9 September 2019

Significant Gold Results Returned from Air Core Drilling

- **Results received from Air Core drilling at Cashman, Feather Cap and Horseshoe Well Projects**
- **Significant Gold Results received including –**
  - **4 metres at 0.41g/t Au from 88 metres (CMAC0016)**
  - **4 metres at 0.94g/t Au from 60 metres (WSAC0011)**
- **Significant intersections are open in all directions**
- **Identified targets to be incorporated into gold prospectivity review of the Bryah Basin tenement package.**

Western Australian explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** ("**Auris**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX: AUR**) is pleased to announce that results have been received from the Regional Air Core drilling campaign completed to test new targets defined at Cashman, Feather Cap and Horseshoe Well Projects within the Company's Bryah Basin tenements in Western Australia.

Air Core Drilling Programme Summary

A total of 57 first-pass Air Core drill holes for 3,593 metres were completed to evaluate several historical and recent geophysical and/or surface geochemical targets within the Company's Cashman, Feather Cap and Horseshoe Well Projects, (Fig 1). The completed drilling targeted Au and/or Cu mineralisation associated with the Narracoota Formation and associated contacts, in particular settings analogous to Degussa Cu-Au, Horseshoe Lights Cu-Au and Harmony (Peak Hill) Au Deposits. Significant (≥0.10g/t Au) results returned from composite samples taken from the drilling are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 – Significant (≥0.10g/t Au) Air Core Drill Intercepts – July 2019

Project	Hole Number	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
Cashman	CMAC0016	652500	7132850	500	88	92	4	0.41
Feather Cap	WSAC0011	662350	7147500	500	60	64	4	0.98

The total number of drill holes completed was reduced in order to keep the programme within budget as the average depth of the holes within each of the projects was greater than the expected 50 metres.

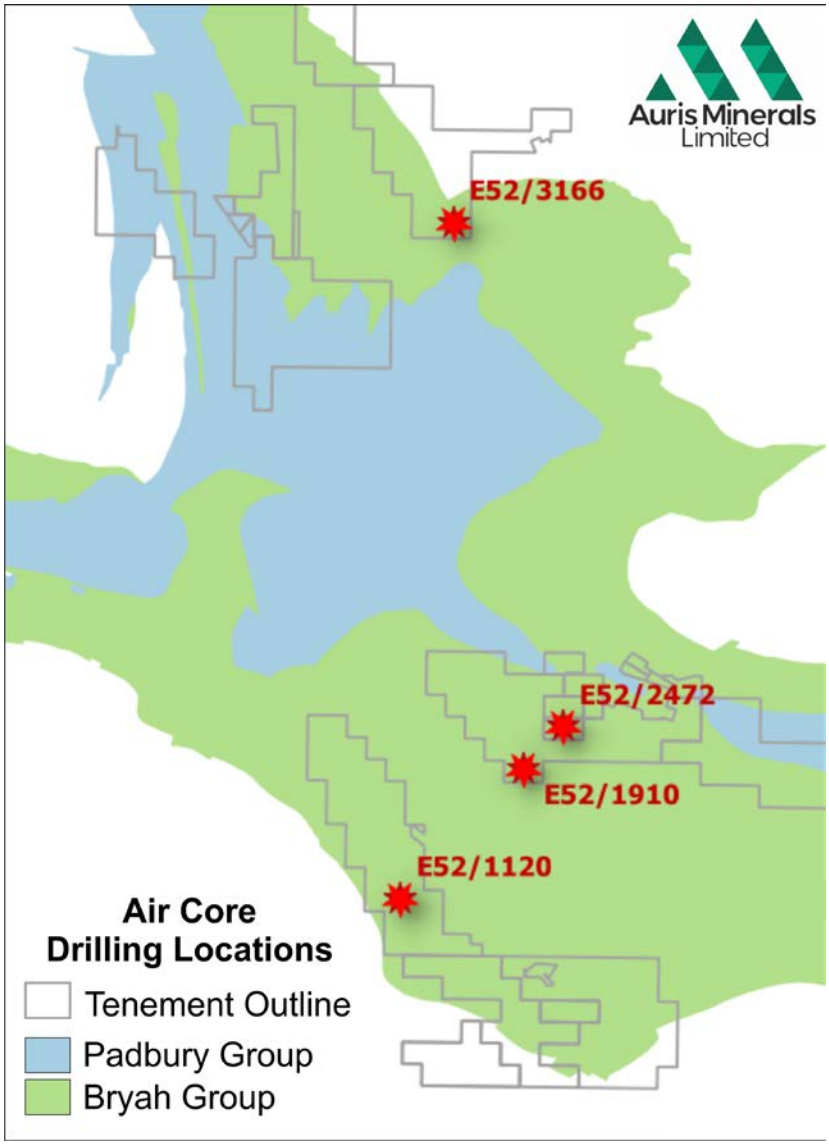

Figure 1 : Areas of Air Core Drilling – July 2019

Cashman Project Air Core Drilling (E52/1120)

