

MORE HIGH-GRADE COPPER, INCLUDING PRIMARY COPPER, IDENTIFIED IN WODGER ASSAYS

- Further broad, high-grade zones of copper-gold-silver mineralisation intersected from the Wodger prospect.
- Importantly the re-logging of WDRC005 has identified first evidence of primary sulphide copper mineralisation in the form of visible chalcocite between 211 to 213 metres (2 metres @ 7.35% Cu).
- Highlights include:
 - 14 metres @ 1.48% Cu from 118 metres, including 5 metres @ 3.61% Cu from 123 metres.
 - 9 metres @ 2.01g/t Au from 123 metres, including 3 metres @ 5.19g/t Au.
 - 5 metres @ 3.64g/t silver (Ag) from 123 metres.
 - 61 metres @ 0.49% Cu from 122 metres, including:
 - 5 metres @ 0.98% Cu from 128 metres and;
 - 3 metres @ 1.07% Cu from 156 metres and;
 - 4 metres @ 1.31% Cu from 171 metres
 - 9 metres @ 0.94g/t Au from 171 metres.
 - 26 metres @ 1.79g/t Ag from 156 metres, including: 3 metres @ 5.77g/t from 156 metres.
- Results from WDRC002, WDRC003 and the previously reported high-grade Cu mineralisation in WDRC005 define a 150 metre strike length zone of mineralisation
- Follow-up drilling is currently being planned.

Auris Minerals Ltd (ASX:AUR) is pleased to announce it has received all remaining assay results from the first phase of RC holes (WDRC001-005) drilled at Wodger, located in Western Australia's Bryah Basin (Figure 3) and continues to be encouraged by further broad, high grade zones of mineralisation.

CEO Comment

Auris CEO Wade Evans said: "We are most encouraged from the results of this stage of exploration activity. In particular, the presence of primary copper sulphide mineralisation at the base of the high-grade oxide copper zones may indicate that we are proximal to the principal target of a primary copper-gold sulphide system. Follow-up work is now a high priority for Auris."

This first phase of RC drilling at Wodger, is part of the Company's Forrest Project¹ (Auris 80%; Fe Ltd 20%). Drilling included the completion of five holes for 999 metres (Figure 1 -Appendix 1: Table 1). These holes were designed to test the extension of mineralisation beneath the shallower oxide aircore intersections of **25m @ 1.1% Cu**, **9 metres @ 1.30% Cu** and **36 metres @ 0.86g/t Au** (refer ASX announcement 9 March 2017).

