30 April 2021

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Sams Creek Gold Project, New Zealand

- **Share purchase agreement executed to acquire Sandfire Resources Limited's ("Sandfire", ASX: SFR) interest in the 1Moz Sams Creek Gold Project - one of the largest undeveloped gold projects in NZ**
- **Significant gold results from three (3) diamond holes completed at the SE Traverse prospect drilling:**
  - ***12.6m @ 5.53g/t Au from 13.4m incl 2.6m @ 20.4g/t Au from 13.4m incl 1m @ 38.8g/t from 14m (SCDDH102)***
  - ***4m @ 4.53g/t Au from 53.5m (SCDDH100)***
  - ***3.6m @ 3.22g/t Au from 43.9m (SCDDH101)***

Feather Cap Project, Bryah Basin

- **Significant gold results returned from drilling completed in 2020 at Feather Cap and Durack East prospects including:**
  - ***5m @ 1.39g/t Au from 30m (FCAC093)***
  - ***2m @ 0.34g/t Au and 0.12% Cu from 58m (FCAC093)***
  - ***2m @ 1.14g/t Au from 36m (FCAC081)***
  - ***2m @ 1.26 g/t Au from 142m (DEAC0009)***
- **Significant mineralised trends require follow up drilling at both Feather Cap and Durack East**

Forrest Project, Bryah Basin

- **Offset Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) survey completed at Forrest Project has identified multiple anomalous targets for follow-up drill testing**
- **IP survey carried out to test 4.5km strike extent of an interpreted anomalous copper trend inclusive of Forrest and Wodger resource estimates**
- **Diamond drilling of resource extensions at Forrest and Wodger deposits currently underway with 3 holes completed for 862.5m. Two holes for 1,005.5m completed subsequent to reporting period**
- **Significant results returned from the first two holes drilled in the current programme (FPDD003 and FPDD004) including:**
  - ***6m @ 1.50% Cu from 305m including 2m @ 3.05% Cu from 308m (FPDD003)***
  - ***3m @ 1.86% Cu from 299m including 1m @ 4.35% Cu from 299m (FPDD003)***
  - ***0.4m @ 2.55% Cu from 383m (FPDD004)***
  - ***5m @ 0.68% Cu from 386m including 1m @ 1.34% Cu from 390m (FPDD004W1)***
  - ***8m @ 1.19% Cu from 401m including 3m @ 2.1% Cu from 406m (FPDD004W1)***

Morck Well JV, Bryah Basin (SFR earning 70%)

- **Air Core drilling continues with 290 holes completed for 23,136 metres**
- **Significant gold results from the regional 800 x 100m-spaced, infill Air Core drilling completed during the quarter include:**
  - ***10m at 2.05g/t Au from 65m incl 5m at 3.01g/t Au from 65m – MWAC3574***
  - ***5m at 0.89g/t Au from 50m – MWAC3545***
- **Significant results are adjacent to Auris' 100%-owned Feather Cap Project – planning and approvals underway for further Air Core drilling to investigate potential mineralised extensions**

- **All significant results from regional Air Core drilling completed during 2020 and to date in 2021, remain open along strike to the east and west for at least 800 metres**
- **Gold potential of the area is further highlighted by Westgold Resources' 112,000 ounce Durack Gold Resource located west of Morck Well JV and Durack East**
- **Infill Air Core and RC drilling being planned to further evaluate significant results**
- **~400 Air Core drill holes remain to be drilled in the current programme**
- **Results pending for 55% of the Air Core drilling completed during the quarter**

Corporate

- **Cash at 31 March 2021 $4.4M**
- **Satisfaction of conditions for the acquisition of the Sams Creek Gold project extended to 31 May 2021.**

Gold and base metals explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** ("**Auris**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX: AUR**) is pleased to provide its Quarterly Activities Report for the period ended 31 March 2021.

Commenting on the March quarter, Auris Managing Director, Mike Hendriks said: *"A positive quarter on the exploration front for Auris, with the completion of important diamond drilling at the Forrest project in Bryah Basin and Sams Creek in New Zealand. In addition, Sandfire completed a massive 290 air core drill holes at Morck Well where we are waiting for assay results for 158 holes.*

During the quarter we reported 10 key anomalous targets from the IP survey at Forrest and significant gold results from the air core drill programme at Feather Cap which align with a mineralised trend stretching from Morck Well through Durack East to the Durack Resource.. The copper results reported to date at Forrest are encouraging and we look forward to receiving results from the last 3 diamond holes and DHEM before embarking on the next stage of exploration which will include an air core drill programme to assess the anomalies highlighted by the IP survey.

Significant gold results at Feather Cap, Durack East and reported by Sandfire on Morck Well will also be followed up with infill air core drill programmes. Sandfire are continuing with their aggressive drilling at Morck Well and we look forward to updating the market on progress and results.

As reported, we are working with Sandfire to complete the Sams Creek Gold acquisition. An extension has been agreed to 31 May 2021 to fulfill outstanding pre-conditions. Due to delays, a Notice of Meeting is being finalised to refresh shareholder approvals relevant to the acquisition.

We look forward to reporting results from our ongoing exploration programs as and when they become available.

Company Overview & Background on Joint Ventures

Auris is exploring for base metals and gold in the Bryah Basin of Western Australia. Auris has consolidated a tenement portfolio of 1,369km², which is divided into eight well-defined project areas: Forrest, Cashman, Cheroona, Doolgunna, Morck Well, Feather Cap, Milgun and Horseshoe Well, (Figure 1).

In February 2018, Auris entered a Farm-in Agreement with Sandfire Resources Limited ("Sandfire"; ASX: SFR) in relation to the Morck Well and Doolgunna Projects which covers ~430km² (the Morck Well JV). During September 2019, Auris entered into a Farm-in with Sandfire in relation to the Cashman Project tenements, E51/1053 and E51/1120, (the Cashman JV). On 4 February 2020 Auris and Northern Star Resources Limited (NST) entered into a Farm-in with Sandfire in relation to the Cheroona Project tenements, E51/1391, E51/1837 and E51/1838, (the Cheroona JV). Sandfire has the right to earn a 70% interest in each of above projects upon completion of a Feasibility Study on a discovery of not less than 50,000t contained copper (or metal equivalent) on the project. Auris manages exploration on all other tenements, including those that are subject to arrangements with third parties.

Auris has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement to acquire Sandfire's interest in the Sams Creek Gold Project in New Zealand, (Figure 2), 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).

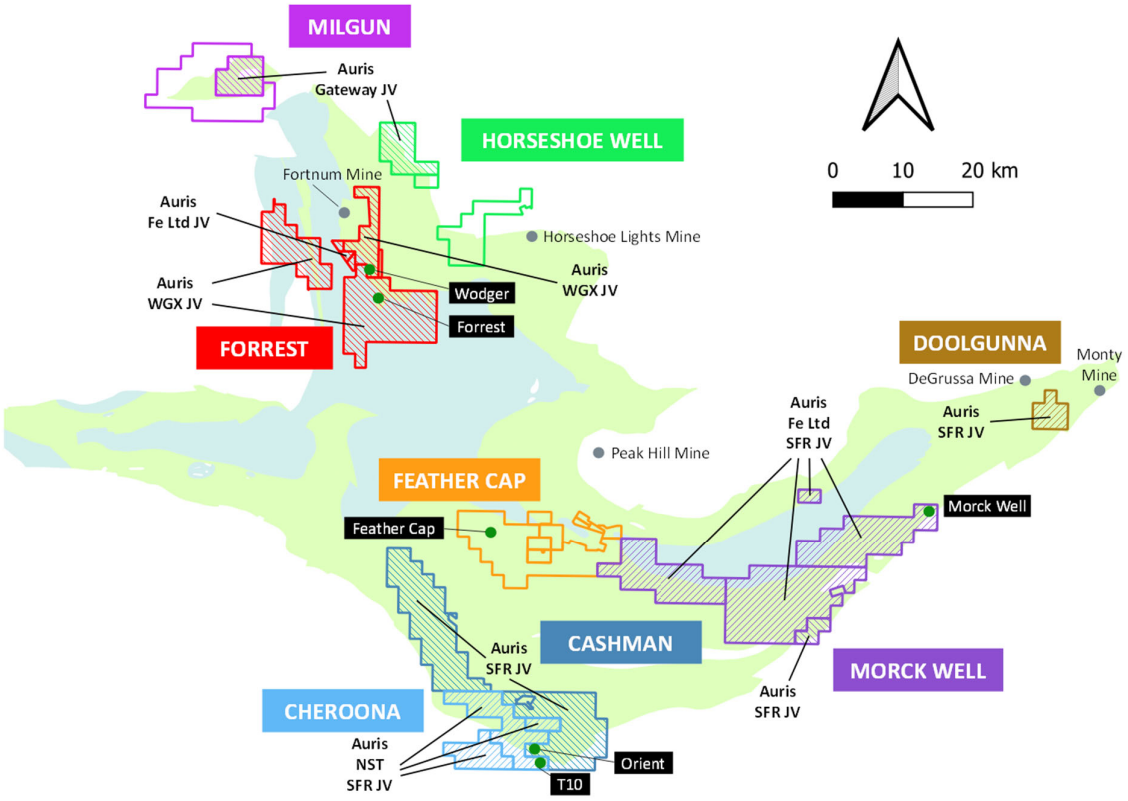

Figure 1: Auris' copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Sandfire (SFR), Northern Star (NST), Westgold (WGX), Fe Ltd and Gateway JV areas indicated

Notes:

1. The Forrest Project tenements E52/1659 and E52/1671 have the following outside interests:
   - Auris 80%; Westgold Resources Ltd 20% (ASX:WGX). Westgold Resources Ltd interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine
   - Westgold Resources Ltd own the gold rights over the Auris interest.
2. The Forrest Project 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
   - Westgold Resources Ltd own the gold rights over the Auris interest.
3. The Forrest Project tenements P52/1493 has the following outside interests:
   - Westgold Resources Ltd own the gold rights over the Auris interest.
4. The Cheroona Project tenements E51/1391, E51/1837-38 have the following outside interests:
   - Auris 70%; Northern Star Resources Ltd 30% (ASX:NST)
5. The Horseshoe Well Project tenement E52/3291 has the following outside interests:
   - Auris 85%; Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd (formerly OMNI Projects Pty Ltd) 15% (Gateway Projects free carried until a Decision to Mine)
6. The Milgun Project tenement E52/3248 has the following outside interests:
   - Auris 85%; Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd (formerly OMNI Projects Pty Ltd) 15% (Gateway Projects free carried until a Decision to Mine)
7. The Morck Well Project tenements E51/1033, E52/1613 and E52/1672 have the following outside interests:
   - Auris 80%; Fe Ltd 20% (ASX:FEL). Fe Ltd interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine

