25 January 2023

SANDFIRE JV UPDATE

DECEMBER 2022 QUARTER

MORCK WELL JV

- **Eight RC holes for 1,166m completed between the Citra and McLean Well Prospects**
- **Significant results returned from drilling at McLean Well include:**
  - ***23m @ 0.50% Zn and 0.10% Pb from 125m (MWRC0055)***
  - ***32m @ 0.19% Zn from 80m (MWRC0060)***
- **Significant Pb-Zn ± Cu results to date within drilling have been intersected over 400m strike length and remain open along strike and at depth**
- **Notification received from Sandfire of their intention to withdraw from the Morck Well JV, which became effective 19 January 2023**
- **Auris to complete detailed review of Morck Well Project to determine next steps and future exploration plans**
- **Auris continues to progress targeted exploration work on its 100% owned portfolio and to actively assess new project opportunities**

Gold and Base Metals explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** ("**Auris**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX: AUR**) is pleased to provide the following update on exploration completed by Sandfire Resources Limited ("Sandfire"; ASX: SFR) during the December 2022 quarter across the Morck Well Joint Venture Project located in the Bryah Basin, Western Australia.

As previously reported (see ASX release dated 23 December 2022), Auris resumed an 80% interest in the Morck Well and Doolgunna Projects following formal notification from Sandfire of their withdrawal from the Joint Venture, effective 19 January 2023.

A detailed review is currently underway of all data suites to determine next steps and future exploration plans.

Auris Managing Director, Mike Hendriks commented: *"Auris thanks Sandfire for their contribution towards the development of the Morck Well JV since 2018. Although a large-scale discovery has yet to be made, Sandfire's work has produced several highly anomalous gold and base metal targets that will be followed up in the near-term, including the lead / zinc / copper anomalism at McLean Well.*

We enter 2023 well positioned and with a clear plan to continue to explore high-quality exploration targets within our current portfolio, and to assess new potential project acquisition opportunities as they arise. I look forward to keeping shareholders informed of progress over the coming months."

MORCK WELL JV (Auris 80%, CuFe Ltd 20%)

Project Summary

The Morck Well and Doolgunna Projects cover a combined 403km^2 and are strategically located 22km to the south-west and 4km to the southeast respectively, of Sandfire's DeGrussa Copper Mine in Western Australia. The Morck Well project is also located 8km along strike from Sandfire's Old Highway gold deposit with comparable high-grade gold mineralisation being intersected associated within similar geology within regional Air Core drilling completed to date.

RC Drilling Summary

A total of eight (8) RC holes for 1,166m was completed between the Citra and McLean Well prospects. Significant results were returned from the drilling completed at McLean Well including 23m @ 0.50% Zn and 0.10% Pb from 125m within MWRC0060. All significant results are tabulated below, (Table 1).

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
MWRC0055	McLean Well	80	122	32	19	1.8	**1,916**	19
MWRC0060	McLean Well	125	148	23	269	2.7	**4,976**	**1,028**

Table 1: RC Drilling Significant Results – December Quarter 2022

RC Drilling – Citra Prospect

During the reporting period, MWRC0054 was completed to a depth of 449m, (from 335m). The RC drilling was designed to evaluate potential up-dip extensions of several minor mineralised horizons in MWDD0006 containing minor bornite, chalcopyrite and chalcocite in an interpreted rift and transform structure intersection proximal to mapped exhalite sediments.

The geology of MWRC0054 comprised dolerite with fine grained sediment exhalites horizons of the DeGrussa Member intersected at 339-348, 397-405, 411-431 and 435-449m. Despite the thick interval of magnetic jasperoidal exhalites sediments no significant visible mineralisation was logged.

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Easting (GDA94 Zone 51)	Northing (GDA94 Zone 51)	Dip	Azimuth
MWRC0054	Citra	449	717526	7152846	-60	120

Table 2: Citra Prospect RC Drill Hole Collar Details – December Quarter 2022

Results were received from two RC drill holes completed at the Citra prospect during the September and December 2022 reporting periods, (MWRC0053 and MWRC0054). No anomalous geochemistry was returned.

