ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

aurelia METALS Ltd.

ASX: AMI | 22 October 2018

DISCOVERY OF COPPER-LEAD-ZINC-GOLD MINERALISATION AT DOMINION, SOUTH OF HERA

KEY POINTS

- A polymetallic mineral system has been discovered at the Dominion prospect, 11 km south of the Company's Hera gold, lead and zinc mine
- Multiple, broad, near-surface intercepts returned including:
    - **97 metres at 1.0% Cu, 2.4% Pb+Zn, 8g/t Ag, 0.14g/t Au**
    - **54 metres at 0.9% Cu, 0.9% Pb+Zn, 6g/t Ag, 0.08g/t Au**
    - **57 metres at 0.6% Cu, 0.8% Pb+Zn, 2g/t Ag, 0.08g/t Au**
    - **33 metres at 0.3% Cu, 1.5% Pb+Zn, 4g/t Ag, 0.04g/t Au**
    - **11 metres at 0.8% Cu, 18.7% Pb+Zn, 20g/t Ag, 0.25g/t Au**
- Mineralisation open in multiple directions with immediate follow-up drilling approved by the Board

Aurelia's Managing Director & CEO, Jim Simpson commented: *"The recommencement of exploration around Hera has delivered immediate results in this highly prospective, underexplored region. We see this discovery as a very significant mineral system which is analogous to other major systems in the region. Aurelia is fully committed to expanding exploration with immediate approvals for follow up work and testing of more regional targets."*

OVERVIEW OF THE DOMINION DISCOVERY

Aurelia Metals Limited ("**AMI**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the discovery of a significant new polymetallic mineral system at the Dominion prospect, 11 km south-southwest of the Hera Mine (Figure 1). The prospect is situated in the southern portion of Exploration Lease 6162, held 100% by the Company. The Dominion-Federation areas have been the focus of considerable previous exploration including mapping, soil and rock chip geochemistry, close-spaced gravity surveys, IP and EM geophysical surveys, and limited RC and diamond drilling. Previous exploration did not identify significant gold or base metals mineralisation.

During reconnaissance by Company geologists, in an area of coincident lead and gold surface anomalism, a small outcrop of gossan (the oxidised, iron-dominant remnants of sulfide mineralisation) was discovered. Encouragingly, some of the material exposed at surface showed significant visible gold (see Figure 2). A small area around the gossan outcrop was hand excavated to ascertain strike and dip, and to allow for systematic sampling. While the exposed gossan morphology was irregular, the outcrop displayed a general north to north-northeast strike and moderate to steep easterly dip, confirming that nearby historic RC drilling may not have effectively tested the target.

A total of ten samples were collected from the *in situ* gossan, with a further eight samples taken from loose gossan material removed while excavating the outcrop. The average assay grades returned for all samples was **57.3g/t Au**, **2.1% Pb, 0.7% Zn, 0.8% Cu** and **8.4g/t Ag,** with strongly anomalous antimony, bismuth and arsenic also present. Gold grades for individual samples varied significantly, ranging from a low of 0.7g/t Au to a high of 682g/t Au. Full details for these samples are given in Table 1.

The high grade polymetallic nature of these results was considered extremely encouraging and a high priority RC drilling program was designed to test the extent of possible mineralisation.

