

15 October 2021

## SANDFIRE JV UPDATE SEPTEMBER 2021 QUARTER

### MORCK WELL JV

#### Doolgunna Project

- 37 Air Core holes for 2,165m were completed within the Doolgunna Project tenement E52/2438
- Significant shallow composite gold intersection of 5m @ 3.08g/t Au from 20m (MWAC4225) returned, located approximately 100m along strike to the west of the Salmon Prospect
- RC drill hole planned to test modelled MLEM anomaly identified 5km southeast from the DeGrussa Copper-Gold Mine
- MLEM anomaly along strike to the southwest of the Salmon Gold Prospect which has returned results including 5m @ 9.0g/t Au from 22m including 2m @ 19.1g/t Au from 23m (DRC059)<sup>#</sup> – potentially associated with sulphide mineralisation at depth

#### Morck Well Project

- Results received from regional Air Core drilling returned included anomalous copper intersection of 1m @ 0.11% Cu from 155m within MWAC4021
- The Morck Well Project is located 8km along strike from Sandfire's Old Highway gold deposit with comparable high-grade gold mineralisation associated with similar geology
- Significant heritage clearances (>270-line km) have been completed to allow Sandfire to evaluate the potential of completing targeted 400m infill Air Core drilling to follow-up gold results returned from previously completed 800m line spaced regional Air Core drilling

### CASHMAN JV

- Remaining Air Core drill hole results received, returned a significant result of 5m @ 0.60g/t Au from 25m within CHAC1885, 400m along strike to the east from previous intersected mineralisation of 1m @ 9.72g/t Au from 40m (CHAC0780)
- Results returned from two diamond tails (CHRC0007 and OTRC007) – significant copper result of 1.18m @ 0.83% Cu from 417.3m including 0.68m @ 1.28% Cu from 417.8m (OTRC007)

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 September quarter across the Joint Venture Projects located in the Bryah Basin, Western Australia.

<sup>#</sup> - Refer RNI ASX Announcement 31 October 2011

Core activities completed during the quarter included the completion of an Air Core drilling programme within the Doolgunna Project and progress on heritage clearances to enable the commencement of infill Air Core drilling at the Morck Well Project.

**Auris Managing Director, Mike Hendriks commented:** “Sandfire continued to advance exploration across several highly prospective targets during the September quarter. A key focus during the quarter was on completing the significant heritage clearance process, which will enable important infill drilling to be completed at Morck Well. We look forward to a busy finish to the calendar year, with steady exploration activity planned across the SFR JV and within our exciting 100% owned portfolio in the Bryah Basin including additional results from our recent exploration success at Durack East Prospect, at Auris’ wholly owned Feather Cap Gold Project, WA, where initial results included a high-grade gold intercept of 8m @ 5.44g/t Au from 87m including 1m @ 26.7g/t Au from 87m.”

#### MORCK WELL JV (SFR earning a 70% interest)

##### Project Summary

In February 2018, Auris entered a Farm-in Agreement with SFR in relation to the Morck Well and Doolgunna Projects which covers ~430km<sup>2</sup>. The Morck Well and Doolgunna Projects 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 completed regional Air Core drilling.

##### Air Core Drilling

Planned regional Air Core drilling was completed within the Doolgunna Project during the September quarter, with a total of 37 holes (MWAC4205 – MWAC4241, Appendix 1, Figure 1) for 2,165 metres undertaken. Activities within the Morck Well Project during the quarter was restricted to heritage surveying for potential upcoming Air Core drilling.

