

22 February 2021

## **DIAMOND DRILLING COMPLETE AT SAMS CREEK GOLD PROJECT**

### **SHARE PURCHASE AGREEMENT EXECUTED WITH SANDFIRE**

- Sandfire Resources Ltd (ASX: SFR) have completed seven diamond drill holes at the Sams Creek Gold Project in New Zealand
- Three diamond holes completed in the Main Zone resource for a total of 538.8m to test alternative geological models and continuity of high-grade intersections
- Early indications support Model 1 geological interpretation - which was used as the basis for the current JORC Resource
- Future drilling will concentrate on defining the NE trending high grade mineralisation in the fold hinges
- A further four diamond holes were completed for 233.7m at the SE Traverse Prospect
- All the mineralised core from diamond drilling has been submitted for assay with all results from the Main Zone Resource Drilling received (Refer Table 3) and the SE Traverse drill results are expected late February
- Sams Creek hosts significant exploration potential with only 1km of the 7km known dyke extent systematically drilled to date
- Share Purchase Agreement executed with Sandfire for the acquisition of 100% of Sandfire's wholly owned subsidiary Sams Creek Gold Limited ("SCGL")

Gold and Base Metals explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** ("Auris" or "the Company") (ASX: AUR) is pleased to announce that diamond drilling, undertaken by Sandfire Resources Limited ("Sandfire"; ASX: SFR), into the Main Zone Resource and the SE Traverse prospect at the Sams Creek Project has now been completed.

Sandfire has completed three diamond holes, designed to test alternative geological models, (Figure 4, SCDDH097-SCDDH099) for 538.8m in the Main Zone of the Sams Creek deposit. All three holes intersected the dyke with downhole dyke thickness ranging from 52 to 85m (Table 2) and a true thickness of approximately 50m. The dyke intersected in all three holes contained numerous sulphide veins (Figure 3). The sulphide veins are generally dipping moderately (40-60°) to the SE which is consistent with previous surface mapping and orientated core from previous Main Zone drill holes. Significant gold intersections are summarised in (Table 3) and (Figure 4).

Analysis of the drilling shows that generally broad zones of lower grade mineralisation were intersected which indicates the presence of a high-grade core is not likely and supports the Model 1 interpretation for future development. The three holes were drilled between NE trending high grade zones as shown in (Figure 5). Future drilling will now concentrate on defining the NE trending high grade mineralisation in the fold hinges.

Following completion of the Main Zone Resource drilling, a total of four holes (SCDDH100-SCDDH103, Table 4) for 233.7m were completed at the SE Traverse prospect where previous drilling (SCDDH096 and SCDDH094, (Figure 6), Refer ASX Announcement 26 October 2020) intersected high grade mineralisation indicating a continuation of the Carapace mineralised shoot to the SW (Figure 6). The SE Traverse is a slab of dyke approximately 600m long that slipped downhill a few hundred metres from the outcrop and represents the SE limb of A1 anticline that runs from Main Zone to the Carapace (Figure 5).

The intersected dyke intervals within the SE traverse drilling were strongly weathered and broken. Variable amounts of arsenopyrite and quartz veining were intersected within SCDDH100-102. The strongest mineralisation was intersected within SCDDH102, comprising 8 metres (14 – 22m) of 2-3mm arsenopyrite veins and 3-5mm quartz-arsenopyrite ( $\pm$  sphalerite  $\pm$  chalcopyrite  $\pm$  galena) veins.

All drill core from drilling within the SE Traverse Prospect has been submitted for assaying, with the full suite of results expected to be received in late February.

On receipt of all Main Zone and SE Traverse assays the existing JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 1Moz gold @1.54g/t Au (0.7 g/t gold cut off) will be updated.

#### **Management Commentary**

Auris Managing Director, Mike Hendriks, commented, “Diamond drilling into the Main Zone Resource at Sams Creek has been completed. Results support the geological model which was used to establish the existing JORC Resource which was the main purpose of these holes.

The diamond drill rig has now just completed the planned SE Traverse drilling, designed to test the potential continuity of previously intersected high-grade mineralisation and all samples have been submitted for assaying. We are confident that this program will provide our team with the geological understanding needed to update the existing Sams Creek JORC Resource which remains open at depth and along strike. With only a small extent of the Sams Creek strike tested so far, we believe there remains significant exploration upside at the project.

Results of the assays of the last 4 holes will be reported once available. Exploration is continuing across our projects in the Bryah Basin, and we look forward to providing regular updates on exploration progress to our shareholders.”

#### **Sams Creek Acquisition Background**

Auris entered into a legally binding term sheet with Sandfire to acquire Sandfire’s interest in the Sams Creek Gold Project. Completion of the Sams Creek Project acquisition is subject to satisfaction of a number of conditions precedent by 31 March 2021, including New Zealand regulatory approvals and an extension of EP 40 338 for four years being approved by New Zealand Petroleum and Minerals.

For the extension of the permit to be successful an approved level of exploration is required to be carried out within the permit prior to its expiry. In order to meet this commitment, Sandfire is spending approximately \$600,000 on exploration on the Sams Creek Project prior to the permit expiry of 26 March 2021.

Auris is pleased to advise that it has now executed a Share Purchase Agreement (“SPA”) with Sandfire in relation to the sale of shares in Sandfire’s wholly owned subsidiary Sams Creek Gold Limited (“SCGL”) to Auris.

Further details of the transaction can be viewed in the ASX release dated 30 September 2020.

Category	Cut-Off	Million Tonnes	Au (g/t )	Au (K Oz)
Indicated	0.7	10.07	1.77	575
Inferred	0.7	10.4	1.31	439
Grand Total	0.7	20.47	1.54	1014
Indicated	1	7.9	2.03	515
Inferred	1	5.8	1.7	315
Grand Total	1	13.7	1.89	830
Indicated	1.5	5	2.48	402
Inferred	1.5	2.5	2.33	187
Grand Total	1.5	7.5	2.43	588

