

13 June 2023

DRILLING COMPLETED TO TEST GOLD AND BASE METALS TARGETS AT MORCK WELL PROJECT, WA

Highlights

- 68 Air Core drill holes for 6,203m completed to follow-up encouraging gold and base metals targets highlighted by previous drilling at Morck Well, Feather Cap and Cashman/Cheroona Projects
- Current drilling campaign at Morck Well was designed to follow-up high-grade gold intersections previously recorded, which included:
 - *7m @ 6.09g/t Au from 48m including 3m @ 10.6g/t Au (MWAC2225)¹ – Jacques East*
 - *18m @ 1.09g/t Au from 35m (MWAC1703)² – Frenchy's South*
- Encouraging quartz veining and/or jasperoidal chert intersected within current air core drilling at Jacques East, Frenchy's South and Durack East Prospects
- Extensive downhole manganese mineralisation totalling 102 metres (48m-EOH), logged within current drilling at McLean Well Prospect, along strike to the northeast from previous anomalous drilling results by Sandfire (SFR: ASX announcements: 20 January 2021, 19 April 2022 and 25 January 2023) including:
 - *12m @ 10.0% Mn from 35m (MWRC0052)*
 - *23m @ 9.3% Mn from 125m (MWRC0060)*
 - *11m @ 7.4% Mn from 50m (MWAC3354)*
- Manganese mineralisation remains open along strike to the northeast
- Auris continues to strategically advance high-quality targets within the Bryah Basin while also assessing new complementary project opportunities
- Assay results from the current drill program just completed are pending and are expected to be received during Q3

Gold and Base Metals explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** ("Auris" or "the Company") (ASX: AUR) is pleased to announce that a follow-up air core drilling programme has been completed at the Company's Morck Well, Feather Cap and Cashman/Cheroona Projects located 130km north of Meekatharra in the Bryah Basin, Western Australia.

An Air Core drilling programme totalling 68 holes for 6,203m was undertaken to further evaluate four gold targets and a base metal/manganese target located within the Morck Well (AUR 80%, CUF 20%), Feather Cap (AUR 100%) and Cashman (100%)/Cheroona (AUR 70%, NST 30%) projects.

¹ Refer ASX Announcement 17 July 2020

² Refer ASX Announcement 16 April 2019

³ Refer ASX Announcement 29 January 2019

⁴ Refer ASX Announcement 25 January 2023,

⁵ Refer ASX Announcement 30 October 2020,

⁶ Refer ASX Announcement 20 January 2021

Morck Well Project Drilling Summary:

A total of 41 air core holes (Table 1) for 3,788 metres were completed within the Morck Well Project to further evaluate two gold targets (Jacques East and Frenchy's South Prospects) and a base metal/manganese target (McLeans Well Prospect).

