

MORCK WELL JV UPDATE

PROSPECTIVE STRATIGRAPHY CONFIRMED SOUTHWEST OF MORCK WELL JV

- **Two diamond drill holes completed (for 1,135m)**
- **Six reverse circulation (RC) drill holes completed (for 3,177m)**
- **513 aircore drill holes completed (for 39,802m)**
- **Morck Well target horizon proven to extend for 3.5km to southwest of massive sulphide aircore intercepts**
- **Regional aircore drilling programme, and moving loop EM and ground gravity surveying to continue to target the prospective Karalundi Formation across the Morck Well JV area**
- **Sandfire Resources NL spend on Morck Well JV is \$7.4M to date**

Western Australian base metals explorer **Auris Minerals Limited** (“**Auris**” or “**the Company**”) (ASX: **AUR**) is pleased to provide the following update on exploration activities completed during the December quarter 2018 at the Morck Well Joint Venture (“**JV**”) with Sandfire Resources NL (“**Sandfire**”; ASX: **SFR**) in the Bryah Basin, Western Australia. The current JV spend to date is \$7.4M.

Diamond Drilling (DD)

Two DD tails were completed during Q4 2018, for a total advance of 1,135m (Table 1; Fig. 1). Both holes were pre-collared by RC drilling. Four DD holes have been drilled by Sandfire Resources on the Morck Well JV, to date (for 2,465m).

MWDD0002 (1,084m total depth) was drilled to test the down-dip continuity of the target sedimentary horizon, approximately 350m below MWRC0001 and 550m below the deepest massive sulphide intercept, in MWAC0112 (Fig. 2). A mixed package of exhalative sediments and peperitic pillow basalts was intersected at the target depth, with minor pyrrhotite, sphalerite and trace pyrite disseminated in the sediments and close to peperitic contacts. Massive dolerites cross-cut the entire sequence.

MWDD0003A (313m total depth) was drilled to test a subtle EM anomaly, identified in a downhole EM survey of MWDD0001. MWDD0003A intersected two zones (1.6m and 10.7m thick) of semi-massive and stringer-style pyrite and chalcopyrite, at the modelled conductor depth within the target exhalative sediment horizon which features chlorite alteration. The hole ended in dolerite. The horizon is now considered fully tested at this target location and at this stage no more work is anticipated.

Results from Holes MWDD0002, 3A were not available at time of reporting.

