

## MORCK WELL JV UPDATE

### Morck Well JV - Managed by Sandfire Resources NL (Earning 70% Interest)

- Two diamond drill holes completed, and one ongoing (450.6m)
- Eighteen reverse circulation (RC) drill holes completed (for 5,257m)
- Significant base metal geochemistry included -  
**MWRC0010: 1m @ 0.8% Cu, 61ppb Au, 112ppm Zn and 156ppm Pb** from 183m
- RC/Diamond drilling continues to highlight the prospectivity of the Morck Well JV area
- Morck Well JV spend to date is approximately \$9.4M

Western Australian base metals explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** (“Auris” or “the Company”) (ASX: **AUR**) is pleased to provide the following update on exploration activities completed during the June quarter 2019 at the Morck Well Joint Venture (“JV”) with Sandfire Resources NL (“Sandfire” ; ASX:SFR) in the Bryah Basin, Western Australia.

**Diamond Drilling:** Diamond drilling (DD) commenced at the Morck Well project during the reporting period. Two exploration diamond drill (DD) holes were completed and one DD hole is ongoing in the reporting period for a total drill advance of 450.6m. Drilling targeted a geophysical anomaly to the west of Frenchy’s Prospect and extensions to shallow RC drilling. No significant assays were received during the reporting period. The locations of completed drilling are displayed in Figure 1 and noted in Table 1. A summary of the completed drilling is outlined in Table 2.

**Reverse Circulation Drilling:** Drilling was completed at the Frenchy’s Prospect, located adjacent to the historic Frenchy’s Mining Lease. Fifteen exploration, one pre-collar and one water exploration hole were completed for a total drill advance of 5,257m. Drilling targeted a number of geochemical and geophysical anomalies identified from recent AC drilling and AEM surveying, plus assays from historical data. The locations of completed drilling are displayed in Figure 2 and noted in Table 3. Significant assays received during the reporting period are displayed in Table 4 and summary of geology in Table 5.