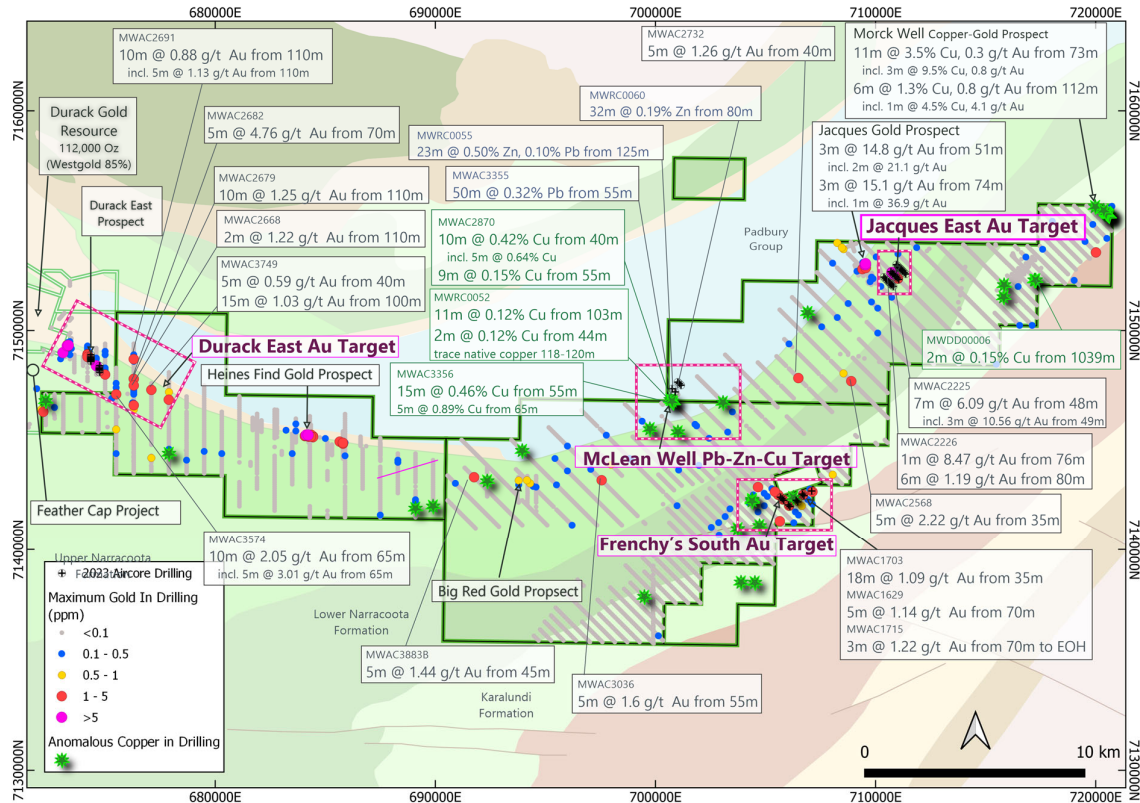


Figure 1. Drilling Summary Plan – Morck Well Project

Jacques East Gold Prospect (Morck Well)

Twenty-six (26) air core holes (JEAC0001 – JEAC0026) for 2,385 metres were completed at the Jacques East gold target to further evaluate a high-grade gold anomalous trend of up to 1.6km in length intersected in regional air core drilling completed at 100m x 800m. High grade gold intersections previously intersected within the trend include,

- **7m @ 6.09g/t Au from 48m including 3m @ 10.6g/t Au from 49m (MWAC2225)¹**
- **5m @ 1.63g/t Au from 70m (MWAC1001)³**
- **6m @ 1.19g/t Au from 80m (MWAC2226)¹**
- **1m @ 8.47g/t Au from 76m (MWAC2226)¹**

The current drilling program intersected high Mg basalts/ultramafics, intermediate volcanic and minor sediments of the Narracoota Formation and minor quartz veining.

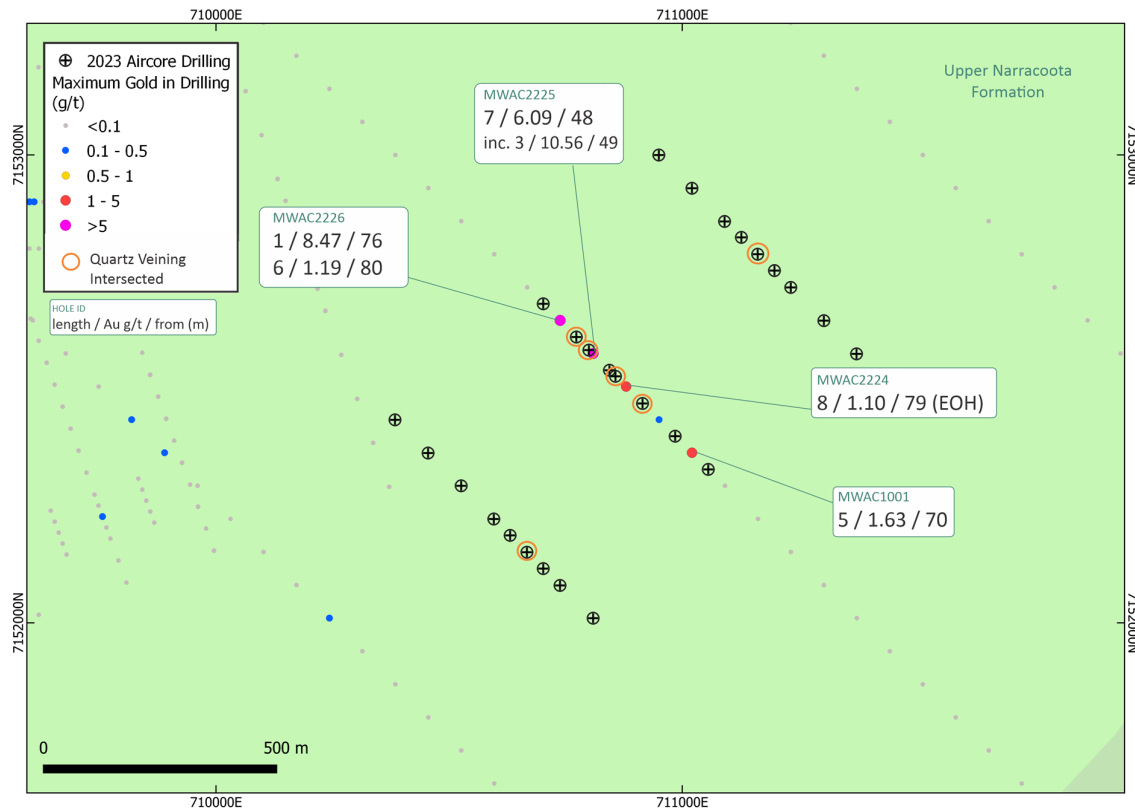


Figure 2. Drilling Summary Plan – Jacques East Prospect

Frenchy's South Gold Prospect (Morck Well)

