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DOOLGUNNA PROJECT – MONTY EXPLORATION UPDATE

Massive sulphides intersected up-dip in Lower Zone with initial interpretations completed for Lower and Upper Zones

Sandfire Resources NL (ASX: SFR; "Sandfire") is pleased to provide an update on ongoing exploration activities being undertaken at the Monty copper-gold discovery located 10km east of the DeGrussa Copper-Gold Mine on the Springfield Project, part of its farm-in with Talisman Mining Limited (ASX: TLM; "Talisman") (see Figures 1 and 2).

Monty is the first significant VMS copper-gold discovery in the Doolgunna region outside of DeGrussa and drilling is continuing both to define the extents of mineralisation at Monty itself and to target other prospective areas both in the immediate vicinity and further afield.

Massive sulphides intersected up-dip in Lower Zone

Diamond hole TLDD0021 was drilled approximately 64 metres up-dip of TLDD0009 (which returned previously reported intercepts including **7.9m at 8.3% Cu and 2.4g/t Au** from 363.1m down-hole and **4.8m at 4.9% Cu and 1.1g/t Au** from 385.8m down-hole) and approximately 104 metres down-dip of TLDD0016, which did not intersect massive sulphides. TLDD0021 intersected four horizons of massive sulphides within the host sequence of the Lower Zone:

- **0.6 metres of massive sulphides** from 239.8m to 240.4m down-hole (*true width not known at this time, top of intercept is approximately 211 metres vertically below surface*);
- **1.4 metres of massive sulphides** from 241.0m to 242.4m down-hole (*true width not known at this time, top of intercept is approximately 212 metres vertically below surface*);
- **7.3 metres of massive sulphides** from 286.2m to 293.5m down-hole (*true width not known at this time, top of intercept is approximately 250 metres vertically below surface*); and
- **1.2 metre of massive sulphides** from 299.8m to 301.0m down-hole (*true width not known at this time, top of intercept is approximately 263 metres vertically below surface*).

Initial interpretation of Lower Zone

Ongoing work at the Monty Prospect has resulted in an initial interpretation of the setting of the Lower Zone. The Lower Zone incorporates the massive sulphide mineralisation intersected in TLDD0004A, TLDD0005, TLDD0009, TLDD0010 (previously reported) and TLDD0021 (reported above, assays pending).

The mineralisation can variably be seen as an individual primary lens (as seen in holes TLDD0004A and TLDD0005), and as a primary lens with minor subordinate lenses (as seen in holes TLDD009, TLDD0010 and TLDD0021). An updated collar plan is provided in Figure 2, an updated Vertical Longitudinal Projection in Figure 3 and the interpretive cross-section for the Lower Zone is shown in Figure 4.

Other minor intersections of massive sulphides in surrounding holes, and the top of alteration and disseminated sulphides in the periphery of the mineralisation, have informed this interpretation. The primary zone of mineralisation strikes approximately 220° and ranges in dip from 65°- 85° to the north-west.

Initial interpretation of Upper Zone

Ongoing work at the Monty Prospect has also resulted in an initial interpretation of the geometry of the Upper Zone mineralisation currently defined by RC holes TLRC0004, TLRC0008 and TLRC0009 (as previously reported, see Figure 3). This interpretation suggests that the mineralisation in the Upper Zone, and its host stratigraphy, may be steep to sub-vertical in dip.

As a result, the RC holes in the Upper Zone are likely to have intersected the mineralisation at a low angle, with the reported intersections being considerably thicker than the anticipated true width. The grades reported in this Upper Zone may also therefore not be fully representative and further drilling is required to confirm the interpretation and determine the optimum angle for drilling to further define the mineralisation.

Additional holes are planned to be drilled towards the north-west to confirm the interpretation of the Upper Zone (all current drilling at Monty is to the south-east). These holes will be drilled both up-dip and down-dip of the existing intercepts in holes TLRC0004, TLRC0008, and TLRC0009.

