27 January 2022 ASX: AMI



BEST SET OF GOLD AND BASE METAL INTERCEPTS TO DATE EXTEND FEDERATION DEPOSIT

Highlights

- Mineral Resource conversion and extensional drilling delivers the best set of results to date from the Company's extensive two-year drilling program at the Federation deposit.
- Outstanding new high grade gold and base metal results have been returned, with new intercepts including:
 - 18.2 metres at 34.4% Pb+Zn & 13.1g/t Au, including 5.0 metres at 62.7% Pb+Zn & 47.2g/t Au
 - 57.0 metres at 23.7% Pb+Zn & 0.1g/t Au, including 11.9 metres at 47.9% Pb+Zn & 0.2g/t Au
 - 29.9 metres at 24.2% Pb+Zn & 3.9g/t Au, including 3.0 metres at 1.9% Pb+Zn & 23.4g/t Au and 13.3 metres at 47.4% Pb+Zn & 1.8g/t Au
 - 18.6 metres at 48.1% Pb+Zn & 1.3g/t Au, including 10.0 metres at 61.6% Pb+Zn & 0.8g/t Au
 - 25.1 metres at 21.8% Pb+Zn & 0.1g/t Au, including 8.0 metres at 51.4% Pb+Zn & 0.2g/t Au
 - 13.0 metres at 15.9% Pb+Zn & 4.9g/t Au, including 5.0 metres at 28.0% Pb+Zn & 11.0g/t Au
- Results continue to extend high grade mineralisation up-dip and along strike in the southwestern and central portions of the deposit with this information to be incorporated into the Federation Project Feasibility Study.
- Gold potential emerging at the southwestern boundary of Federation with multiple new high grade intercepts and gold mineralisation open along strike.
- Drilling to support the Feasibility Study will continue until late January, with further drilling to upgrade and extend the Mineral Resource to continue throughout the March Quarter.

Commenting on the latest drilling results, Aurelia Metals Managing Director and CEO Dan Clifford said,

"These latest drill intercepts and assay results provide further compelling support for a new mine development that will deliver organic growth at our Hera-Federation complex. With the current Feasibility Study due in mid 2022, the expanded mineralised envelope and high grade tenor of these new results are expected to provide a material value uplift from the March 2021 Scoping Study."

NEW GOLD AND BASE METAL DRILL RESULTS AT FEDERATION

Aurelia Metals Limited (ASX: AMI) (Aurelia or the Company) is pleased to provide an update to ongoing infill and extensional drilling at the Federation deposit, located ten kilometres south of the Company's operating Hera Mine. Identified by Aurelia in 2019, Federation is one of the most significant discoveries in the region over the past 30 years with a current Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 5.1Mt at 5.5% Pb, 9.3% Zn, 0.9g/t Au, 7g/t Ag & 0.3% Cu (see ASX release 23 July 2021).

In the previous quarter, Aurelia released new results showing high grade gold and base metal mineralisation extending up-dip and along strike in the central and southwestern portions of the Federation deposit (ASX release 12 October 2021). Stand-out results noted in the October 2021 release included 23 metres at 6.8% Pb+Zn & 9.7g/t Au in FDD150W2 and 14.1 metres at 34.4% Pb+Zn & 1.8g/t Au in FDD141. The report further highlighted the occurrence of coarse-grained visible gold in drill hole FDD156 where assay results were not available at the time of the release.

Significant additional drilling has now been completed in this area with the new results amongst the best encountered since drilling commenced at Federation, including:

FDD164W2	6.7 metres at 38.6% Pb+Zn, 7.2g/t Au, 23g/t Ag & 1.2% Cu from 388.7m
	18.2 metres at 34.4% Pb+Zn, 13.1g/t Au, 10g/t Ag & 0.5% Cu from 427.8m, <i>including</i>
	5.0 metres at 62.7% Pb+Zn, 47.2g/t Au, 11g/t Ag & 0.2% Cu from 432.0m
FDD161W1	57.0 metres at 23.7% Pb+Zn, 0.1g/t Au, 11g/t Ag & 0.3% Cu from 584.0m, including
	11.9 metres at 47.9% Pb+Zn, 0.2g/t Au, 18g/t Ag & 0.3% Cu from 598.1m
FDD156	14.0 metres at 31.1% Pb+Zn, 0.3g/t Au, 11g/t Ag & 0.1% Cu from 323.0m, <i>including</i>
	7.0 metres at 48.0% Pb+Zn, 0.4g/t Au & 15g/t Ag from 329.0m
	29.9 metres at 24.2% Pb+Zn, 3.9g/t Au, 12g/t Ag & 0.5% Cu from 350.1m, including 3.0 metres at 1.9% Pb+Zn, 23.4g/t Au, 2g/t Ag & 0.7% Cu from 357.0m, and 13.3 metres at 47.4% Pb+Zn, 1.8g/t Au, 21g/t Ag & 0.7% Cu from 363.5m
FDD159	18.6 metres at 48.1% Pb+Zn, 1.3g/t Au, 28g/t Ag & 0.4% Cu from 346.4m, including 10.0 metres at 61.6% Pb+Zn, 0.8g/t Au, 29g/t Ag & 0.4% Cu from 348.0m
FDD158W1	25.1 metres at 21.8% Pb+Zn, 0.1g/t Au, 11g/t Ag & 0.9% Cu from 418.9m, including 8.0 metres at 51.4% Pb+Zn, 0.2g/t Au, 18g/t Ag & 0.7% Cu from 424.0m
FDD162	13.0 metres at 15.9% Pb+Zn, 4.9g/t Au, 11g/t Ag & 0.8% Cu from 325.0m, including 5.0 metres at 28.0% Pb+Zn, 11.0g/t Au, 17g/t Ag & 0.5% Cu from 328.0m
FDD150W5	22.0 metres at 15.6% Pb+Zn, 0.4g/t Au, 7g/t Ag & 0.2% Cu from 404.0m, including 6.3 metres at 28.2% Pb+Zn, 0.3g/t Au, 12g/t Ag & 0.5% Cu from 411.0m
FDD153W2	14.3 metres at 17.7% Pb+Zn, 0.1g/t Au, 6g/t Ag & 0.1% Cu from 437.7m, including 3.3 metres at 55.6% Pb+Zn, 0.5g/t Au & 17g/t Ag from 437.7m

Full drill hole details are provided in **Table 1** and a list of significant new results received for the Federation deposit are detailed in **Table 2**.

The recent drill results have expanded the known extent of the Federation deposit as highlighted in **Figure 1** which shows the location of the latest high grade results relative to the mine design prepared for the March 2021 Scoping Study (see ASX release on 8 April 2021). These mineralised extensions are immediately adjacent to the Scoping Study design and will be incorporated into the mine design being prepared for the Federation Project Feasibility Study (FS).

The tenor of the gold grades encountered in new holes FDD164W2 (including 5 metres at 47.2g/t Au) and FDD156 (3 metres at 23.4g/t Au), along with previously announced results for hole FDD150W2 (5 metres at 41.7g/t Au), also confirm the presence of another exceptionally high grade gold zone at the southwestern extent of the known deposit (**Figure 1**). This mineralisation remains open and/or sparsely drilled along strike and will be the focus of ongoing work in the coming quarter.

These new holes have also delineated zones of very high base metal grades. The highest grade lead-zinc assay results from new holes FDD164W2 (5.0 metres at 62.7% Pb+Zn) and FDD159 (10.0 metres at 61.6% Pb+Zn) exceed the combined lead-zinc grade of the bulk concentrate that is the product of mining and processing of ores at the nearby Hera Mine.

The FS is progressing to plan. The study timeline has an end of February cut-off date for new drill results which is expected to capture drilling performed in January. Drill results received after February will support a further upgrade and extension of the Mineral Resource.

The infill drilling also supports greater geological confidence which will be reflected in an updated Mineral Resource Estimate and, subject to the FS findings, the declaration of a maiden Ore Reserve and Production Target for the Federation Project in mid-2022.

The Company has initiated an early works program for the development of the Federation Project with Stage 1 of the Hera accommodation camp expansion completed to schedule and budget. Contractors have been engaged to undertake surface civil works and excavation on an exploration decline at the Federation site. The proposed exploration decline will allow infill and extensional drilling from underground platforms and extraction of a 20kt bulk sample for metallurgical evaluation.