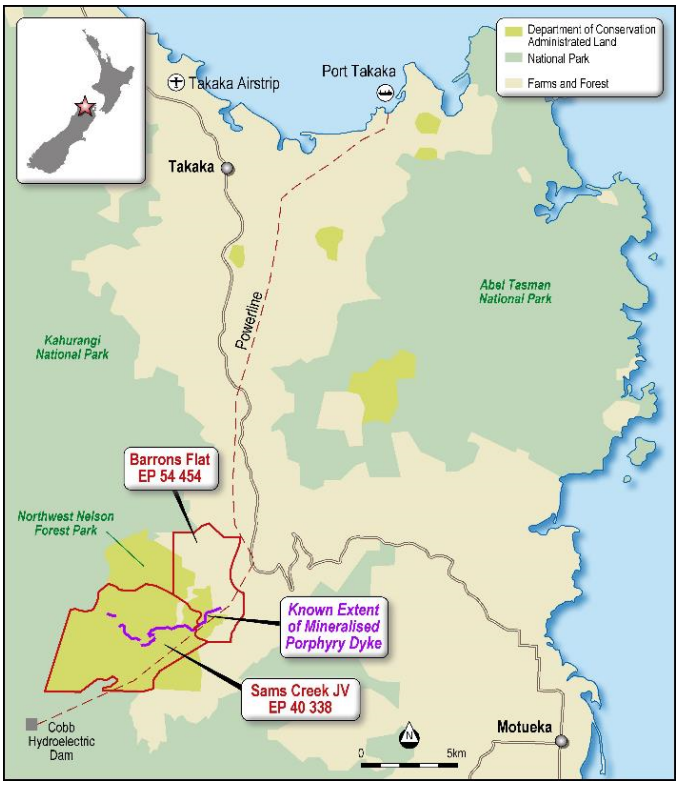

Figure 2: Sams Creek Gold Project exploration permit portfolio

EXPLORATION

1. SAMS CREEK PROJECT (Binding agreement to acquire 100% of Sandfire Interest)

During the quarter, exploration work was advanced at the Sams Creek Gold Project, with Sandfire, completing the remaining diamond drilling for a total of seven (7) holes for 772.5m, (Figure 3). Three (3) holes for 170.1m were completed during the period to evaluate continuity of mineralisation at SE Traverse prospect and results were received from all completed drilling.

This diamond drilling program forms part of a $600,000 expenditure commitment by Sandfire as a sale pre-condition relating to the extension of the Sams Creek exploration permits.

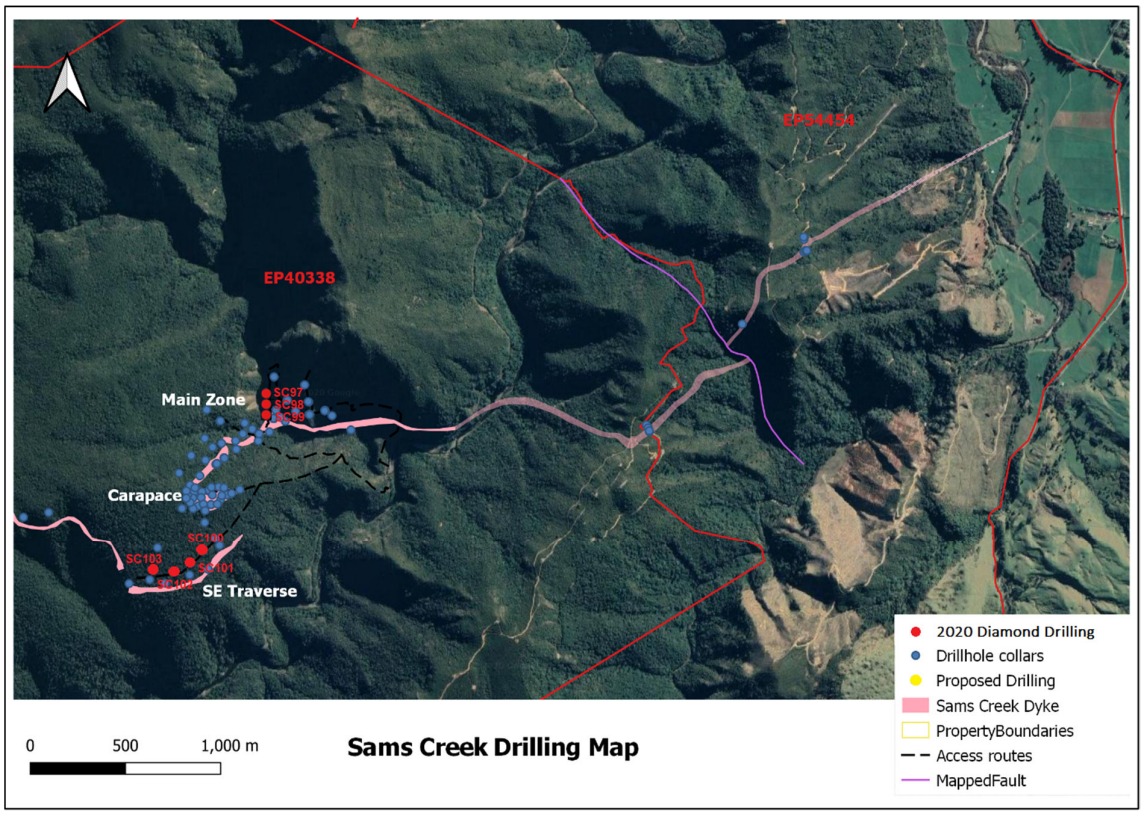

Figure 3: Sams Creek Dyke, Drill Hole Location

Sams Creek Diamond Drilling Program

Sandfire completed three diamond holes, designed to test alternative geological models, (Figures 3, 4 and 5, SCDDH097-SCDDH099) for 538.8m in the Main Zone of the Sams Creek deposit. All three holes were completed late in 2020 and 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. 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 1, Refer ASX Announcement 22 February 2021).

Table 1: Significant Drill Results - Sams Creek Dyke Main Zone Resource Drilling

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 2: Sams Creek Main Zone Drilling Collar Details and Dyke Intersections

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

Analysis of the drilling into the Main Zone 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 is likely to concentrate on defining the NE trending high grade mineralisation in the fold hinges.

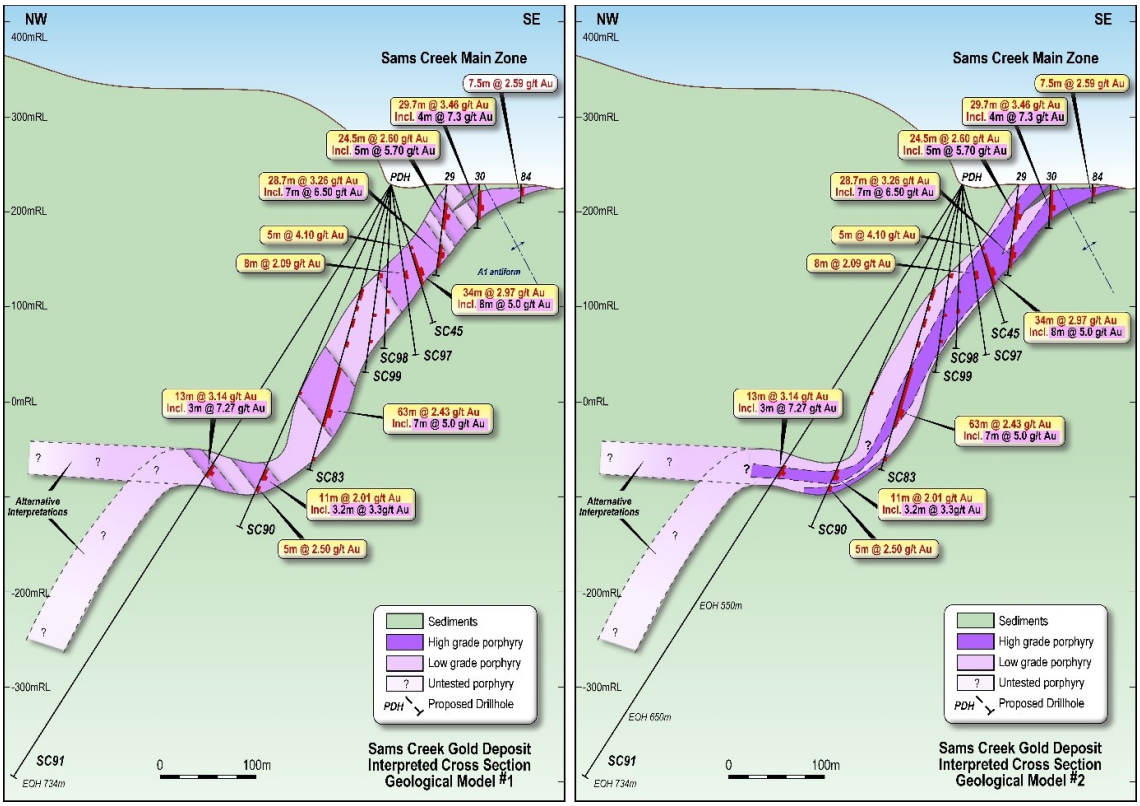

Figure 4: Two geological models showing results of drillholes SCDDH097, SCDDH098 and SCDDH099