Assay results have also been received for RC hole TLRC0008, located south-west 40m along strike from the initial Upper Zone discovery hole TLRC0004:

- **6.0 metres grading 7.8% Cu and 0.9g/t Au** from 89m to 95m down-hole (*true width not known at this time but likely to be considerably thinner than down-hole width, top of intercept is approximately 81m vertically below surface*); and

- **11.0m grading 15.0% Cu and 1.9g/t Au** from 112m to 123m down-hole (*true width not known at this time but likely to be considerably thinner than down-hole width, top of intercept is approximately 100m vertically below surfac*e).

The upper intersection of TLRC0008 exhibited weak oxidation and grades may have been elevated by supergene processes.

TLRC0012, drilled to the south-east (approximately 110m up-dip) of TLRC0009, after penetrating the transported cover, intersected a 13m interval of sediment before entering dolerite. This sediment is interpreted to be the lower part of the host horizon (below the level of mineralisation) and is considered to be consistent with the interpretation that the mineralisation in the Upper Zone, and its host stratigraphy, has a steep to sub-vertical in dip.

TLDD0022 was drilled approximately 130m down-dip of TLRC0008 and was designed to define the margin of the mineralisation in this area. The hole intersected the host horizon sediments, with weak chloritic alteration, without intersecting massive sulphide mineralisation.

Further drilling and Management Comment

Drilling is continuing at Monty with additional diamond holes underway and planned to test the interpreted extents of the mineralisation in the Lower Zone, as well as to confirm the dip and potentially extend the mineralisation in the Upper Zone.

Sandfire's Managing Director, Mr Karl Simich, said that while the Company was beginning to develop a greater geological understanding of the mineralisation at Monty, exploration of the area was still at a relatively early stage.

"We have gathered sufficient data to undertake an initial interpretation of the Upper and Lower Zone mineralisation but it's important to note that this is still just the beginning of this exciting new exploration chapter for the Company and there is a great deal more work to be done," he said.

"The discovery of the Lower Zone some 350 metres vertically below surface was a breakthrough event for our exploration team which has provided valuable insights into the broader prospectivity of the region," he continued. "This is an unfolding story for Sandfire as we continue drilling to define the extents of the mineralisation at Monty and begin to step further afield, hopefully to find the next lenses of mineralisation."

Sandfire is earning a 70% interest in the Talisman Mining's Doolgunna Project, which forms part of its Greater Doolgunna Project comprising a 1,700 square kilometre package of contiguous tenements surrounding the DeGrussa Copper Mine.

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Table 1 – Drill-hole Information Summary, Springfield Project

Details and coordinates of all relevant drill collars are provided below:

Hole ID	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Grid_ID	East	North	RL	Lease ID	Hole Status
TLDD0001	1099	-62°	357°	MGA94_50	740146	7174150	589	E52/2313	Complete
TLDD0002A	463	-61°	110°	MGA94_50	743544	7171211	602	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0003	658	-62°	355°	MGA94_50	740596	7174550	589	E52/2313	Complete
TLDD0004A	817	-60°	148°	MGA94_50	743588	7171281	601	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0005	478	-62°	139°	MGA94_50	743544	7171210	602	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0006	554	-62°	138°	MGA94_50	743469	7171174	601	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0007	589	-62°	138°	MGA94_50	743504	7171271	601	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0008	688	-62°	138°	MGA94_50	743441	7171223	600	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0009	472	-62°	138°	MGA94_50	743578	7171190	602	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0010	433	-62°	140°	MGA94_50	743514	7171138	601	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0011	472	-60°	140°	MGA94_50	743453	7171090	598	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0012	598	-60°	140°	MGA94_50	743403	7171155	599	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0014	399	-60°	140°	MGA94_50	743638	7171231	603	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0015	363	-62°	143°	MGA94_50	743561	7171073	602	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0016	274	-62°	143°	MGA94_50	743621	7171119	604	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0017	236	-62°	143°	MGA94_50	743686	7171166	605	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0018	337	-62°	143°	MGA94_50	743471	7171054	599	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0019	548	-60°	136°	MGA94_50	743566	7171329	600	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0020	340	-62°	143°	MGA94_50	743537	7171105	602	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0021	331	-62°	143°	MGA94_50	743599	7171152	603	E52/2282	Complete
TLDD0022	304	-61°	140°	MGA94_50	743441	7171034	599	E52/2282	Complete
TLRC0003	544	-61°	144°	MGA94_50	743720	7171393	599	E52/2282	Complete
TLRC0004	306	-62°	143°	MGA94_50	743497	7171025	600	E52/2282	Complete
TLRC0006	318	-62°	143°	MGA94_50	743430	7170973	598	E52/2282	Complete
TLRC0008	294	-60°	143°	MGA94_50	743465	7171001	599	E52/2282	Complete
TLRC0009	265	-60°	143°	MGA94_50	743529	7171049	601	E52/2282	Complete
TLRC0012	210	-62°	143°	MGA94_50	743553	7171018	602	E52/2282	Complete

