ASX Announcement 31 July 2017

NEW HIGH-GRADE COPPER INTERSECTION AT WODGER PROSPECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- First assay results from Wodger RC drilling program in WDRC005 returned major intersections of copper-gold-silver mineralisation which included:
  - **50 metres @ 1.55% Cu from 175 metres** comprising:
    - **31 metres @ 2.39% Cu** from 187 metres
    - **17 metres @ 3.41% Cu** from 200 metres
  - **41 metres @ 0.47g/t Gold (Au) from 177 metres**
    - Including 1 metre @ 4.75g/t Au
  - **59 metres @ 5.05g/t Silver (Ag) from 168 metres**
    - Including 31 metres @ 9.21g/t Ag

- Assay testing of subsequent holes is still being completed, however significant copper results (>1% Cu) from pXRF analysis for WDRC001-004 are as follows:
  - WDRC002
    - **15m @ 1.11% Cu from 117 metres**
    - Including **6 metres @ 2.48% Cu**
  - WDRC003
    - **4 metres @ 1.80% Cu from 155m**

- The mineralisation zone in WDRC005 is consistent with the oxide zone above the massive sulphides discovered at the DeGrussa VMS deposit within the Bryah Basin.

- Follow-up drilling with potential Down-Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys is now being planned to test for a potential fresh massive sulphide source.

Auris Minerals Ltd (ASX:AUR) is pleased to announce it has received highly encouraging initial assay results from the first phase RC drilling at the Wodger Prospect in Western Australia's Bryah Basin (Figure 3).

Auris CEO Wade Evans said "the major intersections of copper-gold-silver oxide mineralisation, which showed similarities to the geology at the nearby DeGrussa deposit, require immediate follow-up to test for a potential fresh massive sulphide source."

This first phase of RC drilling at Wodger, which is part of the Company's Forrest Project[1] (Auris 80%; Fe Ltd 20%), included the completion of five holes for 999 metres (Figure 1 -Appendix 1: Table 1). These holes were designed to test the interpreted down-plunge projection in VMS mineralisation beneath the shallower oxide aircore intercepts of **25m @ 1.1% Cu**, **9 metres @ 1.30% Cu** and **36 metres @ 0.86g/t Au** (refer ASX announcement 9 March 2017).

Based on pXRF analysis, the first four holes returned significant copper intercepts of **6 metres @ 2.48% Cu** (pXRF values only) in WDRC002 and **4 metres @ 1.80% Cu** (pXRF values only) in WDRC003 (Figure 2 – Appendix 2: Table 3). Copper mineralisation from these drill holes was in the form of bornite, hosted within quartz carbonate veining, interpreted to be on the margins of the VMS system. Laboratory results for holes WDRC001-004 should be available with the next two weeks.

The fifth RC hole, WDRC005 intersected significant oxide copper values at the base of the oxide gold cap (Figures 2). This included:

- **50 metres @ 1.55% Cu** from 175 metres comprising:
  - **31 metres @ 2.39% Cu** from 187 metres
  - **17 metres @ 3.41% Cu** from 200 metres
- **41 metres @ 0.47g/t Gold (Au) from 177 metres**
  - Including 1 metre @ 4.75g/t Gold
- **59 metres @ 5.05g/t Silver (Ag) from 168 metres**
  - Including 31 metres @ 9.21g/t Silver

Mineralisation in WDRC005 consists of extensive zones of malachite and azurite (oxide copper) at the base of a residual gold cap (base metal depleted). The geochemistry of the copper-gold-silver mineralisation is consistent with VMS origin and is strongly associated with elevated, cadmium, bismuth, tellurium, lead and selenium (Appendix 2: Table 1). The mineralisation identified may have been remobilised into the fold hinge at the top of the Narracoota Formation Volcanics (Figure 2).

The size, extent and footprint of the mineralisation is currently unknown and further drilling is being planned to test the for a mineralised system below the base of oxidation and ultimately vector towards a potential fresh sulphide source both geochemically and with DHEM surveys.

DeGrussa began as oxide gold discovery which was later recognised as the residual gold cap above the massive copper sulphide mineralisation. This is analogous with the initial exploration drilling at Wodger which returned elevated gold in the oxide zone and with increasing depth, an increase in copper oxide mineralisation.

