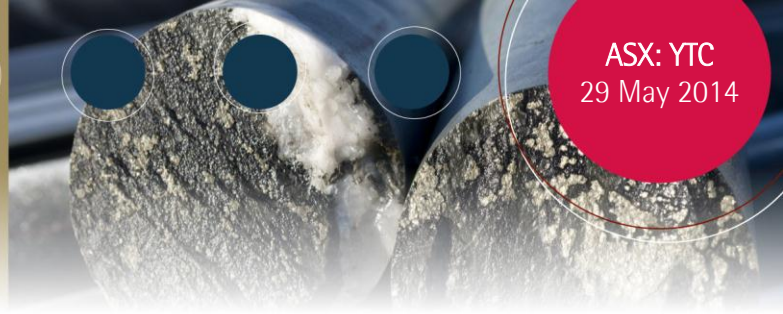

ASX: YTC
29 May 2014

HERA-NYMAGEE PROJECT UPDATE

- Further high grade results from Hera delineation drilling
- Strong mineralisation with visible gold intersected in Hera exploration drilling
- Underground over-performance continues
- Process Plant Construction on track for July commissioning
- Further broad low-grade copper and narrow massive sulphides intersected in deep drilling at Nymagee
- Encouraging new targets identified from Nymagee geophysics (DHEM)

YTC Resources Limited ("**YTC**" or the "**Company**" and soon to be "**Aurelia Metals Ltd**") is pleased to provide an update on development and exploration activities at its Hera-Nymagee Project.

HERA MINE DEVELOPMENT

Development activities at the Hera Project continue to progress well. Key activities since the last project update include:

CONTINUED OVER-PERFORMANCE IN UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT

Underground development continues to progress strongly, with April advance of 321m against a revised budget of 270m budget and May advance to date at 297m (to 27th May).

The continued over-performance on the rate of underground development continues to build greater operational flexibility into the mining schedule.

PROCESS PLANT CONSTRUCTION

The Hera process plant is being designed and constructed under a lump-sum, turn-key EPC Contract with Gekko Systems of Ballarat. The plant construction remains on track to commence commissioning in July 2014.

A summary of progress on key areas is presented below:

- The reclaim tunnel fit-out is essentially complete
- The installation of primary and secondary crushing circuit has commenced, with the tertiary crushing and screening area largely complete
- The Grinding and Gravity is well advanced and ready to receive the main verti-mill
- Mechanical fit-off of flotation circuits is complete with electrical and piping well advanced
- Concentrate leach tanks are installed as is the concentrate filter press
- Mechanical installation of the merrill-crowe circuit is essentially complete
- The gold room building is erected ready for fitout

The concentrate re-grind mill is on site with the main verti-mill due for delivery in the first week of June.

Photographs showing physical plant construction progress are presented on the following page.

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Hera Process Plant construction:
Rougher flotation cells at left, leach tanks in middle ground and concentrate storage shed at rear

Hera Process Plant construction:
Re-grind mill at left, cleaner flotation cells in middle ground and rougher flotation cells at right

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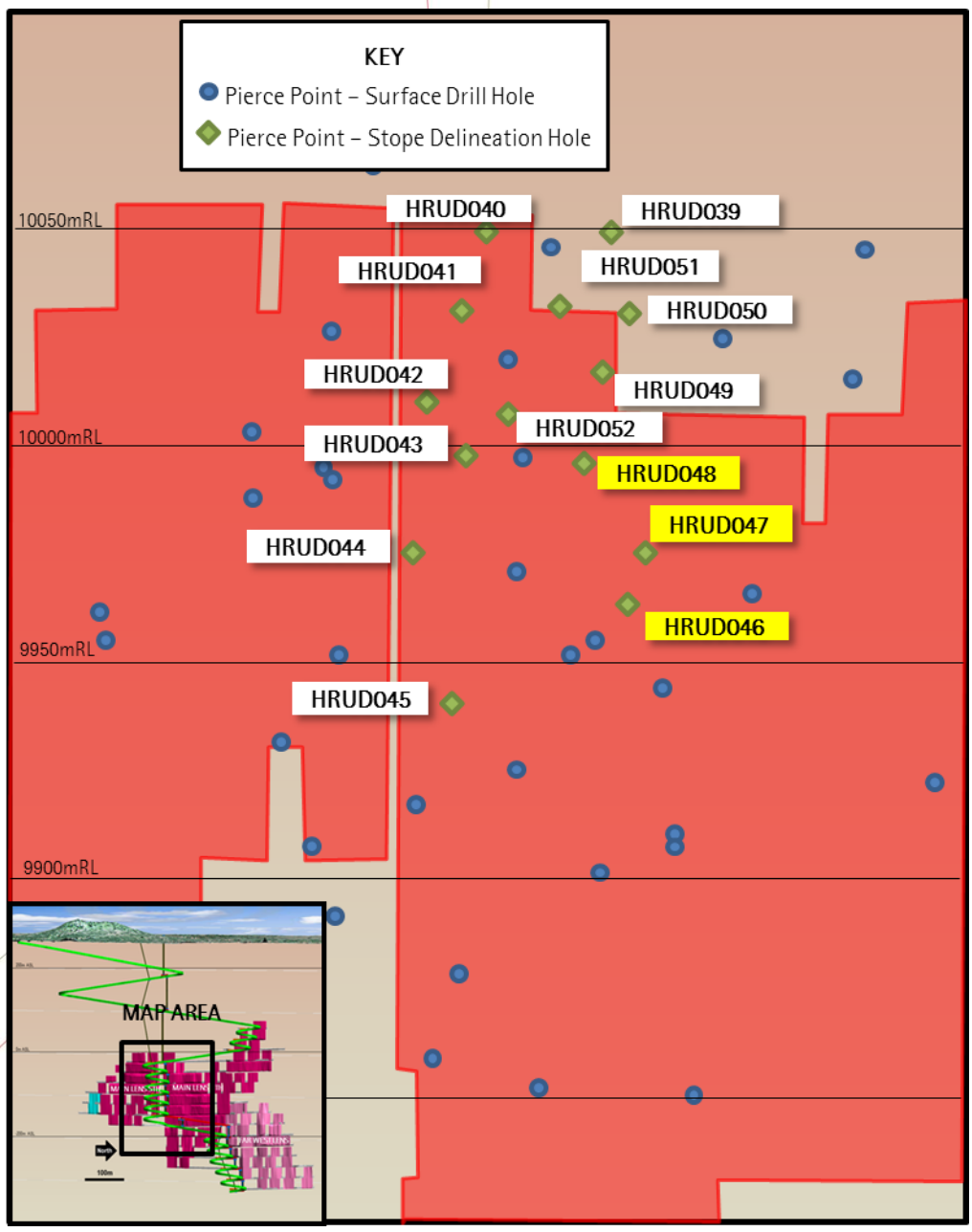
FURTHER HIGH GRADE RESULTS FROM STOPE DELINEATION DRILLING

