DISCOVERY OF HIGH GRADE MINERALISATION AT THE FEDERATION PROSPECT, SOUTH OF HERA

KEY POINTS

- Base metal sulphide mineralisation (Zn-Pb-Cu-Au-Ag) has been discovered at the Federation prospect, approximately 10 km south of the Hera mine. Mineralisation is open in multiple directions with follow up diamond and RC drilling planned at depth and along strike.
- Significant intercepts at Federation to date include:
    - **5 metres at 22.6% Pb+Zn & 3.07g/t Au**
    - **6 metres at 21.1% Pb+Zn & 0.33g/t Au**
    - **6 metres at 16.9% Pb+Zn & 0.62g/t Au**
    - **4 metres at 23.4% Pb+Zn & 0.28g/t Au**
    - **4 metres at 11.4% Pb+Zn & 0.08g/t Au**
- Shallow drilling at the nearby Dominion Prospect has returned the first significant sulphide copper intercepts, including:
    - **5 metres at 2.8% Cu & 8g/t Ag**
    - **5 metres at 2.2% Cu & 5g/t Ag**

Aurelia's Executive Chairman & CEO, Cobb Johnstone commented*: "The drilling at Federation is very encouraging, especially with assays showing the presence of gold mineralisation. Drilling at Dominion has unveiled primary copper mineralisation at relatively shallow depths. These results provide more evidence of the prospective nature of this region. Immediate follow-up is planned on a number of identified targets" said Mr Johnstone*.

OVERVIEW OF THE FEDERATION DISCOVERY

Aurelia Metals Limited ("**AMI**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the discovery of a new polymetallic mineral system at the Federation prospect, 10 kilometres 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. In October last year AMI announced the discovery of significant near-surface polymetallic mineralisation at Dominion, located approximately one kilometre southeast of the Federation prospect (**Figure 2**). Intercepts at Dominion were predominantly oxide or supergene in nature and included 97 metres at 1.0% Cu & 2.4% Pb+Zn in hole DRC017**.**

The Federation area had previously been the focus of mapping, soil and rock chip geochemistry, close-spaced gravity surveys and limited reverse circulation (RC) drilling. In 2013 YTC Resources completed four relatively shallow RC holes, designed to partially test a strong northeast/southwest-trending lead and gold soil anomaly. Results in these holes showed only minor anomalism, with no significant base metal or gold intersections.

In January and February this year AMI completed a 25.7 line-kilometre pole-dipole induced polarisation (IP) geophysical survey over the Dominion and Federation areas (**Figure 2**). The survey was aimed at defining geophysical responses potentially related to the presence of sulphides in a prospective area of nearly five square kilometres. 3D modelling of the IP data showed significant IP chargeability features in the immediate vicinity of the Dominion discovery, to the north and northeast of Dominion, and at the Federation Prospect (**Figure 3**). A strong coincident conductivity feature was also modelled at Federation, which continues down to the depth limit of the survey at approximately 500 metres below surface (**Figure 4 and 5**). The results of the first phase follow-up RC drilling by AMI targeting the IP features at Federation are described below.

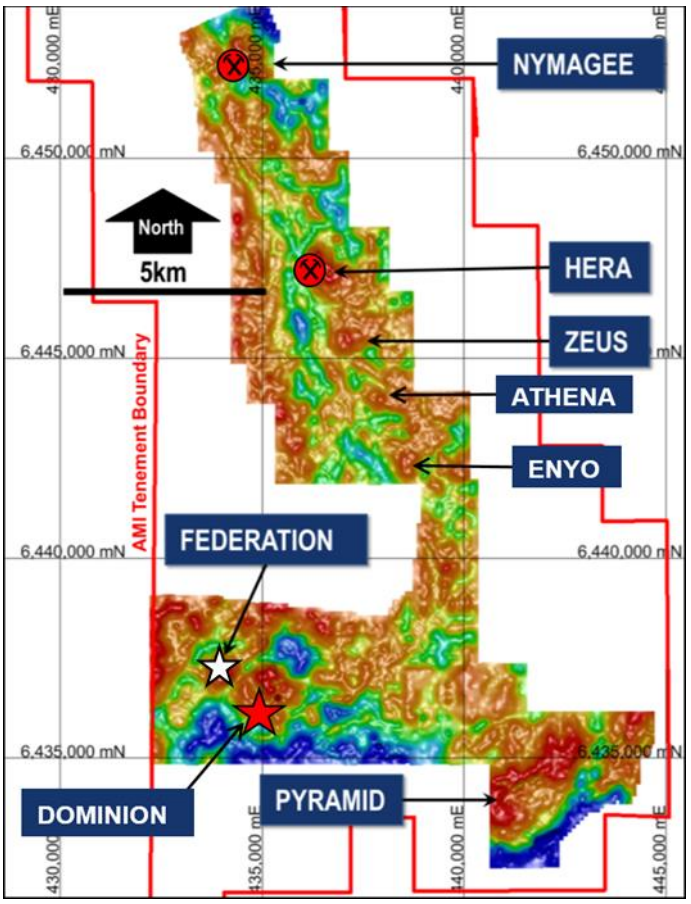

Figure 1. Location of the Dominion and Federation prospects relative to the Hera and Nymagee mines and other regional prospects, shown with local gravity anomalism.