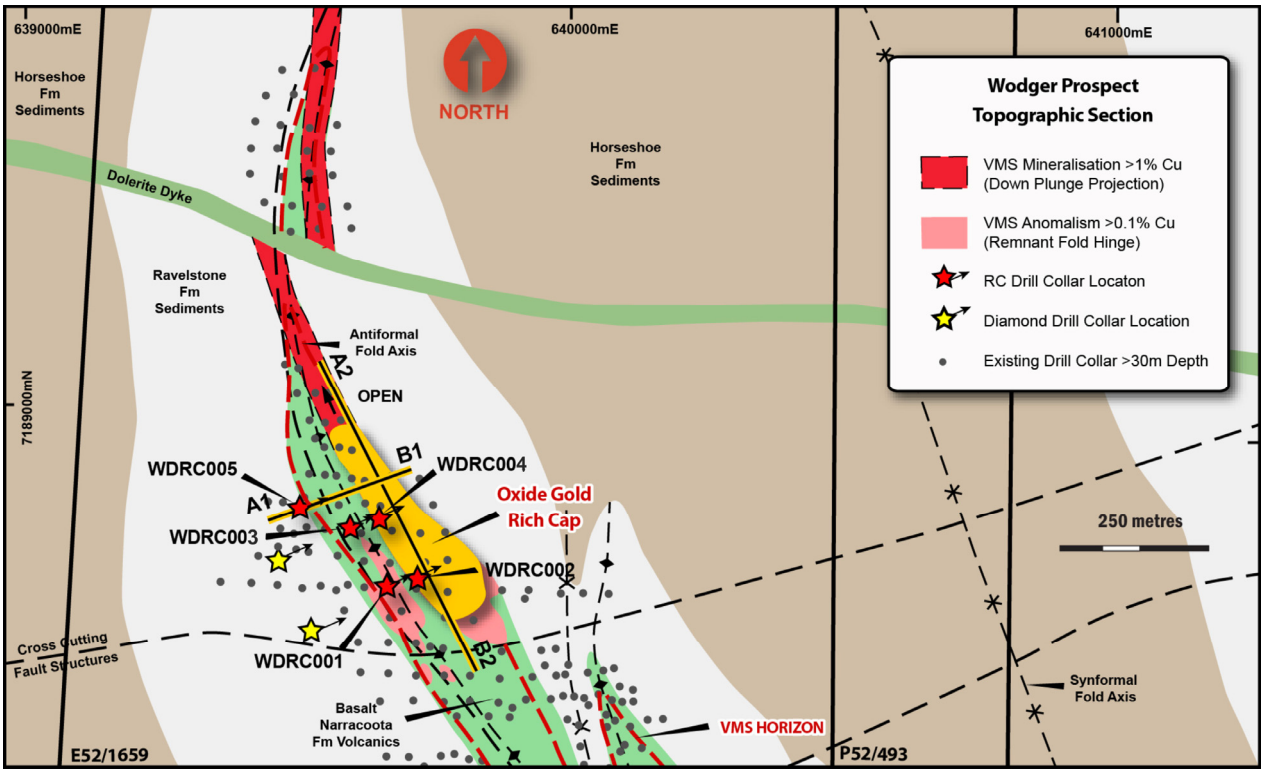

Figure 1: Topographic section of the Wodger Prospect showing the drill collar locations, interpreted geology and oxide gold cap in relation to the VMS mineralisation