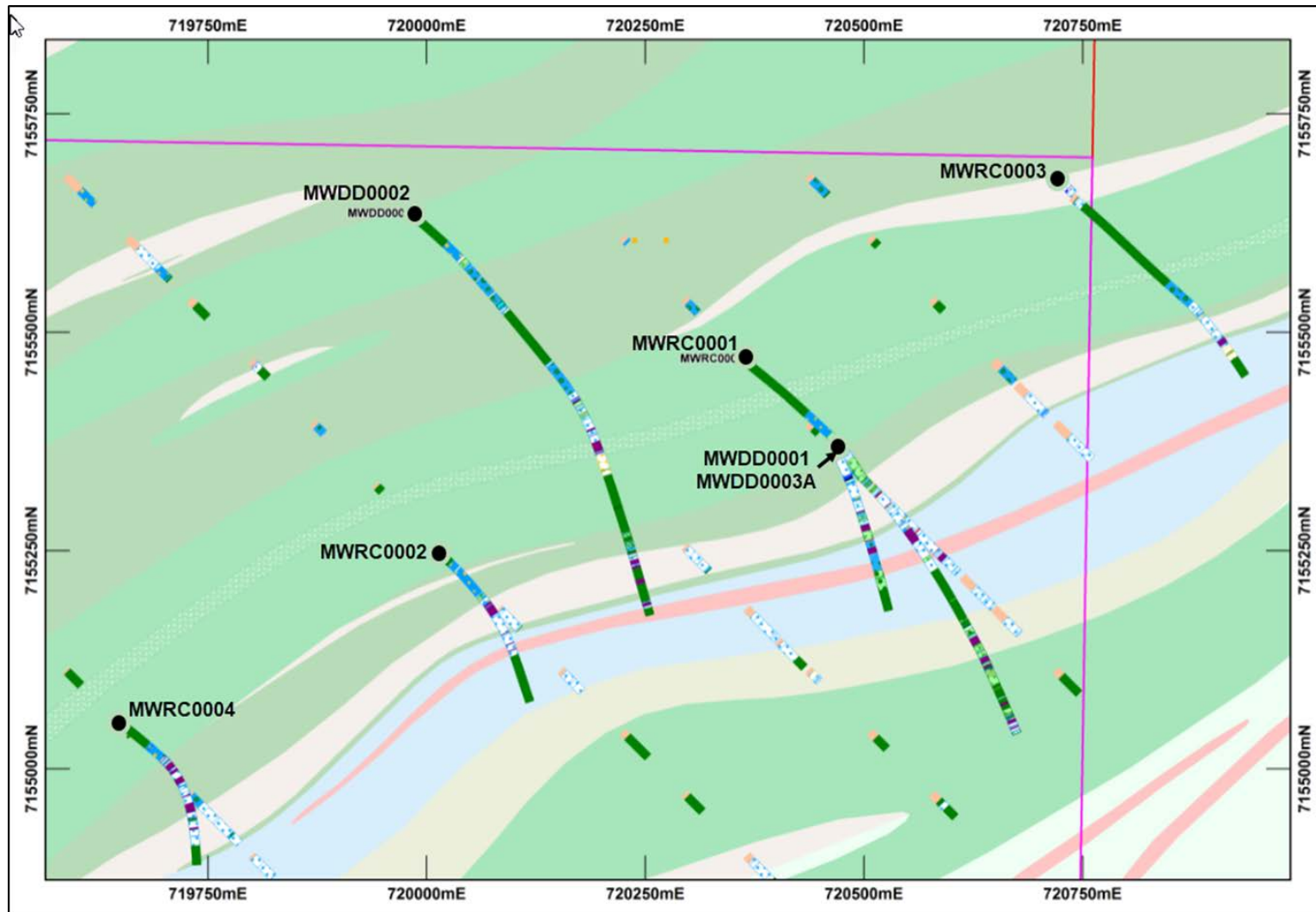


Figure 1: Collar locations and surface traces of all drilling at location of aircore drilling (as reported in AUR ASX announcement, 15 May 2018), Morck Well JV Project.