The programme of underground stope delineation drilling is continuing. The first drilling results for stope delineation drill holes from central section of the Hera Main Lens have been received with better results including:

- HRUD046: 11m @ 16.6g/t Au, 31g/t Ag, 8.5 %Pb and 16.9% Zn
- HRUD047: 6.1 m @ 7.26g/t Au, 41g/t Ag, 5.3% Pb and 11% Zn
- HRUD048: 7.1m @ 8.3g/t Au, 37g/t Ag, 5.3% Pb and 6.8% Zn

The relative position of these holes is shown in the long section below and a full table of results is included as Table 2 with this release.



Long Section of Main North Lens – Hera Deposit, looking west.
Stope Definition Infill Drill Holes with high grade gold results in yellow

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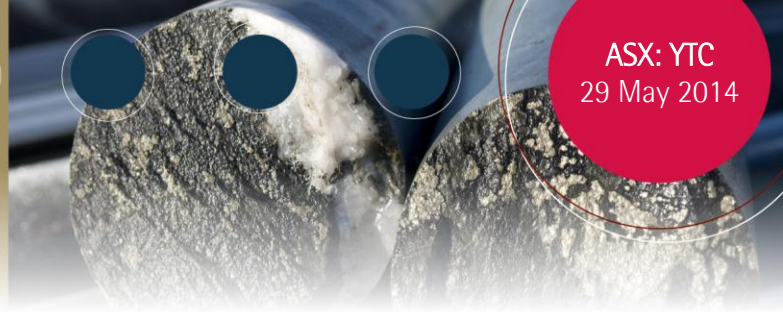

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29 May 2014

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HERA EXPLORATION

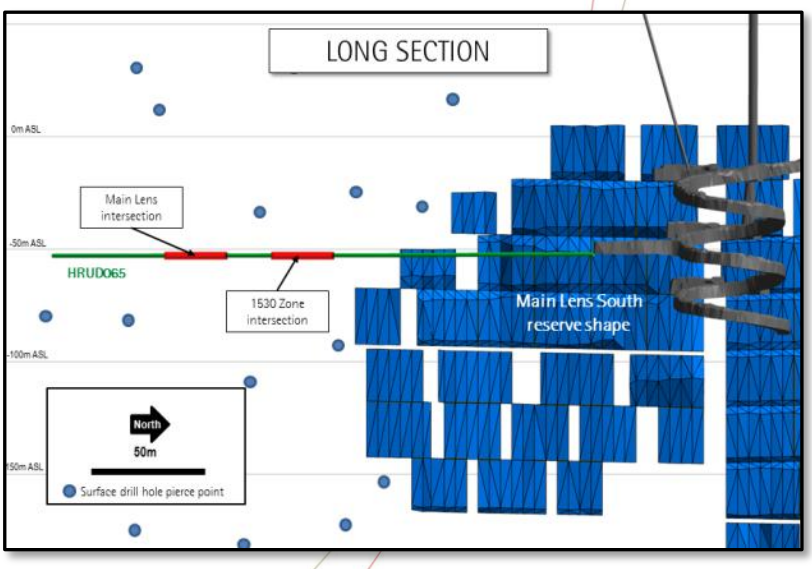
STRONG MINERALISATION WITH VISIBLE GOLD INTERSECTED IN HERA UNDERGROUND EXPLORATION DRILLING

The first exploration hole drilled from the Hera underground has intersected strong mineralisation with visible gold approximately 65m south of the current Hera Reserve.

