

Copper Mineralisation Intercepted At Forrest: Diamond Drilling Update

- Two diamond holes for 679.5 metres completed at the Forrest Prospect
- Visible copper mineralisation intersected in both holes
- Primary copper sulphide mineralisation (bornite) intersected in second hole (FPDD002)
- Diamond rig now mobilising to the Wodger Prospect to complete additional diamond holes (560m total planned)

Australian base metals explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** (“Auris” or “the Company”) (ASX: AUR) is pleased to provide an update to current diamond drilling at the Forrest and Wodger Prospect. The project is held 80% by Auris, and 20% by Fe Ltd.

Two diamond holes (FPDD001-002) have been completed at the Forrest Prospect, in which visible copper mineralisation has been intersected (Fig. 1). The drill rig is currently mobilising to Wodger to drill one diamond hole to laterally extend mineralisation to the north, and a diamond tail to WDRC020 (120m extension of drill hole to intersect a moving loop EM anomaly).



Figure 1A. Bornite mineralisation (dark blue) within quartz-carbonate veining (white) hosted by foliated ultramafic rock (green) in FPDD002 (387.10m). Dry photo of HQ core (63.5mm diameter).
B. Bornite on fracture (FPDD002, 384m).

Forrest Diamond Drilling Summary

A total of two diamond holes (FPDD001-002) for 679.5 metres (Table 1) has been completed at Forrest (Fig. 2, 3). These have confirmed the existence of a northern down-plunge extension to known copper mineralisation (Figures 2 and 3, see ASX announcement dated 4 February 2019).

Table 1. Forrest Prospect Diamond Drill Hole Collar Details.

Hole	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (m)	Dip	Azi	Depth (m)
FPDD001	640770	7185820	535.86	-60	90	231
FPDD002	640620	7185820	539.86	-70	90	448.5

FPDD001 (231m depth) intersected 5 metres containing 10% malachite and chalcocite mineralisation from 125m associated with weathered, foliated ultramafic lithologies.

This drill hole tested the down plunge extension (120 metre step out) of copper mineralisation intersected in FGRC005 (8m at 1.27% Cu from 139m) and FGRC002 (8m @ 1.01% Cu from 76m)(see ASX:RNI announcement dated 28 February 2014).