A total of 10 holes (FCAC0001 – FCAC0010) for 841 metres were completed at the Frenchy's South Prospect to further evaluate a 1.4km gold anomalous trend immediately to the south and west of excised Frenchy's mining lease. The completed drilling resulted in a drill spacing of 50m x 400m along the gold anomalous trend. Previously returned significant gold intersections within the trend include,

- **18m @ 1.09g/t Au from 35m (MWAC1703)²**
- **5m @ 1.14g/t Au from 70m (MWAC1629)²**
- **3m @ 1.22g/t Au from 70m to EOH (MWAC1715)²**

The current drilling program intersected lithologies of the Karalundi Formation with quartz veining being intersected in several holes.

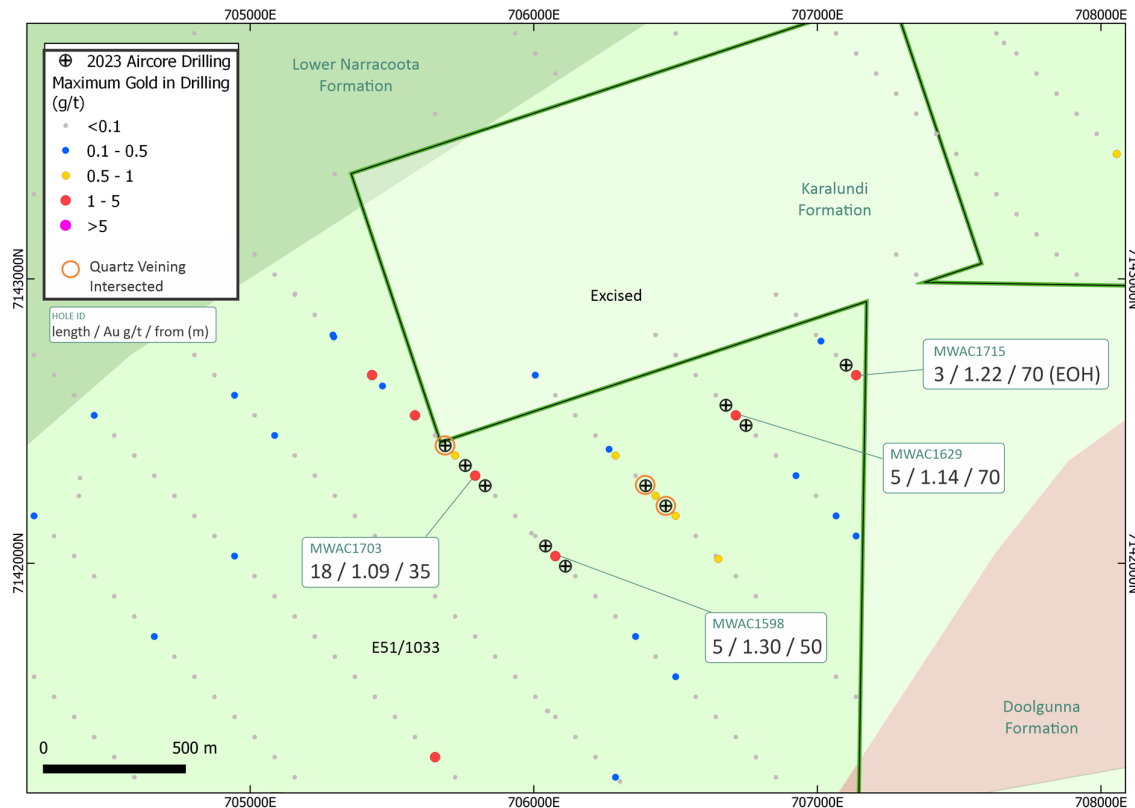


Figure 3. Drilling Summary Plan – Frenchy's South Prospect

McLean Well Base Metal/Manganese Prospect (Morck Well)

Anomalous lead – zinc ± copper results have been intersected within previous drilling completed by Sandfire at the McLean Well prospect on adjacent drill lines, spaced 400m apart. The anomalous results remain open along strike to the northeast and at depth.

