

WODGER DRILLING INTERSECTS MULTIPLE ZONES OF COPPER SULPHIDES

- Further zones of copper mineralisation intersected from the second phase of RC drilling at Wodger.
- Highlights Include:
 - WDRC006 78m @ 0.35% Cu that includes 15 metres @ 1.17% Cu & 0.11g/t Au from 138m;
 - WDRC007 6 metres @ 1.14% Cu from 235m;
 - WDRC008 28 metres @ 0.75% Cu from 155m;
 - WDRC010 66 metres @ 0.59% Cu from 290 that includes 3 metres @ 2.20% Cu from 307m; 11 metres @ 1.22% Cu from 317m; and 5 metres @ 2.38% Cu from 346m.
- Bornite, chalcocite and native copper mineralisation intersected in WRDD003, is hosted within a substantive quartz-carbonate breccia unit that has continuity, thus far to 400m vertical. This unit, is mineralised from surface to its currently intersected depth, plunges north and remains open. (Figure 1)
- DHEM surveys are currently underway to assess whether the breccia develops into a more copper-rich unit at depth or whether massive sulphides can be identified above or below the mineralised breccia.

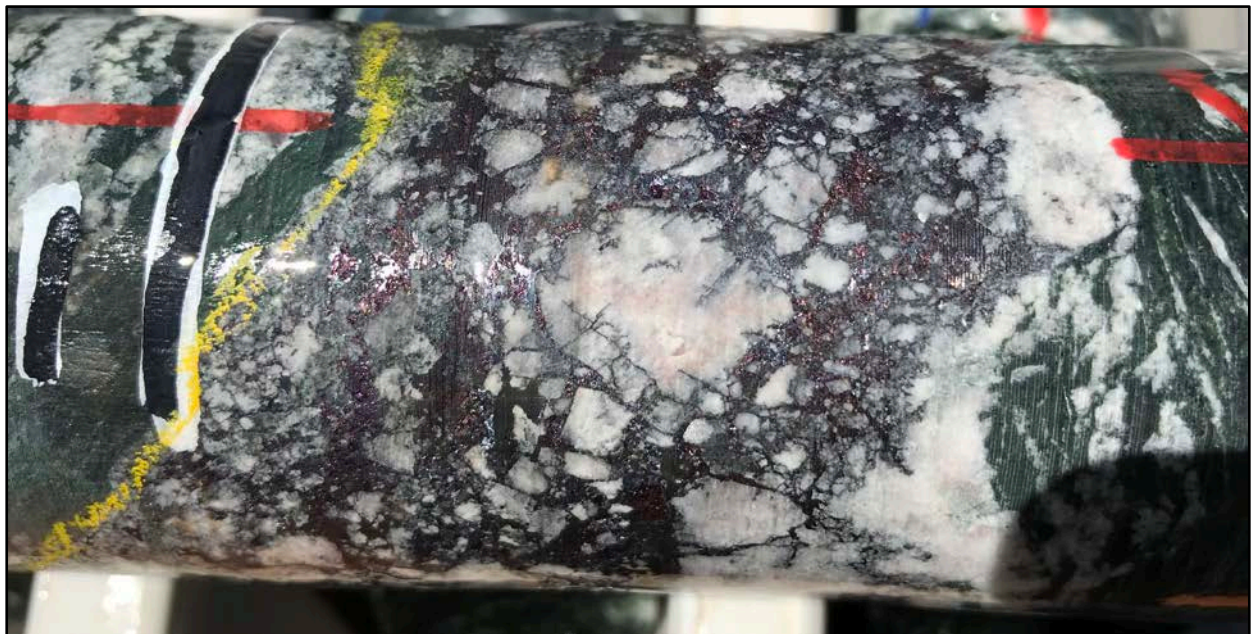


Figure 1: Visible bornite (purple), chalcocite (dark grey) and native copper mineralisation hosted within quartz carbonate veining (WRDD003: 421.0 to 421.1 metres)

Auris Minerals Limited (ASX:AUR) is pleased to announce an update to its second phase of RC and diamond drilling program at the Wodger Prospect, (part of the Company's Forrest Project¹ - ASX:AUR, Auris 80%; ASX:FEL, Fe Ltd 20%) located in Western Australia's Bryah Basin (Figure 4).