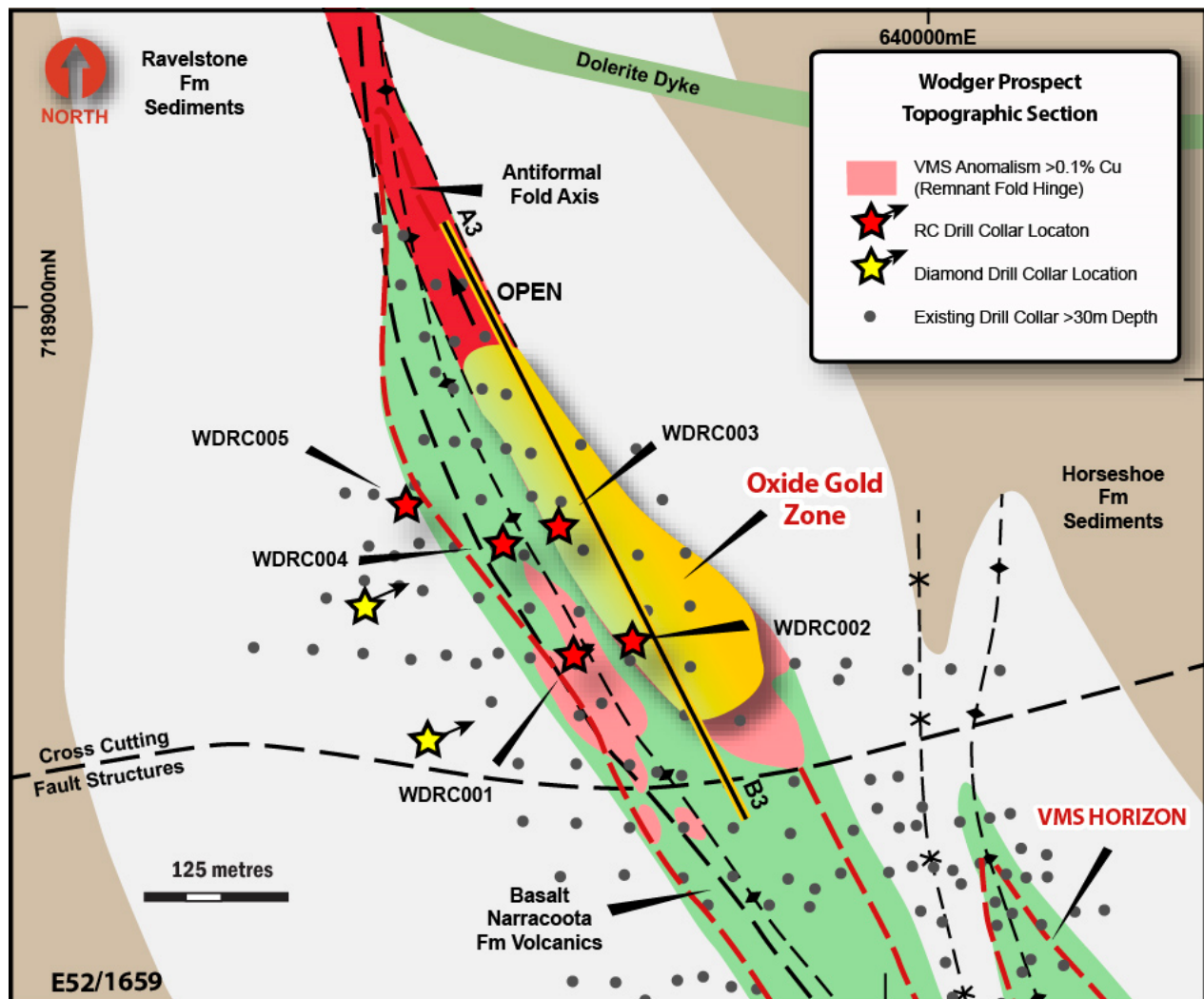


Figure 1: Topographic section of the Wodger Prospect showing the drill collar locations, interpreted geology and oxide gold cap in relation to the mineralisation

Detailed logging and analysis of WDR001 to WDR004 showed that the copper mineralisation in the form of both malachite (oxide copper mineralisation in the form of stringers) and bornite was hosted within quartz carbonate veining, interpreted to be on the margins of the mineralised system (Figure 3).

Primary Mineralisation Identified

In addition to the laboratory assay results, Auris Minerals Ltd (Auris) engaged with CSA Global to provide a technical assessment on the Wodger prospect to date. This work highlighted several key attributes relating to the known mineralisation:

- Re-logging of WDR005 has identified primary sulphide copper mineralisation in the form of visible chalcocite between 211 to 213 metres (2 metres @ 7.35% Cu).
- Mineralisation appears structurally controlled. Indications to date are that strata and schistosity are parallel, near vertical to steeply WSW-dipping and plunging shallowly NNW.

Summary of Results

The laboratory assay results from these first four RC holes (Appendix 2: Table 1) confirms the coherent copper-gold-silver relationship to mineralisation:

