24 October 2019

MORCK WELL AND CASHMAN JV UPDATE

MORCK WELL JV

- **Five diamond drill holes completed (for 1,561.9m)**
- **One reverse circulation (RC) drill hole completed (for 481m)**
- **47 aircore drill holes completed (for 3,062m)**
- **Prospective Geology intersected within First Pass Air Core Drilling within recently granted tenement E51/1883 (Tetris Prospect)**

CASHMAN JV

- **Two reverse circulation (RC) drill hole completed (for 530m) at Orient Prospect**
- **Prospective stratigraphy intersected within completed drilling – Results Pending**
- **Regional First Pass Air Core Drilling Planned Pending Programme of Works Approval**

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 September quarter 2019 at the Morck Well and Cashman Joint Ventures with Sandfire Resources NL ("Sandfire"; ASX: SFR) in the Bryah Basin, Western Australia.

MORCK WELL JV

Diamond Drilling (DD)

Diamond drilling (DD) continued and was completed at the Morck Well Project during the reporting period.

Five exploration diamond drill holes (MWRC0023, MWRC0025 MWRC0031, MWRC0034 and MWRC0039) were completed during the reporting period for a total drill advance of 1,561.9m. All completed drilling was designed to test the stratigraphy in proximity to a geophysical anomaly to the west of the Frenchy's Prospect through the extension of previously-drilled RC holes that did not reach target depth.

The locations of completed drilling are displayed in Figure 1 and noted in Table 1.

A summary of the completed drilling is outlined in Table 2.

Significant assays received during the reporting period for diamond drilling at Morck Well are displayed in Table 3.

