

29 April 2019

FORREST/WODGER DIAMOND DRILLING UPDATE

- **New style of Copper mineralisation intersected at Forrest Prospect**
- **Significant results include:**
 - **8.5m @ 1.06% Cu and 0.42g/t Au from 382m**
 - including 4m @ 1.59% Cu and 0.09g/t Au from 382m and 1m @ 1.55% Cu and 3.33g/t Au from 389.5m
 - **1.8m @ 1.73% Cu from 335m**
 - including 0.2m @ 9.62% Cu and 0.10g/t Au from 336.6m
- **DHEM identified subtle in-hole conductor in Wodger Diamond Drilling**

Australian base metals explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** (“Auris” or “the Company”) (ASX: AUR) is pleased to provide the results of diamond drilling at the Forrest and Wodger Prospects in the Bryah Basin of Western Australia. Diamond drilling at the Forrest and Wodger Prospects have been completed for a total of 1,302.6 metres and all laboratory assay results have been received from the drilling. All significant results returned to date from the drilling are listed in Table 1 and drill collar locations within Table 2.

Forrest Diamond Drilling Summary

Two diamond drill holes (FPDD001 and FPDD002) for 679.5 metres were completed at the Forrest Prospect. The significant intercepts support the interpretation of a northern down-plunge extension to known copper mineralisation (Figures 1 and 2, see ASX announcement dated 4 February 2019).

FPDD001 (231.0m depth) tested the down plunge extension of oxide copper mineralisation intersected in FGRC005 (8m @ 1.27% Cu from 139m) and FGRC002 (8m @ 1.01% Cu from 76m, see ASX:RNI announcement dated 28 February 2014).

A significant intercept of 3.72m @ 0.97% Cu and 0.11g/t Au from 123.0m including 0.25m @ 3.23% Cu and 0.43g/t Au from 124m and 0.25m @ 2.70% Cu and 0.27g/t Au from 125.2m was returned within a zone of disseminated malachite and discrete stringer/fracture fill chalcocite mineralisation within weathered and foliated ultramafic lithologies.

It is interpreted that drill hole FPDD001 has confirmed the up-dip component of a northerly plunge extension to the above oxide mineralisation within the previous drilling. However, testing of the plunge was suboptimal, with the hole passing over the central portion of the shoot.

FPDD002 (448.5m depth) targeted copper mineralisation to the north and down-plunge from FPRC029 which returned 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). Three zones of significant copper sulphide mineralisation were intersected.

A significant result of 8.5m @ 1.06% Cu and 0.42g/t Au from 382m- including 4m @ 1.59% Cu and 0.09g/t Au from 382m and 1m @ 1.55% Cu and 3.33g/t Au from 389.5m- was returned from a zone of disseminated bornite within carbonate-altered and foliated ultramafic lithologies.

A further significant mineralisation of 3.5m @ 0.82% Cu and 5.29g/t Au from 399.0m- including 0.5m @ 3.45% Cu and 37.0g/t Au from 402m- was intersected within FPDD002, associated with disseminated and discrete fracture fill, plus bornite and rare visible gold mineralisation within carbonate altered and foliated ultramafic lithologies.

The deepest significant intersection within FPDD001 of 3.0m @ 1.06% Cu and 0.13g/t Au from 415.5m- including 0.5m @ 3.84% Cu and 0.25% Au from 418.0m- is associated with fracture-fill bornite mineralisation in quartz veining within footwall sedimentary rocks underlying the ultramafic. The majority of oxidised mineralisation results to date at Forrest are interpreted to be a weathered and enriched extension to this style of mineralisation.

The mineralised intervals within FPDD002 are the first wholly copper-sulphide intersections recorded, confirming the interpretation of a northerly plunge structural control to mineralisation at the Forrest Prospect, allowing effective drill targeting. The disseminated bornite mineralisation intersected from 382.0 metres is very encouraging as the style of copper mineralisation has not previously been intersected at the Forrest Prospect. This style of mineralisation provides a new target for future exploration, both at the Forrest Prospect and regionally within Auris tenements.

Forrest 2018 RC, Significant Gold Composite Resampling

One metre split samples from the significant gold four metre composite results from the RC drilling at the Forrest Prospect completed late last year were collected and submitted for analysis and returned the following significant intersections.

