
30% CU INTERSECTED IN NARROW SEDIMENT HORIZON AT WODGER

HIGHLIGHTS

- First phase of diamond drilling completed at the Wodger Prospect in the Bryah Basin, WA
- WRDD001 intersected mineralisation at horizons adjacent to the contact between the Narracoota Volcanics and Ravelstone Sediments, supporting the VMS model.
- 20cm wide zone of sulphide material with **30% copper** values from spot XRF readings
- Mineralisation appears to plunge 50° to the south and correlates at depth with an untested interpreted EM plate
- Company waiting on full suite of assay results before commencing the next phase of Diamond and RC drilling programs

Auris Minerals Ltd (ASX:AUR) is pleased to advise that the first phase of diamond drilling has been completed at the Wodger Prospect in the Bryah Basis of Western Australia. This initial program consisted of two diamond holes (WRDD001 and WRDD002) for a total of 821.60 metres that were designed to test a weak electromagnetic (EM) anomaly as well as the down-dip projections of **9 metres @ 1.30% Cu** and **25 metres @ 1.1% Cu** respectively, encountered in recent 2017 aircore drilling (refer Figure 1 and ASX Release 2 May 2017).

The observations from the initial diamond hole (WRDD001) are extremely encouraging and included a zone of disseminated bornite with lesser chalcopyrite, positioned below an interpreted volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) horizon that included blebby sulphides, and a 20cm wide zone of sulphide material with **30% copper** values from spot pXRF (portable XRF) readings (Figure 2).

Assay, spectral and petrographic results from both holes are still pending, with cutting of WRDD001 nearing completion. This work will assist to establish litho-geochemical controls, alteration and other confirmatory information to target significant massive sulphide mineralisation. However, the geological observations from both diamond holes have provided invaluable information about the overall geological model at Wodger which will support the planning of the next phase of drilling. Complete assay results are expected in the next 2-4 weeks.

The VMS horizon is at the top of the heavily metasomatised Narracoota Volcanics, which are in contact with unaltered greywackes and lamellar shales of the younger Ravelstone sediments. The disseminated bornite mineralisation was largely associated with hydrothermal quartz veining; believed by the company to be analogous to footwall stockwork zones commonly associated with massive sulphide lens in the classic VMS model (Figures 2 & 3).

A downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) survey was conducted within WRDD001 at completion, but with limited success.

After the favourable VMS geological observations from the first hole, a second step-out diamond hole (WRDD002) was positioned 150 metres to the north, designed to test the down-dip projection of both **9 metres @ 1.30% Cu** and the significant gold intercept of **64 metres @ 1.35 g/t Au** (Figure 4). While this second hole intersected a 2-metre-wide quartz vein with visible malachite in the upper section of the hole, it failed to intersect the disseminated bornite zone observed in WRDD001. A thin distal equivalent of the VMS horizon in the first hole was encountered in the same stratigraphic position in the second hole.

Based on the geological information obtained to date, it is believed that the VMS mineralisation at Wodger is plunging 50° to the south, with the down-plunge projection correlating at depth with the untested southern EM plate (Figures 1 & 4 and ASX announcement 24 April 2017), some 250m to 400m south of WRDD001.