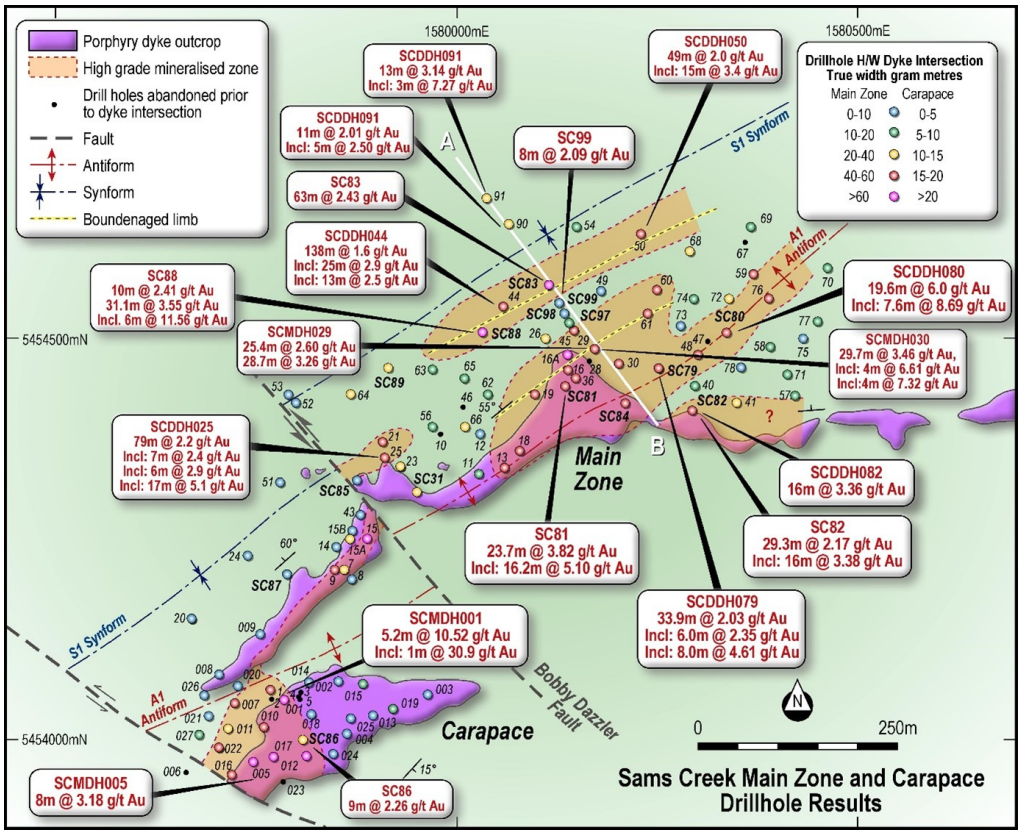

Figure 5: Plan view of the Carapace and Main Zone showing the dyke outcrop (purple) and with NE trending high-grade overlays (orange polygons)

Following completion of the Main Zone Resource drilling, a total of four holes (SCDDH100-SCDDH103, Table 3) 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). A total of three (3) holes for 170.1m were completed testing the SE Traverse during the reporting period.

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 (± sphalerite ± chalcopyrite ± galena) veins.

Results were received from the four (4) holes (SCDDH100-SCDDH103) drilled at the SE Traverse prospect. Shallow, high grade gold results have been returned from all four holes including **12.6m at 5.53g/t Au from 13.4m in SCDDH102. This intersection includes 2.6m at 20.4g/t Au from 13.4m including 1m @ 38.8g/t from 14m (Figure 6 and 7)**. All significant results are tabulated below (Table 3, Refer ASX Announcement 9 March 2021).

The SE Traverse is an isolated section of dyke approximately 600m long and 200m wide that is interpreted to be part of a historic landslide that slipped downhill a few hundred metres from the outcrop. This section of dyke includes the continuation of the A1 antiform that extends for over 1.5kms from Main Zone to Doyles through the Carapace and SE Traverse and is open at depth to the NE in the Main Zone. High grade gold mineralisation is concentrated along the A1 antiform hinge. Similar

subparallel antiforms have been mapped and intersected in Main Zone drillholes to the NW and SE of the A1.

Table 3: Collar Details and Significant Drill Results - Sams Creek Dyke SE Traverse Diamond Drilling

Hole ID	Easting (NZTM)	Northing (NZTM)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
SCDDH100	1579764	5453739	483	0	-90	63.6	53.5	57.5	4	4.53
SCDDH101	1579703	5453672	485	0	-90	54.7	43.9	47.5	3.6	3.22
SCDDH102	1579621	5453625	494	0	-90	32.5	13.4	26	12.6	5.53
							13.4	16	2.6	20.4
							14	15	1	38.8
SCDDH103	1579513	5453633	494	0	-90	82.9	76.8	77.8	1	2.92

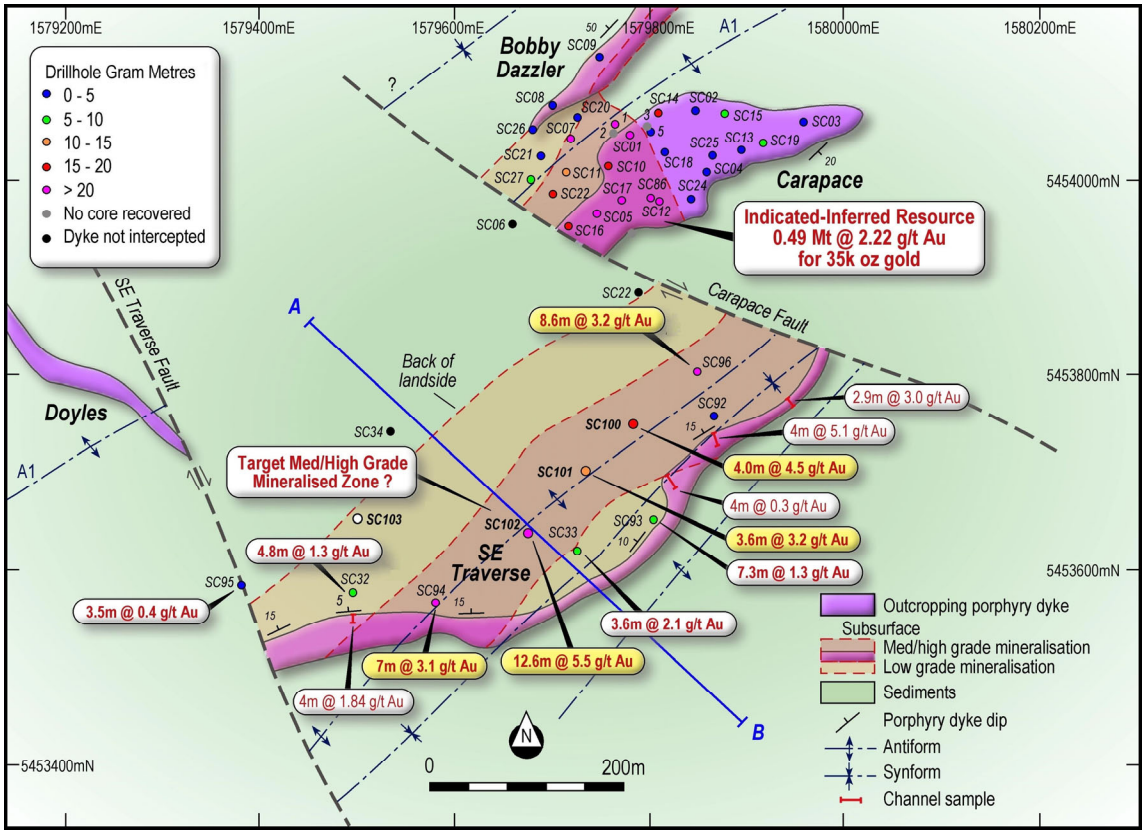

Figure 6: Plan view of the SE Traverse prospect showing the new drill holes SCDDH100 to SCDDH103.

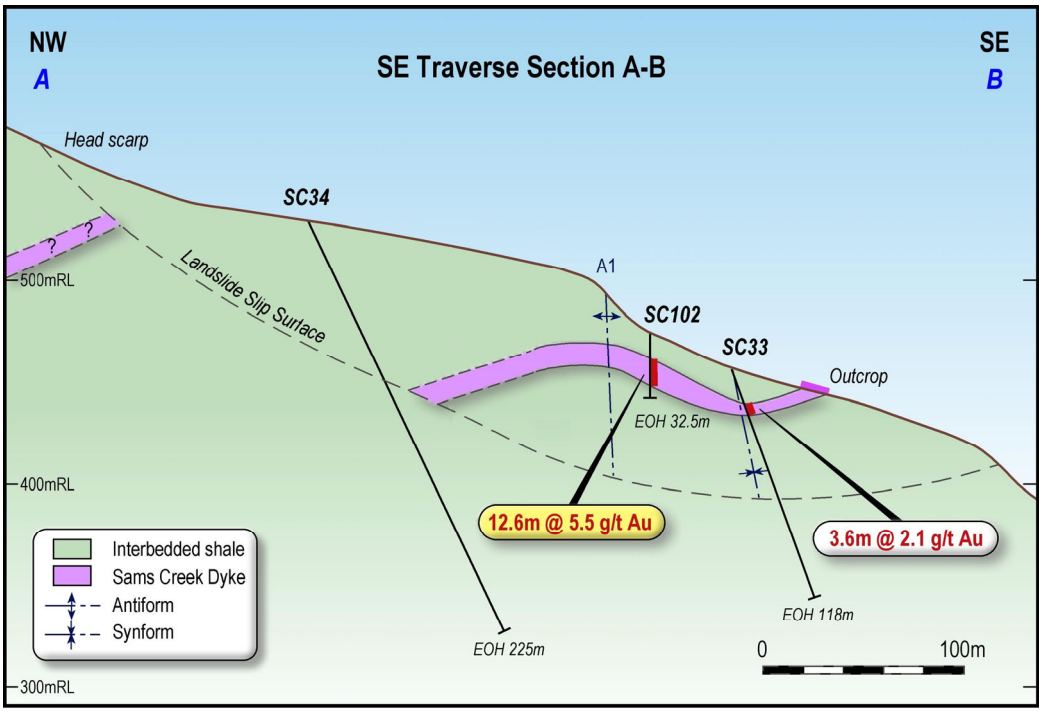

Figure 7: Cross Section C-D through SCDDH102

Sams Creek Acquisition Background

Auris has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement to acquire Sandfire's interest in the Sams Creek Gold Project in New Zealand, (Figure 2), held through its wholly owned subsidiary Sams Creek Gold Limited (SCGL). The Sams Creek Project is located approximately 30 kilometres south of Takaka and 45 kilometres northwest of Motuaka, at the northern end of the South Island of New Zealand (Figure 2).

Sams Creek is one of New Zealand's largest undeveloped gold projects and is located at the northern end of the South Island, approximately 200km to the northwest of the Reefton Goldfield, which has produced is excess of 2.5M ounces of gold. The project is comprised of 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%).

- EP 40 338 hosts a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of **20.5Mt @ 1.54g/t Au for a total of 1.014Moz Au at a 0.7g/t Au cut-off grade** (Table 4, Refer ASX announcement 30 September 2020); 80% SCGL, 20% OGC
- EP 54 454 is 100% owned by SCGL.

