aurelia METALS Ltd.

ASX: AMI | 28 June 2016

HERA RESOURCES AND RESERVES

Aurelia Metals Limited ("**AMI**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report an update to the Mineral Resource Estimate and Ore Reserves Estimate for its 100% owned Hera gold-lead-zinc-silver Project in NSW. A review of the previous Hera Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves has been ongoing following strong positive mine to mill reconciliations for gold since July 2015. These updated Estimates include the findings of that review together with the results of a substantial infill drilling programme completed in the March 2016 quarter.

Hera Mineral Resource Estimate – June 2016:

Category	Tonnes	NSR ($/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Measured	821,000	377	5.65	14.7	2.73	3.19
Indicated	764,000	322	3.94	19.6	3.06	5.12
Inferred	1,113,000	334	3.10	58.2	4.77	5.91
Total	**2,698,000**	**344**	**4.12**	**34.0**	**3.67**	**4.86**

Note: The Hera Resource Estimate utilises an A$120/tonne NSR cut-off. NSR stands for Net Smelter Return and is an estimate of the net recoverable value per tonne. Tonnage estimates have been rounded to nearest 1,000 tonnes. A full summary of the Estimate is included with this release as Appendix 1.

The updated Mineral Resource Estimate represents an 8% increase in tonnage over the previous estimate (allowing for mining depletion) and a 10% increase in gold grade. Lead and zinc grades have increased 5% and 6% respectively over the previous Estimate. The Mineral Resource estimate has been completed in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012 edition) as summarised in Appendix 1 of this release. The Mineral Resource Estimate includes the Ore Reserves Estimate below.

An updated Ore Reserve Estimate has been calculated from the Hera Mineral Resource Model, using Measured and Indicated categories only.

Hera Ore Reserves Estimate – June 2016:

Category	Geological lenses	Tonnes (t)	NSR ($/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Probable	Far West	350,000	282	4.35	19.8	3.06	5.06
	1530	5,000	200	3.92	10.9	1.33	0.90
	Hays South	28,000	286	5.52	7.6	1.50	2.69
	Main North	289,000	273	4.63	15.4	2.74	3.54
	Main South	307,000	342	6.41	14.1	2.83	2.92
Total Ore Reserves		**979,000**	**298**	**5.11**	**16.3**	**2.84**	**3.85**

Note: The Hera Reserve Estimate utilises an A$170/tonne NSR cut-off. NSR stands for Net Smelter Return and is an estimate of the net recoverable value per tonne. Tonnage estimates have been rounded to nearest 1,000 tonnes. A full summary of the Estimate is included with this release as Appendix 2.

This updated Ore Reserves Estimate represents a 43% increase in gold grade over the previous Ore Reserves Estimate (Sept. 2011), a 14% increase in lead grade and a 10% increase in zinc grade, reflecting the updated Hera block model. The Ore Reserves also reflect a 48% reduction in tonnage against the previous Reserve, representing 500,516 tonnes of mining depletion and a lift in Reserve cut-off from an NSR of $140/t to an NSR cut-off $170/t.

Commenting on the revised Estimates, Aurelia Chief Executive Officer, Rimas Kairaitis, said:

"*The Hera ore body has been consistently out-performing for gold and we believe this new Estimate represents a substantial improvement over previous Estimates. The increases in Reserve gold grade and Resource tonnage after mine depletion are particularly pleasing and highlight the Company's near term focus on the continuing conversion of Inferred Resources and extending Reserves.*"

Competent Persons Statement – Hera Resource Estimate

The Resource Estimates for the Hera deposit have been compiled by Stuart Jeffrey – Hera Project, BSc (Hons), MSc (Econ Geology), MAusIMM. Mr Jeffrey is a full time employee of Aurelia Metals Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization 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 Jeffrey consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Technical guidance and review has been provided by Mr Arnold van der Heyden (BSc, MAusIMM (CP Geo), MAIG), Managing Director of H&S Consultants Pty Ltd.

Competent Persons Statement – Hera Ore Reserves Estimate

The Ore Reserves were compiled by Jim Simpson, the Manager Mining at the Hera Gold Mine. Mr Simpson has worked at polymetallic mines at Golden Grove, Mt Isa Mines and Peak Gold Mines. Mr Simpson is a mining engineer with a BE Min Eng obtained at the University of NSW and has worked in underground hard rock mines since 1986 with 30 years' experience. The Ore Reserve Estimate was produced on site.
Mr Simpson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization, type of deposit and mining method 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 Simpson is a chartered professional and member of the AusIMM and also a registered mining engineer of Queensland, New South Wales and Western Australia.

APPENDIX 1 – NOTES TO THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (The JORC Code).

Hera is a high-grade gold, lead, zinc, silver deposit. The deposit comprises multiple geological lenses of gold and base metal mineralisation, some being gold rich with base metals, and others richer in base metal content. The updated Resource has been calculated over 10 discrete lenses. A breakdown of the total Resource in all confidence categories by metal content (rounded to 3 significant figures) is as follows:

- **Gold**: 357,000 ounces
- **Silver**: 2,950,000 ounces
- **Lead**: 99,000 tonnes
- **Zinc**: 131,000 tonnes

The Resource has been reported at a "Net Smelter Return (NSR)" cut-off grade of A$120/tonne. Given the polymetallic nature of the Hera Project, an NSR is considered the best representation of the recoverable value of gold and base metal content of the Resource. Further details of the NSR calculation are included later in this note.

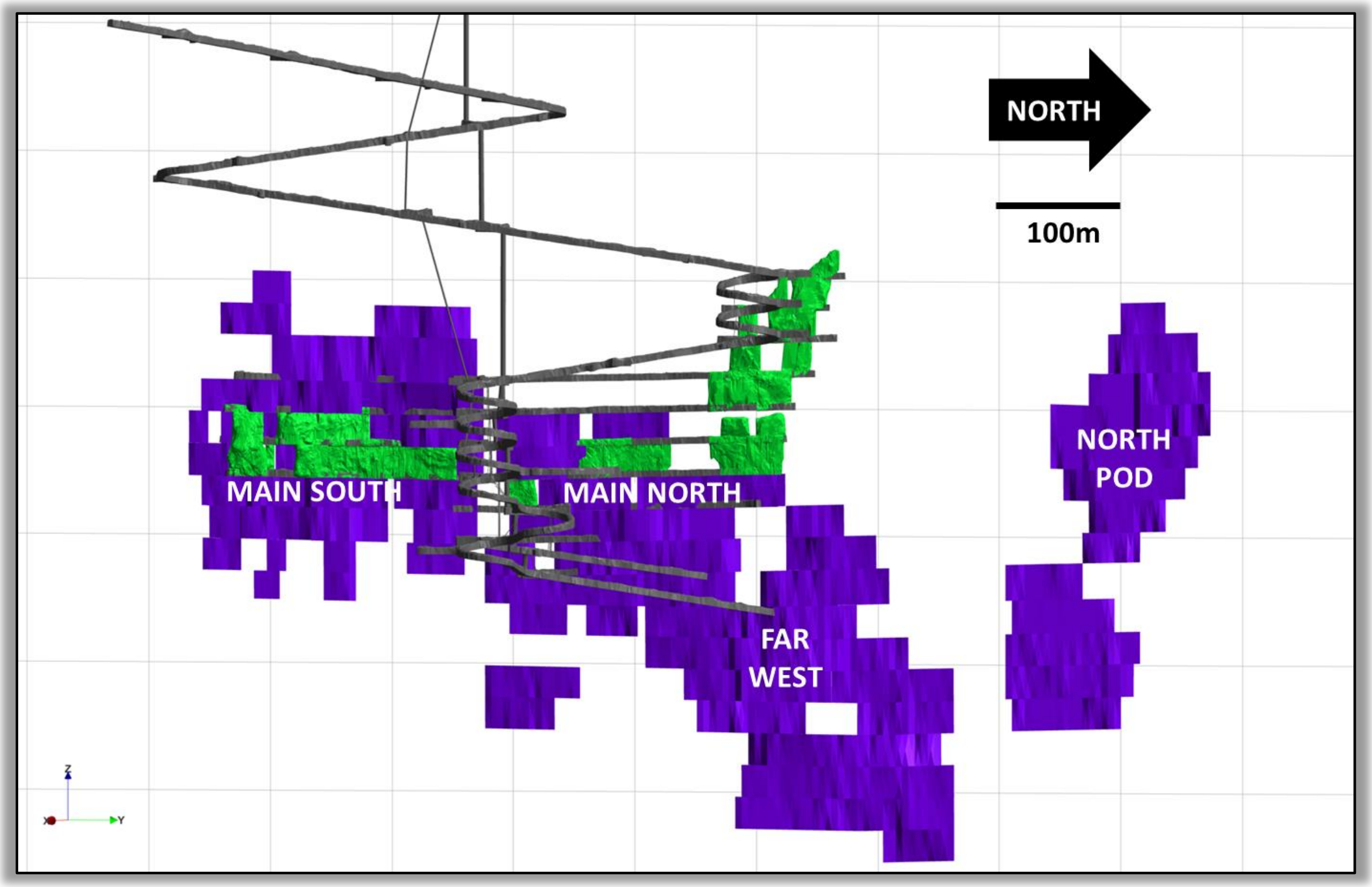


Figure 1: Long Section schematic, looking west, showing outline of June 2016 Hera Resource >$120NSR (purple), existing Hera development (grey) and mined voids to date (green)

The revised Hera Resource Estimate is presented in Table 1 below using a NSR cut-off of $120/t.