FPRC023: 10m @ 2.41g/t Au and 0.14% Cu from 38 m, including 1m @ 12.5g/t Au and 0.18% Cu from 47 m
FPRC024: 4m @ 2.51g/t Au and 0.11% Cu from 12m including 1m @ 6.1g/t Au and 0.11% Cu from 15m

The one metre split results are of lower tenor in comparison to the original four metre composite results, (see ASX announcement dated 4 February 2019). The difference in results may be due to the coarse/nuggety gold component of mineralisation at the Forrest Prospect, which was identified within drill core from FPDD002.

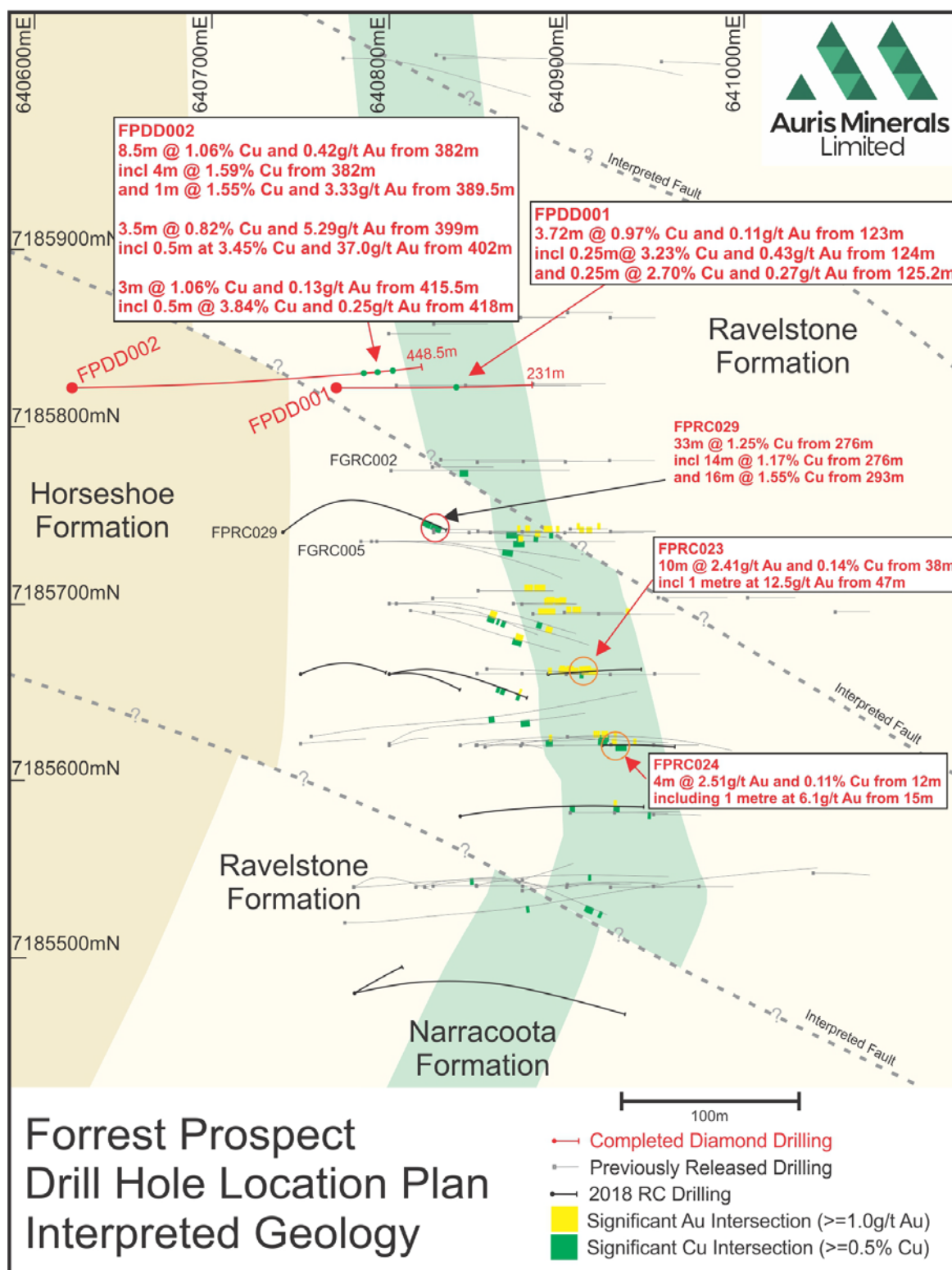


Figure 1. Forrest Prospect Drill Hole Location and Interpreted Geology

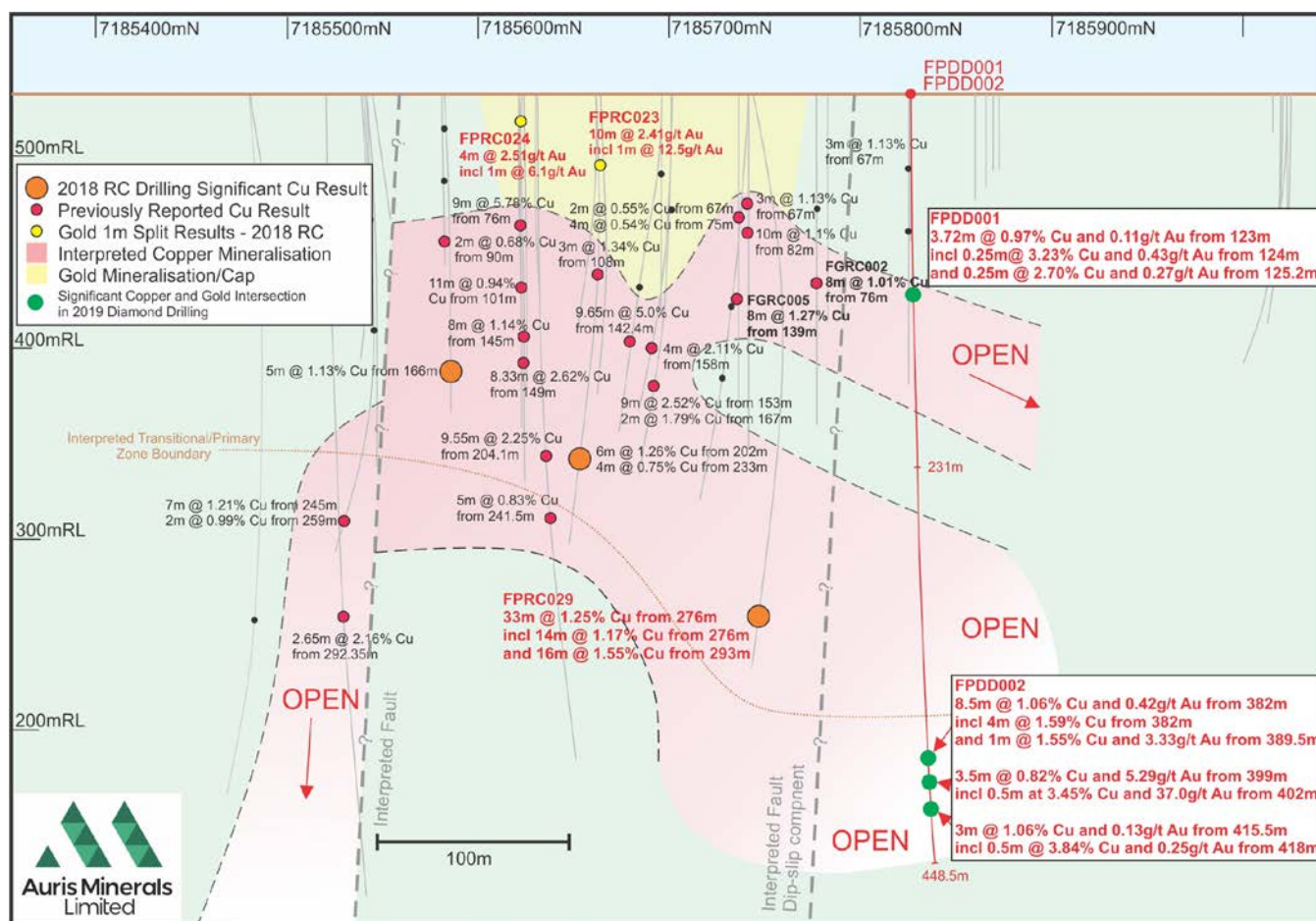


Figure 2. Forrest Prospect Longitudinal Projection

Wodger Diamond Drilling Summary

A total of 623.1 metres of diamond drilling were completed at the Wodger Prospect comprising one diamond hole and one diamond tail, (WRDD005 and WDRCD020 respectively).