CEO Comment

Auris CEO Wade Evans said: "Despite the drilling difficulties with the current program we successfully completed 5 RC holes and were encouraged by the intersection of broad zones of primary copper sulphide mineralisation. The presence of bornite, chalcocite and native copper within quartz-carbonate breccia zones provides significant encouragement for the potential presence of significant economic mineralisation at Wodger. We look forward to the results of the DHEM currently underway and undertaking the next phase of exploration".

Summary of RC Drilling Results

RC drilling included the completion of 5 holes (WDR006-010) for 1,251 metres which aided in understanding the geometry of the mineralised system, followed by a single diamond hole for 560 metres (Appendix 1 – Table 1), to further enhance understanding the structural and geological controls of the copper-gold mineralisation intersected to date (Figures 2 and 3).

The first four RC holes (WDR006 – WDR009) 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) and the more recent RC intersection of **50 metres @ 1.55% Cu** from WDR005 (refer ASX announcement 31 July 2017).

Detailed geological logging from WDR008 shows that the copper mineralisation, in the form of malachite (oxide copper mineralisation) is hosted within quartz carbonate veining on the margins of the leached oxide copper-gold cap. Laboratory assay results from this hole returned **28 metres @ 0.75% Cu** and is consistent with proximal aircore and RC intercepts to the south (Figure 3). WDR006 intersected the leached oxide copper gold cap directly above the WDR010 intercept and returned **78 metres @ 0.35% Cu (including 15 metres @ 1.17% Cu and 0.11g/t Au)**.

WDR007 and WDR009 were designed to test the down-plunge extension to the oxide copper-gold mineralisation. Drilling encountered fresh rock throughout with a maximum copper intercept of **12 metres @ 0.13%** from WDR009 and **6 metres @ 1.14%** from WDR007. These two drillholes coincide with a change in geology with the occurrence of pyrite-rich jasperoidal chert. The results from WDR007 and WDR009 did not meet the expectation of a continuation of the high-grade copper as intersected in WDR005 (50m to the south) as a reverse fault is interpreted to have offset the mineralisation (Figure 3). The offset position remains a target for the continuation of the high-grade copper intersected in WDR005.

WDR010 was subsequently planned to test the potential offset position below WDR007 and returned a significant, anomalous copper intercept of **66 metres @ 0.59% Cu (including 3 metres @ 2.20%, 11 metres @ 1.22% and 5 metres @ 2.38% Cu)**. The mineralisation from both WDR007 and WDR010 has been analysed geochemically by Dr Nigel Brand and suggests that bornite, chalcocite and covellite are the main copper mineral species that are hosted within quartz carbonate veining.

A full table of results from this second phase of RC drilling can be found within Appendix 2 – Table 1.

Diamond Drilling Summary

A single diamond hole, WRDD003 (partly funded by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) – refer ASX announcement 28 September 2017) was designed and positioned to test current interpretations below the WDRC010 intercept, develop a further understanding of the structural and geological controls on mineralisation and form a solid platform for a follow-up DHEM survey.

Throughout the diamond drilling program, the hole deviated against the drill rotation and positioned the overall WRDD003 intercept approximately 40 metres further north than planned. Regardless of the deviation, visible bornite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite and native copper was seen in quartz carbonate veining (similar to the WDRC010 intercept) from 294 to 436 metres (Figure 3) and further compliments the overall geological understanding. The quartz-carbonate breccia unit that has continuity, thus far to 400m vertical is mineralised from surface to its currently intersected depth, plunges north and remains open.

WRDD003 was drilled from surface to 560m depth with diamond core through the entire stratigraphic succession to map the geology and understand the nature and controls on mineralisation. The top and bottom part of the geological succession within WRDD003 included a thick succession of chlorite altered turbiditic sediments with abundant magnetite alteration. This is interpreted to be the transitional zone between the Narracoota Formation volcanics and Ravelstone Formation sediments. From 210 to 433 metres, drilling intersected an autobrecciated basalt unit which is thought to be the core of an interpreted fold structure.

Following the completion of WRDD003, the hole was cased with PVC in anticipation of a DHEM survey. This survey is currently underway with the results likely within a week. The processing of the diamond core is also currently underway, with the first batch of samples (containing the anomalous copper mineralisation) at the laboratory and currently being processed. The full assay results from this diamond hole will be available within the coming weeks.