Table 2 – Significant Drill-hole Assay Intersections, Springfield Project

Details of all relevant intersections are provided below:

Hole ID	Int	From	To	Downhole Width	Intersection		
					Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)
TLDD0004A		409.5	426.0	16.5	18.9	2.1	1.5
TLDD0005		417.0	426.2	9.2	11.8	2.9	2.3
TLDD0008		574.2	579.3	5.1	1.4	0.1	0.0
TLDD0009	1	343.0	344.0	1.0	8.6	0.3	0.1
	2	363.1	371.0	7.9	8.3	2.4	2.1
	3	385.8	390.6	4.8	4.9	1.1	1.4
TLDD0010	1	355.6	356.1	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.2
	2	359.7	370.2	10.5	18.9	3.1	1.1
	3	373.6	378.2	4.7	12.8	2.5	0.8
TLRC0004	1	107.0	125.0	18.0	5.7	2.4	3.2
	2	158.0	162.0	4.0	4.2	0.7	0.1
TLRC0008	1	89.0	95.0	6.0	7.8	0.9	0.9
	2	112.0	123.0	11.0	15.0	1.9	1.0

Note: Calculation is based on a 0.5% cut-off, no more than 3m of internal dilution and a minimum composite grade of 1%. Intersection length, Cu (%), Au (ppm), Ag (ppm) and Zn (%) are rounded to 1 decimal point.

Figure 1 – Sandfire's Greater Doolgunna Project, showing the Springfield Project (farm-in) and location of the Monty mineralisation and Homer prospect

