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COBAR DISTRICT EXPLORATION UPDATE

Aurelia Metals Limited (**ASX: AMI**) ('**Aurelia**' or '**the Company**') is pleased to provide an update on surface and underground exploration programs undertaken at the Peak South Mine in the Cobar District, NSW.

HIGHLIGHTS

Significant gold was intersected between the **Peak** and **Kairos** deposits, and significant copper at the **Kairos Eastern Copper Lens** and **Perseverance Zone A** in the Peak South Mine.

Peak – Kairos

Very strong gold grades were intersected between the upper extent of the Kairos Eastern Copper Lens and lower extent of the Peak Western Lead-Zinc Lens. Targeting a sparsely drilled area between the lenses, drilling confirmed a gold-rich transitional zone between copper and lead-zinc dominated mineralisation.

10.0m (8.5m Estimated True Width (ETW)) @ 1.3% Cu and 113.3g/t Au from 58.0m in UD26PK0224

including **1.0m (0.9m ETW) @ 1.1% Cu and 1,120.0g/t Au** from 63.0m

1.0m (0.8m ETW) @ 0.2% Cu and 74.4g/t Au from 73.4m in UD26PK0223

Kairos Eastern Copper

Exploration drilling has extended the Kairos Eastern Copper Lens further north along strike. Mineralisation has been extended to the north by 100m, and down-dip by 80m, remaining open along strike and at depth.

23.5m (21.8m ETW) @ 1.3% Cu, 0.1g/t Au and 7g/t Ag from 129.5m in UD26PP2083

including **4.0m (3.7m ETW) @ 2.8% Cu, 0.1g/t Au and 15g/t Ag** from 139.5m

Perseverance Zone A

Strong copper grades were intersected along strike to the north of Perseverance Zone A, in close proximity to existing underground development. Earlier extensions to Zone A were reported in 2023 (See ASX announcement dated 12 October 2023, 'Exploration Update – Peak') and recent drilling has extended mineralisation a further 30m along strike and up-dip.

11.0m (6.4m ETW) @ 1.4% Cu, 0.0g/t Au, 1.6% Zn, 2.0% Pb and 13g/t Ag from 39.3m in UD25PE0538

including **2.8m (1.6m ETW) @ 3.9% Cu, 0.1g/t Au, 3.7% Zn, 2.5% Pb and 25g/t Ag** from 47.0m

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A parent surface drill hole (DD25PK0217) has been successfully completed at the Kairos Deposit for a planned extensional drilling program in FY27. The parent drillhole will be utilised for several deflection wedge daughter drill holes later in FY27 to test for extensions of the Kairos lenses, avoiding complications of ground conditions and acute drilling angles encountered from underground drilling.

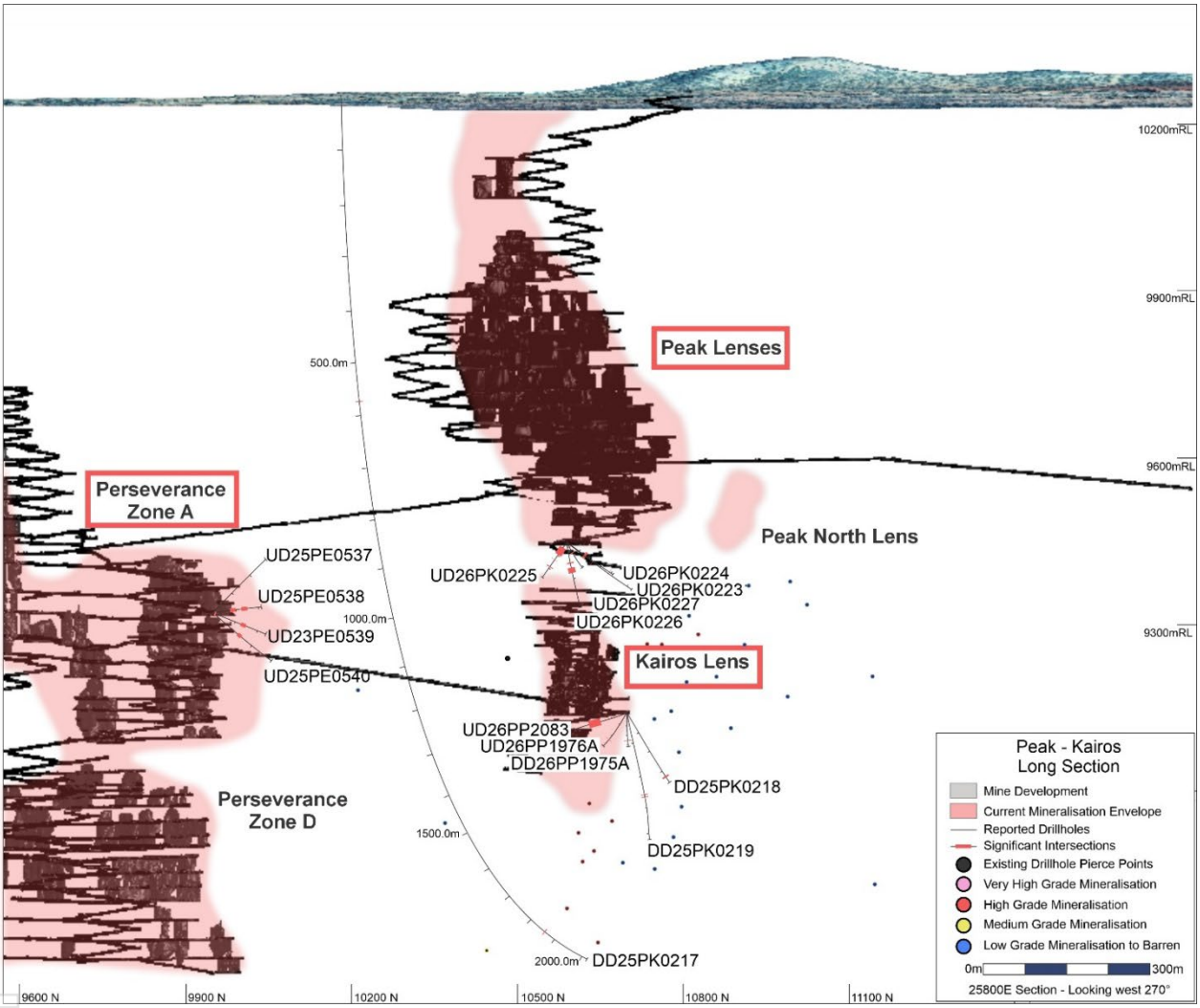


Figure 1: Long section of the Peak South Mine area with Peak, Kairos and Perseverance deposits, along with mine development, the existing visible mineralisation envelope, and currently reported drillholes with significant intersections.

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

"The Peak South Mine continues to yield exciting exploration results, despite the maturity of this mine.

"The copper and gold mineralisation identified is supportive of the transition of the Peak Mine from gold-zinc-lead dominant ores to copper-gold dominant ores in the near-term.

"The high-grade Kairos deposit has been a mainstay of the Peak operation since its discovery, and these results suggest that it will remain a key contributor to the Peak Processing Plant feed mix into the future."

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LOCATION

The Peak Mine, in Western NSW, extends approximately 8.5km from the southern extent of Cobar township (Great Cobar) to the Peak Processing Plant (Perseverance). It consists of the Peak South Mine (Peak, Kairos, Perseverance, New Occidental) and the New Cobar Mine (Chesney, New Cobar, Jubilee, Great Cobar).

