

9 MARCH 2021

HIGH GRADE GOLD FROM DIAMOND DRILLING AT SAMS CREEK GOLD PROJECT

Shallow high grade gold from SE Traverse – up to 38.8 g/t - demonstrates potential to grow existing JORC Resource base

- Significant gold results from three (3) diamond holes completed at the SE Traverse prospect drilling:
 - 12.6m @ 5.53g/t Au from 13.4m incl 2.6m @ 20.4g/t Au from 13.4m incl 1m @ 38.8g/t from 14m (SCDDH102)
 - 4m @ 4.53g/t Au from 53.5m (SCDDH100)
 - 3.6m @ 3.22g/t Au from 43.9m (SCDDH101)
- Drilling highlights NE trending shallow high grade mineralisation in the fold hinge at the SE Traverse prospect which is not included in the existing JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate* (MRE)
- Update of the existing MRE of 1Moz gold @1.54g/t Au (0.7 g/t gold cut off) currently underway but excludes the SE Traverse mineralisation
- Updated MRE to form basis of a Desktop Mining Study for the Main Zone deposit
- Sams Creek hosts significant exploration upside with only 1km of the 7km known dyke extent systematically drilled to date (Figure 1)

Gold and Base Metals explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** (“Auris” or “the Company”) (ASX: AUR) is pleased to announce high grade gold results have been received from diamond drilling into the SE Traverse prospect at the Sams Creek Gold Project in New Zealand (Figure 1 and 2). The drilling program was funded by Sandfire Resources Limited (“Sandfire”; ASX: SFR).

A total of four holes (SCDDH100-SCDDH103, Refer ASX Announcement 22 February 2021) for 233.7m were completed spaced 90-100m apart at the SE Traverse prospect where previous drilling (SCDDH094 and SCDDH096, Figure 2, Refer ASX Announcement 26 October 2020) had intersected high grade mineralisation indicating a continuation of the Carapace mineralised shoot to the SW.

Results have now been received for the first three (3) holes (SCDDH100-SCDDH102) drilled at the SE Traverse prospect. Shallow, high grade gold results have been returned from all three holes including **12.6m at 5.53g/t Au from 13.4m in SCDDH102. This intersection includes 2.6m at 20.4g/t Au from 13.4m including 1m @ 38.8g/t from 14m (Figure 3 and 4)**. All significant results are tabulated below (Table 1). Results for the last hole, SCDDH103, are pending.

The SE Traverse is an isolated section of dyke approximately 600m long and 200m wide that is interpreted to be part of a historic landslide that slipped downhill a few hundred metres from the outcrop. This section of dyke includes the continuation of the A1 antiform that extends for over

* - Refer ASX Announcement 30 September 2020 and Table 2

1.5kms from Main Zone to Doyles through the Carapace and SE Traverse and is open at depth to the NE in the Main Zone. High grade gold mineralisation is concentrated along the A1 antiform hinge. Similar subparallel antiforms have been mapped and intersected in Main Zone drillholes to the NW and SE of the A1.

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

Table 1: Collar Details and Significant Drill Results - Sams Creek Dyke SE Traverse Diamond Drilling

In addition, Sandfire has commissioned a revised JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of the existing 1Moz gold @1.54g/t Au (0.7 g/t gold cut off) at Sams Creek. A Desktop Mining Study for the Main Zone deposit will also be completed.

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

Table 2: Sams Creek Mineral Resource Estimate

Management Commentary

Auris Managing Director, Mike Hendriks, commented, “These are very encouraging results from the SE Traverse Prospect, which clearly point to significant expansion potential within the existing JORC Resource base at Sams Creek. Sandfire have confirmed the continuity of previously intersected high-grade mineralisation within the SE Traverse Prospect, which remains open at depth, so our view that Sams Creek has the potential to host a much larger mineralised system continues to be reinforced.

Running parallel with our work at Sams Creek, exploration is continuing across our projects in the Bryah Basin, with diamond drilling currently underway at the Forrest project and additional aircore drilling being generated to test mineralised trends at Feather Cap and IP targets at Forrest. We look forward to providing regular updates on exploration progress to our shareholders.”

