



SANDFIRE RESOURCES NL

Sandfire Resources NL ABN 55 105 154 185
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23 April 2015

Mr Sebastian Bednarczyk
Adviser, Issuers (Perth)
ASX Limited
Level 8, Exchange Plaza
2 The Esplanade
Perth WA 6000

Dear Sebastian,

**LODGEMENT OF MARCH 2015 QUARTERLY REPORT, QUARTERLY UPDATE PRESENTATION
AND INVESTOR CONFERENCE CALL AND WEBCAST**

I am pleased to attach the following items for immediate release to the market:

1. March 2015 Quarterly Activities Report
2. March 2015 Quarterly Update Powerpoint Presentation

In addition, Sandfire's Managing Director and CEO, Karl Simich, is hosting an investor teleconference and live webcast on the March 2015 Quarterly Report at 10.00am (AWST) / 12.00pm (AEST) today.

The webcast and synchronised slide presentation is available through the Company's website or through BRR Media.

Live date: Thursday, 23 April 2015

Access this webcast at: <http://webcasting.brrmedia.com/broadcast/137142>
<http://www.sandfire.com.au>

Yours sincerely,

Matt Fitzgerald
Chief Financial Officer
and Company Secretary

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DeGrussa camp at dusk

ASX Code:

SFR

Issued Capital:

Ordinary Shares 156.4M
Options 6.3M

Major Shareholders:

POSCO 15.2%

Directors:

Derek La Ferla
Non-Executive Chairman

Karl M. Simich
Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer

Paul Hallam
Non-Executive Director

W. John Evans
Non-Executive Director

Soocheol Shin
Non-Executive Director

Robert Scott
Non-Executive Director

Management:

Michael Spreadborough
Chief Operating Officer

Matthew Fitzgerald
Chief Financial Officer and
Joint Company Secretary

Robert Klug
Chief Commercial Officer and
Joint Company Secretary

Date:

23 April 2015



SANDFIRE RESOURCES NL

QUARTERLY REPORT

For the period ended 31 March 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

Strong quarterly production as process plant enhancements kick in and underground mine delivers record production

Production & Operations

Contained metal production	Sep 2014 Quarter	Dec 2014 Quarter	Mar 2015 Quarter	FY2015 To Date
Copper (t)	16,064	15,350	17,103	48,516
Gold (oz)	8,678	9,058	10,150	27,887

- 17,103t copper and 10,150oz gold produced; C1 US\$0.97/lb.
- Strong mine production exceeding 1.7Mtpa rates during the Quarter.
- Milling rates maintained at ~1.5Mtpa for the Quarter.
- Installation and commissioning of process plant enhancements completed, resulting in an immediate improvement to copper recoveries of over 2%.
- First C4 development ore intersected; development program on target for first stope ore from 1HFY2016.
- C5 grade control drilling continued, demonstrating strong correlation with the resource model.
- Agreement signed with juwi Renewable Energy to construct a 10.6MW solar power station at DeGrussa. When constructed, it will be one of the largest integrated off-grid solar power systems to be used in the mining industry anywhere in the world.
- Q4 FY2015 guidance around 17,000t of copper at C1 cash operating costs around US\$1.00/lb.

Exploration

- Underground drilling continued to delineate the feeder zones in the footwall of C1, with a program of re-logging of historical grade control and surface diamond drill holes underway to improve understanding of the alteration zonation.
- RC and diamond drilling commenced to test a 7km long geochemical anomaly at the North Robinson Range prospect.
- Extensive exploration programs continuing on the Talisman JV ground.

Corporate

- Payment of interim dividend of 3 cents per share (unfranked).
- Amendment to repayment schedule for the DeGrussa Project Finance Facility ahead of a broader restructure of the Company's funding facilities.
- \$125M remaining facility balance at 31 March 2015 following \$5M repayment during the Quarter; \$58M cash and deposits.

March 2015 Quarterly Report Presentation to be webcast at 10.00am (WST) / 12.00pm (AEST) today, 23 April 2015, with a simultaneous investor conference call (details inside).



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1.0 SAFETY PERFORMANCE

The Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) for the Sandfire Group for the March Quarter was 8.6, compared to a TRIFR for the December Quarter of 9.3.

Recordable injuries include those that result in any days away from work (Lost Time Injuries) and those where an employee or contractor cannot perform all or any part of their normal shift (Restricted Work Day Injuries), as well as any injury that requires services that only a medical practitioner can provide (Medical Treatment Injuries).

Work continues on initiatives to further improve safety performance including development of safety systems, improved safety leadership, improvement of safety culture and risk and assurance management.



Figure 1: Rehabilitation programs underway (left) and DeGrussa plant at dusk (right)

2.0 OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

Copper production for the March Quarter was 17,103 tonnes (December Quarter: 15,350 tonnes) at an average ore grade of 5.12% Cu for the Quarter (December Quarter: 5.08% Cu). C1 cash operating costs for the Quarter were US\$0.97/lb (December Quarter: US\$1.18/lb).

Mill throughput was maintained at an annualised rate of approximately 1.5Mtpa for the March Quarter, with a total of 363,841 tonnes of ore milled. As previously noted, the Quarter included planned shut-downs to allow completion of the tie-ins and other work associated with the processing plant enhancement projects.

These projects have now been completed and commissioned, with ongoing work focused on the optimisation of the processing plant in the areas of throughput and copper recovery.

During March, sustained milling rates of approximately 1.6Mtpa have been achieved. Copper recovery averaged 91.7% in the March Quarter and, in particular, increased to 92.4% for the month of March.

Commissioning of the column cell was completed in February, and optimisation of the cell and flotation circuit is progressing well. Data from February and March suggests that the improvements to the flotation circuit have boosted overall copper recoveries by approximately 2%. Ongoing optimisation work is underway including installation of further processing plant controls and increased integration of geo-metallurgical parameters.

A total of 640 metres of ore drive development was completed during the Quarter resulting in the production of 44,952 tonnes of development ore. In addition, 395,395 tonnes of stope ore was produced, resulting in a total ore production figure for the Quarter of 440,347 tonnes grading 4.60% Cu. This reflects an annualised production rate from the mine exceeding 1.7Mtpa.

The mine remains in balance between production and back-fill with performance from the paste plant in line with the commissioning schedule associated with the processing plant. All paste filling during the Quarter was completed by gravity flow.

Total underground development had reached 27km at Quarter-end. First development ore from the C4 deposit was intersected during the Quarter, with the development program on target to deliver the first stope ore from C4 early in the 2016 financial year.

3.0 MINING & PRODUCTION

3.1 Overview

March 2015 Quarter – Production Statistics		Tonnes	Grade (% Cu)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Copper (t)	Contained Gold (oz)
Concentrator	Mined	440,347	4.6	1.75	20,264	24,659
	Milled	363,841	5.1	1.73	18,641	20,138
Production		70,217	24.4	4.4	17,103	10,150

Note: Mining and production statistics are rounded to the nearest 0.1% Cu grade and 0.1 g/t Au grade. Errors may occur due to rounding. Production Statistics are subject to change following reconciliation and finalisation subsequent to the end of the Quarter.

