

Fourth Quarter Report 2018

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2018

OZ Minerals Metal Production & Costs	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	FY 2018	FY 2018 Guidance
Total Copper (Tonnes)	27,466	27,131	31,919	29,482	115,998	106,000-116,500
Prominent Hill	27,466	27,131	28,915	26,599	110,111	100,000-110,000
Antas	-	-	3,004	2,883	5,887 ¹	6,000-6,500 ¹
Total Gold (Ounces)	30,873	28,121	36,601	40,052	135,647	-
Prominent Hill	30,873	28,121	34,143	37,719	130,856	120,000-130,000
Antas	-	-	2,458	2,333	4,791 ¹	-
C1 Cash Costs (US cents/lb)	97.4	72.4	77.2	62.4	77.1	-
Prominent Hill	97.4	72.4	70.9	51.6	73.2	75-85
Antas	-	-	139.0	161.9	150.4 ¹	-
All-in Sustaining Costs (US cents/lb)	136.0	117.0	114.8	108.0	117.7	-
Prominent Hill	136.0	117.0	109.4	97.1	114.4	120-130
Antas	-	-	167.0	209.0	180.01 ¹	-

Strong year for operations and delivery of the growth strategy

- Prominent Hill copper guidance achieved for the fourth consecutive year
 - Copper and gold production exceed 2018 guidance
 - AISC and C1 costs below guided range
 - Mine life extended to 2030
- Carrapateena project in peak construction and on schedule for first concentrate production in Q4
- Q4 TRIF at 7.53 higher than Q3 due to an increase in low severity injuries at Carrapateena as a result of construction ramp up activities; prevention strategies escalated at site
- Unaudited 2018 net revenue circa \$1,115 million
- Cash balance at \$505 million after growth investments
- West Musgrave PFS advances with positive early resource infill drilling results
- Carajás province optimisation continues; high-grade copper returned from Pantera drilling
- Gold production guidance raised for 2019
- 2019 focus on delivering Carrapateena and other growth projects, whilst achieving current year production and cost targets

"2018 was a strong year all round for OZ Minerals. Operationally this marks the fourth year we have met or exceeded copper guidance at Prominent Hill. From a growth perspective, we marked several milestones towards achieving our strategy of becoming a global copper focused miner. The Carrapateena project is now in peak construction, the West Musgrave project is in Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) and a platform for growth has been established in the world class Carajás and Gurupi mineral provinces in Brazil.

"Prominent Hill exceeded both its copper and gold annual production guidance for 2018 with costs below the guided range, again demonstrating a reliable and consistent delivery to the mine plan.

¹ Antas FY 2018 metrics and copper guidance represent production for the second half of 2018 only

"The Carrapateena project continued to progress both above ground, with the village and airstrip completed and processing plant and non-process infrastructure in construction, and underground, with almost 10,000 metres of development completed at a vertical depth beyond 500 metres.

"We achieved 51% ownership of the West Musgrave Project and the PFS continued to advance, with infill drilling and exploration taking place concurrently to increase our confidence in the resource and develop optionality for the province.

"We increased our ore body knowledge of the Brazilian assets as we progressed optimisation plans in both the Carajás and Gurupi provinces. In the Carajás, we are nearing completion of the Antas resource update which will support a new mine plan, the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) is progressing well at Pedra Branca and drilling at Pantera has returned high grade copper-gold intersections. At CentroGold in the Gurupi province, we continued our community engagement program ahead of the lifting of the injunction along with further drilling to inform the PFS.

"During the year we grew our exploration pipeline through new joint ventures including projects in East Musgrave, Sweden and Peru, as well as a number of highly prospective opportunities in Brazil. Expansion studies are well underway as part of our life of province planning at Carrapateena and we launched the Mt Woods crowd sourcing exploration challenge for the Prominent Hill Province.

"Net revenue in excess of \$1.1 billion (unaudited) for 2018 was generated and our cash balance is at \$505 million after investment in growth projects during the year.

"**Looking ahead in 2019** we remain focused on developing our Modern Mining culture which is fundamental to how we will continue to deliver value for our stakeholders.

"Operationally at Prominent Hill, this year is about safely achieving the ramp up of the underground to 3.7 – 4.0Mt. We will be advancing the underground expansion studies with drilling to commence in Q1 and completion of the haulage study in Q3, whilst integrating the outcomes of the Mt Woods exploration challenge. A gold processing trial is also planned for the first half of 2019 to assess recoveries and mill throughput, with a view to bringing forward the processing of the regular grade gold stockpile in place of the low grade copper stockpile from 2020.

"At Carrapateena, construction and operational efforts are geared towards achieving operational readiness and safe commissioning in Q4. A separate team is finalising the Scoping Study for the expansion of the Carrapateena Province with an update expected in late Q1.

"At West Musgrave, we are working with our joint venture partners, Cassini Resources, and a range of external stakeholders to further consider how we can develop an innovative mining province to create value for all stakeholders whilst completing the PFS and drilling programs across the province.

"In Brazil, we will be optimising and prioritising development projects in the Carajás and Gurupi provinces and expanding our exploration program to leverage the significant growth opportunities across these regions.

"We have a healthy number of exploration projects in our pipeline that will evolve through the year and will continue to seek opportunities in priority mineralised belts to maintain future optionality. Our disciplined capital management approach will be applied to prioritise and focus our efforts.

"We remain confident in the long-term demand for copper from both traditional construction and infrastructure sources and increasingly from the rapidly developing global carbon reduction industry."

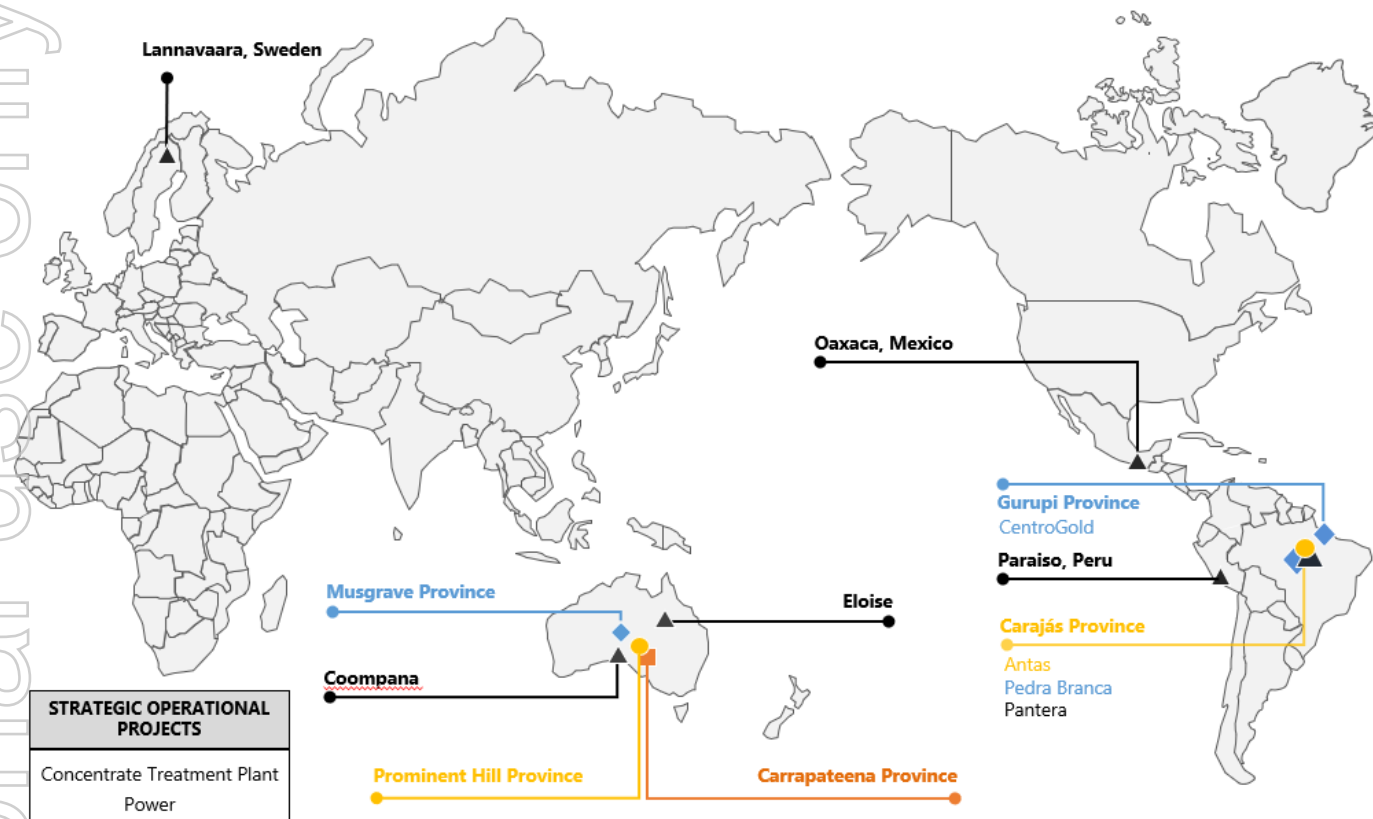
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Andrew Cole, Managing Director and CEO