Table 1: Sams Creek 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate



Figure 1: Diamond Drilling – Sams Creek

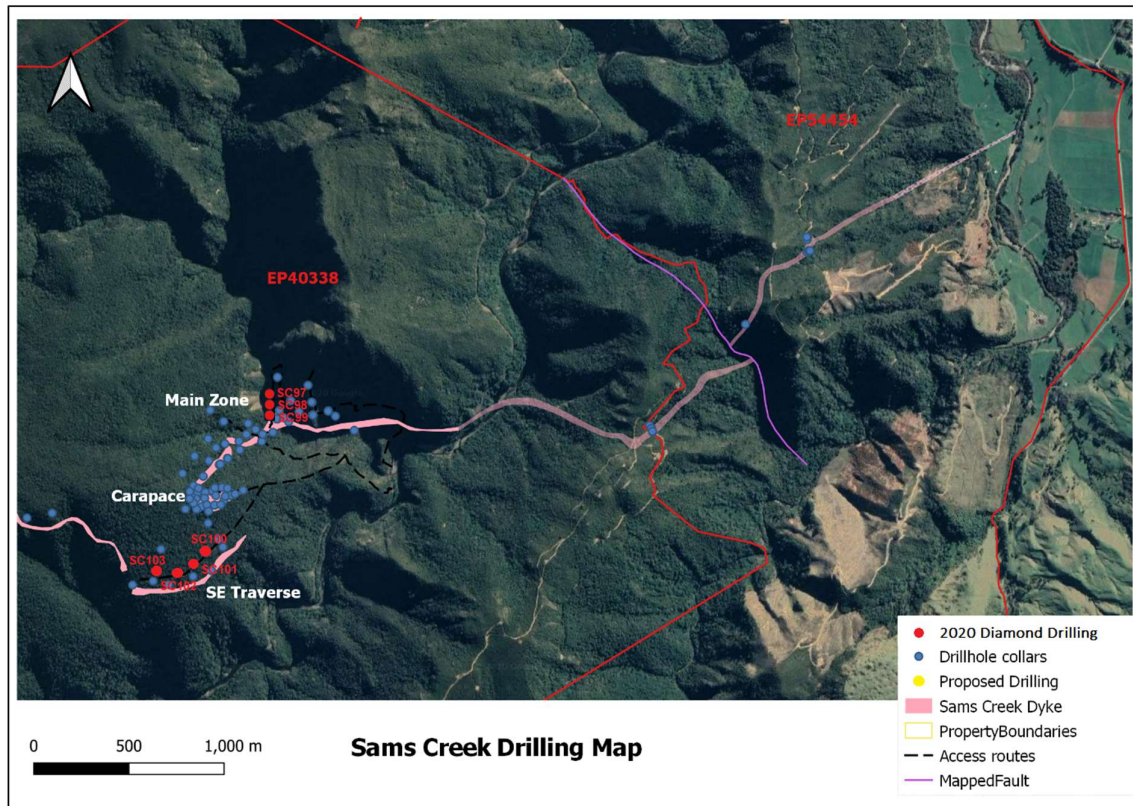


Figure 2: Sams Creek Dyke, Drill Hole Location

Hole ID	Easting (NZTM)	Northing (NZTM)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth	Dyke From	Dyke To	Interval (m)
SCDDH097	1580104	5454506	231	070	-72	171.3	75.3	143.0	67.7
SCDDH098	1580104	5454506	231	050	-75	165.8	95.0	147.0	52.0
SCDDH099	1580104	5454506	231	033	-76	201.7	103.0	188.4	85.4

Table 2: Main Zone Resource Drilling Collar Details and Dyke Intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
SCDDH097	91.5	120.0	28.5	1.09
Including	105.0	113.0	8.0	2.09
	131.0	134.0	3.0	1.17
SCDDH098	99.0	107.0	8.0	1.11
	110.0	121.0	11.0	1.46
	127.0	132.0	13.0	1.20
	137.0	140.0	3.0	2.32
Including	137.0	138.0	1.0	5.46
SCDDH099	106.0	109.0	3.0	2.57
Including	107.0	109.0	2.0	3.45
	150.0	155.0	5.0	1.30
	157.0	160.0	3.0	1.01
	174.0	178.0	4.0	1.13

Table 3: Significant Drill Results - Sams Creek Dyke Main Zone Resource Drilling





Figure 3: Mineralised drill core from diamond drill hole SCDDH097 (107.4-112.4m) at Sams Creek showing silicified and altered dyke with dark grey sulphide veins dominated by arsenopyrite

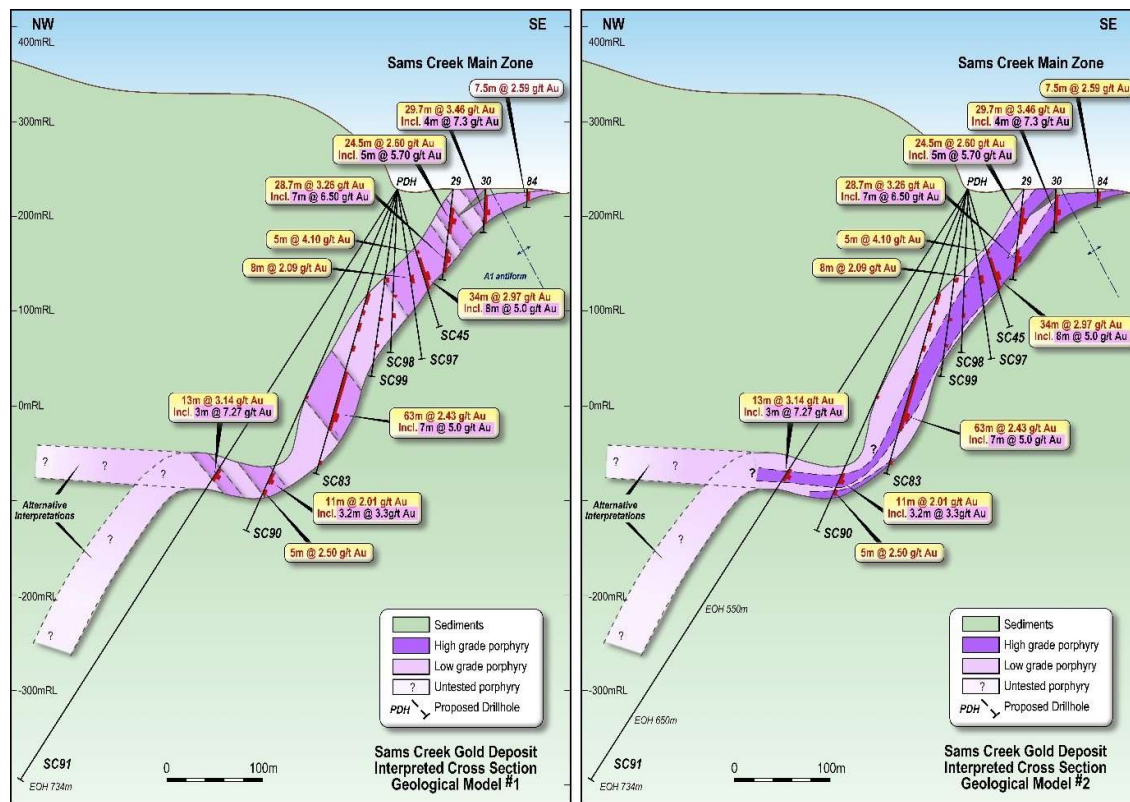


Figure 4: Two geological models showing results of drillholes SCDDH097, SCDDH098 and SCDDH099