Next Steps

Following the completion of a structural and geological interpretation of the drilling completed to date a surface IP survey to delineate the dimensions of the plunging mineralised body will be investigated. Further drilling is required to test the tenure of mineralisation below WRDD003 and WDRC010 as well as to the north, focussing on the closure of the potential fold hinge (primary structural target).

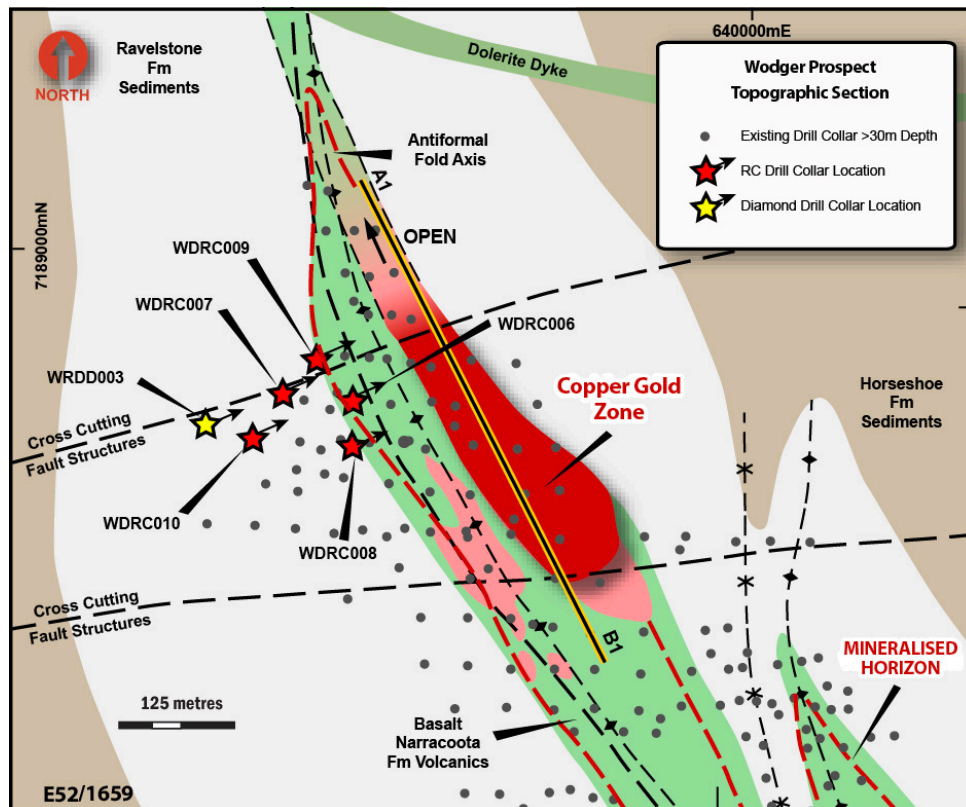


Figure 2: Topographic section showing the more recent phase 2 RC and diamond drill collar locations in relation to the interpreted geology across the Wodger Prospect plus the >0.1% Cu mineralisation (red) projected to surface.