Table 1. Expanded Hera Resource Estimate using an NSR cutoff of $120/t excluding mined tonnes

Category	Domain Name	Tonnes	NSR ($/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Measured	Main North	385,000	329	4.57	15.88	2.83	3.62
Measured	Main South and 1530	414,000	423	6.67	13.97	2.71	2.86
Measured	Hays South	22,000	325	5.38	8.39	1.44	1.87
Total Measured		821,000	377	5.65	14.72	2.73	3.19
Indicated	Main North	-	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indicated	Main South and 1530	11,000	268	4.16	7.47	1.33	2.39
Indicated	Hays South	37,000	374	6.03	7.64	1.59	2.83
Indicated	Far West	717,000	320	3.83	20.35	3.16	5.28
Total Indicated		764,000	322	3.94	19.56	3.06	5.12
Inferred	Main North	38,000	293	4.01	12.43	2.17	3.86
Inferred	Main South and 1530	52,000	209	3.25	7.88	1.22	1.63
Inferred	Hays North	85,000	197	2.58	7.89	2.35	2.28
Inferred	Hays South	19,000	259	4.24	5.03	0.98	1.81
Inferred	Far West	363,000	325	3.61	20.31	3.26	6.32
Inferred	North Pod	557,000	378	2.74	100.08	6.76	6.86
Total Inferred		1,113,000	334	3.10	58.16	4.77	5.91
		-					
Grand Total		2,698,000	343.58	4.12	34.01	3.67	4.86

Excluded from the Mineral Resources are:

- any extracted and stockpiled material,
- any material sterilised in pillars or not recoverable due to being below a minimum mining width, and
- material not believed to have a reasonable prospect of economic extraction.

The Mineral Resource estimate has been calculated over 10 discrete gold and base metal mineralised geological lenses, being:

- Main Lens North
- Main Lens South and 1530
- Far West
- Hays Lens North
- Hays Lens South
- North Pod
- Main SE
- Western Pb-Zn
- Eastern, and
- East North

The lenses have been reinterpreted from the previous Estimate based on new drilling and development data. Differences from the previous Hera Resource Estimate are:

- Main South and 1530 structures have been combined, and
- The three Main SE zones from 2015 are now contained in a broader single Main SE structure.

Material in the estimate is considered to have a reasonable prospect of extraction if it is believed it can be accessed and extracted economically. This process includes the following steps:

- Selection of material defined above a marginal NSR cutoff value of $120/tonne
- Resource model review and exclusion of isolated areas from the resource model
- Importing the resource model into the Stope Shape Optimiser (SSO) function within the Deswik software suite. The SSO output provides a shell in which the material is above a cut-off while at the same time incorporating practical mining parameters such as minimum and maximum mining width, minimum and maximum stope heights and widths, etc. Material that is within the resource model and within the SSO shape and above the $120NSR cutoff is the material that is believed to have a reasonable prospect of extraction.

Whilst estimates were produced for material within the Main SE, Western PbZn, Eastern and East North lenses, and some material is above the NSR cutoff of $120/t, none of the material is currently believed to have reasonable prospects of economic extraction and therefore is not reported as part of the current Hera Resource Estimate.

Metal grades for gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron and sulphur along with dry bulk density have been estimated into the block model by ordinary kriging (OK) and by weighting against dry bulk density.

Gold grades have been cut in order to restrict the influence of extreme values on local block grade estimates and have been applied on a lens by lens basis which is summarized in the Table 2 below. Grades for silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron and sulphur and values for dry bulk density have not had top cuts applied.

The Au top cuts were applied after samples were composited into 1.0m intervals. The Au top cuts were decided for each lens independently based on examination of ranked assay values and histograms. Variography was also completed on a metal by metal and lens by lens basis.

Table 2. Summary of Au top cuts applied for each lens.

Lens	Au Top Cut (g/t)
Main Lens North	90.0
Main Lens South and 1530	90.0
Hays Lens North	14.0
Hays Lens South	55.5
Far West Lens	50.0
North Pod	47.0

The block model is based on 2.0m x 8.0m x 8.0m parent blocks (in X, Y & Z). Parent blocks have been sub-blocked down to 1.0m x 4.0m x 4.0m (in X, Y & Z).

The resource model within and adjacent to the Hera deposit is supported by a database of 466 diamond core drill holes (245 surface and 221 underground) and 37 RC drill holes (all surface). The surface diamond core comprises HQ and NQ sized core and underground holes being LTK60 and NQ sized.

Table 3. Drill hole summary used in geological and grade control resource estimation.

Company	DDH Meters	No. DD Holes	RC Meters	No.RC Holes
Buka	312.0	2	0.0	0
CRAE	799.4	4	860.0	9
Pasminco	3,228.6	6	276.0	2
Triako	46,242.4	112	1,051.0	4
CBH	14,069.8	28	832.0	6
YTC/AMI	68,157.5	314	2,826.0	16
Total	**132,809.6**	**466**	**5,845.0**	**37**

All drill holes have been surveyed at collar by registered surveyors and also at regular downhole intervals using magnetic surveying tools. A series of gyroscopic survey checks have been completed to verify the appropriateness of this method. Where surface holes have been located in underground developments their positions have been noted and the downhole survey data corrected in the database. The amount of deviation of holes drilled from surface has not been consistent so corrections are made on a hole by hole basis. Underground collared holes are checked when intersected by underground development and to date none of these have required correction.

Drill core has been sampled on nominal 1.0m intervals, cut in half with a diamond saw and assayed in certified commercial laboratories. All of the YTC Resources/AMI drilling has been assayed for Au, Ag, Pb, Zn and Cu at ALS Orange which has also produced assays for previous tenement owners.

Aurelia Metals has maintained a QA/QC system during its sampling and assaying process. Previous owners have also maintained an extensive QA/QC system and AMI has reviewed this data. There are no significant issues with the current or previous QA/QC reporting which affect the integrity of this resource estimate.

Gold assaying of surface and underground drill holes by AMI has been completed initially by 30g fire assay. Usually when there is visible gold or when the fire assay results are >0.5g/t Au or when samples are within mineralised sections of core a follow up screen fire assay (SFA) will be used. On occasions it has not been possible to screen fire assay core due to operational constraints. Previous owners have also completed screen fire assays for gold on a similar basis. The database supporting the estimation contains 49,338 sample intervals of which there are 4,481 individual SFA within mineralised sections of core.

The mineralised domains containing the lenses have been defined using an NSR cutoff of $2/t combined with a sulphide volume% measurement and Au values plotted on drill hole traces and wireframed into 3 dimensional shapes. This differs from the 2015 model where domains were wire framed based on a nominal 2% Pb+Zn+Cu cut-off and results in a broader zone interpretation that better reflects the geology and sulphide content. The sulphide volume approach accounts for all available sulphide species and is a reliable proxy for mapping out structures and dilational zones. Values as low as 1% sulphide volume correspond reasonably well with a $2 NSR. Almost all the gold values of interest are contained within the lode shapes using this method.

Dry bulk density has been estimated into the blocks using ordinary kriging. Physical density measurements are made on sections of drill core using the Archimedes method. A total of 6,535 SG measurements have been taken within mineralised sections of Hera core. In order to complete the density weighting process as part of the grade estimates each sample interval requires a density value. Sample intervals with no density measurement had a density calculated based on the assay values for Cu, Pb, Zn, and S. Where samples did not have a S assay, one was calculated. Checking of measured and calculated densities by this process gave an acceptable outcome.

The resource estimate was completed on each lens and each metal separately, and weighted against density. A three pass process was adopted and is summarized in Table 4. The ellipsoid methodology in the Surpac software was used and ellipsoids were aligned to correspond with the orientation of each individual lens.

Table 4. Search ellipse and sample information used during the estimation process.

Pass Number	Search Ellipse Y Dimension	Search Ellipse X Dimension	Search Ellipse Z Dimension	Minimum Samples	Maximum Samples	Maximum samples per hole
1	30m	3m	30m	8	16	8
2	60m	6m	60m	8	16	8
3	90m	9m	90m	8	32	8

There were rare cases, usually on the margins of geological interpretations, when it was not possible to estimate grades into cells. When this occurred the following background values were assigned to those cells.

Table 5. Background values to populate un filled cells.

Model Attribute	Background Value
Au	0.01 ppm
Ag	0.01 ppm
Cu	0.01%
Pb	0.01%
Zn	0.01%
S	0.52%
Fe	3.33%
Density	2.74

The Mineral Resource estimates are reported above a Net Smelter Return (NSR) cut-off of A$120/tonne. The NSR calculation used considers recovery of Au and Ag to dore, as well as recovery of Pb and Zn into a Pb/Zn concentrate. NSR values are estimated into each block on the following basis:

NSR = [Metal grade x expected recovery (%) x expected payability (%) x Metal price] – [concentrate freight and treatment charges and royalties]

Use of an economic criterion like NSR for defining ore is more reliable in a situation such as Hera where value is derived from multiple commodities of varying proportions throughout the deposit.

