16 November 2018

Reverse Circulation Drilling to Recommence at the Forrest and Wodger Copper Prospects

- **4,500 metres of drilling in 18 holes planned at Forrest and Wodger Prospects**
- **Drilling due to start within the next week testing several targets adjacent to existing high-grade copper mineralisation**
- **Analysis of historic drilling pulps highlights newly-reported intersection of 9m at 5.8% Cu from 76m in Hole FPRC022 at Forrest**
- **Gradient array IP surveys completed and imagery received at Forrest and Wodger Prospects**

Western Australian base metals explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** ("**Auris**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX: AUR**) is pleased to announce the commencement of the next phase of drilling at the Forrest and Wodger Copper Prospects in the Bryah Basin of Western Australia.

Eight Reverse Circulation (RC) holes are planned to be drilled at Forrest and ten holes at Wodger Prospects respectively (for 2,170m and 2,330m totalling 4,500m). The aim of this programme is to prove geological and grade continuity within and between sections; and to confirm the dip and plunge of previously intersected mineralised zones, which currently remain open. Several zones of potentially high-grade copper mineralisation will be targeted.

Target Generation, Geophysics and Aircore Drilling

The near-surface geology of the Wodger Prospect has been interpreted from previous aircore drill logs and associated sample geochemistry. The best mineralisation at Wodger correlates with a lithological contact between high-Mg mafic volcanics and "mafic sediments" (both part of the prospective Narracoota Formation) and this is the focus of the current drilling proposal. The host sequence at Wodger is not folded.

The geological interpretation at the Forrest Prospect is more limited because there has been less aircore drilling, but the prospect is considered lithologically similar to Wodger, although at Forrest there is evidence that the host sequence is folded.

Gradient array induced polarisation (IP) surveys were recently completed at both prospects. These data clearly demonstrates structural offsets of the prospective contact. The along-strike extensions of this contact (to the northwest and southeast) need to be tested by further aircore drilling, which is currently planned for early 2019.

The geological interpretations from drilling will be integrated with a detailed interpretation (at 1:10,000 scale) of all available geophysics to produce comprehensive surface geology maps of both prospects.

Historical Drilling at Forrest and Wodger

The Forrest and Wodger Prospects were both initially identified as gold targets and early drilling focused on testing the gold geochemical anomalies defined by systematic grid-based rotary air blast (RAB) drilling. Malachite was first recognised in some RC drilling chips at Forrest in early 2014 (see ASX release dated 18 February 2014) and at which time copper became the target commodity at this prospect.

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A systematic relogging and resampling programme ensued at Wodger, and significant copper results were reported from that prospect (see ASX release dated 27 March 2014).

Since 2014, there have been multiple significant intercepts of copper reported (Table 1), although the geological interpretation of both prospects remains enigmatic. All mineralisation recognised in diamond core and RC chips is currently associated with quartz-carbonate breccias and veining. The geometry of the mineralised zones cannot be easily determined from the drilling data acquired-to-date, and the primary aim of the proposed drill programme is to resolve that problem.

During the latest review of past drilling, one historic 2015 hole (FPRC022) at Forrest that had only been assayed for gold was recognised as having potential for copper; the pulps of samples from this hole were subsequently re-submitted for a multi-element analysis (including copper). An intercept of **9m at 5.8% Cu** (from 76m down-hole) was reported.

