

REGIONAL EXPLORATION UPDATE – BRYAH BASIN

Regional exploration strategy confirms Forrest and Cashmans as highest priority projects

Forrest Project

- High powered VTEM survey set to commence
- Planning underway for IP orientation to target higher-grade mineralisation
- Systematic aircore drilling planned along the prospective Forrest trend

Cashmans Project

- High powered VTEM survey set to commence
- Detailed geological interpretation commenced
- **Orient Prospect**
 - **5 metres @ 0.24% Cu, 1.07g/t Au** from 54 metres

Horseshoe Well Project

- Gravity survey underway
- High powered VTEM survey set to commence

Morcks Well Project

- **Feathercap Prospect**
 - **11 metres @ 0.82g/t Au** from 33 metres including **1 metre @ 4.76g/t Au**
 - Geological interpretation planned
- **Citra V-Ti Prospect**
 - Anomalous vanadium mineralisation over **460m strike** which remains open
 - Best prospect result - **80 metres @ 0.23% V₂O₅** from 4m

Auris Minerals Limited (ASX:AUR) is pleased to provide an update on regional exploration completed in late 2017 and planned activities for early 2018 on its projects, located in Western Australia's Bryah Basin (Fig. 1 & 9).

CEO Comment

Auris CEO Wade Evans said: "The review of historical exploration on key projects and the completion of early phase exploration on a number of prospects across the Bryah Basin continues to highlight the significant prospectivity of the region for both copper and gold mineralisation. The Company looks forward to the results of the high powered VTEM survey across the Forrest, Cashmans and Horseshoe Well Projects which begins in early February and updating shareholders on exploration activities as they commence in early 2018."

Regional Exploration Summary

During the latter half of 2017, multiple prospects across the Company's Bryah Basin tenements received both ground geophysics and aircore drilling to advance numerous early stage prospects (Fig. 1). The ongoing review of the Company's projects has ranked the Forrest and Cashmans Projects as the highest priority for the next three to six months exploration activity.

A regional geological interpretation (at 1:100,000 scale) is currently being compiled from all available public domain and proprietary data that includes:

- Airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys;
- Ground gravity surveys;
- Historical airborne and ground EM data;
- New VTEM surveys which are in the planning stage;
- Surface geochemical sampling data.
- Government magnetic and radiometric data;
- Government-sponsored EM – a SPECTREM survey flown specifically to map the Bryah Basin;
- Government mapping (of geology and regolith) and geochemical sampling – by the Geological Survey of Western Australia (at 1:100,000 scale);
- Landsat TM imagery
- ASTER imagery

This will represent the first complete compilation across the tenure with the aim of increasing our knowledge and understanding of the region and to aid exploration targeting.

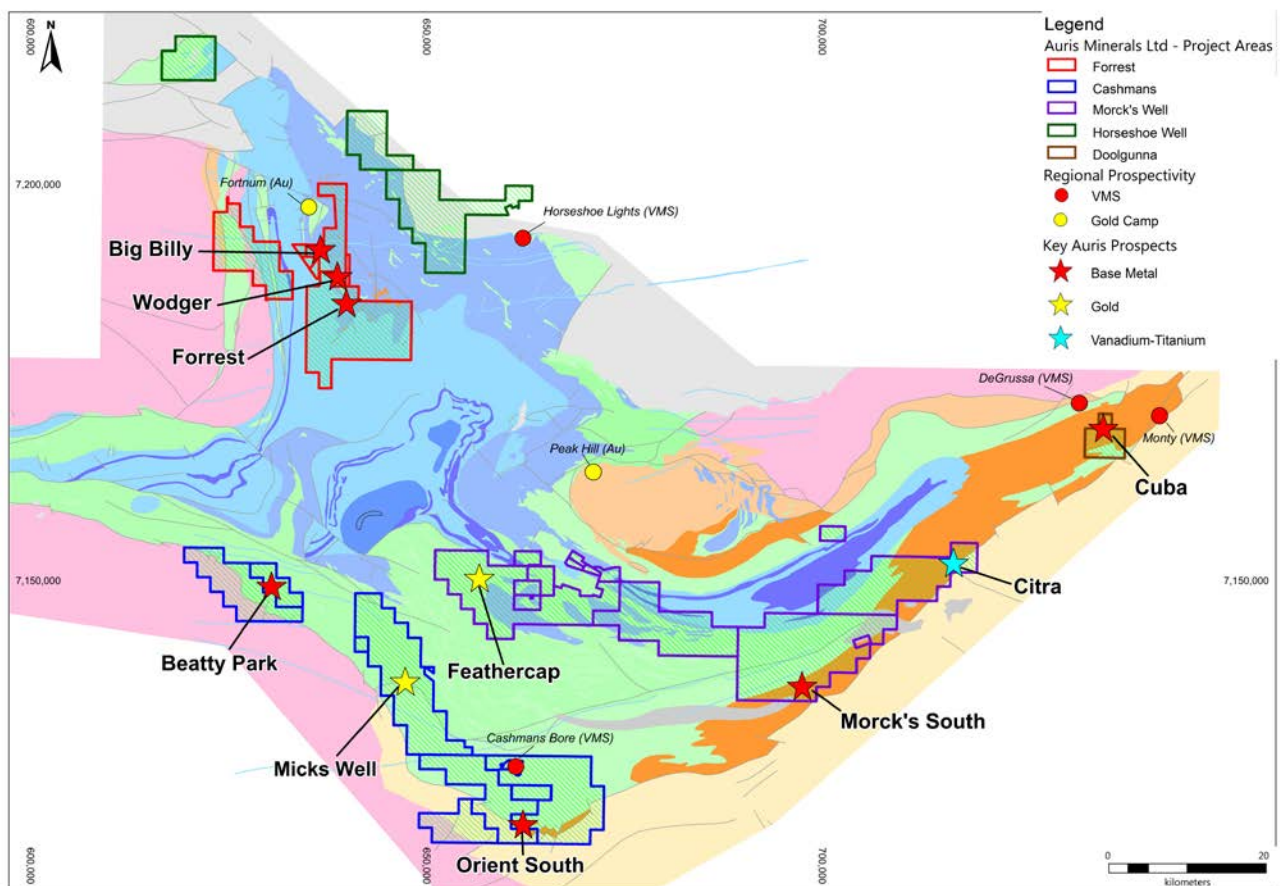


Figure 1: Auris' tenure in the Bryah Basin showing both recently tested and key historical prospects (stars)

Forrest Project¹

The Forrest, Wodger and Big Billy Prospects have all been the focus of historical exploration but until the discovery of the DeGrussa deposit by Sandfire, in 2009, it was dominated by gold exploration. Many explorers in the Bryah Basin, subsequently focused their attention on volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit targets, including RNI (now Auris).

The base metal potential of the Forrest Prospect was recognized when malachite was discovered in historical RC drill chips. The Big Billy Prospect was also initially defined as a gold target. The base metal potential was identified in drilling to the immediate north, as an anomalous copper trend. The Wodger Prospect, where the best copper intersections have been drilled to date, was first defined as a gravity low anomaly. This anomaly is now interpreted to be due to preferential weathering at surface above a zone of low-grade Cu-Au mineralization.

Outside of the key prospects (Forrest, Wodger and Big Billy) there has been no systematic geochemical sampling (Fig. 2), focused specifically for base metals (i.e., samples analysed for a full multi-element suite, with low detection limits). In addition, the only geophysics completed regionally, was a Tempest AEM (Airborne Electro-Magnetic) survey flown in 2000, that is vastly inferior to the modern helicopter-borne VTEM systems now available. The VTEM system measures multi-component data and is configured such that it is more likely to detect blind conductive targets (even beneath a conductive overburden, if one exists).

Planned Exploration

The work programme planned for the Forrest Project will be two-pronged (geophysical and geochemical) and due to commence in the coming weeks to define new exploration targets:

- Regional VTEM survey to target massive sulphide mineralisation. The VTEM data will also be used to establish regolith thickness and help map out areas suitable for soil sampling (i.e., areas with thin residual soils).
- Regional and detailed geological interpretations using all available historical data (including data from previous drilling), to identify regional and/or local controls on mineralisation.
- Systematic aircore drilling programme between Forrest and Big Billy prospects, to establish complete geochemical sampling coverage along the prospective trend for new target identification.

Wodger Prospect

There is little doubt that a copper-gold mineralising system is present at Wodger. Further work is required to understand and develop the geological model before advancing to the next phase. North of the interpreted reverse fault at Wodger (Fig. 3) which appears to offset the mineralisation, there remains potential to discover further high-grade mineralisation as intersected in WDRC005, 17m @ 3.41% Cu (ASX announcement 17 July 2017). Prior to further drilling at Wodger, the following targeting work is planned;

- Induced Polarization (IP) orientation survey – the best geophysical method for targeting disseminated mineralisation and narrowing down targets (as seen in diamond core, at Wodger);
- Processing of the regional VTEM data to identify potential massive sulphide mineralisation.