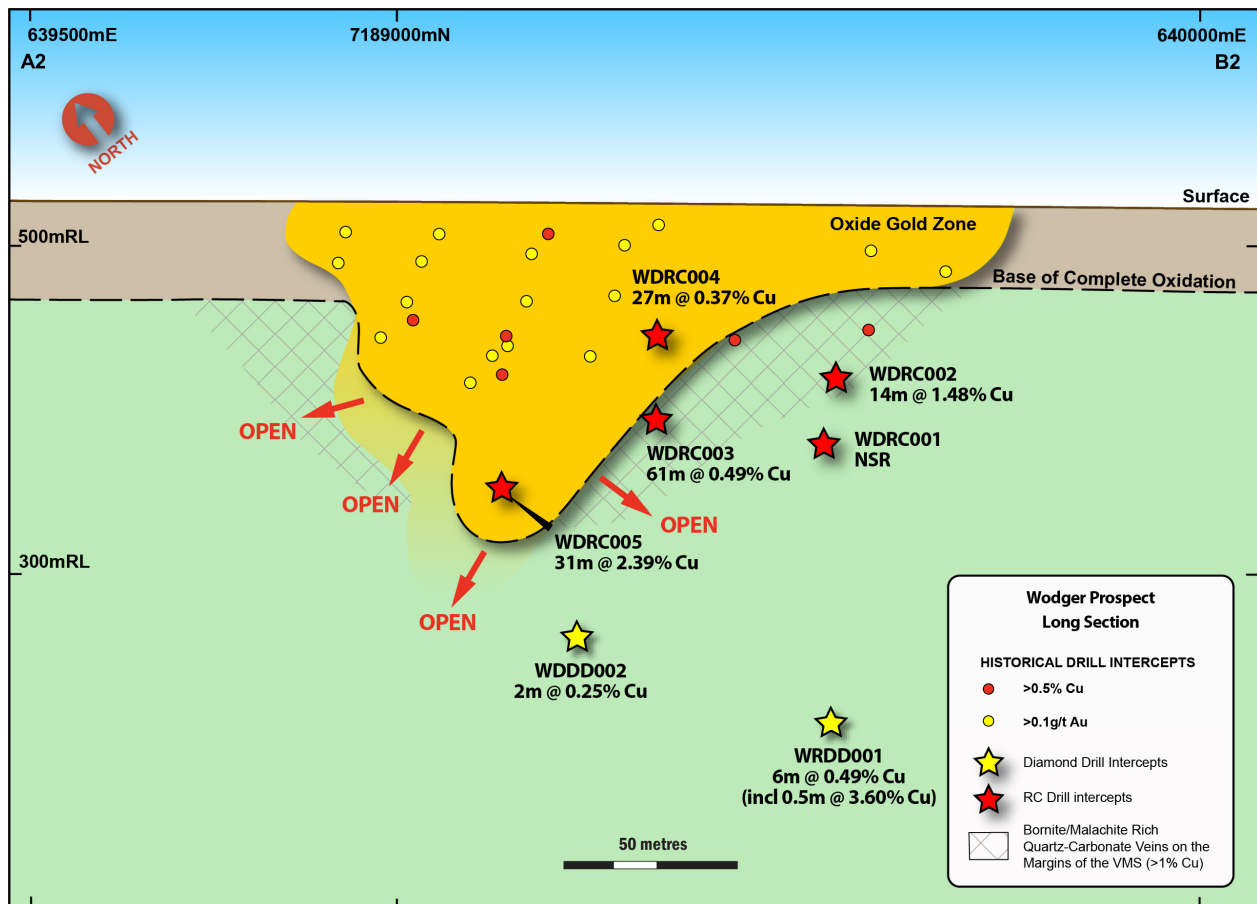


Figure 2: Long section A2-B2 through the Wodger Prospect showing the residual oxidised gold cap and the pierce points of the drilling completed to date including significant intercepts in the RC and diamond drilling.

Hole WDR001 – no significant results

Hole WDR002:

- **14 metres @ 1.48% Cu** from 118 metres (malachite with quartz-carbonate veining)
 - Including **5 metres @ 3.61% Cu** from 123 metres
- **9 metres @ 2.01g/t Au** from 123 metres
 - Including **3 metres @ 5.19g/t Au**
- **5 metres @ 3.64g/t Ag** from 123 metres

Hole WDR003:

- **61 metres @ 0.49% Cu** from 122 metres, which included multiple zones of higher grade mineralisation including
 - **5 metres @ 0.98% Cu** from 128 metres (malachite stringer zone) and;
 - **3 metres @ 1.07% Cu** from 156 metres (bornite with quartz-carbonate veining) and;
 - **4 metres @ 1.31% Cu** from 171 metres (bornite with quartz-carbonate veining)
- **9 metres @ 0.94g/t Au** from 171 metres
- **26 metres @ 1.79g/t Ag** from 156 metres
 - Including **3 metres @ 5.77g/t Ag** from 156 metres

Hole WDRC004:

- **27 metres @ 0.37% Cu from 96 metres (malachite with quartz-carbonate veining) Including 1m @ 3.89% Cu from 96 metres**
- **27 metres @ 0.15g/t Au from 96 metres**
- **27 metres @ 0.91g/t Ag from 96 metres**

These results complement the previously reported WDRC005 intercept of (refer ASX announcement 31 July 2017):

- **50 metres @ 1.55% Cu from 175 metres which comprise;**
 - **31 metres @ 2.39% Cu from 187 metres**
 - **17 metres @ 3.41% Cu from 200 metres**
- **41 metres @ 0.47g/t Au from 177 metres**
 - **Including 1 metre @ 4.75g/t Au**
- **59 metres @ 5.05g/t Ag from 168 metres**
 - **Including 31 metres @ 9.21g/t Ag**

Holes WDRC002, WDRC003 and the previously reported high-grade Cu mineralisation in WDRC005 define a 150 metre strike length zone of mineralisation in weathered bedrock near the base of weathering (analogous to several other Cu-Au occurrences and mines in the district).

Next Steps

The results of this work are currently being reviewed and will inform the planning for the next phase of drilling at the Wodger prospect. Shareholders will be updated on the commencement of the next round of drilling in due course.