The metal prices, exchange rates and metal recoveries that were used in the estimation of the NSR are detailed in Table 6.

NSR metal prices of approximately 20% above the prices in the Ore Reserve Estimate were set at the time of estimation by AMI corporate management. The company believes this is consistent with a future timeline for extraction and the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Pb and Zn recoveries are consistent with current operating experience, with Au recoveries expected to be reached in CY2016.

Table 6. Metal Price, Exchange Rate Assumptions and metallurgical recoveries used in the NSR Calculation.

Metal	Unit	USD	Recovery
Au price	oz	1400	90%
Ag price	oz	18.80	90%
Zn price	t	2500	90%
Pb price	t	2280	91%
AUD/USD		0.74	

Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves and are reported un-diluted. An Ore Reserve statement based on mining designs with mining recovery and dilution incorporated is included with this release.

APPENDIX 2 – NOTES TO THE ORE RESERVES ESTIMATE

1. Ore Reserve Estimate

The Ore Reserve Estimate is derived from the Hera Mineral Resource Model which was completed in Surpac by Stuart Jeffrey with technical assistance from H&S Consultants (H&SC).

The Ore Reserve Estimate consists of Probable material only. Tonnes are rounded to the nearest 1,000t and grades are shown to 3 significant figures. The Mineral Resource Estimate includes the Ore Reserve Estimate. The Ore Reserve Estimate is shown by Category and by location as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Ore Reserve Estimate by Geological Area as of 30 April 2016

CAT	Geological lenses	Tonnes (t)	NSR ($/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
Probable	Far West	350,000	282	4.35	3.06	5.06	19.8	0.14
	1530	5,000	200	3.92	1.33	0.90	10.9	0.00
	Hays South	28,000	286	5.52	1.50	2.69	7.6	0.07
	Main North	289,000	273	4.63	2.74	3.54	15.4	0.32
	Main South	307,000	342	6.41	2.83	2.92	14.1	0.18
Probable		979,000	298	5.11	2.84	3.85	16.3	0.20
Total Reserves		**979,000**	**298**	**5.11**	**2.84**	**3.85**	**16.3**	**0.20**

The Ore Reserves have also been assessed by each level of the mine as shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Ore Reserve Estimate by Level

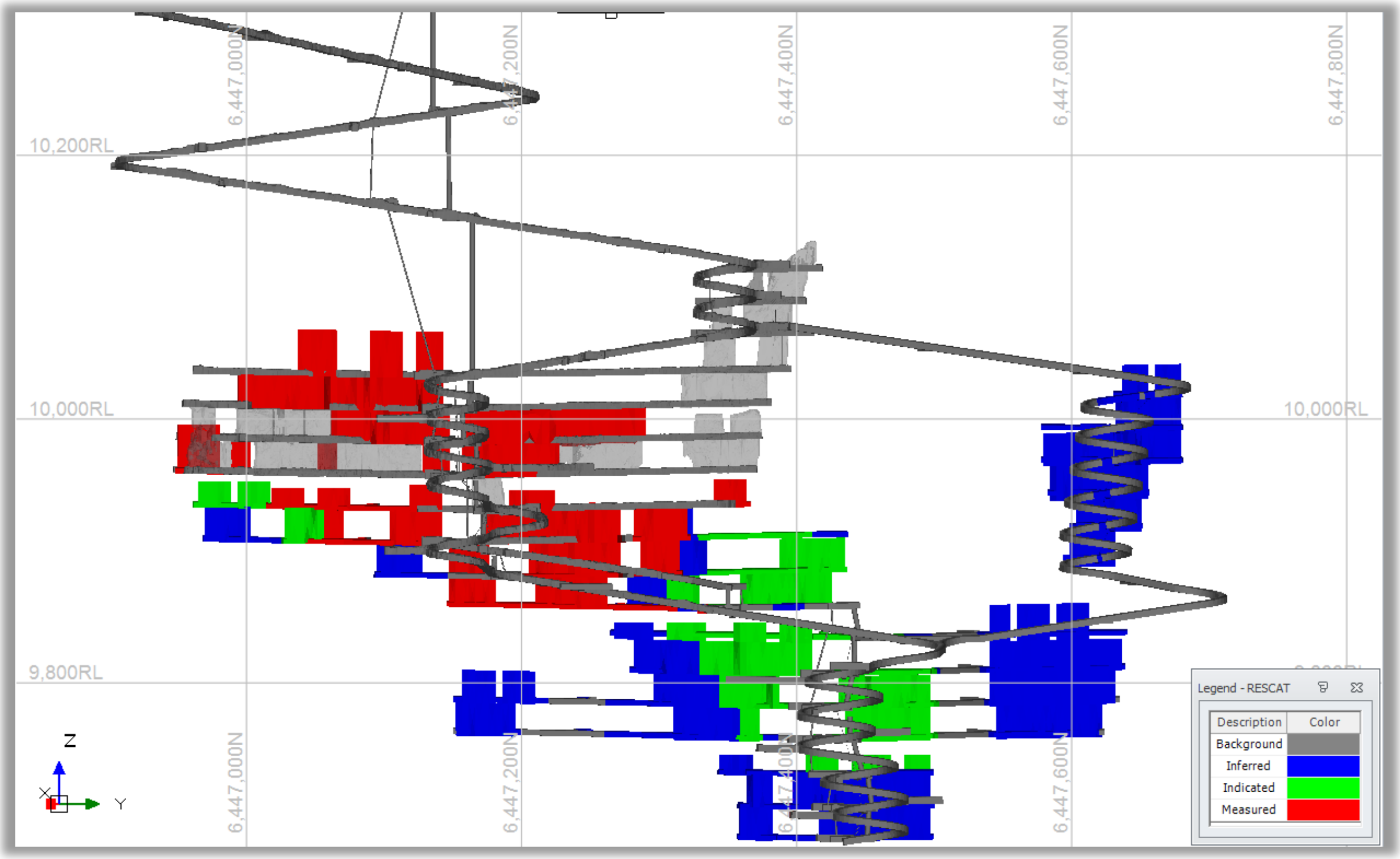
RL	Tonnes (t)	NSR ($/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
285	46,000	329	6.57	2.10	1.76	12.6	0.25
310	111,000	329	5.98	3.37	2.85	16.5	0.24
335	131,000	329	5.67	3.37	3.95	18.6	0.30
360	85,000	405	7.45	2.89	4.39	14.4	0.25
385	60,000	289	5.49	1.79	2.80	7.9	0.06
410	98,000	239	4.31	2.28	2.25	13.3	0.28
435	112,000	218	3.48	2.53	3.21	16.2	0.29
460	95,000	254	4.14	2.53	3.84	17.0	0.20
485	31,000	361	5.66	3.95	6.04	25.3	0.26
510	73,000	317	4.72	3.39	6.39	20.3	0.06
535	70,000	261	3.83	2.89	5.43	17.2	0.04
560	46,000	324	5.35	2.98	5.08	18.3	0.04
585	21,000	282	4.48	2.86	4.74	17.9	0.05
Grand Total	**979,000**	**298**	**5.11**	**2.84**	**3.85**	**16.3**	**0.20**

2. Ore Reserve Classification

The Ore Reserve Estimate is based on the Mineral Resource classification of Measured and Indicated only. Material classified as Measured and Indicated Resource is converted to a Probable Reserve.

It is the Competent Person's view that the classification used for the Ore Reserve Estimate is appropriate.
A long section of the Hera Mine Mineral Resource classification overlaid on the Ore Reserves is shown as Figure 2.1 below.