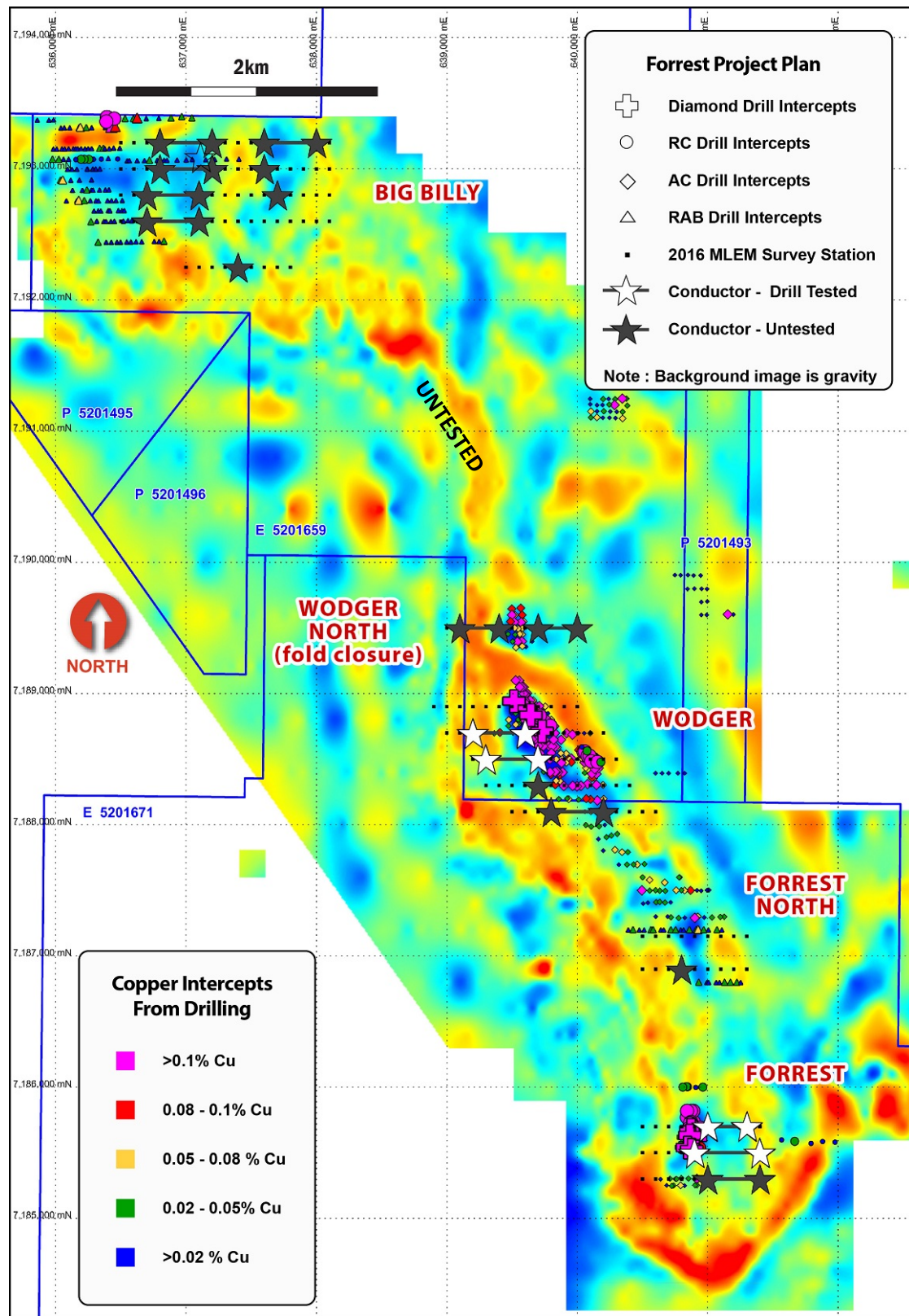


Figure 2: Plan of the Forrest Project, to show the locations of prospects, the untested targets, and the incomplete coverage of surface geochemical sampling

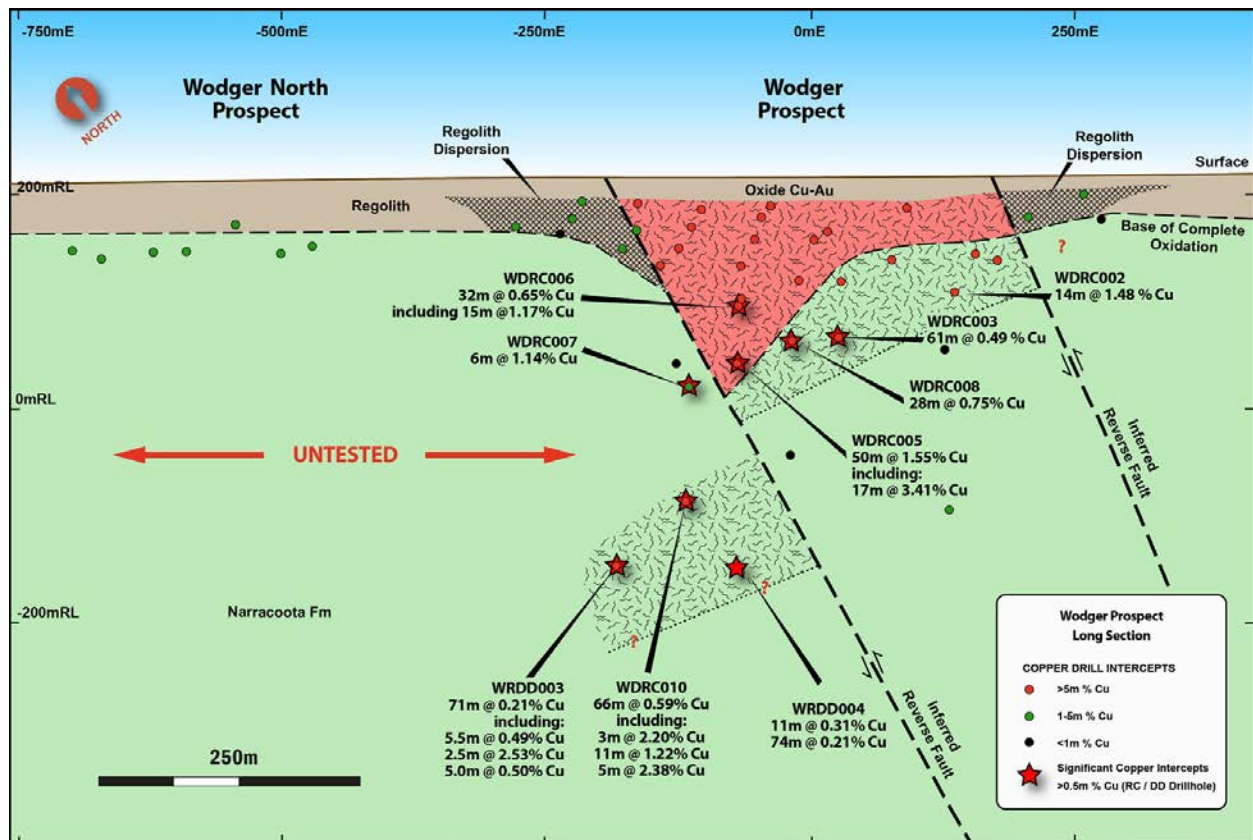


Figure 3: Long section showing all drilling from Wodger to Wodger North

Cashmans Project³

Multiple targets have been defined in the Cashmans Project area historically, and some have been drill-tested without immediate success. The current Cashmans tenement package has been acquired over a ten-year period, beginning in 2005. Four of the tenements are part of a joint venture with Northern Star Resources Limited ("Northern Star") where Auris is earning 70% interest. Early exploration on the first tenements acquired was focused on gold only.

Two VTEM surveys were flown in 2010, independently by Northern Star and Grosvenor Gold (subsequently acquired by RNI/Auris). Both were flown with an old version of VTEM that did not measure multi-component data and was significantly less powerful than the modern VTEM system. Several of the historical VTEM targets were followed up with ground EM surveys.

Soil and lag geochemical sampling programmes defined most of the other targets. However, a recent review of the historical geochemical data has highlighted some issues with the data, including batch effects, the use of analytical methods with too high detection limits, and incomplete suites of pathfinder elements. The effectiveness of the historical geochemistry is now questionable, furthermore, historical sampling was concentrated around historical prospects and large areas have been inadequately tested.

Planned Exploration

The work programme for the Cashmans Project will be a two-pronged (geophysical and geochemical) approach, as for the Forrest Project and will commence in the coming weeks:

- Regional VTEM survey to target massive sulphide mineralisation (Fig. 4). The VTEM data will also be used to determine the regolith thickness and map out areas suitable for soil sampling (i.e., areas with thin residual soils).

- Soil sampling programmes in amenable areas.
- Aircore drilling for geochemical sampling coverage by collecting a bottom-of-hole sample (on top of bedrock).
- Detailed geological interpretations using all available historical data (including data from previous drilling) to identify regional and/or local controls on mineralisation.