3.2 Underground Mining

A total of 640 metres of ore drive development was completed during the Quarter resulting in the production of 44,952 tonnes of development ore. In addition, 395,395 tonnes of stope ore was produced, resulting in a total ore production figure for the Quarter of 440,347 tonnes grading 4.60% Cu.

This reflects an annualised production rate from the mine exceeding 1.7Mtpa. This strong performance reflects a continued focus on reliable stope design and excavation and mining fleet productivity.

The mine remains in balance between production and back-fill with the performance of the paste plant in line with the commissioning schedule associated with the processing plant. All paste filling during the Quarter was completed by gravity flow.

The Conductor 1 Decline advanced 998 metres during the Quarter. The development of this decline will enable the Conductor 1 deposit to be fully developed and extracted. Conductor 4 decline development advanced 736 metres and intersected the first development ore during the Quarter. The Conductor 4 development program is on target to deliver first stoping ore in 1HFY2016. The Conductor 5 decline development advanced 141 metres during the Quarter, with all development advance occurring in good ground conditions.

3.3 Processing

Key processing metrics for the March Quarter included:

- 363,841 tonnes milled at an average head feed grade of 5.12% Cu (December Quarter: 337,797 tonnes at 5.1% Cu);
- Overall copper recovery of 91.7% (December Quarter: 89.5%);
- Concentrate production of 70,217 tonnes (December Quarter: 64,001 tonnes); and
- Metal production of 17,103 tonnes of contained copper and 10,150 ounces of contained gold (December Quarter: 15,350 tonnes of contained copper and 9,058 ounces of contained gold).

Average copper recovery was 91.7% in the March Quarter and, in particular, was 92.4% for the month of March.

The installation of three key enhancement projects at the DeGrussa Concentrator was completed and commissioned during the Quarter. These plant improvements, which have been installed at a total capital cost of \$14 million, are designed to increase copper recoveries to the targeted level of +90% and enhance the overall performance and stability of the DeGrussa Concentrator.

Data from the months of February and March suggests that the improvements to the flotation circuit have boosted copper recoveries by approximately 2%. Optimisation work is continuing including installation of further processing plant controls and increased integration of geo-metallurgical parameters.

The improvement projects included:

- Installation of a Pebble Crusher to facilitate the removal of critical sized material, allowing the SAG mill's throughput and grind size performance to be optimised. The Pebble Crusher will efficiently re-handle and crush the critical-sized material prior to re-feeding into the SAG mill. The operation of the SAG mill in 'scatting out' mode since March 2014 has confirmed the benefits of removing this material. The Pebble Crusher operation has allowed increased scatting out of the SAG mill leading to improved grind optimisation and throughput;

- Installation of a Column Flotation Cell. The column flotation cell was commissioned in February, with data collected for February and March suggesting that the improvements in the flotation circuit are boosting copper recoveries by approximately 2%; and
- In association with the column flotation cell, a screen arrangement has been installed as part of the SAG mill system in lieu of the existing cyclones. The new SAG mill classification screen was commissioned in December with immediate impact on grind size and improved SAG milling efficiency. The SAG screen has reduced recycle load on the SAG mill and balance operation of the SAG and ball mill, as well as leading to a significant improvement in grind management, SAG mill throughput and increased recovery. The SAG mill ball charge has lowered significantly (to around 4%) while allowing increased throughput rates (up to 225tph), as well as achieving a +20% reduction in the SAG mill's power draw.

3.4 Guidance – Q4FY2015

Production guidance for the June 2015 Quarter is around 17,000 tonnes of contained copper metal, with C1 cash operating costs forecast to be around US\$1.00/lb.

4.0 SALES AND MARKETING

4.1 Copper Concentrate Shipments

A total of 67,506 tonnes of plant concentrate containing 16,257 tonnes of copper and 9,756 ounces of gold was sold for the Quarter. Shipments were completed from Port Hedland and Geraldton.

5.0 INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Solar Power Project

During the Quarter, Sandfire signed an agreement with juwi Renewable Energy Pty Ltd to construct a 10.6MW solar power station at DeGrussa. The innovative \$40 million project, which will involve construction of the largest integrated off-grid solar array in Australia, has the potential to establish DeGrussa as an industry leader in the use of renewable power for mining and processing operations. Funding is being coordinated by juwi, which will own and operate the facility. Sandfire's cash contribution to the project will be less than \$1 million.

The proposed solar power station will utilise a 10.6MW solar array comprising 34,080 solar photovoltaic panels that track the sun and a 6MW battery. It will be constructed on 20 hectares of land near the site of the current underground mine and 1.5Mtpa Concentrator. When constructed, it will be one of the largest integrated off-grid solar power systems to be used in the mining industry anywhere in the world.



Figure 2: Photo-montage showing the location of the proposed Solar Array next to the existing DeGrussa power station

The solar power station will be fully integrated with the existing 20MW diesel-fired power station at DeGrussa, which is owned and operated by Kalgoorlie Power Systems (a subsidiary of Pacific Energy, ASX: PEA) under an agreement with KPS. This agreement will be structured to maximise the consumption of lower cost solar power and therefore reduce reliance on diesel. KPS has provided great support and cooperation for the project.

This integrated system will be designed such that the diesel power station continues to provide base-load power to the DeGrussa mine with sufficient minimum load to ensure it can respond quickly to meet the power requirements of the process plant and underground mine. The project is expected to achieve savings in the consumption of diesel fuel and will deliver a significant environmental benefit for the DeGrussa Copper Mine, reducing its CO₂ emissions by an estimated 12,000 tonnes per year.

The DeGrussa Solar Power Project remains subject to achievement of financial close and meeting conditions precedent by 1 May 2015, with the partners aiming to commence construction during Q2 of calendar year (CY) 2015 with the objective of completing the project by the end of 2015 and commissioning in Q1 of CY 2016.

6.0 FEASIBILITY STUDIES & METALLURGY

6.1 Oxide copper

The Sandfire Oxide Copper Project at DeGrussa has been extensively tested and a Scoping Study undertaken on the basis of a traditional sulphuric acid heap leach combined with a solvent extraction circuit with a strong electrolyte fed to an electrowinning circuit to produce 99.99-99.999% copper cathode.

As outlined in the December 2014 Quarterly Report, the preliminary economics from the Scoping Study indicate that the Oxide Project has an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) exceeding 10% and requiring capital expenditure of over \$50 million. The project is sensitive to acid costs, copper recovery and capital costs.