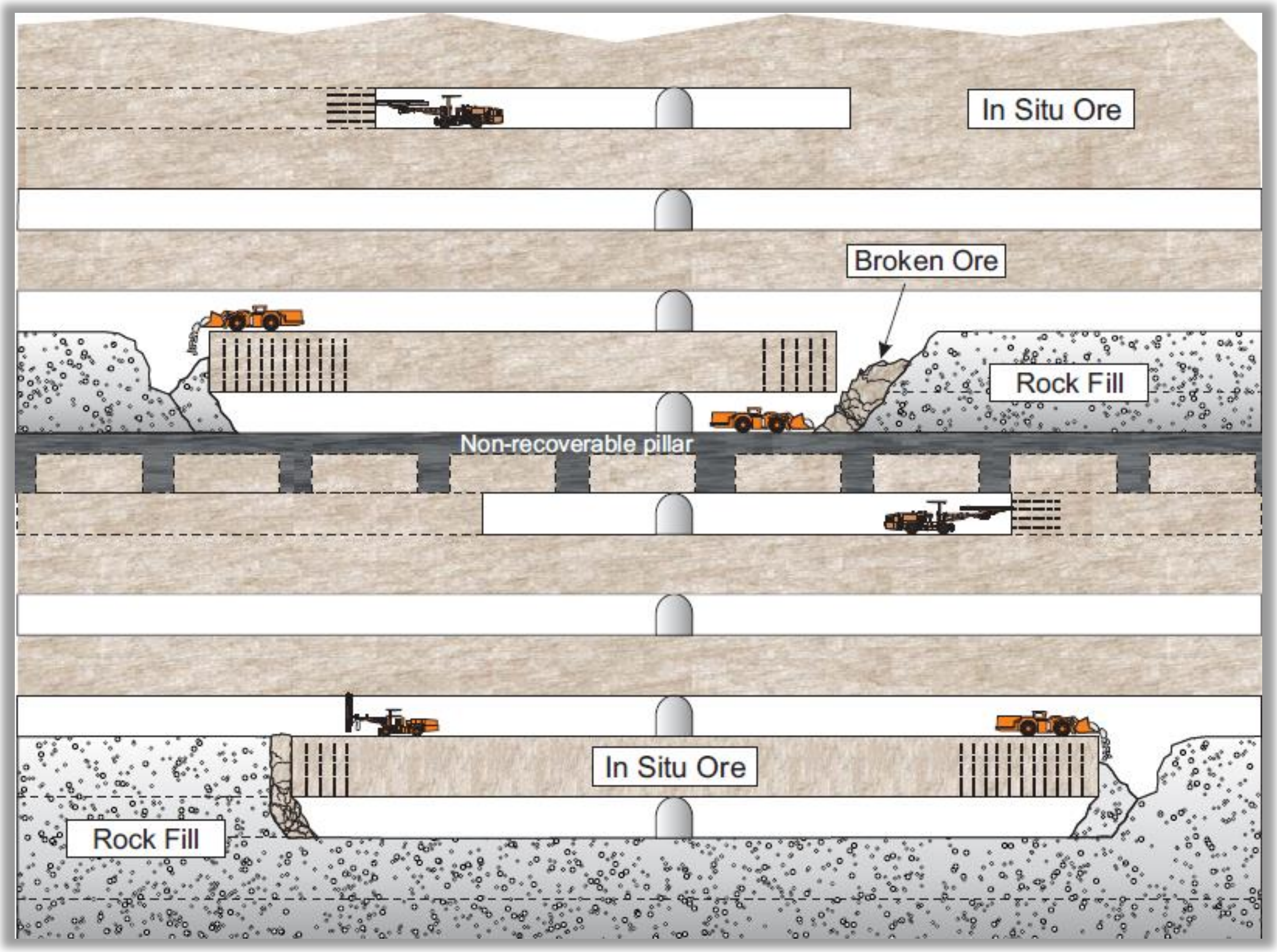
Figure 2.1 Hera Mine Ore Reserve Long Section



3. Mining Method Review and Assumptions

The mining method provided for estimating the Ore Reserves is sublevel bench and fill stoping progressing bottom up in 100m vertical panels. A schematic of the mining method is shown in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Bench and Fill Mining Method



Sill pillars will be extracted every 100m vertically with either

- an open stoping method adopting a yielding pillar above and between the previously filled panel or
- a sublevel caving method.

Level access is via the hangingwall (east) decline and the decline has a standoff of 50m from the ore body. The decline face is currently 460m vertically below surface and the sublevels are spaced vertically at 25m.

Stopes are typically 30m long, 25m high and 8m wide. Stopes are demonstrating stable characteristics up to a hydraulic radius of 7.5m or approximately 30m along strike.

Previously, both top down uphole open stoping and bottom up bench and fill stoping have been adopted. On review, bench stoping has provided

- Greater safety
- Less dilution (see Section 6 - Dilution Reconciliation)
- Reduced ore loss in pillars,
- Reduced risk from rock fall and damage to equipment
- Reduced oversize and
- Reduced ground support

4. Minimum Mining Width

The minimum mining width (MMV) of 3m was based on the production drill rig and development size. The equipment provided in the mining contract allows development down to 4m in width. Stope drilling is possible to 3m in width.

5. Dilution Reconciliation

On review of the Cavity Monitoring System (CMS) data provided on all bench stoping, the dilution reconciliation showed an average fall off from each of the East and West walls of 0.5m. This equates to approximately 14% dilution for all bench stoping.

The dilution reconciliation of uphole open stoping showed an average fall off of 1.1m on the East wall and 0.68m on the West Wall. This equates to approximately 32% dilution for all uphole open stoping.

This Ore Reserve Estimate has been based exclusively on the bench stoping method and sill pillar uphole stoping.

6. Ore Recovery

Project to date, the average loss in bench stoping is 11% and 7% for open stoping. On review of the CMS data, the main ore loss is from under break within the stopes. The other area for potential ore loss occurs when ore is left behind from firing onto the rill of the mullock fill. This has been estimated as negligible from the review of the CMS data.

The main causes for underbreak stem from poor drilling accuracy and tight firing which mainly occurs on the first lift of a wide orebody.

A number of design changes have been put in place to remedy this underbreak. Firstly, the production drilling has been modified to 89mm tube drilling from 76mm speed rod drilling. This has seen a major improvement in drill hole accuracy.

Secondly, development drives are now centered in the wider orebodies providing reduced burdens for production blast holes.

Thirdly, the wider ore zones will be mined at 6m wide to provide greater openings and definition of ore. These wider drives will also assist in reduced underbreak at the toe of the stopes.

Lastly, cross cut drives from the lateral ore drives will be mined on the base levels to ensure the full width the stope is established on firing of the slot rise.

Under these revised operating conditions, the expected ore loss is estimated to be approximately 5% or a recovery of ore of 95% for bench stopes. A 90% recovery factor has been applied to the sill pillar extraction due to the inherent nature of the ore recovery method. The recovery is estimated based on the tonnage of ore blocks.

The stopes were created by applying the Stope Shape Optimiser (SSO) software in Deswik CAD to the 2016 Mineral Resource model. The parameters used to create the initial stope shapes were:

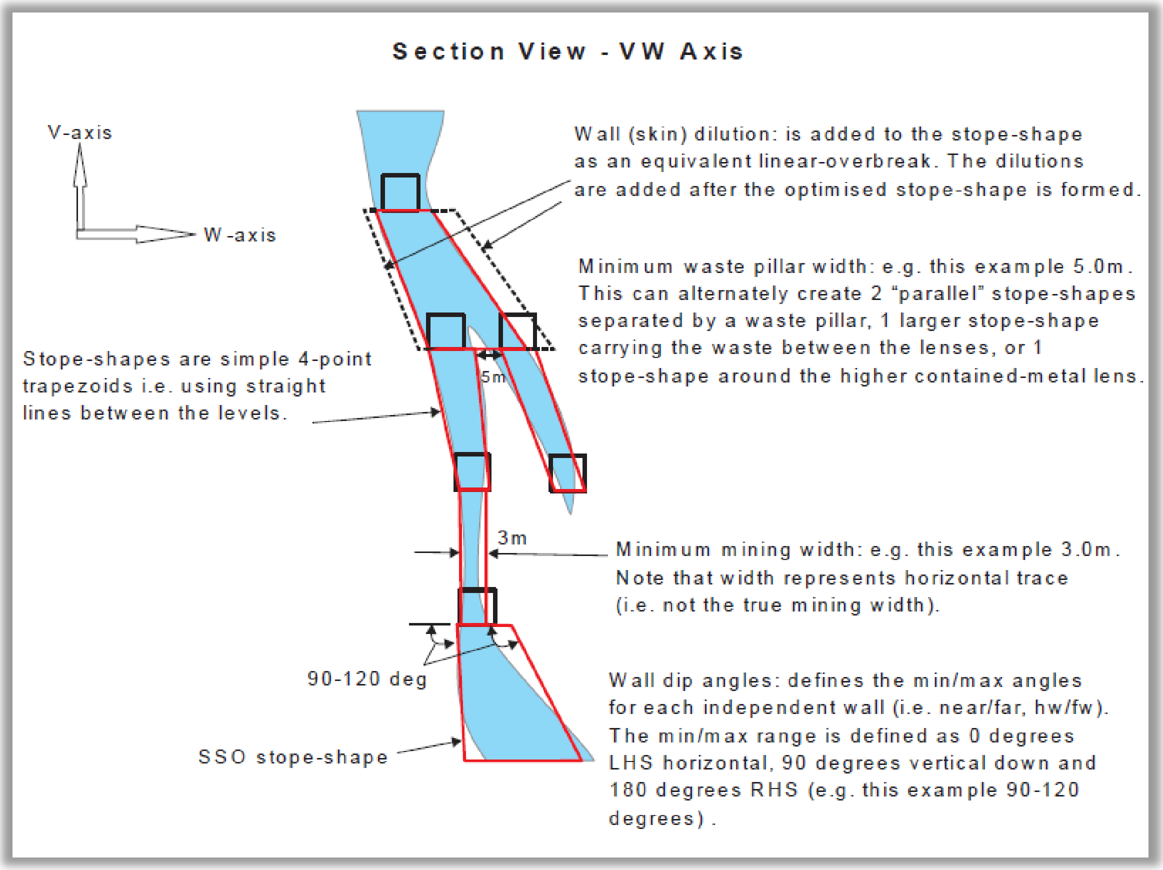
- All Mineral Resource categories initially included, with inferred categories removed for the Ore Reserves Estimate
- 25m level interval, designed to 1 in 50 graded floors
- 5m strike length
- Minimum mining width of 3m
- Minimum dip of 60 degrees
- Minimum waste pillar between parallel stopes of 5m
- $170/t NSR cut-off applied to create initial 5m shapes
- An external stope dilution of 0.5m to the east and west walls were applied to each 5m shape.

