GREAT COBAR PFS OUTCOMES AND PEAK ORE RESERVE INCREASE

SUPPORTS LIFE EXTENSION FOR PEAK OPERATIONS PLUS SUBSTANTIAL UPSIDE POTENTIAL

Aurelia Metals Limited (ASX: AMI) (**Aurelia** or the **Company**) advises of the completion of the Great Cobar Project Pre-Feasibility Study (**PFS**) and maiden Ore Reserve estimate.

Highlights

- Demonstrates robust technical and economic case for low-risk brownfield development of copper-rich Great Cobar deposit via access decline and underground mining.
- Initial Great Cobar mine schedule (Production Target) unchanged: 2.3 Mt at 2.2% Cu, 1.1 g/t Au and 5 g/t Ag (see ASX release dated 23 July 2021).
- Initial mining and processing of Great Cobar expected to take place over an approximate five-year life (400-500ktpa) and deliver a total of 47kt copper and 61koz gold.
- PFS outcomes support the declaration of a maiden Ore Reserve estimate for Great Cobar (840 kt at 2.0% Cu, 1.0 g/t Au and 4 g/t Ag), increasing the total Peak Ore Reserve estimate by 19% to 3.2 Mt.
- Key physical parameters:
  - Development configuration utilises two parallel declines to access the Great Cobar deposit from the New Cobar workings with a new surface exhaust shaft and underground primary ventilation fan.
  - Longhole stoping mining method at a maximum ore production rate of 500ktpa.
  - Treatment through the Peak process plant to produce Cu-Au-Ag concentrate and Au-Ag doré; strong expected recoveries of 95% copper and 80% gold.
- Key financial parameters:
  - Pre-production capex of approx. A$35M with residual life of mine (**LOM**) capex of approx. A$50M.
  - Forecast Great Cobar site operating costs (excluding sustaining capex) of approximately A$175/t ore processed at Peak Mine's targeted 800ktpa throughput.
- The Project will proceed directly to implementation with first stope production expected approximately 18 months from access decline commencement; decline works targeted to commence in July 2022 with forecast delivery of first production ore in late CY2023.
- NSW regulatory approvals obtained to develop access decline; regulatory consent for production mining at Great Cobar expected in late CY2022.
- Key potential upside drivers:
  - Mineralisation remains open at depth and is the subject of ongoing drilling. The recently announced surface drilling results did not form part of the PFS scope and highlight the substantial potential to extend the deposit. The planned access decline is also set to provide better platforms for additional infill and extensional drilling. This is expected to deliver significant opportunity to further upgrade and extend the existing Mineral Resource, expand the initial mining area and discover potentially economic mineralisation outside the known extents of the deposit.
  - The lead-zinc portion of the Great Cobar deposit was excluded from the PFS on the basis that the mineralisation could not be reliably separated to achieve commercial concentrate specifications. This offers further upside via additional test work and potential mine schedule inclusion.

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Cautionary Statement: PEAK MINE SCHEDULE AND GREAT COBAR DEPOSIT

The Mineral Resource estimate underpinning the Great Cobar Ore Reserve and Production Target in the PFS have been prepared by a competent person in accordance with the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (**JORC Code 2012**). The Competent Person's Statement is found in the section of this ASX release titled "Competent Person's Statement". For full details of the Mineral Resources estimate, please refer to Aurelia ASX release dated 23 July 2021, *Group Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement*. Other than drilling results released in the interim, Aurelia confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that ASX release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Of the Mineral Resources scheduled for extraction and recovery in the Peak Mine production schedule (Production Target), inclusive of the Great Cobar production schedule, approximately 25% is Inferred. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the Production Target itself will be realised. Aurelia confirms that the financial viability of the Peak Mine is not dependent on the inclusion of Inferred Resources in the Production Target. For full details of the Great Cobar, and overall Peak Mine, Production Target refer to Aurelia ASX release dated 23 July 2021, *Group Production Target Statement*. Aurelia confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that ASX release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Aurelia has concluded that it has a reasonable basis for providing the forward-looking statements and the forecast financial information included in this ASX release. While Aurelia considers all of the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by the PFS will be achieved.

This ASX release has been prepared in compliance with the current JORC Code (2012) and the ASX Listing Rules. All material assumptions, including consideration of all JORC modifying factors on the Ore Reserve, Production Target and forecast financial information have been included in this ASX release.

Commenting on the Great Cobar PFS and Peak Mine Ore Reserve growth, Aurelia's Managing Director and CEO, Dan Clifford, said:

"The PFS findings justify an economically viable and relatively low-risk brownfield mine development that will provide baseload feed to the Peak process plant for at least five years. It will also enable establishment of underground drill platforms to further unlock the upside potential of the copper-rich Great Cobar deposit.

"Development of Great Cobar supports Aurelia's "copper ready" strategy and offers substantial potential value uplift from further Mineral Resource conversion and growth, mine life extension, processing of lead-zinc mineralisation, higher metal prices and discovery of additional potentially economic mineralisation in proximity to the Great Cobar deposit.

"Following completion of the PFS, the Peak Mine's Ore Reserve Estimate has increased by 19% to 3.2Mt, after allowing for mining depletion to 31 December 2021 and inclusion of the Great Cobar deposit. This demonstrates the ongoing strong Reserve growth that can be achieved from our Cobar Basin assets."

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1. Great Cobar PFS: Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

The Great Cobar Project (**Project**) involves the underground development of a satellite base metal and gold deposit located in central-western NSW, approximately 0.5km southeast of the regional town of Cobar, 1.5km north of the New Cobar Complex and 8km north of Aurelia's Peak Mine.

1.2 Scope and Recommendation

The PFS scope was influenced by the existing Peak Mine operations and the project description submitted to NSW regulatory agencies, prior to study commencement.

The selected development case has a maximum mining rate of 500ktpa, accesses the deposit using twin declines from the New Cobar workings and requires a new surface exhaust shaft (RAR) and underground primary ventilation fan at Great Cobar to provide sufficient airflow.

The selected base case offered:

- The most favourable economic metrics, having the least pre-production capital expenditure, greatest net present value (**NPV**), highest internal rate of return (**IRR**) and equal shortest payback period.
- Less execution (schedule) risk compared to a single access decline and multiple surface shafts. The twin declines provide a ventilation circuit that sustains access development while the RAR and primary fan is being installed and offers an immediate means of emergency egress.

Apart from its direct economic contribution, recommended development of the Great Cobar Project:

- Supports Aurelia's "copper ready" strategy by contributing 47kt of copper metal and 61koz of gold to Peak Mine's LOM plan from the base case development.
- Establishes underground drill platforms that will allow more efficient infill and extensional drilling to further unlock the Project's geological potential.
- Supplies "base load" feed to the Peak Mine's process plant for a nominal production life of at least five years which underpins ore feed from other sources.
- Offers substantial value uplift potential from further Mineral Resource conversion and growth, mine life extension, processing of lead-zinc mineralisation, higher metal prices from expected global copper demand growth and discovery of potentially economic mineralisation in proximity to the Great Cobar deposit.

1.3 Geology and Mineral Resource

The Great Cobar deposit is located in the northern part of the Cobar Gold Field on the eastern margin of the Cobar basin in central-western NSW. The deposit is localised within the sub-vertical dipping Great Cobar Fault which is located wholly within siltstones and shales of the Great Cobar Slate. The deposit has a planar-shaped geometry dipping sub parallel to the regional cleavage and plunging steeply north parallel to a strong stretching lineation. The deposit is approximately 200m long, 20-30m wide and extends over a vertical distance of at least 1,200m.

The copper mineralisation is associated with a zone of intense quartz veining, magnetite brecciation and chlorite-stilpnomelane alteration. Copper is contained within chalcopyrite and shows a close association with pyrrhotite.

Significant lead and zinc intersections have been recorded from drilling. These intersections form a lens immediately west of the copper mineralisation referred to as the Great Cobar Lead (GCL) lens. The lens typically consists of galena and sphalerite with varying proportions of pyrite and pyrrhotite.

The current Mineral Resource Estimate for Great Cobar (as at 30 June 2021) is detailed in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: Great Cobar Mineral Resource Estimate: copper (A$120/t NSR cut-off grade)

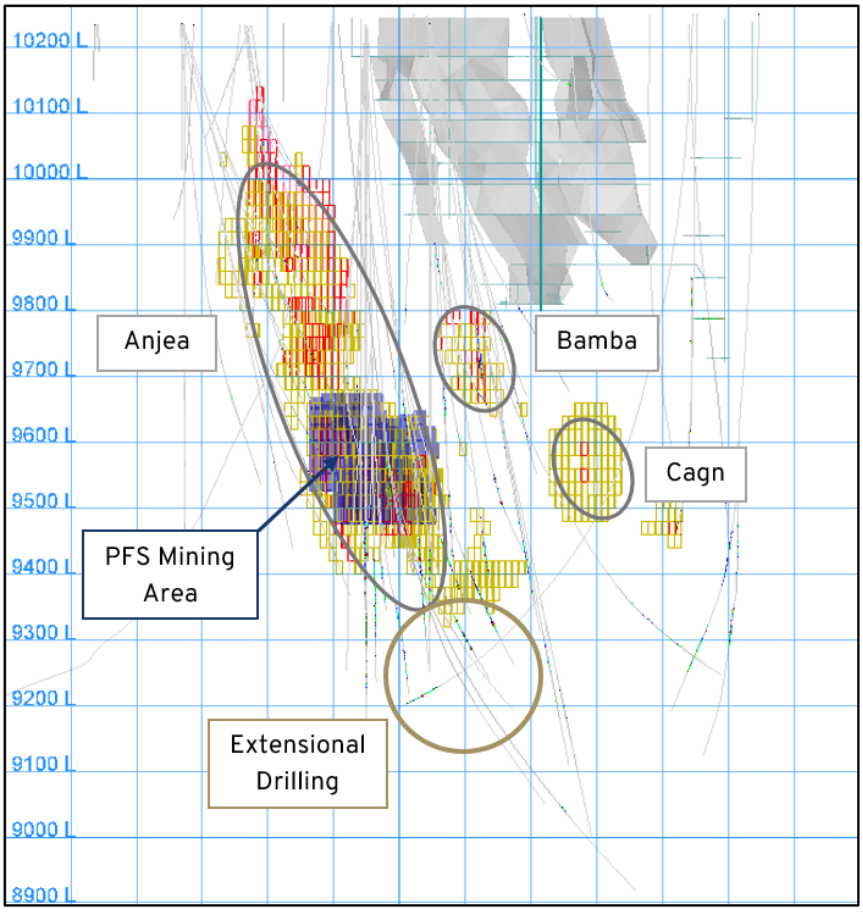
Class	Tonnes kt	Au g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	3,000	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	5
Inferred	2,300	0.6	2.2	0.1	0.3	9
Total	**5,300**	**0.7**	**2.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**7**