Anomalous results returned from composite sampling of previous drilling at McLean Well include:

- **23m @ 0.50% Zn and 0.10% Pb from 125m (MWRC0060)⁴**
- **32m @ 0.19% Zn from 80m (MWRC0055)⁴**
- **10m @ 0.42% Cu from 40m incl 5m @ 0.64% Cu from 40m (MWAC2870)⁵**
- **15m @ 0.46% Cu from 55m incl 5m @ 0.89% Cu from 65m (MWAC3356)⁶**
- **50m @ 0.32% Pb from 55m (MWAC3355)⁶**

The ongoing review of the Morck Well Project has identified anomalous Mn results within previous air core and RC drilling completed by Sandfire (Refer ASX announcements 20 January 2021, 19 April 2022 and 25 January 2023) at McLean Well including:

- **12m @ 10.0% Mn from 35m (MWRC0052)**
- **23m @ 9.3% Mn from 125m (MWRC0060)**
- **11m @ 7.4% Mn from 50m (MWAC3354)**

Single metre samples from anomalous composites within the most recent RC drilling completed at McLean Well (MWRC0060) were submitted for analysis. Revised anomalous results within drill hole MWRC0060 from the single metre sampling includes:

- **16m @ 0.61% Zn and 0.11% Pb from 132m (MWRC0060)**
- **22m @ 9.4% Mn from 126m (MWRC0060)**

Five (5) air core holes (MCAC0001 – MCAC0005) for 562 metres were completed during this program at the McLean Well Prospect to further evaluate the potential extensions to the Zn-Pb and Mn anomalism to the northeast along strike from MWRC0060. Drill hole MCAC0004 intersected 102 metres of visible Mn mineralisation, (from 48m to EOH) associated with sediments of the Horseshoe Formation.

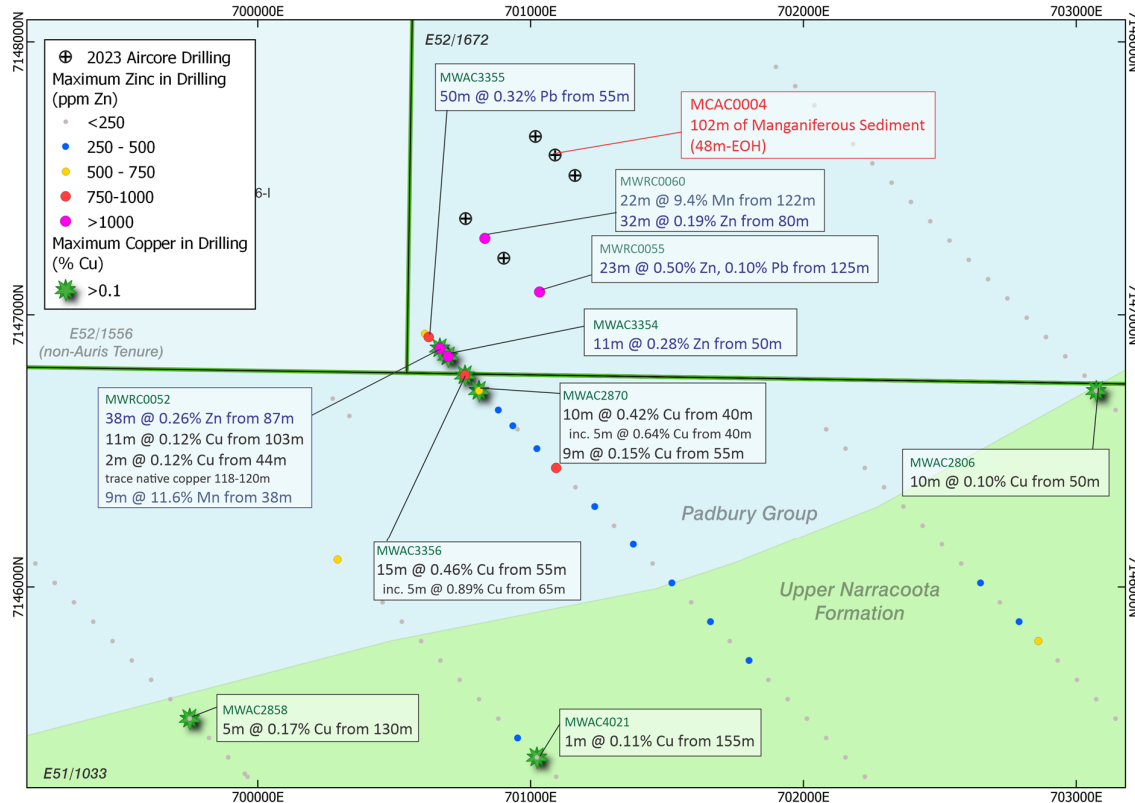


Figure 4. Drilling Summary Plan – McLean Well Prospect

Feather Cap Project Drilling Summary:

A total of 11 air core holes (DEAC0109 – DEAC0119) for 1,293 metres were completed during this program to further evaluate a portion of the Durack East mineralised trend within the Feather Cap Project at a drill spacing of 50/100m x 200m. Significant results returned from previous Air Core drilling along the 3km mineralised trend within the Feather Cap Project include:

- **8m @ 4.49g/t Au from 87m, including 2m @ 14.8g/t Au from 87m (DEAC0089)⁴**
- **5m @ 2.21g.t Au from 87m (DEAC0075)⁴**

The completed drilling intersected minor quartz veining and jasperoidal chert associated with the Ravelstone / Narracoota Formation contacts.

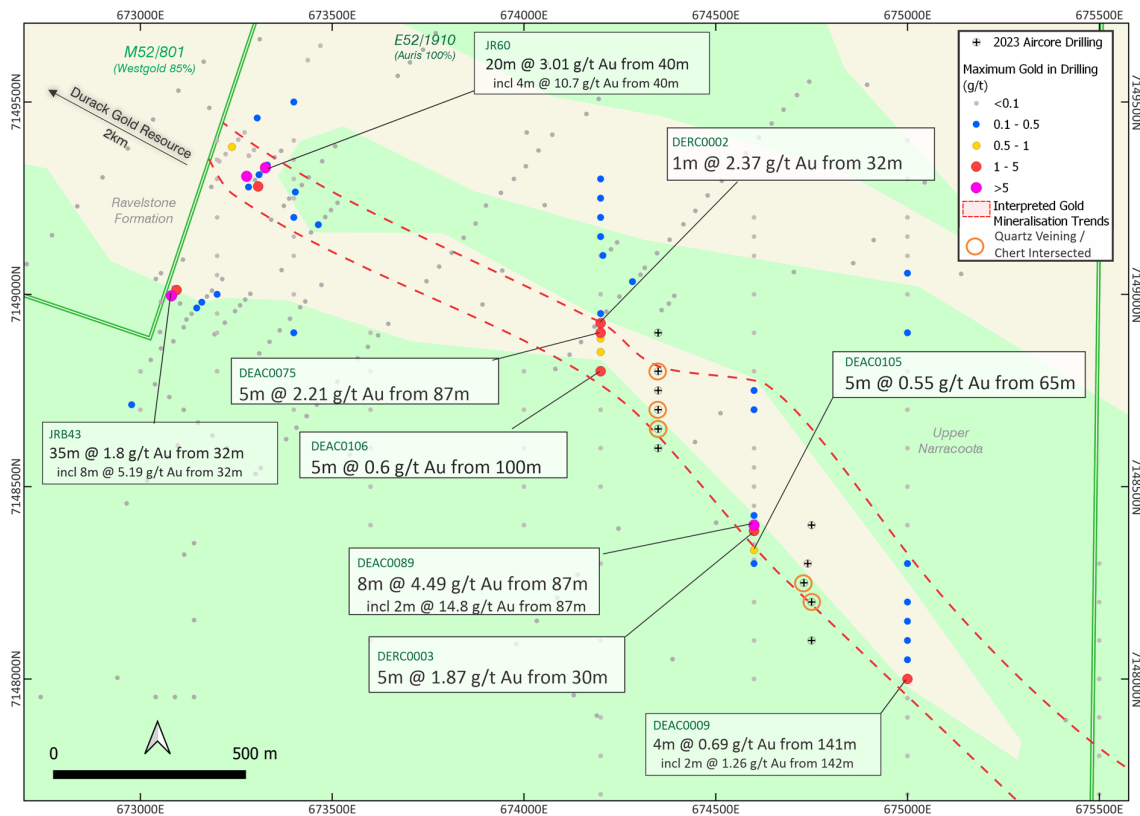


Figure 5. Drilling Summary Plan – Durack East Prospect

Cashman / Cheroona Project Drilling Summary:

A total of 16 air core holes (CSAC0001 – CSAC0016) for 1,122 metres were completed during this program to further evaluate the 3km gold mineralised trend identified within the Cashman/Cheroona Project area. Significant results returned from previous drilling along the mineralised trend include:

- **10m @ 0.75g/t Au from 25m (CHAC1205)⁵**
- **1m @ 9.72g/t Au from 40m (CHAC0780)⁶**

The drilling intersected lithologies of the DeGrussa and Doolgunna Formations.