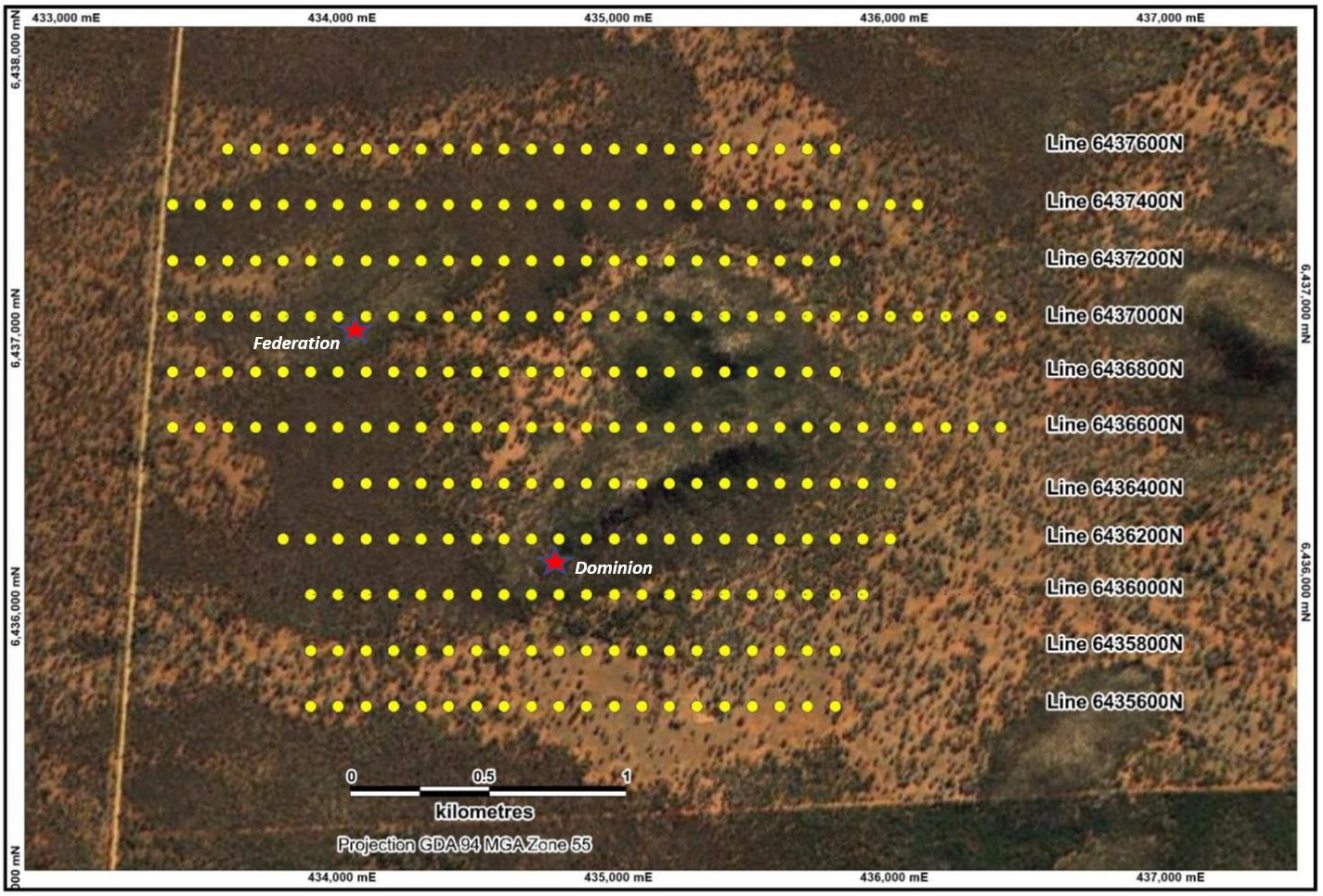

Figure 2. Pole-dipole induced polarisation lines completed in the Dominion and Federation areas in January and February 2019.

