ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

aurelia METALS Ltd.

ASX: AMI | 19th January 2015

HERA PROJECT UPDATE

- Process Plant commissioning nears completion
- High grade gold-lead-zinc results from underground exploration drilling
- Surface exploration drilling re-commencing this week

Aurelia Metals Limited ("**AMI**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on mining, exploration and commissioning activities at its Hera gold-lead-zinc project.

HERA PROCESS PLANT COMMISSIONING NEARS COMPLETION

Process plant commissioning activities have continued through December and early January, with key highlights including:

- Continued strong performance of the primary and secondary crushing circuit;
- Exceptional and reliable lead and zinc recoveries of >95% for December;
- The process circuit achieving throughput rates of >40 tonnes per hour; and
- 1st concentrate shipment achieved to specifications and on schedule in November, with 2nd concentrate shipment due for late January.

The focus to completion of commissioning includes:

- Installation of permanent oxygen dosing into the concentrate leach circuit;
- Optimisation of the gravity gold circuit; and
- Tertiary crushing circuit improvements.

UNDERGROUND EXPLORATION – HERA SOUTH

Assay results from underground exploration drilling have highlighted the strong potential of the '**1530 Lens**' (which lies immediate south-east Main Lens South) to host additional high grade gold and base metals mineralisation, and which is yet to be included into the Hera Resource.

New results from the 1530 Lens include:

- HRUD175: 10.1m @ 9.45 g/t Au and 1.5% Pb+Zn
- HRUD174: 6.8m @ 8.11 g/t Au and 5.6% Pb+Zn
- HRUD159: 7.0m @ 3.77 g/t Au and 0.8% Pb+Zn

New results have also included significant intersections outside the Hera Reserve within the **Hays Lens** and **Main Lens South**, including:

Main Lens South

- HRUD159: 12.0m @ 24 g/t Au and 4.3% Pb+Zn
- HRUD175: 8.0m @ 11.7g/t Au and 3.5% Pb+Zn

Hays South

- HRUD159: 2.0m @ 13.35 g/t Au and 0.3% Pb+Zn
- HRUD156: 4.9m @ 5.25 g/t Au and 6.1% Pb+Zn

These results will be included in the re-estimation of the Hera Resource that is currently underway. They are expected to build on previous strong results and deliver meaningful additions to the exiting Hera Resource. Drill hole positions are displayed on a long section on the following page, and hole details are included as Tables 1 & 2 with this release