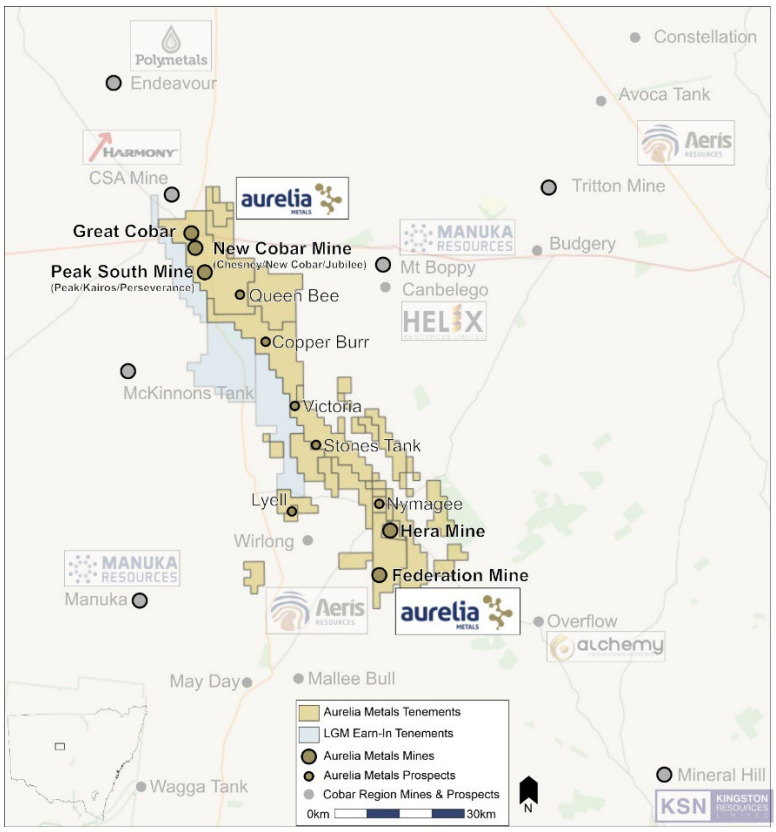


Figure 2: Cobar Basin Mines and Mineral Resource locations with Aurelia Metals tenements

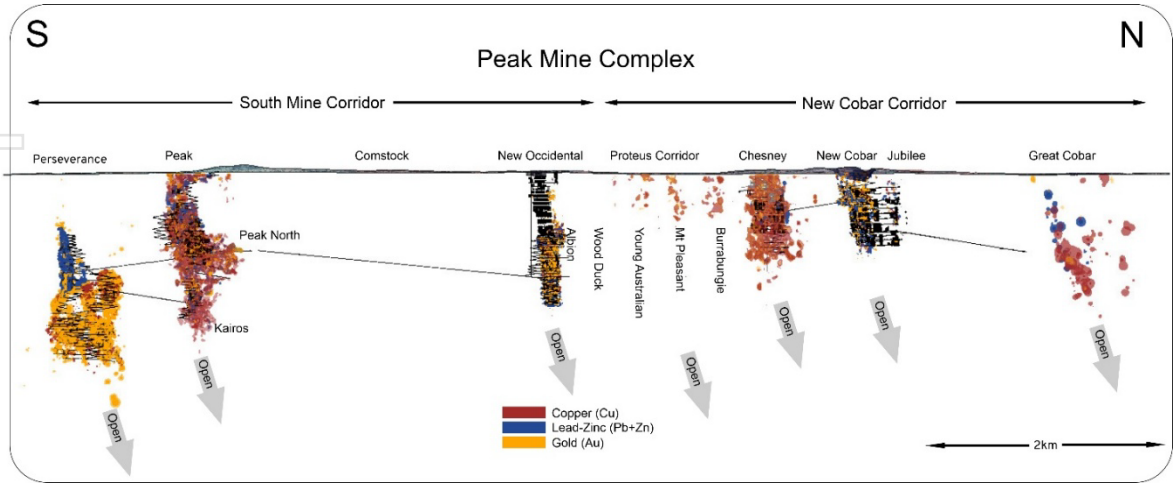


Figure 3: Long section of the Peak Mine Complex including Peak South Mine and New Cobar Mine areas, and individual deposits with generalised metal distribution

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PEAK – KAIROS

Peak South Mine exploration drilling targeted a poorly constrained area between the Kairos Eastern Copper Lens and the Peak Western Lead-Zinc Lens. The area is structurally complex and was previously considered to be a barren zone between two terminating lenses. Drilling has confirmed the structure is very gold rich, nuggety in nature and is a transitional zone between the upper lead-zinc and lower copper dominated portions of a larger, continuous lens that includes both the Kairos Eastern Copper Lens and the Peak Western Lead-Zinc Lens.

Drilling intersected a broad, moderate-grade copper and gold interval in UD26PK0224 with a series of very high-grade gold shoots occurring in UD26PK0224 and UD26PK0223. Mineralisation is currently open along strike to the north and is planned to be infilled with resource definition drilling in the near future. The very high gold grades are the result of individual nuggets in the assay samples and while the results appear consistent, they may be isolated occurrences.

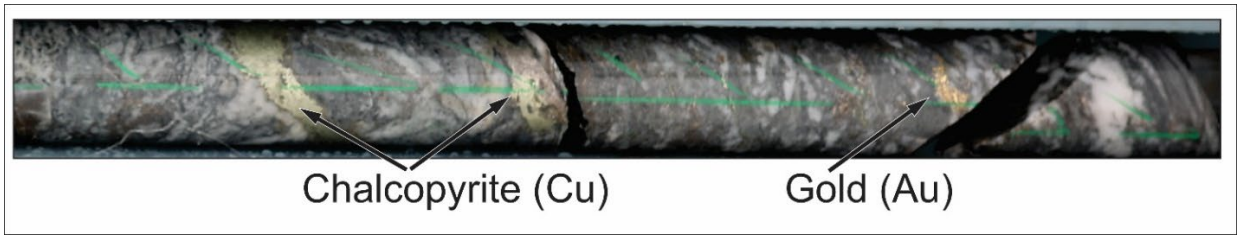


Figure 4: Drillcore from drillhole UD26PK0224 showing visible gold from 63.4m to 63.8m within significant intersection 1.0m @ 1.1% Cu and 1,120g/t Au from 63.0m.

The drilling program also targeted down-dip extensions of the Peak E55 Lenses (a, b & c) further to the east. UD26PK0225 intersected a narrow interval of elevated gold at E55a Lens and a broader copper bearing interval at E55c Lens. Both results indicate the E55 Lenses are tapering out, and only minor additional extensions are expected with any further drilling.

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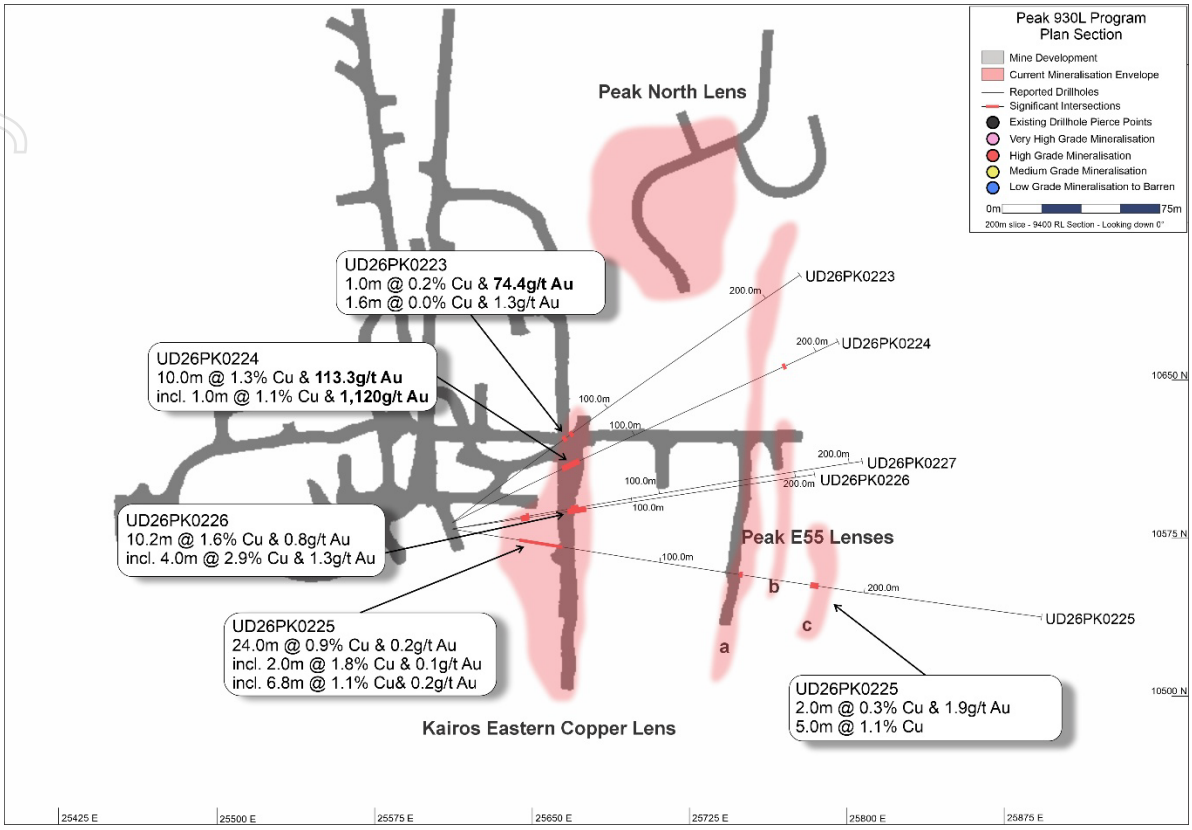


Figure 5: Plan section of the Kairos Eastern Copper Lens and the Peak E55 Lenses (a, b, c) showing mine development, visible mineralisation envelopes guided by existing drilling and currently reported drillholes.

