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11 January 2022

MAIDEN RC DRILL PROGRAM TO COMMENCE AT 100% OWNED FEATHER CAP GOLD PROJECT, WA

Highlights:

- **Maiden RC drilling programme at Durack East Prospect at 100% owned Feather Cap Gold Project planned to start this week, comprising ~4 holes for 720m**
- **Drilling aims to further evaluate high-grade gold mineralisation received from previously completed Air Core drilling including:**
  - **8m @ 5.44g/t Au from 87m, including 1m @ 26.7g/t Au from 87m (DEAC0089)**
  - **10m @ 1.22g/t Au from 85m (DEAC0075)**
- **Additional Air Core drilling planned at the Durack East Prospect designed to infill the interpreted mineralised trend to a 200m line spacing and to further evaluate shallow high-grade mineralisation with DEAC0095 (5m @ 14.3g/t Au from 40m), pending heritage surveying**
- **Feather Cap Project is prospective for both orogenic gold and Horseshoe Lights style Cu-Au VHMS mineralisation - located 2km along strike to the east of Westgold Resources Limited's 112k oz Durack Gold Resource**
- **Exploration completed to date continues to support the potential existence of an anomalous gold zone stretching 6.2km between the Morck Well and Feather Cap projects**

Gold and Base Metals explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** ("**Auris**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX: AUR**) is pleased to announce that an RC drill rig has been mobilised to site to complete a follow-up drilling programme at the Company's 100% owned Feather Cap Gold Project, located 95km north of Meekatharra, in the Bryah Basin, Western Australia.

The maiden RC drilling programme at the Durack East Prospect, comprising approximately 4 holes for 720m, is planned to further evaluate high-grade gold mineralisation received from previously completed Air Core drilling including:

- **8m @ 5.44g/t Au from 87m, including 1m @ 26.7g/t Au from 87m (DEAC0089)**
- **10m @ 1.22g/t Au from 85m (DEAC0075)**

Auris Managing Director, Mike Hendriks, commented: *"We are pleased to have secured an RC rig to allow our team to further evaluate two significant high grade gold results from our recently completed air-core drill programme at Feather Cap. Upon receiving heritage clearance, we will also undertake an infill air core drill programme. This work will assist with ongoing interpretation of the Feather Cap – Durack East prospect as we continue to prove up our theory of the potential for a much larger mineralised strike of 6.2km gold system being hosted between the Morck Well and Feather Cap projects."*

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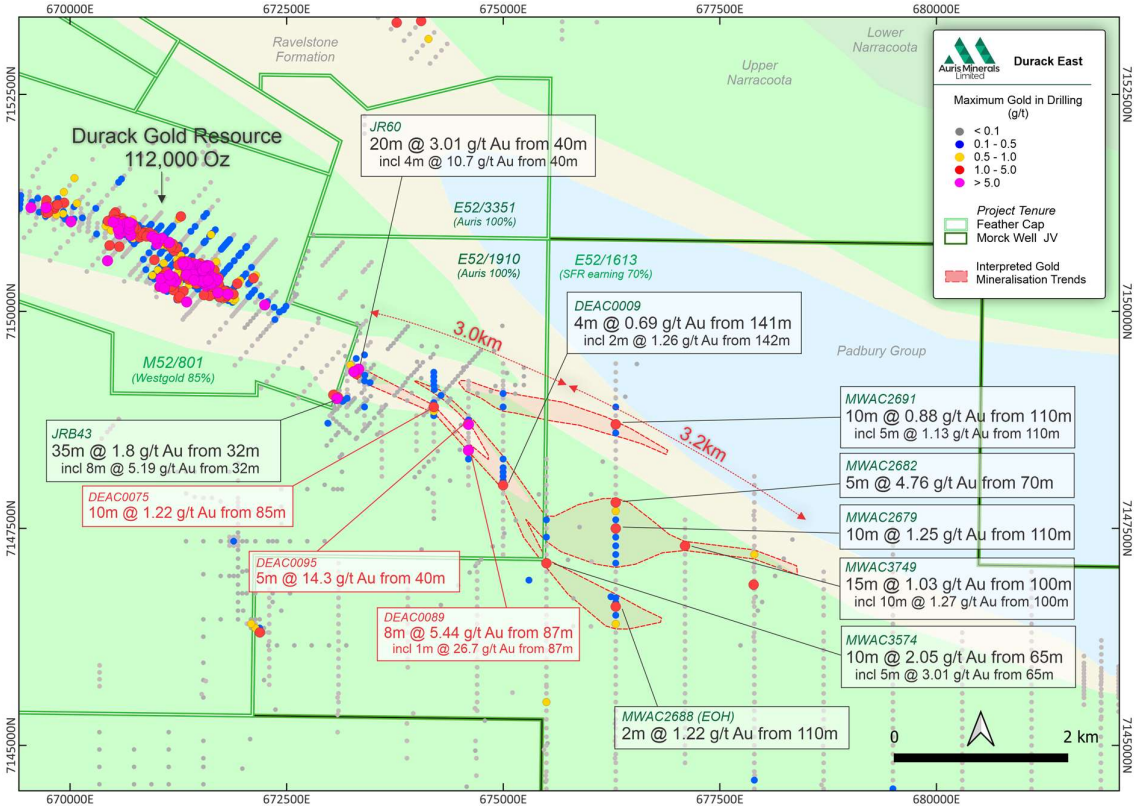