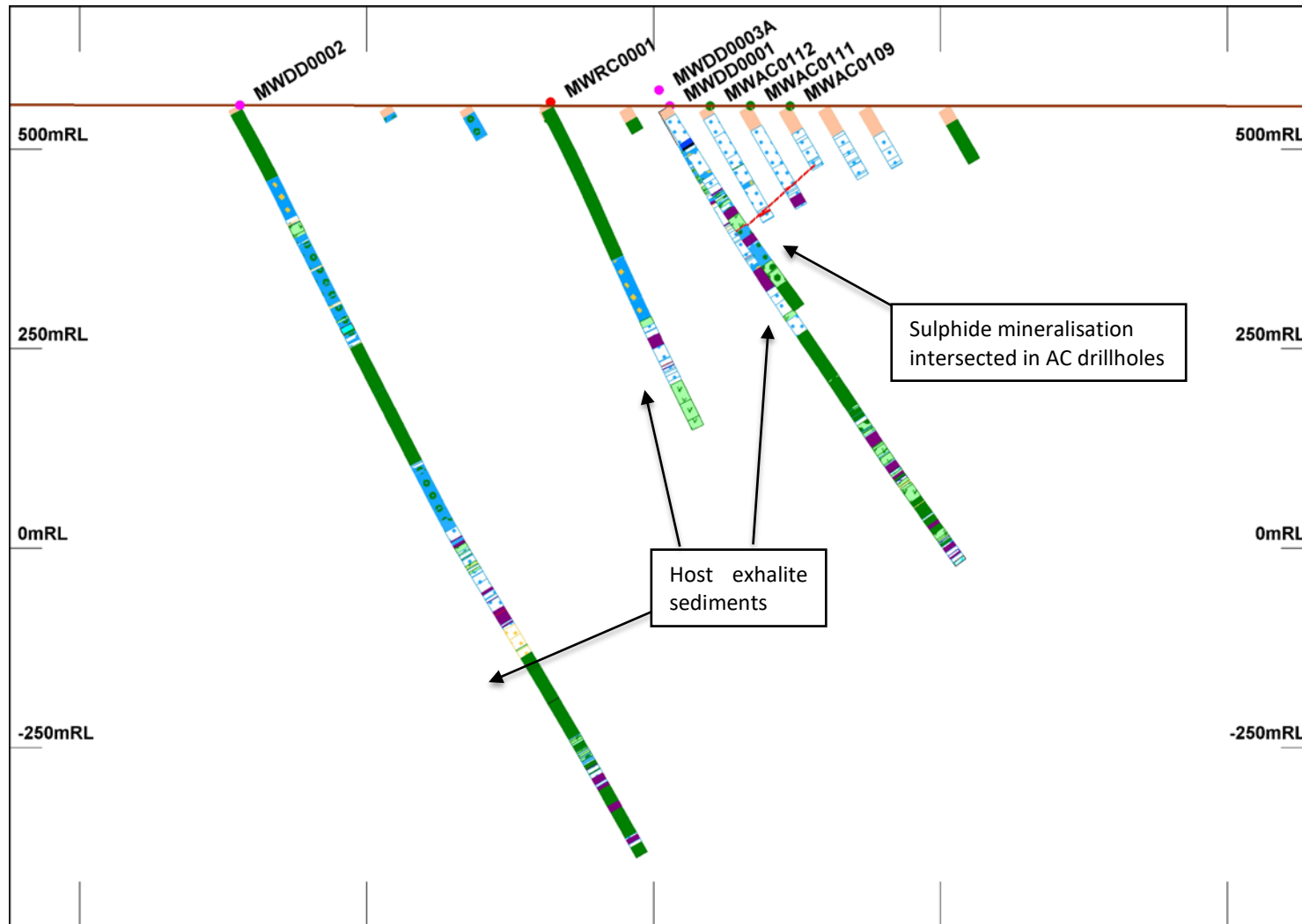


Figure 2: Cross section of follow-up drilling of narrow sulphide and supergene copper intercepts in drilling (as reported in AUR ASX announcement, 15 May 2018), Morck Well JV. Results from Holes MWDD0002, 3A not available at time of reporting.

Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling

Six RC holes were drilled (in addition to the two DD pre-collars - one other pre-collar was abandoned due to loss of survey control) during Q4 2018, for a total RC advance of 2,934m (Table 2 and Fig. 3). Sixteen RC holes have been drilled by Sandfire Resources on the Morck Well JV to date (for 7,455m).

Five of the six exploration RC holes drilled (MWRC0012-0016) were drilled at 400m intervals along strike, to test the southwestern extension of the Morck Well sedimentary package in which massive sulphides were intersected in May 2018 (see ASX announcement, dated 15 May 2018). Four of the holes intersected magnetite-rich exhalative sediments, associated with strong hematite- and chlorite-altered siltstones. Thin zones (1m) of fine-grained disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite were logged in two of the holes, and broader zones (up to 33m thick) of fine-grained pyrite occur in two others. These results confirm that the prospective stratigraphic sequence continues to the southwest and, this bodes well for future exploration.

The sixth RC hole, MWRC0011, was drilled to test a similar horizon, with anomalous geochemistry, higher in the sequence (or possibly offset from the Morck Well horizon – Fig. 3). This hole intersected chloritic sediments, with minor basalt.

Assays for holes MWRC0011-16 have not been received at the time of this release. Significant assays received from previous RC drilling are presented in Table 3. Refer to recent AUR Quarterly dated 29th October 2018 for location of significant assays. Hole MWRC0010 returned multiple anomalous copper intersects down its length (3m @ 0.12% Cu from 144m; 10m @ 0.30% Cu from 175m; and 1m @ 0.19% Cu from 208m).