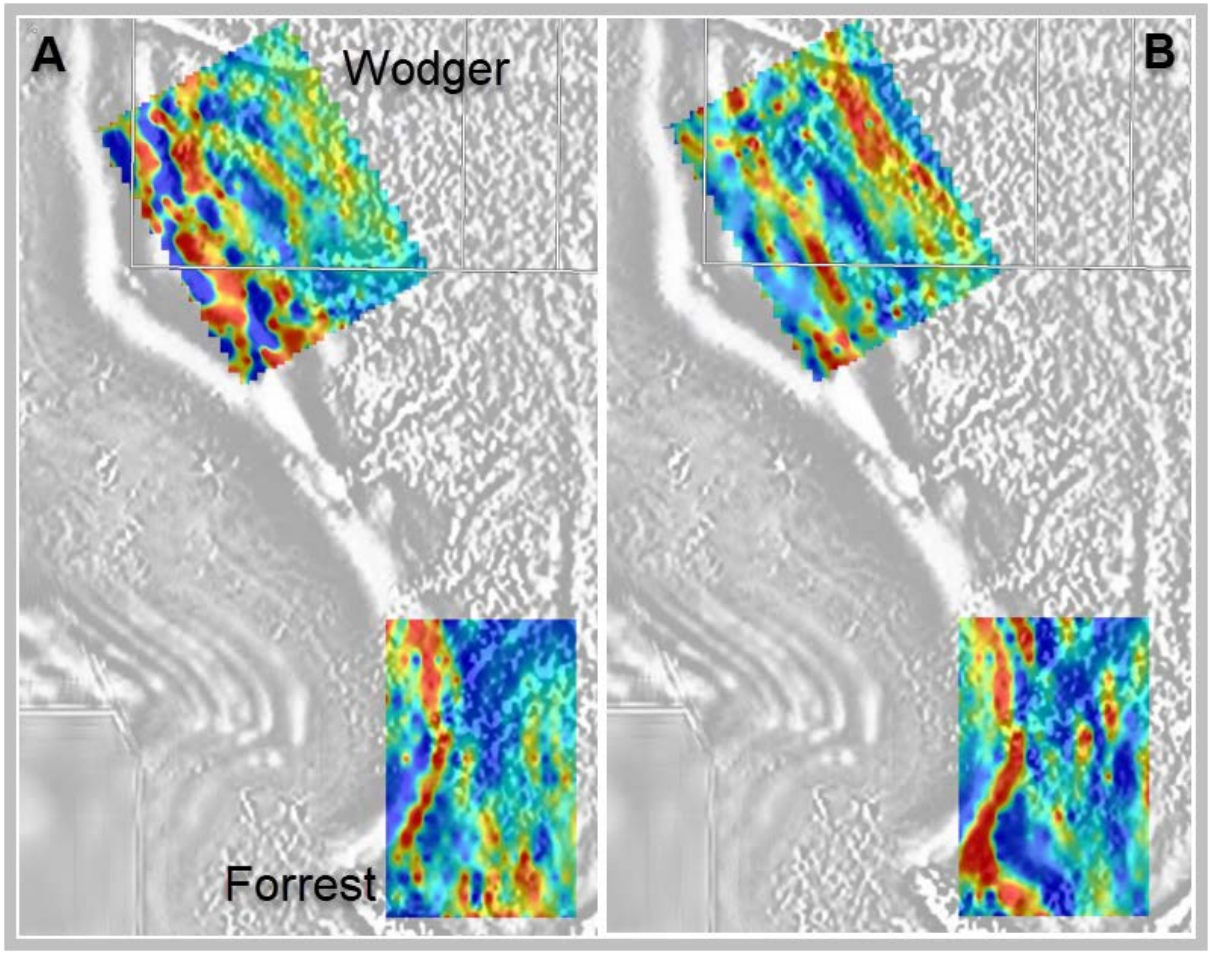

Figure 1: Gradient Array IP Surveys - Forrest and Wodger Prospects. A - Resistivity; B - Chargeability

Final results from the recent aircore drilling programme completed between the Wodger and Big Billy Prospects (refer Auris quarterly released 29 October 2018) will be reported once all results have been collated.

RC Drill Programme Details

All of the proposed holes will be drilled by RC drilling. Eight will be drilled at Forrest and ten at Wodger. All holes will be inclined at -60-70° with the deepest drilled to a depth of about 400m. Each hole is targeted to test the up- or down-dip extension of a previous high-grade drill intercept within a section, or the up- or down-plunge extension on an adjacent section. The primary aim of the programme is to prove geological and grade continuity within and between sections, to determine the geometry of mineralised zones. Some high-grade mineralisation currently remains open in one or more directions.