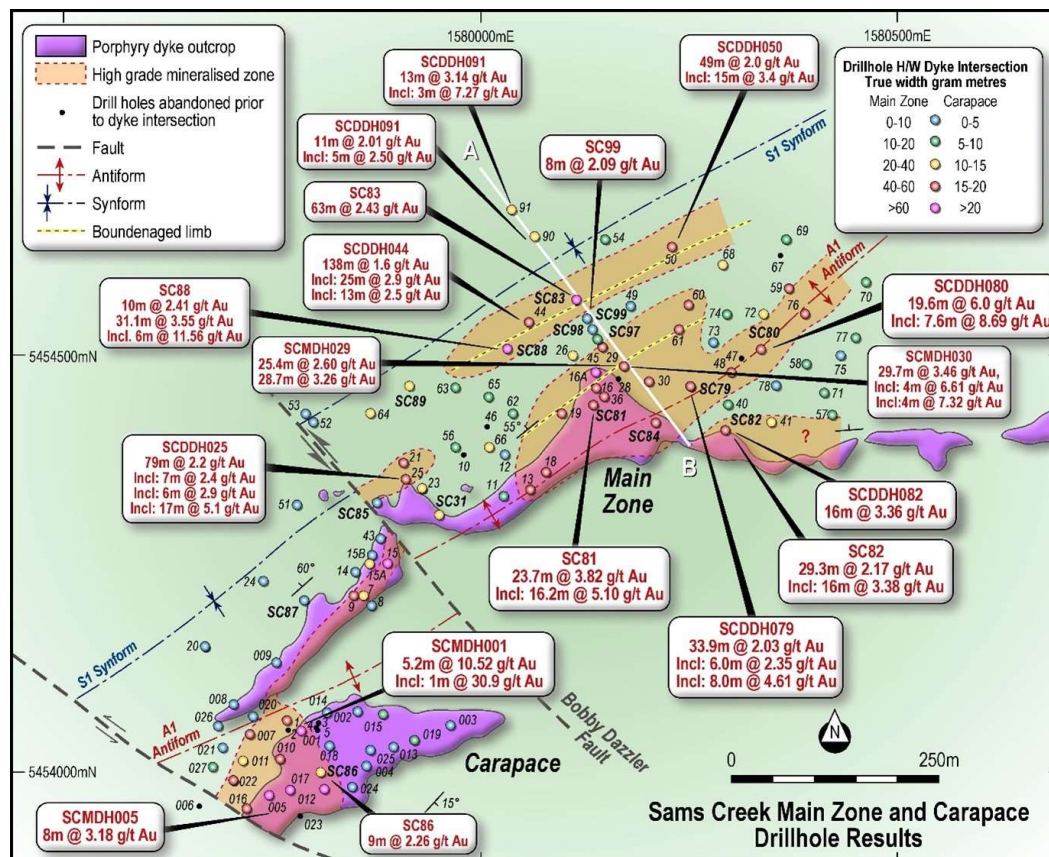


Figure 5: Plan view of the Carapace and Main Zone showing the dyke outcrop (purple) and with NE trending high-grade overlays (orange polygons)



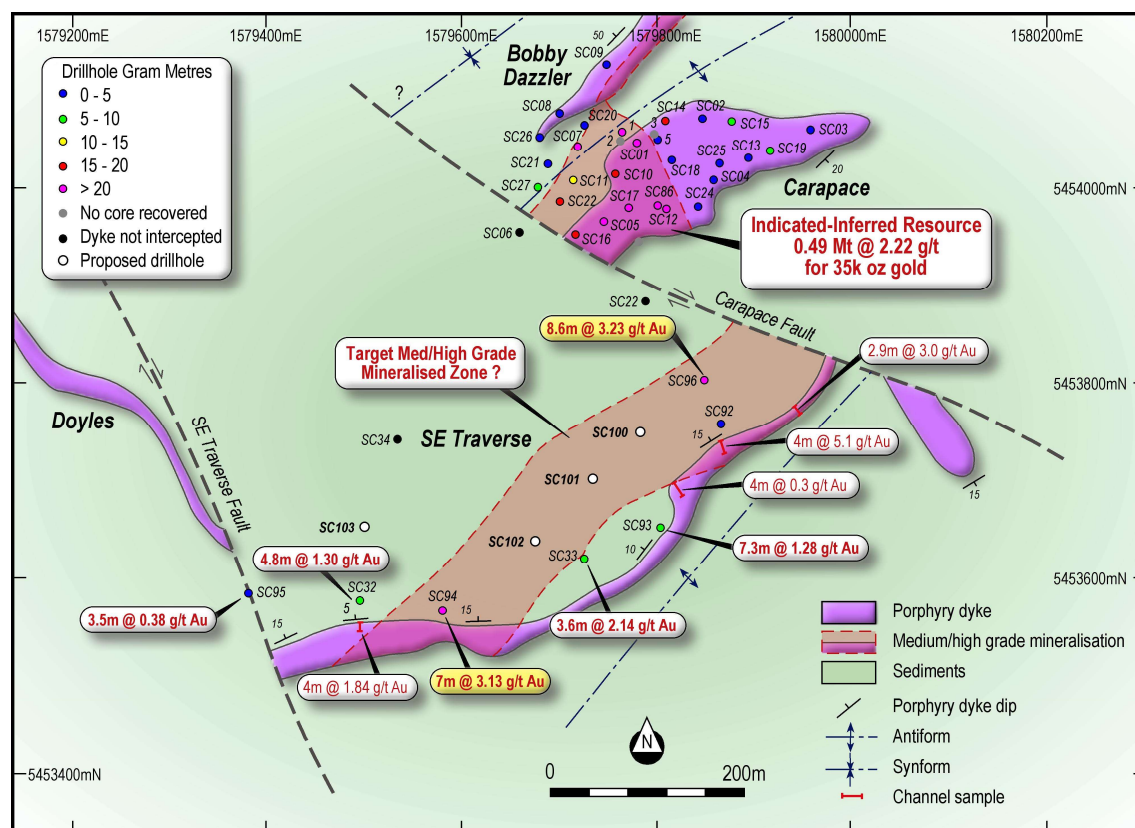


Figure 6: Plan view of the SE Traverse prospect showing new drill holes SC100 to SC104.