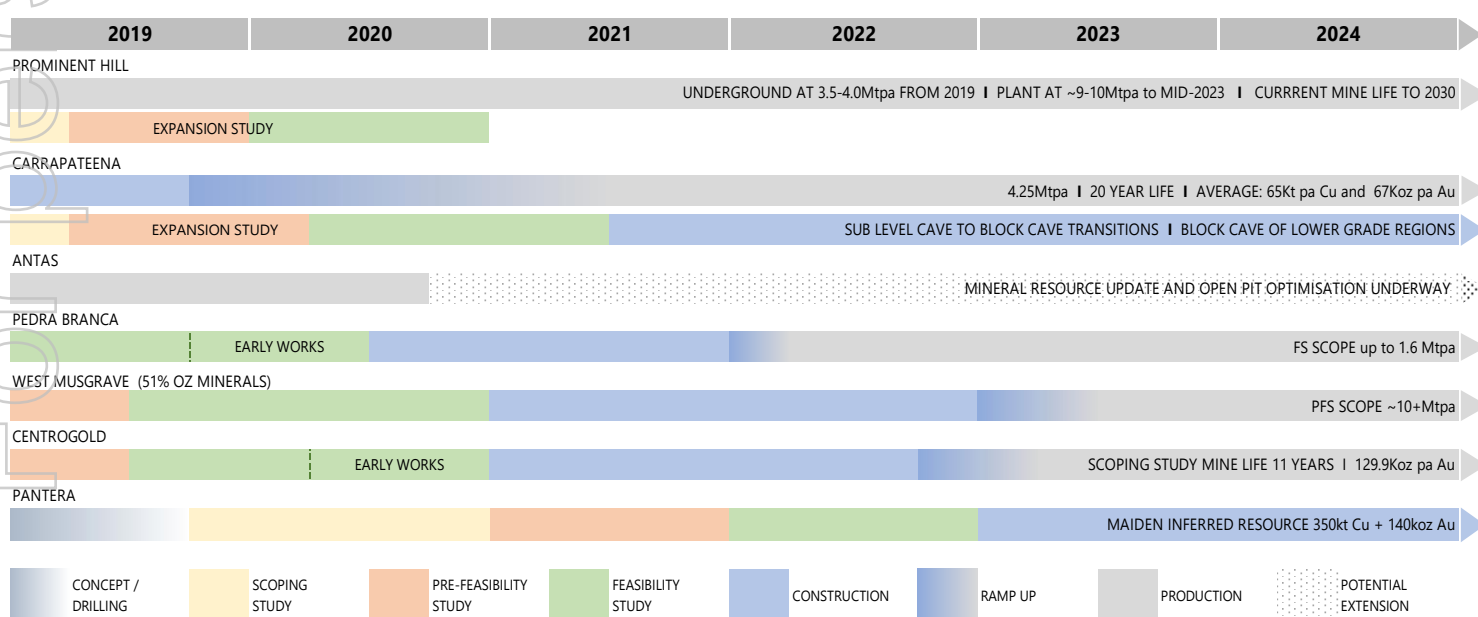
24 January 2019

OPERATIONS, PROJECTS AND A GROWING PIPELINE OF OPPORTUNITIES

● Operating Mine
 ■ Mine in construction
 ◆ Study phase
 ▲ Exploration



ASSET TIMELINE*



*Indicative timeline assumes required study hurdles and proposed timeframes achieved. Previously announced project parameters stated.

SOCIAL PERFORMANCE

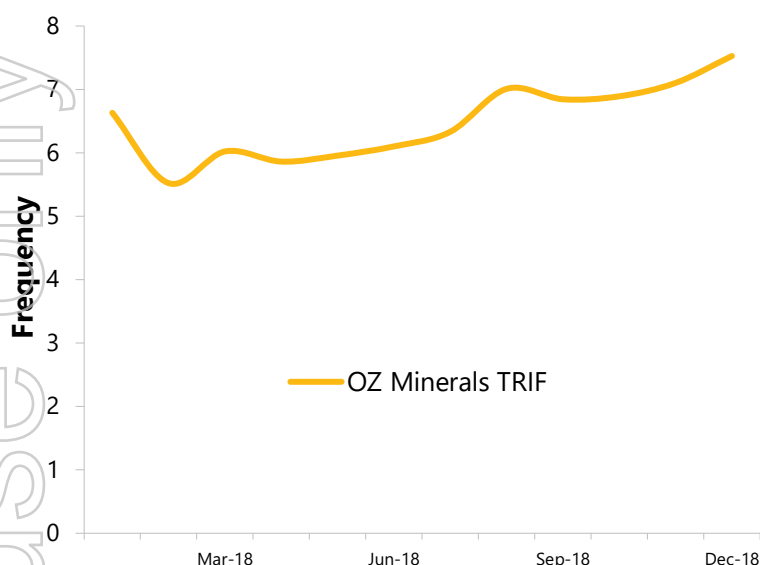


Figure 1: OZ Minerals TRIF

Total recordable injury frequency per million hours worked moved higher at the end of December to 7.53. Despite an improvement in the Prominent Hill safety performance, total recordable injuries at Carrapateena increased with two low severity incidents at the end of 2018 following a ramp up in activity.

The Prominent Hill team supported the annual Carrieton Rodeo – an important event for the Upper Spencer Gulf and Flinders Ranges communities, which was well attended by over 3,000 local stakeholders. The team, together with onsite contracting partners, also provided concrete to the Glendambo Race Club so an outdoor pad could be constructed for use by the Remote Isolated Children's Exercise (RICE) to provide care for the children of all personnel attending site.

At Carrapateena, innovative approaches to develop community and business partnerships continued to yield positive outcomes with the team, together with Global Maintenance Upper Spencer Gulf, jointly receiving the 2018 South Australian Premier's Award for Excellence in Working with Communities.

In Brazil, the second phase of the Christmas solidarity project saw gift baskets containing toys and basic health equipment distributed to 130 families from PA Brasília, PA Recantão and Vila dos Maranhenses; communities surrounding Pedra Branca. The team in Brazil also jointly delivered a complete health post to the Recantão community in Agua Azul do Norte, thereby avoiding long travel distances for this community to receive general health services.

SALES AND MARKETING

Shipments of concentrates for the quarter totalled 93,002 dry metric tonnes, containing 35,211 tonnes of copper, 40,264 ounces of gold and 226,255 ounces of silver.

Shipments of concentrates for the full year totalled 276,517 dry metric tonnes, containing 114,722 tonnes of copper, 131,929 ounces of gold and 741,698 ounces of silver.

CASH GENERATION

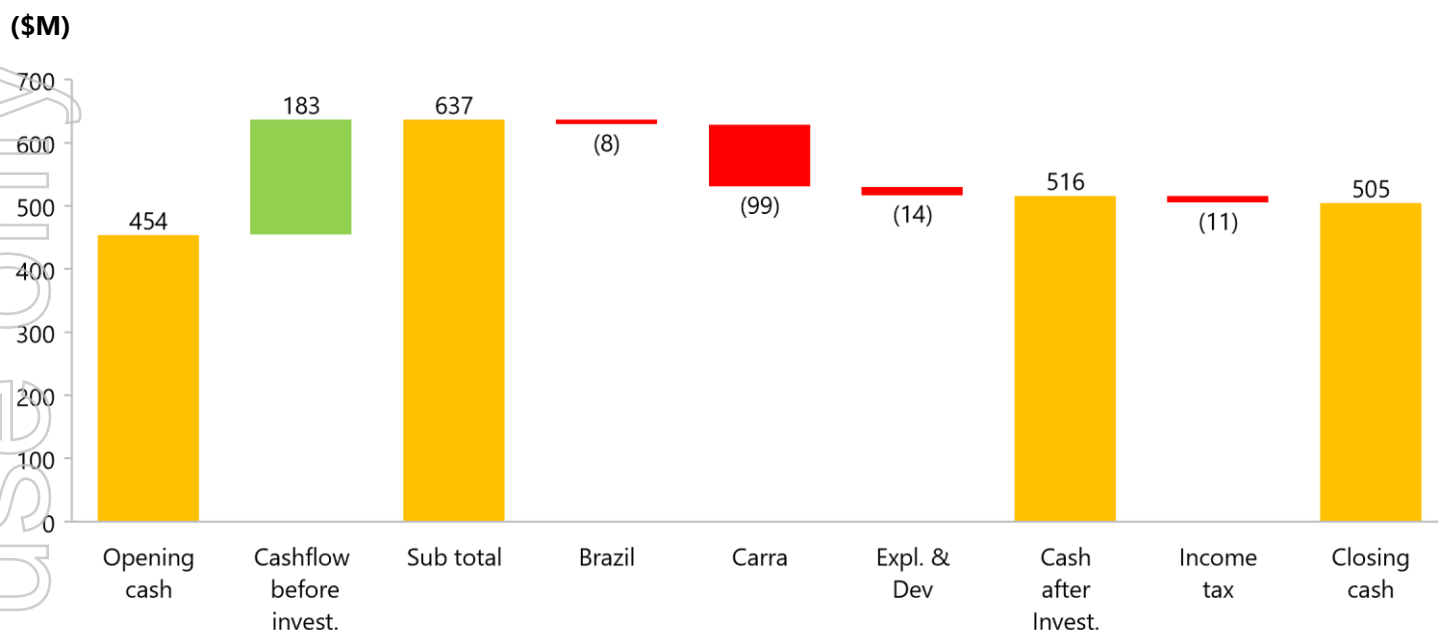


Figure 2: Cash utilisation Q4 2018

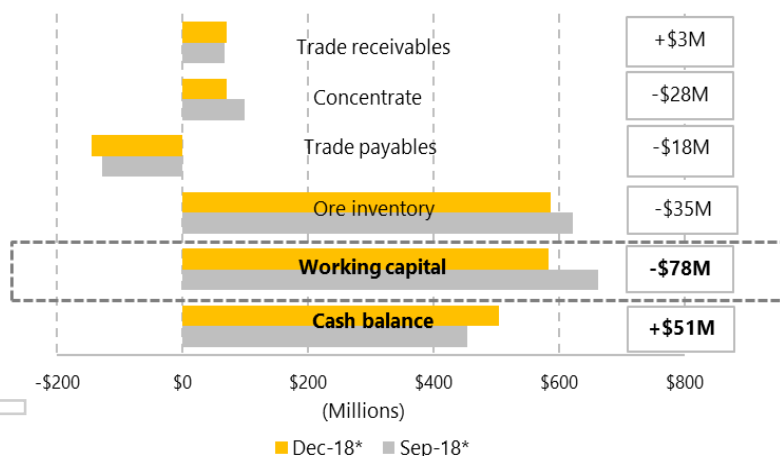


Figure 3: Q4 working capital movements

The cash balance grew to \$505 million at 31 December.

A reduction in working capital of \$78 million during Q4 resulted from a reduction in concentrate inventory of \$28 million (shipment timing late in the quarter); increase in trade payables of \$18 million (capital related) and net reduction in ore inventory of \$35 million (stockpile processing).

The net ore inventory movement of \$35 million was made up of a non-cash ore drawdown of \$32 million and a \$3 million Net Realisable Value (NRV) reduction due to the timing for processing low-grade gold ore stockpile material and revised economic assumptions.