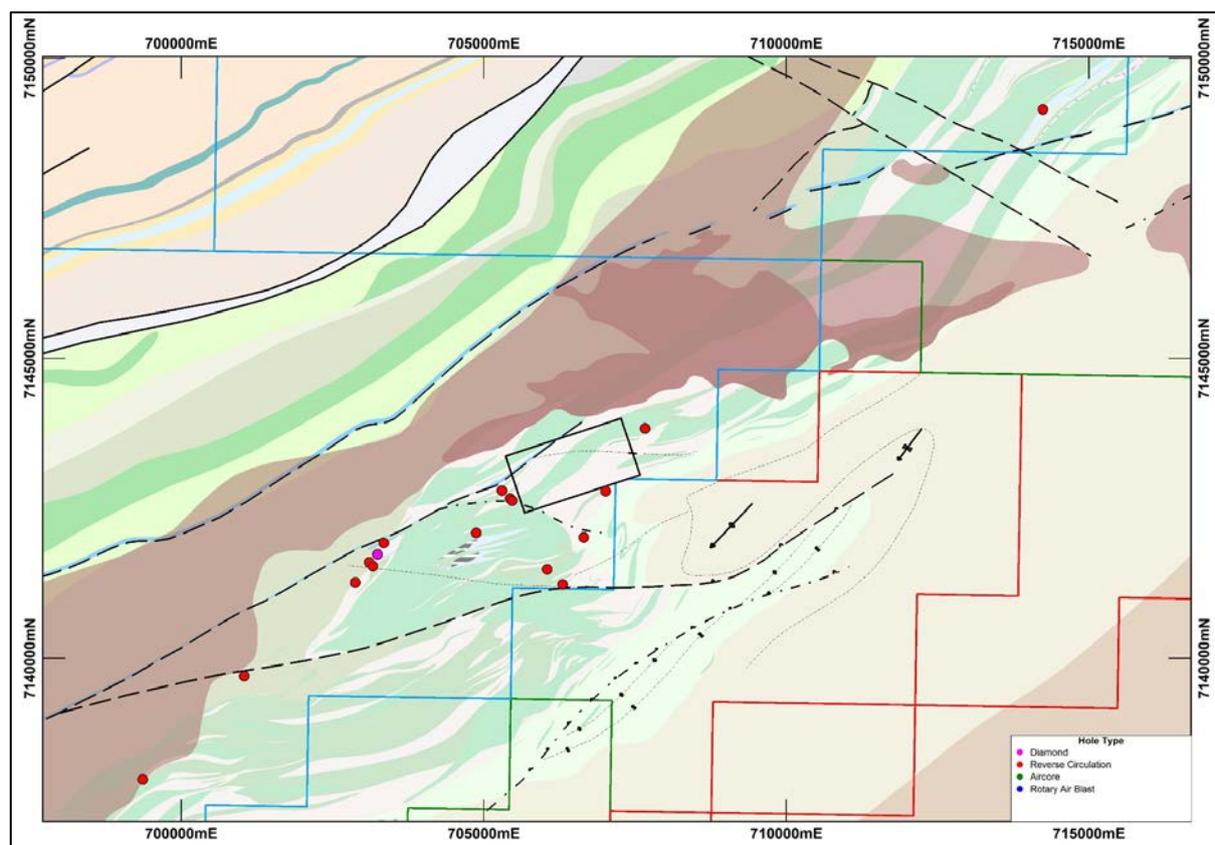


Figure 1. DD and RC Drilling conducted at the Morck Well Project during Q2, 2019.

The geology within the region consists of Karalundi sediments and lower Narracoota volcanics with thin zones of vein graphite present. A majority of the drill holes intersected favourable sediment horizons at their targeted depths. These horizons include strongly chlorite altered sediments, magnetiferous exhalite sediments containing minor jasper and traces of disseminated pyrite.

The EM anomalies were adequately tested and were identified to be crystalline graphite associated with veining.

Deep RC drilling at the Frenchy's Prospect has improved the geological interpretation and defined favourable host sediment horizons along strike from the primary drill area.

No further RC drilling is currently planned within the Frenchy's Prospect of the Morck Well Project. However, additional holes may be drilled to cover sections of stratigraphy where RC holes may not have fully tested the desired targets due to being abandoned after intersecting significant volumes of groundwater.

**Aircore Drilling:** No drilling was completed at the Morck Well Project during the reporting period as the Company is still awaiting the necessary Native Title approvals from the Jidi Jidi. Upon clearance a further drilling is planned to be undertaken to complete the coverage of the prospective Karalundi formation.

**Geophysics:** The MLEM survey is now complete across the south eastern Morck Well tenements. Four lines of infill were completed in April over two targets, one of which was considered geometrically complex and recommended for drill testing. Holes MWRC0033 and MWRC0038 were drilled to target the MLEM modelled plate, and MWRC0031 and MWRC0034 were drilled to test along-strike of the plate. Holes MWRC0031, 33 and 38 were surveyed with DHEM.

DHEM surveys were completed on 11 holes at Morck Well (MWRC0025, 27, 29-31, 33, 35-38, 40). Anomalies consistent with a discrete conductive horizon were detected in holes MWRC0031, 33 and 38. These were initially drilled targeting an anomalous response (and along-strike of the response) identified in the MLEM survey. These were modelled as a conductive plate with 500 m strike extent and ~150 m depth extent at a depth of ~300 m. Subsequent drill-testing encountered a graphitic intersection which is sufficient to explain the anomalous response in the EM surveys. No further anomalous responses associated with bedrock conductors were detected.

The P2018099 Atlas Geophysics gravity survey was completed in early May. Final data for the whole survey have been processed and gridded, with final survey imagery supplied in June.

For and on behalf of the Board.

**Mike Hendriks**

Chief Operating Officer

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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 BAppSc (Geology), 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.

