16 April 2019

MORCK WELL JV UPDATE

- **One diamond drill hole completed (for 560.5m)**
- **Eight reverse circulation (RC) drill holes completed (for 4,707m)**
- **134 aircore drill holes completed (for 6,287m)**
- **Regional aircore drilling and ground gravity surveying complete**
- **Moving loop EM to continue to target the prospective Karalundi Formation ongoing**
- **Morck Well JV spend to date is $9.4M**

Significant geology and RC/Diamond intersections continue to highlight prospectivity of the Morck Well JV area.

- **MWDD0003A (Diamond Hole) – 0.7m @ 3.5% Cu from 181.50m (hole drilled during December 2018 quarter)**
- **MWAC1703 (Aircore Hole) – 18m @ 1.09g/t Au from 35m to EOH.**

Western Australian base metals explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** ("**Auris**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX: AUR**) is pleased to provide the following update on exploration activities completed during the March quarter 2019 at the Morck Well Joint Venture ("JV") with Sandfire Resources NL ("Sandfire"; ASX: SFR) in the Bryah Basin, Western Australia. The current JV spend to date is $9.4M.

Diamond Drilling (DD)

Diamond drilling was completed at the Morck Well Project during the reporting period. One diamond drill hole (MWDD0004) was completed to an end of hole depth of 775.6m for a total drill advance of 560.6m during the quarter.

Drilling was designed to test further deep intersections of the interpreted host sediment horizon in conjunction with anomalous geochemistry intersected in recent AC drilling.

MWDD0004 intersected multiple packages of prospective sediments and basalts, including peperites, chlorite and haematite altered exhalites and minor jasper. Sulphides were intersected in the form of minor disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite within the matrix of a mafic derived conglomerate.

Assays and DHEM geophysical surveying of MWDD0004 are outstanding at the end of the reporting period and have the potential to vector in on any potential off-hole mineralisation.

The location of MWDD0004 is displayed in Figure 1 and noted in Table 1. A summary of the completed drilling is outlined in Table 2

Significant assays received during the reporting period are displayed in Table 3.

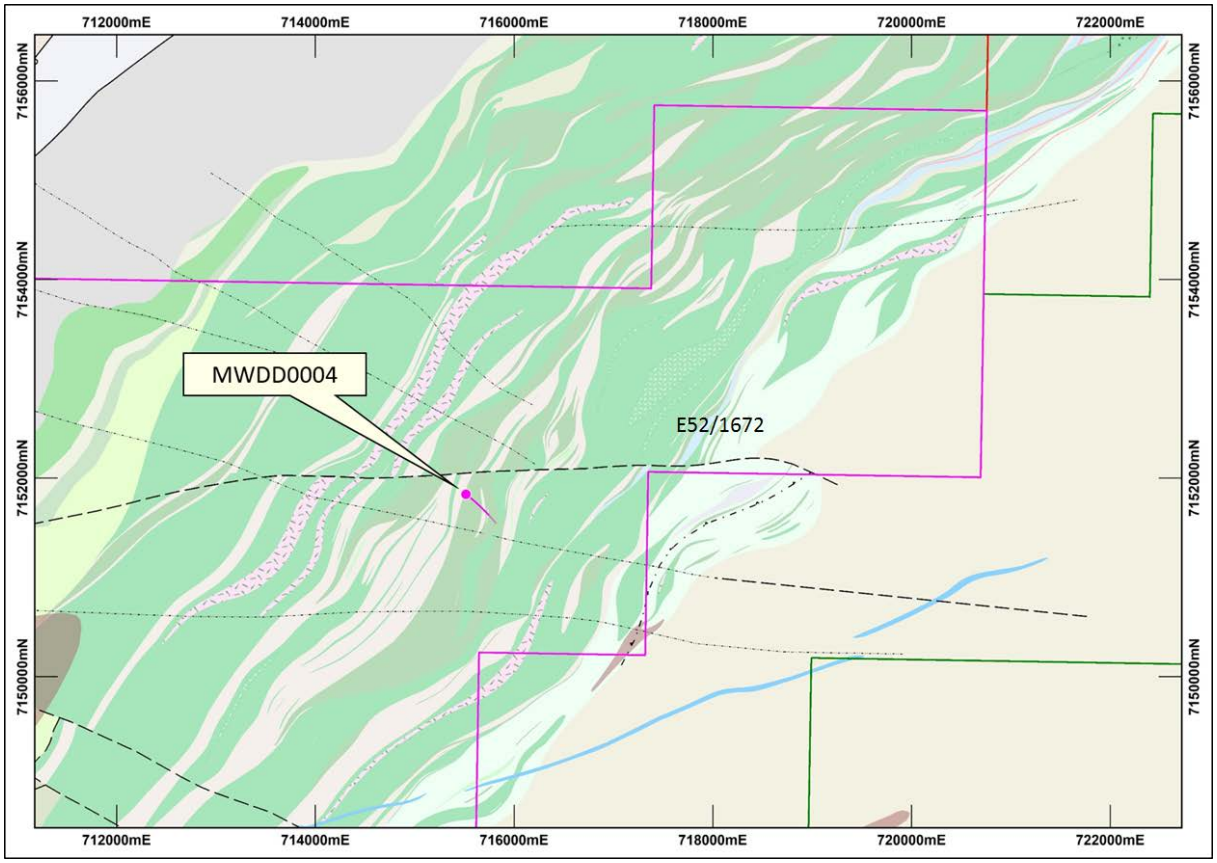

Figure 1. Diamond Drilling conducted at the Morck Well Project during Q1, 2019 (Auris Tenements labelled with pink outline).

Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling

Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling continued at the Morck Well Project during the reporting period. Eight exploration RC drill holes and ten water exploration drill holes were completed within the reporting period, for a total advance of 4,707m.

Deep RC drilling was focussed in the north of the Morck Well Project, continuing to test the interpreted host sediment horizon directly along strike to the south-west of the significant intercept in the north-eastern corner (MWDD0001, MWDD0003A). Drill holes MWRC0017 – MWRC0022 were completed to varying depths, with groundwater forcing the early abandonment of some drill holes. All six drill holes drilled to the north of the Morck Well Project intersected the interpreted host sediment horizon, including mixed haematitic and magnetite-rich exhalite sediments, jasper, basalt and strongly chlorite altered sediments. Sulphides were also intersected in all drill holes and ranges from trace and minor disseminated pyrite to trace blebby and disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite.

Two drill holes (MWRC0023 and MWRC0024) were commenced further south in the Morck Well Project towards the end of the reporting period, located in the north of E51/1033. Both holes failed to reach target depth due intersecting groundwater. MWRC0023 advanced to 346m and intersected a large package of dolerite, interpreted to be near a contact with Karalundi Formation sediments.

Ten water exploration drill holes were also drilled in the north-west of the Auris-Sandfire tenement package, in close proximity to the temporary field camp. Drilling was designed to target structures suitable for providing clean water to supply the camp.

The locations of completed drilling are displayed in Figure 2 and noted in Table 4.

No significant assays for RC drilling were received during the reporting period.

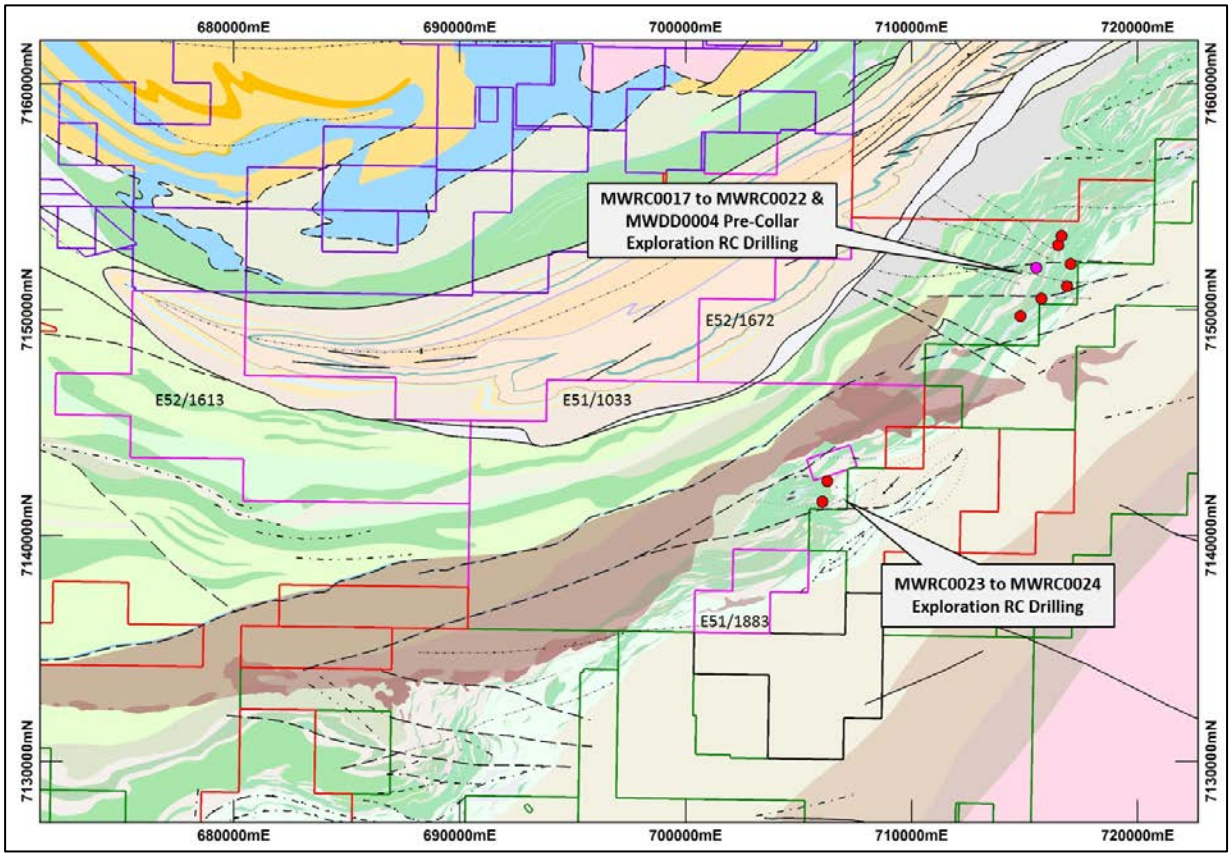

Figure 2. RC Drilling conducted at the Morck Well Project during Q1, 2019 (Auris Tenements labelled with pink outline)

Aircore Drilling

Aircore drilling continued at the Morck Well Project during the reporting period. A total of one hundred and thirty-four drill holes (MWAC1776 to MWAC1800; MWAC1826 to MWAC1920; and MWAC2001 to MWAC2014) were completed for a total advance of 6,287m.