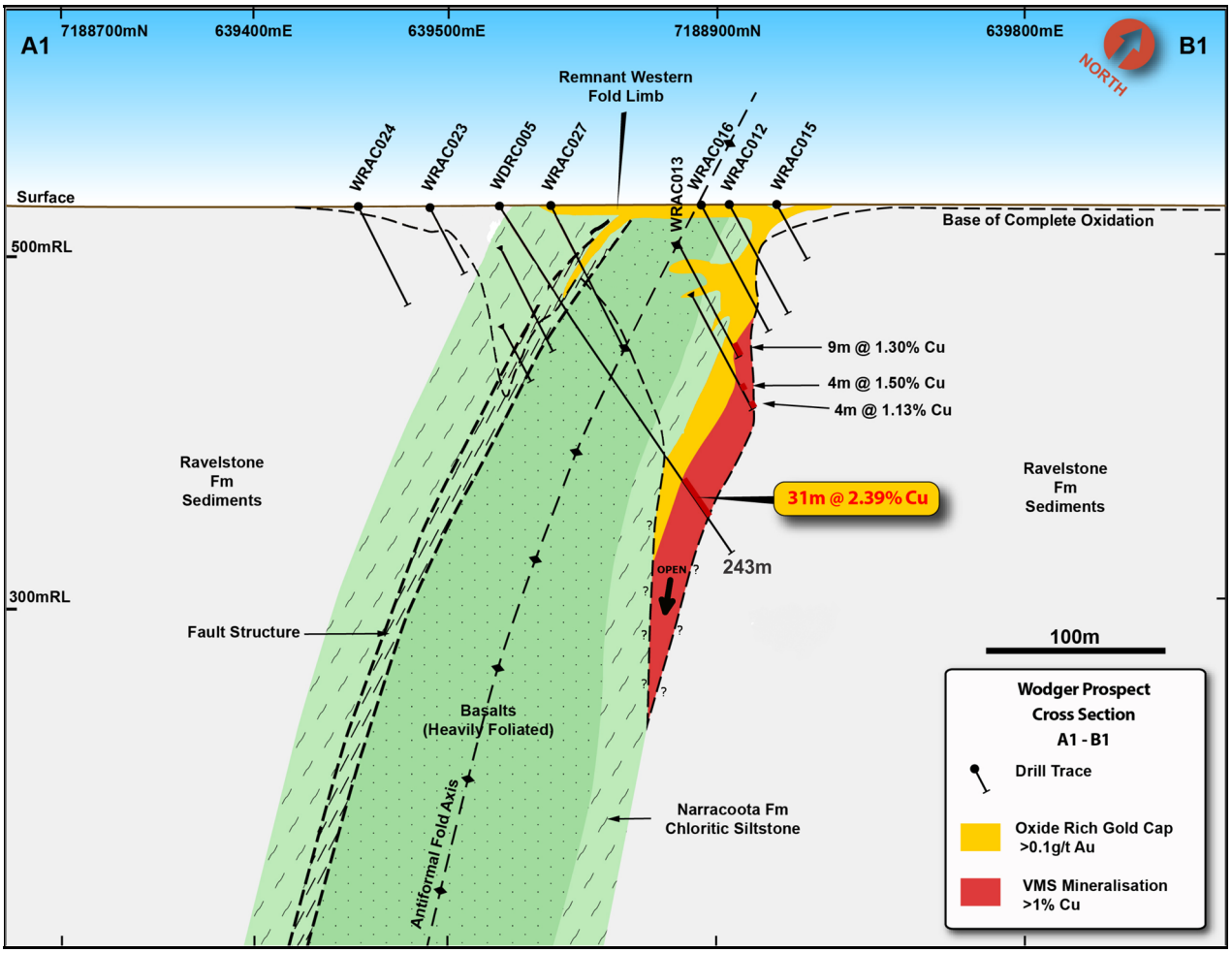

Figure 2: Cross section A1-B1 through the Wodger Prospect showing the interpreted overturned fold structure, existing drill traces and interpreted geology in relation to the oxide gold cap and key VMS mineralisation

Auris CEO, Wade Evans said "We are greatly encouraged by these early results and look forward to testing the potential extensions to the mineralised system. I am obviously thrilled to have joined the company at this formative stage of exploration success at Wodger."

For and on behalf of the Board.

WADE EVANS
Chief Executive Officer

ABOUT AURIS MINERALS LIMITED

Auris is exploring for high-grade VMS copper-gold discoveries in Western Australia's highly-prospective Bryah Basin region and recently acquired Chunderloo area.

Auris has consolidated a 1,433km^2 copper-gold exploration portfolio in the Bryah Basin divided into five well-defined project areas – Forrest, Doolgunna, Morck's Well, Cashmans and Horseshoe Well.

The Company's exploration focus is on VMS horizons identified at the Forrest-Wodger-Big Billy trend, the Cuba and Orient-T10 prospects.