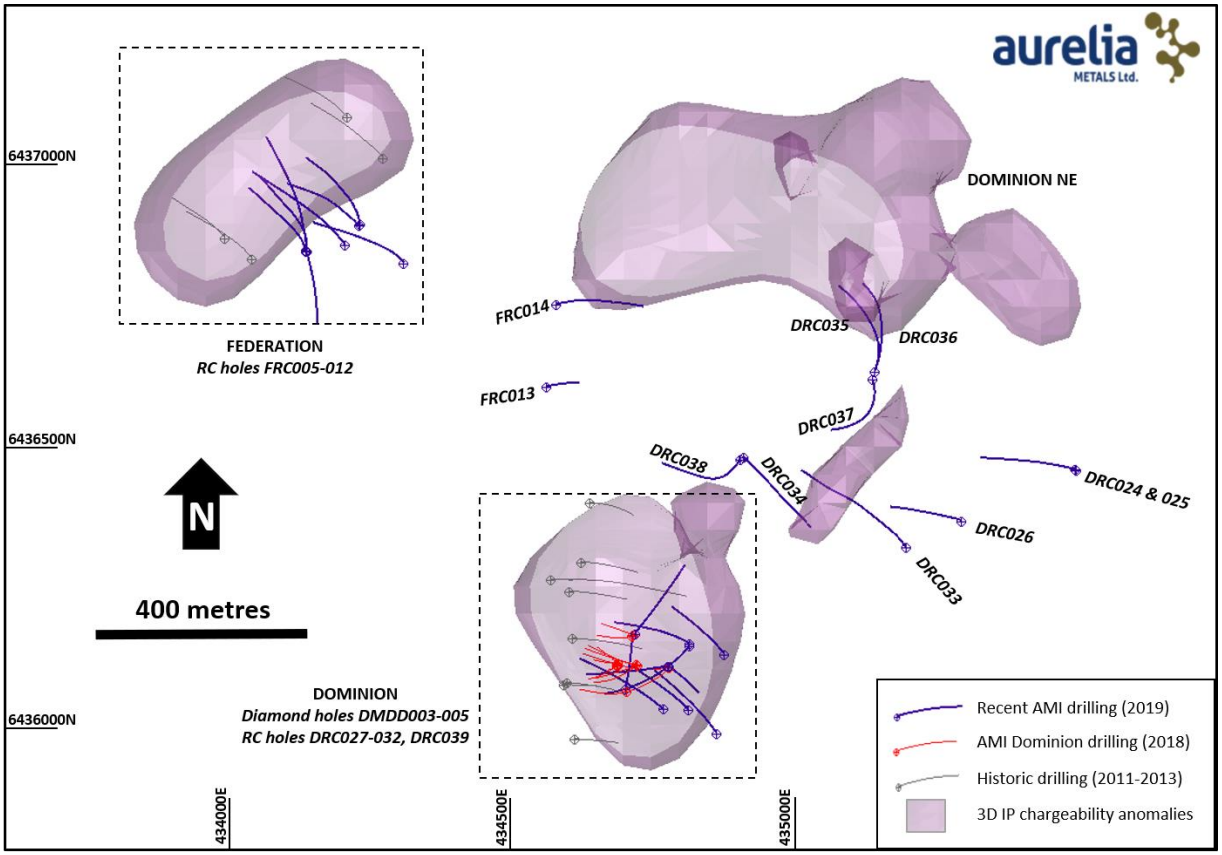

Figure 3. Plan showing the modelled 3D induced polarisation chargeability anomalies (35mV) identified by a recent survey, along with drilling completed by AMI in the same area.

REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILLING AT FEDERATION

A total of eight reverse circulation (RC) drill holes for 2,681 metres were completed at the Federation Prospect in March and April 2019. The initial target of these holes was the centre of the overlapping IP conductivity/chargeability anomalies, mid-way between the historic drilling at the prospect.

Final results from this program have now been received, with six of the eight holes returning high grade intercepts of zinc-lead mineralisation with accessory gold, copper and silver. Most intersections are between 100 and 250 metres below surface and include the following results:

FRC010 6 metres at **8.5% Pb+Zn, 0.07g/t Au, 0.3% Cu, 6g/t Ag** from 158m, *includes*
*3 metres at **15.1% Pb+Zn, 0.12g/t Au, 0.4% Cu, 10g/t Ag** from 158m*

11 metres at **11.0% Pb+Zn, 1.47g/t Au, 0.2% Cu, 7g/t Ag** from 179m, *includes*
*5 metres at **22.6% Pb+Zn, 3.07g/t Au, 0.3% Cu, 13g/t Ag** from 180m*

FRC012 14 metres at **10.1% Pb+Zn, 0.16g/t Au, 0.1% Cu, 3g/t Ag** from 252m, *includes*
*6 metres at **21.1% Pb+Zn, 0.33g/t Au, 0.3% Cu, 7g/t Ag** from 253m*

FRC009 5 metres at **8.8% Pb+Zn, 0.30g/t Au, 0.9% Cu, 6g/t Ag** from 226m,

16 metres at **7.5% Pb+Zn, 0.26g/t Au, 0.1% Cu, 4g/t Ag** from 261m, *includes*
*5 metres at **16.9% Pb+Zn, 0.62g/t Au, 0.3% Cu, 8g/t Ag** from 263m*

FRC008 4 metres at **23.4% Pb+Zn, 0.28g/t Au, 0.3% Cu, 15g/t Ag** from 131m

FRC005 4 metres at **11.4% Pb+Zn, 0.08g/t Au, 0.2% Cu, 6g/t Ag** from 236m

FRC006 6 metres at **7.4% Pb+Zn, 0.12g/t Au, 0.0% Cu, 3g/t Ag** from 228m, *includes*
*3 metres at **13.8% Pb+Zn, 0.24g/t Au, 0.0% Cu, 6g/t Ag** from 228m*