A first pass 400x100m pattern was designed and completed over the Karalundi Formation within the Cuba prospect, designed to provide high quality geochemical assays and geological information to aid interpretation and targeting across the prospective stratigraphy.

The initial 400x100m pattern within the Morck Well South prospect area was then completed during the reporting period.

Karalundi Formation lithologies consisted of dolerite, basalt, sedimentary and mafic derived breccia and conglomerate, quartz and lithic arenite and wacke and siltstone. Other lithologies intersected included quartzite, quartz arenite and carbonaceous siltstone of the Mount Leake Formation, mafic derived conglomerate and breccia, dolerite and basalt of the Narracoota Formation and sericitic siltstones and ferruginous quartz wackes of the Sandfire Formation.

The locations of the drill holes are displayed in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

Significant assays received during the reporting period are displayed in Table 5 and hole collar details in Table 6.

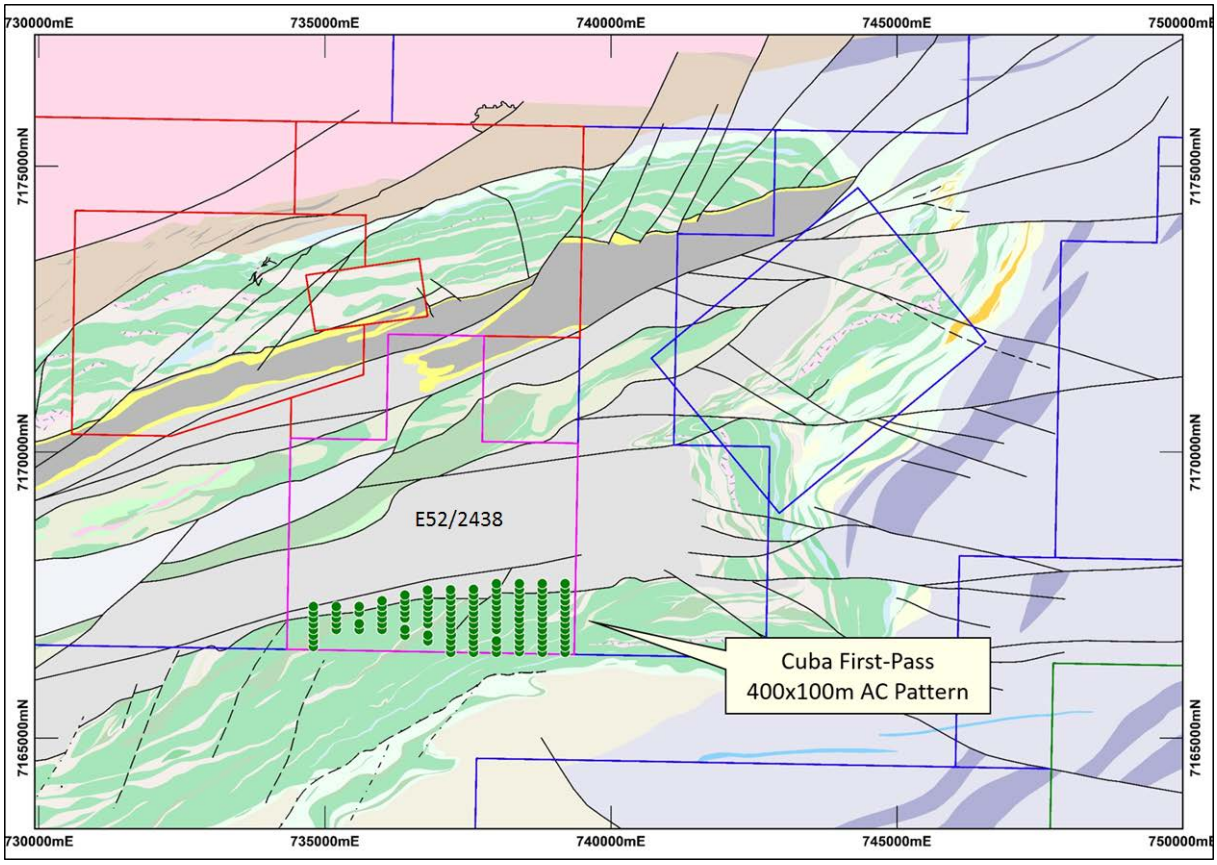

Figure.3. AC Drilling conducted at the Morck Well Project during Q1, 2019 (Auris Tenements labelled with pink outline)