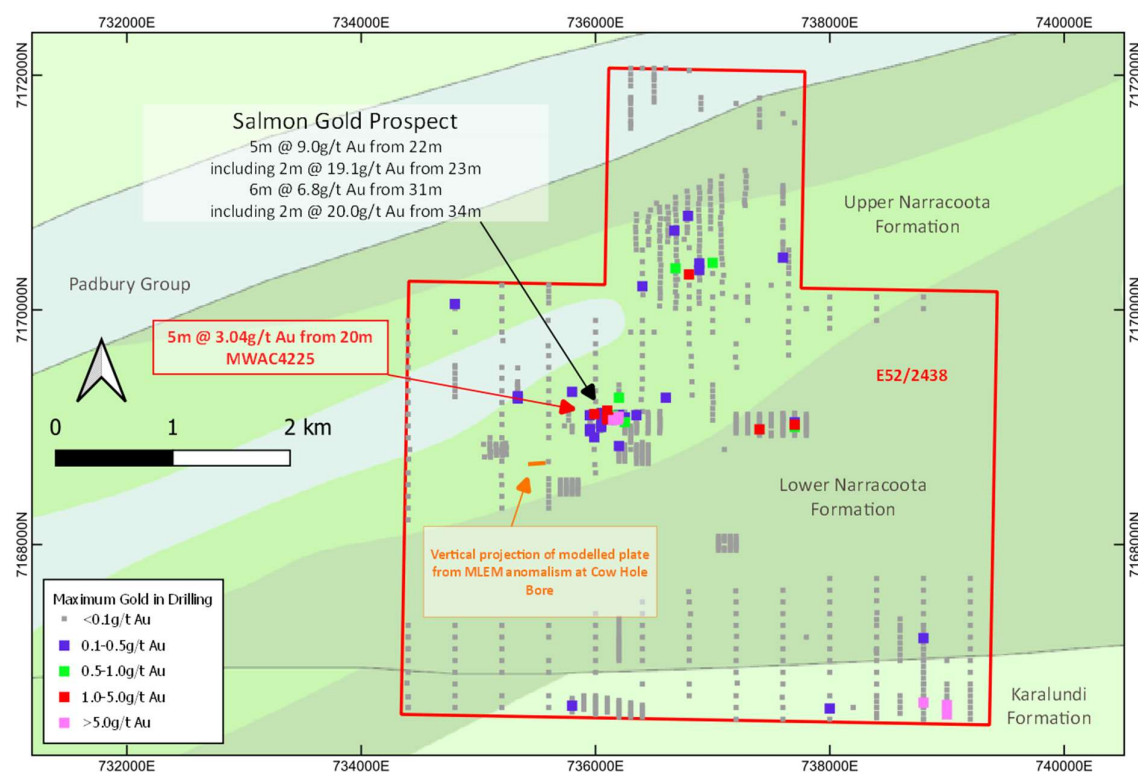


Figure 1. Drilling Summary Plan - Doolgunna Project

Notes - Salmon Gold Prospect – RNI ASX announcement 31 October 2011

The completed drilling was designed to gain a better understanding of the lithologies composing the prospect area and as infill drilling to an RC drill program carried out by Auris in 2011.

Results were received for a total of 104 Air Core drill holes (MWAC4138 – MWAC4241) completed within the Doolgunna Project. All results from the completed drill program have now been received.

A significant composite gold intersection of 5m @ 3.08g/t Au from 20m was returned from MWAC4225. This intersection is located approximately 100m along strike from the Salmon Prospect.

During the quarter, all remaining results were also received from the regional Air Core drilling completed within the Morck Well Project, comprising 146 holes (MWAC3248 – MWAC3259, MWAC3590 – MWAC3600, MWAC3626, MWAC4016 – MWAC4137). A single significant result of 1m @ 0.11% Cu from 155m within MWAC4021 was returned.

All significant intersections returned from Air Core drilling within the Morck Well JV are reported in Table 1.

**Table 1. Significant intervals returned from Air Core Drilling - Morck Well JV**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Intersection			
				Cu (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
MWAC4021	155	156	1	1050	<0.01	151	124
MWAC4225	20	25	5	167	3.08	78	0.5