For and on behalf of the Board.

WADE EVANS

Chief Executive Officer

ABOUT AURIS MINERALS LIMITED

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

Auris has consolidated a ~1,350km² copper-gold exploration portfolio in the Bryah Basin divided into five well-defined project areas – Forrest, Doolgunna, Morck's Well, Cashmans and Horseshoe Well.

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

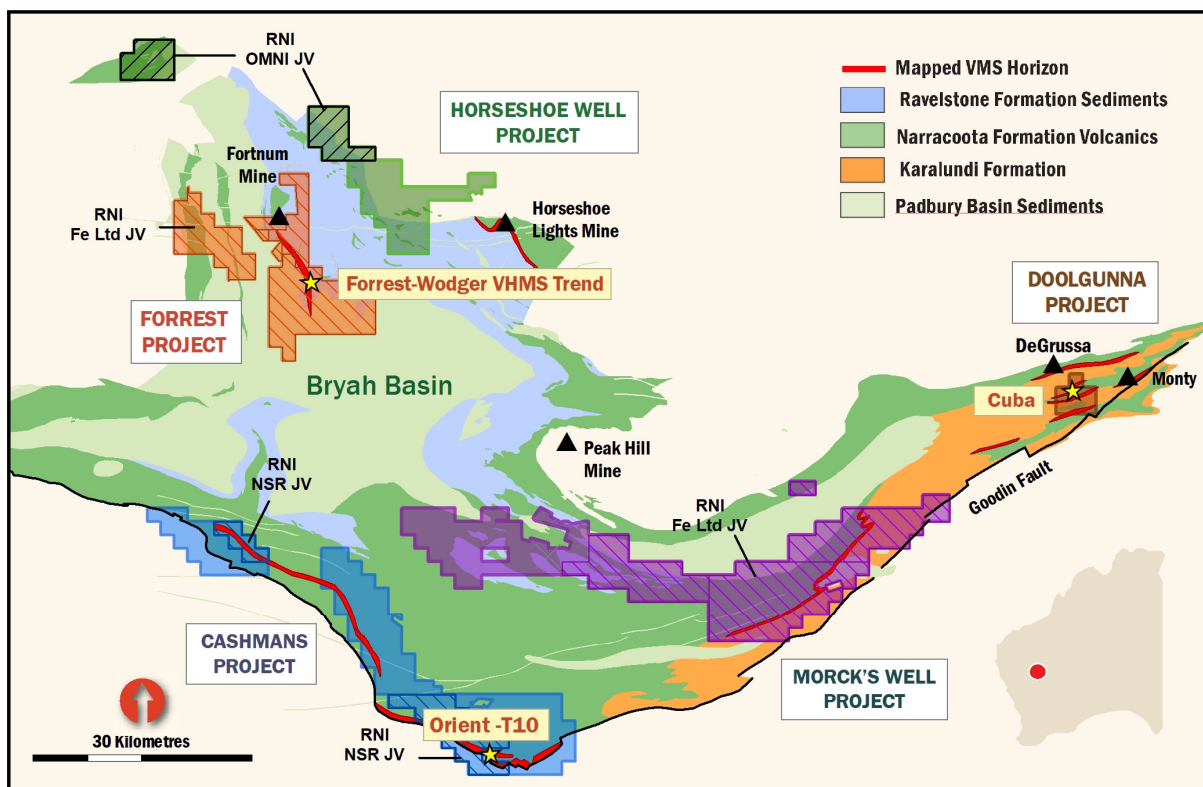


Figure 3: Auris's copper-gold exploration and mining portfolio with highly prospective target locations

Notes

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

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Richard Pugh BSc (Hons) who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

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

Mr Pugh is Exploration Manager for Auris Minerals Limited. Mr Pugh has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Pugh consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates, all of which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results and/or estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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 and RC Drilling
Table 1: Drill Collar Information

