

COBAR DISTRICT EXPLORATION UPDATE

Aurelia Metals Limited (ASX: AMI) ('Aurelia' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide further significant results from its recent surface and underground exploration programs at the Queen Bee deposit and the North and South Mines in the Peak Mine Complex within the Cobar District, NSW.

HIGHLIGHTS

Significant copper was intersected at **Queen Bee**, south of the Peak Mine, and at **Mt Pleasant** and **Jubilee North**, in the Peak North Mine. Significant gold was also intersected in drilling at **Blue Lens**, in the Peak South Mine.

Queen Bee

Exceptional copper results were delivered from recent drilling at the Queen Bee deposit, located 10km south of the Peak processing plant. These results have significantly improved confidence in the continuity of mineralisation along strike and vertically through the deposit. The deposit remains open along strike and at depth.

17.0m (9.4m Estimated True Width (ETW)) @ 4.7% Cu and 21g/t Ag from 426.1m in DD24QB0041 including 2.9m (1.6m ETW) @ 7.0% Cu and 28g/t Ag from 427.1m including 3.8m (2.1m ETW) @ 11.7% Cu and 55g/t Ag from 439.3m including 0.8m (0.4m ETW) @ 17.1% Cu and 69g/t Ag from 442.3m



Figure 1: Drill core photo of Queen Bee drillhole DD24QB0041 from 439.1m to 443.5m depth

Mount Pleasant

Copper grades up to 11.1% were intersected at Mt Pleasant, representing the highest modern assay grade encountered in the area. The Mt Pleasant deposit is located 600m south of existing mine development at the Chesney deposit, in the Peak North Mine.

11.8m (7.9m ETW) @ 3.0% Cu and 8g/t Ag from 300.3m in DD23CA0671 including 3.0m (2.0m ETW) @ 6.9% Cu and 17g/t Ag from 304.0m including 1.0m (0.7m ETW) @ 11.1% Cu and 27g/t Ag from 305.0m

Jubilee North

Successful exploration drilling has extended known mineralisation along strike at the Jubilee deposit, located north of and adjacent to the New Cobar deposit, in the Peak North Mine. Mineralisation has been extended 150m north of the Jubilee deposit and remains open to the north.

11.4m (10.5m ETW) @ 1.7% Cu, 0.1g/t Au and 12g/t Ag from 200.8m in UD23JE0039 including 1.0m (0.9m ETW) @ 5.8% Cu, 0.3g/t Au and 24g/t Ag from 203.4m including 0.8m (0.7m ETW) @ 6.8% Cu, 0.4g/t Au and 85g/t Ag from 208.5m

Blue Lens

Strong gold grades were returned from Blue Lens drilling, targeting up-dip extensions to gold-dominant Peak North mineralisation, in the Peak South Mine.

13.0m (7.4m ETW) @ 2.8g/t Au from 175.0m in DD23PK0201A including 1.0m (0.6m ETW) @ 29.8g/t Au from 179.0m

Commenting on these exploration results, Chief Development and Technical Officer, Andrew Graham said:

"In the second half of this financial year, copper will become the dominant ore type mined at Peak, marking a clear milestone in the transition of Peak to its future as a copper mine.

"It is fantastic that our recent exploration campaigns in the Cobar District have had such considerable success in delineating additional high-grade copper zones, further supporting a long-life copper future for Peak.

"The exceptional copper grades intersected at Queen Bee are particularly encouraging. Our aim is to grow this deposit to potentially support the development of a new mining source to feed the Peak processing plant."

LOCATION

The Peak Mine Complex, in Western NSW, extends 8.5km from the southern extent of Cobar township (Great Cobar) to the Peak processing plant (Perseverance) and consists of the North Mine (Great Cobar, New Cobar, Chesney and New Occidental) and the South Mine (Peak and Perseverance).

The Queen Bee deposit is located 10km southeast of the Peak processing plant and 6km east of the Kidman Way on Consolidated Mining Lease 9 (CML9).

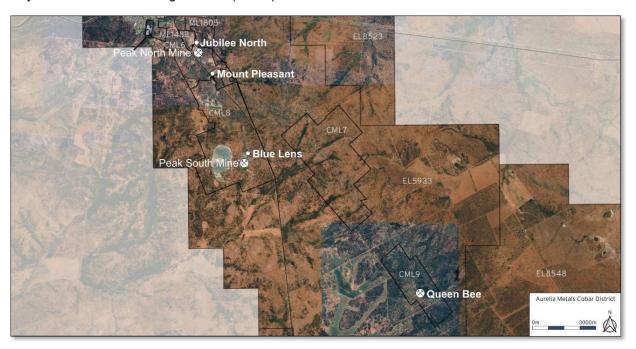


Figure 2: Plan view location map of the Peak North and South Mine primary access areas and the Queen Bee area with currently held Aurelia tenements and surface orthographic imagery.