**Table 1.** DD drilling completed at the Morck Well Project during Q2, 2019.

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Date Completed
MWDD0005	Frenchy's	441.4	703245	7141732	22/06/2019
MWRC0033	Frenchy's	532.0	703108	7141599	27/06/2019
MWRC0034	Frenchy's	Ongoing	702876	7141263	Ongoing

**Table 2.** Summary of geology intersected in DD drilling at Frenchy's Patch during Q2, 2019

Hole ID	EOH (m)	Geology	Mineralisation
MWDD0005	441.4	158 – 252.5m – Mixed sedimentary package of quartz arenite and siltstones. 252.5 – 254.15m – Dolerite. 254.15 – 262.2m – Siltstone. 262.2 – 262.5m – Dolerite. 262.5 – 312.1m - Mixed sedimentary package of siltstone and sedimentary conglomerate. 312.1 – 423.6m – Dolerite. 423.6 – 431.23m – Actinolite-rich basalt. 431.23 – 432.12m – Graphite (potentially vein graphite). 432.12 – 437.65m – Siltstone. 437.65 – 439m – Graphite (potentially vein graphite). 439 – 441.4m – Siltstone.	No major mineralisation observed. The EM target was identified as a graphite unit.
MWRC0033	532.0	364.4 – 388m – Dolerite. 388 – 388.99m – Graphite (potentially vein graphite). 388.99 – 467.76m – Dolerite. 467.76 – 469.26m – Mudstone. 469.26 – 492.6m – Dolerite. 492.6 – 498.45m – Mudstone. 498.45 – 500.24m – Dolerite. 500.24 – 512.53m – Mudstone. 512.53 – 532m – Dolerite.	No major mineralisation observed. The EM target was identified as a graphite unit.

**Table 3.** RC drilling completed at the Frenchy's Prospect, Morck Well Project during Q2, 2019.

Hole ID	EOH (m)	Easting	Northing	Date Drilled	Notes
MWRC0025	304	705300	7142795	04/04/2019	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0026	142	705435	7142662	16/04/2019	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0027	436	706653	7142016	11/04/2019	328 – 335m: Trace blebby pyrite (<1%).
MWRC0028	226	707014	7142784	13/04/2019	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0029	324	699365	7137981	19/04/2019	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0030	442	707665	7143830	17/04/2019	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0031	418	703348	7141922	23/04/2019	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0032	178	701042	7139703	21/04/2019	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0033	364	703108	7141599	28/04/2019	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0034	202	702876	7141263	24/04/2019	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0035	334	705470	7142626	30/04/2019	185 – 195m: Minor disseminated pyrite (~2%).
MWRC0036	322	706047	7141481	10/05/2019	231 – 233m: Minor disseminated pyrite (~5%).
MWRC0037	382	706303	7141232	14/05/2019	308 – 348m: Minor disseminated pyrite (~5%).
MWRC0038	382	703169	7141535	23/05/2019	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0039	69 (abandoned)	704874	7142089	31/05/2019	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0040	424	714239	7149145	03/06/2019	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWWE011	120	702876	7141263	12/06/2019	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWDD0005	158 (RC pre-collar)	703245	7141732	14/06/2019	No significant mineralisation observed.

**Table 4.** Significant RC Assays returned at the Morck Well Prospect during Q2, 2019.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Down hole thickness	Intersection			
				Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
MWRC0010	183	184	1	8580	61	112	156
MWRC0017	314	315	1	1890	9	127	5
MWRC0026	60	75	15	302	993	134	26
MWRC0027	245	250	5	32	653	44	2
MWRC0027	270	275	5	25	797	41	2

Table 5. Summary of geology intersected in RC drilling during Q2, 2019.at Frenchy's Prospect