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

Appendix 2: Wodger Diamond and RC Drilling

Table 1: WDRC001 – WDRC005 Data

Hole ID	Element	Value	Depth (m)		Intercept (m)	Result	Intercept Summary
			From	To			
WDRC001	Cu	%	8	24	16	0.23	16 metres @ 0.23% Cu from 8 metres
			76	80	4	0.15	4 metres @ 0.15% Cu from 76 metres
			134	141	7	0.15	7 metres @ 0.15% Cu from 134 metres
			147	149	2	0.49	2 metres @ 0.49% Cu from 147 metres
			160	161	1	0.23	1 metre @ 0.23% Cu from 160 metres
			173	175	2	0.37	2 metres @ 0.37% Cu from 173 metres
			193	194	1	0.23	1 metre @ 0.23% Cu from 193 metres
	Au	g/t	12	20	8	0.2	8 metres @ 0.20g/t Au from 12 metres
			72	76	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.10g/t Au from 72 metres
			92	96	4	0.13	4 metres @ 0.13g/t Au from 92 metres
			116	120	4	0.34	4 metres @ 0.34g/t Au from 116 metres
			134	135	1	0.3	1 metre @ 0.30g/t Au from 134 metres
			147	149	2	0.34	2 metres @ 0.34g/t Au from 147 metres
			160	161	1	0.26	1 metre @ 0.26g/t Au from 160 metres
			180	184	4	0.11	4 metres @ 0.11g/t Au from 180 metres
	Ag	g/t	134	135	1	3.87	1 metre @ 3.87g/t Ag from 134 metres
			147	149	2	1.13	2 metres @ 1.13g/t Ag from 147 metres
	Bi	ppm	8	24	16	16.92	16 metres @ 16.92ppm Bi from 8 metres
			173	174	1	1.01	1 metre @ 1.01ppm Bi from 173 metres
	Te	ppm	12	20	8	1.62	8 metres @ 1.62ppm Te from 12 metres
			76	80	4	0.85	4 metres @ 0.85ppm Te from 76 metres
			134	135	1	2.26	1 metre @ 2.26ppm Te from 134 metres
			147	148	1	0.55	1 metre @ 0.55ppm Te from 147 metres
			160	161	1	0.88	1 metre @ 0.88ppm Te from 160 metres
	Se	ppm	0	4	4	3	4 metres @ 3ppm Se from surface
			134	135	1	2	1 metre @ 2 ppm Se from 134 metres
	Cd	ppm	0	24	24	0.21	24 metres @ 0.21ppm Cd from surface
	Pb	ppm	0	28	28	43	28 metres @ 43ppm Pb from surface
			60	84	24	31	24 metres @ 31ppm Pb from 60 metres
WDRC002			8	36	28	0.14	28 metres @ 0.14% Cu from 8 metres
			52	56	4	0.11	4 metres @ 0.11% Cu from 52 metres
	Cu	%	105	113	8	0.36	8 metres @ 0.36% Cu from 105 metres
			118	132	14	1.48	14 metres @ 1.48% Cu from 118 metres including 6 metres @ 3.14% Cu
			135	136	1	0.22	1 metre @ 0.22% Cu from 135 metres
			148	152	4	0.16	4 metres @ 0.16% Cu from 148 metres
	Au	g/t	32	36	4	0.22	4 metres @ 0.22g/t Au from 32 metres
			123	132	9	2.01	9 metres @ 2.01g/t Au from 123 metres including 3 metres @ 5.19g/t Au
			144	152	8	0.24	8 metres @ 0.24g/t Au from 144 metres
	Ag	g/t	123	128	5	3.64	5 metres @ 3.64g/t Ag from 123 metres
	Bi	ppm	4	8	4	1.2	4 metres @ 1.20ppm Bi from 4 metres
			122	129	7	3.92	7 metres @ 3.92ppm Bi from 122 metres