A total of 18 Air Core holes (CMAC0001-0018, Fig 2) for 1,158 metres were completed to test areas of VTEM and/or magnetic anomalism.

Two drill lines (13 holes for 728 metres, CMAC0001-0013) were completed in the west of the tenement to evaluate VTEM and magnetic anomalism associated with the interpreted contact between Johnson Cairn Formation sediments and Narracoota Formation volcanics. Drilling was completed at a dip of -60° towards an azimuth of 270 at a drill spacing of 100m x 400m.

The completed drilling confirmed the interpreted geology intersecting shales/siltstone of the Johnson Cairn Formation in the west and silica +/- epidote altered basalts and dolerites of the Narracoota Formation to the east. Minor disseminated magnetite within the Narracoota Formation is the interpreted source for the magnetic anomalism however the source to the VTEM anomaly was not identified.

One drill line (5 holes for 430 metres, CMAC0014-0018) was completed in the eastern portion of the tenement to test a VTEM anomaly, intersecting ultramafic lithologies of the Narracoota Formation. The drilling intersected a zone of preferential weathering interpreted to be a zone of faulting or shearing, anticipated to be the source of the VTEM anomaly. A significant result of 4 metres at 0.41g/t Au from 88 metres was returned within CMAC0016 associated with the preferentially weathered zone in the centre of the drill line. The company intends to further investigate this zone.