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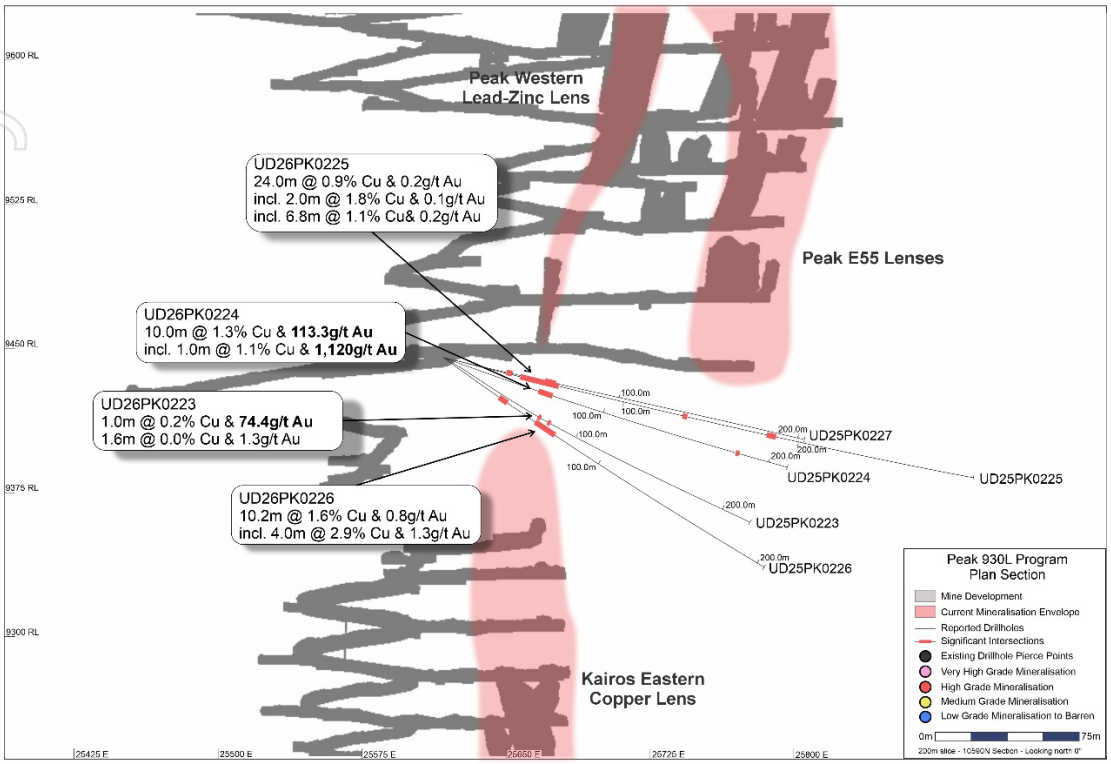


Figure 6: Cross section of the Kairos Eastern Copper Lens and the Peak E55 Lenses showing mine development, visible mineralisation envelopes guided by existing drilling and currently reported drillholes.

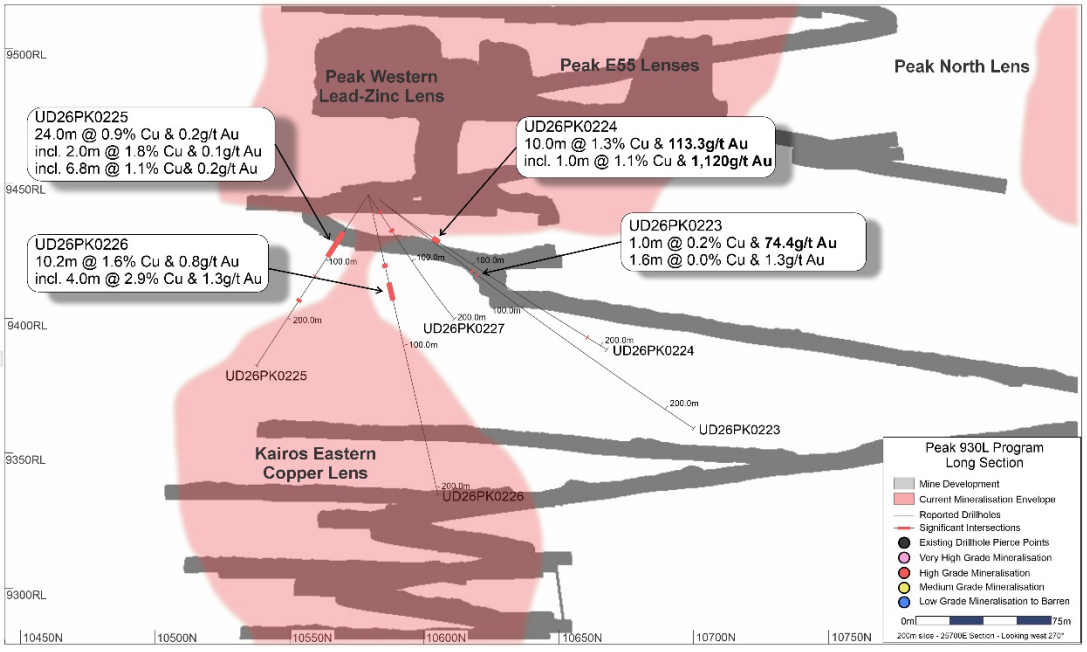


Figure 7: Long section of the Kairos Eastern Copper Lens and the Peak E55 Lenses showing mine development, visible mineralisation envelopes guided by existing drilling and currently reported drillholes.

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KAIROS EASTERN COPPER

The Kairos Eastern Copper Lens is located on the eastern, hangingwall side of the Kairos Copper Lens and forms part of the broader Peak-Kairos mineralised system. The lens was discovered initially in 2020 following extensive drilling of the Kairos Copper Lens. Exploration drilling is now conducted by re-entries of existing drillholes (PP), or new drillholes (PK).

Underground exploration drilling during FY26 tested the northern strike and down-dip continuity of the lens from available mine development. The program extended known mineralisation by approximately 100m along strike and approximately 80m down-dip. The lens remains narrow but carries high-grade copper, elevated gold, and lead-zinc-silver potential at depth.

Drillhole UD26PK0218 appears to have intersected either a re-emerging northern extension of the Kairos Eastern Copper Lens or a potential new lens emerging at 324.2m depth. Further exploration drilling will be undertaken to evaluate if the Kairos Eastern Copper Lens wraps around the Kairos Copper Lens to the north or continues along trend.