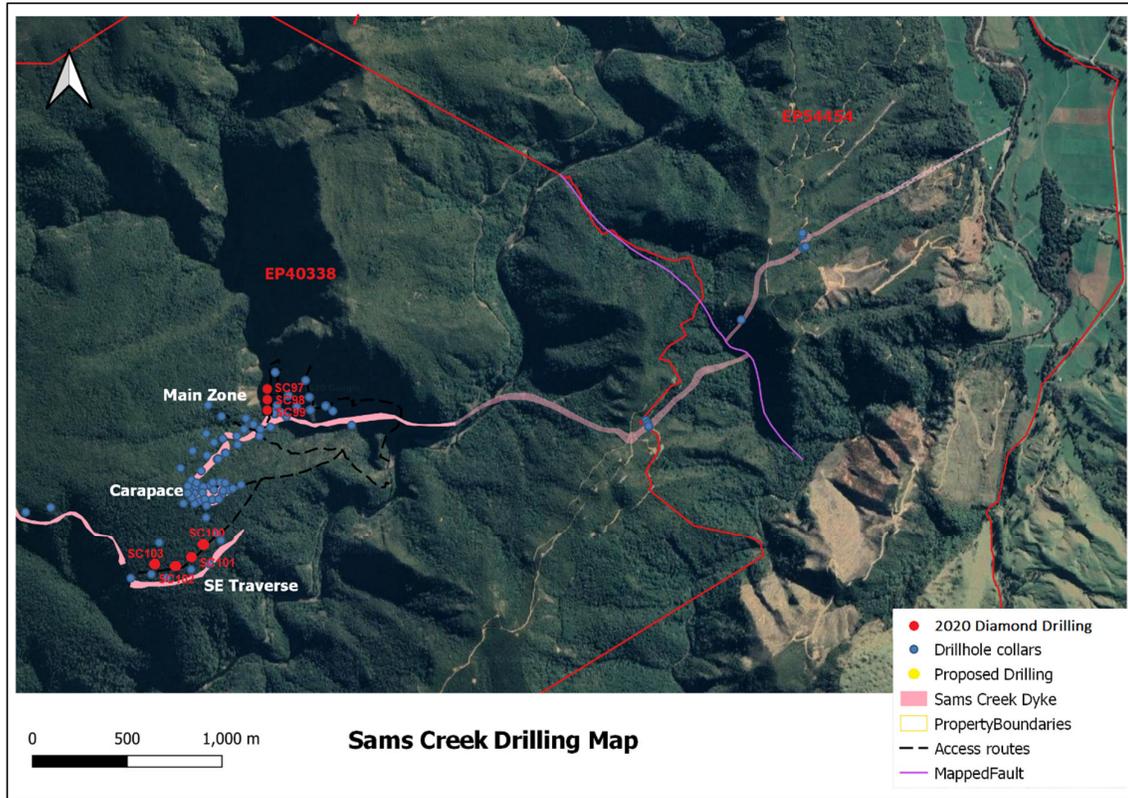


Figure 1: Sams Creek Dyke, Drill Hole Location

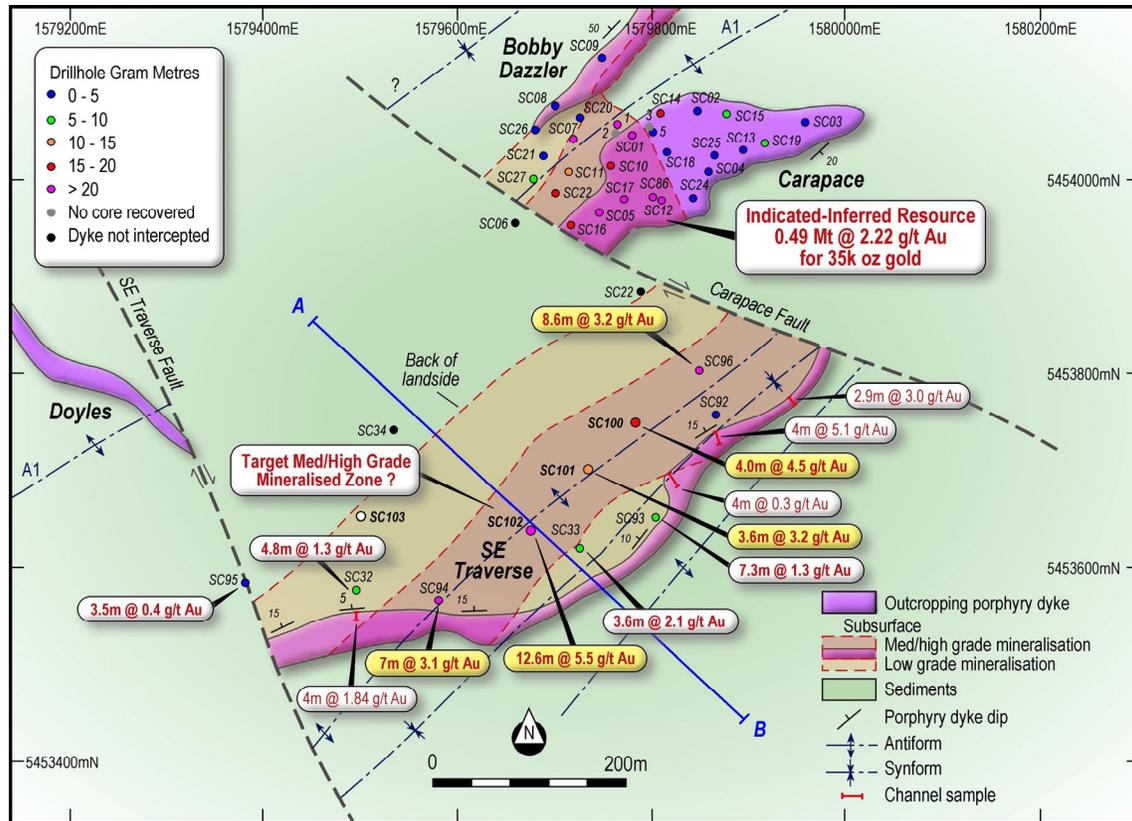


Figure 2: Plan view of the SE Traverse prospect showing the new drill holes SCDDH100 to SCDDH103.

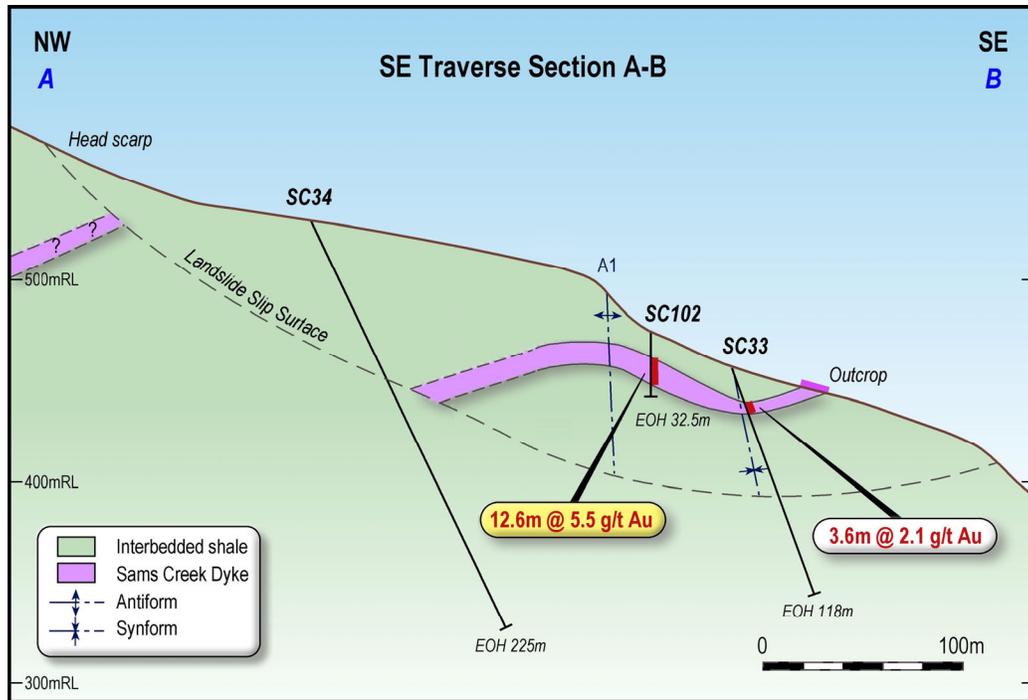


Figure 3: Cross Section C-D through SCDDH102



Figure 4: Drill core from diamond drill hole SCDDH102 (~12.9-15.5m) at Sams Creek showing silicified and altered dyke with dark grey sulphide veins dominated by arsenopyrite. Gold grades are annotated over corresponding intervals

