OZ Minerals Limited

Fremantle Doctor Project

Mineral Resource Statement and Explanatory Notes

As at 12 November 2018

FREMANTLE DOCTOR MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT – 12 November 2018

The Fremantle Doctor 2018 Mineral Resource Statement relates to the initial Inferred Mineral Resource estimate for the Fremantle Doctor copper-gold deposit, an iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) deposit located in central South Australia on the eastern margin of the Gawler Craton (see Figure 1).

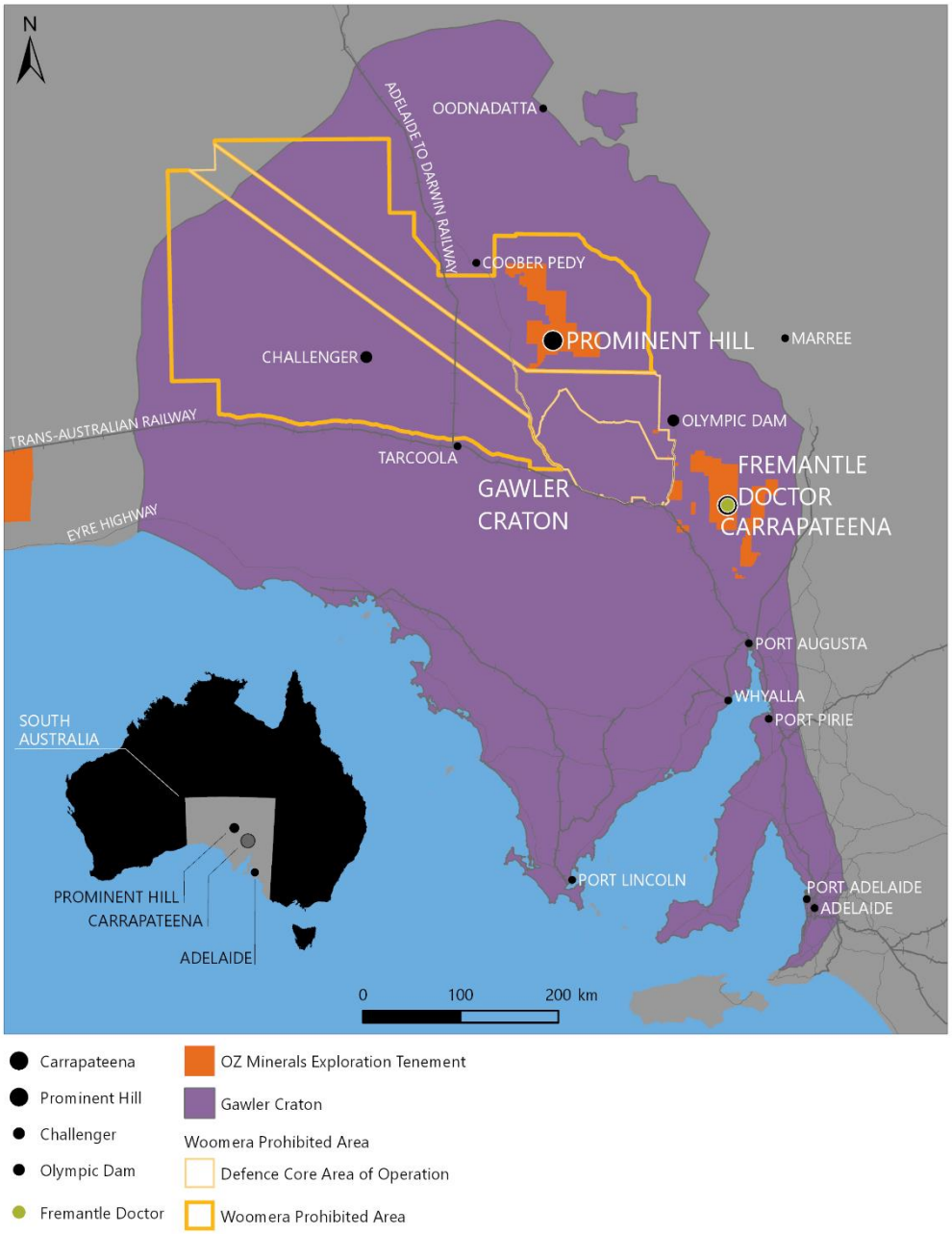


Figure 1. Location of Fremantle Doctor Prospect, South Australia

This Mineral Resource Statement refers to the initial Inferred Resource for the Fremantle Doctor prospect.