Table 2: Great Cobar Mineral Resource Estimate: lead-zinc (A$120/t NSR cut-off grade)

Class	Tonnes kt	Au g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inferred	510	0.3	0.2	8.4	11.6	53
Total	**510**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**8.4**	**11.6**	**53**

Drilling subsequent to the data cut-off for the 30 June 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate is expected to increase the resource, particularly via a substantial mineralised depth extension that would be readily accessible from the PFS mine design (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Great Cobar deposit long section showing mineralised zones, proposed initial mining area and depth extension drilling



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There remains substantial opportunity to further extend the Great Cobar deposit from:

- Resource extension both up and down dip to the Anjea zone within the Main Copper Lens;
- Potential economic copper mineralisation down dip of the historically mined Central Lens to Cagn;
- Potential economic gold, lead and zinc mineralisation on the western margin to the historical workings; and
- Potential repeat systems down plunge of the Dapville system south of the Great Cobar deposit.

1.4 Site Access and Layout

The proposed Great Cobar underground mine will be accessed via the sealed Kidman Way and Aurelia's existing New Cobar mining complex which is part of the Peak Mine.

Most infrastructure and facilities required for the Project are established and used to support mining operations at the New Cobar Complex which includes underground mining from the Jubilee and Chesney deposits. Several new infrastructure items and facilities are proposed to facilitate the development and operation of a new mine at the Great Cobar deposit. These include:

- Primary and secondary ventilation fans;
- Underground power infrastructure;
- Mine dewatering infrastructure;
- Surface RAR ventilation shaft;
- Emergency egress system;
- Mine emergency infrastructure;
- An additional dewatering bore at Great Cobar; and
- Surface water treatment facilities at the New Cobar Complex.

Existing transport corridors and linear infrastructure will be utilised by the Project including the surface ore haulage transport route (Kidman Way) to the Peak Mine process plant, water pipelines from Great Cobar to the Peak Mine via the New Cobar Complex and concentrate transport from the Peak Mine via road to Hermidale then rail to Port Botany.

1.5 Mining Operations

Mine development options assessed during the PFS focussed on the portion of the Great Cobar deposit having the highest level of geological confidence. The economic development of an initial mining area centred on this portion of the deposit allows the establishment of a platform for underground infill drilling and potential substantial additional extraction from the proposed Great Cobar mine.

The PFS was prepared from Peak Mine's Mineral Resource Estimate as at 30 June 2021 and therefore excluded the high grade copper-gold drill intercepts, released to the ASX on 12 October 2021 (*Exceptional New Copper Results at Great Cobar*), that extended the known limit of the deposit down-plunge by at least 100m.

The selected mining method is longhole stoping. Ore will be hauled using 50t trucks along an underground ramp system from the proposed Great Cobar mine to the New Cobar surface run of mine (**ROM**) stockpile. Ore will then be transported from the New Cobar ROM pad via Kidman Way to the Peak Mine's process plant using roadgoing side tipping trucks.

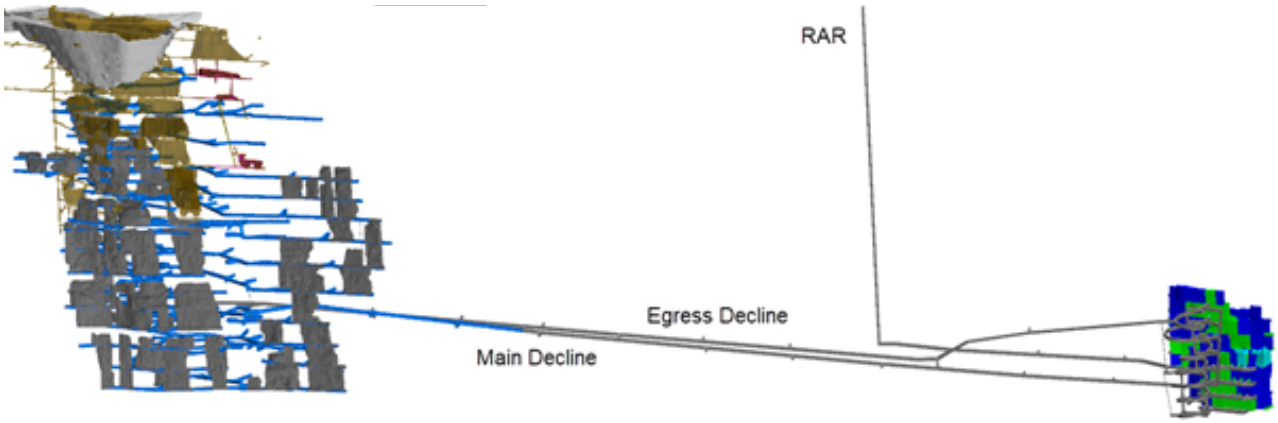
The preferred stope void backfill method is uncemented rockfill and cemented rockfill. There is sufficient waste rock stored on surface at New Cobar to fill the voids created by mining at Great Cobar.

Deswik's Stope Optimiser (**SO**) software was used to evaluate the block model and create mineable stoping shapes. A Net Smelter Return (**NSR**) cut-off value of A$155/t for copper ore was selected based on costs derived from the Peak Mine's LOM plan.

A detailed mine design (Figure 2) was developed using the outputs from the stope optimisation process. Key elements of the mine design, equipment and support services include:

- Decline access from the underground workings at the operating New Cobar Complex;
- Incline, decline and lateral development for accessing the Great Cobar deposit;
- Vertical development for intake air, return air and secondary egress;
- Mobile mining equipment; and
- Mining infrastructure including ventilation fans, dewatering pumps and pipes, raw water pipes, underground substations, high voltage power supply, refuge chambers and emergency egress installations.

Figure 2: Great Cobar PFS mine design



The PFS mine design focuses solely on the copper mineralisation.

Access to the Great Cobar deposit is via 1,600m of decline developed at a 1:6.5 gradient from the existing New Cobar decline. The maximum production rate is approximately 500ktpa and uses a ventilation circuit comprising twin access declines and a surface RAR. The annualised production rate was limited by the deposit geometry and extraction sequence.

The mining fleet is expected to comprise 21 items including two twin boom jumbos, two production drill rigs, five trucks and three loaders. Ventilation is provided by a new underground primary fan at Great Cobar and removal of the Jubilee surface exhaust fan to convert this shaft to a fresh air intake. Both twin declines supply fresh air to the Great Cobar workings and provide an emergency egress route.

Raw water will be supplied from the existing New Cobar system which requires a minor upgrade to guarantee the estimated quantities.

The underground dewatering system will link to the established New Cobar dewatering infrastructure and has a design capacity of 40L/s. New staged pump stations will be installed at the bottom of the Great Cobar access decline, midway along the access decline and at the bottom of the Great Cobar decline.

Power will initially be reticulated to the underground workings via the access decline as an extension of the New Cobar Complex infrastructure. For full production rates (500ktpa), approval for additional power supply is required from Essential Energy. A new 22kV/11kV 4MVA surface substation will be installed and connected to the Essential Energy powerline. Delivery underground will be via an 11kV supply cable installed in a 650m borehole.

Mineralisation mined in the Great Cobar LOM production schedule (Production Target) is reported in Table 3. The Production Target is a projected estimate of potentially mineable mineralised material based on the application of mining modifying factors to the Measured, Indicated and Inferred portions of the Mineral Resource Estimate. The Production Target is based on the Great Cobar Mineral Resource Estimate and is derived using a NSR cut-off value of A$155/t.

Table 3: Great Cobar Production Target

Class	Tonnes kt	Au g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t
Measured portion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated portion	1,400	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	5
Inferred portion	900	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	5
Total	**2,300**	**1.1**	**2.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**5**

Of the Mineral Resource scheduled for extraction and recovery in the Peak Mine's LOM schedule (Production Target), inclusive of the Great Cobar production schedule, approximately 25% is Inferred. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the Production Target itself will be realised. Aurelia confirms that the financial viability of the Peak Mine is not dependent on the inclusion of Inferred Resources in the Production Target.

For full details of the Great Cobar, and overall Peak Mine, Production Target refer to Aurelia's ASX release dated 23 July 2021, *Group Production Target Statement*. Aurelia confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that release. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that ASX release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

1.6 Minerals Processing

Great Cobar copper ore will be processed at the Peak Mine's process plant to produce copper-gold-silver concentrate from flotation and gold-silver doré from cyanide leaching of gravity concentrates and flotation tailings.

Mineralogy, mineral association, and mineral liberation analysis have been undertaken on Great Cobar copper samples, including QXRD for mineral content and semi-quantitative mineragraphy for sulphide mineral characterisation. The copper sample mineralogy appears typical of Cobar copper deposits with quartz-stilpnomelane-chlorite-magnetite the dominant non-sulphide gangue minerals and pyrrhotite the dominant sulphide gangue mineral. Chalcopyrite is the only significant copper mineral present.

