17 October 2018

MORCK WELL JV UPDATE

SANDFIRE COMPLETES ADDITIONAL FOLLOW-UP DRILLING & GEOPHYSICS, DIAMOND AND RC DRILL PROGRAM TO COMMENCE IMMEDIATELY

- **Sandfire Resources has completed seven reverse circulation (RC) drill holes during the September quarter for a total of 3,177m**
- **784 aircore drill holes completed during the September quarter for a total 56,429m**
- **Detailed geological interpretation has defined target sediment horizons for follow-up aircore and RC drilling**
- **Follow-up RC drill holes will provide deep platforms for down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying to assist with geological interpretation and drill targeting**
- **Aggressive JV work plan for Q4, 2018 includes two diamond drill holes and seven RC drill holes (all with DHEM surveys), infill aircore drilling and ongoing geophysical surveying**
- **Weak off-hole conductor to be targeted with diamond drill hole**

Western Australian base metals explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** ("**Auris**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX: AUR**) is pleased to provide the following update on exploration activities completed during the September quarter at the Morck Well Joint Venture ("JV") with Sandfire Resources NL ("Sandfire"; ASX: SFR) in the Bryah Basin, Western Australia.

Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling

Seven RC drill holes (MWRC0004 – MWRC0010) were completed at the Morck Well JV Project during the September quarter for a total of 3,177m (Table 1). Four holes, MWRC0003, 0004, 0005 & 0006a (MWRC0006a was a redrill of MWRC0006), were drilled to test the southwest strike extension of the sediment horizon hosting sulphides, which was intersected by previous aircore drilling (see AUR & SFR ASX Announcements 15 May 2018) (Fig. 1). All four drill holes advanced to depth and intersected a package of hematite- and magnetite-bearing exhalative sediments, with jasper, strong chlorite alteration zones and varying quantities of disseminated sulphides (pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite).

Drill holes MWRC0008, MWRC0009 and MWRC0010 were designed to test anomalous geochemistry (Cu, Zn, Bi & Sn) in aircore drilling west of MWRC0007. MWRC0008 intersected a package of hematite-rich exhalite with minor jasper and magnetite. MWRC0010 intersected two packages of strongly chlorite-altered siltstone and basalt, with minor disseminated pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite.

All RC holes will provide deep platforms for DHEM surveys, to assist with developing the geological interpretation and targeting.