The SSO process looks at the smallest mineable unit (SMU) of 5m long, 25m high, and a MMV of 3m.

The SMU is used as a starting shape and evaluated across the orebody until it finds an area with a SMU head grade above $170/t. It then applies a 0.5m skin and evaluates the slice to determine if it is above cut-off. If it is then it adds it to the SMU and continues across the orebody. Where a slice is below a cut-off of $170/t it is flagged as waste and not included.

If the waste slice is greater than 5m wide it is then left as a pillar. If it is less than 5m and has some high grade that carries above cut-off it is then included in the stope. A graphical explanation is shown in Figure 7.1 below.

Figure 7.1: Stope Shape Optimiser Process



The SSO process creates practical shapes but is always evaluating a slice to ensure it is above a cut-off of $170/t. The final process adds the 0.5m dilution to both side walls and does the final evaluation to ensure the diluted stope is above cut-off. The east and west external dilution consists of 125,000t (13%) of the ore reserve.

The final stope shapes were created by combining the 5m SSO shapes together where there was stope continuity. Stopes were designated as bench stopes with fill or sill pillar stopes. Where the base of stopes were created by the rockfill of the stopes below an allowance of 150mm across the entire stope floor was included as rockfill floor dilution.

All bench stopes, excluding the initial 30m stope for each mining area, would be firing the ore against the rockfill of the adjacent filled stope.

An allowance of 300mm of rockfill wall dilution was included over the entire end wall of the stope. A total of 7,000t (<1%) of rockfill wall dilution is included in the ore reserve.

7. Net Smelter Return (NSR)

With the Hera mine having a polymetallic ore source of gold, silver, lead and zinc, a net smelter return (NSR) has been used to estimate the value of the ore net of all costs after it leaves site. This includes road freight, port storage, ship loading, sea freight, treatment charges and royalties. The revenue from the smelter is also net of payable metal and smelter penalties. The NSR is calculated using the following formula

NSR = [Metal grade x expected metallurgical recovery x expected payability x metal price] – [concentrate freight and treatment charges, penalties and royalties]

Metal recoveries have been taken from operating experience and near term operating targets. Metal prices have been based on consensus forecasts.

The metallurgical recoveries for the Ore Reserve Estimate are predicated on the existing Hera ore processing facility with a nominal throughput rate of 370Ktpa. It incorporates gravity, flotation and a concentrate leach circuit to produce a gold and silver doré and a 55% Pb+Zn concentrate.

All metallurgical assumptions have been provided by Hera processing personnel.

Table 7.1: NSR assumptions

Metal	Unit	USD ($)	Recoveries
Au	Oz	1150	90%
Ag	Oz	16.25	90%
Zn	t	2150	90%
Pb	t	1900	91%

The AUD/USD exchange rate is set at 0.74

The road freight and port charge costs for the bulk concentrate product are AUD$109/wmt, sea freight costs are US$27.50/wmt and smelter costs are US$245/dmt. The Hera Mine has in place the necessary contracts and approvals for the transportation of concentrate to agreed Glencore clients. The contracts are renewable on standard commercial terms. Appropriate royalties have been applied and the Gold and Silver dore products are shipped to a receiving mint for refining under a refining agreement.

8. Cut off Values

The Hera mine uses three main cut off values depending on what costs are attributable to each activity.

The full breakeven cut off value includes the sustaining capital of the mine and processing, all mine operating costs including development, drill and blast, bogging, haulage, filling, processing and administration.

The stoping cutoff value includes the drill and blast, bogging, haulage, filling, processing and administration.

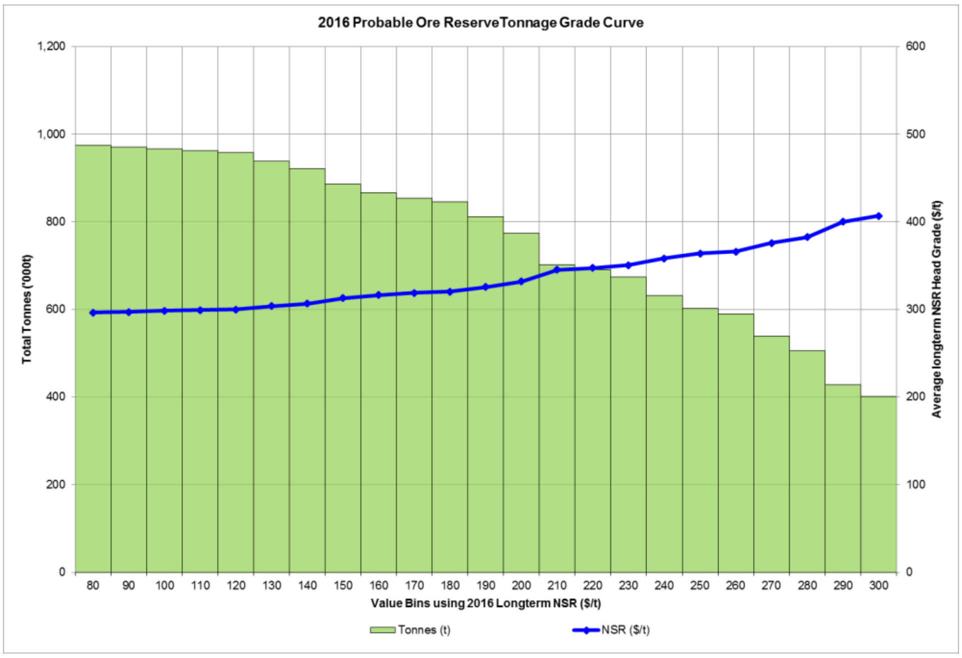
The development cutoff value includes processing and administration as it is assumed to be on surface. Hera operation does not have the ability to call the development material ore or waste at the development face due to the lag time (3 days) to receive assays.

The costs were based on the average of the past four months from Jan 2016 to April 2016. A discount to these costs was applied for consideration of the new mining contract rates which were negotiated to commence on 1 June 2016.

Table 8.1: Cut-off Values used to Estimate the Hera Ore Reserve

Activity	Description	Cut-off Value
Full Cut Off	All stopes are designed to this full cut-off ensuring that most ore pays for the full site costs on a unit basis.	$170 NSR
Stoping	Marginal stope ore is profitable at this NSR. It assumes costs for drilling, blasting, bogging, haulage, filling, processing and administration. This cutoff is provided for engineering purposes for stope smoothing or stopes which have the development installed and the ore will not displace full cut off ore.	$120 NSR
Development	If development is required regardless of grade, above this cutoff it will be sent to ROM and processed only if there is no other ore left on the ROM.	$80 NSR

The following graph shows the 979,000t of Probable Ore Reserve tonnes and NSR head grade at various NSR cut off bins. The ore between $80/t and $170/t is mainly ore development that is required to access the stoping areas.



9. Mineral Resources

The Ore Reserves are based on the Hera Mineral Resource Estimate, as described in Appendix 1 and shown in Table 9.1 below:

Table 9.1 - Aurelia Metals Hera Mine Mineral Resource

Classification	Tonnes (t)	NSR# ($/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn(%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
Measured	821,000	377	5.65	2.73	3.19	14.7	0.27
Indicated	764,000	322	3.94	3.06	5.12	19.6	0.15
Inferred	1,113,000	334	3.10	4.77	5.91	58.2	0.12
Total	**2,698,000**	**344**	**4.12**	**3.67**	**4.86**	**34.0**	**0.17**

10. Conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves

The Mineral Resources, including Inferred Resources is **2,698,000t** which contains a mining inventory of 1,798,000t. The mining inventory contains Inferred Resources which have had mining modifying factors applied.

The tonnage conversion rate of Mineral Resources to Mining Inventory is 66%.

The **979,000t** of Probable Ore Reserve is reported from Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources of 1,585,000t for a tonnage conversion rate of 62%.

It is important to note that both the Mineral Resources and the Ore Reserves were bounded by mineable shapes.

The two key considerations for the Mineral Resource to Ore Reserve conversion rates are:

1. The Mineral Resource Estimate uses higher metal prices than the Ore Reserve Estimate
2. The Mineral Resource Estimate uses a lower cutoff value than the Ore Reserve Estimate

These are discussed in more detail below:

10.1 Metal Prices

The Net Smelter Return (NSR) for Mineral Resources provides a higher value of ore in the block model compared to the Ore Reserves.