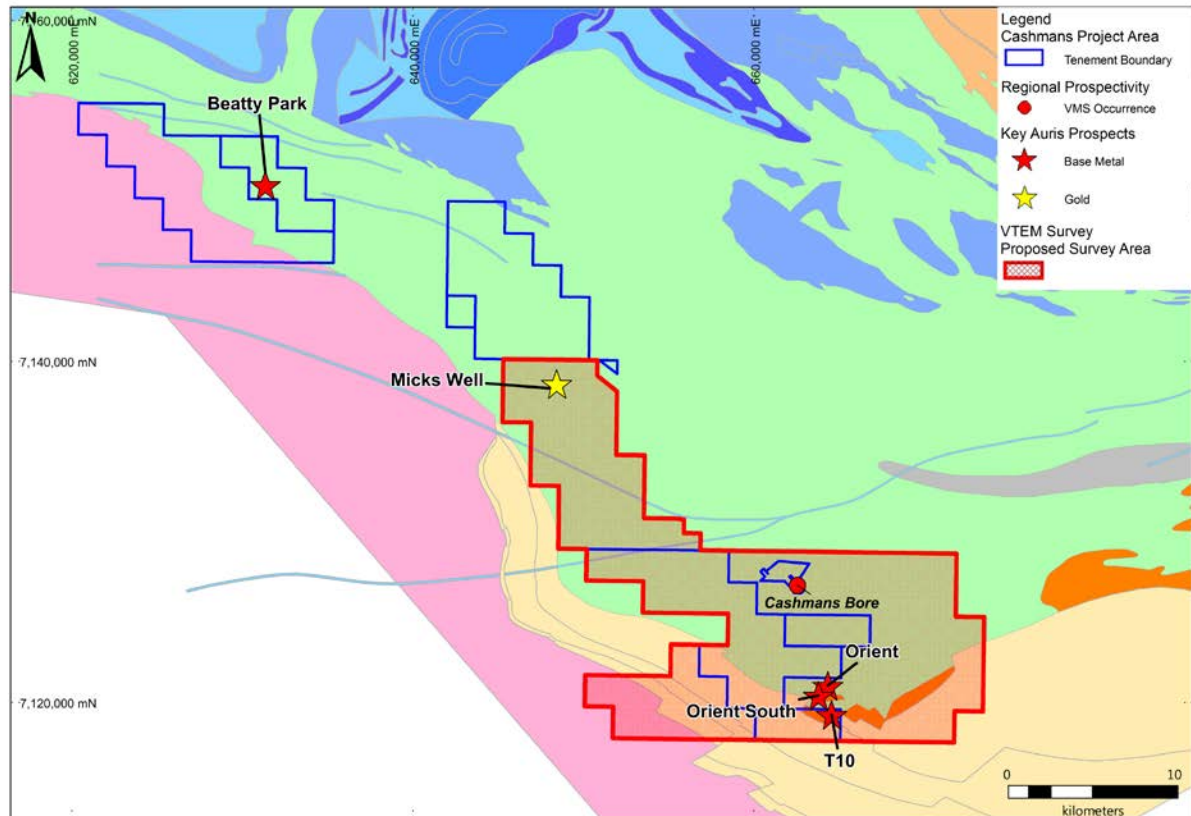


Figure 4: Cashmans Project area – Planned VTEM survey area (red outline)

Orient South Prospect

The current understanding of the geology at Orient and T10 VMS prospects suggests that the outcropping copper-gold gossans have been re-mobilised along a north trending fault (Fig. 5). From the recent gravity survey data collected across the Cashmans Project area there are several gravity lows that are similar in intensity to the ones seen at the Forrest Project area that relate to the Cu-Au-Ag mineralisation. Based on the re-mobilised nature of the copper-gold gossans, it is these areas of potential alteration that are believed to be the source of the base metal anomalism.

The recent aircore program tested a small area between the Orient and T10 prospects, focusing on this inferred alteration halo. In total, there were 17 aircore holes for 1,071 metres with an anomalous Cu-Au-Ag intercept recorded within one hole, OSAC008:

- OSAC008: 5 metres @ 0.24% Cu, 1.07g/t Au & 0.78g/t Ag from 54 metres

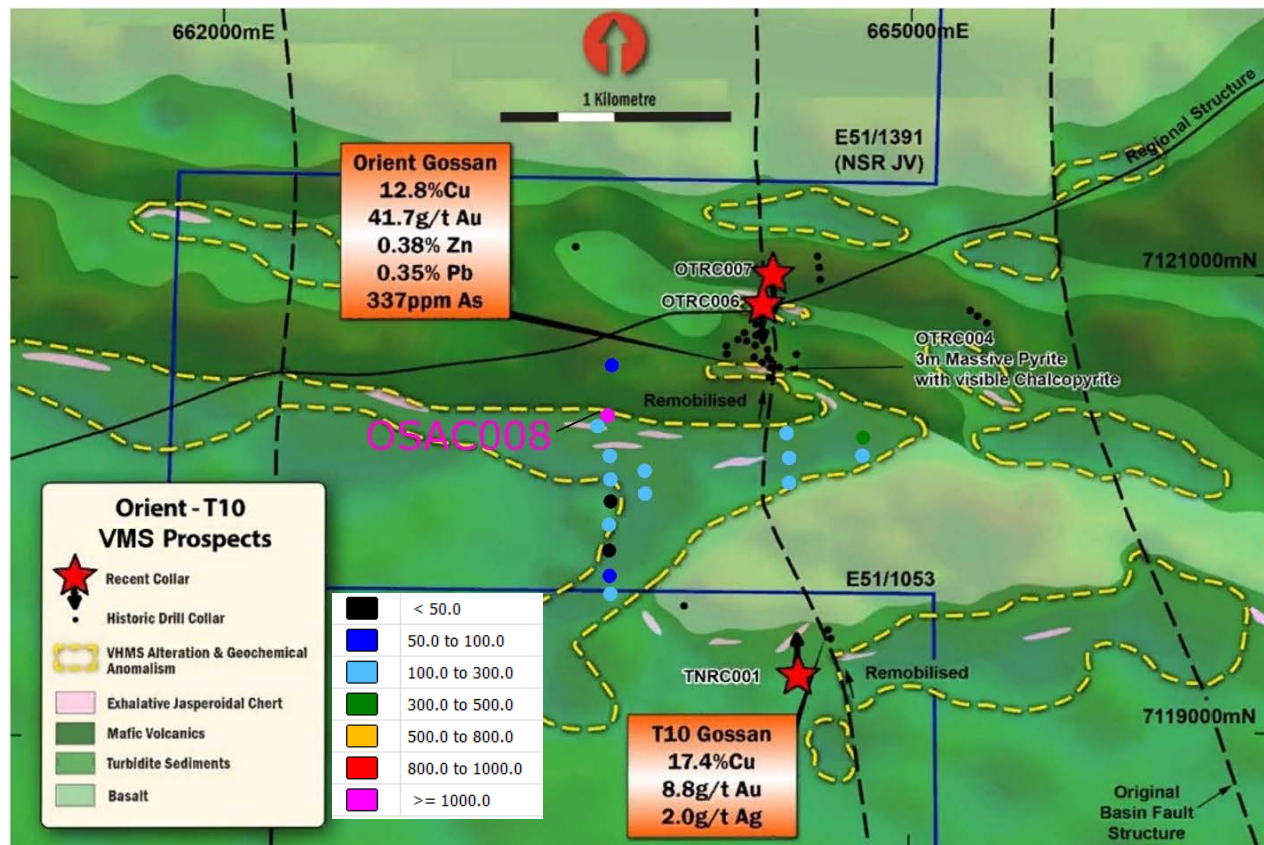


Figure 5: Cashmans Project area – coloured dots relate to max Cu ppm from recent aircore drilling

Micks Well Prospect

Recent rock chip analysis from 45 samples (focussing on sub-cropping quartz veins across the tenure) at Micks Well (Fig. 1) returned maximum gold values of 24.2g/t Au from rock sample MWRK0019 and 23.1g/t Au from rock chip sample MWRK0002 (Table 1). The re-processing of the ground gravity data across the tenement delineated several structural trends that relate to anomalous gold.

Based on these results, several lines of aircore drilling were completed over the areas of most significant gold. In total 36 holes for 1,938 metres were completed over an interpreted western mineralised trend. Drilling confirmed the fertile nature of the structure returning maximum gold values of 4 metres @ 0.15g/t Au from 36 metres from MLAC031, 4 metres @ 0.17g/t Au from 20 metres from MLAC008 and 4 metres @ 0.27g/t Au from MLAC010 (Table 2). Further understanding of the geology is required prior to any follow-up work being planned.