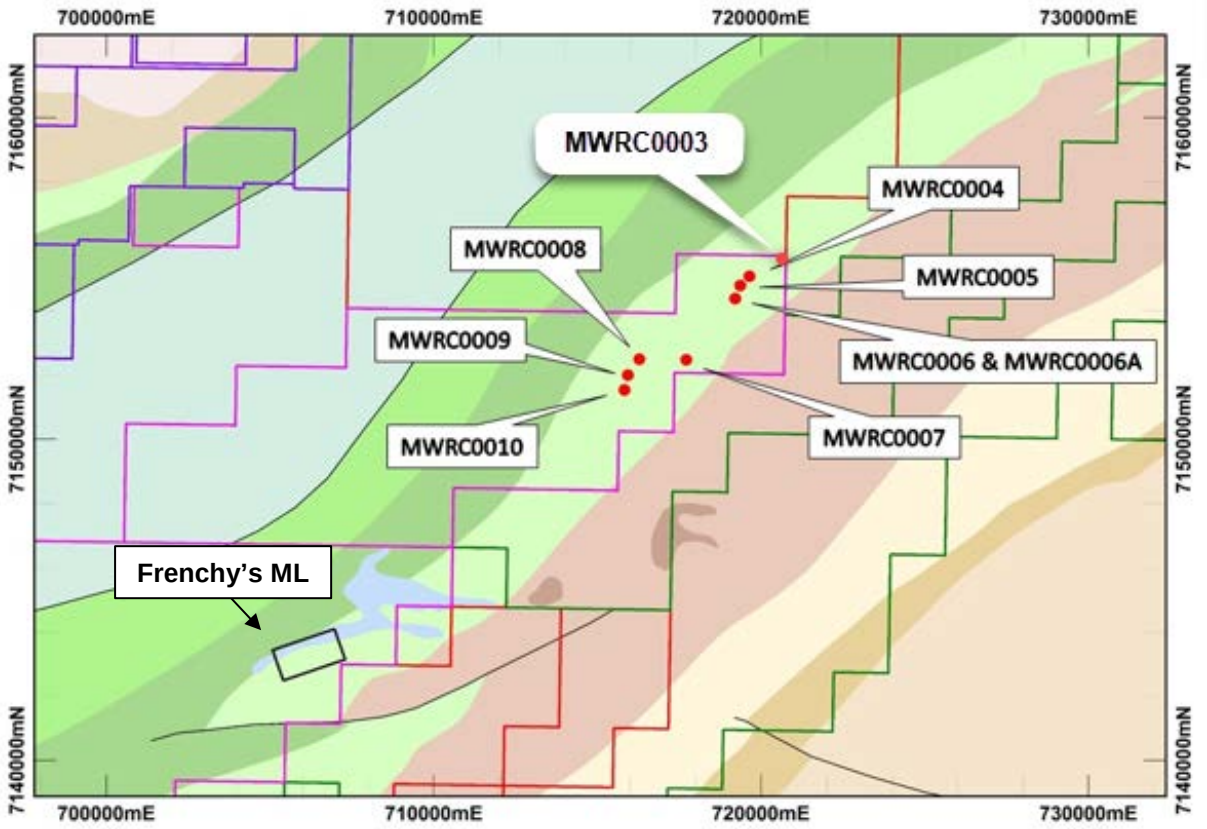

Figure 1: Exploration reverse circulation drilling completed at the Morck Well Project during Q3 2018

Aircore Drilling Program

Aircore drilling continued at the Morck Well JV Project during the September quarter, with a total of 784 drill holes completed (MWAC0431 – MWAC1197 and MWAC1201 – MWAC1292) for a total 56,429m.

First pass drilling is completed on an 800x100m pattern to establish the local stratigraphy and locate the position of the prospective Karalundi Formation. That specific stratigraphy is drilled on a 400x100m pattern to define new targets, with further infill drilling as required. Figure 2 illustrates the drill coverage completed during the quarter. Drilling has proceeded with two rigs working in opposite directions, from the northeast and the southwest. A large package of Mount Leake Formation sediments in the north resulted in most drill lines being shortened, to ensure focus on the Karalundi and Narracoota Formation.

Karalundi Formation lithologies intersected include dolerite, basalt, breccia, conglomerate, quartz and lithic arenite and wacke. Other lithologies intersected included quartz arenite and wacke units of the Doolgunna Formation, quartzite, quartz arenite, carbonaceous siltstone and sericitic siltstone of the Mount Leake Formation, and ultramafic conglomerate and basalt/peridotite of the Narracoota Formation. Significant assays returned from the aircore drilling this quarter included 1m @ 1.25% Cu (MWAC0424) and 10m @ 1.63% Cu (MWAC0758) (Table 2).

Geological interpretation progresses as drilling is completed and assays are reported, with potential target sediment horizons identified for follow-up work that may include infill aircore and follow-up RC drilling.