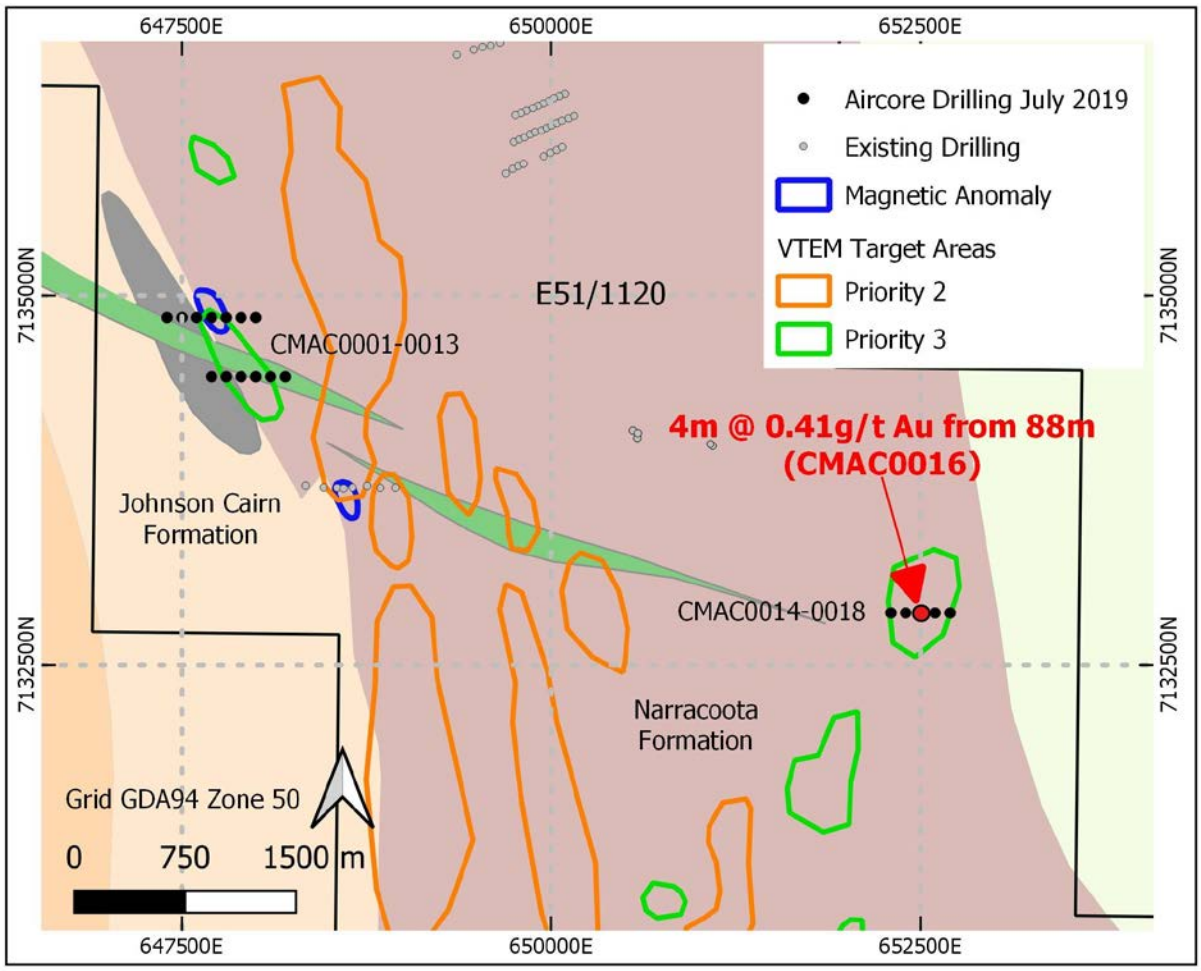

Figure 2 – Cashman Project Drill Hole Location and Geology Plan

Feather Cap Project Air Core Drilling (E52/1910 and E52/2472)

A total of 30 holes for 1,710 metres (Fig 3) were completed to evaluate the geology associated with historic Two Dogs gold workings, (located in the south of E52/1910), which has returned historic gold assays in rock chip results up to 3.42g/t, and to test subtle Cu-Au anomalism identified from multi-element analysis of previous auger drilling within E52/2472.

The drilling within E52/1910 (TDAC0001-0019, 19 holes for 804 metres) was completed over two lines, one each to the east and west of the historic Two Dogs gold workings. All holes were drilled at -60° towards the south, spaced 50m or 100m apart along lines 400m apart. Drilling was completed at 50m spacings along the drill lines along the interpreted strike extension of the workings. The eastern drill line (TDAC0001-0014) intersected ultramafic lithologies in the south, followed by mafic-intermediate volcanics and volcaniclastics of the Narracoota Formation, prior to intersecting shale/siltstones of the Ravelstone Formation in the northern most drill hole. The western drill line (TDAC0015-0019) intersected mafic-intermediate volcanics and volcaniclastics of the Narracoota Formation. Minor quartz veining was intersected in the drilling along strike to the east and west of the workings however no significant gold results were returned.

Air Core drilling within E52/2472 (WSAC0001-0011, 11 holes for 906 metres) tested areas of subtle Cu-Au anomalism identified from previous geochemical auger drilling. The drilling was completed over two lines and holes were drilled at -60° towards the north-east (045°) with holes spaced 140 metres apart along each drill line. The eastern drill line (WSAC0001-0004) confirmed the geological interpretation, intersecting ultramafic lithologies of the Narracoota Formation and the southernmost drill hole intersecting an intercalated zone of siltstones/shales (Ravelstone Formation) and basalts (Narracoota Formation). The northern drilling on the western drill line (WSAC0005-0010) intersected predominately ultramafics with minor dolerite of the Narracoota Formation prior to intersecting siltstones/shales of the Ravelstone Formation in contact with basalts of the Narracoota Formation.

A single hole (WSAC0011) was drilled in the south west corner of E52/2472 to evaluate a spot high auger Au result of 102ppb. The drill hole intersected abundant quartz veining in siltstone/shales of the Ravelstone Formation and returned a significant result of 4 metres at 0.94g/t Au from 60 metres, and the company intends to further investigate this area