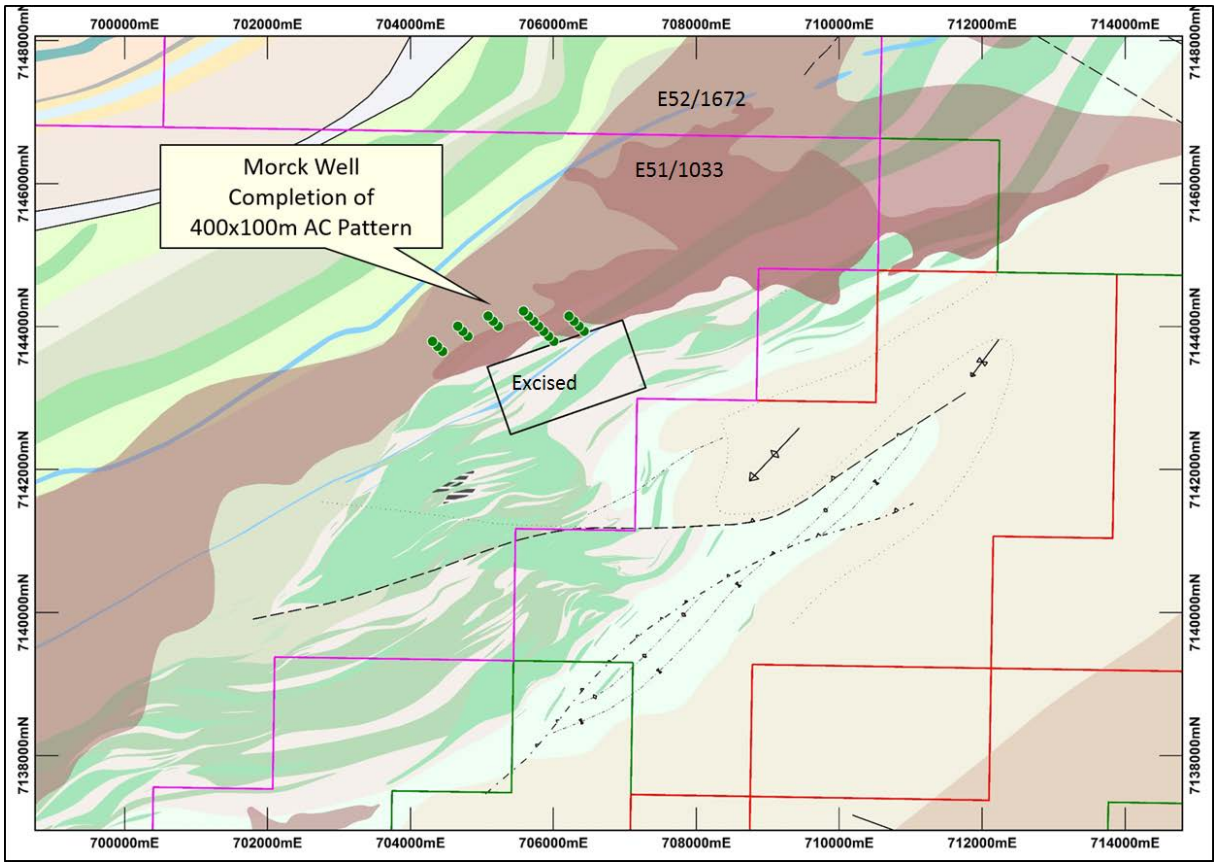

Figure 4. AC Drilling conducted within the Morck Well Project during Q1, 2019 (Auris Tenements labelled with pink outline)

Geological Understanding

The significant geology and anomalous intersections made in RC and Diamond drilling continue to highlight the regional prospectivity of the Morck Well Project. Drilling intersected host sediment horizons in positions analogous to the modelled interpretation, extending the known host sediment horizon further south-west. The presence of trace mineralisation provides encouragement for the project area to host massive sulphide mineralisation. Intersections of significant geology around the north of E51/1033 and Ruby Well South Prospect open up large areas of prospective ground that still have very little deep exploration testing to date.

Geological interpretation is continuously being reviewed and updated with the completion of new drilling and return of assays. Most assays submitted to date have been received and are in the process of being integrated into the interpretation and analysed for targeting. Completion of the AC drill programmes around the north of E51/1033 has highlighted a complex geological setting with a number of significant geophysical and multi-element geochemical anomalies returned to date.

Geophysics

Six holes were surveyed with DHEM at Morck Well in February (MWRC0018-0022 & MWDD0004). No anomalies corresponding to a bedrock conductive source were observed. A MLEM survey is continuing; all data collected to date has been received and work on processing and interpretation is ongoing.

Gravity data collection in this project area is complete and the final gridded data for the northern survey block has been supplied, much enhancing structural interpretation. Processing of the southern survey block is ongoing and data will be incorporated into a regional gravity grid once processing of the wider survey is complete.

Ongoing and Forecast Work

A significant RC drill programme has commenced and will continue the north of E51/1033, targeting numerous geophysical and multi-element geochemical anomalies identified from first pass and infill AC drilling and AEM surveys. Groundwater influx has slowed progress and forced a number of drill holes to be abandoned above target depth and will likely require a programme of short diamond-drill tails to extend the drill holes to target depth.