Sams Creek Acquisition Background

Auris has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Sandfire to acquire Sandfire's interest in the Sams Creek Gold Project. Completion of the Sams Creek Project acquisition is subject to satisfaction of a number of conditions precedent by 31 March 2021, including a 4-year permit extension of EP 40 338 being approved by New Zealand Petroleum and Minerals.

Sandfire has drilled an additional 7 diamond holes and will update the Mineral Resources Estimate and complete a Mining Study to meet work programme commitments before the current permit expires on the 26 March 2021. Sandfire has applied for a 4-year permit extension.

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

-ENDS-

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mike Hendriks
Managing Director

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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 1,369km², which is divided into eight well-defined project areas: Forrest, Cashman, Cheroona, Doolgunna, Morck Well, Feather Cap, Milgun and Horseshoe Well, (Figure 5).

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

Auris has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement to acquire Sandfire's interest in the Sams Creek Gold Project in New Zealand, (Figure 6), held through its wholly owned subsidiary Sams Creek Gold Limited (SCGL). The Sams Creek Gold Project is located in the northwest of the South Island of New Zealand and comprises two exploration permits, EP 40 338 (currently held joint venture with OceanaGold Corporation (ASX: OGC) (20%) and SCGL (80%)) and EP 54 454 (SCGL 100%), (refer ASX Announcement dated 30 September 2020).

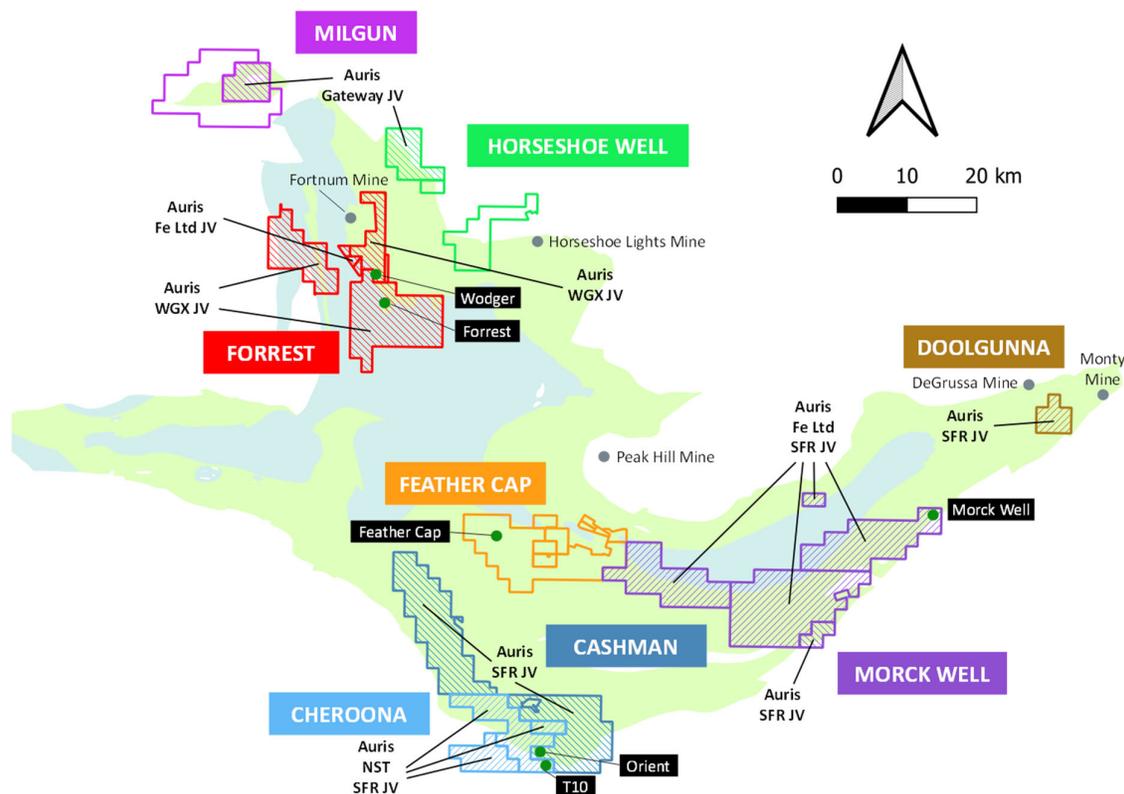


Figure 5: Auris' copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Sandfire (SFR), Northern Star (NST), Westgold (WGX), Fe Ltd and Gateway JV areas indicated