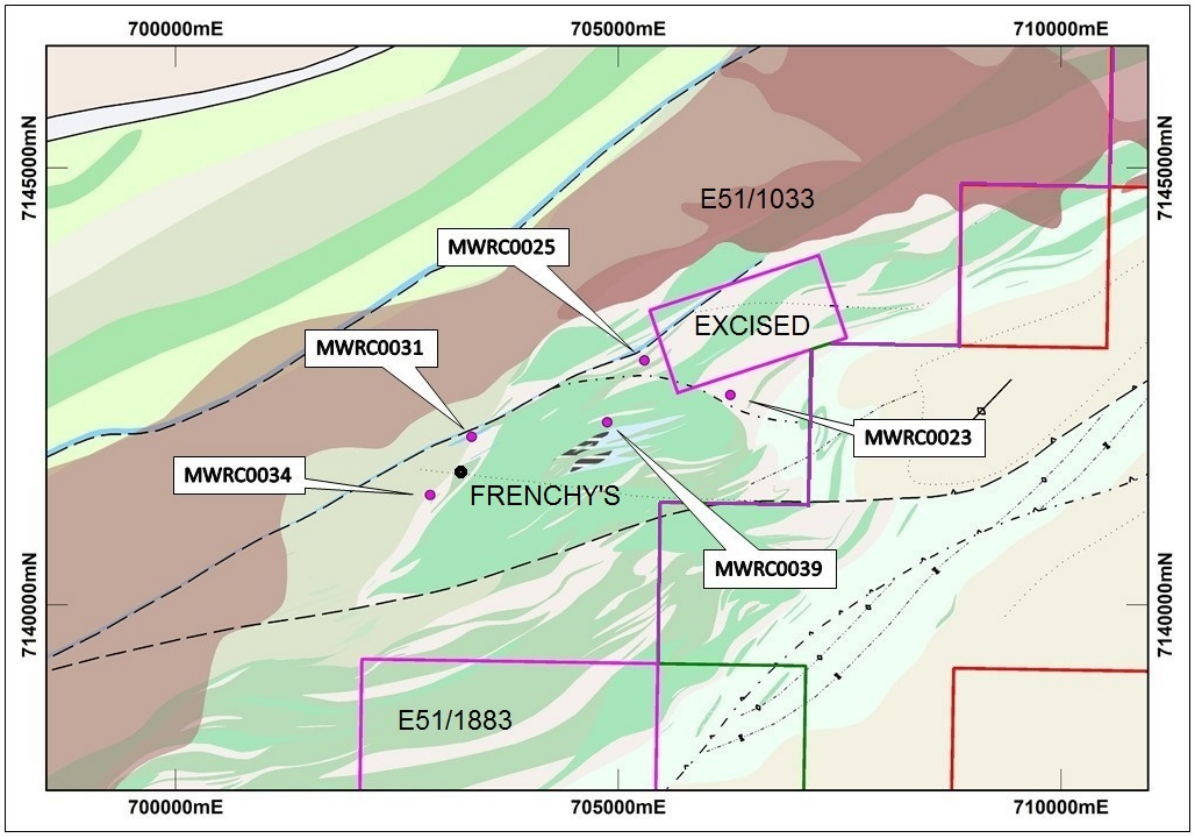

Figure 1. Diamond Drilling conducted at the Morck Well JV Project during Q3, 2019 (Auris Tenements labelled with pink outline).

Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling

Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling recommenced and was completed at the Morck Well Project during the reporting period. One exploration drill hole (MWRC0041) was completed for a total advance of 418m. This drill hole was designed to test the prospective stratigraphy, which includes geophysical and geochemical anomalies, southwest of the Frenchy's tenement.

The location of the completed drill hole is displayed in Figure 2 and noted in Table 4.

A summary of the completed drilling is outlined in Table 5.

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

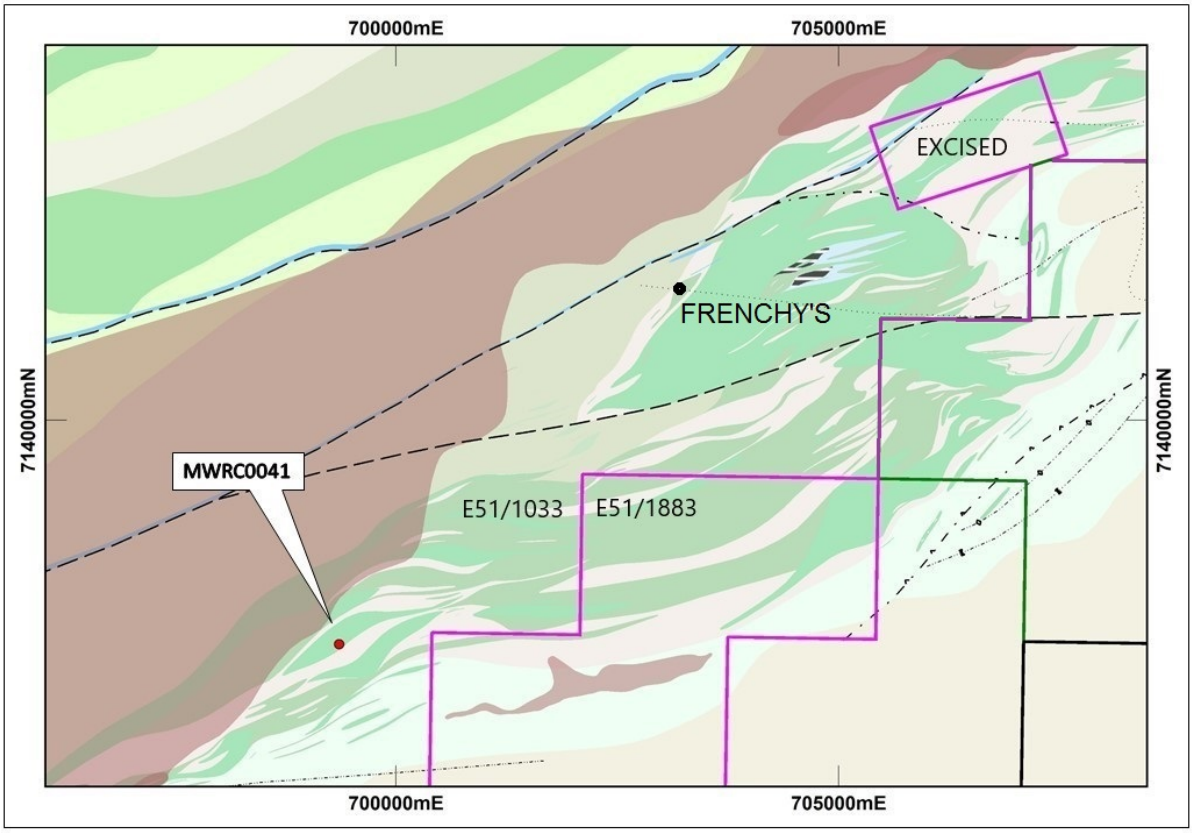

Figure 2. RC Drilling conducted at the Morck Well JV Project during Q3, 2019 (Auris Tenements labelled with pink outline)