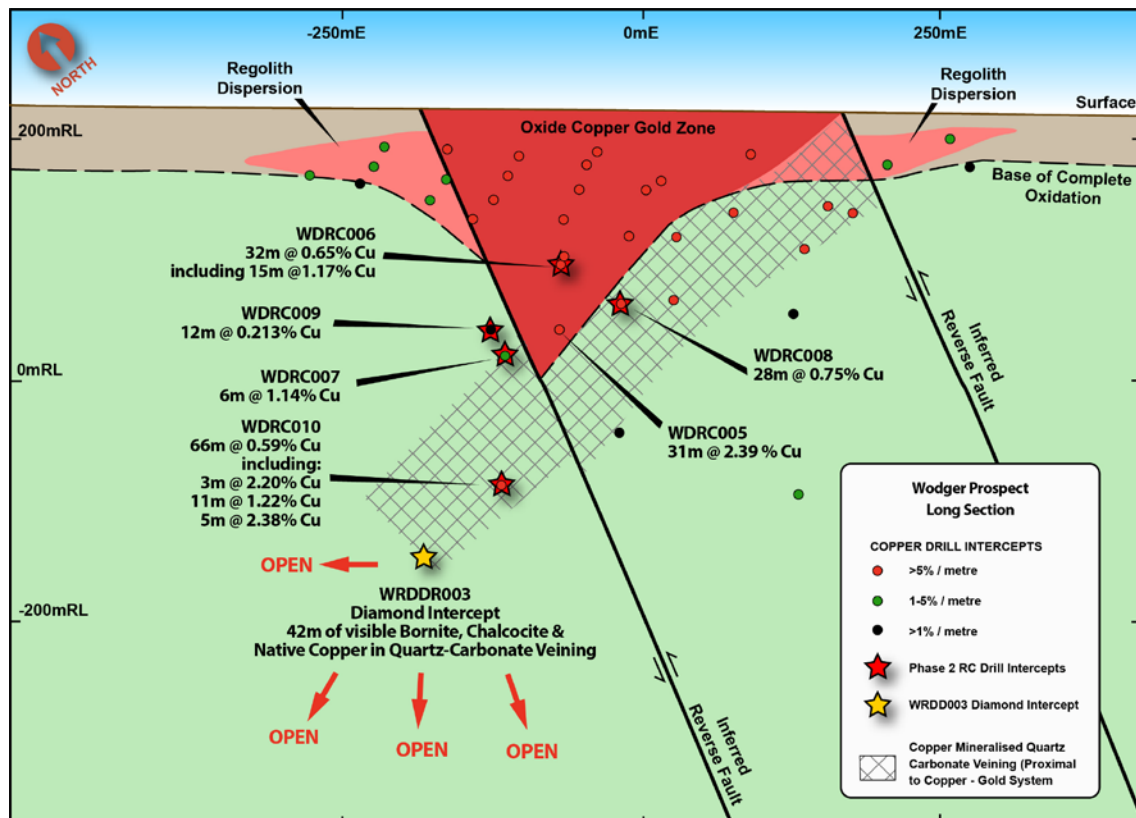


Figure 3: Wodger long section - showing the significant copper intercepts from the phase 2 RC drilling program in relation to the WRDD003 drill intercept and the maximum copper percent per metre intercepts from previously reported drilling.

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 ~1,400km² copper-gold exploration portfolio in the Bryah Basin divided into five well-defined project areas – Forrest, Doolgunna, Morck's Well, Cashmans and Horseshoe Well.