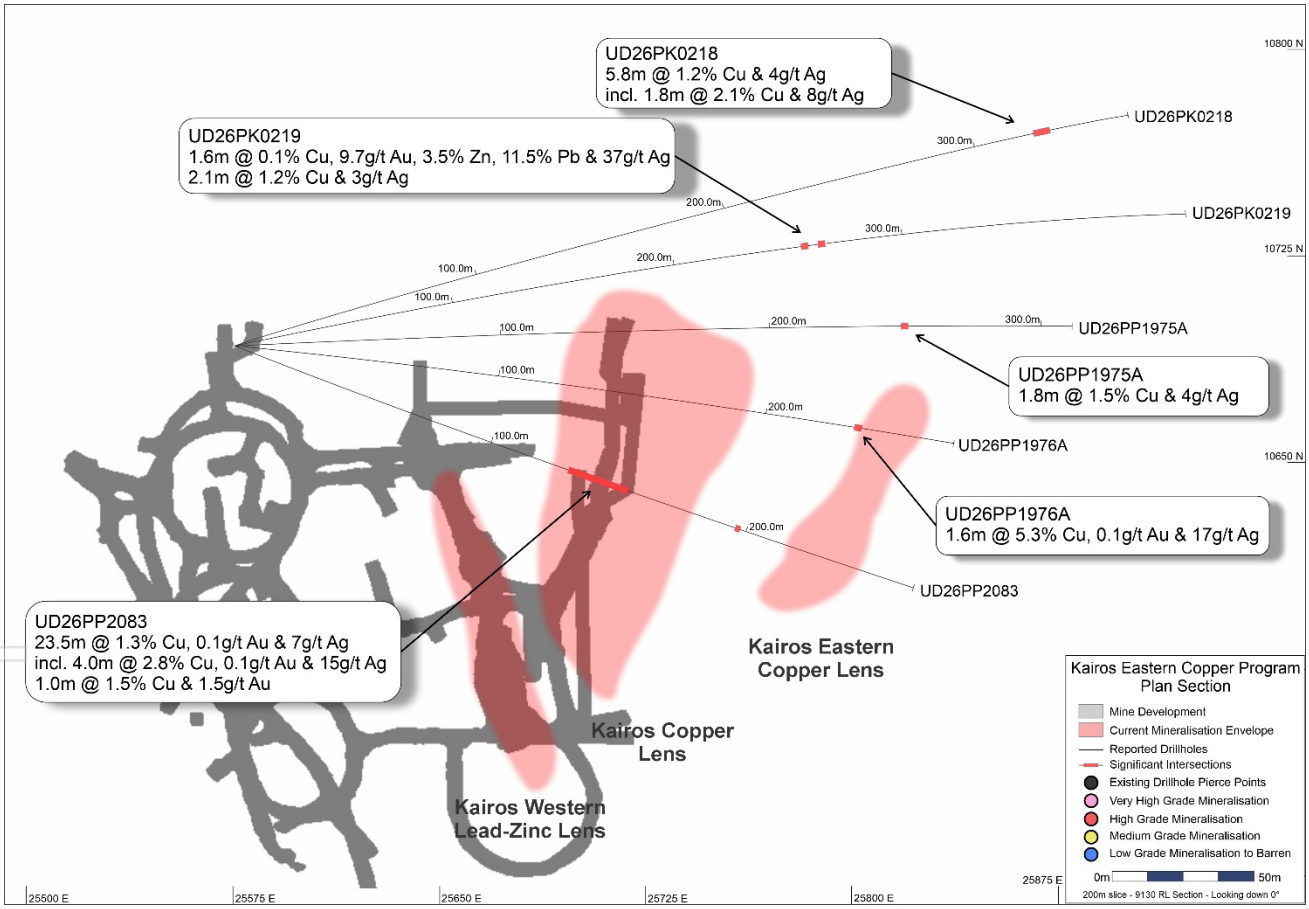


Figure 8: Plan section of the Kairos Eastern Copper Lens drill program showing mine development, visible mineralisation envelopes guided by existing drilling, and currently reported drillholes with significant intersections.

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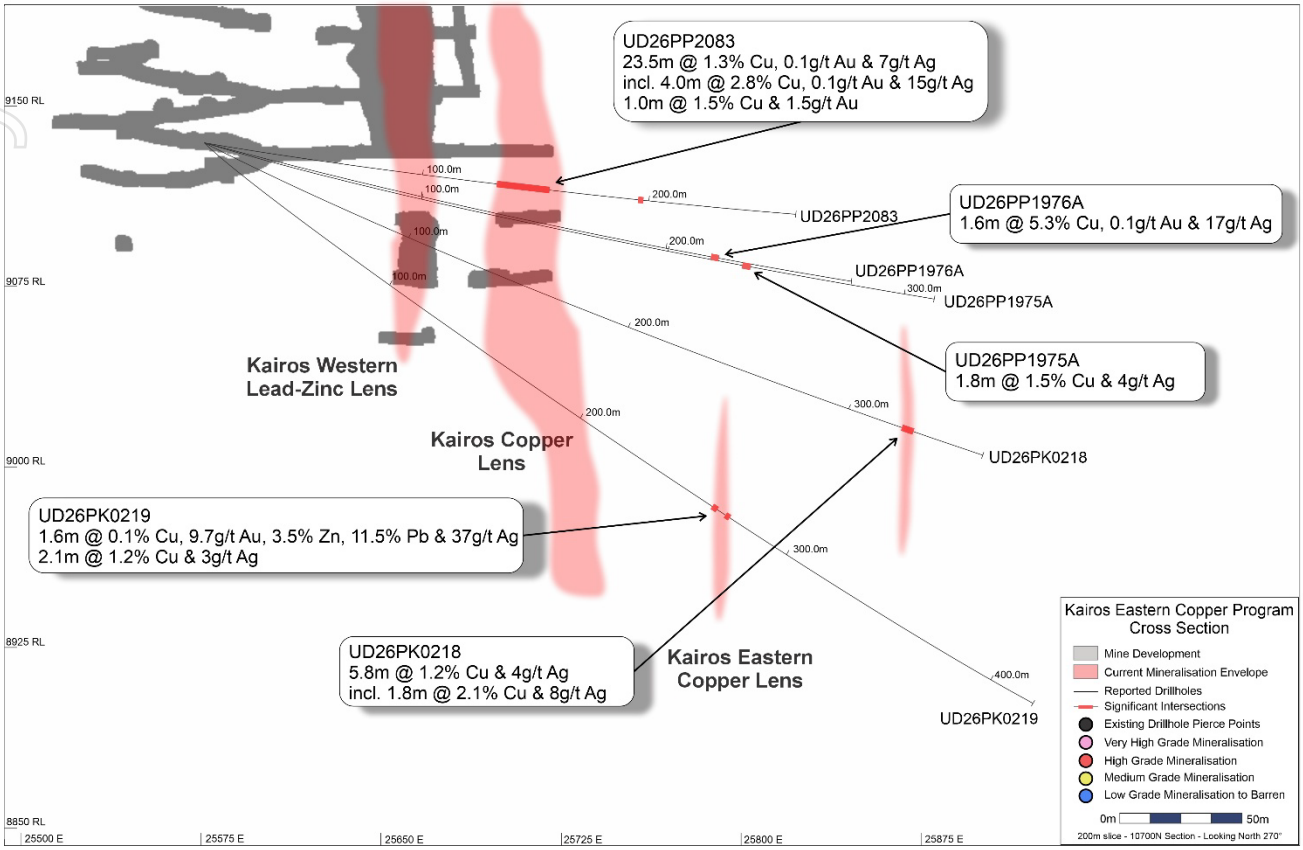


Figure 9: Cross section of the Kairos Eastern Copper Lens drill program showing mine development, visible mineralisation envelopes guided by existing drilling, and currently reported drillholes with significant intersections.

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LOWER KAIROS

Underground drilling campaigns conducted in 2024 (see ASX announcement dated 22 January 2025, 'Cobar District Exploration Update') targeting Kairos South and Lower Kairos were significantly impacted by combined complications of ground conditions and acute drilling angles. Surface drilling was reinitiated to mitigate these complications and improve the drillhole completion rate.

DD25PK0217 was completed in late FY26 to 2,007.6m, with multiple deflection positions established as the drill string was withdrawn to support planned wedging operations in FY27. The drillhole was collared 720m east of the Kairos Eastern Copper Lens position and provided an opportunity to assess a series of untested faults to the east of the main Peak-Perseverance fault network. A newly identified volcanic package was intersected at approximately 585.0m depth, located 650m east of the Peak-Kairos lenses. The volcanic rocks exhibit similar characteristics to the Peak volcanics and may provide a prospective geochemical or rheological trap for mineralisation. Although not significant, there was an interval of 3.0m @ 2.5% Zn, 2.5% Pb and 6g/t Ag at 585.0m in drillhole DD25PK0217 indicating metallogenic potential along the newly identified corridor.

The drillhole tested the Kairos Lens position 300m down-dip of existing development and intersected weak copper mineralisation on the lower contact of the rhyolite body. The drillhole deviated towards the south on approach to the target position and may not have fully tested the main northern plunge of the Kairos Deposit but, importantly, alteration remained strong. The parent drillhole is set to be utilised for several deflection wedge daughter drill holes later in FY27.