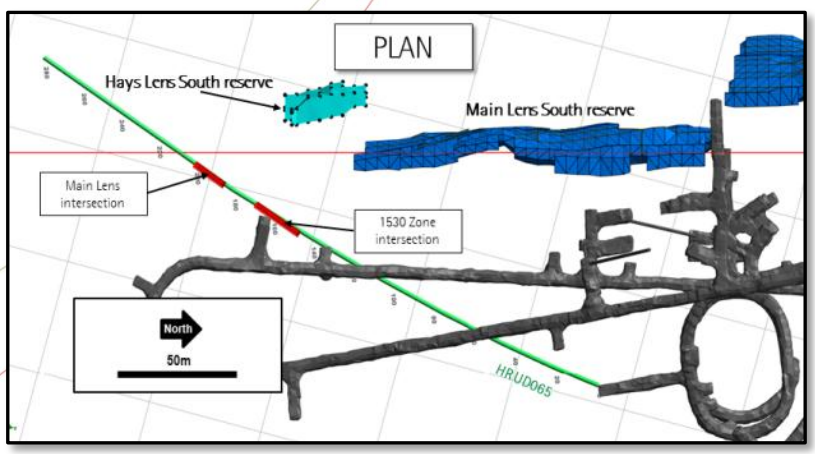
The hole HRUD065, was drilled to test the '1530' zone which sits south-east of Main Lens South. The 1530 zone of mineralisation is not currently included with the Hera Resource, but has previously recorded strong gold intersections including:

- TNY015: 10m @ 7.5g/t Au, 0.55% Pb+Zn, and
- TNY030: 7m @ 17.9g/t Au, 0.96% Pb+Zn

Hole HRUD065 passed through the 1530 zone position intersecting strong sulphide mineralisation from 153-174m including visible gold. The hole then passed through the main lens south position from 191-206m, intersecting moderate lead-zinc sulphides with visible gold recorded at 192-193 and 202m. Infill drilling in this area is continuing and further strong results have the potential to add to the existing reserve. Assays from this hole are expected with 3 weeks. The hole position, relative to existing drilling, mine development and existing reserves, are shown in the plan and long section below.



Hole NMD065 – 160m: 1530 zone.



Hole NMD065 192.5m: Main Lens South. Zinc sulphide mineralisation with visible gold

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NYMAGEE EXPLORATION

FURTHER BROAD, LOW GRADE COPPER INTERSECTED IN DEEP DRILLING

Results for hole NMD089, the first hole of the deep drilling programme at Nymagee, have been received, with assays consistent with the broad, low grade copper intervals observed. Results include:

- **NMD089:** **45m @ 0.5% Cu from 623m, including;**
  2m @ 2.9% Cu and 26g/t Ag from 626m, and
  2m @ 1.8% Cu from 641m

Assay results for the second hole of the programme, NMD089W1, are still pending.

The third drill hole of the programme, NMD091, has been completed. The hole was drilled to test the persistence of mineralisation at depth below the northern end of the known Nymagee Resource (refer long section on following page). The hole is approximately 240m below existing drilling, on section.

The hole passed through broad intervals of low grade copper mineralisation in the footwall position, including a number of higher grade internal intervals. As for NMD089 and NMD089W1, the mineralisation observed is not considered to represent economic grades or thicknesses but are considered encouraging as they represent a continuation of the copper mineralisation at depth.

Encouragingly, NMD091 did identify the re-development of massive and semi-massive sulphides in the main lens position from 889.5 to 891.5m hosting iron, zinc, lead and copper sulphides. Although not considered to represent economic grades or widths, the redevelopment of massive sulphide mineralisation at depth is considered encouraging.

Assays for hole NMD091 are expected to be available within 3-4 weeks.

Hole NMD091 – 890m: Semi-massive iron-zinc-lead and copper sulphides

Drilling is currently underway testing down-plunge of the strong conductor target at Nymagee North (NMD092).

The deep drilling programme is continuing in combination with downhole geophysics. The drill hole positions together with the priority target areas for this programme are shown in the long section on the following page.