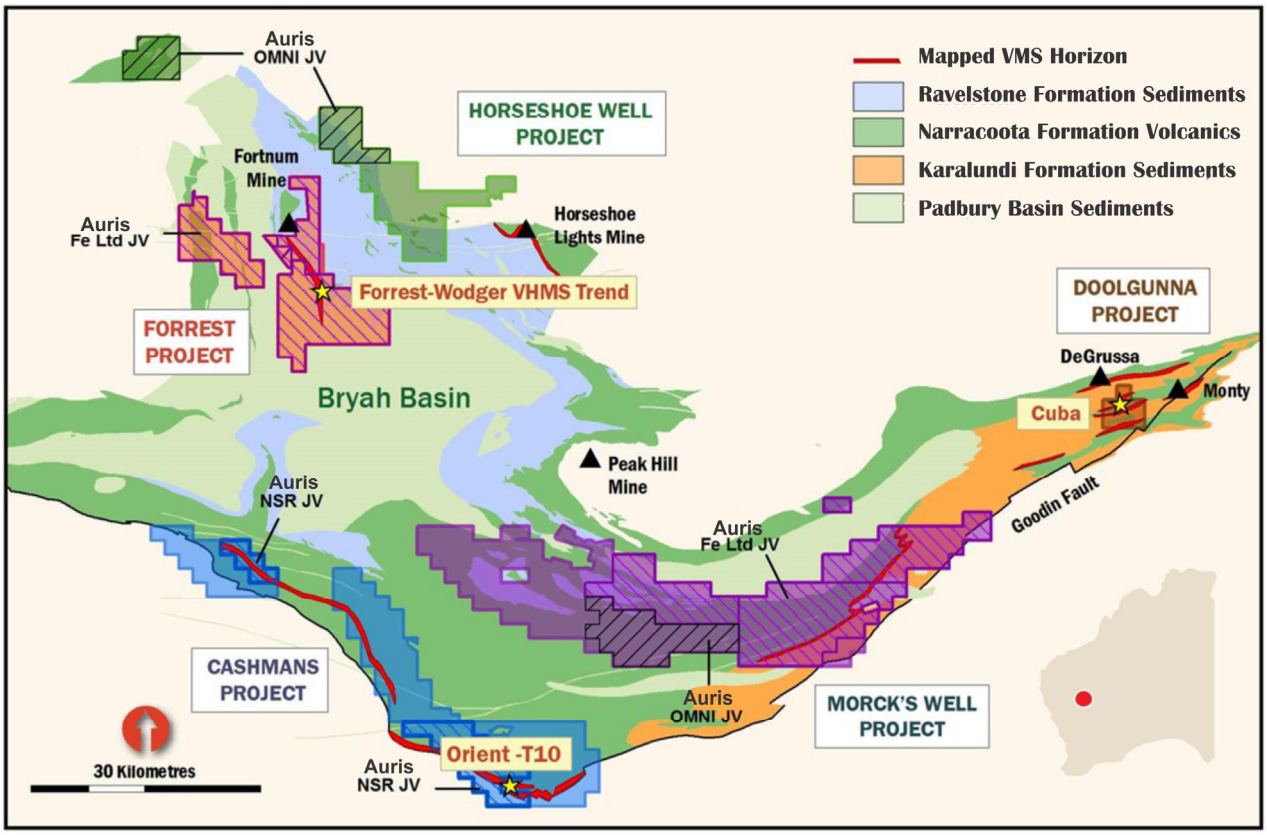

Figure 3: Auris's copper-gold exploration and mining portfolio with highly prospective target locations.

Notes

1. *The Forrest Project tenements (Figure 3) have the following outside interests:*
   i. *Auris 80%; Fe Ltd 20% (Fe Ltd (ASX:FEL) interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine)*
   ii. *Westgold Resources Ltd (ASX:WGX) own the gold rights over the Auris interest.*

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 Richard Pugh BSc (Hons) who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

The information in this announcement that relates to previously released exploration was first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported and is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Richard Pugh BSc (Hons) who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr Pugh is Exploration Manager for Auris Minerals Limited. Mr Pugh 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 Pugh 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.

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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.

Appendix 1: Wodger Diamond and RC Drilling
Table 1: Drill Collar Information

Prospect	Hole_ID	Hole Type	MGA94_50			Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth
			East	North	RL			
Wodger	WRDD001*	DDH	639560	7188620	530	-60	60	422.90
Wodger	WRDD002*	DDH	639501	7188750	530	-60	60	398.70
Wodger	WDRC001	RC	639695	7188705	530	-60	60	237
Wodger	WDRC002	RC	639740	7188730	530	-60	60	159
Wodger	WDRC003	RC	639627	7188786	530	-60	60	207
Wodger	WDRC004	RC	639670	7188810	530	-60	60	153
Wodger	WDRC005	RC	639525	7188835	530	-60	60	243

* *Previously reported*

Appendix 2: Wodger Diamond and RC Drilling
Table 1: WDRC005 RC Laboratory Assay Data

ALS Laboratory Assay Results

RC

Hole ID	Element	Value	Depth (m)		Intercept (m)	Result	Intercept Summary
			From	To			
WDRC005	Cu	%	100	103	3	0.11	3 metres @ 0.11% Cu from 100 metres
			106	108	2	0.13	2 metres @ 0.13% Cu from 106 metres
			113	114	1	0.14	1 metre @ 0.14% Cu from 113 metres
			151	171	20	0.13	20 metres @ 0.13% Cu from 151 metres
			175	225	50	1.55	**50 metres @ 1.55% Cu from 175 metres including 31 metres @ 2.39% Cu**
			231	232	1	0.13	1 metre @ 0.13% Cu from 231 metres
	Au	g/t	177	218	41	0.47	**41 metres @ 0.47g/t Au from 177 metres including 1 metre @ 4.75g/t Au**
	Ag	g/t	168	227	59	5.05	**59 metres @ 5.05g/t Ag from 168 metres including 31 metres @ 9.21g/t Ag**
	Bi	ppm	170	219	49	5.7	49 metres @ 5.70ppm Bi from 170 metres
	Te	ppm	4	8	4	0.69	4 metres @ 0.69ppm Te from 4 metres
			176	220	44	8.22	44 metres @ 8.22ppm Te from 176 metres
			224	225	1	0.57	1 metre @ 0.57ppm Te from 224 metres
			239	240	1	0.53	1 metre @ 0.53ppm Te from 239 metres
	Se	ppm	0	8	8	2	8 metres @ 2ppm Se from surface
			20	24	4	2	4 metres @ 2ppm Se from 20 metres
			76	80	4	2	4 metres @ 2ppm Se from 76 metres
			177	218	41	4.11	41 metres @ 4.11ppm Se from 177 metres
	Cd	ppm	24	28	4	0.16	4 metres @ 0.16ppm Cd from 24 metres
			76	80	4	0.11	4 metres @ 0.11ppm Cd from 76 metres
			102	103	1	0.11	1 metre @ 0.11ppm Cd from 102 metres
			200	218	18	0.3	18 metres @ 0.30ppm Cd from 200 metres
	Pb	ppm	0	8	8	34.55	8 metres @ 34.55ppm Pb from surface
			20	28	8	22.55	8 metres @ 22.55ppm Pb from 20 metres
			36	40	4	24.1	4 metres @ 24.10ppm Pb from 36 metres
			72	84	12	35.13	12 metres @ 35.13ppm Pb from 72 metres
			106	114	8	23.1	8 metres @ 23.10ppm Pb from 106 metres
			123	124	1	18	1 metre @ 18ppm Pb from 123 metres
			168	169	1	21.2	1 metre @ 21.20ppm Pb from 168 metres
			177	182	5	36.7	5 metres @ 36.7ppm Pb from 177 metres
			184	187	3	17.57	3 metres @ 17.57ppm Pb from 184 metres
			198	199	1	33.8	1 metre @ 33.80ppm Pb from 198 metres
			200	218	18	30.28	18 metres @ 30.28ppm Pb from 200 metres