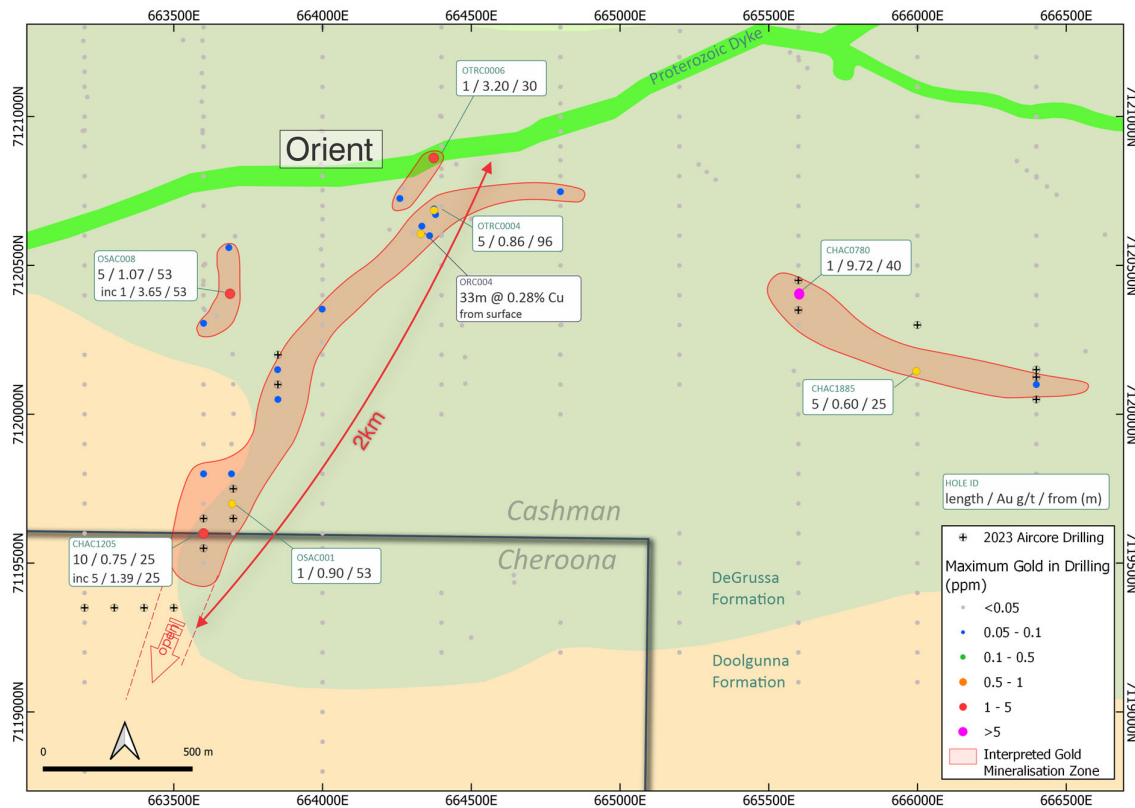


Figure 6. Drilling Summary Plan – Cashman/Cheroona Project

All samples have been sent for gold and multi-element analysis to ALS laboratories in Perth. Results are expected to be returned and reported during Q3 2023.

Auris Managing Director, Mike Hendriks, commented: “We are pleased to report that air core drilling of priority gold targets has been completed on time and on budget. Our technical team is encouraged by initial observations from the drilling, including the intersection of prospective quartz veining and jasperoidal chert along strike from previous significant gold results at Jacques East, Frenchy’s South and Durack East.

Drilling was also completed testing extensions of base metal and manganese anomalism at McLean Well. Completed drilling intersected encouraging visible manganese mineralisation spanning a down hole length of 102 metres, finishing at EOH. The intersected mineralisation is located 400m along strike from previous anomalism in drilling, including 22m @ 9.4% Mn from 126m within MWRC0060, and remains open to the northeast along strike.

We are looking forward to receiving results from the drilling which are expected to be received during Q3 2023.”