Figure 1 – Durack East Prospect / Morck Well JV Drill Plan

Notes - Durack Gold Resource – Refer WGX announcement dated 4 September 2017
All other results - Refer ASX announcement 20 April 2020, 17 July 2020, 23 October 2020, 28 October 2021, 28 January 2021, 20 April 2021, 13 October 2021, 2 November 2021, 17 December 2021.

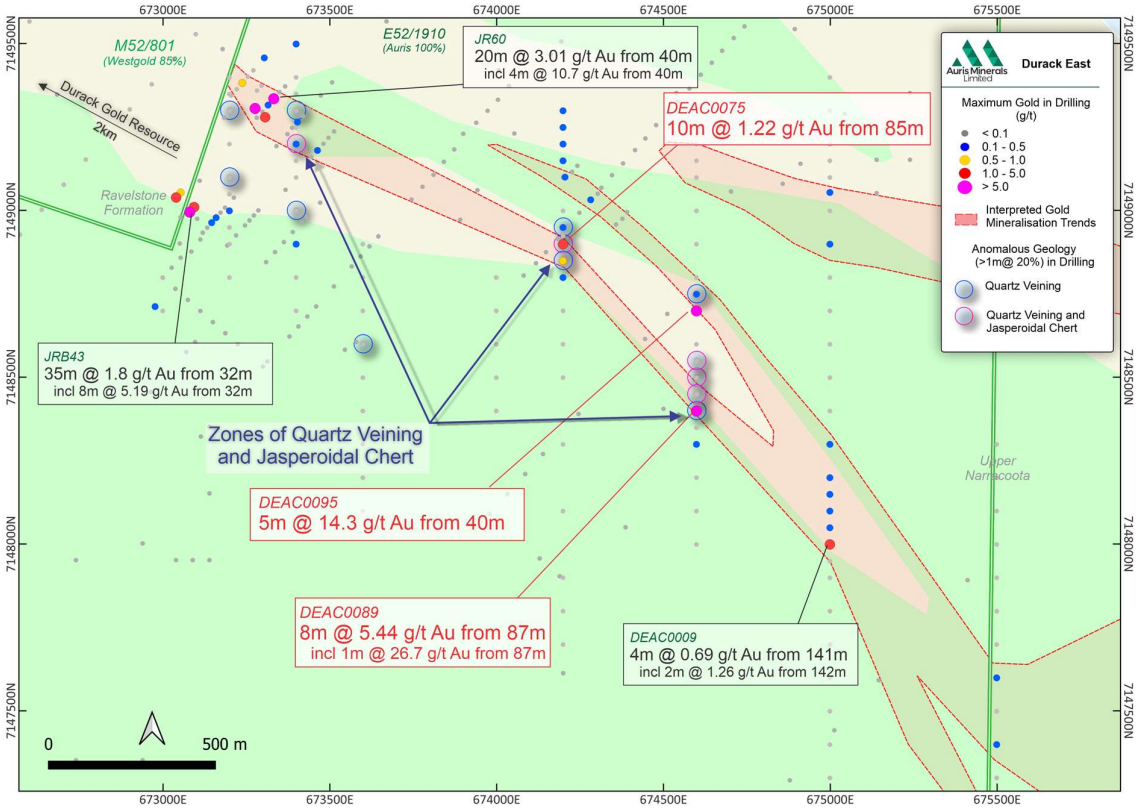


Figure 2 – Durack East Anomalous Geology in Recent Air Core Plan

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All results have now been received from the previously completed Air Core drill programme. No further significant results were received within the assays of the final five drill holes, (DEAC0072 - DEAC0074 and DEAC0079 – DEAC0080). A maximum result of 5m @ 0.46g/t Au from 30m was returned within DEAC0074.