Table 1: Significant gold values >0.1g/t Au (0.1ppm) from recent rock chip samples across E51/1120

Sample ID	Au ppm	Pb_ppm	As_ppm	Ag_ppm
MWRK0040	0.151	3.9	46.2	0.08
MWRK0005	0.183	19.6	22.2	0.15
MWRK0015	0.386	3.3	3.1	0.03
MWRK0008	0.441	9.2	5.4	0.15
MWRK0018	0.499	114	12.8	0.05
MWRK0002	23.1	1720	328	15.2
MWRK0019	24.2	6.8	252	2.08

Table 2: Anomalous gold intercepts from the recent aircore program across E51/1120

Hole ID	Element	Value	Depth (m)		Intercept (m)	Result	Intercept Summary
			From	To			
MLAC008	Au	g/t	20	24	4	0.17	4 metres @ 0.17g/t Au from 20 metres
MLAC010	Au	g/t	56	60	4	0.27	4 metres @ 0.27g/t Au from 56 metres
MLAC031	Au	g/t	36	40	4	0.15	4 metres @ 0.15g/t Au from 36 metres

Beatty Park Prospect

Vector Research Pty Ltd recently re-processed the ground gravity data that was collected across the E52/2509 tenement (Fig. 1). This re-processing exercise delineated a gravity low anomaly that is similar to the gravity low features seen at the Forrest Project area that are associated with Cu-Au-Ag mineralisation.

In 2016, RNI (now Auris) targeted a mid-time (Z-component) EM anomaly within the proximal tenement E51/1641. While no immediate mineralisation was evident, low-level anomalous values of silver-lead and zinc were encountered within the RC hole (BPRC001).

From the work completed it was proposed that 7 aircore holes for 803 metres be completed over the largest extent of the gravity low (interpreted alteration halo) to determine the base metal potential across the tenure.

Results of the drilling were positive with coherent silver and lead anomalism encountered at the base of BPAC002:

- BPAC002: 34 metres @ 1.52g/t Ag, 70ppb Pb from 92 metres to EOH (including 14 metres @ 2.97g/t Ag and 4 metres @ 7.39g/t Ag)

Horseshoe Well Project⁴

As with many projects in the Bryah Basin, historical exploration has been dominated by gold only exploration and hence VMS exploration has been limited.

Early phase exploration (mapping, geochemical coverage, geophysical surveys) has commenced on the project including a gravity survey (2,750 stations) over the entire project area. This data along with historical drilling data will provide valuable geological and structural information for incorporation into the geological interpretation of the project. Targeting on this project will mostly be via surface geochemistry, so soil sampling and/or aircore programmes (depending on depth of cover) will be planned on all three tenements, over those areas deemed to be prospective (i.e., underlain by Narracoota Fm). The southern portion of the project tenure will also be flown with high-powered VTEM as part of the Forrest Project survey to target massive sulphide mineralisation and assist in the geological interpretation of the area. In addition, a modern VTEM survey has already been flown over tenement E52/3248 (Milgun) and will be reviewed in the context of the geological interpretation.

Morcks Well Project²

Feathercap Prospect

Historic exploration undertaken by North Mining Limited in 1994 included drilling 2,798m (66 holes) of shallow RAB drilling across the northern part of EL52/284 (now E52/1910). Drilling intersected anomalous gold in the form of 2 metres @ 3.83g/t Au and 2 metres @ 2.05g/t Au and was named the Feathercap Prospect. Auris completed 2 lines of aircore either side of these historic intercepts with results returning 11 metres @ 0.23g/t Au from 92 metres to EOH (FCAC016). Terraspec alteration analysis was completed on the holes and highlighted phengite and chlorite anomalism that is consistent with globally significant gold systems.

Following this initial drill program, exploration work included the re-processing of the magnetic and ground gravity data that delineated a prospective structural trend to mineralisation, similar to the mineralised trends seen across the proximal Peak Hill mining district (Figure 6). A program of shallow auger drilling was completed along this trend and delineated a 4km long Au-As (Sb-Mo) anomaly that is open to the north and south.

In late 2017, 19 aircore holes for 1,709 metres (FPAC017 to FPAC039) were completed to test this structural trend and delineate a vector for follow-up drilling. Significant gold results from this recent phase of drilling are seen in Table 3.

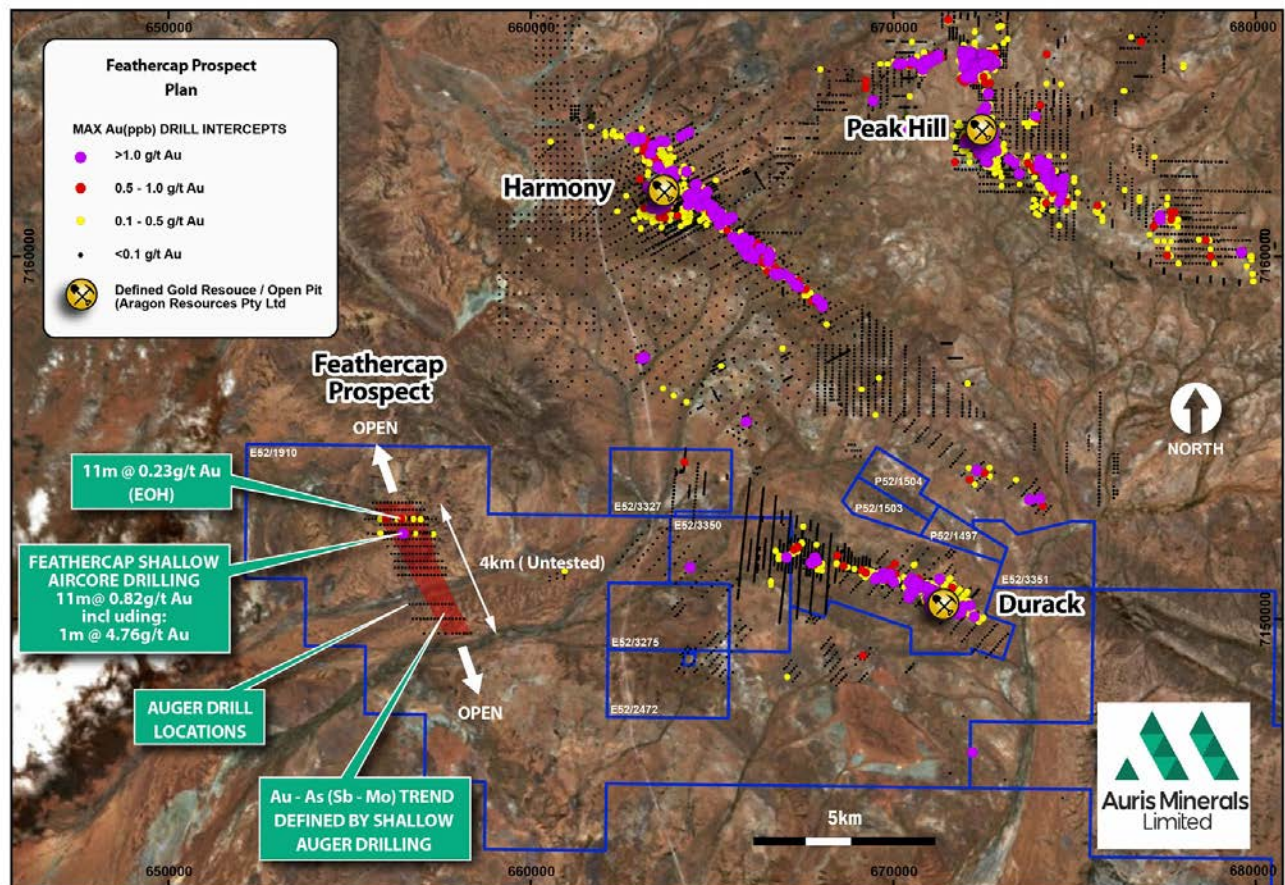


Figure 6: Prospective mineralised Au-As trend at the Feathercap Prospect

Table 3: Max Au & Ag from the Feathercap Prospect (FPAC001 to FPAC039)

Hole ID	Element	Value	Depth (m)		Intercept (m)	Result	Intercept Summary
			From	To			
FCAC001	Au	g/t	40	44	4	0.14	4 metres @ 0.14g/t Au from 40 metres
	Ag	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
FCAC002	Au	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
	Ag	g/t	72	76	4	2	4 metres @ 2.00g/t Ag from 72 metres to EOH
FCAC003	Au	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
	Ag	g/t	68	75	7	1.28	7 metres @ 1.28g/t Ag from 68 metres to EOH
FCAC006	Au	g/t	48	52	4	0.21	4 metres @ 0.21g/t Au from 48 metres
	Ag	g/t	0	12	12	1.36	12 metres @ 1.36g/t Ag from surface
FCAC008	Au	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
	Ag	g/t	0	4	4	11.75	4 metres @ 11.75g/t Ag from surface
			56	60	4	1.86	4 metres @ 1.86g/t Ag from 56 metres