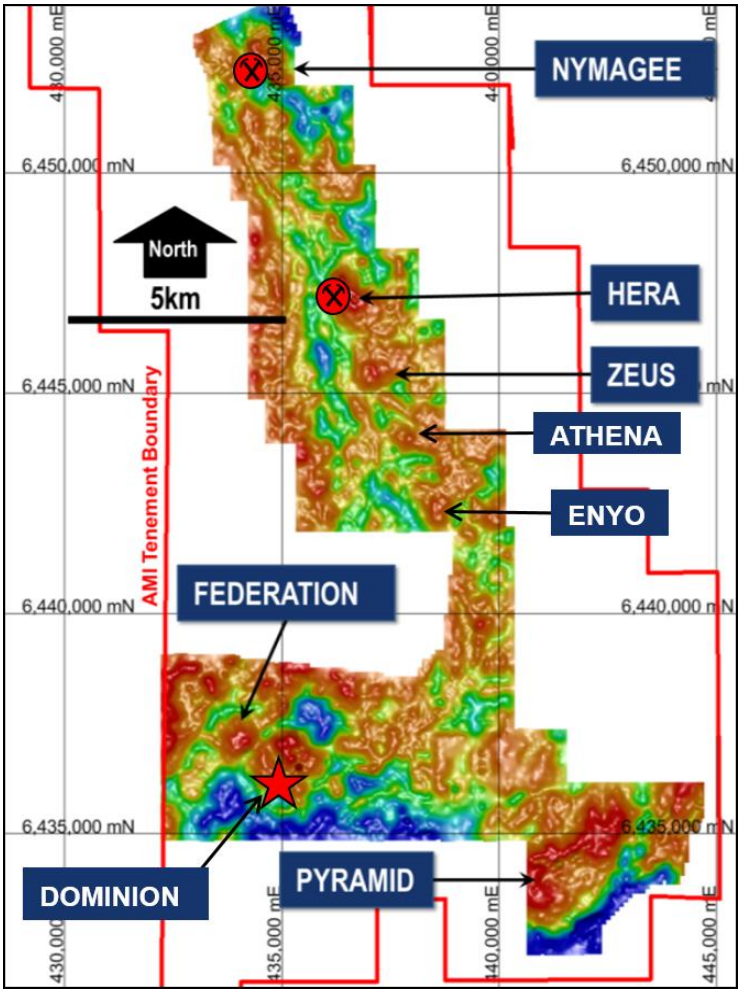

Figure 1. Location of the Dominion prospect relative to the Hera and Nymagee mines and other regional prospects, shown with local gravity anomalism.

Figure 2. a) view looking north of the partially exposed *in situ* ferruginous gossan at Dominion; and b) visible gold within a gossan sample taken from the excavated exposure.

DRILLING AT DOMINION

A total of fifteen reverse circulation (RC) drill holes for 1,779 metres were completed at the Dominion prospect in late September 2018. As opposed to previous nearby drilling, all fifteen holes were drilled from east to west (Figure 3). The initial target of these holes was the area directly below the identified gold-bearing gossan although it was soon established that mineralisation had a more significant lateral extent than apparent from surface exposures.

Final assay results from this program have now been received, with all fifteen holes returning intercepts of copper and/or lead-zinc mineralisation with accessory silver and gold. The majority of intersections are located within 100 m of the surface. Some of the more significant intersections are summarised below:

DRC017 **97 metres at 1.0% Cu, 2.4% Pb+Zn, 8g/t Ag, 0.14g/t Au** from 28m, *includes 17 metres at* ***3.9% Cu, 5.5% Pb+Zn, 26g/t Ag, 0.46g/t Au*** *from 40m, and 4 metres at* ***3.1% Cu, 10.6% Pb+Zn, 37g/t Ag, 0.25g/t Au*** *from 70m*

DRC015 **54 metres at 0.9% Cu, 0.9% Pb+Zn, 6g/t Ag, 0.08g/t Au** from 29m, *includes 6 metres at* ***7.5% Cu, 5.2% Pb+Zn, 47 g/t Ag, 0.52g/t Au*** *from 58m*

DRC023 **57 metres at 0.6% Cu, 0.8% Pb+Zn, 2g/t Ag, 0.08g/t Au** from 53m

DRC016 **33 metres at 0.3% Cu, 1.5% Pb+Zn, 4g/t Ag, 0.04g/t Au** from 36m

DRC012 11 metres at **0.8% Cu, 18.7% Pb+Zn, 20g/t Ag, 0.25g/t Au** from 60m, *includes 6 metres at* ***1.4% Cu, 37.4% Pb+Zn, 41g/t Ag, 0.49g/t Au*** *from 61m*

DRC011 5 metres at **4.7% Cu, 0.5% Pb+Zn, 9g/t Ag, 0.37g/t Au** from 41m

A full list of significant intersections is given in Table 3. Almost all significant mineralisation was supergene or transitional in nature, with copper, lead and zinc carbonates, copper oxide (cuprite) and secondary copper sulfides locally very abundant. While no massive sulfide zones were intercepted in this program, broad zones of pyrite±sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite were encountered in many of the deeper holes. A down hole EM survey of hole DRC020 did not indicate massive sulfide conductors in the immediate vicinity of the drill area.

The very high gold grades returned in the original gossan sampling were not encountered in the RC drilling results, although in many areas low to moderate grade gold (0.1-1.5g/t) was coincident with high base metal mineralisation. Future work will include more extensive trenching of the auriferous gossan to establish whether any structural controls for the high grade gold are discernable.

At this stage, the geometry of the mineralisation is inconclusive, although the major controlling orientations appear to be steeply dipping (65-75°) to the east-southeast and shallow dipping (25-35°) to the southeast. The latter orientation is reflected in the oblique section in Figure 4, and leaves the current mineralisation open both down dip and along strike (Figure 5).