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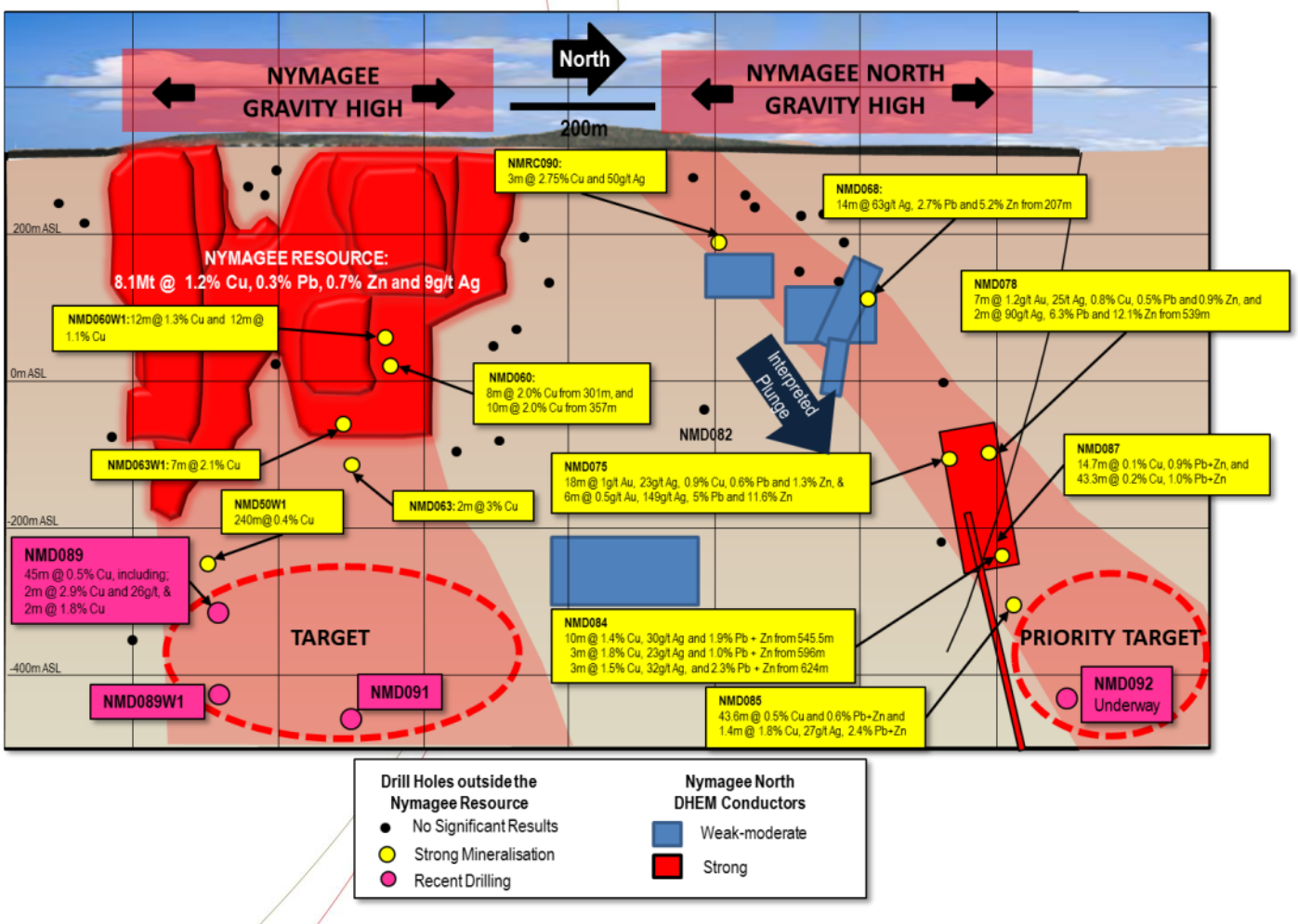
ADDITIONAL TARGETS GENERATED FROM DOWNHOLE EM (DHEM)

A short programme of Downhole EM (DHEM) has been completed at Nymagee. Hole NMD082, which lies mid-way between Nymagee and Nymagee North was surveyed, with new, moderate strength conductors identified.

The new conductor targets are expected to be prioritised for drilling following the upcoming programme of down-hole geophysics planned for holes NMD089W1, NMD091 and NMD092. These targets, together with recent drilling positions, are presented in the long section below:



Nymagee Long Section (looking west) showing position of existing Nymagee Resource, drilling results outside of the Nymagee Resource, new DHEM targets and priority target areas in current drilling programme.

YTC's Managing Director Commented: "*We remain very pleased with the progress of the Hera-Nymagee project and with results from the exploration programme. The initial results from the first exploration hole at Hera are particularly encouraging and to potential for further high grade additions to the Hera reserve as this programme continues*"

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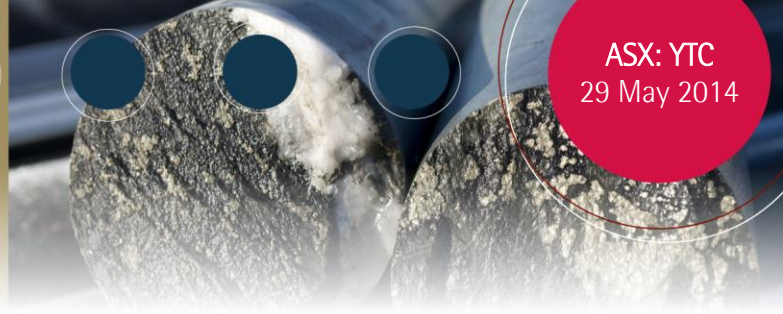

Table 1: Collar summary for Hera underground drill holes in this release

Hole	GDA_E	GDA_N	RL	DIP	AZI_MGA	Depth (m)	Comments
HRUD040	436395	6447183	34	17.8	263.38	84.6	Delineation drilling Main North Lens
HRUD041	436395	6447183	32	-1	257.71	66.25	Delineation drilling Main North Lens
HRUD042	436396	6447183	31	-28.29	246.41	73.25	Delineation drilling Main North Lens
HRUD043	436396	6447183	31	-36.53	259.88	80.4	Delineation drilling Main North Lens
HRUD044	436396	6447183	31	-53.4	246.71	103.3	Delineation drilling Main North Lens
HRUD045	436396	6447183	30	-62.57	251.62	126.05	Delineation drilling Main North Lens
HRUD046	436394	6447185	31	-48.86	294.11	127	Delineation drilling Main North Lens
HRUD047	436396	6447185	31	-39.26	295.42	103.4	Delineation drilling Main North Lens
HRUD048	436396	6447184	30	-31.22	286.28	89.3	Delineation drilling Main North Lens
HRUD049	436396	6447185	31	-14.15	289.87	83.5	Delineation drilling Main North Lens
HRUD050	436396	6447185	32	-1.92	294.46	81.27	Delineation drilling Main North Lens
HRUD051	436396	6447184	32	-0.7	281.61	77.6	Delineation drilling Main North Lens
HRUD052	436396	6447184	32	-24.97	275.35	77.97	Delineation drilling Main North Lens