Table 4: Sams Creek Mineral Resource Estimate

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

2. MORCK WELL JV (Sandfire earning 70% Interest)

Air Core Drilling

Regional Air Core (AC) drilling continued within the Morck Well JV during the March quarter, with a total of 290 holes for 23,136 metres completed, (MWAC3543 – MWAC3600, MWAC3626 – MWAC3856, Figure 9, Refer ASX Announcement 20 April 2021).

The completed drilling during the quarter represents a significant portion of the broader 800 x 100m infill AC drill program across the Morck Well project area designed to provide high quality lithogeochemical samples and assistance with delineation of stratigraphy. All holes are located within the JJAC native title claim.

Results were received for a total of 132 AC drill holes (MWAC3543 – MWAC3590, MWZC3627 – MWAC3642, MWAC3659 – MWAC3726) and results pending for 158 holes (MWAC3591 – MWAC33600, MWAC3626, MWAC3643 – MWAC3758).

All significant intersections are reported in Table 5.

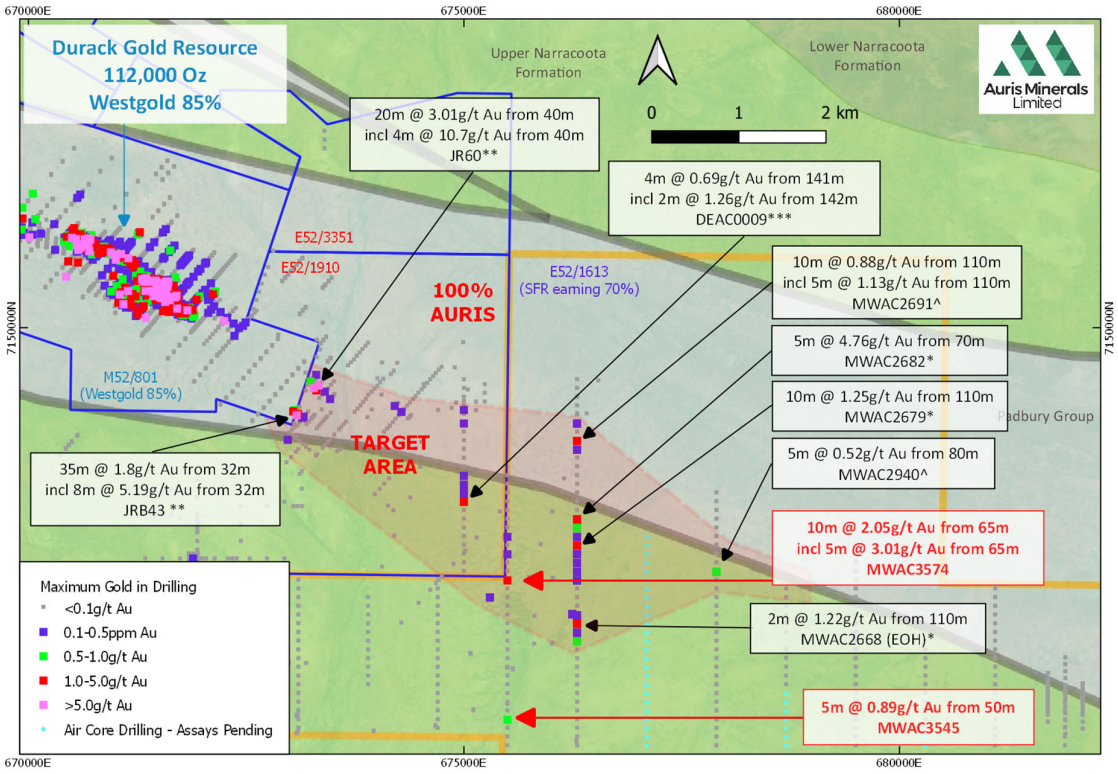

Figure 8. Drilling Summary Plan - Morck Well West Project

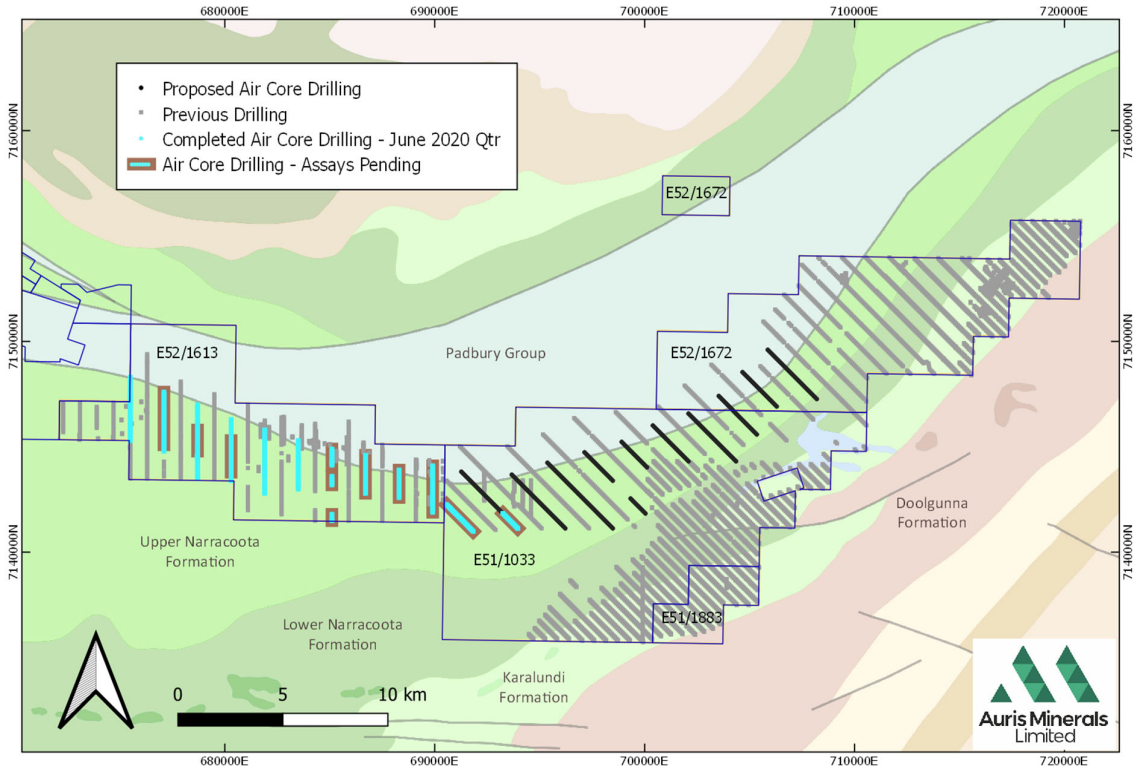

Figure 9. Morck Well Project Summary Geology Plan showing extent of drilling completed and proposed Air Core drilling remaining.

Notes - Durack Gold Resource – *Refer WGX announcement dated 4 September 2017
^ - Refer ASX announcement 17 July 2020
* - Refer ASX announcement 23 October 2020
** - Refer ASX announcement 28 October 2020
*** - Refer ASX announcement 28 January 2021

Table 5. Significant composite intervals returned from infill Air Core Morck Well JV AC

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Intersection			
				Cu (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
MWAC3545	50	55	5	32	0.89	14	14
MWAC3574	**65**	**75**	**10**	**91**	**2.05**	**14**	**25**
including	**65**	**70**	**5**	**39**	**3.01**	**9**	**3**

A composite gold result of **10 metres at 2.05g/t Au from 65 metres including 5 metres at 3.01g/t Au from 65 metres** was returned in AC drill hole, MWAC3574, (Figure 8 and Table 5). This intercept was returned from drilling completed in the west of the project area, on a drill line 800m west of previous AC drilling completed by Sandfire, which previously returned significant gold results including 2m @ 1.22g/t Au from 110m (MWAC2668) and 10m @ 1.25g/t Au from 110m (MWAC2679)(Refer ASX announcement 23 October 2020). Additional heritage surveys have been planned for clearance of infill AC drilling at a 400m-line spacing, which is designed to further evaluate the significant gold anomalism within the area.

To the west of the Morck Well Project, drilling completed by Auris within the Feather Cap Project during December 2020 (Refer ASX announcement 28 January 2021) returned an encouraging result of **4m @ 0.69g/t Au from 141m including 2m @ 1.26g/t Au from 142m** (DEAC0009) interpreted to be

located along strike from the Durack resource to the west and significant AC intersections within previous Sandfire drilling in Morck Well JV to the east.

In summary, the completed AC drilling at Durack East and within Morck Well, completed by Auris and Sandfire, has identified significant mineralisation along interpreted mineralised trends which require further evaluation via infill AC drilling. Auris plans to complete further AC drilling along the 1.7km prospective trend between the December 2020 AC drilling and the Durack Resource tenement boundary to further evaluate the gold potential of the mineralised trends.

Geological Understanding

Drilling of the regional first-pass 1,600 x 100m and subsequent 800 x 100m AC programs has identified lithologies from the Narracoota Formation. To the north of the project area, sediments of the overlying Wilthorpe Formation were identified.

Geological interpretation through the Morck Well project area is currently ongoing.

Ongoing and Forecast Work

Approximately 400 AC holes remain to be drilled as part of the infill 800 x 100m-spaced program.

Additional heritage surveys have been planned to narrow the line spacing to 400m over prospective stratigraphy to enable the follow-up of gold and base metal anomalies identified in the 1,600m and 800m spaced programs. Any follow-up RC drilling will be planned thereafter.

At Cuba, within tenement E52/2438, a 130 hole program has been planned to infill sections of the Central Volcanics that have previously been inconsistently tested with shallow AC and RAB drilling, with the aim of more accurately defining the interpreted Karalundi Formation and Narracoota Formation stratigraphy.

3. FEATHER CAP PROJECT (Auris 100% Interest)

A total of 63 Air Core drill holes were completed for 6,572m at the Feather Cap Project during November and December 2020, (Refer ASX announcement 10 December 2020).

The primary focus of the program was to further evaluate two high priority regional gold targets – the Durack East and Feather Cap prospects respectively. Auris can report that significant results have been received from both prospects (Table 6) and this requires further evaluation and follow-up work.

A detailed summary of the program is provided below.