A large, moving loop electromagnetic surveying programme is ongoing, with the purpose of testing the prospective Karalundi Formation throughout the Morck Well project. This programme is expected to continue throughout the next reporting period and identify any potential bedrock conductors similar to those identified and the Homestead and Vulcan West Prospects.

Regional AC drilling is currently complete for the Morck Well trend moving south-west between the MWDD0001 significant intercept and moving south through E51/1033. A small programme of infill drilling may be designed to constrain geological interpretation and geochemical anomalism before RC drilling, if required. Regional AC drilling immediately south of the Robinson Ranges is dependent on Native Title surveys and is not expected to commence during the next reporting period.

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mike Hendriks
Chief Operating Officer

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Table 1. Diamond drilling completed at the Morck Well Project during Q1, 2019

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	Easting	Northing	Date Completed
MWDD0004	Morck Well	775.6m	-60	135	715516	7151837	02/02/2019

Table 2. Summary of geology intersected in diamond drilling during Q1, 2019

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Geology	Mineralisation
MWDD0004	Morck Well	775.6m	185 – 237.55m – Fluidal and peperitic, fragmental basalts, with lesser interbedded and disrupted siltstone and fine lithic wacke. 237.55 – 417.44m – Mixed package of siltstone, lithic and quartz wacke, with abundant peperitic, fluidal and jigsaw fit basalts. 417.44 – 634.13m – Fine to medium grained massive, to glomeroporphyritic and weakly differentiated dolerite. 634.13 – 650.31m – Mixed sediments and peperitic basalts. 650.31 – 657.84m – Dolerite 657.84 – 686.3m – Mixed package of chloritic and haematitic (exhalative?) sediments, chloritic sediments and small dolerites and basalts. 686.3 – 775.6m – Medium to coarse grained dolerite.	203.7 – 211.46m – Trace disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite through matrix of polymict mafic derived conglomerate.

Table 3. Significant Assays returned from diamond drilling during Q1, 2019

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Thickness	Intersection			
					Cu [ppm]	Au [ppb]	Zn [ppm]	Pb [ppm]
MWDD0002	Morck Well	905.76	906.50	0.74	**1,880**	-	-	-
MWDD0003A	Morck Well	181.50	182.20	0.70	**35,000**	**1,950**	-	-
MWDD0003A	Morck Well	182.20	183.40	1.20	**4,220**	-	-	-
MWDD0003A	Morck Well	211.60	215.60	4.00	**5,705**	-	-	-
MWDD0003A	Morck Well	215.60	218.00	2.40	**2,550**	-	-	-

Table 4. RC drilling completed at the Morck Well Project during Q1, 2019

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	Easting	Northing	Date Completed	Purpose
MWRC0017	Morck Well	346	-60	135	716631	7153256	10/01/2019	Exploration
MWRC0018	Morck Well	430	-60	135	716485	7152844	16/01/2019	Exploration
MWDD0004	Morck Well	185 (pre-collar)	-60	135	715516	7151837	19/01/2019	Exploration
MWRC0019	Morck Well	448	-60	135	717033	7152014	23/01/2019	Exploration
MWRC0020	Morck Well	319	-60	135	716876	7151035	27/01/2019	Exploration
MWRC0021	Morck Well	433	-60	135	715738	7150482	01/02/2019	Exploration
MWRC0022	Morck Well	356	-60	135	714816	7149708	06/02/2019	Exploration
MWRC0023	Morck Well	346	-60	128	706271	7142400	23/03/2019	Exploration
MWRC0024	Morck Well	196	-60	135	706048	7141481	26/03/2019	Exploration

Table 5. Significant AC Assays returned during Q1, 2019

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Thickness	Intersection			
					Cu [ppm]	Au [ppb]	Zn [ppm]	Pb [ppm]
MWAC1489	Morck Well	100.00	102.00	2.00	575	1,410	82	31.0
MWAC1615	Morck Well	65.00	70.00	5.00	80	594	13	6.5
MWAC1616	Morck Well	35.00	40.00	5.00	79	827	15	150
MWAC1618	Morck Well	55.00	60.00	5.00	29	620	15	6.0
MWAC1598	Morck Well	50.00	55.00	5.00	414	1,300	90	7.0
MWAC1703	Morck Well	35.00	40.00	5.00	11	1590	55	1.5
MWAC1703	Morck Well	40.00	45.00	5.00	24	963	33	2.5
MWAC1703	Morck Well	45.00	50.00	5.00	30	1,040	25	2.0
MWAC1703	Morck Well	50.00	53.00	3.00	25	567	27	2.5
MWAC1704	Morck Well	25.00	30.00	5.00	110	533	40	2.0
MWAC1706	Morck Well	90.00	95.00	5.00	25	1,200	60	1.5
MWAC1715	Morck Well	70.00	73.00	3.00	150	1,220	30	8.5
MWAC1728	Morck Well	55.00	60.00	5.00	80	534	122	74.0
MWAC1629	Morck Well	70.00	75.00	5.00	40	1,140	81	8.0
MWAC1623	Morck Well	89.00	90.00	1.00	-	1,080	-	-
MWAC1636	Morck Well	68.00	69.00	1.00	-	641	-	-