A key outcome from the test work is that chalcopyrite will be well liberated at the Peak Mine's process plant primary grind size of P80 75µm. Regrinding of the copper rougher concentrate to below P80 20µm will achieve liberation that will produce high-quality concentrates in the copper cleaner circuit.

The relatively simple mineralogy indicates that high copper recovery, to good quality concentrate, is achievable through the existing process plant. Metallurgical assumptions were developed from data gathered from all test programs. A copper recovery model based on fixed tailings and fixed concentrate grades, with a maximum 95% metal recovery to a 25.5% Cu concentrate grade, was used for production scheduling.

Approximately 80% of gold is expected to be recovered with 40% of the gold feed reporting to concentrate and 40% to doré. Gold reporting to doré is expected to be recovered from the gravity circuit (10%) and carbon in leach (CIL) circuit (30%).

Initial mining and processing of Great Cobar is expected to take place over an approximate five-year life (400-500ktpa) and deliver a total of 186kt of concentrate containing 47kt of copper. Total gold production of 61koz is realised as doré (30.5koz) and in copper concentrate (30.5koz).

1.7 Tailings Management

Tailings generated from the Peak Mine's process plant are stored within an existing tailings storage facility (**TSF**), located adjacent to the process plant. Future tailings, including those from the Great Cobar deposit, will be stored within the same facility.

The Great Cobar PFS mine plan indicates that 2.0Mt of dry tailings will be generated from the Production Target. This quantity of tailings will be contained within the existing planned TSF Stage 6 wall raise. There remains

substantial surplus TSF capacity for the storage of additional tailings generated from ore processed outside the current Peak Mine LOM plan.

The TSF design is based on regulatory and safety guidelines that include the NSW regulations, Australian National Committee on Large Dams (**ANCOLD**) guidelines and Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management.

1.8 Infrastructure

The Great Cobar Project will use existing infrastructure at the New Cobar Complex and requires the development of new water management infrastructure to support the dewatering of the historic Great Cobar mine workings.

The existing New Cobar Complex infrastructure includes:

- Maintenance workshop and hydrocarbon storage;
- Laydown yards;
- Explosive magazines;
- Administration building, change house and car park; and
- Water management structures including the New Cobar mine dewatering and settling ponds and evaporation dams (Young Australia dams and Spain's Dam).

The historic Great Cobar mine workings will be dewatered to minimise the risk of inrush to the new underground excavations. A total of 1,700ML of water is planned to be dewatered from the historic workings over a four-year period. The water will be treated at the New Cobar Complex to allow for its beneficial use within the Peak Mine's process plant. A new 7.8km raw water pipeline will be constructed from Fort Bourke Hill to Peak Mine to transfer raw water and mine water from New Cobar to the Peak Mine.

1.9 Project Approvals

Government approvals have been received from the NSW Resources Regulator for the development of the Great Cobar exploration access decline. Further approvals are required for the operation of the proposed underground mine.

Project approvals for the operation of the Great Cobar mine are well advanced. Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (**EIS**) for the New Cobar Complex Underground Project, which includes the Great Cobar Project, commenced in mid-2019. The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (**DPIE**) issued the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (**SEARs**) in February 2020. The SEARs were used to inform the EIS and technical assessments.

The EIS and supporting technical assessments were submitted to DPIE in February 2021 and placed on public exhibition. Submissions were received regarding the EIS from the community, local organisations and government agencies.

The next steps in the approvals process are to complete responses to the submissions and await DPIE's decision on an approved development consent. Full project consent is expected in late CY2022. After the development consent is issued, post-development consent requirements must be satisfied including approval of management plans and completion of heritage clearances.

1.10 Environment and Community

Potential environmental and socio-economic issues arising from the Project development were identified and assessed as part of EIS preparation. The EIS has proposed mitigation measures to manage impacts to meet community, regulator and company standards. The EIS and all technical assessments are available for public review.

Community and stakeholder engagement for the Project was undertaken during the approvals process. This engagement included four community information sessions, establishment of a Community Consultative Committee (**CCC**) and completion of in-depth interviews with key local stakeholders.

The Project layout was amended to incorporate community feedback, including the relocation of proposed surface ventilation shafts further away from the Cobar township and siting the primary ventilation fan underground to mitigate perceived air quality and noise impacts.

1.11 Marketing

The concentrate to be produced from the Great Cobar deposit is expected to have a copper grade of approximately 25.5%, a gold grade of 4 - 7g/t and a silver grade of 23 - 37g/t. The concentrate is expected to be of marketable quality with no significant deleterious elements. Concentrate production is expected to range from 27,000 to 45,000dmt per annum with maximum concentrate production in the second full production year.

Prospective buyers are expected to show strong interest in the concentrate product based on the copper and precious metal grades and absence of significant deleterious elements. Market competitive concentrate sales terms are expected.

1.12 Project Implementation

The Great Cobar Project is expected to be delivered over an 18 month period from commencement of the approved exploration access decline development to first stope production. Decline works are targeted to commence in July CY2022 (pending Board approval) with forecast delivery of first production ore in late CY2023.

The Project's critical path is through the access decline development, installation of primary ventilation infrastructure and underground services, and stope access development. Regulatory approvals for full production are anticipated in late CY2022 and are not expected to impact the project implementation schedule

Project construction will be managed by an Owner's Team with support from specialist engineering, project management companies and installation contractors.

1.13 Capital Cost Estimate

The Project's capital cost estimate includes direct costs that are based on quantities and pricing, engineering, common distributables, temporary construction facilities and freight. The estimate is a Class 4 AACEi estimate with a target accuracy of ±25%. The estimate date is Q4 CY2021.

Unescalated pre-production capital expenditure is forecast to be approximately A$35M, with residual LOM capital costs of approximately A$50M. Table 4 shows the allocation between growth and sustaining capex.

Table 4: Great Cobar capital cost estimate (unescalated)

Description	Capital cost A$M
Mine Development	32.8
Mine Infrastructure	10.2
Surface Infrastructure	3.5
Project Delivery	1.4
Contingency	2.7
Total Growth Capital	**50.6**
Mine Sustaining Capital Expenditure	16.1
Processing Sustaining Capital Expenditure	13.7
Administration Sustaining Capital Expenditure	4.4
Total Sustaining Capital	**34.2**
Total LOM Capital Cost	**84.8**

1.14 Operating Cost Estimate

Operating costs for the Great Cobar Project are estimated over the LOM primarily using information from the Peak Mine's operational budget and existing contract rates.

Fixed operating costs were allocated to Great Cobar on a pro rata tonnage basis relative to the Peak Mine's process plant nameplate capacity of 800ktpa.

The LOM average site operating cost for Great Cobar is A$175/t processed.

PFS operating cost estimate accuracy is typically ±20 to 25%. The Great Cobar PFS cost estimate is based on existing costs and contracts at the Peak Mine and therefore the accuracy is assessed to be between ±15 to 20%.

1.15 Economic Analysis

The Project's economic analysis was undertaken using discounted cash flow (**DCF**) analysis and average long term revenue related assumptions of A$10,272/t Cu, A$2,103/oz Au and A$27/oz Ag. The DCF analysis yielded a post-tax NPV of $9M at a 7% discount rate and an IRR of 11% (real).

At December 2021 metal prices of A$13,353/t Cu, A$2,561/oz Au and A$32oz Ag, the DCF analysis delivered a post-tax NPV_7 of A$99M and IRR of 49% (real).

Sensitivity analysis shows that the Project economic analysis is most sensitive to the foreign exchange rate, copper price and site operating costs.

1.16 Risks

Key identified risks to the Project include:

- Delays in achieving the project schedule caused by overly optimistic and/or incorrect schedule assumptions, delay in obtaining project approvals, mine development rates lower than assumed, long lead time for supply of equipment (primary ventilation fans and mining equipment) and availability of raisebore rigs.
- Operating cost expenditure higher than the PFS estimate caused by changes to the operating plan, new information changing earlier assumptions, omissions from the operating cost estimate and unexpected ground or environmental conditions.

1.17 Opportunities

Key identified potential upside opportunities to the Project include:

- Mineralisation remains open at depth and is the subject of ongoing drilling. The recently announced surface drilling results did not form part of the PFS scope and highlight the substantial potential to extend the deposit. The planned access decline is also set to provide better platforms for additional infill and extensional drilling. This is expected to deliver significant opportunity to further upgrade and extend the existing Mineral Resource, expand the initial mining area and discover potentially economic mineralisation outside the known extents of the deposit.
- Processing of Great Cobar lead-zinc mineralisation. Comminution test work confirmed that lead-zinc mineralisation will not constrain grinding throughput in the Peak Mine's process plant. The presence of varying levels of iron sulphide gangue (pyrrhotite) in the lead-zinc mineralisation makes it difficult to consistently separate lead, zinc and iron sulphide minerals by flotation processes. Additional test work is required to better understand the metallurgical response of lead-zinc mineralisation and to provide confidence in the production of a commercial concentrate product or products.

2. Peak Ore Reserve Increase: Great Cobar Addition

2.1 Summary

Aurelia has updated the Ore Reserve Estimate for its 100% owned Peak Mine in central-western NSW. The updated Ore Reserve Estimate accounts for the addition of material from the Great Cobar deposit after completion of a PFS and mining depletion at other deposits since 30 June 2021.

The Ore Reserve Estimate is reported in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code 2012. Estimates are reported as at 31 December 2021.

Key outcomes include:

- Great Cobar PFS findings support the addition of Great Cobar to the Peak Mine's Ore Reserve Estimate;
- 19% increase in Peak Mine's Ore Reserve Estimate to 3.2Mt after mining depletion to 31 December 2021 and inclusion of the Great Cobar deposit;
- Great Cobar contributes 840kt of Probable Ore Reserve at average grades of 2.0% Cu, 1.0g/t Au and 4g/t Ag; and
- Overall 65% increase in contained copper metal to 38kt, consistent with Aurelia's "copper ready" strategy.