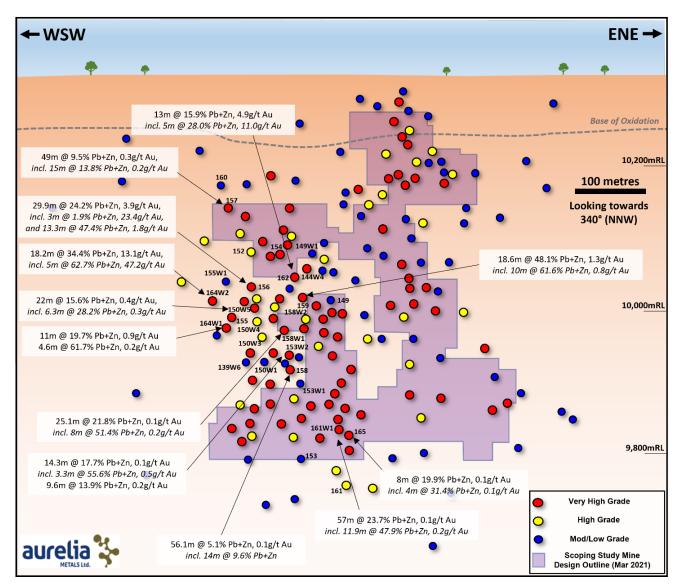


Figure 1. Schematic long section of the Federation deposit looking towards 340° (NNW) showing selected recent intercepts against the outline of the mining area defined by the March 2021 Scoping Study. A full list of recent intercepts is provided in Table 2.

This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by Dan Clifford, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer.

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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 (NSW). The Peak and Hera mines are located in the Cobar Basin in western NSW, and the Darques mine 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 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).

Previous Results

The information in this announcement that relates to the Federation project is extracted from the Company's announcements entitled 'Updated Federation Mineral Resources Estimate', 'Federation drilling continues to deliver base metals and gold upside', 'Federation project proceeds to feasibility study', 'Federation returns best base metal intercepts to date' and 'High grade footprint grows at Federation' released on 23 February 2021, 29 March 2021, 8 April 2021, 30 June 2021 and 12 October 2021 and are available to view on www.aureliametals.com and www.asx.com.au.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Competent Person's 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 drill holes reported in this release.

Туре	Hole ID	Easting (MGA)	Northing (MGA)	Local RL (m)	DIP	Azimuth (MGA)	Total Depth (m)
DDH	FDD139W6	433936.3	6437283.3	10316.1	-59.4	139.2	698.7
DDH	FDD144W4	434071.4	6437150.4	10319.6	-59.2	128.7	564.7
DDH	FDD149	434089.2	6437139.0	10320.3	-59.9	132.1	624.7
DDH	FDD149W1	434089.2	6437139.0	10320.3	-59.9	132.1	568.5
DDH	FDD150W1	433995.4	6437158.9	10318.1	-65.5	133.2	630.6
DDH	FDD150W3	433995.4	6437158.9	10318.1	-65.5	133.2	649.1
DDH	FDD150W4	433995.4	6437158.9	10318.1	-65.5	133.2	649.6
DDH	FDD150W5	433995.4	6437158.9	10318.1	-65.5	133.2	534.6
DDH	FDD151	434067.8	6437077.3	10321.0	-59.7	128.0	640.9
DDH	FDD152	434059.4	6437084.3	10320.7	-60.5	153.5	660.6
DDH	FDD153	434095.6	6437204.5	10319.5	-66.2	149.1	693.6
DDH	FDD153W1	434095.6	6437204.5	10319.5	-66.2	149.1	648.0
DDH	FDD153W2	434095.6	6437204.5	10319.5	-66.2	149.1	627.4
DDH	FDD154	434044.9	6437100.2	10319.9	-59.9	132.1	672.8
DDH	FDD155	433942.5	6437062.2	10318.0	-63.6	123.6	665.7
DDH	FDD155W1	433942.5	6437062.2	10318.0	-63.6	123.6	555.1
DDH	FDD155W2	433942.5	6437062.2	10318.0	-63.6	123.6	598.1
DDH	FDD156	434024.7	6437117.2	10319.4	-59.3	146.2	654.6
DDH	FDD157	434017.9	6437044.4	10320.5	-59.4	141.3	472.8
DDH	FDD158	434094.4	6437204.2	10319.5	-60.2	160.9	648.8
DDH	FDD158W1	434094.4	6437204.2	10319.5	-60.2	160.9	600.6
DDH	FDD158W2	434094.4	6437204.2	10319.5	-60.2	160.9	648.6
DDH	FDD158W3	434094.4	6437204.2	10319.5	-60.2	160.9	655.0
DDH	FDD159	434138.7	6437154.2	10321.0	-59.5	161.3	596.5
DDH	FDD160	434037.3	6437017.2	10321.5	-60.1	150.8	350.3
DDH	FDD161	433943.9	6437270.6	10316.2	-60.6	118.1	951.4
DDH	FDD161W1	433943.9	6437270.6	10316.2	-60.6	118.1	793.7
DDH	FDD162	434141.5	6437152.1	10321.1	-60.0	162.5	603.5
DDH	FDD164W1	433965.1	6437186.2	10317.4	-59.6	150.2	658.2
DDH	FDD164W2	433965.1	6437186.2	10317.4	-59.6	150.2	549.3
DDH	FDD165	434153.4	6437296.7	10319.2	-62.6	149.1	681.7