Table 6 – Significant Air Core Intersection – Feather Cap Air Core

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Intersection	
					Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
Durack East	DEAC0009	141	145	4	0.69	197
	incl	**142**	**144**	**2**	**1.26**	**167**
		150	153	3	0.18	89
	DEAC0010	82	83	1	0.29	52

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Intersection	
					Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
	DEAC0011	85	90	5	0.25	115
	DEAC0012	110	120	10	0.28	98
	DEAC0018	80	85	5	0.21	240
	DEAC0021	90	100	10	0.11	157
	DEAC0026	120	125	5	0.11	80
	DEAC0027	90	100	10	0.30	147
Feather Cap	FCAC081	**36**	**38**	**2**	**1.14**	**200**
	incl	**36**	**37**	**1**	**2.17**	**273**
	FCAC083	30	35	5	0.11	194
	FCAC084	38	45	7	0.17	171
	FCAC087	25	30	5	0.17	343
	FCAC087	35	45	10	0.22	177
	FCAC088	35	55	20	0.34	219
	FCAC089	50	55	5	0.40	115
	FCAC093	**30**	**35**	**5**	**1.39**	**174**
		58	**60**	**2**	**0.34**	**1200**
		70	73	3	0.19	183
	FCAC094	35	50	15	0.24	105
	FCAC095	35	40	5	0.10	116
		90	100	10	0.12	77
	FCAC099	40	45	5	0.10	68
	FCAC104	90	95	5	0.34	123

Durack East Summary

Twenty-seven (27) Air Core holes for 3,133 metres were completed at the Durack East prospect to test for strike extensions to high grade gold mineralisation identified by Sandfire within recent Air Core drilling in the Morck Well JV. Results from drilling completed by Sandfire within the Morck Well JV include a maximum result of **5m @ 4.76g/t Au from 70m** (MWAC2682, Refer ASX announcement 17 July 2020).

Significant gold mineralisation also occurs to the west of the completed drilling in the form of the Durack Gold Resource (Refer WGX announcement dated 4 September 2017), located along over 3km strike and outside of Auris tenure. Historical RAB drilling by Plutonic Resources and Geopeko in the 1990's, located approximately 1.7km to the west along strike from the proposed drilling has intersected high grade gold results including **35m @ 1.8g/t Au from 32m including 8m @ 5.19g/t Au from 32m** (JRB43) and **20m @ 3.01g/t Au from 40m including 4m @ 10.7g/t Au from 40m,** (Refer ASX announcement 28 October 2020).

The completed drilling was undertaken over a single line with drill holes initially spaced every 100 metres. Infill drilling to 50m spacings was completed in two locations along the drill line due to the intersection of prospective chert horizons and Narracoota/Ravelstone Formations contacts resulting in the completion of an additional 4 drill holes.

An encouraging result from the Durack East prospect of **4m @ 0.69g/t Au from 141m including 2m @ 1.26g/t Au from 142m** was returned from DEAC0009 associated with minor quartz veining and chert horizons within mafic lithologies of the Narracoota Formation. The intersection is interpreted to be located along strike from the Durack resource to the west and significant air core intersections within previous Sandfire drilling in Morck Well JV to the east.

All other significant results returned from the drilling are interpreted to be associated with zones of lateral dispersion of gold within the weathering environment trending along regolith boundaries, resulting in the interpretation of a depleted gold zone down to vertical depths ranging between 70 and 100m.

Feather Cap Summary

A total of 27 Air Core holes for 2,628 metres were completed to infill existing drilling at the Feather Cap prospect to a 50/100 x 200m drill spacing to better evaluate identified anomalous gold mineralisation within previous drilling, (including a maximum result of **11m @ 0.82g/t Au from 33m including 1m @ 4.76g/t Au from 35m**, FCAC039) which extends over an interpreted strike extent of approximately 1.8km and remains open to the north and south, (Refer ASX announcement 10 October 2018).

A significant result of **5m @ 1.39g/t Au from 30m** was returned from FCAC093 which is interpreted to be associated with the lateral dispersion of gold along regolith boundaries within the weathering environment. A maximum result of **2m @ 0.34g/t Au and 0.12% Cu** was returned within FCAC093 associated with jasperoidal chert. Importantly, significant mineralisation within drilling at Feather Cap remains open to the south.

Further Air Core drilling is required at the Feather Cap Prospect in order to test for southern extensions to the mineralisation and RC drilling is required to infill around the above significant mineralisation and prospective geology to better understand the gold potential of the area.

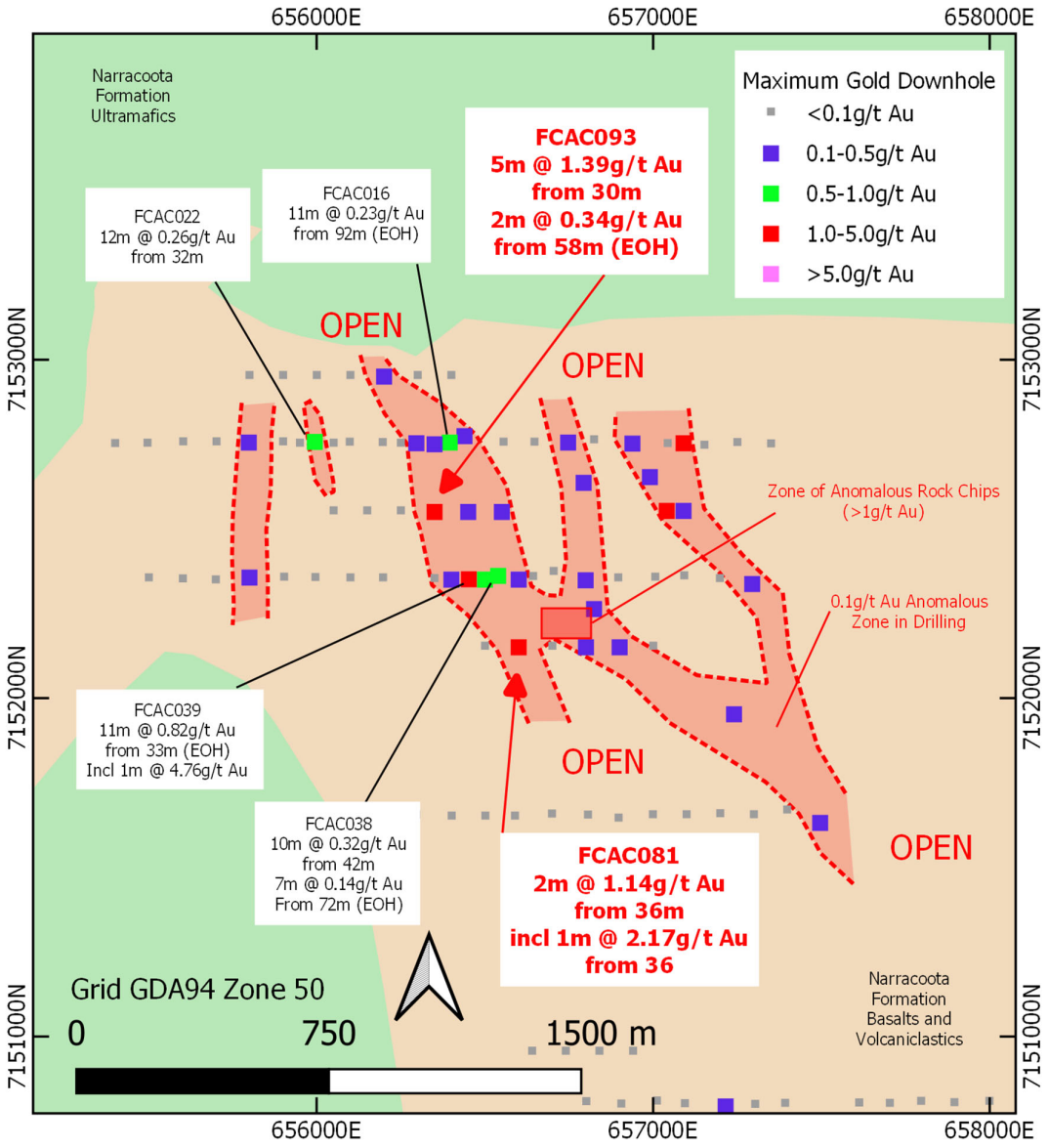

Figure 10 – Feather Cap Prospect Drill Plan

Regional Summary

The remaining 9 holes for 811m were completed within tenements E52/3275, E52/3350 and E52/3351, to further evaluate lower priority gold targets. No significant results were returned from this drilling.

4. FORREST PROJECT (Auris 80% Interest, Westgold 20% Interest and 100% Gold Rights)

The Forrest Project includes tenements E52/1659 and E52/1671, which host the Wodger and Forrest deposits respectively and fall under an agreement with Westgold Resources Limited ("WGX") whereby WGX own all gold rights and a 20% free carried interest until a decision to mine for all copper rights.

IP Survey Results

Late last year, an offset pole-dipole induced polarisation survey was undertaken at the Forrest Project. The IP survey was designed to test for zones of resistivity and/or chargeability potentially associated with quartz/copper sulphide veining and/or zones of disseminated or massive copper sulphides. The IP survey was also designed to evaluate approximately 4.5 kilometres of strike of an interpreted copper anomalous trend within the Forrest Project, encompassing both the Forrest and Wodger deposits, (Figure 11).

During the reporting period, Auris reported that the IP survey had multiple anomalous targets within the Forrest Project area (Refer ASX announcement 22 January 2021).

A total of ten (10) IP target areas (Figures 12 and 13) have been identified from the early modelling, interpretation and integration of the IP survey results with other exploration datasets (which remains on-going). A number of these identified IP target areas are located along strike from the Forrest and Wodger deposits. The source of these chargeable responses could be sulphide veining and/or disseminated sulphide mineralisation, alteration, or chargeable stratigraphic units, which is potentially the case for a large and strike-extensive chargeability anomaly located in the west of the survey area - likely associated with chargeable sedimentary units of the Horseshoe Formation.

Ground reconnaissance for all IP target areas will be carried out prior to any follow up exploration. Priority IP target areas identified by the survey are planned to be drill tested variously by Air Core, RC and diamond drilling as appropriate. Further details on the planned drill programs will be reported prior to drilling commencement.

Full details of the IP survey are available in the ASX announcement dated 22 January 2021.