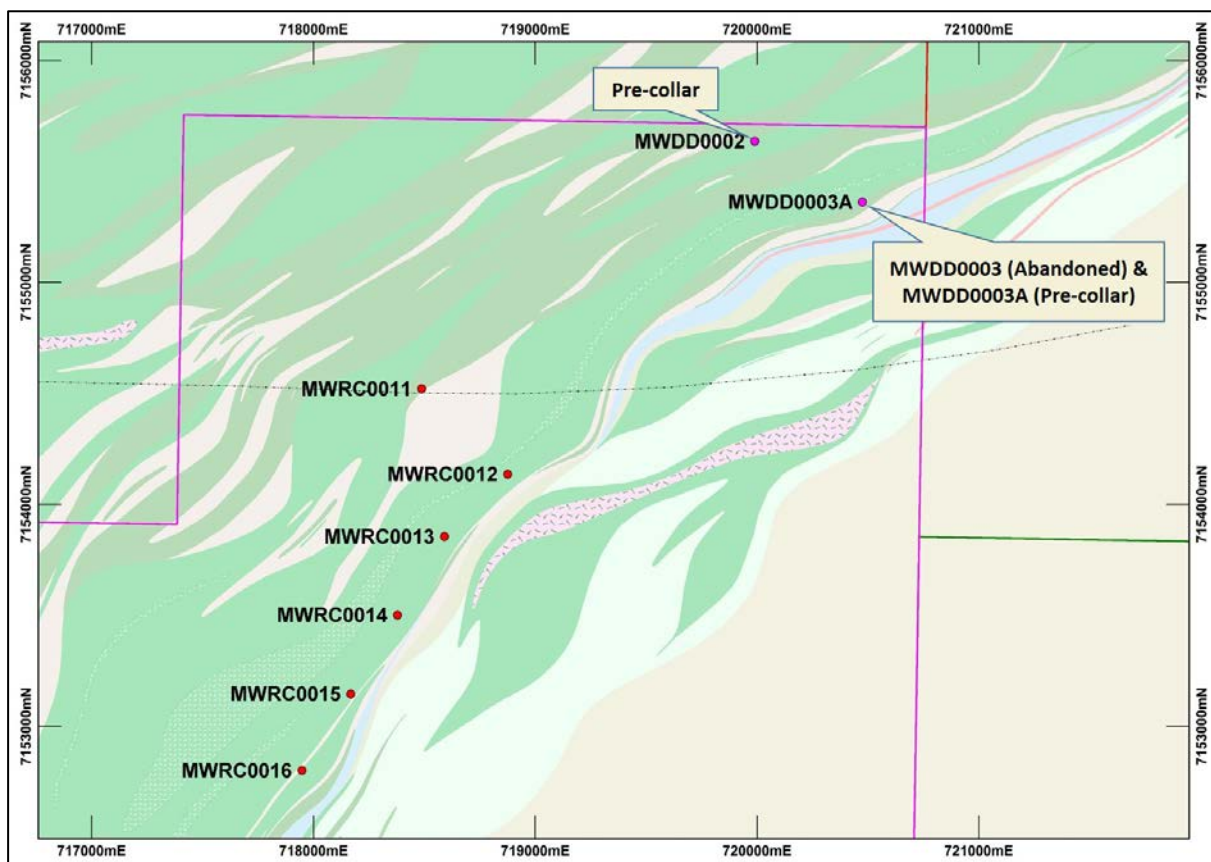


Figure 3: Exploration RC drilling completed at the Morck Well Project during Q4, 2018

Aircore Drilling Program

513 aircore holes (MWAC1198-1200, MWAC1293-1773, MWAC1801-1825) were drilled on the Morck Well JV Project during Q4 2018, for a total advance of 39,802m (Fig. 4). In total, Sandfire Resources have drilled 1,803 aircore holes on the Morck Well JV to date (for 131,681m).

Aircore drilling is planned on a 400x100m grid, to test the entire area of prospective Karalundi and Narracoota Formation geology. Drill coverage extended to the boundary of the historic “Frenchy’s Patch” mining lease (Fig. 4)- owned by a separate party.

Typical lithologies mapped from the drilling included: quartz and lithic arenite, wacke and siltstone sediments, sediment- and mafic-derived breccias and conglomerates, basalts and dolerite (Karalundi Formation); quartz arenites and wackes (Doolgunna Formation); mafic-derived conglomerates and breccias, basalts and dolerite (Narracoota Formation); and quartzite, quartz arenite and carbonaceous siltstone (Mount Leake Formation). All but the latter are prospective.

Many aircore drilling assays have not yet been reported by the laboratory, but geological interpretations (the mapping of prospective stratigraphy) are updated regularly. Significant assays received during the reporting period are presented in Table 4.