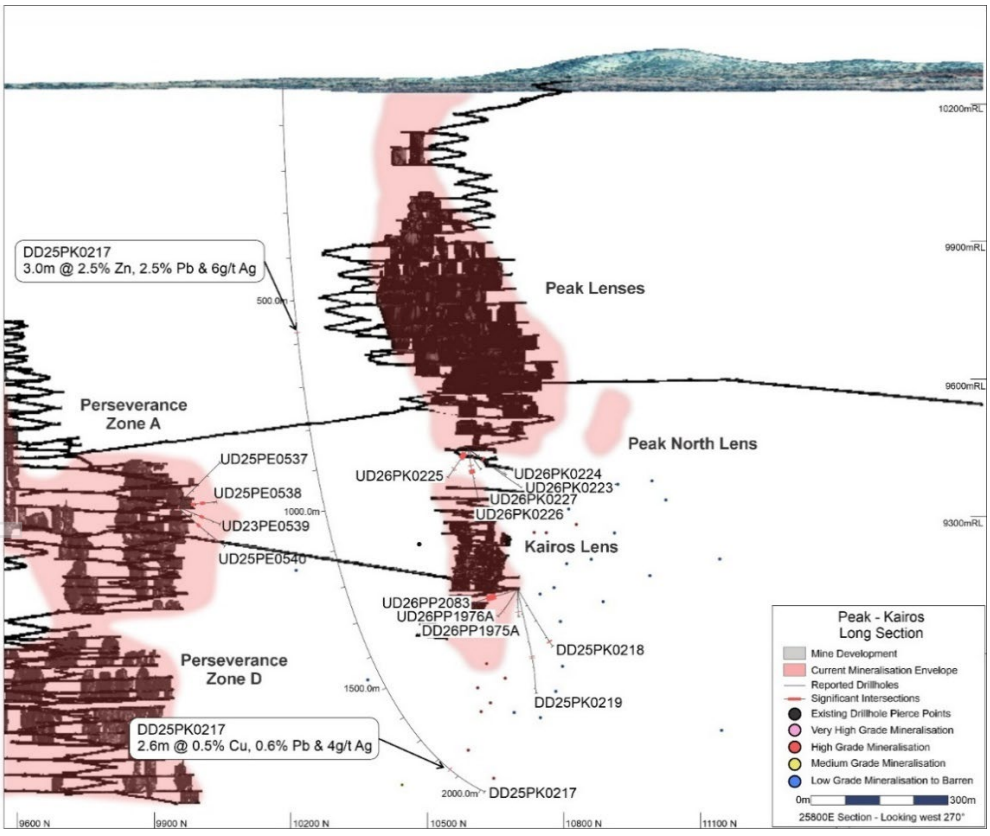


Figure 10: Long section of the Peak South Mine area with Peak, Kairos and Perseverance deposits, and the Kairos East Copper, Peak-Kairos, Perseverance Zone A and Lower Kairos drill programs along with mine development, the existing visible mineralisation envelope, and currently reported drillholes with significant intersections.

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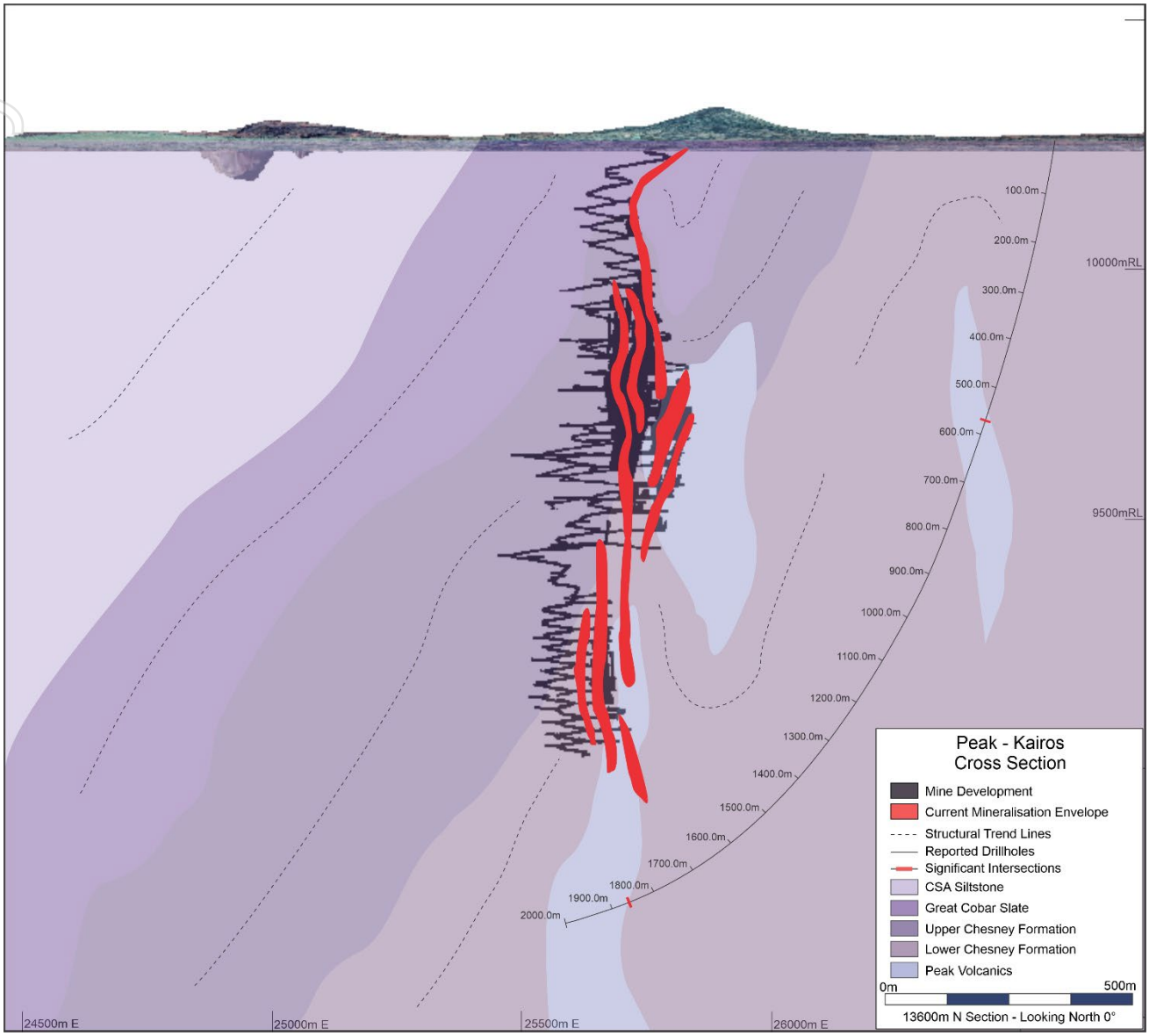


Figure 11: Generalised cross-section of the Peak South Mine area with Peak and Kairos deposits, with current mine development, visible mineralisation envelopes, interpreted geology, structural trends and currently reported drillholes with significant intersections.

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PERSEVERANCE ZONE A

The Perseverance Zone A drill program was conducted to test for additional extensions of copper-rich mineralisation along strike north of intercepts discovered in a 2023 drill program (see ASX announcement dated 12 October 2023 'Exploration Update – Peak'). Four drillholes were completed for a total of 520.7m and additional extensions were discovered in three of the four holes extending mineralisation 30m along strike and up-dip. Mineralisation is copper-rich with minor amounts of gold, lead, zinc and silver, close to existing development and the main intercepts are close to, or over six metres wide. Mineralisation currently remains open to the north and up-dip, and will be assessed further.