All assay results from the drilling completed at the SE Traverse prospect are pending.

Hole ID	Easting (NZTM)	Northing (NZTM)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth	Dyke From	Dyke To	Interval (m)
SCDDH100	1579764	5453739	483	000	-90	63.6	53.5	57.6	4.1
SCDDH101	1579703	5453672	485	000	-90	54.7	43.9	47.5	3.6
SCDDH102	1579621	5453625	494	000	-90	32.5	11.0	22.0	11.0
SCDDH103	1579513	5453633	494	000	-90	82.9	75	77.8	2.8

Table 4. SE Traverse Drilling Collar Details and Dyke Intersections

-ENDS-

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mike Hendriks  
Managing Director

For Further information please contact:

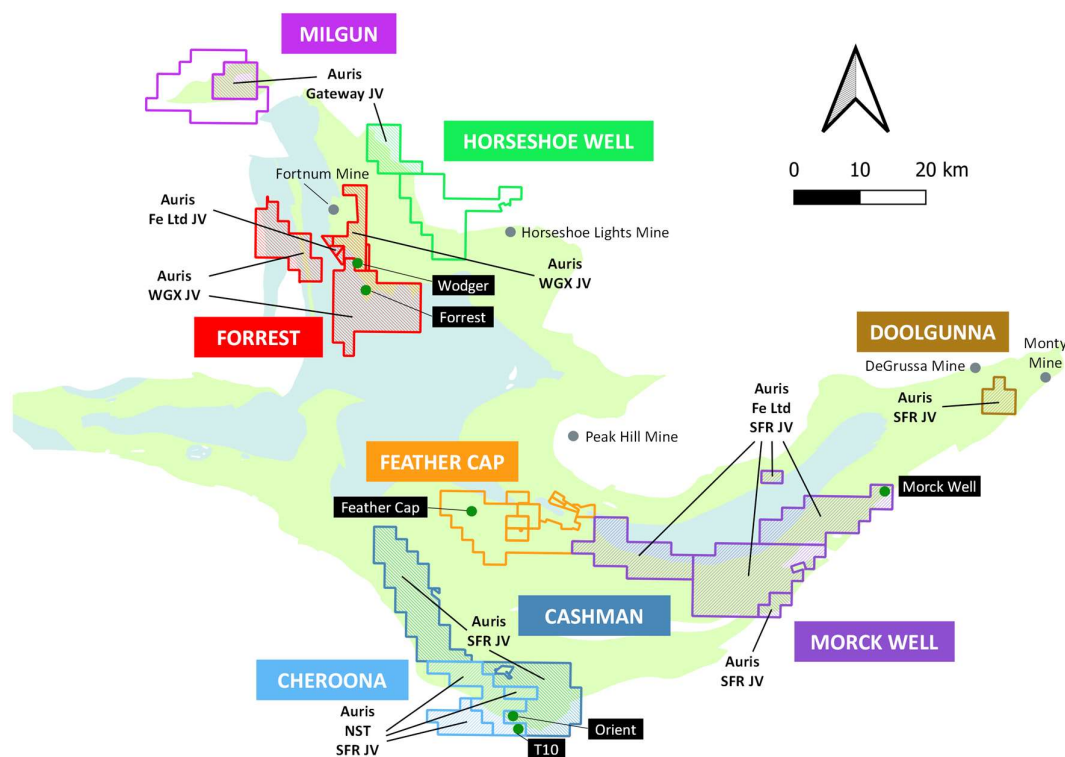
Mike Hendriks  
Managing Director  
Ph: 08 6109 4333

### 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 1,410km<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 7).

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 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.

In September 2020, Auris entered a binding agreement to acquire Sandfire's interest in the Sams Creek Gold Project in New Zealand, (Figure 8), held through its wholly owned subsidiary Sams Creek Gold Limited (SCGL). The Sams Creek Gold Project is located in the northwest of the South Island of New Zealand and comprises two exploration permits, EP 40 338 (currently held joint venture with OceanaGold Corporation (ASX: OGC) (20%) and SCGL (80%)) and EP 54 454 (SCGL 100%), (refer ASX Announcement dated 30 September 2020).