Aircore Drilling

Regional air core (AC) exploration drilling recommenced at the Morck Well Project during the reporting period. A total of forty-seven drill holes (MWAC1921 to MWAC1967) were completed for a total advance of 3,062m.

Drilling occurred at the Tetris Prospect, (E51/1883), and is targeting interpreted Karalundi Formation stratigraphy along strike from the Morck Well Prospects. Tenement E51/1883 is a 100% owned Auris tenement that was granted during the reporting for a period of 5 years from 2 August 2019.

The locations of completed drilling are displayed in Figure 3.

All results from the completed air core drilling are pending.

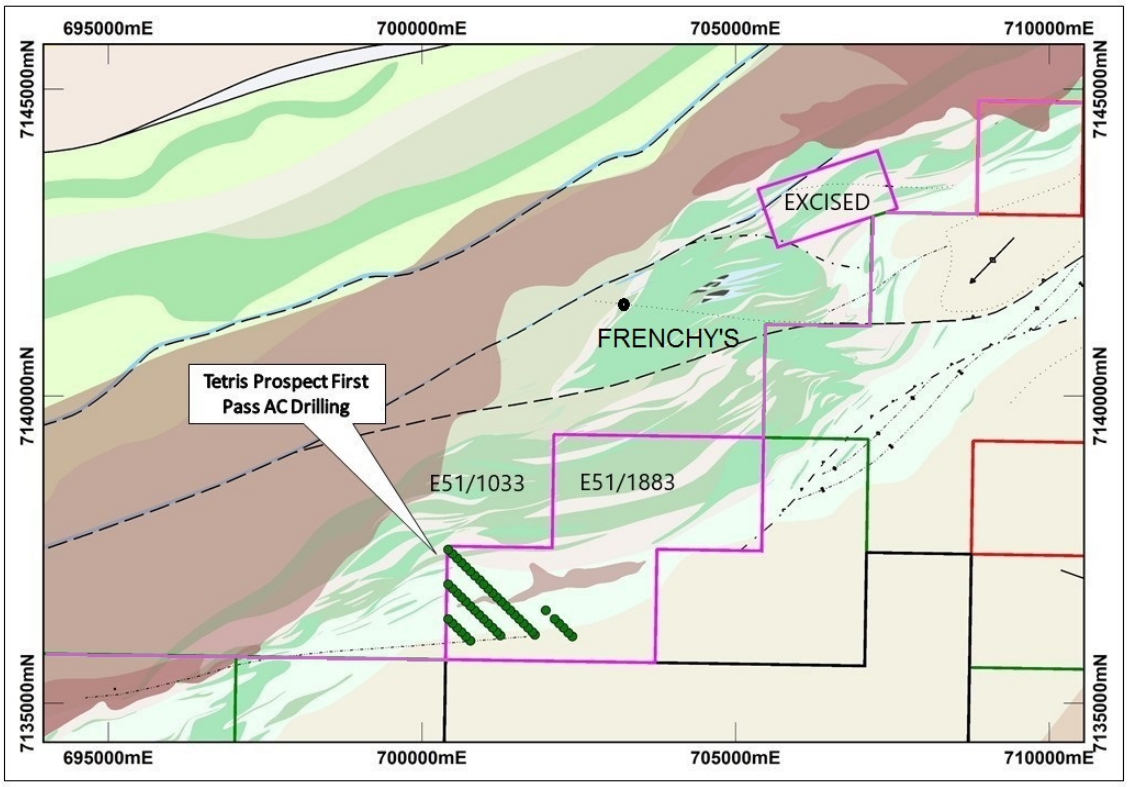

Figure 3. AC Drilling conducted at the Morck Well JV Project during Q3, 2019 (Auris Tenements labelled with pink outline)

Geological Understanding

Diamond drilling and deep RC drilling at the Frenchy's Prospect has enabled the geological interpretation to be further improved and potential host sediment horizons defined and tracked along strike from the primary drill area. The presence of graphite in drilling explains the geophysical anomalism that was identified in both MLEM and DHEM surveying and presents challenges to future targeting within the prospect area.