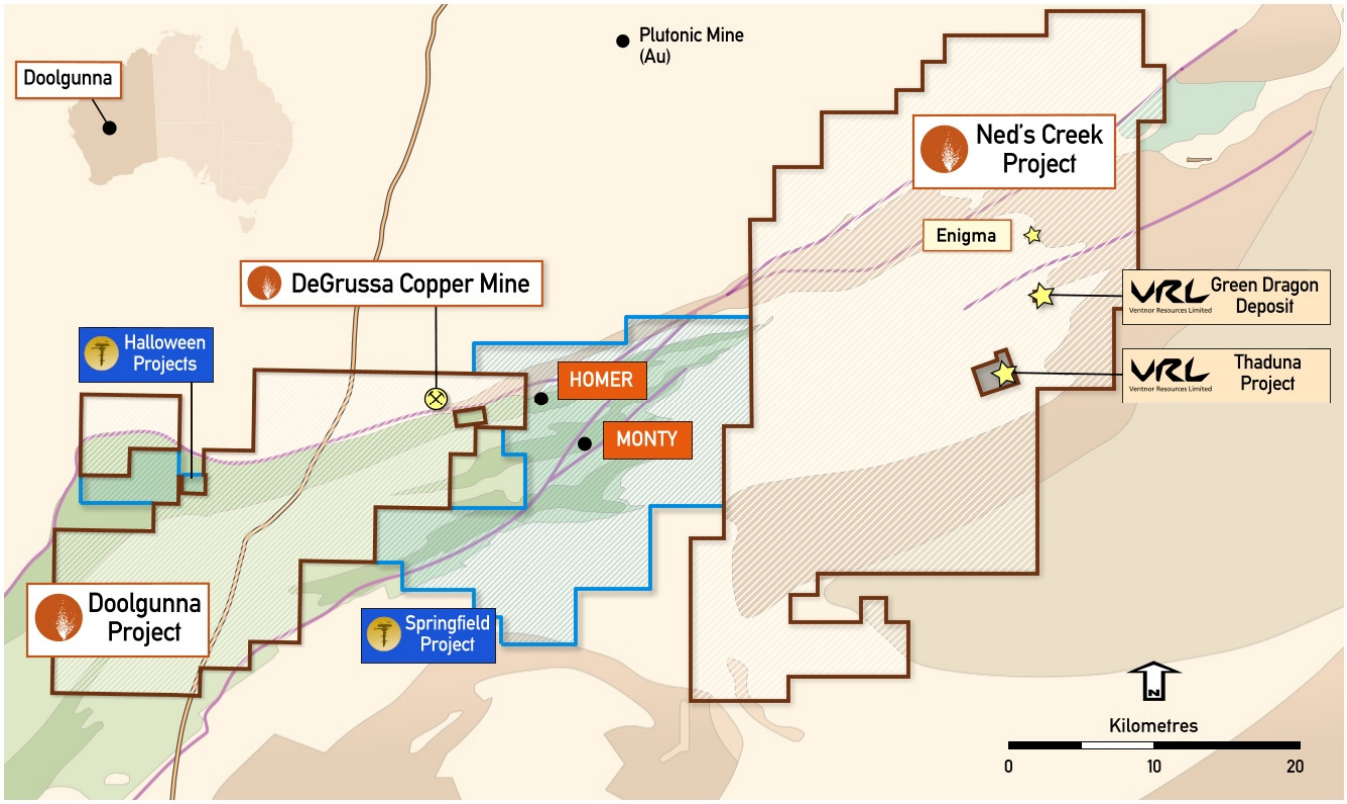


Figure 2 – Monty Prospect showing drill-hole collar locations and interpreted schematic geology