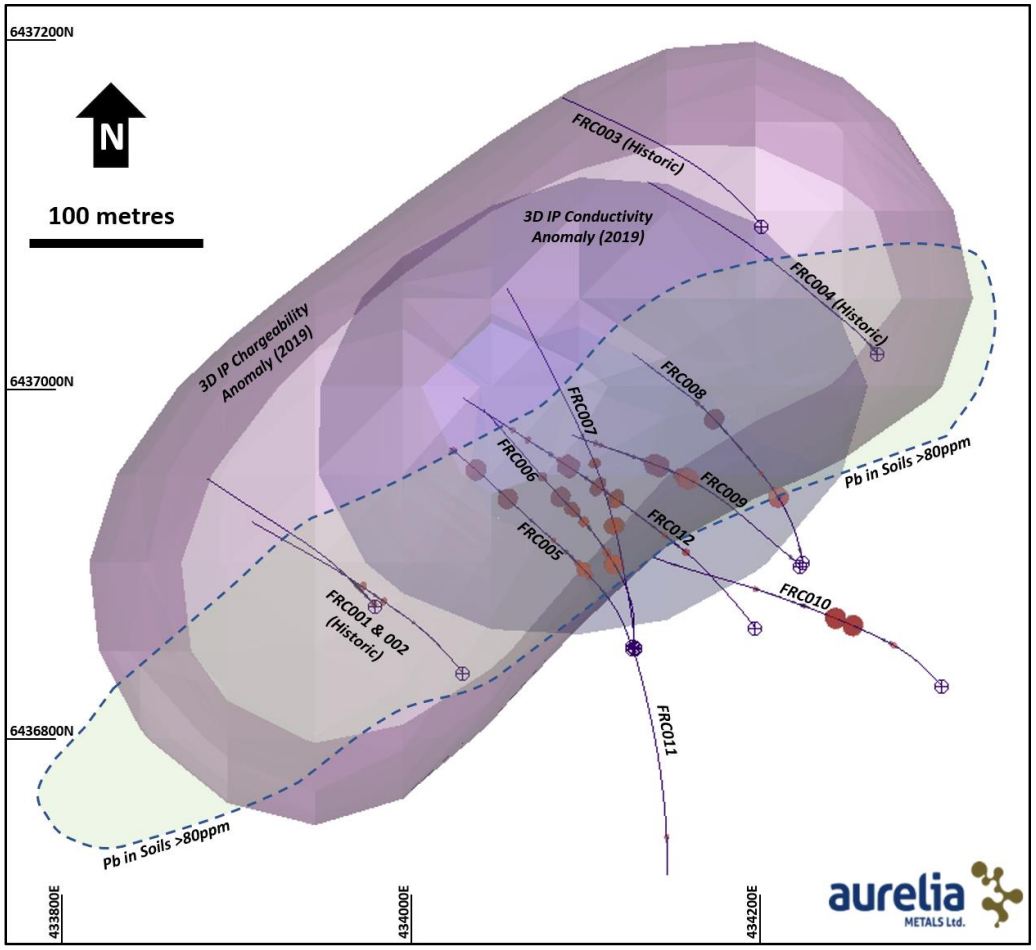

Figure 4. Plan showing the IP chargeability and conductivity anomalies at Federation, along with the coincident soil Pb geochemical anomaly recent RC drilling. Red discs on drill holes are Pb+Zn>1%.

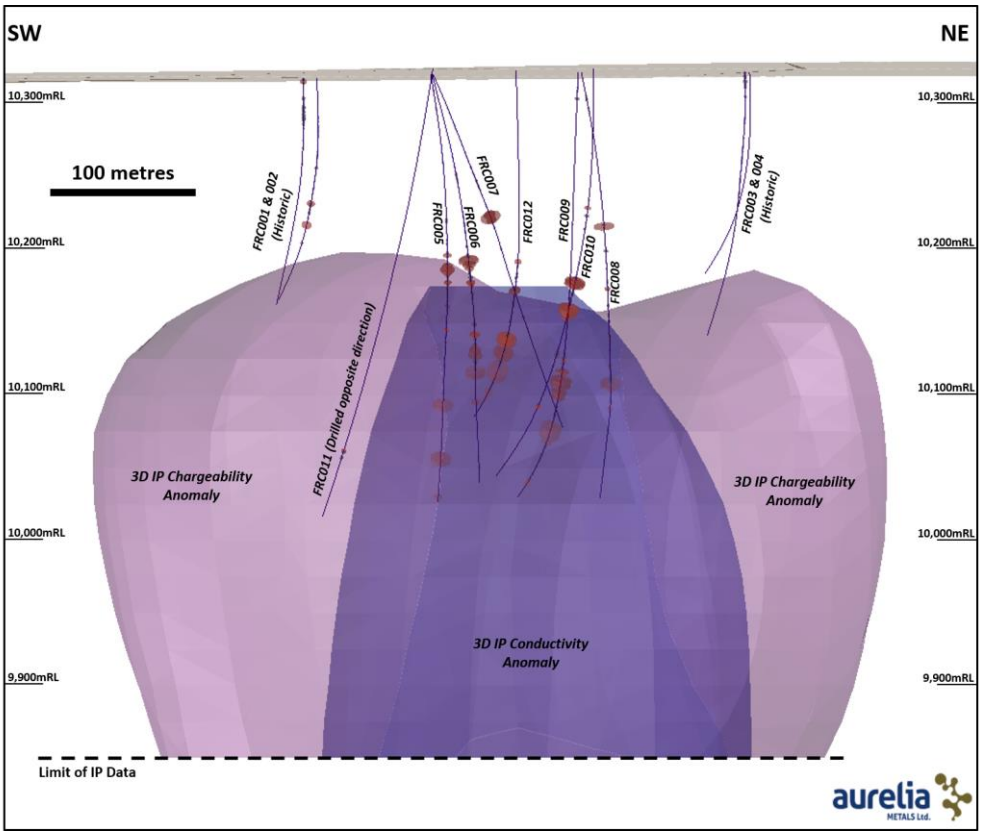

Figure 5. Long section showing the modelled 3D IP chargeability and conductivity anomalies at Federation with recent RC drilling. Red discs on drill holes are Pb+Zn>1%.