Mineral Resource

The estimated Mineral Resource for the Fremantle Doctor deposit is shown in Table 1. The Mineral Resource estimate has been reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. The Mineral Resource estimate is based on data from 22 drill holes (including 6 wedges) for a total of 31,587 samples in mineralised domains. The geological interpretation and estimation parameters were established. A nominal cut-off of 0.4% Cu has been used to generate a model in which the contained material was deemed to have reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction.

Table 1: Fremantle Doctor Mineral Resource Estimate as at 12 November 2018

Classification	Tonnes Mt	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu kt	Au Moz	Ag (Moz)
Measured							
Indicated							
Inferred	104	0.7	0.5	3	800	2	10
Total	**104**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**3**	**800**	**2**	**10**

Geology and geological interpretation

The Fremantle Doctor Breccia Complex is located within the Olympic copper gold (Cu-Au) Province on the eastern edge of the Gawler Craton adjacent to the Carrapateena Project. It is hosted within Donington Suite granite and is unconformably overlain by approximately 480 metres of un-mineralised Neoproterozoic sediments. Mineralisation and alteration is in the form of that seen at other large South Australian iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) deposits, including Prominent Hill and Olympic Dam.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

All basement samples consist of diamond drill core (NQ, NQ2, HQ and PQ) cut with a manual or automatic core saw. The drill core is sampled as half core, except for PQ core, metallurgical holes and field duplicates, where quarter core was sampled.

All available basement drill core except for metallurgical holes, and some instances where holes passed through large intervals of granite outside the mineralisation were sampled on 1 metre intervals but respect geological contacts in places. Entire samples were crushed then pulverised. For OZ Minerals drill holes, sample preparation included drying, crushing, and pulverising in full to a nominal 90 percent passing

75 microns. For Teck Cominco Australia Pty Ltd (Teck) drill holes, samples were pulverised to a nominal 85 percent passing 75 microns.

Drilling techniques

For Teck Cominco Australia Pty Ltd drill holes, a combination of RC and mud-rotary was used for pre-collars. HQ diamond drilling was used through to top of basement and NQ through basement to EOH. For OZ Minerals drill holes, diamond drilling was used from surface with a combination of PQ, HQ and NQ2 core sizes.

Sample analysis method

Samples were sent to either Bureau Veritas' (Amdel) Adelaide laboratory (OZ Minerals and large proportion of Teck drill holes) or Intertek Genalysis' Perth laboratory (limited Teck holes). Copper and silver were analysed using a multi-acid digest and ICP-OES (copper and silver) or ICP-MS (silver, OZ Minerals holes). Gold grades were analysed using fire assay (typically 20 grams or 40 grams) and, in nearly all cases, an AAS finish.

Estimation methodology

A block model was constructed, having values estimated independently for Cu, Au, Ag, U, F, Fe, Si, SG (as measured) and Weight Loss on Drying, by using an Inverse Distance 2 estimation of sample data composited to one metre intervals. A spherical search ellipse with a radius of 150m was used for the estimation.

Mineral Resource Classification Criteria

The basis for Inferred Mineral Resource classification is underpinned by the robustness of the conceptual geological model, quality of data and the continuity of geology and grade.

Accuracy and confidence level of the Mineral Resource is deemed to be commensurate with an Inferred classification. Any geostatistical assessment of accuracy or confidence should be considered in this context.

The Competent Person has checked, reviewed and integrated all of this information and subsequently assigned a classification of Inferred to the estimate; and excluded parts of the model that do not satisfy the 'reasonable prospects test' from the Mineral Resources.

Cut-off grade

Block caving has been identified as a plausible mining method for Fremantle Doctor. Estimated total operating costs, inclusive of mining, processing and site G&A for block caving are A$50 per tonne. This corresponds to a cut-off grade of about 0.4% Cu including gold credits.