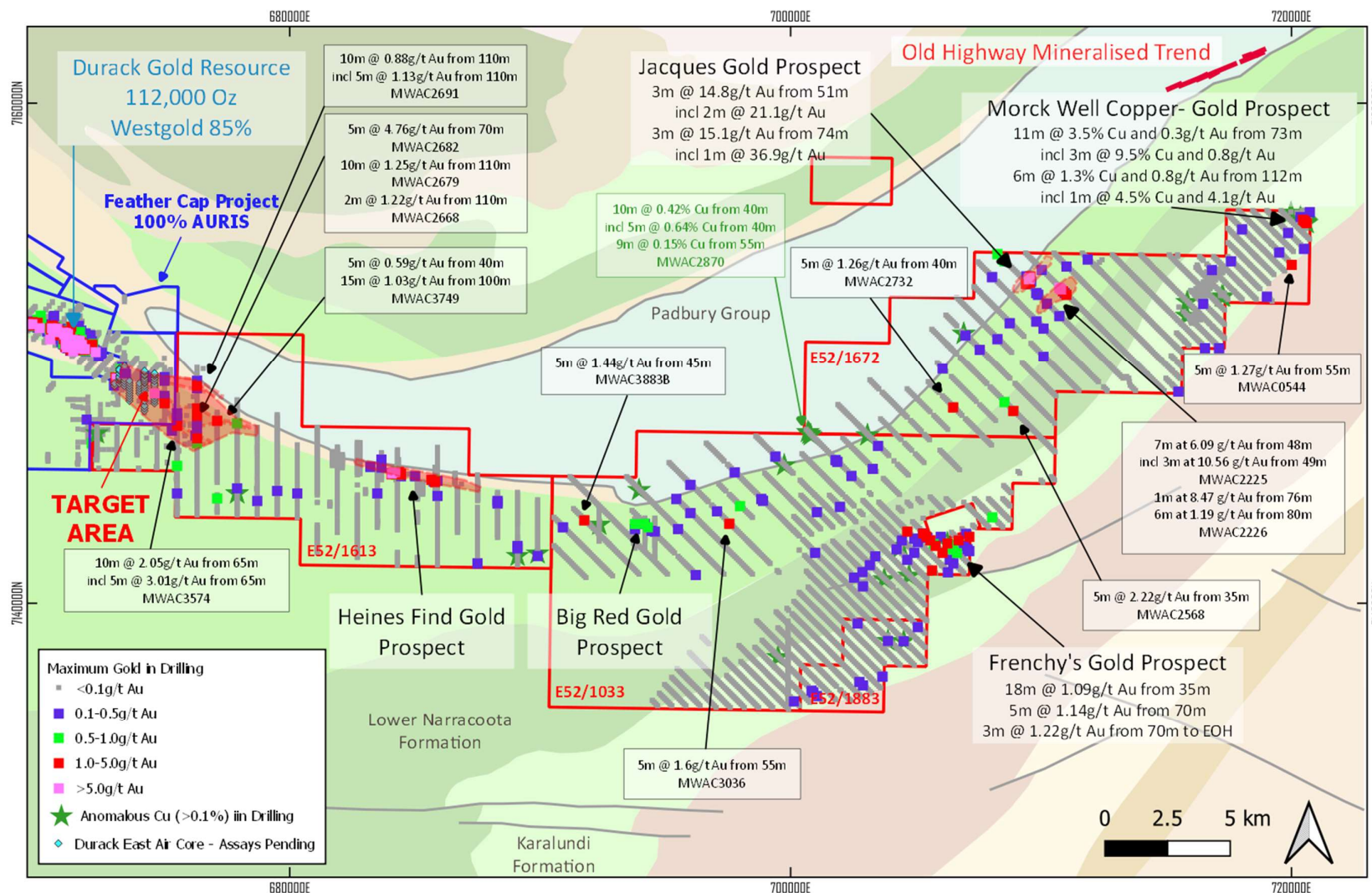


Figure 2. Drilling Summary Plan - Morck Well Project

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 prefix) results refer ASX announcements 30 March 2020, 20 April 2020, 17 July 2020, 23 October 2020, 20 January 2021, 20 April 2021 and 9 June 2021*

### Geological Understanding

Previous RC drilling completed by Auris during 2011 returned several narrow and high-grade gold intercepts. The mineralisation is likely to be related to the Cow Hole Bore Fault System, which hosts gold mineralisation at the nearby Mafic Anticline and Cow Hole Bore prospects.

The recently completed Air Core drill program intercepted siltstones and wackes from the Cow Hole Bore Member over the central portion of the tenement, and dolerites, breccias and sediment from the Narracoota Formation through the northern and southern sections of the drill lines.

Geological interpretation of the area is ongoing.

### Ongoing and Forecast Work

An RC hole has been designed to test a model generated from an anomalous response that was identified on Line 54500 of the MLEM survey at Cow Hole Bore on the Doolgunna project.