A cash investment of \$99 million was made into the Carrapateena project (capital spend of \$95 million allowing for working capital movements). The cash balance will reduce during 2019 due to capital expenditure requirements.

Ore inventory stockpiles will continue to reduce, supplementing underground ore feed to maintain the plant at full capacity to mid-2023.

PROMINENT HILL PROVINCE

For operating and cost statistics, please refer to Tables 2 and 3 on pages 19 and 20 of this report.

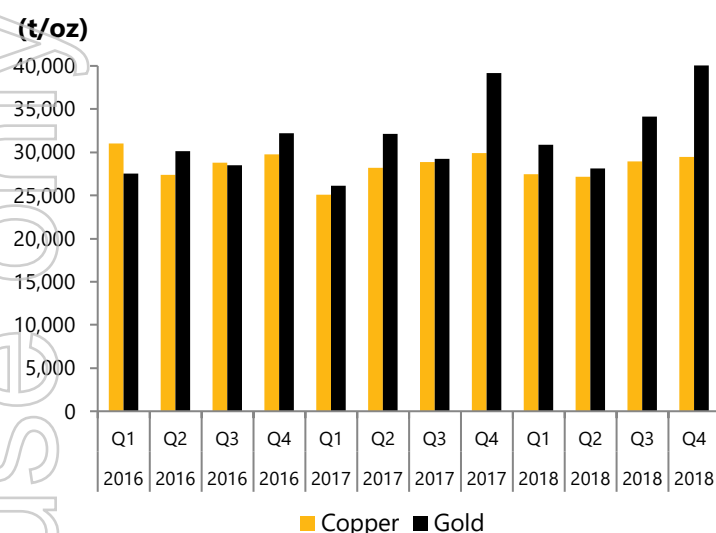


Figure 4: Prominent Hill production

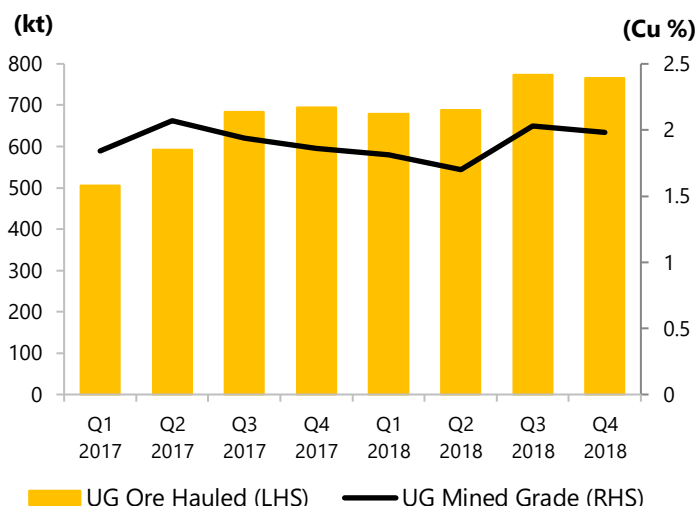


Figure 5: Prominent Hill UG ore hauled and grades

Prominent Hill produced 26,599 tonnes of copper and 37,719 ounces of gold during the quarter, resulting in full year copper production of 110,111 tonnes and gold production of 130,856 ounces. Both copper and gold production were above guidance for 2018, driven by end of life open pit optimisation and strong process controls. All other guidance metrics were achieved for the year.

Gold production guidance for 2019 has also been raised to 115,000–125,000 ounces (from 100,000–110,000 ounces) due to an increase in gold feed grade.

The underground Ore Reserve increased to 40Mt @ 1.7% copper equivalent² with improved geological confidence from diamond drilling activity resulting in a 50% increase in Proved Reserves. Mine life was extended to 2030 with circa 80Mt of underground Resource outside of Reserve. Resource drill programs will continue through 2019 with the aim of extending mine life at Prominent Hill year on year.

Underground Operations

Underground operations delivered 765kt of ore at 1.98% copper. Haulage volumes were in line with the prior quarter and are expected to increase through 2019 as underground development continues to open additional stoping fronts.

Initial site works commenced for the Malu Paste Plant, including geotechnical investigation, earthwork design and preliminary civils. Engineering work required to finalise plant design and ordering of long lead items was also completed during the quarter. Commissioning of the paste plant is scheduled for the end of 2019.

Diamond drill platform development for the expansion study is ahead of schedule with drilling expected to commence in Q1. The haulage Feasibility Study (FS) continued and is on track for completion in Q3.

² For copper equivalent calculation formulas, see OZ Minerals announcement titled "Underground Ore Reserve growth at Prominent Hill extends mine life to 2030" released on 12 November 2018 and available at: www.ozminerals.com/media/asx/

Processing

There was 2.5Mt of ore milled for the quarter. Copper content in concentrate produced was 39% with gold at 17 g/t. Copper concentrate grades were lower than the prior quarter due to ore blend sequencing, however grades are expected to improve in 2019 with increased underground ore feed driving an increasing copper-sulphur ratio. Plant recoveries were 87% for copper and 74% for gold.

A plant turnaround project for a future underground feed only scenario was completed at the end of 2018 with further definition studies to be undertaken in 2019.

Prominent Hill will begin its transition to processing the low grade copper stockpile during the second half of 2019, reducing overall copper metal production from 2020. A trial to test recoveries and mill throughput of the regular grade gold stockpile is planned for the first half of 2019, with a view to bringing forward the processing of the regular grade gold stockpile in place of the low grade copper stockpile from 2020. Updated geometallurgy modelling and revised economic assumptions suggest greater value may be derived by prioritising the regular grade gold stockpile over the low grade copper stockpile, although even if successful, this will only partially offset the resulting lower level of copper revenue from Prominent Hill in that year (against similar milled volumes). An update on 2020 production is expected to be provided by mid-2019 following completion and review of this trial. Ore Reserve estimates for Prominent Hill as at 30 June 2018 included Proved copper stockpiles of 13Mt @ 0.8% copper and 0.5 g/t gold and Proved gold stockpiles of 15Mt @ 0.1% copper and 0.8 g/t gold³.

There was no scheduled concentrator shutdown during Q4. The next maintenance shutdown is scheduled for late January.

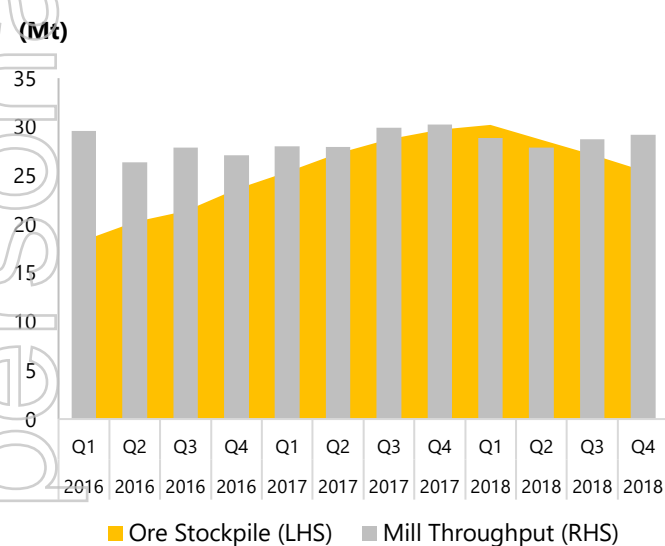


Figure 6: PH stockpiles and mill throughput

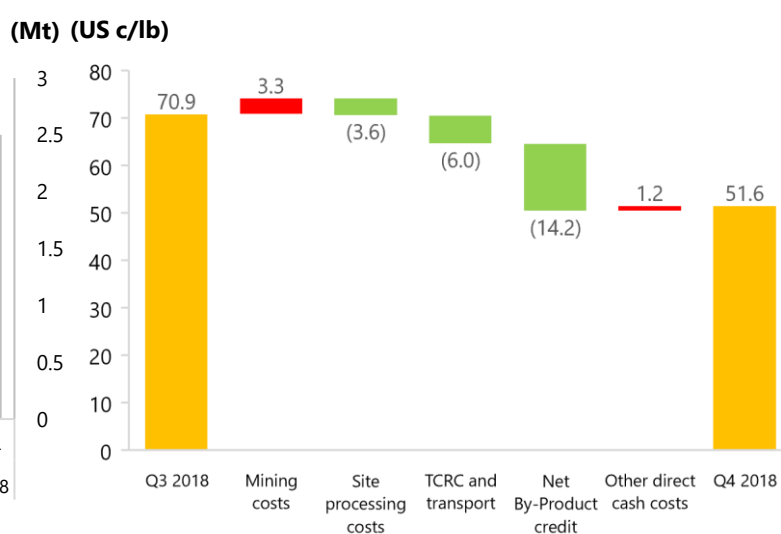


Figure 7: PH Unit C1 costs Q4 2018 vs. Q3 2018

Costs

C1 cash costs were US 52c/lb for the quarter with an All-In Sustaining Cost of US 97c/lb. Costs were lower compared with Q3 due to higher credits as a result of increased gold production from higher gold grades and improved recoveries.

³ See OZ Minerals announcement titled "Underground Ore Reserve growth at Prominent Hill extends mine life to 2030" released on 12 November 2018 and available at: www.ozminerals.com/media/asx/

Processing costs were lower with no scheduled shutdown resulting in lower maintenance costs compared to Q3, which included major maintenance of the crusher and relining of the ball mill. Net TCRC and transport costs were lower due to variations in customer mix.

Underground operating unit costs of \$56/t for Q4 were in line with the prior quarter.

As previously mentioned, the costs attributable to ore stockpiles processed during the quarter amounted to \$35 million. This was made up of a non-cash ore drawdown of \$32 million and a \$3 million Net Realisable Value (NRV) reduction due to the timing for processing low-grade gold ore stockpiles and revised economic assumptions.

CARRAPATEENA PROVINCE

Underground development continued to progress well and remains on schedule for first concentrate production in Q4. Bulk earthworks for the Minerals Processing Plant and Non-Processing Infrastructure are now complete. Offsite infrastructure works including the high voltage powerline and Mt. Gunson ElectraNet Substation were completed during the quarter and construction of the Southern Access Road upgrade and Tailings Storage Facility commenced.