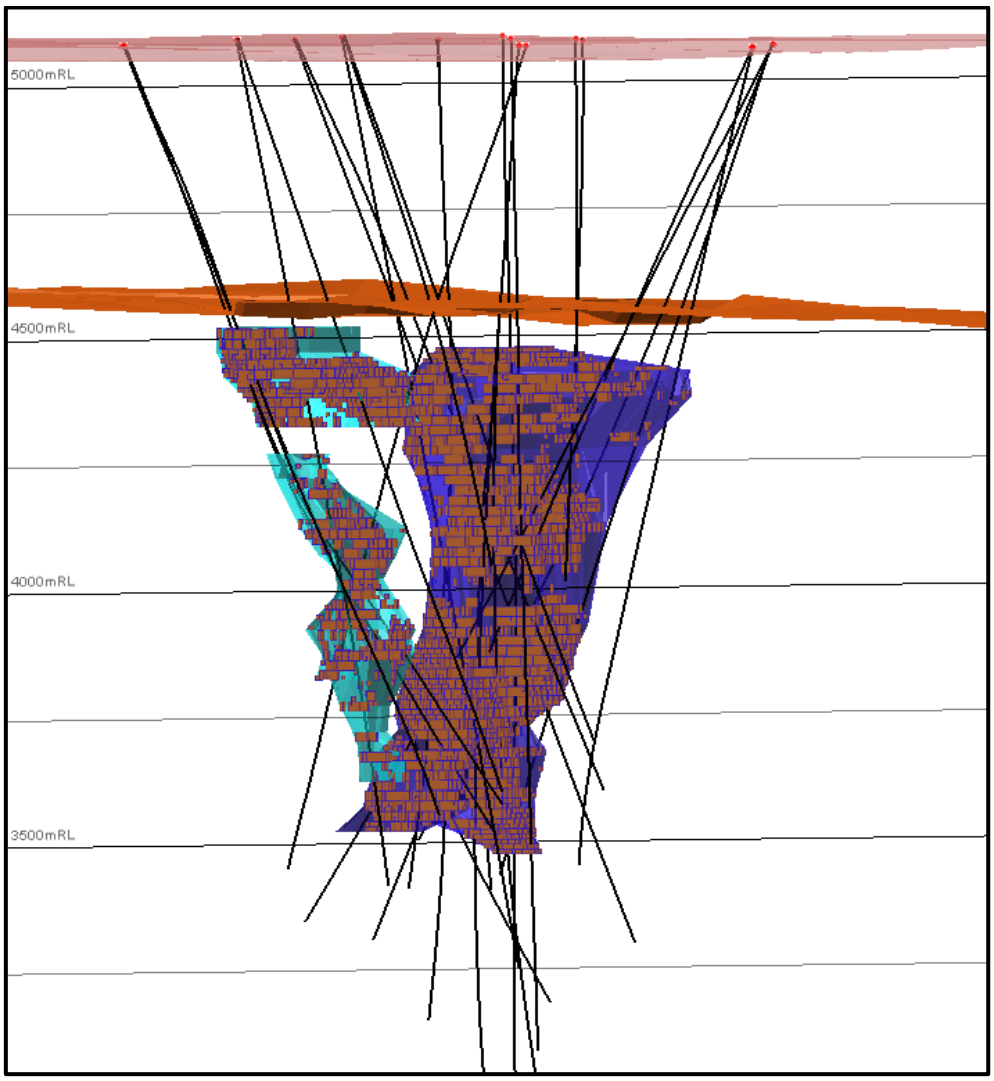


Figure 2. Mineral Resource showing blocks within the classification shape and >than 0.4%Cu cut off.
* Australian Height Datum = 5000mRL. The topographic surface above the Mineral Resource is approximately 5100mRL.

Mining and Geotechnical

Fremantle Doctor mineralisation ranges from bornite and chalcopyrite-rich to finely disseminated chalcopyrite in the hematite matrix.

No geotechnical studies have been carried out at this time. The rock mass at Fremantle Doctor is well healed and massive, but the dimensions of the Mineral Resource are sufficiently large that it has been assumed that it will cave. Cave behaviour at Fremantle Doctor is expected to be similar to the nearby Carrapateena deposit, for which preliminary geotechnical studies have indicated that it will cave.

This Mineral Resource does not account for mining recovery, however, the nature of the 'reasonable prospects' shape and the reporting of all material within it means some dilution is already accounted for in the Resource estimate.

Environment

The Fremantle Doctor deposit is located on Mineral Lease 6471 that also includes the Carrapateena deposit. This lease has an approved PEPR (Program for Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation) as required under the South Australian Government Mining Act 1971(SA) and is in good standing.

Dimensions

The deposit at a large scale appears to be a series of north-east striking pipelike copper sulphide rich semi-massive hematite brecciated zones. The interpreted mineralisation envelopes have a strike of 1,150m and a depth extent of 1,000m with a width of 600m. The mineralisation starts at 560m below the surface.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Heather Pearce, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, (109714). Heather Pearce is a full time employee of OZ Minerals. Heather Pearce is a shareholder in OZ Minerals Limited and is entitled to participate in the OZ Minerals Performance Rights Plan. Heather Pearce has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC 2012). Heather Pearce consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. Heather Pearce BSc (Hons) has over 20 years' relevant and continuous experiences a Geologist including 8 years in iron oxide copper gold style deposits.