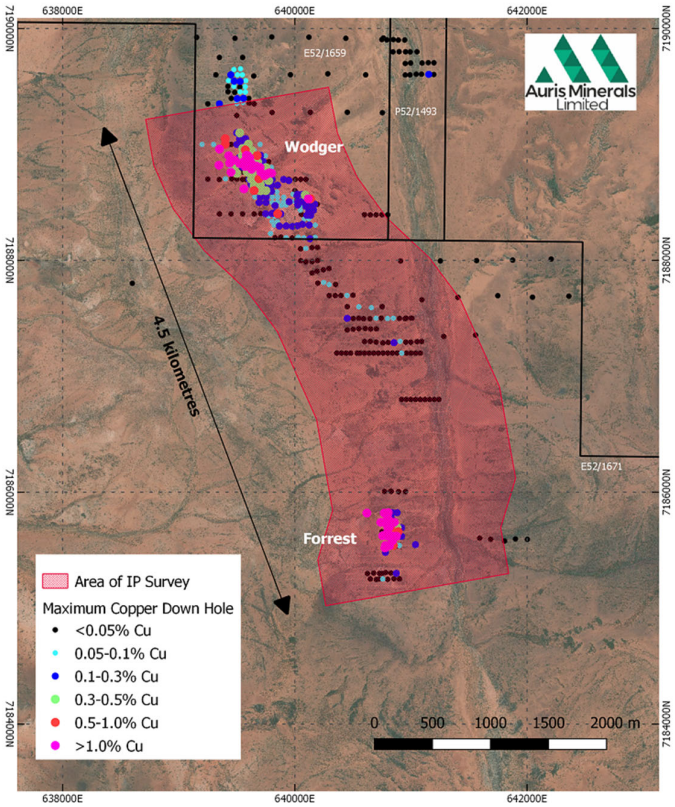

Figure 11. Extent of Forrest Project IP Survey

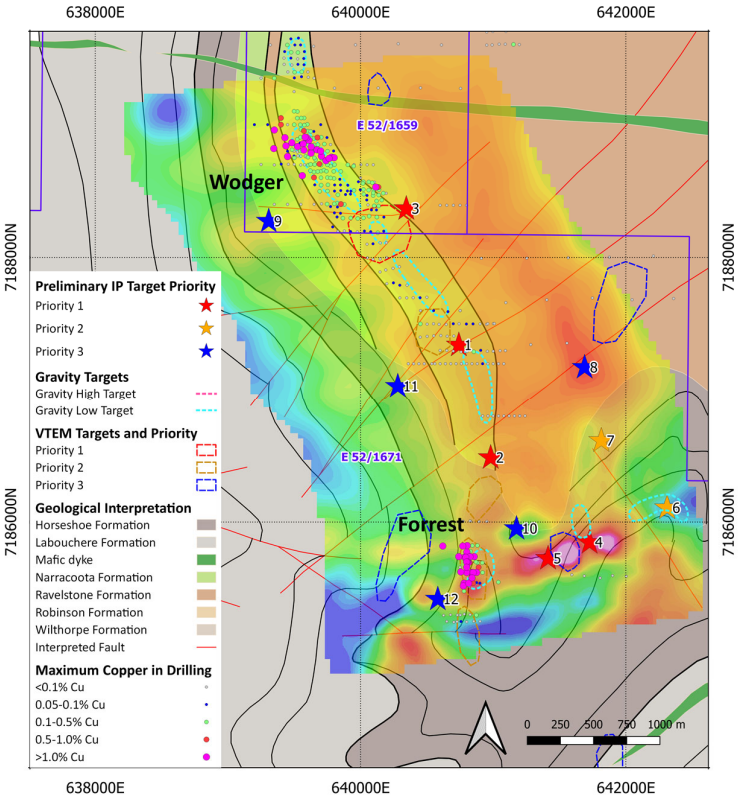

Figure 12. 350mRL slice of 3D inversion modelled chargeability showing preliminary IP target areas

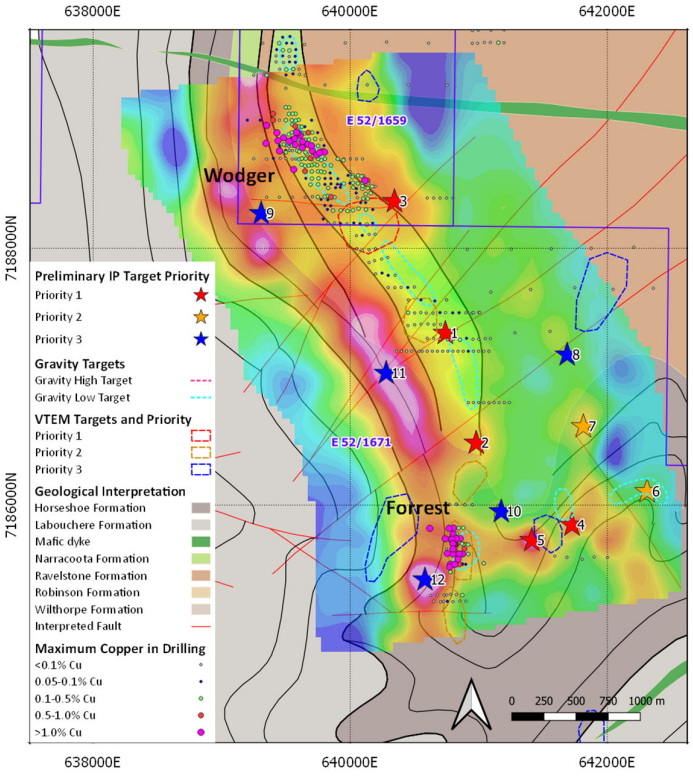

Figure 13. 350mRL slice of 3D inversion modelled conductivity showing preliminary IP target areas

Westgold RC Drilling Program

Westgold completed an RC drilling programme at the Forrest Deposit during January 2021, comprising 39 drill holes for 3,081 metres (refer ASX announcement 12 March 2021). The drilling was primarily aimed at the leached gold cap but also to assist with understanding the interaction of copper oxide minerals in the transition zone. As part of this program Westgold drilled three deeper holes for and on behalf of the JV.

All results from the completed drilling have now been received with a **maximum significant copper result of 32m @ 1.8% Cu from 111m including 4m @ 4.63% Cu from 112m (20FSTRC038)** returned from one of the deeper RC drill holes infilling the copper resource below the gold cap and along an interpreted high-grade trend/plunge within the weathering profile. All significant results are listed below, (Table 7).

Table 7 – Westgold RC Drilling Significant Copper Results - Forrest Deposit

Hole Number	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
20FSTRC001	103	106	3	5.04	0.96
incl	104	106	2	6.75	1.13
20FSTRC006	99	105	6	0.89	0.16
20FSTRC021	63	77	14	1.73	2.6
incl	73	77	4	4.01	7.89
20FSTRC038	98	100	2	3.99	0.68
and	111	143	32	1.8	1.23
incl	112	116	4	4.63	2.39
20FSTRC039	138	149	11	0.84	0.08

Notes **- All significant results are calculated based on a minimum intercept length of two metres grading a minimum or 0.5% Cu. Within the calculated zones, maximum lengths of two metres of consecutive internal dilution are incorporated.**
- Gold mineralisation not associated with the significant copper mineralisation is not included. This includes gold mineralisation within the gold cap at the Forrest Deposit which overlies the copper resource.

The above significant copper intersections are located within or in proximity of the current copper resource outline and are not expected to have a material impact on the copper resource estimation. However, the significant intersections do reinforce the strong copper geochemistry within the near-surface at the Forrest Deposit. Auris' current diamond drilling at the Forrest Deposit is focusing on the interpreted extensions of this surface geochemistry at depth, down-dip and down-plunge to the north.

Diamond Drilling Program

Auris commenced a programme of six (6) diamond drill holes for 2,540 metres at the Forrest and Wodger Deposits (Refer ASX Announcement 18 February 2021) to infill and test for dip and plunge extensions to current copper resources of 2.4Mt @ 1.7% Cu for 41,500t Cu, (Refer ASX announcement 2 July 2020). Further details on this programme are outlined below.

A total of four (4) diamond drill holes for 1,550 metres were planned at the Forrest Deposit to infill and test for dip and plunge extensions to copper resources associated with the interpreted northern plunge. The current location of interpreted dip and plunge extents to the copper resource at the Forrest Deposit along the interpreted northern plunge is a result of a lack of drill information at depth, resulting in copper resources remaining open up, and down dip and down plunge to the north.

Auris completed three (3) diamond drill holes (FPDD003 and FPDD004/W1) for 862.5 m at the Forrest Deposit during the quarter. An additional hole (FPDD004W1) has been completed due to the FPDD004 not being able to be completed to planned depth.

Completed drill hole (FPDD003, Table 9) was designed to infill the existing current copper resources, along strike and up-dip from previous significant copper intersections, (Figure 14), comprising 33m @ 1.25% Cu from 276m (FPRC029) and 8.5m @ 1.06% Cu from 382m (FPDD002) respectively, (Refer ASX announcements 4 February 2019 and 29 April 2019). Previous diamond drill hole, FPDD002, intersected the first and only sulphide related copper mineralisation (bornite) associated with interpreted northern plunge at the Forrest Deposit.

Drill hole FPDD004, which was designed to test for dip extensions of the current resource, was unable to be drilled to the planned depth of 430m due to the drill rods becoming stuck at 382.9m. Prior to the rods becoming stuck, a 10-15cm quartz-carbonate-chalcopyrite (20%)-bornite (<1%) vein was intersected from 383.15m associated with the target High Mg volcanic unit of the Narracoota Formation. . Minor quartz-carbonate-chalcopyrite was intersected in the remaining 10cm to EOH (383.4m).

The decision was made to cut the rods at 369.9m in hole FPDD004, retrieve the remaining rod string and set up a wedge to drill off the hole at approximately 360m (FPDD004W1) to drill through the target location. Wedge diamond drill hole, FPDD004W1, was drilled from 359.1m, to a final depth of 465.6m, (106.5m).

Pleasingly, drill hole FPDD0004W1 intersected several zones of chalcopyrite and/or bornite mineralisation associated with quartz veining and carbonate alteration within mafic lithologies of the Narracoota Formation.

Results from the first hole drilled in the current programme (FPDD003) were received, returning several significant intersections (Table 8), including a maximum result of **6m @ 1.50% Cu from 305m including 2m @ 3.05% Cu from 308m**, (Refer ASX Announcement 29 March 2021). Drill hole FPDD003 was designed to infill the existing current copper resources, along strike and up-dip from previous significant copper intersections, comprising within FPRC029 and FPDD002 respectively. Previous diamond drill hole, FPDD002, intersected the first and only sulphide related copper mineralisation (bornite) associated with interpreted northern plunge at the Forrest Deposit.