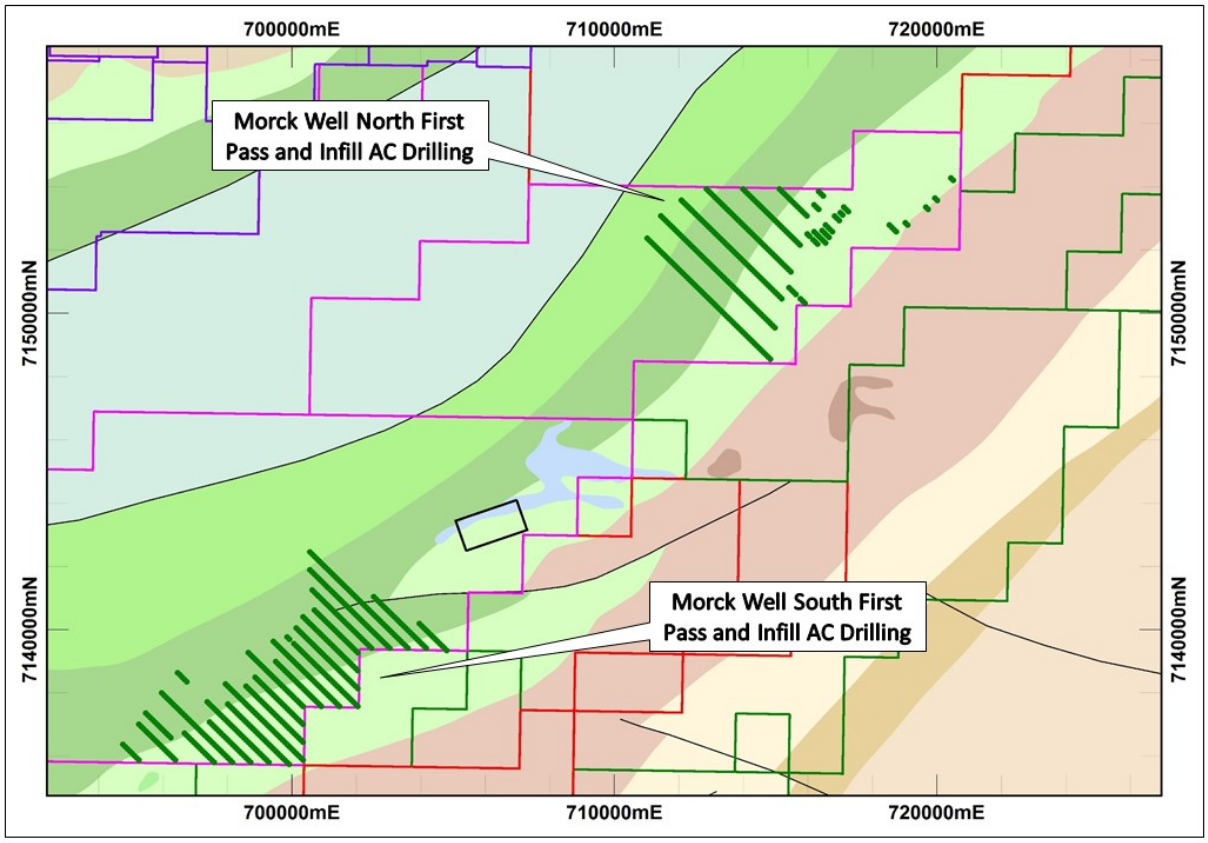

Figure 2: Exploration aircore drilling completed at the Morck Well Project during Q3 2018

Geophysics Program Update

Exploration geophysics during the September quarter at the Morck Well JV Project included the completion of a single DHEM survey of MWRC003 (Fig. 1), which was completed after the hole was deepened by diamond drilling, and the start of a moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) survey over the Karalundi Formation. The MLEM survey commenced in the northeast and is working towards the southwest; approximately 10km of strike length was surveyed during the September quarter.

Next Steps

Two diamond drill holes are currently planned on the Morck Well JV Project. One is designed to test a small off-hole conductor, modelled from a DHEM survey in MWDD0001. The other will provide a deep intersection of the sediment horizon that hosts the sulphides intersected by previous aircore drilling, in MWAC0109-MWAC0112 (see AUR & SFR ASX Announcements 15 May 2018). The hole is designed to test approximately 300m beneath a previous follow-up drill hole, MWRC0001.

Seven RC drill holes are also planned. Five are designed to intersect the prospective sediment package between MWRC0006A and MWRC0007 (Fig. 1); each hole will provide a platform for a deep DHEM survey. The other two holes are designed to test a geophysical anomaly from the recent VTEM survey, which is coincident with anomalous geochemistry intersected in recent aircore and RC drilling.

First pass and infill aircore drilling is expected to continue advancing towards the Frenchy's Mining Lease (Fig. 1), identifying prospective geology and providing high quality assays for targeting and detailed geological interpretation.

The MLEM geophysical survey will continue, and DHEM surveys are expected to be completed on all recent RC drilling completed to date.