**Figure 7: 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

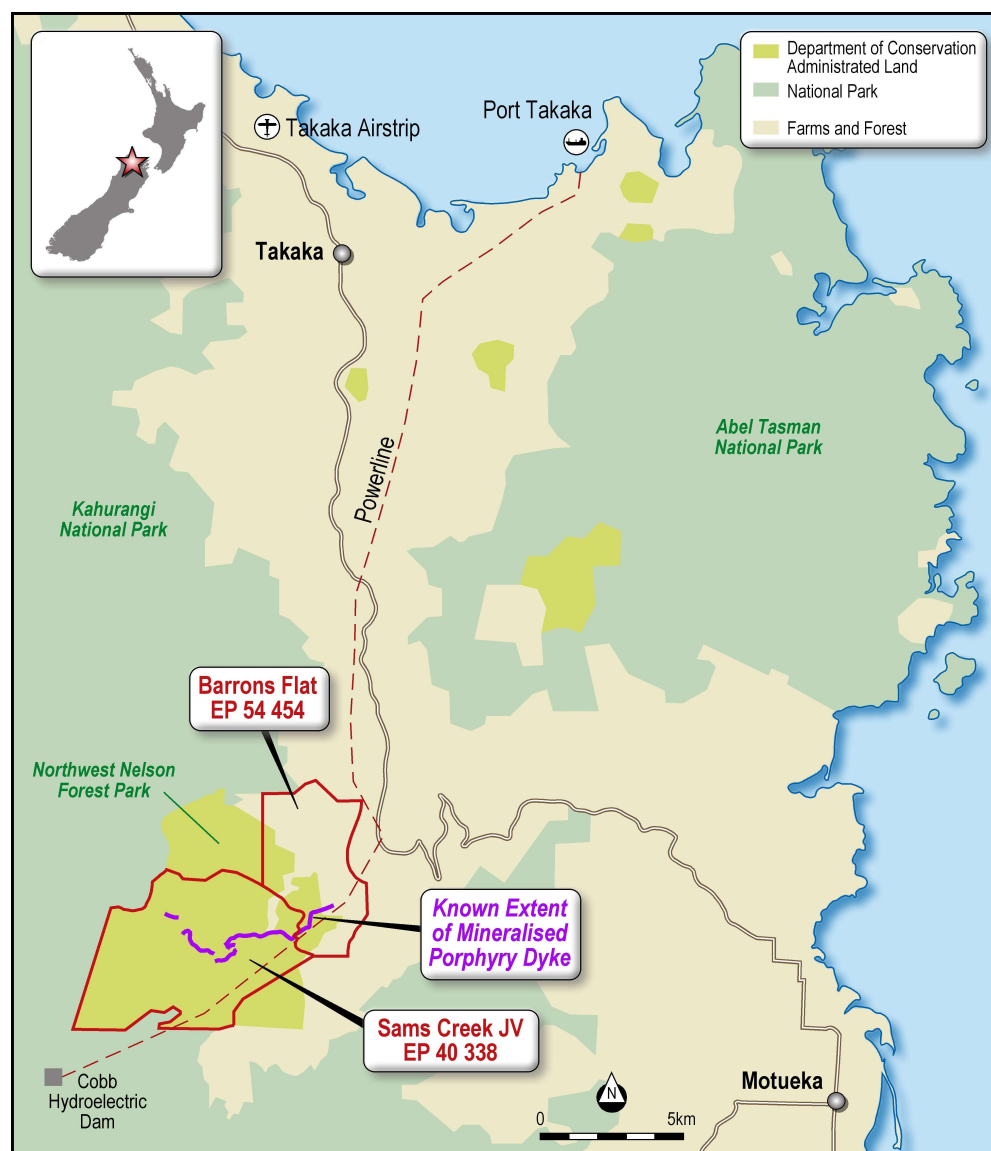


Figure 8: Sams Creek Gold Project exploration permit portfolio

**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 – Sams Creek Drilling Assay Table

Hole Number	Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Original Au (ppm)	Repeat 1 Au (ppm)	Repeat 2 Au (ppm)	Duplicate Au (ppm)
SCDDH097	SA4787	72.00	73.00	1.00	<0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4788	73.00	74.00	1.00	<0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4789	74.00	75.30	1.30	<0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4790	75.30	76.00	0.70	0.06			
SCDDH097	SA4791	76.00	77.00	1.00	0.18			
SCDDH097	SA4792	77.00	78.00	1.00	0.12			
SCDDH097	SA4793	78.00	79.00	1.00	0.20			
SCDDH097	SA4794	79.00	80.00	1.00	0.70	0.7		0.90
SCDDH097	SA4795	80.00	81.00	1.00	0.14			
SCDDH097	SA4796	81.00	82.00	1.00	0.12			0.14
SCDDH097	SA4797	82.00	82.50	0.50	0.13			
SCDDH097	SA4798	82.50	83.00	0.50	<0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4799	83.00	84.00	1.00	<0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4800	84.00	85.00	1.00	<0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4801	85.00	86.00	1.00	<0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4802	86.00	87.00	1.00	<0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4803	87.00	88.00	1.00	<0.01	<0.01		
SCDDH097	SA4804	88.00	89.00	1.00	<0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4805	89.00	90.00	1.00	<0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4806	90.00	91.00	1.00	<0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4807	91.00	91.50	0.50	0.32			
SCDDH097	SA4808	91.50	92.00	0.50	0.77			
SCDDH097	SA4809	92.00	93.00	1.00	0.99			
SCDDH097	SA4810	93.00	94.00	1.00	0.96	0.89		
SCDDH097	SA4811	94.00	95.00	1.00	0.89			
SCDDH097	SA4812	95.00	96.00	1.00	0.21			
SCDDH097	SA4813	96.00	97.00	1.00	0.26			
SCDDH097	SA4814	97.00	98.00	1.00	1.06			
SCDDH097	SA4816	98.00	99.00	1.00	1.16			
SCDDH097	SA4817	99.00	100.00	1.00	1.09			
SCDDH097	SA4818	100.00	101.00	1.00	1.13			
SCDDH097	SA4819	101.00	102.00	1.00	0.11			
SCDDH097	SA4820	102.00	103.00	1.00	0.68			
SCDDH097	SA4821	103.00	104.00	1.00	1.74			
SCDDH097	SA4823	104.00	105.00	1.00	0.29			
SCDDH097	SA4824	105.00	106.00	1.00	3.54			
SCDDH097	SA4825	106.00	107.00	1.00	0.29			
SCDDH097	SA4826	107.00	108.00	1.00	0.41			
SCDDH097	SA4827	108.00	109.00	1.00	0.77			
SCDDH097	SA4828	109.00	110.00	1.00	1.65			
SCDDH097	SA4829	110.00	111.00	1.00	3.17			
SCDDH097	SA4830	111.00	112.00	1.00	5.31			
SCDDH097	SA4831	112.00	113.00	1.00	1.56			
SCDDH097	SA4832	113.00	114.00	1.00	0.35	0.35		
SCDDH097	SA4833	114.00	115.00	1.00	0.68			
SCDDH097	SA4834	115.00	116.00	1.00	0.30			0.39
SCDDH097	SA4835	116.00	117.00	1.00	0.51			
SCDDH097	SA4836	117.00	118.00	1.00	0.23			
SCDDH097	SA4838	118.00	119.00	1.00	0.36			
SCDDH097	SA4839	119.00	120.00	1.00	0.98			
SCDDH097	SA4840	120.00	121.00	1.00	0.13			
SCDDH097	SA4841	121.00	122.00	1.00	0.44			
SCDDH097	SA4842	122.00	123.00	1.00	<0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4843	123.00	124.00	1.00	0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4844	124.00	125.00	1.00	0.19			
SCDDH097	SA4845	125.00	126.00	1.00	0.48			
SCDDH097	SA4846	126.00	127.00	1.00	0.29			