### CASHMAN JV (SFR earning a 70% interest)

#### Project Summary

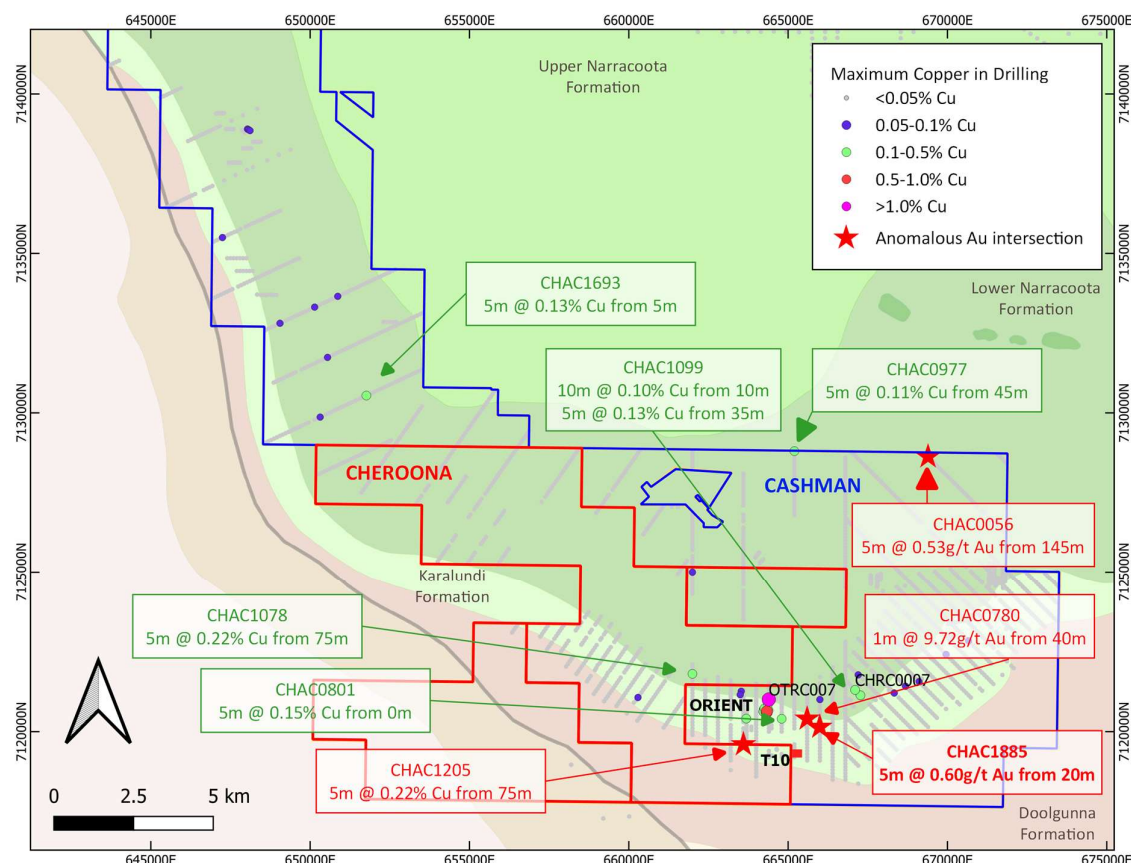
In September 2019, Auris entered into a farm-in agreement with Sandfire to advance exploration at the Company's Cashman Project located in the Bryah Basin of Western Australia. Under the agreement Sandfire are sole funding exploration until a Feasibility Study is completed on a discovery of >50,000t Copper or metal equivalent to earn a 70% interest.

#### Air Core Drilling

Results were received for the program of fifty Air Core drill holes (CHAC1860 – CHAC1909, Figure 3) for 1,663m were completed which were designed to infill existing 100m-spaced drill collars, specifically targeting prospective sediment horizons of the Karalundi Formation to provide additional geochemical data in the area proximal to the Orient gossan.

A single significant result of 5m @ 0.60g/t Au from 25m was returned within CHAC1885. This intersection is located 400m along strike to the east from previous intersected mineralisation of 1m @ 9.72g/t Au from 40m (CHAC0780).