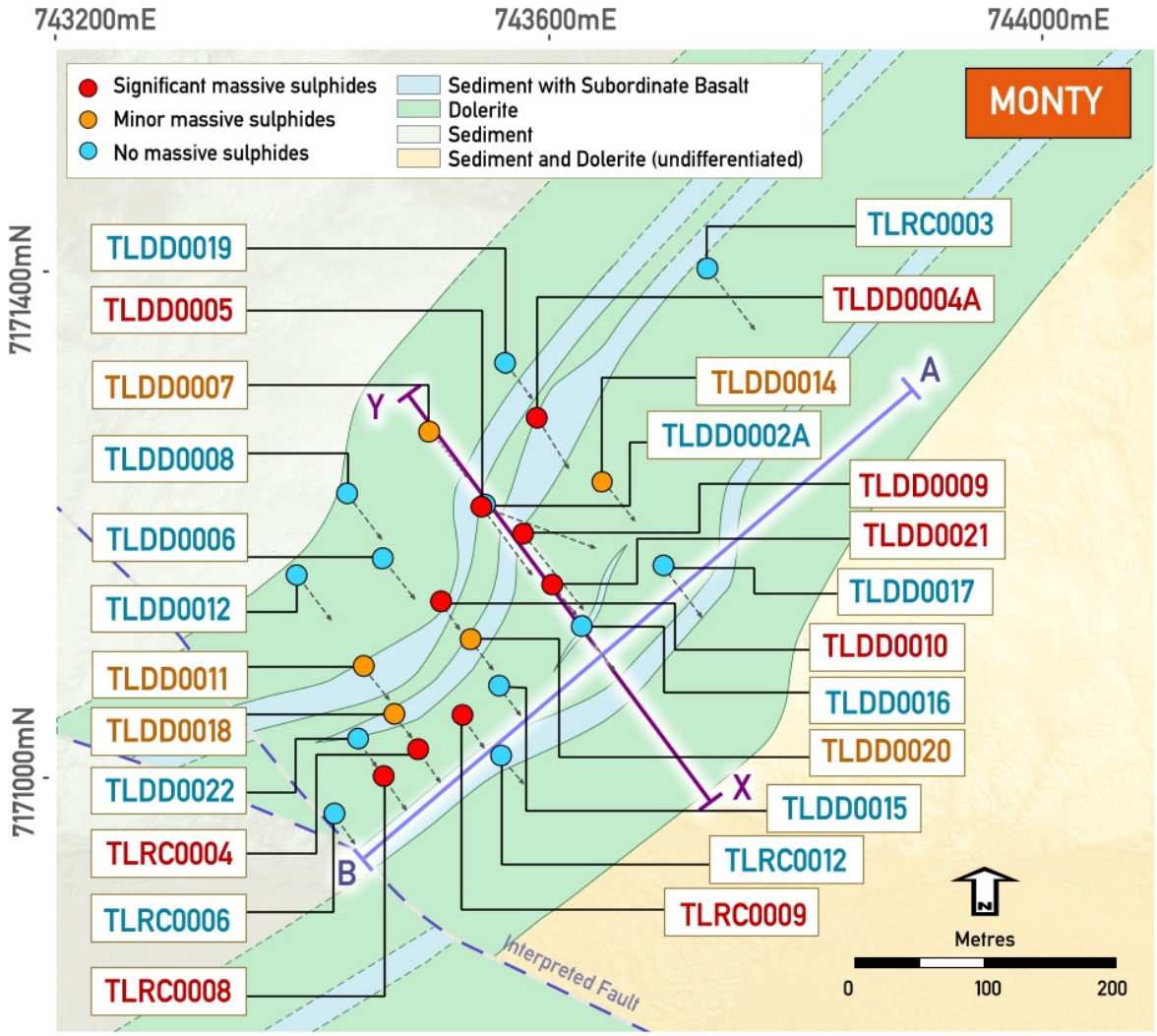


Figure 3 – Vertical Longitudinal Projection and initial interpretation of the Monty Prospect showing drill-hole piercepoints at the top of the primary intercept shown in bold. All intercepts are down-hole widths.