Drill hole details for the Federation program are presented in **Table 1** and a full list of significant intersections is given in **Table 2**. In contrast to the Dominion prospect, all high grade intervals intercepted to date have been sulphide-type mineralisation with no supergene or oxide component. The host rock and sulphide mineralogy appears similar to Hera, comprising sphalerite and galena with lesser chalcopyrite and iron sulphides in silicified and brecciated sandstones and siltstones. The orientation of the mineralisation is still to be fully determined, with Company geologists identifying a northeast to east-northeast trend and moderate to steep southeast dip as being the likely trend.

The mineralisation at Federation is currently defined over a strike of more than 150 metres, and remains open in multiple directions, including up- and down-dip and along-strike in both directions (**Figure 4**). Mineralisation in FRC010, which has the highest gold grades intercepted to date, sits by itself more than 100 metres to the southeast of the other Federation intercepts and possibly represents a separate parallel zone. Due to limits on hole length using the RC drilling method, the northwestern side of the IP anomalies remain untested (**Figure 4**), as do the widest parts of the IP features at depth (**Figure 5**).

Given the highly prospective nature of the results, AMI's Board have approved immediate follow-up exploration work at Federation. This will include deeper diamond drilling to fully assess the depth and strike extent of the high grade zone, additional RC drilling to test the potential at shallower depths (including the zone around the gold-bearing intercept in FRC010), and down hole electromagnetic (EM) surveys to identify any significant sulphide conductors present.

REVERSE CIRCULATION AND DIAMOND DRILLING AT DOMINION

A total of seven reverse circulation (RC) drill holes for 1,764 metres and three diamond holes for 645 metres were also completed as follow-up to the 2018 program that led to the discovery of the Dominion polymetallic deposit. The holes were generally focused on testing possible extensions to the mineralisation to the east, northeast and at depth (**Figure 6**). Importantly, significant sulphide copper and lead-zinc sulphides were encountered for the first time, including the following intercepts:

DRC029 **18 metres at 1.5% Cu, 0.2% Pb+Zn, 5g/t Ag, 0.12g/t Au** from 88m, *includes*
*3 metres at **2.5% Cu, 0.2% Pb+Zn, 2g/t Ag, 0.13g/t Au** from 92m, and*
*5 metres at **2.8% Cu, 0.3% Pb+Zn, 8g/t Ag, 0.25g/t Au** from 101m*

DRC030 11 metres at **1.1% Cu, 0.0% Pb+Zn, 3g/t Ag, 0.04g/t Au** from 238m, *includes*
*5 metres at **2.2% Cu, 0.0% Pb+Zn, 5g/t Ag, 0.06g/t Au** from 241m*

DMDD004 4 metres at **1.5% Cu, 0.1% Pb+Zn, 3g/t Ag, 0.02g/t Au** from 115m

DMDD003 6 metres at **0.0% Cu, 3.4% Pb+Zn, 4g/t Ag, 0.04g/t Au** from 140m

It is noted that the upper part of the mineralised zone in DRC029 is transitional in nature (between oxide and sulphide), although the highest-grade lower portion is completely unoxidised/primary.

Further shallow oxide mineralisation was also encountered in the recent diamond drilling at Dominion, including:

DMDD003 **32.6 metres at 0.4% Cu, 0.0% Pb+Zn, 1g/t Ag, 0.02g/t Au** from 59m, *includes*
*6 metres at **1.1% Cu, 0.1% Pb+Zn, 7g/t Ag, 0.03g/t Au** from 72m*

DMDD005 5 metres at **0.7% Cu, 2.6% Pb+Zn, 2g/t Ag, 0.61g/t Au** from 43m

In addition to the immediate Dominion area, 11 wide-spaced RC drill holes for a total of 2,924 metres have been drilled to the north and northeast of Dominion, targeting a variety geochemical and geophysical targets (see **Figure 3**). While no high grade mineralisation was intercepted in these holes, encouraging zones with strong alteration and base metal anomalism were detected. Hole DRC033, located more than 500 metres northeast of Dominion, intercepted two anomalous zones of 6 metres at 0.25% Cu from 94 metres, and 5 metres at 0.5% Pb+Zn from 275 metres, respectively.

Drill hole details for the Dominion and Dominion northeast program are presented in **Table 1** and a full list of significant and anomalous intersections is given in **Table 2**.

The Company's technical team are currently assessing possible structural controls on mineralisation in the area and are encouraged by the presence of significant primary mineralisation at depth in the Dominion area. It is noted the biggest of the modelled IP chargeability anomalies north of Dominion and east of Federation remains almost untested. With the Dominion deposit remaining open in a number of directions along strike and at depth, a program to further test the potential of the Dominion area is currently being developed.