Initial air core drilling results at the end of the reporting period indicate that a volcano-sedimentary sequence of the Karalundi Formation is present at the Tetris Prospect with Doolgunna Formation and Magazine Member and DeGrussa Member stratigraphic units all intersected in the first drill lines. Geological interpretation will commence as drilling continues and assays are returned.

Geophysics

DHEM acquisition was undertaken to better resolve off-end anomalies in holes MWRC0031 and MWRC0033. MWRC0031 was blocked, and the anomalous response in MWRC0033 is consistent with the graphitic horizon identified in earlier drilling. No further anomalies have been identified.

Ongoing and Forecast Work

No further diamond or RC drilling is currently planned within the Frenchy's Prospect of the Morck Well Project. A large, wide scale geological interpretation review is intended to commence during the next reporting period and include target generation towards the end of the project.

Regional air core drilling marks the beginning of exploration work at the Tetris Prospect and further deep RC and diamond drilling will be results and geology dependent, once the AC drilling is complete.

Heritage surveys have commenced subsequent to the reporting period covering the remaining planned air core drilling within tenements E51/1033, E52/1613 and E52/1672.

CASHMAN JV

Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling

Two reverse circulation (RC) exploration drill holes (CHRC0001, CHRC0002) were completed for a total advance of 530m during the reporting period. The drilling was completed to test moving-loop EM anomalies to the east of the Orient prospect.

The location of the completed drill holes is displayed in Figure 4 and noted in Table 6.

A summary of the completed drilling is outlined in Table 7.

All results from the completed RC drilling are pending.