Significant results were also returned from the assaying of Forrest deposit drill hole FPDD004/W1 including **8m @ 1.19% Cu from 401m including 3m @ 2.1% Cu from 406m** (Table 8, Refer ASX Announcement 28 April 2021). The mineralisation within FPDD004/W1 is associated with a zone comprising 3% bornite along vuggy foliated fabric including a more discrete zone of 0.5m (407-407.5m) comprising 6% bornite and 2% chalcopyrite in fractures. The results from FPDD004 and FPDD00W1 support preliminary interpretations of a potential steepening of the northerly plunge to the copper mineralisation at the Forrest deposit. Copper mineralisation at depth along the plunge to the mineralisation remains open.

Table 8 – Significant Copper Intersections within FPDD003 and FPDD004/W1

Hole Number	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
FPDD003	292	295	3	0.80	0.02	0.14
including	292	293	1	1.03	0.02	0.18

	299	302	3	1.86	0.32	7.00
including	299	300	1	4.35	0.84	14.85
	305	311	6	1.50	0.08	3.00
including	308	310	2	3.05	0.18	6.89
	319	321	2	1.07	0.01	1.29
FPDD004	383	383.4	0.4	2.55	0.70	1.74
FPDD004W1	386	391	5	0.68	0.21	1.41
including	390	391	1	1.34	0.54	3.26
	401	409	8	1.19	0.58	1.85
including	406	409	3	2.10	0.77	3.42

All assays are pending from sampling completed from drill holes FPDD005 and WRDD006.

Table 9 – Forrest Project Diamond Drilling Collar Details

Hole	Northing (GDA94_50)	Easting (GDA94_50)	RL (m)	Dip	Azi	Metres Drilled (m)	Max Depth (m)
FPDD003	7185820	640670	536	-70	90	372.6	372.6
FPDD004	7185740	640640	536	-70	90	383.4	383.4
FPDD004W1	7185739	640776	203	-62.4	90.7	106.5	465.6
FPDD005	7185900	640600	536	-70	90	444.6	444.6
WRDD006	7188890	639230	530	-70	60	560.9	560.9

Subsequent to the reporting period, Auris completed two diamond holes (FPDD005 and WRDD006) for a total of 1,005.5m. A total of 1,307.1m has now been completed at the Forrest Deposit.

Drill hole FPDD005 intersected a 21m zone (359.72-380.87m) of 3% pyrite and trace chalcopyrite within the Narracoota Formation volcanics. Preliminary interpretations of the drilling completed to date at the Forrest Deposit has resulted in a potential steepening of the northerly plunge to the copper mineralisation.

The fourth diamond hole, (WRDD006, Refer ASX Announcement 28 April 2021), of the drill programme to a final depth of 560.9m, (Table 9), at the Wodger deposit. Drill hole WRDD006 intersected a 1.2m zone of 1-3% disseminated and vein related bornite mineralisation between 531.30m and 532.50m within the Narracoota Formation volcanics adjacent to the footwall contact with Ravelstone Formation sediments. Based on the visual mineralisation from WRDD006, it appears the north-westerly plunge to the mineralisation at Wodger is in line with current interpretations, plunging shallower than that interpreted at Forrest. Visual indications from the current drill hole (WRDD007) and assay results from both holes will assist with this interpretation. Two diamond drill holes for 990 metres are planned at the Wodger Deposit to test for dip and plunge extensions to copper resources at depth.

A total of 1,868.0m of drilling has now been completed between the Forrest and Wodger deposits. A proposed diamond drill hole (proposed for 290m) at the Forrest deposit has been put on hold based on the revised interpretation of the steepening plunge.

All data and results from the drill program will be incorporated into the current interpretations for the Forrest and Wodger deposits once received. Upcoming exploration for the Forrest Project includes

evaluation of selected IP targets identified from the survey completed late last year, (Refer ASX Announcement 22 January 2021).

DHEM Summary

Down hole EM (DHEM) surveying has been completed on two of the completed diamond drill holes at the Forrest deposit, (FPDD004/W1 and FPDD005). Preliminary data and results have been received from the survey program.

Although no significant anomalous DHEM responses have been identified, final processing and detailed modelling is required to further evaluate the above anomaly and to identify any further responses not evident from the preliminary data.

DHEM surveying of WRDD006 at Wodger deposit is currently underway.

The drill rig is currently drilling the final hole of the current drill programme (WRDD007), designed to further evaluate the interpreted north-westerly plunge to the copper mineralisation and resources at the Wodger deposit.

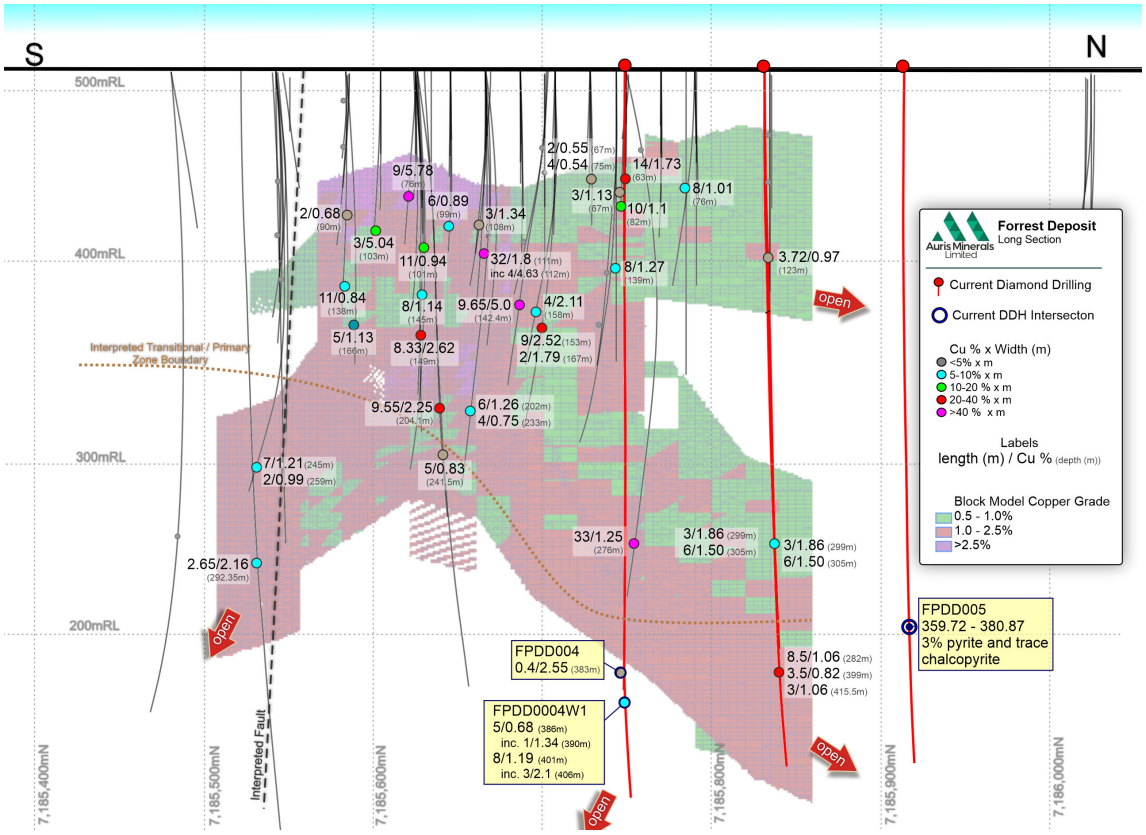

Figure 14 -Forrest Deposit Longitudinal Projection

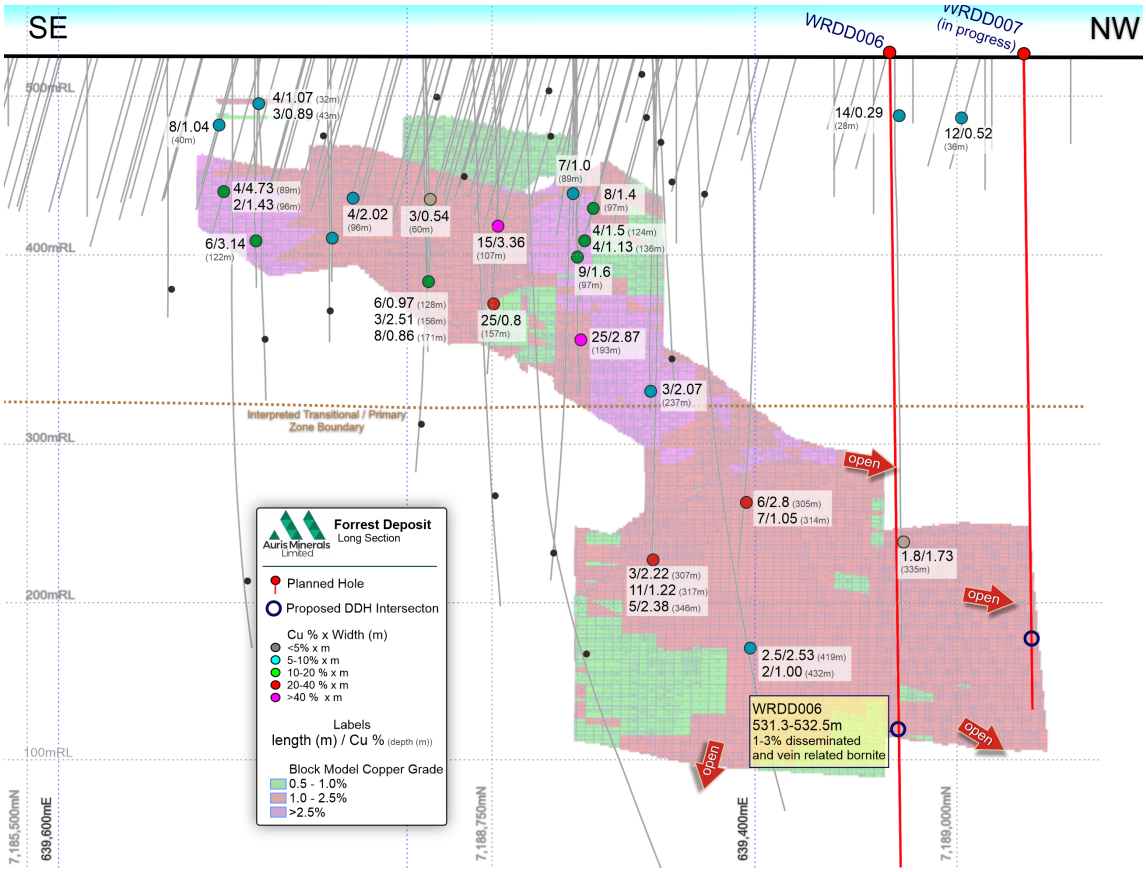

Figure 15 -Wodger Deposit Longitudinal Projection

5. Corporate

Option Underwriting agreement terminated

With the delays to satisfy a number of conditions precedent for the Sams Creek Gold project prior to the stipulated date of 31 March 2021, notice was given by the option underwriter Lazarus Corporate Finance Pty Ltd on 18 March 2021 that they reserve their rights to terminate the underwriting agreement. This agreement was terminated effective 31 March 2021. The 92,875,718 options (valued at $7,430,057) not exercised on 30 November 2020 as reported on 10 December 2020 have lapsed.