2.2 Updated Peak Ore Reserve Estimate

The Great Cobar PFS evaluated the technical and economic viability of developing the Great Cobar deposit as a satellite underground mine to supply copper ore for treatment through the Peak Mine's process plant to produce copper-gold-silver concentrate and gold-silver doré. Findings from the PFS support the declaration of a maiden Probable Ore Reserve estimate of 840kt at 2% Cu, 1g/t Au and 4g/t Ag for the Great Cobar deposit as part of the total Peak Mine Ore Reserve.

The updated Ore Reserve Estimate is reported as at 31 December 2021 in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. The estimate is derived from the Measured and Indicated classifications of the Peak Mine's Mineral Resource Estimate at 30 June 2021 (see ASX release 23 July 2021) and the application of mining dilution and cut-off values as appropriate for the mining methodology.

The updated estimate incorporates:

- Mining depletion of 310kt between 1 July 2021 and 31 December 2021 which has been subtracted from the prior reported estimate (see ASX release 23 July 2021); and
- The addition of a maiden 840kt Probable Ore Reserve for the Great Cobar deposit based on the findings of the Great Cobar PFS.

The Ore Reserve Estimate reported by gold-copper and gold-lead-zinc deposits is presented in Tables 5 and 6, respectively.

Table 5: Peak Mine copper Ore Reserve Estimate as at 31 December 2021

Class	Deposit	Tonnes (kt)	NSR (A$/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)
Proved	Perseverance	210	210	3.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0
	Peak	88	230	3.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	3
	Kairos	60	240	3.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	4
	Chesney	270	170	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	7
	New Cobar	82	190	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2
	Jubilee	71	200	0.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	11

Class	Deposit	Tonnes (kt)	NSR (A$/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)
	Great Cobar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Proved	**780**	**200**	**2.3**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**4**
Probable	Perseverance	130	200	2.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0
	Peak	98	200	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	2
	Kairos	47	150	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	5
	Chesney	230	160	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	6
	New Cobar	17	130	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	2
	Jubilee	210	160	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	9
	Great Cobar	840	190	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4
	Total Probable	**1,600**	**180**	**1.3**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**5**
Total - Copper		**2,400**	**190**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**4**

Note: The Peak copper Ore Reserve Estimate utilises an A$80/t NSR cut-off for development and A$140-170/t NSR for stoping depending on mine area. Values are reported to two significant figures which may result in rounding discrepancies in the totals.

Table 6: Peak Mine lead-zinc Ore Reserve Estimate as at 31 December 2021

Class	Deposit	Tonnes (kt)	NSR (A$/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)
Proved	Perseverance	68	320	1.3	0.2	7.8	7.6	37
	Peak	3	220	4.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	3
	Kairos	120	460	5.8	0.5	4.1	6.5	13
	Total Proved	**190**	**400**	**4.2**	**0.4**	**5.3**	**6.8**	**21**
Probable	Perseverance	380	210	0.6	0.1	6.3	6.5	29
	Peak	18	170	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	2
	Kairos	270	350	4.3	0.4	4.0	6.2	15
	Total Probable	**670**	**270**	**2.2**	**0.3**	**5.2**	**6.2**	**22**
Total - Lead-Zinc		**860**	**300**	**2.6**	**0.3**	**5.2**	**6.3**	**22**

Note: The Peak lead-zinc Ore Reserve Estimate utilises an A$80/t NSR cut-off for development and A$155/t NSR for stoping. Values are reported to two significant figures which may result in rounding discrepancies in the totals.

Ore Reserve Classification

The Mineral Resource classifications flagged in the geology block model formed the basis for the Ore Reserve Estimate. Mining shapes were developed from the geology block model before the quantity and grade of Measured, Indicated, Inferred and unclassified material within the mining shapes was reported. Mining shapes were included in the Ore Reserve Estimate if individual shapes contained more than 80% of Measured and Indicated material.

The Ore Reserve classification of the material within the mining shapes was aligned with the Mineral Resource classifications, such that the Measured Mineral Resource converted to Proved Ore Reserve and the Indicated classification was reported as the Probable Ore Reserve.

The selected mining shapes may contain a minor portion of Inferred or unclassified material. The metal value corresponding to this tonnage was removed from the Ore Reserve Estimate while the tonnage remained in the

Ore Reserve Estimate as dilution at zero grade. This dilution was prorated into the Proved and Probable classifications based on the relative tonnage.

A representation of the Ore Reserve classifications is shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5 for the various Peak Mine deposits.

Figure 3: Long section facing west of the Peak North Mine (Great Cobar) showing Proved (red) and Probable (green) Ore Reserve classifications

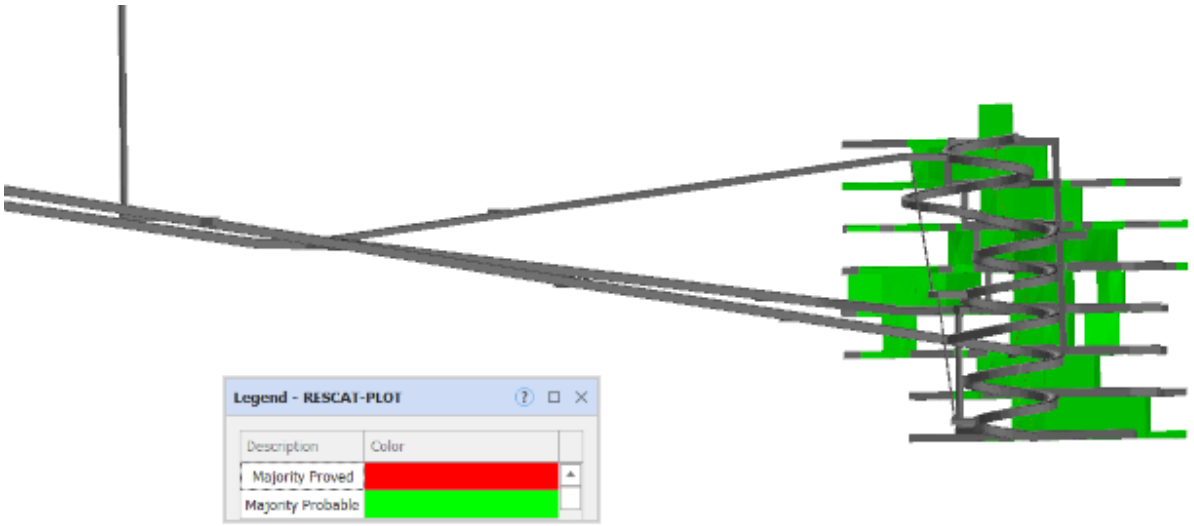


Figure 4: Long section facing west of the Peak North Mine (Chesney, New Cobar and Jubilee) showing Proved (red) and Probable (green) Ore Reserve classifications