WRDD005 (405.5m depth) was drilled to evaluate copper mineralisation approximately 120m down the interpreted plunge, to the north-north west, from WDRCD018 returning 6m at 2.80% Cu from 305m including 1m at 8.28% Cu and 5.74g/t Au from 309m (Figures 3 and 4 - refer ASX announcement dated 4 February 2019).

The diamond hole intersected the target horizon approximately 25 metres up-dip from the planned location due to the hole lifting more than planned within the weathered regolith. Two zones of copper sulphide mineralisation were intersected (335.0-337.3m and 346.6-353.8m), predominantly comprising disseminated chalcopyrite and/or bornite mineralisation (trace to 2%) within foliated, carbonate altered ultramafic lithologies.

A discrete, semi-massive zone of 25% chalcopyrite was intersected between 336.6m and 336.8m adjacent to an interflow sedimentary rock. This chalcopyrite zone returned a significant result of 1.8m @ 1.73% Cu from 335m including 0.2m @ 9.62% Cu and 0.10g/t Au from 336.6m.

WDRCD020 (217.6m diamond tail to 399m depth) was drilled as a diamond tail to original RC drill hole WDRCD020, designed to intersect a moving loop EM anomaly (Figure 3). The diamond tail commenced at 181.4m as the RC drill hole had collapsed resulting in the widening of the drill hole and the inability to case the RC drill hole to the final depth of 284 metres.

The completed hole (WDRCD020) drilled through the modelled MLEM anomaly however no significant copper sulphides and/or potential source to the moving loop anomaly were identified. No samples were submitted for laboratory analysis as no significant copper sulphides were intersected and no anomalous (>1000ppm Cu) results were identified by the routine onsite pXRF analysis of the drill core.

Down Hole EM Survey Summary

Down hole EM (DHEM) surveying was completed on three of the completed diamond drill holes, (FPDD002, WDRCD020 and WRDD005). Preliminary data and results have been received from the survey program.

Although no significant anomalous DHEM responses have been identified, a subtle in-hole EM response was identified within WRDD005, centred on the discrete, semi-massive zone of chalcopyrite mineralisation.

Final processed data and detailed modelling is required to further evaluate the above anomaly and to identify any further responses not evident from the preliminary data.