**Figure 3. Drilling Summary Plan –Cashman/Cheroona Projects**

Notes - **SFR Cashman/Cheroona Drill Results – refer AUR ASX Announcements 28 January 2020, 20 April 2020, 17 July 2020, 23 October 2020**

### Diamond Drilling

Results were received from the two diamond tails (CHRC0007 and OTRC007, Figure 3) completed at the Orient prospect last quarter. A maximum significant copper result of 1.18m @ 0.83% Cu from 417.3m including 0.68m @ 1.28% Cu from 417.8m (OTRC007) has been returned.

All significant intersections returned from Diamond drilling within the Cashman JV are reported in Table 2.

**Table 2. Significant intervals returned from Diamond Drilling - Cashman JV**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Intersection			
				Cu (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
CHRC0007	450	451.34	1.34	1290	0.021	92	30.5
OTRC007 including	417.3	418.48	1.18	8338	0.05	457	75
	417.8	418.48	0.68	12800	0.08	513	77
	624.77	625.7	0.93	1380	0.007	250	39
	631.2	632.2	1.00	1420	0.019	119	4

### Geological Understanding

Geological interpretation through the Orient prospect is ongoing. Mapping completed in the reporting period is currently being integrated with geophysical and geochemical datasets.

The significant assays in Table 2 were from diamond hole tails drilled at the Orient Prospect in April 2021. In OTRC007, copper mineralisation was found in a quartz carbonate vein infill with secondary pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in a sheared basalt host rock (417.3 – 418.48m).

**Ongoing and Forecast Work**

DHEM surveying of CHRC0007 was completed to a depth of 370m, however, a blockage at this depth meant the bottom half of the hole could not be surveyed. A new DHEM survey will be run once the hole is cleared in the next reporting period.

Recent structural interpretation has led to areas of interest which may be tested by additional RC drilling in the future.

-ENDS-

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mike Hendriks  
Managing Director

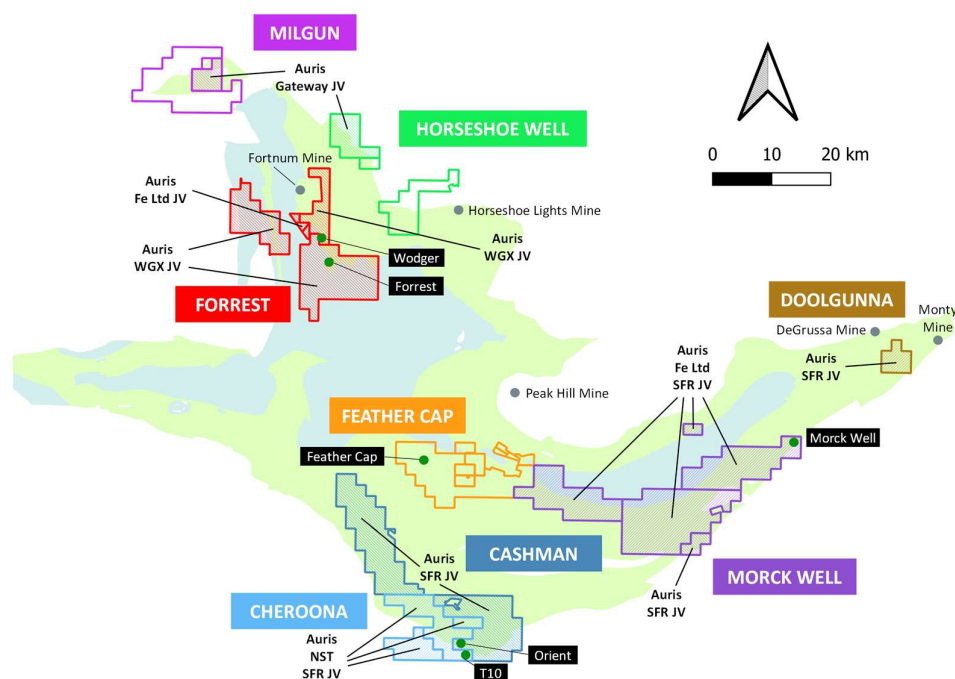
For Further information please contact:

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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 1,369km<sup>2</sup>, 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 ~430km<sup>2</sup> (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 the 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 4: Auris' copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Sandfire (SFR), Northern Star (NST), Westgold (WGX), Fe Ltd and Gateway JV areas indicated**