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

Hole ID	Interval (m)	ETW* (m)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb+Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	From (m)
FDD139W6	2.0	1.8	2.0	5.0	7.0	0.0	3	0.0	476.0
FDD144W4	2.0	1.5	1.5	5.4	6.9	0.0	2	0.0	270.0
	9.0	7.6	4.3	6.2	10.5	0.2	7	0.6	336.0
FDD149	4.0	2.7	4.8	2.7	7.5	0.0	6	0.0	363.0
FDD149W1	3.0	2.0	2.3	4.8	7.1	0.1	9	0.1	223.0
	8.0	6.2	0.7	1.7	2.4	0.0	1	0.0	313.0
	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.9	3.9	0.0	3	0.0	345.0
FDD150W1	5.0	3.5	1.0	1.8	2.8	0.1	3	0.1	411.0
	4.0	2.9	1.0	2.2	3.3	0.0	2	0.1	422.0
	2.0	1.5	1.2	3.8	5.0	0.0	3	0.0	450.0
	6.0	4.7	0.9	1.8	2.6	0.0	1	0.0	459.0
	3.0	2.4	1.7	3.7	5.4	0.1	2	0.1	480.0
	2.0	1.7	1.9	3.5	5.4	0.1	3	0.0	497.0
FDD150W3	3.0	2.1	2.6	6.0	8.6	0.0	4	0.0	357.0
	15.0	12.4	2.8	1.0	3.8	0.0	4	0.1	425.0
includes	3.0	2.5	9.4	0.2	9.5	0.1	9	0.0	434.0
	6.0	5.2	2.5	3.9	6.4	0.2	3	0.0	465.0
	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.4	4.0	0.5	3	0.2	483.0
FDD150W4	1.8	1.2	1.1	2.6	3.7	0.3	12	0.1	266.2
	15.0	12.4	1.3	2.3	3.5	0.0	2	0.0	411.0
	10.0	8.4	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.4	1	0.2	439.0
FDD150W5	22.0	19.0	5.6	10.0	15.6	0.4	7	0.2	404.0
includes	6.3	5.5	9.4	18.8	28.2	0.3	12	0.5	411.0
FDD152	2.0	1.1	1.7	3.8	5.5	0.0	3	0.0	227.0
	6.0	3.5	4.3	6.1	10.4	0.1	8	0.4	288.0
FDD153	10.0	4.4	4.4	12.3	16.8	0.3	8	0.3	315.0
	2.4	1.1	4.0	3.0	7.0	0.0	23	0.4	592.0
FDD153W1	3.0	2.2	1.3	3.6	4.8	0.0	2	0.0	471.0
	1.9	1.5	2.9	3.1	6.0	0.5	3	0.0	506.1
FDD153W2	14.3	9.0	5.5	12.2	17.7	0.1	6	0.1	437.7
includes	3.3	2.1	18.3	37.3	55.6	0.5	17	0.0	437.7
	9.6	6.3	6.3	7.7	13.9	0.2	8	0.3	488.4
includes	4.6	3.0	11.0	13.9	24.9	0.4	15	0.5	488.4

^{*}ETW = estimated true width, based on assumed sub-vertical lode orientation striking at 070°

Table 2. Significant new intersections for the drill holes reported in this release continued.