Metal Price	Unit	Reserves	Resources
Gold	US$/oz	$1,150	$1,400
Silver	US$/oz	$16.25	$18.80
Zinc	US$/tonne	$2,150	$2,500
Lead	US$/tonne	$1,900	$2,280

Exchange Rate	$US:$AUD	$0.74	$0.74

The Mineral Resources have been estimated with higher metal prices in line with 2012 JORC Code stating that:

A 'Mineral Resource' is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade (or quality), and quantity that there are **reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.**

It is reasonable to state that metal prices stated under the Mineral Resources section have been achieved in the past and have reasonable prospects of being achieved in future based on the Hera Mine Life.

For comparison, the average NSR head grade of the Mineral Resources are $344/t and the Ore Reserves are $298/t. If the same metal prices were used for the Ore Reserves as for the Mineral Resources, the Ore Reserves NSR would be $359/t.

10.2 Cut-off Values

	Unit	Ore Reserves	Mineral Resources
NSR Cut-off	$/t	$170	$120

The Ore Reserves have been based on a cut-off value of $170/t which includes full costing as outlined in Section 8. The Mineral Resources have been based on a cut-off value of $120/t which includes stoping, bogging, trucking, processing and administration. Development costs and sustaining capital have been excluded. The rationale behind the incremental cutoff for Mineral Resources is based on a number of scenarios which could make Mineral Resources profitable at this $120/t NSR cutoff. They are:

1. Development stops in the mine.
2. Stope shapes are smoothed in the design process and material that could fall off within the stope is designed as part of the extracted stope. This material is based on a NSR greater than $120/t.
3. The mill may potentially run empty which could justify supplying ore to maximise mill throughput based on variable costs only.
4. Call factors which are currently under calling the gold by 47% increasing the value of the blocks.

The metal pricing, the cut-off values and the call factors all create potential opportunities and reasonable prospects for Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves in the future.

Every isolated stoping area which required excess development was assessed to ensure that the stopes were economic taking into consideration the additional access development. No stoping areas created in the SSO process had to be excluded.

The development cut-off value of $80/t includes processing and administration as it is assumed to be on surface. Hera operation does not have the ability to call the development material ore or waste at the development face due to the lag time to receive assays.

11. Sensitivity Analysis

Based on ore being potentially economic at $120/t NSR, a sensitivity analysis was conducted at this cut-off value. The comparison of the mining inventory based on a $170/t cut-off and a $120/t cut-off is:

Mining Inventory	Tonnes (t)	NSR ($/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn(%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
At $170/t NSR Cut-off	1,798,000	299	4.37	3.93	4.96	36.2	0.17
At $120/t NSR Cut-off	2,535,000	255	3.66	3.38	4.38	31.7	0.16
Difference	737,000	146	1.93	2.06	2.95	20.8	0.14

Probable Reserve	Tonnes (t)	NSR ($/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn(%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
At $170/t NSR Cut-off	979,000	298	5.11	2.84	3.85	16.3	0.20
At $120/t NSR Cut-off	1,403,000	258	4.34	2.56	3.49	15.0	0.21
Difference	424,000	159	2.46	1.89	2.63	11.7	0.21

Notes on Author and others

Anthony Allman, from ANTCIA Consulting Pty Ltd, has assisted Hera Mine in the preparation of the stope designs, mine designs, sensitivity analysis and scheduling of the 2016 Hera Mine Ore Reserves. Anthony has worked at polymetallic mines at Mt Isa Mines and similar mining methods at Renison Tin mine and Kanowna Belle Gold mine. Anthony also has 18 years of consulting experience, ranging from technical studies and reviews, mine planning assistance and preparation of Ore Reserves. Anthony is a mining engineer with a BE Min Eng obtained at the University of NSW and has worked in underground hard rock mines since 1990 with over 25 years' experience. Anthony is a chartered professional and member of the AusIMM (107189), and also a registered professional engineer of Queensland (10138).

The Ore Reserves were compiled by Jim Simpson, the Manager Mining at the Hera Gold Mine. Jim has worked at polymetallic mines at Golden Grove, Mt Isa Mines and Peak Gold Mines. Jim is a mining engineer with a BE Min Eng obtained at the University of NSW and has worked in underground hard rock mines since 1986 with 30 years' experience. The Ore Reserve Estimate was produced on site.

Jim has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization, type of deposit and mining method 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'. Jim is a chartered professional and member of the AusIMM, and also a registered mining engineer of Queensland, New South Wales and Western Australia.

JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – HERA PROJECT –EXPLORATION AND UNDERGROUND 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 of diamond holes is by sawn half core HQ, NQ, LTK60 core or quarter PQ core. Nominal core sample intervals are 1m with a range from 0.5m to 1.5m. RC holes are sampled in 1m intervals. Composite length RC samples are taken by spear sampling the 1m samples. Prior to a 1m RC sample being assayed it is riffle split from the initial sample. 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 by Aurelia on site. Silica flush samples are employed after each occurrence of visible gold and are inserted at the laboratory under the instruction of Aurelia.
	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 sawn in half. RC samples are collected in 1m lengths and are assayed either singularly or as a composite. All samples are 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 re-assayed 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).*	The majority of 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 NQ or LTK60 sized drill core from collar. Where RC drilling has been used it is either as RC pre-collars for diamond holes or to test shallow targets.
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. All mineral resources lie below the base of oxidation and are in fresh rock.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Surface diamond holes use triple tube drilling employed to maximise recovery. Underground NQ and LTK60 core is double tube drilling.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.	Average core recovery exceeds 95% in both mineralised and non-mineralised material. RC samples are visually inspected for uniformity of sample size. There is no obvious evidence of a bias in metal grades due to low sample recoveries.
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. All RC samples are geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	HQ, NQ, LTK60 core is sawn with half core submitted for assay. Sampling is consistently on one side of the orientation line to avoid any selection bias. PQ core is ¼ sampled due to its size.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC holes are samples in 1m intervals. Composite length RC samples are taken by spear sampling the 1m samples. Prior to a 1m RC sample being assayed it is riffle split from the initial sample. Approx 98% of the RC samples have been dry. Wet RC samples are allowed to dry before sampling.
	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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The only mass reduction stage of samples carried out by AURELIA is splitting of core as described above. All other mass reduction during sample preparation has been carried out by reputable commercial laboratories who employ systemised processes, procedures and equipment. All recent sampling has been processed by ALS in Orange. AURELIA regularly visit and inspect the laboratory. Assay grades are compared with mineralogy logging estimates. If differences are detected a re-assay can be carried out by either: submitting ¼ core from the remaining core; or re-assay of the bulk reject or the assay pulp. Once sufficient experience has been gained with the deposit, production drilling will be submitted as full core samples after logging and photography to eliminate the necessity for core sawing and sampling and increase sample support.
	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 in situ 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). For Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Zn analyses, samples 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.	No geophysical tools were used in the determination of assay results or resource estimates.
	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 (CRM) 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. Silica flush samples are employed after each occurrence of visible gold.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		ALS insert internal check samples (CRM's and pulp duplicates) into all sample batches as standard practice. These results are made available to AURELIA. Pulp samples are regularly submitted to a secondary check laboratory (Genalysis, Perth) to assess any assay bias. CRM results from all previous drilling campaigns are available to AURELIA. Aside from a number of obvious sample mix-ups, these results lie within expected control limits. Samples submitted by AURELIA are assessed against certified control limits. Any samples outside expected limits are discussed with the laboratory and appropriate action decided on a per batch basis. CRM results are also plotted against time to assess trends. All CRM's lie within acceptable tolerance of the certified expected value and indicate the accuracy of ALS assay processes are acceptable Pulp duplicates show an acceptable level of precision.
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.	Not applicable – there has been no twinning of holes to date.
	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 a 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.*	Prior to mining operations commencing, surface drill hole collars were picked up using differential GPS to ±5cm accuracy. Underground drill-holes are laid out and picked up by the mine surveyors
	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 Mine areas is based on accurate mine surveys.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*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 final drill spacing used for stope delineation is between 15m and 20m in the plane of mineralisation. Mineralised structures are mostly defined on drilling of less than 50m spacing, rarely up to 75m. The data spacing is sufficient to establish continuity of mineralisation to the degree reflected by the classifications applied.
	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.
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.*	Arnold van der Heyden, Managing Director of H&S Consultants has provided Aurelia Metals with assistance in creation of the resource model and establishment of appropriate estimation parameters. Arnold van der Heyden is a member of the AusIMM and the AIG, and is independent of Aurelia Metals. Mr van der Heyden has visited site on 3 occasions and reviewed geological interpretation methods, sampling procedures, database management and estimation processes. Suggestions or recommendations made by Mr van der Heyden have been worked through and adopted as required.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - HERA PROJECT

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Hera Deposit along with the Hebe, Zeus and Athena Prospects are located on ML1686. The land comprising ML1686 is part of "The Peak" property with is a perpetual lease held by Aurelia Metals. Production of the first 250,000 ounces of gravity gold from the Hera Deposit is subject to a 5% royalty payable to CBH Resources Ltd. as part of the purchase of the project.
	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.	ML1686 is a granted mining lease that expires in 2031.
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. Most of the drill core has been relocated and re-examined and resampled. This is particularly the case in older drilling where Au assays were sparse or non-existent. Some of the current staff were previously employees of Triako and CBH Resources hence retain corporate memory of activities and the quality of this work.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	All known mineralisation in the area is epigenetic "Cobar" style. Deposits are structurally controlled quartz + sulphide matrix breccias grading to massive sulphide. In a similar fashion to the Cobar deposits, the Nymagee deposits are located 1km to 3km to the west of the Rookery Fault, a major regional structure with over 300km strike length. The deposits are about 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. The deposits are located in high strain zones. Metal ratios are variable but there is a general tendency for separate Pb+Zn+Ag±Au±Cu and Cu+Ag±Au ore bodies. These are often in close association with the Pb+Zn lenses lying to the west of the Cu lenses. At Hera Zn is usually more abundant than Pb. Formation temperatures are moderate to high. At Hera the presence of Fe-rich sphalerite, non-magnetic pyrrhotite and cubanite indicates formation temperatures between 350°C and 400°C. Recognised at Hera are quartz + K-feldspar veins, scheelite, and minor skarn mineralogy which suggest a possible magmatic input. Deposit timing is enigmatic. The main mineralisation occurs as brittle sulphide matrix breccias with silicification grading to ductile massive sulphides that crosscut both bedding and cleavage. Recent age dating on micas and galena gives an age of ~382Ma for the Hera deposit.