Table 2: WRDD002 Laboratory Assay Data

Diamond

(Results from WRDD001 have previously been reported)

Hole ID	Element	Value	Depth (m)		Intercept (m)	Result	Intercept Summary
			From	To			
WRDD002	Cu	%	187.8	190	2.2	0.12	2.20 metres @ 0.12% Cu from 187.80 metres
			317	319	2	0.25	2 metres @ 0.25% Cu from 317 metres
	Au	g/t	297	298	1	0.12	1 metre @ 0.12g/t Au from 297 metres
	Ag	g/t	0	2	2	14.14	2 metres @ 14.14g/t Ag from surface
			6	6.5	0.5	1.03	0.5 metres @ 1.03g/t Ag from 6 metres
			23.3	24	0.7	4.01	0.7 metres @ 4.01g/t Ag from 23.30 metres
			152	155.8	3.8	1.83	3.8 metres @ 1.83g/t Ag from 152 metres
			193	195	2	1.7	2 metres @ 1.70g/t Ag from 193 metres
	Bi	ppm	3	4	1	1.05	1 metre @ 1.05ppm Bi from 3 metres
			16.3	17.4	1.1	1.42	1.10 metres @ 1.42ppm Bi from 16.30 metres
			20	21	1	1.05	1 metre @ 1.05ppm Bi from 20 metres
			22	22.5	0.5	1.11	0.5 metres @ 1.11ppm Bi from 22 metres
			89	89.6	0.6	2.25	0.6 metres @ 2.25ppm Bi from 89 metres
	Te	ppm	16.3	18.5	1.7	0.78	1.70 metres @ 0.78 ppm Te from 16.30 metres
			20	22.5	2.5	0.52	2.50 metres @ 0.52ppm Te from 20 metres
			76.8	77.5	0.7	0.58	0.7 metres @ 0.58ppm Te from 76.80 metres
			89	89.6	0.6	1.38	0.6 metres @ 1.38ppm Te from 89 metres
			313.7	314.2	0.5	0.51	0.5 metres @ 0.51ppm Te from 313.70 metres
			362	363	1	1.14	1 metre @ 1.14ppm Te from 362 metres
	Cd	ppm	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.11	0.7 metres @ 0.11ppm Cd from 0.5 metres
			15.5	16.3	0.8	0.11	0.8 metres @ 0.11ppm Cd from 15.50 metres
			17.9	19	1.1	0.12	1.10 metres @ 0.12ppm Cd from 17.90 metres
			60	61	1	0.1	1 metre @ 0.10ppm Cd from 60 metres
			66.5	68	1.5	0.12	1.50 metres @ 0.12ppm Cd from 66.50 metres
			89	89.6	0.6	0.16	0.6 metres @ 0.16ppm Cd from 89 metres
			151.5	159.4	7.2	0.99	7.20 metres @ 0.99ppm Cd from 151.50 metres
			195	196	1	0.12	1 metre @ 0.12ppm Cd from 195 metres
			244	245	1	0.1	1 metre @ 0.10ppm Cd from 244 metres
			256	259	3	0.11	3 metres @ 0.11ppm Cd from 256 metres
			297	298	1	0.21	1 metre @ 0.21ppm Cd from 297 metres
	Pb	ppm	0	45	45	22.26	45 metres @ 22.26ppm Pb from surface
			47	50	3	15	3 metres @ 15ppm Pb from 47 metres
			55	58.1	3.1	16.08	3.10 metres @ 16.08ppm Pb from 55 metres
			63.5	64	0.5	15.8	0.5 metres @ 15.80ppm Pb from 63.50 metres
			65	66.3	1.3	16.6	1.30 metres @ 16.60ppm Pb from 65 metres
			73	73.5	0.5	17.1	0.5 metres @ 17.10ppm Pb from 73 metres
			79.3	95.4	15.9	23.13	15.90 metres @ 23.13ppm Pb from 79.30 metres
			154	155.8	1.8	123.11	1.80 metres @ 123.11ppm Pb from 154 metres
			156.5	157	0.5	18.3	0.5 metres @ 18.30ppm Pb from 156.50 metres
			163	164	1	15.6	1 metre @ 15.60ppm Pb from 163 metres
			178.5	187.8	9.3	21.16	9.30 metres @ 21.16ppm Pb from 178.50 metres