Hole ID	Interval (m)	ETW* (m)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb+Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	From (m)
FDD154	7.0	4.4	1.7	1.3	3.0	3.6	3	0.7	296.0
	2.0	1.3	14.8	0.1	14.8	0.0	19	0.0	339.0
	2.0	1.3	2.4	2.4	4.8	0.0	6	0.2	506.0
	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	4.2	0.0	3	0.1	523.0
FDD155	2.0	0.9	4.1	6.5	10.7	0.1	7	0.1	328.0
	9.0	4.0	4.9	9.4	14.4	0.2	8	0.6	340.0
	28.0	12.5	3.5	2.7	5.5	0.1	6	1.2	381.0
includes	6.0	2.7	7.9	4.5	12.4	0.2	17	2.4	382.0
and	5.0	2.3	7.8	6.4	14.3	0.0	15	1.0	402.0
	2.0	0.9	1.1	3.0	4.1	0.1	2	0.2	455.0
FDD155W1	1.0	0.7	4.3	9.6	13.9	0.1	6	0.0	334.0
	2.0	1.4	2.8	6.2	9.0	0.0	5	0.0	380.0
-	2.0	1.5	1.6	3.7	5.3	0.0	3	0.2	411.0
FDD156	8.0	4.4	1.9	4.0	5.9	0.6	8	0.3	239.0
	14.0	7.9	10.0	21.1	31.1	0.3	11	0.1	323.0
includes	7.0	3.9	15.3	32.7	48.0	0.4	15	0.0	329.0
	29.9	16.9	8.6	15.6	24.2	3.9	12	0.5	350.1
includes	3.0	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.9	23.4	2	0.7	357.0
and	13.3	7.5	16.0	31.4	47.4	1.8	21	0.7	363.5
FDD157	49.0	26.6	3.7	5.8	9.5	0.3	6	0.3	190.0
includes	4.9	2.7	6.2	12.4	18.6	0.1	11	0.2	190.1
and	15.0	8.3	5.3	8.5	13.8	0.2	6	0.0	223.0
FDD158	56.1	30.7	1.5	3.6	5.1	0.1	2	0.1	439.0
includes	14.0	7.7	2.4	7.2	9.6	0.0	4	0.1	463.0
FDD158W1	25.1	18.5	9.7	12.1	21.8	0.1	11	0.9	418.9
includes	8.0	5.9	21.3	30.1	51.4	0.2	18	0.7	424.0
FDD158W2	4.0	3.2	7.9	2.8	10.7	0.2	14	0.6	420.0
FDD158W3	20.0	15.4	2.2	2.2	4.4	0.2	5	0.4	408.0
includes	5.0	3.8	3.4	5.6	9.0	0.0	7	0.5	412.0
	3.0	2.3	7.5	1.5	8.9	0.0	18	0.4	436.0
	3.0	2.3	1.4	2.3	3.7	0.0	5	0.0	636.0

^{*}ETW = estimated true width, based on assumed sub-vertical lode orientation striking at 070°

Table 2. Significant new intersections for the drill holes reported in this release continued.

Hole ID	Interval (m)	ETW* (m)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb+Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	From (m)
FDD159	4.5	2.5	5.8	9.6	15.3	0.1	8	0.8	248.0
	18.6	10.3	17.1	31.0	48.1	1.3	28	0.4	346.4
includes	10.0	5.6	21.8	39.8	61.6	0.8	29	0.4	348.0
	2.0	1.1	3.1	4.4	7.5	0.0	6	0.2	369.0
	3.0	1.7	2.8	3.8	6.6	0.0	7	0.5	394.0
FDD160	4.0	2.2	3.3	5.3	8.7	0.0	6	0.0	175.0
	4.0	2.2	1.9	1.1	3.0	1.0	4	0.8	184.0
FDD161	14.0	8.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	8	1.1	610.0
includes	5.0	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	11	1.9	619.0
	1.0	0.6	8.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	9	0.2	664.0
	3.0	1.7	2.4	2.8	5.3	0.0	7	0.2	701.0
FDD161W1	57.0	48.7	9.2	14.5	23.7	0.1	11	0.3	584.0
includes	11.9	10.2	18.9	29.0	47.9	0.2	18	0.3	598.1
FDD162	13.0	7.8	7.1	8.8	15.9	4.9	11	0.8	325.0
includes	5.0	3.0	11.6	16.4	28.0	11.0	17	0.5	328.0
FDD164W1	11.0	9.6	7.5	12.2	19.7	0.9	12	0.5	403.0
includes	3.6	3.1	15.9	28.3	44.2	2.4	25	0.6	403.5
	7.6	6.6	2.6	5.2	7.8	0.0	4	0.0	439.0
	4.6	4.0	19.6	42.1	61.7	0.2	20	0.3	463.7
FDD164W2	2.0	1.7	1.9	4.0	6.0	0.1	3	0.1	378.0
	6.7	5.7	14.6	24.0	38.6	7.2	23	1.2	388.7
	18.2	16.9	11.3	23.1	34.4	13.1	10	0.5	427.8
includes	5.0	4.6	20.6	42.1	62.7	47.2	11	0.2	432.0
FDD165	1.2	0.7	17.0	31.5	48.5	0.2	29	0.9	534.4
	8.0	4.6	8.9	11.0	19.9	0.1	14	0.4	553.0
includes	4.0	2.3	14.3	17.2	31.4	0.1	22	0.5	556.0
	8.0	4.6	1.6	0.4	2.0	0.0	6	0.9	574.0
	6.0	3.4	4.0	1.3	5.3	0.3	5	0.2	590.0
	3.0	1.7	1.4	2.2	3.6	0.0	3	0.2	618.0