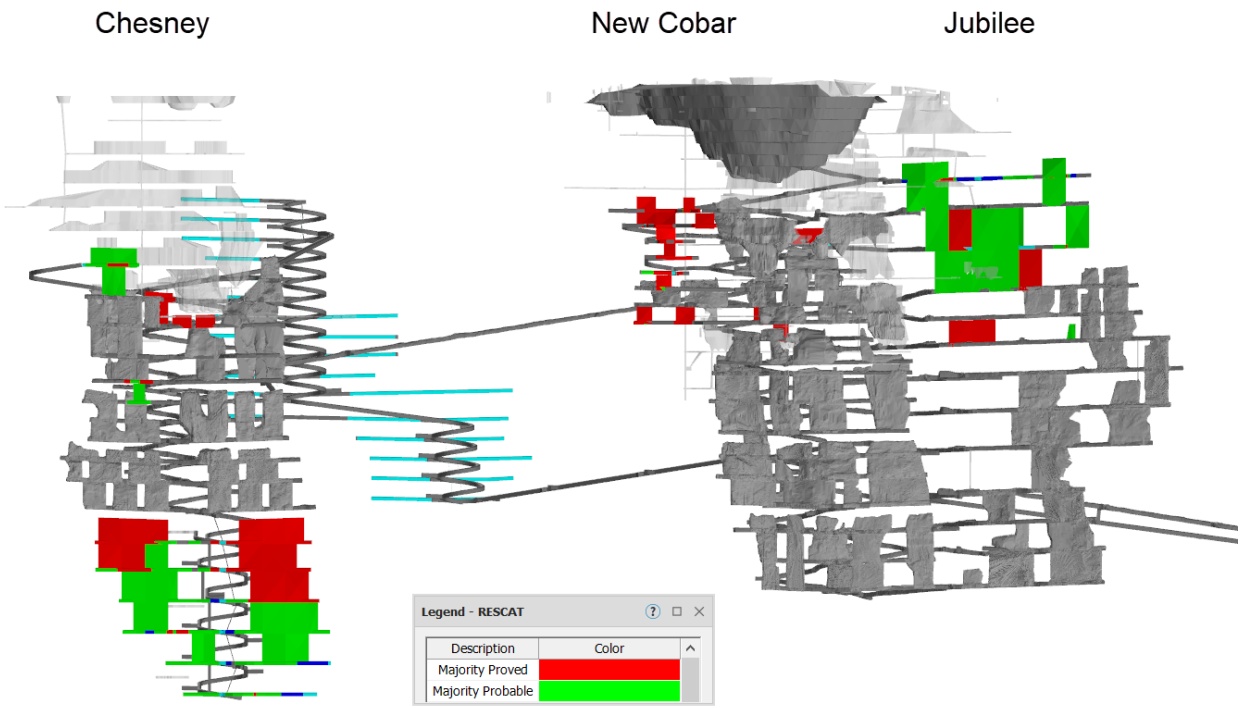


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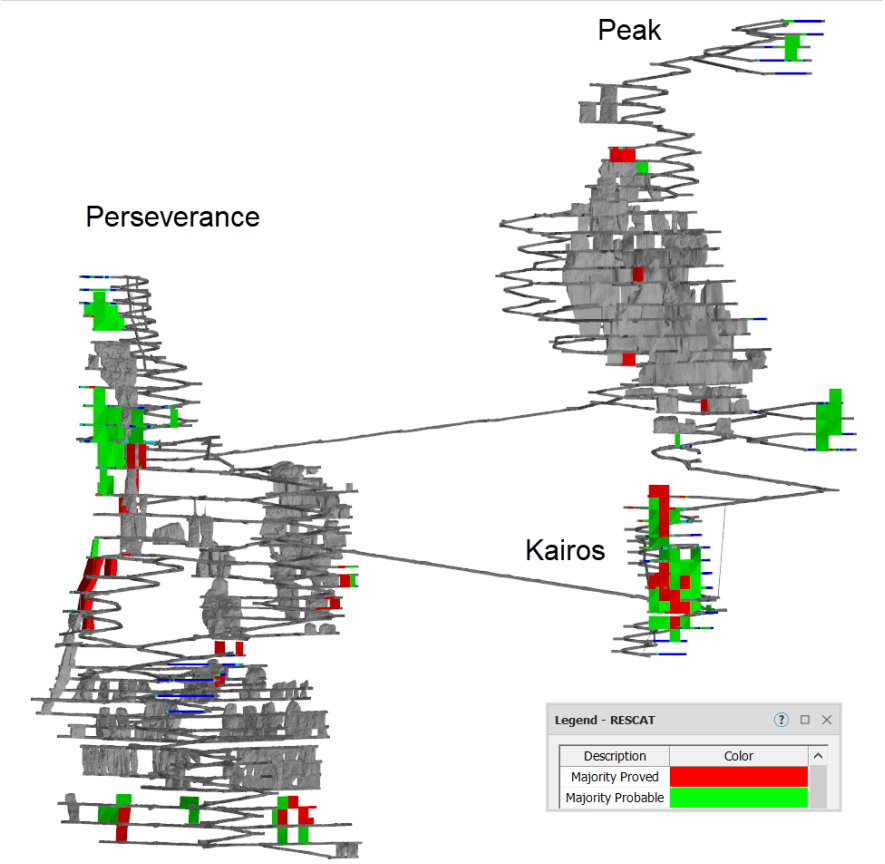
Figure 5: Long section facing west of the Peak South Mine showing Proved (red) and Probable (green) Ore Reserve classifications



Mining Assumptions

The Peak Mine uses a combination of uphole and downhole stoping with rockfill, progressing in a bottom up sequence. This mining method and Peak's mine development design were used for the Ore Reserve Estimate.

Stope shapes are a combination of current mine design shapes and stope shapes created using stope optimiser (SO) software. The mine design shapes were used in preference and updated using the SO shapes if changes to the geology model caused material changes to the stope shapes.

Settings used in the SO included the hangingwall and footwall dilution assumptions shown in Table 7 and a minimum mining width of 2m. Stope strike lengths and heights vary across the Peak Mine and have been aligned with current mine designs.

Table 7: External dilution thickness allowances by deposit

Deposit	Hangingwall (m)	Footwall (m)
Perseverance	1.0	1.0
S400	1.5	0.5
Kairos	1.0	0.5
Others	0.5	0.5

Additional mining dilution and recovery factors have been applied. Development has 15% mining dilution applied and 100% recovery. Down-hole stoping has 5% mining dilution applied with 95% recovery. Up-hole stoping has 2% mining dilution applied with 75% recovery. Sill pillar mining has 2% mining dilution applied with 60% recovery.

Net Smelter Return

Peak Mine is a polymetallic operation producing gold, copper, silver, lead and zinc hence a NSR methodology has been used to calculate the economic value of a tonne of mineralised rock net of all off site costs. This calculation includes road freight, port storage, ship loading, sea freight, treatment charges and royalties. The revenue from the smelter is also net of payable metal and smelter penalties.

The NSR (A$/t) was calculated using the following formula:

> *NSR = [metal grade x expected metallurgical recovery x expected payables x metal price] – [transport and treatment charges, penalties and royalties]*

Metal price assumptions used in the NSR calculation are listed in Table 8. Metal prices have been based on consensus forecasts.

Metallurgical recoveries and concentrate grade parameters are summarised in Table 7. Metallurgical recoveries are based on operating experience, laboratory test work and near-term operating targets. The metallurgical recoveries for the Ore Reserve Estimate are consistent with existing performance at the Peak Mine.

Aurelia has contracts and approvals for the transportation of concentrate. The contracts are renewable on standard commercial terms. Gold and silver doré products are shipped to a receiving mint for refining under a commercial agreement. Appropriate royalty values have been applied.

Table 8: Metal price assumptions used for Ore Reserve Estimate

Commodity	Unit	Ore Reserve Value
Gold	US$/oz	1,325
Silver	US$/oz	17.50
Lead	US$/t	2,050
Zinc	US$/t	2,469
Copper	US$/t	6,724
FX	A$/US$	0.73
Gold	A$/oz	1,815
Silver	A$/oz	23.97
Lead	A$/t	2,808
Zinc	A$/t	3,382
Copper	A$/t	9,211

Table 9: Metallurgical recovery and concentrate grade parameters

Parameter	Ore Reserve Value
Au Recovery - Gravity	30-43%
Au Recovery - Total	80-95%
Ag Recovery - Total	60-80%
Pb Recovery	60-88%
Zn Recovery	60-68%
Cu Recovery	75-95%
Cu Grade - Concentrate	25%

Parameter	Ore Reserve Value
Pb Grade - Concentrate	20-55%
Zn Grade - Concentrate	45-52%

Cut-off Values

A NSR cut-off of A$80/t was applied for mineralised development material. The stoping cut-off varies by deposit to reflect the relative complexity of the different mining areas (Table 10). The economic viability of the NSR cut-off values has been demonstrated through cashflow modelling completed for the Peak LOM plan and budget.

Table 10: Stoping NSR cut-off values by ore type and deposit

Ore Type	Deposit	NSR Cut-off (A$/t)
Lead-Zinc	All	155
Copper	Jubilee	140
	S400	160
	Perseverance Deeps	170
	Great Cobar	155
	Others	150

2.3 Changes from Prior Ore Reserve Estimate

The most significant variances are due to mining depletion and the addition of the Great Cobar deposit.

Depletion

The Ore Reserve estimate as at 31 December 2021 incorporates mining depletion from 1 July to 31 December 2021 which has been subtracted from the prior estimate.

Great Cobar PFS

The Great Cobar deposit has been added to the Ore Reserve Estimate based on the findings of the recently completed PFS. The PFS examined several mine development scenarios and recommended a preferred case for implementation. Activities undertaken as part of the PFS included:

- Geological drilling and data collection
- Geological modelling for mine planning
- Mine geotechnical data collection and assessment
- Mining method assessment, access optimisation, mine design and production schedule development
- Mine infrastructure selection (power, dewatering, ventilation and communications)
- Mineralogical and metallurgical test work
- Assessment of tailings storage capacity
- Evaluation of surface infrastructure requirements
- Development of operational organisational structure
- Understanding of the project approvals scope and process
- Development of project implementation strategy

- Compilation of capital and operating cost estimates
- Financial analysis of alternative development scenarios
- Development and maintenance of a project risk register

The preferred development case has a maximum mining rate of 500ktpa, accesses the deposit using twin declines from the New Cobar workings and requires an exhaust raise to surface equipped with underground primary ventilation fans. Mining at Great Cobar will use the established infrastructure, facilities and services at New Cobar.

Mineralogy test work has indicated that high copper recovery is achievable from Great Cobar copper ores through the Peak Mine's process plant. Metallurgical recovery models and concentrate grade assumptions were developed from data gathered from test work programs. All tailings generated by processing Great Cobar ore can be stored within the planned and approved embankment raises for Peak Mine's tailings storage facility.

The PFS allowed for dewatering of the historic Great Cobar mine workings with 1,700ML of water planned to be removed as a risk mitigation measure.

The PFS economic analysis returned a positive NPV and IRR which supports the development and extraction of the Great Cobar deposit. Access development will also establish underground drill platforms to facilitate efficient infill and extensional drilling of the deposit.

Comparison between Ore Reserve Estimates

Figures 6 to 11 illustrate the changes from the prior Ore Reserve as at 30 June 2021 to the updated Ore Reserve as at 31 December 2021. Note that rounding to two significant figures may result in minor rounding discrepancies in values shown in the charts.