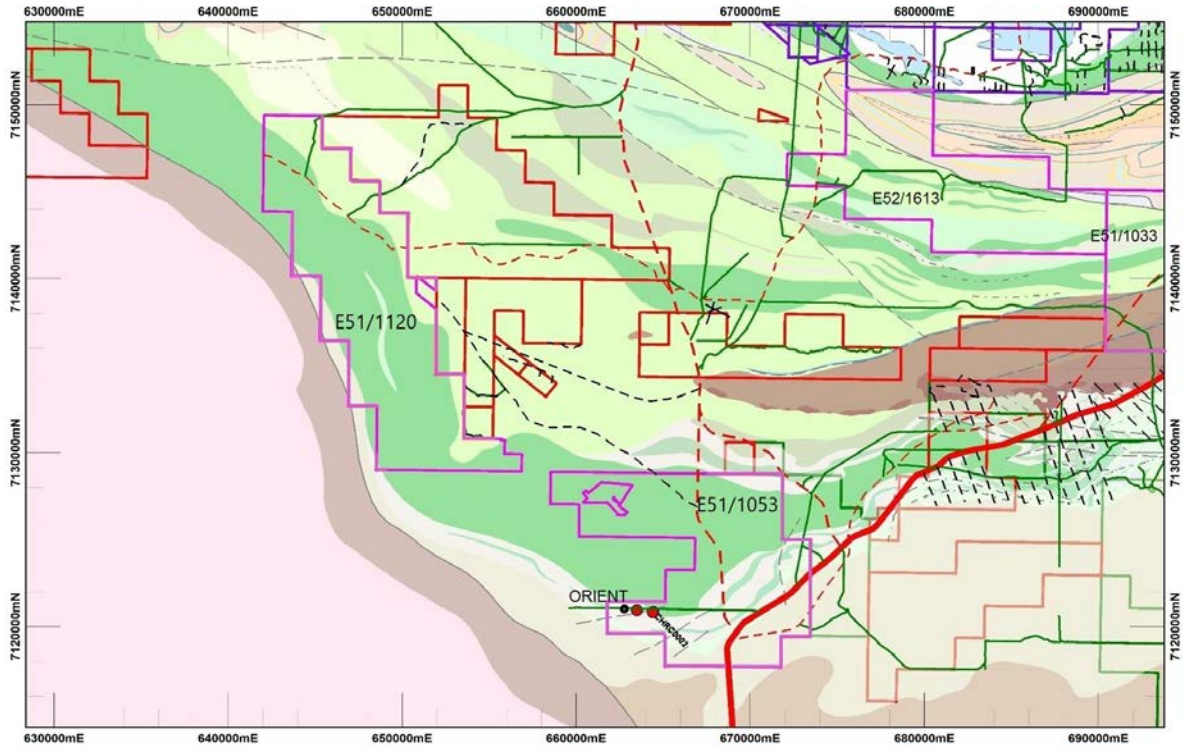

Figure 4. RC Drilling conducted at the Cashman JV Project during Q3, 2019 (Auris Tenements labelled with pink outline)

Geological Understanding

Drilling was planned to target any resource potential in proximity to the Orient gossan.

CHRC0001 successfully intersected a prospective sedimentary package and confirmed the presence of Karalundi Formation, DeGrussa Member lithologies as expected. CHRC0002 intersected predominantly dolerite and minor basalts with small sedimentary lenses. However, no significant mineralisation was observed during drilling.

Geophysics

Interpretation and inversion of AEM data is currently in progress. Two drill holes have been DHEM surveyed and no anomalous bedrock responses have been identified.

Ongoing and Forecast Work

Programme of Works applications are currently awaiting approval for planned first-pass AC drilling program covering the prospective Narracoota and Karalundi Formations.

A large review of the geological interpretation has commenced and will be ongoing into the next reporting period. The Orient Prospect is included in this review and any further targeting outcomes will be dependent on this, in conjunction with assay results returned.

-ENDS-

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mike Hendriks
Chief Operating Officer

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Table 1 – Morck Well JV Diamond Drilling Collar Details

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Date Completed
MWRC0034	Frenchy's	586.1	702876.7	7141263.4	135	-60	08/07/2019
MWRC0031	Frenchy's	564.7	703349.0	7142089.3	135	-60	16/07/2019
MWRC0039	Frenchy's	606.8	704874.9	7142089.3	135	-60	29/07/2019
MWRC0023	Frenchy's	523.1	706270.7	7142400.6	135	-60	05/08/2019
MWRC0025	Frenchy's	621.8	705300.0	7142795.0	135	-60	13/08/2019

Table 2. Summary of geology intersected in Morck Well JV diamond drilling during Q3, 2019

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Geology	Mineralisation
MWRC0023	Frenchy's	523.1	346.30 – 355.65m – Dolerite. 355.65 – 375.50m – Siltstones and lithic wackes. 375.50 – 373.00m – Haematite-magnetite facies exhalative sediments. 373.00 – 389.15m – Siltstones. 389.15 – 407.45m – Conglomerates. 407.45 – 523.10m – Mixed sedimentary package consisting of siltstones, conglomerates and lithic arenites.	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0025	Frenchy's	621.8	304.20 – 343.57m – Dolerite. 343.57 – 354.74m – Siltstone and minor mudstone. 354.74 – 355.00m – Fault gouge.	No significant mineralisation observed.