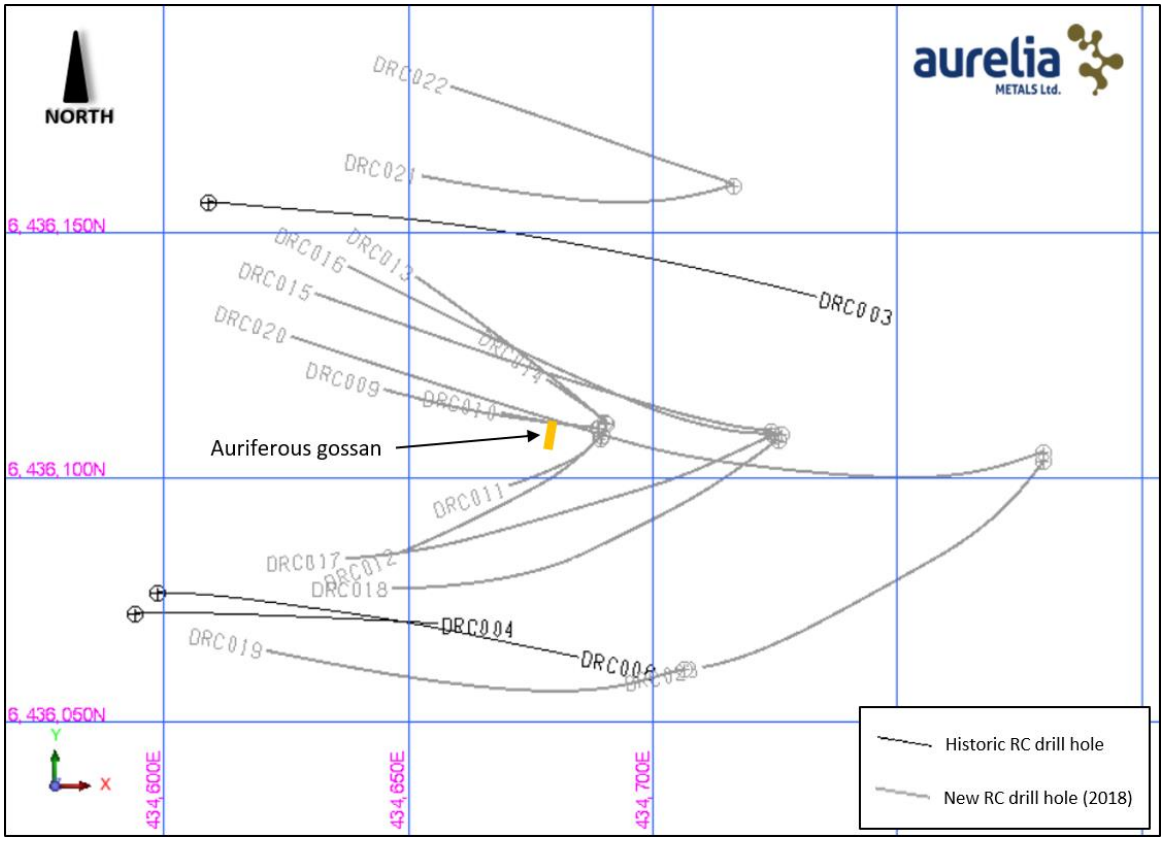

Figure 3. Plan view showing recent RC drilling at Dominion (grey) along with the historic RC drillholes (black, holes DRC003, 004 and 006) relative to the position of the auriferous gossan.