Geophysics – Citra Prospect

DHEM surveying was unable to be completed within MWRC0054 due to the installed PVC casing being damaged.

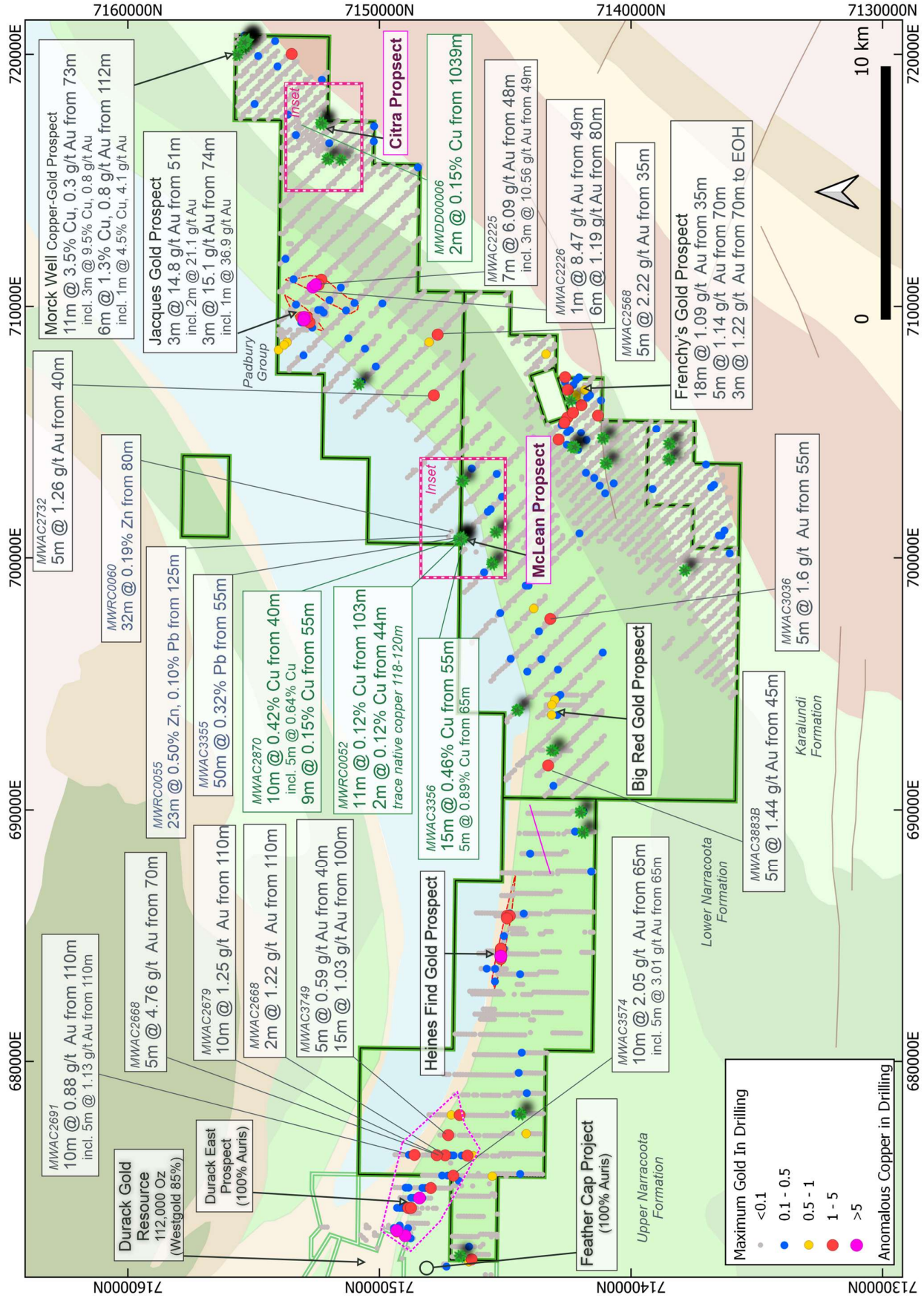

Figure 1. Drilling Summary Plan - Morck Well Project

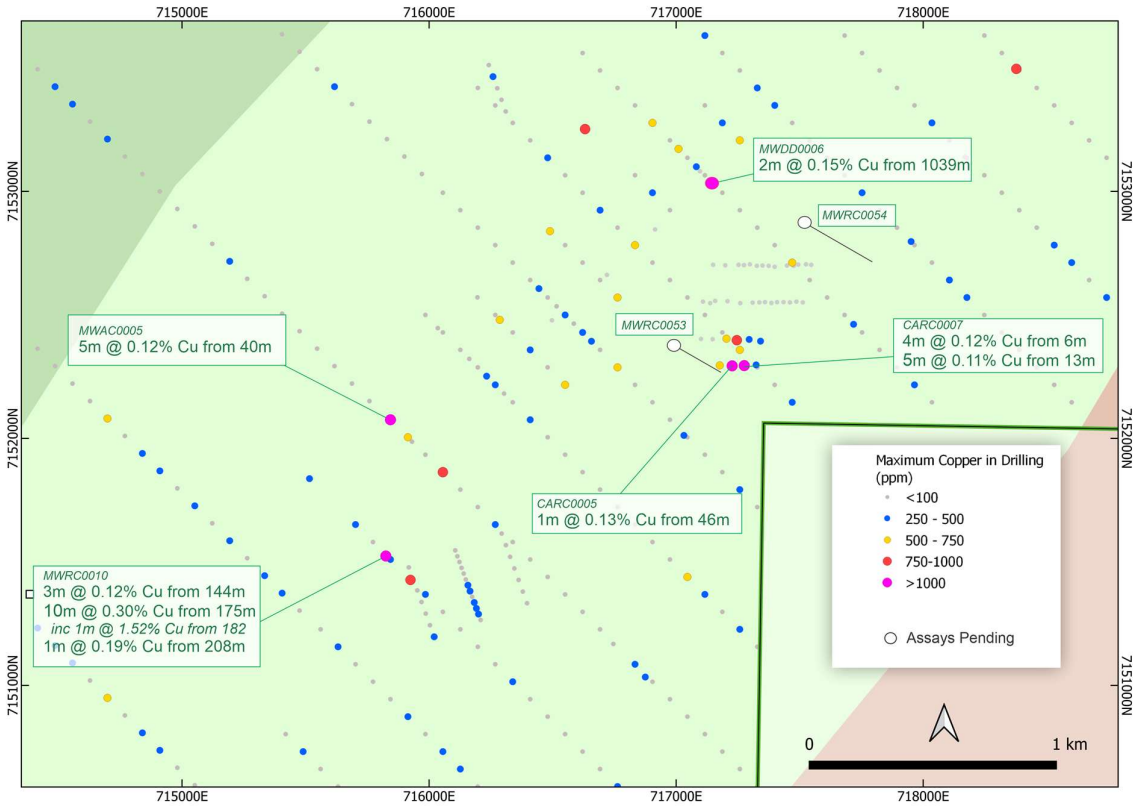

Figure 2. Drilling Summary Plan – Citra Prospect

RC Drilling – McLean Prospect

A total of seven (7) RC drill holes for 1,074m were completed at the McLean Well Prospect. The drilling comprised six (6) exploration drill holes (MWRC0055-0060) for 1,000m and one (1) water bore (MWWE0012) for 52m. Drill hole MWRC0057 was abandoned at 22m.

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Easting (GDA94 Zone 51)	Northing (GDA94 Zone 51)	Dip	Azimuth
MWRC0055	McLean Well	112	701033.2	7147084.17	-60	300
MWRC0056	McLean Well	226	700292.68	7146100.52	-60	320
MWRC0057	McLean Well	22	700274.87	7146693.38	-60	135
MWRC0058	McLean Well	243	700935.05	7146593.83	-60	305
MWRC0059	McLean Well	249	700335.684	7146629.69	-65	135
MWRC0060	McLean Well	148	700832.691	7147280.536	-90	135
MWWE0012	McLean Well	52	701032.793	7147084.652	-90	300

Table 3: McLean Well Prospect RC Drill Hole Collar Details – December Quarter 2022

Drilling conditions were difficult, water and swelling clays prevented the drilling of holes to planned depth, with the holes unable to reach fresh rock, finishing in weathered saprolite.