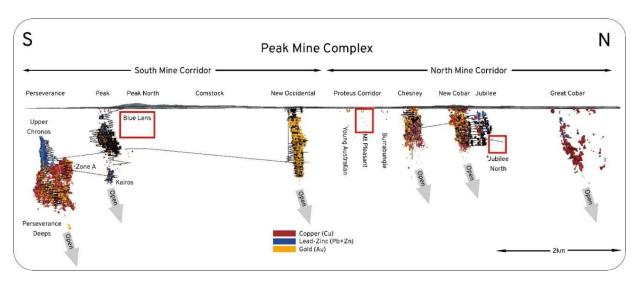


Figure 3: Long-section of the Peak Mine Complex including the Peak North and South Mine areas and individual deposits with generalised metal distribution and currently reported exploration focus areas.

QUEEN BEE

Exploration drilling has continued at the Queen Bee deposit, located 10km south of the Peak processing plant. This second phase of drilling was designed to build on the successful first phase of drilling (see ASX announcement dated 20 March 2023 'Exploration Update – Cobar District').

The drill program consisted of five drillholes and one wedge for a total of 2470.4m and was focussed on improving confidence in the lateral and depth extents and consistency of copper-dominant mineralisation.

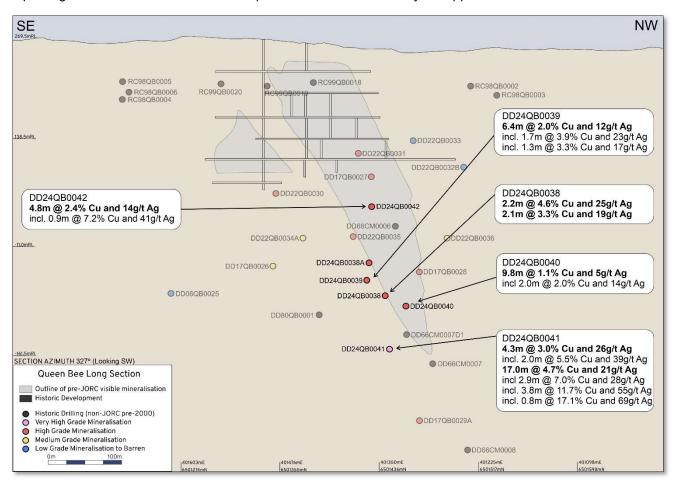


Figure 4: Long Section of the Queen Bee deposit showing existing drillholes, historical development, a visible mineralisation envelope, and currently reported drillholes.

This drill program has intersected the highest copper grades at Queen Bee to date at 17.1% Cu. Drilling has confirmed the Queen Bee deposit is consistently mineralised to 400m depth and mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth. The main envelope of visible copper mineralisation is consistently up to 140m wide along strike and the deposit is very poorly drilled beyond these margins.



Figure 5: Exploration geologist Fernanda Alvarado-Neves holding drill core from Queen Bee drillhole DD24QB0041 from 440.4m to 440.75m, grading in-excess of 10% copper.

These latest results have established that significant mineralisation continues below historical workings and grade tenor is increasing with depth. Mineralisation is hosted within two main structures and, although copper grades are very high, the true width of these structures are currently limited in extent.

Further work in FY25 will focus on discovery of additional lenses north and south through application of surface geophysical and geochemical methods to assess the extent of the Queen Bee system prior to mining related studies being considered.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Mount Pleasant is located 600m south of existing mine development at Chesney, in the Peak North Mine.

The drill program forms part of a strategy to assess potential copper-dominant resources south of Chesney Mine that can supplement future North Mine feed to the Peak processing plant. The Mount Pleasant drill program follows the successful drill program at Burrabungie, located 200m south of existing mine development at Chesney (see ASX announcement dated 20 March 2023 'Exploration Update – Cobar District').

The area has remained underexplored for a considerable period with minor campaigns of exploration drilling completed in 1997 and 2017. The most recent program has intersected very high copper grades with support from gold and silver and has shown the Mount Pleasant area has significant future potential.

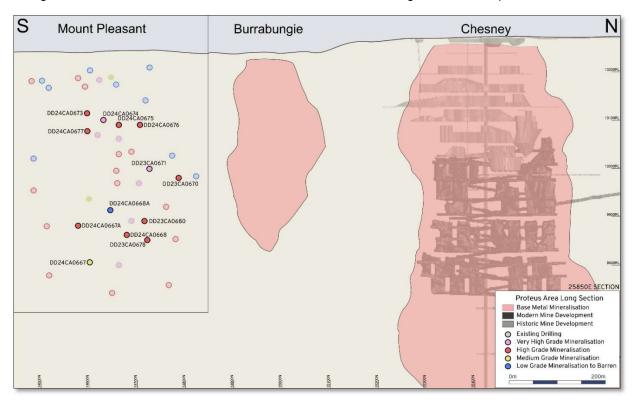


Figure 6: Long Section of the Proteus Corridor including the Mount Pleasant deposit showing modern and historic development, visible mineralisation envelopes, historical drilling and currently reported drillholes.