Table 6. Significant AC Collar Details - Q1, 2019

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	Easting	Northing	Date Completed
MWAC1489	Morck Well	102	-60	135	704662.2	7142874.0	15/11/2018
MWAC1615	Morck Well	81	-60	135	706500.7	7142166.9	22/11/2018
MWAC1616	Morck Well	51	-60	135	706430.0	7142237.6	22/11/2018
MWAC1618	Morck Well	65	-60	135	706288.6	7142379.0	22/11/2018
MWAC1598	Morck Well	96	-60	135	706076.4	7142025.5	22/11/2018
MWAC1703	Morck Well	53	-60	135	705793.6	7142308.3	24/11/2018
MWAC1704	Morck Well	74	-60	135	705722.9	7142379.0	24/11/2018
MWAC1706	Morck Well	112	-60	135	705581.5	7142520.5	24/11/2018
MWAC1715	Morck Well	73	-60	135	707137.1	7142661.9	26/11/2018
MWAC1728	Morck Well	74	-60	135	708056.3	7143439.7	29/11/2018
MWAC1629	Morck Well	130	-60	135	706712.8	7142520.5	25/11/2018
MWAC1623	Morck Well	90	-60	135	707137.1	7142096.2	23/11/2018
MWAC1636	Morck Well	69	-60	135	707773.5	7143156.9	27/11/2018

ABOUT AURIS MINERALS LIMITED

Auris is exploring for high-grade copper-gold deposits in the prospective Bryah Basin of Western Australia. Auris has consolidated a 1,566km^2 portfolio of tenements, which is divided into five well-defined project areas: Forrest, Cashman, Horseshoe Well, Morck Well and Doolgunna.

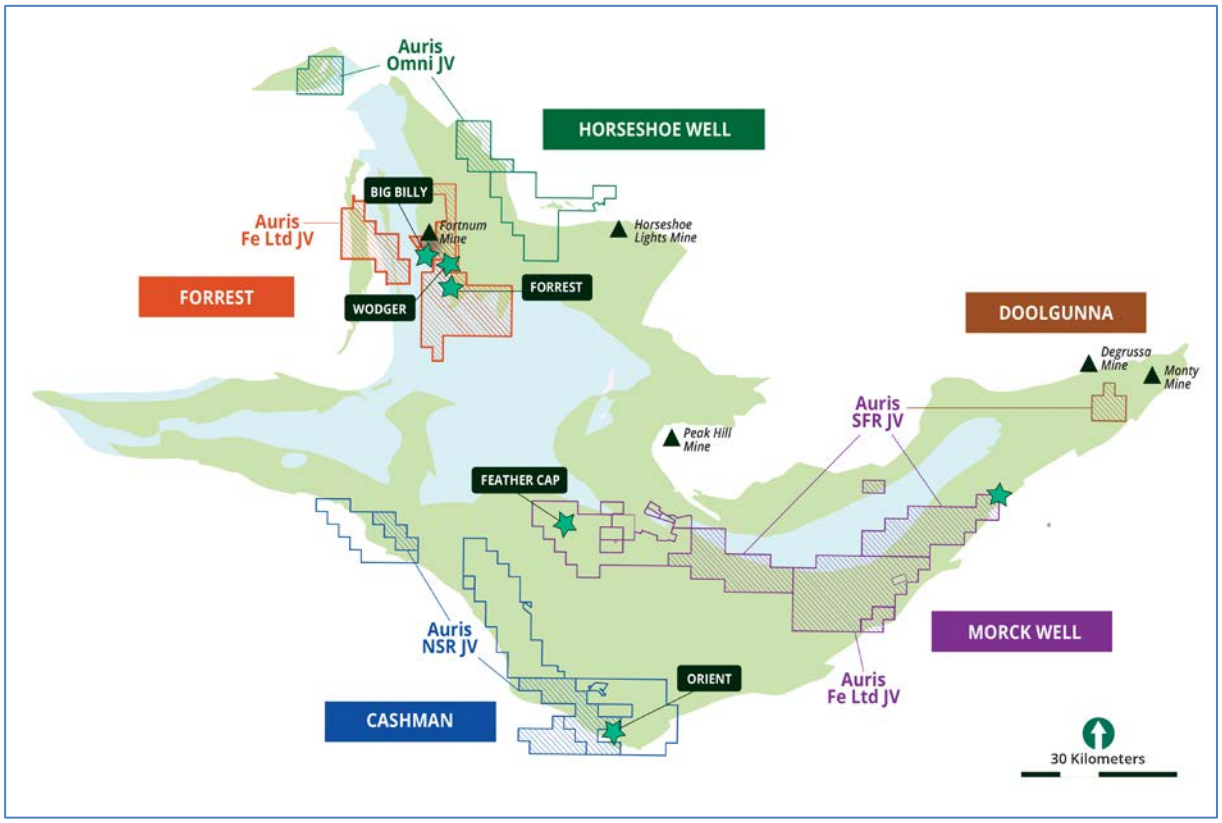

Figure 5: Auris's copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Sandfire, Northern Star (NSR), Fe Ltd and OmniGeoX JV areas indicated (see notes below)

Forrest Project

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

Cashman Project

- E51/1391, E51/1837-38 & E52/2509: Auris 51% earning to 70%, Northern Star 49% (ASX:NST)

Horseshoe Well Project

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

Morck Well JV

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

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Matthew Svensson, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists, from information provided by Sandfire Resources NL.