Additional Air Core drilling is planned at Durack East, resulting in a drill spacing of 200m over the interpreted mineralised trend at the Durack East prospect. Infill Air Core drilling is also planned to further evaluate the shallow high-grade mineralisation with DEAC0095 (**5m @ 14.3g/t Au from 40m**). The planned Air Core drilling is pending heritage surveying, which was initially scheduled to be completed early December 2021, however the programme has been suspended to a later date at the request of participants. At this stage the earliest the heritage surveying can be completed would be from February 2022.

Regional Drilling Summary

Initial observations from drilling completed to date at the Durack East Prospect (located within the Feather Cap Project) and at the Morck Well Project to the east, suggest the potential exists for significant mineralisation to be defined over a total strike extent of 6.2km.

Regional Air Core drilling completed along strike to the east by Sandfire within the Morck Well Project at 800m line spacing, has returned significant gold mineralisation, including **5m @ 4.76g/t Au from 70m** (MWAC2682) and **10m @ 1.25g/t Au from 110m** (MWAC2679), (Refer ASX announcement 23 October 2020). Air Core drilling completed by Sandfire in the west of the Morck Well Project, highlighted a potential 3.2km of gold mineralised trend.

The mineralised trend highlighted in the above Sandfire Air Core drilling potentially extends to the west into the Feather Cap project for a further 3.0km, highlighted by the intersection of **4m @ 0.69g/t Au from 141m including 2m @ 1.26g/t Au from 142m** (DEAC0009 – Refer ASX Announcement 28 January 2021) within Air Core drilling completed during December 2020 and significant results of **8m @ 5.44g/t Au from 87m including 1m @ 26.7g/t Au from 87m** (DEAC0089 - Refer ASX Announcement 13 October 2021), **10m @ 1.22g/t Au from 85m from drill hole** (DEAC0075 - Refer ASX announcement 2 November 2021) and **5m @ 14.3g/t Au from 40m** (DEAC0095 - Refer ASX announcement 17 December 2021) from the most recent Air Core drill programme.

Significant gold mineralisation also occurs to the west, along strike of the interpreted mineralised trend, in the form of the Durack Gold Resource (Refer WGX announcement dated 4 September 2017), located along over 2km strike and outside of Auris tenure. Historical RAB drilling by Plutonic Resources and Geopeko in the 1990's, located in the western extremity of the interpreted mineralised trend has intersected high-grade gold results including **35m @ 1.8g/t Au from 32m including 8m @ 5.19g/t Au from 32m** (JRB43) and **20m @ 3.01g/t Au from 40m including 4m @ 10.7g/t Au from 40m**, (JR60, Refer ASX announcement 28 October 2020).

-ENDS-

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mike Hendriks
Managing Director

For Further information please contact:
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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 1,410km², which is divided into eight well-defined project areas: Forrest, Cashman, Cheroona, Doolgunna, Morck Well, Feather Cap, Milgun and Horseshoe Well, (Figure 3).

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). During September 2019, Auris entered into a Farm-in with Sandfire in relation to the Cashman Project tenements, E51/1053 and E51/1120, (the Cashman JV). On 4 February 2020 Auris and Northern Star Resources Limited (NST) entered into a Farm-in with Sandfire in relation to the Cheroona Project tenements, E51/1391, E51/1837 and E51/1838, (the Cheroona JV). Sandfire has the right to earn a 70% interest in each of above projects upon completion of a Feasibility Study on a discovery of not less than 50,000t contained copper (or metal equivalent) on the project. Auris manages exploration on all other tenements, including those that are subject to arrangements with third parties.