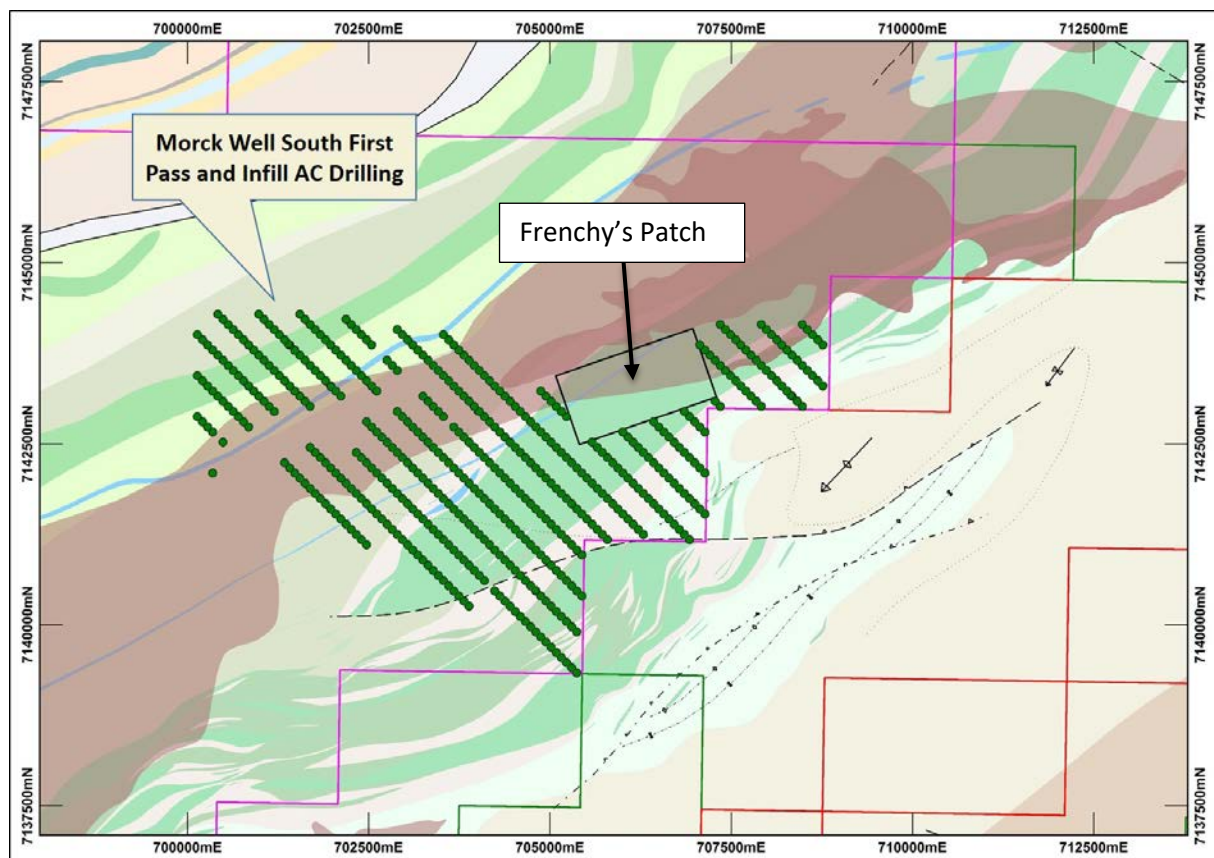


Figure 4: Aircore drilling completed at the Morck Well JV Project during Q4, 2018.

Geophysics Program Update

As reported above, DD hole MWDD0003A was drilled to test a downhole EM anomaly and intersected semi-massive to stringer-style sulphides – confirming the technique as a reliable exploration tool. Further work is ongoing to identify possible extensions and/or offsets to the conductive source. EM work on adjacent holes has closed it off.

The Moving Loop ground EM survey is progressing to the southwest, to cover all prospective stratigraphy across the Morck Well JV area. Bedrock conductors, like those recognised at the Homestead and Vulcan West Prospects to the northeast are the target. Three crews are on constant rotation (with two EM systems) to complete the surveying as quickly as possible.

A first phase of high-resolution ground gravity data were acquired across the Karalundi Formation on a part of the Morck Well JV tenure. These data should help map stratigraphy beneath variable cover. Final merged grids, 3D inversions and 2D signal processing are pending. Data acquisition will continue to the southwest until all prospective stratigraphy is mapped.

Next Steps

The significant geology and mineralised intersections made in RC and Diamond drilling further confirm the prospectivity of the immediate Morck Well Project area. Drilling intersected host sediment horizons in positions approximately to the modelled interpretation, providing higher confidence to planning and results going forward. Further, the significant geology, coinciding with moderate to significant mineralisation intersected in RC and Diamond drilling, targeting the south-western continuation of the host sediment horizon highlights the prospectivity of the wider Morck Well Project area.

Deep RC drilling will continue to test the Morck Well sediment package (host to the massive sulphide intercepts of May 2018) to the southwest. At least two RC holes are planned to test specific geochemical targets in favourable geology, identified from the aircore drilling programme. All DD and RC holes will be surveyed for downhole EM.

Regional aircore drilling will continue to target the Karalundi and Narracoota Formations across the southwestern part of the Morck Well JV Project area, to provide data for geological mapping and high-quality geochemistry. Another aircore programme will start on the Doolgunna tenement (E52/2438), located 3.5km southeast of the DeGrussa Cu-Au Mine, after completion of a comprehensive data compilation, which has included some relogging of historic drill holes. Both aircore programmes are expected to continue for a short time into Q1 2019. Further aircore drilling is being planned but will only begin when the necessary approvals are acquired.

Moving loop EM and ground gravity surveys will continue.

All drilling (DD, RC and aircore), downhole EM results, and geological interpretations will be formally reviewed next quarter.

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mike Hendriks
Chief Operating Officer

For Further information please contact:

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Table 1: Diamond drilling completed at the Morck Well JV Project during Q4, 2018

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Date Completed
MWDD0003A	Morck Well	312.6	720474	7155362	30/11/2018
MWDD0002	Morck Well	1083.6	719989	7155636	16/12/2018

Table 2: RC drilling completed at the Morck Well JV Project during Q4, 2018

Hole ID	Prospect	EOH Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Date Completed
MWDD0002	Morck Well	161 (pre-collar)	719989.1	7155636.2	01/11/2018
MWDD0003	Morck Well	60 (abandoned)	720474.7	7155363.8	04/11/2018
MWDD0003A	Morck Well	100 (pre-collar)	720474.5	7155362.5	05/11/2018
MWRC0011	Morck Well	448	718487.4	7154520.9	18/11/2018
MWRC0012	Morck Well	448	718875.3	7154135.4	24/11/2018
MWRC0013	Morck Well	436	718590.4	7153854.7	28/11/2018
MWRC0014	Morck Well	442	718378.5	7153500.8	03/12/2018
MWRC0015	Morck Well	391	718168.2	7153145.5	09/12/2018
MWRC0016	Morck Well	448	717948.0	7152800.7	16/12/2018