Hole ID	EOH (m)	Geology	Mineralisation
MWRC0025	304	0 – 12m – Cover. 12 – 88m – Siltstone. 88 – 304m – Dolerite with patchy strong chlorite alteration and trace disseminated pyrite.	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0026	142	0 – 8m – Cover. 8 – 78m – Dolerite. 78 – 94m – Siltstone. 94 – 142m – Dolerite.	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0027	436	0 – 21m – Cover. 21 – 127m – Siltstone and minor quartz arenite. 127 – 328m – Dolerite. 328 – 335m – Magnetite rich exhalite sediments with minor jasper and trace blebby pyrite. 335 – 407m – Mixed siltstone, lithic wacke and conglomerate with moderate chlorite alteration. 407 – 414m – Dolerite. 414 – 421m – Magnetite rich exhalite sediments with strong chlorite alteration. 421 – 428m – Dolerite. 428 – 436m – Siltstone.	328 – 335m – Trace blebby pyrite (<1%).
MWRC0028	226	0 – 136m – Siltstone and minor quartz wacke. 136 – 154m – Oxidised siltstone and a significant fault zone. 154 – 173m – Siltstone. 173 – 211m – Moderately chlorite altered siltstone with trace disseminated pyrite. 211 – 226m – Siltstone.	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0029	324	0 – 17m – Cover. 17 – 57m – Quartz arenite. 57 – 178m – Dolerite. 178 – 183m – Basalt. 183 – 255m – Mixed breccia, lithic arenite and siltstone. 255 – 294m – Chlorite altered, fine siltstone and lithic wacke. Trace disseminated pyrite. 294 – 305m – Lithic and quartz wacke. 305 – 324m – Dolerite and minor siltstone.	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0030	442	0 – 3m – Cover. 3 – 63m – Basalt. 63 – 103m – Mixed siltstone and basalt. 103 – 139m – Dolerite. 139 – 146m – Magnetite rich exhalite sediments with trace disseminated pyrite. 146 – 225m – Dolerite and basalt. 225m – 257m – Siltstone. 257 – 268m – Dolerite. 268 – 333m – Haematite and magnetite rich exhalite sediments with minor jasper. 333 – 404m – Dolerite and basalt. 404 – 409m – Siltstone. 409 – 442m – Dolerite.	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0031	418	0 – 28m – Cover. 28 – 65m – Siltstone. 65 – 135m – Dolerite. 135 – 146m – Siltstone. 146 – 149m – Dolerite. 149 – 242m – Moderately chloritic siltstone. Trace disseminated pyrite. 242 – 319m – Dolerite. 319 – 340m – Siltstone. 340 – 418m – Dolerite.	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0032	178	0 – 13m – Cover. 13 – 178m – Siltstone with lesser lithic and quartz wacke.	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0033	364	0 – 4m – Cover. 4 – 93m – Siltstone. 93 – 127m – Mafic derived breccia. 127 – 180m – Strongly chlorite altered siltstone. 180 – 188m – Mixed siltstone and basalt. 188 – 195m – Mafic derived breccia. 195 – 340m – Siltstone. 340 – 364m – Dolerite.	No significant mineralisation observed.

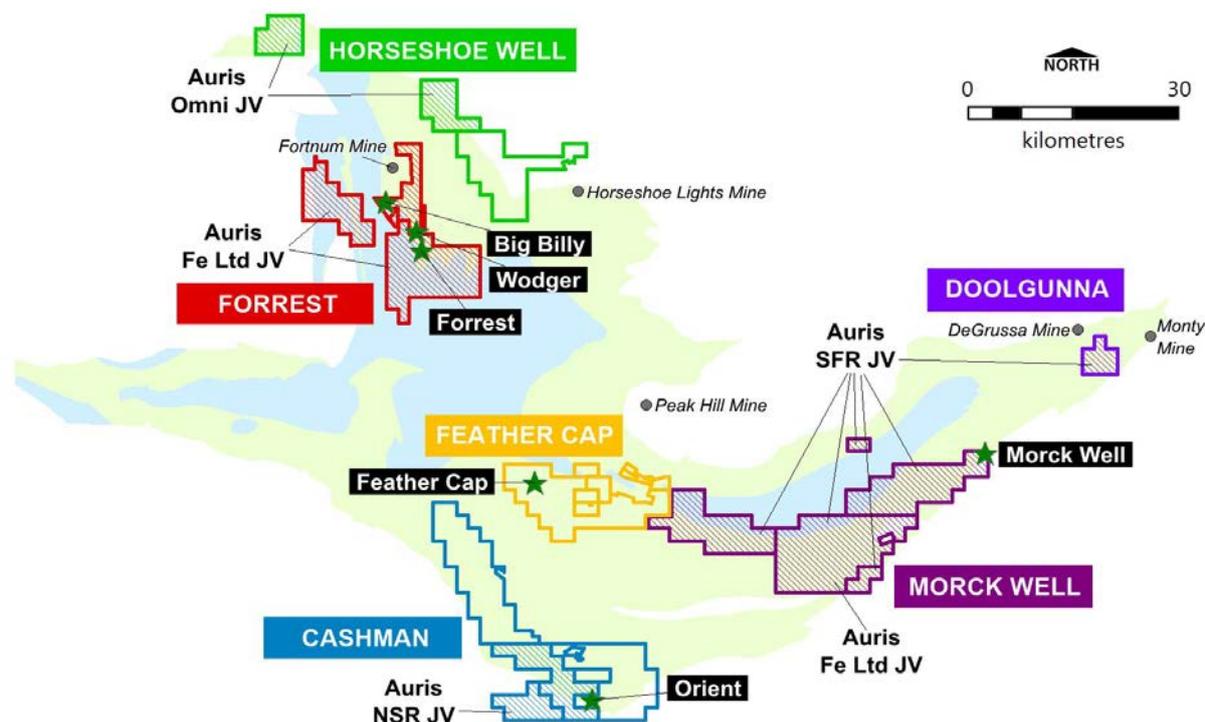
Table 5 (cont). Summary of geology intersected in RC drilling during Q2, 2019.at Frenchy's Prospect