^{*}ETW = estimated true width, based on assumed sub-vertical lode orientation striking at 070°

FEDERATION

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 C	Commentary
Sampling techniques	 Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips or specific 	RC percussion and diamond core drilling at Federation has been undertaken by Budd Exploration Drilling Pty Limited and Mitchell Services Limited.
	specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma	Chip samples were collected using a rotary cone or riffle splitter directly off the drill rig. All samples were collected on a dry basis.
	sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Core samples were defined by Aurelia geologist during logging to honor geological and mineralogical boundaries, cut in half by diamond saw, with half core sent to external laboratories.
	 Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate 	Sampling and QAQC procedures are carried out using Aurelia Metal's protocols as per industry best practice.
	calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Drilling is oriented perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation as much as possible to ensure a representative sample is collected.
	 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 a nominal 1 metre length. RC chips were sub-sampled off the rig with a rotary cone or riffle splitter to produce samples of between 2 to 4 kg. Core and RC samples are dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample. Gold analysis 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. Gold samples greater than 0.2g/t are re-assayed by screen fire assay using the entire sample to improve accuracy, especially where coarse gold is present.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	 Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, openhole 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 triple tube diamond coring generally commences as PQ core until fresh rock is reached. The PQ rods are left as casing then HQ coring is employed. NQ coring is also used (particularly in wedge holes). Reverse circulation percussion (RC) methods used in this program utilised a face sampling 143 millimetre bit. Pre-collars with RC down to between 100 and 350 metres below surface are also employed at Federation.
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	• 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. Recoveries for core are generally greater than 95% once in fresh rock.
	 Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	 Measures taken to maximise recovery include triple tube drilling in soft or broken rock and slower drilling rates in poor ground.
	 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. 	 The relationship between sample recovery and grade has been assessed for diamond core samples through the use of conditional expectation plots and scatter plots. No obvious relationship exists and sample bias due to the preferential loss or gain of material is not considered to be significant to the resource estimate. The relationship between sample recovery and grade for RC sampling has not been assessed.

Criteria	J	ORC Code explanation	C	ommentary
Logging	•	Whether core and chip samples have been	•	Systematic geological and geotechnical logging is undertaken. Data collected includes:
		geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral		 Nature and extent of lithologies
		Resource estimation, mining studies and		 Relationship between lithologies
		metallurgical studies.		 Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals
	•	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.		 Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. (core only)
		The total length and percentage of the		 Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core (core only)
		relevant intersections logged.		 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
				 100% of all recovered core is geologically and geotechnically logged, 100% of all recovered chips are geologically logged.
				 The geological and geotechnical logging is considered to have been carried out at a sufficient level of detail to support Mineral Resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniquesand	•	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether Quarter, half or all core taken.	•	Core is sawn with half core submitted for assay. Sampling is consistently on one side of the orientation line so that the same part of the core is sent for assay. PQ core is ¼ sampled.
sample preparation	•	 If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. 		All RC samples were split using a rotary cone or riffle 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.