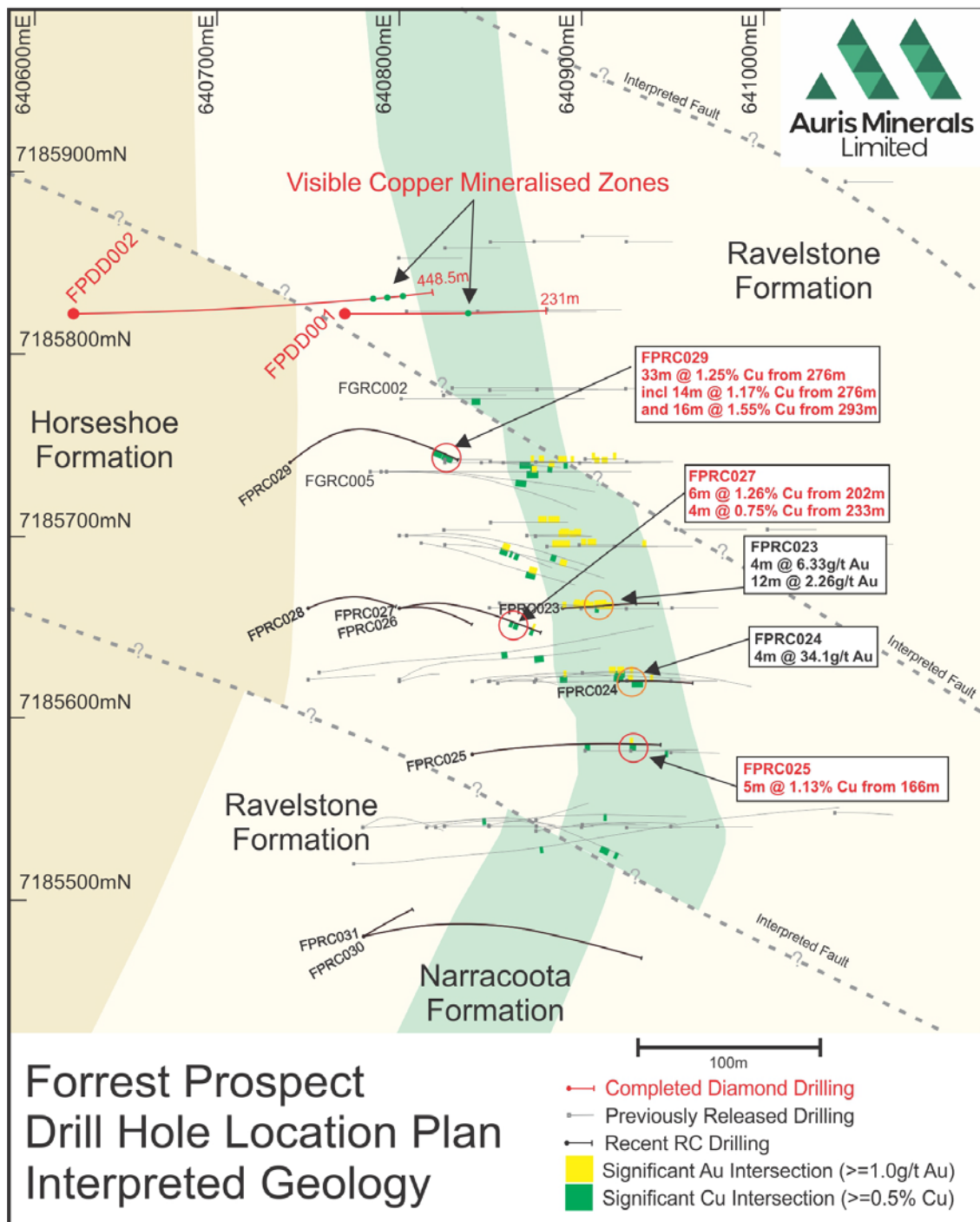


Figure 2. Forrest Prospect Drill Hole Location and Interpreted Geology

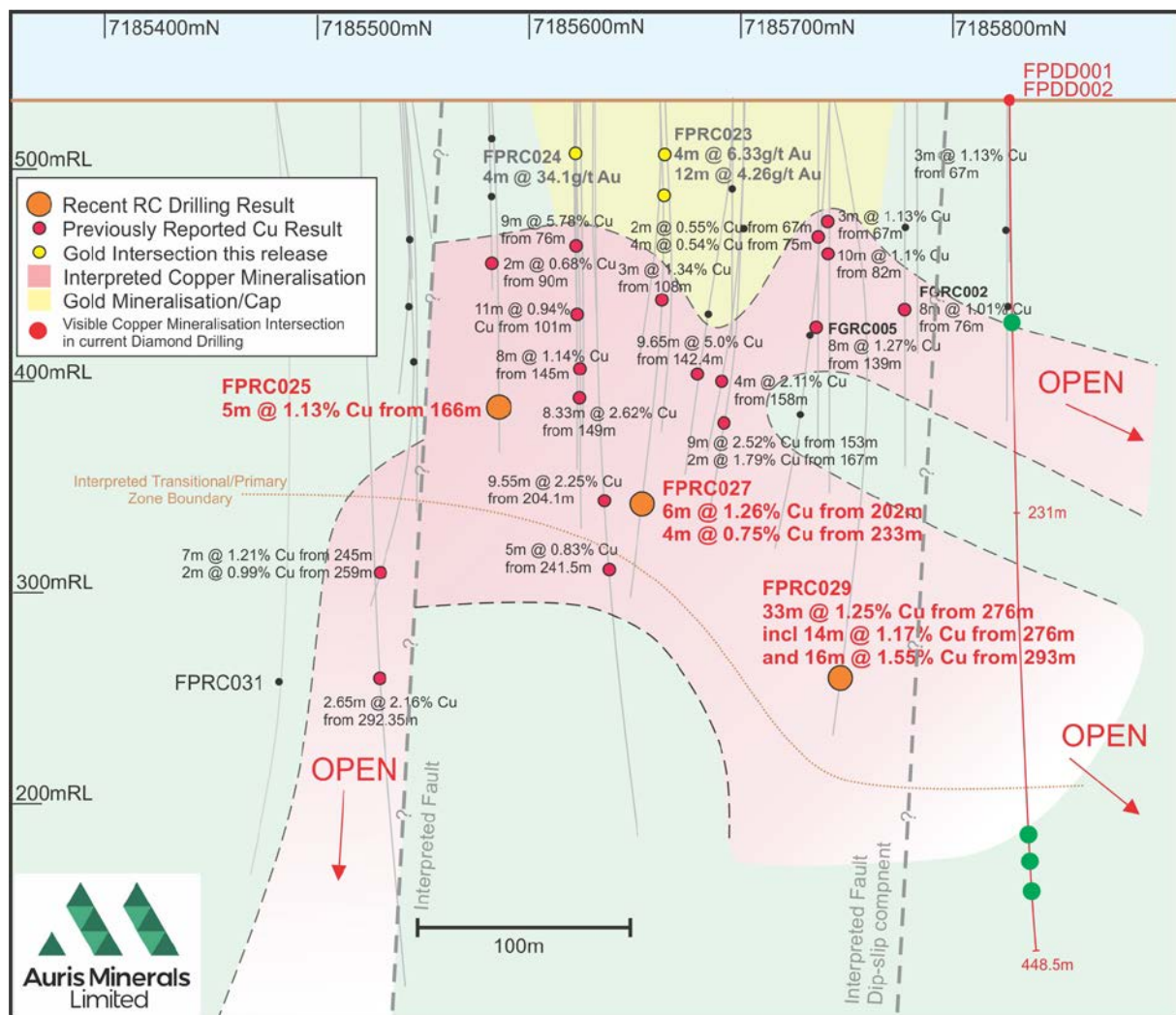


Figure 3. Forrest Prospect Longitudinal Projection

FPDD002 (448.5m depth) targeted copper mineralisation, approximately 100m north and down plunge from FPRC029 (significant results of 33m @ 1.25% Cu from 276m including 14m @ 1.17% Cu from 276m and 16m @ 1.54% Cu from 293m – refer ASX announcement dated 4 February, 2019).

FPDD002 intersected several zones of up to 5% bornite mineralisation associated with quartz-carbonate and quartz veining. Significant zones are detailed below;

- 381.7-389.9m:** up to 5% visible bornite mineralisation associated with quartz carbonate alteration within foliated ultramafic lithologies.
- 402.0-402.15m:** 5% visible bornite mineralisation and trace visible gold mineralisation associated with foliated ultramafic lithologies (Fig. 4).
