20 July 2018

MORCK WELL JV UPDATE

FOLLOW-UP DRILLING COMPLETED & MLEM SURVEYING UNDERWAY

- **Sandfire Resources NL ("Sandfire"; ASX:SFR) have completed one diamond core and three reverse circulation drill holes to follow-up previously reported aircore intercepts, including;**
  - **11m @ 3.5% Cu (MWAC0109)**
  - **6m @ 1.3% Cu (MWAC0111)**
  - **9m @ 2.3% Cu (MWAC0112)**

- **Prospective sedimentary sequence confirmed in diamond core - assays from recently completed diamond / RC holes pending**

- **Total of 506 aircore holes for 35,450m completed across JV project area in Q2 2018 – highlighting prospectivity of Morck Well**

- **Moving Loop EM (MLEM) surveying now underway as an additional targeting tool for VMS-type mineralisation.**

Western Australian base metals explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** ("**Auris**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX: AUR**) is pleased to provide the following update on exploration activities recently completed on the Company's Morck Well Joint Venture ("JV") with Sandfire Resources NL **("Sandfire"; ASX:SFR)** in the Bryah Basin, located 100km northeast of Meekatharra in central Western Australia.

Following the reporting of highly encouraging supergene and fresh massive sulphide mineralisation intersected in aircore drilling at the far northeast of the Morck Well JV area (see AUR & SFR ASX Announcements 15 May 2018), one diamond core hole and three RC holes have been drilled to follow-up these impressive aircore intercepts (Figs. 1 & 2).

Whilst the full set of assays from the recently completed follow-up program are yet to be received, the Company is pleased to advise the sedimentary package intersected in both the diamond core and RC holes drilled below and along strike is considered to be highly prospective. Systematic exploration across the remainder of the Morck Well project area is continuing and further updates on drilling assays and geophysical surveying will be reported in due course.

Morck Well JV – Drilling Program Background

As previously advised, supergene copper mineralisation in the form of native copper, malachite and chalcocite, was intersected in three aircore holes drilled at the far northeast of the Morck Well JV (Fig. 3). 1m and 2m intercepts from the two deepest holes were classified as massive sulphide (>50% sulphide). Assays from the three holes reported as **11m @ 3.5% Cu (MWAC0109)**, **6m @ 1.3% Cu (MWAC0111)** and **9m @ 2.3% Cu (MWAC0112)**, with increasing depth (SFR ASX Announcement 6 June 2018). Other lithologies included dolerite, basalt, breccias and conglomerates, arenites and cherts of the Karalundi Formation, arkose units of the Doolgunna Formation, and arenites and siltstones of the Mount Leake Formation.

In total, 506 aircore holes (for 35,450m) were drilled during Q2 2018, at 100m intervals along 400m-spaced lines, to map and test the prospective Karalundi Formation. Infill lines were drilled at 200m spacing where significant geology was noted and in the vicinity of recently defined VTEM anomalies (SFR ASX Announcement 17 April 2018).