Heather Pearce

Superintendent-Geology Carrapateena

Contributors

- Overall
  - Heather Pearce OZ Minerals
- Data Quality
  - Ian Anderson OZ Minerals, Mitch Neumann OZ Minerals (Exploration and Growth)
- Geological Interpretation
  - Heather Pearce OZ Minerals, Ian Anderson OZ Minerals (Exploration and Growth) and Mitch Neumann OZ Minerals (Exploration and Growth)
- Estimation
  - Heather Pearce OZ Minerals

Heather Pearce is solely responsible for Mineral Resource classification but has relied on, and checked and reviewed, data and advice from OZ Minerals' geologists regarding data quality and interpretation.

OZ Minerals Limited

Fremantle Doctor

Initial Inferred Resource JORC Table 1

November 2018

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Comments
Sampling techniques	All basement samples consist of diamond drill core (NQ2 and HQ) cut with an automatic core saw and sampled as half core, except for field duplicates, where quarter core was sampled. The method of sampling is considered to be of an acceptable quality for the estimation of Mineral Resources. Predominantly 1m samples were obtained, but lengths typically range from 0.5m to 1.5m if adjusted to geological or major alteration boundaries. There are no sample lengths assigned to modelled domains which are greater than 1.9m. All available basement drill core was sampled. Entire samples were crushed then pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75 microns. The resulting pulps were analysed using a variety of methods which included multi acid digest with ICP-OES determination for Cu and fire assay with ICP-AAS or ICP-AES finish for Au (40g or 25g charge). Sub-sampling, sample preparation, assay methods and assay quality are discussed in the criterion Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation below.
Drilling techniques	OZ Minerals drill holes were diamond cored from surface using a combination of PQ, HQ and NQ2 core sizes with the exception of DD14FDR018 which used some mud-rotary drilling in the cover sequence. The core from holes that were inclined were oriented using an ACT core orientation tool, with the exception of DD14FDR018 which was vertical and not oriented. Teck Cominco drill holes were drilled as vertical holes with a combination of reverse circulation pre collars and diamond drilling using HQ and NQ2 core sized from surface.
Drill sample recovery	Length-based core recovery was measured from reassembled core for every drill run. The data was recorded in a SQL Server database via a Geobank front end. Average core recovery was high, with more than 99% recovered through the mineralised zone for both OZ Minerals and Teck Cominco drilling. The style of mineralisation and drilling methods employed lead to very high sample recovery, so no further effort was considered necessary to increase core recovery. Scatterplots of grade and core recovery do not suggest any relationship. The very high core recovery means that any effect of such losses would be negligible if such a relationship were to exist.
Logging	All core samples were geologically logged by geologists and are considered to have been logged in appropriate detail to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Basic geotechnical logging of RQD was completed by field technicians. Detailed geotechnical logging was completed by geologists on three holes (4951.1m). All core was photographed prior to cutting. Core logs were qualitative and quantitative in nature. Lithology and alteration were logged qualitatively; mineralisation, structure and geotechnical data were logged quantitatively. Core was photographed both dry and wet after metre marking and orientation. All recovered core drilled in the basement 31,491.85m was logged.

Criteria	Comments
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	All sampled core was cut with an automatic core saw in a consistent way that preserved the bottom of hole reference line, where present. Half core was used for normal sampling and quarter core for field duplicates. Samples were mostly 1m in length, but also ranged from 0.5m to 1.9m if adjusted to geological or major alteration boundaries. Only core from the basement was assayed. Sample preparation included drying, crushing, and pulverising in full to a nominal 90% passing 75 microns. This is considered industry standard for this style of mineralisation. Controlled copies of SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) and sign-offs exist for all sampling steps, and all staff were adequately trained in these. Checks were made by geologists on sampling prior to loading data into database. To ensure the samples were representative field duplicates, lab coarse crush and pulp duplicates were taken every 50 samples by OZ Minerals and prep duplicates were taken every 20 samples by Teck Cominco. Additionally, for OZ Minerals drilling, sizing data was collected for one in every 15 pulverised samples by the laboratory analysing the samples. Analysis of these results indicates that the sampling is representative. Analysis of duplicate data from a variety of scales, from quarter core to crushed core to pulp duplicates, indicates the sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Two laboratories were used for analysis, Bureau Veritas Adelaide (99.5% of samples in the mineralised zone) and Intertek Genalysis Perth (0.5% of samples in the mineralised zone). Copper grades at both laboratories were determined using a multi-acid digest with ICP-OES finish. Gold grades were determined by 40g fire assay with ICP-AAS or, for a small subset of samples, ICP-AES finish (Bureau Veritas) or by 25g fire assay with ICP-AAS finish (Intertek Genalysis). Samples were analysed for a suite of 57 elements (Bureau Veritas) or 31 elements (Intertek Genalysis) using a combination of multi-acid digest, sodium perchlorate digest, borate fusion and fire assay with ICP-OES and ICP-MS finishes. Selected intervals were assayed for platinum and palladium. However, based on the results, further testing was not considered suitable. In addition to this, for samples analysed by Bureau Veritas, fluorine was analysed for one in every four samples using fusion and selective ion electrode. The techniques are considered to be total for all relevant elements, with the exception of sulphur which is considered to be near-total. Review of QAQC results confirms that the quality of the data is acceptable. Geophysical measurements of magnetic susceptibility and radioactivity were taken on drill core but these data have not been used to determine any element concentrations. OZ Minerals' assay data quality was monitored through submission of certified standards and blanks every 25 samples along with quarter core field duplicates and lab coarse crush and pulp duplicates every 50 samples. Teck Cominco assay data quality was monitored through submission of certified standards and blanks every