-ENDS-

For and on behalf of the Board.

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Table 1: Significant Drill Intercepts – Forrest and Wodger Prospects

HoleID	From	To	Thickness	AuPPM	Cu%	Intercept
FORREST						
FGDD001	143	152	9.10	2.01	5.27	9.1m @ 5.3% Cu from 143m
FGDD002	152	157	5.15	0.61	3.95	5.15m @ 4.0% Cu from 152m
FGDD003	204	214	9.55	0.65	2.25	9.55m @ 2.3% Cu from 204m
FGDD005	239	243	3.75	0.12	1.66	3.75m @ 1.7% Cu from 239m
FGRC002	76	80	4.00	0.01	1.07	4m @ 1.1% Cu from 76m
FGRC003	67	69	2.00	0.88	1.38	2m @ 1.4% Cu from 67m
FGRC004	85	92	7.00	0.28	1.41	7m @ 1.4% Cu from 85m
FGRC005	143	146	3.00	2.88	2.65	3m @ 2.6% Cu from 143m
FPRC006	159	162	3.00	0.35	2.51	3m @ 2.5% Cu from 159m
FPRC007	153	162	9.00	1.12	2.52	9m @ 2.5% Cu from 153m
FPRC007	167	169	2.00	1.84	1.79	2m @ 1.8% Cu from 167m
FPRC011	109	111	2.00	0.17	1.94	2m @ 1.9% Cu from 109m
FPRC012	145	150	5.00	0.35	1.61	5m @ 1.6% Cu from 145m
FPRC016	247	250	3.00	0.13	2.09	3m @ 2.1% Cu from 247m
FPRC018	109	111	2.00	0.57	1.73	2m @ 1.7% Cu from 109m
FPRC022	76	85	9.00	1.72	5.78	9m @ 5.8% Cu from 76m
WODGER						
WDRC002	123	128	5.00	3.13	3.61	5m @ 3.6% Cu from 123m
WDRC003	156	159	3.00	0.42	2.51	3m @ 2.5% Cu from 156m
WDRC003	171	175	4.00	1.35	1.32	4m @ 1.3% Cu from 171m
WDRC005	193	217	24.00	0.50	2.96	24m @ 3.0% Cu from 193m
WDRC006	141	147	6.00	0.06	2.03	6m @ 2.0% Cu from 141m
WDRC007	237	240	3.00	0.35	2.07	3m @ 2.0% Cu from 237m
WDRC008	163	167	4.00	0.01	1.16	4m @ 1.2% Cu from 163m
WDRC008	170	175	5.00	0.01	1.30	5m @ 1.3% Cu from 170m
WDRC010	307	309	2.00	1.33	2.96	2m @ 3.0% Cu from 307m
WDRC010	320	326	6.00	0.49	1.58	6m @ 1.6% Cu from 320m
WDRC010	346	351	5.00	0.31	2.38	5m @ 2.4% Cu from 346m
WRAC013	98	100	2.00	0.04	3.44	2m @ 3.4% Cu from 98m
WRAC014	124	128	4.00	0.14	1.50	4m @ 1.5% Cu from 124m
WRAC014	136	140	4.00	0.17	1.13	4m @ 1.1% Cu from 136m
WRAC017	96	100	4.00	0.26	2.02	4m @ 2.0% Cu from 96m
WRAC108	44	48	4.00	0.07	1.18	4m @ 1.2% Cu from 44m
WRAC109	89	93	4.00	0.01	4.73	4m @ 4.7% Cu from 89m
WRDD003	419	422	2.50	0.32	2.53	2.5m @ 2.5% Cu from 419m
WRDD004	358	361	3.80	0.50	1.11	3.8m @ 1.1% Cu from 358m

ABOUT AURIS MINERALS LIMITED

Auris is exploring for high-grade copper-gold discoveries in Western Australia's prospective Bryah Basin. Auris has consolidated a ~1,350km^2 copper-gold exploration portfolio in the Bryah Basin, which is divided into five well-defined project areas: Forrest, Doolgunna, Morck's Well, Cashmans and Horseshoe Well.