Criteria

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Commentary

- 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 occasionally 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 RC program. A regular duplicate was taken at predetermined sample intervals (averaging 1:25 samples). Further, samples occurring in mineralised zones are duplicated, increasing the duplicate rate to one sample every 15-20 samples.
- Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled.

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. A small number of samples from Federation were also assayed by Intertek Genalysis in Townsville using comparable methods. Gold samples greater than 0.2g/t were reassayed by screen fire assay using the entire sample to improve accuracy.
- 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of	 The verification of significant intersections by 	 All significant drilling intersections are verified by multiple Company personnel.
sampling and assaying	and either independent or alternative company personnel.	 Due to the relatively recent discovery history at Federation, no twinned holes have been used at this stage.
	 The use of twinned holes. 	• Drill hole data including meta data, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, survey,
	 Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	sampling and occasionally magnetic susceptibility is collected and entered directly into a Logchief database using drop down codes. When complete the Logchief database XML file is emailed to an external geological database administrator, the data is validated and uploaded into an SQL database.
		 Assay data is provided by ALS via .csv spreadsheets. The data is validated using the results received from the known certified reference material. Using an SQL based query the assay data is merged into the database.
Location of data points	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), 	 Drill hole collars are initially located using hand-held GPS to ±5m. Upon completion collars are located with differential GPS to ±5cm picked up by the mine surveyors.
	trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	 Drill holes are downhole-surveyed from collar to the end of hole by drilling personnel using downhole survey tool (Reflex). Downhole north-seeking gyroscopic survey instruments have
	 Specification of the grid system used. 	also been regularly employed at Federation to improve survey accuracies. Drill holes are
	 Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	surveyed by single shot camera during drilling at intervals ranging between 6-30m. All survey data for every hole is checked and validated by Aurelia Metals personnel before being entered into the database.
		 All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia zone 55H.
		 Topographic control is considered adequate as it is based on a high precision Lidar survey completed over the area in 2019.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is 	 As the prospect discussed represents a relatively new discovery, data spacing is extremely variable. Drill hole spacing at Federation ranges from 25 to 125 metres.
	sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation	 The drill spacing is considered appropriate to support the predominantly Inferred classification for the Federation MRE. Additional closer spaced drilling will be required in the future to upgrade the resource to higher classifications.
	procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Sample compositing is not applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been 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 deposittype. 	 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. Estimated true widths for each significant interval are provided in Table 2.
	 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. 	
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 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	J(DRC Code explanation	C	ommentary
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	•	The Federation prospect is located within Exploration Licence 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 these areas
	•	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.		
Exploration done by other parties	•	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	•	The area has a 50-year exploration history involving reputable companies such as 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. YTC Resources completed a total of four relatively shallow RC drill holes at the Federation prospect in 2013, prior to the discovery of high grade mineralisation in 2019.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. In a similar fashion to the other Cobar deposits, the Federation 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 at Federation occurs in several steeply dipping vein breccia/massive sulphide lenses developed in the centre of a broad NE-SW striking corridor of quartz-sulphide vein stockwork mineralisation. The mineralisation is hosted by fine-grained sedimentary rocks and is best developed within open upright anticline closures in areas of strong rheology contrast imposed by early stratiform alteration.
		 Sulphide mineralisation identified at Federation include sphalerite-galena±chalcopyrite- pyrrhotite-pyrite in veins and breccias. Gold distribution tends to be nuggetty, often present as visible gold grains up to four millimetres in size. The majority of high grade gold mineralisation at Federation (to date) is present in steeply plunging, short strike-length zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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: 	All relevant drill hole data is included in the main body of the report.
	 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 	
	 dip and azimuth of the hole 	
	 down hole length and interception depth 	
	hole length.	
	 If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
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. 	 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 are reported using a nominal \$50NSR threshold. Internal dilution of up to three consecutive metres has been allowed.
	 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. 	 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. No metal equivalences are quoted in this report.
	 The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	 While the controls and geometry of mineralisation at Federation are locally structurally complex, the deposit has an overall NNE strike (070°) and a sub-vertical dip.
	 If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	• Estimated true widths for each significant interval are provided in Table 2.
	 If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	
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	 Wherecomprehensive 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 	 All drill results from the recent program are given in this report or have been reported in full in previous announcements.
Other substantive exploration data	Results. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Furtherwork	 The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	Future work is discussed in the body of the text.
	 Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	