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Geology	Mineralisation
			355.00 – 377.82m – Undifferentiated wacke and minor siltstone. 377.82 – 417.11m – Dolerite. 417.11 – 517.70m – Mixed sedimentary package consisting of siltstones, breccias, lithic arenites and conglomerates with minor dolerite. 517.70 – 530.49m – Siltstones, carbonaceous siltstones/shales and cherts. 530.49 – 556.65m – Cataclasite. 556.65 – 621.80m - Mixed sedimentary package consisting of siltstones with minor breccias, conglomerates and basalt.	
MWRC0031	Frenchy's	564.7	418.20 – 445.12m – Dolerite. 445.12 – 445.93m – Crystalline graphite. 445.93 – 564.70m – Dolerite.	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0034	Frenchy's	586.1	202 – 220.35m – Hyaloclastic basalt with carbon alteration. 220.35 – 372.89m – Mixed sedimentary package consisting of mudstones, siltstones, lithic wackes and conglomerates. 372.89 – 420.20m – Hyaloclastic basalt with chlorite alteration throughout and carbon alteration on rims of pillows. 420.20 – 425.00m – Peperitic dolerite. 425.00 – 452.41m – Dolerite. 452.41 – 479.19m – Peperitic and Hyaloclastic basalt. 479.19 – 506.36m – Intermix of siltstones and mudstones. 506.36 – 586.10m – Dolerite.	No significant mineralisation observed.
MWRC0039	Frenchy's	606.8	81.90 – 120.04m – Dolerite. 120.04 – 129.20m – Siltstone with jasper-rich exhalite. 129.20 – 175.60m – Mixed sedimentary package consisting of siltstones, mudstones and conglomerates. 175.60 – 200.20m – Basalt (partially hyaloclastic and peperitic) with minor siltstone. 200.20 – 231.50m – Dolerite. 231.50 – 253.55m – Siltstone and minor sedimentary conglomerate. 253.55 – 462.49m – Dolerite. 462.49 – 538.62m – Mixed sequence of sedimentary conglomerate and siltstone with minor quartz arenite and thin basalt. 538.62 – 606.80m – Dolerite.	No significant mineralisation observed.

Table 3. Significant Assays returned from Morck Well JV diamond drilling during Q3, 2019

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Thickness	Intersection			
					Cu [ppm]	Au [ppb]	Zn [ppm]	Pb [ppm]
MWRC0023	Morck Well	357.62	358.33	0.71m	**1,420**	5	207	10
MWRC0023	Morck Well	390.24	390.57	0.33m	75	**2,040**	50	6
MWRC0023	Morck Well	498.10	498.43	0.33m	19	**526**	71	12

Table 4 – Morck Well JV RC Drilling Collar Details

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Date Completed
MWRC0041	Frenchy's	418	699358.0	7137421.4	135	-60	30/07/2019

Table 5. Summary of geology intersected in RC drilling during Q3, 2019.

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Geology	Mineralisation
MWRC0041	Frenchy's	418	0 – 34m – Cover. 34 – 57m – Mafic volcanic epiclastic breccia. 57 – 379m – Dolerite. 379 – 406m – Siltstone. 406 – 418m – Dolerite.	No significant mineralisation observed.

Table 6 – Cashman JV RC Drilling Collar Details

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Date Completed
CHRC0001	Orient	250	664450	7120840	175	-59	22/09/2019
CHRC0002	Orient	250	664400	7120825	180	-58	24/09/2019

Table 7. Summary of geology intersected in RC drilling during Q3, 2019.

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Geology	Mineralisation
CHRC0001	Orient	250.00	0 – 58m – Interbedded sediments: quartz and lithic wackes, siltstones, quartz arenites, sedimentary breccia, minor quartz veining from 15-18m 58 – 250m (EOH) – Pervasively chloritic dolerites and basalts, minor sediments, trace pyrite	No significant mineralisation observed.
CHRC0002	Orient	280.00	0 – 4m – Siltstones 4 – 83m – Dolerite and basalt, 83 – 130m – Chloritic dolerite with lenses of chloritic and silicified quartz wackes and siltstones 130 – 280m – Chloritic dolerite/basalt, trace pyrite	No significant mineralisation observed.

ABOUT AURIS MINERALS LIMITED

Auris is exploring for base metals and gold in the Bryah Basin of Western Australia. Auris has consolidated a tenement portfolio of 1,520km², which is divided into seven well-defined project areas: Forrest, Cashman, Doolgunna, Morck Well, Feather Cap, Milgun and Horseshoe Well (Figure 5).