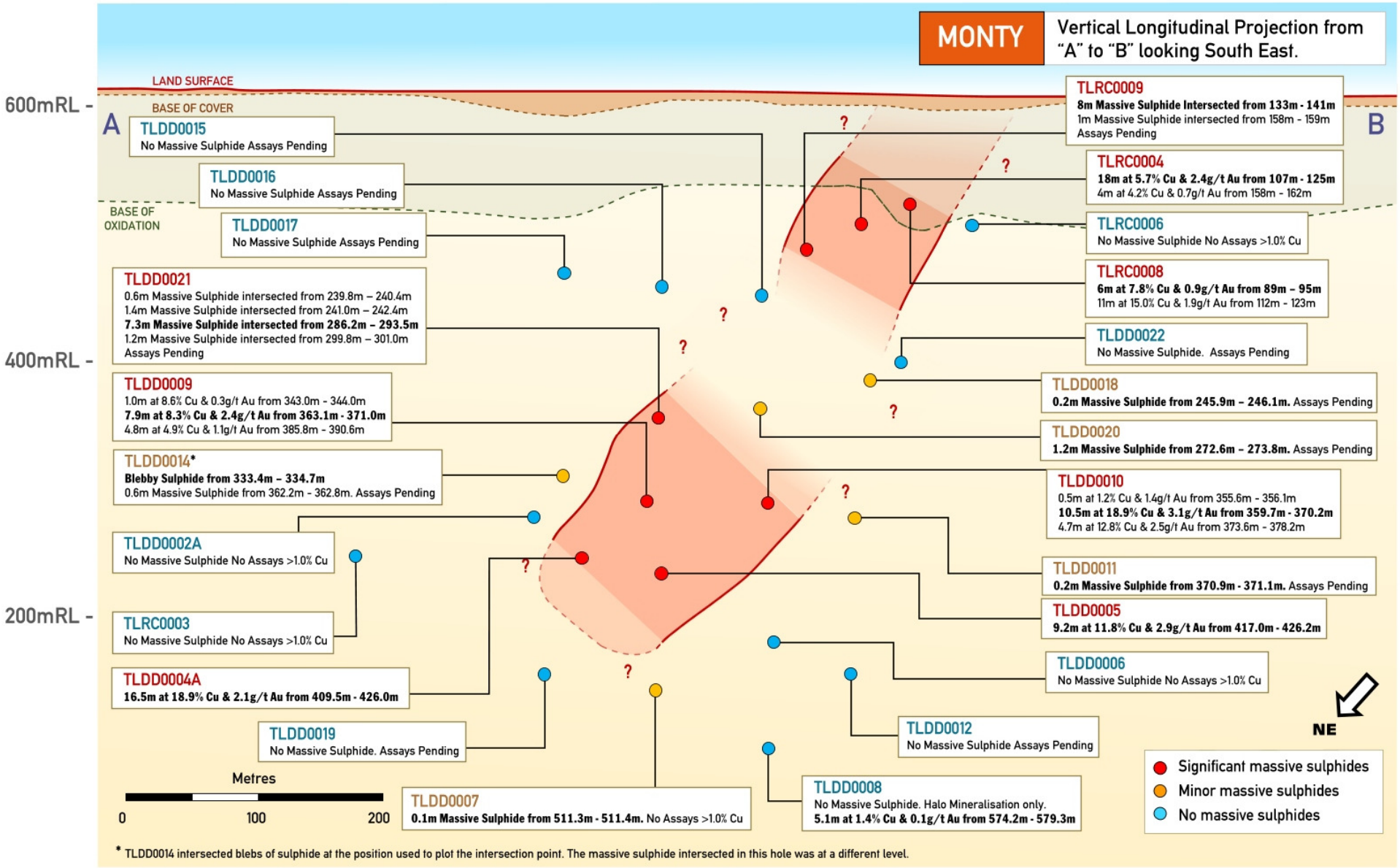
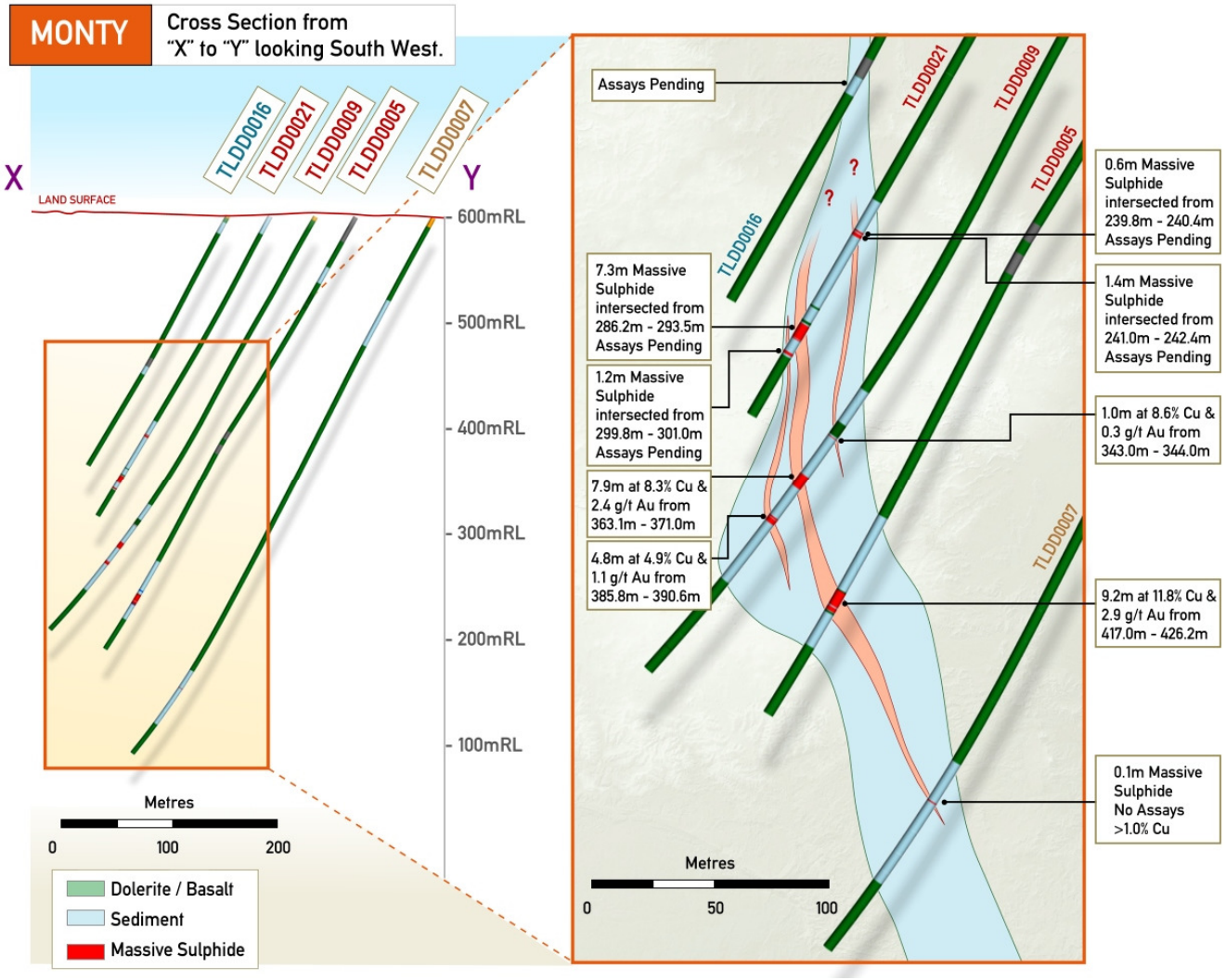