- 415.8-418.15m:** Fracture fill and disseminated bornite mineralisation (approximately 5%) within quartz veins and sedimentary rock, four metres downhole from ultramafic lithologies (Fig. 5).

FPDD002 has been cased with 50mm PVC so that down hole EM surveying can be completed.

Exploration Manager Matthew Svensson comments:

"The Company is extremely excited to have intercepted primary copper sulphide mineralisation. This extends the footprint of known mineralisation, the extent of which remains open along strike and at depth."

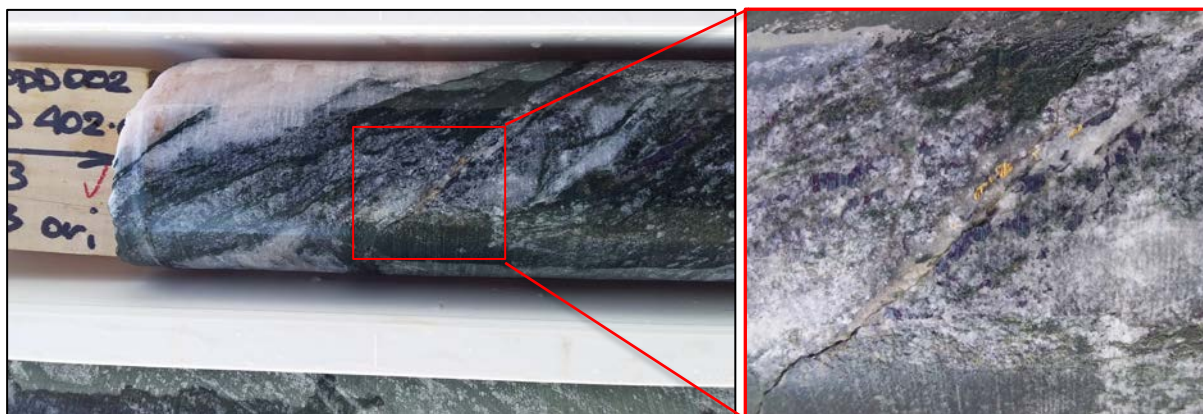


Figure 4A. Bornite and visible gold mineralisation in quartz-carbonate veins hosted by foliated ultramafic rock in FPDD002. Wet photo of HQ core (63.5mm) at approximately 402m depth downhole. **B.** Close up of visible gold.