Hole Number	Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Original Au (ppm)	Repeat 1 Au (ppm)	Repeat 2 Au (ppm)	Duplicate Au (ppm)
SCDDH097	SA4847	127.00	128.00	1.00	0.08			
SCDDH097	SA4848	128.00	129.00	1.00	0.27			
SCDDH097	SA4849	129.00	130.00	1.00	0.33			
SCDDH097	SA4850	130.00	131.00	1.00	0.22			
SCDDH097	SA4851	131.00	132.00	1.00	1.55			
SCDDH097	SA4852	132.00	133.00	1.00	1.12			
SCDDH097	SA4853	133.00	134.00	1.00	0.85			
SCDDH097	SA4854	134.00	135.00	1.00	0.15			
SCDDH097	SA4855	135.00	136.00	1.00	0.32			
SCDDH097	SA4856	136.00	137.00	1.00	0.21			
SCDDH097	SA4857	137.00	138.00	1.00	0.21			
SCDDH097	SA4858	138.00	139.00	1.00	0.13			0.1
SCDDH097	SA4859	139.00	140.00	1.00	<0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4860	140.00	141.00	1.00	0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4861	141.00	142.00	1.00	<0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4862	142.00	142.95	0.95	<0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4863	142.95	144.00	1.05	<0.01	0.03		
SCDDH097	SA4864	144.00	145.00	1.00	0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4865	145.00	146.00	1.00	<0.01			
SCDDH097	SA4866	146.00	147.00	1.00	<0.01			
SCDDH098	SA4871	92	93	1	<0.01			
SCDDH098	SA4872	93	94	1	<0.01			
SCDDH098	SA4873	94	95	1	<0.01			
SCDDH098	SA4874	95	96	1	0.12			
SCDDH098	SA4875	96	97	1	0.29			
SCDDH098	SA4876	97	98	1	0.59			
SCDDH098	SA4877	98	99	1	0.18			
SCDDH098	SA4878	99	100	1	1.6			1.5
SCDDH098	SA4879	100	101	1	0.66			
SCDDH098	SA4880	101	102	1	0.67			
SCDDH098	SA4881	102	103	1	2.67			
SCDDH098	SA4882	103	104	1	0.58			
SCDDH098	SA4883	104	105	1	0.13			
SCDDH098	SA4884	105	106	1	0.7			
SCDDH098	SA4885	106	107	1	1.83			
SCDDH098	SA4886	107	108	1	0.28			
SCDDH098	SA4887	108	109	1	0.18	0.19		
SCDDH098	SA4888	109	110	1	0.35			
SCDDH098	SA4889	110	111	1	1.93			
SCDDH098	SA4890	111	112	1	0.88			
SCDDH098	SA4891	112	113	1	1.27			
SCDDH098	SA4892	113	114	1	2.69			
SCDDH098	SA4893	114	115	1	1.27			
SCDDH098	SA4894	115	116	1	1.74			
SCDDH098	SA4895	116	117	1	0.38			
SCDDH098	SA4896	117	118	1	2.16	1.94		
SCDDH098	SA4897	118	119	1	1			
SCDDH098	SA4898	119	120	1	1.9			
SCDDH098	SA4900	120	121	1	0.87			
SCDDH098	SA4902	121	122	1	0.17			
SCDDH098	SA4903	122	123	1	0.46			
SCDDH098	SA4904	123	124	1	0.49			
SCDDH098	SA4905	124	125	1	0.12			
SCDDH098	SA4906	125	126	1	0.19			
SCDDH098	SA4907	126	127	1	0.27			
SCDDH098	SA4908	127	128	1	1.79			
SCDDH098	SA4909	128	129	1	0.23			
SCDDH098	SA4910	129	130	1	0.57			

Hole Number	Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Original Au (ppm)	Repeat 1 Au (ppm)	Repeat 2 Au (ppm)	Duplicate Au (ppm)
SCDDH098	SA4911	130	131	1	2.3			
SCDDH098	SA4912	131	132	1	1.12			
SCDDH098	SA4913	132	133	1	0.05			
SCDDH098	SA4914	133	134	1	0.69			
SCDDH098	SA4915	134	135	1	0.47			
SCDDH098	SA4916	135	136	1	0.1			
SCDDH098	SA4917	136	137	1	0.15			
SCDDH098	SA4918	137	138	1	5.46	4.86	4.86	
SCDDH098	SA4919	138	139	1	0.07			
SCDDH098	SA4920	139	140	1	1.44			
SCDDH098	SA4921	140	141	1	0.11			
SCDDH098	SA4923	141	142	1	0.17			
SCDDH098	SA4924	142	143	1	0.16			
SCDDH098	SA4925	143	144	1	0.25			
SCDDH098	SA4926	144	145	1	0.34	0.61	0.44	
SCDDH098	SA4927	145	146	1	0.72			
SCDDH098	SA4928	146	147	1	0.13			
SCDDH098	SA4929	147	148	1	0.01			
SCDDH098	SA4930	148	149	1	<0.01			
SCDDH098	SA4931	149	150	1	<0.01	<0.01		
SCDDH099	SA4933	100	101	1	<0.01			
SCDDH099	SA4934	101	102	1	<0.01			
SCDDH099	SA4935	102	103.1	1.1	0.04			
SCDDH099	SA4936	103.1	104	0.9	0.06			
SCDDH099	SA4937	104	105	1	0.27			
SCDDH099	SA4938	105	106	1	0.07			
SCDDH099	SA4939	106	107	1	0.83			
SCDDH099	SA4940	107	108	1	3.88	3.76	2.97	3.23
SCDDH099	SA4941	108	109	1	3.02			
SCDDH099	SA4942	109	110	1	0.12			
SCDDH099	SA4943	110	111	1	0.05			
SCDDH099	SA4944	111	112	1	0.09			
SCDDH099	SA4945	112	113	1	0.33			
SCDDH099	SA4946	113	114	1	0.4			
SCDDH099	SA4947	114	115	1	0.78			
SCDDH099	SA4948	115	116	1	0.55			
SCDDH099	SA4949	116	117	1	0.35			
SCDDH099	SA4950	117	118	1	0.84			
SCDDH099	SA4951	118	119	1	0.33			
SCDDH099	SA4952	119	120	1	0.13			
SCDDH099	SA4953	120	121	1	0.25			
SCDDH099	SA4954	121	122	1	0.17			
SCDDH099	SA4955	122	123	1	1.07			
SCDDH099	SA4956	123	124	1	0.28			
SCDDH099	SA4957	124	125	1	0.79			
SCDDH099	SA4958	125	126	1	0.54			
SCDDH099	SA4959	126	127	1	0.66			
SCDDH099	SA4960	127	128	1	0.05			
SCDDH099	SA4961	128	129	1	0.03			
SCDDH099	SA4962	129	130	1	0.12			
SCDDH099	SA4963	130	131	1	0.04			
SCDDH099	SA4964	131	132	1	0.06			
SCDDH099	SA4965	132	133	1	0.07			
SCDDH099	SA4966	133	134	1	0.29			
SCDDH099	SA4968	134	135	1	0.48			
SCDDH099	SA4970	135	136	1	0.59			
SCDDH099	SA4971	136	137	1	0.49			
SCDDH099	SA4972	137	138	1	0.49			