During the Quarter, Sandfire initiated further reviews and optimisation of the flow sheet and capital costs to enhance the project returns. Given the metallurgical complexity of the oxide material, Sandfire conducted a literary review of new and innovative extraction methods currently being developed by research institutions. This review focused on alternative leaching systems that result in high recoveries and low operating costs, and identified two new technologies that can be tested – glycine and ammonia.

Glycine testing on DeGrussa oxide ore commenced in February 2015.

6.0 DEGRUSSA EXPLORATION

6.1 Overview

Sandfire continues to progress a tightly focused, multi-disciplined exploration campaign to test for extensions to the known cluster of VMS deposits at DeGrussa and to unlock the broader potential of the Doolgunna region for additional VMS (volcanogenic massive sulphide), and structurally-hosted copper deposits. Key components of the Company's exploration activity at DeGrussa during the March Quarter included:

- Continued underground resource definition drilling of Conductor 5 to allow conversion of the existing Inferred Resource to Indicated and Measured status;
- Continued first-pass regional exploration over a number of projects within the broader Doolgunna tenement holding;
- The completion of a series diamond drill holes targeting a geochemical anomaly north of the Robinson Range prospect;
- Completion of EM surveying over the prospective sequence at Talisman's Springfield Project; and
- Commencement of the process of integrating data from the Ned's Creek Project (following completion of the agreement to acquire all of Sipa's Thaduna tenure).

The aggregate exploration metres drilled on Sandfire's tenements during the March Quarter are summarised below:

Drilling	AC/RAB Drilling (m)	RC Drilling (m)	UG Diamond Drilling (m)	Surface Diamond Drilling (m)	Total Drilling (m)
Q1FY2015	26,368	-	3,646	-	30,014
Q2FY2015	18,055	3,307	4,172	1,548	27,083
Q3FY2015	28,747	5,290	670	927	35,634
TOTAL	73,170	8,597	8,488	2,475	92,731

Note: 28,747 metres of AC/RAB drilling during the quarter related to the Talisman Joint Venture.

6.3 DeGrussa Near-Mine Extensional Exploration

During the Quarter, underground exploration at DeGrussa included the completion of five diamond holes focused on the delineation of feeder zones in the footwall of the Conductor 1 deposit. This drilling was designed to assist in expanding the knowledge of the scale, shape and alteration zonation.

A programme of re-logging of historical grade control and surface diamond drill holes in the mine area was initiated to improve the identification and understanding of the alteration and mineralisation suite. To assist in this effort, samples have been sent for thin section analysis. A review of Induced Polarisation (IP) data collected in 2010 has commenced with a focus on identifying possible footwall mineralisation rather than massive sulphides with reporting due in the coming quarter.

Underground drilling of the Conductor 5 deposit during the Quarter was focused on grade control, with resource definition drilling planned to re-commence in May.

6.4 DeGrussa Regional Exploration

The Greater Doolgunna Project now includes the Talisman Joint Venture and the tenements acquired from Sipa Resources at the end of the Quarter (see Corporate Section below), which have increased the aggregate contiguous exploration area to 1,700km². This includes over 65km of strike extent in VMS lithologies. Much of this stratigraphy is obscured beneath transported alluvium and requires systematic aircore (AC) drilling to test the bedrock geochemistry and identify prospective areas.

A new phase of drilling commenced at the North Robinson Range prospect targeting the 7km geochemical anomaly. Drilling comprised nine RC and four diamond drill holes. The drilling variably intersected a sequence of sulphidic carbonaceous shale, carbonate facies BIF, massive dolomite and dolomitised siltstones and quartz wackes. Anomalism was encountered in all holes with additional re-sampling of composite samples underway.

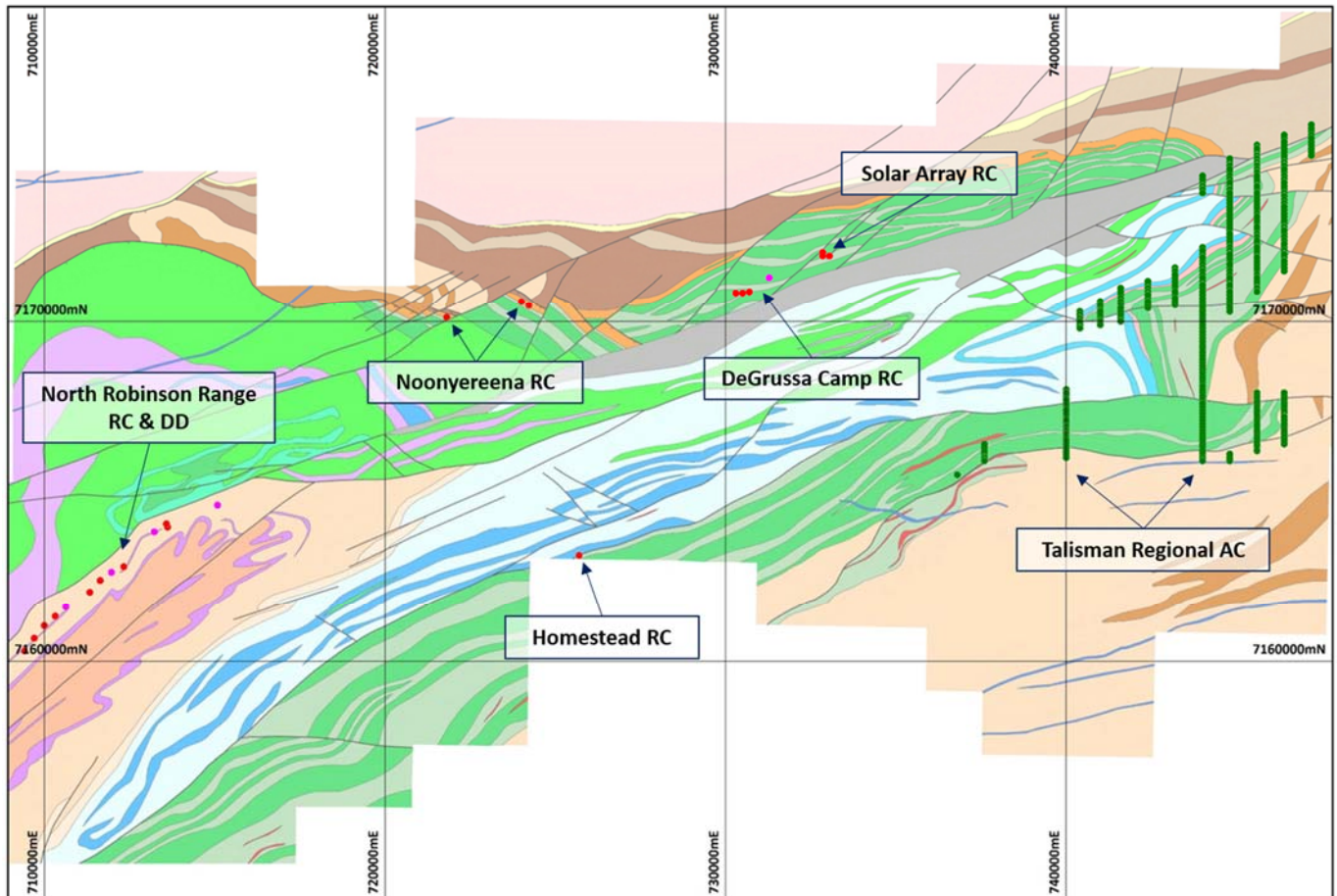


Figure 3: Drilling completed across the Greater Doolgunna Project during the March Quarter

22 holes for 5,290m of RC drilling was completed at Noonyereena, North Robinson Range, DeGrussa Camp, and Homestead including minor sterilisation drilling completed for the Solar Array (also shown in Figure 3), with results to be integrated into the geological model and subsequently subjected to geochemical review. DHEM is also planned for these holes.