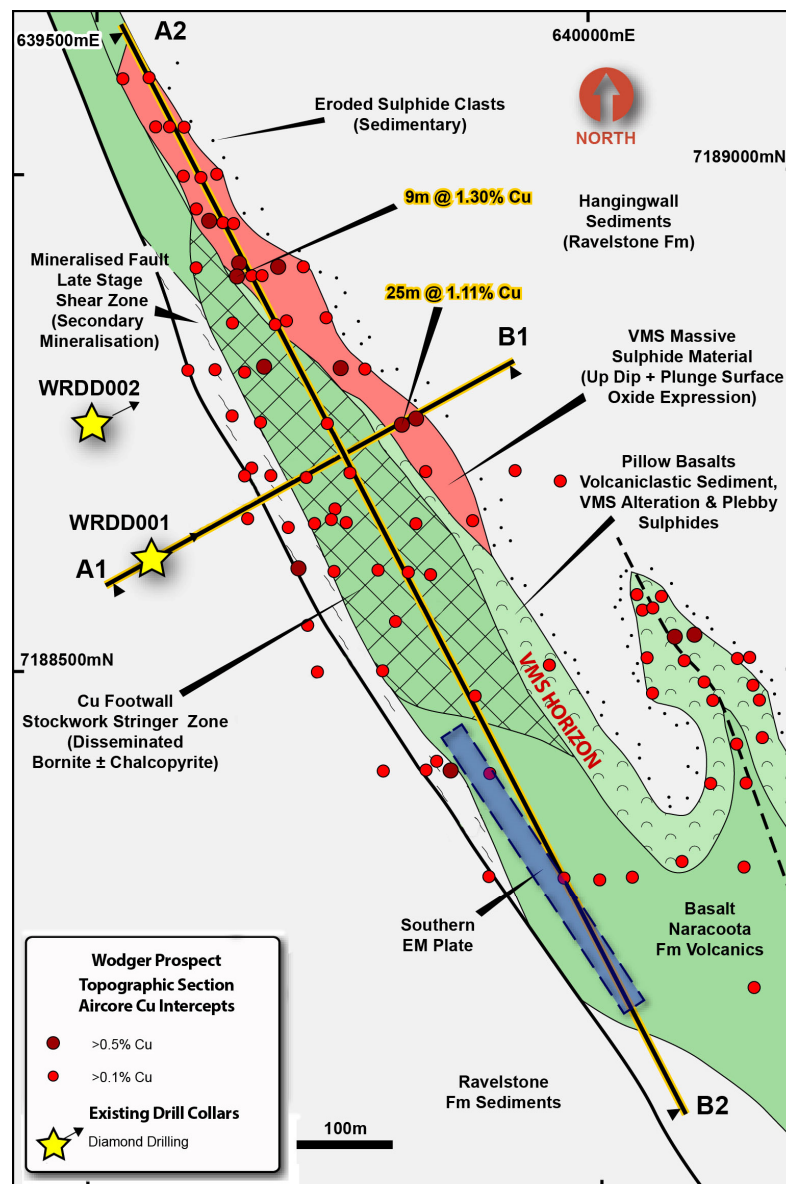


Figure 1: Wodger Prospect - Topographic section showing the significant oxide copper aircore drill intercepts, the surface VMS expression and the geological interpretation