The recent drill campaign consisted of eleven drillholes and three wedges for a total of 4993.5m. The program successfully targeted gaps in historical drilling in the Mount Pleasant area and has increased confidence in the grade and consistency of known mineralisation across the deposit area.

The program has intersected numerous intervals of high to very-high grade copper mineralisation over an area of 200m along strike and 300m vertical. Copper grades up to 11.1% were intersected, representing the highest modern assay grade encountered in the area.

This drill program has identified potential extensions to mineralisation towards the Young Australian prospect, located 300m further south. The Young Australian prospect area will be assessed with additional drilling in FY25.

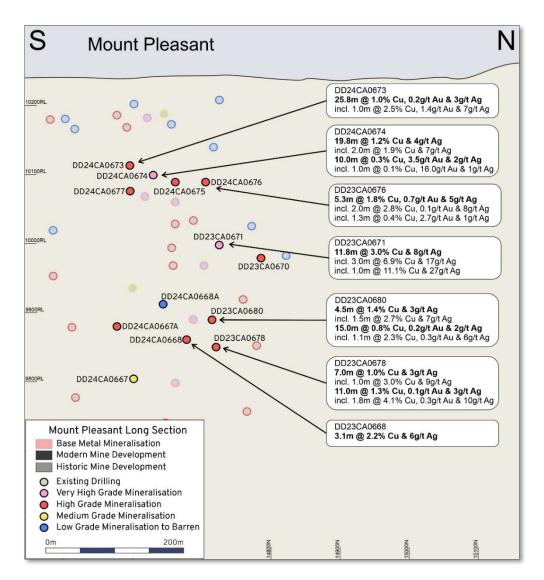


Figure 7: Long Section of the Mount Pleasant area (inset from Figure 6) including significant intersections and historic drilling.

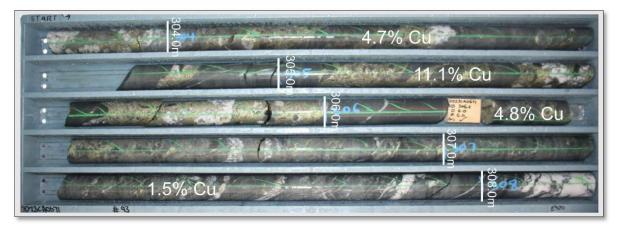


Figure 8: Drill core photo of Mount Pleasant drillhole DD23CA0671 from 303.8m to 308.2m depth

JUBILEE NORTH

The Jubilee deposit is located north of and adjacent to the New Cobar deposit in the Peak North Mine.

The underground exploration drill program targeted extensions of known mineralisation north of Jubilee and was designed to provide further information in the area as development considerations are being evaluated to access the Great Cobar deposit.

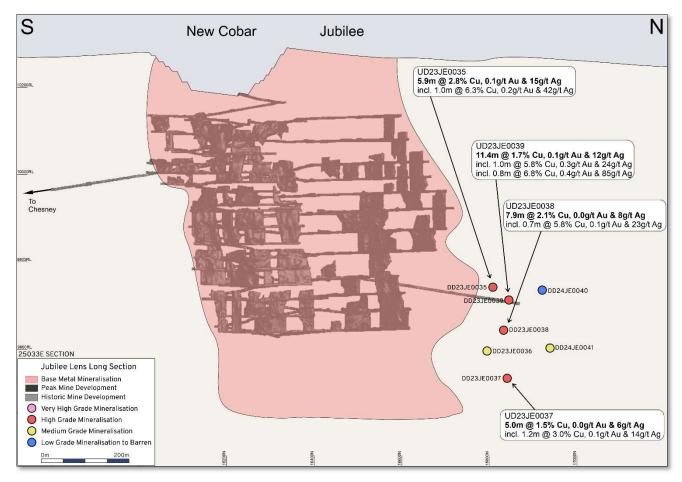


Figure 9: Long Section of the Jubilee deposit showing modern and historic development, the existing visible mineralisation envelope, and currently reported drillholes with significant intersections.

The drill program consisted of seven drillholes for a total of 1909m, targeting extensions of known copper dominant mineralisation at Jubilee along strike to the north.

This drill program has been very successful and has extended mineralisation 150m north of the previously defined Jubilee deposit. Further extensions beyond this drill program are possible with multiple drillholes in the program confirming mineralisation remains open to the north. Copper grades have been consistently high across significant widths and are supported by silver.