Underground development

All key underground milestones remain on schedule with total development reaching 9,889 metres (3,748 metres to the face of the Tjati decline) and a vertical depth of 531 metres.

As anticipated, the Tjati decline entered the basement granite and is progressing towards the first production level. Development rates increased month on month as additional working areas became available combined with the expansion of the underground Mining Alliance team in line with the scheduled ramp up.

The first lift of the underground crusher level was completed and second (VR2) and third surface (VR4) ventilation raises commenced, with earthworks commencing on the fourth (VR1) and fifth (VR3) raisebore sites.

Underground development rates will continue to accelerate in Q1 2019 as more working areas become available.

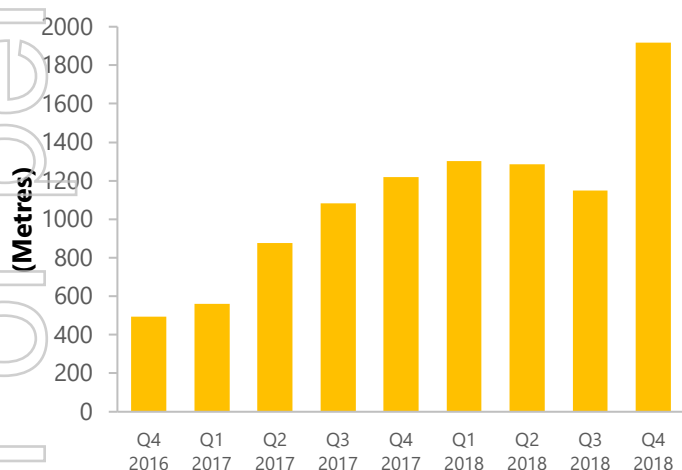


Figure 8: Quarterly decline advance



Figure 9: First lift of crusher chamber

Infrastructure development

Minerals Processing Plant and Non-Processing Infrastructure construction continued with all critical concrete pours and bulk earthworks now complete. Structural steel erection is progressing well, with equipment deliveries continuing throughout the quarter. Administration buildings in non-processing areas were delivered and positioned on site.



Figure 10: Minerals Processing Plant



Figure 11: Coarse Ore Stockpile Reclaim Tunnel

The high voltage powerline is now over 40% complete, with stringing to commence in Q1. The associated Mt Gunson ElectraNet Sub Station has been completed. Tailings Storage Facility construction commenced during the quarter and is progressing to schedule. Following the award of the construction contract in October, the Southern Access Road upgrade has commenced in preparation for the larger deliveries expected in early 2019. The Northern wellfield Early Contractor Involvement is also nearing completion. Underground Infrastructure design is progressing well, with a number of equipment supply contracts awarded.

Expenditure for Q4 on the Carrapateena project was \$94.8 million.

Key construction capital spend for 2019 includes ongoing mine development and construction of the minerals processing plant, non-process infrastructure, underground materials handling system and tailings storage facility.

Carrapateena province expansion

Carrapateena Expansion works continued during the quarter with results of the Scoping Study expected to be released in late Q1. Expansion Studies are focused on the Life of Province Planning with opportunities to transition to Block Cave mining and options for the mining of lower grade mineralised zones. An initial estimated Inferred Resource of 104Mt @ 0.7% copper and 0.5g/t gold⁴ was released for Fremantle Doctor during the quarter which will help inform expansion studies.

Resource definition drilling continued at the Carrapateena Extension during the quarter and is expected to be completed during Q1. This additional drilling will inform the optimisation of the Sub Level Cave inventory, with results from this work planned for release in the Q4 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve update for Carrapateena.

Studies will be ongoing during the year as a separate work stream and will not impact the scope, costs or schedule of the current Carrapateena project.

⁴ See OZ Minerals announcement titled "Underground Ore Reserve growth at Prominent Hill extends mine life to 2030" released on 12 November 2018 and available at: www.ozminerals.com/media/asx/

Following receipt of encouraging results from DD18KMS031 in Q2 (402.6m @ 1.55% copper equivalent⁵), one follow up drill hole was collared at the Khamsin prospect, approximately 10km to the northwest of Carrapateena. DD18KMS033 intersected bornite mineralisation from 738m downhole and extended the volume of known mineralisation at Khamsin further to the south west.

Two holes and one wedge were drilled into the structural corridor which is interpreted to connect Carrapateena and the Fremantle Doctor deposit. The first collar drilled into the Saddle Zone, DD18SAD001, intersected bornite and chalcopyrite mineralisation from 520m downhole. A navigational wedge was drilled from DD18SAD001 at 537.2 metres and tested for extensions of mineralisation to the southwest. DD18SAD001W1 returned a best intersection of 31m @ 1.39% copper equivalent⁶ from 1317m.

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
DD18KMS033*	738.0	748.0	10.0	0.05	1.25
DD18KMS033*	907.0	937.0	30.0	1.17	0.06
Including**	907.0	919.0	12.0	2.23	0.06
DD18SAD001*	520.0	530.0	10.0	0.48	0.83
DD18SAD001*	969.5	1010.5	40.9	0.54	0.06
DD18SAD001W1*	909.0	923.0	14.0	0.50	1.01
DD18SAD001W1*	946.6	964.7	18.1	0.62	0.61
DD18SAD001W1*	1317.0	1348.0	31.0	0.75	0.99

*0.1% Cu cut off with unlimited internal dilution.

**0.7% Cu cut off up to/including 4m internal dilution.

Table 1: Drilling results from the Khamsin and Saddle zone deposits

A regional exploration program designed to test several coincident gravity and magnetic targets on the Carrapateena leases will commence in Q1. All targets selected for testing in this phase occur on an interpreted structural corridor extending between Carrapateena and BHP's Oak Dam prospect.

Detailed information required under JORC 2012 can be found in Appendix 1 of this Report.

Expenditure for Q4 on Carrapateena province expansion was \$3.8 million.

MUSGRAVE PROVINCE

The West Musgrave project was awarded Lead Agency status by the Western Australian Government, recognising the significance of the project to the state and allowing for a streamlined approvals process.

The PFS drilling program was completed and a Resource model update progressed for Nebo-Babel which will form the basis for an updated mine design. The FS in-fill drilling program commenced in order to enhance the potential FS schedule should the project progress.

⁵ See OZ Minerals announcement titled "Second Quarter Report 2018" released on 19 July 2018 and available at: www.ozminerals.com/media/reports/quarterly/

⁶ Copper equivalent calculation assumptions can be found in Appendix 1 on page 27.

Cultural heritage assessments for infrastructure areas were progressed with the Ngaanyatjarra Traditional Owners.

Metallurgical test work continued, focused on a variability program and flowsheet improvement opportunities. Process plant and infrastructure engineering for the PFS progressed and market testing of power solutions was also undertaken.

Water exploration drilling and groundwater modelling was completed as planned.



Figure 12: West Musgrave camp

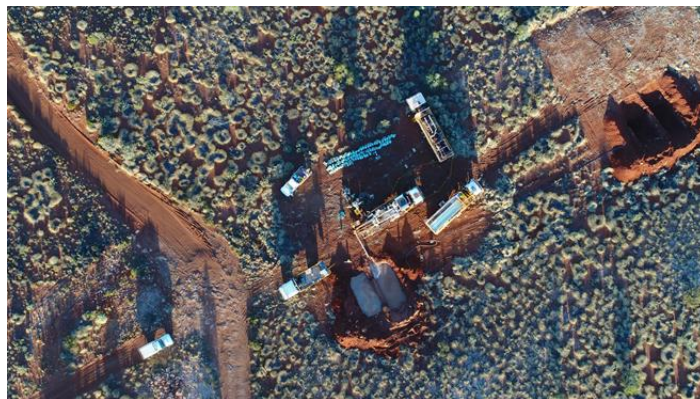


Figure 13: Drilling at Nebo

Costs for the West Musgrave project have been capitalised from October 2018.

Expenditure for Q4 on the West Musgrave project was \$6.7 million.

BRAZIL

Following an extensive global recruitment process, Carlos Gonzalez has been appointed Chief Executive Brazil, effective 21 January 2019. Carlos joins OZ Minerals with over 25 years' experience within Brazil in international mining companies including Anglo American, Vale and MMX. His roles have spanned operational leadership, mine planning and strategy design across multiple commodities. Carlos is based in Brazil, has previously lived in the State of Para and is familiar with the region, economy, community and institutional relations.

The Brazil assets have been part of the OZ Minerals portfolio for six months. In line with good practice, a review, verification and improvement process is underway, applying the OZ Minerals value lens to prioritise and phase project development. Drilling activities in the Carajás and Gurupi provinces is increasing understanding of the prospectivity and potential of the assets and building on the knowledge gained through due diligence. The study work is continuing and modifications have been made to the project phasing as the knowledge base deepens. A 2019 key milestone schedule for the company is included at the end of this report.

CARAJÁS PROVINCE

Antas

Antas produced 2,883 tonnes of copper and 2,333 ounces of gold during the quarter, resulting in a H2 performance of 5,887 tonnes of copper in concentrate which was marginally below expectations.

Mining was focused on the stage 3 cut-back and completion of stage 2 prior to the onset of the wet season. Mining volumes were challenged in the quarter by poor December equipment availability and less efficient mining in the base of the stage 2 pit, increasing mining costs relative to last quarter. A focus on operational improvements at Antas has seen record hourly plant throughput (and continued improvement in availability / utilisation) and plant ore tonnes milled in December, offsetting to a large extent lower milled grades. Consequently, ore milled was consistent quarter on quarter, inclusive of successfully completing a bi-annual mill shutdown safely and on schedule.

A review of the Antas open pit Mineral Resource continued with ~4,600 metres of Resource delineation completed in the quarter. An updated Mineral Resource estimate will be undertaken in Q1 once assays are received, taking into account the realised reconciliation trend of more ore tonnes mined at lower grades. A review of the mine plan will then follow.

A diamond drill program is expected to commence in the quarter, testing areas of mineralisation that have the potential to support future underground mining under the current pit design. Drill programs targeting shallow near mine mineralisation more amenable to open pit mining proximal to the Antas North pit are also planned.