Follow-up geological analysis of the drilling beneath the camp continued with DHEM completed (no significant conductors identified) and samples sent for thin section analysis. An additional diamond drill-hole is planned to be drilled to the south as an additional test of this portion of the interpreted mine sequence.

6.4.1 Talisman Joint Venture

The Talisman Projects comprise the Springfield, Halloween and Halloween West Projects, which abut Sandfire's DeGrussa-Doolgunna tenements and contain extensions of the volcanic rock package which hosts the DeGrussa VMS deposits. The projects are being explored under a Joint Venture Farm-in Agreement with Talisman Mining Limited (ASX: TLM) under which Sandfire has the right to earn up to a 70% interest by spending \$15 million on exploration over five-and-a-half years.

A total of 321 holes were completed, for an aggregate advance of 28,747 metres at the Springfield Prospect (Figure 4). First-pass aircore drilling continued over the interpreted fold hinge south of the Red Bore East/Homer prospect areas. Towards the end of the Quarter drilling continued east from the Southern Volcanics Package.

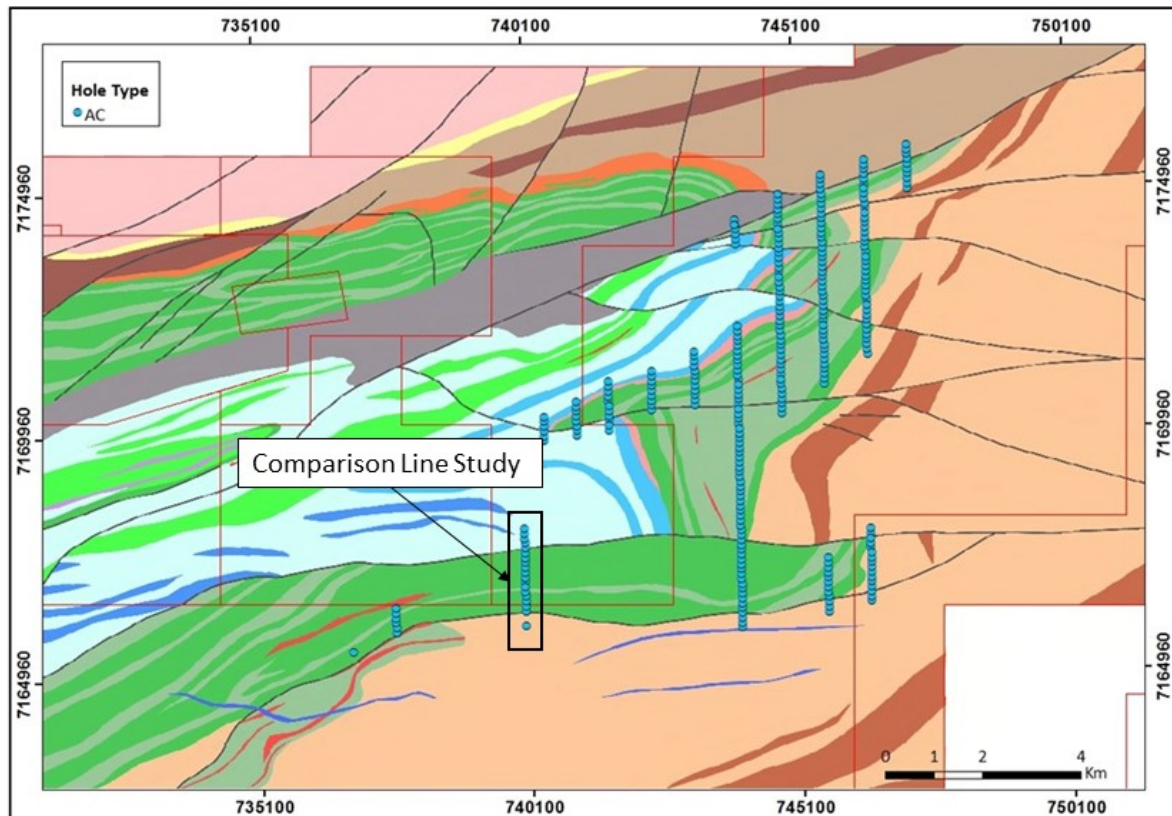


Figure 4: Talisman JV Southern Corridor – aircore drilling

In order to establish the compatibility of historical aircore and RAB drilling conducted in the Springfield Project area, 21 new aircore holes were drilled in close proximity to original Talisman aircore drill holes. A direct comparison between historical geological logging, drill-hole depths and assay results was made to determine how to proceed with the historical dataset. The results from this study are in review.

All planned Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) surveying over the main prospective sequences of Talisman's tenements was completed during the Quarter. Final data interpretation is ongoing, however to date no additional targets have been delineated. The comprehensive data review is ongoing utilising the comprehensive datasets being generated covering geophysics, geology and litho-geochemistry.

6.4.2 Thaduna Project Joint Venture

The Thaduna Project is located 40km east of DeGrussa and represents the largest copper resource in the Doolgunna-Bryah Basin Region outside of Sandfire's DeGrussa-Doolgunna Project (7.9Mt @ 1.8% Cu for 142,000 tonnes of contained copper). Sandfire currently owns a 35% interest in the project, and has entered into a farm-in agreement to earn up to a further 45% (total of 80%) with Ventnor Resources Limited (ASX: VRX).

The Scoping Study results released last Quarter determined that, while the Project is NPV positive under current market conditions, further drilling is required to increase the resource potential with the objective of enhancing the project's financial returns. During the Quarter, a review of the geology model targeting increased controls on the plunge angles and planning of potential future drill-holes was undertaken. This work will be undertaken in line with the Ventnor JV agreement, with the aim of reviewing the resource and Scoping Study at the completion of drilling.

6.4.3 Ned's Creek Project

The Ned's Creek Project comprises all of the tenements acquired from Sipa Resources Limited. The package totals over 900km² of prospective geology and surrounds the Thaduna Project Joint Venture in totality.