All results have been received from the completed RC drilling. Significant results returned from the drilling comprise:

- ***23m @ 0.50% Zn and 0.10% Pb from 125m (MWRC0055)***
- ***32m @ 0.19% Zn from 80m (MWRC0060)***

Significant lead-zinc±copper results have been intersected within completed drilling at McLean Well on adjacent drill lines, spaced 400m apart. The significant results remain open along strike and at depth. The intersected significant results to date are interpreted to be located within a supergene enrichment zone within the weathered profile.

Ongoing and Forecast Work

Sandfire is currently compiling all reports and exploration data for handover to Auris. Upon receipt, Auris will conduct a detailed review to determine the next steps and future exploration plans.

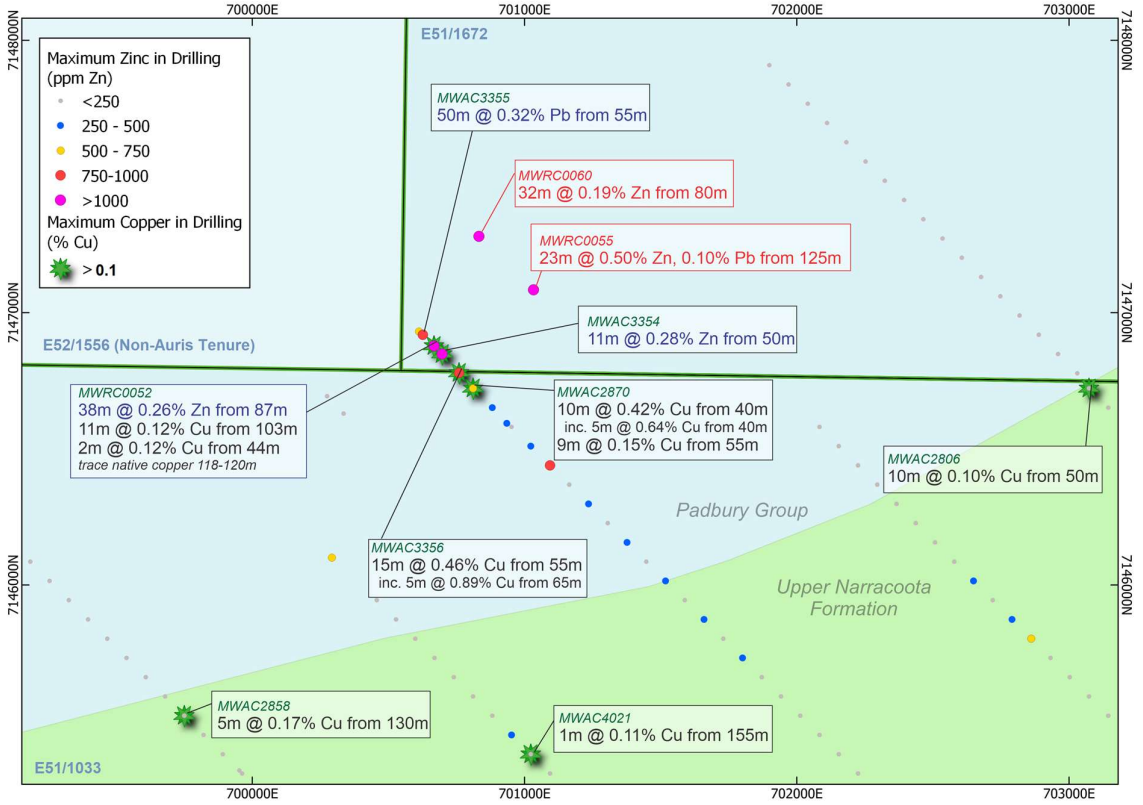

Figure 3. Drilling Summary Plan –McLean Well Prospect

Figures 1 - 3 Notes - ***Morck Well Copper – Gold Prospect –SFR ASX announcement 6 June 2018***
Jacques Gold Prospect –RNI ASX announcement 16 April 2013
Frenchy's Gold Prospect – AUR ASX announcement 16 April 2019
Durack Gold Resource – refer WGX announcement 4 September 2017
SFR (MWAC/MWRC/MWDD prefix) results refer ASX announcements 30 March 2020, 20 April 2020, 17 July 2020, 23 October 2020, 20 January 2021, 20 April 2021, 9 June 2021, 15 October 2021, 19 April 2022 and 25 October 2022.
Durack East Prospect - Refer ASX announcements 28 October 2020, 28 January 2021, 13 October 2021), 2 November 2021 and 17 December 2021

-ENDS-

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mike Hendriks
Managing Director

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ABOUT AURIS MINERALS LIMITED

Auris is exploring for base metals and gold in the Bryah Basin of Western Australia. Auris has consolidated a tenement portfolio of 1,241km², which is divided into eight well-defined project areas: Forrest, Cashman, Cheroona, Doolgunna, Morck Well, Feather Cap, Milgun and Horseshoe Well, (Figure 4).

In February 2018, Auris entered a Farm-in Agreement with Sandfire in relation to the Morck Well and Doolgunna Projects which covers ~430km² (the Morck Well JV). Sandfire has the right to earn a 70% interest in each of these projects upon completion of a Feasibility Study on a discovery of not less than 50,000t contained copper (or metal equivalent) on the project. Following notification by SFR of their withdrawal from the Joint Venture effective 19 January 2023, Auris will manage exploration on all tenements, including those that are subject to arrangements with third parties.