Table 1. Air Core Drilling (May 2023) Collar Details

Project	Tenement Number	Hole Number	Hole Depth	Easting (MGA94 Zone 50)	Northing (MGA94 Zone 50)	Dip	Azimuth
Cashman	E51/1053	CSAC0001	117	665600	7120350	-60	180
Cashman	E51/1053	CSAC0002	36	665600	7120450	-60	180
Cashman	E51/1053	CSAC0003	114	666000	7120300	-60	180
Cashman	E51/1053	CSAC0004	65	666400	7120050	-60	180
Cashman	E51/1053	CSAC0005	44	666400	7120150	-60	180
Cashman	E51/1053	CSAC0006	93	666400	7120125	-60	180
Cashman	E51/1053	CSAC0007	52	663850	7120100	-60	180
Cashman	E51/1053	CSAC0008	84	663850	7120200	-60	180
Cashman	E51/1053	CSAC0009	76	663700	7119650	-60	180
Cashman	E51/1053	CSAC0010	57	663700	7119750	-60	180
Cheroona	E51/1391	CSAC0011	78	663600	7119550	-60	180
Cashman	E51/1053	CSAC0012	62	663600	7119650	-60	180
Cheroona	E51/1391	CSAC0013	60	663500	7119350	-60	90
Cheroona	E51/1391	CSAC0014	46	663400	7119350	-60	90
Cheroona	E51/1391	CSAC0015	75	663300	7119350	-60	90
Cheroona	E51/1391	CSAC0016	63	663200	7119350	-60	90
Feather Cap	E52/1910	DEAC0109	122	674750	7148400	-60	360
Feather Cap	E52/1910	DEAC0110	120	674740	7148300	-60	360
Feather Cap	E52/1910	DEAC0111	155	674750	7148200	-60	360
Feather Cap	E52/1910	DEAC0112	147	674730	7148250	-60	360
Feather Cap	E52/1910	DEAC0113	102	674750	7148100	-60	360
Feather Cap	E52/1910	DEAC0114	108	674350	7148900	-60	360
Feather Cap	E52/1910	DEAC0115	89	674350	7148800	-60	360
Feather Cap	E52/1910	DEAC0116	122	674350	7148700	-60	360
Feather Cap	E52/1910	DEAC0117	103	674350	7148750	-60	360
Feather Cap	E52/1910	DEAC0118	87	674350	7148600	-60	360
Feather Cap	E52/1910	DEAC0119	138	674350	7148650	-60	360
Morck Well	E51/1033	FRAC0001	95	706112	7141990	-60	135
Morck Well	E51/1033	FRAC0002	74	706042	7142061	-60	135
Morck Well	E51/1033	FRAC0003	84	705829	7142273	-60	135
Morck Well	E51/1033	FRAC0004	91	705759	7142344	-60	135
Morck Well	E51/1033	FRAC0005	84	705688	7142414	-60	135
Morck Well	E51/1033	FRAC0006	88	706466	7142202	-60	135
Morck Well	E51/1033	FRAC0007	69	706395	7142273	-60	135
Morck Well	E51/1033	FRAC0008	135	706749	7142485	-60	135
Morck Well	E51/1033	FRAC0009	63	706678	7142556	-60	135
Morck Well	E51/1033	FRAC0010	58	707102	7142697	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0001	150	710800	7152583	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0002	150	710857	7152527	-60	315
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0003	89	711056	7152328	-60	135

Project	Tenement Number	Hole Number	Hole Depth	Easting (MGA94 Zone 50)	Northing (MGA94 Zone 50)	Dip	Azimuth
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0004	85	710985	7152399	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0005	105	710915	7152469	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0006	135	710844	7152540	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0007	150	710773	7152611	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0008	72	710702	7152682	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0009	81	711374	7152575	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0010	97	711304	7152646	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0011	83	711233	7152717	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0012	137	711162	7152788	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0013	79	711091	7152858	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0014	69	711021	7152929	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0015	69	710950	7153000	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0016	117	710738	7152081	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0017	76	710774	7152046	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0018	57	710809	7152010	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0019	68	710738	7152080	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0020	77	710667	7152151	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0021	80	710702	7152116	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0022	103	710596	7152222	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0023	58	710526	7152293	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0024	52	710455	7152363	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0025	66	710384	7152434	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	JEAC0026	80	710419	7152399	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	MCAC0001	150	700902	7147208	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	MCAC0002	94	700762	7147353	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	MCAC0003	132	701163	7147511	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	MCAC0004	150	701090	7147586	-60	135
Morck Well	E52/1672	MCAC0005	36	701018	7147654	-60	135

-ENDS-

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mike Hendriks
Managing Director

For Further information please contact:

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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 816km², which is divided into six well-defined project areas: Forrest, Cashman, Cheroona, Doolgunna, Morck Well and Feather Cap, (Figure 7).

Auris manages exploration on all tenements, including those that are subject to arrangements with third parties.