During the Quarter the project data was collected and all core, chip tray and pulp samples aggregated. Initial review of the data identified a number of target areas with priority POW applications submitted. Additional review of existing data and detailed planning will be completed prior to the commencement of drilling, likely in Q1 FY 2016.

8.0 AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATION

Sandfire has a number of exploration joint ventures around Australia. The Company recognises that its activities impact directly and indirectly on the local environments and communities in which we operate. Sandfire is committed to conducting its activities in a sustainable and socially responsible manner to minimise and mitigate these impacts. In order to achieve its sustainability objectives, Sandfire applies the same high standards and commitment to absolute safety in the workplace, environmentally sound practices and transparent social responsibility at its exploration joint ventures as it does at its DeGrussa Copper Mine in Western Australia.

8.1 Borroloola Project

The Borroloola Project is located north of the McArthur River Mine (Xstrata), and is prospective for base metals, sedimentary manganese and iron ore. Sandfire has signed two farm-out Joint Venture agreements to advance the Borroloola Project. The Batten Trough JV covering the eastern portion of the tenements is under an option and joint venture agreement with MMG Exploration Pty Ltd, which can earn up to an 80% interest. The Borroloola West JV covering the western portion is under an agreement with Pacifico Minerals Ltd in alliance with Cliffs Natural Resources, which has the right to earn up to an 80% interest.

MMG Exploration has completed a program of eight diamond holes on the joint venture areas, three of which were completed during the Quarter. Drilling intersected prospective lithologies for base metal mineralisation. Pacifico Minerals is reviewing the data from an EM survey over a portion of the Joint Venture area, with the intention of planning further drilling in 2015.

8.2 Queensland Projects

A number of projects are held in the eastern succession of the Mount Isa region south and east of Cloncurry in north-west Queensland which are prospective for Broken Hill style lead-zinc-silver deposits such as the Cannington deposit (BHP) and the Ernest Henry Iron Oxide copper-gold deposits (Xstrata).

During the Quarter, data compilations were carried out for the Company's newly granted Breena Plains and Black Rock Projects. A prospect evaluation and ranking exercise is underway to develop and rank targets over all of the Queensland projects for the remainder of the year.

8.3 New South Wales Projects

A number of project areas are held in the Lachlan Fold Belt of New South Wales near West Wyalong which are prospective for porphyry copper-gold mineralisation as found at Northparkes (China Moly), Cadia (Newcrest) and Cowal (Barrick).

Farm-in agreements to earn up to 80% are held with Straits Resources Ltd (ASX: SRQ) on the Bland Creek Project and with Gold Fields Australasia Pty Ltd on the Marsden South Project.

Aircore drilling has been completed at the Marsden South Project, with the program comprising a total of 58 holes. Alteration and anomalous copper and gold associated with porphyry mineralisation were intersected and follow-up drilling is planned.

A total of 27 regional and in-fill aircore holes were completed at the 100%-owned Wingrunner Project. Despite issues with ground conditions hindering exploration in the west of the project, drilling highlighted a weakly anomalous zone within porphyry-style lithologies in the south-east. Follow-up drilling is planned.

A further 20 aircore holes were also drilled on the Bland Creek Joint Venture with weak anomalism encountered. A review of this project is underway.

8.4 Alford Project

The Alford Project on the Yorke Peninsula lies 20km NE of Wallaroo, South Australia in the southern portion of the Gawler Craton. The tenements are prospective for iron oxide copper-gold mineralisation as found at Prominent Hill (OZ Minerals), Olympic Dam (BHP) and Hillside (Rex Minerals). The Project includes an option to Joint Venture into the Alford Project (EL3969, PM268) with Argonaut Resources (ASX: ARE) to earn up to 75% of the project.

Diamond drilling of two holes at the Alford Project was completed in March. The first hole tested a large magnetic body to the North of Netherleigh Park which was previously undrilled. The hole intersected strong high temperature Fe-rich IOCG-style alteration of greater intensity than seen previously at the Alford Park Project. Trace chalcopyrite was evident in patchy veining.

The second hole targeted the down-dip extension of potential Olympic Dam-style late stage alteration at Netherleigh Park, causing demagnetisation of the sediments. The most altered portions of this hole intersected sericite haematite alteration and associated chalcocite. Assay results are awaited for both holes.

9.0 INTERNATIONAL EXPLORATION

9.1 WCB Resources – Misima Copper Project, PNG

Sandfire holds a 37% interest in WCB Resources Ltd (“WCB”; TSX-V: WCB), a Toronto-listed copper-gold explorer, by subscribing for shares in a A\$5.9M private share placement and now holds a 37% interest in the company.

*WCB is earning a 70% interest in the Misima Island exploration lease through a joint venture with Pan Pacific Copper (“PPC”), an integrated copper mining and smelting company that is jointly owned by JX Nippon Mining & Metals Corporation and Mitsui Mining & Smelting Company Ltd. The Misima Project is located within a porphyry belt which contains four of the world’s richest primary grade copper and gold porphyries including Grasberg (4.9 billion tonnes @ 0.8% Cu and 0.7g/t Au), Ok Tedi (1.7 billion tonnes @ 0.7% Cu and 0.6g/t Au), Golpu (1 billion tonnes at 0.9% Cu and 0.6g/t Au) and Panguna (1.4 billion tonnes @ 0.5% Cu and 0.6g/t Au)**

The primary target is a potential Tier-1 copper-gold porphyry target at Mt Sisa located adjacent to an historical gold mine formerly owned by Placer Dome Asia Pacific which produced 4.0Moz of gold and 20Moz of silver. At Mt Sisa a very large 1km² copper soil anomaly coincides with extensive rock chips, shallow drilling and a deep strong magnetic anomaly with skarn mineralisation and halo veining at surface.

During the Quarter, WCB Resources provided an update on diamond drilling at the Misima Porphyry Copper Prospect, where reconnaissance scout diamond drilling commenced in mid-September 2014 targeting a coincident strong magnetic anomaly beneath an extensive 1km² copper-soil anomaly coincident with rock chips, channel sampling and highly anomalous shallow drilling.

Surface mapping indicated the existence of skarn mineralisation and classic halo veining at surface and drilling has intersected porphyry-style alteration and fracturing. Results from hole GDD003 reported to a depth of 210m include:

- 22m @ 0.81g/t Au and 2.00g/t Ag, including
- 4m @ 2.87g/t Au 5.8g/t Ag and 0.10% Cu

In addition, WCB advised during the Quarter that it has now completed the expenditure requirements required to bring its total current ownership in the Misima Island Project to 49%, with the additional 19% interest in EL1747 in the process of being approved and registered. WCB has also elected to proceed to the next stage of the farm-in to earn a further 21%, which if completed, would bring its interest in the Misima Island Project to 70%.