Sams Creek Gold Project Extension

As a number of conditions precedent were not finalised by the stipulated date of 31 March 2021 the parties mutually agreed an extension to fulfill these conditions to 31 May 2021. Due to delays in the acquisition approval process, the timeframe for various approvals received at the Annual General Meeting on 7 December 2020 expired. The Company is finalising a Notice of Meeting to refresh the approval resolutions relevant to the Sams Creek Gold Project.

Details of mining exploration activities

Details of exploration activities during the quarter are set out above.

The $361,000 amount of exploration and evaluation expenditure capitalised is comprised of expenditure relating to geological staff salaries, tenement administration and maintenance, IP survey, Diamond drilling and assaying, exploration programme generation/administration and geological interpretations.

Details of mining production and development activities

No production and development activities were undertaken during the quarter.

Details of tenement activities

The tenement schedule included as Table 10 shows all holdings for the Company. No tenements were acquired during the quarter. An extension of term for E52/1671 for a further 1 year was granted on 27 January 2021. An objection to an Application for Exemption from Expenditure for E52/2472 together with an Application for Forfeiture were lodged by a third party on 15 February 2021. Auris is disputing this objection. A compulsory partial surrender of 4 blocks from E52/3248 was registered on 30 March 2021.

Details of related party payments

The aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in the current quarter Cash flows from operating activities were $64,000, comprising Directors fees and superannuation.

This release is authorised by the Board.

-ENDS-

For Further information please contact:

Mike Hendriks
M: +61 419 920 287
Managing Director

Competent Person's Statement
Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Mr Matthew Svensson, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Svensson is Exploration Manager for Auris Minerals Limited. Mr Svensson has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Svensson consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information
Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results and/or estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements
This announcement has been prepared by Auris Minerals Limited. This document contains background information about Auris Minerals Limited and its related entities current at the date of this announcement. This is in summary form and does not purport to be all inclusive or complete. Recipients should conduct their own investigations and perform their own analysis in order to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy and completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this announcement. This announcement is for information purposes only. Neither this document nor the information contained in it constitutes an offer, invitation, solicitation or recommendation in relation to the purchase or sale of shares in any jurisdiction.

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

Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and ASX Listing Rules, Auris Minerals Limited does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this document or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

Table 10: Schedule of Mining Tenements as at 31 March 2021

Tenement Number	Registered Holder	Date Granted	Area Graticular Blocks(bk) / Hectares (ha)	Area Sq km	Note
Doolgunna Project					
E52/2438	Auris Minerals Limited	11/02/2010	7bk	21.68	1,7
Morck Well Project					
E51/1033	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd 80%; Jackson Minerals Pty Ltd 20%	22/09/2005	53bk	161.84	3,7
E51/1883	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd 100%	02/08/2019	4bk	12.21	7
E52/1613	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd 80 Jackson Minerals Pty Ltd 20%	29/03/2006	30bk	92.77	3,7
E52/1672	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd 80%; Jackson Minerals Pty Ltd 20%	22/09/2005	35bk	108.02	3,7
Feather Cap Project					
E52/1910	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd	10/08/2006	41bk	124.21	4
E52/2472	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd	19/11/2009	2bk	6.1	
E52/3275	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd	01/06/2016	2bk	6.1	
E52/3327	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd	15/10/2015	2bk	6.1	
E52/3350	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd	02/03/2016	3bk	9.2	
E52/3351	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd	02/03/2016	2bk	6.1	
P52/1497	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd	6/3/2015	155.90ha	1.56	
P52/1503	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd	6/3/2015	172.86ha	1.73	
P52/1504	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd	6/3/2015	191.81ha	1.92	
Cashman Project					
E51/1053	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd	22/09/2005	35bk	105.26	7
E51/1120	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd	10/08/2006	40bk	122.46	7
Cheroona Project					
E51/1391	Northern Star Resources Ltd	11/11/2010	21bk	64.82	7,9
E51/1837	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd 70% Northern Star Resources Ltd 30%	19/01/2018	3bk	9.2	7,9
E51/1838	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd 70% Northern Star Resources Ltd 30%	19/01/2018	11bk	33.62	7,9
Forrest Project					
E52/1659	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd 80% Aragon Resources Pty Ltd 20%	27/01/2004	13bk	34.09	5,8
E52/1671	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd 80% Aragon Resources Pty Ltd 20%	23/11/2004	61bk	185.26	5,8
P52/1493	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd	6/3/2015	191.66ha	1.92	5
P52/1494	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd 80% Jackson Minerals Pty Ltd 20%	6/3/2015	179.33ha	1.79	2
P52/1495	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd 80% Jackson Minerals Pty Ltd 20%	6/3/2015	181.09ha	1.81	2
P52/1496	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd 80% Jackson Minerals Pty Ltd 20%	6/3/2015	183.70ha	1.83	2
Milgun Project					
E52/3248	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd 85% Omni Projects Pty Ltd 15%	31/03/2015	11bk	33.62	6

Tenement Number	Registered Holder	Date Granted	Area Graticular Blocks(bk) / Hectares (ha)	Area Sq km	Note
E52/3757	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd	7/1/2020	37bk	113.15	
Horseshoe Well Project					
E52/3291	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd 85% Omni Projects Pty Ltd 15%	02/03/2016	13bk	39.73	6
E52/3166	Auris Exploration Pty Ltd	18/12/2014	20bk	103.92	

Notes:
Auris Exploration Pty Ltd (AE) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Auris Minerals Limited.

1. Ascidian Prospecting Pty Ltd hold a 1% gross revenue royalty from the sale of all minerals.
2. Peak Hill Sale Agreement: AE 80%, Jackson Minerals Pty Ltd 20% & free carried to a decision to mine.
3. PepinNini Robinson Range Pty Ltd (PRR) hold a 0.8% gross revenue royalty from the sale or disposal of iron ore.
4. PRR hold a 1.0% gross revenue royalty from the sale or disposal of iron ore.
5. Westgold Resources Limited owns gold mineral rights over the AE interest.
6. AE 85% beneficial interest, Omni Projects Pty Ltd 15% beneficial interest.
7. Sandfire Resources Limited – Earn-in Agreement with rights to earn 70% interest.
8. AE 80%, Westgold Resources Limited 20% & free carried to a decision to mine
9. AE 70%, Northern Star Resources Ltd 30%

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond core (DC) drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging, UCS and assaying. Downhole geophysical logging wasn't undertaken. • 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. • The core samples were pulverised to >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.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling diameters comprised PQ (96 mm) to 39.2m followed by HQ (63 mm) to 171.3m, both were triple tubed. N • All suitable drill core has been orientated.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery was recorded by measuring the length of recovered core and comparing this with the drilled interval. • 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.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All 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. • Deeper interval have been logged for magnetic susceptibility (MS) using hand-held MS meters. • Mineralised zones were logged for type, intensities both in vein number and percentage, angle to long core axis and mineralogy. • Summary geotechnical information was recorded. All core trays were photographed prior to core being sampled. • The geological model is supported by visual

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		grade trends and variography (preferred axes of continuity) and is the basis for geostatistical domaining. The geological logging and assays have been used to develop the geological interpretation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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. • 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. • Field duplicates are routinely submitted as half core. Field duplicates were originally DC quarter cuts. This practice caused and 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. • 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
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• DC samples were sent to SGS Waihi, New Zealand, where they were assayed by 30g fire assay. • Multi-elements were undertaken by ALS Townsville where a 48-element suite was determined via ICP-MS. ALS has a full QAQC program. • 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 >95% passing 75 µm. • No independent laboratory inspections were carried out during these phases of drilling, sampling and analysis. • Certified Rock Laboratories Standards were submitted with every batch. Blanks, core duplicates, laboratory duplicates and laboratory repeats were used and recorded. • The accuracy and precision for all the QAQC results are considered acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• 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. • All laboratory assay results were received and stored in both CSV and laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	signed PDF formats. • Data is stored in Microsoft Excel and Vulcan. • Data storage system protocols are basic but robust. • Quarter core cuts are added together to get the same sample weights per sample interval.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All 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. • 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.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling 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 the50 m RL in the Main Zone which is deemed reasonable for an open pit mining methodology. • 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. • The Carapace, with a much flatter terrain was drilled on 50 m spacing with vertical holes. • Sample compositing was to 1 m which is the dominant sample length.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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. • This relationship between drill hole orientation and expected benefits has been taken into consideration during drill hole design and implementation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples were securely packaged on site and transported to the Laboratories by a courier with "chain of custody'' documentation.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Golder AU previously carried out an independent review of the sampling techniques and data. The results were satisfactory.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• 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. • The Exploration Permit EP40338 expires on the 26 March 2021 and is subject to a joint venture with Oceanagold Corporation with Sandfire owning 80%. • 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. • 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. • 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All exploration results in drill holes up to SCDDH056 in this resource estimation were produced by CRAE (1980-1987) and OGC (1996-2005).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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). • 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°. • The Sams Creek dyke was deformed by a 03 event which resulted in gentle upright F3 folds plunging to the NE-ENE. 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.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results*	• All previous exploration results have previously been communicated. Drill results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	received by Oceanagold Corporation and MOD Resources used within the mineral resource have been previously reported during -2011 and 2012-2019 respectively. • Collar coordinates for all completed drilling are included.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The 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. • In the calculation of significant intervals, no more than two metres of internal consecutive dilution (<0.5g/t Au) was included and only intercepts greater than 1.0g/t Au reported. • Metal equivalents are not used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All drill hole results are report as downhole intercepts. • 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°). • Subsequently, the downhole intercept length represents a close approximation of the true width of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of the announcement.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Downhole surveys were completed on the drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Update JORC Resource Estimate • Conceptual Mining Study