	Te	ppm	32	36	4	0.72	4 metres @ 0.72ppm Te from 32 metres
			119	136	17	4.04	17 metres @ 4.04ppm Te from 119 metres
			144	152	8	10.28	8 metres @ 10.28ppm Te from 144 metres
	Se	ppm	0	4	4	2	4 metres @ 2ppm Se from surface
			122	124	2	2.5	2 metres @ 2.50ppm Se from 122 metres
			144	152	8	4.5	8 metres @ 4.50ppm Se from 144 metres
	Cd	ppm	4	12	8	0.24	8 metres @ 0.24ppm Cd from 4 metres
	Pb	ppm	0	20	20	21	20 metres @ 20ppm Pb from surface
			28	36	8	30	8 metres @ 30ppm Pb from 28 metres
			106	107	1	27	1 metre @ 27ppm Pb from 106 metres
			123	131	8	21	8 metres @ 21ppm Pb from 123 metres
			148	152	4	22	4 metres @ 22ppm Pb from 148 metres
WDRC003			8	80	72	0.12	72 metres @ 0.12% Cu from 8 metres
	Cu	%	96	108	12	0.17	12 metres @ 0.17% Cu from 96 metres
							61 metres @ 0.49% Cu from 122 metres Including: 1 metre @ 1.80% Cu 3 metres @ 1.07% Cu 3 metres @ 2.51% Cu 4 metres @ 1.31% Cu
			122	183	61	0.49	
	Au	g/t	20	24	4	0.36	4 metres @ 0.36g/t Au from 20 metres
			36	40	4	0.1	4 metres @ 0.10g/t Au from 36 metres
			146	147	1	0.11	1 metre @ 0.11g/t Au from 146 metres
			156	159	3	0.42	3 metres @ 0.42g/t Au from 156 metres
			163	165	2	0.38	2 metres @ 0.38g/t Au from 163 metres
			168	169	1	0.27	1 metre @ 0.27g/t Au from 168 metres
			171	180	9	0.94	9 metres @ 0.94g/t Au from 171 metres
			184	188	4	0.11	4 metres @ 0.11g/t Au from 184 metres
	Ag	g/t	36	44	8	1.77	8 metres @ 1.77g/t Ag from 36 metres
			128	133	5	1.28	5 metres @ 1.28g/t Ag from 128 metres
			141	142	1	1.16	1 metre @ 1.16g/t Ag from 141 metres
							26 metres @ 1.79g/t Ag from 156 metres including: 3 metres @ 5.77g/t Ag 2 metres @ 1.59g/t Ag 1 metre @ 1.16g/t Ag 4 metres @ 3.59g/t Ag 2 metres @ 1.64g/t Ag 1 metre @ 1.01g/t Ag
			156	182	26	1.79	
	Bi	ppm	20	40	20	5.95	20 metres @ 5.95ppm Bi from 20 metres
			68	72	4	1.64	4 metres @ 1.64ppm Bi from 68 metres
			100	104	4	1.13	4 metres @ 1.13ppm Bi from 100 metres
			128	143	15	1.51	15 metres @ 1.51ppm Bi from 128 metres
			156	159	3	3.05	3 metres @ 3.05ppm Bi from 156 metres
			171	173	2	1.15	2 metres @ 1.15ppm Bi from 171 metres
	Te	ppm	0	4	4	0.89	4 metres @ 0.89ppm Te from surface
			20	24	4	2.59	4 metres @ 2.59ppm Te from 20 metres
			149	179	30	1.21	30 metres @ 1.21ppm Te from 149 metres
			184	188	4	0.5	4 metres @ 0.50ppm Te from 184 metres
	Se	ppm	0	4	4	2	4 metres @ 2ppm Se from surface
			145	179	34	2	34 metres @ 2ppm Se from 145 metres

			200	204	4	2	4 metres @ 2ppm Se from 200 metres
	Cd	ppm	4	44	40	0.2	40 metres @ 0.20ppm Cd from 4 metres
			152	153	1	0.1	1 metre @ 0.10ppm Cd from 152 metres
			156	159	3	0.12	3 metres @ 0.12ppm Cd from 156 metres
			172	173	1	0.1	1 metre @ 0.10ppm Cd from 172 metres
			174	175	1	0.1	1 metre @ 0.10ppm Cd from 174 metres
	Pb	ppm	0	52	52	32	52 metres @ 32ppm Pb from surface
			60	64	4	22	4 metres @ 22ppm Pb from 60 metres
			72	84	12	16	12 metres @ 16ppm Pb from 72 metres
			100	108	8	25	8 metres @ 25ppm Pb from 100 metres
			126	129	3	16	3 metres @ 16ppm Pb from 126 metres
			145	146	1	21	1 metre @ 21ppm Pb from 145 metres
			156	159	3	18	3 metres @ 18ppm Pb from 156 metres
			163	164	1	15	1 metre @ 15ppm Pb from 163 metres
			171	175	4	16	4 metres @ 16ppm Pb from 171 metres
WDRC004			4	36	32	0.22	32 metres @ 0.22% Cu from 4 metres
	Cu	%	53	70	17	0.26	17 metres @ 0.26% Cu from 53 metres including 3 metres @ 0.54% Cu
			78	80	2	0.2	2 metres @ 0.20% Cu from 78 metres
			96	123	27	0.37	27 metres @ 0.37% Cu from 96 metres including 1 metre @ 3.89% Cu
	Au	g/t	0	12	12	0.16	12 metres @ 0.16g/t Au from surface
			62	64	2	0.13	2 metres @ 0.13g/t Au from 62 metres
			96	104	8	0.22	8 metres @ 0.22g/t Au from 96 metres
			111	123	12	0.17	12 metres @ 0.17g/t Au from 111 metres
	Ag	g/t	8	12	4	1.5	4 metres @ 1.50g/t Ag from 8 metres
			24	36	12	1.48	12 metres @ 1.48g/t Ag from 24 metres
			57	60	3	1.11	3 metres @ 1.11g/t Ag from 57 metres
			67	68	1	1.25	1 metre @ 1.25g/t Ag from 67 metres
			96	97	1	12.85	1 metre @ 12.85g/t Ag from 96 metres
			117	122	5	1.29	5 metres @ 1.29g/t Ag from 117 metres
	Bi	ppm	57	61	4	1.38	4 metres @ 1.38ppm Bi from 57 metres
			65	68	3	1.96	3 metres @ 1.96ppm Bi from 65 metres
			96	97	1	1.52	1 metre @ 1.52ppm Bi from 96 metres
	Te	ppm	0	4	4	0.54	4 metres @ 0.54ppm Te from surface
			96	97	1	0.5	1 metre @ 0.50ppm Te from 96 metres
			103	104	1	1.1	1 metre @ 1.10ppm Te from 103 metres
			110	111	1	0.5	1 metre @ 0.50ppm Te from 110 metres
			119	122	3	1.2	3 metres @ 1.20ppm Te from 119 metres
	Se	ppm	0	28	28	2.29	29 metres @ 2.29ppm Se from surface
			103	105	2	2	2 metres @ 2ppm Se from 103 metres
			111	113	2	2	2 metres @ 2ppm Se from 111 metres
	Cd	ppm	4	16	12	0.33	12 metres @ 0.33ppm Cd from 4 metres
			111	124	13	0.27	13 metres @ 0.27ppm Cd from 111 metres
	Pb	ppm	0	28	28	35	28 metres @ 35ppm Pb from surface
			103	104	1	60	1 metre @ 60ppm Pb from 103 metres
			111	112	1	15	1 metre @ 15ppm Pb from 111 metres
			119	122	3	23	3 metres @ 23ppm Pb from 119 metres
	Cu	%	100	103	3	0.11	3 metres @ 0.11% Cu from 100 metres

