report are twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured on field "tough book" laptops using Ocris Software. The software has validation routines and data is then imported into a secure central database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The primary data is always kept and is never replaced by adjusted or interpreted data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	The Sandfire Survey team undertakes survey works under the guidelines of best industry practice. All AC holes are surveyed in the field using a Garmin GPS Map 64. Estimated accuracy of this device is +/- 4m's . All DD and RC drill collars are accurately surveyed using an RTK GPS system within +/-50mm of accuracy (X,Y,Z). Downhole surveys are completed by gyroscopic downhole methods at regular intervals.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinate and azimuth are reported in MGA 94 Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was established using LiDar laser imagery technology.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	First pass AC and drilling is completed at a spacing of 400 m x 100 m. Infill drilling may be completed at 200 m x 100 m dependant on results. In areas of observed mineralisation and adjacent to it, hole spacing on drill may be narrowed to 50m. DD and RC drilling is completed as required to test geological targets. A set pattern is adopted once a zone of economic mineralisation has been broadly defined.
	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.	Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	AC and RC samples consist of 5m composite spear samples produced from 1m sample piles. Additional 1m sampling is completed depending on results from 5m composite samples or where visible mineralisation is observed while drilling is occurring.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	There is no significant orientation based sampling bias known at this time in the Morck's Well project area.
	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.	The drill hole may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. Orientation of the mineralisation is not currently known. All reported mineralised intervals are downhole intervals not true widths.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Appropriate security measures are taken to dispatch samples to the laboratory. Chain of custody of samples is being managed by Sandfire Resources NL. Samples are stored onsite and transported to laboratory by a licenced transport company in sealed bulker bags. The laboratory receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for every sample batch.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been completed, on this project.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Cashman project (100% Auris) encompasses E51/1053, and E51/1210. The Cheroona project encompasses E51/1391, E51/1837 and E51/1838 which are jointly owned by Auris Minerals Limited (70%) and Northern Star Resources Limited (30%). The Projects are centred ~120km north-east of Meekatharra, in Western Australia.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	All tenements are current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Aside from Sandfire Resources and Auris Minerals Limited there has been no recent exploration undertaken on the Cashman and Cheroona Projects. Exploration work completed prior to Auris's tenure included geochemical soil, stream sediment, laterite and rock chip sampling combined with geological mapping and RAB drilling.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Cashman and Cheroona Projects lie within the Proterozoic-aged Bryah rift basin enclosed between the Archaean Marymia Inlier to the north and the Proterozoic Yerrida basin to the south. The principal exploration targets in the Doolgunna Project area are Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits located within the Proterozoic

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Bryah Basin of Western Australia. Secondary targets include orogenic gold deposits.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar; o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres); o of the drill hole collar; o dip and azimuth of the hole; o down hole length and interception depth; and o 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.	Refer to main body of this release.
Data aggregation methods	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.	Significant intersections are based on a cut-off grade of 0.1% Cu and/or 0.5ppm Au and may include up to a maximum of 2m of consectutive internal dilution. Cu and Au grades used for calculating significant intersections are uncut.
	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.	Reported intersections are based on 5m samples from AC drilling.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are used in the intersection calculation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Downhole intercepts of mineralisation reported in this release are from a drillhole orientated approximately perpendicular to the understood regional stratigraphy. The drillhole may not necessarily be perpendicular to the mineralised zone. All widths are reported as downhole intervals.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of the mineralisation, relative to the drillhole, is unknown at this stage.
	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').	All intersections reported in this release are downhole intervals. True widths are not known at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps are included within the body of the accompanying document.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Downhole Electromagnetic Surveying was completed by Merlin Geophysics.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Additional work including additional drilling, downhole geophysics and surface geophysics is being planned.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

All other drilling

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the*	• A geologist is on hand at all times to supervise all drilling. • Select samples (1m) from each hole are analysed by a portable XRF instrument, to monitor geochemistry and guide were single metre split samples were collected. • All RC drill samples are logged at 1m intervals and each metre collect in chips trays for future reference. • RC samples are 4m composites, collected by spear technique and the 1m cone split sample retained onsite. 1m cone split samples of zones which recorded an pXRF result of >0.5% were submitted for analysis

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	in lieu of composite. • Standard sampling protocols/procedures have been written to ensure all sampling is done properly and consistently.
Drilling techniques	• *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.).*	• RC drilling was completed with a track-mounted RC rig, with a auxillary booster/compressor. • Collars are surveyed by handheld GPS.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Any abnormal recoveries are noted during the logging process and captured in the database.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC drill samples are logged at 1m intervals (prior to any sampling). The usual geological criteria (lithology, colour, grain size, veining, sulphides, etc.) are logged and captured to the database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• RC samples are 4m composites, collected by spear technique and the 1m cone split sample retained onsite. 1m cone split samples of zones which recorded an pXRF result of >0.5% were submitted for analysis in lieu of composite. • 4m Composite Samples are collected by spear technique from 1m sample piles or green bags. Single metre split samples were collected via an onboard riffle splitter. • Samples submitted to the ALS laboratory in

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	• *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.*	Perth are oven dried, and crushed to 6mm and 2mm sequentially. A coarse split is pulverised until 90% passes -75µm, prior to analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples are submitted to the ALS Laboratory in Perth for a full multi-element analysis by ICP-MS/OES (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Fe, S, Sb, Bi, Mo, Re, Mn, Co, Cd, Cr, Ni, Se, Te, Ti, Zr, V, Sn, W and Ba) after a four acid digest. Gold is determined by the same method after an aqua regia digest, using a 25g sample. These are appropriate methods of analysis/assay for VMS- and orogenic gold-type mineralisation. • *Quality control samples include certified reference materials (CRMs) or standards (of an appropriate low level of contained copper and gold), sourced from OREAS, quartz sand used as a blank, and field duplicate samples. At least one QC sample is added to every 25 samples in a batch.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All logs and analytical data reports are validated and reviewed by the database managers prior to import. Significant intercepts are verified by other geologists within Auris. • If adjustments or amendments are ever necessary, the original data are preserved in the database. • No RC holes have been twinned.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All RC drill collar locations are located using a handheld Garmin GPS 64S, with has an approximate accuracy +/- 3 metres (MGA94 zone 50). • Topography is flat, so accuracy is deemed sufficient for purpose (the definition of a geochemical anomaly).
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC drilling was undertaken at a 40m line spacing at Forrest and 50m line spacing at Wodger. Infill drilling will be undertaken, as deemed necessary. • Analytical results from RC drilling may be weighted by sample length to compare best values from different holes. Analytical data from RC drilling is never composited.

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Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The completed RC drilling was completed perpendicular to the interpreted geology strike and interpreted mineralised trends.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Appropriate security measures are taken to ensure the chain of custody between drill rig and laboratory. Samples are stored on-site until they are transported to the laboratory by a licensed freight company (Toll West), a designated contractor or an Auris employee. All samples are securely packed into bulker bags and sealed prior to transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Experts are consulted, as required, from time to time.