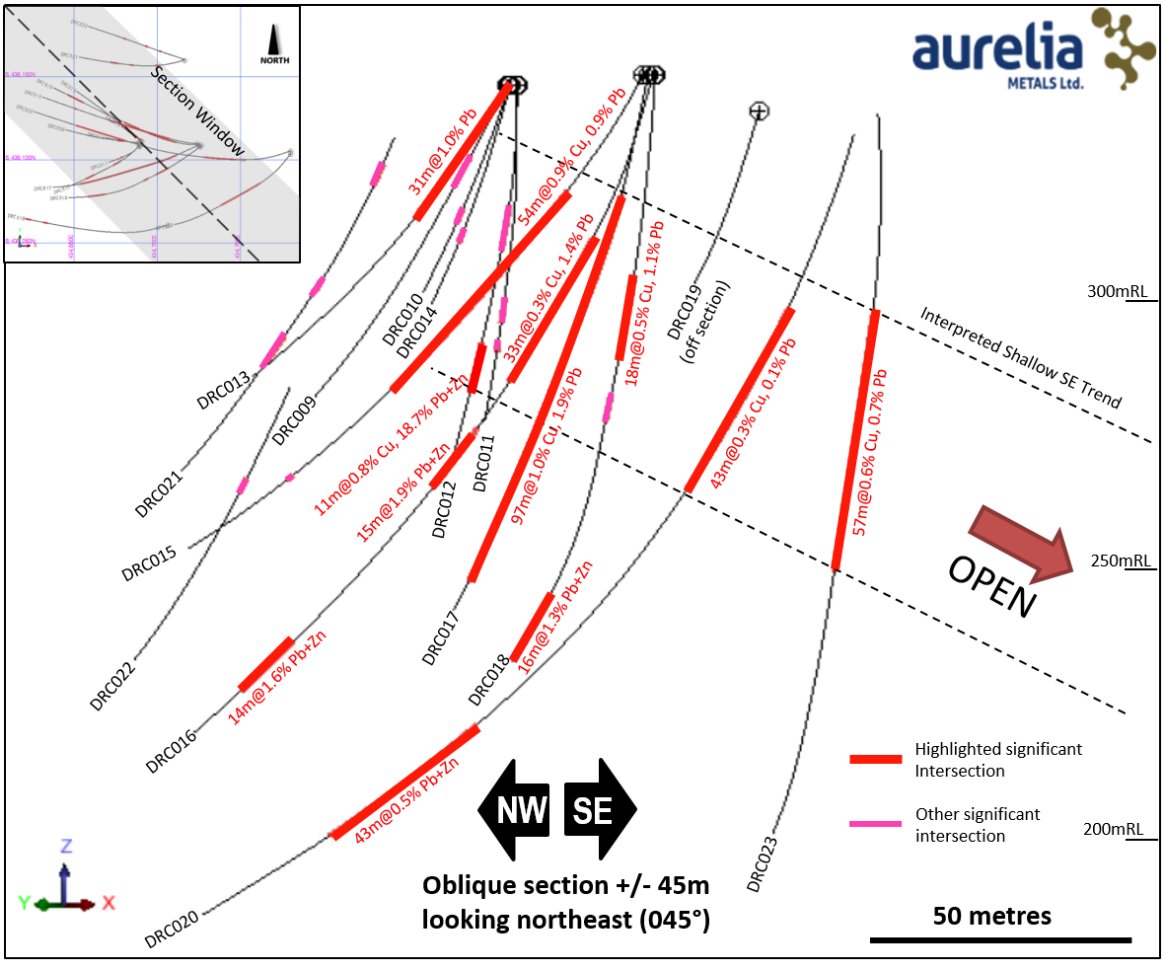

Figure 4. Oblique section looking northeast (045°) with interpreted shallow southeast-dipping mineralisation zone.