In February 2018, Auris entered a Farm-in Agreement with Sandfire Resources NL in relation to the Morck Well East and Doolgunna Projects which covers ~430km² (the Morck Well JV). During September 2019, Auris entered into a Farm-in Agreement with Sandfire Resources NL in relation to the Cashman Project tenements, E51/1053 and E51/1120, (the Cashman JV) during the current quarter. Sandfire has the right to earn a 70% interest in the projects upon completion of a Feasibility Study on a discovery of not less than 50,000t contained copper (or metal equivalent). Auris manages exploration on all other tenements, including those that are subject to arrangements with third parties.

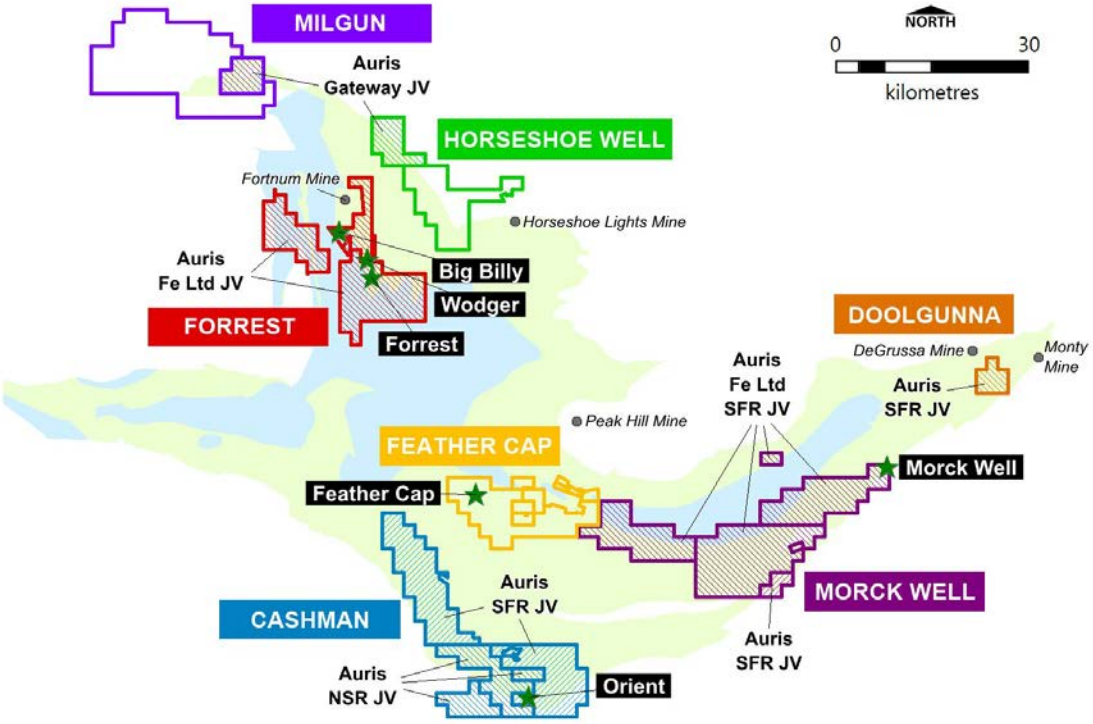

Figure 5: Auris' copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Sandfire (SFR), Northern Star (NSR), Fe Ltd (FEL) and Gateway JV (GML) areas indicated (see notes below)

Notes:

1. The Forrest Project tenements have the following outside interests:
   - Auris 80%; Fe Ltd 20% ((Fe Ltd (ASX:FEL) interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine)
   - Westgold Resources Ltd (ASX:WGX) own the gold rights over the Auris interest.
2. The Cashman Project tenements E51/1391, E51/1837-38 have the following outside interests:
   - Auris 70%; Northern Star 30% (ASX:NST)
3. 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)
4. 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)
   - Tenement E52/3470 in application

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 Electromagnetic (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

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		sediment, laterite and rock chip sampling combined with geological mapping. Exploration work on E52/2049 of the Doolgunna Project by Enterprise included a detailed fixed wing airborne magnetic survey in 2007, re-assaying of pulps from a 1km x 1km spaced Maglag geochemical survey in 2009, a heli borne VTEM survey in 2009, 100m x 100m soil sampling and multielement geochemical analysis, and a 400m line spaced Slingram Moving Loop EM (MLEM) survey conducted in 2015.
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.