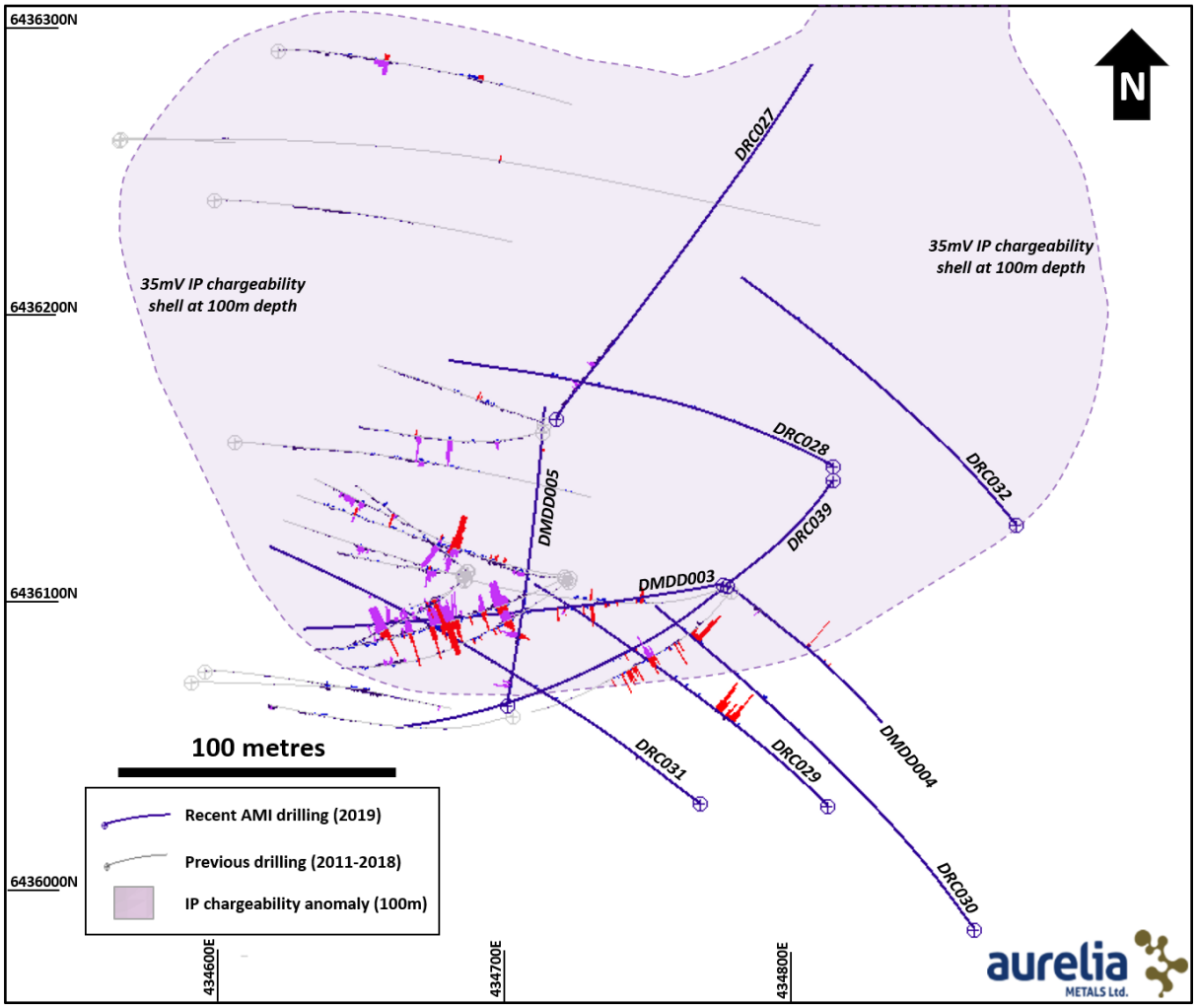

Figure 6. Plan view of the Dominion area highlighting RC and diamond holes completed this year, along with the IP chargeability shell at 100 metres depth. Down hole Cu assays > 0.5% are shown as red bars, Pb+Zn assays > 1.0% are shown as purple bars.

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. Collar summary for the Dominion and Federation area drill holes reported in this release.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Local RL (m)	DIP	Azimuth (MGA)	Total Depth (m)
FRC005	434130.0	6436851.2	10320.9	-70.2	342.9	335
FRC006	434131.5	6436851.2	10320.8	-70.2	355.3	330
FRC007	434131.4	6436851.9	10321.0	-55.5	357.9	330
FRC008	434227.0	6436900.3	10322.9	-69.3	347.9	336
FRC009	434225.4	6436898.6	10322.8	-69.9	311.4	336
FRC010	434306.0	6436830.4	10325.4	-70.1	316.7	342
FRC011	434130.0	6436853.0	10324.9	-70.0	160.0	336
FRC012	434200.0	6436863.0	10324.0	-70.0	325.3	336
FRC013	434562.3	6436607.8	10332.1	-70.0	73.0	150
FRC014	434580.1	6436755.6	10332.5	-70.0	73.0	336
DMDD003	434780.0	6436107.0	10343.5	-52.0	258.3	219.2
DMDD004	434781.0	6436106.5	10343.5	-72.5	126.3	235.5
DMDD005	434704.3	6436064.7	10336.6	-58.0	10.3	190.5
DRC024	435512.7	6436459.0	10355.8	-80.0	290.3	150
DRC025	435511.5	6436459.5	10355.6	-60.0	290.3	250
DRC026	435307.4	6436367.7	10355.0	-65.0	291.3	200
DRC027	434721.7	6436164.7	10349.5	-60.0	28.3	252
DRC028	434818.0	6436148.0	10347.0	-65.0	300.3	204
DRC029	434816.5	6436029.6	10335.4	-66.1	313.7	210
DRC030	434867.6	6435986.7	10333.1	-65.0	320.3	264
DRC031	434771.5	6436030.5	10334.6	-63.4	306.2	264
DRC032	434881.9	6436127.7	10344.8	-70.0	320.3	210
DRC033	435207.0	6436320.1	10354.1	-60.0	324.3	300
DRC034	434916.4	6436481.2	10353.1	-65.0	130.0	300
DRC035	435151.1	6436635.5	10350.7	-71.2	24.5	336
DRC036	435151.3	6436636.1	10350.7	-60.7	20.6	272
DRC037	435147.4	6436621.4	10351.6	-63.5	160.8	330
DRC038	434909.7	6436477.7	10353.0	-65.7	210.9	300
DRC039	434818.4	6436143.4	10332.5	-65.0	214.0	360