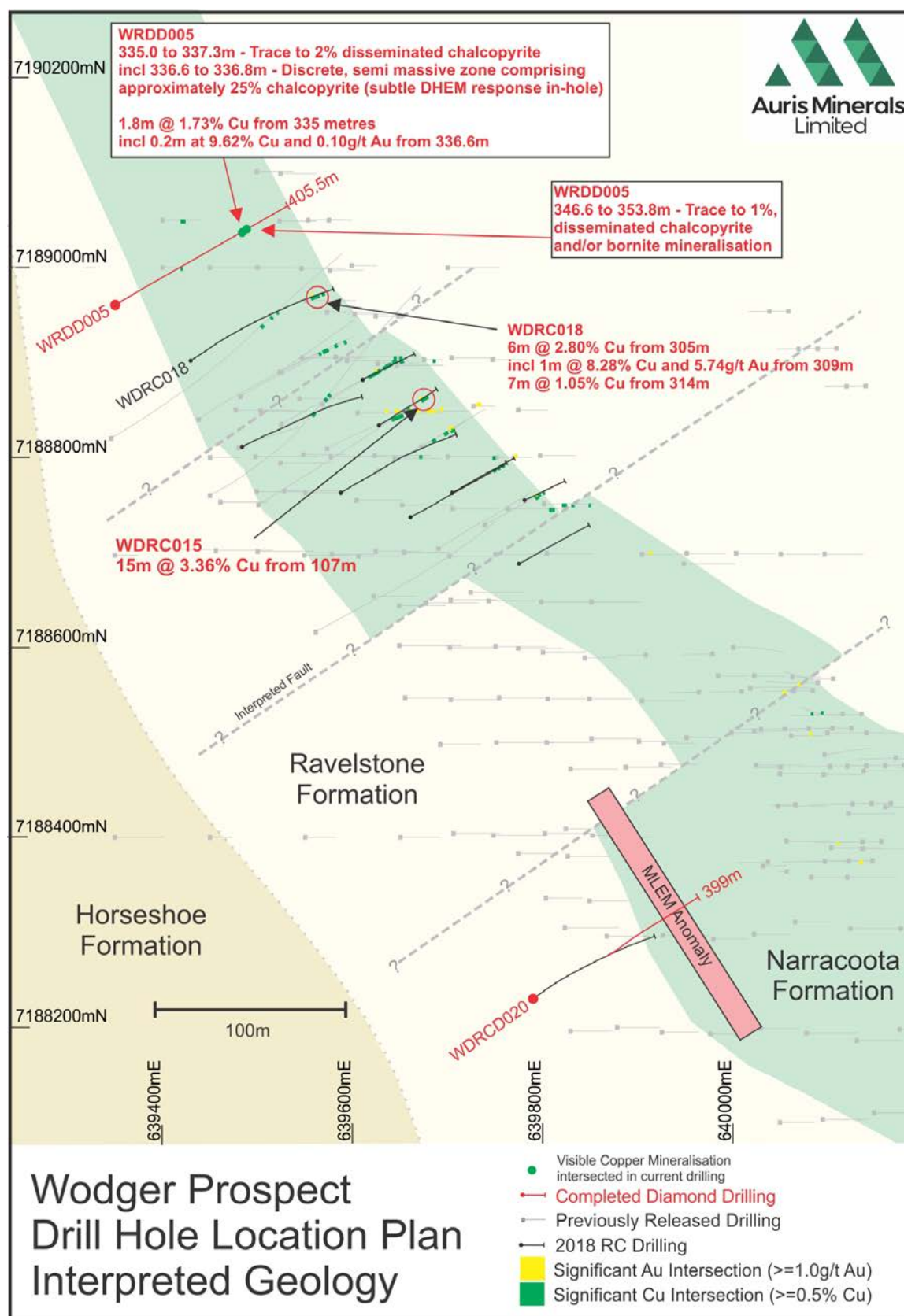


Figure 3. Wodger Prospect Drill Hole Location and Interpreted Geology

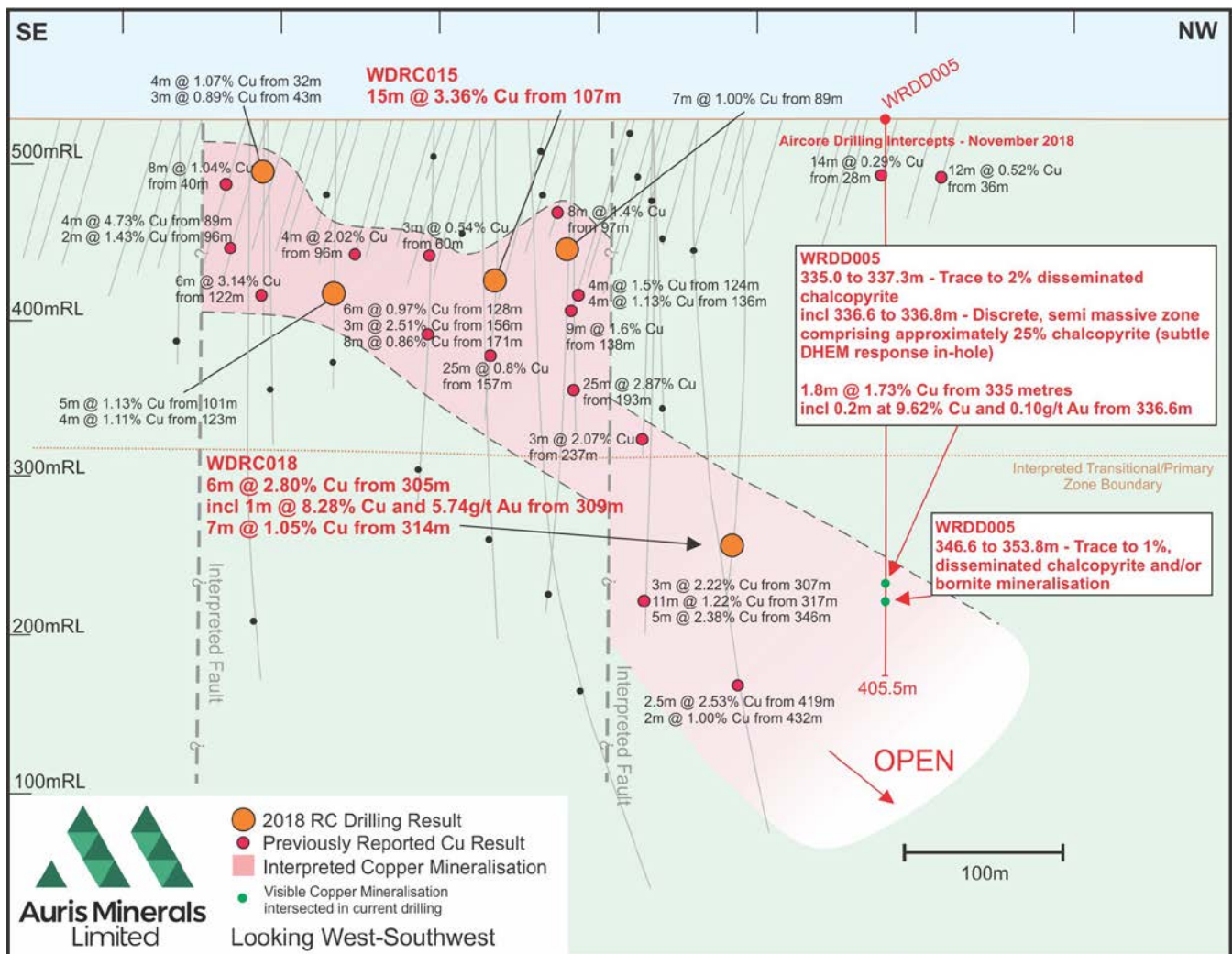


Figure 4. Wodger Prospect Longitudinal Projection

Future Activities

Additional diamond drilling is required at both the Forrest and Wodger Prospects to further evaluate their respective interpreted northerly and north-westerly plunges to copper mineralisation at depth.

Final processed data and detailed modelling for the down hole EM surveying is required and physical property analysis (Petrophysics) on mineralised zones within FPDD001 and WRDD005 will be completed to determine which geophysical technique (downhole or surficial) is the most appropriate to progress exploration at the Forrest Project.

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mike Hendriks

Chief Operating Officer

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Table 1 – Forrest and Wodger Significant Results ($\geq 0.5\%$ Cu, $\geq 1\text{g/t}$ Au) - Diamond Drilling Mar/Apr 2019

Prospect	Hole Number	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
FORREST	FPDD001 including and	123	126.72	3.72	0.92	0.08
		124	124.25	0.25	3.23	0.43
		125.2	125.44	0.24	2.7	0.27