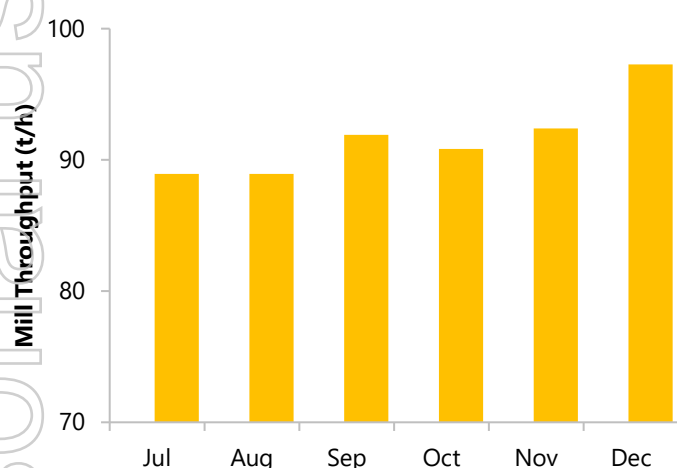


Figure 14: Antas H2 2018 Plant throughput

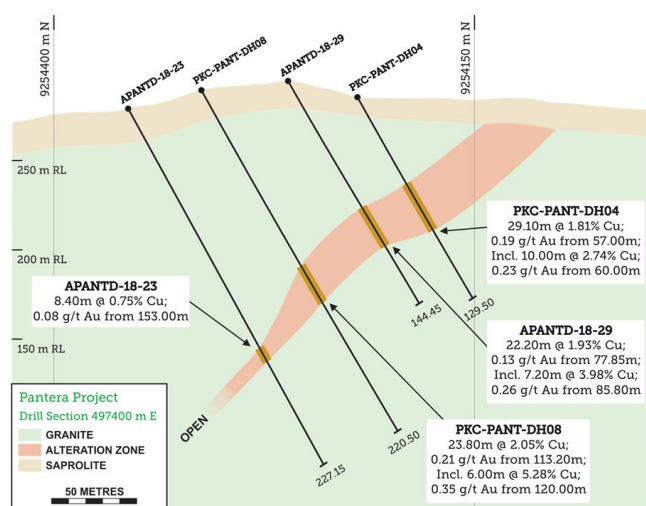


Figure 15: Pantera drilling cross section⁷

Pedra Branca

DFS works continued inclusive of Mineral Resource updates, mining studies and plant basic engineering. Resource delineation drilling continued at Pedra Branca East with four drill rigs, successfully completing 4,562m of a program aimed at increasing tonnages of higher confidence mineralisation in the upper zone of the ore body, aligned with the PFS study recommendations.

Preliminary mine optimisation studies aimed at identifying the best value proposition in terms of mine scale and design progressed, along with internal reviews of operational readiness planning documentation by personnel with experience at Carrapateena and Prominent Hill.

Work in the coming quarter will focus on completing the Resource delineation program, leading to a Mineral Resource update and underground mine plan optimisation 'Hill of Value' study through H1.

⁷ See OZ Minerals announcement titled "High-grade copper returned from Pantera drilling" released on 6 December 2018 and available at: www.ozminerals.com/media/asx/

Pantera

A second phase of the planned 2018 drilling program was completed for a total of 3,236 metres. High-grade copper-gold results were returned from the western half of the deposit where historical holes had intersected the best and most consistent grades.

Licensing and environmental studies will continue in parallel with drilling activities.

GURUPI PROVINCE

CentroGold

Resource delineation drilling continued into the Contact Deposit with 2,762 metres completed in the quarter using four drill rigs. The PFS 'Hill of Value' optimisation exercise to identify optimal project scale progressed to plan.

Drilling will continue into Q1 at Contact and Blanket, with productivities anticipated to be impacted by the wet season. The Company remains focused on completing the PFS in Q2, continuing the legal process of lifting the injunction, and undertaking Mineral Resource updates on completion of drilling.

Expenditure for Q4 on Brazil project studies and drilling was US \$3.8 million.

STRATEGIC OPERATIONAL PROJECTS

Concentrate Treatment Plant update

Studies and updated cost estimates for the plant and infrastructure are being compiled. This work is currently undergoing internal review and a decision on next steps for the project will be made in Q1.

Expenditure for Q4 relating to the Concentrate Treatment Plant was \$2.5 million. However, after adjustments associated with study phase wind down amounting to \$4.6 million, the Q4 result was a benefit of \$2.1 million.

Power Strategy update

Preparation for the new line construction progressed with the Development Application approved. Cultural heritage work with traditional owners and access agreements with pastoralists have continued and are progressing. Cultural heritage survey works have been largely completed. A Transmission Connection Agreement was executed with ElectraNet during the quarter and commencement of construction is on schedule for Q1.

A two year contract for the supply of electricity to Prominent Hill and Carrapateena was also executed. The contract commenced on 1 January 2019 and allows for fixed price reductions of circa 20% year-on-year to 2020 over prior pricing as well as the progressive increase in demand from Carrapateena.

EXPLORATION AND GROWTH

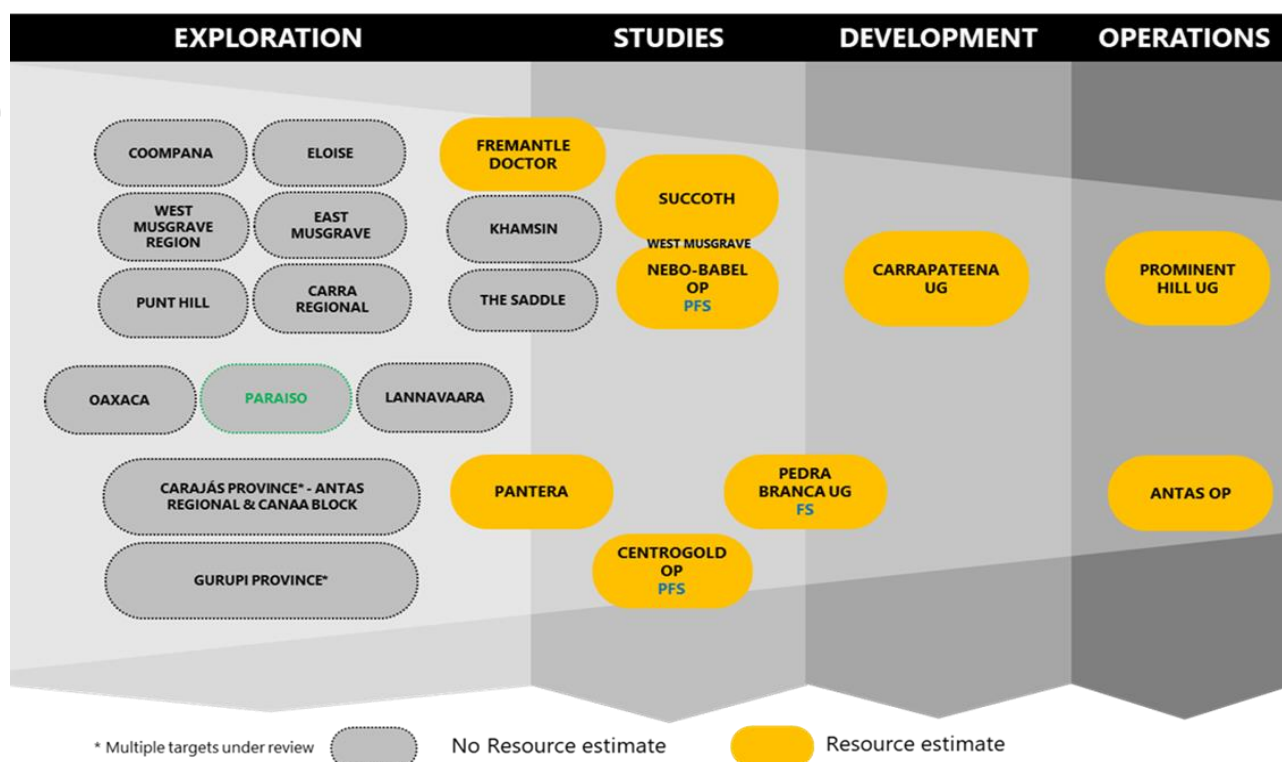


Figure 16: Growth pipeline

In Q4 the Explorer Challenge was announced. This is an online crowdsourcing competition calling on geologists and data scientists from across the globe to develop ground-breaking approaches to discover new exploration targets within the Mount Woods exploration tenements near Prominent Hill.

The 2018 drilling program at the Eloise project in Queensland was completed in advance of the wet season. An additional 10 drill holes were completed during the quarter for ~2,000m. Drilling continues to intersect mineralisation along the entirety of the Jericho trend and the mineralised structure remains open along strike and at depth.

Best results from the latest round of drilling at Jericho includes⁸:

- Hole EL18D40 4m @ 2.74% Cu and 0.16g/t Au from 516m
- Hole EL18D41: 14m @ 1.55% Cu and 0.22g/t Au from 255m, including 4.1m @ 4.6% Cu and 0.65g/t Au
- Hole EL18D42: 20m @ 0.42% Cu and 0.06g/t Au from 236m, including 1m @ 4.78% Cu and 0.25g/t Au

A regional EM survey was undertaken on Sybellah, the north east portion of the exploration licences contained in the Eloise JV. This program identified a new regional target, "Seer", which will be drill tested in Q2 / Q3. The JV partners are progressing plans for a significant drill program, expected to commence after the wet season in Q2.

⁸ This information is extracted from the announcement by Minotaur Exploration Limited titled "Eloise JV steps up for a stellar 2019 field season" released on 18 December 2018 and is available at www.minotaurexploration.com.au/investor-information/asx-announcements. OZ Minerals is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement. OZ Minerals confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from that announcement.

Drill testing of EM anomalies at the East Musgrave project commenced in Q4. Three of the six identified targets were tested with seven holes (1674m). The program was then suspended due to licence renewal issues.

Drilling of targets has continued at the Punt Hill joint venture with Red Metals Limited. The joint venture is targeting IOCG mineralisation approximately 50km south of the Carrapateena project and has completed six holes for a total of 6149.1m. Results are expected in Q1.