Criteria	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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *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.*	Exploration results are not being reported here. A drill hole listing is included in the full Technical report documenting the resource estimates.
	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 drill hole information is included in resource estimate.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Exploration results are not being reported here. See next section for details of compositing and treatment of high grades applied to resource estimation.
	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.	Not applicable.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalences are quoted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Exploration results are not being reported here. Drilling cross mineralisation at a variety of orientations. More recent grade control infill from underground platforms crosses mineralisation at high angles, improving definition of mineralisation boundaries.
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 Technical report documenting the resource estimates.
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.*	Not reporting exploration results here. The Mineral Resource estimate itself is a weighted and balanced estimate of the contained mineralisation.
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.*	This information (geological mapping, metallurgical testwork, bulk density data) is included in Section 3.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Exploration drilling for extending the mineralised system is planned. The exact timing and quantity is yet to be determined. Drilling budgets must be balanced against a number of different priorities, including infill drill to increase confidence prior to mining.

Section 3 Reporting of Mineral Resources - HERA PROJECT

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	Raw data is stored in a corporate Datashed database, which is administered by a dedicated administrator. The Datashed database contains internal consistency checks. A check list is maintained to ensure all required data for new holes is available. Data is extracted from the corporate database and uploaded regularly into an MSAccess master database, which provides access to all drillhole information in Surpac software for daily mine functions. New holes are checked/validated by the geologist responsible. For resource estimation, a cut-down set of data (RC and diamond drillholes for Hera deposit only) is extracted into a subsidiary MSAccess database. Data is visually validated after loading to ensure that all expected holes are included.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Stuart Jeffrey is Senior Mine Geologist and intimately involved with development and mining of the Hera Orebody. Arnold van der Heyden of H&S Consultants has visited site on 3 occasions to view the geological setting and review sampling, data management, geological interpretation and resource estimation. A number of recommendations have been implemented as a result of these visits.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	Mineralisation at Hera is associated, at deposit scale, with high strain zones. Local scale interpretation of estimation domains is based primarily on geochemical criteria, rather than mappable lithology or alteration. A combination of Net Smelter Return (NSR) of $2, sulphide_volume% and Au results are used to define mineralised envelopes. Gold predominantly occurs within the envelopes. Exposure of the deposit during development and infill drilling has demonstrated that the interpretation is generally robust. Knowledge of the local controls on mineralisation is increasing as mining progresses. Faces are now being sampled, but results are not used in the resource estimation. Geological mapping data is collected off all faces and incorporated into interpretation.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Dimensions</td><td>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</td><td>To date, mineralisation has been defined over a strike length of 1km, a vertical extent of 580m, within a corridor up to 100m in width. The shallowest mineralisation is 100m below surface, but mostly starts at 200m depth. The deposit has been modelled as 10 separate zones up to 15m in width - some being long-strike correlatives.
All mineral resources lie below the base of oxidation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation and modelling techniques

Estimation and modelling techniques (cont)</td><td>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.
The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</td><td>Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, sulphur and density were estimated by Ordinary Kriging into parent blocks of 2.0m x 8.0m x 8.0m (in X,Y,Z respectively). For improved volume representation around domain boundaries and mine opening, parent cells were further sub-celled to 1.0m x 4.0m x 4.0m. These block dimensions represent a reasonable compromise between domain geometry, data spacing and estimation precision. Estimates were performed using Surpac™ software. All estimation parameters are preserved.
Variography was undertaken using Surpac. Variograms were created for each variable being estimated by lens. The type of variogram used was pairwise relative and the modelling of the variograms was completed using exponential functions.
A three pass search strategy was designed using an ellipse search and is detailed in the table below. The search ellipses were aligned to the orientation of the lenses as required.
<table>
<tr><th>Pass Number</th><th>Search Ellipse Y Dimension</th><th>Search Ellipse X Dimension</th><th>Search Ellipse Z Dimension</th><th>Minimum Samples</th><th>Maximum Samples</th><th>Maximum samples per hole</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>30m</td><td>3m</td><td>30m</td><td>8</td><td>16</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>60m</td><td>6m</td><td>60m</td><td>8</td><td>16</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>90m</td><td>9m</td><td>90m</td><td>8</td><td>32</td><td>8</td></tr>
</table>
On rare occasions it was not possible to interpolate grade estimates into cells. Such cells were found to be on the margins of constraining shapes. These cells were assigned background values of 0.01ppm for Au and Ag, 0.01% for Cu, Pb, Zn, 0.52% for S and 3.33% for Fe.
All domains are estimated using hard outer boundaries.
All variables are estimated separately, but all were weighted against density. No deleterious elements were estimated, and the estimates make no assumption about correlation between variables, although some variables are correlated to varying degrees.
The distribution of all variables is moderately to highly skewed. Top cuts were only applied to Au as a way of reducing the risk of local over-estimation of metal around high grades. No top cuts were applied to any of the other metals or variables being estimated. The Au top cuts were decided for each lens independently based on</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		examination of ranked assay values and histograms. Correct implementation of modelling was checked by visual and statistical validation.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The estimate has been reported on the basis of a "Net Smelter Return (NSR)" cut-off, as a proxy for the "net recoverable ore value per tonne". The NSR calculation used considers recovery of Au and Ag to dore, as well as recovery of Pb and Zn into a Pb/Zn concentrate. NSR values are estimated into each block on the following basis: *[Metal grade x expected recovery (%) x expected payability (%) x Metal price] – [concentrate freight and treatment charges and royalties]* Use of an economic criterion for defining ore is more reliable in a situation such as Hera where value is derived from multiple commodities of varying proportions throughout the deposit. Resources are reported above an NSR threshold of $120/tonne. This threshold incorporates estimated mining and processing costs and anticipated mining recovery. The mineralised lenses are wider than the scale of equipment used for mining, so no restriction of reporting by a minimum mining width criteria is required. The metal prices, exchange rates, metal recoveries and costs that were used in the estimation of the NSR are as follows: Metal / Unit / USD / Recovery Au price / oz / 1400 / 90% Ag price / oz / 18.80 / 90% Zn price / t / 2500 / 90% Pb price / t / 2280 / 91% AUD/USD / / 0.74 / NSR metal prices of approximately 20% above spot pricing were set at the time of estimation by Aurelia corporate management. The company believes consistent with a future timeline for extraction and the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Pb and Zn recoveries are consistent with current operating experience, with Au recoveries expected to be reached in CY2016.
Mining factors or	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and*	Mining of Hera currently employs a combination of conventional underground mining

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
assumptions	*internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	methods adapted to the orebody, including mining of a bottom up sequence of longhole stopes and modified Avoca with both loose and cemented rock fill. All reported resources are within the immediate environment of the existing underground mine infrastructure, and are considered to have reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction. Resources are reported undiluted.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Resources are reported using metallurgical recovery factors. The recovery factors were initially derived from laboratory scale testing, and modified based on actual metallurgical performance achieved. Processing plant and operating improvements have resulted in improved recoveries since the end of commissioning. The recoveries quoted are in line with these operational improvements.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No issues affecting declaration of Mineral Resources are noted.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	A total database of 6,535 bulk density measurements is available for Hera. These measurements use an Archimedean weight in air/weight in water method. Core at Hera is competent and non-porous, and no significant void volumes need be accounted for. There is a strong relationship between bulk density and metal content. Bulk density values have been calculated for all samples used in this estimate based on this relationship and the density has been estimated throughout the resource model like any other variable.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	Mineral resource confidence categories have been assigned to the model, with classification taking into account data quality, geological interpretation and estimation. The largest driver is ultimately drill spacing, which strongly influences both interpretation and estimation quality. • Measured Resources have been defined where the orebody is developed above and below, or where final grade control drill pattern of ~20x20m has been completed. • Indicated Resource are defined where a semi-regular resource drilling pattern of ~50x50m or better has been achieved. • Inferred Resources are defined where drill spacing is greater than ~50x50 or where estimates are extrapolated beyond the limits of drilling. Extrapolation