-ENDS-

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mike Hendriks
Chief Operating Officer

For Further information please contact:

Mike Hendriks
Chief Operating Officer
Ph: 08 6109 4333

Released through Sam Burns, Six Degrees Investor Relations, M: +61 400 164 067

Table 1: Exploration RC drilling completed at the Morck Well JV Project during Q3, 2018

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Date Completed
MWRC0004	Morck Well	430	719645.1	7155062.8	16/08/2018
MWRC0005	Morck Well	448	719365.2	7154775.8	25/08/2018
MWRC0006	Morck Well	160 (Abandoned)	719209.0	7154367.4	27/08/2018
MWRC0006A	Morck Well	347	719210.8	7154367.0	31/08/2018
MWRC0007	Morck Well	448	717715.9	7152466.0	05/09/2018
MWRC0008	Morck Well	448	716283.0	7152482.0	11/09/2018
MWRC0009	Morck Well	448	715932.3	7151987.3	17/09/2018
MWRC0010	Morck Well	448	715827.2	7151526.3	21/09/2018

Table 2: Significant AC Assays returned for the Morck Well JV Project during Q3, 2018

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole Thickness (m)	Intersection			
					Cu [%]	Au [ppm]	Zn [ppm]	Pb [ppm]
MWAC0424	Morck Well	26	27	1	**1,250**	**NSA**	NSA	NSA
MWAC0758	Morck Well	35	45	10	**1,630**	**NSA**	NSA	NSA

Note: NSA: No Significant Assay

ABOUT AURIS MINERALS LIMITED

Auris is exploring for high-grade copper-gold discoveries in Western Australia's prospective Bryah Basin. Auris has consolidated a ~1,350km^2 copper-gold exploration portfolio in the Bryah Basin, which is divided into five well-defined project areas: Forrest, Doolgunna, Morcks Well, Cashmans and Horseshoe Well.