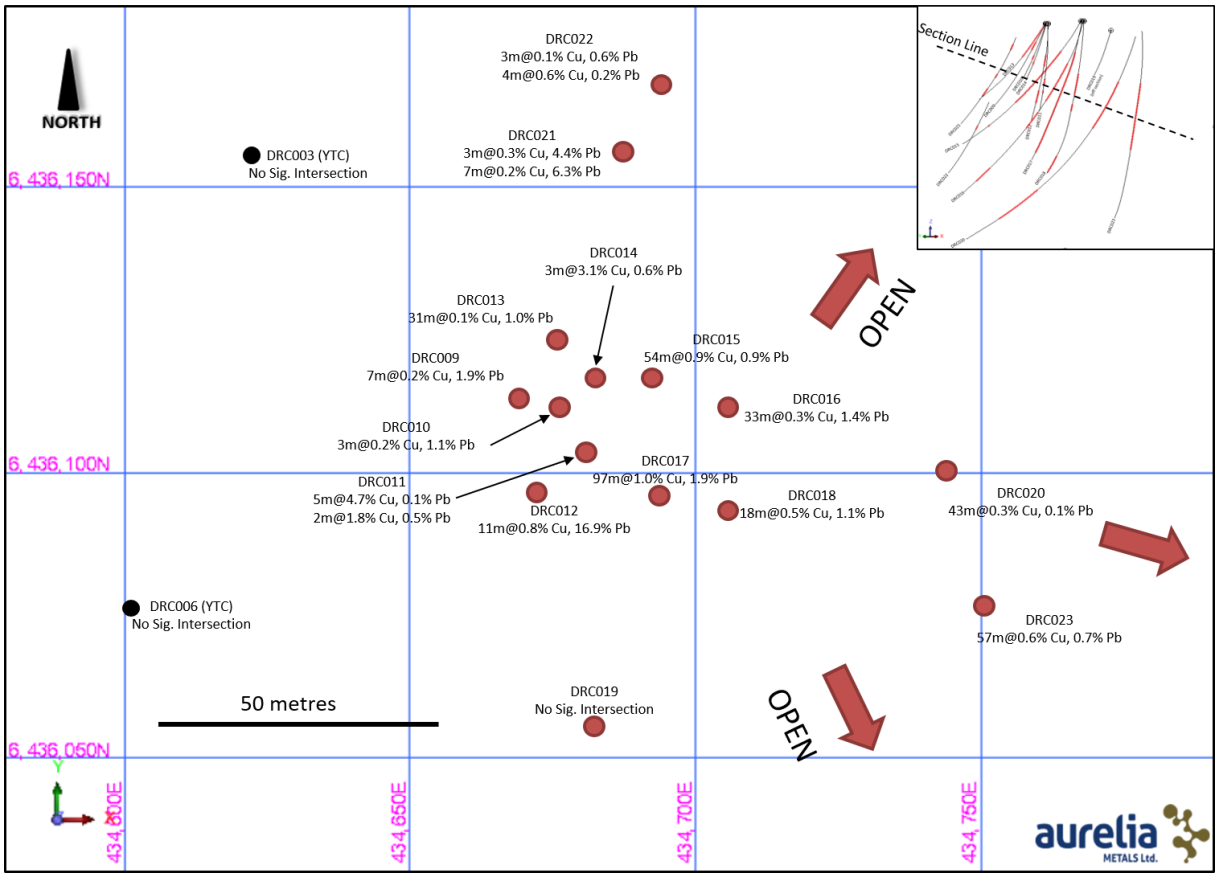

Figure 5. Plan showing drill hole pierce points and intercept through the interpreted shallow southeast dipping supergene zone.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY EXPANDS TARGET AREA

Following the completion of the RC drilling, an extensive infill portable-XRF soil geochemistry program was conducted in the immediate vicinity of the identified mineralisation. Sampling was focussed on the outcropping topographic high to the northeast, with over 1,200 sample points recorded on 21 lines.

Two new, discrete, linear lead-anomalous areas have been defined to the northeast, along with a large area of copper anomalism on the south-eastern slope of the topographic high (Figure 6). The lead and copper anomalies both extend for over 500 metres along strike and are considered high priority targets for immediate follow up.

IMMEDIATE FOLLOW-UP WORK PLANNED

A review of the potential of the area to host additional Dominion-style or Hera-style mineralisation has commenced, with the Board approving a significant new work program including:

- Intensive mapping, soil geochemistry and trenching of the ground around Dominion
- RC and diamond drilling to expand the area of mineralisation currently identified
- RC and diamond drilling to test the surface lead and copper anomalism to the northeast
- RC drilling at the Federation prospect (northwest of Dominion) and other peripheral targets
- A large pole-dipole IP survey (or similar technique) to test the prospectivity of up to 65 square kilometres in the Company's southern tenements

This work will commence early in the December quarter and continue through into the March 2019 quarter.