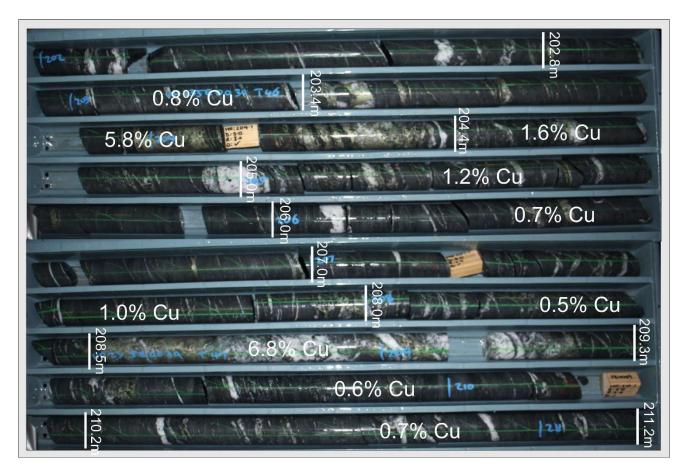


Figure 10: Drill core photo of Jubilee North drillhole DD23JE0039 from 202.0m to 211.2m depth

The recent drill program has been very successful and has provided extensions to existing mineralisation and identified potential for further extensions along strike and up- and down-dip.

Further drilling is anticipated for FY25 to test for additional mineralisation in the Jubilee North area.

BLUE LENS

Blue Lens is located 200m north along strike of the Peak Lens, in the Peak South Mine. Mining of the Blue Lens commenced in 1896. Historical workings extend to 70m depth from surface and were focussed on the Blue Shear Zone, which is parallel to the Peak Shear Zone that hosts the Peak Lens.

Exploration drilling in Kairos North and Peak North in 2022, which delivered exceptional gold results (see ASX announcement dated 28 April 2022 'Further Drilling Success Across the Aurelia Portfolio'), indicated further gold potential existed up-dip towards the historical Blue Lens.

The recent drill program targeted up-dip extensions to gold dominant Peak North mineralisation and tested both the Peak (footwall) and Blue (hangingwall) shear zones. The drill program consisted of three drillholes and two wedges for a total of 2889.9m.

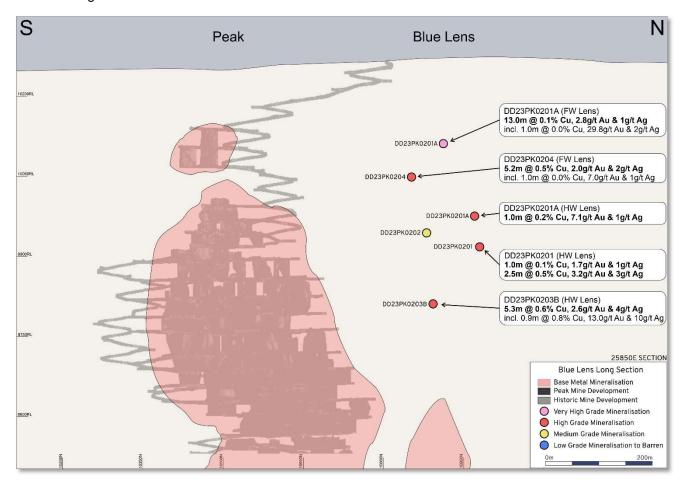


Figure 11: Long Section of the Blue Lens area showing modern and historic development, existing visible mineralisation envelope, and currently reported drillholes with significant intersections.

Although the recently completed drill program has intersected a broad mineralised area of high to very-high grade gold, mineralisation has been inconsistent and nuggety.

Further drilling is necessary to assess the vertical and lateral consistency of mineralisation and grade distribution to assess if this area has potential for future mining.

SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

Queen Bee

Table 1: Significant intersections from the Queen Bee Drill Program

Hole ID	Interval	ETW*	Cu	Au	Zn	Pb	Ag	From
	(m)	(m)	(%)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	(g/t)	(m)
DD24QB0038	2.2	1.2	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	25	378.9
	2.1	1.2	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	19	385.9
DD24QB0038A	0.6	0.4	2.4	0.1	3.6	0.2	31	326.5
	6.6	4.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	333.8
DD24QB0039	6.4	2.6	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	12	361.6
including	1.7	0.7	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	23	361.6
including	1.3	0.5	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	17	366.0
DD24QB0040	1.2	0.7	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	21	351.6
	10.9	6.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	8	369.2
including	2.9	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	9	369.2
	9.8	6.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	383.2
including	2.0	1.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	14	389.0
	11.0	6.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	402.0
including	1.0	0.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	408.0
DD24QB0041	4.3	2.3	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	26	415.0
including	2.0	1.1	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	39	417.3
	17.0	9.4	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	21	426.1
including	2.9	1.6	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	28	427.1
including	3.8	2.1	11.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	55	439.3
including	0.8	0.4	17.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	69	442.3
	8.0	4.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	455.0
including	3.0	1.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	456.0
DD24QB0042	4.8	3.5	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	14	278.2
including	0.9	0.7	7.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	41	278.2