Table 3: Significant RC drill assays returned for the Morck Well JV Project during Q4, 2018

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Thickness (m)	Intersection			
					Cu [ppm]	Au [ppb]	Zn [ppm]	Pb [ppm]
MWRC0005	Morck Well	170	175	5	112	14	181	470
MWRC0010	Morck Well	144	147	3	1,155	-	-	-
MWRC0010	Morck Well	175	185	10	2,966	-	-	-
MWRC0010	Morck Well	208	209	1	1,880	-	-	-

Table 4: Significant aircore drill assays returned for the Morck Well JV Project during Q4, 2018

Hole_ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Thickness (m)	Intersection			
					Cu [ppm]	Au* [ppb]	Zn [ppm]	Pb [ppm]
MWAC0854	Morck Well	10	15	5	64	-1	36	276
MWAC0903	Morck Well	15	20	5	75	-1	526	3.5
MWAC0918	Morck Well	80	85	5	97	-1	690	21
MWAC0942	Morck Well	70	75	5	199	-1	584	18.5
MWAC0962	Morck Well	65	70	5	122	-1	988	28
MWAC1001	Morck Well	70	75	5	108	1,630	73	1
MWAC1230	Morck Well	25	30	5	117	-1	611	4.5
MWAC1433	Morck Well	120	125	5	109	-1	461	306
MWAC1516	Morck Well	40	45	5	1,220	4	259	8
MWAC1525	Morck Well	20	25	5	657	-1	557	1

(* -1 = below detection limit)

ABOUT AURIS MINERALS LIMITED

Auris is exploring for high-grade copper-gold deposits in the prospective Bryah Basin of Western Australia. Auris has consolidated a 1,566km² portfolio of tenements, which is divided into five well-defined project areas: Forrest, Cashman, Horseshoe Well, Morck Well and Doolgunna.

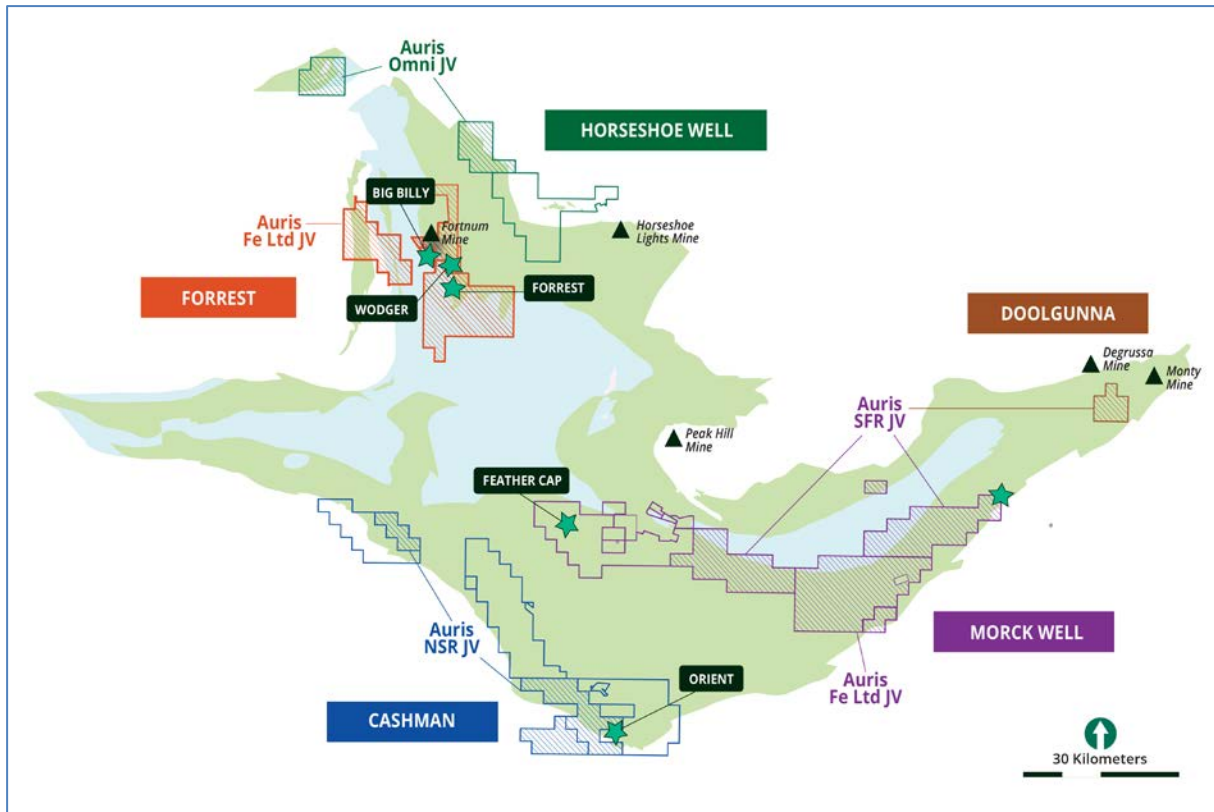


Figure 5: Auris's copper-gold exploration tenement portfolio, with Sandfire, Northern Star (NSR), Fe Ltd and OmniGeoX JV areas indicated (see notes below).