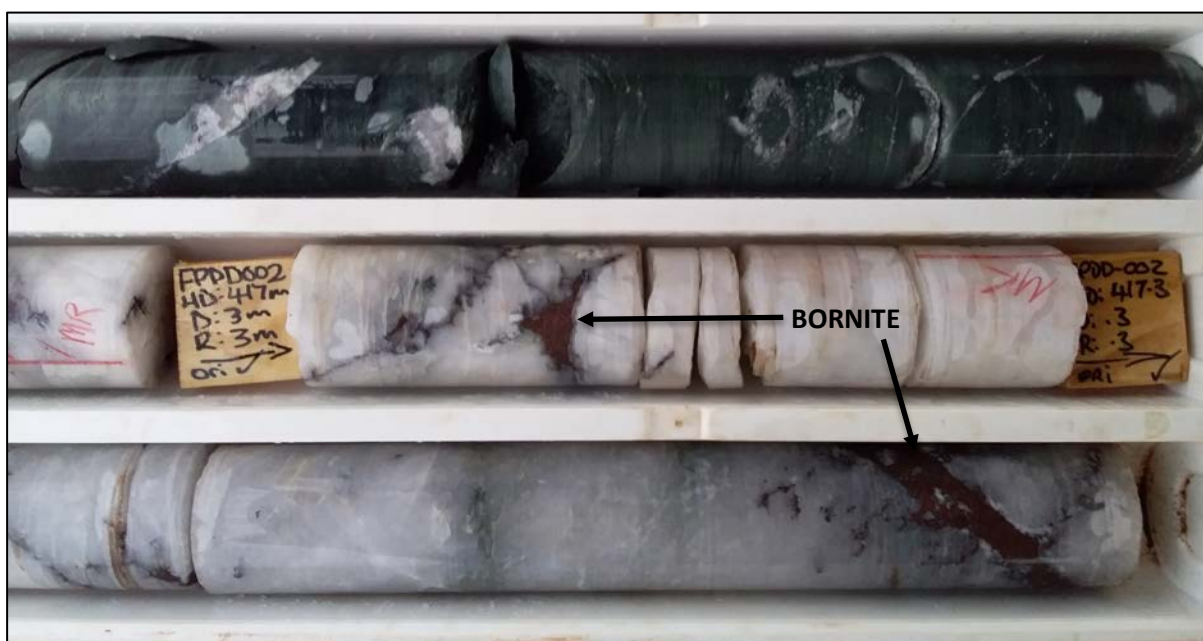


Figure 5. Fracture fill bornite mineralisation within quartz veining in FPDD002. In the above photo the bornite has not yet been tarnished/oxidised, therefore is more copper brown in colour.

Wodger Diamond Drilling Summary

The drill rig is currently mobilising to Wodger to drill one diamond hole and a diamond tail to WDRC020 (120m extension of drill hole to intersect a moving loop EM anomaly).

The planned diamond drilling at the Wodger Prospect consists of a 440m drill hole designed to intercept copper mineralisation interpreted 120m north-northwest down plunge, from WDRC018 (6m @ 2.80% Cu from 305m incl. 1m @ 8.28% Cu and 5.74g/t Au from 309m (Fig. 6 - see ASX announcement dated 4 February 2019).

Drill hole WDRC020, south of the Wodger Prospect, was drilled as part of the most recent programme, and was designed to evaluate a moving loop EM anomaly. However the hole was abandoned short of the target due to drilling difficulties after issues with water ingress. A diamond tail for approximately 120m is planned on WDRC020 to intersect the moving loop EM anomaly (Fig. 7).

Mineralised intersections of drill core are currently being orientated, geologically logged and sampled. Samples will be submitted for multi-element analysis at ALS laboratory in the near future, and shareholders will be informed of results as they come to hand.