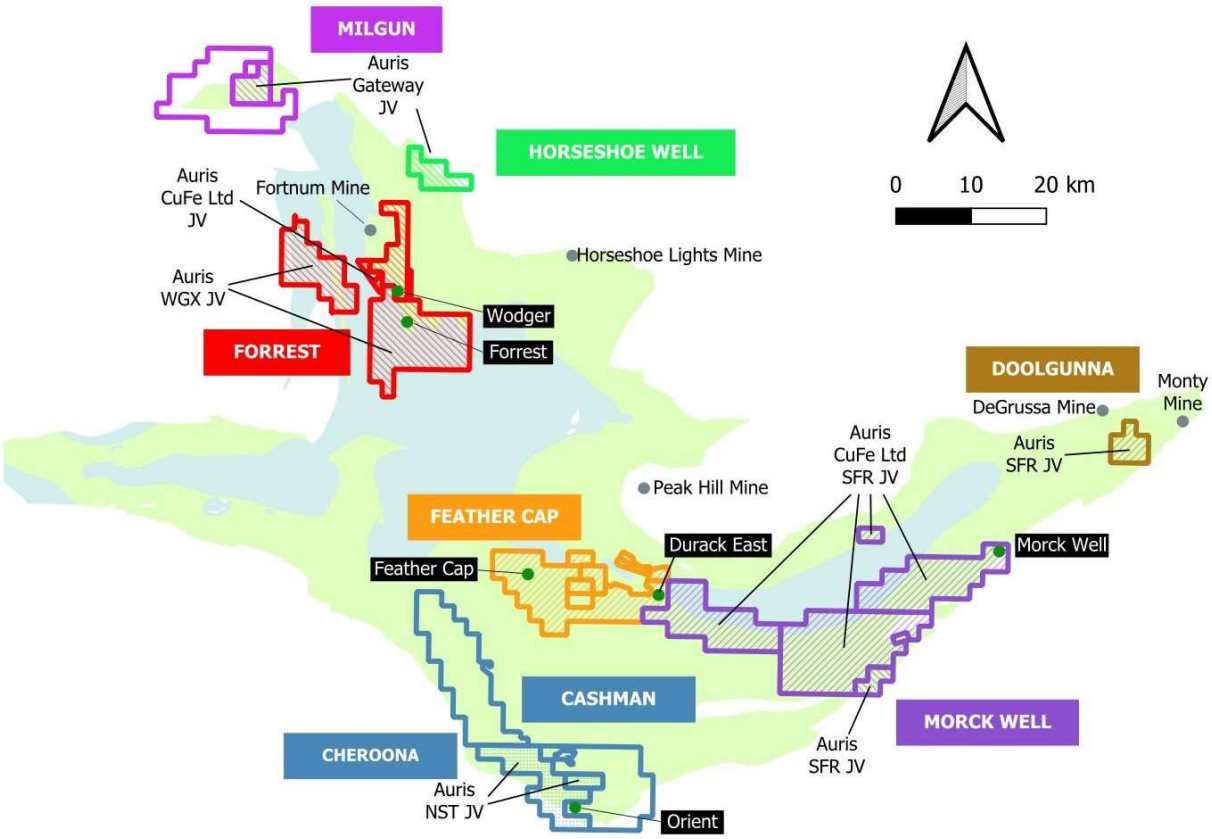

Figure 4: Auris' copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Sandfire (SFR), Northern Star (NST), Westgold (WGX), CuFe Ltd and Gateway JV areas indicated

Notes:

1. The Forrest Project tenements E52/1659 and E52/1671 have the following outside interests:
   - Auris 80%; Westgold Resources Ltd 20% (ASX:WGX). Westgold Resources Ltd interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine
   - Westgold Resources Ltd own the gold rights over the Auris interest.
2. The Forrest Project tenement P52/1493 have the following outside interests:
   - Westgold Resources Ltd own the gold rights over the Auris interest.
3. The Forrest Project tenements P52/1494-1496 have the following outside interests:
   - Auris 80%; CuFe Ltd 20% (ASX:FEL). Fe Ltd interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine
4. The Cheroona Project tenements E51/1391, E51/1837 have the following outside interests:
   - Auris 70%; Northern Star Resources Ltd 30% (ASX:NST)
5. The Horseshoe Well Project tenement E52/3291 has the following outside interests:
   - Auris 85%; Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd 15% (Gateway Projects free carried until a Decision to Mine)
6. The Milgun Project tenement E52/3248 has the following outside interests:
   - Auris 85%; Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd 15% (Gateway Projects free carried until a Decision to Mine)
7. The Morck Well Project tenements E51/1033, E52/1613 and E52/1672 have the following outside interests:
   - Auris 80%; Fe Ltd 20% (ASX:FEL). Fe Ltd 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 Mr Matthew Svensson, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Svensson is 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.

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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Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and ASX Listing Rules, Auris Minerals Limited does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this document or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

(Information provided by Sandfire Resources NL)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	AC samples are collected using spear techniques for both composite and single metre samples. RC samples are collected by a cone splitter for single metre samples or a sampling spear for first pass composite samples using a face sampling hammer with a nominal 140mm hole. Sampling of diamond drilling (DD) includes half or quarter-core sampling of NQ2 core.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling is guided by Sandfire protocols and Quality Control (QC) procedures as per industry standard.
	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.	DD Sample size reduction is through a Jaques jaw crusher to -10mm with a second stage reduction via Boyd crusher to -4mm. Representative subsamples are split and pulverised through LM5. AC and RC samples are crushed to -4mm through a Boyd crusher and representative subsamples pulverised via LM5. Pulverising is to nominal 90% passing -75µm and checked using wet sieving technique. Samples are assayed using Mixed 4 Acid Digest (MAD) 0.3g charge and MAD Hotbox 0.15g charge methods with ICPOES or ICPMS. Fire Assay is completed by firing 40g portion of the sample with ICPMS finish.