^{*}ETW – Estimated True Width

Mount Pleasant

Table 2: Significant intersections from the Mount Pleasant Drill Program

Hole ID	Interval	ETW*	Cu	Au	Zn	Pb	Ag	From
	(m)	(m)	(%)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	(g/t)	(m)
DD23CA0670	1.0	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	324.0
DD23CA0671	3.1	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	277.9
	1.6	1.1	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	9	287.0
	11.8	7.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	300.3
including	3.0	2.0	6.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	17	304.0
including	1.0	0.7	11.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	27	305.0
	3.3	2.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	317.9
DD23CA0678	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	4	405.5
	7.0	4.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3	412.0
including	1.0	0.7	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	9	413.0
	4.0	2.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	3	428.0
including	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	5	430.0
	11.0	7.7	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	3	447.0
including	1.8	1.3	4.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	10	452.0
DD23CA0680	4.5	2.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	3	389.5
including	1.5	0.8	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	7	389.5
	2.0	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	1	401.0
	15.0	8.5	8.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2	408.0
including	1.1	0.6	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	6	419.0
DD24CA0667	1.0	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	1	490.0
	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	522.0
DD24CA667A	7.0	6.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	442.0
including	1.0	0.9	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5	442.0
DD24CA668	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	5	402.9
	5.0	3.6	8.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3	421.0
	1.0	8.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	476.0
	3.1	2.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	480.6
	1.0	8.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	4	496.2
DD24CA0668A		NSI*						
DD24CA0673	25.8	20.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3	168.0
including	1.0	0.8	2.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	7	183.0
	1.0	0.8	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	6	189.0

DD24CA0674	19.8	15.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	4	162.2
including	2.0	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	165.0
	2.0	1.5	3.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	10	179.0
	10.0	7.8	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	2	190.0
including	1.0	0.8	0.1	16.0	0.0	0.0	1	198.0
DD24CA0675	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	172.0
	5.6	4.2	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	4	208.9
including	2.5	1.9	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	7	212.0
DD24CA0676	3.0	2.2	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	2	188.0
	5.3	3.9	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	5	213.1
including	2.0	1.5	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	8	213.1
including	1.3	1.0	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	1	217.1
	3.0	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	225.0
DD24CA0677	2.6	1.9	0.2	0.2	6.7	4.6	20	170.5
	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	184.1
	0.7	0.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	6	195.0
	7.6	5.8	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	5	208.4
including	2.0	1.5	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	7	209.0

^{*}ETW – Estimated True Width; NSI – No Significant Intersection

Jubilee North

Table 3: Significant intersections from the Jubilee North Drill Program

Hole ID	Interval	ETW*	Cu	Au	Zn	Pb	Ag	From
	(m)	(m)	(%)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	(g/t)	(m)
UD23JE0035	5.9	5.7	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	15	195.1
including	1.0	1.0	6.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	42	195.1
UD23JE0036	4.6	3.9	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	6	226.3
	1.8	1.5	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	12	228.0
UD23JE0037	5.0	3.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	272.0
including	1.2	0.9	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	14	272.8
UD23JE0038	7.9	7.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	213.8
including	0.7	0.6	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	23	214.3
UD23JE0039	11.4	10.5	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	12	200.8
including	1.0	0.9	5.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	24	203.4
including	0.8	0.7	6.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	85	208.5
UD24JE0040	NSI*				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
UD24JE0041	4.0	2.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	6	287.0

^{*}ETW – Estimated True Width; NSI – No Significant Intersection

Blue Lens

Table 4: Significant intersections from the Blue Lens Drill Program

Hole ID	Interval	ETW*	Cu	Au	Zn	Pb	Ag	From
	(m)	(m)	(%)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	(g/t)	(m)
DD23PK0201	1.0	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	1	189.0
	2.5	1.4	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.1	3	431.5
DD23PK0201A	13.0	7.4	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	1	175.0
including	1.0	0.6	0.0	29.8	0.0	0.0	2	179.0
	2.6	2.1	0.7	0.6	2.8	0.6	3	379.0
	1.0	8.0	0.2	7.1	0.2	0.3	1	389.0
DD23PK0202	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	392.0
	3.8	2.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	402.2
DD23PK0203B	5.3	4.3	0.6	2.6	0.9	0.6	4	520.1
including	0.9	0.7	0.8	13.0	2.9	2.0	10	524.5
DD23PK0204	5.2	1.6	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	2	226.0
including	1.0	0.3	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	1	227.0