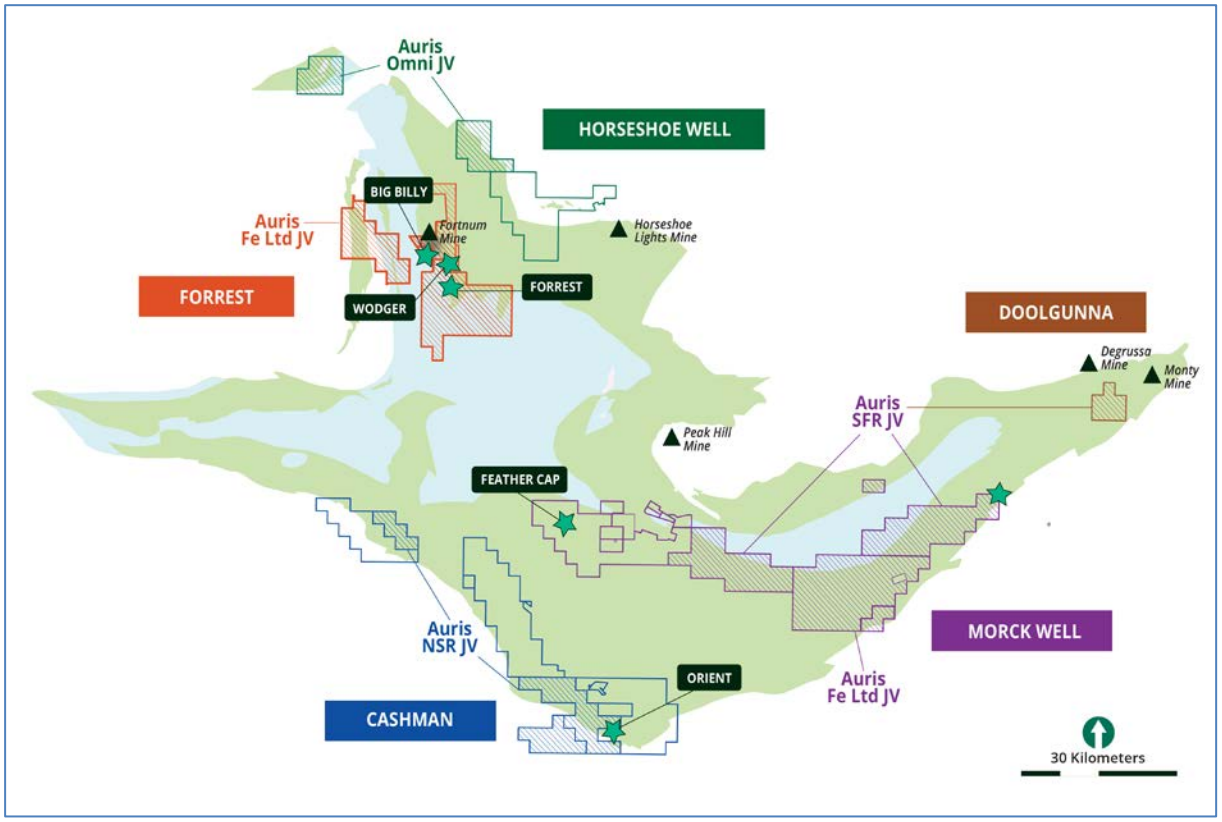

Figure 2: Auris's copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Sandfire, Northern Star (NSR), Fe Ltd and OmniGeoX JV areas indicated