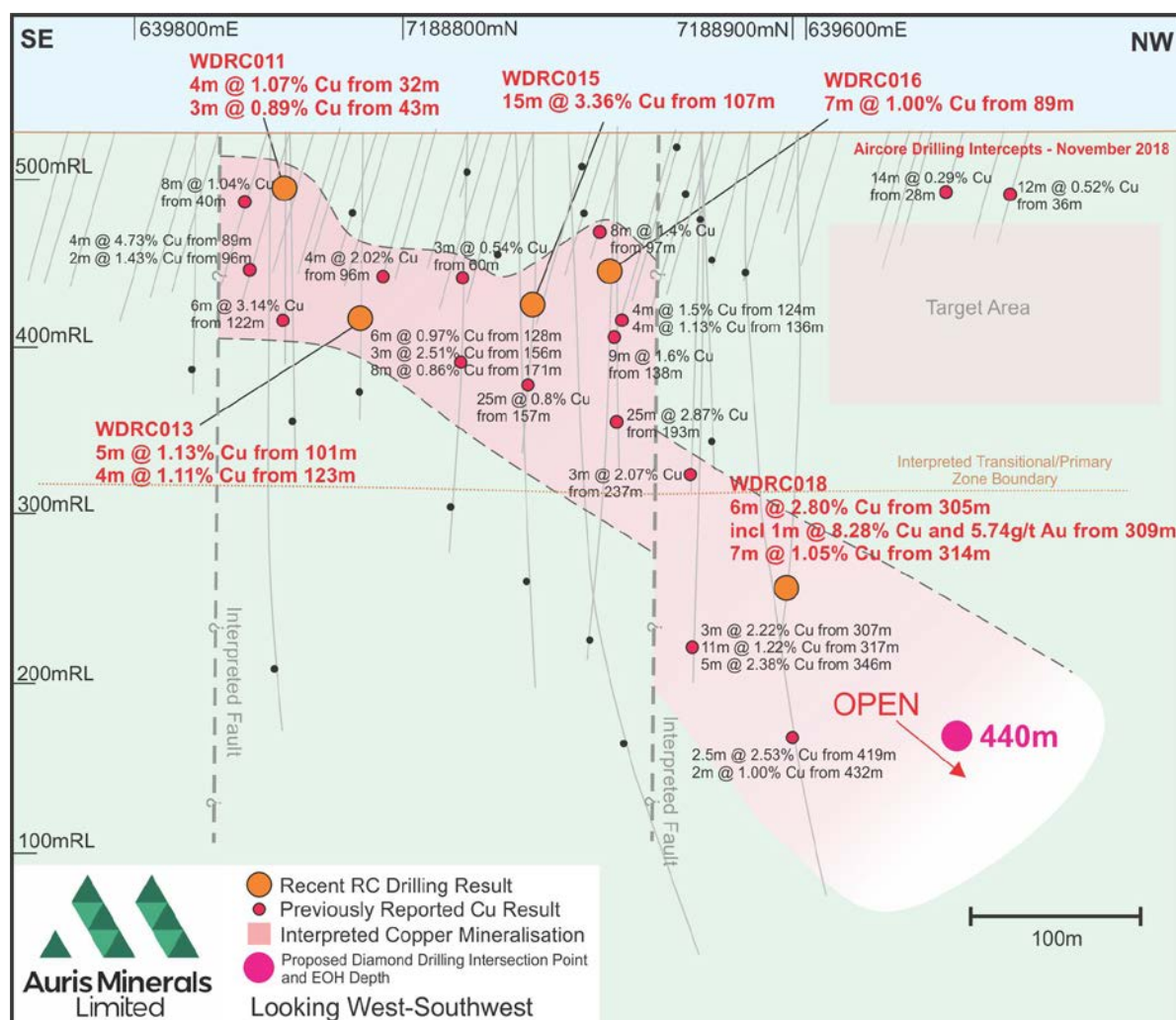


Figure 6. Long section of Wodger Prospect with significant intersections and projected location of mineralisation intersection point from planned drilling.