^{*}ETW – Estimated True Width

COLLAR SUMMARY

Queen Bee

Table 5: Collar summary for the drillholes reported in this release at Queen Bee

Type	Hole ID	Easting (True)	Northing (True)	RL (AHD)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (True)	Dip (degrees)
DD	DD24QB0038	401227.7	6501313.2	276.4	441.4	31.0	-76.2
DD	DD24QB0038A	401227.7	6501313.2	276.4	377.3	31.0	-76.2
DD	DD24QB0039	401229.7	6501311.5	276.4	418.3	46.7	-71.9
DD	DD24QB0040	401228.4	6501314.5	276.5	429.4	19.7	-69.7
DD	DD24QB0041	401226.9	6501312.0	276.4	478.9	31.5	-75.8
DD	DD24QB0042	401229.7	6501312.5	276.5	325.1	42.8	-57.4

Mount Pleasant

Table 6: Collar summary for the drillholes reported in this release at Mount Pleasant

Туре	Hole ID	Easting (Grid)	Northing (Grid)	Local RL (Grid)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (True)	Dip (degrees)
DD	DD23CA0670	24975.2	14784.7	10239.4	360.3	90.3	-59.2
DD	DD23CA0671	24978.2	14782.5	10239.4	350.0	90.3	-58.6
DD	DD23CA0678	24975.7	14783.4	10239.3	480.4	111.1	-69.8
DD	DD23CA0678A	24975.7	14783.4	10239.3	126.0	111.1	-69.8
DD	DD23CA0680	24977.1	14782.9	10239.3	447.3	110.8	-68.9
DD	DD24CA0667	24921.7	14588.2	10239.3	597.4	85.6	-68.4
DD	DD24CA667A	24921.7	14588.2	10239.3	476.6	85.6	-68.4
DD	DD24CA668	24923.0	14588.6	10239.4	520.0	72.1	-64.5
DD	DD24CA0668A	24923.0	14588.6	10239.4	490.3	72.1	-64.5
DD	DD24CA0673	24997.7	14640.4	10239.6	223.8	109.0	-36.9
DD	DD24CA0674	24998.4	14641.5	10239.4	219.0	96.6	-39.9
DD	DD24CA0675	24997.9	14642.0	10239.5	221.2	84.0	-40.2
DD	DD24CA0676	24997.3	14642.2	10239.5	238.0	69.8	-38.1
DD	DD24CA0677	24996.4	14641.4	10239.4	243.2	108.5	-46.1

Jubilee North

Table 7: Collar summary for the drillholes reported in this release at Jubilee North

Туре	Hole ID	Easting (Grid)	Northing (Grid)	Local RL (Grid)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (True)	Dip (degrees)
DD	UD23JE0035	24815.4	16767.5	9719.8	231.0	74.1	-4.9
DD	UD23JE0036	24815.4	16767.3	9718.3	265.0	77.1	37.1
DD	UD23JE0037	24815.1	16767.9	9717.9	315.0	63.3	46.4
DD	UD23JE0038	24815.3	16767.8	9718.8	240.1	65.7	23.3
DD	UD23JE0039	24815.2	16768.0	9719.5	240.0	63.0	3.8
DD	UD24JE0040	24815.9	16768.5	9719.8	281.9	48.9	-4.3
DD	UD24JE0041	24815.8	16768.9	9718.6	336.0	43.7	26.7

Blue Lens

Table 8: Collar summary for the drillholes reported in this release at Blue Lens

Туре	Hole ID	Easting (Grid)	Northing (Grid)	Local RL (Grid)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (True)	Dip (degrees)
DD	DD23PK0201	25637.4	10878.3	10267.4	602.4	68.0	-64.1
DD	DD23PK0201A	25637.4	10878.3	10267.4	602.6	68.0	-64.1
DD	DD23PK0202	25636.6	10876.1	10267.3	500.6	90.0	-60.4
DD	DD23PK0203B	25636.0	10876.5	10267.2	572.6	91.8	-80.1
DD	DD23PK0204	25634.0	10876.0	10267.1	611.7	108.8	-73.2

This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by the Board 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 two operating mines in New South Wales (NSW). The Peak Mine is in the Cobar Basin in western NSW, and the Dargues Mine is in south-eastern NSW. The Hera mining operation, also located in the Cobar Basin, has ceased and the surface facilities have been placed into care and maintenance.