Full details can be found in WCB’s News Releases dated 3 February and 26 February 2015, which are available at the WCB Resources website, www.wcbresources.com.

9.2 Tintina Resources – Black Butte Project, USA

Sandfire holds an initial 36% interest in Vancouver-based copper development company, Tintina Resources (TSX-V: TAU), after subscribing for C\$16 million of shares in a private share placement. Tintina’s key asset is a 100% interest in the premier, high-grade Black Butte Copper Project, located near Helena in the State of Montana in the United States. The project is located close to existing road, power and rail infrastructure, with the ability to access a residential workforce located nearby and competitive sources of materials and power.

Located on private ranch land in central Montana, the Black Butte Project copper resource consists of three flat-lying sedimentary hosted copper deposits which have been extensively drilled by Tintina (over 53,000m of diamond drilling).

An Updated Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) completed by Tintina in July 2013 was based on reported NI 43-101 Measured and Indicated Resources totalling 15.7 million tonnes grading 3.4% Cu, 0.1% Co and 14g/t Ag for 533,600 tonnes of contained copper and Inferred Resources totalling 2.3 million tonnes grading 2.8% Cu, 0.09% Co and 14g/t Ag for 63,500 tonnes of contained copper (calculated using a 1.6% copper cut-off grade) for the Johnny Lee Upper Zone and Lowry deposits, and a 1.5% Cu cut-off for the Johnny Lee Lower Zone).

The PEA confirmed that the deposit has the potential to underpin a robust underground mining operation with forecast life-of-mine production of ~30,000tpa of copper-in-concentrate over a mine life of ~11 years, based on total mill throughput of 11.8 million tonnes at an average head grade of 3.1% Cu.

Tintina advised during the Quarter that it commenced a Pre-Feasibility Study for development of the Johnny Lee deposit, which it said will support an application for a Mine Operating Permit which the Company anticipates completing in 2015.

The Company also reported assay results from 11 new drill holes from its 2014 drilling program which was designed to recover representative mineralised material for metallurgical testwork to support the Pre-Feasibility Study and advised that it had commenced a geotechnical drilling program at the project.

Full details can be found in the Tintina announcements dated 28 January, 10 February and 17 March 2015, which are available at the Tintina website, www.tintinaresources.com.

10.0 CORPORATE

10.1 Interim Dividend

Sandfire announced an interim unfranked dividend of 3 cents per share for the 2015 Financial Year. The record date to determine entitlements was 12 March 2015, and dividend payments commenced on 26 March 2015 via electronic funds transfer.

10.2 Finance Facility

During the Quarter, Sandfire reached agreement with its financier, ANZ Banking Corporation, to amend the repayment schedule for the DeGrussa Project Finance Facility ahead of a planned broader restructure of its funding facilities.

The balance of the DeGrussa Project Finance Facility was reduced to \$125 million following a repayment of \$5 million on 31 March 2015.

Further to this amendment, Sandfire commenced a process to restructure the existing finance facility. This restructure provides a more balanced debt repayment profile that better aligns with the recently extended DeGrussa Mine Plan (see ASX announcement – 28 January 2015), improve access to cash flows from the DeGrussa Copper Mine and support Sandfire's longer term corporate objectives.

Full details of the restructure of the DeGrussa Project Finance Facility were announced to the ASX on 22 April 2015 (see ASX Release – “Sandfire Completes Restructure of DeGrussa Project Finance Facility”).

Cash on hand at 31 March 2015 totalled \$58 million following payment of the interim dividend and settlement payments for sales under QP at the end of the December 2014 Quarter.

10.3 Sale of shares by OZ Minerals

On 13 March 2015, OZ Minerals Limited (ASX: OZL) announced that it had sold its 19.2% stake in Sandfire via an institutional block trade at \$4.20 per share.

10.4 Investor Call and Webcast

An investor conference call on Sandfire's March 2015 Quarterly Report will be held today (Thursday, 23 April 2015) for investors and analysts, commencing at 10.00am (AWST) / 12.00pm (AEST). Analysts, brokers, investors and media can join the conference call by dialling the following numbers:

Australia Toll Free:	1 800 558 698
Alternate Australia Toll Free:	1 800 809 971
International:	+61 2 9007 3187
Audio Access Code:	615233

The Quarterly Report and an accompanying Quarterly slide presentation will be available via the ASX Company Announcements Platform (Code: SFR), as well as at Sandfire's website: www.sandfire.com.au.

In addition, a live webcast of the investor call and the slide presentation will be available via the Boardroom Radio (BRR Media) service by clicking on the following link: <http://webcasting.brrmedia.com/broadcast/137142>

A recording of the webcast will be available at the same link shortly following the conclusion of the conference call.

ENDS

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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 mineralization 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 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.

DeGrussa is located wholly within Mining Lease 52/1046. This tenement is subject to the Yugunga-Nya (WC99/046) and Gingirana Claims (WC06/002). A Land Access Agreement was executed with both claimant groups in November 2010. Sandfire is required to make royalty payments to the State and affected Native Title Claimants on a periodical basis.

Drilling of the DeGrussa massive sulphide lens (of which there are four defined lenses of mineralisation) and surrounding area is by diamond drill holes of NQ2 diameter core and, to a lesser extent, by Reverse Circulation (RC) face sampling hammer drilling. The nominal drill-hole spacing is less than 80m x 40m in the inferred areas of the Mineral Resource and increases in density as the classification increases to Measured where nominal 13m x 20m drill hole spacing is achieved. Drilling has been by conventional diamond drilling with a small number of holes aided by the use of navigational drilling tools. RC drilling was completed with a nominal 140mm face sampling hammer and split on a cone or riffle splitter. Drill-hole collar locations were surveyed using RTK GPS, and all holes were down-hole surveyed using high speed gyroscopic survey tools.

Sampling of diamond core was based on geological intervals (standard length 0.5 m to 1.3 m). The core was cut into half or quarter (NQ2) to give sample weights up to 3 kg. RC samples were 1.0m samples down-hole, with sample weights between 3.5kg and 7kg depending on material type. Field quality control procedures involved assay standards, along with blanks and duplicates. These QC samples were inserted at an average rate of 1:15.

The sample preparation of diamond core involved oven drying, coarse crushing of the core sample down to ~10 mm followed by pulverisation of the entire sample to a grind size of 90% passing 75 micron. A pulp sub-sample was collected for analysis by either four acid digest with an ICP/OES, ICP/MS (multi element) finish or formed into fused beads for XRF determination on base metals and a fire assay for Au.

All reported assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.3% Cu lower cut-off is applied. High grade intervals internal to broader zones of sulphide mineralisation are reported as included intervals.

The attitude of the ore bodies at DeGrussa is variable but there is a dominant southerly dip from ~40 to 90 degrees flat-lying and is drilled to grid west with drill holes inclined between -60 and -90 degrees. As such the dominant hole direction is north and with varying intersection angles all results are clearly defined as either down hole or approximate true width.