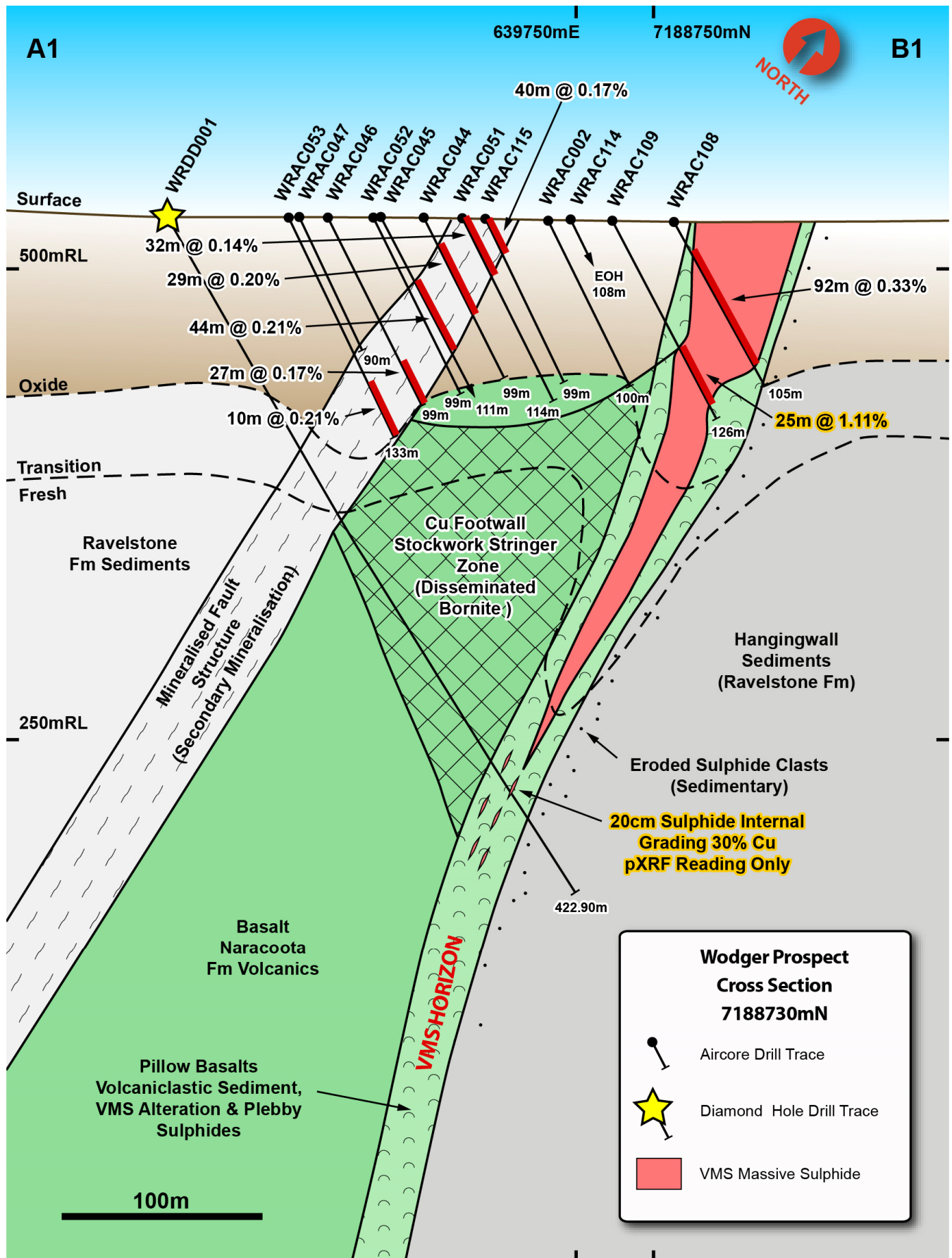


Figure 2: Wodger Prospect – Cross Section 7188730mN (A2-B2) showing the WRDD001 diamond drill trace in relation to the stockwork Cu zone and VMS horizon

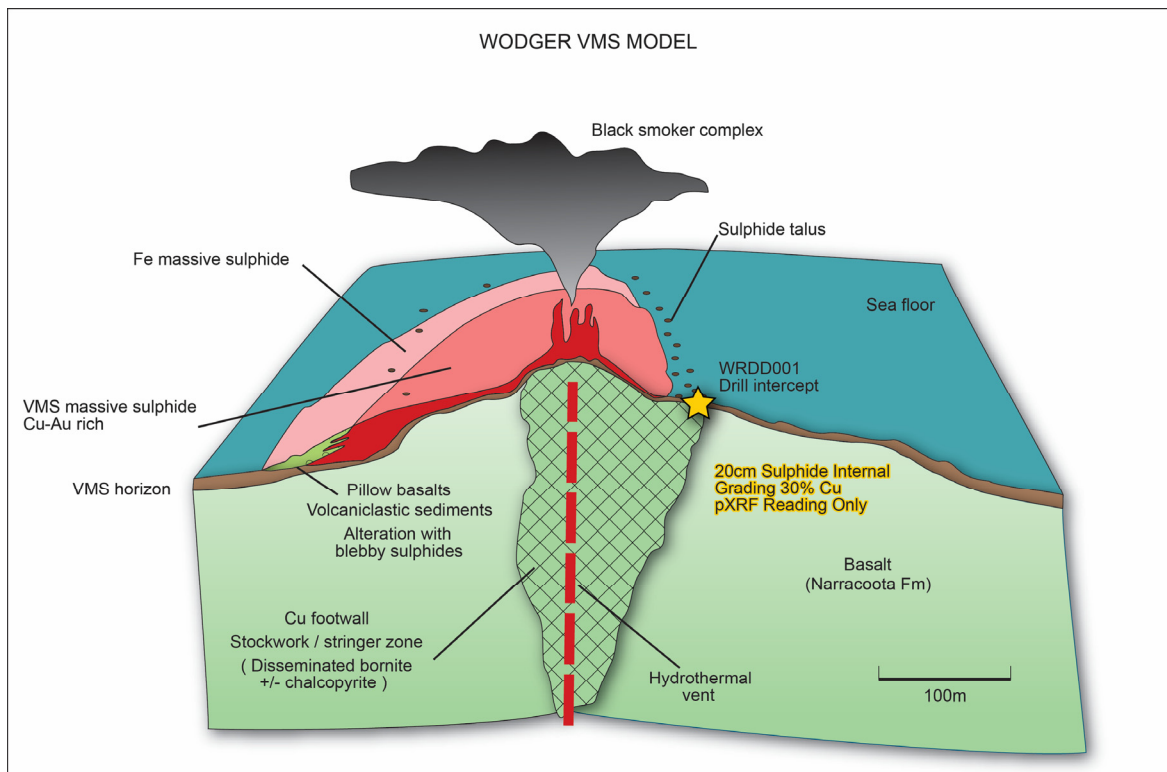


Figure 3: Wodger Prospect VMS deposit model showing the Cu footwall stockwork zone, the VMS horizon and the position of WRDD001's VMS horizon intercept.