Table 2: Intersection summary for Hera underground drill holes in this release

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Est true width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Comments
HRUD039	54	59.1	5.1	4.9	0.03	7	-	1	1.3	
HRUD039	87	91.35	4.35	4.2	0.11	5	-	0.9	2.3	
HRUD040	22	23	1	1.0	0.03	5	-	1.3	2.8	Weakly Mineralised
HRUD040	31	32	1	1.0	0.65	9	-	1.4	2.5	Weakly Mineralised
HRUD040	55	56	1	1.0	-	8	-	1.4	3.4	Weakly Mineralised
HRUD041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Significant Results.
HRUD042	26	29	3	2.7	0.87	10	-	1.7	2.7	
HRUD042	68	69	2	1.8	6.37	9	-	1.0	-	Main Lens
HRUD043	69.95	70.9	0.95	0.8	-	8	-	2.4	2.4	EOH 80.40m
HRUD044	41.55	45.55	4	2.5	2.34	32	0.2	4.3	10.0	
HRUD044	48.7	53.5	4.8	3.0	0.12	6	-	1.3	1.9	Weakly Mineralised
HRUD044	66	67	1	0.6	-	8	0.2	1.2	2.7	Weakly Mineralised;
HRUD045	69.85	72.05	2.2	1.2	0.68	22	0.2	3.2	2.3	
HRUD045	78	80	2	1.1	0.05	7	-	1.3	4.8	
HRUD045	105.1	107	1.1	0.6	0.01	13	-	2.8	3.6	EOH126.1m
HRUD046	92	103	11	8.1	16.6	31	0.2	8.5	16.9	Main Lens
HRUD047	82.9	89	6.1	5.02	7.26	41	1.5	5.3	11	Main Lens
HRUD047	92.1	93.1	1	0.8	0.17	14	-	2.5	6.9	Main Lens
HRUD047	94	95	1	0.8	12.5	5	-	0.9	4.5	Main Lens

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Table 2 – cont'd: Intersection summary for Hera underground drill holes in this release

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Est true width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Comments
HRUD048	63.9	71	7.1	6.3	8.3	37	1.21	5.3	6.8	Main Lens
HRUD048	76	77	1	0.9	0.07	14	-	3.6	3.3	Main Lens
HRUD048	78.9	82.25	3.35	3.0	0.19	10	-	2.3	7.3	Main Lens
HRUD049	54	65.9	11.9	11.6	0.23	13	0.2	2.2	3.8	Main Lens
HRUD049	76	77	1	0.98	0.75	9	0.4	1.9	4.2	Main Lens
HRUD050	55.2	69	13.8	13.8	0.29	13	-	2.3	5.9	Main Lens
HRUD051	50.9	53	2.1	2.1	0.04	7	-	2.1	2.1	Main Lens
HRUD051	60.9	62	1.1	1.1	0.14	13	-	2.1	2.4	Main Lens
HRUD052	51.8	54	2.2	2.03	0.07	41	0.3	8.2	7.0	Main Lens
HRUD052	73	75	1	0.93	0.05	3	-	0.7	4.4	Main Lens

Table 3: Collar summary for Nymagee surface drill holes in this release

Hole	GDA_E	GDA_N	DIP	AZI_MGA	Depth	Comments
NMD089	435059	6452235	-77	237.3	825.8	Nymagee Deeps

Table 4: Intersection summary for Nymagee surface drill holes in this release

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Est true width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Comments
HRUD089	623	668	45	33	-	0.5	0.05	0.14	5	Nymagee Deeps
Includes	626	628	2	1.4	0.2	-	4.4	1.1	18	Hera South
And	641	643	2	1.5	-	2.3	0.13	0.29	26	Hera South

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Rimas Kairaitis, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Rimas Kairaitis is a full time employee of YTC Resources and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Kairaitis consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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ABOUT THE HERA-NYMAGEE PROJECT

The Hera-Nymagee Project represents YTC's flagship Project and consists of the Hera gold-base metal deposit (YTC 100%) and the Nymagee copper deposit (YTC 95%), and is located approximately 100km south-east of Cobar, in central NSW. The deposits are hosted in the Cobar Basin, which also host the major mineral deposits at CSA (Cu-Ag), The Peak (Cu-Au) and Endeavor (Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag).

YTC completed the Definitive Feasibility Study ('DFS") on the Hera Gold Project in June 2011, which confirmed the technical and financial viability of the development of the Hera deposit as a shallow underground mine and processing plant producing gold and silver doré bars and a bulk lead-zinc concentrate for sale. YTC subsequently received Project Approval from the NSW State Government in August 2012 and shareholder approval for a major funding transaction with Glencore in March 2013.

YTC is now in full scale development of the Hera project with first production due in the September quarter 2014.

The Company is also currently evaluating the Nymagee copper deposit, located 4.5km to the north, with a view to demonstrating an integrated development of the Hera and Nymagee deposits.

YTC maintains a commitment to the ongoing exploration of the Hera-Nymagee Project and considers both deposits have the potential to evolve into very large "Cobar style' mineral systems.