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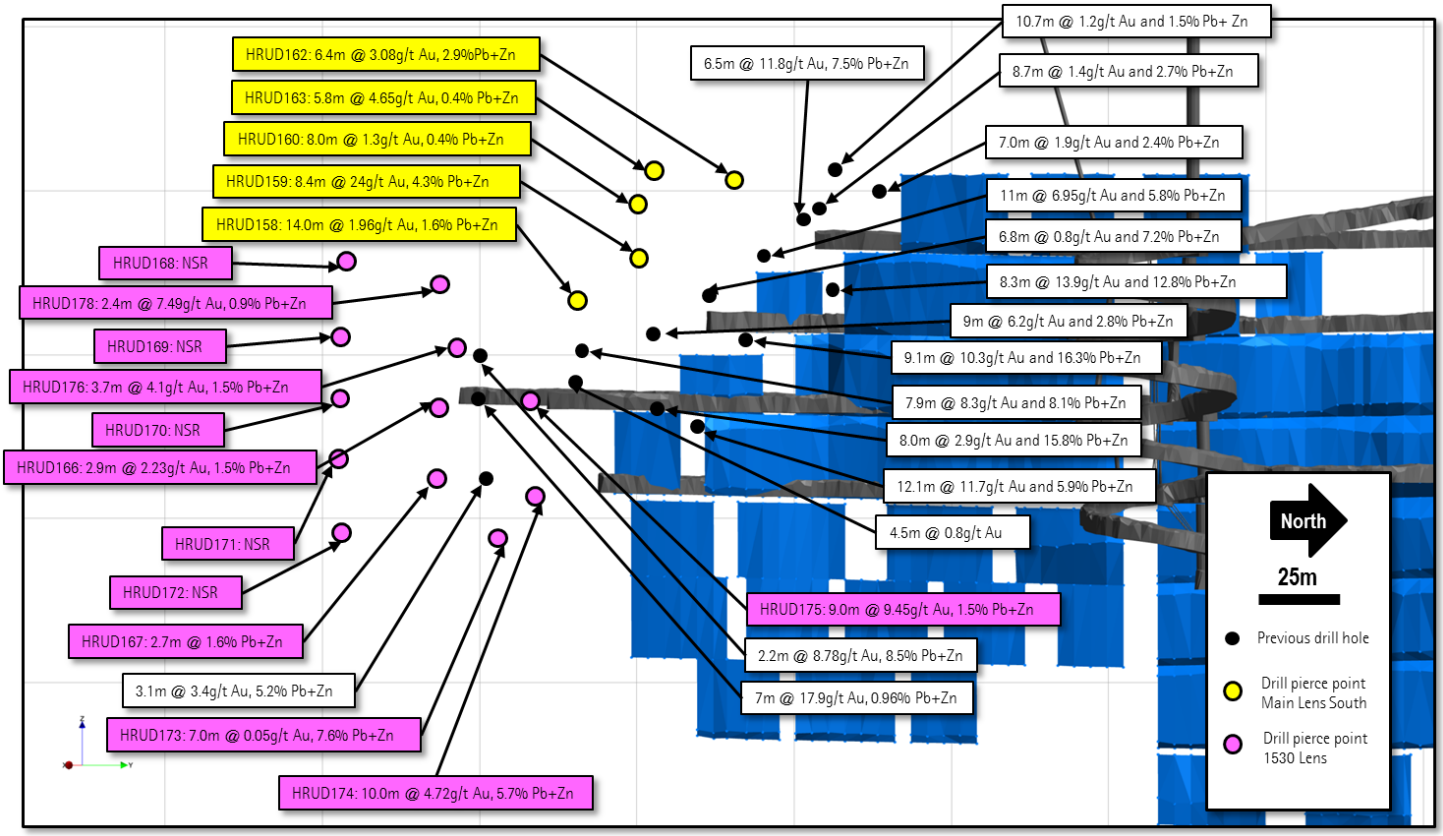

Long Section of Main Lens South showing existing Reserves (in blue), existing mine development (in grey) and pierce points of drilling results showing true width intersections. New Results on the Main Lens are shown in yellow. New Results on the 1530 Lens are shown in pink.

SURFACE EXPLORATION DRILLING RE-COMMENCES

Surface exploration drilling will re-commence this week at the Hera Project with an initial focus on following up the bonanza grade intersections reported to the ASX in September 2014, including HRD059 which recorded **17.1m @ 14.8g/t Au, 168g/t Ag, 15.9% Pb and 15.2% Zn**. The surface exploration drilling programme includes targets at Nymagee, Nymagee North and regional targets to south of Hera.