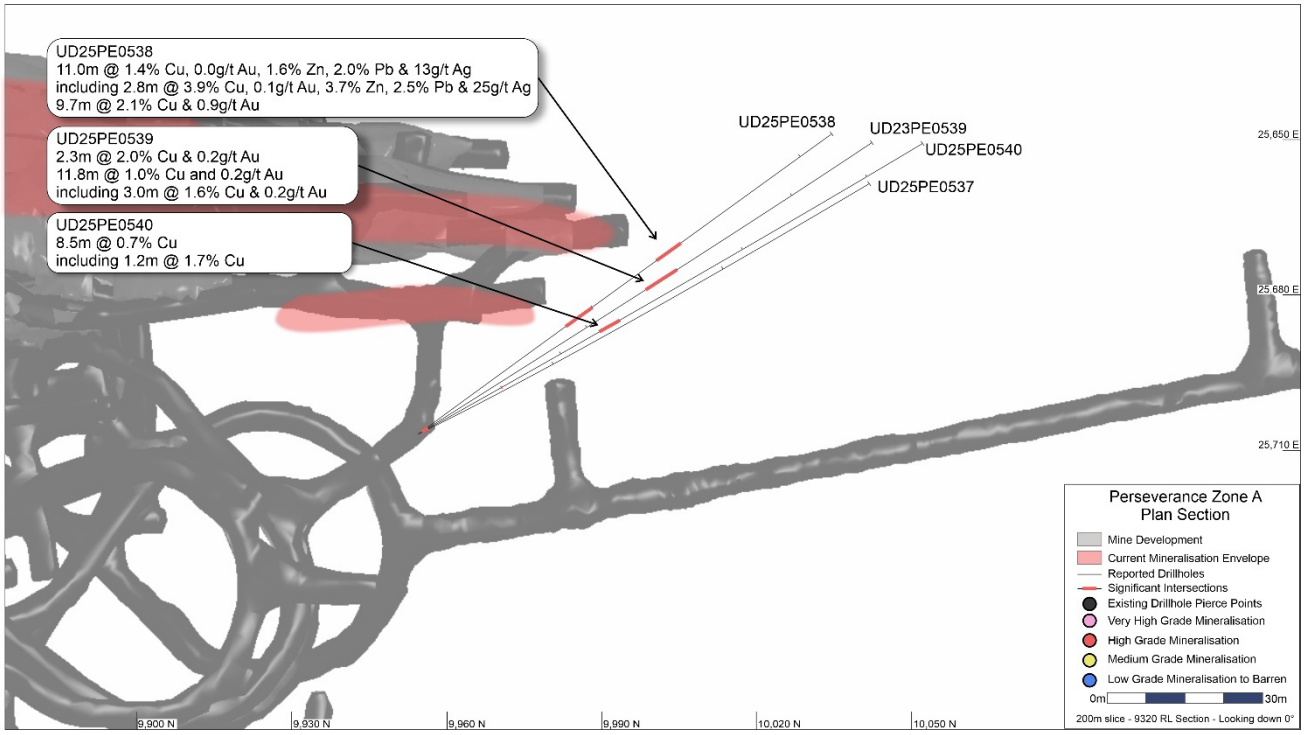


Figure 12: Plan section of the Perseverance Zone A drill program showing mine development, visible mineralisation envelopes guided by existing drilling, and currently reported drillholes with significant intersections.

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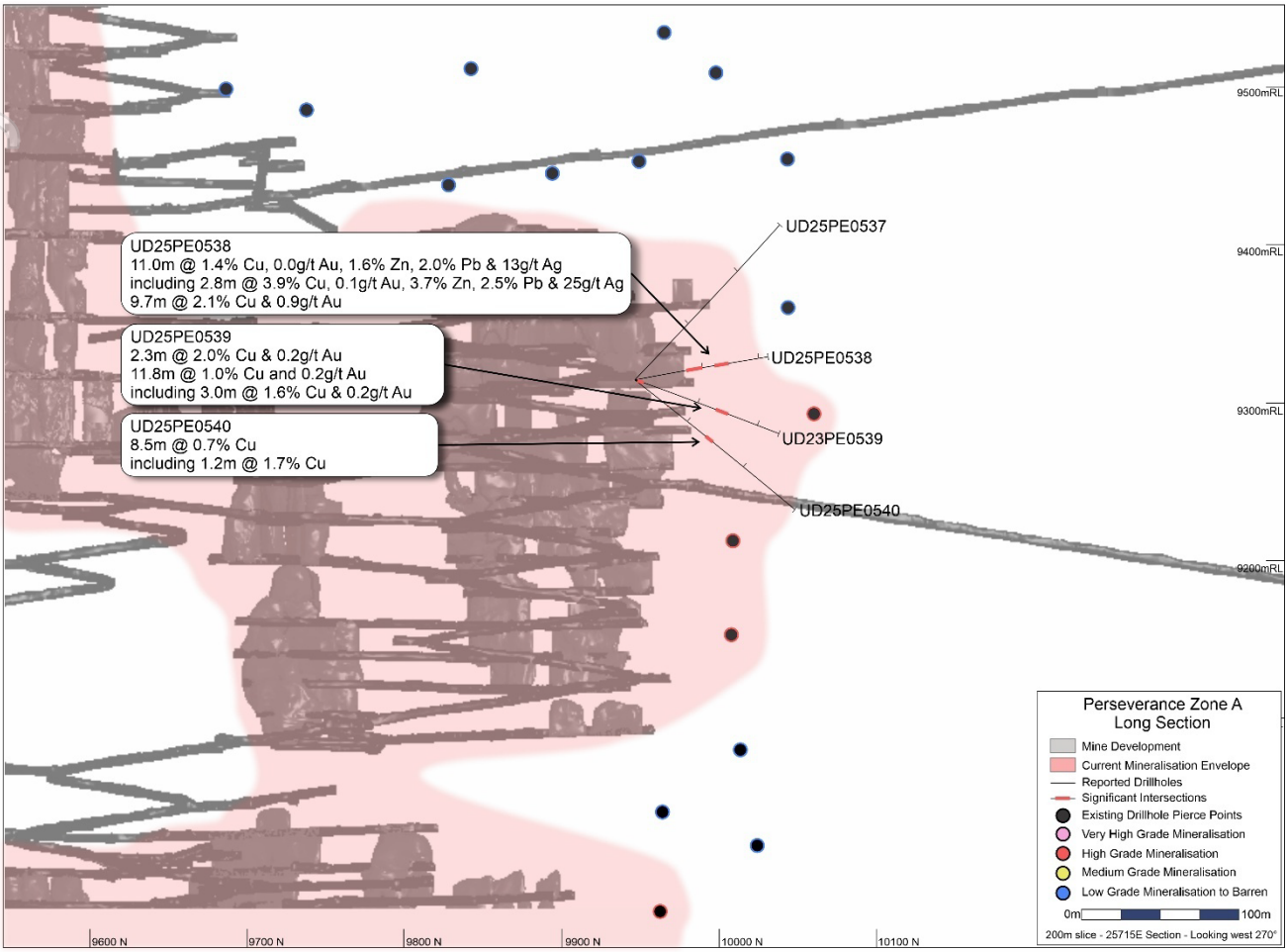


Figure 13: Long section of the Perseverance Zone A drill program showing mine development, visible mineralisation envelopes guided by existing drilling, currently reported drillholes with significant intersections and historical drillhole pierce points

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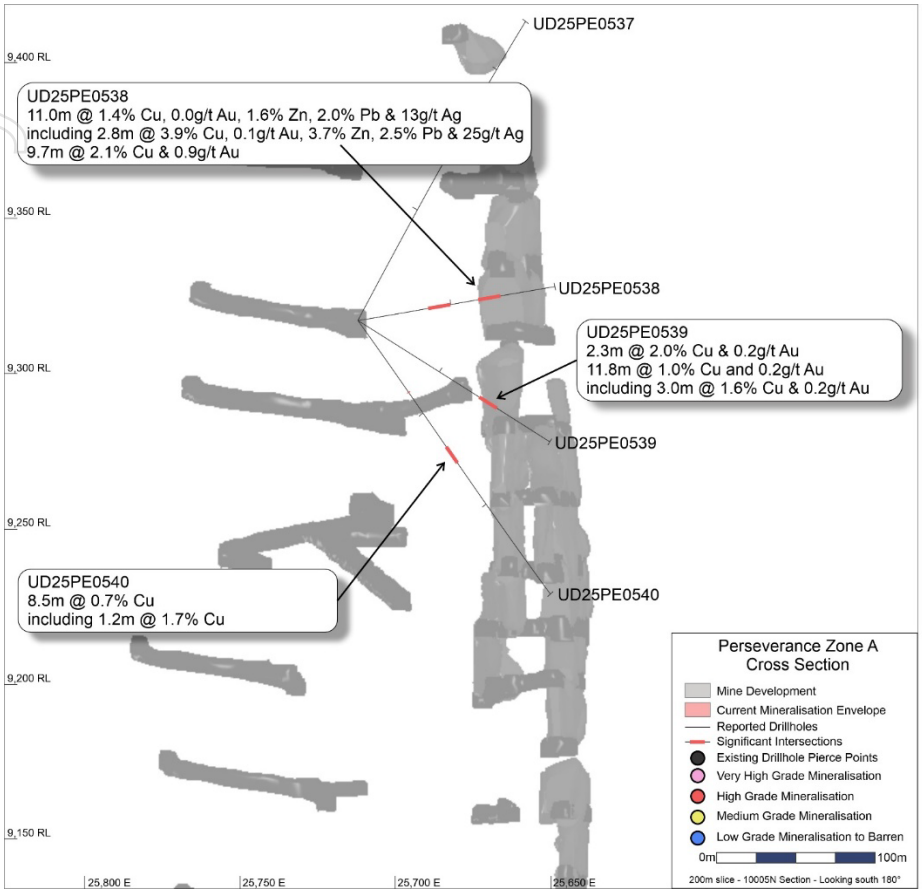


Figure 14: Cross section of the Perseverance Zone A drill program showing mine development, visible mineralisation envelopes guided by existing drilling, and currently reported drillholes with significant intersections.