Hera Boxcut and Portal

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JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – HERA PROJECT – STOPE DELINEATION DRILLING

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sampling is by sawn half core HQ ,NQ, LTK60 core or quarter PQ core. Nominal sample intervals are 1m with a range from 0.5m to 1.5m. Samples are transported to ALS Chemex Orange for preparation and assay
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Assay standards or blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples. Silica flush samples are employed after each occurrence of visible gold. During resource drill out programmes duplicate splits of the coarse reject fraction of the crushed core are assayed every 20 samples.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Diamond drilling was used to obtain core samples of nominally 1m, but with a range between 0.5-1.5m. Core samples are cut in half, dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample. 30g fire assay with AAS finish, (Method Au – AA25) with a detection level of 0.01ppm. For Base Metals a 0.5g charge is dissolved using Aqua Regia Digestion (Method ICP41-AES) with detection levels of: Ag-0.2ppm, As-2ppm, Cu-1ppm, Fe-0.01%, Pb-2ppm, S-0.01%, Zn-2ppm. Overlimit analysis is by OG46-Aqua Regia Digestion with ICP-AES finish. Where specified, coarse gold samples greater than 0.5g/t were reassayed by screen fire assay (Method Au-SCR22) using the entire sample.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling is by diamond coring. Surface holes generally commence as PQ core until fresh rock is reached. The PQ rods are left as casing thence HQ or NQ coring is employed. Underground holes are LTK60 sized drill core from collar.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Measured core recovery against intervals drilled is recorded as part of geotechnical logging. Recoveries are greater than 95% once in fresh rock.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Surface holes use triple tube drilling employed to maximise recovery. Underground LTK60 core is double tube drilling.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Not Applicable since recoveries exceeds 95%.

Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Systematic geological and geotechnical logging is undertaken. Data collected includes: • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. • Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core. • Geotechnical data such as recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, qualitative IRS, microfractures, veinlets and number of defect sets. For some geotechnical holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill are recorded. • Bulk density by Archimedes principle at regular intervals. • Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. All core is digitally photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All core is geologically and geotechnically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core is sawn with half core submitted for assay. Sampling is consistently on one side of the orientation line so that the same part of the core is sent for assay. PQ core is ¼ sampled.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable as all samples are drill core
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples are dried crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample to allow subsampling for the various assay techniques.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The use of Certified Standard Reference Materials and blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility. Silica flush samples are employed after each occurrence of visible gold. The results of the standards are to be within ±10% variance from known certified result. If greater than 10% variance the standard and up to 10 samples each side are re-assayed. ALS conduct internal check samples every 20 samples for Au and every 20 for base metals. These are checked by YTC employees. Assay grades are compared with mineralogy logging estimates. If differences detected a re-assay can be carried out by either: ¼ core of the original sample interval, re-assay using bulk reject, or the assay pulp. Submission of pulps to a secondary laboratory (Genalysis, Perth) to assess any assay bias.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	No field duplicates are taken for core samples. Core samples are cut in ½ for down hole intervals of 1m, however, intervals can range from 0.5-1.5m. This is considered representative of the insitu material. The sample is crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample.

	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate. If visible gold is observed in surface drilling, gold assays are undertaken by both a 30g fire assay and a screen fire assay using the entire available sample (up to several kg).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Gold assays are initially by 30g fire assay with AAS finish, (method Au-AA25). Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Zn are digested in aqua regia then analysed by ICPAES (method ME-ICP41). Comparison with 4 acid digestion indicate that the technique is considered total for Ag, As, Cu, Pb, S, Zn. Fe may not be totally digested by aqua regia but near total digestion occurs.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Not Applicable as no geophysical tools were used in the determination of assay results. All assay results were generated by an independent third party laboratory as described above
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Certified reference material or blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples. Standards are purchased from Certified Reference Material manufacture companies: Ore Research and Exploration, Gannet Holdings Pty Ltd and Geostats Pty Ltd. Standards were purchased in foil lined packets of between 60g and 100g. Different reference materials are used to cover high grade, medium grade and low grade ranges of elements: Au, Ag, Pb, Zn Cu, Fe S and As. The standard names on the foil packages were erased before going into the pre numbered sample bag and the standards are submitted to the lab blind.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The raw assay data forming significant intercepts are examined by at least two company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinned holes have not been used since this work is intended to test areas not previously explored.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Drill Hole Data including: meta data, orientation methods, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, structural, geotechnical, density, survey, sampling, magnetic susceptibility is collected and entered directly into an excel spread sheet using drop down codes. When complete the spreadsheet is emailed to the geological database administrator, the data is validated and uploaded into an SQL database. Assay data is provided by ALS via .csv spreadsheets. The data is validated using the results received from the known certified reference material. Using an SQL based query the assay data is merged into the database. Hard copies of the assay certificates are stored with drill hole data such as drillers plods, invoices and hole planning documents.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay data is not adjusted.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars are initially located using hand held GPS to ±5m. Upon completion collars are located with differential GPS to ±5cm.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia zone 55H