Criteria	Comments
	20 samples along with alternating quarter core field duplicates and lab preparation duplicates every 20 samples. Analysis of results from these samples showed that levels of bias, precision and contamination are within limits that are considered acceptable. Minor differences exist in the accuracy and precision of data between laboratories, but the differences are not considered to be significant, and the results are considered to be acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Documented verification of significant intervals by independent personnel has not been done, however the mineralisation is not dominated by any one significant intersection and the tenor of Cu is visually predictable. No twin holes have been drilled because the focus to date has been on defining the limits of the mineralisation. However, some drill holes were wedged, providing some closely-spaced data between drill holes. Primary data is stored both in its source electronic form, and, where applicable, on paper. Assay data is retained in both the original certificate (.pdf) form, where available, and the text files received from the laboratory. Data entry, validation and storage are discussed in the database integrity criterion in the section on Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources below. Where assay results are below detection limit, a value of half the detection limit has been used. No other adjustments were made to assay data used in this estimate.
Location of data points	All collar locations were determined by DGPS. Five collars (22%) were surveyed a by DGPS a second time at a later date with close agreement with original survey coordinates. All drill holes had magnetic down hole surveys taken at nominal 30m intervals for OZ Minerals drilling and at nominal 50m intervals for Teck drilling using digital Reflex EZ-Trac and Ranger equipment, respectively. Holes completed by OZ Minerals were gyro surveyed using a conventional Reflex Gyro tool. The collar reference azimuth for most holes was calculated using a "best-fit" with EZ-Trac (magnetic) surveys in non-magnetic ground in the cover sequence. To minimise the effect of drift of azimuth measurements with the conventional gyro, an average of multiple runs was normally used, typically four runs, with the exception of DD14FDR018 which was drilled vertically and thus used two runs of the gyro. The difference in interpreted volume of mineralisation due to drill hole position uncertainty is considered to be immaterial for the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources. The grid is MGA94 zone 53. Local elevations have been used, where 5000mRL is equal to Australian Height Datum. A DTM was flown by OZ Minerals in April 2012. Differences between the 2012 DTM and the DGPS collar pickups (±2.36m maximum difference) were not considered to be material for the estimated Mineral Resource.
Data spacing and distribution	22 diamond collars were drilled at Fremantle Doctor and were drilled in a variety of directions and the spacing between holes is not uniform. The surface drill collar locations are approximately 250m apart.

Criteria	Comments
	Within basement, holes were mostly spaced at approximately 100m within the mineralised zone at depths above 3900mRL (up to 1200m below surface). Below 3900mRL and at the margins of the mineralisation, spacing varies but is generally wider than 100m. The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish geological continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation and classification. No physical compositing of samples has occurred with the most common interval length being 1m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	At Fremantle Doctor, a variety of drill hole orientations have been used to minimise the possibility of bias being introduced by drill hole orientation. The interpreted shape of the mineralisation is a massive body with localised vertical pipelike structures. The mineralisation does not seem to be particularly anisotropic in either its texture or Cu grade. The orientations of drill holes are sufficiently varied that drilling orientation is not considered to have introduced a significant sampling bias.
Sample security	Samples were sent via road transport from Carrapateena Exploration Site to the laboratories in Adelaide. Despatches listing samples were sent electronically to the laboratory. Any discrepancy between listed and received samples was communicated back to site staff for resolution.
Audits or reviews	An external audit of Bureau Veritas Adelaide laboratory was undertaken by ioGlobal in October 2012. OZ Minerals geologists conducted an inspection of Bureau Veritas Adelaide during 2017 and 2018. Minor issues were noted on both the audit and inspections but were not considered to be material overall. Drilling and core processing at FDR is conducted using the same facilities and protocols as for the Carrapateena deposit. AMC Consultants Pty Ltd undertook a review of the data collection and sampling procedures during an audit of the Carrapateena Mineral Resource estimate between 30 September and 3 October 2013. AMC formed the view that the data collection procedures were industry standard practice, with the exception of the monitoring of the quality control samples, which did not appear to be being undertaken on a batch by batch and continuous basis. OZ Minerals accepts AMC's view, but does not believe this issue has had a material effect on the quality of the data. The campaign based approach to the drilling programs at FDR results in the monitoring of quality control samples on a periodic basis.