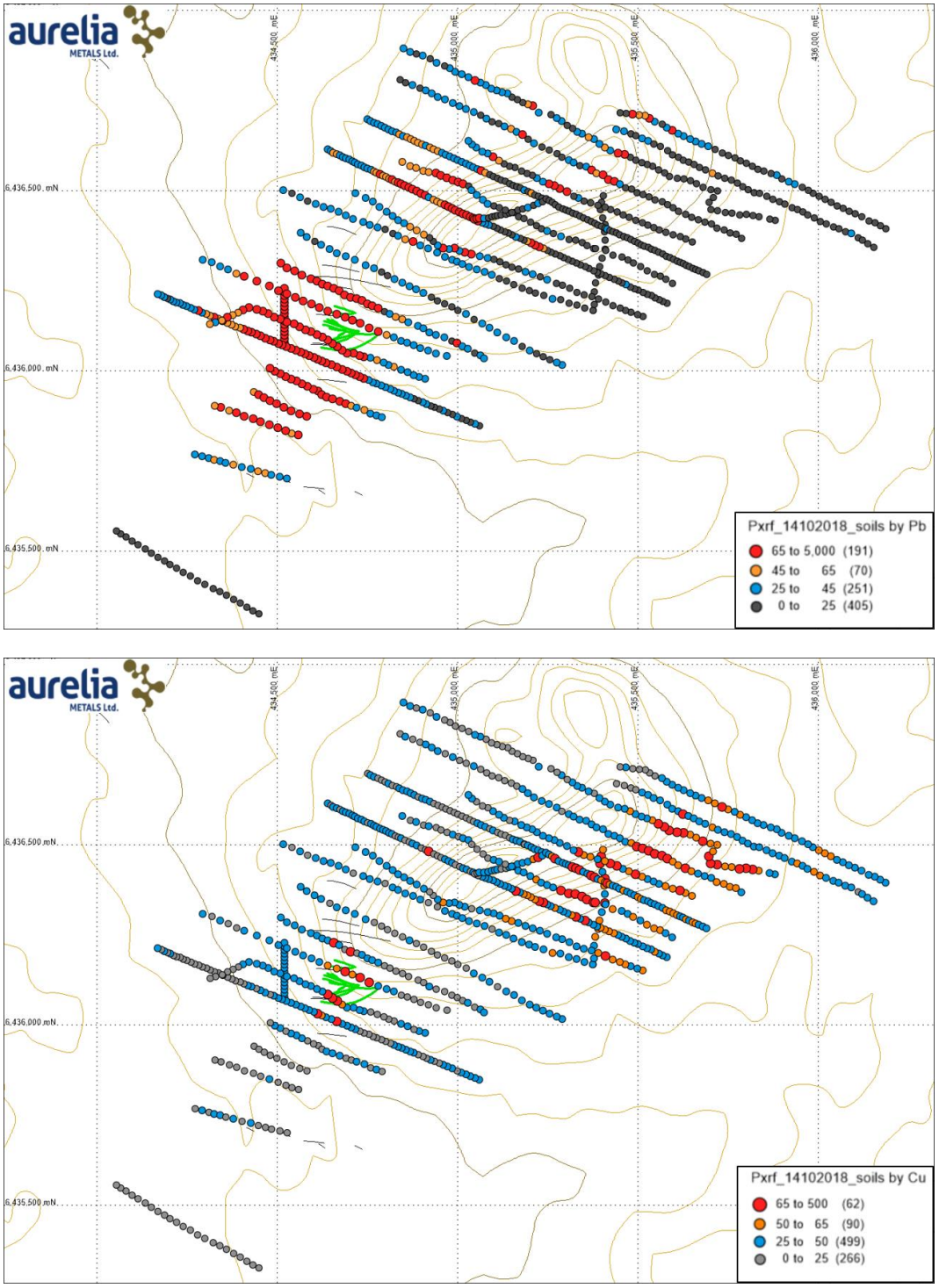

Figure 6. Recent portable XRF soil geochemistry results for lead (top) and copper (bottom) shown in relation to the topography contours at the Dominion prospect. Drill hole trace from the recent program are shown in green.

Further Information
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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Adam McKinnon, BSc (Hons), PhD, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr McKinnon is a full-time employee of Aurelia Metals 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.' Dr McKinnon consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1. Summary of gossan sampling results at the Dominion prospect.

Sample ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Sample Wt (kg)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Sample Type
DM01704	434674	6436111	1.52	682.0	1.8	0.8	0.8	103	Insitu Gossan
DM01705	434674	6436111	1.70	158.0	1.7	0.7	0.7	13	Insitu Gossan
DM01706	434674	6436111	1.00	2.2	2.6	0.7	0.7	4	Insitu Gossan
DM01707	434674	6436111	1.86	2.9	1.8	0.7	0.6	2	Insitu Gossan
DM01708	434674	6436111	2.08	4.0	1.6	0.7	0.8	2	Insitu Gossan
DM01709	434674	6436111	2.78	3.3	1.1	0.7	1.0	2	Insitu Gossan
DM01710	434674	6436111	2.66	2.5	4.0	0.6	0.7	1	Insitu Gossan
DM01711	434674	6436111	2.96	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	1	Insitu Gossan
DM01712	434674	6436111	2.20	1.9	3.8	0.6	0.8	1	Insitu Gossan
DM01713	434674	6436111	2.40	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0	Insitu Gossan
DM01715	434674	6436111	2.88	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1	Loose Gossan Samples
DM01716	434674	6436111	2.30	3.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	2	Loose Gossan Samples
DM01717	434674	6436111	2.34	76.2	2.8	0.7	0.7	8	Loose Gossan Samples
DM01718	434674	6436111	2.64	5.4	3.3	0.6	0.7	2	Loose Gossan Samples
DM01719	434674	6436111	3.82	6.4	2.0	0.7	0.6	3	Loose Gossan Samples
DM01720	434674	6436111	2.20	35.2	2.4	0.8	0.7	3	Loose Gossan Samples
DM01721	434674	6436111	3.70	35.1	1.7	0.6	0.9	3	Loose Gossan Samples
DM01722	434674	6436111	3.38	10.0	3.3	0.7	0.7	2	Loose Gossan Samples
Average			**2.47**	**57.3**	**2.1**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**8**	**All Gossan Samples**

Table 2. Collar summary for the Dominion prospect drill holes reported in this release.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Local RL (m)	DIP	Azimuth (MGA)	Total Depth (m)
DRC009	434688.7	6436110.3	10341.6	-58	274.3	76
DRC010	434689.1	6436110.3	10341.7	-68	274.3	46
DRC011	434689.6	6436108.8	10341.6	-75	225.3	70
DRC012	434689.2	6436108.3	10341.6	-60	225.3	88
DRC013	434690.2	6436111.6	10341.7	-58	311.3	76
DRC014	434690.5	6436111.4	10341.7	-75	311.3	46
DRC015	434724.3	6436109.9	10343.7	-58	270.3	136
DRC016	434726.2	6436109.0	10343.7	-70	271.3	164
DRC017	434724.7	6436108.9	10343.7	-60	245.5	149
DRC018	434725.7	6436108.0	10343.7	-65	231.3	154
DRC019	434706.6	6436061.0	10336.6	-60	255.3	130
DRC020	434780.0	6436105.5	10342.6	-60	248.3	232
DRC021	434716.6	6436160.0	10349.2	-58	253.3	106
DRC022	434717.2	6436162.8	10349.3	-70	294.3	136
DRC023	434782.5	6436104.5	10342.7	-60	218.3	170

Table 3. Significant intersections for the drill holes reported in this release.