Notes:

1. The Forrest Project tenements have the following outside interests:
   - Auris 80%; Fe Ltd 20% ((Fe Ltd (ASX:FEL) interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine)
   - Westgold Resources Ltd (ASX:WGX) own the gold rights over the Auris interest.
2. The Cashman Project tenements E51/1391, E51/1837-38, E52/2509 have the following outside interests:
   - Auris 51%; Northern Star 49% (ASX:NST) with Auris earning 70%
3. The Horseshoe Well Project tenements E52/3248, E52/3291, E52/2509 have the following outside interests:
   - Auris 85%; OMNI Projects Pty Ltd 15% (OMNI 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. 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.

APPENDIX 1
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	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A geologist is on hand at all times to supervise RC drilling. • All RC drill samples are logged at 1m intervals prior to formal sampling. • pXRF analyses (1m intervals) were used to help recognise changes in lithology and/or alteration, and to identify zones of interest for more detailed sampling. • RC samples are routinely 4m composites, collected by spear technique – unless there is an obvious change in lithology or other feature of interest, in which case 1m samples are collected. • Standard sampling protocols/procedures have been written to ensure all sampling is done properly and consistently.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• RC drilling was completed with a vehicle-mounted reverse circulation drill rig. • Collars are surveyed by handheld GPS.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Any abnormal recoveries are noted during the logging process and captured in the database. • There were no wet samples and sample recovery was consistent.

Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC drill samples are logged at 1m intervals (prior to any sampling). The usual geological criteria (lithology, colour, grain size, veining, sulphides, etc.) are logged and captured to the database. • Representative chips from 1m intervals are washed and stored in chip trays for archiving. All chip trays are photographed. • A sample split was subject to a spectral analysis by Terraspec (at ALS) to assist with logging and the identification of subtle alteration.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Routine 4m composite samples are collected, unless specific features of interest are noted (e.g., sulphides, etc.) - when samples will be collected at 1m intervals. • Samples are collected by spear technique from 1m sample piles. 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 run of 6m (or every metre through zones of interest – recognised geochemically with a pXRF). • Samples were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Perth. Samples are oven dried, and crushed to 6mm and 2mm sequentially. A coarse split is pulverised until 90% passes -75µm, prior to analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Semi-quantitative preliminary analyses of mineralised samples (>0.1% Cu) are recorded with a DELTA pXRF instrument, Readings were taken on 3 x 30 second beams. A QC standard was measured after every 25th pXRF reading, and the instrument was routinely recalibrated at the end of each batch of samples. Preliminary pXRF analyses may be reported with suitable qualifications specified (eg. ASX announcement, dated 31 July 2017). • All samples were submitted to the ALS Laboratory in Perth for a full multi-element analysis by ICP-MS/OES (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Fe, S, Sb, Bi, Mo, Re, Mn, Co, Cd, Cr, Ni, Se, Te, Ti, Zr, V, Sn, W and Ba) after a four acid digest; and fire assay for gold using a 2Rg sample. These are appropriate methods of analysis/assay for VMS- and orogenic gold-type mineralisation. • QC samples include certified reference

		materials (CRMs) or standards (of an appropriate low level of contained copper and gold), sourced from OREAS, and field duplicates. One of each type were inserted into sample batches at 40m intervals.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All logs and analytical data reports were reviewed by the Exploration Manager, Auris, and relevant experts were consulted to process and interpret the data (including to check on data quality). • If adjustments or amendments are ever necessary, the original data are preserved in the database. • No RC holes are twinned.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All RC drill collar locations are located using a handheld Garmin GPS 64S, with has an approximate accuracy +/- 3 metres (MGA94 zone 50). • Topography is flat, and accuracy is deemed sufficient for purpose (the initial drill testing of geochemical anomalies). • RC holes were surveyed every 30 metres using a digital REFLEX survey tool. The azimuth, dip and magnetics were recorded from each survey reading.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC drilling is undertaken to test specific targets. • Drill spacings are variable at this initial/early of target-testing. Infill drilling will be undertaken, as deemed necessary.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• RC drilling is targeted to intersect targets at a high angle to minimise any sampling bias. Minimal bias is suspected from the reported drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Appropriate security measures are taken to ensure the chain of custody between drill rig and laboratory. Samples are stored on-site until they are transported to the laboratory by a licensed freight company (usually Toll West), a designated contractor or an Auris employee. • Samples are securely packed into bulka bags and strapped to a pallet. The pallet is shrink-wrapped prior to transport, and