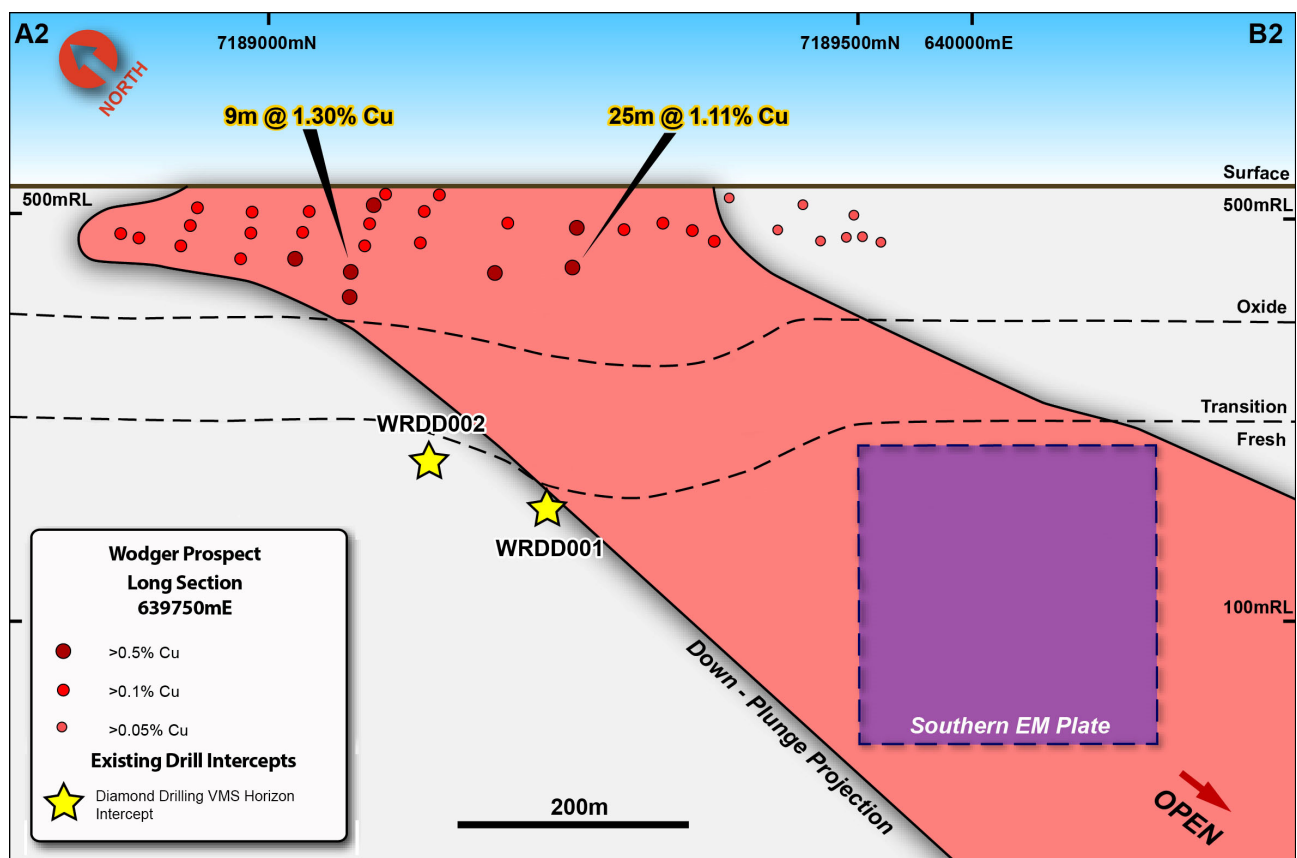


Figure 4: Wodger Prospect: Long section A1-B1 showing the existing oxide copper intercepts, the VMS horizon intercept positions of WRDD001 and WRDD002, and the southern EM plate position.

Auris Executive Director, Debbie Fullarton said “We are eagerly awaiting the assay results from this latest round of drilling so we can move ahead with confidence to plan an expanded program at Wodger.”