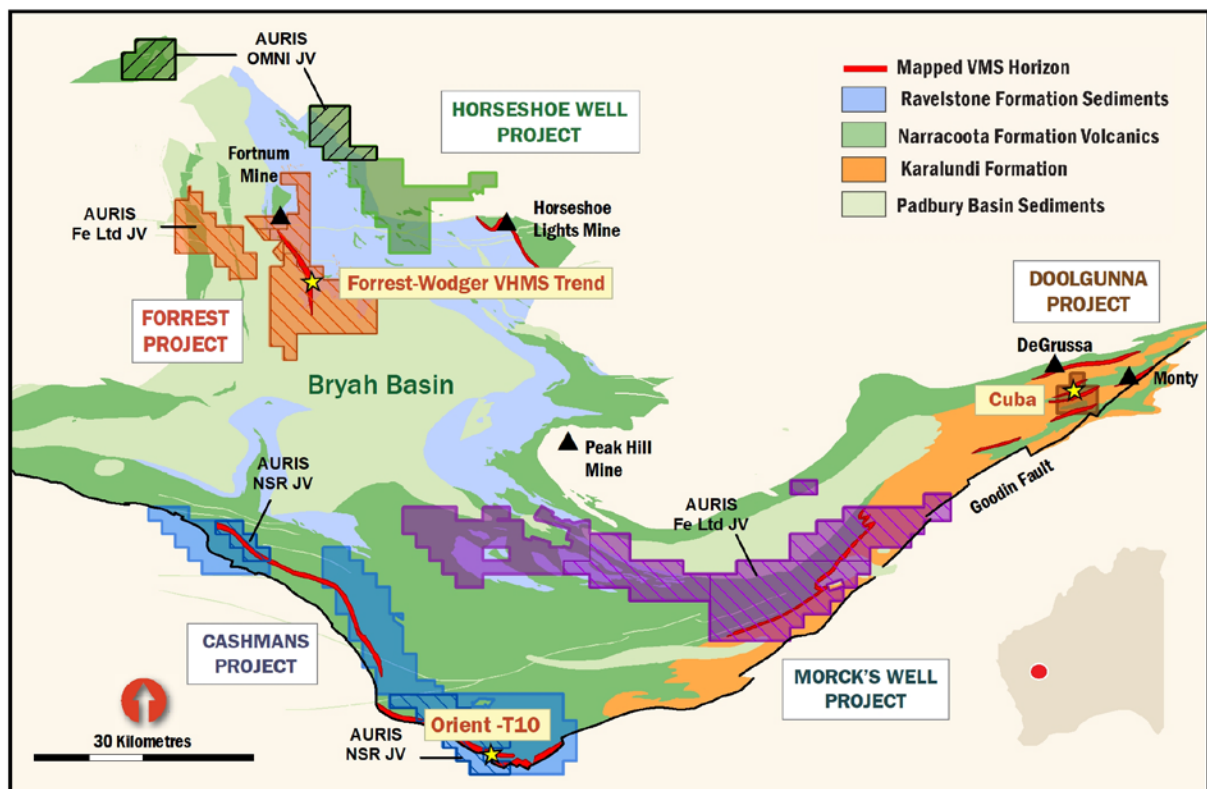


Figure 4: Auris's copper-gold exploration and mining portfolio with highly prospective target locations

Notes

1. The Forrest Project tenements (Figure 4) 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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No responsibility for any errors or omissions from this document arising out of negligence or otherwise is accepted. This document does include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of Auris Minerals Limited. Actual values, results, outcomes or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements.

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 RC and Diamond Drilling
Table 1: Drill Collar Information**

Prospect	Hole_ID	Hole Type	MGA94_50			Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth
			East	North	RL			
Wodger	WDRC006	RC	639572	7188858	530	-60°	060°	177m
Wodger	WDRC007	RC	639482	7188864	530	-62°	055°	255m
Wodger	WDRC008	RC	639573	7188809	530	-62°	060°	219m
Wodger	WDRC009	RC	639523	7188890	530	-65°	055°	225m
Wodger	WDRC010	RC	639438	7188840	530	-62°	055°	375m
Wodger	WRDD003	DD	639346	7188820	530	-65°	059°	560m

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Appendix 2: Wodger RC Drilling (WDRC006 to WDRC010)
Table 1: Laboratory Assays – Table of Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	Element	Value	Depth (m)		Intercept (m)	Result	Intercept Summary
			From	To			
	Au	g/t	138	153	15	0.11	15 metres @ 0.11g/t Au from 138 metres
							78 metres @ 0.35% Cu from 75 metres
	Cu	%	75	153	78	0.35	Including 15 metres @ 1.17% Cu from 138 metres
	Ag	g/t	136	153	17	2.95	17 metres @ 2.95g/t Ag from 136 metres
WDRC006	Bi	ppm	136	153	17	4.18	17 metres @ 4.18 ppm Bi from 136 metres
	Se	ppm	142	142	3	2.33	3 metres @ 2.33ppm Se from 142 metres
	Cd	ppm	142	149	7	0.20	7 metres @ 0.20ppm Cd from 142 metres
	Te	ppm	118	153	35	3.84	35 metres @ 3.84ppm Te from 118 metres including 5 metres @ 23ppm Te from 135 metres
	Au	g/t	237	240	3	0.35	3 metres @ 0.35g/t Au from 237 metres
	Cu	%	235	241	6	1.14	6 metres @ 1.14% Cu from 235 metres
	Ag	g/t	237	240	3	5.16	3 metres @ 5.16 g/t Ag from 237 metres
WDRC007	Bi	ppm	237	240	3	1.55	3 metres @ 1.55ppm Bi from 237 metres
	Se	ppm	238	240	2	3.00	2 metres @ 3.00ppm Se from 238 metres
	Cd	ppm	236	242	6	0.12	6 metres @ 0.12ppm Cd from 236 metres
	Te	ppm	238	240	2	1.52	2 metres @ 1.52ppm Te from 238 metres
	Au	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
	Cu	%	155	183	28	0.75	28 metres @ 0.75% Cu from 155 metres
	Ag	g/t	157	182	25	1.00	25 metres @ 1.00g/t Ag from 157 metres
			155	158	3	1.12	3 metres @ 1.12ppm Bi from 155 metres
WDRC008			161	164	3	1.06	3 metres @ 1.06ppm Bi from 161 metres
			170	173	3	1.42	3 metres @ 1.42ppm Bi from 170 metres
	Bi	ppm	180	182	2	1.27	2 metres @ 1.27ppm Bi from 180 metres
	Se	ppm	-	-	-	-	NSR
	Cd	ppm	183	189	6	0.11	6 metres @ 0.11ppm Cd from 183 metres
	Te	ppm	186	189	3	0.60	3 metres @ 0.60ppm Te from 186 metres
	Au	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
	Cu	%	168	204	12	0.13	12 metres @ 0.13% Cu from 168 metres
	Ag	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
WDRC009	Bi	ppm	-	-	-	-	NSR
	Se	ppm	-	-	-	-	NSR
	Cd	ppm	-	-	-	-	NSR
	Te	ppm	-	-	-	-	NSR
	Au	g/t	177	218	41	0.47	41 metres @ 0.47g/t Au from 177 metres
							66 metres @ 0.59% Cu from 290 metres, including:
	Cu	%	290	356	66	0.59	3 metres @ 2.20% Cu from 307 metres
							11 metres @ 1.22% Cu from 317 metres
							5 metres @ 2.38% Cu from 346 metres
							66 metres @ 1.70g/t Ag from 290 metres, including:
							3 metres @ 8.10g/t Ag from 307 metres
							14 metres @ 3.07g/t Ag from 317 metres
							9 metres @ 3.14g/t Ag from 346 metres
WDRC010	Ag	g/t	290	356	66	1.7	66 metres @ 1.33ppm Bi from 290 metres
	Bi	ppm	290	356	66	1.33	66 metres @ 1.33ppm Bi from 290 metres
	Se	ppm	290	359	69	3.36	69 metres @ 3.36ppm Se from 290 metres
	Cd	ppm	307	351	44	0.11	44 metres @ 0.11ppm Cd from 307 metres
			307	310	3	12.86	3 metres @ 12.86ppm Te from 307 metres
	Te	ppm	345	357	12	15.43	12 metres @ 15.43ppm Te from 345 metres