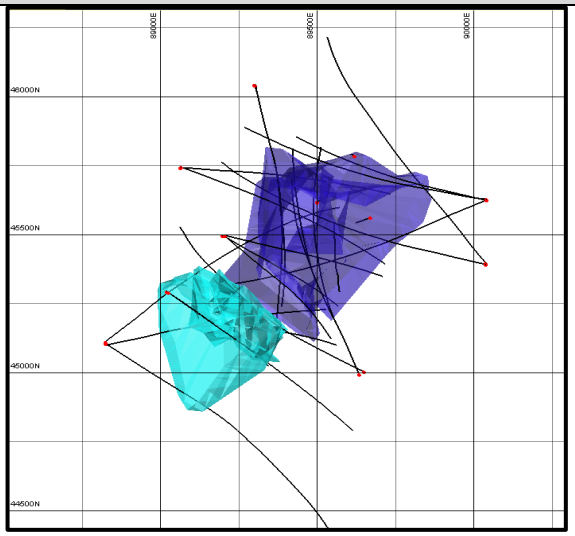
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Comments
Minerals tenement and land tenure status	The Fremantle Doctor deposit is located on Mineral Lease 6471 that also includes the Carrapateena deposit. This lease has an approved PEPR (Program for Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation) as required under the South Australian Government Mining Act 1971(SA) and is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	The two initial holes were drilled by Tech Cominco; OZ Minerals drilled the remaining 20 collars, with 15 holes drilled in 2014. A further three holes and three wedges were completed in 2018. The OZ Minerals drilling was conducted by Titeline Drilling P/L.
Geology	Refer to Section 3
Drill hole information	No new exploration results are announced within this report. Previous ASX releases: 181017_OZL_ASX_Release_Q3_2018_Results, OZ Minerals March 2015 Q1 Report, OZ Minerals December 2014 Q4 Report, OZ Minerals September 2014 Q3 Report, OZ Minerals June 2014 Q2 Report, OZ Minerals June 2013 Q2 Report and OZ Minerals December 2012 Q4 Report