	FPDD002 including and	382	390.5	8.5	1.06	0.43
		382	386	4	1.59	0.09
		389.5	390.5	1	1.55	3.33
	including	399	402.5	3.5	0.82	5.29
		402	402.5	0.5	3.45	37
		415.5	418.5	3	1.06	0.13
	including and	415.5	416	0.5	1.28	0.24
		418	418.5	0.5	3.84	0.25
WODGER	WRDD005 including	335	336.8	1.8	1.73	<0.01
		336.6	336.8	0.2	9.62	0.1

Table 2. Forrest and Wodger Prospects Diamond Drill Hole Collar Details.

Hole Number	Grid	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Diamond From (m)	Diamond To (m)	Metres Drilled (m)
FPDD001	MGA94_50	640770	7185820	535.9	-60	90	0	231	231
FPDD002	MGA94_50	640620	7185820	539.9	-70	90	0	448.5	448.5
WDRCD020	MGA94_50	639790	7188230	528.9	-62.4	54.6	181.4	399	217.6
WRDD005	MGA94_50	639350	7188960	528.5	-70	60	0	405.5	405.5

Table 3 – Forrest Significant 1m Split Results ($\geq 0.5\%$ Cu, $\geq 1\text{g/t}$ Au) – RC Drilling Nov/Dec 2018

Hole Number	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
FPRC023 including	38	48	10	0.14	2.41
	47	48	1	0.18	12.5
FPRC024 including	12	16	4	0.11	2.51
	15	16	1	0.11	6.1

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 Exploration Manager for Auris Minerals Limited and 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.