Forrest Project

- E52/1659, E52/1671 & P52/1494-6: Auris 80%, Fe Ltd 20% (ASX:FEL) free carried until Decision to Mine
- E52/1659, E52/1671 & P52/1493: Westgold Resources Ltd (ASX:WGX) own the gold rights

Cashman Project

- E51/1391, E51/1837-38 & E52/2509: Auris 51% earning to 70%, Northern Star 49% (ASX:NST)

Horseshoe Well Project

- E52/3248 & E52/3291: Auris 85%, OMNI Projects Pty Ltd 15% free carried until Decision to Mine

Morck Well JV

- E52/2438 & ELA51/1883: Auris 100%, Sandfire Resources (ASX: SFR) earning to 70%
- E52/1613, E51/1033 & E52/1672: Auris 80%, Fe Ltd 20% (ASX:FEL), Sandfire Resources (ASX: SFR) earning to 70%

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Matthew Svensson BAppSc (Geology), who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, from information provided by Sandfire Resources NL. Mr Svensson is a Consulting Geologist 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1
(Information provided by Sandfire Resources NL)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	AC samples are collected using spear techniques for both composite and single metre samples. RC samples are collected by a cone splitter for single metre samples or a sampling spear for first pass composite samples using a face sampling hammer with a nominal 140mm hole. Sampling of diamond drilling (DD) includes half or quarter-core sampling of NQ2 core.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling is guided by Sandfire protocols and Quality Control (QC) procedures as per industry standard.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	DD Sample size reduction is through a Jaques jaw crusher to -10mm with a second stage reduction via Boyd crusher to -4mm. Representative subsamples are split and pulverised through LM5. AC and RC samples are crushed to -4mm through a Boyd crusher and representative subsamples pulverised via LM5. Pulverising is to nominal 90% passing -75µm and checked using wet sieving technique. Samples are assayed using Mixed 4 Acid Digest (MAD) 0.3g charge and MAD Hotbox 0.15g charge methods with ICPOES or ICPMS. Fire Assay is completed by firing 40g portion of the sample with ICPMS finish.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	All AC drilling was completed with a Drillboss 300 with on-board compressor (700cfm at 400psi) using a nominal 90mm diameter air core drill bit. AC drill collars are surveyed using a Garmin GPS Map 64. All RC drilling was completed with a Schramm T685 drill rig using a sampling hammer with a nominal 140mm hole diameter. DD is completed using NQ2 size coring equipment. RC and DD drill collars are surveyed using RTK GPS with down hole surveying. Downhole surveying is undertaken using a gyroscopic survey instrument. All core where possible is oriented using a Reflex ACT II RD orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	AC, RC and DD sample recoveries are logged and captured into the database.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		DD core recoveries are measured by drillers for every drill run. The core length recovered is physically measured for each run and recorded and used to calculate the core recovery as a percentage core recovered.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Appropriate measures are taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples. This includes diamond core being reconstructed into continuous intervals on angle iron racks for orientation, metre marking and reconciled against core block markers. Recovery and moisture content are routinely recorded for composite and 1m samples. The majority of AC and RC samples collected are of good quality with minimal wet sampling in the project area.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No sample recovery issues are believed to have impacted on potential sample bias. When grades are available the comparison can be completed.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	AC and RC chips are washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals. Geological logging is completed for all holes and representative across the project area. All geological fields (i.e. lithology, alteration etc.) are logged directly to a digital format following procedures and using Sandfire geological codes. Data is imported into Sandfire's central database after validation in Ocris.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged. All core and chip trays are photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are fully logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core orientation is completed where possible and all are marked prior to sampling. Half and quarter core samples are produced using Almonte Core Saw. Samples are weighed and recorded.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	AC samples consist of 5m composite spear samples produced from 1m sample piles. Additional 1m sampling is completed depending on results from 5m composite samples or where mineralisation is observed while drilling is occurring. RC 1m samples are split using a cone or riffle splitter. The majority of RC samples are dry. On occasions that wet samples are encountered they are dried prior to splitting with a riffle splitter.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 Perchloric acids and conducted for multi elements including Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Fe, S, Sb, Bi, Mo, Re, Mn, Co, Cd, Cr, Ni, Se, Te, Ti, Zr, V, Sn, W and Ba. The MAD Hotbox method is an extended digest method that approaches a total digest for many elements however some refractory minerals are not completely attacked. The elements S, Cu, Zn, Co, Fe, Ca, Mg, Mn, Ni, Cr, Ti, K, Na, V are determined by ICPOES, and Ag, Pb, As, Sb, Bi, Cd, Se, Te, Mo, Re, Zr, Ba, Sn, W are determined by ICPMS. Samples are analysed for Au, Pd and Pt by firing a 40g of sample with ICP AES/MS finish. Lower sample weights are employed where samples have very high S contents. This is a classical FA process and results in total separation of Au, Pt and Pd in the samples. The analytical methods are considered appropriate for this mineralisation style.