Other Exploration Activities

The following exploration activities have continued in other areas across the extensive tenement portfolio:

- The geophysical survey which was planned for Chunderloo (refer ASX announcement on 7 April 2017) is now underway.
- A POW (program of works) was lodged for RC drilling at the Ross’s Reef Prospect at Doolgunna to follow up on the gold intercepts (refer ASX announcement on 2 May 2017) and heritage clearance over this area is currently pending.
- An air core drilling program has been initiated over five prospects identified in the Cashmans and Morck’s Well Project areas and 13,500 metres will be drilled across the next 6-8 weeks.

Auris Minerals Limited is actively exploring and we look forward to updating the market on the outcomes from these broad range of activities.

For and on behalf of the Board.

DEBBIE FULLARTON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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 (Figure 5).

Auris has consolidated a 1,433km² 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.

Auris’s recent Chunderloo Mining Tenement acquisition consists of three mining leases that account for 14.05 km² of highly prospective VMS tenure which currently holds a non-JORC compliant copper-gold resource of 22,000t @ 5.4g/t Au and 1.6% Cu at the Chunderloo Project (The estimates are historical estimates and are not reported in accordance with the JORC code. A competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC code and it is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the historical estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code).

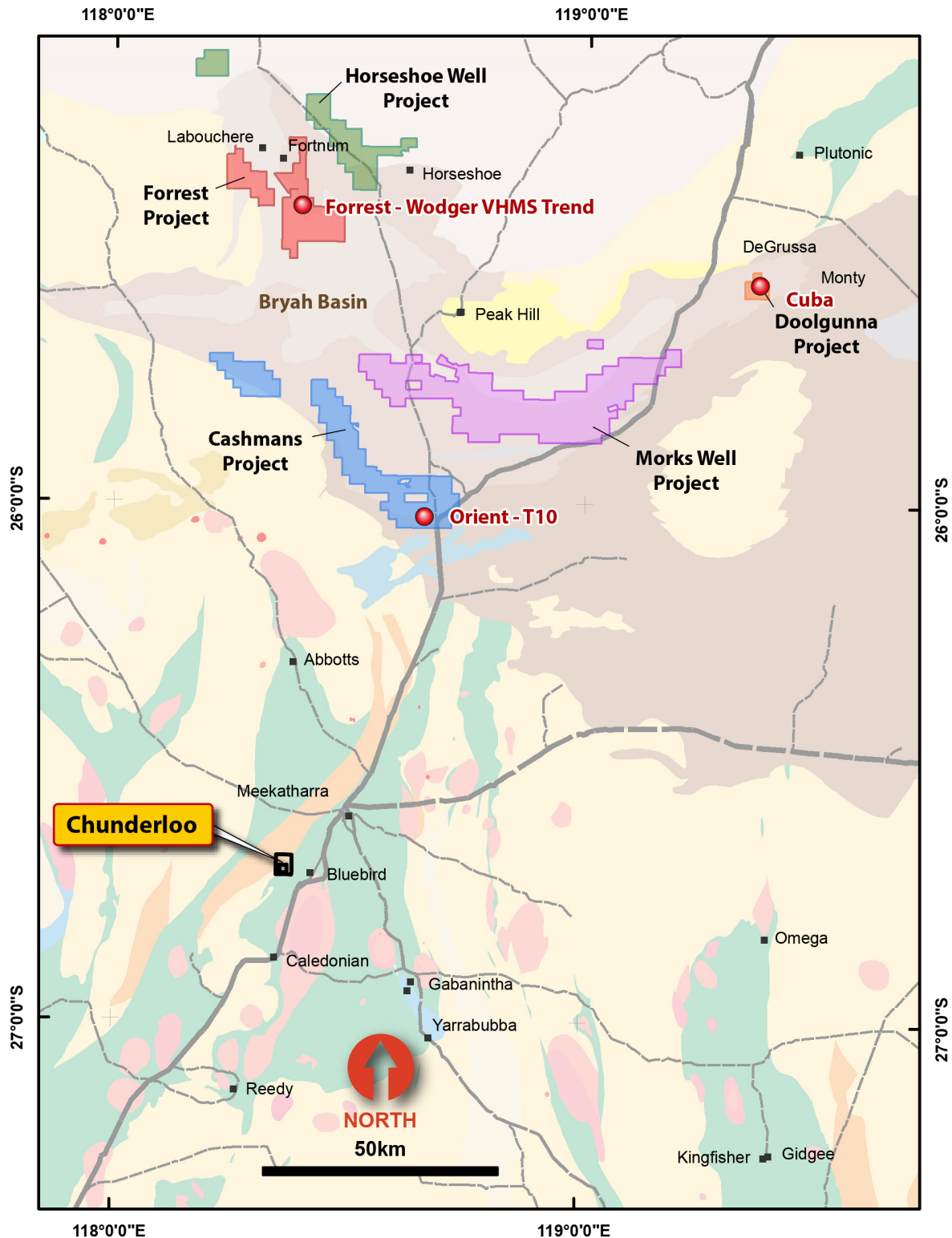


Figure 5: Auris's copper-gold exploration and mining portfolio with highly prospective target locations.