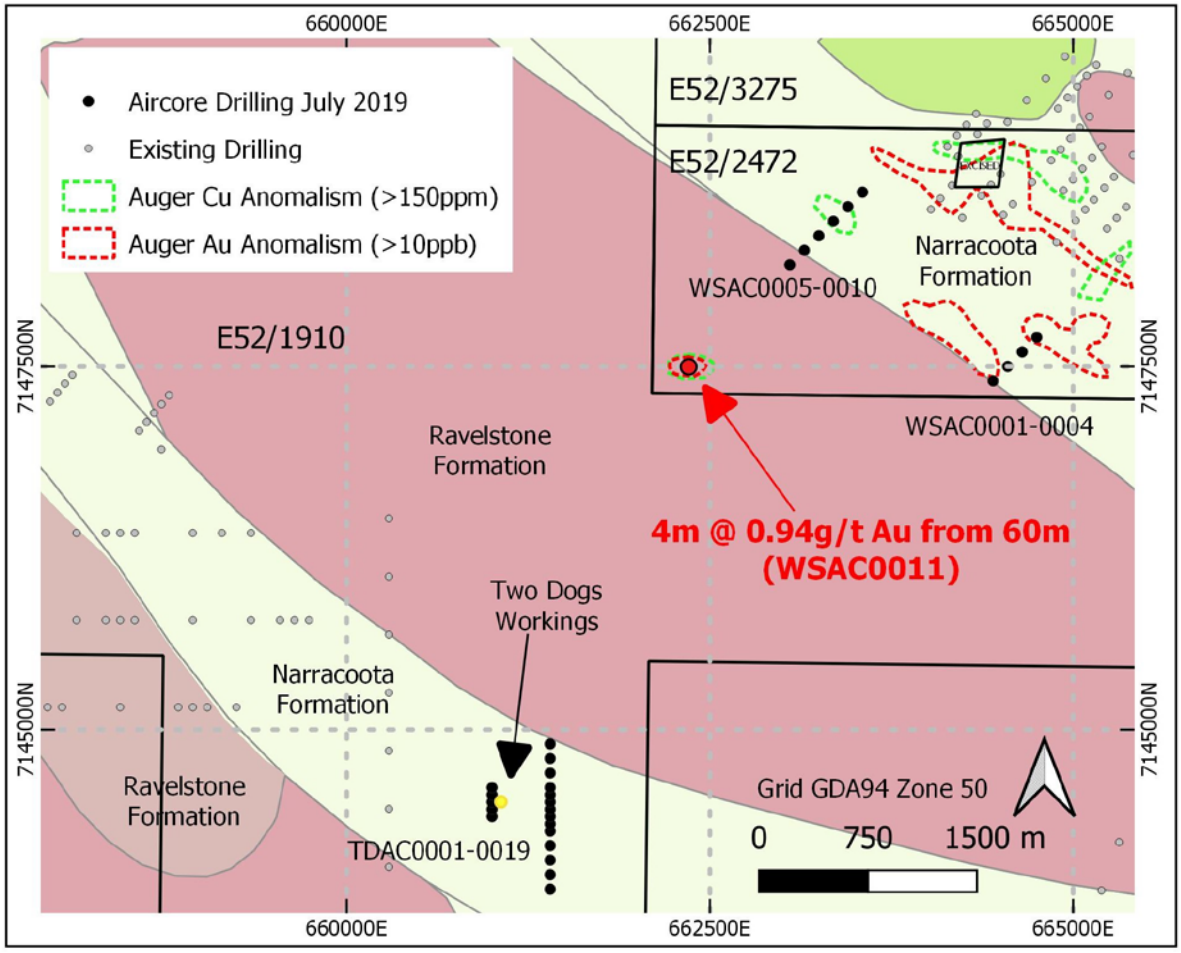

Figure 3 – Feather Cap Project Drill Hole Location and Geology Plan

Horseshoe Well Project Air Core Drilling (E52/3166)

A total of 9 holes for 725 metres (HWAC0001-0009, Fig 4) were completed to test areas of VTEM anomalism and areas of interpreted Narracoota Formation.

Drill holes HWAC0001-0007 were completed to test several 2nd and 3rd order VTEM anomalies and areas of interpreted Narracoota Formation. All holes were drilled at -60 towards the northeast (045°) over two lines spaced 800 metres apart with drilling along the line spaced at 100 metre or 200 metre intervals. The drilling intersected sediments of the Ravelstone Formation ranging from shales and siltstones to medium to coarse grained greywackes, potentially derived from a mafic source.

Drill holes, HWAC0008 and HWAC0009, were drilled to evaluate the geology in areas of interpreted Narracoota Formation. Both holes were drilled at -60 towards the north, (360°). Drill hole HWAC0008 intersected a dolerite unit as per the interpretation and hole HWAC0009 intersected shales/siltstones and fine to medium grained greywackes of the Ravelstone Formation.