Table 3: WDRC001 – WDRC004 pXRF Data

pXRF Results Only - Cu > 0.1% (Lab assay results pending)

Hole ID	Element	Value	Depth (m)		Intercept (m)	Result	Intercept Summary
			From	To			
WDRC001	Cu	%	7	23	16	0.24	7 metres @ 0.24% Cu from 7 metres
			27	28	1	0.14	1 metre @ 0.14% Cu from 27 metres
			35	36	1	0.1	1 metre @ 0.10% Cu from 35 metres
			77	78	1	0.15	1 metre @ 0.15% Cu from 77 metres
			80	82	2	0.13	2 metres @ 0.13% Cu from 80 metres
			122	123	1	0.16	1 metre @ 0.16% Cu from 122 metres
			134	135	1	0.63	1 metre @ 0.63% Cu from 134 metres
			136	137	1	0.12	1 metre @ 0.12% Cu from 136 metres
			140	141	1	0.17	1 metre @ 0.17% cu from 140 metres
			147	149	2	0.42	2 metres @ 0.42% Cu from 147 metres
			159	161	2	0.18	2 metres @ 0.18% Cu from 159 metres
			173	174	1	0.75	1 metre @ 0.75% Cu from 173 metres
			192	194	2	0.15	2 metres @ 0.15% cu from 192 metres
WDRC002	Cu	%	1	2	1	0.12	1 metre @ 0.12% Cu from 1 metre
			4	5	1	0.1	1 metre @ 0.10% Cu from 4 metres
			3	8	5	0.13	5 metres @ 0.13% cu from 3 metres
			15	38	23	0.14	23 metres @ 0.14% Cu from 15 metres
			48	50	2	0.18	2 metres @ 0.18% Cu from 48 metres
			54	57	3	0.17	3 metres @ 0.17% Cu from 54 metres
			84	85	1	0.1	1 metre @ 0.10% Cu from 84 metres
			105	113	8	0.29	8 metres @ 0.29% Cu from 105 metres
			114	115	1	0.18	1 metre @ 0.18% Cu from 114 metres
			117	132	15	1.11	15 metres @ 1.11% Cu from 117 metres including 6 metres @ 2.48% Cu
			136	137	1	0.12	1 metre @ 0.12% Cu from 136 metres
WDRC003	Cu	%	9	42	33	0.15	33 metres @ 0.15% Cu from 9 metres
			49	50	1	0.11	1 metre @ 0.11% Cu from 49 metres
			53	54	1	0.1	1 metre @ 0.10% Cu from 53 metres
			60	61	1	0.11	1 metre @ 0.11% Cu from 60 metres
			68	78	10	0.12	10 metres @ 0.12% Cu from 68 metres
			84	108	24	0.13	24 metres @ 0.13% Cu from 84 metres
			121	135	14	0.29	14 metres @ 0.29% Cu from 121 metres
			139	152	13	0.33	13 metres @ 0.33% Cu from 139 metres including 1 metre @ 1.19% Cu
			155	159	4	1.8	4 metres @ 1.80% Cu from 155 metres
			162	169	7	0.43	7 metres @ 0.43% Cu from 162 metres including 1 metre @ 1.26% Cu
			171	175	4	0.87	4 metres @ 0.87% Cu from 171 metres including 1 metre @ 1.85% Cu
			177	182	5	0.24	5 metres @ 0.24% Cu from 177 metres
WDRC004	Cu	%	4	34	30	0.22	30 metres @ 0.22% Cu from 4 metres
			53	69	16	0.31	16 metres @ 0.31% Cu from 53 metres
			74	80	6	0.15	6 metres @ 0.15% Cu from 74 metres
			96	107	11	0.35	11 metres @ 0.35% Cu from 96 metres
			109	110	1	0.12	1 metre @ 0.12% Cu from 109 metres
			111	112	1	0.13	1 metre @ 0.13% Cu from 111 metres
			117	123	6	0.23	6 metres @ 0.23% Cu from 117 metres