FCAC011	Au	g/t	48	52	4	0.25	4 metres @ 0.25g/t Au from 48 metres
	Ag	g/t	48	52	4	1.15	4 metres @ 1.15g/t Ag from 48 metres
FCAC012	Au	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
	Ag	g/t	40	44	4	1.12	4 metres @ 1.12g/t Ag from 40 metres
FCAC013	Au	g/t	32	36	4	0.39	4 metres @ 0.39g/t Au from 32 metres
	Ag	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
FCAC014	Au	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
	Ag	g/t	28	32	4	2.03	4 metres @ 2.03g/t Ag from 28 metres
FCAC016	Au	g/t	48	56	8	0.11	8 metres @ 0.11g/t Au from 48 metres
			92	103	11	0.23	11 metres @ 0.23g/t Au from 92 metres
	Ag	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
FCAC018	Au	g/t	59	61	2	0.71	2 metres @ 0.71g/t Au from 59 metres
			92	95	3	0.11	3 metres @ 0.11g/t Au from 92 metres
			108	116	8	0.42	8 metres @ 0.42g/t Au from 108 metres
	Ag	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
FCAC019	Au	g/t	36	40	4	0.42	4 metres @ 0.42g/t Au from 36 metres
	Ag	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
FCAC022	Au	g/t	32	44	12	0.26	12 metres @ 0.26g/t Au from 32 metres
	Ag	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
FCAC024	Au	g/t	72	76	4	0.26	4 metres @ 0.26g/t Au from 72 metres
	Ag	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
FCAC027	Au	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
	Ag	g/t	66	68	2	1.18	2 metres @ 1.18g/t Ag from 66 metres
FCAC033	Au	g/t	96	102	6	0.26	6 metres @ 0.26g/t Au from 96 metres
	Ag	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
FCAC038	Au	g/t	42	52	10	0.32	10 metres @ 0.32g/t Au from 42 metres
	Ag	g/t	66	68	2	1.18	2 metres @ 1.18g/t Ag from 66 metres
FCAC038	Au	g/t	72	79 (EOH)	7	0.14	7 metres @ 0.14g/t Au from 72 metres to EOH
	Ag	g/t	-	-	-	-	NSR
FCAC039	Au	g/t	33	44	11	0.82	11 metres @ 0.82g/t Au from 33 metres
							including 1 metre @ 4.76g/t Au
	Ag	g/t	34	35	1	8.47	1 metre @ 8.47g/t Ag from 34 metres

Morcks South Prospect

A single line of aircore holes (35 holes for 2,196 metres) was completed over the southern portion of E51/1033 (Fig. 1 & 7). This area is believed to be prospective for copper-gold mineralisation as it connects the Doolgunna district (which contains DeGrussa and Monty VMS deposits) and the Cashmans district (which contains the Orient and T10 Cu-Au gossans).

Results from this work were positive with alteration observed within the base of aircore holes MSAC024 and MSAC026.

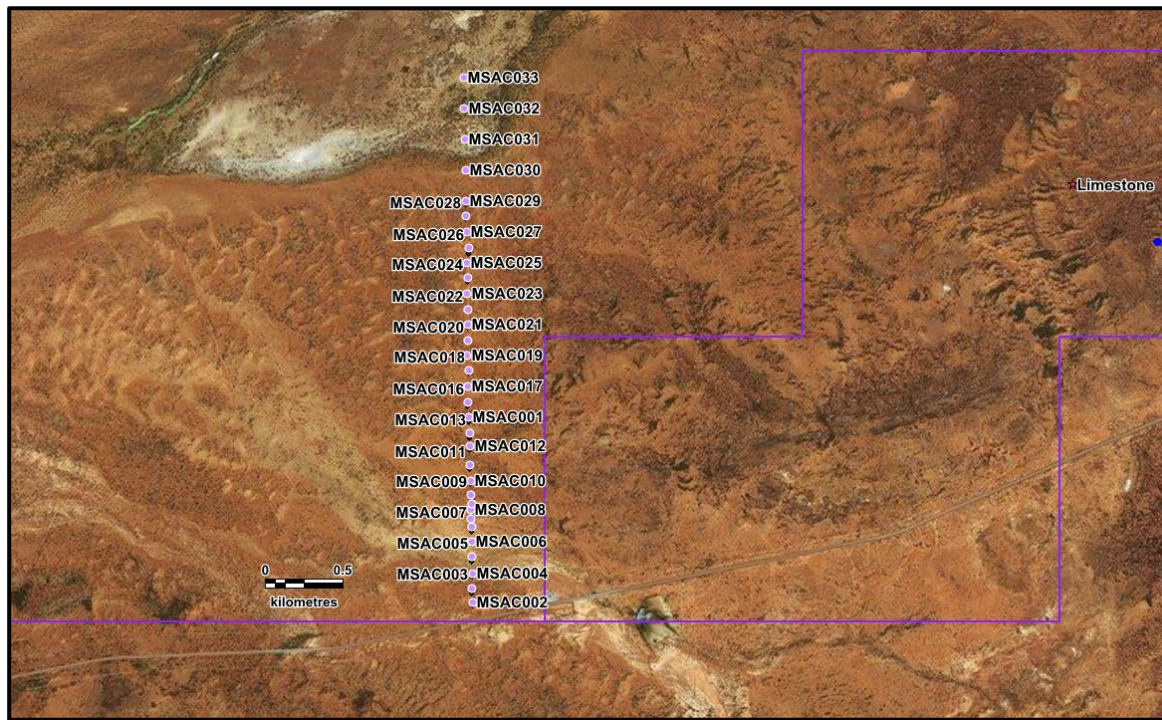


Figure 7: Morcks Well South Prospect – MSAC prefixed aircore collar locations with regional satellite image

Citra V-Ti Prospect

Eight RC holes in 2015 were drilled to test an outcropping gossan that was elevated ($>0.1\%$) in copper (Fig. 8). Results from this work showed that the copper did not have a VMS affinity but instead was closely related to Titanium (TiO_2) and Vanadium (V_2O_5) values (hosted within a differentiated gabbroic sill). Peak values received included 80 metres @ $0.23\% \text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ (ASX announcement, 18 April 2017), are to similar values at the Mt Peake Fe-V-Ti deposit in the Northern Territory. Follow-up drilling included the completion of 30 aircore holes for 560 metres to delineate strike of mineralisation, the results of which are summarised in Table 4. The results of this drilling were positive as the mineralisation was mapped for 460 metres (Fig. 8) and remains open along strike and at depth.

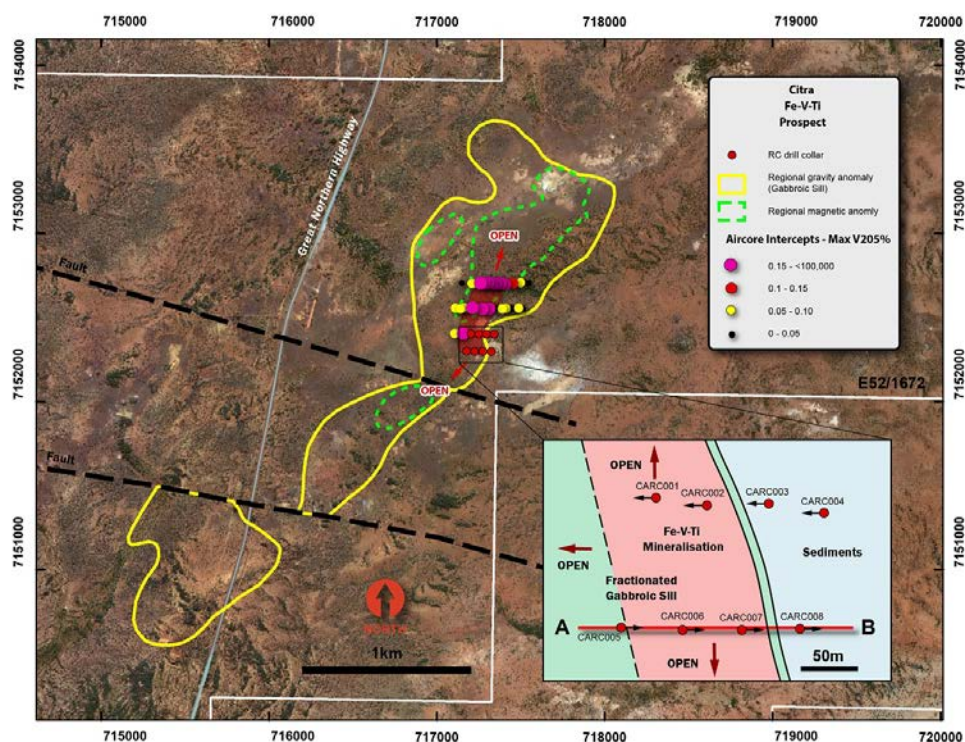


Figure 8: Significant $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5\%$ intercepts across the Citra V-Ti Prospect