Within the Antas Mine Lease three holes for 720m were drilled, testing three discrete airborne EM conductors located in areas adjacent to the Antas North mine. Drill holes intersected low tenor intervals of disseminated and massive sulphides which explained the conductors. One conductor remains to be tested and will be drilled in Q2 pending access after the wet season. Ground magnetics and EM were carried out over the Clovis / Paulinho targets and follow up work will be undertaken in H1.

On the adjacent Serra Verde lease, four holes were completed for a total of 1131m. These holes were targeting geochemical and geophysical anomalies along strike from historical mineralisation and artisanal workings. All four holes intersected narrow (2m to 6m) copper mineralisation. Downhole EM was carried out on all four holes with no significant off hole conductors defined. New and historical data from Serra Verde is being compiled to target further drilling in Q2.

Whilst much of the focus was on further resource drilling at the Pedra Branca project, a surface EM (FLTEM) program was carried out over the Canaa West target. Two conductors were defined broadly coincident with geochemical anomalism, these are planned to be drill tested in Q1. During H1 regional mapping, geochemical sampling and selective ground geophysics (ground magnetics and FLTEM) are planned for the entirety of the Canaa Block of tenements aiming to define targets for drill testing during the second half of the year. Airborne EM is also planned for several blocks, pending contractor availability, for Q2 / Q3.

Work undertaken on the Gurupi regional tenements during the quarter comprised of a geophysical survey and a short drill program. At the Sequiero prospect, a drill program of six holes for 725m was completed on a number of IP anomalies and assays are pending.

At the Lannavaara project in northern Sweden, work plans were approved by Government and community representatives. Coincident fixed loop EM, and ground-based gravity and magnetic surveys were conducted over the corridor of interest. The geophysics have refined the broad EM and gravity anomalies which first drew OZ Minerals' interest into a small number of high priority targets. Supplementing the geophysics data, a base of till drilling program was conducted to collect geochemical samples of bedrock beneath glacial-derived cover. This program was only partially completed during the quarter, however, the survey returned base metal anomalies which are coincident with modelled EM conductors, further upgrading the targets generated in 2018. Drill testing of targets is anticipated to commence in Q2.

Ground magnetic and gravity surveys were completed during Q4 at the Zaachila project in Mexico. The company continues to work with its partner to advance drill permitting and testing of geochemical and geophysical targets at Riqueza Marina.

OZ Minerals' has entered into an earn-in agreement with private Peruvian company Inversiones Mineras La Chalina S.A.C. to explore for iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) deposits on the Paraiso project in the Arequipa district of southern coastal Peru. Historical exploration on the licences has included soil sampling, geological mapping, limited geophysics and drilling of nine holes. The drilling focussed on a small (150 x 150 metre) area near historical workings, and the majority of drill holes intersected copper mineralisation. The initial work program is planned to include geological mapping, rock chip and soil sampling, ground geophysics and an airborne magnetic survey.

OZ Minerals has committed to spending US\$500,000 on exploration in the first 12 months, after which it can elect to proceed with the project. If it elects to progress, OZ Minerals can earn 100% of the project by spending US\$11,525,000 over five years.



Figure 17: Paraiso project site in Southern Peru



Figure 18: Paraiso project copper bearing site samples

Expenditure for Q4 on Exploration and Growth was \$10.4 million which includes Brazil exploration drilling.

CORPORATE

Carlos Gonzalez, experienced Brazilian mining executive, has been appointed Chief Executive Brazil, effective 21 January 2019

Gold hedges that matured during the quarter amounted to 16,148 ounces at an average price of A\$1,669/oz. The total amount of gold hedged at the end of the quarter was 238,057 ounces at an average price of A\$1,742/oz.

Net revenue of circa \$1,115 million was generated in 2018 with a closing cash balance of \$505 million at 31 December (both unaudited).

2019 KEY MILESTONES

Business Area	Milestone	2019			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Prominent Hill Province	Haulage Feasibility Study				
	Updated Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement				
Carrapateena Province	Province expansion Scoping Study				
	First commercial concentrate production				
	Updated Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement				
West Musgrave Province	Mineral Resource update for Nebo-Babel				
	70% earn-in to project				
	Pre-Feasibility Study				
Carajás Province	Antas Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve update + 2019 guidance				
	Pedra Branca Mineral Resource update				
	Pedra Branca early works decision / commencement				
Gurupi Province	CentroGold Pre-Feasibility Study				
	CentroGold Mineral Resource update				
Strategic Operational Projects	CTP decision on next steps				

Corporate Information

Webcast

As is OZ Minerals' established practice, a presentation associated with this Quarterly Report will be broadcast at 10am (AEDT) on the day that the Report is lodged with the ASX. Access to this live broadcast is available to all interested parties via the OZ Minerals website (www.ozminerals.com) and is archived on the website shortly thereafter for ongoing public access. The date of each Quarterly Report presentation is announced in advance and can be found on the OZ Minerals website.

While we will endeavour to release the Report on the date provided in advance, we may bring the announcement forward if the relevant information is finalised earlier than expected or delay the Report if information is not final.

Issued Share Capital at 23 January 2019

Ordinary Shares	323,874,831
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Share Price Activity for the December Quarter (Closing Price)

High \$9.65

Low \$8.27

Last \$9.16 (23 January 2019)

Average daily volume 2.1 million shares

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Table 2: Production and Costs – December Quarter

Q4 2018 PRODUCTION & COSTS		PROMINENT HILL	ANTAS	GROUP
MINED (TONNES)	OP COPPER-GOLD ORE	-	346,504	346,504
	OP GOLD-ONLY ORE	-	-	-
	UG TOTAL ORE	765,409	-	765,409
	OP WASTE	-	1,179,855	1,179,855
MINED GRADE SOURCE				
OPEN PIT - COPPER-GOLD ORE	COPPER (%)	-	1.16	1.16
	GOLD (G/T)	-	0.30	0.30
OPEN PIT - GOLD-ONLY ORE	COPPER (%)	-	-	-
	GOLD (G/T)	-	-	-
UNDERGROUND - TOTAL ORE	COPPER (%)	1.98	-	1.98
	GOLD (G/T)	0.62	-	0.62
ORE MILLED	(TONNES)	2,504,498	193,186	2,697,684
MILLED GRADE	COPPER (%)	1.18	1.55	1.21
	GOLD (G/T)	0.72	0.44	0.70
	SILVER (G/T)	2.59	-	2.40
RECOVERY	COPPER (%)	86.9	96.1	90.3
	GOLD (%)	73.9	85.9	66.0
	SILVER (%)	75.4	-	75.4
COPPER CONCENTRATE PRODUCED	TONNES	68,967	10,981	79,948
CONCENTRATE GRADE	COPPER (%)	38.6	26.3	36.9
	GOLD (G/T)	17.0	6.6	15.6
	SILVER (G/T)	72.1	-	62.2
CONTAINED METAL IN CONCENTRATES PRODUCED	COPPER (TONNES)	26,599	2,883	29,482
	GOLD (OZ)	37,719	2,333	40,052
	SILVER (OZ)	159,815	-	159,815
TOTAL CONCENTRATE SOLD	(DM TONNES)	78,480	11,498	89,978
COST SUMMARY				
MINING COSTS	US Cents/lb	53.7	113.0	59.5
SITE PROCESSING COSTS	US Cents/lb	28.6	42.0	29.9
TC/RC and TRANSPORT	US Cents/lb	42.4	36.9	41.9
NET-BY - PRODUCT CREDIT	US Cents/lb	(81.8)	(45.0)	(78.2)
OTHER DIRECT CASH COSTS	US Cents/lb	8.7	15.0	9.3
TOTAL C1 COSTS	US Cents/lb	51.6	161.9	62.4
ROYALTIES	US Cents/lb	17.5	20.0	17.7
OTHER INDIRECT COSTS	US Cents/lb	3.9	9.0	4.4
TOTAL CASH COSTS	US Cents/lb	73.0	190.9	84.5
D&A	US Cents/lb	27.8	62.0	31.1
TOTAL PRODUCTION COSTS	US Cents/lb	100.8	252.9	115.6

There was a Q4 net ore inventory movement of A\$35 million, made up of a non-cash ore inventory drawdown of A\$32 million and Net Realisable Value (NRV) write down of A\$3 million.

OZ Minerals has adopted the direct cash expenditure incurred approach in calculating operating costs from 2018, which is aligned to the Wood Mackenzie methodology. Total reported C1 costs no longer include deductions for ore inventory adjustments.

Table 3: Production and Costs – FY 2018

FY 2018 PRODUCTION & COSTS		PROMINENT HILL	ANTAS	GROUP
MINED (TONNES)	OP COPPER-GOLD ORE	2,225,282	539,102	2,764,384
	OP GOLD-ONLY ORE	863	-	863
	UG TOTAL ORE	2,907,047	-	2,907,047
	OP WASTE	602,401	2,480,723	3,083,124
MINED GRADE SOURCE				
OPEN PIT - COPPER-GOLD ORE	COPPER (%)	0.97	1.24	1.02
	GOLD (G/T)	0.44	0.36	0.42
OPEN PIT - GOLD-ONLY ORE	COPPER (%)	0.12	-	0.12
	GOLD (G/T)	1.27	-	1.27
UNDERGROUND - TOTAL ORE	COPPER (%)	1.88	-	1.88
	GOLD (G/T)	0.59	-	0.59
ORE MILLED	(TONNES)	9,830,063	384,630	10,214,693
MILLED GRADE	COPPER (%)	1.29	1.58	1.30
	GOLD (G/T)	0.57	0.45	0.57
	SILVER (G/T)	3.12	-	3.00
RECOVERY	COPPER (%)	86.8	96.3	87.4
	GOLD (%)	72.7	85.5	72.5
	SILVER (%)	74.7	-	74.7
COPPER CONCENTRATE PRODUCED	TONNES	259,799	22,238	282,037
CONCENTRATE GRADE	COPPER (%)	42.4	26.4	41.1
	GOLD (G/T)	15.7	6.8	15.0
	SILVER (G/T)	84.1	-	77.5
CONTAINED METAL IN CONCENTRATES PRODUCED	COPPER (TONNES)	110,111	5,887	115,998
	GOLD (OZ)	130,856	4,791	135,647
	SILVER (OZ)	702,703	-	702,703
TOTAL CONCENTRATE SOLD	(DM TONNES)	251,448	22,045	273,493
COST SUMMARY				
MINING COSTS	US Cents/lb	58.2	109.5	60.8
SITE PROCESSING COSTS	US Cents/lb	33.5	36.8	33.7
TC/RC and TRANSPORT	US Cents/lb	44.5	36.9	44.1
NET-BY - PRODUCT CREDIT	US Cents/lb	(71.2)	(46.7)	(70.0)
OTHER DIRECT CASH COSTS	US Cents/lb	8.2	13.9	8.5
TOTAL C1 COSTS	US Cents/lb	73.2	150.4	77.1
ROYALTIES	US Cents/lb	18.0	20.2	18.1
OTHER INDIRECT COSTS	US Cents/lb	3.7	7.6	3.9
TOTAL CASH COSTS	US Cents/lb	94.9	178.2	99.1
D&A	US Cents/lb	40.5	52.0	41.1
TOTAL PRODUCTION COSTS	US Cents/lb	135.4	230.2	140.2

* Antas production and costs represent activity for H2 2018 only as it became part of the OZ Minerals group at the end of June 2018.