Hole ID	EOH (m)	Geology	Mineralisation
MWRC0034	202	0 – 93m – Mixed siltstone and quartz wacke. 93 – 103m – Mafic derived breccia. 103 – 109m – Siltstone. 109 – 140m – Dolerite. 140 – 167m – Mafic derived conglomerate. 167 – 169m – Strongly chlorite altered siltstone. 169 – 202m – Mafic derived conglomerate.	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0035	334	0 – 13m – Cover. 13 – 91m – Dolerite. 91 – 185m – Mafic derived conglomerate. 185 – 195m – Strongly sericite and chlorite altered basalt with minor disseminated pyrite. 195 – 202m – Dolerite. 202 – 334m – Mixed siltstone with lesser quartz wacke and breccia. Sporadic moderate-strong chlorite alteration and trace disseminated pyrite.	185 – 195m – Minor disseminated pyrite (~2%).
MWRC0036	322	0 – 42m – Cover. 42 – 210m – Dolerite and granophyric dolerite with trace brecciation. 210 – 322m – Siltstone and sedimentary derived conglomerate with basaltic clasts.	231 – 233m – Minor disseminated pyrite (~5%).
MWRC0037	382	0 – 12m – Cover. 12 – 51m – Dolerite. 51 – 92m – Sedimentary conglomerate with mafic clasts. 92 – 101m – Dolerite. 101 – 115m – Mixed sediment package of siltstone, conglomerate and wacke. 115 – 132m – Dolerite. 132 – 200m – Siltstone and conglomerate. 200 – 222m – Dolerite. 222 – 308m – Siltstone. 308 – 348m – Chlorite altered siltstone with minor pyrite throughout. 348 – 358m – Siltstone. 358 – 382m – Dolerite.	308 – 348m – Minor disseminated pyrite (~5%).
MWRC0038	382	0 – 4m – Cover. 4 – 80m – Siltstone. 80 – 153m – Dolerite. 153 – 157m – Siltstone. 157 – 164m – Basalt. 164 – 186m – Siltstone and quartz veining. 186 – 277m – Dolerite. 277 – 293m – Siltstone. 293 – 382m – Dolerite.	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0039	69 (abandoned)	0 – 67m – Cover. 67 – 69m – Black shale and quartz veining.	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0040	424	0 – 14m – Cover. 14 – 100m – Dolerite. 100 – 108m – Siltstone. 108 – 117m – Dolerite. 117 – 145m – Lithic wacke and sedimentary breccia with mafic clasts. 145 – 148m – Magnetite rich exhalite. 148 – 161m – Chlorite rich siltstone. 161 – 182m – Jasper rich exhalite. 182 – 186m – Siltstone. 186 – 208m – Basalt. 208 – 232m – Siltstone and sedimentary breccia with mafic clasts. 232 – 424m – Dolerite and granophyric dolerite.	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWWE011	120	0 – 120m – Mixed sedimentary package of siltstone, quartz wacke and sedimentary breccia.	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWDD0005	158 (RC pre-collar)	0 – 158m – Mixed sedimentary package of siltstone, quartz wacke and sedimentary breccia.	No significant mineralisation observed.