In addition, Aurelia has two consented high grade development projects. The polymetallic Federation Project is currently under construction, with development of the Great Cobar copper deposit to follow.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr. Todd McGilvray, M.Sc. (Econ. Geol.), who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a Registered Professional Geologist (10248) in Mineral Exploration and Mining. Mr McGilvray is a full-time employee of Aurelia and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr McGilvray consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX - JORC CODE 2012

Table 1: JORC Code 2012

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

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Surface and underground diamond core drilling at the Peak Mines and Queen Bee was conducted by Mitchell Services Limited and Deepcore Drilling using PQ, HQ and NQ core samples for surface and NQ core samples for underground.
	 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 standard and best practice.
	calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	 Drilling is oriented perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation as close as reasonably possible to ensure a representative sample is collected.
		 Survey tools at each site are primarily north seeking gyro tools. Overshot cameras are used when gyro tools can't be sourced.
	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	 Diamond drilling core samples are collected at representative samples of 1 metre lengths at all sites with a minimum sampling interval of 0.2m and maximum of 1.0m. Core samples are ½ cut for PQ or ½ cut for HQ/NQ size core to produce a 2-4kg sample. Core samples are dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered an appropriate method to homogenise the sample. Gold analysis is by 50g fire assay with AAS
	required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual	 Gold analysis is by 50g fire assay with AAS finish, (method Au - AA26) with a detection level of 0.01ppm at Peak Mine.
	commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Base metals analyses are carried out using a 0.5g charge using aqua regia digestion (Method ICP41-AES) for 38 element assay 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 1.0g/t are re-assayed by screen fire assay within a 10% population subset using the entire sample to improve accuracy, especially where coarse gold is present. Peak site utilizes ALS Global Orange lab.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer,	Drilling is by triple tube diamond coring for surface and underground drilling. Surface

rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.)

drilling consists of PQ core until fresh rock, HQ coring for approximately 1/3 of the total length of the designed drillhole and NQ for the remainder. Underground drilling consists of HQ coring for approximately 1/3 of the designed hole and NQ for the remainder or all NQ. All drillcore is oriented where possible using the Reflex ACTIII Ori tool.

Drill sample recovery

- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.
- Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.
- Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
- Recoveries for core are generally greater than 95% once in fresh rock. Recovery and Rock Quality information are collected by competent field staff.
- Measures taken to maximise recovery include triple tube drilling in soft or broken rock and slower drilling rates in poor ground.
- 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 Mineral Resource estimate.

Logging

- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.
- The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.

- Systematic geological and geotechnical logging is undertaken at all sites. Data collected includes:
 - Nature and extent of lithologies and alteration
 - Relationship between lithologies and alteration
 - Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals
 - Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. (core only)
 - Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core (core only)
 - Geotechnical data such as recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, qualitative IRS, microfractures, veinlets and number of defect sets. For some geotechnical holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill are recorded (core only)
 - Bulk density is collected per sample by Archimedes principle at regular intervals (core only)
 - Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected and analysed
- 100% of all recovered core is geologically and geotechnically logged.

- The geological and geotechnical logging is considered to have been carried out at a sufficient level of detail to support Mineral Resource estimation.
- All drillcore at each site is routinely photographed and stored in a server repository at each site.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation

- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether Quarter, half or all core taken.
- If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.
- For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.
- Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.
- Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the insitu material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second- half sampling.
- Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled

- Core is sawn with half or quarter 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, and HQ and NQ core is ½ 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.
 - Matrix-matched Certified Standard Reference Materials and blanks are inserted at least every 25 samples to assess for accuracy and reproducibility. The results of the standards are to be within ±10% variance, or 2 standard deviations, from the known certified result. If greater than 10% variance the standard and up to 10 samples each side are reassayed. ALS conduct internal check samples every 20 samples for Au and every 20 for base metals. 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 is employed at each site and repeat samples are conducted on gold assay >1g/t. Regular duplicates are taken at predetermined sample intervals (averaging 1:25 samples). Samples occurring in mineralised zones are duplicated at an increased rate of one sample every 15-20 samples. Blanks are utilised at the start of each batch.
- Sample sizes are appropriate for the material sampled based on Gy's Sampling Theorum.

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
- Standard assay procedures are performed by a reputable assay lab (ALS Group). Gold assays are by 50g fire assay at Peak with AAS finish (Au-AA26). 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. Gold samples greater

- 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.
- than 1.0g/t were re-assayed by screen fire assay at a proportion of 10% of total volume 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.

Verification of sampling and assaying

- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.
- The use of twinned holes.
- Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.
- All significant drilling intersections are verified by multiple Company personnel. The Company standard for determining Significant Intersections is by a trigger value (5% Pb+Zn, 1% Cu and 1g/t Au) and intervals are weighted within a margin value which is half the trigger value to adequately represent a 'lens'.
- There has been no use of twinned holes at any of the sites due to the widespread use of diamond drilling.
- Drill hole data including meta data, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, survey, sampling and occasionally magnetic susceptibility is collected and entered directly into site specific databases (Geobank) using drop down codes. When complete the logs are imported to each database with verification procedures employed such as interval crossover. Once assays are returned the logs are geochemically reviewed to assess the integrity of the logging.
- Assay data is provided by ALS via .csv and .sif files. 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 Peak database.