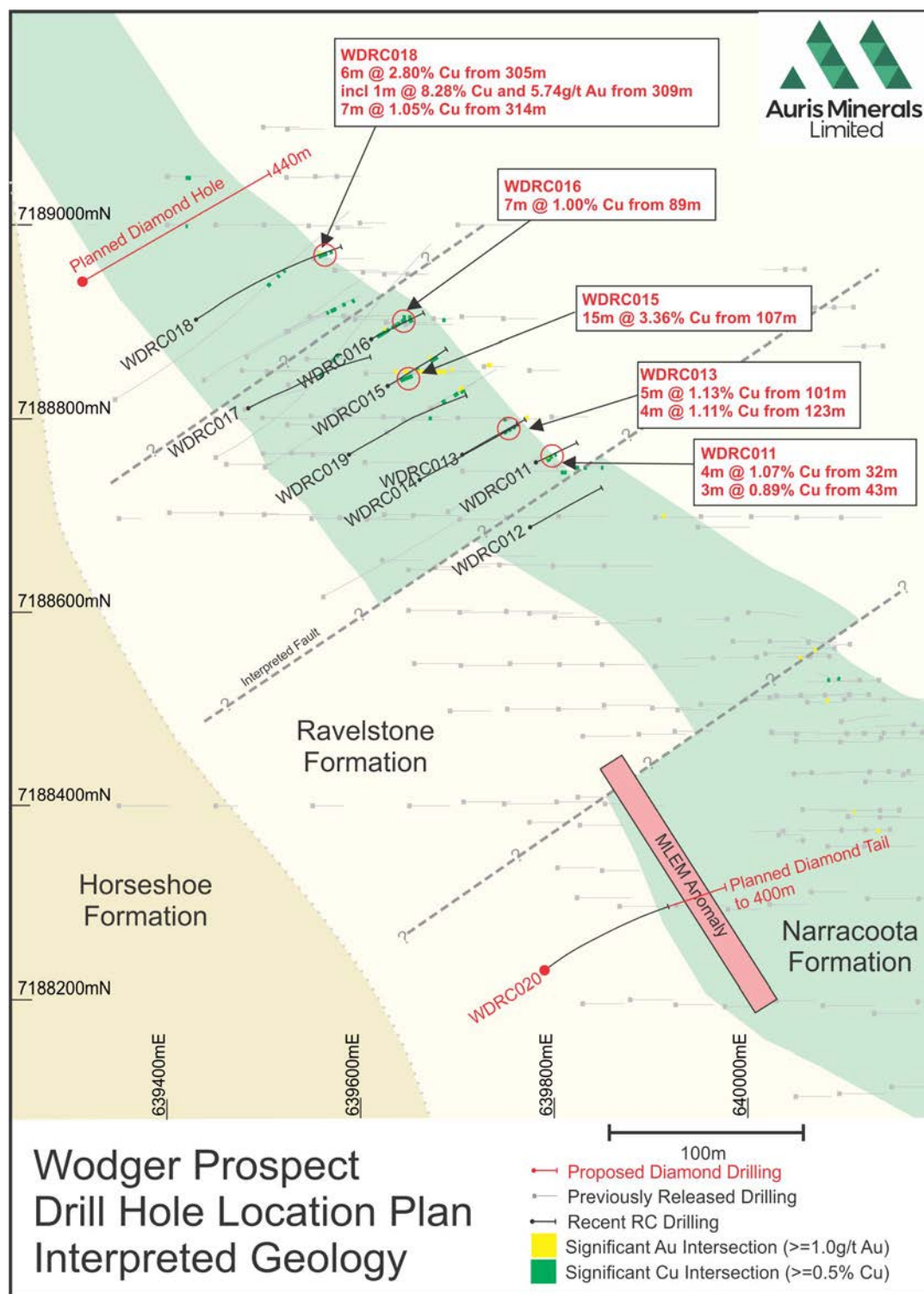


Figure 7. Wodger Prospect in plan view, with planned diamond drill hole and diamond tail extension of WDR020 to intersect MLEM anomaly.

For and on behalf of the Board.

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ABOUT AURIS MINERALS LIMITED

Auris is exploring for high-grade copper-gold deposits in the prospective Bryah Basin of Western Australia. Auris has consolidated a 1,566km² portfolio of tenements, which is divided into five well-defined project areas: Forrest, Cashman, Horseshoe Well, Morck Well and Doolgunna.