Hole Number	Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Original Au (ppm)	Repeat 1 Au (ppm)	Repeat 2 Au (ppm)	Duplicate Au (ppm)
SCDDH099	SA4973	138	139	1	1.27	1.26		
SCDDH099	SA4974	139	140	1	0.42			
SCDDH099	SA4975	140	141	1	0.26			
SCDDH099	SA4976	141	142	1	0.89			
SCDDH099	SA4977	142	143	1	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.25
SCDDH099	SA4978	143	144	1	0.33			
SCDDH099	SA4979	144	145	1	0.62			
SCDDH099	SA4980	145	146	1	1.62			
SCDDH099	SA4981	146	147	1	0.88			
SCDDH099	SA4982	147	148	1	0.4			
SCDDH099	SA4983	148	149	1	0.11			
SCDDH099	SA4984	149	150	1	0.11			
SCDDH099	SA4985	150	151	1	3.48			
SCDDH099	SA4986	151	152	1	0.93			
SCDDH099	SA4987	152	153	1	0.67			
SCDDH099	SA4988	153	154	1	0.08			
SCDDH099	SA4989	154	155	1	1.32			
SCDDH099	SA4990	155	156	1	0.14			
SCDDH099	SA4991	156	157	1	0.18			
SCDDH099	SA4992	157	158	1	1.18			
SCDDH099	SA4993	158	159	1	1.07			
SCDDH099	SA4994	159	160	1	0.78			
SCDDH099	SA4995	160	161	1	0.12			
SCDDH099	SA4996	161	162	1	0.17			
SCDDH099	SA4997	162	163	1	0.64	0.64	0.62	
SCDDH099	SA4998	163	164	1	0.04			
SCDDH099	SA4999	164	165	1	0.43			
SCDDH099	SA5000	165	166	1	0.04			
SCDDH099	SA5751	166	167	1	0.37			
SCDDH099	SA5752	167	168	1	0.06			
SCDDH099	SA5753	168	169	1	1.09			
SCDDH099	SA5754	169	170	1	0.16			
SCDDH099	SA5756	170	171	1	0.06			
SCDDH099	SA5757	171	172	1	0.58			
SCDDH099	SA5758	172	173	1	0.24			
SCDDH099	SA5759	173	174	1	0.42			
SCDDH099	SA5760	174	175	1	2.64			
SCDDH099	SA5761	175	176	1	0.07			
SCDDH099	SA5762	176	177	1	0.39			
SCDDH099	SA5763	177	178	1	1.42			
SCDDH099	SA5764	178	179	1	0.22			
SCDDH099	SA5765	179	180	1	0.82			
SCDDH099	SA5766	180	181	1	0.83			
SCDDH099	SA5767	181	182	1	0.06			
SCDDH099	SA5768	182	183	1	0.47			
SCDDH099	SA5769	183	184	1	0.01			0.03
SCDDH099	SA5770	184	185	1	<0.01	<0.01		
SCDDH099	SA5771	185	186	1	0.03			
SCDDH099	SA5772	186	187	1	0.07			
SCDDH099	SA5773	187	188.4	1.4	0.02			
SCDDH099	SA5774	188.4	189	0.6	<0.01			
SCDDH099	SA5775	189	190	1	<0.01			
SCDDH099	SA5776	190	191	1	<0.01			
SCDDH099	SA5777	191	192	1	<0.01			



## JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond core (DC) drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging, UCS and assaying. Downhole geophysical logging wasn't undertaken.</li> <li>DC drilling was used to obtain core samples. For sampling, these were split in half, using a core saw, at 1 m intervals unless determined by lithology e.g. dyke contact areas. Sample length ranged from 0.2 m to 2.9 m. The core sampling included at least 5 m into the hanging wall and footwall.</li> <li>The core samples were pulverised to &gt;95% passing 75 µm to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay for Au. Various multi-element analyses were also undertaken from the DC with at least As, Ag and S analysed.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling diameters comprised PQ (96 mm) to 39.2m followed by HQ (63 mm) to 171.3m, both were triple tubed. N</li> <li>All suitable drill core has been orientated.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample recovery was recorded by measuring the length of recovered core and comparing this with the drilled interval.</li> <li>The core recovery for the Main Zone, historically, is approximately 96.6%. There is also increased core loss in brittle high-grade zones, but these appear to have no material impact on the analytical results.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drilling has been logged for lithology, weathering, bedding, structure, alteration, mineralisation and colour using a standard set of in-house logging codes. The logging method is quantitative.</li> <li>Deeper interval have been logged for magnetic susceptibility (MS) using hand-held MS meters.</li> <li>Mineralised zones were logged for type, intensities both in vein number and percentage, angle to long core axis and mineralogy.</li> <li>Summary geotechnical information was recorded. All core trays were photographed prior to core being sampled.</li> <li>The geological model is supported by visual grade trends and variography (preferred axes of continuity) and is the basis for</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<p>geostatistical domainning. The geological logging and assays have been used to develop the geological interpretation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC sample intervals were physically marked on the core, which was sawn in half lengthways with a diamond core-cutting saw. The resulting half core was taken for the laboratory sample and the remaining core was archived.</li> <li>The field duplicates, laboratory duplicates and laboratory repeats were assayed and laboratory duplicates and repeats were found acceptable in comparison with regular laboratory samples, with no major issues identified.</li> <li>Field duplicates are routinely submitted as half core. Field duplicates were originally DC quarter cuts. This practice caused an issue with repeatability due to the smaller sample size and vein orientation. To address this issue, the remaining quarter core was sampled and the results for the two quarter cuts were average for comparison with the routine sample.</li> <li>The laboratory sample sizes, typically 2 kg to 3 kg for DC samples, are considered appropriate to the grain and particle sizes for representative sampling in respect of fundamental sampling error considerations</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC samples were sent to SGS Waihi, New Zealand, where they were assayed by 30g fire assay.</li> <li>Multi-elements were undertaken by ALS Townsville where a 48-element suite was determined via ICP-MS. ALS has a full QAQC program.</li> <li>SGS laboratories carry a full QAQC program and are ISO 19011 certified. Sample preparation of geological samples by SGS comprises of drying, crushing, splitting (if required) and pulverising to obtain an analytical sample of 250 g with &gt;95% passing 75 µm.</li> <li>No independent laboratory inspections were carried out during these phases of drilling, sampling and analysis.</li> <li>Certified Rock Laboratories Standards were submitted with every batch. Blanks, core duplicates, laboratory duplicates and laboratory repeats were used and recorded.</li> <li>The accuracy and precision for all the QAQC results are considered acceptable.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mineralisation intersection data was inspected and verified independently by the project manager. The project manager and visited the deposit on average weekly in support of the exploration program.</li> <li>All laboratory assay results were received and stored in both CSV and laboratory signed PDF formats.</li> <li>Data is stored in Microsoft Excel and Vulcan.</li> <li>Data storage system protocols are basic but robust.</li> <li>Quarter core cuts are added together to get the same sample weights per sample</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<p>interval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drilling has been surveyed to New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000 (NZTM) by GPS methods. On completion of drilling will be surveyed by DGPS to 0.1m accuracy.</li> <li>A digital terrain model (DTM) was constructed based on topographic mapping using LiDAR that was performed by NZ Aerial surveys in 2011. The drill hole collar elevations were reconciled with the DTM elevations at the collar coordinates for each drill hole.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling in the Main Zone and Bobby Dazzler has mostly been conducted on average 75 m spacing with ranges between 50 m to 150 m. The drill spacing was suggested by drill hole density analysis (Golder, 2012) down to the 50 m RL in the Main Zone which is deemed reasonable for an open pit mining methodology.</li> <li>Drilling directions and distances are variable because of the terrain, orientation of the target dyke and the orientation of the mineralisation within the dyke. Multiple drilling orientations have been fanned off single drill pads to make most of pad sites due to access agreement restrictions and the steep and challenging terrain.</li> <li>The Carapace, with a much flatter terrain was drilled on 50 m spacing with vertical holes.</li> <li>Sample compositing was to 1 m which is the dominant sample length.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most drill holes intercept at a low angle to the host porphyry and therefore drill down the porphyry (drilled northward) but at a higher angle to the general orientation of the mineralisation. These holes appear to be more optimal to delineate grade and possible grade domains. However, with often poorly intact porphyry contacts recovered in their core, these holes are sub-optimal for delineating the geometry of the porphyry.</li> <li>This relationship between drill hole orientation and expected benefits has been taken into consideration during drill hole design and implementation.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill samples were securely packaged on site and transported to the Laboratories by a courier with "chain of custody" documentation.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Golder AU previously carried out an independent review of the sampling techniques and data. The results were satisfactory.</li> </ul>



## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sams Creek is situated mostly in the Northwest Nelson Conservation Park which lies on the eastern edge of the Kahurangi National Park in northwest Nelson area.</li> <li>The Exploration Permit EP40338 expires on the 26 March 2021 and is subject to a joint venture with Oceanagold Corporation with Sandfire owning 80%.</li> <li>The eastern neighbouring permit EP54454 expires on the 25 September 2022. This covers the eastern areas of the Sams Creek Dyke over Barron's Flat into the Waitui catchment. Sandfire is the sole permit holder of EP 54454.</li> <li>The Crown royalty is not currently applicable to the Sams Creek Project but would become applicable for any gold or silver production once the Sams Creek permits are converted to mining permits.</li> <li>The Sams Creek permit is also subject to an agreement between Royalco Resources Limited (Royalco) and OGC. Under this agreement, a royalty of 1% gold produced is deliverable by OGC to Royalco.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All exploration results in drill holes up to SCDDH056 in this resource estimation were produced by CRAE (1980-1987) and OGC (1996-2005).</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sams Creek mineralisation is contained within a hydrothermally altered peralkaline granite porphyry dyke that intrudes Early Paleozoic metasediments. The dyke is up to 60 m thick and can be traced east-west along strike for over 7 km. The dyke generally dips steeply to the north (-60°) with gold mineralisation extending down dip for at least 1 km and is open at depth. The geological and geochemical characteristics of the Sams Creek granite dyke indicate it is a member of the intrusion-related gold deposits (IRGD).</li> <li>Gold mineralisation is largely contained within thin (1-15 mm) sheeted quartz-sulfide veins that crosscut the dyke which strike to the NE and dip predominantly to the SE at around 50°.</li> <li>The Sams Creek dyke was deformed by a O3 event which resulted in gentle upright F3 folds plunging to the NE-ESE. A model is proposed whereby gold-bearing sulfide veins formed along F3 fold hinges and parallel boudin necks of extending fold limbs, perpendicular to the maximum shortening direction. The higher concentrations of veining in these two areas, results in NE plunging mineralised shoots up to 35 m wide and 100 m high separated by narrower zones of lower grade gold mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All previous exploration results have previously been communicated. Drill results received by Oceanagold Corporation and</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>MOD Resources used within the mineral resource have been previously reported during -2011 and 2012-2019 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collar coordinates for all completed drilling are included.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The core is generally samples at 1 metre intervals but slightly shorter or longer samples may be taken around geological contacts. For reporting of drill hole intercepts weighted average estimates are used based on a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off. No top cuts are applied.</li> <li>• In the calculation of significant intervals, no more than two metres of internal consecutive dilution (&lt;0.5g/t Au) was included and only intercepts greater than 1.0g/t Au reported.</li> <li>• Metal equivalents are not used or reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All drill hole results are report as downhole intercepts.</li> <li>• The drill holes have been drilled orthogonal to the host lithology -the Sams Creek Dyke. Mineralisation within the dyke in either contained in thin sulphide veins, breccia's or disseminated within the dyke. The sulphide veins generally dip moderately (55°) to the SE so are intersected by the drill hole at a moderate angle (i.e. 45°).</li> <li>• Subsequently, the downhole intercept length represents a close approximation of the true width of the mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of the announcement.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Downhole surveys were completed on the drilling.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No other exploration data reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update JORC Resource Estimate</li> <li>Conceptual Mining Study</li> </ul>