Table 4: Significant Intercept V2O5 & TiO2 from the Citra Prospect

Hole ID	Compound/ Element	Value	Depth (m)		Intercept (m)	Result	Intercept Summary
			From	To			
CTAC001	V2O5	%	4	24	20	0.17	20 metres @ 0.17% V2O5 from 4 metres to EOH
	TiO2	%	0	24	24	1.89	24 metres @ 1.89% TiO2 from surface to EOH
CTAC002	V2O5	%	-	-	-	-	NSR
	TiO2	%	0	17	17	1.99	17 metres @ 1.99% TiO2 from surface to EOH
CTAC007	V2O5	%	0	8	8	0.17	8 metres @ 0.17% V2O5 from surface
	TiO2	%	0	8	8	1.29	8 metres @ 1.29% TiO2 from surface
CTAC008	V2O5	%	0	8	8	0.18	8 metres @ 0.18% V2O5 from surface
	TiO2	%	0	23	23	1.54	23 metres @ 1.54% TiO2 from surface to EOH
CTAC009	V2O5	%	4	13	9	0.16	9 metres @ 0.16% V2O5 from 4 metres to EOH
	TiO2	%	0	13	13	1.55	13 metres @ 1.55% TiO2 from surface to EOH
CTAC010	V2O5	%	-	-	-	-	NSR
	TiO2	%	0	12	12	1.75	12 metres @ 1.75% TiO2 from surface to EOH
CTAC011	V2O5	%	-	-	-	-	NSR
	TiO2	%	0	31	31	2.45	31 metres @ 2.45% TiO2 from surface to EOH
CTAC017	V2O5	%	4	15	11	0.26	11 metres @ 0.26% V2O5 from 4 metres
	TiO2	%	0	15	15	1.68	15 metres @ 1.68% TiO2 from surface
CTAC018	V2O5	%	4	11	7	0.18	7 metres @ 0.18% V2O5 from 4 metres to EOH
	TiO2	%	4	11	7	1.52	7 metres @ 1.52% TiO2 from 4 metres to EOH
CTAC019	V2O5	%	4	8	4	0.20	4 metres @ 0.20% V2O5 from 4 metres to EOH
	TiO2	%	0	8	8	1.61	8 metres @ 1.61% TiO2 from surface to EOH
CTAC020	V2O5	%	-	-	-	-	NSR
	TiO2	%	4	11	7	2.85	7 metres @ 2.85% TiO2 from 4 metres to EOH
CTAC021	V2O5	%	4	18	14	0.16	14 metres @ 0.16% V2O5 from 4 metres to EOH
	TiO2	%	4	18	14	2.43	14 metres @ 2.43% TiO2 from 4 metres to EOH
CTAC022	V2O5	%	19	20	1	0.16	1 metre @ 0.16% V2O5 from 19 metres to EOH
	TiO2	%	0	20	20	1.39	20 metres @ 1.39% TiO2 from surface to EOH
CTAC023	V2O5	%	12	16	4	0.17	4 metres @ 0.17% V2O5 from 12 metres
			33	34	1	0.15	1 metre @ 0.15% V2O5 from 33 metres to EOH
	TiO2	%	0	34	34	2.03	34 metres @ 2.03% TiO2 from surface to EOH
CTAC024	V2O5	%	-	-	-	-	NSR
	TiO2	%	0	37	37	2.28	37 metres @ 2.28% TiO2 from surface to EOH
CTAC025	V2O5	%	-	-	-	-	NSR
	TiO2	%	0	24	24	2.19	24 metres @ 2.19% TiO2 from surface to EOH
CTAC030	V2O5	%	-	-	-	-	NSR
	TiO2	%	0	14	14	2.44	14 metres @ 2.44% TiO2 from surface to EOH

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 the 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, Morcks Well, Cashmans and Horseshoe Well.

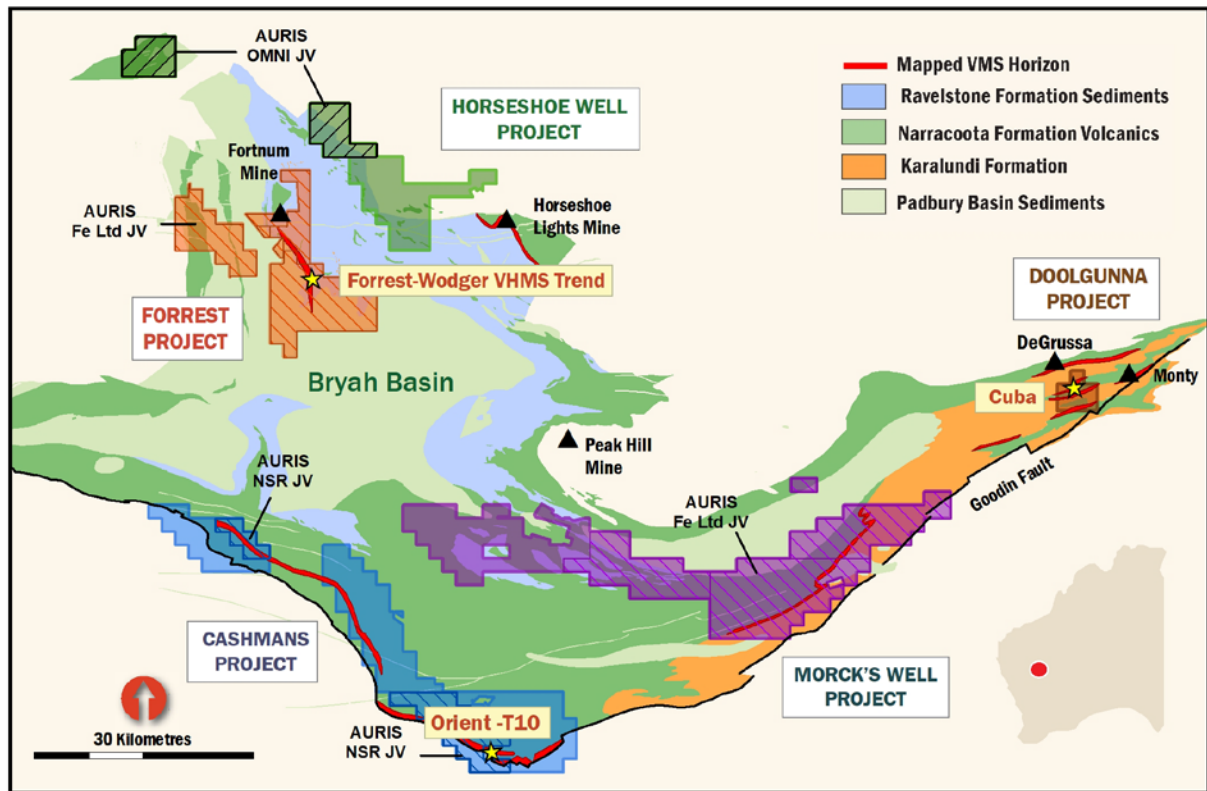


Figure 9: Auris' copper-gold exploration and mining portfolio with highly prospective target locations.

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.
2. The Morcks Well Project tenements E52/1613, E51/1033, E52/1672 (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)
3. The Cashmans Project tenements E51/1391, E51/1837-38, E52/2509 (Figure 5) have the following outside interests:
 - i. Auris 51%; Northern Star 49% (ASX:NST) with Auris earning 70%
4. The Horseshoe Well Project tenements E52/3248, E52/3291, E52/2509 (Figure 5) have the following outside interests:
 - i. Auris 85%; OMNI Projects Pty Ltd 15% (OMNI interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine)

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Nick Franey MSc (Mineral Exploration) who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists.

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 Nick Franey MSc (Mineral Exploration) who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists.

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

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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APPENDIX 1

Table 5: Drill hole details

Project Area	Prospect	Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA94_50		RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH
				Easting	Northing				Depth (m)
Cashmans	Beatty Park	BPAC001	AC	631578	7150701	470	-60	180	126
Cashmans	Beatty Park	BPAC002	AC	631574	7150802	470	-60	180	126
Cashmans	Beatty Park	BPAC003	AC	631578	7150900	470	-60	180	110
Cashmans	Beatty Park	BPAC004	AC	631577	7150995	470	-60	180	144
Cashmans	Beatty Park	BPAC005	AC	631573	7151102	470	-60	180	126
Cashmans	Beatty Park	BPAC006	AC	631577	7150550	470	-60	180	75
Cashmans	Beatty Park	BPAC007	AC	631594	7150604	470	-60	180	96
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC001	AC	647301	7139402	500	-60	90	9
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC002	AC	647251	7139404	500	-60	90	42
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC003	AC	647200	7139401	500	-60	90	63
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC004	AC	647152	7139394	500	-60	90	77
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC005	AC	647100	7139394	500	-60	90	47
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC006	AC	647054	7139400	500	-60	90	58
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC007	AC	647604	7138899	500	-60	90	35
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC008	AC	647554	7138893	500	-60	90	51
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC009	AC	647500	7138898	500	-60	90	68
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC010	AC	647445	7138904	500	-60	90	85
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC011	AC	647400	7138902	500	-60	90	102
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC012	AC	647355	7138896	500	-60	90	51
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC013	AC	647526	7138895	500	-60	90	44
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC014	AC	647233	7139401	500	-60	90	52
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC015	AC	647125	7139399	500	-60	90	51
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC016	AC	647077	7139401	500	-60	90	46
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC017	AC	648449	7138495	500	-60	90	27
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC018	AC	648400	7138496	500	-60	90	30
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC019	AC	648351	7138500	500	-60	90	23
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC020	AC	648296	7138497	500	-60	90	116
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC021	AC	648258	7138501	500	-60	90	44
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC022	AC	648202	7138499	500	-60	90	22
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC023	AC	648152	7138303	500	-60	90	8
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC024	AC	648102	7138296	500	-60	90	57
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC025	AC	648047	7138290	500	-60	90	77
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC026	AC	648000	7138296	500	-60	90	85
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC027	AC	647949	7138291	500	-60	90	34
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC028	AC	647900	7138294	500	-60	90	30
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC029	AC	647799	7137850	500	-60	90	18
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC030	AC	647754	7137850	500	-60	90	42
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC031	AC	647702	7137847	500	-60	90	75
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC032	AC	647651	7137848	500	-60	90	78
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC033	AC	647604	7137852	500	-60	90	66
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC034	AC	647551	7137853	500	-60	90	141
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC035	AC	647503	7137852	500	-60	90	57
Cashmans	Micks Well	MLAC036	AC	647448	7137850	500	-60	90	27
Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC001	AC	663696	7119699	500	-60	180	75
Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC002	AC	663694	7119900	500	-60	180	66
Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC003	AC	663700	7119601	500	-60	180	78
Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC004	AC	663700	7120101	500	-60	180	51
Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC005	AC	663698	7120202	500	-60	180	68
Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC006	AC	663694	7119800	500	-60	180	48
Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC007	AC	663701	7120002	500	-60	180	52
Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC008	AC	663689	7120405	500	-60	180	61
Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC009	AC	663644	7120330	500	-60	180	64

Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC010	AC	663706	7120598	500	-60	180	9
Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC011	AC	663850	7120050	500	-60	180	72
Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC012	AC	663849	7120150	500	-60	180	84
Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC013	AC	664480	7120103	500	-60	180	70
Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC014	AC	664479	7120192	500	-60	180	77
Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC015	AC	664469	7120299	500	-60	180	72
Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC016	AC	664799	7120201	500	-60	180	58
Cashmans	Orient South	OSAC017	AC	664803	7120300	500	-60	180	66
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC001	AC	717148	7152402	570	-60	90	24
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC002	AC	717101	7152403	570	-60	90	17
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC003	AC	717513	7152551	570	-60	90	4
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC004	AC	717461	7152551	570	-60	90	12
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC005	AC	717409	7152552	570	-60	90	45
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC006	AC	717360	7152552	570	-60	90	8
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC007	AC	717310	7152550	570	-60	90	26
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC008	AC	717260	7152548	570	-60	90	23
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC009	AC	717208	7152556	570	-60	90	13
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC010	AC	717158	7152557	570	-60	90	12
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC011	AC	717109	7152554	570	-60	90	31
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC012	AC	717547	7152703	570	-60	90	8
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC013	AC	717526	7152705	570	-60	90	12
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC014	AC	717495	7152704	570	-60	90	13
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC015	AC	717476	7152699	570	-60	90	17
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC016	AC	717449	7152700	570	-60	90	27
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC017	AC	717399	7152695	570	-60	90	16
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC018	AC	717375	7152699	570	-60	90	11
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC019	AC	717350	7152700	570	-60	90	8
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC020	AC	717327	7152699	570	-60	90	11
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC021	AC	717299	7152705	570	-60	90	18
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC022	AC	717275	7152702	570	-60	90	20
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC023	AC	717253	7152703	570	-60	90	34
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC024	AC	717199	7152701	570	-60	90	37
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC025	AC	717150	7152703	570	-60	90	24
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC026	AC	717487	7152554	570	-60	90	15
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC027	AC	717435	7152552	570	-60	90	12
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC028	AC	717386	7152549	570	-60	90	28
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC029	AC	717337	7152551	570	-60	90	20
Morcks Well	Citra	CTAC030	AC	717138	7152548	570	-60	90	14
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC001	AC	657294	7152337	520	-60	90	100
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC002	AC	657198	7152350	520	-60	90	76
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC003	AC	657092	7152358	520	-60	90	75
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC004	AC	657006	7152354	520	-60	90	99
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC005	AC	656896	7152352	520	-60	90	72
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC006	AC	656799	7152348	520	-60	90	69
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC007	AC	657350	7152748	520	-60	90	75
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC008	AC	657250	7152752	520	-60	90	63
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC009	AC	657152	7152744	520	-60	90	70
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC010	AC	657043	7152749	520	-60	90	85
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC011	AC	656938	7152752	520	-60	90	102
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC012	AC	656824	7152760	520	-60	90	70
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC013	AC	656747	7152755	520	-60	90	93
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC014	AC	656647	7152753	520	-60	90	60
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC015	AC	656555	7152753	520	-60	90	71
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC016	AC	656439	7152774	520	-60	90	103
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC017	AC	656704	7152371	520	-60	90	62
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC018	AC	656395	7152755	520	-60	90	118

Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC019	AC	656296	7152753	520	-60	90	83
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC020	AC	656196	7152752	520	-60	90	95
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC021	AC	656098	7152753	520	-60	90	114
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC022	AC	655994	7152757	520	-60	90	96
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC023	AC	655900	7152754	520	-60	90	69
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC024	AC	655798	7152755	520	-60	90	81
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC025	AC	655702	7152754	520	-60	90	63
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC026	AC	655603	7152754	520	-60	90	89
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC027	AC	655497	7152750	520	-60	90	91
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC028	AC	655401	7152749	520	-60	90	79
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC029	AC	656197	7152352	520	-60	90	87
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC030	AC	656100	7152352	520	-60	90	99
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC031	AC	655996	7152353	520	-60	90	98
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC032	AC	655903	7152354	520	-60	90	108
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC033	AC	655800	7152356	520	-60	90	118
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC034	AC	655700	7152346	520	-60	90	76
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC035	AC	655602	7152349	520	-60	90	99
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC036	AC	655501	7152352	520	-60	90	46
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC037	AC	656643	7152356	520	-60	90	81
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC038	AC	656539	7152361	520	-60	90	79
Morcks Well	Feathercap	FCAC039	AC	656452	7152351	520	-60	90	117
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC001	AC	699895	7137051	535	-60	180	90
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC002	AC	699902	7135852	535	-60	180	60
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC003	AC	699902	7135947	535	-60	180	103
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC004	AC	699905	7136045	535	-60	180	75
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC005	AC	699904	7136152	535	-60	180	90
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC006	AC	699902	7136246	535	-60	180	51
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC007	AC	699904	7136346	535	-60	180	90
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC008	AC	699901	7136453	535	-60	180	45
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC009	AC	699904	7136549	535	-60	180	52
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC010	AC	699901	7136642	535	-60	180	72
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC011	AC	699900	7136743	535	-60	180	81
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC012	AC	699902	7136868	535	-60	180	82
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC013	AC	699902	7136949	535	-60	180	87
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC014	AC	699900	7136394	535	-60	180	57
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC015	AC	699905	7136495	535	-60	180	111
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC016	AC	699894	7137149	535	-60	180	84
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC017	AC	699893	7137251	535	-60	180	26
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC018	AC	699901	7137353	535	-60	180	63
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC019	AC	699893	7137454	535	-60	180	18
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC020	AC	699899	7137548	535	-60	180	33
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC021	AC	699898	7137654	535	-60	180	73
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC022	AC	699898	7137749	535	-60	180	30
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC023	AC	699899	7137853	535	-60	180	38
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC024	AC	699902	7137954	535	-60	180	81
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC025	AC	699900	7138051	535	-60	180	53
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC026	AC	699911	7138146	535	-60	180	99
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC027	AC	699900	7138248	535	-60	180	48
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC028	AC	699896	7138351	535	-60	180	66
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC029	AC	699899	7138450	535	-60	180	70
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC030	AC	699901	7138650	535	-60	180	55
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC031	AC	699899	7138851	535	-60	180	46
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC032	AC	699897	7139052	535	-60	180	49
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC033	AC	699897	7139250	535	-60	180	55
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC034	AC	699900	7137200	535	-60	180	36
Morcks Well	Morcks South	MSAC035	AC	699900	7137701	535	-60	180	27

Table 6: Rockchip sample details

Sample ID	MGA94_50		
	Northing	Easting	RL
MWRK0001	7139009	647491	492
MWRK0002	7139000	647654	493
MWRK0003	7138497	647815	488
MWRK0004	7138390	647885	493
MWRK0005	7138270	648026	489
MWRK0006	7138253	648043	494
MWRK0007	7138269	648031	493
MWRK0008	7137778	647831	496
MWRK0009	7137798	647851	495
MWRK0010	7137811	647839	490
MWRK0011	7137783	647830	491
MWRK0012	7137347	648780	496
MWRK0013	7136616	648568	498
MWRK0014	7136362	648818	497
MWRK0015	7136067	650018	497
MWRK0016	7136092	650037	495
MWRK0017	7135918	650150	502
MWRK0018	7135368	650184	501
MWRK0019	7135669	650193	501
MWRK0020	7134325	649447	510
MWRK0021	7139317	647307	489
MWRK0022	7139289	647297	491
MWRK0023	7139274	647249	498
MWRK0024	7139260	647269	494
MWRK0025	7139243	647274	496
MWRK0026	7139171	647283	491
MWRK0027	7139140	647238	498
MWRK0028	7139128	647238	493
MWRK0029	7139168	647190	494
MWRK0030	7139134	647185	499
MWRK0031	7139096	647232	498
MWRK0032	7139089	647380	498
MWRK0033	7139168	647495	497
MWRK0034	7139143	647528	488
MWRK0035	7139133	647582	496
MWRK0036	7139073	647583	496
MWRK0037	7139048	647671	495
MWRK0038	7138671	647540	493
MWRK0039	7138661	647788	497
MWRK0040	7138689	647937	496
MWRK0041	7138596	648208	496
MWRK0042	7138598	648217	497
MWRK0043	7138515	648433	498
MWRK0044	7138395	648290	498
MWRK0045	7138377	648255	499