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc..	For DD and RC drilling downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) Geophysical Surveys have been completed for Sandfire by Merlin Geophysical Solutions. Geophysical survey parameters include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) surveys have been undertaken by Merlin Geophysical Solutions with the following parameters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	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.	<p>The Sandfire Survey team undertakes survey works under the guidelines of best industry practice.</p> <p>All AC holes are surveyed in the field using a Garmin GPS Map 64. Estimated accuracy of this device is +/- 4m's .</p> <p>All DD and RC drill collars are accurately surveyed using an RTK GPS system within +/-50mm of accuracy (X,Y,Z). Downhole surveys are completed by gyroscopic downhole methods at regular intervals.</p>
	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.	<p>First pass AC and drilling is completed at a spacing of 400 m x 100 m.</p> <p>Infill drilling may be completed at 200 m x 100 m dependant on results.</p> <p>In areas of observed mineralisation and adjacent to it, hole spacing on drill may be narrowed to 50m.</p> <p>DD and RC drilling is completed as required to test geological targets. A set pattern is adopted once a zone of economic mineralisation has been broadly defined.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 Well project area.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The drill hole may not necessarily be perpendicular to the orientation of the intersected mineralisation. Orientation of the mineralisation is not currently known. All reported mineralised intervals are downhole intervals not true widths.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Appropriate security measures are taken to dispatch samples to the laboratory. Chain of custody of samples is being managed by Sandfire Resources NL. Samples are stored onsite and transported to laboratory by a licenced transport company in sealed bulker bags. The laboratory receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for every sample batch.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been completed, on this project.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Morck Well project encompasses E52/1672, E52/1613 and E51/1033 which are jointly owned by Auris Minerals Limited (80%) and Fe Limited (20%). Sandfire is currently farming into the project with the right to earn 70% interest in the project area. (Refer to terms of Farm-In Agreement dated 27th February 2018). The adjacent tenement, E52/2049, is part of Enterprise Minerals' wholly owned Doolgunna project, which covers 975km ² . Sandfire is currently farming into the project with the right to earn 75% in the project area (Refer to terms of Farm-In Agreement dated 12 October 2016).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	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. 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. Exploration work on E52/2049 of the Doolgunna Project by Enterprise included a detailed fixed wing airborne magnetic survey in 2007, re-assaying of pulps from a 1km x 1km spaced Maglag geochemical survey in 2009, a heli borne VTEM survey in 2009, 100m x 100m soil sampling and multielement geochemical analysis, and a 400m line spaced Slingram Moving Loop EM (MLEM) survey conducted in 2015.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Morck Well Project lies within the Proterozoic-aged Bryah rift basin enclosed between the Archaean Marymia Inlier to the north and the Proterozoic Yerrida basin to the south. The principal exploration targets in the Doolgunna Project area are Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposits located within the Proterozoic Bryah Basin of Western Australia. Secondary targets include orogenic gold deposits.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar; ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres); ○ of the drill hole collar; ○ dip and azimuth of the hole; ○ down hole length and interception depth; and ○ hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not	Refer to Tables 1 in the main body of this release: Morck Well Project Drill hole Information Summary.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 0.5% Cu and may include up to a maximum of 3m of internal dilution, with a minimum composite grade of 1.0% Cu. Cu grades used for calculating significant intersections are uncut.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Reported intersections are based on 1m samples from AC drilling.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are used in the intersection calculation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Downhole intercepts of mineralisation reported in this release are from a drillhole orientated approximately perpendicular to the understood regional stratigraphy. The drillhole may not necessarily be perpendicular to the mineralised zone. All widths are reported as downhole intervals.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of the mineralisation, relative to the drillhole, is unknown at this stage.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All intersections reported in this release are downhole intervals. True widths are not known at this stage.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps are included within the body of the accompanying document.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and	Downhole Electromagnetic Surveying was completed by Merlin Geophysics. Details for the configuration of the survey can be seen in Appendix 1 of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Additional work including additional drilling, downhole geophysics and surface geophysics is being planned.