Notes:

1. The Forrest Project tenements E52/1659 and E52/1671 have the following outside interests:
 - Auris 80%; Westgold Resources Ltd 20% (ASX:WGX). Westgold Resources Ltd interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine
 - Westgold Resources Ltd own the gold rights over the Auris interest.
2. The Forrest Project tenement P52/1493 have the following outside interests:
 - Westgold Resources Ltd own the gold rights over the Auris interest.
3. The Forrest Project tenements P52/1494-1496 have the following outside interests:
 - Auris 80%; Fe Ltd 20% (ASX:FEL). Fe Ltd interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine
4. The Cheroona Project tenements E51/1391, E51/1837-38 have the following outside interests:
 - Auris 70%; Northern Star Resources Ltd 30% (ASX:NST)
5. The Horseshoe Well Project tenement E52/3291 has the following outside interests:
 - Auris 85%; Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd (formerly OMNI Projects Pty Ltd) 15% (Gateway Projects free carried until a Decision to Mine)
6. The Milgun Project tenement E52/3248 has the following outside interests:
 - Auris 85%; Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd (formerly OMNI Projects Pty Ltd) 15% (Gateway Projects free carried until a Decision to Mine)
7. The Morck Well Project tenements E51/1033, E52/1613 and E52/1672 have the following outside interests:
 - Auris 80%; Fe Ltd 20% (ASX:FEL). Fe Ltd interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine

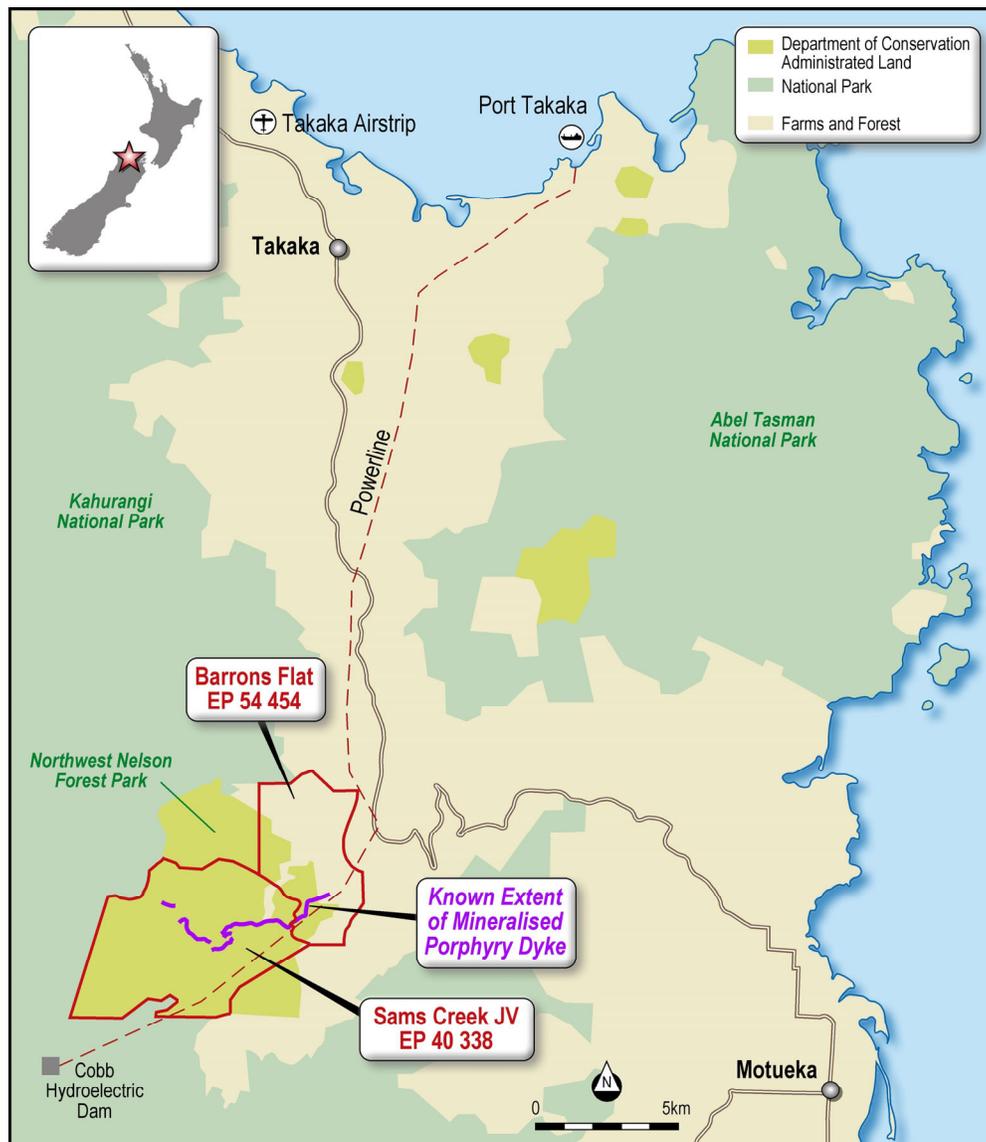


Figure 6: Sams Creek Gold Project exploration permit portfolio

Competent Person's Statement

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

No New Information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results and/or estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core (DC) drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging, UCS and assaying. Downhole geophysical logging wasn't undertaken. DC drilling was used to obtain core samples. For sampling, these were split in half, using a core saw, at 1 m intervals unless determined by lithology e.g. dyke contact areas. Sample length ranged from 0.2 m to 2.9 m. The core sampling included at least 5 m into the hanging wall and footwall. The core samples were pulverised to >95% passing 75 µm to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay for Au. Various multi-element analyses were also undertaken from the DC with at least As, Ag and S analysed.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling diameters comprised PQ (96 mm) to 39.2m followed by HQ (63 mm) to 171.3m, both were triple tubed. N All suitable drill core has been orientated.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery was recorded by measuring the length of recovered core and comparing this with the drilled interval. The core recovery for the Main Zone, historically, is approximately 96.6%. There is also increased core loss in brittle high-grade zones, but these appear to have no material impact on the analytical results.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling has been logged for lithology, weathering, bedding, structure, alteration, mineralisation and colour using a standard set of in-house logging codes. The logging method is quantitative. Deeper interval have been logged for magnetic susceptibility (MS) using hand-held MS meters. Mineralised zones were logged for type, intensities both in vein number and percentage, angle to long core axis and mineralogy. Summary geotechnical information was recorded. All core trays were photographed prior to core being sampled. The geological model is supported by visual grade trends and variography (preferred axes of continuity) and is the basis for geostatistical domaining. The geological logging and assays have been used to

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

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length <p>• 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.</p>	<p>resource have been previously reported during -2011 and 2012-2019 respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collar coordinates for all completed drilling are included.
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The core is generally samples at 1 metre intervals but slightly shorter or longer samples may be taken around geological contacts. For reporting of drill hole intercepts weighted average estimates are used based on a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off. No top cuts are applied. • In the calculation of significant intervals, no more than two metres of internal consecutive dilution (<0.5g/t Au) was included and only intercepts greater than 1.0g/t Au reported. • Metal equivalents are not used or reported.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill hole results are report as downhole intercepts. • The drill holes have been drilled orthogonal to the host lithology -the Sams Creek Dyke. Mineralisation within the dyke in either contained in thin sulphide veins, breccia's or disseminated within the dyke. The sulphide veins generally dip moderately (55°) to the SE so are intersected by the drill hole at a moderate angle (i.e. 45°). • Subsequently, the downhole intercept length represents a close approximation of the true width of the mineralisation.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of the announcement.
<p>Balanced Reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downhole surveys were completed on the drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data reported.
<p>Further work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update JORC Resource Estimate Conceptual Mining Study