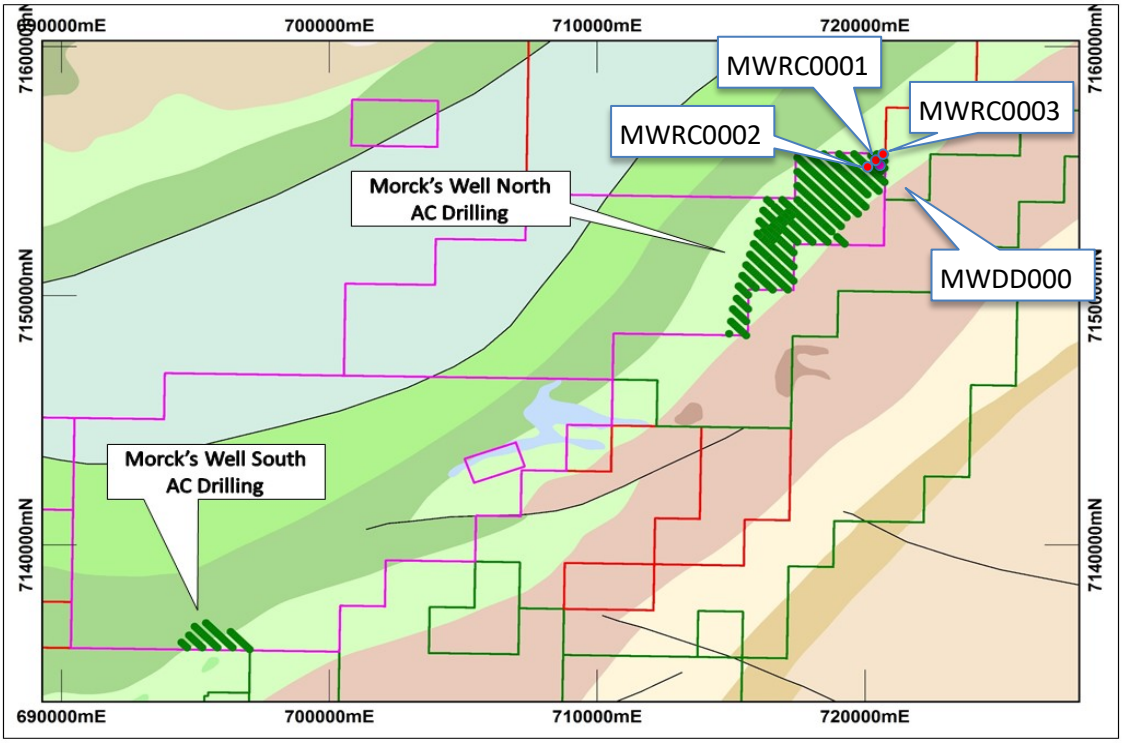

Figure 1: Location of drill holes, Morck Well JV

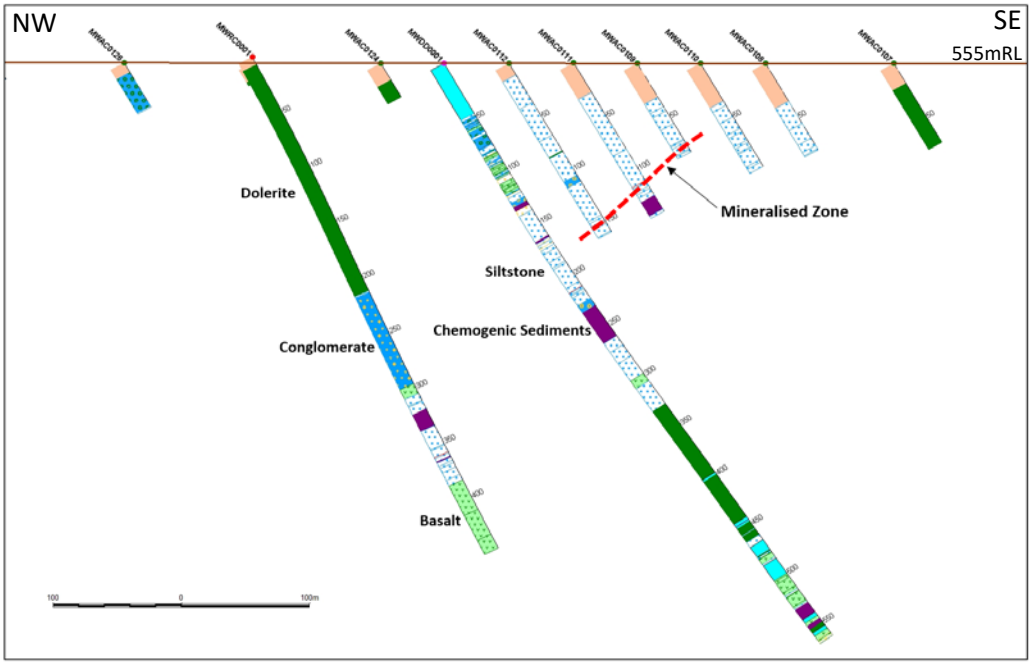

Figure 2: Cross section through Morck Well JV mineralised aircore drill intercepts, to show the location of follow-up RC and diamond core holes, with geology. Correlation between holes is difficult, indicating local geological complexity.