Figure 4 – Interpretive cross-section of the Monty mineralisation (Lower Zone)



Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Shannan Bamforth who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Bamforth is a permanent employee of Sandfire Resources and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bamforth consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Exploration and Resource Targets

Any discussion in relation to the potential quantity and grade of Exploration Targets is only conceptual in nature. While Sandfire is confident that it will report additional JORC compliant resources for the DeGrussa Project, there has been insufficient exploration to define mineral resources in addition to the current JORC compliant Mineral Resource inventory and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of additional JORC compliant Mineral Resources.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made during or in connection with this statement contain or comprise certain forward-looking statements regarding Sandfire's Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, exploration operations, project development operations, production rates, life of mine, projected cash flow, capital expenditure, operating costs and other economic performance and financial condition as well as general market outlook. Although Sandfire believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, such expectations are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties which could cause actual values, results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward looking statements and no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, delays or changes in project development, success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, fluctuations in metals prices and exchange rates and business and operational risk management. Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of Sandfire, its officers, employees and advisors expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in this statement and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in this statement or any error or omission. Sandfire undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events other than required by the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules. Accordingly you should not place undue reliance on any forward looking statement.

JORC Compliance Statement

A summary of the information used in this release is as follows.

The DeGrussa VHMS (volcanic-hosted massive sulphide) copper-gold deposit is located 900 kilometres north of Perth and 150 kilometres north of Meekatharra in the Peak Hill Mineral Field. The system is hosted within a sequence of metasediments and mafic intrusions situated in the Bryah Basin that have been metamorphosed and structurally disrupted.

The sulphide mineralisation consists of massive sulphide and semi-massive sulphide mineralisation. Primary sulphide minerals present are pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite, together with magnetite. The sulphide mineralisation is interpreted to be derived from volcanic activity. The deposit shares characteristics with numerous VHMS deposits worldwide.

Sandfire Resources are currently exploring the defined prospective sequence in its 100% held tenements and within the Talisman Mining earn in and joint Venture agreement