Location of data points

- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource
- All coordinates are based on Site specific Mine Grids with transform to AMG66 then MGA94.
- Peak Mine Grid
 East Shift 371500.57

	estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	North Shift - 6490145.936 Scaling Factor - 0.999700993 Rotation15.31399991 RL – Australian Height Datum (AHD) plus 10,000m • Queen Bee location points are reported in GDA2020/MGA1994. Queen Bee elevation points are reported as metres RL using the AHD. • Topographic control is considered reasonable as it is based on a high precision Lidar survey completed over each area.
Data spacing and distribution	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	 Due to the relatively complex nature of each of the ore bodies it has been determined to use a nominal drill spacing of 100m (unclassified), 50m (inferred), 25m (indicated) and 12.5m (measured). The drill spacing is considered appropriate to support the complexity of the ore bodies and the level of confidence required at each mine site. Sample compositing is not applied at any of the sites.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	 Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	Drilling is orientated to cross the interpreted, steeply dipping mineralisation trend at moderate angles from surface, and as close to perpendicular as possible from underground. Surface drillholes are drilled generally from the footwall although scissor holes have been employed from the hanging wall to constrain mineralisation. Estimated true widths for each significant interval are calculated as T = AB (sin a x cos b - cos a x sin b x cos c) where T = true this trace.
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. 	 Audits are routinely undertaken during annual resource estimation activities.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JO	RC Code explanation	С	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 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.	•	 In August 2012 a notice of application for determination of native title was made in central NSW, which encompassed all of Peak Gold Mines (PGM) mining and exploration tenements. PGM exploration licences have been granted subject to not undertaking exploration on land where native title has not been extinguished without the prior consent of the Minister. Nexploration has been undertaken on the areas where native title has not been extinguished. The following table is a list of tenements held in full or part by Peak Gold Mines Pty Ltd. Tenement Name Owner CML6 Fort Bourke Hill PGM 1009 CML7 Coronation PGM 1009 CML8 Peak/Occidental PGM 1009 CML9 Queen Bee PGM 1009 ML1483 Fort Bourke Hill PGM 1009 ML1483 Fort Bourke Hill PGM 1009 EL5933 Peak PGM 1009 EL6149 Mafeesh PGM 1009 EL6401 Rookery East PGM 1009 EL6401 Rookery East PGM 1009 EL6401 Rookery East PGM 1009 EL8523 Margaret vale PGM 1009 EL8523 Margaret vale PGM 1009 EL8548 Narri PGM 1009 		
				EL5982	Norma Vale	PGM 75% Zintoba 25%
				EL6127	Rookery South	PGM 100%
			•		of reporting there we diments to operation	
Exploration done by other parties	•	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	 Exploration has been ongoing since the early 1900's. Extensive exploration has occurred under CRA, Wheaton River, Goldcorp, Newgold and Aurelia Metals. 			
Geology	•	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The deposits fall under the group of epigenetic "Cobar-Style" mineralisation and are controlled structurally by major fault zones (Rookery Fault System) and subsequent spurs and splays. The faults are within the Devonian-Nurri Group of sedimentary units displaying lower green schist facies alteration. The economic minerals are contained within quartz stockworks and breccias. The breccia matrix are combinations of quartz,			

sediment, rhyolite and sulphide. The deposits are often polymetallic with gold, copper, silver, lead and zinc occurring in parallel lenses to the fault zones within the PGM leases.

Drill hole Information

- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
- easting and northing of the drill hole collar 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.

All relevant drill hole data is included in the main body of the report.

Data aggregation methods

- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
- Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.
- The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.
- Exploration results have been reported on a length-weighted basis. No top-cut or grade truncations have been applied to any assay results. Composite intervals are reported using a nominal trigger metal value of 5%Pb+Zn or 1% Cu or 1g/t Au and a margin value of half the trigger value to define the margin of the lens. Internal dilution is dynamic depending on the thickness of the lens and continuity of mineralisation where up to 3 metres is generally allowed.
- 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 shorter intercepts allows a more complete understanding of the grade distribution within the mineralised zone.
- No metal equivalences are quoted in this report.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths

- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.
- If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.
- If it is not known and only the down
- The extensive exploration and mining history in the Peak Mines mean the geometry of the ore zones is very well understood. As such, estimated true widths are included in this report. Ore body geometry is typically striking north at subvertical dip. The Queen Bee deposit strikes 321°.

	hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. '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	 Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	 All drill results from the recent programs are given in this report or have been reported in full in previous announcements with cross- references.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	See body of report.
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	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. 	