Figure 3: Native copper in MWAC0109 (left); chalcocite from MWAC0112 (right)

RC Drilling Follow-Up

Three RC holes have been drilled to follow up the positive aircore intercepts (Fig. 1). MWRC0001 was drilled first (to 686m) on the same section line as the aircore intercepts (Fig. 2). At the target depth, from 359m to 373m, the hole intersected a 1m interval of minor to moderate pyrite and chalcopyrite, magnetite-rich exhalite material with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite, and multiple thin zones of strongly chlorite-altered sediments. A full set of assay results has not yet been reported, but significant assays received to date are presented in Table 1.

Two other RC holes were drilled, 400m to the southwest and northeast of MWRC0001 (Fig. 1), to test the sedimentary sequence along strike. Both holes intersected the target horizon. MWRC0002 intersected 148m of mixed chemogenic sediments and siltstones (from 196 to 344m down-hole) and MWRC0003 intersected a 79m-thick conglomerate (340-419m down-hole) followed by siltstone until the end of hole at 448m. MWRC0003 was collared on the Morck Well JV ground, but traversed the tenement boundary into the adjacent Enterprise Project (a farm-in JV between Sandfire and Enterprise Metals Ltd (**ASX: ENT**)), at about 55m.

Diamond Drilling Follow-Up

One diamond hole (MWDD0001) was drilled to 686m on the original aircore intercept section (Figs. 1&2, and Table 2) to test the down-dip continuity of mineralisation. This hole intersected a narrow zone of semi-massive pyrite with minor remobilised chalcopyrite associated with quartz-carbonate veining (Fig. 4), approximately 60m down-dip from the deepest aircore intercept (MWAC0112) and about 170m up-dip of the MWRC0001 intercept (Fig. 2).

Figure 4: Semi-massive pyrite with minor remobilised chalcopyrite and quartz-carbonate veining, MWDD0001 (212.44-212.94m)

Geophysics Program

Furthermore, the recently completed diamond core hole and all three RC holes have also been surveyed with down-hole electromagnetic surveys (DHEM), but no conductors were identified. DHEM surveys will be conducted on any other zones of interest.

Sandfire's aggressive exploration approach of systematic aircore drilling will be further enhanced by Moving Loop EM (MLEM) surveying across the entire prospective sequence through the Morck Well JV area. The Company is pleased to advise that the MLEM survey has now commenced, as an additional targeting tool.

Drill Section Interpretation

While there is no down-dip continuity to the mineralised intercepts of MWAC0109, MWAC0111 and MWAC0112, the sedimentary package intersected in the diamond core and RC holes drilled below and along strike is considered to be prospective, with classic magnetite- and hematite-rich chemogenic sediments, with fine-grained disseminated sulphides, that are typically associated with VMS mineralisation (Fig. 5). The geological complexity evident from the cross section (Fig. 2), on which it is difficult to correlate from one hole to the next, is considered to be a positive indicator in terms of prospectivity.

Figure 5: Magnetite- and hematite-rich exhalite sediments with trace, fine-grained pyrite and chalcopyrite, MWRC003 (diamond tail)

Management Commentary

Auris' COO, Mike Hendriks commented: "We continue to be encouraged by the progress being made to date at our Morck Well JV – with the recent round of follow-up drilling further underlining the highly prospective nature of this area. Sandfire Resources are continuing to advance exploration activities within the Morck Well area and we look forward to reporting on results from future aircore drilling and the MLEM geophysical surveying in due course."

-ENDS-

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mike Hendriks
Chief Operating Officer

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Hole ID	Prospect	From	To	Down hole Thickness	Intersection			
					Cu [ppm]	Au [ppm]	Zn [ppm]	Pb [ppm]
MWAC0057	Morck Well	40	45	5	**NSA**	**NSA**	NSA	**814**
MWAC0109	Morck Well	73	84	11	**3.5**	**0.3**	**709**	142
MWAC0110	Morck Well	25	30	5	**0.5**	**3.7**	NSA	NSA
MWAC0111	Morck Well	112	118	6	**1.3**	**0.8**	**703**	155
MWAC0112	Morck Well	146	155	9	**2.3**	**0.4**	**1,408**	357
MWRC0001	Morck Well	359	360	1	**6040**	**NSA**	175	NSA
MWRC0001	Morck Well	383	384	1	**1360**	**NSA**	NSA	NSA

Table 1: Significant Assays from all drilling on the Morck Well East JV in Q2 2018

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Date Completed
MWDD0001	Morck Well	686.2	720474.66	7155363.83	18/06/2018

Table 2: Details of diamond core hole MWDD0001

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 Well, Cashman and Horseshoe Well.