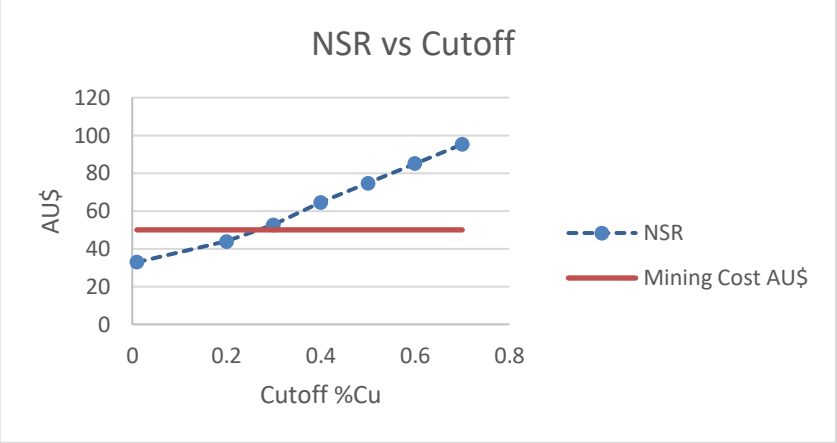
Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Comments
Database integrity	The FDR drilling comprises of some 22 diamond drill collars and 6 wedge holes for a total of 45,091metres drilled. These holes were drilled from 2004 to 2018. Data is stored in a SQL Server database and is entered via a Geobank front end. The database contains 31,587 assayed intervals this equated to 31,513.85m of core. Assay data were loaded from text files, supplied by the laboratory, directly into the database without manual transcription. Lithological logging was directly into the database using Toughbooks. Automated data capture was used for weight measurements for density determination. Core length measurements for recovery were made on paper prior to entry into the database. Whenever records are added or modified, the database records the time, date and the identity of the user entering or changing the data. Different user profiles and security settings exist to minimise the possibility of inadvertent modification of data. Lookup codes are used to ensure consistency of the way data are recorded and for maintaining referential integrity of the database. Assay and density data were reviewed visually for reasonableness and also through using statistical plots. Outliers identified were investigated and corrected as required.
Site visits	The Competent Person is a full time employee of OZ Minerals and was based at the Carrapateena site during the 2018 drilling campaign. The Competent Person found the protocols and practices relating to all stages of resource definition to be acceptable. The Competent Person did not find any issues that would materially affect the Inferred Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	Comments
Geological interpretation	The geological interpretation was based on lithological logging, geochemical data, and core photos. The geological model was interpreted to be massive lenticular brecciated bodies with a near-vertical dip. Within the breccia bodies, higher grade zones are interpreted to be associated with increasing amounts of hematite, coincident with zones of fracture infill by iron oxide. Copper sulphides are predominantly disseminated in massive hematite infill or in zones of finely milled hematite and the host rock. Copper sulphide veining is observed but is considered to form a minor part of the overall deposit. The deposit is surrounded by altered granite and some dykes, and overlain by 450m of later barren sedimentary cover. Confidence in the geological interpretation varies locally, and is dependent on the spacing of drilling as well as the continuity of mineralisation, both of which vary throughout the deposit. Within the main mineralised zone, confidence in the overall continuity of geology and mineralisation has been considered. Confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be sufficient for classification as an Inferred Mineral Resource. Continuity of Cu grade is influenced predominantly by the intensity and degree of brecciation, re-brecciation and subsequent iron alteration and infill. There is evidence of large weakly altered granitic clasts supported within domains of mineralised, massive hematite breccia which are mineralised leading to short-scale grade variability. The system is interpreted to have several barren zones and these have been excluded from the wireframes and not included in the estimation. This was the first Mineral Resource Estimate for this deposit.
Dimensions	The deposit at a large scale appears to be a series of north-east striking pipelike copper sulphide rich semi-massive hematite brecciated zones. The interpreted mineralisation envelope has a strike of 1,300m and a depth extent of 1,600 with a width of 350m. The mineralisation starts at 560m below the surface. The nature of the breccia results in abundant fragments sometimes metres in diameter of slightly brecciated, unaltered host rocks supported by hematite matrix. The copper mineralisation is predominately hosted in the iron rich matrix however this matrix material is not always mineralised assay results can return low-grade values within mineralised domains.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The wireframes for the estimation were not constructed purely on lithological or geochemical parameters. Due to the chaotic nature of the breccia complex the wireframing aimed to produce envelopes where mineralisation was most likely to occur. Wireframe boundaries were treated as hard boundaries for the estimation of all variables.

Criteria	Comments
	 Figure1 Plan View FDR drill hole locations and the Resource Envelope The wireframes were constructed using both cross-sectional and plan interpretation due to the irregular drill pattern. The inferred Resource has not been extrapolated outside the drillhole pattern see Figure1. The Inverse Distance 2 estimation and block model creation was undertaken using Micromine software version 2016.1 The blank model was created with 40x40x20m blocks. The model was coded for the cover sequence above the top of basement DTM and below was coded as the basement. The raw assay data was composited at 1m, 2m and 4m intervals. The 2m composite retained the closest statistical resemblance to the raw data set and was selected for the estimation. The ID2 (Inverse Distance) estimation was run using a spherical search ellipse with a 150m radius and 4 sectors. Variography was undertaken however the results when used in the estimation produced a poor representation to the drilling data. The large drill hole spacing may have been one reason for this and has led to the inferred classification. The resultant estimation was visually inspected to determine if the block grade honoured the drillhole grade. A cross validation was also under taken. These validations showed the estimation fairly represented the raw data. There has been no historical mine production from the Fremantle Doctor deposit. The current assumption is that revenue will only be obtained from Cu, Au and Ag. The block size is 40x40x20 metres. The block size was chosen as being appropriate for the drill hole spacing of approximately 250m or more, while still providing an adequate representation of the wireframe volumes. The proposed mining method is block caving. This is a bulk mining method and so no selectivity has been assumed within the volume of the Mineral Resource. Within this volume, all blocks have been included, regardless of grade.