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SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

Peak - Kairos

Table 1: Significant intersections from the Peak - Kairos Drill Program

Hole ID	Interval (m)	ETW* (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	From (m)
UD26PK0223	1.0	0.8	0.2	74.4	0.0	0.0	4	73.4
	1.6	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1	77.4
UD26PK0224	10.0	8.5	1.3	113.3	0.4	0.2	9	58.0
including	1.0	0.9	1.1	1120.0	0.1	0.0	33	63.0
	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	4	189.0
UD26PK0225	24.0	23.1	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.3	3	34.0
including	2.0	1.9	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	7	35.0
including	6.8	6.5	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.6	6	46.0
	2.0	1.9	0.3	1.9	0.3	1.2	7	131.0
	5.0	4.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	6	179.0
including	1.0	1.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	11	180.0
UD26PK0226	4.7	3.7	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	4	20.4
including	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	4	22.4
	10.2	8.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	12	59.5
including	4.0	3.2	2.9	1.3	1.8	2.8	27	65.7
UD26PK0227	1.2	1.1	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	7	20.0
	5.0	4.7	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.1	4	51.3
including	0.7	0.7	2.5	3.6	0.6	0.1	8	52.0

*ETW – Estimated True Width

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Kairos Eastern Copper

Table 2: Significant intersections from the Kairos Eastern Copper Drill Program

Hole ID	Interval (m)	ETW* (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	From (m)
UD26PK0218	5.8	5.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	324.2
including	**1.8**	**1.7**	**2.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**8**	**324.2**
UD26PK0219	1.6	1.3	0.1	9.7	3.5	11.5	37	263.2
	2.1	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	272.0
UD26PP1975A	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	253.2
UD26PP1976A	1.6	1.6	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	17	233.8
UD26PP2083	23.5	21.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	7	129.5
including	**4.0**	**3.7**	**2.8**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.5**	**15**	**139.5**
	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	4	196.9

*ETW – Estimated True Width

Lower Kairos

Table 3: Significant intersections from the Lower Kairos Drill Program

Hole ID	Interval (m)	ETW* (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	From (m)
DD25PK0217	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	6	585.0
	2.6	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	4	1859.3

*ETW – Estimated True Width

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Perseverance Zone A

Table 4: Significant intersections from the Perseverance Zone A Drill Program

Hole ID	Interval (m)	ETW* (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	From (m)
UD25PE0537		NSI						
UD25PE0538	11.0	6.4	1.4	0.0	1.6	2.0	13	39.3
including	**2.8**	**1.6**	**3.9**	**0.1**	**3.7**	**2.5**	**25**	**47.0**
	9.7	5.7	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	8	63.0
UD25PE0539	2.3	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	23	0.7
	11.8	5.9	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3	66.0
including	**3.0**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6**	**67.0**
UD25PE0540	0.8	0.3	1.5	3.3	5.5	5.7	26	34.9
	8.5	3.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	66.0
including	**1.2**	**0.5**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**4**	**71.4**

*ETW – Estimated True Width; *NSI – No Significant Intersection

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COLLAR SUMMARY

Kairos – Peak

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

Type	Hole ID	Easting (Local)	Northing (Local)	RL (Local)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (True)	Dip (degrees)
DD	UD26PK0223	25615.5	10580.5	9445.8	220.0	50.1	-27.0
DD	UD26PK0224	25615.5	10579.9	9446.1	209.7	62.3	-18.3
DD	UD26PK0225	25616.0	10578.7	9446.0	288.1	99.0	-14.5
DD	UD26PK0226	25615.9	10579.4	9445.3	203.4	80.8	-34.1
DD	UD26PK0227	25615.6	10579.4	9446.2	200.7	80.2	-15.4

Kairos Eastern Copper

Table 6: Collar summary for the drillholes reported in this release at Kairos Eastern Copper

Type	Hole ID	Easting (Local)	Northing (Local)	RL (Local)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (True)	Dip (degrees)
DD	UD26PK0218	25575.3	10692.7	9133.9	359.7	73.7	-24.0
DD	UD26PK0219	25575.2	10692.5	9133.5	419.8	79.9	-38.0
DD	UD26PP1975A	25575.2	10692.2	9134.5	311.7	87.6	-14.5
DD	UD26PP1976A	25575.3	10691.9	9134.6	269.8	96.2	-15.2
DD	UD26PP2083	25575.1	10692.9	9134.6	265.0	111.6	-8.0

Lower Kairos

Table 7: Collar summary for the drillholes reported in this release at Lower Kairos

Type	Hole ID	Easting (Local)	Northing (Local)	RL (Local)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (True)	Dip (degrees)
DD	DD25PK0217	26563.7	10182.3	10249.3	2007.6	274.8	-79.8

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Perseverance Zone A

Table 8: Collar summary for the drillholes reported in this release at Perseverance Zone A

Type	Hole ID	Easting (Local)	Northing (Local)	RL (Local)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (True)	Dip (degrees)
DD	UD25PE0537	25711.8	9947.4	9320.0	143.3	330.6	-40.4
DD	UD25PE0538	25711.3	9947.4	9317.8	107.8	324.3	-6.1
DD	UD25PE0539	25711.8	9947.0	9316.7	119.8	326.9	18.0
DD	UD25PE0540	25712.2	9946.9	9316.3	149.8	328.9	35.1

This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Directors of Aurelia Metals.

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About Aurelia

Aurelia Metals Limited (ASX: AMI) is an Australian mining and exploration company with a highly strategic landholding in the Cobar Basin in western New South Wales. We operate three underground gold and base metal mines at our two operations, Peak and Federation. In addition, we are progressing the Great Cobar Project, a consented, high-grade copper development located at Peak.

Competent Persons Statement

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

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APPENDIX – JORC CODE 2012

Table 1: JORC Code 2012

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	• Surface and underground diamond core drilling at the Peak Mines was conducted by Mitchell Services Limited and Deepcore Drilling Services Limited using PQ, HQ and NQ core samples for surface and NQ core samples for underground.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	• Sampling and QAQC procedures are carried out using Aurelia Metals' protocols as per industry standard and best practice. • Drilling is oriented perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation as close as reasonably possible to ensure a representative sample is collected. • Survey tools at each site are primarily north seeking gyro tools. Overshot cameras are used when gyro tools cannot be sourced.
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be 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 core samples are collected at representative samples of 1 metre lengths at all sites with a minimum sampling interval of 0.2m and maximum of 1.0m. Core samples are ¼ cut for PQ or ½ cut for HQ/NQ size core to produce a 2-4kg sample. Core samples are dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered an appropriate method to homogenise the sample. • Gold analysis is by 50g fire assay with AAS finish, (method Au - AA26) with a detection level of 0.01ppm at the Peak Mines. • Base metals analyses are carried out using a 0.5g charge using aqua regia digestion (Method ICP41-AES) for 38 element assay with detection levels of: Ag-0.2ppm, As-2ppm, Cu-1ppm, Fe-0.01%, Pb-2ppm, S-0.01%, Zn-2ppm. Overlimit analysis is by OG46 - aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES finish. Peak site utilises ALS Global Orange lab.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-	• Drilling is by triple tube diamond coring for surface and underground drilling. Surface drilling consists of PQ core until fresh rock, HQ coring for approximately 1/3 of the total length of the designed drillhole and NQ for the remainder. Underground drilling

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	sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.)	consists of NQ coring. All drillcore is oriented where possible using the Reflex ACTIII Ori tool.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Recoveries for core are generally greater than 95% once in fresh rock. Recovery and Rock Quality information are collected by competent field staff. • Measures taken to maximise recovery include triple tube drilling in soft or broken rock and slower drilling rates in poor ground. • The relationship between sample recovery and grade has been assessed for diamond core samples through the use of conditional expectation plots and scatter plots. No obvious relationship exists and sample bias due to the preferential loss or gain of material is not considered to be significant to the Mineral Resource estimate.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Systematic geological and geotechnical logging is undertaken at all sites. Data collected includes: o Nature and extent of lithologies and alteration o Relationship between lithologies and alteration o Amount and mode of occurrence of ore minerals o Location, extent and nature of structures such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc. (core only) o Structural data (alpha & beta) are recorded for orientated core (core only) o Geotechnical data such as recovery, RQD, fracture frequency, qualitative IRS, microfractures, veinlets and number of defect sets. For some geotechnical holes the orientation, nature of defects and defect fill are recorded (core only) o Bulk density is collected per sample by Archimedes principle at regular intervals (core only) o Both qualitative and quantitative data is collected and analysed • 100% of all recovered core is geologically and geotechnically logged. • The geological and geotechnical logging is considered to have been carried out at a sufficient level of detail to support Mineral Resource estimation. • All drillcore at each site is routinely photographed and stored in a server