Mr Svensson is Exploration Manager for Auris Minerals Limited and 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

(Information provided by Sandfire Resources NL)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	AC samples are collected using spear techniques for both composite and single metre samples. RC samples are collected by a cone splitter for single metre samples or a sampling spear for first pass composite samples using a face sampling hammer with a nominal 140mm hole. Sampling of diamond drilling (DD) includes half or quarter-core sampling of NQ2 core.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling is guided by Sandfire protocols and Quality Control (QC) procedures as per industry standard.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	DD Sample size reduction is through a Jaques jaw crusher to -10mm with a second stage reduction via Boyd crusher to -4mm. Representative subsamples are split and pulverised through LM5. AC and RC samples are crushed to -4mm through a Boyd crusher and representative subsamples pulverised via LM5. Pulverising is to nominal 90% passing -75µm and checked using wet sieving technique. Samples are assayed using Mixed 4 Acid Digest (MAD) 0.3g charge and MAD Hotbox 0.15g charge methods with ICPOES or ICPMS. Fire Assay is completed by firing 40g portion of the sample with ICPMS finish.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	All AC drilling was completed with a Drillboss 300 with on-board compressor (700cfm at 400psi) using a nominal 90mm diameter air core drill bit. AC drill collars are surveyed using a Garmin GPS Map 64. All RC drilling was completed with a Schramm T685 drill rig using a sampling hammer with a nominal 140mm hole diameter. DD is completed using NQ2 size coring equipment. RC and DD drill collars are surveyed using RTK GPS with down hole surveying. Downhole surveying is undertaken using a gyroscopic survey instrument. All core where possible is oriented using a Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	AC, RC and DD sample recoveries are logged and captured into the database. DD core recoveries are measured by drillers for every drill run. The core length recovered is physically

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		measured for each run and recorded and used to calculate the core recovery as a percentage core recovered.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Appropriate measures are taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples. This includes diamond core being reconstructed into continuous intervals on angle iron racks for orientation, metre marking and reconciled against core block markers. Recovery and moisture content are routinely recorded for composite and 1m samples. The majority of AC and RC samples collected are of good quality with minimal wet sampling in the project area.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No sample recovery issues are believed to have impacted on potential sample bias. When grades are available the comparison can be completed.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	AC and RC chips are washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals. Geological logging is completed for all holes and representative across the project area. All geological fields (i.e. lithology, alteration etc.) are logged directly to a digital format following procedures and using Sandfire geological codes. Data is imported into Sandfire's central database after validation in Ocris.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged. All core and chip trays are photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are fully logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core orientation is completed where possible and all are marked prior to sampling. Half and quarter core samples are produced using Almonte Core Saw. Samples are weighed and recorded.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	AC samples consist of 5m composite spear samples produced from 1m sample piles. Additional 1m sampling is completed depending on results from 5m composite samples or where mineralisation is observed while drilling is occurring. RC 1m samples are split using a cone or riffle splitter. The majority of RC samples are dry. On occasions that wet samples are encountered they are dried prior to splitting with a riffle splitter.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples are sorted, dried at 80° for up to 24 hours and weighed. Samples are Boyd crushed to -4mm and pulverised using LM5 mill to 90% passing 75µm. Sample splits are weighed at a frequency of 1:20 and entered into the job results file. Pulverising is