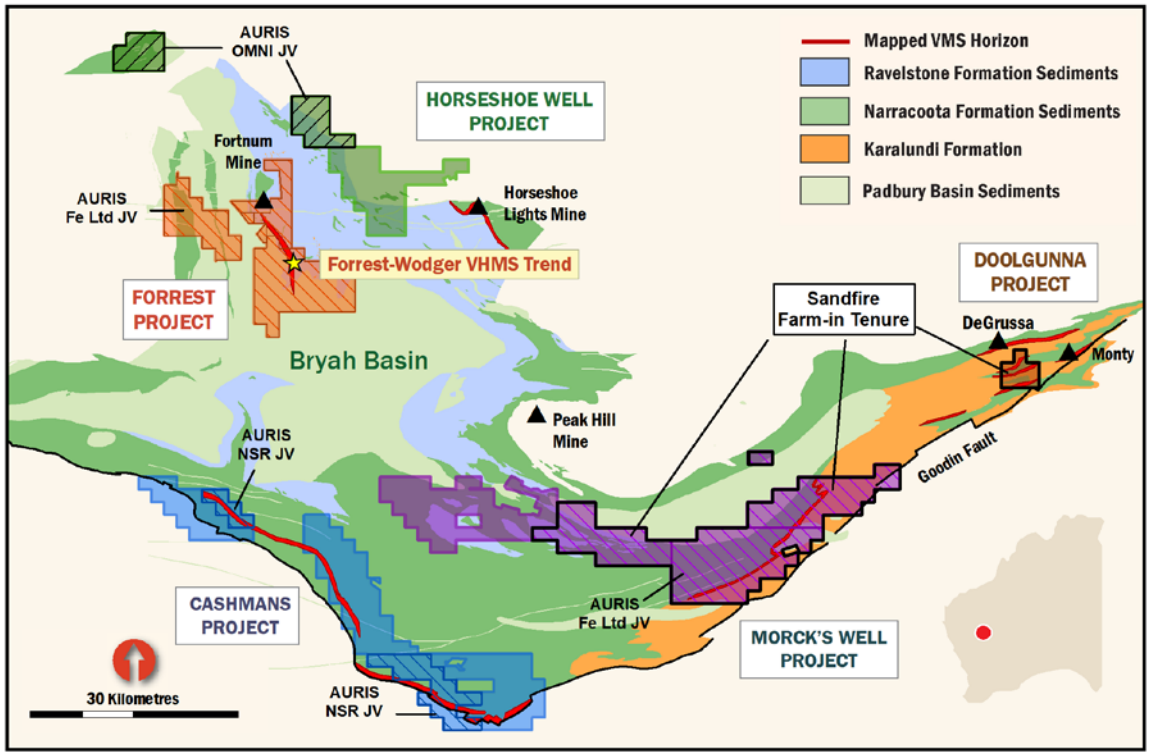

Figure 6: Auris' copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio in the Bryah Basin, with Sandfire, Northern Star and OmniGeoX JV areas indicated.

Notes (see Fig. 6):

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 compiled by Nick Franey MSc (Mineral Exploration), who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists, from information provided by Sandfire Resources NL.

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.

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 (700cfm 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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 -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	Sampling is carried out in accordance with Sandfire protocols as per industry best practice.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	duplicate/second-half sampling.	
	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 Electrogmagnetic (MLEM) surveys have been undertaken by Merlin Geophysical Solutions with the following parameters. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 are 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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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

	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 27th 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 12th 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.
	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 multi element 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*	Refer to Tables 1 and 2 in the main body of this release: Morck Well Project Drill hole Information Summary.

	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Material drill holes: o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar;* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres);* o *of the drill hole collar;* o *dip and azimuth of the hole;* o *down hole length and interception depth; and* 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.*	
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 0.5% Cu and may include up to a maximum of 3m of internal dilution, with a minimum composite grade of 1.0% Cu. Cu 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 1m 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.

	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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. Details for the configuration of the survey can be seen in Appendix 1 of this release.
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.*	Additional work including additional drilling, downhole geophysics and surface geophysics is being planned.