No significant results were received for the drilling at Horseshoe Well.

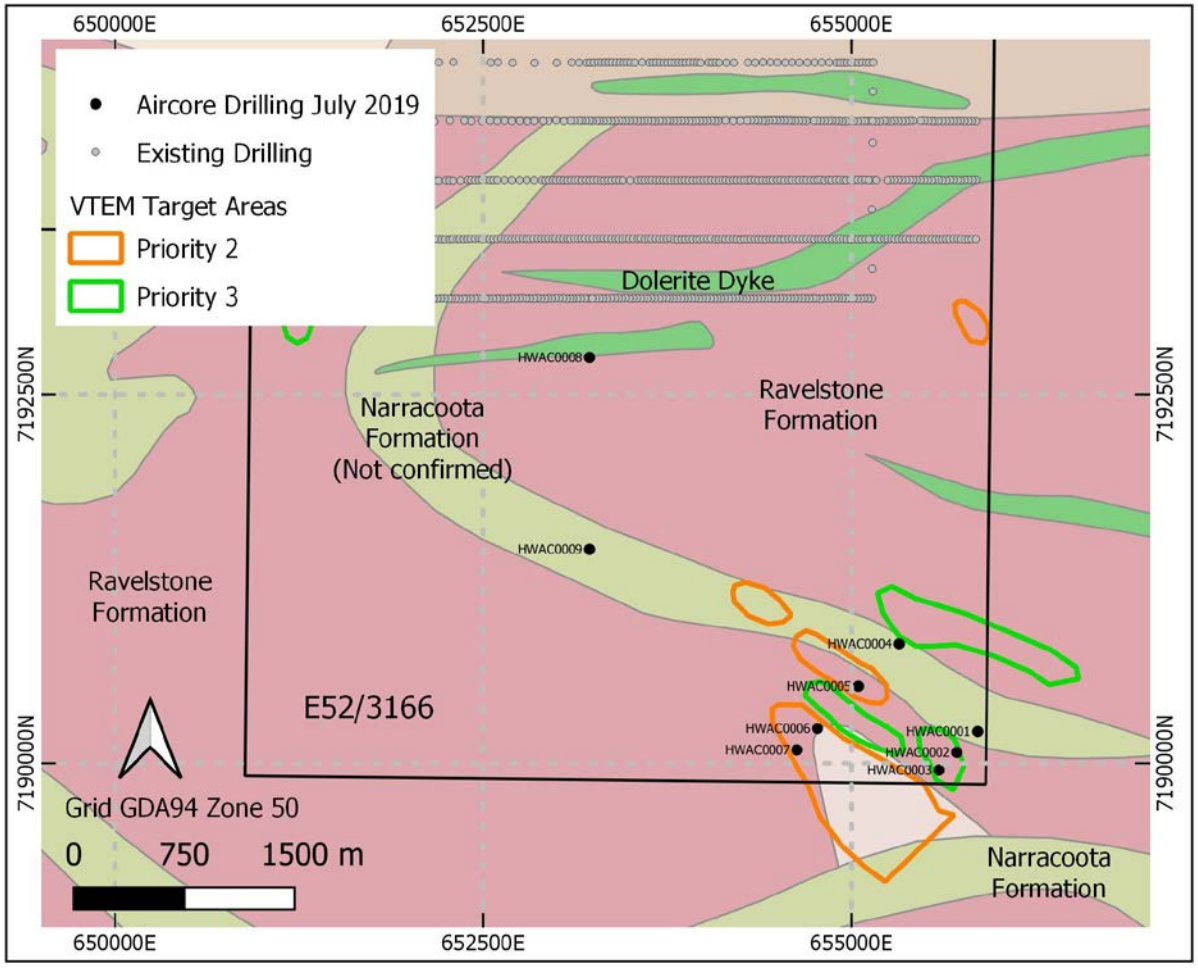

Figure 4 – Horseshoe Well Project Drill Hole Location and Geology Plan

SUMMARY

The limited and wide spaced drilling completed to test the identified targets has returned encouraging results from targets within the Cashman and Feather Cap Projects. Further drilling is required within areas of the significant intersections from the recent drilling in order to evaluate the extent and orientation of the intersected mineralisation and potential structural controls.