## 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 1,320km<sup>2</sup>, which is divided into five well-defined project areas: Forrest, Doolgunna, Morck Well, Cashman and Horseshoe Well (Fig. 1 and Table 1).

In February 2018, Auris entered a Farm-in Agreement with Sandfire Resources NL in relation to the Morck Well East and Doolgunna Projects which covers ~430km<sup>2</sup> (the Morck Well JV). Sandfire has the right to earn a 70% interest in the projects upon completion of a Feasibility Study on a discovery of not less than 50,000t contained copper (or metal equivalent). Auris manages exploration on all other tenements, including those that are subject to arrangements with third parties (Fig. 2).



**Figure 2.** Auris's copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Sandfire, Northern Star (NSR), Fe Ltd and OmniGeoX JV areas indicated (see notes below).

### Forrest Project

- E52/1659, E52/1671 & P52/1494-6: Auris 80%, Fe Ltd 20% (ASX:FEL) free carried until Decision to Mine
- E52/1659, E52/1671 & P52/1493: Westgold Resources Ltd (ASX:WGX) own the gold rights

### Cashman Project

- E51/1837-38 & E51/1391: Auris 51%, Northern Star 49% (ASX:NST)

### Horseshoe Well Project

- E52/3248 & E52/3291: Auris 85%, OMNI Projects Pty Ltd 15% free carried until Decision to Mine

### Morck Well JV

- E52/2438 & ELA51/1883: Auris 100%, Sandfire Resources (ASX: SFR) earning to 70%
- E52/1613, E51/1033 & E52/1672: Auris 80%, Fe Ltd 20% (ASX:FEL), Sandfire Resources (ASX: SFR) earning to 70%

**JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1**  
**(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

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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 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.
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.	<p>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.</p> <p>The analytical methods are considered appropriate for this mineralisation style.</p>
	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..	<p>For DD and RC drilling downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) Geophysical Surveys have been completed for Sandfire by Merlin Geophysical Solutions. Geophysical survey parameters include:</p> <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> <p>Moving Loop Electrogmagnetic (MLEM) surveys have been undertaken by Merlin Geophysical Solutions with the following parameters.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<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>
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Sandfire DeGrussa QAQC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material (SRM) submitted on regular basis with routine samples. SRMs and blanks are inserted at a minimum of 5% frequency rate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections have been verified by alternative company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	None of the drill holes in this report are twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured on field "tough book" laptops using Ocris Software. The software has validation routines and data is then imported into a secure central database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The primary data is always kept and is never replaced by adjusted or interpreted data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	<p>The Sandfire Survey team undertakes survey works under the guidelines of best industry practice.</p> <p>All AC holes are surveyed in the field using a Garmin GPS Map 64. Estimated accuracy of this device is +/- 4m's .</p> <p>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.</p>
	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.	<p>First pass AC and drilling is completed at a spacing of 400 m x 100 m.</p> <p>Infill drilling may be completed at 200 m x 100 m dependant on results.</p> <p>In areas of observed mineralisation and adjacent to it, hole spacing on drill may be narrowed to 50m.</p> <p>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.</p>
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation.

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

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Morcks 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	All tenements are current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>Aside from Sandfire Resources and Auris Minerals Limited there has been no recent exploration undertaken on the Morcks Well Project.</p> <p>Exploration work completed prior to Auris's tenure included geochemical soil, stream sediment, laterite and rock chip sampling combined with geological mapping.</p> <p>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.</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>The Morcks 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drill hole Information	<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>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar;</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres);</li> <li>○ of the drill hole collar;</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole;</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth; and</li> <li>○ 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 Table 1 in the main body of this release: Morck Well Project Drill hole Information Summary.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.
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.

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code Explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
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.