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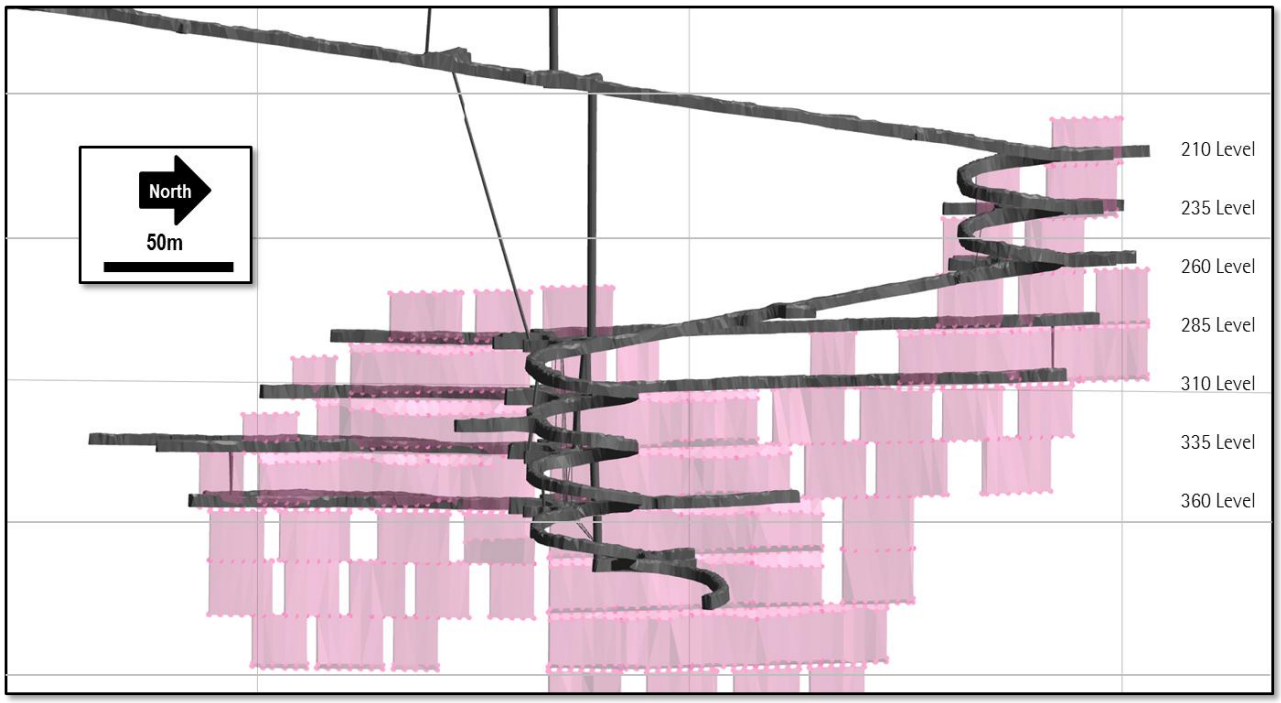
HERA UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT WELL ADVANCED

Strong underground development rates continued through November and December with total linear development now at 6,409m. Seven separate production levels are now fully or partially established and the mine is now transitioning to full scale production from development stopes commencing on the 205 and 230 levels (refer long section below).



Long Section of the Hera Mine Development to date. Mine development, including decline and ore drives in grey. The current Hera Reserve showing production stopes in pink.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Rimas Kairaitis, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Rimas Kairaitis 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.' Mr Kairaitis consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Table 1: Collar summary for Hera drill holes for which results are now available:

Hole	GDA_E	GDA_N	RL	DIP	AZI_MGA	Depth m
HRUD147	436404.0	6447282.0	-36.8	-12.4	274.56	110.20
HRUD148	436404.0	6447282.0	-35.4	20.6	296.21	155.00
HRUD149	436405.0	6447280.0	-36.1	9.6	232.46	110.30
HRUD154	436404.0	6447282.0	-36.0	10.2	284.77	135.10
HRUD155	436404.0	6447282.0	-36.0	10.3	295.33	150.20
HRUD156	436404.0	6447282.0	-36.0	-5.8	295.04	153.30
HRUD157	436404.0	6447282.0	-36.5	1.0	299.71	167.30
HRUD158	436492.0	6447137.0	0.7	6.7	198.10	205.40
HRUD159	436492.0	6447138.0	0.9	13.3	204.32	190.90
HRUD160	436492.0	6447138.0	1.5	21.0	203.21	200.60
HRUD161	436491.0	6447139.0	1.0	18.8	234.60	130.70
HRUD162	436491.0	6447139.0	1.0	24.1	234.60	150.80
HRUD163	436492.0	6447138.0	1.9	28.5	203.90	160.30
HRUD164	436492.0	6447137.0	0.7	7.2	190.73	210.20
HRUD166	436416.0	6446958.0	-13.6	-4.9	86.70	74.30
HRUD167	436416.0	6446958.0	-14.4	-32.3	87.00	77.10
HRUD171	436416.0	6446956.0	-14.2	-19.3	120.07	62.20
HRUD172	436416.0	6446956.0	-14.8	-39.3	120.50	71.20
HRUD173	436416.0	6446959.0	-15.0	-46.2	62.10	85.90
HRUD174	436415.0	6446959.0	-14.6	-33.6	46.90	75.20
HRUD175	436415.0	6446959.0	-13.5	-1.1	46.80	71.30
HRUD176	436415.0	6446958.0	-12.5	20.0	79.45	61.70
HRUD177	436415.0	6446958.0	-11.7	35.9	83.80	15.70
HRUD178	436415.0	6446958.0	-11.4	40.0	84.40	70.90
HRUD179	436415.0	6446960.0	-11.7	30.4	39.64	85.60
HRUD176	436415.0	6446958.0	-12.5	20.0	79.45	61.70
HRUD177	436415.0	6446958.0	-11.7	35.9	83.80	15.70
HRUD178	436415.0	6446958.0	-11.4	40.0	84.40	70.90
HRUD179	436415.0	6446960.0	-11.7	30.4	39.64	85.60
HRUD168	436416.0	6446957.0	-10.9	39.9	118.80	73.20
HRUD169	436416.0	6446957.0	-12.3	20.5	119.30	62.70
HRUD170	436416.0	6446956.0	-13.5	0.5	119.30	60.60
HRUD180	436416.0	6446957.0	-13.5	0.1	98.40	85.00

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Table 2: Intersection summary for Hera drill holes drill holes for which results are now available:

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Est. true width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Comments
HRUD147	96.0	68.0	2.0		3.97	26.00	2.6	0.3	0.1	Main Lens North
HRUD148	118.2	122.0	3.8		1.97	25.00		5.3	8.1	Main Lens North
HRUD149	93.0	99.0	6.0		1.80	25.00	1.4	2.6	3.3	Main Lens North
HRUD154	103.1	105.0	1.9	1.8	5.39					Main Lens North
HRUD154	126.0	127.1	1.1	1.0	0.11	40.00		3.8	1.1	Zone between Main Lens North and Hays Lens North
HRUD155	114.0	127.0	13.0	10.0	0.75	8.00	0.2	1.4	1.6	Main Lens North
HRUD155	138.0	146.0	8.0	7.8	1.40	16.00	0.3	2.4	1.7	Zone between Main Lens North and Hays Lens North
HRUD156	112.0	115.2	3.2	3.1	1.48	20.00		4.3	3.1	Main Lens North
HRUD156	144.0	149.0	5.0	4.9	5.25	12.00		2.5	3.6	Hay Lens
HRUD157	115.0	135.0	20.0	11.0	1.38	13.00	0.1	2.9	2.1	Main Lens North
HRUD157	144.0	160.0	16.0	11.0	2.55	8.00		1.6	2.5	Zone between Main Lens North and Hays Lens
HRUD157	166.1	167.3	1.2	1.1		15.00		2.4	2.2	Hays Lens North
HRUD158	103.0	118.0	15.0	9.0	1.08	7.00		1.6	2.9	1530 Lens
HRUD158	122.0	146.0	24.0	14.0	1.96	9.00	0.3	1.1	0.5	Main Lens South
HRUD159	88.8	95.0	6.2	4.8	0.05	15.00		4.0	7.9	Footwall mineralisation
HRUD159	119.0	126.0	7.0	4.9	3.77	1.00		0.3	0.5	1530 Lens
HRUD159	128.0	140.0	12.0	8.4	24.00	24.00	0.5	3.0	1.3	Main Lens South.
HRUD159	146.0	148.0	2.0	1.4	13.35	1.00		0.2	0.1	Hays Lens
HRUD160	130.0	134.0	4.0	3	3.60	5.00		0.7	0.6	1530 Lens
HRUD160	144.0	153.0	9.0	8.0	1.30	1.00		0.2	0.2	Main Lens South
HRUD161	94.0	96.0	2.0	1.9	0.02	6.00	0.1	1.4	1.6	1530 Lens
HRUD161	106.0	119.0	12.0	10.0	1.71	4.00	0.1	0.8	0.5	Main Lens South
Includes	113.9	115.0	1.1	1.0	7.32	29.00	0.4	7.3	2.5	Main Lens South
HRUD162	43.0	45.0	2.0	2.0	-	17.00	0.2	3.1	4.3	Footwall Mineralisation
HRUD162	102.0	105.0	3.0	2.7	0.05	10.00		1.6	1.6	1530 Lens
HRUD162	119.1	142.0	22.9	12.0	2.12	8.00	0.1	1.3	2.3	Main Lens South
Includes	119.1	124.0	4.9	4.3	0.57	16.00		2.9	8.0	Main Lens South
And	128.0	135.0	7.0	6.4	3.08	9.00	0.2	1.7	1.2	Main Lens South
And	139.8	140.9	1.1	1.0	13.70	19.00	0.9	2.3	1.6	Main Lens South
HRUD162	149.9	150.8	0.9	0.9	2.80	4.00		1.1	2.1	Zone between Main Lens South and Hays Lens
HRUD163	121.0	139.0	18.0	10.0	1.00	4.00	-	0.7	0.7	1530 Lens
Includes	123.0	125.0	2.0	1.9		11.00	-	2.5	1.4	1530 Lens
And	127.0	130.0	3.0	2.8	0.31	9.00		1.6	2.6	1530 Lens
And	130.0	137.0	7.0	6.6	3.54	-	-	0.3	0.2	1530 Lens
HRUD163	141.0	147.0	6.0	5.8	4.65	1.00		0.1	0.2	Main Lens South.

Table 2: Intersection summary for Hera drill holes in this release – cont'd:

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Est. true width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Comments
HRUD164	144.0	149.0	5.0	4.9	2.61	3.00		0.8	1.0	1530 Lens
HRUD164	154.0	166.0	13.0	8.0	3.88	11.00	0.2	2.1	3.4	Main Lens South;
HRUD164	178.0	187.9	9.9	7.0	0.04	5.00		1.1	1.1	Zone between Main Lens South and Hays Lens
HRUD166	25.0	34.0	9.0	7.0	1.42	5.00	-	0.9	3.0	Main Lens South
HRUD166	47.0	50.0	3.0	2.9	2.23	7.00	-	0.9	0.6	1530 Lens
HRUD167	8.0	9.1	1.1	0.9	0.05	6.00	-	1.8	3.9	Hays Lens
HRUD167	21.0	49.0	28.0	11.0	2.54	7.00	-	1.6	2.5	Main Lens South.
HRUD167	74.0	77.1	3.1	2.7	-	1.00	-	0.4	1.2	1530 Lens
HRUD168	34.9	44.0	9.1	4.0	0.88	23.00	0.0	4.5	2.5	Main Lens South
HRUD169	48.1	51.0	2.9	2.6	5.47	3.00	-	0.3	0.6	Main Lens South
HRUD170	38.0	50.0	12.0	12.0	1.17	5.00	-	0.9	1.8	Main Lens South
HRUD171	32.8	38.0	5.2	5.2	0.12	7.00	-	1.4	1.9	Main Lens South
HRUD172	7.0	8.1	1.1	0.8	0.02	12.00	-	2.0	2.2	Hays Lens
HRUD172	45.0	48.0	3.0	2.3	0.01	7.00	-	1.5	1.8	Main Lens South
HRUD173	2.2	4.0	1.8	1.3	3.16	6.00	-	1.4	3.0	Hays Lens South
HRUD173	26.0	29.0	3.0	2.1	7.80	8.00	-	2.3	3.9	Main Lens South
HRUD173	52.0	62.1	10.1	7.0	0.05	19.00	-	3.4	4.2	1530 Lens
HRUD174	9.9	12.0	2.1	1.8	0.10	5.00	-	1.4	1.8	Hays Lens
HRUD174	25.0	33.0	8.0	6.0	0.35	4.00	-	1.2	1.4	Main Lens South
HRUD174	48.0	60.0	12.0	10.0	4.72	14.00	0.2	2.7	3.0	1530 Lens
Includes	48.0	54.8	6.8	5.7	8.11	13.00	0.2	2.6	3.0	1530 Lens
HRUD175	23.0	44.0	21.0	12.0	5.52	4.00	0.1	0.8	1.3	Main Lens South
Includes	27.0	36.0	9.0	8.0	11.70	7.00	0.1	1.6	2.9	Main Lens South
HRUD175	45.0	60.0	15.0	11.0	6.43	8.00	0.1	0.8	0.3	1530 Lens
Includes	48.9	59.0	10.1	9.0	9.45	11.00		1.1	0.4	1530 Lens
HRUD176	15.0	16.0	2.0	0.9	1.10	-	-	1.5	2.6	Zone between Hays Lens South and Main Lens South
HRUD176	34.0	37.0	3.0	3.5	1.04	10.00	-	2.4	2.2	Main Lens South
HRUD176	44.0	48.0	4.0	3.7	4.10	1.00	-	0.3	1.2	1530 Lens
HRUD177	2.2	3.0	0.8	0.6	0.15	11.00	-	3.7	5.2	Hays Lens
HRUD178	54.0	57.0	3.0	2.4	7.49	3.00	-	0.9	-	1530 Lens
HRUD179	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.09	9.00	-	2.1	2.2	Hays Lens South
HRUD179	31.0	32.0	1.0	0.7	0.02	15.00	-	3.0	2.5	Main Lens South
HRUD179	49.0	50.0	1.0	0.7	7.13	-	-	-	-	Main Lens South
HRUD179	52.0	68.0	16.0	11.0	2.10	29.00	1.3	4.1	3.1	1530 Lens

ABOUT THE HERA-NYMAGEE PROJECT

The Hera-Nymagee Project represents Aurelia's flagship Project and consists of the high-grade underground Hera gold-lead-zinc-silver mine (Aurelia 100%) and the Nymagee copper deposit (Aurelia 95%), and is located approximately 100km south-east of Cobar, in central NSW. The deposits are hosted in the Cobar Basin, which also host the major mineral deposits at CSA (Cu-Ag), The Peak (Cu-Au) and Endeavor (Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag).

Aurelia is now in final plant commissioning stages of the Hera project with first production commenced in the September quarter 2014, and first concentrate shipments due in the December quarter 2014. The Hera Mine produces gold and silver doré bars by gravity and concentrate leach and also produces a high-grade bulk-lead-zinc concentrate for sale.

The Company is also currently evaluating the Nymagee copper deposit, located 4.5km to the north, with a view to demonstrating an integrated development of the Hera and Nymagee deposits.

Aurelia maintains a commitment to the ongoing exploration of the Hera-Nymagee Project and considers both deposits have the potential to evolve into very large "Cobar style' mineral systems.