The gold targets defined by the new significant intersections will be incorporated into a review of the gold prospectivity and target generation process covering the Bryah Basin tenements that the company is currently undertaking. The company intends to release highlights from this review to shareholders as it becomes finalised.

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mike Hendriks
Chief Operating Officer

For Further information please contact:

Mike Hendriks
Chief Operating Officer
+61 8 9 6109 4333

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 1,520km², which is divided into seven well-defined project areas: Forrest, Cashman, Doolgunna, Morck Well, Feather Cap, Milgun and Horseshoe Well (Fig. 5).

In February 2018, Auris entered a Farm-in Agreement with Sandfire Resources NL in relation to the Morck Well East and Doolgunna Projects which covers ~430km² (the Morck Well JV). Sandfire has the right to earn a 70% interest in the projects upon completion of a Feasibility Study on a discovery of not less than 50,000t contained copper (or metal equivalent). Auris manages exploration on all other tenements, including those that are subject to arrangements with third parties.

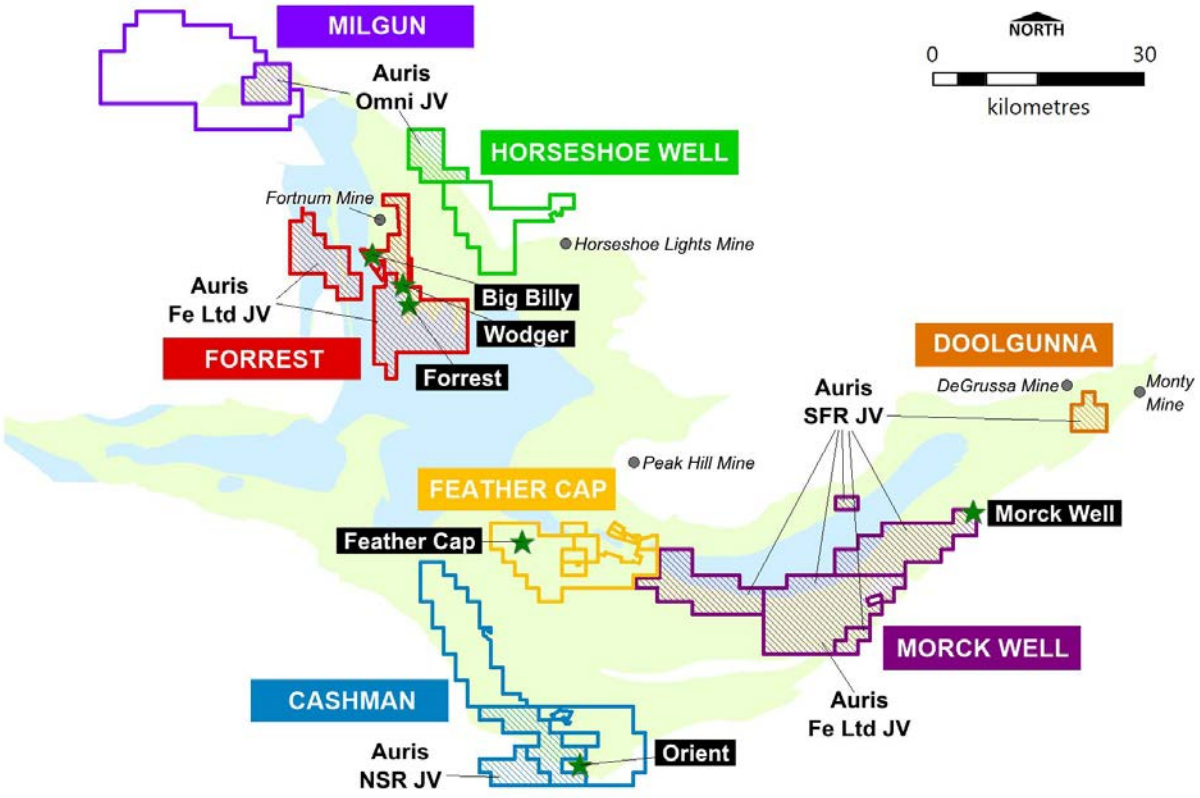

Figure 5: Auris's copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Sandfire (SFR), Northern Star (NSR), Fe Ltd and OmniGeoX JV areas indicated

Notes:

1. The Forrest Project tenements have the following outside interests:
   - Auris 80%; Fe Ltd 20% ((Fe Ltd (ASX:FEL) interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine)
   - Westgold Resources Ltd (ASX:WGX) own the gold rights over the Auris interest.
2. The Cashman Project tenements E51/1391, E51/1837-38 have the following outside interests:
   - Auris 70%; Northern Star 30% (ASX:NST)
3. The Horseshoe Well Project tenement E52/3291 has the following outside interests:
   - Auris 85%; OMNI Projects Pty Ltd 15% (OMNI free carried until a Decision to Mine)
4. The Milgun Project tenement E52/3248 has the following outside interests:
   - Auris 85%; OMNI Projects Pty Ltd 15% (OMNI free carried until a Decision to Mine)

Table 2 : Air Core July 2019 Collar Details

Project	Tenement	Hole_ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA94 Zone 50)	Northing (MGA94 Zone 50)	Nominal RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0001	102	647400	7134850	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0002	96	647500	7134850	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0003	51	647600	7134850	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0004	41	647700	7134850	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0005	12	647800	7134850	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0006	16	647900	7134850	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0007	18	648000	7134850	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0008	109	647700	7134450	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0009	42	647800	7134450	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0010	120	647900	7134450	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0011	100	648000	7134450	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0012	7	648100	7134450	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0013	14	648200	7134450	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0014	69	652300	7132850	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0015	91	652400	7132850	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0016	117	652500	7132850	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0017	90	652600	7132850	500	270	-60
Cashman	E51/1120	CMAC0018	63	652700	7132850	500	270	-60
Horseshoe Well	E52/3166	HWAC0001	79	655857	7190214	500	45	-60
Horseshoe Well	E52/3166	HWAC0002	81	655715	7190072	500	45	-60
Horseshoe Well	E52/3166	HWAC0003	123	655594	7189952	500	45	-60
Horseshoe Well	E52/3166	HWAC0004	62	655324	7190809	500	45	-60
Horseshoe Well	E52/3166	HWAC0005	82	655045	7190521	500	45	-60
Horseshoe Well	E52/3166	HWAC0006	117	654768	7190234	500	45	-60
Horseshoe Well	E52/3166	HWAC0007	90	654629	7190089	500	45	-60
Horseshoe Well	E52/3166	HWAC0008	7	653220	7192750	500	45	-60
Horseshoe Well	E52/3166	HWAC0009	84	653220	7191450	500	45	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0001	10	661400	7143900	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0002	5	661400	7144000	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0003	25	661400	7144100	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0004	22	661400	7144200	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0005	39	661400	7144300	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0006	54	661400	7144350	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0007	38	661400	7144400	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0008	35	661400	7144450	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0009	51	661400	7144500	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0010	42	661400	7144550	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0011	32	661400	7144600	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0012	52	661400	7144700	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0013	53	661400	7144800	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0014	90	661400	7144900	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0015	55	661000	7144400	500	180	-60

Project	Tenement	Hole_ID	Depth (m)	Easting (MGA94 Zone 50)	Northing (MGA94 Zone 50)	Nominal RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0016	63	661000	7144450	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0017	47	661000	7144500	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0018	41	661000	7144550	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/1910-I	TDAC0019	50	661000	7144600	500	180	-60
Feather Cap	E52/2472	WSAC0001	22	664750	7147700	500	45	-60
Feather Cap	E52/2472	WSAC0002	57	664650	7147600	500	45	-60
Feather Cap	E52/2472	WSAC0003	108	664550	7147500	500	45	-60
Feather Cap	E52/2472	WSAC0004	110	664450	7147400	500	45	-60
Feather Cap	E52/2472	WSAC0005	68	663550	7148700	500	45	-60
Feather Cap	E52/2472	WSAC0006	87	663450	7148600	500	45	-60
Feather Cap	E52/2472	WSAC0007	46	663350	7148500	500	45	-60
Feather Cap	E52/2472	WSAC0008	81	663250	7148400	500	45	-60
Feather Cap	E52/2472	WSAC0009	102	663150	7148300	500	45	-60
Feather Cap	E52/2472	WSAC0010	111	663050	7148200	500	45	-60
Feather Cap	E52/2472	WSAC0011	114	662350	7147500	500	45	-60

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 BAppSc (Geology), 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.