Notes

1. The Forrest Project tenements (Figure 5) 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.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

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

Appendix 1: Wodger Diamond 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

**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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drill results are reported in this announcement <p><u>Ground Geophysics (MLEM)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A ground moving-loop EM (MLEM) survey was completed by Vortex Geophysics, using 200m x 200m x 2 turn TX loops with 100m station spacing along E-W lines. Vertical Z-component and horizontal X-component (along-line) and Y-component (along-line) were collected. Survey QC parameters were reviewed by independent supervising geophysicists from Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd. The same data was reviewed and independently verified by geophysicist Stephen Mudge from Vector Research Pty Ltd.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results are reported in this announcement
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling results are reported in this announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill core has been geologically logged to a high level of detail. Core photos were taken, both wet and dry both in the field and at ALS laboratory prior to cutting. • The entire hole was logged to boundaries of geological significance. This included changes in, alteration, lithology, veining and mineralisation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Standards were inserted into the sample run approximately every 20th sample and duplicates were marked for every opposing 20th sample. • All core material is scheduled to be coarse ground and a sub-split sample taken for terraspec analysis. The remaining core will then be ground to 95% passing 75 microns in anticipation for gold and base metal analysis. This is standard industry practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No laboratory assays have been received to date. • The portable XRF analysis was taken using an Olympus Delta Handheld XRF. Readings were taken using 3 x 30 second beams. Calibration for the machine was taken prior to undertaking any analysis and OREAS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>standard 45p was analysed every 20th reading for internal QAQC protocol.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No laboratory assays have been received to date <p>Ground Geophysics Survey – MLEM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All primary analytical data was recorded digitally and sent in electronic format to Southern Geoscience Consultants for quality control and evaluation
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Drill Hole WRDD001 and WRDD002 was located using a handheld Garmin GPS 64S MLEM station positions were recorded with a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of +/- 5m horizontal and +/- 10m vertical. Grid system used: MGA94 zone 50 Topography is flat so had no bearing on collar location.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No laboratory assays have been received to date.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alpha and beta measurements were taken on the core throughout the drill program with drilling being conducted perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample intervals were recorded in both hardcopy and digital format. Drill core was photographed prior to dispatch for internal reference. Core trays were stacked on a pallet in rows of 3, but stacked 10 trays high. The top core trays were covered using core lids and then all core trays were strapped to the pallet using metal strapping. Once strapped the entire pallet was shrink wrapped. 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. The details of the sample submission, company details and destination was then written on the top of the pallet. All core pallets were taken to the Toll yard in Meekatharra and dispatched to ALS via Toll West.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques will be reviewed by Dr Nigel Brand. Surface geophysical data was reviewed and quality controlled by Southern Geoscience Consultants in Perth. The results of this work was also verified and validated by Stephen Mudge from Vector Research Pty Ltd.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 RNI interest. The native title heritage group and Traditional Owners of the land are The Nharnuwangga, Wajarri and Ngarla People.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer Appendix 1 – Table 1
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No laboratory assays have been received to date

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No laboratory assays have been received to date
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps are included in the ASX announcement
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>This announcement contains results of ground geophysical surveys as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moving Loop EM (Vortex Geophysics) Configuration: Slingram (-200m offset)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>TX loop: 200m x 200m x 2 turn TX Current: 100 Amp Dipole Moment = 8M (NIA) Receiver: SMARTem 24 Sensor: Fluxgate B field Components: Bz, Bx and By</p> <p>Results (Wodger Prospect) The modelled conductors at Wodger were observed in the mid-time data around the 3 to 10msec (after TX turn-off), and are positive-negative-positive cross-overs in the Z component which are indicative of sub-vertical conductors in the slingram configuration data. The southern EM plate has been modelled at starting at around 230m vertical depth.</p> <p>The re-processing of the ground gravity, airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys were completed by Stephen Mudge from Vector Research Pty Ltd. This work, in relation to the MLEM at Forrest, Wodger and Big Billy has defined several conductive trends that require first pass aircore drilling.</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 aircore drilling at Forrest (conductive EM trend defined from recent MLEM survey)