Table 4: Guidance

GUIDANCE	2019*		
	PROMINENT HILL	CARRAPATEENA	TOTAL
Copper Production (tonnes) ¹	95,000-105,000	2,000-4,000	97,000-109,000
Gold Production (ounces) ¹	115,000-125,000	3,000-6,000	118,000-131,000
Underground Ore Movement (Mt)	3.7-4.0		
Underground Sustaining Capital Expenditure (A\$M)	50-60		50-60
Site Sustaining Capital Expenditure (A\$M)	12-15	4-6	16-21
Growth Capital Expenditure (incl. mine development) (A\$M)	35-45	540-570 ^{4,5}	575-615
AISC (US c/lb) ³	110-120	185-195	110-120
C1 Costs (US c/lb) ³	65-75 ²	135-145	65-75
Exploration (A\$M)			30-35
Project studies and drilling commitments to next stage gate (A\$M)			45-50⁶

* 2019 guidance for Antas will be released in Q2 upon completion of the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve update and revised mine plan

¹ These production targets must be read in conjunction with the production targets cautionary statements on page 22

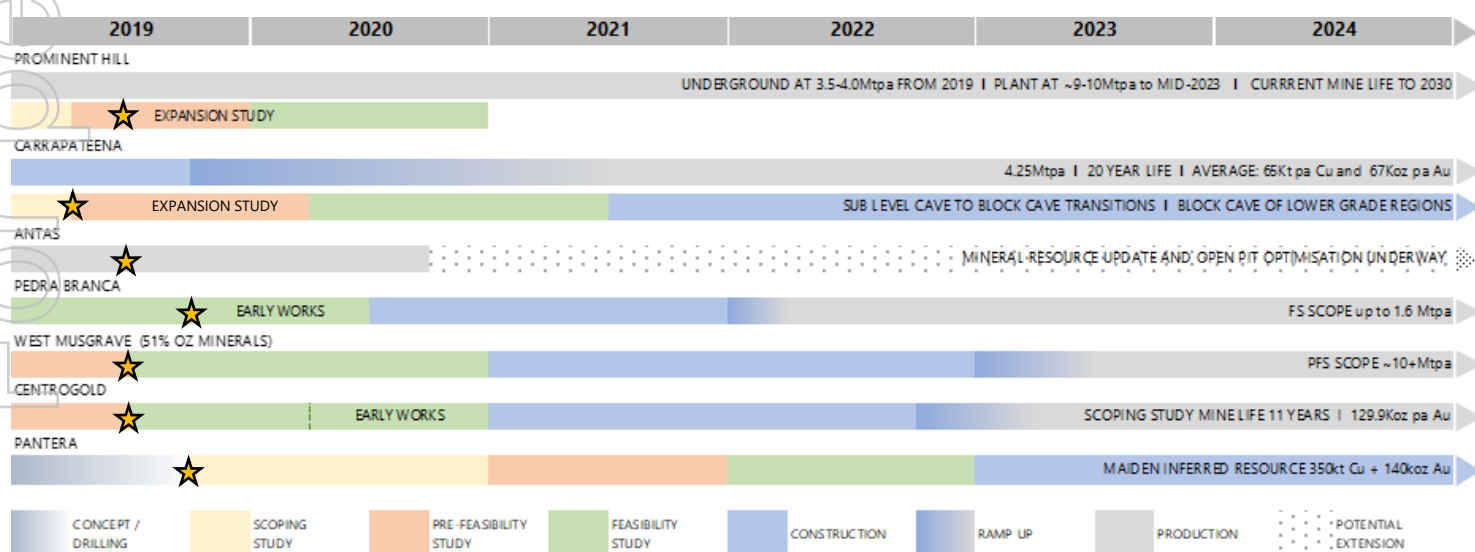
² US dollar denominated C1 costs for Prominent Hill will benefit by US1.5c per US1c reduction in the AUD/USD exchange rate.

³ AUD/USD of 0.73 has been used in converting A\$ costs to US\$ for C1 and AISC guidance

⁴ Additional commissioning expenditure of A\$40-A\$45 million in 2019 will be offset on sale of concentrate from commissioning ore in Q1 2020. Guidance does not include copper produced from ore mined during mine construction.

⁵ Carrapateena growth capital expenditure includes pre-production capital (A\$465-A\$485 million), mine development (A\$30-A\$35 million) and underground infrastructure development (A\$45-A\$50 million)

⁶ Project studies and drilling costs of A\$45-A\$50 million reflects anticipated expenditure on Board approved studies to their next milestone. Should the Board approve a project to proceed to a further milestone, additional funds will be incurred and guidance will be updated as required. Duration of project studies and drilling commitments guided for 2019 is highlighted for each of the major projects below:



Indicative timeline assumes required study hurdles and proposed timeframes achieved. Previously announced project parameters stated.

Prominent Hill Production Targets Cautionary Statement

Production Targets for the Prominent Hill Underground only are based on:

Proved Ore Reserve	64%
Probable Ore Reserve	27%
Measured Mineral Resource	1%
Indicated Mineral Resource	1%
Inferred Mineral Resource	7%

Production Targets for the entire Prominent Hill asset are based on:

Proved Ore Reserve	77%
Probable Ore Reserve	17%
Measured Mineral Resource	1%
Indicated Mineral Resource	1%
Inferred Mineral Resource	4%

The modifying factors used in the estimation of the Ore Reserve were also applied to the Mineral Resources in the generation of the production target. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the production targets will be realised.

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimate underpinning these Production Targets were prepared by a Competent Person in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. The production targets are the result of detailed studies based on the actual performance of our existing mines and processing plant. These studies include the assessment of mining, metallurgical, ore processing, marketing, government, legal, environmental, economic and social factors.

Further information on Prominent Hill Resources and Reserves is available in the document entitled "Prominent Hill 2018 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement and Explanatory Notes released on 13 November 2018 and available at www.ozminerals.com/operations/resources-reserves. OZ Minerals confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. OZ Minerals confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Carrapateena Production Target Cautionary Statement

Production targets for Carrapateena are based on:

Probable Ore Reserves:	94%
Inferred Mineral Resources:	6%

There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources. There is no certainty that further exploration work and studies will result in the determination of Inferred Mineral Resources or that the production targets will be realised.

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates underpinning the production targets were prepared by a Competent Person in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. The material assumptions used in the estimation of the production targets and associated financial information referred to in this presentation can be found in the Carrapateena Feasibility Study Update released on 24 August 2017, the Restated 2016 Carrapateena Mineral Resource Statement as at 18 November 2016 released on 9 December 2016, and the Carrapateena Ore Reserve Statement as at 4 August 2017 released on 24 August 2017.

Further information on the Carrapateena Mineral Resource is available in the document entitled "Carrapateena Project Mineral Resource Statement and Explanatory Notes as at 18 November 2016" released on 9 December 2016 and available at www.ozminerals.com/operations/resources-reserves. OZ Minerals confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. OZ Minerals confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Further information on the Carrapateena Ore Reserve is available in the document entitled "Carrapateena Project Ore Reserve Statement and Explanatory Notes as at 4 August 2017" released on 24 August 2017 and available at www.ozminerals.com/operations/resources-reserves. OZ Minerals confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. OZ Minerals confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results in respect to the Khamsin and Saddle zone deposits are based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Hamish Freeman BSc (Hons), a competent person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Freeman is a full-time employee of OZ Minerals Limited. Mr Freeman is a shareholder of OZ Minerals and is entitled to participate in the OZ Minerals Performance Rights Plan. Mr Freeman 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 Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Freeman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Freeman has more than 22 years of continuous and relevant experience as a geologist in mineral exploration, including 18 years in iron oxide copper-gold deposits.