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.*	• A geologist is on hand at all times to supervise all drilling. • Select samples (1m) from each hole were analysed by a portable XRF instrument, to monitor geochemistry and guide where single metre samples were collected, if required, and assist with geological logging. • All Air Core drill samples were logged at 1m intervals and each EOH metre collected in chips trays for future reference. • Air Core samples were predominantly 4m composites, collected by spear technique. 1m spear samples of zones which recorded a pXRF result of >0.1% Cu and/or which display encouraging alteration, veining or sulphide mineralisation were submitted for analysis in lieu of the 4m 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.).*	• Air Core drilling was completed with a truck-mounted drill rig. • 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*	• Any abnormal recoveries are noted during the logging process and captured in the database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of fine/coarse material.	
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 Air Core 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.* • *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.*	• Air Core samples are 4m composites, collected by spear technique. 1m spear split samples of zones which recorded a pXRF result of >0.5% Cu and/or display encouraging alteration, veining or sulphide mineralisation were submitted for analysis in lieu of the 4m composite. • 4m Composite and 1m Samples are collected by spear technique from 1m sample piles. • Samples submitted to the ALS laboratory in Perth are oven dried, and pulverised until 85% 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 20 samples in a batch.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (when reported) are verified by other geologists. • If adjustments or amendments are ever necessary, the original data are preserved in the database. • No Air Core 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 Air Core drill collar locations are located using a handheld Garmin GPS, which 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.*	• Air Core drilling was undertaken at various drill spacings appropriate for each target, E51/1120 – 100x400m, E52/1910-I – 50/100x400m, E52/2472 – 140m drill spacing on single lines, E52/3166 – range from single hole test to drill spacing of 200x800m. • Analytical results from Air Core drilling are weighted by sample length to compare best values from different 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.*	• The completed Air Core drilling was completed at a drill orientation optimal to test the interpreted geology strike and 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.

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.*	• Auris has consolidated a ~1,350km^2 copper-gold exploration portfolio in the Bryah Basin, split into five "project areas": Forrest, Doolgunna, Morck's Well, Feather Cap, Cashmans and Horseshoe West. • Tenement numbers are: Forrest E52/1659, E52/1671, P52/1493-6; Doolgunna E52/2438; Morck's Well E52/1672, E51/1033, E51/1871, E52/1613; Feather Cap E52/1910, E52/2472, E52/3275, E52/3327, E52/3350, E52/3351, E52/1497, E52/1503-4; Cashmans E51/1120, E51/1837-8, E51/1391, E51/1053; Horseshoe West E52/3166, E52/3291, E52/3248. • All tenements are 100% Auris, except for the following: Forrest (all tenements, except P52/1493) Auris 80%, Fe Ltd (ASX: FEL) 20% free carried until Decision to Mine, and Westgold Resources Ltd (ASX:WGX) own all gold rights; Doolgunna & Morck's Well (all tenements) subject to farm-in agreement with Sandfire Resource NL (ASX:SFR); Cashmans E51/1391, E51/1837-38 Auris 70%, Northern Star (ASX:NST) 30%; Horseshoe West E52/3291, E52/3248 Auris 85%, OMNI Projects Pty Ltd 15% (free carried until Decision to Mine).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Various parties have explored and/or mined in the Bryah Basin (including Homestake Australia, Cyprus Gold, Dominion Mining, Mines & Resources Australia, Perilya and Montezuma Mining). Prior to the De Grussa Cu-Au discovery in 2009, the exploration target was almost exclusively gold. PepinNini Minerals (PML) farmed into some tenements to secure

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		iron ore rights. There are few historical records preserved, so it is not possible to assess the quality of previous work.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Proterozoic Bryah Basin is volcano-sedimentary sequence, interpreted to have formed in a back-arc setting, on the margin of the Yilgarn Craton. • The principal exploration targets in the basin are volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) Cu-Au deposits, and orogenic Au deposits.
Drill hole Information	• *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) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* 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.*	• All collar details for the completed Air Core drilling have been included in the text of the report.
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*	• The following lower grade cut-offs were applied to generate significant Air Core drill intercepts: Copper (Cu) = 0.1% Gold (Au) = 0.1g/t

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	values should be clearly stated.	
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').*	• The relationship between the reported intercept widths and the true width of the mineralisation is unknown.
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.
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.*	• All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.
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.*	• Further drilling is required within areas of the significant intersections from the recent drilling in order to evaluate the extent and orientation of the intersected mineralisation and potential structural controls.