### Notes:

- 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.
- The Forrest Project tenement P52/1493 have the following outside interests:
  - Westgold Resources Ltd own the gold rights over the Auris interest.
- 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
- The Cheroona Project tenements E51/1391, E51/1837-38 have the following outside interests:
  - Auris 70%; Northern Star Resources Ltd 30% (ASX:NST)
- 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)
- 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)
- 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  
Drill Hole Collars Details

Project	Hole ID	Total Depth	Hole Type	Easting (MGA94_Z51)	Northing (MGA94_Z51)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Tenement
Doolgunna	MWAC4205	75	AC	737205.153	7169500.095	582.618	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4206	1	AC	737647.851	7170212.508	582.544	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4207	1	AC	737645.213	7170110.425	582.304	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4208	32	AC	737647.388	7169799.277	583.283	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4209	125	AC	737647.032	7169710.343	583.973	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4210	87	AC	737648.503	7169604.483	584.732	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4211	49	AC	735600	7168900	575.965	-60	180	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4212	25	AC	735600	7169000	576.937	-60	180	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4213	39	AC	735600	7169100	576.803	-60	180	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4214	154	AC	735200	7168300	577.712	-60	180	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4215	101	AC	735200	7168400	576.847	-60	180	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4216	35	AC	735200	7168500	575.768	-60	180	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4217	13	AC	735194.969	7168577.105	574.4	-60	180	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4218	15	AC	735200	7168700	573.033	-60	180	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4219	16	AC	735196.24	7168787.189	572.83	-60	180	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4220	6	AC	735597.849	7168695.908	575.596	-60	180	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4221	69	AC	736000	7168600	577.426	-60	180	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4222	89	AC	735993.694	7168670.952	576.889	-60	180	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4223	74	AC	735988.424	7168800.09	577.479	-60	180	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4224	88	AC	735988.002	7169000.019	579.142	-60	180	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4225	36	AC	735990.626	7169110.913	579.133	-60	180	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4226	115	AC	736400	7170500	581.15	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4227	48	AC	736400	7170400	579.859	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4228	101	AC	736400	7170300	578.991	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4229	106	AC	736400	7170200	578.419	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4230	72	AC	736404.6	7170118.269	577.602	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4231	5	AC	737200	7169700	581.302	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4232	53	AC	738400	7170100	588.722	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4233	90	AC	738400	7170000	588.406	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4234	64	AC	738400	7169900	588.503	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4235	109	AC	738800	7170100	591.955	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4236	24	AC	738800	7170000	591.635	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4237	4	AC	738000	7170100	585.362	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4238	31	AC	738000	7170000	585.418	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4239	93	AC	737999.796	7169918.775	585.745	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4240	138	AC	737999.345	7169833.374	585.826	-60	360	E52/2438
Doolgunna	MWAC4241	3	AC	737200	7170100	579.646	-60	360	E52/2438

## Appendix 2

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

## (Information provided by Sandfire Resources NL)

## Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	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.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	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.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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.
<b>Logging</b>	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.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		completed using LM5 mill to 90% passing 75µm 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 75µm 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.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Merlin Geophysical Solutions MT-200 and MT-400P transmitters, DigiAtlantis probe and receiver</li> <li>300m x 300m single turn loop, or as appropriate to the geological context.</li> </ul> Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) surveys have been undertaken by Merlin Geophysical Solutions with the following parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Merlin Geophysical Solutions MT-400P transmitters, Monex Geoscope receiver system</li> <li>200m x 200m single turn loop, or as appropriate to the geological context.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	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.
<b>Location of data points</b>	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.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	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.
	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.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	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.
<b>Sample security</b>	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.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	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
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	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 <sup>2</sup> . 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.
	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.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	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

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		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.
<b>Geology</b>	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.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar;</li> <li>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres);</li> <li>o of the drill hole collar;</li> <li>o dip and azimuth of the hole;</li> <li>o down hole length and interception depth; and</li> <li>o hole length.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	Refer to Tables 1-6 in the main body of this release.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	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. 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.

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	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are used in the intersection calculation.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	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.
<b>Diagrams</b>	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.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	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.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	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.
<b>Further work</b>	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.