	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is considered adequate. There is no substantial variation in topography in the area with a maximum relief of 50m present. Local control within the Hera and Nymagee Mine areas is based on accurate mine surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill results are stope delineation holes with piece points between 15m and 20m spacing within the mineralised structure.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The mineralised areas are yet to demonstrate sufficient grade continuity to support the definition of a Mineral Resource and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing is not applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drilling is orientated to cross the interpreted, steeply dipping mineralisation trend at moderate to high angles. Holes are drilled from both the footwall and hangingwall of the mineralisation. The use of orientated core allows estimates of the true width and orientation of the mineralisation to be made.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by YTC. Samples are placed in tied calico bags with sample numbers that provide no information on the location of the sample. Samples are delivered by YTC personnel to the assay lab or transported by courier.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sampling is by sawn half core HQ & NQ core or quarter PQ core. Nominal sample intervals are 1m with a range from 0.5m to 1.5m. Samples are transported to ALS Chemex Orange for preparation and assay
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Assay standards or blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples. Silica flush samples are employed after each occurrence of visible gold. During resource drill out programmes duplicate splits of the coarse reject fraction of the crushed core are assayed every 20 samples.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Diamond drilling was used to obtain core samples of nominally 1m, but with a range between 0.5-1.5m. Core samples are cut in half, dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample. 30g fire assay with AAS finish, (Method Au – AA25) with a detection level of 0.01ppm. For Base Metals a 0.5g charge is dissolved using Aqua Regia Digestion (Method ICP41-AES) with detection levels of: Ag-0.2ppm, As-2ppm, Cu-1ppm, Fe-0.01%, Pb-2ppm, S-0.01%, Zn-2ppm. Overlimit analysis is by OG46-Aqua Regia Digestion with ICP-AES finish. Coarse gold samples greater than 0.5g/t were reassayed by screen fire assay (Method Au-SCR22) using the entire sample.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling is by diamond coring. Surface holes generally commence as PQ core until fresh rock is reached. The PQ rods are left as casing thence HQ or NQ coring is employed.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Measured core recovery against intervals drilled is recorded as part of geotechnical logging. Recoveries are greater than 95% once in fresh rock.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Triple tube drilling employed to maximise recovery.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Not Applicable since recoveries exceeds 95%.

Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Systematic geological and geotechnical logging is undertaken. Data collected includes: • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. • Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core. • Geotechnical data such as recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, qualitative IRS, microfractures, veinlets and number of defect sets. For some geotechnical holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill are recorded. • Bulk density by Archimedes principle at regular intervals. • Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. All core is digitally photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All core is geologically and geotechnically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core is sawn with half core submitted for assay. Sampling is consistently on one side of the orientation line so that the same part of the core is sent for assay. PQ core is ¼ sampled.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable as all samples are drill core
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples are dried crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample to allow subsampling for the various assay techniques.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The use of Certified Standard Reference Materials and blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility. Silica flush samples are employed after each occurrence of visible gold. The results of the standards are to be within ±10% variance from known certified result. If greater than 10% variance the standard and up to 10 samples each side are reassayed. ALS conduct internal check samples every 20 samples for Au and every 20 for base metals. These are checked by YTC employees. Assay grades are compared with mineralogy logging estimates. If differences detected a reassay can be carried out by either: ¼ core of the original sample interval, reassay using bulk reject, or the assay pulp.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	No field duplicates are taken for core samples. Core samples are cut in ½ for down hole intervals of 1m, however, intervals can range from 0.5-1.5m. This is considered representative of the insitu material. The sample is crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample.

	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate. If visible gold is observed gold assays are undertaken by both a 30g fire assay and a screen fire assay using the entire available sample (up to several kg).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Gold assays are initially by 30g fire assay with AAS finish, (method Au-AA25). For samples with a gold value greater than 0.5ppm the entire remaining sample is screen fire assayed using wet screening to 75 microns. Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Zn are digested in aqua regia then analysed by ICPAES (method ME-ICP41). Comparison with 4 acid digestion indicate that the technique is considered total for Ag, As, Cu, Pb, S, Zn. Fe may not be totally digested by aqua regia but near total digestion occurs.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Not applicable as all samples are assayed by independent laboratories
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Certified reference material or blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples. Standards are purchased from Certified Reference Material manufacture companies: Ore Research and Exploration, Gannet Holdings Pty Ltd and Geostats Pty Ltd. Standards were purchased in foil lined packets of between 60g and 100g. Different reference materials are used to cover high grade, medium grade and low grade ranges of elements: Au, Ag, Pb, Zn Cu, Fe S and As. The standard names on the foil packages were erased before going into the pre numbered sample bag and the standards are submitted to the lab blind.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The raw assay data forming significant intercepts are examined by at least two company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinned holes have not been used since this work is intended to test areas not previously explored.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Drill Hole Data including: meta data, orientation methods, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, structural, geotechnical, density, survey, sampling, magnetic susceptibility is collected and entered directly into an excel spread sheet using drop down codes. When complete the spreadsheet is emailed to the geological database administrator, the data is validated and uploaded into an SQL database. Assay data is provided by ALS via .csv spreadsheets. The data is validated using the results received from the known certified reference material. Using an SQL based query the assay data is merged into the database. Hard copies of the assay certificates are stored with drill hole data such as drillers plods, invoices and hole planning documents.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay data is not adjusted.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars are initially located using hand held GPS to ±5m. Upon completion collars are located with differential GPS to ±5cm.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia zone 55H