Figure 6: Change in Peak Mine Ore Reserve tonnage relative to 30 June 2021

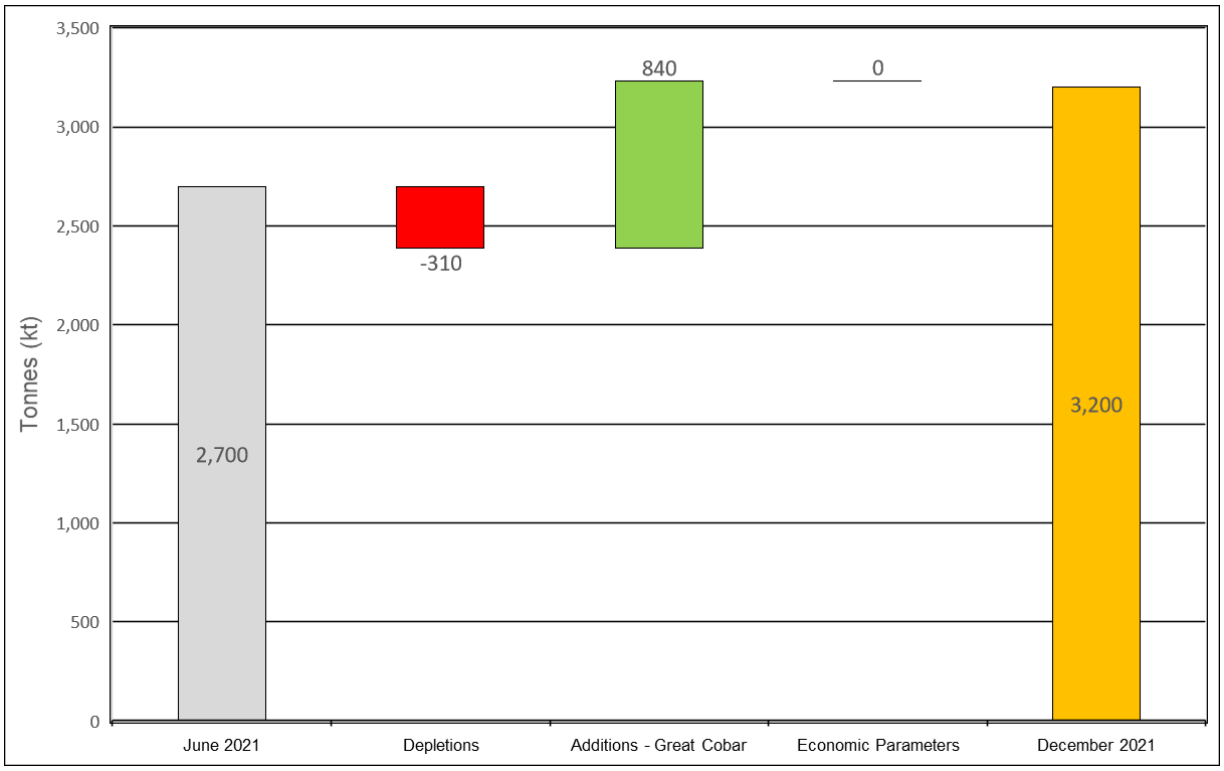


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Figure 7: Change in Peak Mine Ore Reserve gold metal (contained) relative to 30 June 2021

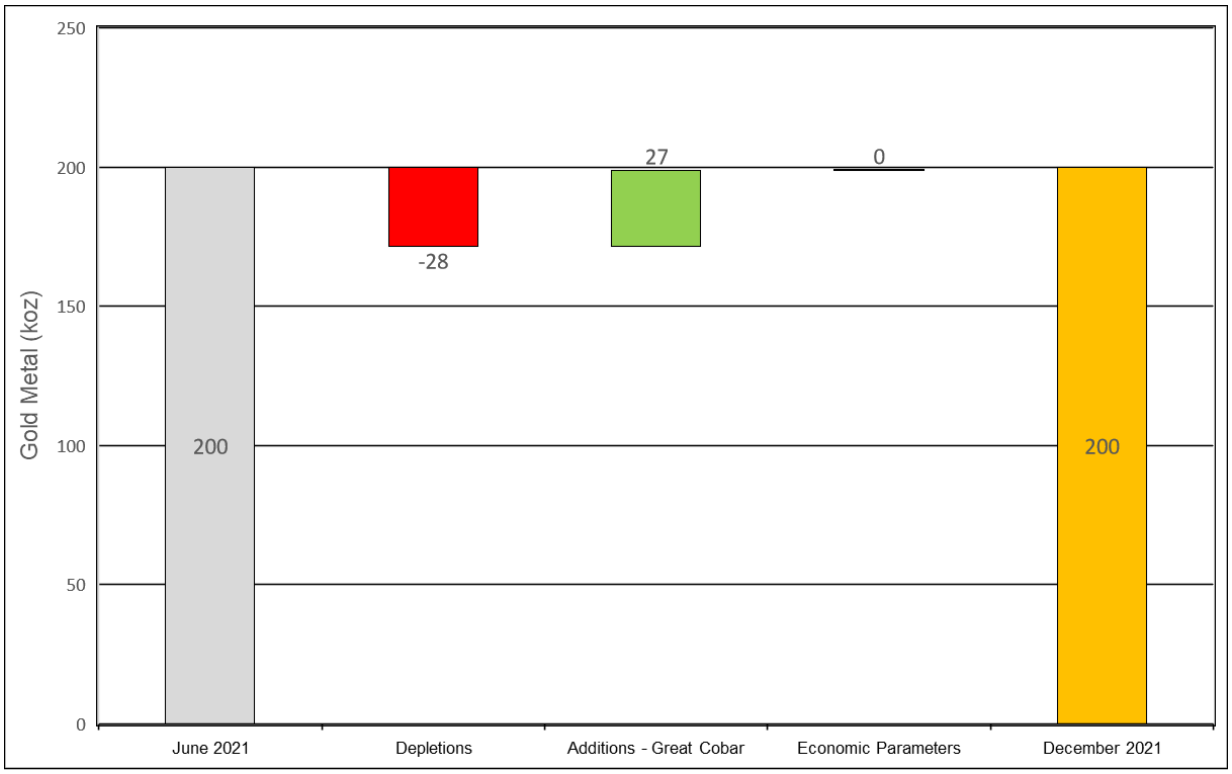

Figure 8: Change in Peak Mine Ore Reserve silver metal (contained) relative to 30 June 2021

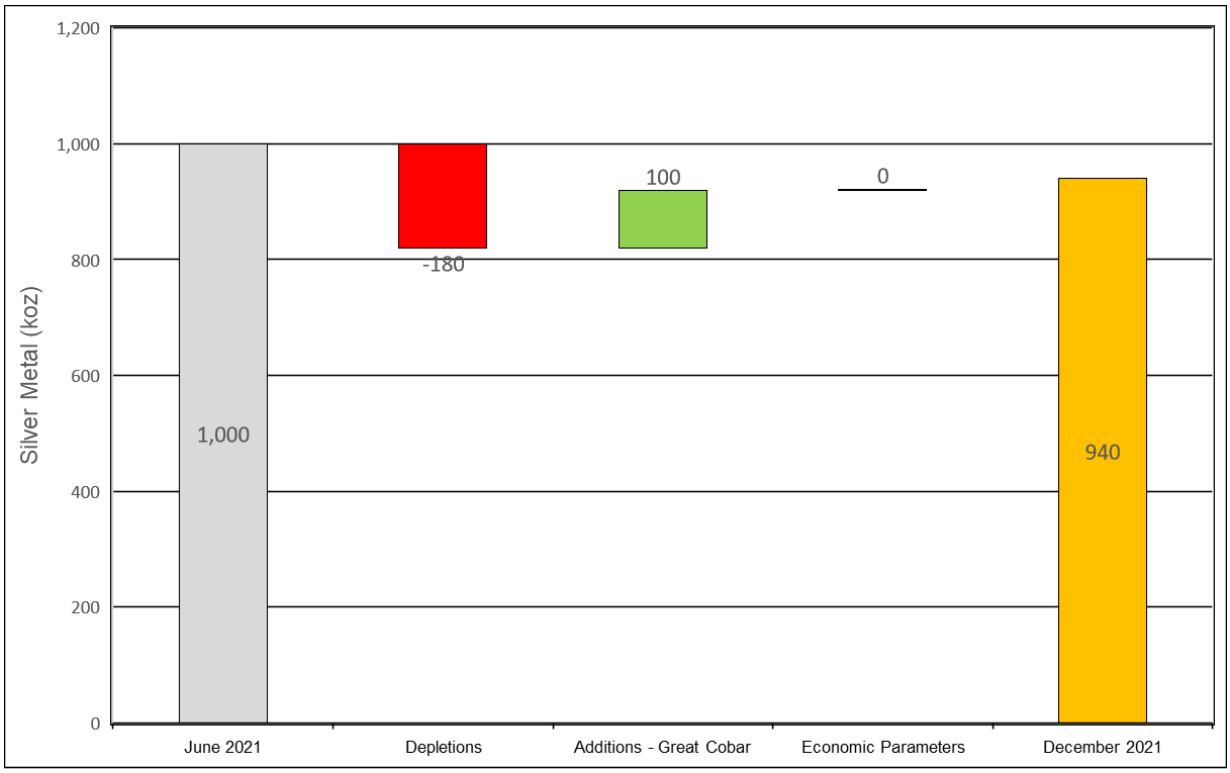

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Figure 9: Change in Peak Mine Ore Reserve copper metal (contained) relative to 30 June 2021

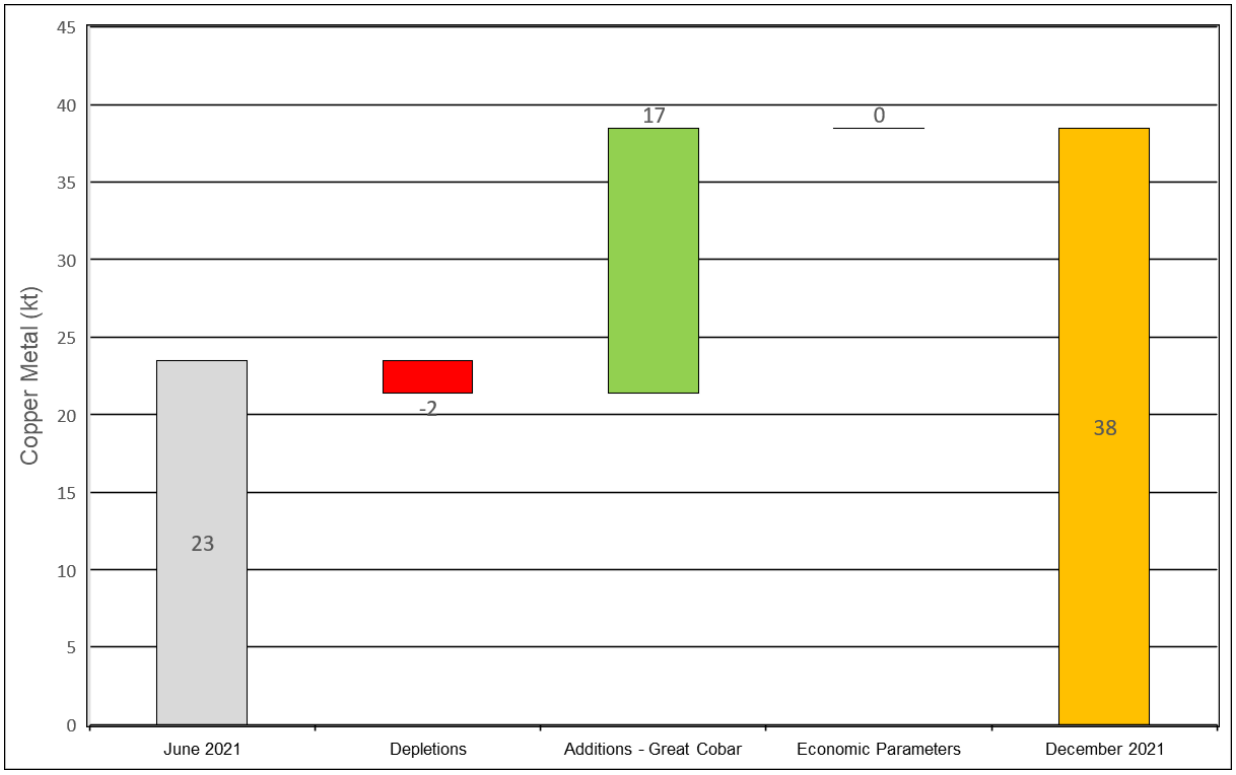

Figure 10: Change in Peak Mine Ore Reserve lead metal (contained) relative to 30 June 2021