Hole ID	Intercept	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	From (m)	Min. Style
DRC009	7	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.23	2	17	Supergene
DRC010	3	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.09	7	27	Supergene
DRC011	5	4.7	0.1	0.3	0.37	9	44	Supergene
	2	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.10	1	53	Supergene
DRC012	10	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.08	6	28	Supergene
	11	0.8	16.9	1.8	0.25	20	60	Supergene
includes	*5*	*1.4*	*34.5*	*2.9*	*0.49*	*41*	*61*	*Supergene*
DRC013	31	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.04	0	0	Supergene
includes	*4*	*0.3*	*5.7*	*0.3*	*0.21*	*1*	*22*	*Supergene*
DRC014	3	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.19	33	30	Supergene
DRC015	54	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.08	6	29	Supergene
includes	*6*	*7.5*	*5.1*	*0.1*	*0.52*	*47*	*58*	*Supergene*
	1	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.09	4	110	Transitional
DRC016	33	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.04	4	36	Supergene
includes	*8*	*0.2*	*4.8*	*0.1*	*0.05*	*11*	*38*	*Supergene*
and	*11*	*0.7*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*0.04*	*2*	*52*	*Supergene*
	15	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.01	2	80	Transitional
includes	*2*	*0.5*	*3.8*	7.9	0.03	*7*	*93*	*Transitional*
	14	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.01	1	136	Sulphide
DRC017	*97*	*1.0*	*1.9*	0.5	0.14	8	28	Supergene
includes	*9*	*0.6*	*5.1*	*0.5*	*0.31*	*4*	*40*	*Supergene*
and	*17*	*3.9*	*5.5*	*0.5*	*0.46*	*26*	*70*	*Supergene*
and	*4*	*3.1*	*4.2*	*6.4*	*0.25*	*37*	*96*	*Transitional*
DRC018	18	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.19	1	46	Supergene
includes	*7*	*0.9*	*2.2*	*1.0*	*0.45*	*1*	*49*	*Supergene*
	6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.04	1	73	Supergene
	16	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.02	1	121	Transitional
DRC019	3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.00	0	113	Sulphide
	4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.00	1	126	Sulphide
DRC020	43	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.02	1	53	Supergene
includes	*6*	*1.0*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.05*	*2*	*54*	*Supergene*
	38	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.01	0	163	Sulphide
includes	*6*	*0.1*	*0.6*	*0.9*	*0.01*	*1*	*195*	*Sulphide*
DRC021	5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.02	1	28	Supergene
	3	0.3	4.4	0.2	0.06	5	56	Supergene
	7	0.2	6.3	0.1	0.06	10	70	Supergene
DRC022	3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	1	40	Supergene
	4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	3	61	Supergene
	3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.01	0	93	Sulphide
DRC023	57	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.08	2	53	Supergene
includes	*10*	*0.8*	*3.7*	*0.4*	*0.18*	*1*	*74*	*Supergene*
and	*13*	*1.1*	*0.0*	*0.1*	*0.13*	*4*	*90*	*Transitional*

REFERENCES

JORC Code 2012 (Table 1) - Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. AusIMM.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC chip samples were collected using a rotary cone splitter directly off the drill rig. All samples were collected on a dry basis. Rock chips were collected on a partly random basis, with a large number of samples (18) taken from a single location to ensure representivity.
	• *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 25 samples. Duplicates were extensively used in the current program to ensure representivity.
	• *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.*	RC drilling was used to obtain representative samples of 1 metre length. RC chip samples are dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample. Gold is by 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. Rock chip samples noted in this report were collected by hammering a sample from the face of the gossan. A large number of samples were collected from various parts of the exposed rock to improve representivity. Assay methods were identical to above, although the gold was completed in triplicate and averaged.