	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is considered adequate. There is no substantial variation in topography in the area with a maximum relief of 50m present. Local control within the Hera and Nymagee Mine areas is based on accurate mine surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill results are exploratory in nature with piece points between 50m and 100m spacing within the mineralised structure.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The mineralised areas are yet to demonstrate sufficient grade continuity to support the definition of a Mineral Resource and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing is not applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drilling is orientated to cross the interpreted, steeply dipping mineralisation trend at moderate to high angles. Holes are drilled from both the footwall and hangingwall of the mineralisation. The use of orientated core allows estimates of the true width and orientation of the mineralisation to be made.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by YTC. Samples are placed in tied calico bags with sample numbers that provide no information on the location of the sample. Samples are delivered by YTC personnel to the assay lab or transported by courier.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Nymagee Deposit is located on PLL846. The land comprising PLL846 along with ML53, ML90,ML5828, ML5295 is within EL4458. The Nymagee Mine and surrounding exploration leases are held in Joint Venture between YTC Resources Ltd. and Ausmindex Pty Ltd. YTC Resources Ltd (YTC) is the manager of the Nymagee Joint Venture Project and currently holds a 95% interest in the project. The tenements are situated around the township of Nymagee which is located approximately 110km northwest of Condobolin, and 75km southeast of Cobar, NSW
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	PLL846 along with ML53, ML90,ML5828, ML5295 is a granted mining lease that expires in Dec 2021.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The area has a 50 year exploration history involving reputable companies such as Ausminda, Cyprus Mines, Grace Ore and Mining, Buka, ESSO Minerals, CRAE, Pasminco, Triako Resources and CBH Resources. Previous exploration data has been ground truthed where possible. Historic drill hole collars have been relocated and surveyed. Most of the drill core has been relocated and re-examined and resampled. This is particularly the case in older drilling where Au assays were sparse or non-existent. Some of the current staff were previously employees of Triako and CBH Resources hence retain corporate memory of activities and the quality of this work.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	All known mineralisation in the area is epigenetic "Cobar" style. Deposits are structurally controlled quartz + sulphide matrix breccias grading to massive sulphide. In a similar fashion to the Cobar deposits, the Nymagee deposits are located 1km to 3km to the west of the Rookery Fault, a major regional structure with over 300km strike length. The deposits are about the boundary of the Devonian Lower Amphitheatre Group and the underlying Roset Sandstone. Both units show moderate to strong ductile deformation with tight upright folding coincident with greenschist facies regional metamorphism. A well-developed sub vertical cleavage is present. The deposits are located in high strain zones. Metal ratios are variable but there is a general tendency for separate Pb+Zn+Ag±Au±Cu and Cu+Ag±Au ore bodies. These are often in close association with the Pb+Zn lenses lying to the west of the Cu lenses. Formation temperatures are moderate to high. The presence of Fe-rich sphalerite, non-magnetic pyrrhotite and cubanite indicates formation temperatures between 350°C and 400°C. Recognised at Hera are quartz + K-feldspar veins, scheelite, and skarn mineralogy, (garnet, amphiboles) which suggest a possible magmatic input. Deposit timing is enigmatic. Much of the sulphide halo mineralogy has been rotated into the cleavage showing that mineralisation is at least in part syn-deformation. The main mineralisation occurs as brittle sulphide matrix breccias with silicification grading to ductile massive sulphides that crosscut both bedding and cleavage. This is interpreted as mineralisation straddling the point where the rock mass cooled below the brittle – ductile transition and brittle failure allowed rapid release of mineralising fluids from depth. Mineralisation at the Nymagee Mine has been previously subdivided into three main mineralised zones (Paterson, 1974) described below and illustrated in Figure 4. 1. The Eastern Zone comprises stringers and veins of chalcopyrite/pyrrhotite, associated

		1. The Eastern Zone comprises stringers and veins of chalcopyrite/pyrrhotite, associated with narrow quartz veins. The mineralised veins are typically aligned within cleavage and fracture planes. The zone extends approximately 400m along strike and is up to 100m wide with and subvertical. Primary mineralisation intersected to date within the mineralised zone is generally low grade (<1.5% Cu). Drilling has identified some new higher grade areas in this footwall zone at depth, (e.g. Royal Lode and Club House Lode) 2. The Western Zone comprises massive to multiple veins of sphalerite/galena + chalcopyrite with sporadic pyrrhotite/chalcopyrite veins. The mineralised zone is believed to extend approximately 900m along strike and is approximately 30m wide with a steep westerly dip. Narrow zones of significant Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation have been intersected in this zone (e.g. CDDH3: 2.67m @ 33.0% Zn, 17.5% Pb and 275ppm Ag from 146.53m and NMD068: 7m @ 6.8% Zn, 3.4% Pb, 47ppm Ag from 207m). 3. The Main Zone consists of a series of overlapping Zn-Pb+/-Cu and Cu-rich ore horizons. The individual ore horizons typically pitch steeply to the south and occur within a broad halo of disseminated pyrrhotite and quartz veining. The complete zone extends approximately 500m along strike and is up to 30m wide. The mineralised zone typically exhibits a sharp western contact with a diffuse eastern contact into the Eastern Zone mineralisation. The western horizons are generally more Zn-Pb rich, and the Cu rich horizons occur in the east. Alteration assemblages vary between horizons, biotite, chlorite, quartz, talc, stilpnomelane, pyrrhotite, and magnetite are all commonly observed with lesser garnet, pyroxene and tremolite.

Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	See table in body of report.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable as drill hole information is included.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All reported assays have been length weighted. Grades greater than 0.1% in either Cu, Pb or Zn have been used to calculate intercepts. 5g/tAg and 0.5g/tAu are considered anomalous in the geological setting. No high cutoff has been applied. Intervals of less than 0.1% Cu, Zn and Pb are not included, except when Au>0.2g/t, Ag>5g/t
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Intercepts are length weighted with no cutting of grades. This may lead to elevation of intercept grades due to the presence of a narrow interval of high grade material. Such high grade zones are reported as included intercepts inside the broader intercept.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalences quoted.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Orientated drill core used to allow determination of orientation of structures and mineralisation. Orientation of the Hera and Nymagee deposits is well constrained by extensive drilling and mine exposures.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	See table in body of report.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	See table in body of report.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	See body of report.

Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	See table in body of report.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	See body of report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	See body of report.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See figures in body of report.