CARRAPATEENA PROJECT: KHAM SIN AND SADDLE ZONE

JORC 2012 Table 1 – Section 1: Sampling techniques and data

Criteria	Comments
Sampling techniques	<p>All basement samples consist of diamond drill core (NQ2 and HQ) cut with an automatic core saw and sampled as half core (majority) or third core (unmineralised 2m samples), except for field duplicates, where quarter core was sampled. The method of sampling is considered to be of an acceptable quality for the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>Predominantly 1m samples were obtained, but lengths range from 0.5m to 2m where adjusted to geological or major alteration boundaries. All available basement drill core was sampled.</p> <p>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 (40g charge) with AAS finish for Au. Sub-sampling, sample preparation, assay methods and assay quality are discussed in the criterion Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation below.</p>
Drilling techniques	Drill holes were diamond cored from surface using a combination of PQ, HQ and NQ2 core sizes. Holes were inclined and core was oriented using a CoreTel™ or Boart Longyear TruCore™ core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	<p>Length-based core recovery was measured from reassembled core for every drill run. The data were recorded in a SQL Server database via a Geobank front end. Average core recovery was high with more than 99 percent recovered through the reported intersections.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Logging	<p>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. Detailed geotechnical logging was not carried out for the reported drill holes, however RQD and geological structural data were collected for all core drilled.</p> <p>Core logs were qualitative and quantitative in nature. Lithology and alteration were logged qualitatively; mineralisation and structure were logged quantitatively. Core was photographed both dry and wet after meter marking and orientation.</p> <p>All recovered core (3,911.9 metres; 100 percent recovery from the relevant intersections) from the relevant intersections was geologically logged.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>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 (majority) or third core (unmineralised 2m samples) was used for normal sampling and quarter core for field duplicates. Samples were mostly 1m in length, but also ranged from 0.5m to 2m if adjusted to geological or major alteration boundaries.</p> <p>Only core samples were used in basement.</p> <p>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. A quartz wash is used between the milling of each sample to reduce the risk of sample contamination.</p> <p>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 the database.</p> <p>Sample representativity was monitored by taking field duplicates, lab coarse crush, and pulp duplicates every 50 samples. Sizing data was collected for one in every 20 pulverised samples by the laboratory analysing the samples. Analysis of these results indicates that the sampling is representative.</p>

APPENDIX 1: EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS

Criteria	Comments
	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	<p>All samples were assayed at Bureau Veritas Minerals Adelaide laboratory (formerly known as Amdel). Copper grades were determined using a multi-acid digest with ICP-OES finish. Gold grades were determined by 40g fire assay with AAS finish.</p> <p>Review of QAQC results confirms that the quality of the data is acceptable.</p> <p>Geophysical measurements of magnetic susceptibility and radioactivity were taken on drill core but these data have not been used to determine any element concentrations.</p> <p>Assay data quality was monitored through submission of certified standards and blanks every approximately 25 samples, quarter core field duplicates and lab coarse crush and pulp duplicates every approximately 50 samples. Analysis of results from these samples showed that levels of bias, precision and contamination are within limits that are considered acceptable.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>Documented verification of significant intervals by independent personnel has not been done, however the intersections have been verified by alternative personnel within OZ Minerals and the tenor of Cu is visually predictable.</p> <p>No twin holes have been drilled because the focus to date has been on finding high grade mineralisation.</p> <p>Primary data is stored both in its source electronic form. Assay data is retained in both the original certificate (.pdf) form, where available, and the text files received from the laboratory. Core logging was recorded directly into the database using rugged laptops. Core length measurements for recovery were made on paper prior to entry into the database. Different user profiles and security settings exist to minimise the possibility of inadvertent modification of data. Assay data were reviewed visually for reasonableness.</p> <p>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.</p>
Location of data points	<p>All collar locations were determined by DGPS, or GPS for easting and northing, projected onto a digital terrain model (DTM) to determine elevation.</p> <p>All drill holes had magnetic down hole surveys taken at nominal 30m intervals using digital Borecam Proshot equipment. Completed holes were gyro surveyed using a conventional Axis Minetech Champ Gyro tool. The collar reference azimuth for most holes was calculated using a "best-fit" with Borecam Proshot (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 two runs. The difference in interpreted volume of mineralisation due to drill hole position uncertainty is considered to be immaterial for the purpose of reporting Exploration Results or estimating Mineral Resources.</p> <p>The grid is MGA94 zone 53 south. Local elevations have been used, where 5000mRL is equal to Australian Height Datum.</p> <p>A DTM was flown by OZ Minerals in April 2012. The accuracy of the 2012 DTM is considered to be acceptable for the determination of collar elevation for the reported Exploration Results.</p>

APPENDIX 1: EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS

Criteria	Comments
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Drill holes at Khamsin were drilled in a variety of directions and the spacing between holes is not uniform. Drill hole locations are shown in the accompanying presentation. Predominantly 1m samples were obtained, but lengths range from 0.5m to 1.5m if adjusted to geological or major alteration boundaries.</p> <p>Within basement, holes were mostly spaced at approximately 100m or closer in the known 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.</p> <p>The Saddle Zone has a highly variable space drilling due to a low exploration maturity. This includes 4 closely spaced vertical historical hole drilled by Teck on the edge of the Freemantle Doctor system. Following this quarters drill program, the drill spacing is between 100 and 500m.</p> <p>No new or updated Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimate has been reported in this release.</p> <p>No physical compositing of samples has occurred.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>At Khamsin, a variety of drill hole orientations have been used to minimise the possibility of bias being introduced by drill hole orientation. Current drilling suggests the mineralisation occurs as a massive sub-vertical body with localised high grade sub-vertical and sub-horizontal zones.</p> <p>The Saddle Zone has sparse drilling. It is interpreted that the mineralization is vertically dipping like that seen at Fremantle Doctor, however more drilling would be required to determine the true geometry.</p>
Sample security	<p>Samples were sent via road transport from Carrapateena Exploration Site to the laboratory 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.</p>
Audits or reviews	<p>No audit has occurred on the sampling of the holes specific to this release. OZ Minerals conducted a lab audit in September.</p> <p>An external audit of Bureau Veritas Adelaide laboratory was undertaken by ioGlobal in October 2012. OZ Minerals geologists inspected Bureau Veritas Adelaide laboratory during April 2014. Minor issues were noted on both the audit and inspection but were not considered to be material overall.</p> <p>Drilling and core processing at Khamsin 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. Since AMC's audit, quality control data has been reviewed more frequently, and systematic monitoring of quality data occurs prior to the release of Exploration Results in any case.</p>

CARRAPATEENA PROJECT: KHAM SIN AND SADDLE ZONE

JORC 2012 Table 1 – Section 2: Reporting of exploration results

Criteria	Comments
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p>The Khamsin prospect is located in South Australia in Exploration Licence 5919 which is held by OZ Minerals Carrapateena Pty Ltd (34 percent) and OZM Carrapateena Pty Ltd (66 percent), both wholly owned subsidiaries of OZ Minerals Limited.</p> <p>The Saddle prospect is located in the mining lease 6471 which is held by OZM Carrapateena Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiaries of OZ Minerals Limited.</p> <p>The tenement is located on the traditional lands of the Kokatha people.</p> <p>EL5919 and ML6471 is currently in good standing. No known impediments exist to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<p>In the latter part of the 1970s, Carpentaria Exploration Co. Pty. Ltd. and Australian Selection Pty. Ltd drilled several holes on gravity and/or aeromagnetic highs at a prospect named Salt Creek, 100 km south east of Olympic Dam and immediately west of Carrapateena. These holes were drilled near the Khamsin Prospect and intersected granite and hematite altered granite breccia. In 2007 under a joint venture between R.M.G Services Pty Ltd and Teck Cominco Australia (now Teck Resources Australia) two holes were drilled on the eastern and northern margin of the Khamsin Prospect. They intersected altered granite and hematite altered granite breccia respectively but failed to intersect significant mineralisation. Teck Cominco Australia also drilled 4 vertical holes on the north eastern edge of the Saddle zone but didn't intersect significant mineralisation.</p>
Geology	<p>The Khamsin and Saddle prospect is located within the Olympic copper gold (Cu-Au) Province on the eastern edge of the Gawler Craton. Mineralisation is hosted within Donington Suite granite and unconformably overlain by approximately 530m to 570m of 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, Carrapateena and Olympic Dam.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p>Refer to Table 1 on page 10.</p> <p>All information material to the understanding of the Exploration Results has been included. Drill hole information for holes shown on the plan and section slides which are not included in Table 1 on page 10 have been previously reported.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>All drill hole intervals referred to in this announcement are length-weighted and are calculated using the following cut-off grades:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.1% Cu delimiting cut-off grade with unlimited internal dilution and no adjustments to high-grade samples. 0.7% Cu delimiting cut-off grade with up to/including 4 metres internal dilution and no adjustments to high-grade samples. <p>High grade copper intervals within broader low grade intervals are reported as included using 0.1% Cu or 0.7% Cu cut-off grade with unlimited or up to/including 4 metres internal dilution respectively.</p> <p>A copper equivalent percent was calculated using the following formula: $Cu\ Eq\ \% = Cu\ \% + (0.647 * Au\ g/t)$. Copper equivalent has been calculated using a copper price of \$US 6415/tonne and a gold price of \$US 1292/oz.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>At Khamsin preliminary modelling indicates the mineralisation envelope is a massive sub-vertical body with localised sub-vertical and sub-horizontal high grade zones. The interpreted envelope starts approximately 530m below the surface and has approximate dimensions of 850m x 500m x 1100m. Envelope boundaries in the south, east and north are tentative as they are not constrained by many drill holes.</p> <p>Drill holes intersected the sub vertical mineralisation at angles in the range of approximately 0 to 45 degrees and sub horizontal mineralisation in the range of 55 to 90 degrees. As the current modelling is still preliminary, the true width of the mineralisation is uncertain and is therefore not known.</p> <p>The Saddle Zone the true geometry of the mineralisation is unknown at this stage. It is interpreted that the mineralization is vertically dipping like that seen at Fremantle Doctor, however more drilling would be required to determine the true geometry. Mineralisation has been reported as down hole lengths as the true width is not known.</p>

APPENDIX 1: EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS

Criteria	Comments
Diagrams	Refer to slides 26 - 29 in the accompanying presentation.
Balanced reporting	All significant Exploration Results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	There is no other material exploration data at this time.
Further work	Interpretation and modeling is ongoing at Khamsin. Interpretation of the saddle results is ongoing. A regional exploration program is planned to start in Q1 2019.

APPENDIX 1: EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS

KHAMSIN AND SADDLE ZONE PROSPECT DRILL HOLE INFORMATION – TABLE 5

Hole Name	Total Depth (m)	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL (Local)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu %	Au g/t
DD18KMS033	1556.5	728917	6547991	5095	-66.29	137.56	907.0	937.0	30.0	1.17	0.06
DD18SAD001	1828.2	739510	6544281	5075	-68.78	299.05	969.5	1010.5	40.9	0.54	0.06
DD18SAD001W1	1213	739353	6544373	4567	-71.26	298.79	1317.0	1348.0	31.0	0.75	0.99
DD18SAD002	1665.8	738390	6544555	5109	-55.31	149.08	no significant interval				

*0.1% Cu cut-off with unlimited internal dilutions.