Appendix 3
FORREST PROJECT UPDATE
WODGER VMS PROSPECT UPDATE
JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• pXRF analysis was used to determine the change in lithology, alteration and nature of the sample material, ensuring sample representivity. • Standards were used every 25th pXRF reading and a calibration was completed on the machine prior to each batch of sample analysis. • QAQC was undertaken by Dr Nigel Brand on the pXRF machine used and found no issues with the machines calibration or performance. • Diamond core was processed at ALS laboratory in Perth with WRDD001 quarter cut and sampled to 173.80 metres and half cut and sampled to 422.90 metres (EOH). WRDD002 was quarter cut and sampled to 167.70 metres and half cut and sampled to 398.60 metres (EOH). • Each sample from both diamond holes were coarse crushed, then fine crushed with a split of each fine crush analysed with Terraspec. The remaining crushed sample was then pulverised and analysed under aqua regia for gold and four acid digest for a full multi element analysis. • RC samples were coarse crushed, then fine crushed with a split of each fine crush analysed with Terraspec. The remaining crushed sample was then pulverised and analysed under 25g Fire assay and four acid digest for a full multi element analysis.
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.).*	• Core and reverse circulation drilling • WRDD001 was drilled with HQ to 173.80 metres and NQ to 422.90 metres (EOH). WRDD002 was drilled with HQ to 167.70 metres and NQ to 398.60 metres (EOH). • Diamond core was orientated using a digital REFLEX ACT tool
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.*	• Core recoveries were marked after each run by the supervising driller. Where core was lost, a core block with the depth and interval lost was recorded. Core loss was only recorded at the top of the hole and did not influence the areas that are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	deemed anomalous. • RC holes were surveyed every 30 metres using a digital REFLEX survey tool. The azimuth, dip and magnetics were recorded from each survey reading. • Each one metre split from the RC drilling was collected in green polyethylene bags with a corresponding split from that metre collected in a depth metre marked calico bag. A cone splitter was used throughout this process and the cyclone was cleaned after each drill rod completed (6 metres) or every metre through zones of geochemical pXRF interest. Sample recovery was noted throughout the process of sampling and contamination (through the process of cleaning the cyclone regularly) was kept to a minimum. Throughout the drill program there were no wet samples and sample recovery was constant.
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.*	• Drill core and RC drill chips were geologically logged to a high level of detail. For the diamond drilling, core photos were taken, both wet and dry both in the field and at ALS laboratory prior to cutting. • All holes were logged to boundaries of geological significance. This included changes in, alteration, lithology, veining and mineralisation. With the RC drilling, due to the 1 metre constraint on the sample material being collected, these boundaries were constrained to the metre interval.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**<u>Diamond</u>** • Core samples from both diamond holes were cut using an almonte diamond coresaw at ALS laboratory in Perth. • HQ diameter core was marked for quarter core sampling and cutting. NQ2 core was marked for half core sampling and cutting. Both diameter core sizes were marked up ensuring that the orientation line was retained throughout the sampling process. • The minimum sample width for both sets of core was 0.5 metres and the maximum sample width was 1.0 metres. **<u>RC</u>** • Sample intervals were determined in the field using the portable XRF machine. Throughout the drilling, a field assistant undertook in-house QAQC protocol when analysis the sample medium from the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		green polyethylene bags. This included calibrating the machine at every 30 metre interval as well as analysing a known OREAS standard every 30th sample metre interval. This data has since been analysed by Dr Nigel Brand (Geochemical Services Pty Ltd) and has passed QAQC standards. During the drill program, the field assistant flagged all anomalous copper intercepts >0.05% Cu and recorded them on the sample sheet. This electronic data was then verified with the hard copy data every evening. Upon the completion of each RC drill hole, these results, in conjunction with the one metre samples collected in the geological observations from the soil chip trays were cross referenced and sample intervals were determined accordingly. If the samples had anomalous copper (>0.1% Cu) then the pre-numbered depth calico bags were then placed in a pre-numbered Auris Minerals Ltd prefixed calico. All other samples that were not deemed geochemically or geologically significant were sampled using a "spear" and were four metre composite sampled into pre-numbered Auris Minerals Ltd prefixed. • Standards were inserted into the sample run approximately every 20th sample and duplicates were marked for every opposing 20th sample. • All sample material was coarse ground and a sub-split sample taken for terraspec analysis. The remaining core was then ground to 95% passing 75 microns for gold and base metal analysis. This is standard industry practice.