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.).	All AC drilling was completed with a Drillboss 300 with on-board compressor (700cFormation at 400psi) using a nominal 90mm diameter air core drill bit. AC drill collars are surveyed using a Garmin GPS Map 64. All RC drilling was completed with a Schramm T685 drill rig using a sampling hammer with a nominal 140mm hole diameter. DD is completed using NQ2 size coring equipment. RC and DD drill collars are surveyed using RTK GPS with down hole surveying. Downhole surveying is undertaken using a gyroscopic survey instrument. All core where possible is oriented using a Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	AC, RC and DD sample recoveries are logged and captured into the database.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		DD core recoveries are measured by drillers for every drill run. The core length recovered is physically measured for each run and recorded and used to calculate the core recovery as a percentage core recovered.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Appropriate measures are taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples. This includes diamond core being reconstructed into continuous intervals on angle iron racks for orientation, metre marking and reconciled against core block markers. Recovery and moisture content are routinely recorded for composite and 1m samples. The majority of AC and RC samples collected are of good quality with minimal wet sampling in the project area.
	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.	No sample recovery issues are believed to have impacted on potential sample bias. When grades are available the comparison can be completed.
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.	AC and RC chips are washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals. Geological logging is completed for all holes and representative across the project area. All geological fields (i.e. lithology, alteration etc.) are logged directly to a digital format following procedures and using Sandfire geological codes. Data is imported into Sandfire's central database after validation in Ocris.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged. All core and chip trays are photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are fully logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core orientation is completed where possible and all are marked prior to sampling. Half and quarter core samples are produced using Almonte Core Saw. Samples are weighed and recorded.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	AC samples consist of 5m composite spear samples produced from 1m sample piles. Additional 1m sampling is completed depending on results from 5m composite samples or where mineralisation is observed while drilling is occurring. RC 1m samples are split using a cone or riffle splitter. The majority of RC samples are dry. On occasions that wet samples are encountered they are dried prior to splitting with a riffle splitter.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples are sorted, dried at 80° for up to 24 hours and weighed. Samples are Boyd crushed to