Density of the massive sulphide orebody ranges from 2.8g/cm³ to 4.9g/cm³, with an average density reading of 3.7g/cm³. Geotechnical and structural readings recorded from diamond drilling include recovery, RQD, structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha and beta angles, and descriptive information. All data is stored in the tables Oriented Structure, Geotechnical RQD, Core Recovery, Interval Structure as appropriate.

A suite of multi-element assays are completed on each mineralised sample and include all economic and typical deleterious elements in copper concentrates. This suite includes Cu, Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, S, Fe, Sb, Bi, Cd and As.

Regional drilling has been completed using a combination of RC and AC drilling. A majority of the drilling is preliminary in nature and starts with 800m x 100m AC drilling where the geology and geochemistry is reevaluated to determine the requirement for follow 400m x 100m drilling. If significant anomalism is identified in the AC drilling then follow up RC drilling will be conducted to determine the opportunity for delineating potentially economic mineralisation. Whilst the main aim of the exploration at Doodoogunna is to identify additional VHMS mineralisation in some areas of regional land holding it is currently interpreted that there is shear zones located on the contact between dolerite and sediments hosting auriferous quartz vein stockworks with some coincident copper.

AC and RC regional samples are prepared at Ultra Trace in Perth with the original samples being dried at 80° for up to 24 hours and weighed, and Boyd crushed to -4mm. Samples are then split to less than 2kg through linear splitter and excess retained. 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. Assaying is completed using a 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. 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 are then determined by ICPOES or ICPMS finish. Samples are analysed for Au, Pd and Pt by firing a 40g of sample with ICP AES/MS finish.

Figure 5: Strategic location in an emerging VMS belt: Doolgunna Project, Talisman and Ventnor Joint Ventures and Ned's Creek Project

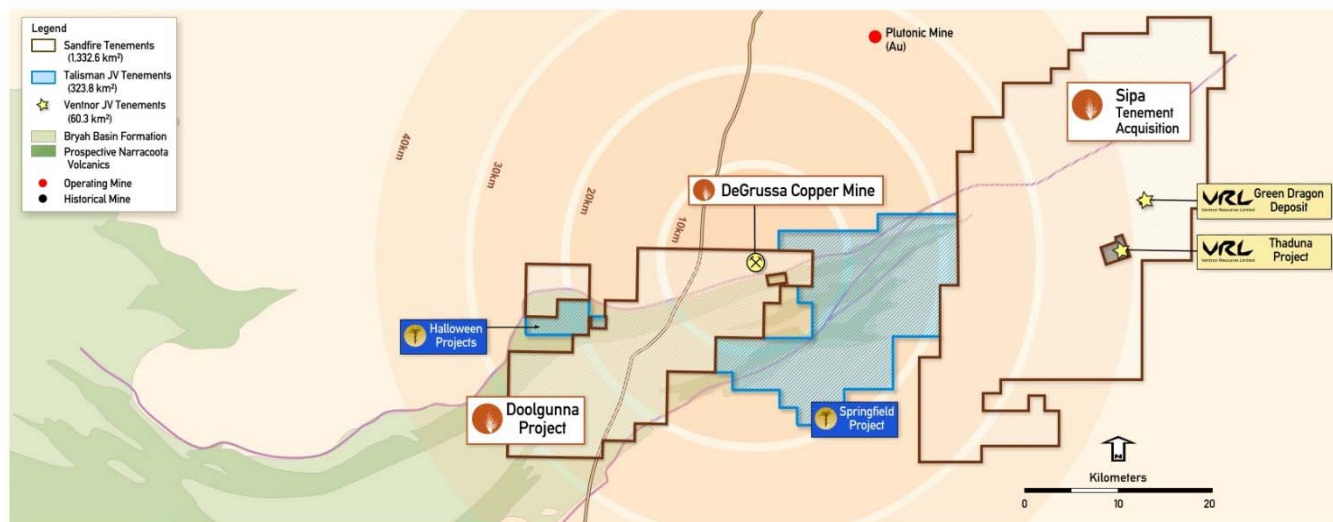


Figure 6: Australian Joint Venture and Exploration Project Locations and WCB/Misima investment



TABLE 1: EXPLORATION RESULTS - JORC 2012
DEGRUSSA COPPER MINE

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. - 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 (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.	- Sampling methods include half-core sampling of NQ2 core from underground diamond drilling (DD) , Reverse Circulation drilling (RC) samples are collected by a cone splitter for single metre samples or by a sampling spear for first pass composite samples using a face sampling hammer with a nominal 140mm hole, aircore drilling. Air Core (AC) samples are collected from spear samples for both composite and single metre samples. - Sampling is guided by Sandfire DeGrussa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard. - Underground DD sample size reduction is completed through a Jaques jaw crusher to -10mm and all samples Boyd crushed to -4mm and pulverised via LM2 to nominal 90% passing -75µm. RC and AC sample size reduction is completed through a Boyd crusher to -10mm and pulverised via LM5 to nominal -75µm. Pulp size checks are completed. - Pulp samples are fused into a glass bead by the combination of 0.4g of assay sample plus 9.0g flux XRF analysis. A 40g and 0.15g assays charges are used for FA and mixed acid digest respectively. - Core samples are routinely sampled for SG determination.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	- Underground drilling is completed by DD rig with a core size of NQ2. - Surface drilling is by RC with sampling hammer of nominal 140mm hole and AC drilling with a blade bit. - All surface drill collars are surveyed using RTK GPS. All underground drill collars are surveyed using Trimble S6 electronic theodolite with downhole survey completed by gyroscopically. - Holes are inclined at varying angles for optimal ore zone intersection from the drilling position. - All core where possible is oriented using a Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool with stated accuracy of +/-1% in the range 0 to 88°.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Core is meter marked and orientated to check against the driller's blocks, ensuring that all core loss is taken into account. - Diamond core recovery is logged and captured into the database with weighted average core recoveries of approximately 99%. Surface RC sampling is good with almost no wet sampling in the project area. AC drilling recovery is good with sample quality captured in the database. - Samples are routinely weighed and captured into the central secured database. - No sample recovery issues have impacted on potential sample bias.