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

*previously reported

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pXRF analysis was used to determine the change in lithology, alteration and nature of the sample material, ensuring sample representivity. The analysis was also used for semi-quantitative assessment of mineralisation (>0.1% Cu) as reported in the ASX announcement dated 31 July 2017, plus determination at point of drilling of 'geochemical pXRF interest (Drill Sample Recovery). Standards were used every 25th pXRF reading and a calibration was completed on the machine prior to each batch of sample analysis. QAQC was undertaken by Dr Nigel Brand on the pXRF machine used and found no issues with the machines calibration or performance. RC samples were coarse crushed, then fine crushed with a split of each fine crush analysed with Terraspec. The remaining crushed sample was then pulverised and analysed under 25g Fire assay and four acid digest for a full multi element analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation drilling
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC holes were surveyed every 30 metres using a digital REFLEX survey tool. The azimuth, dip and magnetics were recorded from each survey reading. Each one metre split from the RC drilling was collected in green polyethylene bags

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>with a corresponding split from that metre collected in a depth metre marked calico bag. A cone splitter was used throughout this process and the cyclone was cleaned after each drill rod completed (6 metres) or every metre through zones of geochemical pXRF interest. Sample recovery was noted throughout the process of sampling and contamination (through the process of cleaning the cyclone regularly) was kept to a minimum. Throughout the drill program there were no wet samples and sample recovery was consistent.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC chips were geologically logged to a level of detail (alteration, mineralisation, lithology, weathering, structure and veining) to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. Geological logging from the RC drilling was constrained to each one metre sample interval generated from the drill rig.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample intervals were determined in the field using the portable XRF machine. Throughout the drilling, a field assistant undertook in-house QAQC protocol when analysing the sample medium from the green polyethylene bags. This included calibrating the machine every 30 metres as well as analysing a known OREAS standard every 30th sample metre interval. This data has since been analysed by Dr Nigel Brand (Geochemical Services Pty Ltd) and has passed QAQC standards. During the drill program, the field assistant flagged all anomalous pXRF defined copper intercepts >0.05% Cu and recorded them on the sample sheet. This electronic data was then verified with the hard copy data every evening. Upon the completion of each RC drill hole, these results, in conjunction with the one metre samples collected in the geological observations from the soil chip trays, were cross referenced and sample intervals were determined accordingly. If