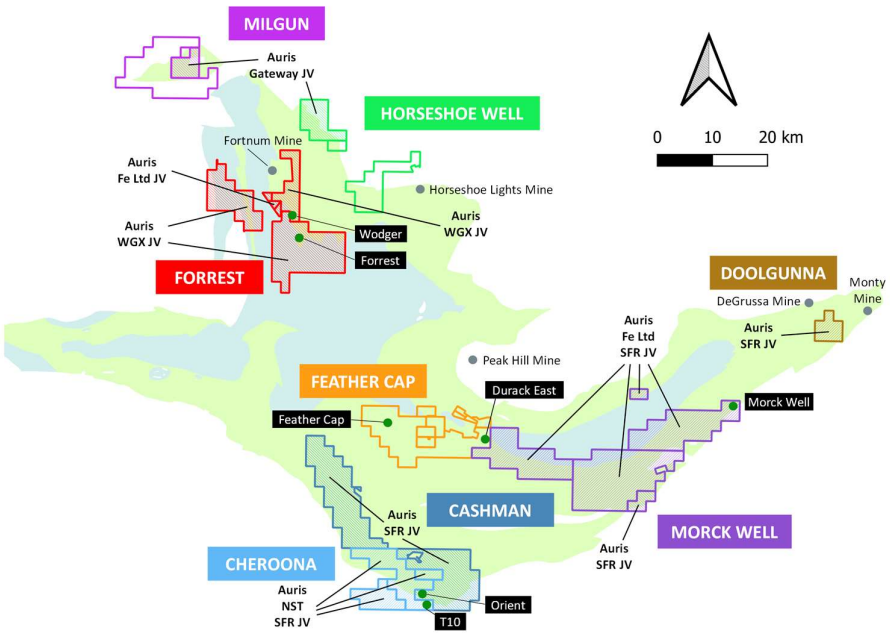


Figure 3: Auris' copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Sandfire (SFR), Northern Star (NST), Westgold (WGX), Fe Ltd and Gateway JV areas indicated

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%; Fe Ltd 20% (ASX:FEL). Fe Ltd interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine
4. The Cheroona Project tenements E51/1391, E51/1837-38 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 (formerly OMNI Projects 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 (formerly OMNI Projects 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

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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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No responsibility for any errors or omissions from this document arising out of negligence or otherwise is accepted. This document does include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of Auris Minerals Limited. Actual values, results, outcomes or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements.

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.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A geologist is always on hand to supervise all drilling. • All drill samples are collected and logged at 1m intervals • Samples are 5m composites, collected by spear technique. Selected 1m spear samples are collected in lieu of composite sample based on the intersection of significant veining, geology and/or mineralisation. • Standard sampling protocols/procedures have been written to ensure all sampling is done properly and consistently.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 holes drill via Air Core Blade (Diameter 85-87mm) to refusal. Air Core hammer utilized to get through hard bands in weathering profile or to extend holes pass blade refusal.
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 drill sample loss is recorded in sample table.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes have been logged for lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation and colour using a standard set of in-house logging codes. The logging method is quantitative. • Holes not able to be used with a mineral resource estimate due to sample type.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Samples are 5m composites, collected by spear technique. Selected 1m spear samples are collected in lieu of composite sample based on the intersection of significant veining, geology and/or mineralisation. • Samples submitted to the ALS laboratory in Perth are oven dried, and crushed to 6mm and 2mm sequentially. A coarse split is pulverised until 90% passes -75µm, prior to

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	analysis
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples are submitted to the ALS Laboratory in Perth for gold and a comprehensive multi-element analysis by ICP-MS (AuME-TL44 - 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 aqua regia digest. These are appropriate methods of analysis/assay for VMS and orogenic gold-type mineralisation in the weathering environment. • 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 every 20 samples in a batch.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All logs and analytical data reports 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	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All holes are located prior to drilling via GPS with an estimated accuracy of ±. 5 metres. • Grid is Map Grid of Australia Zone 50. • Nominal value attributed to RL. DTM will be used to determine more accurate RL prior to loading data into database.
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.*	• Drilling was completed at 200m and 400m line spacings with holes completed every 100m along the lines. Infill drilling was completed at 50m spacing in areas around drilling intersecting significant quartz veining and/or chert, or prospective lithological contacts. • Results not appropriate for use in Resource or Reserve estimations.
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.*	• It is interpreted that the drilling has been completed at an angle (45°) to lithological contacts. • Further results and drilling is required in order to determine the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Appropriate security measures are taken to ensure the chain of custody between drill rig and laboratory. Samples are stored on-site until they are transported to the laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by a licensed freight company (Toll), 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.*	• Other geologists and experts are consulted, as required, from time to time

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Feather Cap Project is located 95 kilometres north of Meekatharra in WA. • The Feather Cap Project includes tenements E52/1910. • Auris has a 100% interest in all tenements which make up the Feather Cap Project. • There are no issues present relating to the security of the above tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration has comprised surface geochemistry and RAB drilling completed by Plutonic, North Ltd and Geopeko and predominantly orientated towards gold.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Feather Cap 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 exploration targets in the Feather Cap Project are Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits and orogenic gold deposits.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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*
	  • *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 coordinates for the completed drilling are included in a previous announcement (29 September 2021) and reference made to announcement within text of announcement.

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 were applied to generate significant drill intercepts Copper (Cu) = 0.1% Gold (Au) = 0.5g/t • All calculated significant intercepts are at least two metres downhole width and have a gram x metre value no less than 1. • A maximum width of 2m of internal dilution may apply to some intercepts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• The relationship between down hole width and true width of intersected mineralisation is unknown.
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.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of the announcement.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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.*	• No down hole surveying of the drilling was undertaken. • Drill collars are located with a handheld GPS unit with an applied error of up to 5 metres.
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.*	• No other exploration data reported.
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.*	• Further Air Core drilling and RC Drilling to further evaluate/extent identified gold mineralisation/trends.

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