APPENDIX 2

REGIONAL EXPLORATION 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. 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"> • Half core (NQ2 diameter) or quarter core (HQ diameter) is sampled from diamond drill (DD) core in the field, using an Almonte core saw. Samples are marked up by a geologist after logging of the core, to ensure that samples are representative of a single geological unit (lithology and/or alteration), as far as is practicably possible – minimum and maximum sample lengths are 50 and 100cm respectively. • 1m samples are collected from Reverse Circulation (RC) and Aircore (AC) rigs, via a cone splitter. Individual samples may be combined to make 4m composites from geologically monotonous intercepts, but only where the representivity of samples will not be compromised. • Duplicate field samples are taken at regular intervals for all types of sampling, to test for sampling precision. • All drill sample types are routinely subject to measurements of magnetic susceptibility and a portable XRF analysis (with an Olympus DELTA or Niton XLT3 instrument) in the field, and these data are used to assist with sampling control and the choice of method for gold analysis. Both instruments are recalibrated regularly. • In addition, the coarse rejects of all drill samples are subject to a spectral scan, using a Terraspec 4 HR spectrometer (at the laboratory), to generate spectra to assist with mineralogical discrimination – principally for alteration studies in zones of interest. • All DD core and RC/AC chips are reduced in size when necessary, using a jaw or fine jaw crusher; then a representative sample of crushed material is pulverised in a "ring and puck" style grinding mill so that at least 85% passes a 75 micron (200#) sieve – in line with standard industry practice. • All drill samples are subject to a 4 acid digest and a 0.25g charge is analysed for a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>multi-element suite of 48 elements by ICP-AES or ICP-MS finish.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most drill samples are assayed for gold by aqua regia digest and an ICPMS finish; but samples from any zone of interest (identified by pXRF or otherwise) are assayed by standard fire assay, using a 30g sample.
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"> Diamond drilling is used to collect NQ2 core for logging and sampling, using standard equipment. A Reflex survey tool (EZ-SHOT or EZ-GYRO) was used to complete down-hole surveys every 30m, and an attempt was made to orientate the core after every run, using a Reflex ACTIII core orientation tool. RC drilling uses a face sampling hammer and every effort is made to keep the holes dry. If samples are wet, this fact is noted in the sample logs. AC holes are sampled with a blade bit that may retrieve short pieces of core in favourable conditions.
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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DD core recoveries are recorded after each run by the supervising driller. If core was lost, a core block with the depth and lost interval is inserted into the core tray. Most core loss occurs at the top of a hole, in weathered material, and no zones of interest have been compromised, to date. No measures are taken to record recoveries from RC and AC drilling (by weighing) because it is not deemed to be critical at an early stage of exploration. Appropriate quality control measures will be implemented prior to any resource drill-out.
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"> All DD core and every RC and AC chip sample is geologically logged: lithology, veining, sulphide mineralogy, alteration and measurements of significant structural features (from oriented DD core) are recorded in detail. A wet and dry photographic record is made of all DD core before cutting. No photographs are taken of RC and AC chip trays. All logging and other routine data collected from drill samples (including magnetic susceptibility measurements, portable XRF analyses and spectral measurements) are archived in a database.
Sub-sampling techniques	<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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half core (NQ2 diameter) or quarter core (HQ diameter) samples are taken from DD core. Samples from both core diameters

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	<p><i>rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>are a minimum of 50cm and a maximum of 100cm in length.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All DD core and RC/AC chips are reduced in size, if necessary (>3.2kg), using a jaw or fine jaw crusher and riffle splitter; then a representative sample of crushed material is pulverised in a “ring and puck” style grinding mill so that at least 85% passes a 75 micron (200#) sieve – in line with standard industry practice. All samples are deemed appropriate and acceptable for the type of exploration target. Periodic visits to the laboratory are made to check on and monitor laboratory QAQC procedures.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portable XRF analyses (by an Olympus DELTA or Niton XLT3 instrument), are routinely measured on all drill samples in the field; these data assist with geological logging and the selection of samples for laboratory analyses. The instrument is used in geochemical “soil” mode for the lowest levels of detection. It is recalibrated prior to each batch of analyses, and standards are measured at 25 sample intervals for quality control. However, if such results are reported to the public, the preliminary nature of the analyses is noted, along with a cautionary statement about quality. The coarse rejects of all drill samples are subject to a spectral scan, using a Terraspec 4 HR spectrometer (under laboratory conditions), to generate spectra to assist with mineralogical (alteration) identification. All drill samples are subject to a 4 acid digest, followed by analysis for a standard suite of 48 elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr) on a 0.25g sample. This method is regarded as a total analysis, with few exceptions; it is considered appropriate and fit for purpose in the Bryah Basin. Drill samples are assayed for gold via a standard 30g fire assay. The quality of analyses (accuracy) is monitored with several certified reference materials (CRMs or standards), which are inserted into each batch submitted for analysis, at the rate of one standard for

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		<p>every 50 samples. At least one standard is a certified blank. Duplicate field samples are also submitted, at the same frequency, to monitor sampling precision. CRMs are sourced from Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd (OREAS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No umpire checks have been submitted to a second laboratory. A geochemical audit is undertaken by a Consulting Geochemist, from time to time.
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"> Expert consultants conduct periodic reviews of all technical work, as a check on logging and sampling protocols. The routine collection of spectral data from all drill samples provides a further opportunity to check logs and zones of interest for sampling. No holes have been twinned - not necessary for early-stage exploration. All data associated with drilling is captured electronically, and archived in a relational database managed offsite by a database consultancy. The database runs numerous validation checks to ensure the integrity of data prior to upload. An automatic log tracks any changes made to the data, for whatever reason.
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"> All drill collars are surveyed with a handheld Garmin GPS 64S (to $\pm 3\text{m}$). Grid system used: MGA94 zone 50. A Reflex survey tool is used to complete down-hole surveys after every 30m in all DD and RC drill holes, and an attempt is made to orientate DD core after every run. Most areas of interest on the project are relatively flat, and topographic control is provided by the Landgate database.
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"> All drilling to date has been for early-stage exploration only, but the drill spacing (at 50m, in places) is considered to be close enough to establish the continuity of geological formations and broad zones of anomalous copper. Further work (and possibly infill drilling) may be required to demonstrate the continuity of high-grade zones of mineralisation.
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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes are aimed to intersect target zones of interest at right angles to strike whenever possible, to reduce sampling bias. However, at this early stage of exploration, not all holes will intersect targets as planned. Adjustments are made for follow-up drilling, as may be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	necessary.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill samples are collected from the field by Auris Minerals staff, who remain responsible for the sample chain of custody until arrival at the ALS laboratory in Perth. When samples are ready for submission to the laboratory, they are placed into green polyethylene bags for protection, and then into large sealed bulka bags for shipment. Details of the sample batch, which reconcile with the laboratory sample submission sheet, are written on top of each bulka bag. The bulka bags are delivered to the Toll West yard in Meekatharra from where they are dispatched by road to the ALS Laboratory in Perth. Auris receives notice as soon as the samples have been delivered to the laboratory, via an e-mailed confirmation of the work order. Thereafter, the samples can be tracked through the ALS laboratory via their Webtrieve information management system. DD core is packed onto pallets and shipped the same way, for permanent storage in Perth.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques are periodically reviewed by a consultant geochemist and/or regolith specialist, and geological interpretations are checked by consultant geologists with experience of the area.

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 by AUR 80% and Fe Ltd 20% (ASX: FEL). Fe Ltd's 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"> RAB drilling, completed across the tenure in 1989, by Homestake Australia Ltd, defined a broad gold anomaly called 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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"> • The Auris Minerals project areas are all located in the Proterozoic Bryah rift basin in central Western Australia. Most interest is focused on the Narracoota Formation, which is believed to be prospective for Cu-Au mineralisation. Similar mineralisation was mined at the Horseshoe Lights deposit, and is currently being mined at the De Grussa deposit, both of which are interpreted to be Besshi-style VMS deposits. • The basin is also prospective for orogenic gold. Several gold mines have operated in the area, including the Peak Hill and Horseshoe Mines and mining continues at the Fortnum Mine.
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"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Table 1.
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"> • Significant intercepts for reporting are based on the following cut-offs: 0.1% Cu, 0.1g/t Au & 1.0ppm Ag. • No grades are top-cut, and no metal equivalent grades are calculated.

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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"> It is too early to draw conclusions about the geometry of mineralisation, other than to say that there appears to be a shallow northerly plunge to the broad anomalous zone of copper at Wodger. The true thickness of mineralisation is as yet undetermined.
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 reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant maps are included in the announcement.
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.
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"> No other data is considered to be material to this announcement at this stage.
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"> Future work plans are described in the announcement.