**Appendix 3
FORREST PROJECT UPDATE
WODGER 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 and diamond 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 	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>recovery and ensure representative 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each one metre split from the RC drilling was collected in green polyethylene bags with a corresponding split from that metre collected in a depth metre marked calico bag. A cone splitter was used throughout this process and the cyclone was cleaned after each drill rod completed (6 metres) or every metre through zones of geochemical pXRF interest. Sample recovery was noted throughout the process of sampling and contamination (through the process of cleaning the cyclone regularly) was kept to a minimum. Throughout the drill program there were no wet samples and sample recovery was consistent. No diamond drilling assays have been received from WRDD003, with samples currently being processed at ALS. Results will be announced in due course
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"> 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"> <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> 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>electronic data was then verified with the hard copy data every evening. Upon the completion of each RC drill hole, these results, in conjunction with the one metre samples collected in the geological observations from the soil chip trays, were cross referenced and sample intervals were determined accordingly. If the samples had anomalous copper (>0.1% Cu) then the pre-numbered depth calico bags were then placed in a pre-numbered Auris Minerals 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 – copper-gold.
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> 	<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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>review was completed by Dr Nigel Brand – Geochemical Services Pty Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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. 	<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 Topography is flat, so had no bearing on collar location.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the previous drilling assay data, the controls on mineralisation are well constrained. RC drilling was completed on a 60 degree azimuth with the modelled mineralised 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 of approximately 50-60 degrees
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		green bag and strapped to the top of the pallet. All 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 were reviewed by Dr Nigel Brand. A full review of all available drill data from the first phase of RC drilling at 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"> <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 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"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<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 prospects.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<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 is currently being reviewed as it displays both VMS and orogenic styles of mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer Appendix 1 – Table 1

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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. 	
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 incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum grade truncations for key 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"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further drilling is required to determine the extent and thickness of the north plunging chute. All that can be confirmed to date is that drilling was completed perpendicular to the known mineralised horizon and that the mineralisation has a northerly plunge. • RC drilling was completed on a 60 degree azimuth with the modelled mineralised 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"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps are included in the ASX announcement.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view 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"> Review DHEM data and WRDD003 assay results First pass IP survey to delineate the size of the plunging chute north of the truncating fault structure at Wodger Additional 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)