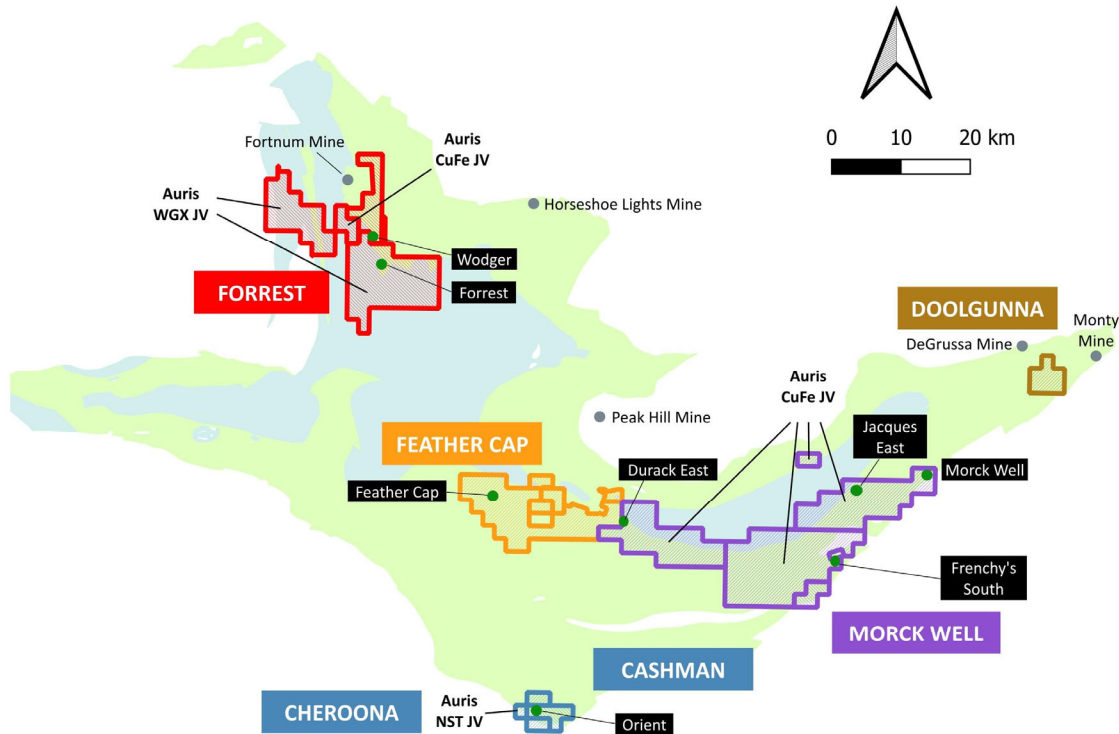


Figure 7: Auris' copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Northern Star (NST), Westgold (WGX) and CuFe Ltd JV areas indicated

Notes:

- 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.
- The Forrest Project tenement E52/4236 has the following outside interests:
 - Auris 80%; CuFe Ltd 20% (ASX:CUF). CuFe Ltd interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine
- The Cheroona Project tenements E51/1391 and E51/1837 have the following outside interests:
 - Auris 70%; Northern Star Resources Ltd 30% (ASX:NST)
- The Morck Well Project tenements E51/1033, E52/1613 and E52/1672 have the following outside interests:
 - Auris 80%; CuFe Ltd 20% (ASX:CUF). CuFe Ltd interest is free carried until a Decision to Mine

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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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.

Appendix 1 – McLean Well Prospect Mn Results

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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was 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.	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 (700cFormation 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. Downhole surveying of RC drilling is undertaken using a gyroscopic survey instrument.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Sample recoveries are logged and captured into the database.
	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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	No core.
	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 completed using LM5 mill to 90% passing 75µm 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 75µm 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. All single metre analysis from previous Sandfire RC drilling by Auris was submitted to the ALS Laboratory in Perth for a full multi-element analysis by ICP-MS/OES (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) after a four acid digest. Gold determined by fire assay, using a 25g charge. 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..	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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 . 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. 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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%). 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 sediment, laterite and rock chip sampling combined with geological mapping.
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;	All drill information has been previously supplied in announcements.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	○ 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; and ○ 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 (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 0.1% Cu and/or 0.5ppm Au or 5% Mn and may include up to a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. Cu, Mn and Au 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 or 5m samples from AC or RC drilling.
	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	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Downhole Electromagnetic Surveying was completed by Merlin Geophysics.
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.	Results from the recently completed Air Core drilling are required to be returned and evaluated prior to any further work in the Morck Well Project being planned. Future work however is likely to comprise Infill air core and/or follow up RC drilling of results received and/or other prospect areas.