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		repository at each site.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether Quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the insitu material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second- half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	• Core is sawn with half or quarter core submitted for assay. Sampling is consistently on one side of the orientation line so that the same part of the core is sent for assay. PQ core is ¼ sampled, and HQ and NQ core is ½ sampled. • Samples are dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered appropriate for a homogenous sample to allow subsampling for the various assay techniques. • Matrix-matched Certified Standard Reference Materials and blanks are inserted at least every 25 samples to assess for accuracy and reproducibility. The results of the standards are to be within ±5% variance, or 2 standard deviations, from the known certified result. If greater than 5% variance the standard and up to 10 samples each side are re-assayed. ALS conduct internal check samples every 20 samples for Au and every 20 for base metals. Assay grades are occasionally compared with mineralogy logging estimates. If differences are detected a re-assay can be carried out using the bulk reject or the assay pulp. • Systematic duplicate sampling is employed at each site and repeat samples are conducted on gold assay >1g/t. Regular duplicates are taken at predetermined sample intervals (averaging 1:25 samples). Samples occurring in mineralised zones are duplicated at an increased rate of one sample every 15-20 samples. Blanks are utilised at the start of each batch. • Sample sizes are appropriate for the material sampled based on Gy's Sampling Theory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory test	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether	• Standard assay procedures are performed by a reputable assay lab (ALS Group). Gold assays are by 50g fire assay at Peak with AAS finish (Au-AA26). Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Pb, S, Zn are digested in aqua regia then analysed by ICP-AES (method ME-ICP41). Comparison with 4 acid digestion indicate that the technique is considered total for Ag, As, Cu, Pb, S, Zn. Fe may not be totally digested by aqua regia but near total digestion occurs. • No geophysical tools were used in the determination of assay results. All assay results were generated by an independent third-party laboratory as described above. • Certified reference material or blanks are inserted at least every 25 samples.

	acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Standards are purchased from Certified Reference Material manufacture companies: Ore Research and Exploration, Gannet Holdings Pty Ltd and Geostats Pty Ltd. Standards were purchased in foil lined packets of between 60g and 100g. Different reference materials are used to cover high grade, medium grade and low grade ranges of elements: Au, Ag, Pb, Zn Cu, Fe, S and As. The standard names on the foil packages were erased before going into the pre-numbered sample bag and the standards are submitted to the lab blind.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• All significant drilling intersections are verified by multiple Company personnel. The Company standard for determining Significant Intersections is by a trigger value (5% Pb+Zn, 1% Cu and 1g/t Au) and intervals are weighted within a margin value which is half the trigger value to adequately represent a 'lens'. • There has been no use of twinned holes at any of the sites due to the widespread use of diamond drilling. • Drill hole data including meta data, any gear left in the drill hole, lithological, mineral, survey, sampling and occasionally magnetic susceptibility is collected and entered directly into site specific databases (Geobank) using drop down codes. When complete the logs are imported to each database with verification procedures employed such as interval crossover. Once assays are returned the logs are geochemically reviewed to assess the integrity of the logging. • Assay data is provided by ALS via .csv and .sif files. The data is validated using the results received from the known certified reference material. Using an SQL based query the assay data is merged into the Peak database.

Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.
	• Specification of the grid system used.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.
		• All coordinates are based on Site specific Mine Grids with transform to AMG66 then MGA94.
		• Peak Mine Grid
		  ○ East Shift - 371500.57
		  ○ North Shift - 6490145.936
		  ○ Scaling Factor - 0.999700993
		  ○ Rotation - -15.31399991
		  ○ RL – Australian Height Datum (AHD) plus 10,000m
		• Topographic control is considered reasonable as it is based on a high precision LiDAR survey completed over each area.

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Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Due to the relatively complex nature of each of the ore bodies it has been determined to use a nominal drill spacing of 100m (unclassified), 50m (inferred), 25m (indicated) and 12.5m (measured). • The drill spacing is considered appropriate to support the complexity of the ore bodies and the level of confidence required at each mine site. • Sample compositing is not applied at any of the sites.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drilling is orientated to cross the interpreted, steeply dipping mineralisation trend at moderate angles from surface, and as close to perpendicular as possible from underground. Surface drillholes are drilled generally from the footwall although scissor holes have been employed from the hanging wall to constrain mineralisation. Estimated true widths for each significant interval are calculated as T = AB (sin a x cos b - cos a x sin b x cos c) where T = true width, a = dip of drillhole, b = dip of formation, c = angle between formation dip direction and drillhole azimuth, AB = drillhole intercept.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Chain of custody is managed by Aurelia Metals. Samples are placed in tied calico bags with sample numbers that provide no information on the location of the sample. Samples are transported from site to the assay lab by courier or directly delivered by Aurelia Metals personnel.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Audits are routinely undertaken during annual resource estimation activities.

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

Criteria	JORC Code 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.	• In August 2024, a native title consent determination was made in central NSW, which encompassed all of Peak Gold Mines Pty Ltd's (PGM) mining and exploration tenements. PGM exploration licences have been granted subject to not undertaking exploration on land where native title has not been extinguished without the prior consent of the Minister. No exploration has

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	• 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.	been undertaken on the areas where native title has not been extinguished. The following table is a list of tenements held in full or part by PGM, or tenements which PGM has the ability to earn an interest in with Legacy Minerals Pty Ltd (LGM). • Tenement / Name / Owner CML6 Fort Bourke Hill PGM 100% CML7 Coronation PGM 100% CML8 Peak/Occidental PGM 100% CML9 Queen Bee PGM 100% ML1483 Fort Bourke Hill PGM 100% ML1805 Spains Tank PGM 100% MPL854 Dam PGM 100% EL5933 Peak PGM 100% EL6149 Mafeesh PGM 100% EL6401 Rookery East PGM 100% EL7355 Nymagee East PGM 100% EL8060 Nymagee North PGM 100% EL8523 Margaret Vale PGM 100% EL8548 Narri PGM 100% EL8567 Kurrajong PGM 100% EL5982 Norma Vale PGM 75% Zintoba 25% EL6127 Rookery South PGM 100% EL9899 Barton PGM 100% EL9511 Cobar LGM 100% EL9858 West Cobar LGM 100% • At the time of reporting there were no known impediments to operating in these areas.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration has been ongoing since the early 1900s. Extensive exploration has occurred under CRA, Wheaton River, Goldcorp, Newgold and Aurelia Metals.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The deposits fall under the group of epigenetic "Cobar-Style" mineralisation and are controlled structurally by major fault zones (Rookery Fault System) and subsequent spurs and splays. The faults are within the Devonian-Nurri Group of sedimentary units displaying lower greenschist facies alteration. The economic minerals are contained within quartz stockworks and breccias. The breccia matrix are combinations of quartz, sediment, rhyolite and sulphide. The deposits are often polymetallic with gold, copper, silver, lead and zinc occurring in parallel lenses to the fault zones within the PGM leases.

Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• All relevant drill hole data is included in the main body of the report.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Exploration results have been reported on a length-weighted basis. No top-cut or grade truncations have been applied to any assay results. Composite intervals are reported using a nominal trigger metal value of 5% Pb+Zn or 1% Cu or 1g/t Au and a margin value of half the trigger value to define the margin of the lens. Internal dilution is dynamic depending on the thickness of the lens and continuity of mineralisation, where up to 3 metres is generally allowed. • Higher grade results that occur internal to the composited intervals as described above are included in this report. Higher grade intervals are only highlighted if there are areas within the composite that differ significantly from the overall grades. Reporting of shorter intercepts allows a more complete understanding of the grade distribution within the mineralised zone. • No metal equivalences are quoted in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The extensive exploration and mining history in the Peak Mines mean the geometry of the ore zones is very well understood. As such, estimated true widths are included in this report. Ore body geometry is typically striking north at sub-vertical dip.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts	• See body of report.

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

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