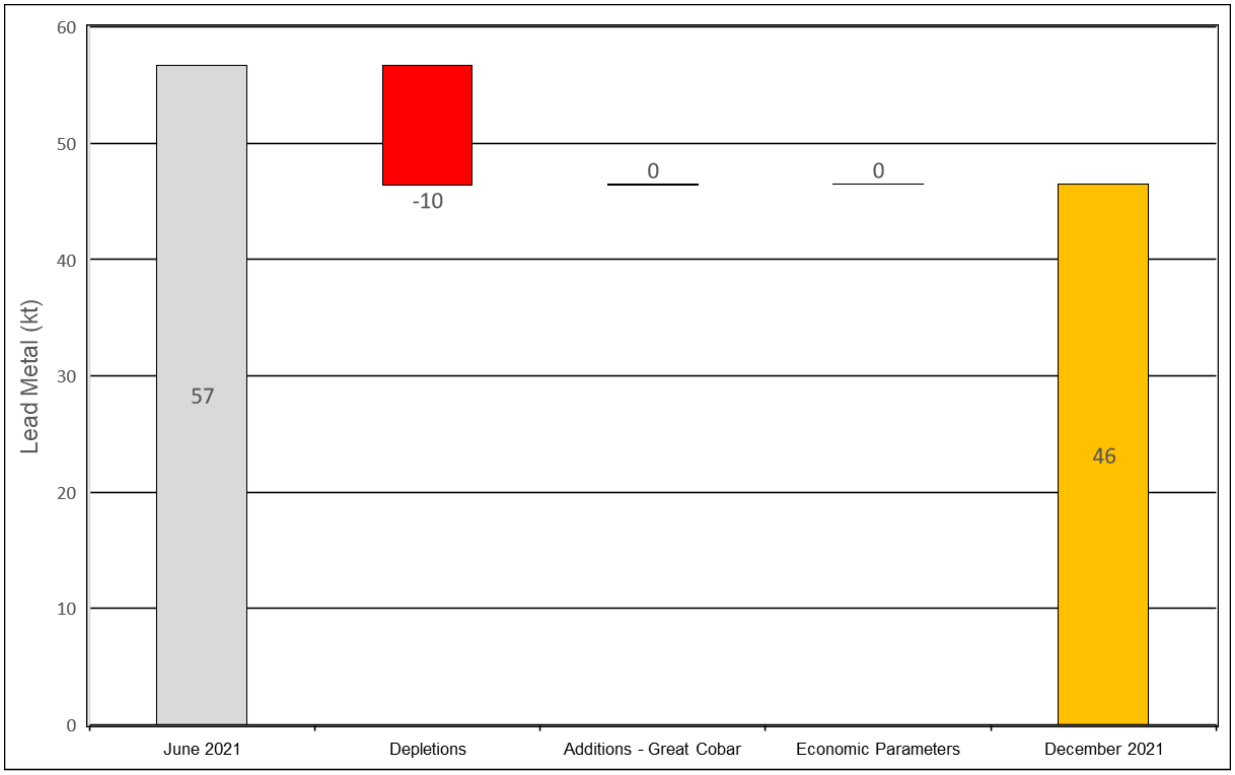

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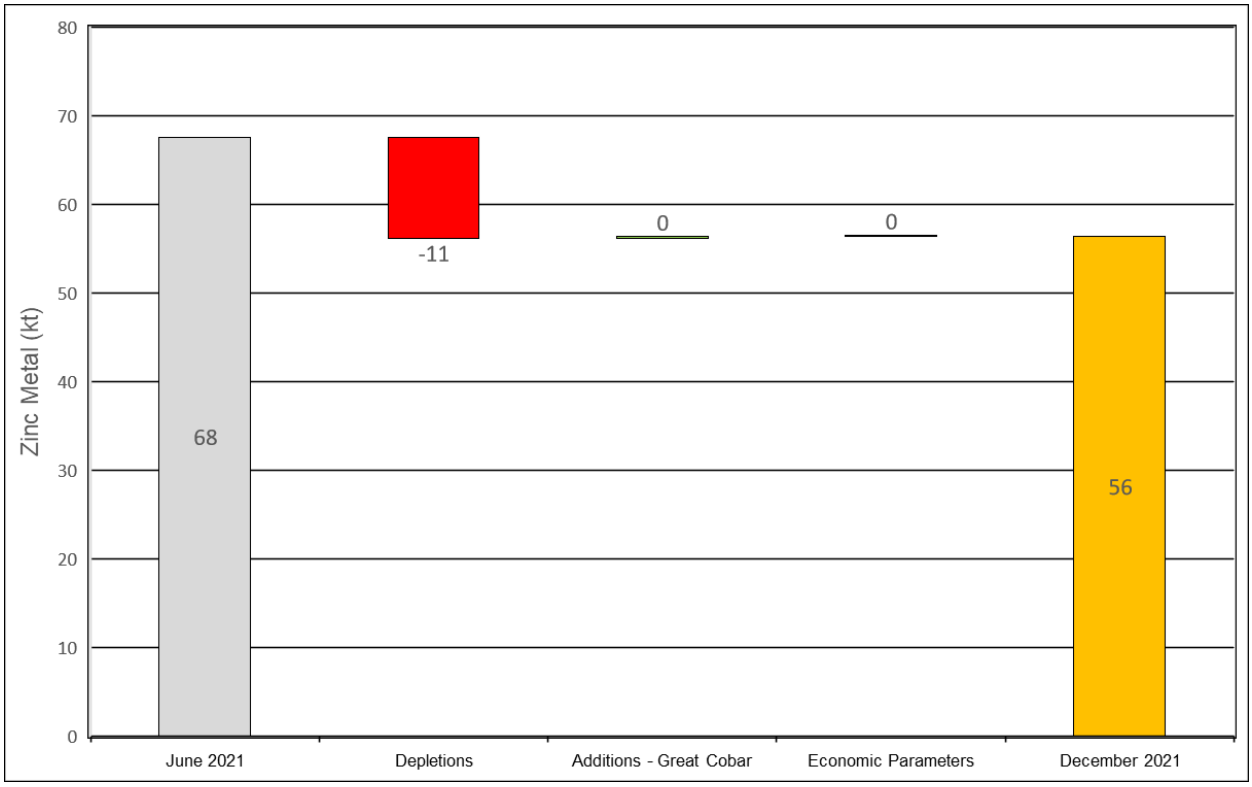
Figure 11: Change in Peak Mine Ore Reserve zinc metal (contained) relative to 30 June 2021



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This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors of Aurelia Metals.

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About Aurelia

Aurelia Metals Limited (ASX: AMI) is an Australian mining and exploration company with a highly strategic landholding and three operating gold mines in New South Wales. The Peak and Hera Mines are located in the Cobar Basin in western NSW, and the Dargues Mine is in south-eastern NSW.

Our vision is to be a mining business recognised for creating exceptional value through our people and a portfolio of gold and base metals assets. At Aurelia, we value Integrity, Certainty, Courage and Performance for the safety and wellbeing of our people, and for the benefit of our shareholders and the communities in which we operate.

In FY21, Aurelia produced 103,634 ounces of gold at a Group all-in sustaining cost (AISC) of A$1,337 per ounce. Both the Peak and Hera cost bases benefit from substantial by-product revenue credits from base metal production (including zinc, lead and copper).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This report includes forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can be identified by the use of forward looking words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “continue”, “outlook” and “guidance”, or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of the Company, anticipated production or activity commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs. Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company’s actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs of production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits, and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory environment, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of key personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation. Forward looking statements are based on the Company and management’s good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company’s business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company’s business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company’s control. Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law, including any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Appendix 1: Peak Mine JORC Code 2012 (Table 1)

Peak Ore Reserve Estimate

The Ore Reserve Estimate was compiled by Justin Woodward, BEng (Mining), MAusIMM, who is a full-time employee of Aurelia Metals Limited. Mr Woodward has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity for which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Woodward consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

Section 4 Peak Mine Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. • Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	The Ore Reserve Estimate is prepared from the Mineral Resource Estimate reported at 30 June 2021. The Mineral Resource Estimate is reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve Estimate.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The Ore Reserve Estimate was completed by Justin Woodward who is the Principal Mining Engineer at Aurelia Metals, and is regularly onsite at the Peak Mine.

Study status	• The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. • The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.	The Peak Mine is currently in operation. The operation conducts annual Life of Mine planning and Budget preparation processes. All matters relating to the ongoing operation of the Peak Mine have been considered during these processes. A Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) evaluation of the Great Cobar deposit was completed in December 2021. The PFS has determined a technically achievable mine plan, that has had material Modifying Factors applied. The PFS demonstrates an economically viable outcome.

Cut-off parameters

- The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.