		the "package" is clearly labelled with the destination address. The sample submission sheet is photographed and sent electronically to the laboratory, and a hardcopy of the same is packed in a bag and strapped to the pallet.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All standard sampling protocols have been vetted by an expert consultant. No issues of concern have been noted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Auris has consolidated a ~1,350km^2 copper-gold exploration portfolio in the Bryah Basin, split into five "project areas": Forrest, Doolgunna, Morck's Well (East & West), Cashmans and Horseshoe West. • Tenement numbers are: Forrest E52/1659, E52/1671, P52/1493-6; Doolgunna E52/2438; Morck's Well (East) E52/1672, E51/1033, E51/1871, E52/1613; Morcks Well (West) E52/1910, E52/2472, E52/3275, E52/3327, E52/3350, E52/3351, E52/1497, E52/1503-4; Cashmans E51/1641, E52/2509, E52/3500, E51/1120, E51/1837-8, E51/1391, E51/1053; Horseshoe West E52/3166, E52/3291, E52/3248. • All tenements are 100% Auris, except for the following: Forrest (all tenements, except P52/1493) Auris 80%, Fe Ltd (ASX: FEL) 20% free carried until Decision to Mine, and Westgold Resources Ltd (ASX:WGX) own all gold rights; Doolgunna & Morcks Well East (all tenements) subject to farm-in agreement with Sandfire Resource NL (ASX:SFR); Cashmans E51/1391, E51/1837-38 & E52/2509 Auris 51%, Northern Star (ASX:NST) 49%, with Auris earning to 70%; Horseshoe West E52/3291, E52/3248 Auris 85%, OMNI Projects Pty Ltd 15% (free carried until Decision to Mine).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Various parties have explored and/or mined in the Bryah Basin (including Homestake Australia, Cyprus Gold, Dominion Mining, Mines & Resources Australia, Perilya and Montezuma Mining). Prior to the De Grussa Cu-Au discovery in 2009, the exploration target was almost exclusively gold. PepinNini Minerals (PML) farmed into some

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		tenements to secure iron ore rights. There are few historical records preserved, so it is not possible to assess the quality of previous work (although undoubtedly better exploration methods are available nowadays).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Proterozoic Bryah Basin is volcano-sedimentary sequence, interpreted to have formed in a back-arc setting, on the margin of the Yilgarn Craton. • The principal exploration targets in the basin are volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) Cu-Au deposits, and orogenic Au deposits.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• The results of a multi-element analysis of old pulps (which were originally analysed only for gold) from one RC drillhole (FPRC022) are reported in this announcement. Although the intercept reported is deemed to be significant (>1% Cu), it is not considered to be material in the context of all other results (which have been reported) from the Forrest Prospect. A comprehensive disclosure of all results will be reported when the next phase of drilling is completed.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The single new intercept reported is significant (>1% Cu).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation*	• The intercept reported is measured as a down-hole intercept, recorded at a high angle to the target.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• No maps and sections are reported for drilling in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The accompanying document is a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• A comprehensive review of all historical exploration data is ongoing. New geological interpretations of the Forrest and Wodger Prospects are being prepared and will provide context for all future reviews and assessments of data.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• New work programmes are being planned but will be contingent on the results of the proposed drilling reported in this announcement.