Criteria	Comments
	Estimates were validated by: visual validation in 3D; checks including that all blocks are filled, that block grades match sample grades logically. These investigations showed the estimate to be a reasonable representation of the raw data. The cross validation analysis was also undertaken. These validations showed that the estimation was a fair representation of the raw data. The cross validation process involved the temporary removal of a raw data value and using the variogram model to estimate the missing value from the surrounding data. The difference between the removed and the estimate (the residual) was calculated, and the value replaced. The process was repeated for each record in the dataset and cumulative statistics on the differenced was generated. The average residual should be close to zero and its standard deviation close to one. The results of the cross validation for Cu_pct was an average residual of 0.002 with a standard deviation of 0.2 using 11,238 data points. These results suggest that the raw data is less variable than the estimate however the very small residual average indicates that the model is globally unbiased.
Moisture	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. Although core recovery is very high (>99%) and core is competent and of very low porosity, a small moisture adjustment has been made to measured SG when calculating dry density. Received and dried sample weight measurements were taken at the laboratory during sample preparation. Estimated weight loss on drying averaged 0.4%.
Cut-off parameters	Block caving has been identified as a plausible mining method for Fremantle Doctor. Estimated total operating costs, inclusive of mining, processing and site G&A, for caving are US$50 per tonne. The resulting estimates from a range of cutoff grades were assessed to determine reasonable prospects for mining. The NSR formula uses OZ Minerals' long term predictions for Cu, Au, Ag and US/AU$ price assumptions. The Net Smelter Return (NSR) versus Cu % grade at the estimation results at a range of cutoff grades are shown in Figure 1. Under Reasonable Prospects indicated by the OZM CP for Ore reserves suggests that Fremantle Doctor could be mined below A$50/tonne. This analysis suggests that the Fremantle Doctor Resource does in fact have a reasonable prospect for being developed as an adjunct resource to the OZ Minerals Carrapateena project.

Criteria	Comments
	 Figure 2. The results of the estimation were used to calculate a NSR for a range of cutoffs and plotted with the AU$50 mining cost and are shown Figure 2. The 0.4% cutoff was selected as the cutoff for this inferred resource estimate as it sits well above the US$50 mining cost. The 0.3% cutoff although above the line did not sit inside a confidence level of this estimate.
Mining factors or assumptions	No geotechnical studies have been carried out at this time. The rock mass at Fremantle Doctor is well healed and massive, but the dimensions of the Mineral Resource are sufficiently large that it has been assumed that it will cave. Cave behaviour at Fremantle Doctor is expected to be similar to the nearby Carrapateena deposit, for which preliminary geotechnical studies have indicated that it will cave. Sediments which overlie the mineralisation will fragment more finely and contribute dilution to the caved material.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	Metallurgical test work conducted on a single composite sample suggests that Fremantle Doctor material is similar in milling and flotation properties to Carrapateena material, and could be processed by a conventional crushing, grinding and flotation circuit. More detailed metallurgical work is planned.
Environmental factors or assumptions	The Fremantle Doctor deposit is located on Mineral Lease 6471 that also includes the Carrapateena deposit. This lease has an approved PEPR (Program for Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation) as required under the South Australian Government Mining Act 1971(SA) and is in good standing.
Bulk density	The water immersion method was used for density determination. In basement, density was determined for the entire length of every metre for NQ2 core, or a representative sample from every metre of HQ core. OZ Minerals routinely repeated measurements and also had two standards each made of aluminium and titanium alloy for QAQC purposes. The mineralised material is not significantly porous. Moisture has been estimated as described in the Moisture criterion in this table.
Classification	The basis for Mineral Resource classification is underpinned by the robustness of the conceptual geological model, quality of data and the continuity of geology and grade relative to the arrangement of data. The Competent Person has

Criteria	Comments
	checked, reviewed and integrated all of this information and subsequently: assigned a classification of Inferred Mineral Resources to the estimates. The inferred resource classification is considered valid for the global resource and applicable for the nominated cut-off grades.
Audits or reviews	The Fremantle Doctor Mineral Resource Estimate 2018 was peer reviewed by the international mining consultancy AMC Consultants Pty Ltd.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Accuracy and confidence level of the Mineral Resource is deemed to be commensurate with an Inferred classification. Any geostatistical assessment of accuracy or confidence should be considered in this context. This Inferred Mineral Resource is intended as a global estimate, but constrained to a volume within which there are considered to be reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction. The estimation parameters chosen were a compromise between providing a block model which to some extent honours the grade distribution of the source data while at the same time providing an acceptable quality of estimation at a block (local) scale. There has been no production from the Fremantle Doctor deposit for comparison with the estimated Mineral Resource.