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 – EXPLORATION RESULTS

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.*	• Sampling method include half-core sampling of NQ2 core diamond drilling (DD). • 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.
	• *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 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 (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.*	• 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. • RC sample 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 (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).*	• DD is completed using NQ2 size coring equipment. • RC drilling is with sampling hammer of nominal 140mm hole. • All drill collars are surveyed using RTK GPS with downhole surveying. • All core where possible is oriented using a Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool. • Downhole surveying is undertaken using a gyroscopic survey instrument.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Diamond core recovery is logged and captured into the database. Core recoveries are measured by drillers for every drill run. The core length recovered is physically measured for each run and recorded and used to calculate the core recovery as a perecentage 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		reconstructed into continuous intervals on angle iron racks for orientation, metre marking and reconciled against core block markers. • RC sampling is good with almost no wet sampling in the project area. • Samples are routinely weighed and captured into the central secured database.
	• *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 have impacted on potential sample bias.
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.*	• Geological logging is completed for all holes and representative across the orebody. The lithology, alteration and structural characteristics of core are logged directly to a digital format following procedures and using Sandfire NL geologic codes. Data is imported into Sandfire NL's central database after validation in LogChief™.
	• *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 cores are photographed.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drillholes 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 are completed where possible and all are marked prior to sampling. Half 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.*	• RC samples are split using a cone or riffle splitter. A 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. DD samples are then crushed through Jaques crusher to nominal -10mm. A second stage crushing is through Boyd crusher to nominal -4mm. All RC samples are only Boyd crushed to -4mm. • Sample splits are weighed at a frequency of 1:20 and entered into the job results file. Pulverising is completed using LM5 mill to 90% passing 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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. • No field duplicates have been taken.
	• *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 styles.
	• *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.*	• No geophysical tools are used in the analysis.
	• *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.*	• 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 drillholes in this report is twinned.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data are captured on field tough book laptops using Logchief™ 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.*	• Sandfire Survey team undertakes survey works under the guidelines of best industry practice. • All drill collars are accurately surveyed using RTK GPS system within +/-50mm of accuracy (X,Y,Z). • Downhole survey 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 LiDar laser imagery technology.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drill spacing is currently defined by geological criteria regarded as appropriate to determine the extents of mineralisation. This is nominally a 80m by 80m spacing. Spacing is shown by in the accompanying tables and collar plans
	• *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.*	• Drilling is preliminary in its spacing and distribution and is not sufficient to at this stageto support Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No sample compositing have been applied to the Exploration Results.
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.*	• The drillhole may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation on the intersected mineralisation.
	• *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.*	• No significant orientation based sampling bias is known at this time.The drillholes may not neccesarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected minerlisation. All reported intervals are downhole intervals not true widths. This will be established with additional drilling
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Samples are stored onsite and transported to laboratory by a licence 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.

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 Talisman project encompasses E52/2282, E52/2313 and E52/2466 which are wholly owned by Talisman Mining Ltd, with no known third party encumberances. Sandfire is currently farming into the project on a staged basis with the right to earn 70% interest in the project area.
	• *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. • The Talisman tenements are currently subject to a Native Title Claim by the Yungunga-Nya People (WAD6132/98). Sandfire currently has a Land Access Agreement in place with the Yungunga-Nya Native Title Claimants and have assumed management of Heritage Agreements which were executed by Talisman. These agremeents allow Sandfire to carry out mining and exploration activities on their traditional land.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Aside from Sandfire Resources and Talisman Mining Limited there has been no recent exploration undertaken on the Talisman Project. • Exploration work completed prior to Talisman's tenure included geochemical soil and rock chip sampling combined with geological mapping. Some targeted RC was completed over gold and diamond targets.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Doolgunna Talisman's 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 at the Doolgunna Projects are the Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits located with the Proterozoic Bryah Basin of Western Australia.
Drill hole	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of*	• Refer to Appendix 1 of this accompanying document.

Information	*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) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* 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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Significant intersections are based on greater than 0.5% Cu and may include up to a maximum of 3.0m 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.*	• Minimum and maximum DD sample intervals used for intersection calculation are 0.3m and 1.2m respectively subject to location of geological boundaries. • RC reported intersections are based on a regular 1m sample intervals.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalents are used in the intersection calculation. • Where core loss occurs; the average length-weighted grade of the two adjacent samples are attributed to the interval for the purpose of calculating the intersection. The maximum interval of missing core which can be incorporated with the reported intersection is 1m.
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 perpendicular to a modelled EM plate. The drillhole may not necessarily be perpendicular to the mineralised zone. All widths reported are 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 targeted to be approximately perpendicular. As geological interpretation advances any areas where the drilling is at a low angle to the mineralisation will be tested with holes from a more suitable orientation to and reported as such.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intersections reported in this release are downhole intervals. True widths are not known.

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. Reporting of grades is done in a consistent manner.
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.*	• Other exploration data collected is not considered as material to this document at this stage. Further data collection will be reviewed and reported when considered material.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Step-out drilling for along-strike and down-dip extensions of mineralisation continue on 160m x 80m x 80m grid pattern subject to geological and geophysical interpretation. • Additional drilling may include holes targeting the definition of mineralisation extents, this drilling will be on a nominal 40m x 40m grid.