Logging	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	• Geological logging is completed for all holes and representative across the ore body. The lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core are logged directly to a digital format following standard procedures and using Sandfire DeGrussa geological codes. Data is imported into the central database after validation in LogChief™. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged. • All cores are digitally photographed and stored.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	• DD Core orientation is completed where possible and all are marked prior to sampling. Half core samples are produced using Almonte Core Saw. Samples are weighed and recorded. • 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. • AC samples consist of 5m composite spear samples produced from 1m drilling with weights averaging approximately 3kg. In certain locations after composite samples are received additional 1m sampling may be completed. • At the on-site laboratory, the original sample is dried at 80° for up to 24 hours and weighed on submission to laboratory. Sample is then crushed through Jaques crusher to nominal -10mm (DD samples only). Second stage crushing Boyd crusher to nominal -4mm. Where required samples are split to less than 2kg through linear splitter. Sample splits are weighed at a frequency of 1/20 and entered into the job results file. Pulverising is completed using LM2 mill to 90% passing 75µm. Two lots of pulp packets are retained for on-site laboratory services whilst the pulverised residue is shipped to Ultra Trace in Perth for further analysis. • Sample preparation at Ultra Trace in Perth involves the original samples being dried at 80° for up to 24 hours and weighed. DD Samples are then crushed through Jaques crusher to nominal -10mm. Second stage crushing uses Boyd crusher to nominal -4mm. All RC and AC samples are Boyd crushed to -4mm. Samples are then split to less than 2kg through linear splitter and excess retained. 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. • Sandfire has protocols that cover auditing of sample preparation at the laboratories and the collection and assessment of data to ensure accurate steps in producing representative samples for the analytical process. Key performance indices include contamination index of 90% (that is 90% blanks pass); Crush Size index of P95-10mm; Grind Size index of P90-75µm and Check Samples returning at worse 20% precision at 95% confidence interval and bias of 5% or better. • Duplicate analysis has been completed and identified no issues with sampling representatively. • The sample size is appropriate for the VHMS and Gold mineralisation styles.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• Samples submitted to Ultra Trace in Perth 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. • Samples submitted to the on-site laboratory have 0.4g of sample plus 9.0g flux combined and fused into a glass bead. XRF is used to analyse for a suite of elements (including Cu, Fe, SiO₂, Al, Ca, MgO, P, Ti, Mn, Co, Ni, Zn, As, and Pb). Pulps are dispatched to Ultra Trace in Perth for ICPOES or ICPMS for extended elements (including Cu, Fe, As, Pb, S, Zn, Fe, Ag, Sb, Bi, Cd, Cl, F, and Hg). Au, Pt, and Pd analysed by FA/ICP AES/MS on a 40g assay charge (assay charge is variable depending on Sulphur content). • 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. A minimum of 2% of assays are routinely re-submitted as Check Assays and Check Samples through blind submittals to external and primary laboratories respectively. Adhoc umpire checks are completed annually.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• Significant intersections have been verified by alternative company personnel. • There are no twinned holes drilled for the DeGrussa deposit. • 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. • The primary data is always kept and is never replaced by adjusted or interpreted data.
Location of data points	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Sandfire DeGrussa Survey team undertakes survey works under the guidelines of best industry practice. • Underground drilling collar surveys are carried out using Trimble S6 electronic theodolite and wall station survey control. Re-traverse is carried out every 100 vertical meters within main decline. Downhole surveys are completed by gyroscopic downhole methods at regular intervals. • Downhole survey completed by gyroscopic downhole methods at regular intervals in the mine area or by electronic multishot systems in regional exploration. • MGA94 Zone 50 grid coordinate system is used. • A 1m ground resolution DTM with an accuracy of 0.1m was collected by Digital Mapping Australia using LiDAR and a vertical medium format digital camera (Hasselblad). The LiDAR DTM and aerial imagery were used to produce a 0.1m

		resolution orthophoto that has been used for subsequent planning purposes.
Data spacing and distribution	• <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>	• UG DD drilling was at a nominal 40m x 30m grid with additional holes in areas of potential complexity to remove bias. • DD Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity. This latest drilling has not been included in the Mineral Resources. • No sample compositing have been applied to the Exploration Results. • RC drilling is at a nominal 100m line spacing at Cow Hole Bore. • AC drill spacing is initially at 800m x 100m line spacing with infill to 400m x 100m in areas of geological or geochemical interest.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <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>	• The majority of the DD drillholes are orientated to achieve intersection angles as close to perpendicular to the mineralisation as practicable. • No significant sampling bias occurs in the data due to the orientation of drilling with regards to mineralised bodies. • In regional exploration holes are oriented to achieve high angles of intersection. DD drilling is used as required to determine structural orientations in regional programs.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• All samples are prepared onsite under the supervision of Sandfire Geological staff. • Samples are transported to the Perth Ultra Trace laboratory by Toll IPEC or Nexus transport companies in sealed bulka bags, or to the onsite laboratory by company personnel. • The laboratories receipt received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for every sample batch.
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• The sampling techniques and data collection processes are of industry standard and have been subjected to multiple internal and external reviews.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- M52/1046, E52/1698, E52/1699, E52/1715, E52/2208, E52/2209, E52/2358 and E52/2401 are wholly owned by Sandfire Resources NL, with no known third party ownership encumbrances. - All tenements are current and in good standing. - The mentioned tenements are currently subject to 3 Native Title Claims by the Gingirana People (WC06/002), the Yungunga-Nya People (WC99/046) and the Nharnuwangga Wajarri Ngarlawangga People (WC99/013). Sandfire currently has Land Access Agreements in place with the Gingirana and Yugunga-Nya Native Title Claimants which overlay the DeGrussa Copper deposit and has allowed mining and exploration activities to commence on their traditional land.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There has been no significant previous historical drilling by parties other than Sandfire Resources N.L. within the leases.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Degrussa Copper Mine is a Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide deposit located with the Proterozoic Bryah Basin of Western Australia. - In some area zones of regional land holding it is currently interpreted that there is shear zones located on the contact between dolerite and sediments hosting an auriferous quartz vein stockworks with some coincident copper mineralisation.
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: - 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. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	- Refer to Appendix 1 of this accompanying document. - All DD drillholes are downhole gyroscopically surveyed at completion with Total Station survey pickup of drill collars. - Electronic multishot downhole surveys are completed for RC drilling and with a subset of holes gyroscopically surveyed for internal checks. - AC drill holes are not down hole surveyed

Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	- Significant Resource intersections are calculated using a 0.5% Cu cut-off grade 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. - Reported intersections are based on a regular sample interval of 1m or 5m composites in regional drilling subject to the location of geological boundaries. - Minimum and maximum sample intervals used for intersection calculations are 0.3m and 1.3m respectively. - 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 purposes of calculating the intersection. The maximum interval of missing core which can be incorporated with the reported intersection is 1.0m.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	- Estimated true width is presented in the Table in Appendix 1 where possible - Underground drilling is based on the DeGrussa local mine grid. - Where the geometry of the mineralisation is known; estimated true widths of mineralisation will be estimated and reported. Where the geometry is uncertain; no true width of mineralisation will be estimated or reported.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Appropriate maps and cross-sections with scale are included within the body of the accompanying document.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	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	<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>	Exploration drilling will continue to target projected lateral and depth extensions of known mineralisation. Additionally regional anomalism will be investigated as required to determine the opportunity to identify economic mineralisation.