Table 2. Significant/anomalous intersections for the drill holes reported in this release.

Hole ID	Interval (m)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb+Zn %	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	From (m)	Style	Prospect
FRC005	7	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.03	1	0.1	141	Sulphide	
	5	2.5	1.8	4.3	0.03	5	0.2	252	Sulphide	
includes	2	**4.6**	**3.8**	**8.4**	0.02	9	0.3	254	Sulphide	Federation
	4	**3.6**	**7.9**	**11.4**	0.08	6	0.2	298	Sulphide	
	2	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.01	1	0.1	330	Sulphide	
FRC006	8	0.6	1.4	2.0	0.02	1	0.0	136	Sulphide	
	3	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.07	1	0.0	154	Sulphide	
	2	0.4	1.3	1.7	0.01	1	0.0	195	Sulphide	Federation
	10	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.05	1	0.0	205	Sulphide	
	6	**2.8**	**4.6**	**7.4**	0.12	3	0.0	228	Sulphide	
includes	3	**5.3**	**8.5**	**13.8**	0.24	6	0.0	228	Sulphide	
FRC007	1	0.1	0.1	0.2	**1.19**	0	0.0	100	Transition	
	7	0.6	1.4	2.0	0.02	2	0.1	117	Sulphide	Federation
	1	1.4	0.9	2.3	0.25	2	0.0	182	Sulphide	
FRC008	1	1.3	2.8	4.1	**0.57**	7	0.2	113	Sulphide	Federation
	4	**12.6**	**10.8**	**23.4**	0.28	15	0.3	236	Sulphide	
FRC009	1	0.1	0.2	0.2	**1.34**	0	0.0	143	Sulphide	
	24	1.4	1.6	3.0	0.11	2	0.2	218	Sulphide	
includes	5	**3.3**	**5.5**	**8.8**	0.30	6	**0.9**	226	Sulphide	
	16	**3.1**	**4.4**	**7.5**	0.26	4	0.1	261	Sulphide	Federation
includes	6	**7.0**	**9.9**	**16.9**	**0.62**	8	0.3	263	Sulphide	
	1	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.01	1	0.1	315	Sulphide	
	1	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.01	1	0.0	319	Sulphide	
FRC010	6	**2.9**	**5.6**	**8.5**	0.07	6	0.3	158	Sulphide	
includes	3	**5.2**	**10.0**	**15.1**	0.12	10	0.4	159	Sulphide	
	1	0.2	0.4	0.7	**0.57**	2	**1.1**	169	Sulphide	
	11	**3.5**	**7.5**	**11.0**	**1.47**	7	0.2	179	Sulphide	Federation
includes	5	**7.1**	**15.4**	**22.6**	**3.07**	13	0.3	180	Sulphide	
	3	0.1	0.1	0.2	**1.54**	0	0.0	196	Sulphide	
	1	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.08	2	0.0	264	Sulphide	
FRC011	1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.01	5	0.0	285	Sulphide	Federation
FRC012	1	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.03	2	0.0	144	Sulphide	
	1	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.01	1	0.0	170	Sulphide	
	7	1.1	1.9	3.0	0.01	2	0.0	215	Sulphide	
	4	1.3	1.5	2.8	0.01	2	0.0	231	Sulphide	Federation
	14	**3.0**	**7.1**	**10.1**	0.16	3	0.2	252	Sulphide	
includes	6	**5.9**	**15.2**	**21.1**	0.33	7	0.3	253	Sulphide	
	1	**0.3**	**1.3**	**1.6**	0.01	1	0.1	288	Sulphide	
	1	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.02	0	0.0	299	Sulphide	
FRC013	No significant/anomalous results									Dominion NE
FRC014	No significant/anomalous results									Dominion NE
DMDD003	32.60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	1.5	**0.4**	59	Oxide	
includes	6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.03	6.6	**1.1**	72	Oxide	
	5	0.8	**2.6**	**3.4**	0.02	3.6	0.0	140	Sulphide	
	13.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.01	1.7	0.0	164	Sulphide	Dominion
DMDD004	6	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.01	0.3	0.1	42	Oxide	
	4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.01	3.2	**1.5**	115	Sulphide	Dominion
DMDD005	5	1.6	0.2	1.8	0.06	2.0	0.1	11	Oxide	
	5	**2.14**	0.5	2.6	**0.61**	1.8	**0.7**	43	Oxide	Dominion
includes	2	**2.15**	0.7	2.9	**1.28**	0.4	**1.1**	44	Oxide	
DRC024	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.1	0.2	60	Transition	Dominion NE
DRC025	No significant/anomalous results									Dominion NE
DRC026	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	4.3	0.2	115	Sulphide	Dominion NE
	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.2	0.2	62	Sulphide	

Table 2 (cont). Significant/anomalous intersections for the drill holes reported in this release.