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.

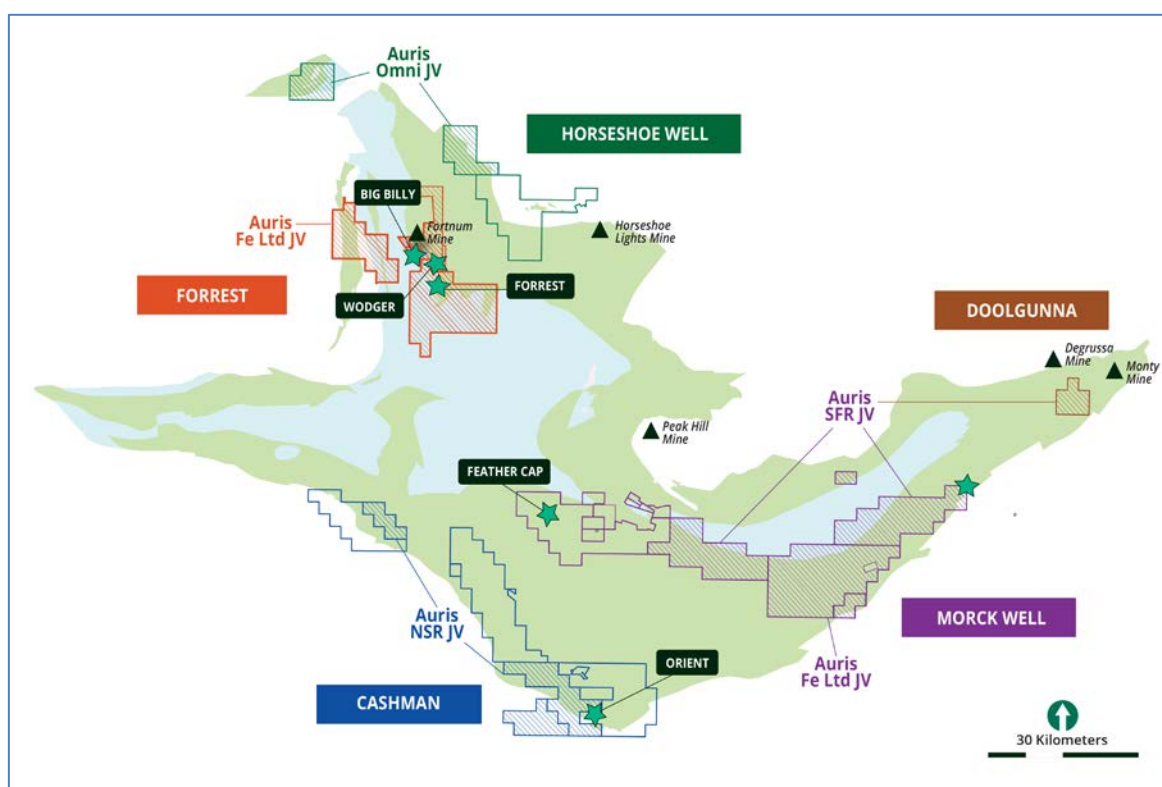


Figure 5. Auris's copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Sandfire, Northern Star (NSR), Fe Ltd and OmniGeoX JV areas indicated (see notes below).

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%

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 for laboratory analysis. - All diamond holes are logged at necessary intervals 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/or mineralization, alteration 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 logged to a level of detail to support	All diamond holes are thoroughly logged prior to sampling. The usual geological criteria (lithology, colour, grain size,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	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, alteration 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 holes have been twinned.
Location of data points	• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole</i>	• All diamond drill collar locations are located using a handheld Garmin GPS 64S, with has

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	an approximate accuracy ± 3 metres (MGA94 zone 50). • Topography is flat, so accuracy is deemed sufficient for purpose (the definition of a geochemical anomaly). RL values for each collar location is determined from DEM data for the project area.
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.	• 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 the drilling may be weighted by sample length to compare best values from different holes. Analytical data from the drilling is composited only for reporting purposes.
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.	• The completed diamond drilling was designed to intercept perpendicular to the strike of interpreted geology and mineralised trends.
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 were 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.
Audits or reviews	• 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, 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: <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 view of drill hole collar locations and	Maps and sections are included in the ASX announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.