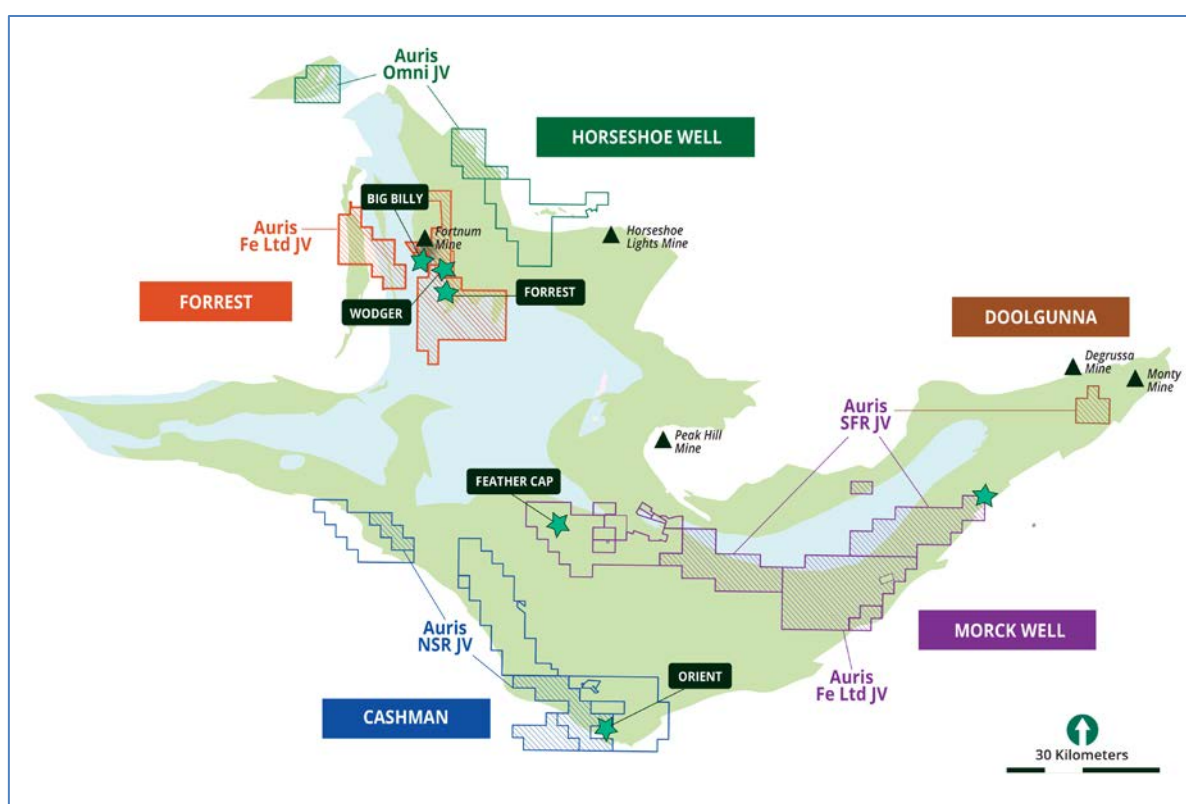


Figure 8. Auris's copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Sandfire, Northern Star (NSR), Fe Ltd and OmniGeoX JV areas indicated (see notes below).

Forrest Project

- E52/1659, E52/1671 & P52/1494-6: Auris 80%, Fe Ltd 20% (ASX:FEL) free carried until Decision to Mine
- E52/1659, E52/1671 & P52/1493: Westgold Resources Ltd (ASX:WGX) own the gold rights

Cashman Project

- E51/1391, E51/1837-38 & E52/2509: Auris 51% earning to 70%, Northern Star 49% (ASX:NST)

Horseshoe Well Project

- E52/3248 & E52/3291: Auris 85%, OMNI Projects Pty Ltd 15% free carried until Decision to Mine

Morck Well JV

- E52/2438 & ELA51/1883: Auris 100%, Sandfire Resources (ASX: SFR) earning to 70%
E52/1613, E51/1033 & E52/1672: Auris 80%, Fe Ltd 20% (ASX:FEL), Sandfire Resources (ASX: SFR) earning to 70%

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 Mr Matthew Svensson, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Svensson is the Exploration Manager for Auris Minerals Limited. Mr Svensson 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 Svensson 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.