A NSR cut-off of A$80/t was applied for development material. The stoping cut-off varies by mine area, with the intent of reflecting the relative complexity of the different mining areas. The economic viability of the NSR cut-off values has been demonstrated through cashflow modelling completed for the Peak Mine's Life of Mine plan and budget.

These are marginal cut-off values assessed during the Life of Mine planning process. Cut-off values consider the full cost of development, stoping, haulage and processing. Costs beyond the mine gate including concentrate haulage, port facilities, shipping, treatment charges, penalties and royalties are netted from revenues of gold and concentrates and form the NSR estimates.

Table 1. Stoping NSR Cut-offs by ore type and deposit

Ore Type	Deposit	NSR Cut-off (A$/t)
Lead-zinc	All	155
Copper	Jubilee	140
	S400	160
	Perseverance Deeps	170
	Great Cobar	155
	Others	150

Mining factors or assumptions

- The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).

Peak is an operating mine. The Life of Mine and Budget preparation processes include Inferred Mineral Resource. The inclusion of the Inferred material is not material to the financial viability of the operation.

Peak uses a combination of uphole and downhole stoping with rockfill, progressing bottom up. This mining method and Peak's mine development design was used for the Ore Reserve Estimate.

Stope shapes are a combination of current Peak mine design shapes, and stope shapes created using Deswik CAD Stope Optimiser software. The Peak mine design shapes were used in preference, and updated using the Stope Optimiser shapes if changes to the geology modelling caused material changes to the stope shapes.

- The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.
- The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre- production drilling.
- The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).
- The mining dilution factors used.
- The mining recovery factors used.
- Any minimum mining widths used.
- The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.
- The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.

Settings used in the Stope Optimiser include hanging wall and footwall dilution assumptions as shown in Table 2**Error! Reference source not found.**, and a minimum mining width of 2m. Stope strike lengths and heights vary across the operation, and have been aligned with the current mine designs. Sublevel intervals vary from 25m to 50m across the mine areas.

Table 2. External dilution thickness allowances by deposit.

Deposit	Hangingwall (m)	Footwall (m)
Perseverance	1.0	1.0
S400	1.5	0.5
Kairos	1.0	0.5
Others	0.5	0.5

The following additional mining dilution and recovery factors have been applied. Development has 15% mining dilution applied and 100% recovery. Down-hole stoping has 5% mining dilution applied with 95% recovery. Up-hole stoping has 2% mining dilution applied with 75% recovery. Sill pillar mining has 2% mining dilution applied with 60% recovery.

Mining depletion has been subtracted from the estimate. The full mine production from the Peak Mine, between 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2021, was subtracted from the 30 June 2021 Ore Reserve Estimate. The subtraction of both tonnes and metal has occurred from the Proved category of the individual deposits. Where the subtraction exceeded the Proved category, the remainder has been subtracted from the Probable category.

Metallurgical factors or assumptions

- The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.
- Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.
- The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.
- Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.
- The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.
- For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the Ore Reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications

Material is to be processed through the existing Peak Mine ore processing facility with a nominal throughput rate of 800ktpa. Gold and silver are recovered in gravity circuit with Knelson concentrator. This is further concentrated in an intensive leach reactor and smelted to produce doré bars. Gold, silver and copper are also recovered as copper concentrate in a conventional flotation circuit. Lead, zinc and silver are also recovered as concentrates in a conventional flotation circuit. All metallurgical assumptions are based on current operation processing criteria. The main deleterious elements present at the Peak Mine deposits are silica (SiO2), iron (Fe), sulphur (S) and bismuth (Bi). Rhyolitic rocks have up to 80% SiO2 and contribute to airborne contaminants as well as being a contaminant in the concentrate. Iron is present in most of the sulphides treated and it also dilutes the concentrate. Sulphur is estimated and high concentrations are monitored for the prediction of sulphide dust explosions. Pyrrhotite is an iron sulphide and increases cyanide consumption as it oxidises easily. Pyrrhotite also tends to plate other minerals and can obstruct gold, lead and zinc from processing efficiently. Bismuth is a penalty in the concentrate and high levels can be present in the copper deposits.

Metallurgical recovery assumptions are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Peak Mine metal recovery assumptions

Metal	Recovery
Gold	80-95%
Silver	60-80%
Copper	75-95%
Lead	60-88%
Zinc	60-68%

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Environmental	• The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	Peak Gold Mines Pty Ltd (PGM) (a subsidiary of Aurelia Metals) owns and operates the Peak Mine which includes several active underground deposits. The Peak Mine has all environmental, statutory and social approvals and licenses to operate. The Development Consent for the Peak mining complex and all associated mining, processing and auxiliary infrastructure and activities was granted on 22 February 1990 (T3-4 CD:TB). The Development Consent for the New Cobar opencut was granted on 4 July 2000 (LDA99/00:022). The Development Consent for the New Cobar underground mine was granted on 19 July 2004 (2004/LDA-00003). All Development Consents have been granted for ongoing operations and do not expire. Regulatory approvals for the construction of an exploration decline to the Great Cobar project was granted on 15 May 2020. A State Significant Development application for Development Consent to mine the Great Cobar deposit has been made and is pending determination (SSD-10419). PGM currently holds several mining leases including Consolidated Mining Leases (CML) 6, 7, 8 and 9, ML 1483 and ML 1805 and Mining Purposes Lease (MPL) 854. All mining related activities and infrastructure are contained within these mining leases. The mining lease areas include land not owned by PGM. CML 6 expires in 2034. CML 7 expires in 2025. CML 8 expires in 2033. CML 9 expires in 2027. ML 1483 expires in 2029. ML 1805 expires in 2041. MPL 854 expires in 2022.
Infrastructure	• The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	As an operating mine, the majority of surface infrastructure required for the full extraction of the Ore Reserve is in place. The Great Cobar PFS documented the additional infrastructure required for the extraction of this orebody, inclusive of a twin decline access, a return air rise, an underground primary fan installation and dewatering of the Great Cobar historic workings. Ongoing sustaining capital and infrastructure underground including declines, level accesses, escapeways, vent accesses and rises are required for the full extraction of the Ore Reserve Estimate. These works have been included in the Life of Mine planning and Budget processes.

Costs	• The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. • The methodology used to estimate operating costs. • Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. • The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products. • The source of exchange rates used in the study. • Derivation of transportation charges. • The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. • The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	Capital and operating costs have been estimated based on historical actual costs, and forecast costs, as part of the Life of Mine and Budgeting process. The Great Cobar PFS used cost estimates supplied by contractors, consultants, equipment manufacturers and suppliers to a ±25% accuracy. No allowance has been made for deleterious elements. All deleterious elements are expected to remain within tolerances and no penalties have been applied to cashflow estimations. Metal price and exchange rate assumptions have been benchmarked against industry peers and based on consensus forecasts.

Revenue factors

- The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.
- The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.

Table 4. Peak Mine metal price and exchange rate assumptions

Metal	Unit	USD
Gold	oz	1,325
Silver	oz	17.50
Copper	t	6,724
Lead	t	2,050
Zinc	t	2,469
AUD/USD		0.73

Market assessment

- The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.
- A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.
- Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.
- For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract

PGM has in place all necessary contracts and approvals for the transportation of concentrate to customers. The transport contracts are renewable on standard commercial terms. The concentrate offtake agreements are generally renegotiated annually.

Gold and silver doré products produced on site are shipped to receiving mint for refining under a refining agreement and the refined metals are either delivered into hedge book commitments and contracts or sold directly into the spot gold market.

Peak's concentrates are trucked to Hermidale, NSW, then railed to Port-Botany before being transferred to ships and sold into markets in Asia.

Economic	• The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. • NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	Peak is an operating mine. The Life of Mine plan and Budget preparation process includes the completion of cashflow models. Inputs to these models are based on a combination of historical actual costs, and forecast future costs. The cashflow models demonstrate a positive Net Present Value.
Social	• The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	PGM is in full operation and has environmental and social approvals and licenses to operate the existing mines. The project continues to meet the reporting requirements under the terms of the project approval and as such remains in good standing with all regulatory authorities. There are no ongoing agreements in place that are required for ongoing operations. However, PGM does negotiate access agreements as required (e.g. for exploration activities). A State Significant Development application for Development Consent to mine the Great Cobar deposit has been made and is pending determination (SSD-10419). This application included a Social Impact Assessment and significant consultation with the local community, individuals, government authorities and businesses likely to be impacted by the proposed development.
Other	• To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: • Any identified material naturally occurring risks.	The PFS allowed for dewatering of the historic Great Cobar mine workings with 1,700ML of water planned to be removed as a risk mitigation measure. Regulatory approvals for the construction of an exploration decline to the Great Cobar project have been granted. A State Significant Development application for Development Consent to mine the Great Cobar deposit has been made and is pending determination (SSD-10419).

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	• The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. • The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the Ore Reserve is contingent.	
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	The Mineral Resource classifications flagged in the geology block model formed the basis for the Ore Reserve Estimate. Mining shapes were developed from the geological block model then the quantity and grade of Measured, Indicated, Inferred and unclassified material within the mining shapes was reported. Mining shapes were included in the Ore Reserve Estimate if individual shapes contained more than 80% of Measured and Indicated material. The Ore Reserve classification of the material within the mining shapes was aligned with the Mineral Resource classifications, such that the Measured Mineral Resource converted to Proved Ore Reserve, and the Indicated classification was reported as the Probable Ore Reserve. The selected mining shapes may contain a minor portion of Inferred or unclassified material. The metal value corresponding to this tonnage was removed from the Ore Reserve estimate while the

		tonnage remained in the Ore Reserve Estimate as dilution at zero grade. This dilution was prorated into the Proved and Probable classifications based on the relative tonnage. The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.	No external audit or review of this Ore Reserve Estimate has been completed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence		The Peak Ore Reserve Estimate has a high level of confidence and accuracy. The operating history gives confidence that the factors used to determine the Ore Reserve Estimate are well understood.

Great Cobar Production Target

The Great Cobar Production Target is unchanged from *Group Production Target Statement* ASX release dated 23 July 2021.