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		-4mm and pulverised using LM5 mill to 90% passing 75µm. Sample splits are weighed at a frequency of 1:20 and entered into the job results file. Pulverising is completed using LM5 mill to 90% passing 75%µm using wet sieving technique.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	1:20 grind quality checks are completed for 90% passing 75%µm criteria to ensure representativeness of sub-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.	Sampling is carried out in accordance with Sandfire protocols as per industry best practice.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the VHMS and Gold mineralisation types.
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.	Samples are assayed using Mixed 4 Acid Digest (MAD) 0.3g charge and MAD Hotbox 0.15g charge methods with ICPOES or ICPMS. The samples are digested and refluxed with a mixture of acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric acids and conducted for multi elements including 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. The MAD Hotbox method is an extended digest method that approaches a total digest for many elements however some refractory minerals are not completely attacked. The elements S, Cu, Zn, Co, Fe, Ca, Mg, Mn, Ni, Cr, Ti, K, Na, V are determined by ICPOES, and Ag, Pb, As, Sb, Bi, Cd, Se, Te, Mo, Re, Zr, Ba, Sn, W are determined by ICPMS. Samples are analysed for Au, Pd and Pt by firing a 40g of sample with ICP AES/MS finish. Lower sample weights are employed where samples have very high S contents. This is a classical FA process and results in total separation of Au, Pt and Pd in the samples. The analytical methods are considered appropriate for this mineralisation style.
	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..	For DD and RC drilling downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) Geophysical Surveys have been completed for Sandfire by Merlin Geophysical Solutions. Geophysical survey parameters include: • Merlin Geophysical Solutions MT-200 and MT-400P transmitters, DigiAtlantis probe and receiver • 300m x 300m single turn loop, or as appropriate to the geological context. Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) surveys have been undertaken by Merlin Geophysical Solutions with the following parameters.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Merlin Geophysical Solutions MT-400P transmitters, Monex Geoscope receiver system • 200m x 200m single turn loop, or as appropriate to the geological context.
	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.	Sandfire DeGrussa QAQC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material (SRM) submitted on regular basis with routine samples. SRMs and blanks are inserted at a minimum of 5% frequency rate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections have been verified by alternative company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	None of the drill holes in this report are twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured on field "tough book" laptops using Ocris Software. The software has validation routines and data is then imported into a secure central database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The primary data is always kept and is never replaced by adjusted or interpreted data.
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.	The Sandfire Survey team undertakes survey works under the guidelines of best industry practice. All AC holes are surveyed in the field using a Garmin GPS Map 64. Estimated accuracy of this device is +/- 4m's . All DD and RC drill collars are accurately surveyed using an RTK GPS system within +/-50mm of accuracy (X,Y,Z). Downhole surveys are completed by gyroscopic downhole methods at regular intervals.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinate and azimuth are reported in MGA 94 Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was established using LiDar laser imagery technology.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	First pass AC and drilling is completed at a spacing of 400 m x 100 m. Infill drilling may be completed at 200 m x 100 m dependant on results. In areas of observed mineralisation and adjacent to it, hole spacing on drill may be narrowed to 50m. DD and RC drilling is completed as required to test geological targets. A set pattern is adopted once a zone of economic mineralisation has been broadly defined.
	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.	Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	AC and RC samples consist of 5m composite spear samples produced from 1m sample piles. Additional 1m sampling is completed depending on results from 5m composite samples or where visible mineralisation is observed while drilling is occurring.
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.	There is no significant orientation based sampling bias known at this time in the Morck's Well project area.
	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 drill hole may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. Orientation of the mineralisation is not currently known. All reported mineralised intervals are downhole intervals not true widths.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Appropriate security measures are taken to dispatch samples to the laboratory. Chain of custody of samples is being managed by Sandfire Resources NL. Samples are stored onsite and transported to laboratory by a licenced transport company in sealed bulker bags. The laboratory receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for every sample batch.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been completed, on this project.