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		distance is controlled by the wire-framed interpretation, and is at maximum 100m, more generally less than 50m. The confidence categories applied are considered appropriate for Hera's status as a producing mining operation.
Audits or reviews.	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Arnold van der Heyden, Managing Director of H&S Consultants has provided Aurelia Metals with assistance in creation of the resource model and establishment of appropriate estimation parameters. Arnold van der Heyden is a member of the AusIMM and the AIG, and is independent of Aurelia Metals. Mr van der Heyden has visited site on 3 occasions and reviewed geological interpretation methods, sampling procedures, database management and estimation processes. Suggestions or recommendations made by Mr van der Heyden have been worked through and adopted as required.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimates are considered to be in line with the generally accepted accuracy and confidence of the nominated JORC Mineral Resource categories. This has been determined on a qualitative, rather than quantitative, basis, and is based on the Competent Person's experience with similar deposits. Factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate include: • The interpretation of the mineralised domains, • The continuity of very high grade samples. The estimates are local, in the sense that they are localised to model blocks of a size considered appropriate for local grade estimation. The tonnages relevant to technical and economic analysis are those classified as Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. To date, mining has consisted of development of ore drives on 6 levels and extraction of 26 stopes. As is to be expected, much has been learned during this initial phase of mine development and stoping, and this has been fed back into the resource model. Accessing the orebody has largely confirmed the basic geological model for Hera. To date the majority of ore processing has been from stoping activities. Reconciliations of mill tonnes and grades to expected mine tonnes and grades have been variable on both a stope by stope basis and between different ore bodies. This is partly driven by the way previous resource models have been generated and partly by the nuggetty and erratic gold distribution. Comparisons of the historic production data have already been made against this new model and show a significant improvement both globally and locally for all variables, however differences will continue due to the nuggetty nature of the gold. Production reconciliations for this revised model in Main North remain good, however in Main South the gold grade is still being understated possibly due to the nuggetty nature of the gold and/or possibly due to there being fewer tonnes mined from Main South. Ongoing reconciliation and checks will help resolve this.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – HERA PROJECT

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Ore Reserve Estimate is based on the Mineral Resource block model received on the 15 May 2016 and the same block model was used to create the "Hera Mineral Resource Estimate 30 April 2016" by Stuart Jefferies. • The Mineral Resource Estimate includes the Ore Reserve Estimate. • All known mineralisation in the area is epigenetic "Cobar" style. Deposits are structurally controlled quartz + sulphide matrix breccias grading to massive sulphide • At Hera the presence of Fe-rich sphalerite, non-magnetic pyrrhotite and cubanite indicates formation temperatures between 350°C and 400°C. Recognised at Hera are quartz + K-feldspar veins, scheelite, and minor skarn mineralogy which suggest a possible magmatic input. Deposit timing is enigmatic. The main mineralisation occurs as brittle sulphide matrix breccias with silicification grading to ductile massive sulphides that crosscut both bedding and cleavage. .
Site visits	• Ore Reserves were completed on site by Jim Simpson.
Study status	• A full Life of Mine Plan (LOM) was conducted to incorporate the Ore Reserves. This included development design, stope access, mining method application, scheduling and resource levelling. The mine is currently in operation. The order of accuracy is at least or better than a definitive feasibility study with actual costs, stope performance and recoveries applied to the Ore Reserves.
Cut-off parameters	• The cut-off values were calculated using the current economic performance of the mine. Cutoff values incorporate all costs including sustaining capital, development, stoping haulage, processing and administration. Costs beyond the mine gate including concentrate haulage, port facilities, shipping, treatment charges, penalties and royalties are netted from revenues of gold and concentrates and form the Net Smelter Return estimates.
Mining factors or assumptions	• No Inferred Mineral Resource was considered for this report. • The mining method used for the LOM is benching over 25m sublevels. The mining method is a bottom up process. This is still the most appropriate method for control of dilution, reduction of pillars and ore loss, ground control, safety and regional stability. • Access is from the hanging wall (east) decline and the decline has a standoff of 50m from the ore body. The decline face is currently 460m vertical from surface • Level spacing is 25m • Sill pillars will be extracted every 100m vertical extent using a an open stoping and yielding pillar arrangement or sublevel caving technique . • Stopes are typically 30m long, 25m high and 8m wide. • Stopes are assumed to be stable up to 30m in strike based on current CMS survey information. This represents a side wall hydraulic radius of 7.5m. • A minimum stoping width of 3m has been used. • Stope shapes in the Ore Reserves Estimate include an expected dilution of 0.5m on both eastern and western walls. This equates to approximately 13%. Survey of current voids suggests this is reasonable. • Bench stopes and sill pillar stopes in the Ore Reserves include the expected recovery of 95% and 90% respectively. Survey of current voids suggests this is reasonable. • Stope shapes and mine development were assessed every 5m along strike.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The Ore Reserve Estimate is predicated on the existing Hera ore processing facility with a nominal throughput rate of 370Ktpa. It incorporates gravity, flotation and a concentrate leach to produce a gold and silver doré and a PbZn concentrate. • All metallurgical assumptions are based on current operation processing criteria. • The main deleterious elements present at Hera ore body is Silica (SiO_2) >3%, iron (Fe) >10% and arsenic. • It is assumed that all deleterious elements are within tolerances and no penalties have been applied to financial calculations.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Environment</td><td>

The Hera Mine is in full operation and has all environmental, statutory and social approvals and licenses to operate. The project continues to meet the reporting requirements under the terms of the project approval and as such remains in good standing with all regulatory authorities.
The Hera Deposit along with the Hebe, Zeus and Athena Prospects are located on ML1686.
The land comprising ML1686 is part of "The Peak" property with is a perpetual lease held by Aurelia Metals.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Infrastructure</td><td>

All surface infrastructures are complete with no new surface infrastructure required for constructing for the current Ore Reserve.
On going sustaining capital and infrastructure underground including declines, level accesses, escapeways, vent accesses and rises, pump stations and substations will need to be developed to develop these Ore Reserves. This has been accounted for in the cost analysis and cut-off values in determination of ore.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Costs</td><td>

Sustaining and operation costs have been based on the last four months of actual costs. A cost reduction on the unit costs has been applied to account for the new rates in the re-tendered mining contract.
Production of the first 250,000 ounces of gravity gold from the Hera Deposit is subject to a 4.5% royalty payable to CBH Resources Ltd. as part of the purchase of the project.
Metal Price and exchange rate assumptions are as provided by Aurelia Metals management and have been based on consensus forecasts.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue factors</td><td>

The following table represents revenue assumptions
Freight cost was assumed to be AUD$109/ wmt and smelter costs of US$245/dmt were used

<table>
<tr><th>Metal</th><th>Unit</th><th>USD</th><th>Recoveries</th></tr>
<tr><td>Au</td><td>oz</td><td>1,150</td><td>90%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ag</td><td>oz</td><td>16.25</td><td>90%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zn</td><td>t</td><td>2,150</td><td>90%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pb</td><td>t</td><td>1,900</td><td>91%</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><td>AUD/USD</td><td>0.74</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Market assessment</td><td>

Hera project has in place all necessary contracts and approvals for the transportation of concentrate to agreed Glencore clients. The transport contracts are renewable on standard commercial terms. The concentrate offtake agreement is life of mine.
Gold and silver doré products produced on site are shipped to receiving Mint for refining under a refining agreement and the refined metals are either delivered into hedge book commitments and contracts or sold directly into the spot gold market
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Economic</td><td>

A financial model of the Hera Project has been completed by suitably qualified and experienced accounting and financial staff employed by Aurelia Metals Limited and has been reviewed by senior management of Aurelia. The financial model demonstrates a positive NPV.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Social</td><td>

Hera mine is in full operation and has all environmental and social approvals and licenses to operate. The project continues to meet the reporting requirements under the terms of the project approval and as such remains in good standing with all regulatory authorities
The land comprising ML1686 is part of "The Peak" property with is a perpetual lease held by Aurelia Metals.
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
	• ML1686 is a granted mining lease that expires in 2031.
Classification	• Ore Reserves are based on the Mineral Resources. Measured and Indicated Resources become Probable Ore Reserves. • It is the competent person's view that the classifications used for the Ore Reserves are appropriate.
Audits or reviews	• No external audit of this Ore Reserve has been done to date
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Ore Reserve is mostly determined by the order of accuracy associated with the Mineral Resource model, the metallurgical inputs and the cost adjustment factors used. • There is an uncertainty with the gold grade due to an under call factor of 47%. This provides a conservative approach to stope and mine design but this significant undercall could lead to ore being left unmined. • There is some risk that the operating costs are not achieved due to reduced output of the processing plant. • In the opinion of the competent person, there is some risk associated with the metallurgical inputs especially the throughputs. Continue debottlenecking will be carried out over time to align Ore Reserve assumptions with actual metallurgical performance. • There is a risk with maintaining silica below 3%, so as not to incur penalties as is assumed.