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.*	**<u>Diamond</u>** • Gold analysis was analysed under aqua regia digest while the multi element analysis was completed under four acid digest. These methods are regarded as total. Lab assay methods are referred to as Au-TL43 and ME-MS61. **<u>RC</u>** • Gold analysis was analysed under 25g Fire Assay while multi element analysis was completed under four acid digest. These methods are regarded as total. • pXRF analysis was undertaken using a *DELTA* Mining and Geochemistry Handheld *XRF. Readings were taken on 3 x 30 second beams, calibration was completed prior to each batch of analysis and standards were*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		analysed every 25th sample to help calibrate the machine. • *Standards were sourced from OREAS and were inserted into every 50th sample. Duplicates were also taken every opposing 50th sample. STD material was suitable for the drill target type – VHMS.*
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.*	• A full alteration analysis was completed by Nicholas Jansen (Spectral Geologist and Technical Coordinator – Portable XRF Services Pty Ltd) and a full geochemical review was completed by Dr Nigel Brand – Geochemical Services Pty Ltd
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 drill collar locations were located using a handheld Garmin GPS 64S • Grid system used: MGA94 zone 50 • Topography is flat so had no bearing on collar location.
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.*	• Sample compositing was applied on 1 m intervals across the zone of anomalous results • Two diamond holes (previously announced) and five RC holes are reported in this announcement which confirm the extent of the geological continuity from the previous drilled aircore holes.
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.*	• Based on the previous aircore and diamond drilling (WRDD001 and 002) assay data, the controls on the VMS horizon are well constrained. RC drilling was completed on a 60 degree azimuth which is exactly perpendicular to the strike of the modelled VMS horizon.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample intervals were recorded in both hardcopy and digital format. RC samples were placed in a bulka bag and strapped to a pallet. This pallet was then was shrink wrapped with the address, and contents clearly labelled. The sample submission sheet and cut sheet was photographed and sent electronically. The hardcopy format for both as well as the sample bags and standards were placed in a green bag and strapped to the top of the pallet. All pallets (except WDRC005) were taken to the Toll yard in Meekatharra and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		dispatched to ALS via Toll West. Samples from WDRC005 were driven directly from site and rushed through for immediate assay.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques were reviewed by Dr Nigel Brand.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Tenements E52/1659 & E52/1671 are owned AUR 80%, Fe Ltd 20% (ASX: FEL). Interest is free carried until a decision to mine. Westgold Resources Limited (ASX: WGX) own the gold rights over the AUR interest. • The native title heritage group and Traditional Owners of the land are The Nharnuwangga, Wajarri and Ngarla People.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration RAB drilling across the tenure in 1989 by Homestake Australia Ltd defined a broad gold anomaly deemed the Wodger Prospect. Due to the low gold tenor and the fact that no other elements were analysed for the project was relinquished. In 2014 a regional review of historic drilling encountered malachite in the historic RAB drill chips and now forms part of RNI's key exploration VMS prospect.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Wodger, Big Billy and Forrest all sit within the Ravelstone Formation turbiditic sediments which sit above the Narracoota Fm Volcanics as part of the Bryah Basin package. The style of mineralisation and stratigraphic horizon is identical to the Horseshoe Lights deposit (re-mobilised VMS deposit) that sits 25km north-east of the Big Billy, Wodger and Forrest VMS prospects.
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:* ○ *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*	• Refer Appendix 1 – Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.* • *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.*	• Minimum grade truncations for key VMS elements are as follows: • Copper (Cu) = 0.1% • Gold (Au) = 0.1g/t • Silver (Ag) = 1g/t • Bismuth (Bi) = 1ppm • Tellurium (Te) = 0.5ppm • Selenium (Se) = 2ppm • Cadmium (Cd) = 0.1ppm
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Further drilling is required to determine the extent and thickness of the north plunging VMS chute. All that can be confirmed to date is that drilling was completed perpendicular to the known VMS horizon and that the mineralisation has a northerly plunge. Therefore based on the current information available the intercept from WDRC005 is based on down-hole length as opposed to true-width.
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.*	• Maps are included in the ASX announcement.
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 be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Ground gravity surveys across the greater Big Billy, Wodger and Forrest VMS prospects has delineated three gravity low areas proximal to known VMS mineralisation. At Wodger, the gravity low is measures at 1,500m long and 250m wide with a density contrast of 0.5 g/cc. These areas are interpreted to be hydrothermally altered and the source of the VMS anomalism. • Terraspec alteration analysis was undertaken on all samples and throughout all phases of drilling. This analysis (Nic Jansen) has positioned the highest peak crystallinity and the source of the VMS anomalism in the northern fold hinge. Complimenting the northerly plunge in VMS mineralisation.
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 RC drilling, diamond drilling and DHEM at Wodger • First pass aircore drilling at Big Billy (conductive EM trend defined from recent MLEM survey) • Additional RC drilling at Forrest (conductive EM trend defined from recent MLEM survey)