Hole ID	Interval (m)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb+Zn %	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	From (m)	Style	Prospect
DRC027	25	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.04	0.4	0.1	9	Oxide	Dominion
includes	6	**1.1**	0.1	1.2	0.07	0.9	0.2	22	Oxide	
	23	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.02	0.4	0.0	41	Oxide	
includes	4	**1.3**	0.0	1.4	0.02	1.0	0.1	42	Oxide	
DRC028	2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.02	0.5	0.2	95	Sulphide	Dominion
	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.3	0.2	126	Sulphide	
	1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.03	2.0	0.5	141	Sulphide	
	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	1.0	0.3	159	Sulphide	
DRC029	18	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.12	5.4	**1.5**	88	Transition	Dominion
includes	3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.13	2.4	**2.5**	92	Transition	
and	5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.25	8.0	**2.8**	101	Sulphide	
	2	0.3	**1.2**	**1.5**	0.01	0.9	0.1	192	Sulphide	
DRC030	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	2.5	**1.1**	238	Sulphide	Dominion
includes	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.06	5.0	**2.2**	241	Sulphide	
DRC031	2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.01	0.3	0.0	55	Sulphide	Dominion
	4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.01	0.4	0.1	216	Sulphide	
DRC032	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.06	1.4	0.3	161	Sulphide	Dominion
	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	1.2	0.4	180	Sulphide	
DRC033	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	1.0	0.3	94	Sulphide	Dominion NE
	5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.0	275	Sulphide	
DRC034	No significant/anomalous results									Dominion NE
DRC035	No significant/anomalous results									Dominion NE
DRC036	No significant/anomalous results									Dominion NE
DRC037	No significant/anomalous results									Dominion NE
DRC038	No significant/anomalous results									Dominion NE
DRC039	1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.05	4.6	**1.4**	212	Sulphide	Dominion

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. • Diamond core sampling is by sawn half HQ core or quarter PQ core. Nominal sample intervals are 1m with a range from 0.5m to 1.5m. • Samples are transported to ALS Geochemistry - 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 25 samples. Duplicates were extensively used (at least 1in 20 samples) in the current RC programs 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. Diamond drilling was used to obtain core samples of nominally 1m, but with a range between 0.5 - 1.5m. RC chip samples are dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. Core samples are cut in half, 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.

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.).*	• Drilling by diamond coring generally commences as PQ core until fresh rock is reached. The PQ rods are left as casing then HQ coring is employed. Reverse circulation percussion (RC) method used in this program utilised 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. Measured diamond core recovery against intervals drilled is recorded as part of geotechnical logging. Recoveries are greater than 95% once in fresh rock. • Diamond drill holes use triple tube drilling to maximise recovery. 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 and geotechnical logging is undertaken. Data collected includes: • Nature and extent of lithologies (RC and core). • Relationship between lithologies (RC and core) • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals (RC and core) • Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. (core only) • Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core (core only) • 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 (core only) • Bulk density by Archimedes principle at regular intervals (core only) • Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. All core is digitally photographed • 100% of all recovered core and chips are geologically and geotechnically 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*	• 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. • 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 insitu 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 Federation and Dominion programs. A regular duplicate was taken at predetermine sample intervals (averaging 1:25 samples). Further, a samples occurring in mineralised zones were duplicated, increasing the duplicate rate to one sample every 15-20 samples. Second-half sampling of the diamond core was not employed in this program. • 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 a 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 70m 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 Federation and Dominion are a new discovery, data spacing is extremely variable. A total of 22 RC holes and 3 diamond holes have currently been completed at Dominion in an area of ~200 x 200 metres. Distances between drill holes currently range from 15 to 80 metres. A total of 12 RC holes have been drilled at Federation. Drill hole spacing ranges from 30 to 100 metres. • Not applicable as no Ore Resource or Reserve has been completed at Federation or 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 where possible. 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 Federation/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 Resources 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. Four RC holes were drilled by YTC Resources at Federation.

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 and vein pyrite±sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite in the primary zone. • Mineralisation identified at Federation includes sphalerite-galena±chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-pyrite in veins and breccias.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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 a length-weighted basis. No top-cut or grade truncations have been applied to any assay results. Composite intervals at Federation are reported using a nominal 1% Pb+Zn cut-off. Internal dilution of up to 2 metres has been allowed. Composite intervals at Dominion are reported using a nominal 0.5% Cu or 1.0% Pb+Zn cut-off. Internal dilution of up to 3 metres has also been allowed. • Anomalous results from more distal RC holes (not at Federation or Dominion) are also shown in the results table. These are generally based on a nominal 0.2% Cu or 0.4% Pb+Zn basis. • Higher grade 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.
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, only downhole lengths are reported as true widths are not currently 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, and include mineralised and un-mineralised holes.

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.