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• All drilling during this program utilised a reverse circulation percussion method with a face sampling 143 millimetre bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• Chip recoveries are generally monitored visually at the rig by the size of the individual bags. Any low recoveries will be noted by the geologist at the rig. • No specific measures are in place to maximise recovery of drilled chips. Poor recoveries will be discussed with the driller as they may be the result of a blockage or otherwise poor ground. • The relationship between sample recovery and grade has not been assessed.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Systematic geological logging was undertaken. Data collected included: • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Nature and extent of alteration. • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. • Both qualitative and quantitative data was collected. • 100% of all recovered chips were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether Quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or*	• No core sampling occurred during the Dominion drilling programme • All RC samples were split using a rotary cone sampler directly off the drilling rig. Two samples were collected for every metre to allow for duplicate samples to be taken at any interval. All sampling was on a dry basis.

	dry. • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second- half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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. • Certified Standard Reference Materials and blanks are inserted at least every 25 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility. The results of the standards are to be within ±10% variance, or 2 standard deviations, 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. Assay grades are occassionally compared with mineralogy logging estimates. If differences are detected a re-assay can be carried out using the bulk reject or the assay pulp. • Systematic duplicate sampling was employed during the Dominion program. A regular duplicate was taken at predetermine sample intervals (averaging 1:25 samples). Further, a large number of samples occurring in mineralised zones were duplicated, increasing the duplicate rate to one sample every 10-15 samples. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory test	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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.* • *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.*	• Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab (ALS Group) were undertaken. Gold assays are 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 ICP-AES (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. • 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. • Certified reference material or blanks are inserted at least every 25 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 use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• The raw assay data forming significant intercepts are examined by at least two company personnel. • No twinned holes have been used at this stage. • Drill hole data including meta data, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, survey, sampling and occasionally 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 a 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.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars are initially located using hand held GPS to ±5m. Upon completion collars are located with differential GPS to ±5cm or picked up by the mine surveyors using a Total Station Theodolite (TST). • Drill holes are downhole-surveyed from collar to the end of hole by drilling personnel using downhole survey tool (Reflex). Drill holes are surveyed by single shot camera during drilling at intervals ranging between 15-30m. All survey data for every hole is checked and validated by Aurelia Metals personnel before entered into database. • All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia zone 55H • 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.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• As Dominion is a new discovery, data spacing is extremely variable. A total of 15 RC holes have currently been completed in an area of ~100 x 100 metres. Distances between drill holes currently range from 15 to 50 metres. • Not applicable as no Ore Resource or Reserve has been completed at Dominion. • 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.* • *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.*	• 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. • No known bias has been introduced due to drilling orientation
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security*	• Chain of custody is managed by Aurelia Metals. Samples are placed in tied calico bags with sample numbers that provide no information on the location of the sample. Samples are transported from site to the assay lab by courier or directly delivered by Aurelia Metals personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• No audit or review of the sampling regime at Dominion has been directly completed. However, an audit and review of the sampling regime at Hera, which uses identical sampling procedures, was undertaken by H&S Consultants in November 2015. Recommendations from this review form part of the current sampling practices at Hera and regionally.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Dominion prospect is located on Exploration Lease 6162, owned 100% by Hera Resource Pty. Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Aurelia Metals Limited). • At the time of reporting there were no known impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has a 50 year exploration history in the Nymagee area involving reputable companies such as Cyprus Mines, 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. A total of eight previous RC holes and one diamond hole were drilled at Dominion by YTC Resources, although these were generally unmineralised.

Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• All known mineralisation in the area is epigenetic "Cobar" style. Deposits are generally structurally controlled quartz + sulphide matrix breccias grading to massive sulphide. While the exact nature of the mineralisation at Dominion is uncertain (as it is only a new discovery), it is likely upgrading by leaching and supergene-enrichment is an important factor. In a similar fashion to the other Cobar deposits, the Dominion prospect occurs to the west of the Rookery Fault, a major regional structure with over 300km strike length. The deposits are near 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. • Mineralisation identified at Dominion includes malachite, azurite, smithsonite, cerussite, chalcocite and cuprite in the supergene zone, and disseminated pyrite±sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite in the primary zone.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All relevant drill hole data is included in the main body of the report.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results have been reported on an length-weighted basis. No top-cut or grade truncations have been applied to any assay results. Composite intervals are reported using a nominal 0.2% Cu or 0.3% Pb+Zn cut-off. Internal dilution of up to 3 metres has also been allowed. • Higher results that occur internal to the composited intervals as described above are included in this report. Higher grade intervals are only highlighted if there are areas within the composite that differ significantly from the overall grades. Reporting of the shorter intercepts allows a more complete understanding of the grade distribution within the mineralised zone. • No metal equivalences are quoted in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The uncertain nature of the mineralisation orientation/controls is discussed in the text of this report. • Due to the limited data available to date (this is a new discovery), only downhole lengths are reported as true widths are not known. As far as possible, context as to the size and orientation of the mineralisation has been given in the diagrams provided.
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.*	• All drill results and all rock chip samples from the recent program are given in this 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 (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future work is discussed in the body of the text.