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>the samples had anomalous copper (>0.1% Cu) then the pre-numbered depth calico bags were then placed in a pre-numbered Auris Minerals prefixed calico. All other samples that were not deemed geochemically or geologically significant were sampled using a “spear” and were sampled as four metre composite with material placed into pre-numbered Auris Minerals prefixed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards were inserted into the sample run approximately every 20th sample and duplicates were marked for every opposing 20th sample. All sample material was coarse ground and a sub-split sample taken for terraspec analysis. The remaining core was then ground to 95% passing 75 microns for gold and base metal analysis. This is standard industry practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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 model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <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>RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold analysis was analysed under 25g Fire Assay while multi element analysis was completed under four acid digest. pXRF analysis was undertaken using a DELTA Mining and Geochemistry Handheld XRF. Readings were taken on 3 x 30 second beams, calibration was completed prior to each batch of analysis and standards were analysed every 25th sample to help calibrate the machine. Standards were sourced from OREAS and were inserted into every 50th sample. Duplicates were also taken every opposing 50th sample. STD material was suitable for the drill target type – VHMS.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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"> A full alteration analysis was completed by Nicholas Jansen (Spectral Geologist and Technical Coordinator – Portable XRF Services Pty Ltd) and a full geochemical review was completed by Dr Nigel Brand – Geochemical Services Pty Ltd A full review on all drill data to date was completed by Simon Dorling (CSA Global)
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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill collar locations were located using a handheld Garmin GPS 64S with has an approximate accuracy +/- 3 metres. Grid system used: MGA94 zone 50

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>estimation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • Sample compositing was applied on 1 m intervals across the zone of anomalous results • Five RC holes are reported in this announcement which confirm the extent of the geological continuity from the previous drilled aircore and diamond holes.
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"> • Based on the previous aircore and diamond drilling (WRDD001 and 002) assay data, the controls on the VMS horizon are well constrained. RC drilling was completed on a 60 degree azimuth with the modelled VMS horizon having a strike orientation of 140 degrees. This modelled orientation suggests that there is a slight bias in reported mineralised widths, as the RC intercepts are not perpendicular to the strike in mineralisation (-10 degree azimuth bias). • The plunge position from the available drill data suggests an approximate plunge to the NNW
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. RC samples were placed in a bulka bag and strapped to a pallet. This pallet was then was shrink wrapped with the address, and contents clearly labelled. The sample submission sheet and cut sheet was photographed and sent electronically. The hardcopy format for both, as well as the sample bags and standards, were placed in a green bag and strapped to the top of the pallet. All pallets (except WDRC005) were taken to the Toll yard in Meekatharra and dispatched to ALS via Toll West. Samples from WDRC005 were driven directly from site by Auris personnel and rushed through for immediate assay.
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 were reviewed by Dr Nigel Brand.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A full review of all available drill data from the Wodger Prospect was analysed by Simon Dorling (Principal Geologist - CSA Global)

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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 AUR interest. The native title heritage group and Traditional Owners of the land are The Nharnuwangga, Wajarri and Ngarla People.
Exploration done by other parties	<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 the Company'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 occur within the mafic volcanoclastic rocks from the Narracoota Fm Volcanics. The style of mineralisation and stratigraphic horizon has similarities 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 – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer Appendix 1 – Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> <p>• <i>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.</i></p>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum grade truncations for key VMS elements are as follows: • Copper (Cu) = 0.1% • Gold (Au) = 0.1g/t • Silver (Ag) = 1g/t • Bismuth (Bi) = 1ppm • Tellurium (Te) = 0.5ppm • Selenium (Se) = 2ppm • Cadmium (Cd) = 0.1ppm
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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"> • Further drilling is required to determine the extent and thickness of the north plunging VMS chute. All that can be confirmed to date is that drilling was completed perpendicular to the known VMS horizon and that the mineralisation has a northerly plunge. • RC drilling was completed on a 60 degree azimuth with the modelled VMS horizon having a strike orientation of 140 degrees. This modelled orientation suggests that there is a slight bias in reported mineralised widths, as the RC intercepts are not perpendicular to the strike in mineralisation (-10 degree azimuth bias).
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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps are included in the ASX announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground gravity surveys across the greater Big Billy, Wodger and Forrest VMS prospects have delineated three gravity low areas proximal to known VMS mineralisation. At Wodger, the gravity low measures at 1,500m long and 250m wide with a density contrast of 0.5 g/cc. These areas are interpreted to be hydrothermally altered and the source of the VMS anomalism. Terraspec SWIR alteration analysis was undertaken on all samples and throughout all phases of drilling. This analysis (Nicholas Jansen) has positioned the highest peak crystallinity and the source of the VMS anomalism in the northern fold hinge. Complimenting the northerly plunge in VMS mineralisation.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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 RC drilling at Forrest (conductive EM trend defined from recent MLEM survey)