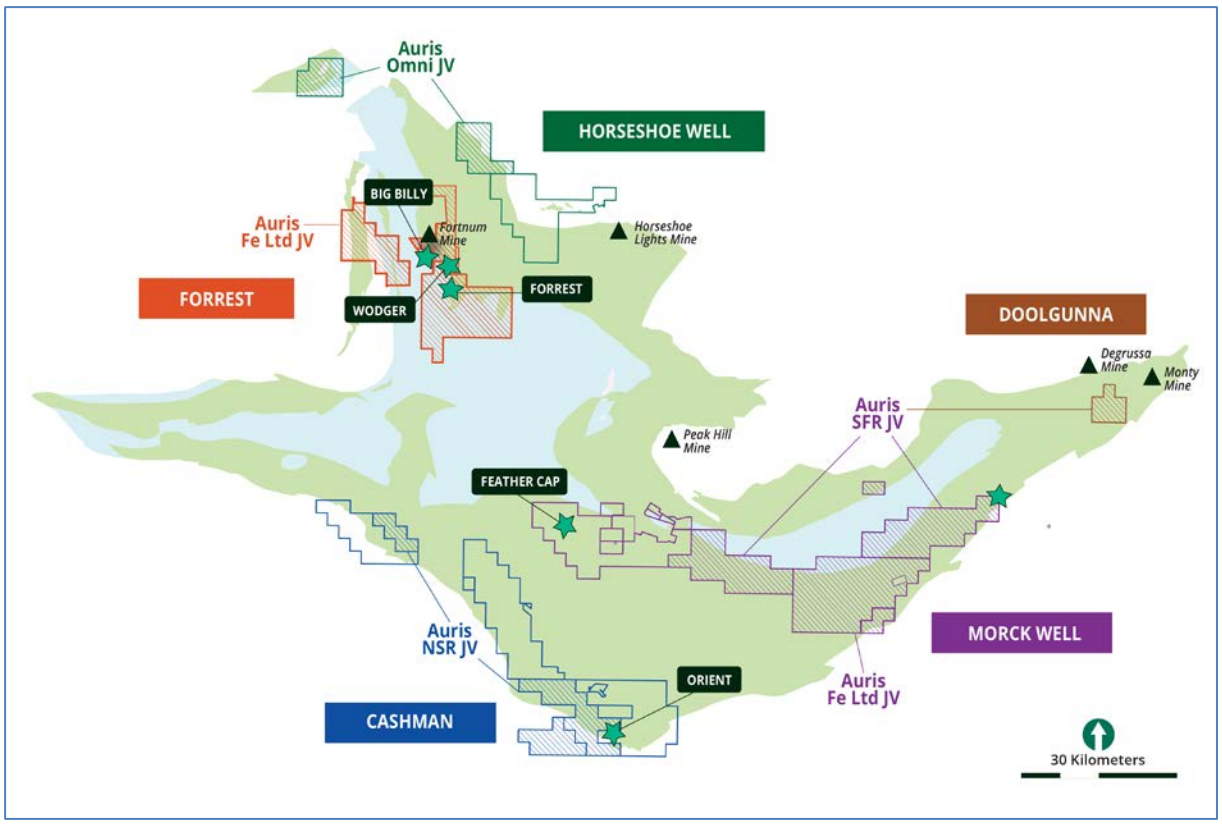

Figure 3: Auris's copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Sandfire, Northern Star (NSR), Fe Ltd and OmniGeoX JV areas indicated.

Notes

1. The Forrest Project tenements 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.
2. The Cashmans Project tenements E51/1391, E51/1837-38, E52/2509 have the following outside interests:
   iii. Auris 51%; Northern Star 49% (ASX:NST) with Auris earning 70%
3. The Horseshoe Well Project tenements E52/3248, E52/3291, E52/2509 have the following outside interests:
   iv. Auris 85%; OMNI Projects Pty Ltd 15% (OMNI 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 compiled by Nick Franey MSc (Mineral Exploration), who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists, from information provided by Sandfire Resources NL.

Mr Franey is General Manager Geology for Auris Minerals Limited. Mr Franey 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 Franey consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1
(Information provided by Sandfire Resources NL)

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 (700cfm 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 measured for each run and recorded and used to calculate the core recovery as a percentage core recovered.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 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 75%µm criteria to ensure representativeness of sub-samples.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 Electrogmagnetic (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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.
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 Morcks 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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

	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 Morcks Well project encompasses E52/1672, E52/1613 and E51/1033 which are jointly owned by Auris Minerals Limited (80%) and Fe Limited (20%). Sandfire is currently farming into the project with the right to earn 70% interest in the project area. (Refer to terms of Farm-In Agreement dated 27th February 2018). The adjacent tenement, E52/2049, is part of Enterprise Minerals' wholly owned Doolgunna project, which covers 975km^2. Sandfire is currently farming into the project with the right to earn 75% in the project area (Refer to terms of Farm-In Agreement dated 12th October 2016). The Project is centred ~120km north-east of Meekatharra, in Western Australia and forms part of Sandfire's Doolgunna Project, comprising of a package of 6,276 square kilometres of contiguous tenements surrounding the DeGrussa Copper Mine.
	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 Morcks Well Project. Exploration work completed prior to Auris's tenure included geochemical soil, stream sediment, laterite and rock chip sampling combined with geological mapping. Exploration work on E52/2049 of the Doolgunna Project by Enterprise included a detailed fixed wing airborne magnetic survey in 2007, re-assaying of pulps from a 1km x 1km spaced Maglag geochemical survey in 2009, a heli borne VTEM survey in 2009, 100m x 100m soil sampling and multielement geochemical analysis, and a 400m line spaced Slingram Moving Loop EM (MLEM) survey conducted in 2015.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Morcks Well Project lies within the Proterozoic-aged Bryah rift basin enclosed between the Archaean Marymia Inlier to the north and the Proterozoic Yerrida basin to the south.

	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		The principal exploration targets in the Doolgunna Project area are Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits located within the Proterozoic 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 Table 1: Morcks Well Project Drill hole Information Summary.
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 0.5% Cu and may include up to a maximum of 3m of internal dilution, with a minimum composite grade of 1.0% Cu. Cu 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 1m 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.
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.

	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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. Details for the configuration of the survey can be seen in Appendix 1 of this release.
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.