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		completed using LM5 mill to 90% passing 75%µm using wet sieving technique.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	1:20 grind quality checks are completed for 90% passing 75%µm criteria to ensure representativeness of sub-samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sampling is carried out in accordance with Sandfire protocols as per industry best practice.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the VHMS and Gold mineralisation types.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Samples are assayed using Mixed 4 Acid Digest (MAD) 0.3g charge and MAD Hotbox 0.15g charge methods with ICPOES or ICPMS. The samples are digested and refluxed with a mixture of acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric acids and conducted for multi elements including Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Fe, S, Sb, Bi, Mo, Re, Mn, Co, Cd, Cr, Ni, Se, Te, Ti, Zr, V, Sn, W and Ba. The MAD Hotbox method is an extended digest method that approaches a total digest for many elements however some refractory minerals are not completely attacked. The elements S, Cu, Zn, Co, Fe, Ca, Mg, Mn, Ni, Cr, Ti, K, Na, V are determined by ICPOES, and Ag, Pb, As, Sb, Bi, Cd, Se, Te, Mo, Re, Zr, Ba, Sn, W are determined by ICPMS. Samples are analysed for Au, Pd and Pt by firing a 40g of sample with ICP AES/MS finish. Lower sample weights are employed where samples have very high S contents. This is a classical FA process and results in total separation of Au, Pt and Pd in the samples. The analytical methods are considered appropriate for this mineralisation style.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc.., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc..	For DD and RC drilling downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) Geophysical Surveys have been completed for Sandfire by Merlin Geophysical Solutions. Geophysical survey parameters include: • Merlin Geophysical Solutions MT-200 and MT-400P transmitters, DigiAtlantis probe and receiver • 300m x 300m single turn loop, or as appropriate to the geological context. Moving Loop Electrogmagnetic (MLEM) surveys have been undertaken by Merlin Geophysical Solutions with the following parameters. • Merlin Geophysical Solutions MT-400P transmitters, Monex Geoscope receiver system • 200m x 200m single turn loop, or as appropriate to the geological context.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Sandfire DeGrussa QAQC protocol is considered industry standard with standard reference material (SRM) submitted on regular basis with routine samples. SRMs and blanks are inserted at a minimum of 5% frequency rate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections have been verified by alternative company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	None of the drill holes in this report are twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is captured on field "tough book" laptops using Ocris Software. The software has validation routines and data is then imported into a secure central database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The primary data is always kept and is never replaced by adjusted or interpreted data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	The Sandfire Survey team undertakes survey works under the guidelines of best industry practice. All AC holes are surveyed in the field using a Garmin GPS Map 64. Estimated accuracy of this device is +/- 4m's . All DD and RC drill collars are accurately surveyed using an RTK GPS system within +/-50mm of accuracy (X,Y,Z). Downhole surveys are completed by gyroscopic downhole methods at regular intervals.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinate and azimuth are reported in MGA 94 Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was established using LiDar laser imagery technology.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	First pass AC and drilling is completed at a spacing of 400 m x 100 m. Infill drilling may be completed at 200 m x 100 m dependant on results. In areas of observed mineralisation and adjacent to it, hole spacing on drill may be narrowed to 50m. DD and RC drilling is completed as required to test geological targets. A set pattern is adopted once a zone of economic mineralisation has been broadly defined.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	AC and RC samples consist of 5m composite spear samples produced from 1m sample piles. Additional 1m sampling is completed depending on results from 5m composite samples or where visible mineralisation is observed while drilling is occurring.

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

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Morck Well project encompasses E52/1672, E52/1613 and E51/1033 which are jointly owned by Auris Minerals Limited (80%) and Fe Limited (20%). Sandfire is currently farming into the project with the right to earn 70% interest in the project area. (Refer to terms of Farm-In Agreement dated 27 February 2018). The adjacent tenement, E52/2049, is part of Enterprise Minerals' wholly owned Doolgunna project, which covers 975km^2. Sandfire is currently farming into the project with the right to earn 75% in the project area (Refer to terms of Farm-In Agreement dated 12 October 2016). The Project is centred ~120km north-east of Meekatharra, in Western Australia and forms part of Sandfire's Doolgunna Project, comprising of a package of 6,276 square kilometres of contiguous tenements surrounding the DeGrussa Copper Mine.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	All tenements are current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Aside from Sandfire Resources and Auris Minerals Limited there has been no recent exploration undertaken on the Morck Well Project. Exploration work completed prior to Auris's tenure included geochemical soil, stream

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		sediment, laterite and rock chip sampling combined with geological mapping. Exploration work on E52/2049 of the Doolgunna Project by Enterprise included a detailed fixed wing airborne magnetic survey in 2007, re-assaying of pulps from a 1km x 1km spaced Maglag geochemical survey in 2009, a heli borne VTEM survey in 2009, 100m x 100m soil sampling and multielement geochemical analysis, and a 400m line spaced Slingram Moving Loop EM (MLEM) survey conducted in 2015.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Morck Well Project lies within the Proterozoic-aged Bryah rift basin enclosed between the Archaean Marymia Inlier to the north and the Proterozoic Yerrida basin to the south. The principal exploration targets in the Doolgunna Project area are Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits located within the Proterozoic Bryah Basin of Western Australia. Secondary targets include orogenic gold deposits.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar; o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres); o of the drill hole collar; o dip and azimuth of the hole; o down hole length and interception depth; and o 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.	Refer to Tables 1-6 in the main body of this release.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Significant intersections are based on a cut-off grade of 0.5% Cu and may include up to a maximum of 3m of internal dilution, with a minimum composite grade of 1.0% Cu. Cu grades used for calculating significant intersections are uncut.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Reported intersections are based on 1m samples from AC drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are used in the intersection calculation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Downhole intercepts of mineralisation reported in this release are from a drillhole orientated approximately perpendicular to the understood regional stratigraphy. The drillhole may not necessarily be perpendicular to the mineralised zone. All widths are reported as downhole intervals.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of the mineralisation, relative to the drillhole, is unknown at this stage.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All intersections reported in this release are downhole intervals. True widths are not known at this stage.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps are included within the body of the accompanying document.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Downhole Electromagnetic Surveying was completed by Merlin Geophysics. Details for the configuration of the survey can be seen in Appendix 1 of this release.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Additional work including additional drilling, downhole geophysics and surface geophysics is being planned.