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.	- The drilling is supervised by a geologist at all times. - The entire length of drill core is analysed by a portable XRF instrument every metre, measurements are taken every 0.5m in zones of visual mineralisation or zones of anomalous Cu identified by metre XRF analysis. The XRF values in conjunction with the mineralization logging will guide sampling of the drilling. - All diamond holes are logged at necessary interval to capture relevant geological information. All core remaining after sampling is transported to Perth for storage. ¼ core samples are submitted from selected zones for laboratory analysis. The sampling zones are determined by pXRF values (>1000ppm Cu) and mineralization and geology logged. - 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.).	- HQ diamond drilling was completed with a track-mounted DDH rig. - Collars are surveyed by handheld GPS (±3m accuracy)
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.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically	All diamond holes are thoroughly logged prior to sampling. The usual geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	criteria (lithology, colour, grain size, veining, sulphides, etc.) are logged and captured to the database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	• ¼ core samples are submitted from selected zones for laboratory analysis. The sampling zones are determined by pXRF values (>1000ppm Cu) and mineralization and geology logged. • Samples submitted to the ALS laboratory in Perth are oven dried, and crushed to 6mm and 2mm sequentially. A coarse split is pulverised until 85% passes -75µm, prior to analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• <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>	• All samples will be 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. Gold determined by fire assay, using a 25g charge. These are appropriate methods of analysis/assay for VMS- and orogenic gold-type mineralisation. • Quality control samples include certified reference materials (CRMs) or standards (of an appropriate low level of contained copper and gold), sourced from OREAS, quartz sand used as a blank, and field duplicate samples. At least one QC sample is added to every 10 samples in a batch.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <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>	• All logs and analytical data reports are validated and reviewed by the database managers prior to import. Significant intercepts are verified by other geologists within Auris. • If adjustments or amendments are ever necessary, the original data are preserved in the database. • No RC holes have been twinned.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</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. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- All diamond drill collar locations are located using a handheld Garmin GPS 64S, with has an approximate accuracy ± 3 metres (MGA94 zone 50). - Topography is flat, so accuracy is deemed sufficient for purpose (the definition of a geochemical anomaly).
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	- 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.	- Current diamond drilling is undertaken at a 40m line spacing at Forrest and 50m line spacing at Wodger. Infill and/or extensional drilling will be undertaken, as deemed necessary. - Analytical results from RC drilling may be weighted by sample length to compare best values from different holes. Analytical data from RC drilling is never composited.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	- 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.	The completed diamond drilling was designed to intercept perpendicular to the strike of interpreted geology and mineralised trends.
<i>Sample security</i>	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 (Toll West), a designated contractor or an Auris employee. All samples are securely packed into bulker bags and sealed prior to transport.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- No audits or reviews have recently been carried out. - Experts are consulted, as required, from time to time.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</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. - 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 ~1,350km² copper-gold exploration portfolio in the Bryah Basin, split into five “project areas”: Forrest, Doolgunna, Morcks Well (East & West), Cashmans and Horseshoe West. - Tenement numbers are: Forrest E52/1659, E52/1671, P52/1493-6; Doolgunna E52/2438; Morcks 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: <u>Forrest (all tenements, except P52/1493)</u> 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).
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	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 tenements to secure iron ore rights.
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Proterozoic Bryah Basin is a volcano-sedimentary sequence, interpreted to have formed in an intracratonic rift to back-arc setting, on the northern margin of the Yilgarn Craton. - The principal exploration targets in the basin are volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) Cu-Au deposits, and orogenic Au deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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: - eastings 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.	All collar details for the completed Diamond drilling has been included in the text of the report.
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 following lower grade cut-offs will be applied to generate significant RC drill intercepts: 0.5% Copper (Cu); 1.0g/t Gold (Au)
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- 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').	- Drill holes angled -70 and -60 degrees east due to previous results indicating this is the most perpendicular to stratigraphic and mineralization trends in the prospect area. - Current interpretations indicate mineralization as a consistent stratabound unit which dips steeply to the west. - Intervals reported indicate downhole depths, true width not yet 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	Maps and sections are included in the ASX announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	- A comprehensive review of all historical exploration data is ongoing. New geological interpretations of the western Bryah Basin are being prepared and will provide context for all future reviews and assessments of data. - Percentage sulphide in core is visually estimated by the Auris geologists on site. - Bulk density, magsus and geotechnical data are not yet available.
<i>Further work</i>	- 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.	Future work at the prospects will be generated based on results from the current diamond drilling at Wodger and Forrest.