Hera Processing Plant

JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – HERA PROJECT –EXPLORATION DRILLING

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sampling is by sawn half core HQ ,NQ, LTK60 core or quarter PQ core. Nominal sample intervals are 1m with a range from 0.5m to 1.5m. Samples are transported to ALS Chemex Orange for preparation and assay
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Assay standards or blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples. Silica flush samples are employed after each occurrence of visible gold. During resource drill out programmes duplicate splits of the coarse reject fraction of the crushed core are assayed every 20 samples.
	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.	Diamond drilling was used to obtain core samples of nominally 1m, but with a range between 0.5-1.5m. Core samples are cut in half, dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample. 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. **Where specified**, coarse gold samples greater than 0.5g/t were reassayed by screen fire assay (Method Au-SCR22) using the entire sample.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 is by diamond coring. Surface holes generally commence as PQ core until fresh rock is reached. The PQ rods are left as casing thence HQ or NQ coring is employed. Underground holes are LTK60 sized drill core from collar.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Measured core recovery against intervals drilled is recorded as part of geotechnical logging. Recoveries are greater than 95% once in fresh rock.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Surface holes use triple tube drilling employed to maximise recovery. Underground LTK60 core is double tube drilling.
	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.	Not Applicable since recoveries exceeds 95%.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	Systematic geological and geotechnical logging is undertaken. Data collected includes: • Nature and extent of lithologies. • Relationship between lithologies. • Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals. • Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core. • 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. • Bulk density by Archimedes principle at regular intervals. • Magnetic susceptibility recorded at 1m intervals for some holes as an orientation and alteration characterisation tool.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. All core is digitally photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All core is geologically and geotechnically logged.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*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.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable as all samples are drill core
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The use of Certified Standard Reference Materials and blanks are inserted at least every 40 samples to assess the accuracy and reproducibility. Silica flush samples are employed after each occurrence of visible gold. The results of the standards are to be within ±10% variance 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. These are checked by AURELIA employees. Assay grades are compared with mineralogy logging estimates. If differences detected a re-assay can be carried out by either: ¼ core of the original sample interval, re-assay using bulk reject, or the assay pulp. Submission of pulps to a secondary laboratory (Genalysis, Perth) to assess any assay bias.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	No field duplicates are taken for core samples. Core samples are cut in ½ for down hole intervals of 1m, however, intervals can range from 0.5-1.5m. This is considered representative of the insitu material. The sample is crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate. If visible gold is observed in surface drilling, gold assays are undertaken by both a 30g fire assay and a screen fire assay using the entire available sample (up to several kg).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Standard assay procedures performed by a reputable assay lab, (ALS Group), were undertaken. Gold assays are initially 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 ICPAES (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.
	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.	Not Applicable as 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
	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.	Certified reference material or blanks are inserted at least every 40 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	Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The raw assay data forming significant intercepts are examined by at least two company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinned holes have not been used since this work is intended to test areas not previously explored.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Drill Hole Data including: meta data, orientation methods, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, structural, geotechnical, density, survey, sampling, magnetic susceptibility is collected and entered directly into an excel spread sheet using drop down codes. When complete the spreadsheet is emailed to the geological database administrator, the data is validated and uploaded into 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. Hard copies of the assay certificates are stored with drill hole data such as drillers plods, invoices and hole planning documents.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay data is not adjusted.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars are initially located using hand held GPS to ±5m. Upon completion collars are located with differential GPS to ±5cm.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All coordinates are based on Map Grid Australia zone 55H
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is considered adequate. There is no substantial variation in topography in the area with a maximum relief of 50m present. Local control within the Hera and Nymagee Mine areas is based on accurate mine surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill results are stope delineation holes with piece points between 15m and 20m spacing within the mineralised structure.
	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.	The mineralised areas are yet to demonstrate sufficient grade continuity to support the definition of a Mineral Resource and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing is not applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Drilling is orientated to cross the interpreted, steeply dipping mineralisation trend at moderate to high angles. Holes are drilled from both the footwall and hangingwall of the mineralisation. The use of orientated core allows estimates of the true width and orientation of the mineralisation to be made.
	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.	No sample bias due to drilling orientation is known.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by AURELIA. Samples are placed in tied calico bags with sample numbers that provide no information on the location of the sample. Samples are delivered by AURELIA personnel to the assay lab or transported by courier.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.