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 Morck Well project encompasses E52/1672, E52/1613 and E51/1033 which are jointly owned by Auris Minerals Limited (80%) and Fe Limited (20%). Sandfire is currently farming into the project with the right to earn 70% interest in the project area (refer to terms of Farm-In Agreement dated 27 February 2018). The adjacent tenement, E52/2049, is part of Enterprise Minerals' wholly owned Doolgunna project, which covers 975km^2. Sandfire is currently farming into the project with the right to earn 75% in the project area (refer to terms of Farm-In Agreement dated 12 October 2016). The Project is centred ~120km north-east of Meekatharra, in Western Australia and forms part of Sandfire's Doolgunna Project, comprising of a package of 6,276 square kilometres of contiguous tenements surrounding the DeGrussa Copper Mine.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	All tenements are current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Aside from Sandfire Resources and Auris Minerals Limited there has been no recent exploration undertaken on the Morck Well Project. Exploration work completed prior to Auris's tenure included geochemical soil, stream sediment, laterite and rock chip sampling combined with geological mapping. Exploration work on E52/2049 of the Doolgunna Project by Enterprise included a detailed fixed wing airborne magnetic survey in 2007, re-assaying of pulps from a 1km x 1km spaced Maglag geochemical survey in 2009, a heli borne VTEM survey in 2009, 100m x 100m soil sampling and multielement geochemical analysis, and a 400m line spaced Slingram Moving Loop EM (MLEM) survey conducted in 2015.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Morck Well Project lies within the Proterozoic-aged Bryah rift basin enclosed between the Archaean Marymia Inlier to the north and the Proterozoic Yerrida basin to the south. The principal exploration targets in the Doolgunna Project area are Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits located within the Proterozoic Bryah Basin of Western Australia. Secondary targets include orogenic gold 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: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar; ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres); ○ of the drill hole collar; ○ dip and azimuth of the hole; ○ down hole length and interception depth; and ○ 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.	Refer to Tables 1-6 in the main body of this release.
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.	Significant intersections are based on a cut-off grade of 0.1% Cu and/or 0.5ppm Au and may include up to a maximum of 3m of internal dilution.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Cu and Au grades used for calculating significant intersections are uncut.
	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.	Reported intersections are based on 5m samples from AC drilling.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are used in the intersection calculation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Downhole intercepts of mineralisation reported in this release are from a drillhole orientated approximately perpendicular to the understood regional stratigraphy. The drillhole may not necessarily be perpendicular to the mineralised zone. All widths are reported as downhole intervals.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of the mineralisation, relative to the drillhole, is unknown at this stage.
	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').	All intersections reported in this release are downhole intervals. True widths are not known at this stage.
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.	Appropriate maps are included within the body of the accompanying document.
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 considered to represent 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.	Downhole Electromagnetic Surveying was completed by Merlin Geophysics.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	Data review by Auris to determine future exploration plans.